



ANNUAL REPORT
1990

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

The financial institution of the European Community, the European Investment Bank (EIB) was created by the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community. Its Statute forms an integral part of the Treaty.

The members of the EIB, an autonomous public institution within the Community, are the twelve Member States of the EEC, who have all subscribed to the Bank's capital. Since 1 January 1991, this has stood at 57.6 billion

ecus, of which 4 321 million is paid in or to be paid in.

As a **Community institution**, the EIB continuously adapts its activity to developments in Community policies and the needs of Member States; it strives to foster greater economic and social cohesion and the creation of the single market.

As a **bank**, it works in close collaboration with numerous banks and finan-

cial institutions both in borrowing its resources on the capital markets and in providing financing.

The EIB grants loans from its "own resources", i.e. mainly the proceeds of its borrowings on the capital markets plus "own funds" (paid-in capital and reserves). Outside the Community, Bank financing operations are also conducted under mandate from Community or Member States' budgetary resources.

Activities

The EIB's main activity is to contribute concretely, by financing capital projects, towards the balanced development of the Community, while at the same time adhering to the rules of strict banking management.

As stipulated in Article 20 of its Statute, it pays particular heed to ensuring "that its funds are employed as rationally as possible in the interests of the Community".

WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

In keeping with the guidelines laid down in Article 130 of the Treaty of Rome and in the light of developments in Community policies, projects considered for EIB financing must contribute towards one or more of the following objectives:

- fostering the economic advancement of less favoured regions;
- improving transport and telecommunications infrastructure of benefit to the Community;

— protecting the environment and the quality of life as well as safeguarding the EEC's architectural and natural heritage;

- promoting urban development;
- attaining Community energy policy objectives;
- enhancing the international competitiveness of industry and integrating it at Community level;
- supporting the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises through global loans.

OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY

The second paragraph of Article 18(1) of the Statute provides for financing operations by the EIB outside the Community on unanimous authorisation from the Bank's Board of Governors. Authorisation is given:

- case by case, for financing for certain types of project of particular importance to the Community (satellite communications or energy supplies, for example);

— as ceiling amounts when they concern loans in individual countries or groups of countries to be granted under Community agreements, conventions or decisions on financial cooperation.

The EIB's field of operations under the latter heading now covers countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, signatories to the Lomé Convention (ACP States), and twelve Mediterranean countries (Turkey, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Cyprus and Malta).

Since 1990, the Bank has also begun financing projects in Central and Eastern Europe : Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania.

Special arrangements apply to financing provided outside the Community under various financial cooperation agreements. Consequently, the following details relate chiefly to loans for projects within the Community.

Projects eligible

EIB loans may be granted to public or private borrowers in the following sectors:

- infrastructure,
- energy,
- industry, services and agriculture.

Large-scale projects are financed by means of **individual loans** concluded directly or through a financial intermediary. Ventures undertaken by small and medium-sized enterprises as well as smaller-scale ventures involving infrastructural works, more efficient use of energy or environmental protection are generally funded through global loans.

Global loans are similar to temporary lines of credit opened with banks or financial institutions operating at national or regional level. These intermediaries draw on the proceeds to finance a variety of ventures promoted by small and medium-sized enterprises or local authorities, in accordance with the EIB's criteria.

In all cases, the EIB finances only part of the investment costs, supplementing the borrower's own funds and other sources of finance. Loans may not normally exceed 50% of investment costs, the balance being provided from the promoter's own funds or from bank loans. Loans from the EIB may be used in conjunction with national or Community grant aid.

Project appraisal, conducted by EIB staff, is designed to verify the economic benefits and viability of the scheme concerned. The appraisal looks into the project's consistency with the Bank's own financing criteria and Community policy guidelines as well as its compliance with environmental protection and procurement regulations. The promoter's financial situation and cash flow projections along with security offered are also examined.

Once the appraisal is completed, the EIB's Board of Directors, acting on a proposal from the Management Committee, decides on the granting of a loan, taking account of the opinions of the Member State concerned and the Commission of the European Communities.

Financial terms and conditions

Maturity

The EIB grants medium and long-term loans of which the maturity depends on the type of project concerned and its anticipated life. The maturity of loans generally varies between 7 and 12 years for industrial projects and may extend to 20 years or more for infrastructural schemes.

Currencies

Depending on the format selected, loans are disbursed at par:

- in a single currency, particularly a Member State's currency or the ecu;
- in several currencies, either in standard mixes, with maturity, composition and interest rate all fixed in advance, or in varying mixes tailored to the EIB's holdings and borrowers' preferences.

Interest rates

The EIB's first-class credit rating ("AAA") enables the Bank to raise funds on the keenest terms available at the time. As it operates on a non-profit-making basis, the EIB onlends the funds borrowed by it on the markets at a rate, adapted continuously, reflecting

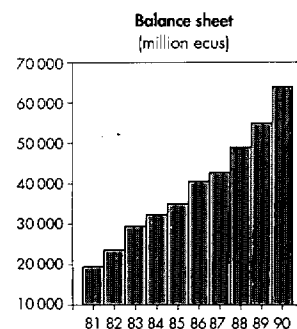
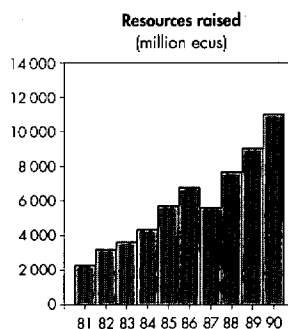
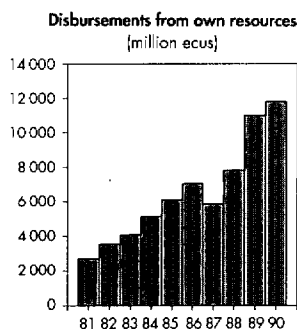
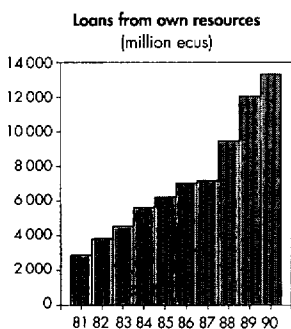
each currency's market cost plus a margin intended to cover the Bank's operating costs.

Rates may be set either upon signature of the finance contract or on the occasion of each disbursement (open-rate contract). Loans are granted mostly at fixed rates, either non-revisable or revisable after a specific period (generally 4 to 10 years), although they may also carry variable rates possibly convertible into fixed rates. The method adopted for setting rates is the same for all countries and sectors. The EIB does not accord interest subsidies, although these may be granted by third parties.

Key data

(million ecus)

	1990	1989
Financing provided		
Total	13 393.4	12 246.1
From own resources	13 325.9	12 041.8
From other resources	67.5	204.3
Within the Community	12 680.5	11 634.2
ACP States and OCT	153.4	269.1
Mediterranean countries	344.5	342.8
Central and Eastern European countries	215.0	—
Resources raised	10 995.6	9 034.5
Community currencies	7 833.0	7 954.3
Non-Community currencies	3 162.6	1 080.2
Disbursements	11 951.7	11 361.3
From own resources	11 810.7	11 015.0
From other resources	141.0	346.3
Outstanding		
Financing from own resources	61 944.8	53 630.3
Financing from other resources	7 058.8	8 053.4
Short, medium and long-term borrowings	48 858.3	42 329.8
Subscribed capital (1. 1. 1991: 57 600)	28 800.0	28 800.0
of which paid in and to be paid in (1. 1. 1991: 4 321)	2 595.9	2 595.9
Reserves, provisions and operating income	6 860.4	5 966.3
Balance sheet total	63 456.5	55 010.0
<i>Bank staff</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>718</i>





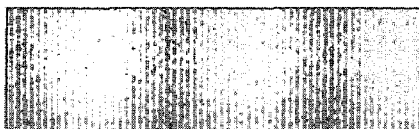
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CONTENTS

FIRST PART

	Page
Decision-making bodies	
Board of Governors	4
Audit Committee	4
Board of Directors	5
Management Committee — Organisation Structure of the Bank	6
Foreword	9
The EIB in 1990	11
Bank activity	11
Background	13
<i>Economic context</i>	13
<i>Principal Community policy guidelines</i>	16
The EIB: the Community's financial institution	23
Financing provided within the Community	23
Breakdown by Community policy objective	26
Financing operations by country	35
Operations outside the Community	43
<i>The ACP States and the OCT</i>	43
<i>The Mediterranean countries</i>	46
<i>The Central and Eastern European countries</i>	50
The EIB's resources	51
Evolution of capital markets	51
EIB activity on the capital markets	52
Resources available	58
Results for the year	59
Management and staff	60
Decision-making bodies	60
General aspects	60
Management of human resources	61

Box articles

Capital increase (p. 17) — EIB assistance for Central and Eastern Europe (p. 18) — Global loans within the Community (p. 25) — Water (p. 29) — Energy supplies and oil and natural gas deposits (p. 31) — Funding smaller businesses (p. 34) — The EIB and the OCT (p. 45) — Prospective support for the development of the Mediterranean Countries (p. 48) — Disbursements and loans outstanding (p. 57).

SECOND PART

Financial statements	64
List of finance contracts signed in 1990	80
Statistical tables	93
Guide to readers	107

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(Situation at 1 June 1991)

Chairman	Carlos SOLCHAGA CATALÁN (Spain) <i>until June 1990</i> Pierre BÉRÉGOVOY (France)
BELGIUM	Philippe MAYSTADT, Minister for Finance
DENMARK	Henning DYREMOSE, Minister for Finance
GERMANY	Theo WAIGEL, Federal Minister for Finance
GREECE	Georgios GENNIMATAS, Minister for National Economy <i>until February 1990</i> Georgios KONTOGEORGIS, Minister for National Economy <i>until April 1990</i> Georgios SOUFLIAS, Minister for National Economy <i>until January 1991</i> Efthymios CHRISTODOULOU, Deputy Minister for National Economy
SPAIN	Carlos SOLCHAGA CATALÁN, Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs
FRANCE	Pierre BÉRÉGOVOY, Minister of State, Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs and the Budget
IRELAND	Albert REYNOLDS, Minister for Finance
ITALY	Guido CARLI, Minister for the Treasury
LUXEMBOURG	Jacques SANTER, Prime Minister, Ministre d'Etat, Minister for the Treasury
NETHERLANDS	Wim KOK, Minister for Finance
PORTUGAL	Luis Miguel C. Pizarro BELEZA, Minister for Finance
UNITED KINGDOM	John MAJOR, Chancellor of the Exchequer <i>until November 1990</i> Norman LAMONT, Chancellor of the Exchequer

AUDIT COMMITTEE

(Situation at 1 June 1991)

Chairman

João PINTO RIBEIRO, Juiz Conselheiro, Tribunal de Contas, Lisbon
until June 1990

Constantin THANOPOULOS, Vice-Governor, National Mortgage Bank of Greece, Athens

Members

Constantin THANOPOULOS

Albert HANSEN, Secrétaire Général du Conseil du Gouvernement, Luxembourg

João PINTO RIBEIRO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(Situation at 1 June 1991)

Chairman: Ernst-Günther BRODER

Vice-Chairmen:

Lucio IZZO
Alain PRATE
Miguel A. ARNEDO ORBAÑANOS
Ludovicus MEULEMANS
Roger LAVELLE
Hans DUBORG

Directors

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Bruno BIANCHI	Condirettore Centrale, Banca d'Italia, Rome
Richard BRANTNER	Sprecher des Vorstands der Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt
Corneille BRÜCK	Président du Conseil d'administration de la Banque et Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg
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Jos DE VRIES	Plaatsvervangend Directeur, Directie Buitenlandse Financiële Betrekkingen, Ministry of Finance, The Hague
Mario DRAGHI	Direttore Generale del Tesoro, Ministry of the Treasury, Rome, <i>from April 1991</i>
Huw P. EVANS	Deputy Secretary (Overseas Finance), H.M. Treasury, London
Vicente J. FERNÁNDEZ	Subdirector General del Tesoro y Política Financiera, Ministry for Economic and Financial Affairs, Madrid, <i>from March 1991</i>
Manuel E. FRANÇA E SILVA	Director-Geral do Tesouro, Ministry of Finance, Lisbon, <i>from February 1991</i>
Winfried HECK	Ministerialdirigent, Federal Ministry of Finance, Bonn
Philippe JURGENSEN	Directeur Général de la Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, Paris
Elizabeth LLEWELLYN-SMITH	Deputy Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry, London, <i>until July 1990</i>
Paul MENTRÉ	Président-Directeur Général du Crédit National, Paris, <i>until November 1990</i>
Rudolf MORAWITZ	Ministerialdirigent, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs, Bonn
Luis Antonio GOMES MORENO	Administrador Ejecutivo, Banco de Fomento e Exterior, Lisbon, <i>until November 1990</i>
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Maurice O'CONNELL	Second Secretary, Department of Finance, Dublin, <i>from April 1991</i>
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Alexander J. O. RITCHIE	Former Chairman, The Union Discount Company of London, plc, London
Denis SAMUEL-LAJEUNESSE	Chef du Service des Affaires Internationales, Direction du Trésor, Ministry for Economic and Financial Affairs and the Budget, Paris
Mario SARCINELLI	Direttore Generale del Tesoro, Ministry of the Treasury, Rome, <i>until March 1991</i>
Michael J. SOMERS	Chief Executive, National Treasury Management Agency, Dublin, <i>until March 1991</i>
Lars TYBJERG	Afdelingschef, Ministry of Finance, Copenhagen
Jan H. G. VANORMELINGEN	Inspecteur-Generaal van de Administratie der Thesaurie, Ministry of Finance, Brussels
Roy WILLIAMS	Deputy Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry, London, <i>from September 1990</i>
Dimitrios ZACHARIADIS-SOURAS	Former Adviser to the Minister for National Economy, Ministry for National Economy, Athens

...

