Folder Title:	Clausen Papers - General Correspondence - Correspondence 04
Folder ID:	1629768
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Dates:	01/01/1984 - 07/01/1984
Subfonds:	Records of President A. W. Clausen
Fonds:	Records of the Office of the President
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CLAUSEN: S-General Correspondence - (1984 - Jan - June) vol. IV

78

International Finance Corporation

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: CORINTFIN

January 18, 1984

Dear Tom:

As I have stated on several occasions, both at the time I was privileged to become Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer of the International Finance Corporation and on many occasions thereafter, I have consistently made clear my intention to limit my service in this capacity to a period of about four years. It was and is my continuing belief that the goals I wished to achieve for the IFC, and the course which I believed should be put in place, would be accomplished within that period of time.

Since most of these goals are now in the process of achievement, I believe it is appropriate for me to resign my appointment with IFC later this year. Therefore, this letter constitutes formal submission of my resignation effective September 30, 1984. This will allow sufficient time to permit the formal designation of a successor and an orderly transition.

To assure further the smoothness of transition, I am prepared to continue to serve as a special adviser to the President through the end of 1984.

I wish to express to you how much I have enjoyed the opportunity of fulfilling my responsibilities as Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer of the International Finance Corporation and working with you and the other senior members of the group. I wish you well in the continuing exercise of your heavy responsibilities.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hans A. Wuttke
Executive Vice President

Dr. A. W. Clausen
President
International Finance Corporation
Washington, D. C.

DRAFT

2-28-84

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE U. S. PRESS

Mr. Hans A. Wuttke, Executive Vice President of the International Finance Corporation, today announced his resignation effective September 30, 1984. To assure the smoothness of the transition to his successor, Mr. Wuttke will be available to serve as a special adviser to the President through the end of this year.

During his years with IFC, Mr. Wuttke has taken a number of important steps to expand the operations of the Corporation. In laying the groundwork for an early capital increase and for the resulting expansion of the Corporation's activities, he has earned the broad support of IFC's shareholders.

DRAFT

2-28-84

GERMAN PRESS RELEASE

(English Translation)

Dr. Hans A. Wuttke, Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer of the International Finance Corporation, Washington, will retire from the Corporation at the end of this year.

Wuttke, until 1980 Managing Director of Dresdner Bank, has since then managed the private sector oriented IFC, a member of The World Bank Group, and a well known instrument of the multinational development policy, not only in the third world but also in the industrialized countries. Its investment portfolio has reached over 3 billion U.S. dollars. For 1984 further new activities are envisaged and a capital increase of 750 million U.S. dollars is planned for which the majority of shareholder governments have already expressed their support.

Wuttke will be available to serve as special adviser to the President. His plans for the future Wuttke will announce at the appropriate moment.

Draft
1-30-84

LETTER TO THE SENIOR STAFF OF IFC

Dear_____:

As you know, I am on an overseas trip and therefore can only write to you instead of meeting with you and other colleagues to inform you of the following:

The objectives which I have set for the Corporation will, I am convinced, be achieved during the course of this year. Therefore, in accordance with my personal plan to retire at sixty, I have asked the President to accept my resignation effective after this year's annual meeting. Mr. Clausen has accepted this and he has asked me to be available as special adviser to the President after September 30.

You certainly will appreciate that it has been my wish to announce this decision as early as possible in order to bring my associates and the staff into the picture and also to facilitate a smooth transfer to a successor. I thank you and other friends in the corporation personally at this time for your support in the past and, of course, I count on our continued cooperation during the months to come so that we together can further strengthen the ground for the future growth of the Corporation as ~~are~~ established.

I am looking forward to being together with you this year and to continue the personal relationsips with you and other friends in IFC and the Bank during the years to come. At such time as is appropriate, I certainly will advise you of my future plans. See you upon my return to the office.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

P.S. An official announcement to the staff will be made by Mr. Clausen

Record Removal Notice

The World Bank Group Archives & Records Management

File Title		Barcode No.
Clausen Papers - General Correspondence - Correspondence 04		1629768
Document Date	**Document Type**	
20 January, 1983	Letter with attachment	

Correspondents / Participants
Hans A. Wuttke to A.W. Clausen

Subject / Title
Appointments - International Finance Corporation

Exception(s)
Personal Information

Additional Comments

The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.

Withdrawn by	Date
Steve Barrett	April 12, 2011

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE March 26, 1984

TO A. W. Clausen
(through E. Stern)

FROM A. David Knox

EXTENSION 72063

SUBJECT Briefing for your meeting with Mr. Y. Roland-Billecart, Director General of the French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique on March 29, 1984

1. Please find attached a briefing for your meeting with Mr. Y. Roland-Billecart, Director General of the French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique, on March 29, 1984. It incorporates material from both the East and West Africa Regions.

2. Mr. Robert Skillings, Acting Director of the Western Africa Programs Department II, will join you for the meeting.

cc: Mr. Gue (EA2DR)
Mr. Vibert (VPCAU)
Mr. Skillings (WA2DR)

FRANCE

BRIEFING PAPER

Meeting with Mr. Yves Roland Billecart, Director General
Caisse Centrale de Cooperation
Economique (CCCE)
March 29, 1984

TABLE OF CONTENTS

March 1984

FRANCE

Meeting with Mr. Yves Roland-Billecart, Director General
Caisse Centrale de Cooperation
Economique (CCCE)
March 29, 1984

Key Points

1. Mr. Roland-Billecart, Director General of the French Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE) will visit the Bank from March 26 to 30 to discuss the economic situation of the Sub-Saharan countries and review the cofinancing activities between CCCE and the Bank. He will be accompanied by Mr. Rene Chinot, Director. (Biographical information on MM Roland Billecart and Chinot is attached).

2. Mr. Roland-Billecart will probably touch upon the following points:

- The need to further expand consultations between the Bank and CCCE on Sectoral Policies.

- The restructuring of public enterprises, a subject on which the CCCE would like to intensify its dialogue with the Bank.

3. On the first point, the Bank and CCCE have already held discussions or joint seminars both on a country (Mali and Cameroon) and on a sector basis (Agriculture and Small and Medium Scale Enterprise Promotion). The CCCE has recently proposed, and the Bank has agreed in principle, to organize a new seminar on transportation policies in Africa. On the second point, the Bank and CCCE have developed joint efforts in support of the public sector in Eastern and Western African countries, through the cofinancing of projects involving parastatals (Zaire, Senegal), and are cooperating in the restructuring of public enterprises in several West African countries (Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Benin, and Guinea).

Biographical Information

ROLAND-BILLECART, Yves
Director General, Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique

Career

Since 1979	-	Director General, Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE)
1968-1979	-	Assistant Director General, CCCE
Since 1973	-	Professor at the Institute for Political Studies in Paris
	-	Trustee of the National Bank of Paris
1966-1967	-	Technical Advisor to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
1958-1966	-	Technical Advisor on Algerian Affairs to various government officials
1957-1958	-	Technical Advisor to the Tunisian Minister of Finance
1956	-	Inspector of Finance

Education

- Diploma from the Institute for Political Studies in Paris
- College of Saint Joseph at Rheims

Personal

- Born on August 11, 1926 in Paris
- Married with 6 children

March 1984

Biographical Information

CHINOT, Rene
Director, Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique

Career

Since 1981	-	Director, Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE)
1972-1981	-	Director for Credit Operations Abroad, CCCE
1964-1972	-	Assistant Director and Deputy Director for Agriculture and Equipment Credits, CCCE
1960-1964	-	Head of Public Credit Services, CCCE
1954-1960	-	Director, CCCE, Abidjan
1951-1953	-	Director, CCCE, La Reunion
1950-1951	-	Director, CCCE, Yaounde
1949-1950	-	Director, CCCE, Lome
1948-1949	-	CCCE Staff
1945-1948	-	French Occupied Zone of Austria - Innsbruck (Economic and Financial Relations, then Chief of Cabinet of Administrator)

Education

- Doctorate of Law
- Diploma from the Institute of Political Studies in Paris

Personal

- Born on May 12, 1921 in Steenworde (Northern part of France)

March 1984

ANNEX I

CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE

Functions

Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique is a government agency, under the joint supervision of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Economy and Finance and the Minister of Cooperation.

It operates with equity of about FF2000 million (US$250 million equivalent) and is authorized to borrow on the financial markets, and from other agencies (e.g., Fonds de Developpement Economique et Social).

The CCCE's financing activity falls into two categories: (a) investment financing, mainly by way of long-term loans out of its general resources and (b) financial aid, which it manages on behalf of the French Treasury, from public funds made available to it for particular transactions. The CCCE currently extends financing to over 35 countries in Africa, 4 Overseas Territories, and 5 Overseas Departments.

It also administers payments on behalf of various funds, and carries out the duties of paying agent in France.

In addition to its financial assistance, the CCCE provides technical assistance to a number of institutions concerned with economic development.

Volume and Terms of Lending

Grants and loans are extended through two facilities: "first window" and "second window". In 1983, lending by CCCE totalled FF4689 million (US$586 million equivalent), as against FF3763 (US$470 million) in 1982. "First window" loans have accounted for about two thirds of CCCE's lending activities. These loans are granted at low interest rates; the bulk of them carry interest rates of 3 to 5 percent, with maturities of 10 to 20 years. Loans from the "second window" offer favorable repayment periods at higher interest rates (15.25%). About 16% of the loans committed in 1983 were for structural adjustment purposes.

In 1979, CCCE introduced a new category of loans for the poorest countries, to be made available through the "first window". These loans are granted for 30 years, and repayment is deferred for 10 years during which the interest rate is 1.5 percent, followed by 2 percent thereafter.

Cofinancing with World Bank Group

From FY74 to mid-FY84, the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE) contributed a total of US$556.7 million for 64 projects. Ninety seven percent of this amount has been for Sub-Saharan Africa, with more than half (54.5%) going to projects in the Agriculture Sector.

CCCE ranks seventh 1/ among bilateral aid agencies cofinancing with the World Bank, contributing 5.6% of all cofinancing from bilateral aid sources. Cofinancing with CCCE has increased steadily over the past decade, from $7.9 million for 2 projects in FY74, to $89.3 million for 11 projects in FY83.

In FY85 IDA will be cofinancing a project with CCCE in Cameroon (HEVECAM III Rubber Project) in which CCCE will be the lead agency and IDA will participate as a junior partner. This will be the first such case in the whole of Africa, and the result of a long and effective relationship between the Bank and CCCE.

Consultations with World Bank Group

Bank staff holds discussion with CCCE officials at the Annual Meetings. In addition to these consultations, Bank and IFC staff is in touch with officials of CCCE concerning co-financed projects and projects with prospects for cofinancing.

Overall, the relations between the Bank and CCCE are qualified by the Regions as excellent.

1/ The top six agencies are: Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (17.6%), OECF of Japan (13.7%), Kuwait Fund (11.5%), USAID (9.5%), Saudi Fund (9.4%) and Overseas Development Administration of the U.K. (6.0%).

WORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. A.W. Clausen

DATE: March 5, 1984

FROM: Eugene H. Rotberg

SUBJECT: Visit of Dresdner Bank Managers on March 6 - 5:00 pm

Visitors: Dr. Manfred Meier-Preschany, Managing Director

Mr. Kurt Morgen, Managing Director
(to replace Meier-Preschany on the Board of Dresdner in the course of 1984. Has already assumed board responsibility for North America.)

Mr. Winfried Spaeh, General Manager

Briefing Note

Beginning with the World Bank's first public issue in Germany in April 1959, Dresdner Bank has been a co-manager (Deutsche Bank is the lead manager) for our 44 public issues denominated in Deutsche Mark. Dresdner Bank has also participated in private placements, syndicated Bank loans, and direct loans.

Dresdner Bank expressed disappointment at not having been included in our ECU issue of last November and also at not having been invited to participate in our FRN issue. In the first instance, Kredietbank, Brussels, suggested Deutsche Bank. In the latter case, Banker's Trust had actually proposed to invite both Dresdner Bank and Deutsche Bank; however, it was decided internally to include only one German bank in the syndicate --the Deutsche Bank--because of our concern that the German authorities might not want a significant German contribution in a floating rate note issue.

cc: Mr. M. A. Qureshi

WINFRIED H. SPAEH
GENERAL MANAGER
DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

60 Broad Street
New York, N.Y. 10004
Tel.:(212) 558-9329

309

February 29, 1984

Mr. A. W. Clausen
President
The World Bank
1818 M Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Tom,

I understand that you are able to fit into your busy schedule an appointment for me and my two colleagues from Frankfurt

Dr Manfred Meier-Preschany
and Mr. Kurt Morgen
both Managing Directors

on Tuesday, March 6, 1984, at 5:00 p.m.

You have known Manfred and me for a number of years; however, I enclose a short biography of Kurt Morgen, who will take over from Manfred board responsibility for North America in early April.

We greatly appreciate your making this meeting possible and look forward to seeing you.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely

Win

Enc.

B I O G R A P H Y

Dr. Manfred Meier-Preschany, 54, was elected in 1971 as a member to the Board of Managing Directors of Dresdner Bank AG. Besides holding various responsibilities in the domestic business of Dresdner Bank, he is also heading the bank's activities in North and Latin America.

Dr. Meier-Preschany studied economics, law and political sciences at the University of Freiburg i.B. (Germany) and at the University of Basel (Switzerland) where he was awarded his doctorate degree (Ph.D.) in 1953. Post graduate studies followed at IMEDE, Lausanne. He joined Dresdner Bank in July 1953.

Dr. Meier-Preschany serves as Chairman and/or member of a number of Supervisory Boards, including the internationally known Bilfinger + Berger Bau-AG, Deutsch-Suedamerikanische Bank AG, Ausfuhrkredit-gesellschaft mbH, CPC Schweiz AG (Zuerich), Davy Corporation Ltd. (London), Dyckerhoff Zementwerke AG, Euro-Latinamerican Bank Ltd. (London), General Shopping S.A. (Luxemburg), Hoffman-La Roche AG.

In recognition of his interest in fine arts, Dr. Meier-Preschany is a member of the Cultural Circle of the Federation of German Industry and Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Museum fuer Kunsthandwerk, Frankfurt.

Frankfurt, February 1983

Dresdner Bank

Aktiengesellschaft

KURT MORGEN

Kurt Morgen was born in Wiesbaden, West Germany, on January 10, 1936. Upon completion of his formal education, he joined Dresdner Bank in 1955. Following a one-year assignment with a major New York Bank, he held various line and staff positions before being appointed branch manager in Wiesbaden, and subsequently in Duesseldorf.

In January 1980, Mr. Morgen was elected to the Board of Managing Directors. His primary responsibilities are organization and operations for the Dresdner Bank group as well as domestic credit. As of April 4, 1984 he will also assume responsibility for the bank's North American business.

Mr. Morgen serves on the Board of Directors of several companies in Germany and England that are engaged in manufacturing, construction and retailing.

The Morgens have two teenage children and reside in Koenigstein near Frankfurt.

March 1984

Dresdner Bank

Winfried H. S p a e h

Is a General Manager of Dresdner Bank AG with Headquarters in Frankfurt/ Main, West Germany.

He was born 52 years ago in Essen, West Germany, and joined Dresdner Bank in 1951.

Winfried Spaeh emigrated to the United States in 1961. From then to 1975 he was an officer of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company in New York and Germany where he was in charge of the bank's branches in that country.

From 1975 to 1979, Mr. Spaeh held joint management responsibility for Dresdner Bank's International Division in Frankfurt with the title of Executive Manager. He then assumed as General Manager area responsibility for the Near East, Africa and the Comecon Countries.

Since July 1982, Winfried Spaeh is Dresdner Bank's General Manager in North America; his office is in New York City. With his wife and two teenage children, he makes his home in Greenwich, Connecticut.

November 1983

February 17, 1984

Dear Manfred:

Thank you for letting me know about your plans to leave Dresdner. You can indeed be proud of your long and distinguished career in banking and of the many friends you have made worldwide. This decision was undoubtedly a difficult one, but I'm sure your future endeavors will be as rich and rewarding as the career you are leaving behind.

Please accept my best wishes for the future and do keep in touch.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

A. W. Clausen

Dr. Manfred Meier-Preschany
Managing Director
Dresdner Bank
Juergen-Ponto-Platz 1
D-6000 Frankfurt a.M. 11
Federal Republic of Germany

VRS:MH

Dresdner Bank

DR M. MEIER-PRESCHANY
Managing Director

254

February 1984

Dear Tom,

for more than thirty years now, I have had the pleasure of experiencing an exciting and satisfying career with Dresdner Bank. For me, the challenge of contributing especially to its international business, reaching out for new representation, the involvement in finding new markets and making friends all over the world, are the experiencies I treasure most.

I feel strongly that the time has come for me to depart from a great bank which I dearly and always will love.

My future plans have not yet been finalized but they even may include a personal venture. My interest in world economic affairs will not fade. Most certainly there are many opportunites that offer exceptional challenges.

Since we have known each other for some time, I wanted you to know in advance of my decision. I am sure that we will be in touch.

Warmest personal regards as always

Sincerely
Lampros Meier

Mr. A. W. Clausen
President
The World Bank
1818 H. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

World Bank

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A. • Telephone: (202) 477-1234

March 5th., 1984

Hans A. Wuttke To Leave IFC

Mr. Hans A. Wuttke, Executive Vice President of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of The World Bank, today announced his resignation, effective September 30, 1984. To assure the smoothness of the transition to his successor, Mr. Wuttke will be available to serve as a special advisor to the President, Mr. A. W. Clausen, through the end of this year.

During his years with IFC, Mr. Wuttke has taken a number of important steps to expand the operations of the Corporation. In laying the groundwork for an early capital increase and for the resulting expansion of the Corporation's activities, he has earned the broad support of IFC's shareholders.

Mr. Wuttke, a German national, joined the IFC as Executive Vice President in January, 1981.

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE January 13, 1984

TO Mr. A.W. Clausen

FROM Eugene H. Rotberg

EXTENSION 72213

SUBJECT Goldman Sachs and the World Bank

Goldman Sachs is a privately owned investment banking firm. Its major clientele is institutional rather than retail. It is particularly strong in the corporate/equity markets and has built a very strong reputation in providing investment banking services to corporate clients. It also has a highly deserved reputation as a trading firm, i.e., a firm which takes positions in equities, corporate bonds and government securities. Although the greater emphasis until recent years has been in the equity markets, commercial paper and CD markets, it is also generally recognized as one of the most sophisticated firms in corporate finance, i.e., mergers, acquisitions, etc. The firm has a very strong arbitrage department--not incidentally because of their hiring a few years ago one of our most effective market traders! It is weakest in the bond markets.

The firm in recent years has sought to expand its international business and to compete worldwide with some of the larger investment banking firms, and it has had some success in obtaining "sovereign credit" clients. Goldman Sachs is recognized to be one of the best managed firms on Wall Street. John Whitehead and John Weinberg run the firm and have an excellent reputation.

Goldman has always used international "consultants" or partners --such as Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Henry Kissinger, Joe Fowler, Bob Hormats-- to increase their prestige, service their clients and hopefully to get new ones.

Role in IBRD Borrowing Operations

In June 1980, after Goldman Sachs had served for several years as a "special bracket" underwriter of IBRD domestic US dollar bond issues, the Bank invited them (as well as Merrill Lynch) to join Morgan Stanley, First Boston and Salomon Brothers as a co-manager--and a rotating lead manager--in these issues. Since then Goldman has lead-managed two of these transactions for $700 million total and has co-managed an additional eight transactions aggregating $2,750 million.

The five managers automatically rotate the "lead manager" position. Goldman's performance in distributing our bonds has been fair.

Eurodollar Issues

Goldman Sachs International (London) joined the IBRD co-management group in 1981 on the occasion of the Bank's fourth Eurodollar issue. Since then it has co-managed eight issues, aggregating $1,970 million.

During 1982, however, based on reports from the lead manager (Deutsche Bank) and others that its placement performance had been disappointing in several respects, we asked that Goldman not be invited to co-manage these issues. After being absent for three issues, Goldman returned in January 1983 with our approval.

Swaps

Goldman has been quite active bringing swaps to the Bank. Since the inception of the swap program in 1981, they have arranged for more than $315 million in these transactions. However, Goldman's swap business with us has fallen off markedly since the beginning of 1983. Since that time it has arranged only $25.7 million in a single transaction. Even so, its earlier activity places it among the top four of the approximately 12 firms we have dealt with in this activity.

Floating Rate Notes and Discount Notes

In a recent presentation to the staff, Goldman asserted that it ranks second or third (depending on the measure selected) among co-managers of floating rate notes in the US domestic market, an assertion generally corroborated by its principal competitors.

While no firm decision has been made on the composition of the management group for Floating Rate Notes, Goldman Sachs is likely to be one of the co-managers or have "special bracket" status. We still have some ambivalence about naming them as a co-manager because of what had been an extremely poor performance compared to their competitors in selling our Discount Notes--where they and four other firms have an exclusive mandate to offer our Discount Notes to the public. The Discount Notes are sold, in major part, to investors similar to those who would purchase Floating Rate Notes.

