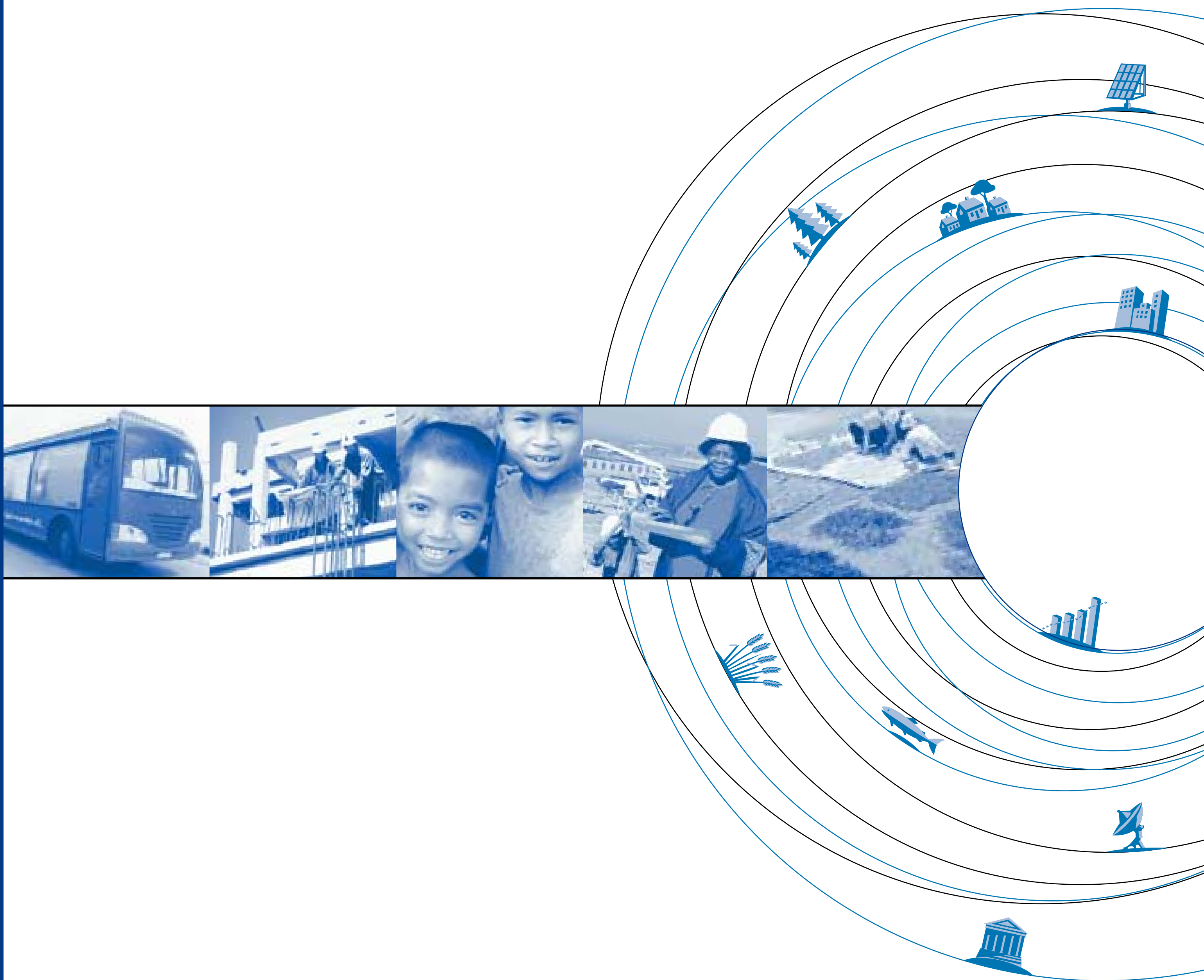
2002 ANNUAL REPORT



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, SUSTAINABILITY REVIEW, AND INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

VOLUME 2

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

WORLD BANK GROUP

IFC

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Since its founding in 1956, IFC has committed more than $34 billion of its own funds and has arranged $21 billion in syndications for 2,825 companies in 140 developing countries. IFC coordinates its activities with the other institutions in the World Bank Group—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency—but is legally and financially independent. Its 175 member countries provide its share capital and collectively determine its policies.

The IFC Annual Report on the Web: www.ifc.org/ar2002 provides for easy navigation and downloading data related to IFC investment and portfolio projects.

Note: The regional reports, project listings, and other information on IFC operations during the 2002 fiscal year appear in Volume 1 of the annual report.

The Corporation defines a commitment to include (1) signed loan and equity (including quasi-equity) investment agreements; (2) signed guarantee agreements; and (3) risk management facilities that are considered ready for execution as evidenced by a signed ISDA agreement or a signed risk management facility agreement with a client.

Currency is given in U.S. dollars throughout unless otherwise specified.

IFC 2002 ANNUAL REPORT VOLUME 2

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
WORLD BANK GROUP

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

I. OVERVIEW

International Finance Corporation (IFC or the Corporation) is an international organization, established in 1956, to further economic growth in its developing member countries by promoting private sector development. IFC is a member of the World Bank Group, which also includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or the World Bank), the International Development Association (IDA), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). It is a legal entity separate and distinct from the World Bank, IDA, and MIGA, with its own Articles of Agreement, share capital, financial structure, management, and staff. Membership in IFC is open only to member countries of the World Bank. As of June 30, 2002, IFC's entire share capital was held by 175 member countries.

IFC's principal products are loans and equity investments, with a small but growing guarantee portfolio. Unlike most multilateral development institutions, IFC does not accept host government guarantees. IFC raises virtually all of the funds for its lending activities through the issuance of debt obligations in the international capital markets, while maintaining a small borrowing window with the World Bank. Equity investments are funded from net worth. During the year ended June 30, 2002 (FY02), IFC had an authorized borrowing ceiling of $4.5 billion (including $1.0 billion to allow for possible prefunding of the funding program for the year ending June 30, 2003 (FY03) during FY02).

IFC's capital base and its assets and liabilities are primarily denominated in US dollars. The Corporation seeks to minimize market risk (foreign exchange and interest rate risks) by closely matching the currency, rate bases, and maturity of its liabilities in various currencies with assets with the same characteristics. The Corporation controls residual market risk by utilizing currency and interest rate swaps and other derivative instruments.

II. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CORPORATION'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP).

The Corporation has traditionally prepared one set of financial statements and footnotes, complying with both US GAAP and International Accounting Standards (IAS). However, due to material differences between US Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended by SFAS No. 138, *Accounting for Certain Derivatives and Certain Hedging Relationships* (collectively SFAS No. 133), which became effective for the Corporation on July 1, 2000, and its counterpart in IAS, IAS No. 39, *Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement,* which became effective for the Corporation on July 1, 2001, it is no longer possible for the Corporation to satisfy the requirements of both US GAAP and IAS via one set of financial statements.

IFC is actively monitoring developments related to accounting standards and the primary basis for preparation of its financial statements, all with a view to the necessary systems and controls to manage its various lines of business. IFC plans to resume presentation of its financial statements using IAS by the year ending June 30, 2007.

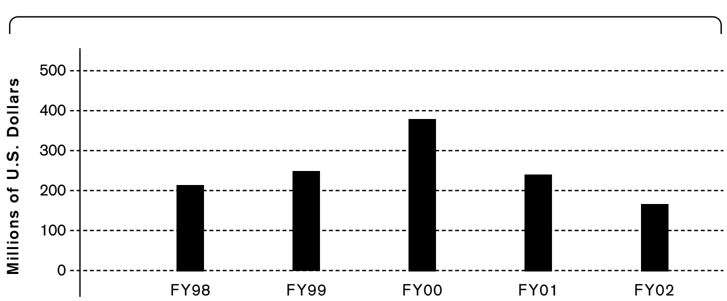
Unless stated otherwise, discussions of financial performance herein refer to operating income, which excludes the effects of adopting SFAS No. 133. The effects of SFAS No. 133 on net income are discussed in Section VI.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

From year to year, IFC's operating income is affected by a number of factors, principally the magnitude of provisions for losses against its loans, equity investments, and guarantees; loans in nonaccrual status and recoveries of interest on loans formerly in nonaccrual status; and income (dividends and capital gains) generated from its equity portfolio. A significant part of IFC's liquid assets portfolio is invested in fixed income securities, which are also subject to external market factors that affect the value of such securities, adding variability to operating income. Beginning in FY01, net income also includes unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments other than from trading activities, pursuant to the implementation of SFAS No. 133.

IFC has been consistently profitable since its inception in 1956, and recorded operating income for FY02 of $161 million, as compared with $241 million for the year ended June 30, 2001 (FY01), and $380 million for the year ended June 30, 2000 (FY00). Despite the tough economic environment in emerging markets, particularly in Argentina, one of IFC's largest exposures, the Corporation was able to record net income, including the effects of SFAS No. 133, of $215 million for FY02, as compared with $345 million for FY01 and $380 million for FY00.

The Corporation's operating income for the past five fiscal years ended June 30 is presented below:



The table below presents selected financial data for the last five fiscal years (in millions of U.S. dollars, except where otherwise stated):

	As of and for the years ended June 30				
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Net income highlights:					
Interest income	1,040	1,505	1,328	1,154	1,120
Of which:					
Interest and financial fees from loans	562	715	694	607	583
Income from time deposits and securities	478	790	634	547	537
Charges on borrowings	(438)	(961)	(812)	(670)	(651)
Net gains and losses on trading activities	31	87	(38)	(15)	13
Income from equity investments	428	222	262	265	314
Of which:					
Capital gains on equity sales	288	91	132	166	218
Dividends and profit participations	140	131	130	99	96
Provision for losses on loans, equity investments, and guarantees	(657)	(402)	(215)	(333)	(481)
Net noninterest expense	(243)	(210)	(145)	(152)	(103)
Operating income	161	241	380	249	212
Other unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments	54	11	-	-	-
Effect of accounting change	-	93	-	-	34
Net income	215	345	380	249	246
Balance sheet highlights:[1]					
Total assets	27,739	26,170	38,719	33,456	31,621
Liquid assets, net of associated derivatives	14,532	13,258	12,204	10,075	9,434
Loans and equity investments	10,734	10,909	10,940	10,039	8,976
Reserve against losses on loans and equity investments	(2,771)	(2,213)	(1,973)	(1,825)	(1,522)
Borrowings withdrawn and outstanding	16,581	15,457	14,919	12,429	11,162
Total capital	6,304	6,095	5,733	5,344	5,084
Key financial ratios:[2]					
Return on average assets[3]	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%
Return on average net worth[4]	2.7%	4.1%	6.9%	4.8%	5.0%
Cash and liquid investments as a percentage of next three years' estimated net cash requirements	109%	101%	103%	106%	77%
Debt to equity ratio[5]	2.8:1	2.6:1	2.6:1	2.3:1	2.3:1
Capital adequacy ratio[6]	49%	48%	48%	48%	49%
Total reserve against losses to total disbursed portfolio [7]	25.8%	20.3%	18.0%	18.2%	17.0%

1. In respect of loans, borrowings, and derivative assets and liabilities, the balance sheet and related disclosures as of June 30, 2002, and June 30, 2001, are not comparable with the balance sheet and related disclosures as of June 30, 2000, and prior periods due to the effects of implementing SFAS No. 133.
2. Key financial ratios are calculated excluding the effects of SFAS No. 133.
3. Return on average assets is defined as operating income for the fiscal year as a percentage of the average of total assets at the end of such fiscal year and the previous fiscal year.
4. Return on average net worth is defined as operating income for the fiscal year as a percentage of the average of total net worth (excluding payments on account of pending subscriptions) at the end of such fiscal year and the previous fiscal year.
5. Debt to equity ratio is defined as the ratio of outstanding borrowings plus outstanding guarantees to subscribed capital plus retained earnings at the end of the fiscal year.
6. Capital adequacy ratio is defined as the ratio of capital (including paid-in capital, retained earnings, and general loss reserve) to risk-weighted assets, both on- and off-balance sheet.
7. Total reserve against losses to total disbursed portfolio is defined as reserve against losses on loans and equity investments as a percentage of the total disbursed loan and equity portfolio at the end of the fiscal year.

III. CLIENT SERVICES

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

In partnership with private investors, IFC assists in financing the establishment, improvement, and expansion of private sector enterprises by making investments where sufficient private capital is not otherwise available on reasonable terms. IFC seeks to bring together domestic and foreign private capital and experienced management and thereby create conditions conducive to the flow of private capital, domestic and foreign, into productive investments in its developing member countries. In this way, IFC plays a catalytic role in mobilizing additional project funding from other investors and lenders, either through cofinancing or through loan syndications, underwritings, and guarantees. In addition to project finance (described below) and resource mobilization, IFC offers financial and technical advisory services to private businesses in developing member countries. It also advises member governments on private sector development matters.

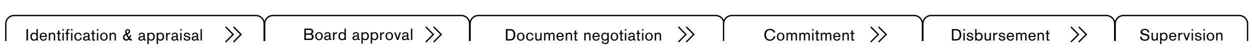
IFC's investments are normally made in its developing member countries. The Articles of Agreement mandate that IFC shall invest in productive private enterprise. The requirement for private ownership does not disqualify enterprises that are partly owned by the public sector if such enterprises are organized under local commercial and corporate law, operate free of host government control in a market context and according to profitability criteria, and/or are in the process of being totally or partially privatized.

The Corporation's main investment activity is project financing. This encompasses "greenfield" projects, expansions, and modernizations. IFC also provides corporate credits to selected companies to finance ongoing programs of investment projects. In addition, the Corporation facilitates financing through financial intermediaries, covering project and general purpose lending and specialized lending products such as leasing, trade, and mortgage finance. These financial intermediaries function either as IFC's borrower, on-lending to private sector companies at their own risk, or as IFC's agent, identifying companies for direct loans from IFC.

The Corporation applies stringent tests of enterprise soundness, project viability, and developmental impact in determining the eligibility of projects for its investments.

INVESTMENT PROCESS AND PORTFOLIO SUPERVISION

IFC's investment process can be divided into six main stages:



The initial four stages are carried out under the responsibility of the Vice President, Investment Operations, while the fifth and sixth stages are overseen by the Vice President, Portfolio and Risk Management.

The Corporation carefully supervises its projects to monitor project performance and compliance with contractual obligations and with IFC's internal policies and procedures. IFC's Board of Directors is informed of such matters and of recommended courses of action at regular intervals.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CORPORATION'S INVESTMENT DEPARTMENTS

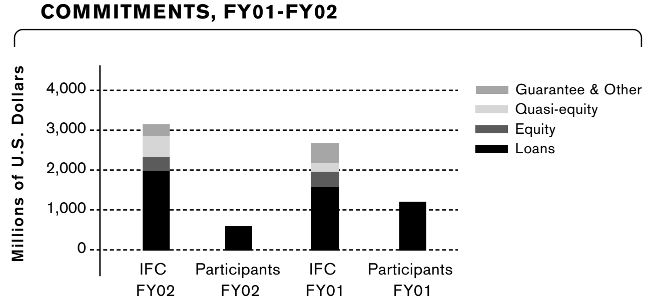
The Corporation undertook a reorganization of its investment departments in the last quarter of FY02. The reorganization was undertaken with the goal of increasing the volume of high-quality assets and sharpening the focus on the needs of IFC's clients and strengthening development impact. Regional departments are being transformed into business development centers based in the field, and senior staff are being assigned to regional hubs specifically for business development. Having such people in the field will not only strengthen IFC's country knowledge but will also help increase IFC's engagement with the domestic private sector. The reorganization is also intended to concentrate IFC's worldwide experience in financial markets and general manufacturing in two specialist departments, responsible for all investment processing and portfolio supervision. The financial effects of the reorganization on the Corporation's operating income for FY02 are detailed in Section VII.

INVESTMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Commitments

In FY02, the Corporation entered into new commitments totaling $3.1 billion, including $0.3 billion of signed guarantees, compared with $2.7 billion (including $0.5 billion of signed guarantees) for FY01. Loan and equity investment commitments pending disbursement at June 30, 2002, were $3.4 billion ($2.6 billion at June 30, 2001). Guarantees and client risk management facilities committed but not utilized at June 30, 2002, were $0.7 billion, unchanged from June 30, 2001.

COMMITMENTS, FY01-FY02



Disbursements

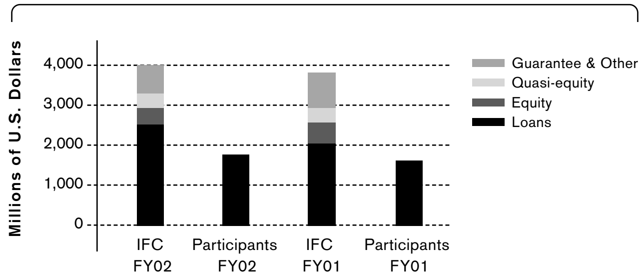
IFC disbursed $1.5 billion for its own account in FY02 ($1.5 billion in FY01). The lower level of disbursements in FY01 and FY02, as compared to FY00 ($2.2 billion), is mainly attributable to the difficult investment climate in the emerging markets in which IFC operates, together with the changing product mix in the past two years from direct investment products such as loans and equity investments to off-balance-sheet products such as guarantees. At June 30, 2002, IFC's disbursed and outstanding loans and equity investments for its own account (disbursed investment portfolio) were $10.7 billion ($10.9 billion at June 30, 2001).

Approvals

In FY02 IFC approved new investments for its own account, including guarantees and client risk management facilities, totaling $4.0 billion, representing 223 projects, compared with $3.7 billion in FY01, representing 240 projects. In addition, IFC approved loan participations (B-loans) arranged to be placed with financial institutions (Participants) for loans approved by the Corporation's Board of Directors totaling $1.9 billion in 39 projects in FY02 compared with $1.6 billion in 31 projects in FY01.

Approvals pending commitment for IFC's own account at June 30, 2002, including guarantees and client risk management facilities, were $3.8 billion ($3.9 billion at June 30, 2001).

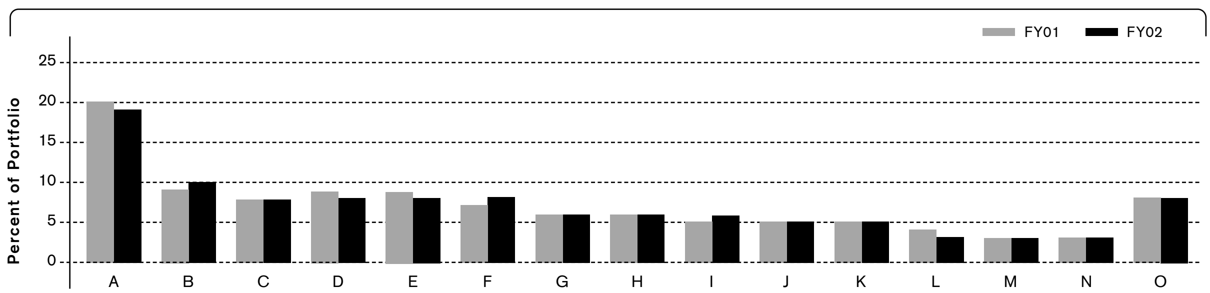
APPROVALS, FY01-FY02



Disbursed investment portfolio

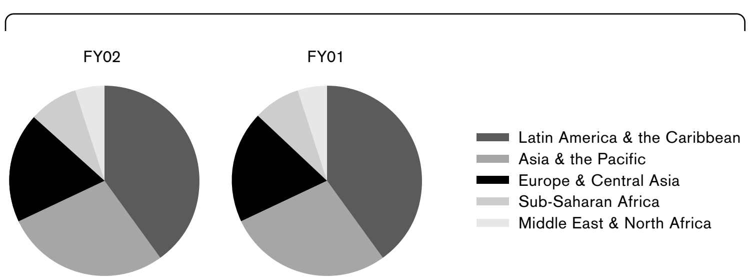
The Corporation's disbursed investment portfolio is widely diversified by sector and geographic region. The following charts show the distribution of the portfolio as of June 30, 2002, and June 30, 2001:

Distribution of disbursed portfolio by sector



A–Finance & insurance
B–Utilities
C–Transportation & warehousing
D–Food & beverages
E–Chemicals
F–Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing
G–Primary metals
H–Oil, gas, & mining
I–Information
J–Collective investment vehicles
K–Industrial & consumer products
L–Accommodation & tourism services
M–Textiles, apparel, & leather
N–Paper & pulp
O–Other

Distribution of disbursed portfolio by geographic region



The portfolio of disbursed and outstanding B-loans at June 30, 2002, totaled $5.7 billion in 217 transactions compared with $6.6 billion in 250 transactions at June 30, 2001. The June 30, 2001 portfolio included securitized loans.

Additional information on IFC's investment portfolio as of and for the years ended June 30, 2002, and 2001 can be found in Notes C, D, and E to the Corporation's FY02 financial statements.

INVESTMENT PRODUCTS

Loans

Loans account for the major part of the financing provided by IFC, representing 75% of the Corporation's disbursed investment portfolio as of June 30, 2002, unchanged from June 30, 2001.

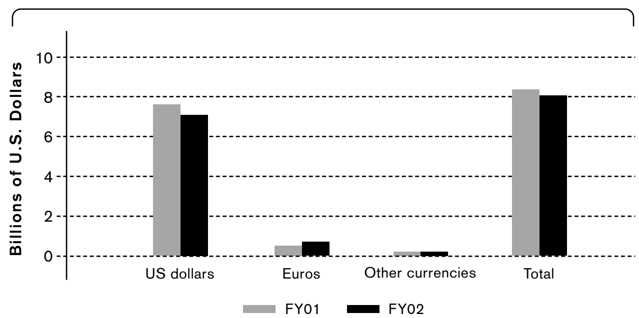
Loans will generally have the following characteristics:

- *Term:* typically amortizing with final maturities of up to 12 years
- *Currency*: primarily in major convertible currencies, principally US dollar, and to a lesser extent, euro, Swiss franc and Japanese yen
- *Interest rate*: fixed or variable
- *Pricing*: reflects such factors as market conditions and country and project risks; variable rate loans are generally tied to the 6-month LIBOR index in the relevant currency.

Since FY99, IFC has offered local currency loan products to certain clients, provided the Corporation is able to hedge its local currency exposure through mechanisms such as cross-currency swaps or forward contracts. Fixed-rate loans and loans in currencies other than US dollars are normally transformed, using currency and/or interest rate swaps, into US dollar variable rate loans.

On June 30, 2002, total loans disbursed and outstanding were $8.0 billion ($8.2 billion at June 30, 2001). At June 30, 2002, 89% (91% at June 30, 2001) of the Corporation's loans were US dollar-denominated. The currency composition of the loan portfolio is shown on the accompanying diagram (right).

CURRENCY COMPOSITION OF LOAN PORTFOLIO



Equity

Equity investments accounted for 25% of the Corporation's disbursed investment portfolio at June 30, 2002, unchanged from June 30, 2001. IFC's equity investments are typically in the form of common or preferred stock and are usually denominated in the currency of the country in which the investment is made.

Quasi-equity

In addition to traditional equity investments, the Corporation provides financing through a variety of quasi-equity instruments, which constitute a growing portion of its investment portfolio. Quasi-equities include subordinated or convertible loans, asset-backed securities, and certain common or preferred shares with put and/or call features. Depending upon their characteristics, quasi-equities may be classified as either loans or equity investments in the Corporation's balance sheet. At June 30, 2002, the Corporation's disbursed and outstanding quasi-equity portfolio totaled $1,342 million ($1,326 million at June 30, 2001), of which $1,157 million was classified as loans ($1,160 million at June 30, 2001) and $185 million ($166 million at June 30, 2001) was classified as equity investments in the Corporation's balance sheet.

Loan participations (B-loans)

IFC finances only a portion, usually not more than 25%, of the cost of any project. All IFC-financed projects, therefore, require other financial partners. The principal direct means by which the Corporation mobilizes such private sector finance is through the sale of participations in its loans, known as the B-loan program. Through the B-loan program, IFC has cooperated primarily with commercial banks but also with non-bank financial institutions in financing projects since the early 1960s. More than 190 commercial banks and institutional investors currently participate in IFC's B-loan program.

Whenever it syndicates a loan, IFC will always make a loan for its own account (an A-loan), thereby sharing the risk alongside its loan participants. IFC acts as the lender of record and is responsible for the administration of the entire loan, including the B-loan. IFC charges fees to the borrower at prevailing market rates to cover the cost of the syndication of the B-loan. Since it began its loan syndication program, IFC has placed participations totaling $20.9 billion.

Client risk management services

IFC provides clients access to asset and liability management tools such as currency swaps and interest rate swaps, caps, and floors by acting as an intermediary between clients and market counterparties. IFC also provides risk-sharing structures and guarantees that allow its clients to transact directly with market counterparties.

Guarantees and partial credit guarantees

Guarantees represent a growing product line for the Corporation. Beginning in FY01, the Corporation began offering partial credit guarantees to clients covering, on a risk-sharing basis, client obligations on bonds and/or loans. The Corporation's guarantee is available for debt instruments and trade obligations of clients and covers commercial as well as noncommercial risks. IFC will provide local currency guarantees but generally only if the Corporation is able to fund its commitment in local currency terms, for example, by hedging its exposure in the swap market. Guarantee fees are charged consistent with IFC's loan pricing policies. During FY02, the Corporation signed $0.3 billion of guarantees, as compared with $0.5 billion in FY01.

Underwritings and investment banking services

IFC provides underwriting and placement services for equity, quasi-equity, and/or debt securities issues of private sector companies in IFC's developing member countries. It also structures and underwrites funds and pooled investment vehicles such as private equity investment funds. IFC is often a core investor in the enterprises it underwrites. Services are priced in conformity with market standards and practices, in consultation with international securities firms and financial intermediaries. Underwriting and other capital markets services requiring a financial commitment from IFC are subject to the same investment criteria and limits applicable to its loan and equity investments.

The Corporation does not conduct any placement activities within the United States or directed at US investors in connection with securities offerings of private sector companies or pooled investment vehicles.

Advisory activities

The Corporation, on its own or through a department jointly managed with the World Bank, provides three general types of advisory services to member countries as well as to individual enterprises:

- Special advisory services on project structuring and financial packaging
- Financial advisory services provided to member governments or to private sector clients
- Policy advice to governments on capital markets development and private sector development, including privatization and foreign investment.

The Corporation also assists governments with developing the legal frameworks for privatizing their state-owned sectors, as well as with the sale of individual enterprises. Fees are charged for advisory services consistent with market rates charged for comparable services. IFC recorded such fees amounting to $40 million for FY02 ($41 million for FY01 and $49 million for FY00).

Specially targeted assistance

IFC has established a number of vehicles through which it provides specially targeted assistance to areas highly in need of development. In FY02, the Corporation contributed $22 million to such vehicles, compared with $16 million in FY01 and $7 million in FY00. In FY02, such vehicles included:

- The World Bank Group's Global SME Capacity Building Facility, which funds partnerships and programs that support the core pillars of the World Bank Group's Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) strategy.
- The Private Enterprise Partnership, which provides focused technical assistance, with the goal of helping build successful private businesses in the former Soviet Union region.
- The Corporation's own Technical Assistance Trust Funds, which provide resources through which IFC can cofinance technical assistance being supported by donors.

IV. TREASURY SERVICES

Liquid assets

IFC invests its surplus liquidity in highly rated fixed and floating rate instruments issued by, or unconditionally guaranteed by, governments, government agencies and instrumentalities, multilateral organizations, and AAA-rated corporate issuers, including mortgage- and asset-backed securities, and in time deposits and other unconditional obligations of banks and financial institutions.

The Corporation manages the market risk associated with these investments through a variety of hedging techniques including derivatives, principally currency and interest rate swaps and financial futures.

IFC's liquid assets are invested in four separate portfolios.

Portfolio	Market Value*	Comprising	Managed by	Invested in	Benchmark
P0	$0.6bn ($0.5bn)	Funds awaiting disbursement or reinvestment	IFC's Treasury Department	Short-term deposits	US overnight Fed funds
P1	$10.0bn ($9.5bn)	Proceeds from market borrowings	IFC's Treasury Department	Principally global government bonds, asset-backed securities, and other AAA-rated corporate bonds generally swapped into 6-month US dollar LIBOR	Since January 2001, adjusted 3-month US dollar LIBID.** Prior to January 2001, 6-month US dollar LIBOR
P2	$2.9bn ($2.5bn)	Primarily the Corporation's paid-in capital and accumulated earnings that have not been invested in equity and quasi-equity investments or fixed-rate loans	IFC's Treasury Department	US Treasuries and other sovereign and agency issues	3-year duration US Treasuries***
P3	$1.0bn ($0.8bn)	Proceeds from market borrowings	External managers appointed by IFC	Global government bonds and mortgage-backed securities	Same as for P1
Total	$14.5bn ($13.3bn)				

* at June 30, 2002 (June 30,2001)

** adjusted 3-month US dollar LIBID=US dollar LIBOR-12.5 basis points. The net duration of the P1 and P3 benchmarks is approximately 0.25 year.

*** duration of P2 portfolio plus fixed-rate loans

The P3 portfolio is not permitted to exceed 12% of the total value of liquid assets at any time.

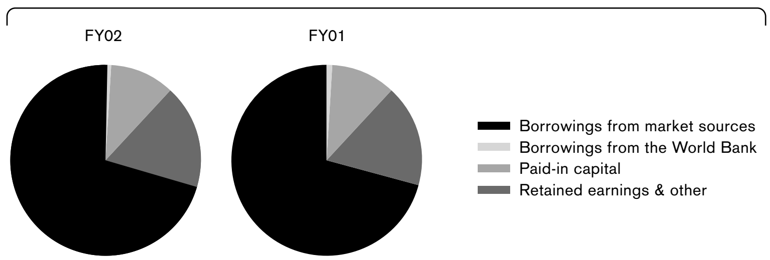
The P1 and P2 portfolios were accounted for as available-for-sale portfolios through June 30, 2000. Effective July 1, 2000, these portfolios were redesignated as trading portfolios to more closely reflect the management style of the portfolios as discussed in Note A to the Corporation's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2002. The P0 and P3 portfolios are also accounted for as trading portfolios.

Beginning in FY01, the Corporation adopted a more flexible approach to managing the P1 portfolio by making investments on an aggregate portfolio basis against its benchmark within specified risk parameters. The P2 portfolio is also actively managed on an aggregate basis to its benchmark. In implementing these portfolio management strategies, the Corporation utilizes derivative instruments, futures, and options, and takes long or short positions in securities.

All liquid assets are managed according to an investment authority approved by IFC's Board of Directors and investment guidelines approved by IFC's Finance and Risk Committee, a subcommittee of the Management Group.

CAPITALIZATION

The Corporation's capitalization as of June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2001 is as follows:



Borrowings

The major source of IFC's borrowings is the international capital markets. Under the Articles of Agreement, the Corporation may borrow in the public markets of a member country only with approvals from that member and also the member in whose currency the borrowing is denominated. The Corporation borrowed $4.0 billion during FY02 ($3.6 billion in FY01 and $4.4 billion in FY00). In addition, IFC's Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase and redemption of and tender for debt obligations issued by the Corporation. During FY02, the Corporation repurchased and retired $186 million of outstanding debt ($134 million in FY01).

IFC diversifies its borrowings by currency, country, source, and maturity to provide flexibility and cost-effectiveness. Outstanding market borrowings have remaining maturities ranging from less than one year to almost 30 years, with a weighted average remaining maturity of 8.8 years at June 30, 2002 (7.2 years at June 30, 2001).

Market borrowings are generally swapped into floating-rate obligations denominated in US dollars. As of June 30, 2002, the Corporation had gross payables from borrowing-related currency swaps of $10.2 billion ($10.6 billion at June 30, 2001) and from borrowing-related interest rate swaps in the notional principal amount of $7.1 billion ($6.3 billion at June 30, 2001). After the effect of these derivative instruments is taken into consideration, all of the Corporation's market borrowings at June 30, 2002, and June 30, 2001, were US dollar-denominated.

The weighted average cost of market borrowings after currency and interest rate swap transactions was 1.8% at June 30, 2002 (4.3% at June 30, 2001).

Capital and retained earnings

As of June 30, 2002, IFC's net worth (presented as Total Capital in the Corporation's balance sheet) amounted to $6.3 billion, up from the June 30, 2001, level of $6.1 billion.

As of June 30, 2002, and 2001, IFC's authorized capital was $2.45 billion, of which $2.37 billion was subscribed at June 30, 2002, unchanged from June 30, 2001. Over 99% of this was paid in ($2.36 billion at June 30, 2002, and June 30, 2001). The Corporation has agreed to defer the payment dates for certain member countries. Pursuant to these arrangements, $2 million of subscribed shares remained unpaid at June 30, 2002 ($14 million - June 30, 2001).

V. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL POLICIES

RISKS IN IFC'S BUSINESS

IFC assumes various kinds of risks in its private sector development business. The Corporation's operations and activities are principally subject to commercial or project risk, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk. Active management of these risks is an essential part of the Corporation's operations and a key determinant of its ability to maintain a stable capital and earnings base. To this end, it has adopted several key financial policies and a number of prudential policies.

KEY FINANCIAL POLICIES

IFC currently operates under the following key financial policies which have been approved by its Board of Directors:

1. **Disbursed equity** plus quasi-equity investments (net of loss reserves) may not exceed 100% of net worth.
2. **Minimum liquidity** (including liquid assets and undrawn borrowing commitments from the World Bank) must be sufficient at all times to cover at least 65% of IFC's estimated net cash requirements for the next three years.
3. The currency, rate basis, and maturity of loan assets must be **closely matched** to borrowings.
4. **Capital** (including paid-in capital, retained earnings, and general loss reserve) must equal at least 30% of risk-weighted assets.

In addition, under IFC's Articles of Agreement, as long as IFC has outstanding borrowings from the World Bank, IFC's **leverage**, as measured by the ratio of IFC's debt (borrowings plus outstanding guarantees) to IFC's equity (subscribed capital plus retained earnings), may not exceed 4.0 to 1.

MANAGING COMMERCIAL (PROJECT) RISK

IFC is prohibited from accepting host government guarantees of repayment on its investments and therefore incurs the commercial risk of its investments. In addition to the key financial policies specified above, the Corporation's investments are subject to a number of operational or prudential limits, including limitations on single project exposure, single country exposure, and segment concentration. Thus,

1. IFC does not normally finance for its own account more than 25% of a project's cost.
2. An equity investment in a company does not normally represent more than 35% of the company's total share capital, provided further that IFC is not the single largest shareholder.
3. An investment in a single project or entity may not exceed 3% of IFC's total investment portfolio.
4. Equity and quasi-equity investments in a single project or entity may not exceed 3% of the Corporation's net worth plus general reserves.
5. Total investments in a single country will not normally represent more than 12% of IFC's total investment portfolio or 25% of its net worth, whichever is lower.
6. The Corporation's total exposure to a single risk sector may not exceed 8% of the total investment portfolio.

The quality of IFC's investment portfolio is monitored according to established supervision procedures. The portfolio management units of individual investment departments are responsible for the day-to-day monitoring and management of commercial risk associated with projects originated by the departments, including monitoring and evaluating credit quality of the borrowers.

MANAGING CREDIT RISK; LOSS RESERVES

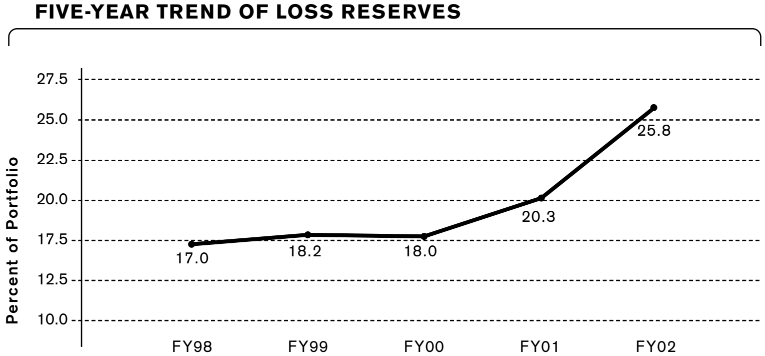
Credit risk refers to the potential for a borrower, or a counterparty to a transaction with IFC, to default on its financial obligations to the Corporation. IFC's Credit Review Department analyzes information obtained from the investment departments and provides an independent review of the credit risk of IFC's borrowers.

IFC does not recognize income on loans where collectibility is in doubt or payments of interest or principal are past due more than 60 days unless management anticipates that collection of interest is expected in the near future.

The amount of nonaccruing loans as a percentage of the disbursed loan portfolio, a key indicator of portfolio performance, increased to 15.2% at June 30, 2002, compared with 12.9% at June 30, 2001. The principal amount outstanding on nonaccrual loans totaled $1,217 million at June 30, 2002, an increase of 15% from the June 30, 2001, level of $1,054 million.

The quality of IFC's investment portfolio deteriorated in FY02, mainly due to the increase in internal risk ratings of individual investments, with significant deterioration in the quality of the Corporation's investments in Argentina, one of the Corporation's largest exposures. Other factors that the Corporation considers in determining total reserves against losses on the disbursed investment portfolio remained fairly constant. As a result, total reserves against losses on loans and equity investments at June 30, 2002, increased to $2,771 million ($2,213 million at June 30, 2001). This is equivalent to 25.8% of the disbursed portfolio, a historical high for the Corporation and significantly higher than the 20.3% level at the end of FY01, then a historical high for the Corporation.

FIVE-YEAR TREND OF LOSS RESERVES



Given the Corporation's limited history with financial guarantees, IFC is working under the assumption that the guarantee portfolio is exposed to the same idiosyncratic and systematic risks as IFC's loan portfolio and the inherent, probable losses in the guarantee portfolio need to be covered by an allowance for loss. IFC also accrues anticipated losses associated with its guarantee portfolio. Beginning in FY01, the Corporation established such an allowance. The allowance at June 30, 2002, was $29 million ($13 million – June 30, 2001), based on the year-end portfolio, and is included in payables and other liabilities on the balance sheet. The charge for the year, $16 million for FY02 ($13 million for FY01), is included in provisions for losses on loans, equity investments, and guarantees in the income statement.

MANAGING LIQUIDITY RISK

The Corporation's Liquidity Policy, as approved by its Board of Directors, requires the maintenance at all times of sufficient liquidity (including liquid assets and undrawn borrowing commitments from the World Bank) to cover at least 65% of its estimated net cash requirements for the next three years. As a prudential measure, the Corporation maintains an operating liquidity target of not less than 70% of three years' net cash requirements, including projected disbursement and debt service requirements. At June 30, 2002, the Corporation's liquidity level stood at $14.5 billion, or 109% of its projected net cash requirements for three years ($13.3 billion, and 101% at June 30, 2001).

MANAGING MARKET RISK

Market risk refers to changes in values of financial instruments or positions due to movements in interest or exchange rates, or to liquidity factors. IFC manages market risk by adopting a matched-funding policy and by using a variety of derivative instruments to convert assets and liabilities into 6-month floating US dollar assets and liabilities as detailed below. Implementation of the matched-funding policy is a two-step process: funds are earmarked at Board approval stage and matched, with respect to interest rate and currency, at disbursement. This policy limits the Corporation's exposure to unmatched interest rate and exchange risks.

Liquid asset investment activities

As noted above, the P1 and P3 portfolios have been generally invested, directly or synthetically, in floating-rate US dollar instruments. This reflects the Corporation's matched-funding policy, which requires that all loans be funded with liabilities bearing similar interest rate and currency characteristics, and the fact that its loans are predominantly denominated in floating-rate US dollars.

Beginning in FY01, the Corporation began to manage interest rate risk in the **P1 portfolio** on a portfolio basis by investing in fixed or floating rate instruments against a standard benchmark within specified risk parameters.

The **P2 portfolio** is invested in fixed-rate US dollar-denominated instruments. Unlike the P1 portfolio, which accepts mostly credit risk, the P2 portfolio incurs mainly market risk, with additional flexibility to deviate from its duration benchmark. T**he P0 portfolio** is generally invested in short-dated deposits reflecting its use for short-term funding requirements.

IFC uses a variety of derivative instruments in its liquid asset management activities to manage the interest rate, currency, and other market risks associated with certain of its liquid asset portfolios consistent with the Corporation's matched-funding policy. The derivative instruments used include short-term, over-the-counter foreign exchange forwards (covered forwards), interest rate and currency swaps, and exchange-traded interest rate futures and options. The Corporation also takes both long and short positions in securities in the management of certain of its liquid asset portfolios to their respective benchmarks.

Borrowing activities

The Corporation issues debt securities in various capital markets in a variety of currencies, sometimes using complex structures. These structures include borrowings payable in multiple currencies, or borrowings with principal and/or interest determined by reference to a specified index such as a stock market index, a reference interest rate, a commodity index, or one or more foreign exchange rates. Market risk associated with fixed rate obligations and structured instruments is mitigated by using derivative instruments to convert them into variable rate US dollar obligations, consistent with the Corporation's matched-funding policy.

Lending activities

Currency and interest rate swaps are used in connection with the Corporation's lending activities to minimize the level of interest rate and currency exchange risk in fixed- or floating-rate non-US dollar or fixed-rate US dollar lending.

Client risk management activities

The Corporation offers risk management products to its clients and seeks to minimize its exposure to market risk resulting from derivative asset and liability management transactions with clients by entering into offsetting positions with highly rated market counterparties.

Asset and liability management activities

While IFC's matched-funding policy provides a significant level of protection against currency and interest rate risk, the Corporation can be exposed to residual market risk in its overall asset and liability management, which is monitored by the Asset-Liability Management group within the Corporation's Treasury Department.

The Corporation may be exposed to residual currency risk due to events such as changes in the level of non-US dollar loan loss reserves which it manages by monitoring the aggregate position in each lending currency and hedging the exposure when the net asset or liability position exceeds $5 million equivalent through spot sales or purchases.

IFC also faces residual interest rate risk from two sources:

- Assets that are fully match-funded at inception can become mismatched over time due to write downs, prepayments, or rescheduling, and
- LIBOR reset dates on assets can differ from those on liabilities (this risk, however, is limited by synchronizing reset dates on assets and liabilities at a portfolio level).

This residual interest rate risk is managed by measuring the sensitivity of the present value of assets and liabilities in each currency to each basis point change in interest rates, with a review trigger of $50,000 on this measure.

MANAGING CREDIT RISK

Loans and equity investments

The risk of borrower default in connection with the Corporation's loans and equity investments is discussed above, under Managing commercial (project) risk.

Treasury counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the principal residual risk to the Corporation arising from its liquid assets and borrowing activities. IFC's credit policies set conservative eligibility criteria for counterparties and diversification caps on exposure to individual counterparties. IFC currently restricts counterparty eligibility to banks and financial institutions with a minimum credit rating of A by leading international credit rating agencies. In order to limit exposure to counterparties, IFC signs collateral agreements with counterparties that require the posting of collateral when net exposure exceeds certain predetermined thresholds, which decrease as a counterparty's credit rating deteriorates. Because counterparties can be downgraded during the life of a transaction, the agreements provide an option for IFC to terminate all swaps if the counterparty is downgraded below investment grade or if other early termination events occur that are standard in the market.

Limits are also imposed on the volume of over-the-counter derivative transactions with individual counterparties. IFC measures derivatives exposure to counterparties in terms of "worst case" potential exposure based on simulations of market variables which are updated monthly to reflect market movements.