Alternates

R.I.G. ALLEN	Under Secretary, Head of EC Group, Overseas Finance, H.M. Treasury, London, <i>until November 1990</i>
David BOSTOCK	Under Secretary, European Community Group, H.M. Treasury, London, <i>from December 1990</i>
Pierre DUQUESNE	Sous-Directeur, Ministry for Economic and Financial Affairs and the Budget, Paris, <i>from May 1991</i>
L. Fernanda FORCIGNANO	Direttore Generale dei Servizi Speciali e del Contenzioso del Tesoro, Ministry of the Treasury, Rome
Daniel GIROUX	Sous-Directeur des Affaires Multilaterales, Direction du Trésor, Ministry for Economic and Financial Affairs and the Budget, Paris, <i>until April 1991</i>
M.J.L. JONKHART	President-Directeur, De Nationale Investeringsbank NV, The Hague
Horst MOLTRECHT	Ministerialdirektor i. R., Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, Bonn
Miguel MORA HIDALGO	Vocal Asesor de la Dirección General del Tesoro y Política Financiera, Ministry for Economic and Financial Affairs, Madrid, <i>until December 1990</i>
Maurice O'CONNELL	Second Secretary, Department of Finance, Dublin, <i>until March 1991</i>
Thomas O'DWYER	Director-General for the Coordination of Structural Policies, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels
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Michael J. SOMERS	Chief Executive, National Treasury Management Agency, Dublin, <i>from April 1991</i>
J. I. C. TOSCANO	Chefe de Gabinete do Secretário de Estado do Tesouro, Ministry of Finance, Lisbon, <i>from February 1991</i>

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

(Situation at 1 June 1991)

President: Ernst-Günther BRODER
Vice-Presidents: Lucio IZZO
Alain PRATE
Miguel A. ARNEDO ORBAÑANOS
Ludovicus MEULEMANS
Roger LAVELLE
Hans DUBORG

Organisation Structure of the Bank

(Situation at 1 June 1991)

HEADS OF DIRECTORATES

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Directorate

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Personnel
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Information-Public Relations
Coordination

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Personnel Policy

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Gerlando GENUARDI
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(Managerial Adviser)

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Representative Office in Brussels
Secretariat
Translation
Internal Services

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Peter HELGER
Christopher SIBSON
Adriaan ZILVOLD

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Roger ADAMS

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Data Processing
Budget

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Ernest ERPELDING
Hugo WOESTMANN

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Operations in Italy, Rome
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Ernest LAMERS

Filippo MANZI
Alain BELLAVOINE
Agostino FONTANA
Caroline REID

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Madrid Office

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Walter CERNOIA
Fernando DE LA FUENTE
(Head of Office)

Directorate 2
Pitt TREUMANN

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Athens Office

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Konstantin ANDREOPOULOS
Christian CAREAGA
Arghyro YARMENITOU
(Head of Office)

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Lisbon Office

London Office

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Jos VAN KAAM
Richard POWER
Thomas BARRETT
(Managerial Adviser)
Filipe CARTAXO
(Head of Office)
Guy BAIRD
(Head of Office)

*Organisational units serving
Directorates 1 and 2*

Coordination

Monitoring
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André DUNAND

Manfred KNETSCH
Alessandro MORBILLI
José Manuel MORI
Andreas VERYKIOS

(*) Also chairs the Coordination Group for all operations in the Community.

Organisation Structure of the Bank *(cont.)*

HEADS OF DIRECTORATES

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ACP 2
Rex SPELLER

Mediterranean Countries
Pietro PETTOVICH

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Eastern Europe Unit

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Roderick DUNNETT
Marc DUFRESNE
Robert WAGENER
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(Managerial Adviser)

Technical Advisory Service

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Agribusiness
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Manufacturing Industry and Electronics
J. Garry HAYTER

**Petroleum-based Energy, Chemical Industry,
Aviation**
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Electrical Energy, Mining, Waste Disposal
Günter WESTERMANN

Infrastructure
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(Managerial Adviser)

Jean-Pierre DAUBET
Philippe OSTENC
Luis LOPEZ RODRIGUEZ

⁽¹⁾ Acting Head of Directorate since 1 January 1991.

⁽²⁾ Responsible for coordinating the activities of the Technical Advisory Service.



FOREWORD

The fundamental changes in the world's political landscape in 1990 call for fresh efforts to move ahead with European economic integration. As the EC's financial institution, the European Investment Bank again made an effective contribution last year to this end.

The Board of Governors' decision to double the Bank's subscribed capital to 57.6 billion ecus took effect on 1 January 1991. Drawing on this potential and its own know-how, the EIB provides long-term financing for capital investment contributing towards the balanced development of the Community and attainment of the Single Market.

The EIB's lending policy is determined by qualitative investment criteria. The Bank selects projects after a rigorous appraisal of their economic benefits and technical and financial viability. Indeed, the Bank not only provides loans but also assists promoters in constructing an optimum investment financing package. The EIB frequently acts as a catalyst in bringing together promoters and lenders and mobilising resources, in addition to its own loans, for worthwhile projects.

Outside the EC, the Bank supports the Community's policy of cooperation with over eighty countries directed towards fulfilling Europe's responsibilities overseas and corresponding expectations. Under the Lomé Conventions and the "Redirected Mediterranean Policy", the EIB will be stepping up its action in favour of development in the ACP States and non-member Mediterranean countries.

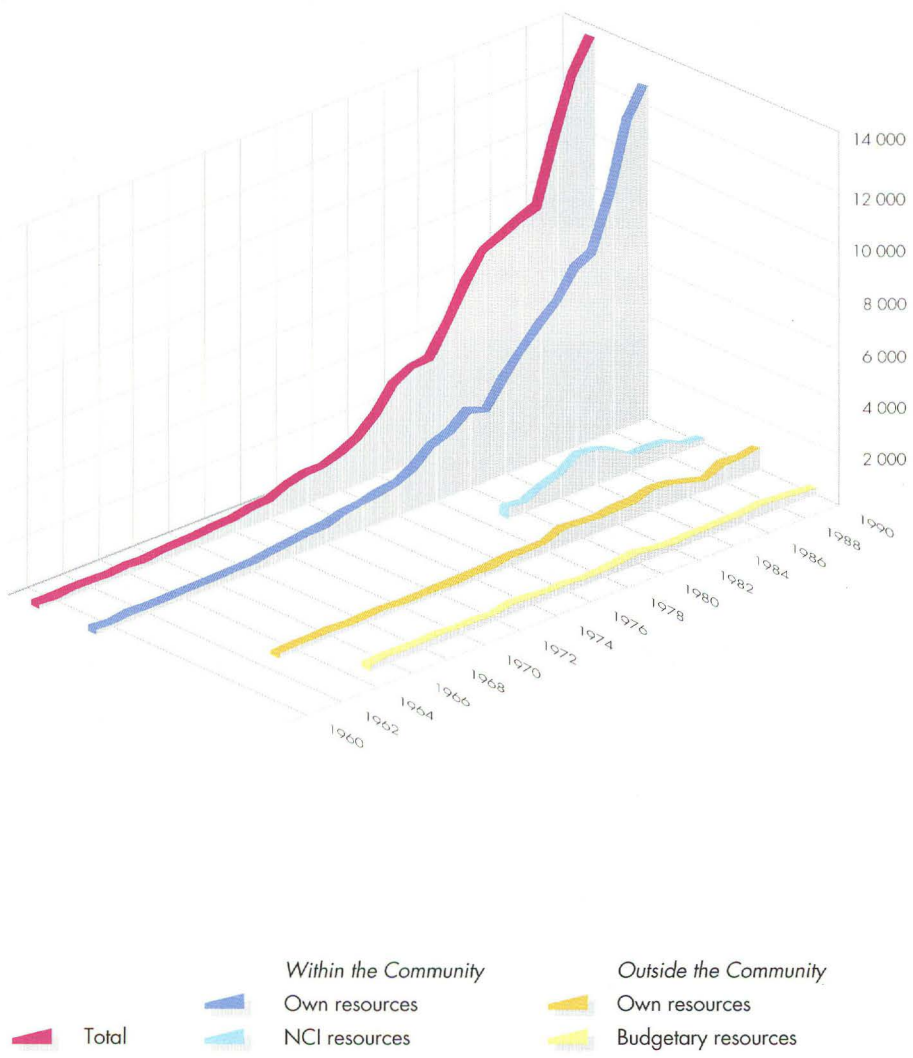
In 1990, the EIB granted its first loans in Poland and Hungary as part of Community assistance for Eastern European countries and is now broadening its activity to encompass Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. The EIB is also contributing towards the initial capital of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and, by providing support in various ways during the EBRD's start-up period, has laid the foundations for constructive cooperation.

By virtue of its excellent position on the capital markets and over thirty years' experience of long-term project financing, the European Investment Bank is well equipped to steer a growing volume of capital towards attainment of the Community's priority policy objectives.

*Ernst-Günther BRÖDER
President*



Financing provided (contracts signed) from 1959 to 1990
(in million ecus at current prices)



THE EIB IN 1990

Bank activity

The European Investment Bank contributes to the financing of investment in the Member States of the Community as well as in non-member countries pursuant to the Community's economic and

financial co-operation policy. The EIB grants loans from its own resources (see note 5e, Guide to Readers, page 108) and furnishes guarantees. In addition, it provides financing in non-member

countries under mandate from Community or Member States' budgetary resources; these operations are accounted for off balance sheet in the Special Section (see page 66).

Finance contracts signed by the Bank in 1990 totalled 13 393.4 million (12 246.1 million in 1989), an increase of 9.4% at current prices and 4.8% in real terms.

Total lending, plus one guarantee operation, from own resources came to 13 325.9 million (12 041.8 million in 1989), while operations using other resources totalled 67.5 million (204.3 million in 1989).

Loans for investment **within the Community** amounted to 12 656.9 million from own resources (including 52.5 million in the form of a guarantee) and 23.6 million from NCI resources, a total

of 12 680.5 million (see list of finance contracts, page 80 et seq.). This represented a rise of 9% in one year, giving an average annual increase of 15.7% since the accession of Spain and Portugal at the beginning of 1986.

Loans were provided in every Member Country, with a particular increase in activity in Spain, the United Kingdom, France and Ireland. Operations were undertaken for the first time in the new German Länder (the former GDR).

Financing in favour of the less-developed regions, the EIB's principal objective, accounted for nearly two thirds of total operations and was

almost twice as high as in 1987. Some 90% went to regions eligible for Community structural support.

The EIB's contribution towards greater economic and social cohesion is demonstrated by the high level of lending for infrastructure serving to interconnect the different regions, particularly the more outlying ones, and facilitating communications forming valuable European links. It is also borne out by increased support for productive-sector investment with a view to helping to make industry more competitive and to promote SMEs. Finally, in recognition of the importance of protecting the

Table 1: **Financing provided** (contracts signed) **in 1990 and from 1986 to 1990**
Breakdown by origin of resources and location

	1990		1986—1990	
	million ecus	%	million ecus	%
Loans from own resources and guarantees	13 325.9	99.5	49 053.5	96.2
within the Community	12 656.9	94.5	46 837.6	91.9
of which: loans	12 604.4	94.1	46 600.1	91.4
of which: guarantees	52.5	0.4	237.5	0.5
outside the Community	669.0	5.0	2 215.9	4.3
Financing from other resources	67.5	0.5	1 915.4	3.8
within the Community	23.6	0.2	1 276.6	2.5
outside the Community	43.9	0.3	638.8	1.3
Grand Total	13 393.4	100.0	50 968.9	100.0
within the Community	12 680.5	94.7	48 114.2	94.4
outside the Community	712.9	5.3	2 854.7	5.6

environment and improving the quality of life lending in these areas was accorded fresh and even more significant emphasis.

The pattern of Bank activity bears witness to the EIB's commitment to achieving the Community's objectives and its ability to offer appropriate loan conditions.

Outside the Community, financing amounted to 712.9 million as against 611.9 million in 1989, with 669 million coming from own resources and 43.9 million from budgetary resources (see list of finance contracts, page 90 et seq.). The Bank continued operations in the ACP, OCT and non-member Mediterranean countries (497.9 million) and made initial loans available in Poland and Hungary (215 million) for priority capital investment.

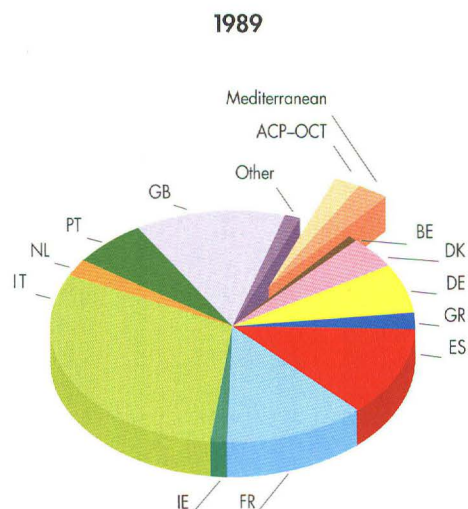
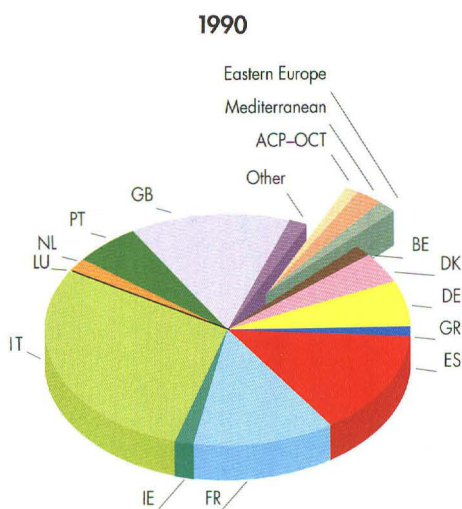
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The extent of lending activity from own resources and the high level of disbursements (11 810.6 million) are reflected in an increase of close on 22% in the funds raised by the Bank on the capital markets : 10 995.6 million (9 034.5 million in 1989), including 9 804.3 million in mainly fixed-rate medium and long-term operations. Community currencies accounted for 71% of aggregate borrowings, with the ecu heading the list.

**EIB financing
(contracts signed)**
(million ecus)

1990		1989
206.3	Belgium	91.1
564.7	Denmark	545.8
863.5	Germany	856.5
176.3	Greece	271.4
1 942.0	Spain	1 541.7
1 684.6	France	1 512.8
217.7	Ireland	186.8
3 855.7	Italy	3 734.4
11.8	Luxembourg	—
245.3	Netherlands	320.3
794.7	Portugal	755.7
1 892.8	United Kingdom	1 652.2
225.1	Other (1)	165.5
12 680.5	Community	11 634.2
153.4	ACP-OCT	269.1
344.5	Mediterranean	342.8
215.0	Eastern Europe	—
13 393.4	Total	12 246.1

(1) Financing akin to operations within the Community (see note 5d, Guide to Readers, page 107).



Background

ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Throughout the OECD countries production increased by 2.3% compared with 3.6% in 1989. Against this backdrop, the dynamism of certain economies, such as those of Japan and Germany, stands in marked contrast with the situation in several other countries, including the USA (1).

Even before last August, there were signs of a slowdown in many countries as investment tailed off, monetary policy tightened and difficulties appeared in the American financial system. The Gulf crisis increased uncertainty and damaged consumer and business con-

fidence. This produced a harsher environment with higher inflationary pressures, a lower rate of increase in investment and employment and a deceleration in world trade. Many developing countries were facing additional energy costs, falling tourism revenue and a decline in receipts from migrant workers' remittances.

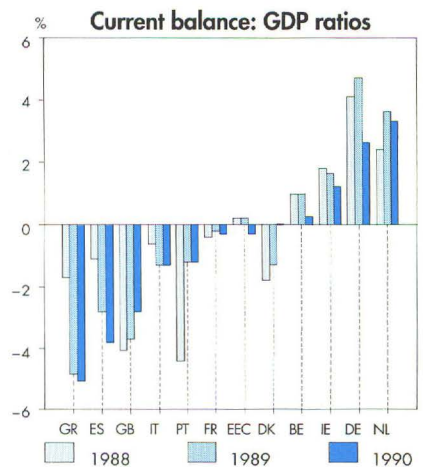
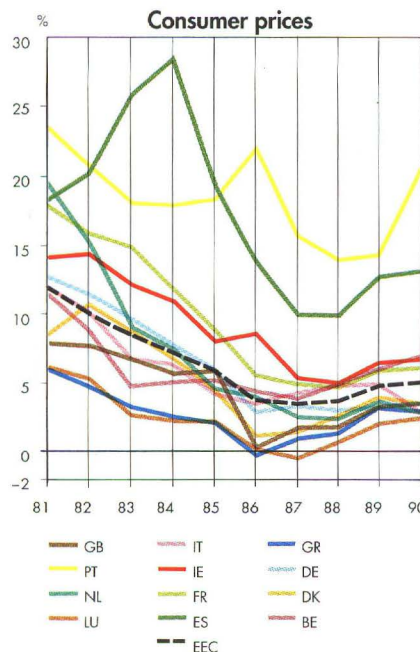
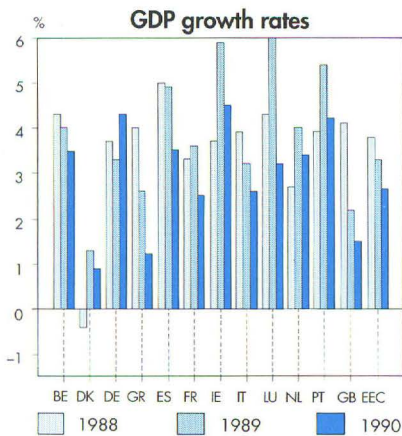
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In the **Community** (2), economic growth slackened further with GDP increasing by only 2.8% in 1990 compared with 3.3% in 1989 and 4% in 1988.

