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August 20, 1986

To: Members of the Executive Board

From: The Acting Secretary

Subject: Multilateral Development Banks - Recent Activities

The attached report on the recent activities of multilateral development banks provides background material to the paper on International Capital Markets - Developments and Prospects, 1986 (SM/86/193, 8/5/86) which is scheduled for discussion by the Executive Board on Wednesday, September 3, 1986.

Mr. Hino (ext. 8379) or Ms. Kirmani (ext. 4508) is available to answer technical or factual questions relating to this paper prior to the Board discussion.

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Multilateral Development Banks: Recent Activities

Prepared by the Exchange and Trade Relations Department

(In consultation with other departments)

Approved by C. David Finch

August 19, 1986

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Multilateral Development Banks: Recent Activities

I. Introduction

This paper has been prepared in response to Executive Directors' request for information on the recent evolution with regard to lending activities of the multilateral development banks (MDBs), namely the World Bank and the regional development banks, as background for their discussion in September 1986 on developments in international capital markets. The paper has been prepared with the assistance of the respective MDBs, and supplements the staff report on "International Capital Markets: Developments and Prospects, 1986" (SM/86/193, 8/5/86). The paper is intended to be factual and descriptive.

The paper discusses the World Bank (IBRD and IDA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the African Development Bank Group (ADB), and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), which together provide an important part of capital flows to developing countries. Their net disbursements in 1985 amounted to about US\$11 billion, compared with US\$9 billion of commercial bank net flows, US\$8 billion of net bond issues, and US\$22 billion of net disbursements of official development assistance (Tables 1 and 2). Of the four MDBs, the World Bank is by far the largest, accounting for about three-fourths of the aggregate lending. The focus on the four MDBs in no way implies lack of recognition of the importance of other multilateral banks such as the Islamic Development Bank and the European Investment Bank.

The paper reports on recent developments in the general lending activities of the four MDBs, including their efforts to catalyze private resources through cofinancing and other means. Particular emphasis is placed on description of the MDBs' lending to highly-indebted countries. ^{1/} Needless to say, the MDBs also make important contributions to financing investments and policy reforms in countries outside the sample group of selected indebted countries.

Following an overview of developments in Section II, details of the activities of each of the four MDBs are provided in the subsequent sections.

^{1/} The paper focuses on a sample group of 15 highly-indebted countries comprising Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

II. Overview

The review of recent lending activities of the MDBs indicates that their disbursements increased steadily during 1980-84, but declined somewhat in 1985 (Table 1). The decline concentrated in lending to the highly-indebted middle-income countries as indicated to the sample of 15 countries; indeed other countries continued to rise, albeit at a slower pace. Regarding the prospects for 1986, it would be inferred from the strong recovery in commitments of fast-disbursing policy-based lending of the World Bank in recent months and actual disbursements in the first half of 1986, that MDBs' disbursements would increase in 1986, with the rate of increase higher for the highly-indebted countries than that for the others. It may be borne in mind that the extent of increase in disbursements by the MDBs in any single year will be conditioned by the fact that the bulk of the assistance is provided in project loans which are normally disbursed gradually over an extended period.

The World Bank has in recent months stepped up its emphasis on policy-based, fast disbursing structural and sector adjustment loans to its members in general and to the highly-indebted countries in particular. The role of the regional development banks in the international debt strategy continues to be under discussion; while the extent and form of policy-based lending by these institutions remains to be determined, they are paying increasing attention to the stance of adjustment policies adopted by members.

1. General lending activities

Gross disbursements of the MDBs to all countries declined slightly in 1985 on an aggregate basis as well as for individual MDBs, except for the ADB (Table 2). Although this decline concentrated largely in World Bank lending to Brazil, it occurred also in a number of other countries reflecting primarily a slowdown in the implementation of projects that had been approved in previous years. The slowdown was brought about largely by constraints on the availability of local funds of the implementing agencies, which reflected, in turn, the general economic difficulties faced by a number of borrowing countries. Among highly-indebted countries, disbursements to Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Morocco, and Nigeria continued to rise throughout 1980-85.

While disbursements are relevant in gauging the contribution to external financing in any given year, they tend to reflect poorly shifts in lending policies of the MDBs in that year because of the dominance of project loans. Commitments are more responsive to policy changes, although they do not fully reflect the policy intention because the period required for preparation and negotiation is typically considerable and the timing of commitments is influenced by external environment such as general investment activities and domestic resource availability in the borrowing country. Nevertheless, it may be interesting to note that commitments of the MDBs in 1985 significantly exceeded the high level achieved in 1983, primarily because those of the

Table 1. Summary of Lending Activities of Multilateral Development Banks, 1/ 1980-85

(In billions of U.S. dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Own Lending Activities</u>						
<u>To All Members</u>						
Commitments	16.5	17.2	17.2	20.6	19.2	22.4
Gross disbursements	8.4	9.7	11.8	13.1	14.8	14.7
Net disbursements	6.3	7.6	9.4	10.2	11.3	10.6
<u>To Highly-Indebted Countries <u>2/</u></u>						
Commitments	5.7	5.7	6.0	7.9	5.7	7.9
Gross disbursements	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.7	6.0	5.6
Net disbursements	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.4	4.3	3.7
<u>Cofinancing</u>						
Commitments						
All lenders <u>3/</u>	9.9	11.0	14.7	12.2	13.5	16.1
MDB's own resources	5.1	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.5	9.5
Commercial lenders <u>4/</u>	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5

Source: Tables 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10.

1/ The World Bank (IBRD plus IDA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the African Development Bank Group (ADB), and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB).

2/ Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

3/ Includes MDB's own resources. There is a certain degree of double-counting as these amounts include commitments made by MDBs for cofinancing arranged by other MDBs.

4/ Excludes cofinancing of commercial banks with ADB, which is small.

World Bank rebounded strongly. The increase in commitments to the highly-indebted countries (particularly Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Morocco) accounted for the bulk of the increase in total commitments in 1985, and the World Bank's policy-based lending contributed about one-fifth of the increase in commitments to the highly-indebted countries. Both the World Bank and the IDB reduced their commitments to Peru considerably.

In the first half of 1986 World Bank continued to expand commitments, particularly of fast-disbursing policy-based lending. This, together with the large increase in commitments in 1985, could imply that the World Bank's disbursements would rise significantly in 1986. The ADB, and the AsDB expect, at this time, an increase in disbursements in 1986.

2. Policy-based lending

The bulk of the lending of multilateral development banks continues to be geared to project assistance. Such traditional lending generally aims at financing specific investments to create or maintain productive assets and economic and social infrastructure, and is normally disbursed in the medium- to long-run, depending on the gestation period of the project. In the context of determining the economic and financial feasibility of the project, MDBs generally consider and assess the economic setting in which the project is to be made and the policies pursued by the government which may affect the chances of success of the project. Other traditional types of loans extended by multilateral development banks include technical assistance, financial intermediary loans, and reconstruction and emergency assistance.

Acceptance of the concept of policy-based lending to promote structural and sectoral reform has varied among MDBs, with the World Bank engaging in such lending much more than other MDBs. Over the past few years, the World Bank has been engaged increasingly in extending fast-disbursing structural and sector adjustment loans in support of programs of policy reforms. In March 1986, the World Bank's Executive Directors expressed general support for an increase in policy-based lending in the next three years to 15-20 percent of total lending, and the share of policy-based lending in total commitments rose close to the upper-end of the range in fiscal year 1986.

With the aim of helping revive growth in highly-indebted countries, the Bank is developing economic programs spanning three to five years that cover policy issues at both macroeconomic and sector levels and identify financing requirements of the borrowing countries. On the basis of these programs, the Bank envisages reaching broad agreements with individual governments on a medium-term integrated framework, within which agreement is expected on the size and the broad composition of the public investment program and on a program of policy actions for the following 12-18 months. The Bank staff collaborates closely with the Fund staff in developing these programs.

Although they do not engage in policy-based lending in the same form and to the same extent as the World Bank, the regional development banks in varying degrees do engage in some form of policy lending. This may take the form of nonproject assistance (as in the case of the African Development Bank) extended as cofinancing with the World Bank to support specific policy reforms. Or it may take the form of general purpose loans partly for balance of payments assistance (as in the Asian Development Bank). While the IDB has not engaged in structural adjustment policy-based lending thus far, in the evaluation of projects in some cases, it has assessed policy measures at the project level which would be necessary for the success of the project. At present, in the context of the IDB's Seventh General Replenishment of Resources, discussions are taking place on whether the IDB should engage in policy-based lending. In the ADB, a broad consensus has been reached that nonproject lending in support of comprehensive strategies aimed at promoting growth and structural reform should be increased, although such lending should account for a limited share of total lending in the initial stage.

3. Cofinancing

Apart from the direct lending operations, MDBs play an important catalytic role in mobilizing sources of financing through various techniques of cofinancing with official and commercial sources. Lenders participating in cofinancing benefit from the MDBs' input in the analysis of projects, supervision of their implementation, and in some cases the administration of loans until their full repayment.

External financing committed by all lenders, including the MDBs through cofinancing arrangements increased from US\$10 billion in 1980 to US\$16 billion ^{1/} in 1985. While the MDBs' own resources committed in these arrangements nearly doubled to US\$9 billion in that period, the contribution of commercial lenders remained broadly unchanged. This development reflected in part the disappointment of commercial lenders regarding conventional cofinancing arrangements; these lenders have been discussing with MDBs the possibility of obtaining greater financial protection.

The MDBs have developed various new instruments for cofinancing with commercial lenders in recent years. The new instruments incorporate different techniques but all cofinancing instruments involve the MDB directly in a commercial bank syndicated loan, although in different manners. The four principal techniques developed by MDBs for cofinancing have been direct financial participation, guarantees, contingent participation in later maturities, and sale of participations or complementary loan contracts. These techniques provide commercial banks with varying degrees of financial protection. The World Bank

^{1/} There is a certain degree of double-counting as these amounts include commitments made by MDBs for cofinancing arranged by other MDBs.

provides guarantees on commercial loans on a selective basis for highly-indebted countries when such guarantees are, in its view, necessary to complete the financing necessary to sustain the borrower's growth-oriented adjustment program.