Nonetheless, we have an open mind, particularly since Goldman's performance has substantially improved after Gene Rotberg and other staff talked to John Whitehead, Frank Smeal and others about their Discount Note performance. In the period April 1983 through November 1983, of the five dealers, Goldman Sachs sold only 8.3% of our Discount Notes. In the month of December 1983, they sold 48.6%. They clearly want to manage our Floating Rate Notes.

Role in IBRD Liquidity Management

As you will observe from the table below, Goldman Sachs fits into the middle category of firms with whom we do business in managing our liquidity. Our trading volume with them averages between 5% and 7% of the total volume, with the exception of fiscal 1982 in which they made a determined effort to increase their share of the US government money market. They are considered a medium-size dealer with a slight tendency to risk-aversion. The numbers in fiscal 1980-1982 are somewhat inflated because they include our purchases of Electricite de France discount notes from Goldman Sachs, for which notes they act as sole underwriter. (Our average holdings of EDF discount notes has been about $600 million over a continuous basis with maturities ranging from two weeks to nine months). Fiscal 1983-1984 figures do not include EDF discount note purchases and therefore they reflect more accurately secondary market turnover.

	Liquidity Trading Volume	% of Total	Rank Compared to Other Dealers
FY80	2.46	6.8	6
FY81	2.52	5.6	8
FY82	4.40	9.8	3
FY83	6.10	4.9	6
FY84	4.30	6.5	6

cc: Mr. Qureshi

P. Rom

Mr Clausen

Bottom of page 100

(87)

APPETIZERS

Chicken Consonme - Tomato Florentine Soup		$0.90
Fruit Juices - Fruit Cup		$0.85
Stuffed Vine Leaves with Rice - Melon		$1.45
Duck Pate Bigarade - Seafood Cocktail		$2.05

ENTREES

Endive + watercress with avocado slices

CREPES NORMANDE $5.45
(Seafood Crepes)
FILET DE BOEUF FORESTIERE $7.65
(Sliced Beef Tenderloin)
SUPREME DE VOLAILLE CORDON BLEU $5.75
(Chicken Breast with Ham and Cheese)
FILET DE FLETAN MAITRE D'HOTEL $6.50
(Halibut Steak w/Herb Butter)

FROM THE GRILL - COOKED TO ORDER R() M() W()
NEW YORK SIRLOIN STRIP STEAK $7.30
TWO BROILED LAMB CHOPS $7.25
CHOPPED SIRLOIN STEAK W/MUSHROOM SAUCE $5.15

••• FILET MIGNON, BEARNAISE SAUCE $9.00 •••

Please Indicate if Desired: SALAD

Rice
Green beans

VEGETABLES - CHOICE OF TWO

Spinach Noodles — Tomato Provencale — Mixed Vegetables

***

COLD PLATES AND SANDWICHES

CHEF'S SALAD W/SHRIMP $6.10 — FRUIT PLATE W/COTTAGE CHEESE $4.70
ROAST BEEF CLUB SANDWICH $4.30

DESSERTS

Sherbert - Ice Cream		$1.00
Coupe aux Marrons - Peach Melba		$1.20
Assorted Pastries - Tartlets - Cakes		$1.45
~~Cheese and Crackers~~ - Fresh Fruit		$1.40

APERITIFS - BEVERAGES

Sherry Sweet or Dry $0.85 — Dubonnet $0.85
Coke $0.70 — Ginger Ale $0.70 — Milk $0.35
Perrier $1.10 — Decaffeinated Coffee $0.35
Coffee $0.35 — Tea $0.35 — ~~Espresso $0.55~~

Tuesday
5

January 17, 1984

Mondavi Cabernet Sauvignon

72250

Tuesday, January 17, 1984

Luncheon at 1.00 p.m. (Mr. Clausen's Dining Room)

Mr. A. W. Clausen (Host)

Mr. John C. Whitehead
Senior Partner
Goldman Sachs and Co.
New York

Mr. Daniel W. Hofgren
Vice President
Investment Banking Division
Goldman Sachs and Co.
New York

Mr. Gary Rose
Vice President
Investment Banking
Goldman Sachs and Co.
New York

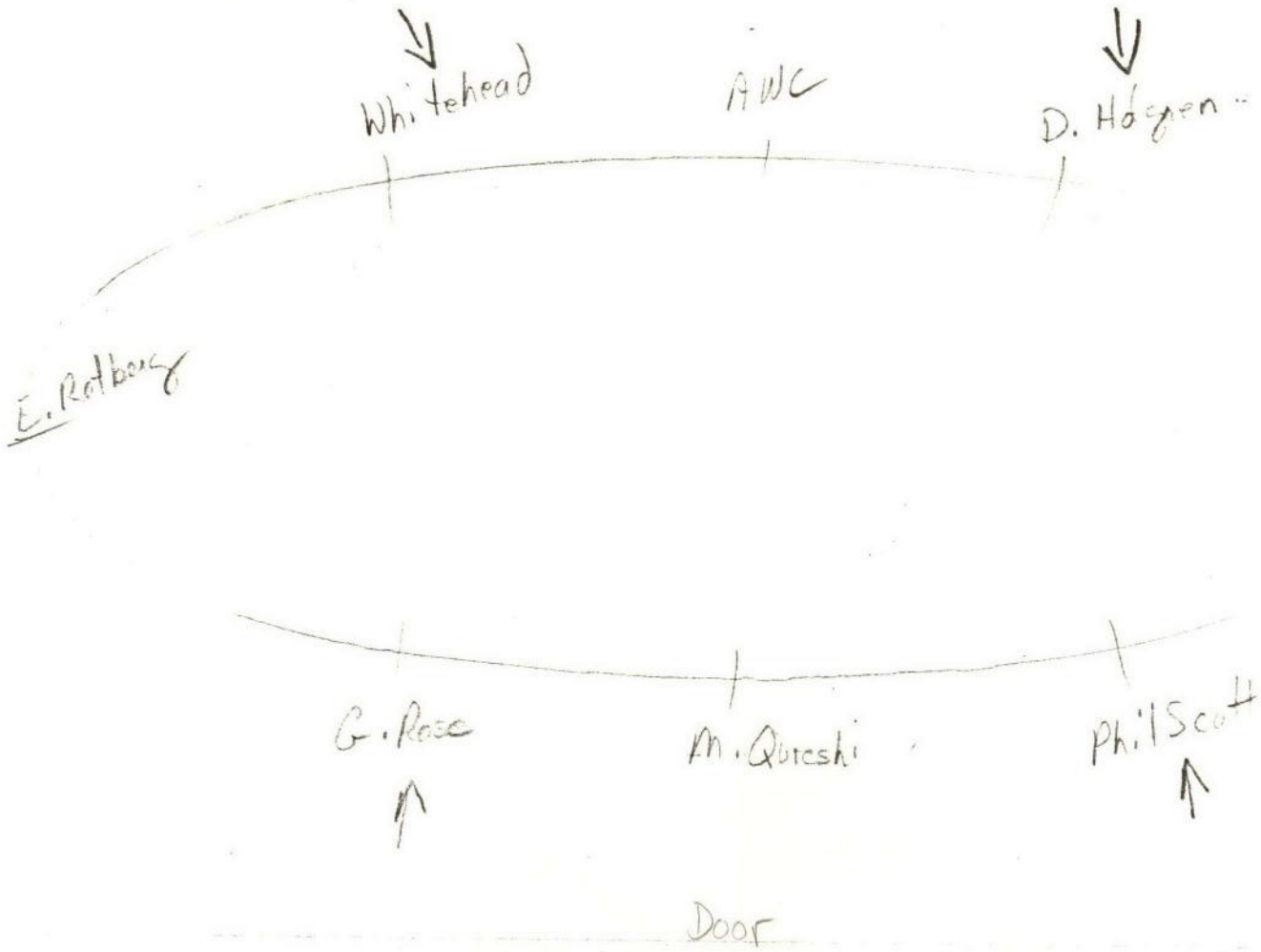
Mr. Phil Scott
Partner
(in charge of Fixed Income Sales)
Goldman Sachs and Co.
New York

Mr. Moeen A. Qureshi

Mr. Eugene Rotberg

Mr. Heinz Vergin

(8 people)



BRIEFING PAPER

Meeting with Sir Christopher Jeremy Morse
Chairman, Lloyds Bank
March 29, 1984

The visit will be a courtesy call on Mr. Clausen. Its primary purpose will be to introduce Mr. Brian Pitman, who will accompany Sir Jeremy, and who has recently been appointed Group Chief Executive at Lloyds. Sir Jeremy may also wish to discuss some very general issues such as world economic prospects and the debt crisis.

(i) Borrowing

Our borrowing relationship with Lloyds Bank International (LBI), the merchant banking subsidiary of Lloyds Bank, has centered on our eurosterling issues, and our Swiss franc private placements and syndicated loans.

LBI have acted as co-manager for all three of our eurosterling issues. Regarding our most recent eurosterling issue of March 1984, LBI subscribed for L 2.5 million, or 2.1% of total subscriptions, and were allotted L 2.25 million, or 2.3% of all allotments.

LBI (Switzerland) ranks tenth in terms of assets among the overseas banks and branches of foreign banks in Switzerland. It is a senior partner in one of the four principal syndicates of banks managing public issues, and also has authority (from the Swiss National Bank) to manage private placements. Since 1983, LBI has acted as an ad hoc foreign member of our syndicate banking group for our Swiss franc public issues, and has participated in six SwF private placements, and in four syndicated loans to us.

There are two areas in which LBI has expressed a desire to develop relations with us, namely sterling floating rate notes (FRNs) and the sterling "bulldog" market. As regards FRNs, the possibility of borrowing in sterling is under consideration, but no decisions have yet been taken. In the case of the "bulldog" (i.e., foreign bond) market, LBI asked to co-manage our 20-year issue in November 1983, but we did not use the services of LBI or any of the U.K. clearing bank subsidiaries as a co-manager.

(ii) Cofinancing

From FY73 to FY82, Lloyds Bank has participated in a number of cofinancing operations totalling $74.4 million. The table below summarizes its involvement.

Lloyds Bank Participation in Cofinancing, FY73 to FY82

Name of Project	Role	US$ millions
Argentina - DFC-Industrial Credit	Manager/Agent	13.0
Brazil - Valesul Aluminum SME	Participant	10.0
Colombia - Mesitas Hydro	Manager/Agent	11.4
Colombia - Nickel Cerro Matoso	Participant	8.0
Liberia - National Iron Ore Co.	Manager	4.0
Malaysia - Power VIII	Participant	2.0
Paraguay - Highways VI	Sole Lender	7.0
Philippines - Fin. Sector (APEX)	Manager/Agent	10.0
Portugal - Fertilizer Modernization	Participant	4.0
Romania - Second Livestock	Manager	5.0
Total		74.4

Biographical Information

Sir Christopher Jeremy MORSE
Chairman, Lloyds Bank

Experience

Since 1977	-	Chairman, Lloyds Bank. He was Deputy Chairman from 1975-77. Concurrently Director, Legal & General Assurance Society Ltd. Director, Alexanders Discount Co. Ltd. Director, Imperial Chemical Industries Honorary Fellow, New College, Oxford (since 1979) President, London Forex Association (since 1978) Governor, Henley Management College (since 1966)
1978-82	-	Committee of London Clearing Bankers: Chairman from 1980-82 and Deputy Chairman from 1978-80.
1975-80	-	Lloyds Bank International: Chairman from 1979-80 and Deputy Chairman from 1975-79.
1978	-	Freeman, City of London
1977-81	-	Member, National Economic Development Council
1976-79	-	Chairman, City Arts Trust
1972-74	-	Chairman of Deputies of the Committee of Twenty, IMF
1966-82	-	Fellow, Winchester College
1966-72	-	Alternate Governor for the United Kingdom of the IMF
1965-72	-	Executive Director, Bank of England
1953-68	-	Fellow, All Souls College, Oxford
Before 1964	-	Trained in banking at Glyn, Mills & Co. He became a director in 1964.
1948-49	-	Second Lieutenant, King's Royal Rifle Corps

Other

Knighted in 1975.
Since 1975, international judge for chess competitions.
President, British Chess Problem Society (1977-79).

Education

Winchester and Oxford.

Personal

Born on December 10, 1928.
Married with three sons and one daughter.
Recreation: poetry, problems and puzzles, coarse gardening and golf.

March 1984

1-12-84

I called the Economic Club. They would not give me the exact date because the invitations had not gone out to their members yet. However, the lady did acknowledge it would be sometime in the second week of March.

HH

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

A. W. CLAUSEN
President

January 12, 1984

Dear President Nixon:

I have just heard that you will be addressing the New York Economic Club in March 1984 and that you will be discussing world economic problems. I look forward to hearing your views on the difficult international problems that occupy us all.

As President of The World Bank, I sense, with much regret, that there is not enough interest in this country in our relationships with the Third World. There is even less realization of the economic interdependence that now exists between the industrialized countries and the developing countries. Most Americans still harbor the idea of a practically self-sufficient America. International economics and politics are, of course, interlinked. You know, more than anyone in the world, that political instability in the Third World is the child of poverty and what its consequences are for the security of the free world.

In your address I hope you could touch upon these issues and on the need for support of organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and The World Bank which operate in the interest of all.

Sincerely,

AWC

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
26 Federal Plaza
Room 1309
New York, New York 10278

June 19, 1984

Dear Mr. Hair:

Thank you for your letter of June 5, 1984, concerning our new "Environmental Policies and Procedures of The World Bank". We appreciate the encouragement you have provided the Bank, both in your letter and in your recent testimony in support of the Seventh IDA Replenishment before the U. S. Congress.

The Bank shares your concern that successful economic development requires the prudent and sustainable management of the environment and natural resource base. I assure you that we will take all necessary measures to see that the Bank's environmental policies and procedures are successfully implemented. My staff will also strive to promote the principles embodied in the Bank's environmental policy among our member governments and with other development institutions.

The Bank welcomes your continued interest in the environmental issues affecting our member countries. I trust that we may continue to have a constructive dialogue on environmental concerns, and believe that the Bank's commitment to prudent environmental management will become increasingly evident.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

A. W. Clausen

Mr. Jay D. Hair
Executive Vice President
National Wildlife Federation
1412 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Cl. w/ &bcc: Mr. Rajagopalan, PPDDR
bcc: Messrs. Blinkhorn, IPAPA; Eccles, WAPDR;
de Azcarate, CPDBA; Lee, PPDES

RGoodland:MH

558

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-6842

Office of the Executive Vice President

June 5, 1984

Mr. A. W. Clausen, President
The World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Clausen:

It has come to our attention that the World Bank has recently issued a major statement of its environmental policies. We are writing to congratulate you and your staff for taking an important step toward integrating natural resources planning and management into your economic development mission. We look forward to hearing of your progress in its implementation.

With this action the Bank maintains its leading position among the multilateral development institutions, which it assumed more than a decade ago, when it established the Office of Environmental Affairs. We will be looking to the Bank to exercise this leadership role in persuading the other major multilateral institutions to give a higher priority to natural resources maintenance as a part of economic development programs.

Not long ago, along with representatives of several national non-governmental organizations, our Director of International Programs, Barbara Bramble, met with you to discuss some of these issues. As she expressed at that time, and we still believe, there is an enormous potential reservoir of support for U.S. participation in the Bank, particularly among conservation groups. For example, in March the National Wildlife Federation submitted statements in support of the Seventh Replenishment of IDA before the authorization and appropriations subcommittees of both the House and Senate. We took this step because our 4 million members and supporters well understand that economic development and natural resources conservation are inseparably intertwined.

The issuance by the Bank of the May 1, 1984, "Environmental Policies and Procedures" is one indication that the Bank is also recognizing this interconnection. The policy clearly states that -

> "Economic development requires sound management of natural resources, particularly renewables, and systematic attention to its impact on the environment."

Our Objectives

TO ENCOURAGE THE INTELLIGENT MANAGEMENT OF THE LIFE SUSTAINING RESOURCES OF THE EARTH—ITS PRODUCTIVE SOIL—ITS ESSENTIAL WATER SOURCES—ITS PROTECTIVE FORESTS AND PLANTLIFE—AND ITS DEPENDENT WILDLIFE—AND TO PROMOTE AND ENCOURAGE THE KNOWLEDGE AND APPRECIATION OF THESE RESOURCES, THEIR INTERRELATIONSHIP AND WISE USE, WITHOUT WHICH THERE CAN BE LITTLE HOPE FOR A CONTINUING ABUNDANT LIFE.

We are informing our members that this policy and procedure statement has been issued, and we will keep them informed on further progress. In this way, the Federation hopes to provide continuing support for the Bank in current and future Congressional debates over U.S. financial participation.

While we understand that providing the staff resources and institutional incentives to carry out the May 1 statement will not be easy, we are encouraged by the Bank's commitment to this important subject. We hope to hear of your progress in implementing this significant policy during the coming months.

Sincerely,

Jay D. Hair

JAY D. HAIR

JDH:bjb

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1984 JUN -8 PM 1:41
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7-185

WORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

July 30, 1984

Mr. Clausen (through: Mr. Husain)

I attach a briefing for your meeting with Ms. Helga Steeg, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency, on August 1 at 3:30 p.m.

I have accepted to participate in a Consultative Meeting, sponsored by IEA, on Hydrocarbon Investment in Developing Countries which will take place near Paris on October 2 - 4, 1984.

Jean-Loup Dherse

Briefing for Mr. Clausen's Meeting with Ms. Helga Steeg, IEA, on August 1, at 3:30 p.m.

Ms. Helga Steeg, age 57, has been the Executive Director of the International Energy Agency since July 1984. Ms. Steeg was formerly Director General in the German Ministry of the Economy dealing with Foreign Relations. She held that position for about 10 years. Between April 1965 and May 1967 she served at the World Bank as Alternate Executive Director for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The International Energy Agency was set up by the Council of the OECD in November 1974 to develop cooperation on energy questions among member countries. 1/ These countries are committed to share oil in emergencies, to strengthen their long-term cooperation in order to reduce dependence on oil imports, to increase the availability of information on the oil market and to develop relations with the oil-producing and other oil-consuming countries. IEA professional staff number about 60.

The emergency oil-sharing plan has been established and the IEA ensures that the necessary technical information and facilities are in place so that it can be readily used in the event of a reduction in oil supplies. The Agency has developed an extensive system of information and consultation on the oil market with a view to obtaining a better idea of probable future developments in the oil market.

The IEA Long-Term Cooperation Program is designed to strengthen the security of energy supplies and promote stability in world energy markets. It provides for cooperative efforts to conserve energy, to accelerate the development of alternative energy sources, to step up research and development of new energy technologies and to remove legislative and administrative obstacles to increased energy supplies.

A 40-year strategy for energy research and development was launched in November 1980. It covers research on coal and nuclear power, oil conservation, development of solar, biomass and geothermal energy.

The IEA prepares forecasts of supply and demand for energy which include projections for oil, natural gas, coal and primary electricity. Their global energy outlook is one of the main sources used by energy analysts. The Agency publishes information on past energy production and consumption. Although the main focus of their data bank is on their member countries, they also publish energy balances for about 40 developing countries.

Bank staff are regularly in touch with IEA, particularly on matters related to developing countries, and have reviewed their energy outlook while in preparation.

1/ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zeland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A.
(France is not a member but there is some unofficial cooperation.)

The World Bank
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

April 17, 1984

Mr. Hans Blix
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramerstrasse 5
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Dear Mr. Blix,

Coming back from a long trip abroad, I got a copy of your letter of 21st March to Tom Clausen.

You may or may not remember that we met on your first trip to the Uranium Institute. When I was Executive Director of RTZ, I was quite active in the Institute. As Rapporteur of the Commission on Trade, I wrote most of the papers on government interference at the time of INFCE, and I was then in charge of the Commission on Public Acceptance. I joined the Bank as Vice President for Energy and Industry in mid-1983, and it will be a pleasure to resume some interest in nuclear matters and come and see you in Vienna.

I do not know which date would suit you, but on my side, early July or, better still, the second week of October would be suitable.

Kind regards,

Sincerely,

Jean-Loup Dherse
Vice President
Energy and Industry

cc: Mr. Clausen
Mr. Benjenk
Mr. Willoughby

#308

April 3, 1984

Dear Hans,

Thank you for your comprehensive and constructive letter of March 21, 1984, exploring ways of strengthening cooperation between our respective institutions with a view to improving the effectiveness of our programs in the areas of energy, electricity and nuclear power planning.

My colleagues and I agree that the two organizations, over the years, have developed useful contacts through joint action in a number of areas, including energy sector work, technical assistance and training. We also agree that it will be worthwhile to take stock of our joint efforts especially in the light of changing requirements of the developing countries. Jean-Loup Dherse is out of the country at the moment, but I am sending copies of your letter to him and also to Mr. Christopher Willoughby, Director of the Economic Development Institute (the Bank's training arm). Jean-Loup Dherse will be returning to Washington by mid-April, and you should hear from him soon thereafter.

