

**IRELAND'S PARTICIPATION IN THE  
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND  
WORLD BANK**

**Annual Report 2011**

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*Unless otherwise stated, statistics in this report in relation to the World Bank and IMF relate to the institutions' Fiscal Year 2011, which runs from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and 1 May 2010 to 30 April, 2011, respectively.*

## List of Acronyms

BWIs	Bretton Woods Institutions
DC	Development Committee
EFF	Extended Fund Facility
EFSF	European Financial Stability Facility
EFSM	European Financial Stability Mechanism
EMDCs	Emerging Market and Developing Countries
FCL	Flexible Credit Line
FY	Financial Year
FSAPs	Financial Sector Assessment Programmes
G20	Group of Twenty
GCI	General Capital Increase
GFSR	Global Financial Stability Report
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PCL	Precautionary Credit Line
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
SCI	Selective Capital Increase
SDR	Special Drawing Right
WEO	World Economic Outlook

## **Foreword by the Minister of Finance, Mr Michael Noonan, T.D.**

In accordance with Section 10 of the Bretton Woods Amendment Act 1999, I am pleased to present to Dáil and Seanad Éireann the *Report of Ireland's Participation in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for the year 2011*.

The past year has seen a continuation of significant challenges for the economies of both developed and developing countries. Although the financial crisis has had different effects across different regions, it is fair to say that few countries have been left untouched. Ireland has been no different in this respect.

The events of recent years have highlighted the inter-connectedness of all our economies and the important role the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) can play in alleviating the worst effects of the global economic downturn. We welcome the proactive and adaptive responses being adopted by the IMF, the World Bank and other international financial institutions to respond to challenges including major market fluctuations and to support a return to growth and employment.

Both the World Bank and the IMF are engaged in a major and ongoing process of governance reform so that their structures and processes better reflect the modern world. Ireland fully supports this process and the Bretton Woods Agreements (Amendment) Act 2011 implemented a first phase of agreed reforms at the IMF, as described in the Annual Report for 2010. The second phase which is outlined in the current Annual Report was implemented by the Bretton Woods Agreements (Amendment) Act 2012.

Ireland is part of a constituency comprised of Canada, Ireland, and a number of Caribbean countries at both the IMF and the World Bank. As a member of the IMF and the World Bank Group, Ireland is committed to global cooperation and will continue to play its role in this work.

This report summarises the major developments in both institutions over the past year. It sets out the details of Ireland's participation as a member and it provides an update on the joint EU-IMF Programme of Assistance for Ireland.

Mr Michael Noonan T.D.  
Minister of Finance

## **Introduction**

The IMF and the World Bank were established in July 1944 in the town of Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA, when representatives of 45 countries met to establish a framework for international economic cooperation and the eradication of poverty.

Ireland joined the IMF and World Bank in 1957. The legislation governing Ireland's membership of the institutions is the Bretton Woods Act, 1957, which has been amended on a number of occasions.

Details on these bodies, the structure, working arrangements, resourcing and work of the IMF and the World Bank are set out at Appendix A of this report. It should be noted that the World Bank today is in fact made up of five component organisations collectively known as the World Bank Group.

## **Section 1: The International Monetary Fund (IMF)**

### **1.1 The International Monetary Fund in 2011**

The global economic outlook deteriorated in 2011 against the background, in particular, of the earthquake in Japan, uncertainty related to the Arab Spring, and the sovereign debt crisis in the Euro Zone. In response, the IMF intensified its efforts to stabilise the international monetary system. It tightened its surveillance of systemic countries and financial systems and contributed to the G20 Mutual Assessment Process (MAP); furthered its analysis of commodity price shocks and capital flows; and broadened its toolkit to allow for more flexibility, including for post-conflict countries. The Fund intensified its engagement with Europe, including by putting in place an Extended Fund Facility (EFF) with Portugal, following programmes for Greece and Ireland in 2010. In July 2011, Ms Christine Lagarde was appointed Managing Director of the IMF following the resignation of Mr Dominique Strauss Kahn earlier in the year.

The Fund also took important steps to develop priorities and identify strategies for the future. The main developments in this regard included internal evaluation of the Fund's response to the global crisis; review of the Fund's surveillance activities; introduction of new lending instruments and review of the adequacy of Fund resources. IMF members including Ireland continued to make progress on the implementation of the quota and governance reforms agreed in 2010.

#### *Internal Evaluation: The Performance of the IMF in the Run-Up to the Financial and Economic Crisis*

In January 2011, the Internal Evaluation Office (IEO) of the IMF completed its review of the Fund's performance in the run-up to the global crisis. The review considered that the IMF had failed to identify risks and give clear warnings in the run-up to the crisis. In its conclusions, the report acknowledged that important steps had subsequently been taken, including introduction of the Early Warning Exercise, the vulnerability exercise for advanced economies, the G20 MAP, integration of its World Economic Outlook (WEO) and Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) messages, mandatory Financial Stability Assessment Programmes (FSAP) for systemic countries (including Ireland) and cross-country spillover reports. Overall, the report concluded that the Fund should seek a better integration of its bilateral and multilateral surveillance activity and its macroprudential and macroeconomic analysis. It also recommended that greater diversity of opinion and improved internal communication be encouraged within the organisation.

#### *Surveillance*

In October 2011, the IMF completed its Triennial Surveillance Review. The review engaged with a broad range of stakeholders, including staff and country authorities, as well as market participants and commentators. The focus of the report was on how surveillance might take greater account of interconnectedness, the assessment of the financial sector and external stability might be improved, and recommendations might be followed up to a greater extent. Overall, an increased emphasis on risk assessment and interconnectedness would aim to highlight global stability concerns, especially related to spillovers. A revised decision on surveillance is due to be considered by the Executive Board in April 2012.

### *Capital flows*

In 2011, the IMF continued to develop a framework to help countries manage large capital inflows as part of its ongoing work to assess the risks facing economies as they recover from the global crisis. The framework helps countries weigh the benefits of different policy responses on their economies; consider policy options to respond to capital inflows and determine the circumstances in which particular capital flow management measures might be appropriate.

### *Broadening the range of the Fund's lending instruments*

In order to provide more flexibility, the Fund adopted the Precautionary and Liquidity Line in November 2011, a new arrangement which can be requested under an actual balance-of-payments need and under which arrangements may be as short as six months implying limitations on the ex-post conditionality that can be attached. At the same time, the IMF created the Rapid Financing Instrument, which is to blend the Emergency Natural Disasters Assistance and the Emergency Post-Crisis Assistance instruments. It is expected that this instrument will be used mainly to address exogenous shocks and in post-conflict and other fragile situations.

