

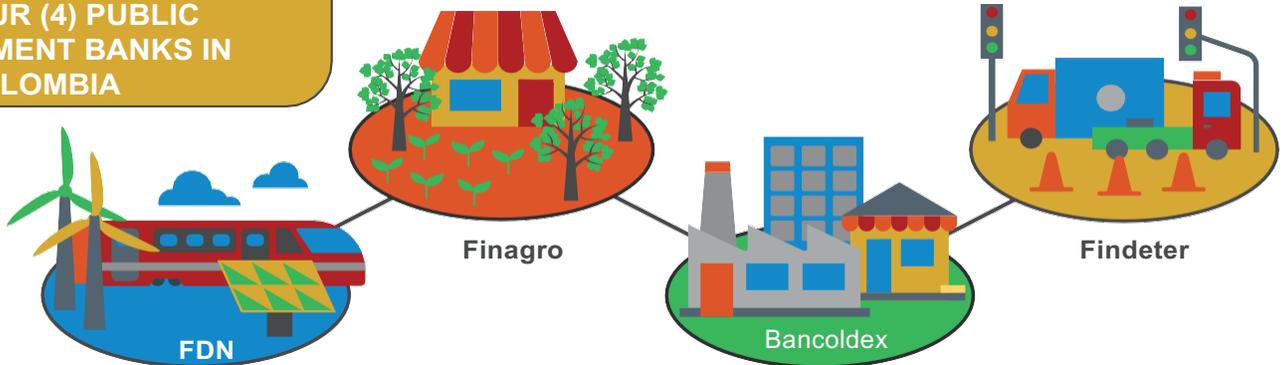
WHAT ARE PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS - PDB?

The CCNGO shares the scope proposed by the World Bank, which defines them as:

"A Public Development Bank - PDB is a state-owned financial institution whose mandate is to foster socio-economic development through the financing of specific economic activities, sectors or segments. The key elements of this definition are:

- 1 Public participation in the financial system
- 2 The objective of providing financing for socioeconomic development projects within the framework of public policies.
- 3 They are part of the regulated financial system.

THE FOUR (4) PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS IN COLOMBIA



WHY IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PDBs AND CSOs IMPORTANT?

Because we share the commitment, as development actors, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), guaranteeing human rights, caring for the planet, strengthening democracy, as well as ensuring accountability, and guaranteeing access to public information and transparency.

The fundamental purposes of the Public Development Banks are as follows:

- 1 Responding to the demands, especially in infrastructure, both to governments and to the business and financial sectors.

- 2 They are owned by the Colombian State, manage resources from public budgets, which come from taxes, international loans (public debt) and royalties.
- 3 They focus their investment on "projects with high social returns and positive externalities", and not on the generation of returns.
- 4 They have diverse and multiple service portfolios, ranging from user credit, based on financial intermediation, to long-term credit, especially for governments and capital markets; in addition to support strategies, technical assistance and consulting, and financial education.

PROPOSAL FROM THE CSOs TO THE PDBs OF COLOMBIA TO FACILITATE RELATIONS AND DIALOGUE

- First:** To implement the proposals presented by the CSOs at the different FIC Summits, so that "no one is left behind"
- Second:** Establish and strengthen political dialogue and social dialogue, based on an Advocacy Agenda and the establishment of agreements, to achieve valuable actions so that "no one is left behind".
- Third:** Promote the strengthening of the National System of Participatory Planning, where decisions on development (Development Plans and Land Management Plans, Public Policies, among others) are the binding result of processes of debate and public deliberation among the different actors of development.



Fourth: Recognition regarding follow-up, monitoring, control and social oversight of decisions, investments and public financial protocols. The Development Agenda has established the need to recognize critical and reflective views on how goals are achieved, how processes, actors and resources are articulated, how principles are complied with, and how to "leave no one behind".



Fifth: Guarantee the right to access public information and transparency related to public policies, public decisions, public resources invested, the actors that manage public resources, as well as the impacts and results of such investments to achieve and comply with the SDGs. To this end, it is necessary to have access to Information and Communication Technologies - ICTs, with updated, accessible, free and timely public information; that the information is in citizen language; and that digital literacy processes capable of recognizing cultural and ethnic diversity are promoted.