III. The World Bank

1. General lending activities

Over the past six years loan commitments of the World Bank (IBRD plus IDA) increased by 42 percent, rising from US\$11.5 billion in fiscal year 1980 (fiscal year July 1-June 30) to US\$16.3 billion in fiscal year 1986 (Table 3). While gross disbursements increased from US\$5.8 billion in fiscal year 1980 to US\$11.4 billion in fiscal year 1986, net disbursements over the same period expanded by US\$3 billion to US\$7.5 billion in fiscal year 1986. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1986, loans and credits were 13 percent higher than in fiscal year 1985 and comprised IBRD loan commitments of US\$13.2 billion and IDA credits of US\$3.1 billion. In addition, commitments from the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa totaled US\$0.8 billion in fiscal year 1986. Gross disbursements in fiscal year 1986 increased by 2.5 percent compared with the previous fiscal year and comprised disbursements of US\$8.2 billion from IBRD and US\$3.2 billion from IDA. Net disbursements declined by 7.8 percent in fiscal year 1986 compared with fiscal year 1985.

The range of World Bank lending instruments includes traditional project loans geared to financing specific investments to create and maintain productive assets and economic and social infrastructure, financial intermediary loans to provide funds for enterprises and small- and medium-size farmers, technical assistance loans, and emergency reconstruction loans to support rebuilding activities after disasters; it also includes the nontraditional structural and sectoral adjustment loans. Traditional loan commitments, which continue to constitute the bulk of the Bank's total commitments, rose by 15 percent between fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1985 and by a further 3.7 percent to US\$13.2 billion in fiscal year 1986. The Bank's project assistance contributes importantly to the investment and development needs of developing member countries and thereby supports their growth-promoting adjustment efforts.

In 1980 the Bank introduced its structural adjustment lending program. Structural Adjustment Loans (SALs) are made in support of programs of economic and institutional policy reforms and carry relatively short disbursement periods (averaging about two years). Progress in implementation of program policies is monitored by the Bank, forming the basis for release of loan tranches or the processing of further SALs. The reforms undertaken with SAL support have generally aimed to increase efficiency of the economy through changes in pricing and trade policies, in the size and structure of the public investment

program, and in the extent of the government's controls on private activity.

While SALs support economy-wide reforms, sector adjustment loans support programs of sectoral policy and institutional change, including restructuring of capacity, to improve resource allocation within an acceptable macroeconomic framework. Sector adjustment loans generally provide fast disbursing funds with an average disbursement period of two years; in some cases they may be combined with support of sectoral investment programs and disbursement may extend to 5-6 years. For analytical purposes, structural and sector adjustment loans are combined in Table 3 to form a subcategory called "policy-based lending" which is distinguished from traditional project assistance by the Bank in terms of its characterization as relatively fast disbursing loans aimed at structural adjustment, with loan tranching tied to implementation of policy conditionality monitored by the Bank. ^{1/} In the formulation and review of policy-based adjustment loans, Bank staff consult with Fund staff on the member's economic and financial policies, particularly the macroeconomic framework.

The relationship between adjustment loans, structural or sector, and other lending instruments and the role of these instruments in the Bank's country assistance strategy, depends on the particular country situation. On an overall basis and especially since 1982, the balance of Bank lending has shifted to emphasize more policy-based lending which increased from 3.7 percent of total Bank commitments in fiscal year 1980 to 11.4 percent in fiscal year 1985. In a review in March 1986 of sector adjustment lending, the Bank's Executive Directors expressed general support for an increase in policy-based lending in the next three years to 15-20 percent of total lending. Policy-based lending increased sharply in fiscal year 1986 to over US\$3 billion, accounting for nearly 19 percent of total Bank commitments.

The Bank also plays an important catalytic role in harnessing financial resources for its developing member countries through its cofinancing activities. These are described in Section III.3 below. Section III.2 below is confined to the Bank's operations in the selected highly-indebted countries.

^{1/} It is to be noted, however, that many traditional Bank project loans carry their own "project conditionality" (for example, Bank financing of an irrigation project may be tied to policy measures such as raising water charges to realistic levels) as part of ensuring the economic and financial viability of the project; such loans are, however, characterized by funding for very specific investments and are normally associated with long gestation projects entailing project-specific conditionality compared with the broader conditionality associated with "policy-based" lending under structural and sector adjustment loans.

2. The World Bank's strategy for assisting highly-indebted countries

(a) Strategy for assistance

In spring 1986, the Bank described several dimensions to an expanded role of the Bank in efforts to revive growth in highly-indebted middle-income countries. 1/ These included (a) to assist in the development, implementation, and monitoring of medium-term adjustment programs in pursuit of the objectives of member countries committed to policy reform; (b) to expand greatly the Bank's own lending in support of such programs; (c) to extend the Bank's catalytic role and, consistent with its role as "preferred creditor," to help establish a process for coordinated mobilization of private and official support of developing countries' efforts. In the implementation of this strategy, the Bank has emphasized the importance of close collaboration with the Fund; such collaboration helps promote, inter alia, consistency of policy advice by the two institutions and coordination of efforts to harness financial resources for members, while avoiding cross-conditionality. 2/

In terms of program formulation, the Bank staff is increasingly developing programs spanning three to five years, taking into account adjustment in key government policies, both at the macroeconomic and sector levels, aimed at affecting the volume of investment and its efficiency, savings mobilization, and restructuring of the economy to increase the supply of exports in order to achieve both reasonable growth and an easing of the debt service burden. The Bank staff intends to identify priority areas for reform, formulate annual action programs, and conduct sensitivity analysis on the implications for growth and the restoration of creditworthiness of alternative policy reform packages. It envisages reaching broad agreements with individual governments on a

1/ These were contained in the following two Bank documents for the meetings of the Development Committee on April 10-11, 1986: "President's Report to the Development Committee" (DC/86-5, March 21, 1986) and "Achievement of Sustained Growth in Middle-Income Countries Encountering Debt Servicing Difficulties and Its Impact on the World Bank's Overall Lending Program and Resource Requirements" (DC/86-2, Rev. 1, March 24, 1986).

2/ The topic of Fund-Bank collaboration has been featured extensively in other staff reports. Progress reports on collaboration between the Fund and the Bank were prepared by both staffs earlier this year. The Fund staff paper "Fund-Bank Collaboration--Developments in 1985" (SM/86/40, 2/25/86) was on the Board agenda in March 1986. The Bank staff paper "Progress Report on Bank-Fund Collaboration" (R86-112, 5/6/86) was circulated for information to the Fund Board in June 1986. Fund-Bank collaboration is also close in the case of low-income countries eligible for resources under the Structural Adjustment Facility.

medium-term policy framework, within which specific understandings will be reached on the size and the broad composition of the public investment program and on an action program that defines the policies that the government is prepared to undertake in the initial 12-18 months period. The program would also identify the financial requirements and possible sources of funds as well as the implications for Bank lending in these countries. The Bank's lending commitments and specific mix of lending instruments would be decided on a case-by-case basis, depending on the nature of the adjustment program and the willingness of the member to implement it within an agreed time schedule. The Bank also envisages increased involvement in the monitoring of these programs.

With a view, inter alia, to support the adjustment efforts of highly-indebted countries with substantially expanded lending, the Bank President's Report to the Development Committee (DC/86-5, 3/21/86, page 12) proposed a new set of planning assumptions for the three-year period fiscal year 1986-fiscal year 1988. These assumptions included a possible range of IBRD lending of US\$40-50 billion, of which lending to Latin America could be as much as US\$16 billion, compared with US\$10 billion in the preceding three years. Discussions on this issue are continuing in the Bank.

In addition to increased Bank lending, the Bank hopes to play an important catalytic role in mobilizing additional capital flows from private and official sources in support of developing countries' adjustment efforts. Such a role would involve increased collaboration with both commercial banks and official creditors. The Bank views that this enhanced collaborative framework should provide, inter alia, for the establishment of explicit linkages, within overall financial packages, between commercial bank debt restructurings, the provision of additional new financing, and comprehensive policy reform within a growth-oriented medium-term framework.

The promotion of foreign investment is also considered important. The Bank expects that the policy measures contemplated in the medium-term adjustment programs, such as trade reform, deregulation, and proper pricing policies, would contribute to creating a healthy economic environment encouraging such investment. The Bank Group would also support acceleration of foreign private direct investment by discussions with host countries on the investment and regulatory framework, by supporting joint venture projects, through an expanded role of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and by alleviating noncommercial risk burdens through the newly established Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). MIGA aims at stimulating the flow of investments among its member countries, and to its developing members in particular, by issuing long-term guarantees against noncommercial risks surrounding foreign investment.

(b) Lending to highly-indebted countries

For the 15 highly-indebted countries, the Bank's lending commitments rose by 27 percent between fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1985 and increased further by 38 percent to US\$6 billion in fiscal year 1986 (Table 3). Commitments to these countries accounted for 37 percent of total Bank commitments in fiscal year 1986 compared with 30 percent in fiscal year 1980. Gross and net disbursements to these countries doubled to US\$4 billion and US\$2.7 billion, respectively, between fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1985. In fiscal year 1986 gross disbursements stagnated while net disbursements declined. Of the 15 indebted countries, Brazil has been the largest recipient of Bank loans during the period fiscal year 1980-fiscal year 1986, whereas Venezuela has not been eligible for Bank loans on per capita income grounds during this period.

The Bank has provided both traditional project loans and policy-based structural and sector adjustment loans to the highly-indebted countries. Project loans continue to constitute the bulk of Bank loans to these countries; in fiscal year 1986 Bank commitments of such loans rose by 4.3 percent to US\$3.9 billion. Policy-based lending commitments to this group of countries rose sharply to US\$2.1 billion in fiscal year 1986, equivalent to 35 percent of total lending to these countries, which was a higher proportion than in previous years, and was also well above the ratio for all countries as a whole. Some examples of the Bank's policy-based structural and sector adjustment loans are cited below. In many of these cases, the concerned member had a stand-by, extended, or monitoring arrangement with the Fund, or such arrangement was under negotiation, when the Bank extended a structural or sector adjustment loan.

