TERMINAL REPORT

OF THE

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

August 1957 --- November 3, 1961

This report is submitted in accordance with the requirement of Congress expressed in Sec. 671-C of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

January 1962

BEST AVAILABLE

TRANSMITTAL LETTER:

This report is submitted in accordance with the requirements of Section 621(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. It is the final report on the operations and condition of the Development Loan Fund as of November 3, 1961, the date of the abolition of the Fund and transfer of its responsibilities to the newly created Agency for International.

Development.

Fowler Hamilton

Administrator, Agency
for International Development

TERMINAL REPORT

An evaluation and summary of the activities of the Development Loan Fund, August 1957 - November 1961

DLF's Purposes

The Development Loan Fund was established by the Mutual Security Act of 1957 to provide financing for economically, technically, and financially sound projects and programs in less developed nations. During its life it devised and tested techniques which made a valuable and continuing contribution to present programs which assist the efforts of free peoples to develop their resources.

In carrying out its functions, the Agency was expected to make possible the shift of some U.S. foreign aid from a grant basis to a loan basis. Until its creation, capital assistance in the aid program had taken the form of grants; development lending had for the most part been a function of multilateral agencies. The Export-Import Bank made loans for development but the purpose of its loans was primarily to encourage U.S. foreign trade. DLF was given authority, then unique, to accept the currencies of the borrowing nations in repayment of its loans in order to avoid the consequences of an excessive increase in the dollar debt burdens of the recipient nations. Briefly, the Development Loan Fund contributed to making possible:

- (1) The use of a larger portion of econimic assistance for longrange development;
- (2) The provision of a sound, business-like basis for establishing objective standards for evaluating aid proposals;
- (3) The encouragement of aided nations to assume greater responsibility for working out sound loan proposals and implementing projects;
- (4) The provision, through loan capital and guaranties of increased incentive and encouragement for private enterprise to broaden its participation in the development task.

Accomplishment of Purposes

The 220 credits approved by the DLF, in the amount of \$2.2 billion have been and are being utilized to construct facilities and productive enterprises in 50 less developed countries. The activities financed under

these credits are contributing immeasurably to the economic growth of the countries and the progress of their people.

In its four-year life the DLF achieved a large measure of success in promoting economic development and in evolving the present techniques and procedures for administering capital assistance.

DLF demonstrated that the loan mechanism could be applied to a wide range of assistance activities -- wider than had been generally believed possible when the agency was established. This experience is reflected in the emphasis placed on loan assistance by the Agency for International Development, which is using loans as a means of assisting social as well as economic growth in developing nations. The device of accepting local currency repayments or applying other liberal repayment terms has been incorporated in new international lending institutions created since the establishment of the DLF.

One of DLF's successes was its demonstration that multiple standards of technical and economic soundness could be applied to loan proposals from countries handicapped by political uncertainty, shortage of trained people, lack of accumulated information, and by scanty financial and economic resources. The DLF experience proved that high standards and sound criteria could be applied successfully to undertakings in the developing nations. The loan program paved the way toward sounder planning and financing practices by the borrower and the lender.

DLF at least opened the door to the question of an aid recipient's own self-help efforts -- a question which is an important consideration in the operations of the new Agency for International Development. DLF's operations provided a foundation for the efforts of AID to place this greater responsibility upon the recipients of assistance for both social and economic self-improvement.

DIF loans for the direct benefit of the private sector of the economy totaled almost \$716 million, or about 34 percent of its total commitments. Approximately \$150 million of this amount was lent to intermediate credit institutions for re-lending to small local private enterprises. Since DIF's loans constituted only a portion of the financing of the aided enterprises, those loans made possible the investment of undetermined sums of foreign and local private capital.

DIF's effort to encourage activity by U.S. private enterprise in less developed countries was its least successful endeavor. Although some American private intestment was involved, this was relatively small. Part of this was under the DIF guarantee authority.

This experience has pointed up the problems to which the new AID agency has begun to address itself in the private investment field, particularly with respect to the use of the new guaranty authority.

Development of Aid Concepts and Techniques

For a decade or more after World War II, the Marshall Plan concept probably dominated the thinking of most Americans about foreign aid. Gradually, however, U.S. responsibility was extended beyond the task of restoring the damaged but highly developed economies of the industrialized nations -- the short-range task embodied in the Marshall Plan -- and the program was broadened to include the much longer and more difficult task of creating modern economies in the newly developing nations.

The creation of the Development Loan Fund in 1957 may be said to mark the point at which the U.S. Government undertook economic development on a long-range basis. Not all the implications of that decision were then realized, and many are still in the process of being recognized and accepted.

DLF also helped establish the close relationship between aid, enterprise, and the U.S. economy. The procurement, disbursement, and technical procedures established by DLF helped to bind economic development activities in the borrowing countries into the network of commercial and financial relationships which make up the enterprise system of the free world.

DLF broadened the project approach to loan aid and loans were applied effectively to broad programs -- for example, national road building programs -- as well as to identifiable units such as factories or dams. Its experience illustrated the fact that the benefits of capital assistance can be maximized when project development goes hand in hand with social and other non-project development. For example, aid for a factory project will not yield its fullest results unless at the same time provision is made for training and housing workers, relieving economic and political instability, and undertaking similar, related developmental efforts.

In short, it was the DLF experience that economic development assistance, to be most effective, should be based on comprehensive knowledge of recipient nation's total economic and social situation. This experience has been reflected in the operations of the new Agency for International Development, with its greater integration of assistance programs and its increased emphasis on comprehensive regional and country planning.

In a number of cases DLF made "soft" loans for projects which also were being assisted by "hard" loans from the World Bank. In these cases the DLF was able to use its particular authority to complement the more limited ones of the World Bank, while the World Bank provided funds to complement those of DLF, in advancing a common objective.

The World Bank, for its part, performed an invaluable service by functioning as an impartial international agency to establish standards and criteria for project justification.

The activities of DLF served as an incentive and a model for both bilateral and multilateral lending activities by other nations. Its policy of emphasizing procurement in the United States formed part of the Government's drive to increase the amount of development financing provided by other industrial nations, and thus helped to open new reservoirs of credit to developing countries. The formation of the Development Advisory Committee -- a body set up by certain industrialized nations at U.S. initiative to study means of increasing assistance to developing nations -- and the creation of ad hoc international consortiums to assist projects and programs in developing nations, are among the manifestations of this trend.

Some of DLF's more important techniques were local-currency repayments; program as well as project loans; strict standards of review applied to "soft" loans; broad guaranty authority; and the adaptation of terms of repayment to the foreign payments capacity of the country of the borrower.

Though the acceptance of local-currency repayments was a useful device when the DLF was conceived, the practicality of this method of loan repayment has been reexamined. U.S. accumulations of local currencies taken in payment for surplus agricultural commodities reached the point in some countries and promised to reach the point in others where it was considered inadvisable to add still further sums from loan receipts. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 specifies that development loans by the Agency for International Development under Section 201 require dollar repayments. Interest rates and the terms on new loans are designed to ease the change from local currency repayment to dollar repayment.

DLF largely pioneered in the use of intermediate credit institutions as one means of making assistance available to small business. DLF devised procedures and safeguards for lending money to local banks and credit institutions in less developed countries for re-lending to small enterprises. It has made 29 loans in the amount of \$149,486,000 to 24 development banks serving 18 countries. As of September 30, 1961, these banks had made 534 subloans totaling \$53,512,000.

Because of the enormous need for home construction financing, particularly in Latin America, a need which could easily absorb its entire resources, DLF faced the problem of finding some way of using limited funds to maximum effect. The interim solution undertaken in 1960 was to support national institutions through which local savings could be mobilized. The preferred pattern which eventually evolved was as follows: DLF, through a loan, would provide part of the capitalization of a central national agency which in turn would support a nation-wide system of savings and loan associations or similar institutions. These

associations would accumulate local savings, use those savings to make mortgage loans, and discount their mortgage paper with the central agency to obtain funds for further home financing. Through this process, DLF loans of "seed" capital could generate many times their value in money available for home building.

Originally DLF permitted the proceeds of its loans to be spent anywhere within the free world, on the theory that in this way the money would go farthest and yield most benefit to the borrower, dollar for dollar. In 1959 a combination of factors caused the Fund to moderate this policy and to place primary emphasis on financing the procurement of goods and services of U.S. origin.

Funding Program

The capital of the DLF was made available by the Congress without fiscal-year limitations. Repayments and earnings became part of the agency's capital structure for relending as required.

In the Mutual Security Act of 1957, Congress authorized the appropriation of \$1,125 million during fiscal years 1958 and 1959 as capital for the Development Loan Fund. In the Mutual Security Act of 1959 it authorized the further appropriation to DLF of \$1,800 million, of which not more than \$700 million might be appropriated prior to July 1, 1960, and not more than \$1,100 million might be appropriated prior to July 1, 1961.

Actual appropriations up to June 30, 1961, totalled \$2,000 million: \$300 million made available beginning in fiscal year 1958; \$400 million beginning in fiscal year 1959, and a \$150 million supplemental appropriation also made available beginning in fiscal year 1959; \$550 million beginning in fiscal year 1960; \$550 million beginning in fiscal year 1961, and a \$50 million supplemental appropriation, restricted to use in Latin America, also available in fiscal year 1961. Between June 30 and November 3, 1961, DLF operated under continuing resolutions which made available, month by month, an amount equal to one-twelfth of the total appropriations for the previous fiscal year.

These appropriations included administrative funds as well as funds available for lending. Of the \$2,000 million appropriated, Congress set aside a total of \$4,962,000 for the administrative expenses of DLF from its inception through June 30, 1961.

By November 3, 1961, DLF's earnings and repayments had totalled \$32,415,358 in dollars and the equivalent of \$26,212,539 in various other currencies. Though it was authorized to lend or sell its holdings of local currencies under a variety of circumstances, in actual practice it recommitted the equivalent of only \$1,079,801 in loan operations.

