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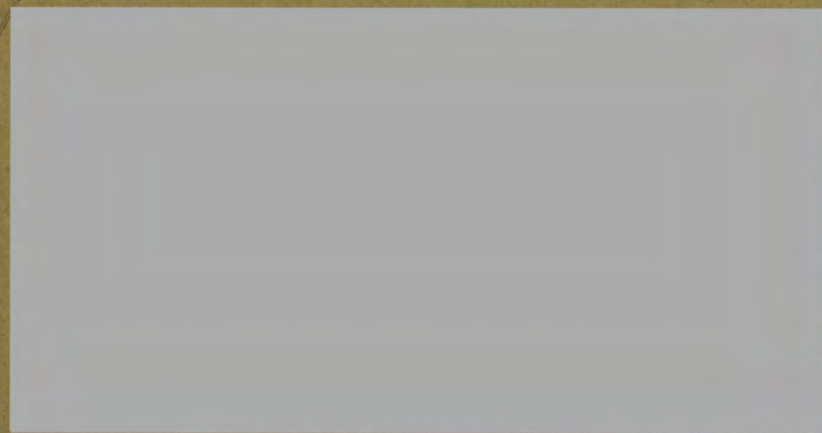


THE WORLD BANK  
Washington, D.C.

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Pendharker - ARTICLES and speeches (1956)



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PENDHARKAR



(Mr. Pendharkar talked to HOUSEWIVES UNITED, 2915 Fox Hall Road, Washington, DC

Outline for Mr. Pendharkar - February 21, 1956

(March 1)  
Speech



OUTLINE: THE WORLD BANK

A. History: Charter drawn up at United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, held at Bretton Woods, N.H., in July 1944. Bank started operations in June 1946 with 38 members, now has 58.

B. Purposes: To assist member countries in raising production levels and living standards by -- finance - technical advice -- by stimulating international investment from other sources (to promote flow of private capital and not compete - bridge over a turbulent stream - natural fears of private capital after war.)

C. How purposes are achieved:

1. Lending

a. Facts about Bank lending

139 loans, \$2.4 billion, 40 countries, 504 projects

Loans by area:

Europe	\$ 940
L.A.	640
Africa	267
Australia	260
M & N East	360

b. Making a loan

(1) Statutory requirements:

Lend after other sources exhausted; cannot compete with private capital

Lend to member governments, their agencies, or with government guarantees to private borrowers

Productive projects

(2) Relation of loan project to general development of the country

Basic facilities; related to basic needs of a country

Reconstruction	\$497 million
Electric power	666 "
Trans. & Commun.	615 "
Agric. & Forestry	250 "
Industry	245 "
General Development	140 "

(3) Processing the loan:

Mission  
Working Party  
Staff Loan Committee  
Negotiation  
Approval  
Signing



c. Following up a loan

- (1) Disbursement procedure  
Loans not tied  
Disbursed as goods and equipment bought and projects built --  
Documentary evidence  
\$1.8 billion disbursed; \$1 billion spent in the United States  
(approximately 60% of total disbursements) with 5,000  
suppliers
- (2) End-use reports and on-the-spot missions

2. Technical Assistance:

Although not specifically outlined in the Bank's charter, T.A. has become an important instrument in the Bank's work.

Four general categories:

- a. T.A. related to loans  
In the preparation and execution of loan projects  
  
A continuing relation of Bank-borrower
- b. T.A. in planning long-range economic development  
The General Survey Mission: 1st to Colombia in 1949  
14 General Survey Missions: Colombia, Turkey, Guatemala, Cuba,  
Iraq, Ceylon, Surinam, Jamaica, British Guiana, Nigeria,  
Malaya, Syria, Jordan and Nicaragua.

Composition: Seven to fifteen specialists -- Bank staff consultants. Fields: general economics, public finance, agriculture, industry, transportation, power, water resources, irrigation, social services, public administration.

Purpose: Comprehensive study, formulate recommendations which government can base a concrete program of long-term development.

- c. T.A. through training programs
  - (1) Bank trainee program
  - (2) Economic Development Institute
- d. Other types of T.A.  
As requested, Bank provides wide variety of assistance in all fields. (Over 30 countries provided some type.)

Indus River Conference

3. Source of Lending Funds

- a. Government subscriptions: (2%, 18%)  
\$954 million
- b. Sale of portions of loans: \$211 million (\$156 without guarantee)



- c. Sale of Bank's own bonds (\$849 million outstanding)
- d. Principal repayments to Bank (\$147 million)
- e. Profits and exchange adjustments (\$135 million)

**D. Results:**

- 1. Operating at a profit; Making development pay for itself.  
Reserves: \$200 million (\$127 Supplemental; \$66 Special)  
Repayments and Prepayments made by borrowers: \$217 million (over  
\$100 prepayments)
- 2. Effects of loans: Peru, El Salvador, India, (Kans and Demodar)