

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS



Outgoing President James D. Wolfensohn congratulates President Paul Wolfowitz on his appointment by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors.

This Annual Report records the achievements of the World Bank during the last year of the tenure of my distinguished predecessor, Jim Wolfensohn. It is an enormous responsibility to be entrusted with the leadership of this extraordinary institution, and I am grateful to Jim for having done so much to strengthen it over the past decade.

While Jim had many accomplishments in the job, probably none is more important than his relentless focus on poverty reduction as a moral issue and as the central mission of the organization.

Within this report of the World Bank's activities and financial standing, you will find sections on

- **Addressing Worldwide Poverty**—A description of how the World Bank works to promote sustainable economic growth and channel needed services to poor people. This chapter also details the Bank's work toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals; its institutional and global efforts toward effective development; and its outreach to clients through Public Information Centers and on the Web.
- **Regional Perspectives**—A breakdown of the World Bank's lending and activities across the developing world, featuring highlights of projects in borrowing countries within each of the Bank's six regions.



World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz



Mr. Wolfowitz meets with young people during his first visit to Africa as World Bank President.

- Summary of Fiscal Year Activities—A description of the Bank’s development knowledge-sharing over the fiscal year; a discussion of the Bank’s approach to lending in low-income and middle-income countries; the Bank’s resources; and a summary of the Bank’s lending by region, theme, and sector, such as environmental programs and infrastructure projects. This section also describes the Bank’s partnerships with public, private, and civil society stakeholders.
- The fiscal 2005 financial statements, organizational information, income by region, new operations approved in fiscal 2005, and various lending data are included on a CD inserted inside the back cover of this report.

While much has been accomplished by this institution and its development partners, much remains to be done. The G-8 Summit at Gleneagles at the beginning of this new fiscal year has brought a welcome focus on the challenges of global development, particularly in Africa. It has also reaffirmed the central role of the World Bank in so much of that work and has given us even more to do.

As we move forward, we need to keep a balance among the different development priorities. The first priority must be to pay special attention to the needs of the poorest people in the poorest countries in the world. At the same time, the World Bank still has an important role to play with the rapidly

growing developing countries, the so-called “middle-income” countries that nevertheless still have hundreds of millions of people living in extreme poverty. Finally, as a multilateral development institution, the World Bank is uniquely positioned to help the world address some of the concerns of the “global commons,” such as the development of sustainable energy and the alleviation of global health crises.

In all of this work, the Bank is blessed with an exceptionally dedicated and qualified professional staff. It is an honor and a privilege to work with them on a daily basis.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul Wolfowitz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent loop at the end.

Paul Wolfowitz

THE BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Executive Directors are responsible for the conduct of the World Bank's general operations, performing their duties under powers delegated by the Board of Governors. As provided in the Articles of Agreement, 5 of the 24 Executive Directors are appointed by the member countries having the largest number of shares; the rest are elected by the other member countries, which form constituencies in an election process conducted every two years.

Executive Directors consider and decide on IBRD loan and guarantee proposals and IDA credit and guarantee proposals made by the President, and they decide on policies that guide the Bank's general operations. They are also responsible for presenting to the Board of Governors, at the Annual Meetings, an audit of accounts, an administrative budget, and an annual report (this report) on the Bank's operations and policies as well as other matters that, in their judgment, require submission to the Board of Governors. The Board of Executive Directors (the Board) also exercises an important role in shaping Bank policy and its evolution. It is in this role that the Board represents the evolving perspectives of member countries on the role of the Bank Group as well as the Bank's operational experience. In this regard, the Operations Evaluation Department provides independent advice to the Board on the relevance, sustainability, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations. The department is directly accountable to the Board for performing evaluations, as set out in its Board-approved policies, strategies, and work program.

During fiscal 2005 the Executive Directors regularly met at Bank headquarters to carry out their responsibilities, both in formal Board meetings as the Committee of the Whole and in informal meetings. Directors also serve on one or more standing committees: Audit; Budget; Committee on Development Effectiveness; Governance and Administrative

Matters (COGAM); and Personnel. With the committees' help, the Board discharges its oversight responsibilities through in-depth examinations of policies and practices, such as the evolution of implementation of the Sarbanes-Oxley corporate governance legislation in the United States; budget reform at the Bank and IFC; the World Bank Group's involvement in extractive industries; strategic staffing and diversity; and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries and transition economies. COGAM is involved in ongoing discussions on improving the effectiveness of Board activities.

