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International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

APPENDICES

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT • 1954-1955

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

APPENDICES

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT • 1954-1955

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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Balance Sheet

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

ASSETS

Due from Banks and Other Depositories (See APPENDIX C)			
Member currencies, including $10,421,043 United States dollars			
Unrestricted	$ 14,017,477		
Subject to restrictions—NOTE B	101,063,415	$115,080,892	
Non-member currencies		7,947,336	$ 123,028,228
Investment Securities			
United States Government obligations ($395,249,000 face amount; at cost plus accumulated discount and less amortized premium)	$394,991,672		
Canadian Government obligations (Can $40,675,000 face amount; at cost plus accumulated discount and less amortized premium)	37,101,866		
United Kingdom Government obligations (£3,625,000 face amount; at cost)	10,052,414		
Swiss Government obligations (Sw fr 20,000,000 face amount; at cost)	4,630,599	$446,776,551	
Accrued interest		2,415,768	449,192,319
Receivable on Account of Subscribed Capital (See APPENDIX D)			
Receivable in United States currency			
Calls on subscription to capital stock—NOTE C		$ 2,730,000	
Receivable in other member currencies—NOTE B			
Non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing, demand notes	$832,076,642		
Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings	3,257	832,079,899	834,809,899
Effective Loans Held by Bank (See APPENDIX F)—NOTE D (Including undisbursed balance of $442,185,762)			1,795,552,265
Accrued Interest, Commitment and Service Charges on Loans—NOTE D			11,884,630
Receivable from Purchasers on Account of Effective Loans Sold or Agreed to be Sold			30,739,043
Other Receivables and Other Assets			641,708
Special Reserve Fund Assets—NOTE E			
Due from Banks—member currency—United States		$ 258	
Investment securities—United States Government obligations ($59,076,000 face amount; at cost plus accumulated discount)		59,022,028	
Accrued loan commissions—NOTE D		3,234,455	62,256,741
Staff Retirement Plan Assets (Segregated and held in trust)			3,422,969
Total Assets			$3,311,527,802

June 30, 1955

See Note A of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL

Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses, including $8,364,889 bond interest		$ 8,882,855
Deposit for subscription to capital stock—Note General		2,000,000
Collection on loans in advance of due date		431,562
Undisbursed balance of loans (See APPENDIX F)		
On loans held by Bank	$ 442,185,762	
On loans sold or agreed to be sold	13,656,099	455,841,861
Funded debt (See APPENDIX E)		
(Of this amount $23,527,103 is due within one year)		851,590,413
Bonds called for redemption not presented	$ 41,111	
Less funds on deposit with Fiscal Agent therefor	41,111	—
Reserves for Losses		
Special reserve—NOTE E	$ 62,256,741	
Supplemental reserve against losses on loans and guarantees—NOTE F	121,501,401	183,758,142
Staff Retirement Plan Reserve		3,422,969
Capital (See APPENDIX D)		
Capital stock		
Authorized 100,000 shares of $100,000 par value each		
Subscribed 90,280 shares	$9,028,000,000	
Less—Uncalled portion of subscriptions—NOTE G	7,222,400,000	1,805,600,000
Contingent Liability—LOANS SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE—NOTE H	$18,821,400	
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Capital		$3,311,527,802

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenses

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1954 AND JUNE 30, 1955

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY—*See Note A of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G*

	July 1-June 30	
	1953-1954	*1954-1955*
Income		
Interest earned on investments	$ 9,381,722	$ 9,682,052
Income from loans:		
Interest	37,785,728	44,327,397
Commitment charges	3,057,763	3,643,206
Commissions	11,713,368	13,306,897
Service charges	90,804	192,814
Other income	231,912	692,753
Gross Income	$62,261,297	$71,845,119
Deduct—Amount equivalent to commissions appropriated to Special Reserve–NOTE E	11,713,368	13,306,897
Gross Income Less Reserve Deduction	$50,547,929	$58,538,222
Expenses		
Administrative expenses:		
Personal services	$ 3,532,341	$ 3,767,648
Fees and compensation	462,786	567,006
Representation	67,927	75,216
Travel	767,225	834,700
Supplies and material	42,230	51,884
Rents and utility services	427,102	545,340
Communication services	130,986	168,538
Furniture and equipment	37,218	69,793
Books and library services	66,198	68,722
Printing	50,758	74,099
Contributions to staff benefits	359,864	391,801
Insurance	21,786	24,501
Handling and storage of gold	687	—
Other expenses	5,294	9,027
Total Administrative Expenses	$ 5,972,402	$ 6,648,275
Interest on bonds	20,649,318	26,048,451
Bond issuance and other financial expenses–NOTE I	3,617,806	1,162,009
Gross Expenses	$30,239,526	$33,858,735
Net Income—Appropriated to Supplemental Reserve against losses on loans and guarantees–NOTE F	$20,308,403	$24,679,487

Statement of Currencies Held by the Bank

JUNE 30, 1955

See Note A of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Member Currencies — Member	Unit of currency	Amount expressed in member currency (Restricted)	Rate of exchange	Total expressed in United States dollars
Australia	Pound	150,966	$ = 0.4464	$ 338,163
Austria	Schilling	1,345,208	$ = 26.00	51,739
Belgium	Franc	31,449,610	$ = 50.00	628,992
Bolivia	Boliviano	2,249,308	$ = 190.00	11,838
Brazil	Cruzeiro	347,677,296	$ = 18.50	18,793,367
Burma	Kyat	61,568	$ = 4.7619	12,929
Canada	Dollar	4,261,071	$ = 1.10	3,873,701
Ceylon	Rupee	75,794	$ = 4.7619	15,917
Chile	Peso	688,399,517	$ = 110.00	6,258,177
China	Gold Yuan	21,544,341	$ = 20.00	1,077,217
Colombia	Peso	12,110,611	$ = 1.949981	6,210,631
Costa Rica	Colon	1,984,955	$ = 5.615	353,509
Cuba	Peso	51,702	$ = 1.00	51,702
Denmark	Krone	3,176,796	$ = 6.90714	459,929
Dominican Republic	Peso	972	$ = 1.00	972
Ecuador	Sucre	8,282,641	$ = 15.00	552,176
Egypt	Pound	16,132	$ = 0.3482	46,324
El Salvador	Colon	423,142	$ = 2.50	169,257
Ethiopia	Dollar	1,265,173	$ = 2.48447	509,232
Finland	Markka	1,570,162,604	$ = 230.00	6,826,794
France	Franc	1,693,537,829	$ = 349.60	4,844,216
Germany	Mark	3,032,722	$ = 4.20	722,077
Greece	Drachma	22,420,000	$ = 5.00	4,484,000
Guatemala	Quetzal	344,030	$ = 1.00	344,030
Haiti	Gourde	32,927	$ = 5.00	6,585
Honduras	Lempira	348,104	$ = 2.00	174,052
Iceland	Krona	2,835,003	$ = 16.2857	174,079
India	Rupee	2,944,483	$ = 4.7619	618,341
Indonesia	Rupiah	2,177,975	$ = 11.40	191,050
Iran	Rial	676,699	$ = 32.25	20,983
Iraq	Dinar	1,385	$ = 0.35714	3,879
Israel	Pound	13,096	$ = 1.80	7,275
Italy	Lira	303,069,669	$ = 350.00	865,913
Japan	Yen	149,440,028	$ = 360.00	415,111
Jordan	Dinar	3,668	$ = 0.3571	10,269
Lebanon	Pound	1,611,326	$ = 2.19148	735,269
Luxembourg	Franc	452,948	$ = 50.00	9,059
Mexico	Peso	144,534,450	$ = 12.50	11,562,756
Netherlands	Guilder	4,597,434	$ = 3.80	1,209,851
Nicaragua	Cordoba	628,119	$ = 5.00	125,624
Norway	Krone	533,721	$ = 7.14286	74,721
Pakistan	Rupee	407,881	$ = 3.30852	123,282
Panama	Balboa	18,380	$ = 1.00	18,380
Paraguay	Guarani	4,296,235	$ = 21.00	204,583
Peru	Sol	1,359,329	$ = 6.50	209,127
Philippine Republic	Peso	2,376,076	$ = 2.00	1,188,038
Sweden	Krona	78,678,774	$ = 5.17321	15,208,889
Syria	Pound	22,368	$ = 2.19148	10,207
Thailand	Baht	86,997	$ = 12.50	6,960
Turkey	Lira	26,493	$ = 2.80	9,462
Union of South Africa	Pound	95,507	$ = 0.3571	267,421
United Kingdom	Pound	156,987	$ = 0.3571	439,564
United States	Dollar	147,449	$ =	147,449
Uruguay	Peso	2,803,562	$ = 1.519	1,845,603
Venezuela	Bolivar	4,559,747	$ = 3.35	1,361,118
Yugoslavia	Dinar	2,154,487,700	$ = 300.00	7,181,626
Restricted Currency (NOTE B)				$101,063,415
Unrestricted Currency (Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and United States)				14,017,477
				$115,080,892
Non-Member Currencies (Afghanistan and Switzerland)				7,947,336
Total				$123,028,228

Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power

JUNE 30, 1955

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY—*See Note A of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G*

Member	*Subscriptions*		*Amounts Paid in*			*Amounts due (Note C)*	*Subject to call to meet obligations of Bank (Note G)*	*Number of votes*
	Shares	*Amount (Note J)*	*In United States dollars*	*In currency of member other than United States dollars (Note B)*	*In non-interest-bearing, non-negotiable demand notes (Note B)*			
Australia	2,000	$ 200,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 360,368	$ 35,639,632	$ —	$ 160,000,000	2,250
Austria	500	50,000,000	1,000,000	606,710	8,393,290	—	40,000,000	750
Belgium	2,250	225,000,000	4,500,000	4,844,422	35,655,578	—	180,000,000	2,500
Bolivia	70	7,000,000	140,000	12,600	1,247,400	—	5,600,000	320
Brazil	1,050	105,000,000	2,100,000	18,900,000	—	—	84,000,000	1,300
Burma	150	15,000,000	300,000	27,000	2,673,000	—	12,000,000	400
Canada	3,250	325,000,000	6,500,000	53,053,182	5,446,818	—	260,000,000	3,500
Ceylon	150	15,000,000	300,000	32,997	2,667,003	—	12,000,000	400
Chile	350	35,000,000	700,000	6,300,000	—	—	28,000,000	600
China	6,000	600,000,000	9,270,000	1,080,000	106,920,000	2,730,000	480,000,000	6,250
Colombia	350	35,000,000	700,000	6,300,000	—	—	28,000,000	600
Costa Rica	20	2,000,000	40,000	360,000	—	—	1,600,000	270
Cuba	350	35,000,000	700,000	63,000	6,237,000	—	28,000,000	600
Denmark	680	68,000,000	1,360,000	2,294,066	9,945,934	—	54,400,000	930
Dominican Republic	20	2,000,000	40,000	3,600	356,400	—	1,600,000	270
Ecuador	32	3,200,000	64,000	576,000	—	—	2,560,000	282
Egypt	533	53,300,000	1,066,000	95,940	9,498,060	—	42,640,000	783
El Salvador	10	1,000,000	20,000	180,000	—	—	800,000	260
Ethiopia	30	3,000,000	60,000	540,000	—	—	2,400,000	280
Finland	380	38,000,000	760,000	6,840,000	—	—	30,400,000	630
France	5,250	525,000,000	10,500,000	27,938,215	66,561,785	—	420,000,000	5,500
Germany	3,300	330,000,000	6,600,000	4,160,172	55,239,828	—	264,000,000	3,550
Greece	250	25,000,000	500,000	4,500,000	—	—	20,000,000	500
Guatemala	20	2,000,000	40,000	360,000	—	—	1,600,000	270
Haiti	20	2,000,000	40,000	10,800	349,200	—	1,600,000	270
Honduras	10	1,000,000	20,000	180,000	—	—	800,000	260
Iceland	10	1,000,000	20,000	180,000	—	—	800,000	260
India	4,000	400,000,000	8,000,000	721,800	71,278,200	—	320,000,000	4,250
Indonesia	1,100	110,000,000	2,200,000	198,000	19,602,000	—	88,000,000	1,350
Iran	336	33,600,000	672,000	60,480	5,987,520	—	26,880,000	586
Iraq	60	6,000,000	120,000	20,880	1,059,120	—	4,800,000	310
Israel	45	4,500,000	90,000	8,100	801,900	—	3,600,000	295
Italy	1,800	180,000,000	3,600,000	5,685,714	26,714,286	—	144,000,000	2,050
Japan	2,500	250,000,000	5,000,000	450,000	44,550,000	—	200,000,000	2,750
Jordan	30	3,000,000	60,000	15,410	524,590	—	2,400,000	280
Lebanon	45	4,500,000	90,000	810,000	—	—	3,600,000	295
Luxembourg	100	10,000,000	200,000	118,000	1,682,000	—	8,000,000	350
Mexico	650	65,000,000	1,300,000	11,700,000	—	—	52,000,000	900
Netherlands	2,750	275,000,000	5,500,000	3,447,369	46,052,631	—	220,000,000	3,000
Nicaragua	8	800,000	16,000	144,000	—	—	640,000	258
Norway	500	50,000,000	1,000,000	370,000	8,630,000	—	40,000,000	750
Pakistan	1,000	100,000,000	2,000,000	180,008	17,819,992	—	80,000,000	1,250
Panama	2	200,000	4,000	36,000	—	—	160,000	252
Paraguay	14	1,400,000	28,000	252,000	—	—	1,120,000	264
Peru	175	17,500,000	350,000	262,269	2,887,731	—	14,000,000	425
Philippines	150	15,000,000	300,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	—	12,000,000	400
Sweden	1,000	100,000,000	2,000,000	18,000,000	—	—	80,000,000	1,250
Syria	65	6,500,000	130,000	43,642	1,126,358	—	5,200,000	315
Thailand	125	12,500,000	250,000	42,500	2,207,500	—	10,000,000	375
Turkey	430	43,000,000	860,000	113,114	7,626,886	—	34,400,000	680
Union of South Africa	1,000	100,000,000	2,000,000	6,060,000	11,940,000	—	80,000,000	1,250
United Kingdom	13,000	1,300,000,000	26,000,000	21,270,000	212,730,000	—	1,040,000,000	13,250
United States	31,750	3,175,000,000	635,000,000	—	—	—	2,540,000,000	32,000
Uruguay	105	10,500,000	210,000	1,890,000	—	—	8,400,000	355
Venezuela	105	10,500,000	210,000	1,365,000	525,000	—	8,400,000	355
Yugoslavia	400	40,000,000	800,000	7,200,000	—	—	32,000,000	650
Totals	90,280	$9,028,000,000	$749,330,000	$221,463,358	$832,076,642	$2,730,000	$7,222,400,000	104,280

Funded Debt of the Bank

JUNE 30, 1955

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY—*See Note A of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G*

Issue and maturity	*Principal outstanding*	*Annual sinking fund requirement*	
Payable in United States Dollars			
2% Serial Bonds of 1950, due 1956-62	$ 70,000,000	None	
3% Three Year Bonds of 1953, due 1956	75,000,000	None	
2½% Five Year Bonds of 1954, due 1959	50,000,000	None	
3½% Fifteen Year Bonds of 1954, due 1969	100,000,000	1957-66 1967-68	$ 4,000,000 $ 5,000,000
3½% Nineteen Year Bonds of 1952, due 1971	60,000,000	1957-66 1967-70	$ 2,000,000 $ 2,500,000
3% Twenty-Five Year Bonds of 1947, due 1972	150,000,000	1958-62 1963-67 1968-72	$ 3,000,000 $ 4,500,000 $ 7,500,000
3⅜% Twenty-Three Year Bonds of 1952, due 1975	50,000,000	1958 1959-74	$ 1,000,000 $ 1,500,000
3% Twenty-Five Year Bonds of 1951, due 1976	50,000,000	1963 1964-75	$ 1,000,000 $ 2,000,000
3¼% Thirty Year Bonds of 1951, due 1981	100,000,000	1966-67 1968-73 1974-80	$ 2,000,000 $ 3,000,000 $ 4,000,000
Sub-Total	$705,000,000		
Payable in Canadian Dollars			
4% Ten Year Bonds of 1952, due 1962 (Can$13,600,000)	$ 12,363,636	*	
3½% Fifteen Year Bonds of 1954, due 1969 (Can$25,000,000)	22,727,273	1959-65 1966-68	Can$800,000 Can$900,000
3¼% Ten Year Bonds of 1955, due 1965 (Can$15,000,000)	13,636,364	1958-64	Can$500,000
Sub-Total	$ 48,727,273		
Payable in Netherlands Guilders			
3½% Fifteen Year Bonds of 1954, due 1969 (f40,000,000)	$ 10,526,316	1960-69	f4,000,000
Payable in Pounds Sterling			
3½% Twenty Year Stock of 1951, due 1971 (£5,000,000)	$ 14,000,000	1957-71	£166,700
3½% Twenty Year Stock of 1954, due 1974 (£5,000,000)	14,000,000	1960-74	£166,700
Sub-Total	$ 28,000,000		
Payable in Swiss Francs			
2½% Serial Bonds of 1950, due 1955-56 (Sw fr 5,000,000)	$ 1,163,467	None	
3½% Ten Year Bonds of 1952, due 1962 (Sw fr 50,000,000)	11,634,673	None	
3½% Twelve Year Bonds of 1951, due 1963 (Sw fr 50,000,000)	11,634,671	None	
3½% Fifteen Year Bonds of 1953, due 1968 (Sw fr 50,000,000)	11,634,671	None	
3½% Fifteen Year Bonds of 1953 (Nov. Issue), due 1968 (Sw fr 50,000,000)	11,634,671	None	
3½% Eighteen Year Bonds of 1954, due 1972 (Sw fr 50,000,000)	11,634,671	None	
Sub-Total	$ 59,336,824		
Gross Total	$851,590,413		

Each issue, except the 2% Serial Bonds of 1950, is subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the Bank at the prices and upon the conditions stated in the respective bonds. The amounts shown as annual sinking fund requirements are the principal amounts of bonds to be purchased or redeemed to meet each year's requirement, except that in the cases of the 3½% Twenty Year Stock of 1951 and of 1954 the amount shown is the amount of funds to be provided annually for purchase or redemption.