These restrictions and limits are revised annually at the beginning of each fiscal year and approved by IFC's Finance and Risk Committee. During the year, institution-specific limits are updated monthly based on changes in counterparty size or credit status. For exchange-traded instruments, IFC limits credit risk by restricting transactions to a list of authorized exchanges, contracts and dealers, and by placing limits on the Corporation's open interest rate position in each contract.

Credit risks arising in connection with IFC's treasury activities are monitored and controlled in accordance with credit risk guidelines established by the Corporation's Risk Management Group.

Client risk management activities

The Corporation minimizes its credit risk exposure to clients with which it transacts derivative asset and liability management business by conducting credit appraisals of the clients.

MANAGING OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk covers the risks emanating from the manner an entity is *operated* as opposed to the way it is *financed*. IFC has extended this definition of operational risk to be the potential for losses arising from internal activities or external events caused by breakdowns in information systems, communications, physical safeguards, business continuity, supervision, transaction processing, and the execution of legal, fiduciary, and agency responsibilities.

Like all financial institutions, IFC is exposed to many types of operational risks. It seeks to mitigate such risks by maintaining a comprehensive system of internal controls that is designed not only to identify the parameters of various risks but also to monitor and control those areas of particular concern. The Corporation has adopted the COSO[1] control framework and a control self-assessment methodology to evaluate the effectiveness of its internal controls, and it has an ongoing program in place to cover all significant business operations. In each of the last seven fiscal years, IFC has obtained an attestation report from its external auditors on its assertion that as of June 30 of each of the fiscal years, its system of internal control over external financial reporting met the criteria for effective internal control described in COSO and that the Corporation's assertion is fairly stated in all material respects.

During FY02, the Corporation undertook several ongoing initiatives, among other things, to manage operational risk. These included:

1. Implementation of a first-stage review of IFC's back-office activities to identify sources of operational risk, define risk exposures, identify key risk factors qualitatively and quantitatively, and deepen understanding of operational and enterprise risk management in a development bank (as distinct from a commercial or investment bank).
2. Implementation of a corporate business exposure and insurance review to identify the risks and assess the adequacy of existing insurance policies and limits. Discussions with insurance brokers and insurance consultants covered areas such as general liability, professional liability, bankers' blanket bond, directors and officers, environmental liability, and other categories.
3. Review of business continuity, disaster recovery planning, and crisis management preparations and procedures to meet the challenges of FY02, heightened by the tragic events of September 11th. In future, efforts to improve will continue in areas such as increased coordination within the World Bank Group to strengthen response capacity (in view of biological/chemical and nuclear threats) while achieving increased economies of scale.
4. Review of policies and practices to strengthen controls and improve guidance and communication to managers in various country offices.
5. Improvement of controls over donor-funded operations, by piloting new self-assessment checklists to assess a country office's or donor-funded office's compliance with procedures for transactions handled by the enterprise-wide systems for administrative and financial activities.
6. Continued design, development, and implementation of the Information Pyramid set of system streams. The underlying objective is to minimize redundant data and ensure a single corporate repository of operational and financial data that is consistent, comprehensive, and timely. This is supplemented by a Data Stabilization initiative and other related data integrity efforts.
7. Implementation of an environmental and social risk rating framework to provide an indication of the current level of environmental and social risk associated with a portfolio project.
8. Maintaining monthly closing procedures across departmental lines to minimize information flow breaks and ensure timeliness of financial reporting, with ex post exception reviews conducted as a further control.

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[1] COSO refers to the *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* formulated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission which was convened by the US Congress in response to the well-publicized irregularities that occurred in the financial sector during the late 1980s.

9. Planning for the major upgrade of the enterprise-wide system for processing administrative expenses, with an expected improvement in related staff efficiency. This upgrade is targeted for late in FY03, and is being accompanied by upgrading staff skills through a global training program and stricter recruitment criteria for Country Office staff. Consequently, improved control is to be achieved over financial accounting and administrative expense processing including budget, expense, travel, procurement, and leave and absence attendance administration.
10. Related initiatives emphasizing the area of operational risk management that were underway in FY01 and that continued in FY02 are as follows:
    a. IFC established an Operational Risk Management (ORM) Sounding Board and identified a framework for the prioritized review of key ORM components as part of IFC's implementation of the COSO methodology in FY02 and beyond.
    b. IFC continued to use the COBIT[2] methodology to supplement the COSO review of the IT function—deemed a high-priority operational risk by the Sounding Board.
    c. IFC continued to use its online version of Operating Policies, Practices, and Guiding Principles, integrated with the Corporation's Operational Procedures, so that staff can consult the latest comprehensive version easily.
    d. Independent reviews of the financial, administrative, and organizational structure of IFC Trust Funded Facilities continued into FY02. Such reviews have resulted in improved controls, information flows, and donor reporting.
    e. Streamlined and central equity sale procedures have been formulated by the Corporation's Portfolio Management Department, internally cleared with all concerned parties, and were implemented in late FY02 by the Corporation's central Equity Management Desk. This activity is being conducted on a pilot basis through the end of FY03.

VI. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Notes to the FY02 financial statements contain a summary of the Corporation's significant accounting policies, including a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements. Certain of these policies are considered to be "critical" to the portrayal of the Corporation's financial condition, since they require management to make difficult, complex or subjective judgments, some of which may relate to matters that are inherently uncertain. These policies include determining the level of the allowance for losses in the loan and equity investment portfolios, and valuation of certain financial instruments with no quoted market prices. Additional information about these policies can be found in Notes A, C, and M to the FY02 financial statements.

RESERVE AGAINST LOSSES FOR LOANS AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS

The Corporation considers a loan as impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Corporation will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the loan's contractual terms. The reserve against losses for impaired loans reflects management's judgment of the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate. The Corporation establishes a reserve against losses for equity investments when a decrease in value of the investments has occurred which is considered other than temporary. The reserve against losses for loans and equity investments includes an estimate of probable losses on loans and equity investments inherent in the portfolio but not specifically identifiable. The reserve is established through periodic charges to income in the form of a provision for losses on loans and equity investments. Investments written off, as well as any subsequent recoveries, are recorded through the reserve.

The assessment of the adequacy of total reserves against losses for loans and equity investments is highly dependent on management's judgment about factors such as geographical concentration, industry, regional and macroeconomic conditions, and historical trends. The reserve against losses on equity investments also considers the management quality of the investee company and its financial condition. Due to the inherent limitation of any particular estimation technique, management utilizes three different and independent methods to provide estimates for the total loss reserve balance: (1) a simulation model, (2) country risk ratings and probability of crisis associated with those risks, and (3) a model of the Corporation's long-term historical portfolio experience. Changes in these estimates could have a direct impact on the provision and could result in a change in the reserve balance.

The reserve against losses on loans and equity investments is separately reported in the balance sheet as a deduction of the Corporation's total loans and equity investments. Increases or decreases in the reserve level are reported in the income statement as provision for losses on loans, equity investments, and guarantees. The reserve against losses on loans and equity investments relates only to the Client Services segment of the Corporation (see Note O to the FY02 financial statements for further discussion of the Corporation's business segments).

VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH NO QUOTED MARKET PRICES

As part of its compliance with SFAS No. 133, the Corporation reports at fair value all of its derivative instruments and certain borrowings which the Corporation has designated as components of fair value hedges. In addition, certain features in various loan agreements, equity investment agreements, and borrowing contracts contain embedded derivatives that, for accounting purposes, are separately accounted as either derivative assets or liabilities, including puts, caps, floors, and forwards. Few of these instruments have a ready market valuation. Therefore, the fair values of the financial instruments with no quoted market prices are estimated using sophisticated pricing models of the net present value of estimated future cash flows. Management makes numerous assumptions in developing the pricing models, including the appropriate discount rates, interest rates, and related volatility and expected movement in foreign currency exchange rates. Changes in assumptions could have a significant impact on the amounts reported as assets and liabilities and the related gains and losses reported in the income statement. The fair value computations affect both the Client Services and Treasury segments of the Corporation (see Note O to the FY02 financial statements for further discussion of the Corporation's business segments).

Additional information can be found in Notes A and M to the FY02 financial statements.

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[2] COBIT refers to Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology, first released in 1996, updated to the 3rd edition released in July 2000, sponsored by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA).

VII. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

The main elements of IFC's net income, and influences on the level and variability of operating and net income from year to year, are:

Elements	Significant influences
Operating income:	
Spread on interest earning assets	Nonaccruals and recoveries of interest on loans formerly in nonaccrual status and income from participation notes
Trading gains (losses)	Realized and unrealized gains and losses on the liquid asset portfolios
Income from the equity investment portfolio	Performance of the equity portfolio (dividends and capital gains)
Provisions for losses on loans, equity investments and guarantees	Level of provisions for losses on loans and equity investments and, beginning in FY01, on guarantees
Noninterest income and expense	Level of technical assistance and advisory services provided by the Corporation to its clients, the level of income from the staff retirement and other benefits plans, and the approved administrative and other budgets
Net income:	
Other unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments	Principally, differences between changes in fair values of derivative instruments and changes in fair value of hedged items in fair value hedging relationships

In addition, the Corporation's FY01 net income reflects the one-time impact of adopting SFAS No. 133.

The following paragraphs detail significant variances between FY02 and FY01, and FY01 and FY00, covering the periods included in the Corporation's FY02 financial statements.

FY02 VERSUS FY01

Operating income

The Corporation's operating income for FY02 was $161 million, substantially lower than FY01's operating income of $241 million. The decline was mainly attributable to the significant charge for provisions for losses on loans, equity investments, and guarantees, which reflected the downturn in portfolio quality in FY02, principally in Argentina, one of the Corporation's largest portfolio countries. Such provisions totaled $657 million in FY02 as compared with $402 million in FY01. Capital gains on equity sales partially offset the negative effect on operating income of such provisions. FY02 capital gains were $288 million as compared with $91 million in FY01 due to targeted sales of a small number of equity investments in certain markets which had reached pre-determined sales trigger levels.

Net interest income

IFC's primary interest earning assets are its loan portfolio and its liquid assets portfolios. After charges on borrowings are taken into account, net interest income improved by $58 million or 11% from $544 million in FY01 to $602 million in FY02.

Interest and financial fees (including guarantee fees) for FY02 were $562 million, compared with $715 million for FY01, a decrease of 21%. The disbursed and outstanding loan portfolio declined marginally by 2%, and the Corporation's nonperforming loan rate was higher in FY02 than in FY01. Loans in nonaccrual status grew from $1,054 million at June 30, 2001 to $1,217 million at June 30, 2002, an increase of 15%. Interest and financial fees benefited in FY02 from net recoveries of interest on loans in nonaccrual status, related to current and prior years of $39 million ($27 million – FY01). In addition, as discussed in Note E to the FY02 financial statements, the Corporation recorded income of $15 million in FY02, included in interest and financial fees from loans, as a result of exercising an option to reacquire the remaining outstanding loan participations owned by a trust, and the subsequent dissolution of the trust.

Interest income from time deposits and securities for FY02 was $478 million, $312 million lower than the $790 million recorded in FY01. The liquid assets portfolio, net of derivatives and securities lending activities, grew from $13.3 billion at June 30, 2001, to $14.5 billion, largely funded by the growth in the Corporation's borrowings program, proceeds from sales of equity securities, and the slower pace of loan and equity disbursements experienced in FY02, continuing the trend experienced in FY01. The $1.2 billion growth in the liquid assets portfolio partially offset the negative effect of the overall declining interest rate environment experienced in FY02 on interest income from time deposits and securities.

The Corporation's charges on borrowings fell by $523 million during FY02 from $961 million to $438 million, largely reflecting the declining US dollar interest rate environment, partially offset by the growth of the borrowings portfolio. After the effect of associated derivative financial instruments, the borrowings portfolio grew by $0.3 billion in FY02 from $16.6 billion at June 30, 2001, to $16.9 billion at June 30, 2002.

Net gains and losses on trading activities

Due to the overall decline in the US dollar interest rate environment in FY02, and the favorable impact of this decline on the carrying value of the Corporation's fixed income liquid asset investments, the Corporation recorded net realized and unrealized gains on its liquid asset portfolios of $31 million, lower than the net realized and unrealized gains of $87 million recorded in FY01, which was characterized by a steeper declining interest rate environment than experienced in FY02.

Income from equity investments

Overall income from the equity investment portfolio was higher by $206 million, or 93%, from $222 million in FY01 to $428 million in FY02.

The Corporation generated capital gains for FY02 of $288 million as compared with $91 million for FY01, an increase of 216%. Capital gains, while strong in FY02, were highly concentrated, with $227 million of the total capital gains of $288 million resulting from sales or partial sales of six equity investments in Korea, Mexico, Peru, and Latvia. Dividend income was marginally higher in FY02 at $140 million, as compared with $131 million in FY01. Consistent with FY01, the stable performance in dividend income in FY02 was largely attributable to returns on the Corporation's joint ventures in the oil, gas, and mining sectors.

Provisions for losses on loans, equity investments, and guarantees

The income charge for provisions for losses of $657 million in FY02, including $16 million in respect of guarantees, was significantly higher than the charge in FY01 of $402 million (which included $13 million in respect of guarantees), a growth of $255 million or 63%. On June 30, 2002, the Corporation's total reserves against losses on loans and equity investments were 25.8% of the disbursed and outstanding portfolio (20.3% at June 30, 2001).

Noninterest income

Noninterest income of $114 million for FY02 was $2 million lower than in FY01 ($116 million), principally due to lower pension income from the Staff Retirement Plan and the cost to the Corporation of other postretirement benefit plans, which fell from $47 million in FY01 to $31 million in FY02. Service fees in FY02 were substantially unchanged at $40 million, as compared with $41 million in FY01. Other income, principally fees collected from clients for reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Corporation, was $43 million in FY02 as compared with $28 million in FY01.

Noninterest expense

Administrative expenses (the principal component of noninterest expense) rose 8% from $304 million in FY01 to $327 million in FY02. Excluding the grossing-up effect of certain revenues and expenses attributable to the Corporation's reimbursable program ($39 million in FY02, as compared with $24 million in FY01) as noted above, and the impact of a reorganization effected in FY02 ($13 million in FY02, as compared with $nil in FY01), administrative expenses, the largest component of noninterest expense, fell by $5 million, from $280 million in FY01 to $275 million in FY02. This decrease was largely attributable to the effect of a series of efficiency and effectiveness measures implemented in the second half of FY02. These measures were taken as part of IFC's overall reorganization and also to address the impact on operating income of the emerging crisis in Argentina.

As noted above, the Corporation undertook a reorganization of its investment departments in FY02. Administrative expenses include a charge of $13 million for this in FY02. The reorganization involved staff reductions, field office closings and reorganizations, and a headquarters reorganization. The reorganization was finalized and announced in the fourth quarter of FY02, and the Corporation currently estimates that the implementation of the plan will commence and conclude during FY03. Further details of the costs associated with the reorganization are included in Note R to the Corporation's FY02 financial statements.

Net income

As more fully disclosed in Notes A, L, and M to the Corporation's FY02 financial statements, the Corporation changed its method of accounting for derivative instruments to conform with SFAS No. 133 beginning in FY01. Pursuant to SFAS No. 133, the Corporation has designated certain hedging relationships in its borrowing activities and its lending activities as fair value hedges. The Corporation generally matches the terms of its derivatives with the terms of the specific underlying financial instruments hedged, in terms of currencies, maturity dates, reset dates, interest rates, and other features. However, differing valuation methodologies are applied to the derivative and the hedged financial instrument, as prescribed by SFAS No. 133. The resulting ineffectiveness calculated for such relationships is recorded in other unrealized gains on financial instruments in net income.

The effects of SFAS No. 133 on net income FY02 and FY01 can be summarized as follows (US$ millions):

	FY02	FY01
Operating income	**161**	241
SFAS No. 133 adjustments:		
Other unrealized gains on financial instruments	**54**	11
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	**-**	93
Net income	**215**	345

The cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle (the transition adjustment) comprises the difference between the previous balance sheet carrying value and the fair value of all freestanding derivatives together with the offsetting gains and losses on assets and liabilities held under hedging relationships in existence prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 133.

Other unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments largely comprises the difference between the change in fair value of derivative instruments and the change in fair value of the hedged item under designated hedging relationships.

FY01 VERSUS FY00

Operating income

The Corporation's operating income for FY01 was $241 million, substantially lower than FY00's operating income of $380 million. FY01 operating income, unlike prior years, reflected unrealized gains and losses on the P1 and P2 liquid asset portfolios due to the change in classification of these portfolios from available for sale to trading on July 1, 2000. The decline was mainly attributable to significant provisions for losses on loans, equity investments and guarantees, reflecting the downturn in portfolio quality in FY01. In addition, due to the tough economic conditions in the markets in which IFC operates, realized capital gains were significantly lower in FY01 than in FY00. Offsetting these negative factors were strong realized and unrealized gains on the Corporation's liquid asset trading activities, which benefited considerably from the recent declining interest rate environment.

Net interest income

IFC's primary interest earning assets are its loan portfolio and its liquid assets portfolios. After charges on borrowings are taken into account, net interest income improved by $28 million or 5% from $516 million in FY00 to $544 million in FY01.

Interest and financial fees for FY01 were $715 million, compared with $694 million for FY00, an increase of 3%. The disbursed and outstanding loan portfolio declined marginally by 1%, and the Corporation's interest collection rate was lower in FY01 than in FY00. Loans in nonaccrual status grew from $922 million at June 30, 2000, to $1,054 million at June 30, 2001, an increase of 14%.

Interest income from time deposits and securities for FY01 was $790 million, $156 million higher than the $634 million recorded in FY00. The liquid assets portfolio, net of derivatives and securities lending activities, grew from $12.2 billion at June 30, 2000, to $13.3 billion, largely funded by the growth in the Corporation's borrowings program and the slower pace of loan and equity disbursements experienced in FY01. The $1.1 billion growth in the portfolio offset the negative effect of the declining interest rate environment experienced throughout much of FY01 on interest income from time deposits and securities.

The Corporation's charges on borrowings grew by $149 million during FY01 from $812 million to $961 million, largely reflecting the growth of the borrowings portfolio, offset by the effect of the declining interest rate environment. After the effect of associated derivative financial instruments, the borrowings portfolio grew by $0.8 billion in FY01, from $15.8 billion at June 30, 2000, to $16.6 billion at June 30, 2001.

Net gains and losses on trading activities

As previously noted, up to and including FY00, unrealized gains and losses on the Corporation's P1 and P2 liquid asset portfolios were excluded from net income until realized. Effective July 1, 2000, the Corporation reclassified these portfolios from available for sale to trading and now reflects unrealized gains and losses on these portfolios in net income.

Due to the declining interest rate environment in FY01, and the favorable impact of this on the carrying value of the Corporation's fixed income liquid asset investments, the Corporation recorded net unrealized gains on its liquid asset portfolios of $87 million.

Income from equity investments

Overall income from the equity investment portfolio declined by $40 million, or 15%, from $262 million in FY00 to $222 million in FY01.

The Corporation generated capital gains for FY01 of $91 million as compared with $132 million for FY00, a decline of 31%. Dividend income, however, was substantially unchanged at $131 million for FY01 as compared with $130 million for FY00. Consistent with FY00, the stable performance in dividend income in FY01 was largely attributable to the continuing high level of oil prices during much of FY01, which significantly improved returns on the Corporation's joint ventures in oil, gas, and mining.

Provisions for losses on loans, equity investments and guarantees

The income charge for provisions for losses of $402 million in FY01, which included $13 million in respect of guarantees, was significantly higher than the charge in FY00 of $215 million, a growth of $187 million or 87%. On June 30, 2001 the Corporation's total reserves against losses on loans and equity investments were 20.3% of the disbursed and outstanding portfolio (18.0% at June 30, 2000).

Noninterest income

Noninterest income of $116 million for FY01 was $9 million lower than in FY00 ($125 million), principally due to the sale of assets, including assets associated with the Corporation's information provision business in FY00 that did not recur in FY01. Service fees were also lower at $41 million for FY01 as compared with $49 million for FY00.

Offsetting these negative factors, there was an increase in net periodic pension income from the Staff Retirement Plan and from the change in the Corporation's share of net assets held for postretirement benefits, from $45 million in FY00 to $47 million in FY01.

Noninterest expense

Administrative expenses (the principal component of noninterest expense) rose 15% from $265 million in FY00 to $304 million in FY01. This increase was in line with budget funding of the anticipated growth in the investment portfolio and the continuing move into smaller investments in frontier countries within IFC's portfolio.

Net income and the impact of new accounting standards

As discussed above, the Corporation changed its method of accounting for derivative instruments to conform with SFAS No. 133 beginning in FY01. The effects of SFAS No. 133 on net income for the year ended June 30, 2001 were to increase net income by $104 million. There was no impact on FY00 net income, as the implementation of SFAS No. 133 occurred in FY01.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXTERNAL FINANCIAL REPORTING

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
Washington, DC

August 8, 2002

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXTERNAL FINANCIAL REPORTING

The external financial statements and related financial information in the IFC annual report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, were prepared by the management of IFC. In doing so, management applied generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, and also exercised its judgement and made estimates in those instances where they were deemed appropriate.

In assuming its responsibility both for the integrity and fairness of financial information, management maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Board of Executive Directors and member countries that assets are safeguarded, transactions are properly executed and recorded in accordance with management's authorizations, and accounting records are reliable for preparing accurate, published financial statements. Management uses its judgement balancing the costs of systems of internal accounting controls and the benefits to be derived from them. The systems of internal accounting controls are continually modified and improved in response to changes in business conditions and operations.

Key procedures that Management has established and which are designed to provide effective internal financial control within the IFC include the preparation, review and Board approval of annual financial plans that align with strategic plans prepared every year. Results are monitored regularly and reports on progress compared to the plan are prepared quarterly. Additionally, systems are in place to monitor financial risks such as changes in the market prices of financial instruments, funding of assets, operational error and fraud. Exposure to these risks is monitored by the IFC Finance and Risk Committee.[1] Further, the system of internal controls includes written policies and procedures, proper delegation of authority, accountability through establishing responsibility centers, and segregation of duties.

The effectiveness of IFC's systems of internal accounting controls is monitored throughout the year by management in its ongoing oversight role, through the conduct of control risk self assessments, and by an established program of internal audit carried out by the World Bank Group Internal Auditing Department. Management believes that IFC's internal controls for external financial reporting, which are subject to close scrutiny by Management and by internal auditors and are revised as considered necessary, support the integrity and reliability of the external financial statements.

Further, the external financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2002, were audited by external auditors who, in the course of their work, considered the internal control structure to obtain an understanding of it sufficient to plan the audit and to determine the nature, timing, and extent of audit procedures performed. However, an audit is not designed to provide assurance on the internal control system or to identify reportable conditions.

The Board of Directors of IFC has appointed an Audit Committee responsible for monitoring the accounting practices and internal controls of the Corporation. The Audit Committee meets periodically with Management and our internal auditors to discuss the work of each. Both the internal auditors and the external auditors have direct access to the Audit Committee to discuss the audits and any accounting controls or financial accounting and reporting matters.

Even an effective internal control system, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations – including the possibility of the circumvention or overriding of controls – and therefore can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to external financial statement preparation. Further, because of changes in conditions, internal control system effectiveness may vary over time.

IFC assessed its internal control system as of June 30, 2002 in relation to criteria for effective internal control over external financial reporting described in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, IFC believes that, as of June 30, 2002, its system of internal control over external financial reporting met those criteria.

James D. Wolfensohn
President

Peter Woicke
Executive Vice President

Farida Khambata
Vice President, Portfolio and Risk Management

Christian Grossmann
Controller
(through June 30, 2002)

Allen F. Shapiro
Controller (as of July 1, 2002)

[1] The Finance and Risk Committee is chaired by the VP, Portfolio and Risk Management. Its members include the EVP, the VP Operations, and the VP/General Counsel.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (International Firm)
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Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (International Firm)

President and Audit Committee of the Board of Executive Directors
International Finance Corporation

We have examined management's assertion, included in the accompanying "Management's Assertion Regarding Effectiveness of Internal Control Over External Financial Reporting", that, as of June 30, 2002, the International Finance Corporation met the criteria for effective internal control over external financial reporting described in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management is responsible for maintaining effective control over external financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assertion based on our examination.

Our examination was made in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and, accordingly, included obtaining an understanding of internal control over external financial reporting, testing, and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal control over external financial reporting, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of internal control over external financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assertion that, as of June 30, 2002, the International Finance Corporation met the criteria for effective internal control over external financial reporting described in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission is fairly stated, in all material respects.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (International Firm)

August 8, 2002

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INCLUDING NOTES

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Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (International Firm)

Report of Independent Accountants

President and Board of Governors
International Finance Corporation

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of the International Finance Corporation, as of June 30, 2002 and 2001, including the statements of capital stock and voting power as of June 30, 2002, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in capital, and cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended June 30, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the International Finance Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the International Finance Corporation as of June 30, 2002 and 2001, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended June 30, 2002 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (International Firm)

August 8, 2002

BALANCE SHEET

as of June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2001 (US$ millions)

	2002	2001
Assets		
Due from banks	$ 95	$ 136
Time deposits	4,471	4,145
Trading securities – Note B	11,795	10,300
Securities purchased under resale agreements	563	-
Loans and equity investments disbursed and outstanding – Note C		
Loans	8,033	8,170
Equity investments	2,701	2,739
Total loans and equity investments	10,734	10,909
Less: Reserve against losses on loans and equity investments	(2,771)	(2,213)
Net loans and equity investments	7,963	8,696
Derivative assets	1,077	1,143
Receivables and other assets – Note F	1,775	1,750
Total assets	**$ 27,739**	**$ 26,170**
Liabilities and capital		
Liabilities		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and payable for cash collateral received	$ 1,935	$ 1,641
Borrowings withdrawn and outstanding – Note G		
From market sources	16,412	15,251
From International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	169	206
Total borrowings	16,581	15,457
Derivative liabilities	1,576	1,768
Payables and other liabilities – Note H	1,343	1,209
Total liabilities	21,435	20,075
Capital		
Capital stock, authorized 2,450,000 shares of $1,000 par value each – Note I		
Subscribed	2,362	2,374
Less: Portion not yet paid	(2)	(14)
Total capital stock	2,360	2,360
Accumulated other comprehensive income	6	12
Retained earnings	3,938	3,723
Total capital	6,304	6,095
Total liabilities and capital	**$ 27,739**	**$ 26,170**

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

INCOME STATEMENT

for the three years ended June 30, 2002 (US$ millions)

	2002	2000	2000
Interest income			
Interest and financial fees from loans – Note C	$ 562	$ 715	$ 694
Interest from time deposits and securities – Note B	478	790	634
Total interest income	**1,040**	**1,505**	**1,328**
Interest expense			
Charges on borrowings – Note G	438	961	812
Total interest expense	**438**	**961**	**812**
Net interest income	**602**	**544**	**516**
Net gains and losses on trading activities – Note B	31	87	(38)
Income from equity investments			
Capital gains on equity sales	288	91	132
Dividends and profit participations	140	131	130
Total income from equity investments	**428**	**222**	**262**
Provision for losses on loans, equity investments, and guarantees – Note C	657	402	215
Net income from loans, equity investments, and trading activities	**404**	**451**	**525**
Noninterest income			
Service fees	40	41	49
Income from pension and other postretirement benefit plans – Note P	31	47	45
Other income – Note J	43	28	31
Total noninterest income	**114**	**116**	**125**
Noninterest expense			
Administrative expenses – Notes Q and R	327	304	265
Other expenses	7	2	1
Translation adjustments, net	1	4	(3)
Contributions to special programs – Note K	22	16	7
Total noninterest expense	**357**	**326**	**270**
Operating income	**161**	**241**	**380**
Other unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments – Note L	54	11	-
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle – Note L	-	93	-
Net income	**$ 215**	**$ 345**	**$ 380**

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the three years ended June 30, 2002 (US$ millions)

	2002	2001	2000
Net income	**$ 215**	**$ 345**	**$ 380**
Other comprehensive income			
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle – Note L	-	14	-
Reclassification to net income of net interest accruals on swaps in cash flow hedging relationships at June 30, 2000	(6)	(2)	-
Transfer to net income of accumulated unrealized holding gains and losses on available for sale securities reclassified as trading securities	-	5	-
Unrealized holding losses on available for sale securities arising during period	-	-	(41)
Less: Reclassification adjustment for realized losses on available for sale securities included in net income	-	-	42
Total comprehensive income	**$ 209**	**$ 362**	**$ 381**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL

for the three years ended June 30, 2002 (US$ millions)

	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Capital stock	Payments received on account of pending subscriptions	Total capital
At July 1, 1999	**$ 2,998**	**$ (6)**	**$ 2,350**	**$ 2**	**$ 5,344**
Year ended June 30, 2000					
Net income	380				380
Other comprehensive income		1			1
Payments received for capital stock subscribed			8		8
At June 30, 2000	**$ 3,378**	**$ (5)**	**$ 2,358**	**$ 2**	**$ 5,733**
Year ended June 30, 2001					
Net income	345				345
Other comprehensive income		17			17
Payments received on account of pending subscriptions allocated to capital stock subscribed			2	(2)	-
At June 30, 2001	**$ 3,723**	**$ 12**	**$ 2,360**	**$ -**	**$ 6,095**
Year ended June 30, 2002					
Net income	215				215
Other comprehensive income		(6)			(6)
At June 30, 2002	**$ 3,938**	**$ 6**	**$ 2,360**	**$ -**	**$ 6,304**

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the three years ended June 30, 2002 (US$ millions)

	2002	2000	2000
Cash flows from loans and equity investment activities			
Loan disbursements	$ (1,250)	$ (1,200)	$ (1,719)
Equity disbursements	(285)	(335)	(491)
Loan repayments	1,350	1,209	1,065
Equity redemptions	23	8	4
Sales of loans and equity investments	638	257	282
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**476**	**(61)**	**(859)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Drawdown of borrowings	4,000	3,570	4,434
Repayment of borrowings	(3,109)	(2,458)	(1,618
Capital subscriptions	-	-	8
Net cash provided by financing activities	**891**	**1,112**	**2,824**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	215	345	380
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Capital gains on equity sales	(288)	(91)	(132)
Provision for losses on loans, equity investments, and guarantees	657	402	215
Translation adjustments, net	1	4	(3)
Unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments	(54)	(104)	-
Change in accrued income on loans, time deposits, and securities	41	8	(51)
Change in payables and other liabilities	(810)	217	2,467
Change in receivables and other assets	317	(373)	(2,546)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**79**	**408**	**330**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	1,446	1,459	2,295
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	334	(396)	52
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1,780	1,063	2,347
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	14,581	13,518	11,171
Ending cash and cash equivalents	**$ 16,361**	**$ 14,581**	**$ 13,518**
Composition of cash and cash equivalents			
Due from banks	$ 95	$ 136	$ 52
Time deposits	4,471	4,145	4,345
Securities held in trading portfolio	11,795	10,300	536
Securities held in available for sale portfolio	-	-	8,585
Total cash and cash equivalents	**$ 16,361**	**$ 14,581**	**$ 13,518**
Supplemental disclosure			
Change in ending balances resulting from exchange rate fluctuations:			
Loans outstanding	$ 92	$ 68	$ 56
Borrowings	(585)	(869)	(386)

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK AND VOTING POWER

as of June 30, 2002 (US$ thousands)

Member	Capital Stock		Voting Power		Member	Capital Stock		Voting Power	
	Amount paid	Percent of total	Number of votes	Percent of total		Amount paid	Percent of total	Number of votes	Percent of total
Afghanistan	$ 111	0.00	361	0.02	Ethiopia	$ 127	0.01	377	0.02
Albania	1,302	0.06	1,552	0.06	Fiji	287	0.01	537	0.02
Algeria	5,621	0.24	5,871	0.24	Finland	15,697	0.67	15,947	0.66
Angola	1,481	0.06	1,731	0.07	France	121,015	5.13	121,265	5.04
Antigua and Barbuda	13	0.00	263	0.01	Gabon	1,268	0.05	1,518	0.06
Argentina	38,129	1.62	38,379	1.60	Gambia, The	94	0.00	344	0.01
Armenia	992	0.04	1,242	0.05	Georgia	861	0.04	1,111	0.05
Australia	47,329	2.01	47,579	1.98	Germany	128,908	5.46	129,158	5.37
Austria	19,741	0.84	19,991	0.83	Ghana	5,071	0.21	5,321	0.22
Azerbaijan	2,367	0.10	2,617	0.11	Greece	6,898	0.29	7,148	0.30
Bahamas, The	335	0.01	585	0.02	Grenada	74	0.00	324	0.01
Bahrain	1,746	0.07	1,996	0.08	Guatemala	1,084	0.05	1,334	0.06
Bangladesh	9,037	0.38	9,287	0.39	Guinea	339	0.01	589	0.02
Barbados	361	0.02	611	0.03	Guinea-Bissau	18	0.00	268	0.01
Belarus	5,162	0.22	5,412	0.23	Guyana	1,392	0.06	1,642	0.07
Belgium	50,610	2.14	50,860	2.12	Haiti	822	0.03	1,072	0.04
Belize	101	0.00	351	0.01	Honduras	495	0.02	745	0.03
Benin	119	0.01	369	0.02	Hungary	10,932	0.46	11,182	0.47
Bolivia	1,902	0.08	2,152	0.09	Iceland	42	0.00	292	0.01
Bosnia and Herzegovina	620	0.03	870	0.04	India	81,342	3.45	81,592	3.39
Botswana	113	0.00	363	0.02	Indonesia	28,539	1.21	28,789	1.20
Brazil	39,479	1.67	39,729	1.65	Iran, Islamic Republic of	1,444	0.06	1,694	0.07
Bulgaria	4,867	0.21	5,117	0.21	Iraq	147	0.01	397	0.02
Burkina Faso	836	0.04	1,086	0.05	Ireland	1,290	0.05	1,540	0.06
Burundi	100	0.00	350	0.01	Israel	2,135	0.09	2,385	0.10
Cambodia	339	0.01	589	0.02	Italy	81,342	3.45	81,592	3.39
Cameroon	885	0.04	1,135	0.05	Jamaica	4,282	0.18	4,532	0.19
Canada	81,342	3.45	81,592	3.39	Japan	141,174	5.98	141,424	5.88
Cape Verde	15	0.00	265	0.01	Jordan	941	0.04	1,191	0.05
Central African Republic	119	0.01	369	0.02	Kazakhstan	4,637	0.20	4,887	0.20
Chad	1,364	0.06	1,614	0.07	Kenya	4,041	0.17	4,291	0.18
Chile	11,710	0.50	11,960	0.50	Kiribati	12	0.00	262	0.01
China	24,500	1.04	24,750	1.03	Korea, Republic of	15,946	0.68	16,196	0.67
Colombia	12,606	0.53	12,856	0.53	Kuwait	9,947	0.42	10,197	0.42
Comoros	14	0.00	264	0.01	Kyrgyz Republic	1,720	0.07	1,970	0.08
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	2,159	0.09	2,409	0.10	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	278	0.01	528	0.02
Congo, Republic of	131	0.01	381	0.02	Latvia	2,150	0.09	2,400	0.10
Costa Rica	952	0.04	1,202	0.05	Lebanon	135	0.01	385	0.02
Côte d'Ivoire	3,544	0.15	3,794	0.16	Lesotho	71	0.00	321	0.0
Croatia	2,882	0.12	3,132	0.13	Liberia	83	0.00	333	0.01
Cyprus	2,139	0.09	2,389	0.10	Libya	55	0.00	305	0.01
Czech Republic	8,913	0.38	9,163	0.38	Lithuania	2,341	0.10	2,591	0.11
Denmark	18,554	0.79	18,804	0.78	Luxembourg	2,139	0.09	2,389	0.10
Djibouti	21	0.00	271	0.01	Macedonia, FYR of	536	0.02	786	0.03
Dominica	42	0.00	292	0.01	Madagascar	432	0.02	682	0.03
Dominican Republic	1,187	0.05	1,437	0.06	Malawi	1,822	0.08	2,072	0.09
Ecuador	2,161	0.09	2,411	0.10	Malaysia	15,222	0.65	15,472	0.64
Egypt, Arab Republic of	12,360	0.52	12,610	0.52	Maldives	16	0.00	266	0.01
El Salvador	29	0.00	279	0.01	Mali	451	0.02	701	0.03
Equatorial Guinea	43	0.00	293	0.01	Marshall Islands	663	0.03	913	0.04
Eritrea	935	0.04	1,185	0.05	Mauritania	214	0.01	464	0.02
Estonia	1,434	0.06	1,684	0.07	Mauritius	1,665	0.07	1,915	0.08

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK AND VOTING POWER continued

as of June 30, 2002 (US$ thousands)

Member		Capital Stock Amount paid	Capital Stock Percent of total	Voting Power Number of votes	Voting Power Percent of total
Mexico	$	27,589	1.17	27,839	1.16
Micronesia, Fed. States of		744	0.03	994	0.04
Moldova		784	0.03	1,034	0.04
Mongolia		144	0.01	394	0.02
Morocco		9,037	0.38	9,287	0.39
Mozambique		322	0.01	572	0.02
Myanmar		666	0.03	916	0.04
Namibia		404	0.02	654	0.03
Nepal		822	0.03	1,072	0.04
Netherlands		56,131	2.38	56,381	2.35
New Zealand		3,583	0.15	3,833	0.16
Nicaragua		715	0.03	965	0.04
Niger		147	0.01	397	0.02
Nigeria		21,643	0.92	21,893	0.91
Norway		17,599	0.75	17,849	0.74
Oman		1,187	0.05	1,437	0.06
Pakistan		19,380	0.82	19,630	0.82
Palau		25	0.00	275	0.01
Panama		1,007	0.04	1,257	0.05
Papua New Guinea		1,147	0.05	1,397	0.06
Paraguay		436	0.02	686	0.03
Peru		6,898	0.29	7,148	0.30
Philippines		12,606	0.53	12,856	0.53
Poland		7,236	0.31	7,486	0.31
Portugal		8,324	0.35	8,574	0.36
Romania		2,661	0.11	2,911	0.12
Russian Federation		81,342	3.45	81,592	3.39
Rwanda		306	0.01	556	0.02
Saint Kitts and Nevis		638	0.03	888	0.04
St. Lucia		74	0.00	324	0.01
Samoa		35	0.00	285	0.01
Saudi Arabia		30,062	1.27	30,312	1.26
Senegal		2,299	0.10	2,549	0.11
Seychelles		27	0.00	277	0.01
Sierra Leone		223	0.01	473	0.02
Singapore		177	0.01	427	0.02
Slovak Republic		4,457	0.19	4,707	0.20
Slovenia	$	1,585	0.07	1,835	0.08
Solomon Islands		37	0.00	287	0.01
Somalia		83	0.00	333	0.01
South Africa		15,948	0.68	16,198	0.67
Spain		37,026	1.57	37,276	1.55
Sri Lanka		7,135	0.30	7,385	0.31
Sudan		111	0.00	361	0.02
Swaziland		684	0.03	934	0.04
Sweden		26,876	1.14	27,126	1.13
Switzerland		41,580	1.76	41,830	1.74
Syrian Arab Republic		194	0.01	444	0.02
Tajikistan		1,212	0.05	1,462	0.06
Tanzania		1,003	0.04	1,253	0.05
Thailand		10,941	0.46	11,191	0.47
Togo		808	0.03	1,058	0.04
Tonga		34	0.00	284	0.01
Trinidad and Tobago		4,112	0.17	4,362	0.18
Tunisia		3,566	0.15	3,816	0.16
Turkey		14,545	0.62	14,795	0.62
Turkmenistan		810	0.03	1,060	0.04
Uganda		735	0.03	985	0.04
Ukraine		8,907	0.38	9,157	0.38
United Arab Emirates		4,033	0.17	4,283	0.18
United Kingdom		121,015	5.13	121,265	5.04
United States		569,379	24.12	569,629	23.70
Uruguay		3,569	0.15	3,819	0.16
Uzbekistan		3,873	0.16	4,123	0.17
Vanuatu		55	0.00	305	0.01
Venezuela, Rep. Boliv. de		27,588	1.17	27,838	1.16
Vietnam		446	0.02	696	0.03
Yemen, Republic of		715	0.03	965	0.04
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of		1,803	0.08	2,053	0.09
Zambia		1,286	0.05	1,536	0.06
Zimbabwe		2,120	0.09	2,370	0.10
Total June 30, 2002	**$**	**2,360,181**	**100.00+**	**2,403,931**	**100.00+**
Total June 30, 2001	**$**	**2,360,089**	**100.00+**	**2,403,839**	**100.00+**

* Less than .005 percent.

\+ May differ from the sum of the individual percentages shown because of rounding.

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PURPOSE

The International Finance Corporation (the Corporation), an international organization, was established in 1956 to further economic development in its member countries by encouraging the growth of private enterprise. The Corporation is a member of the World Bank Group, which also includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The Corporation's activities are closely coordinated with and complement the overall development objectives of the other World Bank Group institutions. The Corporation, together with private investors, assists in financing the establishment, improvement, and expansion of private sector enterprises by making loans and equity investments where sufficient private capital is not otherwise available on reasonable terms. The Corporation's share capital is provided by its member countries. It raises most of the funds for its investment activities through the issuance of notes, bonds and other debt securities in the international capital markets. The Corporation also plays a catalytic role in mobilizing additional project funding from other investors and lenders, either through cofinancing or through loan syndications, underwritings, and guarantees. In addition to project finance and resource mobilization, the Corporation offers an array of financial and technical advisory services to private businesses in the developing world to increase their chances of success. It also advises governments on how to create an environment hospitable to the growth of private enterprise and foreign investment.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND RELATED POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP). On August 8, 2002, the Board of Directors of the Corporation approved these financial statements for issue.

Financial statements presentation - Certain amounts in the prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Use of estimates - The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates. A significant degree of judgment has been used in the determination of: the adequacy of the reserve against losses on loans and equity investments; estimated fair values of all derivative instruments and related financial instruments in qualifying hedging relationships; and net periodic pension income. There are inherent risks and uncertainties related to the Corporation's operations. The possibility exists that changing economic conditions could have an adverse effect on the financial position of the Corporation.

As part of the ongoing compliance with US Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended by SFAS No. 138, Accounting for Certain Derivatives and Certain Hedging Relationships* (collectively SFAS No. 133), certain internal valuation models are used to determine the fair values of derivative and other financial instruments. The Corporation undertakes continuous review and respecification of these models with the objective of refining its estimates of fair value, consistent with evolving best market practices. Changes in fair value resulting from refinements in the assumptions and methodologies incorporated in the models are reflected in net income in the period in which the enhanced models are first applied.

Translation of currencies - Assets and liabilities not denominated in United States dollars (US dollars or $), other than disbursed equity investments, are expressed in US dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at June 30, 2002, and June 30, 2001. Disbursed equity investments are expressed in US dollars at the prevailing exchange rates at the time of disbursement. Income and expenses are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transaction. Translation gains and losses are credited or charged to income.

Loans and equity investments - Loans and equity investments are recorded as assets when disbursed. Loans are carried at the principal amounts outstanding. Where loans are part of a designated hedging relationship employing derivative instruments, the carrying value is adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged. These adjustments are reported in other unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments in net income. It is the Corporation's practice to obtain collateral security such as, but not limited to, mortgages and third-party guarantees. Equity investments are carried at cost. The Corporation enters into put and call option agreements in connection with equity investments; these are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 133.

