

World Bank

Annual Report 1975

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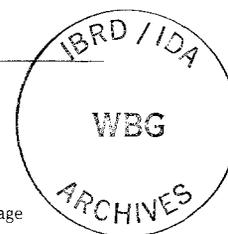


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The World Bank Group includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). These institutions help to raise standards of living in developing countries by providing financial and technical assistance. The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), sponsored by the Bank, offers a mechanism for solving disputes between governments and foreign investors.

Front cover: Preparing for spring planting in the Ecuadorian Andes.

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The Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association have had prepared this *Annual Report* for the fiscal year July 1, 1974, to June 30, 1975, in accordance with the By-Laws of the two organizations. Robert S. McNamara, President of the Bank and the Association and Chairman of the Executive Directors, has submitted this Report, together with accompanying administrative budgets and audited financial statements, to the Boards of Governors. The Annual Reports of the International Finance Corporation and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes are published separately.

The Record for Ten Years—1966-75

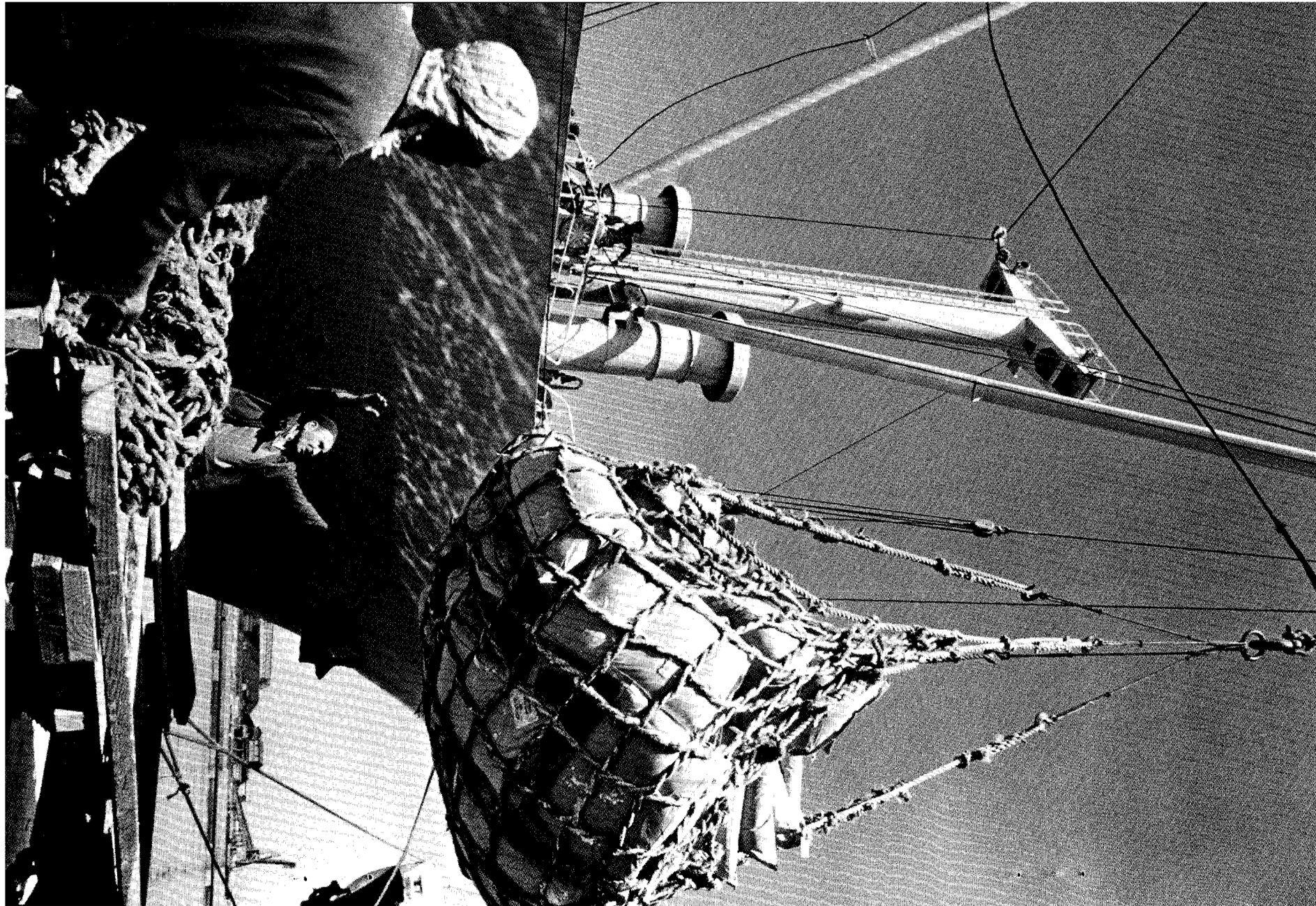
Amounts in US\$ millions

	Fiscal Year									
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
World Bank										
Operations Approved	37	46	44	82	69	78	72	73	105	122
Loan Amounts ⁽¹⁾	839	777	847	1,399	1,580	1,921	1,966	2,051	3,218	4,320
Countries	29	35	31	44	39	42	40	42	49	51
Disbursements ⁽²⁾	668	790	772	762	754	915	1,182	1,180	1,533	1,995
Total Income	292	331	356	410	504	578	646	758	929	1,157
Net Income	144	170	169	171	213	212	183	186	216	275
Total Reserves	954	1,023	1,160	1,254	1,329	1,444	1,597	1,750	1,772	1,902
Borrowings: Total	288	729	735	1,224	735	1,368	1,744	1,723	1,853	3,510
Borrowings: Net	64	503	222	698	299	819	1,136	955	990	2,483
Subscribed Capital	22,426	22,850	22,942	23,036	23,159	23,871	26,607	30,397	30,431	30,821
Member Countries	103	106	107	110	113	116	117	122	124	125
Professional Staff	667	734	767	961	1,170	1,348	1,516	1,654	1,752	1,883
IDA										
Operations Approved ⁽³⁾	12	17	16	29	50	51	68	75	69	68
Credit Amounts	284	353	107	385	606	584	1,000	1,357	1,095	1,576
Countries	8	13	14	28	33	34	38	43	41	39
Disbursements	267	342	319	256	143	235	261	493	711	1,026
Usable Resources, cumulative	1,682	1,767	1,807	2,176	3,182	3,343	4,204	7,019	7,433	11,608
Member Countries	96	97	98	102	105	107	108	112	113	114

⁽¹⁾ Excludes loans to IFC of \$100 million in FY1967, \$100 million in FY1970, \$60 million in FY1972, \$40 million in FY1973, \$110 million in FY1974, and \$50 million in FY1975.

⁽²⁾ Excludes disbursements on loans to IFC.

⁽³⁾ Joint Bank/IDA operations are counted only once, as Bank operations.



Summary and Background of the Year's Activities

In fiscal 1975, the World Bank Group greatly expanded its lending to developing member nations. Lending and investment commitments totaled \$6,108 million, or \$1,591 million above the record level set in the previous year. Lending by the Bank accounted for \$4,319.7 million, compared with \$3,218 million. In absolute terms, the increase amounted to 34%; in real terms (1974 dollars), the increase came to 25%.⁽¹⁾ Commitments by the International Development Association (IDA) were up 44% to \$1,576.2 million, as against \$1,095 million last year. In real terms, IDA commitments in the year rose by 34% over fiscal 1974. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) made investment commitments of \$211.7 million (for further details, see the IFC's Annual Report). In addition, the Bank made one loan of \$50 million to the IFC.

Net income by the Bank (\$275 million), borrowings (\$3,510 million), and disbursements (\$3,021 million, including those of IDA),⁽²⁾ also reached record highs. (For further details, see the "Borrowings and Finance" section on page 75.)

IDA commitments rose because additional resources were received under the terms of the Fourth Replenishment. Those resources amount to approximately \$4,500 million over the three-year period 1975-77. The Fourth Replenishment became effective in January 1975 when the United States Government officially notified the Association of its participation. Under the agreement reached by 24 member nations in Nairobi in September 1973, the Fourth Replenishment could become effective only after 12

donor (or Part I) IDA members had given official notification of their contributions, and when the amount of contributions notified reached \$3,500 million, or about 80% of the total.

The Bank continued to expand its assistance to the least developed countries. The expansion was in line with the policy of providing more assistance to the poorest countries and people. Their needs took on additional urgency in a year during which their problems were exacerbated by economic events beyond their control. The poorest countries accounted for 38% of total Bank and IDA commitments, as opposed to 31% in fiscal 1974. In the case of IDA alone, such countries accounted for 84% of commitments.

Agriculture accounted for a record 32% of all commitments (it was 22% in fiscal 1974); lending in the Bank's "traditional" sectors—power, transportation, and telecommunications—continued to decrease as a proportion of the whole (29% in fiscal 1975, compared with 43% in the previous year).

More than half of all Bank and IDA operations for agriculture—involving commitments of nearly \$1,000 million—were for rural development projects designed specifically to increase the productivity of the rural poor. In addition, about \$80 million was committed for nine education projects whose primary objective is to increase skills in rural areas. About \$130 million was committed for the construction of rural roads. Thus, in fiscal 1975, the Bank and IDA committed over \$1,000 million specifically for the rural poor, or more than twice the fiscal 1974 figure of less than \$500 million.

A World in Uncertainty

During the 12 months covered by this *Annual Report*, the uncertainty in world economic relationships continued—as in the previous year—to cloud the prospects of developing countries. In fiscal 1974, the upheaval in global economic relationships was characterized by accelerated rises in prices of both capital goods and primary commodities, sudden and substantial increases in petroleum prices, food and fertilizer shortages, and the beginnings of recession in the industrial countries.

⁽¹⁾ Since the real value of loan commitments by the Bank is eroded to the extent that cost inflation occurs over the period of disbursements, it is the practice of the Bank to make allowance for escalation at the time of commitment. The deflator now used by the Bank to express lending in real terms is a weighted average of the price levels assumed to be prevailing over the period of the execution of the project. The lack of a deflator for IFC investments prevents the expression of total Bank Group lending and investment commitments in real terms.

⁽²⁾ But excluding disbursements on loans to IFC.

The development of the port of La Goulette in Tunisia was aided by two World Bank loans, in 1964 and 1968. Over \$1,400 million has been lent for ports, waterways, and shipping projects by the Bank and IDA.

Note on dollar amounts

Dollar amounts used in the text of this Report for capital of the Bank refer to United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944, while those used for subscriptions and contributions to IDA, with the exception of the Fourth Replenishment, refer to US dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on January 1, 1960. For all practical purposes, these are the same. Unless otherwise specified, all other amounts in US dollars refer to current dollars. One dollar as used for Bank capital and IDA subscriptions and contributions equaled approximately 1.20635 current dollars, as of June 30, 1975. For more detailed discussion, see General Notes to Statistical Annex; Note A, Appendix G, Bank financial statements; and Note A, Appendix F, IDA financial statements.

In fiscal 1975, little relief from the problems of the previous year was found. The year was haunted by the specter of a deepening recession and rapid inflation in the industrialized countries (in combination on a scale unprecedented in the last quarter-century), steady prices for petroleum products (in calendar 1974, the total bill for such products amounted to 12% of the total cost of imports in those developing countries which are not members of OPEC), and by a sharp drop in the prices paid for many of the primary commodities traditionally exported by the developing countries. No country was able to escape the effects of these forces. Even those countries which had, or were able to obtain, the resources necessary to maintain growth rates were significantly affected by the world economic slowdown.

For the 1,000 million people living in lower-income countries,⁽¹⁾ the economic events of the past year have meant that average real incomes have not risen at all. Current projections indicate that their real incomes may grow by less than 1% yearly for the rest of the decade. Not surprisingly, these countries are the ones whose immediate prospects depend to an extent greater than others, on factors largely beyond their control: the weather, the availability of external aid, and international prices for their exports and imports.

Real growth rates in other developing countries remained at about 4% per capita. They were maintained in large part because many higher-income countries were able to borrow substantial amounts from foreign commercial sources, albeit on relatively hard terms.

The recession in the industrialized countries in 1974 and 1975 has sharply affected the developing world. One important result of industrial slowdown and of measures adopted to reduce

inflation was a general decline in the prices of major primary commodities (excluding petroleum) supplied by developing countries. This decline came in successive stages throughout 1974; the downward movement of prices rapidly accelerated as 1975 began, and has continued ever since. On the other hand, prices of manufactured goods—which comprise more than two-thirds of the import bill of the developing countries—continued to rise. As a result, the terms of trade of most developing countries worsened. The purchasing power of exports of primary commodities is expected to decline by about 13% in 1975.

Countries with annual per capita incomes of above \$200 are particularly affected by the decline in the growth rates of developed countries. The demand for many of the goods and services that earn their foreign exchange—tourism, manufactures, non-ferrous metals, and some raw materials such as rubber, timber, and fibers—is highly sensitive to economic conditions in the industrialized nations. Thus, the ability of the industrialized world to resolve its own economic problems directly affects their export receipts. Latin America has been particularly affected by the downturn in the industrial nations. It is estimated that the decline in manufactured exports from this region could be almost \$1,000 million in 1975.

The recent changes in the international situation have also worked against the lower-income countries, particularly those which depend on imports of food and fertilizers and exports of textiles. In addition, exporters of non-ferrous metals and ores have been adversely affected.

The principal response of most developing countries to the crises that have jolted the world economy in the last two years has been to adopt policies to attempt to meet them head on. They have taken dramatic and, at times, extremely harsh measures—at considerable political cost—to alleviate the adverse effects of the international economic climate.

In the Sahelian countries, for example, where economic performance has been affected in large measure by recent droughts, the major response has been to organize emergency food relief programs with the help of external aid. In most of the Sahelian countries, the slender base of resources has left economies with very little room for maneuver.

Countries affected principally by the recession in the industrialized world have also acted with great speed to soften its impact. The Republic of Korea—heavily dependent on the American and Japanese markets for its exports—has adopted a special credit program which provides a large volume of short-term financing to help industries carry larger inventories; preferential rates go to small and medium-sized firms. A “land bank” was established to buy real estate from private firms that need cash to strengthen their finances. Public investment

⁽¹⁾ For purposes of this analysis, developing countries with an estimated annual per capita income in 1972 of less than \$200 are classified as “lower-income.”

programs for labor-intensive sectors are being initiated to create employment. Along with a number of countries, its currency was devalued in order to strengthen its balance of payments over the longer run.

Most of the countries especially hit by inflation deployed a wide variety of monetary and fiscal instruments to dampen inflationary pressures. Interest rates were raised, reserve requirements increased, and severe restrictions were placed on the extension of credit by the banking sector. For a short while, many governments cushioned the impact of higher world prices on final consumers by increasing subsidies on crucial commodities. As a result, there were some cutbacks in investment programs. However, to avoid worsening economic problems in the future, governments began to reduce subsidies; they passed on price increases to consumers, and restored investment programs, particularly in those social sectors which can be effective in removing the handicaps of the poorest sections of society. In Kenya and Tanzania, various methods were tried to soften the impact of inflation on the poor. Moderate wage increases in Tanzania were limited to lower-paid employees; in Kenya, it was decided that only the lowest-paid would be compensated fully for cost of living increases.

Many developing countries adversely affected by deteriorating terms of trade took steps to redirect production and investment. Egypt and India were among those that shifted their focus towards better utilization of installed capacity and away from the installation of new capacity. Some countries shifted investment away from infrastructure and towards commodity production sectors. Many governments increased their investment in food production in order to avoid an abject form of dependence and to ward off the threat of starvation. A number of governments—including Ecuador, Bolivia, Ivory Coast, Pakistan, India, and Sri Lanka—greatly stepped up their investments to locate, develop, and exploit domestic energy sources.

The prospects of developing countries depend heavily on their resource endowments. Most cannot, by themselves, make the adjustments that will permit them not only to weather the current economic uncertainties, but also to increase growth rates. The need for external assistance has grown; the need to examine ways by which developing countries can earn more through increased exports has also become more apparent.

Capital Flows

Bank estimates indicate that if developing countries, as a whole, are to reach a growth rate of 6% annually by 1980—a rate necessary for them to attain a reasonable degree of economic and social development—through additional capital inflows alone, the amounts required would be massive. Indeed the sums would have

to go far beyond any amount likely to be forthcoming—even assuming that economic growth in the industrialized countries is rapid.

Such massive additional capital flows are unlikely for a number of reasons.

In recent years, members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)⁽¹⁾ have significantly increased their financial assistance to developing countries and to development institutions, both in terms of commitments and disbursements. The development assistance policies of these countries, particularly for the medium term and long term, are in a process of evaluation. OPEC members have decided to give high priority to domestic development as long as their own per capita incomes are lower than those of the industrialized nations. OPEC commitments and disbursements are likely to be related to their balance of payments. Their current account surplus, which increased dramatically to a level of about \$65,000 million in 1974, is not expected to grow significantly for the remainder of the decade. Even assuming a quick recovery by the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) nations, a number of OPEC members capable of undertaking large programs for domestic development may be in current account deficit by 1980.

Another major source of increased capital flows to the developing world is the DAC (Development Assistance Committee of the OECD) countries.⁽²⁾ Their concessionary assistance, measured as a percentage of their combined Gross National Product (GNP), has declined from 0.51% in 1963 to an estimated 0.33% in 1974. If a 6% rate of growth in developing countries were to be achieved solely by reliance on larger ODA (Official Development Assistance) flows from DAC countries, concessionary assistance would have to increase to 0.81% of GNP. Present projections, however, indicate that despite the rise in 1974, and despite indications that some countries will either maintain high rates of ODA, or will increase them, flows of concessionary assistance might drop to 0.24% of GNP by 1980.

Capital Flows, OPEC and DAC

Although the statistics on the aid flows from members of OPEC are much less firm than those for the OECD/DAC countries, reports indicate that total commitments by OPEC members rose from \$3,000 million in 1973 to \$16,000 million in 1974. Reported disbursements also rose rapidly, from about \$1,000 million to \$5,000 million.

⁽¹⁾ Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Republic, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

⁽²⁾ Includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and the Commission of the European Communities.

The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries to Developing Countries and Multilateral Institutions: 1970-74

(US\$000 millions)

Net disbursements	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 ^(p)
Total, official and private	15.71	17.94	19.73	24.28	26.70
Total official	7.96	8.95	10.08	11.84	13.42
Official Development Assistance ⁽¹⁾	6.81	7.69	8.54	9.38	11.30
As share of GNP (%)	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.33
Total private ⁽²⁾	7.75	8.99	9.65	12.44	13.28

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁽¹⁾ "Official Development Assistance" is fully defined in Statistical Annex Table 3, as is the content of the remainder of official resources, known as "Other Official Flows."

⁽²⁾ Includes grants by private voluntary agencies.

^(p) Provisional.

These figures include both concessionary and non-concessionary resources. In 1974, approximately 40% of disbursements were on concessionary terms. The non-concessionary disbursements included loans to the Bank (\$1,460 million) and to the International Monetary Fund's oil facility (\$1,220 million, the proportion of the facility lent to developing countries).

Preliminary data from DAC indicate that ODA by DAC members rose by 21% in dollar terms, but very little in real terms in fiscal 1975. The total ODA of \$11,300 million (or 0.33% of combined GNP) was the first significant reversal in the downward trend observed so far in the 1970s. All 17 DAC nations increased their outflow of ODA in dollars during the year, and 13 countries⁽¹⁾ also raised it as a share of their GNP. In fiscal 1975, Sweden became the first DAC country to meet the 0.7% of GNP target for ODA which has been accepted by the majority of DAC members.

Total flows for development by DAC members, which include export credits extended by official and private sectors, and direct and portfolio investments, rose 10% in the year to \$26,700 million. In real terms, according to DAC estimates, that figure was equivalent to 0.78% of DAC members' combined GNP, the same percentage as in 1973.

Multilateral institutions such as the World Bank have increased their lending commitments in the wake of the worldwide economic malaise. In order to encourage assistance from other sources, the Bank has also increased the scope of its co-financing activities with other bilateral and multilateral agencies. Details of this cooperation are provided in the regional sections and in the "Aid Coordination" section of this *Annual Report*.

Because flows of concessionary assistance can only supplement the finances developing countries themselves raise to fund the means to

their developmental ends, other measures must be found if an annual 6% growth rate for the developing countries is to be achieved.

Trade Policies

In this context, it becomes essential to examine trade policies which can add to the export earnings, and hence to the growth, of developing countries.

Over the years, the Bank has increased its support of international commodity agreements, including the provision of technical assistance. In the past, it has entered into consultative arrangements with specialized commodity bodies to ensure that its actions affecting those commodities are consistent with their policies. Recognizing that the stocking of commodities is an important segment of the production process, the Bank has also provided assistance for building foodgrain warehousing facilities in several countries. In fiscal 1975, the management of the Bank reaffirmed its readiness to receive applications for the financing of buffer stocks and to examine each proposal on its merits. It was also recognized that one major issue that may arise stems from the Bank's constitutional need for governmental guarantees that loans will be repaid, and that in the case of international buffer stock authorities, the nature and form of such guarantees would have to be worked out.

Though the entire range of issues dealing with commodity exports, including assistance for financing buffer stocks, has come into the forefront of international discussions, few countries have taken measures to lower the barriers imposed against the imports of primary products from developing countries. The Bank believes, however, that if such barriers were dismantled, impressive short-term export gains could be achieved by developing countries. These additional earnings could, by 1980, equal half the amount of additional foreign exchange needed to lift the growth of developing countries to a rate of 6%.

⁽¹⁾ Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Bank Loans and IDA Credits Approved in 1974/75, by Region
(US\$ millions)

	Bank loans ⁽¹⁾		IDA credits ⁽¹⁾		Total ⁽¹⁾			Bank loans ⁽¹⁾		IDA credits ⁽¹⁾		Total ⁽¹⁾	
	Number	Amount	Number ⁽²⁾	Amount	Number ⁽²⁾	Amount		Number	Amount	Number ⁽²⁾	Amount	Number ⁽²⁾	Amount
Eastern Africa						Europe, Middle East and North Africa							
Ethiopia	—	\$ —	4	\$ 80.5	4	\$ 80.5	Afghanistan	—	\$ —	2	\$ 22.0	2	\$ 22.0
Kenya	5	75.5	—	25.5	5	101.0	Algeria	2	48.0	—	—	2	48.0
Lesotho	—	—	1	4.0	1	4.0	Egypt, Arab Republic of	4	162.0	1	65.0	5	227.0
Malagasy Republic	1	6.8	1	16.4	2	23.1	Finland	1	20.0	—	—	1	20.0
Malawi	—	—	2	18.5	2	18.5	Greece	2	70.0	—	—	2	70.0
Mauritius	1	3.5	—	3.5	1	7.0	Iran	2	52.5	—	—	2	52.5
Rwanda	—	—	1	8.0	1	8.0	Israel	1	35.0	—	—	1	35.0
Somalia	—	—	1	8.0	1	8.0	Jordan	—	—	4	19.5	4	19.5
Sudan	—	—	3	53.0	3	53.0	Morocco	2	48.5	1	14.0	3	62.5
Swaziland	2	10.5	1	5.0	3	15.5	Romania	4	230.0	—	—	4	230.0
Tanzania	3	54.0	3	37.7	6	91.7	Spain	1	33.0	—	—	1	33.0
Zaire	1	100.0	2	52.0	3	152.0	Syrian Arab Republic	1	80.6	—	—	1	80.6
Zambia	3	94.1	—	—	3	94.1	Tunisia	3	63.5	—	—	3	63.5
	16	\$ 344.4	19	\$ 312.1	35	\$ 656.4	Turkey	2	158.0	—	—	2	158.0
							Yemen Arab Republic	—	—	3	27.1	3	27.1
							Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	—	—	2	22.5	2	22.5
							Yugoslavia	5	263.0	—	—	5	263.0
								30	\$ 1,264.1	13	\$ 170.1	43	\$ 1,434.2
Western Africa						Latin America and the Caribbean							
Cameroon	1	\$ 7.5	1	\$ 18.2	2	\$ 25.7	Bolivia	1	\$ 32.0	1	\$ 7.5	2	\$ 39.5
Dahomey	—	—	1	4.0	1	4.0	Brazil	5	426.5	—	—	5	426.5
Gabon	1	5.0	—	—	1	5.0	Chile	1	20.0	—	—	1	20.0
Ghana	1	23.0	1	13.6	2	36.6	Colombia	5	88.0	—	—	5	88.0
Guinea	—	—	1	7.0	1	7.0	Costa Rica	1	41.0	—	—	1	41.0
Ivory Coast	5	76.9	—	—	5	76.9	Dominican Republic	2	29.0	—	—	2	29.0
Liberia	1	4.0	—	—	1	4.0	Ecuador	1	4.0	—	—	1	4.0
Mali	—	—	1	24.2	1	24.2	El Salvador	1	2.5	—	6.0	1	8.5
Mauritania	—	—	1	3.0	1	3.0	Guatemala	1	26.0	—	—	1	26.0
Nigeria	8	173.0	—	—	8	173.0	Guyana	1	8.0	—	4.0	1	12.0
Senegal	1	7.0	2	23.0	3	30.0	Haiti	—	—	1	20.0	1	20.0
Sierra Leone	1	7.3	—	5.0	1	12.3	Honduras	1	35.0	—	—	1	35.0
Togo	—	—	1	6.0	1	6.0	Jamaica	3	41.0	—	—	3	41.0
Upper Volta	—	—	2	16.5	2	16.5	Mexico	4	360.0	—	—	4	360.0
	19	\$ 303.7	11	\$ 120.5	30	\$ 424.2	Panama	1	24.0	—	—	1	24.0
							Paraguay	2	24.5	1	11.0	3	35.5
							Trinidad and Tobago	1	5.0	—	—	1	5.0
								31	\$ 1,166.5	3	\$ 48.5	34	\$ 1,215.0
East Asia and Pacific						TOTALS							
Indonesia	7	\$ 332.0	—	\$ —	7	\$ 332.0		122	\$ 4,319.7	68	\$ 1,576.2	190	\$ 5,895.8
Korea, Republic of	5	297.5	—	—	5	297.5							
Malaysia	3	109.5	—	—	3	109.5							
Philippines	7	208.0	—	—	7	208.0							
Singapore	1	25.0	—	—	1	25.0							
Western Samoa	—	—	1	4.4	1	4.4							
	23	\$ 972.0	1	\$ 4.4	24	\$ 976.4							
South Asia													
Bangladesh ⁽³⁾	—	\$ —	4	\$ 150.0	4	\$ 150.0							
Burma	—	—	2	45.0	2	45.0							
India	2	209.0	10	631.1	12	840.1							
Pakistan	1	60.0	2	66.0	3	126.0							
Sri Lanka	—	—	3	28.5	3	28.5							
	3	\$ 269.0	21	\$ 920.6	24	\$ 1,189.6							

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁽¹⁾ All supplements and amendments are included in amounts, but only those qualifying as separate lending operations are included in number.

⁽²⁾ Joint Bank/IDA operations are counted only once, as Bank operations.

⁽³⁾ Excludes Bangladesh consolidation loan and credit.

Bank Loans and IDA Credits Approved in 1974/1975, by Purpose⁽¹⁾
(US\$ millions)

	Bank	IDA	Total		Bank	IDA	Total
Agriculture							
Afghanistan—agricultural credit	\$ —	\$ 13.0	\$ 13.0	Senegal—area development	\$ 7.0	\$ 7.0	\$ 14.0
Algeria—area development	8.0	—	8.0	Senegal—irrigation	—	1.0	1.0
Bangladesh—irrigation	—	27.0	27.0	Sierra Leone—area development	5.0	5.0	10.0
Bolivia—agricultural credit	—	7.5	7.5	Spain—livestock	33.0	—	33.0
Brazil—area development	23.0	—	23.0	Sri Lanka—livestock	—	9.0	9.0
Burma—forestry	—	24.0	24.0	Sudan—irrigation ⁽²⁾	—	20.0	20.0
Cameroon—crops	6.5	—	6.5	Tanzania—agricultural industries	—	10.0	10.0
Cameroon—crops	—	16.0	16.0	Tanzania—crops	9.0	9.0	18.0
Chile—area development	20.0	—	20.0	Togo—crops	—	6.0	6.0
Colombia—area development	19.5	—	19.5	Tunisia—irrigation	12.2	—	12.2
Colombia—irrigation	21.0	—	21.0	Turkey—area development	75.0	—	75.0
Ethiopia—area development	—	9.5	9.5	Upper Volta—livestock	—	9.0	9.0
Ghana—crops	—	13.6	13.6	Yemen Arab Republic—area development	—	10.0	10.0
Guinea—irrigation	—	7.0	7.0	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of—fisheries ⁽²⁾	—	1.6	1.6
India—area development	—	83.0	83.0	Yugoslavia—agricultural credit	50.0	—	50.0
India—area development	—	24.0	24.0		\$1,221.5	\$ 636.1	\$1,857.5
India—agricultural credit	—	75.0	75.0	Development finance companies			
India—irrigation	—	45.0	45.0	Algeria	\$ 40.0	\$ —	\$ 40.0
India—irrigation	—	35.0	35.0	Colombia	5.5	—	5.5
India—agricultural industries	—	34.0	34.0	Finland	20.0	—	20.0
India—livestock	—	27.7	27.7	Greece	25.0	—	25.0
India—livestock	—	16.4	16.4	India	100.0	—	100.0
Indonesia—irrigation	65.0	—	65.0	Indonesia	50.0	—	50.0
Indonesia—agricultural research	21.5	—	21.5	Israel	35.0	—	35.0
Iran—agricultural credit	40.0	—	40.0	Korea, Republic of	60.0	—	60.0
Iran—fisheries	12.5	—	12.5	Liberia	4.0	—	4.0
Ivory Coast—crops	31.0	—	31.0	Morocco	30.0	—	30.0
Ivory Coast—crops	20.0	—	20.0	Pakistan	—	30.0	30.0
Jordan—irrigation	—	7.5	7.5	Philippines	30.0	—	30.0
Kenya—area development	7.5	7.5	15.0	Sri Lanka	—	4.5	4.5
Kenya—forestry	10.0	10.0	20.0	Trinidad and Tobago	5.0	—	5.0
Malagasy Republic—forestry	6.8	6.8	13.5	Turkey	65.0	—	65.0
Malagasy Republic—livestock	—	9.6	9.6		\$ 469.5	\$ 34.5	\$ 504.0
Malawi—area development	—	8.5	8.5	Education			
Malaysia—area development	36.0	—	36.0	Brazil	\$ 23.5	\$ —	\$ 23.5
Malaysia—agricultural research	28.5	—	28.5	Cameroon ⁽²⁾	—	1.2	1.2
Mali—crops ⁽²⁾	—	2.6	2.6	Dahomey	—	4.0	4.0
Mali—livestock	—	13.3	13.3	Dominican Republic	8.0	—	8.0
Mexico—area development	110.0	—	110.0	Ecuador	4.0	—	4.0
Mexico—area development	50.0	—	50.0	Ethiopia	—	23.0	23.0
Mexico—irrigation	150.0	—	150.0	Gabon	5.0	—	5.0
Morocco—area development	—	14.0	14.0	Greece	45.0	—	45.0
Morocco—irrigation	18.5	—	18.5	Guyana	8.0	4.0	12.0
Nigeria—area development	19.0	—	19.0	Ivory Coast	5.0	—	5.0
Nigeria—area development	29.0	—	29.0	Ivory Coast ⁽²⁾	2.2	—	2.2
Nigeria—area development	21.0	—	21.0	Jordan	—	6.0	6.0
Nigeria—irrigation	17.5	—	17.5	Korea, Republic of	22.5	—	22.5
Nigeria—crops	17.0	—	17.0	Lesotho	—	4.0	4.0
Nigeria—crops	19.0	—	19.0	Mauritius	3.5	3.5	7.0
Nigeria—crops	29.5	—	29.5	Rwanda	—	8.0	8.0
Nigeria—livestock	21.0	—	21.0	Senegal	—	15.0	15.0
Paraguay—agricultural credit	—	11.0	11.0	Somalia	—	8.0	8.0
Paraguay—livestock	10.0	—	10.0	Sudan	—	10.0	10.0
Philippines—area development	25.0	—	25.0	Swaziland	—	5.0	5.0
Philippines—irrigation	17.0	—	17.0	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	—	5.4	5.4
Romania—agricultural credit	30.0	—	30.0		\$ 126.7	\$ 97.1	\$ 223.8
Romania—irrigation	70.0	—	70.0				

Electric power			
Costa Rica	\$ 41.0	\$ —	\$ 41.0
Honduras	35.0	—	35.0
Indonesia	41.0	—	41.0
Jordan	—	5.0	5.0
Malaysia	45.0	—	45.0
Philippines	61.0	—	61.0
Romania	60.0	—	60.0
Sudan	—	23.0	23.0
Syrian Arab Republic	72.0	—	72.0
Syrian Arab Republic ⁽²⁾	8.6	—	8.6
Yugoslavia	70.0	—	70.0
Zambia ⁽²⁾	42.1	—	42.1
	\$ 475.7	\$ 28.0	\$ 503.7
Industry			
Bangladesh—fertilizer	\$ —	\$ 33.0	\$ 33.0
Brazil—iron and steel	95.0	—	95.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of—small industry	40.0	—	40.0
India—fertilizer	109.0	—	109.0
India—fertilizer	—	91.0	91.0
Indonesia—fertilizer	115.0	—	115.0
Jordan—fertilizer	—	1.0	1.0
Mexico—fertilizer	50.0	—	50.0
Philippines—small industry	30.0	—	30.0
Romania—iron and steel	70.0	—	70.0
Tanzania—textiles	15.0	—	15.0
Tunisia—mining	23.3	—	23.3
Turkey—fertilizer ⁽²⁾	18.0	—	18.0
Zaire—mining	100.0	—	100.0
	\$ 665.3	\$ 125.0	\$ 790.3
Non-project			
Bangladesh	\$ —	\$ 50.0	\$ 50.0
Bangladesh ⁽²⁾	—	25.0	25.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	35.0	35.0	70.0
India	—	100.0	100.0
India ⁽²⁾	—	100.0	100.0
Kenya	30.0	—	30.0
Korea, Republic of	100.0	—	100.0
Sri Lanka	—	15.0	15.0
Tanzania	30.0	—	30.0
	\$ 195.0	\$ 325.0	\$ 520.0
Population planning			
Bangladesh	\$ —	\$ 15.0	\$ 15.0
Philippines	25.0	—	25.0
	\$ 25.0	\$ 15.0	\$ 40.0
Telecommunications			
Burma	\$ —	\$ 21.0	\$ 21.0
Colombia	15.0	—	15.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	—	30.0	30.0
Ethiopia	—	16.0	16.0
Ghana	23.0	—	23.0
Guatemala	26.0	—	26.0
Pakistan	—	36.0	36.0
Zambia	32.0	—	32.0
	\$ 96.0	\$ 103.0	\$ 199.0
Tourism			
Dominican Republic	\$ 21.0	\$ —	\$ 21.0
Ivory Coast	9.7	—	9.7
	\$ 30.7	—	\$ 30.7

Transportation			
Brazil—roads	\$ 110.0	\$ —	\$ 110.0
Brazil—railways	175.0	—	175.0
Bolivia—railways	32.0	—	32.0
Cameroon—roads ⁽²⁾	1.0	1.0	2.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of—ports	50.0	—	50.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of—railways	37.0	—	37.0
Ethiopia—roads	—	32.0	32.0
Haiti—roads	—	20.0	20.0
Jamaica—roads	13.5	—	13.5
Jamaica—air transport	12.5	—	12.5
Kenya—pipelines	20.0	—	20.0
Korea, Republic of—railways	100.0	—	100.0
Malawi—roads	—	10.0	10.0
Mali—roads ⁽²⁾	—	8.3	8.3
Mauritania—roads	—	3.0	3.0
Pakistan—pipelines	60.0	—	60.0
Panama—ports	24.0	—	24.0
Paraguay—roads	14.5	—	14.5
Philippines—ports	20.0	—	20.0
Sierra Leone—roads ⁽²⁾	2.3	—	2.3
Swaziland—roads	7.0	—	7.0
Tanzania—roads	—	10.2	10.2
Upper Volta—roads	—	7.5	7.5
Western Samoa—roads	—	4.4	4.4
Yemen Arab Republic—roads	—	9.0	9.0
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of—roads	—	15.5	15.5
Yugoslavia—ports	44.0	—	44.0
Yugoslavia—railways	93.0	—	93.0
Zaire—roads	—	26.0	26.0
Zaire—ports	—	26.0	26.0
	\$ 815.8	\$ 172.9	\$ 988.7
Urbanization			
El Salvador	\$ 2.5	\$ 6.0	\$ 8.5
Indonesia	25.0	—	25.0
Kenya	8.0	8.0	16.0
Korea, Republic of	15.0	—	15.0
Tanzania	—	8.5	8.5
Zambia	20.0	—	20.0
	\$ 70.5	\$ 22.5	\$ 93.0
Water supply and sewerage			
Afghanistan	\$ —	\$ 9.0	\$ 9.0
Colombia	27.0	—	27.0
Indonesia	14.5	—	14.5
Ivory Coast	9.0	—	9.0
Jamaica	15.0	—	15.0
Singapore	25.0	—	25.0
Swaziland	3.5	—	3.5
Tunisia	28.0	—	28.0
Yemen Arab Republic	—	8.1	8.1
Yugoslavia	6.0	—	6.0
	\$ 128.0	\$ 17.1	\$ 145.1
TOTALS⁽³⁾	\$4,319.7	\$1,576.2	\$5,895.8

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Operations have been classified by the major purpose they finance. Many projects include activity in more than one sector or subsector.

⁽²⁾ Amendment/supplement to previous loan or credit, not counted as a separate lending operation.

⁽³⁾ Excludes Bangladesh consolidation loan and credit.

Progress has been made in improving export possibilities, as exemplified by the recent agreement reached in Lomé defining trade relations between 46 African, Caribbean, and Pacific nations and the European Economic Community. In particular, the mechanism included in that agreement for the stabilization of earnings from 12 commodity exports holds promise for the improvement of trade prospects of many developing countries. As the importance of trade in helping the developing countries meet the needs of their citizens looms ever larger, the trade discussions in various international fora have become all the more important. Trade-related negotiations between developed and developing countries under the auspices of both UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development) and GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) are currently under way.

Increased earnings by developing countries which produce primary commodities are not thwarted only by trade restrictions in the industrial countries. Another constraint is productive capacity in the developing countries themselves. A Bank study indicates that only by investing about \$18,000 million (in 1974 dollars) by 1980 to expand production of these commodities could the developing countries take full advantage of the elimination of trade restrictions.

Import liberalization for primary commodities, though significant in overall terms, would nevertheless probably prove to be of limited value to the developing world over the long term. The markets for such products will continue to grow only slowly, as income elasticities are, in most cases, low. Improved long-term export prospects must, therefore, be based largely on trade in manufactures.

Although manufactured goods now account for 25% of the total exports of the developing countries, their share of the world trade in manufactured goods is still only about 6%. Moreover, exports of manufactures from developing countries have grown only marginally faster in value between 1960 and 1972 than total world trade in this category.

Manufactured products from developing countries often face a variety of tariff and non-tariff barriers (countervailing duties, quantitative restrictions, and voluntary but negotiated restraints on exports, for instance). In recent years, several industrial countries have begun efforts to phase out domestic industries which cannot compete with manufactured goods from developing countries. Although there are limits to the speed at which this can be done, the Bank believes that the adoption of more liberal policies by developed countries on the importation of manufactured goods is essential to the long-term growth prospects of the developing countries. In the short run, however, increases in exports of manufactured goods by developing countries will be particularly sensitive to the extent of recovery from

recession in the industrial world. A Bank study estimates that manufactured exports from developing countries in the period 1976-80 could increase by more than 15% yearly, provided that growth in the OECD countries were to average 6% in the same period.

Even if growth in the industrialized world is slow, petroleum exporting countries might be a significant market for many developing countries. Imports of goods by OPEC members, estimated to be on the order of \$43,500 million in 1974 (a figure almost double that of 1973), are projected to increase by as much as 25% annually through 1980. The past share of exports to this group of countries by developing countries has been only 14%; a maintenance of this share would contribute greatly to their ability to pay for their import requirements.

Long-Term Development Needs

An increase in exports—both of primary commodities and of manufactures—from the developing countries would provide a boost to their stagnating economies. Yet greater earnings through exports cannot be expected to solve the accumulated economic problems and constraints of the developing world.

The fact is that developing countries with annual per capita incomes of above \$200 would be the chief beneficiaries of export expansion and trade liberalization. The degree of their current dependence on world trade is far larger than that of the lower-income countries. Since 1974, external finance has been less used as a supplement to domestic savings as terms of trade deteriorated. Export growth can help return rates of domestic savings—and hence, domestic resources available for development programs—to more normal levels. But if long-term development is to proceed—especially for the 1,000 million people living in the lower-income developing countries—much larger capital flows on concessional terms must be provided.

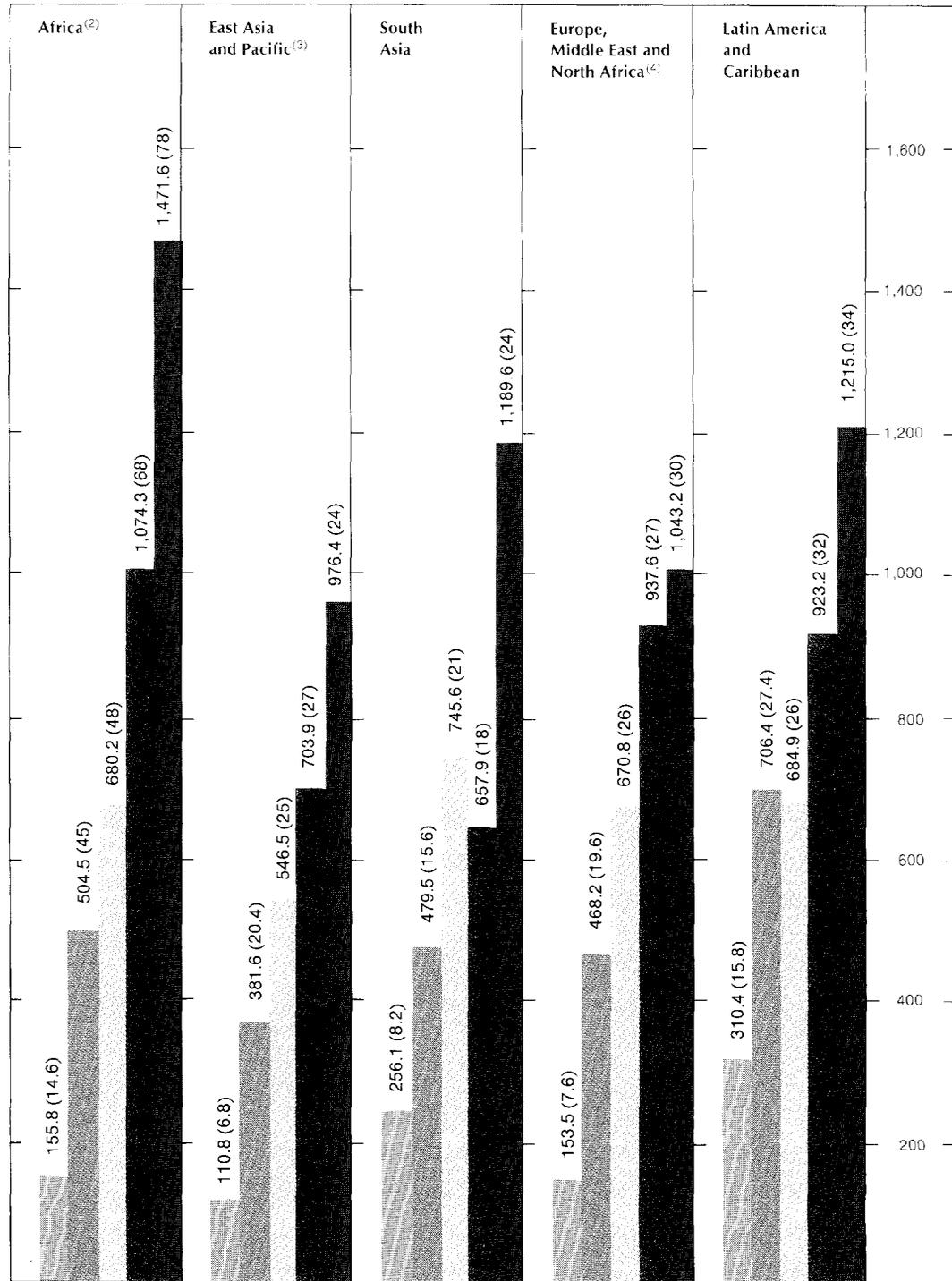
There are but a few developing countries with highly diversified economies which can hope to achieve adequate rates of growth solely through export growth. For the rest, a combination of measures will be needed to enable them to pay for the imports required for sustained development. That combination can be provided only through cooperation among the industrialized, petroleum exporting, and developing countries. Expanded exports to and increased capital flows from OECD and OPEC members can help the developing countries weather the current transitional period of economic disequilibrium. Beyond this period, however, long-term development finance on concessional terms will be needed to help provide developing countries—especially the lower-income ones, whose dependence on foreign trade is relatively small—with the capital needed to finance programs designed to achieve basic development objectives which increasingly are

Bank and IDA: Lending by Geographic Region, 1964-75

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)



(00) Number of Operations



(1) Loans to past borrowers, totaling \$642.7 million in 1964-68, and \$148.5 million in 1969-73, are excluded.

(2) Including Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

(3) Excluding Afghanistan and Iran.

(4) Including Afghanistan and Iran, but excluding Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

designed to raise the productivity of the poorest groups in their midst.

In response to the worsening economic conditions, global initiatives were launched during the past fiscal year to deal with two of the world's most intractable problems: the deteriorating economic posture of the developing countries, and the continuing threat of disastrous imbalance between food supplies and population.

The Development Committee

In October 1974, following the approval of parallel resolutions by the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the Development Committee—formally, the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries—was established.

The Development Committee consists of 20 members, generally Ministers of Finance, each appointed for the first two years by one of the 20 countries or groups of countries designating a member of the Bank's Board of Executive Directors. The Committee is required to advise and report to the Boards of Governors, both of the Bank and the IMF, on all aspects of the broad questions of the transfer of real resources to developing countries, and to make suggestions for consideration by those concerned regarding the implementation of its conclusions.

The initial focus of the Committee's work was on the situation of the poorest and the "most seriously affected"⁽¹⁾ developing countries, and on measures by which their needs for the immediate period ahead might be met. In its January 1975 meeting, the Committee requested that the creation of a "special trust fund," providing additional highly concessional resources, be examined by the Executive Directors of the Bank and the IMF.

The Bank's Executive Directors studied how the need of developing countries, especially the lower-income ones, for quickly-disbursing balance of payments assistance could be met. The need was made more urgent by the knowledge that the rapid commitments of assistance by some OPEC members, much of it fairly quickly-disbursing, might not continue on the same scale, and that the IMF oil facility was scheduled to be phased out.

In view of the character of the urgently-needed assistance for balance of payments relief, the two Boards agreed that if any such trust fund were to be established (its establishment would depend on the availability of additional

resources), it should be administered by the IMF, though on longer and more concessional terms than those applying to the existing facilities of the Fund.

The Third Window

At the same January meeting, the Development Committee also requested the Bank to examine the possibility of establishing a "third window," providing development assistance on terms intermediate between those of the Bank and IDA. Indeed, even before that meeting, the Bank had begun to study the feasibility of establishing such a facility.

The response by the Bank to the proposal was affirmative, for it believed that the Third Window could prove a valuable source of capital resources to developing countries.

At its June meeting, held in Paris, the Development Committee unanimously supported the establishment for one year in the Bank of the new intermediate lending facility. The Committee also urged the Bank to proceed with its establishment in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1975, in order to lend to the developing countries in that year up to \$1,000 million in assistance separate from other Bank operations.

The Third Window is essentially an intermediate lending facility whose terms are softened by the availability of interest subsidies. The funds needed to finance disbursements under Third Window loans, which would be made over a one-year period, would have to be borrowed by the Bank. The amount of concessional resources needed to finance the interest subsidization of such loans depends on both the volume of lending to be undertaken and the terms offered on individual loans. At an intermediate interest rate of 4½%—4% below the Bank's present lending rate—about \$225 million in interest subsidization funds would be required to finance the lending of each \$1,000 million. Contributions in the form of grants would be voluntary.

The chief beneficiaries of Third Window operations would be those countries with per capita GNPs of less than \$375, and especially the lower-income countries. Though many of the lower-income countries could not afford the intermediate terms of Third Window loans—exclusively, at any rate—they would stand to benefit indirectly through a re-allocation to them of IDA funds from some developing countries which can afford intermediate terms. Taking into account both the direct and indirect effects of Third Window lending, the lower-income countries might receive a net increase in total Bank Group assistance of approximately 20%, with an appreciable softening of the average terms of that assistance. The Bank believes, however, that the Window should not be completely closed to countries with per capita incomes higher than \$375.

⁽¹⁾ The term "most seriously affected," or MSA, has come into widespread use in the past two years, and denotes those developing countries with lowest per capita incomes that have also been hardest hit by recent world economic events. Identification of MSA countries is among the tasks of the United Nations Emergency Operation. Forty-two countries have to date been incorporated into the MSA list.

World Food Conference

In early November, 130 governmental delegations, as well as a large number of non-governmental and intergovernmental groups, met in Rome in the wake of the serious deterioration of the world food situation. The immediate problems of food and fertilizer shortages were not dealt with in substance, for the Conference had a long-term reference—approximately 10 years—which looked both toward the improvement in persistent, unfavorable trends in food production in the developing countries, and to the establishment of means to cope with emergencies when major crop shortages occur, as happened in 1972 and 1974. The Conference was remarkable for the unanimity with which it endorsed the basic principle that the world's food problems could be solved only through a great and sustained growth in food output in areas in which the great masses of undernourished and vulnerable people live, namely, the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Delegates agreed to hold subsequent negotiations on four principal subjects:

- the creation of an International Fund for Agricultural Development (“World Food Fund”);
- the establishment of a global information and early warning (for potential crop failures) system;
- the reconstitution of the existing Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Program as a body to coordinate food aid; and
- the creation, at the ministerial level, of a World Food Council of about 25 members to coordinate the activities of a standing committee of the (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) FAO Council on world food security (which deals with the establishment of food stockpiles), the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Program, and a new body, the Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment in Developing Countries (CGFPI).

Several of these actions taken by the Conference had implications for the work of the Bank. Resolution XIII, which was sponsored by many of the OPEC members, and which recommended the establishment of the “World Food Fund,” contemplates the disbursal of its resources by “international institutions,” a term intended to cover the Bank, among others. The World Food Council, asked by the Conference to coordinate the actions of, make recommendations to, and receive reports from “United Nations bodies and agencies,” will work closely with the Bank, the world's major source of external funds for direct investment in the agricultural sector. The proposed activities of the CGFPI, as well as its relationship to the Bank,

are discussed in the “Inter-Agency Cooperation” section of this *Annual Report*.

The World Food Conference highlighted the importance of taking action to narrow the projected world food gap, and the Bank has begun to take action to assist its members to formulate and implement plans to increase food production. In many cases, such plans might involve some fairly radical changes in pricing and other policies, and the removal of socio-political, institutional, and other constraints. While the emphasis is being put on quick-yielding activities, the Bank is also paying attention to actions which may bring about important, long-term results. The Bank is, for instance, helping some of its members—Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Nepal, Zaire, and the countries of the Sahel, to name a few—in the use of satellite remote sensing imagery in resource survey and evaluation work, and in all aspects of project planning.

During fiscal 1975, as a result of a comprehensive study of the problems of the rural poor, the Bank gained an improved global perspective of absolute and relative poverty, of where the rural poor are located, and some idea of their production potential. Knowledge of the constraints which impede the fulfillment of this potential has also been increased.

Rural Development

Almost 650 million people in the developing world are considered to live in absolute poverty, existing on annual per capita incomes of not more than \$50. About 100 million more, in relative poverty, have incomes, though above \$50 a year, which are below one-third the national average. Of this total of three-quarters of a billion people, 600 million, or 80%, live in rural areas. Their number is growing by approximately 2% a year.

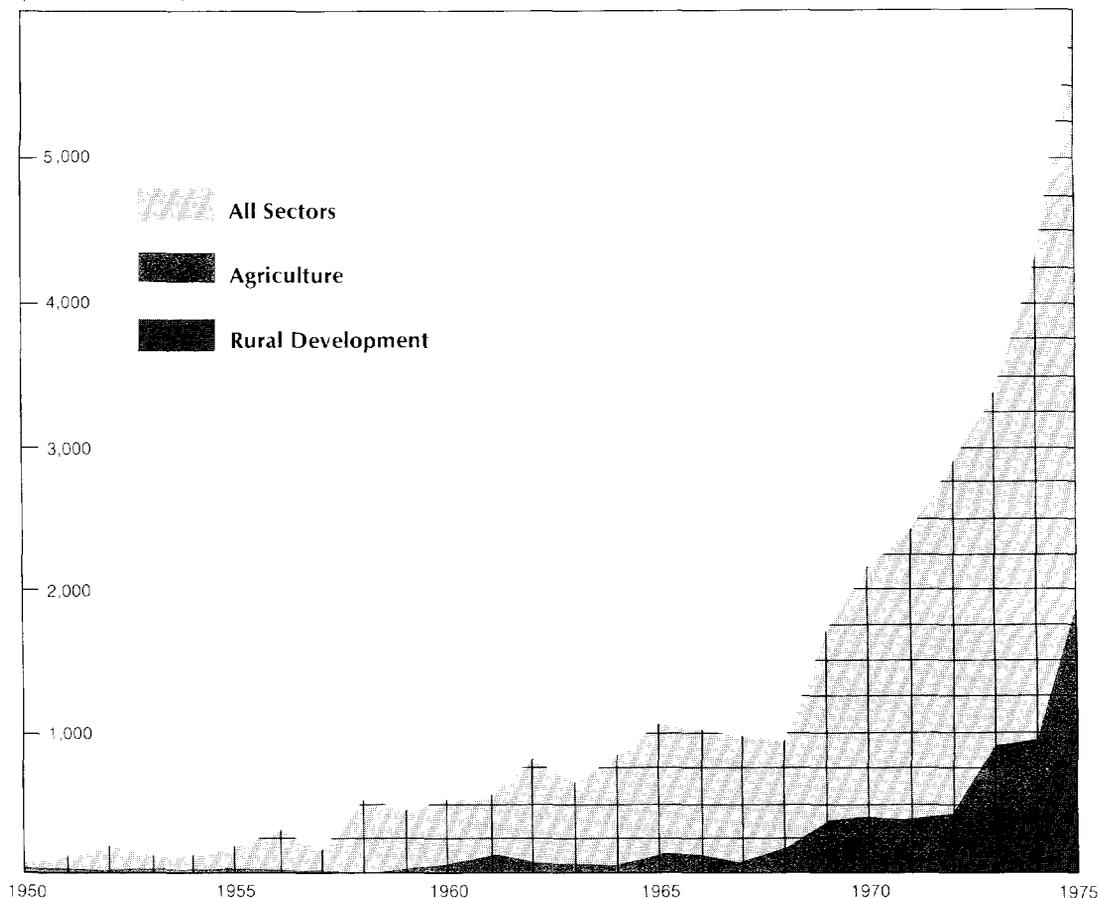
The poverty of the rural poor is reflected in their poor nutrition, their inadequate shelter, and low health standards. Schooling in rural areas is often both inadequate and irrelevant. Rural areas, compared with urban areas, have a smaller share of economic infrastructure, such as domestic water, electricity, and waste disposal. Even when such services exist, the poor often do not have access to them because organization is inadequate, and costs are high.

If the problems of food production are to be alleviated, the rural poor must be made a part of the solution. Because the problems are so complex, complex solutions, cutting across sectoral lines, must be devised to help the rural poor contribute more fully to an increase in output.

The Bank believes that rural development, properly conceived and carried out, need not conflict with the objectives of higher food production. Indeed, studies indicate that small farmers are often more efficient in the use of farm resources than are large farmers. And though it may take longer to increase food out-

Bank and IDA: Lending for All Sectors, and for Agriculture and Rural Development, 1950-75

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)



put on small farms than on larger units—it is more difficult, for instance, to devise and implement development schemes involving large numbers of smallholders than those affecting only a few large-scale farmers—the Bank has concluded that, in the longer run, increases in food production of the magnitude required to satisfy worldwide demand can only be achieved by helping small farmers increase their productivity and output.

Experience has taught the Bank that, in many instances, a lack of finance alone is not the only factor limiting production among small-scale producers. Frequently, technological, procedural, and manpower constraints thwart the effective use of additional investment.

Overriding these factors, however, is the need, at the national level of government, for a strong commitment to rural development policies. Such commitment is required if the impact of programs designed to attack the problems of rural poverty are to be both effective and broad-based. The Bank is in no position, nor would it want to be, to dictate the design of such programs, for the choice of ways to deal

with the problem, and the sequence in which they are used, will necessarily reflect local conditions as well as narrower technical considerations.

In some instances, present policies must change if programs for rural development are to be effective. The Bank's analysis indicates that all too often, government policies discriminate against agricultural production in favor of manufacturing or processing industries; in addition, policies designed to keep food prices low for the large urban market have frequently been adopted to the disadvantage of the small farmer. In other cases, national fiscal policies—through high levels of indirect commodity taxation and low effective rates of income or property taxes, the poor often pay a considerably larger share of their income than the rich, for instance—must be made consistent with the commitment to rural development. Elsewhere, land policies, involving land reform or settlement schemes, to name but two, must be designed to aid the rural poor. Technologies of relevance to and within the means of the smallholder must be made available and promoted.

In those countries where there exists a strong, national commitment to improve the productivity of the rural poor, the Bank has already become a major source of external funds for direct investment in the agricultural sector. It is the Bank's estimate that the rate of growth of output of small farmers can exceed 5% by 1985 if assistance, properly conceived and targeted, is provided. The Bank also knows, however, that some innovative rural development programs will inevitably be unsuccessful. (Risks can be reduced by providing facilities for monitoring and evaluation so that the lessons of experience can be learned.) And, the Bank realizes that its rural development program for the next five years—ambitious as it is—will scarcely keep pace with the additional numbers of the rural poor—some 70 million—who will be born during the same period. A five-year (fiscal 1975-79) lending projection by the Bank foresees commitments of up to \$7,000 million for agriculture and rural development projects. Such lending could benefit about 100 million people, of whom 60 million are presently living in either absolute or relative poverty.

The Bank has estimated that over the next 10 years, up to \$100,000 million might be required to provide the impetus for sustaining productivity and real income growth among all the rural poor. Because Bank and IDA financing, on average, accounts for but one-half of project costs, the lending projections, if realized, would support a total annual investment program of approximately \$2,000 million by fiscal 1979. This alone would represent 20% of the yearly requirement for financing the target of a production increase of 5% by 1985.

The main elements of the Bank's rural development projects will remain largely the same. They will be designed to benefit large numbers of the rural poor, while earning an economic

rate of return at least equal to the opportunity cost of capital; they will be comprehensive in their approach to small-scale agriculture, and will provide for a balance between directly productive and other components (where the inclusion of the latter is appropriate); and they will have a low enough cost per beneficiary so that they might be extended to other areas, given the availability of additional resources. At the same time, however, the Bank has recognized that there is a need to develop new approaches to solve the many difficult technical, organizational, and other constraints which hinder the realization of the productive potential of low-income rural people in agricultural and other pursuits. Because increasing food output on small farms takes a long time, the Bank will continue, under appropriate conditions, to help finance projects designed to increase food production and expand exports on medium-scale and large farms.

Education

Bank and IDA lending for education development is but 12 years old; during that period, the perceived objectives of education, and its relationship to development, have changed in much of the developing world. The Bank, too, has periodically re-examined its role in fostering educational development.

Until recent years, overall strategies, including those for education, have been directed toward modern sector activities and educating people for roles in a highly modernized society. This has often resulted in a concern for urban populations and more highly-skilled groups in the labor force which works to the disadvantage of the rural dwellers and other segments of the poor who are engaged in traditional or transitional ways of life.

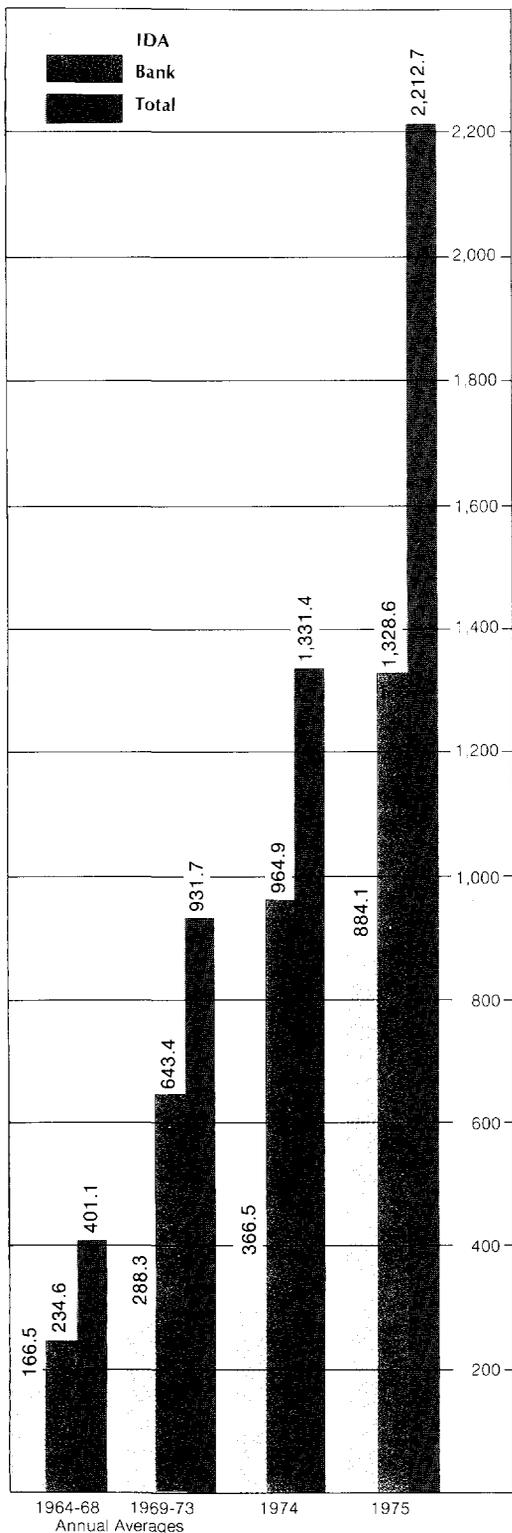
Bank and IDA: Trends in Lending, by Sector
(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

	1973			1974			1975		
	Bank	IDA	Total	Bank	IDA	Total	Bank	IDA	Total
Agriculture	501.6	436.1	937.7	646.5	309.4	955.9	1,221.5	636.1	1,857.5
Development finance companies	268.0	42.0	310.0	309.0	36.2	345.2	469.5	34.5	504.0
Education	161.6	114.5	276.1	134.4	18.7	153.1	126.7	97.1	223.8
Electric power	174.3	147.2	321.5	755.9	13.5	769.4	475.7	28.0	503.7
Industry	—	67.2	67.2	309.1	109.7	418.8	665.3	125.0	790.3
Non-project	30.0	195.0	225.0	—	235.0	235.0	195.0	325.0	520.0
Population	21.5	—	21.5	—	17.0	17.0	25.0	15.0	40.0
Technical assistance	—	4.0	4.0	16.0	5.0	21.0	—	—	—
Telecommunications	157.8	90.0	247.8	66.5	41.4	107.9	96.0	103.0	199.0
Tourism	—	—	—	30.6	16.0	46.6	30.7	—	30.7
Transportation	520.1	162.3	682.4	733.2	223.8	957.0	815.8	172.9	988.7
Urbanization	16.0	20.0	36.0	68.0	45.0	113.0	70.5	22.5	93.0
Water supply and sewerage	200.1	78.7	278.8	149.2	24.5	173.7	128.0	17.1	145.1
Total	2,051.0	1,357.0	3,408.0	3,218.4	1,095.2	4,313.6	4,319.7	1,576.2	5,895.8

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

**Bank and IDA:
Lending to Countries with
Annual per Capita Income
below \$200, 1964-75⁽¹⁾**

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)



⁽¹⁾ Excluding oil exporters with capital surplus.

