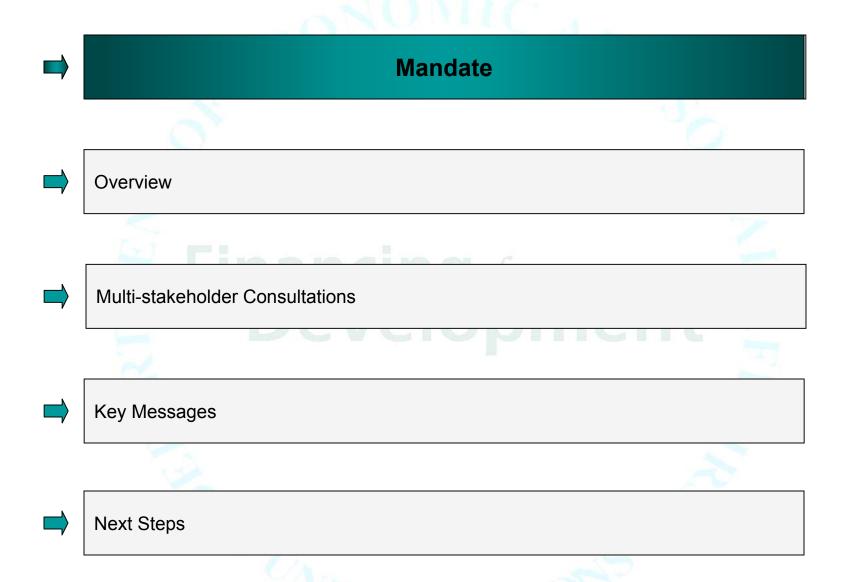


# Financing for Development: "Rethinking the Role of National Development Banks"

Presentation at the UN-ECE/UN-DESA Meeting of Experts on "Financing for Innovative Development" (Geneva, 3-4 May 2007)

Alexander Trepelkov
Deputy Director, Financing for Development Office
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations



#### **Mandate**



Monterrey, N.L., Mexico

# **Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development**

18-22 March 2002

Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development

"We recognize the need to strengthen and develop the domestic financial sector, by encouraging the orderly development of capital markets through sound banking systems and other institutional arrangements aimed at addressing development financing needs ..." [para.17]. "Development banks, commercial and other financial institutions, whether independently or in cooperation, can be effective instruments for facilitating access to finance ..." [para.18].

#### Mobilizing international resources for development

"We urge businesses to take into account not only the economic and financial but also the developmental, social, gender and environmental implications of their undertakings. In that spirit, we invite banks and other financial institutions ... to foster innovative developmental financing approaches." [para.23]. "We will support new public/private sector financing mechanisms, both debt and equity, for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to benefit in particular small entrepreneurs and small and medium-size enterprises and infrastructure." [para.24].

#### Addressing systemic issues

"We also underscore our commitment to sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development." [para.53].

#### **Mandate**

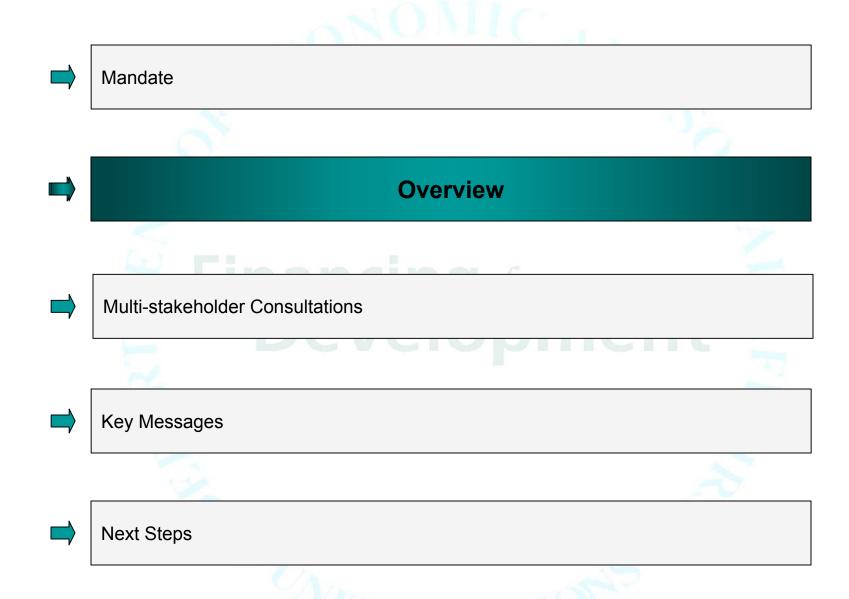


#### 2005 World Summit Outcome

"We reaffirm the Monterrey Consensus and recognize that mobilizing financial resources for development and the effective use of those resources in developing countries and countries with economies in transition are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals." [para.23].

