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05834



Distr.
LIMITED
ID/WG.187/16
23 September 1974
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Meeting of Experts/Decision Makers for Promotion
and Development of Machine Tool Industries in
Developing Countries of Asia and the Far East

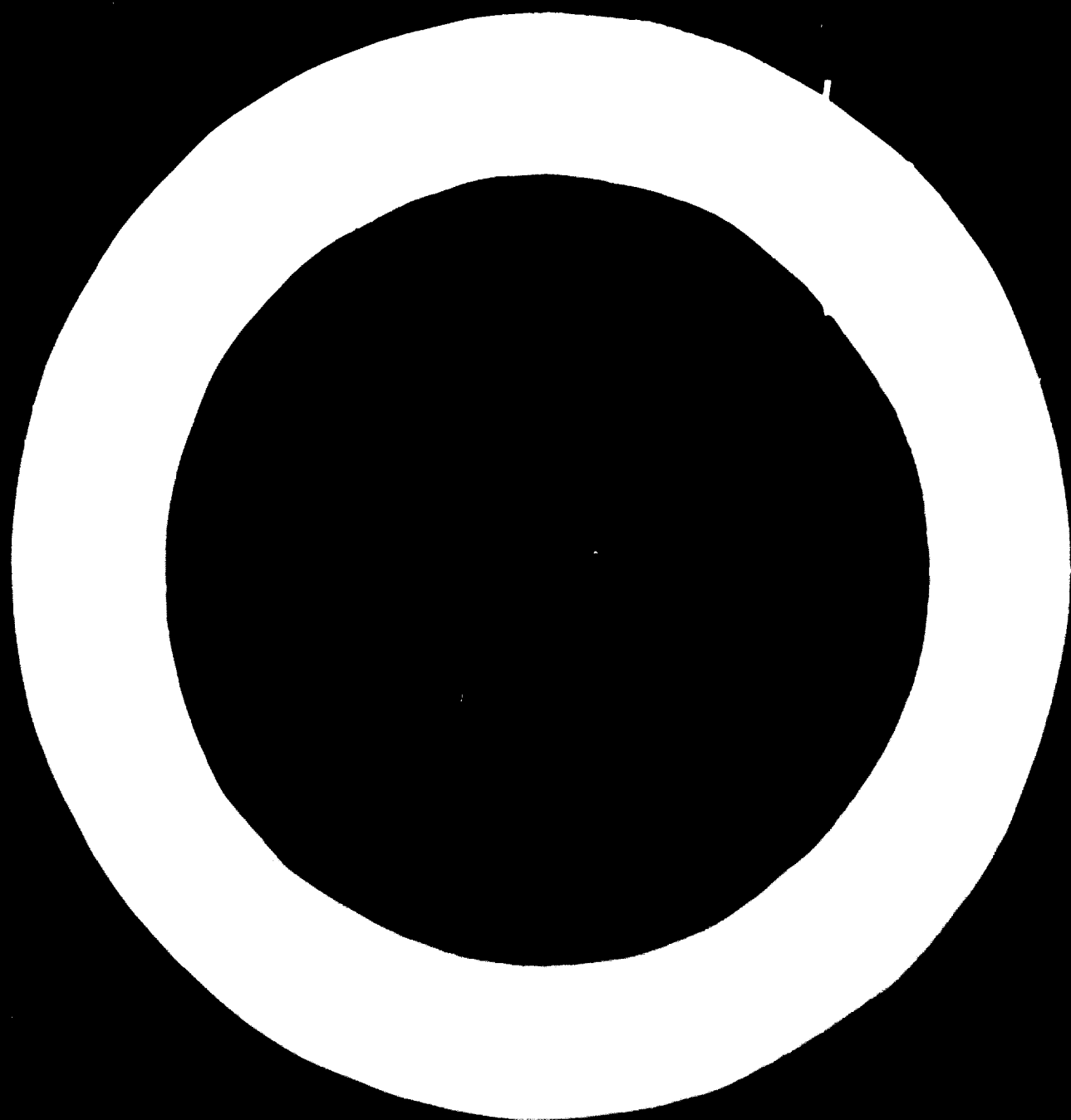
Tbilisi, Georgia, USSR, 5 - 15 October 1974

**A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF ACTIVITIES IN THE
INDUSTRIAL SECTOR BY THE THREE MEMBERS OF
THE WORLD BANK GROUP (IBRD, IDA, IFC) ^{1/}**

prepared by UNIDO under the
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Abstract

The objectives of the World Bank Group, and the individual purposes of its three constituent components are explained.

Typical projects for which World Bank Group financing may be obtainable are described, and examples given.

The role played by Development Finance Companies, particularly in relation to industrial projects, is clarified.

Several tables and graphs show details on past work of the World Bank Group.

Throughout, emphasis is placed on activities (a) in the field of engineering industries and (b) in Asia and the Far East.

The World Bank Group, which consists of three separate entities to be described in some detail later, is one of the so-called "Specialized Agencies" of the United Nations system (Appendix 1).

Its purpose is to provide financial, and to a limited extent technical, help for the development of the developing countries. Financing provided by the Group is currently above the \$ 4,000,000,000 p.a. level; and it still is increasing from year to year. Appendix 2 shows trends over the last decade, both for overall lending, and for the industrial sector; which here is of special interest.

The World Bank Group consist of

IBRD (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the so-called "World Bank");

IDA (the International Development Association); and

IFC (the International Finance Corporation).

Each of these organizations plays a distinct role within the Group's overall objectives of financial assistance.

The IBRD's charter prescribes that it must lend only for productive purposes, and only if there are reasonable prospects for repayment. Each loan must be guaranteed by the government concerned; and except in "special circumstances", loans must be for specific projects. The Bank must assure itself that the necessary funds are unavailable from other sources on reasonable terms. By virtue of this, the Bank is at times referred to as "the bank of last resort"; and it means that the Bank does not compete with other sources of finance, but supplements them. Most loans require repayment over a 20 year period; interest rates change from time to time, they are currently 8 % p.a.

IDA "credits", as they are called, are only available to the lowest-income countries, those at which the per caput gross national product does not exceed \$ 120 (*). Most IDA credits are granted for 50 years, without interest except for a small charge to cover administrative costs (3/4 %). Repayment of principal does not begin until after ten years of grace.

(*) Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Zaïre.

- 3 -

IFC's purpose is "to further economic development by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas". In distinction from IBRD and IDA, IFC may make equity investments as well as provide loans. Its charter permits it to assume commercial risks; and prevents it from seeking or accepting government guarantees which are a requirement for IBRD loans and IDA credits. As a consequence, lending terms of IFC are essentially of a commercial nature, with interest rates generally about 2 % above those of IBRD.

It is often said that "the World Bank is only interested in big projects" with big being defined as many millions of dollars. This statement is true; and it isn't true. It is true to the extent that direct involvement by the three members of the World Bank Group can only be justified in major projects, those that involve the Bank at levels of at least a few million dollars. On the other hand, the World Bank has been instrumental in the establishment in about 30 developing countries of so-called "DFC's" (= Development Finance Companies), which are often funded by World Bank money, and which act as "retailers" of finance in situations which either by their size limitations, or by the need for a very detailed knowledge of the local situations are not suited to direct handling by the members of the World Bank Group.