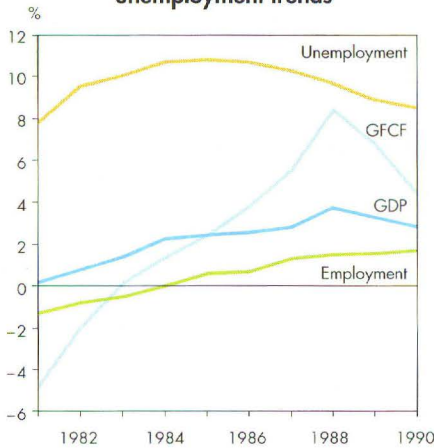
Domestic demand grew by 3% as against 3.7% in 1989 and 5% in 1988. Investment remained the most dynamic component, despite some falling-off (4.2% after 6.7% in 1989 and 9% in 1988).

(1) The macro-economic statistics presented in this chapter are drawn from the 1991-1992 economic budgets published by the Commission and from the "Economic Outlook of the OECD". They remain provisional despite having been revised at the beginning of 1991. The rates of growth for physical aggregates are expressed in volume terms. Inflation is measured by the consumer price index. See page 108 for list of abbreviations.

(2) The following data do not take account of the new German Länder.

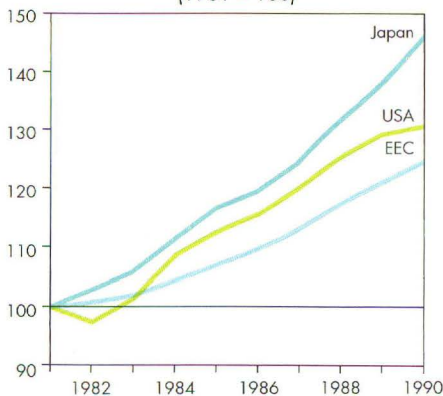


GDP, GFCF, employment and unemployment trends



The greater stringency of monetary policy aimed at combating inflation, the decline in world trade, the appreciation of Community currencies and uncer-

GDP/GNP growth (1981 = 100)



tainty with regard to the international situation all contributed to this fall in growth. This was particularly apparent in the case of investment in capital equipment where the increase appeared to be only just above 4.5% after the high levels attained in the three preceding years (9.1%, 10.4% and 8.4%). The slippage was more pronounced in countries which had experienced particularly strong growth in the preceding years: Belgium (9.8% compared with 19%), Greece (6% compared with 17.3%), Spain (0.9% compared with 14.1%) and the United Kingdom (-3.7% compared with 10%). On the other hand, investment in capital goods increased pace in Germany (12.9% compared with 9.7% in 1989) spurred on by the unification process.

Growth in new employment remained stable at +1.6% (as in 1989) such that, in absolute terms, nearly 7.5 million jobs were created in the space of three years. At the same time, unemployment remained high (8.3% compared with 8.9% in 1989).

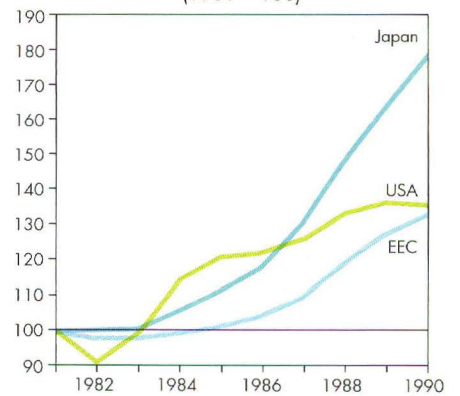
Inflation rose slightly and was expected to reach 5.1% (4.9% in 1989 compared with only 3.6% in 1987). The appreciation of European currencies made it possible to limit the effects of higher import prices, particularly in the case of oil.

Trends in trade with the rest of the world should mean a slight trade deficit for the Community equivalent to 0.3% of GDP (+0.1% in 1989).

In the **United States**, the increase in economic activity again declined. The GNP growth rate was not expected to exceed 1% compared with 2.8% in 1989 and 4.5% in 1988. This slowdown reflects, among other factors, the sharp fall in consumption and private investment. Inflation rose to more than 5% (4.5% in 1989), mainly as a result of the falling dollar and the higher price of oil.

The marked decline in the growth in imports against a background of continuing export buoyancy contributed to a further slight reduction in the trade deficit (2% of GNP compared with 2.2% in 1989) and a stabilisation in the current account balance (1.6% of GNP). The burden of debt-servicing and the federal budget deficit remain high.

GFCF trend (1981 = 100)



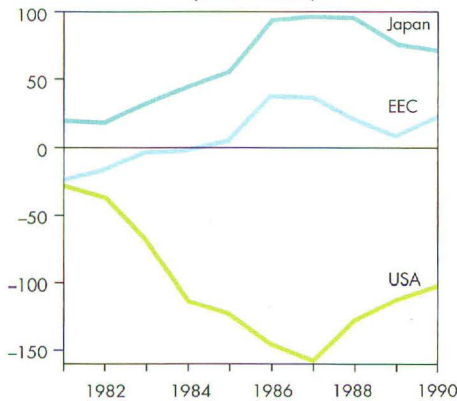
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In **Japan**, the GNP growth rate was expected to be close to 5.6%, compared with 4.9% in 1989. Domestic demand was again sustained by continuing strong growth in investment (approximately +10% compared with 1989) and high consumer spending.

Inflation remained at a moderate level (2.4%, compared with 1.7% in 1989). The strength of the yen in relation to the dollar largely offset the effects of the oil shock, though it also reduced Japan's trade surplus with the USA. Whilst the overall trade surplus remained high at 2.1% of GNP, the current account surplus again declined (1.2% of GNP compared with 2% in 1989 and 2.8% in 1988).

*
* * *

Trade balance fob
(billion dollars)



Africa continued to be beset by difficulties, notwithstanding the improvement in agricultural output fostered by favourable meteorological conditions. GDP growth was apparently slightly higher than in 1989, outstripping the rate of population growth such that per capita income recorded a modest increase. Nevertheless, this overall improvement masks significant national differences between countries particularly sensitive to sliding commodity prices.

On the whole, the debt problem worsened in most African countries; the scarcity of foreign currency and the reduction in net capital transfers meant that even fewer resources were available for investment vital to economic growth.

For the **non-member Mediterranean countries**, 1990 was characterised by the shadow of the Gulf conflict. Several economies were thrown into disarray by the embargo against Iraq, the return of migrant workers and the marked drop in the number of tourists, problems compounded, in many cases, by political and social tensions.

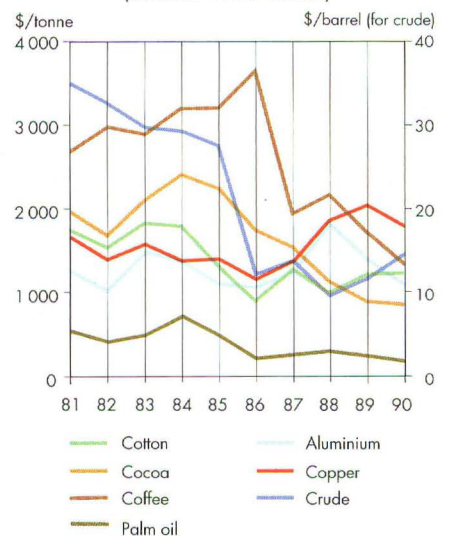
This state of affairs has somewhat limited the anticipated effects of ongoing reforms aimed at rehabilitating the economic and financial situation and developing market mechanisms.

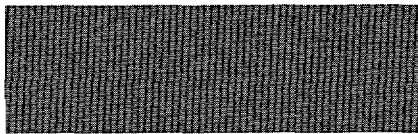
In **Central and Eastern Europe**, after the political upheavals of 1989, 1990 saw the first difficult steps in the process of transition to a market economy.

All the countries concerned experienced a decline in production, a rapid increase in inflation and, in certain cases, a deterioration in their balance-of-payments position. Trade balances also suffered adversely as a result of the increased costs of raw materials — particularly oil — following their alignment with price trends on world markets.

Western support is intended to help correct existing macro-economic imbalances whilst at the same time contributing to the success of reform programmes in hand.

Indicative commodity prices
(constant 1985 dollars)





PRINCIPAL COMMUNITY POLICY GUIDELINES

1990 will be remembered as an important year in the history of the Community as regards both its internal development and its relations with the rest of the world. Progress was made towards Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and political union. Germany was united and new relations established with many Eastern European countries.

The Community's widening sphere of influence is confirmed by the applications for accession, association or agreements received from many countries. It calls for greater economic and social cohesion and successful completion of the single market.

On 11 June 1990, the Board of Governors authorised a further doubling of the Bank's capital, from 28.8 to 57.6 billion ecus, reflecting Member States' support for the Bank's contribution to the making of Europe. It increases the resources at the EIB's disposal in a rapidly changing environment (see box article, page 17).

It was against this background that the Bank stepped up its operations in support of Community policies, providing aggregate financing within the Member States (including the new German

Länder) of 12 680.5 million compared with 11 634.2 million in 1989. It also granted loans for the first time in Poland and Hungary pursuant to the mandate entrusted to it by the Community.

* * *

Initiated under the Single Act (Article 130d) as a means of promoting greater **economic and social cohesion**, the reform of the Community's structural funds has been implemented since 1989. Over the past two years, the EIB has participated in the successive stages of this reform in cooperation with the Commission and the Member States.

Thus, it was involved in the preparation of the indicative financing plans for the Community Support Frameworks (CSFs) adopted by the Commission in October 1989 for Objective 1 — growth and structural adjustment of regions whose development is lagging behind, December 1989 for Objective 2 — regions seriously affected by industrial decline, and May 1990 for Objective 5b — development of rural areas.

Whilst maintaining a regular exchange of information with the Commission, the EIB has endeavoured to continue its activities in the areas targeted by the reform and in priority regional development sectors.

Consequently, **regional development** remains the Bank's leading priority. Fin-

ancing allocated for this purpose in 1990 accounted for more than 60% of total activity. Nine tenths of the amounts made available related to projects in areas covered by the structural funds or benefiting from specific Community programmes.

* * *

The balanced development of the Community as well as the smooth completion of the single market presuppose national **transport and telecommunications infrastructure networks** tailored to the geographical size of Europe and its future aspirations.

In December 1989 and June 1990, the European Council stressed the importance which it attached to networks of European interest with particular reference to their development and interconnection notably in the transport, telecommunications and energy fields. In December 1990, it identified the establishment of large-scale Community infrastructure, which would also facilitate the completion of a trans-European network as one of the possible areas for extending or strengthening Community action to be examined by the Intergovernmental Conference on Political Union.

CAPITAL INCREASE

At its annual meeting on 11 June 1990, the EIB's Board of Governors decided to double the Bank's capital. As a result, the subscribed capital was raised to 57.6 billion ecus on 1 January 1991.

The Bank's Statute stipulates that total loans and guarantees outstanding may not exceed 250% of its subscribed capital. This ceiling thus rises from 72 to 144 billion ecus. With the amount outstanding at the end of 1990 running to approximately 62 billion, the EIB should thereby have sufficient headroom to continue its lending activities at least until the end of 1995.

Accordingly, the Bank will be able to expand its financing of projects furthering European integration, particularly in the context of the single market. The capital increase also serves as added endorsement of the EIB's first-class credit rating, by demonstrating the continued support of its shareholders, the Member States.

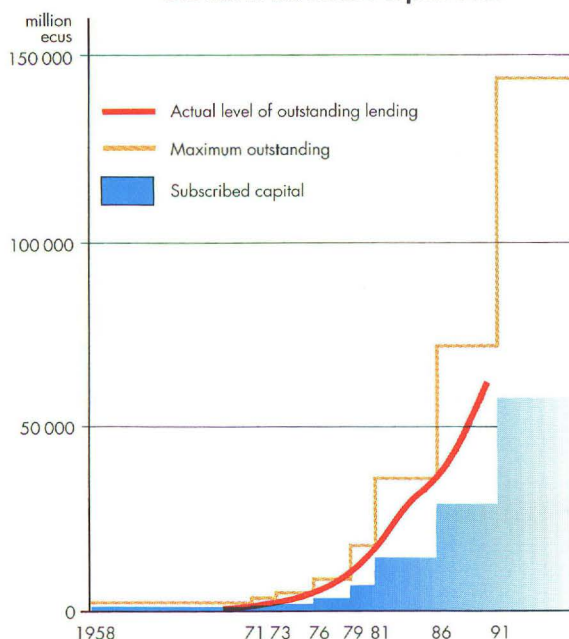
The increase in subscribed capital is due, on the one hand, to the transformation of 1 225 million into subscribed and paid-in capital by way of a transfer from the Additional Reserves⁽¹⁾ and, on the other, to new subscriptions by the Member States totalling 27 575 million.

Called capital was increased from 2 596 to 4 321 million by the injection of the 1 225 million from the Additional Reserves which was fully paid in on 1 January 1991 and 500 million from the Member States' subscription to be paid in in ten equal semi-annual instalments as from April 1994 (see financial statements, page 78).

As from 1 January 1991, therefore, the amount paid in or to be paid in corresponds to 7.5% of subscribed capital.

The Bank's subscribed capital, which has been increased six times, as well as on the three occasions when new Members joined the Community, has grown as follows:

Growth in the Bank's capital base

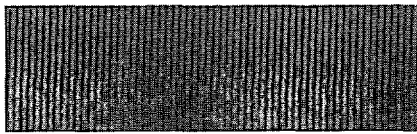


	Capital increases		
	date	million ecus	%
Initial subscribed capital (BE, DE, FR, IT, LU, NL)	1958	1 000	—
Increase	26.04.1971	+ 500	(+ 50)
Accession (DK, IE, GB)	01.01.1973	+ 525	—
Increase	01.01.1976	+ 1 518.75	(+ 75)
Increase	01.01.1979	+ 3 543.75	(+ 100)
Accession (GR)	01.01.1981	+ 112.50	—
Increase	31.12.1981	+ 7 200	(+ 100)
Increase	01.01.1986	+ 12 108.15	(+ 80.08)
Accession (ES, PT)	01.01.1986	+ 2 291.85	—
Increase	01.01.1991	+ 28 800	(+ 100)

Situation at 01.01.1991

57 600

⁽¹⁾ Article 24 of its Statute requires the EIB to build up a reserve fund of up to 10% of its subscribed capital. This statutory reserve reached its ceiling of 2 880 million ecus at the end of 1986. In accordance with Article 24, the Board of Directors set aside additional reserves which totalled more than 3 billion ecus at the end of 1989, annual operating surplus included.