Kind regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

(Signed) A. W. Clausen

Mr. Hans Blix
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramerstrasse 5
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Cleared w/ & cc: Mr. Rovani
cc: Messrs. Dherse
Willoughby

MABurney/rd

#308

FORM NO. 89
(2–83)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	Date 3-28-84

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name	Room No.
Munir Benjenk	E823
A Burke	
(not seen MPB)	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition	✓	Prepare Reply
	Approval		Per Our Conversation
	Information		Recommendation

Remarks

Munir. Is it possible to prepare a reply for Tom by April 4. If it requires more time let me know and we'll prepare an interim acknowledgment

From Roy

308

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
AGENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО АТОМНОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ
ORGANISMO INTERNACIONAL DE ENERGIA ATOMICA

WAGRAMERSTRASSE 5, P.O. BOX 100, A-1400 VIENNA, AUSTRIA, TELEX: 1-12645, CABLE: INATOM VIENNA, TELEPHONE: 2360/EXT. .....

21 March 1984

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:
PRIERE DE RAPPELER LA REFERENCE:

Dear ~~Mr.~~ Clausen, Tom,

I am writing to you in connection with the closely related activities of our two organizations to assist developing countries in energy, electricity and nuclear power planning. As an increasing number of IAEA developing Member States are requesting technical assistance in this area, and considering also the IBRD programme of country energy assessments and electric power sector investment studies in developing countries, it appears timely to explore whether there could be mutual benefits from increased co-ordination and co-operation in our programmes.

As you are undoubtedly aware, a good working-level co-operation already exists between our two Organizations in this technical field, involving in particular the IAEA Division of Nuclear Power and two units of the IBRD, namely the Energy Department and the Power and Energy Development Division for the EMENA Region. Frequent informal meetings are held to discuss and co-ordinate activities of mutual interest and to promote joint activities in some specific cases. As concrete examples of this co-operation, I would mention the participation by IAEA staff experts in IBRD electric power sector assessment missions to Jordan (October 1982) and Turkey (February 1983) and participation of IBRD lecturers in IAEA training courses.

It is our opinion that this type of joint activity is a very effective way of combining the special backgrounds and technical capabilities of both organizations, to the benefit of our Member States. For example, the results from joint assessment missions provide a good basis for co-ordinating complementary follow-up technical assistance activities by both organizations, in particular to upgrade the country's capabilities for energy and electricity demand estimation and supply planning.

It appears to be of interest to all concerned, therefore, that the existing co-operation be continued and strengthened, including the wider use of joint teams for power sector assessment missions whenever appropriate. In this respect, within its Regular Technical Co-operation Programme, in 1984 the IAEA has started implementation of an Interregional Project for Energy and Nuclear Power Planning, which is outlined in Attachment 1. In addition to servicing technical assistance requests received directly by the IAEA, one of the primary purposes of this multi-year technical assistance project is to facilitate IAEA participation with the IBRD in future joint missions and follow-up activities.

Mr. A.W. Clausen, President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development (IBRD)
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA.

In addition to the above-mentioned possibilities for joint IAEA/IBRD electric power sector assessment missions to developing countries, it could also be worthwhile to consider ways to strengthen our co-operation in training courses, seminars, workshops, etc. which deal with topics of mutual interest. For example, the IAEA's annual Interregional Training Course on Energy Planning in Developing Countries with Special Attention to Nuclear Energy (Attachment 2) and the planned 1985 Seminar on Costs and Financing of Nuclear Power Programmes in Developing Countries (Attachment 3) could be of interest for IBRD participation or joint sponsorship by the IBRD and the IAEA. Conversely, it could be useful to involve IAEA experts as lecturers in some IBRD training courses, seminars and workshops, or to have some of these as joint IBRD/IAEA events.

If you are in agreement with the points outlined above, we would be pleased to discuss them further with the IBRD officials responsible for activities related to energy and electric power planning and development in developing countries. In this regard, we would be particularly pleased if it could be possible for the IBRD Vice-President for Energy and Industry, Mr. Jean-Loup Dherse, to pay a visit to the IAEA for the purpose of becoming more familiar with our work in these technical areas.

Although in the long term it may be necessary to consider ways to further systematize channels for co-ordinating activities in developing countries, I would propose that, for the present time, details of specific opportunities for co-operation can continue to be co-ordinated at the operational level (subject to management approval, of course) in our two organizations, as this has worked effectively in the past.

I am looking forward to your reaction on the above, as well as any other suggestions you might have for increasing the effectiveness of our already close co-operation.

With kind regards and good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Hans Blix

Hans Blix
Director General

Attachments

ATTACHMENT 1

Energy and nuclear power planning (INT/0/037)

Year	Experts		Equipment		TOTAL
			Convertible	Non-convertible	
	m/m	$	$	$	$
1984	18	118 800	-	-	118 800
1985	18	129 600	-	-	129 600

The objectives of this multi-year interregional project are (i) to assist interested developing Member States in carrying out energy, electricity and nuclear power planning studies, so as to assess future energy and electric power needs and the economic role of nuclear power in meeting those needs; (ii) to train national experts in making such assessments; and (iii) to transfer to developing Member States methodologies for performing calculations associated with such assessments. At present, four countries in Africa, two countries in Asia, five countries in Europe and the Middle East, and one country in Latin America have, either directly or through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), indicated interest in this project. Co-operation between the Agency and IBRD has been established in order to co-ordinate Agency activities and IBRD assessments of electric power system investment needs in particular countries. In assessing the need for nuclear power and the timing of its introduction in the context of the overall requirements for energy and electricity, due consideration must be given to economic comparisons between nuclear and other power sources. Such assessments require the use of sophisticated methods of analysis, involving the use of computer models such as MAED and WASP developed by the Agency.

Under this project, a number of energy and nuclear power planning studies are to be carried out in a systematic manner utilizing Agency methodologies. Each of these studies will be carried out by a team of experts in the requesting country, with assistance and guidance provided by Agency staff and consultants. Interchange of information among the participating countries will be promoted with particular regard to experience with methodologies.

It is expected that, as a result of the project, national staff will receive intensive on-the-job training in the use of the MAED and WASP computer models, thereby acquiring the expertise needed for future energy and nuclear power planning studies. In addition, the project will facilitate the clarification of nuclear power's role in a country's overall energy supply planning.

ATTACHMENT 2

Prospectus

Title: INTERREGIONAL TRAINING COURSE ON ENERGY PLANNING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NUCLEAR ENERGY

Purpose of the course: The purpose of the course is to help the Governments of developing countries in considering the utilization of different energy sources in the light of each country's resources and needs, with particular emphasis on determining the role of nuclear energy within national energy programmes. The course is particularly intended for participants who are involved in the drawing-up of a country's energy programme, regardless of whether the programme has a nuclear component.

Nature of the course: The course will consist of lectures, round table discussions, work sessions, case studies and technical visits to energy installations and power projects of different types. A training manual prepared specifically on the subject of national energy planning including the role of nuclear energy will be made available to all participants.

Participation: The training course is open to 30 candidates from developing countries in all geographical regions.

Participants' qualifications: Applicants should be experienced professionals, usually senior engineers or economists involved in planning work, in particular energy planning even in countries where nuclear plants are not being considered within the near future. They should hold positions at a senior level, e.g. in planning commissions or energy related ministries or authorities, and should be in a position to present the energy situation in their own countries in order to set up case studies.

Interregional Training Course on

Energy Planning in Developing Countries

with Special Attention to Nuclear Energy

SYLLABUS

Introduction: Energy and Development

Part I: Development and Utilization of Energy

1. The Energy System - Technical and Economic Considerations

1.1. Basic Concept and Structure

1.2. Needs for Useful and Consumption of Final Energy

1.3. Primary Energy Resources and Supply

1.4. Energy Conversion and Transport Chains - Intermediate Energy Forms

1.5. Energy Balances

2. Primary Energy Resources

2.1. Inventory of Primary Energy Resources, Reserves and Production Potential

2.1.1. Non-Renewable Energy

2.1.2. Renewable Energy

2.2. Technical Aspects concerning the Utilization of Some Newer Energy Resources

2.2.1. Nuclear Energy

2.2.2. Solar Energy

2.2.3. Geothermal Energy

2.3. Constraints and Factors linked to Primary Energy Resources

2.3.1. Technical, Economic and Time Constraints

2.3.2. Environmental and Public Acceptance Constraints

2.3.3. Factors and Conditions Influencing the Development and Production of Primary Energy Resources

3. Intermediate Energy Forms

3.1. Petroleum Derivatives

3.2. Gaseous and Liquid Fuels from Coal and Biomass (Synfuels)

3.3. Electrical Energy

3.4. Heat

3.4.1. Single Generated

3.4.2. Co-Generated with Electricity

3.4.3. Recuperated from Waste Heat

3.4.4. Heat Pumps

4. Energy Transport and Distribution

4.1. Transport and Distribution of Solid Energy Carriers

4.2. Transport and Distribution of Liquid and Gaseous Energy Carriers

4.3. Electricity Transmission and Distribution

5. Energy Demand

5.1. Useful Energy

5.2. Final Energy

5.3. Demand Management

6. Rational Use of Energy

6.1. Basic Concepts: Efficiency, Losses and Waste of Energy

6.2. Energy Substitution

6.3. Analysis of Various Energy Chains

6.4. Energy Conservation by Saving and Substitution

6.5. Partial and Global Optimization of Energy Utilization

Part II: Energy Economy and Energy Planning

7. Economic Aspects

7.1. Collection of Basic Economic Data (Macro- and Micro Information)

7.2. Investment Costs (World Level and under the Local Conditions)

7.3. Annual Costs (including Operation and Maintenance)

7.4. Present Worth Analysis of Alternative Solutions (in Constant Currency)

7.5. Economic Incentives

7.6. Average, Marginal and Social Costs

7.7. Current, Constant and Subventioned Prices

7.8. Tariffs

8. Financial Aspects

8.1. Financial Analysis

8.2. Investment Financing

8.2.1. National Sources

8.2.2. International Sources: Bilateral - Multilateral

9. Energy Planning Techniques

9.1. Introduction

9.2. Energy Demand Forecasting Methods (MAED)

9.3. Optimization Models for Energy System Development (WASP)

Part III: Energy Development - The Role of Nuclear Energy

10. World-Wide Energy Survey

10.1. Analysis of Present Status and Past Evolution of Energy Supply

10.2. Start and Increasing Share of Nuclear Energy

10.3. Future Trends

11. Energy Situation in Industrialized Countries

11.1. Past Evolution

11.2. Present Status and Future Trends (with special attention to Petroleum Substitution and Nuclear Energy Development)

11.3. National Institutions and International Organizations for Improved Energy Management

12. Energy in Developing Countries

12.1. General Considerations on Developing Countries

12.2. Recent Status and Past Evolution of Energy Supply

12.3. Future Energy Development in Developing Countries

- 12.3.1. Specific Factors and Considerations of Great Impact on Future Energy Supply
- 12.3.2. Evolution of Future Demand for Energy and Electricity
- 12.3.3. Alternatives for Future Energy Supply— Nuclear Energy Filling the Resources Gap within a Continuously Advancing Nuclear Programme

12.4. Launching Conditions for a Nuclear Programme:

- 12.4.1. Institutional and Legal Framework
- 12.4.2. Training of Professional and Skilled Manpower
- 12.4.3. Gradually Increased Participation of Domestic Industry in the Nuclear Programme

ATTACHMENT 3

IAEA

IAEA Topical Seminar on Costs and Financing of Nuclear Power Programmes in Developing Countries

10-13 September 1985

By 1985, some 10 developing countries will have nuclear power plants in operation in their grids and experience will exist on costs and financing of nuclear power programmes in these countries, plus some few others which may have nuclear power programmes in earlier stages of implementation.

A one-week topical seminar on the costs and financing of nuclear power programmes in developing countries would benefit in particular those developing countries which are in the early stages of nuclear power implementation. One topic for discussion by the seminar could be the reasons for the generally experienced higher costs of nuclear power stations in developing countries, in comparison to supplier countries (such as national participation, sea transport, insurance, decreased efficiency due to mixed local/foreign construction teams, risk insurance, financing impacts, and so on).

The second topic to be covered could be the problems of project financing in developing countries, including special requirements due to the capital intensity and long lead times characteristic of nuclear energy. Sources of financing, procedures and the problems of obtaining and managing financial resources should also be discussed. In particular, the impact of financing on final costs should be emphasized.

The topics of the seminar would be covered by speakers from the developing countries which have relevant experience and by speakers from supplier countries and financial institutions.

June 13, 1984

Dear Fritz:

Thank you for your letter explaining the work of your Study Group on the problems confronting the international trading system. I would be pleased to submit a note to the Group giving my views and suggestions on this very important matter.

In fact, I have been addressing the theme of international trade and its effect on sustainable growth in some of my speeches. I am enclosing the most recent one, given in Detroit, in which I supported an open trading system within GATT's framework.

I will certainly be in touch with you again before the middle of August, but, meanwhile, best wishes for success in this important study.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

A. W. Clausen

Mr. Fritz Leutwiler
Chairman of the Study Group on
Issues Facing the International
Trading System
Swiss National Bank
Borsenstrasse 15
8002 Zurich, Switzerland

Enclosure

Cl. in substance & bcc: Mr. Michalopoulos
bcc: Mrs. Krueger

MBurney:MH

FRITZ LEUTWILER
CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD
SWISS NATIONAL BANK

543

Zurich, May 30, 1984

Mr. A.W. Clausen
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Clausen, Dear Tom,

As you may be aware, the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Mr. Arthur Dunkel, announced last November the establishment of an independent group of seven persons to study and report on problems affecting the international trading system. A copy of a GATT press release which describes the purpose and membership of the Group is attached.

The Group has now met twice, and has had the opportunity to exchange ideas and form some preliminary views on the desirable content of its report. We hope very much, however, to take advantage of the experience of a few persons who have high responsibilities at the international level and who as a result have formed views on the directions which trade policy should take in the years immediately ahead. You are obviously one of these persons. I am therefore writing, on behalf of the members of the Study Group, to ask whether you would be interested in providing us with a short written statement of your personal views on current problems affecting the international trading system, and on how these may best be overcome.

We believe that we are fairly familiar with the published statements and documents of the World Bank on the issues we are addressing. Of necessity, however, consensus documents do not always make clear where action is most practicable and desirable. The Group hopes to make its report brief and persuasive. We should therefore greatly value your own advice, which we should treat as confidential, on priorities for making the international trading system work better in the service of all trading countries.

I hope very much that you will be able to accept this invitation, since a statement of your views would clearly provide a most valuable input to the work of the Group. It would of course be for you to decide on the length and coverage of your contribution. However, even the briefest paper would be greatly valued; if it could be made available by the middle of August, this would be in good time for the Group to give proper consideration to it.

Yours sincerely,

Fritz Leutwiler

Chairman of the Study Group
on Issues Facing the International
Trading System

RECEIVED
1984 JUN -5 AM 10: 26
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Press Release
Communiqué de presse

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE
GATT
ACCORD GÉNÉRAL SUR LES TARIFS DOUANIERS ET LE COMMERCE

Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, 1211 Genève 21
Tél. (022) 31 02 31

GATT/1349
22 November 1983

INDEPENDENT GROUP TO STUDY TRADING SYSTEM

At the invitation of the Director-General of GATT, an independent panel of seven distinguished persons is to study and report on problems affecting the international trading system.

Members of the group are:

Senator Bill Bradley, U.S. Senator (Democrat) for New Jersey, United States;

Mr. Pehr Gyllenhammar, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Volvo, Gothenburg, Sweden;

Dr. Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière, Judge at the International Court of Justice, The Hague, and former high official in the Foreign Ministry of France;

Dr. Fritz Leutwiler, current President of the Bank for International Settlements and Chairman of the Governing Board of the Swiss National Bank, Switzerland;

Dr. Indraprasad G. Patel, Director of the Indian Institute of Management, Director-designate of the London School of Economics, and former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India;

Professor Mario H. Simonsen, Director of the Postgraduate School of Economics of the Getulio Vargas Foundation and former Minister of Finance of Brazil;

Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Professor of Economics, University of Indonesia, and former Minister of Trade and Finance and Minister of Research of Indonesia;

The Group's members have been invited by the Director-General of GATT, Mr. Arthur Dunkel, to draw on their wide experience "to identify the fundamental causes of the problems afflicting the international trading system and to consider how these may be overcome during the remainder of the 1980's".

MORE

Writing to the Group's members, Mr. Dunkel stated his conviction that GATT member governments still agree on the fundamental need not only to keep world markets open, but also to resume the postwar process of trade liberalization. They also continue to give strong support to GATT as the fundamental contract governing their trade relations and the conduct of their trade policies. However, "faced with serious social, financial and economic problems, many governments are finding it more and more difficult in practice to maintain, individually and collectively, the policy orientation to which they continue in principle to subscribe".

In view of these difficulties, it has seemed important to the GATT secretariat to seek, on its own responsibility, the advice of a totally independent group of distinguished persons of relevant and varied experience. It is hoped that the group's report will assist governments in reconciling their short-term preoccupations with their continuing long-term objective of preserving and developing a well-functioning international trading system.

The Group is expected to need about one year to prepare its report. Its first meeting will take place in Geneva, at GATT headquarters, early in 1984.

The costs involved in the work of the Group are being met from sources outside the regular GATT budget.

END

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

A. W. CLAUSEN
President

February 1, 1984

Dear Glenn:

Thought I would drop you this brief note to confirm our date for March 5 at 2:30 and to give you my location. It is best for you to use the entrance at 701 19th Street N.W. This will bring you into the building in which I am located (we have a number of others around) and my room is E-1227.

If you could drop me a line as to what you want to discuss, perhaps I could get a running start on it or, if appropriate, have one of my colleagues join us.

It was good talking with you and I'm looking forward to our meeting.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

AIC

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
University of California
Berkeley, California

FORM NO. 75
(6–83)

THE WORLD BANK/IFC

ROUTING SLIP	DATE: 2/10/84

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Southworth	E1227

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		**URGENT**

REMARKS:

Prof. Seaborg's visit
has been confirmed.

FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:
C. Weiss	E1036	76525

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

47

DATE: January 20, 1984

TO: Mr. S. Shahid Husain, Vice President, OPS
THRU: Mr. V. Rajagopalan, Director, PPD
FROM: James A. Lee, Environmental Adviser, PPDES

EXTENSION: 75366

SUBJECT: Professor Glenn T. Seaborg's visit to the Bank - March 1, 1984

1. Professor Glenn T. Seaborg of the University of California at Berkeley, former Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and a Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, will visit the Bank at 2 P.M. on Thursday March 1.

2. Professor Seaborg is still at the forefront of scientific activities. In addition, he is active in promoting science education and in mobilizing international support, both technical and financial, for the development of science and technology in LDCs. He is well known to our office.

3. Professor Seaborg would like to meet with Bank officials to discuss broad issues of science, technology and development. He is specifically interested in seeking the Bank's support for the International Organization of Chemical Sciences in Development, of which he is President. The Organization is described in the attached letter.

4. Professor Seaborg's visit is an important opportunity to seek the views of an eminent scientist at a time that the Bank is seeking to find its new path in science and technology. Would you be available to meet with Professor Seaborg? I understand that he also expects to contact Mr. Clausen.

cc: Messrs. D. Hopper (ASNVP); H. Aklilu (EDC); C. Dewey (INDDR); Y. Rovani (EGYDR); M. Benjenk (VPE); , R. Southworth (EXC).

CWeiss:as

Attachments

IOCD

International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development
Organisation Internationale des Sciences Chimiques pour le Développement
Organisación Internacional de las Ciencias Químicas para el Desarollo

Created under the auspices of UNESCO

Division of Scientific Research and Higher Education
UNESCO
7, Place de Fonteroy 75700 Paris, France
Tel: (1) 577-16-10

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720
(415) 486-5661

November 2, 1983

Dr. Charles Weiss
Scientific Advisor
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Chuck:

I enjoyed speaking with you this morning and very much appreciate your willingness to make arrangements for me to speak with appropriate people at the World Bank about the objectives of the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD) during my visit to Washington on Monday, December 5th. I also look forward to meeting with you and learning more about your organization during some future visit. I am writing now, as I promised this morning, to provide you with more information about IOCD.

The main objective of IOCD is to address urgent issues of the Third World by involving chemists from these countries in the search for solutions to their own countries' problems. We intend to achieve this by using essentially three channels, namely, initiation of research programs, provision of services and improvement of chemical education. By involving scientists of developing countries in chemically based research projects monitored by our scientific advisers, we also contribute to the transfer of technology and the strengthening of institutions in these countries.