In May 1985 the Bank approved a US\$300 million trade policy and diversification loan to Colombia to support commercial policy reforms aimed at diversifying and expanding exports. The policy changes covered reforms in the structure of Colombia's import tariffs, a simplification of the procedures by which exporters could obtain imported inputs, the removal of various impediments to exports, and the strengthening of the country's mechanisms for promoting exports. A SAL of US\$250 million was approved in October 1985 to Chile in support of its medium-term economic adjustment program (also see below). Chile's public investment program has been streamlined and a copper stabilization fund has been established with the aim of smoothing out the impact of copper price fluctuations on the economy. Savings, particularly public savings, are being increased and foreign exchange subsidies to private debtors are being phased out. In January 1986 the Bank signed a US\$100 million loan with the Government of Ecuador to support policy changes in the country's agricultural sector. The reforms include policies to liberalize prices, to reduce tariffs and quantitative restrictions to trade, notably on agricultural machinery, and to reduce the Government's participation in selective public or mixed enterprises.

The Bank Board recently approved a US\$350 million agriculture sector loan to Argentina, which will serve as the Bank's first policy-based operation to be implemented within a medium-term framework. The Bank staff is working on other policy-based loans to Argentina, including a trade policy loan. In July 1986, the Bank made three loans in support of Mexico's program of structural reform, including US\$500 million for a trade liberalization loan, US\$150 million to improve industrial efficiency and competitiveness, and US\$48 million to support industrial technology development. The Bank staff are finalizing two additional loans for Mexico totalling about US\$700 million, which are expected to be considered by the Bank Board later this year. Bank lending to Brazil over the past year has included sector adjustment loans for agriculture and power, and a public sector management loan, and several loans for rural and urban development, irrigation, and health.

Bank lending to Yugoslavia in recent years included a SAL for US\$275 million approved in 1983, as well as several sector adjustment loans. The SAL was intended to support a process of structural reforms and macroeconomic adjustment, as part of a concerted package of assistance to Yugoslavia by the Bank, the Fund (through a series of stand-by arrangements), official creditors and commercial banks. The main policy areas supported by the SAL included price liberalization, improvements in the foreign exchange and investment allocation systems, and import liberalization.

During 1984-85, the Bank extended to Morocco two industrial and trade policy adjustment loans (for US\$150 million and US\$200 million respectively) and a first agricultural sector loan for US\$100 million aimed at supporting measures, inter alia, to liberalize trade, reduce import taxation, increase the efficiency of financial intermediation, and agricultural reform. In March 1986 the Bank approved a loan for US\$150 million to support reform of Morocco's education sector. Bank staff are currently preparing a second agricultural sector loan and a public enterprise rehabilitation loan for Morocco. Bank staff are investigating the possibility of a trade policy and export diversification loan to Nigeria, which would focus on the promotion of non-oil exports through policy reforms, trade liberalization, and reform of the foreign exchange market. The Bank has extended three SALs to Côte d'Ivoire over the past several years. It has also been active in the Philippines.

In addition to its own project and policy-based lending to the highly-indebted countries, the Bank has participated, along with the IMF and the commercial lenders, in developing financing packages in support of adjustment policies for some of these countries, including Colombia, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, and Uruguay. In recent months such efforts have been made also for Mexico.

In late 1984, Colombia prepared an economic adjustment program for 1985/86 and sought financial support for it from the Bank and the

commercial banks. The Bank's sector adjustment loan, along with Colombia's monitoring arrangement with the Fund, helped persuade commercial banks to restore trade lines and also enabled Colombia to obtain commitments for US\$1 billion in medium-term financing from commercial banks mostly for completing a number of export-oriented projects of high priority. These included two Bank-assisted projects for which some US\$500 million was earmarked from the new US\$1 billion facility. The availability of the third and fourth tranches of this new money facility was linked to Colombia qualifying for disbursements from the second tranche of the Bank's trade policy loan.

The Chile operation was associated directly with bank debt restructuring arrangements. An amount of US\$300 million was provided by the commercial banks to cofinance a highway sector project for which the Bank had earlier extended a loan US\$140 million. The Bank guaranteed the outer maturities of this commercial loan in the amount of US\$150 million. The successful conclusion of the loan helped complete the total new money package of about US\$1.1 billion and the multiyear rescheduling covering the 1985-87 maturities of approximately US\$6 billion. Disbursements under the cofinancing loan have been linked both to disbursements under the new money facility and the availability of Bank resources under the SAL. An unusually long grace period of 10 1/2 years has been negotiated so that the repayments of principal under this loan fall due after the final repayments under the new money facility.

The Bank also authorized a similar, though smaller, cofinancing operation in Uruguay in September 1985. This envisaged the financing of a US\$95 million power sector rehabilitation project including a Bank loan of US\$50 million. The cofinancing would be provided on a voluntary basis by a select group of leading commercial banks with extensive involvement in Uruguay; the Bank will be guaranteeing 50 percent of the principal repayments of this loan. This cofinancing loan helped complete a foreign exchange package of US\$150 million for Uruguay for 1985/86 which was a requirement for the conclusion of an 18-month standby arrangement with the Fund, on the basis of which Uruguay secured a multiyear serial rescheduling of US\$1.7 billion of public sector debt maturing from 1985 to 1989 (about a quarter of which had been incurred by the power sector).

3. Cofinancing

The Bank Group's cofinancing contribution totaled US\$5 billion in fiscal year 1986 (22 percent of the total costs of the cofinanced projects) compared with US\$6.5 billion in fiscal year 1985 (Table 4). For the group of 15 highly-indebted countries, the Bank Group's cofinancing approvals declined from US\$1.6 billion in fiscal year 1985 to US\$1.0 billion in fiscal year 1986, covering 13 projects and 23 percent of the total project financing costs.

The decline in Bank cofinancing in fiscal year 1986 reflected the difficult economic situation facing developing countries which affected their investment activities, including initiation of new projects. The Bank contribution was associated with other cofinanciers' contribution of US\$3.5 billion and US\$5 billion in fiscal year 1986 and in fiscal year 1985, respectively. Cofinancing with official development agencies remains by far the largest source, amounting to US\$2.5-2.6 billion in the past two years and covering 89-102 projects. This form of cofinancing provides development-oriented lending on highly concessional terms and is particularly critical for the poorest member countries that are affected by the slow growth in concessional flows and by the limits on IDA resources. For those developing countries that can borrow on market terms, the focus of effort remains on cofinancing with export credit agencies and commercial banks. The bulk of cofinancing activities with private creditors is with developing countries that have some, though still marginal, access to commercial funds.

In January 1983 the Bank's Executive Directors approved the introduction of new instruments for cofinancing between the World Bank and commercial banks on a pilot basis. The new instruments reflect various approaches, all of which involve the Bank directly in a commercial syndicated loan either by taking a direct participation in it or accepting a contingent commitment in respect of a part of the loan. The four options whose use was authorized during the trial period were as follows: (1) Direct financial participation: the Bank participates in the later maturity of a commercial loan to encourage the banks to extend their own maturities and to achieve a lengthening of maturities beyond a point to which the commercial banks would commit themselves. (2) Guarantee: the Bank guarantees the later maturities of a loan made by commercial banks and thus provides an incentive for the co-lenders to fund the later maturities with short-term funds for a significantly longer period than would otherwise be the case. (3) Contingent obligations after level payments: the Bank takes a contingent participation in the final maturity of a commercial loan designed with fixed repayment installments that combine floating interest and variable principal components. (4) Sale of participations: the Bank arranges the commercial loan but this would be sold by previous agreement to participating commercial banks, with the sale on a "nonrecourse" basis with the Bank remaining the lender of record.

The pilot program was extended to the highly-indebted countries, enabling Côte d'Ivoire ^{1/} to access spontaneous new lending after

1/ In the case of the Côte d'Ivoire, this operation was the first medium-term spontaneous commercial bank lending to the country since 1983. The participating commercial banks provided their resources on terms which were better than the terms obtained for the 1984 refinancing of the Cote d'Ivoire medium-term debt with the commercial banks, by extending the loan maturity from 7 1/2 years to 8 1/2 years and reducing the spread by 1/8 percent.

rescheduling and helping Chile to obtain a concerted new money package(described above). While the new cofinancing instruments are available for use in highly-indebted countries, in the context of the Bank's strategy for assistance to these countries, cofinancing is of secondary importance, and primary emphasis is placed by the Bank on developing and supporting growth-oriented adjustment programs; this is considered by the Bank to be the most effective means through which the quality of the existing and the incremental exposure of external lenders can be increased in these countries. The Bank recognizes, however, that there could be cases where formal cofinancing links could have a role if necessary to complete a financing package in support of the adjustment programs for highly-indebted countries. While normally the Bank would expect such cofinancing to involve direct financing, the Bank would be prepared to consider the selective use of guarantees and other cofinancing instruments in highly-indebted countries on a case-by-case basis.

The Bank undertook a review of the new cofinancing instruments in early 1986, in which it determined that cofinancing with commercial sources of finance was an integral part of the Bank's effort to mobilize external capital. The continuing difficult international economic environment had put constraints on the deployment of the program and close coordination with private banks would be essential for its growth. Since the pilot program of new instruments for cofinancing with commercial banks had provided the Bank with a versatile range of instruments capable of providing borrowers with significant benefits in a variety of market situations, the Bank agreed that these instruments, except for the untried option of prearranged sales of participations, should become part of the regular arrangements under which the Bank could assist its borrowers in mobilizing private loan capital from commercial banks and other private lenders. The likely volume of future use of the new instruments was uncertain and a review by the Bank of this subject would take place in early fiscal year 1989.

