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ПРИ ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

# Russia's Multilateral Aid Practice

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# Russia as a multilateral donor

## Legal framework

- Old Concept of Russia's participation in international development assistance (2007) stated the importance of multilateral channel as the main method of aid delivery
- New State policy concept of the Russian Federation in the area of contribution to international development (2014) defines both bilateral and multilateral methods of aid delivery in more detailed way

## Methods of multilateral aid delivery

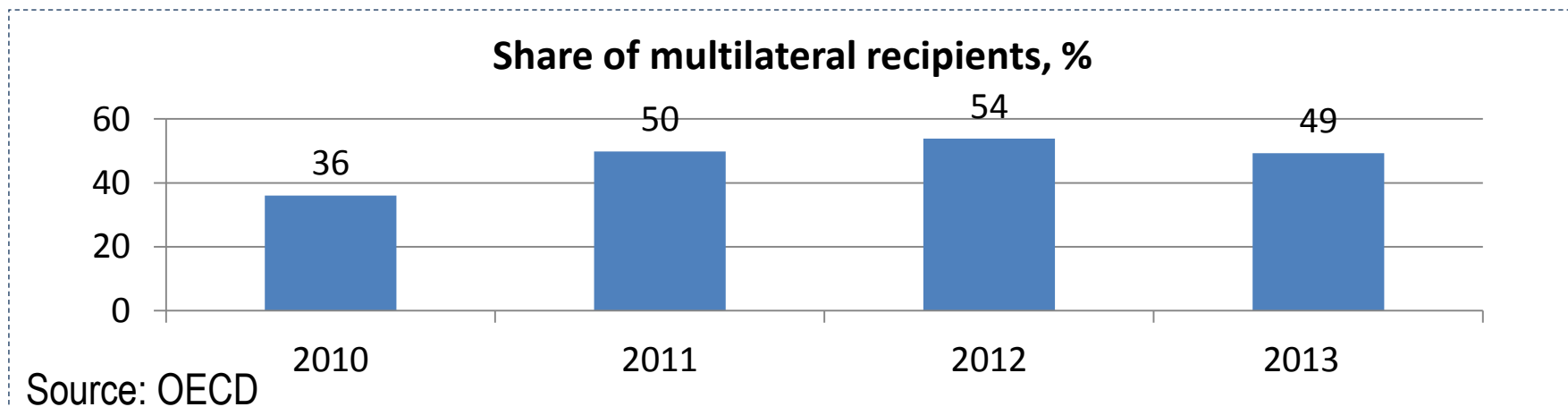
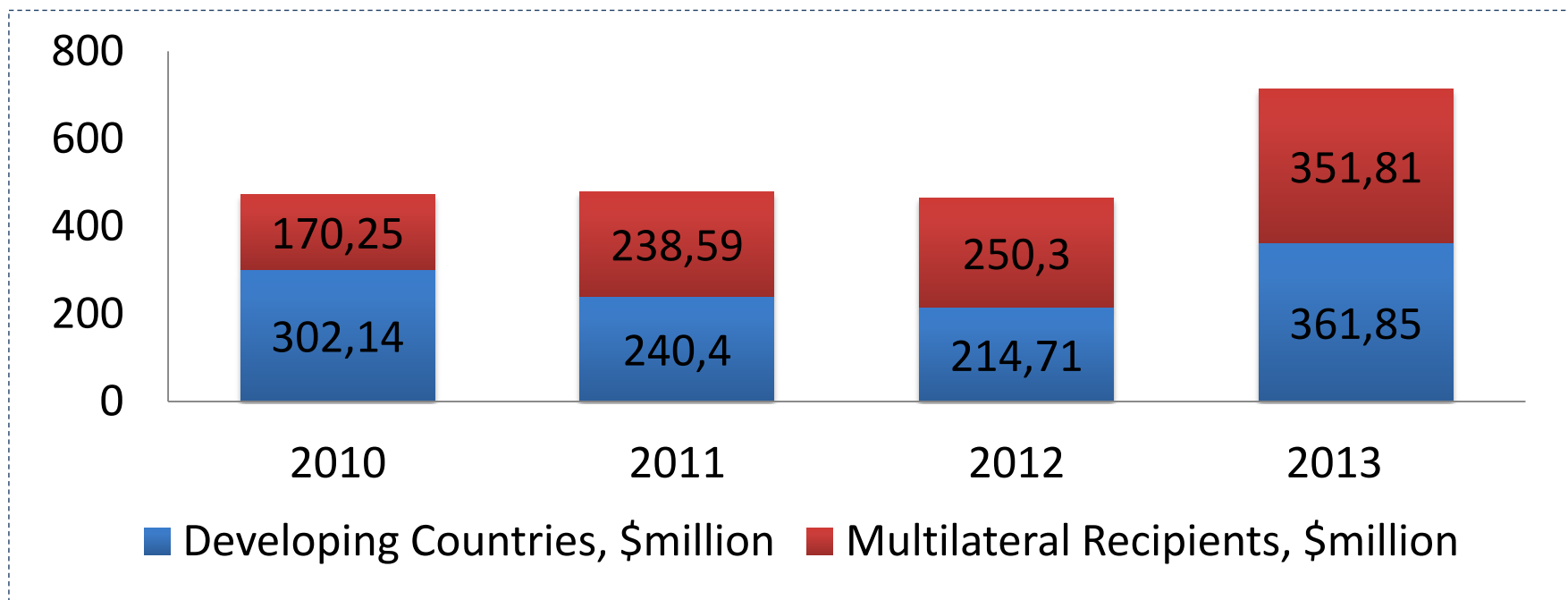
Contributions to the international organizations of UN system, other international organizations and international financial institutions, international and global funds