An earlier Annual Report of the World Bank has this to say about the subject:

"Development finance companies can play a major role in the economies of developing countries. As well as providing productive enterprises with finance by supplying them with equity or loan capital, or by underwriting issues of their securities, institutions of this kind can give technical and managerial assistance to entrepreneurs, and can act as financial intermediaries, bringing together local and foreign capital and skills for mutually beneficial joint ventures.

The provision of capital is only one element in the assistance the World Bank extends to development finance companies. The World Bank maintains a close and continuing relationship with these companies, standing ready to make available to each of them the experience it has gained over the years through its relationship with all of them."

The development finance companies play a specially important role in the financing of industrial enterprises. In distinction from major infrastructural projects (like roads, harbors, airports, etc.); or agricultural undertakings of reforestation, irrigation schemes; individual industrial projects (with some exceptions, like, e.g. a major steel mill) are often of a magnitude which makes it more practical for the appropriate development finance company to get into the act, rather than the World Bank itself. To indicate the magnitude of these activities, I have reproduced in Appendix 3 what the World Bank's annual report for 1974 says about the \$ 345 million which were invested by the Bank in its 1973/74 fiscal year in development finance companies throughout the world. A large portion of this money flows into industrial manufacturing enterprises of all kinds, including, of course, those specializing in your field, that of machine tools.

To illustrate the magnitude of IBRD and IDA activity in your area (Asia), I have reproduced here a table which appeared in the 1974 issue of the World Bank's annual report.

Lending to Current Borrowers in Asia, by Sectors
(US\$ millions, Fiscal years)

| | Annual average 1964-68 ⁽¹⁾ | Annual average 1969-73 ⁽²⁾ | 1972 ⁽³⁾ | 1973 ⁽³⁾ | 1974 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Agriculture | \$ 4.0 | \$196.3 | \$217.5 | \$ 206.6 | \$ 339.5 |
| Education | 7.6 | — | 46.7 | 104.2 | 38.5 |
| → Industry (including DFCs) | 34.9 | 113.8 | 100.0 | 198.0 | 198.5 ← |
| → Non-project | 91.0 | 109.0 | 125.0 | 195.0 | 235.0 |
| Population | — | 7.9 | 34.4 | 5.0 | — |
| Power | 54.7 | 128.2 | 99.0 | 137.0 | 85.8 |
| Technical assistance | — | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Telecommunications | 12.0 | 69.5 | 12.2 | 122.5 | 20.0 |
| Tourism | — | 0.9 | 4.2 | — | 41.0 |
| Transportation | 76.9 | 174.7 | 191.7 | 235.3 | 288.7 |
| Urbanization | — | 3.2 | — | 16.0 | 35.0 |
| Water and sewerage | 15.8 | 15.6 | — | 68.5 | 74.8 |
| Total | \$366.9 | \$861.1 | \$834.7 | \$1,292.1 | \$1,361.8 |
| Of which: Bank | \$179.6 | \$340.8 | \$218.1 | \$ 408.9 | \$ 715.4 |
| IDA | \$187.3 | \$520.3 | \$616.6 | \$ 883.2 | \$ 646.4 |

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Excludes loans of \$375 million to Japan and \$102.8 million to New Zealand.

⁽²⁾ Eleven credits were made to Bangladesh in fiscal 1971 which involved the cancellation of credits previously made to Pakistan. These credits are not included in the totals except for the increases over the original amounts of the credits, totaling \$6.6 million.

⁽³⁾ Excludes loans of \$24 million to New Zealand, \$16 million in fiscal 1971 and \$8 million in fiscal 1972.

The table on the preceding page shows that in Asia alone, and looking at loans for industrial purposes only, the Bank's activities to date (incl. \$ 383.4 million for the years preceding 1964, not shown in the 1974 report) amount to over \$ 1723 million. Of this sum, which represents an aggregate of almost three decades, 12 % (\$ 198.5 million) were lent during the most recent twelve month period! Details may be found in Appendix 4.

To place these figures into perspective, it may be worth mentioning that annual investment in the industrial sector in developing countries, world-wide, is of the order of \$ 10 to 12 thousand million.

A profitable machine tool plant may be established with an annual capacity of as little as 700 to 1000 tons of product. In 1965, such a plant would have required a fixed capital of no more than \$ 300,000, of which about two-thirds would be for items requiring foreign exchange. (*) Currently, expenditures about twice as high would probably be required; however, the sums involved still are, admittedly with possible exceptions, of a relatively limited magnitude.

It may be of interest to briefly point to a few recent World Bank involvements in the industrial sector; it should be noted that World Bank contributions often cover most, and sometimes all, the foreign exchange requirement; but the Bank will generally not finance local currency costs:

- 1 - The "Otelinox Special Steel Project" in Romania, which is scheduled for completion in 1978, and which will have a total project cost of \$ 185 million of which \$ 70 million will be financed by IBRD;
- 2 - The "FOB" project in Yugoslavia (a foundry), scheduled for completion at the end of the current year, in which the Bank contributes \$ 15 million to a total project cost of \$ 52.5;
- 3 - The "Erdemir" project in Turkey (an integrated steel mill) with a total project cost close to \$ 240 million, of which the Bank is lending \$ 76 million;
- 4 - The "Kikinda" project in Yugoslavia, where the Bank lent \$ 14.5 for plant expansion, which included not only the foundry operation (the main part of the plant), but also machine tools manufacture (increase in productive capacity in grinding machines by 30 %)

(*) Engineering Industry, UNIDO Monograph No. 4 on Industrial Development, April 1970 (Sales No. E.69.II.B.39, Vol. 4)

- 5 - The "Paz del Rio" project in Colombia (a cold rolling mill), where the Bank lent \$ 29.4 million out of a total project cost of \$ 45 million

This selection intentionally focused on projects in the area of steel mills and foundries. These are, of course, of fundamental importance in the development of "engineering industries" which include the one in which the participants at this meeting are most interested in, namely machine tools.

While in this brief summary, it would lead too far to try to give a comprehensive picture of the World Bank activities as a whole, I felt it would be interesting for you to have some data, in graph form, as to recent history of Bank lending generally; and an indication of the loans given to Asia, as distinct from other areas of the world. Appendix 5 shows this information.

At this meeting, we are not specifically concerned with the subject of technical assistance; but we recognize that this is a most important facet of the work undertaken by many of the members of the United Nations system, including both UNIDO and the World Bank. Particularly in areas which are as complex as the manufacture of precision equipment, technical assistance may immeasurably advance (or its absence retard) progress.

