Model UN of the Russian Far East

ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2018

WORLD BANK

BACKGROUND GUIDE

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WELCOMING LETTER

Dear delegates,

Let me express my deepest appreciation to all of you for choosing the World Bank. I assure you that you have made the right decision, as the process of debating in this Committee will significantly contribute to your personal growth. Participation in the Committee will be a brand-new experience for you, bringing you to the understanding of international decision-making and empowering you to redistribute world capital for development.

The international community started a joint action towards solving global issues in the 20th century but, nevertheless, there always was a concern about gathering and redistributing resources for the cooperative implementation of projects and initiatives. Additionally, there was a common understanding reached that contribution to a universal agenda is impossible until countries start working on the achievement of sustainable development within their own borders. In this regard it is essential for you, distinguished delegates, to focus on the elaboration of projects aimed at building prosperity and sustainability in your countries and bringing them to the floor of committee.

Regardless of whether you are majoring in economics or pursuing another degree, the World Bank experience might be challenging for you. As a part of this committee you are to learn how to negotiate with other delegations to attract financial support for your projects, work on the document with high speed and great productiveness and to enlarge your economic background. Generally, you are highly encouraged to do your best and show all the capacities you possess in order to bring the committee to a prosperous outcome.

I wish you good luck in conducting fruitful deliberations, finding appropriate solutions for achieving universal sustainability and tackling the problem of poverty around the globe!

Sincerely yours,

Ekaterina Tretiakova
World Bank Chairperson

1. TERMS USED IN THE GUIDE

Assets - a resource with economic value that an individual, corporation or country owns or controls with the expectation that it will provide future benefit.

Bond - a debt investment in which an investor loans money to an entity (typically corporate or governmental) which borrows the funds for a defined period of time at a variable or fixed interest rate; the bonds are usually issued by huge companies and institutions in order to accumulate additional finances.

Conversion - the process of being converted.

Credit - a method of paying for goods or services at a later time, including paying interest and the original money.

Disbursement period – a time period when a borrower is to make a payment in cash or cash equivalents.

Grace period – a period of time beyond a due date during which a financial obligation (loan or credit) may be met without penalty or cancellation.

Grant – amount of money given especially by the government to a person or institution for a special purpose that should not be returned.

Insurance - a contract, represented by a policy, in which an entity receives financial protection or reimbursement against losses from an insurance company.

Interest rate - the amount charged, expressed as a percentage of principal, by a lender to a borrower for the use of assets.

Investment - money committed or property acquired for future income.

Lending - providing money temporarily on condition that the amount borrowed be returned, usually with an interest fee.

Maturity - finite time period at the end of which the financial instrument will cease to exist and the principal is repaid with interest.

Replenishment - filling or making something complete again; adding a new stock or supply to something.

Revenue - the total income produced by a given source or the gross income returned by an investment.

Shareholder – a country that makes contributions to the Bank and owns a percentage of votes.

Stakeholder - a person, group or organization that has interest or concern in an organization and has a power to impact it.

Stock - a security paper that signifies ownership in a corporation and represents a claim on part of the corporation's assets and earning.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT THE WORLD BANK

2.1 Structure of the Organization

What is currently known as the **World Bank** (WB) started out as the **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development** (IBRD) in 1944 as the outcome of the Bretton Woods or United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference in order to help Europe recover from World War II as well as to assist in the development of Member States by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes. Since its inception in 1944, the WB has expanded from a single institution to a closely associated group of five development institutions together called the World Bank Group (WBG). Its mission evolved from facilitating post-war reconstruction and development to the present-day mandate of worldwide poverty alleviation.

The World Bank within the WBG is made up of two unique development institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries, while the IDA focuses exclusively on the world's poorest countries. The IBRD provides middle income countries with low-interest loans with an interest rate defined according to the level of markets in the state, while the IDA provides low income countries with zero or low-interest loans.

The World Bank is designed to function in accordance with the following objectives:

- To provide long-run capital to member countries for economic reconstruction and development;
- To encourage long-run capital investment for guaranteeing Balance of Payments (BoP) and balanced development of international trade;
- To ensure the implementation of development projects so as to bring about a smooth transference from a war-time to peace-time economy.

