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September 29, 1989

To: Members of the Executive Board
From: The Secretary
Subject: Report on the 1989 Annual Meeting

The Board of Governors held its 1989 Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., from September 26-28. The Annual Meeting was preceded by meetings of the Interim Committee and the Development Committee.

The Interim Committee met on September 24-25, 1989 with Mr. H. Onno Ruding as Chairman. The press communiqué of the Interim Committee was circulated as Fund Press Release No. 89/44 (Attachment I). On September 26, 1989, the Board of Governors heard a report by Mr. Ruding, which has been circulated as Joint Press Release No. 17. The Committee agreed to hold its Spring meeting in Washington, D.C., on May 7, 1990.

The Development Committee met on September 25, 1989, with Mr. B. T. G. Chidzero as Chairman, and issued a press communiqué (Attachment II). The Board of Governors heard a report by Mr. Chidzero on September 27, 1989, which has been issued as Joint Press Release No. 26. The Chairman also presented a report by the Committee to the Board of Governors on the work of the Committee during the period July 1988-June 1989, in compliance with Section 5(i) of the Fund Board of Governors Resolution No. 29-9, adopted October 2, 1974; this report has been circulated as a Joint Annual Meetings document (Fund Document No. 5). The Development Committee agreed to meet again in Washington, D.C., on May 8, 1990. The concluding remarks of the Chairman will be circulated to the Committee of the Whole for the Development Committee as EB/CW/DC/89/10.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors adopted one Resolution:

Resolution No. 44-4 - Financial Statements, Report on Audit,
and Administrative Budget

The Board of Governors also decided on the following matters:

1. Officers 1989/90 1/

Chairman	-	Kenya
Vice-Chairmen	-	Denmark and Indonesia

2. Joint Procedures Committee 1989/90

Chile	India	Paraguay
Costa Rica	Indonesia	Portugal
Denmark	Japan	Saudi Arabia
Djibouti	Kenya	St. Kitts and Nevis
France	Morocco	Turkey
Gabon	Nepal	United Kingdom
Germany	Nigeria	United States
		Yemen, P.D.R.

Texts of the Resolution, reports of the Joint Procedures Committee and Development Committee, and speeches of the Governors will be published in the Summary Proceedings of the 1989 Annual Meeting.

Att: (2)

Other Distribution:
Department Heads

1/ The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Governors hold the same offices in the Joint Procedures Committee; the Governor for Morocco will be the Reporting Member of that Committee.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

PRESS RELEASE NO. 89/44

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 25, 1989

Communiqué of the Interim Committee
of the Board of Governors of the
International Monetary Fund

1. The Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund held its thirty-third meeting in Washington, D.C. on September 24-25, 1989 under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Onno Ruding, Minister of Finance of the Netherlands. Mr. Michel Camdessus, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, participated in the meeting, which was also attended by observers from a number of international and regional organizations and from Switzerland.

2. The Committee noted that after two years of rapid expansion, the growth of economic activity in the industrial countries is moderating to a more sustainable pace. Inflation remains contained thanks to the implementation of appropriate policies. Policies will need to remain vigilant, particularly in those countries where inflationary pressures persist. Growth has also been strong in a number of developing countries, particularly among the exporters of manufactures, reflecting the continued buoyancy of world trade.

While prospects for sustained economic expansion among many countries continue to be favorable, a number of developments require close attention. Inflation remains high in some industrial countries; some further progress is being made in reducing external imbalances, although adjustment has slowed; several countries, particularly in Europe, continue to face high unemployment. Growth remains weak in most of the heavily indebted middle-income developing countries and in many of the low-income countries of Africa.

The Committee agreed that, where inflationary pressures persist, and given the present high level of capacity utilization, monetary policies should remain cautious; a premature easing could well result in an intensification of cost/price pressures and eventually lead to a renewed rise in interest rates. At the same time the slowing of the pace of adjustment and the prospect of sizable and persistent current account imbalances among the largest industrial countries remain a matter of

close attention. To give renewed impetus to the process of external adjustment, deficit countries should strengthen saving through fiscal policy, where appropriate, and by removing impediments to private saving, while surplus countries should continue to sustain adequate expansion of domestic demand without endangering price stability. In order to enhance their efficiency and to integrate further developing countries into the world economy, all industrial countries, as well as the newly industrializing economies, should step up structural reforms, including opening up sectors shielded from market competition and removing subsidies, to support noninflationary growth, facilitate external adjustment, and help to reduce unemployment over time.