The Bank believes that educational strategies must adapt themselves to and be consistent with broadly-defined development objectives which increasingly are focusing on ways to raise the productivity of the poorest segments of the population. The 750 million people who live today in poverty are, in most cases, the same people for whom education in the past was either inaccessible or irrelevant. Development strategies to increase these people's productivity and incomes cut across many sectors—including agriculture, health, and population, as well as education.

In attempting to promote balanced educational development, the Bank believes that minimum, basic education should be offered to all, as fully and as soon as resources permit, and that further education and training beyond the basic level should be provided selectively to improve the knowledge and skills needed to carry out economic, social, and other developmental roles.

The Bank realizes, however, that new educational strategies to provide relevant training to masses of people cannot be divorced from the various political milieus in which decisions affecting new strategies are developed. In addition, it knows well that there are risks involved for developing nations in embarking on highly innovative policies in such an emotion-laden field as education.

For countries not content with the results of past educational policies, and which wish to redress existing imbalances and irrelevancies, the Bank stands ready to share the risks involved in evolving new educational policies and programs. For others which are yet to determine what direction new educational strategies should take, the Bank has indicated its willingness to assist in financing comprehensive sector studies which broadly assess the degree to which a country's educational system responds to its developmental objectives and needs. The Bank firmly believes, however, that such studies must be undertaken at the initiative of, and carried out by, the countries themselves if the best and most firmly-rooted results are to be achieved.

Almost three-quarters of a billion people above the age of 15 are today illiterate; unless remedial action is taken soon, that number may rise by more than 100 million in 10 years. Such is the magnitude of both the problem and challenge. The Bank is aware that its contribution to educational development—in terms of dollars—is small (though increasing to more than \$1,000 million for 80 education projects in the period 1974-78). It believes, however, that through its lending program, combined with its advice, given in continuing dialogues with concerned developing countries on how best their own needs might be met, it can act as a significant catalyst in helping developing countries achieve their goals.

Health

Health programs in developing countries, too, have historically neglected the rural masses. This bias against the provision of adequate health services for the rural poor is manifested in two ways, the Bank has determined. A large proportion of public expenditures on health in developing countries has been allocated to impressive, but expensive modern hospital facilities and highly-trained medical manpower. Both are naturally found in urban centers. Urban dwellers are doubly favored: they also have better sanitation and water supply facilities, higher school enrollment ratios, and superior environmental and personal health services than do their rural counterparts. (People living in urban slums, however, have also largely remained beyond the reach of modern medicine.)

The Bank believes that inefficiencies and inequities in health policies should be removed. The issue is one of more than equity alone; it is also economic, for ill health imposes economic costs by impairing the productivity of both workers and capital goods, and by reducing the availability of labor. To promote economic development, the poorest in developing societies must be permitted and encouraged to become as productive as resources permit. As health conditions and economic development are fundamentally related, the majority of the people cannot be denied access to better health care without damaging national development prospects.

Evidence indicates that the effectiveness of limited resources for health services (government health expenditures in many developing countries total less than \$1 per person) can be increased, and that more equitable access to health care can be ensured if governments were to curtail their considerable expenditures on hospitals and highly-trained personnel, and devote more resources to the staffing of low-level health services in areas with few or no facilities. Preventive medicine—focusing on improving environmental and public health, personal health practices, and nutrition—rather than curative medicine should be emphasized.

While the Bank has not directly financed conventional health infrastructure as such, it has initiated project lending in a number of areas that directly affect health, either through the provision of project components, or through the overall project itself. These areas include population and nutrition, education, rural development, irrigation and drainage, "sites and services," and especially, water supply and sewerage. This effort will continue. In addition, the Bank has decided that, within the context of its present lending program, it will systematically analyze the health consequences of the projects it supports, and seek available opportunities to improve health conditions in the developing world.

The responsibility for implementing this policy has been assigned to an expanded Office of Environmental and Health Affairs. The Office will:

- review all Bank lending operations with a view to preventing their possible detrimental effects on health and providing opportunities for health improvements;
- coordinate the Bank's participation in specific disease control projects;
- undertake—initially on a highly-selective basis—analyses of the health sector in particular countries;
- plan and oversee Bank-related research in the sector; and
- organize and monitor field experiments to test out more effective health care systems.

The Bank is also extending its collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), particularly in improving the allocation of national resources devoted to health. Indeed, because the strengths of the two organizations are complementary (WHO has great technical expertise, while the Bank Group has substantial strength in conducting economic analyses), substantial scope exists for collaboration with WHO and other agencies—as has already taken place in the Western Africa onchocerciasis project. Perhaps of even greater importance is the fact that the Bank and WHO, starting from different conceptions of their respective roles in assisting their common member countries, have arrived at a substantial convergence of views as to priorities and methods of approaching the health problems of the poor.

Housing and Urban Transport

In attempting to define solutions to alleviate the poverty that exists in much of the developing world—through rural development, education, and better health care—the Bank also took increasing note during the year that poverty is by no means confined to rural areas.

Estimates by the UN indicate that in 1975, 819 million, or 30%, of the people in developing countries live in cities and towns of over 20,000 inhabitants; by the end of the century, it is expected that the proportion will have risen to about 42%, and the number of urban dwellers will be 2,200 million. Half will have come from rural areas in search of better employment opportunities. Most will find deficient living conditions in their new surroundings, but though their deplorable conditions may be more visible than those of the rural poor, most migrants, nonetheless, will consider urban living a distinct improvement.

One fact is clear: the services provided to the poor, whether they live in urban or rural areas, fall very far below those provided to the middle classes and the well-to-do. In the area of housing, for instance, the supply of urban land and urban services, such as water, sewerage, and electricity, tends to be strongly skewed toward

upper-income groups, leaving the lower-income groups with minimal or non-existent services. Typically, the standards adopted for utility supplies are, in any case, too costly for the poor. The supply of housing for middle-income groups is limited, and housing ostensibly provided for the poor is often usurped by higher-income families. As far as urban transportation is concerned, governmental policies have often worked, unintentionally, to the detriment of the poor. Many, particularly in the poorer cities, cannot afford any form of motorized transport on a regular basis. Ten cents a working day—fairly typical of fares for two bus rides of two or three miles—represents about 10% of an income of \$300 a year. Many of the poorer wage earners earn less than that. Nevertheless, facilities for both walking and cycling, in cities of most developing countries, are notoriously poor and are being reduced by the priority accorded to the private automobile. In sprawling, low-density cities, the distances involved often make walking or cycling impractical. “Squatter” housing settlements are periodically demolished, and the poor, unable to build, buy, or rent housing near centers of employment, are pushed to the peripheries of cities where transportation facilities are often non-existent or costly.

A reorientation of existing housing programs, the Bank has concluded, can make a substantial contribution to economic development and social welfare. Though a few developing countries have adopted imaginative programs to serve adequately their growing urban populations, housing conditions in most countries are worse than they need be. The reasons for this state are complex, but basically, they are due to a lack of understanding of the underlying problems and resource constraints which result in the formulation of misguided policy.

It is the Bank's belief that many countries have often chosen to respond to the needs of their urban citizenry by constructing dwellings of such high standards that the broad demand for housing cannot be met. In addition, the costs of such housing are often beyond the reach of the urban poor. This condition, then, is similar to those prevailing in the field of health, where modern hospitals have substituted inadequately for measures designed to help the masses of the people attain better health.

If developing countries were both willing and able to bring the cost of housing down by reducing standards, by encouraging self-help building projects, by encouraging or providing for higher-density construction, by using local building materials, through the provision of fewer private and more communal plumbing and sanitary facilities, and by improving the effectiveness of housing finance institutions, housing conditions could be greatly improved

for the poor majority of the city populations. In very large, lower-income cities, the upgrading of squatter areas also appears to hold great promise for alleviating the grossly sub-standard living conditions of the very poor. Positive zoning and land use policies can also be used to influence the locations of residences and places of employment within cities in ways which reduce transport needs and widen the opportunities of poor workers.

As with housing, Bank activities in urban transport will be concentrated in cities where authorities demonstrate a willingness to consider and implement bold measures to adapt their policies to the mounting pressures of rapid urban growth. Priority will be given to projects supplementing basic transport systems which are directed primarily to the needs of the majority who cannot afford an automobile, and for goods traffic. Though consideration will accordingly be given to bus and urban rail systems, including vehicles, repair shops, terminals, and road and track improvements required for efficient functioning, particular attention will be given projects catering to the many cyclists and pedestrians who cannot afford even low-cost public transportation.

The growth of Bank activities in helping to develop and finance urban transportation programs will inevitably be limited by the long preparation times for projects and a general shortage of expertise in the field. The Bank is convinced, however, that increased involvement is inevitable because urban transport is, in many respects, a leading influence on determining physical and social urban patterns. Because inadequacies exist in current methodology for analyzing urban transport problems and designing solutions to them, the Bank will also attempt to stimulate further development of methodologies specifically related to general urban conditions in developing countries.

The effectiveness of Bank assistance can be maximized only if it is placed in the context of an overall urban development program. The Bank believes that such an overall program might include such elements as initiatives to improve land management policies, policies to restrain too rapid development of peak hour automobile use, and both an understanding of market imperfections by the authorities concerned, and a willingness to reduce them over time. Only within such a context can Bank assistance in financing urban transport, “sites and services,” the upgrading of squatter settlements, and in building up the capabilities of local housing finance institutions through technical assistance and the provision of “seed capital” to mortgage insurance institutions, be maximized. During the year, increasing attention was given to projects in support of general urban and urban/regional development programs.

Eastern Africa

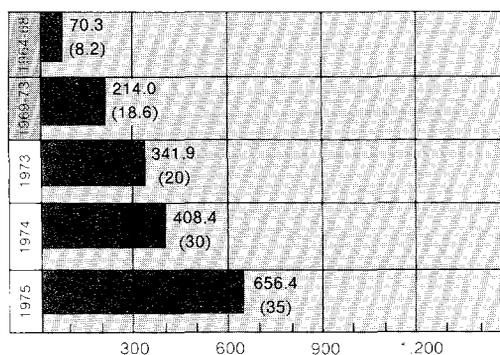
Current borrowers	Population (000) ⁽¹⁾	Per capita GNP (US\$) 1973
Botswana	641	240
Burundi	3,580	70
Ethiopia	26,550	90
Kenya	12,480	180
Lesotho	1,165	120
Malagasy Republic	7,610	140
Malawi	4,833	110
Mauritius	860	350
Rwanda	3,980	70
Somalia	3,042	90
Sudan	17,051	130
Swaziland	459	300
Tanzania	13,974	120
Uganda	10,829	140
Zaire	23,438	90
Zambia	4,646	390

⁽¹⁾ Estimated as of mid-1973.

Trend in Lending, 1964-75

(US\$ millions, Fiscal years.)

Annual Averages
(00) Number of Operations



All the countries in Eastern Africa are heavily dependent on the export of a small number of primary products to earn the foreign exchange required to pay for the increasing costs of imports. In fiscal 1975, as in the past, economic progress—or lack of it—in the region's 16 countries has been closely linked to the price trends of principal exports. Many countries, which had benefited from a boom in export commodity prices through mid-1974, suffered when their export earnings fell. Yet unfavorable movements in the terms of trade only partly explain the serious difficulties experienced by several nations; in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Tanzania, continuing drought caused a major setback, while Mauritius suffered serious damage in January when it was hit by the worst cyclone in 15 years. In Ethiopia and Madagascar, the ability to deal with economic problems was affected by political changes, and the organizations of the East African Community were restrained from action by the need to negotiate further for agreement among the partner countries.

The sharpest setback in export earnings was experienced by the two countries in the region—Zaire and Zambia—critically dependent on

world copper prices. Record high prices reached in early 1974 led to a rapid increase in imports; when copper prices dropped precipitously, the steadily-rising costs of the new level of imports compounded the two countries' economic problems. As a result of the decline in copper revenues, Zambia expects to register a very large budget deficit in 1975. In Zaire, too, rapidly-rising public expenditures outstripped the growth in revenue and fueled a price inflation which reached 30% in 1974. Both Zambia and Zaire experienced sharp declines in their foreign exchange reserves in 1975.

The countries whose principal export is coffee—Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, and Rwanda—also faced declining export receipts. The price of coffee, which peaked in early 1974, has fallen sharply in recent months. High prices for sugar benefited two major producers Swaziland and Mauritius, though in the latter country, production dropped by 15% to 20% as a result of cyclone damage. A drop in the price of cotton adversely affected the economies of Sudan and Tanzania.

In Tanzania and Madagascar, the need to import large quantities of food seriously aggravated a balance of payments situation already

made difficult by the escalation in the prices of petroleum products and manufactures. By December 1974, Tanzania's foreign exchange reserves had fallen to less than the equivalent of one month's imports. It was then that the Bank approved a quick-disbursing \$30 million loan to help enable the country to continue importing raw materials and intermediate goods essential for its development program.

Somalia's predicament was even more precarious during the year. A drought which began in 1973 became acute during 1974, and killed as many as a third of the livestock (some 1 million cattle and 1½ million goats and sheep). Nearly a quarter of a million people were fed in well-organized relief camps. Since livestock is the main source of Somalia's foreign exchange earnings, the drought caused a deterioration in that country's balance of trade. Despite large capital inflows, foreign exchange reserves declined in 1974 and continued to do so in the first half of 1975.

Although the drought also affected southern and southeastern Ethiopia, that country benefited—up to the middle of 1974—from a very favorable trend in its terms of trade. Since then, however, greatly increased prices for its imports have resulted in a moderate decline in Ethiopia's sizeable foreign exchange reserves.

Kenya was very adversely affected by a combination of deteriorating terms of trade and drought. As a relatively large importer of petroleum products, the country was also severely hit by the increased cost of oil. Foreign exchange reserves covered less than two months' imports at the end of 1974, and a residual external financing gap of over \$150 million is forecast for 1975. To help maintain investment momentum, the Bank provided a \$30 million non-project loan to cover the cost of essential imports while new policies relating to agricultural prices and investments, in particular, are taking effect.

The country of the region registering the highest rate of economic growth during fiscal 1975 was Botswana, where yearly per capita incomes have doubled in less than five years. This rise is due mainly to large investments in the mining sector over the past five years which have enabled it—despite technical difficulties in some projects—to begin exploitation of its diamond, copper, and nickel resources.

Co-financing Arrangements

In an effort to direct additional financial assistance to priority needs in the region, the Bank worked closely with bilateral donors and other international organizations in concluding co-financing arrangements for several projects: in Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Zaire. Total investments by all co-financers, excluding the Bank and IDA, came to \$290 million.

The most notable operation of this kind was a co-financing arrangement between the Bank (a \$100 million loan), the Libyan Arab Republic (also a \$100 million loan), and the European Investment Bank (a \$20 million loan) to assist the expansion of Zaire's State-owned Gecamines mining company, the successor company to Union Minière du Haut-Katanga which was nationalized in 1967. The loans from the three parties will help the company implement a \$435 million investment in its copper and cobalt mining facilities.

The loan represented the first Bank (as distinct from IDA) lending to Zaire (with special debt servicing arrangements) since its independence; it also marked the first direct Bank Group involvement in that country's mining sector. Once completed, the project will create 2,000 new jobs, and will raise Zaire's copper and cobalt production by more than 20%, resulting in additional foreign exchange earnings of about \$160 million yearly.

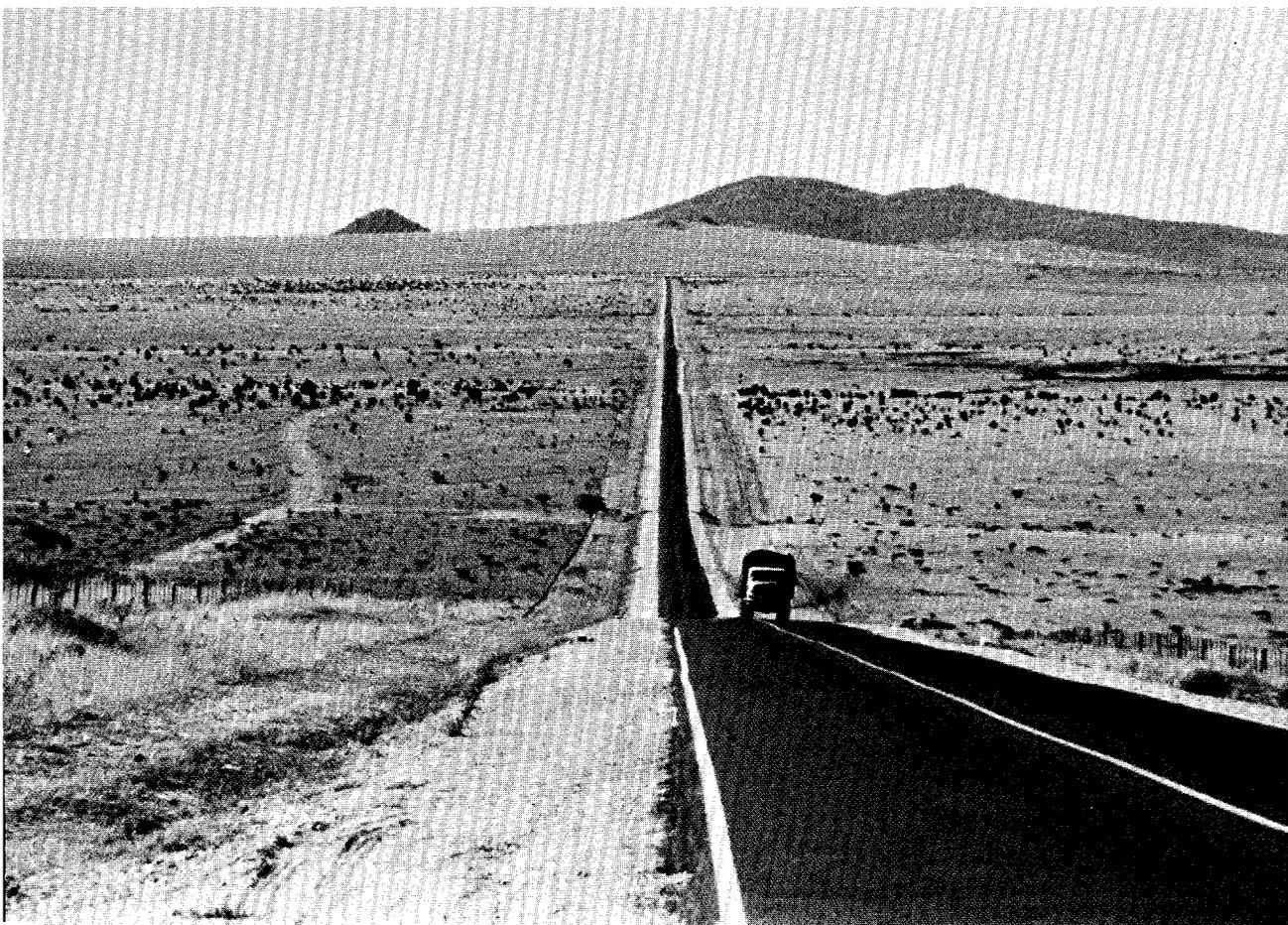
Lending to Current Borrowers in Eastern Africa, by Sectors

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

	Annual average 1964-68 ⁽¹⁾	Annual average 1969-73	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture	\$ 5.3	\$ 54.5	\$145.6	\$120.9	\$124.2
Education	9.7	23.4	53.3	—	65.0
Industry (including DFCs)	—	15.2	4.0	41.5	115.0
Non-project	—	6.0	30.0	—	60.0
Population	—	—	—	12.0	—
Power	13.2	24.3	—	127.5	65.1
Telecommunications	3.6	9.5	32.5	21.4	48.0
Transportation	38.3	76.7	76.5	82.1	131.2
Urbanization	—	—	—	3.0	44.5
Water supply and sewerage	0.2	4.4	—	—	3.5
Total	\$70.3	\$214.0	\$341.9	\$408.4	\$656.4
Of which: Bank	\$37.8	\$107.2	\$148.5	\$209.9	\$344.4
IDA	\$32.5	\$106.8	\$193.4	\$198.5	\$312.1

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Excludes \$3.9 million in loans to Rhodesia, and \$20 million to South Africa.



A highway in Kenya. Bank Group lending for transportation projects in the Eastern Africa region increased by more than half in fiscal 1975.

The Bank and IDA responded to the economic difficulties confronting the countries of the region in fiscal 1975 by increasing their aggregate lending by 61% over the previous year's total. Total lending amounted to \$656.4 million—\$344.35 million by the Bank, and \$312.05 million by IDA. The number of projects assisted also rose—from 30 in fiscal 1974 to 35 in the year just concluded.

- Lending to the transportation, industrial (including mining), non-project, education, telecommunications, and urbanization sectors increased greatly. More agricultural and rural development projects (nine) were approved than in any other sector.

Raising Agricultural Productivity

A disquieting trend in the region towards an increasing dependence on food imports has appeared in recent years. Given the large agricultural potential of most of the countries, renewed efforts are required to boost production, both for domestic consumption and for export.

It has become increasingly accepted, both by the Bank and the countries of the region, that a

minimum investment in economic and social infrastructure, simultaneously provided, is one prerequisite for raising agricultural productivity among the rural poor. Most of the agricultural projects assisted by the Bank and IDA, therefore, included improvements in roads, health facilities, education, and other services. In a number of projects, attempts were made to improve the total rural environment through comprehensive regional development. Perhaps the most noteworthy example is the Kigoma rural development project in Tanzania for which a \$10 million IDA credit was approved in August 1974.

To improve rural living standards, the Tanzanian Government has been assisting the half million inhabitants of Kigoma Region to resettle in *ujamaa* villages, thereby facilitating the task of providing economic and social services. The IDA credit is designed to help some 250,000 people, who have established themselves in 135 villages, double (to about \$40) their yearly per capita incomes. In mostly individually-owned plots, the people cultivate crops such as maize, beans, cotton, or groundnuts. Agricultural credit will be channeled to the villages

through the Tanzania Rural Development Bank, while the Kigoma Cooperative Union will be responsible for buying and collecting village produce.

Though the inhabitants of the 135 *ujamaa* villages are to be the direct beneficiaries, the entire population of the region will also benefit. The project will develop a credit and marketing system, strengthen village-level extension services, facilitate clearing the area of tsetse flies, enable feeder roads to be constructed, and will introduce into the area a program of adaptive agricultural research. The level of social services will be improved through the provision of education and health facilities, and village water supplies. (The United Nations Capital Development Fund is providing \$1.5 million for the health and water supply components.)

In Malawi, a third IDA credit, on this occasion for \$8.5 million, is assisting the third phase of the Lilongwe Land Development Program which began in fiscal 1968. The newest phase is designed to provide modern agricultural inputs, credit, a stock breeding ranch, water supply and other infrastructure, an intensified extension service, and improved health facilities for about 110,000 farm families cultivating more than 1,500,000 hectares. (The United Nations Capital Development Fund is providing \$1.6 million for the health and credit components.)

In Madagascar, a \$9.6 million IDA credit will assist cattle producers in the underdeveloped northwest region of the island. Eighty thousand families in 200 villages will benefit from measures to improve pastures, water supplies, schools, mobile health units, and investments in roads. The last mentioned is of particular importance for the rural population is often cut off completely from other parts of the country for six to eight months a year. Intensive veterinary services will be provided, and annual per capita cash incomes are expected to rise from \$20 to \$30.

Manpower Training

Despite the high priority accorded by governments to the education sector over the past decade, in most countries of Eastern Africa there remains an acute shortage of skilled manpower, particularly in the technical fields. Substantial training components have, therefore, been included in the majority of Bank and IDA education projects in the region. The projects all show a marked movement away from the more formal types of academic training towards basic education programs focusing on the need to provide relevant practical training. For example, IDA credits were made available during the year for 10 nomadic training centers in Somalia, 40 rural education centers in Sudan, and 100 community skill training centers in Ethiopia; all provide vocational training facilities in rural areas for children and adults alike.

About two-thirds of Somalia's 3 million people are nomads who tend their livestock in an arid and generally harsh environment. The literacy rate stands today at about 5%. The Government is striving to increase literacy, and, at the same time, to further the task of nation-building by developing the Somali language using Latin script. In 1971, the Somali language was adopted nationwide as the teaching medium to replace the diverse use of Arabic, English, and Italian. The education project, aided by an \$8 million IDA credit, is the first Bank Group operation designed to support the development of a national language and to include a training scheme for nomads.

Ten educational and training facilities for nomads will be constructed. As many as 1,600 children will be enrolled annually in four-year courses, and 2,000 adults will be able, each year, to attend short courses in subjects such as hygiene, agriculture, and animal husbandry.

In pursuit of greater efficiency in education investment, major emphasis is also being placed on low-cost construction in conjunction with self-help techniques. For instance, in Rwanda, an \$8 million IDA credit will help finance an innovative program for primary education. Workshops are being added to about 150 village schools, where some 6,000 pupils will be taught agricultural and craft skills. The labor for the construction of the workshops will be contributed by the villagers themselves, following the traditional African pattern of communal action.

Investment in Transport

A fundamental problem facing countries in Eastern Africa is the maintenance and expansion of transport facilities for the movement of goods within the country and for export. Exports from landlocked countries such as Burundi, Rwanda, and Zambia, or from regions such as eastern Zaire, western Uganda, or southern Sudan, may travel 1,500 kilometers or more to reach the sea. These countries are severely handicapped by the costs and delays of such lengthy overland journeys. Current railway projects in Sudan, the East African Community, and Madagascar will improve the routes to the sea. In June, a \$26 million IDA credit was approved to assist in the financing of rail and river facilities in Zaire which will improve the efficiency and capacity of the *Voie Nationale*, which links Shaba Province and the sea. Road transportation in the country was also assisted through a \$26 million credit designed to meet some of the country's most urgent needs for road rehabilitation and to strengthen the Bureau of Roads.

Agricultural products must be able to find their way to the railways and main roads. In fiscal 1975, five Bank- and IDA-assisted agricultural projects contained transportation compo-

nents designed to facilitate the marketing of agricultural products. In Ethiopia's lower Adiabo project, 240 kilometers of roads will be either improved or constructed; in the forestry and livestock development projects in Madagascar, more than 330 kilometers of roads will be maintained or upgraded, and almost 1,750 kilometers of service and feeder roads constructed. In Tanzania's Kigoma Region, 370 kilometers of roads will be improved, and as a component of the Kilombero sugar estate project in that country, a rail spur, linking the sugar factory to a line of the East African Railways will be constructed. The two telecommunications projects for which loans were made during the year—to Ethiopia and Zambia—are characterized by an emphasis on the establishment of links between urban centers and provincial and rural communities. As such, they are an important complement to transportation investments, facilitating regional administration and the achievement of improved productivity in all areas.

Sites and Services Schemes

The rapid expansion of Eastern Africa's urban population is giving rise to potentially explosive social problems in many countries. In the past year, three urban projects—in Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia—were supported by the Bank and IDA. Because the development of urban services tends to be costly except on a per capita basis, the Bank's involvement has been directed to finding more economical solutions requiring a minimum subsidy.

The Tanzania project, for which an \$8.5 million IDA credit was approved in July 1974, includes 10,000 serviced sites and support for self-help housing in Dar es Salaam and two regional urban centers as well as improvements to existing squatter settlements. In addition, a pilot nutrition project will be carried out by the newly-created Tanzanian Food and Nutrition Center. Nutrition education and the development of capabilities to prepare and disseminate nutrition information will be emphasized.

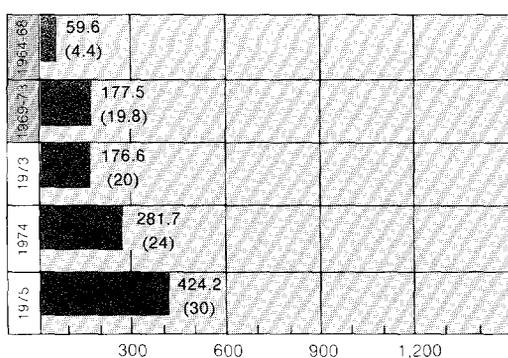
Western Africa

Trend in Lending, 1964-75

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

■ Annual Averages

(00) Number of Operations



Economic conditions in Western Africa during the year were influenced principally by domestic and international adjustments to the abrupt changes in commodity and other prices, which began at the end of 1973, the beginnings of recovery from the effects of drought in the Sahelian countries, and the emergence, in certain sectors, of the effects of declining activity and demand in the industrialized countries.

For some countries, higher commodity prices and export volumes more than compensated for the effects of rising import prices, and they experienced short-term improvements in their foreign exchange earnings and public revenues. Apart from the petroleum producers (Nigeria, Gabon, and, to a lesser extent, the People's Republic of Congo), the gains accrued mainly to producers of groundnuts (Gambia, Nigeria, Senegal), phosphates (Senegal, Togo), and bauxite (Guinea). The scope for allocating these increased resources to economic development depended on the degree of severity of

Current borrowers	Population (000) ⁽¹⁾	Per capita GNP (US\$) 1973
Cameroon	6,206	220
Central African Republic	1,710	170
Chad	3,870	70
Congo, People's Republic of the	1,199	310
Dahomey	2,947	110 ⁽²⁾
Equatorial Guinea	306	250 ⁽²⁾
Gabon	520	960
Gambia, The	493	120
Ghana	9,313	300
Guinea	5,243	100 ⁽²⁾
Ivory Coast	5,600	360
Liberia	1,452	330
Mali	5,370	70
Mauritania	1,257	190
Niger	4,304	90
Nigeria	71,262	170
Senegal	4,070	270
Sierra Leone	2,787	190
Togo	2,105	170 ⁽²⁾
Upper Volta	5,714	70

⁽¹⁾ Estimated as of mid-1973.

⁽²⁾ Preliminary estimates.

financial constraints, the outlook for deteriorating terms of trade over a longer period, and the need to retain higher reserves and savings to meet the increased costs of investment. Generally, the situation in these countries could be regarded as providing temporary relief to hard-pressed budgets and as an occasion to increase allowances for future contingencies. Yet, some of them seized the opportunity to introduce extensive changes in the domestic price structure of tradeable commodities in order to pass part of the gains on to rural producers, and to reduce the burden on public finances of the high consumer subsidies (particularly on rice) that were introduced in many West African countries over the past two to three years; others, especially the petroleum producing countries, markedly stepped up their rates of public expenditure for development as well as for consumption.

The larger and more diversified economies of countries which do not produce petroleum

(Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast) were adversely affected by international economic conditions. Prices for their main exports (cocoa, coffee, timber) rapidly declined from their record highs in the first half of 1974, and declining construction demand in Europe also reduced the volume of timber exports. At the same time, higher levels of energy consumption, and of imports of intermediate and capital goods associated with industrialization, required larger outlays of foreign exchange. During the year, all of these countries, as well as several others in the region, completed, or were in the process of drawing up, new development programs emphasizing continued economic diversification, substitution for imported energy and staple foods, and intensified rural development. These programs will demand much higher levels of foreign financing than the previous ones.

Recovery from drought was the main economic concern of countries in or bordering the Sahel region. Rainfall during the year was close to the 30-year average, and crops were generally good. However, heavy losses of cattle, the failure of food and export crops in the two preceding years, the southward migration of pastoralists, the loss of public revenues, and an increased need for public assistance—all were factors which contributed to the continuing difficulties of the stricken region. Large amounts of aid in the previous years helped prevent widespread famine and epidemics, but continuing long-term assistance on a wide front will be essential to attack the chronic problems of the Sahelian countries, which are related fundamentally to a poor resource base and a harsh climate. The international community is assisting the Sahelian states in a broad program of studies aimed at evaluating resource availabilities, population and migration trends, education policies, the potential for irrigation and new cropping patterns, alternative livestock development strategies, and transport infrastructure and services.

Regional Cooperation

The year was also marked by the signature of the Lomé Convention defining trade and aid relations between 46 African, Caribbean, and Pacific nations and the European Economic Community and by increased attention to regional economic cooperation. The Convention's several innovative features include a scheme for the stabilization of export earnings from 12 primary commodities and their products, including such major exports as groundnuts, cocoa, coffee, cotton, timber, and iron ore, with preferential treatment to be accorded to the least developed and landlocked countries. Following the institution in 1974 among six francophone states of the Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO), a draft treaty establishing the 15-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was

signed in May. The latter community,⁽¹⁾ will become effective upon ratification by at least seven member states. The West African Subcommittee of the Association of African Central Banks set up a clearinghouse to facilitate payments in the region so that intra-West African trade might be expanded. And spurred by the prospects for substantial international assistance in the development of the Sahel, the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Basin (OMVS) made significant progress during the year. The OMVS, with headquarters in Dakar, seeks to promote the integrated development of the agriculture, power, transport, and mining sectors of the three basin states—Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal. The Bank has participated in the early planning stages, and a \$1 million IDA credit was approved in May 1975 for the engineering of irrigation works in the Debi and Lampsar polders in the Senegal River valley.

Bank and IDA Activities

In fiscal 1975, the volume of Bank and IDA lending in the region reached a new high—\$424.2 million. This amount represents an increase of 50% over fiscal 1974, the previous record year, and of 139% over the fiscal 1969-73 annual average. As the accompanying table shows, the year's increase was entirely in Bank lending; IDA assistance remained at its fiscal 1974 high, which exceeded the fiscal 1969-73 average by 102%. The number of projects rose from 24 in the previous year to 30. There were several innovative features in the year's activities.

The year's lending pattern was affected by large, anomalous variations in the cycles of agricultural and transportation project preparation. To discover any significant changes in the lending pattern, therefore, a comparison of fiscal 1974 and 1975 averages with those of fiscal 1969-73 is appropriate. Such a comparison shows a dramatic shift towards lending for agriculture and rural development. This sector's share in total lending more than tripled, from an average of 17% in fiscal 1969-73 to one of nearly 57% in fiscal years 1974 and 1975. Rural development includes development of agricultural roads; for the last two years the construction, maintenance, and upgrading of such roads averaged almost 6,000 kilometers, a large increase over previous years. The share of lending for conventional transportation projects—highways, railways, and ports—declined, amounting to 25% in fiscal years 1974 and 1975 compared with 39% in fiscal 1969-73. These shifts reflect the increasing influence of the Bank's new strategy, which focuses on broad-based rural development to help raise the productivity of

⁽¹⁾ Includes Dahomey, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Upper Volta.

the poor and to bring about a more even distribution of income.

Food, Livestock Production Emphasized

Most of the year's 20 agricultural and rural development projects emphasized domestic food crop or livestock production so as to improve the nutritional and health levels of the rural population and, at the same time, reduce the dependence on imports of food. Only five projects, accounting for about 17% of the total lending to the sector, were of the more conventional type, focusing on export crops, viz., cocoa projects in Cameroon and Ivory Coast (assisted by Bank loans of \$6.5 million and \$20 million respectively), a cocoa/coffee project in Togo (aided by an IDA credit of \$6 million), a rubber project in Cameroon, and a pineapple project in Guinea (assisted by IDA credits of \$16 million and \$7 million respectively). But even they included elements such as agricultural roads, provision of inputs, and credit characteristic of the "new style" (integrated rural development) project package approach. This approach is most fully reflected in the year's six rural development projects—three in Nigeria and one each in Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Sierra Leone. Bank and IDA assistance for these projects totaled \$124 million.

The three Nigerian projects are in the rural North East (Gombe), North Central (Funtua), and North West (Gusau) States. Here live a significant proportion of the country's food and industrial crop producers; their annual per capita incomes, of about \$40, are the lowest in the Federation. More than 2 million people live in the 17,000 square kilometer area covered by the projects, and some 230,000 families will directly benefit. The projects' objective is to increase the production of cotton, groundnuts, sorghum, maize, and cowpeas. To achieve this

goal, "packages" of services will be provided to existing farming communities. The major elements of these packages are: development of 3,500 kilometers of feeder roads; the construction of some 250 small and medium-sized earth dams; and the provision of farm inputs and equipment—110,000 tons of fertilizer, 10,000 tons of improved seeds, 20,000 ox carts and plows, and 200 tractors. At full development, the net farm income of the farmers directly affected by the projects should increase by between 35% and 54%.

The Ivory Coast project will expand the cotton growing area from 60,000 hectares to about 80,000 hectares, and the area of food crops grown in rotation with cotton from about 9,000 hectares to 70,000 hectares. Special features of the project include the improvement of feeder roads and the construction of nearly 1,000 small bridges on existing roads; the digging of several hundred wells for village water supplies; provision of credit to farmers; the training of local artisans and blacksmiths to service farm equipment; the building of two cotton ginneries; and the establishment of a maize seed farm. The project area has a population of 1.3 million whose annual average per capita income, of about \$50, is only one-seventh the national average. At full development, the project is expected to benefit 84,000 families—about 600,000 people—and will raise annual per capita incomes to about \$80, thus promoting regional balance and improving income distribution. Although on a smaller scale, the rural development projects in Senegal and Sierra Leone have many of the same features.

Of the year's three livestock projects—in Mali, Nigeria, and Upper Volta involving Bank and IDA assistance totaling \$43 million—the one in Mali is of special interest. Assisted by an IDA credit of \$13.3 million, the project represents the first comprehensive effort to increase

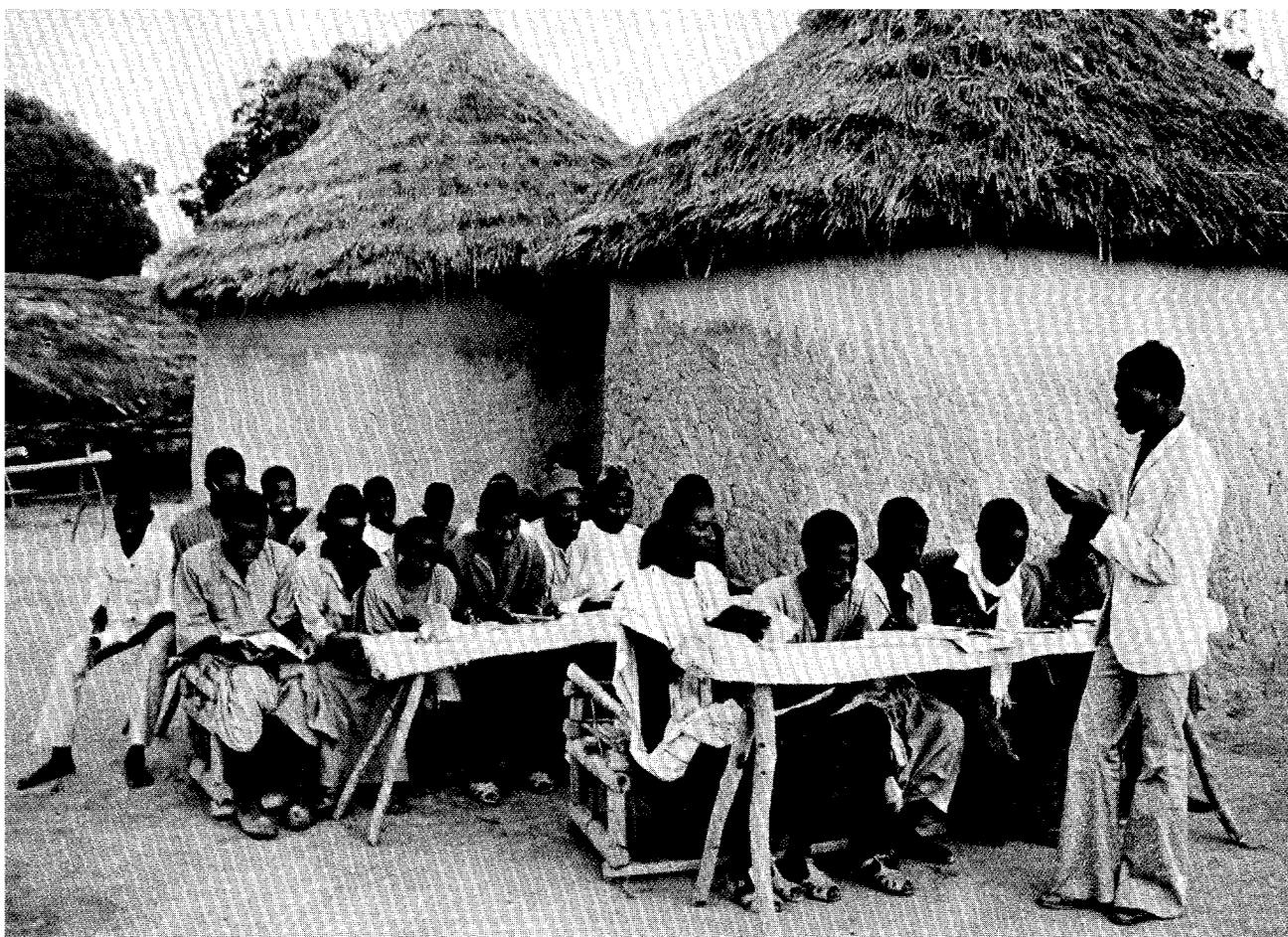
Lending to Current Borrowers in Western Africa, by Sectors

(US\$ millions, Fiscal years.)

	Annual average 1964-68	Annual average 1969-73	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture	\$ 3.6	\$ 30.6	\$ 39.7	\$ 81.0	\$323.0
Education	4.4	26.7	61.9	4.7	32.4
Industry (including DFCs)	6.0	3.4	—	3.6	4.0
Non-project	—	16.0 ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—
Power	25.2	23.9	—	2.9	—
Telecommunications	—	3.0	10.8	25.0	23.0
Tourism	—	—	—	—	9.7
Transportation	20.4	68.7	54.7	154.1	23.1
Urbanization	—	1.6	—	—	—
Water supply and sewerage	—	3.6	9.5	10.4	9.0
Total	\$59.6	\$177.5	\$176.6	\$281.7	\$424.2
Of which: Bank	\$42.9	\$117.8	\$ 85.9	\$160.7	\$303.7
IDA	\$16.7	\$ 59.7	\$ 90.7	\$121.0	\$120.5

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁽¹⁾ One rehabilitation loan of \$80 million to Nigeria in FY1971 has been "averaged" over a five-year period.



A rural school in Mali. Bank operations during the year in Dahomey, Ivory Coast, and Senegal will help rural youth acquire relevant skills.

range livestock production by about 100,000 pastoralist families living in the Sahelian zone. Special features include the introduction of livestock extension services and grazing controls, the construction of an abattoir and hide-drying facilities, and the testing of a functional literacy program for pastoralists. The principal direct benefit from the project will be a greater annual livestock production worth nearly \$8 million in 1974 terms. The pastoral families will increase their average annual cash incomes from livestock production from \$140 to about \$220, and 400 new jobs will be created. The project also aims to halt the deterioration of nearly 90,000 square kilometers of rangeland, and to protect both the cattle and the people in the area in the future against all but calamitous droughts.

Adapting Education to Needs

Two IDA-sponsored education projects—in Senegal and Dahomey—feature further advances in the definition of a relevant strategy in this important sector which had been pioneered earlier in projects for Mali, Mauritania,

and Upper Volta. The strategy emphasizes the adaptation of existing education systems to the economic needs of the rural population; it also promotes the participation of industry and commerce in the upgrading of their employees' skills. The Senegal project, assisted by an IDA credit of \$15 million, includes an experimental scheme of 30 village education centers offering practical training in agricultural and related occupations, and the elements of literacy and arithmetic to children leaving primary schools, and to youths and adults who have never attended school. By the third year of operation, the scheme will involve about 2% of the equivalent age group in rural areas. The Dahomey project, supported by an IDA credit of \$4 million, also focuses on providing training in such basics as functional literacy, health, nutrition, and fundamental farming techniques for the country's rural youth who have either not attended school or who have dropped out prematurely. This training would be provided through the support of the country's rural youth training program. The project also aims at improving the skills of industrial and clerical workers in urban areas through the construc-

tion of a center for the upgrading of skills. The training given at this center will consist of short, practical courses enabling up to 2,000 trainees yearly to become more proficient in such fields as mechanics, electricity, construction, and business.

Another first in the year's Bank and IDA operations in the region is a sewerage and drainage project, located in Abidjan, and assisted by a Bank loan of \$9 million. About half the Abidjan urban area is low-lying, and several densely-populated areas in the city have experienced serious flooding. Moreover, in the absence of public sewage treatment stations, waste water is discharged untreated into the lagoons around which the city is located, posing a serious health hazard. An increase in typhoid and cholera in areas where sanitary conditions are worst has recently been noticed. The project will prevent further deterioration in public health and will improve sanitary conditions in the fastest-growing residential areas of Abidjan, as well as in areas occupied by people with low incomes. In addition, the project will diminish significantly the incidence of flooding, thereby reducing economic losses and health hazards.

Further operational "firsts" during the year included the first Bank loan to Ghana since 1969, and the first IDA credit ever to Guinea. The \$23 million loan to Ghana will help finance the first phase of a telecommunications project concentrating on high-priority works for rehabilitation, replacement of obsolete and worn-out plant, and expansion and general improvement of the quality of local, domestic, long distance, and telex services. The \$7 million credit to Guinea will help finance the establishment of a pineapple estate which, at full development, will produce an additional 10,000 tons of pineapple from the estate and nearby outgrowers, with a gross value of about \$3 million annually. Studies of the rice and livestock subsectors are also included, and future projects in those subsectors will be identified and prepared.

Co-financing Activities

Bank and IDA lending in the region continued to be complemented by co-financing from other organizations, both bilateral and multilateral. In fiscal 1975, these donors included Canada, France, Kuwait, and the European Investment Bank. Co-financing from these sources involved seven of the year's 30 projects, and totaled \$43.6 million, compared with \$85.7

million in Bank and IDA assistance for the projects concerned.

The program for the control of onchocerciasis (riverblindness) in the Volta River basin entered its first phase of operations under the general supervision of a Joint Coordinating Committee consisting of representatives of governments and international agencies. The Committee held its first meeting in Abidjan in February 1975 and elected M. G. Candau, former Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO), as its chairman. Aerial application of larvicides to kill the vector, a species of black fly, started at the beginning of the year in parts of Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, and Upper Volta. The program is jointly sponsored by the World Bank and three other international agencies—the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WHO, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). While WHO is the executing agency, the Bank has assumed responsibility for mobilizing the external finances needed to cover the costs, estimated at \$54 million, for the initial six-year phase of the program (1974-79). Most of this financing is now assured under the Onchocerciasis Fund Agreement signed in May 1975 which covers contributions from nine donor governments (Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States), together with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank. Financing for chemotherapeutic research and training is being provided outside the Fund by the UNDP. The program is designed to clear the way for eventual resettlement and economic development of the potentially productive areas affected, and the seven participating African Governments⁽¹⁾ will be assisted by the sponsoring agencies in undertaking the necessary pre-investment studies.

In order to cope more efficiently with increasing Bank Group operations in Cameroon, the Bank assigned a resident representative to Yaoundé. He will assume his duties early in fiscal 1976. He will also assist as necessary in expediting operations in neighboring countries. Reflecting the Bank Group's increased concentration on rural development, a Feeder Road Section was established within the Bank's Regional Mission in Western Africa, based in Abidjan, to identify feeder road projects and to assist governments in their implementation.

⁽¹⁾ Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo, and Upper Volta.

East Asia and Pacific

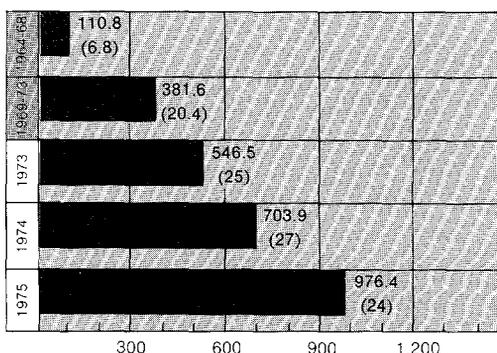
Current borrowers	Population (000) ⁽¹⁾	Per capita GNP (US\$) 1973
Cambodia	7,566	110
China, Republic of	15,424	570
Fiji	551	570
Indonesia	124,415	100
Korea, Republic of	32,910	370
Laos	3,180	70
Malaysia	11,750	480
Papua New Guinea	2,596	340
Philippines	40,123	270
Singapore	2,185	1,580
Thailand	39,400	240
Viet-Nam	19,870	160
Western Samoa	153	200

⁽¹⁾ Estimated as of mid-1973.

Trend in Lending, 1964-75

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

■ Annual Averages
(00) Number of Operations



For most countries of the East Asia and Pacific region, the past year was a difficult one, generally characterized by decelerating growth rates, worsening terms of trade, deteriorating balance of payments positions, and escalating inflation. While the region's aggregate Gross National Product (GNP) grew by some 7% in real terms in 1974, most of this growth took place between January and June; the second half of the year saw a general pattern of decelerating growth.

One cause of the less encouraging performance was a fall, beginning in mid-1974, in the world market prices of the region's major export commodities, notably rubber, timber, and coconut products. As a result, rural incomes which had benefited considerably from high commodity prices declined.

The terms of trade worsened for all countries in the region because of high import prices, mainly for fuel, foodstuffs, and capital equipment. The Republic of Korea's terms of trade index, dropping by 18%, was the most adversely affected. Even Indonesia, despite increased oil revenues, saw some deterioration in its terms of trade.

Falling export prices and rising import prices, together with a drop in the demand for manufactures, resulted in adverse changes in the bal-

ance of payments positions for all countries in the region, except Thailand, which benefited from high prices for its rice exports. In the Republic of Korea, for example, the current account deficit increased by more than \$1,500 million and in the Philippines, the current account, in surplus by \$520 million in 1973, was in a deficit position by \$210 million a year later. Accumulation of reserves during the recent commodity price boom provided most countries with a cushion against the deterioration in their balance of payments positions.

The rapid rise in foodgrain prices led to increased efforts by food importing countries to achieve self-sufficiency in grain production. Taken as a whole, the region is marginally a net exporter of rice, but must import much wheat and other cereals. Moreover, there are wide variations in each country's food position. The Republic of Korea, formerly a food surplus country, is now a net importer and is trying to become self-sufficient in food by the early 1980s. Though Thailand still has an export surplus, it has diminished in recent years, as production increases have been used largely to meet growing domestic demand.

All countries in the region except Singapore are predominantly agricultural, but industry is

becoming increasingly important to growth and development. The Republic of Korea and Singapore, for example, have rapidly industrialized in recent years, exporting goods mainly to Japan and the United States. The recession in these two major markets has hit both countries' manufacturing sectors. Markets have been reduced, and external funds on suitable terms have been difficult to find. The Philippines and Malaysia also have dynamic, though smaller, manufacturing sectors, which, encouraged by Government incentives, have shown relatively strong growth in recent years with increasing emphasis on export markets as a source of future growth.

The region as a whole receives large inflows of external capital which have been an important factor in the economic expansion of the last decade. In the past year, despite increased inflows of foreign funds into most countries, many governments had to draw down foreign exchange reserves to help finance procurement of higher-priced capital equipment. Increased external finance will be required if the momentum achieved in earlier years in the development of agriculture and industry is to be regained. The region is generally well-endowed with natural resources but its agricultural potential is still under-utilized. In terms of per capita income, most countries in the region belong to the middle-income group of developing countries (\$200 to \$375 per capita GNP) although Singapore is significantly above this level, and Indonesia, with a per capita GNP of about \$100, is one of the poorest countries in the world.

Concern over Inflation

Inflation continues to be a major cause for concern in the region. Malaysia had enjoyed a

long period of remarkable price stability. However, consumer prices rose in 1973 by 10.5% and in 1974, by 18%. Indonesia's inflation has been fed by rapidly-rising import prices which increased by an estimated 80% between 1972 and 1974; the main increases were in foodstuffs and fertilizers. These price increases have used up more than one-half of the country's additional oil earnings. In the Philippines, consumer prices rose by some 40% during 1974 but the rate of increase had moderated sharply by the end of the year. In the Republic of Korea, petroleum and foodgrain imports have led to a very sharp rise in prices with consumer prices increasing by 31% and wholesale prices rising by more than 60% annually.

Because of the importance of international trade to these countries, imported inflation has been a major factor in domestic price escalation. For many countries, rising prices for petroleum products have been the primary element. For example, between 1972 and 1974, payments for imported oil increased almost fivefold to some \$2,500 million for the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand. The Republic of Korea, which depends on oil imports for about 60% of its fuel requirements, was hit hardest. Its oil bill rose by some \$800 million in 1974.

Increased oil prices, on the other hand, helped Indonesia in 1974 and should help Malaysia substantially in a few years. Oil revenues now contribute about 10% to Indonesia's GNP. Malaysia's current production is modest—less than 100,000 barrels a day—but it is expected to increase fivefold by the end of the decade. Malaysia also possesses substantial natural gas reserves which could come into production by 1980.

In fiscal 1975, Bank lending to the countries of the East Asia and Pacific region emphasized increased smallholder agricultural production, especially in foodgrains. At the same time, the

Lending to Current Borrowers in East Asia and Pacific, by Sectors

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

	Annual average 1964-68 ⁽¹⁾	Annual average 1969-73 ⁽¹⁾	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture	\$ 28.8	\$ 88.2	\$113.5	\$189.5	\$193.0
Education	2.4	34.5	88.7	38.5	22.5
Industry (including DFCs)	14.1	36.7	45.0	88.5	285.0
Non-project	—	—	—	—	100.0
Population	—	3.6	5.0	—	25.0
Power	29.0	86.2	46.0	85.8	147.0
Technical assistance	—	2.0	—	5.0	—
Telecommunications	5.4	19.2	37.0	—	—
Tourism	—	—	—	41.0	—
Transportation	25.7	103.4	181.8	188.6	124.4
Urbanization	—	3.2	16.0	—	40.0
Water supply and sewerage	5.4	4.6	13.5	67.0	39.5
Total	\$110.8	\$381.6	\$546.5	\$703.9	\$976.4
Of which: Bank	\$108.6	\$254.3	\$338.9	\$603.4	\$972.0
IDA	\$ 2.2	\$127.3	\$207.6	\$100.5	\$ 4.4

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

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



Buffaloes plow muddy furrows in a Central Luzon rice field in the Philippines. A \$17 million Bank loan approved during the year will help upgrade irrigation systems in this major rice producing area.

Bank stepped up assistance for industrial development, infrastructure, and public utilities projects to support systematic development of urban and rural areas in a number of countries. Bank lending to the region continued to rise. In fiscal 1975, new lending totaled \$976.4 million, an increase of about 39% over the previous year. The only IDA operation was a credit to Western Samoa, the Bank Group's first operation in the new member country.

Agricultural Development

A large portion (32%) of the Bank's lending was for projects related to agricultural development. It supported efforts to promote rural development in the Philippines and agricultural research in Malaysia and Indonesia. The Bank continued its support for land settlement in Malaysia, irrigation projects in Indonesia and the Philippines, and fertilizer production in Indonesia.

A noteworthy project, helped by a Bank loan of \$25 million and illustrating the wide sweep

of activities undertaken to raise the living standards of the rural poor in an undeveloped and isolated area, is a rural development project on Mindoro island in the Philippines. Only 45 kilometers from Luzon, Mindoro already provides surplus rice to other parts of the Philippines, and has potential for much additional agricultural development because of its land and water resources, and its relative freedom from typhoons which periodically destroy crops in Luzon.

The Philippines Government plans to improve the standard of living of the island population and to supplement rice supplies from Central Luzon to metropolitan Manila. In addition to improving irrigation, highways, and port facilities, the project contains programs to control schistosomiasis, an endemic snail-borne disease, which affects the health and productivity of the people, and to help improve the living conditions of some 80,000 people of the Mangyan tribes, the island's original inhabitants, by providing mobile medical teams, constructing roads, and introducing new agricultural practices. The project will help increase

includes the reorganization of the Commission on Population and assistance to the Department of Health for the establishment of over 200 rural health units which will extend a new health and family planning service approach into the rural areas.

A significant share of the Bank's lending has gone to support urban development programs in Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore which are designed to improve the living conditions of the urban poor. A \$25 million loan, for example, will help finance the Jakarta urban development project which includes the upgrading of roads and footpaths, drainage,

water supply and sanitation, schools and health facilities in about 2,000 hectares of densely-populated, low-income neighborhoods, with provision for the eventual expansion of the program to about 30,000 hectares. The project also provides for the development of "sites and services," including the construction of core housing on about 130 hectares of under-utilized land. The project will support the recently-established National Urban Development Corporation and the National Mortgage Bank, and is designed to assist the testing and formulation of a prototype program for later expanded operations of these institutions.

South Asia

Current borrowers	Population (000) ⁽¹⁾	Per capita GNP (US\$) 1973
Bangladesh	74,000	70
Burma	29,509	90
India	581,911	120
Nepal	12,020	90
Pakistan	66,230	150
Sri Lanka	13,180	110

⁽¹⁾ Estimated as of mid-1973.

This has been one of the most difficult years in the recent history of the South Asia region. More than 800 million people live in the region; most of them suffered losses in their real incomes, and the poorest among them suffered acutely from the rises in food prices which took place during the year.

It was apparent in early 1974 that the months ahead were likely to provide a severe test for the region. Some of the main commodities imported by South Asian countries, particularly petroleum, fertilizer, and foodgrains, increased sharply in price, while prices of most of the important exports went up only slightly. As a result, the volume of exports which purchased a dollar of imports during the year ending June 1973 bought only 52 cents worth in Bangladesh, 63 cents worth in Sri Lanka, 70 cents worth in India, and 84 cents worth in Pakistan during fiscal 1975, after a continuous sharp deterioration in the previous 12 months.

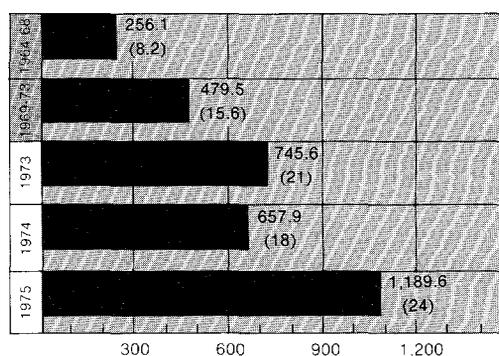
The sharpness of the deterioration in the terms of trade, together with the extreme poverty of most of the countries, resulted in the placement of five of the six regional countries (Nepal being the exception) on the United Nations Emergency Operation's list of countries

Trend in Lending, 1964-75

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

■ Annual Averages

(00) Number of Operations



“most seriously affected” by recent world economic developments. To alleviate their pressing balance of payments problems, sizeable resource transfers were required. There was indeed a record resource transfer in nominal terms for most countries, from the Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund's oil facility, the members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), of the India and Pakistan consortia, and of the Bangladesh and Sri Lanka Aid Groups. These large amounts were barely sufficient, however, to maintain the volume of imports at the previous year's level.

The inflows from abroad might have been sufficient to avert the kind of hardship which took place, and combined with judicious domestic policies, to safeguard levels of investment, if the monsoon had not been so poor. The Governments of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka were forced by poor harvests into making large food purchases which pre-empted significant proportions of the limited foreign exchange available. South Asian nations (excluding Burma) imported 7% or 8% of their total foodgrain consumption in 1974 and 1975. It is apparent that, for most of the coun-

tries of the region, increased food production is also the key to improving the balance of payments.

Weather a Factor

The foodgrain situation in South Asia seems, if anything, to be worsening. While populations grow annually at a rate of 2% or 3%, most South Asian countries have been unable to sustain growth rates of foodgrain production of as much as 2%. Even in good monsoon years, domestic production in most countries is only sufficient to satisfy the minimum per capita consumption requirements. In bad years, large-scale imports are needed to avert severe malnutrition. The shortcomings in agricultural development in South Asia are generally not a matter of inadequate technology or lack of farmer motivation; the roots of the problem lie in the fact that there have not yet been enough programs for investment in water resources, distribution of credit and inputs, and provision of supporting services. In the longer run, however, even a substantial improvement in this regard may not be sufficient if population growth rates cannot be reduced from their present levels.

Bangladesh's terms of trade have deteriorated rapidly, with import prices rising by about 91% as against a rise in export prices of less than 30% between fiscal 1973 and 1975. Higher import prices could not be passed on immediately to consumers and, as a result, the budgetary deficit increased markedly. The high levels of deficit financing, combined with commodity shortages, led to a rapid rise in the pace of inflation. The Government attempted to minimize the effects of inflation by continuing to place large orders for foodgrains during the first half of 1974 in spite of the higher level of domestic

foodgrain production in that year. By June 1974, faced with the realization that its cash commitments for foodgrain and other imports exceeded by a substantial margin the foreseeable foreign exchange availabilities in the following three months, the Government instituted drastic measures to reduce imports. Simultaneously, it appealed to its major trading partners to afford relief with respect to current payments and requested the Bank to form an Aid Group. The Aid Group for Bangladesh had its first meeting in Paris in October 1974. It met again in May 1975.