### *Resources*

The importance of ensuring that the IMF continues to be adequately resourced to fulfil its global systemic role is generally accepted. With the advent of the crisis in 2008, the Fund sought to expand the total resources at its disposal according to the needs of the membership and in order to safeguard the working of the international monetary system. In 2009, the IMF was accorded a tripling of its lending resources from \$250bn to \$750bn and this was largely realised through bi-lateral loans which were subsequently integrated in the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) Agreement. The NAB was activated for agreed periods in 2011.

Against the background of heightened global risks, the IMF was requested, at its 2011 Annual Meetings, to review the adequacy of its resources. The G20 Leaders meeting in Cannes in November 2011 indicated readiness to ensure that any necessary additional resources could be mobilised in a timely manner. At European level, Euro area Heads of State decided in December 2011 to provide bilateral loans amounting to €150bn to the General Resources Account of the IMF in the context of a wider international effort. A number of other EU countries also propose to contribute. As a Programme country, Ireland is not involved in the proposed bilateral loans to the IMF. Discussions on IMF resources are continuing in the run-up to the Spring Meetings of the IMF and World Bank in April 2012 and the G20 Summit in Los Cabos, Mexico in June 2012.

### *IMF lending in 2011*

Total IMF credit outstanding grew from over SDR 60bn at end-2010 to nearly SDR93bn at end-2011. While the size of new commitments generally remained within expectations, the thirty-six month Extended Fund Facility (EFF) arrangement with Portugal of over €26bn in May 2011 was the most significant new arrangement in 2011.

Further, several Flexible Credit Line arrangements were extended, including those of Mexico, Colombia and Poland. A Precautionary Credit Line arrangement was agreed for Macedonia under which €220 million of the €390 million has been drawn down.

## 1.2 Ireland's participation in the IMF

### *Bretton Woods Agreements (Amendment) Act 2012*

In February of 2012, the Oireachtas passed the Bretton Woods Agreements (Amendment) Act 2012 which provided for acceptance by the Government of the amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the IMF on the Reform of the Executive Board. The amendment which is part of the 2010 quota and governance reforms provides for an all-elected Board with the elimination of the current practice whereby the five largest members in terms of voting share may appoint an Executive Director.

### *Quota/Voting Power*

Ireland's quota increased in March 2011 from SDR<sup>1</sup> 838.4m to SDR 1,257.6m when the 2008 quota and governance reforms were implemented by the IMF. This had the effect of reducing the cost of IMF borrowings.

When the further increase in quota agreed in 2010 comes into effect, Ireland's quota will rise to SDR 3,449.9m and its voting share at the IMF will increase from 0.528 to 0.713. Although the ratification process can be protracted, the membership is working towards having this process completed by the 2012 Annual Meetings, to be held October 12 – 14 in Tokyo, Japan. The changes to Ireland's and other members' IMF quota will take effect when the amendment on the reform of the Executive Board has been ratified by 85% of the IMF voting power. The quota increase will result in a significant reduction in the interest rate margin on Ireland's IMF borrowings.

As noted in the Annual Report on Ireland's Participation in the IMF and World Bank for 2010, the 2010 reforms are part of an ongoing process to provide greater fairness in the voting power and representation accorded to countries across the full membership and take account of changing global realities. The new arrangements, when fully implemented, significantly increase the voice and representation of Emerging Market and Developing Countries (EMDCs) at the Fund.

### *Annual and Spring Meetings 2011*

The Minister for Finance, Mr Michael Noonan T.D., and the Governor of the Central Bank, Professor Patrick Honohan, attended the joint Annual IMF/World Bank meeting on 23 – 25 September 2011. The Spring meeting of the IMF/World Bank on 16 - 17 April 2011 was attended by the Governor of the Central Bank.

### *Constituency Office*

Ireland is a member of the Canadian-led Canada-Ireland-Caribbean constituency. The constituency has a full-time Canadian Executive Director, Mr Thomas Hockin, assisted by a small staff in Washington D.C., including two full-time Irish staff. In August 2011, Ms Mary T. O'Dea was appointed Alternate Executive Director, on expiry of the term of appointment of Mr Stephen O'Sullivan who had served in this position since July 2008. Appointed in March 2009, Dr Peter McGoldrick is Advisor to the Executive Director. In addition to general work on IMF policy and country matters, including attendance at Board meetings, the Irish constituency staff liaises with the Irish authorities and IMF staff on issues relating to Ireland.

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<sup>1</sup> The SDR is an international reserve asset created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement its member countries' official reserves. Its value is based on a basket of four key international currencies: the euro, Japanese yen, pound sterling, and U.S. dollar. SDRs can be exchanged for freely usable currencies.



### 1.3 Joint EU-IMF Financial Assistance Programme to Ireland

On 28 November 2010, the Irish Government agreed to a programme of financial assistance for Ireland from the European Union through the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF),<sup>2</sup> the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (EFSM)<sup>3</sup>, and bilateral loans from the UK<sup>4</sup>, Sweden and Denmark and from the IMF<sup>5</sup> on the basis of specified programme conditions.

The €85 billion programme is broken down as follows:

- €22.5 billion from the EFSM.
- €17.7 billion from the EFSF.
- €4.8 billion in bilateral loans from the UK, Sweden and Denmark.
- €22.5 billion from the IMF.
- The State's contribution will be €17½ billion, which will come from the National Pensions Reserve Fund and other domestic cash resources.

This assistance was required because of the high yields on Irish bonds, which curtailed the State's ability to borrow. The purpose of the external financial support is to return Ireland's economy to sustainable growth and to ensure that there is a properly functioning healthy banking system. This support is also needed to safeguard financial stability in the euro area and the EU as a whole.

The IMF is providing a three-year EFF arrangement for Ireland. The Fund arrangement amounts to SDR 19.5 billion (about €22.5 billion or US\$30.1 billion). A total of SDR 11.05bn, or approximately €12.8 billion, was drawn down under Ireland's EFF during 2011. Drawdown amounted to a total of SDR 13.8bn or approximately €15.8 billion at end-February 2012.

#### *Present situation*

By 20<sup>th</sup> February of 2012, Ireland had drawn down €38.2 billion under the Programme. This is the net euro amount received by the Exchequer after adjustment for below par issuance and deduction of a prepaid margin. The estimated all-in fixed euro equivalent cost of loans received under the EU/IMF financial assistance programme was 3.7% on 20 February 2012.

#### *Programme conditions*

Ireland has completed all the commitments to date, and is committed to meeting the Programme targets. Ireland has had strong implementation of the programme, and has met its commitments both in terms of policy reforms as well as quantitative targets. Key achievements include:

- an adjustment package during the 2008 - 2011 period designed to yield some €21 billion (representing 13 per cent of GDP).
- In terms of fiscal policy, the General Government Deficit for 2011 is expected to be well within the target of 10.6 per cent.
- Ireland has substantively completed the recapitalization of the domestic banks, at a cost to the taxpayer significantly lower than initially anticipated. Domestic

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.efs.europa.eu/mediacentre/news/2010/2010-006-eu-and-efs-funding-plans-to-provide-financial-assistance-for-ireland.htm>

<sup>3</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/articles/eu\\_economic\\_situation/2010-12-01-financial-assistance-ireland\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/articles/eu_economic_situation/2010-12-01-financial-assistance-ireland_en.htm)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/speech\\_chx\\_221110.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/speech_chx_221110.htm)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10496.htm>

banks have sold a significant amount of non-core assets. The restructuring of the domestic banks is progressing. Bank recapitalization is largely completed and our front-loaded deleveraging programme met its 2011 targets.