The World Bank gives loans to countries on the implementation of projects and initiatives in 9 major areas: education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. The projects might be co-financed by governments, other multilateral institutions, commercial banks, export credit agencies or private sector investors.

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing

countries around the world. Obviously, it is not a bank in the ordinary sense, but rather a unique partnership to reduce poverty and support development. The World Bank should not be confused with the World Bank Group, which comprises the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) that makes loans to businesses and private projects of developing countries, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) that offers political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders or the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) that provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.

In the beginning the WB consisted of a homogeneous staff of engineers and financial analysts, based solely in Washington, D.C. By 2018, this financial institution has expanded to become a multidisciplinary and diverse staff that includes economists, public policy experts, sector experts and social scientists, with an overall number of 15,000 employees in more than 120 offices worldwide. Reconstruction remains an important part of the work. However, at today's World Bank, poverty reduction through inclusive and sustainable globalization remains the overarching goal.

The World Bank Group has set **two goals for the world to achieve by 2030**:

- End extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than $1.90 a day to no more than 3%
- Promote shared prosperity by fostering income growth for the bottom 40% of every country.

The World Bank closely cooperates with the United Nations in nearly every region and sector, deepening this engagement since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals

(MDGs) by the international community. Together with the UN the World Bank acts on three main levels: interacts with heads of diplomatic missions of countries in New York on an intergovernmental level, cooperates with interagency bodies holding an observer status at the meetings and working closely with UN Secretariat and various UN Funds and Programmes at the institutional level.

2.2 Membership and leadership

Each of the World Bank institutions has its own Articles of Agreement as its founding document. These documents legally define the institution's purpose, organization, and operations, including the mechanisms by which it is owned and governed. Under the IBRD Articles of Agreement, to become a member of the Bank, a country must first join the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Further, in order to become a member of the IDA, IFC and MIGA, a country must gain a membership seat in the IBRD. Under its Articles of Agreement, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has 189 member countries (named as shareholders), while the International Development Association has 172 members. All shareholders are represented by a **Board of Governors**, which is the ultimate policymaking body in the organization and which includes the Boards from each of the member countries consisting of one Governor himself and one Alternate Governor. They serve for terms of five years and can be reappointed. All of them meet once a year at the Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund. The main powers of the Board of Governors include fundamental functions such as admitting and suspending members, increasing or decreasing authorized capital stock, approving amendments to the Articles of Agreement, increasing the number of Executive Directors and etc.

Since governors meet only once a year or in exceptional cases, they decided to delegate their specific duties to 25 Executive Directors, who work on-site at the Bank. The five largest shareholders which are France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America appoint an executive director (China, Russia and Saudi Arabia each also elect its own Executive Director on the rights of "single constituency Board chairs"), while other member countries are represented by elected executive directors (all 47 sub-Saharan Africa countries are represented by just three Executive Directors).

The Executive Directors usually meet at least twice a week to oversee the Bank's business, including the approval of loans and guarantees, new policies, the administrative budget, country assistance strategies and borrowing and financial decisions. The Executive Directors make up the **Board of Executive Directors** of the World Bank. Also, the Executive

Board carry out the oversight function over two Bank units, which are the Independent Evaluation Group and Inspection Panel. The first administrative unit provides an independent assessment of the impact and sustainability of the Bank's work and promotes learning from experience. The second one represents a three- member body established in 1993 with the purpose of addressing the concerns of the people who may be affected by Bank projects and ensures adherence of the Bank to its operational policies and procedures during design, preparation and implementation phases of a project. These two bodies, namely, the Board of Governors and the Board of Executive Directors, make all major decisions in the organizations.

But still the Bank needs a person who controls all activities of the institution and represents the organization at different meetings, conferences and sessions. Therefore, the Board of Executive Directors elects a **World Bank Group President** for a five-year renewable term. Currently, the President of the World Bank Group is Jim Yong Kim, who is currently serving his second term in the position. The President chairs meetings of the Boards of Directors and is responsible for the overall management of the Bank. Since the creation of the Bank, its President has always been a citizen of the USA, the largest shareholder in the bank.

2.3 Voting system and voting powers

According to the IBRD Articles of Agreements, membership in the Bank is conditioned by membership in the IMF. A country that is willing to become a member of the Fund is required to supply data on its economic situation, which is analyzed in comparison with data from other member countries whose economies are similar.