IV. The Inter-American Development Bank

1. General lending activities

Loan commitments of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) rose from US\$1.9 billion in convertible currencies in 1980 to US\$3.3 billion in 1984, before declining to US\$2.9 billion in 1985 (Table 5). Gross disbursements increased from US\$1.3 billion in 1980 to US\$2.2 billion in 1984 but declined to US\$2.1 billion in 1985. The decline in new commitments and disbursements in 1985 reflected primarily the economic difficulties facing a number of Latin American countries, which in some cases experienced a contraction in investment activities and reductions in the availability of funds for domestic cost financing. Amortization payments to the IDB increased from US\$0.6 billion in 1980 to US\$1.1 billion in 1985.

The distribution of IDB's loans in 1985 shows an increased emphasis on industry and mining (33 percent of all new commitments) and energy (27 percent of new commitments). Agriculture and fisheries, to which traditionally about one fifth of all loans were directed, received only 10 percent of new commitments in 1985.

2. The IDB's strategy for assisting highly-indebted countries

a. Strategy for assistance

During the 1986 Annual Meeting of the IDB, a number of the Bank's Governors referred to the IDB's recent efforts to revive economic growth in the highly-indebted, middle-income countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Some IDB members suggested on that occasion that, in addition to project financing, the IDB should start providing quick-disbursing sector loans aimed at enhancing productive activities and tied to the implementation of policy understandings with the borrowing countries involved. The possibility of engaging in policy-based lending has been raised also in the context of the negotiation of the IDB's Seventh General Replenishment of Resources which took place during subsequent meetings, in Buenos Aires and in Paris, of the Committee of the IDB's Board of Governors. Some IDB members favor adoption of policy conditionality in IDB lending, similar to that incorporated by the World Bank in its adjustment loans. Others suggest that IDB sector loan conditionality should be independent of requirements by other financing institutions. Still others have urged that in the initiation of new types of lending, mechanisms for consultation and coordination with other international financial institutions be strengthened. However, a large number of IDB member country delegations, while recognizing the need for the IDB to adapt further to current circumstances and give greater consideration to the question of macroeconomic efficiency in its lending activities, also expressed concern that such changes should not entail de facto loss of independence by the IDB. The extent and the precise nature of the IDB's role in stimulating more rapid economic growth in its member countries continues to be under discussion among them.

In accordance with the IDB's charter, all its loans are currently project loans; these include multisector credit programs with a single objective, which are divided among various projects within a number of sectors (e.g. increasing export capacity of the economy, or rehabilitation of the economy following a natural disaster). IDB's loans entail policy conditionality at the project level, aimed at ensuring success of the project. The IDB does not, however, engage in policy-based structural adjustment lending of the type undertaken by the World Bank. IDB's loans are generally disbursed in the medium to long term, depending on the execution period of the project; most loans have a disbursement period averaging about five years.

b. Lending to highly-indebted countries

Ten of the sample of 15 highly-indebted countries are members of the IDB. ^{1/} These 10 countries accounted for about half of all IDB's commitments during 1980-81 and about three quarters of such commitments during 1982-85; they accounted for about two thirds of all IDB disbursements throughout the 1980-85 period. In absolute terms, loan commitments to these 10 countries doubled between 1980 and 1984, but declined somewhat in 1985. Commitments to these countries in 1986 are expected to remain roughly at their 1985 levels.

The largest share of the IDB's new commitments in convertible currencies to the 10 highly-indebted countries in 1985 went to Chile to which US\$523 million in new loans was committed. This included: a second phase of a multisector credit program for US\$130 million for financing fixed capital investment and working capital in various sectors which contribute to the nation's export capacity; an industrial recovery loan of US\$130 million for the revitalization of Chile's industry, and US\$115 million for a hydroelectric project.

Colombia was another large recipient of new IDB commitments in 1985, receiving a total of US\$353 million. This included US\$130 million for an industrial recovery program; US\$196 million for the energy sector; US\$80 million for a hydroelectric power plant of which US\$52 million was funded by a commercial bank under the IDB's complementary financing program; and US\$116 million for electric transmission improvements, jointly financed with the World Bank (the World Bank committed US\$8.5 million for this project). Mexico received new IDB commitments of US\$387 million, of which US\$100 million involved a multisector loan for earthquake rehabilitation and US\$180 million came in the form of an industrial credit. Brazil received new commitments of US\$322 million, most of which went to the energy and transportation sectors.

Disbursements to the highly-indebted countries increased from US\$0.9 billion in 1980, to US\$1.5 billion in 1984 but declined slightly in 1985. They are expected to remain roughly at the same level in 1986. Within these countries in 1985, the largest amounts were disbursed to Brazil (US\$350 million), followed by Mexico (US\$297 million), and Chile (US\$227 million).

3. Cofinancing

Apart from its direct lending operations, the IDB plays an important catalytic role in mobilizing project finance for its borrowing

^{1/} These are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

members. ^{1/} This catalytic role is reflected in a number of cofinancing techniques used by the IDB (Table 6).

a. Complementary financing

The IDB initiated its complementary financing program in 1976 in an effort to secure additional private financing for Latin America. Under the program, resources from private commercial banks and other financial institutions are channeled to projects in Latin America. Using this financing technique, the IDB secured in 1985, a loan of US\$52 million in the private capital market for a project in Colombia for which the IDB provided US\$28 million from its own resources. This was the first time since 1983 that the IDB employed this technique. The total amount of commercial financing raised through the complementary financing program amounted to US\$260 million in 1980 to 1985, while "matching" IDB financing from its own resources for the same projects amounted to US\$393 million.

Under the complementary financing program, the IDB signs two loan agreements with the borrower. The loan made with IDB resources is retained in its own portfolio, while the other is sold to commercial banks at prenegotiated terms. The IDB remains the lender of record for both loans which include a cross-default clause. Thus, a default under the complementary loan agreement will constitute a default under the IDB's own loan contract and vice-versa. The cross-default clause may also affect disbursements under other loan contracts entered into by the IDB and the particular borrower.

Since the complementary loans are IDB loans, the terms and conditions--while less favorable than those made with IDB's capital--are generally more favorable to the borrower than those that could have been obtained by the borrower independently. Participating financial institutions benefit from IDB's input in the analysis of the project, supervision of its implementation, and administration of the loan until its full repayment, as well as from the lower risk of default implied by the consequences such a default will entail on the borrower's relations with the IDB.

b. Cooperation with other organizations

The IDB also employs "parallel" and "co-financing" arrangements in its financing activities.

^{1/} The 1985 Annual Report of the IDB stated: "In its 26 years of operations the Bank has become a major catalyst in mobilizing resources for the development of Latin America. It has helped to provide, secure, and organize financing for projects which represent a total investment of more than US\$106 billion."

(1) Parallel financing

Since its inception, the IDB has engaged in parallel financing with the World Bank. During the period 1980-85, the IDB committed US\$1,257 million in parallel financing for projects for which the World Bank approved US\$1,337 million. In 1985 this type of cooperation was reflected in the approval of an IDB loan of US\$116 million for the improvement of the electric transmission systems in Colombia. The World Bank provided US\$8.5 million for the same project. In Uruguay, the IDB provided US\$11 million for a citrus project for which the International Finance Corporation (IFC) furnished US\$5 million.

(2) Cofinancing

The IDB'S cofinancing operations are carried out with various international economic and development institutions other than the World Bank. During the period 1980-85, the IDB committed US\$2,105 million for projects which were cofinanced with other institutions, suppliers, and commercial banks. International institutions committed US\$191 million for those projects while other sources furnished US\$1,153 million (Table 6). In 1985, the IDB cofinanced projects in Panama, Guyana, and the Dominican Republic with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the European Economic Community (EEC), and the Special Fund of OPEC, respectively.

V. African Development Bank

1. General lending activities

New lending commitments of the African Development Bank Group, which comprises the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund, doubled from US\$571 million in 1980 to US\$1,154 million in 1985 (Table 7). At the same time, disbursements more than doubled from US\$220 million in 1980 to US\$531 million in 1985. Commitments and disbursements increased gradually until 1983, but decreased significantly in 1984. The decline was due in part to a revision of priorities and investment programs of member countries in the context of adjustment programs undertaken in response to external and internal imbalances. There was also some withdrawal of projects for technical reasons and of some projects whose beneficiaries were under sanction for arrears vis-a-vis the African Development Bank. In 1985, however, both loan commitments and disbursements rebounded strongly, by 31 percent and 84 percent, respectively. This was due to a large extent to increases in nonproject lending and cofinancing.

Lending has mainly been directed to investments in agriculture and basic infrastructure. As at December 31, 1985, 26 percent of accumulated loan approvals of the ADB Group have been for projects in the agricultural sector, 24 percent in the transport sector, 11 percent in the water supply and sewerage sector, and 9 percent in the power

supply sector; 10 percent was for participation in regional development banks. The ADB Group has been placing greater emphasis on the agricultural sector and on environmental issues.

The African Development Bank Group initiated a shift away from purely project financing in 1983. This was one of the major topics of the ADB President's address at the 20th Annual Meeting of the ADB's Board of Governors in 1984. In view of the early stage of formulation of a policy analysis capability within the Bank, nonproject lending has thus far been undertaken on a small scale, and occasionally by way of cofinancing with other multilateral development banks. There is at present the intention to broaden nonproject lending to include policy-based loans to support policy reforms to which member countries have committed themselves at the 21st Economic Summit of African Heads of State and Government in July 1985, and subsequently at the UN Special Session on Africa's economic crisis in May 1986.

At the 22nd Annual Meeting in May 1986, it was proposed to triple the capital of the African Development Bank in order to support a broad expansion in the volume and nature of the Bank's lending operations. While there was general support for a capital increase, many ADB members emphasized the need for careful study of all aspects of the proposal taking into account the absorptive capacity of members and the ability of the ADB to handle a higher volume of loans efficiently. A special committee was appointed to study the issues and to report to the Board of Governors before the end of 1986. There was also broad consensus to increase nonproject lending in support of comprehensive country strategies aimed at promoting growth with structural change. However, many members expressed the view that such lending should account for only a limited share of total lending in the initial stage, and that operations in this area should be closely coordinated with other multilateral development banks.