- A significant number of other targets in the areas of fiscal consolidation and structural reforms including financial and fiscal reforms have also been met.

## **Section 2: World Bank**

### **2.1 The World Bank in 2011<sup>6</sup>**

The Arab Spring in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and the financial turbulence in the Eurozone area brought increased uncertainty to the global economic environment. Growth in other developed countries was constrained while the rate of growth in developing countries - which had been the engine of growth in recent years - declined significantly. Volatile food and oil prices, concerns over food security and famine in the Horn of Africa focused attention on these critical areas. It was in this context that the World Bank Group committed \$57 billion in loans, grants, equity investments and guarantees to members and to the private sector during 2011.

#### *IBRD and IDA - Lending and Financial Support*

Lending and grants committed by IBRD and IDA (together known as ‘the Bank’) in 2011 totalled \$43 billion down from \$58.7<sup>7</sup>billion in 2010 during the peak of the financial crisis. South Asia received the highest level of financial support with 24 percent of total lending, closely followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 22 percent. In terms of sectoral distribution, 46 percent of total lending went to infrastructure (Transport, Water, Flood protection, Energy and Mining and ICT) while 16 percent was allocated for Health and Social Services. IDA’s commitments reached \$16.3 billion and the largest share (\$6.4 billion) was approved for Africa.

The breakdown of lending by geographical region was as follows:

	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>
	\$bn	\$bn
• South Asia	10.1	11.3
• Latin America and the Caribbean	9.6	13.9
• East Asia and Pacific	8.1	7.5
• Africa	7.1	11.4
• Europe and Central Asia	6.1	10.8
• Middle East and North Africa	2.1	3.7

#### *IDA 16 replenishment<sup>8</sup>*

Despite the tight fiscal conditions, donors pledged a record \$49.3 billion for IDA 16 which represented an 18% increase over IDA 15. This funding will allow the world’s poorest countries to boost growth and address poverty challenges by financing infrastructure projects, improving health services, enhancing education services for children and combating climate change. Priority themes for IDA 16 include Sub-Saharan Africa, gender issues and fragile and conflict-affected countries. Ireland has traditionally been a generous donor to IDA and is maintaining its contribution to the current replenishment at the IDA 15 level which amounts to €90 million over a nine-year period.

#### *IFC*

During the year IFC committed almost \$19 billion comprising \$12.2 billion of its own resources and mobilised \$6.5 billion for private sector development. About \$4.9

<sup>6</sup> The figures for 2010 in this section, unless otherwise indicated, relate to the World Bank’s financial year ended 30 June 2010.

<sup>7</sup> \$ is taken to mean US\$ unless otherwise stated.

<sup>8</sup> The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world’s poorest countries. IDA 16 is the current replenishment of the fund.

billion went to IDA countries.

### *MIGA*

MIGA issued a record \$2.1 billion in Guarantees for projects in developing member countries, up 43 percent from \$1.5 billion in 2010. The increased business demonstrates a strong interest in political risk-mitigation products.

### *Priorities*

The World Bank strategy highlights five priority areas:

- Targeting the poor and vulnerable, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Creating opportunities for growth with a special focus on agriculture and infrastructure.
- Promoting global collective action on issues from climate change and trade to agriculture, food security, energy, water and health.
- Strengthening governance and anti-corruption efforts.
- Preparing for future crises.

### *Enhancing Financial Capacity*

The first General Capital increase (GCI) in twenty years was agreed at the Spring Meetings of 2010. The GCI was \$58 billion and the resolution was approved by Governors on the 16th March 2011. The GCI subscription period is now open until March 16th 2016. Governors have also agreed a Selective Capital Increase (SCI) of \$28 billion. The SCI relates to the reforms to representation outlined in the next section. This additional funding will strengthen the financial capacity of the World Bank and will facilitate responsiveness to emerging client needs.

### *Reform: Representation and Governance*

As in the IMF, agreement was reached at the Spring Meetings in April 2010 to realign voting shares within the World Bank to reflect better new global realities while protecting the voting power of the smallest poorest countries. In 2011, Governors ratified the agreement and the related SCI. This is the latest change in an ongoing process. It will increase the voting share of developing and transition countries in the Bank by over 3% to 47.2%.

### *Modernisation*

At the 2011 Spring Meetings, Governors approved a number of strategic actions for modernisation of the World Bank. The key priorities for modernisation are to realign strategic directions, improve governance, enhance financial stability and improve products, services, structures, systems and process.

Information Technology, including social media, is changing the way in which the Bank is engaging with stakeholders in its member countries and this is improving transparency and accountability. Some initiatives in this area include a greater use of blogs and apps for smart phones.

### *World Development Reports (WDR)*

While there have been many publications during the year including flagship reports, sector and specific regional analysis, 2011 was exceptional in that two important World Development Reports (WDR) on key policy areas were completed. The WDR has been produced on an annual basis since 1978 and is the World Bank's major analytical publication.

*World Development Report 2011 “Conflict, Security and Development”* was published in April 2011. The main messages from the report are as follows:

- 1.5 billion people live in countries affected by repeated cycles of political and criminal violence – causing human trauma and disrupting development;
- Strengthening the national institutions and governance to provide citizen security, justice and jobs, and alleviating the international stresses that undermine them, are crucial to break these cycles.

The WDR 2011 describes five practical tools to support longer-term institutional transformation:

- Support bottom-up state-society relations in insecure areas. This can include community-based programs for policing, employment and service delivery and access to local justice and dispute resolution systems.
- Security and justice reform programs that recognise linkages between policing and civil justice with a primary focus on basic functions;
- “Back to Basics” job creation schemes including large scale public works, value chain investments and improved access to skills and assets.
- The involvement of women in designing security, justice and economic empowerment programs
- Focused, anti-corruption initiatives drawing on external and community monitoring capacity.

The Bank has recently established a centre of Excellence on Conflict, Security and Development in Nairobi.

*World Development Report 2012 “Gender Equality and Development”* was published in September 2011 at the Annual Meetings. The key message was that gender equality is a core development objective in its own right. Greater gender equality can enhance productivity, improve development outcomes and make institutions more representative.

The Report identifies a number of priorities for domestic policy action, particularly in the areas of reducing female mortality, addressing education gaps and closing disparities between women and men in earnings and productivity. The report suggests that the international community can play a role in complementing these efforts by supporting initiatives designed to improve data, impact evaluation and learning, particularly in the poorest countries.

