A guide to multilateral development banks

2018 EDITION

Lars Engen and
Annalisa Prizzon

June 2018

Acknowledgements

This guide was prepared under the supervision of Mikaela Gavas, Head of Programme Development Strategy and Finance. We would like to thank Raphaëlle Faure, Nilima Gulrajani and Kiyoshi Kodera for their comments on the outline of this report. We would also like to thank colleagues at the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and Black Sea Trade and Development Bank for their comments and feedback on Section 2 of the guide and on the fact sheets. Their comments imply neither endorsement nor validation.

The authors are grateful for the generous financial support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The views in this guide are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the funder, the Overseas Development Institute or the multilateral development banks reviewed in this report. The information covered in this guide is based on information collected between July and October 2017. Information on the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank was last updated as of February 2018.

ODI is the UK's leading independent think tank on international development and humanitarian issues.

Overseas Development Institute
203 Blackfriars Road
London SE1 8NJ

Tel: +44 (0)20 7922 0300
Email: info@odi.org
Twitter: @ODIdev

odi.org

Contents

Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States (La Banque Centrale des États de l’Afrique de l’Ouest)
BDEAC	Development Bank of the Central African States (Banque de Développement des Etats de l’Afrique Centrale)
BEAC	Bank of Central African States (Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale)
BOAD	West African Development Bank (Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement)
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
BSTDB	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DEG	German Investment and Development Company (Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft)
DFI	Development finance institution
DMC	Developing member country
DSA	Debt sustainability analysis
EADB	East African Development Bank
EBID	ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organisation
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDB	Eurasian Development Bank
EIB	European Investment Bank
ETDB	Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank
EU	European Union
FSO	Fund for Special Operations
GCI	General capital increase
GNI	Gross national income
GPG	Global public good
HIC	High-income country
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank Group)
IDA	International Development Association (World Bank Group)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation (World Bank Group)
IFI	International financial institution
IIB	International Investment Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German development bank)
KPI	Key performance indicator
LIC	Low-income country
LMIC	Lower-middle-income country
MDB	Multilateral development bank
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDB	New Development Bank
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
OOF	Other official flows
PPP	Public-private partnership
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
ReM	Results Measurement
RDB	Regional development bank
RMF	Results Management Framework
RPG	Regional public good
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small-island developing states
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TDB	Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
UMIC	Upper-middle-income country
US	United States
VfM	Value for money
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

Section 1

INTRODUCTION

Financing development: what role for multilateral development banks?

Multilateral development banks are caught between a rock and a hard place: increasing mandates and stagnating resources

The mandates and operations of multilateral development banks (MDBs) have evolved and expanded in recent decades. Many were created in the 1960s, during the period of decolonisation, while others came into being after the end of the Cold War to support reconstruction, development and regional integration. *MDBs were called upon to step up these efforts* in the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to be achieved by 2015, and now the ambitious, universal, and cross-sector Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030. Given their mandates, sector and country coverage and knowledge, MDBs can also play a role as a catalyst for other financing – private-sector, domestic revenues – encapsulated in the idea of scaling up resources from 'billions to trillions' to turn the SDGs into a reality.

MDBs are also expected to help policy-makers address a growing list of global challenges. As well as the achievement of Agenda 2030, this list includes the impact of climate change, protracted crises, mass movements of refugees and migrants, and pandemics. These challenges require cross-border solutions that share the risks and pool the resources of MDBs and other multilateral organisations. However, with more poor people living in fragile countries than ever before, several MDBs are tasked to operate in more risky and complex contexts.

Furthermore, an evolving client-base challenges current MDB operations. Strong economic growth in several developing countries means that a dwindling number of countries are eligible for concessional windows. The number of developing countries classified as being low-income halved in 15 years – from 63 in 2000 to 31 in 2015. At the same time, recipient countries have far more financing options to choose from to support their national development strategies. More choice also means that several recipient-country governments have become far more assertive in negotiating and managing different providers and sources of finance, beyond bilateral donors and MDBs.

Broader MDB mandates are not matched by increasing support from shareholders. With the exception of the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) January 2017 merger and leverage on International Development Association (IDA) equity agreed in December 2016, resources to MDBs have stalled, both in terms of replenishments for the soft windows and general capital increases for the hard windows since 2010. At the same time, shrinking budgets in donor countries and increased national assertiveness has resulted in fewer resources and less faith and trust in multilateralism, which is putting pressure on existing MDB structures.

In this scenario of a growing 'to do' list, higher expectations and flatlining budgets, MDBs need to expand their efficiency gains as a matter of urgency, and build on platforms for collaboration at global, regional and sub-regional levels, taking advantage of their sector expertise and country-level knowledge and reach. This debate is reflected in the research and policy literature on the future of the current MDB architecture (Birdsall and Morris, 2016; Ben-Artzi, 2016; Ji, 2017; Kaul, 2017), which has explored options for effective MDB collaboration and, to a certain extent, scenarios for a division of labour among MDBs.

Why a topic guide on multilateral development banks?

Understanding how the architecture of the MDBs should evolve if they are to remain effective and relevant development financiers and actors means going back to basics to examine their mandates, operations, differences and commonalities. This topic guide focuses on these basics to provide a systematic comparative analysis of MDBs, aiming to build the evidence and inform reflections on the MDB system and its current architecture. The guide does not attempt to dictate the ways in which the MDB system should evolve in the future, but it provides a useful stock-take of the current mandates, structures and instruments of 25 global, regional and sub-regional multilateral development banks (see Table 1).

Table 1: The 25 multilateral development banks reviewed in this topic guide

Global development banks	
1	European Investment Bank (EIB)
2	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
3	International Investment Bank (IIB)
4	New Development Bank (NDB)
5	OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)
6	World Bank Group: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA)
Regional development banks	
7	African Development Bank (AfDB)
8	Asian Development Bank (AsDB)
9	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
10	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
11	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
12	Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
Sub-regional banks	
13	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)
14	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)
15	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB)
16	Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
17	Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)
18	Development Bank of the Central African States (BDEAC)
19	Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)
20	East African Development Bank (EADB)
21	Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (TDB)[1]
22	Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank (ETDB)
23	ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)
24	Eurasian Development Bank (EDB)
25	West African Development Bank (BOAD)

Global MDBs are considered to have a wide geographical scope across several regions. *Regional development banks* (RDBs) are defined as extending their operations across one entire region (with some spillover to neighbouring countries) through membership of an organisation; e.g. a geographical focus such as Africa (in the case of AfDB) or a non-geographical one, such as in the case of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), whose membership is linked to the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). *Sub-regional development banks*, whose members belong to a sub-set of countries within a region, e.g. the East African Development Bank (EADB), are also included.

The guide recognises that the current MDB architecture goes far beyond that of the better-known institutions, such as the World Bank and the so-called *legacy RDBs*: the AfDB, AsDB, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). It encompasses lesser known sub-regional development banks in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and newly established institutions such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank (NDB).

The guide aims to offer an accessible and up-to-date description of the MDB landscape to help inform decisions by bilateral agencies on resource allocations to MDBs; to help partner-country governments review and compare financing options; and to help MDBs better align their approaches and practices in areas where harmonisation can increase their collective impact. The topic guide also aims to inform discussions on the reform of the global financial architecture within the G20 and on the implementation of the G7 principles for effective coordination among international financial institutions (IFIs).

This topic guide builds on the report *Multilateral development banks: a short guide* published by ODI in 2015 (Faure et al., 2015). Since that time, both the AIIB and NDB have started their operations, balance sheets of concessional and non-concessional windows have been merged at the AsDB and IADB, and replenishment rounds have been completed for the AfDB, AsDB and IDA – all in 2017 alone.

For the purpose of this guide, we have defined as MDBs those owned by two or more sovereigns. The MDBs included also have developing countries as an important (if not only) sub-set of borrowers. As a result, we include the large external operations of banks that lend mainly to its advanced member countries, such as the European Investment Bank (EIB),[2] but exclude development finance institutions that provide loans, equity and guarantees to the private sector without sovereign backing (such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC)). Because the AIIB and NDB have started their operations only very recently, these MDBs are covered in part.

We based our comparisons on each MDB's annual and financial reports, their corporate websites, and data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). We aimed to harmonise the different reporting found across MDBs (see section 4 for the sources used for each MDB). Data from the OECD (for example on official development assistance (ODA)-equivalent flows and the split between core and non-core funding) are underestimates as they capture contributions by members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) only. Data was collected between July and October 2017. Information on AIIB was last updated February 2018. Comparable information across MDBs was not always available. Where relevant, alternative definitions and sources are noted.

This topic guide is structured as follows:

Section 2 provides a comparison of MDBs across 10 dimensions:

1. The MDB landscape: global, regional and sub-regional institutions
2. Mandates
3. Governance and membership
4. Financial and human resources
5. Financial activities and knowledge products
6. Financial instruments
7. Eligibility criteria and graduation policies
8. Sector focus and contribution to SDGs
9. Safeguard and procurement policies
10. Approach to measuring development effectiveness

Section 3 provides a set of factsheets that summarise key elements of the operations and financial information of each of the 25 MDBs.

Section 2

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: 10 DIMENSIONS OF MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OPERATIONS

1

The multilateral development bank landscape: global, regional and sub-regional institutions

The establishment of MDBs: an overview

There have been five main phases in the evolution of the MDB landscape.

1. The establishment of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in 1944. Its initial purpose was to provide finance for the reconstruction of Europe after the Second World War, and to promote development in developing countries.

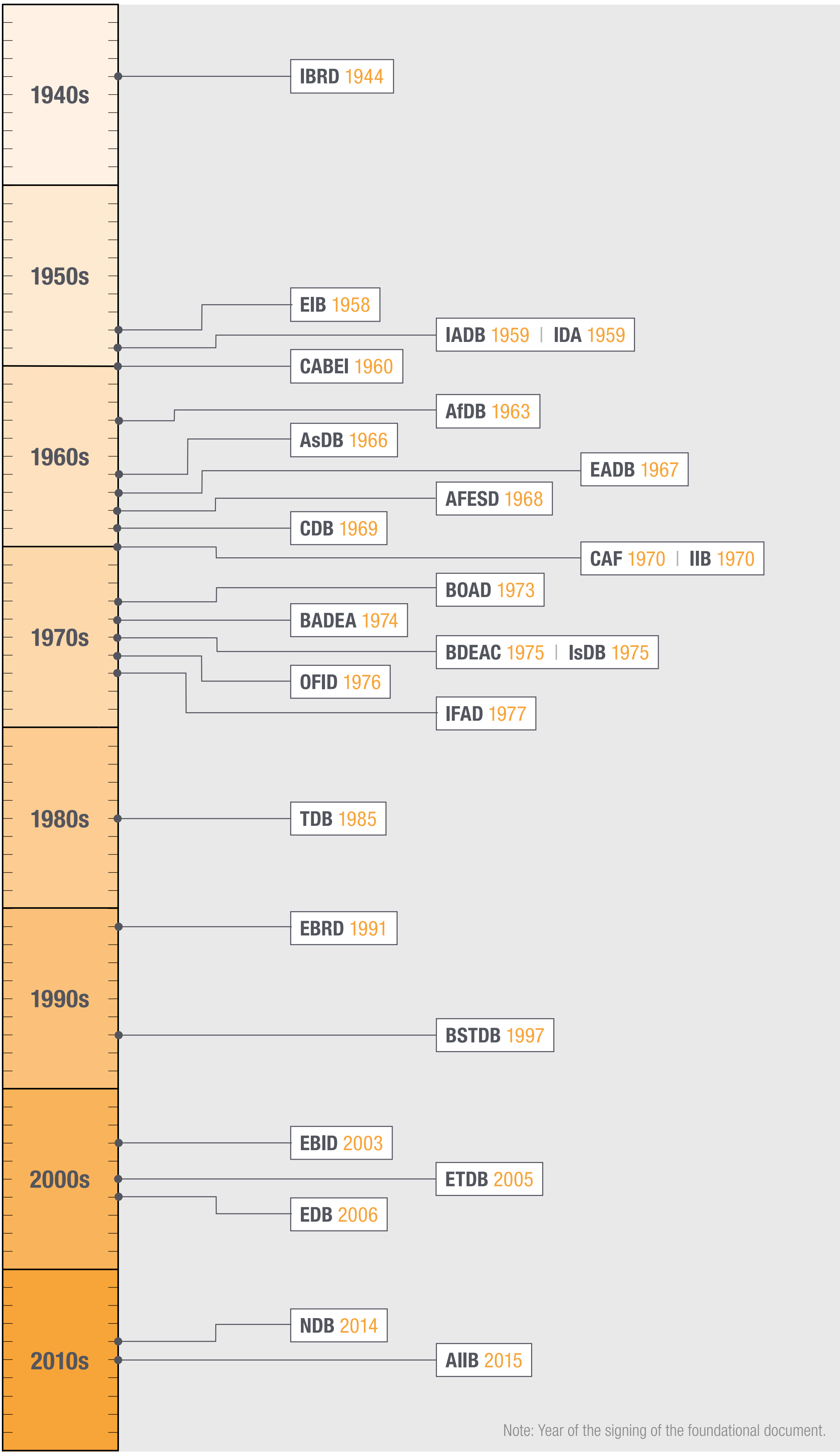
2. The establishment of the RDBs in the late 1950s and early 1960s: the IADB, AfDB and the AsDB. This was a response, in part, to some disappointment among developing countries at the lack of attention they received from the World Bank. But it was also because the United States (US) and other Western countries saw the RDBs as a useful tool in the battle for world influence against communism (Ben-Artzi, 2016).

3. The establishment of sub-regional development banks in the late 1960s and 1970s, mostly in Latin America but also in Africa, coinciding with decolonialisation and rising African regionalism. The 1970s also saw the establishment of Arab banks as the economic power of the oil-producing Arab states increased.

4. In the 1990s and early 2000s the collapse of the Soviet Union and the transition from socialist to market-driven economies marked the establishment of the fourth major regional bank, the EBRD, as well as banks founded by the post-Soviet states.

5. The fifth and current phase has been marked by the creation of two China-based MDBs that specialise in support for infrastructure: the AIIB, based in Beijing, and the NDB, based in Shanghai. After almost a decade with no new MDBs, this reflects the growing power of the world's emerging economies, particularly China, and their discontent with the governance of the traditional MDBs, which they view as imbalanced (Humphrey et al., 2015).

Figure 1: MDBs: date established[3]



The geographical location of MDBs

- Half of the MDBs surveyed in this guide are headquartered either in Europe/Central Asia (eight MDBs) or in Africa (seven MDBs), particularly in SSA. Most of these in SSA are small sub-regional banks, however, with the exceptions of AfDB and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) (Figure 2).

- Until the recent creation of the two Beijing- and Shanghai-based MDBs (AIIB and NDB), East Asia hosted the headquarters of only one MDB: AsDB.

- Six MDBs are headquartered in a *non-borrowing* country: the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), EBRD, IADB, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development (OFID) and the World Bank. In addition, OFID is the only bank to have their headquarters in a *non-member* country.

Figure 2: Location of headquarters

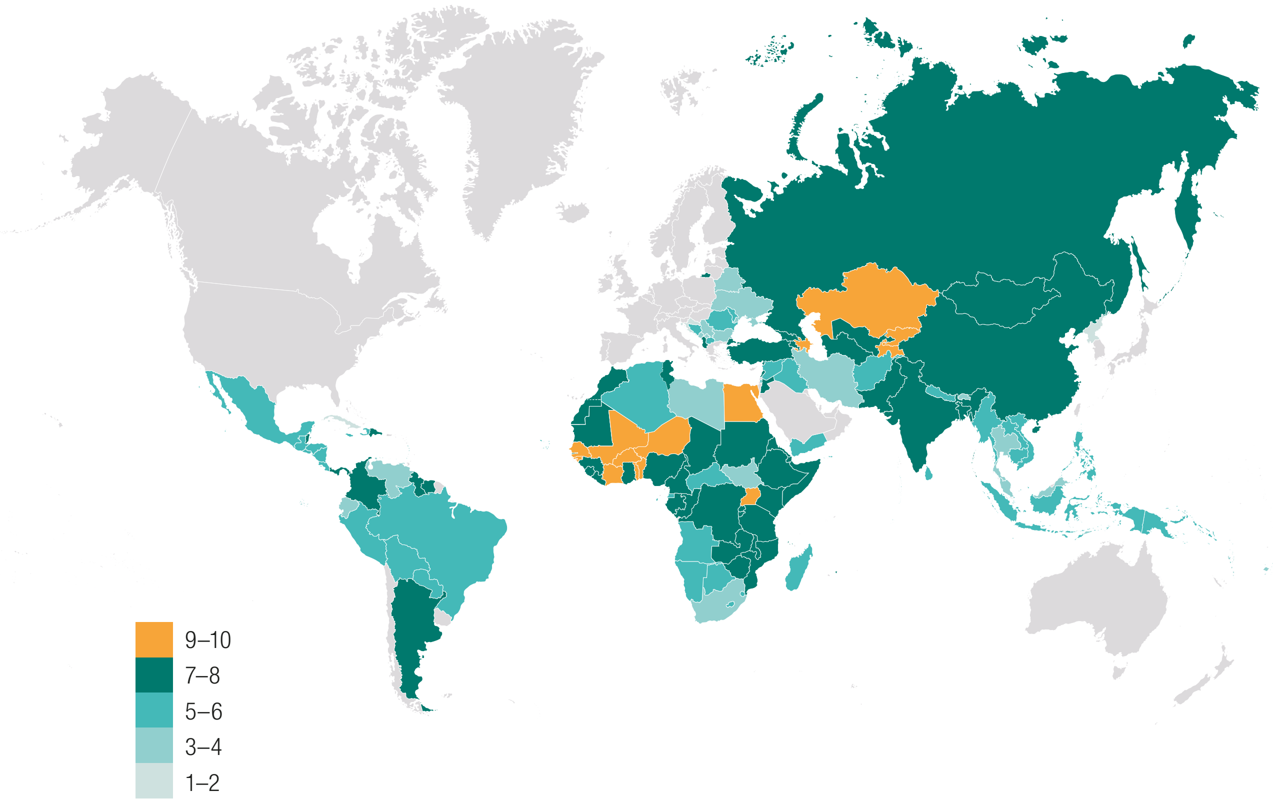
MDB presence at country level

- The number of MDBs from which a country can borrow varies from 10 MDBs in Azerbaijan, Egypt and Tajikistan to just 2 MDBs in Croatia, Cuba, and North Korea: the EBRD and the World Bank in Croatia, IFAD and OPIC for Cuba and North Korea.[4] On average, each country can receive assistance from six MDBs, and that number falls as the borrowing country becomes richer. On average, low-income countries (LICs) are served by an average of 7.3 banks, lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) by 6.4 and upper-middle-income countries (UMICs) by 5.4 (Figure 3).

- MDB coverage varies substantially by region and sub-region. Central Asia (including the Caucasus), and North, West and East Africa are the regions with the largest number of banks operating. The Pacific stands out as having very few: AsDB, EIB, IFAD and the World Bank only.

- A total of 16 banks have a presence in Africa. Of these, five are sub-regional banks: : Banque de Développement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (Development Bank of the Central African States, BDEAC), Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (West African Development Bank, BOAD), East African Development Bank (EADB), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Bank for Investment and Development, EBID) and the Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (TDB). One is a regional bank: AfDB. In addition, three Arab banks – AFESD, BADEA and IsDB – are present in 27 African countries. Finally, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia borrow from EBRD, Egypt from AIIB, and South Africa from NDB. However, these figures hide large regional variations: South Sudan and South Africa are served by only three MDBs each (AfDB and World Bank in both South Sudan and South Africa; IFAD in South Sudan and NDB in South Africa).

Figure 3: Number of banks serving each country



Note: Only includes LICs, LMICs and UMICs. Excludes European Union (EU) countries' borrowing from EIB.

2

Mandates

- Two common areas are highlighted in most mandates: 1) fostering sustainable economic development; and 2) supporting regional cooperation, economic integration and intra-regional trade within the region or among member states (see Table 2).
- A few banks have a more specialised focus in their mandate: supporting the transition to market economy (EBRD); agricultural development (IFAD); Shari’ah-compliant finance (IsDB); and infrastructure (AIIB, EADB and NDB).

Table 2: MDB mandates

AfDB: Sustainable economic development and social progress of its regional members, individually and jointly.
AFESD: Financing of economic and social development projects in the Arab states.
AIIB: Sustainable economic development, wealth creation and improvement of infrastructure connectivity in Asia, and promotion of regional cooperation and partnership in addressing development challenges.
AsDB: Promoting economic growth and cooperation in Asia and the Far East and contribution to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the developing member countries in the region, collectively and individually.
BADEA: Contribution to economic, financial and technical cooperation between African and Arab countries.
BOAD: Promotion of balanced development of member states and contribution to achieving economic integration within West Africa.
BSTDB: Contribution to the transition process of member countries towards economic prosperity.
CABEI: Promotion of economic integration and balanced economic and social development.
CAF: Promotion of sustainable development and regional integration.
CDB: Contribution to economic growth and development of member countries in the Caribbean and the promotion of economic cooperation and integration among them.
EADB: Promotion of the development of the region.
EBRD: Support to the transition towards a well-functioning sustainable market economy and the promotion of private and entrepreneurial initiative in Central and Eastern European countries.
EDB: Strengthening and development of market economies in the member countries and enhancement of trade and economic integration among them.
EIB: Contribution to the balanced and steady development of the common market in the interest of the community.
ETDB: Expansion of intra-regional trade and acceleration of economic development of members of the Economic Cooperation Organisation.
IADB: Contribution to the acceleration of the process of economic and social development of the regional developing member countries, individually and collectively.
IFAD: Mobilisation of additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member countries.
IIB: Realisation of joint investment projects and programmes of development of member countries.
IsDB: Support for the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities, individually as well as jointly, in accordance with the principles of the Shari’ah.
NDB: Mobilisation of resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) and other emerging economies.
OFID: Reinforcement of financial cooperation between members of OPEC and developing countries through financial support to assist the latter on appropriate terms in their economic and social development efforts.
TDB: Promotion of economic and social development of member countries and the development of trade among them.
IDA: Promotion of economic development, increased productivity and, therefore, the raising of standards of living in the less-developed areas of the world included in the Association’s membership.
IBRD: Reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating capital investment for productive purposes; promotion of private foreign investment and, when private capital is not available on reasonable terms, supplementing private investment by providing, on suitable conditions, finance for productive purposes out of the Bank’s own capital, funds raised by the Bank and its other resources.

Note: Data were not available for BDEAC or EBID. Mandates have been edited from original versions.

3

Governance and membership

Shareholders

- The size of MDB membership varies considerably: from 189 members of the World Bank (IBRD) covering nearly every country in the world,[5] to five for the recently established NDB (Figure 4).

- Not surprisingly, the global, regional and sub-regional distinction outlined in Section 1 is largely (but not always) in a three-tier hierarchy of MDBs in terms of numbers of shareholders: the global World Bank and IFAD have far larger and geographically dispersed memberships than the regional banks, which are, in turn, larger and more dispersed than the sub-regional banks.

- The RDBs originated the regional/non-regional model, where banks' members are classified as regional members or non-regional members (who usually don't borrow), while around half of sub-regionals have non-regional members. The sub-regional African MDBs have the largest share of non-regional shareholders among their memberships. While the EADB is the only bank with a majority of non-regional shareholders (in number of members – not in terms of voting share), this includes non-sovereign members such as financial institutions. In total, more than half of the MDBs reviewed (14 of the 25) have no non-regional members.

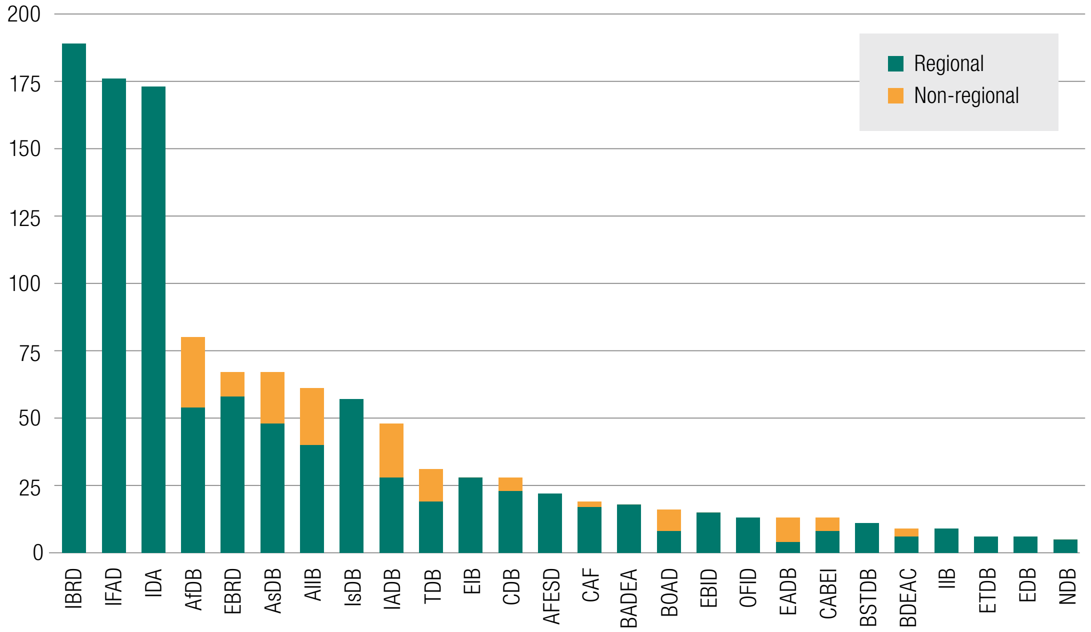
- This distinction between regional and non-regional members does not apply if, for example, the structure of the bank is not based on a geographical *region* (e.g. the global banks like the World Bank, or banks that revolve around other identities than geography such as the Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank (ETDB), the International Investment Bank (IIB), NDB or OFID). Other banks have no non-regional members because they lend to non-member countries without requiring or allowing them to become shareholders (e.g. EIB where membership is restricted to EU member countries), or because they have not yet attracted any non-regional shareholders (e.g. EBID).

- In Africa, many of the sub-regional banks are associated with sub-regional organisations. The EADB, for example, is present in four out of six members of the East African Community; TDB is the financial arm for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) supporting all its members; in West Africa, all members of the ECOWAS are EBID members; BOAD includes only member countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).[6]

- In terms of sub-regional banks' presence, 40 out of 54 African countries are shareholders of an African sub-regional MDB (not including BADEA or IsDB), with most of the exceptions in North Africa and Southern Africa, and all 54 are members of the AfDB. In Latin America and the Caribbean, nearly all countries (32 out of 33 countries) are shareholders of at least one sub-regional MDB, with Cuba being the only exception.

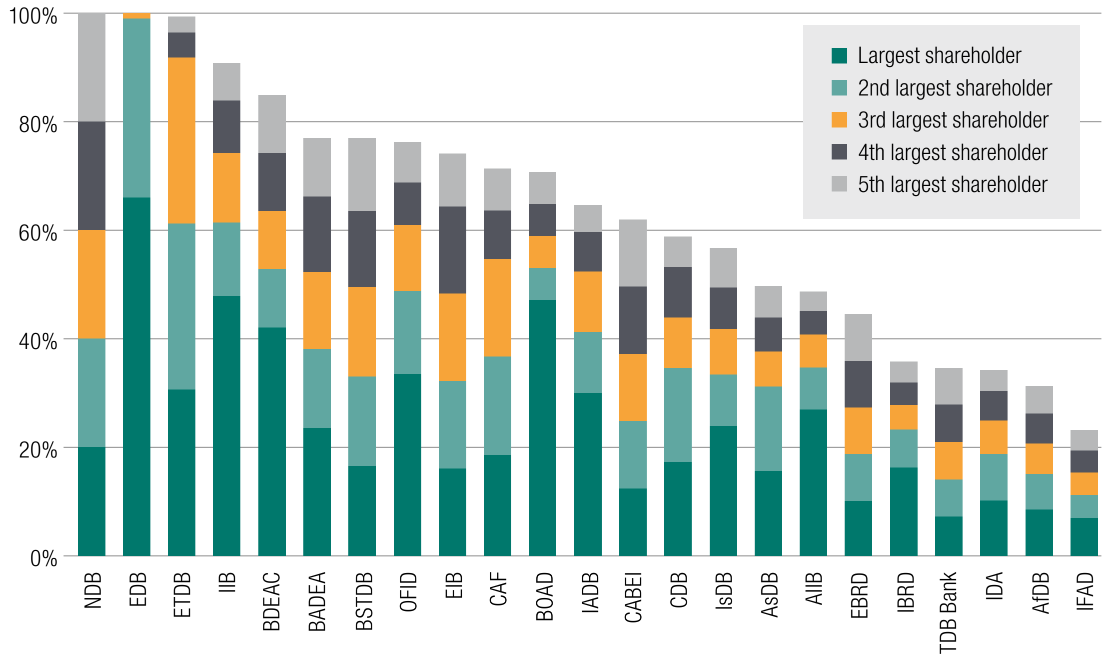
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, nearly all countries (32 out of 33 countries) are shareholders of at least one sub-regional MDB, with Cuba the only exception.