The EIB, which has helped the Commission to prepare a Community action programme for these networks, is continuing to advance loans in this area. It will also endeavour to act as a catalyst for implementation of priority projects by intervening at an earlier stage and making its expertise available, especially at the financial level.

Recent years have seen the Bank increasing its support for the establishment of major infrastructure of benefit to Europe with loans totalling almost 9 billion between 1986 and 1990 (19% of its activity). This policy will be continued

in conjunction with ongoing Community initiatives.

* * *

EIB support for the **environment and quality of life** is aimed at the prevention and reduction of pollution at both local and international levels. In this, it echoes the objectives of the Single Act confirmed by the Dublin European Council in June 1990.

The Bank has continued to step up significantly its financing for projects

designed to make for cleaner air and water, improved waste management and an enhanced urban environment. At the same time, it has made its know-how available to Community partners facing serious environmental problems on their Mediterranean and Baltic seaboards.

As regards the Mediterranean, after publishing their report on the environmental situation in this region (see page 16 of Annual Report 1989), the World Bank and the EIB set up the METAP programme to provide assistance with project preparation.

EIB ASSISTANCE FOR CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

EIB support for Central and Eastern Europe is provided in the general context of the Council Decisions aimed at helping the countries concerned to establish a market economy. It forms part of a concerted approach in close cooperation with the Commission, the World Bank, the IMF and the EBRD.

The EIB's task is to focus its support on infrastructure crucial to export development and industrial reorganisation and, as a matter of priority, on transport, telecommunications and energy projects, as well as on schemes helping to correct environmental degradation. The EIB also finances industrial projects, particularly joint ventures involving Community companies or projects fostering the development of SMEs.

Poland and Hungary

At the end of November 1989, the Board of Governors authorised the EIB to grant loans for a total amount of up to 1 billion ecus for projects in Poland and Hungary over three years. Initial financing was provided in summer 1990 and six loans totalling 215 million were made available during the year (see page 50); at the same time, the EIB identified new

projects designed to help these countries to restructure their economies.

The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Bulgaria, Romania

In February 1991, the Council of the European Communities invited the EIB to initiate the necessary procedures to extend lending to these three new countries.

On 18 April 1991, the Board of Governors authorised the Bank to grant loans for a total amount of up to 700 million over two years. As with Poland and Hungary, this decision was taken pursuant to Article 18 of the Statute. The Council has decided to furnish a guarantee under the General Budget of the European Communities in respect of loans made available by the Bank in these three countries.

Experience already acquired in the region, contacts established with the national authorities and continuing cooperation with the Commission and the other financial institutions active in this area should make it possible to conclude the first financing operations during 1991.



This action is closely coordinated with the Commission's support for the Mediterranean environment under the MEDSPA programme. An agreement to this effect was concluded between the three institutions on 15 March 1991.

The EIB is also involved, together with three other multinational institutions (World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Nordic Investment Bank) and the Commission, in the development of an action programme for the ecological rehabilitation of the Baltic. This initiative was launched at an intergovern-

mental conference held at Ronneby in Sweden in September 1990.

Both within and outside the Community, the close coordination of the Bank's activities with those of the Commission and the countries concerned should be strengthened by several major initiatives : start-up of the European Environment Agency, the priority accorded to the environment as part of the new policy lines traced out for the Mediterranean, and the proposal to create a specific financial instrument for the environment (the LIFE initiative).

* * *

The forthcoming completion of the single market is now a key component of European corporate strategy, as increased investment and reorganisation demonstrate.

The Commission Communication on "Industrial policy in an open and competitive environment" approved by the Council in November 1990 emphasises the primacy of the international dimension and the need for efficient use of Community instruments to increase the technological capacity and competitiveness of European industry.

(Continued from page 18)

Yugoslavia

The Bank has been providing loans in Yugoslavia since 1977. Lending in this country now totals 760 million, i.e. including operations financed in 1990 all of which were conducted under the Second Financial Protocol (see page 46).

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is one of the institutions providing support for the Central and Eastern European countries. It was established in May 1990 and commenced operations in April 1991.

In accordance with the Decision of its Board of Governors on 11 June 1990, the EIB has subscribed 300 million of the EBRD's capital stock and appointed its representatives to this bank's Board of Governors: Mr Ernst-Günther Bröder, Governor, and Mr Alain Prate, Alternate Governor (see also page 61).

Consequently, the EIB will be cooperating closely with the EBRD at operational level in supporting the above countries.

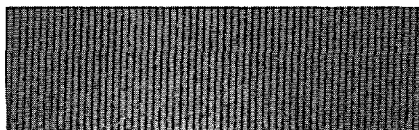
The environment : a major priority

One of the most serious problems in this area is that of environmental degradation. The Bank pays particular attention to environmental considerations when examining each financing application, vetting the project's impact in this respect. Energy-sector projects involve an important anti-pollution element, while global loans also make it possible to finance smaller-scale projects furthering protection of the environment and improving the quality of life.

The Bank is also participating in the action programme for the ecological rehabilitation of the Baltic, involving all the coastal states.

* * *

More generally, EIB activity in the countries which have begun to negotiate association arrangements or "European agreements" with the Community, falls within a broader, complementary context of openness.



Bank financing of projects strengthening the **international competitiveness of industry and its integration at European level** is intended to contribute to the attainment of these goals. The same is true of the EIB's investment support for SMEs, which are perceived as crucial parties in terms of both balanced regional development and the completion of the single market.

* * *

Investment meeting the Community's **energy objectives** could be given fresh impetus as a result of the prospects opened up by the single market, developments in Eastern Europe and the repercussions of events in the Middle East. Community policy guidelines attach particular importance to investment aimed at diversifying supplies through recourse to external sources and developing interconnections between electricity and, more particularly, gas-supply networks. The Rome European Council in December 1990 stressed the benefits of an energy policy targeting increased security and efficiency and formulated with a view to pan-European cooperation. A firm

supporter of projects along these lines — whether for the development of North Sea oil or gas deposits or the transmission of natural gas, particularly from the USSR (see box article, page 31) — the Bank is alert to adapting its lending policy to take account of such trends.

* * *

The EIB takes particular care to ensure that all projects financed by it comply with the relevant Community directives and recommendations; it also urges promoters to anticipate legislation, for example as regards a project's environmental aspects or adherence to the rules on competitive bidding.

In September, the Council approved the Directive extending the Community's provisions covering **public works and supply contracts** to the water, energy, transport and telecommunications sectors with a view to opening them up to genuine competition on a European scale. This Directive will enter into force on 1 January 1993 in most of the Member States, although Spain will benefit from a derogation until 1995 and Greece and Portugal until 1997. As in the past, the Bank will seek to persuade project promoters to apply the proposed arrangements prior to the actual introduction of the new Community rules.

* * *

With a view to raising capital under optimum conditions, the Bank pays particular attention to the development,

integration and increasing liberalisation of the financial markets.

The first phase of **Economic and Monetary Union** commenced on 1 July 1990, notably with entry into force of the Community directive on complete freeing of capital movements. Applicable in eight Community countries, this directive creates European-wide investment and financing opportunities for enterprises and individuals, whilst at the same time promoting the integration of national financial systems and paving the way for improved coordination of economic and monetary policies.

The two intergovernmental conferences — on Economic and Monetary Union and on Political Union — opened in December. In the course of preparatory work, a number of guidelines were drawn up on the second phase of EMU.

The **European Monetary System** was also further strengthened. The fluctuation band for the Italian lira was narrowed on 5 January and on 8 October sterling joined the EMS-exchange rate mechanism with a wide fluctuation margin for a transitional period.



Notwithstanding the tension in the Persian Gulf, the EMS remained an area of monetary stability, which was further strengthened by Norway's decision to base its exchange-rate policy on the ecu. The **ecu**, in fact, gained importance in 1990, with Spain launching its first domestic issue and Italy, France, the United Kingdom and Greece continuing their programmes. Out of total ecu-denominated bond issues of 26.1 billion, 14 billion were floated on the international market as against 11 billion in 1989.

The EIB, which was present on most of the Member States' capital markets, continued to lead the field on the international markets in terms of ecu issues (1 755 million) and was once again the

leading lender in this currency. Ecu borrowings accounted for more than 16% of resources raised by the Bank, while loan disbursements in ecus accounted for 20.4% of the total disbursed. At the end of 1990, outstanding ecu-denominated borrowings ran to 7 021.7 million or roughly 14.4% of the Bank's total outstanding borrowings.

* * *

Pending entry into force of the Fourth Lomé Convention, signed on 15 December 1989 with the **African, Caribbean and Pacific States**, and the decision on the **Overseas Coun-**

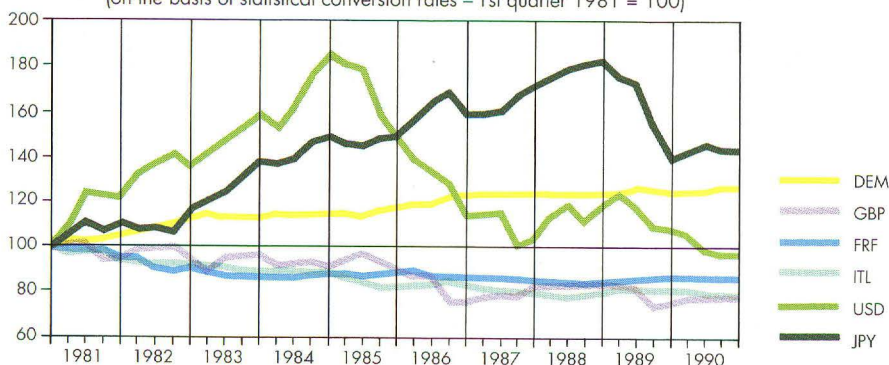
tries and Territories, the EIB continued to deploy the amounts still available under the Third Convention. The essential provisions of the new Convention were outlined in the Annual Report 1989 (page 43).

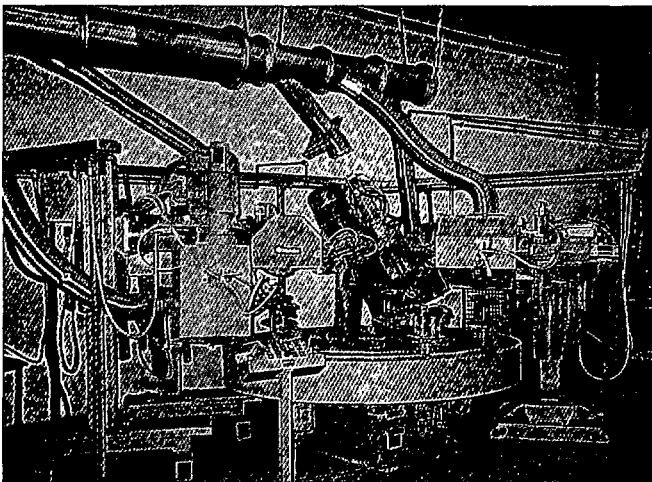
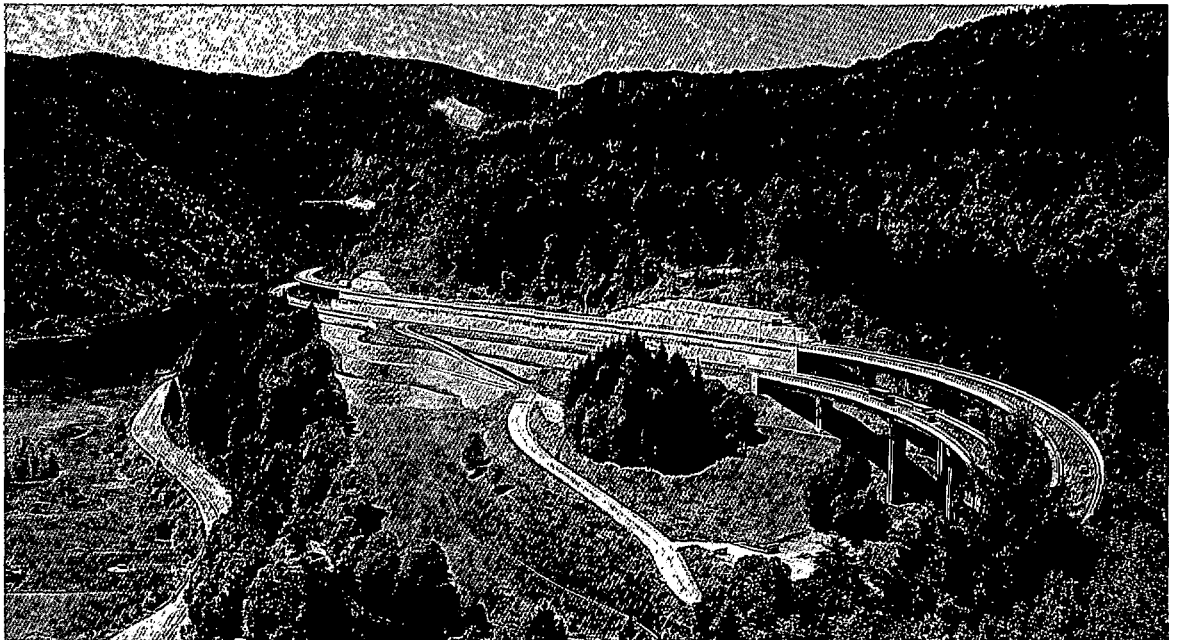
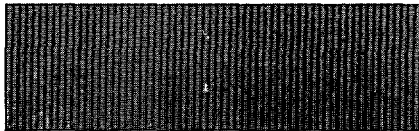
In the **Mediterranean Countries**, the Bank continued to implement the existing Financial Protocols, participating in the preparation of the next generation of protocols and the definition of a new Community policy which should make it possible to increase development aid to the countries concerned (see box article, page 48).

Lastly, as regards **Central and Eastern Europe**, the EIB provided initial financing for priority investment in Hungary and Poland and assisted start-up of the EBRD following the decisions taken at the end of 1989 by the Community authorities and the Bank's Board of Governors. The EIB's activities should shortly be extended to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Bulgaria and Romania as a result of the decisions taken in February and April 1991 (see box article, page 18).

Currency variations in relation to the ecu from 1981 to 1990

(on the basis of statistical conversion rates - 1st quarter 1981 = 100)



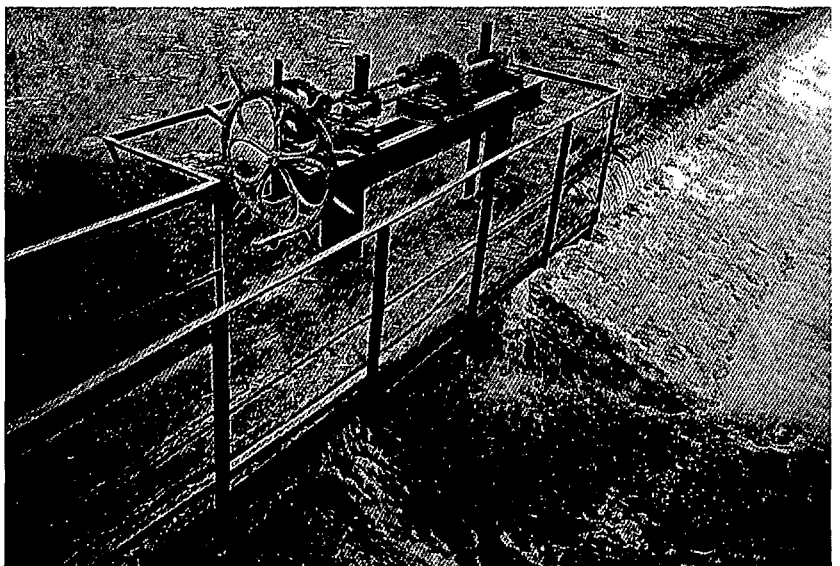


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Completion of the single market calls for efficient communications infrastructure: between 1986 and 1990 the EIB lent 9.9 billion in the transport sector (photo 1: the A40 motorway in France which links up with the Mont Blanc Tunnel).