## *2.2 Ireland’s Participation in the World Bank Group Constituency Office*

Ireland is a member of the Canadian-led Canada-Ireland-Caribbean Constituency at the World Bank. Ms Marie-Lucie Morin, the Executive Director of the constituency is a member of two of the Standing committees of the World Bank - the Committee for Development Effectiveness and the Committee of Governance and Executive Directors Administrative Matters.

In June 2011 Ms Morin met with Irish officials in Dublin and Limerick and a number of Civil Society Organisations and addressed the Irish Institute of European Affairs. There are two Irish representatives working full-time in the constituency office: Mr Eamonn Kearns, Senior Advisor was appointed in September 2011 replacing Mr

Donal Cahalane and Ms Anna Donegan, Advisor, appointed November 2008. These representatives have responsibility for specific World Bank issues and countries, and also for liaising with Irish authorities on matters of Irish concern.

### **2.3 Contributions to World Bank Trust Funds**

In addition to financial contributions to the component organisations of the World Bank, there are a number of Trust Funds administered by the Bank for development activities to which the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade contributes. The main funds to receive funding from Irish Aid in 2011 included:

- The Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (€9.34m): this fund is an international financing institution, which invests its resources to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. To date, it has committed \$22.6bn in 150 countries to support large-scale prevention, treatment and care programmes. Global Fund-supported programmes save an estimated 100,000 lives every month.
- The Global Partnership for Education, formerly known as the Fast Track Initiative, (€3.9m) is an important partner for the delivery of education in low income countries and fragile states. During 2011, the Global Partnership for Education adopted a stronger results focus placing particular emphasis on improving gender equality and improving learning outcomes.
- Support to Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) €400,000 in 2011. CAADP is the African Union's vision and strategy for the development of African agriculture, and is recognised as playing a key role in improving agricultural productivity in Africa. The CAADP Multi Donor Trust Fund is a capacity building resource fund which aims to support the development of national and regional agricultural investment plans. In line with the recommendations of its Hunger Task Force, Irish Aid has contributed €2.11 million to the CAADP Multi Donor Trust Fund since 2009.
- Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF): €1 million. Of the funding of €1 million provided to the Fund in 2011, €450,000 was earmarked for the Justice Sector Reform Programme in recognition of the key priority of progress in this sector. The World Bank-managed ARTF also helps finance the delivery of basic government services, such as health and education, contributes to agriculture and rural development, and also helps fund major infrastructural projects, including road-building and the development of Afghanistan's power supply.
- World Bank Group Facility for Investment Advisory Services (FIAS): \$600,000. This is a service of the World Bank Group which advises developing countries on how to improve their business environments to increase private sector activity and encourage inward and domestic investment.
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Conflict-Affected States in Africa (CASA) Initiative. In 2011 Ireland provided €300,000 to the Conflict-Affected States in Africa (CASA) Initiative to encourage the development of private enterprise in these countries. The CASA Initiative takes into account the particular obstacles faced by the private sector in fragile and post-conflict countries.

- Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR): Ireland provided funding of €300,000 to the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2011 which is jointly managed by the World Bank and the UN. The GFDRR provides technical and financial assistance to high-risk countries to carry out risk assessment, emergency preparedness, and institutional capacity building programmes to strengthen their resilience in the event of a natural disaster. It also plays a role in helping countries plan their recovery from natural disaster. Ireland has been a member of the Consultative Group of the GFDRR for the past two years.
- Haiti Reconstruction Fund: Ireland provided €1 million to the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF) in late December 2010 for use in 2011 for projects managed by the Bank in line with priorities agreed with the Haitian authorities. The HRF is a partnership between the international community and the Government of Haiti to help finance recovery, reconstruction and development following the devastating earthquake in 2010. At the request of the Haitian Government, IDA of the World Bank Group acts as Trustee for the HRF.

Additional contributions were made to World Bank Group activities under the Irish Aid country programme for Ethiopia: €16.7m was provided to Ethiopia. Under the Protection of Basic Services programme (PBS), Irish Aid and other development partners are supporting the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to improve the delivery of social services at a local level and to strengthen the Government's accountability to the people who use these services. Irish Aid funding to this programme in 2011 was as follows:

- Protection of Basic Services      €6,500,000
- PBS - Local Investment Grant    €1,000,000
- PBS - Social accountability      €1,000,000
- PBS - Secretariat Support        €200,000

The Productive Safety Net Programme supports the needs of chronically food insecure households in a more systematic and predictable way by providing cash or food transfers to very poor households for six months of the year in exchange for their participation in community public works. The programme ensures that families can feed themselves throughout the year while at the same time helping communities to mitigate and adapt to climate change through soil and water conservation public works activities. Irish Aid funding to this programme in 2011 was €8m.

#### **2.4 Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

The Global Environment Facility was established in 1991 to provide new and additional grant and concessional funding to developing countries to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures to achieve agreed global environmental benefit, with contributions mainly emanating from the developed world. The GEF's portfolio of activities is wide ranging: reducing the risk of climate change, conserving and sustainably using biological diversity, protecting the ozone layer, safeguarding international waters, eliminating persistent organic pollutants and promoting sustainable land management.

The GEF is jointly administered by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank. In 2010 the Government approved a new round of funding to the GEF for the four year period

2010 to 2013 totalling €5.73m of which the 2011 payment of €1.42m was made in November 2011.



### **Section 3: Financial Transactions**

#### 3.1 Bretton Woods Institutions - 2011 Exchequer Payments and Receipts

##### *Payments*

The following are details of payments from the Central Fund to the Bretton Woods Institutions in 2011:

	€	Enabling Legislation
IDA 15 <sup>th</sup> Replenishment	18,000,000	Development Banks Act 2005
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,000,000</b>	

##### *Receipts*

There were no receipts to the Exchequer from the Bretton Woods Institutions in 2011.

### 3.2 Financial Activities of the Central Bank<sup>9</sup> as agent of the Minister for Finance under the Bretton Woods Agreements Acts, 1957 – 1999

Under the Bretton Woods Agreement Acts, the Central Bank of Ireland is the fiscal agent for the Minister for Finance, and in this capacity, it is responsible for conducting financial transactions with the IMF. The transactions with the IMF are recorded in the Central Bank's financial statements. The majority of IMF financial transactions are conducted through the IMF's General Resource Account (GRA<sup>10</sup>) and the Special Drawing Rights (SDR<sup>11</sup>) Department.

#### *IMF General Resources Account (GRA)*

The activities carried out during the period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011 are set out in Table 1. The increase of SDR 314 million in the IMF's holdings of Ireland's own currency during the year is attributable to the increase in Ireland's quota which was paid on 4 March 2011.