The following table shows the aggregate principal amount of the maturities, sinking fund and redemption requirements each year for the five years following the date of this statement:

Year Ending June 30	*Amount*
1956	$ 23,527,103*
1957	85,466,760
1958	17,921,305
1959	22,148,578
1960	72,148,578
Total	$221,212,324

* The Bank has called for redemption on August 1, 1955 the outstanding balance of Can$13,600,000 of the 4% Ten Year Bonds of 1952, due 1962, and the U. S. dollar equivalent of this amount is included in the above table as due in the year ending June 30, 1956.

APPENDIX F

Statement of Loans

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Loan number	*Borrower and guarantor*[1]	*Program or project*	*Date of loan agreement*	*Original maturities*	*Interest rate (including commission)*
29 AU	AUSTRALIA	Equipment for development	Aug. 22, 1950	1955-1975	4¼%
66 AU		Equipment for development	July 8, 1952	1957-1972	4¾%
96 AU		Equipment for development	Mar. 2, 1954	1957-1969	4¾%
111 AU		Equipment for development	Mar. 18, 1955	1958-1970	4⅝%
	AUSTRIA (*Guarantor*)				
102 AUA	Austrian Electric Power Corp. and Drau River Power Co.	Electric power development	July 19, 1954	1959-1979	4¾%
*118 AUA	Vorarlberger Illwerke	Electric power development	June 14, 1955	1960-1979	4¾%
14 BE	BELGIUM	Equipment for steel and power industries	Mar. 1, 1949	1953-1969	4¼%
48 BE		Equipment and materials for 10-year Development Plan of the Belgian Congo	Sept. 13, 1951	1957-1976	4½%
107 BE		Waterways and port improvements	Dec. 14, 1954	1965-1969	4⅝%
	BELGIUM (*Guarantor*)				
47 BE	Belgian Congo	Equipment and materials for 10-year Development Plan of the Belgian Congo	Sept. 13, 1951	1957-1976	4½%
65 BR	BRAZIL	Railway rehabilitation	June 27, 1952	1955-1967	4⅜%
75 BR		Highway maintenance and improvement	Apr. 30, 1953	1954-1959	4¼%
92 BR		Railway rehabilitation	Dec. 18, 1953	1959-1969	4⅞%
	BRAZIL (*Guarantor*)				
11 BR	Brazilian Traction (First Installment)	Electric power development and telephone equipment	Jan. 27, 1949	1953-1974	4½%
11 BR-S	Brazilian Traction (Second Installment)	Electric power development	Jan. 18, 1951	1955-1976	4¼%
95 BR	Brazilian Traction	Electric power development	Feb. 24, 1954	1955-1974	4⅞%
25 BR	Sao Francisco Hidro Elet. Co.	Electric power development	May 26, 1950	1954-1975	4¼%
64 BR	Comissao Estadual de Energia Eletrica	Electric power development	June 27, 1952	1957-1977	4¾%
76 BR	CEARG & CEMIG	Electric power development	July 17, 1953	1957-1973	5%
93 BR	Usinas Eletricas do Paranapanema	Electric power development	Dec. 18, 1953	1958-1974	5%
101 CE	CEYLON	Electric power development	July 9, 1954	1959-1979	4¾%
	CHILE (*Guarantor*)				
5 CH	Fomento and Endesa	Electric power development	Mar. 25, 1948	1953-1968	4½%
6 CH	Fomento	Agricultural development	Mar. 25, 1948	1950-1955	3¾%
49 CH	Fomento	Exploration and use for irrigation of underground water resources	Oct. 10, 1951	1955-1961	4⅜%
83 CH	Fomento and Cia. Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones	Construction of paper and pulp mills	Sept. 10, 1953	1958-1970	5%

June 30, 1955

See Notes A, D and H of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Original principal amount	*Loans not yet effective*[2]	*Cancellations and refundings*	*Principal repayments to Bank*	*Effective loans sold or agreed to be sold*[3]		*Effective loans held by Bank*	*Principal amount disbursed*	*Undisbursed balance of effective loans*[5]
				Total sales	*Portion matured*[4]			
$ 100,000,000	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 7,371,000	$ —	$ 92,629,000	$ 100,000,000	$ —
50,000,000	—	—	—	3,800,000	—	46,200,000	50,000,000	—
54,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	54,000,000	48,214,957	5,785,043
54,500,000	—	—	—	10,400,000	—	44,100,000	5,411,552	49,088,448
12,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	12,000,000	1,260,950	10,739,050
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	—	Note[3]	—	—	—	—
16,000,000	—	—	—	16,000,000	2,500,000	—	16,000,000	—
30,000,000	—	—	—	1,550,000	—	28,450,000	30,000,000	—
20,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	20,000,000	3,164,627	16,835,373
40,000,000	—	—	—	2,624,450	—	37,375,550	40,000,000	—
12,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	12,500,000	4,406,200	8,093,800
3,000,000	—	—	600,000	—	—	2,400,000	2,941,367	58,633
12,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	12,500,000	5,241,699	7,258,301
75,000,000	—	—	893,651	4,028,411	1,106,349	70,077,938	75,000,000	—
15,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	15,000,000	15,000,000	—
18,790,000	—	—	—	—	—	18,790,000	16,859,031	1,930,969
15,000,000	—	—	467,414	—	—	14,532,586	13,938,034	1,061,966
25,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	25,000,000	—	25,000,000
7,300,000	—	—	—	1,047,000	—	6,253,000	6,589,185	710,815
10,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	10,000,000	1,857,137	8,142,863
19,110,000	—	—	—	—	—	19,110,000	2,066,998	17,043,002
13,500,000	—	—	1,361,000	—	—	12,139,000	13,500,000	—
2,500,000	—	—	755,000	1,745,000	1,745,000	—	2,500,000	—
1,300,000	—	—	80,000	549,000	—	671,000	843,276	456,724
20,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	20,000,000	1,980,980	18,019,020

Statement of Loans

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Loan number	*Borrower and guarantor*[1]	*Program or project*	*Date of loan agreement*	*Original maturities*	*Interest rate (including commission)*
43 CO	COLOMBIA	Highway construction and rehabilitation	Apr. 10, 1951	1954-1961	3⅞%
84 CO		Highway construction and rehabilitation	Sept. 10, 1953	1956-1963	4¾%
68 CO		National railways project	Aug. 26, 1952	1957-1978	4¾%
	COLOMBIA (*Guarantor*)				
18 CO	Caja de Credito	Agricultural development	Aug. 19, 1949	1952-1956	3½%
108 CO	Caja de Credito	Agricultural development	Dec. 29, 1954	1957-1961	4¼%
38 CO	CHIDRAL	Electric power development	Nov. 2, 1950	1954-1970	4%
113 CO	CHIDRAL	Electric power development	Mar. 24, 1955	1959-1975	4¾%
39 CO	Caldas Hidro-Elec. Co.	Electric power development	Dec. 28, 1950	1952-1971	4%
54 CO	Hidroelectrica del Rio Lebrija	Electric power development	Nov. 13, 1951	1954-1972	4½%
*119 CO	Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Colombia	National railways project	June 15, 1955	1958-1980	4¾%
3 DE	DENMARK	Equipment and materials for reconstruction and development	Aug. 22, 1947	1953-1972	4¼%
	ECUADOR (*Guarantor*)				
94 EC	Comite Ejecutivo de Vialidad (Guayas)	Highway construction	Feb. 10, 1954	1958-1964	4⅜%
104 ES	EL SALVADOR	Coastal highway project	Oct. 12, 1954	1959-1966	4½%
	EL SALVADOR (*Guarantor*)				
22 ES	Comision del Rio Lempa	Electric power development	Dec. 14, 1949	1954-1975	4¼%
31 ET	ETHIOPIA	Highway rehabilitation	Sept. 13, 1950	1956-1971	4%
32 ET		Foreign exchange for Development Bank	Sept. 13, 1950	1956-1971	4%
42 ET		Rehabilitation and extension of telephone and telegraph systems	Feb. 19, 1951	1956-1971	4%
21 FI	FINLAND	Equipment for timber production	Oct. 17, 1949	1950-1951	3%
	FINLAND (*Guarantor*)				
16 FI	Bank of Finland	Electric power development and equipment for wood-products industries and limestone powder production	Aug. 1, 1949	1953-1964	4%
61 FI	Bank of Finland	Electric power, wood-products industries and agricultural development	Apr. 30, 1952	1955-1970	4¾%
70 FI	Bank of Finland	Electric power, wood-products industries and agricultural development (Supplemental Loan Agreement)	Nov. 13, 1952	1955-1970	4¾%
112 FI	Bank of Finland	Electric power and wood-products industries development	Mar. 24, 1955	1958-1970	4⅝%

June 30, 1955 *(continued)*

See Notes A, D and H of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Original principal amount	Loans not yet effective[2]	Cancellations and refundings	Principal repayments to Bank	Effective loans sold or agreed to be sold[3]		Effective loans held by Bank	Principal amount disbursed	Undisbursed balance of effective loans[5]
				Total sales	Portion matured[4]			
$ 16,500,000	$ —	$ —	$ 1,294,000	$ 800,000	$ 800,000	$ 14,406,000	$ 16,500,000	$ —
14,350,000	—	—	—	—	—	14,350,000	7,416,537	6,933,463
25,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	25,000,000	9,004,353	15,995,647
5,000,000	—	74,559	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,425,441	4,925,441	—
5,000,000	—	—	—	3,000,000	—	2,000,000	—	5,000,000
3,530,000	—	—	76,000	148,000	148,000	3,306,000	3,530,000	—
4,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	4,500,000	—	4,500,000
2,600,000	—	—	97,000	194,000	194,000	2,309,000	2,600,000	—
2,400,000	—	—	44,200	84,800	84,800	2,271,000	2,400,000	—
15,900,000	15,900,000	—	—	Note[3]	—	—	—	—
40,000,000	—	—	599,000	2,257,000	936,000	37,144,000	40,000,000	—
8,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	8,500,000	372,689	8,127,311
11,100,000	—	—	—	250,000	—	10,850,000	114,549	10,985,451
12,545,000	—	—	11,000	1,000,000	184,000	11,534,000	12,545,000	—
5,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—
2,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,000,000	1,236,912	763,088
1,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,500,000	818,671	681,329
2,300,000	—	197,869	2,102,131	—	—	—	2,102,131	—
12,500,000	—	—	1,513,990	1,559,010	1,559,010	9,427,000	12,500,000	—
20,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	20,000,000	17,793,959	2,206,041
3,479,464	—	—	—	—	—	3,479,464	2,625,019	854,445
12,000,000	—	—	—	2,288,000	—	9,712,000	78,288	11,921,712

Statement of Loans

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Loan number	*Borrower and guarantor*[1]	*Program or project*	*Date of loan agreement*	*Original maturities*	*Interest rate (including commission)*
	FRANCE (*Guarantor*)				
1 FR	Credit National	Equipment and materials for reconstruction and development	May 9, 1947	1952-1977	4¼%
100 FR	Central Office of French Overseas Railways	Railway improvement	June 10, 1954	1956-1966	4½%
46 IC	ICELAND	Electric power development	June 20, 1951	1956-1973	4⅜%
53 IC		Agricultural development	Nov. 1, 1951	1956-1973	4½%
69 IC		Fertilizer plant	Aug. 26, 1952	1954-1969	4¾%
	ICELAND (*Guarantor*)				
79 IC	Iceland Bank of Development	Agricultural development	Sept. 4, 1953	1958-1975	5%
80 IC	Iceland Bank of Development	Construction of radio transmitter building	Sept. 4, 1953	1954-1966	4¾%
17 IN	INDIA	Railway rehabilitation	Aug. 18, 1949	1950-1964	4%
19 IN		Agricultural development	Sept. 29, 1949	1952-1956	3½%
23 IN		Electric power development	Apr. 18, 1950	1955-1970	4%
72 IN		Electric power development, flood control and irrigation	Jan. 23, 1953	1956-1977	4⅞%
	INDIA (*Guarantor*)				
71 IN	Indian Iron & Steel Company	Expansion of iron and steel production facilities	Dec. 18, 1952	1959-1967	4¾%
*106 IN	Tata Hydro, Andhra and Tata Power Companies	Electric power development	Nov. 19, 1954	1958-1974	4¾%
*109 IN	Industrial Credit and Investment Corp. of India	Foreign exchange for development of private industry	Mar. 14, 1955	1960-1969	4⅜%
26 IRQ	IRAQ	Construction of a flood control project	June 15, 1950	1956-1965	3¾%
	ITALY (*Guarantor*)				
50 IT	Cassa per Il Mezzogiorno	Equipment and materials for Development Plan of Southern Italy	Oct. 10, 1951	1956-1976	4½%
88 IT	Cassa per Il Mezzogiorno	Equipment and materials for Development Plan of Southern Italy	Oct. 6, 1953	1958-1978	5%
*117 IT	Cassa per Il Mezzogiorno	Electric power, irrigation and industrial projects	June 1, 1955	1958-1975	4¾%
	JAPAN (*Guarantor*)				
89 JA	Japan Development Bank	Electric power development	Oct. 15, 1953	1957-1973	5%
90 JA	Japan Development Bank	Electric power development	Oct. 15, 1953	1957-1973	5%
91 JA	Japan Development Bank	Electric power development	Oct. 15, 1953	1957-1973	5%
4 LU	LUXEMBOURG	Equipment for steel mill and railroads	Aug. 28, 1947	1949-1972	4¼%

June 30, 1955 (continued)

See Notes A, D and H of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Original principal amount	*Loans not yet effective*[2]	*Cancellations and refundings*	*Principal repayments to Bank*	*Effective loans sold or agreed to be sold*[3]		*Effective loans held by Bank*	*Principal amount disbursed*	*Undisbursed balance of effective loans*[5]
				Total sales	*Portion matured*[4]			
$ 250,000,000	$ —	$ —	$ 38,000	$ 29,342,000	$ 8,306,000	$ 220,620,000	$ 250,000,000	$ —
7,500,000	—	—	—	609,000	—	6,891,000	2,808,571	4,691,429
2,450,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,450,000	2,450,000	—
1,008,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,008,000	1,008,000	—
854,000	—	—	40,000	—	—	814,000	854,000	—
1,350,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,350,000	1,350,000	—
252,000	—	—	15,960	—	—	236,040	246,128	5,872
34,000,000	—	1,200,000	4,498,981	8,298,536	4,759,302	20,002,483	32,800,000	—
10,000,000	—	2,796,187	1,557,000	4,940,813	3,875,000	706,000	7,203,813	—
18,500,000	—	690,000	121,000	1,420,000	315,000	16,269,000	16,497,594	1,312,406
19,500,000	—	9,000,000	—	—	—	10,500,000	830,979	9,669,021
31,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	31,500,000	1,242,996	30,257,004
16,200,000	16,200,000	—	—	Note[3]	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,800,000	—	6,506,054	6,293,946	—	—	—	6,293,946	—
10,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	10,000,000	10,000,000	—
10,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	10,000,000	10,000,000	—
70,000,000	70,000,000	—	—	Note[3]	—	—	—	—
21,500,000	—	—	—	3,244,288	—	18,255,712	13,423,641	8,076,359
11,200,000	—	—	—	1,653,591	—	9,546,409	8,640,934	2,559,066
7,500,000	—	—	—	1,245,000	—	6,255,000	5,458,663	2,041,337
12,000,000	—	238,017	382,983	2,704,000	1,285,000	8,675,000	11,761,983	—