Worldwide inflation and another year of agricultural shortfalls combined to cause India severe economic hardship during the year. Foodgrain production has been stagnant and is unlikely to be more than 106 million tons in fiscal 1975. This amount represents an improvement over the harvest of the past two years, but it is still below the 108 million tons achieved four years ago. The import requirements generated by this shortfall, combined with rapid price increases of other essential imports, have roughly doubled India's import bill in the last two years. Although export earnings have risen impressively—mainly as a result of price, rather than volume, increases—the current account deficit has grown roughly tenfold during the same period, to about \$2,000 million. Even with this deficit, imports in real terms (aside from foodgrains) showed little change. This level of imports, combined with energy deficits, due in part to some reduction in oil imports, contributed to stagnation throughout the economy, particularly in industry. The rate of inflation, which threatened to exceed 25% during the year, has lessened, although the fiscal and credit austerity required to contain inflation has induced some slowing of the pace of economic activity.

Lending to Current Borrowers in South Asia, by Sectors

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

	Annual average 1964-68	Annual average 1969-73 ⁽¹⁾	1973 ⁽¹⁾	1974	1975
Agriculture	\$ 25.2	\$108.1	\$ 93.1	\$150.0	\$ 400.1
Education	5.2	4.7	15.5	—	—
Industry (including DFCs)	40.8	77.1	153.0	110.0	367.5
Non-project	91.0	109.0	195.0	235.0	290.0
Population	—	4.3	—	—	15.0
Power	25.7	42.0	91.0	—	—
Technical assistance	—	0.8	4.0	—	—
Telecommunications	6.6	50.3	85.5	20.0	57.0
Tourism	—	0.9	—	—	—
Transportation	51.2	71.3	53.5	100.1	60.0
Urbanization	—	—	—	35.0	—
Water supply and sewerage	10.4	11.0	55.0	7.8	—
Total	\$256.1	\$479.5	\$745.6	\$657.9	\$1,189.6
Of which: Bank	\$ 71.0	\$ 86.5	\$ 70.0	\$112.0	\$ 269.0
IDA	\$185.1	\$393.0	\$675.6	\$545.9	\$ 920.6

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Excludes \$222 million of commitments to Bangladesh which replaced commitments originally made to Pakistan.



Harvesting wheat by hand in Pakistan. The Bank approved during the year \$400 million for projects aimed at increasing agricultural production in the South Asia region.

Pakistan's economy has suffered from worsening terms of trade which, together with the floods in August 1973 and a long period of drought in 1974, held back agricultural production and the volume of exports. Terms of trade deteriorated by almost 16%. The value of exports of raw cotton, yarn, and textiles was reduced by a smaller cotton crop and by a sharp drop in demand. Imports of wheat and edible oil have also had to be increased to make up for lower-than-expected growth of domestic production. Pakistan's current account deficit may have nearly doubled when the figures for fiscal 1975 are tallied. The effects of the terms of trade deterioration were, however, mitigated in 1974 by the generous assistance Pakistan received from the members of OPEC. In the longer run, the trade picture should improve substantially as a result of projects under way to increase agricultural and other production. The largest of these is the Tarbela Dam. A series of mishaps, which took place when the initial filling of the reservoir began in mid-1974, necessitated a program of remedial works. They were completed

in time for the second filling in mid-1975. The stored waters will be available for irrigation in the winter crop season and will add at least 40% to supplies of canal irrigation water. Power generated there will become available later in 1976. Other projects for increasing agricultural and other production are the Multan fertilizer plant and Pakistan's second oil refinery which will substitute cheaper crude oil imports for more expensive imports of refined products.

Burma was an exception within the region in that its terms of trade improved with substantial price increases for rice (which accounts for nearly half of its total exports) and timber. However, stagnating agricultural production prevented Burma from taking advantage of this improvement, since an increasing population led to the further dwindling of its traditional export surpluses. Recorded rice exports, which had averaged 1.5 million to 2 million tons during the 1960s, stood at 250,000 tons in 1974. While increased agricultural production in Burma is, therefore, important because of its contribution to higher exports rather than through

reduction of imports, Burma is in the same position as other countries of the region in that a vigorous agriculture sector is one of the keys to an improved balance of payments outlook. Nepal, which is also a net exporter of foodgrains, faced a similar situation except that, given the heavy weight of petroleum, cement, and fertilizer in its import bill, its terms of trade deteriorated. As a consequence, Nepal, during the year, faced its worst balance of payments situation in the past decade.

One of the countries most severely hit by the price changes was Sri Lanka. The price rises of a year ago aggravated the long-term decline in its terms of trade. Sri Lanka's major export commodities—tea, rubber, and coconut (together accounting for about three-quarters of total export receipts)—increased in price in 1974, although, except for major coconut products (150% increase), at relatively modest rates. The increases in world prices of Sri Lanka's major imports, however, were much greater than the increases in the country's export prices. Thus, the rise in the prices of its five major import commodities, making up about two-thirds of total import costs, ranged from a low of 100% (wheat flour) to a high of 250% (petroleum products). The result was a current account deficit in 1974 estimated at \$193 million compared with \$38 million in 1973. In the longer run, the expansion of agricultural output is the main remedy for Sri Lanka's balance of payments problem.

The Bank's Response

The overriding concerns for the region, and therefore for the Bank in its operations there, are to ensure that productive capacity is efficiently utilized, to maintain investment programs at appropriate levels, and to promote agricultural production to avert serious famine in later years, and to free foreign exchange currently used to buy food. One constraint on foodgrain production during the past year was the limited availability of fertilizer. The development of domestic fertilizer production to provide assured supplies and substitute for costly imports has, therefore, had high priority both for South Asian governments and for Bank activities. At the same time, the Bank has continued to emphasize the potential benefits rural development offers to the poorer sections of the population.

Total Bank assistance to the countries of the region rose to \$1,189.6 million in fiscal 1975, an increase of about 80% over the previous year. Of this amount, 53% went to projects related to agricultural development, 24% to non-project lending, and the balance to non-agriculture-related industries and to population and infrastructure projects. Of the agriculture-related lending, 37% was for major fertilizer projects which will have a substantial impact on agricultural production (mainly foodgrains) and on balance of payments positions. The Bank and

IDA approved assistance during the year to India and Bangladesh for fertilizer production, and to Pakistan for a natural gas pipeline project to carry feedstock to a fertilizer plant.

Some 366,000 tons of nitrogen yearly are expected to be added to India's fertilizer capacity in 1978 when two Bank- and IDA-supported fertilizer projects are completed. Of the total, about 230,000 tons will come from the new plant at Phulpur in Uttar Pradesh, and an additional 136,000 tons annually will be produced at the Sindri plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India when its modernization and expansion program is completed. A Bank loan of \$109 million and an IDA credit of \$91 million, respectively, were approved for the projects.

A fertilizer project in Bangladesh, which is to be assisted by an IDA credit of \$33 million, will produce approximately 528,000 tons of urea and 305,000 tons of ammonia annually for domestic consumption. The \$250 million fertilizer plant, to be constructed at Ashuganj, about 60 kilometers northeast of Dacca, will help reduce Bangladesh's heavy dependence on foodgrain and fertilizer imports. The plant will use the country's abundant natural gas resources. Other contributors to the project are the Asian Development Bank, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

A \$60 million loan to Pakistan for a pipeline to carry natural gas will also have a major impact on fertilizer production in that country, since the gas provides the main feedstock for the Multan fertilizer plant which will nearly double Pakistan's domestic fertilizer production. An expanded plant will begin operation in 1977.

During the year, the Bank Group intensified its work in support of agriculture in South Asia. There were active lending programs in this sector in all the countries in the region; in most, the Bank has a continuing dialogue with the governments concerning the formulation of agricultural strategy. The Bank also prepared reports on the agricultural sectors in Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. In Bangladesh, past agricultural sector work forms the basis for the lending program, and in India, where the Government itself has an active program for analyzing the problems of the agricultural sector, the Bank is working in cooperation with the authorities in a number of areas chosen jointly by the Bank and the Government. The specialist agriculture staff of the Resident Missions in Bangladesh and India has been strengthened to increase the Bank's ability to assist in project preparation and progress review.

The Bank supports, at the request of governments, population programs in the subcontinent. Such programs contribute to efforts to strengthen the economy and also to bring into better balance foodgrain production and population. During the year, IDA approved a \$15 million credit for a family planning project in

Bangladesh, where the population growth rate of 3% a year puts a severe strain on resources. The project is designed to help the Government work out a feasible program, to organize itself for carrying out the program, to secure financing, and to get the program moving. It will also help create the capacity for training the manpower to be used for health and family planning services; it will bring new life to the family planning program by expanding the services provided by basic health and family planning workers; and it will assist in developing activities aimed at changing social attitudes toward family size. The project is also noteworthy in that five ministries in addition to the Ministry of Health and Population Planning will be involved in its implementation.

Help for Industrial Expansion

During the year, IDA also approved non-project credits to Bangladesh and India to help ensure the flow of essential supplies to maintain or expand industrial production, and to Sri Lanka for more efficient utilization of existing facilities in agriculture, industry, and selected services through imports of raw materials, components, and spare parts. For example, a \$200 million credit to India was designed to enable selected priority industries, most of which are involved in producing essential investment goods, to maintain and expand their production. The credit will help them to import raw materials, components, and spare parts. About 850 medium-scale and large industrial enterprises will benefit. The industries selected manufacture or produce tractors and power tillers, fertilizers, pesticides, electrical equipment, aluminum, commercial vehicles, automotive components, castings and forgings, machine tools, heavy construction equipment, and spare parts for heavy earth-moving and power-generating equipment.

An example of the Bank's role in strengthening the capacity of a government to carry out a project is provided by a \$27 million IDA credit to assist an irrigation project in Bangladesh. The project will ensure a reliable supply of irrigated water to the Bakerganj district in the vicinity of Barisal, a town in southwestern Bangladesh. About 650,000 people live in this area. Irrigation facilities will help raise rice production in the project area from its present 143,000 tons annually to an expected 345,000 tons by 1985. The project will also expand dry season rice cultivation, and allow high-yielding rice varieties to replace local varieties over most of the project area in the wet season by providing better wa-

ter control and agricultural supporting services.

No separate project authority will be established for carrying out the project. Instead, the responsibility for each aspect of implementation will remain with the individual agencies normally involved in such matters. The Water Development Board will handle the construction of sluices and the widening and deepening of creeks. The Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation will handle the procurement, installation, and maintenance of the water pumps. The Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for extension work in the project area, while the Integrated Rural Development Program will handle cooperatives and credit. Coordination of the activities of these agencies will be the responsibility of an interdepartmental project implementation committee.

The Bank's continuing support for rural development in South Asia is also illustrated by a \$35 million IDA credit to India to help stabilize or increase production from agriculture and related activities in six drought-prone districts in central and western India. The six districts are in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan, and were selected from those especially affected by the 1972 drought. This is the first Bank operation in India specifically designed to tackle the difficult problems affecting rural development in that country's arid and semi-arid regions. The five-year project is expected to benefit over 1 million people by improving the incomes of some 225,000 rural households. They represent more than 10% of the population of the six districts, and most of them are among the poorest in the country. Annual crop production will increase by about 58,000 tons (principally foodgrains and oilseeds). Substantial increases will be realized in saleable fodder, as well as milk, wool, and mutton. About 85,000 jobs will be generated over the project period and about 20,000 jobs will be created after the project is completed. These objectives will be achieved through irrigation, soil conservation, pasture improvement, afforestation, dry farming development, improved sheep and wool production, and dairy development.

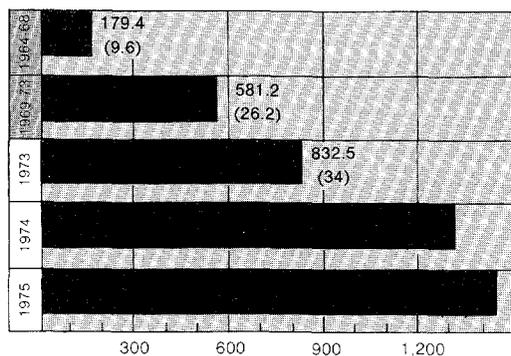
The broad range and the large number of project activities, together with the high degree of coordination required between all agencies, public and private, instrumental for carrying out the drought-prone areas project, make it both unique and complex, and the project exemplifies the World Bank's efforts at finding new approaches to help the poorest among the rural masses of South Asia.

Europe, Middle East and North Africa

Trend in Lending, 1964-75

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

Annual Averages
(00) Number of Operations



Developments in the region in fiscal 1975 were, as in the previous year, strongly influenced by the major international economic events of 1973-74. The events included the increase in the price of oil, worldwide inflation and its impact on import prices, the deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, and the economic recession in the industrialized countries.

The region includes three countries (Afghanistan, the Yemen Arab Republic, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) with annual per capita incomes of considerably less than \$200. The majority of countries, however, fall in the middle and higher per capita income categories of developing countries; in this group are eight major petroleum exporters—Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Current borrowers	Population (000) ⁽¹⁾	Per capita GNP (US\$) 1973
Afghanistan	15,219	90
Algeria	14,700	460
Bahrain	232	670
Cyprus	655	1,290
Egypt, Arab Republic of	35,619	250
Finland	4,660	3,170
Greece	8,970	1,670
Iran	32,136	570
Ireland	3,030	1,760
Israel	3,210	2,790
Jordan	2,540	290
Lebanon	2,970	900
Morocco	16,200	290
Oman	618	620
Portugal	8,560	1,130
Romania	20,830	890
Spain	34,740	1,360
Syrian Arab Republic	6,942	370
Tunisia	5,459	410
Turkey	37,930	400
Yemen Arab Republic	6,217	100 ⁽²⁾
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	1,560	110 ⁽²⁾
Yugoslavia	20,960	890

⁽¹⁾ Estimated as of mid-1973.

⁽²⁾ Preliminary estimates.

Recent economic events have had a significant negative impact on the balance of payments of those countries in the region which are not major petroleum exporters; as a result, they will require increases in capital inflows in order to maintain the rates of economic growth achieved in recent years.

The three countries with per capita income levels below \$200 depend heavily on imports of food, fertilizers, manufactured goods, and petroleum. All three have been particularly adversely affected by recent economic events; the United Nations has also determined that the three, plus Egypt, are among the 42 developing countries "most seriously affected" by these events, thus requiring special international emergency assistance.

Among the middle- and higher-income developing countries of the Mediterranean,

Greece, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia have, as a result of both the increases in the price of oil and capital goods and the economic conditions in those European countries with which they have close economic links, experienced serious deteriorations in their terms of trade, declines in their export volumes, and adverse effects on two major sources of foreign exchange earnings—tourism and workers' remittances. Morocco and Tunisia, however, experienced significant increases in export volumes (mainly on account of phosphates) and also a small gain in the terms of trade.

The eight major petroleum exporters in the region earned over \$87,000 million from their oil exports in 1974 (compared with \$27,000 million in 1973). But principally because of the effects of the world economic recession on oil consumption, this figure was below the amount forecast earlier. The combined current account surplus of these countries was \$53,000 million, but two-thirds of that amount accrued to only four countries—Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The oil export receipts and current account surpluses of the major petroleum exporters are projected to increase only slightly in 1975.

The eight major petroleum exporting countries have considerably expanded their assistance to other developing countries—a number of them within the region—either bilaterally or through multilateral institutions. Total bilateral commitments—the figures are “highly tentative” according to the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD—of Official Development Assistance (ODA) by regional members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were estimated to be about

\$9,000 million in 1974, and disbursements were about \$2,000 million, or 1.3% of their combined Gross National Product (GNP).

Relations with Major Oil Exporters

In fiscal 1975, there was a further evolution in the changing relations, referred to in last year's *Annual Report*, between the major oil exporters and the Bank. Financing—either in the form of borrowings or other contributions—provided to the Bank Group by these countries increased substantially. (For details of financing provided by countries in the region, see the “Borrowings and Finance” section in this *Annual Report*.) The number of projects co-financed by the Bank Group and these countries also increased. On the other hand, Bank lending to this group of countries decreased; but since its need for technical assistance of the kind the Bank can provide has become more acute, the Bank's technical assistance activities expanded.

Bank assistance has also been given in the form of advice and, in some cases, secondment of staff (during the formative stages) to a number of regional and national institutions, such as the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), the Islamic Development Bank, and the Saudi Arabian Development Fund.

During fiscal 1975, an increasing number of co-financing arrangements were concluded between the Bank and major petroleum exporters in the region. By the end of the year, about \$425 million had been mobilized for projects for which the Bank and IDA had committed about \$365 million. Among the most important bilateral co-financers were the Kuwait Fund for

Lending to Current Borrowers in Europe, Middle East and North Africa,⁽¹⁾ by Sectors

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

	Annual average 1964-68	Annual average 1969-73	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture	\$ 14.7	\$111.2	\$209.4	\$ 184.0	\$ 395.3
Education	5.5	34.3	36.1	41.7	56.4
Industry (including DFCs)	46.4	133.9	95.2	444.2	367.3
Non-project	—	—	—	—	70.0
Population	—	4.3	16.5	5.0	—
Power	16.9	70.6	75.2	294.5	215.6
Technical assistance (including pre-investment studies)	—	—	—	2.8	—
Telecommunications	—	31.6	82.0	—	30.0
Tourism	—	10.8	—	5.6	—
Transportation	95.2	141.1	216.4	254.5	248.5
Urbanization	—	0.5	—	60.0	—
Water supply and sewerage	0.7	42.9	101.7	29.2	51.1
Total	\$179.4	\$581.2	\$832.5	\$1,321.5	\$1,434.2
Of which: Bank	\$158.3	\$504.9	\$688.9	\$1,229.5	\$1,264.1
IDA	\$ 21.1	\$ 76.3	\$143.6	\$ 92.0	\$ 170.1

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Excludes \$497 million in early loans for European reconstruction and \$1,273.6 million in loans to nine higher-income countries which are no longer borrowers. Includes loans to Finland, Ireland, and Israel which have continued to obtain some of their capital needs from the Bank. Loans to these countries totaled \$277.5 million in 1969-73, \$60 million in 1974, and \$55 million in 1975.

Arab Economic Development, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Abu Dhabi, and Qatar.

The AFESD, a multilateral institution, also contributed to the financing of several Bank and IDA projects.

Technical Assistance Activities

The petroleum exporters in the region have become increasingly aware that their economic development could be promoted by a greater ability to use effectively their foreign exchange earnings. At their request, the Bank is helping several among them speed up their development by emphasizing, in particular, the acquisition of skills and the creation of institutional frameworks required for modern economies. Ninety percent of the technical assistance activities extended by the Bank in the region are being carried out in the eight regional member states of OPEC; most of the technical assistance programs are in Iran and Saudi Arabia. The Bank's technical assistance covers many sectors and takes many forms, ranging from its role as Executing Agency for the United Nations Development Programme-financed National Transport Survey of Saudi Arabia, to the advisory and pre-investment activities of the resident agricultural mission in Teheran. In both countries, most of the technical assistance work is related to major internal investment decisions the countries are contemplating, and is generally comparable to the services the Bank provides in the course of its lending operations. Of special significance are the studies undertaken in both countries whose objective it is to help the authorities in the formulation of their manpower employment policies as well as their education and training programs.

Some other examples of the new relationship with regional OPEC members are provided by the Bank's Economic Development Institute's collaboration with the Arab Planning Institute in offering a regional, general projects course in Kuwait and the collaboration with the Algerian Government on an industrial projects course in Algiers, the assessment by Bank staff of power demand and expansion in generating capacity in Abu Dhabi, and the joint review of costs of major agricultural projects in Libya.

Overall Trends in Lending

The Bank and IDA helped finance 43 projects in 17 countries. Total lending was \$1,434.2 million. The three largest borrowers were Yugoslavia (\$263 million, five projects), Romania (\$230 million, four projects), and Egypt (\$227 million, five projects). One of the noticeable differences from the previous year was the phasing down of lending to Iran and the postponement of projects in Cyprus previously planned for the year.

Lending for agricultural development rose in fiscal 1975 over the previous year's figure, and



A worker in a small electronics plant in a Casablanca suburb in Morocco. Plant capacity has been expanded with funds from the Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique (BNDE), the country's main source of long-term finance for industrial development. BNDE has received several Bank loans, the latest being a \$30 million loan approved during the year.

constituted 33% of the region's operations, and 28% of total commitments during the year. Ten loans were made for industrial development and to development finance companies (DFCs). The region remains by far the largest recipient of loans to industry and DFCs, since several of the borrowers have fairly diversified and sophisticated economies. About 28% of total Bank and IDA assistance for industrial development went to the region. The continuing

high prices for petroleum products have caused several of the petroleum importing countries of the region to look to alternative sources of energy. In fiscal 1975, the Bank helped finance the construction of a lignite-fueled power plant (Romania) and a hydroelectric power plant on the upper reaches of the Drina River (Yugoslavia).

Agriculture and Rural Development

Of the loans to agriculture during the year, one-third were to assist agricultural and rural development projects, more than a third were for agricultural credit, and a quarter supported irrigation activities. Loans to each of these sub-sectors are of special interest because they include socially innovative or other significant features.

One of the most ambitious projects to be undertaken in the region in fiscal 1975 was a rural development project in Turkey. It is ambitious, both in its objective of reaching some of the most disadvantaged people in isolated areas, and in the comprehensiveness of its multisectoral approach.

The project, aided by a Bank loan of \$75 million—it marks the Bank's first involvement in integrated rural development in Turkey—will affect farmers living in the north-central provinces of Corum and Cankiri. Primarily dependent on rainfed agriculture, the two provinces are among the poorest third in the country on the basis of income levels and living standards, agricultural development, industrial development, health and sanitation facilities, and communications. The project seeks to raise by 70% the incomes of about 400,000 rural poor by enabling them to double their production of grain; it will also improve the infrastructure of the villages in which they live.

An intensive agricultural extension program will be instituted; credit will be provided to buy inputs such as seed, fertilizer, buildings, and machinery; new irrigation facilities will be constructed to serve an additional 6,250 people living on 12,000 hectares of land; new village access roads will be built, and existing ones upgraded; drinking water will be provided to 120 villages, and electricity will be extended to 233 villages. In addition, facilities for basic health and social needs—public baths, toilets, laundries, and meeting halls—will be constructed.

A Bank loan of \$50 million for an agricultural credit project in Yugoslavia has two major objectives: to help increase agricultural production by extending credit to socially-owned agricultural enterprises and private farmers, and to help improve the allocation of resources by supporting institution-building within the eight banks through which the loan proceeds will be channeled. The major constraints on the development of Yugoslav agriculture—it remains an important sector, absorbing 44% of

the labor force and accounting for more than 20% of the country's GNP—are lack of capital, and, especially for small farmers, insufficient credit and extension facilities.

The project calls for investments in livestock, fruit and vegetable production, land reclamation, mechanization, and agro-industries, and is expected to help reduce crop fluctuations and promote self-sufficiency in foodgrains and milk. Small farmers (to whom 40% of the loan is allocated) will receive subloans, either directly or through agricultural enterprises, thereby increasing their prosperity in general, and, in particular, helping them exploit their comparative advantage in livestock production. About 380 social sector agricultural enterprises and 10,200 private farmers will benefit directly from the project; the average farmer's income is expected to rise by over 150%. The project should also create about 6,000 new jobs.

A shortage of water has hampered agricultural development in southern Morocco. The Souss groundwater project, assisted by a Bank loan of \$18.5 million, is designed to assure the optimum use of available groundwater resources for the benefit of about 1,600 poor rural families. The project provides for sprinkler irrigation on about 6,200 hectares of new land, and the rehabilitation of a crude gravity irrigation system covering 1,000 hectares. The project will create viable farm units through land consolidation and distribution, improve supporting agricultural services, and organize farmers into service cooperatives. The family farms will produce cereals, milk, meat, and, to a lesser extent, fruit, for the domestic market. The project will also improve the rural environment by providing streets, street lighting, domestic water supply, schools, and health and community centers.

A rural development project in Algeria, aided by a Bank loan of \$8 million, is designed to help the Government improve the social and economic conditions of the country's rural poor. The project—which consists mostly of technical assistance—will strengthen Algeria's capacity for project preparation and implementation, particularly at the local and regional levels; moreover, it will help develop rural institutions and services.

The project provides the technical personnel and equipment needed to plan, test, and ultimately begin the implementation of four sub-projects, each of which will concentrate on improving the productivity of small farmers. Two of the subprojects aim at overcoming two of the main constraints to rural development at the national level (credit and extension) by designing and testing a model for a national extension system and by assisting ongoing agricultural credit efforts. The two remaining subprojects focus on two of Algeria's poorest areas—its steppe and mountain regions.

The steppe subproject will attempt to stop the degradation of pastoral lands, will tackle

the sociological problems arising from the disintegration of traditional tribal arrangements concerning grazing rights and migration routes, and will support pastoral development, including the permanent settlement of semi-nomads into cooperatives. The mountain region sub-project will seek to improve economic opportunities for the population living in the Aurès mountains, and thus discourage their migration to urban areas. It is hoped that the solutions developed by the Bank-aided project can be widely applied elsewhere in the country.

Environment

One of the year's most innovative loans marks the Bank's initial involvement in a national program to improve the environment. A \$20 million loan in support of a project in Finland is designed to help protect both man and the environment from the harmful effects of industrial wastes. The project will reduce water pollution—even at the expense of some economic growth.

Half of Finland's almost 5 million people live near severely or moderately polluted waters; a quarter of the people live in areas where the municipal water supply is taken from unsuitable surface sources. The trend of urbanization and industrialization indicates that pollution will accelerate if effective counter-measures are not taken as soon as possible. The Finnish Government has launched a 10-year national program to control industry-caused water pollution. The program, of which the Bank-supported project will cover the three-year period 1975-77, will also be a part of Finland's efforts to reduce the serious pollution of the Baltic Sea by curtailing the sources and levels of pollutants discharged into the Baltic from Finnish territory. The Bank has contributed to the design and implementation of the program, whose target is a 50% reduction by 1980 of industrial water pollution. The Bank loan, made to the Mortgage Bank of Finland, will be re-lent to industrial enterprises which will share in the costs of the program.

By contributing to Finland's program, the Bank will acquire detailed knowledge about pollution control costs and benefits in industry, and experience in the research needed for modeling aquatic eco-systems and applying systems analysis for pollution control.

Environmental protection is also a major concern in a water supply and waste water disposal project for the medieval, walled city of Dubrovnik in Yugoslavia. Eighty percent of all tourists vacationing in Yugoslavia spend some of their time on the Adriatic coast, where the town is located. Tourism, which currently accounts for about 15% of Yugoslavia's total convertible currency earnings, is highly sensitive to environmental conditions. If Dubrovnik's water supply system (part of which was built in the 15th century) were not to keep pace with the growing

demand, and if waste were not properly disposed of, the environment would be degraded, and tourism would suffer. The project, for which the Bank loaned \$6 million, will allow Dubrovnik to expand its water supply system, and reduce the health hazards of pollution through the construction of sewage treatment facilities.

Education

A \$5.4 million IDA credit for an education project in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen exemplifies the Bank's new approach in the field of educational development.

Since its independence in 1967, the country has experienced an education explosion: primary school enrollment has increased 300%. Preparatory school enrollment has risen by 100%, and in secondary schools, the rise has been on the order of 500%. Modernization of curricula, provision of adequate school buildings and equipment, and training of the teaching force could not keep up with the increasing demand, and thus real progress in the sector was limited. In addition, schooling outside Aden, except in the more developed Fifth Governorate, is still sparse.

In coordination with other external programs designed to help the Government by providing supplementary school buildings, secondary teachers, and technical advisers, the project will supply annually about half the new primary school teachers needed, and will help upgrade almost a third of the existing unqualified teachers. More practical, broad-based curricula will be introduced into preparatory and secondary schools, training will be provided to meet urgently-needed skilled manpower in agriculture, industry, and the social services, and two pilot rural development centers will be built in the remote rural areas of the country. The centers will help support existing local crafts, will be the focus of adult literacy programs, will introduce vocational training, and will support the activities of the Ministry of Health in carrying out family care and nutrition programs. As much as 80% of the project's costs will be directed towards people living in rural areas.

Other Projects

In the past 12 months, Egypt has taken a number of measures to accelerate its economic development, and has both sought and received commitments of large amounts of development assistance from various donors. Bank Group assistance, which had been limited to IDA credits until fiscal 1974, increased significantly in fiscal 1975 by the addition of the first Bank loans since 1959. The Bank and IDA lent \$227 million to Egypt during the year—a sum more than quadruple any previous year's total. The largest loan, of \$70 million (half on Bank and half on IDA terms), made in December 1974, is the first non-project loan ever made

to a country of the region. It will provide the foreign exchange necessary to use the economy's existing productive capacity more fully.

A major portion of the proceeds of the loan is being used to import raw materials, intermediate goods, and spare parts to support current production in industry and inputs for agriculture. The loan will also help finance the acquisition of urgently-needed equipment and spare parts required to improve operating efficiency at the port of Alexandria, which, since 1967, has been Egypt's only port handling import and export traffic.

A Bank loan of \$50 million—supplemented by contributions from other sources—was also made to the Suez Canal Authority for a project to rehabilitate the Canal, the total cost of which is estimated at \$288 million. The Bank's association with the Suez Canal dates back to 1959, when a loan was made for its expansion. Since the closure of the Canal in 1967, almost all the

equipment and facilities there—but not the main structures—have been destroyed. The project will help restore navigation, and will enable the waterway to operate at its former efficiency.

The Bank also extended loans to all three of Romania's key economic sectors—industry, power, and agriculture. The two loans for agriculture, which totaled \$100 million, are for projects representative of the country's overall program of agricultural investment. The Sadova-Corabia agricultural credit project will help increase productivity, and through its subprojects, will significantly improve the production potential of over 40 cooperatives, state farms, and agro-industrial enterprises. The Giurgiu-Razmiresti irrigation project will provide 100,000 hectares of irrigation infrastructure, essential to the future growth and stabilization of agricultural output. Incomes of about 17,000 farm families will be raised.

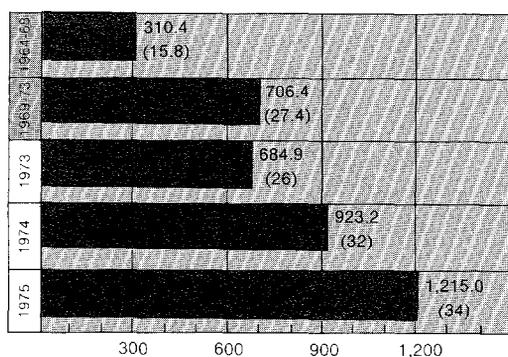
Latin America and the Caribbean

Trend in Lending, 1964-75

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

■ Annual Averages

(00) Number of Operations



Recent trends in the international economy, including the recession in the industrial world which began in 1974, have had powerful but somewhat divergent effects on Latin America and the Caribbean. In most countries, higher import prices and lower export prices created serious problems of domestic economic management and contributed to inflation.

The world price of petroleum has not, of course, been the only influence on recent trends. But it has probably been—directly or indirectly—more important than any other factor. Important distinctions can thus be drawn between the few countries—Bolivia, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela—which derive a major share of their foreign exchange earnings from this commodity, a few others—Argentina, Colombia, and Mexico—which are actually, or are nearly self-sufficient in petroleum, and the remainder—including Brazil, Chile, Jamaica, and Uruguay—which at present rely heavily on imports.

Current borrowers	Population (000) ⁽¹⁾	Per capita GNP (US\$) 1973
Argentina	24,282	1,410
Bolivia	5,331	230
Brazil	101,051	720
Chile	10,230	760
Colombia	23,777	440
Costa Rica	1,872	710
Dominican Republic	4,432	530
Ecuador	6,727	390
El Salvador	3,801	370
Guatemala	5,175	520
Guyana	772	400
Haiti	4,454	120
Honduras	2,781	330
Jamaica	1,967	860
Mexico	56,047	810
Nicaragua	1,973	520
Panama	1,570	940
Paraguay	2,416	350
Peru	14,531	590
Trinidad and Tobago	1,059	990
Uruguay	2,995	780
Venezuela	11,279	1,260

⁽¹⁾ Estimated as of mid-1973.

Some of the petroleum importing countries export commodities whose relative prices have also risen in the last two years, thereby softening the impact of more expensive imports. In Barbados, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala, for example, there has been a major increase in export earnings because of higher world prices for sugar, while the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Jamaica have benefited from increased earnings from bauxite.

During 1975, however, market conditions for most of the region's principal export products deteriorated. Consequently, the terms of trade worsened. The relative decline in coffee prices has had a particularly widespread effect, because several countries in the region derive 20% or more of their export receipts from this crop. Lower copper prices have adversely affected Chile and Peru, and lower wool prices, together with a decline in world market meat prices, and, even more importantly, a limitation of beef exports to the countries of the European Econom-

ic Community, has reduced export earnings for Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

For those countries which have achieved substantial economic diversification—Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico—the recession in the industrial world has reduced demand for their manufactured exports. It is also likely to lead to a decline in tourism earnings for the region. The economies of the Bahamas, Barbados, Haiti, Jamaica, and Mexico, will be particularly affected.

For most countries, changing price and demand conditions are likely to mean larger trade deficits. In general, the possibilities for cushioning the effect of these deficits by drawing down reserves or running up short-term debts are limited. It thus seems likely that for most countries in Latin America, the recession in the industrialized world will lead to lower rates of economic growth, although the extent of this impact will vary according to their export prospects.

World trade conditions and their own economic structures are such that most countries—at least in the short run—will find it even more difficult to diversify their exports. As a result, there have been several attempts to reduce imports through policies designed to lessen aggregate demand. In Mexico and Peru, attempts have been made to combine demand restraint with efforts to sustain the level of development outlays. In Colombia, however, development expenditures had to be cut back as part of a stabilization program, but the fiscal reform measures adopted recently are expected to increase resources for development and also induce a more equitable distribution of income.

The process of short-run adjustment is proving particularly difficult for many smaller coun-

tries. In Costa Rica, Uruguay, and Panama, for instance, the current account deficit in the balance of payments as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product nearly doubled in 1974 as compared with 1973. The immediate outlook for their traditional exports is unpromising. The economic difficulties of Honduras were accentuated by a hurricane which devastated much of the country in September 1974.

In the medium term, the general outlook for the region is somewhat brighter, because it has a strong resource base and also because some countries have succeeded in creating relatively advanced industrial structures and in diversifying their exports in recent years. This, combined with recent general improvements in public finance and balance of payments policies, augurs well for the region's ability to make the necessary adjustments and to maintain growth rates which may be above those of other parts of the developing world. This is likely to be particularly true of Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico, all of which, in recent years, have increased their productive capacity, expanded their industrial exports, and accumulated international reserves.

For the major oil exporting countries, notably Venezuela, the adjustment process has been entirely different. Venezuela has used its increased oil revenues to build foreign exchange reserves, to increase domestic investment, and to finance development elsewhere in the region and the rest of the world. In August 1974, the Bank borrowed \$500 million from Venezuela. During 1974, the country also committed \$540 million to the International Monetary Fund's oil facility, and a total of about \$700 million for the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Caribbean Development Bank,

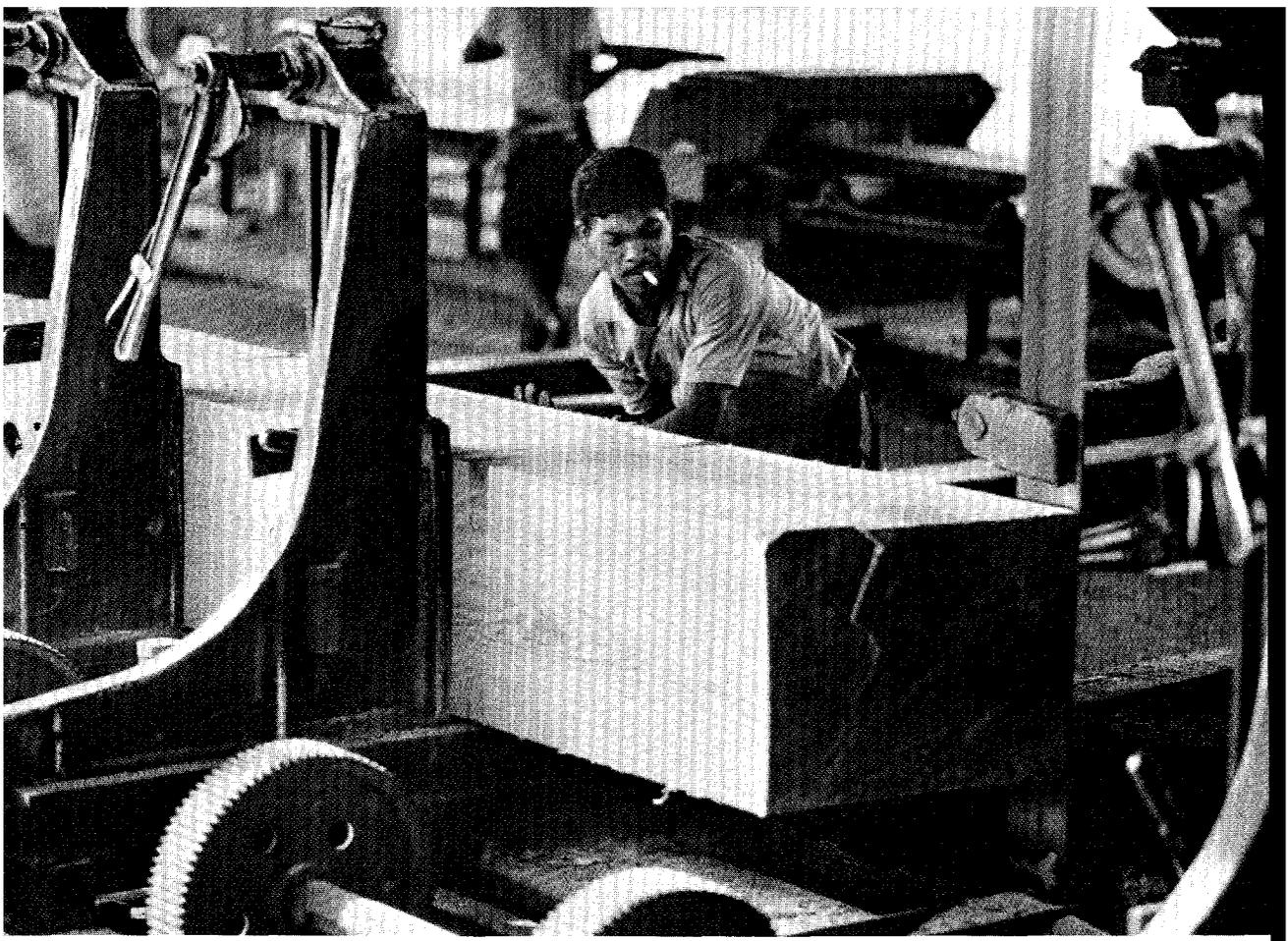
Lending to Current Borrowers in Latin America and the Caribbean, by Sectors

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)

	Annual average 1964-68	Annual average 1969-73	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture	\$ 46.6	\$109.2	\$256.4	\$223.5	\$ 422.0
Education	4.2	19.1	20.6	68.2	47.5
Industry (including DFCs)	12.9	96.4	80.0	76.2	155.5
Non-project	—	12.0	—	—	—
Population	—	1.0	—	—	—
Power	177.2	201.8	109.3	248.7	76.0
Technical assistance (including pre-investment studies)	—	—	—	13.3	—
Telecommunications	14.7	19.9	—	41.5	41.0
Tourism	—	4.4	—	—	21.0
Transportation	47.7	186.2	99.5	177.6	401.5
Urbanization	—	5.1	20.0 ⁽¹⁾	15.0	8.5
Water supply and sewerage	7.1	51.3	99.1	59.2	42.0
Total	\$310.4	\$706.4	\$684.9	\$923.2	\$1,215.0
Of which: Bank	\$300.7	\$683.1	\$638.8	\$885.9	\$1,166.5
IDA	\$ 9.7	\$ 23.3	\$ 46.1	\$ 37.3	\$ 48.5

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Nicaragua earthquake reconstruction.



A Bank-supported road project in Honduras will help this lumber mill move its products to the capital city of Tegucigalpa. Over \$400 million has been approved by the Bank during the year for transportation projects in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

the United Nations Emergency Operation, a special oil facility in Central America and Panama, the financing of coffee stocks in Central America, and some other loans to Latin American countries. During 1975, Venezuela has established a \$500 million trust fund in the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and intends to establish trust funds in the Andean Development Corporation and the Caribbean Development Bank.

In many countries, including those with relatively advanced economies, external capital requirements have recently increased in real terms. Venezuela is playing a constructive role in meeting some of these needs. But other sources of public external capital—including the Bank—must also be responsive to them.

The Bank's Response

Against this background, Bank and IDA lending to the region in fiscal 1975 was \$1,215 million, an increase of 32% over the previous year.

A total of 34 projects was approved, against 32 in fiscal 1974.

The Bank's interest in spreading the benefits of economic development to poorer regions and population groups was reflected in a larger number of loans for rural development and agriculture, education, urban development, and water supply projects. Industry, power, and transportation continued to account for substantial commitments.

In rural areas, the Bank is supporting national efforts to promote development—as in Mexico. In urban areas, the Bank is supporting low-cost housing, and water supply and sewerage projects—as in El Salvador and Colombia.

Two integrated rural development projects in Mexico will benefit about 1,250,000 people in the poorest parts of the country. Both are among the most complex projects with which the Bank has ever been associated and indicate the ambitious and far-reaching efforts being made by the Mexican Government to overcome stagnation in the rural sector.

Both projects will help raise family incomes and expand food production through the provision of credit and technical services. They will also create permanent jobs and improve the living conditions in poor villages by bringing to them potable water, electrical services, primary school classrooms, workshop facilities, and community centers.

A \$50 million Bank loan will bring benefits to more than 500,000 people in the Papaloapan basin and a \$110 million loan will benefit about 750,000 people in 30 "micro-regions" in different parts of the country, and will support a project which will help increase annual production of maize by 200,000 tons, beans by 40,000 tons, and beef by 25,000 tons.

Similar goals have been attached to the lower São Francisco polders project in Brazil. With the construction of dikes and pumping stations, the project will protect more than 32,000 hectares of lowlands, which would otherwise be almost entirely lost to production because of a change in the river flow associated with the construction and expansion of hydroelectric facilities at Sobradinho and Paulo Afonso. It is the first Bank project in Brazil which contains irrigation and agrarian reform components. Following the pattern adopted in two other areas, the Government will purchase the land and redistribute it to sharecroppers and to owners of small and medium-sized farms. The project will, therefore, prevent large landowners from securing windfall benefits; it will also guarantee a substantially higher income to new landowners, and raise the current level of production quite significantly.

One of the most serious problems in Latin America has been the pressure which rapid migration from rural to urban areas has put on the supply of low-cost housing; one form of response with which the Bank has been associated involves the provision of urban "sites and services." In El Salvador, for example, a \$2.5 million Bank loan, together with a \$6 million IDA credit, will help finance the construction of about 7,000 dwellings for families earning between \$40 and \$120 per month. This project is intended as a model for replication throughout the country. A private organization is acting as the executing agency and is providing additional financial resources for the project. The involvement of the private sector demonstrates its potential role in such ventures, and will ease the burden on Government resources. The Salvadoran Government is financing the extension of urban electricity, water supply, and sewerage facilities into the project area. Education and community facilities will also be constructed.

Another problem arising from the rapid growth of demand for urban services is the inadequacy of water supply systems, which has led to poor health and sanitary conditions in many urban areas. A \$27 million Bank loan to Colombia will help finance the construction of water distribution and sewage collection facil-

ities in eight departmental capitals and provide additional water supplies for some 2 million people in 30 small towns.

Employment and Diversification

Although an increasing part of the Bank's effort has been allotted to projects designed to benefit the poor, many Bank loans have the direct purpose of promoting sustained economic growth and expanding the base for rural and urban employment and economic diversification. These goals are approached through projects designed to increase agricultural and industrial production, especially for export, and through the development of basic infrastructure. In the transfer of resources, the Bank's role is complementary to that of other lenders, and, in many cases, the Bank has sought to combine its loans with those of other institutions.

A Bank-assisted project which aims directly at increasing agricultural production is the livestock development project in Paraguay for which the Bank approved a \$10 million loan. As the country enjoys a comparative advantage in beef production, the project will help generate, through meat exports, the foreign exchange needed to import goods required to expand productive capacity and to improve the living standards of the people.

While agricultural development continues to be a basic objective in the countries of the region, industrial development is also of major concern. Although manufactured exports have been growing, industrial development has been largely confined to countries with sufficiently large internal markets to facilitate import substitution within a framework of external protection. The Bank's lending for industry, nevertheless, takes place in an environment in which several Latin American countries now have relatively strong industrial bases and have recently improved export incentives.

One aspect of Bank operations in industry is illustrated by a \$95 million loan to Brazil in support of the Government's steel expansion program. The program, which will help sustain the process of economic import substitution, has also been supported by the IDB, and involves total investments of more than \$5,000 million. Now in its third stage, the program will substantially increase the basic iron and steel making, rolling, and finishing capacities of the three Government-controlled companies which account for the bulk of Brazil's output of flat-rolled products.

Another example of the Bank's industrial lending, and illustrating the importance of inter-sectoral relationships, is a loan to help finance the construction of two fertilizer plants and the expansion of a pesticide plant by Guanos y Fertilizantes, S.A., a state-owned enterprise in Mexico. Both fertilizer plants will produce urea to help satisfy the growing domestic demand for this product during the next

several years, and temporarily sustain a modest level of exports. The construction of the fertilizer plants and the expansion of the pesticide plant are to take place in the southeast and north-central regions, and will, therefore, contribute to the process of urban-industrial development outside Mexico City. As part of the project, a study is to be carried out for improving fertilizer distribution so that a larger number of small farmers will benefit. The project will cost \$133.5 million, of which the Bank loan amounts to \$50 million.

Throughout the region, the development of small-scale industry has generally been limited by inadequate access to credit and insufficient technical assistance. The principal objective of a \$5.5 million Bank loan, to be re-lent to small and medium-sized industries by Colombia's Corporación Financiera Popular (CFP), is to help remove these constraints. Small and medium-sized industries account for 41% of employment and 26% of value-added in manufacturing in the country. Some 200 firms are expected to benefit from the project, and an estimated 1,700 to 2,000 new jobs will be created—mostly outside Bogota. The project will thus contribute to the dispersal of economic activity.

Industrial growth in particular, and economic growth in general, depend on the availability of basic utilities; the development of hydroelectric power has thus recently acquired particular importance in non-petroleum producing countries. The Bank's sixth loan, of \$35 million, for power development in Honduras will help finance the third stage of the Lake Yojoa/Rio Lindo hydroelectric scheme, the first two stages of which were also built with Bank and IDA assistance. The additional capacity to be provided under the project will meet Honduras's incremental needs until 1980, and will lessen its dependence on imported fuel. The project also includes additions and improvements to the utility's distribution system, and will extend the benefits of electrification to 300,000 new consumers.

Technical Assistance and Studies

Regional integration is an increasingly important topic in Latin America and the Caribbean, and a major Bank study of the English-speaking states of the Caribbean completed during the year illustrates the Bank's role in fostering this process. These countries have made considerable progress towards integration over the last decade, and the study concludes that further integration can be most effectively promoted by means of technical assistance and external financing designed to benefit the region as a whole as well as individual countries. The findings of the study also indicate the need for an expansion of the role of regional institutions, notably the Caribbean Development Bank. The study also identifies a number of projects suitable for external financing in the transportation, education, agriculture, and tourism sectors, but argues that coordination between sources of external aid must be improved if such efforts are to be fruitful.

Another study, undertaken jointly by the Bank, the United States Agency for International Development, and the IDB, concerns agricultural sector surveys in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. These surveys have focused on the needs of the rural poor, on project identification, and on how the technical and financial assistance efforts of the three agencies might be better coordinated.

Finally, the Bank has been helping petroleum exporting countries in their efforts to diversify their economies. Most of this effort has been directed towards Venezuela, where the Bank has provided technical assistance to the Venezuelan Investment Fund involving initial advice on establishing the Fund, and subsequent assistance with project evaluation. The Bank will also provide advice to the Venezuelan Government on sectoral development, employment policies, and other economic strategies, including diversification.

Projects Approved for Bank and IDA Assistance in Fiscal 1975, by Sector

Agriculture

AFGHANISTAN: IDA—\$13 million. Funds will be provided the Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan for loans to farmers and to the Afghan Fertilizer Company to build fertilizer warehouses throughout the country. More than a quarter of a million farmers and their families will benefit from higher incomes; foodgrain production should increase by 1985 by almost 250,000 tons; and the country could achieve self-sufficiency in wheat and increase exports of commodities such as cotton.

ALGERIA: Bank—\$8 million. This technical assistance loan will help study and implement measures to increase agricultural productivity of small farmers and other rural poor, strengthen local administrations, and develop rural institutions and services. Preparation of schemes for integrated development will be set up in two poor regions, in the steppe zone and in the mountain zone. An experimental program will explore ways of developing agricultural extension services; and assistance will be provided to improve the agricultural credit system.

BANGLADESH: IDA—\$27 million. Reliable irrigation water will be supplied to 56,000 hectares of land near the city of Barisal in southwestern Bangladesh, rice production will increase by 200,000 tons yearly to 345,000 tons, and more than 600,000 people will benefit from the project. Total cost: \$46 million.

BOLIVIA: IDA—\$7.5 million. About 3,600 poor rural families will earn more through cultivation of crops, and ranchers will get help in raising cattle and sheep under the provisions of this fourth IDA operation for agricultural development in the country. More sugar cane and beef will be exported and put on the local market. Full employment for 4,000 smallholders and seasonal employment for 8,000 workers will be created. Total cost: \$12 million.

BRAZIL: Bank—\$23 million. Dikes and pumping stations will be built to protect 32,000 hectares of land in the broad flood plains of the lower São Francisco valley. Important elements of agrarian reform incorporated in the project will help ensure the equitable sharing of benefits. An incremental production of 25,000 tons of rice is expected, and new farmers, sharecroppers, and small landowners should see their incomes increase from an average of \$200 yearly to \$1,800 by the sixth year. More than 18,000 jobs will be protected. Almost 2,000 new farms will be created. Schools and health centers will be built, and electricity and potable water supplied. Total cost: \$56.5 million.

BURMA: IDA—\$24 million. This credit will help rehabilitate and improve much of Burma's timber extraction operations. Key personnel will be trained, roads constructed and maintained, sawmills rehabilitated, and equipment bought. No adverse environmental effects are foreseen as a result of the project. Total cost: \$35.8 million.

CAMEROON: IDA—\$16 million. Almost 6,000 hectares of land will be cleared and planted with high-yielding rubber; 3,000 persons and their families will be employed, and provided housing, health, education, and social facilities. A master plan for the region will be prepared. At peak production, the estate will produce 13,000 tons of rubber. The project is jointly financed with the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE) of France. Total cost: \$28.5 million.

CAMEROON: Bank—\$6.5 million. The incomes of 32,000 farm families will be increased by as much as 70% as a result of this project involving cocoa planting and rehabilitation of cocoa land on 50,000 hectares of land in the region surrounding the capital city of Yaoundé. The project is jointly financed with the French agencies Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE) and Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération (FAC). Total cost: \$23.8 million.

CHILE: Bank—\$20 million. About 22,000 small farmers, among the poorest 40% of the population, will be provided short-term and medium-term credit to finance the purchase of fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides. Total cost: \$55.5 million.

COLOMBIA: Bank—\$21 million. This project in the Sinu River valley calls for the completion of drainage works on 40,000 hectares, including reclamation of 6,000 hectares of permanently flooded land. About 1,000 landless families will be settled on the reclaimed land, and other land to be acquired under existing land reform laws. Another 2,800 small farms will benefit from the drainage works. Improved community services will be provided to 35,000 people. The project, to be implemented by the Colombian Institute for Agrarian Reform (INCORA), will increase farm incomes and crop yields. Total cost: \$35.7 million.

COLOMBIA: Bank—\$19.5 million. This second phase of a land colonization project in Caqueta will emphasize follow-up assistance to established farms, environmental protection, and social services. An estimated 2,850 small farmers will receive medium-term and long-term credit. Pasture land will be established,

roads constructed, and health centers and primary schools built. Total cost: \$37.1 million.

ETHIOPIA: IDA—\$9.5 million. A pattern for settlement with secure tenure in Tigre Province's lower Adiabo region will begin as a result of this credit which constitutes the first five-year phase of a program which will eventually settle about 12,000 farm families on 22,000 hectares of Government-owned land. Annual net cash incomes of the farmers could rise from the present \$25 to more than \$75. Basic services, infrastructure, and necessary institutions will all be provided. Total cost: \$13.5 million.

GHANA: IDA—\$13.6 million. Help will be provided in financing the first phase of a 10,000-hectare integrated oil palm development program which involves planting 5,200 hectares of oil palm in a poor and relatively underdeveloped region of the country. This new industry (for Ghana) may generate a gross income of as much as \$17 million yearly. The nucleus plantation will employ 600 staff and laborers, and an outgrower program will directly benefit about 250 farmers. Total cost: \$22.5 million.

GUINEA: IDA—\$7 million. This first IDA credit to Guinea will help establish a 420-hectare irrigated pineapple estate, which will supply fruit of high quality for export. Road transportation and fruit handling services will also be improved. Pineapple growers near the estate will also be provided with a package of support services to help them increase their productivity. Rice and livestock studies will be prepared so that future projects can be identified and prepared. Total cost: \$8.5 million.

INDIA: IDA—\$83 million. Two hundred thousand hectares in the area of the Rajasthan irrigation canal will be provided all physical work and agricultural supporting services required for full water utilization. The project does not extend the irrigated areas; it seeks, rather, to realize all the potential benefits from already existing irrigated land. The project includes land development, canal lining, afforestation, feeder road construction, and provision of water supply systems to 100 villages. About 70,000 jobs will be provided over the next 10 years. Total cost: \$174 million.

INDIA: IDA—\$75 million. About 600,000 people—many of them involved in small-scale farming—will benefit from this credit which will support the activities of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, an agency established to provide medium-term and long-term finance to commercial and cooperative banks for on-lending to farmers. The credit's main focus will be on development of minor irrigation and staff training for personnel in rural banking institutions.

INDIA: IDA—\$45 million. A new barrage across the Godavari River in the state of Andhra Pradesh will be completed, replacing an older one which is in danger of collapse. About 400,000 hectares of land will be protected, and water for irrigation will be assured, along with

incomes of about 160,000 farmers in the area. Total cost: \$70 million.

INDIA: IDA—\$35 million. By 1980, the incomes of more than a million people, most of whom belong to the poorest segments of the population in six drought-prone districts in four states—Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan—will be increased. This credit is the first Bank Group operation in India designed specifically to tackle the problems of rural development in the country's arid and semi-arid regions. Public investments in minor irrigation, soil conservation, forestry and pasture development, dry farming, sheep and dairy development, and provisions for applied research and training are all included. Total cost: \$102.7 million.

INDIA: IDA—\$34 million. About 200,000 farmers—75% of them smallholders—will directly benefit from, and 100,000 man-years of labor yearly will be provided by a project designed to increase foodgrain production (by 310,000 tons a year by 1979), farm income, and rural employment in West Bengal State. Total cost: \$67 million.

INDIA: IDA—\$27.7 million. A dairy development project in Rajasthan. (For details, see below.) Total cost: \$52 million.

INDIA: IDA—\$16.4 million. A dairy development project in Madhya Pradesh. (For details, see below.) Total cost: \$31.2 million.

Milk production in the two states will be increased from 9 million tons to 21 million tons as a result of these two projects. Village cattle owners will be organized into dairy co-ops, which, in turn, will be grouped into eight milk producers' unions. Quality crossbreeding, animal health improvement, and the development of facilities for milk collection, processing, and marketing are included.

INDIA: IDA—\$24 million. As many as 12,000 additional jobs will be created over the next decade, the incomes of 93,000 farmers will nearly double, and foodgrain production should increase by 165,000 tons yearly as a result of a project providing all necessary physical works and agricultural supporting services to enable full realization of the benefits of the existing Chambal irrigation system in Madhya Pradesh State. Total cost: \$46.6 million.

INDONESIA: Bank—\$65 million. Three irrigation systems covering about 200,000 hectares will be rehabilitated, improved or completed, and as many as 2½ million people will benefit directly from the project. As many as 45,000 additional full-time jobs will be created by 1985, and paddy production may jump from 500,000 tons to 950,000 tons. Total cost: \$165 million.

INDONESIA: Bank—\$21.5 million. This loan is to help finance an agricultural research and extension project designed to improve crop yields throughout the country. The production-oriented research will concentrate on four types of commodities. It is hoped that high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties of seeds

and planting materials suitable to Indonesian conditions will be developed. The project also provides for one national and nine regional information centers to assist in disseminating research information to farmers. Total cost: \$46.6 million.

IRAN: Bank—\$40 million. This project—which essentially extends activities under two previous loans—will help support a two-year lending program for investments in commercial agriculture as well as agri-business and agro-industry by the Agricultural Development Bank of Iran. With this loan, however, more emphasis will be placed on developing smaller-scale commercial agriculture.

IRAN: Bank—\$12.5 million. Credit facilities to both commercial and traditional fishermen for the purchase of needed equipment are included in this project which is expected to generate the production of 19,000 tons of fish and shrimp a year. A training program which will benefit about 900 fishermen is also included. Total cost: \$18 million.

IVORY COAST: Bank—\$31 million. Areas in northern Ivory Coast under cotton cultivation will be increased from about 60,000 hectares to almost 80,000 hectares and the area of food crops grown in rotation with cotton will be increased from about 9,000 to 70,000 hectares. Construction of two cotton ginneries, feeder roads, and other infrastructure are also included. Living conditions of about 84,000 farm families will be improved. Total cost: \$52.5 million.

IVORY COAST: Bank—\$20 million. About 26,500 hectares of high-yielding cocoa plantations will be developed, and access roads and wells will be constructed and rehabilitated. The project is expected to generate net annual foreign exchange earnings of \$23 million, and to triple the incomes of about 17,000 farmers. Total cost: \$34.7 million.

JORDAN: IDA—\$7.5 million. This credit will help finance a part of a larger development scheme for the entire Jordan valley which aims at developing irrigation and providing rural development facilities to increase production and narrow income distribution disparities. About 25,000 people will benefit directly, and by 1983, agricultural production should almost double in the 7,600 hectares of the project area. Total cost: \$17.429 million.

KENYA: Bank—\$10 million; IDA—\$10 million. This second forestry project includes afforestation of 318,000 hectares for sawlogs and 8,000 hectares for pulpwood plantation, and further development of 120,000 hectares of established plantation. Forest roads will be improved and technical assistance will be given for recommending land use policies and for improving sawmill operations. The project will help reduce paper, wood products, and sawn timber imports, and increase sawn timber exports, thus adding \$150 million yearly to Government revenues. Total cost: \$55.5 million.

KENYA: Bank—\$7.5 million; IDA—\$7.5 million. One hundred twenty-six group-owned, large-scale mixed farms and coffee estates which have encountered serious management and production problems will be rehabilitated. Technical and managerial services to all the farms will also be given and credit for machinery, infrastructure, and working capital will be offered. Wheat, maize, and coffee production will be expanded and foreign exchange earned; employment for about 13,000 group-farm owners will be ensured. Total cost: \$23.2 million.

MADAGASCAR: IDA—\$9.6 million. An additional 70,000 head of cattle will be raised and the output of pigs, rice, maize, manioc, and peanuts increased as a result of this village livestock and rural development project. Some 80,000 poor, rural families (400,000 people) will be assisted. Communal pastures will be improved, schools built, water supply facilities furnished to 200 villages, roads built and maintained, and veterinary facilities provided. Total cost: \$12.8 million.

MADAGASCAR: Bank—\$6.75 million; IDA—\$6.75 million. About 34,000 hectares of pine plantations will be afforested, service roads built and maintained, and technical assistance provided for this project which will provide full-time jobs for 1,600 people, and which will reduce soil erosion and improve soil fertility in the Mangoro valley. Total cost: \$17.2 million.

MALAWI: IDA—\$8.5 million. This final (third) phase of the Lilongwe Land Development Program will cover 32,000 farmers who have not yet benefited from the program which, when completed, will affect 500,000 persons. The Lilongwe program is designed to raise agricultural productivity and increase rural incomes through measures including land demarcation and registration, farmer credit, livestock development, and extension services. Total cost: \$12.1 million.

MALAYSIA: Bank—\$36 million. About 3,400 settler families will be provided housing in two new urban settlements, 25,500 hectares of land will be cleared, 22,000 hectares of oil palm planted, and two palm oil mills built in this land settlement project. About 5,000 workers will be directly employed during the project's development period, and settlers' average yearly incomes will increase from \$355 (prior to joining the scheme) to about \$2,650 (after they finish loan repayments). Total cost: \$98.7 million.

MALAYSIA: Bank—\$28.5 million. This project will help assist the development and expansion of the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) over the 1975-81 period. A new Extension Unit in the Federal Department of Agriculture will also be created, marking the first step in increasing the flow of information from MARDI to smallholder farmers. Total cost: \$108.5 million.

MALI: IDA—\$13.3 million. Some 100,000 pastoral families, badly hit by the 1972-73 drought, will be aided by this project which marks the

first comprehensive effort to increase range livestock production in the Sahelian zone. The people will be better protected against future droughts through the introduction of livestock extension services and grazing controls in three special development areas, and through the provision of improved animal services throughout the region. Wells and ponds will be built, markets constructed, and a functional literacy program begun. Average cash incomes from livestock production may increase from \$140 to \$220 yearly, and 400 new jobs will be created. Total cost: \$17.3 million.

• MALI: IDA—\$2.6 million. A supplement to the Mopti Rice Project credit of \$6.9 million approved in January 1972.

• MEXICO: Bank—\$150 million. More than 100,000 people will benefit directly and intensive agriculture and livestock operations will be developed on more than a quarter of a million hectares as a result of this irrigation scheme in the lower Rio Bravo basin. Incomes of average small-scale farmers will increase from \$1,600 to \$4,000 at full development. Total cost: \$384.4 million.

MEXICO: Bank—\$110 million. This complex project, involving 30 separate areas in the country, and which will be implemented by 14 different federal and state agencies, is intended to increase production of maize, beans, beef, fruits and vegetables, and honey with an added value of about \$85 million yearly. It has been described as the Mexican Government's most ambitious and far-reaching rural development project ever. As many as 750,000 people, in regions throughout the country ranging from arid to humid tropical zones, will benefit directly, and 30,000 permanent jobs will be created. Irrigation systems will be constructed, feeder roads built, as well as market stores and warehouses. Water supply systems for a quarter of a million people will be built, rural health centers constructed, and classrooms furnished. Farmers will be trained and technical assistance provided. The project is important, Bank President Robert S. McNamara has noted, in that it demonstrates the Government's determination to attack the problem of rural poverty by adopting practical measures designed specifically to help low income families become more productive. Total cost: \$295 million.