<b>Table 1 - IMF Holdings of Ireland's Own Currency (in SDR equivalent)</b>	
31 December 2011	31 December 2010
SDR 999,069,122	SDR 684,714,016

#### *SDR Account*

SDR holdings are recorded as an asset on the Central Bank's balance sheet and net cumulative SDR allocations are recorded as a liability. The IMF pays interest to members when their SDR holdings are above their net cumulative SDR allocations, conversely, it levies a charge when members' SDR holdings are less than their net cumulative SDR allocations. Ireland's SDR holdings (of SDR 635.5 million on 31 December 2011) were less than the net cumulative SDR allocations (of SDR 775.4 million), so a net charge of SDR 523,615 was levied in 2011, as shown in Table 2.

While a large-scale quota and governance reform was approved by the IMF's Board of Governors on 28 April 2008, it was only implemented on 3 March 2011<sup>12</sup>. Under this reform, Ireland's quota increased from SDR 838.4 million (0.385 per cent) to SDR 1,257.6 million (0.528 per cent). A quarter of the quota increase must be paid in

<sup>9</sup>Central Bank means Central Bank of Ireland.

<sup>10</sup> IMF members' financial relations with the Fund are largely reflected in the General Resources Account (GRA). Members pay a subscription (quota) to the IMF, with 25% payable in SDRs or freely usable currency, and the remainder payable in the member's own currency (i.e. for Ireland this is the euro).

<sup>11</sup> The SDR is an international reserve asset created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement its member countries' official reserves. Its value is based on a basket of four key international currencies: the euro, Japanese yen, pound sterling, and U.S. dollar. SDRs can be exchanged for freely usable currencies.

<sup>12</sup> In order for the package of reforms to become effective, an amendment on Voice and Participation had to be accepted by three-fifths of the membership, or 113 countries, representing at least 85 per cent of total voting power. As of 28 February 2011, 117 members representing 85.04 per cent of total voting power had accepted the proposed amendment, passing the required threshold.

SDRs, or in freely usable currencies, and the remainder is paid in holdings of Ireland's own currency (i.e. the euro). The Central Bank of Ireland transferred SDR 104.8 million from Ireland's SDR Holdings Account to the IMF's account, on 4 March 2011, and this paid the first quarter of the quota increase. The remainder of the quota increase was paid in euro to the IMF account.

<b>Table 2 - SDR Holdings and Net Charge Levied</b>		
31 December 2011	31 December 2010	Net Charge Levied in 2011 (Charges less Interest)
SDR 635,518,814	SDR 717,003,992	SDR 523,615

#### *Remuneration Received During 2011*

Ireland received remuneration on its "Reserve Tranche Position (RTP)", that is, the difference between Ireland's IMF quota (SDR 1,257.6 million) and the IMF's holdings of Ireland's own currency, excluding holdings that reflect the use of IMF credit, (SDR 999.1 million on 31 December 2011) – this amounted to SDR 258.53 million on 31 December 2011, which is shown in Table 3.

<b>Table 3 - Reserve Tranche Position at the IMF and Remuneration</b>		
31 December 2011	31 December 2010	Remuneration Received in 2011
SDR 258,530,878	SDR 153,685,984	SDR 843,681

#### *Commitment Fee*

Under the EFF arrangement which Ireland entered into with the IMF in December 2010, member countries pay a commitment fee to the IMF, based on the amount of funding that will be made available to them in the following 12-month period. This commitment fee is refunded proportionately to the country as resources are drawn down under the loan agreement. A commitment fee, of SDR 35,511,637, was paid from Ireland's SDR Holdings Account to the IMF on 16 December 2010, which was based on the availability of credit amounting to SDR 10,529,806,200 over the 12-month period to 16 December 2011. Following the re-phasing of the loan drawdown schedule during the first and second review of the EU-IMF Programme, the amount of credit to be made available in the 12-month period was increased to SDR 11,050,425,200. This resulted in the payment of a supplementary commitment fee of SDR 915,719 on 16 May 2011.

A commitment fee, of SDR 12,706,200, was paid from Ireland's SDR Holdings Account to the IMF on 16 December 2011, which was based on the availability of

credit amounting to SDR 5,493,000,000 over the 12-month period to 16 December 2012.

*Disbursements*

A total of SDR 11,050,425,200, or approximately €12.8 billion<sup>13</sup>, was drawn down under Ireland's EFF during 2011. The commitment fee was therefore refunded in full by the IMF. Total borrowings in 2011 accounted for roughly 57 per cent of the overall funding available under the IMF portion of the EU-IMF Programme.

	<b>SDR Value</b>
18 January 2011	SDR 5.01 billion
18 May 2011	SDR 1.41 billion
7 September 2011	SDR 1.32 billion
16 December 2011	SDR 3.31 billion

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<sup>13</sup> As of 18 January 2011, SDR1 = €1.159840.. For more information see [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org).

### 3.3 Ireland's contribution to World Bank Group Trust Funds

<b>TF Name</b>	<b>Payment Amount</b>
Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria	9,340,000
Global Partnership for Education	3,900,000
Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	1,000,000
Multi Donor Trust Fund for the Protection of Basic Services Program Secretariat in Ethiopia	200,000
Standby Recovery Financing Facility of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	300,000
Private Enterprise Partnership Africa: Conflict Affected States in Africa Initiative	300,000
Multi Donor Trust Fund for support to the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP)	400,000
Multi Donor Trust Fund for support to the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP)	210,000
Ethiopia Protection of Basic Services Program (Phase II) Project	1,000,000
Ethiopia Protection of Basic Services Program (Phase II) Project	6,500,000
Technical and Administrative Support to the Joint Budget Support Framework in Uganda Multi-Donor Trust Fund	163,831
Ethiopia Protection of Basic Services Social Accountability Program	1,000,000
Facility for Investment Climate Advisory Services	600,000
Multi Donor Trust Fund for the Ethiopia Productive Safety Nets	8,000,000

## **Appendix A: Further information on IMF and World Bank Group**

### **Role of the IMF**

The IMF is a cooperative intergovernmental institution and its stated objectives are to:

- provide a forum for cooperation on international monetary problems;
- facilitate the growth of international trade, thus promoting job creation, economic growth, and poverty reduction;
- promote exchange rate stability and an open system of international payments;
- lend countries foreign exchange when needed, on a temporary basis and under adequate safeguards, to help them address balance of payments problems.

Current IMF membership stands at a near-global 187 countries. On joining the IMF each member country is assigned a quota, based broadly on its relative size in the world economy, which represents its subscription of “capital” to the IMF. Members' quotas, in addition to providing the IMF with the financial resources it needs to lend to members in financial difficulty, are also a factor in determining members' representation on the Executive Board and their voting power in the IMF.