Statement of Loans

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Loan number	*Borrower and guarantor*[1]	*Program or project*	*Date of loan agreement*	*Original maturities*	*Interest rate (including commission)*
	MEXICO (*Guarantor*)				
12 ME	Financiera and Comision	Electric power development	Jan. 6, 1949	1953-1973	4½%
13 ME	Financiera and Comision	Electric power development	Jan. 6, 1949	July 1, 1950	4½%
24 ME	Mexican Light and Power Co. Ltd.	Electric power development	Apr. 28, 1950	1953-1975	4½%
33 ME	Consortium of Eight Mexican Banks & Nacional Financiera	Foreign exchange for small private enterprises	Oct. 18, 1950	1952-1957	3½%
56 ME	Financiera and Comision	Electric power development	Jan. 11, 1952	1955-1977	4½%
103 ME	Ferrocarril Del Pacifico, S.A. de C.V.	Railway rehabilitation	Aug. 24, 1954	1959-1969	4⅜%
2 NE	NETHERLANDS	Equipment and materials for reconstruction and development	Aug. 7, 1947	1954-1972	4¼%
2a NE		Equipment and materials for reconstruction and development (Supplemental Loan Agreement)	May 25, 1948	1953-1954	4¼%
	NETHERLANDS (*Guarantor*)				
7, 7a NE	N.V. Stoomvaart Mij. "Nederland"	Purchase of S.S. Raki and S.S. Roebiah	July 15, 1948	1949-1958	3-9/16%
8 NE	N.V. Vereenigde Schvrt. Mij.	Purchase of S.S. Almkerk	July 15, 1948	1949-1958	3-9/16%
9 NE	N.V. Ned.-Amer. Stoomvaart-Mij. "Holland-Amerika Lijn"	Purchase of S.S. Alblasserdijk	July 15, 1948	1949-1958	3-9/16%
10, 10a NE	N.V. Rotterdamsche Lloyd	Purchase of S.S. Friesland and S.S. Drente	July 15, 1948	1949-1958	3-9/16%
15 NE	Herstelbank	Equipment for reconstruction and modernization of particular industrial plants	July 26, 1949	1952-1964	4%
59 NE	KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	Purchase of aircraft	Mar. 20, 1952	1954-1958	4⅛%
45 NI	NICARAGUA	Highway construction	June 7, 1951	1954-1961	4⅛%
52 NI		Construction of grain storage facilities	Oct. 29, 1951	1954-1962	4⅜%
81 NI		Highway construction	Sept. 4, 1953	1957-1963	4¾%
82 NI		Electric power development	Sept. 4, 1953	1955-1963	4¾%
	NICARAGUA (*Guarantor*)				
44 NI	Banco Nacional de Nicaragua	Agricultural development	June 7, 1951	1954-1958	4%
97 NO	NORWAY	Purchase of merchant ships	Apr. 8, 1954	1957-1974	4¾%
115 NO		Capital equipment for general development	Apr. 19, 1955	1960-1975	4¾%
60 PAK	PAKISTAN	Railway rehabilitation	Mar. 27, 1952	1954-1967	4⅝%
62 PAK		Agricultural development	June 13, 1952	1954-1959	4⅛%
	PAKISTAN (*Guarantor*)				
99 PAK	Sui Gas Transmission Co.	Construction of natural gas transmission line	June 2, 1954	1956-1974	4¾%
*120 PAK	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.	Electric power development	June 20, 1955	1957-1970	4⅝%

June 30, 1955 *(continued)*

See Notes A, D and H of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Original principal amount	*Loans not yet effective*[2]	*Cancellations and refundings*	*Principal repayments to Bank*	*Effective loans sold or agreed to be sold*[3]		*Effective loans held by Bank*	*Principal amount disbursed*	*Undisbursed balance of effective loans*[5]
				Total sales	*Portion matured*[4]			
$ 24,100,000	$ —	$ —	$ 900,700	$ 1,135,300	$ 1,135,300	$ 22,064,000	$ 23,428,898	$ 671,102
10,000,000	—	10,000,000(Refunding)		—	—	—	—	—
26,000,000	—	—	850,000	606,000	606,000	24,544,000	26,000,000	—
10,000,000	—	9,472,112	328,078	—	—	199,810	527,888	—
29,700,000	—	—	—	200,000	—	29,500,000	18,532,757	11,167,243
61,000,000	—	—	—	2,420,000	—	58,580,000	19,267,473	41,732,527
191,044,212	—	—	103,271,212	12,351,000	3,879,000	75,422,000	191,044,212	—
3,955,788	—	—	—	3,955,788	3,955,788	—	3,955,788	—
4,000,000	—	—	—	4,000,000	4,000,000	—	4,000,000	—
2,000,000	—	—	—	2,000,000	2,000,000	—	2,000,000	—
2,000,000	—	—	—	2,000,000	2,000,000	—	2,000,000	—
4,000,000	—	—	—	4,000,000	4,000,000	—	4,000,000	—
15,000,000	—	7,548,015	776,629	3,298,411	2,098,371	3,376,945	7,451,985	—
7,000,000	—	—	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	—	7,000,000	—
3,500,000	—	—	344,000	29,000	29,000	3,127,000	2,366,130	1,133,870
550,000	—	3,006	26,994	29,000	29,000	491,000	546,994	—
3,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	3,500,000	1,746,900	1,753,100
450,000	—	—	20,000	—	—	430,000	450,000	—
1,200,000	—	6,879	373,121	29,000	29,000	791,000	1,193,121	—
25,000,000	—	—	—	2,016,000	—	22,984,000	25,000,000	—
25,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	25,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
27,200,000	—	—	832,400	735,600	735,600	25,632,000	14,586,067	12,613,933
3,250,000	—	—	—	997,000	740,000	2,253,000	2,684,391	565,609
14,000,000	—	—	—	1,806,000	—	12,194,000	12,198,921	1,801,079
13,800,000	13,800,000	—	—	Note[3]	—	—	—	—

Statement of Loans

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Loan number	*Borrower and guarantor*[1]	*Program or project*	*Date of loan agreement*	*Original maturities*	*Interest rate (including commission)*
	PANAMA (*Guarantor*)				
86 PAN	Instituto de Fomento Economico	Agricultural development	Sept. 25, 1953	1955-1960	4⅝%
87 PAN	Instituto de Fomento Economico	Construction of grain storage facilities	Sept. 25, 1953	1955-1961	4⅝%
55 PA	PARAGUAY	Agricultural development	Dec. 7, 1951	1954-1960	4⅜%
57 PE	PERU	Port development	Jan. 23, 1952	1954-1967	4½%
67 PE		Agricultural development	July 8, 1952	1954-1959	4⅛%
98 PE		Agricultural development	Apr. 12, 1954	1956-1961	4¼%
114 PE		Irrigation project	Apr. 5, 1955	1959-1980	4¾%
	PERU (*Guarantor*)				
105 PE	Banco de Fomento Agropecuario del Peru	Agricultural development	Nov. 12, 1954	1957-1963	4¼%
*116 PE	Compania Nacional de Cemento Portland del Norte S.A.	Construction of cement plant	Apr. 19, 1955	1958-1970	4⅝%
40 SA	SOUTH AFRICA	Expansion of transport facilities	Jan. 23, 1951	1956-1965	3¾%
77 SA		Expansion of transport facilities	Aug. 28, 1953	1955-1963	4¾%
	SOUTH AFRICA (*Guarantor*)				
41 SA	Electricity Supply Commission	Electric power development	Jan. 23, 1951	1954-1970	4%
78 SA	Electricity Supply Commission	Electric power development	Aug. 28, 1953	1955-1963	4¾%
35 TH	THAILAND	Railway rehabilitation	Oct. 27, 1950	1954-1966	3¾%
36 TH		Irrigation project	Oct. 27, 1950	1956-1971	4%
37 TH		Port construction and development	Oct. 27, 1950	1954-1966	3¾%
27 TU	TURKEY	Construction of grain storage facilities	July 7, 1950	1954-1968	3⅞%
28 TU		Port construction and development	July 7, 1950	1956-1975	4¼%
28 TU-S		Port construction and development	Feb. 26, 1954	1956-1975	4⅞%
63 TU		Electric power development, irrigation and flood control	June 18, 1952	1957-1977	4¾%
	TURKEY (*Guarantor*)				
34 TU	Industrial Development Bank of Turkey	Foreign exchange for development of private industry	Oct. 19, 1950	1957-1965	3¾%
85 TU	Industrial Development Bank of Turkey	Foreign exchange for development of private industry	Sept. 10, 1953	1958-1968	4⅞%
	UNITED KINGDOM (*Guarantor*)				
58 SR	Southern Rhodesia	Electric power development	Feb. 27, 1952	1956-1977	4¾%
74 NR	Northern Rhodesia	Railway development	Mar. 11, 1953	1956-1972	4¾%
110 EA	East Africa High Commission	Railway, harbour and road transport projects	Mar. 15, 1955	1958-1974	4¾%
	URUGUAY (*Guarantor*)				
30 UR	U. T. E.	Electric power development and telephone equipment	Aug. 25, 1950	1955-1974	4¼%

June 30, 1955 *(continued)*

See Notes A, D and H of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Original principal amount	*Loans not yet effective*[2]	*Cancellations and refundings*	*Principal repayments to Bank*	*Effective loans sold or agreed to be sold*[3]		*Effective loans held by Bank*	*Principal amount disbursed*	*Undisbursed balance of effective loans*[5]
				Total sales	*Portion matured*[4]			
$ 1,200,000	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,200,000	$ 407,426	$ 792,574
290,000	—	—	—	—	—	290,000	83,225	206,775
5,000,000	—	—	200,000	100,000	100,000	4,700,000	1,731,824	3,268,176
2,500,000	—	—	68,000	538,000	141,000	1,894,000	2,018,640	481,360
1,300,000	—	—	121,750	245,750	93,250	932,500	1,300,000	—
1,700,000	—	—	—	342,000	—	1,358,000	1,180,850	519,150
18,000,000	—	—	—	496,000	—	17,504,000	2,597,444	15,402,556
5,000,000	—	—	—	748,000	—	4,252,000	150,000	4,850,000
2,500,000	2,500,000	—	—	Note[3]	—	—	—	—
20,000,000	—	—	—	934,000	—	19,066,000	20,000,000	—
30,000,000	—	—	—	3,202,000	—	26,798,000	30,000,000	—
30,000,000	—	—	143	4,200,560	1,911,260	25,799,297	30,000,000	—
30,000,000	—	—	—	6,620,000	—	23,380,000	28,545,799	1,454,201
3,000,000	—	—	102,000	189,000	189,000	2,709,000	3,000,000	—
18,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	18,000,000	16,867,332	1,132,668
4,400,000	—	—	152,000	275,000	275,000	3,973,000	4,165,076	234,924
3,900,000	—	—	153,000	144,000	144,000	3,603,000	2,912,755	987,245
12,500,000	—	—	—	—	—	12,500,000	9,023,658	3,476,342
3,800,000	—	—	—	—	—	3,800,000	—	3,800,000
25,200,000	—	2,356,000	—	—	—	22,844,000	15,039,352	7,804,648
9,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	9,000,000	6,503,129	2,496,871
9,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	9,000,000	1,078,178	7,921,822
28,000,000	—	—	—	4,437,000	—	23,563,000	28,000,000	—
14,000,000	—	—	—	2,047,347	—	11,952,653	14,000,000	—
24,000,000	—	—	—	7,973,000	—	16,027,000	14,203,077	9,796,923
33,000,000	—	—	825,000	500,000	—	31,675,000	31,203,449	1,796,551

Statement of Loans

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Loan number	*Borrower and guarantor*[1]	*Program or project*	*Date of loan agreement*	*Original maturities*	*Interest rate (including commission)*
20 YU	YUGOSLAVIA	Equipment for timber production . . .	Oct. 17, 1949	1950-1951	3%
51 YU		Equipment for electric power, coal mining, non-ferrous metal development, industry, forest products, agriculture and fishery, and transportation projects	Oct. 11, 1951	1955-1976	4½%
73 YU		Expansion of electric power, mining, industry, forestry and transportation . .	Feb. 11, 1953	1956-1978	4⅞%
	Totals				

* Denotes loans not yet effective.

NOTES:

[1] Loans made (a) to the member or (b) to a political subdivision or a public or private enterprise in the territories of the member with the member's guarantee.

[2] Agreements providing for these loans have been signed, but the loans do not become effective and disbursements thereunder do not start until the borrower and guarantor, if any, take certain action and furnish certain documents to the Bank.

[3] The Bank has entered into agreements to sell the below listed portions of loans which are not yet effective:

Loan	*Principal amount agreed to be sold*
106 IN	$1,364,000
116 PE	310,000
117 IT	5,000,000
118 AUA	153,000
119 CO	866,000
120 PAK	2,049,600
Total	$9,742,600

The total of both effective and non-effective loans sold or agreed to be sold is the equivalent of $203,995,255.

[4] This includes amounts which, according to information available to the Bank, have been prepaid prior to maturity.

[5] This includes $13,656,099 of effective loans which the Bank has agreed to sell. Of the undisbursed balance, the Bank has entered into irrevocable commitments to disburse $12,026,024.

June 30, 1955 *(continued)*

See Notes A, D and H of Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Original principal amount	*Loans not yet effective*[2]	*Cancellations and refundings*	*Principal repayments to Bank*	*Effective loans sold or agreed to be sold*[3]		*Effective loans held by Bank*	*Principal amount disbursed*	*Undisbursed balance of effective loans*[5]
				Total sales	*Portion matured*[4]			
$ 2,700,000	$ —	$ —	$ 2,700,000	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,700,000	$ —
28,000,000	—	—	379,000	—	—	27,621,000	27,118,219	881,781
30,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	30,000,000	24,706,157	5,293,843
$2,324,058,464	$138,400,000	$50,088,698	$140,266,283	$194,252,655	$61,388,030	$1,801,050,828	$1,679,727,905	$455,841,861
					Less exchange adjustment	5,498,563		
						$1,795,552,265		

SUMMARY OF CURRENCIES REPAYABLE ON EFFECTIVE LOANS

EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Currency	*Amount repayable*	*Repayments and sales*	*Effective loans held by Bank*
Austrian Schillings	$ 557,617	$ —	$ 557,617
Belgian Francs	5,909,315	1,313,168	4,596,147
Canadian Dollars	75,046,985	6,398,981	68,648,004
Danish Kroner	1,978,872	131,205	1,847,667
French Francs	23,675,831	576,444	23,099,387
German Marks	3,459,560	19,048	3,440,512
Italian Lire	4,903,794	217,791	4,686,003
Luxembourg Francs	103,864	—	103,864
Netherlands Guilders	12,384,993	46,614	12,338,379
Norwegian Kroner	288,156	—	288,156
South African Pounds	5,792,579	—	5,792,579
Swedish Kronor	3,113,863	158,015	2,955,848
Swiss Francs	58,622,668	12,745,372	45,877,296
United Kingdom Pounds	40,532,109	2,807,703	37,724,406
United States Dollars	1,443,357,699	279,365,554	1,163,992,145
	$1,679,727,905	$303,779,895	$1,375,948,010
Undisbursed Balance of Effective Loans			455,841,861
			$1,831,789,871
Receivable from Purchasers on Account of Effective Loans Sold or Agreed to be Sold		30,739,043	30,739,043
		$334,518,938	$1,801,050,828
Exchange Adjustment			5,498,563
Effective Loans Held by Bank			$1,795,552,265

Notes to Financial Statements

JUNE 30, 1955

NOTE A

Amounts in currencies other than United States dollars have been translated into United States dollars:

(i) In the cases of 46 members, at the par values as specified in the "Schedule of Par Values", published by the International Monetary Fund; and

(ii) In the cases of the remaining 10 members (Canada, China, France, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Peru, Thailand and Uruguay), the par values of whose currencies are not so specified, at the rates used by such members in making payments of capital subscriptions to the Bank.

(iii) In the cases of non-member currencies, Swiss francs and Afghanistan afghanis, at the rates of 4.2975 francs and 16.80 afghanis, respectively, to 1 United States dollar.

No representation is made that any of such currencies is convertible into any other of such currencies at any rate or rates. See also Note B.

NOTE B

These currencies and notes are derived from the 18% of the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank which is payable in the currencies of the respective members. Such 18% may be loaned by the Bank, and funds received by the Bank on account of principal of loans made by the Bank out of such currencies may be exchanged for other currencies or reloaned, only with the approval in each case of the member whose currency is involved; provided, however, that, if necessary, after the Bank's subscribed capital is entirely called, such currencies may, without restriction by the members whose currencies are offered, be used or exchanged for the currencies required to meet contractual payments of interest, other charges or amortization on the Bank's own borrowings or to meet the Bank's liabilities with respect to contractual payments on loans guaranteed by it. These currencies of the several members, and the notes issued by them for any part of such currencies, as permitted under the provisions of Article V, Section 12, are held on deposit with designated depositories in the territories of the respective member.

Article II, Section 9 provides for the maintenance of value of such 18% currencies as follows:

(a) Whenever (i) the par value of a member's currency is reduced, or (ii) the foreign exchange value of a member's currency has, in the opinion of the Bank, depreciated to a significant extent within that member's territories, the member shall pay to the Bank within a reasonable time an additional amount of its own currency sufficient to maintain the value, as of the time of initial subscription, of the amount of the currency of such member which is held by the Bank and derived from currency originally paid in to the Bank by the member under Article II, Section 7 (i), from currency referred to in Article IV, Section 2 (b), or from any additional currency furnished under the provisions of the present paragraph, and which has not been repurchased by the member for gold or for the currency of any member which is acceptable to the Bank.

(b) Whenever the par value of a member's currency is increased, the Bank shall return to such member within a reasonable time an amount of that member's currency equal to the increase in the value of the amount of such currency described in (a) above.

(c) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs may be waived by the Bank when a uniform proportionate change in the par values of the currencies of all its members is made by the International Monetary Fund.

The equivalent of $3,257 is due from 1 member in order to maintain the value of its currency as required under Article II, Section 9.