Reserve against losses on loans and equity investments - The Corporation recognizes portfolio impairment in the balance sheet through the reserve against losses on loans and equity investments, recording a provision or release of provision for losses on loans and equity investments in net income on a quarterly basis, which increases or decreases the reserve against losses on loans and equity investments.

Management determines the aggregate level of the reserve against losses on loans and equity investments, taking into account established guidelines and its assessment of recent portfolio quality trends. The guidelines comprise simulation techniques, internal country risk ratings, and the impairment potential of the portfolio based on the Corporation's historical portfolio write-off and loss reserve experience on mature investments.

The reserve against losses on loans and equity investments reflects estimates of both probable losses already identified and probable losses inherent in the portfolio but not specifically identifiable. The determination of identified probable losses represents management's judgment of the creditworthiness of the borrower or the value of the company invested in and is established through review of individual loans and equity investments undertaken on a quarterly basis. The Corporation considers a loan as impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Corporation will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the loan's contractual terms. A reserve against losses for an equity investment is established when a decrease in value of the equity investment has occurred that is considered other than temporary. Unidentified probable losses are the aggregate probable losses over a one-year risk horizon, in excess of identified probable losses. The risks inherent in the portfolio that are considered in determining unidentified probable losses are those proven to exist by past experience and include: country systemic risk; the risk of correlation or contagion of losses between markets; uninsured and uninsurable risks; nonperformance under guarantees and support agreements; and opacity of, or misrepresentation in, financial statements.

Revenue recognition on loans and equity investments - Interest income and commitment fees on loans are recorded as income on an accrual basis. All other fees are recorded as income when received in freely convertible currencies. The Corporation does not recognize income on loans where collectibility is in doubt or payments of interest or principal are past due more than 60 days unless management anticipates that collection of interest will occur in the near future. Any interest accrued on a loan placed in nonaccrual status is reversed out of income and is thereafter recognized as income only when the actual payment is received. Interest not previously recognized but capitalized as part of a debt restructuring is recorded as deferred income, included in the balance sheet in payables and other liabilities, and credited to income only when the related principal is received. Such capitalized interest is considered in the computation of the reserve against losses on loans and equity investments in the balance sheet.

Dividends and profit participations are recorded as income when received in freely convertible currencies. Capital gains on the sale or redemption of equity investments are measured against the average cost of the investments sold and are recorded as income when received in freely convertible currencies.

Guarantees - The Corporation extends guarantee facilities to its clients to provide credit enhancement for their debt securities and trade obligations. Under the terms of the guarantees, the Corporation agrees to assume responsibility for the client's financial obligations in the event of default by the client. The Corporation's guarantee agreements do not meet the definition of a derivative under SFAS No. 133. Guarantees are regarded as outstanding when the underlying financial obligation of the client is incurred, and called when the Corporation's obligation under the guarantee has been invoked. Not meeting the definition of a derivative under SFAS No. 133, guarantees remain off balance sheet while outstanding; when called, the amount disbursed is recorded as a new loan. A liability is established for probable losses on outstanding guarantees and is included in payables and other liabilities on the balance sheet. Specific reserves are established on called guarantees and are included in the reserve against losses on loans and equity investments on the balance sheet. Commitment fees on guarantees are recorded as income on an accrual basis.

Liquid asset portfolio - The Corporation's liquid funds are invested in government and agency obligations, time deposits, and asset-backed securities. Government and agency obligations include long and short positions in highly rated fixed rate bonds, notes, bills and other obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by governments of countries or other official entities including government agencies and instrumentalities or by multilateral organizations. The liquid asset portfolio, as defined by the Corporation and as detailed in note B, comprises: these time deposits and securities; related derivative instruments; securities purchased under resale agreements, securities sold under repurchase agreements and payable for cash collateral received; receivables from sales of securities and payables for purchases of securities; and related accrued income and charges.

On July 1, 2000, the Corporation reclassified all of its available for sale securities as trading securities. This resulted in a transfer of accumulated net unrealized holding losses on available for sale securities of $5 million from other comprehensive income to net income in the year ended June 30, 2001. Beginning with the year ended June 30, 2001, realized and unrealized gains and losses on trading securities are reported separately in the income statement.

Trading securities are carried at fair value with any changes in fair value reported in net gains and losses on trading activities. Interest on securities and amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are reported in interest from time deposits and securities.

The Corporation classifies due from banks, time deposits, and securities (collectively, cash and cash equivalents) as an element of liquidity in the statement of cash flows because they are readily convertible to known amounts of cash within 90 days.

Repurchase and resale agreements - Repurchase agreements are contracts under which a party sells securities and simultaneously agrees to repurchase the same securities at a specified future date at a fixed price. Resale agreements are contracts under which a party purchases securities and simultaneously agrees to resell the same securities at a specified future date at a fixed price.

It is the Corporation's policy to take possession of securities purchased under resale agreements, which are primarily liquid government securities. The market value of these securities is monitored and, within parameters defined in the agreements, additional collateral is obtained when their value declines. The Corporation also monitors its exposure with respect to securities sold under repurchase agreements and, in accordance with the terms of the agreements, requests the return of excess securities held by the counterparty when their value increases.

Repurchase and resale agreements are accounted for as collateralized financing transactions and recorded at the amount at which the securities were acquired or sold plus accrued interest. Securities purchased under resale agreements, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities payable for cash collateral received are recorded at fair value.

Borrowings - To diversify its access to funding and reduce its borrowing costs, the Corporation borrows in a variety of currencies and uses a number of borrowing structures, including foreign exchange rate-linked, inverse floating rate and zero coupon notes. Generally, the Corporation simultaneously converts such borrowings into variable rate US dollar borrowings through the use of currency and interest rate swap transactions. Under certain outstanding borrowing agreements, the Corporation is not permitted to mortgage or allow a lien to be placed on its assets (other than purchase money security interests) without extending equivalent security to the holders of such borrowings.

Borrowings are recorded at the amount repayable at maturity, adjusted for unamortized premium and unaccreted discount. Where borrowings are part of a designated hedging relationship employing derivative instruments, the carrying amount is adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged. Adjustments for changes in fair value attributable to hedged risks are reported in other unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments in the income statement. Interest on borrowings and amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are reported in charges on borrowings.

Risk management, derivative instruments, and hedge accounting - The Corporation enters into transactions in various derivative instruments for financial risk management purposes in connection with its principal business activities, including lending, client risk management, borrowing, liquid asset portfolio management, and asset and liability management. The Corporation does not use derivatives for speculative, marketing, or merchandising purposes.

All derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value as derivative assets or derivative liabilities. Where they are not clearly and closely related to the host contract, derivative instruments embedded in loans, equity investments, and market borrowing transactions entered into on or after January 1, 1999 are bifurcated from the host contract and recorded at fair value as derivative assets and liabilities. The value at inception of these embedded derivatives is excluded from the carrying value of the host contracts on the balance sheet. Changes in fair values of derivative instruments used in liquid asset portfolio management activities are recorded in net gains and losses on trading activities. Changes in fair values of derivative instruments other than those used in liquid asset portfolio management activities are recorded in other unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments. Prior to July 1, 2000, changes in fair values of derivative instruments associated with the liquid asset portfolio classified as available for sale were included in other comprehensive income until realized, and those associated with the liquid asset portfolio classified as trading were included in net income.

Subject to certain specific qualifying conditions in SFAS No. 133, a derivative instrument may be designated either as a hedge of the fair value of an asset or liability (fair value hedge), or as a hedge of the variability of cash flows of an asset or liability or forecasted transaction (cash flow hedge). For a derivative instrument qualifying as a fair value hedge, fair value gains or losses on the derivative instrument are reported in net income, together with offsetting fair value gains or losses on the hedged item that are attributable to the risk being hedged. For a derivative instrument qualifying as a cash flow hedge, fair value gains or losses associated with the risk being hedged are reported in other comprehensive income and released to net income in the period(s) in which the effect on net income of the hedged item is recorded. Fair value gains and losses on a derivative instrument not qualifying as a hedge are reported in net income.

The Corporation has designated certain hedging relationships in its borrowing and lending activities as fair value hedges. The Corporation generally matches the terms of its derivatives with the terms of the specific underlying financial instruments hedged, in terms of currencies, maturity dates, reset dates, interest rates, and other features. However, the valuation methodologies applied to the derivative and the hedged financial instrument, as prescribed by SFAS No. 133, may differ. The resulting ineffectiveness calculated for such relationships is recorded in other unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments in the income statement.

The Corporation has not designated any hedging relationships as cash flow hedges.

The risk management policy for each of the Corporation's principal business activities and the accounting policies particular to them are described below.

Lending activities The Corporation's policy is to closely match the currency, rate basis, and maturity of its loans and borrowings. Derivative instruments are used to convert the cash flows from fixed rate US dollar or non-US dollar loans into variable rate US dollars. The impact on net income of changes in fair value of interest rate swaps qualifying for the shortcut method under SFAS No. 133 is exactly offset by a corresponding adjustment to the fair value of the related loans. The Corporation has elected not to designate hedging relationships for all other lending-related derivatives that do not qualify for the shortcut method.

Client risk management activities The Corporation enters into derivatives transactions with its clients to help them hedge their own currency, interest rate, or commodity risk, which, in turn, improves the overall quality of the Corporation's loan portfolio. To hedge the market risks that arise from these transactions with clients, the Corporation enters into offsetting derivative transactions with matching terms with authorized market counterparties. Changes in fair value of all derivatives associated with these activities are reflected currently in net income. Though hedge accounting is not applicable to these activities, the matching of terms between the offsetting transactions minimizes the impact on net income. Fees and spreads charged on these transactions are recorded as income on an accrual basis.

Borrowing activities The Corporation issues debt securities in various capital markets with the objectives of minimizing its borrowing costs, diversifying funding sources, and developing member countries' capital markets, sometimes using complex structures. These structures include borrowings payable in multiple currencies, or borrowings with principal and/or interest determined by reference to a specified index such as a stock market index, a reference interest rate, a commodity index, or one or more foreign exchange rates. The Corporation uses derivative instruments with matching terms, primarily currency and interest rate swaps, to convert such borrowings into variable rate US dollar obligations, consistent with the Corporation's matched funding policy. The Corporation has designated the majority of derivatives associated with borrowing activities as fair value hedges of the underlying borrowings. There are a small number of cash flow-like hedging transactions for which no hedge relationship has been designated.

Liquid asset portfolio management activities The Corporation manages the interest rate, currency, and other market risks associated with certain of the time deposits and securities in its liquid asset portfolio by entering into derivative transactions to convert the cash flows from those instruments into variable rate US dollars, consistent with the Corporation's matched funding policy. The derivative instruments used include short-term, over-the-counter foreign exchange forwards (covered forwards), interest rate and currency swaps, and exchange-traded interest rate futures and options. As the entire liquid asset portfolio is classified as a trading portfolio, all securities (including derivatives) are carried at fair value, and no hedging relationships have been designated.

Asset and liability management In addition to the risk managed in the context of its business activities detailed above, the Corporation faces residual market risk in its overall asset and liability management. Residual currency risk is managed by monitoring the aggregate position in each lending currency and eliminating the net excess asset or liability position through spot sales or purchases. Interest rate risk due to reset date mismatches is reduced by synchronizing the reset dates on assets and liabilities and managing overall interest rate risk on an aggregate basis. Interest rate risk arising from mismatches due to writedowns, prepayments and reschedulings, and residual reset date mismatches is monitored by measuring the sensitivity of the present value of assets and liabilities in each currency to each basis point change in interest rates.

The Corporation monitors the credit risk associated with these activities by careful assessment and monitoring of prospective and actual clients and counterparties. In respect of liquid assets and derivatives transactions, credit risk is managed by establishing exposure limits based on the credit rating and size of the individual counterparty. In addition, the Corporation has entered into master agreements governing derivative transactions that contain close-out and netting provisions and collateral arrangements. Under these agreements, if the Corporation's credit exposure to a counterparty, on a mark-to-market basis, exceeds a specified level, the counterparty must post collateral to cover the excess, generally in the form of liquid government securities.

Resource mobilization - The Corporation mobilizes funds from commercial banks and other financial institutions (Participants) by facilitating loan participations, without recourse. These loan participations are administered and serviced by the Corporation on behalf of the Participants. The disbursed and outstanding balances of the loan participations are not included in the Corporation's balance sheet.

Pension and other postretirement benefits - IBRD has a defined benefit Staff Retirement Plan (SRP), a Retired Staff Benefits Plan (RSBP), and a Post-Employment Benefits Plan (PEBP) that cover substantially all of its staff members as well as the staff of the Corporation and of MIGA.

The SRP provides regular pension benefits and includes a cash balance plan. The RSBP provides certain health and life insurance benefits to eligible retirees. The PEBP provides pension benefits administered outside the SRP. All costs associated with these plans are allocated between IBRD, the Corporation, and MIGA based upon their employees' respective participation in the plans. In addition, the Corporation and MIGA reimburse IBRD for their share of any contributions made to these plans by IBRD.

The net periodic pension and other postretirement benefit income or expense allocated to the Corporation is included in income from (contributions to) Staff Retirement Plan and cost of (income from) other postretirement benefits, respectively, in the income statement. The Corporation includes a receivable from IBRD in receivables and other assets, representing prepaid pension and other postretirement benefit costs.

Accounting and financial reporting developments - During the year ended June 30, 2002 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued several new accounting standards, including SFAS No. 141 *Business Combinations*, SFAS No. 142 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, SFAS No. 143 *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, and SFAS No. 145 *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64*, *Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13*, and *Technical Corrections.* None of these accounting standards are expected to have a material impact on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations.

NOTE B – LIQUID ASSET PORTFOLIO

The composition of the Corporation's liquid asset portfolio is as follows (US$ millions):

	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Assets		
Due from banks	$ 48	$ 19
Time deposits	4,471	4,145
Trading securities	11,795	10,300
Securities purchased under resale agreements	563	-
Receivables and other assets:		
Receivables from sales of securities	424	312
Accrued interest income on time deposits and securities	150	154
Accrued income on derivative instruments	26	70
Derivative assets	164	501
Total assets	**17,641**	**15,501**
Liabilities		
Payables and other liabilities:		
Payables for purchases of securities	598	299
Accrued charges on derivative instruments	79	91
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and payable for cash collateral received	1,935	1,641
Derivative liabilities	497	212
Total liabilities	**3,109**	**2,243**
Total net liquid asset portfolio	**$ 14,532**	**$ 13,258**

The liquid asset portfolio is denominated primarily in US dollars; investments in other currencies, net of the effect of associated derivative instruments that convert non-US dollar securities into US dollar securities, represent less than 1% of the portfolio at June 30, 2002 (less than 1% - June 30, 2001). The annualized rate of return on the trading portfolio during the year ended June 30, 2002, was 4.1% (7.1% - year ended June 30, 2001; 5.1% - year ended June 30, 2000). After the effect of associated derivative instruments, the liquid asset portfolio generally reprices within one year.

Trading securities

The composition of trading securities is as follows:

	Year ended June 30, 2002	At June 30, 2002		
	Fair value average daily balance (US$ millions)	Fair value (US$ millions)	Average maturity (years)	Average yield (%)
Government and agency obligations	$ 5,426	$ 6,085	4.4	4.4
Asset-backed securities	2,474	2,473	11.1	2.3
Corporate securities	2,998	3,135	3.0	4.8
Fixed income unit trusts	94	102	-	1.5
Total trading securities	**$ 10,992**	**$11,795**		

	Year ended June 30, 2001	At June 30, 2001		
	Fair value average daily balance (US$ millions)	Fair value (US$ millions)	Average maturity (years)	Average yield (%)
Government and agency obligations	$ 4,518	$ 4,931	4.6	5.3
Asset-backed securities	2,341	2,448	8.9	4.7
Corporate securities	2,815	2,921	3.2	5.4
Total trading securities	**$ 9,674**	**$10,300**		

The expected maturity of the asset-backed securities will differ from the contractual maturity, as reported above, due to prepayment features.

Liquid asset portfolio income

Income from the liquid asset portfolio for the years ended June 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000 comprises (US$ millions):

	2002	2001	2000
Interest income:			
Trading portfolio	$ 478	$ 790	$ 32
Available for sale portfolio	-	-	602
Total interest income from time deposits and securities	478	790	634
Net gains and losses on trading activities:			
Realized -			
Trading portfolio	45	61	9
Available for sale portfolio	-	-	(42)
Unrealized -			
Trading portfolio	(14)	26	(5)
Total net gains and losses on trading activities	31	87	(38)
Total income from liquid asset portfolio	**$ 509**	**$ 877**	**$ 596**

Collateral

The estimated fair value of securities held by the Corporation at June 30, 2002 as collateral, in connection with derivatives transactions and purchase and resale agreements, that may be sold or repledged was $760 million ($113 million - June 30, 2001).

NOTE C – LOANS AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS AND RESERVE AGAINST LOSSES

The distribution of the disbursed portfolio by sector is as follows (US$ millions):

	June 30, 2002			June 30, 2001		
	Loans	Equity investments	Total	Loans	Equity investments	Total
Finance and insurance	$ 1,361	$ 645	$ 2,006	$ 1,570	$ 601	$ 2,171
Utilities	936	114	1,050	884	109	993
Transportation and warehousing	560	174	734	534	177	711
Food and beverages	602	129	731	680	156	836
Chemicals	626	86	712	740	101	841
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	603	100	703	576	114	690
Primary metals	529	93	622	515	101	616
Oil, gas and mining	453	165	618	455	179	634
Information	422	183	605	409	156	565
Collective investment vehicles	7	567	574	-	579	579
Industrial and consumer products	457	90	547	403	100	503
Accommodation and tourism services	306	69	375	314	72	386
Textiles, apparel and leather	265	73	338	292	83	375
Paper and pulp	225	91	316	227	102	329
Wholesale and retail trade	224	27	251	193	17	210
Agriculture and forestry	168	26	194	161	26	187
Health care	111	21	132	75	17	92
Plastics and rubber	85	35	120	81	35	116
Other	78	14	92	42	14	56
Total disbursed portfolio	**8,018**	**2,702**	**10,720**	**8,151**	**2,739**	**10,890**
Fair value adjustments	15	(1)	14	19	-	19
Carrying value of loans and equity investments	**$ 8,033**	**$ 2,701**	**$ 10,734**	**$ 8,170**	**$ 2,739**	**$ 10,909**

The distribution of the disbursed loan and equity investment portfolio by geographical region is as follows (US$ millions):

	June 30, 2002			June 30, 2001		
	Loans	Equity investments	Total	Loans	Equity investments	Total
Latin America and Caribbean	$ 3,393	$ 920	$ 4,313	$ 3,495	$ 861	$ 4,356
Asia	1,919	919	2,838	2,132	894	3,026
Europe and Central Asia	1,635	423	2,058	1,570	500	2,070
Sub-Saharan Africa	646	274	920	576	276	852
Middle East and North Africa	424	132	556	378	158	536
Other	1	34	35	-	50	50
Total disbursed portfolio	**8,018**	**2,702**	**10,720**	**8,151**	**2,739**	**10,890**
Fair value adjustments	15	(1)	14	19	-	19
Carrying value of loans and equity investments	**$ 8,033**	**$ 2,701**	**$ 10,734**	**$ 8,170**	**$ 2,739**	**$10,909**

At June 30, 2002, 23% (23% - June 30, 2001) of the disbursed loan portfolio consisted of fixed rate loans, while the remainder was at variable rates.

Loan portfolio

The currency composition and average yield of the disbursed loan portfolio are summarized below (US$ millions):

	June 30, 2002		June 30, 2001	
	Amount	Average yield (%)	Amount	Average yield (%)
US dollar	$ 7,155	5.7	$ 7,390	7.7
Euro	654	6.8	552	7.6
Other currencies	209	8.0	209	8.0
Total disbursed loan portfolio	**8,018**	**5.8**	**8,151**	**7.7**
Fair value adjustments	15		19	
Carrying value of loans	**$ 8,033**		**$ 8,170**	

After the effect of interest rate and currency swaps, the Corporation's loans are principally denominated in US dollars.

Disbursed loans in all currencies are repayable during the years ending June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2007, and thereafter, as follows (US$ millions):

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Thereafter	Total
Fixed rate loans	$ 508	$ 229	$ 343	$ 197	$ 182	$ 383	$ 1,842
Variable rate loans	1,105	913	1,009	874	663	1,612	6,176
Total disbursed loan portfolio	**$ 1,613**	**$ 1,142**	**$ 1,352**	**$ 1,071**	**$ 845**	**$ 1,995**	**8,018**
Fair value adjustments							15
Carrying value of loans							**$ 8,033**

The Corporation's disbursed variable rate loans generally reprice within one year.

Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued amounted to $1,217 million at June 30, 2002 ($1,054 million - June 30, 2001). Interest income not recognized on nonaccruing loans during the year ended June 30, 2002 totaled $106 million ($100 million - year ended June 30, 2001; $84 million - year ended June 30, 2000). Interest collected on loans in nonaccrual status, related to current and prior years, during the year ended June 30, 2002 was $39 million ($27 million - year ended June 30, 2001; $28 million - year ended June 30, 2000). The average recorded investment in impaired loans during the year ended June 30, 2002, was $2,279 million ($1,534 million - year ended June 30, 2001). The recorded investment in impaired loans at June 30, 2002 was $2,640 million ($1,918 million - June 30, 2001).

Reserve against losses on loans and equity investments

Changes in the reserve against losses on loans and equity investments for the years ended June 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000 are summarized below (US$ millions):

	2002			2001			2000		
	Loans	Equity investments	Total	Loans	Equity investments	Total	Loans	Equity investments	Total
Beginning balance	$ 1,363	$ 850	$ 2,213	$ 1,228	$ 745	$ 1,973	$ 1,118	$ 707	$ 1,825
Provision for losses	373	268	641	193	196	389	140	75	215
Other adjustments	22	(105)	(83)	(58)	(91)	(149)	(30)	(37)	(67)
Ending balance	**$ 1,758**	**$ 1,013**	**$ 2,771**	**$ 1,363**	**$ 850**	**$ 2,213**	**$ 1,228**	**$ 745**	**$ 1,973**

Provision for losses on loans, equity investments and guarantees in the income statement for the year ended June 30, 2002 includes $16 million in respect of guarantees ($13 million - year ended June 30, 2001; $nil - year ended June 30, 2000). At June 30, 2002, the accumulated reserve for losses on guarantees, included in the balance sheet in payables and other liabilities, was $29 million ($13 million - June 30, 2001).

Other adjustments comprise loan and equity investment write-offs and recoveries, reserves against interest capitalized as part of a debt restructuring, and translation adjustments.

Interest and financial fees from loans

Interest and financial fees from loans for the years ended June 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000 comprise the following (US$ millions):

	2002	2001	2000
Interest income	$ 500	$ 687	$ 656
Commitment fees	11	7	8
Other financial fees	51	21	30
Total interest and financial fees from loans	**$ 562**	**$ 715**	**$ 694**

NOTE D – PROJECTS APPROVED AND COMMITTED BUT NOT DISBURSED OR UTILIZED

Projects approved by the Board of Directors not committed, loan and equity commitments signed but not yet disbursed, and guarantee and client risk management facilities signed but not yet utilized are summarized below (US$ millions):

	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Projects approved but not committed:		
Loans	$ 2,566	$ 2,621
Equity investments	586	609
Guarantees	497	474
Client risk management facilities	115	179
Total projects approved but not committed	3,764	3,883
Projects committed but not disbursed:		
Loans	2,598	1,731
Equity investments	764	896
Projects committed but not utilized:		
Guarantees	571	511
Client risk management facilities	107	174
Total projects committed but not disbursed or utilized	4,040	3,312
Total projects approved but not disbursed or utilized	**$ 7,804**	**$ 7,195**

NOTE E – RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Loan participations arranged to be placed with Participants in respect of loans approved by the Board of Directors, loan participations signed as commitments for which disbursement has not yet been made, and loan participations disbursed and outstanding and serviced by the Corporation for the Participants are as follows (US$ millions):

	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Loan participations arranged to be placed with Participants approved but not committed	$ 2,856	$ 2,021
Loan participations signed as commitments but not disbursed	820	979
Loan participations arranged to be placed with Participants approved but not disbursed	**$ 3,676**	**$ 3,000**
Loan participations disbursed and outstanding which are serviced by the Corporation	**$ 5,700**	**$ 6,551**

During the year ended June 30, 2002 the Corporation called and disbursed $574 million ($835 million - year ended June 30, 2001) of Participants' funds.

In July 1995, the Corporation securitized and sold variable rate US dollar loan participations to a trust (the Trust). Concurrently, the Corporation provided a $20 million liquidity facility to the Trust and acquired $20 million of the Trust's Class C certificates. In January 2002, the Corporation exercised an option to reacquire the remaining outstanding loan participations owned by the Trust for $37 million, and the Trust was dissolved. As a result of the dissolution the Corporation has recorded income of $15 million, included in interest and financial fees from loans in the income statement. Reserves against losses of $11 million were established on the reacquired loans, included in provision for losses on loans, equity investments, and guarantees for the year ended June 30, 2002.

NOTE F – RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

Receivables and other assets are summarized below (US$ millions):

	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Receivables from sales of securities	$ 424	$ 312
Accrued interest income on time deposits and securities	150	154
Accrued income on derivative instruments	396	469
Accrued interest income on loans	101	136
Receivable from IBRD representing prepaid pension and other postretirement benefit costs	286	250
Headquarters building:		
Land	89	89
Building	184	184
Less: Building depreciation	(24)	(20)
Headquarters building, net	249	253
Deferred charges and other assets	169	176
Total receivables and other assets	**$ 1,775**	**$ 1,750**

NOTE G – BORROWINGS

Market borrowings and associated derivatives

The Corporation's borrowings outstanding from market sources and currency and interest rate swaps, net of unamortized issue premiums and discounts, are summarized below:

	June 30, 2002							
	Market borrowings		Currency swaps payable (receivable)		Interest rate swaps notional principal payable (receivable)		Net currency obligation	
	Amount (US $ millions)	Weighted average cost (%)	Amount (US $ millions)	Weighted average cost (%)	Notional amount (US $ millions)	Weighted average cost (%)	Amount (US $ millions)	Weighted average cost (%)
US dollar	$ 7,177	5.9	$ 9,522	1.2	$ 6,542	1.9	$ 16,690	1.8
					(6,551)	(5.5)	-	-
Japanese yen	3,128	5.0	(3,128)	(5.0)	-	-	-	-
Pound sterling	2,992	5.7	(2,992)	(5.4)	458	3.9	-	-
					(458)	(5.8)	-	-
Euro	1,608	4.8	(1,608)	(4.8)	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong dollar	1,039	7.1	(1,039)	(7.1)	-	-	-	-
South African rand	295	13.8	(295)	(13.8)	-	-	-	-
Australian dollar	133	5.3	(133)	(5.3)	-	-	-	-
New Zealand dollar	124	6.8	(124)	(6.8)	-	-	-	-
Columbian peso	94	13.7	(94)	(13.7)	-	-	-	-
Singapore dollar	68	4.2	(68)	(4.2)	-	-	-	-
Swiss franc	68	3.8	(68)	(1.1)	68	1.1	-	-
					(68)	(3.8)	-	-
Principal at face value	**16,726**		**$ (27)**		**$ (9)**		**$ 16,690**	
Less: Unamortized discounts, net	(206)							
Total market borrowings	**16,520**							
Fair value adjustments	(108)							
Carrying value of market borrowings	**$ 16,412**							

	June 30, 2001							
	Market borrowings		Currency swaps payable (receivable)		Interest rate swaps notional principal payable (receivable)		Net currency obligation	
	Amount (US $ millions)	Weighted average cost (%)	Amount (US $ millions)	Weighted average cost (%)	Notional amount (US $ millions)	Weighted average cost (%)	Amount (US $ millions)	Weighted average cost (%)
US dollar	$ 6,263	6.1	$ 10,059	(4.2)	$ 5,827	4.3	$ 16,313	4.3
					(5,836)	(5.9)	-	-
Pound sterling	2,776	5.7	(2,776)	(5.6)	425	5.3	-	-
					(425)	(5.8)	-	-
Japanese yen	2,171	4.9	(2,171)	(4.9)	-	-	-	-
Euro	1,928	5.0	(1,928)	(5.0)	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong dollar	949	7.7	(949)	(7.7)	-	-	-	-
South African rand	393	14.0	(393)	(14.0)	-	-	-	-
Singapore dollar	230	4.4	(230)	(4.4)	-	-	-	-
Greek drachma	219	5.7	(219)	(5.7)	-	-	-	-
New Zealand dollar	104	6.8	(104)	(6.8)	-	-	-	-
Netherland guilder	78	3.3	(78)	(3.3)	-	-	-	-
Swiss franc	57	3.8	(57)	(2.7)	57	2.7	-	-
					(57)	(3.8)	-	-
Philippine peso	50	10.3	(50)	(10.3)	-	-	-	-
Slovak koruna	41	15.8	(41)	(15.8)	-	-	-	-
Estonian kroon	5	10.0	(5)	(10.0)	-	-	-	-
Principal at face value	**15,264**		**$ 1,058**		**$ (9)**		**$ 16,313**	
Less: Unamortized discounts, net	(280)							
Total market borrowings	**14,984**							
Fair value adjustments	267							
Carrying value of market borrowings	**$ 15,251**							

The weighted average cost of the Corporation's borrowings outstanding from market sources after currency and interest rate swap transactions was 1.8% at June 30, 2002 (4.3% - June 30, 2001). The weighted average remaining maturity of the Corporation's borrowings from market sources was 8.8 years at June 30, 2002 (7.2 years - June 30, 2001).

Fair value adjustments to the carrying value of market borrowings comprises $257 million ($286 million - June 30, 2001) representing adjustments to the carrying value of transactions in designated fair value hedging relationships, less $365 million ($19 million - June 30,2001) in respect of the value at inception of derivative instruments embedded in transactions entered into on or after January 1, 1999.

The net nominal amount receivable from currency swaps of $27 million and the net notional amount receivable from interest rate swaps of $9 million at June 30, 2002 ($1,058 million and $9 million - June 30, 2001), shown in the above table, are represented by currency and interest rate swap assets at fair value of $722 million and currency and interest rate swap liabilities at fair value of $605 million ($362 million and $1,448 million - June 30, 2001), included in derivative assets and derivative liabilities, respectively, on the balance sheet.

Borrowings from IBRD

Borrowings outstanding from IBRD are summarized below:

	June 30, 2002		June 30, 2001	
	Principal amount	Average yield (%)	Principal amount	Average yield (%)
US dollar	$ 124	6.5	$ 145	6.5
Euro	22	7.7	31	7.5
Other currencies	23	6.0	30	5.9
Total borrowings outstanding from IBRD	**$ 169**		**$ 206**	

The weighted average remaining maturity of borrowings from IBRD was 4.5 years at June 30, 2002 (5.2 years - June 30, 2001). There were no undrawn balances on committed borrowings from IBRD at June 30, 2002 ($nil - June 30, 2001). Charges on borrowings for the year ended June 30, 2002 includes $12 million ($16 million - year ended June 30, 2001; $21 million - year ended June 30, 2000) in respect of IBRD borrowings.

Maturity of borrowings

The principal amounts repayable on borrowings outstanding in all currencies, gross of any premiums or discounts, during the years ending June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2007 and thereafter are summarized below (US$ millions):

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Thereafter	Total
Borrowings from market sources	$ 3,095	$ 2,293	$ 1,921	$ 1,346	$ 1,501	$ 6,570	$ 16,726
Borrowings from IBRD	39	36	40	24	18	12	169
Total borrowings, gross	**$ 3,134**	**$ 2,329**	**$ 1,961**	**$ 1,370**	**$ 1,519**	**$ 6,582**	**16,895**
Less: Unamortized discounts, net							(206)
Fair value adjustments							(108)
Carrying value of borrowings							**$ 16,581**

After the effect of interest rate and currency swaps, the Corporation's borrowings generally reprice within one year.

NOTE H – PAYABLES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Payables and other liabilities are summarized below (US$ millions):

	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001
Accrued charges on borrowings	$ 345	$ 357
Accrued charges on derivative instruments	209	343
Payables for purchases of securities	598	299
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	143	143
Deferred income	48	67
Total payables and other liabilities	**$ 1,343**	**$ 1,209**

NOTE I – CAPITAL STOCK

The Corporation's authorized share capital was increased to $2,450 million through two capital increases in 1992. The subscription and payment period for shares then allocated ended on August 1, 1999, but the Corporation has agreed to defer the payment date for certain member countries beyond this date. Pursuant to these arrangements, $2 million of subscribed shares remained unpaid at June 30, 2002 ($14 million - June 30, 2001).

During the year ended June 30, 2002, 92 shares were subscribed by member countries at a par value of $1,000 each (624 - year ended June 30, 2001). Less than 1 million was paid in on account of subscriptions (less than $1 million - year ended June 30, 2001).

NOTE J – OTHER INCOME

Other income predominantly comprises fees collected from clients for expenses incurred by the Corporation on their behalf, included in administrative expenses ($18 million - year ended June 30, 2002; $14 million - year ended June 30, 2001; $12 million - year ended June 30, 2000). In the year ended June 30, 2000, other income also included revenues from the sale of assets, including assets associated with the Corporation's information provision business.

NOTE K – CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIAL PROGRAMS

From time to time, the Board of Directors approves recommendations under which the Corporation contributes to special programs, comprising the Corporation's Technical Assistance Fund and Foreign Investment Advisory Service and other donor-supported activities. During the year ended June 30, 2002, the Corporation contributed a total of $22 million to these facilities ($16 million - year ended June 30, 2001; $7 million - year ended June 30, 2000), of which the largest amounts were attributable to the Global SME Capacity Building Facility and the Private Enterprise Partnership.

NOTE L – OTHER UNREALIZED GAINS AND LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Other unrealized gains on financial instruments for the year ended June 30 comprises (US$ millions):

	2002	2001
Difference between change in fair value of derivative instruments designated as a fair value hedge and change in fair value of hedged items attributable to risks being hedged	$ 81	$ 16
Change in fair value of derivative instruments, other than those associated with liquid asset investments, not designated as a hedge	(31)	(5)
Amortization of difference between fair value and carrying value of hedged items at July 1, 2000 not designated for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133	(2)	(3)
Release from accumulated other comprehensive income of transition gain on cash flow-like hedges	6	3
Total other unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments	**$ 54**	**$ 11**

Of the total other unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments, unrealized gains of $72 million (gains $22 million - year ended June 30, 2001) are attributable to borrowings and related derivatives transactions, unrealized losses of $19 million (losses $7 million - year ended 30 June, 2001) are attributable to loans and related derivatives transactions, and unrealized gains of $1 million (losses $4 million - year ended 30 June, 2001) are attributable to client risk management activities.

At the date of initial application of SFAS No. 133 on July 1, 2000, certain items were recorded as a transition adjustment, denoted as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in the income statement. The transition adjustment included, first, the difference between the previous carrying value and the fair value of all freestanding derivative instruments. Secondly, it included the offsetting gains and losses on assets and liabilities held under fair value-like hedging relationships in existence prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 133 that are also recognized by adjusting their carrying value to fair value. Finally, the adjustment included the fair value of derivatives embedded in hybrid financial instruments entered into on or after January 1, 1999, where they are required to be separated from their respective host contracts, and also recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. The total amount of the transition adjustment, recorded on July 1, 2000, was $93 million.

Also upon adoption of SFAS No. 133, the Corporation recorded a gain of $14 million to accumulated other comprehensive income to adjust the book value to fair value of cross-currency interest rate swaps in cash flow-like hedges. The Corporation elected not to seek hedge accounting for these transactions under the Standard and, accordingly, records the cross-currency interest rate swaps at fair value, with the change in fair value included in earnings. The gain recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income upon adoption of the Standard is released into earnings over the remaining original hedge term. The amounts released for the years ended June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2001 are shown above; the expected release for the year ending June 30, 2003 is $2 million.

NOTE M – DERIVATIVE AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Many of the Corporation's financial instruments are not actively traded in any market. Accordingly, estimates and present value calculations of future cash flows are used to estimate the fair values. Determining future cash flows for fair value estimation is subjective and imprecise, and minor changes in assumptions or methodologies may materially affect the estimated values. The excess or deficit resulting from the difference between the carrying amounts and the fair values presented does not necessarily reflect the realizable values, since the Corporation generally holds loans, borrowings, and other financial instruments to maturity with the aim of realizing their recorded values.

The estimated fair values reflect the interest rate environments as of June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2001. In different interest rate environments, the fair value of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities could differ significantly, especially the fair value of certain fixed rate financial instruments. Reasonable comparability of fair values among financial institutions is not likely, because of the wide range of permitted valuation techniques and numerous estimates that must be made in the absence of secondary market prices. This lack of objective pricing standards introduces a greater degree of subjectivity and volatility to these derived or estimated fair values. Therefore, while disclosure of estimated fair values of financial instruments is required, readers are cautioned in using these data for purposes of evaluating the financial condition of the Corporation. The fair values of the individual financial instruments do not represent the fair value of the Corporation taken as a whole.

The methodologies used and key assumptions made to estimate fair values as of June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2001 are summarized below.

Liquid assets - The estimated fair value of time deposits and the trading securities portfolio are based on quoted market prices and the present value of estimated future cash flows using appropriate discount rates.

Derivative instruments - Fair values for covered forwards were derived by using quoted market forward exchange rates. Fair values for other derivative instruments were derived by determining the present value of estimated future cash flows using appropriate discount rates.

Loans and loan commitments - The Corporation generally has not sold its loans from the portfolio, and there is no comparable secondary market. Fair values for fixed rate loans and loan commitments were determined using a discounted cash flow model based on a discount rate comprising the fixed rate loan spread plus the year-end estimated cost of funds. Since rates on variable rate loans and loan commitments are generally reset on a quarterly or semiannual basis, the carrying value adjusted for credit risk was determined to be the best estimate of fair value. The Corporation also holds options to convert loans into equity of certain of its investee companies. Fair values of these conversion options are based on quoted market prices or other calculated values of the underlying equity investment.

Equity investments - Fair values were determined using market prices where available, put option prices, book values, or cost, certain of which were discounted based upon management's estimate of net realizable value. Where market prices were not available or alternate valuation techniques were not practical, cost was determined to be the best estimate of fair value. Management's estimate of fair value takes into consideration the relative illiquidity and volatility, as well as the overall business constraints, in the emerging markets in which the Corporation invests.

Borrowings - Fair values were derived by determining the present value of estimated future cash flows using appropriate discount rates.

Estimated fair values of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet financial instruments are summarized below (US$ millions). The Corporation's credit exposure is represented by the estimated fair values of its financial assets.

	June 30, 2002			June 30, 2001
	Carry amount	Fair value adjustments	Fair value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Due from banks, time deposits, securities and securities purchased under resale agreements	$ 16,924	$ -	$ 16,924	$ 14,581
Loans	8,033	263	8,296	8,517
Equity investments	2,701	398	3,099	3,204
Total loans and equity investments	10,734	661	11,395	11,721
Reserve against losses	(2,771)	-	(2,771)	(2,213)
Net loans and equity investments	7,963	661	8,624	9,508
Derivative assets:				
Liquid asset portfolio-related	164	-	164	501
Loans-related	42	-	42	110
Borrowings-related	821	-	821	505
Client risk management-related	50	-	50	27
Total derivative assets	1,077	-	1,077	1,143
Nonfinancial assets	1,775	-	1,775	1,750
Total assets	**$ 27,739**	**$ 661**	**$ 28,400**	**$ 26,982**
Financial liabilities				
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and payable for cash collateral received	$ 1,935	$ -	$ 1,935	$ 1,641
Market and IBRD borrowings outstanding	16,581	18	16,599	15,479
Derivative liabilities:				
Liquid asset portfolio-related	497	-	497	212
Loans-related	47	-	47	13
Borrowings-related	985	-	985	1,518
Client risk management-related	47	-	47	25
Total derivative liabilities	1,576	-	1,576	1,768
Nonfinancial liabilities	1,343	-	1,343	1,209
Total liabilities	**$ 21,435**	**$ 18**	**$ 21,453**	**$ 20,097**

	June 30, 2002 Carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Fair value	June 30, 2001 Fair value
Off-balance sheet financial instruments				
Loan commitments	$ 2,598	$ 7	$ 2,605	$ 1,739
Guarantees				
Signed	794	-	794	589
Outstanding	223	-	223	78

NOTE N – CURRENCY POSITION

The Corporation conducts its operations for its loans, time deposits and securities and borrowings in multiple currencies. The Corporation's policy is to minimize the level of currency risk by closely matching the currency of its assets (other than equity investments and quasi-equity investments) and liabilities by using hedging instruments. The Corporation's equity investments in enterprises located in its developing member countries are typically made in the local currency of the country. As a matter of policy, the Corporation carries the currency risk of equity investments and quasi-equity investments and funds these investments from its capital and retained earnings.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's exposure in major currencies at June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2001 (US$ millions):

	June 30, 2002					
	US dollar	Euro	Japanese yen	Other currencies	Fair value adjustments	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,988	$ 2,176	$ 1,074	$ 123	$ -	$ 16,361
Securities purchased under resale agreements	563	-	-	-	-	563
Loans disbursed and outstanding	7,155	654	35	174	15	8,033
Equity investments disbursed and outstanding	-	-	-	2,702	(1)	2,701
Total investments	7,155	654	35	2,876	14	10,734
Reserve against losses	(2,584)	(157)	(8)	(22)	-	(2,771)
Net investments	4,571	497	27	2,854	14	7,963
Derivative assets	3,980	1,743	3,472	4,720	(12,838)	1,077
Receivables and other assets	1,429	126	72	148	-	1,775
Total assets	**$ 23,531**	**$ 4,542**	**$ 4,645**	**$ 7,845**	**$ (12,824)**	**$ 27,739**
Liabilities						
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and payable for cash collateral received	$ 1,826	$ 109	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,935
Borrowings	7,293	1,610	3,142	4,644	(108)	16,581
Derivative liabilities	10,076	2,623	1,441	317	(12,881)	1,576
Payables and other liabilities	1,028	108	64	143	-	1,343
Total liabilities	**$ 20,223**	**$ 4,450**	**$ 4,647**	**$ 5,104**	**$ (12,989)**	**$ 21,435**

	June 30, 2001					
	US dollar	Euro	Japanese yen	Other currencies	Fair value adjustments	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,815	$ 1,993	$ 1,483	$ 292	$ -	$ 14,583
Loans disbursed and outstanding	7,390	552	38	171	19	8,170
Equity investments disbursed and outstanding	-	-	-	2,739	-	2,739
Total investments	7,390	552	38	2,910	19	10,909
Reserve against losses	(2,062)	(127)	(5)	(19)	-	(2,213)
Net investments	5,328	425	33	2,891	19	8,696
Derivative assets	5,269	1,999	2,180	4,567	(12,872)	1,143
Receivables and other assets	1,398	138	53	161	-	1,750
Total assets	**$ 22,810**	**$ 4,555**	**$ 3,749**	**$ 7,911**	**$ (12,853)**	**$ 26,172**
Liabilities						
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and payable for cash collateral received	$ 1,641	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,641
Borrowings	6,396	2,023	2,189	4,582	267	15,457
Derivative liabilities	10,685	2,402	1,513	404	(13,236)	1,768
Payables and other liabilities	886	121	49	153	-	1,209
Total liabilities	**$ 19,608**	**$ 4,546**	**$ 3,751**	**$ 5,139**	**$ (12,969)**	**$ 20,075**

NOTE O – SEGMENT REPORTING

For management purposes, the Corporation's business comprises two segments: client services and treasury services. The client services segment consists primarily of lending and equity investment activities. The treasury services segment consists of the borrowing, liquid asset management, asset and liability management, and client risk management activities.