Executive Directors and Alternate Executive Directors periodically visit member countries to review Bank assistance in progress. They meet a wide range of people, including project managers, beneficiaries, and government officials, as well as civil society organizations, the business community, other development partners, financial institutions, and resident Bank staff. In July 2004 Directors visited Angola, South Africa, and Tanzania. In January 2005 they visited Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. In April 2005 they visited Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and the West Bank and Gaza.

Directors also play an active role in preparing the agenda and issues papers for the semiannual meetings of the joint World Bank–International Monetary Fund (Bank–Fund) Development Committee.

In fiscal 2005 the Development Committee continued to review progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at its discussion of the *Global Monitoring Report 2005, Millennium Development Goals: From Consensus to Momentum*. The report included a major focus on Sub-Saharan Africa. The Development Committee also reviewed, among others, papers on aid effectiveness and financing modalities; an operational framework for achieving debt sustainability; Bank support of the economic growth



Photo left to right: (standing) Robert B. Holland III, Mr. Herwidayatmo, Pietro Veglio, Eckhard Deutscher, Mathias Sinamenye, John Austin, Tom Scholar, Chander Mohan Vasudev, Thorsteinn Ingolfsson, Sid Ahmed Dib, Yahya Abdullah M. Alyahya, Nuno Mota Pinto, Otaviano Canuto, Pierre Duquesne, Paulo F. Gomes, Gino Alzetta, Gobind Ganga, Alexey G. Kvasov, Luis Marti; (seated) Mahdy Ismail Aljazzaf, Zou Jiayi, Jaime Quijandria, Yoshio Okubo, Ad Melkert

agenda, which is based on creating an enabling investment climate and financing infrastructure; leveraging trade for development; prospects for the global economy; and strengthening the voice and participation of developing countries and transition economies in the work and decision making of the Bretton Woods institutions. (See “Development Committee Communiqués, Fiscal 2005” in Organizational Information on the accompanying CD-ROM.)

STRATEGIC ISSUES

The major areas of Board emphasis during fiscal 2005 are highlighted below.

Strategic Framework

The Board’s work remained closely aligned with the twin pillars of the Bank’s strategic framework—promoting a favorable investment climate and empowering poor people. The continued relevance of these priorities, confirmed over the years by a series of medium-term strategy papers, was underscored this year by the Executive Directors. Directors stressed the need for the Bank to intensify its efforts in implementing the framework by sharpening the tools and procedures for meeting the development challenges set forth in the Millennium Development Goals. Directors reviewed a number of progress reports on ongoing efforts at harmonizing operational policies, procedures, and practices among donors; on meeting the needs of low-income countries, including heavily indebted poor countries and low-income countries under stress; and on strengthening partnerships with middle-income countries.

Poverty Reduction

The challenge of meeting the Millennium Development Goals is becoming more and more pressing as the 2015 target

date approaches. The Board continued to closely monitor implementation of the Bank’s poverty reduction mandate and its contributions toward the goals. The Board discussed papers on the country-owned poverty reduction strategies outlined in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). Directors considered 8 PRSPs, 2 interim PRSPs, and 20 PRSP Progress Reports in fiscal 2005, identifying areas where further refinement would be useful. Directors also considered a paper that reviews the effectiveness of Poverty Reduction Strategy Credits, the Bank lending instrument that supports poverty reduction objectives.

Debt and Debt Sustainability

The Board discussed the choice of indicative debt burden thresholds to be used in a framework for analyzing debt sustainability in low-income countries, the interaction of the framework with the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and the modalities for joint debt sustainability analyses by Bank and Fund staff.

Country Programs

Building on PRSPs for low-income countries and national development strategies for middle-income countries, Country Assistance Strategies (CASs) and Country Partnership Strategies capture the essential elements of the Bank’s partnerships with member countries. These strategies are the cornerstone of Bank Group work at the country level. During this fiscal year Directors continued to recommend that CASs include more detailed frameworks for measuring results, including intermediate indicators to measure and monitor progress toward medium-term outcomes agreed on by the country, the Bank, and other development partners. Directors emphasized the need for CASs to be more focused and selective and to build on partnerships. They highlighted

the importance of linking harmonization and alignment efforts to the results agenda. They also identified the need for the Bank to complement country programs with regional and subregional approaches. The Board reviewed 36 CASs, 10 of which are results-based, during the fiscal year. It continued to monitor the evolving Bank response to the Asian tsunami disaster and to the Interim Program in Iraq.