2. Cofinancing

Cofinancing has generally accounted for a significant share of the ADB Group lending. Projects are cofinanced with other regional or multilateral development banks and with bilateral donors. The ADB's commitments for cofinanced projects declined from US\$343 million in 1982 (45 percent of total ADB Group commitments) to US\$191 million in 1984 (22 percent) (Table 8). Total commitments from all sources for the cofinanced projects (including those of cofinanciers) also declined substantially during this period, reflecting largely a decline in projects cofinanced with Arab development banks and funds. The ADB Group's commitments for cofinanced projects rebounded sharply in 1985 to US\$452 million (39 percent of total ADB Group commitments). The increase reflected mainly larger cofinancing with the World Bank Group.

The African Development Bank has established a special cofinancing unit in order to ensure efficiency and effective use of cofinancing resources. It has also intensified aid coordination by establishing

continuous contacts with other donors and by involvement in consultation activities and roundtables. In 1985, the ADB Group held six coordinating meetings with a number of financial institutions with which it has cofinanced projects; these included the Arab Bank of Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the European Investment Bank, the European Development Fund, the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique, the World Bank Group, and the OPEC Fund. The ADB Group cofinanced ten projects with the World Bank Group which has emerged as the former's largest cofinancer. At their latest coordination meeting in 1985, the two institutions agreed to develop further their cooperation in cofinancing projects and programs and to associate the ADB Group in the consultative groups of members of the ADB Group. It was also decided to include ADB experts in certain World Bank missions, especially sectoral missions, and to undertake joint appraisal missions.

3. Lending to highly-indebted countries

Of the 15 highly-indebted countries, three--Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, and Nigeria--are members of the African Development Bank Group. Nigeria has up to now been a nonborrowing member and, indeed, has contributed to the resources of the ADB Group through the establishment of the Nigerian Trust Fund.

While fluctuating somewhat, new loan commitments during the 1980-84 period averaged US\$8 million per annum for the Côte d'Ivoire, while d#ormation, new commitments are likely to be at least US\$104 million in 1986.

VI. Asian Development Bank

1. General lending activities

Loan commitments of the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) rose from US\$1.4 billion in 1980 to US\$2.2 billion in 1984 before declining to US\$1.9 billion in 1985 (Table 9). Gross disbursements increased from US\$0.6 billion in 1980 to US\$1.0 billion in both 1984 and 1985; net disbursements in the past two years amounted to US\$0.4 billion and US\$0.5 billion, respectively. The decline in the level of lending commitments in 1985 was attributable to the economic difficulties faced by a number of developing member countries (DMCs), which affected both the implementation of ongoing projects and initiation of new projects.

The bulk of the AsDB's financing has been designed to support specific investment projects. In certain cases, the AsDB has also provided program, sector, and multiproject loans. As the AsDB mainly provides financing for long gestation projects, its loans generally have a relatively long disbursement period. The covenants applying to project loans usually cover wide areas and are difficult to generalize. The primary intention is to ensure successful implementation of projects including realization of intended benefits. The

covenants are, therefore, project or sector specific. Loans of the AsDB are rarely staged in tranches. Therefore, the release of loan proceeds is mostly not conditioned on compliance of covenants, although breach of covenants entitles the AsDB to suspend disbursements.

The AsDB's charter does not allow for the provision of structural adjustment loans in support of general policy reforms, and the AsDB does not engage in the development of macroeconomic and structural policy programs. However, in order to improve the general economic performance in the member countries, the AsDB has in recent years become more deliberate in programming its assistance, and has increasingly engaged in policy dialogues, particularly on sectoral issues that affect project performance, such as the level of charges for irrigation and energy, and interest charges in the banking sector. It is now a formal requirement of AsDB's program lending that policy dialogue is undertaken on institutional and policy issues relating to the longer term operations and management of the sector concerned; key policy issues are identified and discussed at the time of appraisal of program loans.

The AsDB provides nonproject financing in the form of program loans under which importation of essential inputs, such as fertilizers and gasoline, is financed. The AsDB has placed a greater emphasis on nonproject financing since 1983. Commitments of nonproject loans increased from 1.4 percent of total commitments in 1980 to 5.8 percent in 1984, when it amounted to US\$130 million, but fell to 2.0 percent of total commitments in 1985. Disbursements of nonproject loans totalled US\$165 million in 1985 (16.3 percent of total disbursements) compared with a total of US\$12 million during 1980-83 (0.4 percent of total disbursements).

Currently a study is being undertaken to determine the future direction of the AsDB's loan policy in view of the changing needs of the DMCs. Because of the domestic resource and external economic constraints that several of its member countries currently are facing, the basic question underlying this study is whether the AsDB should remain a traditional project-type lender, or whether general purpose loans should be emphasized in order to reinforce the efficiency and productivity of existing investment projects. The AsDB has recently gained some experience with general purpose loans. In 1986 a loan of US\$100 million to the Philippines was arranged to provide the Government with local cost financing with which to help implement ongoing AsDB projects, while at the same time serving as a balance of payments support loan for imported goods essential to the structural adjustment of the Philippine economy. A number of new priority projects are being actively considered by the AsDB for which general-purpose loans could be given.

The AsDB recently has laid increased emphasis on assistance to the private sector, reflecting the growing interest of developing member countries in stimulating private enterprise. The principle objectives of the AsDB are (i) to increase financial and technical assistance to

private enterprises, both from AsDB's own resources and through catalyzing other external resources; (ii) to hold policy dialogue with DMCs on private sector development; (iii) to strengthen financial institutions and capital markets in DMCs; and (iv) to assist DMCs in privatizing public sector enterprises where appropriate. In late 1985 the AsDB introduced loans to private enterprises, which do not require government guarantee. This new policy will be limited initially to US\$100 million in the period ending 1987. To strengthen the development of financial systems in DMCs, the AsDB will make resources available to suitable institutions through lines of credit and equity investment facilities, and provide technical assistance to securities market institutions and government regulatory agencies. Furthermore, the AsDB will assist DMCs in their efforts to privatize enterprises, including publicly owned and controlled financial institutions.

2. Cofinancing

The AsDB actively pursues cofinancing operations with official and commercial sources. Total commitments of participating creditors for cofinancing operations declined from US\$2.5 billion in 1984 to US\$1.8 billion in 1985; within these totals, the contributions of the AsDB fell from US\$1.4 billion in 1984 to US\$1.2 billion in 1985 (Table 10). This decline reflected the slowdown in initiation of new projects by a number of DMCs in 1985.

The AsDB has emphasized greater participation of official sources in its lending programs. Such participation has been viewed by the AsDB as improving the terms and quality of the cofinanced resources. Cofinancing was arranged mainly with the World Bank, as well as with other multilateral agencies such as the United Nations Development Program, the OPEC Fund for International Development, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. These multilateral agencies contributed US\$136 million of cofinanced resources in 1985, compared with US\$383 million in 1984. Bilateral donors and export credit agencies together provided over US\$400 million in 1985.

Cofinancing with commercial banks decreased sharply in 1985, partly reflecting the cautious attitude of a number of traditional middle-income country borrowers in respect of commercial borrowing. While the AsDB has available a variety of cofinancing techniques, most cofinancings with commercial banks have been of two kinds--parallel loans and participation financing. Parallel loans allow the AsDB and the commercial banks to administer their loans independently. Participation financing involves purchase by commercial banks of all or part of the loan entered into by the AsDB, albeit without the legal guarantee of the AsDB in the eventuality of default by the borrower.

In order to expand arrangements with commercial credit sources, the AsDB is currently promoting a somewhat different technique called the Complementary Financing Scheme. Under this procedure, the AsDB signs two loans, of which the first is held in the AsDB's own portfolio, while

the second is simultaneously sold to a group of commercial banks on prenegotiated terms. The commercial banks do not receive a formal guarantee from the AsDB, but the AsDB remains the lender of record. A default in the complementary loan purchased by commercial banks would involve a direct default on an agreement between the borrower and the AsDB. However, in the view of the AsDB, a default by the borrower on such an agreement is unlikely, because of the consequences this would entail in the borrower's relations with the AsDB. The stronger security provided to commercial banks by complementary financing is viewed by the AsDB as important in its effort to attract external financial resources.

3. Lending to highly-indebted countries

Of the 15 highly-indebted countries, only the Philippines is a member of the AsDB. Loan commitments to the Philippines showed a steady increase during 1980-82 but declined somewhat to US\$235 million in 1983; such loans comprised only project loans during this period. Project lending continued to decline in 1984, but total lending commitments increased to US\$276 million, as the AsDB provided a US\$130 million program loan to finance the import of urgently needed fertilizer. Due to the slowdown in the implementation for nearly all of the AsDB's ongoing projects in the country, no new loans were provided in 1985. During the first half of 1986, the AsDB extended a general-purpose loan of US\$100 million to provide local cost funds required for 36 ongoing projects. The loan is available over a two-year period and represents almost half the local cost requirements from the Government for the two years. The AsDB expects to extend additional loans in 1986 (US\$125 million) to assist the Government's efforts to revitalize rural agricultural-based sectors. Total lending commitments to the Philippines during 1980-85 amounted to 10.7 percent of overall lending commitments.

Gross disbursements to the Philippines increased from US\$90 million in 1980 to US\$187 million in 1983 but have declined since then. Gross disbursements to the Philippines during 1980-85 amounted to 17.2 percent of overall disbursements, while disbursements of nonproject loans amounted to 56.5 percent of overall disbursements of nonproject loans. Cofinancing operations for the Philippines have fluctuated considerably during 1980-85 (Table 10).