The assessment of segment performance by senior management includes net income for each segment, return on assets, and return on capital employed. The Corporation's management reporting system and policies are used to determine revenues and expenses attributable to each segment. Consistent with internal reporting, administrative expenses are allocated to each segment based largely upon personnel costs and segment head counts. Transactions between segments are immaterial and, thus, are not a factor in reconciling to the consolidated data.

The accounting policies of the Corporation's segments are, in all material respects, consistent with those described in note A, Summary of Significant Accounting and Related Policies.

An analysis of the Corporation's major components of income and expense by business segment for the years ended June 30, 2002, 2001, and 2000 is given below (US$ millions):

	2002			2001			2000		
	Client services	Treasury services	Total	Client services	Treasury services	Total	Client services	Treasury services	Total
Interest income	$ 562	$ 478	$ 1,040	$ 715	$ 790	$ 1,505	$ 694	$ 634	$ 1,328
Charges on borrowings	(151)	(287)	(438)	(403)	(558)	(961)	(375)	(437)	(812)
Net gains and losses on trading activities	-	31	31	-	87	87	-	(38)	(38)
Income from equity investments	428	-	428	222	-	222	262	-	262
Provision for losses	(657)	-	(657)	(402)	-	(402)	(215)	-	(215)
Service fees	40	-	40	41	-	41	49	-	49
Administrative expenses	(321)	(6)	(327)	(299)	(5)	(304)	(260)	(5)	(265)
Other noninterest income and expense	44	-	44	53	-	53	71	-	71
Unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments	(18)	72	54	12	92	104	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	**$ (73)**	**$ 288**	**$ 215**	**$ (61)**	**$ 406**	**$ 345**	**$ 226**	**$ 154**	**$ 380**

During the year ended June 30, 2002, the Corporation changed its method of allocating certain costs among business units within the Corporation. Segment disclosures for the years ended June 30, 2001 and June 30, 2000 have been restated to be consistent with the new allocation method. Geographical segment data in respect of client services are disclosed in note C, and are not relevant in respect of treasury services.

NOTE P – PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

IBRD has a defined benefit Staff Retirement Plan (SRP), a Retired Staff Benefits Plan (RSBP), and a Post-Employment Benefits Plan (PEBP) that cover substantially all of its staff members as well as the staff of the Corporation and of MIGA.

The SRP provides regular pension benefits and includes a cash balance plan. The RSBP provides certain health and life insurance benefits to eligible retirees. The PEBP provides pension benefits administered outside the SRP. All costs associated with these plans are allocated between IBRD, the Corporation, and MIGA based upon their employees' respective participation in the plans. In addition, the Corporation and MIGA reimburse IBRD for their share of any contributions made to these plans by IBRD.

Net income from the SRP allocated to the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 2002 was $36 million ($50 million - year ended June 30, 2001; $47 million - year ended June 30, 2000). The portion of the cost for the RSBP and the PEBP attributable to the Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002 was $5 million ($3 million - year ended June 30, 2001; $2 million - year ended June 30, 2000).

In addition, at June 30, 2002, $286 million was receivable by the Corporation from IBRD ($250 million - June 30, 2001), representing the accumulated excess of its contributions to pension and other postretirement benefit assets over its allocated net periodic pension and other postretirement benefit cost.

NOTE Q – SERVICE AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

The Corporation obtains certain administrative and overhead services from IBRD in those areas where common services can be efficiently provided by IBRD. This includes shared costs of the Boards of Governors and Directors, and other services such as communications, internal auditing, administrative support, supplies, and insurance. Payments for these services are made by the Corporation to IBRD based on negotiated fees, chargebacks, and allocated charges, where chargeback is not feasible. Expenses allocated to the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 2002, were $19 million ($19 million - year ended June 30, 2001; $16 million - year ended June 30, 2000).

NOTE R – REORGANIZATION COSTS

On March 8, 2002 the Corporation adopted a Strategic Directions Paper articulating its strategic priorities, being: frontier markets; high impact sectors; and support for small to medium enterprises. To achieve these strategic priorities, in late March the Corporation began a major internal reorganization planning exercise designed to sharpen the focus on the needs of the Corporation's clients, strengthen developmental impact, increase the volume of high quality assets, and provide counter cyclical support in countries affected by volatility in capital flows. Details and particulars of the reorganization plan were finalized and announced during the quarter ended June 30, 2002. The plan involves staff reductions, field office closings and reorganizations, and a headquarters reorganization which the Corporation estimates will commence and conclude during the year ending June 30, 2003.

The Corporation has accrued $13 million associated with the reorganization, included in administrative expenses in the income statement for the year ended June 30, 2002. The accrual primarily represents costs associated with termination benefits (including outplacement consulting, job search assistance, training, medical insurance plan contributions, severance payments, and related tax allowances) for 115 staff identified for separation as of June 30, 2002. An additional amount, less than $1 million, is associated with various field office closures and reorganizations.

NOTE S – TRUST FUNDS

The Corporation uses the services of IBRD to administer funds on behalf of donors which are restricted for specific uses, including technical assistance, feasibility studies and project preparation, global and regional programs, and research and training programs. These funds are placed in trust and are not included in the Corporation's assets. The responsibilities of the Corporation are to arrange for services generally not otherwise provided by it, including full project implementation and procurement of goods and services. The distribution of Trust Fund assets by executing agent is as follows (US$ millions):

	June 30, 2002		June 30, 2001	
	Total fiduciary	Number of active funds	Total fiduciary	Number of active funds
Executed by the Corporation	$ 131	568	$ 99	474
Executed by the recipient	-	3	5	4
Total	**$ 131**	**571**	**$ 104**	**478**

NOTE T – CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of its business, the Corporation is from time to time named as a defendant or co-defendant in various legal actions on different grounds in various jurisdictions. In March 2002 the Corporation, two of its staff members, and certain other parties were named as defendants in a lawsuit in Indonesia involving a local company in which the Corporation has a minority equity stake. The lawsuit was withdrawn in July 2002.

SUSTAINABILITY REVIEW

IFC'S ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACT

IFC'S MISSION ***is to promote sustainable private sector investment in developing countries, helping to reduce poverty and improve people's lives.***

STRATEGY

IFC's strategic priorities focus on frontier markets, on high-impact sectors such as domestic financial markets and infrastructure, and on support for small and medium enterprises and sustainable development. Sustainability is a key strategic priority and provides an increasingly important vehicle for IFC to add value to our clients in the private sector and complement member countries' development efforts. IFC's ability to help firms manage environmental, social, and governance risks and opportunities differentiates IFC from other lenders. The Corporation's expertise in these areas, in particular, enables it to take on and add value to large, complex projects that others may avoid.

BACKGROUND

This review is the first of its kind prepared for public release by IFC. Some information appearing in this report has no comparable information for previous periods. Modifications of management reporting systems underway will allow for more efficient collation of data, and this may be reflected in future reporting. Unless otherwise noted, annual data refer to our July-June fiscal year (for example, FY02 began on July 1, 2001, and ended on June 30, 2002). All currency data are provided in U.S. dollars throughout, unless otherwise specified.

This report focuses primarily on IFC's core business impacts or those related to investment and advisory activities. IFC staff appreciate the advice of staff from the Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies (CERES) in preparing this review. Where applicable, we have referred to the Global Reporting Initiative's June 2000 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. Neither CERES nor GRI has verified the contents of this report, nor do they take a position on the reliability of information reported herein. For further information about CERES, please visit *www.ceres.org*. For further information about GRI, please visit *www.globalreporting.org*.

IFC PROFILE

The International Finance Corporation is an international organization established in 1956 to further economic growth in its developing member countries by promoting sustainable private sector investment. IFC is a member of the World Bank Group, which also includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, or the World Bank), the International Development Association (IDA), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). IFC is a legal entity separate and distinct from the World Bank, IDA, and MIGA, with its own Articles of Agreement, share capital, financial structure, management, and staff. Membership in IFC is open only to member countries of the World Bank. As of June 30, 2002, IFC's entire share capital was held by 175 member countries.

IFC invests on a commercial basis but, as a public entity, does so where markets are not fully developed, complementing and catalyzing funding from private financial markets rather than competing with them.

IFC's principal products are loans, equity and quasi-equity investments, guarantees, and risk management products. IFC is the largest multilateral source of loan and equity financing for the private sector in emerging economies. We also mobilize significant resources through loan participations and securities offerings. In addition, we provide advisory services and technical assistance for our clients. Unlike most multilateral development institutions, IFC does not accept host government guarantees. IFC raises virtually all of the funds for its lending activities through the issuance of debt obligations in international capital markets. Equity investments are funded from net worth.

The World Bank Group is increasingly focused on supporting sustainable private sector development. As its private sector arm, IFC has an important role to play in the development of an environment that enables private sector development in concert with the efforts of IBRD, IDA, and MIGA. Instruments to leverage expertise across the World Bank Group include strategic cooperation at the corporate level, at the country and sector level, and through joint Bank-IFC organizational structures in the Global Product Groups (small and medium enterprises, advisory services, communications and information technology, and oil, gas, and mining).

SUSTAINABILITY REVIEW

IFC AND SUSTAINABILITY

A corporate priority

Private sector investment is at the core of IFC's activities. Private investments generally contribute to development through the productive use of capital. This is a basic tenet of economic growth and poverty reduction. As part of its sustainable development initiative, IFC also seeks to enhance the value created by promoting greater positive economic, environmental, social, or corporate governance results.

IFC has made sustainability a corporate priority because of fundamental changes taking place that are affecting our clients, our countries, and IFC. The world is evolving, and public response to that evolution is altering the landscape for business. Public understanding of environmental, social, and governance issues is growing, driven by press reports, activism, and ever-easier communications. Consumers, investors, lenders, and others are concerned about global climate change, about local environmental issues, about business-community relations, about corruption, and about globalization and free trade. This new awareness is driving changes in consumer behavior, in investment, and for policy or regulatory action. All signs point to continued pressure for change.

Logical evolution of role

The effort to improve economic, governance, environmental, and social performance is a logical evolution of IFC's role, not a departure from its core business. It builds on IFC's experience in strengthening the long-term financial and economic viability of its investments and requiring compliance with environmental and social standards. As a long-term investor, IFC has always been concerned about the financial sustainability of its projects. IFC has found that a project's commercial viability also provides a good indicator of whether it will show a good development outcome.

An increasingly important role for IFC is to provide know-how, especially to domestic firms in emerging markets, for a full range of technical and business-related needs. In many instances, our knowledge and experience can be critical in helping raise the productivity of the investment and in helping those projects meet international standards.

IFC's value-adding advice to firms is frequently bundled with investments. IFC also delivers stand-alone advisory services, mainly to small and medium enterprises. Most stand-alone IFC advisory assistance is provided through donor-cofunded vehicles such as IFC's project development facilities or the Private Enterprise Partnership for the former Soviet Union, or, if external short-term experts are needed, through IFC-administered trust funds.

In FY02 IFC provided technical assistance and advisory

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: IFC'S ROLE AND ADDED VALUE

Sustainability Factor	Minimum Standards	High Impact
Financial	IFC reviews and helps reshape potential investments to minimize risks of failure.	IFC helps project partners innovate and add new elements to their business and improve corporate governance.
Economic	IFC ensures that it does not support projects that rely on economic distortions.	IFC helps member countries put in place key elements for private sector–led growth, such as institutions and infrastructure.
Environmental and Social	IFC ensures that projects meet safeguard guidelines; it does not support projects that rely on environmental or social distortions.	IFC supports dissemination and implementation of recognized best practice, such as eco-efficiency and community relations.

services through hundreds of ongoing assignments on a wide range of topics. As of June 2002, IFC provided ongoing corporate oversight through its seats on the board of directors of 279 companies in which it holds equity.

As a development institution, with activities funded partially through capital from shareholder governments, IFC has always sought to achieve not only profit but also broader economic development. Our mandate distinguishes us from purely commercial financial institutions. Our projects therefore have to demonstrate a positive economic impact and not rely on economic distortions for success.

Since the early 1990s, IFC has been systematically considering environmental and social issues in its projects, requiring compliance with its safeguard policies or an acceptable action plan to ensure future compliance.

The business case for sustainability

IFC's clients are directly affected by changing public concerns about long-term sustainability. The continuous rewriting of the environmental, social, and corporate governance landscape has opened the door to new risks and opportunities. "Business as usual" is no longer an option. In fact, a growing body of evidence holds that, in many situations, improved environmental, social, and governance performance provides financial benefits. This is the business case for sustainability.

The business case is at the heart of IFC's new approach to sustainability. We believe that the pursuit of self-interest by firms is an important complement to regulatory approaches for making progress on global sustainability. A new role for IFC is helping clients become aware of opportunities to gain from sustainability, in addition to helping them figure out how to meet our minimum standards.

The business case is not a one-size-fits-all proposition. Improved sustainability performance can provide a variety of business benefits, such as increased revenues, cost savings, risk reduction, access to capital, or brand value and other intangibles. Although the business case might not be visible for all firms so far, two conclusions can be clearly drawn from the evidence:

- There are real risks, either downside risks or opportunity cost risks, in assuming that the business case does not apply to a firm.
- Every day, something changes to make the business case applicable in new places, in new ways, and to more firms.

To date, most of the firms that have responded to the new competitive environment are from more developed economies. Developing-country firms risk being left behind in this new area, missing opportunities, and finding themselves at a competitive disadvantage in an increasingly global market.

IFC's efforts seek to address this imbalance. With our global reach and capacity to transfer best practice, IFC is well positioned to help our clients see the risks and opportunities. We can also help make the case to the broader community that the private sector can contribute to a better environment and healthier societies and that more regulation is not the only solution for achieving environmental and social goals.

IFC has created a business case database that already contains over 400 specific examples showing how firms have benefited financially from improved environmental, social, or corporate governance performance. More than half the examples so far are from emerging markets, and about a quarter are from IFC investments. The database seeks to aggregate this company-specific data so that it becomes possible to see both industry- and circumstance-specific evidence; have relevant comparators, potential models, or ideas for specific firms; and see the overall mass of evidence on the business case and show that it is more than a few anecdotes. Emerging lessons include the following:

- Many firms across several sectors, including many IFC clients, are already gaining a competitive advantage from a focus on sustainability.
- The business case can work in emerging markets, including in frontier countries.
- Sustainability can work in both new and existing projects.

A subset of emerging-market cases forms the basis of a report called *Developing Value: The Business Case for Sustainability in Emerging Markets* (*www.sustainability.com/developing-value*). It was published in July 2002 in collaboration with SustainAbility, a U.K.-based strategy consultancy, and the Ethos Institute of Brazil. Some of the project examples have already been published in IFC's Lessons of Experience series (volume 8): *The Environmental and Social Challenges of Private Sector Projects*.

The business case database is a key tool for incorporating sustainability into IFC operations. The database illustrates where and how the pursuit of sustainable activities can create financial value, based on real examples of firms rather than on abstract principles. Together with the sustainability framework described elsewhere in this report, and other sustainability resources, the database forms part of an online sustainability toolkit designed to assist IFC investment teams in helping clients identify potential opportunities to add value and improve their bottom line.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The private sector and poverty reduction

The private sector investment supported by IFC is a crucial part of the World Bank Group's poverty-reduction activities in developing countries. Long-term economic growth is an essential condition for poverty reduction. In the process of growth, private enterprises play a unique role. Private enterprise is by far the largest source of employment, investment, and economic growth and a significant source of tax revenues for developing countries. In addition to these tangible contributions, private enterprise is an important source of less tangible but critically important factors such as openness to ideas and transparency, innovation, opportunity, and empowerment.

More information and data relating to private enterprises and development can be found in the IFC publication *Paths Out of Poverty: The Role of Private Enterprise in Developing Countries* at *http://www.ifc.org/publications*.

The need for IFC investment

Limited access to equity or long-term debt financing in emerging markets can deter private sector firms from initiating long-term capital-intensive projects or lead to financial risk for firms that rely on short-term capital for such investments.

IFC plays an important role in promoting private sector–driven growth in emerging markets, providing long-term capital to private sector firms where it is otherwise not available, and reducing the aggregate volatility of capital flows to these firms. Net private capital flows to emerging markets, especially net private-to-private debt flows, peaked in 1997. The continued decline in private flows to these markets is reducing financing alternatives. The underlying fundamentals suggest that, in the medium term, these flows may not return to their peak levels. Flows to emerging markets are also expected to remain volatile for the foreseeable future.

By maintaining and strengthening profitability, IFC signals to private firms that there are good business prospects in emerging markets.

IFC's country-level impact

IFC provides a wide range of advisory services to governments to improve the investment climate for private sector projects. Especially in countries at the frontier of private sector development, the growth of IFC's investments will depend on improvements in the business environment.

Financial market assignments include development of securities markets. The public sector work of the Private Sector Advisory Services, jointly managed by IFC and the World Bank, includes advice on attracting foreign investment, developing competition policy, and structuring privatization deals. Another jointly managed unit, the Small and Medium Enterprise Department, focuses on the legal and regulatory environment for the companies it supports.

IFC's transfer of knowledge and experience to domestic corporations makes an important contribution to efforts to improve the investment climate for member countries. Working in partnership with domestic corporations has always been a key part of IFC's approach to supporting private sector development. In many countries IFC is the only source of long-term capital for domestic firms. We not only invest directly in partnership with domestic companies but also help them mobilize long-term financing for profitable projects. Increasingly, IFC provides advice and know-how on a range of critical issues. In its advisory role, IFC helps expand the reach, quality, and competitiveness of the domestic private sector through the transfer of knowledge and experience.

To the extent that IFC models effective project structures in relatively risky environments and changes investor perceptions of risk and returns, IFC's involvement in a project encourages investments in other projects in the same market.

IFC determines how best to support the private sector development efforts of developing member countries through specific World Bank Group Country Assistance Strategies (CAS). IFC works closely with the World Bank on some of these strategies, and the Bank's overall policy dialogue with countries provides the essential framework for IFC's efforts. In the CAS, IFC prioritizes investment and advisory goals in response to the specific needs of the country involved.

In Korea, for example, IFC resumed operations after the 1997 financial crisis, having been absent for almost 10 years. IFC addressed financial sector fallout by investing over $900 million in 27 projects from 1998 to 2000. We began withdrawing from the market once access to capital from other sources increased.

In Mozambique, IFC continues to promote rapid, broad-based private sector–led growth by supporting a wide range of projects. These include large investments in the Mozal aluminum smelter as well as investments in banking and small tourism and agribusiness companies.

IFC's positive impact at the project level

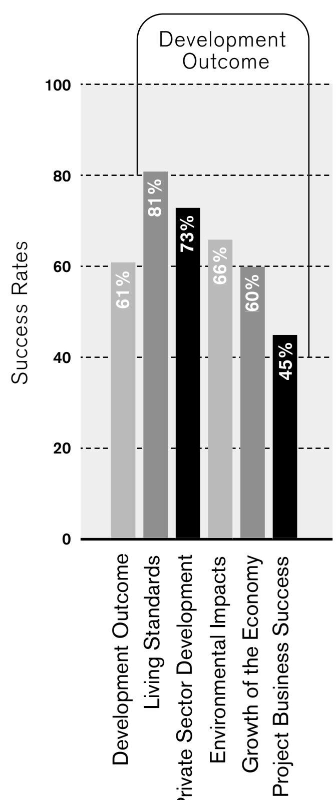
More than the financial bottom line

IFC has always defined a successful investment as one with sustainable financial as well as economic impact, that is, a profitable project not dependent on market distortions. IFC's concern has been both its projects' financial bottom line and the positive effects on the domestic economy, including measurable and intangible economic benefits.

Findings of IFC's Operations Evaluation Group

Each year, the Operations Evaluation Group (OEG) evaluates mature IFC investment operations, analyzing the performance of randomly selected projects and describing the patterns that emerge from that analysis. The review draws implications from past performance and makes recommendations to management and the Board for improving IFC's results in pursuit of its strategy.

The most recent annual review was based on the independently validated evaluations of 171 randomly selected IFC investments approved during 1993–1995 and evaluated in 1998–2000. It found that 42 percent of IFC projects achieved both good development impacts and investment results—so-called "win-win" outcomes. Taken separately, a higher proportion (61 percent) achieved good development impacts than those achieving a satisfactory IFC profitability standard (49 percent). Eighty-one percent of projects reviewed had a positive impact on living standards, while most made substantial contributions to private sector development, the environment, or overall economic growth. The review found that investments in those projects that are now part of the Corporation's strategic priorities yielded better financial results and development impacts than investments in nonpriority sectors. It also found that IFC projects have performed better in countries that have improved their investment climates over the past decade.



The development impacts of IFC's projects are evaluated on multiple attributes for their contribution to a country's economic development (see figure). Significant findings include statistics on living standards, private sector development, environmental impact, growth of the economy, and business success:

Living standards: IFC's projects generated net benefits for society over and above the returns earned by the projects' owners and financiers. OEG estimated that for the 95 real sector projects for which a calculation was possible, their total net returns of $2.2 billion accrued in equal shares to project financiers, on the one hand, and to taxpayers, customers, suppliers, and employees, on the other.

Private sector development: IFC projects made a broad range of contributions to private sector development, including demonstration effects, links to upstream and downstream businesses, technology introduction, quality of governance, and contribution to capital market development. At the same time, OEG's studies of its operations in some countries have identified a number of critical impediments, common to many emerging market economies, which have stifled private sector investment and entrepreneurship.

Environmental impact: Environmental, social, and health and safety effects were rated satisfactory or excellent in two-thirds of the projects evaluated by OEG. The incidences of observed material and unmitigated environmental damage were limited to the 4 percent of the projects that were rated unsatisfactory. These were concentrated in high-risk countries.

Growth of the economy: Economic growth provides the resources necessary for development and expands the range of choices and services to societies and individuals. Sixty percent of all evaluated projects yielded satisfactory or better quantified benefits to the economy. Real sector projects are judged satisfactory or better on their contribution to economic growth if their economic rate of return is 10 percent or greater.

Project business success: This indicator reflects the extent to which a real sector project's after-tax financial rate of return exceeded the company's weighted average cost of capital, or a financial sector project met expected contributions to an intermediary's profitability, financial condition, and development objectives. Forty-five percent of projects were rated as satisfactory or better. This reflects the rigor of the benchmark, the commercial and country risks encountered, and the high cost of capital to IFC's investee companies.

For more information and reporting updates, visit OEG's Web site at *http://www.ifc.org/oeg*.

Strategic focus on multiplier effects

Certain sectors and types of projects can provide extremely large contributions to economic development, where multiplier effects in addition to the economically productive use of capital are significant. In its strategic focus, IFC seeks to emphasize those sectors, which include domestic financial markets, infrastructure, information and communications technology, and social sectors. Sixty-two percent of FY02 commitments, including syndications, were in these sectors.

Economic high-impact framework

As part of the sustainability initiative and new departmental performance incentives, IFC has recently developed an economic high-impact framework, which aims to better assess and articulate project impact.

This framework is still centered on positive economic contributions but is adapted to the broader sustainability approach, making it easier to compile information and report credibly. It seeks to capture multiplier and spillover effects that benefit the economy but are hard to quantify or are not captured by the project, and parallels our new approach to environmental, social, and governance impacts.

There are three broad categories in the framework:

- significant contributions to economic development (for both financial and real sector projects)
- significant contributions to regulatory and investment climate
- significant direct contributions to poverty reduction

The sections of this review on sustainability reporting and tracking have more information.

Corporate governance

The quality of corporate governance has become widely recognized as an important issue in developing countries. Weak governance discourages external investors in specific companies, reduces capital flows to developing economies in general, and can obscure information on whether capital is being used productively. Improvement of corporate governance practices and support for firms that follow good practices contribute to development.

Corporate governance goes farther than adhering to the legal framework for protection of shareholders. Efficient and effective management and the sustainability of the enterprise brought about by good practices are just as important as the access to lower-priced capital afforded by increased investor confidence.

There is a growing appreciation that corporate governance matters to all types of corporations. Poor practices limit the access to capital for private as well as for public companies. More and more corporate leaders are beginning to realize that improved governance not only lowers the cost of capital but also improves company performance, regardless of whether attracting outside capital is an immediate concern.

IFC has placed increasing emphasis on improved corporate governance. It is one of the eight high-impact categories in the sustainability framework. IFC's Corporate Governance Group promotes good practices, trains IFC-nominated directors on boards of IFC investee companies, and advises government policy makers on improved governance frameworks.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT

Historical perspective

IFC's emphasis on environmental and social impact and its commitment to quantitative and qualitative review of its performance did not develop overnight. Over more than a decade, IFC has dramatically increased its due diligence and internal capacity to assess the environmental and social impacts of its projects. IFC began conducting environmental reviews of projects and appointed its first environmental advisor in 1989. Today, our services and experience in these areas offer clients value beyond the financing they receive. IFC's incorporation of environmental and social safeguards and mitigation of the adverse impacts of the projects it finances have established benchmarks for good practice among its clients, in the developing countries where it works and among other international financial institutions.

Safeguard policies and guidelines

IFC has developed safeguard policies, modeled closely on those of the World Bank, and guidelines for environmental and social issues that project sponsors should adhere to during project preparation and implementation. During the appraisal process, IFC identifies which of these policies are applicable to a project. If IFC invests, the project's performance is monitored against these policies and standards. Compliance with IFC policies is the expected standard, in addition to compliance with applicable local, national, and international laws. IFC's policies and guidelines typically demand higher standards than legal compliance. IFC's policies and guidelines are derived from our 46 years of extensive experience in developing projects around the world, giving project sponsors a powerful tool for improving project sustainability. These policies are summarized in the accompanying table.

ISSUE	POLICY
Environmental assessment	All proposed IFC-financed projects require an environmental assessment to ensure that they are environmentally and socially sound. Various instruments are used, depending on project complexity. They include an environmental impact assessment, an environmental audit, a hazard or risk assessment, an environmental action plan, or a social report such as a resettlement plan. All IFC projects must be categorized as A, B, C, or FI. Definitions of each of these categories are given in the environmental and social review procedure. IFC's information disclosure policy sets forth the minimum requirements for public consultation and disclosure for projects.
Natural habitats	IFC promotes and supports natural habitat conservation and improved land use and the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions. IFC does not support projects that involve significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.
Pest management	IFC supports the use of biological or environmental control methods rather than the use of pesticides where there is a need for pest management. Where pesticides are required, this policy sets forth the criteria for their use.
Forestry	IFC involvement in the forestry sector aims to reduce deforestation, enhance the environmental contribution of forested areas, promote afforestation, reduce poverty, and encourage economic development. IFC does not finance commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forests.
Safety of dams	In projects where dams are to be constructed or where IFC projects are dependent on existing dams, including tailings dams, the owner of a dam has full responsibility for the safety of the dam. IFC requires that dams be designed and constructed by experienced and competent professionals. For large dams (over 15 meters high) and dams between 10 and 15 meters that present special design complexities, IFC requires reviews by a panel of independent experts, preparation of detailed plans, and periodic safety inspections. (Forthcoming policy will address mine tailings dams and dams containing material such as ash from power plants, as well as storage dams.)

KEY MILESTONES in developing IFC expertise in environmental and social issues

1989: IFC appoints first environmental advisor
1993: IFC-specific environmental policy and procedure adopted
1994: IFC policy on disclosure of information adopted
1997: Environmental investment unit established
1998: Disclosure and environmental and social policies and procedures significantly strengthened
1998: Publication of IFC public consultation good practice manual
1999: Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman office established
1999: IFC appoints first liaison to NGO community
2000: Environmental and social staff reaches 50 professionals
2001: IFC community development guide published
2001: Sustainability initiative launched
2002: IFC handbook for preparing a resettlement action plan published
2002: CAO Office reviews effectiveness of IFC's environmental and social safeguard policies
2002: IFC launches three environmental and social development facilities

SUMMARY OF IFC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD POLICIES

ISSUE	POLICY
Projects on international waterways	This policy sets forth required agreements and notifications regarding projects that are situated on international waterways.
Forced labor and harmful child labor	IFC will not support projects that use forced labor and harmful child labor. "Forced labor" consists of all work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. "Harmful child labor" consists of the employment of children that is economically exploitative or is likely to be hazardous to, or to interfere with, the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or to its physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.
Indigenous peoples	IFC projects must comply with World Bank–related policy in a private sector context. Indigenous people are identified by qualified social development specialists and normally have the following characteristics: close attachment to ancestral territories and natural resources; self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group; an indigenous language, often different from the national language; primarily subsistence-oriented production; and the presence of customary social and political institutions. The policy requires the preparation of an indigenous people's action plan.
Safeguarding cultural property	IFC normally declines to finance projects that will significantly damage nonreplicable cultural property, consistent with World Bank policy on cultural property, in a private sector context. "Cultural property" includes sites having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, religious, and unique natural values (such as burial grounds, temples, churches, mosques, monuments, shrines, and artifacts). "Cultural property" also encompasses unique natural environmental features such as canyons and waterfalls.
Involuntary resettlement	The objective of the resettlement policy is to ensure that the population displaced by a project receives benefits from it. This policy applies wherever land, housing, or other resources are taken involuntarily from people. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. The policy sets out the objectives to be met and procedures to be followed for carrying out baseline studies, impact analyses, and mitigation plans when affected people must move or lose part or all of their livelihoods. It also provides an outline for a resettlement plan.

Guidance materials

Doing better business through effective public consultation and disclosure: A good practice manual. A publication providing practical guidance for IFC clients and the private sector in planning and carrying out public consultation activities. The manual offers advice on managing the expectations of local communities, tailoring consultation to a private sector context, and encouraging consultation between companies and their local stakeholders throughout a project's life cycle. (1998)

Investing in people: Sustaining communities through improved business practice—A community development resource guide for companies. A publication geared toward IFC private sector clients that serves as a resource guide in establishing effective community development programs. The guide also includes three in-depth case studies that demonstrate different ways of doing community development innovatively and effectively, and not just as an "add on" to doing business. (2000)

Handbook for preparing a resettlement action plan. A good practice guide to designing and implementing resettlement action plans for IFC clients and private sector companies. Based on the collective resettlement experience of IFC staff in applying the World Bank Group's policy on involuntary resettlement to IFC investments, the handbook takes the reader step by step through the resettlement planning process and includes practical tools such as implementation checklists, sample surveys, and monitoring frameworks. (2002)

IFC good practice note: Addressing child labor in the workplace and supply chain. A unique private sector perspective on the topic of harmful child labor. This good practice note seeks to share corporate learning and experiences by providing companies with a range of basic, good practice approaches that businesses have successfully applied in managing risks associated with child labor in their own workplaces and those of their vendors and suppliers. (2002)

IFC good practice note: HIV/AIDS in the workplace. An introduction to the issue of HIV/AIDS in a business context. This publication looks at the impact of the epidemic on the private sector, assesses the costs to companies, and provides a menu of program options—from awareness raising and policy development to prevention, care, and treatment programs—for businesses interested in implementing HIV/AIDS initiatives to support their employees and their communities. (Forthcoming)

Pollution prevention and abatement handbook. A handbook developed jointly by the World Bank and IFC. It includes revised environmental guidelines for 41 sectors and industries. (1998)

Copies of IFC policies and guidelines can be accessed via the IFC Web site at *http://www.ifc.org/enviro*.

Environmental and social review

IFC's Environmental and Social Review Procedure guides IFC staff in the application of the policy and guideline framework to environmental and social analysis of IFC projects. The procedure, adopted in 1998, contains important developments in IFC's approach to financial intermediary investments, local public consultation and disclosure requirements, and the improved integration of social analysis into the environmental assessment process. These requirements are fully integrated into IFC's business processes and project cycle.

IFC management continues to support building significant environmental and social capacity within the Corporation. IFC believes that environmental and social issues are both important, that they are mutually supportive, and that they benefit from joint management oversight. A direct reporting line continues from the director of the Environment and Social Development Department to the executive vice president of IFC. This reporting framework ensures independence from operational line management, as does a single clearance function. IFC has developed and implemented a high-quality system for project management that ensures that specialists have access to the appropriate tools to make informed decisions and to promote consistency in project processing over time.

An internal audit program, which is part of our Quality Project Management (see next section), regularly reviews the performance of both the system and the individual project managers. IFC also applies a risk rating to apportion supervision resources to the areas of highest priority. IFC works closely with its clients to ensure compliance with safeguard policies and pollution standards. This is done through a number of management tools, including:

- management and action plans (for example, environmental management, resettlement, or corrective action)
- clauses in project investment agreements applicable to environmental and social conditions that commit IFC clients to comply with IFC safeguard policies and guidelines and, where appropriate, to follow a specific action program to ensure compliance
- environmental and social performance of projects as part of IFC's overall portfolio performance

The office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman establishes a solution-oriented accountability mechanism to IFC's and MIGA's management, member countries, and civil society, particularly with respect to environmental and social performance. More information on this CAO mechanism can be found later in this report.

Quality Project Management

An internal environmental and social development management system for IFC was implemented in March 2000 for direct investments and in January 2001 for investments in financial institutions. The Quality Project Management (QPM) system in IFC's Environment and Social Development Department covers appraisal and supervision of projects, promotes consistency and best practice through a mix of guidance and formal requirements, encourages use of lessons of experience on the premise that good supervision starts when projects are being considered, encourages discussion and agreement on performance requirements, and helps develop consistent annual monitoring reports.

As part of QPM, the Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRR) system was introduced in March 2000 for all projects classified as category A or B and in July 2001 for financial intermediary projects.

The ESRR is a simple, dynamic ranking tool for defining supervision priorities. It takes into account risk factors, compliance factors, and management and reporting factors. Based on the questions related to each factor, the project is scored good, average, watch, or substandard. Substandard categorization may result from a number of factors, and projects that fall into this category are judged in the context of the investment situation. For example, projects may have yet to establish reporting requirements or have a relatively low impact. The ESRR allows IFC to take into account a complex web of factors in determining which projects should be identified for special attention in the supervision phase. It provides a more sophisticated approach than monitoring projects for simple guideline compliance.

As of June 2002, IFC has scored 79 percent of all companies in which it had investments, and 72 percent of scored companies were rated average or good. Substandard projects amounted to 3 percent of scored projects in June 2002. IFC environment and social staff prioritize supervision needs taking into account ESSR ratings.

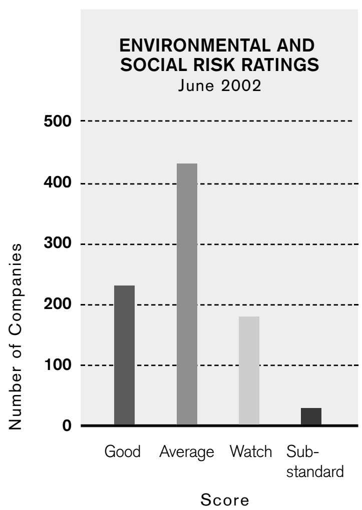
Environmental training for financial institutions

Since November 1997, with the support of the Japanese Comprehensive Technical Assistance Trust Fund, IFC has complemented its environmental review processes with the Competitive Environmental Advantage workshop series, a program focused on training senior managers to implement in-house environmental management systems that will enhance the operational performance of financial institutions. The workshops have been delivered to over 300 top managers and staff of financial institutions from 45 nations.

The workshops, which are currently held on a quarterly basis, assist financial managers with three tasks:

- assessing the strategic rationale for environmental and social management
- performing cost-effective environmental and social risk management of investments
- implementing value-adding environmental and social management techniques throughout their institutions

IFC's partners in the delivery of this workshop series include regional, multilateral, and bilateral partners.



Sustainability framework

As part of its sustainability initiative, IFC has a new role to play in helping clients become more aware of opportunities for *adding value* or *doing good*, in addition to helping them figure out how to meet our baseline of "do no harm" minimum environmental and social requirements. IFC and many of its clients already contribute to the provision of certain *public goods*. These may not necessarily be recognized or given adequate credit, in part because they are more difficult to identify and articulate. IFC has therefore developed, through internal and targeted external consultation, a sustainability framework to define more precisely what "doing good" means from an environmental, social, or governance perspective. This framework does not change our minimum standards, and there is no policy requirement for any IFC project to meet a higher standard.

"Doing good" stemming from environmental, social, and governance elements can occur in a number of different areas. The IFC sustainability framework organized these elements into eight broad categories:

- environmental management, social development commitment, and capacity
- corporate governance
- accountability and transparency
- process eco-efficiency and environmental footprint
- environmental performance of the product or service
- local economic growth and partnerships
- community development
- health, safety, and welfare of the labor force

SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

PERFORMANCE LEVEL	DEVELOPMENTAL BENEFITS
LEVEL 1: Complies with IFC and national minimum standards	• The economic activity conducted by the project or company is in accordance with accepted national and international (IFC) standards for mitigating potential environmental or social harm stemming from the activity.
LEVEL 2: Added environmental, social, or corporate governance value	• Handling of environmental and social issues materially exceeds minimum standards. • The project or company thereby creates local or global benefits in terms of reduced waste, emissions, or use of natural resources of its economic activity or helps spread the benefits accruing from its economic activity to the local community or to groups that often fail to benefit from such activity. • Corporate governance practices are good enough to affect positively the views of investors.
LEVEL 3: High performance	• Handling of environmental and social issues materially exceeds IFC's minimum standards. • Formalization of practices or other steps enable good practices on environmental, social, and corporate governance issues to leverage change broadly within a region, a sector, or a supply chain. • Economic activity beyond the firm is influenced in the direction of improved resource intensity and inclusion of new beneficiaries. • Corporate governance attributes of the project are sufficiently advanced so that a demonstration effect is possible.
LEVEL 4: Leadership	• The company is actively engaged on many fronts in the dissemination of best practice. • Economic activity well beyond the firm is influenced in the direction of improved resource intensity and inclusion of new beneficiaries. • The firm is seen as a global corporate governance leader, with wide influence.

Beneficial high impact in each of these areas is more than a simple yes-or-no issue. Each of the factors has been differentiated into four performance levels as shown in the accompanying table.

The framework does not present a one-size-fits-all approach. The ability to influence environmental, social, and governance dimensions of a project will depend on the specific circumstances of that project. In some frontier markets, meeting IFC minimum standards may be all that can realistically be achieved; to attempt more could be inappropriate or counterproductive.

Both IFC's sustainability framework and the economic high-impact framework were developed as tools to provide an objective, comparable, and credible basis for assessing the added-value contributions of IFC projects to long-term sustainable development.

At the corporate level, the sustainability framework will help provide perspective on the aggregate contribution of IFC projects to long-term sustainable development. Within the context of required sustainability competencies for investment staff and new departmental performance incentives, the framework offers guidance for teams on what added value or beneficial high impact might look like. It will allow due credit to be given to those who make sustainable outcomes a priority.

To help support staff, the business case database, high-impact frameworks, and other resources have been included in an on-line toolkit, part of ongoing investment staff training. In-house advice is available from technical, environmental, and social specialists, our corporate governance program, and the SME Department, especially for the SME linkage program, described under the section on IFC's approach to key sustainability issues.

Tracking and reporting high impacts

IFC has spent the past year developing a process for identifying, assessing, and tracking new commitments that have beneficial high impact in one or more dimensions. The underlying principle is that many of the projects in which IFC invests go well beyond our minimum standards. Capturing these corporate governance, economic, environmental, and social impacts provides a better understanding of the comprehensive developmental impact of IFC and the projects it supports.

In a pilot program, we are continuing to refine the two high-impact frameworks to help familiarize investment staff with opportunities to enhance projects beyond our minimum standards. Further modifications of management reporting systems are underway that will allow for more efficient collation of project data.

As part of the pilot process, we have reviewed FY02 commitments in the context of the high-impact economic and sustainability frameworks. The review included only first commitments to a project and did not consider financings for restructuring. Eighty-eight projects (47 percent) have been identified as having high impact in at least one dimension. Of the FY02 commitments, 35 projects (19 percent) have high impact in at least one environmental, social, or corporate governance dimension, and 60 projects (32 percent) have high impact in at least one economic dimension. Thus, some projects have demonstrated high impacts in more than one dimension.

We will further refine our process for reporting on these transactions in our continuing commitment to sustainability as a means of adding value to our client companies beyond that created through our capital investments. A sample of some of the projects with high impacts committed in FY02 follows for illustration.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS WITH POSITIVE HIGH IMPACTS

POSITIVE HIGH-IMPACT AREA	COMPANY NAME, COUNTRY	DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT
Economic	**Rambutya Ltd. Liability Partnership** Kazakhstan	Expansion of one of the country's largest retail networks is expected to provide significant economic return. Benefits will include one-stop shopping and provision of low-cost, high-quality food and other products. Project is also expected to raise overall standards of retailing. Ramstore is working closely with domestic suppliers to source approximately 85 percent of its products from local market.
Economic	**Celtel DROC** Democratic Republic of Congo	Construction and operation of mobile cellular network are expected to provide significant economic return. Benefits include expanded access to communication technology.
Economic	**Micro Enterprise Bank of Kosovo** F.R. Yugoslavia	Project provides stimulus for business reconstruction and employment generation and introduces commercially oriented microfinance techniques to Kosovo. Successful, professionally managed, reputable bank in a postconflict environment is expected to contribute to restored public confidence in banking system and lead to replication of commercially oriented microfinance institutions. Estimated 90 percent of Kosovo's money supply is held outside banking system, and project will contribute to mobilizing savings.
Economic	**China One Financial Ltd.** China	This is first major sale of distressed assets in China, where financial system is burdened with heavy load of nonperforming loans (NPL). Success of landmark auction would set precedent for future sales and provide momentum to development of NPL market.
Corporate governance and social	**Construtora Norberto Odebrecht** Brazil, with subproject in Angola	Project will foster sound corporate governance practices, including more independent directors and establishment of key board committees. Also supports international standards of corporate governance, in particular investor protection, for affiliates accessing public markets. Further, C.N. Odebrecht will establish community development program in Angola focusing on HIV/AIDS.
Environmental	**Combustibles Ecológicos Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V. (Ecomex)** Mexico	Through dispensing compressed natural gas (CNG) and converting vehicles from gasoline to CNG, the project is expected to provide significant environmental and health benefits by reducing air pollution in Mexico City.
Environmental and social	**Teteks A.D.Tetovo** FYR Macedonia	Project involves modernization of production facilities that will enable Teteks to decrease waste and increase efficiency. Investment in its energy plant will reduce air and soil pollution and energy costs. Through its Corporate Citizenship Initiative (CCI), Teteks will provide micro- and small loans to laid-off workers to help them start small businesses, thereby creating new job opportunities and fostering entrepreneurship. Technical assistance for CCI is supported with trust funds from Norway.

MEASURING GREENHOUSE GAS IMPACT

In line with its commitment to transparency in its operations, IFC prepares an environmental impact assessment or an environmental review summary (both disclosed at the World Bank Infoshop) for every project in which it considers investing. Included in that disclosure is a description of potential air emissions and how they will be addressed to ensure compliance with applicable host country laws and regulations and with World Bank and IFC requirements. If a project under consideration is likely to produce more than 100,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year, IFC estimates the greenhouse gas emissions in its appraisal of the project. IFC is working toward reporting annually on the GHG emissions of all its investments in major GHG-intensive activities.