#### **UN General Assembly resolution 61/191**

"Decides that the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus will be held in Doha, Qatar in the second half of 2008 ..." [para.1].



#### **Overview: Definition and Lines of Activity**

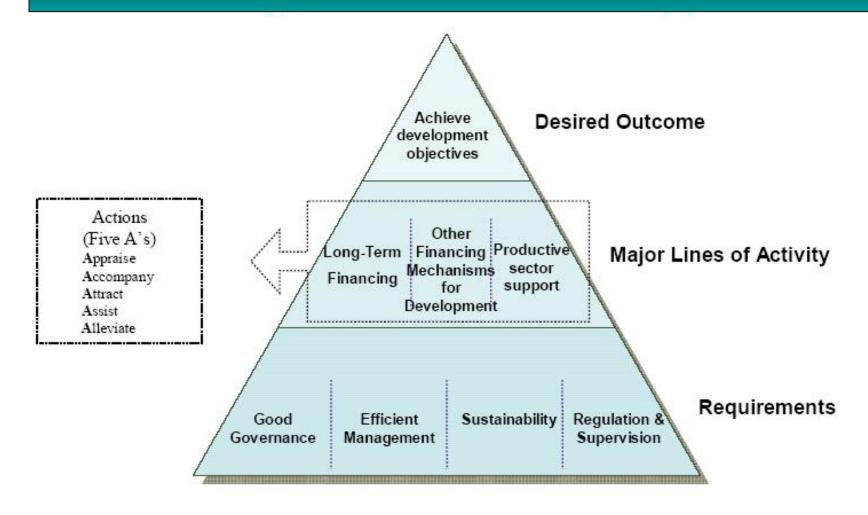
NDB: "Financial institution primarily concerned with offering long-term capital finance to projects generating positive externalities and hence underfinanced by private creditors".

NDBs often design and implement their objectives through:

- (i) Appraising economic and social impacts of projects that seek financing;
- (ii) Accompanying investors over the long run through long-term loans;
- (iii) **Assisting** sectors that are key to growth through technical cooperation;
- (iv) Attracting investors by playing a role of catalyst for large operations; and
- (v) Alleviating negative impact of crises through counter-cyclical financing.

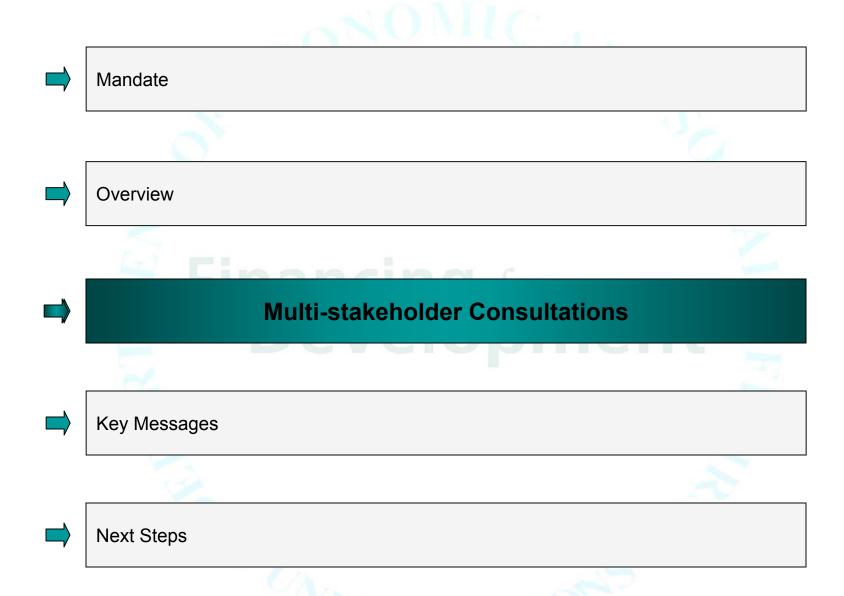
Since 1990s, NDBs' lines of activity evolved significantly as a result of globalization and a reshuffle of national development banking strategies.