The need to restore satisfactory growth in the developing countries with debt-servicing difficulties is urgent. These countries should intensify efforts to raise national saving and investment, promote efficiency through structural reforms, curb inflationary pressures, encourage the return of flight capital, and promote foreign direct investment while giving due attention to shielding the poorest from the adverse transitory effects of economic reforms. These efforts require maintenance of a favorable international environment, as well as an adequate flow of financial resources. In this connection, the Fund continues to stand ready to provide its resources, including ESAF resources, in support of strong growth-oriented adjustment programs in low-income countries.

The Committee emphasized the importance of economic reforms in certain Eastern European member countries and expressed the hope that these would soon be integrated within strong and sustainable economic programs that could be supported by the Bretton Woods institutions.

To increase their own efficiency and strengthen the health of the world economy, all countries must act forcefully to counter protectionist pressures, reverse the trend toward managed trade and reduce existing trade barriers. The Committee emphasized that the successful completion of the current round of multilateral trade negotiations by the end of 1990 is essential.

3. The Committee welcomed the establishment by the Executive Board of operational guidelines for Fund support for significant debt and debt service reduction where these are part of financing packages in support of strong growth-oriented adjustment programs. It noted the progress already made in several cases in implementing, in close collaboration with the World Bank, the strengthened debt strategy.

The approach adopted had allowed the development of financing packages reflecting the diversity of circumstances facing individual debtor countries. While recognizing that time is needed to negotiate complex and difficult arrangements involving both new money and debt and debt service reduction options, Committee members reiterated that commercial banks needed to move expeditiously in arranging financing

packages in support of strong adjustment programs. Each financing package must be evaluated carefully by the Fund for its adequacy to the circumstances of the member, the efficiency of debt reduction, and in light of the need to safeguard the Fund resources that would be made available so as to preserve the financial integrity of the Fund. The Committee reaffirmed its view that official creditors should not substitute for private lenders.

The Committee stressed that implementation of officially supported debt and debt service reduction must not divert financial support from those countries that, notwithstanding heavy debt burdens, have been able to preserve access to international financial markets through sound economic policies.

The Committee welcomed the initiatives that have been taken by donors and creditors, both individually and through the Paris Club, to forgive or alleviate external obligations of the poorest low-income countries that rely mainly on official financing. It hoped that these initiatives could be pursued as appropriate on a flexible, case-by-case basis.

The Committee also welcomed the review by creditor governments of tax, regulatory, and accounting practices to remove unnecessary constraints to debt and debt service reduction operations. It noted with satisfaction that concrete steps had already been taken in some countries and encouraged all other countries to do likewise.

4. The Committee discussed issues relating to the Ninth General Review of Quotas and the role envisaged for the Fund in the 1990s. The Committee noted the progress toward an agreement on an increase in the size of the Fund that was reported by the Executive Board as well as on the principles that could be followed in distributing an enlargement of the Fund between members.

There was widespread support in the Committee on the need for a substantial increase in quotas under the Ninth General Review, although a few members believe that the Fund has adequate resources at the present time to fulfill its responsibilities. The Committee underscored the central role of the Fund in fostering a stable international monetary system and in promoting a strong and sound global economy. It agreed that it is of fundamental importance further to reinforce the role of the Fund as the central monetary institution and that it must be adequately endowed to fulfill its systemic responsibilities in the first half of the 1990s, while reducing reliance on borrowing. It also agreed that the Fund must be able to respond in an effective manner to the balance of payments needs of individual members that implement strong programs of growth-oriented adjustment--and to assist them in mobilizing support from other sources--while maintaining a strong liquidity position and the revolving character of its resources. In this context, the Committee noted that prolonged use of Fund resources by some countries could impair the revolving character

of the Fund and asked the Executive Board to examine actions that could be taken to address these problems.