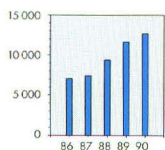
SMEs form an essential part of the productive apparatus in the European Community; in 1990, nearly 7 500 smaller businesses attracted funding through global loans (photos 2 and 3: industrial equipment and hotel facilities in the new east German Länder).

As part of its action to preserve the environment and the quality of life, the EIB lent more than 1.2 billion in 1990 for water resource protection and management in the Community (photo 4).



THE EIB: THE COMMUNITY'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

Financing provided within the Community



Contracts signed: In 1990 the Bank signed finance contracts for a total of 12 680.5

million: 12 656.9 million from its own resources, including 52.5 million in the form of a guarantee, and 23.6 million from NCI resources. The total breaks down as to 9 385 million in individual loans and 3 295.5 million in global

loans concluded with intermediary institutions for funding small or medium-scale ventures (see box article, page 25).

Financing provided: In order to give a more operational overview of activity during the financial year, the analysis of Bank operations by sector and by

objective presented below encompasses individual loans (9 385 million) and allocations from global loans under drawdown (2 860.7 million, corresponding to 8 445 allocations). Operational financing within the Community thus amounted to 12 245.7 million, compared with 11 265.9 million in 1989. Lending from own resources accounted for 12 174.2 million and from NCI resources 71.5 million.

Sectoral analysis

The breakdown by sector of individual loans and allocations from current global loans extended during the financial year points to appreciable growth in funding for telecommunications and water management infrastructure as well as for industry, but to a decline in lending for projects in the energy sector.

In the field of **infrastructure** (6 032.8 million and 49% of activity, compared with 5 207.1 million and 46% in 1989), the transport sector attracted 2 807.5 million in all, chiefly comprised of loans for airports and for extending airline fleets, motorways and railways. Lending totalling 1 710.3 million served to improve telephone networks and to fund transatlantic cable and satellite telecommunications projects.

Funding for water and waste management schemes amounted to 1 281.9 million, while 233.2 million went in support of miscellaneous infrastructure (urban improvement plans and small-scale capital equipment projects implemented by local authorities).

Financing for **industry, the service sector and agriculture** totalled 4 631 million (38% of activity), compared with 4 152.4 million (36%) in 1989. Individual

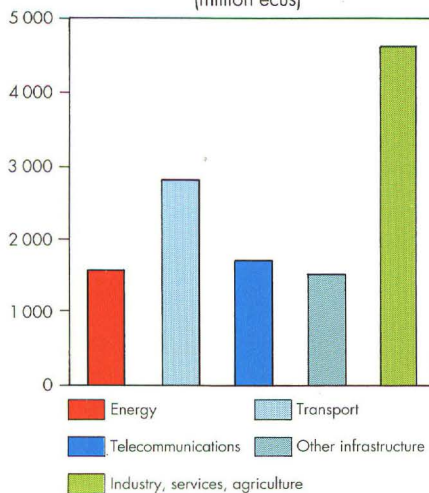
loans to industry (2 055.4 million) spanned a wide range of investment, mainly in the automotive industry, aircraft construction, chemicals, especially petrochemicals, and the paper industry.

In the service sector (224 million) most of the loans were for advanced information services and tourism (hotels, theme parks).

In addition, 8 018 allocations (2 280.1 million) from global loans under drawdown were extended for small and medium-scale ventures in industry (1 895.9 million) and the service sector (402.1 million), but also for activities linked to agriculture or fishing (53.5 million); see also box article, page 34.

Loans in the **energy** sector amounted to 1 581.9 million (13% of activity), compared with 1 906.4 million and 17%

Financing provided in 1990
Sectoral breakdown
(million ecus)



in 1989. The main fields covered were the exploitation of oil and natural gas deposits and the transmission and distribution of natural gas (748.3 million), electricity generation and the development of high and medium-voltage transmission grids (721.7 million).

Covering on average a quarter of total costs, EIB operations helped to support aggregate investment which can be estimated, on the basis of provisional figures, at some 48 billion. The private sector accounted for about 55% of this investment. Ninety per cent of projects

in industry and services and all global loan allocations related to the private sector. In the energy and infrastructure fields, the private sector accounted for 30% of lending, whereas only a few years back almost all funding in this area went to public sector projects. A striking development is the increasing share, either as borrowers or beneficiaries, of local authorities, Italian regions, autonomous communities and various administrative bodies: these accounted for about one quarter of total lending for infrastructure and energy schemes.

Overall, the investment supported in industry and the service sector could, on the basis of the data available, contribute directly to the creation of 36 000 permanent jobs, two thirds of them in the less favoured regions. Four fifths of these jobs should be created in small and medium-sized enterprises.

Table 2: Financing provided within the Community in 1990
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Breakdown by country and sector

	Total	Individual loans	Global loan allocations	Sector		
				Industry, Services, Agriculture	Energy	Infrastructure
Belgium	114.9	6.0	108.9	108.9	—	6.0
Denmark	537.3	474.1	63.2	63.2	81.2	392.9
Germany	948.1	446.2	501.9	662.9	49.9	235.2
Greece	157.3	110.4	46.9	38.6	46.9	71.9
Spain	1 764.0	1 531.3	232.7	572.0	187.7	1 004.3
France	1 524.1	941.9	582.3	660.8	38.8	824.5
Ireland	197.0	191.7	5.3	5.3	—	191.7
Italy	3 871.8	2 804.4	1 067.5	1 573.8	764.4	1 533.6
Luxembourg	11.8	11.8	—	11.8	—	—
Netherlands	237.3	180.2	57.1	70.2	—	167.0
Portugal	829.1	671.3	157.8	343.6	98.1	387.4
United Kingdom	1 827.9	1 790.7	37.2	519.8	225.2	1 082.9
Other (1)	225.1	225.1	—	—	89.8	135.4
Total	12 245.7	9 385.0	2 860.7	4 631.0	1 581.9	6 032.8

(1) Financing akin to operations within the Community (see note 5d, Guide to Readers, page 107).



GLOBAL LOANS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Global loans enable the Bank to channel credit to small and medium-scale ventures which, for material reasons, it would not be possible to finance through individual loans. The scope of global loans, in operation since 1968 to respond to the needs of small and medium-sized businesses, has gradually been extended in order to adjust to changing needs and to the diversification of Community policies. Small and medium-scale ventures are supported on a decentralised basis by the extension of these lines of credit to financial intermediaries operating at national or regional level who deploy the proceeds in agreement with the Bank and in keeping with its economic, technical and financial criteria ⁽¹⁾.

* * *

Cooperation with the banking system has been steadily extended and, as of 1990, links are maintained with close on a hundred financial institutions or commercial banks in 11 countries. In 1990, the EIB concluded global loans totalling 3 295.5 million (3 173.5 million in 1989) and, after a period of rapid growth, the share of global loans in activity as a whole fell back to a level of 26%.

The vast majority of global loans cover more than one sector and serve more than one objective. They provide funding:

— in the less favoured areas: for SMEs in industry, the service sector (notably tourism) and agriculture and for small infrastructure projects;

— outside these areas: for investment by industrial SMEs;

— in addition, irrespective of location: for small and medium-scale ventures helping to introduce or to develop advanced technology; for investment according with Community energy policy and environmental protection objectives; and, to a lesser extent, for investment in transport infrastructure of Community relevance.

It should be noted that, with the single market in prospect, some global loans are designed to offer the intermediary scope for funding projects anywhere in the Community.

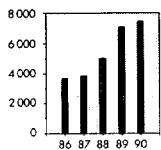
Global loans concluded from **NCI IV resources** for funding productive investment by SMEs totalled 23.6 million.

Altogether 8 445 allocations totalling 2 860.7 million were advanced in 1990 from global loans concluded that year or already under drawdown, as the deployment period for global loans can be fairly long (8 194 allocations totalling 2 805.2 million in 1989). The geographical breakdown of these allocations for SMEs is given in Table 9 on page 34 and their more detailed breakdown by region and objective in Tables G to J on pages 97-100.

⁽¹⁾ As the period during which global loan proceeds are committed can extend over several financial years, the total figure for new global loans contracted in 1990 differs from that for allocations approved during the year. Moreover, as many global loans concern more than one sector and serve more than one objective, it is possible to take full account of the different sectors and objectives covered only after analysis of final allocations.

Breakdown by Community policy objective

Investment financed by the EIB must contribute to the achievement of one or more of the objectives enshrined in Article 130 of the Treaty of Rome or in Community policies drawn up over the years. This chapter serves to highlight the Bank's contribution to each of these objectives (1).



Regional development: individual loans and global loan allocations for investment

contributing to regional development totalled 7 439.5 million (7 017.8 million in 1989). They accounted for 61% of financing from own resources.

With a view to implementing structural fund measures and to securing a satisfactory balance between loans and grants, the EIB helped to draw up indicative financing plans for the Community Support Frameworks and to prepare several operational programmes.

(1) As certain projects funded by the Bank serve two or more Community policy objectives, no meaningful totals can be had from adding together the figures given hereafter, particularly those in the tables.

Table 3: Regional development

	Total	Individual loans	Global loan allocations	
	million ecus	million ecus	million ecus	number
Grand Total	7 439.5	5 733.4	1 706.1	5 201
Breakdown by country				
Belgium	57.2	—	57.2	32
Denmark	284.1	254.6	29.5	45
Germany	410.2	132.3	277.9	217
Greece	157.3	110.4	46.9	78
Spain	1 006.8	843.9	162.9	459
France	1 125.6	709.2	416.5	2 144
Ireland	197.0	191.7	5.3	6
Italy	2 360.4	1 844.6	515.8	1 586
Luxembourg	11.8	11.8	—	—
Netherlands	39.6	18.3	21.3	15
Portugal	829.1	671.3	157.8	595
United Kingdom	960.5	945.4	15.1	24
Breakdown by major sector				
Energy	794.8	747.6	47.2	34
Transport	1 685.2	1 489.0	196.2	124
Telecommunications	1 574.9	1 574.9	—	—
Water, sewerage	719.4	628.2	91.2	154
Other infrastructure	180.1	97.6	82.6	55
Industry, agriculture	2 169.3	1 170.9	998.4	3 640
Services	315.7	25.3	290.5	1 194

Some 6.6 billion of EIB lending (close on nine tenths of financing for regional development) went to projects in regions targeted for support under the Community's structural funds: about 3.4 billion for projects in Objective 1 regions, 2.9 billion for those in Objectives 2 and 5b regions and 330 million for projects tying in with various other specific Community support measures (mainly the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes).

In the less favoured regions, 56% of funding centred on infrastructure (4 159.6 million), in particular projects

to improve telecommunications and to uprate amenities serving peripheral regions.

Funding made available for industry, services and agriculture amounted to 2 485 million, including 1 288.9 million for SMEs; operations in support of energy installations totalled 794.8 million.

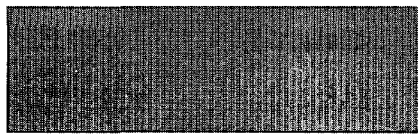
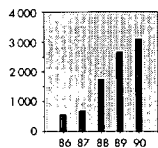


Table 4: **Regional development and Structural Fund action**

	1989	1990	Total
Financing within the Community from own resources (million ecus)	11 020.0	12 174.2	23 194.2
of which: regional development (million ecus)	7 017.8	7 439.5	14 457.3
%	64	61	62
Breakdown of regional development (%)			
Areas targeted for Community action under the Structural Funds	89	89	89
<i>in line with Objective 1</i>	84	84	84
<i>in line with Objectives 2 and 5b</i>	48	46	47
<i>under specific measures</i>	36	38	37
<i>Other (areas attracting additional national aid and multi-regional projects)</i>	5	5	5
Other (areas attracting additional national aid and multi-regional projects)	11	11	11

* * *

Investment which the Bank helped to finance — covering between 20% and 50% of costs, depending on the project — accounted for 4.9% of aggregate capital investment in the Community. Individual loans and global loan allocations together accounted for about 1.2% of gross fixed capital formation. This figure is considerably higher in the less prosperous countries or regions targeted under Objective 1 of the structural funds: approximately 3.9% in the Mezzogiorno (Italy: 2.3%), 6.5% in Portugal, 3.1% in Ireland, 1.8% in Spain and 1.6% in Greece.



European infrastructure: major capital investment programmes under way for several

years, notably with completion of the single market in prospect and in response to the needs of balanced regional development, have contributed much to sustaining demand for funding to assist European communications infrastructure projects. Loans in this field have shown a steady increase

from 680.8 million in 1987, to 1 727.6 million in 1988, 2 676.9 million in 1989 and 3 117.1 million in 1990.

Financing for the improvement of telecommunications networks amounted to

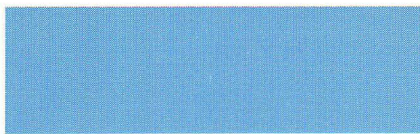
Table 5: **Community infrastructure**

	million ecus
Grand Total (*)	3 117.1
Transport	1 775.3
Railways	564.1
Roads and motorways	292.6
Shipping	36.4
Airlines	872.2
Airport infrastructure	98.6
Aircraft acquisition	773.6
Intermodal terminals	9.9
Telecommunications	1 335.5
Conventional networks	1 052.0
Satellites and international cables	283.5
Sundry infrastructure	6.3

(*) of which global loan allocations: 12.9 million.

1 335.5 million. Loans under this heading contributed to the upgrading of international telephone installations in Spain, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Denmark and the United Kingdom; they also went towards the laying of a transatlantic optical fibre cable between Europe and the United States and the continuation of the Inmarsat satellite communications programme.

Lending for major road and rail infrastructure projects totalled 856.7 million. It covered trunk road and motorway



developments in France, Greece and Portugal, major projects such as the Great Belt bridge and the Channel Tunnel, and parts of the European high-speed train network. Funds were also advanced for intermodal freight terminals.

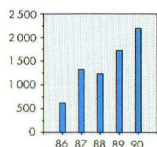
A significant portion of Bank financing

was devoted to supporting investment by Community airlines with a view to modernising their fleets and adapting them to the growth in traffic. Loans granted by the EIB to several of these companies amounted to 773.6 million. They covered the purchase of aircraft built in Europe, often with EIB funding, or elsewhere. The Bank also supported

the expansion of airport capacity in Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy and the improvement of air traffic control and air safety (98.6 million).

Finally, loans amounting to some 36.4 million were devoted to harbour works in Barcelona, Livorno and La Spezia.