Participation in the initiatives of G20, G8, Commonwealth of Independent States, BRICS and other organizations.  
*Russia is the only country that is a member of G8, G20 and BRICS.*

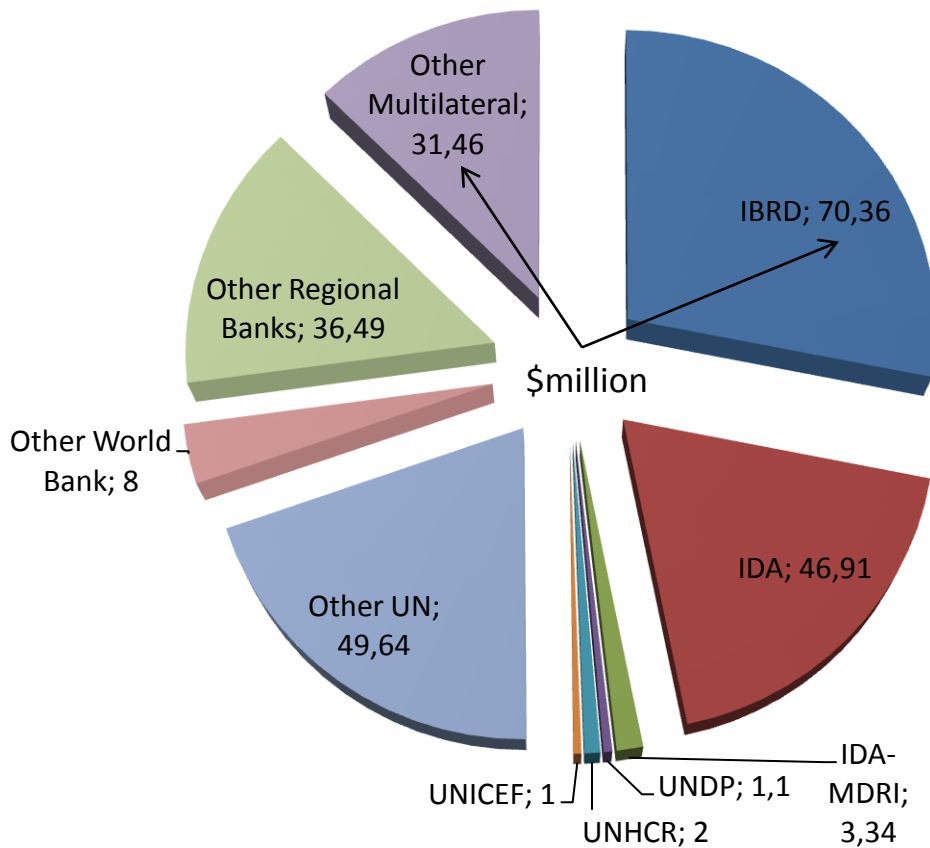
## Multilateral channels of aid delivery

- UN organizations, World Bank group, multilateral development banks, Global fund, World health organization, GPEI, International Civil Defense Organization ,etc.