Organization

The over-all management and operating responsibility for the Agency was fixed in the Managing Director. He was assisted by two (later three) Deputies, whose assignments and precise titles changed from time to time. The General Counsel was responsible for the agency's legal affairs, and the Corporation Secretary-Treasurer was responsible for its management services as well as for general budgetary and accounting functions and corporate records. The engineering staff gradually increased in size and importance until in 1961 it was headed by an Assistant Deputy Managing Director. There were also a loan services staff concerned with implementation matters, a director of audit, and other staff units.

The staff of DLF was small. It reached its peak in the first week of July 1961, when, including special consultants, there were 156 employees, of whom 73 were in professional categories. Much of the time the staff was considerably smaller. During approximately the first two years, certain administrative and financial implementation services were provided for DLF by ICA on a reimbursable basis. Eventually, however, DLF became largely a self-contained operation.

Lending Policies and Criteria

Statutory criteria. -- DLF was required by law to consider, in appraising a loan application, the availability of financing from other free-world sources, the economic and technical soundness of the activity, its contribution to the development of economic resources or productive capacities in an underdeveloped nation, and the possibility of adverse effects on the economy of the United States. DLF was to be administered so as to support private enterprise, and not to compete with private capital; and it was to recognize that its assistance would be most effective in countries which manifested effective responsibility for their own development. It was to finance only activities for which there were reasonably firm cost estimates and reasonable prospects of repayment, and, in the case of water-resource undertakings, which could meet a particular set of feasibility standards. There was to be reasonable expectation that any legislative action in the borrowing country required in connection with a given loan would be taken within a year.

DLF's operations were subject to the guidance of the Secretary of State insofar as their foreign-policy implications were concerned.

Policy criteria. -- DLF emphasized assistance to projects such as power plants, factories, and irrigation systems, where development financing could be most effectively applied to well-defined areas of activity. However, it also recognized that broad programs, such as railroad-expansion programs or the importation of goods for specified sectors

of the economy, were an effective means of development assistance. In a few exceptional instances, DLF committed funds for general development purposes in certain countries, subject to subsequent agreement on specific projects or programs.

After October 20, 1959, the DLF placed primary emphasis on the financing of goods and services of U.S. origin, as explained elsewhere in this report.

Terms and conditions. -- Most DLF loans made for non-profit, economic-overhead undertakings such as roads and ports, bore interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Most loans for profit-making enterprises were at 5-3/4 percent. However, loans to intermediate institutions which re-lent the funds to private borrowers bore interest at rates so adjusted as to allow reasonable earnings to the intermediate lender and still permit reasonable rates to the ultimate borrowers. When a loan was to be repaid in a local currency, the borrower agreed to maintain the dollar value of the loan in making payments and repayments. Loan maturities were usually related to the useful life of the facility financed, and averaged about 15 years.

Lending Procedures

Review and approval. -- Applications were submitted to DLF directly or through U.S. Embassies and Operations Missions abroad. After a preliminary screening, each application was reviewed with the Export-Import Bank, and, if deemed appropriate for DLF financing, was referred to a project committee for intensive review. This committee consisted of a loan officer, an engineer, and a lawyer, and it remained in charge of the loan thenceforward as long as DLF had an interest in it.

The review embraced all DLF criteria and most of the factors that would be considered by a commercial bank. The economic, technical and financial aspects of the proposal; cost estimates; technical appraisals; the general economic condition of the country involved, and the contribution of the project to that condition; the availability of financing from other sources; the applicant's experience and his contribution — these and many other matters were investigated. The Department of State was consulted on foreign-policy implications of the proposal; the views of U.S. representatives in the country were obtained; both private and public agencies were consulted on technical matters and on the question of possible adverse effects to U.S. interests.

If approved by the DLF staff, the proposal was submitted to the Board of Directors, and, if they approved, was referred for advice to the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.

The next step was the dispatch of a letter of advice from DLF, in which the applicant was informed that a loan to him had been approved under the conditions set forth by the Board of Directors. This letter constituted a pledge by the United States Government that funds would be made available for the project provided the conditions were accepted by the applicant. To back up the pledge, DLF at this point set aside an appropriate portion of its resources, which thenceforward was considered to be no longer available for lending.

After such further negotiations as might prove necessary, the DLF staff prepared a formal loan agreement. When this was signed by both parties, the funds became available to the borrower. Usually there was an interval during which the borrower procured designs, awarded contracts, and so forth, before actual disbursements began.

Disbursements, procurement, and implementation. -- Disbursements were made in accordance with procedures developed to assure the achievement of the purposes of the loan. Those procedures were set forth in a letter of implementation to the borrower, in which he was informed of the conditions which must be fulfilled prior to disbursement, and the reports, documents, etc., which would be required of him.

Disbursements were made under two procedures. Under the "letter of commitment" procedure, the DLF issued a letter of commitment to a U.S. bank of the borrower's choosing, and this bank, upon orders of the borrower made properly in pursuance of the loan agreement, released funds or opened bank credits in favor of the suppliers of goods or services. Under the "reimbursement" procedure, the borrower used his own funds and was reimbursed by DLF. In both cases, disbursements were made only upon presentation of suitable vouchers. DLF itself did not participate directly in the procurement process.

Loan agreements stipulated that goods and services financed by the loan were to be procured at reasonable prices -- which meant those normally approximating the lowest competitive price, all factors considered. Before inviting bids, borrowers were normally required to submit to DLF specifications of the items to be obtained. DLF used various channels (most lately, the publications of the Department of Commerce) to pass on the advance notice of contemplated procurement actions to U.S. suppliers.

DLF preferred to have construction projects carried out by fixedprice contracts. In most cases the borrower was required to engage a U.S. engineering firm in at least an advisory capacity.

Categories of Loans

The Development Loan Fund approved 217 dollar loans and three guaranties representing a total commitment of \$2,188,137,322. These credits

assisted a great variety of development undertakings in 50 independent developing nations. They may be summarized as follows:

Transportation and Communications

(67 credits, totaling \$517,469,525, in 38 countries).

These transactions include 18 loans totaling \$226,900,000 for railway construction and improvement in 11 countries; 24 loans totaling \$182,419,525 for highways in 18 countries; and 26 loans totaling \$108,150,000 for port, waterway, airport, and communications facilities in 20 countries.

Industrial Development

(56 credits, totaling \$563,156,597, in 24 countries)

As a rule, the industries assisted by these loans will make use of local materials to provide local employment, increase national production, and provide products needed by other local industries and for general economic development.

Power and Multiple-Purpose Projects

(35 credits, totaling \$473,628,913, in 16 countries)

Food and Agriculture

(12 credits, totaling \$205,575,943, in 13 countries)

Development Banks and Intermediate Credit Institutions

(29 credits, totaling \$149,736,000, in 19 countries)

Other General Development

(21 credits, totaling \$278,570,345, in 17 countries)

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CONTARTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

At Movember 3, 1961, June 30, 1961 and June 30, 1960

	November 3, 1961	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960
ASSISTE			
CASH ON BAND AND FUND BALANCES WITH U.S. TREASURY (note 1)	\$1,379,1 \$7,299.09	\$1,471,295,664.22	\$1,129,695,132.60
FOREIGH CURRENCIES IN BANGS (notes 1 and 2) (Schedule 3)	39,133,624.33	27,924,287.76	9,726,876.05
LOAMS RECKTVARLE: Repayable in U.S. dollars Repayable in foreign currencies	148,302,531.27 453,499,521.77	136,129,863.35 377,413,647.24	75,734,172.57 186,406,303.64
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE: Payable in U.S. dollars Payable in foreign currencies	2,823,279.50 5,123,418.28	1,847,240.49 4,861,410.17	1,133,778.56 2,694,238.07
TRAVEL ADVANCES	750.00	2,345.30	3,003.10
Total receivables (notes 1, 2, and 3)	609,749,500.82	520,254,506.55	265,971,495.94
FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT Less allowance for depreciation	154,176.24 30,852.65 123,323.59	146,735.00 27,821.67 118,913.33	119,835.41 16,878.14 102,957.27
Total assets (note 5)	42,028,153,747.8 3	\$2,019,593,371.86	\$1,405,496,461.86
LIABILITIES			
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE: U.S. Government sgencies Other	\$ 286.00 349,002.10	\$ 105,437.09 42,369.45	\$ 84,955.47 43,421.52
	349,288.10	147,806.54	128,376.99
ACCRUED ANNUAL LEAVE	-	141,423.59	100,318.28
LIABILITY FOR IMPREST FUND	250.00	250.00	250.00
TRUST AND DEPOSIT LIABILITIES	15,890.80	50,407.41	36,176.59
unearned guaranty fee	510.79	5,543.04	29,400.00
Total liabilities (note 1)	365,939,69	345,430.58	294,521.86
U.S. GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT			
Appropriated capital Transfers of property at no cost	2,000,000,000.00 22,722.06	2, 000 ,000,000.00 22,722.06	1,400,000,000.00 22,089.47
Total non-interest bearing capital	2,000,022,722.06	2,000,022,722.06	1,400,022,089.47
ACCUMULATED MET INCOME (Schedule 2)	27,765,086.08	19,225,219.22	5,179,850.53
Total U.S. Government investment	2,027,737,808.14	2,019,247,941.28	1,405,201,940.00
Total limbilities and U.S. Government investment (note 5)	\$2,028, 153 ,74 7 . 83	\$2,019,593,371.86	\$1,405,496,461.86

The notes to the financial statements (Schedule 4) are an integral part of this schedule.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE AND ACCUMULATED NET INCOME

For the Period July 1 Through November 3, 1961 and the Fiscal Years 1961 and 1960