Figure 4: Number of shareholders in MDBs: regional and non-regional



- When we examine shareholding structures, rather than the number of shareholders, we find that MDBs are controlled largely by small groups of countries. Over half of the MDBs have more than 60% of their voting shares concentrated among the five biggest shareholders.[7] Not surprisingly, dispersed ownership structures are found among the big regional and global banks (partly as a result of their larger membership) as well as TDB. The biggest ownership shares are Russian: 66% in the EDB and 47.9% in the IIB.

Figure 5: Voting shares of the largest five shareholders



Note: Data were not available for AFESD, EADB and EBID.

- Reflecting their status in the large global and regional banks, Germany, Japan and the US are the countries found most commonly among the top five shareholders, in a total of seven banks (Germany in AIIB, CDB, EBRD, EIB, IBRD, IDA and IFAD; Japan and the US in AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, IADB, IDA, IBRD and IFAD). The second most common and largest shareholders are China and Russia with five each (Table 3).

- Shareholders have veto power if they have a large enough share of votes to block decisions that require majorities. The exact share required for veto power varies. The US, for example, holds veto power in the IBRD with only 16% of the votes because some decisions require a majority of 85%. All five shareholders in the NDB hold 20% of the shares without having veto power – the result of an explicit decision on the part of the founding members.

- In the newly established AIIB, China has hinted that it would be willing to give up veto power as the bank attracts more shareholders (Kynge, 2017). However, as of October 2017, China retains its veto power with a 27% share, as special majority decisions require 75% of the voting power.

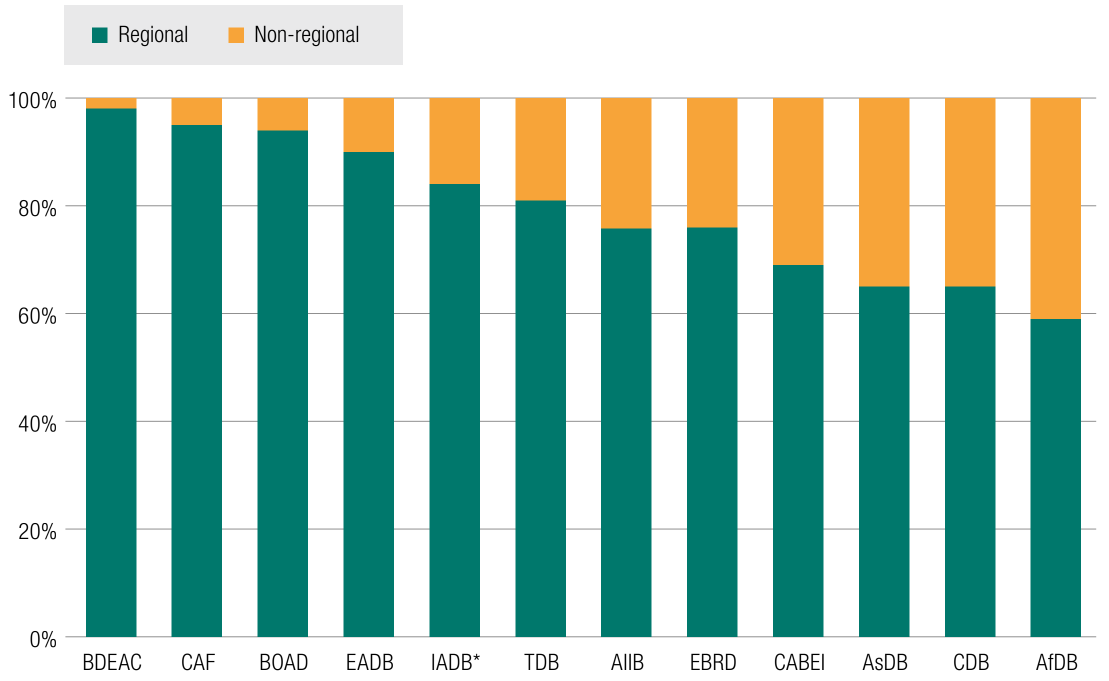
Table 3: Largest five shareholders

MDB	Largest shareholder	2nd largest shareholder	3rd largest shareholder	4th largest shareholder	5th largest shareholder
AfDB	Nigeria	US	Egypt	Japan	South Africa
AIIB	China	India	Russia	Germany	Korea
AsDB	Japan, US		China	India	Australia
BADEA	Saudi Arabia	Kuwait	Libya	Iraq	United Arab Emirates (UAE)
BDEAC	BEAC*	Central African Republic, Congo, Rep., Gabon, Chad			
BOAD	BCEAO**	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Senegal, Togo			
BSTDB	Greece, Russia, Turkey			Romania	Bulgaria, Ukraine
CABEI	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua				
CAF	Peru	Venezuela	Colombia	Argentina	Brazil
CDB	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom (UK), Canada		China, Germany, Italy
EBRD	US	France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK			
EDB	Russia	Kazakhstan	Belarus	Tajikistan	Armenia, Kyrgyzstan
EIB	Germany, France, Italy, UK				Spain
ETDB	Iran, Pakistan, Turkey			Afghanistan	Azerbaijan
IADB	US	Argentina, Brazil		Mexico	Japan
IDA	US	Japan	UK	Germany	France
IBRD	US	Japan	China	Germany	France, UK
IFAD	US	Italy	Germany, Japan		Netherlands
IIB	Russia	Bulgaria	Hungary	Czech Republic	Slovak Republic
IsDB	Saudi Arabia	Libya	Iran	UAE	Qatar
NDB	Brazil, China, India, Russia, South Africa				
OFID	Saudi Arabia	Venezuela	Kuwait	Nigeria	Iran
TDB	Zimbabwe	Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya			Tanzania

Note: Grey boxes denote equally large shares. *Bank of Central African States. **Central Bank of West African States.

- Twelve banks have a mix of regional and non-regional shareholders. AfDB has the lowest voting share of regional members, at 59% (see Figure 6).

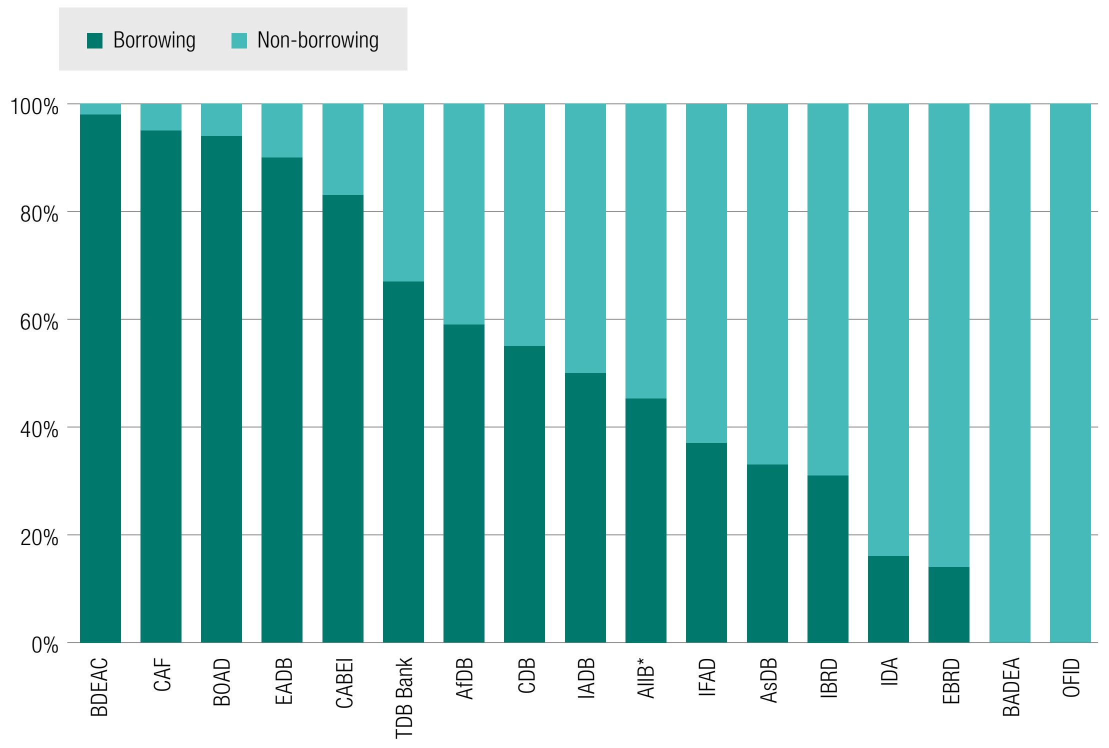
Figure 6: Composition of voting shares in banks with a mix of regional and non-regional shareholders



Note: *Canada and the US are counted as regional non-borrowing members.

- Seventeen banks have non-borrowing shareholders. Among these, the voting share of the non-borrowing shareholders varies considerably, from just 2% at BDEAC to 100% at BADEA and OFID (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Composition of voting shares in banks with non-borrowing shareholders



Note: *Borrowing countries refers to countries in which the AIIB has approved projects, as of 19 December 2017.

Board composition

- Most banks have non-resident boards of directors. Only the legacy RDBs, the World Bank and two Latin American sub-regional banks have resident boards.
- The two newly-established MDBs, AIIB and NDB, are reported to have non-resident boards as a matter of policy to reduce bureaucracy, in keeping with their 'lean' banking model (Humphrey et al., 2015).

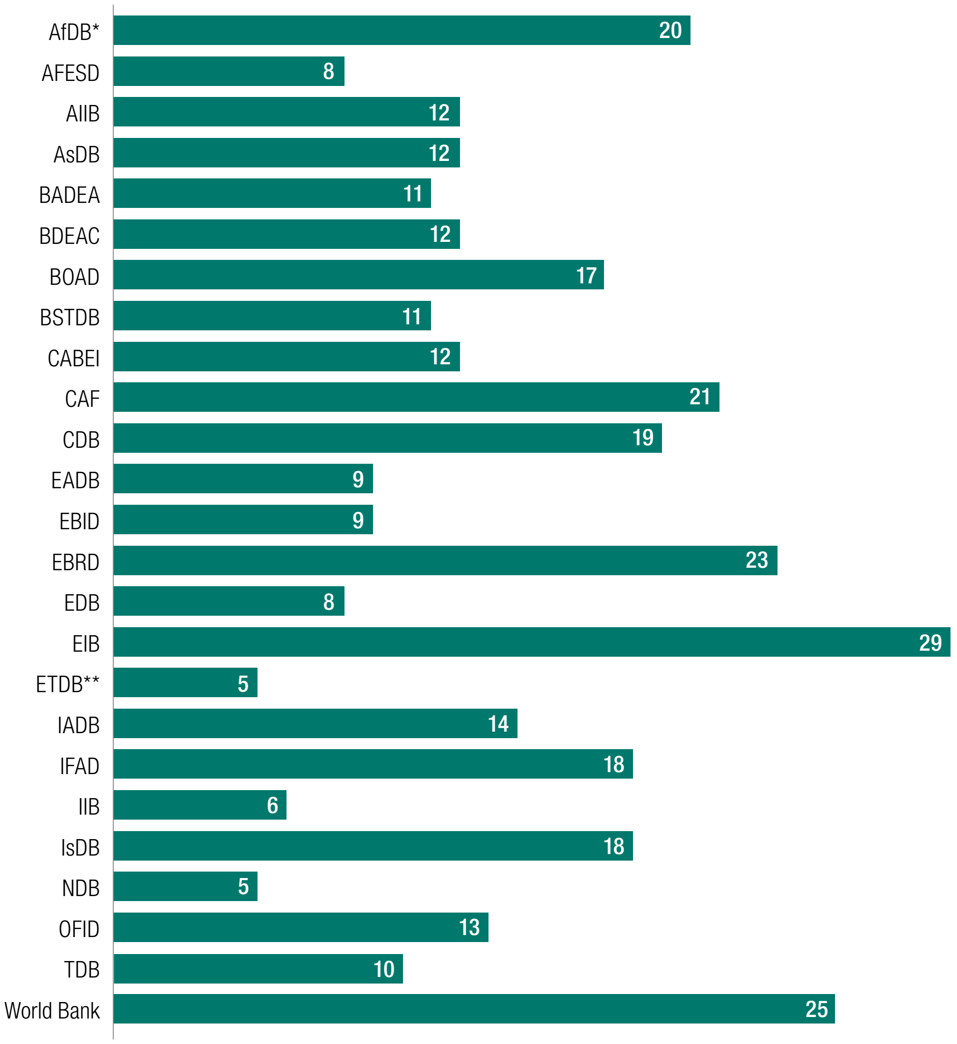
Table 4: Board of directors: resident and non-resident

Board of directors	MDB
Resident board	AfDB, AsDB, CABEI, CDB, EBRD, IADB, World Bank
Non-resident board	AIIB, BADEA, BDEAC, BOAD, BSTDB, CAF, EADB, EBID, EDB, EIB,* ETDB, IFAD, IIB, IsDB, NDB, OFID, TDB

Note: Data were not available for AFESD. Information accurate as of October 2017. *EIB has a resident management committee.

- For larger banks in particular, the allocation of directors is based on vote shares among members, with groups of smaller shareholder countries represented by a shared director. Looking at the World Bank and at the regional development banks, the number of directors ranges from 12 at the AsDB to 25 at the World Bank (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Number of board members



Note: *AfDB's concessional arm, the African Development Fund (AfDF) has a separate board of directors, with 14 members.
**One of the board seats (Afghanistan) is currently vacant.

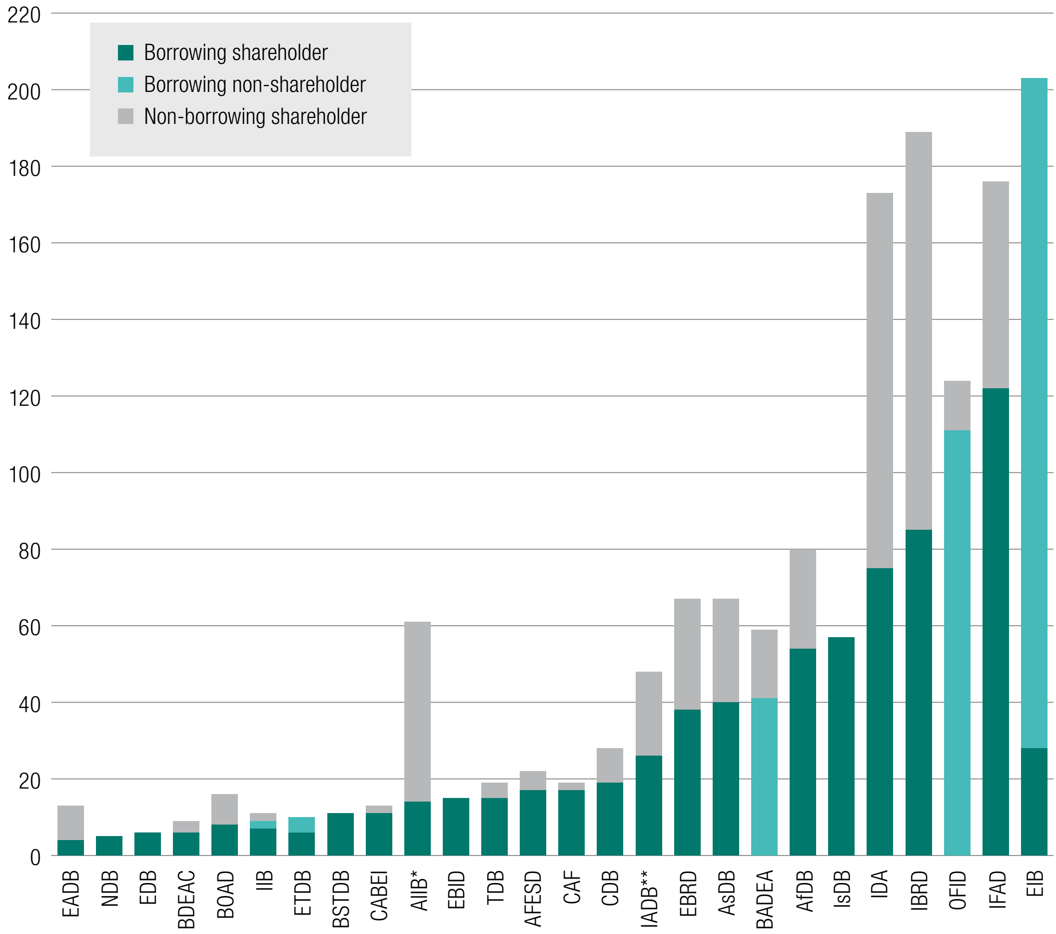
Borrowing countries: an overview

The number of borrowing countries[8] varies from EADB's four to EIB's 203 (EIB beneficiary countries include many small non-sovereign island states and all 28 EU member states). The large global MDBs (EIB, IFAD, OFID, World Bank) reach well over 100 countries, with the World Bank's borrowing countries totalling 144. The large regional banks (AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, IADB and IsDB) finance between 25 and 54 countries, and the smaller sub-regional and specialised MDBs serve fewer than 25 countries. When combined, and taking overlap into account, the legacy RDBs (AfDB, AsDB, EBRD and IADB) serve a total of 146 countries, slightly more than the World Bank.[9]

In terms of shareholder structures, there are three groups of MDBs:

- *Those owned entirely by the borrowing countries*. They include 'cooperatives' with only internal lending, such as the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB), EBID, the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB), ETDB, IIB and NDB, and banks such as the EIB that, as well as providing internal lending also lend to outside countries (that have no voting power). Note that 100% ownership by borrowing members does not mean that all borrowing countries are owning members; for example, EIB is completely owned by borrowing members, but only a minority of its borrowing members are also shareholders.
- *Mixed ownership between borrowing and non-borrowing countries*. This is the traditional model pioneered by the World Bank and later by the RDBs. The voting share of borrowing members vs non-borrowing members ranges today from 98% at BDEAC to 14% at EBRD for borrowing members (see Figure 9).
- *Owned entirely by non-borrowing countries.* These are banks such as BADEA and OFID that only lend to non-members. In the case of OFID, the founding documents state explicitly that member countries are not eligible for financing.

Figure 9: Number of borrowing countries by lending and shareholder status



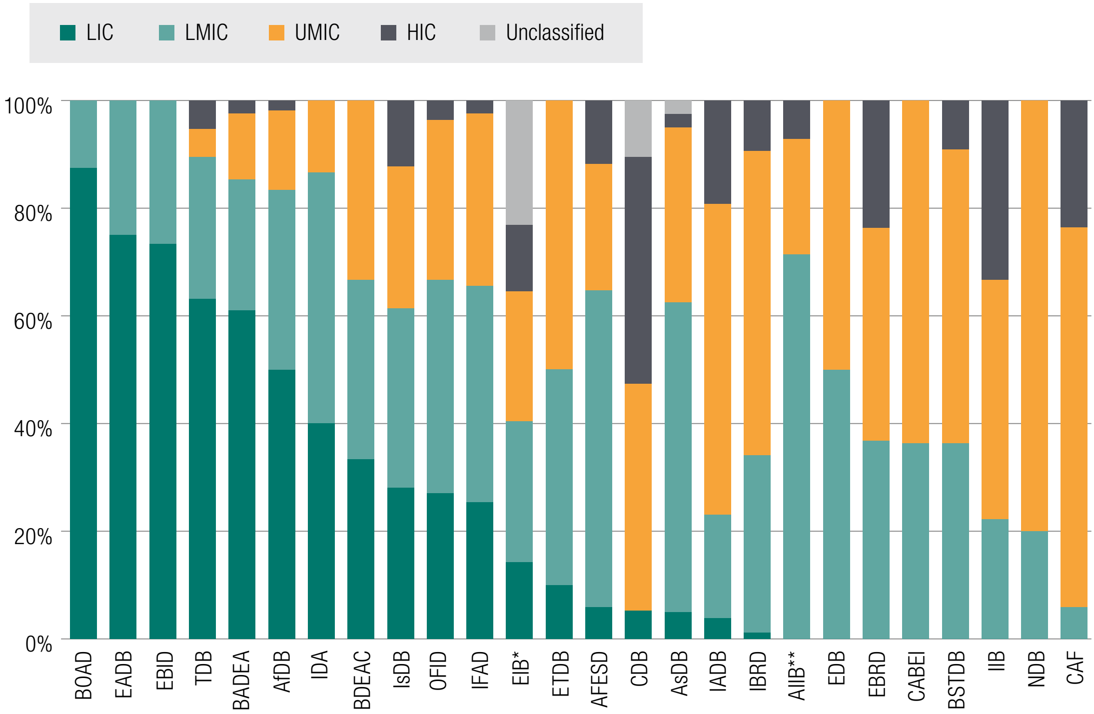
Note: Countries are presented in ascending order by total number of borrowing countries (borrowing shareholders and borrowing non-shareholders). *Borrowing countries refers to countries in which the AIIB has approved projects, as of 19 December 2017. **In addition to these countries, IADB has a special arrangement with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) whereby it finances seven countries that are members of the CDB but not members of IADB.

Characteristics of borrowing countries

Analytical classification of countries by income

- Looking at income classification (Figure 10), MDBs focusing on Africa tend to have a larger share (at least 50%) of LICs among their recipient countries. This is not surprising, as most LICs are in SSA. This is the case for small sub-regional African MDBs (e.g. BOAD, EADB, EBID, TDB) and for AfDB and BADEA as they target the African continent explicitly.
- Borrowing countries for the other MDBs are mainly LMICs and UMICs. For eight of the MDBs, UMICs make up 50% or more of the borrowing countries. Latin American banks (especially CDB, the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), IADB) tend to have larger shares of UMICs and HICs.

Figure 10: Share of borrowing countries by income classification

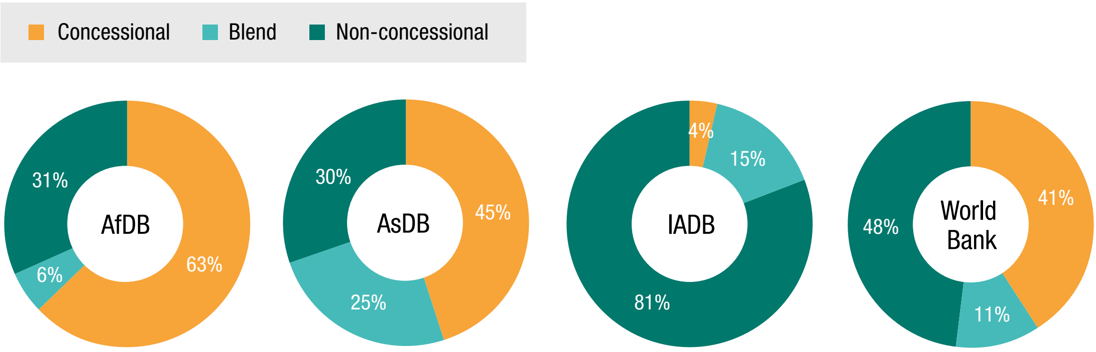


Note: This only shows the share of *number* of borrowing countries, not the share of borrowing in financial terms. Unclassified = territories and entities without World Bank income classification (i.e. non-sovereign states). *Does not include 28 borrowing EU members. **Borrowing countries refers to countries in which the AIIB has approved projects, as of 19 December 2017.

Lending categories

- Among the large banks that have separate concessional windows (dedicated funds for the disbursement of highly concessional financing to the poorest countries), there is variation in the number of borrowing countries accessing these windows (see Figure 11). For IADB, Haiti is the only country borrowing at concessional terms, while 80% of its borrowing countries are eligible only for borrowing on non-concessional terms (the rest in blend terms, which apply to countries that have access to both concessional and non-concessional financing).[10] For the AfDB, more than 60% of borrowing countries are eligible for concessional borrowing only. The World Bank and AsDB are in an intermediate position, although AsDB has a large share of borrowers classified as 'blend countries' and has the smallest share of countries borrowing exclusively on non-concessional terms.

Figure 11: Share of borrowing countries across lending categories

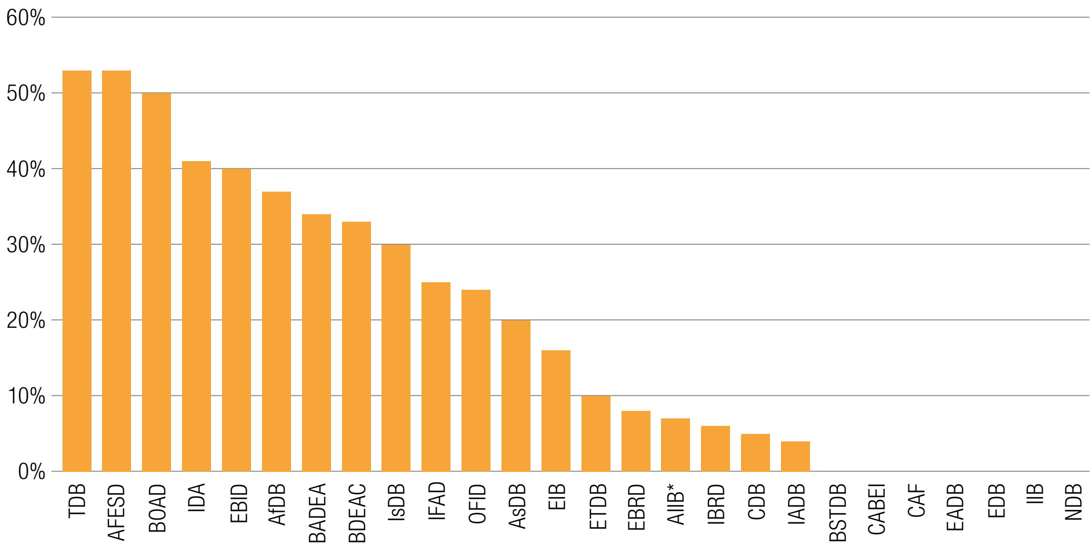


Note: This only shows the share of number of borrowing countries, not the share of borrowing in financial terms. Only banks with separate concessional windows are included.

Fragile countries (World Bank classification)

- Reflecting the geographical concentration of fragile countries, the African-focused banks have higher shares of borrowing countries classified as being in 'fragile situations' (see Figure 12). IDA, for example, has the fourth highest share of fragile countries in its lending countries (41%), while AfDB has 37%. The share of borrowing countries/territories classified as fragile is far lower for AsDB (20%), EBRD (8%), IBRD (6%) and IADB (4%). IBRD countries that are classified as fragile are Iraq, Lebanon and Libya.

Figure 12: Share of borrowing countries classified as fragile

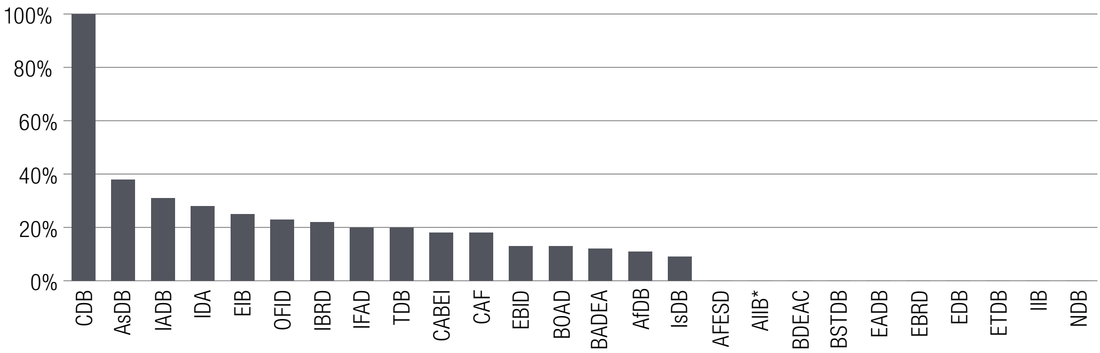


Note: This only shows the share of number of borrowing countries, not the share of borrowing in financial terms. Fragile situations as defined by the World Bank's Harmonized List of Fragile Situations FY 17, http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/154851467143896227/FY17HLFS-Final-6272016.pdf. *Countries in which the AIIB has approved projects, as of 19 December, 2017.