• MEXICO: Bank—\$50 million. This integrated rural development project is designed to improve the quality of life for more than a half million people. Located in the Papaloapan basin (southeast of Mexico City), the project will help expand food production, and will improve the distribution of income by raising the income level of poor families through the provision of credit and technical services. Total cost: \$138.5 million.

• MOROCCO: Bank—\$18.5 million. This project is designed to help increase agricultural production in the Souss valley by providing a rational development of irrigated agriculture

based on the use of groundwater resources. The project provides for development of sprinkler irrigation over 6,300 hectares, rehabilitation of 1,000 hectares of traditional gravity system, and rural infrastructure. Total cost: \$39 million.

MOROCCO: IDA—\$14 million. The project aims at increasing agricultural production and incomes and improving income distribution in an area of 170,000 hectares in Meknes Province. These objectives will be achieved by land redistribution and consolidation, land tenure changes, strengthening the technical services available to farmers, introducing farmers' cooperatives, propagating improved agricultural practices, and constructing access roads, water supplies, and small-scale irrigation networks. About 50,000 people will benefit, most of whom presently have incomes less than one-third the national average. Total cost: \$32.4 million.

NIGERIA: Bank—\$29.5 million. (An agricultural project in Mid Western State; for details, see below.) Total cost: \$59.7 million.

NIGERIA: Bank—\$19 million. (An agricultural project in East Central State; for details, see below.) Total cost: \$37.5 million.

NIGERIA: Bank—\$17 million. (An agricultural project in Western State; for details, see below.) Total cost: \$34 million.

These three projects for which the Bank loaned a total of \$65.5 million, will, at full maturity in 1990, provide 100,000 tons of palm oil yearly for domestic use and 22,000 tons of kernels for export. Some 14,000 smallholders and 1,600 laborers will participate in the development of three high-yielding oil palm estates, and more than 100,000 people will benefit directly.

NIGERIA: Bank—\$29 million. About 1,500 kilometers of agricultural roads will be built, dams and ponds constructed, training facilities, farmer credit and marketing services will be expanded and created, seed multiplication farms rehabilitated and equipped, and a project evaluation unit will be established in this rural development project, located in North Central State. About 16% of the inhabitants of the state—approximately 900,000 people—will benefit. Total cost: \$57.6 million.

NIGERIA: Bank—\$21 million. About 1,000 kilometers of agricultural roads will be built, ponds and dams constructed, 50 village service centers built, farmer credit and marketing services provided, and a training center erected. A total of about 640,000 people living in North Eastern State will benefit. Total cost: \$42.1 million.

NIGERIA: Bank—\$21 million. Seven State-owned ranching companies will be either established or improved, two fattening ranches will be upgraded, technical support provided to commercial and smallholder farmers, and pastureland improved or established. Total cost: \$42 million.

NIGERIA: Bank—\$19 million. Some 1,000 kilometers of agricultural roads will be built, dams and ponds constructed, physical infrastructure created, and farmer extension, credit, and marketing services provided to a total project population of about 620,000 who live in North West State. Total cost: \$37.4 million.

NIGERIA: Bank—\$17.5 million. About 9,000 hectares of swamp valley areas in East Central and South Eastern States will be developed for rice cultivation by some 6,000 farm families; milling and marketing facilities will be provided, and feeder roads built. The project's swamp valley development has the potential for wider application in the country. Total cost: \$35 million.

PARAGUAY: IDA—\$11 million. About 7,000 low-income rural families will benefit from this project which seeks to increase agricultural production and improve the living conditions of the rural poor. Schools, health and community centers, as well as roads, will be constructed; a lending program to 2,000 small farmers will be supported. Total cost: \$15.8 million.

PARAGUAY: Bank—\$10 million. This fourth livestock operation in the country features lending to small farmers and cooperatives and the financing of investments in sheep, dairy, pig, and poultry production. About 2,700 ranchers will be aided. Total cost: \$23 million.

PHILIPPINES: Bank—\$25 million. About 40% of the population of the island of Mindoro—some 200,000 people—will benefit from this rural development project, which includes the construction and improvement of irrigation systems and roads, improvements to the island's main port of Calapan, rat and schistosomiasis control, and technical assistance to minority tribes. Paddy production may increase by 100,000 tons by 1985, and per capita incomes on typical farms will increase from \$90 yearly to \$140. Total cost: \$50 million.

PHILIPPINES: Bank—\$17 million. More than 100,000 people living in Central Luzon will benefit from this project which will upgrade the irrigation systems on about 21,000 hectares of land, and extend those systems to an additional 13,000 hectares. In addition, the loan will help finance a national irrigation system improvement study; about 400,000 hectares will be inventoried, and 150,000 hectares will be selected for future improvement. Total cost: \$34 million.

ROMANIA: Bank—\$70 million. About 100,000 hectares of land along the Danube will be irrigated, cropping intensity increased by 15%, farm employment more than doubled, and incomes for about 17,000 families working on cooperative farms improved as a result of this project. The gross value of annual agricultural production in the area may rise from \$33 million to \$90 million after full development (1985). Total cost: \$151.8 million.

ROMANIA: Bank—\$30 million. Financial help for more than 40 individual agricultural production projects in southwestern Romania will be

provided. The project includes on-farm and livestock development as well as investments in related agro-industries. Total cost: \$59.5 million.

SENEGAL: Bank—\$7 million; IDA—\$7 million. About 34,000 farmers in the heavily-populated Sine Saloum region will benefit from increased extension services geared to promote improved farming methods for peanuts, cereals, cotton, and livestock. Farmers' incomes should rise in five years' time by 40%. The project is being co-financed by the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France). Total cost: \$30.9 million.

SENEGAL: IDA—\$1 million. This engineering project is designed to reformulate within the framework of Senegal River basin regional development, an irrigation project in the Senegal River delta for which IDA approved a credit in 1973. Fully-controlled irrigation with double cropping will be developed instead of a single-crop controlled flooding system. The engineering is to be completed within 21 months. Total cost: \$1.25 million.

SIERRA LEONE: Bank—\$5 million; IDA—\$5 million. About \$5 million in foreign exchange will be saved yearly, and about 14,000 farmers and their families will benefit directly from this project, designed to increase yields of rice for domestic consumption, and export crops, and to promote more balanced regional development. The North and East areas of the country are involved; the absolute poverty level in the former will be reduced, and incomes in the latter will be brought closer to the national average. Total cost: \$13.7 million.

SPAIN: Bank—\$33 million. Credit will be provided for the development of 400 cattle production farms, 200 cattle fattening farms, and 150 sheep production farms. More than 5,000 farm families (25,000 people) will directly benefit from this second Bank-assisted livestock development project, and increased employment opportunities will be realized. Total cost: \$149.3 million.

SRI LANKA: IDA—\$9 million. Credit and technical services for on-farm development of about 1,800 small (under four hectares) and 600 larger (16 to 20 hectares) dairy farms will be furnished under this project. Milk collection services will be expanded and technical assistance provided. Milk production should increase by more than 5 million gallons yearly, and 1,500 jobs will be created by 1981. Total cost: \$12.7 million.

SUDAN: IDA—\$20 million. An amendment to the Rahad Irrigation Project, increasing the \$42 million IDA credit made in March 1973.

TANZANIA: IDA—\$10 million. About a quarter of a million people with annual per capita incomes of about \$20 will benefit from a project designed to provide 135 *ujamaa* villages in the Kigoma Region of western Tanzania with economic and social infrastructure, credit, and technical support services for agricultural de-

velopment. The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is providing \$1.5 million on a grant basis for financing the water supply and health components of the project. This marks the first occasion of Bank-UNCDF joint participation in a project. Total cost: \$13 million.

TANZANIA: Bank—\$9 million; IDA—\$9 million. A new sugar estate in the Kilombero valley will be developed (as well as outgrower lands worked by *ujamaa* farm families) and a new sugar refining factory will be built. Outgrower *ujamaa* farm families' incomes may rise from \$275 in the second year of the project to \$725 after six years. Denmark and the Netherlands are participating in the project's financing, with \$17.3 million and \$11 million equivalent respectively. Total cost: \$55.8 million.

TOGO: IDA—\$6 million. About 4,000 hectares each of coffee and cocoa trees will be planted, maintained, or rehabilitated; feeder roads will be constructed and taken care of; agricultural development agencies will be strengthened. The project, assisted by a grant from FAC (Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération), will benefit about 6,500 rural families. Total cost: \$10 million.

TUNISIA: Bank—\$12.2 million. This project aided by the Bank will help close the gap between potential and actual use of irrigation investments in Tunisia's Medjerda valley and the Nebhana area. About 11,300 hectares of land in the two areas will be fully developed, and about 3,800 smallholder farmers will be aided. Total cost: \$23.8 million.

TURKEY: Bank—\$75 million. About 400,000 people living in two rainfed provinces in central Anatolia will benefit from a project which is based on an intensive extension service to assist farmers to increase the production of crops and livestock, thus raising incomes. Most of the farmers have incomes below one-third the national average. Credit will be provided, new irrigation facilities built, roads built and maintained, and villages supplied with drinking water, electricity, and community centers. The quality of life in about 1,200 villages should be improved. Total cost: \$162 million.

UPPER VOLTA: IDA—\$9 million. About 330,000 traditional cattle producers will benefit from this project, which will also introduce traditional farmers and pastoralists to commercial ranching. Nine group ranches and a ranch development center will be established, improved veterinary services provided, a livestock market constructed, and 730 kilometers of stock routes improved. Total cost: \$11.5 million.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: IDA—\$10 million. This first integrated rural development project in the country seeks to improve the standard of living of some 21,000 farm families living in selected areas of the Southern Uplands. By providing credit for agricultural inputs, production and distribution of improved seeds, and construction of feeder roads, the country hopes to reduce its dependence on food imports, and to

increase its exports of commodities like potatoes, onions, and fresh vegetables. The project also provides for the construction of about 180 kilometers of feeder roads and about 90 village water supply schemes, and funds required for the provision of molluscicides and equipment for reducing the incidence of waterborne diseases. The Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development is also providing \$10 million toward the financing of the project. Total cost: \$23.2 million.

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF: IDA—\$1.6 million. A supplement to a \$3.5 million credit for a fisheries project approved in April 1973.

YUGOSLAVIA: Bank—\$50 million. This first agricultural project covering the whole of Yugoslavia will provide credit to social sector enterprises and private farmers for investments in livestock, vegetable and fruit production, land reclamation, agro-industries, including grain drying, cold storage, milk collection, and on-farm mechanization. The project will help Yugoslavia increase its food production and expand agricultural exports. By channeling the proceeds through a participating bank in each republic and province, the loan will assist in strengthening agricultural credit institutions throughout the country.

Development Finance Companies

ALGERIA: Bank—\$40 million. This project is a line of credit to the Algerian Development Bank and will help finance the foreign exchange cost of projects in the construction materials sector. Funds will be used both for projects of large State enterprises and for those to be carried out under the responsibility of regional authorities. Technical assistance will improve the development bank's standards of project appraisal and supervision.

COLOMBIA: Bank—\$5.5 million. This loan will help the Corporación Financiera Popular (CFP) finance a small-scale industrial project. The loan will also contribute to alleviating the scarcity of long-term resources available to the CFP, and will permit increases in its financing of fixed investments by small-scale industry.

FINLAND: Bank—\$20 million. This project is expected to reduce in half by 1980, industrial wastes discharged into Finland's waters. Pollution in the Baltic Sea will also be lessened. The loan will go to the Mortgage Bank of Finland, which, in turn, will help finance pollution control investments by industry, notably the pulp and paper industry.

GREECE: Bank—\$25 million. This fifth Bank loan to the National Investment Bank for Industrial Development S.A. (NIBID) will help meet a portion of the institution's additional resources requirements for 1975 and 1976. NIBID loans help develop all regions of Greece and promote export-oriented industrial enterprises.

INDIA: Bank—\$100 million. This eleventh Bank loan to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) will help that institution meet part of its foreign exchange requirements through June 1977. ICICI, established in 1955 with the Bank's advice and assistance, helps promote large and medium-scale enterprises, primarily in the non-traditional sectors of industry.

INDONESIA: Bank—\$50 million. This third loan to the State-owned development finance company, Bank Pembangunan Indonesia, will be used mainly to finance the importation of machinery and equipment for the industrial sector.

ISRAEL: Bank—\$35 million. Most of the loan's proceeds will be made available to the Industrial Development Bank of Israel to assist private sector projects which are either export-oriented or are located in the less-developed regions of the country. Five million dollars will be allocated to industrial research and development for specific commercially-oriented projects to help Israel make effective use of its skilled manpower and develop local industrial technology; this is the first Bank assistance of its kind to a member country.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: Bank—\$60 million. The country's largest institution providing medium- and long-term capital to both public and private industry, will use the proceeds of this loan principally for projects in the private manufacturing sector. Clients of the institution (Korean Development Bank) account for about 40% of Korea's exports of manufactured goods.

LIBERIA: Bank—\$4 million. This second Bank loan to the Liberian Bank for Development and Investment (LBDI) will help permit that institution to cover its requirements through 1976. The LBDI, the only institutional source of long-term finance for Liberia's private sector, invests most of its money in small and medium projects.

MOROCCO: Bank—\$30 million. This seventh loan to Morocco's Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique (BNDE), the country's main source of long-term finance for industrial development, will help finance the import component of investment by industrial enterprises.

PAKISTAN: IDA—\$30 million. Part of the foreign exchange requirements of the National Development Finance Corporation (NDFC) for the years 1975-77 will be met through this credit. The NDFC was established in 1973 to provide assistance to Government-owned industrial enterprises in Pakistan.

PHILIPPINES: Bank—\$30 million. This fifth loan to the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines will provide foreign exchange needed to finance imports for projects in the fields of industry, agro-industry, mining, tourism, and transportation.

SRI LANKA: IDA—\$4.5 million. The credit will supply foreign exchange to the Development

Finance Corporation of Ceylon (established 10 years ago with Bank assistance) over the next two years for lending, mainly to export industries and for tourism. Industry contributes about 13% to the Gross Domestic Product and provides employment for about 410,000 people or about 11% of total employment. Tourism has been growing rapidly since the mid-1960s.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Bank—\$5 million. This Bank loan to the Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Company (TTDFC) will help finance the foreign exchange costs of the company's lending operations through mid-1976. The loan will assist the TTDFC in promoting manufacturing industries and will thus help the Government's industrial diversification and employment efforts.

TURKEY: Bank—\$65 million. This loan will help the Turkiye Sinai Kalkinma Bankasi meet part of the foreign exchange requirements for investments in private industrial projects, largely in the less-developed regions of the country.

Education

BRAZIL: Bank—\$23.5 million. Educational development in eight low-income states in northern and Northeast Brazil will be aided by this project which, when completed in 1979, will provide 71,500 new student places in both basic and secondary schools; increasing present enrollment at the latter level by 25%. The project will help correct regional imbalances in educational opportunities, particularly at the secondary level, and will help ease the shortages of technicians and skilled labor in the eight states. Total cost: \$58.7 million.

CAMEROON: IDA—\$1.2 million. A supplement to an education project assisted by an IDA credit for \$10.5 million in September 1969.

DAHOMY: IDA—\$4 million. A non-formal rural youth training program will be helped with this IDA credit. The program encourages the establishment of rural youth clubs for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, improved agricultural techniques, and better nutrition, health, and hygiene habits. The project will help improve the six-year-old program by establishing a more effective administrative structure. A "skills upgrading" center to train up to 2,200 industrial and commercial workers annually will also be constructed. The UNDP is providing \$780,000 to help finance the project. Total cost: \$5.2 million.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Bank—\$8 million. More than 200 Rural Community Learning Centers, providing at least four years of basic education for children, and non-formal education and training courses for youths and adults, will be built. The project also aims at improving adult training in agricultural techniques, will help extend a reform of secondary education curricula to a greater portion of enrolled students, and establish a national scheme for vocational training in industrial, construc-

tion, and service industries. The project was prepared with the assistance of Unesco. Total cost: \$13.5 million.

ECUADOR: Bank—\$4 million. A major constraint to Ecuador's economic development—the lack of qualified middle-level manpower—will be redressed as a result of this project which will improve and expand vocational education. Total cost: \$7.9 million.

- ETHIOPIA: IDA—\$23 million. Rural primary and secondary schools, with about 116,000 new student places, will be built as part of a program of basic and specialized education emphasizing the expansion and improvement of educational opportunities in remote rural areas. One hundred Community Skill Training Centers, 24 District Rural Development Centers, and 2 Agricultural Training Centers will also be constructed. Total cost: \$34.7 million.

GABON: Bank—\$5 million. One hundred technicians and 130 skilled workers a year will be trained as a result of this project which will help finance the expansion and diversification of technical education in Gabon. This second Bank-supported education project in Gabon also includes the introduction of a basic technology course at two lower secondary schools, and additional dormitory and classroom space for the national Commerce and Forestry Schools. Total cost: \$8.1 million.

GREECE: Bank—\$45 million. This third Bank education operation aims at expanding technician and industrial craft training to support the needs of industry for skilled manpower. The project will also help improve the relevance and quality of general secondary education and teacher training. The annual output of the education system will be increased by 2,400 crafts graduates and 1,500 technicians, thus meeting 10% and 15% respectively of the projected manpower needs at those levels projected for 1978. Total cost: \$106 million.

- GUYANA: Bank—\$8 million; IDA—\$4 million. Buildings, equipment, and facilities needed to help make Guyana's education system more responsive to its development needs, and to support the Government's education development strategy will be provided. The project is designed to increase the practical content of secondary curricula, to improve opportunities for non-formal education, and to alleviate shortages of skilled manpower in agriculture and other productive sectors. A Caribbean Regional Center will be established to train technicians from all Commonwealth Caribbean countries in animal health. Total cost: \$18.9 million.

IVORY COAST: Bank—\$5 million. This second Bank loan for education in Ivory Coast will consolidate the progress achieved under the first loan which included support of primary teacher training and an instructional television production center, and expansion of technical, agricultural, and vocational education and training. Two primary teacher training colleges will be built, and studies in rural education and train-

ing programs will be undertaken. Total cost: \$8.7 million.

IVORY COAST: Bank—\$2.2 million. A supplement to an \$11 million loan for education approved in April 1970.

JORDAN: IDA—\$6 million. This second education project seeks to expand and reinforce vocational and technical skills in mining, industry, agriculture, food processing, and tourism; to support integrated rural development projects through a pilot scheme of non-formal basic education; and to improve, rationalize, and make more economical elementary, preparatory, and secondary education by providing schools with adequate workshops and other teacher training facilities. Total cost: \$17.45 million.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: Bank—\$22.5 million. This third education loan to Korea will help meet manpower needs at the skilled worker and technician levels for specific economic and geographic sectors and lay a sound basis for a flexible, employment-oriented system of non-formal vocational training. A new technical high school will be built and equipped and three agricultural junior colleges expanded. Four fisheries training facilities and a merchant marine junior college will be expanded and equipped, and seven vocational training institutions established. Total cost: \$39.1 million.

LESOTHO: IDA—\$4 million. Vocational, technical, and commercial education will be expanded and improved under this project. A number of smaller projects within the Government's education plan will be integrated into one coordinated program. Total cost: \$8.14 million.

MAURITIUS: Bank—\$3.5 million; IDA—\$3.5 million. Schools emphasizing practical scientific and agricultural subjects will be built and equipped. In about 10 years' time, half the total institutional number of craftsmen and skilled workers, and some three-fourths of all secondary school graduates with backgrounds in science will have been educated in these schools. Total cost: \$11.6 million.

RWANDA: IDA—\$8 million. The quality of primary education will be improved and the productivity of new entrants into rural occupations will be increased through appropriate training. One hundred fifty workshops (6,000 student places) will be built, and a print shop, capable of publishing more than 4 million textbooks and student guides, will be constructed. Total cost: \$9 million.

SENEGAL: IDA—\$15 million. This second education project will reinforce and expand the scope of the first—meeting modern sector requirements through the introduction of more practical and scientific programs in lower secondary education, vocational training, and planning and management of the education system; it also includes an experimental scheme of 30 village education centers offering practical training in agricultural and related occu-

pations, and the elements of literacy and arithmetic to children leaving primary school and youths and adults who have never gone to school. Total cost: \$19 million.

SOMALIA: IDA—\$8 million. This project is the Bank Group's first education operation designed to support the development of a national language. A training scheme for nomads will also be inaugurated and Somalia's formal school system will be expanded. Almost 4,000 new student places will be constructed. Total cost: \$10.1 million.

SUDAN: IDA—\$10 million. Designed to meet the most critical requirements of the country's educational system (especially in southern Sudan) and to make the system more responsive to developmental needs, the project will provide training facilities for out-of-school youths and adults, for primary and junior secondary schools, will strengthen teacher education and curriculum development, expand the training of skilled workers, and will assist a nationwide education sector review. Total cost: \$18.9 million.

SWAZILAND: IDA—\$5 million. Swaziland's annual output of technicians and artisans will be doubled, and its teacher training facilities increased by 50% as a result of this project, designed to help the country meet its manpower needs through the expansion and improvement of vocational, technical, and commercial education facilities, and of a teacher training college. Total cost: \$7.1 million.

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF: IDA—\$5.4 million. New curricula will be developed and education opportunities provided in specialized fields through this project. The credit will help finance the construction of two primary teacher training schools, three preparatory schools, two secondary preparatory schools, two vocational training centers, and two rural development centers. More than four-fifths of the project's resources will be directed to rural dwellers. Total cost: \$6 million.

Electric Power

COSTA RICA: Bank—\$41 million. The project, which includes extension of two hydroelectric power plants, the construction of a diesel plant, the provision of new transmission lines, and the extension of others, will help the country to meet growing demands for electricity while helping it to reduce its dependence on imported petroleum. Total cost: \$70.4 million.

HONDURAS: Bank—\$35 million. Electricity service will be provided to some 300,000 additional Hondurans through this project. The loan includes provisions for four dams, hydroelectric generating facilities, distribution systems improvements, and repairs to hurricane-damaged equipment. Total cost of this sixth Bank-supported power project in Honduras: \$60 million.

INDONESIA: Bank—\$41 million. The project will provide a third 100-MW thermal unit for the

Muara Karang power plant in Jakarta, thus increasing the public power capacity in the Jakarta vicinity by more than 10%. In addition, the project includes a program for technical training, an overseas fellowship program, and a team of management advisers. Total cost: \$69.5 million.

JORDAN: IDA—\$5 million. A third 33-MW steam electric unit will be installed at Zarqa, a diesel-electric power station at Marqa will be reconditioned, and a power development study for southern Jordan undertaken. Total cost: \$22 million.

MALAYSIA: Bank—\$45 million. Malaysia's growing (about 13% a year on average) power needs will be aided through this project which will help transmit the output of a major hydroelectric power scheme to the major load centers of the National Electricity Board's (NEB) interconnected network. This is the sixth Bank loan to the NEB. Total cost: \$68.5 million.

PHILIPPINES: Bank—\$61 million. On the island of Luzon, 70 towns now without electricity will be hooked up to the Luzon grid as a result of this project. The transmission lines associated with this project will connect a total of 130 towns and municipalities and about 60 large consumers, including 27 pumped irrigation projects. The loan will also help finance the installation of a 100-MW hydroelectric power plant at Pantabangan. Total cost: \$92 million.

ROMANIA: Bank—\$60 million. A large, lignite-fueled power plant will be built, 600 kilometers of transmission lines constructed, and road and rail links provided under this project. Total cost: \$353.5 million.

SUDAN: IDA—\$23 million. The project will provide additional generating capacity and transmission facilities necessary to help meet the country's increased demand in major industrial and agricultural areas up to 1980 and will support a variety of managerial and technical services to the Public Electricity and Water Corporation. Total cost: \$40 million.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC: Bank—\$72 million. This second Bank loan for power in the country will further help finance the Etablissement Public de l'Electricité's (EPE) \$704 million development program for 1974-80. EPE's organizational structure will be aided, a second stage of a 150-MW steam-electric power station will be constructed, and eight substations either built or expanded. Total cost: \$89.4 million.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC: Bank—\$8.6 million. A supplement to the \$25 million loan of May 1974 to the Etablissement Public de l'Electricité.

YUGOSLAVIA: Bank—\$70 million. A 450-MW hydroelectric power plant will be constructed to help Yugoslavia meet its forecast demand for electricity and develop its domestic energy resources. Total cost: \$242.5 million.

ZAMBIA: Bank—\$42.1 million. A supplemental loan to help finance the completion of the Kariba North Project, for which a \$40 million loan was made in July 1970.

Industry

BANGLADESH: IDA—\$33 million. Plans call for seven different agencies, including IDA, to help finance the construction of a fertilizer plant 60 kilometers northeast of Dacca. The plant, whose principal raw material will be local natural gas, could, when completed in 1978, save the country about \$74 million yearly in foreign exchange. Total cost: \$250 million.

BRAZIL: Bank—\$95 million. An expansion of the Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional's (CSN) steel plant at Volta Redonda and its iron ore mines at Casa de Pedra will be undertaken. The company is the largest steel producer in Latin America; the overall expansion of its production facilities will require financing estimated at over \$2,000 million. The Inter-American Development Bank is helping finance the project, and 13 countries have indicated an interest in participating in the financing as well. Total cost: \$2,115 million.

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF: Bank—\$40 million. Financial help for the expansion of the cement production capacity of the Tourah Cement Company will be provided by this loan. Net foreign exchange savings are projected to be over \$11 million yearly, thus offsetting the project's estimated foreign exchange costs in about five years. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development has made a loan equivalent to \$23.5 million towards the project. Total cost: \$93 million.

INDIA: Bank—\$109 million. This loan will help finance the construction of a fertilizer plant in Uttar Pradesh State. Scheduled to start commercial production in 1978, the plant is planned to add 230,000 tons of nitrogen to India's fertilizer production capacity each year. Annual foreign exchange savings could amount to \$59 million. Total cost: \$220.5 million.

INDIA: IDA—\$91 million. This fifth IDA credit for fertilizer production in India will help finance the modernization and expansion of a fertilizer plant in the state of Bihar. When completed in 1978, the project will increase the output of nitrogen by 136,000 tons a year, and will help India save \$68 million a year in foreign exchange. Total cost: \$188.8 million.

INDONESIA: Bank—\$115 million. This second Bank Group operation in support of a Government-owned fertilizer company will expand its South Sumatran facilities so that production can be increased by more than a half million metric tons of urea yearly by 1977. An increase in foodgrain production resulting from larger supplies of fertilizer may total 2 million tons a year. Total cost: \$192 million.

JORDAN: IDA—\$1 million. Potash will be produced from Dead Sea brine through solar evaporation in this pilot project. The credit will help finance the foreign exchange cost of engineering and other technical services required to prepare and develop the final project. Total cost: \$10 million.

MEXICO: Bank—\$50 million. Two new urea plants will be constructed and an existing insecticide plant expanded. The project should enable Mexico to become independent of imported urea fertilizer in the medium term, and it is estimated that gross foreign exchange savings after five years of operations will total almost \$100 million annually. Total cost: \$133.5 million.

PHILIPPINES: Bank—\$30 million. Proceeds of the loan will be re-lent to three agencies which, in turn, will make loans to help meet two priority needs of the Philippines' small and medium-scale industries, which account for over 80% of the total number of firms employing 20 or more workers. These needs relate to increased access to institutional sources of credit, and technical assistance aimed directly at solving problems. At full operation, industries to be assisted are expected to create more than 12,000 jobs, mostly in rural areas.

ROMANIA: Bank—\$70 million. A cold rolling mill complex with an annual capacity of about 30,000 tons of stainless steel sheet and strip, and a rod and bar rolling mill complex producing 120,000 tons of alloy steel rod and bar products will be constructed under this project, designed to continue Romania's development emphasis on heavy industry. Total cost: \$185.3 million.

TANZANIA: Bank—\$15 million. In conjunction with a \$15 million loan by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Bank loan will help expand production at the Mwanza Textiles Limited plant. An additional 1,200 people will be employed, and with minor expansion to other textile plants, the project will almost eliminate the country's need for cotton fabric imports by 1980. Total cost: \$44.3 million.

TUNISIA: Bank—\$23.3 million. As much as 1.6 million tons of marketable phosphate rock will be mined in southern Tunisia, near Gafsa. The project, which includes mining equipment, water and power supply, offices, service and repair shops, and even the construction of minor roads, will help modernize and expand the country's phosphate mining industry. Net foreign exchange earnings by 1980 may reach \$40 million. Total cost: \$64.74 million.

TURKEY: Bank—\$18 million. An amendment to a \$24 million loan to help finance expanded fertilizer capacity, made to the Istanbul Gubre Sanayii Anonim Sirketi in June 1972.

ZAIRE: Bank—\$100 million. Increasing copper and cobalt production is the object of this loan, the first by the Bank to Zaire since its independence and the first direct involvement by the Bank in the country's industrial sector. (Previous Bank activities were financed through IDA credits.) The Libyan Arab Republic, through the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank (\$100.7 million) and the European Investment Bank (\$20 million) are also helping finance this project which will assist Gecamines (Union Minière du Haut-Katanga's successor company) implement its expansion scheme. About 2,000 new

jobs will be created, and the project will provide the country with annual foreign exchange earnings of about \$160 million. Total cost: \$435 million.

Non-Project

BANGLADESH: IDA—\$50 million. This credit will help finance imports of raw materials and components needed to maintain or expand production in the country's industrial and agricultural sectors.

BANGLADESH: IDA—\$25 million. An amendment to an imports credit of \$50 million, approved in October 1974.

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF: Bank—\$35 million; IDA—\$35 million. This first non-project loan ever made to a country in the EMENA region, is aimed at relieving Egypt's dominant constraint on development—lack of foreign exchange which leads to low capacity utilization throughout the economy. The major part of the proceeds is being used to import raw materials, intermediate goods, and spare parts to support production in industry and agriculture, as well as to relieve pressure on the port of Alexandria. The proceeds will also finance planning studies of the major industrial sectors.

INDIA: IDA—\$100 million. About 850 medium-scale and large-scale industrial enterprises will be able to maintain and expand production with the help of this credit designed to alleviate the under-utilization of industrial capacity caused by shortages of raw materials and components.

INDIA: IDA—\$100 million. An amendment to the Industrial Imports credit of \$100 million, approved in February 1975.

KENYA: Bank—\$30 million. The loan will help finance the import of essential raw materials and capital and intermediate goods to maintain a reasonable level of development while long-term changes are made to the structure of growth in the Kenyan economy.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: Bank—\$100 million. Urgently-needed foreign exchange will be provided to help pay for essential imports—mainly capital and intermediate goods for export industries—by the country's private sector.

SRI LANKA: IDA—\$15 million. Helping to alleviate the country's foreign exchange constraint, the credit will finance imports of raw materials, components, and spare parts required for the expansion of industrial and agricultural output, and for improvement of selected services.

TANZANIA: Bank—\$30 million. This loan, providing foreign exchange for imports of capital and intermediate goods and raw materials, will help the country implement its 1974-75 economic development program.

Population

BANGLADESH: IDA—\$15 million. Six sources of assistance will join with IDA to help finance this project, designed basically to provide the human and organizational underpinnings for a

national family planning program in the country. The Government will integrate family planning education and motivation with other development programs; six different ministries will become involved in an effort to reduce the population growth rate from its present 3%. Total cost: \$46 million.

PHILIPPINES: Bank—\$25 million. More than 20 million births may be averted by the year 2000 as a result of this project under which 205 rural health units and 11 training centers are to be built. Total cost: \$50 million.

Telecommunications

BURMA: IDA—\$21 million. Telephone connections will be increased, service improved, worn-out equipment replaced, the country's trunk network expanded and upgraded, and a national telex service introduced. Total cost: \$31 million.

COLOMBIA: Bank—\$15 million. Long distance equipment and telex equipment as well as call-office telephone facilities in rural areas will be installed by the Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones with the help of this loan. In addition, 16,000 new subscribers will be connected as a part of the corporation's national expansion project. Total cost: \$52.1 million.

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF: IDA—\$30 million. More than 160,000 new telephone lines and exchanges, telex exchange equipment and teleprinters as well as other telecommunications equipment lines will be provided to help meet part of the rapidly-increasing demand for telephone and telex services in the country. Worn-out exchange equipment and defective telephone cables will be replaced. The Saudi Arabian Development Fund and bilateral lenders are also contributing to this project. Total cost: \$173.4 million.

ETHIOPIA: IDA—\$16 million. This fifth telecommunications project in the country will contribute to improved long distance telecommunications services, extend services to 100 new rural areas, and provide international communications to existing and new destinations through an earth satellite station. Total cost: \$60.6 million.

GHANA: Bank—\$23 million. This first Bank Group loan to Ghana since 1969 to be financed under conventional terms will help finance the installation of 18,300 lines of automatic telephone exchange equipment, improve and extend long distance facilities, and will expand the telex system. Total cost: \$29.5 million.

GUATEMALA: Bank—\$26 million. Equipment and facilities needed to help Guatemala overcome unsatisfied demand for telephones, and better telephone services will be provided by this second Bank-assisted telecommunications project in the country. Total cost: \$45.9 million.

PAKISTAN: IDA—\$36 million. This credit will help finance a project which includes new works to be completed during fiscal 1975-77

and help in completing two on-going projects financed by two previous IDA credits. Microwave, open wire, and VHF radio routes will be provided and 75,000 lines of local telephone exchange equipment and cable distribution networks installed. Total cost: \$67.5 million.

ZAMBIA: Bank—\$32 million. Exchange equipment will be installed in 60 towns, including 32 that now have no facilities, and the capital, Lusaka, will be linked by microwave communications with main provincial centers, including towns bordering neighboring countries. Total cost: \$78 million.

Tourism

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Bank—\$21 million. Infrastructure for two resort sites, and a terminal building and other facilities for an international airport will be provided in order to develop tourism in the North Coast region. By 1986, the project is expected to generate some \$19 million yearly in additional net foreign exchange, and provide both direct and indirect employment to about 8,000 people. Total cost: \$36 million.

IVORY COAST: Bank—\$9.7 million. All but \$700,000 will be re-lent to the Cr dit de la C te d'Ivoire (CCI) to provide long-term financing for the construction of about 1,200 hotel rooms, needed to meet the demand of about 150,000 international visitors yearly by 1980. The remainder of the loan will finance the foreign exchange costs of technical assistance to the CCI and the Ministry of Tourism.

Transportation

BOLIVIA: Bank—\$32 million. This second railway project aims at the technical and financial rehabilitation of the national railway system and its development in such a way that the future transport needs of the economy can be met efficiently. Total cost: \$41 million.

BRAZIL: Bank—\$175 million. This loan to the country's Federal Railways System will help finance high priority investments of the System aimed at accommodating substantial increases in the demand for rail transportation. A large part of this expansion is related to growing production in the agriculture and industry sectors. By 1980, more than a half million new passengers—largely low-income workers—in the Rio de Janeiro and S o Paulo areas will be served by the improved System. Total cost: \$2,974.3 million.

BRAZIL: Bank—\$110 million. Parts of five highways totaling 612 kilometers, and linking major cities or important industrial or agricultural areas in five states will be constructed and upgraded. Programs for decentralization and improved efficiency of maintenance of federal and state highways in Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul are also included. Total cost: \$276.3 million.

CAMEROON: Bank—\$1 million; IDA—\$1 million. A supplement to the financing provided by

the Bank and IDA (\$19 million total) in March, 1970 for a highway project.

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF: Bank—\$50 million. Navigation in the Suez Canal will be restored to the pre-1967 level as a result of this project. Navigation, communications, and safety systems will be provided, and damaged or destroyed infrastructure and buildings will be rehabilitated. Technical assistance will also be extended to the Suez Canal Authority. The Kuwait Fund and the Saudi Arabian Development Fund, and the Governments of Abu Dhabi and the State of Qatar are contributing funds for the project. Total cost: \$288 million.

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF: Bank—\$37 million. This second railway project is designed to rehabilitate, modernize, and increase further the capacity of the country's railways. The project will contribute to building up the infrastructure of Egypt's economy, and is designed to meet traffic demands in the immediate future. The project also includes a detailed national transport survey covering all modes of transportation. Eastern and Western European countries, Canada, the United States, and the Saudi Arabian Development Fund are helping finance the project. Total cost: \$299 million.

ETHIOPIA: IDA—\$32 million. This sixth highway project in Ethiopia aims at continuing the development and maintenance of the country's road network in order to integrate further the agricultural sector into the national economy. Roads will be constructed in the south, southwest, and north-central regions of Ethiopia, and will pass through areas of considerable agricultural potential where the Government is establishing agricultural extension programs. Total cost: \$54.7 million.

HAITI: IDA—\$20 million. Reconstruction of the 250-kilometer Northern Road linking Port-au-Prince with the country's second city, Cap-Ha tien on the north coast, will be completed. Total cost: \$26.3 million.

JAMAICA: Bank—\$13.5 million. This third Bank project aiding Jamaica's road maintenance and construction program, includes construction and reconstruction of about 32 kilometers of roads on the principal east-west and north-south road links, both of which are in urgent need of improvement. Total cost: \$23.6 million.

JAMAICA: Bank—\$12.5 million. The island's two international airports, serving Kingston and Montego Bay (Jamaica's main business and tourist centers), will be both expanded and improved. The project will enable the airports to meet forecast traffic until 1980. Total cost: \$19.6 million.

KENYA: Bank—\$20 million. A 452-kilometer pipeline for refined oil products will be constructed from Mombasa to Nairobi. When the pipeline goes into operation in 1977, it will save transportation costs and release capacity on the railroad. The loan will finance the foreign exchange costs of the line pipe and related pipe materials. Total cost: \$82.9 million.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: Bank—\$100 million. This fifth Bank loan in support of the Korean National Railroad will assist it in handling rising volumes, particularly of freight traffic. Total cost: \$292 million.

MALAWI: IDA—\$10 million. Help in financing the improvement and paving of a 118-kilometer road link between Lilongwe and Kasungu will be provided. The project will serve about 500,000 smallholder farmers who grow and market corn, groundnuts, and tobacco, as well as the Kasungu Game Reserve, an important tourist attraction in the project area. Total cost: \$11.8 million.

MALI: IDA—\$8.3 million. A supplement to the Second Highway Project to which IDA committed \$9.5 million in May 1973.

MAURITANIA: IDA—\$3 million. This third highway project, jointly financed with the Canadian International Development Agency (\$4.5 million) and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (\$3.8 million), is designed to consolidate the work done (road construction and maintenance) during the two earlier projects, and to expand maintenance efforts. Total cost: \$11.3 million.

PAKISTAN: Bank—\$60 million. The gas transmission capacity of the Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited will be expanded so that the demand for gas for fertilizer production at Multan, Lahore, and in the North West Frontier Province can be met. Gas supplies will also be expanded to a variety of industrial, commercial, and domestic consumers. Total cost: \$103.2 million.

PANAMA: Bank—\$24 million. A new fishing port on the Pacific side of the isthmus will provide modern facilities for Panama's shrimp and inshore fishing fleet, and for servicing international tuna fleets. The project will help increase foreign exchange earnings for the fishing industry. Total cost: \$34 million.

PARAGUAY: Bank—\$14.5 million. About 100 kilometers of high priority roads will be constructed and improved, highway maintenance equipment purchased, and technical assistance furnished. Total cost: \$20 million.

PHILIPPINES: Bank—\$20 million. New ships will be bought and old ones repaired with the aid of this project, designed to improve the standards of the country's inter-island shipping fleet. Improved inter-island shipping is essential to the country's development; by 1980, more than 5 million tons of freight and 6 million passengers will be serviced by such ships. Total cost: \$34.1 million.

SIERRA LEONE: Bank—\$2.3 million. A supplement to a \$3.7 million loan for a road project approved in October 1970.

SWAZILAND: Bank—\$7 million. Sections of two roads, totaling 82 kilometers in length, will be improved, thus contributing to the country's principal transport aim of building up a national network of all-weather roads. Total cost: \$9.9 million.

TANZANIA: IDA—\$10.2 million. More than 3,000 kilometers of primary roads in half of Tanzania's 20 regions will be maintained under this project which also provides for assistance in strengthening the organization and operation of the roads division of Tanzania's Ministry of Communications and Works. Total cost: \$12.5 million.

UPPER VOLTA: IDA—\$7.5 million. This project provides for the improvement and subsequent maintenance of about 1,200 kilometers of rural roads and the maintenance of about 2,100 kilometers of existing rural roads. Technical assistance to the Department of Rural Roads will also be provided. In addition, the project includes funds for consultant services for an evaluation study of the impact and effectiveness of road components included in agricultural and rural development projects financed by IDA over the past five years. Total cost: \$10.2 million.

WESTERN SAMOA: IDA—\$4.4 million. This first Bank Group operation in the country will help reconstruct about 42 kilometers of roads in the relatively less-advanced eastern and southern parts of Upolu island. Rural dwellers will have better access to markets, and tourism benefits will be spread more evenly. A total of 11 bridges will also either be repaired or replaced. Total cost: \$8 million.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: IDA—\$9 million. The construction of Taiz-Km 64 road will complete the paved highway from Taiz to Hodeida, and provide an improved road link to Mocha. Transport costs will be lowered, principally between Sana'a and Hodeida, Taiz and Hodeida, and Taiz and Mocha. Technical assistance to the Highway Authority is also provided. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development is expected to provide \$5 million toward the financing. Total cost: \$15.7 million.

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF: IDA—\$15.5 million. A 358-kilometer road connecting two regions with major potential for agriculture and fisheries development (they are now inadequately served by tracks only) will be constructed, technical assistance provided, and road maintenance equipment and spares furnished. Export prospects for agricultural products will increase, and a new and sizeable market for the coastal fishing industry will be opened. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development is expected to provide \$15.3 million toward the financing. Total cost: \$31.8 million.

YUGOSLAVIA: Bank—\$93 million. This fourth loan for a railway project will help complete the task, started in 1964, of modernizing Yugoslavia's railway lines. Money from the loan will be used to electrify some remaining sections of the network, to buy signaling and telecommunications facilities, to make investments in track rehabilitation, and for staff training and consultants' services. Total cost: \$1,139 million.

YUGOSLAVIA: Bank—\$44 million. This Bank-assisted project for port development will, by 1980, quadruple the traffic handling capacity of the port of Bar, located on the southern Adriatic coast. As many as 800 jobs will be created. Total cost: \$78 million.

ZAIRE: IDA—\$26 million. Routine maintenance on almost 3,200 kilometers of roads will be carried out, 600 kilometers of highways rehabilitated, two pilot highway maintenance schemes organized, technical assistance provided the Bureau of Roads, feasibility studies affecting about 1,500 kilometers of roads undertaken, and a highway traffic survey scheme started. Total cost: \$40.3 million.

ZAIRE: IDA—\$26 million. Zaire's *Voie Nationale*, its river and rail transport system, will be improved and expanded. The credit will finance a major part of the 1975-77 investment needs for river transport equipment and railroad improvements. Technical assistance will be provided, and port and railway studies will be made. Total cost: \$52 million.

Urbanization

EL SALVADOR: Bank—\$2.5 million; IDA—\$6 million. The first Bank Group "sites and services" project involving a private (but non-profit) firm as executing agency will help finance the costs of infrastructure for 7,000 self-help housing lots in the country's five major cities. About half the lots will be located in the metropolitan area of San Salvador. Total cost: \$15.5 million.

INDONESIA: Bank—\$25 million. This project, which contributes to the establishment of a national Urban Development Corporation and a national Mortgage Bank, is the first undertaking to improve the physical facilities in Jakarta's poorest and most crowded neighborhoods and to prepare a new neighborhood with a minimum level of infrastructure and core housing for purchase on a mortgage basis by low-income families. Some 20% of Jakarta's population, about 1 million people, is expected to benefit from the increased job opportunities, additional health and elementary school services, an improved water supply, paved footpaths, drainage canals, and commercial sanitary facilities. Total cost: \$51 million.

KENYA: Bank—\$8 million; IDA—\$8 million. Six thousand lots near downtown Nairobi will be prepared and serviced, and loans for materials will be provided the poor beneficiaries so that they might build self-help dwellings on the lots. The sewerage components of the project—part of the services provided—are an important part of the first-stage sewerage program to serve other areas in Nairobi. Total cost: \$29.5 million.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: Bank—\$15 million. Housing "sites and services," including roads, water supply, and drainage, will be provided in three cities, a fishery harbor complex with an industrial processing center will be built in one

of the three, and a city market will be constructed in a fourth city with the help of this loan. All four cities are located in the Gwangju region, one of Korea's least-developed areas. Total cost: \$25 million.

TANZANIA: IDA—\$8.5 million. More than 10,000 newly-serviced housing plots will be built and about 9,000 existing dwellings in squatter settlements will be improved under this project, the first in a series of proposed "sites and services" projects for the country. This particular project will affect residents of Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, and Mbeya. Total cost: \$16.7 million.

ZAMBIA: Bank—\$20 million. The social environment and the public health conditions of most of the low-income squatter population in the capital city of Lusaka should be improved as a result of this project; urban infrastructure will be provided to more than 29,000 dwellings and residential plots. Schools, community centers, health clinics, and markets will also be built to service the upgraded areas. Total cost: \$41.2 million.

Water Supply and Sewerage

AFGHANISTAN: IDA—\$9 million. The project will increase the available supply of water from 10,000 m³/day to 70,000 m³/day and introduce a reliable water supply system that will serve about 330,000 inhabitants of Kabul, compared with 167,000 now. The sanitation component aims to improve sanitary conditions in the old city where the poorest part of Kabul's population is living and the need is greatest. Another important benefit of the project will be the strengthening of the implementing agency as an institution capable of improving and extending water supply and sewerage services throughout the country. Total cost: \$10.8 million.

COLOMBIA: Bank—\$27 million. This project will help finance a second multi-city water and sewerage project (to be implemented between 1975 and 1979) in eight cities of the country. Groundwater supply will also be provided for some 30 small communities. Total cost: \$52.9 million.

INDONESIA: Bank—\$14.5 million. By 1981, 48% of the population (590,000 persons) of five cities (three in Java, one each in Sumatra and Kalimantan) will be supplied with potable water as a result of this project. Today, only 16% (160,000 people) has access to good water supply. Total cost: \$24.5 million.

IVORY COAST: Bank—\$9 million. This project marks the first phase of a 10-year program for improving and extending the sewerage and storm water drainage system serving the Greater Abidjan area. Total cost: \$16.7 million.

JAMAICA: Bank—\$15 million. This project will help to satisfy water demand in the Kingston metropolitan area during 1976-80 while long-term sources of water are being studied

and developed. Construction work will also begin on the first phase of the Kingston master sewer plan. The project will further improve the organization and management of the Water Commission, Kingston, the project implementing agency. This second Bank loan for water supply in Jamaica is the first with a sewerage component. Total cost: \$29.9 million.

SINGAPORE: Bank—\$25 million. An incinerator and about 200 refuse collection vehicles and dump trucks to be provided under the project will help free the limited land available to the island country for residential and industrial use. The incinerator will burn up domestic and trade refuse, and will also be designed to handle oil and other industrial wastes. Total cost: \$55 million.

SWAZILAND: Bank—\$3.5 million. About a quarter of the country's urban population will benefit directly from new water and sewerage facilities provided by the loan. Swaziland's Water and Sewerage Board will also be strengthened through provision of technical assistance. Total cost: \$5 million.

TUNISIA: Bank—\$28 million. Tunisia's first urban sewerage project, whose major purposes are to support the establishment of a national

sewerage authority as an effective operating agency and to improve sewerage facilities in the Greater Tunis area, will be aided by this Bank loan. Nearby beaches will be protected and public health in the area should be improved. Total cost: \$86 million.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: IDA—\$8.1 million. The water supply component will provide water through house connections to 75% of the population by 1985, and a safe, reliable supply through public taps to the remainder of the population. A system, adequate to serve the population in the year 2000, for the collection and treatment of sewage is also provided. Technical assistance to the National Water and Sewerage Authority, and funds for the preparation of an urban development plan for Hodeida are also included. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is expected to provide \$20.2 million toward the project financing. Total cost: \$31.2 million.

YUGOSLAVIA: Bank—\$6 million. Water supply and waste water systems in the tourist center of Dubrovnik will be extended. The project also will improve the environmental protection of the town's scenic Adriatic waters. Total cost: \$9.6 million.

Technical Assistance and Other Activities

Technical Assistance

Most of the Bank's technical assistance is provided in the course of its project, sector, or economic work, and the cost is therefore not easily identified. To an increasing extent, however, a separate technical assistance component—consultant services, for example—is being incorporated in loans and credits. In fiscal 1975, 139 lending operations made specific provision for technical assistance, compared with 112 in the preceding year. The amount available—\$160 million—exceeded \$100 million for the first time.

Technical assistance provided to regions and countries within regions is discussed in greater detail in the regional sections of the *Annual Report*. Technical assistance is also provided to a few oil exporting countries which do not borrow from the Bank. Technical assistance to oil exporting countries will continue, but virtually all of the future assistance to countries which can afford to pay for it is planned to be on a cash reimbursement basis, and on arrangements to be worked out with each recipient country.

Only rarely does the Bank provide its technical assistance on a grant basis. It encourages member governments seeking grant financing to apply elsewhere. However, the Bank frequently serves as Executing Agency for pre-investment projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which, within the United Nations system, is the principal source of grant funds. In fiscal 1975, the Bank agreed to serve as Executing Agency for 15 new projects, for which the UNDP committed \$5.4 million. Under these arrangements, assistance in development planning is growing in importance. As Executing Agency for this type of project, the Bank helps to determine the expertise required, puts together a planning team, and monitors the team's work. During the year, the Bank had planning projects under way in Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, Sudan, and Zaire, and took on three new projects, in the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Lesotho. Projects are in prospect in Somalia and Swaziland. Other new projects for which the Bank agreed to serve as Executing Agency during the year were concerned with development

finance institutions in Chile, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea, agriculture in Paraguay and Uruguay, and tourism in the Philippines and Senegal, among others.

A novel project undertaken by the Bank with UNDP financing is a three-year, \$2 million research study in Brazil to consider interrelationships between highway construction, maintenance, and utilization. It is expected that the results of the study will be applicable to other countries as well. Another project will finance a program under which the Bank will help the Government of Burma to formulate and carry out investment projects in agriculture, power, transport, industry (fertilizer, and iron and steel), and tourism.

Studies completed or under way have led to an estimated \$356.8 million of Bank and IDA project financing as of December 31, 1974.

Economic Development Institute

In response to the review of its policies conducted by the Executive Directors in the previous fiscal year, the Economic Development Institute (EDI) has extended further its program for the provision of training for senior officials in developing member countries who are concerned with development programs and projects. The emphasis on overseas courses continued during fiscal 1975, with 17 courses (involving 452 participants) held in member countries, compared with 11 courses (with a total of 265 participants) in Washington. This preponderance of overseas courses reflects the fact that the Institute cannot alone meet the constantly growing demand for the training it provides; it is, therefore, anxious to maximize its scarce resources by building up training capabilities in member countries themselves, either by working with and through existing institutions or by organizing courses which can form the basis of indigenous training programs. To this end, it has also adopted the policy of "training trainers"—i.e., including in its courses an increasing number of officials responsible for training in their own countries, who, after participating in EDI courses, will themselves be able to organize training programs. Overseas courses also save travel expenses and are con-

ducted in the directly relevant environment of the participants' own region or country.

Since its foundation in 1955, about 4,000 participants have attended EDI courses in Washington and overseas, and though the number of applicants has increased steadily, their credentials have not become any less impressive. In recent years, the number and variety of courses have expanded sharply. The move towards courses concerned with project analysis in specific sectors (as opposed to general projects courses or national economic management courses) continued in fiscal 1975; of the 28 courses held, 21 were of the former kind and only seven were of the latter. The project analysis courses covered a wide range, including agriculture and rural development, agro-industry, development banking, education, industry, transportation, urban development, and water supply and waste disposal. Most of these topics had been dealt with in previous years, but two, both in English, on rural development projects and agro-industrial projects, were new. In addition, one national economic management course for Arab countries was held in Washington.

Since 1955, about 4,000 participants have attended EDI courses in Washington and overseas. Here, participants in a Project Evaluation Course in Spanish visit the site of a Bank-assisted power project in Venezuela.

Of the year's 17 overseas courses, seven were regional courses open to nationals of a number of countries. As in previous years, EDI joined with the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) in sponsoring regional courses in Ivory Coast for French-speaking African participants. Two courses were held, on agriculture and highway projects. The ongoing program of regional courses in Spanish, held in Brazil under the co-sponsorship of EDI and the Center for Development Planning of the Brazilian Planning Ministry (CENDEC), continued, with courses on education projects, education project management, and agriculture projects. The remaining two regional courses were held in Japan and Kuwait: the former, on development economics, was sponsored by the Industrial Development Center of Japan (IDCJ); the latter was a general projects course under the co-sponsorship of the Arab Planning Institute.

The remaining 10 fiscal 1975 overseas courses were national courses, each for participants from a single country. A general projects course



was conducted in Iran in collaboration with the Industrial Mining and Development Bank of Iran and the Agricultural Development Bank of Iran. The Government of Algeria co-sponsored an EDI course on industrial projects for Algerian nationals. During the regional course on agriculture in Ivory Coast, a seminar on agriculture projects was held in Abidjan under the co-sponsorship of the National Bank for Agricultural Development. EDI presented its first course in Saudi Arabia, a general projects course, in cooperation with the Saudi Arabian Institute of Public Administration. In India, EDI helped the Bankers' Training College of the Reserve Bank of India present a course on development banking. Two courses were held in Indonesia, both co-sponsored by the National Planning Institute—a general projects course and a rural development projects course. The Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies again collaborated with EDI in presenting an agriculture projects course. The first EDI course to be given in Romania, on industrial projects, was held under the auspices of the Romanian Management Training Center. Two courses were held in Sudan, on transportation projects and agriculture and rural development projects, under special programs sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The trend toward the provision of courses in French and Spanish continued in fiscal 1975. Four courses were given in Spanish (three in Brazil and one in Washington), and three in French (two in Ivory Coast and one in Washington).

Aid Coordination

At the request of both donor and recipient governments, the Bank has continued to take the lead in organizing various aid coordination mechanisms for a number of developing countries that receive assistance from several bilateral and multilateral sources.

During the year, formal meetings of 10 of the aid coordinating groups chaired by the Bank were held. These were the groups for Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Zaire. In addition, the Bank co-sponsored, with the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), a meeting on Laos, and provided staff support for a meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia, of which the Government of the Netherlands serves as chairman. In Latin America, active participation by the Bank continued in the country reviews sponsored by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CEPCIES—formerly CIAP).

One indication of closer cooperation among various development assistance agencies is the large number of projects which the Bank and IDA helped finance jointly or in parallel with

other bilateral or multilateral agencies. Co-financing with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and various regional financing institutions, as well as with aid agencies in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Economic Community, followed well-established patterns. In addition, projects were financed together with several bilateral and multilateral sources, such as Iran, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Abu Dhabi Fund, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), and the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank. And, for the first time, assistance in project financing was extended by the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

On a regional basis, the Bank was active in the program for the control of riverblindness (onchocerciasis) in West Africa. (For further details, refer to the "Western Africa" section in this *Annual Report*.) In addition, the preparation of 11 projects in the Mekong Committee's program of pioneer agricultural projects was substantially completed with the help of funds provided by the UNDP (Regional Project 253) and the Governments of Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The World Bank is Executing Agency for the UNDP project in association with the AsDB and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

During the year, the Bank and IDA concluded a cooperation agreement with Germany which sets out the general scope, and terms and conditions for future co-financing with the Federal Republic. Consultations were held during the year regarding the respective lending programs of Japanese agencies (the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the Export-Import Bank of Japan); with the Abu Dhabi Fund, the AFESD, and the KFAED to determine possibilities for cooperation on specific projects; with the Commonwealth Development Corporation to review questions of common interest and to discuss country and project matters; with the African Development Bank, the European Development Fund, and the European Investment Bank (also to determine possibilities for cooperation on specific projects); and with the Inter-American Development Bank.

Inter-Agency Cooperation

One of the resolutions adopted by the World Food Conference at its meeting in Rome in November 1974 has brought the Bank into a new cooperative undertaking with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The resolution requested the three organizations to organize a Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment

(CGFPI) to increase, coordinate, and improve the efficiency of financial and technical assistance for food production in developing countries, from both bilateral and multilateral sources.

The CGFPI has its headquarters at the Bank. Its Chairman, nominated by the three sponsoring agencies, is Edwin M. Martin, former Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Moise Mensah, FAO Regional Representative for Africa, has been appointed Vice-Chairman and Executive Secretary. The CGFPI's budget will be shared by the sponsoring agencies in equal proportions. The participants in the CGFPI will be governments and international bodies which have, or intend to have, significant programs of assistance to the food systems of developing countries, drawn from traditional bilateral donors, multilateral aid agencies, developing countries, and "new donors," i.e., members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and aid agencies of states which are members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). The CGFPI is to hold its first meeting in July 1975. The agenda for the first meeting includes a review of recent and proposed investment for food production in developing countries, an analysis of the world fertilizer situation, and identification of priority topics for future work by the CGFPI.

In another inter-agency initiative, the Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UNDP, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the OECD, and the International Development Research Centre of Canada launched an exercise to design an international system and program to expand significantly assistance to rural communities in the developing countries in potable water supply and sewage disposal. It is expected that the program will include strengthening existing international, regional, and national research centers, the dissemination of information, and the provision of training and technical services, as well as support for related national efforts.

During the year, the Bank's Executive Directors approved certain health policy proposals. The Bank and WHO, which for several years have been coordinating their activities in the fields of water supply and wastes disposal and of population, began consideration of modes and scope of collaboration in the health sector. They held the first of what are to be regular periodic reviews of operations of mutual interest. The Bank continued the reviews of current planned operations in the population sector with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and with WHO; with the International Labour Office (ILO) in connection with training, employment, income distribution, rural development, and manpower ele-

ments of Bank projects; and with UNICEF in various areas of common interest, including urban improvement schemes, education, population, nutrition, rural development, and water supply, with particular consideration of ways of increasing contacts in the field.

The four cooperative programs in each of which the Bank and a United Nations agency are partners continued to assist governments to identify and prepare projects for World Bank financing, and to provide support for Bank economic sector studies and Bank economic, project appraisal, and project supervision missions. The programs with FAO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) are now in their tenth year. Staff of the FAO/Bank Cooperative Program helped to prepare about one-third of the agricultural projects financed by the Bank, and carried out 143 missions in 50 countries. The Unesco/Bank Cooperative Program participated in or carried out 56 missions, largely on pre-appraisal activity. The cooperative program contributed to the identification or preparation of 13 education projects approved by the Executive Directors.

The cooperative program between the Bank and WHO in the field of water supply and wastes disposal continued to emphasize work on sector studies, paying increasing attention to the problems of the rural sector. Nine reconnaissance missions and nine sector studies were carried out by the cooperative program during the year, and three countries received project preparation or other project-related assistance.

The cooperative program between the Bank and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) helped to prepare three industrial projects financed by the Bank, and participated in 11 project identification, preparation, or appraisal missions, three sector missions, one project supervision mission, and one technical assistance mission.

The Bank was involved in preparatory work on several international conferences during the year. These included the World Food Conference and the World Population Conference. The Bank was represented at the former meeting, which considered the establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development, and assisted the Secretariat of the World Food Council in the preparation of a draft charter for the proposed fund. It was represented at the sessions of the Law of the Sea Conference held in Caracas in the summer of 1974 and in Geneva in the spring of 1975, the Second General Conference of UNIDO, held in Lima in March 1975, and the World Conference of the International Women's Year held in Mexico City in June 1975. It prepared contributions for the UN Conference on Human Settlements to be held in 1976.

The year's lending included a number of joint financing operations with UN agencies. UNFPA is financing elements of a population project in

Bangladesh (which six bilateral donors are also helping to finance) and worked with the Bank in preparing and appraising the project. The UN Capital Development Fund joined with the Bank for the first time, providing a grant for water supply and health components of a rural development project in Tanzania. It later made grant funds available for the third phase of a land development program in Malawi. UNEP is helping to support a research project being carried out by the Bank on the implementation by Singapore of a scheme for regulating urban traffic.

International Agricultural Research

The Bank continued to serve as Chairman and, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as co-sponsor of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The serious shortages in world food supply which have developed recently have focused greater attention on the activities of the CGIAR. The work of the Group was favorably noted at the World Food Conference, and the Conference specifically recommended that the resources of the CGIAR be substantially enlarged to enable it to expand its activities. New Zealand, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and the United Nations Environment Programme joined the Group as donor members during the year, raising total membership to 33 governments, international organizations, and private foundations. Twenty-three members made grants to support research and training programs in calendar year 1975. The total of funds available was \$49 million, compared with \$34 million a year earlier.

Included in the total was an amount of up to \$4.8 million from IDA. Out of this amount, IDA made a first tranche of grants, totaling \$2.94 million, as follows:

- —to the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), based in Colombia: \$110,000;
- —to the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), in Mexico: \$110,000;
- —to the International Potato Center (CIP), in Peru: \$100,000;
- to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), in Nigeria: \$485,000;
- to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), in the Philippines: \$1,780,000;
- to the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), in Kenya: \$255,000;
- to the Computerized Agricultural Research Information System and the International

Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (CARIS-AGRIS), administered by FAO: \$75,000;

- and for a preparatory fund looking toward the establishment of an International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), directed particularly to the needs of North Africa and the Near East: \$25,000.

The CGIAR is now in its fifth year. Since it was founded in 1971, the amount of funds available, starting with \$15 million for program activities in 1972, has more than tripled. The number of research programs supported by the Group has grown from four to 12, including, in addition to those already named, programs supported by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in India, the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA) in Ethiopia, the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, whose secretariat is in Rome, and the field trials system of the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), whose secretariat is in Liberia.

The newest project being developed by the Group is ICARDA. This center will devote its research to some cereals (e.g., barley), some grain legumes (e.g., lentils), and to farming systems centered on sheep and goats, with particular attention to the problems of areas with low and irregular rainfall. When the Center is established and begins its work, probably in 1976, the Consultative Group system of research programs will embrace the major food crops and animals, and all of the ecological zones, to be found in the developing world.

Audit and Evaluation

Helping enable the Bank Group to give assurances to its creditors and stockholders that the resources supplied by them are both protected and are achieving the desired results are the Internal Auditing Department and Operations Evaluation Department. Both Departments have been organized independently of units directly responsible for financial, administrative, lending, and other activities, and both are under a Vice President with no other direct operational responsibilities.

The Bank Group's activities are also reviewed by an international firm of accountants which annually examines the financial statements of the Bank and its affiliates, and reports on the financial position and result of operations of each.