	July 1 through Movember 3, 1961	Fiscal Year 1961	Fiscal Year 1960
INCOME:			
Interest earned on loans:		41 -1	ån a/a /an Ol
U.S. dollars	\$ 2,119,971.85	\$ 4,340,375.26	\$1,963,633.84
Foreign currencies	5,917,492.50	12,039,775.59	5,116,765.17
Interest earned on foreign currencies on deposit	121,289.31	209,017.77	62,238.51
Loan guaranty fees earned	5,151,96	12,693.73	66,600.00
Net gain (loss -) on sale of foreign currencies	5,036.06	268,669.54	-23,701.03
Other income	40.05	371.11	460.47
Total income	8,168,981.73	16,870,903.00	7,185,996.96
ECPRISE:		//	0-1 -0.1 00
Personnel compensation	-	1,266,525.39	871,741.99
Personnel benefits		96,781.16	60,988.48
Travel and transportation of persons	1,293.84	137,014.95	89,227.63
Rent, communications and utilities	166.67	175,542.06	140,650.55
Printing and reproduction	29.08	15,082.24	62,427.29
Supplies and materials	1,206.36	19,631.91	23,405.53
Other services	1,854.31	124,131.49	297,625.35
Total administrative expense (note 4)	4,550.26	1,834,709.20	1,546,066.&
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	-	82.00
Fee of Inspector General and Comptroller	•	300,000.00	80,000.00
Provision for annual leave	-141,423.59	41,105.31	33,434.43
Provision for depreciation	3,319.35	11,878.38	11,437.92
Total expenses (net)	-133,553.98	2,187,692.89	1,671,021.17
Net income before unrealized gains or losses	8,302,535.71	14,683,210.11	5,514,975.79
Unrealized gains or losses in translating			
foreign currency fund accounts:			
Unrealized loss in translating long-term receivable	-32,329.96	-40,701.08	-29,870.29
Unrealized net gain (loss -) in translation			
value of current assets	<u>269,661.11</u>	-597,140.34 -637,841.42	78,648.74 48,778.45
	237,331.15		40, [[0,4]
Net income	\$ 8,539,866.86	\$1 4,045,368.69	\$5,563,754.24
ACCUMULATED HET INCOME:			
Accumulated net income (deficit -) at	\$ 10 005 010 00	♦ E 170 950 5 2	
beginning of period	\$ 19,225,219.22	\$ 5,179,850.53	\$ - 383,903.71
Net income for the period	8,539,866.86	14,045,368.69	5,563,754.24
Accumulated net income at end of period		•	
(schedule 1)	\$ 27,765,086.08	\$19,225,219.22	\$5,179,850.5 3

The notes to the financial statements (schedule 4) are an integral part of this schedule.

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SCHEDULE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES IN BANKS et November 3, 1961

Country	Currency	Local Currency Units	Exchange Rate (Note 2)	U. S. \$ Equivalents
Brazil	Cruzeiros	200,000.00	340.00	\$ 588.23
China	NT Dollars	15,479,796.74	40.00	386,994.92
India	Rupees	116,543,026.05	4.72	24,691,319.08
Indonesia	Rupiahs	5,907,680.77	45.00	131,281.79
Israel	Pounds	6,222,950.34	(Note 1) 2.16	2,880,995.53
Korea	Hwan	48,671,687.00	1,295.00	37,584.31
Pakistan	Rupees	39,964,106.58	4.72	8,466,971.73
Spain	Pesetas	79,489,183.10	59•83	1,328,584.04
Tunisia	Dinars	8,335.000	-4 19	19,892.60
Uruguay	Pesos	193,559.09	10.95	17,676.63
Yugoslavia	Dinars	878,801,604.00	750.00	1,171,735,47
Total				\$39.133.624.33

The notes to the financial statements (Schedule 4) are an integral part of this schedule.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 3, 1961

1. Cash on hand and fund balances with the U. S. Treasury of \$1,379,147,299.09 at November 3, 1961, are subject to the following limitations and commitments:

Operating Fund: Undisbursed portion of signed loan agreements \$1,227,053,313.06 (obligations) 27,747;863.42 Guaranty agreements signed (obligations) Obligated or available for administrative expenses 766.51 Approved but unsigned loan agreements 71.325.000.00 Sec. 202(c) MSA allocations 49,500,000.00 Balance available for program purposes 3.504.215.30 1,379,131,158.29 15,890.80 Trust and deposit funds 250.00 Imprest fund \$1,379,147,299.09 Total

At November 3, 1961, the DLF owned foreign currencies equivalent to US\$39,133,624.33 (see Schedule 3) which were also available for program purposes. Of this amount a signed loan agreement obligated the equivalent of \$925,925.93 (2,000,000 Israeli pourds); no disbursements had been made through November 3, 1961, under the loan agreement.

The maximum contingent liability of the DLF under signed guaranty agreements was \$55,495,726.84 against which the DLF has obligated a total of \$27.747.863.42 as shown in the above tabulation.

- 2. Foreign currencies in banks were translated to dollar equivalents on the basis of United States Treasury Reporting rates of October 31, 1961 as furnished by the Treasury Department. All of these foreign currencies are restricted in that they are not freely convertible because of foreign exchange controls in the borrowing countries and provisions of the loan agreements as to the use of such currencies. These restrictions apply also to future collections of interest and principal on existing loans receivable payable in foreign currencies.
- 3. No amount was provided as an allowance for losses on receivables because of the absence of an experience factor on which to estimate possible future losses. At November 3, 1961, semi-annual installments were delinquent in the amount of \$95,211.92 on principal and \$36,930.27 on interest applicable to 5 loans with outstanding loan balances of \$3,141,104.26.

4. The Statement of Income and Expense for the period July 1 through November 3, 1961, includes only those items of administrative costs resulting from undelivered orders which were outstanding as of June 30, 1961. Current fiscal year's administrative obligations are being financed by funds appropriated to the Agency for International Development (AID) under the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962 (75 Stat. 717).

DLF is not required to pay interest to the Treasury on funds appropriated.

5. In addition to the items detailed in these financial statements, at November 3, 1961, the DLF under a signed loan agreement had accountability for 26,998,035 Peruvian soles (equivalent to \$1,007,389) allocated to DLF from funds accumulated under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as Amended. As of November 3, 1961, 7,762,250 soles had been disbursed.

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STATUS OF DOLLAR FUNDS

Movember 3, 1961

Loan Funds Available	3,123,902,634 ^{<u>a</u>/}
Loans Approved:	
Loan and guaranty agreements signed (obligations)\$1,887,212,32	23
Other loans approved and funds committed, but loan agreements not yet signed	00 2,088,137,323
Net available for loans	1,035,765,311
a/ Excludes funds for administrative and other expense receipts through June 30, 1961.	es; includes dollar

STATUS OF LOCAL CURRENCY EUNDS (in U.S. Dollar equivalents)

November 3, 1961

Local currencies available	32 ,890,801
Loans Approved: Loan obligated Loans approved, but loan agreement not yet signed	1,079,801
Net available for loans	31,811,000

b/ Includes receipts only through June 30, 1961.

CUMULATIVE STATUS OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

As of November 3, 1961

		Collec		Sales of Currency		Loan Disbursements		Actual Gain or Loss (-)	Balance o	Unrealized Gain or	
Country	Currency	Units	\$ Equivalent	Units	\$ Proceeds		\$ Equivalent	on Sales	Units	3 Equivalent	Loss (-)
<u> </u>	N. PROS. LANC.										
Bolivia	Bolivianos	896,062,145.00	\$ 74,908.48	896,062,145.00	\$ 74,320.51	-	\$ -	\$ -587.97	-	\$ =	\$ - -193.02
Brazil	Cruzeiros	500,000.00	2,591.62	300,000.00	1,455.96	-	-	-354.41	200,000.00	588.23	-193.02
Ceylon	Rupees	1,398,207.68	293,373.55	1,398,207.68	294,913.44	•	-	1,539.89	•	•	-
Chine	N.T.Dollars	82,657,201.95	2,070,542.48	67.177.405.21	1,680,891.29	-	-	-2,946.30	15,479,796.47	386,994.92	290.03
Ecuador	Sucres	2,458,033.40	139,912.47	1,338,818.38	74,884.61	1,119,215.02	64,108.33	-919.53	-	-	-
Ethiopia	Dollars	109,852.27	43,505.85	109,852.27	44,384.75	-	-	878.90	-	-	-
Greece	Drachmae	36,628,902.15	1,214,888.99	36,628,902.15	1,220,963.40	-	-	6,074.41	-	-	-
Haiti	Gourdes	74,196.85	14,839.37	74,196.85	14,839.37	-	-	-	-	•	-
Honduras	Lempiras	325,419.74	161,099.21	325,419.74	162,709.86	-	-	1,610.65	-	-	-
India	Rupees	116,543,026.05	24,384,999.94	_	_	-	-	-	116,543,026.05	24,691,319.08	306,319.14
India Indonesia	Rupiahs	5,907,680.77	130,466.38	-	_	-	•	-	5,907,680.77	131,281.79	815.41
Israel	Pounds	6,222,950.34	3,449,997.02	-	-	-	-	-	6,222,950.34	2,880,995.53	-569,001.49
Jordan	Dinara	33,053.267	92,966.44	330,532.267	92,987.56	_	-	21.12	•	-	- , ,
Kores	HAN	782,230,058.00	613,546.91	733,558,371.00	815,977.12	-	-	239,869.97	48,671,687.00	37,584.31	144.55
Libya	Pounds	35,699.566	100,259.51	35,699.566	100,101.51	-	-	-158.00	-	-	-
Pakistan	D	39,964,106.58	8,345,918.37	_	-	-	-	-	39,964,106.58	8,466,971.73	121,053.36
Paraguay	Rupees Guaranies	38,750,343.16	310,433.08	27,439,554.37	219,488.65	11,310,688.79	89,767.37	-1,177.06	•	•	•
Somalia	Somalos	24,533.60	3,416.51	24,533.60	3,434.73	•	-	18.22	-	-	-
	_	79,489,183.10	1,322,250.58	_	_	_	-	-	79,489,183.10	1,328,584.04	6,333.46
Spain Thailand	Pesetas Baht	6,866,203.50	325,747.33	6,866,203.50	328,913.42	-	-	3,166.39	•	•	-
Tunisia	Dinars	29,154.292	69,925.66	20,819.292	49,688.00	-	-	-237.66	8,335.000	19,892.60	-107.40
	• • • •	5,476,573.55	605,588.02	5,476,573,55	608,508.17	-	-	2,920.15	•	.	-
Turkey	Lira Pesos	768,434.09	69,788.77	574,875.00	52,500.00	-	-	286.10	193,559.09	17,676.63	101.76
Uruguay Vietnam	Piastres	38,656.88	531.22	38,656.88	531.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavi	a Dinars	878,801,604.00	1,277,043.08	-		-	•	-	878,801,604.00	1,171,735.47	-105,307.61
			\$45,118,540.84		\$5,841,493.57		\$153,875.70	\$250,004.57		\$39,133,624.33	\$-239,551.81