The vast majority of projects in which IFC invested in FY 2002 had GHG emissions substantially less than 100,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year. In any case, IFC works with project sponsors to explore opportunities to reduce such emissions if there is potential to reduce them significantly by modifying the project design. For example, IFC has made an investment in the modernization of three electricity distribution companies in Moldova. When completed in 2005, the project is expected to reduce GHG emissions by 30,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year.

IFC approach to key sustainability issues

A number of sustainability issues have the potential to affect the development impact of IFC investment activities and advisory work across departments. These issues include biodiversity, climate change, revenue management and distribution, supply and distribution chain linkages with small and medium enterprises, and HIV/AIDS.

Biodiversity and IFC

Global biodiversity is represented at three broad levels: through the number and variety of animal and plant species; through genetic variability within species; and through the range and quality of ecosystems and other habitats. Private sector business activities can result in the loss of biodiversity, but they can also benefit biodiversity, for example, by sustainable cultivation and harvesting, as well as by capitalizing on biodiversity opportunities, as in ecotourism.

IFC's safeguard policy framework defines its commitment to do no harm with regard to biodiversity preservation. Rather than placing certain zones out of bounds for IFC projects,the Corporation relies on a combination of in-house technical skills, available data, and commissioned work to determine potential impacts and appropriate mitigation measures in all cases. Pursuant to its "do good" approach, IFC promotes businesses where biodiversity conservation is a core component of the investment and encourages wider uptake and replication of these approaches throughout the private sector. IFC already leverages support from the Global Environment Facility to finance the incremental costs of additional global biodiversity benefits and, as part of its sustainability initiative, is developing a more proactive approach to pursuing biodiversity benefits systematically through its mainstream business.

Greenhouse gases: Climate change and IFC

IFC has several roles to play in reducing the greenhouse gas intensity of private sector economic activity in our developing member countries. On a project level, our operational policy requires that environmental assessments for each project consider global environmental aspects, including climate change.

On the sector level, we are continuing to look for ways to improve efficiencies and reduce emissions, whether in hydrocarbon, mining, or power investments. We have been pursuing investments to reduce energy losses in power transmission and distribution systems and will continue to look for cost-effective renewable energy solutions, especially off-grid options. IFC will invest in cleaner coal projects in support of access to low-cost energy production in developing countries, provided that these projects demonstrate best practice in addressing environmental and social issues, in parallel with the World Bank's work on policy reform.

On a market development level, IFC will continue to pursue new and existing projects that could generate GHG emission reduction credits; establish relationships with potential buyers of these credits; and support related private sector investment funds when the market is ready. With the help of concessional funding, such as that from the Global Environment Facility, we are already supporting the adoption of technologies that reduce GHG emissions, especially in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Revenue distribution and management in IFC projects

Revenue distribution and management pertain to the allocation, among the central, regional, and local levels of government, of project-related transfers paid by the private sector to government and the subsequent use of such transfers to support development. This important development issue has the potential for significant operational and reputational risks for investors.

Revenue distribution and management are not factors in all IFC projects, not even in all our extractive industry projects. They can become problematic in high-impact projects, where the project transfers are substantial in relation to the nation's fiscal income, especially in countries characterized by poor governance and weak institutions.

When dealing with high-impact projects, IFC will systematically assess the risks that a government could misuse the large payments or that intended benefits might not reach local communities. If IFC determines that a high-impact project has governance issues, it may proceed with one or more of the following options:

- engage with the World Bank or the IMF to seek coordination of work programs that address public sector issues beyond IFC's mandate
- consider other mitigation measures, including the sponsor's community development programs, if any
- consider identifying additional partners or providing capacity-building assistance to help prepare the sponsor for involvement in any of the mitigation measures

In any event, IFC would encourage sponsors to follow good practice as appropriate in transparency, disclosure, capacity building, and tracking.

Support for small and medium enterprises

Small and medium enterprises *are* the private sector in many countries, and their development is a priority to host governments, which see them as a base of social support for economic reforms and for the building of management skills. IFC's assistance to the SME sector is increasingly focused on working through and with local financial intermediaries to provide access to financing for smaller companies; creating new local financial intermediaries such as microfinance institutions, venture capital funds, and leasing companies; providing funding from the SME Capacity Building Facility to strengthen global best practice institutions; and making technical assistance and advisory support available through project development facilities. These facilities assist SMEs by developing local service providers, preparing project feasibility studies, accessing financing, and obtaining a broad range of management and technical assistance, including postfinancing.This approach has replaced that of direct financing, which in IFC's experience has proven an expensive and ineffective way to reach smaller companies. IFC is continuing to explore other means to support SMEs.

Small and medium enterprise linkage program

The World Bank Group is promoting SME linkage programs as a way in which large-scale investment can benefit both the investor and the local businesses, many of which are small and medium enterprises.

The SME Department and IFC's Private Enterprise Partnership are taking the lead within the Bank Group to develop a linkage program that incorporates short-to-medium-term technical assistance for capacity building within individual enterprises, development of viable local financial and nonfinancial intermediaries to support SMEs, and broader business environment initiatives related to small businesses and community development, including support for market diversification.

The program's initial focus is on high-impact projects in the extractive industries (often situated in remote and underdeveloped poor locations and historically structured as economic enclaves), subsequently expanding into high-impact projects in areas such as infrastructure and agribusiness.

Existing linkage projects include the Chad-Cameroon pipeline, the Mozal aluminum smelter in Mozambique, and the Yanacocha gold mine in Peru.

IFC and HIV/AIDS

Worldwide, 40 million people are living with HIV/AIDS; nearly 28 million of them are in Africa, and the disease is advancing rapidly in other regions.

The private sector is not immune: HIV/AIDS is directly affecting business. The disease leads to increased medical, recruitment, and training costs and reduced revenues and profits because of lower productivity due to increased absenteeism and labor turnover. Moreover, the crisis affects markets, savings, investments, and the broader communities.

Many in the private sector, however, including most of IFC's clients, are still not meaningfully involved in counteracting HIV/AIDS. IFC has an important role to play in helping its clients confront the issue. IFC's efforts are embodied within IFC Against AIDS, an initiative that focuses on:

- creating awareness through ongoing appraisal missions and supervision as well as through the forthcoming *IFC's Good Practice Note: HIV/AIDS in the Workplace*
- providing guidance and menus of options to develop constructive workplace policies and effective action plans based on specific companies' needs

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This year IFC helped establish a process to develop a model for project reporting that conforms to the Global Reporting Initiative's sustainability guidelines. The pilot program, funded by IFC's Technical Assistance Trust Funds program, focuses on IFC client companies from Europe. IFC hopes to gather information on the benefits and barriers to sustainability reporting in developing countries and to foster a stakeholder engagement model for reporting that reinforces IFC's strong commitment to developing community-business partnerships.

IFC is collaborating closely with the GRI and the Department of Environmental Science and Policy at the Central European University (CEU) in Budapest. Participating companies have begun mainstreaming sustainability as a principal business objective. Representatives attended a workshop in Budapest to formulate their strategy and action plan for producing their first sustainability report. Fresh & Co of Yugoslavia, Viktor Lenac Shipyard of Croatia, and Turkish steel producer Borcelik are actively implementing their strategy, while others are participating in an exchange of ideas through the CEU Web site. The progress will be assessed at a workshop later this year, and the first sustainability report is expected in spring 2003. One pilot company has also agreed to have its report verified, and CSR network (U.K.) has been engaged to undertake this assignment.

IFC will also explore ways to expand the pilot program to other geographic regions. IFC recently established the Corporate Citizenship Facility, which will consider supporting future pilot projects. This facility is expected to provide guidance and models for IFC clients that want to explore sustainability reporting.

New markets and opportunities

A new role for IFC is helping clients become aware of opportunities to gain from sustainability beyond what they have to do as part of meeting our minimum standards. Along these lines, IFC is actively seeking ways to accelerate market acceptance of technologies, products, and operating practices that benefit the environment. We are acting as a catalyst to identify, develop, and structure innovative projects with environmental benefits and to mainstream those investments within the private sector and IFC. We also aim to integrate active consideration of environmental opportunities into each stage of our project-processing cycle, thereby improving the sustainability of resource use in all IFC investments.

Specifically, IFC is looking for high-quality, private sector projects that offer environmental benefits. Some projects, in sectors such as water supply and wastewater management, solid waste management, and pollution abatement, provide products or services that address environmental problems directly. Other projects, in areas such as energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable tourism, offer alternative ways of providing goods and services that involve less environmental impact.

Projects providing environmental products or services need to meet the same requirements as other IFC projects. They must be in the private sector, be technically sound, have a good prospect of being profitable, and benefit the local economy. IFC seeks investment opportunities involving:

- biodiversity
- climate change, including the purchase of reductions of greenhouse gas emissions (carbon finance)
- eco-efficiency, including cleaner production and pollution prevention
- emerging technologies such as fuel cells and electric vehicles
- energy efficiency
- environmental investment funds
- environmental service payments
- pollution abatement
- renewable energy
- solid waste management
- sustainable agriculture and forestry
- sustainable tourism
- water supply and wastewater treatment

In supporting projects with environmental benefits, IFC turns first to its own investment resources. Where appropriate, limited concessional funding may be available from the Global Environment Facility and other sources. The GEF supports projects that contribute to global environmental objectives like conservation of biodiversity and mitigation of climate change. In addition, IFC is interested in supporting projects that address local environmental issues such as clean water supply, solid waste management, pollution abatement services, and sustainable use of resources.

IFC is also actively seeking projects that can reduce GHG emissions under the Kyoto Protocol. A key initiative in this effort is the IFC-Netherlands Carbon Facility, under which IFC will purchase GHG emission reductions for the benefit of the government of the Netherlands.

New environmental and social development facilities

IFC has established three new facilities specifically to support increased environmental and social sustainability. The facilities, approved by IFC's Board of Directors in June 2002, address three core areas of IFC's work:

- mainstream project-related work (Corporate Citizenship Facility)
- capacity building in financial markets (Sustainable Financial Markets Facility)
- environmental projects and project components (Environmental Opportunities Facility)

Each facility builds on the existing expertise and track record of IFC, particularly the Environment and Social Development Department. While these facilities clearly support IFC's increased commitment to sustainability, the concept for each of them grew directly out of IFC's experience over the past decade.

Corporate Citizenship Facility

This facility allows IFC to work with its project sponsors and other businesses in emerging markets to demonstrate the benefits of a progressive approach to corporate citizenship while delivering more public goods. It supports the development of good practice in areas such as community development, environmental stewardship, and labor standards and ensures the widespread dissemination of findings. It provides knowledge and resources to influence change and enhance benefits for industry and civil society, where this function lies outside the sphere or capacity of any individual project sponsor. The benefits of a proactive approach to corporate citizenship in developed economies are increasingly recognized; however, there remains a real opportunity for businesses in emerging markets to capitalize on evolving opportunities and to reduce risks associated with environmental and social performance. The facility enables IFC to address these issues more strategically, to the broader benefit of its client countries. The total estimated funding requirement for an operating period of five years is $15 million, shared by IFC and other donors.

Sustainable Financial Markets Facility

This facility focuses on environmentally and socially responsible lending and investment through IFC's financial intermediaries and in the financial sector generally in emerging markets. It aims to increase the sustainable development impact of IFC's intermediated financing, enhance the competitiveness of the local financial services industry through better risk management and new products and services, and promote more environmentally and socially responsible investment. The facility's programs include professional training and technical assistance in areas such as environmental risk management, environmental finance, and socially responsible investment. Through this facility, IFC can address strategic needs by, for example, providing a platform for finance-specific codes of best practice and voluntary reporting and certification schemes and by building local capacity for necessary infrastructure such as consulting, investment research, and eco-rating services. The total estimated funding requirement for an operating period of five years is $15 million, shared by IFC and other donors.

Environmental Opportunities Facility

This facility provides catalytic project development funding and flexible investment financing for innovative projects that address local environmental issues. Such projects generally produce goods or services that reduce pollution or improve the use of scarce resources such as water and energy. The facility aims to overcome the barriers to these investments and move projects toward commercial viability. In this way, it gives IFC the ability to "push the market" toward adopting new business models and technologies that address the most immediate environmental problems of those living in developing countries, especially the poor. The total estimated funding requirement for an operating period of five years is $25 million, shared by IFC and other donors.

TRACKING IFC'S DISCLOSURE

	COMPLIANCE*	NO. OF PROJECTS
Category A Projects	100%	6
Category B Projects	100%	97
Category C and FI Projects	99.7%	106

*Indicates the percentage of summaries of project information and relevant environmental documents that were released in compliance with disclosure policy.

Category A projects have the potential to produce significant adverse environmental impacts. Category B projects have fewer potential damaging impacts, such as those that are site-specific and are likely to be reversible. Category C projects are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts, and environmental documents are not required. Category FI projects relate to investments through a financial intermediary. If the projects financed by the intermediary may have adverse environmental impacts, the sponsor is required to undertake an environmental review of each project.

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

IFC disclosure policy and tracking

IFC recognizes and endorses the fundamental importance of accountability and transparency in the development process. Accordingly, it is the Corporation's policy to be open about its activities; to welcome input from affected communities, interested members of the public, and business partners; and to seek out opportunities to explain its work to the widest possible audience. As an organization entrusted with promoting the economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable development of the private sector of its member countries, the Corporation's approach to information about its activities embodies a presumption in favor of disclosure where disclosure would not materially harm the business and competitive interests of clients.

IFC categorizes projects by their impact or type (see note on table for further information on categories). Under its disclosure policy, IFC releases a summary of project information (and environmental review summaries for category B projects) 30 days prior to review of projects by the Board of Directors. Environmental impact assessments for category A projects must be released 60 days in advance of Board review. This policy was substantially strengthened in 1995 and 1998 to increase the transparency of the Corporation's activities. Improvements included requiring local release and translation into local languages of category B environmental review summaries. Local release and translation are also provided for category A projects. Documents in English can be found at *http://www.ifc.org/projects*.

A summary of this reporting is provided in the accompanying table.

In rare instances an internal waiver is granted to allow the public release of information less than 30 days prior to Board review of a project. This occurred once during FY02 in order to facilitate Board consideration of two complementary projects, for which information had already been released on one of the projects. Under normal circumstances, waivers are not granted, and Board meetings are rescheduled if adequate public notice is not provided in advance of project review.

IFC's disclosure policy and links to detailed information on our projects can be found at *http://www.ifc.org/policies*. For further information contact:

World Bank InfoShop
701 18th Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
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THE ROLE OF COMPLIANCE ADVISOR/OMBUDSMAN

The Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman is the independent accountability mechanism for IFC and MIGA. It reports directly to the president of the World Bank Group. Its mandate is to assist people affected by projects by addressing complaints in a fair, objective, and constructive manner and to enhance the social and environmental impact of IFC and MIGA projects.The CAO carries out its function in three ways: by serving as ombudsman in response to concerns from outside the organization, by advising on broader environmental and social issues, and by auditing compliance with environmental and social safeguard policies.

OMBUDSMAN COMPLAINTS

Received during FY02

Complaints	**12**
Closed	4
Rejected after assessment	2
Multiparty mediation	1
Other	5

CAO report

The Office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman received 12 complaints during its second full year of operations. It completed its audit procedure and guidelines and provided extensive advisory activity. As the profile and potential of the ombudsman model became more apparent this year, other international financial institutions and bilateral agencies have sought advice from the CAO office or have adopted its approach for their own governance and accountability systems.

The ombudsman function continues to create the greatest innovation. The CAO's experience demonstrates the potential for incorporating dispute resolution design and implementation techniques, such as mediation and negotiation, into complex investments in emerging markets. The complainants this year included individuals, community groups, labor unions, and local nongovernmental organizations, some supported by international advocacy groups. The projects that have been subjects of complaints are at all stages of investment—from projects under consideration to those already in the portfolio. In some cases, the CAO has been able to resolve complaints before approval by the Board of Directors, although most relate to mature investments. The majority of projects that are subject to complaints are those classified internally as having significant, sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented impact (category A projects), but others include financial intermediaries and other types of projects.

After managing an independent commission to investigate a mercury spill at Minera Yanacocha, in the province of Cajamarca, Peru, the CAO received two complaints related to the activities and impacts of the mine. Following a situation assessment in July 2001, the CAO recommended mediated dialogue to all parties. Since September 2001, the CAO has been working with the communities, local NGOs, local mayors and civic leaders, the central government, local businesses, and others, as well as the mine, in such a dialogue. The company and the community work through issues, try to reach common understanding, and jointly solve problems.

In its compliance role, the CAO this year completed guidelines on audits that it will conduct and guidelines for reviews that it will take on in its advisory role.

In its advisory role, the CAO this year is undertaking an independent review of the implementation and impact of the safeguard policies adopted by IFC's Board of Directors in 1998. This review, which was requested by IFC, has set a new model for transparent and participatory review processes in IFC. It has engaged sponsors and other stakeholders around the world in examining their experience of working with IFC's environmental and social policies. The final report is scheduled for release by December 2002.

To maintain its independence and integrity, the CAO consults annually with a reference group made up of individuals from the private sector, civil society, sister agencies, and the internal constituencies of the World Bank Group. The CAO will be externally reviewed after its third year of operations, in FY03. This important exercise will assess whether the CAO can improve its procedures and learn from its first three years of innovative approaches to accountability.

IFC COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMS IN WASHINGTON, DC

PROGRAM	DESCRIPTION
A Chance to Work™	An outreach program was established in 1997 to give homeless people in Washington, D.C., a chance to work in the Legal Department's records center and now in other departments. In addition to tutoring and mentoring dozens of men and women, the program has provided full-time, on-the-job training by employing workers and working with other businesses to promote similar employment. The program is being extended to Egypt and possibly other countries.
IFC Cultural Outreach	Cultural programs in the IFC auditorium, initially required for planning consent, have been expanded beyond the initial requirements, and publicity for events has been increased to a community association and elsewhere. The program includes international performers from IFC's countries of operation. Approximately 20 events are planned for 2002.

IFC FOOTPRINT

As the concept of sustainability gains wider acceptance, many banks and other financial institutions are looking for new ways of reporting their impact beyond the financial bottom line. Core business impacts, or those relating to investment activities, are especially important. Many banks are also looking at the institutional impact of their businesses, helping to determine their strengths and weaknesses in facilities management, staff resources, and community relations, for example. Such reporting helps foster policies that can reduce risks and enhance the reputation among prospective and existing employees and the communities in which these organizations operate.

Given the high priority placed on sustainability in IFC operations, this year we considered our institutional footprint more carefully. This footprint, which comprises environmental, health and safety, and social impacts, includes management of buildings, employees, and procurement, as well as interaction with IFC's immediate local communities (such as those in Washington, D.C.). We asked an external consulting firm to work with us to define the key areas of our institutional footprint and carry out a review of our performance.

The review will help IFC management assess energy and paper consumption, procurement policies, community outreach, and personnel policies. For example, the review showed that the IFC headquarters building is one of the most energy-efficient on the eastern seaboard of the United States. It also found that work-related travel represents a significant portion of our environmental impact. Given the international nature of IFC's business, the finding is not unusual, but it offers a new opportunity to asses travel habits of staff. The review found that IFC has two high-profile programs serving people in the community, but recommended a better coordinated outreach program.

The review found that IFC's footprint achievements are not visible to internal or external stakeholders because of lack of public disclosure. IFC is therefore not gaining full value and recognition, internally or externally, from existing programs and initiatives. IFC management will be reviewing the findings and recommendations to determine priorities for improvement.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

STATEMENT OF CUMULATIVE GROSS COMMITMENTS

at June 30, 2002

Country, region, or other area	Number of enterprises	Cumulative commitments[1] (US$ thousands) IFC	Syndi-cations	Total
Afghanistan	1	322	0	322
Albania	6	47,930	0	47,930
Algeria	7	21,962	5,381	27,343
Angola	2	2,110	0	2110
Argentina	161	2,647,912	2,424,086	5,071,998
Armenia	1	3,567	0	3,567
Australia	4	975	0	975
Azerbaijan	11	132,595	100,000	232,595
Bangladesh	21	139,637	60,584	200,221
Barbados	3	8,625	0	8,625
Belarus	1	2,250	0	2,250
Belize	3	21,500	11,000	32,500
Benin	8	2,267	0	2,267
Bolivia	19	221,482	46,000	267,482
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20	80,670	7,366	88,036
Botswana	5	7,663	0	7,663
Brazil	143	3,303,787	2,463,747	5,767,534
Bulgaria	14	163,961	21,397	185,358
Burkina Faso	6	2,560	0	2,560
Burundi	3	6,650	0	6,650
Cambodia	1	490	0	490
Cameroon	24	273,230	460,100	733,330
Cape Verde	4	3,769	0	3,769
Chad	1	13,900	13,900	27,800
Chile	37	800,261	463,733	1,263,994
China	54	767,870	522,421	1,290,291
Colombia	58	783,208	343,193	1,126,401
Congo, Democratic Republic of	9	56,249	0	56,249
Congo, Republic of	6	115,168	25,000	140,168
Costa Rica	13	138,581	99,709	238,290
Côte d'Ivoire	44	246,881	73,916	320,797
Croatia	10	173,196	84,592	257,788
Cyprus	6	19,307	597	19,904
Czech Republic	16	381,897	241,466	623,363
Dominica	1	701	0	701
Dominican Republic	15	194,999	76,100	271,099
Ecuador	15	117,860	24,236	142,096
Egypt	45	671,538	506,927	1,178,465
El Salvador	10	108,820	113,500	222,320
Eritrea	1	940	0	940
Estonia	12	132,939	10,190	143,129
Ethiopia	4	21,848	1719	23,567
Fiji	7	26,663	2,500	29,163
Finland	4	1,233	1,915	3,148
Gabon	5	115,249	110,000	225,249
Gambia, The	8	6,365	0	6,365
Georgia	8	67,621	0	67,621
Ghana	40	259,585	272,000	531,585
Greece	7	26,006	41,107	67,113
Grenada	2	8,000	0	8,000
Guatemala	12	163,375	98,000	261,375
Guinea	9	31,681	0	31,681
Guinea-Bissau	4	7,168	0	7,168
Guyana	4	4,911	0	4,911
Haiti	2	1,900	0	1,900
Honduras	7	63,332	79,401	142,733
Hungary	27	312,531	71,420	383,951
India	147	1,965,468	475,007	2,440,475
Indonesia	75	1,064,014	1,175,871	2,239,885
Iran	7	34,343	8,193	42,536
Israel	1	10,500	0	10,500
Italy	1	960	0	960
Jamaica	15	137,907	79,709	217,616
Jordan	25	212,878	70,250	283,128
Kazakhstan	16	227,360	117,917	345,277
Kenya	61	289,901	59,200	349,101
Korea, Republic of	47	651,344	195,738	847,082
Kyrgyz Republic	6	45,550	0	45,550
Lao People's Democractic Republic	4	3,247	0	3,247
Latvia	5	73,987	35,000	108,987
Lebanon	24	305,879	230,430	536,309
Lesotho	2	454	0	454
Liberia	3	12,703	0	12,703
Lithuania	7	80,649	9,925	90,574
Macedonia	11	86,737	25,000	111,737
Madagascar	11	47,601	0	47,601
Malawi	15	36,690	0	36,690
Malaysia	11	54,903	5,389	60,292
Maldives	2	7,250	0	7,250
Mali	18	89,401	40,000	129,401
Mauritania	10	41,717	9,558	51,275
Mauritius	10	38,423	98	38,521
Mexico	111	2,368,499	1,876,908	4,245,407
Moldova	6	58,427	25,000	83,427
Mongolia	2	2,150	0	2,150
Morocco	28	412,129	502,931	915,060
Mozambique	19	186,284	0	186,284
Namibia	4	15,134	0	15,134
Nepal	6	69,653	36,000	105,653
Nicaragua	8	24,643	929	25,572
Niger	1	2,267	0	2,267
Nigeria	49	374,467	99,017	473,484
Oman	3	28,863	57,000	85,863
Pacific Islands	1	3,000	0	3,000
Pakistan	85	1,028,567	557,134	1,585,701
Panama	10	220,100	138,000	358,100
Papua New Guinea	2	13,300	0	13,300
Paraguay	4	15,008	0	15,008
Peru	39	400,257	290,621	690,878
Philippines	74	1,079,478	695,879	1,775,357
Poland	41	360,918	118,088	479,006
Portugal	8	51,887	11,000	62,887
Romania	17	189,344	193,885	383,229

STATEMENT OF CUMULATIVE GROSS COMMITMENTS

at June 30, 2002

Country, region, or other area	Number of enterprises	Cumulative commitments[1] (US$ thousands) IFC	Syndi-cations	Total
Russian Federation	53	655,099	123,000	778,099
Rwanda	3	3,107	0	3,107
Saint Lucia	2	9,940	0	9,940
Samoa	4	1,074	0	1,074
Saudi Arabia	1	1,600	0	1,600
Senegal	20	92,907	11,782	104,689
Seychelles	6	29,519	2,500	32,019
Sierra Leone	4	29,186	0	29,186
Slovak Republic	5	113,866	0	113,866
Slovenia	11	226,653	54,026	280,679
Somalia	2	1,351	0	1,351
South Africa	37	238,119	15,000	253,119
Spain	5	19,048	1,685	20,733
Sri Lanka	23	111,243	23,672	134,915
Sudan	6	26,511	6,489	33,000
Swaziland	10	44,513	0	44,513
Syrian Arab Republic	3	27,563	0	27,563
Tajikistan	8	18,823	0	18,823
Tanzania United Republic of	38	90,017	13,386	103,403
Thailand	56	1,027,550	1,701,374	2,728,924
Togo	7	18,157	0	18,157
Trinidad and Tobago	10	140,759	235,000	375,759
Tunisia	19	87,366	2,324	89,690
Turkey	112	1,907,265	1,288,646	3,195,911
Uganda	38	78,022	1,588	79,610
Ukraine	5	27,481	0	27,481
Uruguay	11	95,931	20,000	115,931
Uzbekistan	14	57,464	16,250	73,714
Vanuatu	1	5,478	0	5,478
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de	35	695,870	703,791	1,399,661
Vietnam	19	208,787	203,375	412,162
Yemen, Republic of	7	38,352	1,099	39,451
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	11	201,399	56,615	258,014
Zambia	28	144,669	24,044	168,713
Zimbabwe	50	285,792	99,000	384,792

Country, region, or other area	Number of enterprises	Cumulative commitments[1] (US$ thousands) IFC	Syndi-cations	Total
Regional Investments				
Africa	17	228,587	1,940	230,527
Asia	11	378,265	0	378,265
Europe	27	289,235	25,000	314,235
Latin America	37	463,040	65,000	528,040
Other[2]	23	102,926	96,273	199,199
Worldwide Investments	23	421,695	133,000	554,695
Total:	**2,825**	**34,006,167**	**20,942,739**	**54,948,906**

1 Cumulative commitments are composed of disbursed and undisbursed balances. The undisbursed portion is revalued at current exchange rates, while the disbursed portion represents the cost of commitment at the time of disbursement. Excludes risk management and guarantee facilities.

2 Of this amount, $9.8 million represents investments made at a time when the authorities on Taiwan represented China in the International Finance Corporation. The balance represents investments in West Bank and Gaza.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Angola							
Fabrica de Bleach Corasol Limitada	Chemicals	FY99	0.6	–	0.6	–	0.6
					0.6		0.6
Benin							
Bank of Africa Benin (BOAB)	Finance & Insurance	FY93, 94, 95	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Equipbail S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY95	0.5	–	–	0.1	0.1
Finadev Microfinance	Finance & Insurance	FY01	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Union Béninoise d'Assurances-Vie	Finance & Insurance	FY96	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Vision+SARL	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00	‡	–	‡	–	‡
						0.8	0.9
Botswana							
Abercrombie & Kent Botswana (Proprietary) Limited	Tourism[2]	FY92, 00	2.8	–	2.7	–	2.7
Africa Banking Corp Holdings Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 02	3.0	–	–	4.1	4.1
					2.7	4.1	6.8
Burkina Faso							
Ecobank-Burkina	Finance & Insurance	FY98	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Société Générale de Banques au Burkina	Finance & Insurance	FY98	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4
						0.6	0.6
Burundi							
Florex Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY02	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
Vegetables and Flowers Export S.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY01	0.5	–	0.5	–	0.5
					0.8		0.8
Cameroon							
Banque International du Cameroun Pour L'Épargne et le Crédit	Finance & Insurance	FY92	0.7	–	–	0.7	0.7
Cameroon Oil Transportation Company	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY01	86.1	86.1	86.1	–	86.1
Complexe Avicole Mvog-Betsi	Agriculture & Forestry	FY96	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
Cotonnière Industrielle du Cameroun (CICAM)	Textiles, Apparel & Leather	FY86	6.5	–	4.1	–	4.1
FME–GAZ les Gaz Industriels du Cameroun	Chemicals	FY02	0.3	–	0.4	–	0.4
Horizon Bilingual Education Complex	Education Services	FY01	0.3	–	0.4	–	0.4
Nouvelle Tannerie du Cameroon	Textiles, Apparel & Leather	FY97	0.9	–	0.7	–	0.7
Pecten Cameroon Company	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY92, 96, 97, 98	95.0	241.8	24.0	–	24.0
Société Agro-Industrielle et Commerciale du Cameroun (SAICAM)	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	0.4	–	0.3	–	0.3
Société Camerounaise de Mobiles	Information	FY02	8.2	–	8.5	–	8.5
Société de Production, de Collecte, de Transformation et de Conditionnement de Légumes	Agriculture & Forestry	FY94, 97	1.5	–	–	0.4	0.4
					124.7	1.1	125.8

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Cape Verde							
Growela Cabo Verde, Limitada	Textiles[3]	FY94	1.0	–	0.1	–	0.1
Sociedade Unipessoal Moura Company Empresa de Transportes Public	Transportation[4]	FY02	0.5	–	0.5	–	0.5
					0.7		0.7
Chad							
Tchad Oil Transportation Company S.A. (TOTCO)	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY01	13.9	13.9	13.9	–	13.9
					13.9		13.9
Congo, Democratic Republic of							
Celtel Congo (RDC), S.p.r.l.	Information	FY02	7.0	–	7.0	–	7.0
Grands Hôtels du Zaïre, S.Z.A.R.L.	Tourism[2]	FY85	15.0	–	2.0	–	2.0
Société Textile de Kisangani, S.Z.A.R.L	Textiles[3]	FY85	8.9	–	5.1	–	5.1
					14.0		14.0
Congo, Republic of							
Congolaise des Bois Imprégnés, S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY87	2.1	–	1.9	–	1.9
					1.9		1.9
Côte d'Ivoire							
Africaine De Bourse	Finance & Insurance	FY00	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Bank of Africa (Cote d'Ivoire)	Finance & Insurance	FY99	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
Banque Atlantique–Côte d'Ivoire	Finance & Insurance	FY94, 98, 99	9.6	3.6	4.0	–	4.0
Cinergy, SA	Utilities	FY99	40.5	30.3	35.2	–	35.2 0
Compagnie Ivoirienne de Production d'Électricité S.A.	Utilities	FY95	19.1	–	5.4	1.0	6.4
Drop Ivoire	Food & Beverages	FY99	1.2	–	1.1	–	1.1
Établissements R. Gonfreville, S.A.	Textiles[3]	FY77, 87	12.0	–	–	0.4	0.4
FTG–Filature et Tissage Gonfreville	Textiles[3]	FY96	–	–	0.2	–	0.2
Industrial Promotion Services (Côte d'Ivoire) S.A.	Funds[5]	FY88	0.8	–	–	0.8	0.8
Multi-Produits S.A.	Trade[6]	FY94, 97	0.8	–	0.1	0.4	0.5
Ocean Energy, Inc.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY93, 95, 97, 98	48.7	–	–	48.7	48.7
Omnium Chimique et Cosmétique (COSMIVOIRE)	Food & Beverages	FY87, 94, 97	9.2	–	–	2.4	2.4
Pétro Ivoire S.A.	Utilities	FY96, 00	1.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
Société des Caoutchoucs de Grand-Bereby	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	6.0	–	6.0	–	6.0
Société Hotelière de la Lagune	Tourism[2]	FY00	2.0	–	1.7	0.4	2.1
Société des Industries Alimentaires et Laitières (SIALIM)	Food & Beverages	FY88, 90	4.9	–	1.6	0.4	2.0
Société Medicale de Moyens et d'Equipements – SIMMEQ, S.A.	Health Care	FY01	1.1	–	1.3	–	1.3

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Société Pour le Développement Industriel de la Région d'Odienné	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	2.8	–	3.0	–	3.0
Texicodi S.A.	Textiles[3]	FY96	–	–	0.2	–	0.2
Tropical Rubber	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	3.2	–	2.7	–	2.7
					62.8	54.8	117.6
Eritrea							
Tesinma Share Company	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98	0.6	–	0.4	0.2	0.6
					0.4	0.2	0.6
Gabon							
Vaalco Energy, Inc.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY02	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
					10.0		10.0
Gambia, The							
Kerr Kande Farm Limited II	Agriculture & Forestry	FY98	0.2	–	0.2	–	0.2
Kombo Beach Hotel Limited	Tourism[2]	FY84, 90	2.8	–	4.8	‡	4.8
Lyefish Company Limited	Food & Beverages	FY95	0.4	–	0.4	–	0.4
Ndebaan Medi-Services Company Limited	Health Care	FY94	0.2	–	0.2	–	0.2
					5.5		5.5
Ghana							
Afariwaa Farms and Livestock Products Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY94	0.4	–	0.2	–	0.2
Antelope Company Limited	Chemicals	FY97	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
CAL Merchant Bank Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY90, 91, 93	8.9	–	–	0.9	0.9
Diamond Cement Ghana Limited	Minerals[7]	FY02	6.0	–	5.0	1.0	6.0
Enterprise Life Assurance Company Ltd. (ELAC)	Finance & Insurance	FY01	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Ghana Aluminium Products Limited	Primary Metals	FY92	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4
Ghana Leasing Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY93, 94	5.8	–	–	1.5	1.5
Ghana Printing and Packaging Industries Limited	Pulp & Paper	FY02	1.7	–	1.7	–	1.7
Ghanaian Australian Goldfields Limited	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY90, 92, 96, 97	27.2	18.5	10.3	2.5	12.8
Network Computer Systems (NCS)	Information	FY98	0.7	–	0.5	–	0.5
NIIT Computer Training School	Education Services	FY01	0.2	–	0.2	–	0.2
Pharmacare Industries Limited	Chemicals	FY00	0.4	–	0.3	–	0.3
Professional Technical Services Limited	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
Shangri-la Hotel	Tourism[2]	FY95	0.4	–	0.9	–	0.9
Sikaman Savings and Loan Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY01	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Tacks Farms Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	0.4	–	0.4	–	0.4
Wahome Steel Limited	Primary Metals	FY90, 93	5.2	–	0.2	–	0.2
					20.4	6.9	27.3

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Guinea							
Agro Investment Company S.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY98	0.2	–	0.1	–	0.1
Société Aurifère de Guinée S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY88	8.3	–	‡	–	‡
Société Guinéenne d'Hôtellerie et d'Investissements	Tourism[2]	FY95, 99	4.5	–	2.8	0.6	3.4
					3.0	0.6	3.5
Guinea–Bissau							
Agribissau, S.A.R.L.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY95	0.8	–	0.2	–	0.2
Banco de Africa Occidental, S.A.R.L.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
					0.2	0.3	0.5
Kenya							
AAA Growers Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	0.5	–	0.5	–	0.5
AAR Health Services Limited	Health Care	FY98	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Allpack Industries Limited	Pulp & Paper	FY92, 93	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4
Anspar Beverages Limited and Anspar Distributors Limited	Food & Beverages	FY00	2.7	–	2.0	0.7	2.7
Bawan Roses Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY95	0.5	–	0.1	–	0.1
Ceres Estates Limited	Food & Beverages	FY97	0.9	–	0.9	–	0.9
Deras Limited	Textiles[3]	FY99	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0
Development Bank of Kenya Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY80, 84, 98	12.4	–	4.2	1.3	5.5
Diamond Trust of Kenya Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY82	0.8	–	–	0.8	0.8
East Africa Reinsurance Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY94, 99	0.9	–	–	0.9	0.9
Equitea EPZ Company Ltd.	Food & Beverages	FY98	0.4	–	0.2	0.1	0.4
Frigoken Ltd.	Transportation[4]	FY90	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Future Hotels Limited	Tourism[2]	FY93	0.5	–	0.1	–	0.1
Gapco Kenya	Trade[6]	FY02	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Grain Bulk Handlers Limited	Transportation[4]	FY98	10.0	–	7.7	–	7.7
Industrial Promotion Services (Kenya) Limited	Funds[5]	FY82, 01	1.2	–	–	1.2	1.2
International Hotels (Kenya) Limited	Tourism[2]	FY95	6.0	–	4.3	–	4.3
K-Rep Bank Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY97, 99	1.4	–	–	1.4	1.4
Kenya Cuttings Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY02	4.6	–	4.6	–	4.6
Landmark Hotel Limited	Tourism[2]	FY96	0.5	–	0.3	–	0.3
Leather Industries of Kenya Limited	Textiles[3]	FY84, 92	1.9	–	–	0.6	0.6
Lesiolo Grain Handlers Limited	Transportation[4]	FY01	2.5	–	2.5	–	2.5
Locland Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY98	0.6	–	0.4	–	0.4
Mabati Rolling Mills Limited	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00	11.5	–	11.0	–	11.0
The Magadi Soda Company Limited	Chemicals	FY96	9.0	–	1.8	–	1.8
Magana Flowers (K) Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	1.1	–	1.3	–	1.3
Makini School Limited	Education Services	FY97	0.5	–	0.3	–	0.3
Multiple Hauler (EA) Limited	Transportation[4]	FY99	1.0	–	0.3	–	0.3
Panafrican Paper Mills (E.A.) Ltd.	Pulp & Paper	FY70, 74, 77, 79, 81, 88, 90, 94, 96	68.5	4.0	21.2	4.5	25.7
Premier Foods Industries Ltd.	Food & Beverages	FY89	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Redhill Flowers (Kenya) Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	0.3	–	0.2	–	0.2
TPS Holdings Limited	Tourism[2]	FY72	1.6	0.8	–	‡	‡

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Transenergy (Kenya) Limited	Transportation[4]	FY99	1.0	–	0.4	–	0.4
Tsavo Power Company Ltd.	Utilities	FY92, 00, 01	17.6	23.5	15.8	1.1	16.9
					96.0	13.7	109.7
Liberia							
Liberian Agricultural Company	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	3.5	–	2.5	–	2.5
					2.5		2.5
Madagascar							
Aquaculture de la Mahajamba (AQUALMA)	Agriculture & Forestry	FY92, 93, 96	6.4	–	0.7	0.6	1.3
Bank of Africa Madagascar	Finance & Insurance	FY00	1.3	–	0.6	0.8	1.4
BNI-Crédit Lyonnais Madagascar, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY92	2.6	–	–	2.6	2.6
Financière d'Investissement ARO	Funds[5]	FY90, 91	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Grands Hôtels de Madagascar	Tourism[2]	FY98	1.1	–	0.7	–	0.7
Les Pêcheries de Nossi Be, S.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY84, 90	6.3	–	–	0.2	0.2
Société d'Exploitation Hôtelière et Touristique	Tourism[2]	FY95	0.4	–	0.2	–	0.2
Société Textile de Mahajunga,S.A.	Textiles[3]	FY77, 87	15.0	–	1.7	–	1.7
					3.8	4.7	8.6
Malawi							
City Lodge Limited	Tourism[2]	FY00	0.6	–	0.6	–	0.6
Etablissement Zaumana Traore Suarl	Transportation[4]	FY99	0.1	–	0.6	–	0.6
Ivy League Developments Ltd. T/A Ufulu Gardens	Tourism[2]	FY98	0.3	–	0.2	–	0.2
The Leasing and Finance Company of Malawi Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY86, 90	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
Maravi Flowers Ltd.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	0.6	–	0.2	–	0.2
Mwaiwathu Private Hospital Ltd.	Health Care	FY97	0.8	–	–	0.8	0.8
National Insurance Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY00	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
					1.7	2.0	3.8
Mali							
Grand Hôtel de Bamako	Tourism[2]	FY94, 98	2.7	–	1.1	–	1.1
Graphique Industrie S.A.	Pulp & Paper	FY99	–	–	0.6	–	0.6
Groupement des Grands Garages de Bamako	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY97	0.7	–	0.6	–	0.6
Hotel Le Rabelais	Tourism[2]	FY92	–	–	0.2	–	0.2
Randgold Resources Limited	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY92, 99	2.1	–	–	11.4	11.4
Société d'Exploitation des Mines d'Or de Sadiola S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY95	39.8	25.0	–	4.8	4.8
Société Des Mines de Syama S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY93, 98	40.9	15.0	11.7	0.5	12.1
Timbuktu Trading and Transport	Transportation[4]	FY98	0.1	–	0.2	–	0.2
					14.4	16.6	31.0

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Mauritania							
Banque Mauritanienne pour le Commerce International (BMCI)	Finance & Insurance	FY98	14.0	–	3.5	–	3.5
Complexe Touristique Lemhar S.A.	Tourism[2]	FY01	0.4	–	0.4	–	0.4
Générale de Banque de Mauritanie pour l'Investissement et le Commerce	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 00	11.2	–	7.0	0.1	7.1
TIVISKI S.A.R.L.	Food & Beverages	FY99	‡	–	0.5	–	0.5
					11.4	0.1	11.5
Mauritius							
Consolidated Steel Limited	Primary Metals	FY92	0.7	–	–	0.2	0.2
Mauritius Venture Capital Fund Limited	Funds[5]	FY96	1.4	–	–	1.4	1.4
Socota Textile Mills Limited	Textiles[3]	FY87	6.0	–	–	‡	‡
						1.6	1.6
Mozambique							
Ausmoz Farm Holdings, Lda.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY01	0.7	–	0.7	–	0.7
Banco de Microfinanças de Moçambique (BMF)	Finance & Insurance	FY01	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
BIM – Investimento	Finance & Insurance	FY99	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Cabo Caju, LDA	Food & Beverages	FY00	0.6	–	0.6	–	0.6
Cahora Bassa Fisheries Lda.	Food & Beverages	FY96	0.2	–	0.2	–	0.2
Companhia De Pescas Da Zambezia Lda	Food & Beverages	FY98	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0
Complexo Turistico Oasis de Xai–Xai Limitada	Tourism[2]	FY98	0.7	–	0.7	–	0.7
Hoteis Polana Limitada	Tourism[2]	FY93	3.5	–	0.5	–	0.5
Maragra Acucar S.A.R.L.	Food & Beverages	FY00	10.3	–	10.3	–	10.3
Mozambique Aluminum S.A.R.L.	Primary Metals	FY98, 01	133.0	–	133.0	–	133.0
Rodoviária da Beira Lda.	Transportation[4]	FY99	0.2	–	0.1	–	0.1
					147.2	0.5	147.7
Namibia							
Life Office of Namibia Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 98	1.6	–	–	1.6	1.6
Nedcor Investment Bank Holding	Finance & Insurance	FY01	0.7	–	0.4	0.2	0.6
Pandu Ondangwa Properties (Pty) Limited	Tourism[2]	FY99	1.1	–	0.7	–	0.7
Pescanova Holdings of Namibia Limited	Food & Beverages	FY95, 97, 98	11.5	–	4.4	–	4.4
					5.5	1.8	7.3
Nigeria							
Abuja International Diagnostic Center	Health Care	FY97	2.5	–	1.8	0.7	2.5
Andchristie Company Limited	Information	FY97	0.2	–	0.1	–	0.1
Ansby Nigeria Limited	Chemicals	FY99	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1
Arewa Textiles PLC	Textiles[3]	FY64, 67, 92	6.6	0.7	–	0.6	0.6
Bailey Bridges (Nigeria) Limited	Transportation[4]	FY96, 99	0.8	–	0.3	–	0.3