Small island developing states

- The share of small island developing states (SIDS) among borrowing countries is, to a large extent, a reflection of their geography (see Figure 13). MDBs focusing on Latin America, the Caribbean (e.g. CDB, IADB) and the Pacific (AsDB), or those with a global reach, such as IDA, have a larger share of SIDS among borrowing countries than other MDBs.
- EIB has a large share of SIDS among its 200 borrowing countries – a reflection of its presence in the Pacific and Caribbean (EIB lends to 50 of the 57 countries and territories categorised by the UN as SIDS).
- SIDS have a special status in the World Bank, which offers them access to concessional financing that is independent of their income per capita and creditworthiness assessment.

Figure 13: SIDS as a share of borrowing countries

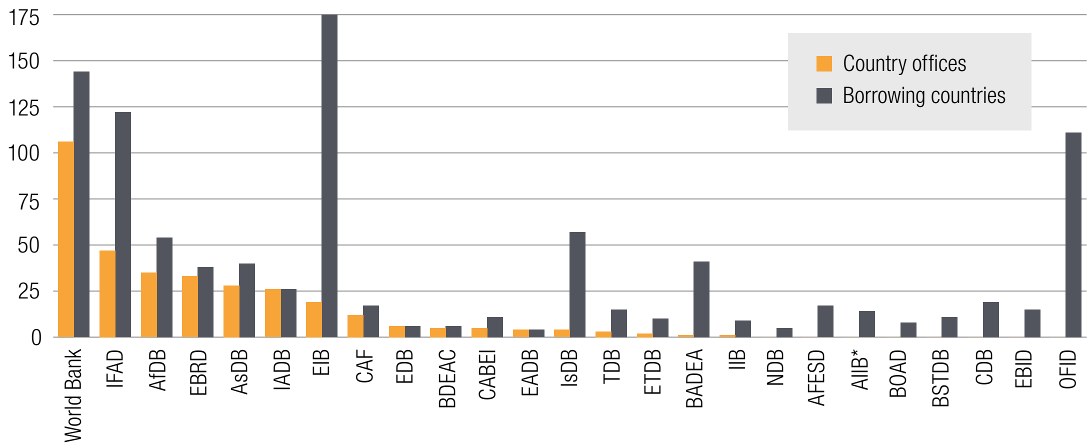


Note: This only shows the share of number of borrowing countries, not the share of borrowing in financial terms.
*Borrowing countries refers to countries in which the AIIB has approved projects, as of 19 December 2017.

Coverage of MDB country offices

- The number of MDB country offices reflects the number of countries in which the banks operate (see Figure 14). Not surprisingly, the global World Bank and IFAD and the regional banks have the largest number of country offices, while many of the smaller sub-regional banks have no such offices.
- BDEAC, EADB, EDB and IADB have country offices in all of their borrowing member countries.
- The World Bank has the largest number of country offices by far (106) – more than twice as many as the second largest, IFAD (47). However, all the legacy RDBs combined have country offices in even more countries (122).
- IADB and EBRD have a greater share of borrowing countries served by a country office than the World Bank (IADB 100%, EBRD 87%, World Bank 77%).

Figure 14: Number of MDB country offices (in borrowing countries) and borrowing countries



Note: This only shows the share of number of borrowing countries, not the share of borrowing in financial terms.
*Borrowing countries refers to countries in which the AIIB has approved projects, as of 19 December 2017.

4

Financial and human resources[11]

Capital

- Four MDBs have subscribed capital (the share of capital within its authorised capital for which an MDB has received applications from its shareholders) that exceeds $100 billion: AsDB, EIB, IADB and IBRD (see Figure 15). A second tier of four MDBs have $50 billion or more: AIIB, AfDB, IsDB and NDB. EBRD has around $30 billion, and all the other smaller banks have less than $10 billion.

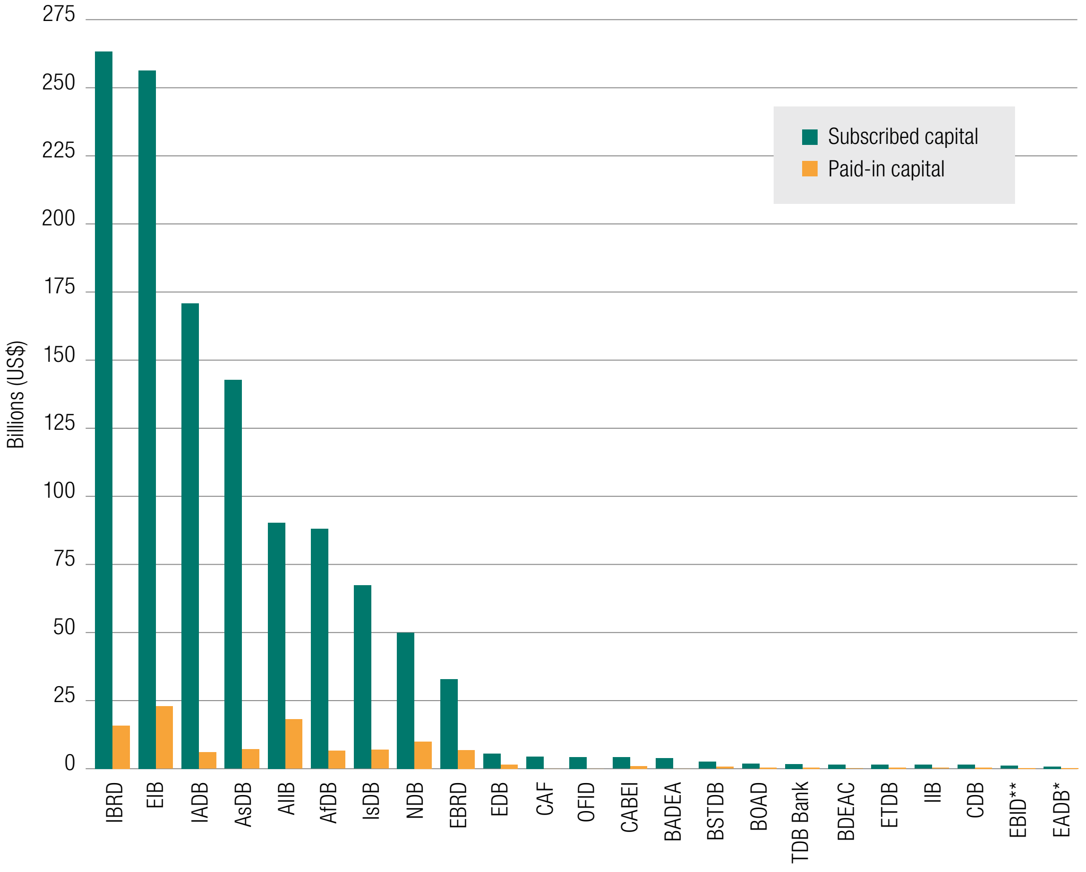
- The combined subscribed capital of legacy RDBs amounts to $435 billion, far more than the EIB or the World Bank. The combined subscribed capital of the sub-regional banks is $36 billion, slightly more than the capital of the smallest RDB (EBRD, at $33 billion).

- The recently established AIIB and NDB are among the top 10 MDBs in terms of their capital subscription. AIIB has the second-highest level of paid-in capital (the amount of capital paid by shareholders) at $18 billion, after EIB ($24 billion).

- The share of paid-in capital is higher in the smaller banks. The average share of paid-in capital out of the total subscribed capital among the nine largest banks[12] is 11%, while for the smaller banks for which we have data the average is 25%. AIIB has the highest share among the largest 5 banks (20%).

- AFESD and IFAD only have paid-in capital through replenishments and have no subscribed capital.

Figure 15: Subscribed and paid-in capital (US$, 2016)



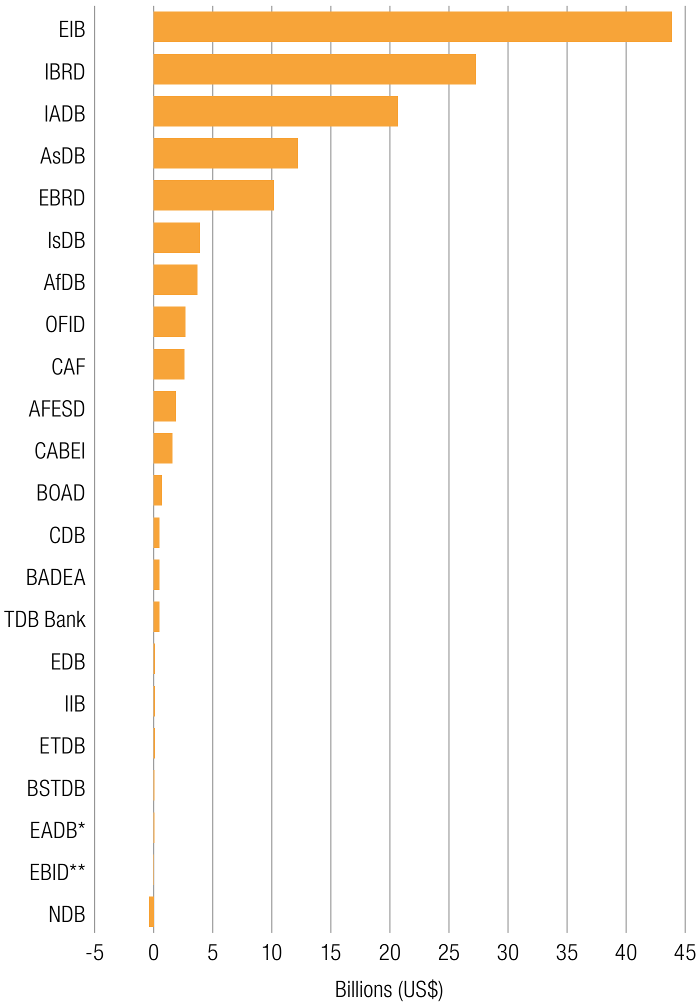
Note: Data excludes AFESD and IFAD. *2015 data. **2013 data.

Reserves

- Not surprisingly, the size of reserves is highly correlated with other measures of financial size, such as subscribed capital (see Figure 16). Most banks have reserves that are far smaller than those held by the very largest MDBs. Reserves of the four RDBs, for example, are far greater than those held by the IBRD ($34.6 billion compared with $27.3 billion). In the case of IADB, its reserves ($20.7 billion) are four times higher than the sum of the reserves of all the sub-regional development banks in Latin America and the Caribbean ($4.75 billion).

Note: NDB has negative reserves because its retained earnings are negative. This is, in turn, because its operating expenses have been higher than income from interest and other sources and it has only recently started operations. Data are not available for BDEAC. The most recent data for AIIB show no reserves or retained earnings, as the bank has been operational for only a short period of time. *2015 data. **2013 data.

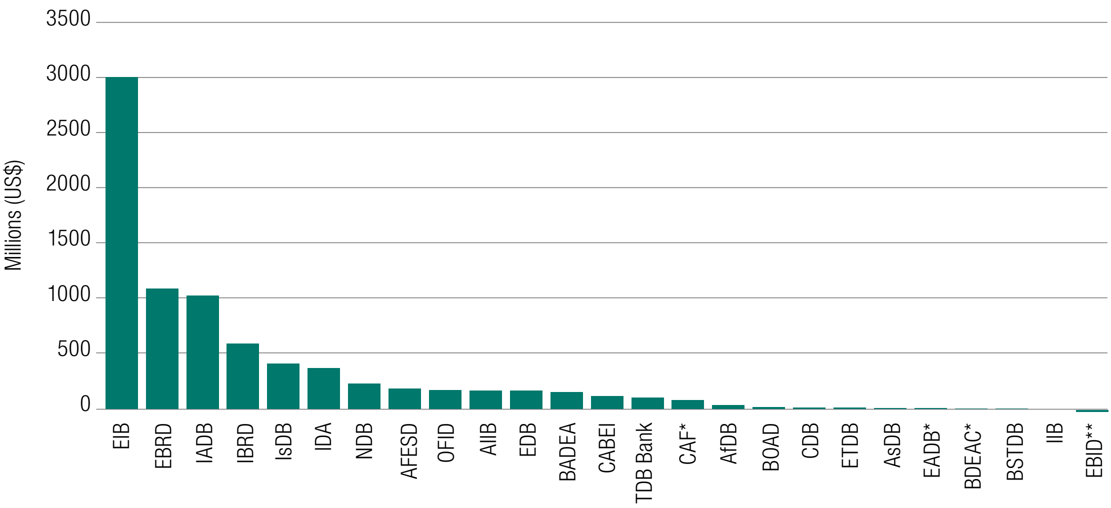
Figure 16: MDB ordinary reserves (2016)



Income

- The chart for income (Figure 17) has some overlap with the one for reserves (Figure 16). This is because reserves are accrued income that has been saved up, which is usually transferred into lending accounts with the approval of the board. In 2016 the total income generated by the legacy RDBs was twice as much as that generated by the World Bank ($2.2 billion compared with $1 billion for IBRD and IDA combined).[13]

Figure 17: Net income (2016)



Note: *2015 data. **2013 data.

General capital increase

- Several of the large banks negotiated large capital increases after the 2008 global financial crisis as a way to boost their financing (see Table 6). AsDB's increase almost tripled the bank's capital base following the merger that became operational in January 2017.

Table 6: General capital increase (GCI) of MDBs

MDB	GCI year (most recent)	GCI amount (billions)	Current subscribed capital (billions)
BSTDB	**2008**	1.27	2.5
AsDB	**2009**	106.00	142.7
AfDB	**2010**	59.15	88.0
CDB	**2010**	1.00	1.4
EBRD	**2010**	13.40	32.9
IBRD	**2010**	86.20	263.3
CABEI	**2012**	3.00	4.2
IADB	**2012**	70.00	170.9
EIB	**2013**	13.78	269.2
BADEA	**2013**	1.40	3.8
BOAD	**2013**	0.16	1.8
IsDB	**2013**	0.04	67.3
TDB	**2013**	0.10	1.7
EDB	**2014**	5.50	5.5
CAF	**2017**	4.50	4.5

Note: Data were not available for AFESD, BDEAC, EADB, EBID, ETDB, IIB or OFID.

Credit ratings

- Credit ratings depend to a large extent (but not exclusively) on the composition of shareholders and their credit ratings. The ratings assigned by the three large credit-rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch) are the most important. The biggest MDBs all have AAA ratings (Table 7).
- Among the newly established banks, AIIB has already received AAA rating, while the credit rating for NDB is pending.
- Many of the smaller banks, particularly in SSA, have no credit rating: BDEAC, BADEA, EBID, ETDB. The situation is similar for the fund-based banks; AFESD and IFAD.

Table 7: Credit ratings for MDBs

AAA	AA+	AA–	A	A–	BBB	BBB–	BB	No rating
AfDB AIIB AsDB EBRD EIB IADB IsDB IBRD	CDB	CAF	CABEI	BSTDB	BOAD* EDB IIB	EADB**	TDB*	AFESD BADEA BDEAC EBID ETDB IFAD NDB OFID

Note: All credit ratings have been set by Standard & Poor's except for: *Fitch rating (equivalent; BOAD = BBB, TDB = BB).
**Moody's rating (equivalent; EADB = Baa3).

Replenishments

- Most of the large regional MDBs, with the exception of EBRD, have concessional arms that require regular replenishments. AfDB and IDA concluded replenishments negotiations in 2017, while the negotiations at AsDB concluded in 2016. IADB, however, has not had a replenishment since 2012. Both AsDB and IADB have merged their concessional arm with their ordinary capital resources as of 2017. IFAD has no subscription model and is fully funded by replenishment rounds.
- In AsDB and AfDB's replenishments, non-donor sources of financing, including net income transfers from non-concessional windows, contributed between 17% and 22% of the total replenishment in the last round. Under IDA's most recent replenishment in 2016 (IDA18), the blending of donor contributions with capital market borrowing and concessional partner loans (CPLs) tripled the total replenishment amount (Table 8).

Table 8: MDB replenishment dates, amount (US$) and percentage of donor contributions

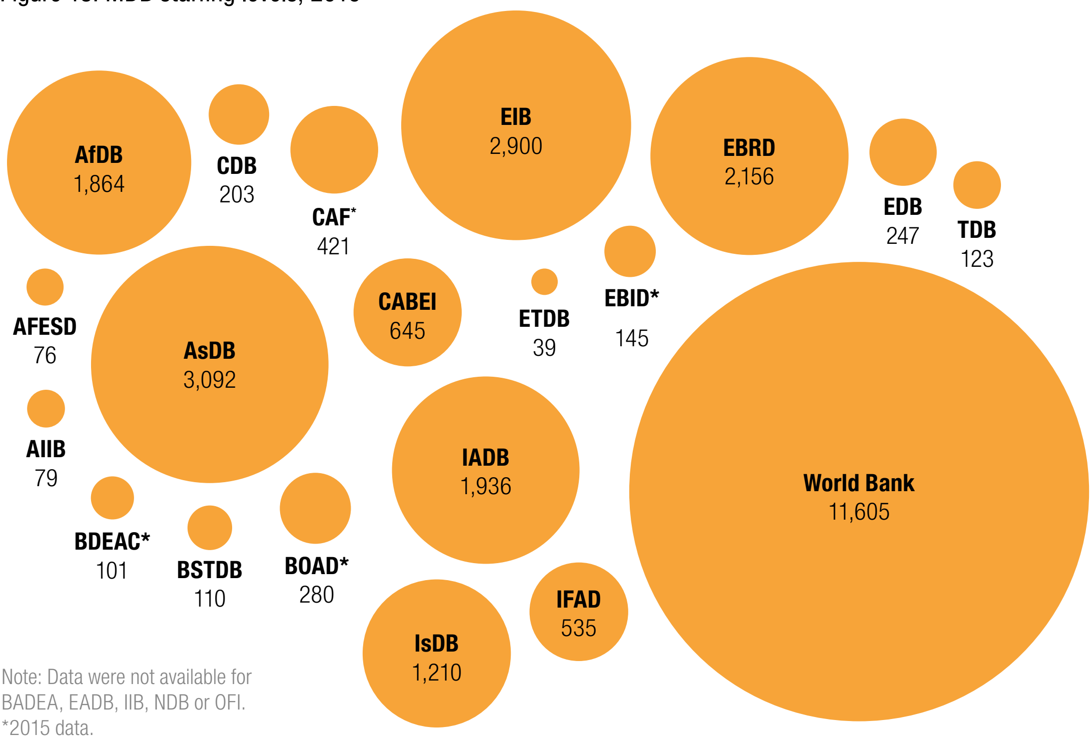
MDB	Year	Amount	...of which donor contributions
World Bank (IDA18)	2017	$75 billion	$23.1 billion
AfDB (ADF-14)	2017	$5.68 billion	$4.68 billion
AsDB (ADF-12)	2017	$3.80 billion*	$2.58 billion
IFAD (IFAD 10)	2016	$1.13 billion	$1.13 billion
IADB (FSO)	2012	$0.48 billion	$0.48 billion

Note: *Includes US$461 million to the Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Human resources

- The World Bank is by far the largest MDB in terms of employees, with more than 11,000 staff. After the World Bank, the RDBs are the largest, while – not surprisingly – the sub-regional banks have far fewer staff.
- The large regional banks have a combined total of almost 9,000 staff – still fewer than the World Bank (Figure 18).

Figure 18: MDB staffing levels, 2016



Note: Data were not available for BADEA, EADB, IIB, NDB or OFI.
*2015 data.

5

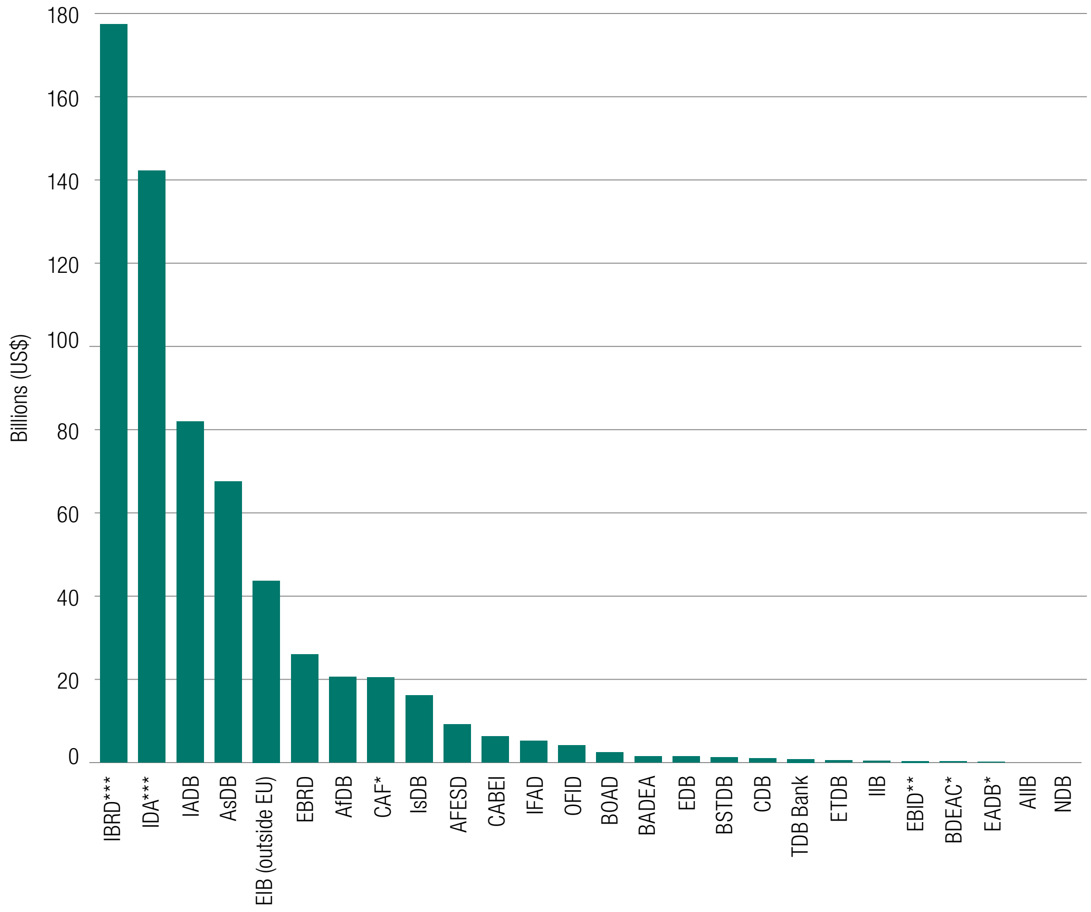
Financial activities and knowledge products

Financial activities

Outstanding loan portfolio[14]

- The size of the outstanding portfolio varies between the MDBs, from the EADB's $162 million to the IBRD's almost $180 billion (the World Bank has a total of $320 billion). The total outstanding portfolio for the EIB exceeds $500 billion, but only $46 billion of this total is allocated outside the EU. Figure 19 shows clearly that, with the exception of just a few large banks, most MDBs are rather small in terms of their operations. The median size of outstanding portfolio is $4.1 billion. The total outstanding portfolio across MDBs amounts to $633 billion.
- Combined, the legacy RDBs have an outstanding portfolio of $196 billion, lower than the World Bank total ($319.6 billion). IBRD and IDA alone account for more than half of the total outstanding loans of the MDB system.
- The recently established AIIB and NDB have not yet disbursed any loans.

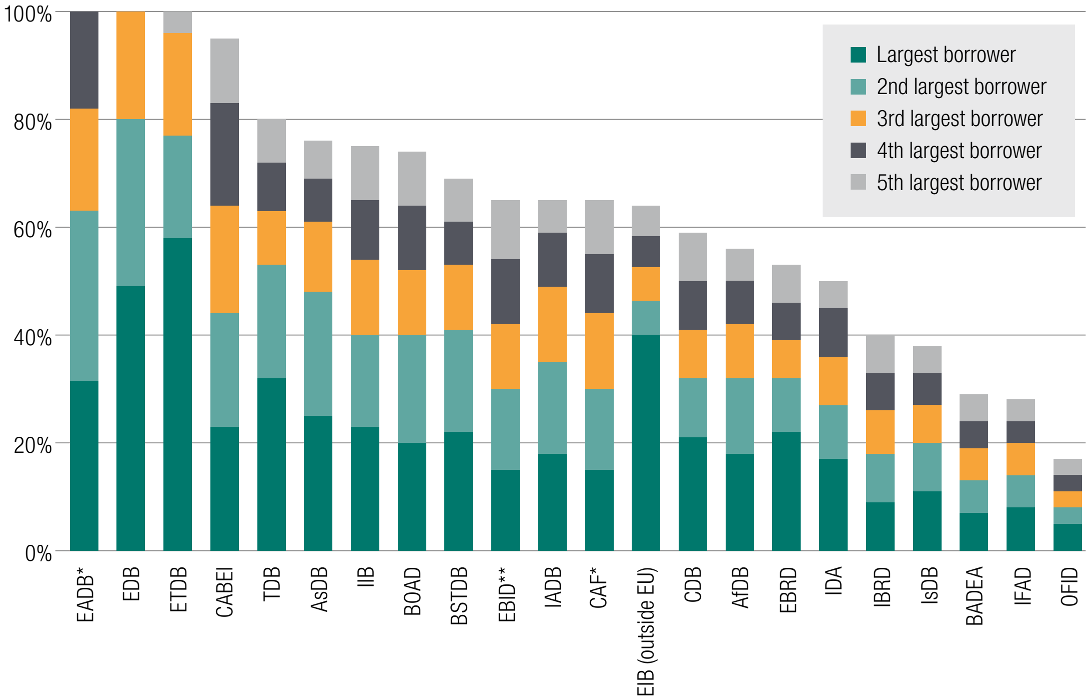
Figure 19: Outstanding loan portfolio (2016)



Note: *2015 data. **2012 data. ***FY17 – July 2016 to July 2017.

- The outstanding loans of the MDBs are concentrated in a few countries: in 16 of the 22 MDBs for which we have data, at least 50% of outstanding loans are with their respective top five borrowing countries[15] (see Figure 20). However, as noted earlier, this is to some extent a reflection of the number of relatively small banks (EADB, EDB and ETDB) that have relatively few borrowers.[16] At the same time, the top five recipient countries account for more than half of the outstanding portfolio in the large regional development banks, such as AsDB, AfDB, EBRD and IADB. For IBRD, the share is 41.2%.

Figure 20: Share of lending to the top five borrowing countries (outstanding portfolio, 2016)



Note: Data were not available for AFESD or BDEAC. *2015 data. **2012 data.

- Turkey is among the top five borrowing countries in six banks, Pakistan in five banks, and Russia and Morocco in four (Table 9). Turkey accounts for almost 60% of ETDB's total outstanding portfolio, the single biggest share by any recipient.
- China is one of the top borrowers/recipients from AsDB, IBRD and IFAD.

Table 9: Top five borrowing countries for each MDB (outstanding loan portfolio, 2016)

MDB	Largest borrower	2nd largest borrower	3rd largest borrower	4th largest borrower	5th largest borrower
AfDB	Morocco	Tunisia	Egypt	South Africa	Botswana
AsDB	China	India	Indonesia	Philippines	Pakistan
BADEA	Senegal	Mozambique	Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Mali
BOAD	Togo	Niger	Benin	Senegal	Mali
BSTDB	Turkey	Russia	Greece	Romania	Armenia
CABEI	Costa Rica	Honduras	Guatemala	El Salvador	Nicaragua
CAF*	Venezuela	Ecuador	Argentina	Peru	Colombia
CDB	Jamaica	Barbados	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Belize	Antigua and Barbuda

MDB	Largest borrower	2nd largest borrower	3rd largest borrower	4th largest borrower	5th largest borrower
EADB*	Kenya	Uganda	Tanzania	Rwanda	
EBID**	Benin	Senegal	Togo	Mali	Guinea
EBRD	Turkey	Ukraine	Russia	Kazakhstan	Poland
EDB	Kazakhstan	Russia	Belarus	Other	
EIB (outside EU)	Turkey	Morocco	Egypt	Tunisia	Serbia
ETDB	Turkey	Iran	Pakistan	Azerbaijan	Other
IADB	Brazil	Mexico	Argentina	Colombia	Ecuador
IBRD	Indonesia	Brazil	Mexico	China	India
IDA	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Vietnam	Nigeria
IFAD	China	India	Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Vietnam
IIB	Russia	Bulgaria	Mongolia	Romania	Ecuador
IsDB	Turkey	Pakistan	Morocco	Iran	Indonesia
OFID	Egypt	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Morocco	Turkey
TDB	Rwanda	Zimbabwe	Uganda	Tanzania	Kenya

Note: *2015 data. **2012 data.