A program of chemical synthesis has been initiated aimed at the search for new drugs for the treatment of tropical diseases which presently involves twelve laboratories around the world. Current IOCD advisers for this program include Professor S. Archer from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Professor P. Nickel from the Frei Universitat in Berlin, Dr. L. Werbel from the Warner-Lambert Laboratories, Dr. Anand from India and Dr. Gilbert from Brazil. Financial support has been received from UNESCO for the initiation of this synthetic work for the period of 1982-1983, but we need support for the continuation of the work.

A chemical synthetic program in the area of food sciences is being prepared with the advice of Dr. Norman Borlaug, Peace Nobel Laureate. However, the program cannot be initiated until funds become available. We are currently discussing with various organizations the possibility of making a contribution in the field of human fertility regulation. Scientists from a number of agencies,

including the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, have offered cooperation and advice but the program will start only when financial support permits.

As I believe I told you, I serve as President of IOCD. From the enclosed documents you will see that I am assisted by three Vice Presidents representing Africa, Asia and Latin America, and by Secretary General Pierre Crabbé. The members of the IOCD Council include Nobel Laureates Professor Bergstrom and Professor Leloir. Professor Elkan Blout of Harvard University serves as Chairman of the Finance Committee, of which Professor Tamm of Switzerland, Secretary General Crabbé and I are also members. Professor Sir Ewart Jones of Oxford University is the Chairman of the Affiliate Committee on which Professor Rao from India and Professor Julia from France also serve. The Panel on Chemical Education includes Professor Aleksandra Kornhauser of Yugoslavia and Professor Marjorie Gardner of the University of Maryland. IOCD is indeed an international cooperative effort.

For your information, I am attaching: 1) a list of the members of the IOCD Council, 2) an IOCD "Programs and Planned Activities" summary, 3) an IOCD "Chemistry for Development" brochure, 4) a copy of the January 3, 1983 article in Chemical and Engineering News describing our activities and programs, and 5) IOCD "Information Letter No. 7" which summarizes the favorable unsolicited comments received following the publication of that article.

If you would like any additional information, please let me know; I will be pleased to provide it. Again, thank you for your interest and assistance.

With best regards,

Cordially yours,

Glenn

Glenn T. Seaborg
President

GTS:SWJ

Enclosures
cc: Pierre Crabbe
Elkan Blout

IOCD

International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development
Organisation Internationale des Sciences Chimiques pour le Développement
Organisación Internacional de las Ciencias Químicas para el Desarollo

Created under the auspices of UNESCO
Division of Scientific Research and Higher Education
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7, Place de Fonteroy 75700 Paris, France
Tel: (1) 577-16-10

April 1983

PROGRAMMES AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

1. Introduction

In 1981 UNESCO launched the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD). The overall aim of the IOCD is to direct effort and expertise in the chemical sciences toward the solutions of problems of the Third World. In a first phase, IOCD is initiating activities in a number of priority areas. These include a chemical synthesis programme directed to the development of potential new drugs for the treatment of certain parasitic diseases commonly referred to as tropical diseases, a wide-ranging service programme for laboratories in Third World countries and different activities in the field of chemical education and training.

2. Programme Details

Chemical Synthesis: The objective of this international multidisciplinary research project is to synthesize new compounds which may exhibit anti-parasitic activity. The scientific programme was finalized at a meeting held in Rio de Janeiro in March 1982, and a strategy was set up. Thus far ten laboratories, located in Brazil, Bulgaria, India, Iran, Mexico, Singapore, Thailand and the United Kingdom have begun work on synthesizing the compounds and the Walter Reed Institute in Washington, D.C. (USA), has agreed to carry out biological screening of the

new compounds. The chemical laboratory of Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas (USA), has offered to collaborate in the synthetic effort free of charge. UNESCO has allocated $125,000 for this programme up to the end of 1983, the bulk of which is for research grants to scientists in Third World countries. The work is being monitored by a group of scientific advisors and the final compounds will be submitted to quality-control at a central laboratory. Toxicology and clinical studies will be developed in collaboration with the World Health Organization.

Services: An Analytical Service Laboratory set up by the Department of Chemistry, University of Missouri at Columbia (USA) is now fully operative and is providing a broad range of analyses, including high resolution nuclear magnetic resonance and mass spectrometric determinations, as well as X-ray crystallographic studies, free of charge, to research workers in Third World countries. Funding is provided by an annual grant of US$10,000 from the University of Missouri and a similar grant of $6,000 from UNESCO. So far this service has been utilized by research workers from Brazil, Cuba, Ghana, India, Iran, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of China, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Venezuela.

IOCD has entered into an agreement with the College of Pharmacy, University of Illinois, in Chicago, USA, for the publication of the available literature and computer data on botanical, chemical and biological information on the constituents of plants, trees, animals and insects, as well as natural substances from marine organisms. This information will be published on behalf of IOCD in 1983 as a series of about ten books, which will be made available to chemical laboratories

in developing countries, free of charge. Present funding is approximately US$40,000, shared by the University of Illinois and UNESCO.

IOCD has initiated a survey aimed at identifying principal investigators and groups involved in some research activities in and/or with the Third World. Moreover, a careful study of laboratory instrumentation and other chemical research and teaching facilities in developing nations is currently under way, in order to improve communication between institutions and to assist scientists in developing countries.

Chemical Education and Training: This programme is being coordinated by the International Centre for Chemical Studies at the Edvard Kardelj University, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia and is supervised by a panel representing the Federation of Asian Chemical Societies, the Association of Faculties of Science in African Universities, the Federation of European Chemical Societies, the Arab States and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. A pilot project on university-industry interactions is being developed in Asia through the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka and a series of training courses for young university teachers from developing countries are organized through the International Centre in Ljubljana and by UNESCO. An allocation of US$40,000 has been made available by UNESCO for these projects.

3. Planned Activities:

In the immediate future seminars and round-table discussions will be organized on multidisciplinary research areas which will be significantly influenced by research in the chemical sciences. Thus, for example, in June, 1983 a symposium on "Photochemical Conversion" will be held at the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Switzerland.

IOCD plans to coordinate most research activities currently under way in developing countries in the area of the chemistry of natural products. The UNESCO Network for the Chemistry of Natural Products in Southeast Asia will serve as a model. IOCD intends to make the appropriate arrangements for the biological evaluation of new compounds either isolated from natural sources or prepared by synthesis in chemical laboratories of Third World countries.

IOCD is about to initiate a world-wide programme of maintenance and repair of instrumentation and equipment of chemical laboratories in developing countries. This programme will include a teaching dimension so that in time every laboratory will have a competent technician and/or an electronician responsible for all electrical material and electronic instrumentation. Initially, in collaboration with the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, an Asian project has been submitted for initial funding by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau.

Each programme is to be run by an IOCD panel of scientific experts. The panels will assume responsibility for initiating and implementing programmes, as well as for monitoring and evaluating them.

IOCD

International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development
Organisation Internationale des Sciences Chimiques pour le Développement
Organisación Internacional de las Ciencias Químicas para el Desarollo

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May 1983

Information Letter N° 7

The image IOCD is projecting is positive, a fact which has been acknowledged by colleagues both in the developing world, as well as in industrial countries. Herewith are quotations from letters received by Secretariat:

- "The aims of the IOCD are realistic and they deserve the good will of all internationally-minded chemists".

  Professor R.M. Munavu
  University of Nairobi
  Kenya

- "It was stimulating to read details of the aims of IOCD, and the generous support chemists the world over are giving to the organization".

  Professor H.M. Niemeyer
  Universidad de Chile
  Santiago, Chile

- "I have read with interest the article in Chemical and Engineering News on the IOCD and would like to indicate my support for the venture".

  Professor W.A. Ayer
  University of Alberta
  Edmonton, Canada

- "I would like to explore possible ways in which my department could collaborate with the IOCD".

  Professor P. Lehmann
  Instituto Politecnico Nacional
  Mexico City, Mexico

- "I was fascinated by the article in Chemical and Engineering News describing the work and ideas of IOCD. Finally here is an opportunity not only to help the status of developing countries but to bring all this disturbed world together".

Dr. I.T. Horvath
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut
USA

- "The more I read about IOCD the more exciting I find the ideas and goals of this organization".

Professor H. Torrens
Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico
Mexico City, Mexico

- "I would like to offer you my cooperation and aid in IOCD efforts and programmes, because I have had a life-long interest in orphan drugs and medicinal agents which might benefit developing populations".

Professor Alfred Burger
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia
USA

- "It is a matter of great pleasure that UNESCO has set up an Analytical Service Center".

Dr. O.P. Sati
University of Garhwal
Srinagar, India

- "With great interest I read about the activities of IOCD. I think it is an excellent programme and I really hope it will be successful. My reason for writing you is to indicate that I would like to join the force".

Professor B. Zwanenburg
University of Nijmegen
The Netherlands

- "I was quite interested in reading about the programme of IOCD".

Professor R.S. Ramakrishna
University of Colombo
Sri Lanka

- "The Institute of Scientific Research is pleased by the creation of IOCD, because it meets the aims of the research chemists in Zaïre".

  Dr. K. M'Baya
  Department of Higher Education
  and Scientific Research
  Kinshasa, Zaïre

- "We are much interested in participating in the IOCD programme under the UNESCO support".

  Professor C.M. Sartori Piatinicki
  Instituto de Quimica
  UFRGS, Porto Alegre
  Brazil

- "I am very impressed by the noble goals of IOCD".

  Dr. R.C. Bruening
  München, Germany

- "I found the work of IOCD very intriguing. I feel this organization provides a unique means of incorporating science with service".

  Ms. J. La Londe
  Uniondale, NY, USA

- "All the points raised in the article look interesting and are quite promising for the scientists working in developing countries".

  Professor René Torres
  Universidad de Santiago de Chile
  Santiago, Chile

- "The challenge that you have chosen to set before us for IOCD is mammoth in its proportions, and I would like to discuss with you how our school could participate in programmes of this organization".

  Professor R. Tougas
  Ecole Polytechnique
  Montréal, Canada

- "With great interest I have read the article about IOCD, and our institute would like to participate in the next IOCD programme".

  Dr. E.A. Ruveda
  Director, Instituto de
  Química Organica de Síntesis,
  Rosario, Argentina

- "We would like to associate with IOCD. We would also like to give whatever help we can. We wish to take help and guidance from this organization. Our associated Company would like to send a token donation to IOCD."

  Dr. Rajju Shroff
  JAI Research Foundation
  Gurajat, India

- "I have read the interesting report on IOCD...How could we cooperate with you?"

  Professor J.J. Bonet
  Instituto Quimico de Sarria
  Barcelona, Spain

- "We shall try to select those areas where we could benefit from activities already initiated by IOCD...We will try to design and track our future work, having your IOCD ideas in mind...We could be useful as a sort of local clearing house for IOCD programmes to other local colleagues".

  Professor P. Moyna
  Chemistry College
  University of Montevideo
  Uruguay

- "I would like to take advantage of your IOCD Analytical Service Laboratory and I should be grateful if you could send me details on the service".

  Dr. G.L. Boye
  University of Ghana
  Accra, Ghana

- "I am very pleased to have received the ^{1}H n.m.r. spectra of compounds CY-23, CY-25 and the mass spectrum of CY-25. We warrant that such cooperation will receive the proper acknowledgement in the publication".

  Dr. G.M. Iskander
  University of Khartoum
  Sudan

- "I have read with enthusiasm in Chemical and Engineering News of the formation of IOCD...I am hoping you can tell me how to go about becoming involved in any capacity".

  Dr. B. King
  Drew University
  Madison, N.J., U.S.A.

- "I find that the IOCD has very important objectives and represents a magnificent ideal, which I hope will rapidly take hold among the international scientific community. The CONCYTEC and I personally will be very glad to hear from you and, if possible, take the first steps toward a fruitful cooperation".

  Dr. R. Korswagen
  National Council of
  Science and Technology
  CONCYTEC
  Lima, Peru

Group To Use Chemistry To Solve Developing Countries' Ills

International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD) will aid countries to exploit resources, overcome problems

Dermot A. O'Sullivan, C&EN London

Each year, as many as a billion people, almost a quarter of the world's population, suffer from a variety of tropical diseases. For many of the ailments there are, as yet, no effective cures. Some 17 million children in developing countries died of hunger in 1981, a figure higher than Australia's total population.

The realization of grim statistics such as these has helped spawn the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD). Launched in Paris in July 1981 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO), it was officially registered as a nongovernmental organization in Belgium last October.

IOCD won't reverse overnight the deprivations and ills of those in developing countries. But its creation is a hoped-for step in that direction, and chemistry is seen as a key.

"We want to use chemistry as a catalyst for development. That's the overall concept of IOCD," says Pierre Crabbé, its secretary-general. "Chemistry is a service science to society, involved in every aspect of our daily life—food, housing, drugs, energy, raw materials, and the like. This is what makes chemistry so exciting." Such infectious enthusiasm of a handful of chemists who have pushed for the founding of IOCD has mobilized the active participation of a number of leading scientists.

C&EN staff photo

Crabbé: catalyst for development

Notes IOCD president, Nobelist Glenn T. Seaborg, "We now have a means for internationally minded chemists in the developed countries to collaborate with their Third World colleagues within their areas of expertise. I have long felt that there are a large number [of chemists] who are ready to help in this needed endeavor."

The fundamental aim of IOCD is to assist chemists in developing countries exploit their indigenous natural resources and overcome their socioeconomic difficulties. Much already has been accomplished during the brief period of its existence. Four broad activity areas have been selected to date. These focus on chemical education and training, research programs relevant to their needs, analytical and technical services, and information dissemination. Plans are being drawn up to expand into food, energy, and health care.

Each program is run by a panel of fewer than 10 experts. These experts represent broad geographical regions such as Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. The programs operate through international and regional networks in industrialized and developing countries. These networks ease cooperation between chemists and their institutions in every region of the world. A number of institutes, research centers, and universities already are collaborating, providing their services without charge.

One of these is Yugoslavia's International Center for Chemical Studies at Ljubljana, affiliated with the university there, and directed by chemistry professor Aleksandra Kornhauser. As an early and ardent exponent of the IOCD cause, Kornhauser chaired the inaugural meeting of IOCD's chemical education panel in Ljubljana last August.

The panel is initiating a program of university-industry interactions in chemistry. It hopes to mobilize academic communities in developing countries to create and develop local, small-scale, chemically related industries. The program will encourage universities in the regions to develop chemical curricula, and to provide training, consultancy, and research and development services for such industries.

To facilitate the scheme, Kornhauser is making available her Ljubljana institute as a clearinghouse for global contact with people who can provide input and advice, an international network for chemical education. Some of the training sessions and conferences centering on the IOCD education program also will be held there.

A number of results already have been achieved, she notes. For example, more than 1500 representatives from 60 countries have participated in seminars dealing with the transfer of chemical knowledge through ed-

ucation and training. The first grants for postgraduate studies in this area of activities have been made, and many more are hoped for.

The Ljubljana center has sent 1000 copies of books and other publications to chemists in developing countries. "New activities are being prepared along these lines," Kornhauser points out. "Some 5000 leaflets announcing the plans have been sent all over the world. In Yugoslavia alone, 76 institutions are involved."

Kornhauser quotes from a letter she received recently from a Latin American member of the International Network for Chemical Education. "The main drawback," the letter reads, "is that many years of effort in [developing] countries have turned us into enthusiastic cynics. We are doubtful of the outcome of the best intentions. But at the same time we know that something has to be done, and should be done."

Adds Kornhauser, "Whatever our enthusiasm, and notwithstanding some money, we will only succeed in avoiding the disappointment of these 'enthusiastic cynics' if we create a network of cooperating institutions and individuals. The network will run into thousands if each researcher [in the more advanced countries] helps only three isolated colleagues in developing countries. Many would thereby receive professional support, and a chance to communicate their creative ideas to the world at large. Soon we will issue a second booklet giving information on institutions and individuals willing to help as members of this network, paving the way for direct contacts.

"Our center should mainly be the catalyst for new activities, and help if something goes wrong. It also will collect information on results with which we hope to change slowly enthusiastic cynics into enthusiastic believers, or at least into enthusiastic realists."

IOCD's chemical research program is very ambitious and wide ranging. It will embrace fundamental studies on inorganic and organic materials occurring locally in the developing countries. It also includes a synthesis program geared to designing drugs that hopefully will be effective against such tropical diseases as filariasis, leishmaniasis, leprosy, malaria, schistosomiasis, sleeping sickness, and others. These are commonly referred to as "the poor man's diseases" because they affect wide segments of the populations of impoverished communities.

C&EN staff photo

Kornhauser: create network of cooperating institutions

Progress made so far in combating these diseases chemotherapeutically has been scant in contrast to the magnitude of the problem. To map out approaches toward developing compounds that might be effective against them, Crabbé arranged a meeting in Rio de Janeiro last March with experts in chemical synthesis and medicinal chemistry. Included were Nitya Anand, director of the Central Drug Research Institute in Lucknow, India; Sydney Archer, dean of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's school of sciences in Troy, N.Y.; Benjamin Gilbert of the Institute of Marine Research in Rio de Janeiro; Naftale Katz from the Research Center for Parasitic Diseases at Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Peter Nickel of the Free University of Berlin's pharmacy institute; and Leslie Werbel of Warner Lambert Co., Ann Arbor, Mich. Also present was Ingmar Eneberg, a consultant to IOCD since his retirement last year as director of UNESCO's division of scientific research and higher education. By the close of the three-day discussion, they had selected some 60 compounds deemed worthwhile preparing.

Plans now are well under way toward making the compounds. The work will be carried out in at least 10 centers, in Brazil, Bulgaria, India, Iran, Mexico, Singapore, Thailand, and the U.K. The principal investigators have submitted their research proposals, and UNESCO has agreed on some funding. Participants and consultants will meet periodically to review progress and report on chemical developments and biological results.

Crabbé makes the point that no pharmaceutical companies are party to this synthesis program to date. "Having worked in the industry, I am aware of the problems concerning confidentiality of information," he remarks. "We will deal mainly with consultants from universities, and with university institutes where the synthesis work actually is done. We intend to file patents on behalf of IOCD or UNESCO to protect the interests of the public sector. At a later stage, collaboration with industry will be contemplated."

Such a synthesis program is of limited value without a biological screening program to go with it. Arrangements already have been made for this. "A number of laboratories have offered their services free," Crabbé says. They include the Walter Reed Institute for Medical Research in Washington, D.C., Lucknow's Central Drug Research Institute, and the Center for Parasitic Diseases at Belo Horizonte.

Beyond biological screening, toxicology and clinical trials of the more promising compounds will be necessary. In this connection, the World Health Organization (WHO) is offering assistance.

Apart from the 60 or so compounds specifically earmarked for synthesis, there are many that have been made or isolated from natural sources, but little is known of their biological activity. "It occurred to me," Crabbé remarks, "that it would be worth subjecting these thousands of compounds now sitting on laboratory shelves around the world to systematic screening. We are initiating this program now, and are inviting chemists from [developing] countries to send in products they would like to have evaluated biologically. Be-

IOCD's objective is to foster global chemistry

The International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development is dedicated to the application of chemistry to the economic, social, and scientific needs of developing countries. It comprises a community of scientists "committed to the belief that science, transcending national, political, and philosophical boundaries, can provide tools to bridge the gap between the [developing] countries and the industrial world."

The United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO) saw need for an international structure such as IOCD, one that would draw together chemists from the industrialized and developing countries. UNESCO's division of scientific research and higher education had been following a path broadly similar to that of IOCD for a number of years. But an independent body, so the thinking went, could foster expanded activities in chemical research and education in developing countries. So it was that the decision was made at the 1978 UNESCO General Conference to "study methods of strengthening UNESCO's program of international cooperation in the chemical sciences."

Things moved quickly from that point. A consultative meeting was held in Tenerife the next year, and there followed discussions that led to UNESCO's adopting a proposal at its 1980 General Conference to set up IOCD, and to provide $100,000 a year as seed money to help get IOCD programs started.

Discussions with eminent chemists and with such transnational bodies as the Federation of European Chemical Societies and the International Union of Pure & Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) culminated in the constitutive meeting at UNESCO's Paris headquarters in mid-1981 when IOCD was formally

Seaborg: president of IOCD

launched. Scientists attending included Nobelist Sune K. Bergstrom, president of Sweden's Nobel Foundation; Marc Julia of the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris; C. N. Ramachandra Rao of the Indian Institute of Science's solid-state and structural chemistry unit in Bangalore; and Switzerland's Heinrich Zollinger, then IUPAC president; as well as the presidents and senior representatives of many prominent chemical societies and institutions.

The participants elected Glenn T. Seaborg president. He is a chemistry professor at the University of California, Berkeley, a Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, and a former president of the American Chemical Society. Working with him are three vice presidents—Donald E. U. Ekong, vice chancellor of Nigeria's University of Port Harcourt; Kamchorn Manunapichu, past president of the Federation of Asian Chemical Societies and professor of chemistry at Thailand's Mahidol University in Bangkok; and Sherman Thomas, vice president of the Latin American Federation of Chemical Societies and chemistry professor at the University of Costa Rica. Pierre Crabbé is secretary general.