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Capital Alliance Private Equity Fund	Funds[5]	FY00	7.5	–	–	7.5	7.5
Citibank Nigeria	Finance & Insurance	FY01	40.0	–	39.2	–	39.2
Courdeau Catering Nigeria Limited	Tourism[2]	FY97	0.7	–	0.1	–	0.1
Diamond Bank Nigeria	Finance & Insurance	FY01	20.0	–	18.0	–	18.0
E. Ekesons Brothers Nigeria Limited	Transportation[4]	FY97	0.4	–	0.1	–	0.1
First Securities Discount House	Finance & Insurance	FY93	0.9	–	–	0.9	0.9
FSB International Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY01	22.5	–	22.5	–	22.5
Global Fabrics Manufacturers Limited	Textiles[3]	FY00	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc.	Finance & Insurance	FY01	20.0	–	20.0	–	20.0
Hercules Manufacturing Nigeria Limited	Plastics & Rubber	FY00	1.3	–	1.3	–	1.3
Hygeia Nigeria Limited	Health Care	FY00	0.6	–	0.3	0.2	0.5
Ikeja Hotel PLC	Tourism[2]	FY81, 85, 88	12.3	–	–	1.5	1.5
Investment Banking and Trust Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY01	20.0	–	20.0	–	20.0
Mid-East Nigeria Limited	Minerals[7]	FY96	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1
The Moorhouse Company Limited	Tourism[2]	FY98	1.4	–	1.1	–	1.1
Niger Delta Contractor Revolving Credit Facility	Finance & Insurance	FY02	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Oha Motors (Nigeria) Limited	Transportation[4]	FY01	0.9	–	0.8	–	0.8
Radmed Diagnostic Center Limited	Health Care	FY98	0.3	–	0.2	–	0.2
Safety Center International Limited	Education Services	FY01	0.5	–	0.5	–	0.5
Tourist Company of Nigeria Limited	Tourism[2]	FY94	2.5	–	–	‡	‡
United Bank for Africa (plc)	Finance & Insurance	FY02	30.0	–	30.0	–	30.0
Vinfesen Industries Nigeria Limited	Plastics & Rubber	FY96	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0
					172.8	11.3	184.1
Rwanda							
Dreamland Towers	Tourism[2]	FY02	0.8	–	0.8	–	0.8
					0.8		0.8
Senegal							
Banque de l'Habitat du Sénégal, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY80	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Ciments du Sahel S.A.	Minerals[7]	FY00	17.9	–	16.3	2.3	18.6
Groupe Scolaire Fanaicha	Education Services	FY99	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
GTi Dakar LLC	Utilities	FY98	10.8	11.0	8.1	1.6	9.7
Industries Chimiques du Sénégal, S.A.	Chemicals	FY82, 88	15.1	–	–	‡	‡
Royal Saly S.A.	Tourism[2]	FY02	1.1	–	1.1	–	1.1
Société d'Exploitation des Ressources Thonières (SERT)	Food & Beverages	FY96, 97, 99	1.3	–	–	0.4	0.4
					25.8	4.8	30.6
Seychelles							
Acajoux Hotel Limited	Tourism[2]	FY95	1.0	–	0.4	–	0.4
Beau Vallon Properties Ltd.	Tourism[2]	FY96	3.3	–	1.7	–	1.7
Seychelles International Mercantile Banking Corporation Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY99	10.0	–	5.0	–	5.0
					7.1		7.1

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Sierra Leone							
MSICIH II Celtel Sierra Leone	Information	FY02	4.0	–	4.0	–	4.0
					4.0		4.0
South Africa							
African Bank Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY02	41.2	–	41.2	–	41.2
African Life Assurance Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY95, 96, 99	20.7	–	–	18.1	18.1
Biotech Venture Partners (pty) Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY02	1.9	–	–	1.9	1.9
Carosa Farm (Proprietary) Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	0.6	–	0.1	0.1	0.2
Credit and Savings Help Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY97, 99	16.9	–	–	2.1	2.1
Dargles Timber (Pty) Limited	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY92	–	–	–	0.2	0.2
Dargles Timber (Pty) Ltd.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	0.6	–	0.2	–	0.2
Decentralised Banking Solutions Consult (Pty) Limited	Information	FY00	0.8	–	–	0.8	0.8
Edu-Loan (Pty) Ltd.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	1.9	–	2.1	–	2.1
Eerste River Medical Center	Health Care	FY98	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
Energy Africa Limited	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY92	–	–	–	38.0	38.0
First Rand Bank Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY92	30.0	–	27.0	–	27.0
Foxtrot Meat Processors (Proprietary) Limited	Food & Beverages	FY99	0.4	–	0.2	–	0.2
Freecom (Pty) Ltd.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY02	0.3	–	0.2	0.1	0.3
IHS Technologies (Pty) Ltd.	Professional Services[8]	FY00	1.3	–	0.2	0.6	0.9
Kiwane Capital Holdings Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY01	8.2	–	6.8	–	6.8
Lesedi Private Hospital Ltd.	Health Care	FY98	0.2	–	0.1	–	0.1
Printability	Pulp & Paper	FY01	6.0	–	3.8	3.9	7.6
Rubico Holding SA (Pty) Ltd.	Information	FY01, 02	5.5	–	0.5	5.0	5.5
South Africa Capital Growth Fund	Funds[5]	FY96	20.0	–	–	2.6	2.6
South Africa Franchise Equity Fund Limited	Funds[5]	FY95	2.1	–	–	1.2	1.2
South Africa Franchise Management Company Limited	Funds[5]	FY95	‡	–	–	‡	‡
South Africa Home Loans	Finance & Insurance	FY00, 02	3.8	–	1.5	2.2	3.6
South Africa Private Equity Fund	Funds[5]	FY99	35.0	–	–	32.5	32.5
Spier Estate Hotel	Tourism[2]	FY02	11.9	–	10.4	1.9	12.3
Tusk Construction Support Services of South Africa	Professional Services[8]	FY01	1.6	–	1.2	0.1	1.3
					95.4	112.1	207.6
Swaziland							
Natex Swaziland Limited	Textiles[3]	FY85, 88, 93	13.6	–	4.2	‡	4.2
The Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation Limited	Food & Beverages	FY78, 86	10.0	–	–	0.5	0.5
Swazi Paper Mills Limited	Pulp & Paper	FY95	5.0	–	0.4	–	0.4
Swazi Paper Mills Ltd	Pulp & Paper	FY02	3.7	–	3.7	–	3.7
Swazi Wattle Industries (Pty) Ltd	Chemicals	FY01	0.9	–	0.5	0.2	0.8
Swaziland Industrial Development Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY87, 93	3.3	–	–	1.0	1.0
					8.9	1.8	10.6

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United Republic of Tanzania							
2000 Industries Limited	Food & Beverages	FY02	1.6	–	1.6	–	1.6
Abercrombie & Kent Tanzania Limited	Tourism[2]	FY96, 00	0.8	–	0.1	–	0.1
Aqva Ginners Tanzania Ltd.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	0.8	–	0.7	–	0.7
Blue Bay Company Limited	Tourism[2]	FY99	1.5	–	1.5	–	1.5
Boundary Hill Lodge Ltd.	Tourism[2]	FY01	0.2	–	0.2	–	0.2
Continental Flowers Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	0.4	–	0.3	–	0.3
Drop of Zanzíbar Ltd	Food & Beverages	FY98	0.4	–	0.3	–	0.3
Exim Bank of Tanzania	Finance & Insurance	FY02	2.5	–	2.5	–	2.5
Horticulture Farms Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	0.8	–	0.2	–	0.2
Indian Ocean Hotel Limited	Tourism[2]	FY00	2.5	–	2.5	–	2.5
International House Property Limited	Construction[9]	FY97	2.3	–	0.8	0.6	1.4
Jubilee Insurance Company of Tanzania	Finance & Insurance	FY98	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Maji Masafi Limited	Food & Beverages	FY98	1.1	–	0.3	–	0.3
Milcafe Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	0.3	–	0.2	–	0.2
Moshi Leather Industries Limited	Textiles[3]	FY95	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
Musoma Fish Processors Ltd	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	1.5	–	1.5	–	1.5
National Bank of Commerce	Finance & Insurance	FY01	10.0	–	–	10.0	10.0
Pallsons Consumer Industries Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97, 99	1.0	–	0.5	–	0.5
Tanzania Breeders and Feedmills Limited	Food & Beverages	FY95	1.0	–	0.7	–	0.7
Tanzania Breweries Limited	Food & Beverages	FY95	6.0	–	–	6.0	6.0
Tourism Promotion Services (Tanzania) Limited	Tourism[2]	FY94	8.9	–	6.7	0.9	7.6
Tourism Promotion Services (Zanzibar) Limitedces	Tourism[2]	FY95, 99	1.4	–	0.7	0.2	0.9
ULC (Tanzania) Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY97	3.8	–	–	0.4	0.4
Zanzíbar Safari Club Limited	Tourism[2]	FY00	0.7	–	0.7	–	0.7
					22.0	18.5	40.5
Togo							
West African Cement S.A	Minerals[7]	FY00	5.7	–	3.8	1.2	5.1
					3.8	1.2	5.1
Uganda							
Agro Management (Uganda) Limited	Chemicals	FY96	1.0	–	0.6	0.4	1.0
CelTel Limited (Uganda)	Information	FY95, 01	10.3	–	2.5	1.3	3.8
Clovergem Fish and Foods Limited	Food & Beverages	FY93	1.0	–	0.8	–	0.8
Conrad Plaza Limited	Construction[9]	FY97	1.5	–	0.9	–	0.9
Development Finance Company of Uganda Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY85, 92, 93	1.0	–	–	1.3	1.3
Executive Investments Ltd.	Construction[9]	FY98	1.0	–	0.8	–	0.8
Gomba Fishing Industries Ltd.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	1.4	–	1.4	–	1.4
Jubilee Insurance Company Uganda Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY93	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Kabojja Junior School Ltd.	Education Services	FY01	0.4	–	0.3	–	0.3
Kasese Cobalt Company Limited	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY98	19.6	–	8.0	3.6	11.6
Kiwa Industries Limited	Minerals[7]	FY98	0.3	–	0.1	–	0.1

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Ladoto Ginners Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	0.8	–	0.8	–	0.8
Long Freighters Limited	Transportation[4]	FY01	0.8	–	0.8	–	0.8
Makss Packaging Industries Limited	Pulp & Paper	FY02	1.4	–	1.4	–	1.4
Mosa Court Apartments Limited	Construction[9]	FY98	0.8	–	0.4	–	0.4
Rainbow International School Kampala Limited	Education Services	FY95	0.8	–	0.8	–	0.8
Rwenzori Properties Limited	Construction[9]	FY94	1.0	–	0.2	–	0.2
Skyblue Apart-Hotel	Tourism[2]	FY94	0.5	–	0.5	–	0.5
Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited	Food & Beverages	FY84	10.4	–	4.0	–	4.0
Tilda (Uganda) Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	1.9	–	1.4	–	1.4
White Nile Diaries (U) Limited	Food & Beverages	FY99	0.3	–	0.2	–	0.2
					25.9	6.7	32.6
Zambia							
Africa Plantations Company Limited and African Highlands Plantations Company Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	2.5	–	2.5	–	2.5
Amaka Cotton Ginneries Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	1.3	–	1.3	–	1.3
Chingola Hotel	Tourism[2]	FY02	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0
Drilltech Engineering Limited	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY99	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	0.3
Esquire Roses Farm Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	0.5	–	0.3	–	0.3
Executive Lodge Limited	Tourism[2]	FY02	0.2	–	0.2	–	0.2
Finance Bank Zambia Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY97	2.5	–	0.3	–	0.3
JY Estates Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY98	0.9	–	0.9	–	0.9
Kafue Textile of Zambia Limited	Textiles[3]	FY80, 85	10.5	–	5.7	–	5.7
Konkola Copper Mines Plc	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY00	30.4	–	26.3	5.7	32.0
Marasa Holdings Limited	Tourism[2]	FY01	4.6	–	4.6	–	4.6
National Insurance Company (Zambia) Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY99	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Pentire Investments Limited	Tourism[2]	FY98	0.7	–	0.4	–	0.4
Zambia Bata Shoe Company Limited	Textiles[3]	FY72, 73	1.1	1.1	–	0.2	0.2
Zamcell Zambia Ltd.	Information	FY99, 00	8.8	–	7.0	1.0	8.1
					50.6	7.4	58.0
Zimbabwe							
Agflora (PVT) Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	0.2	–	0.2	–	0.2
Bell Medical Centers Limited	Health Care	FY92	0.8	–	–	0.8	0.8
Belvedere Maternity Home (PVT) Ltd.	Health Care	FY99	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
Commercial Bank of Zimbabwe Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY98	27.0	–	18.0	–	18.0
Deraswiss Zimbabwe (Pvt) Ltd.	Textiles[3]	FY00	0.9	–	0.9	–	0.9
First Merchant Bank of Zimbabwe Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY91, 98	30.6	15.0	5.5	–	5.5
Hy-Veld Holdings (Pvt) Ltd	Food & Beverages	FY99	1.3	–	1.3	–	1.3
Interfresh (Private) Limited	Food & Beverages	FY94, 96	3.9	–	–	0.7	0.7
Isfar (Pvt) Limited	Textiles[3]	FY97	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1
Itachi Plastics (Pvt) Limited	Plastics & Rubber	FY96	0.4	–	0.3	0.1	0.3
Lowveld Leather (PVT) Limited	Textiles[3]	FY97	0.5	–	0.3	0.2	0.5
Shagelok Chemicals (PVT) Limited	Chemicals	FY97	1.0	–	0.9	0.2	1.0
Stone Holdings (Pty) Ltd.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY96	1.5	–	1.4	–	1.4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Trinidad Industries (Private) Limited	Chemicals	FY97	1.5	–	0.5	0.6	1.1
UDC Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY85, 87, 88, 96,00	14.8	–	1.8	–	1.8
Venture Capital Company of Zimbabwe, Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY91	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Victoria Falls Safari Lodge Hotel (Private) Ltd.	Tourism[2]	FY94	2.8	–	–	0.2	0.2
The Zambezi Fund Mauritius (Private) Limited	Funds[5]	FY97	2.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Zambezi Safari Lodges (Private) Limited	Tourism[2]	FY96	1.3	–	1.0	–	1.0
					32.2	4.0	36.2
Regional Investments							
The Africa Emerging Markets Fund	Funds[5]	FY94	7.5	–	–	7.5	7.5
Africa Media Group Limited	Information	FY02	5.0	–	–	5.0	5.0
African Infrastructure Fund	Funds[5]	FY00	74.8	–	–	74.7	74.7
Africap Microfinance Fund Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY02	2.0	–	–	2.0	2.0
AIG African Infrastructure Management	Funds[5]	FY00	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
AIG Global Investment Company (East Africa) Limited	Funds[5]	FY99, 01	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Coca Cola SABCO (Pty) Ltd.	Food & Beverages	FY02	25.0	–	15.0	10.0	25.0
Ecobank Transnational Incorporated	Finance & Insurance	FY99	7.5	–	3.8	3.8	7.5
Framlington Asset Management West Africa SA	Funds[5]	FY99	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Mining and Contracting Services Limited	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY01	34.0	40.0	30.0	4.0	34.0
Mobile Systems International Cellular Investments Holdings, B.V.	Information	FY00, 02	33.3	–	–	33.3	33.3
Société de Promotion et De Participation Pour La Coopération Economique S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY99	2.8	–	1.0	–	1.0
West Africa Growth Fund	Funds[5]	FY97	6.3	–	–	6.3	6.3
					49.7	147.1	196.8
Total equity and loans for Sub-Saharan Africa					**1,043.2**	**425.4**	**1,468.7**
Total guarantees and risk management products for Sub-Saharan Africa							**117.4**
Total IFC portfolio for Sub-Saharan Africa							**1,586.1**

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Bangladesh							
Delta BRAC Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	Finance & Insurance	FY98	3.2	–	2.5	0.7	3.2
Dynamic Textile Industries Limited	Textiles[3]	FY92	2.5	2.0	1.9	–	1.9
Grameen Phone Limited	Information	FY00	18.2	–	13.3	1.6	14.9
Industrial Development Leasing Company of Bangladesh Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY85, 96	3.2	–	–	0.1	0.1
Industrial Promotion and Development Company of Bangladesh Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY82, 99	11.1	–	8.1	1.1	9.2
Khulna Power Company Limited	Utilities	FY99	22.5	29.4	17.3	–	17.3
Lafarge Surma Cement Ltd.	Minerals[7]	FY02	45.0	–	35.0	10.0	45.0
Scancement International Ltd.	Minerals[7]	FY01	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
					88.2	13.4	101.6
Cambodia							
ACLEDA Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY00	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
						0.5	0.5
China							
Advantage China Holdings Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY02	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
Bank of Shanghai	Finance & Insurance	FY00, 02	50.3	–	–	50.3	50.3
Beijing Hormel Foods Company Limited	Food & Beverages	FY97	5.5	5.5	2.5	0.5	3.0
Caltex Ocean Gas & Energy Limited	Chemicals	FY99	21.0	45.0	18.5	–	18.5
Chengdu Chemical Company Ltd.	Chemicals	FY99	10.6	8.6	7.4	3.2	10.6
Chengxin International Credit Ratings Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY99	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4
China Dynamic Growth Fund L.P.	Funds[5]	FY94	12.4	–	–	9.7	9.7
China Huarong Asset Management Corporation	Finance & Insurance	FY02	31.5	–	31.5	–	31.5
China Infrastructure Group Holdings PLC	Transportation[4]	FY99, 00	4.5	–	–	4.5	4.5
China Private Equity Fund	Funds[5]	FY02	20.0	–	–	20.0	20.0
China Walden Management Limited	Funds[5]	FY94	‡	–	–	‡	‡
China Walden Venture Investments Limited	Funds[5]	FY94	7.5	–	0.1	0.2	0.3
CSRC China Corporation	Chemicals	FY02	11.0	–	9.0	2.0	11.0
Dalian Float Glass Company Limited	Minerals[7]	FY95	32.9	30.5	–	2.4	2.4
Dupont Suzhou Polyester Co. Ltd.	Textiles[3]	FY96	29.1	52.0	12.5	4.1	16.6
Hansom Investment Limited	Transportation[4]	FY99	16.1	–	–	16.1	16.1
Interstate Energy Corporation Pte, Ltd.	Utilities	FY02	20.0	–	20.0	–	20.0
Jingyang Cement Co. Ltd.	Minerals[7]	FY97	40.0	100.0	32.5	–	32.5
Lafarge Dujiangyan Cement Company Limited	Minerals[7]	FY00	25.6	30.0	25.6	–	25.6
Leshan Zhen Jing Leather Product Company Limited	Textiles[3]	FY99	2.0	–	–	2.0	2.0
Nanjing City Commercial Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY02	26.6	–	–	26.6	26.6
Nanjing Kumho Tire Co. Ltd.	Plastics & Rubber	FY96	17.4	38.8	6.8	3.8	10.6

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
New China Life Insurance Co.,Ltd	Finance & Insurance	FY01	30.7	–	–	30.7	30.7
Newbridge Investment Partners, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY95	6.7	–	–	2.0	2.0
Orient Finance Company, Ltd.	Finance & Insurance	FY97	10.0	20.0	9.5	–	9.5
Pacific Ports Company Limited	Transportation[4]	FY92	–	–	–	2.5	2.5
Peak Pacific Investment Company	Utilities	FY02	25.0	–	25.0	–	25.0
Plantation Timber Products (Hubei) Limited	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	12.6	25.4	11.7	–	11.7
Plantation Timber Products Holdings Limited	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00	1.5	–	–	2.5	2.5
Scana Leshan Machinery Co., Primary Ltd.	Metals[7]	FY99	7.4	–	6.1	1.4	7.4
Shanghai Hormel Foods Co. Ltd.	Food & Beverages	FY98	(0.5)	(0.5)	0.9	–	0.9
Shanghai Krupp Stainless Primary Company Limited	Metals[7]	FY00	30.0	68.8	30.0	–	30.0
Shanxi Interntional Casting Co., Ltd.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00	19.0	–	17.9	–	17.9
Shenzhen China Bicycles Company (Holdings) Limited	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY88, 92, 94	20.9	–	8.5	–	8.5
Shenzhen Tai-Yang PCCP Company Limited	Minerals[7]	FY93	5.0	–	3.8	1.0	4.7
Sichuan SME Investment Fund	Funds[5]	FY92	6.0	–	–	6.0	6.0
Sino-Forest Plantation	Agriculture & Forestry	FY02	25.0	–	25.0	–	25.0
Suzhou Huasu Plastics Co., Ltd.	Chemicals	FY97	24.5	22.2	–	2.5	2.5
Weihai Weidongri Comprehensive Foodstuff Co., Ltd.	Food & Beverages	FY96	4.5	4.9	1.9	–	1.9
Wuhan International Container Transshipment Company Limited	Transportation[4]	FY99	5.0	5.0	5.0	–	5.0
Yantai Mitsubishi Cement Company Limited	Minerals[7]	FY93	30.7	–	11.1	2.0	13.1
Zibo Wanjie Tumor Hospital	Health Care	FY02	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
					337.8	196.6	534.4
Fiji							
Hillview Limited	Tourism[2]	FY99	3.9	–	3.6	–	3.6
Solander (Pacific) Ltd.	Food & Beverages	FY97	0.3	–	‡	–	‡
					3.7		3.7
India							
The Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited	Utilities	FY89	20.8	–	3.1	–	3.1
Ambuja Cement Rajashtan Ltd.	Minerals[7]	FY94	19.4	17.0	0.3	4.9	5.2
The Arvind Mills Limited	Textiles[3]	FY92, 93	20.9	–	–	8.4	8.4
Asian Electronics Ltd. (AEL)	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98	5.5	–	–	5.5	5.5
Basix Ltd.	Finance & Insurance	FY01	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
Bharti Mobile Limited	Information	FY01	20.0	–	–	20.0	20.0
Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	Primary Metals	FY85, 91	15.9	–	11.4	0.7	12.1
Centurion Bank Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY95, 97	18.9	–	2.5	4.7	7.2
CESC Limited	Utilities	FY91, 93	54.7	67.0	29.6	–	29.6

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
CFL Capital Financial Services Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY97	20.0	–	19.6	–	19.6
Chinai Chemicals Limited	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0
Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	Transportation[4]	FY95	19.2	26.4	4.9	4.6	9.5
Continental Carbon India Limited	Chemicals	FY01	9.0	11.5	9.0	–	9.0
Duncan Gleneagles Hospitals Limited	Health Care	FY98	7.0	–	7.0	–	7.0
Eurolight Electricals Pvt. Ltd.Consumer	Industrial & Products	FY98	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Export-Import Bank of India	Finance & Insurance	FY95	25.0	–	4.6	–	4.6
GE Capital Transportation Financial Services Ltd.	Finance & Insurance	FY95	19.4	–	2.5	4.4	6.9
Global Trade Finance (Pvt.) Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY01	2.4	–	–	2.4	2.4
Global Trust Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY91, 94, 98, 00	16.0	–	5.0	9.9	14.9
Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd.	Minerals[7]	FY94	25.8	–	–	7.3	7.3
GVK Industries Ltd.	Utilities	FY92, 96	37.5	38.8	–	7.5	7.5
Henkel SPIC India Ltd.	Chemicals	FY91, 95, 00	4.7	–	–	4.7	4.7
IFGL Refractories Limited	Minerals[7]	FY92, 94	1.1	–	–	0.3	0.3
IL&FS Venture Corporation Limited	Funds[5]	FY93, 95	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
IndAsia Fund Advisors Pvt. Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY01	15.0	–	–	15.0	15.0
The India Auto Ancillary Fund	Funds[5]	FY99	2.3	–	–	2.3	2.3
The India Direct Fund, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY96	7.5	–	–	7.3	7.3
India Lease Development	Finance & Insurance	FY86, 91, 95	4.6	–	–	0.9	0.9
Indian Infrastructure Equipment Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY02	9.9	–	6.8	3.1	9.9
Indian Seamless	Primary Metals	FY01	10.5	–	10.5	–	10.5
Indo Rama Synthetics Ltd.	Textiles[3]	FY92, 94, 96	56.8	–	20.3	12.0	32.2
Indus Investments Mauritius Limited	Funds[5]	FY96	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Indus Venture Capital Fund I	Funds[5]	FY92	1.0	–	–	0.6	0.6
Indus Venture Investments Limited	Funds[5]	FY96	5.0	–	–	4.3	4.3
Indus Venture Management Limited	Funds[5]	FY92	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Information Technology Fund	Funds[5]	FY94	0.6	–	–	0.6	0.6
Infrastructure and Development Finance Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY98	15.5	–	–	15.5	15.5
Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY91, 93, 95, 99	48.0	–	5.3	8.0	13.3
Ispat Industries Limited	Primary Metals	FY92, 95, 97	62.9	–	30.4	13.7	44.1
J.M. Share & Stock Brokers Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY90, 95	2.4	–	–	0.4	0.4
Jet Airways (P) Ltd.	Transportation[4]	FY01	15.0	–	–	15.0	15.0
Learning Universe Pvt. Limited	Education Services	FY01	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY02	46.0	–	17.2	4.6	21.8
Mahindra Infrastructure Developers Limited	Utilities	FY01	10.0	–	–	10.0	10.0
Moser Baer India Limited	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY96, 99, 00	71.0	–	38.1	24.9	63.0
Nicco Uco Alliance Credit Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY93, 96, 97, 98	6.5	5.0	2.4	0.5	2.9
NIIT – Hole in the Wall	Education Services	FY01, 02	1.6	–	–	1.6	1.6
NSL Limited	Primary Metals	FY82	1.4	–	–	0.1	0.1
Orchid Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited	Chemicals	FY01	30.0	–	30.0	–	30.0
Owens-Corning (India) Ltd.	Minerals[7]	FY97	25.0	–	25.0	–	25.0
Oxides and Specialities Limited	Chemicals	FY91	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Prism Cement Limited	Minerals[7]	FY95	20.0	15.0	12.2	5.0	17.2

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Rain Calcining Limited	Chemicals	FY96	24.7	–	13.3	5.5	18.8
RPG Cellular Investments Holdings Private Limited	Information	FY01	2.0	–	–	2.0	2.0
RPG Telephone Limited	Information	FY01	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4
South Asian Regional Apex Fund	Funds[5]	FY96	5.9	–	–	5.9	5.9
Spryance.com, Inc.	Information	FY01	2.0	–	–	2.0	2.0
SREI International Finance Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 00	33.0	–	26.8	3.0	29.8
Steuerung Anlage Pvt. Ltd.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Sundaram Finance Ltd.	Finance & Insurance	FY86, 93, 94, 95	3.8	–	0.2	–	0.2
Sundaram Home Finance Ltd.	Finance & Insurance	FY00, 02	12.4	–	10.2	2.2	12.4
Switching Technologies Günther Ltd.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY87	1.0	–	0.3	–	0.3
Tanflora Infrastructure Park Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Tata Electric Companies	Utilities	FY90, 91, 94	130.6	–	17.7	–	17.7
The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited	Primary Metals	FY81, 86, 89, 93, 94	98.4	16.7	–	7.7	7.7
TCFC Finance Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY92	–	–	–	‡	‡
TCW/ICICI India Private Equity Fund, L.L.C.	Funds[5]	FY98	10.0	–	–	6.5	6.5
Technology Development and Information Company of India Limited	Funds[5]	FY91	2.1	–	–	0.5	0.5
Titan Industries Limited	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY87, 89, 90, 93	20.9	–	–	1.0	1.0
UCAL Fuel Systems Limited	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY90	0.6	–	–	0.5	0.5
United Riceland Limited	Food & Beverages	FY96	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
Varun Shipping Company Limited	Transportation[4]	FY91, 96, 01	22.8	6.0	–	1.7	1.7
Vysya Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY01	7.3	–	–	7.3	7.3
Walden-Nikko Holdings Co.	Funds[5]	FY98	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Walden-Nikko India Ventures Co. LDC	Funds[5]	FY98	2.4	–	–	2.1	2.1
Webdunia.com (India) Private Limited	Information	FY02	2.0	–	–	2.0	2.0
					377.1	284.0	661.2
Indonesia							
P.T. ABS Finance Indonesia	Finance & Insurance	FY95	1.3	–	–	1.2	1.2
P.T. AdeS Alfindo Putrasetia Tbk.	Food & Beverages	FY98	13.8	19.7	–	7.0	7.0
P.T. Agro Muko	Food & Beverages	FY91	12.7	–	–	2.2	2.2
P.T. Alumindo Light Metal Industry	Primary Metals	FY97	15.0	20.0	13.2	–	13.2
P.T. Asia Wisata Promosindo **	Tourism[2]	FY94	–	–	2.0	–	2.0
P.T. Astra Graphia	Professional Services[8]	FY97	2.5	–	–	2.0	2.0
P.T. Astra International, Tbk.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY90, 91, 94	33.3	–	–	12.2	12.2
P.T. Astra Otoparts Tbk.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY97	–	–	–	1.1	1.1
P.T. Asuransi Jiwa Dharmala Manulife	Finance & Insurance	FY88	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
P.T. Bakrie Pipe Industries	Primary Metals	FY95	37.3	–	33.6	–	33.6
P.T. Bank NISP	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 01	15.0	–	5.2	5.0	10.2
P.T. BBL Dharmala Finance	Finance & Insurance	FY93, 96	20.0	35.0	11.5	–	11.5
P.T. Berlian Laju Tanker tbk	Transportation[4]	FY98	28.2	25.2	7.4	20.0	27.4
P.T. Dianlia Setyamukti	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY01	5.0	–	5.0	–	5.0
P.T. Grahawita Santika	Tourism[2]	FY96	11.8	–	7.2	–	7.2
P.T. Indonesia Asahi Chemical Industry	Textiles[3]	FY92	5.4	–	–	1.4	1.4
P.T. Indorama Synthetics	Textiles[3]	FY92, 90, 91, 95	98.8	67.5	10.0	11.8	21.8
P.T. Kalimantan Sanggar Pusaka	Food & Beverages	FY97	35.0	6.0	20.0	15.0	35.0

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(KSP) and Subsidiaries							
P.T. KDLC BancBali Finance	Finance & Insurance	FY94	16.1	–	–	1.7	1.7
P.T. KIA Keramik Mas	Minerals[7]	FY92, 94, 96	30.9	63.5	18.8	9.0	27.8
P.T. KIA Serpih Mas	Minerals[7]	FY95	21.2	55.0	15.0	6.2	21.2
PT Makro Indonesia	Trade[6]	FY97, 00	1.3	–	–	3.9	3.9
P.T. Megaplast Jayacitra	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	11.3	–	7.0	2.5	9.5
P.T. Nusantara Tropical Fruit	Agriculture & Forestry	FY93	8.6	6.7	7.6	–	7.6
P.T. Panca Overseas Finance Tbk.	Finance & Insurance	FY96	7.9	8.0	–	1.9	1.9
P.T. Pramindo Ikat Nusantara	Information	FY97	53.9	70.0	50.0	3.9	53.9
Prudential Asia Indonesia Trust	Funds[5]	FY94	4.2	–	–	2.2	2.2
P.T. Samudera Indonesia	Transportation[4]	FY93	17.0	3.0	–	5.0	5.0
P.T. Sayap Mas Utama	Chemicals	FY98	10.0	20.0	7.5	–	7.5
P.T. Semen Andalas Indonesia	Minerals[7]	FY80, 88	33.5	28.5	1.3	–	1.3
PT Sigma Cipta Caraka	Professional Services[8]	FY01	3.0	–	–	3.0	3.0
P.T. South Pacific Viscose	Chemicals	FY93, 96	45.0	60.0	26.9	–	26.9
P.T. Sunson Textile Manufacturer	Textiles[3]	FY02	12.4	8.2	12.4	–	12.4
P.T. Wings Surya	Chemicals	FY98	8.7	21.3	6.5	–	6.5
SEAVI Indonesia Aruba A.V.V.	Funds[5]	FY93	1.5	–	–	1.3	1.3
					268.1	119.9	387.9
Korea, Republic of							
Cheil Jedang Investment Trust & Securities	Finance & Insurance	FY01	45.6	–	16.6	29.6	46.2
Dae Chang Industrial Co. Ltd.	Primary Metals	FY99	22.4	9.8	13.8	7.1	20.9
Halim & Co., Ltd.	Food & Beverages	FY99	20.0	–	14.0	5.1	19.1
Hana Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY71, 74, 76, 79, 80, 82, 85, 89, 91, 94, 97, 98, 99	93.5	65.0	–	23.2	23.2
Iljin Electric Co., Ltd.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	15.0	–	9.0	0.2	9.2
KOMOCO MBS 2001–1	Finance & Insurance	FY92	–	–	35.7	–	35.7
Korea Asset Capital Management Co., Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY99, 02	0.9	–	–	0.9	0.9
Korea Development Leasing Corporation	Finance & Insurance	FY77, 79, 87, 90, 00	24.8	10.0	1.8	–	1.8
Korea Growth and Restructuring Fund, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY00	35.0	–	–	34.0	34.0
Korea Mortgage Corporation	Finance & Insurance	FY01	55.1	–	–	8.8	8.8
Samgwang Gohachem Co., Ltd.	Chemicals	FY85	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Shinmoorim Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Pulp & Paper	FY99, 00	41.4	8.0	24.4	9.2	33.6
					115.4	118.2	233.6
Lao People's Democractic Republic							
Belmont Hotel Investments (Laos) Limited	Tourism[2]	FY98, 01	1.2	–	1.2	–	1.2
Burapaha Agro-Forestry Co. Ltd.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	0.8	–	0.8	–	0.8
Endeavour Embroidery Co. Ltd.	Textiles[3]	FY99	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1
Villa Santi	Tourism[2]	FY01	1.1	–	1.1	–	1.1
					3.2		3.2

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Malaysia							
Malaysian Ventures (Two) Sdn Bhd.	Funds[5]	FY92	1.0	–	–	‡	‡
Malaysian Ventures Management Incorporated Sdn. Bhd. II	Funds[5]	FY92	‡	–	–	‡	‡
					–	‡	‡
Maldives							
Maldives Leasing Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY02	1.3	–	–	1.3	1.3
Villa Shipping and Trading Company (Pvt) Ltd.	Tourism[2]	FY96	6.0	–	1.2	–	1.2
					1.2	1.3	2.5
Mongolia							
G&M Industrial Ltd.	Textiles[3]	FY97	1.3	–	1.1	0.2	1.3
XAC Co. Ltd.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	0.4	–	0.4	–	0.4
					1.5	0.2	1.6
Nepal							
Bhote Koshi Power Company Private Limited	Utilities	FY98	23.9	32.9	19.3	2.9	22.2
Himal Power Limited	Utilities	FY96	32.5	–	30.4	–	30.4
ILFC – Nepal	Finance & Insurance	FY01	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Jomsom Mountain Resort (P) Ltd.	Tourism[2]	FY98	4.0	–	4.0	–	4.0
					53.6	3.2	56.9
Pacific Islands							
Kula Fund Limited	Funds[5]	FY98	3.0	–	–	2.7	2.7
						2.7	2.7
Pakistan							
Abamco Limited	Funds[5]	FY95	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
AES Lalpir Limited	Utilities	FY95	49.5	–	30.8	9.5	40.3
AES Pak Gen (Private) Company	Utilities	FY96	29.5	48.3	15.6	9.5	25.1
Atlas Investment Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY96	5.0	–	2.5	–	2.5
Atlas Lease Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY94	10.0	2.2	1.8	0.4	2.2
BRR International Modaraba	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 94, 96	15.8	3.8	15.0	0.8	15.8
BRR Investments (Pvt) Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY92	–	–	–	0.2	0.2
BSJS Balanced Fund	Funds[5]	FY96	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY93	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
Crescent Greenwood Ltd.	Textiles[3]	FY94, 97, 02	23.7	11.5	5.7	5.1	10.8
Crescent Investment Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY96	12.0	5.0	6.0	–	6.0
D.G. Khan Cement Company Limited	Minerals[7]	FY92, 95, 96	30.6	40.2	10.8	4.8	15.6
Engro Asahi Polymer and Chemicals (Private) Limited	Chemicals	FY98	8.0	–	6.9	–	6.9
Engro Chemical Pakistan Limited	Chemicals	FY91, 95, 97	55.1	14.0	5.1	3.9	9.0

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Engro Vopak Terminal Limited	Transportation[4]	FY97	10.9	4.5	6.8	–	6.8
Fauji Cement Ltd.	Minerals[7]	FY94, 02	32.7	20.0	9.6	8.7	18.3
First Crescent Modaraba	Finance & Insurance	FY96	5.0	3.8	5.0	–	5.0
First International Investment Bank Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY90, 92, 96	4.6	–	1.3	1.5	2.8
First Leasing Corporation Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY94, 97	5.7	–	1.3	1.7	2.9
First MicroFinanceBank Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY02	2.7	–	–	2.7	2.7
First UDL Modaraba	Finance & Insurance	FY96	10.0	7.5	10.0	–	10.0
Gul Ahmed Energy Limited	Utilities	FY96	31.1	35.0	18.9	4.1	23.0
Hala Spinning Limited	Textiles[3]	FY89	3.9	–	3.6	–	3.6
International Housing Finance Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 95	7.4	–	0.7	0.9	1.6
Jahangir Siddiqui & Co. Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY93, 96	1.1	–	–	1.1	1.1
Kohinoor Energy Limited	Utilities	FY95	31.3	36.6	16.3	6.3	22.6
Lasmo Oil Pakistan Limited	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY02	30.0	–	30.0	–	30.0
Maple Leaf Cement Factory Limited	Minerals[7]	FY92, 94, 95, 97	35.7	35.0	26.7	5.7	32.4
Muslim Commercial Bank Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 93	7.5	–	0.9	–	0.9
National Development Leasing Corporation Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY85, 94	12.9	3.3	2.1	1.3	3.4
ORIX Investment Finance Company Pakistan Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY96	0.6	–	–	0.6	0.6
Orix Leasing Pakistan Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY94	12.5	3.3	2.1	1.3	3.4
Packages Limited	Pulp & Paper	FY65, 81, 82, 87, 92, 94, 95	44.8	20.1	2.3	3.5	5.7
Pakistan Credit Rating Agency	Finance & Insurance	FY94	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Pakistan Industrial & Commercial Leasing Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY94	5.0	–	1.3	–	1.3
Pakistan Industrial Leasing Corporation Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY91, 94, 95	15.5	2.2	1.9	1.0	2.9
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY83, 85, 95, 02	49.5	85.4	–	8.2	8.2
Pakistan Services Limited	Tourism[2]	FY93	15.0	–	1.0	3.0	4.0
Prudential Discount and Guarantee House Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY91	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4
Regent Knitwear Limited	Textiles[3]	FY94	9.2	2.8	6.8	–	6.8
Rupafab Limited	Textiles[3]	FY96	11.0	–	2.7	–	2.7
Sarah Textiles Limited	Textiles[3]	FY92, 93, 96	7.7	–	(0.4)	‡	(0.4)
Uch Power Limited	Utilities	FY96	40.0	75.0	38.1	–	38.1
The Unit Trust of Pakistan (UTP)	Funds[5]	FY98	1.5	–	–	1.5	1.5
					289.1	88.5	377.7
Philippines							
All Asia Capital Growth Ventures BVI – I, Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY96	4.0	–	–	4.0	4.0
All Asia Capital Managers, Inc.	Funds[5]	FY96	‡	–	–	‡	‡
All Asia Capital Trust Corporation	Finance & Insurance	FY80, 83, 89, 90, 95	32.6	5.0	16.4	3.1	19.4
Asian Hospital Inc.	Health Care	FY01	7.0	–	7.0	–	7.0
Asian Ventures Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY96	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Avalon Professional Web Trade Pte. Ltd.	Information	FY01, 02	1.6	–	0.6	1.0	1.6
Banco de Oro Universal Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY02	20.0	–	20.0	–	20.0

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Bataan Polyethylene Corporation	Chemicals	FY00	40.0	117.3	39.8	–	39.8
Eastwood Cyber One Corporation	Professional Services[8]	FY02	25.0	–	25.0	–	25.0
ePlanters	Information	FY00	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
Filinvest Alabang Inc.	Construction[9]	FY02	22.0	–	22.0	–	22.0
General Milling Corporation	Agriculture & Forestry	FY79, 90	5.7	–	–	1.7	1.7
Hambrecht & Quist Philippine Venture III	Funds[5]	FY99	5.8	–	–	5.8	5.8
Hambrecht & Quist Philippine Ventures	Funds[5]	FY89	2.3	–	–	1.1	1.1
Hambrecht & Quist Philippine Ventures – II	Funds[5]	FY94	2.4	–	–	1.2	1.2
Manila North Tollways Corporation	Transportation[4]	FY02	46.0	–	46.0	–	46.0
Mariwasa Manufacturing, Inc.	Minerals[7]	FY70, 72, 00	15.0	0.5	13.5	–	13.5
Marsman-Drysdale Agribusiness Holdings, Inc.	Food & Beverages	FY99	15.0	10.0	13.5	–	13.5
Micro Enterprise Bank of Phillipines	Finance & Insurance	FY01	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Mirant Pagbilao Corporation	Utilities	FY93	70.0	11.0	30.0	10.0	40.0
Mirant Sual Corporation	Utilities	FY96	47.5	196.0	27.2	17.5	44.7
Northern Mindanao Power Corporation	Utilities	FY92, 93	16.8	21.0	–	4.3	4.3
Philippine International Air Terminal Company, Inc.	Transportation[4]	FY02	50.0	50.0	50.0	–	50.0
Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation	Chemicals	FY93	40.3	65.9	–	1.6	1.6
PlantersBank	Finance & Insurance	FY01	23.7	–	13.5	8.7	22.2
Pryce Gases Incorporated	Professional Services[8]	FY99	13.0	5.0	13.0	–	13.0
S&R Price	Trade[6]	FY02	12.5	–	12.5	–	12.5
STRADCOM Corporation	Transportation[4]	FY01	20.0	–	12.0	8.0	20.0
Union Cement Corporation	Minerals[7]	FY93	23.6	–	–	5.6	5.6
United Pulp and Paper Company, Inc.	Pulp & Paper	FY99	30.0	–	30.0	–	30.0
Walden AB Ayala Management Co., Inc.	Funds[5]	FY95	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Walden AB Ayala Ventures Co., Inc.	Funds[5]	FY95	3.8	–	–	1.3	1.3
					392.0	75.3	467.2
Samoa							
MedCen Samoa Ltd.	Health Care	FY98	0.5	–	0.5	–	0.5
National Bank of Samoa	Finance & Insurance	FY00	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1
Wilex Cocoa and Coconut Products Limited	Food & Beverages	FY97	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
					0.8		0.8
Sri Lanka							
Asia Power (Private) Limited	Utilities	FY97	11.0	8.8	7.9	2.3	10.1
Fitch Ratings Lanka Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY00	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Lanka Hospital Corporation Private limited	Health Care	FY01	1.1	–	–	1.1	1.1
Lanka Orix Factors Ltd.	Finance & Insurance	FY99	1.8	–	1.0	0.3	1.3
Lanka Orix Leasing Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY97	2.0	–	0.4	–	0.4
Mercantile Leasing Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY99	1.8	–	0.5	–	0.5
National Development Bank Housing Corp.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	1.1	–	–	1.1	1.1
Nations Trust Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY99	1.1	–	–	1.1	1.1