Annual disbursements[17]

- IBRD's annual disbursements are by far the largest ($21 billion) (see Figure 21). In 2015, RDBs disbursed between $10 billion and $15 billion. All of the contributions from other banks were under $5 billion, from $2.74 billion from CAF to $82 million from ETDB. EIB disbursements, totalled around $67 billion in 2016, but less than 10% was disbursed in non-EU developing countries ($5.85 billion). The total MDB disbursements as measured in the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) was $88 billion. The equivalent number from the MDB's financial statements was $79 billion in 2016 (see endnote 17).

- The combined disbursements of the legacy RDBs were slightly larger than those from the World Bank (IBRD and IDA), at $37 billion (compared with $36.3 billion from the IBRD and IDA). In Africa, AfDB's disbursements were 40% larger ($5.2 billion) than the total sum from the African sub-regional banks ($3.7 billion). In Latin America, IADB's disbursements ($12.3 billion) were almost three times larger than those from the Latin American sub-regional banks combined ($4.5 billion).

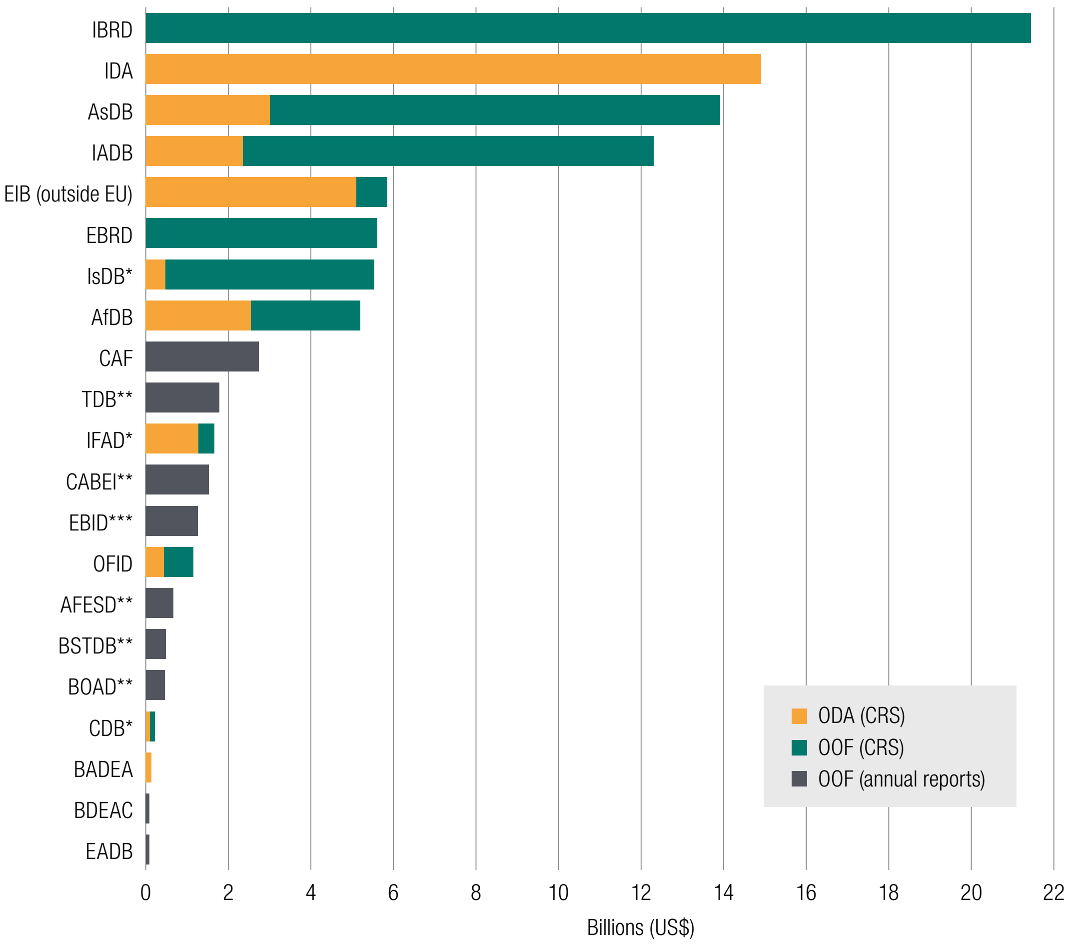
- Focusing on grants and concessional loans, IDA disbursed the largest volumes of ODA-eligible flows among MDBs ($15 billion disbursed in 2015). Its flows were only slightly lower than the ODA-eligible flows from all the other banks combined ($15.4 billion).

- The global and regional development banks usually disburse a combination of ODA-eligible flows and other official flows (OOFs) because they have both a concessional and non-concessional window (including the World Bank, which is listed as IBRD and IDA separately). The EBRD is an exception, as its disbursements are exclusively non-concessional and are not, therefore, ODA-eligible.

- ODA-eligible flows are far less common among the small sub-regional banks, as these banks rarely report to the OECD DAC and their disbursements are not counted as ODA. The only exceptions are BADEA and CDB.

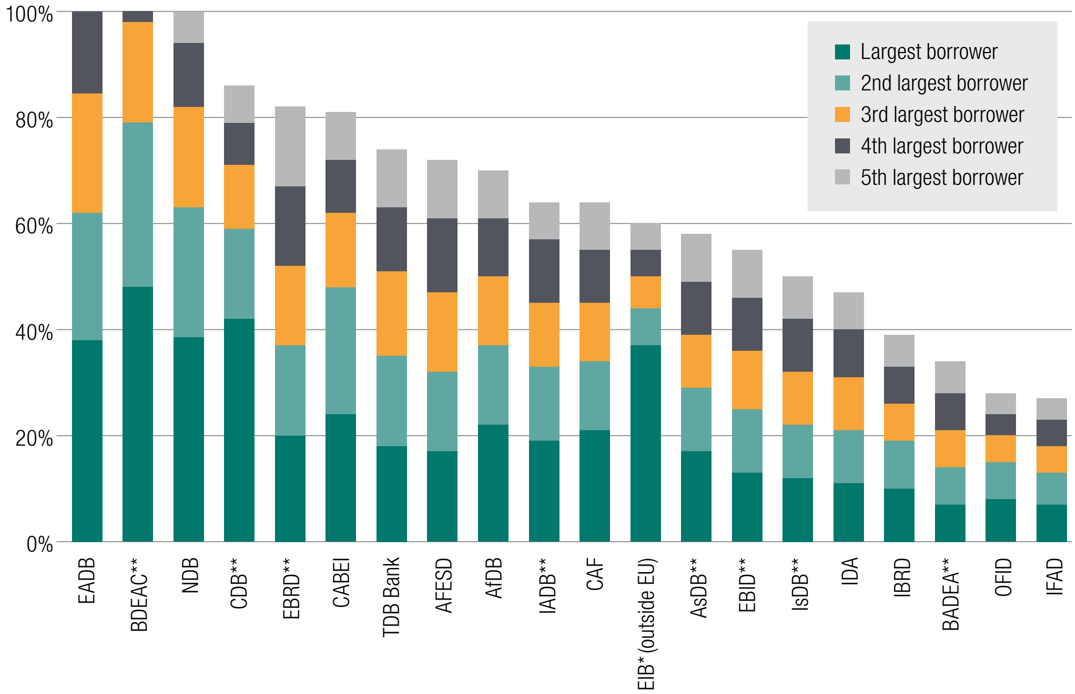
- For most banks, disbursements are even more concentrated than outstanding portfolios (see Figure 22). In 2016, for example, more than 60% of disbursements from AfDB, EBRD and IADB went to the top five borrowers.

Figure 21: Annual disbursements reported to CRS (2015)



Note: Data were not available for EDB, ETDB, IIB or NDB. *OECD CRS, commitment data, not disbursements. **2016 data. ***2014 data, commitments, not disbursements.

Figure 22: Share of lending to top five borrowing countries, annual report data (annual disbursements, 2016)



Note: Data were not available for BOAD, BSTDB, EDB, ETDB or IIB. *2015 CRS data. **Data for approvals or commitments, not disbursements. ***FY16 – July 2015 to July 2016.

- Looking at the top five recipients by disbursements in 2016 (Table 10), India is included for five banks; Brazil, China, Egypt and Turkey for four banks.
- In 2016 China was among the top five recipients for AsDB, IBRD and IFAD (with NDB being one of the five).

Table 10: Top five recipients by disbursements for each MDB (annual disbursements, 2016)

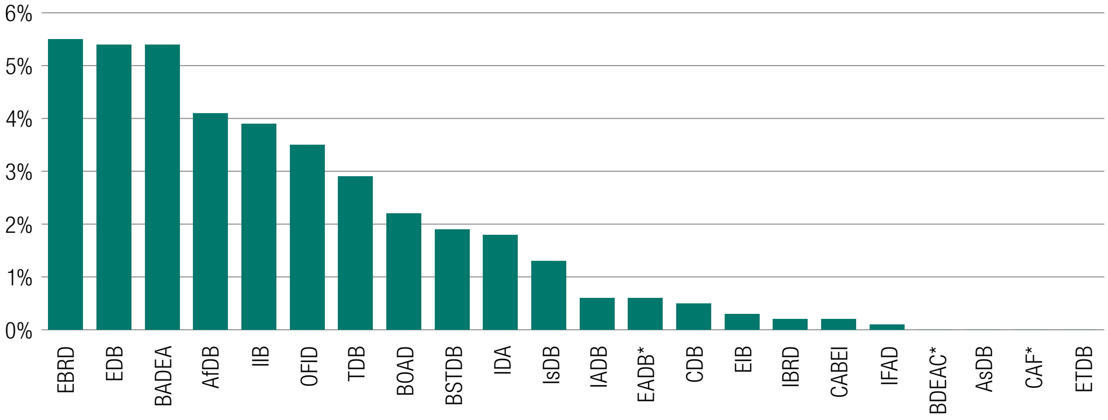
MDB	Largest recipient	2nd largest recipient	3rd largest recipient	4th largest recipient	5th largest recipient
AfDB	Algeria	Egypt	Tunisia	Morocco	Angola
AFESD	Egypt	Morocco	Tunisia	Oman	Mauritania
AsDB**	India	China	Azerbaijan	Indonesia	Pakistan
BADEA**	Niger	Guinea	Mali	Chad	Burkina Faso
BDEAC**	Chad	Gabon	Cameroon	Central African Republic	
CABEI	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Nicaragua	Guatemala	Honduras
CAF	Colombia	Ecuador	Brazil	Mexico	Peru
CDB**	Suriname	St. Lucia	Belize	Anguilla	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
EADB	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	
EBID**	Benin	Côte d'Ivoire	Togo	Ghana	Guinea
EBRD**	Turkey	Kazakhstan	Egypt	Ukraine	Serbia
EIB* (outside EU)	Turkey	Serbia	Brazil	Tunisia	India
IADB**	Mexico	Argentina	Brazil	Colombia	Panama
IBRD	Peru	India	Kazakhstan	China	Indonesia
IDA	Ethiopia	Vietnam	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Nigeria
IFAD	China	Bangladesh	Vietnam	India	Ethiopia
IsDB**	Indonesia	Turkey	Turkmenistan	Oman	Senegal
NDB	India	China	Brazil	South Africa	Russia
OFID	Morocco	Egypt	Turkey	Paraguay	Cambodia
TDB	Rwanda	Kenya	Zimbabwe	Uganda	Tanzania

Note: *2015 CRS data. **Data for approvals or commitments, not disbursements. ***FY16 – July 2015 to July 2016.

Non-performing loans

- AfDB, BADEA, EBRD and EDB have a share of non-performing loans above 4% of their portfolio (see Figure 23). That share is lower than 2% for global banks, including EIB, IBRD, IDA and IFAD and RDBs such as IADB.
- All loans were paid in the case of AsDB (2016), BDEAC (2015), CAF (2015) and ETDB (2016) (no non-performing loans were recorded in their portfolios) (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Share of non-performing loans (2016)



Note: Data were not available for AFESD, EBID or IFAD. *2015 data.

Credit risk-assessment unit

- Most of the 25 MDBs reviewed have a specialised risk-assessment unit. The only exceptions are AFESD, BADEA, EBID and IFAD (no data were available for EADB or EDB).

Private-sector operations

- In most of the banks surveyed (Table 11), private-sector operations (also known as non-sovereign operations) are conducted by the main entity, with no organisational separation of private- and public-sector operations. This is particularly the case for banks that focus primarily on the private sector (EBRD, EIB) and for smaller banks.
- IADB, IsDB and the World Bank are the only banks with separate entities for private-sector operations: the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC), the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) and the IFC respectively.
- The third option available to banks is to have a special unit within the main organisation. This is the case for AfDB (Private-Sector Department),[18] AsDB (Private-Sector Operations) and CDB (Private-Sector Development Unit).

Table 11: MDB entities conducting private-sector operations

Private-sector operations	Bank
Main entity	BDEAC, BOAD, BSTDB, CABEI, EBRD, EIB, ETDB, IFAD, NDB, TDB
Separate entity	IADB, IsDB, World Bank
Special unit	AfDB, AsDB, BADEA, CDB, EBID, OFID

Data not available: AFESD, AIIB, CAF, EADB, EDB, IIB.

Public–private partnership (PPP) operations

- Most of the banks implement projects also via PPP operations.
- Some of the banks, including the recently established AIIB and NDB, have not yet initiated any PPP, but are planning on doing so in the future (‘proposed’ in Table 12).
- While CDB has not yet implemented any formal project via PPP, the bank has been involved in PPP through its support for capacity-building and technical assistance programmes for governments, aiming to help them improve their management of PPPs.

Table 12: MDB entities and PPPs

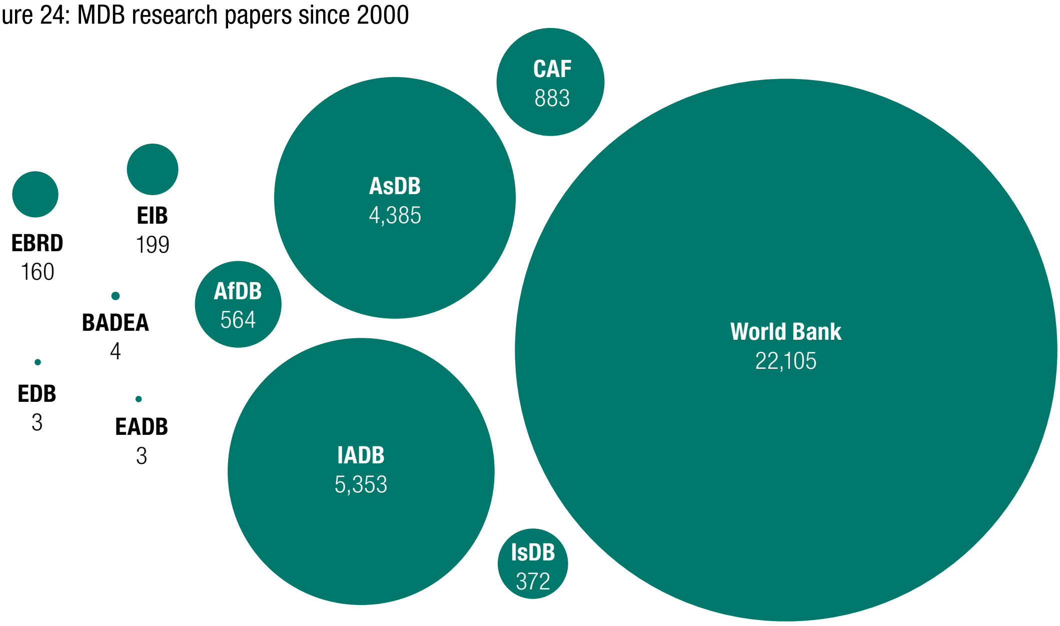
PPPs	Bank
Has PPP operations	AfDB, AsDB, BDEAC, BOAD, BSTDB, CAF, EADB, EBRD, EDB, EIB, ETDB, IADB, IFAD, IsDB, OFID, TDB, World Bank
Proposed PPP operations	AIIB, EBID, IIB, NDB
No PPP operations	AFESD, BADEA, CABEI, CDB

Note: Data were not available for AFESD or CABEI.

Knowledge products

- According to the MDB websites, the World Bank has by far the highest number of research papers,[19] with the IADB coming a distant second. The World Bank has produced almost twice as many papers as all of the other banks combined (over 22,000 vs around 12,000). The research statistics show the total number of papers published on the MDB websites between 2000 and 2017. Note that there may be discrepancies between what banks themselves categorise as research papers.
- In total, 11 banks have produced and published research papers (Figure 24).

Figure 24: MDB research papers since 2000



Note: Data collected December 18th 2017.

- Less than half of the MDBs have research units and have open statistics on their websites, and these tend to be the larger global and regional banks.

Table 13: MDB research units and availability of open statistics

Research unit	AfDB, AsDB, BADEA, CDB, EBRD, EDB, EIB, IADB, IFAD, IsDB, World Bank
No research unit*	AFESD, AIIB, BDEAC, BOAD, BSTDB, CABEI, CAF, EBID, ETDB, IIB, NDB, OFID, TDB
Open statistics	AfDB, AsDB, CABEI, EBRD, EDB, EIB, IADB, IsDB, World Bank
No open statistics**	BADEA, BDEAC, BOAD, BSTDB, CAF, CDB, EADB, EBID, ETDB, IFAD, IIB, OFID, TDB

Note: *No data were available for EADB. **No data were available for AFESD, AIIB or NDB.

6

Financial instruments

Instruments offered

- All MDBs offer loans (see Table 14). Equity and guarantees are also quite common, while lines of credit are the least common of the main instruments.

Table 14: Instruments offered by MDBs

MDB	Loans	Grants	Lines of credit	Technical assistance	Guarantees	Equity	Total
AfDB	x	x	x	x	x	x	6
AsDB	x	x	x	x	x	x	6
IADB	x	x	x	x	x	x	6
CAF	x		x	x	x	x	5
EADB	x		x	x	x	x	5
EBRD	x		x	x	x	x	5
EDB	x	x		x	x	x	5
EIB	x		x	x	x	x	5
World Bank	x	x		x	x	x	5
BSTDB	x		x		x	x	4
CABEI	x		x	x		x	4
CDB	x	x		x	x		4
EBID	x			x	x	x	4
IsDB	x	x		x		x	4
BDEAC	x	x	x			x	4
AFESD	x	x				x	3
AIIB	x				x	x	3
BADEA	x	x		x			3
BOAD	x				x	x	3
ETDB	x				x	x	3
IIB	x		x		x		3
TDB	x				x	x	3
IFAD	x	x					2
OFID	x	x					2
NDB	x						1

7

Eligibility criteria and graduation policies

- Eligibility criteria for MDB membership (see Table 15) are often unspecified (AIIB, CAF, EDB, EIB) or very broad (for example UN membership, as in the case of the NDB or every public and private organisation in the case of BADEA and TDB). Most regional and sub-regional organisations require existing membership of a specific organisation or region for countries wishing to join as members or borrowers. In the case of OFID, membership is open to OPEC countries, but only non-OPEC member countries can borrow from the bank.

- Graduation policies from concessional assistance apply only in the case of the MDBs that have both concessional and non-concessional windows (AfDB, AsDB, IADB, IFAD and World Bank). The main criterion triggering the graduation process is gross national income (GNI) per capita, with the same thresholds applied by AfDB, AsDB, IFAD and World Bank. In the case of IADB, the income per capita threshold is approximately twice as large as the World Bank, and Haiti is now the only country eligible for IADB concessional assistance. Graduation to non-concessional assistance takes place only when the country is assessed as being able to access international financial markets, a creditworthiness assessment that applies for AfDB, AsDB and the World Bank, albeit based on different criteria. Only AsDB has a formalised graduation policy from non-concessional assistance.

Table 15: MDB eligibility criteria and graduation policies

MDB	Eligibility criteria and policy on graduation from concessional assistance	Policy on graduation from non-concessional assistance
AfDB	Any African country that has the status of an independent State may become a regional member. Eligibility for graduation from the concessional window is based on the following: 1. per capita income GNI (Atlas Method) – above US$1,215 for FY15-16; 2. sustainable debt profile, with low or moderate risk of distress; 3. level of financing determined on the basis of the country's headroom analysis (Debt Sustainability Analysis) and the bank's operational country limit; 4. sustainable macroeconomic position as determined by management; 5. positive recommendation by the bank's credit risk committee.	No graduation policy from regular assistance.
AsDB	Criteria for graduation from concessional assistance is based on the following criteria: 1. GNI per capita (same as IDA; above $1,165 in FY18) 2. positive creditworthiness assessment.	Criteria for graduation from non-concessional assistance: 1. GNI per capita (same as IBRD; above $6,895 for FY18); 2. availability of commercial capital flows on reasonable terms; 3. attainment of a certain level of development by key economic and social institutions.

IADB	To be eligible to become a regional member, a country needs prior membership to the Organization of the American States. To become a non-regional member, a country needs to be a member of the International Monetary Fund. The eligibility threshold for graduation from the Fund for Special Operations (FSO) concessional window is (1) GNI $2,834 below 2015 US$ or (2) insufficient creditworthiness for borrowing 100% on regular ordinary capital terms, as indicated by a country's score on a synthetic creditworthiness indicator. A country shall be above the eligibility threshold for a minimum of two consecutive years before losing eligibility.	No graduation policy from regular assistance.
World Bank	The underlying principles of the criteria for graduation from IDA are: 1. positive creditworthiness assessment; 2. GNI per capita above the IDA operational cut-off ($1,215 for FY16). To be classified as blend, a country must first be assessed as creditworthy to borrow from IBRD. Creditworthiness assessments are based on an evaluation of eight broad components: 1) political risk, 2) external debt and liquidity, 3) fiscal policy and public debt burden, 4) balance of payment risks, 5) economic structure and growth prospects, 6) monetary and exchange-rate policy, 7) financial-sector risks, and 8) corporate-sector debt.	The graduation policy from IBRD assistance is based on a determination of whether the country has reached a level of institutional development and capital-market access that enables it to sustain its own development process without recourse to Bank funding.

MDB	Eligibility criteria and/or graduation policy
AIIB	In its Articles of Agreement, eligibility to borrowing is open to any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, or any entity or enterprise operating in the territory of a member, as well as to international or regional agencies or entities concerned with economic development of the region. In special circumstances, the AIIB can provide assistance to a recipient not listed, but this will require the Board of Governors' approval and must support the AIIB's mandate.
BADEA	Eligibility criteria only, no graduation policy. Members of BADEA can be: 1. governments of African countries, including any province, agency or organisation; 2. public or private companies, organisations and projects carrying out their business in African countries and in which capital the governments or citizens of those countries have a majority holding; 3. mixed, African or Arab-African companies whose purpose is economic development and that need financing for a specific project.
BOAD	Eligibility criteria only, no graduation policy. Members of BOAD can be: 1. WAEMU member states; their communities and government institutions; 2. agencies, businesses and private individuals contributing to the development or economic integration of member states 3. countries of the sub-region that are non-WAEMU members, their agencies or businesses, given that the Bank can intervene in development projects involving both a member country and a non-member country.
BSTDB	Eligibility criteria only, no graduation policy. Members of BSTDB can be: 1. participating states in the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC); 2. other multilateral banks and financial institutions.

CAF	No eligibility criteria or graduation policy.
CDB	Eligibility criteria only, no graduation policy.
EADB	Eligibility criteria open to East African Community members only. No graduation policy.
EBID	Eligibility criteria open to ECOWAS member states only. No graduation policy.
EBRD	Graduation from EBRD operations may occur when the Bank is no longer able to find investments in any substantial market segment or sector that satisfy its three operating principles of: 1. transition impact, defined as the contribution of a project to the creation of a sustainable well-functioning market economy; 2. additionality, requiring the Bank to bring elements to a project which alternative sources would not bring on reasonable terms; 3. sound banking, that is, assurance that the bank's investment is secure and provides an adequate return. In implementing its graduation policy, the Bank would also pay attention to the diversification of risks in its portfolio.
EDB	Eligibility criteria only, no graduation policy. EDB membership is open to any country or international organisation that shares EDB's goals.
ETDB	Eligibility criteria open to Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) members only, no graduation policy.
IFAD	Eligibility criteria open to 'developing member states' only. For highly concessional terms: 1. GNP per capita below US$805 in 1992 dollars; or 2. classified as IDA eligible. For blend terms: classified as IDA eligible (as long as they are above the cut-off for highly concessional).
IIB	Eligibility criteria only, no graduation policy.
IsDB	Eligibility criteria based on being a member of the OIC. No graduation policy.
NDB	Eligibility based on membership to the UN. No graduation policy.
OFID	No graduation policy. Eligible beneficiaries include: 1. governments of developing countries other than OPEC Member Countries; and 2. international development agencies whose beneficiaries are developing countries.
TDB	No graduation policy. Eligibility based on membership of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) or any other African country that borders a member state and extends to African institutions, other African and non-African states and any African or non-African public or private institution or corporate body.

Note: No data were available for AFESD, BDEAC, CABEI or EIB.

8

Sector focus and contribution to SDGs

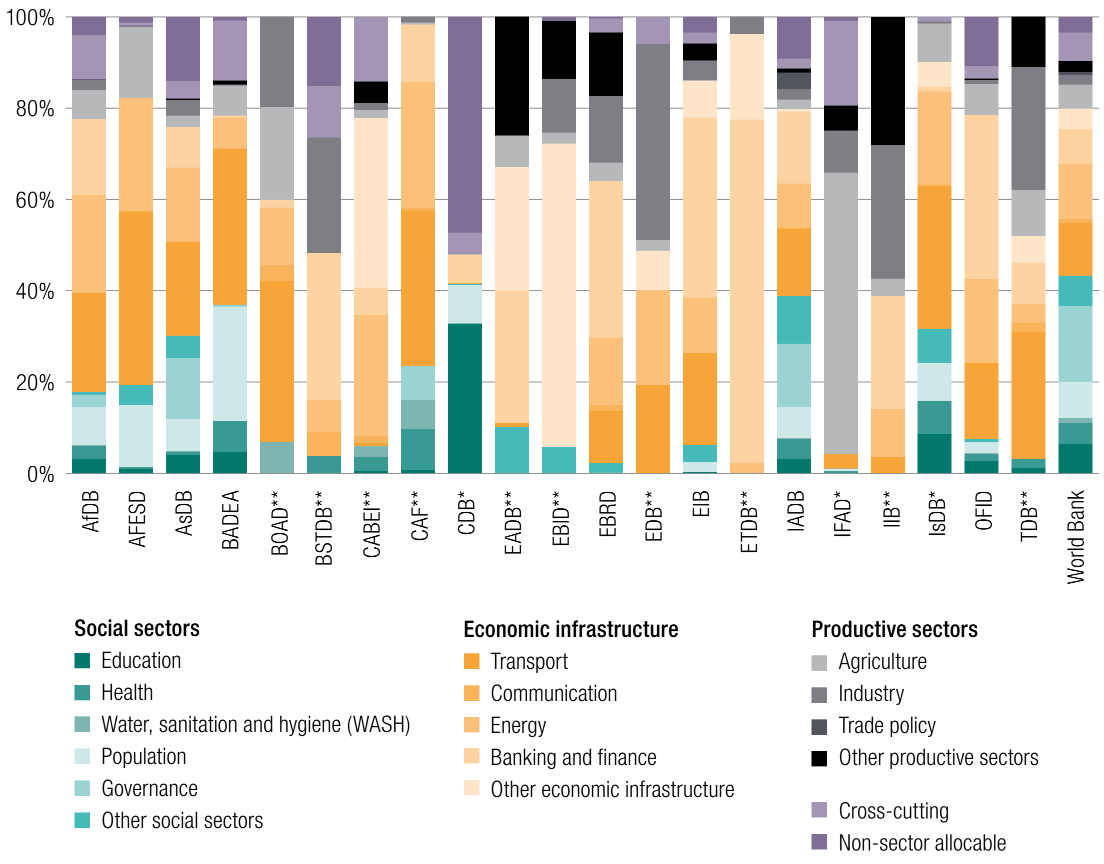
Sectoral breakdown of disbursements[20]

- In general, infrastructure is the largest sector supported by MDBs – a reflection of their key mandates. Of the 22 banks reviewed in Figure 25, 12 allocate more than 50% of their disbursements to infrastructure development. Within infrastructure, transport is the largest sector for AfDB, AFESD, AsDB, BADEA, BOAD, CAF, IsDB, and TDB; energy for CABEI and EDB; and banking and finance for BSTDB, EADB, EBRD, EIB, ETDB, IADB, IIB and OFID.