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Protection of the environment: increasing concern for the protection of the environment

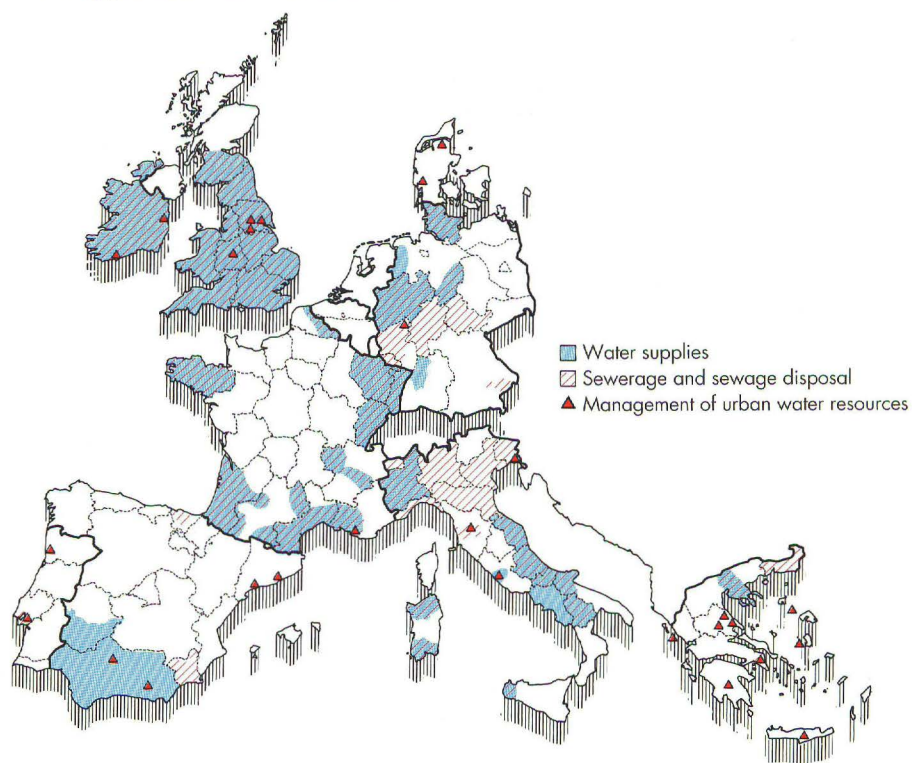
and management of natural resources has helped to sustain investment in these areas. EIB funding showed a fresh increase to 2 196.2 million (1 728 million in 1989). Of this amount, 312.2 million was provided for some 360 small or medium-scale ventures in Germany, Italy and France, funded from global loans and promoted by local authorities or private enterprise. Over 50% of lending for the environment focussed on projects located in the less favoured areas of the Community.

More than half of the total advanced (1 222.3 million) was given over to

wastewater collection and treatment schemes or projects to improve the quality of drinking or bathing water,

particularly in Italy and the United Kingdom, where major programmes often covering whole river systems

Water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal: financing provided from 1986 to 1990





attracted support, but also in Greece, Ireland, Denmark and Germany, where municipal sewerage and sewage treatment schemes were funded.

A number of operations helped to finance equipment designed to reduce atmospheric pollution from coal-fired power stations, incineration plants and

refineries and to treat effluent from industrial plants. Several others were devoted to the collection and processing of solid waste. The Bank also

WATER

Is drinking water becoming a scarce and expensive commodity? This is a question that many are asking, now that most regions of Europe have experienced two years of rainfall below average with exceptionally hot and dry summers.

Supply difficulties, sometimes high concentrations of pollutants and mounting treatment costs are all factors which have come as a rude awakening to many, at a time when consumption habits are often causing water to be used wastefully and when both national and Community regulations are becoming increasingly stringent. The public authorities and water supply companies have been aware of these factors for much longer. In some countries, river system authorities were set up as long as thirty years ago and major investment programmes have been under way for some twenty years.

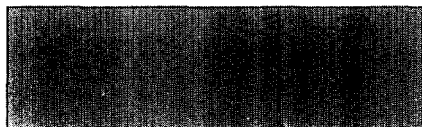
For all this time the EIB has helped to finance water supplies in the less favoured regions of the Community in order to facilitate their economic development. This role has been widened since the 1980s in view of the contribution made by efficient management of water resources to the preservation of a healthy environment. Over the past five years, in response to various priorities, lending for investment in the water sector has run to 4 240 million.

The need for drinking water to be supplied to populations in sufficient quantities and in keeping with the standards laid down by Community directives has led to the financing of major projects, often regional in scope but also on a local basis, to harness, monitor, treat and distribute surface or underground water resources, particularly in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Italy, France, Greece, Spain and Portugal.

Improvements to water supplies have generally gone hand in hand with implementation of a programme for wastewater collection in the area in question, including sewerage systems and treatment plants. The Bank has been making an increasing contribution to the financing of such programmes (more than 3 billion over the past five years). Some of these programmes cover major river systems: the catchment areas of the Thames, Severn and Trent in the United Kingdom, the Río Segura and Nervión in Spain, and the Po, Arno and Tiber in Italy. Others relate to areas in which pollution has reached a critical level. In this context, the EIB has funded the treatment of liquid effluent from a number of urban areas (Cologne, Esbjerg, Birmingham, York, Bradford, Sheffield, Dublin, Cork, Lisbon, Córdoba, Bilbao).

In Southern Europe there are additional difficulties due to the climate, the influx of tourists during the holiday season and the urgency of measures to protect the Mediterranean (see Annual Report 1989, pages 16-17). The EIB has therefore provided extensive support for investment in this region, particularly in Marseilles, Volos, Thessaloniki, Athens, Barcelona, Naples, Rome, Trieste, but also in coastal areas of Catalonia, Veneto, Liguria, The Marches, Abruzzi and Crete. At the same time, it has taken action under the association agreements with several southern Mediterranean countries to promote better management of water resources in that region, notably in Algiers, Nicosia, Malta and several coastal towns in Morocco and Tunisia.

This action ties in with other measures planned to protect the environment in the Mediterranean, in cooperation with the World Bank and the Commission, under the METAP and MEDSPA.



helped to finance the purchase of aircraft to fight forest fires in Spain, as well as supporting forest protection works, reforestation and various infrastructure schemes.

The other projects funded centred on improvements to the urban environment, either through urban renewal (Barcelona harbour district, historic centres of Ferrara and Trento) or through investment aimed at relieving traffic congestion, especially in London, Athens, Lisbon and Barcelona.

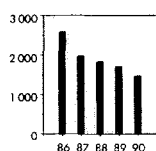
It should be pointed out that investment furthering other objectives may also contribute to environmental protection

Table 6: **Environment and quality of life**

	(million ecus)		
	Total	Individual loans	Global loan allocations
Grand Total	2 196.2	1 884.0	312.2
Environment	1 932.9	1 640.7	292.3
Water conservation and management	1 222.3	1 081.6	140.7
Waste management	146.7	107.0	39.7
Measures to combat atmospheric pollution	136.4	90.2	46.2
Measures to combat other forms of pollution	331.8	266.5	65.3
Land conservation, reforestation	89.1	88.8	0.3
Agricultural, cultural & natural heritage	6.7	6.7	—
Urban development	263.3	243.3	20.0
Urban renewal	3.3	3.3	—
Transport and road systems	260.0	240.0	20.0
<i>of which: light railways and tramways</i>	<i>134.6</i>	<i>134.6</i>	—

and that the Bank's appraisal of all projects submitted to it for funding is designed to ensure that they are in no way detrimental to the environment.

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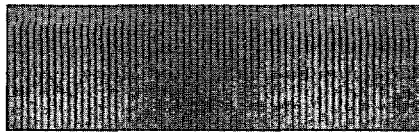
Energy objectives: financing for investment meeting the Community's energy

objectives totalled 1 476.9 million, compared with 1 719 million in 1989. Nevertheless, within this lower total, loans to develop oil and natural gas resources in the North Sea (British, Danish and Norwegian sectors) and in Italy remained at their previous level (516.3 million), as did lending for projects aimed at more efficient use of energy (497 million).

With regard to the development of the Community's indigenous resources, apart from the projects mentioned above, the EIB also funded small

Table 7: **Energy objectives**

	(million ecus)		
	Total	Individual loans	Global loan allocations
Grand Total	1 476.9	1 360.8	116.2
Indigenous resources	666.5	666.5	—
Hydroelectric	85.9	85.9	—
Nuclear	64.4	64.4	—
Oil and natural gas deposits	516.3	516.3	—
Import diversification	313.5	313.5	—
Natural gas	193.8	193.8	—
Coal	119.7	119.7	—
Rational use of energy	497.0	380.9	116.2
Geothermal energy and alternative sources, heat production and distribution	41.7	28.0	13.8
Grid link-ups, power distribution	192.6	180.9	11.7
Natural gas transmission and distribution	24.3	—	24.3
More efficient consumption	167.3	101.0	66.3
Waste incineration, other	71.2	71.0	0.2



ENERGY SUPPLIES AND OIL AND NATURAL GAS DEPOSITS

Tension on oil markets in mid-1990 and during the Gulf crisis has renewed concern over the reliability and cost of the Community's energy supplies. Even so, the situation in 1990 was not the same as in 1973 on the eve of the first oil crisis. Oil then accounted for 61% of total energy consumption in the Community, compared with 10% twenty years earlier; by 1989 the share of oil had fallen back to 44%.

The strategy developed by the Community after 1973 sought in fact to increase energy investment in order to reduce dependence on imported oil, develop indigenous resources, diversify imports and make rational use of available resources. The efforts of all the countries in the Community since the first oil crisis have served to cut the volume of consumption of petroleum products by almost 25% and to reduce net oil imports by 40%.

These developments have been made possible by a change in the Community's energy landscape. The production of electricity from nuclear sources now meets 15% of Community consumption. The oil riches of the North Sea have been put to good use and now supply about 30% of the Member States' oil needs. Major gas pipeline networks have been laid, enabling supplies of gas to be piped in from distant sources, the North Sea, the USSR and Algeria in particular. Finally, there have been endeavours to promote energy savings in all sectors. Thus in 1989, after a period of vigorous economic growth, energy consumption was just below 1 100 million tonnes oil equivalent, hardly more than in 1973.

The EIB has given extensive support to the investment effort deployed in order to achieve these objectives. From 1973 to 1990, it provided finance totalling some 20.2 billion, including 7.4 billion for the development of oil and natural gas deposits and for the transmission, storage and distribution of natural gas, 6 billion for the strengthening of the nuclear sector and 5.7 billion for fostering other methods of electricity generation and for transmission and distribution networks. The balance was given over to developing solid fuel, district heating networks and renewable energy sources.

Harnessing oil and natural gas deposits

— Oil and gas production in the North Sea currently meets about one third of Western Europe's needs. The EIB has contributed to the tapping of deposits in the British, Danish and Norwegian sectors, with loans totalling 1 028 million. Extensive funding has also been provided for pipelines to bring oil and, especially, gas ashore from these deposits (840 million, including 560 million in Denmark). A further hundred million has been advanced for pipelines to convey natural gas to the mainland from deposits off the Netherlands and Ireland.

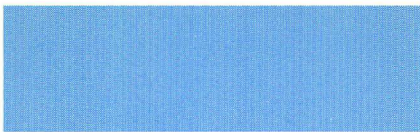
— In Italy, many small onshore deposits or others on the Continental shelf have been brought into production. Loans totalling close on 1 600 million have been provided for these projects, which bears witness to the magnitude and continuity of the effort put into taking full advantage of these natural resources.

Natural gas supply

The Bank has funded two major gas pipeline systems strengthening the diversification of supplies to the Community, one linking Algeria with Italy (541 million), the other feeding in gas from the Soviet Union to the German, French and Italian networks, notably by way of a pipeline across Austria (446 million). It has thus provided loans totalling close on 1 600 million in support of facilities for the transmission and storage of imported gas, particularly in Italy and Germany.

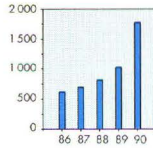
Lending for natural gas distribution projects has come to 1 950 million. Much of this finance also contributes to more efficient use of available energy and has a beneficial effect on the environment. In Italy and Germany, 364 million in all have been advanced by way of global loans for small local distribution networks.

From 1973 to 1989, the share of gas in Community consumption increased steadily from 12.5% to 18.5%; imports from the Soviet Union and Algeria are estimated at 70% of total imports from outside the EEC.



hydroelectric power stations and nuclear fuel enrichment and reprocessing facilities.

Finally, funds advanced to promote diversification of imports totalled 313.5 million (power stations able to run on imported coal, natural gas pipeline networks etc.).



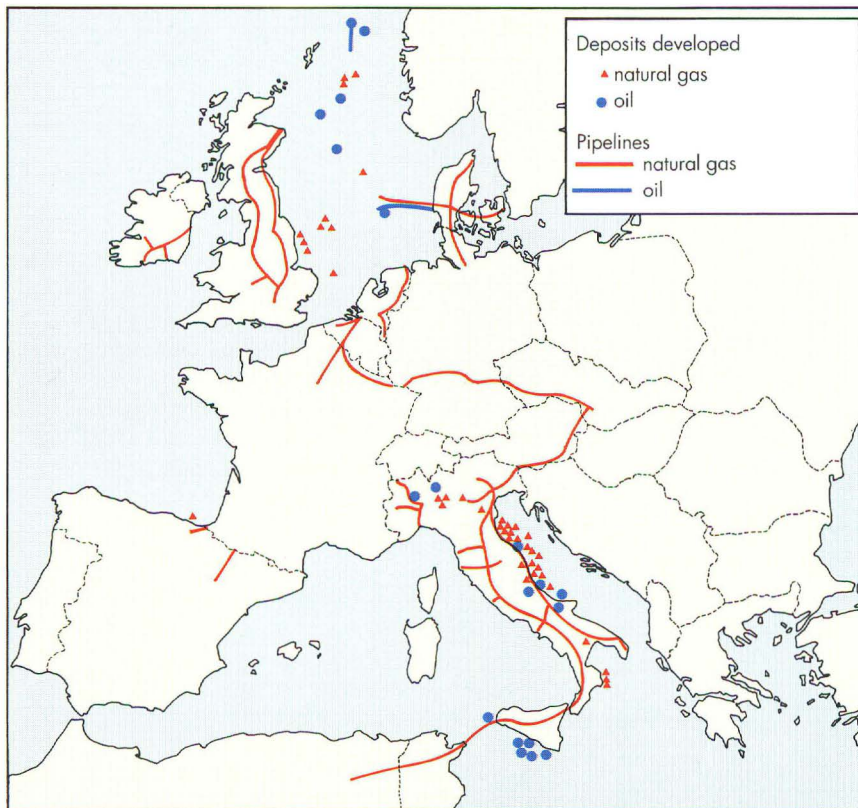
Industrial competitiveness: preparations in business and industry for the coming of the

single market were reflected in a substantial upturn in demand for finance for projects designed to make Community firms more competitive and to increase their integration on a European scale.

Funding in this category increased from 1014.4 million to 1760.7 million, including 163.7 million for small-scale projects developing advanced technology in a wide range of sectors. Almost one quarter of this amount also benefited investment in assisted areas.

Individual loans for projects on a larger scale amounted to 1597 million. Located in seven countries, these centred mainly on motor vehicle and aircraft construction, pharmaceuticals, paper pulp and advanced information services.

Lending to the oil and natural gas sector from 1973 to 1990



Almost all of these loans (84%) involved projects implemented under cooperative arrangements between companies in several Member States, sometimes with partners from non-member countries. Close on 62% of the loans covered projects introducing or disseminating innovative technology and processes for the sector in question.

