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ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT
AMENDMENTS TO

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1997



Office Memorandum

ECO - Amendment
of Art of Agreement

To: Members of the Interim Committee

September 19, 1997

From: Philippe Maystadt, Chairman

Subject: **Statement of the Interim Committee on the Liberalization of Capital Movements Under an Amendment of the Articles**

I note that Executive Directors have had occasion, at an informal luncheon on September 11, 1997, to review the attached draft statement on the liberalization of capital movements under an amendment of the Articles. It seems to me that this statement could form a suitable basis for a declaration by the Interim Committee on this topic. I propose that we finalize the text at our luncheon meeting on September 21, 1997.

Att: (1)

Draft Statement of the Interim Committee on the Liberalization of Capital Movements Under an Amendment of the Articles

1. It is time to add a new chapter to the Bretton Woods agreement. Private capital flows have become much more important to the international monetary system, and an increasingly open and liberal system has proved to be highly beneficial to the world economy. By facilitating the flow of savings to their most productive uses, capital movements increase investment, growth, and prosperity. Provided it is introduced in an orderly manner, and backed both by adequate national policies and a solid multilateral system for surveillance and financial support, the liberalization of capital flows is an essential element of an efficient international monetary system in this age of globalization. The IMF's central role in the international monetary system, and its near universal membership, make it uniquely placed to help this process. The Committee sees the Fund's proposed new mandate as bold in its vision, but cautious in implementation.
2. International capital flows are highly sensitive, inter alia, to the stability of the international monetary system, the quality of macroeconomic policies, and the soundness of domestic financial systems. The recent turmoil in financial markets has demonstrated again the importance of underpinning liberalization with a broad range of structural measures, especially in the monetary and financial sector, and within the framework of a solid mix of macroeconomic and exchange rate policies. Particular importance will need to be attached to establishing an environment conducive to the efficient utilization of capital and to building sound financial systems solid enough to cope with fluctuations in capital flows. This phased but comprehensive approach will tailor capital account liberalization to the circumstances of individual countries, thereby maximizing the chances of success, not only for each country but also for the international monetary system.
3. These efforts should lead to the establishment of a multilateral and nondiscriminatory system to promote the liberalization of capital movements. The Fund will have the task of assisting in the establishment of such a system and stands ready to support members' efforts in this regard. Its role is also key to the adoption of policies that would facilitate properly sequenced liberalization and reduce the likelihood of financial and balance of payments crises.
4. In light of the foregoing, the Committee invites the Executive Board to complete its work on a proposed amendment of the Fund's Articles that would make the liberalization of capital movements one of the purposes of the Fund, and extend, as needed, the Fund's jurisdiction through the establishment of carefully-defined and uniformly-applied obligations regarding the liberalization of such movements. Safeguards and transitional arrangements are necessary for the success of this major endeavor. Flexible approval policies will have to be adopted. In both the preparation of an amendment to its Articles and in its implementation, the members' obligations under other international agreements will be respected. In pursuing this work, the Committee expects the IMF and other institutions to cooperate closely.

5. Sound liberalization and expanded access to capital markets should reduce the frequency of recourse to Fund resources and other exceptional financing. Nevertheless, the Committee recognizes that, in some circumstances, there could be a large need for financing from the Fund and other sources. The Fund will continue to play a critical role in helping to mobilize financial support for members' adjustment programs. In such endeavors, the Fund will continue its central catalytic role while minimizing moral hazard.

6. In view of the importance of moving decisively towards this new worldwide regime of liberalized capital movements, and welcoming the very broad consensus of the membership on these basic guidelines, the Committee invites the Executive Board to give a high priority to the completion of the required amendment of the Fund's Articles of Agreement.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a need for more social security, health care, and education. In addition, the demand for public services has increased in many other areas, such as transportation, housing, and environmental protection.

Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is the increasing size of the public sector. In many countries, the public sector has grown significantly in size over the past few decades. This has led to a corresponding increase in the number of public sector employees.

There are also a number of other factors that have contributed to the increase in public sector employment. For example, the increasing demand for public services has led to the creation of new public sector jobs. In addition, the increasing size of the public sector has led to the hiring of more public sector employees.

Overall, the increase in public sector employment is a result of a number of factors, including the increasing demand for public services, the increasing size of the public sector, and the increasing demand for public sector jobs. This trend is likely to continue in the future, as the demand for public services continues to grow.

There are a number of challenges associated with the increase in public sector employment. One of the main challenges is the increasing cost of public services.

As the number of public sector employees increases, the cost of public services also increases. This can lead to higher taxes and a larger public sector. In addition, the increasing cost of public services can lead to a decrease in the quality of public services.

Another challenge associated with the increase in public sector employment is the increasing demand for public sector jobs. As the number of public sector employees increases, the demand for public sector jobs also increases. This can lead to a shortage of public sector jobs and a decrease in the quality of public sector jobs.

Overall, the increase in public sector employment is a complex issue that has a number of challenges associated with it. It is important to find ways to address these challenges in order to ensure that the public sector continues to provide high-quality services to the public.

There are a number of ways to address the challenges associated with the increase in public sector employment. One way is to increase the efficiency of the public sector.

This can be done by reducing the number of public sector employees and increasing the productivity of the public sector. In addition, it is important to ensure that the public sector is providing high-quality services to the public. This can be done by increasing the quality of public sector jobs and ensuring that public services are delivered in a timely and efficient manner.