NOTE C

Under Article II, Section 8 (a) (i), any original member of the Bank whose metropolitan territories suffered from enemy occupation or hostilities during World War II had a right to postpone payment of ½ of 1% of the amount of its subscription payable in gold or United States dollars until June 25, 1951. All members who received such a postponement have made payment in full except China who has made payments totaling $270,000 and has stated that it recognized its obligation to the Bank and would pay the balance of $2,730,000 as soon as it was in a position to do so.

NOTE D

The principal disbursed and outstanding on loans and the accrued charges for interest, commitment fee, service

charge and loan commission are receivable in United States dollars except the following amounts for which the dollar equivalent is shown:

Principal Outstanding	$211,955,865
Accrued Interest, Commitment and Service Charges	1,780,738
Accrued Loan Commissions	468,283
Total	$214,204,886

NOTE E

The amount of commissions received by the Bank on loans made or guaranteed by it is required under Article IV, Section 6, to be set aside as a special reserve to be kept available for meeting obligations of the Bank created by borrowing or by guaranteeing loans. On all loans granted to date the effective rate of commission is 1% per annum.

NOTE F

Pursuant to action of the Board of Governors and Executive Directors the net income of the Bank has been allocated to a Supplemental Reserve Against Losses on Loans and Guarantees Made by the Bank; and the future net income of the Bank will, until further action by the Executive Directors or the Board of Governors, be allocated to this reserve.

NOTE G

Subject to call by the Bank only when required to meet the obligations of the Bank created by borrowing or guaranteeing loans.

NOTE H

The Bank has sold under its guarantee $58,527,344 of loans of which amount $39,705,944 has been retired. The following table sets forth the maturities of the guaranteed obligations outstanding:

Period	*Amount*
July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956	$ 2,963,400
July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957	3,102,000
July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958	1,532,000
July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959	1,029,000
July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960	1,000,000
Thereafter	9,195,000
Total	$18,821,400

NOTE I

The Bank has written off against income all discount and premium on bonds sold or redeemed in the respective years in which sale or redemption occurred.

NOTE J

In terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944.

GENERAL

Applications for membership from Afghanistan and Korea with share subscriptions of $10,000,000 and $12,500,000, respectively, have been approved by the Board of Governors. Afghanistan paid the amounts due on account of such subscriptions prior to June 30, 1955 and on July 14 completed the other action necessary and thus became a member on that date. Korea has until September 30, 1955 to accept membership.

Opinion of Independent Auditor

1000 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W.,
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

August 8, 1955

To
INTERNATIONAL BANK
FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

We have examined the financial statements listed below of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as of June 30, 1955. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, such financial statements, with the notes thereto, present fairly the financial position of the Bank at June 30, 1955, expressed in United States currency, and the results of its operations for the twelve months then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS COVERED BY THE FOREGOING OPINION

	Appendix
Balance Sheet	A
Comparative Statement of Income and Expenses	B
Statement of Currencies Held by the Bank	C
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Funded Debt of the Bank	E
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Loans and Advisory Assistance

COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY SUMMARY

This Appendix contains a country-by-country description of the operations of the Bank in the past fiscal year. For each country in which the Bank was active, information is given on one or more of the following topics: loans made; negotiations and surveys looking to possible loans; general survey missions and other kinds of advisory services. Loans that were made to borrowers other than member governments have the guarantee of the member government concerned. The interest rates shown include the 1% commission which, under the Bank's Articles of Agreement, is allocated to the Bank's Special Reserve. The loan amounts in the tables are expressed in United States dollars and are net of cancellations and refundings.

Appendix F, beginning on Page 10, gives additional details on all of the loans made by the Bank since the beginning of its operations. That Appendix shows among other things amounts committed, purpose of loan, interest rates, maturity dates, amounts disbursed and repaid, and amounts sold to other investors. Descriptions of the projects for which loans were made in previous fiscal years may be found in the Annual Reports covering the fiscal years during which the loans were made.

AFRICA

ALGERIA

A Bank mission visited Algeria in May and June 1955 to study economic conditions and development plans, and to examine electric power projects.

EAST AFRICA

TRANSPORT LOAN

Amount: $24 million — Term: 20 years
Date: March 15, 1955 — Interest: 4¾%

BORROWER • East Africa High Commission
GUARANTOR • United Kingdom

The High Commission is a statutory body which operates transport, communications and certain other services shared by the three British-administered territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

PURPOSE • The loan will assist the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, a branch of the High Commission, in carrying out a broad program of transport improvement. Begun in 1949, the program is expected to be completed in 1957. The Bank's loan will help pay for goods and equipment imported under the program during the years 1954-1957. The total cost of the program in these four years will be the equivalent of about $100 million, the greater part of which is being financed by loans raised in the London market. The transport program includes the building of deep water berths and other facilities at the ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Tanga; the purchase of new locomotives, rolling stock and railway signalling equipment; the equipment and improvement of railway workshops; construction of new rail lines; and the purchase of road transport vehicles, spare parts and the like.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The program is designed to ease a heavy and increasing strain which economic development in the past ten years has placed on East Africa's transport system. Rail traffic and the tonnage of cargo handled at ocean ports are twice as much as before the war. The increased traffic has been due to a marked growth in export-import trade. Imports especially have increased as the result of both rising income and the need for capital equipment to develop agriculture, industry and public services. Improved transport should result in still further advances in East Africa's international trade.

EGYPT

A Bank mission visited Egypt in late 1954 and early 1955 to study Egypt's economic and financial situation and to make a preliminary study of the Sadd-el-Aali (High Aswan Dam) project for irrigation, flood control and electric power development. The mission's report is now in preparation.

ETHIOPIA

During the year the Bank approved two projects being financed by the Ethiopian Development Bank—expansion of a fiber plant and construction of a macaroni factory. The projects called for foreign exchange expenditures of $200,000 from the Bank's loan of $2 million, made in 1950 to provide the Development Bank with foreign exchange. By the end of the fiscal year, the Bank had approved projects requiring a total of $1.4 million from its loan. A Bank staff member visited Ethiopia in late 1954 and again in May 1955 to assist the Development Bank in working out a credit program to develop coffee production.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

A Bank mission was in the Federation during April and May 1955 to study development plans and recent economic trends in the area.

NIGERIA

The report of the general survey mission, which visited Nigeria in late 1953, was presented to the

LOANS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Country	*No.*	*Amount*
East Africa	1	$ 24,000,000

TOTAL LOANS 1947-1955

Belgian Congo	1	40,000,000
East Africa	1	24,000,000
Ethiopia	3	8,500,000
French West Africa	1	7,500,000
Northern Rhodesia	1	14,000,000
Southern Rhodesia	1	28,000,000
Union of South Africa	4	110,000,000
Lending in Africa—12 loans in 7 countries totaling		$232,000,000

Governments of Nigeria and the United Kingdom in September 1954.

The mission expressed the view that the substantial economic growth and rise in living standards which has taken place in Nigeria over the past 15 years can be continued and even accelerated by carrying out a broad program of economic development. The program recommended by the mission covers the five fiscal years ending March 31, 1960. It is directed mainly toward strengthening government services to support an expansion in production and encourage new private enterprise. Recommendations are made with respect to agriculture, water resources, industry, mining, electric power, transport and communications, education and health services. Public expenditure at all levels of government was the equivalent of $143 million in 1952-53; under the mission's recommendations, it would rise to about $272 million by 1959-60.

Among specific recommendations of the mission are creation of a special development body to advise on economic policy and to propose, analyze and coordinate public investment; early establishment of a State Bank of Nigeria authorized to issue currency, to serve as the principal depository for funds of government and semi-government organizations, and to buy and sell government securities; recruitment of overseas technical personnel to help overcome Nigeria's present shortage of technical and managerial skill; the training of Nigerians to fill responsible positions themselves; and further surveys of agriculture, water resources and local raw materials to pave the way for the development of the country's rich resources.

ASIA

LOANS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Country	*No.*	*Amount*
Ceylon	1	$ 19,110,000
India	2	26,200,000
Pakistan	1	13,800,000

TOTAL LOANS 1947-1955

Ceylon	1	19,110,000
India	7	126,013,813
Iraq	1	6,293,946
Japan	3	40,200,000
Pakistan	4	58,250,000
Thailand	3	25,400,000
Lending in Asia—19 loans in 6 countries totaling		$275,267,759

BURMA

In response to the Government's request, a Bank mission visited Burma in December and January to study the economic situation and the country's development plans. The Bank has given a memorandum to the Government expressing its general views on the development program and the economic and financial policies of Burma.

CEYLON

ELECTRIC POWER LOAN

Amount: $19.11 million — Term: 25 years
Date: July 9, 1954 — Interest: 4¾%

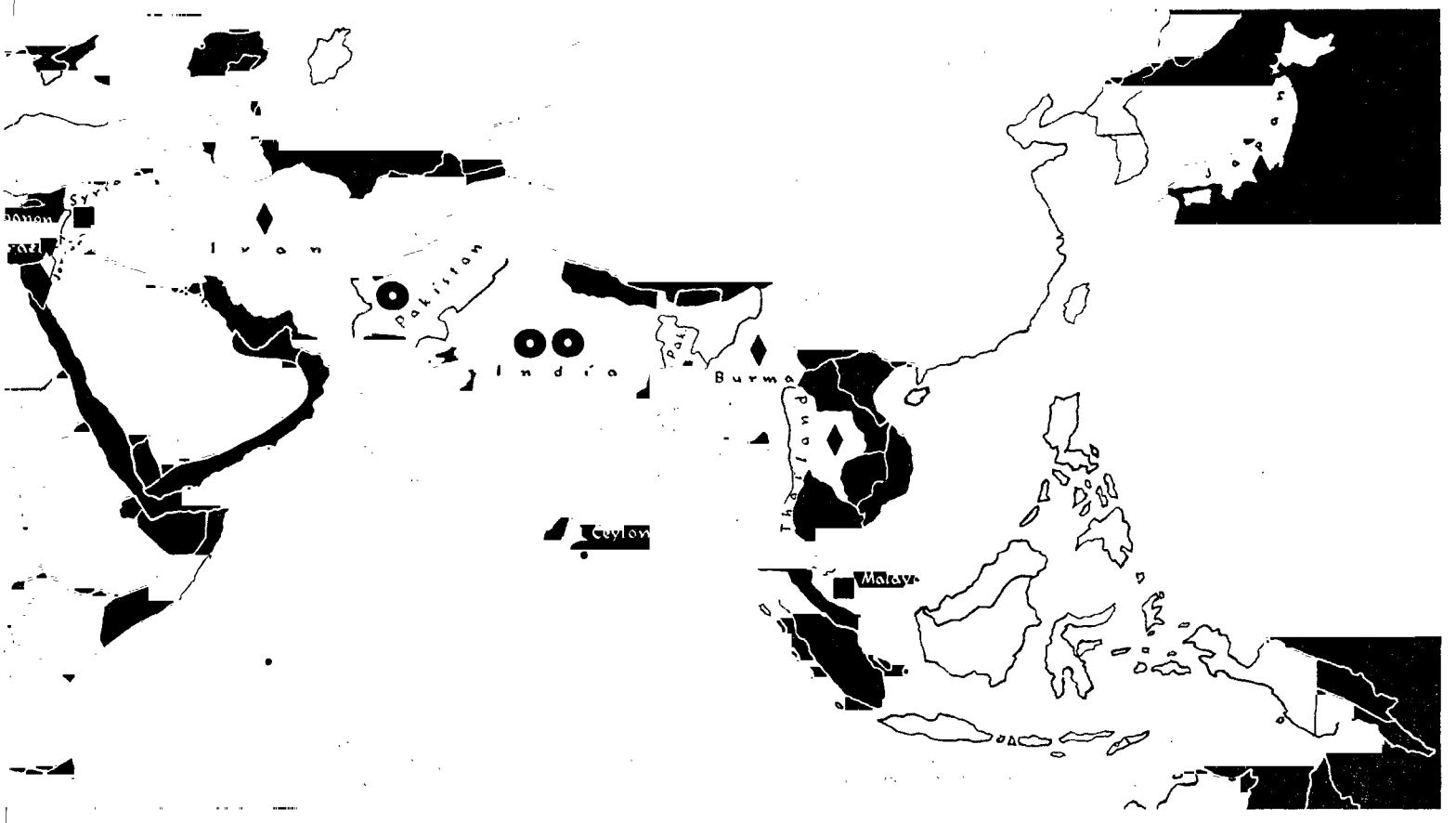
BORROWER • Ceylon

PURPOSE • The loan will finance part of the Aberdeen-Laksapana scheme for developing the hydroelectric power potential of the Kehelgamu and Maskeliya rivers at a point about 50 miles east of Colombo, Ceylon's capital. The scheme is being carried out in stages, the first of which was completed in 1951. The Bank's loan will help to finance the next stage: a storage dam will be built on the Kehelgamu to regulate the river's flow so that more power can be generated; generating capacity at the power station built in the first stage of the scheme will be increased to 50,000 kilowatts by the addition of another 25,000-kilowatt unit; and additional transmission and distribution facilities will be constructed. The total cost of this stage is estimated at the equivalent of $31.5 million, and it is expected to be complete in 1959.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The project will supply additional power to southwestern Ceylon, the most productive and populous part of the island. In this area are located Colombo, Ceylon's largest city and chief port, and most of the factories which process tea, rubber and coconut products, Ceylon's main exports. Ceylon has virtually no fuel resources, and the growing demand for power can be met most economically by development of hydroelectric potential.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE • The Government established the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research in March 1955. The Institute is the outgrowth of recommendations made by a general survey mission which visited Ceylon in 1951. It will undertake research designed to develop new uses for Ceylon's natural resources and to improve the processes and equipment used in industrial plants. A Bank staff member arrived in Ceylon in February 1955 to take up his duties as the first Director of the Institute. The cost of his services and those of a senior assistant are being shared, for a period of up to five years, by the Bank and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.



DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION • The Government has continued to consult the Bank regarding the establishment of a Development Corporation. Two members of the Bank's staff went to Ceylon in June 1955 for further discussion.

INDIA

ELECTRIC POWER LOAN

Amount: $16.2 million — Term: 20 years
Date: November 19, 1954 — Interest: 4¾%

BORROWER • The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Tata Power Co., Ltd.

These companies are privately owned and form part of the large group of Tata enterprises which have a long record of operations in many different industries in India. The companies are the sole suppliers of bulk power in Bombay.

PURPOSE • The loan will pay the foreign exchange costs of constructing a thermal electric power plant in Bombay, with a maximum capacity of 125,000 kilowatts, and transmission facilities. Work on the plant began in 1953 and the first 62,500-kilowatt unit is scheduled to come into operation in October 1956. The whole project should be complete by the end of 1957. The total cost is estimated at the equivalent of $27.5 million.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The plant will help relieve the acute power shortage in Bombay and the surrounding area, a major industrial center. The capacity of the power plants serving the Bombay area by the end of 1955 will be 273,000 kilowatts; the new plant will add more than a third to this capacity by the end of 1957. The present system, being largely hydroelectric, is highly vulnerable to shortages of rainfall. The additional thermal electric capacity will be enough to balance not only the present system but also the hydroelectric facilities which the Bombay State Government intends to install at Koyna, about 140 miles south of Bombay.

PARTICIPATION • The First National City Bank of New York participated in the loan, without the Bank's guarantee, to the extent of $1,364,000, rep-

resenting the first four maturities which fall due from October 15, 1958 through April 15, 1960.

LOAN FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Amount: $10 million — Term: 15 years
Date: March 14, 1955 — Interest: 4⅝%

BORROWER • Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Limited

The Corporation was established in early 1955 for the purpose of assisting the growth of private industry in India. It developed from discussions conducted in India in February 1954 by two Bank consultants. Together with a member of the Bank's staff, they explored with the Government and with Indian industrial leaders the possibility of creating an institution to provide and stimulate investment in industry. Subsequently British and American investors agreed to provide part of the equity capital for the new institution. Of the initial share capital, amounting to 50 million rupees ($10.5 million), 35 million rupees were subscribed by Indian investors; 10 million rupees were subscribed by British investors (the Eastern Exchange Banks, several insurance companies and industrial firms, and the Commonwealth Development Finance Company, Ltd.); and 5 million rupees were subscribed by United States investors (Bank of America, the Rockefeller brothers, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. and Westinghouse Electric International Corporation). In addition, the Indian Government made a long-term, interest-free advance to the Corporation of 75 million rupees drawn from counterpart funds generated by United States aid.

FUNCTIONS OF CORPORATION • The Corporation will make long and medium term loans to industrial enterprises; take equity participation in industrial enterprises; underwrite new issues of securities; guarantee loans by other investors; and help industry to obtain managerial, technical and administrative advice and assistance. The proceeds of the Bank's loan will be used for purchases of imported equipment, materials and services needed to carry out projects financed by the Corporation.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The nature of the Corporation, and its sponsorship by leading financial institutions in India and abroad, should enable it to tap funds in India not at present being made available to industry, and in due course to increase the flow of foreign investment into India. Furthermore, its power to underwrite new issues will fill a gap in the Indian capital market. Through its connections abroad, the Corporation should also be in a position to help Indian industry to meet some of its needs for technical knowledge and managerial experience.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

POWER PROJECT DISCUSSIONS • The Bank has had preliminary discussions with officials of the Indian Government about the possibility of assisting in the financing of the Koyna hydroelectric power project in the State of Bombay.