For the World Bank, the provision of technical assistance is an integral part of its activities. Its importance and scope are growing. In the Bank's vocabulary, "technical assistance" is a comprehensive concept. It may be related to the pre-investment stage, involving, for example, help in identifying or preparing a project or testing its feasibility, or analysis of a particular sector of the economy and selection of priority projects within the sector. In this case, it may take a readily quantifiable form, as in the financing of consultants' services or the training of local personnel; or it may not be identifiable in an accounting sense, as when the Bank suggests improvements in the design of a project to make it more efficient.

It may perhaps be useful to present in a few words the process by which the World Bank becomes involved in projects. All countries which are members of the Bank are periodically visited by economic missions, and economic updating missions, which look - of course always at the invitation of the government concerned - at the country as a whole, and at the various sectors of the economy, the industrial sector included, in particular. At times, industrial sector missions are undertaken, which devote all their time to matters which concern the industry of the country concerned; and they usually pay particular attention to those sub-sectors which are of predominant importance. In the course of these missions, project opportunities are routinely identified. In addition, quite a few such opportunities are identified by the governments themselves, or by the Resident Representatives of UNDP, or by the UNIDO Industrial Development Field Advisers, et cetera.

Once a project opportunity has been identified and judged promising, pre-feasibility and full feasibility studies may be undertaken which explore in detail all relevant aspects from raw materials availability to markets, possible plant location, and so on.

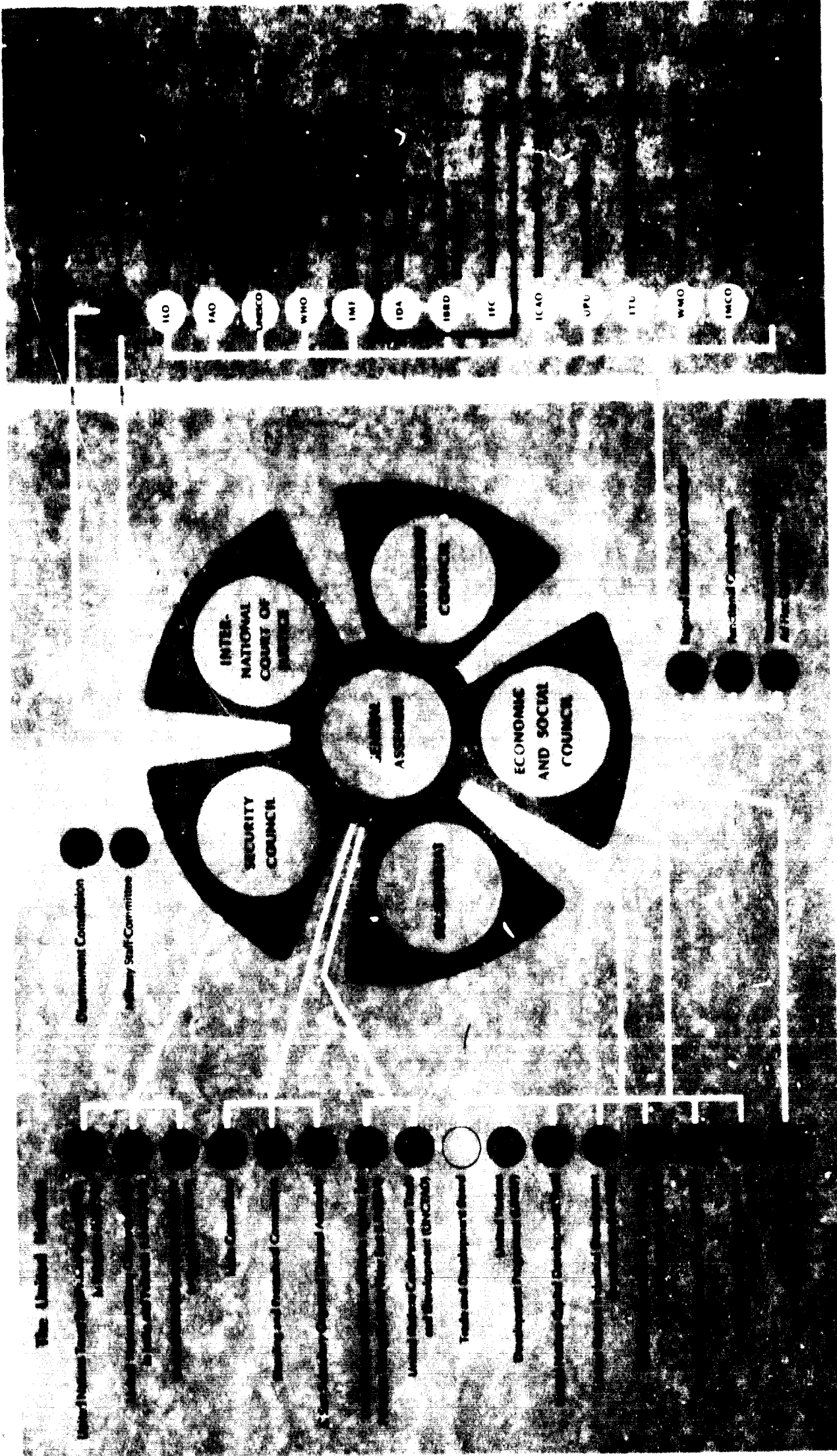
After a feasibility report has demonstrated the technological and financial viability and the economic desirability of the project, the Bank will, again at the request of the government concerned, undertake a formal appraisal which must demonstrate, eventually to the satisfaction of the Bank's Board of Directors, that the project is such that financing is permissible under the Bank's rules and desirable.

Then the loan or credit can be finally negotiated between the principals involved, namely the enterprise concerned, the government of the country, and the Bank.