Crabbé, a Belgian national who is equally fluent in English, French, German, and Spanish, spent more than 10 years with Syntex Corp. in Mexico. He has collaborated with Guy Ourisson on terpene chemistry at the University of Strasbourg, France, and with Stanford University's Carl Djerassi on fundamental steroid research. He currently is chairman of the department of chemistry at the University of Missouri, Columbia. Crabbé has strong views about IOCD's mission: "IOCD should be flexible in its programs and activities, drawing on the expertise of scientists who have been exposed to, or are interested in, the problems of developing countries. It should avoid the burden of heavy administration and bureaucracy."

IOCD is a nongovernmental organication, so it isn't dependent on governments. This means that it can initiate its own programs. It also means that it must develop its own funding mechanisms.

While the success of IOCD's activities relies heavily on voluntary contributions of practical assistance, there obviously will be need of money. And UNESCO's $100,000 input soon will run out. With this in mind, a finance committee has been set up chaired by Elkan R. Blout who, in addition to being dean of academic affairs at the Harvard School of Public Health, is treasurer of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. One hoped-for source of financial support will be the large, multinational chemical companies, besides other private bodies. Says Seaborg, "To meet our objectives, it is essential that we receive financial support from enlightened industrial companies operating in the more affluent countries of the world."

sides the possible practical benefits that might come of it, it will open up a line of communication between chemists in developing countries and biologists elsewhere."

Literature research is an important part of any chemical research program. But chemists in poorer countries are at a disadvantage because they don't have ready access to the wide assortment of fundamental journals. To bridge this gap, Norman Farnsworth at the University of Illinois' college of pharmacy in Chicago has agreed to make available to IOCD his extensive computerized file of literature references to the chemical components of plants, trees, and marine organisms. The information will be published in about 10 volumes. Half will deal with the chemistry and structural characteristics of the natural products, the other half with their biological properties. The books will be donated to scientists in developing countries who need them.

No less important to the organic chemist is the structural elucidation of the compounds isolated or syn-

thesized. Sophisticated instrumentation needed is beyond the financial reach of many laboratories in developing countries. This is where IOCD's analytical services program comes in. It is designed to provide physicochemical measurements and interpretation of the results.

The University of Missouri leads in offering such a service. Up to 50 samples monthly are analyzed there using a variety of techniques. UNESCO pays for special reagents and solvents, mailings, and the occasional long distance phone call. But most of the expense is carried by the university "as a gesture of good will to the scientific community," Crabbé notes. Analyses have been run on samples from Brazil, Cuba, Ghana, Iran, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka, Sudan, and Venezuela.

"After it was made known that IOCD would do this sort of thing, the response from universities all over the world has been terrific," adds John V. Kingston, program specialist for chemistry with UNESCO's division of scientific research and higher education. "At the University of Mahidol in Thailand, for example, they are doing medium-resolution infrared and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy for people in the Asian region. High-resolution IR and NMR analyses for the region are carried out at the University of Western Australia in Perth. The University of Malaya is doing mass spectroscopy. And there's a tradeoff aspect to it. One center does some work for another, and vice versa."

Those institutes and universities in developing countries that are fortunate enough to have in-house equipment for chemical analysis face the problem of maintaining the instruments in working order, often under severe climatic conditions, and repairing them when they malfunction. Indeed, there is a dearth of people with sufficient skill even to use them. So IOCD plans to launch training schemes as part of its maintenance program.

The Royal Australian Chemical Institute in Melbourne, has taken a positive step in this direction. It has approached the Australian Development Assistance Board to finance a trial program. This could lead to setting up a network of instrumentation centers throughout Southeast Asia and the Pacific region for training operators and maintenance technicians. The project is a direct outgrowth of a proposal made at a UNESCO conference in Manila last summer of ministers responsible for the application of science and technology in Asia and the Pacific countries.

Crabbé hopes that Australia's initiative in Southeast Asia will be followed by similar projects in Africa and Latin America. He admits that the plan is "very ambitious and difficult to organize." However, if successful, it would remove what he and others view as a severe bottleneck in the advancement of basic chemical research in the developing countries. Indeed, Crabbé would like to see the idea broadened in scope to include maintenance of analytical equipment and technician training in clinics and hospitals, in collaboration with WHO.

The next program IOCD will turn its attention to is in the general area of food science. This is a subject of particular concern to IOCD president Seaborg. On Seaborg's invitation, Nobelist Norman E. Borlaug, former director of Mexico's International Maize & Wheat Improvement Center in Londres, and widely regarded as being "the father" of the green revolution, has agreed to be an adviser to IOCD.

Subjects tackled will go beyond that of food in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Plant hormones, insecticides, and pesticides for tropical regions, for example, will be studied, and Crabbé hopes that a chemical research program similar to the one being undertaken to find drug cures for tropical diseases can be launched.

Fertilizers for developing countries, too, will come under IOCD scrutiny, with special emphasis on how to improve the condition of the soil in regions where famine now is rampant. As the food program develops, IOCD might seek some collaborative support from the United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization.

An energy program is further off, and as yet less well defined. Ideas likely will develop out of an IOCD energy conference that Michael Grätzel, of the Swiss Federal Polytechnic Institute in Lausanne, is organizing for June. □

Eastern Canada eyed for petrochemicals

Serious efforts are under way to assess the potential of a petrochemical industry in the Maritime Provinces of eastern Canada.

That may sound ironic, coming at a time when existing petrochemical operations in Montreal and Sarnia are struggling to survive, when Alberta's petrochemical industry isn't faring a whole lot better, and when British Columbia's petrochemical dreams have been put on the back burner.

But the Maritimes, particularly Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, have a lot going for them. Excellent deepwater ports are available to serve the all-important international markets needed to sustain economy-of-scale plants there. Electric power and skilled labor are plentiful.

More important, however, is the hefty supply of hydrocarbon feedstocks that are expected to become available from such new sources as the Scotian shelf off Nova Scotia and the Hibernia field off Newfoundland.

These advantages notwithstanding, a petrochemical future for the Maritimes is far from guaranteed. Even supporters of the idea concede that, in today's petrochemical climate of overcapacity, falling prices, and rising costs, the short-term problems are discouraging. They are pinning their hopes, however, on the long-term opportunities that they see emerging in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Even then, lingering headaches are expected. There will be little or no domestic market to speak of. Provincial and federal pricing policies will largely dictate feedstock costs. And, in light of Canada's recent track record on energy pricing, no one can be certain that feedstock prices for a petrochemical industry in the Maritimes will provide enough of an edge

Chemistry for Development

International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD)

--- its aims and programmes

International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD)

created under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO

Division of Scientific Research and Higher Education
Section of Chemical and Biochemical Sciences
7, place de Fontenoy 75700 Paris France

1 A New International Organization

The International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD), launched by UNESCO in 1981, consists of a community of scientists committed to the application of the chemical sciences to social, scientific and economic development. The IOCD addresses many aspects of chemistry in our contemporary world, emphasizing the needs of developing countries. IOCD's goals rest on the belief that science, transcending national, political and philosophical boundaries, can provide tools to bridge the gap between the less-developed countries and the industrialised world.

2 Chemistry in the World

Today, there is an urgent need for increasing scientific research. Never before have so many problems requiring science-based solutions confronted mankind. And the problems will continue to increase, simply because the number of people living on our planet is still increasing. It is estimated that around 1600 A.D. the world population was no more than half a billion, and little of the world was affected by human activities. During the last four centuries the population has increased ninefold and much of the earth has been adapted for human use. At the same time, a big gap has grown between people living in industrialised regions and those in developing countries. With the prospect of a continuing increase in the world's population in the coming years, the need to provide more food, water, housing, health care, jobs, schools and fuels will demand careful management of our natural resources.

Ideally, research is used by scientists in the search for solutions to the world's problems, providing greater social justice, more security and more comfort for all. In recent years, thanks to scientific achievements, millions of lives have been saved, suffering has been alleviated, and living conditions have been improved. In some countries famine has been reduced and the population growth has been controlled. Chemistry has been instrumental in these successes, as it plays a central role within the basic sciences and is simultaneously the only scientific discipline that has developed into a specific industry. Chemistry has its human dimension—it is **about people** and **for people**—and can be a bridge between men.

3 Transfer of Science and Technology

The solution to many world problems can result from an increase in the transfer of science and technology to developing countries. The IOCD is unique in its dedication to directing the chemical sciences toward the solution of socio-economic issues of the Third World. It will identify problems of specific regions, suggest potential lines of action, help to assess priorities, and define responsibilities of chemistry teachers and research scientists around the world. The members of the scientific community in industrialised countries will be invited to collaborate in the IOCD's activities.

4 Aims of IOCD

The IOCD was created to redress the imbalance between countries by directing more effort and expertise in the chemical sciences toward the solution of Third World problems. The IOCD responds to the need for a mechanism through which chemists in both developing and industrialised countries can collaborate in strengthening the chemical sciences in the Third World. The IOCD aims to reinforce present programmes and to help formulate future collaborative projects for development, as well as new activities in research, education, communication between scientists, promotion of interaction between universities and industry, and provision of services to chemical laboratories.

Some major objectives of the IOCD are:

4.1 Identification of scientists and their research facilities

Many chemists working in developing countries are isolated, removed from the main stream of activity in the scientific community, although to be effective and motivated, scientists need to be in constant contact with their peers around the world. The IOCD will attempt to identify chemists actively working in a region, and will search out precise local working conditions. The IOCD will assist these scientists by facilitating communication and cooperation with colleagues in both developing, as well as industrialised countries. Many chemists in the Third World are hampered in their work by limited facilities and equipment, poor maintenance and repair of instruments, and unsatisfactory libraries, as well as difficulties in the importation of chemicals, reagents and supplies. The IOCD aims to support chemists actively engaged in programmes relevant to their country by the provision of back-up services.

4.2 Promotion of useful research programmes

The chemical studies currently under way in the industrialised world are not necessarily directly relevant to the problems of Third World nations. Among IOCD's objectives is the promotion of goal-oriented rather than discipline-oriented activities. Some projects are listed below:

-after the identification of human and natural resources (mineral, energy, etc.), the IOCD will attempt to promote scientific programmes which are socially oriented or economically relevant to the development of a specific region;

-full support will be given to projects oriented toward the search for sources of energy;

-advice and assistance will be provided for the search for new and preferably renewable resources;

-efforts will be made to optimize the use of existing resources and minimize waste; and

-attention will be focused on the examination of available drugs and the search for new, cost-effective treatment to cure specific illnesses of the region (e.g., tropical diseases, infectious diseases, respiratory ailments, etc.).

4.3 Strengthening of chemical activities through cooperation programmes

Since there is a necessity for focusing on chemical projects geared to local situations, needs and working conditions in developing countries, the IOCD aims to collaborate both with scientists and institutions in their efforts to apply chemistry to resolve local problems. The IOCD will stimulate exchange programmes and research projects in common with scientists from developed countries. IOCD considers of paramount importance the proper training and briefing of scientific personnel from industrialised countries serving as temporary advisers. Special attention will be paid to the preparation and appropriate training of advisers and visiting scientists for fruitful and harmonious action when on a mission in a developing country.

4.4 Promotion of industrial activities

Because the IOCD places special emphasis on endogenous development, it will make every effort to support, scientifically and technologically, the establishment of medium-size industries in Third World countries, particularly in the areas of identification, assessment of potential and exploitation of natural resources. The IOCD aims to foster cooperation between university and industry, in order to adapt and exploit existing chemical knowledge for local development. The IOCD will also organize training courses for chemical technicians, electronics technicians and analytical personnel suited for the needs of local laboratories in universities, industries, hospitals and other institutions using chemical expertise.

5 Initiated Programmes

The IOCD has already initiated a number of programmes in various areas. IOCD activities are concerned with:

- chemical research for development,
- chemical services for laboratories in developing countries,
- chemical education and training, and
- information on chemistry for development.

Each programme is intended to assist chemists in Third World countries with teaching and research activities. The programmes operate through international and regional networks of institutions in both industrialised and developing countries. The networks are specifically designed to ease cooperation between chemists and their institutions in every region of the world. The collaborating centres are universities and research institutions which have offered services and facilities for IOCD use.

6 New IOCD Activities

The IOCD has organized new programmes intending to be original and flexible, to adapt to local needs, and to complement the efforts of other organizations.

6.1 Chemical research

The IOCD is launching a chemical synthesis programme in search for cures for major tropical diseases. Long-term activities include research programmes in natural products chemistry, local natural resources (natural polymers, etc.) and inorganic materials. All of these activities have two objectives—first, to prepare or isolate substances which can be of social significance (food, drug, cure, etc.) and second, to use the programme for strengthening institutions in developing countries.

6.2 Chemical education and training

The IOCD attaches particular importance to chemical education and training since they serve all major aims mentioned above. The IOCD is thus encouraging the participation of experts and institutions throughout the world to assist in the training of chemists in industry, teachers, researchers, technicians and others in developing countries. These training projects will cover continuing education, in-service training and re-training and will also involve exchange of scientists and fellowship schemes.

As a start, the IOCD has linked into UNESCO's regional networks. An example is the Southeast Asian network which operates regional seminars, workshops, training courses and exchange programmes in the field of natural products chemistry. Another example is the University of Ljubljana in Yugoslavia which has offered to act as a Centre for Chemical Education for the IOCD and to help in the creation of an International Network of Chemical Education. The IOCD is also tied into

UNESCO's activity on university-industry interactions in chemistry. This programme has already run a successful international conference on the theme which is now being followed up by a series of activities in the regions.

6.3 Chemical services

The IOCD is aware neither research and training in the chemical sciences nor the education of chemists and technicians can proceed without attendant technical and analytical services. Adequate services are frequently lacking in developing countries. The IOCD has given priority to several types of services, particularly chemical and instrumental analyses, biological evaluation of new substances, as well as the training of technicians for the maintenance of equipment.

The IOCD has already received specific and generous offers for the immediate commencement of programmes in analytical services and biological testing from:

- the Instituto de Productos Naturales Organicos del CSIC in Tenerife, Spain;
- the Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, in Osaka, Japan;
- the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore, India;
- the National Research Centre in Cairo, Egypt;
- the University of East Anglia, in theUnited Kingdom;
- the University of Missouri, in Columbia, U.S.A.;
- the University of Illinois, in Chicago, U.S.A.; and
- the University of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

Services are provided free of charge to research workers from developing countries.

6.4 Dissemination of chemical information

An important function of the IOCD is to help the circulation of knowledge about current activities in the chemical sciences to scientists working in Third World countries. The IOCD intends to improve communication among scientists within a specific region as well as internationally. The publication of newsletters is of particular value. An example of such a newsletter is *Chemistry in Asia*, published by the UNESCO Regional Network for the Chemistry of Natural Products in Southeast Asia. *Chemistry in Asia* is a trimestrial publication in such demand that it now has a reading public both inside the region and in 21 different countries. It provides useful information on regional activities and publications, on international scientific events and programmes, as well as a directory of natural products chemists. The IOCD intends to publish newsletters on a regular basis. In addition, it will foster contacts between scientists and will assist with the dissemination of information related to important scientific publications, congresses, symposiums and new programmes.

7 Structure and Operation of the IOCD

The IOCD is a non-governmental organization dedicated to promoting activities in the chemical sciences to helping socio-economic development in the Third World. It is a community of individuals who are recognized experts in their respective fields and committed to helping less-developed countries. The IOCD relies not only on the efforts, enthusiasm and expertise of these individuals but also on the support of their institutions in providing facilities, services and assistance in the publication of information on chemistry for development.

Each IOCD programme is designed to work through regional or international networks of these cooperating institutions. The IOCD has no physical centre for its activities although a small secretariat is based at UNESCO, Paris. This secretariat is responsible for the coordination of activities, the administration and organization of the dissemination of information, and the provision of services.

The IOCD is governed by a council consisting of eminent scientists representing the various regions of the world and the various branches of the chemical sciences. International organizations such as the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and regional federations of chemical societies are represented on the council.

UNESCO is providing seed funding for the initial programmes of the IOCD. The IOCD will rely on local, national and regional sources for continuing support. More importantly, the programmes of the IOCD depend on the individuals and institutions participating in the programmes offering their services and facilities.

8 Annex I

Some historical dates of the IOCD

- In September 1979, a consultative meeting was convened in Tenerife. On the basis of a number of studies and surveys commissioned by UNESCO, the consultative meeting recommended the establishment of an International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development.
- In May 1980, a working party, convened at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, suggested a draft of the Statutes for the Organization.
- In October 1980, the twenty-first Session of the UNESCO General Conference adopted the proposal to establish the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development.
- In July 1981, a committee of scientific experts meeting in Paris at the invitation of UNESCO formally constituted the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development.

9 Annex II
Statutes of IOCD

PREAMBLE

Whereas at the twentieth session of the UNESCO General Conference held in Paris in 1978 the Conference decided that UNESCO should study methods of strengthening UNESCO's programme of international cooperation in the chemical sciences, and

Whereas pursuant to this resolution, UNESCO commissioned a number of studies and surveys which formed the basis for a consultative meeting held in Tenerife in September 1979, which consultative meeting recommended the establishment of an International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development, and

Whereas this proposal was adopted by the twenty-first session of the UNESCO General Conference held in Belgrade in 1980,

Now therefore we, participants to the committee of experts, meeting at UNESCO on 2 July 1981 at the invitation of UNESCO do hereby constitute the International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD).

Article I: NAME

An international non-profit organization pursuing scientific aims is hereby constituted under the name of "International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development" (IOCD) — in French "Organisation Internationale pour les Sciences Chimiques et le Développement."

Article II: OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Organization are:

(a) to encourage cooperation among chemists and chemical institutions;
(b) to endeavour to harness the chemical sciences to work towards solutions of socio-economic problems;
(c) to develop goal-orientated rather than discipline-orientated programmes;
(d) to generate and propagate the highest possible standards in teaching and research whilst recognizing the necessity for various levels of sophistication in the practice of the chemical sciences;
(e) to identify needs, problems and opportunities and assist in the determination of priorities for development with respect to the chemical sciences in less-developed countries;
(f) to help establish the basic conditions, to up-grade the infrastructure and to mobilize and develop existing and potential capabilities and resources in less-developed countries in order to generate self-sustaining growth in those areas of the chemical sciences which are likely to prove of most benefit to those countries;
(g) to focus attention, effort and resources from developed countries onto the needs and problems of less-developed countries by enlisting the help of selected specialists and institutions to assist in specific programmes;
(h) to serve as a focal point for the coordination of specific requests, suggestions, proposals and new ideas in both teaching and research;
(i) to generate programmes in the chemical sciences with respect to:
  (1) research,
  (2) education and training,
  (3) communication,
  (4) industry,
  (5) the provision of services.

Article III: HEADQUARTERS
The headquarters of the Organization shall be in Brussels, Belgium. The rules of procedure shall define the operation of the secretariat of the Organization.

Article IV: MEMBERSHIP
(a) The Organization shall consist of:
(i) scientists chosen on an individual basis for their contribution to the chemical sciences, their commitment to international cooperation and to assisting in the socio-economic development of Third World countries.
(ii) scientific organizations.
(b) The admission of new members shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the members voting at the General Assembly. Members may be expelled from the Organization by the vote of three-quarters of the members of the General Assembly for serious disrespect of the Organization's essential aims and methods, or for dishonoring the Organization.

Article V: RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS
(a) Members shall have a right to attend all meetings of the General Assembly, to vote on all items on the Agenda, to propose items therefor, to run for office and to be informed on a biannual basis of the financial situation of the Organization.
(b) Members shall respect the Organization's aims, Statutes and Rules of Procedure, and shall pay such regular contributions as may be decided upon by the General Assembly.

Article VI: STRUCTURE
(a) The Organization's structure shall consist of a General Assembly and Governing Council. The rules of procedure shall be adopted by the General Assembly or upon delegation by the Governing Council.
(b) (i) The General Assembly shall consist of all of the Organization's members and shall determine the Organization's policies and main lines of work. The General Assembly shall elect from among its members the president of the Organization.

10 Annex III
Address for correspondence

The IOCD relies on the expert services and support of individuals and institutions throughout the world. New ideas, suggestions and positive comments are welcome and should be sent to:

The Secretary General
International Organization for
Chemical Sciences in Development
c/o Division of Scientific Research
and Higher Education
UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
FRANCE

6 January 1984, Volume 223, Number 4631

SCIENCE

An International Effort in Chemical Science

The International Organization for Chemical Sciences in Development (IOCD) was founded in July 1981 with the main objective of involving chemists from Third World nations in the search for solutions to the urgent problems of their countries. To do this, the IOCD intends to use essentially three channels—initiation of research programs, provision of services, and improvement of education in the chemical sciences. Because scientists from industrial countries will serve as scientific advisers and monitor IOCD research projects, technology transfer and the strengthening of institutions in Third World countries will also be facilitated.