As of November 3, 1961 (in thousands)

	Number o	e Toons	Amo	unt			Interest and Fees
Region and Fiscal Year	Approved	Obligated	Approved a/	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid	Collected
FRICA	прриотец	00226					4
FY 1958	1	•	\$ 9,300	\$	\$	\$	\$
FY 1959		7	31,540	28,840	, 50 7,780		
	9),	46,700	24,550	7.780	36	2
FY 1960		7	80,293.6	37,393.6	8,715	36 86	126
FY 1961	10			57,048.4	3,953	62	32
FY 1962 (as of 11	/3) <u>5</u> 29	6	11,398.4	37,040.4	20,498	184	160
Total	29	24	179,232.0	147,832.0	20,490		
JROPE							
FY 1958	1 7	-	3,000				
FY 1959	7	5	75,300	53,100	561		
FY 1960	ż	5 5	40,850	43,050	12,556	370	111
FY 1961	2	á	17,878.9	40,878.9	37,923	3,845	1,077
FI 1901		•	2/90/01/		13,818	324	238
FY 1962 (as of 11	/3/	13	137,028.9	137,028.9	64,858	4,539	1.426
Total	13	13	131,020.9	131,020.9	57,070		
AR EAST			-0				
FY 1958	7	-	38,236				40
FY 1959	19	19	139,990	118,626	2,513		
FY 1960	ģ	19 12	52,300	48,650	13,045	125	233 868
FY 1961	5	8	43,597.8	103,547.8	34,232	1,2 3 3	
FY 1962 (as of 11		-	92.2	- 7.8	12.856	731	816
	- 40	39	274,216.0	270,816.0	62,646	2,089	1,957
Total	40	39	214,220.0	210,01010			
ATIN AMERICA		_	0.500	5 000			
FY 1958	3	1	8,500	5,000			
FY 1959	15	12 6	57,290	44,190	3,073	on).	9
FY 1960	7	6	28,600	23,400	25,430	274	450
FY 1961	24	13	133,269.7	53,4 44 .7	18,414	الرابان	1,494
FY 1962 (as of 11		12	99,270.8	63,270.8	3,601	118	184
	- 1 9	44	32 6,930.5	189,305.5	50,518	836	2,137
Total	_49						
EAR EAST	,		89,000	15,000	1,500		
FY 1958	4	1			35,098	50	210
FY 1959	14	7	83,400	91,100	37,090	291	1,555
FY 1960	10	10	74,050	95,900	37,672	1,623	±,222
FY 1961	. 6 b /	12	171,205	192,655	50,582		5,328
FY 1962 (as of 1)	/3) 1	2	9,655.2	21,655.2	18,297	475	156
Total	35 6/	32	427,310.2	416,310.2	143.149	2.439	6,937
	37 4						
OUTH ASIA	10	14	119,3 50	82,100			
FY 1958	10		180,650	185,350	24,269	25	33
FY 1959	12	13 13			106,374	6,373	1,490
FY 1960	16	13	278,500	141,750	100,314	0,313	£,750
FY 1961	15	17	206,319.6	246,619.6	117,965	9,357	6,131
FY 1962 (as of 1)		4	58,600	70,100	42.287	5,022	3,890
Total	55	51	843,419.6	725,919.6	290.895	20.777	11,544
LL REGIONS	26	6	267,386	102,100	1,500		
FY 1958	20	63		521,206	65,564	75	202
FY 1959	76	03	568,170	200	202,857	7,469	292 3,841
FY 1960	49	50	521,000	377,300		16 500	75 001
FY 1961	49 62 a/	6o <u>a</u> /	652,564.6	674,539.6	267,831	16,588	15,024
FY 1962 (as of 1)	/3) 8	24 _	179,016.6	212,066.6	94,813	6,732	5,004
		203 Ъ/с/	2,188,137.2 c/	1,887,212.2 c/	632,565	30,864	24,161

b/ Includes one local currency loan.

Distribution of Loans by Sector & Purpose as of November 3, 1961

		Transportation	Power and			
	Food and	and	Multi-Purpose	Industrial	Other General	Total
	Agriculture	Communications	- 1	Developmént	Development	_
	WET TOUTOUTE	Community	1100000			
DOLLAR LOANS	!					
A. Loans to Private Sector:						
1. Direct Loans to Private Sector	2,600,000		7,378,913 (4)	236,392,997 (35)	510,151 (2)	246,882,061 (42)
2. Intermediate Credit Institutions	32,000,000 (.5)			134,736,000 (26)	53,000,000 (9)	219,736,000 (40)
 Loans to Public Borrow- er w/Private Impact 		55,000,000 (2)		188,350,000 (1 0)	6,028,000	249,378,000 (12)
Subtotal, Private Sector	34,600,000 (6)	55,000,000 (2)	7,378,913 (4)	559,478,997 (71)	59,538,151 (11)	715,996,061 (94)
B. Loans to Public Sector	180,975,943 (8)	462,469,525 (65)	466,250,000 (31)	138,413,600 (11)	124,032,194 (11)	1,372,141,262 (126)
Total, Dollar Loans	215,575,943 (14)	517,469,525 (67)	473,628,913 (35)	697,892,597 (82)	1 8 3,570,3 ⁴⁴ (22)	2,088,13 7,323 (220)
LOCAL CURRENCY LOANS (in dollar	equivalents)					
A. Loans to Intermediate Cre-					1,000,000	1,000,000
B. Loans to Public Sector		1,079,801				1,079,801 (1)
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u></u>	

DIF - Budget & Reports November 3, 1961

Distribution of Loans by Sector & Purpose as of November 3, 1961

			Transportation	Power and			· ·
		Food and	and	Multi-Purpose	Industrial	Other General	Total
		Agriculture	Communications	Projects	Development	Development	
DOL	LAR LOAMS						
A.	Loans to Private Sector:						
	1. Direct Loans to Private Sector	2,600,000 (1)		7,378,913 (4)	236,392,997 (35)	510,151 (2)	246,882,061 (42)
	2. Intermediace Credit Institutions	32,000,000 (5)			134,736,000 (26)	53,0 0 0,000 (9)	219,736,000 (40)
	3. Loans to Public Borrow- er w/Private Impact		55,000,000 (2)		188,350,000 (1 0)	6,028,000	249,378,000 (12)
	Subtotal, Private Sector	34,600,000 (6)	55,000,000 (2)	7,378,913 (4)	559,478,997 (71)	59,538,151 (11)	71.5,996,061 (94)
в.	Loans to Public Sector	180,975,943 (8)	462,469,525 (65)	466,250,000 (31)	138,413,600 (11)	2 24,032,194 (11)	1,372,141,262 (126)
	Total, Dollar Loans	215,575,9 ⁴ 3 (14)	517,469,525 (67)	473,628,913 (35)	697,892,597 (82)	2 83,570,344 (22)	2, 4 88,137,323 (220)
100	CAL CURRENCY LOANS (in dollar	equivalents)					
A.	Loans to Intermediate Cre-					1,000,000	1,000,000
в.	Loans to Public Sector		1,079,801				1,079,801
				1	<u> </u>		<u>L</u>

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Status of Loans Made to Intermediate Credit Institutions As of November 3, 1961 a/ (dollar amounts in thousands)