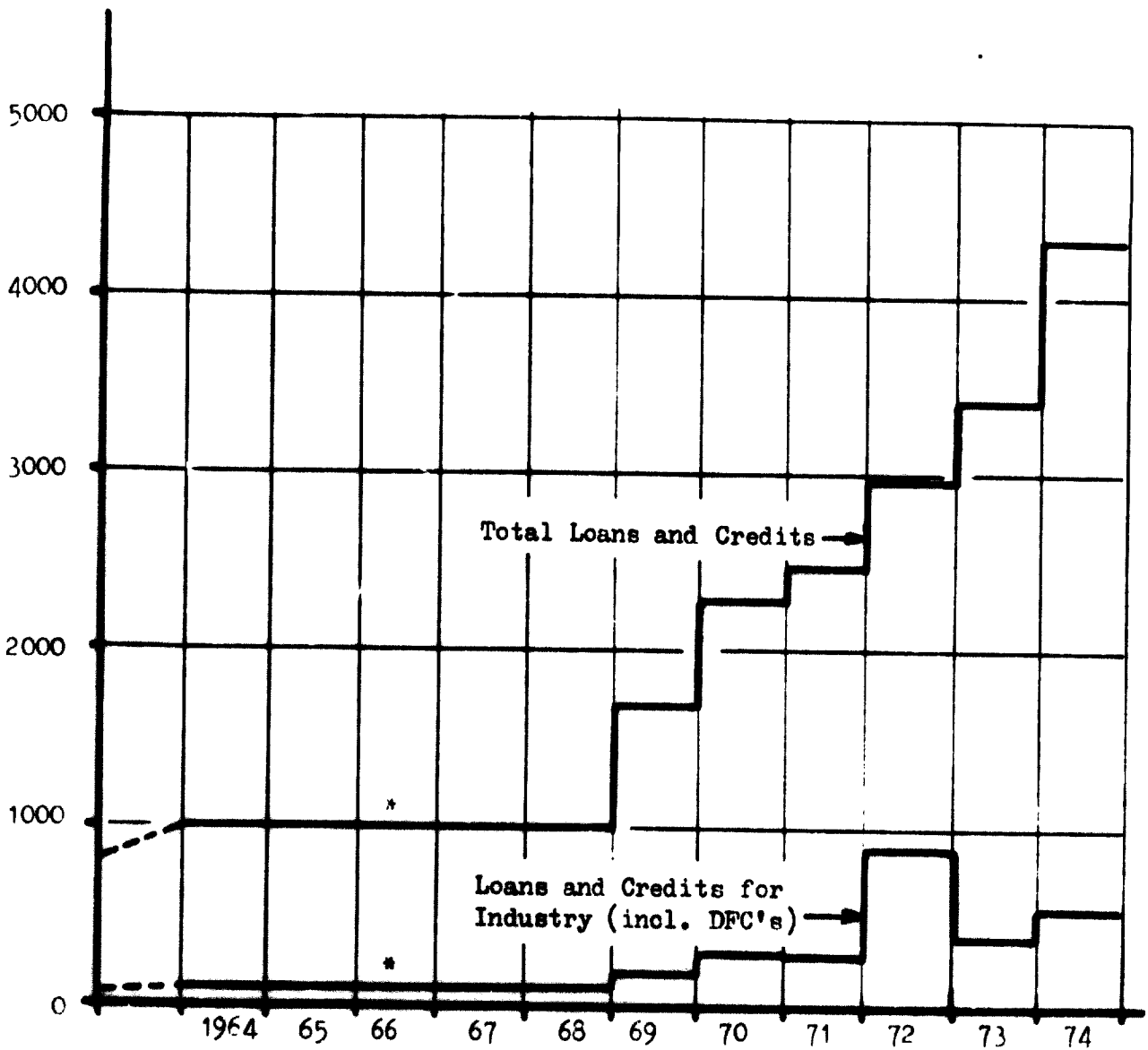
In addition to the appendices already mentioned, a few additional appendices have been provided, giving some further facts on the World Bank's operations.



THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM



APPENDIX 2



IBRD Loans and IDA Credits
(in millions of \$)

* = 5 year average

Development Finance Companies

BOLIVIA: IDA—\$6.2 million. Medium-sized, mostly Bolivian-owned, mining enterprises will be able to develop and expand their private mines as a result of this credit which will be administered by Banco Industrial S.A. The credit program will help finance about 25 mining sub-projects.

BOTSWANA: Bank—\$4 million. This loan will help the Government-owned Botswana Development Corporation finance the import component of its expanding portfolio of sub-loans and investments, mainly in the industrial and tourism sectors, during the next two years.

GREECE: Bank—\$15 million. This is the fourth loan since 1968 to the National Investment Bank for Industrial Development (NIBID), which promotes the development of private industry in Greece by financing new enterprises and modernization and expansion of existing businesses. NIBID is largely involved in financing medium-sized industries.

INDONESIA: IDA—\$10 million. This credit, together with an IFC subscription of nearly \$500,000 in share capital, will help establish the Private Development Finance Company of Indonesia. The company will help private enterprises in the country through medium- and long-term loans, equity investments and guarantees. The company was sponsored by a group of leading Indonesian private investors and Bank Indonesia, with the active support of the Bank Group.

IRAN: Bank—\$75 million. This loan will assist the Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran, the major source of long-term investment capital for private industrial ventures in the country.

IRAN: Bank—\$25 million. The growth of small- and medium-scale industry will be assisted by this loan, which will provide part of the resources needed by Iran's Industrial Credit Bank for its program of short- and long-term industrial financing.

KENYA: Bank—\$5 million. This loan to the newly established Industrial Development Bank (IDB) of Kenya will help finance the foreign exchange component of investments in large- and medium-scale industrial projects in the country. With the proceeds from the loan, the IDB will concentrate on financing projects costing about \$150,000 or more.

MAURITIUS: Bank—\$5 million. This loan is expected to cover the Development Bank of Mauritius' foreign exchange requirements for lending and investment operations in industry—mainly for industrial estates and tourism—through June 1976.

PAKISTAN: Bank—\$25 million. The proceeds from this loan, which will constitute a fund to be managed by the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, will finance the

foreign exchange costs of various industrial projects in Pakistan. The loan should meet half the foreign exchange needs of enterprises applying for loans over a two-year period beginning January 1, 1974.

PHILIPPINES: Bank—\$50 million. Of this loan, \$48 million will be used by the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) to finance mainly direct imports for the industrial projects it finances. \$2 million will enable the DBP to finance a pilot tree-farming project involving 1,300 smallholder farmers.

SENEGAL: Bank—\$3 million. A newly created DFC—to promote the country's growing group of local businessmen by aiding in the establishment, expansion and modernization of business enterprises in the industrial and tourism sectors—will be assisted by this loan.

SUDAN: IDA—\$4 million. The foreign exchange costs of the Industrial Bank of Sudan's investments for a two-year period through 1975 will be met by this IDA credit. The Bank, established in 1961, was originally limited to financing private industrial enterprises, but is now allowed to participate in financing public sector projects.

TANZANIA: IDA—\$6 million. Funds will be provided to assist the Tanzania Investment Bank to finance specific development projects through loans and investments for productive enterprises. It is the first Bank Group operation for a development finance company financing primarily publicly owned enterprises.

THAILAND: Bank—\$12 million. This loan will permit the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand to meet part of its foreign exchange needs for investments in industry during the period mid-1974 to mid-1976. The Corporation plans to finance export-oriented and agro-based industries which contribute to regional development.

TURKEY: Bank—\$40 million. This loan will augment the resources of the State Investment Bank of Turkey for relending for eight to ten investment projects in public sector industries during the next two years.

YUGOSLAVIA: Bank—\$50 million. This sum is made up of two loans, one for \$28 million and another for \$22 million, to two different regional banks; the loan will help finance the foreign exchange costs of medium- and small-scale industrial investments in the less-developed republics and provinces.

ZAIRE: IDA—\$10 million. This credit will help the Société Financière de Développement, Zaire's main private institutional source of medium- and long-term finance, to finance the foreign exchange component of specific investment projects. This is the third IDA credit to the institution.

Industry

BOTSWANA: Bank—\$5.5 million. An amendment to the Shashe infrastructure loan of \$32 million, extended in June 1971.

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF: IDA—\$20 million. A urea fertilizer plant, with a capacity of 570,000 tons a year, will be built in the Nile delta. When completed, the project will approximately double the country's production of nitrate fertilizer. Parallel financing by a group of Arab lenders will total about \$70 million. Total cost: \$132.4 million.