The IOCD has already made an impressive start in accomplishing some of its objectives in the brief period since its founding. A program of chemical synthesis designed to uncover new drugs for the treatment of tropical diseases has been initiated. Eleven laboratories located mainly in developing countries are participating in this program, and IOCD is planning a similar chemical synthesis program in the area of food sciences. Possibilities for making contributions in the field of human fertility regulation are also being investigated. And IOCD is conducting a survey to identify principal investigators and groups throughout the world who are involved in research relevant to such activities. In particular, the organization is making an attempt to identify scientists from developing countries who are working in the chemistry of natural products.

In addition to organizing facilities for analyzing samples from developing countries, IOCD is initiating a program for maintaining and repairing instrumentation and equipment in chemical laboratories in these countries. Eventually there will be a comprehensive biological screening program in Third World nations for compounds prepared by synthesis or isolated from natural sources. Scientific and technical advice will be provided free of charge to managers or governments in countries attempting to build chemical research programs or industrial facilities.

Plans to improve education in the chemical sciences include dissemination of information on modern methods of teaching chemistry as well as sponsorship of seminars and round-table discussions on multidisciplinary research areas. There has been a limited distribution by IOCD of information letters in some countries, and publication of a newsletter with wider distribution is contemplated.

The administrators and staff of IOCD are all volunteers who work directly with scientists from developing countries. Its small infrastructure and low overhead give IOCD a great deal of independence and flexibility.

Start-up funding from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Unesco) has enabled IOCD to take some significant first steps toward accomplishing its major objectives. It has initiated several joint programs, some sponsored in part by such organizations as the World Health Organization, the Walter Reed Institute for Medical Research, the National Institutes of Health, and others. In the future, however, IOCD must obtain funding from governmental organizations and private sources, including foundations and companies in industrialized countries as well as in the developing world.

Responses from chemists around the world have been encouraging and have confirmed the conviction that IOCD has an important role in aiding the development of Third World countries and in assisting them in improving the quality of life through chemistry. It is gratifying that chemists in developed nations now have a way to collaborate in their areas of expertise with colleagues in the developing countries. So far, only the groundwork for facilitating international communication and collaboration has been laid; now a great deal more work must be done.—GLENN T. SEABORG, *President, IOCD, and Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720*

Inquiries from scientists and organizations interested in becoming involved in this activity should be addressed to Pierre Crabbe, Secretary General, International Organization for Chemical [illegible] 7, Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France.

Copy to Mr. Qureshi
sent 6/13

R1

URS W. HODLER
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
NEW YORK BRANCH

664

June 8, 1984

Mr. A. W. Clausen
President
World Bank
1818 "H" Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Clausen:

On behalf of Mr. Guido Hanselmann and myself, I would like to thank you for the opportunity you gave us to review current issues of mutual interest.

We found your plans to build up country credit monitoring capabilities in conjunction with medium-term commitments, where drawdowns are permitted only if certain conditions precedent have been met, very interesting.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Urs Hodler

HOD/baw

HANS-RUDOLF KÜCHLER
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
NEW YORK BRANCH

May 29, 1984

Mr. A. W. Clausen
President
World Bank
1818 "H" Street, NW
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Clausen:

This is just to confirm the visit of Mr. Guido Hanselmann, Executive Vice President and member of the Executive Board of our bank, accompanied by Mr. Urs Hodler, First Vice President of the New York Branch, with you at your offices on Wednesday, June 6, at 2:30 P.M.

We appreciate very much that you are taking time out of your busy schedule to meet with Mr. Hanselmann who, as you know, is in charge of our bank's International Division which is, among others, responsible for the sovereign risks as well as credits extended to financial institutions and governments worldwide.

Thanking you again for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

HRK:mcp

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SWITZERLAND

Meeting with Guido Hanselman
Executive Vice President, Union Bank of Switzerland
June 6, 1984

Key Issues

Union Bank of Switzerland

This is a courtesy visit. You may wish to know the following about UBS and its activity with the World Bank.

Union Bank of Switzerland: Union Bank of Switzerland (UBS) is the largest Swiss bank with assets of SwF 110 billion ($48 billion) and capital of SwF 5.56 billion ($2.4 billion). UBS earned a record profit of SwF 500 million ($219 million) in 1983, and placed SwF 165 million ($72 million) into its reserves. UBS reserves now total SwF 4.2 billion ($1.8 billion) as compared to U.S. bank reserves, none of which exceed $1 billion. This 5% capital-asset ratio, low LDC exposure (SwF 4 billion in Latin America), and large reserve makes UBS one of the safest banks in the world. However, it does have some risk exposure. Fifty-two percent of the UBS assets are foreign. Sixty-five percent of its liabilities are owed to other banks.

World Bank Activity with UBS

(i) Investment Activity: All Swiss Franc short-term investments are held for policy reasons at the BIS. Since two years ago, the World Bank has not held any investments with Swiss commercial banks.

(ii) Borrowing Activity: UBS participates in all Bank SwF borrowings. UBS has lead-managed 36 Swiss Francs World Bank issues. Since the beginning of 1983, UBS has underwritten as lead-manager, either publicly, privately, or through syndication, approximately SwF 950 million ($413 million).

(iii) Swap Activity: UBS is the World Bank's counterparty in one long-term currency swap (US$ into SwF) for SwF 96.7 million, executed on August 1983.

(iv) Cofinancing Activity: UBS has cofinanced eight loans with IFC and two loans with IBRD since 1973. Details on both can be found attached to the cofinancing annex.

IDA

If ever there was a time for Switzerland to support IDA, either as a member or in another form, now is the time to do so. This could be through a contribution to the supplemental financing arrangement, or a special contribution, or any other means. A major gesture is needed, and they should consider more than just cofinancing.

Switzerland, which is not a member of of the Bank or IDA, has expressed an interest in participating in IDA on several occasions in the past. It extended two interest free loans of SwF 52 million and SwF 130 million to the Association in 1967 and 1973 in the context of IDA2 and IDA3, respectively. However, a negative popular vote in 1976 overruled a Swiss Government decision to make another loan for IDA4. Later, however, in the concluding stages of IDA6 negotiations in late 1979, Mr. Cargill and his staff explored with the Swiss authorities in what form other than a grant or loan contribution Switzerland could provide some financial support for IDA's operations. From this, the two interest free loans previously extended by the Swiss Government were converted into grants in 1981 ($51 million equivalent). Other options for participating in IDA have also been proposed by both the Bank and the Swiss authorities.

In the past, in connection with the IDA7 negotiations, the Swiss authorities expressed an interest in further co-financing. Thus, they were provided with model agreements used in recent operations with other countries, e.g., Italy and Belgium. However, Switzerland did not participate in IDA7.

Capital Subscriptions

Indications are that Swiss participation in the IBRD's capital, prior to joining the Bretton Woods Institutions, would be a delicate matter. (See Section VII on status of Bretton Woods memberships.)

Borrowings

Total: At June 30, 1983, the Bank's outstanding borrowings in Swiss francs were SwF 13.7 billion (US$6.3 billion equivalent) or 16.6% of the $37.9 billion total funded debt. At March 31, 1984, the Bank's outstanding borrowings in Swiss francs would reach SwF 15 billion.

Development of Swiss Franc Borrowings - FY83 and FY84: The table below reflects the development of the Bank's Swiss franc borrowings over the past two years (in SwF millions):

Type of Borrowing	FY83	FY84 1/
Market		
Public	300	550
Private	1,250	950
Loans	500	695
US$/SwF Linked	-	-
Sub-total	2,050	2,195
Official		
2-year Central Banks	291	522
Swiss Confederation	-	50
Others	630	748
Sub-total	921	1,320
Swaps	2,364	1,881
TOTAL	5,335	5,396
US$ Equivalent	$2.5b	$2.5b
Total Borrowing Program	$10.3b	$10.0b
SwF Share	25%	25%

1/ Including SwF 150 million public issue and SwF 200 million planned for 4th quarter FY84.

Payments in Swiss Francs from Borrowings in FY84 and FY85: The maturing amounts and interest payments on the Bank's outstanding Swiss franc issues in FY84 and FY85 are as follows:

	FY84	FY85
Repayment of Principal	SwF 1,399 billion	SwF 1,783 billion
Repayment of Interest	SwF 777 billion	SwF 846 billion

Procurements in Switzerland: The total amount which has been disbursed in Switzerland of goods and services financed under World Bank loans during FY83 amounts to $151 million, bringing the total disbursements to Swiss suppliers on Bank projects to about $1,378 million. Disbursements for FY84 are estimated at $155 million.

The Swiss Authorities have been very cooperative in permitting the Bank to borrow in Swiss francs both in Switzerland and outside Switzerland. In FY83 and FY84, Swiss franc operations (borrowings plus swaps) represented 25% of the Bank's borrowing program.

The Three Big Banks

The three Big Banks are very supportive of the World Bank's borrowing operations. UBS has the largest amount of issues outstanding (SwF 3.7 billion), followed by SBC (SwF 3.4 billion) and CS (SwF 3.1 billion).

Swiss Confederation

Altogether, we have had eight transactions with the Swiss Confederation, which started in 1957, amounting to SwF 783 million. Five have been repaid, thus leaving outstanding three transactions for SwF 350 million.

Cofinancing

Official

Over the past decade, Switzerland has cofinanced through the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC), a total of 11 Bank projects with a contribution of US$57.5 million. Of these, five projects accounting for US$25.5 million have been in the agricultural sector.

Switzerland is one of the countries targeted for closer collaboration in official cofinancing with the World Bank.

Cofinancing with Official Sources of Aid

The channels of communication between the Swiss Development Cooperation and the Bank are working well, and the Swiss have expressed satisfaction with the cofinancing undertaken with IDA since the adverse referendum. (See attached Table 2 for cofinancing record with S.D.C.) Recently, technical discussions have been held with the Swiss Development Cooperation Department on the possibility of arranging a cofinancing framework agreement with Switzerland. We have been advised that the draft of such an agreement is presently being prepared in the Office of External Economic Affairs, which is directly responsible for Switzerland's relationship with the World Bank. For Switzerland, this agreement would serve as a basis for cofinancing IDA projects during the IDA VII replenishment period in lieu of direct participation in IDA VII. During IDA VI, Switzerland cofinanced nine projects with a total commitment of US$47 million (IDA VI contributions of Finland, US$71 million; Austria, US$81.6 million; Sweden and the Netherlands, US$360 million).

Since donors to IDA will be sensitive if Switzerland claims credit for a cofinancing framework agreement in lieu of a direct participation to IDA, we do not wish to enter into such an agreement unless the amount involved is substantial ($100-150 million minimum for the three-year period).

Private

Nine Swiss commercial banks have participated in 6 Bank projects with formal arrangements, contributing a total of US$36.0 million. This represents 2% of the Bank's total private cofinancing with formal arrangements.

Representatives of Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Banking Corporation and Credit Suisse attended the cofinancing presentation for commercial bankers held in Hong Kong on April 11, 1983. Representatives of these institutions, together with one from Handelsbank, also attended a similar presentation held in Paris on June 7, 1983.

Relationships with the three major banks in Switzerland, notably the Union Bank of Switzerland, Credit Suisse, and Swiss Bank Corporation, are good although presently they do not have much appetite for cofinancing unless Swiss suppliers are involved in the project. They have been briefed on the new "B" loan instruments, and U.B.S. at one point wished to take a lead position in the upcoming "B" loan in Colombia. However, it did not succeed in getting a mandate. Nine Swiss banks contributed US$36 million to cofinancing under the traditional instruments. (The attached Table 1 gives the details.) There was concern expressed by Swiss Bank Corporation when the Yugoslav cofinancing was included in the rescheduling.

A presentation to the Swiss banking community and business representatives is planned in the first half of FY85. Preliminary discussions have been held with the Swiss authorities on this, following an earlier indication from the Swiss National Bank that this could be helpful. The arrangements for the presentation were discussed with the Swiss Export Credit Insurance Agency in March 1984, when opportunity was also taken to discuss the new "B" loan techniques with the Swiss National Bank and explore how best they could encourage banks under their supervision to prefer such assets.

Export Credits

The head of the official Export Credit Agency attended the meeting of Export Credit Agencies held on November 1-2, 1983.

World Bank Cofinancing Operations with Switzerland

Official Cofinancing with SDC, FY74-83

No. of Operations	11
Amount	US$57.5 million

Private Cofinancing

No. of Participating Institutions (of which 2 have acted as agent/manager)	9
Amount	US$36.0 million

IBRD COFINANCING WITH UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
FY74-FY83

FY	Country	Project	Name	Amount	Role
76	Brazil	6BRAIF07	Steel-Cosipa II	3.0	Participant
80	Honduras	6HDSPH03	PWR VII El Cajon Hydro	3.1	Managing Agent
TOTAL				6.1	

IFC COFINANCING WITH UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

Date	Country	Investment	Orig. Amount	Cumul. Amount	Amount Outst.	Cumul. Amt. Outst.
			(US$000's)		As of 12/31/83	
06/72	Brazil	CIMINAS	12,826	12,826	1,891,811	1,891,811
01/73	Phillip	PDCP	477	13,303	-	1,891,811
07/74	Brazil	CIMINAS	8,000	21,303	-	1,891,811
04/79	Brazil	VOLVO	6,250 a/	27,553	3,977,400	5,869,211
04/81	Brazil	POLISUL	6,000	33,553	6,000,000	11,869,211
05/81	Argentina	MINETTI	6,000	39,553	6,000,000	17,869,211
10/81	Brazil	CIMINAS	30,000	69,553	30,000,000	47,869,211
01/83	Brazil	PISA	1,250	70,803	1,250,000	49,119,211
Agreed						
1984	Yugoslavia	INA NAFTAPHN	4,000			
Under Consideration						
1984	Sudan	WNPC	20,000			
1984	Ghana	ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS	5-15,000			

a/ Loan amount reduced by US$1,875,000 to US$4,375,000

Miscellaneous

World Bank/IMF Membership in Bretton Woods

The seven-member Federal Council is in favor of Swiss membership of the Bretton Woods institutions. On August 18, 1982, it published a declaration in favor of such a membership. This decision was also widely reported in the press, with allusions to the negative popular vote in 1976 against Swiss participation in IDA. The Swiss government has since then continued to study and debate the question of IMF/Bank membership. Unlike the question of UN membership (recommended on March 1982), the IMF/Bank membership legislation which only requires decision by parliament would not--according to Swiss law-- require a national referendum.

However, the Government has given priority to UN membership first, and a message has already been sent to the parliament about a possible referendum by mid-1980s. Thus, the issue of IMF/Bank membership is unlikely to be taken up until after the UN membership question is out of the way. The issue of UN and IMF/Bank membership is treated with extreme caution by the Swiss government for fear that it would conflict with Switzerland's tradition of neutrality and that it could create an adverse popular sentiment. In September 1982, the canton of Geneva has rejected by popular vote a "0.7% proposal" under which the district would have provided aid funds to the Third World equal to the difference between 0.7% and the Swiss ODA ratio of 0.25%. The result was considered a severe defeat for its supporters. This vote could discourage similar initiatives and delay the resolution of the IMF/Bank membership issues. It should be noted that despite its announced decision of increasing ODA/GNP ratio to 0.35% by 1985, the Swiss government last year decided to cut is planned aid budget for 1984-86 by SwF 380 million. This would result in the country's ODA/GNP ratio stagnating at about 0.25% observed in 1982.

For the above reasons, the Bank should merely respond to the Swiss government's "signals" about Bretton Woods membership rather than take initiatives in that direction. Switzerland is presently a member of the IDB and the ADB, as well as being a member of GATT.

Trade-Finance Link and Cooperation Between the World Bank, IMF and GATT

At the Development Committe meetings, the trade issue will be one of the two main items on the agenda. The Swiss Government has already, on the occasion of a meeting between yourself and Secretary of State Jolles in September 1983, expressed its considerable interest in the discussion of the trade-debt-development link in the Development Committee. Regarding Bank/GATT cooperation, the Bank has established close contacts with the GATT Secretariat. The Bank is very mindful of the competence of the GATT in the trade area, and that our objective in pursuing the trade issue in the Development Committee is to enhance international consensus on a new round of multilateral trade negotiations which would naturally be conducted within the GATT framework.

As to Bank/IMF cooperation, the important issue has to do with IMF initiatives aiming at the conclusions of bilateral trade agreements between the major debtor and creditor nations. The GATT Secretariat has (privately) expressed considerable concern with these initiatives which, if they were to succeed, could imperil the fundamental principle on which GATT has established, i.e., the rule that all trade concessions must be extended on a most-favored-nation basis. We have been able to obtain little information on this matter from the IMF. These initiatives appear as an attempt to overcome certain short-term export constraints for the most indebted developing countries, that the outcome of the suggested bilateral negotiations seems rather uncertain, and that we would expect that GATT principles would be observed by eventually extending possible trade "concessions" to all countries.

At his meeting with you in September 1983, Mr. Jolles raised the question of Swiss participation in the informal exchanges between ministers at the Development Committee meeting (you will recall that Switzerland is an observer, and as such can only participate in the formal session). A similar request has been made by Mr. Dunkel. the issue was raised in the Managing Committee on January 30, and it was decided to invite both Switzerland and the GATT to participate in the informal part of the meeting.

Political and Economic Situation

In 1983, the Swiss economic picture showed renewed but somewhat slow growth, mainly under the push of increased domestic demand, for example, in the building sector. Gross domestic product increased by 3.4% in 1983 and is estimated to grow by 4.7% in 1984. Inflation remains steady at around 3.5% per annum. Unemployment is on the rise; and, although it touches only 1% of the work force and remains extremely low by international standards, it will continue to be an issue of much concern both at the federal and "canton" levels as long as the increase persists.

On the political front, the situation in Switzerland can be summarized as stable. The most significant event recently has been the threat by the Socialist Party to withdraw its two members from the Federal Council (the executive branch) because its official candidate for one of those seats (who would have been the first woman ever to serve on the Council) was not selected by the Parliament. In the event, the threat was not carried out and the cooperation in the executive between the so-called "bourgeois" parties and the Socialists will continue.

Aid Situation

ODA

Swiss ODA and non-ODA flows to developing countries broke down as follows in 1982:

	$ MM	Percent GNP
ODA	252	0.25
Private Grants	48	0.05
Total "Aid" Flows	300	0.30
Private Flows	2907	2.91

With DAC members' ODA average at 0.38%, Swiss performance is thus markedly low and is not substantially improved by the addition of private grants. Even so, the ODA figures represent an advance on prior years and the upward trend is likely to continue slowly. "Switzerland is a rich country, but a poor "state" was a recent official comment.

Biographical Information

GUIDO HANSELMAN
Executive Vice President of Union Bank of Switzerland

Experience

1969-Present	-	Guido Hanselman is currently a member of the Executive Board of Union Bank of Switzerland and is the Executive Vice President in charge of the International Division. Within the International Division he is particularly responsible for Third World Activities (Latin America, Africa, Middle East, and Asia) and has oversight responsibilities for foreign exchange activities.
1968-1969	-	Deputy General Manager in charge of the Administrative Division, promoted to General Manager in January 1969.
1967-1968	-	Manager of the Foreign Exchange Department at the head office.
1959-1967	-	Various positions within U.B.S.
1956-1959	-	Manager of Overseas Industrial Construction Ltd.
1942-1956	-	Various position within U.B.S.

Education

Graduated: Cantonal School of Commerce in Zurich.

Personal

Born January 2, 1924 in Valencia, Spain.

May 1984

Biographical Information

H.R. KUCHLER
Senior Vice President of Union Bank of Switzerland

Experience

1974-Present - In 1974 Mr. Kuchler opened and became the Senior Vice President in charge of U.B.S.'s first New York Branch.

1957-1974 - Various positions within U.B.S.

Education

Educated in Switzerland, London, Paris.

Personal

Born in 1937 in Lucerne Switzerland.

May 1984

Statistical Data

Table 1

SUMMARY OF TOTAL BORROWINGS IN SWISS FRANCS
(Expressed in SwF Millions)
As of March 15, 1984

	Amount		
	Original	Repaid[1]	Outstanding
(1) PUBLIC:			
44 issues in 1951/83.....	4,445		
Repaid 13 issues.....		945	
Outstanding 31 issues.....			3,500
(2) PRIVATE: (Includes Confidentials)			
42 issues in 1950/84.....	8,629		
Repaid 17 issues.....		3,201.8	
Outstanding 25 issues.....			5,428
(3) LOANS: (Includes Confidentials)			
17 loans (started in 1977).....	2,395		
Repaid 2 loans.....		175	
Outstanding 15 loans.....			2,220
TOTAL WITH BANKS:			
103 transactions.....	15,469.8		
Repaid 32 transactions.....		4,321.8	
Outstanding 71 transactions....			11,148
(4) SWISS CONFEDERATION:[2]			
8 transactions (started in 1957).	783.3		
Repaid 5 transactions.....		433.3	
Outstanding 3 transactions.....			350
(5) SPECIALS: (BIS, Bank of England, Morgan & IBRD			
4 tranasctions.....	307		
Repaid 1 transactions.....		27	
Outstanding 3 transactions.....			280
(6) OPEC:[2]			
SAMA			
10 transactions.....	2,310		
Repaid 2 transactions.....		375	
Outstandiing 8 transactions....			1,935

SUMMARY OF TOTAL BORROWINGS IN SWISS FRANCS
(Expressed in SwF Millions)
As of March 15, 1984

	Amount		
	Original	Repaid[1]/	Outstanding
Other OPEC (Libya and Nigeria)			
2 transactions.....	300		
Repaid 1 transactions.....		100	
Outstanding 1 transactions....			200
(7) GENERAL CENTRAL BANKS AND REGIONAL CENTRAL BANKS:			
12 issues.....	1,704.5		
Repaid 2 issues.....		400	
Outstanding 10 issues.....			1,304.5
GRAND TOTAL:			
139 transactions.....	20,874.6		
Repaid 43 transactions.....		5,657.1	
Outstanding 96 transactions...			15,217.5

1/ Amount shown may include partial repayments and sinking funds purchases for public issues.