SECONDMENT PROGRAM

To enhance the voice and participation of developing and transition countries in decision making at the Bank and the Fund, the Executive Directors of the Bank identified a number of capacity-building measures, including the creation of a five-year secondment program for Bank officials from those countries.

Sixteen secondees have been given six-month assignments in operational units at the Bank, with the objective of achieving better communication and knowledge sharing between Executive Directors and their constituencies, with particular attention to Bank procedures, products, and operations.

OVERSIGHT AND FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY

The Board exercises oversight and fiduciary responsibility on behalf of its shareholders, in part through its Audit Committee. The committee revised its terms of reference in 2003 to reflect best practices and continues to remain abreast of evolving standards of corporate oversight, governance, and control issues. The committee advises the Board on financial management and other governance matters to facilitate Board decisions on financial policy and control issues. In particular, the Internal Audit Department and the Department of Institutional Integrity have begun briefing the committee in restricted executive sessions on risk and control issues within their respective purviews.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

The total administrative expenses for fiscal 2005 were \$2,011.3 million, net of reimbursements, and included \$172.7 million for the Development Grant Facility. The net administrative expenses of \$1,502.2 million represented a 2 percent real increase over the fiscal 2004 budget (a 5 percent nominal increase). In June 2005 the Executive Directors approved a total administrative budget, net of reimbursements, of \$2,102.8 million for fiscal 2006.

INSPECTION PANEL

In fiscal 2005 the Inspection Panel received three new Requests for Inspection involving Bank projects in Pakistan (National Drainage Program Project), Burundi (Public Works and Employment Creation Project), and Cambodia (Forest Concession Management and Control Pilot Project). Thirty-six Requests for Inspection have been filed since the panel was established: 11 from Africa, 11 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 10 from South Asia, and 4 from East Asia and Pacific. Of the 36 formal requests received, the Panel has recommended investigations in 18 cases, 6 under the rules that applied before the April 1999 clarifications to the resolution that established the panel, and 12 since those clarifications were adopted. As of May 2005, the panel was conducting 4 investigations.

Requests for Inspection, Management Responses, panel recommendations, panel investigation reports, and management recommendations for projects reviewed this fiscal year can be found at www.worldbank.org/inspectionpanel.

SELECTION OF A NEW PRESIDENT

On March 31, 2005, the Executive Directors unanimously selected Paul Wolfowitz to become the Bank's tenth president, effective June 1, 2005.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS, ALTERNATES, AND COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP | JUNE 30, 2005

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	ALTERNATE	CASTING VOTES OF
APPOINTED		
(vacant)	Robert B. Holland, III	United States
Yoshio Okubo ^{c, d, g}	Toshio Oya	Japan
Eckhard Deutscher ^{e (C)}	Walter Hermann ^h	Germany
Tom Scholar ^{b (VC)}	Caroline Sergeant	United Kingdom
Pierre Duquesne ^{a (C)}	Anthony Requin	France
ELECTED		
Gino Alzetta ^{a, d (VC)} (Belgium)	Melih Nemli (Turkey)	Austria, Belarus,* Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Turkey
Luis Marti ^{a, d} (Spain)	Jorge Familiar ^h (Mexico)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, Venezuela (República Bolivariana de)*
Ad Melkert ^{c, e, i (C)} (Netherlands)	Tamara Solyanyk ^h (Ukraine)	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria,* Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Israel, Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of), Moldova, Netherlands, Romania,* Ukraine
Marcel Masse ^{d, e} (Canada)	Gobind Ganga ^h (Guyana)	Antigua and Barbuda,* The Bahamas,* Barbados, Belize, Canada, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica,* St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Otaviano Canuto ^{a (VC), b, i} (Brazil)	Jeremias N. Paul, Jr. (Philippines)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Philippines, Suriname,* Trinidad and Tobago
Biagio Bossone ^{a, b} (Italy)	Nuno Mota Pinto (Portugal)	Albania, Greece, Italy, Malta,* Portugal, San Marino,* Timor-Leste
John Austin ^{b, e, i} (New Zealand)	Terry O'Brien ^{h (C)} (Australia)	Australia, Cambodia, Kiribati, Korea (Republic of), Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
Mathias Sinamenye ^{c, d} (Burundi)	Mulu Ketsela (Ethiopia)	Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia,* Nigeria, Seychelles,* Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Chander Mohan Vasudev ^{c (C)} (India)	Akbar Ali Khan ^h (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka
Thorsteinn Ingolfsson ^{b, e} (Iceland)	Svein Aass ^h (Norway)	Denmark, Estonia,* Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania,* Norway, Sweden
Sid Ahmed Dib ^{c, e} (Algeria)	Shuja Shah (Pakistan)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia
Pietro Veglio ^{c (VC), d} (Switzerland)	Jakub Karnowski (Poland)	Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,* Uzbekistan
Mahdy Ismail Aljazzaf ^{b (C), g} (Kuwait)	Mohamed Kamel Amr (Arab Republic of Egypt)	Bahrain,* Egypt (Arab Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Oman, Qatar,* Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Republic of)
Zou Jiayi ^{a, b} (China)	Yang Jinlin ^h (China)	China
Yahya Abdullah M. Alyahya (Saudi Arabia)	Abdulrahman M. Almofadhi (Saudi Arabia)	Saudi Arabia
Alexey G. Kvasov ^{d (C)} (Russian Federation)	Eugene Miagkov ^h (Russian Federation)	Russian Federation
Herwidayatmo ^{a, e} (Indonesia)	Nursiah Arshad ^h (Malaysia)	Brunei Darussalam,* Fiji, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Tonga, Vietnam
Jaime Quijandria ^{c, d} (Peru)	Alieto Guadagni (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay*
Paulo F. Gomes ^{b, e (VC), f} (Guinea-Bissau)	Louis Philippe Ong Seng ^h (Mauritius)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Togo