#### **Overview: A Pyramid of National Development Banking**



### **Overview: The Five A's of National Development Banking**

Action	Target	Mechanism	Challenge
Appraise	Projects	A unique feature of NDBs is that they take into account not only financial returns, but also economic, social and developmental impact of a project.	Reconcile development goals and sustainable lending policies
Accompany	Investors	By providing long-term financing, NDBs are key sources of funding for infrastructure projects.	Offer adequate long- term products on a sustainable basis
Attract	Capital	By acting as catalysts, NDBs are instrumental in attracting foreign investors, guarantors and counter-guarantors, regional and multilateral financial institutions.	Develop a role of catalyst for large financing operations
Assist	Productive Sector	Technical assistance is an increasingly important part of NDBs' activities to support the productive sector and foster export industries.	Provide and pool knowledge and expertise
Alleviate	Financial crises	Acting individually or in cooperation with RDBs, NDBs can provide financing even at times of crisis, thus producing countercyclical effects.	Foster understanding of counter-cyclical potential of NDBs



#### **Consultative Process**

Objective: To develop policy recommendations for enhancing the role of NDBs in promoting economic and social development.

Meeting of Experts

Multi-stakeholder Consultations

• Expert Group Meeting (New York, USA)

• Focus on Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, Peru)

• Focus on Western Africa (Paris, France)

• Focus on Southern Africa (Johannesburg, South Africa)

• Focus on Eastern Europe and CIS (Geneva, Switzerland)

• Focus on the Middle East (Cairo, Egypt)

• Focus on Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand)

Output: Publication on the role of NDBs/DFIs as a renewed tool of development finance, to serve as an input to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development (Doha, Qatar, 2008).

• Final meeting (Cambridge, USA)

#### **Meeting of Experts: Highlights**



#### Meeting of Experts on "Rethinking the Role of National Development Banks" (New York, 1-2 December 2005)

- → Reviewed key substantive issues outlined in the project proposal (background paper)
- → Launched "multi-stakeholder consultations", organized by FFDO in cooperation with NDBs, RDBs, IFIs and UN agencies
- → Agreed on a draft model agenda to serve as a framework for a series of follow-up regional meetings
- → Discussed a tentative calendar of regional meetings.



#### **First Regional Consultation: Highlights**







# First Regional Consultation on "Challenges of National Development Banks in Latin America" (Lima, Peru, 12-13 June 2006)

- Co-hosted by the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE) and Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (COFIDE).
- Co-chaired by José Antonio Ocampo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations; Rommel Acevedo, Secretary-General of ALIDE; and Daniel Schydlowsky, President of COFIDE.
- Attended by some 80 representatives from NDBs in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, international organizations (ECLAC, CAF, CAN, IMF, IADB, GTZ), academics and civil society.

#### **First Regional Consultation: Discussion points**



#### The meeting addressed:

- → Rationale of development banking
- Best practices in development banking
- → Financial instruments and innovations
- → Regional financial & technical cooperation
- → Counter-cyclical financing



#### **Major discussion points:**

- → Public service, infrastructures and utilities: potential of NDBs
- → Information sharing on experiences in the region
- → Raising funds and harnessing resources from the private sector
- → Enhancing cooperation at the regional and sub-regional levels
- → Potential role of NDBs in counter-cyclical financing

#### **Second Regional Consultation: Highlights**







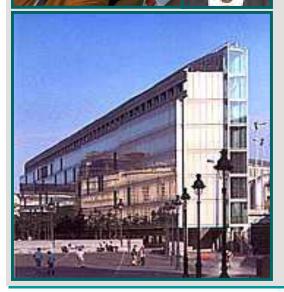


# Second Regional Consultation on "The Role of National and Regional Development Banks in Africa" (Paris, France, 27-28 June 2006)

- Organized by Agence Française de Développement (AFD) in collaboration with KfW (Germany) and the European Investment Bank (EIB).
- Co-chaired by Jean-Michel Severino, CEO, AFD; Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, United Nations; Bruno Wenn, First Vice-President for Sub-Saharian Africa, KfW; and Daniel Ottolenghi, Chief Economist for Development, EIB.
- Attended by some 100 representatives from NDBs in Africa and Europe, international organizations (World Bank), bilateral aid agencies, academics and civil society.