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF: IDA—\$18.5 million. The rehabilitation of the cotton ginning industry will be initiated through this project; it includes the construction of four new ginneries, the rehabilitation of 10 others, technical assistance and training. Total cost: \$40.4 million.

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF: IDA—\$0.4 million. This engineering credit helped finance technical advisory services necessary for the preparation and initiation of engineering work on the Talkha urea fertilizer project approved in June 1974. Total cost: \$465,000.

INDIA: IDA—\$50 million. Almost two-thirds of the proceeds from this credit will go toward expanding capacity at a large fertilizer plant near Bombay. The remaining funds will provide India with urgently needed assistance to improve operations in other Government-owned fertilizer plants. The credit marks the sixth Bank Group fertilizer project in the country. Total cost: \$103.7 million.

INDONESIA: IDA—\$16.5 million. Indonesia's first industrial estate, to be located near the eastern boundary of Jakarta, will be built with the help of this credit. Prepared sites and services on the 1,000-acre plot, ready for immediate occupancy, will be made available under the project. Total cost: \$51 million.

MALAWI: IDA—\$2 million. This credit will finance the foreign exchange component of planning and engineering needs for the preparation of a project designed to exploit the country's forest resources on the Viphya plateau. Total cost: \$6.4 million.

MEXICO: Bank—\$70 million. This loan, the Bank's first for the Mexican steel industry, will help finance a new steel plant on Mexico's Pacific coast. The plant will have an annual production capacity of 1.1 million tons of crude steel. Total cost: \$678.5 million.

MOROCCO: Bank—\$50 million. This loan will help construct an "intermediate" phosphate fertilizer plant near the port of Safi. The intermediates to be produced—phosphoric acid and monoammonium phosphate—will be exported. These intermediates are needed for manufacturing high-grade phosphate fertilizers, for which world demand is increasing. Total cost: \$155 million.

PAKISTAN: Bank—\$35 million. To increase the production of fertilizers, the Bank, along with the Asian Development Bank, is helping finance the expansion of a fertilizer factory

located in the heart of the main agricultural region of Punjab at Multan. The project will be implemented by a new company, 70% controlled by the Government and 30% by the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company. Total cost: \$102 million.

ROMANIA: Bank—\$60 million. This is the first loan to Romania, which joined the Bank in December 1972. It will help finance the construction of a fertilizer plant with an annual capacity of more than 400,000 tons of urea and about 200,000 tons of diammonium phosphate. The project will be based on domestic natural gas resources and imported rock phosphate. Total cost: \$200.8 million.

SENEGAL: Bank—\$0.6 million. Technical, market and economic studies essential to determining the feasibility of a project for the construction at Dakar of a dry dock and ship repair yard will be financed by this loan. The facilities planned would be capable of handling tankers and bulk carriers of up to 500,000 dead-weight tons. Total cost: \$3.09 million.

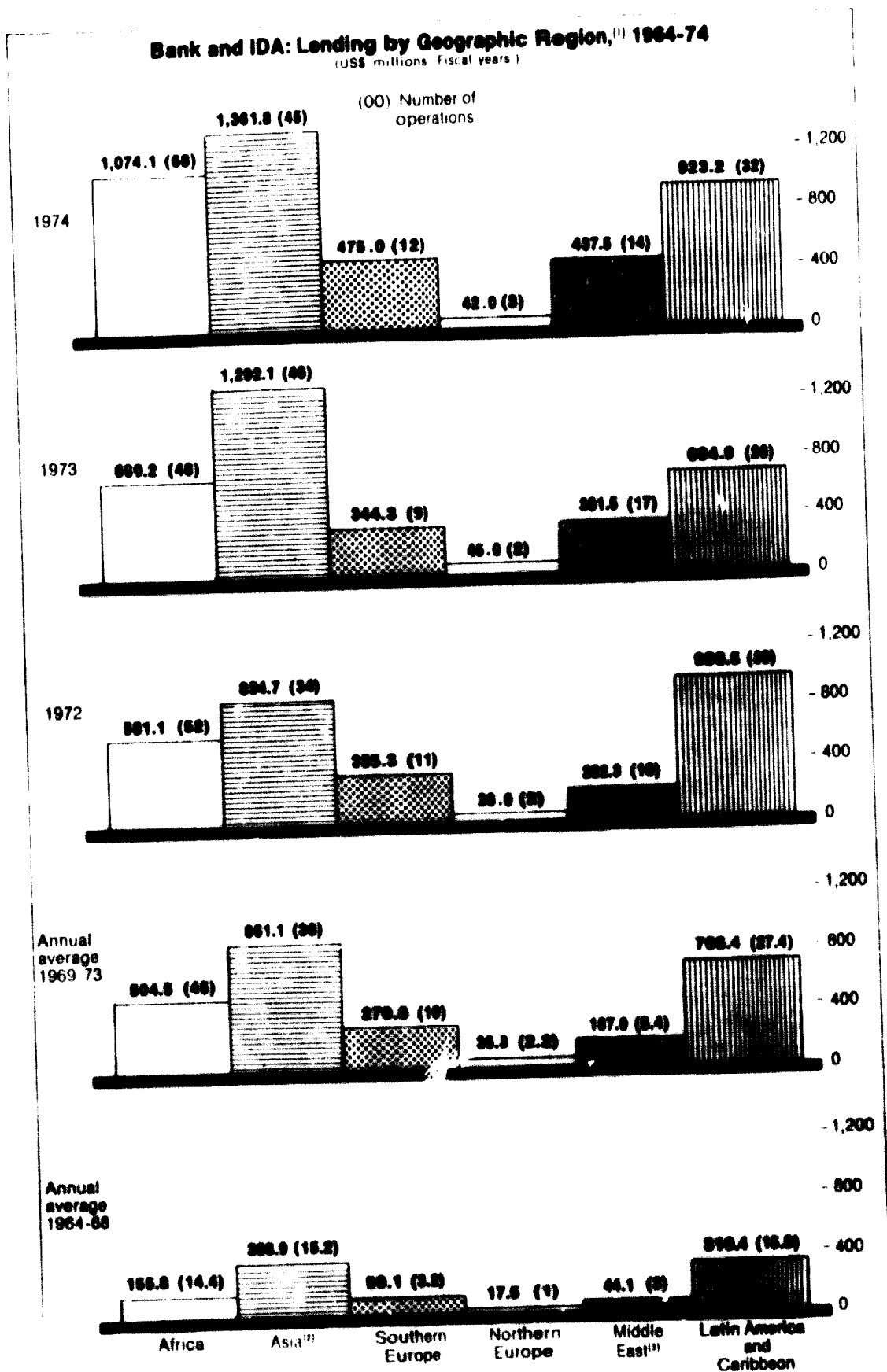
TURKEY: Bank—\$40 million. This project will finance Turkey's first integrated forest utilization operation, which consists of a forestry development program, an integrated saw mill and pulp and paper mill, and forest industries feasibility studies. The project includes environmental protection measures that will minimize the adverse effects of the pulp and paper mill on the environment and on tourism development in the Antalya coast. Total cost: \$170.1 million.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: IDA—\$2.3 million. This IDA credit will finance the development of an industrial estate on the outskirts of the capital of Sana'a. The estate, conceived as a pilot project, is expected to stimulate investment in modern small-scale industry and to provide a model for the future development of Yemen's industrial sector. Total cost: \$3.3 million.

