

The AiiB And Investment In Action On Climate Change

Rising as a global power and regarding the existing world order unjust and unreasonable enough to meet the interests of both itself and other emerging powers, China has demanded reform to global governance, and taken new initiatives using its new quotient of wealth and influence to draw countries into its orbit. This comprehensive volume focuses on the two most important of these initiatives: the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), launched in 2013 to strengthen China's connectivity with a large part of the world through infrastructure and economic development; and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), created in 2015, which represented China's effort in the reconstruction of the international development rules. This book explores how these two initiatives are central to China's emerging global strategy. The authors examine China's geopolitical and geo-economic motivations and domestic political dynamics in launching these two initiatives. They also investigate the responses from the major foreign partners involved in both initiatives. This book will be of great interest to students, academics and researchers of China's emerging global strategy. It comprises articles originally published in the Journal of Contemporary China.

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This book describes the main contradictions in China's actions on the world stage—peaceful vs. assertive—through a culturally informed framework that takes into account China's historical memory and political culture. The author analyzes nine cases, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), as examples that show both China's commitment to peace and development in the region, as well as its concerted effort to introduce alternative institutions on the global stage that could challenge the hegemony of the West and Western values.

This book will comprehensively help experts, scholars in related fields, and other readers to understand the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), a newly established multilateral development bank that provides financial support for infrastructure construction and regional interconnectivity in Asia. There are more than 100 regional and non-regional members, so the AIIB is not simply an Asian bank. The 2008 global financial crisis not only promoted such transformation of new and old globalization, but also opened redistribution of global governance right worldwide. The

book explains what other countries think of AIIB (e.g., the United States and Japan don't participate). All in all, there are many problems in the internal mechanism design of the AIIB, and China and other countries with similar ideals and beliefs are making joint efforts to innovate management, tackle crises, and deepen international cooperation for successful operation of the AIIB to benefit more participating countries.--Publisher.

The newly developed standards of the multilateral Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and of the World Bank fall short in many respects of the human rights commitments that the Federal Government has imposed on itself. If Germany wishes to achieve the objectives it has set for itself, it will have to conduct its own human rights assessment of projects, and close monitoring of project implementation will be equally necessary.

Studying the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) through the lens of international relations (IR) theory, Chen argues that it is inappropriate to treat the AIIB as either a revisionist or a complementary institution. Instead, the bank is still evolving and the interaction of power, interests, and status that will determine whether the bank will go wild. Theoretically, the current shape of the AIIB will influence global strategic conditions and global perceptions of the bank itself, consequently affecting China's level of dissatisfaction with its power and status in the international financial system and maneuvering in the AIIB. To empirically show that, this book presents the evolution of the AIIB, compares the bank with its main competitors in the Asia-Pacific region, and conducts ten comparative case studies to show how countries around the world have positioned themselves in response to the emergence of the AIIB. This book presents critical insights for scholars and foreign-policy practitioners to understand China's surging influence in international organizations and how China can shape the world order. It should prove of interest to students and scholars of IR, strategic studies, China Studies, Asian Studies, developmental studies, economics, and global finance.

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According to a U.S. National Intelligence Council report in 2012, by 2030 China will have overtaken U.S. as the largest world economy and Asia is likely to surpass North America and Europe combined in terms of economic, technological and military power. Will the global configuration of power shift from the "West and the Rest" to the "West and the East"? As the first multilateral financial institution initiated by the developing countries after the Second World War, AIIB is one of the cornerstones of China's efforts to build its own international financial regimes as an alternative to the existing US-dominated regimes centered on World Bank and International Monetary Fund. AIIB is the critical experiment China makes to craft its own political-economic model of the right amount of multilateralism and unilateralism; of providing international public goods and pursuing national interest; of giving and taking; of power and interdependence. The success or failure of AIIB will have an immense impact on how China will draw its learning curve of global leadership.