Region and		Inter- est	Dura-	Date of Loan	Date of Loan	Amount of DLF	Loans	- Aggregate Amount of	Funds Un-	Total Amount	Undis- bursed
Country		Rate	tion	Approval	Agreement	Loan	Approved	Sub-loans	committed	Disbursed	Balance
DEVELOPMENT BA	urs .										
AFRICA											
Ethiopia	Development Bank of Ethiopia	4	15	i1/8/60	6/20/61	\$2,000.0	0	. 0	\$2,000.0	1 1 2.1	\$1,887. 9
Somalia	Credito Somalo	4	15	4/18/58	3/31/59	2,000.0	1	\$ 82.0	1,918.0	\$ 80.7	1,919.3
Tunisia	Mational Agricultural Bank of Tunisia	5	15	10/21/60	6/21/61	5,000.0	0	0	5,000.0	0	5,000-0
	La Societe Tunisienne De Banque (STB)	lį.	15	4/18/61	6/27/61	5,000.0	0	0	5,000.0	0	5,000.0
Other Appro	ovals			9/26/61		2,000.0	0	0	2,000.0	0	2,000.0
FAR EAST											
China	Land Bank of Taiwan	5	5	5/9/ 5 8	3/18/59	686.0	104	686.0	Ó	683.4	2.6 1,318.2
V	Smell Industry Fund	5 5년 5-3/4	5	10/31/58	12/15/59	2,500.0	41	2,073.1	426.9	1,181.8	1,318.2
	China Development Corporation	5-3/4	10	1/29/60	3/24/60	10,000.0	15	3,690.0	6,310.0	422.2	9,577.8
Korea	Korea Reconstruction Bank	5_	10	6/17/59	4/12/60	5,000.0	0	0_	5,000.0	°	5,000.0
Philippines	Central Bank of the Philippines	5 5 4	7	1/16/59	5/6/ 5 9	5,000.0	11	1,726.2	3,273.8	807.7	4,192.3
LATIN AMERICA											
	rican Bank for Economic Integration	4	15	6/28/61		5,000.0	0	0	5,000.0	0	5,000.0
Guatemala	Banco de Guatemala	5-3/4	īź	1/16/59	8/17/59	5,000.0	4	147.4	4,852.6	0	5,000.0
HEAR EAST	Industrial & Mining Dev. Bank of Iran	5-3/4	15	5/21/59	11/19/59	5,200.0	3	1,241.0	3,959.0	711.4	4,488.6
Israel	Industrial Development Bank of Israel)-3/ <i>-</i>	10	1/30/59	5/12/59	5,000.0)79	9,728.2	271.8	4,018.1	981.9
TRIGET	Increase of loan to IDBI	5	10	6/10/59	5/8/60	5,000.0	5'	/ ,	_,	1,668.3	3,331.7
	IDBI (Second Loan)	5	10	12/28/60	9/7/61	10,000.0	´ o	0 0	10,000.0	0	10,000.0
Jordan	Arab Land Bank of Jordan	42	15	12/22/60		1,000.0	Ö	0	1,000.0	0	
Lebanon	Banque de Credit Agricole, Industriel	好	15	6/30/59	5/4/60	5,000.0	43	1,053.6	3,946.4	902.8	1,000.0
	et Foncier (BCAIF)		•			• •					
Turkey	Industrial Development Bank of Turkey	5	10	5/9/58	9/12/58	10,000.0	80	5,543.3	4,456.7	3,001.3	6 ,9 98.7
Egypt	Industrial Development Bank of Egypt	5	10	3/23/60	8/31/60	7,000.0	0	0_	7,000.0	0	7,000.0
Syria	Industrial Development Bank of Syria	5	10	3/23/60	8/15/60	5,000.0	2	158.7	4,841.3	0	5,000.0
SOUTH ASIA											
India	Industrial Finance Corporation	۶	15	4/8/60	12/7/60	10,000.0	15	9,443.2	556.8	0	10,000.0
;	National Small Industries Corporation	5	10	5/27/60	4/10/61	10,000.0	0	0	10,000.0	0	10,000.0
	Industrial Credit & Investment Corp.	5	15	8/29/60	3/25/61 6/20/61	5,000.0	0	0	5,000.0	0	5,000.0
Repal	Industrial Credit Corp. of Nepal	5	15	8/16/60	6/20/61	400.0	0	0	400.0	0	400.0
Pakistan	Pakistan Industrial Credit & InvestCorp	> 5 5 2	5	4/4/58	12/4/58	4,200.0	28	4,200.0	0	4,036.9	163.1
	Second PICIC	52	5	8/11/59	1/15/60	10,000.0		10,000.0	0	4,112.9	5,887.1
	Third PICIC	5	7	4/18/61	5/12/61	7,500.0	19	1,798.2	5,701.8	0	7,500.0
	TOTAL, Development Banks		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	149,486.0	2/ 533	51,510.9	97.915.1	21,739.6	127,746.4



Region and	Intermediate Credit Institution	Inter- est Rate	Dura- tion	Date of Loan Approval	Date of Loan Agreement	Amount of DLF Loan	No. of Sub Loans Approved	-Aggregate Amount of Sub-Loans	Amount of Funds Un- Committed	Total Amount Disbursed	Undis- bursed Balance
Chile Colombia Ecuador Fanana Peru Venezuela	Central Housing Bank of Chile Government of Colombia Ecuadorian Housing Bank Caja de Ahorras Mutual Savings & Loan Association Government of Peru Fundacion de la Vivienda Popular Banco Obrero	14 14 5-3/4 15	25 20 25 22 20 20 20 15 20	5/11/61 6/28/61 6/28/61 5/26/61 3/25/60 6/12/61 11/29/60 6/28/61	6/14/61 8/2/61 10/31/61 7/13/60 7/27/61 3/15/61	\$5,000.0 12,000.0 5,000.0 2,500.0 1,000.0 7,500.0 5,000.0	0 0 0	00000	\$5,000.0 12,000.0 5,000.0 2,500.0 1,000.0 7,500.0 5,000.0 10,000.0	0 0 0 0 100.0	\$5,000.0 12,000.0 5,000.0 2,500.0 1,000.0 7,500.0 4,900.0
AGRICULTURAL S	TOTAL, Housing	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •			48,000.0	0		40,000,0	200.0	
Peru Costa Rica Colombia	Government of Peru National Bank of Costa Rica Government of Colombia	2) 3) 4	20 20	6/12/61 6/12/61 6/28/61	9/8/61 9/7/61 8/2/61	9,000.0 5,000.0 8,000.0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9,000.0 5,000.0 8,000.0	0 0 0	9,000.0 5,000.0 8,000.0
COTOMDIA	TOTAL, Agricultural Settlement TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT INSTITUTIO					22,000.0 b 219,486.0		0 51,510.9	22,000.0 167,975.1	0 21,83 9 .6	22,000.0 197,546.4

a/ All figures in this report are taken from DIF records as of November 3, 1961. DIF disbursement figures, which appear in the last two vertical volumns, are also taken as of that date. Figures relating to sub-loans are taken from the latest reports which have been submitted to DIF, and do not necessarily reflect the status of the banks' books on that date.

b/ An additional approval has been made for a \$250,000 guaranty to the Bank of Monrovia in Liberia.

c/ An additional \$1,000,000 is made available in Peruvian soles arising out of P.L. 480 sales.

d/ These loans are reported under the "Other General Development -- Housing" cauegory in other reports.

e/ These loans are reported under the "Food and Agriculture" category in other reports.

Cumulative Status of Credit Authorizations as of November 3, 1961

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands) (P) Private Borrover U. S. I or U. S. 3 Date Agreeequivalents Authorized ment Signed Terms Region Interest Disburse-Interest Dura= Currency of or (Obliga and Repayments Collected Rate tion Repayment ments Obligated tions) Project Country Berrover ŧ DIRECT LOAMS AFRICA 23 20 423 5-3/4 500 8/6/59 10 Ethiopian \$ Cotton textile mill Sviluppo Agricolo Industriale Del' Ethiopia Eritrea, S.A. (P) 112 ---4 15 Ethiopian \$ 6/20/61 2,000 Development bank Development Bank of Ethiopia 7/17/61 3≱ 3≱ Ethiopian \$ 20 3,100 Imperial Ethiopian Government Jet aviation facilities 566 20,250 7/17/61 12 Ethiopian S Imperial Ethiopian Government Airport development 15 5-3/4 8 180 6/30/61 Ethiopian \$ Forestry development Atlas Engineering & Contracting Co., S.A. (P) 3 12 Ethiopian \$ ----------3,600 8/15/61 Road maintenance Imperial Ethiopian Government 5남 164 5 Э 12/16/58 U. S. \$ 190 Liberian-American Agricultural and Sawmill Liberia and Industrial Corp. (P) 3호 60 1/30/59 1 3,000 25 U.S.\$ 150 Telecommunications Republic of Liberia 6/25/59 3 25 L. Pounds 4.124 25 75 5,000 Electric power plant Government of Libya Liby2 33 23,000 3/16/60 28 Dirhams ---_--Irrigation Kingdom of Morocco Morocco 5-3/4 664 19 12 U. S. \$ 32 663.6 12/30/59 Construction of warehouse Nigerian Ports Authority Nigeria 20 8/31/61 3} a/ 3,100 Track relaying Nigerian Railway Corporation Somalos 81 1 3 3/31/59 15 2,000 Development bank Credito Somalo Somalia 5} v. s. \$ 8.247 10,000 5/21/59 15 ------Sudan-American Textile Industry (P) Textile mill Sudan 40 1.898.4 1/18/61 31/3 U. S. \$ Government of the Trust Territory Road construction Tangenyika of Tanganyika 5/27/59 20 2,400 20 Dinars 1.659 20 Societe Nationale de Chemins de fer National railways Tunisia 20 Dimars 350 12/29/60 Tunisiens 5-3/4 4.121 30 14 6,250 5/13/59 ъ/ Societe Nationale Tunisienne de Pulp factory Cellulose (P) 3호 3호 56 18,000 10/11/60 30 Dinars Irrigation Covernment of Tunisia 1/27/61 20 Dinors ---5,100 ---Government of Tunisia Airport construction 5,000 6/27/61 15 Dinars Development bank ---Banque Nationale Agricole Dinars 6/27/61 5,000 15 ---_------Development bank Societe Tunisienne de Banque 31,400 U. S. \$ ---Other Approvals 184 160 20,498 151,982 (120,582)Subtotal, Africa..... EUROPE 3,000 1/21/59 U. S. \$. 3,000 3,000 142 Emigrant resettlement Government of Netherlands Netherlands 181 6/5/59 20 Pesetas 7.483 1,069 14,900 Railway rehabilitation Spanish National Railways Spain 3/23/60 5-3/4 Pesetas 65 5 1,397 1,779 Hydroelectric plant Union Electrica Madrilena (P) 8 6/14/60 5-3/4 13 Peset as 350 337 ---Electric switchgear Isodel Sprecher, S.A. (P) 1/8/59 d/ 20 16,007 120 519 22,500 Fertilizer plant Government of Yugoslavia Yugoslavia 5,000 6/12/59 Dinars 4,992 150 204 Diesel locomotives (first) Government of Yugoslavia

First one-half in pounds sterling; second one-half in U. S. Dollars.