# Russia's multilateral vs bilateral assistance

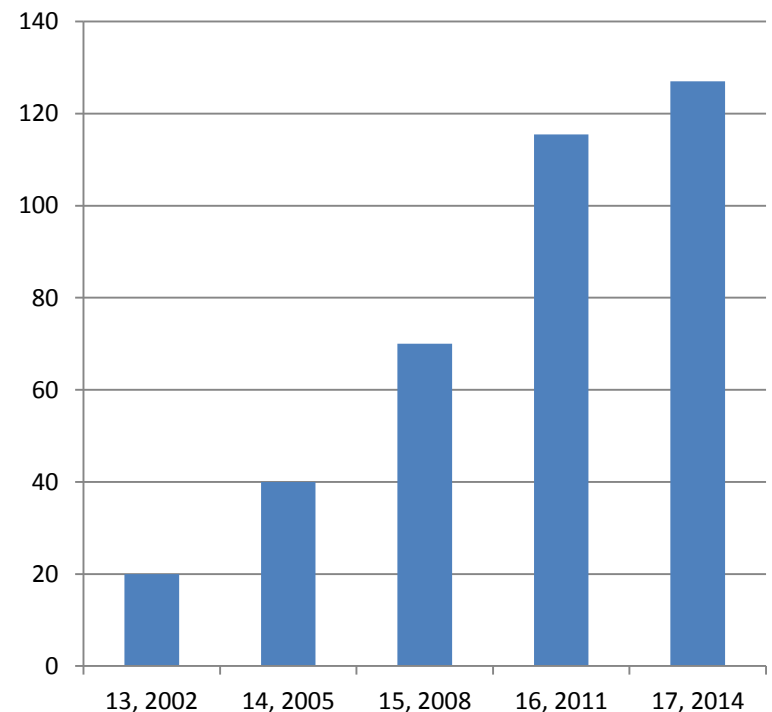


# Distribution of Russia's multilateral ODA in 2012, \$million



Source: OECD

IDA replenishment, SDR million

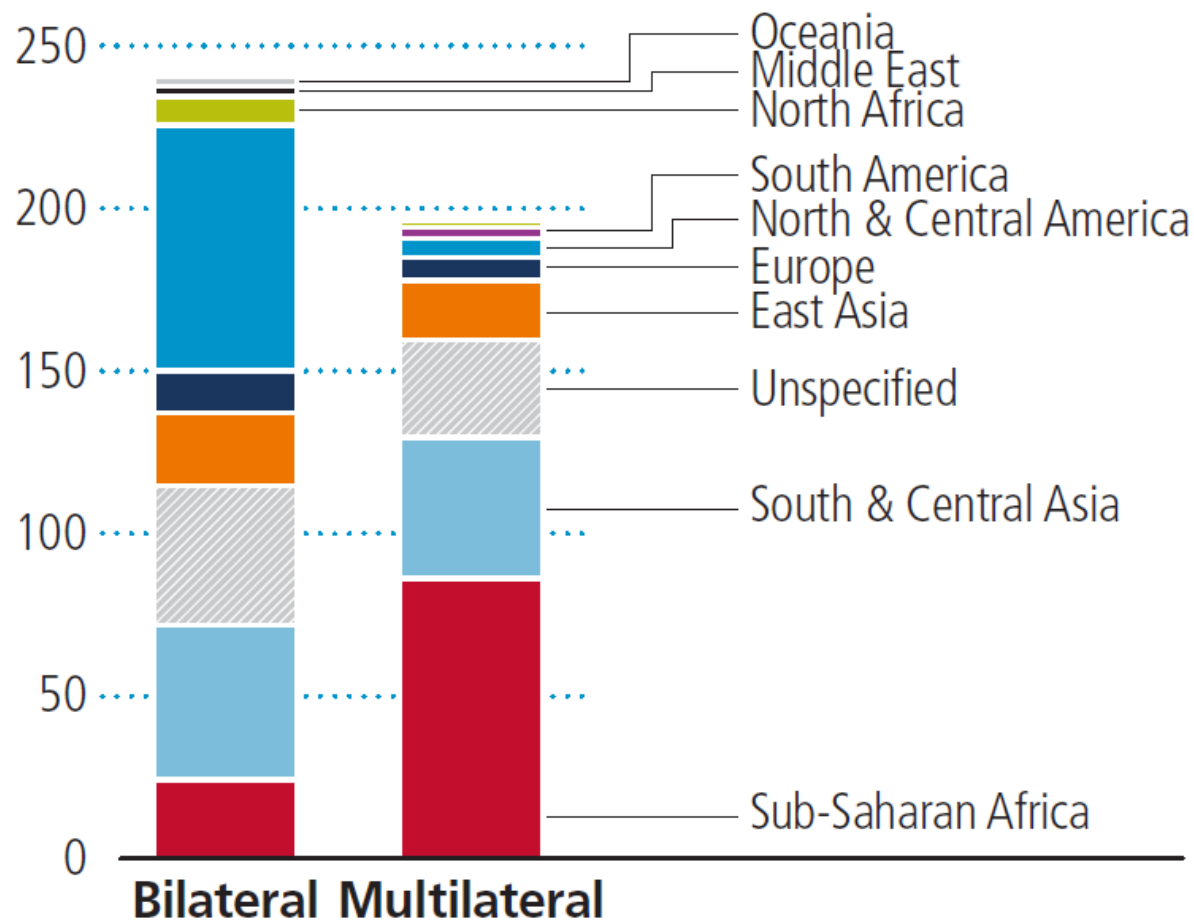


Source: World Bank

# Russia as a donor in multilateral development banks/funds

Bank	Share of Russia
• Eurasian Development Bank	66,67 %
• International Investment Bank	55,60%
• International Bank for Economic Cooperation	51,59%
• Interstate Bank of Commonwealth of Independent States	50,00%
• Black Sea Trade and Development Bank	16,50%
• European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (donor since 2013)	4,05%
• International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2,28 %
• International Development Association	0,31%

# Regional distribution of Russia's multilateral ODA in 2011



Source: Investments to end poverty. Development Initiatives, 2013.

# ECA is Russia's regional priority for development assistance

## Europe and Central Asia (ECA) is the priority for development assistance delivery

- Both multilateral and bilateral aid
- Grants and trust funds (also earmarked trust funds) at international organizations
- Joining existing development assistance programs of international organizations that address ECA development problems
- Not only financial assistance but also delivering know-how, technical assistance, organizing conferences, etc.

## Example: Russia – ECA – World Bank

- Russia is the second largest Trust fund donor in Europe and Central Asia (ECA) at the World Bank after EU
- Russia has five Trust Funds in the World Bank (US\$74 million) targeting ECA countries

## Financial crisis in the CIS: Russia's action

- Response to the financial crisis, grants, loans
- EurAsEC Anti-Crisis Fund: stabilization loan to Belarus, credit to Tajikistan