The World Bank as well as the International Monetary Fund has adopted a weighted system of voting. Each new member country of the Bank is allotted 250 votes plus one additional vote for each share it holds in the Bank's capital stock. The voting power distribution differs from agency to agency within the World Bank Group. The majority of decisions require "50%+1" of votes to pass.

The model of the World Bank at the **MUNRFE Annual Conference 2018** will be a simulation of the Board of Executive Directors' duties.

Voting powers applicable to the WB Session at the Conference (based on the relevant distribution in the World Bank Executive Board) are as follows:

Donors	Votes*, %	Recipients	Votes*, %
France	3.97	Afghanistan	0.02
Japan	7.26	Bolivia	0.11
Poland	0.75	China	4.68
Sweden	0.87	Colombia	0.43
UK	3.97	El Salvador	0.01
USA	16.88	Equatorial Guinea	0.03
		Ethiopia	0.06
		Iran	1.54
		Kuwait	0.85
		Mauritania	0.06
		Micronesia	0.02
		Nepal	0.06
		Pakistan	0.52
		Papua New Guinea	0.08
		Peru	0.34
		Russia	2.92
		South Africa	0.78

** Number of votes can be proportionally changed according to the delegates' presence.*

2.4 The World Bank Projects and Operations

The World Bank Group has two ambitious goals: end extreme poverty within a generation and boost shared prosperity. At any given moment in locations around the globe, people are engaged in development projects designed to improve living standards and reduce poverty.

In the period between 2010 and 2013, the Bank implemented a Modernization Agenda that helped to increase effectiveness, accountability and openness of WB projects. The Bank pays lots of attention to Aid Effectiveness, which is simultaneously helping to measure results upon development projects and at the same time represents a multilateral platform for collaboration between different stakeholders, which are development banks, donors, civil society and foundations.

The World Bank Group's **Country Partnership Framework** (CPF) aims to make the country-driven model more systematic, evidence-based, selective, and focused on the Bank's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and increasing shared prosperity in a sustainable manner.

Used in conjunction with a Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD), the CPF guides the World Bank Group's support to a member country. A **Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD)** is established in order to identify the most important challenges and opportunities a country faces in terms of achieving the twin goals which are ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity. The effectiveness of the diagnostic is derived from a thorough analysis, and informed by consultations with a range of stakeholders.

The new system of sectors and themes was introduced in November 2013 by the decision of the Bank's Management Committee with the purpose to better track progress upon the Bank's operational work. These sectors now conform to UN standards and are presented in 10 areas covering the entirety of the Bank's activity.

At the **MUNRFE Annual Conference 2018** these sectors will be presented for the consideration of the Board of the Executive Directors:

1. **Industry, Trade and Agriculture** (including also fishing, forestry, energy and mining);
2. **Infrastructure** (including information and communications, transportation, water, sanitation and flood protection);
3. **Human Services** (including education, health and other services);
4. **Public Administration, Law and Justice** (corresponding to the actual WB sector);
5. **Finance** (corresponding to the actual WB sector).

Thus, the projects of Recipient Countries and the Investment Strategies of Donor Countries must correspond to one of these sectors.

Each WB project is associated with a certain theme that in turn contributes to the realization of the aforementioned internationally-recognized priorities by being implemented. Therefore, projects are divided between 11 spheres, which are actual WB sectors, namely economic policy, public sector management, social development and protection and etc. For convenience of the delegates of **the MUNRFE Annual Conference 2018** these themes are united in 5 wider sectors that will be approached at the Conference.

In order to help to ensure that its operations are financially, socially, and environmentally efficient the World Bank Group has established its policies and procedures. These operational policies (OPs) and bank procedures (BPs) are codified in the World Bank Operational Manual. The Manual includes several different kinds of operational statements: operational policies, Bank procedures and good practices. All of these regulations are subject to extensive review while being formulated and to compliance monitoring after being approved.

In order to keep diligence towards implementation of its two aforementioned main

goals, the Bank needs to have solid reserves of financial resources to deliver for project implementation. There are two principal sources, from which the WB accumulates its financial capacities:

1) IBRD: raises most of its funds through the world's capital markets by selling bonds with triple-A status and other debt products to pension funds, central banks, insurance companies and individuals around the world. Besides this, the IBRD earns an annual income from its equity return and from the small margin as a result of lending operations.