INDONESIA

In June 1955 a Bank mission arrived in Indonesia for a visit of about six weeks. Its purpose was to provide the Bank with first-hand knowledge of Indonesia's economy and its potentialities.

IRAN

At the request of the Iranian Plan Organization, staff members visited Iran in November 1954 and February 1955, to discuss the new development program which the Organization is charged with formulating and supervising. As a result of these discussions, the Bank and the Organization have agreed to an arrangement under which the Bank will recruit a small number of foreign specialists, mostly engineers, to work as employees of the Organization in Iran. The Plan Organization will provide funds to be used by the Bank to make disbursements to these specialists for their services as employees of the Organization.

IRAQ

The Government is assuming the entire cost of the Wadi Tharthar flood control project for which the Bank made a loan of $12.8 million in 1950. In

January 1955 the Government canceled the unused balance, amounting to $6.5 million, of the loan, and in March, repaid the outstanding balance of $6.3 million, 10 years before final maturity. Work on the project has reached an advanced stage. If it progresses on schedule, it will be ready to divert flood waters from the Tigris River by the spring of 1956.

ISRAEL

A Bank staff member visited Israel from January to April 1955 to advise the newly established Bank of Israel on organization and technical methods of carrying out monetary policies.

JAPAN

AGRICULTURAL MISSION • A Bank mission was in Japan from July to September 1954 in response to the Government's request for an appraisal of Japan's agricultural program which would help in formulating future governmental policies and in determining the magnitude and direction of public investment in agriculture. The mission's report was transmitted to the Government in January 1955.

While in Japan, the mission made a preliminary study of four agricultural projects with a view to determining their suitability for Bank financing. These included the irrigation of upland and paddy fields in the Aichi Prefecture east of Nagoya; for the reclamation of Hachiro Lake, a shallow lagoon on the island of Honshu; for the reclamation of peatlands in the Ishikari Valley in central Hokkaido; and for pilot projects to establish methods of large scale mechanical land reclamation most suited to opening large areas to cultivation in Hokkaido and northern Honshu. The mission also considered a plan to increase the importation of livestock as a desirable adjunct to the proposed reclamation of lands which would be suitable for grazing.

The Bank sent a memorandum to the Government in February 1955 giving its views on the additional technical studies and organizational measures which would need to be undertaken before these projects could be considered for loans. Subsequently discussions have taken place both in Japan and Washington regarding the projects, and in June 1955 the Bank sent two technicians to Japan to examine the mechanical land reclamation projects.

INDUSTRIAL AND POWER PROJECT STUDIES • Bank staff members were in Japan between October and December 1954 to examine projects for the modernization of steel and machinery manufacturing plants and for hydroelectric power development, for which Bank financing has been requested. They completed study of three hydroelectric projects and two steel company projects and in May 1955 the Bank's views on these projects were given to the Government for further consideration.

The Government asked for and received advice from the Bank on how to approach the problem of lowering costs in the Japanese coal industry, a vital sector of the economy. The Bank agreed that under certain conditions it would help pay the expenses of a comprehensive survey of the industry by consulting engineers. Representatives of the Government are expected in Washington in August 1955 to discuss further details including the selection of qualified consultants.

JORDAN

A general survey mission arrived in Jordan in late March 1955 for a stay of about four months. It will assess Jordan's economic potentialities and prepare recommendations designed to assist the Government in formulating a long-term development program. The seven-man mission includes economists and specialists in agriculture, mineral resources and transportation.

LEBANON

STAFF ASSISTANCE • A Bank staff member was in Lebanon during December-February to advise the Government on matters affecting economic planning.

LOAN PROJECT • A Bank mission visited Lebanon from November to January to appraise the economic and financial situation and to study the multipurpose Litani River development project in all its aspects. The Bank has invited the Government and the Litani Authority to send representatives to Wash-

ington to discuss legal, financial and administrative problems in advance of loan negotiations. The Lebanese delegation is expected to arrive in Washington in July.

MALAYA

In June 1955 the Bank transmitted to the Governments of the Federation of Malaya, the Crown Colony of Singapore and the United Kingdom, the report of the general survey mission which visited Malaya in early 1954.

The report sets forth the mission's recommendations for government action and priority investment over a five-year period, 1955-59, for both the Federation and Singapore. The proposed program for the Federation calls for expenditures of M$775 million (U.S.$258 million) and that for Singapore of M$610 million (U.S.$203 million). The programs do not depart significantly in amount or character from recent patterns of public investment. The mission stressed the importance of maintaining the scale of public expenditures on economic and social development in both territories in view of the unusually rapid rates of population growth, now among the highest in the world.

The report notes that by Asian standards the Malayan economy has reached a relatively advanced stage. It has been built principally on the production of rubber and tin for export, on a large entrepot trade, on the production of food mostly for local consumption, and a variety of small industries. For the Federation, the mission placed highest priority on the replanting of rubber areas with high-yielding varieties to enable the rubber industry to compete with synthetic rubber and maintain its present place of paramount importance in the economy. The mission also recommended that surveys be undertaken to increase knowledge of Malaya's agricultural potential. The mission recognized the importance of increasing rice production, but urged that more attention be given to the relative economic advantages of other crops. Special emphasis, it believed, should be placed on the possibilities of extending oil palm, cocoa and coconut cultivation.

While transport, communications and power are quite well developed in the Federation, recommendations were made for their continued expansion, as a basis for the further growth of a variety of private industrial, agricultural and commercial activities.

About a quarter of the recommended investment for the Federation is in the field of social services, including improvements in sewerage, water supply, and housing. There is a strong and insistent demand in Malaya for more educational, medical and health facilities and the mission believes that further extension and improvement of these services should be supported by the Government.

Much of Singapore's capital requirement is for the expansion and improvement of such essential services as electricity, gas, water, sewerage, telecommunications, streets, roads and marketing facilities. The mission endorsed Singapore's plans to enlarge port capacity, to improve and extend street and road networks and to expand telephone facilities. About half the recommended investment for Singapore is for social services, with the largest expenditure allocated to low-cost rental housing and public schools.

The mission believes that Government can assist private enterprise in both territories by offering more vocational training, assisting in technical and market research, providing suitable sites and other services for new industries, improving industrial credit arrangements and, in appropriate cases, adopting policies of protection.

The report contains several recommendations for the financing of the program and for organizational and institutional measures designed to facilitate the drafting and execution of development plans.

PAKISTAN

ELECTRIC POWER LOAN

Amount: $13.8 million — Term: 15 years
Date: June 20, 1955 — Interest: 4⅝%

BORROWER • The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.

The Corporation was organized in 1913 and operated as a private company until 1952 when the Government obtained majority control by providing

capital for urgently needed expansion that was not available from private sources. The Government intends to dispose of these shares in the Corporation as soon as circumstances are favorable. The Corporation is the sole supplier of power to the metropolitan area of Karachi, the capital of Pakistan.

PURPOSE • The loan will help to finance the construction of a 30,000-kilowatt thermal power plant in Karachi; the rehabilitation of existing power plants; the extension and improvement of transmission and distribution facilities; and engineering services. The new thermal power station is expected to come into operation early in 1956 and the entire project should be complete by the end of that year. The total cost is estimated at the equivalent of $25 million. The Bank's loan is expected to be made entirely in European currencies, chiefly pounds sterling and German marks, and will finance most of the foreign exchange costs.

The new power station and the Corporation's existing steam power plants will be equipped to burn natural gas to be transported to Karachi by the Sui Gas Transmission Company, Ltd. The Bank made a loan to this company in June 1954 for the construction of a pipeline from the Sui gas field to Karachi. The delivery of gas to consumers is scheduled to begin in August 1955.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The project will double the present output of power generated by the Corporation and will meet the most urgent needs of the Karachi area. There has been an unusually rapid growth in and around Karachi of light industries, most of which process indigenous raw materials for domestic consumption. Many industrial plants at present cannot be put into full operation because of the shortage of power. The demand for electricity for commercial and residential purposes has also increased substantially as a result of the growth of the city since Partition.

PARTICIPATION • Six of the Eastern Exchange Banks, the group with offices in Pakistan, participated in the loan, without the Bank's guarantee, to the extent of £732,000 ($2,049,000). This represents the first five maturities, all of which will be payable in sterling, falling due from December 1, 1957 through December 1, 1959. The participating banks are The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China; Eastern Bank, Limited; Grindlays Bank Limited; Lloyds Bank Limited; Mercantile Bank of India, Limited; and the National Bank of India, Limited.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS • At the end of the fiscal year, negotiations were in progress for loans to The Trustees of the Port of Karachi for the reconstruction of the East Wharves and to the Karnaphuli Paper Mills Limited for a pulp and paper mill in East Pakistan.

SYRIA

GENERAL SURVEY MISSION REPORT • In April 1955 the Bank transmitted to the President of Syria the report of the general survey mission which spent from February until late April 1954 in Syria.

The mission was impressed with the rapid growth of the Syrian economy over the last twenty years, due almost wholly to private enterprise. The mission concluded, however, that private initiative will not be able to maintain this rate of growth unassisted and that the time has come for the Government to take a more active role, particularly in the field of public investment, in order to provide the basis for further expansion of private enterprise. The report contains recommendations for government action for the years 1955-1960, requiring public expenditures of about £S1,900 million ($530 million).

Greatest emphasis is focused on the further development of agriculture, the main occupation of the people, the chief source of raw materials for manufacturing and the basis of most of Syria's commerce. It is recommended that the Government undertake land surveys, proceed with irrigation and land settlement schemes, provide better transport for export commodities, establish storage facilities, encourage better farming methods and improve and expand agricultural education.

Other recommendations pertain to transport, industry, power, social services and finance. The de-

velopment of transport is one of Syria's most urgent needs. Because road transport is best suited to the demands of the Syrian economy, most of the mission's recommendations in this field relate to the highway system. In industry, the report suggests government policies to stimulate private investment. The mission recommended that power facilities be expanded to three times present capacity by 1960. Other recommendations relate to the extension of educational facilities, particularly in the vocational field; measures to improve public health and social services; methods of raising government revenues for development expenditures; and the establishment of a central statistical office.

The Government has formulated a six-year development budget taking into account the mission's principal recommendations.

PROJECT DISCUSSIONS • Studies and discussions have continued during the year regarding possible Bank financing of three projects submitted by the Government: equipment for the Port of Latakia, a program of road construction, and the draining and reclaiming of the swamplands (Ghab) in the Orontes River valley. In June 1955 the Bank informed the Government of its readiness to negotiate two loans: one covering most of the foreign exchange cost of equipping the Port of Latakia, and the other to help finance the construction of a road network linking the Jezireh province, Syria's major granary, with Aleppo and Latakia. At the same time certain additional information was requested regarding the Ghab reclamation project.

THAILAND

Bank staff members and a railway consultant visited Thailand between November 1954 and February 1955 to appraise and give advice on railway and port projects for which Bank financing had been requested. The railway project would be for carrying out an extensive rehabilitation program; and the port project would be for the purchase of three dredges to be used to keep the harbor and channel into Bangkok open to ocean-going vessels. In June 1955 the Bank informed the Thai Government that it was prepared to open negotiations for a loan to help finance the railway project.

AUSTRALASIA

LOAN DURING FISCAL YEAR

Country	*No.*	*Amount*
Australia	1	$ 54,500,000

TOTAL LOANS 1947-1955

Australia	4	$ 258,500,000

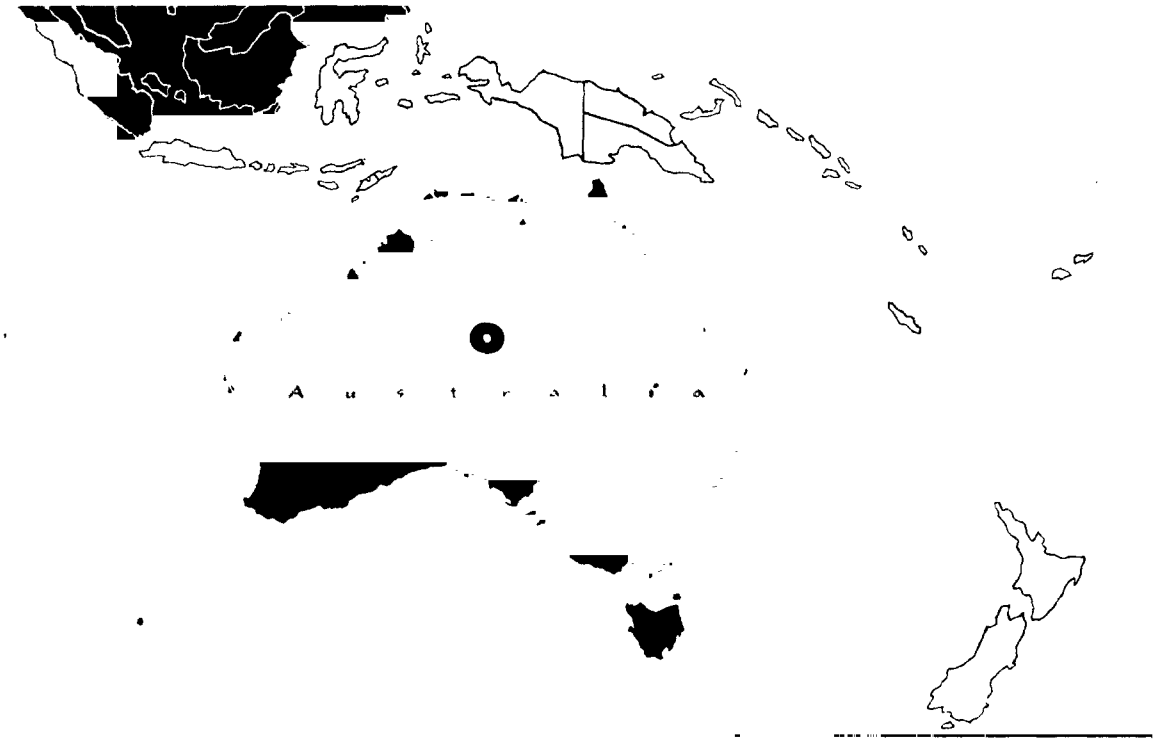
AUSTRALIA

LOAN FOR AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORT, ELECTRIC POWER AND INDUSTRY

Amount: $54.5 million — Term: 15 years
Date: March 18, 1955 — Interest: 4⅝%

BORROWER • Australia

PURPOSE • The loan was made to help finance imports of equipment needed in agriculture, transportation, electric power and industry. About half the loan is being used to improve transport, particularly road transport, through the purchase of graders, road construction equipment of various kinds, trucks, and truck components which will be assembled in Australia. The loan is also paying for five four-engined aircraft and for components for the manufacture of diesel locomotives and railcars. About $20 million of the loan was allocated to agriculture to finance the import of tractors, combine harvesters, hay balers and other agricultural machinery. The remainder of the loan, about $7.5 million, is to purchase equipment for industry and for generating and



distributing electricity. The industrial equipment is for iron and steel production, food processing, mining, automotive and general engineering industries.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The Bank has now lent Australia a total of $258.5 million to assist in carrying out large-scale development, both public and private. Most of this development is being financed from Australia's own resources; the Bank loans have provided the dollar exchange necessary to import certain equipment which is available only in the dollar area. The most recent loan is contributing especially to increasing agricultural production and to improving key means of transport – road, rail and air. Agricultural products account for more than 80% of Australia's earnings in international trade. The new farm machinery is helping to increase rural output and is enabling government agencies to carry forward programs to intensify land use and increase productivity through reclamation, pasture development, irrigation, and water and fodder conservation. Australia's rapid economic growth has put a heavy burden on transport of all kinds. The loan is helping to improve the road system and to increase the number of commercial vehicles, as well as to modernize rail and air operations. Additional electric generating capacity and new industrial equipment for which funds were also provided will help maintain the pace of development in the Commonwealth.

PARTICIPATION • Eleven private banks in the United States—the largest number to participate in a Bank loan to date—took $10.4 million of this loan without the Bank's guarantee. They took the first six maturities of the loan falling due from March 15, 1958 through September 15, 1960. The banks are Manufacturers Trust Co., The First National Bank of Boston, The First National Bank of Chicago, Bank of America (International), The Philadelphia National Bank, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank, J. P. Morgan & Company, Inc., National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., The Pennsylvania Company for Banking and Trusts, and Empire Trust Company.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA

LOAN FOR REISSECK-KREUZECK ELECTRIC POWER PROJECT

Amount: $12 million — Term: 25 years
Date: July 19, 1954 — Interest: 4¾%

BORROWERS • The Draukraftwerke and the Verbundgesellschaft

The Verbundgesellschaft is government owned and controls the main national power network and the operations of the Draukraftwerke. Its system serves seven of Austria's nine provinces, an area which includes Vienna and most of Austria's industrial centers.