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Packages Lanka (Private)Limited	Pulp & Paper	FY97	1.1	–	–	1.1	1.1
South Asia Gateway Terminals (Private Limited)	Transportation[4]	FY00	42.3	–	35.0	7.3	42.3
Suntel Limited	Information	FY01	7.5	–	–	7.5	7.5
Taj Lanka Hotels Limited	Tourism[2]	FY81	8.4	10.2	–	0.6	0.6
Union Assurance Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY88, 95	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
					44.7	23.5	68.2
Thailand							
Advance Agro Plantation Company Limited	Agriculture & Forestry	FY94	10.0	–	4.0	–	4.0
Ayudhya Development Leasing Co. Ltd.	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 93, 96, 98	12.4	–	5.5	2.4	7.9
Bangkok Mass Transit System Public Company Limited	Transportation[4]	FY97, 99	99.7	–	89.8	9.8	99.7
Bumrungrad Medical Center Limited	Health Care	FY94	27.2	35.0	23.1	1.1	24.3
Central Plaza Hotel Company Limited	Tourism[2]	FY93	13.9	–	–	13.9	13.9
Dhana Siam Finance Securities Public Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY94	30.0	–	10.7	–	10.7
Finance One Public Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY95	30.0	147.9	17.8	–	17.8
HMC Polymers Company Limited	Chemicals	FY88, 96	18.9	11.0	–	3.9	3.9
Krung Thai IBJ Leasing Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY92	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4
Ladprao General Hospital Company Ltd.	Health Care	FY90	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Peroxythai Limited	Chemicals	FY89	10.7	–	1.0	–	1.0
Saha Farms Co. Ltd.	Food & Beverages	FY96	44.9	25.0	28.0	9.9	37.9
SEAVI Thailand Aruba Co. A.V.V.	Funds[5]	FY85, 91	1.5	–	–	1.5	1.5
SEAVI Thailand Venture Management Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY91	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Siam Asahi Technoglass Co. Ltd.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY90	6.4	–	–	6.4	6.4
Star Petroleum Refining Company, Limited	Chemicals	FY94	100.0	350.0	64.0	–	64.0
TelecomAsia Corporation Plc	Information	FY02	27.0	–	27.0	–	27.0
Thai Equity Fund	Funds[5]	FY02	37.5	–	–	37.5	37.5
Thai Petrochemical Industry Public Company Limited	Chemicals	FY97	97.5	383.3	97.5	‡	97.5
Thailand International Rating Agency	Finance & Insurance	FY01	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Tuntex Petrochemicals (Thailand) Public Company Limited	Chemicals	FY94	24.9	137.5	–	4.9	4.9
United Palm Oil Industry Public Company Limited	Food & Beverages	FY95	–	–	–	1.1	1.1
					368.5	93.3	461.8
Vanuatu							
South West Pacific Investments Limited	Tourism[2]	FY96	5.5	–	0.9	–	0.9
					0.9		0.9

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Vietnam							
Franco-Vietnamese Hospital	Health Care	FY02	8.0	–	8.0	–	8.0
Global CyberSoft, Inc.	Information	FY02	1.3	–	–	1.3	1.3
Morning Star Cement Limited	Minerals[7]	FY96	30.0	66.6	21.5	–	21.5
Nghe An Tate & Lyle Ltd	Food & Beverages	FY00	20.0	20.0	16.8	–	16.8
Nghi Son Cement Corporation	Minerals[7]	FY99	21.2	18.8	19.1	–	19.1
RMIT Vietnam International University	Education Services	FY02	7.3	–	7.3	–	7.3
San Miguel Haiphong Glass Company	Minerals[7]	FY97	10.0	4.5	7.2	–	7.2
Vietnam Enterprise Investment Limited	Funds[5]	FY02	12.0	–	12.0	–	12.0
Vietnam International Leasing Company Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY97	0.8	–	–	0.8	0.8
Vinh Phat Company Limited	Textiles[3]	FY99	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1
					92.1	2.0	94.1
Regional Investments							
Asia Opportunity Fund L.P.	Funds[5]	FY99	88.3	–	–	82.2	82.2
Asian Debt Facility	Funds[5]	FY99	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0
Asian Infrastructure Fund	Funds[5]	FY95	50.0	–	–	43.5	43.5
Asian Infrastructure Fund Management Company Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY95, 98	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Asian Mezzanine Infrastructure Fund	Funds[5]	FY97	4.3	–	–	4.3	4.3
Asian Mezzanine Infrastructure Fund Management Company	Funds[5]	FY97	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Chase Asia Equity Advisors, L.D.C.	Funds[5]	FY99	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Emerging Asia CBO Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY02	17.5	–	17.4	–	17.4
SMELoan	Finance & Insurance	FY02	20.0	–	15.0	5.0	20.0
South East Asia Venture Investment Company III	Funds[5]	FY94	10.0	–	–	8.8	8.8
South East Asia Venture Investment Management Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY85	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Vital Solutions Pte Ltd	Information	FY01	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
					132.4	145.1	277.5
Total equity and loans for Asia and the Pacific					**2,570.3**	**1,167.7**	**3,738.0**
Total guarantees and risk management products for Asia and the Pacific							**632.7**
Total IFC portfolio for Asia and the Pacific							**4,370.7**

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Albania							
Anglo Albania Petroleum Limited	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY98	28.5	–	–	28.5	28.5
Eurotech Cement, Shpk.	Minerals[7]	FY99	1.2	–	0.8	–	0.8
FEFAD Bank Sh.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
National Commercial Bank Sh.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	2.0	–	–	2.0	2.0
Seament Albania, Sh.p.k.	Minerals[7]	FY01	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
					15.8	31.5	47.3
Armenia							
Armenia Hotel Closed Joint Stock Company	Tourism[2]	FY01	3.6	–	–	3.6	3.6
						3.6	3.6
Azerbaijan							
Amoco Caspian Sea Finance Limited	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY99	32.8	32.8	25.4	–	25.4
Baku Coca-Cola Bottlers Limited	Food & Beverages	FY98	12.8	–	3.5	2.3	5.8
Baku Hotel Company	Tourism[2]	FY00	17.5	–	13.1	–	13.1
Early Oil Finance Company	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY99	15.4	15.4	11.9	–	11.9
Kocbank Azerbaijan Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY99	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
Lukoil Overseas Chirag Finance Ltd.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY99	19.3	19.3	14.9	–	14.9
Turkish Petroleum Early Oil Finance Company Ltd.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY99	13.0	13.0	10.1	–	10.1
Unocal Chirag Finance Ltd.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY99	19.4	19.4	15.0	–	15.0
					94.0	3.3	97.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina							
Akova Impex, d.o.o.	Food & Beverages	FY99	2.1	–	1.4	–	1.4
Bosnalijek, d.d. Sarajevo	Chemicals	FY99, 01	4.6	–	2.1	1.8	3.9
Central Profit Banka	Finance & Insurance	FY02	3.1	–	3.1	–	3.1
Horizonte Bosnia-Herzegovina Enterprise Fund	Funds[5]	FY98	1.8	–	–	1.8	1.8
INGA O.D.P.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98	(0.1)	–	1.6	–	1.6
Konjuh Preduzece za Proizvodnju i Promet Namjestaja D.D. se P.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY92	(0.1)	–	2.3	–	2.3
Kopex–Sarajlic d.j.l. Srebrenik	Trade[6]	FY99	2.6	–	1.3	–	1.3
Lignosper ODP	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98	2.4	–	2.1	–	2.1
Lijanovici d.o.o.	Food & Beverages	FY99	2.5	–	1.8	–	1.8
Microenterprise Bank d.d. Sarajevo	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 99, 01	1.2	–	–	1.2	1.2
O.D. Drvno Industrijsko Preduzece "KOZARA"	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY92	(0.1)	–	1.6	–	1.6
ODP Drvna Industrija Podgradci	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY92	(0.1)	–	1.1	–	1.1
Sarajevo Privatization Venture	Finance & Insurance	FY02	9.6	–	10.8	‡	10.8
Sarajevska Pivara, D. D.	Food & Beverages	FY98	4.0	–	1.6	–	1.6
Sour Energoinvest	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY85	15.2	–	8.0	–	8.0
Tvornica Kartona I Ambalaze Cazin	Pulp & Paper	FY77	10.8	7.4	3.4	–	3.4
Vrbas M.D.P.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98	(0.1)	–	1.6	–	1.6
Wood Agency Credit Line *	Finance & Insurance	FY98	13.3	–	4.5	–	4.5
					48.4	4.8	53.2

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Bulgaria							
Bulbank AD	Finance & Insurance	FY01	17.5	–	–	17.5	17.5
Bulgarian-American Credit Bank, AD	Finance & Insurance	FY99	5.0	–	4.0	–	4.0
Celhart Stambolijski A.D.	Pulp & Paper	FY99	15.4	–	1.8	1.5	3.3
Compagnie des Hotels de Luxe S.A.	Tourism[2]	FY98	13.0	9.5	13.0	–	13.0
Devnya Cement A.D.	Minerals[7]	FY99	28.6	–	27.4	–	27.4
Doverie Brico	Agriculture & Forestry	FY01	4.5	–	4.8	–	4.8
Elex N.V.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY01	8.4	–	8.9	–	8.9
EuroMerchant Balkan Fund SICAV	Funds[5]	FY95	5.0	–	–	4.9	4.9
Florina Bulgaria S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY01	3.8	–	4.2	–	4.2
InterLease A.D.	Finance & Insurance	FY98	3.8	–	1.8	0.3	2.1
Kronospan Bulgaria EOOD	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00, 01	19.1	11.9	18.6	–	18.6
Paper Factory Stambolijski	Pulp & Paper	FY02	25.5	–	23.5	2.0	25.5
ProCredit Bank AD	Finance & Insurance	FY01	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
Sofia Med	Primary Metals	FY01	13.4	–	13.4	–	13.4
					121.5	27.2	148.7
Croatia							
Alpe Jadran Banka D. D.	Finance & Insurance	FY98	3.0	–	2.2	–	2.2
Belisce D.D.	Pulp & Paper	FY73, 81, 98	51.1	51.2	10.0	6.0	16.0
Brodogradiliste “Viktor Lenac” d.d.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00	12.1	9.0	6.0	6.1	12.1
Croatia Banka d.d.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	8.9	–	8.9	–	8.9
The Croatia Capital Partnership L.P.	Funds[5]	FY99	5.0	–	–	5.0	5.0
Erste & Steiermarkische Bank D.D.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	14.9	–	13.0	–	13.0
Pliva d.d.	Chemicals	FY01	35.0	12.5	32.9	–	32.9
Trscanska Stedionica – Bank D.D.	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 99	2.6	–	–	2.6	2.6
					73.0	19.7	92.7
Czech Republic							
CDV-1 Holding Company, L.P.	Finance & Insurance	FY01	17.8	–	–	9.1	9.1
Cekoslovenská Obchodní Banka	Finance & Insurance	FY99	77.7	–	–	77.7	77.7
Cembrit CZ, a.s.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY95	5.0	–	1.9	–	1.9
Cembrit Moravia, a.s.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY95	5.6	–	2.0	–	2.0
Energy Center Kladno Generating, s.r.o. (ECKG)	Utilities	FY97	58.3	24.2	47.8	–	47.8
Hayes Lemmerz Autokola, a.s.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY94	16.4	22.1	4.6	–	4.6
Nová Hut, a.s.	Primary Metals	FY97, 98	84.7	159.6	80.7	–	80.7
					137.1	86.9	224.0
Estonia							
Aktsiaselts Eesti Ühispank	Finance & Insurance	FY97, 99	22.6	–	16.1	–	16.1
AS Eesti Raudtee	Transportation[4]	FY02	50.0	–	50.0	–	50.0
AS Schlossie Hotel Group	Tourism[2]	FY00	5.1	–	4.6	–	4.6
Elcoteq Tallinn, A.S.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY97	7.7	–	0.8	–	0.8
Horizon Tselluloosi Ja Paberi Aktsiaselts	Pulp & Paper	FY98, 00	14.4	–	11.2	1.5	12.7
Kreenholmi Valduse A.S.	Textiles[3]	FY01	7.2	10.2	7.9	–	7.9
					90.5	1.5	92.0

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Georgia							
AES Telasi JSC	Utilities	FY00	30.0	–	30.0	–	30.0
Bank of Georgia	Finance & Insurance	FY00	3.0	–	3.0	–	3.0
Georgian Glass and Mineral Water Company N.V.	Food & Beverages	FY97, 00	3.2	–	–	3.2	3.2
Microfinance Bank of Georgia	Finance & Insurance	FY99, 01, 02	6.8	–	6.0	0.8	6.8
Saaktsio Sazogadoeba Mina	Minerals[7]	FY99	8.8	–	6.3	2.5	8.8
TBC Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 02	6.9	–	4.0	0.9	4.8
Tbilcombank	Finance & Insurance	FY99	1.0	–	0.5	–	0.5
					49.8	7.3	57.1
Hungary							
Albadomu Malatatermelo Es Kereskedelmi BT	Food & Beverages	FY94	7.3	–	–	1.3	1.3
Axon Vagyonkezelö Organizációs és Befektétesi	Finance & Insurance	FY99	0.9	–	–	0.9	0.9
Dexter Mold Making Company Limited	Plastics & Rubber	FY90	3.7	–	–	‡	‡
ERU Hungaria Sajtgyarto KFT	Food & Beverages	FY97	2.5	2.0	2.3	–	2.3
Euroventures Hungary B.V.	Funds[5]	FY92	2.5	–	–	0.7	0.7
The First Hungary Fund Limited	Funds[5]	FY90	7.5	–	–	2.6	2.6
Honeywell ESCO Hungary	Utilities	FY00	3.0	–	–	3.0	3.0
Hungarian Telecommunications Company Limited	Information	FY94, 96	44.5	50.0	–	10.4	10.4
Hungarian Telecommunications Company Limited (Matav)	Information	FY92	–	–	–	0.3	0.3
Inter-Europa Bank Rt.	Finance & Insurance	FY96	10.0	5.0	3.0	–	3.0
					5.3	19.2	24.5
Kazakhstan							
ABN–AMRO (Kazakhstan)	Finance & Insurance	FY94, 96, 98	5.3	1.0	–	4.6	4.6
CASPI Limited	Tourism[2]	FY01	2.5	–	2.5	–	2.5
First International Oil Corporation	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY01	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Joint Stock Company Ispat Karmet	Primary Metals	FY98, 99	30.7	–	20.5	–	20.5
Kazakhstan Construction Company CJSC	Minerals[7]	FY99	1.1	–	0.9	0.3	1.1
Kazgermunai	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY98	41.0	–	30.8	0.7	31.4
LP–Gaz Limited Liability Partnership	Utilities	FY00	2.0	–	2.0	–	2.0
OJSC Neftebank	Finance & Insurance	FY01	2.5	–	2.5	–	2.5
Open Joint Stock Company "Bank Turanalem"	Finance & Insurance	FY00	15.0	–	10.1	4.9	15.0
Open Joint Stock Company "Kazkommertsbank"	Finance & Insurance	FY97, 00	12.5	20.0	6.1	1.0	7.1
Rambutya Limited Liability Partnership	Trade[6]	FY00, 02	12.9	–	11.6	–	11.6
Sazankurak Joint Stock Company	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY01	20.0	–	19.2	–	19.2
					106.0	11.5	117.4

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Kyrgyz Republic							
Akun Ltd.	Food & Beverages	FY02	2.4	–	2.4	–	2.4
Demir Kyrgyz International Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY98	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
FINCA Microfinance Resource	Finance & Insurance	FY02	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
Kumtor Gold Company	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY95	40.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
Kyrgyz Investment & Commercial Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY01	1.4	–	–	1.4	1.4
Kyrgyz-Chinese Joint Venture Altyn-Ajydar	Pulp & Paper	FY00	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
					12.7	2.8	15.5
Latvia							
Linstow Varner SIA	Trade[6]	FY02	25.0	35.0	25.0	–	25.0
					25.0		25.0
Lithuania							
AB Drobe Wool	Textiles[3]	FY00	6.6	–	5.9	0.5	6.4
AB Ekranas	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	12.4	–	13.9	–	13.9
Viesbutis Lietuva	Tourism[2]	FY02	9.9	9.9	9.9	–	9.9
Vilniaus Bankas AB	Finance & Insurance	FY99, 01	18.3	–	21.8	–	21.8
Vilniaus Margarino Gamykla	Food & Beverages	FY92	–	–	0.3	–	0.3
					51.8	0.5	52.3
Macedonia							
Alkaloid AD Skopje	Chemicals	FY00	8.4	–	8.5	–	8.5
Enterprise for Production, Trade, and Services "Nikol-Fert" Export-Import, D.O.O.	Primary Metals	FY98	3.8	–	3.8	–	3.8
Komercijalna Banka A.D. Skopje	Finance & Insurance	FY01	4.6	–	5.0	–	5.0
Makedonijaturist A.D.	Tourism[2]	FY99	4.0	–	2.3	–	2.3
Makedonski Telekomunikacii	Information	FY98	25.0	25.0	6.8	11.3	18.2
Masinomont	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98	0.8	–	0.7	–	0.7
SEAF-Macedonia LLC	Funds[5]	FY00	2.5	–	–	2.5	2.5
Stopanska Banka a.d. Skopje	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 00, 01	8.8	–	–	8.6	8.6
Teteks A.D.	Textiles[3]	FY98	1.5	–	0.5	–	0.5
Teteks A.D. Tetovo	Textiles[3]	FY02	5.3	–	5.3	–	5.3
					32.9	22.4	55.3
Moldova							
Banca Comerciala Victoriabank SA	Finance & Insurance	FY02	4.0	–	4.0	–	4.0
Incon JSC, Cupchin JSC, Ungheni JSC, Floresti JSC	Food & Beverages	FY97	6.9	–	4.3	2.0	6.3
Micro Enterprise Credit (MEC) din Moldova S.A	Finance & Insurance	FY00	1.0	–	0.9	0.1	1.0
Moldinconbank S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY01	3.0	–	3.0	–	3.0
RED Chisinau, RED Centru & RED Sud	Utilities	FY02	25.0	–	25.0	–	25.0
Voxtel S.A.	Information	FY99, 00, 01	16.6	25.0	15.0	1.6	16.6
					52.2	3.7	55.9

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Poland							
Baltic Malt Sp. zo.o	Food & Beverages	FY97	8.4	–	2.2	1.9	4.1
Central Poland Fund, L.L.C.	Funds[5]	FY98	1.6	–	–	1.6	1.6
Gaspol S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY96, 97	6.0	–	–	6.0	6.0
Global Hotels Development Group Poland S.A.	Tourism[2]	FY99	10.5	–	7.5	3.2	10.7
Honeywell ESCO Polska	Utilities	FY00	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
Huta L.W. Sp. z o.o.	Primary Metals	FY93	22.8	–	4.6	–	4.6
Intercell S.A.	Pulp & Paper	FY95, 97, 98, 01	13.6	–	–	13.6	13.6
Norgips Opole SP z o.o.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY97	11.4	21.4	8.0	–	8.0
Paroc Polska Sp. z o.o.	Minerals[7]	FY99	9.0	–	5.9	–	5.9
Peters A.G./GMT–Poland S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY94	6.6	–	5.6	1.0	6.6
Pilkington Polska SP. z o.o.	Minerals[7]	FY93	44.7	25.4	6.5	–	6.5
Poland Investment Fund L.P.	Funds[5]	FY95	2.5	–	–	1.5	1.5
					40.3	29.0	69.3
Romania							
Ambro S.A.	Pulp & Paper	FY00	5.9	–	4.8	–	4.8
Banc Post S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY99, 02	20.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
Banca Romaneasca S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY01	5.9	–	5.9	–	5.9
The Danube Fund	Funds[5]	FY97	2.0	–	–	1.8	1.8
Demir Romlease S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY95, 98, 01	9.8	–	5.3	1.0	6.3
Demirbank (Romania) S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY99	7.6	–	2.1	–	2.1
Dunapack Rambox Prodimpex S.R.L.	Pulp & Paper	FY99	4.1	–	1.1	2.0	3.1
ICME ECAB S.A.	Primary Metals	FY02	14.2	–	14.9	–	14.9
Interbrew Efes Brewery	Food & Beverages	FY98	16.2	8.0	5.6	–	5.6
Krupp Bilstein Compa S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98	2.8	2.8	1.3	–	1.3
Krupp Compa Arcuri S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	6.2	2.7	4.1	–	4.1
Microfinance Bank of Romania S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	2.0	–	–	2.0	2.0
Mobil Rom S.A.	Information	FY92, 98	52.1	162.9	40.7	–	40.7
Societatci Comerciala de Asegurare Reasigurare Eleno–Romana Garanta S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY99	0.6	–	–	0.6	0.6
					95.7	7.5	103.1
Russian Federation							
Alpha Cement Open Joint Stock Company	Minerals[7]	FY96, 98	15.6	–	–	13.5	13.5
Aminex Plc	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY97, 99	13.2	–	–	5.5	5.5
AO Mosenergo	Utilities	FY98	20.0	–	16.9	–	16.9
Baltiskii Leasing ZAO	Finance & Insurance	FY02	2.0	–	2.0	–	2.0
Campina OOO	Food & Beverages	FY00	8.8	–	6.2	–	6.2
Commercial Bank DeltaCredit	Finance & Insurance	FY02	20.0	–	20.0	–	20.0
DeltaLeasing	Finance & Insurance	FY02	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
Egar Technology	Information	FY02	1.5	–	–	1.5	1.5
First NIS Regional Fund	Funds[5]	FY95	15.0	–	–	1.8	1.8
Framlington Russian Investment Fund	Funds[5]	FY94	8.0	–	–	7.8	7.8
IKEA MOS (Retail and Property)	Trade[6]	FY00	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0

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Industry & Construction Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY02	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
Joint Stock Bank "Toribank"	Finance & Insurance	FY98	12.2	–	–	‡	‡
NBD Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY02	2.5	–	2.5	–	2.5
New Medical Center	Health Care	FY01	2.1	–	2.1	–	2.1
OAO Borsky Stekolny Zavod	Minerals[7]	FY98	15.0	–	–	15.0	15.0
OAO DreVo	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	0.9	–	–	0.9	0.9
Omsukchansk Mining and Geological Company	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY01	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
OOO Ruscam	Minerals[7]	FY02	13.0	–	13.0	–	13.0
Open Joint Stock Company Commercial Bank "Center-invest"	Finance & Insurance	FY02	2.0	–	2.0	–	2.0
Pioneer First Russia, Inc.	Funds[5]	FY97	4.0	–	–	4.0	4.0
ProbusinessBank	Finance & Insurance	FY02	5.0	–	5.0	–	5.0
Ramenka	Trade[6]	FY99, 01	60.5	–	53.9	–	53.9
RTDC Holdings, Inc.	Information	FY95	7.5	–	–	7.5	7.5
Russian Standard Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY02	10.0	–	–	10.0	10.0
The Russian Technology Fund L.P.	Funds[5]	FY96	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
Sector Investment Holding Company Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY92	–	–	–	1.1	1.1
Small Business Credit Bank (KMB Bank)	Finance & Insurance	FY02	7.0	–	7.0	–	7.0
Swedwood Holding, BV	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY02	5.7	–	6.5	–	6.5
United Export Import (Unexim) Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY97	7.5	–	5.3	–	5.3
Volga-Dnepr Airlines	Transportation[4]	FY02	16.9	13.0	16.9	–	16.9
ZAO Deutsche Leasing Vostok	Finance & Insurance	FY00	0.6	–	–	0.6	0.6
ZAO The National Registry Company	Finance & Insurance	FY95	1.5	–	–	1.5	1.5
ZAO Sonic Duo	Information	FY02	30.0	10.0	30.0	–	30.0
ZAO Stora Enso Packaging	Pulp & Paper	FY00, 02	14.5	–	11.8	–	11.8
					246.0	71.7	317.7
Slovak Republic							
Scametatra a.s.	Plastics & Rubber	FY98, 00	3.6	–	1.9	–	1.9
West Export Import Company v.o.s.	Chemicals	FY99	2.1	–	1.2	–	1.2
					3.1		3.1
Slovenia							
Slovenian Development Capital Fund Limited	Funds[5]	FY95	4.6	–	–	3.8	3.8
						3.8	3.8
Tajikistan							
Holland-Tajik Joint Venture M&P	Trade[6]	FY00	0.4	–	0.4	–	0.4
SugdAgroServ	Agriculture & Forestry	FY02	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
Telecom Technology Ltd.	Information	FY02	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.3
Tojiksodirotbonk	Finance & Insurance	FY02	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Zeravshan Gold Company	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY97, 98	13.8	–	10.3	1.2	11.5
					11.3	1.7	13.0

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Turkey							
Adana Çimento Sanayi Türk A. Ş.	Minerals[7]	FY99	15.0	10.0	10.0	–	10.0
Alternatif Finansal Kiralama A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY92	–	–	2.2	–	2.2
Alternatifbank A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 99	15.0	15.0	12.0	–	12.0
Arcelik-LG Klima Sanayi ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00	14.4	9.6	14.3	–	14.3
Arçelik, A. Ş.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY96, 01	78.2	90.1	63.6	–	63.6
Assan Demir ve Sac Sanayi A. Ş.	Primary Metals	FY94, 97, 02	54.7	10.0	31.0	–	31.0
Atilim University	Education Services	FY02	6.5	–	6.5	–	6.5
Aytac Dis Ticaret Yatirim Sanayi A. Ş.	Food & Beverages	FY94	10.0	10.0	2.8	–	2.8
Banvit Bandirma Vitaminli Yem Sanayi A. Ş.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY01	25.0	–	18.3	5.0	23.3
Bayindirbank A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY94, 97, 00	30.0	60.0	13.5	–	13.5
Borçelik Çelik Sanayii Ticaret A. Ş.	Primary Metals	FY92, 95, 96, 97	47.1	–	10.0	9.7	19.7
Çayeli Bakir Isletmeleri A. Ş.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY93	30.0	45.0	8.4	–	8.4
CBS Boya Kimya Sanayii ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Chemicals	FY95, 96	0.7	–	–	3.7	3.7
CBS Holding A. Ş.	Chemicals	FY94	15.5	–	4.0	–	4.0
CBS Printas Baski Mürekkepleri ve Gerecleri A. Ş.	Chemicals	FY96, 01	‡	–	–	0.6	0.6
Cerrahogullari T.A. Ş.	Transportation[4]	FY94	8.8	–	0.2	–	0.2
Demir Finansal Kiralama A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY97, 98	15.0	–	3.3	–	3.3
Eczacibasi Karo Seramik	Minerals[7]	FY02	10.5	–	10.5	–	10.5
Edirne Giyim Sanayi A. Ş.	Textiles[3]	FY89	6.4	–	0.4	–	0.4
Eldor Elektronik Sanayi ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY93, 97	6.0	–	0.8	–	0.8
Elginkan Holding A. Ş.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY88, 93, 97	47.8	1.9	1.0	–	1.0
Entek Elektrik Üretimi Otoprodüktor Grubu A. Ş.	Utilities	FY98	25.0	26.5	22.5	–	22.5
Finans Finansal Kiralama Anonim Sirketi	Finance & Insurance	FY97, 98	11.0	–	2.9	–	2.9
Finansbank, A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 00	20.0	55.6	8.9	–	8.9
Garanti Finansal Kiralama A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY95, 98, 00	19.3	43.4	2.7	–	2.7
Global Securities Inc.	Finance & Insurance	FY94, 95, 96	2.8	–	–	‡	‡
Gunkol Gunes Enerjisi ve Klima Sanayi A. Ş.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY02	10.8	–	11.6	–	11.6
Gümüssuyu Hali ve Yer Kaplamalari Sanayi ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Textiles[3]	FY99	7.0	–	6.8	–	6.8
Indorama Iplik Sanayii ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Textiles[3]	FY99	10.7	–	8.1	0.7	8.8
Ipek Kagit Sanayii ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Pulp & Paper	FY98, 00, 02	44.6	33.0	40.0	–	40.0
Isiklar Ambalaj A. Ş.	Pulp & Paper	FY00	9.8	–	9.8	–	9.8
Istanbul Bilgi University	Education Services	FY01	12.0	–	12.0	–	12.0
Kepez Elektrik T.A. Ş.	Utilities	FY91	20.2	–	7.7	–	7.7
Kiris Otelcilik ve Turizm A. Ş.	Tourism[2]	FY89, 90	23.4	–	22.7	–	22.7
Kocbank A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY97	10.0	60.0	1.4	–	1.4
Koy-Tur Holding A. Ş.	Food & Beverages	FY91, 92	12.7	–	–	‡	‡
Kula Mensucat Fabrikasi A. Ş.	Textiles[3]	FY91	19.8	–	4.6	–	4.6
Medya Holding A. Ş.	Information	FY93, 96	28.6	–	7.3	–	7.3
Milli Reasurans T.A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	50.0	–	50.0	–	50.0
Modern Karton Sanayii ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Pulp & Paper	FY98, 02	30.0	10.0	26.4	–	26.4
NASCO Nasreddin Holding A. Ş.	Textiles[3]	FY92	17.5	5.0	10.2	–	10.2
Oyak Bank A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY98	15.0	25.0	3.3	–	3.3
Pasabahce Eskisehir Cam	Minerals[7]	FY02	7.5	–	7.5	–	7.5

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Sanajii ve Ticaret							
Pasabahce-Schott Cam Sanayi ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Minerals[7]	FY99	16.7	16.7	6.3	–	6.3
Pinar Entegre Et Ve Yem Sanayi A. Ş.	Food & Beverages	FY84, 94, 98	21.9	–	7.9	–	7.9
Pinar Sut Mamulleri Sanayii A. Ş.	Food & Beverages	FY94, 00	22.4	–	14.9	–	14.9
Rant Finansal Kiralama A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 98	4.8	–	0.5	–	0.5
Sakosa Sabanci–Kosa Endüstriyel Iplik ve Kord Bezi Sanayi ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Textiles[3]	FY99	24.3	23.8	21.8	–	21.8
Silkar Turizm Yatirim ve Isletmeleri A. Ş.	Tourism[2]	FY86, 90	19.3	9.8	3.2	0.3	3.4
Söktas Pamuk ve Tarim Ürunlerini Degerlendirme Ticaret ve Sanayi A. Ş.	Textiles[3]	FY98, 02	17.0	–	12.7	–	12.7
TEB Finansal Kiralama A. Ş.	Finance & Insurance	FY99	5.0	–	3.3	–	3.3
Trakya Cam Sanayii A. Ş.	Minerals[7]	FY79, 83, 84, 89, 91, 96, 99	66.7	31.4	–	3.4	3.4
Türk Ekonomi Bankasi	Finance & Insurance	FY95, 99	27.5	37.5	10.0	–	10.0
Turk Venture Partners, LLC	Funds[5]	FY02	10.0	–	–	10.0	10.0
Türkiye Sise ve Cam Fabrikalari A. Ş.	Minerals[7]	FY93, 97, 02	76.0	50.2	35.0	–	35.0
Unye Cimento Sanayi ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Minerals[7]	FY00	21.4	–	16.8	–	16.8
Uzel Makina Sanayii A. Ş.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	11.4	8.5	10.4	–	10.4
Viking Kagit ve Seluloz, A. Ş.	Pulp & Paper	FY70, 71, 82, 83, 98	15.2	–	8.6	–	8.6
Yalova Elyaf ve Iplik A. Ş..	Textiles[3]	FY96	15.0	8.0	2.5	–	2.5
Yapi Kredi Finansal Kirkalama A.O.	Finance & Insurance	FY97, 98	12.9	–	2.2	–	2.2
Yeditepe Beynelmilel Otelcilik Turizm ve Ticaret A. Ş.	Tourism[2]	FY92, 90, 94, 02	31.8	27.5	11.8	‡	11.8
					647.1	33.3	680.4
Ukraine							
First Ukrainian International Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY98	5.0	–	–	5.0	5.0
Joint Stock Commercial Bank HVB Bank Ukraine	Finance & Insurance	FY98	2.3	–	–	2.3	2.3
JSC Damen Shipyards Okean	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY02	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
Microfinance Bank of Ukraine	Finance & Insurance	FY01	5.2	–	3.5	1.7	5.2
Ukraine Fund	Funds[5]	FY94, 97	3.5	–	–	3.3	3.3
					13.5	12.3	25.8
Uzbekistan							
ABN–AMRO Bank NB Uzbekistan A.O.	Finance & Insurance	FY96	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
Core Pharmsanoat	Chemicals	FY98	3.9	3.4	2.0	0.5	2.5
Fayz Holding Joint Stock Company of the Open Type	Indus/Cons Products[3]	FY98	2.4	–	1.1	0.5	1.6
National Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Finance & Insurance	FY00	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Open Joint-Stock Commercial Bank "Hamkorbank"	Finance & Insurance	FY01	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0

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Osiyo Granite Ltd.	Minerals[7]	FY01	1.6	–	1.6	–	1.6
Private Closed Joint-Stock Commercial Bank “Parvina Bank”	Finance & Insurance	FY01	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0
State Joint-Stock Commercial Bank “Asaka”	Finance & Insurance	FY00	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
The Uzbek-Dutch Joint Venture Uzdutch Cheese Ltd. Limited Liability Company	Food & Beverages	FY00	0.6	–	0.6	–	0.6
Uzbek Leasing International A.O.	Finance & Insurance	FY96, 01	0.9	–	–	0.9	0.9
					32.4	2.9	35.3
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of							
Fresh&Co	Food & Beverages	FY02	7.1	–	7.6	–	7.6
Institut Za Fizikalnu Medicinu I Rehabilitaciju “Dr. Simo Milosevic”, Igalo	Health Care	FY82, 88	19.1	–	8.6	–	8.6
Jugobanka A.D. Beograd	Finance & Insurance	FY86	25.4	10.4	4.3	–	4.3
Loan to Eight Banks for Small-Scale Enterprises	Finance & Insurance	FY80	26.0	4.2	1.1	–	1.1
Micro Enterprise Bank Kosova	Finance & Insurance	FY02	1.1	–	–	1.1	1.1
Micro Finance Bank A.D.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	5.0	–	4.0	1.0	5.0
Montenegro A.D. Podgorica	Tourism[2]	FY80	21.0	–	2.0	–	2.0
Radoje Dakic	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY80	18.7	–	1.2	–	1.2
Raiffeisen International Beteiligungs AG	Finance & Insurance	FY02	2.4	–	–	2.4	2.4
Tigar Rubber Products Company A.D.	Plastics & Rubber	FY02	19.3	–	15.9	4.0	19.9
Vojvodjanska Banka – Udruzena Banka	Finance & Insurance	FY87, 89	56.0	31.2	40.6	–	40.6
					85.3	8.4	93.7
Regional Investments							
ABC Medicover Holdings B.V.	Health Care	FY99	7.0	–	5.8	–	5.8
Advent Central and Eastern Europe II	Funds[5]	FY98	15.0	–	–	14.2	14.2
Advent Central Europe Management L.P.	Funds[5]	FY95	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Advent Private Equity Fund – Central Europe L.P.	Funds[5]	FY98	10.0	–	–	4.8	4.8
AIG Emerging Europe Infrastructure Fund	Funds[5]	FY00	30.0	–	–	30.0	30.0
Alliance ScanEast Fund, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY94	4.9	–	–	4.0	4.0
Baring Vostok Private Equity Fund, L.P	Funds[5]	FY01	15.0	–	–	14.9	14.9
Black Sea Fund L.P.	Funds[5]	FY99, 02	14.5	–	–	14.4	14.4
Central Europe Telecom Investments, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY94	9.7	–	–	5.7	5.7
The Czech and Slovak Private Equity Fund L.P.	Funds[5]	FY95	2.5	–	–	2.5	2.5
Euromedic International	Health Care	FY02	13.8	–	14.3	–	14.3
European Renaissance Capital, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY94	5.0	–	–	3.8	3.8
Intra-Regional Trade Enhancement Facility	Finance & Insurance	FY96, 99	0.9	–	0.2	–	0.2
New Europe–East Investment Fund	Funds[5]	FY93	10.0	–	–	‡	‡
NIS Restructuring Facility, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY00	10.0	–	–	9.3	9.3
The Romania & Moldova Direct Fund, LP	Funds[5]	FY99	4.0	–	–	4.0	4.0

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
SEAF Central and Eastern Europe Growth Fund LLC	Funds[5]	FY01	3.3	–	–	3.3	3.3
SEAF Trans–Balkan Fund LLC	Funds[5]	FY01	4.8	–	–	4.8	4.8
					20.2	115.7	136.0
Total equity and loans for Europe and Central Asia					**2,110.9**	**532.0**	**2,642.9**
Total guarantees and risk management products for Europe and Central Asia							**81.9**
Total IFC portfolio for Europe and Central Asia							**2,724.8**

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Argentina							
Aceitera General Deheza S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY95, 02	55.0	30.0	32.5	–	32.5
Acindar Industria Argentina de Aceros, S.A.	Primary Metals	FY60, 95, 97, 99	119.4	90.7	84.7	16.4	101.1
Aguas Argentinas S.A.	Utilities	FY95, 96	85.0	307.5	46.6	7.0	53.6
Aguas Provinciales de Santa Fé	Utilities	FY01	20.0	30.0	20.0	–	20.0
Alpargatas S.A.I.C.	Textiles[3]	FY77, 84, 86, 88, 94, 97	76.3	117.0	24.2	7.4	31.6
American Plast, S.A.	Plastics & Rubber	FY99	10.0	–	7.8	–	7.8
Argentina Equity Investments I Ltd	Funds[5]	FY94	4.0	–	–	2.8	2.8
Asociación Civil Universidad del Salvador	Education Services	FY01	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
Asociación Unión Tamberos Cooperativa Limitada (AUCTL)	Food & Beverages	FY99	6.0	–	5.2	–	5.2
Banco Corporación Financiera Hipotecaria S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	62.5	–	26.6	12.5	39.1
Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 97, 99	80.0	245.0	65.0	–	65.0
Banco del Suquia S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 99	45.0	30.0	42.0	–	42.0
Banco Francés del Río de la Plata S.A	Finance & Insurance	FY89, 91, 97	29.3	–	0.5	–	0.5
Banco General de Negocios S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY94, 99	48.0	–	33.0	–	33.0
Banco Hipotecario S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	25.0	102.5	25.0	–	25.0
Banco Roberts S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY95, 98	50.0	–	42.0	–	42.0
Bansud S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY97	4.9	–	1.9	–	1.9
CCBA S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY96	18.5	33.0	12.1	–	12.1
Cefas S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY00	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Cervecería y Maltería Quilmes S.A. (Quilmes)	Food & Beverages	FY94	15.0	15.0	4.0	–	4.0
Cerámica Zanón S.A.C.I. y M.	Minerals[7]	FY96	20.0	–	17.7	–	17.7
Compañía Elaboradora de Productos Alimenticios S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY95	15.0	6.0	9.7	–	9.7
Compañías Asociadas Petroleras S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY97	17.0	33.0	11.0	–	11.0
Concesiones y Construcciones de Infraestructura S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY00	26.0	–	6.0	20.0	26.0
Correo Argentino S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY99	75.0	54.0	57.4	6.8	64.2
Empresa Distribuidora Norte Sociedad Anónima S.A.	Utilities	FY94, 96	45.0	128.0	18.8	–	18.8
FAPLAC, S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Ferroexpreso Pampeano, S.A.C.	Transportation[4]	FY93	10.8	17.6	2.5	–	2.5
Fondo Agrícola de Inversión Directa 2003 y Unifund S.A.	Funds[5]	FY98	2.8	–	–	2.8	2.8
Frigorífico Regional Industrias Alimenticias Reconquista (Friar) (S.A.)	Food & Beverages	FY98	12.5	7.0	12.5	–	12.5
Frigorífico Rioplatense S.A.I.C.I.F.	Food & Beverages	FY92	13.0	4.0	5.3	1.0	6.3
FV S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	16.0	–	12.3	–	12.3
Grunbaum, Rico y Daucourt S.A.I.C. y F.	Textiles[3]	FY96	10.0	5.0	8.0	–	8.0
Guipeba-Ceval S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY97	20.0	20.0	14.6	–	14.6
Hospital Privado Centro Médico De Córdoba S.A.	Health Care	FY99	9.6	–	9.1	–	9.1
Juan Minetti S.A.	Minerals[7]	FY78, 81, 86, 87, 93, 94, 99	101.8	197.5	59.0	‡	59.0
Kleppe S.A. y El Caldero S.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY95, 98	12.0	–	10.2	–	10.2

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Maltería Pampa S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY93, 96	19.0	12.0	5.8	–	5.8
Merchant Bankers Asociados S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY96	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
Milkaut S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY92, 97	20.0	5.0	15.6	5.0	20.7
Molinos Río de la Plata S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY93, 94	2.3	–	–	5.5	5.5
Nahuelsat S.A.	Information	FY95	35.0	–	8.8	5.0	13.8
Nuevo Banco de Santa Fé	Finance & Insurance	FY01	20.0	–	19.4	–	19.4
Nuevo Central Argentino S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY93	13.0	15.0	0.6	3.0	3.6
Pan American Energy LLC	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY93, 96	80.0	100.0	1.8	–	1.8
Patagonia Fund, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY98	25.0	–	–	15.0	15.0
Patagonia Mint S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY98	6.0	5.0	3.7	–	3.7
Pecom Energía S.A.	Chemicals	FY97	20.0	30.0	7.3	–	7.3
Petroken Petroquímica Ensenada S.A.	Chemicals	FY90, 95	40.0	11.0	7.3	–	7.3
Petrolera Argentina San Jorge S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY92, 93	42.0	35.0	–	27.0	27.0
Petrolera Argentina San Jorge S.A. (Neuquen)	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY97, 99	31.4	–	–	31.4	31.4
S.A. San Miguel A.G.I.C.I. y F.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	12.0	–	8.6	–	8.6
Sancor Cooperativas Unidas Limitada	Food & Beverages	FY95	40.0	30.0	28.7	–	28.7
Sideco Americana S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY95	–	–	–	15.0	15.0
Socma Americana S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY95	40.0	60.0	6.3	–	6.3
T6 Industrial S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY98	15.0	30.0	12.8	–	12.8
Terminal 6, S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY87, 90, 91, 96, 98	33.0	19.5	11.1	–	11.1
Terminales Portuarias Argentinas S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY96	12.0	–	4.5	–	4.5
The Tower Fund, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY95	25.0	–	–	19.9	19.9
The Tower Investment Management Company	Funds[5]	FY95	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.1
Transportadora De Gas Del Norte S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY97	45.0	210.0	38.2	–	38.2
Vicentin S.A.I.C.	Food & Beverages	FY97	25.0	10.0	17.5	–	17.5
Yacylec S.A.	Utilities	FY94	20.0	45.0	4.5	5.0	9.5
					969.6	208.9	1,178.4
Barbados							
Almond Resorts, Inc.	Tourism[2]	FY95	7.1	–	–	1.1	1.1
						1.1	1.1
Belize							
Nova Companies (Belize) Ltd. and Ambergris Aquaculture Ltd.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY98	5.5	–	4.8	–	4.8
					4.8		4.8
Bolivia							
Aguas del Illimani S.A.	Utilities	FY00	7.1	–	5.9	1.0	6.9
Banco Bisa, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY76, 88, 91, 92, 95, 98	28.7	5.5	5.0	3.2	8.2
Banco Mercantil S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY96	10.0	–	5.7	–	5.7
Caja Los Andes S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 99	2.0	–	1.0	–	1.0
Central Aguirre Portuaria S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY92, 02	4.7	–	2.2	0.3	2.6
Compañia Boliviana de Gas Natural Comprimido Genex S.A.	Chemicals	FY93	2.3	–	0.4	–	0.4