YUGOSLAVIA: Bank—\$18.5 million. New facilities for Yugoslavia's largest manufacturer of tractors and farm equipment will be constructed and old ones expanded under this project. Tractor production is expected to increase from 15,000 to 35,000 per year. Total cost: \$87.6 million.

YUGOSLAVIA: Bank—\$15 million. Yugoslavia's second largest iron castings producer will be able to expand and modernize its iron foundry, raising annual production capacity from 25,000 tons to about 90,000 tons under this project, which includes provision for the installation of pollution control equipment. Total cost: \$69 million.

YUGOSLAVIA: Bank—\$14.5 million. Facilities at one of Yugoslavia's largest malleable and nodular iron casting producers, and the country's only manufacturer of grinding machines, will be expanded and modernized under this project. Total cost: \$35.1 million.



(1) Loans to past borrowers, totaling \$706.7 million in 1964-68, and \$24 million in 1969-73, are excluded.
 (2) Excluding Afghanistan and Iran.
 (3) Including Afghanistan and Iran.

Bank and IDA Lending Operations by Major Purpose and Region

Commitment totals of loans and credits approved June 30, 1974¹
US\$ million

| Purpose ² | Bank loans to current borrowers by region | | | | IDA credits by region | | | | Total Bank and IDA | |
|--|---|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Eastern Africa | Western Africa | Asia | Europe, East, North Africa | Latin America Caribbean | Total | Total loans and IDA to current borrowers | Ratio loans to IDA | | |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural credit | \$ - | \$ 3.5 | \$ 39.5 | \$ 114.5 | \$ 128.9 | \$ 286.4 | \$ 14.6 | \$ 37.0 | \$ 402.5 | \$ 744.5 |
| Area development | 20.4 | 7.0 | 189.0 | 12.0 | 24.1 | 252.5 | 116.2 | 57.1 | 319.8 | 454.2 |
| Fish and non-fish crops | 48.4 | 79.4 | - | 10.0 | 12.0 | 149.8 | 39.1 | 28.6 | 207.2 | 352.3 |
| Irrigation, flood control and drainage | 35.0 | - | 400.5 | 388.3 | 260.3 | 1,084.1 | 96.9 | 20.5 | 1,104.6 | 1,817.3 |
| Forestry and fishing | 7.9 | - | 42.3 | 32.0 | 8.7 | 90.9 | - | 1.3 | 44.0 | 107.7 |
| Crop processing and storage | - | - | 34.3 | 74.9 | 84.8 | 194.0 | 6.3 | 67.2 | 246.5 | 267.5 |
| Livestock | 5.3 | 11.6 | 7.5 | 50.0 | 493.0 | 567.4 | 81.3 | 14.0 | 736.3 | 786.3 |
| Agricultural research | - | - | - | 12.7 | - | 12.7 | - | - | - | 12.7 |
| Other | 5.6 | - | 26.3 | 2.3 | 22.2 | 56.9 | 10.0 | 14.0 | 96.4 | 96.4 |
| Subtotal | \$ 127.6 | \$ 101.5 | \$ 739.4 | \$ 696.7 | \$ 1,034.5 | \$ 2,694.7 | \$ 266.4 | \$ 150.5 | \$ 2,845.2 | \$ 4,633.9 |
| EDUCATION | \$ 60.5 | \$ 84.1 | \$ 131.7 | \$ 201.0 | \$ 164.9 | \$ 642.2 | \$ 104.9 | \$ 75.7 | \$ 718.6 | \$ 1,041.2 |
| INDUSTRY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron and steel | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 189.0 | \$ 116.0 | \$ 314.0 | \$ 619.0 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 743.3 |
| Pulp and paper | - | - | 4.7 | 40.0 | 20.0 | 64.2 | 2.0 | - | 66.2 | 66.2 |
| Fertilizer and other chemicals | - | - | 67.0 | 84.0 | - | 151.0 | 2.5 | - | 163.4 | 163.4 |
| Mining, other extraction | 37.5 | 131.0 | 54.5 | 50.0 | 96.8 | 369.8 | 4.0 | - | 372.3 | 372.3 |
| Small industry and industrial estates | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49.5 | - | 49.5 | 49.5 |
| Development finance companies | - | - | 841.7 | 932.2 | 252.5 | 2,072.4 | - | - | 2,072.4 | 2,072.4 |
| Other | - | 0.6 | - | 209.4 | 22.5 | 232.5 | - | - | 232.5 | 232.5 |
| Subtotal | \$ 63.5 | \$ 151.6 | \$ 1,156.4 | \$ 1,431.6 | \$ 765.8 | \$ 3,508.9 | \$ 58.0 | \$ - | \$ 3,566.9 | \$ 4,387.1 |
| NON-PROJECT | \$ 70.0 | \$ 80.0 | \$ - | \$ 133.0 | \$ 60.0 | \$ 343.0 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 343.0 | \$ 686.0 |
| POPULATION | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 5.0 | \$ 16.5 | \$ 5.0 | \$ 26.5 | \$ 12.0 | \$ - | \$ 38.5 | \$ 82.7 |
| POWER | \$ 355.0 | \$ 278.2 | \$ 1,025.5 | \$ 903.5 | \$ 3,126.0 | \$ 5,688.2 | \$ 12.9 | \$ 17.1 | \$ 5,703.8 | \$ 6,995.5 |
| TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2.8 | \$ 13.2 | \$ 16.0 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 16.0 | \$ 35.0 |
| TELECOMMUNICATIONS | \$ 69.6 | \$ 31.3 | \$ 137.8 | \$ 185.8 | \$ 214.7 | \$ 639.2 | \$ 21.4 | \$ 9.9 | \$ 649.1 | \$ 718.7 |
| TOURISM | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 25.0 | \$ 49.6 | \$ 27.0 | \$ 96.6 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 96.6 | \$ 168.8 |
| TRANSPORTATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aviation | \$ 29.0 | \$ 3.0 | \$ 5.6 | \$ - | \$ 62.0 | \$ 99.6 | \$ - | \$ 5.0 | \$ 107.1 | \$ 123.7 |
| Highways | 179.7 | 177.7 | 409.0 | 644.6 | 1,237.1 | 2,648.1 | 280.0 | 182.7 | 3,465.5 | 3,895.5 |
| Pipelines | - | - | 56.2 | 146.9 | 23.3 | 228.4 | - | - | 228.4 | 228.4 |
| Ports, waterways and shipping | 81.3 | 151.3 | 255.8 | 381.3 | 127.1 | 996.8 | 32.0 | 6.0 | 1,014.8 | 1,268.2 |
| Railways | 197.9 | 63.2 | 799.9 | 464.5 | 439.5 | 1,965.0 | 30.0 | 34.9 | 2,034.6 | 2,407.5 |
| Other | 28.0 | 25.0 | - | - | - | 53.0 | - | - | 53.0 | 53.0 |
| Subtotal | \$ 515.9 | \$ 420.2 | \$ 1,526.5 | \$ 1,639.3 | \$ 1,889.0 | \$ 5,990.9 | \$ 347.0 | \$ 228.6 | \$ 6,218.5 | \$ 8,434.3 |
| URBANIZATION | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 16.0 | \$ 53.0 | \$ 26.4 | \$ 95.4 | \$ 3.0 | \$ 8.0 | \$ 103.4 | \$ 164.7 |
| WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE | \$ 19.1 | \$ 14.5 | \$ 117.1 | \$ 205.4 | \$ 351.0 | \$ 707.1 | \$ 4.1 | \$ 13.9 | \$ 721.0 | \$ 803.1 |
| TOTAL | \$ 276.2 | \$ 1,161.4 | \$ 4,800.4 | \$ 6,518.7 | \$ 7,686.5 | \$ 20,427.7 | \$ 524.6 | \$ 527.7 | \$ 20,952.4 | \$ 30,417.0* |