- Social sectors are the largest sectors supported by the World Bank and the CDB. World Bank projects and programmes that support governance and civil society account for the largest single share of the bank's social-sector financing (17% of total spending), with smaller shares in population at 8%, education at 6%, and health at 5%. The main social sector supported by CDB is education. IADB and BADEA allocate 39% and 37% of their disbursements to social sectors respectively, mostly to governance and population.

- For three MDBs, support goes primarily to productive sectors (including agriculture, industry and services): EDB and IIB target industry (43% and 29% of total disbursements respectively), while IFAD is notable for its focus on agriculture (62% of total disbursements), reflecting its specialised mandate.

Figure 25: Sectoral breakdown of MDB disbursements (concessional and non-concessional, 2015)



Source: OECD CRS.
Note: Data were not available for AIIB, BDEAC or NDB. *Data are for commitments, not disbursements. **Data represent the share of the outstanding portfolio, and are drawn from annual reports and financial statements.

Global and regional public goods

- In general, the share of financing that can be classified as supporting global public goods (GPGs) is fairly low across all of the MDBs (see Figure 26).[21] EIB, OFID and the World Bank are the banks that focus most heavily on GPGs, with the World Bank being the only MDB with more than 10% of its funding allocated to GPGs. GPGs are funded largely by loans rather than grants, with loans accounting for, on average, 82% of support to GPGs across all banks.

- Supported by 10 MDBs in total, investments in renewable energy is the most common GPG. The banks most active in this area are EIB (9% of total disbursements), OFID (7%), EBRD (6%), and the World Bank (5%).

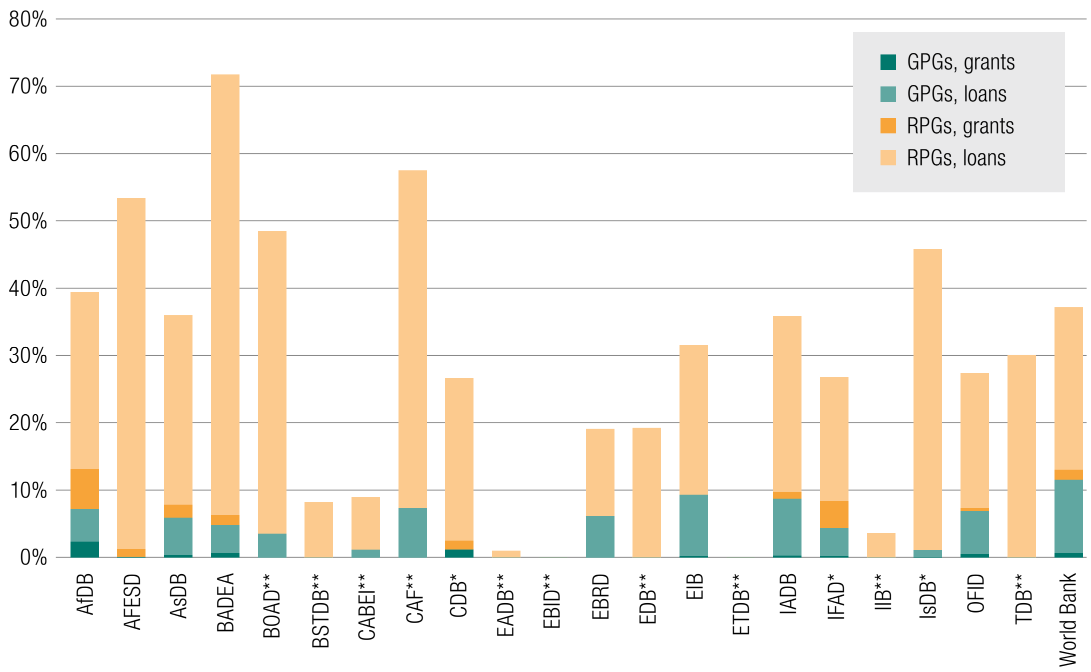
- The second most common GPG is financial stability (i.e. macroeconomy, financial and trade policy; monetary institutions), which is supported by seven banks. CAF invests 7% of its disbursements in the pursuit of this goal. Seven banks – all of them small – have no funding for GPGs.

- MDBs are much more active in supporting regional public goods (RPGs). BADEA is the MDB with the largest share of disbursements going to RPGs (67%; mainly to water and transport infrastructure). Among the large banks, the share of loans for the RPGs are 32% for the AfDB, followed by AsDB (30%), IADB (27%), World Bank (25%), and EBRD (13%). The average across all the banks is 25%. Some of the smaller banks have little or no funding for RPGs.

- RPGs are more likely than GPGs to be financed via loans rather than grants, at an average of 97% across MDBs.

- The high support to RPGs is driven mainly by infrastructure investments, which are the main focus area for MDBs in general. WASH is the second largest RPG by allocation of disbursement, which also relates to the focus of the MDBs on infrastructure.

Figure 26: Share of GPGs and RPGs in MDB disbursements, 2015

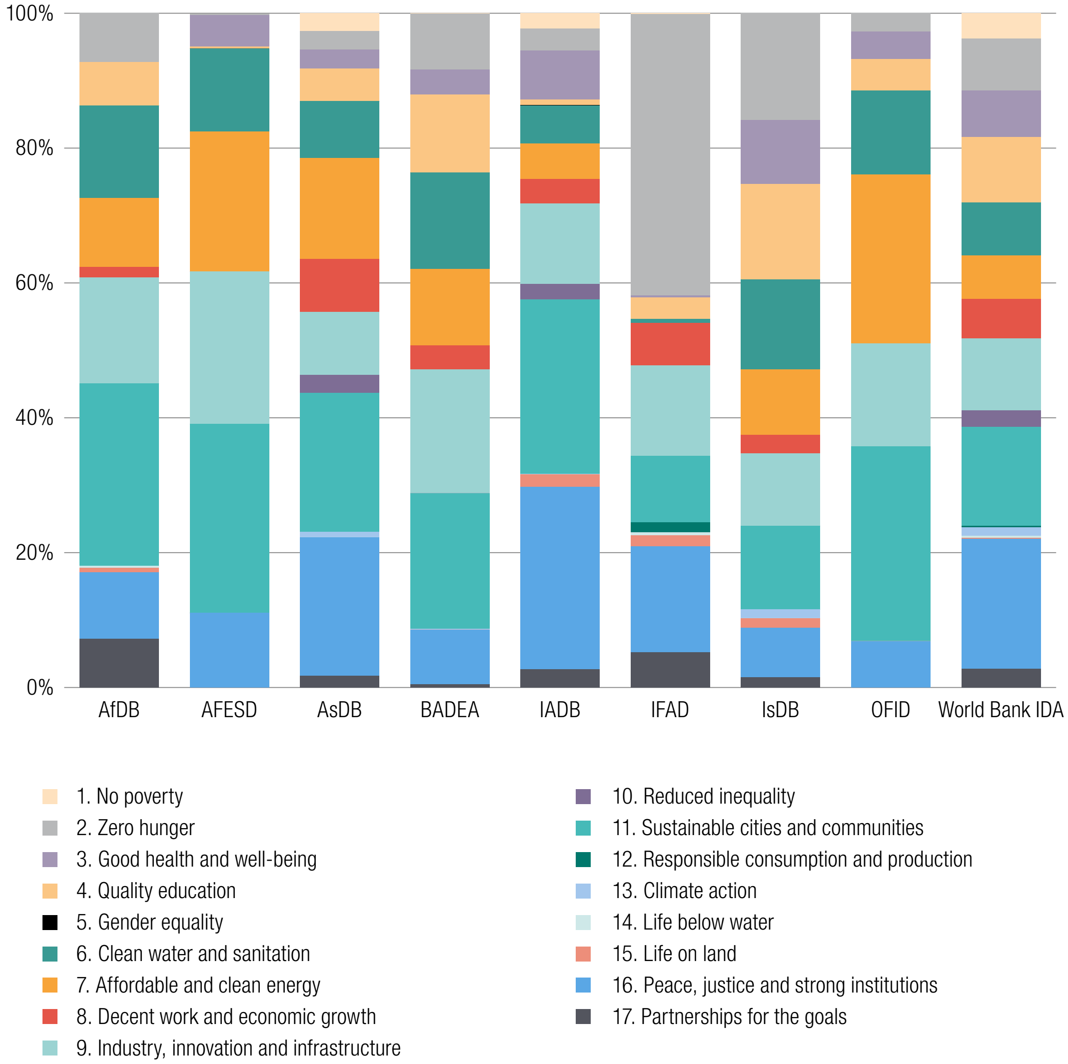


Source: OECD CRS.
Note: Data were not available for AIIB, BDEAC or NDB. *Data are from commitments, not disbursements.
**Data represent the share of the outstanding portfolio, and are drawn from annual reports and financial statements.

Disbursements that support the SDGs[22]

- Looking at nine of the 25 MDBs reviewed in this guide (see Figure 27), 'sustainable cities and communities' (SDG 11) and 'peace, justice and strong institutions' account for the largest share of MDB-disbursed ODA to the SDGs with 18% of all disbursements. Five of the goals (SDG 5, 12, 13, 14 and 15) receive less than 1%.
- However, there are big variations among MDBs. Some banks heavily focus on a few SDGs, such as IFAD, with its focus on zero hunger (SDG 2). Other banks, such as the AfDB, AsDB, IsDB and, in particular, the World Bank, spread their disbursements more evenly across the different SDGs.

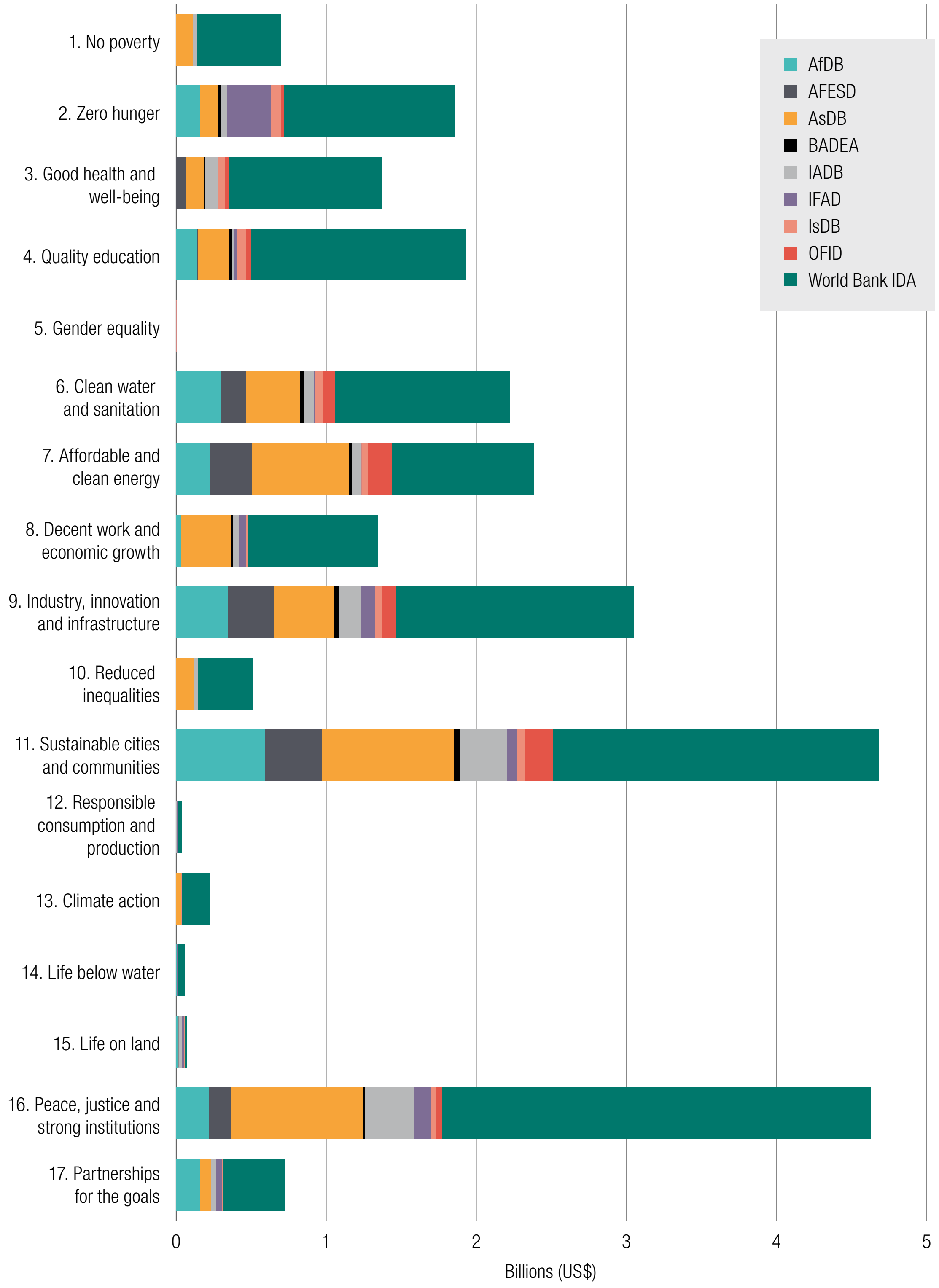
Figure 27: Share of MDB disbursements (ODA) to the SDGs by goal area, 2013



Source: AidData 3.0 CRS database, SDG breakdown. See http://aiddata.org/sdg
Note: Data were not available for AIIB, BDEAC, BOAD, BSTDB, CABEI, CAF, CDB, EADB, EBID, EBRD, EDB, EIB, ETDB, IIB, NDB or TDB.

- In terms of volume (see Figure 28), IDA is making the highest annual ODA contribution to SDGs with $14.8 billion committed in 2013. Its contributions were larger than all the other MDBs combined.

Figure 28: MDB disbursements (ODA) to the SDGs by volume, 2013



Source: AidData 3.0 CRS database, SDG breakdown. See http://aiddata.org/sdg
Note: Data were not available for AIIB, BDEAC, BOAD, BSTDB, CABEI, CAF, CDB, EADB, EBID, EBRD, EDB, EIB, ETDB, IIB, NDB or TDB.

9

Safeguard and procurement policies

Main elements of safeguard policies

- Roughly half of the MDBs have some form of institutionalised safeguards (see Table 16). The most common safeguards involve general environmental and sustainable development areas. However, with the exception of gender, the safeguards look similar across MDBs, with many of the same points echoed across the institutions. Gender is the area that is represented least explicitly among safeguards, being a priority only for three banks (AfDB, CAF and IADB).[23]
- Most of the MDBs with explicit safeguard policies have a designated inspection panel to address grievances. Notably, neither of the two new banks, AIIB and NDB, have a bank-wide inspection panel, opting instead for a project-level grievance system. They do, however, have safeguard policies that are equivalent to those of the older, more established banks.
- Some of the smaller banks without codified safeguards do have environmental and social protection policies, albeit less formalised and possibly less strict than dedicated safeguard policies.

Table 16. MDB safeguard policies

MDB	Environment and sustainable development	Resettlement, land and compensation	Biodiversity, ecosystems and habitats	Pollution prevention and control	Labour, health and safety	Gender	Indigenous peoples, cultural property and heritage	Inspection panel
AfDB	x	x	x	x	x	x		Yes
AIIB	x	x	x		x		x	No*
AsDB	x	x	x	x	x		x	Yes
BSTDB	x		x	x	x			Yes
CAF	x	x	x			x	x	Yes
CDB		x	x	x	x		x	No
EBRD	x	x	x	x	x		x	Yes
EIB	x	x	x	x	x		x	Yes
ETDB	x							No
IADB	x	x				x	x	Yes
IFAD	x	x	x					
IIB	x							
NDB	x	x					x	No**
World Bank	x	x	x				x	Yes

Note: No safeguard policies were found for AFESD, BADEA, BDEAC, BOAD, CABEI, EADB, EBID, EDB, IsDB, OFID or TDB.
*Project-level grievance redress. **Client's responsibility.

Procurement policies

Procurement policies vary considerably across the banks (see Table 17). There are five types of approaches for procurement eligibility with regards to whether non-member providers are eligible to bid and compete for procurement contracts.

- *Yes, unconditionally*. This is the most common option (including at AIIB, EBRD and the World Bank). There are certain blanket exceptions, such as countries breaking international rules.
- *Yes*, *but they face terms that are worse than those enjoyed by member-country companies*; meaning that, *all else being equal,* the company for the member country should have preference (Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), IFAD, ETDB).
- *Usually yes, but not for projects financed by special funds or trust funds* (where eligibility is up to the donor, as in the case of EIB). At AfDB, projects financed by the African Development Fund (AfDF) are open for all providers, while projects funded by AfDB and the Nigeria Trust Fund are only open for providers from member countries.
- *No, unconditionally*. This is the case for CDB, IADB and IIB.
- *No, with exceptions*. The NDB board, for example, can review whether non-member providers are eligible on a case-by-case basis. For AsDB, member-country restrictions apply except in the case of co-financed operations or when waived on a case-by-case basis by the AsDB board.

Table 17: MDB procurement policies

Procurement policy – open to non-members?	Bank
Yes, unconditionally	AFESD, AIIB, BADEA, BOAD, BSTDB, EBRD, EDB,* IsDB, OFID, World Bank
Yes, but on worse terms	CABEI, ETDB, IFAD
Yes, but not for special funds	AfDB, EIB
No, unconditionally	CDB, IADB, IIB
No, with exceptions	AsDB, NDB

Note: Data were not available for BDEAC, CAF, EADB, EBID or TDB. *EDB uses World Bank procurement guidelines.

10

Approach to measuring development effectiveness

The measurement of development effectiveness

- In keeping with their dual mandate, most of the large MDBs highlight development effectiveness as a core part of their evaluation strategy, while maintaining indicators on financial performance.
- One common trend is to use key performance indicators (KPIs) at four levels: 1) country-level development indicators, 2) the institution's contribution to development, 3) operational effectiveness, and 4) organisational performance. KPIs on the contribution to development tend to be grouped by sectors to reflect a sectoral prioritisation (see Table 18).

Table 18: How MDBs measure their development effectiveness

MDB	Measures of development effectiveness
AfDB	The Results Management Framework (RMF) contains indicators on four levels: 1) development progress in Africa, 2) the development impact of bank operations, 3) operational effectiveness, and 4) organisational efficiency. On the development impact of the bank, the KPIs relate to the five priority areas of the AfDB strategy: 1. New power capacity installed 2. People benefited from improvements in agriculture 3. Small businesses provided with financial services 4. Cross-border roads constructed 5. Jobs created. Additionally, a sixth grouping of indicators addresses cross-cutting and strategic areas, such as gender, fragile situations, climate change and governance.
AIIB	As yet, there are only results indicators for individual approved projects. No overall development effectiveness framework exists.
AsDB	The Development Effectiveness Review contains a scorecard of 37 KPIs for the contributions of the AsDB and ADF to development results, grouped by sectors (energy, transport, water, finance, education and regional cooperation and integration). In addition, there are 30 KPIs on operational management and nine KPIs on organisational management.
BSTDB	As part of the Long-term Strategic Framework 2010–2020, there are outlines for a corporate balanced scorecard, KPIs and a ‘focus on development results’. The KPIs suggest a focus on the following areas: stakeholder perspective, financial perspective, institutional objectives and internal processes, and learning and growth perspective.
CABEI	The institutional strategy for monitoring and evaluation 2015–2019 sets out nine KPIs to monitor progress towards six objectives. These include one development impact indicator (based on a development impact index of the German Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG, German investment and development company) and two other indicators on CABEI's relevance as a strategic ally, in addition to seven indicators on institutional effectiveness.

CDB	The Development Effectiveness Reviews contain KPIs on four levels: country-level outcomes, CDB's contribution to development outcomes, operational performance, and organisational performance. On the second level, 33 KPIs are grouped by sectors (economic and social infrastructure development, agriculture and rural development, education and training, citizen security, environmental sustainability, private-sector operations and development, governance and accountability, and regional cooperation and integration).
EBRD	The results framework architecture covers three levels: institutional, country and activity. 1. At the institutional level, the Corporate Scorecard contains a number of targets and indicators measuring the institution's financial, operational, and organisational performance, transition impact and resource framework. 2. At the country level, the Country Strategy Results Framework is then applied for all countries of operation on a five-year horizon. 3. At the activity level, investment projects and technical cooperation have results indicators set ex-ante and monitored regularly during implementation. These include (but are not limited to) three core EBRD operating principles: additionality, financial performance and transition impact.
EDB	Strategic benchmarks only (nothing on development effectiveness): portfolio volume, portfolio quality, financial performance, independent appraisal (and integration effect).
EIB	The Results Measurement (ReM) Framework builds on three pillars: contribution to EIB, EU and national priorities; quality and soundness of the project; and EIB technical and financial contribution. The second is the most closely related to development effectiveness. The specific indicators vary by project, but include standardised indicators within three categories: core standard indicators (such as energy efficiency or employment generated); sector standard indicators; and other relevant standard indicators, as well as operation-specific custom indicators. Environmental and social outcomes are emphasised.
ETDB	Projects are evaluated by the Evaluation Office using Operation Performance Evaluation Reports. These include information on: relevance, operational effectiveness, operational efficiency, development impact of operation, and commercial viability. No further information is available on what constitutes development impact.
IADB	The 2016 Development Effectiveness Review lists indicators on three levels: regional development goals, country development results (outputs and immediate outcomes; intermediate outcomes), and IADB Group performance indicators. In terms of IADB contribution, KPIs are categorised by responsiveness, multi-sectorality, effectiveness, efficiency, leverage and partnerships, and innovation and knowledge, as well as by strategic alignment to its six themes of social inclusion and equality, productivity and innovation, economic integration, climate change and environmental sustainability, gender equality and diversity, institutional capacity and rule of law.
IFAD	Annual reports on Development Effectiveness group indicators on five levels: global trends, IFAD's contribution to development, IFAD's contribution to country programme and project outputs, operational effectiveness, and institutional effectiveness and efficiency. Regarding IFAD's contribution, there are indicators on: natural resource management, agricultural technologies, rural financial services, marketing, microenterprises, and policies and institutions.
IsDB	The new 10-year strategy emphasises development results, and includes indicators on goals, results, and performance levels. The results indicators are grouped by the three priority areas: comprehensive human development, cooperation among member countries, and Islamic finance-sector development.
OFID	The OFID Development Effectiveness Roadmap copies the set of 10 development indicators agreed by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC).
World Bank	The Independent Evaluation Group employs a number of evaluation instruments: ad hoc major evaluations, country programme evaluations, cluster country programme evaluations, validation of self-evaluations, project performance assessment reports, as well as reviews and impact evaluations. The indicators used vary across different projects.

Note: Data were not available for: AFESD, BADEA, BDEAC, BOAD, CAF, EADB, EBID, IIB, NDB and TDB.

Independent evaluation

- The majority of the MDBs reviewed (13 out 25) have independent evaluation offices, including all the big global and regional banks: AfDB, AsDB, BOAD, BSTDB, CABEI, CDB, EBID, EBRD, EIB, IADB, IFAD, IsDB and the World Bank.
- The MDBs that do not have an independent evaluation office include CAF, ETDB and OFID, as well as the newly established MDBs: AIIB and NDB. The NDB's 2017–2021 Strategy envisages the creation of such an office.
- Among the MDBs that do not have independent evaluation offices, ETDB and OFID both have an internal audit office, while CAF has a transparency committee, with similar responsibilities.

Table 19: Presence of an international evaluation office

Independent evaluation office	AfDB, AsDB, BOAD, BSTDB, CABEI, CDB, EBID, EBRD, EIB, IADB, IFAD, IsDB, World Bank
No independent evaluation office	AIIB, ETDB, CAF, OFID, NDB*

Note: Data not available for AFESD, BADEA, BDEAC, EADB, EDB, IIB, TDB. *NDB's 2017–2021 Strategy outlines the creation of an independent evaluation office.

Value for money

Eleven of the 25 MDBs surveyed have an explicit policy on (or refer to) value for money (VfM) among the guiding principles for their operations (see Table 20). These include the World Bank and the RDBs, but also the newly established institutions such as AIIB and NDB, and BSTDB and CDB among the sub-regional development banks. Among those that do mention VfM, it is to be found most commonly in procurement policies or in wider strategy papers.[24]

Table 20: MDB approaches to VfM

MDB	Approach to VfM
AfDB	The Results Management Framework contains performance indicators on VfM. This is measured as: 1. administrative cost per UA 1 million disbursed 2. work environment cost per seat 3. cost of preparing a lending project 4. cost of supporting project implementation.
AIIB	The procurement policy refers to optimal VfM applied throughout the procurement process.
AsDB	VfM refers to increased efficiency, effectiveness and institutional economy, reforming and rationalising project implementation and business processes (particularly the procurement system), and the application of a more systematic results framework 'at the corporate, country, and project levels to measure and monitor performance'.
BSTDB	Mentioned in procurement policy, under objectives: 'the MDB is interested to … ensure VfM for the public sector (as well as the general public)'.
CDB	In the 2016 Development Effectiveness Review, VfM is measured on the basis of 'administration expenses per $1 million of project disbursements'.
EBRD	VfM is listed as one the EBRD's Core Principles on procurement.
EIB	VfM is a key element in procurement and PPP projects. The EIB-sponsored European PPP Expertise Centre has released a guide on VfM in PPP projects, analysing European countries' VfM in PPP engagements.

IADB	The 2010–2020 strategy aims to improve VfM measurement in operations.
IFAD	The 2015 Annual Report highlighted donors and member states 'increasingly requiring evidence of impact and VfM', to which IFAD responded by completing an impact assessment initiative in 2015, focusing on results. However, the synthesis of lessons learned from the initiative does not contain any mention of VfM.
NDB	VfM is one of the stated objectives of the NDB's procurement policy: 'This may require consideration of life cycle costs (purchase price, maintenance and running costs, and cost of disposal), fit for purpose (type, quality, quantity, timeliness, and technology), and impact on other developmental objectives – social economic, and environmental'.
World Bank	In the World Bank's Achieving VfM in Investment Projects Financed by the World Bank, VfM is defined as 'the effective, efficient, and economic use of resources, which requires the evaluation of relevant costs and benefits, along with an assessment of risks, and of non-price attributes and/or life cycle costs, as appropriate'.

Transparency and accountability

- Sixteen of the 25 surveyed MDBs have policies on public communication or disclosure: AfDB, AIIB, AsDB, BOAD, BSTDB, CAF, CDB, EBRD, EDB, EIB, ETDB, IADB, IFAD, IIB, NDB and the World Bank. Eight have no policy: AFESD, BADEA, CABEI, EADB, EBID, IsDB, OFID and TDB.

- Only eight of the MDBs have registered with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), all of which are the traditional global and regional banks: AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, EIB, IADB, IFAD, OFID and the World Bank. None of the smaller banks have registered with IATI.

Table 21: IATI registration

IATI registration	AfDB, AsDB, EBRD, EIB, IADB, IFAD, OFID, World Bank
No IATI registration	AFESD, AIIB, BADEA, BDEAC, BOAD, BSTDB, CABEI, CAF, CDB, EADB, EBID, EDB, ETDB, IIB, IsDB, NDB, TDB

Conclusions: towards an effective multilateral development banking system

This guide has provided a snapshot of the complexity of the multilateral development banking system.