PURPOSE • The project being financed will harness the potential power in a number of lakes and small streams situated in the Reisseck and Kreuzeck Mountains, a part of the Austrian Alps, which flank the valley of the Moell River. Construction of the project was started in 1947 and by the end of 1953 the plant was partially in operation. The Bank's loan will be used to finance the remaining part of the project: the expansion of generating capacity at the Kolbnitz power station, from 48,000 to 104,000 kilowatts, the construction of a new 8,000-kilowatt station, a pumping station, and additional dams, tunnels, canals and other civil works. When completed at the end of 1958, the Reisseck-Kreuzeck project will add 112,000 kilowatts of generating capacity to the Verbundgesellschaft system; capacity of the system now totals 1,352,800 kilowatts, or 56.6% of Austria's total. The total cost of the project is estimated at the equivalent of $34.5 million. The Bank's loan is being made half in Italian lire and half in Swiss francs. Most of the loan will be used to cover expenditures incurred in Austria.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • Austria's rivers are fed largely by melting snow from its mountains. Consequently, they supply much less water in winter for hydroelectric power and the electricity networks have to depend heavily on thermal power during this period. An important feature of the Reisseck-Kreuzeck development is that it provides for water storage and the generation of hydroelectric power in winter as well as summer. The Draukraftwerke will be able to increase its supplies of power to Austrian industries and to export more power to industries in northern Italy, which likewise experience winter shortages of electricity. The project is an important step in the realization of Austria's large hydroelectric potential, which is one of the chief natural resources remaining to be fully developed in Europe.

LOAN FOR LÜNERSEE ELECTRIC POWER PROJECT

Amount: $10 million — Term: 25 years
Date: June 14, 1955 — Interest: 4¾%

BORROWER • Vorarlberger Illwerke (VIW)

This company was established in Austria in 1924 with German, Austrian and Swiss capital, to develop the hydroelectric resources of the Lünersee (Luner Lake) and of the Ill River, both in the province of Vorarlberg in western Austria. Because of the predominance of German ownership, the company has been under public administration since the end of the war.

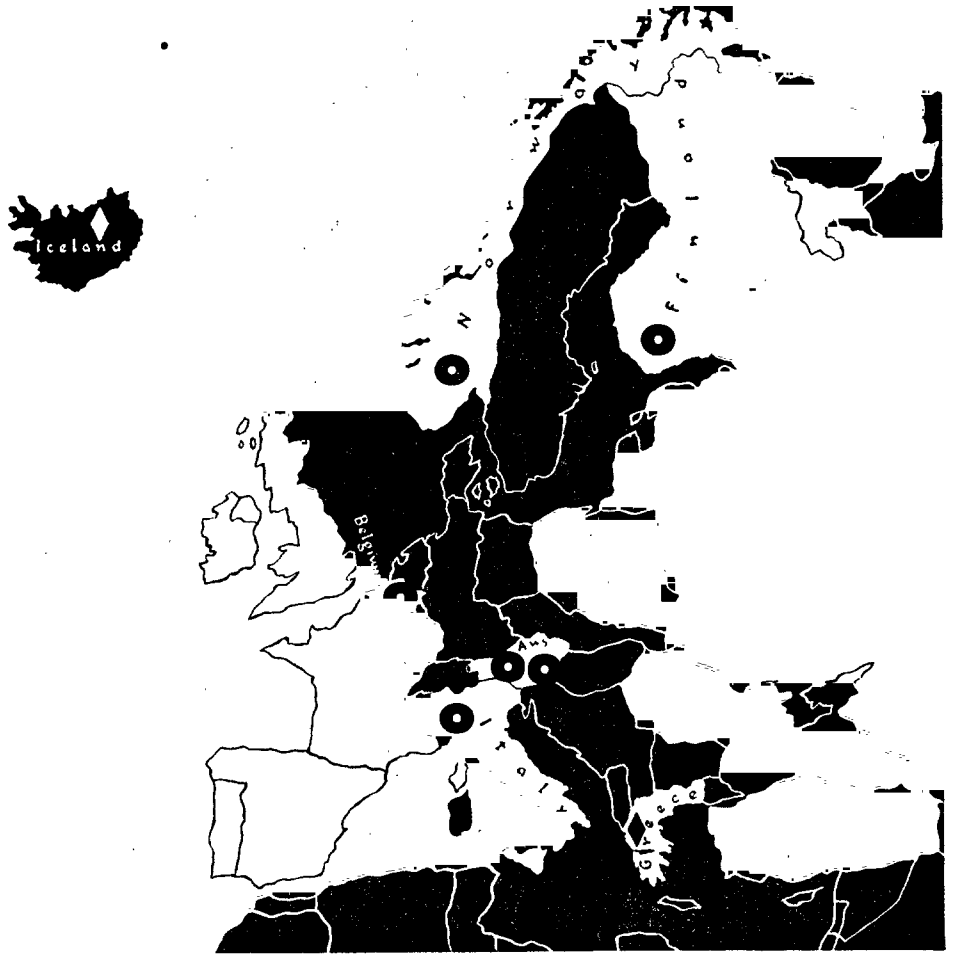
PURPOSE • The main purpose of the project is to supply power for export to the Ruhr and southwest Germany during periods of peak demand. The Lünersee will be the reservoir for the project. A dam will be built to raise the storage capacity of the lake and the lake's water supply will be increased sixfold by diverting the run-off of a glacier into the

LOANS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Country	*No.*	*Amount*
Austria	2	$ 22,000,000
Belgium	1	20,000,000
Finland	1	12,000,000
Italy	1	70,000,000
Norway	1	25,000,000

TOTAL LOANS 1947-1955

Austria	2	22,000,000
Belgium	3	66,000,000
Denmark	1	40,000,000
Finland	5	50,081,595
France	1	250,000,000
Iceland	5	5,914,000
Italy	3	90,000,000
Luxembourg	1	11,761,983
Netherlands	9	221,451,985
Norway	2	50,000,000
Turkey	6	61,044,000
Yugoslavia	3	60,700,000
Lending in Europe—41 loans in 12 countries totaling		$928,953,563



lake and by pumping excess water up from a basin located below the new power station. Included in the project are the construction of a 190,000-kilowatt power station; the building of the dam and the diversion system; the construction of six miles of tunnels, syphons and penstocks to bring water down to the power plant and to return pumped water to the lake; and the construction of a transmission line to the German border. Work on the project was started in 1954 and is expected to be complete by the end of 1958. The total cost is estimated at the equivalent of $38.6 million. The greater part of the Bank's loan will be in European currencies and the remainder in United States dollars. About $7 million of the loan will be used for imported equipment; the remainder for equipment purchased in Austria.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • In recent years about 85% of the power produced by the VIW from its four existing plants has been sold to two German companies which supply power to the Ruhr and to Württemberg-Baden. The remainder has been used in Vorarlberg and Tyrol. The Lünersee project will add 190,000 kilowatts to the VIW's present capacity of 356,000 kilowatts. Under a long-term agreement with the VIW, the two German companies and the province of Vorarlberg have contracted to purchase the power to be produced by the Lünersee project. Through exports of power to Germany the project will add the equivalent of $1.5 million annually to the present foreign exchange earnings of the company; it will also make more power available to Vorarlberg and Tyrol.

PARTICIPATION • The Philadelphia National Bank participated in the loan, without the Bank's guarantee, to the extent of $153,000, representing the first maturity which falls due May 1, 1960.

BELGIUM

LOAN FOR WATERWAYS AND PORT IMPROVEMENTS

Amount: $20 million — Term: 15 years
Date: December 14, 1954 — Interest: 4⅝%

BORROWER • Belgium

JOINT FINANCING • The Bank's loan was made simultaneously with a public offering of $30 million of Belgian bonds by an underwriting group of 71 United States investment firms and banks headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. and Smith, Barney & Co. The proceeds of the loan and the bond issue will cover part of the expenditures incurred in Belgium for five projects to improve and modernize ports and inland waterways in Belgium. The total cost of these projects will be equivalent to $118 million and they will all be completed by 1958.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS AND BENEFITS TO THE ECONOMY • The port project consists of the completion of the Baudouin Lock to afford seagoing ships a second large entry to the Antwerp dock basin. The new lock will have a greater capacity than the existing single lock and will help avoid delays now encountered by ships entering the port. Antwerp handles the bulk of the exports of the Belgium/Luxembourg Economic Union, as well as large tonnages of transit goods, and efficient operation of its port installations is vital to the Belgian economy.

Two other projects consist of the construction of canals which will facilitate and speed up traffic between Antwerp and the highly industrialized southern province of Hainaut. A fourth project consists of the completion of the Ghent Ring canal to by-pass the city and thus eliminate delays in transport. The fifth project is the construction of a dam and locks at Neuville to improve navigation on the Upper Meuse River between the industrial centers of Liége and Namur. When the projects are completed Belgium will have a modern network of waterways for the transport of bulk cargo. This is essential to Belgian industry since nearly a third of domestic and foreign trade now moves on canal barges, and the proportion has been growing in recent years.

FINLAND

LOAN FOR WOOD-PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRIC POWER

Amount: $12 million — Term: 15 years
Date: March 24, 1955 — Interest: 4⅝%

BORROWER • Bank of Finland

PURPOSE • Like the greater part of the Bank's four previous loans in Finland, the proceeds of this loan will be used to expand and modernize wood-products industries and to provide additional supplies of electric power. About three-quarters of the loan will be in European currencies for the purchase of equipment in Denmark, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; the remainder will be in dollars for purchases in the United States. The funds are being relent by the Bank of Finland to the companies carrying out the projects. The loan will finance one-fifth of the total cost of the projects; the remaining costs will be met from Finnish sources.

The equivalent of about $8 million has been allocated to five wood-products companies. Two of the companies are undertaking major expansion in the manufacture of sulphate pulp and kraft paper. The other three are replacing and modernizing existing plants and in some cases installing equipment which will save imported fuel and make use of valuable chemical residues.

The equivalent of $4 million has been allocated to two electric power projects. One is a new hydroelectric plant being built in northern Finland. The plant will have an initial generating capacity of 100,000 kilowatts and will be connected with the national power grid. The other project is a 30,000-kilowatt thermal power plant being built in western Finland. Initially, this plant will be connected to a regional network and later its output will be fed into the national power grid.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • By increasing the output of wood products and electric power, the loan will help Finland to make fuller use of her two most important natural resources—forests and water power. Modernization and expansion of wood-products industries, already the major source of Finland's foreign exchange earnings, will permit the manufacture of more highly processed products able to command better prices in world markets. Other benefits stemming from improvements in manufacturing methods will be greater operating efficiency and lower unit production costs. Increasing Finland's available electric power supplies will aid both wood-products and other industries.

PARTICIPATION • The Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association and The First National City Bank of New York participated in the loan, without the Bank's guarantee, to the extent of $2,288,000. Each bank took $1,144,000 of the loan, representing the first six maturities falling due from April 15, 1958 through October 15, 1960.

GREECE

In July and August 1954, a Bank mission visited Greece to study the desirability of establishing an industrial development bank and to examine the technical aspects of projects for the exploitation of lignite deposits and the construction of a nitrogenous fertilizer plant. As a result of the mission's recommendations, the Government has retained consultants to give further study to the lignite project.

ICELAND

The Bank's Director of Marketing visited Iceland in April 1955 to advise on the marketing of government bonds.

ITALY

LOAN FOR AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND ELECTRIC POWER

Amount: $70 million — Term: 20 years
Date: June 1, 1955 — Interest: 4¾%

BORROWER • Cassa per il Mezzogiorno

The Cassa is a government agency which since 1950 has been charged with the administration of a comprehensive program to raise standards of living in southern Italy, including the islands of Sicily, Sardinia and Elba.

PURPOSE AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The loan will provide funds for projects to increase agricultural production, industrial output and electric power service in southern Italy. The Cassa will spend the equivalent of $20 million to meet part of the cost of constructing irrigation works on the Catania Plain, in eastern Sicily, and will relend $50 million for industry and power: $20 million will be lent to private companies to help establish new private industrial enterprises, including five in Sicily and two on the mainland; $30 million will be lent for seven mainland power stations and a transmission line.

The Catania irrigation project is based largely on the creation of a dam and reservoir at Pozzillo on the Salso River, northwest of the Plain. It will make possible the irrigation of about 75,000 acres containing some 1,500 farms. Irrigation will enable farmers to cultivate the Plain much more intensively and to greatly increase the value of farm output, especially by expanding the production of citrus fruits, which are among Italy's most important export crops. More intensive cultivation should create the equivalent of 10,000 new full-time farm jobs in the area. While the project will not be finished until 1961, the major works will be finished by 1958. When full production of new citrus crops is reached, about 1967, the annual value of farm production is expected to reach 14,000 million lire ($22,400,000), or three times the present value; and net income to farmers and farm laborers is expected to quadruple, to 10,000 million lire ($16 million) annually.

The five factories to be established in Sicily will help carry forward the development of agriculture there. Two factories, one at the city of Catania itself and another near Syracuse, will make compound fertilizers. A third plant, at Catania, will make concentrated citrus and grape juices and tomato paste from locally grown produce. A pharmaceutical plant near Palermo will, among other things, pro-

duce insecticides and fungicides to control animal and plant diseases and pests that cause severe losses on farms in Sicily and the rest of southern Italy. A cement plant to be built near Palermo will reduce Sicily's dependence on imports from the mainland. Two new factories will be situated on the mainland: one will be a mill to produce woolen yarn at Frosinone; the other will be a pulp and paper mill at Avezzano. All of these projects should be in operation by 1958 or sooner; taken together, they will improve Italy's international trade position, by making products for export or to replace imports.

With $30 million of the Bank's loan, the Cassa will help to finance eight different power projects on the mainland which will add 221,700 kilowatts to generating capacity in the area. The projects will be completed by the end of 1957, and will increase generating capacity in southern Italy by one-sixth. The demand for electricity in southern Italy has been rising rapidly since the war, partly as the result of industrial growth stimulated by the Cassa program; and additional power is an important requisite to the continued development of the area.

The Bank's loan is intended to be made for the most part in European currencies. The funds will meet about 45% of the cost of the Catania project, about 40% of the cost of the industrial projects, and about 60% of the cost of the electric power projects.

PARTICIPATION • The Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association participated in the loan, without the Bank's guarantee, to the extent of $5 million, representing the first five maturities falling due from July 15, 1958 through July 15, 1960.

NETHERLANDS

The Government prepaid $102,687,000 and 24,515,700 Belgian francs on the $195 million 25-year loan made by the Bank in 1947. The prepayments, made in August 1954 and in February 1955, covered the longest maturities on the loan, falling due in 1966 through 1972.

In September 1954, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines prepaid the balance of $5.6 million then outstanding of the $7 million, six-year loan it had received from the Bank in 1952, refinancing it with two banks in New York.

NORWAY

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Amount: $25 million — Term: 20 years
Date: April 19, 1955 — Interest: 4¾%

BORROWER • Norway

JOINT FINANCING • The Bank's loan was made simultaneously with a public offering of $15 million of Norwegian bonds by an underwriting group of 30 United States investment firms and banks headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, Lazard Freres & Co., and Smith, Barney & Co.

PURPOSE • The proceeds of the Bank loan will be applied to the importation of capital goods required to continue the development of the Norwegian economy. The proceeds of the public bond issue will be similarly applied. It is expected that about one-half of the Bank's loan will be in United States dollars and the rest in pounds sterling and Netherlands guilders.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • Since the end of the war, the development of the Norwegian economy has been rapid and substantial. In the immediate postwar years, investment was exceptionally high because of the need to replace assets lost during the war, when half the merchant marine was sunk and many buildings and industrial plants were destroyed. Not all of this investment could be financed from current savings; the additional capital required for reconstruction came from Norway's own foreign exchange reserves and from United States Government assistance. The lost assets have now been replaced and because of large earnings during the years 1951-52, particularly from shipping, Norway has been able to continue building up its stock of capital equipment. The high rate of investment of recent years, however, could not be maintained without endangering economic stability, and the Government is taking measures to bring the rate of investment into line with current conditions. There remains a need

for additional capital for productive purposes which Norway traditionally has sought and found abroad. The Bank loan and the bond issue will help to meet this need.

TURKEY

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK • The International Bank had made two loans of $9 million each, in 1950 and 1953, to provide the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey with foreign exchange to relend to private industrial concerns for projects requiring imports of machinery and equipment. During this fiscal year, the Bank approved 14 projects under these loans requiring the equivalent of $3 million. The projects included textile mills and factories for the production of glue, corn products, sheet metal products, automobile springs, cast iron goods, wire and cable, paint pigments and hollow spun concrete poles for power transmission lines and lighting standards.

CANCELLATION OF PART OF $25.2 MILLION LOAN • At the request of the Government, the Bank canceled $2,356,000 of the $25.2 million loan made in June 1952 for the Seyhan multi-purpose dam project.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

LOANS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Country	*No.*	*Amount*
Colombia	3	$ 25,400,000
El Salvador	1	11,100,000
Mexico	1	61,000,000
Peru	3	25,500,000

TOTAL LOANS 1947-1955

Brazil	10	194,090,000
Chile	4	37,300,000
Colombia	10	94,705,441
Ecuador	1	8,500,000
El Salvador	2	23,645,000
Mexico	6	141,327,888
Nicaragua	5	9,190,115
Panama	2	1,490,000
Paraguay	1	5,000,000
Peru	6	31,000,000
Uruguay	1	33,000,000
Lending in Western Hemisphere—48 loans in 11 countries totaling		$579,248,444

BOLIVIA

In January 1955 two staff members visited Bolivia to assess the country's economic and financial situation and to become acquainted with its development program.

BRAZIL

In July-September 1954, the Bank lent a staff member as adviser to the Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, to assist in its organization and in the establishment of basic services. The Banco do Nordeste was established by the Government in August 1952 to finance the economic development of northeast Brazil.