Some projects are not only the fruit of financial and industrial cooperation but also comprise investment implemented in several countries. This applies to the Amadeus airline flight reservation system, which will cover the whole of Europe and whose computer facilities are located mainly in Munich, Nice and

Madrid. It also applies to the Airbus jetliners, the various components for which are being made in a number of countries. In particular, the project for the development of the future Airbus A321, being carried out by a European industrial consortium, represents R&D investment undertaken at plants mainly in France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

In addition, the Bank provided substantial support for investment enabling companies based in assisted areas to

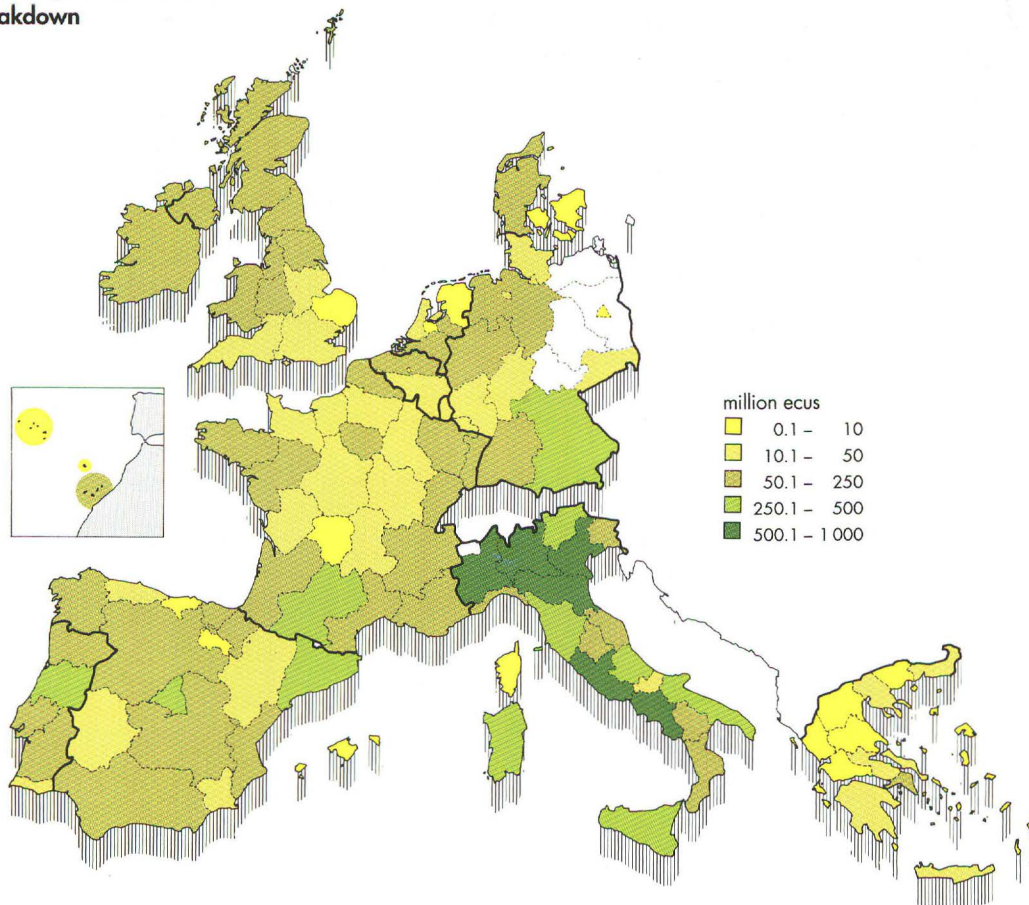
Table 8: Industrial competitiveness and European integration

	(million ecus)
Grand Total	1 760.7
International competitiveness and European integration of large firms	1 597.0
of which:	
<i>motor vehicle construction</i>	555.0
<i>aeronautical engineering</i>	368.4
<i>chemicals, pharmaceuticals</i>	193.9
<i>paper and pulp</i>	123.2
<i>advanced information services</i>	170.2
Small ventures developing advanced technology	163.7

modernise and develop their means of production in order to remain competitive.

Small and medium-sized enterprises benefited considerably from this support. Despite their greater sensitivity to cyclical difficulties, SMEs in the Community as a whole attracted credit, from global loans already on tap, totalling 1 975.6 million, drawn down in the form of 7 447 allocations (2 013.8 million and 7 605 allocations in 1989; 1 611.4 million and 5 113 allocations in 1988) (see box article, page 34).

Lending to industry from 1986 to 1990: regional breakdown



FUNDING SMALLER BUSINESSES

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) represent a key component of the productive apparatus in every Member Country. More than two persons in three working in the productive sectors are employed by firms with fewer than 500 persons on their payroll (57% in industry, 90% in construction and 78% in the service sector).

The economic importance of SMEs, especially the smallest among them, is particularly great in many regions lagging behind in their development, and there are many links between support for SMEs and regional development. In addition, the dynamism of SMEs, their capacity for rapid adjustment and, in many cases, their export performance make them vital cogs in the changing mechanisms of the Community's productive structures.

These various elements also explain why the Community regards support for SMEs as a priority objective in the service of which the EIB keeps up a steady level of activity.

Thus, for over twenty years, the Bank has been participating actively in the financing of investment by small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, the service sector (especially tourism), agriculture and fisheries. This support is provided indirectly on a decentralised basis through global loans to financial institutions and commercial banks. These draw on the credit lines opened with them to extend funding (global loan allocations) in line with the economic, financial

and technical criteria applied by the Bank, whose departments monitor implementation of operations.

Since 1986, more than 26 000 SMEs have received allocations totalling over 7 billion, representing 48% of aggregate lending to industry and the service sector, i.e.: 3 472 allocations amounting to 876.8 million in 1986, 2 794 allocations and 873.4 million in 1987, 5 113 allocations and 1 611.4 million in 1988, 7 605 allocations and 2 013.8 million in 1989, 7 447 allocations and 1 975.6 million in 1990.

Most countries of the Community were represented among the SMEs funded in 1990, the less developed regions particularly strongly so (4 723 allocations and 1 209.5 million). Outside these areas, the Bank provided global loans from its own resources (2 524 allocations and 694.7 million) and from NCI resources (200 allocations and 71.5 million). Of the enterprises financed, 5 622 (1 548.7 million) were in industry, 1 581 (373.5 million) in the service sector and 244 (53.4 million) in agriculture and fisheries. The breakdown of SMEs according to numbers employed shows a concentration among enterprises with fewer than 50 workers (over half the amount and almost three quarters of the number of allocations).

On the strength of the experience gained and in accordance with the decisions of its Boards, the Bank will continue and diversify its financing for SMEs.

Table 9: Small and medium-sized enterprises (1990)

Country	number	Total		Regional development		Outside assisted areas	
		amount	Own resources	Own resources	NCI		
Total	7 447	1 975.6	1 209.5	694.7	71.5		
Belgium	87	108.9	57.2	51.6	—		
Denmark	142	63.2	29.5	33.8	—		
Germany	178	152.3	80.8	71.5	—		
Greece	39	38.6	38.6	—	—		
Spain (*)	597	159.8	92.3	62.9	4.6		
France	3 717	400.2	234.4	127.1	38.7		
Ireland	6	5.3	5.3	—	—		
Italy	1 984	798.4	478.7	311.9	7.8		
Netherlands	35	57.1	21.3	35.8	—		
Portugal	588	156.5	156.5	—	—		
United Kingdom	74	35.5	15.1	—	20.3		

(*) Including 12.7 million for adaptation to accession.



Financing operations by country

BELGIUM

Finance contracts signed 1990: 206.3 million (1989: 91.1 million).

Individual loans: 6 million — Global loans: 200.3 million.

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 108.9 million.

In Belgium, the Bank financed extension of the **air traffic control** facilities of EUROCONTROL, the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation, near Brussels Airport, as

well as ventures promoted by **small and medium-sized enterprises**. The latter were funded through nine global loans (including two for 23.6 million from NCI resources) arranged with five

commercial banks. During the year, 87 SMEs in 18 districts were supported in this way, particularly in the paper, electrical engineering, electronics, wood-working and textile sectors.

DENMARK

Finance contracts signed 1990: 564.7 million (1989: 545.8 million).

Individual loans: 474.1 million — Global loans: 90.6 million.

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 63.2 million.

The financing of **communications infrastructure** accounted for a major share of activity in Denmark. In the transport sector (254.9 million), the EIB provided funding for renewal of the long and medium-haul aircraft fleet, further modernisation of the railway system and construction of a motorway bridge, the first phase in the project for a fixed road and rail link across the Great Belt between Sjaelland, including Copenhagen, and Fyn, facilitating communications with the rest of Denmark and the Community.

The Bank also advanced loans for the modernisation of the telecommunications network, in particular through the introduction of digital switching and optical fibre transmission systems (113.8 million).

Several projects contributed to **environmental protection**: wastewater collection and treatment facilities in Esbjerg and Odense and modernisation of the urban waste incineration plant at Christianshavn on Amager Island (loans totalling 37.1 million). The investment funded in Odense and Christianshavn also covered the extension of district heating systems.

Other loans in the **energy** sector (68.4 million) helped to continue the laying of pipelines in several counties for the transmission and distribution of natural gas from the Danish sector of the North Sea.

The conclusion of new global loan contracts helped to boost support for industry. Some 142 SMEs obtained finance in this way for ventures mainly in the wood and metalworking, mechanical-engineering, foodstuffs, paper and plastics-processing industries.

GERMANY

Finance contracts signed 1990: 863.5 million (1989: 856.5 million).

Individual loans: 446.2 million — Global loans: 417.3 million.

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 501.9 million.

EIB activity in Germany was extended in the last quarter to cover the new eastern Länder. Initial lending (74.5 million) was concentrated on construction of a paint shop at a new car factory near Zwickau in Saxony, one of the largest

industrial projects undertaken in these Länder, and on the expansion of hotel capacity for tourists and business travellers through global loan credit.

Taking the country as a whole, the

salient feature was the sharp increase in loans for projects in **industry and the service sector**, which totalled 662.9 million, including 367 million in individual loans. The latter went to the motor industry (research and engineer-



ing centre, commercial vehicle production, paint shop), the woodworking (particle board plant) and paper industries and the advanced services sector (establishment of "Amadeus", an international computerised travel information and reservation system). In addition, allocations (totalling 295.9 million) from ongoing global loans financed some 600 small and medium-scale ventures undertaken mainly by SMEs and frequently involv-

ing technologically advanced equipment for the sectors in question.

As in previous years, a sizeable proportion of Bank financing contributed to **environmental protection** (276.1 million): flue-gas treatment facilities at coal-fired power stations near Düsseldorf, modernisation of Cologne sewage treatment plant and, significantly, 213 allocations (245.7 million) from global loans under drawdown for 64 small

water supply or sewerage schemes, waste collection, storage and processing facilities and industrial installations to combat pollution.

Lending for **transport infrastructure** (92.5 million) centred mainly on the expansion of capacity at Frankfurt airport and improvements to several sections of the road network.

GREECE

Finance contracts signed 1990: 176.3 million (1989: 271.4 million).

Individual loans: 110.4 million — Global loans: 65.9 million.

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 46.9 million.

Loans granted in Greece were for the most part geared to the establishment of infrastructure and facilities underpinning regional development.

The infrastructure projects funded (63.5 million in individual loans) included construction of the Corinth-Tripoli motorway and the Megalopoli by-pass, improvement of road communications with the city of Thessaloniki and upgrading to motorway standard of the Varibobi-Yliki section of the Athens-Katerini highway. Also supported were schemes contributing to the protection of the environment:

improvement of drinking water supplies to Herakleion on Crete, schemes for wastewater collection and treatment, especially in Corfu, Larissa, Herakleion and Chios, and an underground car park in Athens relieving congestion at street level and easing the flow of traffic in the city.

In addition, some 560 small-scale infrastructure projects, mainly road improvements and water supply and sewerage schemes, attracted a total of 7.6 million in allocations from global loans made available under the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes.

The Bank also contributed to upgrading transport capacity and to upgrading the **electricity** distribution network, in particular between Macedonia and the capital (46.9 million).

Five global loan contracts were concluded in the **productive sector**. The use of global loans already under drawdown made it possible to maintain support for SMEs in industry and tourism (38 allocations totalling 32 million), but also in agriculture, where 6.6 million was extended in favour of over 800 very small on-farm schemes.

SPAIN

Finance contracts signed 1990: 1 942 million (1989: 1 541.7 million).

Individual loans: 1 531.3 million — Global loans: 410.7 million.

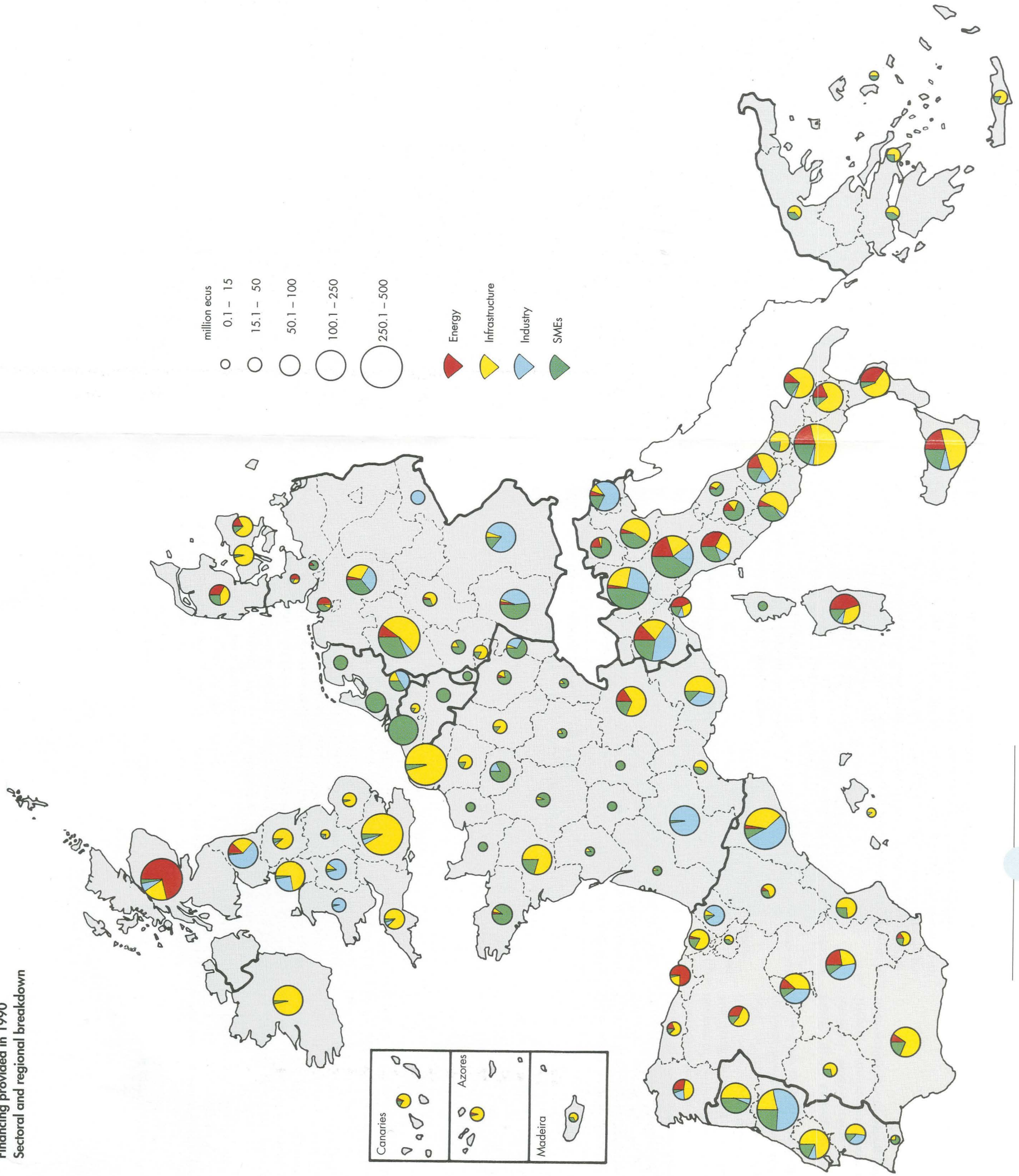
Allocations from ongoing global loans: 232.7 million.