A Comparative Guide to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Oxford University Press

China's Global Reach looks at China's emergence on the globe as a hegemonic

power in the recent years. Moving beyond Volume I, this new volume empirically examines the most recent development of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the two most important initiatives launched by President Xi Jinping as China tries to emerge as a global power. The first part of the book presents an overview of geo-strategic development of the two initiatives. The second part examines domestic political dynamics, particularly Xinjiang as the core of BRI, in these two initiatives. The third part investigates the responses from the major foreign partners involved in the two initiatives, with a focus on the responses from India, African and Middle East countries. The chapters in this book were originally published in various issues of the Journal of Contemporary China.

The year 2015 witnessed significant events in the area of finance, trade and investment, which brought Asia to the centre of the world stage. The Trans-Pacific Partnership reached its basic agreement among the 12 member countries in October; the Chinese Yuan was included into the Special Drawing Rights basket of currencies at the International Monetary Fund in November; the ASEAN Economic Community came into force; and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank was established with the 57 founding members in December. Within and outside the region, there is an urgent need to understand the underlying economic structures that brought about these events, which have global implications. The Centre on Asia and Globalisation at the National University of Singapore launched a series of conferences on 'Evolving Finance, Trade and Investment in Asia' with the aim of strengthening research capacity in Asia to influence regional policymaking. Looking forward, the conference will provide an annual platform for scholars to discuss the latest findings and to disseminate them to business leaders and policymakers. This book contains scholarship presented at the inaugural international conference in September 2015, and was originally published as a special issue of the International Economic Journal.

The book explores the ways in which Latin American states are capitalizing or failing to capitalize on the initiatives of China in world affairs. The authors hypothesize that a dearth of regional agency and social construction, and a consequent institutional deficit in foreign relations, characterizes Latin America and its inadequate reaction to Chinese agency. The volume includes multiple case studies from eight Latin American countries and discusses the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's initiatives and policies. The book will interest scholars, researchers, policy-makers, foreign policy analysts, and graduate students in Latin American and Asian politics as well as development studies and political economy.

About this book: The Law and Governance of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is among the first to offer an incisive introduction to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) law and governance, which are now essentially in place. The AIIB, which began operations in 2016 and now has an approved membership of eighty-four worldwide, has quickly become perhaps one of the

world's most promising agents of global economic development. With its firm commitments to the twenty-first century imperatives of cost-effectiveness, zero tolerance for corruption and active promotion of environmental sustainability, its clearly stated aims and requirements echo the goal of reform that other multilateral institutions are undertaking. What's in this book: From a perspective of Chinese multilateralism, which parts ways from the dominant twentieth-century Bretton Woods arrangements, the author provides in great depth the details of such elements of the Bank's Articles of Agreement as the following: non-resident board system; procurement; role of trust funds; state-owned enterprises as private entities; immunity; dispute settlement; accountability for involuntary resettlement and human rights violations; and policy on prohibited practices. Throughout, the author provides deeply informed comparisons with such existing multilateral development banks as the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as with the World Trade Organization. He shows how the AIIB not only emulates but also innovates while continuing to collaborate closely with these institutions. He suggests what should be done to optimize governance, standards and operations of the AIIB together with these peer institutions in a mutually emulating manner. How this will help you: Lawyers and policymakers involved in international economic law and related fields will welcome this nuanced and in-depth description and analysis of the AIIB. Its concomitant analysis of political economy and global governance issues is intended as a basic introduction for law students and lawyers. This book will be of interest to bankers, businesses, government officials and others looking for an overall understanding of multilateral development banking and China's approach toward global governance in particular.

Statuten, Geschäftsordnung (2016); Profile; Broschüren sowie Darstellungen zu Geschichte, Struktur, Organisation und Zweck des Unternehmens (2018->) [Finanzindustrie/Bank/Bankgeschäft/Bankwesen/Kreditwesen/Entwicklungshilfe/Wirtschaftshilfe/Wirtschaftsförderung Asien].