2) IDA: raises funds mostly from the contributions by its wealthier Member States by way of holding IDA Replenishments that are conducted once in three years. Additionally, the IDA gets financial support from IBRD and IFC contributions, and from borrower's repayments of earlier IDA credits.

Using accumulated financial resources, the World Bank offers a wide range of lending and non-lending solutions to meet the world's development challenges. They include investment and development policy lending, Program-for-Results financing, various banking products, trust funds, grants, guarantees and knowledge activities.

Since 2012 the WB offers three **basic types of lending instruments** to its client governments:

- Investment Project Financing (IPF, OP 10.00/BP 10.00) – IBRD loan, IDA credit/grant and guarantee financing: these are issued for projects that finance goods, works and services in support of economic and social development in a broad range of sectors such as capital-intensive investments, agriculture, service delivery, credit and grant delivery (including micro-credit), community-based development and institution building. Usually, investment loans are estimated for a 5-10-year disbursement period. Before and during the project implementation, different WB institutions assist recipient countries with project management, global knowledge transfer and expertise, analysis and technical support, fiduciary and safeguards activities. Over the past two decades, investment operations have, on average, accounted for 75 to 80 percent of the Bank's portfolio.

- Development Policy Financing (DPF, OP 8.60/BP 8.60) – IBRD loan, IDA credit/grant and guarantee budget that provide quick-disbursing external financing to support policy and institutional reforms in the country. This financing type is targeted at macroeconomic projects and those having policy and institutional character, e.g. strengthening public financial management, investment climate improvement and economy diversification. The project with DPL application should be strictly aligned to a borrower's own implementation processes and systems. DPF projects typically last from 1 to 3 years.

- Program-for-Results (PforR) – new lending instrument, introduced by the Bank in

January 2012. PforR supports government programs and links disbursement of funds directly to the delivery of defined results with a special focus on strengthening institutions. PforR also provides an opportunity to improve coordination among development partners in government programs and pool Bank resources with resources from the government and other development partners. This instrument can be applied to currently existing country's initiatives as far as it can be incorporated using a country's own institutions and processes, and linking disbursement of funds directly to the achievement of specific program results.

Besides the aforementioned lending instruments, the Bank also uses trust funds and grants during unexpected disasters or crises; private sector options provided by MIGA and IFC; customized options and risk management.

During the **MUNRFE Annual Conference 2018**, the work of the World Bank Executive Board will cover projects over the lending operations that conform to the first three above-mentioned instruments. Depending on its eligibility, a member state is supposed to request a loan from either the IBRD or IDA to support a lending project.

2.5 World Bank Project Cycle

The Project Cycle is the framework used by the World Bank to design, prepare, implement and supervise projects from countries in need. As rich practice shows, the World Bank and the borrowing country cooperate closely throughout the project cycle, exercising their specific roles and responsibilities. Each project is accompanied by a set of documents with the purpose to open up information about the project for interested stakeholders, businesses and society. Overall the project cycle includes six stages: Identification, Preparation, Appraisal, Negotiation/Approval, Implementation and Evaluation. However, there is one more additional stage that is conducted before "Identification" – the Pre-Pipeline stage. Hence, the next three stages, "Identification", "Preparation" and "Appraisal", build up the Pipeline of the project. And, finally, the period of a project when the Bank starts actively supervising the implementation process is called Supervision.

During the **MUNRFE Annual Conference 2018**, the meeting of the World Bank Executive Board will work upon **Appraisal** and **Negotiation/Approval** of the Project Cycle. Identification and Preparation stages pass before the conference during the process of research and writing the documents by Recipients. (However, donors are advised to become well-acquainted with all of the stages of the Project Cycle to be competent enough during the debates).

Pre-Pipeline

Prior to initiating projects, the World Bank will undertake a number of studies of development issues at the thematic, country and sector level. The main documents to be considered at this stage are the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) and Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD). CPF is a new approach to country engagement that was introduced by the WBG in July 2013 and was intended to replace the Country Assistance Strategy. This newly elaborated framework aims to make cooperation between the Bank and a country more systematic, evidence-based, selective and focused on goals of ending poverty and increasing shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. It also helps incorporate assistance from the World Bank (IBRD, IDA), IFC and MIGA in order to make the process of project implementation more efficient.