The AsDB's strategy for the lending to the Philippines focuses in the short term on the completion of ongoing projects which have high rates of return; on the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure facilities; and on high priority projects characterized by relatively short gestation periods, minimum local currency requirements, and favorable balance of payments impact. At the same time, the AsDB will continue to provide, when circumstances permit, for selected conventional projects which have a longer-term developmental impact and a social equity dimension. Currently the AsDB is reassessing its longer-run strategy in line with the new Government's plans and priorities.

In response to the slowdown in the implementation and loan disbursements for many ongoing projects since 1983, the AsDB established in 1985 a special facility to monitor disbursements and work closely with the Philippines Government on the public investment program which detailed funding allocations for all ongoing foreign-assisted projects in the country.

As of the end of June 1986, the AsDB had approved 77 loans to the Philippines totaling US\$2.2 billion for 71 projects, including the previously mentioned agricultural inputs program loan of 1984 and the supplementary loan of 1986. Lending to the Philippines emphasizes the agriculture and agro-sector, which accounts for 33.9 percent of total cumulative lending to the country, and the energy sector (26.8 percent), with smaller shares for transport and communication (14.1 percent), development banks (11.6 percent), water supply and sanitation (11.6 percent), and education (2 percent).

Table 2. Lending Activities of Multilateral Development Banks, 1/ 1980-85

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Shares in 1985 (in percent)
<u>To All Members</u>							
<u>Commitments</u>							
Total	16,490	17,219	17,226	20,612	19,169	22,393	100.0
(Change from previous year; in percent)		(4.4)	(0.1)	(19.7)	(-7.0)	(16.8)	
World Bank	12,602	12,661	12,500	15,044	12,741	16,442	73.4
IDB	1,881	2,245	2,276	2,776	3,315	2,889	12.9
ADB	571	635	766	899	879	1,154	5.2
AsDB	1,436	1,678	1,684	1,893	2,234	1,908	8.5
<u>Gross disbursements</u>							
Total	8,352	9,697	11,832	13,074	14,822	14,735	100.0
(Change from previous year; in percent)		(16.1)	(22.0)	(10.5)	(13.4)	(-0.6)	
World Bank	6,254	7,450	9,267	10,206	11,309	11,045	75.0
IDB	1,299	1,380	1,490	1,578	2,223	2,149	14.6
ADB	220	200	280	353	289	531	3.6
AsDB	579	667	795	937	1,001	1,010	6.8
<u>Net disbursements</u>							
Total	6,321	7,608	9,396	10,239	11,324	10,607	100.0
(Change from previous year; in percent)		(20.4)	(23.5)	(9.0)	(10.6)	(-6.3)	
World Bank	4,611	5,797	7,299	7,887	8,445	7,655	72.2
IDB	1,042	1,113	1,215	1,284	1,851	1,721	16.2
ADB	200	169	246	307	229	458	4.3
AsDB	468	529	636	761	799	773	7.3
<u>To Highly-Indebted Countries 2/</u>							
<u>Commitments</u>							
Total	5,653	5,698	5,969	7,930	5,657	7,876	100.0
(Change from previous year; in percent)		(0.8)	(4.8)	(32.8)	(-28.7)	(39.2)	
World Bank	4,215	4,560	3,751	5,606	2,777	5,412	68.7
IDB	1,250	887	1,942	2,044	2,588	2,215	28.1
ADB	10	35	22	45	16	249	3.2
AsDB	178	216	254	235	276	--	--
<u>Gross disbursements</u>							
Total	3,012	3,347	3,810	4,737	6,025	5,636	100.0
(Change from previous year; in percent)		(11.1)	(13.8)	(24.3)	(27.2)	(-6.5)	
World Bank	2,046	2,319	2,690	3,574	4,312	3,967	70.4
IDB	862	898	984	953	1,527	1,489	26.4
ADB	14	9	8	23	14	21	0.4
AsDB	90	121	128	187	172	159	2.8
<u>Net disbursements</u>							
Total	2,129	2,428	2,690	3,430	4,332	3,672	100.0
(Change from previous year; in percent)		(14.0)	(10.8)	(27.5)	(26.3)	(-15.2)	
World Bank	1,411	1,633	1,841	2,556	2,975	2,406	65.5
IDB	617	685	742	692	1,202	1,124	30.6
ADB	11	3	4	17	10	14	0.4
AsDB	90	107	103	165	145	128	3.5

Sources: Data provided by the World Bank, the IDB, ADB, and AsDB.

1/ The World Bank (IBRD plus IDA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the African Development Bank Group (ADB), and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB).

2/ Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Table 3. World Bank: Lending Activities, FY 1980-86 1/

(Amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
A. Aggregate lending							
1. Commitments	11,481.7	12,291.0	13,015.8	14,476.9	15,522.3	14,384.3	16,318.7
Of which: policy-based	(425.0)	(924.0)	(1,240.7)	(2,035.6)	(2,619.8)	(1,637.9)	(3,099.5)
2. Gross disbursements	5,774.5	6,862.0	8,016.2	8,387.9	11,104.3	11,135.2	11,417.6
3. Net disbursements	4,306.0	5,214.3	6,241.4	6,262.6	8,498.1	8,094.6	7,465.6
B. Sub-group total: Selected indebted countries 2/							
1. Commitments	3,460.7	4,350.0	4,300.1	4,522.7	4,354.0	4,410.9	6,070.5
Of which: policy-based	(50.0)	(200.0)	(150.0)	(927.3)	(1,396.1)	(610.0)	(2,105.0)
2. Gross disbursements	1,907.3	2,193.1	2,442.3	2,863.1	4,156.4	4,076.5	4,087.3
3. Net disbursements	1,354.0	1,533.1	1,682.9	1,939.2	2,970.7	2,673.9	2,225.3
Memorandum Items: Data for selected indebted countries							
1. Commitments							
Argentina	237.0	68.0	400.0	100.0	--	180.0	544.5
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(350.0)
Bolivia	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	70.0
Of which: policy-based	(50.0)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(55.0)
Brazil	695.0	844.0	722.1	1,457.5	1,604.3	1,523.0	1,620.0
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(655.0)	(--)	(500.0)
Chile	38.0	78.0	--	128.0	--	287.0	456.0
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(250.0)
Colombia	518.0	550.0	291.3	78.4	462.2	707.5	700.3
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(300.0)	(250.0)
Côte d'Ivoire	33.4	133.0	374.5	32.2	250.7	141.3	340.1
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(150.0)	(--)	(250.7)	(--)	(250.0)
Ecuador	106.0	20.0	228.7	40.6	--	6.0	253.5
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(100.0)
Mexico	300.0	1,081.0	657.3	887.9	576.3	598.0	904.0
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(350.0)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Morocco	204.0	223.0	276.0	308.2	265.8	207.6	538.0
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(150.4)	(100.0)	(350.0)
Nigeria	286.3	321.0	314.0	120.0	438.0	119.0	312.9
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(250.0)	(--)	(--)
Peru	111.0	148.0	286.7	302.2	122.5	31.0	13.5
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Philippines	412.0	533.0	452.9	502.7	183.2	254.0	151.0
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(200.0)	(--)	(302.3)	(--)	(150.0)	(--)
Uruguay	98.0	30.0	40.0	45.0	--	64.0	45.2
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(60.0)	(--)
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Yugoslavia	347.0	321.0	256.6	520.0	451.0	292.5	121.5
Of which: policy-based	(--)	(--)	(--)	(275.0)	(90.0)	(--)	(--)
2. Gross disbursements							
Argentina	55.6	88.4	114.6	67.7	73.6	130.9	150.9
Bolivia	28.7	82.4	42.4	19.6	11.5	16.8	9.7
Brazil	318.0	377.6	471.5	763.8	1,405.3	1,054.5	716.3
Chile	8.3	24.5	32.6	22.4	34.5	67.7	355.5
Colombia	185.9	238.4	248.4	315.1	285.8	590.7	654.3
Côte d'Ivoire	42.6	79.0	110.7	179.2	205.7	191.8	102.7
Ecuador	32.2	45.7	47.0	26.4	81.7	42.0	83.4
Mexico	401.1	424.6	436.7	389.7	528.9	787.9	656.2
Morocco	107.3	84.4	110.4	178.7	207.1	215.6	375.2
Nigeria	54.9	72.6	112.8	166.8	271.8	198.9	284.3
Peru	153.4	70.5	75.9	86.9	104.2	127.1	122.5
Philippines	197.3	368.3	338.8	334.8	573.3	216.3	275.0
Uruguay	7.4	6.0	11.9	23.0	20.6	55.7	61.2
Venezuela	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	314.1	230.8	288.6	289.1	352.7	380.7	240.0

Table 3 (concluded). World Bank: Lending Activities, FY 1980-86 ^{1/}

(Amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
3. Net disbursements							
Argentina	22.7	45.2	60.8	13.1	15.8	63.8	69.0
Bolivia	25.5	78.6	36.4	10.3	3.3	2.5	-7.0
Brazil	218.8	257.6	297.8	549.2	1,084.0	694.8	219.7
Chile	-0.6	11.3	20.4	8.5	21.5	45.3	334.2
Colombia	113.9	157.5	162.6	206.5	152.5	431.7	453.6
Côte d'Ivoire	35.5	67.6	96.8	161.6	181.0	157.6	57.2
Ecuador	23.1	32.0	33.4	6.3	63.9	20.2	53.5
Mexico	301.0	314.5	319.1	227.8	313.5	497.5	280.7
Morocco	75.9	45.1	74.3	140.3	145.5	139.1	271.7
Nigeria	28.2	39.2	81.6	131.7	237.5	159.1	226.3
Peru	138.9	51.2	53.9	63.6	71.4	85.7	68.9
Philippines	157.1	328.7	290.9	273.4	495.1	119.2	129.9
Uruguay	-2.1	-4.1	2.9	14.5	4.5	37.0	39.6
Venezuela	-33.1	-33.9	-23.2	-20.4	-18.5	-10.4	-26.2
Yugoslavia	249.4	142.7	175.3	152.7	199.7	230.9	54.3

Source: Data provided by the World Bank.