1. Except for the total shown in footnote 2, no account is taken of cancellations and repayments subsequent to the approval of the loan or credit. Cancellations and repayments are included in the total shown in footnote 2. The total shown in footnote 2 is the sum of the total shown in this table and the total shown in Appendix 2.
2. Operations have been classified by the major purpose they finance. Some projects include activity in more than one sector or subsector.
3. Includes \$497 million in European reconstruction loans made before 1962.
4. Cancellations, repayments and refundings total \$839 million. This figure includes \$125 million of credits made in Pakistan in earlier years for development projects in its Turk, eastern wing, now Bangladesh. The credits were reclassified in this table as credits to Bangladesh.

Approved Bank and IDA Lending Operations by Country

| Country | Approved Bank | | | IDA Credits | | | TOTAL | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------------|--------|---------------|--|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | |
| Algeria | 8 | \$ 262,500,000 | 8 | \$ 43,500,000 | 16 | \$ 306,000,000 | 8 | \$ 43,500,000 | |
| Argentina | 9 | 332,300,000 | 9 | 282,500,000 | 18 | 614,800,000 | 9 | 282,500,000 | |
| Australia | 4 | 417,136,000 | 4 | 4,300,000 | 8 | 421,436,000 | 4 | 4,300,000 | |
| Belgium | 3 | 106,138,429 | 3 | 106,138,429 | 6 | 212,276,858 | 3 | 106,138,429 | |
| Bangladesh | 19 | 786,956,000 | 19 | 786,956,000 | 38 | 1,573,912,000 | 19 | 786,956,000 | |
| Brazil | 4 | 7,300,000 | 4 | 76,000,000 | 8 | 83,300,000 | 4 | 76,000,000 | |
| Burkina Faso | 3 | 21,250,000 | 3 | 13,000,000 | 6 | 34,250,000 | 3 | 13,000,000 | |
| Burundi | 4 | 4,500,000 | 4 | 15,750,000 | 8 | 20,250,000 | 4 | 15,750,000 | |
| Cameroon | 49 | 895,138,000 | 49 | 990,900,000 | 98 | 1,886,038,000 | 49 | 990,900,000 | |
| Canada | 1 | 1,350,000 | 1 | 96,000,000 | 2 | 97,350,000 | 1 | 96,000,000 | |
| Chad | 4 | 4,900,000 | 4 | 8,790,000 | 8 | 13,690,000 | 4 | 8,790,000 | |
| China | 4 | 4,400,000 | 4 | 61,250,000 | 8 | 65,650,000 | 4 | 61,250,000 | |
| Colombia | 3 | 4,400,000 | 3 | 12,400,000 | 6 | 16,800,000 | 3 | 12,400,000 | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 4 | 4,400,000 | 4 | 24,200,000 | 8 | 28,600,000 | 4 | 24,200,000 | |
| Cuba | 1 | 100,000 | 1 | 9,000,000 | 2 | 9,100,000 | 1 | 9,000,000 | |
| Dominican Republic | 3 | 85,000,000 | 3 | 3,300,000 | 6 | 88,300,000 | 3 | 85,000,000 | |
| East African Common Services Authority | 3 | 275,800,000 | 3 | 22,000,000 | 6 | 297,800,000 | 3 | 22,000,000 | |
| Ecuador | 12 | 116,120,000 | 5 | 36,900,000 | 17 | 153,020,000 | 12 | 116,120,000 | |
| Egypt, Arab Republic of | 17 | 56,500,000 | 5 | 157,075,000 | 22 | 213,575,000 | 17 | 56,500,000 | |
| El Salvador | 17 | 117,485,000 | 2 | 13,600,000 | 19 | 131,085,000 | 17 | 117,485,000 | |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1 | 2,000,000 | 1 | 2,000,000 | 2 | 4,000,000 | 1 | 2,000,000 | |
| Ethiopia | 17 | 109,600,000 | 16 | 179,600,000 | 33 | 289,200,000 | 17 | 109,600,000 | |
| Finland | 3 | 18,200,000 | 3 | 18,200,000 | 6 | 36,400,000 | 3 | 18,200,000 | |
| France | 17 | 296,779,464 | 17 | 250,575,000 | 34 | 547,354,464 | 17 | 296,779,464 | |
| Gabon | 5 | 250,000,000 | 5 | 250,000,000 | 10 | 500,000,000 | 5 | 250,000,000 | |
| Gambia, The | 1 | 64,300,000 | 1 | 64,300,000 | 2 | 128,600,000 | 1 | 64,300,000 | |
| Ghana | 2 | 53,000,000 | 3 | 5,800,000 | 5 | 58,800,000 | 2 | 53,000,000 | |
| Greece | 8 | 164,800,000 | 10 | 72,900,000 | 18 | 237,700,000 | 8 | 164,800,000 | |
| Guatemala | 6 | 66,500,000 | 6 | 66,500,000 | 12 | 133,000,000 | 6 | 66,500,000 | |
| Guinea | 3 | 75,200,000 | 3 | 75,200,000 | 6 | 150,400,000 | 3 | 75,200,000 | |
| Guyana | 4 | 33,450,000 | 2 | 9,500,000 | 6 | 42,950,000 | 4 | 33,450,000 | |
| Haiti | 1 | 2,600,000 | 2 | 10,350,000 | 3 | 12,950,000 | 1 | 2,600,000 | |
| Honduras | 13 | 92,450,000 | 3 | 34,200,000 | 16 | 126,650,000 | 13 | 92,450,000 | |
| Iceland | 10 | 47,014,000 | 61 | 2,810,600,000 | 71 | 2,857,614,000 | 10 | 47,014,000 | |
| India | 42 | 1,327,610,000 | 38 | 561,600,000 | 80 | 1,889,210,000 | 42 | 1,327,610,000 | |
| Indonesia | 1 | 48,000,000 | 31 | 561,600,000 | 32 | 609,600,000 | 1 | 48,000,000 | |
| Iran | 3 | 1,158,200,000 | 3 | 1,158,200,000 | 6 | 2,316,400,000 | 3 | 1,158,200,000 | |
| Ireland | 6 | 156,200,000 | 6 | 156,200,000 | 12 | 312,400,000 | 6 | 156,200,000 | |
| Ireland | 7 | 127,500,000 | 7 | 127,500,000 | 14 | 255,000,000 | 7 | 127,500,000 | |
| Iraq | 10 | 269,500,000 | 10 | 269,500,000 | 20 | 539,000,000 | 10 | 269,500,000 | |
| Italy | 8 | 399,628,000 | 8 | 399,628,000 | 16 | 799,256,000 | 8 | 399,628,000 | |
| Ivory Coast | 11 | 129,900,000 | 1 | 7,500,000 | 12 | 137,400,000 | 11 | 129,900,000 | |
| Jamaica | 11 | 102,700,000 | 11 | 102,700,000 | 22 | 205,400,000 | 11 | 102,700,000 | |
| Japan | 31 | 862,960,000 | 31 | 862,960,000 | 62 | 1,725,920,000 | 31 | 862,960,000 | |
| Jordan | 10 | 144,800,000 | 10 | 144,800,000 | 20 | 289,600,000 | 10 | 144,800,000 | |
| Kenya | 15 | 502,500,000 | 6 | 110,800,000 | 21 | 613,300,000 | 15 | 502,500,000 | |
| Korea, Republic of | 3 | 66,680,000 | 3 | 9,790,000 | 6 | 76,470,000 | 3 | 66,680,000 | |
| Lebanon | 8 | 26,850,000 | 2 | 9,790,000 | 10 | 36,640,000 | 8 | 26,850,000 | |
| Libania | 1 | 12,000,000 | 2 | 11,000,000 | 3 | 23,000,000 | 1 | 12,000,000 | |
| Luxembourg | 1 | 12,000,000 | 1 | 12,000,000 | 2 | 24,000,000 | 1 | 12,000,000 | |