# Triangular Cooperation: Russian experience

## Financial contribution to realize G8 initiatives

- Priority spheres: health and food security
- Trust-funds established by World Bank, World Food Program

## Initiatives of international organizations to promote south-south triangular cooperation (UNDP case)

- Russia is one of pilot countries in UNDP “New Partnerships in Development Cooperation” initiative
- Europe and Central Asia is a key region
- Several programs were implemented with financial support of Russia in Belarus and Kyrgyzstan

## Russian funds in international organizations

- The Russia Trust Fund for Financial Literacy and Education to promote financial literacy in low and middle income countries (World Bank)
- The Russia education aid for development (READ) trust fund is set to improve the quality of education in 8 developing countries (World Bank)
- EurAsEC Anti-Crisis Fund in Eurasian Development Bank. Russia is the main contributor



# BRICS south-south cooperation



From fight with  
financial crisis  
consequences to  
cooperation in  
development  
finance

Priorities:  
sustainable  
development,  
acceleration of  
economic growth  
in developing  
countries

Financial  
resources  
mobilization

# New instruments

## New Development Bank (2014) units BRICS countries

- \$50 billion subscribed capital, \$10 billion paid-in capital.
- Infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging and developing economies (Fortaleza declaration, 2014).
- Up to \$34 billion lending per year since 2016

## Development bank of Shanghai Cooperation Organization

- Still under negotiations
- Russia proposes to create the bank on the basis of Eurasian Development Bank

## Membership in regional development banks

- Russian membership as a donor to Asian Development bank and Inter-American Development bank is under negotiations

Thank you for your attention!

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