Repsyable in either pounds sterling or French francs. Total obligations.

Three fourths (\$16,875,000) in Dinars; one-fourth (\$5,625,000) in U. S. Dollars.

	(P) Priv	ate Borrower	- 2 -				(Dollar Amou	nts in Thous	ands)	
	<u> </u>		Net Authorized	Date Agree- ment Signed		erm	5			r U.S.\$ valents
Region and			or	(Oblige-	Interest	Dura-		Disburse- ments	Repayments	Interest
Country	Borrower	Project	Obligated	tions)	Rate	tion	Repaysen.	10011.03	1.000	
DIRECT LOAKS	(Continued)									
EUROFE (Cont	inued)									
Yugoslavia	Government of Yugoslavia Subtotal, Europe	Electric power (Kosovo) Hydroelectric power Diesel locomotives (second) Zegreb plastics Sisak iron works Diesel locomotives (third) Electric power (2nd Kosovo)	\$ 9,000 15,000 14,800 23,000 8,500 5,200 14,000	11/25/59 12/17/57 6/23/60 9/16/60 3/21/61 3/21/61 3/21/61 d/ (137,029)	3년 3년 3년 5 - 3/4 5 - 3/4 5 - 3/4 5 - 3/4	20 25 15½ 15 15 15 20	Dimars a/ b/ b/ c/ Dinars Dinars Dinars	\$ 6,251 2,528 14,614 7,746 1,595 3,868 30 64,858	\$ 150 4,539	1,426
FAR EAST										
Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia Republic of Indonesia N. V. Indonesian Service Co. (F)	Railway rehabilitation Harbor development Automotive parts plant	3,000 6,000 2,600	6/26/59 6/26/59 5/31/60	3 2 3 2 5-3/4	15 20 10	Rupiahs Rupiahs Rupiahs	1,825 319 1,737	140 50 	23 3 15
Korea	Republic of Korea Tongyang Cement Mfg. Co. (P) Korea Electric Power Co. Oriental Chemical Industry (P) Korea Reconstruction Bank Tec Pan Industrial Corp. (P) Korea Nylon Co., Ltd. (P) Puk Sam Chemical Industry Co. (P)	Telecommunications Cement plant Chung Ju nydroelectric Scda ash plant Development bank Building materials Nylon plant Chemical plant	3,500 2,140 1,500 5,600 5,000 1,100 3,200 3,300	4/3/59 1/20/59 5/26/59 12/11/59 4/12/60 6/13/60 2/6/61	32 54 32 5-3/4 5-3/4 5-3/4 5-3/4	20 8 10 15 10 15 10	Hwan Ewan Hwan Hwan Ewan Ewan Ewan	542 2,140 1,115 	45 278 105 	138
Philippines	Central Bank of the Philippines Republic of the Philippines Estaan Pulp & Paper Mill (P) Mindenso Portland Cement Co. (P) Bago Pulp and Paper Co. (P) Orval Chemical Co., Inc. (P)	Small industry loan fund Roads & bridges rehabilitation Pulp and paper mill Cement plant Pulp and paper mill Industrial explosive plant	5,000 18,750 5,300 3,700 5,300 2,100	5/6/59 6/29/59 7/10/59 10/26/59 12/29/59 2/15/61	5± 3± 5-3/4 5-3/4 5-3/4 5-3/4	7 12 10 9 9	U. S. \$ Pesos U. S. \$ U. S. \$ U. S. \$ U. S. \$	808 1,611 4,992 3,420	177 20 	2 140 96
Malaya	Federation of Malaya Federation of Malaya	Wharfage accommodations Roads and bridges	10,000 10,000	3/18/59 3/18/59	3 <mark>호</mark> 3호	30 10	Մ. S. \$ Մ. S. \$	1,717 572	100 300	13 13
China	Asia Cement Corporation (P) Republic of China Republic of China Pirst Commercial Bank of Taiwan, Chang Hwa Commercial Bank,	Cement plant Multi-purpose dam Railways (first) Small industry loan fund	2,750 242 21,500 3,200 2,500	7/25/58 2/18/60 11/10/58 11/12/58 12/15/59	5-	10 10 35 11 5	N. T. \$) N. T. \$ N. T. \$ N. T. \$ N. T. \$	2,992 13,092 1,937 1,182	45 125 456 45	256 521 88 6
	Euan Nan Commercial Bank, Ltd., & Central Trust of China Land Bank of Taiwan Ingalls-Taiwan Shipbuilding Co.(P) Pioneer Chemical Corp. (P) Taiwan Aluminum Corporation Republic of China China Development Corp. (P) Taiwan Telecommunications Admin. Taiwan Power Company Hsinchu Window Glass Works (P) Taiwan Power Company	Improvement of fishing Expansion of shipperd Coke oven Production of aluminum Second railways Development bank Telecommunications Nanpu thermal power Glass factory Tachien reservoir	686 900 1,000 1,350 5,900 10,000 2,000 20,500 1,600 40,000	5/12/61 6/21/61	5 5 5 5 5 3 5 - 3 / 4 3 5 - 3 / 4 3 5 - 3 / 4	5 9 9 5 11 10 10 20 12 30 . 20	N. T. \$	683 86 1,000 1,326 5,655 422 22 2,025	213	31 4 104 49 93 3
Thailand .	Metropolitan Electricity Authority Government of Thailand Livestock Trading Corp. (P)	Electric power expansion Dredge facilities Meat processing plant	20,000 1,750 750		5 2 5 5-3/4	20 15 10	Paht Baht J. S. \$	8,208 1,643 750	20 25 10	219 61 3 0
a/ Three-fo b/ Three-fo c/ Three fo g/ Total ob	ourths (\$11,250,000) in Dinars; one-for ourths (\$11,100,000) in Dinars; one-for ourths (\$17,250,000) in Dinars; one-for oligations.	orth (\$3,750,000) in U. S. Dollars. orth (\$3,700,000) in U. S. Dollars. orth (\$5,750,000) in U. S. Dollars.	•							

Ci.

			Net Authorized	Date Agree- ment Signed		Term	ıs	<u> </u>		or U.S.\$ valents
Region sau			or	(Obliga-	Interest Rate	Dura- tion	Currency of Repayment	Disourse- ments	Repayments	Interest Collected
Compain	Borrower	Project	Obligated	tions)	Race	01011	Repayment			
DIRECT LOANS	(Continued)									
PAR EAST (Co	ntinued)									
Vietnam	Saigon-Cholon Water Distribution	Water distribution system	\$17,500	10/21/60	3 2	30	Piastres	\$ 274	\$	Ĵ ===
	System Vietnam Railway System Government of Vietnam	Railways Electric power	9,700 12,700	8/10/60 1/6/61	3 2 32	15 20	Piastres Piastres	51 		1
Other Approv	rals		100		,					
Out	Subtotal, Far East		273,718	(270,3 <u>1</u> 8)	/			62,545	2,089	1,957
LATIN AMERIC	2 <u>A</u>									
Argentina	Government of Argentina Government of Argentina	Economic development Routes 16 and 126	24,750 6,000	3/18/59 5/26/61	5분 3분	50 6	υ. s. \$ <u>b</u> /	24,613 	300	1,315
Bolivie	Gasser y Cia Industries La Belgica Government of Bolivia Sociedad Industrial Azucorera La	Sugar mill (P) Construction of runway Sugar mill	2,500 1,500 1,750	2/5/59 10/22/59 6/12/61	5분 3분 5 - 3/4	10½ 15 8	Bolivianos Bolivianos Bolivianos	2,498 49 9	31 	++ ++
	Esperanza, S.A. (P) Government of Bolivia	Highway maintenance	2,000 100,000			O C A T M I T M 14		210	3	
Brazil	Cooperativa Agro-Pecuaria Batavo Lim- itsta & Societade Cooperativa Castro landa, Ltd. (P)	Resettlement project	210	3/4/59	0	,	Cruzieros	210	J	•
<u>Chile</u>	Government of Chile Government of Chile Government of Chile Caja Central de Ahorros y Piestames	Airport design . Airport construction (Pudahuel) Airport construction (Concepcion) Central housing	300 10,500 3,200 5,000	5/20/59 12/7/60 6/21/61 6/14/61	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3₹ 20 20 25	Escudos Escudos or U c/ c/	103 		**
Colombia	Government of Colombia Government of Colombia Government of Colombia	Self-help housing Agricultural settlement Housing, resettlement, and pene- tration roads	12,000 8,000 5,000	8/2/61 8/2/61 	4 A L L	20 20 0 C A T	U. S. \$ U. S. \$! I O N			
Costo Pias	Societa Italiana de Colizzazione	Resettlement project	300	1/13/59	5½	16	v. s. \$	300	3	21
Costa Rica	Agricole (P) National Water Supply & Severage	Metropolitan water supply	3,500		3 2	20	Colones			
	Authority Banco National de Costa Rica Government of Costa Rica	Agricultural settlement La Libertad road construction	5,000 125	9/21/61 	3호 3호	20 3	Colones Colones			
Ecuador	Government of Ecuador Government of Ecuador Government of Ecuador Ecuadorian Housing Bank	Highway construction Highway construction Aerial photogrammetric mapping Central housing	4,636 5,300 1,800 5,000	11/6/59 10/19/61	3 3 3 4	20 18 20 25	d/ Sucres e/ f/ U.S.\$	1,855 4,049 	100 20 	70 84
El Salvador		Airport construction	1,600		3 1	20	Centavos			
Gustemala	Banco de Guatemala Productos de Kenaf (P) Government of Guatemala Government of Guatemala	Rubber production Kenaf bag factory Highway construction Highway construction	5,000 399 2,100 5,400	6/3/59 1/24/61	5-3/4 5-3/4 3 2 3 2	12 5 15 ½ 15	U. S. \$ U. S. \$ U. S. \$ Quetzals	399 	10	**

a/ Total obligations.
b/ First five years in pesos (\$639,613); remaining in U. S. Dollars (\$5,360,387.
c/ First one-half in escudos; last one-half in U. S. Dollars.
first one-half in sucres; last one-half in U. S. Dollars.
b/ DIF may at its option request repayment in U. S. Dollars for installments 21 through 35.
first three-fourths in sucres; last one-fourth in U. S. Dollars.