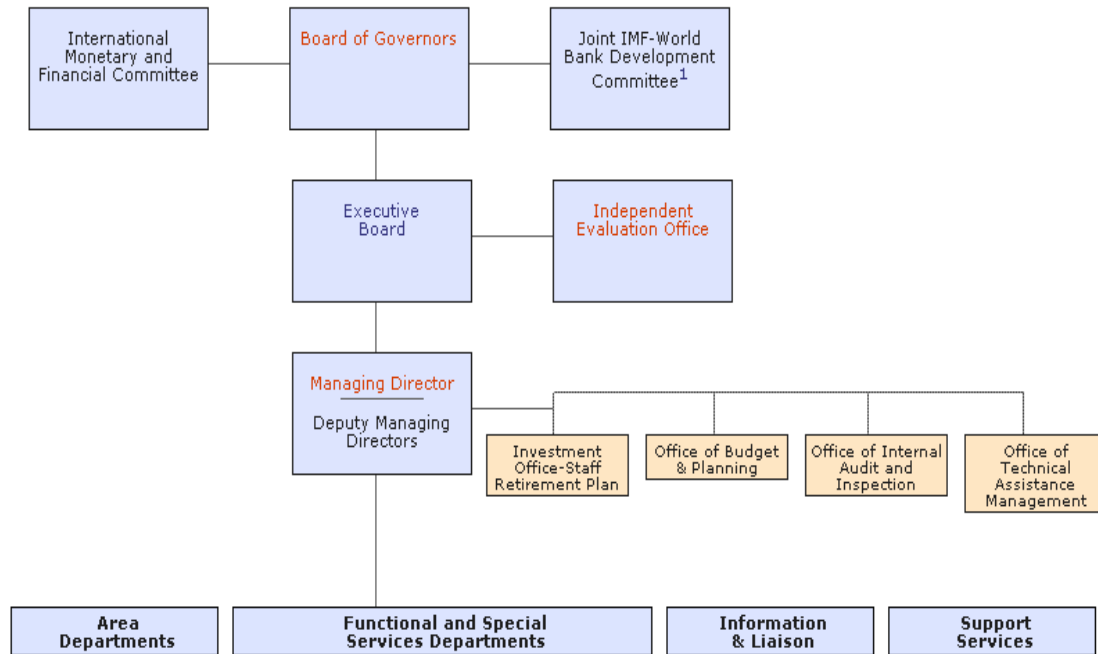
### *Governance Structure of the IMF*

The chart on the next page shows the basic structure of the IMF. The Board of Governors, on which each member country has a representative (in Ireland's case, the Minister for Finance), is the highest decision-making body of the IMF. The Governors meet formally once a year at the joint Annual Meetings of the IMF and World Bank. The Annual Meetings usually include two days of plenary sessions, during which Governors consult with one another and present their countries' views on current issues in international economics and finance. During the Annual Meetings, the Boards of Governors also make decisions on how current international monetary issues should be addressed and approve corresponding resolutions.

Decisions required of the Governors may be taken by written procedure but the greater part of the decision making is entrusted by Governors to the Executive Board consisting of 24 Executive Directors (EDs), resident in Washington D.C. The Executive Board takes care of the day-to-day business of the IMF and meets several times a week. It is structured on a constituency basis, with most EDs representing a number of countries. The views of member countries are fed into the Board through the constituency offices.

The views of members are also fed into the two committees at Ministerial level which meet twice a year (at the Spring and Annual Meetings) and which are also structured on a constituency basis: the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC), and the Development Committee (DC), which is a joint committee with the World Bank. The IMFC discusses matters of common concern affecting the international economy and also advises the Fund on the direction of its work. The Development Committee advises the IMF and World Bank on issues related to economic development in emerging and developing countries. At the end of the Meetings, each Committee issues a joint communiqué summarising its views. The IMFC

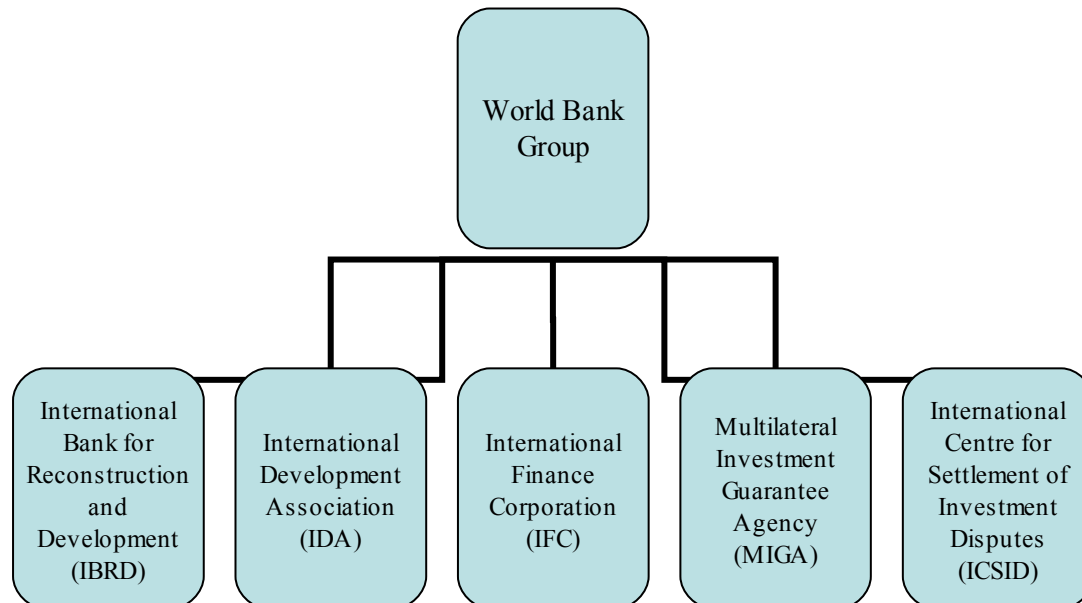
communiqués provide guidance for the IMF's work program during the six months leading up to the next Spring or Annual Meetings. There is no formal voting at the IMFC, which operates by consensus.



IMF Org Chart as at 30 April, 2007 - ©imf.org

## World Bank

The World Bank is made up of five component organisations collectively known as the World Bank Group as shown in the diagram below.



### *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)*

The IBRD was established in 1944 as the original institution of the World Bank Group. The range of Bank involvements in developing countries is an extensive one. Because of the diverse needs of its clients, the Bank customises its products to the particular requirements of each. The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable and equitable development through loans, guarantees, risk management products, and (non-lending) analytical and advisory services.

The range of IBRD involvements in developing countries is extensive. Because of the diverse needs of its clients, the Bank customises its products to the countries' requirements. Nearly 70% of the world's poor (defined as people who earn less than \$2 per day), live in middle-income countries. These countries borrow from the IBRD and have large social and developmental needs.

### *International Development Association (IDA)*

The IDA was established in 1960 as the World Bank Group's agency for concessional financial assistance to the poorest of the developing countries. IDA concentrates on the world's poorest countries. It is the world's largest source of concessional financial assistance to the developing world. It provides long-term loans at zero interest to the poorest countries in its mission to reduce poverty and improve quality of life. In recent years, grants are also provided to countries at risk of debt distress. IDA contributes to development by supporting projects that improve living standards and by promoting equitable access to the benefits of economic growth.