*Member of IBRD only.

Committees

- a. Audit Committee
- b. Budget Committee
- c. Committee on Development Effectiveness (CODE)
- d. Personnel Committee
- e. Committee on Governance and Executive Directors' Administrative Matters

- f. Pension Benefits Administration Committee
- g. Pension Finance
- h. CODE Subcommittee (formed 1/12/05)
- i. Ethics Committee

- C = Chairman
- VC = Vice-Chairman

THE WORLD BANK GROUP

The World Bank Group today comprises five closely associated institutions that collaborate to support development projects worldwide. Examples of Bank Group cooperation include joint Country Assistance Strategies; investment promotion initiatives; the Foreign Investment Advisory Service; guarantee programs for major infrastructure projects; collaboration on private sector development activities; joint programs for developing micro, small, and medium enterprises; and HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention. (See www.ifc.org, www.miga.org, and www.worldbank.org/icsid for annual reports of the other members of the World Bank Group.)



THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Established 1945 | 184 Members
 Cumulative lending: \$407.4 billion
 Fiscal 2005 lending: \$13.6 billion
 for 118 new operations in 37 countries

IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, risk management products, and (nonlending) analytical and advisory services. The income that IBRD has generated over the years has allowed it to

fund development activities and to ensure its financial strength, which enables it to borrow in capital markets at low cost and offer clients good borrowing terms. IBRD's 24-member Board is made up of 5 appointed and 19 elected Executive Directors who represent its 184 member countries.

IBRD KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS | FISCAL 2001–2005

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Operating income	1,144	1,924	3,021	1,696	1,320
Loans outstanding	118,866	121,589	116,240	109,610	104,401
Total assets	222,748	227,454	230,062	228,910	222,008
Total equity	29,570	32,313	37,918	35,463	38,588



THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Established 1960 | 165 Members
 Cumulative commitments: \$161 billion*
 Fiscal 2005 commitments: \$8.7 billion for
 160 new operations in 66 countries

*Includes credits, grants, and guarantees.

Contributions to IDA enable the World Bank to provide approximately \$8 billion to \$9 billion a year in highly concessional financing to the world's 81 poorest countries (home to 2.6 billion people). IDA's interest-free credits and grants are vital because these countries have little or no capacity to borrow on market terms. In most of these countries, the

great majority of people live on less than \$2 a day. IDA's resources help support country-led poverty reduction strategies in key policy areas, including raising productivity, providing accountable governance, building a healthy private investment climate, and improving access to education and health care for poor people.

IDA KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS | FISCAL 2001–2005

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Operating income (loss)	866	692	108	(1,684)	(986)
Development credits outstanding	86,572	96,372	106,877	115,743	120,907
Total sources of development resources	101,134	109,495	119,454	127,930	130,378



THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Established 1956 | 178 Members
 Committed portfolio: \$24.6 billion
 (includes \$5.3 billion in syndicated loans)
 Fiscal 2005 commitments: \$5.4 billion
 for 236 projects in 67 countries

IFC promotes economic development through the private sector. Working with business partners, it invests in sustainable private enterprises in developing countries without accepting government guarantees. It provides equity, long-term loans, structured finance and risk management products, and technical assistance and advisory services to its clients.