1. Joint Bank, IDA operations are counted only once in Bank operations. When more than one loan is made for a single project, they are counted only once.

2. Includes \$14,792 million for credits which were not included in 13 credits originally made to Pakistan.

3. Jointly guaranteed by Kuwait, Tanzania and Uganda.

4. One of these loans, of \$35 million, is jointly guaranteed by Congo, People's Republic of, France and Gabon.

5. One loan for \$7.5 million, shown against Ivory Coast is shared with Mali, Senegal and Upper Volta.

6. Excludes \$144,782 million for 13 credits which were replaced by credits made to Bangladesh.

7. One of these loans, totaling \$87 million, have been assigned to equal shares to Southern Rhodesia and Zambia but are counted only once against Southern Rhodesia.

8. One loan, totaling credits for a total of \$14 million, is shared by the following countries: Chad—\$2 million, Mali—\$2.5 million, Mauritania—\$2.5 million, Niger—\$2 million, Senegal—\$3 million, Upper Volta—\$2 million. Amounts are included in each country's total, and the repayment is counted only once against Senegal.

IDA Credits

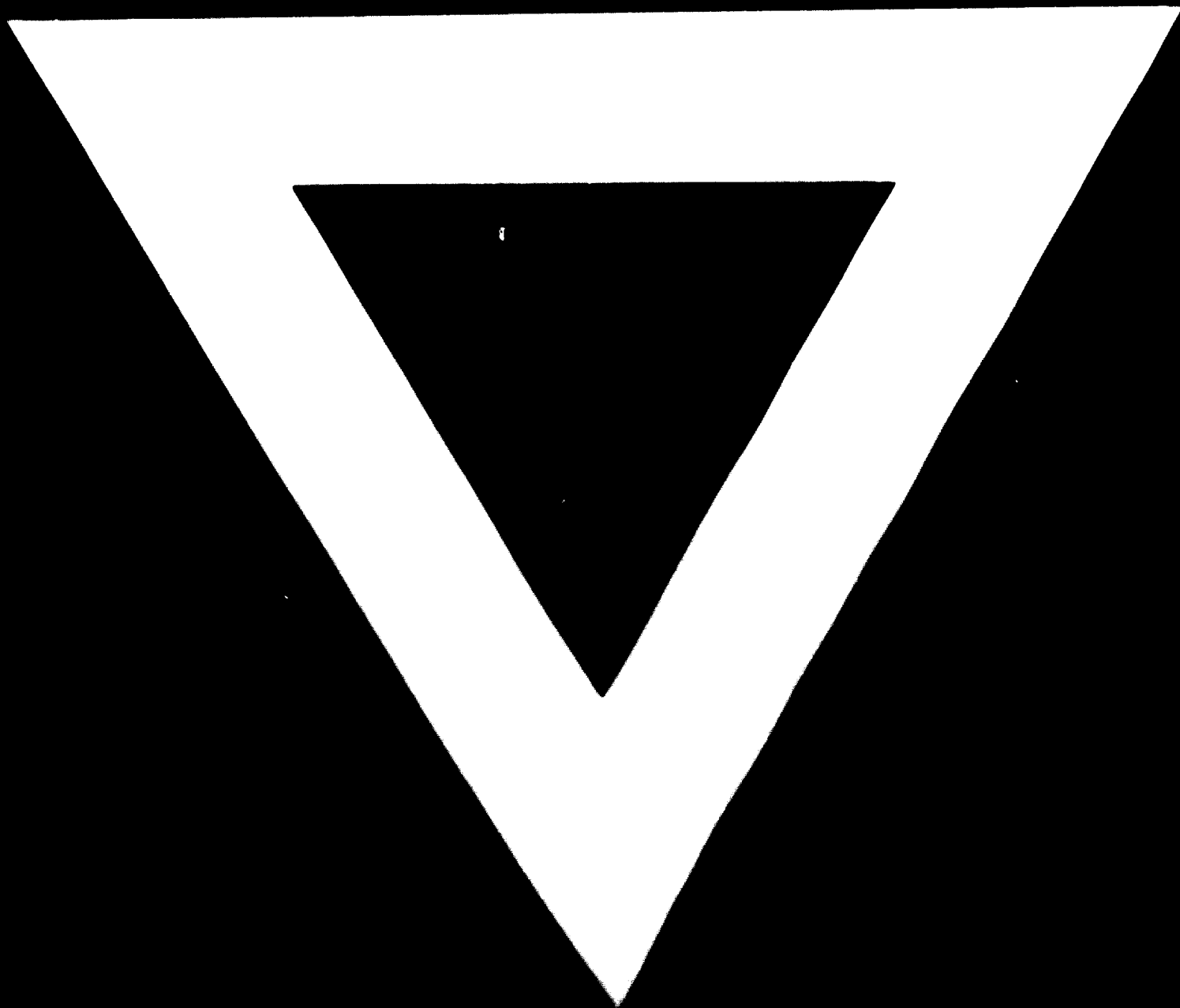
Approved Bank

TOTAL

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