IDA eligibility is based on an assessment of an individual country's per capita income (less than \$1,165 per annum). The amount of IDA assistance available to a country depends on certain performance factors which are assessed annually. IDA offers



interest-free loans to countries at risk of debt distress for terms of 20, 35 and 40 years.

IDA is funded largely by contributions from the governments of its richer member countries. Additional funds come from IBRD's and IFC's income, and from borrowers' repayments of earlier IDA credits. Donors meet every three years to replenish IDA funds and review IDA's policies.

Ireland joined the IDA in 1960. The total value of Ireland's IDA subscriptions and contributions as of 30 June 2010, was \$494.73 million. Our support for IDA is mainly in the form of contributions to periodic replenishments of IDA resources.

#### *International Finance Corporation (IFC)*

The IFC<sup>14</sup> was established in 1956 to encourage private sector activity in developing countries. The IFC's objective is to foster sustainable economic development in developing countries by financing private sector investment, mobilising private capital in local and international financial markets and providing advisory and risk mitigation services to business and governments. It is the largest multilateral financial institution investing in private enterprises in emerging markets, with activities in 103 countries. Ireland joined the IFC in 1958. Our subscription to the IFC's capital amounts to some \$1.29 million, all of which is paid-in.

#### *Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)*

MIGA<sup>15</sup> was established in April 1988 and provides non-commercial guarantees (insurance) for foreign direct investment in developing countries. MIGA provides non-commercial guarantees (insurance) for foreign direct investment in developing countries. It addresses concerns about the investment environment and perceptions of risk, which often inhibit investment, by providing political risk insurance. MIGA's guarantees offer investors protection against non-commercial risks such as expropriation, currency inconvertibility, breach of contract, war, and civil disturbance. MIGA also provides advisory services to help countries attract and retain foreign investment, mediates investment disputes to keep current investments intact and to remove possible obstacles to future investment, and disseminates information on investment opportunities to the international business community.

Ireland has been a member of the MIGA since its establishment in 1988, and ratified the MIGA convention on 5 July 1989. Following the implementation of the 1998 capital increase, Ireland's shareholding on 30 June 2009 stood at 650 shares, representing total subscribed capital of US\$7.0 million, US\$1.3 million<sup>16</sup> of which is classified as paid-in capital, with the remainder being subject to call.

#### *International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)*

ICSID is an international institution sponsored by the World Bank and founded in 1966. It was designed to facilitate the settlement of investment disputes between foreign investors and host states. It encourages foreign investment by providing neutral international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes,

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<sup>14</sup>Extensive information on IFC is available at [www.ifc.org](http://www.ifc.org)

<sup>15</sup> Extensive information available at [www.miga.org](http://www.miga.org)

<sup>16</sup> Of the \$1.3 million paid-in capital, \$0.9 million was paid in cash, with the remainder lodged in the form of a promissory note at the time of the initial capital subscription. While this is recorded by MIGA as paid-in capital, events have been overtaken by the 1998 capital increase and in reality it is highly unlikely that any cash payment will have to be made on foot of the promissory note.

thereby helping foster an atmosphere of mutual confidence between states and foreign investors. Many international agreements concerning investment refer to ICSID's arbitration facilities. ICSID also conducts research and publishing activities in the areas of arbitration law and foreign investment law.

Ireland signed the Convention establishing ICSID in 1966 and ratified it in 1980 with the passing of the Arbitration Act, 1980. The Minister for Finance, as Governor of the World Bank for Ireland, is an ex-officio member of the Administrative Council of ICSID. There is no direct subscription or contribution to ICSID, whose expenses are met from IBRD resources. ICSID maintains a Panel of Conciliators and a Panel of Arbitrators to service proceedings under the *Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States* and Ireland, as a member of ICSID, designates four persons to each Panel.

As of June 30, 2010, 155 States were signatory to the ICSID Convention. Of these, 144 States are ICSID Contracting States by virtue of their having deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the ICSID Convention

## **Appendix B: Statement by Mr Michael Noonan, T.D., Governor for Ireland at the IMF and World Bank, 23rd September 2011.**

I welcome the opportunity to make this statement to the IMF-World Bank Annual Meetings on behalf of the Government of Ireland.

We meet here at a time when both developed and developing countries alike face great challenges. Recent events show that there is ongoing turbulence in the global economy. In many ways the past year has again demonstrated just how globally interconnected developments are. We are therefore encouraged by the proactive and adaptive responses being adopted by the IMF, the World Bank and other international financial institutions to respond to shocks including major market fluctuations. Our meetings here in Washington and the exchange of views regarding critical issues for the global economy are very important in advancing understanding and collaboration on policies to promote recovery and renewed economic growth.

### *Irish Economic Developments*

Firstly, I would like to provide an update on developments in the Irish economy. After a number of very difficult years, economic stabilisation is becoming increasingly evident, as seen by the most recent economic data for Ireland. However, our recovery to date has been uneven. On the one hand, the substantial improvements in both price and cost competitiveness that have taken place in recent years are standing to us, with solid export growth in recent quarters. On the other hand, the unwinding of previously accumulated imbalances is weighing on domestic demand, and will probably continue to do so for some time. On balance, however, the level of activity is likely to increase this year for the first time since 2007 and tax revenues are once again growing.

After a sharp deterioration in market sentiment, Ireland entered a joint EU/IMF programme of financial assistance last December. The third quarterly review of the Programme has been successfully completed and it is generally acknowledged – by both the official sector and by markets alike – that programme implementation has been strong.

As a result of the budgetary adjustments ongoing since 2008, the public finances continue to stabilise. Details of the medium term fiscal consolidation path are to be published soon providing further greater certainty and direction for householders and businesses alike. Augmenting these developments are significant reforms designed to enhance the credibility and sustainability of the domestic budgetary architecture. The Irish Fiscal Council was recently established and a Fiscal Responsibility Bill will be published before the end of the year.

Indeed, financial market sentiment towards Ireland has improved noticeably of late, as evidenced by the sharp decline in yields on Irish government paper. So while there is clearly much more to be done, we are on the right path and our key objective is to build on the positive momentum. The recent agreement by the EU to lower the interest rate for Ireland and extend maturities on EU loans is positive news. The resulting improved debt sustainability will assist Ireland in its attempts to regain

market access.

### *Irish Banking Developments*

A key part of the process of regaining investor confidence has been the major steps taken in stabilising the Irish banking sector. Significant progress has been made in recent months with the merger of various institutions to form pillar banks competing in the market with other domestic and foreign-owned banking and finance operations, and the strengthening and renewal of management structures in these banks with clearer roles and lines of responsibility.