#### **Second Regional Consultation: Discussion Points**





#### The meeting addressed:

- → Evolution of development banking
- → Case studies: how to address market failures?
- Roles and instruments
- → Tools, governance and monitoring of results
- → Role of ODA and PPPs

#### **Major discussion points:**

- Reasons for decline in development banking
- Role of the State
- → Utility and use of subventions
- Roles of development and commercial banks
- Banking legislation

#### **Third Regional Consultation: Highlights**











# Third Regional Consultation on "The Role of National and Regional Development Banks in Africa" (Johannesburg, South Africa, 27-28 November 2006)

- Co-hosted by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) of South Africa and Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) in collaboration with the Southern African Development Community – Development Finance Resource Center (SADC-DFRC) and the Association of African Development Finance Inatitutions (AADFI).
- Held within a broader context of The Africa Development Finance Week conducive to the high-level participation and overall success.
- Gathered more than 100 participants, including CEOs of NDBs/DFIs in Africa and Europe, international organizations, bilateral aid agencies, academics and civil society.

#### **Third Regional Consultation: Discussion Points**



#### The meeting addressed:

- → Evolution of development banking
- → Regional economic integration
- → Role of NDBs in sustainable development
- → Financial sustainability of NDBs
- → Support for SMEs & microfinance
- → Mobilization of resources
- → Enhancing NDBs' delivery for development
- → Corporate governance and regulation

#### **Major discussion points:**

- → Privatization vs. development priorities
- → Financing regional infrastructure
- → Participation of key stakeholders in capital
- →PPPs and tariff issues for basic services
- →DFI fit in public policy
- → Need for strengthening corporate governance

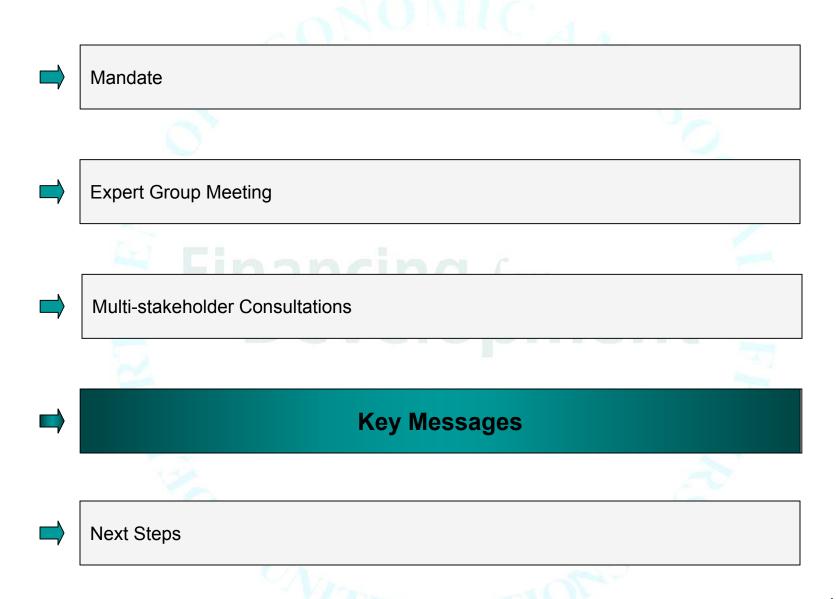
#### **Fourth Regional Consultation: Highlights**





# Fourth Regional Consultation on "The Role of National and Regional Development Banks in Transition Economies" (Geneva, Switzerland, 4 May 2007)

- Organized by the Financing for Development Office of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) and the Economic Cooperation and Integration Division of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE).
- Held within a broader context of the Meeting of Experts on Financing for Innovative Development.
- Gathered more than 50 participants, including CEOs of NDBs/DFIs in Europe, international organizations, bilateral aid agencies, academics and civil society.