2/ Not including participation in General Central Banks and Regional Central Banks.

Memo: Swap Operations:

FY82	SwF 1,096.7	million
FY83	SwF 2,366	million
FY84	SwF 1,807.8	million
	SwF 5,270.5	million

Financial Operations Department
As of March 15, 1984

Table 2: Official Development Assistance from Development Assistance Committee[a]/
(Calendar Year, US$ million and % of Donor GNP)

	1965	1970	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Australia	119	212	400	588	629	667	650	882
	.53	.59	.42	.55	.53	.48	.41	.57
Austria	10	11	108	154	131	178	314	354
	.11	.07	.21	.27	.19	.23	.48	.53
Belgium	102	120	371	536	643	595	575	501
	.60	.46	.46	.55	.57	.50	.59	.60
Canada	96	337	991	1060	1056	1075	1189	1197
	.19	.41	.50	.52	.48	.43	.43	.42
Denmark	13	59	258	388	461	481	403	415
	.13	.38	.60	.75	.77	.74	.73	.77
Finland	2	7	49	55	90	111	135	144
	.02	.06	.16	.16	.22	.22	.28	.30
France	752	971	2267	2705	3449	4162	4177	4028
	.76	.66	.60	.57	.60	.64	.73	.75
Germany	456	599	1717	2347	3393	3567	3181	3163
	.40	.32	.33	.37	.45	.44	.47	.48
Italy	60	147	198	376	273	683	666	814
	.10	.16	.10	.14	.08	.17	.19	.24
Japan	244	458	1424	2215	2685	3353	3171	3023
	.27	.23	.21	.23	.27	.32	.28	.29
Netherlands	70	196	908	1074	1472	1630	1510	1474
	.36	.61	.86	.82	.98	1.03	1.08	1.08
New Zealand	..	14	53	55	68	72	68	65
	..	.23	.39	.34	.33	.33	.29	.28
Norway	11	37	295	355	429	486	467	559
	.16	.32	.83	.90	.93	.85	.82	.99
Sweden	38	117	779	783	988	962	919	987
	.19	.38	.99	.90	.97	.79	.83	1.02
Switzerland	12	30	119	173	213	253	237	252
	.09	.15	.19	.20	.21	.24	.24	.25
United Kingdom	472	500	1114	1465	2157	1852	2191	1793
	.47	.41	.45	.46	.52	.35	.43	.37
United States	4023	3153	4682	5663	4684	7138	5782	8202
	.58	.32	.25	.27	.20	.27	.20	.27
GRAND TOTAL								
ODA ($ b. - Nominal Prices)	6.48	6.97	15.73	19.99	22.82	27.26	25.63	27.85
ODA as % of GNP	0.49	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.38
GNP ($t. - Nominal Prices)	1.30	2.00	4.70	5.70	6.50	7.20	7.30	7.24

a/ Figures through 1982 are as reported by donors to OECD/DAC.

Table 3: SWITZERLAND: MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS
(as of July 1983)

	1975	1980	1983
CURRENT ACCOUNT ($m)	2591	-551	3383
AS % of GNP	4.6	-0.5	3.3
EXCHANGE RATE (SwF/$)	2.58	1.67	2.099
INTEREST RATE ..... (government bond yield)	6.44	4.77	4.52
INFLATION RATE ..... (consumer prices)	6.7	4.1	3.0
BUDGET SURPLUS/DEFICIT ..... (as of GNP)	-1.2	0	-0.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	0.3	0.2	0.75
GNP NOMINAL ($b)	59.59	92.65	101.18
POPULATION (million)	6.405	6.349	6.511
GNP PER CAPITA ($)	9304	14593	15540

GNP annual growth rate in real terms, 1975-1980 1.9%
GNP annual growth rate in real terms, 1981-1982 -2.3%

* OECD estimate.

Sources: IFS, March 1984; World Bank Atlas; OECD Economic Outlook, December 1983.

FPAFS
March 1984

Table 4: Nationality Distribution of Staff*
at Levels J and Above

	June 30, 1975				June 30, 1983			
	O - Q		J and Above		O - Q		J and Above	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Australia	3	2.0	44	2.2	3	1.8	63	2.1
Austria	2	1.3	14	0.7	1	0.6	15	0.5
Belgium	1	0.7	38	1.9	2	1.2	49	1.7
Canada	4	2.7	68	3.4	10	6.1	100	3.4
Denmark	-	-	11	0.6	1	0.6	16	0.5
Finland	-	-	6	0.3	-	-	7	0.2
France	11	7.4	115	5.7	13	8.0	168	5.7
Germany	12	8.0	104	5.2	11	6.8	128	4.4
Italy	3	2.0	26	1.3	3	1.8	29	1.0
Japan	1	0.7	29	1.5	3	1.8	44	1.5
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Netherlands	6	4.0	67	3.4	6	3.7	81	2.8
New Zealand	-	-	10	0.5	-	-	18	0.6
Norway	1	0.7	15	0.7	3	1.8	15	0.5
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sweden	1	0.7	29	1.4	2	1.3	35	1.2
Switzerland	**2**	**1.3**	**19**	**0.9**	**2**	**1.3**	**27**	**0.9**
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	25	16.7	264	13.2	20	12.3	344	11.7
Sub-Total	**72**	**48.1**	**859**	**42.9**	**80**	**49.1**	**1141**	**38.7**
Total: All Nationalities	150	100.0	2002	100.0	163	100.0	2937	100.0

* Includes IBRD and IFC staff on regular positions only.

Table 5

IBRD
DISBURSEMENTS FOR ALL LOANS BY SOURCE OF SUPPLY
(US$ Millions Equivalent)

	Cumulative Through June 30, 1973		FY1974		FY1975		FY1976		FY1977		FY1978		FY1979		FY1980		FY1981		FY1982		FY1983		Cumulative Through June 30, 1983	
	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%
Foreign Procurement from Part I Supplying Countries																								
Australia	43.4	0.4	13.8	1.4	19.6	1.5	15.0	0.9	13.3	0.8	10.9	0.6	13.2	0.6	17.7	0.7	21.2	0.7	49.1	1.4	41.4	1.2	258.7	0.8
Austria	71.1	0.7	9.3	0.9	20.1	1.5	21.1	1.3	25.3	1.5	28.5	1.6	22.0	1.0	35.1	1.3	30.3	1.0	24.0	0.7	31.7	0.9	318.5	1.0
Belgium	223.3	2.3	12.0	1.2	19.3	1.4	52.2	3.1	30.2	1.7	38.4	2.1	30.4	1.3	40.4	1.5	32.5	1.1	44.0	1.2	26.7	0.8	549.4	1.7
Canada	231.4	2.4	13.0	1.3	18.6	1.4	23.5	1.4	30.4	1.8	33.7	1.8	23.6	1.0	62.3	2.3	78.4	2.7	69.0	2.0	81.4	2.3	665.3	2.1
Denmark	41.1	0.4	5.5	0.5	5.0	0.4	10.3	0.6	19.3	1.1	14.4	0.8	12.4	0.5	18.2	0.7	16.2	0.6	18.4	0.5	14.2	0.4	175.0	0.5
Finland	8.9	0.1	0.9	*	1.1	*	12.2	0.7	4.0	0.2	3.1	0.2	4.5	0.2	8.3	0.3	7.4	0.3	15.4	0.4	5.9	0.2	71.7	0.2
France	547.2	5.6	72.3	7.1	126.1	9.4	151.5	9.0	121.7	7.0	144.9	7.9	220.9	9.6	215.9	8.1	195.5	6.7	252.7	7.1	278.9	8.1	2,327.7	7.1
Germany	1,237.4	12.6	130.1	12.8	215.5	16.1	276.3	16.5	266.0	15.4	276.8	15.1	340.5	14.8	428.8	16.1	314.9	10.8	344.7	9.7	356.1	10.3	4,187.0	13.0
Iceland	0.3	*	0.1	*	0.2	*	0.4	*	-	-	0.3	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	1.4	*
Ireland	1.1	*	0.7	*	1.8	0.1	0.6	*	0.3	*	0.8	*	2.4	0.1	4.5	0.2	8.6	0.3	4.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	27.5	0.1
Italy	691.4	7.0	98.9	9.8	120.4	9.0	129.5	7.7	109.0	6.3	117.7	6.4	139.6	6.1	208.4	7.8	200.6	6.9	172.2	4.9	194.4	5.6	2,182.1	6.8
Japan	912.3	9.3	212.3	21.0	204.4	15.3	346.2	20.6	410.0	23.7	405.3	22.1	477.9	20.8	383.3	14.4	508.0	17.4	730.1	20.6	570.0	16.5	5,159.9	16.0
Kuwait	2.2	*	3.9	0.4	3.9	0.3	3.2	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.4	*	3.6	0.2	6.3	0.2	4.1	0.1	2.6	*	30.1	0.9	63.6	0.2
Luxembourg	11.1	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.2	*	0.5	*	0.2	*	1.5	*	2.7	0.1	1.2	*	2.7	*	0.6	*	24.2	0.1
Netherlands	118.6	1.2	20.6	2.0	24.7	1.8	27.7	1.7	34.3	2.0	27.0	1.5	68.2	3.0	87.0	3.3	45.4	1.6	62.9	1.8	71.1	2.1	587.5	1.8
New Zealand	4.8	*	2.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.3	*	1.2	*	1.4	*	2.8	0.1	2.3	*	5.7	0.2	7.2	0.2	9.7	0.3	40.2	0.1
Norway	22.7	0.2	3.3	0.3	6.3	0.5	5.6	0.3	10.4	0.6	3.6	0.2	3.7	0.2	4.5	0.2	12.2	0.4	10.7	0.3	4.7	0.1	87.7	0.3
South Africa	30.3	0.3	7.8	0.8	1.5	0.1	2.0	0.1	3.2	0.2	3.5	0.2	9.2	0.4	4.4	0.2	11.0	0.4	31.9	0.9	13.6	0.4	118.4	0.4
Sweden	270.8	2.8	33.9	3.3	26.1	2.0	25.9	1.5	43.4	2.5	34.5	1.9	53.5	2.3	57.2	2.1	46.3	1.6	50.4	1.4	36.1	1.0	678.1	2.1
Switzerland 1/	329.2	3.3	42.7	4.2	45.1	3.4	51.2	3.1	46.9	2.7	69.5	3.8	130.1	5.7	129.6	4.9	114.8	3.9	148.2	4.2	145.7	4.2	1,252.9	3.9
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	0.8	*	1.0	*	0.7	*	0.6	*	1.4	*	34.1	1.3	34.7	1.2	73.5	2.1	24.0	0.7	170.7	0.5
United Kingdom 2/	1,390.2	14.1	87.1	8.6	107.3	8.0	98.8	5.9	99.2	5.7	112.1	6.1	162.6	7.0	171.0	6.4	162.9	5.6	191.9	5.6	244.4	7.1	2,827.4	8.7
United States	3,218.0	32.7	173.8	17.1	258.8	19.3	292.2	17.4	315.6	18.2	374.7	20.5	386.7	16.8	458.0	17.2	643.8	22.1	645.3	18.2	699.1	20.2	7,465.9	23.1
Subtotal Part I Countries	9,406.8	95.5	945.9	93.3	1,230.0	91.8	1,547.9	92.2	1,587.2	91.8	1,703.3	93.0	2,110.7	91.8	2,380.0	89.1	2,495.7	85.6	2,951.1	83.4	2,882.2	83.4	29,240.8	90.5
Other:																								
Argentina	34.0	0.4	0.7	*	2.1	0.2	0.9	*	2.4	0.1	2.1	0.1	5.7	0.3	13.8	0.5	11.0	0.4	15.4	0.4	6.8	0.2	94.8	0.3
Brazil	13.7	0.1	4.2	0.4	2.6	0.2	1.4	*	4.0	0.2	4.8	0.3	14.0	0.6	16.5	0.6	30.7	1.1	20.0	0.6	50.2	1.5	162.1	0.5
Chile	27.4	0.3	0.4	*	*	*	0.5	*	1.9	0.1	3.3	0.2	1.8	*	7.8	0.3	2.3	*	2.9	*	0.7	*	49.1	0.1
Colombia	0.6	*	*	*	6.8	0.5	6.6	0.4	8.1	0.5	6.4	0.4	13.0	0.6	17.2	0.6	14.6	0.5	18.9	0.5	4.0	0.1	96.3	0.3
Greece	2.2	*	1.2	0.1	10.0	0.8	3.0	0.2	6.5	0.4	13.3	0.7	5.5	0.2	3.4	0.1	5.2	0.2	20.1	0.6	7.1	0.2	77.4	0.2
India	35.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	3.6	0.3	11.9	0.7	13.8	0.8	11.1	0.6	7.5	0.3	7.5	0.3	12.4	0.4	9.6	0.3	10.9	0.3	125.2	0.4
Israel	30.8	0.3	5.3	0.5	2.7	0.2	4.2	0.3	9.2	0.5	5.3	0.3	7.9	0.3	10.5	0.4	7.4	0.3	10.8	0.3	11.7	0.3	105.7	0.3
Korea	15.8	0.2	9.6	1.0	10.9	0.8	14.0	0.8	5.9	0.3	5.1	0.3	5.6	0.2	15.9	0.6	45.9	1.6	23.5	0.7	28.0	0.8	180.3	0.6
Mexico	13.9	0.1	1.9	0.2	3.5	0.3	5.4	0.3	2.3	0.1	2.3	0.1	7.7	0.3	18.6	0.7	8.2	0.3	7.0	0.2	44.9	1.3	115.6	0.4
Panama	11.0	0.1	0.7	*	8.7	0.7	9.8	0.6	8.6	0.5	5.8	0.3	2.6	0.1	13.0	0.5	36.6	1.3	15.0	0.4	2.8	0.1	114.6	0.3
Romania	0.3	*	0.4	*	0.5	*	0.4	*	8.7	0.5	6.1	0.3	3.2	0.1	4.3	0.2	9.1	0.3	10.6	0.3	29.9	0.9	73.4	0.2
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	0.7	*	1.1	*	0.5	*	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	17.5	0.5	61.5	1.8	81.7	0.3
Singapore	2.5	*	0.8	*	1.3	0.1	6.5	0.4	3.4	0.2	2.5	0.1	7.0	0.3	8.0	0.3	9.0	0.3	47.9	1.4	28.2	0.8	117.2	0.4
Spain	66.8	0.7	17.9	1.8	17.6	1.3	22.5	1.3	11.2	0.7	7.8	0.4	17.8	0.8	23.4	0.9	42.0	1.4	39.5	1.1	35.1	1.0	301.5	1.0
Venezuela	17.7	0.2	2.3	0.2	4.4	0.3	6.1	0.4	1.5	*	0.8	*	2.0	*	4.9	0.2	8.7	0.3	20.7	0.6	21.6	0.6	90.7	0.3
Yugoslavia	47.3	0.5	10.2	1.0	18.6	1.4	15.3	0.9	22.5	1.3	14.6	0.8	24.8	1.1	18.6	0.7	20.0	0.7	14.4	0.4	24.9	0.7	231.2	0.7
Others	117.7	1.2	10.2	1.0	16.5	1.3	20.5	1.3	32.3	1.9	37.6	2.1	62.1	2.7	107.3	4.0	158.5	5.4	292.7	8.3	208.3	6.0	1,063.8	3.2
Subtotal Other	436.7	4.5	67.7	6.7	110.5	8.2	130.1	7.8	142.8	8.2	129.1	7.0	188.2	8.2	290.7	10.9	421.7	14.4	586.5	16.6	576.6	16.6	3,080.6	9.5
Grand Total	9,843.5	100.0	1,013.6	100.0	1,340.5	100.0	1,678.0	100.0	1,730.0	100.0	1,832.4	100.0	2,298.9	100.0	2,670.7	100.0	2,917.4	100.0	3,537.6	100.0	3,458.8	100.0	32,321.4	100.0
All Procurement																								
LOCAL 3/	1,232.5	9.1	385.0	25.1	503.5	25.3	663.0	26.9	792.1	30.1	851.2	30.5	1,082.3	30.1	1,415.8	32.4	2,050.2	40.5	2,719.7	43.0	3,265.4	47.9	14,960.7	29.2
FOREIGN 4/	9,843.5	72.3	1,013.6	66.1	1,340.5	67.2	1,678.0	67.9	1,730.0	65.6	1,832.4	65.8	2,298.9	63.8	2,670.7	61.2	2,917.4	57.6	3,537.6	55.9	3,458.8	50.7	32,321.4	63.1
UNDETERMINED 5/	2,537.7	18.6	134.1	8.8	150.5	7.5	128.7	5.2	113.8	4.3	103.4	3.7	220.3	6.1	277.0	6.4	95.5	1.9	67.5	1.1	93.8	1.4	3,922.3	7.7
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS 6/	13,613.7	100.0	1,532.7	100.0	1,994.5	100.0	2,469.7	100.0	2,635.9	100.0	2,787.0	100.0	3,601.5	100.0	4,363.5	100.0	5,063.1	100.0	6,324.8	100.0	6,818.0	100.0	51,204.4	100.0

* Insignificant amount.
1/ Switzerland, a non-member, is listed with Part I countries.
2/ Includes Hong Kong.
3/ Local - goods and services originated in the borrowing country.
4/ Foreign - goods and services originated in member countries other than the borrowing country.
5/ Undetermined - goods and services originated outside the borrowing country but the actual supplying country or countries cannot be identified or the percentage of procurement cannot be determined.
6/ Excludes disbursements for loans to IFC.