The Committee reiterated that the size and distribution of any quota increase should take into account changes in the world economy since the last review of quotas as well as members' relative positions in the world economy and the need to maintain a balance between different groups of countries, and the Fund's effectiveness in fulfilling its systemic responsibilities, including its role in the strengthened debt strategy. The main principles that could guide the distribution of the enlargement of the Fund among members are: (i) all members should receive a meaningful increase in quotas; and (ii) the distribution should be based on uniform methods. The Committee agreed that, in the case of a general quota increase, an ad hoc increase in quotas should be considered where appropriate.

The Fund has not yet concluded its consideration of the issues regarding the appropriate size of the Fund in the 1990s. The Committee requested the Executive Board to pursue its work on the outstanding issues relating to the Ninth Review as a matter of highest priority, with a view to a decision by the Board of Governors on the completion of the Ninth Review before the end of this year.

5. The Committee discussed the Fund's policy on enlarged access and, having taken note of the Fund's liquidity position, agreed that the enlarged access policy and the present access limits under it should be maintained for 1990 and reviewed in the light of the outcome of the Ninth General Review of Quotas.

6. The Committee reiterated its strong support for the three aspects--preventive, collaborative and remedial--of the cooperative approach to reducing and eventually eliminating overdue financial obligations to the Fund that it had endorsed at its meeting in Berlin. It welcomed the strong and continued implementation by the Fund of the strategy and noted with satisfaction the significant reduction in the number of members in arrears, the establishment of a Support Group for two others, and progress by several members in embarking on significant policy reforms as a step toward clearing their arrears to the Fund and other international financial institutions and normalizing their financial relations with the international community.

The Committee was also encouraged by the resumption of payments by certain other countries which were cooperating with the Fund in the search for solutions to their outstanding arrears. It was concerned however that the overall amount of arrears had nonetheless continued to rise, owing to the failure of a few countries with protracted arrears to meet their financial obligations. It noted with regret that a few members were still not cooperating adequately in addressing the problem of their arrears to the Fund and that remedial measures had had to be adopted. The

Committee again called on all members in arrears to adopt policies promptly to correct their economic imbalances and regularize their relations with the Fund, bearing in mind the burden that overdue obligations impose on other Fund members. It urged all members to assist the Fund in the implementation of the cooperative strategy. The Committee requested the Executive Board to submit a progress report for consideration at its Spring meeting.

7. The Committee welcomed further discussions in the Executive Board on key issues relating to the functioning of the international monetary system, international liquidity and the systemic role of the SDR. The Committee encouraged the Executive Board to continue to analyze present developments in the system with a view to identifying improvements that could be implemented. Although the broad support necessary for an allocation of SDRs during the fifth basic period has not emerged, the Committee requested the Managing Director to continue to conduct consultations on this issue.

8. The Committee reaffirmed the central role of Fund surveillance in fostering more consistent and disciplined economic policies. It noted the contribution of the Fund to the process of policy coordination through its work on key economic indicators and the development of medium-term scenarios to clarify the implications of alternative policy stances. The Committee encouraged the Executive Board to continue improving the analytical and empirical framework underlying multilateral surveillance, including the measurement, determinants and systemic consequences of international capital flows.

9. The Committee agreed to hold its Spring meeting in Washington, D.C. on May 7, 1990.

INTERIM COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE

September 24-25, 1989

Chairman

H. O. Ruding, Minister of Finance, Netherlands

Managing Director

Michel Camdessus

Members or Alternates

Hamad AL-SAYARI, Governor, Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency
(Alternate for Mohammad Abalkhail, Minister of Finance
and National Economy, Saudi Arabia)

Hikmat Omar AL-HADITHI, Minister of Finance, Iraq

Alhaji Abubakar ALHAJI, Minister of State for Planning
and Budget, Nigeria

Pedro ASPE, Secretary of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico

Pierre BEREGOVOY, Ministry of State for Economy, Finance,
and the Budget, France

Nicholas F. BRADY, Secretary of the Treasury, United States

Guido CARLI, Minister of the Treasury, Italy

S. B. CHAVAN, Minister of Finance, India

Ryutaro HASHIMOTO, Minister of Finance, Japan

J. S. DAWKINS, Minister for Employment, Education, and
Training, Australia
(Alternate for Paul J. Keating, Treasurer, Australia)

Nigel LAWSON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, United Kingdom