The data and facts contained in this guide have aimed to identify areas where banking operations overlap and where synergies and complementarities could be further exploited within the system and with other development financiers. As such, it sits alongside other ODI publications (such as Prizzon et al., 2017) that offer analysis of the MDB system and proposals for its reform, ranging from the provision of global public goods to the effectiveness of operations in fragile contexts, and from the type of engagement in middle-income countries to the review of coordination mechanisms and programmes at country level.

The multilateral development banking system goes well beyond the World Bank and the legacy regional development banks. They are smaller in size and often have fewer beneficiary countries; a number of sub-regional development banks and newly established banks add to the pool of development financing resources and instruments within this system. While it is beyond the scope of this guide to identify the comparative advantages of every institution within the system, critical observations emerge from its review of each of 10 dimensions of MDB operations and finances.

1. **The landscape of MDBs: access to assistance from MDBs varies substantially by region and sub-region.** On average, a country can receive assistance from six MDBs, but that number falls as the borrowing country becomes richer. Central Asia (including the Caucasus), and North, West and East Africa are the regions with the largest number of banks operating, while the Pacific stands out as having very few.

2. **Mandates: fostering sustainable economic development and supporting regional cooperation, economic integration and intra-regional trade within the region or among member states are the common mandates across MDBs.** A few banks have a more specialised focus in their mandate, such as transition to market economies, agriculture development, Shari'ah-compliant finance and infrastructure.

3. **Governance and membership: shareholder structures are highly concentrated.** For more than half of the MDBs reviewed, at least 60% of their voting shares are concentrated among the five biggest shareholders. In all, 12 banks have a mix of regional and non-regional shareholders.

4. **Financial and human resources: the combined subscribed capital of the legacy RDBs amounts to $435 billion, far more than the capital of the World Bank or EIB.** Sub-regional banks are much smaller than regional banks: their combined subscribed capital ($36 billion) is only slightly larger than that of the smallest RDB (EBRD). However, in terms of human resources, the legacy RDBs have a combined total of almost 9,000 staff – smaller than the World Bank (with approximately 11,000 staff members).

5. **Financial activities and knowledge products: the World Bank alone accounted for more than half of the total outstanding loans of the MDB system in 2016; the legacy RDBs for slightly more than 30%.** The total outstanding portfolio across MDBs amounted to more than $600 billion in 2016, with annual disbursements around $80 billion. Yet, disbursements from the four legacy RDBs combined ($37 billion) were slightly larger than those from IDA and IBRD ($36.3 billion). In Africa, AfDB's disbursements were 40% larger ($5.2 billion) than the total sum from the African sub-regional banks ($3.7 billion). In Latin America, however, IADB's disbursements ($12.3 billion) were almost three times larger than those from the Latin American sub-regional banks combined ($4.5 billion).

6. **Financial instruments: loan financing is the most common instrument provided by MDBs.** While all MDBs offer loan financing, other instruments are far less common across the MDB system, such as lines of credit, grants, technical assistance, guarantees and equity.

7. **Eligibility criteria: these are often unspecified or very broad.** They are unspecified for the AIIB, EIB, CAF and EDB, but very broad (UN membership in the case of the NDB), or any public and private organisation in the case of BADEA and TDB. Most regional and sub-regional organisations require existing membership of a specific organisation or region for countries wishing to join as members or borrowers.

8. **Sector focus and contribution to SDGs: not surprisingly, given their mandates, infrastructure is the largest sector supported by most MDBs.** Only five of the banks do not have infrastructure as their main sector, with CDB and the World Bank focusing on social sectors; and EDB, IFAD and IIB focusing on the productive sectors.

9. **Safeguard and procurement policies: approximately half of the MDBs have some form of institutionalised safeguards,** mainly environmental protection and sustainable development. Safeguards look similar across MDBs, with comparable criteria across the institutions.

10. **Approach to measuring development effectiveness: development effectiveness is a core part of evaluation processes and assessments in most of the large MDBs.** Thirteen out of 25 MDBs have independent evaluation offices. Of the 25 MDBs reviewed, 11 have an explicit policy (or refer to) VfM criteria.

Inevitably, institutions differ when it comes to their mandates, and their countries and focus of operations (sovereign and non-sovereign). However, standardisation of financial data would help borrowing countries and shareholders navigate, access and compare MDBs across the system. This guide is a first step towards this task and an evidence-based contribution to a better understanding of the MDBs as providers of financial resources and knowledge.

Section 3

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS: FACTSHEETS

Global development banks

1 European Investment Bank (EIB)
2 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
3 International Investment Bank (IIB)
4 New Development Bank (NDB)
5 OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)
6 World Bank Group: a) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) b) International Development Association (IDA)

Regional development banks

7 African Development Bank (AfDB)
8 Asian Development Bank (AsDB)
9 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
10 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
11 Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
12 Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

Sub-regional banks

13 Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)
14 Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)
15 Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB)
16 Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
17 Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)
18 Development Bank of the Central African States (Banque de Développement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale, BDEAC)
19 Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)
20 East African Development Bank (EADB)
21 Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (TDB)
22 Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank (ETDB)
23 ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)
24 Eurasian Development Bank (EDB)
25 West African Development Bank (Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement, BOAD)

European Investment Bank (EIB)

Established: 1958 | Headquarters: Luxembourg, Luxembourg

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **28**

Mandate

Contribution to the balanced and steady development of the common market in the interest of the Community.

Policy priorities

Innovation and skills, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), infrastructure, environment and climate.

Voting share

100%

Regional | Non-regional

100%

Borrowing | Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1 Germany 16.1%
1 France 16.1%
1 Italy 16.1%
1 United Kingdom 16.1%
5 Spain 9.7%

Geographic focus of operations*

Share of non-EU portfolio:

- Turkey 40.3%
- Morocco 6.6%
- Egypt 6.6%
- Tunisia 5.8%
- Serbia 5.7%
- Other 35%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Not available

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AAA**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowing, derivatives and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$256.45 billion**

Paid-in **$22.87 billion**

Reserves **$43.88 billion**

GCI

Year: 2013
Amount:
$13.78 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Banking and finance	39%
Transport	20%
Energy	12%
Other economic infrastructure	8%
Industry	4%

SDGs

Not available

Instruments: Loans, lines of credit, technical assistance, guarantees and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments

Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
Project loans	Up to 30 years	N/A	Varies, reflecting risk. Fees may apply.

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$7.12 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
0.3%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$43.71 billion

Multi-bilateral vs core funding (OECD data)

- Multi-bilateral (50%)
- Core funding (50%)

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

The ReM Framework builds on three pillars: contribution to EIB, EU and national priorities; quality and soundness of the project; and EIB technical and financial contribution. The specific indicators vary by project, but include standardised indicators within three categories (core standard indicators, for example energy efficiency or employment generated; sector standard indicators; other relevant standard indicators), as well as operation-specific custom indicators. Environmental and social outcomes are emphasised.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Established: 1977 | Headquarters: Rome, Italy

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **176**

Mandate

Mobilisation of additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member states.

Policy priorities

Rural poverty, rural market participation, environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

Voting share

100%

Regional | Non-regional

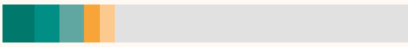
37.34% | 62.52%

Borrowing | Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1 United States 7%
2 Italy 4.2%
3 Germany 4.1%
3 Japan 4.1%
5 Netherlands 3.8%

Geographic focus of operations*



- China 7.8%
- India 6.2%
- Bangladesh 6.1%
- Ethiopia 3.9%
- Viet Nam 3.7%
- Other 72.3%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Must be 'developing member states'. **Graduation policy:** For highly concessional terms: 1) GNP per capita lower than $805 in 1992 US$ or 2) classified as IDA eligible. For blend terms: classified as IDA eligible (as long as they are above the cut-off for highly concessional).

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Replenishments, borrowing and derivatives.

Capital

Paid-in
$8.05 billion

Reserves
-$1.41 billion

GCI

Not applicable

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Agriculture	62%
Cross-cutting	19%
Industry	9%
Other productive sectors	5%
Transport	3%

Instruments: Loans and grants

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments

Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
Ordinary term loans	15–18 years	3 years	IBRD US$ spread (1.5%)
Highly concessional term loans	40 years	10 years	No interest; 0.75% service charge

SDGs: Share of disbursements

SDG (see list of SDGs p.89)

1	0%	7	0%	13	0%
2	42%	8	6%	14	0%
3	0%	9	10%	15	2%
4	3%	10	0%	16	16%
5	0%	11	10%	17	5%
6	1%	12	2%		

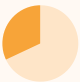
Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$0.54 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
0.1%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$5.19 billion

Multi-bilateral vs core funding (OECD data)



- Multi-bilateral (32%)
- Core funding (68%)

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Indicators on five levels: global trends; IFAD's contribution to development (natural resource management, agricultural technologies, rural financial services, marketing, micro-enterprises, and policies and institutions); IFAD's contribution to country programme and project outputs; operational effectiveness; and institutional effectiveness and efficiency.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

International Investment Bank (IIB)

Established: 1970 | Headquarters: Moscow, Russia

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **9**

Mandate

Not available

Policy priorities

Energy, machine engineering and technology, agriculture and food production, transport and logistics, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals and medicine, and financial sector (including SME support).

Voting share

Regional | Non-regional

Borrowing | Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1. Russia 47.9%
2. Bulgaria 13.5%
3. Hungary 12.8%
4. Czech Republic 9.7%
5. Slovak Republic 6.9%

Geographic focus of operations*

- Russia 23.3%
- Bulgaria 17.3%
- Mongolia 14.1%
- Romania 10.6%
- Ecuador 10.4%
- Other 24.3%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Members. **Graduation policy:** Not available.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **BBB**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowing and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$1.44 billion**

Paid-in **$0.35 billion**

Reserves **$0.09 billion**

GCI

Not available

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Industry	29%
Other productive sectors	28%
Banking and finance	25%
Energy	10%
Agriculture	4%

SDGs

Not available

Instruments: Loans, grants, lines of credit, technical assistance, guarantees and equity

Grants and loans

Share of non-performing loans

3.9%

Outstanding loan portfolio

$0.42 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Not available

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

New Development Bank (NDB)

Established: 2014 | Headquarters: Shanghai, China

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **5**

Mandate

Mobilisation of resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies.

Policy priorities

Infrastructure: clean energy, transport infrastructure, irrigation, water resource management and sanitation, sustainable urban development, economic cooperation and integration.

Voting share

100%

Regional | Non-regional

100%

Borrowing | Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1 Brazil 20%
1 China 20%
1 India 20%
1 Russia 20%
1 South Africa 20%

Geographic focus of operations*

Not available

Eligibility and graduation policy

Members of the UN.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, derivatives and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed	Paid-in	Reserves
$50 billion	$10 billion	-$0.39 billion

GCI

Not available

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Not available

Instruments: Loans, grants, lines of credit, technical assistance, guarantees, equity

SDGs:

Not available

Grants and loans

Not available

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Not available

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)

Established: 1976 | Headquarters: Vienna, Austria

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **13**

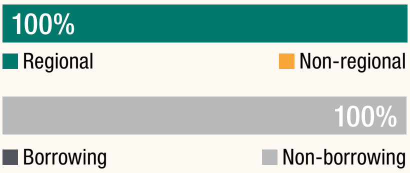
Mandate

Reinforce financial cooperation between OPEC member countries and other developing countries by providing financial support to assist the latter countries on appropriate terms in their economic and social development efforts.

Policy priorities

Energy, transportation, finance, agriculture, water and sanitation, industry, health, telecommunications and education.

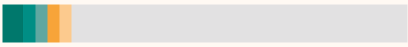
Voting share



Top shareholders

1. Saudi Arabia 33.5%
2. Venezuela 15.3%
3. Kuwait 12.1%
4. Nigeria 7.9%
5. Iran 7.4%

Geographic focus of operations*



- Egypt 5%
- Pakistan 3%
- Bangladesh 3%
- Morocco 3%
- Turkey 3%
- Other 83%

Eligibility and graduation policy

a) Developing countries governments other than OPEC member countries; and b) international development agencies (the beneficiaries of which are developing countries).

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Shareholder capital and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$4.26 billion**

Reserves **$2.74 billion**

GCI

Not available

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Banking and finance	36%
Energy	18%
Transport	17%
Non-sector allocable	11%
Agriculture	7%

Instruments: Loans and grants

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments

Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
Public-sector loans	Up to 20 years	Up to 5 years	Interest rates based on IMF Debt Sustainability Framework
Private-sector facility	Varies	Varies	Varies, depending on market conditions

SDGs: Share of disbursements

SDG (see list of SDGs p.89)

1	0%	7	25%	13	0%
2	3%	8	0%	14	0%
3	4%	9	15%	15	0%
4	5%	10	0%	16	7%
5	0%	11	29%	17	0%
6	12%	12	0%		

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$0.61 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
3.5%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$4.15 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
19.31%	$3.35 billion	$0.8 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

The set of 10 development indicators agreed by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

World Bank Group: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

6a

Established: 1944 | Headquarters: Washington DC, United States

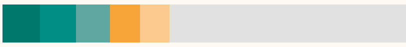
MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **189**

Mandate

Reconstruction and development of member territories by facilitating capital investment for productive purposes; promotion of private foreign investment and, when private capital is not available on reasonable terms, supplementing private investment by providing, on suitable conditions, finance for productive purposes out of the Bank's own capital, funds raised by the Bank and its other resources.

Geographic focus of operations*



- Indonesia 9.2%
- Brazil 9%
- Mexico 8.3%
- China 7.5%
- India 7.3%
- Other 58.7%

Voting share

- Borrowing
- Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1. United States 16.3%
2. Japan 7%
3. China 4.5%
4. Germany 4.1%
5. France 3.9%
5. United Kingdom 3.9%

Policy priorities

Extreme poverty and shared prosperity.

Eligibility and graduation policy

Graduation policy: Based on a determination of whether the country has reached a level of institutional development and capital-market access that enables it to sustain its own development process without recourse to Bank funding.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AAA**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowings, derivatives and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$263.33 billion**

Paid-in **$15.81 billion**

Reserves **$27.31 billion**

GCI

Year: 2010

Amount: **$86.2 billion**

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Governance	17%
Energy	12%
Transport	11%
WASH	8%
Banking and finance	8%

SDGs: Share of disbursements

Not available

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed

$17.86 billion (FY2016)

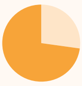
Share of non-performing loans

0.2%

Outstanding loan portfolio

$177.42 billion

Multi-bilateral vs core funding (OECD data)



- Multi-bilateral (73%)
- Core funding (27%)

Instruments: Loans, grants, guarantees, equity and technical assistance

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments			
Loan	**Maturity**	**Grace period**	**Interest and other features**
IBRD Flexible loan	Up to 35 years	Up to 15 years	Fixed spread: 0.70%–1.50%, variable spread: 0.45%–0.95%, plus 0.25% front-end fee and 0.25% commitment fee

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

The Independent Evaluation Group employs a number of evaluation instruments: ad hoc major evaluations, country programme evaluations, cluster country programme evaluations, validation of self-evaluations and project performance assessment reports, as well as reviews and impact evaluations. Indicators used vary across different projects.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

World Bank Group: International Development Association (IDA)

6b

Established: 1959 | Headquarters: Washington DC, United States

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **173**

Mandate

Promotion of economic development, increased productivity and thus raised standards of living in the less-developed areas of the world included within the Association's membership.

Policy priorities

Extreme poverty and shared prosperity.

Geographic focus of operations*

- India 17.1%
- Pakistan 9.6%
- Bangladesh 9.2%
- Viet Nam 8.6%
- Nigeria 5.2%
- Other 50.1%

Voting share

Borrowing | Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1. United States 10.2%
2. Japan 8.5%
3. United Kingdom 6.2%
4. Germany 5.5%
5. France 3.8%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Graduation policy: The underlying principles of the criteria are: (1) absence of creditworthiness and (2) concept of relative poverty, measured by GNI per capita below the IDA operational cutoff (US$1,215 for FY16). In addition the IDA graduation process has the necessary flexibility to allow for a careful examination of country-specific situations to determine whether or not a country is ready to graduate. To classify as blend, a country must first be assessed as creditworthy to borrow from IBRD. Creditworthiness assessments are based on an evaluation of eight broad components: political risk, external debt and liquidity, fiscal policy and public debt burden, balance of payment risks, economic structure and growth prospects, monetary and exchange-rate policy, financial-sector risks, and corporate-sector debt. This includes a comprehensive analysis of short- and long-term vulnerabilities facing the country and its links to the global economy.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AAA**

Financing sources

Replenishment and retained earnings (IBRD).

Capital

Not applicable

GCI

Not applicable

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Governance	12%
Transport	11%
Education	10%
Energy	10%
Agriculture	9%

Instruments: Loans, grants, guarantees, equity and technical assistance

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments

Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
IDA loans	38 years (40 for small economies)	6 years (10 for small economies)	0.75%–1.25% rates depending on currency

SDGs: Share of disbursements (combined IBRD and IDA)

SDG (see list of SDGs p.89)

SDG	Share	SDG	Share	SDG	Share
1	4%	7	6%	13	1%
2	8%	8	6%	14	0%
3	7%	9	11%	15	0%
4	10%	10	2%	16	19%
5	0%	11	15%	17	3%
6	8%	12	0%		

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed

$10.6 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans

1.8%

Outstanding loan portfolio

$142.18 billion

Multi-bilateral vs core funding (OECD data)

- Multi-bilateral (1%)
- Core funding (99%)

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

The Independent Evaluation Group employs a number of evaluation instruments: ad hoc major evaluations, country programme evaluations, cluster country programme evaluations, validation of self-evaluations, project performance assessment reports, as well as reviews and impact evaluations. Indicators used vary across different projects.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Established: 1963 | Headquarters: Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **80**

Mandate

Sustainable economic development and social progress of its regional members individually and jointly.

Policy priorities

Infrastructure, regional integration, private-sector development, governance and accountability, skills and technology.

Geographic focus of operations*

- Morocco 17.6%
- Tunisia 14%
- Egypt 10.1%
- South Africa 8.4%
- Botswana 6.2%
- Other 43.7%

Voting share

58.90% Regional | 41.10% Non-regional

58.90% Borrowing | 41.10% Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1. Nigeria 8.5%
2. United States 6.6%
3. Egypt 5.6%
4. Japan 5.5%
5. South Africa 5.1%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Any African country which has the status of an independent State may become a regional member of the Bank. **Graduation policy:** Eligibility is based on two criteria: (1) per capita income GNI (Atlas Method) – $1,215 for FY15–16 (2) absence of credit-worthiness that prevents the country from borrowing from AfDB's non-concessional window. Access to AfDB window requires: (i) a sustainable debt profile, with low or moderate risk of distress, (ii) level of financing determined on the basis of the country's headroom/debt sustainability analysis (DSA) and the Bank's Operational Country Limit, (iii) sustainable macroeconomic position as determined by management, and (iv) a positive recommendation by the Bank's Credit Risk Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AAA**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, derivatives, retained earnings and replenishments (ADF).

Capital

Subscribed **$88.03 billion**

Paid-in **$6.58 billion**

Reserves **$3.69 billion**

GCI

Year: 2010

Amount: **$59.15 billion**

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Transport	22%
Energy	21%
Banking and finance	17%
Cross-cutting	10%
WASH	8%

Instruments: Loans, grants, lines of credit, technical assistance, guarantees and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments			
Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
Fully flexible loan	Up to 25 years	Up to 8 years	Interest rate can be flexibly determined in light of maturity and grace period. Sovereign guaranteed only.
Fixed spread loan	Up to 15 years	Up to 5 years	Floating (6-month LIBOR) or fixed base rate and risk-based lending spread. Fees apply.
ADF loan	40 years	5 or 10 years	No interest rate; 0.75% service charge and 0.50% commitment fee. Blending available.

SDGs: Share of disbursements

SDG (see list of SDGs p.89)

SDG	Share	SDG	Share	SDG	Share
1	0%	7	10%	13	0%
2	7%	8	2%	14	0%
3	0%	9	16%	15	1%
4	7%	10	0%	16	10%
5	0%	11	27%	17	7%
6	14%	12	0%		

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed

$4.33 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans

4.1%

Outstanding loan portfolio

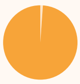
$20.6 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
21.58%	$16.18 billion	$4.45 billion

Multi-bilateral vs core funding (OECD data)

AfDB
- Multi-bilateral (55%)
- Core funding (45%)



AfDF
- Multi-bilateral (1%)
- Core funding (99%)

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

The RMF contains indicators on four levels: 1) development progress in Africa; 2) the development impact of bank operations; 3) operational effectiveness; and 4) organisational efficiency. On the development impact of the bank the five KPIs are related to the five main sectors of the AfDB strategy: (i) new power capacity installed, (ii) people benefited from improvements in agriculture, (iii) small businesses provided with financial services (iv) cross-border roads constructed, and (v) jobs created.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Established: 1966 | Headquarters: Manila, Philippines

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **67**

Mandate

Promoting economic growth and cooperation in Asia and the Far East and contribution to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the developing member countries in the region, collectively and individually.

Policy priorities

Infrastructure, environment, regional cooperation and integration, finance-sector development and education.

Geographic focus of operations*

- China 24.7%
- India 22.5%
- Indonesia 13.2%
- Philippines 8.2%
- Pakistan 7.1%
- Other 24.3%

Voting share

65.16% | 34.85%

Regional | Non-regional

38.50% | 61.50%

Borrowing | Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1 Japan 12.8%
1 United States 12.8%
3 China 5.5%
4 India 5.4%
5 Australia 4.9%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Be a 'developing member country' (DMC); see graduation policy. **Graduation policy:** Graduation from concessional assistance. The two main criteria adopted to classify DMCs are: (1) GNI gross national income (GNI) per capita (same as IDA; above $1,165 in FY18), and (2) creditworthiness. Under the graduation policy, regarding GNI per capita, ADB uses the World Bank's GNI per capita estimates based on the Atlas Method. Creditworthiness of DMCs is assessed by a creditworthiness assessment committee in accordance with the graduation policy.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AAA**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowing, investments (liquidity portfolio), retained earnings and replenishments (Asian Development Fund, AsDF).

Capital

Subscribed **$142.7 billion**

Paid-in **$7.15 billion**

Reserves **$12.21 billion**

GCI

Year: 2009
Amount:
$106 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Transport	21%
Energy	16%
Non-sector allocable	14%
Governance	13%
Banking and finance	9%

Instruments: Loans, grants, lines of credit, technical assistance, guarantees and equity

SDGs: Share of disbursements

SDG (see list of SDGs p.89)

1	3%	7	15%	13	1%
2	3%	8	8%	14	0%
3	3%	9	9%	15	0%
4	5%	10	3%	16	21%
5	0%	11	21%	17	2%
6	8%	12	0%		

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$9.76 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
0%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$67.6 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
7.67%	$62.41 billion	$5.19 billion

Multi-bilateral vs core funding (OECD data)

AsDB
- Multi-bilateral (61%)
- Core funding (39%)

AsDF
- Multi-bilateral (1%)
- Core funding (99%)

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

The Development Effectiveness Review contains a scorecard of 37 KPIs for the AsDB's and AsDF's contributions to development results, grouped by sectors (energy, transport, water, finance, education, and regional cooperation and integration). In addition, there are 30 KPIs on operational management and nine KPIs on organisational management.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

Established: 2015 | Headquarters: Beijing, China

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **54**

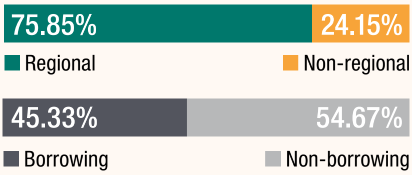
Mandate

Sustainable economic development, wealth creation and improvement of infrastructure connectivity in Asia. Promotion of regional cooperation and partnership to address development challenges.

Policy priorities

Sustainable infrastructure, cross-country connectivity and private-capital mobilisation.

Voting share



Top shareholders

1. China 26.93%
2. India 7.75%
3. Russia 6.11%
4. Germany 4.27%
5. Korea 3.60%

Geographic focus of operations*

Not available

Eligibility and graduation policy

Not available

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AAA**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed
$90.33 billion

Paid-in
$18.07 billion

GCI

Year: Initial subscription
Amount:
$90.33 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Not available

Instruments: Loans, guarantees and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments			
Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
Sovereign-backed loans	Up to 20 years		0.75%–1.40% lending spread, 0.25% front-end fee, 0.25% commitment fee

SDGs

Not available

Grants and loans

Not available

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

As of yet, results indicators for individual approved projects only. No overall development effectiveness framework.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Established: 1991 | London, United Kingdom

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **67**

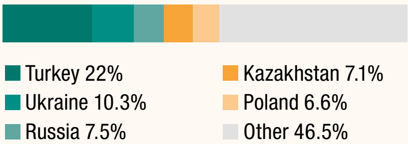
Mandate

Support to the transition towards a well-functioning sustainable market economy and the promotion of private and entrepreneurial initiative in Central and Eastern European countries.

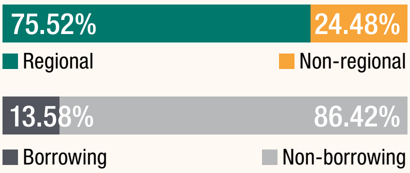
Policy priorities

Agribusiness, equity funds, financial institutions, information and communication technology, legal reform, manufacturing and services, municipal infrastructure, natural resources, nuclear safety, power and energy, property, and tourism and transport.

Geographic focus of operations*



Voting share



Top shareholders

1 United States 10.1%
2 France 8.6%
2 Germany 8.6%
2 Italy 8.6%
2 Japan 8.6%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Project-level eligibility. **Graduation policy:** Graduation from EBRD operations may occur when the Bank is no longer able to find investments in any substantial market segment or sector that satisfy its three operating principles of: (1) transition impact, defined as the contribution of a project to the creation of a sustainable well-functioning market economy, (2) additionality, requiring the Bank to bring elements to a project which alternative sources would not bring on reasonable terms and (3) sound banking, that is, assurance that the Bank's investment is secure and provides an adequate return. In implementing its graduation policy, the Bank would also pay attention to the diversification of risks in its portfolio.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AAA**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowings, derivatives and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed
$32.87 billion

Paid-in
$6.87 billion

Reserves
$10.21 billion

GCI

Year: 2011
Amount:
$13.4 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Banking and finance	34%
Energy	15%
Industry	15%
Other productive sectors	14%
Transport	12%

SDGs: Share of disbursements

Not available

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$8.63 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
5.5%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$26 billion

Instruments: Loans, lines of credit, technical assistance, guarantees and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments			
Loan	**Maturity**	**Grace period**	**Interest and other features**
Loans for larger projects	5–15 years		Varies with country risk and project risk, and final interest rates are confidential.

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Evaluation and monitoring is done at the project and/or country level. All projects are self-evaluated using a standard template for operation performance assessments (OPAs). These include (but are not limited to) three core EBRD operating principles: additionality, financial performance, and transition impact. EBRD also uses corporate scorecards to measure organisational effectiveness.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

Established: 1959 | Headquarters: Washington DC, United States

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **48**

Mandate

Contribution to the acceleration of the process of economic and social development of the regional developing member countries, individually and collectively.

Policy priorities

Extreme poverty, fiscal policy, state capacity, financial markets, infrastructure, human capital, institutions, knowledge and innovation systems, urban planning and value-chain integration.