The emphasis of the Internal Auditing Department is on internal controls and related systems and procedures used in conducting and managing operations. In its work, the Department assists all levels of management in the effective discharge of their responsibilities by furnishing them with independent and objec-

tive audits and appraisals of financial, accounting, administrative, and other activities. In carrying out these audits, the Department takes into account several objectives which include: (1) determining the soundness, adequacy, and application of internal controls, and promoting effective control at reasonable cost; (2) determining the extent of compliance with various governing agreements or instruments and related decisions, policies, regulations, or procedures of the Board of Governors, Executive Directors, and Bank Group management; (3) determining the extent to which Bank Group assets are accounted for and safeguarded from losses of all kinds, including, where applicable, the effective utilization of these resources; (4) determining the reliability and validity of significant accounting, financial, and other data used by management; and (5) recommending improvements in order to strengthen internal controls, to improve administrative efficiency, and to eliminate the wasteful use of resources.

The emphasis of the Operations Evaluation Department is on the economic impact of operations and their contribution to development. In addition to seeking to improve performance by identifying possible means of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of operations and of use of resources, much emphasis is also given by the Department to analysis of borrowers' suggestions for strengthening Bank Group performance.

A system for the preparation of "performance audit reports" on all projects assisted by the Bank and IDA about a year after completion of loan/credit disbursement has been brought into full operation. The performance audit, which is carried out as much as possible on the basis of final project reports prepared by the borrower and/or the Bank Group operating staff, focuses on actual project accomplishments compared with plans, reassessment of the project's economics, and appraisal of the usefulness and efficiency of the Bank Group's involvement in the project. The system applies to all loans and credits closed after July 1, 1972.

These brief performance audits, as well as giving a simple systematic check on the Bank Group's loan and credit operations, provide a comprehensive background for selection and execution of the other more elaborate studies undertaken by the Operations Evaluation Department to provide more fundamental reassessments of policies and procedures in particular areas.

The Operations Evaluation Department also follows up actively with the Bank's operating departments, and particularly with the Central Projects Staff, the recommendations made in its evaluations and reviews. Written responses are obtained from the relevant departments to the specific recommendations made, and reviews of the overall pattern of actual Bank Group action in relation to the recommendations are undertaken a year or two later.

Joint Audit Committee

The Joint Audit Committee was established in 1970. It consists of six Executive Directors, appointed annually in November by the Board of Executive Directors. In 1974-75, C. M. Isbister served a second term as Chairman of the Committee.

Following an amendment to the Committee's terms of reference in November 1973, to include in its responsibility the duty to satisfy itself that the Bank Group's internal audit and operations evaluation are adequate and efficient, the Committee gave high priority during the current year to this aspect of its work. It established a framework for its relationship with the Internal Auditing and Operations Evaluation Departments, and also reviewed the Departments' work programs, work in progress, desirable standards and procedures of reporting, and samples of reports produced.

The Committee's responsibilities under its terms of reference, besides those for the Bank Group's internal audit and operations evaluation activities, are to nominate a firm of private, independent, internationally-established accountants to conduct the Bank Group's annual audits, to discuss with them the scope of their examinations, to review with them the annual audited financial statements and the opinions thereon, and to report to the Executive Directors. Thus, the Committee serves as a focus for consideration of the Bank Group's financial control and operations evaluation procedures. Through its discussions with the relevant officers and with the independent accountants, it helps to provide assurance to the Executive Directors that the Bank Group's financial affairs are properly conducted. It provides a continuing channel by which the internal and external auditors may communicate with the Executive Directors, should the need arise.

Of continuing concern to the Committee is the adequacy of the flow of financial information to the Executive Directors, in order for the Board to discharge properly its responsibilities with respect to the financial policies of the Bank Group. In this respect, following the Committee's recommendation, the system for providing financial information to the Board has been improved, and will continue to be periodically reviewed by the Joint Audit Committee.

Economic Research and Studies

The Executive Directors conducted their second annual review of the Bank's Research Program. While endorsing the broad thrust of the program, they agreed that there should be a continuing effort to ensure the operational relevance of the program; to improve the dissemination of research results, both within the Bank and in developing countries; to further

collaboration with institutions in developing countries; and to favor research for which the Bank has a comparative advantage and avoid duplication.

The present program may, for practical purposes, be considered as having started in fiscal 1972. It now consists of over 100 projects. Their status is as follows:

Projects ended	29
Projects reaching completion	12
Projects continued from fiscal 1974	40
Projects started in fiscal 1975	24
	<u>105</u>

Emphasis continues to be placed on such subjects as income distribution and employment, population, and rural and urban development with particular reference to the lower-income groups. In the past fiscal year, these subjects absorbed more than half the total expenditure of the program. The remainder consisted, on the one hand, of studies in specific sectors such as education, public utilities, industry, and transportation, including in the latter case, a major study of capital-labor substitution in civil construction in general; and on the other hand, of more general studies, such as those with a focus on international comparative analysis, for example, on the comparison of economic aggregates without relying on exchange rates, and analysis of structural changes in industrial production, trade, and employment. Some of the specific sectoral studies are themselves relevant to the problems of rural or urban development—a study of village electrification, for example.

A serious obstacle to any investigation of income distribution has been the absence of a sound data base. Consequently, several research projects have been concerned with improvement of the data base in order to identify more precisely the characteristics of poverty groups. These studies have been undertaken in collaboration with two United Nations organizations, ECLA (Economic Commission for Latin America) and ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) and also with ECIEL (Estudios Conjuntos sobre Integración Económica Latinoamericana), a group of research institutions in Latin America. Another group of projects aims to achieve a better understanding of the relationship between growth and equity. A variety of approaches characterizes these projects at what may be considered an experimental stage of the work. It would be premature now to predict which is likely to be the most useful. Another related project is concerned with the distributive impact of public expenditures, in order to identify the actual beneficiaries of major government services, and to explore how these services are distributed.

Closely allied to the projects on income distribution are those on employment. Here again,

information on the workings of the urban labor market is not altogether adequate, so that several projects have been undertaken to examine the characteristics of those employed in the modern and so-called informal sectors in greater depth. As with income distribution, there are also studies concerned with the effects of different policy measures on the future growth of employment. In one of them, the Bank is cooperating with the Council of Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS). Another project surveys the characteristics of public works programs in 15 countries in order to draw conclusions from experience on the most promising arrangements for such programs.

The subjects of yet another study are the technical and economic aspects of the substitution of labor for equipment in road and other civil works construction. Earlier phases of the study have concluded that labor-intensive methods, as they are traditionally practiced, are not competitive with modern equipment methods for most conceivable sets of factor prices. Determining economically optimal intermediate technologies is the subject of the current phase of this research. The influence of health and nutrition on labor productivity is being investigated in a number of related studies.

A number of research projects are intended specifically to help in the improvement of the design of future rural development projects. The findings of the study of rural development projects in Africa referred to in the previous *Annual Report* are being published. A more recent project, which has already yielded useful information, is under way in Northeast Brazil. The first phase involved the collection of detailed data on farm size, organization, tenurial systems, technology, and cost; these will be analyzed in the second phase. Another project with similar objectives is based on comparative anthropological studies in eight villages in four countries. A project initiated during the year will attempt to collect information on rural communities from a variety of sources, including a survey conducted in the course of a Bank-assisted project, in order to analyze the effects on rural communities of different policies. A more specific study has also been initiated in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the potential growth in the productivity of small farmers in Tanzania; this may be regarded as a pilot study, which, if successful, may be repeated in other countries. An earlier project on the agricultural sector, which has been the subject of continuous and close collaboration between the Bank and the Government of Mexico, has, as one of its products, a book entitled *Multi-Level Planning: Case Studies in Mexico*, edited by Louis Goreux and Alan Manne; this book shared the 1973 Lanchester Prize, which is awarded by the Operations Research Society of America.

In general, analysis of pricing and investment policies has been the major focus of research in public utilities, and the findings have been applied in recent operations. Several current research projects are designed to advance the Bank's understanding of the benefits of public utilities and of appropriate investment criteria in rural areas. At the same time, in urban areas, standards of public utility service, which are often established on the basis of demand in developed countries, are being investigated in order to develop more appropriate criteria for Bank projects. A similar study on the standards for "sites and services" housing projects is also being undertaken.

To facilitate wider dissemination, the results of the Bank's research work are often published as "Staff Working Papers," or journal articles and sometimes as monographs or as books. A complete list of publications is available in the "World Bank Catalog," which is issued annually. More detailed information on the current research program may be found in the "Abstracts of Current Studies," which is also published annually.

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

By June 30, 1975, 66 States had ratified the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, and are thus members of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Five additional governments had signed but not yet ratified the Convention. The Centre's own Annual Report provides details of its membership and affairs.

Bank and IDA Membership

Barbados became the 125th member of the Bank on September 12, 1974, and New Zealand, having signed the Articles of Agreement of IDA on October 1, 1974, became its 114th member on January 17, 1975, the effective date of the Fourth Replenishment.

At the end of the year, action was pending on membership in the Bank and IDA for Papua New Guinea and Grenada.

Borrowings and Finance

Income and Expenditure: Bank

Net income of the Bank was a record \$275 million in fiscal 1975, up \$59 million, or about 27% over net income in the previous fiscal year. For the first time, the Bank's gross revenue passed the \$1,000 million mark. At \$1,157 million, gross revenues were \$228 million higher than in fiscal 1974.

Income from investments rose \$116 million to \$383 million. While the average investments held during fiscal year 1975 were \$696 million higher than during the previous year, the major part of the increase in income resulted from higher return on investments: average realized investment earnings in fiscal 1975, including net capital gains, were at 8.4%, up from 6.9% in the year before. This incremental return on investments was in part caused by unusually high interest rates in the first half of fiscal 1975 which, in turn, were mainly a result of record high inflation rates in the United States and most other countries. During the latter half of fiscal 1975, however, interest rates were seen to decline substantially from their earlier peaks.

Income on loans amounted to \$766 million, a gain of \$112 million. Average rate earned on loans outstanding during the year increased to 6.4%, up from 6.2% the year before. Other income at \$9 million, was up \$1 million over the preceding year.

The Bank's expenditures aggregated \$882 million, a rise of \$168 million, or 24%. Included in the total was interest on the Bank's borrowings and issuance expenses of \$773 million, or \$150 million higher.

Administrative expenses of the Bank were up \$19 million to \$110 million after deducting \$48 million received as a management fee charged to IDA, and \$1.455 million paid to the Bank by IFC as a service and support fee. The impact of additional personnel in the previous fiscal year and continuing inflationary increases in business costs contributed to the rise in administrative expenses in fiscal 1975.

In October 1974, the Bank's Board of Governors approved a transfer of \$100 million from net income for fiscal 1974 as a grant to IDA. The remaining \$116 million of the fiscal 1974 income was allocated to the Bank's Supplemental Reserve Against Losses on Loans and from Currency Devaluations.

Other Financial Operations: Bank

Loans held by the Bank on June 30, 1975, aggregated \$22,322 million, including loans not yet effective, and \$1,590 million of exchange adjustments arising principally from changes in currency valuations over the last three fiscal years. Effective loans held by the Bank totaled \$19,420 million after excluding \$443 million of effective and outstanding loans to IFC, of which \$268 million had been disbursed.

Disbursements of loans in fiscal 1975 reached a record of \$2,096 million,⁽¹⁾ a gain of \$487 million over the preceding year. Aggregate disbursements in the four fiscal years 1972-75 were \$6,116 million, or more than 88% higher than disbursements in the four previous years 1968-71. Though the exact reasons are not yet known, the cumulative effect of the greatly expanded program of Bank lending, inaugurated in fiscal 1969, inflation, and the joint effort by the Bank and its borrowers to facilitate disbursements may have contributed to the sharp rise in the level of disbursements. The undisbursed portion of effective and non-effective loans in member countries stood at \$9,959 million at year's end.

Repayments by the Bank's borrowers amounted to \$648 million in the year: \$569 million to the Bank, and \$79 million to investors who had purchased portions of loans. Cumulative repayments to June 30, 1975, aggregated \$6,564 million: \$4,340 million to the Bank, and \$2,224 million to purchasers of loans.

Sales of participations in new loans and of maturities from the Bank's loan portfolio, despite the generally unfavorable conditions prevailing in the world financial markets, amounted to \$15 million. After cancellations and adjustments for changes in the values of non-dollar currencies, the cumulative total of loan sales was \$2,521 million on June 30, 1975.

Liquid resources available to the Bank on June 30, 1975 amounted to \$5,169 million, an increase of \$1,326 million during the year.

The Bank's Borrowings—Fiscal 1975

A new record volume of borrowings was reached by the World Bank in fiscal 1975.

⁽¹⁾ Including disbursements on loans to IFC.

Twenty-six issues, amounting to the equivalent of \$3,510 million were sold, a gain of \$1,657 million, or nearly 89% over placements in the previous year.

The year was marked by a continuation in the shift of Bank borrowings toward placements with governments and governmental agencies, and by a further sharp rise in participations by petroleum exporting countries in the financing of the Bank.

Purchases of World Bank issues by central banks, governments, and governmental agencies in fiscal 1975 aggregated \$2,654 million equivalent, equal to 76% of total borrowings in the period. Borrowings of \$1,984 million from petroleum exporting countries were up \$1,419 million over fiscal 1974, and accounted for about 57% of the year's marketings, compared with 31% and 13% respectively, in fiscal years 1974 and 1973.

Long-term borrowings from petroleum exporting countries amounted to \$1,816 million in fiscal 1975. Included was the largest single borrowing to date by the Bank: \$750 million of 10-Year U.S. dollar bonds sold to the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency in December 1974. The Agency also purchased Saudi Arabian riyals 500 million (\$140.8 million equivalent) of 10-Year Bonds earlier in the fiscal year. Arrangements for the riyal issue were made in the previous fiscal year, but settlement was scheduled for after the beginning of fiscal 1975, and the issue is included in borrowings for that period.

The Fondo de Inversiones de Venezuela, an agency of the Venezuelan Government, lent the Bank the equivalent of \$500 million in fiscal 1975: one loan in bolivares amounted to Bs430 million, the other in U.S. dollars amounted to \$400 million. Both loans bear an interest rate of 8%, and have a final maturity of 15 years.

Iran and Nigeria were also major long-term lenders to the Bank in the year. Iran made an 8% loan amounting to \$150 million to the Bank, which matures in 1986/87, bringing to \$350 million the total of loans granted to the Bank by the Government of Iran in the last two fiscal years. The Government of Nigeria lent the Bank \$240 million at a rate of 8% with a final maturity of 15 years. This was the Bank's first long-term borrowing from a sub-Saharan African country. Other long-term borrowings by the Bank in petroleum exporting countries in the period included \$30 million from Oman and \$5 million from Trinidad and Tobago.

A further \$168 million of the Bank's Two-Year U.S. dollar bonds were placed with central banks and governmental agencies in 15 petroleum exporting countries. Altogether, in the two fiscal years 1974 and 1975, petroleum exporting countries purchased the equivalent of \$2,549 million of World Bank obligations.

A total of \$856 million equivalent of the Bank's obligations were sold in the investment market in the year. After a hiatus of three years, the Bank returned to the market in the United

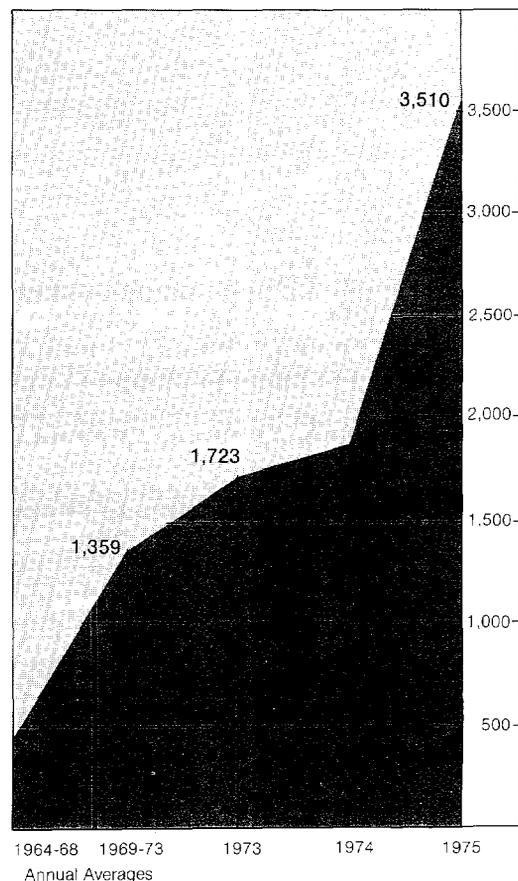
States with a public offering of \$500 million of obligations: \$300 million of 8% Five-Year Notes, and \$200 million of 8.15% 10-Year Notes. A public offering of the Bank's bonds was also made in the Federal Republic of Germany: DM250 million of 8¼% Eight-Year Bonds. The Deutsche Bank A.G. arranged for placement of DM150 million of World Bank 8¼% Seven-Year Notes with investors outside Germany, and the Bank placed a further DM150 million of 8¼% Notes with the Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse.

The Bank also arranged a placement in the market in Switzerland through a group of Swiss banks. The issue consisted of SwF300 million of 8¼% Seven-Year Notes maturing in 1982.

Further borrowings in the Federal Republic of Germany consisted of the refunding of maturing note issues held by the Deutsche Bundesbank. The five new note issues have maturities of four and five years and all bear interest at 8½% and they aggregated DM678 million.

World Bank: Gross Borrowings, 1964-75

(US\$ millions. Fiscal years.)



All borrowings in Japan were limited to the refunding of serial obligations held by The Bank of Japan. Two of the five new serial obligations bear interest at 8.19% and the remaining three at 8.64%. The total involved was ¥35,900 million.

In May 1975, The Bank of Japan and the World Bank entered into a loan agreement by which The Bank of Japan offered to lend an amount of up to ¥42,600 million as a refunding loan. It would replace six serial obligations held by The Bank of Japan that mature between June 1975 and January 1976. By the end of fiscal 1975, the World Bank drew down ¥2,300 million at an interest rate of 8.64%.

The Bank placed Two-Year dollar bond issues with central banks, governments, governmental agencies, and international organizations. Two issues totaling \$440 million were

placed, and refunded two maturing issues in an equal amount.

Sales of Bank obligations in fiscal 1975 included \$2,671 million equivalent of issues sold to raise new funds, and \$839 million equivalent of refunding obligations. In fiscal 1974, new borrowings amounted to \$1,237 million, and refundings to \$616 million.

Outstanding borrowings of the Bank were further increased in the period by the delivery of \$291 million equivalent of obligations sold in previous years on a delayed delivery basis.

An aggregate of \$959 million of debt matured during the year, with the bulk of the maturities being central bank bond issues, notes held by the Deutsche Bundesbank and serial obligations held by The Bank of Japan. In addition, there matured \$25 million of 3½% 23-Year Bonds sold on the U.S. market in 1952 in an

World Bank Borrowings—Fiscal Year 1975

(In millions)

Issue	Currency of Issue	US dollar ⁽¹⁾ Equivalents
Public Offerings		
Germany, Federal Republic of	8¼% Eight-Year Bonds, due 1983	DM250.0
United States	8% Five-Year Notes, due 1980	\$300.0
	8.15% 10-Year Notes, due 1985	\$200.0
Total Public Offerings		<u>606.8</u>
Placements		
With Central Banks and Governments		
Germany, Federal Republic of	8½% Note, due 1978	DM76.5
	8½% Note, due 1979	DM250.0
	8½% Note, due 1979	DM50.5
	8½% Note, due 1979	DM199.5
	8½% Note, due 1980	DM101.8
Iran	8% Loan, due 1986/87	\$150.0
Japan	8.19% Serial Obligations, due 1980/81	¥7,200.0
	8.19% Serial Obligations, due 1980/81	¥7,200.0
	8.64% Serial Obligations, due 1981/82	¥12,000.0
	8.64% Serial Obligations, due 1981/82	¥7,200.0
	8.64% Serial Obligations, due 1981/82	¥2,300.0
Nigeria	8% Loan, due 1980/89	\$240.0
Oman	8% Loan, due 1989/90	\$30.0
Saudi Arabia	8% 10-Year Bonds, due 1984	SRI\$500.0
	8.5% 10-Year Bonds, due 1984	\$750.0
Trinidad and Tobago	8% Loan, due 1979	\$5.0
Venezuela	8% 15-Year Loan, due 1979/89	Bs430.0
	8% 15-Year Loan, due 1979/89	\$400.0
International ⁽²⁾	9% Two-Year Bonds, due 1976	\$200.0
	6.4% Two-Year Bonds, due 1977	\$240.0
Total Placements with Central Banks and Governments		<u>2,654.1</u>
Other		
Germany, Federal Republic of	8¼% Seven-Year Notes, due 1982	DM150.0
	8¼% 10-Year Notes, due 1979/85	DM150.0
Switzerland	8¼% Seven-Year Notes, due 1982	SwF300.0
Total of Other Placements		<u>248.7</u>
Total Borrowings FY1975		<u><u>3,509.6</u></u>

⁽¹⁾ Based on official rates at time of borrowing.

⁽²⁾ These Two-Year Bond issues were placed with central banks, governmental agencies, and with international organizations.

original amount of \$50 million and £2,253,000 of 3½% 20-Year Stock sold on the London market in 1954 in an original amount of £5 million. A further \$68 million equivalent of debt was retired in fiscal 1975 by means of sinking fund and purchase fund operations.

The Bank's borrowing costs in the year, weighted by amount and maturity, averaged 8.21% compared with 7.51% in fiscal 1974. As of June 30, 1975, the average cost of all funds, including paid-in capital and accumulated earnings which are cost-free, was about 5%, compared with 4.6% at the end of the previous fiscal year.

The Bank's lending rate was increased twice during the year—from 7¼% to 8% in August 1974, and to 8½% in January 1975.

Distribution of Bank Debt

Outstanding borrowings of the Bank increased \$2,637 million in the fiscal year to a total of \$12,287 million on June 30, 1975. The estimated distribution of holdings of the Bank's obligations by countries on that date showed about 24% held by investors in Germany, 22% in the United States, 12% in Japan, 8% in Saudi Arabia, 6% in Switzerland, and 5% in Venezuela. The remaining 23% was held by investment institutions, including central banks and government agencies in about 70 countries.

Increase in Capital

The Bank's subscribed capital⁽¹⁾ was increased by \$323.3 million in fiscal 1975. Included was the original subscription of Barbados, \$11.1 million, which became a member during the year. The remaining \$312.2 million represented increases in the capital subscriptions of five member countries: Algeria by \$30.9 million to \$110.9 million; Australia by \$34.1 million to \$567.1 million; Chile by \$1 million to \$94.3 million; Italy by \$186.5 million to \$852.5 million; South Africa by \$59.7 million to \$273 million.

The increases were received by the Bank under a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors in December 1970, which enables the Bank to accept special increases in the capital stock of 75 member countries. Sixty-two had been accepted by the end of fiscal 1975 for a total of \$1,887.5 million. This included increases by 57 members in the preceding four fiscal years. Total subscriptions to the Bank's capital on June 30, 1975 amounted to \$25,548.9 million. Four members have advised the Bank that they will not subscribe to the additional shares authorized for them. Other members eligible for special increases are expected to take up additional stock. Authorized capital of the Bank remained unchanged during the year at \$27,000 million.

⁽¹⁾ Figures in this subsection are based on the United States dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944.

Finances: IDA

The operations of IDA were at a new peak in fiscal 1975, with record amounts of new credits and of disbursements. New credits amounted to \$1,576 million, an increase of nearly 45% over credits in the previous year. Aggregate commitments on June 30, 1975, were \$8,435 million equivalent, excluding \$176 million of reactivated credits to Bangladesh and \$485 million of exchange adjustments. Effective credits held by IDA on that date amounted to \$8,009 million, including undisbursed portions of credits amounting to \$3,081 million. Credits approved but not yet effective as of June 30, 1975, were \$786 million.

Disbursements for the first time passed \$1,000 million, reaching \$1,026 million for the year. This amount was \$315 million higher than disbursements in fiscal 1974. Aggregate disbursements on June 30, 1975, were \$4,953 million, including \$485 million of exchange adjustments arising from devaluations of the U.S. dollar in 1972 and 1973.

The resources available to IDA for further commitment increased materially in January 1975, on receipt of official notification from the United States of its participation in the Fourth Replenishment. By this action, the agreement authorizing the replenishment became effective.

The total involved under the agreement is about \$4,500 million. To date, notifications of participation have been received from 20 of the 21 Part I countries and from Israel, Spain, and Yugoslavia, the Part II countries participating in the replenishment. Subscriptions and contributions undertaken by these countries amount to the equivalent of \$4,254 million, of which \$806 million had been pledged in advance of the effective date of the agreement by 13 Part I countries. Of the advance contributions, the equivalent of \$164 million was pledged by Canada and Kuwait in fiscal 1974, and \$642 million from the 11 other Part I countries in fiscal 1975. Resources received from members in fiscal 1975, expressed at current market rates, totaled \$4,037 million equivalent, including \$8.6 million from releases by Part II members.

On approval by the Board of Governors in October 1974, the Bank made a grant of \$100 million to IDA from net income earned in fiscal 1974. From this sum, IDA is authorized to make grants of up to \$5.55 million for agricultural research and for the control of onchocerciasis.

Norway made \$12 million available to IDA during fiscal 1975 by purchasing, on a grant basis, participations in IDA credits to Pakistan and Tanzania. These participations were taken under the terms of the aid cooperation agreement between the Kingdom of Norway and the Bank and IDA.

Other funds that became available in fiscal 1975 aggregated \$38.8 million from cancellations, repayments, and net income. Altogether,

a total of \$4,183 million was added to IDA's resources in the period. In addition, largely as a result of the advance pledges on Fourth Replenishment subscriptions by Canada and Kuwait, the Association had approximately \$170 million equivalent of uncommitted funds at the start of fiscal 1975.

Foreign and International Bond Markets —Calendar 1974

- Led by a sharp rise in sales of foreign issues, borrowings on the foreign and international bond markets⁽¹⁾ reached a new peak of \$12,253 million in 1974. This was a gain of \$2,339 million, or 24% over the 1973 level.
- The most significant development of the year was the emergence of the petroleum exporting

⁽¹⁾ The terms "foreign" and "international" in this context refer to issues sold outside the country of the borrower: foreign if sold in one national market, international if in more than one simultaneously. Non-dollar securities sold in calendar 1974 are expressed in US dollar equivalents based on the exchange rate vis-à-vis the dollar at the time the securities were offered or placed.

countries as a major source of borrowed funds, especially for development purposes through the World Bank.

Altogether, this group of countries provided to the foreign and international markets at least the equivalent of \$3,246 million in 1974, almost equal to 27% of those transactions in the year. Included were purchases of foreign obligations amounting to \$2,572 million and publicized international bond purchases of \$674 million.⁽²⁾

Development lending by the petroleum exporting countries, through the medium of the foreign and international bond markets, amounted to \$2,451 million in 1974, of which the equivalent of \$2,251 million was lent to the World Bank.

Issuers in the industrialized countries borrowed the equivalent of \$795 million in the petroleum exporting countries. Among the publicized bond issues, Saudi Arabia lent \$200 million to the Credit National of France, and the United Arab Emirates about \$51 million to

⁽²⁾ Final purchasers of most international bonds are unknown. This figure, therefore, is undoubtedly higher.

Obligations Issued by International Development Institutions and Developing Countries in the Petroleum Exporting Countries—Calendar 1974

(In millions)

Issue	Currency of Issue	US dollar ⁽¹⁾ Equivalents	
By International Institutions			
World Bank			
In Abu Dhabi	8% Bonds, due 1980/89	UAEDhs300.0	76.0
In Iran	8% Loan, due 1986	\$200.0	200.0
In Iran	8% Loan, due 1986/87	\$150.0	150.0
In Nigeria	8% Loan, due 1980/89	\$240.0	240.0
In Oman	8% Loan, due 1989/90	\$30.0	30.0
In Saudi Arabia	8% Bonds, due 1984	SRI\$500.0	140.8
In Saudi Arabia	8½% Bonds, due 1984	\$750.0	750.0
In Trinidad and Tobago	8% Loan, due 1979	\$5.0	5.0
In Venezuela	7% Bonds, due 1977/87	Bs100.0	23.3
In Venezuela	8% Loan, due 1979/89	Bs430.0	100.0
In Venezuela	8% Loan, due 1979/89	\$400.0	400.0
Central Bank Issues ⁽²⁾	Two-Year Bonds, due 1976	\$130.0	135.5
Total World Bank			<u>2,250.6</u>
Asian Development Bank			
In Kuwait	7½% Bonds, due 1984	KD5.0	17.2
Inter-American Development Bank			
In Trinidad and Tobago	8% Loan, due 1984	\$5.0	5.0
In Trinidad and Tobago	8% Loan, due 1984	TT\$10.0	4.9
In Venezuela	7% Bonds, due 1977/87	Bs100.0	23.3
Total Inter-American Development Bank			<u>33.2</u>
Total International Development Institutions			<u>2,301.0</u>
By Developing Countries			
Algeria in Kuwait	7% Bonds, due 1990	KD18.0	59.7
Yugoslavia in Kuwait	8% Bonds, due 1984	KD15.0	51.5
Korea in United Arab Emirates	8½% Bonds, due 1989	UAEDhs75.0	19.0
Spain in United Arab Emirates	8¼% Bonds, due 1989	UAEDhs100.0	25.4
Total Obligations Issued by International Development Institutions and Developing Countries in Petroleum Exporting Countries			<u>2,456.6</u>

⁽¹⁾ Based on end-of-month IMF spot rates at the month of borrowing.

⁽²⁾ These Two-Year bond issues of the World Bank were placed with central banks and agencies of governments of petroleum exporting countries.

the Austrian Kontrollbank and Finland. A further \$544 million was borrowed internationally by Canadian power authorities, three French issuers, the Austrian Kontrollbank, and the European Investment Bank.

Issuers in the industrialized countries borrowed \$5,816 million in all foreign and international markets in 1974, an amount equal to 47% of the year's transactions, and an increase of \$245 million over 1973. Borrowings by issuers in the industrialized countries of Europe were down \$78 million to \$2,746 million. Borrowings by other industrialized countries, on the other hand, were up \$323 million to \$3,070 million.

Multilateral European institutions borrowed \$1,807 million in 1974, a gain of \$841 million. More than \$1,000 million of this sum was borrowed by the European Investment Bank, principally through sales of obligations on the international market.

The developing countries that had borrowed in excess of \$1,000 million in each of the previous two years, reduced their borrowings on the foreign and international markets to \$967 million equivalent in 1974. This was a decline of 27% from the previous year's total.

Foreign Bonds

Sales of foreign bonds on all markets increased \$2,462 million to \$7,776 million in 1974. Included were sales of \$6,370 million on the North American and other markets outside Europe, a gain of 140%, and \$1,406 million on European markets, a 47% decline.

Foreign Bonds: Europe

For the first time in a decade, Europe was not the principal supplier of long-term funds to external borrowers, being outstripped by the North American and other markets, primarily the petroleum exporting countries and the United States. Foreign issues sold on national European markets amounted to the equivalent of \$1,406 million, a decrease of \$1,254 million, or 47% below sales in 1973.

Although the amount of funds raised in Switzerland was substantially lower than that raised in 1973, the Swiss market continued to be the most active of the European foreign bond markets. Swiss franc issues totaled the equivalent of \$986 million, down \$560 million from 1973. Of this amount, \$625 million was raised in the form of private placements and \$361 million by public offerings. Austrian issuers, principally Government entities, were the largest borrowers in Switzerland with a total of \$213 million equivalent. Next were private German corporations with a total of \$136 million. Papua New Guinea, with a \$17 million issue, was the only developing country to borrow in Switzerland last year. United States and United Kingdom issuers accounted for less than 10% of the total Swiss franc borrowings in 1974, compared with

roughly 45% in the previous year.

Issues in Germany in 1974 aggregated the equivalent of \$262 million, a decline of \$319 million from the preceding year. Issues in Belgium were off \$112 million to \$103 million; issues in Italy were off \$102 million to \$16 million; and issues in Luxembourg were off \$8 million to \$29 million.

Foreign Bonds: the United States

The increase in foreign bond sales in the U.S. is shown by a steep rise of \$2,089 million to a total of \$3,577 million for the period. Canadian issuers, Israel, and the World Bank accounted for nearly 84% of these sales in the United States.

Aggregate borrowings in the U.S. by Canadian issuers increased by more than \$1,000 million in 1974 to \$1,933 million: \$1,150 million of public offerings and \$783 million of private placements. Provincial governments, power authorities, and other government entities borrowed \$1,318 million. The remaining \$615 million was borrowed by a broad spectrum of Canadian corporations, the bulk of it by private placements.

Other borrowings in the U.S. by issuers in the industrialized countries totaled \$498 million: \$135 million by a British concern, \$100 million by the European Coal and Steel Community, \$92 million by public agencies in France, \$50 million by a Swedish corporation, and the remaining \$121 million by Government or private issuers in Finland, Iceland, Japan, and the Netherlands, and by Eurofima, and Scandinavian Airlines.

Borrowings for development in the United States amounted to \$1,146 million in 1974, up \$618 million from the previous year. The World Bank borrowed \$500 million as previously noted; Israel borrowed \$560 million in the year; and a total of \$86 million was borrowed by the Republic of China, Pemex of Mexico, public enterprises in Nicaragua, Panama, and a private financial entity in Venezuela.

Foreign Bonds: Japan

All yen borrowings in 1974 were limited to issues by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank. The Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank each arranged to borrow ¥7,500 million, equal to \$27 million.

International Bonds

International bond sales were off again for the second consecutive year, though not as sharply as in 1973. The 1974 total of \$4,477 million was \$123 million lower than in the previous year. Of special note is the dwindling in the volume of sales by U.S. corporations on the international market to a total of only \$105 million in

1974. This compares with a volume of more than \$800 million in 1973 and \$2,000 million in 1972.

The impact of both recession and interest differentials on this market was also highlighted in 1974 by the precipitous drop in borrowings by issuers in the United Kingdom. International bonds by private and public entities in Britain in the year amounted to the equivalent of \$109 million, off \$879 million from similar borrowings in 1973.

The principal borrowers on the international market in 1974 were issuers in Austria (\$251 million), the Netherlands (\$350 million), France (\$333 million), and Canada (\$440 million).

Borrowings by the developing countries on the international market dwindled to \$149 million in 1974, \$405 million below the total in 1973. Brazil borrowed \$25 million, the National Bank of Hungary \$40 million, a private issuer in Hong Kong \$50 million, the Philippines KD5 million (\$17.2 million equivalent), and Portugal's highway authority borrowed EUA 15 million (\$17.2 million equivalent).

In terms of currencies, the U.S. dollar continued to be the one most frequently used as a denomination for international issues. Bonds denominated in dollars were \$3,045 million, an increase of 5% from the \$2,892 million issued in 1973. Deutsche mark issues in 1974 were \$644 million, a decline of \$353 million from the preceding year.

Issues denominated in Netherlands guilders increased the equivalent of \$191 million in 1974 to a total of \$383 million. All were sold as private placements. Of this sum, \$322 million was issued by private Dutch corporations. There were no issues denominated in French francs in the year; but there were several issues denominated in currencies not frequently used on the market. These included the Austrian schilling (\$15 million), Canadian dollar (\$60 million), and Kuwaiti dinar (\$58 million).

There were nine public offerings of securities denominated in European Units of Account in 1974. The total EUA 139 million, equal to \$168 million, was \$69 million higher than in 1973. Issuers included public and private enterprises in France and Governments or agencies of Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, and Portugal. The European Investment Bank sold the only issue denominated in European Composite Units: EURCO 60 million, equal to \$68 million. (For the first time, a borrowing of Arab Currency Related Units appeared on the foreign bond markets when a private Swedish concern borrowed ARCRU 12 million, equal to \$12 million.)

Sales of international bonds were sluggish in the first half of 1974, as unsettled economic and market conditions, along with higher competing short-term rates on the Eurocurrency credit market reinforced investor reluctance to tie up funds in long-term, fixed rate securities.

In the last quarter of the year, the pace of

sales of international bonds quickened to a level 29% above the average for the first three quarters. This development reflected the declining short-term rates that increased the attractiveness of yields available on the traditional long-term Eurobond market. The improvement in the international bond market continued into 1975, with transactions in the first quarter being more than double the volume reported for the last quarter of 1974.

Eurocurrency Credits

Volume on the Eurocurrency credit market increased in 1974, but at a much more modest pace than in the previous year when a 157% gain was reported. Total publicized Eurocredits in 1974 were up \$6,601 million, or 30%, to \$28,624 million. Volume was up sharply in the first half, and about 70% of the year's transactions were reported in that period. In the last half, volume declined rapidly as a result of a disruption of the market which occurred in mid-1974. The decline in Eurocredits continued on into 1975 with first quarter transactions running 18% below the figure reported for the last quarter of 1974. Second quarter estimates show transactions almost double those of the first quarter.

External Public Debt

Continuing analysis of the external debt of 86 developing countries⁽¹⁾ indicates an appreciable increase in 1973, the latest year for which figures are available. During the year, the total outstanding increased from \$99,994 million to \$118,893 million. The \$18,899 million increase was considerably larger than the increase in 1972 of \$13,862 million. In percentage terms, the rise of 18.9% was greater than the 16.1% in 1972. Of the increase, \$12,838 million was accounted for by oil exporters (\$5,124 million) and higher-income developing countries (\$7,714 million). These categories of borrowers accounted for 67.9% of the increase in 1973 (compared with 71% in 1972). The share in the increase of the middle- and lower-income developing nations was appreciably higher than in 1972: \$6,062 million, or 32.1%, compared with \$4,022 million, or 29%.

At the end of 1973, outstanding debt of oil exporting nations (\$23,134 million) and higher-income developing countries (\$53,267 million) was 64.3% of total debt outstanding, or almost the same percentage as at the end of 1972. Of the combined amount (\$76,401 million) owed by these borrowers, \$31,443 million, or 41.2% was owed to private lenders. This amount was larger than in 1972 (\$25,124 million), but was a smaller percentage, 39.5, of their 1972 debt.

Of the lenders, the category whose debt increased at the highest rate was private banks which were owed \$17,824 million, or 15% of total

⁽¹⁾ For details, see Annex Tables 4 through 10 and the General Notes to Statistical Annexes.

debt outstanding at the end of 1973.

At the end of 1972, it had been \$11,487 million and 11.5%; at the end of 1971, \$8,062 million and 9.4%. The increase in debt owed private banks in 1973 over 1972 was \$6,337 million. This amount was 33.5% of the total increase in debt outstanding. Total debt owed to private banks was heavily concentrated in oil exporters (\$4,105 million, or 23%) and higher-income developing countries (\$11,554 million or 64.8%). The debt to private banks of all categories of developing countries increased in 1973, but the amounts owed by middle- and lower-income developing countries remained modest (12.2%).

By comparison, debt owed to official bilateral creditors increased \$6,876 million over 1972 and was 36.4% of the total increase. In 1972, the increase had been almost as great (\$6,013 million), and was a much higher percentage of the total, 43.4%. Debt owed multilateral creditors rose by \$4,357 million in 1973, as compared with \$3,302 million in 1972. These amounts were 23.1% of the total increase in debt in 1973, as compared with 23.8% in 1972. Debt owed sup-

pliers increased very little during 1973 as in 1972.

The debt of middle- and lower-income countries was \$42,493 million, or 35.7% of the total. It increased by \$6,062 million during the year, compared with \$4,022 million in 1972. Their share of the total increase in debt was 32.1% in 1973, up slightly from 29% in 1972. Of the increased borrowing by middle- and lower-income countries, \$4,712 million, or 77.7%, was borrowed from official bilateral and multilateral lenders. This was a slightly larger amount than in 1972 when their borrowing from these sources increased by \$3,642 million. The share of official bilateral and multilateral lenders in the increase was lower than in 1972, when it was 90.6%. This lower share is explained by a modest absolute amount of new borrowing by middle- and lower-income countries from private banks (\$930 million) which, given the amount by which their total borrowing increased (\$6,062 million), brought about the decline in the percentage of the increase borrowed from official bilateral and multilateral lenders.

Executive Directors

In fiscal 1975, the Executive Directors met 65 times in formal session to review Bank and IDA policies and projects. They reviewed and approved 122 loans and 68 IDA credits to member countries, totaling \$5,896 million, a transfer of \$100 million from the Bank to IDA, a Bank loan of \$50 million to IFC, an IDA grant of \$2.94 million for international agricultural research, and borrowings totaling the equivalent of \$3,510 million. They also approved the Bank Group's administrative budgets.

The Executive Directors discussed the draft Resolution on the establishment of the Development Committee, which the Bank and Fund Boards of Governors adopted at their 1974 Annual Meetings, approved administrative and budgetary arrangements for the Committee, and participated in its meetings in Washington and Paris.

The effects of increased prices of petroleum and other commodities continued to be kept under close review. The framework of the Bank's financial policies was redefined in the light of the proposed program of Bank and IDA operations through fiscal 1980, and operational policies were developed for rural development, environmental aspects of Bank operations, edu-

cation, health, housing, urban transport, operations evaluation work in the Bank Group, internal and external development research programs, local cost financing, and the use of contingency allowances in projects.

The Executive Directors discussed a staff-prepared paper on the capital requirements of developing countries which suggested ways to maintain economic growth through the remainder of the decade and, in conjunction with the Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund, the creation of a "special trust fund" that would provide, for the period immediately ahead, additional highly concessional resources to meet the requirements of the "most seriously affected" countries. They reviewed Bank operations in the population sector in the light of the deliberations of the World Population Conference, held in Bucharest, and received reports of the World Food Conference which took place in Rome.

A list of all Executive Directors and Alternate Executive Directors, showing their voting power and the countries they represent in the Bank and IDA, with notations of changes since the last regular election of Executive Directors, appears on the following page.

Executive Directors and Alternates of the Bank and IDA

June 30, 1975

Executive Director	Alternate	Casting votes of	Total votes	
			Bank	IDA
Appointed				
Charles A. Cooper	Hal F. Reynolds	United States	64,980	626,654
Anthony K. Rawlinson	R. A. Browning	United Kingdom	26,250	213,176
Hans Janssen	Claus Knetschke	Germany (Federal Republic of)	13,903	174,725
Jacques Henri Wahl	Jean-Claude H. Faure ⁽¹⁾	France	13,042	112,817
Taro Hori	Toshihiro Kiribuchi	Japan	10,480	136,039
Elected				
Giorgio Rota (Italy)	Germán Calvillo (Spain)	Italy, Portugal, ⁽²⁾ Spain	13,446	50,985
Claude M. Isbister ⁽³⁾ (Canada)	D. R. Clarke (Jamaica)	Bahamas, ⁽²⁾ Barbados, ⁽²⁾ Canada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica ⁽²⁾	12,849	115,674
S. R. Sen. (India)	Md. Matiul Islam (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	11,644	122,627
Peter C. Witte (Netherlands)	Gavra D. Popović (Yugoslavia)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, ⁽²⁾ Yugoslavia	11,302	79,927
Jacques de Groot (Belgium)	Friedrich T. Krieger (Austria)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey	10,335	73,550
Choi Siew Hong (Malaysia)	Heng Kim-Y (Cambodia)	Burma, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, ⁽²⁾ Thailand, Viet-Nam	10,269	96,620
Muhammad Al-Atrash (Syrian Arab Republic)	Fahad Saad Aldoasary ⁽⁴⁾ (Saudi Arabia)	Bahrain, ⁽²⁾ Egypt (Arab Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Qatar, ⁽²⁾ Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, ⁽²⁾ Yemen Arab Republic	10,102	87,684
Jon Sigurdsson (Iceland)	Jon Aase (Norway)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	10,087	141,577
Ismael El Misbah Mekki (Sudan)	Timothy T. Thahane (Lesotho)	Botswana, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia	9,651	64,185
Yahia Khelif (Algeria)	Kwaku Gyasi-Twum (Ghana)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Libyan Arab Republic, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)	8,800	68,230
V. Amado Gavidia H. (El Salvador)	Carlos Santistevan (Peru)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela ⁽²⁾	8,338	32,813
Armand Razafindrabe (Malagasy Republic)	Stanislas Y. Kpognon (Dahomey)	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (People's Republic of the), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaïre	8,208	57,599
W. A. E. Green (New Zealand)	Bruce M. Cheek (Australia)	Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa	8,154	50,772
Ernesto Franco Holguín (Colombia)	Rodrigo M. Espinosa (Ecuador)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines	7,562	85,081
Luis Barrios Tassano (Uruguay)	Alberto A. Sojit (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay ⁽²⁾	6,607	20,307

In addition to the Executive Directors and Alternates shown in the foregoing list, the following also served after October 31, 1974:

Executive Director	End of period of service:	Alternate Director	End of period of service:
* Charles O. Sethness (United States)	February 28, 1975	Placido L. Mapa, Jr. (Philippines)	November 10, 1974
S. A. McLeod (New Zealand)	March 31, 1975	Edmund M. W. Visbord (Australia)	January 3, 1975
		Annikki Saarela (Finland)	February 28, 1975
		Branko Mijović (Yugoslavia)	March 31, 1975
		Hiroyuki Yasuda (Japan)	June 23, 1975

Note: China (7,750 votes in IBRD and 71,247 votes in IDA) and South Africa (2,980 votes in IBRD and 10,725 votes in IDA) did not participate in the 1974 Regular Election of Executive Directors.

⁽¹⁾ Has resigned effective July 31, 1975; to be succeeded by René-Paul Rigaud as of September 1, 1975.

⁽²⁾ Member of the Bank only.

⁽³⁾ Has resigned effective August 1, 1975; to be succeeded by Earl G. Drake (Canada).

⁽⁴⁾ Appointment effective July 14, 1975.

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General Notes to Annex Tables

The tables of this Annex present data on selected economic indicators, world trade, the flow of financial resources, external public debt, and international capital markets. As in past Reports, most of the tables are organized along geographic lines.

The data on the flow of financial resources shown in Table 3 have been provided by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The figures for 1974 are drawn from the first public statement concerning development assistance flows for all DAC member countries in that year; the figures are, therefore, subject to revision. Data for earlier years incorporate revisions of figures previously published for those years.

The principal source of data on external debt shown in Tables 4 through 9 is information received by the Bank from its member countries. These data are checked with and supplemented by information from several other sources, primarily reporting by creditor countries on their lending.

The 86 countries included in the tables are those whose reporting is sufficient for a reliable presentation of debt outstanding and future service payments. The list of countries is slightly different from that in the 1974 Report: Portugal has been added and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has been deleted from the list. Portugal was not previously classified as a developing country. Not all of the 86 countries have been reporting for the full historical period, 1967-1973, covered by the tables. Where individual country reports are lacking for certain years, estimates have been made by Bank staff in order to present a consistent series of data.

For the purpose of these tables, external public debt is defined as debt repayable to external creditors in foreign currency, goods or services, with an original or extended maturity of more than one year, which is a direct obligation of, or has repayment guaranteed by, a public body in the borrowing country. Most military debts are not reported, although a few countries have included such obligations in their data.

Grants shown in Tables 8 and 9 consist of grant and grant-like (loans repayable in local currency) contributions. The grants included in these tables comprise: (1) contributions by countries which are members of DAC; (2) grants by multilateral agencies as compiled by OECD; (3) disbursements by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) on loans repayable in local currencies. Included in the first and second are grants for technical assistance. Data for grants do not include grants from bilateral donors other than DAC countries. However, debt data include obligations to creditors of all nationalities. Grant element (Table 9) is the face value of loan commitments less the discounted present value of the future flow of repayments of principal and interest expressed as a percentage of face value. The discount rate used is 10%, the conventional rate used by OECD in assessing terms.

Except where otherwise noted, export data used in the computation of debt-service ratios in Table 6 include exports of goods and non-factor services. The debt-service figures used in the present table are those for actual debt service paid (as compiled from country reports) during the year. If a country did not pay the entire amount of contractual debt service due during a year, this may be reflected in a somewhat lower debt-service ratio than would have been the case if contractual debt service instead of actual service paid had been used in computing the ratio. Likewise, the prepayment of debt service may result in a higher debt-service ratio.

The debt-service ratio is recognized as an incomplete indicator of a country's debt position, and international comparisons of these ratios have only limited meaning. In assessing debt situations many other factors, both internal and external, must be considered. The most important is that the capacity to service debt must be seen in the context of a country's access to imports as compared to its essential import needs. Further, external public debt constitutes only a part of the total indebtedness of a number of countries, and thus considerably understates the burden of indebtedness in some cases. The debt-service ratio is only an indication of the importance of debt and debt service in a country's total foreign-exchange situation; rapid increases over time without other compensating factors, can signal problems ahead.

The Bank continues to work in cooperation with its member countries toward the improvement of debt statistics. This effort results in many cases in a broadening of the coverage of the data for both current and past periods. Therefore, a comparison with debt tables in the 1974 Report will show changes in data given for past years. The current Report should be regarded as the more reliable. Users of Table 5 in the 1974 and 1975 Reports should be particularly careful in making comparisons as apparent increases or decreases in debt outstanding are, in many cases, merely the result of improvements in knowledge.

DAC information on capital flows is converted to US dollars by the Secretariat of the OECD. Data on debt outstanding and service payments for the years 1967-1971 were converted to US dollars at the rates in effect during those years. The rates used for 1971 and subsequent years are current market rates, or, if valid, IMF par values or central exchange rates. For the years 1971, 1972, and 1973, capital flows and service payments were converted to US dollars at an average rate for the year. Projected debt service was converted to US dollars as follows: 1974 service at average 1974 rates, 1975 and subsequent years at end-1974 rates. Debt outstanding was converted at the rate in effect as of the date of the outstanding. However, debts repayable in multiple currencies, goods or services, and debt which has a provision for maintenance of value of the currency of repayment, are shown at their book values.

Selected Economic Indicators for Developing and Industrialized Countries—Regional Summary

Average annual real growth and shares in GNP, 1961-1965, 1966-1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 (percentages)

Region	1961-65	1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974(P)
Developing countries						
Real rate of growth:						
Total GDP	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.6	7.5	6.1
Agricultural production	2.8	3.6	2.0	0.4	2.7	5.5
Manufacturing production	8.6	7.9	8.0	9.7	11.3	—
Population	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3
GDP per capita	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.9	3.7
Gross investment	7.5	6.9	7.4	7.7	10.2	—
Share in GNP:						
Gross investment	19.1	19.4	20.5	20.8	21.1	—
Gross national saving	17.0	17.0	18.1	19.1	20.8	—
Africa						
Real rate of growth:						
Total GDP	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.5	4.0	5.9
Agricultural production	2.5	2.7	3.0	0.6	-2.9	7.4
Manufacturing production	11.2	6.2	8.6	1.1	6.9	—
Population	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.5
GDP per capita	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.9	1.3	3.3
Gross investment	5.5	6.5	8.6	-0.6	9.0	—
Share in GNP:						
Gross investment	17.4	18.5	21.0	19.9	21.0	—
Gross national saving	13.5	15.3	15.9	16.7	20.8	—
Southern Europe						
Real rate of growth:						
Total GDP	7.2	6.3	6.2	7.9	7.7	4.8
Agricultural production	2.5	4.2	5.1	1.9	1.5	9.1
Manufacturing production	11.7	9.5	6.9	12.1	11.8	18.3
Population	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
GDP per capita	5.6	4.8	4.6	6.4	6.1	3.3
Gross investment	12.0	6.4	2.2	12.6	12.9	—
Share in GNP:						
Gross investment	24.9	24.8	24.0	23.9	23.8	—
Gross national saving	21.8	21.5	21.8	22.4	22.4	—
East Asia						
Real rate of growth:						
Total GDP	5.5	7.2	7.3	6.0	10.1	6.5
Agricultural production	4.8	3.8	2.8	-0.2	10.4	2.6
Manufacturing production	9.5	13.3	13.3	11.9	19.6	—
Population	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5
GDP per capita	2.9	4.7	4.5	3.5	7.5	4.1
Gross investment	10.8	14.0	8.0	-0.4	15.3	—
Share in GNP:						
Gross investment	15.6	19.6	21.8	21.3	22.0	—
Gross national saving	11.8	14.8	17.9	18.1	20.3	—
Middle East						
Real rate of growth:						
Total GDP	8.2	7.6	12.5	9.9	12.7	11.3
Agricultural production	6.1	2.7	-1.3	18.0	-6.2	11.6
Manufacturing production	10.9	9.8	13.7	10.7	14.4	—
Population	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1
GDP per capita	5.1	4.5	9.2	6.4	9.4	8.2
Gross investment	9.0	7.8	16.6	9.9	15.5	—
Share in GNP:						
Gross investment	19.1	20.8	20.8	21.0	20.7	—
Gross national saving	21.0	21.2	24.6	26.0	33.4	—

Table 1

Region	1961-65	1966-70	1971	1972	1973	1974(P)
South Asia						
Real rate of growth:						
Total GDP	3.8	4.4	0.9	-1.6	5.5	2.2
Agricultural production	0.8	4.4	0.5	-4.0	10.1	-
Manufacturing production	9.1	3.1	3.2	6.6	9.6	-
Population	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
GDP per capita	1.3	2.0	-1.4	-3.7	3.1	-0.2
Gross investment	8.0	2.1	1.6	2.7	7.8	-
Share in GNP:						
Gross investment	16.4	14.4	15.8	16.2	15.9	-
Gross national saving	13.3	11.8	14.0	15.1	14.1	-
Western Hemisphere						
Real rate of growth:						
Total GDP	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.4
Agricultural production	4.0	2.7	2.1	3.1	1.7	5.1
Manufacturing production	6.2	7.4	7.9	9.3	9.7	8.7
Population	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
GDP per capita	2.4	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.2
Gross investment	4.5	7.3	10.1	11.6	7.2	-
Share in GNP:						
Gross investment	19.6	19.4	20.6	21.3	21.6	-
Gross national saving	18.8	17.8	17.7	18.6	19.7	-
Industrialized countries						
Real rate of growth:						
Total GDP	5.2	4.7	3.5	5.4	5.9	-0.1
Agricultural production	2.0	2.0	4.1	-0.0	1.5	0.8
Manufacturing production	6.3	5.4	1.4	6.5	9.5	0.2
Population	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
GDP per capita	3.9	3.6	2.6	4.4	5.0	-1.0
Gross investment	6.8	5.5	2.3	5.1	9.4	-
Share in GNP:						
Gross investment	21.6	22.1	22.4	22.4	23.3	-
Gross national saving	22.2	22.7	23.1	23.0	23.9	-

Note: All the countries listed below have been included for the estimates of the real rates of growth of GDP and population. For other indicators, some countries have been omitted due to lack of data.

Industrialized countries—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Developing countries—Those listed in the note of Table 4 and those below:

Africa—Guinea, Libyan Arab Republic.

East Asia—Cambodia, Laos, Papua New Guinea.

Middle East—Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yemen Arab Republic.

South Asia—Nepal.

Western Hemisphere—Barbados, Haiti.

(P) Preliminary.

Source: World Bank.

World Exports by Origin and Destination, 1963-1974

Table 2

Exports from	Exports to												
	World total			Developed market economies		Developing market economies						Centrally planned economies	
	US\$ millions	Percentage	Annual growth rate	Total		Total		Western Hemisphere	Africa	Middle East	Other Asia	Total	
				Percentage	Annual growth rate	Percentage	Annual growth rate	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Annual growth rate
World^{(1) (2)}													
1963-68 annual average	194,965	100.0	8.7	68.0	9.7	19.8	7.3	6.1	4.0	2.4	6.8	11.2	6.9
1969	272,760	100.0	14.3	70.3	15.7	18.8	10.9	5.9	3.6	2.5	6.3	10.4	10.0
1970	313,200	100.0	14.8	70.6	15.4	18.5	12.7	5.9	3.8	2.3	6.0	10.2	13.2
1971	350,100	100.0	11.8	70.8	12.0	18.5	12.3	5.8	3.8	2.4	6.0	9.9	7.7
1972	416,790	100.0	19.0	71.2	19.7	18.0	15.3	5.6	3.5	2.5	5.8	10.2	22.7
1973	571,520	100.0	37.1	71.2	37.1	18.1	38.0	5.2	3.5	2.6	6.1	9.9	34.2
1974(P)	864,240	100.0	51.2	71.2	51.2	19.6	64.2	5.7	3.4	3.0	7.0	8.6	31.0
1969-74 annual average	464,768	100.0	24.8	71.0	25.1	18.7	25.2	5.7	3.6	2.6	6.3	9.6	21.3
Developed market economies^{(3) (4)}													
1963-68 annual average	134,927	100.0	9.6	74.3	10.4	20.5	7.7	6.6	4.5	2.4	6.6	4.1	11.3
1969	193,990	100.0	15.5	76.6	16.9	19.1	10.9	6.2	4.0	2.5	6.2	3.9	12.3
1970	224,840	100.0	15.9	76.7	16.0	18.6	13.2	6.2	4.1	2.2	6.0	4.0	17.9
1971	251,430	100.0	11.8	76.8	11.9	18.8	12.5	5.9	4.2	2.4	5.9	3.8	7.2
1972	298,630	100.0	18.8	77.2	19.5	17.9	13.4	5.8	3.9	2.6	5.4	4.3	26.9
1973	405,320	100.0	35.7	76.4	34.3	18.1	37.2	5.5	4.0	2.7	5.7	4.8	52.2
1974(P)	567,530	100.0	40.0	74.2	36.0	20.4	57.5	6.2	4.2	3.3	6.5	5.0	44.9
1969-74 annual average	323,623	100.0	23.2	76.0	22.6	19.0	23.9	6.0	4.1	2.7	6.0	4.5	29.7
Developing market economies^{(3) (5) (6)}													
1963-68 annual average	37,120	100.0	6.3	73.1	6.7	20.5	5.0	6.4	2.8	2.6	8.3	5.8	5.6
1969	48,640	100.0	12.2	73.7	11.8	19.8	10.3	6.4	2.8	2.5	8.0	5.4	14.8
1970	55,010	100.0	13.1	73.9	13.4	19.5	11.0	6.2	2.9	2.4	7.7	5.7	19.0
1971	62,240	100.0	13.1	73.5	12.5	20.1	16.5	6.9	2.6	2.5	7.8	4.9	-2.9
1972	75,010	100.0	20.5	73.8	21.1	20.5	23.0	7.0	2.3	2.5	8.6	4.6	14.1
1973	108,480	100.0	44.6	74.5	45.9	19.5	38.0	5.8	2.2	2.5	8.7	4.6	45.2
1974(P)	225,810	100.0	108.2	76.5	113.6	19.2	105.0	5.6	1.7	2.6	9.1	3.3	47.4
1969-74 annual average	95,865	100.0	32.7	75.0	33.4	19.6	32.3	6.1	2.2	2.5	8.6	4.3	21.3
Western Hemisphere													
1963-68 annual average	12,728	100.0	3.9	75.2	3.4	18.4	6.2	16.4	0.9	0.3	0.8	6.0	5.2
1969	15,180	100.0	9.5	75.4	10.7	19.4	8.1	17.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	4.9	0.0
1970	17,190	100.0	13.2	75.1	12.8	18.2	6.5	16.3	0.7	0.2	1.0	6.3	47.3
1971	17,660	100.0	2.7	73.7	0.8	20.0	13.1	18.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	4.6	-25.7
1972	20,570	100.0	16.5	73.6	16.3	20.1	16.7	18.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	4.5	14.8
1973	29,080	100.0	41.4	75.8	45.6	17.3	21.8	14.0	0.9	0.8	1.5	5.5	71.0
1974(P)	50,200	100.0	72.6	77.5	76.7	17.3	72.6	14.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	4.1	28.3
1969-74 annual average	24,980	100.0	24.6	75.7	25.2	18.3	22.1	15.9	0.8	0.5	1.1	4.8	19.9

Africa⁽⁶⁾													
1963-68 annual average	7,557	100.0	8.0	83.4	7.8	9.4	7.9	0.8	4.8	1.4	2.4	6.8	7.7
1969	10,980	100.0	17.4	83.0	16.8	9.7	23.0	1.5	5.1	1.1	2.0	6.7	23.3
1970	12,310	100.0	12.1	81.7	10.4	10.1	15.9	1.9	5.3	0.9	1.9	7.3	21.6
1971	12,840	100.0	4.3	78.4	0.1	12.7	31.0	3.4	6.0	1.1	2.2	7.7	10.0
1972	14,720	100.0	14.6	79.3	16.0	11.8	6.5	3.3	5.2	1.2	2.1	7.8	16.2
1973	20,280	100.0	37.8	81.0	40.7	10.5	22.5	3.0	4.8	1.0	1.7	7.4	31.3
1974(P)	38,190	100.0	88.3	88.5	105.6	6.7	20.3	1.9	3.1	0.6	1.1	4.2	7.3
1969-74 annual average	18,220	100.0	25.2	83.0	26.3	9.5	18.7	2.4	4.5	0.9	1.7	6.3	17.4
Middle East													
1963-68 annual average	6,950	100.0	10.1	75.0	11.6	19.9	7.9	1.5	3.4	8.2	6.1	2.8	7.2
1969	9,220	100.0	6.8	76.5	6.5	18.2	-4.5	1.5	3.4	7.9	5.4	2.8	18.2
1970	10,590	100.0	14.9	76.5	14.9	19.5	22.6	1.9	3.4	7.6	6.2	2.5	0.0
1971	15,260	100.0	44.1	76.0	43.1	19.5	44.2	3.1	2.9	6.2	7.3	2.2	28.8
1972	19,020	100.0	24.6	73.3	20.4	20.2	29.3	4.1	1.6	5.9	8.4	2.5	41.8
1973	27,000	100.0	42.0	74.7	44.7	21.1	48.2	4.8	2.2	5.8	8.2	2.5	41.1
1974(P)	82,990	100.0	207.4	74.9	208.0	21.5	213.2	4.8	2.1	4.8	9.4	2.3	179.1
1969-74 annual average	27,347	100.0	49.2	75.0	48.4	20.8	54.0	4.2	2.3	5.6	8.4	2.4	45.2
Other Asia													
1963-68 annual average	9,590	100.0	5.3	60.2	6.9	32.3	3.2	1.4	3.0	2.6	24.9	7.2	3.5
1969	12,750	100.0	14.6	61.9	12.7	30.9	16.2	1.3	3.1	2.6	23.6	7.0	20.3
1970	14,440	100.0	13.3	63.8	16.7	29.6	8.4	1.2	3.4	2.5	22.0	6.1	-1.1
1971	16,020	100.0	10.9	65.4	13.7	28.2	5.9	1.2	3.1	2.5	21.0	5.5	0.0
1972	20,060	100.0	25.2	67.0	28.5	28.1	24.8	1.2	2.6	2.3	21.6	4.5	3.4
1973	31,160	100.0	55.3	68.7	59.2	26.2	44.9	1.2	2.0	1.9	20.8	4.0	38.5
1974(P)	52,700	100.0	69.1	66.2	63.0	29.9	92.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	23.6	2.9	21.4
1969-74 annual average	24,522	100.0	31.7	66.1	33.9	28.7	29.7	1.4	2.5	2.2	22.3	4.3	11.5
Centrally planned economies^{(7) (8)}													
1963-68 annual average	22,905	100.0	7.4	22.9	11.8	15.0	8.7	3.5	2.9	1.9	5.2	61.8	5.5
1969	30,130	100.0	10.3	23.8	11.3	15.4	12.1	3.4	2.8	2.8	4.4	59.9	8.5
1970	33,360	100.0	10.7	24.1	12.1	15.5	11.9	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.8	59.7	10.4
1971	36,420	100.0	9.2	24.7	12.1	14.6	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.7	59.9	9.6
1972	43,350	100.0	19.0	24.7	18.6	14.0	13.9	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.4	60.3	19.7
1973	57,720	100.0	33.1	28.3	52.8	15.1	44.3	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.9	56.1	23.8
1974(P)	73,140	100.0	26.7	32.6	45.8	14.0	17.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.8	53.4	20.8
1969-74 annual average	45,687	100.0	19.6	27.4	26.8	14.6	17.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.8	57.4	17.0

(1) The figures for total exports include certain exports which, because their regions of destination could not be determined, are not included elsewhere in this table.

(2) Excludes the intertrade of the centrally planned economies of Asia and the exports of Southern Rhodesia.

(3) This classification is intended for statistical convenience and does not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country in the development process.

(4) Includes Israel, excludes Turkey.

(5) Includes Turkey, excludes Israel.

(6) Excludes exports of Southern Rhodesia.

(7) Exports of the USSR, for which country of destination could not be attributed, are included in total exports to developing market economies.

(8) Excludes the intertrade of the centrally planned economies of Asia.

(P) Preliminary.

Source: United Nations.

**The Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Countries⁽¹⁾ to
Developing Countries and Multilateral Institutions, 1970-1974**

Table 3

(Amounts in US \$000 millions)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974(P)
Net disbursements					
Total, official and private ⁽²⁾	14.85	17.03	18.70	22.92	25.51
Total official	7.96	8.95	10.08	11.84	13.42
Official Development Assistance ⁽³⁾	6.81	7.69	8.54	9.38	11.30
Grants ⁽⁴⁾	3.32	3.63	4.36	4.46	5.29
Multilateral contributions	1.13	1.35	1.92	2.27	3.05
Bilateral loans	2.36	2.71	2.27	2.65	2.97
Other Official Flows ⁽⁵⁾	1.15	1.26	1.54	2.46	2.12
Total private ⁽²⁾	6.89	8.08	8.62	11.08	12.08
Direct investment	3.54	3.73	4.43	6.70	7.15
Bilateral portfolio investment	0.72	0.73	2.07	2.95	2.48
Multilateral portfolio investment	0.47	0.77	0.67	0.23	-0.04
Private export credits	2.16	2.85	1.45	1.20	2.49
Volume indicators (net disbursements)					
Total flow as share of GNP (%) ⁽²⁾	0.78	0.81	0.77	0.78	0.78
Official Development Assistance as share of GNP (%)	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.33
Private and Other Official Flows as share of GNP (%) ⁽²⁾	0.44	0.46	0.44	0.48	0.45
Terms indicators					
Grants as share of ODA net disbursements ⁽⁶⁾	0.49	0.47	0.51	0.48	0.47
Weighted average maturity of ODA loans (years) ⁽⁷⁾	30.20	29.10	29.50	31.50	} (Not available for 1974)
Weighted average grace period of ODA loans (years) ⁽⁷⁾	7.30	7.00	7.80	7.60	
Weighted average interest rate of ODA loans (%)	2.80	2.80	2.70	2.40	
Grant element of total ODA commitments (%) ⁽⁸⁾	84.10	82.60	84.10	87.80	86.80

Note: Items may not add to totals due to rounding. All data at current prices and exchange rates.

⁽¹⁾ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States.

⁽²⁾ Excluding grants by private voluntary agencies. From all DAC countries, these totaled an estimated \$860 million in 1970, \$913 million in 1971, \$1,036 million in 1972, \$1,364 million in 1973, and \$1,189 million in 1974. In each year, these figures represented about 0.04% of GNP.

⁽³⁾ Official Development Assistance (ODA) is defined as all flows to less developed countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies which meet the following tests:

(a) They are administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as their main objective.

(b) Their financial terms are intended to be concessional in character.

⁽⁴⁾ Including "grant-like" flows denominated in recipients' currencies.

⁽⁵⁾ "Other Official Flows" include, in particular:

(a) Official bilateral transactions which are not concessional or which, even though they have concessional elements, are primarily export-facilitating in purpose.

(b) The net acquisition by governments and central monetary institutions of securities issued by multilateral development banks at market terms. Rediscounting of trade instruments by central monetary authorities is not included.

⁽⁶⁾ Including multilateral contributions.

⁽⁷⁾ Commitments.

⁽⁸⁾ Discounted at 10%.

(P) Preliminary.

Source: OECD.

86 Developing Countries—External Public Debt Outstanding, by Region, 1967-1973

Table 4

(US\$ millions)

	Africa	East Asia ⁽¹⁾	Middle East ⁽²⁾	South Asia	Southern Europe ⁽³⁾	Western Hemisphere	Total
Total debt outstanding end of year							
1967	9,223.6	5,315.7	3,762.9	11,705.8	5,677.8	15,061.6	50,747.4
1968	10,154.0	6,361.6	4,587.3	13,070.3	6,269.5	16,782.6	57,225.4
1969	11,061.4	7,823.5	5,512.7	14,082.8	7,206.7	18,454.0	64,141.1
1970	12,905.0	9,254.3	7,474.1	15,416.6	7,832.3	20,856.2	73,738.6
1971	14,811.7	11,394.6	9,330.2	16,746.8	9,290.6	24,557.7	86,131.5
1972	16,660.3	13,985.4	11,243.9	18,260.5	10,311.4	29,532.5	99,993.9
1973	21,774.7	16,851.7	13,308.4	20,379.4	11,174.5	35,404.1	118,892.7
Debt outstanding by type of creditor							
December 31, 1967							
Bilateral official	5,835.1	2,832.4	1,884.5	7,858.3	3,237.8	5,800.4	27,448.4
Multilateral	1,051.7	710.8	320.9	2,298.3	966.5	3,297.8	8,646.2
Private							
Suppliers	1,465.1	1,263.9	406.5	783.5	710.3	2,573.7	7,202.9
Banks	313.3	146.1	429.8	111.5	402.4	1,378.2	2,781.4
Other	558.4	362.4	721.1	654.2	360.8	2,011.5	4,668.4
Total	9,223.6	5,315.7	3,762.9	11,705.8	5,677.8	15,061.6	50,747.4
December 31, 1968							
Bilateral official	6,312.6	3,455.5	2,346.8	9,499.2	3,341.8	6,284.8	31,240.9
Multilateral	1,233.0	825.6	344.6	2,485.2	1,097.3	3,849.6	9,835.2
Private							
Suppliers	1,628.2	1,602.6	594.8	930.9	736.8	2,928.9	8,422.2
Banks	419.4	137.9	482.6	139.0	670.5	1,617.1	3,466.6
Other	560.8	340.0	818.5	16.0	423.1	2,102.2	4,260.6
Total	10,154.0	6,361.6	4,587.3	13,070.3	6,269.5	16,782.6	57,225.4
December 31, 1969							
Bilateral official	6,673.0	4,114.5	2,582.8	10,187.2	3,738.0	6,601.6	33,897.0
Multilateral	1,612.7	1,179.9	388.7	2,734.7	1,225.2	4,279.9	11,421.2
Private							
Suppliers	1,747.6	1,849.1	912.4	1,016.1	907.6	3,156.6	9,589.3
Banks	495.8	261.4	720.3	132.0	899.9	2,090.2	4,599.6
Other	532.3	418.6	908.6	12.8	436.0	2,325.8	4,634.1
Total	11,061.4	7,823.5	5,512.7	14,082.8	7,206.7	18,454.0	64,141.1
December 31, 1970							
Bilateral official	7,435.3	4,969.6	3,635.9	11,361.9	3,997.7	6,737.4	38,137.8
Multilateral	1,968.5	1,653.8	636.6	3,027.7	1,438.7	5,027.5	13,752.9
Private							
Suppliers	2,138.6	1,709.2	1,241.0	868.4	882.6	3,938.1	10,778.0
Banks	513.3	481.6	863.1	146.6	1,087.3	2,460.1	5,552.0
Other	849.3	440.1	1,097.4	12.1	426.0	2,693.1	5,518.0
Total	12,905.0	9,254.3	7,474.1	15,416.6	7,832.3	20,856.2	73,738.6
December 31, 1971							
Bilateral official	8,366.4	6,236.3	4,813.5	12,278.6	4,527.1	7,228.7	43,450.7
Multilateral	2,334.0	2,179.1	745.6	3,431.5	1,757.0	5,979.1	16,426.4
Private							
Suppliers	2,425.7	1,978.0	1,310.3	881.1	925.9	4,401.3	11,922.3
Banks	780.2	542.9	1,121.9	143.6	1,624.9	3,848.1	8,061.6
Other	905.3	458.3	1,338.8	11.9	455.7	3,100.5	6,270.5
Total	14,811.7	11,394.6	9,330.2	16,746.8	9,290.6	24,557.7	86,131.5
December 31, 1972							
Bilateral official	9,024.8	7,776.8	6,299.3	13,153.5	4,852.9	8,357.0	49,464.2
Multilateral	2,968.5	2,724.6	840.5	3,999.2	1,967.4	7,227.7	19,727.8
Private							
Suppliers	2,554.4	1,925.7	1,341.5	979.6	977.8	4,542.6	12,321.6
Banks	1,227.5	927.2	1,235.6	118.1	2,015.4	5,963.7	11,487.4
Other	885.1	631.1	1,527.1	10.2	497.9	3,441.5	6,992.9
Total	16,660.3	13,985.4	11,243.9	18,260.5	10,311.4	29,532.5	99,993.9
December 31, 1973							
Bilateral official	10,603.8	9,483.1	7,558.0	14,136.2	5,197.5	9,361.5	56,340.0
Multilateral	4,007.4	3,434.4	1,064.7	4,815.2	2,369.1	8,393.7	24,084.5
Private							
Suppliers	2,788.3	2,055.0	1,213.4	997.4	1,007.0	4,707.7	12,768.9
Banks	3,649.6	1,255.6	1,558.6	121.5	2,070.6	9,167.4	17,823.2
Other	725.6	623.5	1,913.7	309.1	530.4	3,773.9	7,876.1
Total	21,774.7	16,851.7	13,308.4	20,379.4	11,174.5	35,404.1	118,892.7

Note: Items may not add to totals due to rounding. Includes the countries listed below:

Africa—Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (People's Republic of), Dahomey, Egypt (Arab Republic of), Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia (The), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, plus East African Community.

East Asia—China (Republic of), Fiji, Indonesia, Korea (Republic of), Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam.

Middle East—Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic.

South Asia—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Southern Europe—Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Western Hemisphere—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

⁽¹⁾ Does not include publicly guaranteed private debt of the Philippines estimated at \$363.7 million as of the end of 1973.

⁽²⁾ Does not include the undischursed portion of the debt of Israel for the years 1967-1970.

⁽³⁾ Does not include the nonguaranteed debt of the "social sector" of Yugoslavia contracted after March 31, 1966.

Source: World Bank.

External Public Debt Outstanding of 86 Developing Countries, by Country and Type of Creditor, December 31, 1973

(US\$ millions)

Region Country	Disbursed only	Including undisbursed					
		Total	Bilateral official	Multi- lateral	Suppliers	Banks	Other
Africa—Total	14,466.6	21,774.7	10,603.8	4,007.4	2,788.3	3,649.6	725.6
Algeria	3,109.5	4,788.9	1,440.6	39.2	1,346.8	1,788.6	173.7
Botswana	111.1	162.4	114.4	45.0	0.3	—	2.7
Burundi	7.2	8.6	1.9	5.2	1.3	—	0.2
Cameroon	240.2	418.0	206.1	184.4	12.1	15.3	0.1
Central African Republic	53.5	71.9	43.3	14.6	7.5	2.5	4.0
Chad	33.8	55.3	21.5	15.2	9.4	6.8	2.4
Congo, People's Republic of the ⁽¹⁾	241.0	355.5	156.8	52.9	140.7	—	5.1
Dahomey	52.9	137.5	87.1	30.3	7.5	12.5	0.1
East African Community	195.3	305.1	50.8	205.1	—	—	49.2
Egypt, Arab Republic of	1,746.1	2,325.4	1,909.9	136.6	79.5	44.7	154.7
Ethiopia	256.5	437.6	175.4	223.9	1.3	—	—
Gabon	374.5	393.1	64.9	40.5	105.6	130.2	51.9
Gambia, The	10.0	12.7	9.3	3.4	—	—	—
Ghana	615.4	666.8	344.6	107.3	214.9	—	—
Ivory Coast	566.3	882.9	253.6	173.6	182.0	205.3	68.4
Kenya	401.4	596.1	300.2	227.0	13.5	20.9	34.5
Lesotho	7.6	12.8	1.3	10.5	—	—	0.5
Liberia	158.1	196.0	134.6	40.6	14.7	4.9	1.2
Malagasy Republic	115.8	198.9	94.1	92.6	3.3	5.4	3.5
Malawi	189.0	267.0	165.5	76.3	5.9	6.3	13.0
Mali	282.9	399.3	331.1	54.5	12.9	0.8	—
Mauritania	49.9	92.0	69.7	21.3	1.0	—	(2)
Mauritius	29.3	99.5	76.3	21.6	—	—	1.6
Morocco	977.5	1,244.9	741.2	322.9	89.6	57.2	34.0
Niger	71.4	116.7	76.2	20.5	16.2	3.8	(2)
Nigeria	707.0	1,101.2	482.7	568.2	27.9	18.7	3.7
Rwanda	8.3	43.1	24.0	16.3	2.0	—	0.8
Senegal	201.6	347.2	148.3	86.8	8.4	74.9	28.8
Sierra Leone	89.3	122.7	43.8	27.5	45.3	2.4	3.7
Somalia	144.2	267.7	222.8	39.3	—	—	5.6
Sudan	334.6	550.1	275.3	177.9	12.2	84.7	—
Swaziland	34.4	34.7	22.7	8.5	3.5	—	—
Tanzania	424.6	793.9	588.9	160.9	0.2	18.6	25.3
Togo	53.8	163.2	104.5	14.7	14.5	29.5	(2)
Tunisia	818.9	1,265.8	793.8	231.9	88.6	139.0	12.5
Uganda ⁽³⁾	172.3	235.2	153.5	58.2	—	2.8	20.7
Upper Volta	29.8	119.5	83.0	35.3	1.2	—	(2)
Zaire ⁽⁴⁾	1,016.7	1,519.1	382.2	103.5	303.4	724.7	5.3
Zambia	534.9	966.9	407.9	313.6	15.3	211.6	18.5
East Asia—Total	11,549.6	16,851.7	9,483.1	3,434.4	2,055.0	1,255.6	623.5
China, Republic of	963.3	1,813.2	1,042.4	381.9	292.1	80.1	16.7
Fiji	32.1	64.7	21.6	24.9	—	—	18.2
Indonesia	4,952.7	6,616.4	5,008.3	626.9	405.9	310.3	265.0
Korea, Republic of	3,140.7	4,413.1	1,974.0	736.8	1,213.7	360.2	128.4
Malaysia ⁽¹⁾	654.3	1,119.6	301.0	498.7	30.1	202.5	87.3
Philippines ⁽⁵⁾	892.2	1,376.2	616.3	478.9	19.8	244.1	17.1
Singapore	398.1	525.7	167.6	224.0	32.5	34.1	67.5
Thailand ⁽¹⁾	450.6	750.0	226.5	438.4	60.8	24.3	—
Viet-Nam	65.5	172.8	125.4	24.0	—	—	23.4
Middle East—Total	9,760.7	13,308.4	7,558.0	1,064.7	1,213.4	1,558.6	1,913.7
Iran	4,387.5	7,047.0	4,263.2	687.6	871.4	1,122.0	102.8
Iraq	450.4	736.8	573.9	136.8	26.1	—	—
Israel ⁽¹⁾	4,519.5	4,766.1	2,181.0	160.5	185.3	428.5	1,810.8
Jordan	222.7	323.0	273.7	41.2	—	8.1	—
Syrian Arab Republic	180.6	435.5	266.2	38.7	130.6	—	—
South Asia—Total	16,285.5	20,379.4	14,136.2	4,815.2	997.4	121.5	309.1
Afghanistan	727.0	973.5	903.3	60.9	9.3	—	—
Bangladesh	357.9	835.5	347.7	259.1	207.1	21.6	—
Burma	208.1	417.4	311.7	41.6	62.3	1.8	—
India	10,180.8	12,365.8	8,535.0	3,387.3	398.3	42.9	2.3
Pakistan	4,334.3	5,151.2	3,594.9	947.6	251.2	54.9	302.6
Sri Lanka	477.5	636.1	443.6	118.7	69.3	0.3	4.2

Note: Items may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁽¹⁾ Due to an incomplete debt report on "suppliers' credits" during 1973 from this country, creditor sources were used for commitments in that year.

⁽²⁾ Less than \$50,000.

⁽³⁾ Does not include indebtedness on "suppliers' credits."

⁽⁴⁾ Debt data are presently under review.

⁽⁵⁾ Does not include publicly guaranteed private debt estimated at \$363.7 million.

Table 5

Region Country	Disbursed only	Including undisbursed					
		Total	Bilateral official	Multi- lateral	Suppliers	Banks	Other
Southern Europe—Total	8,527.5	11,174.5	5,197.5	2,369.1	1,007.0	2,070.6	530.4
Cyprus	57.4	79.1	14.4	51.3	10.0	3.4	—
Greece	1,520.6	2,250.1	381.1	221.2	251.5	1,220.6	175.7
Malta	22.5	22.5	16.6	3.5	—	2.5	—
Portugal	590.7	621.4	168.3	45.2	274.9	82.2	50.8
Spain	1,624.4	1,980.3	819.1	428.1	114.1	357.0	262.0
Turkey	2,800.3	3,778.1	2,593.7	943.8	181.8	40.1	18.7
Yugoslavia ⁽⁶⁾	1,911.6	2,443.0	1,204.3	676.0	174.7	364.8	23.2
Western Hemisphere—Total	25,897.2	35,404.1	9,361.5	8,393.7	4,707.7	9,167.4	3,773.9
Argentina	2,863.8	3,599.1	528.2	821.3	891.5	785.2	572.9
Bolivia	639.0	770.5	382.7	100.2	68.5	40.9	178.2
Brazil	6,424.6	9,296.7	2,494.6	2,132.0	1,600.9	2,531.7	537.4
Chile	2,799.0	3,327.0	1,676.6	216.3	390.8	563.4	480.0
Colombia	1,938.0	2,721.8	993.2	1,112.5	195.5	323.9	96.7
Costa Rica	248.2	340.9	83.2	154.6	28.4	65.4	9.3
Dominican Republic	282.0	430.4	271.8	49.0	44.9	59.4	5.3
Ecuador	332.0	549.0	148.4	177.8	108.5	82.5	31.8
El Salvador	112.6	193.6	60.3	121.2	—	9.2	2.9
Guatemala	118.4	192.3	68.6	90.6	6.7	24.5	1.9
Guyana	157.5	228.7	121.2	28.9	—	18.2	60.4
Honduras	132.4	207.2	45.4	150.8	8.3	2.7	—
Jamaica	298.9	458.9	126.9	73.2	26.7	173.5	58.6
Mexico	5,277.6	7,031.1	911.6	1,867.2	346.6	2,636.3	1,269.4
Nicaragua	319.1	487.1	120.6	188.8	5.3	104.8	67.6
Panama	442.5	669.3	130.8	180.8	48.5	252.5	56.7
Paraguay	124.7	212.3	134.9	51.6	22.9	1.8	1.1
Peru	1,491.0	2,151.2	616.1	240.9	396.3	677.7	220.2
Trinidad and Tobago	145.0	182.7	30.4	66.5	7.0	68.5	10.3
Uruguay	369.6	453.3	128.4	127.9	89.7	92.4	14.9
Venezuela ⁽¹⁾	1,380.2	1,901.2	287.6	441.8	420.4	653.0	98.4
GRAND TOTAL	86,487.1	118,892.7	56,340.0	24,084.5	12,768.9	17,823.2	7,876.1

⁽⁶⁾ Does not include nonguaranteed debt of the "social sector" contracted after March 31, 1966.
Source: World Bank.

Service Payments on External Public Debt as Percentage of Exports of Goods and Non-factor Services,⁽¹⁾ 1967–1973

Table 6

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Africa								South Asia⁽⁷⁾							
Algeria	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.4	9.7	10.9	11.3	Afghanistan ⁽⁶⁾	12.6	14.9	19.3	20.1	19.2	26.0	19.9 ⁽⁵⁾
Botswana ⁽²⁾	6.0	4.8	3.1	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.5	Burma ⁽⁶⁾	6.4	9.2	21.0	16.1	14.2	17.5	18.6
Burundi	2.6	3.2	3.3	1.9	2.2	7.0	3.0	India ⁽⁶⁾	24.9	25.1	26.5	28.0	25.9	24.5	20.1
Cameroon	2.3	3.0	3.4	4.6	4.9	7.7	5.4	Pakistan ⁽⁶⁾	16.7	19.5	22.4	24.3	19.4	23.4	16.1
Central African Republic	n.a.	2.2	4.1	3.2	2.1	1.5	4.0	Sri Lanka	3.5	7.0	8.6	9.7	10.8	14.2	12.6
Chad	4.4	4.7	5.4	3.2	8.1	1.7	n.a.	Southern Europe							
Congo, People's Republic of the	5.0	6.4	5.2	7.8	8.0	8.3	10.7	Cyprus	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.0
Dahomey	2.8	5.1	2.6	2.9	4.4	3.1	n.a.	Greece	5.7	5.7	7.3	8.4	10.2	9.1	9.7
Egypt, Arab Republic of	19.5	19.4	24.5	26.2	19.4	31.5	34.6	Malta	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	12.5 ⁽⁹⁾	0.7	0.6
Ethiopia	9.7	9.4	11.0	11.6	10.6	8.7	6.4	Portugal	6.7	5.5	6.0	5.6	4.9	3.8	n.a.
Gabon	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.2	7.1	7.0	7.3	Spain	1.8	2.4	3.1	4.0	5.2	3.5	3.6
Gambia, The	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	Turkey	16.4	20.0	19.2	22.5	19.0	18.8	10.4
Ghana	7.2	10.6	9.8	5.0	7.1	3.0	2.3	Yugoslavia ⁽¹⁰⁾	12.7	13.9	10.0	9.6	6.5	6.4	6.9
Ivory Coast	6.5	5.7	4.9	6.0	6.8	7.2	6.3	Western Hemisphere							
Kenya ⁽⁴⁾	6.8	7.5	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.2	Argentina	25.9	28.3	24.1	21.0	19.5	20.3	18.3
Lesotho ⁽²⁾	5.8	3.4	4.4	8.5	7.1	5.1	3.2	Bolivia	5.9	6.5	6.8	10.9	12.2	17.9	14.8
Liberia ⁽⁵⁾	5.9	6.3	7.4	8.0	7.1	6.7	6.3	Brazil	16.0	15.6	16.6	15.3	15.8	14.3	13.9
Malagasy Republic	4.9	5.1	4.0	3.6	4.4	3.9	5.0	Chile	12.6	19.8	15.9	18.3	21.0	11.6 ⁽¹¹⁾	11.0 ⁽¹¹⁾
Malawi	6.9	7.6	6.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	Colombia	14.2	13.1	11.8	11.9	14.8	12.6	13.0
Mali	10.9	8.9	8.6	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.6	Costa Rica	12.0	11.9	10.5	9.7	10.1	10.0	10.2
Mauritania	1.3	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.0	5.5	2.1	Dominican Republic	7.3	7.7	8.6	5.1	6.7	4.1	4.5
Mauritius	3.6	6.8	3.2	3.7	5.1	2.1	1.7	Ecuador	6.7	8.8	10.0	9.1	12.2	10.6	7.5
Morocco	7.3	7.9	8.5	8.3	11.6	10.7	9.7	El Salvador	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.7	5.8	3.1	5.3
Niger	2.5	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.1	2.9	n.a.	Guatemala	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.2	10.6	3.8
Nigeria	5.0	6.0	5.6	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	Guyana	5.2	6.1	3.5	4.0	2.8	4.9	5.4
Rwanda	6.3	2.6	3.4	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.3	Honduras	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.9
Senegal	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	5.1	3.7	8.1	Jamaica	2.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.9	5.2	5.0
Sierra Leone	8.3	5.7	7.2	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.4	Mexico	23.8	26.3	23.3	25.2	24.1	23.5	25.2
Somalia	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.6	Nicaragua	6.4	7.6	10.0	10.6	13.4	10.3	17.8
Sudan	5.6	6.8	8.0	9.2	12.1	12.3	11.1	Panama ⁽²⁾	2.9	3.2	3.7	7.8	9.3	10.8	16.4
Swaziland ⁽²⁾	n.a.	4.3	3.8	4.7	5.3	9.5 ⁽⁵⁾	10.5	Paraguay	7.4	10.3	9.4	11.0	13.1	13.2	9.5
Tanzania ⁽⁴⁾	4.6	7.3	7.6	7.2	8.4	11.6	6.7	Peru	11.1	14.6	12.0	13.7	20.0	19.3	32.5 ⁽⁹⁾
Togo	2.4	4.0	2.0	3.2	2.9	4.9	4.7	Trinidad and Tobago	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	4.1
Tunisia	20.8	24.0	21.2	19.5	16.9	16.3	13.8	Uruguay	17.0	18.9	18.5	18.4	22.2	34.0	30.1
Uganda ⁽⁴⁾	5.4	8.2	9.6	4.6	6.2	6.0	5.6	Venezuela	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.6	3.3	4.4	4.2
Upper Volta	1.8	4.5	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.1	8.3	East Asia							
Zaire	2.4	2.9	3.9	4.0	4.6	7.5	7.0	China, Republic of	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.5
Zambia	2.4	2.7	1.9	5.1	10.0	10.7	28.0	Fiji	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
Middle East								Indonesia	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.6	6.7	7.1
Iran ⁽⁶⁾	4.9	7.2	9.3	11.5	11.5	17.1	10.6	Korea, Republic of	8.2	9.4	12.1	23.4	21.7	18.8	13.9
Iraq	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7	3.0	Malaysia	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3
Israel	15.7	16.9	17.2	18.6	13.4	17.7	20.8	Philippines	7.2	5.3	4.6	7.5	7.0	9.9	6.3
Jordan	1.8	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.8	4.7	3.7	Singapore	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4
Syrian Arab Republic	11.6	6.9	7.7	9.2	8.9	8.1	7.3	Thailand	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.6
								Viet-Nam	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.7

Note: Debt-service ratios are based on debt service actually paid as reported by the countries and not on contractual debt service due. If a country did not pay the entire debt service due during a year, this may be reflected in a lower debt-service ratio than would have been the case if contractual debt service had been used in computing the ratio. The debt-service ratio is, by itself, an inadequate and incomplete indicator of a country's debt situation. Many other factors must also be considered, such as the stability and diversification of the country's export structure, the prospects for future growth, the extent to which imports can be reduced without adversely affecting current production, the time profile of the country's debt outstanding, the size of foreign-exchange reserves and available compensatory financing facilities, and the debt-service record of the country. For these reasons, international comparisons of debt-service ratios have only limited meaning.

⁽¹⁾ Except where otherwise indicated, includes all goods and non-factor services. Data for some countries are partially estimated.

⁽²⁾ Because of special monetary arrangements peculiar to countries such as this, the debt-service ratio must be regarded with more than usual caution in considering the country's external financial situation.

⁽³⁾ The debt-service ratio is less than 0.1.

⁽⁴⁾ One-third of the service payments of the East African Community has been added to the service data of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

⁽⁵⁾ Export data for exports of goods only.

⁽⁶⁾ Data are for fiscal years.

⁽⁷⁾ Excludes Bangladesh.

⁽⁸⁾ Data are for Pakistan, which through 1971 included East Pakistan. The ratios for 1971, 1972, and 1973 reflect debt relief.

⁽⁹⁾ Service payments for this year reflect prepayments. For Peru, the ratio without prepayments would be about 23%.

⁽¹⁰⁾ External public borrowing declined and was replaced by nonpublic borrowing beginning 1967.

⁽¹¹⁾ Service payments for this year declined due to debt reorganization.

Source: World Bank.

Projected Debt Service on External Public Debt Outstanding, by Region and Type of Creditor, as of December 31, 1973

Table 7

(US\$ millions)

Region Type of creditor	Debt out- standing (including undisbursed) Dec. 31, 1973	Projected									
		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Africa											
Bilateral official	10,603.9	746.5	782.2	809.0	805.9	788.4	754.1	711.9	674.5	613.4	601.5
Multilateral	4,007.4	157.5	179.4	201.8	221.7	235.9	243.6	244.6	245.6	244.5	248.0
Private											
Suppliers	2,788.3	541.9	555.7	520.1	466.8	370.3	292.8	228.5	177.2	112.9	51.9
Banks	3,649.6	391.1	462.6	543.2	614.8	591.1	561.2	508.7	478.6	462.3	370.6
Other	725.6	164.7	126.8	104.5	94.7	102.5	60.6	54.2	49.7	46.1	46.0
Total	21,774.7	2,001.8	2,106.6	2,178.7	2,203.8	2,088.2	1,912.3	1,747.9	1,625.6	1,479.3	1,318.1
East Asia											
Bilateral official	9,483.1	394.4	443.4	501.9	505.9	558.9	591.3	604.0	605.4	596.3	683.4
Multilateral	3,434.4	151.3	189.5	224.6	254.9	275.2	288.8	290.3	287.8	281.2	267.1
Private											
Suppliers	2,055.0	521.2	442.0	390.3	335.1	251.7	173.9	122.7	107.3	75.2	56.0
Banks	1,255.6	225.5	294.8	298.3	251.8	166.8	123.6	97.4	68.0	40.6	23.0
Other	623.5	124.4	79.7	73.9	65.7	59.9	54.0	50.4	44.5	52.4	26.8
Total	16,851.7	1,416.9	1,449.4	1,488.9	1,413.4	1,312.5	1,231.7	1,164.8	1,113.1	1,045.7	1,056.3
Middle East											
Bilateral official	7,558.0	1,023.4	1,007.1	969.9	895.4	838.1	752.3	669.1	569.6	517.5	436.0
Multilateral	1,064.7	63.7	76.2	85.0	90.7	93.7	96.0	98.5	98.4	97.2	97.1
Private											
Suppliers	1,213.4	311.2	282.1	256.1	220.3	153.5	102.9	71.8	49.8	29.6	10.0
Banks	1,558.6	505.7	218.5	226.5	190.9	261.6	223.4	125.9	85.1	67.6	57.9
Other	1,913.7	100.7	79.5	110.0	117.2	133.1	160.3	119.3	133.1	193.7	107.0
Total	13,308.4	2,004.7	1,663.5	1,647.6	1,514.5	1,480.0	1,334.9	1,084.6	936.0	905.7	708.1
South Asia											
Bilateral official	14,136.2	746.9	858.8	871.1	871.4	856.7	836.9	829.3	811.5	771.2	733.6
Multilateral	4,815.2	159.2	157.9	161.5	178.3	174.4	161.8	153.8	135.0	135.6	141.1
Private											
Suppliers	997.4	146.3	165.2	153.5	126.0	99.4	78.0	53.7	43.2	36.3	25.4
Banks	121.5	35.0	23.5	20.9	19.0	16.2	10.0	6.1	4.0	2.3	1.7
Other	309.1	42.0	95.2	99.1	82.2	18.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3
Total	20,379.4	1,129.4	1,300.6	1,306.0	1,276.8	1,164.8	1,086.9	1,043.1	993.9	945.7	903.0

(continued)

Projected Debt Service on External Public Debt Outstanding, by Region and Type of Creditor, as of December 31, 1973 (continued)

Table 7

(US\$ millions)

Region Type of creditor	Debt out- standing (including undisbursed) Dec. 31, 1973	Projected									
		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Southern Europe											
Bilateral official	5,197.5	602.4	552.5	541.7	513.2	512.1	486.2	422.3	388.6	360.0	300.8
Multilateral	2,369.1	127.7	152.9	176.2	198.8	213.3	219.6	218.3	224.8	220.4	210.6
Private											
Suppliers	1,007.1	175.5	192.3	162.1	152.7	133.9	117.0	84.5	59.9	50.4	38.5
Banks	2,070.5	320.6	430.7	407.6	342.0	223.0	239.7	207.8	172.6	157.3	117.9
Other	530.4	50.4	51.2	48.3	53.3	59.7	60.8	58.5	57.1	86.0	50.5
Total	11,174.5	1,276.7	1,379.6	1,335.8	1,260.0	1,142.1	1,123.3	991.5	903.0	874.0	718.3
Western Hemisphere⁽¹⁾											
Bilateral official	9,361.5	672.4	947.4	968.9	955.5	909.1	844.9	788.6	697.4	649.1	607.3
Multilateral	8,393.7	562.1	667.8	731.0	789.6	829.7	830.0	824.4	812.7	788.9	764.5
Private											
Suppliers	4,707.7	960.5	963.5	866.8	707.9	586.9	461.4	358.8	269.3	210.7	165.3
Banks	9,167.4	1,693.1	1,626.9	1,804.7	1,445.1	1,387.4	1,211.4	1,005.2	829.2	706.9	619.2
Other	3,773.9	744.8	682.3	583.2	558.8	499.4	433.3	371.6	275.5	251.5	189.6
Total	35,404.1	4,632.9	4,887.9	4,954.6	4,456.9	4,212.5	3,780.9	3,348.6	2,884.2	2,607.1	2,345.8
86 developing countries											
Bilateral official	56,340.0	4,186.1	4,591.4	4,662.5	4,547.2	4,463.3	4,265.7	4,025.2	3,747.0	3,507.6	3,362.7
Multilateral	24,084.5	1,221.5	1,423.6	1,580.1	1,733.9	1,822.3	1,839.7	1,829.9	1,804.4	1,767.8	1,728.4
Private											
Suppliers	12,768.9	2,656.6	2,600.9	2,348.8	2,008.7	1,595.6	1,225.9	920.1	706.6	515.2	347.1
Banks	17,823.2	3,171.0	3,057.0	3,301.2	2,863.6	2,646.0	2,369.3	1,951.1	1,637.5	1,437.0	1,190.3
Other	7,876.1	1,227.1	1,114.7	1,019.0	971.7	872.8	769.3	654.3	560.2	629.9	421.2
Total	118,892.7	12,462.3	12,787.6	12,911.6	12,125.2	11,400.0	10,469.9	9,380.6	8,455.8	7,857.5	7,049.6

Note: Includes the same countries as Table 4. Projected service payments exclude loans for which repayment terms are not available. Items may not add to totals due to rounding. Notes for specific countries in Table 4 apply to this table.

⁽¹⁾ Due to incomplete information on the debt reorganization for Chile, service payments shown for "Private-Other" in 1974 include an amount of about \$100 million appropriate to the "Bilateral official" category.

Source: World Bank.

**External Resource Flows and Service Payments
on External Public Debt, by Region, 1967-1973**

Table 8

(US\$ millions)

Region Year	Disbursements			Debt service			Net flow ⁽²⁾	Net transfer ⁽³⁾
	Loans	Grants and grant-like ⁽¹⁾	Total	Amorti- zation	Interest	Total		
Africa								
1967	1,072.2	812.8	1,885.0	398.0	169.6	567.6	1,486.9	1,317.3
1968	1,061.3	842.6	1,903.9	457.9	191.6	649.4	1,446.0	1,254.4
1969	1,114.1	1,005.1	2,119.2	553.1	225.4	778.5	1,566.1	1,340.7
1970	1,705.5	1,001.3	2,706.8	639.9	261.2	901.1	2,066.9	1,805.7
1971	1,879.3	1,102.4	2,981.8	699.1	299.2	998.3	2,282.7	1,983.5
1972	2,222.2	1,441.7	3,663.9	941.1	345.9	1,287.0	2,722.8	2,376.9
1973	4,448.2	1,455.1	5,903.3	1,477.9	524.5	2,002.3	4,425.4	3,901.0
East Asia⁽⁴⁾								
1967	782.1	859.0	1,641.1	209.7	56.5	266.2	1,431.5	1,374.9
1968	917.4	885.3	1,802.8	212.5	81.6	294.1	1,590.3	1,508.7
1969	1,302.5	855.7	2,158.2	282.9	114.9	397.8	1,875.3	1,760.4
1970	1,240.5	818.8	2,059.3	450.2	175.1	625.3	1,609.1	1,434.0
1971	1,428.1	806.2	2,234.3	499.8	235.5	735.3	1,734.5	1,499.0
1972	2,303.3	907.6	3,210.8	556.5	289.4	845.8	2,654.4	2,365.0
1973	2,122.8	771.7	2,894.5	776.0	361.4	1,137.4	2,118.5	1,757.1
Middle East								
1967	663.3	82.8	746.1	195.6	63.7	259.3	550.5	486.8
1968	1,078.9	73.3	1,152.2	285.7	86.0	371.7	866.5	780.5
1969	882.9	76.6	959.5	380.7	108.7	489.3	578.8	470.2
1970	1,492.5	90.5	1,583.0	491.5	139.1	630.6	1,091.5	952.4
1971	1,895.9	99.4	1,995.3	581.4	223.6	805.0	1,413.9	1,190.3
1972	2,331.5	156.5	2,488.0	1,037.1	280.8	1,317.8	1,450.9	1,170.1
1973	2,955.8	220.4	3,176.2	1,185.4	406.1	1,591.5	1,990.8	1,584.7
South Asia								
1967	1,741.1	786.4	2,527.5	379.6	225.8	605.4	2,147.9	1,922.1
1968	1,714.0	532.8	2,246.8	396.6	238.0	634.6	1,850.2	1,612.2
1969	1,576.5	377.9	1,954.4	474.3	274.7	749.0	1,480.1	1,205.4
1970	1,471.4	371.9	1,843.3	480.1	291.8	771.8	1,363.2	1,071.5
1971	1,783.1	494.1	2,277.2	485.1	302.4	787.5	1,792.0	1,489.7
1972	1,328.0	562.5	1,890.4	577.9	349.5	927.4	1,312.5	963.0
1973	1,939.3	606.4	2,545.7	581.0	357.7	938.7	1,964.7	1,607.0
Southern Europe⁽⁵⁾								
1967	908.2	56.6	964.8	391.3	134.8	526.2	573.5	438.6
1968	1,016.6	64.8	1,081.3	426.0	166.3	592.4	655.3	489.0
1969	1,130.8	85.4	1,216.2	420.5	206.8	627.3	795.7	588.9
1970	959.2	99.3	1,058.5	547.6	259.7	807.2	511.0	251.3
1971	1,191.1	98.6	1,289.7	641.0	269.4	910.4	648.7	379.3
1972	1,499.5	82.4	1,581.9	662.5	297.2	959.6	919.4	622.3
1973	1,659.1	83.1	1,742.2	823.2	392.4	1,215.6	919.0	526.7
Western Hemisphere								
1967	2,718.4	370.4	3,088.7	1,343.1	453.9	1,797.0	1,745.6	1,291.8
1968	2,863.1	395.5	3,258.6	1,603.3	528.3	2,131.5	1,655.4	1,127.1
1969	3,122.3	476.4	3,598.7	1,617.3	609.3	2,226.6	1,981.5	1,372.2
1970	3,798.3	449.1	4,247.5	1,739.1	751.7	2,490.9	2,508.3	1,756.6
1971	3,647.3	471.2	4,118.5	1,862.7	838.4	2,701.1	2,255.8	1,417.5
1972	5,503.4	466.3	5,969.7	2,100.8	950.1	3,050.9	3,868.8	2,918.7
1973	7,039.2	438.3	7,477.6	2,841.8	1,274.6	4,116.4	4,635.7	3,361.2
86 developing countries								
1967	7,885.3	2,967.8	10,853.1	2,917.3	1,104.3	4,021.6	7,935.8	6,831.5
1968	8,651.3	2,794.2	11,445.6	3,381.9	1,291.8	4,673.7	8,063.7	6,771.9
1969	9,129.1	2,877.2	12,006.3	3,728.7	1,539.7	5,268.4	8,277.5	6,737.8
1970	10,667.5	2,830.9	13,498.4	4,348.4	1,878.5	6,226.9	9,150.0	7,271.5
1971	11,824.8	3,071.9	14,896.7	4,769.1	2,168.5	6,937.6	10,127.6	7,959.1
1972	15,187.9	3,616.9	18,804.8	5,875.9	2,512.8	8,388.8	12,928.8	10,416.0
1973	20,164.5	3,575.1	23,739.6	7,685.4	3,316.6	11,002.0	16,054.2	12,737.6

Note: Includes the same countries as Table 4. Items may not add to totals due to rounding.

(1) Grants consist of grant and grant-like contributions by DAC countries and grants by multilateral agencies as compiled by OECD, as well as disbursements by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) on loans repayable in the recipients' currencies.

(2) Disbursements on loans, grants, and grant-like loans minus amortization on loans.

(3) Net flow minus interest on loans.

(4) Does not include publicly guaranteed private debt of the Philippines.

(5) Does not include "grants" for Portugal and the nonguaranteed debt of the "social sector" of Yugoslavia contracted after March 31, 1966.

Source: World Bank and OECD.

Average Terms of Loan Commitments and Grant Element of Loans and Grants, by Region, 1967-1973

Table 9

(Amounts in US\$ millions)

Region	Year	Loan commitments					Grant ⁽¹⁾ element (%)	Grants ⁽²⁾ (amount)	Grant element of loans and grants ^(1,2) (%)	Amount of loans used for terms calculation ⁽³⁾
		Amount	Maturity (years)	Grace (years)	Interest (%)	Grants ⁽²⁾ (amount)				
Africa ⁽⁴⁾	1967	1,188.3	18.3	4.2	3.4	43	701.8	65	1,157.4	
	1968	1,253.8	20.7	4.7	3.5	45	725.1	65	1,237.1	
	1969	1,284.3	21.6	5.7	3.7	45	887.7	68	1,282.7	
	1970	2,214.1	24.0	6.0	3.7	47	898.8	63	2,202.0	
	1971	1,696.3	20.1	5.4	4.0	42	1,013.4	64	1,691.1	
	1972	2,398.2	21.5	5.8	3.8	45	1,332.0	64	2,388.8	
	1973	3,931.8	22.6	5.8	4.5	40	1,342.7	55	3,919.4	
East Asia ⁽⁵⁾	1967	1,101.6	14.4	3.9	4.4	33	859.0	62	1,101.6	
	1968	1,284.3	19.7	5.5	3.6	44	885.3	67	1,284.1	
	1969	1,766.8	20.2	5.4	4.4	39	855.7	59	1,736.4	
	1970	1,712.0	21.8	5.6	4.7	38	818.8	58	1,712.0	
	1971	2,267.1	21.4	5.9	4.5	39	806.2	55	2,267.1	
	1972	3,227.5	20.3	5.7	4.9	36	907.6	50	3,227.5	
	1973	3,112.0	23.2	6.1	5.1	36	771.7	49	3,112.0	
Middle East ⁽⁶⁾	1967	661.9	11.5	2.6	4.4	27	64.5	34	661.9	
	1968	654.4	13.1	2.2	4.2	30	57.6	35	654.4	
	1969	1,075.4	10.6	2.2	5.5	20	59.4	25	1,075.4	
	1970	1,387.6	11.2	2.7	5.6	22	64.3	25	1,387.6	
	1971	1,259.8	10.4	3.1	5.0	24	78.8	29	1,259.8	
	1972	1,641.4	11.4	2.6	4.8	25	108.1	30	1,621.4	
	1973	2,296.9	13.2	2.9	5.2	26	92.2	28	2,296.9	
South Asia	1967	1,617.4	26.2	6.5	2.3	59	786.4	73	1,497.7	
	1968	1,870.6	29.6	7.2	2.8	58	532.8	68	1,746.0	
	1969	1,604.8	30.4	7.3	2.6	60	377.9	69	1,415.6	
	1970	2,087.4	33.0	9.8	2.3	65	371.9	71	1,931.1	
	1971	1,556.9	34.3	7.9	2.3	66	494.1	73	1,513.0	
	1972	1,866.5	33.3	7.9	1.8	69	562.5	77	1,687.5	
	1973	2,751.1	31.8	7.3	2.2	64	606.4	71	2,575.0	
Southern Europe ⁽⁷⁾	1967	1,372.2	17.4	3.9	4.1	37	56.6	40	1,372.4	
	1968	1,032.2	14.3	4.2	4.9	30	64.8	34	1,031.9	
	1969	1,354.7	15.5	3.8	4.6	32	85.4	36	1,354.7	
	1970	1,172.6	14.7	4.5	5.0	30	99.3	36	1,172.6	
	1971	1,784.9	14.1	3.8	5.6	25	98.6	29	1,784.9	
	1972	1,754.5	14.2	4.2	5.6	26	82.4	29	1,729.3	
	1973	1,488.1	16.3	4.7	6.3	23	83.1	27	1,482.6	
Western Hemisphere	1967	3,457.8	13.8	4.3	5.6	26	370.4	33	3,447.0	
	1968	3,431.7	15.4	3.5	5.7	25	395.5	33	3,415.6	
	1969	3,329.9	13.8	3.6	6.4	21	476.4	31	3,307.9	
	1970	4,171.9	14.7	3.4	6.6	20	449.1	28	4,156.7	
	1971	4,977.9	13.4	3.5	6.5	19	471.2	26	4,939.8	
	1972	7,152.9	13.8	3.5	6.5	19	466.2	24	7,023.7	
	1973	8,492.2	13.8	4.2	8.2	10	438.3	15	8,476.6	
Total	1967	9,399.2	16.8	4.4	4.3	36	2,838.7	51	9,237.9	
	1968	9,527.0	19.0	4.6	4.4	37	2,661.1	51	9,369.1	
	1969	10,415.9	18.1	4.6	4.8	34	2,742.5	48	10,172.7	
	1970	12,745.6	19.7	5.2	4.9	35	2,702.2	47	12,562.0	
	1971	13,542.9	17.8	4.6	5.1	32	2,962.3	44	13,455.7	
	1972	18,041.0	17.6	4.6	5.2	32	3,458.8	43	17,678.2	
	1973	22,072.1	18.9	5.0	5.9	28	3,334.4	38	21,862.5	

⁽¹⁾ The grant element is the face value of loan commitments less the discounted present value of the future flow of repayments of principal and interest, using the customary rate of 10% and expressed as a percentage of face value.

⁽²⁾ Data for grants are taken from OECD (DAC) and IDB sources. Included are grant-like flows (loans repayable in local currencies), bilateral grants, and UN agency grants. Figures for grants are on a disbursed basis, while figures for loans are on a commitment basis. The grant element of a grant is 100%.

⁽³⁾ This column shows the amount of loans for which repayment terms are known.

⁽⁴⁾ Excludes Algeria, East African Community, and The Gambia.

⁽⁵⁾ Does not include publicly guaranteed private debt of the Philippines.

⁽⁶⁾ Excludes Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic.

⁽⁷⁾ Does not include nonguaranteed debt of the "social sector" of Yugoslavia contracted after March 31, 1966.

Source: World Bank and OECD.

Foreign and International Bond Issues by Market and Country of Borrower Entity, 1972-1974, First Half 1975⁽¹⁾

Table 10

(US\$ millions)

Borrowing countries	Years and markets															
	1972				1973				1974				First half 1975 (P)			
	North American and other markets	European markets	Inter-national markets	Total	North American and other markets	European markets	Inter-national markets	Total	North American and other markets	European markets	Inter-national markets	Total	North American and other markets	European markets	Inter-national markets	Total
Industrialized countries																
Europe																
Austria	—	82.8	—	82.8	—	89.4	87.3	176.7	12.7	232.6	250.5	495.8	—	144.5	494.3	638.8
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	39.4	75.0	114.4	—	25.6	—	25.6	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	20.8	295.6	316.4	—	61.0	99.2	160.2	—	47.2	77.8	125.0	—	34.0	48.8	82.8
Finland	—	65.3	233.6	298.9	35.0	30.2	82.7	147.9	57.8	8.1	15.0	80.9	—	29.9	155.5	185.4
France	—	73.3	168.9	242.2	—	—	103.0	103.0	291.8	48.8	333.4	674.0	235.0	117.3	801.3	1,153.6
Germany, Federal Republic of	—	73.0	50.5	123.5	—	31.2	25.0	56.2	—	136.3	—	136.3	—	20.9	86.9	107.8
Iceland	—	6.6	25.0	31.6	—	5.0	14.5	19.5	9.0	—	14.5	23.5	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	30.0	30.0	—	107.9	29.8	137.7	—	56.7	77.0	133.7	—	—	27.5	27.5
Italy	—	—	65.0	65.0	—	—	25.3	25.3	—	—	50.0	50.0	—	43.5	17.0	60.5
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	—	9.8	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	15.5	—	15.5	—	—	65.4	65.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	11.4	133.8	145.2	—	—	159.6	159.6	30.0	97.7	350.4	478.1	—	155.7	366.5	522.2
Norway	—	18.2	92.3	110.5	—	52.0	53.4	105.4	—	34.3	49.2	83.5	—	20.0	332.1	352.1
Sweden	—	54.9	170.3	225.2	—	55.5	89.3	144.8	50.0	37.7	37.0	124.7	40.0	184.4	444.1	668.5
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.6	11.6	—	—	78.8	78.8
United Kingdom	20.4	75.5	787.7	883.6	—	325.0	988.0	1,313.0	155.2	7.0	108.9	271.1	125.0	—	50.0	175.0
Multinational corporations ⁽²⁾	—	—	229.6	229.6	—	60.3	34.5	94.8	22.0	—	—	22.0	—	16.7	32.7	49.4
Subtotal	20.4	497.3	2,282.3	2,800.0	35.0	856.9	1,932.0	2,823.9	628.5	741.8	1,375.3	2,745.6	400.0	766.9	2,935.5	4,102.4
Others																
Australia	32.5	—	250.0	282.5	—	—	—	—	—	16.8	130.4	147.2	185.0	23.7	268.6	477.3
Canada	1,018.8	119.8	366.7	1,505.3	924.7	82.7	202.5	1,209.9	1,933.4	29.2	439.5	2,402.1	1,302.5	20.0	198.6	1,521.1
Japan	—	—	31.0	31.0	—	13.8	35.0	48.8	30.0	65.0	153.5	248.5	100.0	141.6	548.4	790.0
New Zealand	—	—	64.2	64.2	—	—	—	—	—	33.2	—	33.2	—	24.0	138.8	162.8
South Africa	—	26.4	254.8	281.2	—	32.6	138.0	170.6	—	—	50.0	50.0	—	12.0	147.4	159.4
United States	35.1	209.0	2,028.5	2,272.6	45.4	452.9	819.6	1,317.9	—	84.5	105.0	189.5	—	23.5	140.3	163.8
Subtotal	1,086.4	355.2	2,995.2	4,436.8	970.1	582.0	1,195.1	2,747.2	1,963.4	228.7	878.4	3,070.5	1,587.5	244.8	1,442.1	3,274.4
Total	1,106.8	852.5	5,277.5	7,236.8	1,005.1	1,438.9	3,127.1	5,571.1	2,591.9	970.5	2,253.7	5,816.1	1,987.5	1,011.7	4,377.6	7,376.8
Multilateral European institutions																
Council of Europe	—	10.6	30.3	40.9	—	25.7	—	25.7	—	8.3	—	8.3	—	—	28.8	28.8
Eurofima ⁽³⁾	—	42.5	46.3	88.8	—	56.7	29.9	86.6	10.0	29.5	37.1	76.6	50.0	34.1	73.3	157.4
European Coal and Steel Community	—	168.6	71.0	239.6	—	161.4	83.1	244.5	100.0	33.4	568.2	701.6	150.0	42.5	176.4	368.9
European Investment Bank	—	237.3	264.6	501.9	—	286.7	321.7	608.4	—	49.3	970.7	1,020.0	—	144.2	156.1	300.3
Interfrigo ⁽⁴⁾	—	25.9	—	25.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	484.9	412.2	897.1	—	530.5	434.7	965.2	110.0	120.5	1,576.0	1,806.5	200.0	220.8	434.6	855.4

⁽¹⁾ Includes both public offerings and private placements.

⁽²⁾ Includes the following corporations: Compass Finance S.A., General Shopping S.A., Intermoselle Finance S.A., Investag Finance S.A., Scandinavian Airlines System, Shell International Finance N.V., Société Financière Européenne, Société Internationale pour le Transport par Transcontainers, Trans-Austria Gasline Finance Co., Ltd., Trans-European Natural Gas Pipeline Finance Co., Ltd.

⁽³⁾ Société Européenne pour le Financement de Matériel Ferroviaire.

⁽⁴⁾ Société Ferroviaire Internationale de Transports Frigorifiques.

^(P) Preliminary.

(continued)

Foreign and International Bond Issues by Market and Country of Borrower Entity, 1972-1974, First Half 1975⁽¹⁾ (continued)

Table 10

(US\$ millions)

Borrowing countries	Years and markets															
	1972				1973				1974				First half 1975 (P)			
	North American and other markets	European markets	International markets	Total	North American and other markets	European markets	International markets	Total	North American and other markets	European markets	International markets	Total	North American and other markets	European markets	International markets	Total
International development institutions																
Asian Development Bank	32.5	26.1	—	58.6	—	10.5	20.0	30.5	44.0	—	—	44.0	191.7	—	70.0	261.7
Inter-American Development Bank	—	108.8	32.4	141.2	11.3	58.8	53.4	123.5	60.0	5.7	40.2	105.9	225.0	12.0	55.6	292.6
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	859.6	574.6	490.9	1,925.1	908.1	584.0	410.0	1,902.1	2,762.9	292.7	457.7	3,513.3	146.2	365.5	240.0	751.7
Total	<u>892.1</u>	<u>709.5</u>	<u>523.3</u>	<u>2,124.9</u>	<u>919.4</u>	<u>653.3</u>	<u>483.4</u>	<u>2,056.1</u>	<u>2,866.9</u>	<u>298.4</u>	<u>497.9</u>	<u>3,663.2</u>	<u>562.9</u>	<u>377.5</u>	<u>365.6</u>	<u>1,306.0</u>
Developing countries																
Algeria	—	—	25.0	25.0	50.7	—	20.0	70.7	59.7	—	—	59.7	—	—	35.0	35.0
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.0	—	—	16.0
Brazil	—	—	121.0	121.0	35.7	—	25.0	60.7	—	—	25.0	25.0	—	—	—	—
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.4	—	—	53.4
China, Republic of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	—	—	20.0	—	—	—	—
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.0	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt, Arab Republic of	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.0	53.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	—	—	45.0	45.0	—	—	15.0	15.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guinea	—	—	30.0	30.0	—	—	30.0	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	26.5	50.0	76.5	—	—	50.0	50.0	—	—	24.5	24.5
Hungary	—	—	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.0	40.0	—	—	—	—
India	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iran	—	—	20.0	20.0	—	—	20.7	20.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	222.3	—	20.0	242.3	468.2	—	—	468.2	559.7	—	—	559.7	64.0	—	2.5	66.5
Ivory Coast	—	—	—	—	—	8.7	—	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	10.0	10.0	—	—	14.0	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korea, Republic of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	—	—	19.0	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	—	—	24.8	24.8	—	—	17.1	17.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	96.5	—	80.0	176.5	116.4	—	61.0	177.4	50.0	—	—	50.0	112.5	—	62.5	175.0
Nicaragua	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	5.0	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	—
Oman	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panama	20.0	—	20.0	40.0	—	—	—	—	9.0	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	17.9	—	17.2	35.1	—	16.7	—	16.7	—	—	25.0	25.0
Philippines	—	—	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.2	17.2	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.2	17.2	—	—	—	—
Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.0	60.0
Singapore	—	—	51.0	51.0	—	—	30.0	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	12.0
Spain	—	—	128.0	128.0	16.6	—	71.0	87.6	25.4	—	—	25.4	—	—	67.1	67.1
Sudan	—	—	—	—	23.7	—	—	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.6	8.6
Venezuela	—	—	39.8	39.8	—	—	7.5	7.5	1.9	—	—	1.9	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.0	30.0	51.5	—	—	51.5	—	—	—	—
Zaire	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	13.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>338.8</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>714.6</u>	<u>1,053.4</u>	<u>729.2</u>	<u>37.7</u>	<u>554.5</u>	<u>1,321.4</u>	<u>801.2</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>149.4</u>	<u>967.3</u>	<u>245.9</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>297.2</u>	<u>543.1</u>

Recapitulation																
Industrialized countries	1,106.8	852.5	5,277.5	7,236.8	1,005.1	1,438.9	3,127.1	5,571.1	2,591.9	970.5	2,253.7	5,816.1	1,987.5	1,011.7	4,377.6	7,376.8
Multilateral European institutions	—	484.9	412.2	897.1	—	530.5	434.7	965.2	110.0	120.5	1,576.0	1,806.5	200.0	220.8	434.6	855.4
Total	<u>1,106.8</u>	<u>1,337.4</u>	<u>5,689.7</u>	<u>8,133.9</u>	<u>1,005.1</u>	<u>1,969.4</u>	<u>3,561.8</u>	<u>6,536.3</u>	<u>2,701.9</u>	<u>1,091.0</u>	<u>3,829.7</u>	<u>7,622.6</u>	<u>2,187.5</u>	<u>1,232.5</u>	<u>4,812.2</u>	<u>8,232.2</u>
International development institutions	892.1	709.5	523.3	2,124.9	919.4	653.3	483.4	2,056.1	2,866.9	298.4	497.9	3,663.2	562.9	377.5	365.6	1,306.0
Developing countries	338.8	—	714.6	1,053.4	729.2	37.7	554.5	1,321.4	801.2	16.7	149.4	967.3	245.9	—	297.2	543.1
Total	<u>1,230.9</u>	<u>709.5</u>	<u>1,237.9</u>	<u>3,178.3</u>	<u>1,648.6</u>	<u>691.0</u>	<u>1,037.9</u>	<u>3,377.5</u>	<u>3,668.1</u>	<u>315.1</u>	<u>647.3</u>	<u>4,630.5</u>	<u>808.8</u>	<u>377.5</u>	<u>662.8</u>	<u>1,849.1</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>2,337.7</u>	<u>2,046.9</u>	<u>6,927.6</u>	<u>11,312.2</u>	<u>2,653.7</u>	<u>2,660.4</u>	<u>4,599.7</u>	<u>9,913.8</u>	<u>6,370.0</u>	<u>1,406.1</u>	<u>4,477.0</u>	<u>12,253.1</u>	<u>2,996.3</u>	<u>1,610.0</u>	<u>5,475.0</u>	<u>10,081.3</u>

(1) Includes both public offerings and private placements.

(P) Preliminary.

Source: World Bank.

Average Issue Yield of New Publicly Offered Foreign and International Bonds, 1972-1974, First Half 1975

Table 11

(Percentages)

	Issued in North American and other markets by				Issued in European markets by					Issued in international markets by				
	World Bank	Other international development institutions ⁽¹⁾	Canada ⁽²⁾	Others ⁽³⁾	World Bank	Other international development institutions ⁽¹⁾	U.S. corporations	Other industrialized countries ⁽³⁾	Developing countries ⁽²⁾	World Bank	Other international development institutions ⁽¹⁾	U.S. corporations	Other industrialized countries ⁽³⁾	Developing countries ⁽²⁾
1972														
First quarter	6.56	—	7.86	—	6.37	—	5.81	6.38	—	—	—	6.38	7.42	8.30
Second quarter	6.78	7.30	7.78	—	6.57	6.75	5.58	5.72	—	7.28	6.75	5.58	7.24	7.17
Third quarter	7.02	—	—	6.94	6.78	—	5.50	6.37	—	—	—	5.40	6.81	8.20
Fourth quarter	7.00	—	7.48	8.22	—	6.94	—	6.36	—	—	—	6.25	7.45	7.92
1973														
First quarter	7.10	—	—	—	6.89	—	6.73	6.44	—	—	—	5.57	6.96	7.67
Second quarter	—	—	7.90	—	6.28	6.00	6.00	6.14	—	—	—	8.18	7.54	7.30
Third quarter	7.56	—	8.44	7.93	—	—	5.99	6.46	—	—	—	7.24	8.20	7.75
Fourth quarter	7.25	—	8.23	8.32	7.25	—	6.50	7.37	8.00	—	—	6.77	8.62	7.63
1974														
First quarter	7.36	7.36	8.67	—	7.00	—	—	7.38	7.47	—	—	9.38	8.68	6.50
Second quarter	—	7.50	9.23	—	—	—	7.75	8.24	—	—	—	9.55	9.08	—
Third quarter	—	—	10.69	—	—	—	—	8.04	—	—	—	11.60	9.69	—
Fourth quarter	8.02	—	10.04	9.17	—	—	8.47	8.76	—	—	—	—	10.15	—
1975 (P)														
First quarter	—	8.25	9.71	9.00	—	—	—	8.55	—	—	—	—	9.26	9.68
Second quarter	—	8.75	9.47	8.75	8.25	—	7.75	8.23	—	—	—	9.88	9.12	9.13

⁽¹⁾ Issues by the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

⁽²⁾ Issues by governments, public, and private corporations.

⁽³⁾ Issues by governments, public, and private corporations, and multilateral European institutions.

(P) Preliminary.

Source: World Bank.

