

Appendix D

Select Host-country Actors

There are many actors involved in infrastructure finance and development in Amazon basin countries. This appendix focuses on the national government agencies and bodies that are relevant to infrastructure development planning, permitting, and oversight. The table below labels the type of entity, identifies examples in Amazon basin countries, and describes the role that it plays in infrastructure development. The table is intended to provide general reference that supports the white paper, rather than a comprehensive glossary or analysis.

| Actor | Examples | Role |
|--|--|--|
| Office of the President | Bolivia's Ministry of the Presidency | Enacts executive orders or supreme decrees, sets government priorities, engages in bilateral and multilateral negotiations and agreements, and shepherds key projects |
| National Congress or Assembly | Ecuador's National Assembly | Passes annual governmental budget and priorities through legislation; in some cases, approves bilateral agreements or designate "national interest" |
| National Planning Agency | Bolivia's Ministry of Development Planning | Convenes interagency and countrywide development planning. Prioritizes projects that will be part of governments' investment plans, including annual periods and longer timeframes |
| Ministry of Finance | Peru's Ministry of Economy and Finance | Negotiates and contracts sovereign loans with international lenders, and supervises the use of such loans by public enterprises or public institutions; executes annual governmental budget and reviews and approves proposed budgets from executive branch |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs (& embassies in China) | Brazil's Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Facilitates and convenes dialogue with other states and multinational bodies, including investments by international finance institutions. Supports host-country public agencies to build relationships and promote corporate sector. |
| Sectoral Ministries | Colombia's Ministry of Mines and Energy; Peru's Ministry of Transport and Communications | Sets broad policy directions and turns national sectoral goals and planning into specific priorities and projects; identifies, proposes, promotes, and sponsors the execution of sectoral projects, such as energy production facilities or road connections to facilitate commerce. |
| Ministry of the Environment (& regulatory agencies) | Colombia's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development | Approves environmental and social impact studies, grants environmental licenses, supervises the execution of environmental and social management plans |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Inter-ministerial committees | Ecuador's Debt and Financing Committee | In some countries, review and approve the acquisition of sovereign loans; can sometimes guide loan usage, repayment and reporting |
| Comptroller's office | Colombia's General Comptroller's Office | Oversees the effective use of resources and public goods and reviews financial expenditures and public projects. |
| National Development Bank | Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) | Government-run bank set up to advance national interests in development, typically within national borders, but sometimes extending beyond; such banks sometimes offer loans at non-commercial or concessional rates. Brazil is the only country in the region to have a large national development bank. |
| National Investment Promotion Agency & overseas offices | Peru's ProInversión | Markets public projects to private investors or overseas public investors; organizes events as road-shows, fairs, conferences, and meetings to promote financing, business, and trade |
| Judiciary | Constitutional Court of Ecuador | National court system responsible for determining the constitutionality of legislation and compliance of all actors with national legislation. |
| Public and Environmental Prosecutors | Brazil's Public Prosecutor's Office | Government lawyers advancing public and constitutional interests and enforcement of national laws, sometimes specifically focused on environmental issues. |
| Ombudsman's office | Ecuador's Defensoría del Pueblo | Independent governmental office that reviews and critiques government-sponsored or government-approved endeavors. These bodies are government watchdogs representing citizens' interests, including civil and indigenous rights. |
| State-owned enterprise | Petroecuador, Bolivia's ENDE | Companies that tend to be in commercial sectors of national strategic priority, such as energy or transport, and are run by government-appointed heads and often report to government boards or committees. |
| Bilateral Chamber of Commerce | Chinese Peruvian Chamber of Commerce (CAPECHI) | Associations of companies from the host country and a foreign country (e.g., China) interested in fomenting joint business activity; provides guidance to foreign companies regarding host-country business culture, laws, investment opportunities and challenges. |