Geographic focus of operations*

- Brazil 18%
- Mexico 17.3%
- Argentina 14.2%
- Colombia 10.4%
- Equador 5.6%
- Other 34.5%

Voting share

84.07% Regional | 15.94% Non-regional

50.04% Borrowing | 49.96% Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1. United States 30%
2. Argentina 11.2%
2. Brazil 11.2%
4. Mexico 7.2%
5. Japan 5%

Eligibility and graduation policy

To become a regional member, a country needs prior membership to the Organization of the American States. To become a non-regional member, a country needs to be a member of the IMF. A second basic requirement in both cases is the subscription of shares of the ordinary capital and contribution to the FSO. **Graduation policy:** Graduation from concessional assistance: Eligibility threshold calculated for FSO window is (1) GNI $2,834 below 2015 US$ or (2) insufficient creditworthiness for borrowing 100% on regular ordinary capital terms, as indicated by a country's score on a synthetic creditworthiness indicator. A country shall be above the eligibility threshold for a minimum of two consecutive years before losing eligibility. No graduation policy on non-concessonal lending.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AAA**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowing, derivatives and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$170.94 billion**

Paid-in **$6.04 billion**

Reserves **$20.66 billion**

GCI

Year: 2012
Amount:
$70 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Banking and finance	16%
Transport	15%
Governance	14%
Other social sectors	10%
Energy	10%

Instruments: Loans, grants, lines of credit, technical assistance, guarantees and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments			
Loan	**Maturity**	**Grace period**	**Interest and other features**
Flexible financing facility	Up to 25 years	Up to 5.5 years	0.85% lending spread
Concessional ordinary capital terms	Up to 40 years	Up to 40 years	0.25% fixed rate, no spread

SDGs: Share of disbursements

SDG (see list of SDGs p.89)

SDG	Share	SDG	Share	SDG	Share
1	2%	7	5%	13	0%
2	3%	8	4%	14	0%
3	7%	9	12%	15	2%
4	1%	10	2%	16	27%
5	0%	11	26%	17	3%
6	6%	12	0%		

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$9.60 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
0.6%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$81.95 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
7.24%	$76.02 billion	$5.93 billion

Multi-bilateral vs core funding (OECD data)

IADB
- Multi-bilateral (40%)
- Core funding (60%)

IADB (FSO)
- Multi-bilateral (0%)
- Core funding (100%)

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Indicators on three levels: (1) regional development goals, (2) country development results (outputs and immediate outcomes; intermediate outcomes), and (3) IADB Group performance indicators. In terms of IADB contribution, KPIs are categorised by responsiveness, multi-sectorality, effectiveness, efficiency, leverage and partnerships, and innovation and knowledge, as well as by strategic alignment to its six themes of social inclusion and equality, productivity and innovation, economic integration, climate change and environmental sustainability, gender equality and diversity, institutional capacity and rule of law.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

Established: 1975 | Headquarters: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **57**

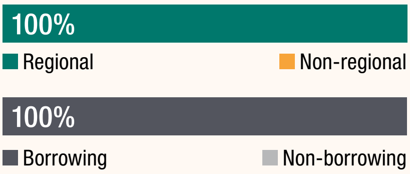
Mandate

Support economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities, individually as well as jointly, in accordance with the principles of the Shari'ah.

Policy priorities

Quality of life, infrastructure, agriculture and food security, human capital, economic cooperation and integration, Islamic finance development, solidarity and resilience.

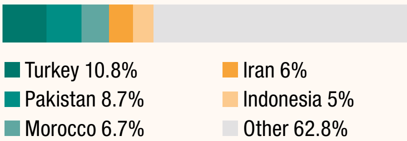
Voting share



Top shareholders

1 Saudi Arabia 23.9%
2 Libya 9.5%
3 Iran 8.4%
4 United Arab Emirates 7.6%
5 Qatar 7.3%

Geographic focus of operations*



Eligibility and graduation policy

Membership of the OIC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AAA**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, sukuk (Shari'ah-compliant bonds) and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$67.35 billion**

Paid-in **$6.91 billion**

Reserves **$3.87 billion**

GCI

Year: 2013
Amount:
$4 million

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Transport	31%
Energy	20%
Education	8%
Agriculture	8%
WASH	8%

Instruments: Loans, grants, technical assistance and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments			
Loan	**Maturity**	**Grace period**	**Interest and other features**
Ordinary capital Resources loan	15–30 years	3–10 years	No interest, up to 1.5% annual service fee
Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development loan	15–30 years	3–10 years	No interest, up to 2% annual service fee (0.75% for very poor recipients)

SDGs: Share of disbursements

SDG (see list of SDGs p.89)

SDG	Share	SDG	Share	SDG	Share
1	0%	7	10%	13	1%
2	16%	8	3%	14	0%
3	10%	9	11%	15	1%
4	14%	10	0%	16	7%
5	0%	11	12%	17	2%
6	13%	12	0%		

Grants and loans

Grants and loans approved
$0.39 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
1.3%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$16.14 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
9.03%	$14.68 billion	$1.46 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Indicators on goals, results, and performance levels. Results indicators are grouped by the three priority areas: (1) comprehensive human development, (2) cooperation among member countries, and (3) Islamic finance-sector development.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)

Established: 1974 | Headquarters: Khartoum, Sudan

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **18**

Mandate

Contribution to economic, financial and technical cooperation between African countries and Arab World countries.

Policy priorities

Infrastructure, agriculture and rural development, social sector, health, education and private sector.

Voting share

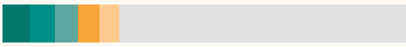
Regional | Non-regional

Borrowing | Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1. Saudi Arabia 23.5%
2. Kuwait 14.6%
3. Libya 14.2%
4. Iraq 13.9%
5. United Arab Emirates 10.8%

Geographic focus of operations*



- Senegal 6.7%
- Mozambique 6.2%
- Burkina Faso 5.7%
- Ethiopia 5.3%
- Mali 4.9%
- Other 71.2%

Eligibility and graduation policy

(1) African governments, including any province, agency or organisation thereof. (2) Public or private companies, organisations and projects carrying out their business in African countries and in which capital the governments or citizens of those countries have a majority holding. (3) Mixed, African or Arab-African companies whose purpose is economic development and that need financing for a specific project.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Shareholder equity, bond issuance and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed
$3.80 billion

Reserves
$0.51 billion

GCI

Year: 2013
Amount:
$1.4 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Transport	34%
WASH	25%
Cross-cutting	13%
Health	7%
Energy	7%

Instruments: Loans, grants and technical assistance

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments			
Loan	**Maturity**	**Grace period**	**Interest and other features**
Public-sector loans	Average 30 years	Average 10 years	Average 1.05% interest, average grant element 49%

SDGs: Share of disbursements

SDG (see list of SDGs p.89)

1	0%	7	11%	13	0%
2	8%	8	4%	14	0%
3	4%	9	18%	15	0%
4	12%	10	0%	16	8%
5	0%	11	20%	17	0%
6	14%	12	0%		

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$0.12 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
5.4%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$1.51 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
1.14%	$1.49 billion	$0.02 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Not available

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

Established: 1968 | Headquarters: Kuwait City, Kuwait

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **22**

Mandate

Financing of economic and social development projects in the Arab states and countries.

Policy priorities

Infrastructure, facilities and basic services, production capacity and investment environment.

Voting share

100%

Regional | Non-regional

100%

Borrowing | Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

Not available

Geographic focus of operations*

Not available

Eligibility and graduation policy

Not available

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, grants and retained earnings.

Capital

Paid-in **$0.26 billion**

Reserves **$1.93 billion**

GCI

Not available

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Transport	38%
Energy	25%
Agriculture	16%
WASH	14%
Other social sectors	4%

Instruments: Loans, grants and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments			
Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
Loan	30 years	7 years	2% for low-income members, 2.5% for other members

SDGs: share of disbursements

SDG (see list of SDGs p.89)

1	0%	7	21%	13	0%
2	0%	8	0%	14	0%
3	5%	9	23%	15	0%
4	0%	10	0%	16	11%
5	0%	11	28%	17	0%
6	12%	12	0%		

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed

$0.67 billion (2016)

Outstanding loan portfolio

$9.21 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Not available

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB)

Established: 1997 | Headquarters: Thessaloniki, Greece

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **11**

Mandate

Contribution to the transition process of the member states towards economic prosperity.

Policy priorities

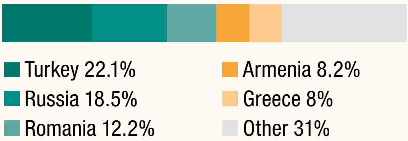
Physical infrastructure, energy, social infrastructure, municipal services, public utilities and environmental protection.

Voting share

Top shareholders

1 Greece 16.5%
1 Russia 16.5%
1 Turkey 16.5%
4 Romania 14%
5 Bulgaria 13.5%
5 Ukraine 13.5%

Geographic focus of operations*



Eligibility and graduation policy

a) BSEC (Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation) participating states, directly or through their designated representatives and b) other multilateral banks and financial institutions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **A–**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowing and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed
$2.53 billion

Paid-in
$0.68 billion

Reserves
$0.05 billion

GCI

Year: 2008
Amount:
$1.27 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Banking and finance	32%
Productive sectors	25%
Non-sector allocable	15%
Cross-cutting	11%
Energy	7%

Instruments: Loans, lines of credit, guarantees and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments

Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
Project finance loans	Shorter than 10 years	-	-

SDGs

Not available

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$0.49 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
1.9%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$1.26 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

A corporate balanced scorecard, KPIs and a 'focus on development results'. The KPIs suggest a focus on the following areas: stakeholder perspective, financial perspective, institutional objectives and internal processes, and learning and growth perspective.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Established: 1969 | Headquarters: St Michael, Barbados

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **28**

Mandate

Contribution to economic growth and development of the member countries in the Caribbean and the promotion of economic cooperation and integration among them.

Policy priorities

Economic and social infrastructure, agricultural and rural development, education and training, citizen security, environmental sustainability and climate resilience, private-sector operations and development and good governance.

Voting share

64.66% Regional | 35.36% Non-regional

55.17% Borrowing | 44.85% Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1 Jamaica 17.3%
1 Trinidad and Tobago 17.3%
3 United Kingdom 9.3%
3 Canada 9.3%
5 China 5.6%
5 Germany 5.6%
5 Italy 5.6%

Geographic focus of operations*

- Jamaica 20.7%
- Barbados 11%
- St Vincent and the Grenadines 9.1%
- Belize 8.7%
- Antigua and Barbuda 6.2%
- Other 44.3%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Regional members can borrow.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AA+**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowing, derivatives and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$1.38 billion**

Paid-in **$0.39 billion**

Reserves **$0.54 billion**

GCI

Year: 2010
Amount:
$1 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Non-sector allocable	47%
Education	33%
WASH	8%
Banking and finance	6%
Cross-cutting	5%

SDGs

Not available

Instruments: Loans, grants, technical assistance and guarantees

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$0.15 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
0.5%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$1.02 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
2.39%	$0.99 billion	$0.02 billion

Multi-bilateral vs core funding (OECD data)

- Multi-bilateral (0.2%)
- Core funding (99.8%)

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

KPIs on four levels: (1) country-level outcomes, (2) CDB's contribution to development outcomes, (3) operational performance, and (4) organisational performance, then structured by sectors (economic and social infrastructure development, agriculture and rural development, education and training, citizen security, environmental sustainability, private-sector operations and development, governance and accountability, and regional cooperation and integration).

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)

Established: 1960 | Headquarters: Tegucigalpa, Honduras

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **13**

Mandate

Promotion of economic integration and balanced economic and social development.

Policy priorities

Human development and social infrastructure, productive infrastructure, energy, rural development and the environment, financial intermediation and development finance and competitiveness services.

Voting share

68.57% Regional | 31.41% Non-regional

83.01% Borrowing | 16.97% Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1 Guatemala 12.4%
1 El Salvador 12.4%
1 Honduras 12.4%
1 Nicaragua 12.4%
1 Costa Rica 12.4%

Geographic focus of operations*

- Costa Rica 22.7%
- Honduras 21.3%
- Guatemala 19.9%
- El Salvador 18.7%
- Nicaragua 11.9%
- Other 5.5%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Not available

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **A**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowing, derivatives and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$4.19 billion**

Paid-in **$1 billion**

Reserves **$1.61 billion**

GCI

Year: 2012
Amount:
$3 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Other economic infrastructure	37%
Energy	26%
Cross-cutting	14%
Banking and finance	6%
Other productive sectors	5%

SDGs

Not available

Instruments: Loans, lines of credit, technical assistance and equity

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$1.53 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
0.2%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$6.28 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
19.00%	$5.09 billion	$1.19 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Nine KPIs for monitoring progress towards six objectives: a development impact indicator (based on a development impact index of the German DEG), two other indicators on CABEI's strategic relevance and seven indicators on institutional effectiveness.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Development Bank of the Central African States (BDEAC)

Banque de Développement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale

Established: 1975 | Headquarters: Brazzaville, Republic of Congo

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **9**

Mandate

Not available

Policy priorities

Energy, water and sanitation, telecommunications, agro-industry, finance, real estate and services.

Voting share

98.06% Regional | 1.94% Non-regional

97.75% Borrowing | 2.25% Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1 Bank of Central African States 42.1%
2 Central African Republic 10.7%
2 Republic of Congo 10.7%
2 Gabon 10.7%
2 Chad 10.7%

Geographic focus of operations*

Not available

Eligibility and graduation policy

Not available

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Not available

Capital

Subscribed
$1.52 billion

Paid-in
$0.11 billion

GCI

Not available

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Not available

Instruments: Loans, grants, lines of credit and equity

SDGs

Not available

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$0.09 billion (2015)

Share of non-performing loans
0%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$0.33 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Not available

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)

19

Established: 1970 | Headquarters: Caracas, Venezuela

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **19**

Mandate

Promote sustainable development and regional integration.

Policy priorities

Infrastructure, energy, social development, social innovation, environmental sustainability and climate change, productive, financial and micro, small and medium enterprise sector, productive transformation, socioeconomic research and institutional development.

Voting share

95.12% | 4.90%

Regional | Non-regional

95.12% | 4.90%

Borrowing | Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1. Peru 18.6%
2. Venezuela 18.1%
3. Colombia 18%
4. Argentina 8.9%
5. Brazil 7.8%

Geographic focus of operations*

- Venezuela 15.1%
- Ecuador 14.9%
- Argentina 13.6%
- Peru 11.2%
- Colombia 10.2%
- Other 35%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Not available

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **AA–**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowing, derivatives and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed
$4.49 billion

Reserves
$2.6 billion

GCI

Year: 2017
Amount:
$4.5 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Transport	34%
Energy	28%
Banking and finance	13%
Health	9%
Governance	7%

SDGs

Not available

Instruments: Loans, lines of credit, technical assistance, guarantees and equity

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$2.74 billion (2015)

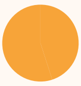
Share of non-performing loans
0%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$20.43 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
17.66%	$16.82 billion	$3.61 billion

Multi-bilateral vs core funding (OECD data)



- Multi-bilateral (100%)
- Core funding (0%)

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Not available

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

East African Development Bank (EADB)

Established: 1967 | Headquarters: Kampala, Uganda

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **13**

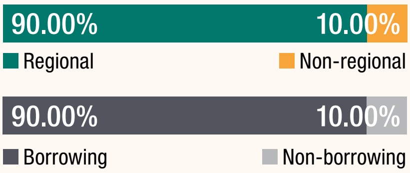
Mandate

Promotion of the development of the region.

Policy priorities

Climate change, food security, infrastructure, regional integration and skills development.

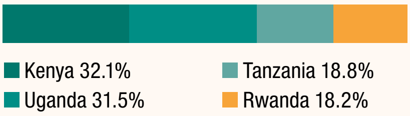
Voting share



Top shareholders

Not available

Geographic focus of operations*



Eligibility and graduation policy

East African Community members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, lines of credit and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$0.82 billion**

Paid-in **$0.19 billion**

Reserves **$0.05 billion**

GCI

Not available

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Banking and finance	29%
Other economic infrastructure	27%
Other productive sectors	26%
Social sectors	10%
Agriculture	7%

Instruments: Loans, lines of credit, technical assistance and guarantees, equity

SDGs

Not available

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed **$0.08 billion** (2015)

Share of non-performing loans **0.6%**

Outstanding loan portfolio **$0.16 billion**

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Not available

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

21

Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (TDB)

Previously known as PTA Bank

Established: 1985 | Headquarters: Bujumbura, Burundi

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **31**

Mandate

Promotion of economic and social development of member states and the development of trade among them.

Policy priorities

Petrochemicals, agriculture, minerals and raw materials, transport and communication infrastructure, manufacturing and energy.

Voting share

81.30% Regional | 18.70% Non-regional

67.45% Borrowing | 32.55% Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

1 Zimbabwe 7.2%
2 Egypt 6.9%
2 Ethiopia 6.9%
2 Kenya 6.9%
5 Tanzania 6.7%

Geographic focus of operations*

Rwanda 31.9%
Zimbabwe 20.7%
Uganda 10.4%
Tanzania 9%
Kenya 8%
Other 20%

Eligibility and graduation policy

Regional Economic Communities (RECs) or any other African country that borders a member state. It is open to: (1) member states (or their designated institutions), (2) African institutions, (3) other African and non-African states (or their designated institutions) (4) any African or non-African public or private institution or corporate bodies.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, borrowings, lines of credit, derivatives and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$1.68 billion**

Paid-in **$0.37 billion**

Reserves **$0.48 billion**

GCI

Year: 2013
Amount:
$0.10 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Transport	28%
Industry	27%
Other productive sectors	11%
Agriculture	10%
Banking and finance	9%

Instruments: Loans, guarantees and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments

Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
Project and infrastructure finance	Up to 15 years	Up to 3 years	Varies; fees apply

SDGs

Not available

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$1.79 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
2.9%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$0.85 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Not available

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

ECO Trade and Development Bank (ETDB)

Established: 2005 | Headquarters: Istanbul, Turkey

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **6**

Mandate

Expand intra-regional trade and accelerate economic development of ECO member countries.

Policy priorities

Energy, finance, transportation and telecommunication, manufacturing and information technologies, construction and infrastructure, agriculture and trade.

Voting share

Top shareholders

1 Iran 30.6%
1 Pakistan 30.6%
1 Turkey 30.6%
4 Afghanistan 4.6%
5 Azerbaijan 3%

Geographic focus of operations*

Turkey 58.2%
Iran 18.8%
Pakistan 18.6%
Azerbaijan 0.3%
Other 4.1%

Eligibility and graduation policy

From the articles of agreement: 'The Bank shall mobilize resources for the purposes of initiating, promoting and providing financial facilities to expand intra-regional trade and accelerate economic development of ECO Member Countries.'
Graduation policy: Not available.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, borrowing, derivatives and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$1.46 billion**
Paid-in **$0.42 billion**
Reserves **$0.06 billion**

GCI

Not available

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Banking and finance	75%
Other economic infrastructure	19%
Productive sectors	4%
Energy	2%
Social sectors	0%

Instruments: Loans, guarantees and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments

Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
Loans	Up to 10 years	Max 1/3 of total maturity	Up to 1% country risk margin, up to 2% project risk margin, plus 0.25% contractual spread.

SDGs

Not available

Grants and loans

Share of non-performing loans
0%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$0.5 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
93.19%	$0.03 billion	$0.46 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Projects are evaluated by the Evaluation Office using Operation Performance Evaluation Reports. These include information on: relevance, operational effectiveness, operational efficiency, development impact of operation, and commercial viability. There is no further information on what constitutes development impact.

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)

Established: 2003 | Headquarters: Lomé, Togo

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **15**

Mandate

Not available

Policy priorities

Infrastructure, rural development, industry and services, social sector, clean development mechanism projects and sustainable development.

Voting share

Regional | Non-regional

Borrowing | Non-borrowing

Top shareholders

Not available

Geographic focus of operations*

- Benin 15.4%
- Senegal 15.4%
- Togo 12.1%
- Mali 11.6%
- Guinea 11.2%
- Other 34.2%

Eligibility and graduation policy

The bank is for the 15 ECOWAS member states. **Graduation policy:** Not available.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, borrowing and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed
$1.06 billion

Paid-in
$0.25 billion

Reserves
$0.04 billion

GCI

Not available

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Other economic infrastructure	67%
Other productive sectors	13%
Industry	12%
Social sectors	6%
Agriculture	2%

Instruments: Loans, technical assistance, guarantees and equity

Typical terms and conditions of lending instruments			
Loan	Maturity	Grace period	Interest and other features
Public-sector loans	20 years	5 years	Average 2.5%
Private-sector loans	5 years	2 years	Average 3%

SDGs

Not available

Grants and loans

Grants and loans committed
$1.26 billion (2014)

Outstanding loan portfolio
$0.37 billion

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Not available

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Eurasian Development Bank (EDB)

Established: 2006 | Headquarters: Almaty, Kazakhstan

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **6**

Mandate

Strengthening and development of market economies in the member countries and enhancement of trade and economic integration among them.

Policy priorities

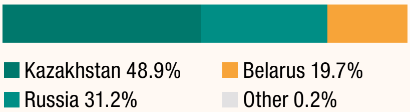
Energy, mechanical engineering, chemical sector, mining, oil and gas and infrastructure.

Voting share

Top shareholders

1 Russia 66%
2 Kazakhstan 33%
3 Belarus 1%
4 Tajikistan 0.03%
5 Armenia 0.01%
5 Kyrgyzstan 0.01%

Geographic focus of operations*



Eligibility and graduation policy

Any country or international organisation that shares EDB's goals is eligible to join it. **Graduation policy:** Not available.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: **BBB–**

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowing and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed **$5.48 billion**

Paid-in **$1.52 billion**

Reserves **$0.15 billion**

GCI

Year: 2014
Amount:
$5.5 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Industry	43%
Energy	21%
Transport	19%
Other economic infrastructure	9%
Cross-cutting	6%

Instruments: Loans, grants, technical assistance, guarantees and equity

Grants and loans

Share of non-performing loans **5.4%**

Outstanding loan portfolio **$1.48 billion**

SDGs

Not available

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Strategic benchmarks only: portfolio volume, portfolio quality, financial performance, independent appraisal (and integration effect).

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

West African Development Bank (BOAD)

Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement

Established: 1973 | Headquarters: Lomé, Togo

MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Shareholders: **16**

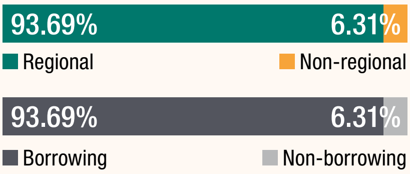
Mandate

Promotion of balanced development of member states and contribute to achieving economic integration within West Africa.

Policy priorities

Infrastructure, inclusive growth, food security, sustainable development, financial services and resource mobilisation.

Voting share



Top shareholders

1 Central Bank of West African States 47.1%
2 Benin 5.9%
2 Burkina Faso 5.9%
2 Côte d'Ivoire 5.9%
2 Guinea Bissau 5.9%

Geographic focus of operations*

- Togo 20.2%
- Niger 19.8%
- Benin 12.2%
- Senegal 11.5%
- Mali 10.5%
- Other 25.8%

Eligibility and graduation policy

WAEMU member states; their communities and government institutions; agencies, businesses and private individuals contributing to the development or economic integration of member states; countries of the sub-region that are non-WAEMU members, their agencies or businesses, given that the Bank can intervene in development projects involving both a member country and a non-member country. **Graduation policy:** Not available.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Credit rating: No rating

Financing sources

Shareholder capital, bond issuance, borrowing and retained earnings.

Capital

Subscribed
$1.76 billion

Paid-in
$0.43 billion

Reserves
$0.72 billion

GCI

Year: 2013
Amount:
$0.16 billion

OPERATIONS

Priority sectors

Sector	Share**
Transport	35%
Agriculture	20%
Industry	19%
Energy	13%
Social sectors	6%

SDGs

Not available

Instruments: Loans, guarantees and equity

Grants and loans

Grants and loans disbursed
$0.46 billion (2016)

Share of non-performing loans
2.2%

Outstanding loan portfolio
$2.47 billion

Non-sovereign operations

Share of outstanding loan portfolio	Sovereign	Non-sovereign
33.38%	$1.64 billion	$0.82 billion

Multi-bilateral vs core funding (OECD data)

- Multi-bilateral (99%)
- Core funding (1%)

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Measures

Not available

Note: 'Not available' indicates that data wasn't available, wasn't found or was only shared internally. *Share of outstanding portfolio. **Share of commitments.

Section 4

SOURCES, BIBLIOGRAPHY, GLOSSARY AND ENDNOTES

Sources

AfDB

ADF (2017) ADF-14 Report

ADF (2015) ADF Graduation: Implications for the AfDB and its Client Countries

AfDB (2017) Annual Development Effectiveness Review 2017

AfDB (2017) Annual Report 2016

AfDB (2017) Financial Report 2016

AfDB (2017) Statement of voting power as at 31 May 2017

AfDB (2017) The Bank Group Results Measurement Framework 2016–2025

AfDB (2016) Agreement establishing the African Development Bank – 2016 edition

AfDB (2015) Procurement Policy for Bank Group Funded Operations

AfDB (2013) AfDB in Brief

AfDB (2013) African Development Bank Group's Integrated Safeguards System – Policy Statement and Operational Safeguards

AfDB (2013) Strategy for 2013–2022 – At the Center of Africa's Transformation

AfDB (2012) Disclosure and Access to Information – The Policy

AfDB IDEV (2017) Evaluation of the Bank's Utilization of the Public Private Partnership Mechanism (2006–2016)

AfDB website: ADF Recipient Countries

AfDB website: Field Office Contacts

AfDB website: Financial products

AfDB website: Independent Review Mechanism

AfDB website: Organisational Structure

AfDB website: Macro-economics Policy, Forecasting and Research

IATI website: Publishers

Moody's (2016) Credit Opinion

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

AFESD

AFESD (2016) Annual Report 2016

AFESD (1968) Agreement Establishing the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

AFESD website: About AFESD

AFESD website: Basic Financial Data

AFESD website: Board of Governors

AFESD website: Member States

AFESD website: Organization & Management

AFESD website: Statement of Financial Position

AFESD website: Statement of Changes in Members' Equity

AFESD website: Statement of Comprehensive Income

IATI website: Publishers

The Coordination Group (2001) Guidelines for the Procurement of Goods and Contracting for the Execution of Works

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

AIIB

AIIB (2017) AIIB Energy Sector Strategy: Sustainable Energy for Asia

AIIB (2017) Annual Report and Accounts 2016

AIIB (2017) Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

AIIB (2016) Environmental and Social Framework

AIIB (2016) Operational Policy on Financing

AIIB (2016) Procurement Policy

AIIB (2016) Public Information Interim Policy

AIIB (2016) Risk Management Framework

AIIB (2016) Sovereign-backed Loan and Guarantee Pricing

AIIB (2015) Articles of Agreement

AIIB website: AIIB Approves its First Equity Investment

AIIB website: AIIB Organizational Structure

AIIB website: AIIB Receives Second Triple-A Credit Rating

AIIB website: AIIB Receives Triple-A Credit Rating

AIIB website: AIIB Receives Third Triple-A Credit Rating

AIIB website: AIIB Welcomes New Prospective Members

AIIB website: Approved Projects

AIIB website: Governance

AIIB website: Members and Prospective Members of the Bank

AIIB website: Strategies

Birsdall & Morris (2017) Five Innovations at the AIIB – Center for Global Development blog

Financial Times (2017) AIIB chief unveils aim to rival lenders such as ADB and World Bank

IATI website: Publishers

AsDB

ADB Institute website: Publications

AsDB (2017) 2016 Annual Report

AsDB (2017) 2016 Development Effectiveness Review

AsDB (2017) 2016 Financial Report

AsDB (2017) Improving ADB Project Performance through Procurement Reforms

AsDB (2017) Organization Chart

AsDB (2017) The Office of Public-Private Partnership

AsDB (2015) LIBOR-based Loans at a Glance

AsDB (2014) Midterm Review of Strategy 2020

AsDB (2013) Operation Manual Bank Policies – Classification and Graduation of Developing Member Countries

AsDB (2009) Safeguard Policy Statement

AsDB (2008) Strategy 2020

AsDB (1965) Agreement Establishing the Asian Development Bank

AsDB website: Accountability Mechanism

AsDB website: Board of Directors

AsDB website: Board of Governors

AsDB website: Departments and Country Offices

AsDB website: Financial Products

AsDB website: Independent Evaluation

AsDB website: Lending Policies

AsDB website: Members

AsDB website: Over 80% ADB Member Countries Subscribe to General Capital Increase

AsDB website: Private Sector Operations Department

AsDB website: Public Communications Policy

AsDB website: Shareholders

Fitch Ratings (2017) Asian Development Bank

IATI website: Publishers

Moody's (2016) Asian Development Bank

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

S&P Global (2016) Asian Development Bank

BADEA

BADEA (2017) Annual Report 2016

BADEA (2014) The Seventh Five Year Plan (2015–2019)

BADEA (2009) Agreement Establishing the Arab Bank for Economic Development In Africa (BADEA)

BADEA website: About Studies

BADEA website: BADEA's Program of Researches

BADEA website: Organization Chart

IATI website: Publishers

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

The Coordination Group (2001) Guidelines for the Procurement of Goods and Contracting for the Execution of Works

BDEAC

BDEAC (2016) Annual Report 2015

BDEAC (1975) Accord Portant Creation d'une Banque de Developpement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale

BDEAC website: Conseil d'Administration

BDEAC website: Projects et opérations

BDEAC website: Secteurs

IATI website: Publishers

BOAD

BOAD (2017) Corporate Presentation

BOAD (2017) Statutory Auditor Report on Financial Statements

BOAD (2016) Annual Report 2016

BOAD (2015) 2015–2019 Strategic Plan

BOAD (2015) Governing Bodies as at 31 December 2015

BOAD (2014) Annual Report 2013

BOAD (2014) Manual of Policy Diffusion and Access to Information

BOAD (2014) Manual of Policy and Procedures of Verification of the Conformity of the BOAD

BOAD (2014) Practical Guide for Private Economic Operators

BOAD (2013) Guidelines for the procurement of goods, works and services (other than consultancy services) funded by a loan or a cash advance from the West African Development Bank (BOAD)

BOAD (1973) Establishing a West African Development Bank

BOAD website: Organizational Chart

BOAD website: Public Private Partnership

BOAD website: Who we are?