Region			Net	Date Agree- ment Signed						or U. S. \$
enż			or	(Obliga-		erm Dura-	Currency of	Disburse-		valents Interest
Country	Section 3 (Continued)	Project	Obligated	tions)	Rate	tion	Repayment	ments	Repayments	Collected
TATES ASSESS	C: (Continued)									
Estti	Government of Haiti Tovernment of Haiti Fitian Agricultural Corp. (P)	Irrigation Highway engineering Sisal plantation	\$ 4,300 300 250	5/28/59 1/21/60 8/25/61	3 2 3 2 5-3/4	30 3 9	Gourdes Gourdes Gourdes or US	\$ 2,905 256 \$	٤ <u>١</u>	3 61 8
<u> l'eniures</u>	Government of Honduras Empresa Macional de Emergia Electrica	Highway development Canaveral hydroelectric	5,000 2,800	5/15/58 9/9/60	3호 3호	20 25	Lempiras Lempiras	2,766	100	51
Nicerague	Municipality of Mutagalpa Empresa Nacional de Lun & Fuerza Government of Nicaragua Government of Nicaragua	Public utilities Rio Tuma hydroelectric Highway construction Highway construction	600 2,500 4,300 2,600	5/7/59 6/30/60 9/25/61	32 32 32 A L L C	15 25 15 C A T	U.S. \$ Cordobas Cordobas ION	508 146	<u></u>	7
Panoma	Republic of Panama Caja de Ahorros	Feeder roads Housing project	5,300 2,500	11/10/60	3출 4	15 22	u. s. \$ u. s. ‡.			***
Peraguay	Corporacion de Obras Sanitarias de Asuncion	Water supply system	1,000	9/5/58	3₺	20	Guaranies	1,000	59	ēμ
	Covernment of Paraguay International Products Corp. (P) Government of Paraguay Government of Paraguay	Road improvement Modernization of operations Telecommunications Road improvement	2,410 2,600 1,000 7,100	10/29/58 11/6/58 5/25/61 10/23/61	3 1 5 1 3 2 3 2 3 2 2	15 5 10 20	u. s. \$ b/ g/	2,348 2,574 	75 100 	92 210
<u>Peru</u>	Government of Peru Mutual Savings & Loan Association (P) Government of Peru Government of Peru Government of Peru Government of Peru	Highway construction Savings & loan association Penetration Roads Agricultural settlement Home savings program Housing, resettlement, and penetration roads	4,500 1,000 1,800 9,000 7,500 6,700	12/19/60 7/13/60 9/8/61 9/8/61 7/27/61	31/2 5-3/4 31/2 4 A L L O	15 20 20 20 20 20	Soles <u>c</u> / U. S. \$ <u>d</u> / <u>d</u> / I O N	34		
Uruguay	Administration General de las Unimas Electricas y los Telephonos de Estado (UTE)	Telephone system	8,800	9/3/59	3 2	20	<u>e</u> /	3 ,63 9	15	55
<u>Venezuela</u>	Fundacion de la Vivienda Popular (P) Bonco Obrero	Housing project Central home savings	5,000 10,000	3/15/61	5 4	15 20	u. s. \$ u. s. \$	100		
Central Ame	rican Bank for Economic Integration	Development bank	5,000		14	15	U. S. \$			
	Subtotal. Latin America	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	326,930	(189,305) [£] /				50,364	836	2,137
KEAR EAST										
Greece	Government of Greece Public Power Corporation	Pertilizer plant Hydroelectric plant	12,000 31,000	1/28/59 1/29/60	5 1 3 2	12 25	Drachmas Drachmas	10,812 617	150	1,060 5
<u>Iran</u>	Plan Organization Industrial & Mining Development Bank Plan Organization Plan Organization Plan Organization	Economic development Development bank (P) Highway construction Highway construction Highway construction	46,110 5,200 25,000 26,200 12,000	1/7/59 11/19/59 10/7/59 12/20/60 8/14/61	3½/5¼ 5-3/4 3½ 3½ 3½	12 15 17 17 17	U. S. \$ U. S. \$ U. S. \$. U. S. \$.	46,111 711 25,000 9,539 5,000	100	3,236 3 266

s/ First 18 installments (\$1,293,132)in guaranies; remaining 12 installments (\$12,96,868) in U. S. Dollars.
b/ One-half of each payment in guaranies; one-half in U. S. Dollars.
c/ DIF may at its option request repayment in U. S. Dollars for installments 19 through 29.
d/ First one-half in soles; last one-half in U. S. Dollars.
e/ First 13 installments (\$1,545,000) in pesos; remaining loan \$7,255,000) in U. S. Dollars.
f/ Total obligations.
First one-half repayable in guaranies; last one-half in U. S.Dollars.



gegion			Net Authorized	Date Agree- ment Signed		erm			,	or U.S.\$ ivalents
and			or				Currency of Repayment	Disburse- ments	Repayments	Interest Collected
CAMETY BAR EAST (Co	BOTTOWEY mt (mind)	Project	Obligated	tions)	Rate	tion	Repayment	menca	Repayments	COLLEGUER
BAK ENDI (CO	a canaca)				- 1				•	
srael	Government of Israel	Economic development	\$15,000	6/25/58 5/12/59	<u> 5</u> 4	15 10	Pounds Pounds	\$ 15,000 4,018	\$ 930 (200	\$ 1,753 183
	Industrial Development Bank of Israel	Development pank	5,000 5,000	5/8/60	5	10	Pounds	1,668) 200	28
	(IDBI) Increase (P) Government of Israel	Irrigation and agriculture	15,000	6/30/60	₹¥	20	Pounds	12,198	` 100	209
	Lidustrial Development Bank (P)	Development bank	10,000	9/17/51	5 3₹ 5 3₹	10	Pounds			
	Government of Israel	Telephone development	6,000	2/20/61	3 2	10	Pounds	1,454		
_	D	Electric record	1,200	6/5/59	5-3/4	10	Dinars	583	45	13
	Transjordan Electric Power Co (P) Jordan Phosphate Mines (P)	Electric power Phosphate mine expansion	1,500	10/26/59	5-3/4	13	UK Pounds	950		35
	Arab Land Bank	Development bank	1,000		41	15	Dinars			
	The second second	•	-	-1-16-						
anon	Societe de Electricite de El Bared,	Power plant (P)	500	2/9/60	5 - 3/4 나눌	12 15	U.S.\$			
	Banque de Credit Agricole, Industriel	Development bank	5,000	5/4/60	42	7.5	Մ. Տ. ֆ	903		16
	et Foncier (P)	Alaminum nlant	<u></u> 7∙00	11/8/50	5-3/4	10	u. s. \$	232		1
	Societe Pour L'Industrie des Metaux, S.A. (P)	wronging brune	-00) J/ T	_0	J. J. W			•
	word (A)			a /a a /=0	_		 -			
<u>tey</u>	Industrial Development Bank (P)	Development bank	10,000	9/12/58	5 3 2	10	Lira	3,001	214	78
	Maden Tetkik ve Arma Enstitud	Aerial mineral survey	900 14,500	4/30/59 4/30/59	3 2 5-3/4	5 12	Lira Lira	469 98	300	<u>11</u> 1
	Turkiye Komur Islemeliri Korumu	Coal mining facilities	2,800	1/19/61	5-3/4	10	Lira	90		
	Koruma Tarim Ilaclari (P)	Production of chemicals Electric power distribution	7,000	1/21/60	34	12	Lira	41		
	ETIBANK Government of Turkey	Railway construction	6,000	12/19/60	32 32	20	Lira			
	Eregli Iron & Steel Works (P)	Steel mill	98,600	1/9/61	5-3/4	20	Lira)	1,536		
	Diegri pon a bocci word (1)		31,000	1/9/61	5-3/4	20	ນ. s. \$)			
<u>rt</u>	Adfina Por L'Exportation de la Fab-	Canning & freezing plant	200	10/7/60	5-3/4	10	Pounds			
	rication des Produits (P)		6 700	11/02/60	c. 5 /).	12	Dounde	0 510		
	General Organization for Execution	Bagasse pulp mill	6,700	11/23/60	5-3/4	13	Pounds	2,510		
	of the Five-Year Industrial Plan	Development bank	7,000	8/31/60	5	10	Pounds			
	Industrial Development Bank Telecommunications Organization	Telecommunications	1,300	1/19/61	5 3 2	15	Pounds			
						10	11 a d			
	Modern Industries Corporation (P)	Textile mill	700	11/5/59 8/15/60	5-3/4	10 10	U.S.\$ Pounds	696		39
	Industrial Development Bank	Development bank	5,000 2,500	10/3/60	5 3 2	13	Pounds	2		
	Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones Admin.	Telecommunications	رير ر≥	٥٥ /٥ /س	25	د.		2		
er Approv	els		10,000				u. s. \$			
	Subtotal, Near East		427,310	(416,310)				143,149	2,439	6,937
OUTH ASIA					4	_				
ghanistan	Ariana Afghan 'irlines	Aircraft acquisition	700		5-3/4	5	Afghanis			
w) or	Government of Ceylon	frrigetion & land development	1,476	6/24/58	3 2 3 2 3 2	20	Rupees	1,476	125	76
ylon	Government of Ceylon	Lighway development	900	7/25/58	3 ₹	10	Rupces	692	75	17
	Government of Ceylon	Rehabilitation of railways	750	9/3/58	3‡	20	Rupees			
	Government of Cavlon	Airport construction	3,200	1/30/61	32	20	Rupees		an 40 Mb	
	Government of India	Railway modernization	30,000	6/23/58	3545 3555 3555 35-3/4	20	Rupees	29,440	5,000	874
lia	Government of India	Roads, cement, jute & refractories	35,000	6/23/58	57	15	Rupees	32,880	5,833	1,988
	Government of India	Railway modernization	35,000	12/24/58 12/24/58	32	20	Rupees	35,000	500	2,649
	Government of India	Steel imports (public)	18,000	12/24/58	3‡	15	Rupees	17,233	1,111	544
	GOASTIMSTIC OF CIVITA	Gt 1 descents (nuderate)	22,000	12/24/58	5 2	15	Rupees	21,843	1,174	1,298
	Government of India	Steel imports (private)		12/24/58	J 2	20	Rupees	10,000	400 400	263
	Government of India Government of India	Public rewer development	10,000		E 7/3					
	Government of India		15,000,		5-3/4	10	Rupees	13,506	400	1,137
	Government of India Government of India Government of India	Public rewer development	15,000, 20,000	12/24/58 7/27/59	5-3/4	15	Rupees	17,448	100	اک ^ی ریا 373
	Government of India Government of India Government of India Government of India	Public power development Capital equipment (private)	15,000, 20,000 10,000	12/24/58 7/27/59 12/7/60	5-3/4 5	15 15	Rupees Rupees	1		
	Government of India Government of India Government of India Government of India Industrial Finance Corporation	Public power development Capital equipment (private) Steel imports	15,000, 20,000 10,000 8,400	12/24/58 7/27/59 12/7/60	5-3/4 5	15 15 20	Rupees Rupees Fupees	17,448 5	100	373
	Government of India Government of India Government of India Government of India Industrial Finance Corporation Government of India	Public prier development Capital equipment (private) Steel imports Development bank Sharavathi hydroelectric Thermal power	15,000, 20,000 10,000 8,400 3,900	12/24/58 7/27/59 12/7/60 6/30/60 6/30/60	5-3/4 5	15 15 20 15	Rupees Rupees Fupees Rupees	17,448 5 2,785	100	373
	Government of India Government of India Government of India Government of India Industrial Finance Corporation	Public power development Capital equipment (private) Steel imports Development bank Sharavathi hydroelectric	15,000, 20,000 10,000 8,400	12/24/58 7/27/59 12/7/60	5-3/4	15 15 20	Rupees Rupees Fupees	17,448 5	100	373

