

Inter-American Development Bank

The Region's Largest Multilateral Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is the largest multilateral financing source for development projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). It is a priority partner for Switzerland to reduce poverty and inequality in the region and tackle global challenges. Thanks to its AAA credit rating, the IDB can borrow at attractive interest rates and lend to its borrowers on favourable conditions. The IDB also conducts research and provides policy advice, technical assistance and training to public- and private-sector clients. The IDB includes the following entities:

- the **IDB** provides loans, grants, and technical support to governments;
- the **IDB Invest** provides loans, guarantees, equity investments and technical support to the private sector;
- the **IDB Lab** is the IDB's innovation lab, promoting innovative activities to enable private sector participation.



Focus

Latin America and the Caribbean

Headquarters

Washington D.C., USA

Established in

1959 (IDB); 1984 (IDB Invest); 1993 (IDB Lab)

Member countries

48, in 14 voting groups at the IDB and 14 voting groups at IDB Invest

Borrowing countries

26

Lending volume 2023 (USD)

IDB: 13 billion
IDB Invest: 7.6 billion

Total portfolio 2023 (USD)

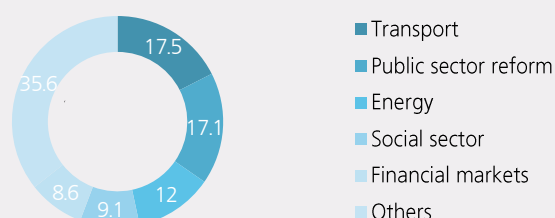
IDB: 116 billion
IDB Invest: 21 billion

Thematic Priorities

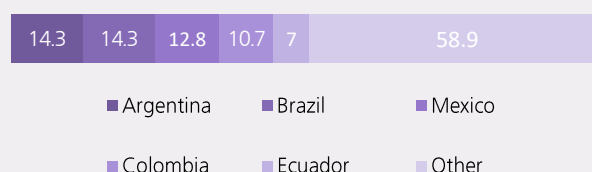
	Social protection and human capital development		Gender equality and inclusion
	Productivity and innovation		Climate action and biodiversity
	Regional integration and sustainable infrastructure		Institutional capacity and rule of law

Portfolio

Sectors 2023 (per cent)



Regions 2023 (per cent)



IDB: A Trusted Multilateral Partner for Switzerland

The IDB is a priority partner under Switzerland's International Cooperation Strategy. It has strong multilateral governance and oversight mechanisms and adopts stringent environmental and social standards in its projects. As a member of a voting group in the governing bodies of the IDB, Switzerland actively participates in the discussions and decisions of the IDB to fulfil its supervisory role as a shareholder. The State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) jointly determine the positions Switzerland adopts in the IDB. Switzerland is committed to:

- promoting results-orientation, effectiveness, and targeted financing of development projects according to IDB's core expertise and strategic priorities;
- supporting the Bank's commitment to implement and comply with international environmental, social and governance standards;
- encouraging the Bank to focus on renewable energy projects and to support countries in transitioning away from fossil fuels;
- encouraging the IDB to systematically coordinate and collaborate with other development partners, including other multilateral development banks, civil society organisations, and the private sector;
- ensuring an adequate capitalisation and safeguarding the IDB's AAA rating.

Swiss accession

1976 (IDB); 1985 (IDB Invest); 2007 (IDB Lab)

Swiss voting group (IDB)

Germany, Belgium, China, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland

Swiss voting group (IDB Invest)

Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Switzerland

Swiss voting share

0.47 % (IDB)
1.27 % (IDB Invest)

Swiss paid in capital up to 2023 (USD)

28.4 million (to IDB)
33.1 million (to IDB Invest)

IDB Preserving the World's Carbon Sink and Biodiversity Hotspot

Latin America and the Caribbean is home to some 40 per cent of the planet's biodiversity. The Amazon region is of critical importance to the world's ecosystems, which is why the IDB launched the Amazon Initiative in 2021 to promote sustainable development models based on the region's climate, biodiversity and forest conservation.

Switzerland is contributing CHF 8 million to the initiative through the Amazon Bioeconomy and Forest Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund. Through various activities, the project aims to reduce deforestation, protect and restore forest areas, improve the livelihoods of small and medium-scale farmers, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Thanks to these projects, so far around 7,430 tons of CO₂ emissions have been avoided and 10,000 hectares of forest – equivalent to around 16,100 football fields – are under improved sustainable management and conservation. The ALIADOS project in Ecuador, for example, has transformed 424 hectares of agroforestry using regenerative practices and engaged 302 families in agriculture workshops, leading to increased local production.