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, first opened in 2016, is a 100 billion dollar multilateral development bank purpose built for supporting regional projects that enhance economic productivity. Its influence reaches far: in the last year alone, future transport system such as national motorways in Pakistan and railways in Oman, developing energy projects including natural gas pipelines in Azerbaijan and Hydropower plants in Tajikistan, and the redevelopment of impoverished areas such as parts of Indonesia, have all received support from the Asian Infrastructure Bank. Its membership is global, encompassing regional powers from Afghanistan to Viet Nam, to wider players, from Turkey to Austria. In a text that will appeal to general readers and specialists alike, Natalie Lichtenstein examines the Bank's mandate, investment operations, finance, governance, and institutional set up, as well as providing detailed analyses of the

similarities and differences it has with other development banks so as to chart its story so far, as well as to anticipate the future to come.

This paper investigates the emerging global landscape for public-private co-investments in infrastructure. The creation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and other so-called “infrastructure investment platforms” are an attempt to tap into the pool of both public and private long-term savings in order to channel the latter into much needed infrastructure projects. This paper puts these new initiatives into perspective by critically reviewing the literature and experience with public private partnerships in infrastructure. It concludes by identifying the main challenges policy makers and other actors will need to confront going forward and to turn infrastructure into an asset class of its own.

The creation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) reflects the greater economic importance of Emerging Markets (EMs) in general and China in particular. The landscape of international finance has drastically changed within the last decade. The institutions inherited from the Bretton-Woods conference—the IMF and the WBD—have become obsolete, in part, due to their lack of reforming. Meanwhile newly created institutions including The New Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank are increasing their sphere of influence. Developing countries from Africa, Asia, and Latin America are more eager than ever to work with the NDB or the AIIB. Meanwhile, new players such as Sovereign Wealth Funds are reshaping financial markets, through their weights and influence in global markets. The book looks to enhance understanding of the real markets of international finance and proposes ways to bring the old and new players together in this sand-shifting world of international finance.?

Views from China, Japan and the United States on the creation of AIIB and its impact on existing multilateral institutions as well as its implications for China's global role. In anticipation of the commencement of operations in 2016, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has been increasing its engagement with potential clients and development partners.

Dated February 2016. The Agreement entered into force for the United Kingdom on 25 December 2015. The Agreement was previously published as Miscellaneous No.4 (2015) Cm 9126. Print and web pdfs available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications> Web ISBN=9781474127622

This report explores what the AIIB can learn about infrastructure finance from the experience of the two largest MDBs: the World Bank and the European Investment Bank (EIB). The remainder of the report is structured as follows. Section 2 provides a brief history of the World Bank and the EIB, examining their origins, governance arrangements, and their approach to sector selection, social and environmental issues, and monitoring and evaluation. Section 3 reviews the AIIB's stated aims and Articles of Agreement and considers some of the ways the institution will add value in its operations. Section 4 considers what criteria the AIIB could use to select sectors and projects and what instruments might be most appropriate. Section 5 estimates the level of additional lending that the AIIB may be able to provide, and examines the factors that will influence this. Section 6 considers broader questions of AIIB 'additionality', exploring its potential role as a new global 'knowledge bank', and what this might mean in practice. Section 7 offers some suggestions for future research and concluding

remarks.

The guide is an action resource for communities affected by projects funded by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The guide explains what the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards are and who is responsible for implementing them and making sure they are respected on the ground. This includes standards on environmental and social assessment and management, involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples, covering their objectives, and the main protections and entitlements affected communities are supposed to receive. Lastly, the guide explains what affected communities can do if an AIIB-supported project does not comply with the Environmental and Social Standards and causes harm. It discusses collecting evidence, local-level grievance mechanisms, raising issues directly with the AIIB, and using the AIIB's independent complaint mechanism, the Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM).

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