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Compañía Minera del Sur, S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY92, 90, 94, 96, 00	40.6	5.0	10.4	–	10.4
Electropaz S.A.	Utilities	FY00	25.0	–	24.1	–	24.1
Minera S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY92	–	–	–	3.4	3.4
Telefónica Celular de Bolivia S.A. ("Telecel S.A.")	Information	FY97, 01	26.7	23.3	15.0	–	15.0
Trenes Continentales S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY92	–	–	–	2.9	2.9
					69.7	10.8	80.6
Brazil							
AG Concession	Utilities	FY02	30.0	–	15.0	15.0	30.0
Algar Telecom S.A.	Information	FY97	43.2	–	20.0	18.2	38.2
Apolo Produtos de Aco SA	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY02	8.0	–	8.0	–	8.0
Bahia Sul Celulose S.A.	Pulp & Paper	FY90, 91, 93	61.0	60.0	–	21.0	21.0
Banco BBA Creditanstalt S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY92	40.0	–	40.0	–	40.0
Banco Bradesco, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY97	16.8	25.2	3.7	–	3.7
Banco Itaú, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY88, 02	129.1	–	100.0	–	100.0
Bompreco S.A. Supermercados do Nordeste	Trade[6]	FY98	30.0	–	19.6	–	19.6
Bulk Services Corporation	Transportation[4]	FY98	14.0	7.5	9.1	–	9.1
Cambuhy/MC	Food & Beverages	FY95	30.0	–	5.6	–	5.6
Cerâmica Portobello S.A.	Minerals[7]	FY95, 00, 02	39.1	–	21.4	6.1	27.5
Ceval Alimentos S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY93, 96	90.0	130.0	–	16.1	16.1
Chapeco Companhia Industrial de Alimentos	Food & Beverages	FY94, 96	43.9	5.5	38.5	6.4	44.9
CIA Tecinos Norte de Minas – Coteminas	Textiles[3]	FY97, 98, 00	25.5	20.0	10.3	4.5	14.8
Companhia Brasileira de Bebidas	Food & Beverages	FY95	35.0	123.0	5.0	–	5.0
Companhia Petroquímica do Sul S.A.	Chemicals	FY98	40.0	180.0	22.5	–	22.5
Concessionária Da Rodovia Presidente Dutra S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY98	35.0	79.5	25.3	–	25.3
Concessionária do Sistema Anhanguera Bandeirantes S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY01	35.0	31.0	35.0	–	35.0
Construtora Norberto Odebrecht	Construction[9]	FY02	80.0	165.0	80.0	–	80.0
CRP–Caderi Capital de Risco S.A.	Funds[5]	FY95	0.8	–	–	0.7	0.7
Dende do Pará S/A – DENPASA – Agricultura, Indústria e Comércio de Olea	Food & Beverages	FY80, 94	5.3	–	–	1.1	1.1
Distel Holding S.A.	Information	FY95, 97, 98, 02	67.2	118.0	14.6	31.7	46.3
Dixie Toga S.A.	Plastics & Rubber	FY98	15.0	–	–	15.0	15.0
Duratex S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY88, 97	29.4	78.0	15.2	–	15.2
Eliane S.A.	Minerals[7]	FY00	45.0	–	45.0	–	45.0
Empesca S.A. Construções Navais, Pesca e Exportaçao	Food & Beverages	FY98	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Empresa de Desenvolvimento de Recursos Minerais (CODEMIN) S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY73, 78, 83	9.3	54.0	–	4.3	4.3
Escol@24Horas	Education Services	FY01, 02	3.5	–	–	3.5	3.5
Eucatex do Sul S.A.	Pulp & Paper	FY95	–	–	1.3	–	1.3
Fertilizantes Fosfatado S.A.	Chemicals	FY99	20.0	45.0	20.0	–	20.0
Fras–le, S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	20.0	–	9.3	10.0	19.3

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Gavea Hotelaria e Turismo S.A.	Tourism[2]	FY94	16.8	7.5	11.1	–	11.1
GP Capital Partners II L.P.	Funds[5]	FY92	–	–	–	9.7	9.7
Grupo Peixoto de Castro Participacoes S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY02	9.0	–	9.0	–	9.0
Hering Textile S.A. **	Textiles[3]	FY95	–	–	7.5	–	7.5
Icatu Equity Partners, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY98	30.0	–	–	20.0	20.0
Indústrias Arteb S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98	27.0	20.0	20.0	7.0	27.0
Indústrias Romi S.A. **	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY93	–	–	–	0.4	0.4
Innova S.A.	Chemicals	FY00	25.0	60.0	18.8	5.0	23.8
Ipiranga Petroquímica S.A.	Chemicals	FY80, 87, 98	61.3	178.0	29.3	6.3	35.6
Itaberaba Participaçôes S.A.	Health Care	FY00	5.3	–	–	5.3	5.3
Joaquim Oliveira S.A. Participaçôes	Agriculture & Forestry	FY92	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Klabin Bacel S.A.	Pulp & Paper	FY94	24.7	36.0	4.9	15.7	20.6
Labratório de Análises e Pesquises Clínicas Gastao Fleury S/C Limitada	Health Care	FY00	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Latas de Alumínio S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY95	21.0	5.0	5.0	–	5.0
Lojas Americanas S.A.	Trade[6]	FY96	33.0	20.0	17.0	–	17.0
Macedo Alimentos Nordeste S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY92	–	–	9.8	–	9.8
Mineraçôes Brasileiras Reunidas S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY92, 88, 93, 01	75.0	27.0	30.0	–	30.0
Moulinex do Brasil S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY96	12.0	–	4.4	–	4.4
Oxiteno Nordeste S.A. Indústria e Comércio	Chemicals	FY75, 96	44.6	–	7.5	5.0	12.5
Pará Pigmentos S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY95	39.0	33.5	19.4	9.0	28.4
Perdigâo S.A. and Perdigâo Agroindustrial S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY88, 96	57.9	20.0	15.3	10.0	25.3
Petroflex Indústria e Comércio S.A.	Plastics & Rubber	FY96	–	–	7.5	–	7.5
Politeno Indústria é Comércio S.A.	Chemicals	FY89, 96	42.6	–	4.4	–	4.4
Puras do Brasil S.A.	Tourism[2]	FY00	5.0	–	4.3	–	4.3
Randon S.A	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	10.0	–	9.1	–	9.1
Rhodia–Ster S.A.	Chemicals	FY92	25.9	–	–	6.0	6.0
Rhodiaco Indústrias Químicas Ltda.	Chemicals	FY96	30.0	30.0	5.0	–	5.0
Ripasa S.A.	Pulp & Paper	FY91	25.0	–	–	5.0	5.0
S.A. Indústria e Comércio Chapecó	Food & Beverages	FY94, 96	10.3	–	1.6	7.7	9.3
Sadia Concórdia S.A. Indústria e Comércio	Food & Beverages	FY94, 95, 97	80.0	222.0	30.3	10.0	40.3
Samarco Mineraçâo S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY97	18.0	16.0	10.8	–	10.8
Saraiva S.A.	Trade[6]	FY98	18.0	–	9.2	3.0	12.2
Seara Alimentos S.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY92	–	–	–	3.9	3.9
Sepetiba Terminal de Containêres S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY02	32.0	8.0	32.0	–	32.0
Sociedade Hospital Samaritano	Health Care	FY00	20.0	–	20.0	–	20.0
Sucorrico S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY97	15.0	–	6.0	–	6.0
Sudamérica en Fiesta, S.A.	Tourism[2]	FY00	15.0	–	–	15.0	15.0
Synteko Produtos Quimicos S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY02	18.0	–	18.0	–	18.0
Sâo Paulo Alpargatas S.A.	Textiles[3]	FY87, 97	60.0	–	20.0	–	20.0
Tecon Rio Grande S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY99	12.1	16.0	11.9	–	11.9
Tecon Salvador S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY01	4.5	5.0	3.5	1.0	4.5
Trikem S.A.	Chemicals	FY92, 95	12.9	–	–	‡	‡
Tubos e Conexoes Tigre Ltda.	Plastics & Rubber	FY97	30.0	23.5	16.5	–	16.5

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Unibanco–União de Bancos Brasileiros S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY88, 96, 02	174.8	–	150.0	–	150.0
Usina Hidrelétrica Guilman-Amorim	Utilities	FY98	30.0	91.0	25.8	–	25.8
Vulcabras do Nordeste S.A.	Textiles[3]	FY99	20.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Weist S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	8.0	–	8.0	–	8.0
Wembley S.A.	Textiles[3]	FY92	–	–	–	10.0	10.0
					1,227.2	308.7	1,535.9
Chile							
CB Transporte e Infraestructura S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY99	2.0	–	1.7	–	1.7
CB Transportes S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY99, 02	10.0	–	–	8.7	8.7
Empresa Eléctrica Pangue S.A.	Utilities	FY94	64.8	88.0	–	2.8	2.8
Ferrocarril del Pacífico S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY97	20.5	6.0	13.8	–	13.8
Hidroeléctrica Aconcagua S.A.	Utilities	FY92, 93	14.4	6.0	–	6.5	6.5
Minera Escondida Limitada	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY89, 91, 99	87.6	–	17.5	7.5	25.0
Moneda Asset Management S.A.	Funds[5]	FY94, 96, 97	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Pionero Fondo de Inversión Mobiliaria	Funds[5]	FY94	10.0	–	–	9.3	9.3
Proa Fondo de Inversión de Desarrollo de Empresas	Funds[5]	FY96	8.3	–	–	7.3	7.3
San Antonio Terminal Internacional S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY01	38.7	65.0	35.0	3.7	38.7
Transportes Ferroviarios S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY92	–	–	–	4.4	4.4
					68.0	50.7	118.7
Colombia							
Banco Caja Social	Finance & Insurance	FY02	7.0	–	–	7.0	7.0
Bavaria	Food & Beverages	FY02	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0
Cales y Cementos de Toluviejo, S.A.	Minerals[7]	FY01	3.3	10.7	3.3	–	3.3
Cementos del Caribe, S.A.	Minerals[7]	FY75, 01	17.6	13.0	4.0	10.0	14.0
Colombian Home Mortgage Corp. (CHMC)	Finance & Insurance	FY02	10.6	–	–	10.6	10.6
Compañía Suramericana de Arrendamiento Operativo S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY99	5.1	–	–	5.1	5.1
Compañía Colombiana de Tejidos	Textiles[3]	FY63, 91	22.9	1.7	6.0	–	6.0
Corporación Financiera del Valle	Finance & Insurance	FY69, 85, 88, 93, 95	51.1	60.0	–	7.4	7.4
Corporación Financiera Santander S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 94, 95	6.4	–	–	0.4	0.4
Corporación Nacional y Suramericana S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY96, 00	88.8	–	38.1	25.0	63.1
Inversura S. A.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	15.0	–	–	15.0	15.0
Productora de Derivados de la Sal, S.A. (PRODESAL)	Chemicals	FY87	7.2	–	–	0.6	0.6
Promigas S.A. E.S.P.	Transportation[4]	FY77, 89, 93, 94, 97	38.3	69.5	5.7	1.1	6.8
Protección S. A.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	10.0	–	–	10.0	10.0
Proyectos de Infraestructura S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY97	9.5	–	–	5.0	5.0
Suramericana de Inversiones S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	75.0	–	75.0	–	75.0
					232.1	97.3	329.4

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Costa Rica							
Alterra Partners Costa Rica S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY01	35.0	85.0	35.0	–	35.0
Banco Interfín S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY93, 01	20.0	–	15.4	–	15.4
Consorcio Hospitalario Internacional, S.A.	Health Care	FY99	1.2	–	–	1.2	1.2
Corporación Supermercados Unidos S.A.	Trade[6]	FY99	40.0	–	26.8	10.0	36.8
Hidroeléctrica Aguas Zarcas S.A. (Hidrozarcas)	Utilities	FY94	4.0	6.1	1.8	–	1.8
					78.9	11.2	90.1
Dominican Republic							
Caucedo Investments Inc.	Transportation[4]	FY02	30.0	–	30.0	–	30.0
France Telecom Dominicana	Information	FY02	50.0	–	50.0	–	50.0
Inversora Internacional Hotelera, S.A.	Tourism[2]	FY99	14.0	21.7	12.4	–	12.4
Pasteurizadora Rica C. por A.	Food & Beverages	FY00	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Red Sanitaria Hospiten	Health Care	FY00	2.0	2.0	2.0	–	2.0
Smith/Enron Cogeneration Limited Partnership	Utilities	FY95, 96	32.3	50.0	20.6	–	20.6
					130.0		130.0
Ecuador							
Agrocapital, S.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY97	3.5	–	3.5	–	3.5
Compañía Financiera Ecuadoriana de Desarollo, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY69, 73, 77, 81, 82, 88	3.0	–	–	0.3	0.3
Concessionaria DHM, S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY99	12.8	15.0	11.5	1.3	12.8
Ecuacobre-FV S.A.	Minerals[7]	FY00	9.0	–	8.4	–	8.4
Favorita Fruit Company, Ltd.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	15.0	–	8.3	5.0	13.3
Rey Banano del Pacífico C.A. (Reybanpac)	Agriculture & Forestry	FY94	10.0	5.0	3.1	–	3.1
La Universal S.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	13.2	3.0	8.2	5.0	13.2
					43.0	11.6	54.6
El Salvador							
AFP Crecer, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY99	–	–	–	1.2	1.2
Banco Cuscatlan, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY99	25.0	–	20.0	–	20.0
Baterías de El Salvador, S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	2.0	–	1.7	–	1.7
CAESS/EEO Distribution Companies	Utilities	FY02	45.0	75.0	45.0	–	45.0
Cemento de El Salvador, S.A.	Minerals[7]	FY97, 00	19.6	20.6	11.8	2.2	14.0
Implementos Agrícolas Centroamericanos, S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY98, 99	2.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
Telemovil El Salvador, S.A.	Information	FY94, 96	9.9	14.5	2.0	–	2.0
					80.5	3.6	84.2
Grenada							
Bel Air Plantation Limited	Tourism[2]	FY02	2.0	–	2.0	–	2.0
					2.0		2.0

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Guatemala							
Fabrigas S.A.	Utilities	FY95	7.0	–	2.5	–	2.5
Frutera del Pacifico, S.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	7.0	–	7.0	–	7.0
Operadora de Tiendas, S.A. (La Fragua S.A)	Trade[6]	FY99	20.0	–	17.9	–	17.9
Orzunil I de Electricada Limitada	Utilities	FY92, 98	14.3	15.0	11.9	1.2	13.1
Pantaleón S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY97	20.0	–	8.8	–	8.8
Vidriera Guatemalteca, S.A.	Minerals[7]	FY93	11.0	–	2.1	–	2.1
					50.1	1.2	51.3
Guyana							
Guyana Americas Merchant Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY00	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
Heritage Limited (Cara Lodge)	Tourism[2]	FY00	0.7	–	0.7	–	0.7
IDS Holdings Limited	Plastics & Rubber	FY99	1.2	–	1.2	–	1.2
					1.9	1.0	2.9
Haiti							
Micro Crédit National S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4
						0.4	0.4
Honduras							
Electricidad de Cortés, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Utilities	FY95, 98	16.6	36.3	8.7	2.6	11.3
Grupo Granjas Marinas S.A. de C.V.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY87, 99	6.6	–	4.5	–	4.5
Multiplaza de Tegucigalpa S.A.	Tourism[2]	FY99	10.0	–	9.0	–	9.0
					22.2	2.6	24.8
Jamaica							
Jamaica Energy Partners	Utilities	FY97	23.9	48.0	13.7	–	13.7
MBJ Airports Limited	Transportation[4]	FY02	20.0	25.0	20.0	–	20.0
Mossel (Jamaica) Limited	Information	FY01, 02	50.0	21.8	42.0	8.0	50.0
					75.7	8.0	83.7
Mexico							
AES Méridia III, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Utilities	FY98	30.0	74.0	29.2	–	29.2
Agropecuaria Sanfandila S.A. de C.V.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	10.0	5.0	7.5	–	7.5
American British Cowdray Medical Center I.A.P.	Health Care	FY01	30.0	14.0	30.0	–	30.0
Apasco, S.A. de C.V.	Minerals[7]	FY88, 91, 92, 93, 96	176.4	120.0	10.8	–	10.8
Banco BBVA – Bancomer	Finance & Insurance	FY92	–	–	51.8	–	51.8
Banco Nacional de México, S.N.C.	Finance & Insurance	FY92, 90, 98	157.6	94.7	46.2	–	46.2
Baring Mexico Private Equity Fund, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY95, 99	11.8	–	–	10.8	10.8
Central Anáhuac S.A. de C.V.	Utilities	FY00	50.0	59.5	50.0	–	50.0
Central Saltillo S.A. de C.V.	Plastics & Rubber	FY00	35.0	43.0	34.5	–	34.5

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Combustibles Ecológicos Mexicanos, S.A. de C.V.	Chemicals	FY02	6.5	–	5.0	1.5	6.5
Comercializadora La Junta S.A. de C.V.	Transportation[4]	FY98	6.0	7.5	3.8	–	3.8
Compañía Tratadora de Aguas Negras de Puerto Vallarta, S.A. de C.V.	Utilities	FY95	7.5	–	4.1	–	4.1
Consorcio International Hospital, S.A. de C.V.	Health Care	FY99	4.8	–	–	4.8	4.8
Coppel S.A. de C.V.	Trade[6]	FY02	30.0	–	30.0	–	30.0
Financiera Compartamos, S.A. de C.V.	Finance & Insurance	FY01	1.7	–	1.0	0.7	1.7
Fomento Económico Mexicano, S.A. de C.V.	Food & Beverages	FY89, 92	107.6	–	–	2.8	2.8
Fondo Chiapas Equity Agency Line	Finance & Insurance	FY98	5.0	–	–	4.2	4.2
Forja De Monterrey, S.A. De C.V.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY99	16.0	13.0	11.1	3.0	14.1
Girsa S.A. de C.V.	Chemicals	FY97, 00	85.0	175.0	62.7	–	62.7
Grupo Aceros Corsa, S.A. de C.V.	Primary Metals	FY00	16.0	–	11.1	3.0	14.1
Grupo Bimbo, S.A. de C.V.	Food & Beverages	FY92, 96	65.0	175.0	16.2	–	16.2
Grupo Calidra, S.A. de C.V.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY98	18.0	10.0	10.0	6.0	16.0
Grupo Financiero BBVA Bancomer, S.A. (formerly Grupo Probursa)	Finance & Insurance	FY92	–	–	–	32.7	32.7
Grupo Idesa, S.A. de C.V.	Chemicals	FY94	23.0	42.5	1.3	‡	1.3
Grupo Industrial Ayvi S.A. de C.V.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	10.0	–	8.6	–	8.6
Grupo Minsa, S.A. de C.V.	Food & Beverages	FY97	30.0	30.0	12.0	8.7	20.7
Grupo Operador de Terminales Maritimas S.A. de C.V.	Transportation[4]	FY94	1.8	2.6	0.3	–	0.3
Grupo Posadas, S.A. de C.V.	Tourism[2]	FY92, 93, 95, 96, 00	83.7	68.5	49.6	5.0	54.6
Hipotecaria Su Casita, S.A. de C.V. – SOFOL	Finance & Insurance	FY01	12.6	–	1.9	10.6	12.5
Industrias Innopack S.A. de C.V.	Plastics & Rubber	FY01	15.0	–	–	15.0	15.0
Internacional de Cerámica, S.A. de C.V.	Minerals[7]	FY94	21.0	17.5	2.0	–	2.0
Invercap S.A. de C.V.	Finance & Insurance	FY00, 01	1.1	–	–	1.1	1.1
Medicus, S.A. de C.V.	Health Care	FY99	7.0	–	6.8	–	6.8
Mexico City–Toluca Toll Road	Transportation[4]	FY92	13.8	–	4.3	–	4.3
Mexplus Puertos S.A. de C.V.	Transportation[4]	FY93, 95, 99	4.5	–	–	4.5	4.5
Pan American Silver Corporation	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY00	9.0	–	–	9.0	9.0
Plata Panamericana, S.A. de C.V.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY02	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
Promotora de Centros Educativos S.A. de C.V.	Education Services	FY01	6.5	–	6.5	–	6.5
Propalma Fondo Chiapas Equity Agency	Food & Beverages	FY98	0.2	–	–	1.0	1.0
Puertas Finas de Madera Montealbán, S.A. de C.V.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY02	13.0	–	13.0	–	13.0
Qualita	Information	FY02	6.0	–	3.5	2.5	6.0
Servicios S.A. de C.V.	Transportation[4]	FY01	12.4	10.0	10.5	1.9	12.4
Tenedora Nemak S.A. de C.V.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY96, 00, 01	33.0	35.0	9.0	–	9.0
Terminal Maritima de Altamira S.A. de C.V.	Transportation[4]	FY97	5.1	10.4	4.9	–	4.9
Turborreactores S.A. de C.V.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00	14.0	4.0	14.0	–	14.0
ZN Mexico Capital Growth Fund Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY00	15.3	–	–	15.3	15.3
ZN Mexico Capital Management, LLC	Funds[5]	FY00	10.0	–	–	10.0	10.0
					573.2	154.0	727.2

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Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Nicaragua							
Banco de la Exportación, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	5.0	–	5.0	–	5.0
Casa Mantica S.A. and Inmuebles Diano Marina, S.A.	Trade[6]	FY99	4.5	–	4.1	–	4.1
Distribuidora Cesar Guerrero S.A.	Trade[6]	FY99	1.0	–	0.8	–	0.8
Financiera Arrendadora Centroamericana, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	2.6	–	1.4	0.6	2.0
Frutales del San Juan, S.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY99	2.0	–	0.9	1.0	1.9
					12.2	1.6	13.8
Panama							
Banco Del Istmo, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	20.0	38.0	18.8	–	18.8
Banco General S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 00	40.0	–	40.0	–	40.0
ICA Panama, S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY00	35.0	35.0	35.0	–	35.0
Manzanillo International Terminal – Panama, S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY95, 00	40.0	35.0	29.6	–	29.6
Panama Canal Railway Company	Transportation[4]	FY00	20.0	30.0	15.0	5.0	20.0
Suleasing Internacional S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY00	5.0	–	8.5	5.0	13.5
					146.9	10.0	156.9
Peru							
Agraria El Escorial S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY00	7.0	–	7.0	–	7.0
Agro Industrial Paramonga S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY98	14.2	14.8	13.2	–	13.2
Agro-Guayabito S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY99, 01	10.0	–	9.0	1.0	10.0
Alicorp S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY00	40.0	20.0	40.0	–	40.0
Banco Internacional del Perú	Finance & Insurance	FY98	20.0	100.0	12.0	–	12.0
Empresa Agroindustrial Laredo S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY00	15.0	–	15.0	–	15.0
Ferrocarril Transandino S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY02	9.0	–	9.0	–	9.0
Inka Terra, Peru S.A.C.	Tourism[2]	FY01	5.0	–	5.0	–	5.0
Interseguro Compañía de Seguros de Vida S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	4.0	–	–	4.0	4.0
ISA Peru, S.A.	Utilities	FY02	18.0	–	18.0	–	18.0
MIBANCO	Finance & Insurance	FY02	5.0	–	5.0	–	5.0
Minera Quellaveco S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY93, 96, 00, 01	12.9	–	–	12.9	12.9
Minera Yanacocha S.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY93, 95, 00	42.7	99.0	16.0	0.3	16.3
Peru OEH S.A.	Tourism[2]	FY01	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
The Peru Privatization Fund Limited	Funds[5]	FY95	13.9	–	–	9.7	9.7
PPF Cayman Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY95	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Qualitá Leasing, S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY98	12.5	–	6.0	6.5	12.5
Ransa Comercial S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY00	10.0	–	9.4	–	9.4
S.A. Minera Regina	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY85	3.0	–	0.8	–	0.8
Sociedad Agrícola Drokasa S.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY00	6.0	–	6.0	–	6.0
Tecnofil S.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY02	7.4	–	5.4	2.0	7.4
Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas, S.A.	Education Services	FY01	7.0	–	7.0	–	7.0
Wiese Leasing S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY82, 92, 96	19.5	25.0	1.8	–	1.8
					195.6	36.3	231.9

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Trinidad and Tobago							
Caribbean Ispat Ltd.	Primary Metals	FY96	27.4	55.0	13.7	–	13.7
Republic Bank Limited of Trinidad & Tobago	Finance & Insurance	FY02	20.0	–	20.0	–	20.0
Royal Merchant Bank and Finance Company	Finance & Insurance	FY02	20.0	–	20.0	–	20.0
Unicell Paper Mills Caribbean Ltd. (UPMCL)	Pulp & Paper	FY02	9.0	–	9.0	–	9.0
					62.7		62.7
Uruguay							
Azucitrus S.A.	Food & Beverages	FY85, 93	13.9	–	0.6	3.4	4.1
Banco Montevideo S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY02	18.0	–	9.0	9.0	18.0
Consorcio Aeropuertos Internacionales S.A.	Transportation[4]	FY96	8.0	10.0	5.6	–	5.6
Granja Avicola Moro	Food & Beverages	FY92	3.8	–	1.8	0.8	2.5
Surinvest International Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY80, 89, 97	18.9	10.0	4.9	1.8	6.7
Universidad de Montevideo	Education Services	FY01	5.0	–	5.0	–	5.0
					27.0	15.0	41.9
Venezuela, República Bolivariana de							
Compañia Anónima Nacional Teléfonos de Venezuela	Information	FY96	43.4	131.6	25.0	–	25.0
Complejo Siderúrgico de Guayana, C.A.	Primary Metals	FY97, 98	45.0	121.0	25.7	10.0	35.7
Corporación de Cemento Andino, C.A.	Minerals[7]	FY01	7.6	24.4	7.6	–	7.6
Electricidad de Caracas S.A.C.A.	Utilities	FY92, 00, 01	70.0	35.0	61.1	–	61.1
Forestal Trillium de Venezuela, C.A.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY00	22.8	10.0	16.8	6.0	22.8
Global Material Services Venezuela C.A. / ACBL Riverside Terminals C.A.	Transportation[4]	FY02	8.7	–	8.7	–	8.7
Grupo Zuliano, S.A. C.A.	Chemicals	FY92, 94	14.1	–	–	14.1	14.1
Intersea Farms de Venezuela, C.A.	Agriculture & Forestry	FY02	8.0	–	5.0	3.0	8.0
Metanol de Oriente, Metor, S.A.	Chemicals	FY93	37.9	93.3	10.6	6.8	17.4
Minera Loma de Niquel, C.A.	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY98, 00	75.2	50.0	62.9	4.4	67.3
Productora de Alcoholes Hidratados, C.A.	Chemicals	FY91	39.4	2.0	8.2	–	8.2
Propileno De Falcón Profalca, C.A.	Chemicals	FY00	24.0	23.0	22.1	–	22.1
Telecomunicaciones Movilnet, C.A.	Information	FY98	35.0	60.0	24.1	–	24.1
					277.7	44.3	322.0
Regional Investments							
Advent Latin American Private Equity Fund II,L.P.	Funds[5]	FY02	15.0	–	–	15.0	15.0
Bank of Nova Scotia	Finance & Insurance	FY01	25.0	25.0	25.0	–	25.0
Certifica.com	Information	FY01	1.5	–	–	1.5	1.5
Convergence Communications, Inc.	Information	FY00, 01, 02	7.9	–	–	7.9	7.9
Eastern Caribbean Home Mortgage Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY97	0.4	–	–	0.4	0.4

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi- cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
HSBC Private Equity (South America) Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY92	–	–	–	0.3	0.3
HSBC Tower Equity Partners, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY01	20.0	–	–	19.7	19.7
LAAD	Finance & Insurance	FY02	20.0	–	20.0	–	20.0
The Latin America Enterprise Fund, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY95	20.0	–	–	19.4	19.4
The Latin America Enterprise Fund II, L.P.	Funds[5]	FY98	23.1	–	–	13.1	13.1
Medical Systems Finance Holding Limited	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 01	17.0	39.6	15.0	2.0	17.0
PriceSmart, Inc.	Trade[6]	FY01, 02	42.0	–	32.0	10.0	42.0
Profund Internacional, S.A.	Funds[5]	FY99	3.0	–	–	3.0	3.0
Salutia	Health Care	FY02	2.5	–	–	2.5	2.5
Scudder Latin American Power Fund I	Funds[5]	FY92, 93	25.0	–	–	23.4	23.4
Scudder Latin American Power Fund II	Funds[5]	FY92, 98	7.0	–	–	5.2	5.2
TCW/Latin America Partners LLC	Funds[5]	FY00	70.0	–	–	20.0	20.0
Terra Capital Advisors	Funds[5]	FY99	5.0	–	–	5.0	5.0
					92.0	148.4	240.4
Total equity and loans for Latin America and the Caribbean					**4,443.0**	**1,126.6**	**5,569.6**
Total guarantees and risk management products for Latin America and the Caribbean							**37.9**
Total IFC portfolio for Latin America and the Caribbean							**5,607.5**

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndications	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Algeria							
Algiers Investment Partnership	Finance & Insurance	FY00	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Arab Banking Corporation Algeria	Finance & Insurance	FY98	1.9	–	–	1.9	1.9
Arab Leasing Corporation	Finance & Insurance	FY02	0.7	–	–	0.7	0.7
Helios S.P.A.	Chemicals	FY93	10.0	–	0.7	–	0.7
Société Générale d'Algérie	Finance & Insurance	FY99	0.7	–	–	0.7	0.7
					0.7	3.6	4.3
Egypt							
Abu Soma Development Company	Tourism[2]	FY94, 97, 99	1.1	–	–	1.1	1.1
Al-Amir for Sanitary Ware Production, S.A.E.	Minerals[7]	FY02	6.0	–	6.0	–	6.0
Alexandria Carbon Black Company, S.A.E.	Chemicals	FY93, 97, 99	22.5	–	11.2	3.0	14.1
Alexandria National Iron & Steel Company S.A.E.	Primary Metals	FY84, 91, 93, 94, 96, 99	42.6	–	8.6	22.6	31.2
Amreya Casting Company	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY02	4.9	–	5.3	–	5.3
Club Ras Soma Hotel Company	Tourism[2]	FY94	7.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	4.8
Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E.	Finance & Insurance	FY94	15.6	–	–	15.6	15.6
Commercial International Bank Legal & General Life Insurance Company	Finance & Insurance	FY00	1.7	–	–	1.7	1.7
E.D.F. Port Said East Power S.A.E.	Utilities	FY01	45.0	152.5	45.0	–	45.0
E.D.F. Suez Gulf Power S.A.E.	Utilities	FY01	45.0	152.5	45.0	–	45.0
EFG – Hermes Holding SAE	Finance & Insurance	FY01	15.0	–	10.9	–	10.9
HC Securities & Investment S.A.E	Finance & Insurance	FY00	1.4	–	–	1.4	1.4
IT Worx Ltd	Professional Services[8]	FY01	2.5	–	–	2.5	2.5
Meleiha Oil Development and Exploration Project	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY87, 88, 93	41.7	–	–	30.8	30.8
Messer Gases Dikheila Company, S.A.E.	Chemicals	FY97	1.5	–	–	1.5	1.5
Misr Compressor Manufacturing Company, S.A.E.	Indus/Cons Products[1]	FY92	13.5	–	9.7	3.8	13.5
Orascom Construction Industries S.A.E.	Minerals[7]	FY02	25.0	30.5	25.0	–	25.0
Orascom Projects and Touristic Development S.A.E.	Tourism[2]	FY97, 99	21.8	–	15.0	4.8	19.8
Orix Leasing Egypt	Finance & Insurance	FY97, 02	6.9	–	6.0	0.9	6.9
Unipak Nile Limited	Pulp & Paper	FY98, 01	8.0	–	6.8	–	6.8
					196.8	92.0	288.8
Jordan							
Arab International Hotels Company	Tourism[2]	FY00	3.6	–	–	3.6	3.6
Business Tourism Company Limited	Tourism[2]	FY98	5.0	–	3.3	–	3.3
El-Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Co.	Textiles[3]	FY98	5.0	–	2.9	–	2.9
Hikma Investment Company Ltd.	Chemicals	FY87, 91, 93, 95	9.6	–	–	2.4	2.4
Horizon Luggage Manufacturing Company	Textiles[3]	FY01	8.0	–	7.2	–	7.2
Indo-Jordan Chemicals Company Limited	Chemicals	FY95	30.0	–	16.0	–	16.0
Industry and Information Technology Park Development Co.	Construction[9]	FY02	12.5	–	12.5	–	12.5
Jordan Gateway Projects Co.	Construction[9]	FY01	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0
Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel Project	Tourism[2]	FY98	10.0	–	8.6	–	8.6

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions)		Investments held for IFC (US$ millions)		
			Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Jordan Investment Trust Plc	Finance & Insurance	FY98	1.4	–	–	1.4	1.4
Middle East Investment Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY01	4.3	–	2.1	2.2	4.3
Middle East Regional Development Enterprise	Oil, Gas and Mining	FY02	5.0	–	4.4	0.6	5.0
Modern Agricultural Investment Company	Transportation[4]	FY99	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0
Specialized Investment Compounds Co. Plc	Construction[9]	FY02	8.0	–	8.0	–	8.0
Zara Investment (Holding) Company Limited	Tourism[2]	FY97	18.0	–	13.8	3.0	16.7
					88.8	14.1	102.9
Lebanon							
Agricultural Development Co. S.A.L.	Food & Beverages	FY98	5.0	–	2.9	–	2.9
Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries, S.A.L.	Finance & Insurance	FY93, 97	11.0	10.0	2.5	–	2.5
Bank of Beirut S.A.L.	Finance & Insurance	FY98	17.1	–	14.0	–	14.0
Banque Libano-Française S.A.L.	Finance & Insurance	FY94, 97	16.0	21.0	5.0	–	5.0
Banque Saradar S.A.L.	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 99	21.0	–	5.6	11.0	16.6
Byblos Bank S.A.L.	Finance & Insurance	FY93, 97, 00	38.8	40.2	27.8	–	27.8
Fransabank S.A.L.	Finance & Insurance	FY93, 94, 97	16.5	15.4	2.4	–	2.4
FTML S.A.L.	Information	FY98	30.0	45.0	10.0	–	10.0
Idarat Investment Corporation, S.A.L.	Tourism[2]	FY99	6.5	–	5.0	1.5	6.5
The Lebanese Credit Insurer	Finance & Insurance	FY01	0.5	–	–	0.5	0.5
Lebanese Leasing Company	Finance & Insurance	FY95, 99, 01	16.2	10.8	6.3	0.7	7.0
Societé Hôtelière "De Vinci" S.A.L.	Tourism[2]	FY99	3.0	–	2.6	–	2.6
Société Générale Libano-Européenne de Banque S.A.L.	Finance & Insurance	FY94, 97	13.5	17.5	3.8	–	3.8
Uniceramic S.A.L.	Minerals[7]	FY93	4.0	2.0	–	0.8	0.8
					87.8	14.5	102.4
Morocco							
Maghreb Invest Management Ltd	Funds[5]	FY00	‡	–	–	‡	‡
Maghreb Invest Private Equity Fund	Funds[5]	FY00	5.0	–	–	5.0	5.0
Medi Telecom S.A.	Information	FY01	88.5	296.7	88.5	–	88.5
					88.5	5.0	93.5
Oman							
Oman ORIX Leasing Company SAOG	Finance & Insurance	FY93, 99	6.4	–	1.3	1.3	2.6
United Power Company S.A.O.G.	Utilities	FY95, 00	20.5	57.0	8.1	5.5	13.6
					9.4	6.8	16.2
Saudi Arabia							
Saudi Orix Leasing Company (SOLC)	Finance & Insurance	FY00	1.6	–	–	1.6	1.6
						1.6	1.6
Syrian Arab Republic							
Arab Drip Irrigation Technology Company Limited (Adritec)	Plastics & Rubber	FY01	1.0	–	–	1.0	1.0

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Daaboul Company for Petrochemicals Industries	Chemicals	FY02	13.2	–	13.2	–	13.2
Syrian Commercial Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY02	13.4	–	–	13.4	13.4
					13.2	14.4	27.6
Tunisia							
Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie	Finance & Insurance	FY98, 00	8.3	–	–	2.5	2.5
International Maghreb Merchant Bank S.A.	Finance & Insurance	FY95	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Société Industrielle des Textiles (SITEX)	Textiles[3]	FY86, 92, 98	14.0	–	–	2.9	2.9
Société Monastirienne Internationale des Textiles	Textiles[3]	FY91	5.6	–	2.2	–	2.2
Tuninvest Private Equity Fund	Funds[5]	FY98	4.6	–	–	4.6	4.6
					2.2	10.4	12.6
West Bank and Gaza							
Arab Bank PLC.	Finance & Insurance	FY97	–	–	3.0	–	3.0
Arab Concrete Products Company	Minerals[7]	FY98	0.8	–	0.8	–	0.8
Arab Palestine Investment Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY96	3.7	–	–	3.7	3.7
Arab Palestinian Storage and Cooling Co. Ltd	Transportation[4]	FY99	0.2	–	0.1	–	0.1
Commercial Bank of Palestine	Finance & Insurance	FY97	7.5	–	1.5	–	1.5
Jericho Motels Company Ltd.	Tourism[2]	FY99	1.2	–	1.1	–	1.1
Jordan National Bank	Finance & Insurance	FY97	–	–	3.0	–	3.0
Palestine Industrial Estates Development and Management Company	Construction[9]	FY98	9.0	7.0	8.0	1.0	9.0
Palestine Mortgage Housing Corporation	Finance & Insurance	FY99	4.0	–	–	4.0	4.0
Palestine Tourism Investment Co.	Tourism[2]	FY99	9.3	–	8.0	1.4	9.3
Peace Technology Fund	Funds[5]	FY00	12.6	–	–	12.6	12.6
Peace Technology Management Ltd.	Funds[5]	FY98	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.2
					25.5	22.9	48.4
Yemen, Republic of							
Aden Company for Silos and Mills	Food & Beverages	FY99	12.0	–	12.0	–	12.0
Radfan Ceramics and Porcelain Manufacturing Company Limited	Minerals[7]	FY98	3.8	–	2.8	–	2.8
					14.8		14.8
Regional Investments							
Arab Insurance Group	Finance & Insurance	FY98	6.2	–	–	6.0	6.0
First ANZ International Modaraba Limited	Funds[5]	FY97	5.0	–	–	1.7	1.7
Inter Arab Rating Company	Finance & Insurance	FY96	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Middle East Capital Group	Finance & Insurance	FY96	3.0	–	–	3.0	3.0
						10.9	10.9
Total equity and loans for Middle East and North Africa					**527.7**	**196.2**	**723.9**
Total guarantees and risk management products for Middle East and North Africa							**96.8**
Total IFC portfolio for Middle East and North Africa							**820.7**

WORLDWIDE

at June 30, 2002

Country, region or other area, and obligor	Sector	Fiscal Year in which commitments were made	Original commitments[a] (US$ millions) Total IFC	Total syndi-cations	Investments held for IFC (US$ millions) Loans	Equity (at cost)	Total loans and equity
Emerging Markets Fixed Income Fund	Funds[5]	FY98	10.0	–	–	10.0	10.0
Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund	Funds[5]	FY97	10.0	–	–	10.0	10.0
Gerling Credit Insurance Group	Finance & Insurance	FY01	9.8	–	–	9.8	9.8
Global Emerging Markets Index Fund	Funds[5]	FY94	10.0	–	–	9.0	9.0
InfrastructureWorld.com	Information	FY01	5.0	–	–	‡	‡
Internationale Micro Investitionen Aktiengesellschaft	Finance & Insurance	FY01, 02	2.1	–	–	2.1	2.1
Renewable Energy and Efficiency Fund	Funds[5]	FY00	15.0	–	–	13.7	13.7
Round 1	Funds[5]	FY01	3.0	–	1.5	1.5	3.0
Solar Development Capital Limited	Funds[5]	FY01	5.5	–	–	5.5	5.5
					1.5	61.6	63.1
Total for Worldwide					**1.5**	**61.6**	**63.1**
Total loans and equity for IFC					**10,696.6**	**3,509.5**	**14,206.1**
Total loans and equity for IFC (Net of Write-Off Adjustments)[b]					**10,616.4**	**3,466.2**	**14,082.7**
Total guarantees and risk management products for IFC							**966.7**
Total IFC portfolio for its own account							**15,049.4**

* Financial intermediary through which IFC makes loans to, and equity investments in, various small–scale companies.

** Subproject under an agency line or a multi country loan facility. The corresponding commitment is shown for the agent.

‡ Less than $ 50,000.

a. Commitments include funds to be provided by IFC for its own account, funds to be provided by participants through the purchase of an interest in IFC's investment, and funds to be provided by other financial institutions in association with IFC, where IFC has rendered material assistance in mobilizing those funds. Original commitments are composed of disbursed and undisbursed balances. The undisbursed portion is revalued at current exchange rate while the disbursed portion represents the cost of the commitment at the time of disbursement. Loans held for the Corporation are revalued at the current exchange rates. Amounts shown are for commitments outstanding at June 30, 2002, net of cancellations.

b. Of the total $174,024,554 in write–offs for FY02, write–off adjustments are $80,174,736 in loans and $43,287,873 in equity (at cost) for a total of $123,462,609.

Note: The operational investments are represented by loans and equity, as stated. In addition, in certain investments, the Corporation has the right to acquire shares and/or participate in the profits of the enterprise.

1 Industrial & Consumer Products
2 Accommodation & Tourism Services
3 Textile, Apparel, & Leather
4 Transportation & Warehousing
5 Collective Investment Vehicles
6 Wholesale & Retail Trade
7 Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
8 Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
9 Construction

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