

1945 and the end of WW2

(**W.W. Rostow** and stages of economic growth theory.)

John Maynard Keynes and state intervention.

Bretton Woods, 1944

Marshall Plan and the reconstruction of Europe. 1947

The World Bank is different from the [World Bank Group](#), an extended [family](#) of five international organizations:

The World Bank Group consists of

- the [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development](#) (IBRD), established in 1945, which provides debt financing on the basis of sovereign guarantees;
- the [International Finance Corporation](#) (IFC), established in 1956, which provides various forms of financing without sovereign guarantees, primarily to the private sector;
- the [International Development Association](#) (IDA), established in 1960, which provides concessional financing (interest-free loans or grants), usually with sovereign guarantees;
- the [International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes](#) (ICSID), established in 1965, which works with governments to reduce investment risk;
- the [Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency](#) (MIGA), established in 1988, which provides insurance against certain types of risk, including political risk, primarily to the private sector.

Weighted Voting: US dominates.

Phases of World Bank lending:

Phase 1: **Infrastructure**. Until 1968, its loans were [earmarked](#) for the construction of infrastructure works, such as seaports, highway systems, and power plants, that would generate enough income to enable a borrower country to repay the loan. In 1960, the [International Development Association](#) was formed (as opposed to a UN fund named SUNFED), providing soft loans to developing countries.

Phase 2: **Basic Needs**

Phase 3: **Structural Adjustment**, During the 1980s the bank emphasized lending to service Third-World debt, and [structural adjustment](#) policies designed to streamline the economies of developing nations. [UNICEF](#) reported in the late 1980s that the structural adjustment programs of the World Bank had been responsible for "reduced health, nutritional and educational levels for tens of millions of children in Asia, Latin America, and Africa". ^[17]

Phase 4: **Sustainable Development** and combatting AIDS.

The IMF, International Monetary Fund

3rd World Debt, **structural adjustment lending, SALs**.

SDRs special drawing rights, composite currency.

ILO, Geneva (always rejected by the US)

UN, New York, Geneva

US ends Keynesianism and the dominance of monetarist policy. 1970s.

The Latin American Challenge to the Bretton Woods system, **ECLAC and Raul Prebisch** and the “development of underdevelopment” (Gunder Frank)

Unequal Exchange

Primary sector dominance

Import Substitution Industrialization

The 1980s Debt Crisis, default and the IMF SALs.

The Asian alternative: **Export-Oriented Industrialization**

“Confessions of an Economic Hitman” *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man* is a partly autobiographical book written by [John Perkins](#) published in 2004. It provides Perkins' account of his career with engineering consulting firm [Chas. T. Main](#) in Boston. According to Perkins, his role at Main was to convince leaders of underdeveloped countries to accept substantial development loans for large construction and engineering projects that would primarily help the richest families and local elites, rather than the poor, while making sure that these projects were contracted to U.S. companies. Later these loans would give the U.S. political influence and access to natural resources for U.S. companies.^[1] He refers to this as an “economic hit man.”

The Paris Club

GATT-WTO

TRIPS (trade related aspects of intellectual property)

TRIMS (trade related investment measures) Basically it prohibited member countries making the approval of investment conditional on compliance with laws, policies or administrative regulations that favoured domestic products.

Free Trade Orthodoxy: NAFTA, TPP, multilateral trade agreements

PIPA and SOPA