IFC seeks to reach businesses in regions and countries that have limited access to capital. It provides finance in markets deemed too risky by commercial investors in the absence of IFC participation and adds value to the projects it finances through its corporate governance, environmental, and social expertise.

IFC KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS | FISCAL 2001–2005

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (unless otherwise indicated)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Operating income ^a	241	161	528	982	1,953
Net income	345	215	487	993	2,015
Liquid assets, net of associated derivatives	13,258	14,532	12,952	13,055	13,325
Loan and equity investments, net	8,696	7,963	9,377	10,279	11,489
Borrowings withdrawn and outstanding	15,457	16,581	17,315	16,254	15,359
Total capital	6,095	6,304	6,789	7,782	9,798
Return on average assets (%)	0.6	0.6	1.8	3.1	5.4
Return on average net worth (%)	4.1	2.7	8.2	13.7	22.6
Cash and liquid investments as a percentage of next 3 years' estimated net cash requirements (%)	101	109	107	116	142
Debt-to-equity ratio	2.6:1	2.8:1	2.6:1	2.3:1	1.8:1
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	48	49	45	48	50
Total reserve against losses on loans to total disbursed loan portfolio (%)	16.0	21.9	18.2	14.0	9.9

a. For 2005, income after expenditures for technical assistance and advisory services.

Note: For more information, please consult the IFC (www.ifc.org), MIGA (www.miga.org), and ICSID annual reports.



THE MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

Established 1988 | 165 Members

Cumulative guarantees issued: \$14.7 billion*

Fiscal 2005 guarantees issued: \$1.2 billion

*Amounts include funds leveraged through the Cooperative Underwriting Program.

Concerns about investment environments and perceptions of political risk often inhibit foreign direct investment—a key driver of economic growth—in developing countries. MIGA addresses these concerns by providing political risk insurance (guarantees), offering investors protection against noncommercial risks such as expropriation, currency inconvertibility, breach of contract, war,

and civil disturbance. MIGA also provides advisory services to help countries attract and retain foreign investment, mediates investment disputes to keep current investments intact and remove possible obstacles to future investment, and disseminates information on investment opportunities to the international business community.

MIGA KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS | FISCAL 2001–2005

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS (unless otherwise indicated)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Operating income	49.3	48.4	38.1	25.6	24.1
Operating capital ^a	653	702	766	811	830
Operating income/operating capital (%)	7.5	6.9	5.0	3.2	2.9
Net exposure	3,157	3,202	3,204	3,259	3,138
Operating capital/net exposure (%)	20.7	21.9	23.9	24.9	26.4
Five largest exposures ^b	1,002	1,006	912	923	834
Five largest exposures/net exposure (%)	31.7	31.4	28.5	28.3	26.6
Net exposure in IDA-eligible countries	934	1,113	1,255	1,139	1,341
Net exposure in IDA/net exposure (%)	29.6	34.8	39.2	34.9	42.7

a. Shareholders' equity plus net insurance portfolio reserves.

b. Aggregate of five largest country net exposures.



THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES

Established 1966 | 142 Members

Total cases registered: 184

Fiscal 2005 cases registered: 25

ICSID helps encourage foreign investment by providing international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes, thereby helping foster an atmosphere of mutual confidence between states and foreign investors. Many international

agreements concerning investment refer to ICSID's arbitration facilities. ICSID also conducts research and publishing activities in the areas of arbitration law and foreign investment law.

WORLD BANK GROUP COOPERATION IN EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

In response to the independent 2004 Extractive Industries Review, the World Bank, IFC, and MIGA have begun implementing proposals endorsed by the Board of Directors. These programs are aimed at improving the governance, community involvement, and revenue management of oil, gas, and mining projects supported by the Bank Group. The organizations are now setting up an Extractive Industries

Advisory Group, which will draw on the experience of outstanding representatives from a range of stakeholder groups to provide advice and a forum for discussing key issues in these industries. As part of an overall commitment to sustainability, the Bank Group will also increase its investments in natural gas and renewable energies, as well as in projects that improve energy efficiency.

Note: For more information, please consult the IFC (www.ifc.org), MIGA (www.miga.org), and ICSID annual reports.