IATI website: Publishers

International Development Finance Club website: Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)

BSTDB

BSTDB (2017) Annual Report 2016

BSTDB (2017) Financial Statements 2016

BTSDB (2014) Environmental and Social Policy

BSTDB (2009) Long-term Strategic Framework 2010–2020

BSTDB (1994) Agreement Establishing the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank

BSTDB (n.d.) Public Information Policy

BSTDB (n.d.) Procurement Principles and Rules

BSTDB (n.d.) Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors

BSTDB website: Board of Directors

BSTDB website: BSTDB in a Public-Private Partnership Scheme to Support Turkey's Health Care Sector

BSTDB website: Member Countries

BSTDB website: Credit Ratings

BSTDB website: Evaluation

BSTDB website: Organizational Structure

BSTDB website: Products and Services

IATI website: Publishers

Private Sector Procurement Working Group (2012) Procurement Principles Applicable to Private Sector Transactions – Guidance for MDBs

CABEI

CABEI (2017) CABEI Annual Report 2016

CABEI (2017) Financial Statements 2016

CABEI (2016) Environmental and Social Policy of the CABEI version 2

CABEI (2016) Institutional Presentation

CABEI (2013) Policy for the Procurement of Goods, Works, Services and Consultancies with CABEI Resources

CABEI (2015) CABEI 2015–2019 Institutional Strategy

CABEI (1960) CABEI's Constitutive Agreement

CABEI website: CABEI's Rating Outlook Revised to Positive by Fitch Ratings

CABEI website: CABEI Strengthens Equity with Capital Increase

CABEI website: Country Regional Offices

CABEI website: Current Capital Structure

CABEI website: Directors

CABEI website: Member Countries

CABEI website: Organizational Structure

CABEI website: Standard & Poor's CABEI's Rating Outlook Revised to Positive

CABEI website: Statistics Operational Results

IATI website: Publishers

Moody's (2016) Moody's Affirms Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) Ratings at A1; Outlook Stable

CAF

CAF (2017) Board of Directors

CAF (2015) Agreement Establishing CAF

CAF (2015) Environmental and Social Safeguards for CAF/GEF Projects Manual

CAF (2015) Guidelines for the Selection, Procurement and Contracting of Goods, Services, Consultancies and Works

CAF (2016) Annual Report 2015

CAF (2015) Investor Presentation

CAF website: Credit Ratings

CAF website: Public-Private Partnerships: The Key for Development

IATI website: Publishers

CAF website: Transparency Committee

CAF website: What We Do

CAF website: Where We Are

CAF website: Who We Are

CDB

CDB (2017) Annual Report 2016

CDB (2017) Development Effectiveness Review 2016

CDB (2006) Guidelines for Procurement

CDB (2014) Environmental and Social Review Procedures

CDB (2014) Strategic Plan 2015–2019

CDB (1969) Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Development Bank

CDB website: About CDB

CDB website: Approval of Ordinary Capital

CDB website: Board of Directors

CDB website: Fitch Rates Caribbean Development 'AA+'; Outlook Stable

CDB website: History

CDB website: Information Disclosure Policy

CDB website: Investor Relations

CDB website: Office of Independent Evaluation

CDB website: Organisation

CDB website: Private Sector Development Unit (PSDU)

CDB website: Regional Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Support Facility

IATI website: Publishers

Moody's (2017) Caribbean Development Bank – Annual Credit Analysis

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

S&P Global Ratings (2017) Research Update: Caribbean Development Bank

EADB

EADB (2016) Annual Report 2015

EADB (1967) Treaty & Charter of the East African Development Bank

EADB website: Contact Us

EADB website: FAQs

EADB website: Infrastructure

EADB website: Mission, Vision, Values

EADB website: Publications

EADB website: Shareholding

EADB website: Structure

IATI website: Publishers

Moody's (2017) Rating Action: Moody's Affirms East African Development Bank's Baa3 Long-Term Issuer Rating; Outlook Stable

Moody's (2016) EADB's Rating Supported by Strong Capital Buffers and Improved Liquidity

EBID

AfDB (2015) The Study Report on the Assessment of African Sub-Regional Development Banks' Contribution to Infrastructure Development

ECOWAS website: ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID)

ECOWAS website: Review of Public-Private Partnership Structure and Guarantee Mechanisms for CDP Priority Projects

EBID (2013) 2012 Annual Report

EBID (2009) Strategic Plan 2010–2014

EBID website: About EBID

EBID website: Countries

IATI website: Publishers

EBRD

EBRD (2017) Annual Evaluation Review 2016

EBRD (2017) Annual Report 2016

EBRD (2017) Financial Report 2016

EBRD (2014) Environmental and Social Policy

EBRD (2014) Procurement Policies and Rules

EBRD (2014) Public Information Policy

EBRD (2009) EBRD Core Principles on an Efficient Public Procurement Framework

EBRD (1990) Agreement Establishing the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

EBRD website: Directors of the EBRD

EBRD website: EBRD Capital Increase Becomes Effective

EBRD website: EBRD Contacts

EBRD website: EBRD Economic Research and Data

EBRD website: EBRD Mobilised Record Levels of Donor Funds in 2016

EBRD website: EBRD Structure and Management

EBRD website: Evaluation Overview

EBRD website: History of the EBRD

EBRD website: Project Finance

EBRD website: Public-Private Partnerships/Concessions

EBRD website: Project Complaint Mechanism

EBRD website: Sectors and Topics

EBRD website: Shareholders and Board of Governors

EBRD website: Standard & Poor Global Reaffirms EBRD's AAA Rating

EBRD website: Working Papers

Fitch Ratings (2016) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

IATI website: Publishers

Moody's (2016) Rating Action: Moody's Affirms EBRD's Aaa Rating, Maintains Stable Outlook

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

Prizzon et al (2016) Graduation from ADB Regular Assistance: a Critical Analysis and Policy Options

EDB

EDB (2017) 2016 Annual Report

EDB (2017) Financial Statements 2016

EDB (2015) Eurasian Development Bank Strategy for 2013–2017 (Revised)

EDB (2006) Agreement Establishing the Eurasian Development Bank

EDB (n.d.) Investor Relations Guidelines of the Euroasian Development Bank

EDB website: Activities

EDB website: Bank Profile

EDB website: EDB Council defines key areas of the Bank's future activities and approves the Bank's financial statements for 2016

EDB website: Member States

EDB website: Research

S&P Global (2016) Supranationals – Special Edition

Standard & Poor's (2015) Eurasian Development Bank 'BBB/A-2' Ratings Affirmed Despite Deteriorating Economic Environment; Outlook Negative

World Bank (2011) Guidelines – Procurement of Goods, Works, and Non-Consulting Services under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers

IATI website: Publishers

EIB

EEC (1957) The Treaty of Rome

EIB (2017) 2016 Financial Report

EIB (2017) The Results Measurement (ReM) Framework Methodology

EIB (2017) The EIB Group Operational Plan 2017–2019

EIB (2015) The EIB Group Transparency Policy

EIB (2015) The Governance

EIB (2011) Guide to Procurement for Projects Financed by the EIB

EIB (2009) The EIB Statement of Environmental and Social Principles and Standards

EIB website: Complaints Mechanism

EIB website: Credit Rating

EIB website: Lending

EIB website: Operations Evaluation

EIB website: Organisation Chart

EIB website: Our Offices

EIB website: Our Regions of Activity

EIB website: The EU Bank

EIB website: Understanding Investment and Investment Finance

EIB & EC (2013) Increasing lending to the economy: implementing the EIB capital increase andjoint Commission-EIB initiatives

EPEC (2016) PPPs Financed by the European Investment Bank from 1990 to 2015

EPEC (2015) Value for Money Assessment – Review of Approaches and Key Concepts

EPEC (2014) The Competitive Dialogue: A Powerful Tool to Procure Value for Money PPP Projects

IATI website: Publishers

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

ETDB

ETDB (2017) Financial Statements 2016

ETDB (2017) Internal Audit Charter

ETDB (2015) Annual Report 2014

ETDB (2008) Public Information Policy

ETDB (2008) Procurement Policy

ETDB (2007) Codes of Conduct

ETDB (2007) Environmental Policy

ETDB (2007) Operations Cycle Policy

ETDB (2007) Portfolio Risk Management & Investment Policy

ETDB (1995) Articles of Agreement of the ECO Trade & Development Bank

ETDB website: Business Plan (2013–2017)

ETDB website: Countries

ETDB website: Organization Chart

IATI website: Publishers

ETDB website: Products

ETDB website: SME Development

ETDB website: Trade Finance

IADB

IADB (2017) 2016 Annual Report

IADB (2017) Annual Report 2016 Financial Statements

IADB (2017) Concessional Financing Terms and Conditions of Investment and Policy Based Blended Loans

IADB (2017) Concessional Terms and Conditions of Investment and Policy Based Blended Loans

IADB (2017) Current Interest Rates and Loan Charges (2017 3rd Quarter and 2nd Quarter)

IADB (2017) Basic Organization Chart

IADB (2016) Development Effectiveness Overview 2016: What worked (and didn't)

IADB (2015) Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010–2020

IADB (2010) Access to information Policy

IADB (2010) Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development

IADB (2010) Resolution AG-10/11 Increase in the Resources of the Fund for Special Operations and Contributions Thereto

IADB (2007) Disaster Risk Management Policy – Revised Version

IADB (2006) Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy

IADB (2006) Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples and Strategy for Indigenous Development

IADB (1959) Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank

IADB website: CDB, IDB Sign Agreement to Strengthen Partnership

IADB website: Bank Staff

IADB website: Capital Stock and Voting Power

IADB website: Concessional Financing

IADB website: Country Offices and Representatives

IADB website: Department of Research and Chief Economist

IADB website: Executive Directors and Alternate Executive Directors

IADB website: How Are We Organized

IADB website: IDB and IIC Boards of Governors Approve Consolildation of Private Sector Activities

IADB website: Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism

IADB website: Involuntary Resettlement

IADB website: Office of Evaluation and Oversight

IADB website: Project Procurement

IADB website: Rating Agencies Report

IADB website: Trust Funds

IADB OVE (2017) Evaluation of Public-Private Partnerships in Infrastructure

IADB OVE (2013) Mid-term Evaluation of IDB-9 Commitments – Environmental and Social Safeguards including Gender Policy

IATI website: Publishers

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

IFAD

IATI website: Publishers

IFAD (2017) Annual Report 2016

IFAD (2017) Voting Rights of IFAD Member States 05/09/2017

IFAD (2017) IFAD Organigram

IFAD (2016) Annual Report 2015

IFAD (2016) IFAD Strategic Framework 2016–2025

IFAD (2016) Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness

IFAD (2016) Synthesis of Lessons Learned from the IFAD9 Impact Assessment Initiative

IFAD (2014) IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures

IFAD (2013) IFAD and Public-Private Partnerships: Selected Project Experiences

IFAD (2013) Policies and Criteria for IFAD Financing

IFAD (2010) IFAD Policy on the Disclosure of Documents

IFAD (2010) Project Procurement Guidelines

IFAD (1976) Agreement Establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFAD website: Accountability and Complaints Procedures

IFAD website: Contact Us

IFAD website: Executive Board

IFAD website: IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation

IFAD website: IFAD Member States

IFAD website: IFAD Operations by Country

IFAD website: Interest Rates Applicable for the Second Semester of 2017

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

IIB

IIB (2017) Development Strategy of the International Investment Bank for 2018–2022

IIB (2017) Independent auditor's report of the separate financial statements of International Investment Bank for 2016

IIB (2017) Time Proven Partnership (Investor Presentation)

IIB (2006) The Policy for the Disclosure of the International Investment Bank's Information to External Users

IIB (2015) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guidelines

IIB (1970) Agreement on the Establishment of the International Investment Bank

IIB website: Implemented Projects

IIB website: Member States

IIB website: The Board

IATI website: Publishers

Misys (2017) International Investment Bank Takes Control of Risk with Misys – Case Study

IsDB

IATI website: Publishers

IRTI website: Publications

IsDB (2017) Annual Report 2016

IsDB (2017) Financial Statements 2016

IsDB (2016) 10 Year Strategy – Managing for Development Results

IsDB (2016) IDB Organizational Structure

IsDB (2014) Modes of Finance

IsDB (2009) Guidelines for Procurement of Goods and Works Under Islamic Development Bank Financing

IsDB (1974) Articles of Agreement

IsDB website: About IDB

IsDB website: Board of Executive Directors

IsDB website: Financial Products

IsDB website: IDB Member Countries

IsDB website: IDB Offices

IsDB website: Islamic Development Bank Triples Authorised Capital to US $150 Billion

IsDB website: Operation Evaluation Office (OEO)

Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector

Islamic Research and Training Institute

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

S&P Global Ratings (2017) Islamic Finance Outlook 2017 Edition

World Bank website: Takeaways from the First IsDB PPP Forum In Riyadh

NDB

IATI website: Publishers

NDB (2017) Auditor's Report and Financial Statements 2016

NDB (2017) Information Disclosure Policy

NDB (2017) NDB's General Strategy: 2017–2021

NDB (2016) Environment and Social Framework

NDB (2016) Procurement Policy

NDB (2014) Agreement on the New Development Bank

NDB website: Board of Governors

NDB website: Members

NDB website: Mission

NDB website: Organization Structure

NDB website: Projects

OFID

IATI website: Publishers

OFID (2017) Annual Report 2016

OFID (2017) Financial Statements 2016

OFID (2014) Development Effectiveness OFID Road Map

OFID (1982) Procurement Guidelines under Loans Extended by the OPEC Fund for International Development

OFID (1980) The Agreement Establishing the OPEC Fund for International Development (revised)

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

OFID website: Activities by Country

OFID website: FAQs

OFID website: Member Countries

OFID website: OFID Organizational Chart

OFID website: Operations

OFID website: Vision & Mission

TDB

IATI website: Publishers

PTA Bank (1985) Charter of the Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank

PTA Bank website: Who We Are

Reuters.com (2016): Fitch Revises PTA Bank's Outlook to Stable; Affirms at 'BB'

Reuters.com (2013): RPT_Fitch Upgrades PTA Bank to 'BB'; Outlook Stable

TDB (2017) Annual Report 2016

TDB website: Applying for Finance

TDB website: Directors

TDB website: Investor Information

TDB website: Sectors of Intervention

TDB Bank website: Management

TDB Bank website: Terms and Conditions

World Bank

IATI website: Publishers

OECD Creditor Reporting System – downloaded April 2017

S&P Global Ratings (2017) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

WB (2017) Additions to IDA Resources: Eighteenth Replenishment

WB (2017) Annual Report 2016

WB (2017) IBRD Flexible Loan Pricing Basics

WB (2017) IBRD Management's Discussion & Analysis and Financial Statements June 30, 2017

WB (2017) IBRD Subscriptions and Voting Power of Member Countries (Reporting on September 29, 2017)

WB (2017) IDA Management's Discussion & Analysis and Financial Statements June 30, 2016

WB (2017) IDA Terms (Effective as of July 1, 2017)

WB (2017) IDA Voting Power of Member Countries (Reporting on July 10, 2017)

WB (2017) Organizational Chart Effective July 1, 2017

WB (2016) Achieving VfM in Investment Projects Financed by the World Bank

WB (2016) Review of IDA's Graduation Policy

WB (2015) Bank Policy: Access to Information

WB (2015) IBRD Flexible Loan: Major Terms and Conditions

WB (2013) World Bank Group Strategy

WB (2012) IBRD Articles of Agreement (amended)

WB (2005) Office Locations

WB (1960) IDA Articles of Agreement

WB website: Boards of Directors

WB website: Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies

WB website: Fiscal Year Data

WB website: IEG Methodology

WB website: Infrastructure and Public-Private Partnerships

WB website: Member Countries

WB website: New Procurement Framework and Regulations for Projects After July 1, 2016

WB website: Open Knowledge Repository

WB website: Products and Services

WB website: The Inspection Panel

WB website: United States Overview

WB website: World Bank Country and Lending Groups

WB website: World Bank Reforms Voting Power, Gets $86 Billion Boost

Bibliography

Ben-Artzi, R. (2016) *Regional development banks in comparison: banking strategies versus development goals*. New York, Cambridge University Press.

Birsdall, N., Morris, S. (2016) *Multilateral development banking for this century's development challenges – five recommendations to shareholders of the old and new multilateral development*. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development.

Faure, R., Prizzon, A. and Rogerson, A. (2015) *Multilateral development banks: a short guide*. London: Overseas Development Institute.

Humphrey, C.; Griffith-Jones, S.; Xu, J.; Carey, R. and Prizzon, A. (2015) *Multilateral development banks in the 21st century*. London: Overseas Development Institute.

Ji, X. (2017) 'Promoting regional development bank complementarity: challenges to Asia and lessons from Europe', *Asia Europe Journal* 15(3): 261-281.

Kaul, I. (2017) *Providing global public goods: what role for the multilateral development banks?* London: Overseas Development Institute.

Kynge, J. (2017) 'AIIB chief unveils aim to rival lenders such as ADB and World Bank', *The Financial Times*, 4 May. (https://www.ft.com/content/3a938ee4-0288-11e7-aa5b-6bb07f5c8e12).

Prizzon, A.; Humphrey, C.; Kaul, I.; Kodera, K.; McKechnie, A. and Rogerson, A. (2017) *Six recommendations for reforming multilateral development banks*. London: Overseas Development Institute.

Reisen, H. Soto, M. and Weithoner, T. (2004) *Financing global and regional public goods through ODA: analysis and evidence from the OECD Creditor Reporting System*. Working Paper no. 232. Paris: OECD (http://www.oecd.org/dev/pgd/24482500.pdf).

Glossary

Bilateral organisations represent individual governments (also referred to as official or sovereign organisations).

Blend terms apply to countries that have access to both concessional and non-concessional financing, usually because they are in the process of graduating from an MDB's concessional finance arm.

Blending or blended finance combine market (or concessional) loans and other financial instruments with accompanying grant (or grant equivalent) components. The objective is to leverage additional non-concessional public and/or private resources with a variety of financial terms and characteristics.

Callable capital are the contributions due to the MDB, subject to payment as and when required to meet the bank's obligations on borrowing of funds for inclusion in its ordinary capital resources, or guarantees chargeable to such resources. This acts as protection for holders of bonds and guarantees issued by the bank in the unlikely event that it is unable to meet its financial obligations.

Concessional windows of the largest MDBs are dedicated funds for the disbursement of highly concessional financing (grants or concessional loans) to the poorest countries. Concessional financing is subject to eligibility criteria that differ from the non-concessional windows as it focuses on countries that do not have the ability to access international capital markets. Because their financial model is based on grant and highly concessional loans (with a small credit charge, no interest payments, grace periods and long-term maturities) to ensure financial sustainability, concessional windows require regular replenishments to operate (see Replenishments below).

Concessionality is a measure of the 'softness' of a loan, reflecting the benefit to the borrower compared to a loan at market rate. Technically, it is calculated as the difference between the nominal value of a credit and the present value of the debt service at the date of disbursement. This is calculated at a discount rate applicable to the currency of the transaction and expressed as a percentage of the nominal value. Concessional or soft loans are those that include a grant element of at least 25%.

Credit rating is the current opinion of creditworthiness, where creditworthiness includes the likelihood of default and credit stability, and in some cases recovery (Standard & Poor's definition).

Development finance institutions (DFIs) are specialised institutions that invest in developing countries. They are usually controlled by their governments and invest in private-sector companies and projects to generate development impact while delivering a financial return.

Equity is the purchase of a company's (or MDB's) shares. The MDB shareholders' equity in MDBs gives them voting power, usually commensurate with the size of their capital subscription. At the same time, MDBs use equity as a financing instrument for banks and companies.

Floating rate is the variable interest rate on any debt instrument, including loans.

General capital increase (GCI) occurs when a bank's shareholders increase their subscriptions, and, therefore, increase the bank's available capital while keeping the same shareholders' structure. While increasing the total capital subscribed, a selective capital increase for a subset of shareholders changes their relative weight.

Global public goods (GPGs) are a commodity, fact, service or measure whose benefits cross national borders of the producing country (international public goods) and, while not necessarily to the same extent, benefits consumers all over the world.

Grace period of a loan is the period between the date of signature and the first repayment towards the principal. In most cases, interest is paid during the grace period (the period up to the first repayment). The repayment period is the phase between the first and last repayment of the principal. Maturity refers to the sum of both periods, i.e. the grace and repayment periods.

Graduation refers to the process whereby (1) a country becomes eligible for non-concessional financing and ineligible for concessional financing only, or (2) a country is no longer eligible for assistance from the MDB (also at non-concessional terms).

Grant element measures the concessionality of a loan, expressed as the percentage by which the present value of the expected stream of repayments falls short of the repayments that would have been generated at a given reference rate of interest. In December 2014, DAC statistics applied the IMF 5% discount rate as the reference rate. The size of the grant element corresponds with the length of the grace period, the interest rate and the length of maturity.

Guarantees are a specialised form of insurance related to financial transactions, in which the risk of non-compliance by one of the two sides in a transaction is taken on by a third party external to the original transaction.

Hard window refers to the non-concessional lending arm of banks that have separated concessional and non-concessional arms.

LIBOR is the London inter-bank lending rate. It provides a benchmark of interest rates at which banks can borrow from one another.

Lines of credit provide a guarantee that funds will be made available, but no financial asset exists until funds are actually advanced.

Loans are financial transfers for which repayment is required.

Maturity is the date at which the final repayment of a loan is due. It is by extension, a measure of the scheduled life of the loan.

Multilateral development banks (MDBs) are institutions that provide financial support and professional advice for economic and social development activities in developing countries (World Bank definition).

Non-performing loans are loans where the debtor has not made its scheduled payments for at least 90 days. A non-performing loan is – or close to being – in default.

Official development assistance (ODA) is grants or loans to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients (developing countries) and to multilateral agencies. ODA is: (1) undertaken by the official sector, (2) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective, and (3) at concessional financial terms (i.e. loans have a grant element of at least 25%). Technical cooperation is included, in addition to financial flows. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance pay-outs) are generally not included.

Other official flows (OOF) are transactions by the official sector with countries on the DAC List of ODA Recipients that do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not aimed primarily at development, or because they have a grant element of less than 25%.

Paid-in capital is the amount of capital paid by shareholders.

Regional public goods (RPGs) are international public goods that display spill-over benefits to countries in the neighbourhood of the producing country.

Replenishment rounds are periodic rounds of renewed financing to concessional arms of MDBs, where the shareholders donate grant funding (or loan financing such as concessional partner loans) to the arm that is gradually depleted by providing grants and highly concessional loans.

Safeguards are policies put in place by MDBs containing environmental or social rules that countries and other involved actors have to abide by when using MDB resources for projects.

Soft window refers to the concessional window (see above) of banks that have separated concessional and non-concessional arms.

Subscribed capital is the amount of capital (out of authorised capital) for which a company or an MDB has received applications from the shareholders. Subscribed capital consists of paid-in capital plus callable capital.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequality
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

Technical assistance includes both grants to nationals of aid-recipient countries receiving education or training at home or abroad, and payments to consultants, advisers (or similar), teachers and administrators serving in recipient countries (including the cost of associated equipment). Technical assistance provided specifically to facilitate the implementation of a capital project is indistinguishable in bilateral project and programme expenditures, and is not identified separately as technical cooperation in statistics of aggregate flows.

Endnotes

1 The Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank was until 2017 known as the PTA Bank.

2 Three smaller MDBs have not been included in the guide because their share and volume of lending to developing countries is insufficient: the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEDB), the Nordic Investment Bank (NIB), and the North American Development Bank (NADB).

3 References for this and all other tables and charts are found in Annex 3: Sources.

4 These numbers and Figure 3 exclude EU countries' borrowing from EIB.

5 The only UN member countries that are not also World Bank members are: Andorra, Cuba, Korea (Dem. Rep.), and Liechtenstein.

6 Many of the African sub-regional MDBs have institutional shareholders in addition to sovereign countries. AfDB, for example, is a shareholder in BDEAC, BOAD, EADB and TDB. Furthermore, the biggest shareholders in BDEAC and BOAD are the sub-regional central banks associated with their respective regional organisation: Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale (Bank of Central African States, BEAC) for BDEAC La Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (Central Bank of West African States, BCEAO) for BOAD. In addition, BOAD, EADB and TDB offer 'B-class shares' with less voting power; B-class institutional members include development finance institutions (DFIs) and other publicly owned institutions such as the German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), the People's Bank of China, the Export-Import (Exim) Bank of India, and the Netherlands Development Finance Company (at BOAD and EADB), as well as companies that are entirely privately owned and financial institutions such as the Commercial Bank

of Africa, Nordea Bank Sweden, Barclays Bank, or the Mauritian Eagle Insurance Company (at EADB and TDB).

7 This is distorted, in part, by the smallest MDBs: NDB has only five members, EDB and ETDB have six each.

8 Borrowing countries denote countries that are listed as borrowing countries at the institutions. This does not always mean they have been borrowing recently.

9 Countries borrowing from the World Bank but not from the legacy RDBs: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Iran, Iraq, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Syria, and Yemen. Countries supported by the legacy RDBs but not by the World Bank Group (excluding EU countries): Bahamas, Barbados and Cook Islands.

10 Usually because they are in the process of graduating from an MDB's concessional finance arm.

11 Due to data availability, EIB figures in this chapter refer to the whole organisation, not only its non-EU developing-country lending. In practice only around 10% of EIB activities take place outside the EU.

12 Unweighted.

13 Note that incomes can vary from year to year. For example, AsDB had a particularly low level of net income in 2016 on account of net unrealised losses resulting from changes in the fair value of borrowings and related derivatives. In 2015, AsDB's net income was US$556 m.

14 AfDB, AsDB and IADB portfolios refer to their non-concessional windows (ordinary capital) only.

15 The IDA share is 49.87%.

16 EDB and ETDB also includes a residual 'Other' in their list of top five recipients, which naturally adds up to 100%.

17 Note that these numbers and Figure 21 use data from the OECD CRS dataset where possible, in order to maximise comparability between MDBs. The data in the bank factsheets, which is mainly taken from financial statements, might diverge from these values because of variations in financial years, exchange rates and/or standards when reporting to the OECD. Figure 22 and Table 10 are based on Annual Report data.

18 AfDB has both a Private-Sector Department and private-sector investment officers working in the main entity and regional offices.

19 Research papers include: journals, serial publications, technical papers, economic and sector work studies, working papers, and knowledge notes.

20 Sectors and sub-sectors are defined by the OECD CRS purpose codes. Data from annual reports have been manually transcribed to match the purpose codes.

21 OECD CRS data was mapped to GPGs and RPGs, based on Reisen et al. (2004). See Annex 2 for detailed methodology.

22 Data for this section is based on estimates from AidData's Financing to the SDGs Dataset Version 1.0. Note that the data is for 2013 – before the SDG agenda was finalised. For more details and methodology see http://aiddata.org/sdg

23 Many of the banks have policies on gender and projects involving gender mainstreaming, but not institutionalised as a safeguard for all bank projects.

24 In the case of the EBRD, there is no specific policy on VfM but it is addressed across a number of areas.

Overseas Development Institute
203 Blackfriars Road
London SE1 8NJ

Tel: +44 (0)20 7922 0300
Email: info@odi.org
Twitter: @ODIdev

odi.org