August 29,

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Table 5

IDA
DISBURSEMENTS FOR ALL CREDITS BY SOURCE OF SUPPLY
(US$ MILLIONS EQUIVALENT)

	Cumulative Through June 30, 1973		FY1974		FY1975		FY1976		FY1977		FY1978		FY1979		FY1980		FY1981		FY1982		FY1983		Cumulative Through June 30, 1983	
	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%	$ M	%
Foreign Procurement from Part I Supplying Countries																								
Australia	41.1	1.8	8.5	1.5	12.9	1.6	16.9	1.9	16.0	1.8	11.6	1.9	20.7	3.2	9.6	1.5	10.2	1.3	9.3	1.0	11.8	0.9	168.6	1.6
Austria	19.1	0.9	2.4	0.4	2.5	0.3	4.9	0.6	10.3	1.2	10.9	1.8	5.8	0.9	3.3	0.5	4.2	0.5	2.4	0.3	11.9	0.9	77.6	0.7
Belgium	58.4	2.6	14.0	2.5	20.6	2.5	15.4	1.7	15.4	1.8	17.7	2.9	17.7	2.7	15.4	2.3	18.9	2.4	22.8	2.3	34.8	2.5	251.0	2.4
Canada	59.3	2.7	7.5	1.3	13.1	1.6	7.8	0.9	11.0	1.3	5.0	0.8	7.5	1.2	6.2	1.0	11.6	1.5	15.5	1.6	30.1	2.2	174.7	1.7
Denmark	6.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.3	5.5	0.6	6.9	0.8	4.8	0.8	8.2	1.3	7.6	1.2	5.2	0.7	9.9	1.0	18.1	1.3	76.3	0.7
Finland	5.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	*	1.0	0.1	0.5	*	0.6	*	2.5	0.4	5.0	0.6	3.7	0.4	7.7	0.6	28.4	0.3
France	158.2	7.1	42.4	7.6	71.2	8.8	93.4	10.3	82.5	9.4	63.4	10.6	61.6	9.5	77.7	11.8	99.8	12.6	76.8	7.9	92.2	6.7	919.2	8.8
Germany	316.2	14.2	63.9	11.4	110.2	13.6	140.3	15.5	148.9	17.0	72.0	12.0	82.9	12.8	69.1	10.5	59.1	7.4	103.5	10.6	136.8	9.9	1,302.9	12.5
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Ireland	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	0.5	*	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	*	0.3	*	0.6	*	0.6	*	2.3	0.2	7.3	0.1
Italy	90.5	4.1	18.8	3.4	32.2	4.0	33.1	3.7	37.4	4.3	42.0	7.0	33.8	5.2	52.8	8.0	58.2	7.3	75.0	7.7	100.7	7.3	574.6	5.5
Japan	311.6	14.0	136.9	24.4	140.0	17.3	139.3	15.4	148.8	17.0	93.9	15.6	89.8	13.9	92.6	14.1	97.2	12.2	104.9	10.8	197.8	14.4	1,552.8	14.9
Kuwait	1.2	0.1	2.5	0.4	8.4	1.0	0.2	*	1.8	0.2	-	-	0.2	*	0.4	*	-	-	6.0	0.6	0.1	*	20.7	0.2
Luxembourg	4.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	*	1.6	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	*	0.3	*	0.3	*	*	*	0.6	*	0.1	*	9.0	0.1
Netherlands	27.0	1.2	12.0	2.1	13.0	1.6	15.2	1.7	20.5	2.4	16.3	2.7	10.2	1.6	11.7	1.8	19.8	2.5	44.8	4.6	21.4	1.6	211.8	2.0
New Zealand	0.6	*	1.6	0.3	0.3	*	0.8	*	1.1	0.1	0.6	*	0.3	*	1.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	-	-	3.3	0.2	11.3	0.1
Norway	4.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	*	3.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	*	*	0.2	*	0.6	*	1.5	0.2	3.1	0.2	16.6	0.2
South Africa	5.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	6.2	1.0	6.8	1.0	5.9	0.7	7.9	0.8	9.3	0.7	48.1	0.5
Sweden	47.7	2.1	9.3	1.7	9.1	1.1	9.6	1.1	17.4	2.0	13.2	2.2	12.4	1.9	15.9	2.4	14.6	1.8	25.1	2.6	20.5	1.5	194.8	1.9
Switzerland 1/	35.0	1.6	5.8	1.0	20.9	2.6	17.3	1.9	20.3	2.3	22.0	3.7	30.1	4.6	11.1	1.7	26.7	3.4	41.1	4.2	41.0	3.0	271.3	2.6
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	8.6	0.1
United Kingdom 2/	446.2	20.1	77.4	13.8	75.7	9.4	107.0	11.9	85.8	9.8	69.3	11.5	73.5	11.3	79.5	12.1	149.3	18.8	165.6	17.0	178.3	13.0	1,507.6	14.4
United States	407.5	18.3	83.2	14.8	118.4	14.7	153.5	17.0	111.3	12.7	71.5	11.9	82.7	12.8	70.8	10.8	89.1	11.2	118.9	12.2	174.2	12.7	1,481.1	14.2
Subtotal Part I Countries	2,045.5	91.9	490.2	87.3	655.7	81.2	764.7	84.7	743.0	84.9	519.8	86.5	545.9	84.2	535.6	81.6	679.9	85.6	837.4	85.8	1,096.6	79.9	8,914.3	85.5
Other:																								
Brazil	6.6	0.3	3.5	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.5	0.5	13.1	1.3	2.6	0.2	34.8	0.3
Greece	4.5	0.2	2.2	0.4	3.8	0.5	2.9	0.3	6.3	0.7	8.1	1.3	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.5	*	33.5	0.3
India	10.8	0.5	5.5	1.0	10.2	1.3	18.5	2.1	12.4	1.4	8.2	1.4	14.8	2.3	20.9	3.2	17.7	2.2	21.7	2.2	35.2	2.6	175.9	1.7
Israel	9.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	2.6	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.3	-	-	1.6	0.1	23.1	0.2
Jordan	12.9	0.6	1.8	0.3	17.9	2.2	3.7	0.4	3.3	0.4	1.9	0.3	-	-	1.8	0.3	2.9	0.4	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.2	51.4	0.5
Kenya	2.0	0.1	0.3	*	1.7	0.2	4.6	0.5	4.3	0.5	2.9	0.5	6.9	1.1	2.8	0.4	3.3	0.4	6.6	0.7	7.5	0.5	42.8	0.4
Korea	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.2	7.7	1.0	8.0	0.9	12.3	1.4	15.6	2.6	21.0	3.2	26.6	4.1	24.2	3.0	30.5	3.1	44.5	3.2	192.7	1.8
Malaysia	29.0	1.3	4.0	0.7	5.6	0.7	3.9	0.4	5.3	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	3.4	0.5	2.7	0.3	1.8	0.2	21.0	1.5	79.4	0.8
Mexico	6.9	0.3	4.7	0.8	18.4	2.3	17.6	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.6	0.4	0.1	*	0.8	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	51.3	0.5
Pakistan	*	*	0.2	*	*	*	7.6	0.8	2.6	0.3	4.2	0.7	2.1	0.3	3.8	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.1	3.5	0.3	26.2	0.3
Philippines	0.2	*	0.3	*	1.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	*	4.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.2	5.2	0.5	7.4	0.5	25.2	0.2
Romania	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	2.6	0.3	1.8	0.3	4.9	0.8	7.6	1.2	5.2	0.7	1.4	0.1	2.4	0.2	26.1	0.3
Saudi Arabia	-	-	*	*	*	*	1.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.2	2.7	38.7	0.4
Singapore	4.8	0.2	3.7	0.7	6.8	0.8	6.6	0.7	4.8	0.5	2.9	0.5	7.2	1.1	17.2	2.6	10.4	1.3	8.8	0.9	28.2	2.0	101.4	1.0
Spain	3.4	0.2	*	*	2.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	5.1	0.6	2.9	0.5	7.4	1.1	2.4	0.4	8.9	1.1	8.8	0.9	20.9	1.5	63.4	0.6
Yugoslavia	22.5	1.0	14.5	2.6	6.3	0.8	14.4	1.6	28.8	3.3	4.3	0.7	2.2	0.3	0.2	*	0.5	*	*	*	4.7	0.3	98.3	0.9
Zambia	16.6	0.7	3.7	0.7	11.1	1.4	8.5	0.9	11.8	1.4	-	-	0.4	*	0.3	*	1.0	0.1	2.8	0.3	1.9	0.1	58.0	0.6
Others	48.9	2.2	25.0	4.4	54.8	6.8	33.8	3.7	28.9	3.3	24.0	4.0	24.4	3.8	31.1	4.7	27.2	3.4	31.6	3.3	58.3	4.2	388.1	3.7
Subtotal Other	179.5	8.1	71.8	12.7	152.3	18.8	138.0	15.3	132.2	15.1	81.0	13.5	102.4	15.8	121.0	18.4	114.2	14.4	137.9	14.2	280.0	20.1	1,510.3	14.5
Grand Total	2,225.0	100.0	562.0	100.0	808.0	100.0	902.7	100.0	875.2	100.0	600.8	100.0	648.3	100.0	656.6	100.0	794.1	100.0	975.3	100.0	1,376.6	100.0	10,424.6	100.0
All Procurement																								
LOCAL 3/	383.0	14.0	112.9	15.9	183.2	17.9	302.2	24.1	369.6	28.5	392.9	37.0	504.7	41.3	690.8	49.0	948.7	52.7	982.9	48.6	1,171.2	45.1	6,042.1	35.3
FOREIGN 4/	2,225.0	81.5	562.0	79.0	808.0	78.7	902.7	72.1	875.2	67.4	600.8	56.6	648.3	53.0	656.6	46.5	794.1	44.2	975.3	48.2	1,376.6	53.0	10,424.6	60.8
UNDETERMINED 5/	122.0	4.5	36.3	5.1	35.2	3.4	47.5	3.8	53.4	4.1	68.1	6.4	69.0	5.7	63.7	4.5	56.1	3.1	64.7	3.2	48.2	1.9	664.2	3.9
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS 6/	2,730.0	100.0	711.2	100.0	1,026.4	100.0	1,252.4	100.0	1,298.2	100.0	1,061.8	100.0	1,222.0	100.0	1,411.1	100.0	1,798.9	100.0	2,022.9	100.0	2,596.0	100.0	17,130.9	100.0

* Insignificant amount.
1/ Switzerland, a non-member, is listed with Part I countries.
2/ Includes Hong Kong.
3/ Local - goods and services originated in the borrowing country.
4/ Foreign - goods and services originated in member countries other than the borrowing country.
5/ Undetermined - goods and services originated outside the borrowing country but the actual supplying country or countries cannot be identified or the percentage of procurement cannot be determined.
6/ IDA excludes exchange adjustments resulting from the devaluation of the United States dollar in May 1972 and February 1973.

RI

Tom:

Re: Prince Phillip
We sent a letter
with a copy of the WDR
on June 21 (see attached)

Re: The population
groups — your Nairobi
speech was initially distributed
to 4000 individuals and
groups. It will be
packaged with your
Mexico speech for a
distribution of 65,000
with 25,000 going to
population groups worldwide.
The WDR is also receiving
very wide distribution.

Roy
7/19/84

7-17

Roy —

letter to HRH + WDR

Phillips?

Agnis + WDR NAIROBI

speech to population groups?

Z

WWF WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

INTERNATIONAL

From The President

WORLD CONSERVATION CENTRE
CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland
Telephone: 022/64 71 81
Telegrams: Panda, Gland
Telex: 28183 wwf ch

807

10th July, 1984

Dear Mr. Clausen,

Many thanks for the copy of the 1984 World Development Report. It looks fascinating and I only wish I could find the time to read it from cover to cover. However it is certainly a mine of useful information.

I am naturally delighted that it focuses on population. I have no doubt in my own mind that unless the human population is brought under some sort of control there is no hope of a 'world that is ecologically sound and economically viable'.

Yours sincerely

Philip

Mr. A.W. Clausen

RECEIVED

1984 JUL 17 AM 9:51

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 21, 1984

Sir:

Thank you for your letter and the publication "Population Misconceptions". Since I am giving two speeches on population in the near future -- one in Nairobi and the other in Mexico City at the International Population Conference -- I know it will be useful. In turn, I am sending you a copy of the recently published 1984 World Development Report, which focuses this year on population. You may find it of interest.

As always, it was a pleasure to see you again. We may have differing views on The World Bank's environmental policy, but we are both interested in preserving a world that is ecologically sound and economically viable.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

(Signed) A. W. Clausen

A. W. Clausen

His Royal Highness
Prince Philip
The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C.,
K.T., O.M., G.B.E.
Buckingham Palace
London, England

Enclosure
MH

WWF WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

INTERNATIONAL

From: H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh
President

Avenue du Mont-Blanc
CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland
Telephone: 022/64 71 81
Telegrams: Panda, Gland
Telex: 28183 wwf ch

676

8th June, 1984

Dear Mr. Clausen,

In spite of the sometimes rather heated nature of the conversation at our lunch meeting in Washington, I very much enjoyed the occasion and the chance to discuss several important topics.

I am sure you will remember that population growth was one of our topics and since returning home I received a copy of the enclosed publication from an organisation calling itself 'Population Concern'. I hope you will find it interesting reading.

Yours sincerely

Philip

Mr. A.W. Clausen

June 25, 1984

Dear Russ,

Thank you for your thoughtful letter concerning our recently issued Statement of Environmental Policies and Procedures. Your kind words of praise and encouragement are very much appreciated.

We are, of course, sharing this Statement with the other multilateral development assistance institutions which are signatories to the Declaration on the Environment. At its annual meeting last week in Luxembourg, the Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment (CIDIE) received the Statement and discussed its implications.

As you know, the Statement represents a codification of the Bank's environmental policies and procedures for more than a decade. The matter of adequate staff and budgetary resources to allow us to better address the environmental dimension in our work will be occupying the attention of myself and my associates. We will fully utilize all opportunities, as we have done in the past, for augmenting our environmental work within the framework of our present overall staffing arrangements and budget.

I share your thoughts on the importance of the Bank's past and present leadership in this area of increasing international concern. As we discussed, our track record, while far from perfect, is a source of pride and we believe it matches or exceeds that of any of the development finance institutions.

Our luncheon meeting with Prince Philip was both interesting and challenging. I hope he is now better informed about our work as a result of this exchange of views.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

A. W. Clausen

Mr. Russell E. Train
President
World Wildlife Fund - U.S.
1601 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Cl w/& cc: Mr. Rajagopalan, PPDDR
JALee:OMc

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND-U.S.

1601 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington DC 20009
202-387-0800

Telex: 64505

593

June 15, 1984

The Honorable A. W. Clausen
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Tom:

I am writing to congratulate you and your colleagues at the World Bank upon your recently published statement of Environmental Policies and Procedures, which I have just finished reading. I want you to know how impressed I am at the establishment by the Bank of this major new benchmark for the systematic consideration of the environmental implications of its lending activities. I hope that you are sharing this document and the philosophy behind it with your fellow multilateral development banks and with others engaged in development lending, as a model for their setting up comparable arrangements where these are similarly needed.

I was particularly struck by the strong emphasis given in the document's opening sentence to "the need for early attention to the environmental dimensions of both project and sector work." This same distinct priority is spelled out in paragraph 15 of the section on The Project Cycle (p. 6), which calls for projects being proposed or considered for Bank financing to be reviewed as early as possible to identify those which, if carried out, would have significant environmental effects, so as to anticipate and provide as necessary against such effects at the outset - well before the project preparation and appraisal stages and the subsequent point of loan negotiation.

Now that the Bank has formally set out these well conceived and detailed environmental guidelines for its future operations, I would be extremely interested to know what the plans are for their implementation. Such a statement of course imposes a heavy responsibility, as existed before, upon the Bank's environmental office. However, it also clearly calls for a comparable degree of environmental expertise and commitment on the part of responsible officers down to the project level, at least, throughout the Bank's operations. You and I know that economists and project officers, whatever their skills, rarely have the professional background and specialized training required for adequate environmental review and assessment. They cannot be expected to acquire this professional capability merely by taking short courses at mid-career, nor do

they tend to have the expertise to be able to identify when there is a need to call in a trained environmental consultant. Thus, I would hope that the Bank intends to supplement its operational staff with a sufficient number of environmentally trained and qualified personnel to be involved at the working level in the project cycle throughout the organization, so as to help implement these new environmental policies and procedures effectively and realize more fully their objectives.

This is an ambitious undertaking on the Bank's part. I believe that it reflects most handsomely upon all concerned and demonstrates the kind of leadership the World Bank can offer in placing its own house on a firmer environmental foundation and setting an example for others.

I have found our recent meetings together - when you and I talked initially in your office and, again, when you and I joined Prince Philip for lunch, to be most rewarding and enjoyable exchanges of ideas. I look forward to seeing you again soon.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Russell E. Train
President

RET/bb

Record Removal Notice

The World Bank Group Archives & Records Management

File Title	Barcode No.
Clausen Papers - General Correspondence - Correspondence 04	1629768

Document Date	Document Type
22 February, 1984	Letter

Correspondents / Participants
Pat Wells to A.W. Clausen

Subject / Title
Financial assistance

Exception(s)
Personal Information

Additional Comments

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File Title	Barcode No.
Clausen Papers - General Correspondence - Correspondence 04	1629768

Document Date	Document Type
09 March, 1984	Letter

Correspondents / Participants
A.W. Clausen to Pat Wells

Subject / Title
Financial assistance

Exception(s)
Personal Information

Additional Comments

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Steve Barrett	April 12, 2011

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File Title	Barcode No.
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Document Date	Document Type
13 April, 1984	Letter with attachement

Correspondents / Participants
Martijn Paijmans to Pat Well

Subject / Title
Financial assistance

Exception(s)
Personal Information

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File Title	Barcode No.
Clausen Papers - General Correspondence - Correspondence 04	1629768

Document Date	Document Type
02 May, 1984	Letter

Correspondents / Participants
Pat Wells to A.W. Clausen

Subject / Title
Financial assistance

Exception(s)
Personal Information

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File Title	Barcode No.
Clausen Papers - General Correspondence - Correspondence 04	1629768

Document Date	Document Type
30 May, 1984	Letter

Correspondents / Participants
H.C. Stewart to A.W. Clausen

Subject / Title
Financial assistance

Exception(s)
Personal Information

Additional Comments

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File Title	Barcode No.
Clausen Papers - General Correspondence - Correspondence 04	1629768

Document Date	Document Type
14 May, 1984	Letter

Correspondents / Participants
A.W. Clausen to H.C. Stewart

Subject / Title
Financial assistance

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Personal Information

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Steve Barrett	April 12, 2011

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File Title	Barcode No.
Clausen Papers - General Correspondence - Correspondence 04	1629768

Document Date	Document Type
01 May, 1984	Letter

Correspondents / Participants
H.C. Stewart to A.W. Clausen

Subject / Title
Mrs. P.C. Wells, Widow and Orphaned Children

Exception(s)
Personal Information

Additional Comments

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Withdrawn by	Date
Steve Barrett	April 12, 2011

March 30, 1984

Dear Mr. Engstrom:

Thank you for sharing with me your letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. World Vision International is indeed making a valuable contribution in assessing the seriousness of food shortages in Africa and in allocating additional resources in response to the growing hunger conditions.

The World Bank, as a development finance institution, is also concerned with the difficulties currently faced by Sub-Saharan Africa and the functioning of African economies at far below acceptable levels. Africa, therefore, remains our highest regional priority. Regrettably, the resources of the International Development Association (IDA), the concessionary affiliate of the Bank, have been substantially reduced for the next three years. Most of the poorest African countries depend on IDA for financing high priority development projects in agriculture and other sectors and they will be hurt by these funding cuts. However, we continue to seek supplementary funds for IDA and will do our best to minimize the adverse effects of resource constraints on the poorest countries in Africa.

In time, I look forward to receiving a copy of the report of the Task Force.

Sincerely,

A. W. Clausen

Mr. Ted W. Engstrom
President
World Vision International
919 West Huntington Drive
Monrovia, California 91016

MABurney:VRS:rd:sb
(Log #364)

FORM NO. 89
(2-33)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	Date March 22

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name	Room No.
Mr. Benjenk	E823
B. Berki	
M. Burney	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition	XX	Prepare Reply
	Approval		Per Our Conversation
	Information		Recommendation

Remarks

Could you prepare a reply for
Mr. Clausen's signature by March 29?

Roy Southworth

From

919 WEST HUNTINGTON DRIVE / MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA 91016
(213) 357-1111 OR 357-7979 / CABLE WORVIS / TELEX: 67-5341
TED W. ENGSTROM, PRESIDENT

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL

364

March 16, 1984

Mr. Alden W. Clausen, President & Chairman
INTL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Clausen:

As a fellow relief agency executive, I know you are as concerned as I am about the growing hunger situation in Africa. I want to share with you, therefore, the enclosed letter mailed today to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Because of the magnitude of the problem, we believe it critical not only that assistance come from all possible sources, but that an effort be made to avoid duplication of work. We stand ready to respond positively to any cooperative steps that would achieve that goal.

We shall be pleased to send you a copy of the printed report mentioned in the letter.

Sincerely yours,

Ted W. Engstrom
President
World Vision International

919 WEST HUNTINGTON DRIVE / MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA 91016
(213) 357-1111 OR 357-7979 / CABLE WORVIS / TELEX: 67-5341
W. STANLEY MOONEYHAM, PRESIDENT

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL

March 16, 1984

The Honorable Javier Pérez de Cuellar
Secretary General
The United Nations
U.N. Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary:

You will be aware of the increasing stream of reports coming from different sources about the famine and potential famine conditions in at least 24 countries in Africa.

We in World Vision International have had a special Task Force working for three months investigating the needs on the spot and in conjunction with local people. Several teams have visited Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal and Upper Volta; they have drawn together consultations with more than 70 national and international personnel concerned and involved in alleviating the hunger problem. In addition to these consultations, there have been reports from our own eight Field Directors in some of the above mentioned countries as well as from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The survey teams have now completed their initial work. Their findings show that none of the fears and anxieties previously expressed about the situation in Africa have been exaggerated. It is clear that hunger is rampant throughout Africa. I fear that it will take the concerted and combined efforts of governments and non-governmental organizations alike even to begin dealing with this problem, especially in the long term.

I am, therefore, writing to you to say that World Vision International is committed to do all that it can itself and in cooperation with others to alleviate this human tragedy, which is of such great proportions.

Initially, we are committing $3 to $5 million extra dollars over the next six months for projects that we know we can mount immediately in Ghana, Mali, Mozambique and Upper Volta. Our Task Force is still at work and we hope to be able to increase our assistance as needs and the feasibility of our meeting them become known. We are thinking in terms of project expenditures over the next two years of some $15 million above our 1984 Africa budget of $20 million.

We know that others are also preparing to help and we want, by this letter, to signal to you and to them our desire to respond positively to any cooperative steps that would facilitate a more effective, productive and practical meeting of the needs in any given place.

As a first step to such cooperation, we intend to publish a condensed report of our Task Force. We intend to distribute copies and to make the report readily available for the use of any organization interested in helping to save the lives of millions of people who are immediately threatened and to provide them with some measure of hope for the future. This report will be available for distribution by May.

Mr. Secretary, I shall be happy to come to you personally to discuss the matter further if you think this would be helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Ted W. Engstrom, President
World Vision International