





Exploring Co-financing Opportunities with Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF)

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WB-EDCF Co-financing focal points at KEXIM



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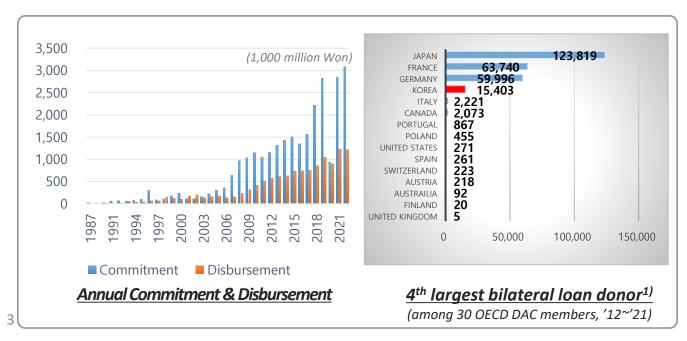




Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF)

- Objective: to promote the economic development of partner countries and build mutual cooperation
- A lending arm of Korean ODA program (USD 4.7B in FY22 (commitment)), established in 1987
- Gov. of Korea has contributed total 8,368 bill. Won ('87~'21, approx. 6.25 bill. USD) to EDCF EDCF at a Glance (Cumulative total as of the end of 2022)

Commitments	USD 22,964 million			
Projects	503 projects			
Recipients	58 countries			



Priority Sectors

Renewable Energy



Low Carbon Transport



And others

may be subject to the preferential interest rates

Green EDCF

- Integrating climate change response elements into EDCF projects
- *Targets (mid-term goals):*

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>
Support portion	22%	40%
Green EDCF Index	1.53	2.50





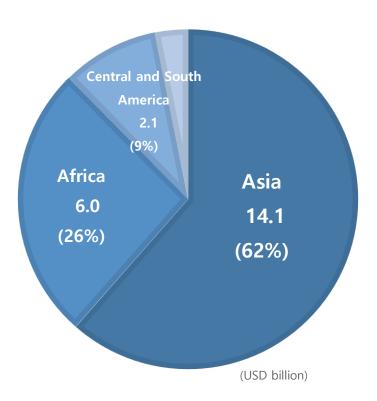


Analysis of the EDCF Portfolio

(Cumulative total as of the end of 2022)

Commitment by Region

+ Concentrated in Asia,
Diversified into Africa and Central and South America

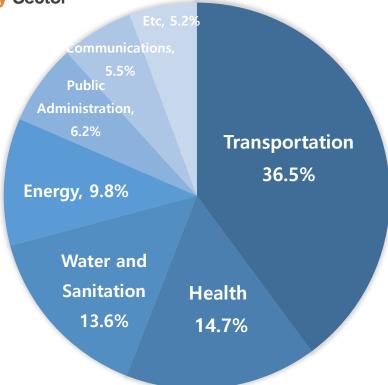


<Top 10 key partner countries>

Country	Amount (million USD)
Vietnam	2,594
Cambodia	1,766
Bangladesh	1,710
Philippines	1,508
Indonesia	1,087
Egypt	1,086
Tanzania	974
Uzbekistan	933
Sri Lanka	930
Myanmar	898

Commitment by Sector

+ Focus on Transport, Health, Water and Sanitation, Energy Sector









Co-financing Overview

(Cumulative total as of the end of 2021)

World Bank (USD 444 mil.)

• Solomon Island Tina River Hydropower Development Project (2017, USD 31.6 mil) and other 9 projects

Asian Development Bank (USD 1,653 mil.)

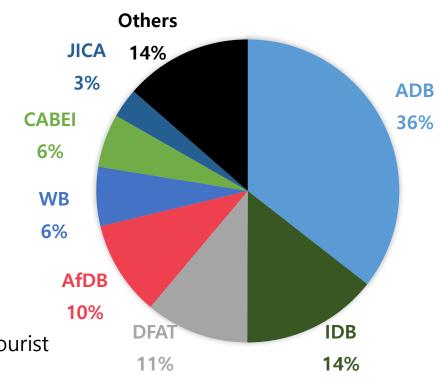
• Indonesia Sustainable and Inclusive Energy Program Subprogram 3 (2022, USD 60 mil.) and other 27 projects

Inter-American Development Bank (USD 795.7 mil.)