A Systematic Country Diagnostic is directed to strengthen the results of CPF by identifying the most important challenges and opportunities in a particular country to reach the two main WB goals. Recipient countries should have a clear understanding about their CPF's while preparing development projects. Donor Countries should know about the CPF's of all the Recipient Countries represented.

Identification

During this stage, the World Bank and borrowing countries with different stakeholders jointly identify projects that support their development goals. Not just any development objective can be pursued by the project except the one which can provide the biggest impact from the Bank's interventions in a particular country. The implementation of a project contributes to the wide range of economic and social spheres from infrastructure to health, from education to government financial management. The World Bank and the government agree on an initial project concept and its beneficiaries, and the Bank's project team outlines the basic elements in a Project Concept Note. Two other Bank documents are generated during this phase. The Project Information Document contains useful public resources for tailoring bidding documents to the proposed project, and the publicly- available Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet identifies key issues related to the Bank's safeguard policies for environmental and social issues. A project will typically be managed through the relevant government ministry – for example, a project in the health sector will be prepared and implemented by the Ministry of Health. The identification stage can take up to a year and a half.

Preparation

During this stage, which can last up to two years, the borrowing country, in particular, its agency responsible for project implementation continues to conduct further studies and impact assessments, elaborating further the objectives, components, schedule, institutional responsibility

and implementation plan of the project. The government contracts with consultants and other public sector companies for goods, works and services, with different stakeholders to clearly define their feedback and support for the project. The Bank, in turn, starts to determine the arrangements required for the project to succeed and for the Bank to be satisfied the project will have positive economic, financial, social and environmental impacts. Practically, the World Bank takes an advisory role and offers analysis if necessary. Besides, the Bank provides a serious assessment of the relevant capacity of the implementing agencies in order to reach initial arrangements for overall project management in the future, including financial management, procurement, reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

Appraisal

At this stage, the scale of responsibility is partially moving on from the borrowing country to the Bank. The Appraisal stage often lasts between 3-6 months. During the **MUNRFE Annual Conference 2018**, the meeting of the World Bank Executive Board will be working at this stage during the whole Conference.

Appraisals give stakeholders an opportunity to review the project design in detail and resolve any outstanding questions. The government and the World Bank review the work done during the identification and preparation phases and confirm a procurement plan that identifies the types and amounts of equipment, goods, civil works and services that will be purchased; also the parties agree on the expected project outcomes and intended beneficiaries. Agreement is reached on the viability of all aspects of the project at this time. The Bank team confirms that all aspects of the project are consistent with all World Bank operations requirements and that the government possesses appropriate institutional arrangements to implement the project efficiently. All parties agree on a project timetable and on public disclosure of key documents and identify any unfinished business required for final Bank approval. The final steps are assessment of the project's readiness for implementation and agreement on conditions for effectiveness (agreed upon actions prior to implementation). The Project Information Document is updated and released when the project is approved for funding.

This stage is also held before the Conference when delegates prepare Project Appraisal Documents (PAD, for investment lending and Program-for-Result financing) or the Program Document (PD, for development policy lending). Consultations regarding the project and final corrections as a further part of appraisal are completed during the Session.

Negotiation and Approval

During negotiations, the World Bank and the borrowing country will agree on the terms of the loan supporting the project. Typically, negotiations last about 1-2 months. Once all

project details are negotiated and accepted by the government and the World Bank, the project team prepares a revised Project Appraisal Document (for IL and PforR) or the Program Document (for DPL), along with other financial and legal documents, for submission to the Bank's Board of Executive Directors for consideration and approval. When funding approval is obtained, conditions for effectiveness are met, and the legal documents are accepted and signed, the implementation phase begins.

Implementation and Supervision

After the loan or credit is approved, it's the primary responsibility of the borrowing country to implement a project. The country is acquiring goods and services necessary to accomplish the project's objectives. At this stage, which can last a number of years, the World Bank's role is to monitor project implementation to ensure that the terms of the loan/credit agreement are followed and that procurement is conducted according to the World Bank's guidelines. The project's progress, outcomes and impact on beneficiaries are monitored by the government and the Bank throughout the implementation phase in order to obtain data to evaluate and measure the ultimate effectiveness of the operation and the project in terms of results.