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Balance Sheet

June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Assets	1975	1974
DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER DEPOSITORIES		
Unrestricted currencies (including interest-bearing, demand deposits \$17,369—1975, \$62,984—1974)	\$ 85,423	\$ 84,760
Currencies subject to restrictions—Note B	67,783	69,281
	<u>\$ 153,206</u>	<u>154,041</u>
INVESTMENTS—Note C		
Obligations of governments and their instrumentalities (at cost or amortized cost; face amount \$2,231,013—1975, \$2,110,904—1974)	\$ 2,197,938	2,088,968
Time deposits (at cost or amortized cost; face amount \$2,592,572—1975, \$1,609,336—1974)	2,592,674	1,609,561
Accrued interest	75,738	77,389
	<u>4,866,350</u>	<u>3,775,918</u>
RECEIVABLE ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (subject to restrictions)—Note B		
Non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing, demand obligations	\$ 382,626	398,939
Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings	10,847	16,276
	<u>393,473</u>	<u>415,215</u>
LOANS (see Appendix D)		
Less—loans approved but not yet effective	\$22,322,491	18,467,450
Effective loans (including undisbursed balance \$7,674,979—1975, \$6,142,871—1974)	<u>2,459,208</u>	<u>1,835,081</u>
	<u>19,863,283</u>	<u>16,632,369</u>
ACCRUED INCOME ON LOANS		
	211,336	178,534
RECEIVABLE FROM SALES OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES		
	6,401	121,733
RECEIVABLE FROM PURCHASERS ON ACCOUNT OF EFFECTIVE LOANS AGREED TO BE SOLD (including undisbursed balance \$24,215—1975, \$45,545—1974)		
	32,011	77,558
OTHER ASSETS		
Land and buildings—less accumulated depreciation (\$8,416—1975, \$7,269—1974)	\$ 57,644	58,602
Unamortized issuance costs of borrowings	45,729	45,773
Exchange adjustments on capital subscriptions—Note B	87,775	99,212
Miscellaneous	16,080	13,160
	<u>207,228</u>	<u>216,747</u>
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ASSETS—Note D		
Investment securities—obligations of United States Government and its instrumentalities (at cost or amortized cost; face amount \$288,107—1975, \$294,685—1974)	\$ 292,538	292,515
Accrued loan commissions	—	14
	<u>292,538</u>	<u>292,529</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$26,025,826</u>	<u>\$21,864,644</u>

Appendix A

International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development

Liabilities, Reserves and Capital	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>
LIABILITIES		
• Accrued charges on borrowings	\$ 293,697	\$ 235,918
• Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings—Note B	20,149	26,708
Accounts payable and other liabilities	23,413	15,820
Payable for investment securities purchased, and sold under		
• agreements to repurchase—Note C	774	354,267
Due to International Development Association—Note E	454,433	357,983
Undisbursed balance of effective loans (see Appendix D)		
Held by Bank	\$ 7,674,979	6,142,871
Agreed to be sold	24,215	45,545
	7,699,194	6,188,416
BORROWINGS (see Appendix E)		
Principal amounts	\$12,542,831	9,940,710
Less—amounts receivable under contracts	255,868	290,705
Principal amounts outstanding	\$12,286,963	9,650,005
Less—net amounts of unamortized discounts and premiums	11,942	14,059
	12,275,021	9,635,946
RESERVES		
Special reserve—Note D	\$ 292,538	292,529
Supplemental reserve against losses on loans and from currency		
devaluations (see Appendix B)—Note F	1,609,324	1,479,650
	1,901,862	1,772,179
CAPITAL		
Capital stock (see Appendix F)—Note B		
Authorized capital (\$27,000,000—United States dollars of 1944)		
Subscribed capital (United States dollars of 1944 \$25,548,900—1975,		
\$25,225,600—1974)	\$30,820,879	30,430,867
Less—uncalled portion of subscriptions (United States dollars of 1944		
\$22,994,010—1975, \$22,703,040—1974)	27,738,791	27,387,780
	3,082,088	3,043,087
Payments on account of pending subscriptions (see Appendix F)	224	18,555
Accumulated net income (see Appendix B)—Note F	274,971	215,765
• TOTALS	\$26,025,826	\$21,864,644

Statement of Income and Expenses

Appendix B International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974
Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

	July 1-June 30	
	1974/75	1973/74
Income		
Income from investments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 382,712	\$ 267,387
Income from loans:		
Interest and commissions	709,749	610,483
Commitment charges	55,913	43,851
Other income ⁽²⁾	9,093	7,622
TOTAL INCOME	\$1,157,467	\$ 929,343
Less—amount equivalent to commissions appropriated to Special Reserve—Note D	9	53
Total Income Less Reserve Deduction	\$1,157,458	\$ 929,290
Expenses		
Administrative expenses ⁽³⁾	\$ 109,937	\$ 91,020
Interest on borrowings	764,988	614,710
Bond issuance and other financial expenses	7,562	7,795
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 882,487	\$ 713,525
Net Income	\$ 274,971	\$ 215,765

⁽¹⁾ Includes net capital gains of \$5,194,000 (net capital losses \$23,181,000—1974) resulting from sales of investments. The return, including net capital gains, earned on the average amount of investments held during the year was 8.4% (6.9%—1974).

⁽²⁾ Includes net capital gains of \$8,953,000 (\$7,402,000—1974) resulting from repurchases of obligations of the Bank pursuant to the terms of the respective borrowing agreements.

⁽³⁾ All administrative expenses of the Bank and the International Development Association and a portion of the expenses of the International Finance Corporation are paid by the Bank. A "management fee" is charged to the Association and a "service and support fee" to the Corporation representing their respective shares of the costs. The administrative expenses shown are net of the "management fee" (\$47,602,000—1975, \$43,180,000—1974) and "service and support fee" (\$1,455,000—1975, \$1,534,000—1974).

Statement of Accumulated Net Income and Allocation of Net Income of Previous Fiscal Year

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974
Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

	July 1-June 30	
	1974/75	1973/74
Net income of previous fiscal year	\$ 215,765	\$ 185,609
Net income of current fiscal year	274,971	215,765
Transfer to Supplemental Reserve against Losses on Loans and from Currency Devaluations	(115,765)	(75,609)
Transfer to International Development Association	(100,000)	(110,000)
Accumulated net income	\$ 274,971	\$ 215,765

Statement of Changes in Supplemental Reserve against Losses on Loans and from Currency Devaluations

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974
Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

	July 1-June 30	
	1974/75	1973/74
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	\$1,479,650	\$1,457,817
Add—allocation of net income of previous fiscal year	115,765	75,609
Adjustment as a result of currency devaluations and revaluations during the fiscal year— Note F	13,909	(53,776)
Balance at end of fiscal year	\$1,609,324	\$1,479,650

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

Appendix C

International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974
Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

	July 1 - June 30	
	1974/75	1973/74
Funds Provided		
Operations:		
Net income (see Appendix B)	\$ 274,971	\$ 215,765
Items not requiring or providing cash:		
Accruals of income on loans and investments	(31,151)	(17,547)
Accruals of charges on borrowings and administrative expenses	59,007	25,104
Depreciation	1,379	1,379
Amortization of discounts, premiums and bond issuance expenses	7,935	7,659
Cash provided by operations	\$ 312,141	\$ 232,360
Borrowings	3,387,192	1,908,485
Capital subscriptions and maintenance of value adjustments	55,682	58,649
Repayments of loans to the Bank	568,659	486,746
Sales of loans	47,734	27,245
Decrease (increase) in amounts receivable for investment securities traded	115,332	(121,733)
Adjustment of borrowings as a result of currency devaluations and revaluations	276,449	(276,805)
Exchange adjustments as a result of currency devaluations and revaluations—Notes A and F	13,909	(53,776)
Other	8,294	36,658
TOTALS	\$4,785,392	\$2,297,829
Funds Used		
Disbursements on loans	\$2,096,260	\$1,608,496
Retirement of borrowings	1,026,683	863,431
Payments on transfers to International Development Association	3,549	93,893
Adjustment of loans outstanding as a result of currency devaluations and revaluations	194,723	(266,687)
Decrease (increase) in amounts payable for investment securities traded	353,493	(354,267)
Other	17,938	11,362
TOTALS	\$3,692,646	\$1,956,228
Increase in Unrestricted Currency and Investments—Note C	\$1,092,746	\$ 341,601

Summary Statement of Loans

June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix C

Members liable as borrower or guarantor ⁽¹⁾	June 30, 1975			Loans approved but not yet effective ⁽²⁾
	Effective loans held by Bank			
	Disbursed portion ⁽²⁾	Undisbursed portion ⁽³⁾	Total	
Algeria	\$ 22,727	\$ 163,390	\$ 186,117	\$ 48,000
Argentina	393,062	64,007	457,069	—
Australia	119,995	16,502	136,497	—
Austria	43,668	—	43,668	—
Bangladesh	55,529	—	55,529	—
Belgium	3,022	—	3,022	—
Bolivia ⁽⁵⁾	21,300	—	21,300	32,000
Botswana	35,454	8,743	44,197	—
Brazil	1,069,160	914,489	1,983,649	116,740
Burma	5,356	—	5,356	—
Cameroon	45,415	54,817	100,232	1,000
Chile	48,593	17,715	166,308	20,000
China	260,453	19,462	279,915	—
Colombia	695,757	264,611	960,368	40,500
Congo, People's Republic of	33,028	—	33,028	—
Costa Rica	88,540	42,528	131,068	41,000
Cyprus	41,382	9,401	50,783	14,000
Denmark	18,949	—	18,949	—
Dominican Republic	23,493	—	23,493	29,000
Ecuador	46,408	36,441	82,849	4,000
Egypt, Arab Republic of	—	123,600	123,600	37,000
El Salvador	39,845	40,763	80,608	—
Ethiopia	84,507	8,157	92,664	—
Fiji	12,815	5,553	18,368	—
Finland	114,703	8,693	123,396	20,000
France	417	—	417	—
Gabon	21,769	6,355	28,124	5,000
Ghana	45,416	—	45,416	23,000
Greece	73,434	49,659	123,093	97,874
Guatemala	42,332	9,227	51,559	26,000
Guinea	87,926	—	87,926	—
Guyana	13,569	18,400	31,969	8,000
Honduras	57,548	60,407	117,955	—
Iceland	33,775	11,149	44,924	—
India	519,296	201,801	721,097	100,000
Indonesia	10,433	306,959	317,392	62,500
Iran	509,140	456,761	965,901	—
Iraq	31,834	108,916	140,750	—
Ireland	64,278	59,588	123,866	—
Israel	114,579	72,080	186,659	35,000
Italy	95,558	—	95,558	—
Ivory Coast	63,133	92,364	155,497	46,300
Jamaica	49,099	67,913	117,012	14,868
Japan	527,080	—	527,080	—
Kenya	81,141	54,953	136,094	75,500
Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda ⁽⁶⁾	146,019	62,568	208,587	—
Korea	286,168	393,587	679,755	115,000
Lebanon	11,228	36,549	47,777	—

Appendix D

International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development

June 30, 1975

Members liable as borrower or guarantor ⁽¹⁾	Effective loans held by Bank			Loans approved but not yet effective ⁽⁴⁾
	Disbursed portion ⁽²⁾	Undisbursed portion ⁽³⁾	Total	
Liberia	\$ 24,266	\$ 7,099	\$ 31,365	\$ —
Malagasy Republic	12,911	15,000	27,911	6,750
Malaysia	297,952	279,930	577,882	28,475
Mauritius	—	18,500	18,500	—
Mexico	1,168,556	507,618	1,676,174	306,497
Morocco	224,026	185,710	409,736	18,500
New Zealand	67,528	—	67,528	—
Nicaragua	47,526	37,611	85,137	—
Nigeria	351,274	189,793	541,067	193,000
Norway	55,848	—	55,848	—
Oman	—	8,138	8,138	—
Pakistan	332,780	74,167	406,947	60,000
Panama	51,145	53,855	105,000	24,000
Paraguay	19,226	24,150	43,376	—
Peru	158,538	85,926	244,464	—
Philippines	203,222	328,766	531,988	55,000
Portugal	54,396	—	54,396	—
Romania	508	289,492	290,000	—
Senegal	7,951	14,452	22,403	7,000
Sierra Leone	13,573	499	14,072	5,000
Singapore	96,437	33,327	129,764	24,586
South Africa	2,087	—	2,087	—
Spain	287,134	68,679	355,813	32,450
Sri Lanka	37,405	14,838	52,243	—
Sudan	85,120	—	85,120	—
Swaziland	—	3,500	3,500	7,000
Syrian Arab Republic	—	88,000	88,000	79,453
Tanzania	83,041	29,394	112,435	15,000
Thailand	284,379	205,212	489,591	—
Trinidad and Tobago	33,342	41,724	75,066	—
Tunisia	110,161	94,080	204,241	45,800
Turkey	272,077	302,758	574,835	280,415
United Kingdom	49,569	—	49,569	—
Uruguay	82,745	5,306	88,051	—
Venezuela	258,711	33,782	292,493	—
Yugoslavia	552,628	412,205	964,833	126,000
Zaire	—	—	—	100,000
Zambia	150,981	177,848	328,829	32,000
Sub-totals members ⁽¹⁾	\$11,785,376	\$7,499,467	\$19,284,843	\$2,459,208
International Finance Corporation	267,879	175,512	443,391	—
Net amounts that will be due from member countries for maintenance of value of currencies on loan—Note B	135,049	—	135,049	—
Totals June 30, 1975	\$12,188,304	\$7,674,979	\$19,863,283	\$2,459,208
Totals June 30, 1974	\$10,489,498	\$6,142,871	\$16,632,369	\$1,835,081

(continued)

Summary Statement of Loans (continued)

Appendix D

June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements Appendix G

International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development

Summary of Currencies Repayable on Effective Loans

Currencies	Amounts ⁽¹⁾	
	1975	1974
Argentine pesos	\$ 31	\$ 89
Australian dollars	118,197	125,413
Austrian schillings	55,640	47,047
Belgian francs	227,227	206,002
Brazilian cruzeiros	28,387	34,300
Burmese kyats	1,408	1,755
Canadian dollars	336,632	351,000
Danish kroner	39,132	30,490
Deutsche mark	2,929,445	2,697,941
Finnish markkaa	29,125	27,043
French francs	214,967	176,560
Ghanaian cedis	3,034	3,140
Greek drachmas	2,718	1,102
Indian rupees	44,894	44,787
Iranian rials	27,582	17,699
Iraqi dinars	2,948	2,778
Irish pounds	12,251	12,532
Italian lire	131,253	125,200
Japanese yen	1,591,426	1,750,945
Kuwaiti dinars	447,179	418,997
Lebanese pounds	35,155	27,269
Libyan dinars	140,936	131,290
Luxembourg francs	5,378	3,421
Malaysian dollars	29,342	26,503
Mexican pesos	40,914	37,084
Netherlands guilders	236,559	223,415
Norwegian kroner	45,555	39,104
Portuguese escudos	13,011	11,937
Pounds sterling	218,891	234,323
Rials Omani	651	—
Saudi Arabian riyals	150,616	—
Singapore dollars	4,912	4,389
South African rand	54,069	47,048
Spanish pesetas	58,220	53,359
Sri Lanka rupees	198	217
Sudanese pounds	2,786	2,713
Swedish kronor	106,734	90,707
Swiss francs	712,094	581,678
New Taiwan dollars	19,786	18,582
United Arab Emirates dirhams	80,701	76,222
United States dollars	3,725,509	2,637,853
Venezuelian bolivares	127,762	22,606
Disbursed portion of effective loans held by Bank	\$12,053,255	\$10,344,540
Add—net amounts that will be due from member countries for maintenance of value of currencies on loan—Note B	135,049	144,958
	\$12,188,304	\$10,489,498
Add—undisbursed portion of effective loans held by Bank	7,674,979	6,142,871
Effective loans held by Bank	\$19,863,283	\$16,632,369

(1) Loans are made (a) to the member or (b) to a political subdivision or a public or a private enterprise in the territories of the member with the member's guarantee. In some instances loans were made

with the guarantee of a member, in territories which at the time were included in that member's membership but which subsequently became independent and members of the Bank in their own right (except Malta which although independent is not a member of the Bank). In all these instances (except in the case of a loan to the Public Utilities Board of Singapore guaranteed by Malaysia) these territories have assumed liability as a borrower or guarantor. In order to avoid double counting, liabilities for these loans are shown under the name of the original member (whose guarantee continues unaffected). These loans are shown below together with an indication of the member under whose name they are listed.

GUARANTORS Borrowers	Amounts ⁽²⁾	
	1975	1974
	(in thousands)	
BELGIUM		
*Burundi and Rwanda	\$ 68	\$ 87
Zaire	2,954	7,187
FRANCE		
Algeria	43	117
Mauritania	374	1,427
MALAYSIA		
Singapore (Public Utilities Board)	5,230	5,744
UNITED KINGDOM		
Kenya	1,788	2,033
*Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda	—	13
Malta	21	22
Mauritius	1,969	2,019
Nigeria	7,448	10,354
*Southern Rhodesia and Zambia	19,683	20,542
Singapore	9,989	10,899
Swaziland	4,308	4,520
Trinidad and Tobago	725	1,347
Uganda	34	41
Zambia	918	1,793

*Loans made for joint benefit of territories listed (Southern Rhodesia is included in the membership of the United Kingdom).

Six loans have also been made to the International Finance Corporation.

(2) The principal amounts of loans are repayable in amounts and currencies charged to the loan accounts at the time such amounts are withdrawn. These amounts are translated into United States dollars as described in Note A.

(3) These amounts do not include \$14,122,000 (\$34,545,000—1974) of effective loans which the Bank has agreed to sell and \$10,093,000 (\$11,000,000—1974) grant participation. Of the undisbursed balance, the Bank has entered into irrevocable commitments to disburse \$36,405,000 (\$19,924,000—1974).

(4) Agreements providing for these loans have been approved by the Bank, but the loans do not become effective and disbursements thereunder do not start until the loans and related agreements have been signed and the borrowers and guarantors, if any, take certain action and furnish certain documents to the Bank. This amount is net of \$9,742,000 (\$1,219,000—1974) loans not yet effective which the Bank has agreed to sell. The total of effective and non-effective loans sold or agreed to be sold is the equivalent of \$2,510,871,000 (\$2,499,254,000—1974) and grant participation \$10,093,000 (\$11,000,000—1974).

(5) One loan equivalent to \$23,250,000 is shown under Bolivia (Guarantor) but is also guaranteed by Argentina.

(6) Members jointly and severally liable.

Summary Statement of Borrowings

Appendix E

International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development

June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

Currencies	Weighted average effective interest rates ⁽¹⁾		Due dates as of June 30, 1975	Principals outstanding ⁽²⁾	
	1975 %	1974 %		1975	1974
Belgian francs	7.14	7.14	1977-1986	\$ 80,851	\$ 75,069
Canadian dollars	6.63	6.63	1976-1993	145,289	154,922
Deutsche mark	7.32	7.20	1975-1988	2,858,678 ⁽³⁾	2,450,370
French francs	7.16	7.16	1977-1987	37,129	31,050
Italian lire	6.67	6.67	1976-1988	95,174	92,760
Japanese yen	7.37	7.23	1975-1988	1,636,916 ⁽⁴⁾	1,750,559
Kuwaiti dinars	7.10	7.11	1975-1992	422,733	434,208
Lebanese pounds	6.76	6.76	1978	33,685	32,524
Libyan dinars	7.72	7.72	1975-1983	135,113	135,451
Netherlands guilders	6.94	6.87	1975-1988	195,883	184,426
Pounds sterling	7.00	6.55	1976-1982	34,879	44,628
Saudi Arabian riyals	8.00	8.00	1984	143,267	142,500
Swedish kronor	6.58	6.58	1979-1992	38,076	34,050
Swiss francs	6.23	5.88	1975-1991	792,987 ⁽⁴⁾	566,000
United Arab Emirates dirhams	8.00	8.00	1980-1989	75,999	75,950
United States dollars	7.09	6.27	1975-1996	5,692,485 ⁽⁵⁾	3,712,987
Venezuelan bolivares	7.91	7.49	1977-1989	123,687	23,256
Principal amounts at face value				\$12,542,831	\$9,940,710
Less—amounts receivable under contracts				255,868 ⁽⁴⁾	290,705
Principal amounts outstanding at face value				\$12,286,963	\$9,650,005
Less—net amounts of unamortized discounts and premiums				11,942	14,059
TOTALS				\$12,275,021	\$9,635,946

⁽¹⁾ The effective interest rates are computed at the dates of issue, and include interest and discounts or premiums. For consistency, annual effective interest rates have been converted into semi-annual equivalents. The discounts or premiums are being amortized over the life of the issues by the "bonds outstanding method."

⁽²⁾ The following table shows the aggregate principal amount of maturities, sinking fund requirements, and in the case of certain Canadian issues, non-cumulative purchase fund requirements, each year for the five years following the date of this statement:

Periods	Amounts	
	1975 (in thousands)	1974
July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975	\$ —	\$ 985,497
July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976	1,252,063	1,268,901
July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977	1,316,890	836,898
July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978	600,440	570,276
July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979	849,427	687,943
July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980	1,293,507	—
TOTALS	\$5,312,327	\$4,349,515

⁽³⁾ The Bank has arranged to refinance at maturity, August 1, 1975, notes totalling DM 300 million (US equivalent \$127.4 million) by issuing new notes for the same aggregate amount maturing as follows: DM 148.2 million (US equivalent \$62.9 million) on February 1, 1980, and DM 151.8 million (US equivalent \$64.5 million) on August 1, 1980.

⁽⁴⁾ The amounts shown include the following contracts to borrow for settlement on the dates indicated below:

Issues	Amounts	Settlement dates
	(in thousands)	
Japanese yen: Serial Obligations of 1975 (¥40,300 million)	\$135,988*	Various
Swiss francs: 8¾% Notes of 1975, due 1982 (SwF 300 million)	119,880	July 1, 1975
TOTAL	\$255,868	

*The Bank has entered into an agreement with The Bank of Japan to borrow up to ¥ 42,600 million (US equivalent \$143.7 million) to be drawn down from time to time at the option of the Bank, to replace six Serial Obligations maturing during the period from June 11, 1975 to January 14, 1976, at an interest rate to be determined at the time of each withdrawal. The Bank made its first withdrawal of ¥ 2,300 million (US equivalent \$7.8 million) on June 11, 1975, at an interest rate of 8.64% per annum. On July 14, 1975 the Bank made its second withdrawal of ¥ 12,000 million (US equivalent \$40.5 million) at an interest rate of 8.64% per annum. An interest rate of 8.64% has been used to determine the effective interest rate of the undrawn portion.

⁽⁵⁾ During July 1975, the Bank has borrowed in the United States an aggregate amount of \$500 million through the issuance of \$300 million Five-Year Notes at an interest rate of 8.30% per annum to mature on July 15, 1980 and \$200 million Ten-Year Notes at an interest rate of 8.60% per annum to mature on July 15, 1985.

Statement of Subscriptions to Capital Stock and Voting Power

June 30, 1975
Expressed in thousands of units of currency—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix G

	Shares	Subscriptions ⁽¹⁾		Amounts paid in (Note 3)		Amounts subject to call (Note B)		Voting power	
		Percent of total	expressed in United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect July 1, 1964	Percent of total	Expressed in current United States dollars	Percent of total	Expressed in current United States dollars	Number of votes	Percent of total
Afghanistan	300	.2	\$ 30,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,619	\$ 27,000	\$ 32,571	550	.9
Algeria	1,109	.43	110,900	11,090	13,378	99,810	120,405	1,339	.47
Argentina	3,733	1.46	373,300	37,330	45,033	335,970	405,297	3,983	1.39
Australia	5,671	2.22	567,100	56,710	68,412	510,390	615,708	5,971	2.06
Austria	2,304	.90	230,400	23,040	27,794	207,360	250,148	2,354	.89
Bahamas	171	.07	17,100	1,710	2,063	15,390	18,566	471	.15
Bahrain	85	.03	8,500	850	1,025	7,650	9,228	335	.12
Bangladesh	1,067	.42	106,700	10,670	12,872	96,030	115,848	1,317	.46
Barbados	111	.04	11,100	1,110	1,339	9,990	12,051	381	.13
Belgium	5,545	2.17	554,500	55,450	66,892	499,050	602,028	5,795	2.02
Bolivia	210	.08	21,000	2,100	2,533	18,900	22,800	480	.16
Botswana	43	.02	4,300	430	519	3,870	4,699	293	.10
Brazil	3,733	1.46	373,300	37,330	45,033	335,970	405,297	3,983	1.39
Burma	507	.20	50,700	5,070	6,116	45,630	55,046	757	.26
Burundi	150	.06	15,000	1,500	1,810	13,500	16,288	400	.14
Cambodia	214	.08	21,400	2,140	2,582	19,260	23,234	464	.16
Cameroon	200	.08	20,000	2,000	2,413	18,000	21,714	450	.16
Canada	9,418	3.69	941,800	94,180	113,614	847,620	1,022,525	9,668	3.37
Central African Republic	100	.04	10,000	1,000	1,206	9,000	10,857	350	.12
Chad	300	.04	10,000	1,000	1,206	9,000	10,857	350	.12
Chile	943	.37	94,300	9,430	11,376	84,870	102,383	1,193	.42
China	7,500	2.94	750,000	75,000	90,476	675,000	814,285	7,750	2.70
Colombia	933	.37	93,300	9,330	11,255	83,970	101,297	1,183	.41
Congo, People's Republic of	100	.04	10,000	1,000	1,206	9,000	10,857	350	.12
Costa Rica	107	.04	10,700	1,070	1,291	9,630	11,617	397	.12
Cyprus	222	.09	22,200	2,220	2,678	19,980	24,103	472	.16
Denmark	100	.04	10,000	1,000	1,206	9,000	10,857	350	.12
Denmark	2,211	.87	221,100	22,110	26,672	198,990	240,051	2,461	.86
Dominican Republic	143	.06	14,300	1,430	1,725	12,870	15,526	333	.14
Ecuador	181	.07	18,100	1,810	2,183	16,290	19,651	431	.15
Egypt, Arab Republic of	1,421	.56	142,100	14,210	17,142	127,890	154,280	1,671	.58
El Salvador	120	.05	12,000	1,200	1,448	10,800	13,029	370	.13
Equatorial Guinea	64	.03	6,400	640	772	5,760	6,949	314	.11
Ethiopia	114	.04	11,400	1,140	1,375	10,260	12,377	364	.13
FiJI	111	.04	11,100	1,110	1,359	9,990	12,051	381	.13
Finland	1,621	.63	162,100	16,210	19,555	145,890	175,994	1,871	.65
France	12,792	5.01	1,279,200	127,920	154,316	1,151,280	1,388,845	13,042	4.55
Gabon	120	.05	12,000	1,200	1,448	10,800	13,029	370	.13
Gambia, The	53	.02	5,300	530	639	4,770	5,754	303	.11
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	13,653	5.34	1,365,300	136,530	164,703	1,228,770	1,482,325	13,903	4.85
Ghana	734	.29	73,400	7,340	8,855	66,060	79,691	984	.34
Greece	736	.29	73,600	7,360	8,879	66,240	79,909	986	.34
Guatemala	123	.05	12,300	1,230	1,484	11,070	13,354	373	.13
Guinea	200	.08	20,000	2,000	2,413	18,000	21,714	450	.16
Guyana	771	.07	17,100	1,710	2,063	15,390	18,566	421	.15
Haiti	50	.06	15,000	1,500	1,810	13,500	16,286	400	.14
Honduras	84	.03	8,400	840	1,013	7,560	9,120	334	.12
Iceland	84	.03	18,400	1,840	2,220	16,360	19,977	434	.15
India	9,000	3.52	900,000	90,000	108,571	810,000	977,142	9,250	3.23
Indonesia	2,200	.86	220,000	22,000	26,540	198,000	238,857	2,450	.85
Iran	1,580	.62	158,000	15,800	19,060	142,200	171,543	1,830	.64
Iraq	698	.27	69,800	6,980	8,420	62,820	75,783	948	.33
Ireland	1,032	.40	103,200	10,320	12,450	92,880	112,046	1,282	.45
Israel	1,108	.43	110,800	11,080	13,386	99,720	120,297	1,358	.47
Italy	8,525	3.34	852,500	85,250	102,841	767,250	925,571	8,775	3.06
Ivory Coast	365	.14	36,500	3,650	4,403	32,850	39,629	615	.21
Jamaica	446	.17	44,600	4,460	5,380	40,140	48,423	696	.24
Jordan	102,230	4.00	102,230	102,330	123,409	920,700	1,110,685	10,880	3.65
Jordan	18,700	.07	18,700	1,870	2,256	16,830	20,303	437	.15
Kenya	400	.16	40,000	4,000	4,825	36,000	43,429	650	.23
Korea	682	.27	68,200	6,820	8,227	61,380	74,046	932	.33
Kuwait	694	.27	69,400	6,940	8,372	62,460	75,348	944	.33
Laos	100	.04	10,000	1,000	1,206	9,000	10,857	350	.12
Lebanon	90	.04	9,000	900	1,086	8,100	9,771	340	.12
Lesotho	43	.02	4,300	430	519	3,870	4,669	293	.10

Appendix F

International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development

Members	Subscriptions ⁽¹⁾		Amounts paid in (Note B)			Amounts subject to call (Note B)			Voting power	
	Shares	Percent of total	Amounts expressed in United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944	Expressed in United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944	Expressed in current United States dollars	Expressed in United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944	Expressed in current United States dollars	Number of votes	Percent of total	
Liberia	213	.08	\$ 21,300	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,570	\$ 19,170	\$ 23,126	463	.16	
Libyan Arab Republic	200	.08	20,000	2,000	2,413	18,000	21,714	450	.16	
Luxembourg	200	.08	20,000	2,000	2,413	18,000	21,714	450	.16	
Malagasy Republic	219	.09	21,900	2,190	2,642	19,710	23,777	469	.16	
Malawi	150	.06	15,000	1,500	1,810	13,500	16,286	400	.14	
Malaysia	1,587	.62	158,700	15,870	19,145	142,830	172,303	1,837	.64	
Mali	173	.07	17,300	1,730	2,087	15,570	18,783	423	.15	
Mauritania	100	.04	10,000	1,000	1,206	9,000	10,857	350	.12	
Mauritius	188	.07	18,800	1,880	2,268	16,920	20,411	438	.15	
Mexico	2,280	.89	228,000	22,800	27,505	205,200	247,543	2,530	.88	
Morocco	960	.38	96,000	9,600	11,581	86,400	104,228	1,210	.42	
Nepal	112	.04	11,200	1,120	1,351	10,080	12,160	362	.13	
Netherlands	5,923	2.32	592,300	59,230	71,452	533,070	643,068	6,173	2.15	
New Zealand	1,716	.67	171,600	17,160	20,701	154,440	186,308	1,966	.69	
Nicaragua	91	.04	9,100	910	1,098	8,190	9,880	341	.12	
Niger	100	.04	10,000	1,000	1,206	9,000	10,857	350	.12	
Nigeria	1,152	.45	115,200	11,520	13,897	103,680	125,074	1,402	.49	
Norway	2,048	.80	204,800	20,480	24,706	184,320	222,354	2,298	.80	
Oman	60	.02	6,000	600	724	5,400	6,514	310	.11	
Pakistan	2,000	.78	200,000	20,000	24,127	180,000	217,143	2,250	.78	
Panama ⁽¹⁾	176	.07	17,600	1,760	2,123	15,840	19,108	426	.15	
Paraguay	60	.02	6,000	600	724	5,400	6,514	310	.11	
Peru	735	.29	73,500	7,350	8,867	66,150	79,800	985	.34	
Philippines	1,322	.52	132,200	13,220	15,948	118,980	143,531	1,572	.55	
Portugal	800	.31	80,000	8,000	9,651	72,000	86,857	1,050	.37	
Qatar	171	.07	17,100	1,710	2,063	15,390	18,566	421	.15	
Romania	1,621	.63	162,100	16,210	19,555	145,890	175,994	1,871	.65	
Rwanda	150	.06	15,000	1,500	1,810	13,500	16,286	400	.14	
Saudi Arabia	1,143	.45	114,300	11,430	13,789	102,870	124,097	1,393	.49	
Senegal	333	.13	33,300	3,330	4,017	29,970	36,154	583	.20	
Sierra Leone	150	.06	15,000	1,500	1,810	13,500	16,286	400	.14	
Singapore	320	.13	32,000	3,200	3,860	28,800	34,743	570	.20	
Somalia	150	.06	15,000	1,500	1,810	13,500	16,286	400	.14	
South Africa	2,730	1.07	273,000	27,300	32,933	245,700	296,400	2,980	1.04	
Spain	3,371	1.32	337,100	33,710	40,666	303,390	365,994	3,621	1.26	
Sri Lanka	827	.32	82,700	8,270	9,976	74,430	89,789	1,077	.38	
Sudan	600	.23	60,000	6,000	7,238	54,000	65,143	850	.30	
Swaziland	68	.03	6,800	680	820	6,120	7,383	318	.11	
Sweden	2,773	1.09	277,300	27,730	33,452	249,570	301,068	3,023	1.05	
Syrian Arab Republic ⁽¹⁾	400	.16	40,000	4,000	4,825	36,000	43,429	650	.23	
Tanzania	350	.14	35,000	3,500	4,222	31,500	38,000	600	.21	
Thailand	1,143	.45	114,300	11,430	13,789	102,870	124,097	1,393	.49	
Togo	150	.06	15,000	1,500	1,810	13,500	16,286	400	.14	
Trinidad and Tobago	535	.21	53,500	5,350	6,454	48,150	58,086	785	.27	
Tunisia	373	.15	37,300	3,730	4,500	33,570	40,497	623	.22	
Turkey	1,286	.50	128,600	12,860	15,514	115,740	139,623	1,536	.54	
Uganda	333	.13	33,300	3,330	4,017	29,970	36,154	583	.20	
United Arab Emirates	128	.05	12,800	1,280	1,544	11,520	13,897	378	.13	
United Kingdom	26,000	10.18	2,600,000	260,000	313,651	2,340,000	2,822,856	26,250	9.15	
United States	64,730	25.34	6,473,000	647,300	780,869	5,825,700	7,027,825	64,980	22.66	
Upper Volta	100	.04	10,000	1,000	1,206	9,000	10,857	350	.12	
Uruguay	411	.16	41,100	4,110	4,958	36,990	44,623	661	.23	
Venezuela	1,972	.77	197,200	19,720	23,789	177,480	214,103	2,222	.77	
Viet-Nam	543	.21	54,300	5,430	6,550	48,870	58,954	793	.28	
Western Samoa	17	.01	1,700	170	205	1,530	1,846	267	.09	
Yemen Arab Republic	85	.03	8,500	850	1,025	7,650	9,229	335	.12	
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	248	.10	24,800	2,480	2,992	22,320	26,926	498	.17	
Yugoslavia	1,178	.46	117,800	11,780	14,211	106,020	127,897	1,428	.50	
Zaire	960	.38	96,000	9,600	11,581	86,400	104,228	1,210	.42	
Zambia ⁽¹⁾	533	.21	53,300	5,330	6,430	47,970	57,869	783	.27	
TOTALS	255,489	100.00	\$25,548,900	\$2,554,890	\$ 3,082,088	\$22,994,010	\$27,738,791	286,739	100.00	

⁽¹⁾ The equivalent of \$224,000 in current United States dollars has been received from members on account of increases in subscriptions which are in process of completion: Panama \$60,000, Syrian Arab Republic \$25,000 and Zambia \$139,000.

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Note A—Translation of Currencies

The financial statements are expressed in terms of the current United States dollar. Accounts in currencies other than United States dollars are translated into dollars at market rates of exchange prevailing at the fiscal year-end with the following exceptions: buildings (and related depreciation) and deferred charges accounts are translated at historical exchange rates in effect when the buildings were acquired or the charges were incurred; accounts for income and expenses, other than depreciation and amortized deferred charges, are translated at an average of the market rates of exchange in effect during each fiscal year. The capital stock, which is expressed in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944, is translated into current dollars on the basis of \$1.20635 per 1944 dollar. Translation adjustments, other than those relating to capital stock (see Note B), have been reflected as adjustments to the Supplemental Reserve Against Losses on Loans and from Currency Devaluations.

No representation is made that any currency held by the Bank is convertible into any other currency at any rate or rates.

Note B—Capital Stock, Restricted Currencies and Maintenance of Value

In the Articles of Agreement of the Bank, the capital stock of the Bank is expressed in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944, and comprises 270,000 authorized shares of the par value of \$100,000 each, of which 255,489 shares have been subscribed (252,256—1974). Ten percent of the capital subscriptions has been called and paid in; the remaining ninety percent is subject to call by the Bank only when required to meet the obligations of the Bank created by borrowing or by guaranteeing loans. As to \$24,656,703,000 (\$24,344,693,000—1974) the restriction on calls is imposed by the Articles of Agreement and, as to \$3,082,088,000 (\$3,043,087,000—1974) by resolutions of the Board of Governors.

The portion of capital subscriptions paid in to the Bank is divided into two parts: (1) \$308,209,000 (\$304,309,000—1974) initially paid in gold or United States dollars, and (2) \$2,773,879,000 (\$2,738,778,000—1974) paid in the currencies of the respective members. Of this latter portion an amount of \$121,527,000 (\$112,969,000—1974) was subsequently converted by members into United States dollars, subject to the right of the Bank or the members to reverse the transactions. The amounts initially paid in gold or United States dollars or subsequently converted by members into United States dollars are freely usable by the Bank in any of its operations; however, the remaining amounts paid in the currencies of the members, hereinafter called restricted currencies, are usable by the Bank in its lending operations only with the consent of the respective members. At June 30, 1975 the equivalent of \$1,968,486,000 (\$1,923,347,000—1974) had been used with such consent. Article II, Section 9 of the Articles of Agreement provides for maintenance, as of the time of subscription, of the value of such restricted currencies, requiring (1) the member to make additional payments to the Bank in the event that the par value of its currency is reduced or the foreign exchange value of its currency has, in the opinion of the Bank, depreciated to a significant extent in its territories, and (2) the Bank to reimburse the member in the event that the par value of its currency is increased. On March 16, 1973, the Executive Directors resolved that, for all members that established central rates for their respective currencies, pending establishment of new par values, maintenance of value obligations be settled on the basis of those central rates. These obligations of the members and the Bank become effective immediately upon the happening of those events with respect to holdings of restricted currencies represented by currency

balances and demand obligations. With respect to restricted currencies out on loan, these obligations become effective only as and when such currencies are recovered by the Bank, except that in several cases the Bank and the members concerned have agreed to make provisional settlements of such obligations by means of one or more payments over periods not exceeding five years. The amounts thus receivable \$1,246,000 (\$1,485,000—1974) or payable \$20,137,000 (\$26,619,000—1974) by the Bank are included in Amounts Required to Maintain Value of Currency Holdings under the headings Receivable on Account of Subscribed Capital and under Liabilities, respectively.

Where market rates of exchange are not related to par values or central rates as in the cases of a majority of members, and where there are differences between market rates of exchange and the rates at which capital subscriptions of members have been paid or are payable, such differences are shown as Exchange Adjustments on Capital Subscriptions under the heading Other Assets. The amount thus established, \$87,775,000 (\$99,212,000—1974), which consists of notional receivables \$179,354,000 (\$134,465,000—1974) and payables \$91,579,000 (\$35,253,000—1974), will become maintenance of value obligations if and when the provisions of Article II, Section 9 of the Articles of Agreement or the resolution of the Executive Directors described above become applicable. Under the present system of floating exchange rates and the absence of establishment of, or changes in, the par values or central rates by most member countries, the timing of the establishment and settlement of maintenance of value obligations for those countries is uncertain.

Note C—Investments

The market value of investment securities is \$4,768,233,000 compared with a book value of \$4,790,612,000 (\$3,587,586,000 compared with a book value of \$3,698,529,000—1974), including investments not traded in the market which are valued at their cost of \$1,047,909,000 (\$1,703,230,000—1974). The item Investments includes securities purchased under agreements to resell amounting to \$600,000,000 (\$15,000,000—1974). At June 30, 1974, the item Investments also includes \$205,460,000 representing securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

Note D—Special Reserve

Amounts of loan commissions have been set aside pursuant to Article IV, Section 6 of the Articles of Agreement, as a Special Reserve to be held in liquid form and to be used only for the purpose of meeting liabilities of the Bank on its borrowings and guarantees. The market value of investment securities set aside for this purpose is \$301,091,000 (\$280,514,000—1974).

Note E—Contributions to International Development Association

The Bank has authorized transfers by way of grants to the International Development Association totalling \$915,000,000 from net income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1964 through June 30, 1974 (\$815,000,000 through 1973). Of this amount \$454,433,000 is payable as of June 30, 1975 (\$357,983,000—1974).

Note F—Net Income and Supplemental Reserve

Of the \$274,971,000 net income earned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1975, in July 1975 the President of the Bank proposed to the Executive Directors that they approve the allocation of \$164,971,000 to the Supplemental Reserve Against Losses on Loans and from Currency Devaluations and that they recommend to the Board of Governors that the balance of \$110,000,000 be transferred by way of grant to the International Development Association.

Appendix G

International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development

Of the \$215,765,000 net income earned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1974, the Bank in October 1974 allocated \$115,765,000 to the Supplemental Reserve Against Losses on Loans and from Currency Devaluations and authorized the transfer of the balance of \$100,000,000 by way of grant to the International Development Association.

Consistent with past practice, the Supplemental Reserve Against Losses on Loans and from Currency Devaluations has been credited during the current fiscal year with \$13,909,000 (charged with \$53,776,000—1974) representing net translation adjustments as a result of currency devaluations and revaluations.

Note G—Staff Retirement Plan

The Bank has a contributory retirement plan for its staff which also covers the staff of the International Finance Corporation. All contributions to the Plan and all other assets and income of the Plan are held

by the Bank separately from the assets of the Bank and the Corporation and can be used only for the benefit of the participants in the Plan and their beneficiaries. The funding of the Plan is based upon a percentage of salaries paid. The Bank and the Corporation contribute that part of the cost and expenses of the Plan not provided by the contributions of the participants. Certain improvements in the benefit provisions of the Plan became effective in 1974 and certain changes in the funding arrangements were made in the current fiscal year.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1975, the total cost of the Plan to the Bank amounted to \$16,670,000 (\$11,316,000—1974) which included amortization of unfunded liabilities over a period of 40 years. As a result of the changes in the benefit provisions and in the funding arrangements the net cost to the Bank for the year increased by approximately \$4,304,000.

Report of Independent Accountants

1801 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
July 25, 1975

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements (Appendices A through G) present fairly, in terms of United States currency, the financial position of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at June 30, 1975 and 1974, the results of its operations and the changes in financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were 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.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

Financial Statements Covered by the Foregoing Report

Balance Sheet	Appendix A (page 104)
Statement of Income and Expenses	Appendix B (page 106)
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Statement of Loans Approved during the Fiscal Year 1974/75

Appendix H

International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development

(US dollars)

GUARANTOR Purpose and borrower	Date of approval	Maturities	Interest rate	Principal amount
Algeria Rural development	June 26, 1975	1978/1985	8½%	\$ 8,000,000
Algeria (Guarantor) Development finance company—Banque Algérienne de Développement	June 26, 1975	1976/1990	8½%	40,000,000
Bolivia (Guarantor) Railways II—Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles	June 3, 1975	1980/2000	8½%	32,000,000
Brazil Roads	January 14, 1975	1980/1994	8%	110,000,000
Education	November 12, 1974	1985/2004	8%	23,500,000
Agriculture	June 9, 1975	1980/2000	8½%	23,000,000
Brazil (Guarantor) Railways—Rede Ferroviaria Federal, S.A. (RFFSA)	January 14, 1975	1980/1999	8%	175,000,000
Industry—Companhia Siderurgica Nacional (CSN)	June 9, 1975	1979/1990	8½%	95,000,000
Cameroon Agriculture	September 5, 1974	1980/1994	8%	6,500,000
Roads (supplement)	June 19, 1975	1980/2000	8½%	1,000,000
Chile Agriculture	May 8, 1975	1979/1995	8½%	20,000,000
Colombia Industry	January 14, 1975	1978/1986	8%	5,500,000
Land colonization	May 22, 1975	1979/1995	8½%	19,500,000
Agriculture	June 26, 1975	1981/2005	8½%	21,000,000
Colombia (Guarantor) Communications—Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (TELECOM)	January 14, 1975	1980/1994	8%	15,000,000
Water supply—Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal (INSFOPAL)	January 14, 1975	1980/1999	8%	27,000,000
Costa Rica (Guarantor) Power—Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad (ICE)	June 9, 1975	1979/2000	8½%	41,000,000
Dominican Republic Education II	April 29, 1975	1985/2005	8½%	8,000,000
Dominican Republic (Guarantor) Tourism—Banco Central de la República Dominicana	October 29, 1974	1985/2004	8%	21,000,000
Ecuador Education	May 22, 1975	1980/2000	8½%	4,000,000
Egypt, Arab Republic of Industry	January 28, 1975	1980/1994	8%	40,000,000
Imports	December 3, 1974	1980/1999	8%	35,000,000
Egypt, Arab Republic of (Guarantor) Transport—Suez Canal Authority	December 3, 1974	1979/1994	8%	50,000,000
Railways—Egyptian Railways Organization (ER)	March 20, 1975	1979/1999	8½%	37,000,000
El Salvador Sites and services	October 29, 1974	1981/2004	8%	2,500,000
Finland (Guarantor) Development finance company—environmental control —Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy	May 6, 1975	1977/1990	8½%	20,000,000
Gabon Education	December 3, 1974	1979/1989	8%	5,000,000
Ghana (Guarantor) Telecommunications—Ghana Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (GPT)	June 9, 1975	1980/2000	8½%	23,000,000
Greece Education	June 3, 1975	1981/1990	8½%	45,000,000
Greece (Guarantor) Development finance company—National Investment Bank for Industrial Development S.A.	June 5, 1975	1977/1987	8½%	25,000,000
Guatemala (Guarantor) Telecommunications—Empresa Guatemalteca de Telecomunicaciones (Guatel)	April 15, 1975	1979/1995	8½%	26,000,000
Guyana Education II	April 15, 1975	1985/2004	8½%	8,000,000
Honduras (Guarantor) Power—Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE)	January 7, 1975	1979/1999	8%	35,000,000
India (Guarantor) Industry—Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO)	January 7, 1975	1980/1990	8%	109,000,000
Industry—Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Limited (ICICI)	April 1, 1975	1978/1992	8½%	100,000,000

(continued)

Statement of Loans Approved during the Fiscal Year 1974/75 (continued)

(US dollars)

GUARANTOR Purpose and borrower	Date of approval	Maturities	Interest rate	Principal amount
Indonesia				
Jakarta urban development	September 17, 1974	1979/1994	8%	\$ 25,000,000
Water supply	October 15, 1974	1981/2004	8%	14,500,000
Development finance company	November 12, 1974	1978/1992	8%	50,000,000
Industry	February 25, 1975	1978/1990	8½%	115,000,000
Irrigation	April 1, 1975	1981/2004	8½%	65,000,000
Agricultural research	May 13, 1975	1982/2000	8½%	21,500,000
Power	June 9, 1975	1982/2000	8½%	41,000,000
Iran				
Fisheries	September 10, 1974	1979/1988	8%	12,500,000
Iran (Guarantor)				
Agriculture—Agricultural Development Bank of Iran (ADBI)	August 13, 1974	1979/1989	8%	40,000,000
Israel				
Development finance company	May 22, 1975	1978/1990	8½%	35,000,000
Ivory Coast				
Education (supplement)	January 14, 1975	1979/1999	8%	2,200,000
Agriculture	December 10, 1974	1980/1994	8%	20,000,000
Sewerage and drainage	January 14, 1975	1978/1999	8%	9,000,000
Rural development	January 14, 1975	1981/1994	8%	31,000,000
Education	May 13, 1975	1980/2000	8½%	5,000,000
Tourism	May 27, 1975	1980/1995	8½%	9,700,000
Jamaica				
Roads	July 5, 1974	1978/1999	7¼%	13,500,000
Airports	September 5, 1974	1979/1999	8%	12,500,000
Jamaica (Guarantor)				
Water supply—The Water Commission, Kingston	June 26, 1975	1979/2000	8½%	15,000,000
Kenya				
Agriculture	March 11, 1975	1980/2000	8½%	7,500,000
Sites and services	April 29, 1975	1979/2000	8½%	8,000,000
Program loan	May 27, 1975	1982/1999	8½%	30,000,000
Forestry II	June 19, 1975	1985/2000	8½%	10,000,000
Kenya (Guarantor)				
Oil pipelines—Kenya Pipeline Company Limited	June 19, 1975	1985/2000	8½%	20,000,000
Korea, Republic of				
Urbanization	January 7, 1975	1982/1999	8%	15,000,000
Program loan	March 25, 1975	1980/1994	8½%	100,000,000
Education	March 25, 1975	1982/2000	8½%	22,500,000
Railways	April 8, 1975	1980/1999	8½%	100,000,000
Korea, Republic of (Guarantor)				
Development finance company—Korea Development Bank	March 20, 1975	1978/1992	8½%	60,000,000
Liberia (Guarantor)				
Development finance company—Liberian Bank for Development and Investment (LBDI)	December 3, 1974	1976/1990	8%	4,000,000
Malagasy Republic				
Forestry	December 17, 1974	1985/1999	8%	6,750,000
Malaysia				
Land settlement	September 19, 1974	1982/1997	8%	36,000,000
Agriculture	May 13, 1975	1982/2000	8½%	28,500,000
Malaysia (Guarantor)				
Power—National Electricity Board	July 5, 1974	1979/1994	7¼%	45,000,000
Mauritius				
Education	July 23, 1974	1984/1999	7¼%	3,500,000
Mexico (Guarantor)				
Integrated rural development—Nacional Financiera, S.A.	October 29, 1974	1980/1999	8%	50,000,000
Integrated rural development—Nacional Financiera, S.A.	May 8, 1975	1980/2000	8½%	110,000,000
Irrigation—Nacional Financiera, S.A.	May 8, 1975	1982/2000	8½%	150,000,000
Industry—Financiera and Guanos y Fertilizantes de Mexico, S.A. (Guanomex)	May 22, 1975	1979/1989	8½%	50,000,000
Morocco				
Irrigation	May 6, 1975	1980/1995	8½%	18,500,000
Morocco (Guarantor)				
Development finance company—Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique (BNDE)	December 19, 1974	1977/1990	8%	30,000,000
Nigeria				
Agriculture	December 19, 1974	1980/1994	8%	21,000,000
Livestock	December 19, 1974	1981/1994	8%	21,000,000
Agriculture	December 19, 1974	1980/1994	8%	29,000,000
Agriculture	December 19, 1974	1980/1994	8%	17,500,000
Agriculture	December 19, 1974	1980/1994	8%	19,000,000
Agriculture	June 17, 1975	1980/1995	8½%	17,000,000
Agriculture	June 17, 1975	1980/1995	8½%	19,000,000
Agriculture	June 17, 1975	1980/1995	8½%	29,500,000
Pakistan (Guarantor)				
Pipeline—Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL)	May 8, 1975	1980/1997	8½%	60,000,000

Appendix H

International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development

GUARANTOR Purpose and borrower	Date of approval	Maturities	Interest rate	Principal amount
Panama (Guarantor) Port—Autoridad Portuaria Nacional (APN)	April 22, 1975	1979/1995	8½% \$	24,000,000
Paraguay Roads	December 10, 1974	1980/1999	8%	14,500,000
Agriculture	August 6, 1974	1979/1999	8%	10,000,000
Philippines Population	July 2, 1974	1980/1999	7¼%	25,000,000
Shipping	October 15, 1974	1978/1992	8%	20,000,000
Irrigation	December 17, 1974	1982/1999	8%	17,000,000
Rural development	April 8, 1975	1982/1999	8½%	25,000,000
Industry	May 27, 1975	1979/1991	8½%	30,000,000
Philippines (Guarantor) Power—National Power Corporation (NPC)	July 2, 1974	1978/1999	7¼%	61,000,000
Development finance company—Philippine National Bank	November 5, 1974	1977/1991	8%	30,000,000
Romania (Guarantor) Steel—Banka de Investitii	July 5, 1974	1979/1989	7¼%	70,000,000
Power—Banka de Investitii	July 5, 1974	1980/1999	7¼%	60,000,000
Irrigation—Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry (BPASIA)	January 28, 1975	1980/1999	8%	70,000,000
Agriculture—Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry (BPASIA)	January 28, 1975	1980/1994	8%	30,000,000
Senegal Agriculture	May 20, 1975	1980/1995	8½%	7,000,000
Sierra Leone Roads (supplement)	January 14, 1975	1976/1992	8%	2,300,000
Agriculture	April 29, 1975	1980/2000	8½%	5,000,000
Singapore Environmental control	June 19, 1975	1979/1994	8½%	25,000,000
Spain Livestock	April 15, 1975	1980/1990	8½%	33,000,000
Swaziland Water supply and sewerage	November 26, 1974	1979/1999	8%	3,500,000
Roads	April 22, 1975	1978/1997	8½%	7,000,000
Syrian Arab Republic (Guarantor) Power (supplement)—Etablissement Public de l'Electricité	May 6, 1975	1978/1999	8½%	8,600,000
Power—Etablissement Public de l'Electricité	June 17, 1975	1978/2000	8½%	72,000,000
Tanzania Agriculture	September 5, 1974	1979/1999	8%	9,000,000
Program loan	December 17, 1974	1985/2004	8%	30,000,000
Industry	June 3, 1975	1980/1997	8½%	15,000,000
Trinidad and Tobago (Guarantor) Development finance company—Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Company Limited (TTDFC)	December 3, 1974	1977/1988	8%	5,000,000
Tunisia Irrigation	December 19, 1974	1982/1999	8%	12,200,000
Sewerage	January 28, 1975	1979/1999	8%	28,000,000
Tunisia (Guarantor) Phosphate—Compagnie des Phosphates	July 25, 1974	1978/1989	7¼%	23,300,000
Turkey Agriculture	June 17, 1975	1981/2000	8½%	75,000,000
Turkey (Guarantor) Development finance company—Turkiye Sinai Kalkinma Bankasi, A.S. (TSKB)	January 7, 1975	1977/1989	8%	65,000,000
Industry (supplement)—Istanbul Gubre Sanayii Anonim Sirketi (IGSAS)	April 15, 1975	1977/1987	8½%	18,000,000
Yugoslavia (Guarantor) Railways—Zajednica Jugoslovenskih Zeleznica (CYR)	July 2, 1974	1977/1999	7¼%	93,000,000
Ports—Preduzeće "Luka Bar" Bar	November 26, 1974	1978/1999	8%	44,000,000
Water supply and sewerage—Vodovod Dubrovnik	December 19, 1974	1979/1998	8%	6,000,000
Power—Elektroprivreda Bosne i Hercegovine—Sarajevo	June 5, 1975	1980/2000	8½%	70,000,000
Agricultural credit—Vojvodjanska Banka (VB)	June 5, 1975	1979/1990	8½%	50,000,000
Zaire (Guarantor) Mining—Gecamines	January 16, 1975	1979/1989	8%	100,000,000
Zambia Urbanization	July 5, 1974	1979/1999	7¼%	20,000,000
Zambia (Guarantor) Power (supplement)—Kariba North Bank Company Limited (KNBC)	July 5, 1974	1977/1996	7¼%	42,100,000
Telecommunications—Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC)	May 27, 1975	1979/1995	8½%	32,000,000
TOTAL of loans to or guaranteed by members				\$4,319,650,000
International Finance Corporation	February 11, 1975	1978/1995	8½%	50,000,000
TOTAL ⁽¹⁾				\$4,369,650,000

⁽¹⁾ Does not include Bangladesh consolidation loan of \$54,895,633 which replaced loans originally made to Pakistan and which included exchange rate adjustments.

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Statement of Condition

June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

Assets	1975	1974
DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER DEPOSITORIES		
Unrestricted currencies (including interest-bearing, demand deposits \$44,192—1975, \$42,753—1974)	\$ 314,567	\$ 120,711
Currencies subject to restrictions—Note B	61,461	61,143
	\$ 376,028	181,854
INVESTMENTS—Note C		
Obligations of governments and their instrumentalities (at cost or amortized cost; face amount \$144,157—1975, \$332,744—1974)	\$ 143,978	325,579
Time deposits (at cost or amortized cost; face amount \$128,305—1975, \$138,501—1974)	128,305	138,501
Accrued interest	4,118	9,789
	276,401	473,869
RECEIVABLE ON ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES—Note B		
Non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing, demand obligations		
Unrestricted	\$2,193,742	1,900,839
Subject to restrictions	164,831	176,658
Amounts due on additional subscriptions and supplementary resources	44,123	401,534
Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings—Note D	16,752	39,713
	2,419,448	2,518,744
RECEIVABLES—OTHER		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	\$ 454,433	357,983
Non-member	—	1,450
Purchasers, on account of effective development credits agreed to be sold	5,200	—
	459,633	359,433
DEVELOPMENT CREDITS (see Appendix D)—Note F	\$8,794,739	7,249,759
Less—development credits approved but not yet effective	785,950	520,300
Effective development credits (including undisbursed balance \$3,081,171—1975, \$2,816,330—1974)	8,008,789	6,729,459
ACCRUED SERVICE CHARGES ON DEVELOPMENT CREDITS—Note F	10,471	8,239
OTHER ASSETS		
Exchange adjustments on subscriptions and supplementary resources—Notes B and D	\$ 49,112	73,680
Miscellaneous	6,050	154
	55,162	73,834
TOTALS	\$11,605,932	\$10,345,432

Appendix A

International Development
Association

Liabilities, Subscriptions, Supplementary Resources, Transfers and Accumulated Net Income	1975	1974
LIABILITIES		
Amounts required to maintain value of currency holdings—Note D	\$ 9,273	\$ 5,850
Accounts payable and other liabilities	269	90
Undisbursed balance of effective development credits (see Appendix D)		
Held by Association	\$3,081,171	2,816,330
Agreed to be sold	10,979	—
	3,092,150	2,816,330
Borrowings from Swiss Confederation—Note E	72,727	60,667
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES		
(see Appendix E)—Note G	7,434,182	6,562,579
Payments on account of pending subscriptions	—	65
TRANSFERS FROM INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (see Appendix B)		
	907,530	810,820
CONTRIBUTION FROM NON-MEMBER	—	7,250
ACCUMULATED NET INCOME		
At beginning of fiscal year—July 1	\$ 81,781	69,939
Fiscal year (see Appendix B)	8,020	11,842
	89,801	81,781
TOTALS	<u>\$11,605,932</u>	<u>\$10,345,432</u>

Statement of Income and Expenses

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

Appendix B

International Development
Association

	July 1-June 30	
	1974/75	1973/74
Income		
Income from investments	\$ 34,800	\$ 30,982
Income from development credits	33,125	26,539
Exchange adjustments	309	(2,930)
TOTAL INCOME	<u>\$ 68,234</u>	<u>\$ 54,591</u>
Expenses		
Management fee to International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	\$ 47,602	\$ 43,180
Net Operating Income	<u>\$ 20,632</u>	<u>\$ 11,411</u>
Translation adjustments as a result of currency devaluations and revaluations	(12,612)	431
Net Income	<u>\$ 8,020</u>	<u>\$ 11,842</u>

Statement of Transfers from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

	July 1-June 30	
	1974/75	1973/74
Balances at beginning of fiscal year, consisting of:		
Available for general purposes of the Association	\$809,020	\$702,000
Available for grants for agricultural research	1,800	1,265
	<u>\$810,820</u>	<u>\$703,265</u>
Transfers from the Bank during fiscal year:		
For general purposes of the Association	94,450	106,800
For research grants for agricultural research and for control of onchocerciasis	5,550	3,200
Disbursed to approved grant recipients	(3,290)	(2,445)
Balances at end of fiscal year, consisting of: ⁽¹⁾		
Available for general purposes of the Association	\$904,295	\$809,020
Available for grants for agricultural research and for control of onchocerciasis	3,235	1,800
TOTALS	<u>\$907,530</u>	<u>\$810,820</u>

⁽¹⁾ The total accumulated transfers by way of grants from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development aggregate \$915,000,000 (\$815,000,000-1974) of which an aggregate amount of \$10,705,000 (\$5,980,000-1974) may be used by the Association or has been disbursed for research grants. During the periods covered by this statement \$825,000 (\$220,000-1974) previously allocated for grants for agricultural research have reverted to the Association for its general purposes.

Statement of Changes in Resources Available for Commitment

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

Appendix C

International Development Association

	July 1-June 30	
	1974/75	1973/74
Resources Provided		
Net income (see Appendix B)	\$ 8,020	\$ 11,842
Add (Less)—certain translation adjustments as a result of currency devaluations and revaluations	11,762	(992)
Resources provided by operations	\$ 19,782	\$ 10,850
From Members:		
Subscriptions, unrestricted	36,235	4,926
Supplementary resources	4,007,860	115,148
Adjustment of resources provided in prior fiscal year as a result of currency devaluations and revaluations	(7,177)	168,892
Resources provided by members	\$4,036,918	\$ 288,966
Transfers from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	95,275	107,020
Cancellations and refundings	8,329	36,527
Grant participations in development credits	12,200	—
Repayments of development credits	10,641	6,707
TOTALS	\$4,183,145	\$ 450,070
Resources Used		
Development credit agreements approved	\$1,576,150	\$1,095,200
Net Increase (Decrease) in Resources Available for Commitment		
	\$2,606,995	\$ (645,130)
Resources Available for Commitment		
Beginning of fiscal year	169,896	815,026
End of fiscal year	\$2,776,891	\$ 169,896
Composition of Resources Available for Commitment		
Unrestricted currencies	\$ 314,567	\$ 120,711
Investments	276,401	473,869
Unrestricted receivables on account of subscriptions and supplementary resources	2,252,292	2,336,780
Receivables—other	456,398	357,633
Receivable from accrued service charges and other assets	28,273	53,487
Subscriptions and supplementary resources not yet due	3,336,594	169,897
Less—undisbursed development credits (including development credits not yet effective) and accounts payable	(3,887,634)	(3,342,481)
TOTALS	\$2,776,891	\$ 169,896

Summary Statement of Development Credits

Appendix D

June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Expressed in United States currency (in thousands)—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

International Development
Association

Members in whose territories development credits have been made ⁽¹⁾	June 30, 1975			Development credits approved but not yet effective ⁽⁴⁾
	Effective development credits held by Association			
	Disbursed portion ⁽²⁾	Undisbursed portion ⁽³⁾	Total	
Afghanistan	\$ 10,516	\$ 30,318	\$ 40,834	\$ 22,000
Australia:				
Papua New Guinea	19,163	7,690	26,853	—
Bangladesh	255,299	153,050	408,349	75,000
Bolivia	43,365	14,044	57,409	7,500
Botswana	11,555	4,463	16,018	—
Burma	6,275	67,725	74,000	21,000
Burundi	3,459	4,835	8,294	—
Cameroon	43,764	26,248	70,012	18,200
Central African Republic	9,648	3,729	13,377	—
Chad	9,894	14,793	24,687	—
Chile	22,024	—	22,024	—
China	15,266	—	15,266	—
Colombia	22,603	—	22,603	—
Congo, People's Republic of	11,424	10,470	21,894	—
Costa Rica	5,274	—	5,274	—
Dahomey	17,655	9,852	27,507	4,000
Dominican Republic	6,704	15,378	22,082	—
Ecuador	23,836	14,745	38,581	—
Egypt, Arab Republic of	53,511	132,425	185,936	30,000
El Salvador	16,063	5,647	21,710	—
Equatorial Guinea	—	2,000	2,000	—
Ethiopia	65,024	129,799	194,823	71,000
Gambia, The	4,305	1,608	5,913	—
Ghana	38,939	36,915	75,854	13,600
Guinea	—	—	—	7,000
Guyana	4,463	5,182	9,645	4,000
Haiti	4,658	5,752	10,410	20,000
Honduras	27,491	8,203	35,694	—
India	2,439,102	1,058,966	3,498,068	177,100
Indonesia	255,864	317,658	573,522	—
Ivory Coast	547	6,953	7,500	—
Jordan	25,776	30,217	55,993	6,000
Kenya	77,671	50,483	128,154	25,500
Korea	84,928	30,372	115,300	—
Lesotho	7,051	7,495	14,546	—
Liberia	3,715	7,285	11,000	—
Malagasy Republic	49,870	29,915	79,785	6,750
Malawi	56,355	26,367	82,722	8,500
Mali	35,395	26,432	61,827	24,200
Mauritania	13,225	9,838	23,063	3,000
Mauritius	6,828	13,591	20,419	—
Morocco	30,435	9,024	39,459	14,000
Nepal	4,336	28,458	32,794	—
Nicaragua	11,092	12,415	23,507	—
Niger	17,226	6,580	23,806	—
Nigeria	36,018	3,634	39,652	—
Pakistan	471,475	93,376	564,851	30,000
Paraguay	25,434	16,045	41,479	—
Philippines	15,267	16,949	32,216	—
Rwanda	11,118	11,451	22,569	8,000
Senegal	36,334	40,454	76,788	8,000
Sierra Leone	8,919	2,115	11,034	5,000
Somalia	25,721	28,503	54,224	—
Sri Lanka	36,744	14,302	51,046	4,500
Sudan	25,198	96,611	121,809	53,000
Swaziland	3,261	5,000	8,261	—
Syrian Arab Republic	10,134	38,404	48,538	—
Tanzania	71,833	98,348	170,181	—
Thailand	2,489	29,511	32,000	—
Togo	4,670	14,345	19,015	—
Tunisia	49,538	21,156	70,694	—
Turkey	135,263	60,401	195,664	—
Uganda	37,912	10,666	48,578	—
Upper Volta	8,319	14,586	22,905	24,500
Western Samoa	724	3,676	4,400	—
Yemen Arab Republic	5,240	32,910	38,150	27,100
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	2,733	9,983	12,716	15,500
Zaire	31,680	41,825	73,505	52,000
TOTALS June 30, 1975	\$4,927,618	\$3,081,171	\$8,008,789	\$785,950
TOTALS June 30, 1974	\$3,913,129	\$2,816,330	\$6,729,459	\$520,300

⁽¹⁾All development credits have been made to member governments or to the government of a territory of a member.

⁽²⁾The disbursed portions at June 30, 1975 include adjustments to reflect the devaluations of the United States dollar in 1972 and in 1973.

⁽³⁾These amounts do not include \$10,979,000 (nil—1974) grant participations. Of the undisbursed balance at June 30, 1975, the Association has entered into irrevocable commitments to disburse \$9,112,000 (\$7,894,000—1974).

⁽⁴⁾As at June 30, 1975, agreements in the amount of \$93,700,000 providing for these development credits have been approved but not signed. In addition, agreements for development credits in the amount of \$692,250,000 have been signed, but the development credits do not become effective and disbursements thereunder do not start until the borrower takes certain action and furnishes certain documents to the Association.

Statement of Voting Power, and Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources

Appendix E

International Development
Association

June 30, 1975

Expressed in thousands of units of currency—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

Members ⁽¹⁾	Voting power		Amounts of subscriptions and supplementary resources through the third replenishment ⁽²⁾		Amounts of subscriptions and supplementary resources under the fourth replenishment ⁽²⁾		Total subscriptions and supplementary resources ⁽²⁾	
	Number of votes	Percent of total	Expressed in United States dollars of the weight in effect on January 1, 1960	Expressed in current United States dollars	Expressed in current United States dollars	Expressed in current United States dollars ⁽³⁾	Percent of total	
Australia	40,550	1.63	\$ 111,980	\$ 135,087	\$ 80,623	\$ 215,710	2.00	
Austria	16,842	.68	34,560	41,691	32,913	74,604	.69	
Belgium	32,052	1.29	77,700	93,733	80,406	174,139	1.62	
Canada	105,286	4.22	304,530	367,369	268,201	635,570	5.90	
Denmark	27,257	1.09	70,840	85,458	56,337	141,795	1.32	
Finland	13,701	.55	22,448	27,080	26,138	53,218	.49	
France	112,817	4.53	362,032	436,737	264,917	701,654	6.51	
Germany, Federal Republic of	174,725	7.01	476,560	574,897	527,392	1,102,289	10.23	
Iceland	5,931	.24	550	664	733	1,397	.13	
Ireland	8,080	.32	7,030	8,480	6,823	15,303	.14	
Italy	21,239	.85	193,240	233,115	—	233,115	2.16	
Japan	136,039	5.46	285,320	344,196	444,029	788,225	7.32	
Kuwait	14,031	.56	22,920	27,650	27,486	55,136	.51	
Luxembourg	6,427	.26	2,550	3,076	2,365	5,441	.05	
Netherlands	52,693	2.11	141,080	170,192	137,892	308,084	2.86	
New Zealand	8,410	.34	—	—	17,089	17,089	.16	
Norway	22,463	.90	49,320	59,497	55,325	114,822	1.07	
South Africa	10,725	.43	20,080	24,223	8,485	32,708	.30	
Sweden	72,225	2.90	206,225	248,779	192,060	440,839	4.09	
United Kingdom	213,176	8.55	694,300	837,568	454,957	1,292,525	12.00	
United States	626,654	25.14	2,072,290	2,499,904	1,500,000	3,999,904	37.13	
TOTALS PART I MEMBERS	1,721,323	69.05	\$5,155,555	\$6,219,396	\$4,184,171	\$10,403,567	96.56	
Afghanistan	7,771	.31	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,265	\$ 39	\$ 1,304	.11	
Algeria	14,335	.58	4,186	5,050	145	5,195	.05	
Argentina	14,677	.59	19,720	23,789	—	23,789	.22	
Bangladesh	17,274	.69	5,589	6,742	115	6,857	.06	
Bolivia	2,473	.10	1,101	1,328	—	1,328	.01	
Botswana	1,859	.07	166	200	—	200	(4)	
Brazil	46,526	1.87	19,720	23,789	769	24,558	.23	
Burma	3,138	.13	2,099	2,532	—	2,532	.02	
Burundi	2,273	.09	790	953	—	953	.01	
Cambodia	7,826	.31	1,060	1,279	5	1,284	.01	
Cameroon	702	.03	1,010	1,218	—	1,218	.01	
Central African Republic	600	.02	500	603	—	603	.01	
Chad	2,093	.08	519	627	—	627	.01	
Chile	1,206	.05	3,530	4,258	—	4,258	.04	
China	71,247	2.86	31,436	37,923	1,122	39,045	.36	
Colombia	13,289	.53	3,717	4,483	181	4,664	.04	
Congo, People's Republic of	600	.02	500	603	—	603	.01	
Costa Rica	6,023	.24	208	251	7	258	(4)	
Cyprus	2,273	.09	790	953	—	953	.01	
Dahomey	600	.02	500	603	—	603	.01	
Dominican Republic	6,483	.26	435	525	60	585	.01	
Ecuador	2,200	.09	676	815	—	815	.01	
Egypt, Arab Republic of	16,620	.67	5,277	6,366	192	6,558	.06	
El Salvador	6,244	.25	331	399	11	410	(4)	
Equatorial Guinea	1,967	.08	332	401	—	401	(4)	
Ethiopia	6,687	.27	539	650	19	669	.01	
Fiji	2,130	.09	581	701	—	701	.01	
Gabon	2,093	.08	519	627	—	627	.01	
Gambia, The	1,931	.08	277	334	—	334	(4)	
Ghana	3,372	.14	2,452	2,958	—	2,958	.03	
Greece	3,480	.14	2,618	3,158	—	3,158	.03	
Guatemala	6,474	.26	415	501	15	516	(4)	
Guinea	2,437	.10	1,049	1,265	—	1,265	.01	
Guyana	2,308	.09	842	1,015	—	1,015	.01	
Haiti	2,273	.09	790	953	—	953	.01	
Honduras	1,951	.08	311	376	—	376	(4)	
India	93,187	3.74	41,919	50,569	1,357	51,926	.48	
Indonesia	29,692	1.19	11,531	13,911	412	14,323	.13	
Iran	15,455	.62	4,717	5,690	172	5,862	.05	
Iraq	7,246	.29	790	953	28	981	.01	

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Statement of Voting Power, and Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources (continued)

Appendix E

International Development
Association

June 30, 1975

Expressed in thousands of units of currency—see Notes to Financial Statements, Appendix F

Members ⁽¹⁾	Voting power		Amounts of subscriptions and supplementary resources through the third replenishment ⁽²⁾		Amounts of subscriptions and supplementary resources under the fourth replenishment ⁽²⁾	Total subscriptions and supplementary resources ⁽²⁾	
	Number of votes	Percent of total	Expressed in United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on January 1, 1960	Expressed in current United States dollars	Expressed in current United States dollars	Expressed in current United States dollars ⁽³⁾	Percent of total
Israel	9,386	.38	\$ 1,745	\$ 2,106	\$ 687	\$ 2,793	.03
Ivory Coast	7,771	.31	1,049	1,265	39	1,304	.01
Jordan	6,242	.25	311	376	11	387	(4)
Kenya	2,904	.12	1,745	2,106	—	2,106	.02
Korea	8,350	.33	1,309	1,579	39	1,618	.02
Laos	6,685	.27	519	627	15	642	.01
Lebanon	590	.02	450	543	—	543	.01
Lesotho	5,950	.24	166	200	6	206	(4)
Liberia	2,273	.09	790	953	—	953	.01
Libyan Arab Republic	2,437	.10	1,049	1,265	—	1,265	.01
Malagasy Republic	702	.03	1,010	1,218	—	1,218	.01
Malawi	7,246	.29	790	953	28	981	.01
Malaysia	11,059	.44	2,618	3,158	93	3,251	.03
Mali	2,346	.09	904	1,090	—	1,090	.01
Mauritania	2,093	.08	519	627	—	627	.01
Mauritius	7,480	.30	924	1,114	29	1,143	.01
Mexico	2,248	.09	8,740	10,543	—	10,543	.10
Morocco	4,168	.17	3,667	4,424	—	4,424	.04
Nepal	6,685	.27	519	627	18	645	.01
Nicaragua	6,242	.25	311	376	11	387	(4)
Niger	600	.02	500	603	—	603	.01
Nigeria	4,057	.16	3,491	4,211	—	4,211	.04
Oman	6,244	.25	331	399	11	410	(4)
Pakistan	27,531	1.10	10,582	12,765	376	13,141	.12
Panama	504	.02	20	24	—	24	(4)
Paraguay	1,951	.08	311	376	—	376	(4)
Peru	854	.03	1,770	2,135	—	2,135	.02
Philippines	16,583	.67	5,296	6,388	289	6,677	.06
Rwanda	652	.03	760	917	—	917	.01
Saudi Arabia	1,240	.05	3,700	4,463	—	4,463	.04
Senegal	9,240	.37	1,745	2,106	65	2,171	.02
Sierra Leone	7,246	.29	790	953	26	979	.01
Somalia	7,246	.29	790	953	28	981	.01
Spain	29,746	1.19	12,590	15,188	13,497	28,685	.27
Sri Lanka	12,166	.49	3,148	3,797	102	3,899	.04
Sudan	7,771	.31	1,049	1,265	33	1,298	.01
Swaziland	1,968	.08	332	401	—	401	(4)
Syrian Arab Republic	7,651	.31	987	1,190	36	1,226	.01
Tanzania	2,904	.12	1,745	2,106	—	2,106	.02
Thailand	12,166	.49	3,148	3,797	112	3,909	.04
Togo	2,273	.09	790	953	—	953	.01
Trinidad and Tobago	770	.03	1,350	1,629	—	1,629	.02
Tunisia	2,793	.11	1,569	1,893	—	1,893	.02
Turkey	18,229	.73	6,086	7,341	335	7,676	.07
Uganda	2,904	.12	1,745	2,106	—	2,106	.02
Upper Volta	6,685	.27	519	627	19	646	.01
Viet-Nam	8,889	.36	1,569	1,893	38	1,931	.02
Western Samoa	1,812	.07	94	113	—	113	(4)
Yemen Arab Republic	6,533	.26	446	539	16	555	.01
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	8,175	.33	1,226	1,479	44	1,523	.01
Yugoslavia	15,575	.62	8,080	9,747	4,405	14,152	.13
Zaire	3,823	.15	3,138	3,785	—	3,785	.04
Zambia	1,038	.04	2,690	3,245	—	3,245	.03
TOTALS PART II MEMBERS	771,691	30.95	\$ 286,113	\$ 345,153	\$ 25,057	\$ 370,210	3.44
GRAND TOTALS	2,493,014	100.00	\$5,441,668	\$6,564,549	\$4,209,228	\$10,773,777	100.00

(1) See Note B, Appendix F, for an explanation of the two categories of members.

(2) See Note A, Appendix F, for details regarding translation into current United States dollars of subscriptions and supplementary resources provided by members.

(3) Includes amounts aggregating \$3,383,718,000 equivalent in current United States dollars receivable from members, of which \$44,123,000 equivalent was past due at June 30, 1975 and the balance, \$3,339,595,000 equivalent, was not yet due.

(4) Less than .005 percent.

June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Note A—Translation of Currencies

The financial statements are expressed in terms of the current United States dollar. Asset and liability accounts in currencies other than United States dollars are translated into dollars at market rates of exchange prevailing at the fiscal year-end. Subscriptions and supplementary resources provided by initial subscriptions and by the first three replenishments, which are expressed in terms of the United States dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on January 1, 1960, are translated into current dollars on the basis of \$1.20635 per 1960 dollar. Subscriptions and supplementary resources provided by the fourth replenishment, which are expressed and payable in the members' currencies, are translated (1) at the market rates of exchange prevailing at the fiscal year-end for amounts receivable and for amounts received and not yet disbursed and (2) at the market rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of disbursements for those amounts which have been disbursed (see Note G). Accounts for income and expenses are translated at an average of the market rates of exchange in effect during each fiscal year. Translation adjustments, other than those relating to subscriptions and supplementary resources (see Note D), have been reflected in the Statement of Income and Expenses.

No representation is made that any currency held by the Association is convertible into any other currency at any rate or rates.

Note B—Restricted Currencies

The membership of the Association is divided into two categories: (1) Part I members, which pay all subscriptions and supplementary resources provided to the Association in convertible currencies which may be freely used or exchanged by the Association in its operations; (2) Part II members, which pay the ten percent portion of their initial subscriptions in freely convertible currencies and the remaining ninety percent of initial subscriptions and all additional subscriptions and any supplementary resources provided to the Association in the members' own currencies. The Articles of Agreement of the Association and subsequent replenishment agreements provide that the currency of any Part II member paid in by it may not be used by the Association for projects financed by the Association and located outside the territories of the member except by agreement between the member and the Association. The amounts of \$61,461,000 (\$61,143,000—1974) under the heading Due from Banks and Other Depositories, \$167,155,000 (\$181,964,000—1974) included under the heading Receivable on Account of Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources and \$37,352,000 (\$28,432,000—1974) included in Exchange Adjustments on Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources under the heading Other Assets are subject to such restrictions.

Note C—Investments

The market value of investment securities is \$272,330,000 compared with a book value of \$272,283,000 (\$462,941,000 compared with a book value of \$464,080,000—1974) including investments not traded in the market which are valued at their cost of \$120,542,000 (\$163,020,000—1974). The item Investments includes securities purchased under agreements to resell amounting to \$102,000,000 (\$12,000,000—1974).

Note D—Maintenance of Value

Article IV, Section 2 provides for the maintenance, as of the time of subscription, of the value of the Association's currency holdings or demand obligations substituted therefor representing ninety percent of each member's initial subscription, to the extent that such currency has not been initially disbursed or exchanged for the currency of another member. This Section requires: (1) the member to make additional payments to the Association in the event that the par value of its currency is reduced or the foreign exchange value of its currency has, in the opinion of the Association, depreciated to a significant extent in its territories and (2) the Association to reimburse the member

in the event that the par value of its currency is increased or the foreign exchange value of its currency has, in the opinion of the Association, appreciated to a significant extent in its territories.

The provisions of Article IV, Section 2 have by agreement been extended to cover additional subscriptions and supplementary resources of the Association through the third replenishment but are not applicable to those of the fourth replenishment.

On June 19, 1972, the Executive Directors resolved that for all members that established central rates for their respective currencies, pending establishment of new par values for their currencies, maintenance of value obligations be settled on the basis of those central rates. The Executive Directors further decided that with respect to any member currency functioning under a system under which the market rate is not confined within the announced limits, maintenance of value obligations for currencies disbursed would be determined on the basis of market rates in effect on the respective dates of disbursement.

Where market rates of exchange are not related to par values or central rates as in the cases of a majority of the members, and there are differences between market rates of exchange and the rates at which subscriptions and supplementary resources of members through the third replenishment of the Association's resources have been paid or are payable, such differences are shown as Exchange Adjustments on Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources under the heading Other Assets. The amount thus established, \$49,112,000 (\$73,680,000—1974), which consists of notional receivables \$96,085,000 (\$88,565,000—1974) and payables \$46,973,000 (\$14,885,000—1974), will become maintenance of value obligations if and when the provisions of Article IV, Section 2 of the Articles of Agreement or the resolution of the Executive Directors described above become applicable. Under the present system of floating exchange rates and the absence of establishment of, or changes in, the par values or central rates by most member countries, the timing of the establishment and settlement of maintenance of value obligations for those countries is uncertain, except that, as mentioned above, maintenance of value obligations for applicable currencies disbursed are being established at the time of disbursement.

Note E—Borrowings from Swiss Confederation

The Association has entered into agreements to borrow a total of SwF 182 million (US equivalent \$72,727,000) from the Swiss Confederation. The first loan for SwF 52 million was made in fiscal year 1967 and the second loan for SwF 130 million was made in fiscal year 1973. The loans carry no interest and are each repayable in forty annual instalments commencing July 1, 1979, in the case of the first loan, and November 8, 1983, in the case of the second loan. The first ten instalments in each instance will be 1% of the respective principal amounts and the remaining thirty instalments will be 3% of such principal amounts.

Note F—Development Credits

The principal amounts disbursed and outstanding on development credits and the accrued service charges are denominated in United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on January 1, 1960. The equivalent is payable by the borrowers in currencies which the Association determines to be freely convertible or freely exchangeable by the Association for currencies of other members of the Association, except that such amount would be reduced if (1) there is a uniform proportionate reduction in the par values of the currencies of all members of the International Monetary Fund or (2) the Association so decides because of a substantial reduction in the value of one or more major currencies of members. The foregoing does not apply to a development credit of \$9,000,000 which is expressed and is repayable in legal tender dollars.

(continued)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Appendix F

International Development
Association

June 30, 1975 and June 30, 1974

Note G—Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources

The method of translating the accounts relating to subscriptions and supplementary resources has been set forth in Note A. As at June 30 these accounts are as follows:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>
	(US currency—in thousands)	
Initial Subscriptions and First Three Replenishments:		
Subscriptions (United States dollars of 1960 \$1,063,664—1975, \$1,063,502—1974)	\$1,283,150	\$1,282,955
Supplementary resources (United States dollars of 1960 \$4,378,004—1975, \$4,377,394—1974)	5,281,399	5,280,665
	<u>\$6,564,549</u>	<u>6,563,620</u>
Less—portion for which payment is not yet due	526	1,041
	<u>\$6,564,023</u>	<u>\$6,562,579</u>
Fourth Replenishment:		
Subscriptions	\$ 33,435	
Supplementary resources	4,175,793	
Advance contributions	—	168,892
	<u>\$4,209,228</u>	<u>168,892</u>
Less—portion for which payment is not yet due	3,339,069	168,892
	<u>870,159</u>	<u>—</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$7,434,182</u>	<u>\$6,562,579</u>

The aggregate amount of \$3,339,595,000 not yet due, will be due as follows:

<u>Fiscal years</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
	(in thousands)
1976	\$1,254,332
1977	1,261,468
1978	448,658
1979	375,137
TOTAL	<u>\$3,339,595</u>

Report of Independent Accountants

1801 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
July 25, 1975

To
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements (Appendices A through F) present fairly, in terms of United States currency, the financial position of International Development Association at June 30, 1975 and 1974, the results of its operations and the changes in financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were 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.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.

Financial Statements Covered by the Foregoing Report

Statement of Condition	Appendix A (page 122)
Statement of Income and Expenses	Appendix B (page 124)
Statement of Transfers from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Appendix B (page 124)
Statement of Changes in Resources Available for Commitment	Appendix C (page 125)
Summary Statement of Development Credits	Appendix D (page 126)
Statement of Voting Power, and Subscriptions and Supplementary Resources	Appendix E (page 127)
Notes to Financial Statements	Appendix F (page 129)

Statement of Development Credits

Approved during the Fiscal Year 1974/75

(US dollars)

Purpose and borrower	Date of approval	Maturities	Service charge	Principal amount
Afghanistan				
Second agricultural credit	April 15, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	\$ 13,000,000
Water supply and sanitation	June 5, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	9,000,000
Bangladesh⁽¹⁾				
Third import program	October 8, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	50,000,000
Third import program (amendment)	February 27, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	25,000,000
Fertilizer	January 28, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	33,000,000
Population	February 25, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	15,000,000
Barisal irrigation	April 22, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	27,000,000
Bolivia				
Agricultural credit	June 19, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	7,500,000
Burma				
Forestry	July 11, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	24,000,000
Telecommunications	May 27, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	21,000,000
Cameroon				
Rubber estate	June 3, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	16,000,000
Education (supplement)	June 19, 1975	1979/2019	¾%	1,200,000
Roads (supplement)	June 19, 1975	1980/2019	¾%	1,000,000
Dahomey				
Education	June 19, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	4,000,000
Egypt, Arab Republic of				
Industry	December 3, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	35,000,000
Telecommunications	May 8, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	30,000,000
El Salvador				
Sites and services	October 29, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	6,000,000
Ethiopia				
Lower Adiabo agricultural development	September 17, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	9,500,000
Highways	April 29, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	32,000,000
Telecommunications	May 6, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	16,000,000
Education	May 27, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	23,000,000
Ghana				
Oil palm	February 18, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	13,600,000
Guinea				
Irrigation and pineapple development	June 26, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	7,000,000
Guyana				
Education	April 15, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	4,000,000
Haiti				
Highways	June 5, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	20,000,000
India				
Rajasthan Canal Command Area development	July 16, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	83,000,000
Sindri fertilizer	November 26, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	91,000,000
Rajasthan dairy development	December 5, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	27,700,000
Madhya Pradesh dairy development	December 5, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	16,400,000
Drought prone areas	December 5, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	35,000,000
Industrial imports	February 11, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	100,000,000
Godavari barrage	February 11, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	45,000,000
Agricultural Refinance Corporation (ARC)	April 15, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	75,000,000
West Bengal agricultural development	April 22, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	34,000,000
Industrial imports (amendment)	February 27, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	100,000,000
Chambal Command Area development	June 17, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	24,000,000
Jordan				
Rural development and irrigation	July 2, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	7,500,000
Education	March 4, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	6,000,000
Industry—potash engineering	June 19, 1975	1980/1985	¾%	1,000,000
Power	June 9, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	5,000,000
Kenya				
Group farm rehabilitation	March 11, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	7,500,000
Sites and services	April 29, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	8,000,000
Agriculture—forestry	June 19, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	10,000,000
Lesotho				
Education	July 11, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	4,000,000
Malagasy Republic				
Livestock and rural development	July 16, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	9,600,000
Agriculture—forestry	December 17, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	6,750,000

⁽¹⁾ Does not include Bangladesh consolidation credit of \$31,044,965, which replaced credits originally made to Pakistan.

Appendix G

International Development
Association

Purpose and borrower	Date of approval	Maturities	Service charge	Principal amount
Malawi				
Highways	December 3, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	\$ 10,000,000
Agricultural development	March 20, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	8,500,000
Mali				
Livestock	February 11, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	13,300,000
Agriculture (supplement)	February 11, 1975	1982/2021	¾%	2,600,000
Highways (supplement)	June 3, 1975	1983/2022	¾%	8,300,000
Mauritania				
Highways	November 12, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	3,000,000
Mauritius				
Education	July 23, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	3,500,000
Morocco				
Agriculture	June 5, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	14,000,000
Pakistan				
Telecommunications	September 5, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	36,000,000
Development finance company	May 6, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	30,000,000
Paraguay				
Small farm credit and rural development	August 6, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	11,000,000
Rwanda				
Education	June 9, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	8,000,000
Senegal				
Education	January 28, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	15,000,000
Irrigation	April 29, 1975	1977/1985	¾%	1,000,000
Agricultural development	May 20, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	7,000,000
Sierra Leone				
Rural development	April 29, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	5,000,000
Somalia				
Education	August 6, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	8,000,000
Sri Lanka				
Dairy development	July 11, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	9,000,000
Program credit	September 17, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	15,000,000
Development finance company	June 26, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	4,500,000
Sudan				
Education	April 29, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	10,000,000
Power	May 22, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	23,000,000
Irrigation (supplement)	June 26, 1975	1983/2023	¾%	20,000,000
Swaziland				
Education	November 26, 1974	1985/2024	¾%	5,000,000
Tanzania				
Sites and services	July 2, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	8,500,000
Highways	August 6, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	10,200,000
Rural development	August 6, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	10,000,000
Kilombero sugar development	September 5, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	9,000,000
Togo				
Cocoa and coffee development	July 23, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	6,000,000
Upper Volta				
Livestock	May 27, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	9,000,000
Rural roads	June 26, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	7,500,000
Western Samoa				
Highways	March 4, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	4,400,000
Yemen Arab Republic				
Agricultural development	May 6, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	10,000,000
Highways	June 17, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	9,000,000
Water supply and sewerage	June 17, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	8,100,000
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of				
Fisheries (supplement)	January 28, 1975	1983/2022	¾%	1,600,000
Education	July 11, 1974	1984/2024	¾%	5,400,000
Highways	May 22, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	15,500,000
Zaire				
Highways	February 11, 1975	1985/2024	¾%	26,000,000
Rail and river transportation	June 3, 1975	1985/2025	¾%	26,000,000
TOTAL				<u>\$1,576,150,000</u>

Bank/IDA Appendices

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Bank and IDA Lending Operations by Major Purpose and Region

Cumulative totals of loans and credits approved, June 30, 1975⁽¹⁾
(US\$ millions)

Purpose ⁽²⁾	Bank loans to current borrowers by region						Total
	Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Europe, Middle East, North Africa	Latin America, Caribbean	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING							
Agricultural credit	\$ —	\$ 3.5	\$ 234.5	\$ 128.9	\$ 39.5	\$ —	\$ 406.4
Area development	27.9	88.0	92.7	246.6	198.0	52.0	705.2
Food and non-food crops	57.4	202.4	10.0	12.0	—	—	281.8
Irrigation, flood control and drainage	35.0	17.5	436.2	431.3	333.5	149.0	1,402.5
Forestry and fishing	24.7	—	37.5	8.7	42.3	—	113.2
Crop processing and storage	—	—	34.9	84.8	34.3	—	154.0
Livestock	5.3	32.6	83.0	503.0	7.5	—	631.4
Agricultural research	—	—	12.7	—	50.0	—	62.7
Other	5.6	—	2.3	22.7	—	26.3	56.9
Subtotal	\$ 155.9	\$ 344.0	\$ 943.8	\$ 1,438.0	\$ 705.1	\$ 227.3	\$ 3,814.1
EDUCATION	\$ 64.0	\$ 96.3	\$ 233.1	\$ 208.4	\$ 154.2	\$ —	\$ 756.0
INDUSTRY							
Iron and steel	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 185.1	\$ 409.0	\$ —	\$ 189.0	\$ 783.1
Pulp and paper	—	—	40.0	20.0	—	4.2	64.2
Fertilizer and other chemicals	—	—	102.0	50.0	115.0	176.0	443.0
Mining, other extraction	137.5	131.0	73.3	96.8	—	54.5	493.1
Small industry and industrial estates	—	—	40.0	—	30.0	—	70.0
Development finance companies	26.0	24.0	1,147.2	263.0	425.5	656.2	2,541.9
Other	15.0	0.6	209.4	22.5	—	—	247.5
Subtotal	\$ 178.5	\$ 155.6	\$ 1,797.0	\$ 861.3	\$ 570.5	\$ 1,079.9	\$ 4,642.8
NON-PROJECT	\$ 130.0	\$ 80.0	\$ 168.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 100.0	\$ —	\$ 538.0
POPULATION	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16.5	\$ 5.0	\$ 30.0	\$ —	\$ 51.5
POWER	\$ 397.1	\$ 278.2	\$ 1,133.6	\$ 3,202.0	\$ 879.8	\$ 292.7	\$ 6,183.4
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2.8	\$ 13.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16.0
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$ 101.6	\$ 54.3	\$ 158.0	\$ 255.7	\$ 110.3	\$ 27.5	\$ 707.4
TOURISM	\$ —	\$ 9.7	\$ 49.6	\$ 43.0	\$ 25.0	\$ —	\$ 127.3
TRANSPORTATION							
Aviation	\$ 29.0	\$ 3.0	\$ —	\$ 74.5	\$ —	\$ 5.6	\$ 112.1
Highways	186.7	181.0	617.5	1,375.1	369.1	39.9	2,769.3
Pipelines	20.0	—	148.9	23.3	—	116.2	308.4
Ports, waterways and shipping	81.3	151.3	475.3	151.1	166.0	109.8	1,134.8
Railways	197.9	63.2	594.5	646.5	379.7	520.2	2,402.0
Other	28.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	53.0
Subtotal	\$ 542.9	\$ 423.5	\$ 1,836.2	\$ 2,270.5	\$ 914.8	\$ 791.7	\$ 6,779.6
URBANIZATION	\$ 28.0	\$ —	\$ 53.0	\$ 22.9	\$ 56.0	\$ —	\$ 159.9
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE	\$ 22.6	\$ 23.5	\$ 237.4	\$ 393.0	\$ 156.6	\$ —	\$ 833.1
TOTAL	\$ 1,620.6	\$ 1,465.1	\$ 6,629.0	\$ 8,773.0	\$ 3,702.3	\$ 2,419.1	\$ 24,609.0

⁽¹⁾ Except for the total shown in footnote 4, no account is taken of cancellations and refundings subsequent to original commitment; amounts of cancellations and refundings are shown by country and purpose in the Statements of Loans and of Development Credits, which are available on request. Bank loans of \$460 million to IFC are excluded. Due to rounding, totals may not agree with those shown in Appendix 2.

⁽²⁾ Operations have been classified by the major purpose they finance. Many projects include activity in more than one sector or subsector.

⁽³⁾ Includes \$497 million in European reconstruction loans made before 1952.

⁽⁴⁾ Cancellations, terminations, and refundings total \$1,059 million. This figure includes \$46 million of loans and \$176 million of credits made to Pakistan in earlier years for development projects in its former eastern wing, now Bangladesh. The loans and credits were reactivated, in revised form, as commitments to Bangladesh.

Appendix 1

IDA credits by region									
Eastern Africa	Western Africa	Europe, Middle East, North Africa	Latin America, Caribbean	East Asia and Pacific	South Asia	Total	Total Bank and IDA to current borrowers	Bank loans to past borrowers	Total Bank and IDA
\$ 14.6	\$ 17.0	\$ 47.0	\$ 18.5	\$ 15.5	\$ 465.2	\$ 577.8	\$ 984.2	\$ —	\$ 984.2
141.7	69.1	20.0	—	14.0	119.0	363.8	1,069.0	12.2	1,081.2
48.1	64.8	15.0	—	121.8	—	249.7	531.5	—	531.5
118.9	28.5	175.4	18.5	121.2	398.0	860.5	2,263.0	59.8	2,322.8
16.8	1.3	7.1	—	10.0	24.0	59.2	172.4	7.0	179.4
16.3	—	—	—	—	101.2	117.5	271.5	40.0	311.5
90.9	36.3	29.5	53.5	10.6	83.1	303.9	935.3	—	935.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.7	—	62.7
10.0	14.0	—	—	—	—	24.0	80.9	—	80.9
<u>\$ 457.3</u>	<u>\$231.0</u>	<u>\$294.0</u>	<u>\$ 90.5</u>	<u>\$293.1</u>	<u>\$1,190.5</u>	<u>\$2,556.4</u>	<u>\$ 6,370.5</u>	<u>\$ 119.0</u>	<u>\$ 6,489.5</u>
\$ 166.4	\$ 95.9	\$ 68.8	\$ 24.1	\$ 91.4	\$ 49.5	\$ 496.1	\$ 1,252.1	\$ 12.9	\$ 1,265.0
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 783.1	\$ 156.2	\$ 939.3
2.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	66.2	—	66.2
—	—	21.4	—	35.0	262.0	318.4	761.4	—	761.4
2.5	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	495.6	—	495.6
4.0	—	2.3	—	16.5	9.5	32.3	102.3	—	102.3
49.5	—	52.0	6.2	25.0	79.5	212.2	2,754.1	32.8	2,786.9
—	—	18.7	—	—	—	18.7	266.2	184.1	450.3
<u>\$ 58.0</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 94.4</u>	<u>\$ 6.2</u>	<u>\$ 76.5</u>	<u>\$ 351.0</u>	<u>\$ 586.1</u>	<u>\$ 5,228.9</u>	<u>\$ 373.1</u>	<u>\$ 5,602.0</u>
\$ —	\$ —	\$ 35.0	\$ —	\$ —	\$1,525.0	\$1,560.0	\$ 2,098.0	\$1,115.1 ⁽³⁾	\$ 3,213.1
\$ 12.0	\$ —	\$ 9.8	\$ —	\$ 13.2	\$ 36.2	\$ 71.2	\$ 122.7	\$ —	\$ 122.7
\$ 35.8	\$ 17.1	\$ 40.9	\$ 50.3	\$111.0	\$ 268.0	\$ 523.1	\$ 6,706.5	\$ 796.7	\$ 7,503.2
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15.0	\$ 6.0	\$ 21.0	\$ 37.0	\$ —	\$ 37.0
\$ 37.4	\$ 8.9	\$ 30.0	\$ —	\$ 12.8	\$ 375.7	\$ 464.8	\$ 1,172.2	\$ 27.8	\$ 1,200.0
\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10.0	\$ —	\$ 16.0	\$ 4.2	\$ 30.2	\$ 157.5	\$ —	\$ 157.5
\$ —	\$ 5.0	\$ 2.5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7.5	\$ 119.6	\$ 16.2	\$ 135.8
358.2	202.5	86.5	113.3	88.4	110.4	959.3	3,728.6	457.1	4,185.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308.4	—	308.4
58.0	6.0	—	—	19.9	163.7	247.6	1,382.4	49.8	1,432.2
30.0	34.9	38.5	8.0	40.0	459.2	610.6	3,012.6	295.3	3,307.9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.0	—	53.0
<u>\$ 446.2</u>	<u>\$248.4</u>	<u>\$127.5</u>	<u>\$121.3</u>	<u>\$148.3</u>	<u>\$ 733.3</u>	<u>\$1,825.0</u>	<u>\$ 8,604.6</u>	<u>\$ 818.4</u>	<u>\$ 9,423.0</u>
\$ 19.5	\$ 8.0	\$ 9.3	\$ 26.0	\$ —	\$ 35.0	\$ 97.8	\$ 257.7	\$ —	\$ 257.7
\$ 4.1	\$ 13.9	\$ 63.1	\$ 3.0	\$ 4.4	\$ 114.6	\$ 203.1	\$ 1,036.2	\$ 2.0	\$ 1,038.2
<u>\$1,236.7</u>	<u>\$623.2</u>	<u>\$782.8</u>	<u>\$321.4</u>	<u>\$781.7</u>	<u>\$4,689.0</u>	<u>\$8,434.8</u>	<u>\$33,043.9</u>	<u>\$3,265.0</u>	<u>\$36,308.9⁽⁴⁾</u>

Approved Bank and IDA Lending Operations by Country

Cumulative total, June 30, 1975
(US dollars)

	Bank loans		IDA credits		TOTAL	
	Number ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Number ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Number ⁽¹⁾	Amount
Afghanistan	—	\$ —	10	\$ 65,500,000	10	\$ 65,500,000
Algeria	10	310,500,000	—	—	10	310,500,000
Argentina	9	532,300,000	—	—	9	532,300,000
Australia	7	417,730,000	—	—	7	417,730,000
Austria	9	106,336,429	—	—	9	106,336,429
Bangladesh ⁽²⁾	1	46,189,500	30	467,994,965	31	514,184,465
Belgium	4	76,000,000	—	—	4	76,000,000
Bolivia	2	55,250,000	10	60,300,000	12	115,550,000
Botswana	3	41,500,000	6	15,750,000	9	57,250,000
Brazil	54	2,316,690,000	—	—	54	2,316,690,000
Burma	3	33,350,000	5	95,000,000	8	128,350,000
Burundi	1	4,800,000	4	8,280,000	5	13,080,000
Cameroon	10	97,900,000	6	85,450,000	16	183,350,000
Central African Republic	—	—	3	12,400,000	3	12,400,000
Chad ⁽³⁾	—	—	6	24,200,000	6	24,200,000
Chile	20	268,200,000	—	19,000,000	20	287,200,000
China, Republic of	14	329,400,000	4	15,300,000	18	344,700,000
Colombia	61	1,216,280,000	—	19,500,000	61	1,235,780,000
Congo, People's Republic of the	1	30,000,000	6	22,130,000	7	52,130,000
Costa Rica	18	190,100,000	—	5,500,000	18	195,600,000
Cyprus	10	77,100,000	—	—	10	77,100,000
Dahomey	—	—	5	30,600,000	5	30,600,000
Denmark	3	85,000,000	—	—	3	85,000,000
Dominican Republic	3	54,000,000	3	22,000,000	6	76,000,000
East African Common Services Authority ⁽³⁾	9	229,800,000	—	—	9	229,800,000
Ecuador	13	120,100,000	5	36,900,000	18	157,000,000
Egypt, Arab Republic of	5	218,500,000	10	216,075,000	15	434,575,000
El Salvador	13	114,985,000	2	19,600,000	15	134,585,000
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000
Ethiopia	12	108,600,000	20	260,100,000	32	368,700,000
Fiji	3	18,200,000	—	—	3	18,200,000
Finland	18	316,779,464	—	—	18	316,779,464
France	1	250,000,000	—	—	1	250,000,000
Gabon	6 ⁽⁴⁾	69,300,000	—	—	6	69,300,000
Gambia, The	—	—	3	5,800,000	3	5,800,000
Ghana	3	76,000,000	11	86,500,000	14	162,500,000
Greece	10	234,800,000	—	—	10	234,800,000
Guatemala	7	92,500,000	—	—	7	92,500,000
Guinea	3	75,200,000	1	7,000,000	4	82,200,000
Guyana	7	41,450,000	2	13,500,000	9	54,950,000
Haiti	1	2,600,000	3	30,350,000	4	32,950,000
Honduras	14	127,450,000	3	34,200,000	17	161,650,000
Iceland	10	47,014,000	—	—	10	47,014,000
India	44	1,536,610,000	71	3,441,700,000	115	4,978,310,000
Indonesia	8	380,000,000	38	561,800,000	46	941,800,000
Iran	33	1,210,700,000	—	—	33	1,210,700,000
Iraq	6	156,200,000	—	—	6	156,200,000
Ireland	7	122,500,000	—	—	7	122,500,000
Israel	11	284,500,000	—	—	11	284,500,000
Italy	8	399,628,000	—	—	8	399,628,000
Ivory Coast ⁽⁵⁾	16	206,800,000	1	7,500,000	17	214,300,000
Jamaica	14	143,200,000	—	—	14	143,200,000
Japan	31	862,900,000	—	—	31	862,900,000
Jordan	—	—	12	61,300,000	12	61,300,000
Kenya	15	220,300,000	15	148,300,000	30	368,600,000
Korea, Republic of	20	800,000,000	6	110,800,000	26	910,800,000
Lebanon	3	66,600,000	—	—	3	66,600,000
Lesotho	—	—	3	13,700,000	3	13,700,000
Liberia	9	30,850,000	2	11,000,000	11	41,850,000
Luxembourg	1	12,000,000	—	—	1	12,000,000

Appendix 2

	Bank loans		IDA credits		TOTAL	
	Number ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Number ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Number ⁽¹⁾	Amount
Malagasy Republic	5	\$ 32,850,000	6	\$ 83,550,000	11	\$ 116,400,000
Malawi	—	—	13	85,590,000	13	85,590,000
Malaysia	29	630,100,000	—	—	29	630,100,000
Mali ⁽⁵⁾ (8)	—	—	9	83,200,000	9	83,200,000
Malta	1	7,500,000	—	—	1	7,500,000
Mauritania ⁽⁸⁾	1	66,000,000	6	24,250,000	7	90,250,000
Mauritius	4	25,500,000	4	20,200,000	8	45,700,000
Mexico	41	2,220,100,000	—	—	41	2,220,100,000
Morocco	20	483,800,000	3	50,800,000	23	534,600,000
Nepal	—	—	7	33,700,000	7	33,700,000
Netherlands	8	244,000,000	—	—	8	244,000,000
New Zealand	6	126,800,000	—	—	6	126,800,000
Nicaragua	19	112,750,000	2	23,000,000	21	135,750,000
Niger ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	5	22,104,000	5	22,104,000
Nigeria	27	760,400,000	2	35,500,000	29	795,900,000
Norway	6	145,000,000	—	—	6	145,000,000
Oman	2	8,450,000	—	—	2	8,450,000
Pakistan ⁽⁶⁾	33	708,860,500	25	592,113,035	58	1,300,973,535
Panama	11	142,690,000	—	—	11	142,690,000
Papua New Guinea	5	55,500,000	4	25,200,000	9	80,700,000
Paraguay	8	46,850,000	5	37,500,000	13	84,350,000
Peru	27	339,025,000	—	—	27	339,025,000
Philippines	30	648,900,000	1	32,200,000	31	681,100,000
Portugal	5	57,500,000	—	—	5	57,500,000
Romania	5	290,000,000	—	—	5	290,000,000
Rwanda	—	—	5	30,400,000	5	30,400,000
Senegal ⁽⁵⁾ (8)	8	33,750,000	12	82,050,000	20	115,800,000
Sierra Leone	4	18,700,000	2	15,800,000	6	34,500,000
Singapore	14	181,300,000	—	—	14	181,300,000
Somalia	—	—	8	52,900,000	8	52,900,000
South Africa	11	241,800,000	—	—	11	241,800,000
Southern Rhodesia	5 ⁽⁷⁾	86,950,000	—	—	5	86,950,000
Spain	11	460,700,000	—	—	11	460,700,000
Sri Lanka	8	93,910,000	6	58,400,000	14	152,310,000
Sudan	6	134,000,000	10	173,450,000	16	307,450,000
Swaziland	4	17,450,000	2	7,800,000	6	25,250,000
Syrian Arab Republic	3	168,600,000	3	47,300,000	6	215,900,000
Tanzania	8	122,200,000	18	168,000,000	26	290,200,000
Thailand	30	658,900,000	3	32,000,000	33	690,900,000
Togo	—	—	3	18,400,000	3	18,400,000
Trinidad and Tobago	11	97,800,000	—	—	11	97,800,000
Tunisia	22	266,450,000	5	69,800,000	27	336,250,000
Turkey	28	909,400,000	10	178,500,000	38	1,087,900,000
Uganda	1	8,400,000	7	44,300,000	8	52,700,000
Upper Volta ⁽⁵⁾ (8)	—	—	9	47,200,000	9	47,200,000
Uruguay	11	155,200,000	—	—	11	155,200,000
Venezuela	13	383,300,000	—	—	13	383,300,000
Western Samoa	—	—	1	4,400,000	1	4,400,000
Yemen Arab Republic	—	—	8	65,250,000	8	65,250,000
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	—	—	5	28,160,000	5	28,160,000
Yugoslavia	33	1,142,100,000	—	—	33	1,142,100,000
Zaire	6	220,000,000	10	124,000,000	16	344,000,000
Zambia	17	455,150,000	—	—	17	455,150,000
TOTAL	1,151	\$27,873,327,893	526	\$8,434,047,000	1,677	\$36,307,374,893

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

⁽²⁾ Includes \$175,826,965 in IDA amount and 19 IDA credits which replace commitments originally made to Pakistan. Also includes \$46,189,500 in Bank amount and 1 Bank loan which replace commitments originally made to Pakistan.

⁽³⁾ Jointly guaranteed by Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

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

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

⁽⁶⁾ Excludes \$175,826,965 in IDA amount and 19 IDA credits which were replaced by commitments made to Bangladesh. Also excludes \$46,189,500 in Bank amount and 1 Bank loan which were replaced by commitments made to Bangladesh.

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

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

Administrative Budgets of the Bank and IDA

Appendix 3

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1976

	Actual expenses 1975	Budget 1976
	(Thousands of US dollars)	
BY ORGANIZATION UNIT		
Board of Governors	1,052	1,134
Development Committee	209	365 ⁽¹⁾
Executive Directors	5,066	5,863
Executive Offices	789	884
Regional Offices	69,498	86,636
Central Projects Staff	18,416	22,789
Cooperative Programs—FAO, Unesco, WHO, and UNIDO ..	4,995	6,663
Development Policy Staff	16,527	18,503
Financial Staff	9,510	11,232
Audit and Evaluation	1,565	2,118
Legal and Secretary's	3,748	4,472
External Relations	3,726	4,615
Economic Development Institute	3,789	4,943
Organization Planning & Personnel Management	17,225	20,104
European and Tokyo Offices	2,230	2,489
Grants for consultants to member countries	291	490
Consultative Group for Food Production and Investment ..	39	212
Settlement of Investment Disputes, ICSID	158	187
Contingency allowance	—	5,259
Funding of uncovered liabilities in Staff Retirement Plan ..	4,147	4,159
TOTAL	162,980	203,117
Less: Reimbursements	—3,986	—10,498
IFC service and support fee	—1,455	— 1,485
TOTAL IBRD/IDA	157,539	191,134
BY EXPENSE CATEGORY		
Personal services	99,682	120,951
Operational travel	17,586	21,745
Representation	480	593
Consultants	11,237 ⁽²⁾	15,618 ⁽²⁾
Contractual services	5,223	6,325
Overhead expenses:		
Other travel	7,885	9,111
Office occupancy	8,742	9,610
Communications	3,266	3,660
Other expenses	4,732	6,086
Contingency	—	5,259
Funding of uncovered liabilities in Staff Retirement Plan ..	4,147	4,159
TOTAL	162,980	203,117
Less: Reimbursements	—3,986	—10,498 ⁽³⁾
IFC service and support fee	—1,455	— 1,485 ⁽⁴⁾
TOTAL IBRD/IDA	157,539	191,134
Of which: IBRD	109,937	126,148
IDA	47,602 ⁽⁵⁾	64,986 ⁽⁵⁾

The Administrative Budgets for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, were prepared by the President and approved by the Executive Directors in accordance with the By-Laws of the Bank and IDA. For purposes of comparison, the administrative expenses incurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1975, are also shown.

⁽¹⁾ This figure represents the Bank's share (approximately 50%) of the cost of the Committee.

⁽²⁾ The figures shown include the costs of the Cooperative Programs.

⁽³⁾ Includes an estimated \$5,341,000 to be received for technical assistance to be provided to petroleum exporting countries.

⁽⁴⁾ In fiscal 1975, general assistance rendered by the Bank to IFC will be paid for by a service and support fee, which has been established for the year at \$1,485,000.

⁽⁵⁾ The Association reimburses the Bank a single management fee for administrative expenses incurred on its behalf. The management fee, which comprises the Association's budget for the year, has been established at \$64,986,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

Governors and Alternates of the Bank and IDA

Appendix 4

June 30, 1975

Member	Governor	Alternate
Afghanistan	Fazal Haque Khaliqyar	Mahammed Sarwar Haidar
Algeria	Ismail Mahrour	Rachid Hassam
Argentina	Celestino Rodrigo	Ricardo Antonio Cairoli
Australia	W. G. Hayden	Sir John Phillips
Austria	Hannes Androsch	Walter Neudörfer
Bahamas ⁽¹⁾	Arthur D. Hanna	Reginald L. Wood
Bahrain ⁽¹⁾	Mahmood Al-Alawi	Yusuf Ahmed Shirawi
Bangladesh	Nurul Islam	Kafiluddin Mahmood
Barbados ⁽¹⁾	Errol W. Barrow	Stephen E. Emtage
Belgium	Willy De Clercq	Cecil de Strycker
Bolivia	Victor Castillo Suárez	Manuel Mercado Montero
Botswana	Q. K. J. Masire	F. G. Mogae
Brazil	Mário Henrique Simonsen	Paulo H. Pereira Lira
Burma	U Lwin	U Chit Moun
Burundi	Gabriel Mpozagara	Jean Ndimurukundo
Cambodia	Khy Taing Lim	Hak Hèm Say
Cameroon	Abdoulaye Maikano	Ahmadou Bello
Canada	John N. Turner	Paul Gérin-Lajoie
Central African Republic	Jean Paul Mokodopo	Joseph Moutou-Mondziaou
Chad	Abdoulaye Lamana	Mahamat Farris
Chile	Raúl Sáez Sáez	Jorge Cauas Lama
China	Kwoh-Ting Li	Chun-Heng Tu
Colombia	Rodrigo Botero Montoya	Germán Botero de los Rios
Congo, People's Republic of	Saturnin Okabe	Daniel Obela
Costa Rica	Porfirio Morera Batres	Bernal Jiménez
Cyprus	Andreas C. Patsalides	A. C. Afxentiou
Dahomey	Augustin Honvoh	Abou Baba-Moussa
Denmark	Ivar Norgaard	Wilhelm Ulrichsen
Dominican Republic	Diógenes H. Fernández	Luis M. Guerrero Gómez
Ecuador	Jaime Moncayo García	Guillermo Maldonado Lince
Egypt, Arab Republic of	Mohamed Zaki Shafei	Rafik Sowelem
El Salvador	Rigoberto Antonio Martínez	
	Renderos	Atilio Vieytez
Equatorial Guinea	Andrés Nko Ivasa	(vacant)
Ethiopia	Negash Desta	Teferra Wolde-Semait
Fiji	C. A. Stinson	Savenaca Siwatibau
Finland	Heikki Tuominen	Osmo Kalliala
France	Minister of Finance	Marcel Théron
Gabon	Michel Anchouey	J. Félix Mamalepot
Gambia, The	S. M. Dibba	T. G. G. Senghore
Germany, Federal Republic of	Hans Apel	Egon Bahr
Ghana	I. K. Acheampong	K. D. Fordwor
Greece	Panayiotis Papaligouras	Evangelos Devletoglou
Guatemala	Eduardo Palomo E.	Jorge Lamport Rodil
Guinea	N'Faly Sangaré	Momory Camara
Guyana	F. E. Hope	Harold Wilkinson
Haiti	Emmanuel Bros	Antonio André
Honduras	Porfirio Zavala Sandoval	(vacant)
Iceland	Olafur Johannesson	Matthias A. Mathiesen
India	C. Subramaniam	M. G. Kaul
Indonesia	Rachmat Saleh	Julianto Moeliodihardjo
Iran	Hushang Ansary	Jahangir Amuzegar
Iraq	Sa'adi Ibrahim	(vacant)
Ireland	Richie Ryan	C. H. Murray
Israel	Moshe Sanbar	Arnon Gafni ⁽²⁾
Italy	Guido Carli	Paolo Baffi
Ivory Coast	Henri Konan Bédié	Abdoulaye Kone
Jamaica ⁽¹⁾	David H. Coore	G. Arthur Brown
Japan	Masayoshi Ohira	Teiichiro Morinaga
Jordan	Hanna Odeh	Hashim Dabbas
Kenya	Mwai Kibaki	Nicholas Nganga
Korea, Republic of	Yong Hwan Kim	Sung Whan Kim
Kuwait	Abdul Rahman Salim Al-Ateeqy	Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad
Laos	Oudong Souvannavong	Houan Lianmongkhol

(continued)

Governors and Alternates of the Bank and IDA (continued)

Appendix 4

June 30, 1975

Member	Governor	Alternate
Lebanon	Khalil Salem	Farid Solh
Lesotho	E. R. Sekhonyana	S. Yontsi
Liberia	Edwin Williams	D. Franklin Neal
Libyan Arab Republic	Mohammad Zarrouh Ragab	Nuri A. Baryun
Luxembourg	Raymond Vouel	Albert Dondelinger
Malagasy Republic	Raymond Randriamandranto	Céline Rabekoriana Rabevazaha
Malawi	D. T. Materije	C. W. Collins
Malaysia	Hussein bin Onn	Abdullah bin Ayub
Mali	Sékou Sangaré	Mahamar Oumar Maiga
Mauritania	Sidi Ould Cheikh Abdallahi	Ibrahima A. Ba
Mauritius	Keharsingh Jagatsingh	Bramduth Ghoorah
Mexico	José López Portillo	Gustavo Romero Kolbeck
Morocco	Abdelkader Benslimane	Mustapha Faris
Nepal	Bhekh B. Thapa	B. B. Pradhan
Netherlands	W. F. Duisenberg	J. P. Pronk
New Zealand	H. G. Lang	N. V. Lough
Nicaragua	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Juan José Martínez L.
Niger	Alfidja Abderrahmane	Anncu Mehaman
Nigeria	Shehu Shagari	A. A. Ayida
Norway	Per Kleppe	Christian Brinch
Oman	Qais Zawawi ⁽²⁾	Sherif Loffy ⁽²⁾
Pakistan	Rana Mohammad Hanif Khan	A. G. N. Kazi
Panama	Nicolás Ardito Barletta	Miguel A. Sanchiz
Paraguay	César Romeo Acosta	Augusto Colmán V.
Peru	Amilcar Vargas Gavilano	Luis Barúa Castañeda
Philippines	Cesar E. A. Virata	Alejandro Melchor, Jr.
Portugal ⁽¹⁾	José Joaquim Fragoso	Mário José Brandão Ferreira
Qatar ⁽¹⁾	Abdul Aziz Al-Thani	Madhat Abdul Latif Masud
Romania ⁽²⁾	Florea Dumitrescu	Mihai Diamandopol
Rwanda	Denis Ntirugirimbabazi	Célestin Ndagijimana
Saudi Arabia	Ahmed Zaki Sead	(vacant)
Senegal	Ousmane Seck	Famara Ibrahima Sagna
Sierra Leone	C. A. Kamara-Taylor	B. Strasser-King
Singapore ⁽¹⁾	Hon Sui Sen	Howe Yoon Chong
Somalia	Abdurahman Nur Herzi	Mohamud Jama Ahmed
South Africa	T. W. de Jongh	G. P. C. de Kock
Spain	José Luis Ceron Ayuso	Luis Coronel de Palma
Sri Lanka	N. M. Perera	(vacant)
Sudan	Mamoun Beheiry	Awad Ahmed Khalifa
Swaziland	James Nxumalo	V. E. Sikhondze
Sweden	G. E. Sträng	Kjell-Olof Feldt
Syrian Arab Republic	Mohammed El Charif	Abdul Hadi Nehlawi
Tanzania	W. K. Chagula	Kighoma Ally Malima
Thailand	Boonchu Rojanastien	Abhijai Jaiwatana
Togo	Henri Dogo	Damien Eklou-Natey
Trinidad and Tobago	G. M. Chambers	F. B. Rampersad
Tunisia	Mustapha Zaanouni	Rachid Sfar
Turkey	Yilmaz Ergenekon	Insan Ozol
Uganda	Semyano Kiingi	Jino Geria
United Arab Emirates ⁽²⁾	Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum	S. A. Wissa
United Kingdom	Gordon Richardson	Sir Douglas Wass
United States	William E. Simon	Charles W. Robinson
Upper Volta	Antoine Dakouré	Pierre Tahita
Uruguay ⁽¹⁾	Alejandro Vegh Villegas	Juan Eduardo Azzini
Venezuela ⁽¹⁾	Gumersindo Rodríguez	Hector Hurtado
Viet-Nam	Le-Quang-Uyen	Nguyễn Van Dong
Western Samoa	F. P. S. Sali	Kolone Vaai
Yemen Arab Republic	Abdul Karim El-Eryani	Abdulla Al-Sanabani
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	Fadhle Mohsin Abdulla	Faraj Saeed Bin Ghanem
Yugoslavia	Momcilo Cemović	Miodrag Stojiljković
Zaire	Bofossa w'Amb'ea Nkoso	Mbeka Makosso
Zambia	A. B. Chikwanda	L. J. Mwananshiku

⁽¹⁾ Member of the Bank only.

⁽²⁾ Appointment effective after June 30, 1975.

Officers and Department Directors of the Bank and IDA

Appendix 5

July 1, 1975

President	Robert S. McNamara
Senior Vice President, Operations	J. Burke Knapp
Vice President and General Counsel	A. Broches
Vice President, Finance	I. P. M. Cargill
Vice President, Organization Planning and Personnel Management	Bernard Chadenet
Vice President, Development Policy	Hollis B. Chenery
Vice President, External Relations	William D. Clark
Vice President	Mohamed Shoaib
Vice President, Projects Staff	Warren C. Baum
Regional Vice President, East Asia and Pacific	Bernard R. Bell
Regional Vice President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa	Munir P. Benjenk
Regional Vice President, Western Africa	Roger Chaufourmier
Regional Vice President, Eastern Africa	S. Shahid Husain
Regional Vice President, Latin America and the Caribbean	Adalbert Krieger
Regional Vice President, South Asia	Mervyn L. Weiner
Director, Programming and Budgeting Department	John H. Adler
Secretary	P.N. Damry
Controller	K. Georg Gabriel
Treasurer	Eugene H. Rotberg
Director, Regional Projects Department, Eastern Africa	Hans A. Adler
Senior Adviser, Office of the Senior Vice President, Operations	Gerald Alter
Director, Education Department	Duncan S. Ballantine
Director, Country Programs Department II, Europe, Middle East and North Africa	Maurice P. Bart
Director, European Office	Jean P. Carrière
Director, Personnel Department	R. A. Clarke
Director, Country Programs Department II, Western Africa	F. X. de la Renaudière
Director, Country Programs Department, South Asia	William Diamond
Director, Development Research Center	John H. Duloy
Special Representative for Inter-American Organizations	Luis Escobar
Director, Industrial Projects Department	Hans Fuchs
Director, Financial Policy	Raymond J. Goodman
Director, Resident Staff in Indonesia	David L. Gordon
Special Representative for United Nations Organizations	Julian P. Grenfell
Director, Development Economics Department	Ravi Gulhati
Director, Development Finance Companies Department	Douglas Gustafson
Director, Policy Planning and Program Review Department	Mahbub ul Haq
Director, International Relations Department	Michael L. Hoffman
Director, Transportation and Urban Projects Department	Edward V. K. Jaycox
Director, Economic Development Institute	Andrew M. Kamarck
Director, Population and Nutrition Projects Department	K. Kanagaratnam
Director, Organization Planning Department	James M. Kearns
Director, Regional Projects Department, East Asia and Pacific	Syed Salar Kirmani
Director, Regional Projects Department, Latin America and the Caribbean	A. David Knox
Special Adviser to the President, Office of the Vice President, Finance	Mohamed Nassim Kochman
Executive Secretary, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	Michael L. Lejeune
Director, Country Programs Department I, Latin America and the Caribbean	Enrique Lerdau
Director, Tokyo Office	Taroo Maeda
Director, Information and Public Affairs Department	John E. Merriam
Director, Computing Activities Department	Mervin E. Muller
Associate General Counsel	Lester Nurick
Director, Country Programs Department I, Europe, Middle East and North Africa	Martijn J. W. M. Pajmans
Director, Country Programs Department I, Eastern Africa	Stanley Please
Director, Internal Auditing Department	Lawrence N. Rapley
Director, Public Utilities Department	Yves Rovani
Director, Special Studies, East Asia and Pacific	Robert Sadove
Director, Development Policy	Ernest Stern
Director, Regional Projects Department, Western Africa	Wilfried P. Thalwitz
Director, Economic Analysis and Projections Department	Wouter Tims
Director, Tourism Projects Department	Stokes M. Tolbert
Director, Administrative Services Department	James E. Twining, Jr.
Director, Regional Projects Department, South Asia	Suitbertus L. M. van der Meer
Director, Projects Advisory Staff	Herman G. van der Tak
Director, Country Programs Department, East Asia and Pacific	Gregory B. Votaw
Director, Regional Projects Department, Europe, Middle East and North Africa	Willi A. Wapenhans
Director, Country Programs Department II, Eastern Africa	Michael H. Wiehen
Director, Country Programs Department II, Latin America and the Caribbean	Gunter K. Wiese
Director, Operations Evaluation Department	Christopher R. Willoughby
Director, Country Programs Department I, Western Africa	E. Peter Wright
Director, Agriculture and Rural Development Department	Montague Yudelman

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Colombia: Resident Mission Banco Mundial, Edificio Aseguradora del Valle, Carrera 10 No. 24-55, Piso 17,
Bogotá D.E., Colombia

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; mailing address—IBRD Mission, P.O. Box 5515

Ghana: World Bank Resident Mission, c/o Royal Guardian Exchange Assurance Building, Head Office,
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mailing address—P.O. Box 416

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Nepal: World Bank (IBRD) Resident Mission, R.N.A.C. Building (First Floor), Kathmandu, Nepal;
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Nigeria: World Bank Resident Mission, 30 Macarthy Street, Lagos, Nigeria;
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Pakistan: World Bank Resident Mission, P.O. Box 1025, Islamabad, Pakistan

Sudan: World Bank Resident Mission, 28 Block 2H, Baladia Street, Khartoum, Sudan;
mailing address—P.O. Box 2211

Tanzania: World Bank Resident Mission, N.I.C. Building (7th Floor, B), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania;
mailing address—P.O. Box 2054

Thailand: World Bank Regional Mission, Udom Vidhya Building, 956 Rama IV Road, Sala Daeng, Bangkok 5, Thailand

Upper Volta: World Bank Resident Mission, B.P. 622, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

Venezuela: World Bank Resident Mission, Centro Andres Bello, Avenida Andres Bello, 113-E, Mariperez, Caracas, Venezuela

Zaire: World Bank Resident Mission, Building UZB, avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa 1, Republic of Zaire;
mailing address—P.O. Box 14816

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