^{1/} Fiscal year July 1 to June 30. Comprises IBRD and IDA loans and credits.

^{2/} The selected indebted countries are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Table 4. World Bank: Cofinancing Operations by Source of Cofinancing, Financing Plan Basis, FY 1980-86 1/

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

FY 2/	Number of Projects With Co- financing	Cofinancers' Contribution						Bank Group Contribution		Total Project Costs	
		Official		Export Cr.		Private		Total	IBRD		IDA
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount			
<u>All Countries</u>											
1980	86	68	2,627.2	18	1,606.0	19	1,590.3	5,823.5	2,864.9	1,605.2	19,950.9
1981	73	69	1,488.9	7	472.3	9	1,104.1	3,065.3	2,535.9	1,546.4	15,645.7
1982	99	80	2,292.5	21	1,579.7	13	756.0	4,628.2	3,995.5	1,230.9	19,395.1
1983	85	79	2,375.4	11	1,893.9	10	935.0	5,264.3	3,122.6	1,159.3	19,725.1
1984	99	85	2,012.4	16	936.4	10	998.0	3,946.8	4,586.3	1,551.7	21,942.3
1985	107	89	2,635.0	20	1,321.2	11	1,018.0	5,024.2	4,847.3	1,659.7	23,933.0
1986	110	102	2,541.5	11	404.8	4	579.5	3,525.8	3,629.4	1,430.0	23,447.3
<u>Subgroup of Highly-Indebted Countries 3/</u>											
1980	15	7	336.0	5	843.1	7	907.5	2,086.6	1,106.9	16.0	6,727.7
1981	8	5	229.4	3	247.8	6	1,071.8	1,549.0	1,233.0		8,321.7
1982	16	4	32.5	10	907.3	6	590.0	1,529.8	1,543.3		7,468.9
1983	8	5	830.2	2	649.4	3	402.0	1,941.6	868.9		7,204.1
1984	9	5	212.0	3	202.7	4	323.3	738.0	1,464.6		6,918.6
1985	13	7	410.2	7	571.8	4	419.5	1,451.5	1,624.9		6,945.0
1986	13	10	244.7	5	101.6	1	52.5	398.8	1,055.3	15.0	4,412.1
<u>Argentina</u>											
1980	1	1	210.0	1	719.5	1	541.8	1,471.3	210.0		3,786.9
1982	3			2	116.8	1	200.0	316.8	400.0		1,453.7
1985	1	1	59.5					59.5	180.0		802.6
<u>Bolivia</u>											
1980	1	1	16.0					16.0		16.0	41.8
1986	1	1	8.0					8.0		15.0	47.9
<u>Brazil</u>											
1980	1					1	110.0	110.0	114.0		314.0
1981	3	1	25.0			2	315.0	340.0	431.0		4,601.5
1982	1					1	80.0	80.0	182.7		739.3
1983	2	1	730.0	1	589.4	2	377.0	1,696.4	524.5		6,271.9
1984	2					2	86.6	86.6	473.4		1,370.8
1985	1			1	7.6			7.6	200.0		422.0
1986	1	1	.9					.9	100.0		208.6
<u>Chile</u>											
1985	1			1	14.0	1	300.0	314.0	140.0		656.0
1986	1			1	50.0			50.0	100.0		300.0
<u>Colombia</u>											
1980	3			3	77.2	1	120.0	197.2	249.0		670.5
1981	2	2	185.0	2	153.8	2	364.8	703.6	444.0		1,815.2
1982	2	1	1.0	1	216.5			217.5	229.3		2,508.2
1984	2			1	22.9	2	236.7	259.6	363.3		2,020.1
1985	2			2	149.5	2	87.5	237.0	259.0		1,333.5
1986	3	1	12.4	3	40.0			52.4	269.5		577.9
<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>											
1980	2	2	24.6					24.6	33.4		106.0
1982	2	1	15.0	1	13.0	1		28.0	114.5		169.6
1983	1	1	35.2					35.2	32.2		98.5
1985	2	2	60.0			1	32.0	92.0	149.3		282.3
1986	3	3	79.5					79.5	60.1		331.3

Table 4 (concluded). World Bank: Cofinancing Operations by Source of Cofinancing, Financing Plan Basis, FY 1980-86 ^{1/}

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

FY 2/	Number of Projects With Co- financing	Cofinancers' Contribution						Bank Group Contribution		Total Project Costs	
		Official		Export Cr.		Private		Total	IBRD		IDA
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount				
<u>Ecuador</u>											
1982	2			2	20.3	1	40.0	60.3	76.0	274.0	
<u>Mexico</u>											
1981	1			1	94.0	1	292.0	386.0	150.0	1,527.0	
1982	1			1	147.0	1	180.0	327.0	152.3	1,147.3	
1984	1	1	45.0					45.0	200.0	1,601.5	
1985	1			1	223.9			223.9	300.0	2,123.6	
<u>Morocco</u>											
1984	1	1	82.0					82.0	115.4	602.2	
1985	3	3	60.7					60.7	154.1	258.1	
1986	1	1	101.0					101.0	120.0	720.3	
<u>Nigeria</u>											
1980	1	1	35.0					35.0	100.0	222.2	
1983	1	1	45.0					45.0	120.0	300.0	
1986	3	2	13.6	1	11.6			25.2	239.0	428.5	
<u>Peru</u>											
1980	2			1	46.4			46.4	88.5	229.5	
1981	1	1	19.0					19.0	58.0	127.6	
1982	2	1	4.5	1	11.7			16.2	120.0	248.2	
1983	2	1	19.0	1	60.0			79.0	111.2	325.2	
1984	1	1	1.0	1	5.0			6.0	82.5	135.9	
<u>Philippines</u>											
1980	2	2	50.4					50.4	101.0	255.6	
1981	1	1	.4			1	100.0	100.4	150.0	250.4	
1982	2	1	12.0	1	295.0	1	50.0	357.0	228.5	724.2	
1983	1	1	1.0					1.0	36.0	71.5	
1985	1	1	230.0	1	79.0			309.0	150.0	459.0	
<u>Uruguay</u>											
1982	1			1	87.0	1	40.0	127.0	40.0	204.4	
1983	1					1	25.0	25.0	45.0	137.0	
1986	1					1	52.5	52.5	45.2	138.1	
<u>Yugoslavia</u>											
1980	2					2	135.7	135.7	211.0	1,101.2	
1984	2	2	84.0	1	174.8			258.8	230.0	1,188.1	
1985	1			1	97.8			97.8	92.5	607.9	
1986	1	1	29.3					29.3	121.5	1,659.5	

Source: Data provided by the World Bank.

^{1/} It should be noted that these statistics are compiled from the financing plans presented at the time of approval of World Bank loans by its Executive Board. The amounts of official cofinancing are, in most cases, firm commitments by that stage; export credits and private cofinancing amounts are, however, estimates, since such cofinancing is actually arranged as required for project implementation and gets firmed up a year or two later after Board approval. The statistics of private cofinancing in these tables for any fiscal year do not, therefore, reflect market placements in that year. In addition, Board plan figures may themselves be revised in the course of project implementation. This series incorporates such subsequent revisions as they become known.

^{2/} Fiscal year July 1 to June 30.

^{3/} Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Table 5. Inter-American Development Bank: Lending Activities, 1980-86 ^{1/}

(Amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 ^{2/} Est.
A. Aggregate lending							
1. Commitments	1,881.2	2,244.5	2,275.6	2,775.6	3,314.6	2,889.1	...
2. Disbursements	1,298.6	1,380.4	1,489.5	1,578.1	2,223.1	2,149.2	...
3. Amortizations	256.9	267.3	274.7	294.2	371.9	427.7	...
B. Data for selected indebted countries							
1. Commitments	1,249.5	887.0	1,942.3	2,043.7	2,587.8	2,215.0	...
Argentina	288.1	185.7	369.0	53.4	350.8	100.0	...
Bolivia	42.4	--	225.0	89.6	73.0	--	...
Brazil	282.5	107.4	311.3	347.0	221.0	321.5	...
Chile	19.9	126.0	220.5	548.0	293.3	522.5	...
Colombia	159.5	113.0	202.5	396.6	395.0	353.3	...
Ecuador	84.5	23.9	235.0	81.3	306.4	274.4	...
Mexico	250.0	93.6	239.0	249.8	225.0	387.3	...
Peru	97.3	159.4	130.0	242.5	180.0	--	...
Uruguay	25.3	78.0	10.0	5.5	95.0	18.0	...
Venezuela	--	--	--	30.0	448.3	238.0	...
2. Disbursements	861.8	897.6	983.8	952.6	1,526.6	1,487.8	1,553.0
Argentina	138.9	128.8	140.5	114.5	165.5	176.6	186.0
Bolivia	44.1	40.0	35.2	22.1	42.6	50.6	77.0
Brazil	203.9	197.8	252.0	211.6	279.4	350.1	259.0
Chile	32.2	42.7	22.4	166.4	284.5	227.4	125.0
Colombia	79.6	100.5	110.6	151.8	174.5	166.1	211.0
Ecuador	56.5	75.9	78.7	48.0	69.4	127.6	155.0
Mexico	218.5	212.7	195.4	116.9	378.9	296.9	339.0
Peru	69.0	91.0	133.5	107.4	111.6	66.9	92.0
Uruguay	16.7	5.1	15.5	13.9	20.2	25.6	33.0
Venezuela	2.4	3.1	--	--	--	--	76.0
3. Principal repayments	244.8	212.2	241.5	261.3	325.0	363.9	563.3
Argentina	86.0	42.3	54.0	40.6	72.6	48.9	72.7
Bolivia	2.0	0.2	2.2	4.5	5.7	5.8	9.5
Brazil	63.0	65.2	69.0	79.6	96.1	130.4	182.2
Chile	5.8	6.1	8.3	10.2	11.4	11.0	24.9
Colombia	10.9	13.0	20.1	23.5	25.3	29.8	55.6
Ecuador	2.8	3.1	3.9	7.4	11.8	22.8	46.8
Mexico	52.1	60.6	64.1	73.3	76.1	79.7	132.5
Peru	5.0	4.9	4.5	9.0	12.3	21.4	25.9
Uruguay	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	4.3	5.2	8.4
Venezuela	14.0	13.5	12.1	10.1	9.4	8.9	4.8

Source: Data provided by the Inter-American Development Bank.