Ms. QIU Qing, Deputy Governor, People's Bank of China
(Alternate for LI Guixian, State Councillor and Governor
of the People's Bank of China)

Philippe MAYSTADT, Minister of Finance, Belgium

Mailson Ferreira da NOBREGA, Minister of Finance, Brazil

Bader-Eddine NOUIOUA, Governor, Banque Centrale d'Algérie

PAY PAY wa Syakassighe, Governor, Banque du Zaïre

Erik HOFFMEYER, Chairman, Board of Governors,
Danmarks Nationalbank
(Alternate for Niels Helveg Petersen, Minister of
Economic Affairs, Denmark)

Javier GONZALEZ FRAGA, President, Banco Central de la
República Argentina
(Alternate for Nestor Rapanelli, Minister of Economy,
Argentina)

W.F. DUISENBERG, President, De Nederlandsche Bank, NV
(Alternate for H. O. Ruding, Minister of Finance, Netherlands)

Kamchorn SATHIRAKUL, Governor, Bank of Thailand

Theo WAIGEL, Federal Minister of Finance, Germany

Michael H. WILSON, Minister of Finance, Canada

Observers

Horst Bockelmann, Economic Adviser and Head of the Monetary
and Economic Department, BIS
B.T.G. Chidzero, Chairman, Development Committee
Henning Christophersen, Vice President, CEC
Barber B. Conable, President, World Bank
Kenneth K.S. Dadzie, Secretary-General, UNCTAD
Arthur Dunkel, Director General, GATT
Markus Lusser, Chairman of the Governing Board, Swiss
National Bank
Goran Ohlin, Assistant Secretary-General, Department of
International Economic and Social Affairs, UN
Jean-Claude Paye, Secretary-General, OECD



DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
JOINT MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
BOARDS OF GOVERNORS OF THE BANK AND THE FUND
ON THE
TRANSFER OF REAL RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



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September 25, 1989

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

1. The Development Committee met in Washington on September 25, 1989 under the chairmanship of the Hon. B.T.G. Chidzero, Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development of Zimbabwe.¹

2. The Committee focused its discussion on three subjects: (a) the external economic environment and resource requirements of structural adjustment programs; (b) development prospects in severely indebted countries and the evolving debt strategy; and (c) World Bank support for the environment. Reports on the status of the negotiations for the Ninth Replenishment of IDA, trends in the transfer of resources to developing countries and current developments in international trade were also considered.

3. At April's Committee meeting it was agreed that the essential ingredients in the design and sustainability of successful structural adjustment programs were the strong political commitment by developing countries to sound policies, broad public support, the integration of poverty and environmental considerations, the strengthening of institutional capacity, adequate and timely financing and supportive external economic conditions. In reviewing the implications of the external economic environment for structural adjustment, members were of the view that while growth-oriented structural adjustment can yield positive

¹ Mr. Barber B. Conable, President of the World Bank, Mr. Michel Camdessus, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Yves L. Fortin, Executive Secretary of the Development Committee, and Mr. Lemboumba-Lepandou, Chairman of the Group of Twenty-Four, participated in the meeting. Observers from Switzerland and a number of international and regional organizations also attended.

results even under unfavorable external conditions, the pace, scale and sustainability of benefits would be adversely affected by an unsupportive external setting. Industrial countries should take seriously their responsibilities in respect of the impact which their policies have on developing countries. It was generally considered that the adoption by industrial countries of economic policies supportive of developing countries' adjustment efforts would also help improve their own economic performance. Moreover, it would assist the integration of developing countries into the world economy. Bearing in mind the Committee's conclusions and its ongoing interest in this question, the Bank and Fund were asked to keep under review the impact of industrial countries' trade, agricultural and industrial policies on developing countries as well as the results of adjustment programs that developing countries undertake.

4. In view of the uncertainty of external economic conditions, members agreed on the importance of contingency planning in the design of structural adjustment programs. In this connection, members emphasized the need for the Bank and Fund to continue to adapt their support to changing circumstances.

5. The Committee noted that experience had shown that inadequate resources and delays in their provision can impede the implementation of structural adjustment programs. Accordingly, the need for adequate and timely financing to support structural adjustment programs was emphasized. In this connection, members noted that there is an urgent need to increase savings rates in the world economy so as to enhance the availability of resources to developing countries.

6. The Committee underlined the need to strengthen the resources of the Bank and the Fund. It took note of the status of the negotiations for the Ninth Replenishment of IDA held by IDA Deputies in recent months. Members recognized the pressing needs of IDA recipient countries for concessional assistance as they address adjustment, development and poverty-reduction objectives. Accordingly, the Committee stressed the urgency of completing negotiations by the November meeting of IDA Deputies in Kyoto, and of achieving agreement on a substantial replenishment of IDA 9 commensurate with the pressing needs of IDA-eligible countries.

7. Members noted the importance of ensuring that the Fund is provided with adequate resources, and, in this connection, also noted that the Interim Committee had requested the Fund's Executive Board to pursue its work on the outstanding issues relating to the Ninth Review as a matter of highest priority, with a view to a decision by the Board of Governors on the completion of the Ninth Review before the end of this year.

8. The Committee stressed the importance of an open multilateral trading system in improving the external economic environment for structural adjustment programs. It noted the adverse effects of industrial and agricultural protectionism on the effective implementation of such pro-

grams. The Committee heard from the Director General of GATT that after having successfully concluded its mid-term review, the Uruguay Round had now entered its final and critical phase. The Committee called on both developed and developing countries to take the fullest advantage of the unique opportunity provided by the Round -- set for conclusion at the end of 1990 -- to strengthen and expand the multilateral trading system. Members emphasized the need to ensure that the emergence of regional trading arrangements did not adversely affect developing countries' market access and the multilateral trading system. The Bank and Fund were requested to keep under study, in close consultation with the GATT, the possible implications of regional trading arrangements for developing countries' economic prospects for consideration at a future meeting.

9. The Committee reviewed the debt strategy and its impact on development prospects for all severely indebted countries. It reaffirmed its support for the strengthened debt strategy endorsed at its April meeting, based on a cooperative framework between the debtor countries, the commercial banks and official creditors. The Committee commended the prompt response of the Fund and the Bank in developing operational guidelines for support of voluntary commercial bank debt and debt-service reduction. It stressed that the implementation of officially supported debt and debt-service reduction should not divert Bank and Fund financial support from good performing countries. It expressed its appreciation of the substantial financial support of the Japanese Government of adjustment programs by debtor countries and encouraged other countries in a position to do so to take similar action. It reemphasized the importance of special efforts by debtor countries to attract new investment, to promote the repatriation of flight capital, and to implement appropriate debt equity swap programs. Furthermore, it underscored the need for a flexible case-by-case approach to realistic commercial bank financing packages including both debt and debt-service reduction and new financing as appropriate. It welcomed the progress made in several cases in implementing the strengthened debt strategy and noted that a number of countries were currently undertaking negotiations with banks. They encouraged other debtor countries to develop strong economic reform programs in cooperation with the two institutions. Such programs could provide the basis for World Bank/IMF support for debt and debt-service reduction within the established Bank/Fund guidelines.

10. In discussing the problems of the severely indebted low-income countries, the Committee welcomed the recent recommendation by the World Bank Board to its Governors to support commercial debt reduction in eligible IDA-only countries by setting aside \$100 million from IBRD's net income for this purpose. The Committee welcomed the measures taken in the past by many donors and the announcements made more recently by others to forgive official development assistance debt owed by low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite efforts made to assist the debt-distressed low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa, their debt and external financing problems remain pressing. The Committee requested the institutions to evaluate at an appropriate time the impact of the various debt-relief measures taken so far in favor of the severely

indebted low-income countries. As the benefits of concessional re-scheduling within the framework agreed by the Paris Club in 1988 have so far been extended to thirteen countries, the Committee suggested continued implementation of such concessional terms to debt-distressed low-income countries undertaking adjustment programs.

11. Members also recalled the concern expressed last April that the development needs of lower middle-income countries whose debts are mainly to official creditors should be given special attention.

12. Members agreed that it was also important to recognize the needs of a number of countries which have so far avoided debt/debt-service difficulties. The Committee urged that efforts be made to maintain an orderly and adequate flow of finance to these countries to support adjustment, development and poverty reduction. In this connection, it welcomed the decision by the World Bank Board to enlarge the Bank's co-financing operations to help these countries maintain and expand access to financial markets.