BRITISH HONDURAS

In June and July of 1954, a staff member visited British Honduras to advise the Government on its economic development program. His report was transmitted to the Government in November 1954.

CHILE

In November 1954 the Government transmitted to the Bank for its consideration a report setting forth a comprehensive and detailed program for the development of Chilean agriculture and transportation. The agricultural program was based in large part on the recommendations of the Bank-FAO mission of 1952. A Bank mission visited Chile in March and April 1955 to bring up to date information on the economic and financial situation and to study the economic and financial bases of the program. Particular attention was given to measures which have been taken or are contemplated to contain inflationary forces, to provide adequate financing for the domestic costs of the program and to revive incentives for investment and production in agriculture and other fields. The mission's report is under consideration in the Bank.

COLOMBIA

LOAN FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Amount: $5 million — Term: 7 years
Date: December 29, 1954 — Interest: 4¼%

BORROWER • Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero.

The Caja is an autonomous official credit institution with nearly 200 branches which provide credit

Mexico
Dominican Republic
British Honduras
Honduras
Guatemala
El Salvador
Nicaragua
Panama
Colombia
Ecuador
Peru
Brazil

and banking facilities to rural communities, and sell agricultural supplies.

PURPOSE • The loan will finance the importation of tractors, spare parts, tools and other repair and maintenance equipment needed for mechanized agriculture. This is the Bank's second $5 million loan to the Caja for this purpose; the first was made in 1949. As in the case of the first loan, the funds which the Caja receives from the sale of machinery are being placed in a revolving fund, to finance additional machinery imports until needed to purchase the currency required to service the loan from the Bank. Machinery imports financed by the revolving fund under the first loan had amounted to about $16 million by the end of April 1955.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The machinery imported under the loan will contribute to the expansion of farm production needed to increase Colombia's supply of foodstuffs. The machinery purchased under the first loan helped make possible the marked increase in farm production after 1950. It permitted an expansion of cultivated areas, raised yields per acre and reduced costs of production.

PARTICIPATION • The Chase Manhattan Bank participated in the loan to the extent of $2 million, representing the first four maturities falling due in 1957 and 1958. The First National Bank of Boston participated to the extent of $1 million, representing the fifth and sixth maturities falling due in 1959. Both banks participated in the loan without the Bank's guarantee.

ELECTRIC POWER LOAN

Amount: $4.5 million — Term: 20 years
Date: March 24, 1955 — Interest: 4¾%

BORROWER • Central Hidroeléctrica del Río Anchicayá, Limitada (CHIDRAL)

CHIDRAL is a publicly owned corporation, and will be the sole supplier of electric power to Cali.

PURPOSE • This is the second loan made by the Bank to CHIDRAL for power development. An earlier loan of $3,530,000 made in 1950 has helped to build a dam and a 24,000-kilowatt hydroelectric power plant on the Anchicayá river about 30 miles from Cali, and transmission facilities.

The new loan will provide CHIDRAL with the foreign currency needed for equipment to expand its power system by an additional 32,500 kilowatts of generating capacity. The facilities to be added consist of a 20,000-kilowatt generating unit at the Anchicayá hydroelectric plant, a new 12,500-kilowatt thermal electric plant at Yumbo, just north of Cali, and extension of substation capacity.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • Cali is Colombia's fastest growing city. Since 1938 the population has increased from 100,000 to 360,000. During the past few years it has also been the scene of extraordinary industrial growth. For years, however, Cali has been suffering from an inadequate power supply. The expansion in power capacity financed by this loan will take care of expected demand for power in the Cali area through 1960.

RAILWAY LOAN

Amount: $15.9 million — Term: 25 years
Date: June 15, 1955 — Interest: 4¾%

BORROWER • Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Colombia

The borrower, the Colombian National Railroads, is an autonomous enterprise established in December 1954 to operate the state-owned railroads.

PURPOSE AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The loan was made to help finance an extension of the Magdalena Valley Railroad (now called the Atlantic Railroad) being built with the aid of a $25 million loan made by the Bank in 1952. The original purpose of the Railroad was to provide a reliable rail-and-river route between central Colombia and the Caribbean ports, and to link the country's eastern and western rail networks. The extension will eliminate the need for river transport en route, and will provide a through rail connection to Santa Marta on the Caribbean coast. The rail line will also be linked with Barranquilla, Colombia's largest Caribbean port, by a truck-trailer service to be operated by the Railroad over a highway being built as a part of the national highway program; the service will cross the Magda-

lena River to Barranquilla by ferry. The chief benefit from the railway extension will be safer and faster transportation, with a saving of three to four days in transporting goods between the Caribbean and the principal cities of the interior. The line should also encourage agricultural development in the area traversed and increase the earnings of the Railroads.

The Bank's loan will pay for imported equipment and services needed to extend the railroad another 190 miles from Gamarra to Fundación; to improve the 60 miles of permanent way of the existing railroad from Fundación to Santa Marta; to construct terminal facilities at Santa Marta and at Ciénaga where the railroad and Barranquilla road will intersect; and to install ferry slips. The loan will also finance the purchase of additional rolling stock, a ferryboat and tractor-trailer units. The Colombian Government is financing the local currency costs of these facilities and the full cost of construction of the highway and expansion of port facilities at Santa Marta. The total amount of this Government financing is estimated at the equivalent of $20.5 million.

Construction under the first loan began early in 1953 and the railroad is expected to be in operation by early 1958. If work on the extension is started soon, the new rail route to the Caribbean could be completed at the same time.

PARTICIPATION • The Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association participated in the loan, without the Bank's guarantee, to the extent of $866,000. This amount represents the first four maturities which fall due from November 1, 1958 through May 1, 1960.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

MISSION TO THE CAUCA VALLEY • A Bank mission visited Colombia in February-March 1955 to assist the newly established Autonomous Regional Corporation of the Cauca in drawing up a preliminary plan for the development of the Cauca River Valley region. The Corporation is carrying out the first effort by a regional agency to systematically develop the resources of one of Colombia's river valleys, and intends to make the Cauca Valley a demonstration and training area for the country as a whole.

AGRICULTURAL MISSION • A Bank mission was in Colombia for three months beginning in March 1955 to undertake a general review of the agricultural sector of the economy and to make recommendations for a long-range program of agricultural development. Particular study was given to the allocation of resources available for investment in agriculture.

STAFF ASSISTANCE • In May 1955 the Bank stationed a staff member in Colombia to observe and advise on technical and administrative aspects of highway and railroad programs which the Bank is helping to finance.

COSTA RICA

In November 1954 a staff member and a financial consultant visited Costa Rica to study a project for expanding an agricultural and industrial credit program operated by the Banco Central de Costa Rica through the country's commercial banking system. Another staff member visited Costa Rica in March 1955 to carry out further investigations. The Bank expects soon to begin negotiations for a loan to assist in financing the project.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Bank's Director of Marketing visited the Dominican Republic in March 1955 to advise the Government on the development of the local capital market.

ECUADOR

PROJECT STUDIES • A Bank mission went to Ecuador in June 1955 to assess the current economic situation and to examine projects which are considered to be of high priority by Ecuador's National Planning Board. Among the projects are a program of highway construction and maintenance and the construction of a new port at Guayaquil. The Bank has also been giving active consideration to a project for enlarging the capacity of the hydroelectric power plant which serves Quito.

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD • At the request of the Government, two staff members of the Bank visited

Ecuador at the end of 1954 to assist in organizing the National Board of Planning and Economic Coordination. At the same time the Bank's Director of Marketing went to Ecuador to advise the Board on measures to mobilize local capital. A Technical Director of the Board, who had been recommended by the Bank, was appointed early in 1955. Beginning in April 1955 a Bank staff member was stationed in Ecuador for a period of four months to serve as liaison between the Board and the Bank.

RAILWAY CONSULTANT • At the request of Empresa de Ferrocarriles del Estado, a consultant engaged by the Bank was in Ecuador in September-October 1954 to advise the Quito-Guayaquil Railroad on steps to improve management and operations. His report has been given to Empresa.

EL SALVADOR

HIGHWAY LOAN

Amount: $11.1 million — Term: 12 years
Date: October 12, 1954 — Interest: 4½%

BORROWER • El Salvador

PURPOSE • The project consists of the completion of a 190-mile all-weather highway along the Pacific coast extending from the border of Guatemala to the port of La Unión on the Gulf of Fonseca. The coastal highway was started several years ago; by late 1954, 25 miles were open to traffic and another stretch was being constructed and financed by the Government without outside assistance. The loan will finance the foreign exchange costs of the remaining sections totaling about 150 miles. The total cost of building these sections will be the equivalent of about $16 million. The Highway Department of El Salvador will maintain the new highway and will expand its maintenance facilities for this purpose.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • By opening up new land areas to cultivation, the highway should provide an incentive for increased agricultural production. Connecting with El Salvador's existing system of highways and feeder roads, the highway will complete an important farm-to-market link and will help to open up the country's last major land reserve to settlement and cultivation. It is estimated that, with year-round access to wider markets at lower transportation costs, agricultural production in this coastal zone will increase in value by the equivalent of about $10 million a year. Another expected benefit lies in denser settlement of the zone, which should relieve population pressure elsewhere in El Salvador. Eventually the new highway may also become an international artery linking El Salvador with Guatemala and Honduras.

PARTICIPATION • The Philadelphia National Bank participated in the loan, without the Bank's guarantee, to the extent of $250,000 of the first maturity, which falls due April 15, 1959.

GUATEMALA

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM • A Bank mission visited Guatemala in November 1954 to assist the Government in setting up a National Planning Council, which was established at the end of the year. In February 1955 the Bank stationed a Special Representative in Guatemala City to help prepare a five-year development program and to advise the Government on economic and financial policy.

CAPITAL MARKET • The Bank's Director of Marketing went to Guatemala in November 1954 to advise on steps for developing the local capital market.

PROJECT STUDIES • A Bank mission visited Guatemala in March-April 1955 to study highway projects for which the Government had requested a loan. In June 1955 negotiations were well advanced for a loan to help finance a program of highway construction and maintenance.

HAITI

The Bank sent two missions, one in November-December 1954 and the other in April 1955, to examine a program for the development of transportation. As a first stage of this program, the Government with the assistance of consulting engineers is engaged in strengthening its road maintenance organization and enlarging its operations, and has requested a Bank loan to finance equipment, materials and services for this purpose.

HONDURAS

A Bank staff member was in Honduras from October to December 1954 to assist the Government in setting up a National Economic Council. In January 1955 the Bank stationed a small resident mission in Honduras to assist the Council in drawing up a long-term program of economic development, and to advise the Government generally on economic and financial policy.

MEXICO

RAILWAY LOAN

Amount: $61 million — Term: 15 years
Date: August 24, 1954 — Interest: 4⅝%

BORROWER • Ferrocarril del Pacífico, S.A. de C.V.

The borrower, the Pacific Railroad of Mexico, is owned almost entirely by the Government. The railway extends 1,100 miles from Nogales on the Mexican-United States border to Guadalajara, Mexico's second largest city, and serves the northwestern coastal region.

PURPOSE • The Railroad is undertaking an extensive program of rehabilitation and modernization which includes the re-laying of almost the entire track, repairing bridges, replacing steam with diesel locomotives, the purchase and repair of freight cars, and the improvement of the communications system. The Bank's loan will pay for the import of 64 diesel locomotives; 684 freight cars; 4 million railroad ties; 170,000 short tons of rail; other track material; and communications and shop equipment. The entire program is expected to cost the equivalent of $80 million and will take four years to complete. In addition to rehabilitation of its physical facilities, the Railroad is undertaking measures to improve its administration and efficiency of operation. Consultants have been retained to advise and assist in all phases of the program.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The Railroad traverses Mexico's northwest coast, an important and rapidly growing agricultural region. The area depends heavily on the services of the Railroad to carry products to Mexican and United States markets and to bring in manufactured goods. Freight tonnage more than doubled between 1940 and 1952 but maintenance of the railroad and replacement of rolling stock and track failed to keep pace with the greatly increased demands. Improved and expanded rail services should stimulate agricultural production and thereby benefit the Mexican economy as a whole. The line crosses 600 miles of flat fertile coastal lands containing about 8.5 million acres suitable for agriculture. Approximately 1.75 million of this acreage is now irrigated and this figure is expected to be raised to 4.5 million in the next ten years. The principal crops of the area include wheat and cotton, and the region has also become an important source of winter vegetables for export to the United States. Gains in wheat and cotton production in the area have had a beneficial effect on Mexico's balance of payments; imports of wheat have been nearly eliminated, while cotton has become Mexico's chief export crop.

PARTICIPATION • The Chase Manhattan Bank and the Chemical Corn Exchange Bank participated in the loan without the Bank's guarantee. The Chase Manhattan Bank took $1 million of the first maturity which falls due on June 1, 1959. The participation of the Chemical Corn Exchange Bank was $210,000 of the first maturity and all of the second maturity of $1,210,000 which falls due December 1, 1959.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

ELECTRIC POWER STUDY • This study, begun by the Mexican Government in October 1953, is nearing completion. Its purpose is to assess the needs of the country for expansion of electric power facilities and to recommend means of financing the expansion. The Bank has cooperated with the Government throughout the course of the study and during the fiscal year Bank staff members made periodic visits to Mexico to assist in the work.

NICARAGUA

STAFF ASSISTANCE • In September 1954 the Bank agreed to extend for another year the assignment of its Resident Representative in Nicaragua to advise the Government on economic development.

A staff member of the Bank visited Nicaragua in April 1955 to advise on the development of the local capital market, and in particular to give the Instituto de Fomento Nacional advice on its program for stimulating the investment of private capital in industrial enterprises.

PROJECT STUDIES • An agricultural consultant visited Nicaragua in February 1955 on behalf of the Bank to study various projects prepared by the Instituto de Fomento Nacional for the prevention and repair of soil erosion, for land clearance and for expansion of the dairy industry. Preliminary discussions have been held on the possibility of a Bank loan to finance imports needed for these projects.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS • At the end of the fiscal year, negotiations were well advanced for two loans to help finance the construction of a thermal electric power plant at Managua, with transmission and distribution facilities, and the expansion of the distribution systems of 15 outlying communities which would use power from the new plant.

PANAMA

RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE • In September 1954 the Bank agreed to extend for at least another year the assignment of its Resident Representative in Panama. The Representative, in cooperation with the local United States Operations Mission and other technical assistance agencies, is working on the preparation of a comprehensive program for the development of the economy of Panama.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS • From time to time throughout the year Bank staff members visited Panama to advise on the preparation of a highway rehabilitation and maintenance program. Negotiations for a loan to help finance this program were well advanced by the end of the fiscal year.

PARAGUAY

In December 1951 the Bank made a loan of $5 million to Paraguay for the development of agriculture. The proceeds were to be spent for hand tools, farm machinery and equipment for the construction and maintenance of farm-to-market roads. During the fiscal year, the Bank and Government agreed to revise the program on which an unexpended balance of $3.1 million of the loan would be used. The revised program lays greater stress on the mechanization of agriculture, on improved transportation facilities, and on aid to cattle raisers. Larger allocations have been made for the importation of farm machinery and for road building and maintenance equipment; a new feature of the program is the provision of funds for equipment to improve river transportation.

PERU

LOAN FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Amount: $5 million — Term: 8 years
Date: November 12, 1954 — Interest: 4¼%

BORROWER • Banco de Fomento Agropecuario del Perú.

The Banco is an autonomous government institution which provides agricultural credits and performs other services in the agricultural field.

PURPOSE • The Bank loan will enable the Banco to expand intermediate and long-term lending to farmers for imported goods and to devote more of its resources to loans for expenditures in local currency. About half of the proceeds of the loan will be used to purchase farm machinery, mostly tractors and tractor-drawn equipment. A quarter of the loan will be spent on irrigation equipment and the remainder for purchases of fencing materials, livestock for breeding purposes, and for equipment and materials for processing and storing food. With the exception of the livestock which the Banco Agropecuario will itself import and sell to farmers, the equipment and materials to be financed by the loan will be imported and sold through the usual commercial trade channels.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • The introduction of agricultural machinery into the coastal region, where farm labor is short, is essential to greater production of Peru's principal export crops—cotton, sugar and rice. And machinery is necessary to raise and expand production of wheat, potatoes and barley in the high

mountain valleys, and for clearance of extensive jungle areas for settlement. Equipment for irrigation in areas along the coast, where there are severe shortages of water, is a basic requirement to increased agricultural production. The import of high quality stock will improve breeds of both cattle and sheep in Peru. Modern storage and processing equipment for food will have the effect of reducing waste and spoilage and should result in better returns to farmers and lower prices to consumers.

PARTICIPATION • The New York Trust Company participated in the loan, without the Bank's guarantee, to the extent of $748,000, representing the first two maturities falling due in August 1957 and February 1958.