In July this year, a €24 billion recapitalisation of the banking sector took place. The State's net direct investment was some €16.4 billion with the remaining capital amount provided by Liability Management Exercises with subordinated bondholders in the various banks, anticipated asset sales and the injection of private capital into one major bank.

The banks have also had success in securing term wholesale funding from international banks with some €4.5 billion funded to-date. This is ahead of the second quarter 2013 schedule. At the same time, the programme of asset deleveraging is underway, with significant progress expected to be made this year. It should be noted that more than 80% of the assets, to be disposed of by the end of 2013, are located outside Ireland.

All of these measures are helping to rebuild international investor confidence in the Irish banking sector and we are confident in and committed to the bank restructuring plans.

### *IMF issues*

Turning to matters related specifically to these meetings. The IMF has played a central role in coordinating a global policy response to the financial crisis. In the current climate, the Fund's role as guardian of the International Monetary System, global policy coordinator, and trusted policy advisor and lender to members will be even more crucial. We welcome the important work being done by the Fund on the reform of the IMS, on the reform of the lending toolkit, and on surveillance. In light of the important role the Fund has to play in the global economy and for its membership, we consider it important that the Governance and Quota Reform reforms agreed upon in 2010 are ratified as quickly as possible to ensure the Fund continues to have the capacity required to take meaningful action while also being more representative of the global economy. For its part, Ireland is taking the steps necessary to ensure these reforms are delivered as early as possible.

### *Development challenges*

Finally, turning to development issues, despite the challenges currently facing the economy, Ireland continues to recognise our international development obligations. In particular, combating hunger is a central pillar of Irish foreign policy and of our development assistance programme. Our priorities are focused on boosting the

agricultural productivity of poor smallholder farmers, particularly female farmers; supporting programmes focused on maternal and infant undernutrition; and ensuring political commitment to address food insecurity generally.

Ireland welcomes the World Bank's continued efforts in this regard through various initiatives, such as the Agriculture Action Plan, and its investments in safety nets and other nutrition sensitive social protection programmes. Ireland is a strong supporter of the 'Scaling-Up Nutrition' (SUN) movement and we have increased our support for interventions that reduce maternal, infant and child under-nutrition.

Despite progress in some areas of food security the world faces another famine, this time in Somalia and the Horn of Africa. The crisis has once again shown us that the world needs to put "food first" and effectively address the problems facing fragile and conflict affected states. As is so often the case, either in emergencies or persistent poverty, it is women, and children, who suffer the most.

#### *World Bank Issues*

Specifically in relation to the work of the Bank, Ireland welcomes the recommendations contained in the World Development Report (WDR) on Gender. The WDR provides an excellent background for future work on Gender Equality and Ireland in particular welcomes the Bank's commitment to developing a corporate strategic framework for Gender Equality, complete with indicators. We note that the next World Development Report will focus on Jobs which will be a particularly important issue for both middle-income and low-income countries alike.

The World Bank has an ambitious program of operational and internal reforms. We support activities which will enhance development effectiveness and consider accountability to be a key component in this regard. We welcome the corporate scorecard and the World Bank for Results report which are being published for the first time during these annual meetings.

#### *Conclusion*

The challenges facing the global economy underline more than ever the need for collective global action through institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank. Ireland will continue to work to ensure that both institutions are enabled to respond to ongoing and emerging challenges in the most effective way.

## Appendix C: Ireland's Voting Record in 2011

### International Monetary Fund - Board of Governors

Date	Resolution	Vote
13 September 2011	Proposed Dates and Venues for the 2013 and 2014 Annual Meetings	Approved
23 September 2011	Direct Remuneration of Executive Directors and their Alternates	Abstain
15 November 2011	Membership of South Sudan	Approved
12 December 2011	New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) Roll-Back related review of NAB Credit arrangements	Approved

### World Bank – Board of Governors

Date	Resolution	Institution	Vote
20 April 2011	Addition to Resources, Sixteenth Replenishment	IDA	Approved
24 May 2011	2010 Selective Increase in Authorized Capital Stock to Enhance Voice & Participation of Developing & Transition Countries	IBRD & IFC	Approved
08 June 2011	Transfer from Surplus to Replenish the Trust Fund for Gaza and the West Bank	IBRD	Approved
20 July 2011	Transfer of IBRD Surplus to the South Sudan Transition Trust Fund	IBRD	Approved
12 August 2011	Membership of Suriname	IFC	Approved
13 September 2011	Forthcoming Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors - Proposed Dates and Venues for the 2013 and 2014 Annual Meetings	IBRD	Approved
23 September 2011	Direct Remuneration of Executive Directors and their Alternates	IBRD	Abstain
15 November 2011	Membership of South Sudan	IBRD, IDA & IFC	Approved

**Appendix D: Ireland's shareholding and voting power in IBRD, IDA, IFC and MIGA.**

<b>Ireland's Capital Subscription as at 30 June 2011</b>				
	<b>IBRD</b>	<b>IDA</b>	<b>IFC</b>	<b>MIGA</b>
	(US\$ millions)			
Total Capital subscription	635.9	–		7.033
Amount paid in	37.1	504.73 <sup>1</sup>	1.29	1.335
Uncalled Portion	598.8	–	–	5.7
Subscription share (%)	0.33	-	0.05	-
Voting power (%)	0.33	0.35	0.06	0.41
<p>Note: Figures are from the 2010 financial statements and annual reports for the World Bank, IFC and MIGA respectively.  <sup>1</sup> IDA figure represents Ireland's cumulative contributions. Subscriptions and Contributions committed (source IDA Financial Statement 2011)</p>				

## Appendix E: Ireland's Quota at the IMF

	Quota share (%)	Quota subscription (SDRs millions)
<b>Pre 2008 Quota</b>	0.385	838.4
<b>Post 2008 Reform Quota</b>	0.528	1,257.6
<b>2010 Quota Reform<sup>17</sup></b>	0.724	3,449.9

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<sup>17</sup> The membership has committed to use its best efforts to complete the ratification of the 2010 Quota Reform by the Annual Meetings in October 2012.



## Appendix F: Links to Further Information

- Department of Finance: [www.finance.gov.ie](http://www.finance.gov.ie)
- The Central Bank of Ireland: [www.centralbank.ie](http://www.centralbank.ie)
- Irish Aid: [www.irishaid.gov.ie](http://www.irishaid.gov.ie)
- The World Bank: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)
- The IMF: [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)
  
- Relevant documents from the 2011 Spring and Annual Meetings can be found at:  
<http://www.imf.org/external/am/2011/index.htm>  
<http://www.imf.org/external/spring/2011/index.htm>
- Website of the World Bank Executive Board including minutes, calendars and work programme:  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/ORGANIZATION/BODEXT/0,,contentMDK:50004944~pagePK:64020054~piPK:64020408~theSitePK:278036,00.html>
- For more information on the MDGs see: [www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals)