

IBRD/IDA Appendixes

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Note: Information formerly presented in IBRD/IDA appendixes covering Governors and Alternates of the World Bank, Executive Directors and Alternates of the World Bank and their Voting Power, Officers of the World Bank, Offices of the World Bank, and Country Eligibility for Borrowing from the World Bank (also included above) is now included in *The World Bank Annual Report: Volume 1, Year in Review*.

Appendix 1: World Bank Expenditures, by Program, Fiscal 1997–2001

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Program	Actual				
	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
Regional	649.7	709.0	739.5	778.7	707.8
Networks	56.2	84.0	107.3	122.6	117.9
Other operational programs	8.4	10.5	12.7	18.5	23.3
Development Economics and World Bank Institute	87.8	95.3	101.8	92.4	98.3
Financial	74.4	74.9	83.3	85.7	94.2
Administrative	136.6	153.8	155.0	164.1	159.9
Corporate management and services	85.5	87.9	93.8	92.0	100.2
Overheads, benefits, and contingencies	56.8	46.0	34.7	24.8	38.3
Administrative budget	1,155.3	1,261.3	1,328.2	1,378.7	1,339.9
Less:					
Reimbursements and fee income	(107.6)	(102.9)	(115.1)	(117.8)	(144.7)
Net administrative budget	1,047.8	1,158.4	1,213.1	1,260.9	1,195.1
Plus:					
Staff retirement plan (SRP), retired staff benefit plan (RSBP), and related management fees	126.5	12.4	-	2.0	4.2
Net administrative budget plus SRP/RSBP contributions	1,174.3	1,170.8	1,213.1	1,262.9	1,199.3
Development Grant Facility	120.0	110.3	129.4	126.1	147.4
Corporate Secretariat	53.0	57.1	58.1	61.8	64.9
Operations evaluation	15.2	16.0	16.8	18.5	19.2
Less:					
Reimbursements and fee income	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.2)
Total administrative budget	1,362.0	1,353.3	1,416.2	1,467.9	1,429.6

Note: Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 2: Country Eligibility for Borrowing from the World Bank

(as of July 1, 2001)

Income group and country	2000 GNI per capita ^a	Income group and country	2000 GNI per capita
Countries eligible for IBRD funds only			
Per capita income over \$5,225			
Slovenia	10,070	Micronesia, Federated States of	2,110
Antigua and Barbuda	9,190	Dominican Republic	2,100
Korea, Republic of	8,910	Peru	2,100
Argentina	7,440	Tunisia	2,090
Seychelles	7,310	Colombia	2,080
St. Kitts and Nevis	6,660	Namibia	2,050
Uruguay	6,090	Thailand	2,010
		El Salvador	1,990
		Marshall Islands	1,970
		Fiji	1,830
Per capita income \$2,996–\$5,225			
Mexico	5,080	Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	1,710
Trinidad and Tobago	4,980	Guatemala	1,690
Czech Republic	4,920	Jordan	1,680
Hungary	4,740	Romania	1,670
Chile	4,600	Russian Federation	1,660
Croatia	4,510	Iran, Islamic Republic of	1,630
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	4,310	Algeria	1,590
Poland	4,200	Bulgaria	1,510
Costa Rica	3,960	Egypt, Arab Republic of	1,490
Mauritius	3,800	Paraguay	1,450
Lebanon	3,750	Suriname	n.a.
Slovak Republic	3,700		
Brazil	3,570	Per capita income \$755–\$1,445	
Estonia	3,410	Swaziland	1,290
Malaysia	3,380	Ecuador	1,210
Botswana	3,300	Kazakhstan	1,190
Panama	3,260	Morocco	1,180
Gabon	3,180	Philippines	1,040
Turkey	3,090	Syrian Arab Republic ^d	990
South Africa	3,020	China	840
Palau	n.a.	Turkmenistan	840
		Papua New Guinea	760
Per capita income \$1,446–\$2,995			
Belarus	2,990	Equatorial Guinea	n.a.
Belize	2,940	Iraq ^d	n.a.
Latvia	2,860		
Lithuania	2,900	Per capita income less than \$755	
Jamaica	2,440	Ukraine	700
Countries eligible for a blend of IBRD and IDA funds^b			
Per capita income \$2,996–\$5,225			
St. Lucia ^c	4,070	Per capita income less than \$755	
Grenada ^c	3,520	Uzbekistan	630
Dominica ^c	3,260	Azerbaijan	610
		Indonesia	570
Per capita income \$1,446–\$2,995			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines ^c	2,690	Zimbabwe ^d	480
		Pakistan	470
		India	460
		Nigeria	260
Per capita income \$755–\$1,445			
Bolivia	1,000		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.		
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ^d	n.a.		

Income group and country	2000 GNI per capita ^a	Income group and country	2000 GNI per capita
Countries eligible for IDA funds only^b			
Per capita income \$1,446–\$2,995			
Tonga ^c	1,660	Kenya	360
Maldives ^c	1,460	Ghana	350
Samoa ^c	1,460	Gambia, The	330
		Sudan ^d	320
		Uganda	310
		Togo	300
Per capita income \$755–\$1,445			
Cape Verde ^c	1,330	Zambia	300
Vanuatu ^c	1,140	Central African Republic	290
Kiribati ^c	950	Lao People's Democratic Republic	290
Sri Lanka	860	São Tomé and Príncipe	290
Honduras	850	Tanzania	280
Djibouti	840	Kyrgyz Republic	270
Guyana	770	Cambodia	260
Albania	n.a.	Madagascar	260
		Angola	240
		Mali	240
Per capita income less than \$755			
Côte d'Ivoire ^d	660	Burkina Faso	230
Congo, Republic of ^d	630	Rwanda	230
Solomon Islands	630	Nepal	220
Georgia	590	Mozambique	210
Cameroon	570	Chad	200
Bhutan	550	Guinea-Bissau	180
Lesotho	540	Niger	180
Armenia	520	Eritrea	170
Haiti	510	Malawi	170
Senegal	500	Tajikistan	170
Guinea	450	Sierra Leone	130
Moldova	400	Burundi	110
Mongolia	390	Ethiopia	100
Vietnam	390	Afghanistan ^d	n.a.
Bangladesh	380	Congo, Democratic Republic of ^d	n.a.
Benin	380	Liberia ^d	n.a.
Comoros	380	Myanmar ^d	n.a.
Yemen, Republic of	380	Nicaragua	n.a.
Mauritania	370	Somalia ^d	n.a.

n.a. Precise figures not available.

a. World Bank Atlas methodology; per capita GNI (gross national income, formerly GNP) figures are in 2000 U.S. dollars.

b. Countries are eligible for IDA on the basis of (a) relative poverty and (b) lack of creditworthiness. The operational cutoff for IDA eligibility for fiscal 2002 is a 2000 GNI per capita of \$885, using Atlas methodology. To receive IDA resources, countries also meet tests of performance. In exceptional circumstances, IDA extends eligibility temporarily to countries that are above the operational cutoff and are undertaking major adjustment efforts but are not creditworthy for IBRD lending. An exception has been made for small island economies (see footnote c).

c. During the IDA-12 period (fiscal 2000–02), an exception to the GNI per capita operational cutoff for IDA eligibility (\$885 for fiscal 2002) has been made for some small island economies, which otherwise would have little or no access to Bank Group assistance because they lack creditworthiness. For such countries, IDA funding is considered case by case for the financing of projects and adjustment programs designed to strengthen creditworthiness.

d. Loans and credits in nonaccrual status as of July 1, 2001.

Note to Appendixes 3–7

Disbursements and Procurement

The procurement rules and procedures to be followed in the execution of each project depend on individual circumstances. Four considerations generally guide the Bank's requirements:

- Economy and efficiency in the execution of a project;
- Opportunity for all eligible bidders from borrowing and nonborrowing member countries to compete in providing goods, works, and services financed by the Bank;
- Development of local contractors, manufacturers, and consulting services in borrowing countries; and
- Transparency in the procurement process.

Appendix 3A shows consolidated foreign and local disbursements for the IBRD and IDA through the end of fiscal 1996 and for the period fiscal 1997 through fiscal 2001. Advance disbursements consist of payments made into special accounts of borrowers, from which funds are paid to specific suppliers as expenditures are incurred. Because balances in these accounts cannot be attributed to any specific supplying country until expenditures have been reported to the Bank, these are shown as a separate category.

Appendix 3B provides details on foreign disbursements by countries eligible to borrow from the World Bank and nonborrowing countries¹ for the IBRD and IDA separately.

Appendix 3C shows disbursements made in fiscal 2001 by the IBRD and IDA for local procurement by current borrowing countries and disbursements made for goods, works, and services procured from them by other Bank borrowers (foreign procurement) for projects funded by the Bank.

Appendix 4 shows the amounts disbursed from the IBRD and IDA separately for foreign procurement of goods, works, and services from selected member countries in fiscal 2001 and cumulatively through fiscal 2001.

Appendix 5 shows the proportion of foreign disbursements from the IBRD and IDA for specific categories of goods and services provided by selected member countries in fiscal 2001.

Appendix 6 provides a summary listing of the amounts paid to eligible World Bank borrowing country suppliers and nonborrowing country suppliers in each fiscal year from 1999 to 2001 under investment projects. Amounts disbursed are compared with respect to significant categories of goods procured from foreign suppliers. The extent to which eligible borrowing countries and nonborrowing countries participated in supplying these major categories of goods in each of the past three fiscal years is also compared.

Under simplified procedures for structural and sectoral adjustment loans approved by the executive directors in fiscal 1996, disbursements are no longer directly linked to procurement under adjustment loans disbursed using simplified procedures. Thus, while appendixes 3B to 6 report on disbursements from the IBRD and IDA, they do not include disbursements under adjustment loans disbursed using simplified procedures. The information in *appendix 7* reflects simplified adjustment loan disbursements to each borrower as pro-rata shares of that borrower's eligible imports from supplying countries using import data drawn from United Nations trade statistics.

In all these tables and appendixes, IBRD figures exclude disbursements for loans to the IFC and "B" loans. IDA figures include Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa and Interim Trust Fund credits. Disbursements for Project Preparation Facility advances are excluded for both the IBRD and IDA.

1. Appendix 2 lists countries eligible for borrowing from the World Bank.

Appendix 3A: IBRD and IDA Disbursements for Foreign and Local Expenditures

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

	IBRD and IDA						
	Foreign ^a		Local		Net advance disbursements ^b		Total
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Cumulative to June 30, 1996	150,401	57	110,570	42	4,690	2	265,661
1997	8,733	44	10,543	53	487	2	19,763
1998	14,292	57	10,112	41	449	2	24,853
1999	14,781	61	8,859	36	736	3	24,376
2000	8,742	47	9,013	49	753	4	18,508
2001	8,104	47	8,504	49	698	4	17,307
Cumulative to June 30, 2001	205,053	55	157,601	43	7,813	2	370,468

Note: Foreign expenditures are expenditures in the currency of any country other than that of the borrower or guarantor, for goods or services supplied from the territory of any country other than the territory of the borrower or guarantor. Local expenditures are expenditures in the currency of the borrower or guarantor or for goods or services supplied from the territory of the borrower or the guarantor.

a. Amounts exclude debt-reduction disbursements of \$3,693 million through fiscal 1996, \$213 million in fiscal 1997, and \$82 million in fiscal 1998. Amounts include disbursements under simplified procedures for structural and sectoral adjustment loans of \$556 million through fiscal 1996, \$3,333 million in fiscal 1997, \$9,540 million in fiscal 1998, \$10,423 million in fiscal 1999, \$5,329 million in fiscal 2000, and \$5,366 million in fiscal 2001. Amounts include HIPC Initiative grant disbursements of \$74 million in fiscal 1998, \$149 million in fiscal 1999, and \$31 million in fiscal 2001.

b. Net advance disbursements are advances made to special accounts net of amounts recovered (amounts for which the Bank has applied evidence of expenditures to recovery of the outstanding advance).

Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 3B: IBRD and IDA Disbursements for Foreign Expenditures, by Source of Supply

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Period	IBRD					IDA				
	Countries not eligible to borrow		Countries eligible to borrow		Total Amount	Countries not eligible to borrow		Countries eligible to borrow		Total Amount
	Amount	%	Amount	%		Amount	%	Amount	%	
Cumulative to June 30,1996	93,426	86	15,584	14	109,010	31,907	78	8,928	22	40,835
1997	3,081	86	522	14	3,603	1,372	76	428	24	1,800
1998	2,733	85	469	15	3,202	1,103	75	374	25	1,477
1999	2,228	89	275	11	2,503	1,164	68	542	32	1,706
2000	1,842	84	343	16	2,186	851	69	376	31	1,228
2001	1,434	87	213	13	1,647	694	66	364	34	1,058
Cumulative to June 30,2001	104,744	86	17,406	14	122,151	37,091	77	11,012	23	48,104

Note: Amounts exclude disbursements for debt reduction, net advance disbursements, and disbursements under simplified procedures for structural and sectoral adjustment loans and disbursements under HIPC Initiative grants. Countries eligible to borrow from IBRD and IDA are listed in appendix 2. For consistency of comparison, the Republic of Korea and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are included as countries eligible to borrow for all periods covered by this table. Korea (a former graduate) again became eligible to borrow in December 1997. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's eligibility was re-established in May 2001. Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 3C: IBRD and IDA Payments to Supplying Eligible Borrowing Countries for Local and Foreign Procurement in Fiscal 2001^a

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Borrowing countries	Local procurement	Foreign procurement	Total amount	Percentage of total disbursements ^b
Afghanistan	-	-	-	*
Albania	20	-	20	0.12
Algeria	33	+	34	0.19
Angola	5	+	5	*
Argentina	480	31	511	2.96
Armenia	28	+	28	0.16
Azerbaijan	10	+	10	0.06
Bangladesh	218	1	219	1.27
Barbados	+	+	+	*
Belarus	1	+	1	*
Belize	5	-	5	*
Benin	28	6	34	0.19
Bhutan	3	-	3	*
Bolivia	45	2	48	0.28
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15	1	16	0.09
Botswana	-	+	+	*
Brazil	472	9	481	2.79
Bulgaria	13	6	19	0.11
Burkina Faso	19	+	20	0.11
Burundi	4	-	4	*
Cambodia	20	-	20	0.12
Cameroon	13	+	13	0.08
Cape Verde	5	-	5	*
Central African Republic	+	+	+	*
Chad	17	-	17	0.10
Chile	39	1	41	0.24
China	1,395	152 ^c	1,547	8.96
Colombia	217	3	220	1.27
Comoros	2	-	2	*
Congo, Democratic Republic of	-	-	-	*
Congo, Republic of	-	-	-	*
Costa Rica	4	2	6	*
Côte d'Ivoire	9	1	10	0.06
Croatia	18	6	23	0.14
Cyprus	-	3	3	*
Czech Republic	-	10	10	0.06
Djibouti	3	2	5	*
Dominica	+	+	+	*
Dominican Republic	35	2	37	0.22
Ecuador	61	1	62	0.36
Egypt, Arab Republic of	42	11	54	0.31
El Salvador	19	2	20	0.12
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	*
Eritrea	50	-	50	0.29
Estonia	2	2	4	*
Ethiopia	44	+	45	0.26
Fiji	-	-	-	*
Gabon	4	-	4	*
Gambia, The	6	+	6	*
Georgia	16	1	17	0.10
Ghana	53	2	56	0.32
Grenada	+	-	+	*
Guatemala	45	1	46	0.27
Guinea	18	1	19	0.11
Guinea-Bissau	2	-	2	*

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Appendix 3C (continued)

Borrowing countries	Local procurement	Foreign procurement	Total amount	Percentage of total disbursements ^b
Guyana	5	+	5	*
Haiti	2	-	2	*
Honduras	20	-	20	0.11
Hungary	11	2	13	0.08
India	1,274	33	1,306	7.56
Indonesia	561	2	563	3.26
Iran, Islamic Republic of	81	5	86	0.50
Iraq	-	-	-	*
Jamaica	21	+	21	0.12
Jordan	29	+	29	0.17
Kazakhstan	10	4	15	0.08
Kenya	59	10	69	0.40
Korea, Republic of	41	86	127	0.73
Kyrgyz Republic	7	+	7	*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17	-	17	0.10
Latvia	16	1	17	0.10
Lebanon	26	1	27	0.16
Lesotho	6	+	6	*
Liberia	-	+	+	*
Lithuania	5	1	6	*
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	11	7	19	0.11
Madagascar	29	+	29	0.17
Malawi	35	+	35	0.20
Malaysia	8	7	14	0.08
Maldives	+	-	+	*
Mali	22	+	22	0.13
Mauritania	18	+	18	0.11
Mauritius	+	1	1	*
Mexico	550	4	554	3.21
Moldova	14	+	14	0.08
Mongolia	6	-	6	*
Morocco	60	1	61	0.35
Mozambique	41	+	41	0.24
Myanmar	-	-	-	*
Nepal	29	1	30	0.18
Nicaragua	35	-	35	0.20
Niger	22	1	24	0.14
Nigeria	26	1	27	0.15
Pakistan	175	3	178	1.03
Panama	19	1	20	0.11
Papua New Guinea	7	-	7	*
Paraguay	30	+	30	0.17
Peru	78	1	79	0.46
Philippines	86	1	87	0.51
Poland	285	6	290	1.68
Romania	51	7	58	0.34
Russian Federation	98	14	112	0.65
Rwanda	3	1	4	*
Samoa	+	-	+	*
São Tomé and Príncipe	1	-	1	*
Senegal	28	10	38	0.22
Seychelles	-	-	-	*
Sierra Leone	21	1	22	0.13

Borrowing countries	Local procurement	Foreign procurement	Total amount	Percentage of total disbursements ^b
Slovak Republic	-	+	+	*
Slovenia	2	1	3	*
Solomon Islands	+	-	+	*
Somalia	-	+	+	*
South Africa	3	53	56	0.32
Sri Lanka	35	+	35	0.21
St. Kitts and Nevis	+	-	+	*
St. Lucia	1	+	1	*
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	*
Sudan	-	-	-	*
Suriname	-	+	+	*
Swaziland	1	2	3	*
Syrian Arab Republic	-	+	+	*
Tajikistan	5	+	5	*
Tanzania	37	2	38	0.22
Thailand	135	11	146	0.85
Togo	8	+	8	*
Tonga	-	+	+	*
Trinidad and Tobago	11	2	13	0.08
Tunisia	96	1	97	0.56
Turkey	311	9	321	1.86
Turkmenistan	+	+	+	*
Uganda	39	2	41	0.24
Ukraine	4	4	7	*
Uruguay	38	+	38	0.22
Uzbekistan	3	+	2	*
Vanuatu	-	-	-	*
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	60	9	69	0.40
Vietnam	106	+	107	0.62
Yemen, Republic of	44	1	44	0.26
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	-	+	+	*
Zambia	46	2	48	0.28
Zimbabwe	+	6	6	*
Total	8,504	581	9,085	52.49

- Zero, + Less than \$0.5 million, * Less than 0.05 percent.

a. Countries eligible to borrow from IBRD and IDA are listed in appendix 2. In addition, payments under disbursing loans to Barbados and Cyprus, which are no longer eligible borrowing countries, are included. Amounts exclude disbursements for debt reduction, net advance disbursements, and disbursements under simplified procedures for structural and sectoral adjustment loans and disbursements under HIPC Initiative grants.

b. Refers to the share of all IBRD and IDA payments for fiscal 2001, which totaled \$17,307 million.

c. Includes supplies from Hong Kong, China.

Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 4: IBRD and IDA Payments to Supplying Countries for Foreign Procurement

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Supplying country	IBRD cumulative to June 30, 2001		IBRD fiscal 2001		IDA cumulative to June 30, 2001		IDA fiscal 2001	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Algeria	45	*	-	*	14	*	+	*
Angola	10	*	+	*	7	*	+	*
Argentina	925	0.76	28	1.71	140	0.29	2	0.23
Armenia	+	*	-	*	2	*	+	*
Australia	1,267	1.04	28	1.71	755	1.57	13	1.23
Austria	1,948	1.60	53	3.23	282	0.59	5	0.45
Azerbaijan	3	*	-	*	24	0.05	+	*
Bahamas, The	101	0.08	+	*	18	*	10	0.90
Bahrain	68	0.06	+	*	132	0.28	-	*
Bangladesh	18	*	+	*	51	0.11	1	0.10
Barbados	16	*	+	*	5	*	-	*
Belarus	55	0.05	+	*	2	*	+	*
Belgium	1,620	1.33	12	0.75	1,098	2.28	14	1.36
Benin	7	*	2	0.13	26	0.05	3	0.32
Bolivia	31	*	2	0.12	4	*	+	*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	+	*	-	*	1	*	1	0.09
Botswana	6	*	-	*	8	*	+	*
Brazil	1,977	1.62	7	0.44	358	0.74	2	0.15
Bulgaria	60	0.05	6	0.37	55	0.11	+	*
Burkina Faso	1	*	+	*	13	*	+	*
Cameroon	5	*	-	*	27	0.06	+	*
Canada	2,878	2.36	45	2.76	886	1.84	15	1.38
Central African Republic	4	*	-	*	6	*	+	*
Chile	399	0.33	1	0.06	41	0.09	+	*
China	1,675	1.37	35	2.10	1,648	3.42	118	11.13
Colombia	256	0.21	2	0.10	29	0.06	1	0.09
Costa Rica	68	0.06	2	0.10	45	0.09	+	*
Côte d'Ivoire	50	*	+	*	260	0.54	1	0.10
Croatia	21	*	3	0.18	16	*	3	0.24
Cyprus	112	0.09	3	0.17	38	0.08	+	*
Czech Republic	113	0.09	7	0.39	14	*	4	0.34
Denmark	834	0.68	18	1.07	382	0.79	12	1.10
Djibouti	+	*	-	*	28	0.06	2	0.19
Dominica	5	*	-	*	2	*	+	*
Dominican Republic	6	*	+	*	10	*	2	0.23
Ecuador	198	0.16	+	*	13	*	1	0.07
Egypt, Arab Republic of	64	0.05	2	0.14	58	0.12	9	0.84
El Salvador	20	*	2	0.09	10	*	+	*
Estonia	6	*	2	0.12	5	*	+	*
Ethiopia	2	*	-	*	7	*	+	*
Finland	625	0.51	13	0.82	159	0.33	4	0.37
France	8,714	7.13	107	6.51	5,079	10.56	71	6.75
Gambia, The	4	*	+	*	1	*	-	*
Georgia	14	*	+	*	8	*	1	0.05
Germany	13,865	11.35	197	11.97	3,844	7.99	38	3.61
Ghana	11	*	+	*	20	*	2	0.18
Greece	223	0.18	+	*	96	0.20	1	0.07
Guatemala	21	*	1	*	29	0.06	+	*
Guinea	5	*	-	*	42	0.09	1	0.06
Guyana	9	*	+	*	1	*	-	*
Hungary	352	0.29	2	0.12	29	0.06	+	*
Iceland	12	*	+	*	2	*	1	0.05

Supplying country	IBRD cumulative to June 30, 2001		IBRD fiscal 2001		IDA cumulative to June 30, 2001		IDA fiscal 2001	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
India	473	0.39	8	0.49	1,065	2.21	25	2.32
Indonesia	180	0.15	1	0.06	139	0.29	1	0.12
Iran, Islamic Republic of	151	0.12	4	0.21	206	0.43	1	0.13
Ireland	210	0.17	2	0.14	146	0.30	8	0.71
Israel	282	0.23	4	0.27	139	0.29	2	0.22
Italy	7,569	6.20	167	10.11	2,256	4.69	84	7.94
Jamaica	17	*	-	*	2	*	+	*
Japan	15,446	12.64	151	9.15	4,467	9.29	44	4.19
Jordan	50	*	-	*	164	0.34	+	*
Kazakhstan	84	0.07	2	0.10	35	0.07	3	0.24
Kenya	28	*	-	*	315	0.66	10	0.94
Korea, Republic of	1,852	1.52	30	1.83	1,079	2.24	56	5.27
Kuwait	270	0.22	-	*	261	0.54	3	0.25
Kyrgyz Republic	11	*	-	*	+	*	+	*
Latvia	16	*	1	*	1	*	+	*
Lebanon	101	0.08	+	*	27	0.06	1	0.07
Lesotho	+	*	-	*	+	*	+	*
Liberia	26	*	+	*	21	*	-	*
Lithuania	25	*	1	0.06	2	*	-	*
Luxembourg	75	0.06	1	0.05	37	0.08	1	0.08
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	2	*	2	0.11	11	*	5	0.51
Madagascar	8	*	-	*	2	*	+	*
Malawi	2	*	-	*	11	*	+	*
Malaysia	350	0.29	3	0.17	267	0.55	4	0.35
Mali	+	*	-	*	14	*	+	*
Mauritania	8	*	-	*	17	*	+	*
Mauritius	1	*	-	*	25	0.05	1	0.12
Mexico	586	0.48	3	0.19	116	0.24	1	0.09
Moldova	3	*	+	*	1	*	+	*
Morocco	179	0.15	1	0.05	64	0.13	+	*
Mozambique	4	*	+	*	7	*	-	*
Nepal	3	*	1	0.06	7	*	+	*
Netherlands	2,292	1.88	23	1.38	1,386	2.88	25	2.32
New Zealand	197	0.16	3	0.19	133	0.28	11	1.00
Niger	8	*	1	0.05	18	*	+	*
Nigeria	391	0.32	+	*	409	0.85	+	*
Norway	553	0.45	6	0.37	180	0.37	3	0.24
Pakistan	130	0.11	3	0.20	186	0.39	+	*
Panama	405	0.33	1	*	61	0.13	+	*
Paraguay	121	0.10	+	*	15	*	+	*
Peru	129	0.11	+	*	22	0.05	+	*
Philippines	76	0.06	+	*	86	0.18	1	0.05
Poland	326	0.27	5	0.33	55	0.11	+	*
Portugal	79	0.06	1	*	408	0.85	10	0.98
Romania	334	0.27	7	0.43	76	0.16	+	*
Russian Federation	762	0.62	6	0.34	110	0.23	9	0.81
Rwanda	3	*	-	*	4	*	1	0.10
Saudi Arabia	591	0.48	3	0.17	267	0.55	17	1.59
Senegal	29	*	+	*	127	0.26	9	0.89
Sierra Leone	5	*	+	*	4	*	1	0.07
Singapore	1,230	1.01	28	1.71	757	1.57	6	0.61
Slovak Republic	19	*	+	*	2	*	-	*

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Appendix 4 (continued)

Supplying country	IBRD cumulative to June 30, 2001		IBRD fiscal 2001		IDA cumulative to June 30, 2001		IDA fiscal 2001	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Slovenia	57	0.05	1	0.05	13	*	1	0.06
Somalia	1	*	-	*	2	*	+	*
South Africa	470	0.38	1	0.07	1,147	2.38	52	4.88
Spain	1,536	1.26	50	3.02	368	0.77	21	2.01
Sri Lanka	27	*	-	*	19	*	+	*
St. Lucia	9	*	-	*	4	*	-	*
Suriname	1	*	-	*	2	*	+	*
Swaziland	38	*	2	0.12	32	0.07	+	*
Sweden	1,776	1.45	14	0.86	504	1.05	4	0.42
Switzerland	4,704	3.85	39	2.34	1,246	2.59	12	1.18
Syrian Arab Republic	38	*	-	*	18	*	+	*
Tajikistan	+	*	-	*	+	*	-	*
Tanzania	7	*	-	*	37	0.08	2	0.15
Thailand	155	0.13	6	0.38	402	0.84	5	0.48
Togo	31	*	-	*	30	0.06	+	*
Tonga	+	*	-	*	1	*	+	*
Trinidad and Tobago	23	*	1	0.08	24	0.05	1	0.05
Tunisia	92	0.07	-	*	44	0.09	1	0.08
Turkey	602	0.49	4	0.22	142	0.30	6	0.55
Turkmenistan	5	*	-	*	51	0.11	-	*
Uganda	3	*	-	*	11	*	2	0.15
Ukraine	172	0.14	3	0.20	56	0.12	+	*
United Arab Emirates	572	0.47	1	*	381	0.79	2	0.21
United Kingdom	9,069	7.42	95	5.75	6,107	12.69	105	9.94
United States	23,244	19.03	177	10.75	4,684	9.74	58	5.51
Uruguay	114	0.09	+	*	6	*	+	*
Uzbekistan	5	*	-	*	14	*	+	*
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	596	0.49	9	0.55	212	0.44	+	*
Vietnam	46	*	-	*	55	0.11	+	*
Yemen, Republic of	+	*	-	*	2	*	1	0.06
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	857	0.70	+	*	175	0.36	-	*
Zambia	52	*	-	*	117	0.24	2	0.19
Zimbabwe	34	*	-	*	129	0.27	6	0.58
Others	3,397	2.78	192	11.68	1,023	2.13	94	8.89
Total	122,151	100.00	1,647	100.00	48,104	100.00	1,058	100.00

- Zero, + Less than \$0.5 million, * Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Amounts exclude disbursements for debt reduction, net advance disbursements, and disbursements undersimplified procedures for structural and sectoral adjustment loans and disbursements under HIPC Initiative grants.

Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 5: IBRD and IDA Payments to Supplying Countries for Foreign Procurement, by Description of Goods, Fiscal 2001

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Supplying country	Equipment		Civil works		Consultants		All other goods		Total disbursements	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Algeria	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Angola	-	*	-	*	+	0.05	-	*	+	*
Argentina	7	0.53	23	3.35	1	0.13	-	*	31	1.13
Armenia	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Australia	3	0.27	+	*	37	6.73	+	0.10	41	1.52
Austria	36	2.90	19	2.79	2	0.32	1	0.31	58	2.14
Azerbaijan	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Bahamas, The	10	0.77	-	*	-	*	-	*	10	0.35
Bahrain	-	*	-	*	+	*	+	*	+	*
Bangladesh	-	*	1	0.10	1	0.10	-	*	1	0.05
Barbados	-	*	+	*	-	*	-	*	+	*
Belarus	+	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Belgium	18	1.43	4	0.54	5	0.86	1	0.25	27	0.99
Benin	+	*	3	0.48	2	0.40	+	*	6	0.21
Bolivia	-	*	-	*	2	0.41	-	*	2	0.09
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	*	1	0.12	+	*	-	*	1	*
Botswana	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Brazil	4	0.36	2	0.30	2	0.36	+	0.17	9	0.33
Bulgaria	2	0.17	3	0.43	1	0.22	-	*	6	0.23
Burkina Faso	+	*	+	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Cameroon	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Canada	23	1.81	5	0.65	32	5.83	+	0.23	60	2.22
Central African Republic	+	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	+	*
Chile	1	0.06	-	*	1	0.12	-	*	1	0.05
China	29	2.34	116	16.67	7	1.22	+	0.06	152	5.63
Colombia	+	*	-	*	3	0.47	-	*	3	0.10
Costa Rica	-	*	-	*	2	0.34	-	*	2	0.07
Côte d'Ivoire	+	*	+	*	1	0.22	-	*	1	0.05
Croatia	5	0.39	1	0.09	+	*	-	*	6	0.20
Cyprus	2	0.14	-	*	1	0.20	+	*	3	0.11
Czech Republic	10	0.78	+	*	+	0.05	-	*	10	0.37
Denmark	17	1.35	7	1.06	5	0.91	+	*	29	1.08
Djibouti	2	0.16	-	*	-	*	-	*	2	0.07
Dominica	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Dominican Republic	-	*	2	0.24	1	0.14	-	*	2	0.09
Ecuador	-	*	-	*	1	0.18	-	*	1	*
Egypt, Arab Republic of	4	0.31	5	0.66	3	0.49	-	*	11	0.42
El Salvador	+	*	-	*	1	0.27	-	*	2	0.06
Estonia	+	*	+	0.05	1	0.26	-	*	2	0.08
Ethiopia	-	*	-	*	+	0.06	-	*	+	*
Finland	13	1.02	-	*	2	0.41	2	1.15	17	0.64
France	87	6.99	52	7.48	36	6.50	3	1.59	179	6.60
Gambia, The	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Georgia	+	*	-	*	1	0.11	+	0.11	1	*
Germany	154	12.36	33	4.70	37	6.67	12	5.63	235	8.70
Ghana	-	*	+	0.05	2	0.31	-	*	2	0.08
Greece	1	0.10	+	*	+	*	+	0.15	1	*
Guatemala	-	*	-	*	1	0.12	-	*	1	*

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Appendix 5 (continued)

Supplying country	Equipment		Civil works		Consultants		All other goods		Total disbursements	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Guinea	1	0.05	-	*	+	*	-	*	1	*
Guyana	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Hungary	2	0.15	-	*	+	*	+	*	2	0.08
Iceland	+	*	+	*	+	0.09	-	*	1	*
India	26	2.07	+	*	7	1.23	-	*	33	1.21
Indonesia	1	0.10	1	0.15	+	*	-	*	2	0.08
Iran, Islamic Republic of	+	*	4	0.64	+	*	-	*	5	0.18
Ireland	2	0.18	-	*	8	1.35	+	*	10	0.36
Israel	3	0.24	+	*	3	0.63	+	0.07	7	0.25
Italy	57	4.54	179	25.64	10	1.75	6	2.66	251	9.26
Jamaica	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Japan	153	12.27	37	5.23	5	0.82	1	0.69	195	7.21
Jordan	+	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	+	*
Kazakhstan	4	0.32	-	*	+	*	-	*	4	0.16
Kenya	7	0.56	2	0.29	1	0.16	-	*	10	0.37
Korea, Republic of	28	2.21	51	7.27	+	*	8	3.65	86	3.17
Kuwait	1	0.08	2	0.23	-	*	-	*	3	0.10
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Latvia	1	0.05	-	*	+	0.07	-	*	1	*
Lebanon	1	0.06	-	*	1	0.10	-	*	1	0.05
Lesotho	+	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	+	*
Liberia	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Lithuania	1	0.08	-	*	-	*	-	*	1	*
Luxembourg	1	0.07	-	*	1	0.17	-	*	2	0.06
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	-	*	7	1.05	-	*	-	*	7	0.27
Madagascar	+	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	+	*
Malawi	-	*	+	*	-	*	-	*	+	*
Malaysia	2	0.18	4	0.55	+	0.08	-	*	7	0.24
Mali	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Mauritania	+	*	-	*	-	*	+	*	+	*
Mauritius	1	0.07	-	*	+	0.06	+	*	1	0.05
Mexico	1	0.09	1	0.09	2	0.40	-	*	4	0.15
Moldova	+	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Morocco	1	0.06	-	*	+	*	-	*	1	*
Mozambique	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Nepal	1	0.08	-	*	+	*	-	*	1	*
Netherlands	23	1.84	2	0.29	22	3.89	1	0.38	47	1.75
New Zealand	+	*	3	0.43	10	1.88	+	*	14	0.50
Niger	1	0.07	-	*	+	0.08	-	*	1	0.05
Nigeria	-	*	+	0.05	+	0.05	-	*	1	*
Norway	5	0.40	+	0.05	2	0.42	1	0.48	9	0.32
Pakistan	3	0.22	+	*	+	*	1	0.27	3	0.13
Panama	+	*	-	*	1	0.13	-	*	1	*
Paraguay	-	*	+	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Peru	-	*	-	*	1	0.10	-	*	1	*
Philippines	-	*	-	*	1	0.18	-	*	1	*
Poland	4	0.35	+	*	1	0.15	1	0.24	6	0.21
Portugal	3	0.21	5	0.72	3	0.59	+	*	11	0.41
Romania	3	0.25	2	0.24	+	*	3	1.23	7	0.27
Russian Federation	13	1.03	+	*	1	0.12	+	0.21	14	0.52
Rwanda	1	0.08	-	*	-	*	-	*	1	*

Supplying country	Equipment		Civil works		Consultants		All other goods		Total disbursements	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Saudi Arabia	9	0.75	10	1.49	-	*	+	*	20	0.73
Senegal	+	*	8	1.12	1	0.23	+	0.15	10	0.35
Sierra Leone	+	*	-	*	1	0.14	-	*	1	*
Singapore	30	2.43	-	*	2	0.39	2	1.04	35	1.28
Slovak Republic	+	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Slovenia	+	*	1	0.11	+	0.06	-	*	1	0.05
Somalia	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
South Africa	23	1.82	24	3.40	6	1.15	-	*	53	1.95
Spain	16	1.26	31	4.45	20	3.53	5	2.18	71	2.62
Sri Lanka	+	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
St. Lucia	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*
Suriname	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Swaziland	2	0.18	-	*	+	*	-	*	2	0.08
Sweden	15	1.22	-	*	3	0.60	+	0.07	19	0.69
Switzerland	34	2.70	2	0.33	6	1.00	10	4.60	51	1.89
Syrian Arab Republic	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Tajikistan	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*
Tanzania	1	0.09	+	*	+	*	-	*	2	0.06
Thailand	6	0.46	5	0.69	1	0.15	-	*	11	0.42
Togo	-	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Tonga	-	*	+	*	-	*	-	*	+	*
Trinidad and Tobago	+	*	-	*	2	0.29	-	*	2	0.07
Tunisia	-	*	+	*	1	0.09	-	*	1	*
Turkey	4	0.35	4	0.58	1	0.17	+	*	9	0.35
Turkmenistan	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*
Uganda	1	0.08	+	0.05	+	*	+	0.11	2	0.06
Ukraine	1	0.06	-	*	+	*	3	1.35	4	0.14
United Arab Emirates	1	0.10	2	0.23	-	*	-	*	3	0.11
United Kingdom	101	8.15	18	2.53	80	14.35	1	0.55	200	7.39
United States	134	10.78	5	0.66	93	16.78	3	1.64	235	8.70
Uruguay	+	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Uzbekistan	+	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	+	*
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	-	*	+	*	1	0.23	8	3.75	9	0.34
Vietnam	+	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	+	*
Yemen, Republic of	1	*	-	*	+	*	-	*	1	*
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	+	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	+	*
Zambia	1	0.05	1	0.20	+	*	-	*	2	0.08
Zimbabwe	+	*	4	0.54	2	0.35	-	*	6	0.23
Others	86	6.58	5	0.74	61	10.91	134	64.59	286	10.43
Total	1,244	100.00	698	100.00	556	100.00	208	100.00	2,705	100.00

- Zero, + Less than \$0.5 million, * Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Amounts exclude disbursements for debt reduction, net advance disbursements, and disbursements under simplified procedures for structural and sectoral adjustment loans and disbursements under HIPC Initiative grants.

Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 6: IBRD and IDA Disbursements for Foreign Expenditures, by Description of Goods (for Investment Lending), Fiscal 1999–2001^a

Item	Fiscal 1999			Fiscal 2000			Fiscal 2001		
	Countries not eligible to borrow	Countries eligible to borrow	Total	Countries not eligible to borrow	Countries eligible to borrow	Total	Countries not eligible to borrow	Countries eligible to borrow	Total
<i>Millions of U.S. dollars</i>									
Civil works	586	286	871	456	286	742	420	278	698
Consultants	615	87	702	541	91	632	484	69	553
Goods	1,977	441	2,417	1,504	336	1,840	1,003	207	1,210
All other	107	3	110	133	6	139	155	24	179
Total	3,285	817	4,100	2,634	719	3,353	2,062	578	2,640
<i>Percent^b</i>									
Civil works	67	33	21	61	39	22	60	40	26
Consultants	88	12	17	86	14	19	88	12	21
Goods	82	18	59	82	18	55	83	17	46
All other	98	2	3	96	4	4	87	13	7
Total	80	20	100	79	21	100	78	22	100

Note: Countries eligible to borrow from IBRD and IDA are listed in appendix 2. For consistency of comparison, the Republic of Korea and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are included as countries eligible to borrow for all periods covered by this table. The Republic of Korea (a former graduate) again became eligible to borrow in December 1997. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's eligibility was re-established in May 2001.

a. Amounts exclude disbursements for debt-reduction and net advance disbursements. Amounts also exclude disbursements for structural and sectoral adjustment loans, and hybrids (loans that support policy and institutional reforms in a specific sector by financing both a policy component disbursed against imports and investment component), and disbursements under HIPC Initiative grants.

b. Percentages are based on the dollar amounts shown under the total disbursements section. These percentages show both the breakdown between countries eligible to borrow from the IBRD and/or IDA, and countries not eligible to borrow, for individual goods categories and the share of each goods category compared with total disbursements.

Appendix 7: Estimates of IBRD and IDA Payments to Supplying Countries for Foreign Procurement under Adjustment Lending, Fiscal 2001^a

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Supplying countries	Amount	Percent	Supplying countries	Amount	Percent
Albania	+	0.0	Japan	276.3	5.1
Algeria	23.6	0.4	Jordan	0.6	0.0
Argentina	199.9	3.7	Kazakhstan	15.6	0.3
Aruba	+	0.0	Kenya	55.1	1.0
Australia	33.2	0.6	Korea, Republic of	127.6	2.4
Austria	30.5	0.6	Kuwait	3.4	0.1
Azerbaijan	2.2	0.0	Kyrgyz Republic	0.8	0.0
Bangladesh	2.9	0.1	Latvia	3.5	0.1
Barbados	0.6	0.0	Lithuania	7.2	0.1
Belarus	35.2	0.7	Macedonia, former		
Belgium	106.0	2.0	Yugoslav Republic of	1.1	0.0
Belize	+	0.0	Madagascar	+	0.0
Benin	1.4	0.0	Malaysia	72.2	1.3
Bolivia	6.8	0.1	Malta	+	0.0
Brazil	173.0	3.2	Mauritius	7.1	0.1
Brunei	0.8	0.0	Mexico	36.5	0.7
Cameroon	+	0.0	Moldova	2.6	0.0
Canada	60.4	1.1	Morocco	8.3	0.2
Chile	48.1	0.9	Nepal	+	0.0
China	132.1	2.4	Netherlands	81.0	1.5
Colombia	20.8	0.4	New Zealand	7.8	0.1
Costa Rica	7.2	0.1	Nicaragua	+	0.0
Croatia	11.5	0.2	Niger	+	0.0
Cyprus	0.7	0.0	Nigeria	18.1	0.3
Czech Republic	13.6	0.3	Norway	13.3	0.2
Denmark	23.1	0.4	Oman	11.8	0.2
Ecuador	6.9	0.1	Pakistan	9.6	0.2
Egypt, Arab Republic of	4.1	0.1	Panama	0.5	0.0
El Salvador	1.4	0.0	Papua New Guinea	+	0.0
Estonia	6.2	0.1	Paraguay	10.4	0.2
Finland	37.2	0.7	Peru	9.1	0.2
France	307.2	5.7	Philippines	5.2	0.1
Gambia, The	+	0.0	Poland	33.0	0.6
Germany	452.6	8.4	Portugal	14.4	0.3
Ghana	0.8	0.0	Romania	11.1	0.2
Greece	18.4	0.3	Russian Federation	120.1	2.2
Grenada	+	0.0	Saudi Arabia	15.7	0.3
Guatemala	3.6	0.1	Senegal	6.1	0.1
Honduras	0.6	0.0	Singapore	61.5	1.1
Hungary	19.4	0.4	Slovak Republic	5.4	0.1
Iceland	0.5	0.0	Slovenia	10.0	0.2
India	44.5	0.8	South Africa	110.8	2.1
Indonesia	33.0	0.6	Spain	118.7	2.2
Iran, Islamic Republic of	7.5	0.1	St. Lucia	+	0.0
Ireland	18.6	0.3	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	+	0.0
Israel	20.7	0.4	Sudan	1.0	0.0
Italy	287.2	5.4			

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Appendix 7 (continued)

<u>Supplying countries</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Suriname	+	0.0
Sweden	61.4	1.1
Switzerland	58.4	1.1
Syrian Arab Republic	5.3	0.1
Taiwan, China	60.2	1.1
Tanzania	5.6	0.1
Thailand	27.7	0.5
Togo	1.3	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	8.2	0.2
Tunisia	2.6	0.0
Turkey	34.0	0.6
Uganda	7.1	0.1
United Kingdom	198.1	3.7
United States	1,327.1	24.7
Uruguay	30.6	0.6
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	27.2	0.5
Yemen, Republic of	2.0	0.0
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	12.0	0.2
Total	5,366.2	100

+ Amount below \$0.5 million.

Note: Amounts exclude disbursements under investment lending. See appendix 4 for payments to supplying countries for foreign procurement under investment lending, fiscal 2001.

a. Based on import data drawn from the latest information available on borrowers' trade statistics compiled by the United Nations trade system COMTRADE.

Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 8: IBRD and IDA Cumulative Lending Since Fiscal 1990 by Major Purpose and Region, June 30, 2001

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Purpose ^b	IBRD loans to borrowers, by region ^a						Total
	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	
Agriculture	569.0	6,406.9	2,891.5	5,569.5	2,301.9	696.5	18,435.3
Economic Policy	155.0	3,865.0	8,578.1	5,066.8	1,465.0	900.0	20,029.9
Education	161.0	3,403.8	1,119.9	5,778.8	973.1	25.0	11,461.5
Electric Power and Other Energy	275.0	9,413.8	3,383.1	1,920.3	644.0	4,988.0	20,624.3
Environment	21.9	2,096.4	354.3	2,519.6	186.5	310.0	5,488.7
Finance	177.4	7,031.8	4,190.4	8,285.5	1,109.0	1,311.0	22,105.1
Health, Nutrition, and Population	163.1	860.1	1,203.0	4,213.9	689.1	20.0	7,149.2
Industry		488.3			464.5	601.4	1,554.2
Mining		10.0	1,985.3	533.5	43.0	530.0	3,101.8
Multisector		625.0	1,876.5	2,589.5	873.5	351.3	6,315.8
Oil and Gas	310.9	929.0	1,880.8	484.2	264.0	848.0	4,716.9
Private Sector							
Development	10.0	316.5	2,185.3	1,566.8	264.7	226.0	4,569.3
Public Sector							
Management	89.0	1,773.0	1,414.7	6,100.1	344.9	351.3	10,073.0
Social Protection	72.9	1,636.4	2,053.8	4,179.9	226.0		8,169.0
Telecommunications	225.0	1,585.7	465.0	37.9	194.0	97.0	2,604.6
Transportation	123.7	9,967.1	4,395.5	8,249.9	614.7	2,769.9	26,120.8
Urban Development	162.4	2,439.8	2,118.0	2,304.2	1,830.7	105.0	8,960.1
Water Supply and Sanitation	503.4	1,257.1	1,301.7	2,653.8	748.1	512.4	6,976.5
Total	3,019.8	54,105.6	41,397.0	62,054.2	13,236.6	14,642.8	188,456.0

Note: Figures are cumulative since fiscal 1990, the first year for which reclassified sector data is available (see table 1.1, page 26 in *The World Bank Annual Report 2001: Volume 1, Year in Review*).

a. No account is taken of cancellations subsequent to original commitment. IBRD loans to the IFC are excluded.

b. Operations have been classified by the major purpose they finance. Many projects include activity in more than one sector or subsector. Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 8 (continued)

Purpose ^b	IDA credits to borrowers, by region ^a						Total
	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	
Agriculture	3,643.1	4,048.8	592.3	288.6	491.2	4,596.9	13,660.9
Economic Policy	5,047.8	664.0	1,306.3	382.7	80.0	875.2	8,356.0
Education	2,648.1	1,040.1	109.1	381.0	347.5	3,700.0	8,225.8
Electric Power and other Energy	1,644.2	872.7	304.5	86.5	69.5	683.5	3,660.9
Environment	476.3	514.9	42.3	194.5	15.0	906.6	2,149.6
Finance	1,750.1	260.9	182.3	163.7	80.0	798.1	3,235.1
Health, Nutrition, and Population	2,168.5	1,019.8	154.2	182.6	175.6	4,016.0	7,716.7
Industry	82.0						82.0
Mining	123.4	35.0				77.0	235.4
Multisector	1,407.5	97.7	55.0	395.1		543.3	2,498.6
Oil and Gas	372.0		62.0	61.2	15.0	188.0	698.2
Private Sector Development	1,901.5	17.0	193.8	208.2	10.9	479.5	2,810.9
Public Sector Management	1,675.2	100.0	335.7	355.5	99.5	726.1	3,292.1
Social Protection	1,582.8	459.2	360.0	485.8	494.8	577.0	3,959.6
Telecommunications	122.8	24.5	18.0	18.3		112.0	295.6
Transportation	3,921.2	1,185.9	350.8	567.9	134.8	1,569.1	7,729.8
Urban Development	1,274.6	732.9	195.8	71.5	101.2	322.0	2,698.0
Water Supply and Sanitation	1,263.3	634.6	137.7	81.5	67.2	816.2	3,000.5
Total	31,104.5	11,708.0	4,399.8	3,924.6	2,182.2	20,986.6	74,305.7

Note: Figures are cumulative since fiscal 1990, the first year for which reclassified sector data is available (see table 1.1, page 26 in *The World Bank Annual Report 2001: Volume 1, Year in Review*).

a. No account is taken of cancellations subsequent to original commitment. IBRD loans to the IFC are excluded.

b. Operations have been classified by the major purpose they finance. Many projects include activity in more than one sector or subsector. Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 9: IBRD and IDA Cumulative Lending by Country, June 30, 2001

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	IBRD loans		IDA credits		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Afghanistan			20	230.1	20	230.1
Africa	11	259.8	2	50.5	13	310.3
Albania			42	569.4	42	569.4
Algeria	67	5,697.7			67	5,697.7
Angola			11	310.8	11	310.8
Argentina	110	18,212.4			110	18,212.4
Armenia	1	12.0	23	644.8	24	656.8
Australia	7	417.7			7	417.7
Austria	9	106.4			9	106.4
Azerbaijan			16	461.6	16	461.6
Bahamas, The	5	42.8			5	42.8
Bangladesh	1	46.1	169	9,592.4	170	9,638.5
Barbados	12	118.3			12	118.3
Belarus	4	192.8			4	192.8
Belgium	4	76.0			4	76.0
Belize	9	86.2			9	86.2
Benin			51	743.5	51	743.5
Bhutan			9	64.3	9	64.3
Bolivia	14	299.3	64	1,669.2	78	1,968.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina			35	709.5	35	709.5
Botswana	19	280.7	6	15.8	25	296.5
Brazil	266	30,379.4			266	30,379.4
Bulgaria	26	1,533.1			26	1,533.1
Burkina Faso		1.9	53	1,063.9	53	1,065.8
Burundi	1	4.8	50	788.5	51	793.3
Cambodia			16	430.1	16	430.1
Cameroon	45	1,347.8	27	1,120.5	72	2,468.3
Cape Verde			15	154.4	15	154.4
Caribbean	4	83.0	2	43.0	6	126.0
Central African Republic			26	431.5	26	431.5
Chad	1	39.5	39	771.9	40	811.4
Chile	60	3,585.9		19.0	60	3,604.9
China	163	25,566.3	71	9,946.7	234	35,513.0
Colombia	160	10,017.1		19.5	160	10,036.6
Comoros			17	113.1	17	113.1
Congo, Democratic Republic of	7	330.0	59	1,151.5	66	1,481.5
Congo, Republic of	10	216.7	10	183.6	20	400.3
Costa Rica	39	921.5		5.5	39	927.0
Côte d'Ivoire	62	2,887.9	24	1,830.5	86	4,718.4
Croatia	17	781.6			17	781.6
Cyprus	30	418.8			30	418.8
Czech Republic	3	776.0			3	776.0
Denmark	3	85.0			3	85.0
Djibouti			13	100.6	13	100.6
Dominica	1	3.1	3	14.1	4	17.1
Dominican Republic	31	896.7	3	22.0	34	918.7
Eastern Africa			1	45.0	1	45.0
Ecuador	69	2,656.3	5	36.9	74	2,693.2

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Appendix 9 (continued)

Country	IBRD loans		IDA credits		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Egypt, Arab Republic of	63	4,497.5	41	1,984.0	104	6,481.5
El Salvador	32	820.6	2	25.6	34	846.2
Equatorial Guinea			9	45.0	9	45.0
Eritrea			9	320.4	9	320.4
Estonia	8	150.7			8	150.7
Ethiopia	12	108.6	67	3,569.5	79	3,678.1
Fiji	12	152.9			12	152.9
Finland	18	316.8			18	316.8
France	1	250.0			1	250.0
Gabon	14	227.0			14	227.0
Gambia, The			26	228.2	26	228.2
Georgia			28	647.1	28	647.1
Ghana	9	207.0	99	3,685.9	108	3,892.9
Greece	17	490.8			17	490.8
Grenada	2	8.9	1	13.8	3	22.7
Guatemala	35	1,140.6			35	1,140.6
Guinea	3	75.2	54	1,148.2	57	1,223.4
Guinea-Bissau			22	259.9	22	259.9
Guyana	12	80.0	17	307.6	29	387.6
Haiti	1	2.6	36	626.5	37	629.1
Honduras	33	717.3	28	1,218.1	61	1,935.4
Hungary	40	4,333.6			40	4,333.6
Iceland	10	47.1			10	47.1
India	183	28,797.4	241	27,548.1	424	56,345.5
Indonesia	245	27,340.1	49	1,397.6	294	28,737.7
Iran, Islamic Republic of	41	2,290.1			41	2,290.1
Iraq	6	156.2			6	156.2
Ireland	8	152.5			8	152.5
Israel	11	284.5			11	284.5
Italy	8	399.6			8	399.6
Jamaica	63	1,401.0			63	1,401.0
Japan	31	862.9			31	862.9
Jordan	52	2,036.7	15	85.3	67	2,122.0
Kazakhstan	22	1,883.6			22	1,883.6
Kenya	45	1,200.7	78	3,221.0	123	4,421.7
Korea, Republic of	113	15,647.0	6	110.8	119	15,757.8
Kyrgyz Republic			24	606.4	24	606.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic			29	617.7	29	617.7
Latvia	17	393.7			17	393.7
Lebanon	18	940.1			18	940.1
Lesotho	2	155.0	29	331.8	31	486.8
Liberia	19	156.0	14	114.5	33	270.5
Lithuania	15	448.4			15	448.4
Luxembourg	1	12.0			1	12.0
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	10	252.0	12	343.7	22	595.7
Madagascar	5	32.9	79	2,120.7	84	2,153.5
Malawi	9	124.1	69	1,948.1	78	2,072.2
Malaysia	87	4,150.6			87	4,150.6
Maldives			7	64.9	7	64.9
Mali		1.9	63	1,451.8	63	1,453.7
Malta	1	7.5			1	7.5
Mauritania	3	146.0	46	614.2	49	760.2

Country	IBRD loans		IDA credits		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Mauritius	31	417.8	4	20.2	35	438.0
Mexico	178	33,161.0			178	33,161.0
Moldova	9	302.8	7	156.0	16	458.8
Mongolia			14	271.7	14	271.7
Morocco	127	8,540.4	3	50.8	130	8,591.2
Mozambique			38	1,991.6	38	1,991.6
Myanmar	3	33.4	30	804.0	33	837.4
Nepal			71	1,612.0	71	1,612.0
Netherlands	8	244.0			8	244.0
New Zealand	6	126.8			6	126.8
Nicaragua	27	233.6	30	1,057.6	57	1,291.2
Niger			48	922.1	48	922.1
Nigeria	84	6,248.2	19	1,157.2	103	7,405.4
Norway	6	145.0			6	145.0
OECS Countries	2	10.4		7.1	2	17.5
Oman	11	157.1			11	157.1
Pakistan	84	6,614.2	110	5,842.4	194	12,456.7
Panama	44	1,262.7			44	1,262.7
Papua New Guinea	33	729.3	9	113.2	42	842.5
Paraguay	36	807.9	6	45.5	42	853.4
Peru	87	5,298.2			87	5,298.2
Philippines	154	11,008.7	5	294.2	159	11,302.9
Poland	36	5,284.8			36	5,284.8
Portugal	32	1,338.8			32	1,338.8
Romania	64	5,438.4			64	5,438.4
Russian Federation	49	12,209.0			49	12,209.0
Rwanda			53	1,048.0	53	1,048.0
Samoa			10	66.0	10	66.0
São Tomé and Príncipe			10	68.9	10	68.9
Senegal	19	164.9	79	2,118.2	98	2,283.0
Seychelles	2	10.7			2	10.7
Sierra Leone	4	18.7	24	472.2	28	490.9
Singapore	14	181.3			14	181.3
Slovak Republic	2	135.0			2	135.0
Slovenia	5	177.7			5	177.7
Solomon Islands			8	49.9	8	49.9
Somalia			39	492.1	39	492.1
South Africa	12	287.8			12	287.8
Spain	12	478.7			12	478.7
Sri Lanka	12	210.7	76	2,353.7	88	2,564.4
St. Kitts and Nevis	2	15.6		7.0	2	22.6
St. Lucia	4	10.0		12.7	4	22.7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1	1.4	1	6.4	2	7.8
Sudan	8	166.0	47	1,352.9	55	1,518.9
Swaziland	12	104.8	2	7.8	14	112.6
Syrian Arab Republic	17	613.2	3	47.3	20	660.5
Taiwan, China	14	329.4	4	15.3	18	344.7
Tajikistan			14	261.3	14	261.3
Tanzania	17	318.9	98	3,508.6	115	3,827.5
Thailand	118	7,979.1	6	125.1	124	8,104.2
Togo	1	20.0	41	733.5	42	753.5
Tonga			2	5.0	2	5.0
Trinidad and Tobago	21	313.6			21	313.6
Tunisia	114	4,701.6	5	74.6	119	4,776.2

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Appendix 9 (continued)

Country	IBRD loans		IDA credits		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Turkey	131	16,567.9	10	178.5	141	16,746.4
Turkmenistan	3	89.5			3	89.5
Uganda	1	9.1	78	3,220.7	79	3,229.8
Ukraine	19	2,892.5			19	2,892.5
Uruguay	47	1,754.6			47	1,754.6
Uzbekistan	10	463.0			10	463.0
Vanuatu			5	18.9	5	18.9
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	40	3,328.4			40	3,328.4
Vietnam			31	3,269.4	31	3,269.4
Western Africa	1	6.1	4	61.9	5	68.0
Yemen, Republic of			122	1,918.1	122	1,918.1
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	90	6,114.7			90	6,114.7
Zambia	27	679.1	51	2,485.6	78	3,164.7
Zimbabwe	24	983.2	12	661.9	36	1,645.1
Total	4,523	360,020.1	3,311	126,997.3	7,834	487,017.4

Note: Joint IBRD/IDA operations are counted only once, as IBRD operations. When more than one loan is made for a single project, the operation is counted only once. Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 10: Projects Approved for IBRD and IDA Assistance in Fiscal 2001, by Region, July 1, 2000–June 30, 2001

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	IBRD loans		IDA credits		Totals	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Africa						
Africa (regionwide)			1	5.0	1	5.0
Benin			1	10.0	1	10.0
Burkina Faso			2	136.7	2	136.7
Burundi			2	47.5	2	47.5
Cameroon			1	57.8	1	57.8
Cape Verde			1	5.0	1	5.0
Chad			1	67.0	1	67.0
Comoros			1	11.4	1	11.4
Eritrea			3	170.0	3	170.0
Ethiopia			7	666.8	7	666.8
Gambia, The			1	15.0	1	15.0
Ghana			2	141.0	2	141.0
Kenya			5	350.2	5	350.2
Lesotho			1	28.6	1	28.6
Madagascar			2	267.6	2	267.6
Malawi			3	73.6	3	73.6
Mali			1	70.4	1	70.4
Mauritania			1	18.3	1	18.3
Mozambique			1	18.0	1	18.0
Niger			2	95.2	2	95.2
Nigeria			2	174.3	2	174.3
Rwanda			3	118.6	3	118.6
São Tomé and Príncipe			2	10.0	2	10.0
Senegal			3	255.0	3	255.0
Sierra Leone			1	13.5	1	13.5
Tanzania			2	75.8	2	75.8
Uganda			6	358.4	6	358.4
Western Africa			1	9.4	1	9.4
Zambia			3	99.5	3	99.5
Total			60	3,369.6^a	60	3,369.6^a
East Asia and Pacific						
Cambodia			1	45.0	1	45.0
China	7	787.5			7	787.5
Indonesia	3	283.8	1	209.4	4	493.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic			2	41.7	2	41.7
Mongolia			2	64.0	2	64.0
Philippines	2	64.8			2	64.8
Samoa			1	5.0	1	5.0
Vanuatu			1	3.5	1	3.5
Vietnam			4	629.1	4	629.1
Total	12	1,136.1	12	997.7	24	2,133.8
Europe and Central Asia						
Albania			3	28.0	3	28.0
Armenia			2	61.4	2	61.4
Azerbaijan			3	50.4	3	50.4
Belarus	1	22.6			1	22.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina			7	124.3	7	124.3
Bulgaria	4	102.4			4	102.4
Croatia	2	18.9			2	18.9
Georgia			4	89.9	4	89.9
Kazakhstan	1	64.5			1	64.5
Kyrgyz Republic			3	72.0	3	72.0
Latvia	2	38.4			2	38.4
Lithuania	1	98.5			1	98.5

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Appendix 10 (continued)

Country	IBRD loans		IDA credits		Totals	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	2	46.5	3	49.9	5	96.4
Moldova			1	10.0	1	10.0
Poland	3	154.5			3	154.5
Romania	2	130.0			2	130.0
Russian Federation	5	397.5			5	397.5
Tajikistan			1	53.1	1	53.1
Turkey	2	1,027.8			2	1,027.8
Ukraine	2	52.5			2	52.5
Total	27	2,154.1	27	539.0	54	2,693.1
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Argentina	5	440.7			5	440.7
Barbados	1	15.1			1	15.1
Belize	1	14.4			1	14.4
Bolivia			3	100.0	3	100.0
Brazil	10	1,676.6			10	1,676.6
Colombia	2	185.5			2	185.5
Dominican Republic	2	28.4			2	28.4
Ecuador	1	32.0			1	32.0
Grenada	1	5.1	1	5.0	1	10.1
Guatemala	2	82.5			2	82.5
Honduras			5	206.2	5	206.2
Jamaica	1	75.0			1	75.0
Mexico	5	1,982.2			5	1,982.2
Nicaragua			5	182.2	5	182.2
Panama	2	82.9			2	82.9
Peru	2	150.0			2	150.0
Uruguay	1	6.0			1	6.0
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	1	30.3			1	30.3
Total	37	4,806.7^b	13	493.4	50	5,300.1^b
Middle East and North Africa						
Algeria	2	41.7			2	41.7
Djibouti			1	10.0	1	10.0
Jordan	1	120.0			1	120.0
Lebanon	1	20.0			1	20.0
Morocco	2	97.6			2	97.6
Tunisia	3	75.9			3	75.9
Yemen, Republic of			4	142.3	4	142.3
Total	9	355.2	5	152.3	14	507.5
South Asia						
Bangladesh			5	279.6	5	279.6
India	6	2,035.0	6	520.3	12	2,555.3
Pakistan			3	374.3	3	374.3
Sri Lanka			3	37.3	3	37.3
Total	6	2,035.0	17	1,211.5	23	3,246.5
Bank-wide total	91	10,487.1	134	6,763.5	225	17,250.6

Note: Supplements are included in the amount but are not counted as separate lending operations. Joint IBRD/IDA operations are counted only once, as IBRD operations.

a. Includes 287.2 million in IDA credits to seven countries under the Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program for Africa, for which the Bank earmarked \$500 million in fiscal 2001. Excludes an IDA HIPC grant of \$64 million to Cameroon in fiscal 2001.

b. Includes \$40.1 million in IBRD loans to two countries under the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Initiative, for which the Bank earmarked \$155 million in fiscal 2001. Excludes an IDA HIPC grant of \$37 million to Honduras in fiscal 2001.

Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 11: Projects Approved for IBRD and IDA Assistance in Fiscal 2001, by Purpose, July 1, 2000–June 30, 2001

(amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

Sector Group/Country	IBRD	IDA	Total
Agriculture			
Albania		9.9	9.9
Argentina	5.0		5.0
Brazil	346.6		346.6
Bulgaria	50.0		50.0
Burkina Faso		66.7	66.7
China	74.0		74.0
Ethiopia		46.6	46.6
Georgia		27.0	27.0
Ghana		67.0	67.0
Honduras		8.0	8.0
India		210.5	210.5
Kazakhstan	64.5		64.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic		16.7	16.7
Madagascar		89.0	89.0
Morocco	32.6		32.6
Pakistan		21.3	21.3
Romania	80.0		80.0
Rwanda		48.0	48.0
Tajikistan		3.1	3.1
Tunisia	21.3		21.3
Uganda		45.0	45.0
Vietnam		102.8	102.8
Yemen, Republic of		21.3	21.3
Total	674.0	782.9	1,456.9
Economic Policy			
Africa		5.0	5.0
Benin		10.0	10.0
Cameroon		7.8	7.8
Ethiopia		150.0	150.0
Ghana		49.0	49.0
Kyrgyz Republic		35.0	35.0
Lithuania	98.5		98.5
Madagascar		50.5	50.5
Malawi		58.6	58.6
Mali		25.4	25.4
Pakistan		350.0	350.0
Rwanda		15.3	15.3
Senegal		100.0	100.0
Sierra Leone		10.0	10.0
Tajikistan		50.0	50.0
Tanzania		0.8	0.8
Uganda		25.4	25.4
Vietnam		250.0	250.0
Zambia		32.5	32.5
Total	98.5	1,225.3	1,323.8
Education			
Argentina	57.0		57.0
Bangladesh		53.3	53.3
Brazil	159.6		159.6
Bulgaria	14.4		14.4
Djibouti		10.0	10.0
Dominican Republic	3.4		3.4
Ethiopia		4.9	4.9

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Appendix 11 (continued)

Sector Group/Country	IBRD	IDA	Total
Education (continued)			
Georgia		25.9	25.9
Guatemala	62.2		62.2
Honduras		45.5	45.5
India		139.3	139.3
Indonesia		4.1	4.1
Mali		45.0	45.0
Panama	35.0		35.0
Russian Federation	50.0		50.0
Vanuatu		3.5	3.5
Yemen, Republic of		56.0	56.0
Zambia		25.0	25.0
Total	381.6	412.5	794.1
Electric Power and Other Energy			
Belarus	22.6		22.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina		35.0	35.0
Georgia		27.4	27.4
India	630.0		630.0
Latvia	36.2		36.2
Mongolia		30.0	30.0
Poland	15.0		15.0
Ukraine	28.2		28.2
Total	732.0	92.4	824.4
Environment			
Bulgaria	30.0		30.0
Latvia	2.2		2.2
Mexico	404.0		404.0
Panama	47.9		47.9
Philippines	4.8		4.8
Sri Lanka		5.0	5.0
Uganda		22.0	22.0
Total	488.9	27.0	515.9
Finance			
Azerbaijan		5.4	5.4
Bangladesh		151.0	151.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina		20.0	20.0
Brazil	404.0		404.0
Burundi		7.5	7.5
China	8.0		8.0
Eritrea		90.0	90.0
Jamaica	75.0		75.0
Kenya		25.0	25.0
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	30.3	20.0	50.3
Malawi		15.0	15.0
Mexico	505.1		505.1
Rwanda		7.5	7.5
Sri Lanka		30.3	30.3
Tanzania		15.0	15.0
Turkey	777.8		777.8
Uganda		20.0	20.0
Western Africa		9.4	9.4
Zambia		15.0	15.0
Total	1,800.2	431.1	2,231.3
Health, Nutrition, and Population			
Azerbaijan		5.0	5.0
Bangladesh		40.0	40.0

Sector Group/Country	IBRD	IDA	Total
Health, Nutrition, and Population (continued)			
Barbados	15.1		15.1
Bolivia		35.0	35.0
Cameroon		50.0	50.0
Dominican Republic	25.0		25.0
Eritrea		80.0	80.0
Ethiopia		59.7	59.7
Gambia, The		15.0	15.0
Ghana		25.0	25.0
India		30.0	30.0
Indonesia	63.2	40.0	103.2
Kenya		100.0	100.0
Kyrgyz Republic		15.0	15.0
Mexico	350.0		350.0
Moldova		10.0	10.0
Rwanda		7.0	7.0
Samoa		5.0	5.0
Uganda		47.5	47.5
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	30.3		30.3
Total	483.6 ^a	564.2 ^a	1,047.8 ^a
Mining			
Algeria	18.0		18.0
Mozambique		18.0	18.0
Total	18.0	18.0	36.0
Multisector			
Cambodia		35.0	35.0
Grenada	5.1	5.0	10.1
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of		5.0	5.0
Total	5.1	45.0	50.1
Oil and Gas			
Georgia		9.6	9.6
Kenya		72.0	72.0
Total		81.6	81.6
Private Sector Development			
Bosnia and Herzegovina		19.8	19.8
Ethiopia		230.0	230.0
Guatemala	20.3		20.3
Lesotho		28.6	28.6
Nicaragua		5.0	5.0
Nigeria		114.3	114.3
Rwanda		40.8	40.8
Uganda		48.5	48.5
Total	20.3	487.0	507.3
Public Sector Management			
Algeria	23.7		23.7
Argentina	373.7		373.7
Armenia		61.4	61.4
Bangladesh		30.6	30.6
Bolivia		60.0	60.0
Brazil	766.5		766.5
Colombia	35.5		35.5
Croatia	5.0		5.0
Honduras		26.2	26.2

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Appendix 11 (continued)

Sector Group/Country	IBRD	IDA	Total
Public Sector Management (continued)			
India	75.0	75.0	150.0
Jordan	120.0		120.0
Kenya		153.2	153.2
Mauritania		18.3	18.3
Mexico	505.1		505.1
Nicaragua		28.7	28.7
Niger		47.2	47.2
São Tomé and Príncipe		10.0	10.0
Sierra Leone		3.5	3.5
Sri Lanka		2.0	2.0
Uganda		150.0	150.0
Total	1,904.5	666.1	2,570.6
Social Protection			
Albania		10.0	10.0
Argentina	5.0		5.0
Belize	1.4		1.4
Bolivia		5.0	5.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina		38.5	38.5
Bulgaria	8.0		8.0
Cambodia		10.0	10.0
Colombia	150.0		150.0
Ethiopia		175.6	175.6
Honduras		60.0	60.0
Indonesia	208.9	159.5	368.4
Lebanon	20.0		20.0
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of		2.5	2.5
Madagascar		128.1	128.1
Nicaragua		60.0	60.0
Nigeria		60.0	60.0
Peru	100.0		100.0
Romania	50.0		50.0
Russian Federation	80.0		80.0
Senegal		30.0	30.0
Tanzania		60.0	60.0
Turkey	250.0		250.0
Total	873.3	799.2	1,672.5
Telecommunications			
Morocco	65.0		65.0
Total	65.0		65.0
Transportation			
Albania		8.1	8.1
Azerbaijan		40.0	40.0
Belize	13.0		13.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina		11.0	11.0
Cape Verde		5.0	5.0
Chad		67.0	67.0
China	500.0		500.0
Croatia	13.9		13.9
Honduras		66.5	66.5
India	1,330.0		1,330.0
Kyrgyz Republic		22.0	22.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic		25.0	25.0
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of		9.3	9.3
Mexico	218.0		218.0
Mongolia		34.0	34.0
Nicaragua		75.0	75.0

Sector Group/Country	IBRD	IDA	Total
Transportation (continued)			
Pakistan		3.0	3.0
Peru	50.0		50.0
Philippines	60.0		60.0
Poland	139.5		139.5
Russian Federation	60.0		60.0
Tunisia	37.6		37.6
Vietnam		110.0	110.0
Yemen, Republic of		45.0	45.0
Zambia		27.0	27.0
Total	2,422.0	547.9	2,969.9
Urban Development			
Bangladesh		4.7	4.7
Burundi		40.0	40.0
China	205.5		205.5
Indonesia	11.7	5.8	17.4
Nicaragua		13.5	13.5
Russian Federation	85.0		85.0
Tunisia	17.0		17.0
Vietnam		166.3	166.3
Total	319.2	230.3	549.5
Water Supply and Sanitation			
Burkina Faso		70.0	70.0
Comoros		11.4	11.4
Ecuador	32.0		32.0
India		65.5	65.5
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	16.2	13.1	29.3
Niger		48.0	48.0
Russian Federation	122.5		122.5
Senegal		125.0	125.0
Ukraine	24.3		24.3
Uruguay	6.0		6.0
Yemen, Republic of		20.0	20.0
Total	201.0	353.0	554.0
Bank-wide total	10,487.1	6,763.5	17,250.6

Note: Supplements are included in the amount but are not counted as separate lending operations. Joint IBRD/IDA operations are counted only once, as IBRD operations.

a. Includes \$287.2 million to seven countries under the Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program for Africa (IDA) and \$40.1 million to two countries under the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Initiative (IBRD), for which the Bank earmarked funding of \$500 million and \$155 million, respectively, in fiscal 2001.

Amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

Appendix 12: Development Committee Communiqués, Fiscal 2001

1. The 62nd meeting of the Development Committee was held in Prague, Czech Republic, on September 25, 2000, under its new Chairman, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, Finance Minister of India. The Committee expressed its great appreciation to Mr. Tarrin Nimmanahaeminda, Minister of Finance of Thailand, for his valuable leadership and guidance to the Committee as its Chairman during the past two years. Mr. James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank; Mr. Horst Köhler, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, and Mr. Carlos Saito, Chairman of the Group of Twenty-four, addressed the plenary session. Observers from a number of international and regional organizations also attended.

2. The Ministers' discussions took place against the background of continuing public debate about the benefits and risks of globalization. Ministers stressed that the more integrated global economy and technological gains brought about by globalization should be a great source for economic and social progress, equity, and stability, but that these results are not inevitable. Ministers recognized their important responsibility to help ensure that globalization works for the benefit of all, and not just the few, and re-emphasized their commitment to strengthening the Bank, the Fund, and other multilateral institutions as valuable allies in this effort whose ultimate objective is global poverty reduction, in particular halving the proportion in extreme poverty by the year 2015.

3. *Poverty Reduction and Global Public Goods:* In considering the role the Bank might play in global public goods in areas within its mandate, Ministers noted four key criteria for Bank involvement: clear value added to the Bank's development objectives; Bank action is needed to catalyze other resources and partnerships; a significant comparative advantage for the Bank; and an emerging international consensus that global action is required. They endorsed four areas for Bank involvement, in cooperation with relevant international organizations: facilitating international movement of goods, services, and factors of production; fostering broad inclusion in the benefits of globalization and mitigating major economic and social problems, such as the transmission of disease and the consequences of conflict; preserving and protecting the environment; and creating and sharing knowledge relevant to development.

4. Ministers warmly endorsed the greatly expanded efforts being made by the Bank, the United Nations,

and other international, national, and private partners, to combat communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Ministers noted the progress made since the April meeting of the Committee, and were encouraged that the international consensus that AIDS and other widespread diseases created severe development problems was being turned into strengthened action. They also welcomed the commitment of IDA donors to expand and make more flexible the concessional resources available for these activities, without compromising fundamental IDA allocation policies. They encouraged the Bank to press further ahead on its commitment to help turn back the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, and welcomed the recently approved \$500 million IDA program for this purpose in Africa.

5. Ministers noted the Bank's valuable role, in partnership with the Fund and other international agencies, in strengthening international financial architecture. This includes helping to develop appropriate standards and codes, taking account of the developing country perspective, in areas that are important to financial resilience and integration into the global financial system, and assisting countries to strengthen their related institutions and policies. Ministers also pointed to the importance for all nations of increased national and international efforts to combat cross-border financial abuse, such as money laundering and other forms of abuse. They urged the Bank to expand its program of technical and advisory support as a significant contribution to greater participation by developing countries in a more open and equitable world trading system. They reiterated both the promise and the challenge of communications technology to promote equitable growth, and welcomed initiatives by the Bank to help provide greater access, in partnership with others, for poor countries and communities to the knowledge and information opportunities of the digital age.

6. Ministers recognized the need to explore further opportunities for securing appropriate financing for carefully selected priority global and regional programs with substantial impact on poverty reduction. This would require innovative use of World Bank lending and, in some cases, grant facilities, taking into account alternative sources of such funds and financial implications for the Bank, as well as of new forms of collaboration with international, bilateral, philanthropic, and private partners. They stressed global public goods investments that benefited all countries should attract new resources.

7. The Committee looked forward to receiving, at its next meeting, a report on progress made in further delineating priority global public goods investment areas for the Bank, as well as on division of labor between development partners and the development of appropriate financing arrangements.

8. Bank Support for Country Development:

Recognizing that working with individual countries remains the backbone of the Bank's business, Ministers welcomed this initial opportunity for a broad review of the World Bank Group's role and instruments in support of member countries' development, taking into account the role of the IMF and other institutions.

9. Ministers emphasized that the Bank must tailor its support to reflect widely differing country situations. To help ensure that country programs are well grounded, Ministers urged the Bank to continue to strengthen its country diagnostic and other economic and sector work. They stressed the need to focus on relevance to the country concerned, and on opportunities for greater synergy with the work of the country and other development partners. Ministers noted that this analytic work, along with capacity building, took on added importance in light of the use of programmatic adjustment lending in support of borrowers' social and structural reforms, and the vision for Bank and Fund roles and partnership set out in the September 5, 2000, Joint Statement by the President and the Managing Director.

10. Ministers emphasized the urgent need for the World Bank Group to clarify its agenda for institutional selectivity (based in part on its upcoming review of sector strategy papers), to carefully manage total demands made on Bank staff and other resources, and to work closely and systematically with other multilateral development banks and international organizations on a better coordination of responsibilities. Ministers stressed that multilateral and bilateral donors could contribute greatly to country ownership, more efficient use of resources, and achievement of the agreed-on International Development Goals, by making greater progress on the harmonization of their operational policies and procedures to reduce the burden on developing countries. Ministers asked the Bank to work closely with its partners and prepare a report for the Committee's next meeting on progress with harmonization.

11. Ministers welcomed the Bank's overall approach for low-income countries and its proposals for achieving greater coherence among various program documents and instruments, including basing Country Assistance Strategies on Poverty Reduction

Strategy Papers. Ministers welcomed the discussion of a poverty reduction support credit that would support poverty reduction strategies of governments and complement the Fund's poverty reduction and growth facility. They suggested that in its further definition of the instrument, the Bank should also address the nature of the analytic work needed to underpin it, such as public expenditure reviews and poverty and fiduciary assessments. They also requested the Bank and the Fund to review the modalities for their cooperation in implementing both the Bank's support credit and the Fund's growth facility. Ministers stressed the importance of effective Bank-Fund coordination given the significant role the institutions play in support of poverty reduction in low-income countries.

12. Ministers reaffirmed the very important continuing role of the Bank Group in helping to reduce poverty in middle-income countries, home to so many of the world's poor. They stressed that the Group's focus must be on providing support that the private sector cannot or will not provide, and on fostering private sector-led economic growth. They welcomed the creation of a task force to address how the Group can best respond to the evolving development needs of this diverse group of economies. Ministers agreed that the task force should consider, inter alia, the modalities of conditionality and instruments to maximize the effectiveness of Bank assistance for countries at different stages of development and reform; the scope and conditions for providing borrowers more financial support for social and structural programs at times of market dislocation; the coverage of economic and sector work; and the costs of doing business with the Bank, including the implications for pricing of Bank products. Ministers looked forward to a progress report at their next meeting.

13. Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

Initiative: Ministers welcomed the progress achieved in implementing the Initiative and urged that all appropriate steps be taken to further strengthen the process. They noted that the enhancements endorsed at their meeting last year are resulting in "deeper, broader, and faster" debt relief to eligible countries undertaking the economic and social reforms needed to reduce poverty. They noted in particular that, to date, 10 countries have reached their decision points under the enhanced framework, and work is being accelerated within that framework to try to reach the goal of bringing 20 countries to this point by the end of the year. This is expected to result in combined debt service relief (including original and enhanced HIPC assistance) amounting to well over \$30 billion. Taken together with traditional debt relief mechanisms, a total of about \$50 billion will be provided to these countries.

14. Ministers also welcomed the increased efforts to improve implementation of the Initiative. They asked that the Bank and the Fund continue to work with other creditors and eligible countries to ensure that the modifications to the original HIPC framework (reflected in the enhanced Initiative endorsed a year ago), such as the provision of interim assistance beginning at the decision point and adoption of a floating completion point, provide the much-needed support to qualifying countries on a timely basis. Ministers expressed support for the strengthened partnership between the two institutions in implementing the Initiative, and for their commitment to move forward as expeditiously as possible. It was recognized, however, that the pace of implementation would also be determined by country factors. Ministers supported maintaining a flexible approach with respect to track record requirements. They endorsed the extension of the "sunset clause" until end-2002 to allow additional countries, particularly those emerging from conflict, to participate in the Initiative. Ministers also reiterated that within the existing HIPC framework the option exists, at the completion point, to reconsider the amount of debt relief for countries seriously affected by exceptional adverse shocks.

15. Ministers stressed the importance of fully financing the enhanced HIPC Initiative, without compromising concessional facilities such as IDA. They urged all donors to meet their commitments of financial support, and welcomed the arrangements in place to accomplish this objective. While recognizing the special needs of particular developing and low-income transition country creditors, Ministers also urged all creditors to participate in the debt relief framework.

16. *Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers*: Ministers reviewed progress with respect to the Poverty Reduction Strategy approach, endorsed at their September 1999 meeting as a way to strengthen the link between poverty reduction, HIPC debt relief, and Bank and Fund concessional lending. They noted the growing momentum in the adoption of the approach and the positive response to it on the part of countries and development partners. Ministers recognized the challenges that countries faced due, inter alia, to limited data and institution-

al capacity, but urged movement from Interim to Full Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers on a timely basis. While strongly reiterating the core principle of country ownership, Ministers called on the Bank, the Fund, and other agencies to provide appropriate technical support for countries' strategy preparation efforts.

17. *Comprehensive Development Framework*: Ministers expressed support for the comprehensive approach to development reflected in the framework and welcomed the progress being made, and the lessons learned, in implementing it in pilot countries. They recognized that implementation is still at an early stage and many country-specific challenges remain, but noted that a wider application of the framework is already taking place in the preparation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers which are based on the framework's principles, particularly that of achieving strong country ownership. They looked forward to reports of further progress in implementing the Comprehensive Development Framework.

18. *IBRD Financial Capacity*: Ministers reviewed the World Bank's updated report on this subject and confirmed that the Bank's finances remained sound. At the same time, Ministers recognized that the Bank's financial capacity may, in the case of significantly increased demand, limit its ability to respond. Ministers requested management and the Executive Board to keep this subject under review, including the level of Bank reserves.

19. *Bank-Fund Staff*: Ministers took this opportunity to express, on behalf of all member governments, their appreciation to Fund and Bank staff for their continued hard work and high level of dedicated service for the goals of the Bretton Woods Institutions.

20. *Note of Appreciation*: Ministers expressed their deep gratitude for the warm hospitality and support provided by the Czech authorities and the people of the Czech Republic.

21. *Next Meeting*: The Committee's next meeting is scheduled for April 30, 2001, in Washington, D.C.

Communiqué

1. The 63rd meeting of the Development Committee was held in Washington, D.C., on April 30, 2001 under the chairmanship of Mr. Yashwant Sinha, Minister of Finance of India. The Committee also met on April 29, 2001 in joint session with the International Monetary and Financial Committee to focus on strengthened cooperation to foster growth and fight poverty in the world's poorest countries. Mr. James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank; Mr. Horst Köhler, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, and Mr. Joseph O. Sanusi, Chairman of the Group of Twenty-four, addressed the plenary session. Observers from a number of international and regional organizations also attended.

2. *Strengthening the World Bank Group's Support for Middle-Income Countries:* Ministers broadly welcomed the proposals put forward by the Bank following the work of the World Bank Group Task Force on Middle-Income Countries. They noted that combating poverty in this group of countries was essential for meeting the International Development Goals, and reemphasized the Bank Group's important role in supporting these countries' growth and poverty reduction efforts. The Committee noted that good policies, and the institutions to implement them, were at the core of successful development programs, and welcomed that an increasing number of countries were adopting this approach; that external resources were most effective when supporting such policies and institutions; and that even countries with access to international financial markets may benefit from Bank financial support since their access is often limited, volatile and restricted to short maturities. Ministers recognized that such volatility can lead to disruptions and cause substantial adverse effects on poverty levels. Ministers stressed that since in most cases the Bank Group's share of a country's overall external financing is small, its role must be selective and strategic—as a catalyst for policy and institutional change, including capacity building as well as pro-poor policies, for stable and sustainable private investment flows, and for policy and financial support from development partners in promoting sustainable and equitable growth and poverty reduction.

3. Following on their discussion of this topic at the Committee's previous meeting, Ministers reiterated the need to tailor Bank Group support to the widely differing circumstances found among this diverse set of countries. The Committee stressed that to ensure country ownership, this support must be grounded in the country's own vision of develop-

ment. This should serve as the starting point for the Bank Group Country Assistance Strategy (CAS), backed by strong diagnostic and other economic and sector work. The Bank should systematize and strengthen its analysis of the country situation, including through expanding, in concert with its partners, support for local capacity building. Ministers noted the particular importance of stronger analysis on structural, social, and sectoral issues and priorities, as well as on public expenditure, procurement, and financial management systems.

4. Ministers noted the importance of a menu of lending instruments, reflecting borrowers' different needs, objectives, and track records and Bank Group comparative advantage. They stressed that lending must be based on country commitment to poverty reduction. The Committee reemphasized the continued importance of Bank investment lending, set within a sound CAS framework, as a powerful vehicle for transferring knowledge, testing and demonstrating new approaches, building government capacity and supporting the provision of needed social services and infrastructure. Ministers welcomed the improving quality and developmental focus of adjustment lending. They stressed that its envisaged more systematic use must be matched by commitment to policy and institutional reforms or a proven track record. It must also be underpinned by adequate country policies and fiduciary systems and, where needed, action to strengthen them. In this regard they stressed the importance of strong capacity for managing and accounting for public expenditures. They called for a more transparent and systematic approach to the monitoring and forecasting of the mix of overall IBRD lending—as between investment and adjustment lending—to complement the CAS process. They also discussed the proposed deferred drawdown option and its potential value for a group of reforming countries, which is likely to be small in number, and encouraged the Bank to complete the work needed to finalize the proposal for consideration by Executive Directors.

5. Ministers urged the Bank to translate its proposals into specific actions for strengthening the Group's analytic and financial support for middle-income countries. They emphasized that the Bank must be highly selective in what it does, drawing increasingly on analyses by other development partners and by the countries themselves, and looking to development partners to take the lead in supporting reforms in particular sectors where they have a comparative advantage. They attached particular importance to the Bank and Fund using these proposals as an element in enhanced cooperation at the country level.

(continued next page)

6. Harmonization of Operational Policies and Procedures: Ministers stressed the importance of harmonizing operational policies and procedures by the Bank, other MDBs, and bilateral aid donors, with the objective of enhancing development effectiveness, increasing efficiency, and reducing administrative burdens and costs on recipient governments. The Committee stressed the need to move more rapidly, while maintaining appropriate standards, to harmonize aid management arrangements, in particular to help low-income countries implement their PRSPs. Ministers noted that harmonization in individual country programs provides a pragmatic approach that can lead to early action, and encouraged all development partners to rely increasingly on the borrower government's own planning and budgetary processes, helping to strengthen these systems and processes where needed. Ministers urged them to work with developing countries to develop common good-practice approaches for procurement, financial management, and environmental assessments. They stressed that such approaches would provide a good basis for fostering capacity-building by guiding action plans designed to help countries address country priorities. They encouraged the World Bank and its partners—including other MDBs and the OECD/DAC Working Group on Harmonization—to work together to develop an overall framework (including time-bound action plans) to help guide and coordinate future work in this area. The Committee looked forward to receiving a report from the Bank on progress against an action plan of specific changes to its own procedures to facilitate harmonization.

7. Global Public Goods: The Committee welcomed the Bank's progress in supporting global public goods in the areas endorsed by the Committee at its last meeting—i.e., communicable disease, trade integration, financial stability, knowledge and environmental commons. The Committee welcomed the Bank's commitment to anchor its global public goods activities in its core business and country work, to remain selective and focused in each of these areas, to consolidate its cooperation and division of labor with other international partners, and to carry out further analytical work with its development partners on the financing arrangements and governance required for support of global public goods, including cautiously exploring a possible role for IDA grants.

8. Leveraging Trade for Development—World Bank Role: Ministers reemphasized the critical importance of trade for economic growth and poverty reduction and the important role the Bank, in collaboration with its partners, can play in helping developing countries to increase their ability to

access global markets. In this context, they welcomed recent initiatives taken by a number of countries. The Committee broadly endorsed the global, regional and national level work program set forth in the Bank's paper prepared for this meeting, including, most importantly, expanded activities at the country level which would increasingly be highlighted in the Bank Country Assistance Strategies. This would include support for countries to address trade issues in their PRSPs. The Committee agreed on the particular significance of focusing on "behind the border" issues—such as investment regulations, obstacles to efficient transport of goods and materials, standards and technical regulations, telecommunications, and business services—to ensure that countries are able to take full advantage of the opportunities presented by globalization. In response to the need to increase the capacity of the poorest nations to participate more effectively in the international trading system, the Committee urged the Bank to work together with its partners to achieve maximum benefits from the recently strengthened Integrated Framework for Trade Related Assistance for the Least Developed Countries. In this context the Committee welcomed efforts to untie aid, including the recent ad referendum decision by OECD donors to untie their aid to the Least Developed Countries.

9. HIV/AIDS: Ministers welcomed the rapid growth of global attention to HIV/AIDS in the year since the Committee had described the epidemic as a grave threat to development progress in many areas of the world, especially in Africa. They noted with great concern, however, the still unchecked spread of HIV/AIDS, the growing evidence of its devastating toll, and the continuing need for greater government leadership. Ministers urged that the new commitment reflected by many leaders of developing and developed countries be converted quickly into coordinated and focused international action for prevention, education and comprehensive care, including broader access to treatment. The Committee urged that the epidemic be addressed on a multi-sector basis, including a focus on HIV/AIDS in development policies and assistance to governments in health and other sectors. In particular, Ministers suggested that World Bank Country Assistance Strategies analyze the impact of HIV/AIDS and indicate appropriate responses, working with partners in the context of each country's national HIV/AIDS strategy. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the actions taken thus far by the Bank to implement the strategy that Ministers had reviewed a year ago, and encouraged the Bank to work with its partners to continue expanding efforts in all geographic regions. The Committee also urged the Bank and the United

Nations to play an active role as a facilitator of the improved links between the pharmaceutical industry and developing countries in support of AIDS-related programs. The Committee also recognized the need for a substantial increase in global resources for HIV/AIDS-related analysis, research and action programs; a portion of such increased funding might be channeled through a possible new multilateral trust fund for AIDS, malaria and TB. The Committee also called on participants in the June 2001 UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS to make concrete commitments that would produce a rapid intensification of global action on HIV/AIDS.

10. *International Financial Architecture*: Ministers welcomed the continuing contributions of the Bank and the Fund, in partnership with other groups, in strengthening the international financial architecture and helping countries build the capacity required to participate in, and benefit from, the global financial system. The joint Bank-Fund Financial Sector Assessment Program and Bank-Fund collaboration on the Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes have established a valuable framework for helping countries strengthen their financial and economic systems. The Committee welcomed the Bank-Fund Guidelines for Public Debt Management, which would help governments build capacity to manage their debt, thereby reducing vulnerability to potential financial instability. Ministers also welcomed the Principles and Guidelines for Effective Insolvency and Creditor Rights Systems and encouraged their further development based on close consultation with borrowing countries, additional comments received, continuing work with partner institutions, and experimentation with country assessments.

11. Ministers agreed that money laundering is an issue of global concern, affecting both large and

small economies. The Committee generally agreed with the recognition of the FATF 40 recommendations as the appropriate standard for combating money laundering, and that work should go forward to determine how the Recommendations could be adapted and made operational in the work of the Fund and the Bank. In this regard, the Committee noted that, to be consistent with the ROSC process, assessments should be undertaken on a uniform, cooperative and voluntary basis. The Committee urged closer collaboration by the Fund and the World Bank with the FATF and other anti-money laundering groups in reviewing standards and procedures in this area. Ministers also noted that the Bank and the Fund are already making valuable contributions through their ongoing programs to help countries strengthen their economic, financial and legal systems. They agreed that the primary responsibility for actions against money-laundering rests with the countries themselves and with specialized institutions that have a mandate and expertise in this area. The Committee observed that the main focus of the Bank, consistent with its development mandate and comparative strengths, would be on enhanced support for capacity building and to help countries identify and put in place the policy and institutional foundations needed to reduce the risks of financial abuse.

12. *Next Meeting*: The Committee's next meeting is scheduled for October 1, 2001 in Washington, D.C. Ministers considered it might be timely at this meeting to discuss issues arising in connection with the U.N. Financing for Development event scheduled for early 2002, based in part on a continued exchange of views between their representatives at the United Nations and the Bank and the Fund. Ministers also agreed to consider, at a future meeting, the subject of education, including implementation of the Dakar commitments on Education for All.

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