• Dominican Republic Universal Sanitation Program in Coastal and Tourist Localities (2022, USD 60 mil.) and other 19 projects

African Development Bank (USD 454.8 mil.)

Madagascar Construction of Substations for Tana Nord II –
 Ambohibary Project (2021, USD 55.9 mil.) and other 11 projects









Governing Structure: MOEF and KEXIM

Ministry of Economy and Finance (MOEF)



- responsible for the overall management of EDCF
- establishes EDCF
 policies and
 approves EDCF
 ODA loans
- supervises the entrusted businesses

entrusts





The Export-Import Bank of Korea (KEXIM)

Korea Eximbank

entrusted with the operation and management of EDCF

EDCF organization chart within KEXIM

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Coordination
Group

EDCF

EDCF Coordination Dept.

EDCF Operation Cooperation Dept.

MDB Operation Dept.

(LAC)

(EAP)

EDCF

Operation Group **EDCF Operation Dept. 1**

EDCF Operation Dept. 2 (ECA, SAR)

EDCF Operation Dept. 3 (MNA, SSA)

EDCF Evaluation & Operation Review Dept.

WB focal point:

Trust Fund Coordination & Advisory Team, MDB Operation Dept.

→ joint/parallel Co-financing or PforR

Bilateral Projects, etc.:

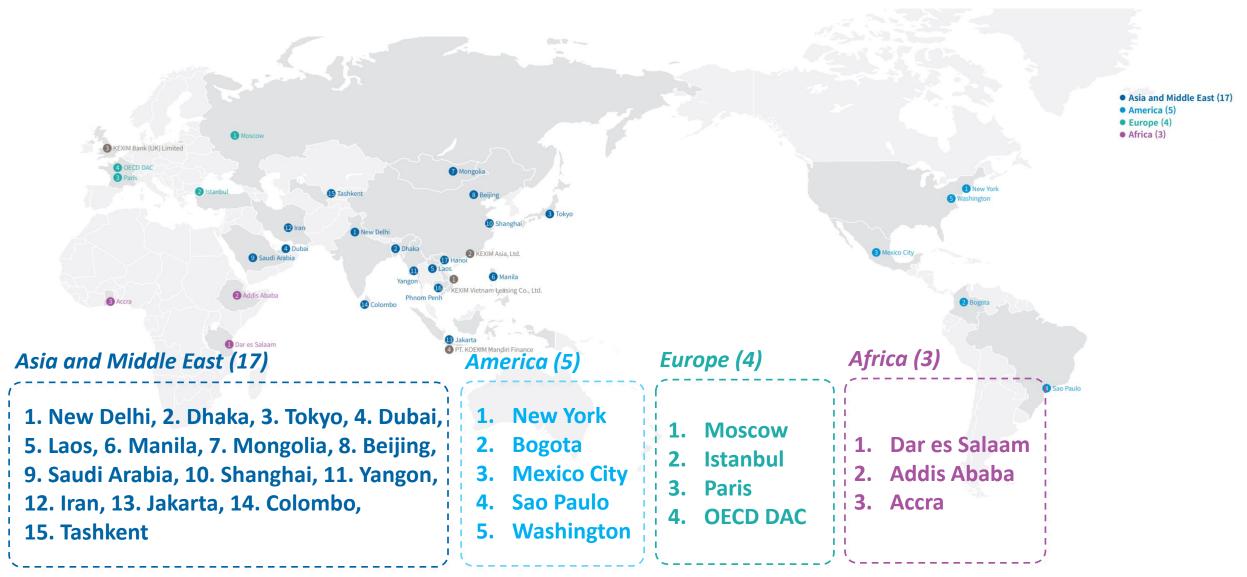
MDB Operation Dept.

EDCF Operation Dept. 1~3

→ Complementary Financing

I. Overview of EDCF

International Network: EDCF/KEXIM rep. Offices



Benefits of EDCF Co-financing

Highly Concessional Lending Instrument: Attractive to Recipient Countries

- EDCF's high concessionality, based on the replenishment of the Korean Government, can improve the economic and financial feasibility of WB projects.
- It can also enhance the overall debt sustainability of the recipient countries.

Comparison of terms¹⁾

IDA/IBRD: 1.27~5.97% (p.a.)

EDCF: 0.05~1.31% (p.a.)

Difference: 1.22~4.66%p (p.a.)



Filling the Funding Gaps

EDCF's funding
 resources can fill the
 funding gap for key
 projects of recipient
 countries when
 there are
 constraints on
 IDA/IBRD financing.



Sharing the Knowledge

EDCF, along with the

Korea Trust Funds (i.e.

KWPF and KGGTF), can
share the knowledge
accumulated from its
unique development
experience. (From the
ODA recipient to donor
country; IDA
graduation in FY73)



(Oct.2023)







Co-financing Facility: MOU and CFA

- 1st Memorandum of **April 2015 Understanding (MOU)** between WB and MOEF **Co-financing Framework** August 2016 Agreement (CFA) between WB and KEXIM Korea Eximbank October 2019 2nd Memorandum of **Understanding (MOU)** between WB and MOEF October 2022 New MOU·CFA Between WB and MOEF·KEXIM
- MOEF earmarked an amount equivalent to US\$ 300 million for the period of four years (2015-2019) for parallel and joint co-financing of WB financing operations through EDCF.
- **8 WB-EDCF co-financing projects** in total (7 projects prior to the signing of MOU in 2015)
- Pursuant to the 2015 MOU, WB and KEXIM signed a Cofinancing Framework Agreement, outlining the terms under which co-financing would take place.
- 2015 MOU was renewed with the commitment by MOEF to provide US\$ 300 million over three years (2019-2022).
- New MOU with an earmarked amount of US\$ 300 million for the period of three years (2022-2025) was signed in 2022 (along with the updated version of CFA).

Eligible Modalities

Co-financing

Joint Co-financing

- Contracts and/or expenditures are jointly financed by WB and EDCF in agreed proportion.
- WB provides services to EDCF's portion.
- Funds may be pooled.

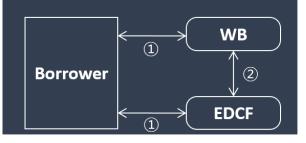
Parallel Co-financing

- The parties finance different contracts and/or expenditures.
- WB provides services related to those contracts and/or expenditures financed.

IPFs, PforRs

Legal documents

- 1. WB and EDCF
 execute separate
 agreements with the
 Recipient (Borrower).
- 2. An agreement setting forth respective roles and responsibilities will be signed between WB and EDCF



Complementary Financing

- The parties finance activities that support related development objectives.
- The parties promote effective coop eration and coordination at the country, program and operation level.
- Each party is fully responsible for the preparation and supervision of the operation it finances, and under which the WB does not provide services.

DPFs

EDCF – Terms and Conditions For LMIC (Example)

- Detailed Terms and Conditions for WB Co-financing (excluding PforR) equivalent to WB IPF
 - <u>Interest rate/Maturity</u>

Classification	Ва	asic	Preferential ¹⁾		
Classification	Interest Rate [p.a.] Maturity (Interest Rate [p.a.]	Maturity (Grace Per.)	
	1.10%	30 years (7 years)	0.90%	30 years (10 years)	
LMIC	0.90%	25 years (6 years)	0.70%	25 years (7 years)	
	0.70%	20 years (5 years)	0.50%	20 years (6 years)	
	0.50%	15 years (4 years)	0.30%	15 years (5 years)	

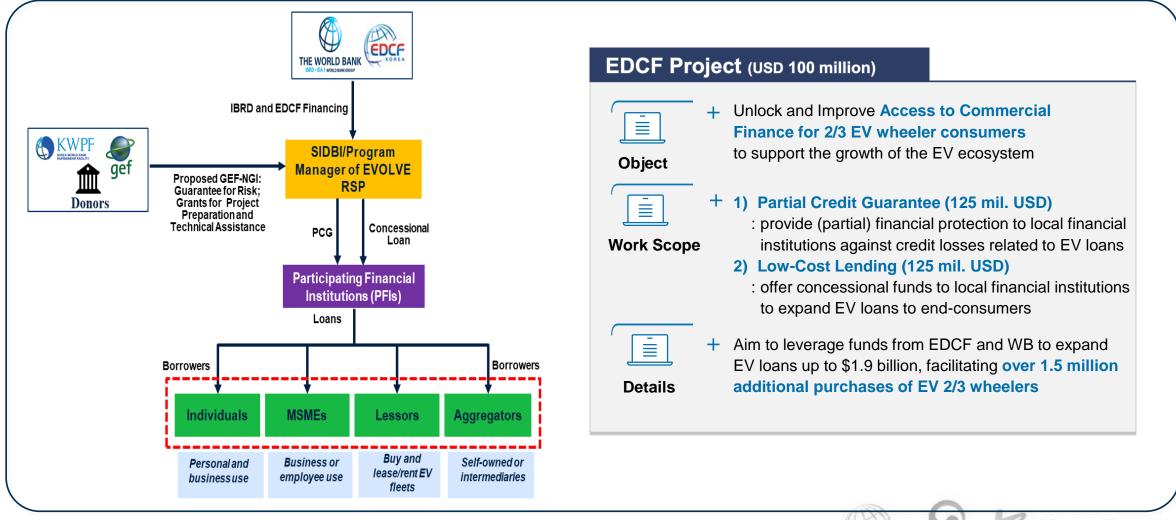
- 1) Preferential interest rate may be applied to the Projects which fall under the EDCF Priority Sectors (i.e. Climate adaptation and mitigation, ICT, Renewable Energy, etc.) on a project-by-project basis.
- Service Charge: 0.1% of the amount of each disbursement
- Repayment: (principal) equal payment twice a year (interest) every 6 months
- <u>Procurement</u>: WB's procurement guidelines
- X Sovereign guarantee is needed if the borrower is corporate/state government.





EDCF – Project Example (Co-financing with WB)

- India, Electric Vehicle Operations and Lending for a Vibrant Ecosystem (EVOLVE)







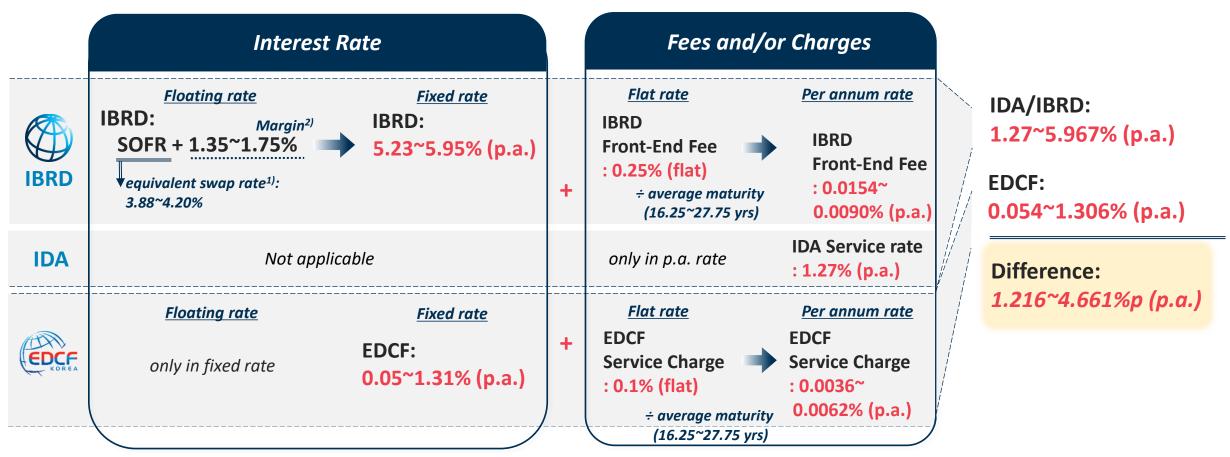


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Appendix: EDCF Terms and Conditions (1/3)

- Comparison between IDA/IBRD and EDCF (all-in cost basis)



Note: 1. SOFR swap rates for relevant maturities were calculated as of October 6, 2022.

^{2.} IBRD Margin varies in accordance with IBRD Pricing Group (IDA-only, IBRD A~C) of recipient countries, and the EDCF's terms are also subject to the income group of the clients.

^{3.} For the all-in cost calculation, the underlying assumption was a one-time disbursement before the commitment fee starts accruing (i.e., the WB's commitment fee charged is effectively zero).

Appendix: EDCF Terms and Conditions (2/3)

- Indicative Terms applied to EDCF Loan

- EDCF terms and conditions may vary in accordance with the recipient's income classification set forth by UN and OECD.
- Tied Aid vs. Untied Aid
 - <u>Tied Aid</u>: Projects where its source of procurement of civil works or services is restricted to the Republic of Korea
 - <u>Untied Aid</u>: Projects where its source of procurement <u>is not restricted</u> (complies with WB guidelines)
- Preferential interest rate may be applied to the Projects which falls under the EDCF Priority Sectors (i.e. Climate adaptation and mitigation, ICT, Renewable Energy, etc.) on a project-by-project basis.

Indicative Terms ap	pplied to EDCF Lo	an (non PBL – equ	ivalent to WB IPI	F)				
Classification _	Tied Aid				Untied Aid			
	Basic		Preferential		Basic		Preferential	
	Interest Rate [p.a.]	Maturity (Grace Per.)	Interest Rate [p.a.]	Maturity (Grace Per.)	Interest Rate [p.a.]	Maturity (Grace Per.)	Interest Rate [p.a.]	Maturity (Grace Per.)
LDC (UN)	0.05%	40 years (15 years)	0.01%	40 years (15 years)	0.05%	40 years (15 years)	0.01%	40 years (15 years)
LIC (OECD)					0.30~0.60%	17~30 years (4~7 years)	0.20~0.50%	15~30 years (5~10 years)
LMIC (OECD)	0.10%	35 years (10 years)	0.05%	40 years (10 years)	0.50~1.10%	15~30 years (4~7 years)	0.30~0.90%	15~30 years (5~10 years)
UMIC (OECD)		0.70~1.30%	0.70~1.30%	12~25 years (4~7 years)	0.50~1.10%	12~25 years (5~10 years)		





Appendix: EDCF Terms and Conditions (3/3)

• Different terms may be applied to the **EDCF Program Loan**, which is equivalent to WB Development Policy Financing (DPF) or PforR.

Indicative Terms applied to EDCF Program Loan (PBL – equivalent to WB DPF or PforR)

Classification	Interest F	Maturity (Cross Boried)	
	Basic	Preferential	Maturity (Grace Period)
LDC (UN) and LIC (OECD)	1.00%	0.50%	25 years (7 years)
LMC (OECD)	1.50%	1.00%	20 years (5 years)
UMIC (OECD)	2.50%	2.00%	15 years (3 years)

The classification follows the GNI per capita as published by the World Bank (and its adoption by OECD) and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as defined by the United Nation (UN).

- LDC: Least Development Countries
- LIC: Low Income Countries (per capita GNI <= \$1,045 in 2020)
- LMIC : Lower Middle Income Countries (per capita GNI \$1,046 ~ \$4,095 in 2020)
- UMIC : Upper Middle Income Countries (per capita GNI \$4,096 ~ \$12,695 in 2020)