13. The Committee welcomed the World Bank's report on its efforts to support the environment. Members commended the Bank on the progress made in integrating environmental issues into Bank activities including the preparation and release to the Executive Directors of environmental impact assessment guidelines thus providing an opportunity for interested parties to comment. They also noted with satisfaction the steps taken to increase public awareness of Bank activities in the environmental field. Members emphasized the need for continuing and even intensifying these efforts. The Bank was encouraged to increase public access to environmental information on projects and programs.

14. While it was recognized that the bulk of environmental pollution so far stemmed from the industrial countries, it was agreed that a cooperative effort was required by both the developed and the developing countries in addressing this critical problem. All countries were urged to take measures to penalize polluters and to check the flow of exports and imports of environmentally damaging materials. Members took special note of the importance of global climate change issues. They welcomed the Bank's increasing emphasis on energy conservation and efficiency programs and on conversion to less environmentally damaging fuels. The Bank was encouraged to assist in the introduction of alternatives to chloro-fluro carbons. They commended the Bank's efforts in increasing its work in conservation and sustainable development of forestry resources and, more generally, for the promotion of environmental action plans. They also encouraged the Bank to assist countries in the development of such arrangements as debt-for-nature swaps. Members called on the Bank to continue to expand the scope of its activities in these areas.

15. The Committee noted that the integration of environmental considerations into development projects could result in increased costs as well as benefits and could require technological transfers to the developing countries. They recognized that additional external financial and tech-

nical support on appropriate terms could help meet these costs and requirements. Donor governments and multilateral development institutions were requested to consider ways by which they could provide assistance and, in this connection, the Committee requested the Bank to prepare a study of the mechanisms and financial requirements that may be needed to address the environmental challenges of the developing world.

16. The Committee stressed the importance of the links between poverty, population growth and environmental degradation and expressed concern at the impact of world population pressures on physical and human infrastructure, as well as urban and rural environments. It recognized that excessive population growth reinforces the problems of poverty and environment and called on governments to increase their efforts in the field of population and on the multilateral development institutions and bilateral agencies to intensify their support.

17. The Committee reaffirmed the importance attached to the reduction of poverty in developing countries and encouraged greater efforts by the Bank for poverty reduction. It reiterated the agreement reached at a September 1988 meeting that the Committee should periodically review progress made by the international community in addressing poverty issues. The Bank was requested to prepare a report to serve as a basis for such a discussion at a future meeting.

18. In reviewing the trends in the transfer of resources to the developing countries, the Committee noted that, while net flows in real terms remained well below the levels of the early 1980s, the sharp annual decline was arrested in 1988. The Committee welcomed the efforts of the international community in increasing flows of official development assistance in 1988. It recognized, however, that more needed to be done by all countries to support the objectives of growth and poverty reduction. It called on donor countries, particularly those with assistance levels below the 0.7 percent ODA/GDP target, to make further efforts for securing financial flows to the developing countries. On the basis of the reform programs under way and the current economic performance in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, the Committee also considered that these high priority programs should continue to be supported. The Committee called for sustained efforts on the part of developing and developed countries to stimulate the flow of private direct investment and the repatriation of capital. The Committee encouraged the creation of an economic climate conducive to foreign and domestic investment. Countries which have not done so were encouraged to consider joining MIGA.

19. The Committee reviewed the priorities for its forthcoming meetings. It confirmed its undertaking last April to have a discussion in the Spring of 1990 on enhancing the contribution of the private sector to development including the promotion of foreign private investment, and the support that the Bank and Fund can provide for this purpose. It was also agreed to continue next Spring the review of the debt strategy and its impact on the development prospects for all severely indebted countries. The long-term perspective for sub-Saharan Africa would also

be discussed at that time. The Committee called on the Bank and the Fund to prepare documentation on these subjects, as appropriate. They also requested the Bank to prepare a progress report for the next meeting on environmental issues. In connection with the Committee's undertaking to consider the economic role of women in development at a future meeting, it was agreed to give full consideration to this subject in the Fall of 1990.

20. The Committee agreed to meet again in Washington, D.C. on May 8, 1990.