LOAN FOR IRRIGATION PROJECT

Amount: $18 million — Term: 25 years
Date: April 5, 1955 — Interest: 4¾%

BORROWER • Peru

PURPOSE • The loan will help to finance the second stage of an irrigation project being carried out by the Government in the coastal area of northern Peru. The project is near Piura, the center of a large and growing agricultural and industrial region, about 600 miles north of Lima. The first stage consisted of building tunnels and canals to divert water from the Quiroz to the Piura River; this has provided an assured supply of water for the cultivation of about 75,000 acres in the lower Piura Valley. The second stage consists of the construction of a dam which will create a reservoir to store water from the diversion system, and the building of 53 miles of main canals and 200 miles of lateral canals. The water made available will be sufficient to irrigate some 125,000 acres of now uncultivated land. The Bank's loan will cover the cost of imported services, equipment, materials and supplies. The total cost of the project is estimated at the equivalent of $28.5 million. Work is scheduled to start in 1955 and the project should be complete in 1958.

The Government of Peru is acquiring the land to be irrigated and plans to sell it at reasonable prices to farmers in lots ranging in size from about 35 to 250 acres, and will assist in financing these private purchases. Two agencies which received previous Bank loans will furnish services to farmers for the cultivation of land. The Government is arranging with the Banco de Fomento Agropecuario to make credit available to purchasers for the clearing and preparation of the land, and with Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Producción de Alimentos (SCIPA), to make its machinery pools available to those farmers who do not own their own equipment. The Bank made earlier loans of $5 million to the Banco (see p. 48) and $3 million to SCIPA for the expansion of their operations.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • About 60% of the new acreage to be brought into production will be devoted to food crops and pasture, and the output will be used for local consumption. This should prove an important addition to Peru's domestic food supply and should help cut mounting imports of food. The remaining acreage will be used to grow long staple cotton, a readily exportable commodity which commands premium prices throughout the world. Thus the project should produce considerable savings in foreign exchange now expended on food imports and should add to Peru's exchange earnings through increasing exports of cotton.

PARTICIPATION • The Manufacturers Trust Company and the New York Trust Company participated in the loan, without the Bank's guarantee, to the extent of $496,000, representing the first two maturities falling due in September 1959 and March 1960.

LOAN FOR CEMENT PLANT

Amount: $2.5 million — Term: 15 years
Date: April 19, 1955 — Interest: 4⅝%

BORROWER • Compañía Nacional de Cemento Portland del Norte, S.A.

The borrower is a privately-owned Peruvian company, established in 1954.

PURPOSE • The Bank's loan will help to finance construction of a Portland cement plant at Pacasmayo in northern Peru. The new plant will have a capacity

of 100,000 tons of cement annually, and is expected to come into operation in 1957. It will be of modern design and include complete power facilities. Total cost of the project is estimated at the equivalent of $5 million.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS • Northern Peru must now obtain its supplies of cement either from two plants located near Lima, about 400 miles south of the new plant, or from abroad. Notwithstanding the high cost of cement in this region, consumption has quadrupled in the past six years. The new plant should not only provide cement at a lower cost but should also bring about substantial savings in foreign exchange.

PARTICIPATION • The Manufacturers Trust Company participated in the loan, without the Bank's guarantee, to the extent of $310,000, representing the first four maturities falling due in 1958 and 1959.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

PROJECT STUDIES • A mission from the Bank visited Peru for a period of five weeks in April-May 1955 to review the economic situation, to discuss future development plans of the Government, and to make a preliminary examination of several projects for which financing has been requested.

URUGUAY

At the end of the fiscal year, negotiations were well advanced for a loan to the Administración General de las Usinas Eléctricas y los Teléfonos del Estado for another 50,000-kilowatt thermal electric power unit for Montevideo. In addition, the Bank has informed the Government and the Special Commission for Livestock Development that it is prepared to receive Uruguayan representatives in Washington to negotiate a loan for a livestock project.

Bank Loans Classified by Purpose and Area

JUNE 30, 1955

EXPRESSED IN MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS, NET OF CANCELLATIONS AND REFUNDINGS

Purpose	*Areas*					
	Total	*Asia*	*Africa*	*Austral-asia*	*Europe*	*Western Hemi-sphere*
Grand Total	2,274	275	232	259	929	579
Development Loans Total	1,777	275	232	259	432	579
ELECTRIC POWER:						
Generation and Distribution	617	112	88	33	90	294
TRANSPORT:	533	81	100	103	59	190
Railroads	308	63	93	22	3	127
Shipping	12	—	—	—	12	—
Ports and Inland Waterways	44	4	—	—	37	3
Roads	111	—	7	44	—	60
Airlines and Airports	44	—	—	37	7	—
Pipelines (natural gas)	14	14	—	—	—	—
COMMUNICATIONS:						
Telephone, Telegraph and Radio	26	—	2	—	—	24
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY:	225	40	—	91	46	48
Farm Mechanization	101	—	—	75	2	24
Irrigation and Flood Control	87	30	—	6	31	20
Land Clearance and Improvement	21	10	—	6	2	3
Crop Storage	5	—	—	—	4	1
Forestry	11	—	—	4	7	—
INDUSTRY:	236	42	2	32	137	23
Iron and Steel	58	32	—	6	20	—
Pulp and Paper	64	—	—	—	44	20
Fertilizers and other Chemicals	17	—	—	1	16	—
Other Industries	39	—	—	14	23	2
Mining	27	—	—	11	16	—
Development Banks	31	10	2	—	18	1
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT	140	—	40	—	100	—
Reconstruction Loans Total	497	—	—	—	497	—

Administrative Budget

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1956

There is outlined below the Administrative Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, as prepared by the President and approved by the Executive Directors in accordance with Section 19 of the By-Laws. For purposes of comparison, there are also outlined below the administrative expenses incurred during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1954, and 1955.

	Actual Expenses				*Budget*	
	1954		*1955*		*1956*	
BOARD OF GOVERNORS		130,999		193,037		397,000
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS		365,404		372,381		422,000
STAFF						
Personal Services	3,092,651		3,247,322		3,608,000	
Staff Benefits	334,454		361,456		425,500	
Travel	553,280		557,046		610,000	
Consultants	186,084		176,724		200,000	
Representation	57,542	4,224,011	57,376	4,399,924	56,000	4,899,500
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES						
Fees & Compensation	66,259		140,003		132,000	
Supplies & Materials	40,864		49,989		55,000	
Rents & Maintenance	424,650		536,206		594,000	
Communications	128,930		165,993		176,000	
Furniture & Equipment	35,485		67,596		74,000	
Printing	45,029		60,593		71,500	
Books & Library Service	66,198		68,630		73,500	
Insurance	21,786		24,501		35,500	
Other	5,981	835,182	9,027	1,122,538	10,000	1,221,500
CONTINGENCY		—		—		100,000
Total		$5,555,596		$6,087,880		$7,040,000
SPECIAL SERVICES TO MEMBER COUNTRIES		416,806		560,395		575,000
Grand Total		$5,972,402		$6,648,275		$7,615,000

The initial Administrative Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955 was $6,422,000; an increase in this amount to $6,692,000 was approved by the Executive Directors during the year.

No estimate has been made of bond registration, issuance and other financial expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. The amount of bonds which may be issued by the Bank during the year is not known. These expenditures may amount to about $100,000, exclusive of commissions and premiums, for each $100 million of bonds which the Bank may issue.

Voting Power and Subscriptions of Member Countries

JUNE 30, 1955

Member Government	Voting power: Number of votes	Voting power: Percent of total	Subscriptions: Amount (in millions of dollars)	Subscriptions: Percent of total
Australia	2,250	2.16	200.0	2.22
Austria	750	.72	50.0	.55
Belgium	2,500	2.40	225.0	2.49
Bolivia	320	.31	7.0	.08
Brazil	1,300	1.25	105.0	1.16
Burma	400	.38	15.0	.16
Canada	3,500	3.36	325.0	3.60
Ceylon	400	.38	15.0	.16
Chile	600	.58	35.0	.39
China	6,250	5.99	600.0	6.65
Colombia	600	.58	35.0	.39
Costa Rica	270	.26	2.0	.02
Cuba	600	.58	35.0	.39
Denmark	930	.89	68.0	.75
Dominican Republic	270	.26	2.0	.02
Ecuador	282	.27	3.2	.04
Egypt	783	.75	53.3	.59
El Salvador	260	.25	1.0	.01
Ethiopia	280	.27	3.0	.03
Finland	630	.60	38.0	.42
France	5,500	5.27	525.0	5.82
Germany	3,550	3.40	330.0	3.66
Greece	500	.48	25.0	.28
Guatemala	270	.26	2.0	.02
Haiti	270	.26	2.0	.02
Honduras	260	.25	1.0	.01
Iceland	260	.25	1.0	.01
India	4,250	4.08	400.0	4.43
Indonesia	1,350	1.29	110.0	1.22
Iran	586	.56	33.6	.37
Iraq	310	.30	6.0	.07
Israel	295	.28	4.5	.05
Italy	2,050	1.96	180.0	1.99
Japan	2,750	2.64	250.0	2.77
Jordan	280	.27	3.0	.03
Lebanon	295	.28	4.5	.05
Luxembourg	350	.34	10.0	.11
Mexico	900	.86	65.0	.72
Netherlands	3,000	2.88	275.0	3.05
Nicaragua	258	.25	.8	.01
Norway	750	.72	50.0	.55
Pakistan	1,250	1.20	100.0	1.11
Panama	252	.24	.2	*
Paraguay	264	.25	1.4	.02
Peru	425	.41	17.5	.19
Philippines	400	.38	15.0	.16
Sweden	1,250	1.20	100.0	1.11
Syria	315	.30	6.5	.07
Thailand	375	.36	12.5	.14
Turkey	680	.65	43.0	.48
Union of South Africa	1,250	1.20	100.0	1.11
United Kingdom	13,250	12.71	1,300.0	14.40
United States	32,000	30.68	3,175.0	35.17
Uruguay	355	.34	10.5	.12
Venezuela	355	.34	10.5	.12
Yugoslavia	650	.62	40.0	.44
Totals	104,280	100.00	9,028.0	100.00

* Less than .005 percent

Governors and Alternates

JUNE 30, 1955

Member Government	*Governor*	*Alternate*
Australia	Sir Arthur William Fadden	Sir Roland Wilson
Austria	Reinhard Kamitz	Wilhelm Teufenstein
Belgium	Henri Liebaert	Maurice Frere
Bolivia	Augusto Cuadros Sanchez	Fernando Pou Mont
Brazil	Eugenio Gudin	Jose Soares Maciel Filho
Burma	U. Tin	U Kyaw Nyun
Canada	Walter E. Harris	A. F. W. Plumptre
Ceylon	M. D. H. Jayawardene	R. S. S. Gunewardene
Chile	Arturo Maschke	Felipe Herrera
China	Peh-Yuan Hsu	Tze-Kai Chang
Colombia	Luis Angel Arango	Eduardo Arias Robledo
Costa Rica	Angel Coronas	Mario Fernandez
Cuba	Luis Machado	Joaquin E. Meyer
Denmark	Svend Nielsen	Hakon Jespersen
Dominican Republic	J. J. Gomez	Hector Garcia Godoy
Ecuador	Luis Ernesto Borja	Ramon de Ycaza
Egypt	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Albert Mansour
El Salvador	Catalino Herrera	Luis Escalante-Arce
Ethiopia	Ato Menasse Lemma	Walter H. Rozell, Jr.
Finland	Klaus Waris	Ralf Torngren
France	Minister of Finance	Pierre Mendes-France
Germany	Ludwig Erhard	Fritz Schaeffer
Greece	Emmanuel Tsouderos	George Mantzavinos
Guatemala	Gustavo Miron Porras	Gabriel Orellana
Haiti	Clement Jumelle	Christian Aime
Honduras	Guillermo Lopez Rodezno	Rafael Callejas H.
Iceland	Jon Arnason	Thor Thors
India	Chintaman D. Deshmukh	Benegal Rama Rau
Indonesia	Ong Eng Die	Loekman Hakim
Iran	Ali Asghar Nasser	Djalaleddin Aghili
Iraq	Dhya Jafar	Mudhaffer Hussien Jamil
Israel	David Horowitz	Martin Rosenbluth
Italy	Donato Menichella	Giorgio Cigliana-Piazza
Japan	Hisato Ichimada	Eikichi Araki
Jordan	Saad Nimry	El-Sharif Mohammad Sharaf
Lebanon	Andre Tueni	Raja Himadeh
Luxembourg	Pierre Werner	Rene Franck
Mexico	Antonio Carrillo Flores	Jose Hernandez Delgado
Netherlands	J. van de Kieft	A. M. de Jong
Nicaragua	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Alejandro Baca Munoz
Norway	Arne Skaug	Ole Colbjornsen
Pakistan	Mohamad Ali	Vaqar Ahmed
Panama	Mario de Diego	Roberto M. Heurtematte
Paraguay	Pedro A. Caballero	Julio C. Kolberg
Peru	Fernando Berckemeyer	Emilio Foley
Philippines	Miguel Cuaderno Sr.	Emilio Abello
Sweden	N. G. Lange	A. Lundgren
Syria	Husni A. Sawwaf	Rafik Asha
Thailand	Serm Vinicchayakul	Puey Ungphakorn
Turkey	Hasan Polatkan	Munir Mostar
Union of South Africa	Eric Hendrik Louw	M. H. de Kock
United Kingdom	Richard Austen Butler	Sir Leslie Rowan
United States	George M. Humphrey	Samuel C. Waugh
Uruguay	Nilo Berchesi	Roberto Ferber
Venezuela	Jose Joaquin Gonzalez-Gorrondona, Jr.	Alejandro J. Huizi-Aguiar
Yugoslavia	Vojin Guzina	Nikola Miljanic

Executive Directors and Alternates and their Voting Power

JUNE 30, 1955

Directors	*Alternates*	*Casting the votes of*	*Votes by country*	*Total votes*
APPOINTED				
Andrew N. Overby	John S. Hooker	United States	32,000	32,000
Viscount Harcourt	M. T. Flett	United Kingdom	13,250	13,250
Kan Lee		China	6,250	6,250
Roger Hoppenot	Maurice Perouse	France	5,500	5,500
G. R. Kamat	V. G. Pendharkar	India	4,250	4,250
ELECTED				
Luis Machado (*Cuba*)	Julio E. Heurtematte (*Panama*)	Mexico	900	4,475
		Cuba	600	
		Peru	425	
		Uruguay	355	
		Venezuela	355	
		Costa Rica	270	
		Dominican Republic	270	
		Guatemala	270	
		El Salvador	260	
		Honduras	260	
		Nicaragua	258	
		Panama	252	
Thomas Basyn (*Belgium*)	Hans Kloss (*Austria*)	Belgium	2,500	4,280
		Austria	750	
		Turkey	680	
		Luxembourg	350	
Mohammad Shoaib (*Pakistan*)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (*Iran*)	Pakistan	1,250	4,099
		Egypt	783	
		Iran	586	
		Syria	315	
		Iraq	310	
		Lebanon	295	
		Ethiopia	280	
		Jordan	280	
Jorge Mejia-Palacio (*Colombia*)		Brazil	1,300	4,036
		Chile	600	
		Colombia	600	
		Philippines	400	
		Bolivia	320	
		Ecuador	282	
		Haiti	270	
		Paraguay	264	

Executive Directors and Alternates and their Voting Power

JUNE 30, 1955

Directors	*Alternates*	*Casting the votes of*	*Votes by country*	*Total votes*
ELECTED				
D. Crena de Iongh (*Netherlands*)	A. Tasic (*Yugoslavia*)	Netherlands	3,000	3,945
		Yugoslavia	650	
		Israel	295	
Takeo Yumoto (*Japan*)	William Tennekoon (*Ceylon*)	Japan	2,750	3,925
		Burma	400	
		Ceylon	400	
		Thailand	375	
Soetikno Slamet (*Indonesia*)	Felice Pick (*Italy*)	Italy	2,050	3,900
		Indonesia	1,350	
		Greece	500	
Jon Arnason (*Iceland*)	Johan Cappelen (*Norway*)	Sweden	1,250	3,820
		Denmark	930	
		Norway	750	
		Finland	630	
		Iceland	260	
Otto Donner (*Germany*)	H. W. Lueck (*Germany*)	Germany	3,550	3,550
L. H. E. Bury (*Australia*)	B. B. Callaghan (*Australia*)	Australia	2,250	3,500
		Union of South Africa	1,250	
Louis Rasminsky (*Canada*)	J. H. Warren (*Canada*)	Canada	3,500	3,500

In addition to the Executive Directors shown in the foregoing list, the following also served as Alternate Executive Directors after November 1, 1954, the effective date of the Fifth Regular Election:

Alternate Executive Directors	*End of Period of Service*
Jean C. Godeaux	November 30, 1954
Andre van Campenhout	January 9, 1955

Principal Officers of the Bank

JUNE 30, 1955

Eugene R. Black	*President*
Robert L. Garner	*Vice-President*
William A. B. Iliff	*Assistant to President*

Henry W. Riley	*Treasurer*
M. M. Mendels	*Secretary*
Davidson Sommers	*General Counsel*

S. R. Cope	*Director of Operations—Europe, Africa and Australasia*
J. Burke Knapp	*Director of Operations—Western Hemisphere*
Joseph Rucinski	*Director of Operations—Asia and Middle East*
Simon Aldewereld	*Director of Technical Operations*
Brian H. Colquhoun	*Engineering Adviser*
George L. Martin	*Director of Marketing*
Leonard B. Rist	*Director, Economic Staff*
Richard H. Demuth	*Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff*
William F. Howell	*Director of Administration*
Harold N. Graves, Jr.	*Director of Information*

WORLD BANK