### I. Filling gaps in financial market development

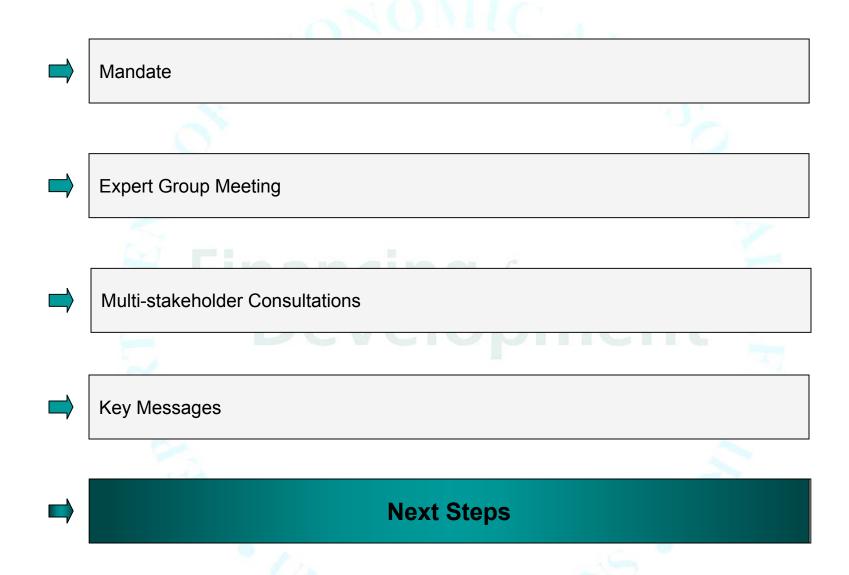
Providing long-term financing	Expanding the range of financial products	Building inclusive financial sectors
<ul> <li>Infrastructure projects</li> </ul>	Short-term loans	<ul> <li>Access to finance for</li> </ul>
Market failures	<ul> <li>Syndication</li> </ul>	SMEs
Complementarity	Securitization	Microcredit &
<ul> <li>Subsidiarity</li> </ul>	• Equity	Microfinance
<ul> <li>Cooperation with</li> </ul>	Quasi equity	Sustainability &
RDBs & IFIs	Guarantees	Subsidies
<ul> <li>Management &amp;</li> </ul>	Risk mitigation tools	<ul> <li>Legal &amp; financial</li> </ul>
governance issues		infrastructure
		5

### II. Improving the business climate

SME promotion and support	Acting as a catalyst for investment	Reducing volatility of financial markets
<ul> <li>Equity finance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Crowding in the private</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Exchange of</li> </ul>
Direct financing	sector	information & raising
schemes	Public-private	awareness
Short-term financing	partnerships (PPPs)	<ul> <li>Counter-cyclical</li> </ul>
Export financing	Linkages with IFIs	financing
<ul> <li>Loan guarantee</li> </ul>	Regional integration	Regional cooperation
schemes —	Instruments for risk	
Factoring	sharing	
<ul> <li>Technical assistance</li> </ul>	Project development	
<ul> <li>Knowledge networks</li> </ul>	Promotion of business	
• /	opportunities	

## III. Capacity-building

Rating, prudential regulation and supervision	Governance, management and skills	Measuring and monitoring results
<ul> <li>Banking legislation</li> <li>Rating</li> <li>Prudential regulation</li> <li>Internal oversight</li> <li>Portfolio risk assessment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Governance codes</li> <li>Auditing and oversight</li> <li>Board composition</li> <li>Disclosure</li> <li>Relationship with government</li> <li>Operational efficiency</li> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Development impact</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Benchmarks</li> <li>Culture of evaluation</li> <li>Results-based approach</li> <li>Key indicators</li> <li>Impact on end-users</li> </ul>
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#### **Action-oriented Proposals**

Overall, the regional meetings concluded that NDBs/DFIs have a critical role to play in economic and social development. National development priorities, market environment and client needs tend to evolve over time. NDBs/DFIs need to continually adapt and adjust if they are to respond to changing needs and developmental imperatives.

#### **Common proposals**

- Make an inventory of NDBs/DFIs and disseminate information on best practices and lessons learnt
- Strengthen cooperation among NDBs/DFIs, including on capacitybuilding and technical assistance
- Enhance exchange of information on NDBs between the United Nations system and regional associations of DFIs













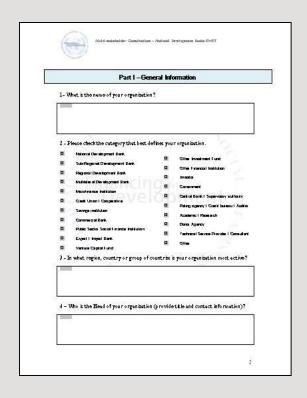






#### **Survey and Questionnaire**

# Survey/Questionnaire of National Development Finance Institutions



In the context of the ongoing multistakeholder consultations, it is proposed to conduct a global survey of national DFIs, based on a questionnaire to be circulated through regional associations, in order to update:

- General information (form, domain of activity, ownership, history ...)
- Details on lines of activity and financial products provided (loans, grants, guarantees, equity ...)
- Details on financial performance, governance and supervision
- Case studies of best practices and failures
- Suggestions for further analysis

# Thank you!

More information: www.un.org/esa/ffd