^{1/} In convertible currencies.

^{2/} Includes estimates for the second semester.

Table 6. Inter-American Development Bank: Cofinancing Operations, 1980-86 ^{1/}

(Amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 Est. ^{2/}
A. All countries complementary financing							
Commitments:	141.7	301.7	199.0	90.0	--	80.0	83.0
Inter-American Development Bank	91.7	218.0	100.0	60.0	--	28.0	23.6
Commercial banks	50.0	83.7	99.0	30.0	--	52.0	59.4
B. Complementary financing data for selected indebted countries							
1. Commitments (total)	141.7	231.7	199.0	--	--	80.0	83.0
IDB	91.7	173.0	100.0	--	--	28.0	23.6
Commercial banks	50.0	58.7	99.0	--	--	52.0	59.4
Argentina	55.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
IDB	35.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial banks	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chile	--	161.0	180.0	--	--	--	--
IDB	--	126.0	100.0	--	--	--	--
Commercial banks	--	35.0	80.0	--	--	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	80.0	--
IDB	--	--	--	--	--	28.0	--
Commercial Banks	--	--	--	--	--	52.0	--
Peru	86.7	70.7	--	--	--	--	70.0
IDB	56.7	47.0	--	--	--	--	23.6
Commercial banks	30.0	23.7	19.0	--	--	--	46.4
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
IDB	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial banks	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
C. All countries cofinancing							
Commitments	278.4	820.5	529.8	2,505.7	924.3	1,055.9	...
IDB	106.8	476.0	437.5	1,261.8	427.0	653.7	...
IBRD	85.0	197.3	11.4	660.4	230.0	223.8	...
Other institutions ^{3/}	7.0	25.4	19.9	72.7	27.5	38.3	...
Other sources ^{4/}	79.6	121.8	61.0	510.8	239.8	140.1	...
D. Cofinancing data for selected indebted countries							
Commitments	241.6	733.1	206.3	2,193.2	815.4	852.7	...
IDB	98.5	406.0	184.0	1,074.1	335.1	522.2	...
IBRD	85.0	197.3	1.4	629.4	230.0	193.5	...
Other institutions ^{3/}	--	8.0	9.9	17.4	10.5	--	...
Other sources ^{4/}	58.1	121.8	11.0	472.3	239.8	137.0	...
Argentina	--	265.7	--	--	--	240.3	...
IDB	--	150.0	--	--	--	60.3	...
IBRD	--	115.7	--	--	--	180.0	...
Bolivia	--	--	154.9	58.6	63.5	--	...
IDB	--	--	134.0	47.6	53.0	--	...
Other institutions ^{3/}	--	--	9.9	11.0	10.5	--	...
Brazil	19.4	--	--	482.0	--	--	...
IDB	13.5	--	--	130.0	--	--	...
IBRD	--	--	--	352.0	--	--	...
Other sources ^{4/}	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	...
Chile	--	--	--	912.1	299.0	337.5	...
IDB	--	--	--	548.0	82.1	227.9	...
Other sources ^{4/}	--	--	--	364.1	216.9	109.6	...
Colombia	222.2	237.4	51.4	725.6	452.9	147.1	...
IDB	85.0	116.0	50.0	340.0	200.0	115.0	...
IBRD	85.0	81.6	1.4	277.4	230.0	8.5	...
Other sources ^{4/}	52.2	31.8	--	108.2	22.9	23.6	...
Ecuador	--	230.0	--	14.9	--	--	...
IDB	--	140.0	--	8.5	--	--	...
Other institutions ^{3/}	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	...
Other sources ^{4/}	--	90.0	--	--	--	--	...
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	...
IDB	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	...
IBRD	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	...
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	111.8	...
IDB	--	--	--	--	--	108.0	...
Other sources ^{4/}	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	...

Source: Data provided by the Inter-American Development Bank.

^{1/} Includes special financing arrangements not necessarily made during the year.

^{2/} Includes estimates for the second semester.

^{3/} Other institutions include ECC, IFAD, OPEC, CAREI, and VIF.

^{4/} Other sources include commercial banks and suppliers.

Table 7. African Development Bank Group: Lending Activities, 1980-1986 ^{1/}

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 Estimate
A. Aggregate lending							
1. Commitments	570.8	635.5	765.8	898.7	879.3	1,154.1	1,358.6
Of which: non-							
project lending	(--)	(--)	(--)	(29.4)	(22.0)	(111.2)	(107.3)
2. Gross disbursements	220.1	200.1	280.2	353.0	288.6	531.0	692.9
Of which: non-							
project lending	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(5.2)	(18.6)	(...)
3. Amortization payments	20.3	31.6	34.1	46.1	59.8	72.8	108.6
B. Subgroup total: selected indebted countries ^{2/}							
1. Commitments	10.2	34.9	22.0	45.2	16.4	248.8	137.1
Of which: non-							
project lending	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(111.1)	(68.3) ^{3/}
2. Gross disbursements	14.3	8.8	8.4	22.8	14.1	21.0	...
Of which: non-							
project lending	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(...)
3. Amortization payments	3.0	5.7	4.3	5.6	4.3	7.1	...
Memorandum items: data for selected indebted countries							
1. Commitments							
Cote d'Ivoire	10.2	--	11.0	13.8	5.9	61.7	33.0
Of which: non-							
project lending	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(61.7)	(--)
Morocco	--	34.9	11.0	31.4	10.5	187.1	104.1
Of which: non-							
project lending	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(49.4)	(68.3)
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Of which: non-							
project lending	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
2. Disbursements							
Cote d'Ivoire	4.8	0.8	3.9	8.0	7.1	3.8	...
Of which: non-							
project lending	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(...)
Morocco	9.5	8.0	4.5	14.8	7.0	17.2	...
Of which: non-							
project lending	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(...)
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
Of which: non-							
project lending	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(...)
3. Amortization payments							
Cote d'Ivoire	0.9	2.8	1.1	2.0	1.9	3.3	...
Morocco	1.7	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.0	3.5	...
Nigeria	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	...

Source: Data provided by the African Development Bank.

^{1/} Comprises loans from the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund.

^{2/} The selected indebted countries are Cote d'Ivoire, Morocco, and Nigeria.

^{3/} Actual up to March 31, 1986.

Table 8. African Development Bank Group: Cofinancing Operations, 1980-85

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. <u>Cofinancing commitments</u> (total)	583.0	539.0	1,015.0	929.9	498.3	1,215.5
Of which:						
ADB Group contribution	187.0	151.0	342.7	287.7	191.3	451.9
World Bank contribution	120.0	76.0	161.1	240.0	131.9	432.0
<u>Cofinancing commitments to selected highly-indebted countries</u>						
<u>Cote d'Ivoire</u>						
Total	25.0	--	--	--		123.4
Of which:						
ADB Group contribution	10.2	--	--	--		61.7
World Bank contribution	14.8	--	--	--		61.7
<u>Morocco</u>						
Total	--	--	--	136.1	--	297.9
Of which:						
ADB Group contribution	--	--	--	31.4	--	187.1
World Bank contribution	--	--	--	104.7	--	110.8

Source: Data provided by the African Development Bank.

Table 9. Asian Development Bank: Lending Activities, 1980-86

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 Est. <u>1/</u>
1. <u>Aggregate lending</u>							
Commitments	1,436	1,678	1,684	1,893	2,234	1,908	2,357
Of which: nonproject lending	21	27	--	93	130	39	227
Disbursements	579	667	795	937	1,001	1,010	1,150
Of which: nonproject lending	--	1	4	7	23	163	150
Amortizations	111	138	159	176	202	237	116
2. <u>Lending to Philippines</u>							
Commitments	178	216	254	235	276	--	225
Of which: nonproject lending	--	--	--	--	130	--	--
Disbursements	90	121	128	187	172	159	49
Of which: nonproject lending	--	--	--	--	--	113	4
Amortizations	--	14	25	22	27	31	18

Source: Data provided by the Asian Development Bank.

1/ Expected as of June 30, 1986.

Table 10. Asian Development Bank: Cofinancing Operations, 1980-86

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 Est. ^{1/}
1. <u>Cofinancing commitments (total)</u>	905	1,454	1,577	1,078	2,553	1,832	1,863
Asian Development Bank	542	827	878	769	1,390	1,193	1,158
Commercial Banks	16	87	261	180	230	83	12
Other multilateral institutions	292	157	240	60	383	136	138
World Bank	(202)	(15)	(137)	(5)	(359)	(111)	(88)
UNDP	(5)	(5)	(5)	(2)	(2)	(12)	(15)
IFAD	(14)	(27)	(20)	(28)	(--)	(8)	(13)
OPEC Fund	(19)	(44)	(75)	(--)	(11)	(5)	(4)
EEC	(52)	(37)	(3)	(17)	(--)	(--)	(7)
IsDB	(--)	(16)	(--)	(8)	(11)	(--)	(10)
EIB	(--)	(13)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(1)
Bilateral donors	23	324	183	69	348	199	446
Others--export credits	32	59	15	--	202	220	109
2. <u>Cofinancing commitments for the Philippines (total)</u>	134	183	145	--	316	--	28
Asian Development Bank	63	143	113	--	163	--	20
Commercial banks	--	--	20	--	3	--	--
Other multilateral institutions	71	35	--	--	150	--	8
World Bank	(63)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(150)	(--)	(--)
IFAD	(--)	(8)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(8)
OPEC Fund	(8)	(20)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
EEC	(--)	(7)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Bilateral donors	--	5	12	--	--	--	--
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Data provided by the Asian Development Bank.

^{1/} Expected as of June 30, 1986.