Evaluation

The Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) assesses the performance of roughly 1 project out of 4 (about 70 projects a year), to measure outcomes against the original objectives, sustainability of results and institutional development effects. Periodically, the IEG also produces impact evaluation reports to assess the economic worth of projects and the long-term effects on people and the environment against an explicit counterfactual.

The final three stages of the cycle are beyond the framework of the Conference, so they are not simulated during the Session, but it is important to take into account while considering the projects.

3. GENERAL PREPARATION

During the simulation of the World Bank at the **MUNRFE Annual Conference 2018**, all of the states are divided into two groups: donors and recipients. Donors are those states with high income that are capable of making investments in low-income countries. Recipients are those ones that make a request for getting a loan to reduce poverty in their countries and foster economic growth.

3.1 Recipients' preparation

While preparing to the conference, recipient delegates research the economic situation in their countries, indicating existing problematic areas. It is recommended to track the progress on cooperation with the World Bank made in the past, analyze main outcomes and drawbacks and take into account the CPF.

When a delegate has examined its CPF and determined the sector for writing a project, he/she is to fill in the application (which will be distributed by the Secretariat) and send it to the Secretariat indicating the preferred sector. Each sector has a quota of projects in it according to the Session budget. It is necessary to ensure the distribution of the budget.

Sector	**Budget (mln. USD)**	**Number of Projects**
Industry, Trade and Agriculture	300,00	5
Infrastructure	240,00	4
Human Services	175,00	3
Finance	110,00	2
Public Administration, Law and Justice	175,00	3
Total	1.000,00	17

The Secretariat may decline the request basing on current budget distribution. In this case, the delegate will need to write a project in one of the "free" sectors. When the application is approved the work on the project itself commences.

A general idea of the project and its summary for brief acquaintance should be described in the Project Information Document (PID), while the detailed description of it shall be prepared in the format of a Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for investment lending and Program-for-Result or Program Document (PD) for development policy lending. In other words, if the main goal of the PID is to attract investor's attention, the main goal of the PAD/PD is to attract an investor's money. It is also allowed to prepare any necessary handouts to be distributed during the presentation of the project at the Conference and we highly recommend making a PowerPoint presentation (up to 15 min) for the Session beforehand. Please note that presentations and handouts are not evaluated by the Secretariat!

All the PIDs and PDs will be distributed among delegates 3 days prior to the Conference.

3.2 Donors' preparation

Prior to the Conference, delegates representing donor countries should investigate

economic situations in both recipient states and their own state, their economic interests and develop investment strategies. These materials are to be used while considering projects and conducting a debate during the Session. In frames of economic analysis, all Donor countries are to identify the grace period, maturity, number of tranches, appropriate interest rate and other indicators they would like to support in the projects submitted by the Recipients.

When the major directions of foreign economic policy are determined, the delegate is to fill in the application (which will be distributed by the Secretariat) and send it to the Secretariat indicating three sectors he/she would prefer to finance during the Conference. Each sector has a quota of donors investing in it according to the Session budget. It is necessary to ensure distribution of the budget.

Sector	**Budget (mln. USD)**	**Number of Donors**
Industry, Trade and Agriculture	300,00	6
Infrastructure	240,00	4
Human Services	175,00	3
Finance	110,00	2
Public Administration, Law and Justice	175,00	3
Total	1.000,00	18

The Secretariat may decline the request based on the current budget distribution. In this case, the delegate will need to write an application for one of the “free” sectors. When the application is approved, the work on the investment strategy starts.

Donor countries also write two documents, which are the Investment Strategy Outline (ISO) and the Investment Strategy Document (ISD). The first document gives a brief description of the investment strategy, while the second one comprehensively explains the interests of a particular donor country (sectors, regions and etc.) and its estimations of country risk for each recipient.

Donors are also allowed to prepare any necessary handouts to be distributed during the presentation of their investment strategies at the Conference and we highly recommend making a PowerPoint presentation (up to 10 min) for the Session beforehand. Presentations and handouts are not evaluated by the Secretariat.