			Net	Date Agree						or U.S.\$
Region			or	l ment Signed		Per:	- Currency of	Disburse-		Interest
Company	Borrower	Project	Obligated	tions)	Rate		Repayment	ments	Repayments	
SOUTH ASIA (
Iniia (Conti		Cha. A	\$30,000	6/30/60	al.	20	Rupees	*	. <u>. </u>	å
	Government of India	Chandrapura thermal power	20,000	6/30/60	3년 3년	20	Rupees	Ç	••	•
	Government of India	Durgapur thermal power	13,100	6/30/60	5-3/4	5	Rupees	9,064		
	Government of India	Road transportation	1,600	12/5/60	2-3/4	15	Rupees	9,004		39
	Government of India	Kanpur thermal power Borapani hydroelectric power	2,500	12/5/60	3 2 3 2	20	Rupees			
	Government of India	B rapadi mydroelectric power	2,,000	11/ // 50	25	20	wapees			
	National Small Industry Corp.	Development bank	10,000	4/10/61	5.	10	Rupees			
	Government of India	Third railways	50,000	12/5/60	3 2	20	Rupees	4,430		•••
	Injustrial Credit & Investment Corp.	Development bank (P)	5,000	3/23/61	5	15 10	Rupees			
	Government of India	Capital equipment	25,000	12/5/60	5-3/4		Rupees	702		
	Government of India	Steel imports	25,000	12/5/60	5-3/4	15	Rupees	6,802	~	***
		Musuban Contdition might	30,000	12/29/60	5-3/4	15	Rupees	4,453		
	Eindustan Chemicals & Fertilizers	Trombay fertilizer plant Automotive parts plant	7,200	8/21/61	5-3/4	15	Rupees	4,473		
	Premier Automobiles Ltd. (P) Government of India	Talener power	33,000	8/16/61	3 }	20	Rupees	***		
	Government of India	Second Sharavathi hydroelectric	21,500	8/16/61	3. 35.	20	Rupees			•••
	Government of India	Birsinghpur power	8,400	8/16/61	32 32 32	20	Rupees			
	VV. V2 00000 V V2 00000	-	•				-			
	Government of India	Non-ferrous metals	20,000		35	15	Rupees			W- 40 MA
	Government of Ind:	Beas dam project	33,000		ALLO	CAT	ION			
Nepal	Nepal Industrial Development Corp.	Development bank	400	6/20/61	5	15	Rupees			
	A A Palidona	Unton course disposel	5,500	6/30/58	3 1	30	Rupees	2,292	75	58
Pakistan	Government of Pakistan	Water sewage disposal	4,200	12/4/58	5	5	Rupees	4,037	2,100	157
	Pakistan Industrial Credit & Invest-	Development bar	4,200	12/4/50	•	,	Mupees	4,031	2,100	701
	ment Corp. (PICIC) (P)	Railway rehabi .tation	9,100	2/18/59	3Ĭ	20	Rupees	5,701	440	275
	Government of Pakistan	Karnafuli multpurpose dam	17,500	2/18/59	31	30	Rupees)	15,691	552	534
	Government of Pakistan	RAPBAIGLI MU.C. *purpose dam	2,750	12/8/61	35 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	30	Rupecs)	17,071	7,72	754
	If Date Hanne & Davis Bassalam Auch	Land reclamation	15,200	2/18/59	₹ <u>₹</u>	50	Rupees	12,789	767	355
	W. Pak. Water & Power Develop. Auth.	Power transmission lines	14,700	2/18/59	33	25	Rupees	8,180	400	177
	W. Pak. Water & Power Develop. Auth.	Port facilities	2,000	7/10/59	₹.	SO	Rupees	0,100		-()
	Government of Pakistan	Expansion of gas treating plant	1,994	2/19/60	5-3/1	12	Rupees	1,994	5o	121
	Sui Gas Transmission Co. (P)	Secondary transmission grid	23,000	6/29/59	3½	25	Rupees	2,955	300	40
	Government of Pakistan	Secondary cransmission gram	23,000	01 = 31 73	72	-/	Mapeou	۵,۶٫٫	300	
	Government of Pakistan	Inland 'aterways	1,750	9/12/59	32 32 52 33 33 33	12	Rupees	270		**
	Government of Pakistan	Jet runway	3,800	11/3/59	3 [15	Rupees	2,919	20	47
	PICIC (Second) (P)	Development bank	10,000	1/15/60	5 2	5	Rupees	4,113	1,275	78
	Government of Pakistan	Railway rehabilitation (2nd)	22,000	1/16/60	3 ۇ	20	Rupees	18,520	50	370
	Government of Pakistan	Indus water system	70,000	9/19/60	3 2	30	Rupees	3,675		64
	A	WAH factories	5,200		5-3/4	15	Rupees			
	Government of Pakistan	Dredger fleet	2,300	6/14/61	5-3/4 3 1 3 1 3 2	15	Rupees			
	Government of Pakistan Government of Pakistan	Quetta thermal power	6,000	6/14/61	3 1	15	Rupees			
	Government of Pakistan	Third railways	6,500	6/14/61	35	15	Rupees			
	PICIC (Third) (P)	Development bank	7,500	5/12/61	5	7	Rupees			
Other Approv		-	58,600	,						
June nypro-	Subtotal, South Asia		843,420	<u>ª</u> / (725,920)				290,895	20.777	11,544
	TOTAL, DIRECT LOAMS, ALL REGIONS		2,150,389					632,411	30,864	24,161
	•								Till Till	
	TOTAL, DIRECT LOAMS, OBLIGATIONS		(1,859,464)						

a/ Total Obligations.
Does not add due to rounding
Less than \$500.00.

	(r) Private borrowe	r	Maximum Amount of	Maximum Liability	Net Amount Authorized	Local Currency	,	U. S. \$ or U. S. Equivalents	
Country	Borrover	Project	Loans Subjecto Guaranty	-	or		Disburse- ments		Interest
	T LOANS (curried forward from page 5)				\$2,160,389		632,-11	30,864	24,161
LCCAL CURRE	KCY LOANS								
Israel	Government of Israel	Airport construction			(Pounds) 926			
Ecuador	Government of Ecuador	Highway construction			(Sucres) 64	54		
Paragusy	Covernment of Paraguay	Highway construction			(Guaranie	ε) <u>90</u> 1,070	30 104		
GUARANTZED	LOANS					•			
Taivan	Ingalls-T iwan Shipbuilding Co. (P)	Expansion of shipyard	31⊧6 650	346 650	173 · 325				
Liberia	Bank of Monrovia	Development bank	1,000	500	250				
Other Guara	inteed Loans_		54,000	54,000	27,000			····	
	Total, Guaranteed Loans	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 55,996	55,496	27,748		632,565	30,864	24,161
	TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST DLF DOLLAR LEN	DING AUTHORITY	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	2,188,137				
	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	•••••		•••••	1,887,212				

a/ In U. S. dollar equivalents.

b/ Excludes 7,762,250 soles disbursed under a PL 480 loan.

MOIE: This table includes all FY 1962 loans (180,100,000) made prior to November 3. It, therefore, does not agree with the financial statements included in this report.