All the ISOs and ISDs will be distributed among delegates 3 days prior to the Conference.

3.3 Debate process in the World Bank

Debates in the World Bank basically consist of two main parts: discussion of donors' investment strategies and appraisal and approval of recipients' development projects. During the first discussion each expert from a donor country presents the investment strategy of their state, drawing the attention of the committee and especially recipients to its priorities regarding sectors, regions and etc. Each presentation can be further discussed among the interested parties in the format of general or informal debates.

Discussion of projects is conducted separately for each sector (they are added to the agenda as separate items) and each sector is divided into 4 parts: general debates, substantive debates, voting and signing. During the general debates recipients present their projects to the Board and the deliberations over them start. At this stage delegates get acquainted with projects, form the preliminary opinion of the Bank regarding each particular one and make necessary corrections to the most prospective PADs/PDs and PIDs and write a draft of a Loan or Financing Agreement. After moving to substantive debates, delegates start discussing and presenting already corrected documents and conduct final deliberations. When all the assessments are completed, delegates move to the voting bloc. All the Loan or Financing Agreements of the projects of the sector are put to a vote. Each delegate has a special voting power (previously provided) to deliver his decision. A simple majority is required for a project to pass and be considered approved.

After the voting bloc, recipients of the adopted projects sign the Loan or Financing Agreements. **No corrections to the projects can be made at this stage**! As soon as the agreement requires specification of exact shares from donors in the loan, projects which cannot attract enough financial resources will fail even if they passed voting.

Shares of donors in the budget of the Session will be distributed by the Secretariat according to their economic conditions prior to the Conference. When funding approval is obtained, conditions for effectiveness are met, and the legal documents are accepted and signed, the committee moves to the discussion of projects from the next sector.

Any part of the debates except for the voting bloc can be interrupted by urgent news from the Secretariat regardless of whether they affect the work of the Bank or not. Some news may fall under the mandate of the WB and require a timely response. In this case, the Session can be postponed (see the procedure) until a decision on the crisis agenda is made.

4. Further research

First of all, delegates of the World Bank should know the mandate of the committee they are going to debate in.

- IBRD Articles of Agreement - siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTABOUTUS/Resources/ibrd-articlesofagreement.pdf
- IDA Articles of Agreement - www.worldbank.org/ida/articles- agreement/IDA- articles-of-agreement.pdf
- How Do the IMF and the World Bank differ - www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/exrp/differ/differ.htm

Second of all, delegates are to know lending instruments.

- World Bank Flexible Financing - treasury.worldbank.org/bdm/htm/financing.html,
- IDA General Conditions for Credits and Grants - siteresources.worldbank.org/PROJECTS/Resources/40940- 1173795340221/IDAGC05.pdf
- World Bank Lending Instruments - siteresources.worldbank.org/INTBULGARIA/Resources/Lending_Instr_Eng.pdf
- Overview of the new WB instrument – PforR - siteresources.worldbank.org/PROJECTS/Resources/40940- 1244163232994/6180403-1340125811295/PforR_Overview_March2013.pdf

Then, it is vital to prepare good background of the policy of the state.

- Country Strategies - www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/country-strategies
- Operations Manual (country engagement, development policy financing, investment project financing, program-for-results financing, and advisory services and analytics (including reimbursable advisory services)) - policies.worldbank.org/sites/PPF3/Pages/Manuals/Operational%20Manual.aspx

Then, current tendencies in the World Bank and the UN

- The World Bank Annual Report 2018 - www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report
- Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018: From World Development Indicators - openknōwledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29788
- Global Monitoring Report: Development Goals in an Era of Demographic Change - www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report

- World Bank Debt Servicing Handbook - siteresources.worldbank.org/PROJECTS/Resources/40940- 1250176637898/Engl.pdf
- Sustainable Development Goals - sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300
- Calendar of Conferences and Meetings - conf.un.org/DGAACS/Meetings.nsf/wByYear?OpenForm&Start=1&Count=30& Collapse=1.11&Seq=4
- International Years - www.un.org/en/sections/observances/international-years/
- World Humanitarian Summit - www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/
- Habitat III - habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/about
- Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change unfccc.int/2860.php