A fresh surge in lending was recorded in Spain, due to the continuing high

level of investment in communications infrastructure and industry. Some 57%

of financing served to promote regional development.

Financing provided in 1990
Sectoral and regional breakdown





Lending for **infrastructure** (1 004.3 million) was geared mainly to the continued modernisation and extension of the telephone network (400.6 million) and to renewal and expansion of aircraft fleets (352.2 million) used on intra-Community and international routes and domestic services. Other loans contributed to the acquisition of fire-fighting aircraft, a traffic improvement scheme in the Barcelona conurbation (particularly by way of a road tunnel), redevelopment of that city's old harbour district and expansion of its commercial port, as well as modernisation of the railway network around Bilbao

and Santander. Finally, 38 allocations from global loans (66.1 million) were made to fund road and sewerage schemes implemented by local authorities.

In **industry**, individual loans (412.2 million) were granted for a number of motor vehicle factories in Catalonia and the Pamplona area, several plants making components for the Airbus jetliners and conversion and rationalisation of three refineries with a view to producing unleaded petrol. Some 600 SMEs in industry, tourism and agriculture received 159.8 million in allo-

cations from global loans already on tap.

In the **energy** sector, loans worth some 187.7 million were granted for expanding the power grid in several regions.

A number of the abovementioned projects also supported efforts to promote protection of the **environment**: additions to the fleet of amphibious aircraft for combating forest fires, conversion of oil refineries and improvement of the urban environment in Barcelona; loans for these projects totalled 215.4 million.

FRANCE

Finance contracts signed 1990: 1 684.6 million (1989: 1 512.8 million).

Individual loans: 941.9 million - Global loans: 742.8 million.

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 582.3 million.

In France the main share of lending activity was accounted for by **transport infrastructure** (793.1 million) as well as by investment in industry and the service sector (660.8 million). Almost three quarters of the projects financed were located in regional development areas.

Loans amounting to 360.8 million were made available for high-speed rail links: the "TGV-Atlantique" serving western and south-western France and the "TGV-Nord" connecting Paris to the Channel Tunnel (which continued to attract financing) and Belgium. The Bank also supported construction of new stretches of motorway with loans totalling 249.8 million. The works financed centred on: the A26, with new sections to convey traffic between the Channel Tunnel and the south of France

via Rheims and Troyes; the A49 and A43, leading to Grenoble and Albertville, which is to host the 1992 Winter Olympics; and, in the south of France, the A51, A55 and A57.

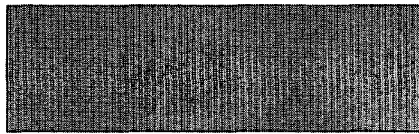
In the air transport sector, a loan for 36.3 million will help to renew the fleet of an interregional commuter airline.

In addition, 181 road and sewerage schemes implemented by local authorities were financed under several global loans (171.8 million).

Lending to **industry** was given over to construction of a unit producing industrial gases and to aeronautical engineering (163.7 million): development of the Airbus A321 and production of light executive aircraft.

Other loans went to the service sector (76.6 million) for establishment of a computer centre in Nice for the "Amadeus" computerised travel information and reservation system, installation of cable television networks in a number of medium-sized towns and initial funding of the Euro Disneyland theme park under construction to the east of Paris. Some 3 700 SMEs received finance totalling 407.8 million in the form of global loan allocations.

Finally, in the **energy** sector, the Bank financed modernisation of Eurodif's Tricastin uranium enrichment plant and small-scale district heating networks.



IRELAND

Finance contracts signed 1990: 217.7 million (1989: 186.8 million).

Individual loans: 191.7 million - Global loans: 26 million.

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 5.3 million.

All of the Bank's financing operations in Ireland contributed to regional development. The emphasis was on **infrastructure** (191.7 million), principally communications: additions to airline fleets for flights to other EEC countries, numerous improvements to the road network, including two bridges

over the Shannon at Limerick and Athlone, and further development of domestic and international telecommunications.

Other loans helped to finance water supply schemes in the Dublin area, various wastewater treatment and supply

facilities and continuation of the re-afforestation programme.

In addition, allocations from ongoing global loans financed six SMEs in industry and tourism for a total of 5.3 million.

ITALY

Finance contracts signed 1990: 3 855.7 million (1989: 3 734.4 million).

Individual loans: 2 804.4 million - Global loans: 1 051.3 million.

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 1 067.5 million.

Individual loans and global loan allocations in support of capital investment fostering **regional development** (2 360.4 million) accounted for close on 61% of aggregate Bank lending in Italy. The breakdown shows 819.8 million provided for industry (including 504.7 million for SMEs), 1 111.4 million for infrastructure and 429.2 million for energy installations.

Almost 80% of this funding focussed on projects in the mainland Mezzogiorno and islands (1 849 million). It comprised: 332.1 million in Campania, 264 million in Sicily, 241.4 million in Sardinia, 227.4 million in Apulia, 165.5 million in Basilicata, 157.8 million in Calabria, 149.1 million in Abruzzi and 142.3 million in Latium; 77.8 million was divided between Molise, The Marches and the islands off Tuscany while 91.6 million centred on projects benefiting the Mezzogiorno as a whole.

Lending targeted at the less favoured regions of central and northern Italy totalled 511.4 million, earmarked principally for projects in Friuli-Venezia Giulia (150.7 million), Tuscany (89.3 million), Trentino-Alto Adige (56.8 million) and Piedmont (53.6 million).

There was a marked upturn in financing for projects designed to **protect or improve the environment and enhance the quality of life** (734.7 million), mainly in terms of wastewater collection and treatment, solid waste processing and land conservation but also including support for anti-pollution equipment and urban redevelopment schemes.

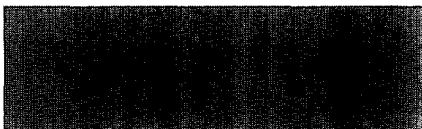
Financing for projects helping to meet Community **energy policy objectives** (673.4 million) encompassed development of oil and natural gas resources, electricity generation and supply, gas transmission and distribution and capi-

tal investment enabling firms to make more efficient use of energy.

The EIB advanced 464.6 million (including 116.6 million in global loan allocations) for projects designed to strengthen the **international competitiveness** of the country's industry or its **integration on a European scale**. Most of the investment concerned deployed high technology. Finally, miscellaneous infrastructure underpinning transport and particularly telecommunications links with the rest of the Community was funded with loans totalling 387.3 million.

* * *

The **sectoral breakdown** of Bank lending highlights the large share of financing directed towards **industry and the service sector** which, between them, claimed 1 573.5 million. Individual loans accounted for 35% of this



amount (550.8 million) and were concentrated mainly in the motor vehicle industry (i.e. commercial vehicle production and a car tyre plant), in the chemicals sector (a chemicals complex, research centres and laboratories, factories turning out pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and hygiene products) and on conversion of refineries to produce lead-free petrol or fuel with a low sulphur content.

Other loans served to finance paper-making, a printing works, mechanical-engineering plant, cementworks and factories producing domestic electrical appliances, foodstuffs and glass.

In addition, drawing on ongoing global loans the Bank extended credit to some 2 000 smaller-scale projects, principally in the mechanical-engineering, foodstuffs, construction materials and chemicals sectors, but also, in assisted areas, in the tourism sector.

A large proportion (644.2 million) of aggregate **infrastructure** financing (1 553.6 million) related to capital investment implemented within the ambit of FIO (Investment and Job-Creation Fund) with a view to improved wastewater collection and treatment, but often in conjunction with other works involving solid-waste processing (domestic and industrial) or protection against flooding, erosion and landslips. Some of the projects centred on the Po and Arno basins, Veneto and the Ligurian coast.

Next in line came communications infrastructure with loans helping to strengthen the telephone network in the Mezzogiorno (722.9 million), followed by funding for the transport sector (210.7 million) given over to widening the A2 Rome-Naples motorway, expanding regional airline fleets, developing urban, harbour and airport

facilities and constructing intermodal freight terminals.

The balance of Bank infrastructural financing went for science parks and sundry works in central Italy.

Funding in the **energy** sector (764.4 million) was targeted at developing oil and natural gas deposits — onshore in Emilia-Romagna and Piedmont and offshore along the coasts of Abruzzi, Calabria and Sicily — upgrading generating capacity at fossil-fired power stations in Sardinia, hydroelectric plants in central and northern Italy and a combined-cycle cogeneration facility in Genoa, as well as extending the gas grid in central and northern Italy and the electricity grid throughout most of the Mezzogiorno.

LUXEMBOURG

Finance contract signed 1990: 11.8 million.

The Bank granted a loan towards the construction of an audio and video

tape factory in an industrial redevelopment area at Bascharage in the south

of the Grand Duchy.

NETHERLANDS

Finance contracts signed 1990: 245.3 million (1989: 320.3 million).

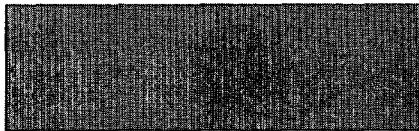
Individual loans: 180.2 million — Global loans: 65.1 million.

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 57.1 million.

In the Netherlands, 167 million were provided in the **air transport** sector for enlarging aircraft fleets and installing a flight simulator at Maastricht airport.

Industrial projects attracted 70.2 million in the form of a loan for the production of high-performance synthetic fibre at plants in southern Limburg and global loan allocations amounting to

57.1 million in support of 35 SMEs. Half of this financing was concentrated on projects in areas beset by economic problems.



PORTUGAL

Finance contracts signed 1990: 794.7 million (1989: 755.7 million).

Individual loans: 671.3 million — Global loans: 123.3 million.

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 157.8 million.

The scale and range of EIB lending in Portugal in support of economic development were broadened further, particularly in **industry and the service sector** where financing totalled 343.6 million.

Individual loans (187.1 million) were largely designed to assist development of the country's forestry resources, notably by means of finance towards extending papermaking facilities. But they also served to: aid the manufacture of small-engined cars in Cacia and Setúbal and motor vehicle components in nearby Seixal; upgrade a petrochemicals complex in the Alentejo; con-

struct a resin and glue factory in the north; expand an electrical-engineering plant near Porto and extend a glass container factory at Marinha Grande in central Portugal.

In addition, a total of 156.5 million was made available under ongoing global loans to 589 SMEs, mainly in the foodstuffs, textiles, construction materials and paper industries but also in tourism and agriculture.

Most of the **infrastructure** financed (387.4 million) was located in the transport and telecommunications sectors. Loans were made for motorway sec-

tions on priority routes, the A1 to the north, the A5 to Cascais and the Lisbon bypass, plus stretches of main roads near Setúbal and in northern Portugal, as well as for new equipment at Sines coal harbour and sundry works in the Azores. A number of loans will help to expand the telephone networks, especially in Lisbon and Porto. The EIB also financed a household waste processing plant in Estoril.

Finally, in the **energy** sector, further Bank loans helped to upgrade the electricity transmission and distribution grid throughout the country (98.1 million).

UNITED KINGDOM

Finance contracts signed 1990: 1 892.8 million (1989: 1 652.2 million).

Individual loans: 1 790.7 million — Global loans: 102.1 million.

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 37.2 million.

In the United Kingdom, 53% of financing went to areas confronted with conversion problems, the main beneficiaries being the industrial, water and communications sectors.

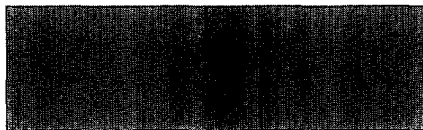
Lending to **industry and the service sector** totalled 519.8 million, consisting largely of individual loans (484.3 million) spanning a broad range of sectors but with the emphasis on chemicals (fibres, plastic packaging for the food industry, industrial gases), aeronautical engineering (construction of the wings for the Airbus A330/340) and motor vehicle construction (engine compo-

nents and car bodies). The Bank also financed factories producing foodstuffs, domestic electrical appliances, steel wire and building materials, a printing works and hotels. Furthermore, the capital investment needs of 74 SMEs, principally in the chemicals, foodstuffs and mechanical-engineering sectors, were funded as to 35.5 million from global loan allocations.

Projects in the **transport and telecommunications sectors** attracted a total of 552.7 million towards further construction work on the Channel Tunnel, extension of the docklands light railway

system in London, construction and enlargement of passenger terminals at Birmingham and Glasgow airports, modernisation of airline fleets and improvements to the telecommunications network.

Bank operations in the **water** sector (530.2 million) covered a large number of projects forming part of major investment programmes drawn up by the recently privatised water companies with a view to modernising their net-



works, improving the quality of water to bring it into line with Community standards and managing wastewater efficiently. The schemes financed are located in many different areas, princi-

pally in the North West, Yorkshire, East Anglia and the South of England.

Finally, loans totalling 225.2 million for developing North Sea oil and gas

deposits and for reprocessing nuclear fuel will help to increase the Community's **self-reliance** in terms of **energy** supplies.

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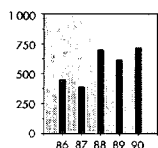
Outside the territory of Member States, under Article 18 of its Statute (see note .5d, Guide to Readers, page 107) the Bank supported several projects helping to bolster the Community's energy supply base and to strengthen international telecommunications with financing totalling 225.1 million.

In the **energy** sector, the Bank financed development of the Snorre and Veslefrikk oil fields in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

In the **telecommunications** sector, the EIB provided further funding for the installation by a private company of a transatlantic cable to improve the quality and reliability of communications between the Community and the United States via the United Kingdom

and Ireland. The Bank also furnished its guarantee for a maritime satellite programme being implemented by Inmarsat, an intergovernmental organisation with 51 member countries, which manages a worldwide telecommunications network serving not only ships but also aircraft and landbased vehicles.

Operations outside the Community



Financing outside the Community: amounting to 712.9 million (611.9 million

in 1989 and 700.2 million in 1988) this comprised 669 million in loans from EIB own resources and 43.9 million in operations using risk capital drawn from Community and Member States' budgetary funds.

In the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and in the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT), the scope for mounting operations was limited by a combination of economic constraints, low borrowing capacity and the grad-

ual exhaustion of the amounts of risk capital remaining under the Third Lomé Convention. Activity in these countries amounted to 153.4 million, in contrast to 269.1 million the previous year, and broke down as to 117.5 million in loans from own resources and 35.9 million in risk capital furnished from Member States' budgetary resources through the European Development Fund (EDF).

Financing in the Mediterranean countries ran to 344.5 million (342.8 million in 1989), of which 336.5 million from own resources and 8 million from Community budgetary resources in the form of risk capital used for funding private-sector equity capital needs.

The EIB confirmed its commitment to swift implementation of operations in Poland and Hungary by concluding an initial batch of loans totalling 215 million. The Bank has been authorised to lend up to one billion in all in these two countries from own resources, its loans being fully guaranteed by the General Budget of the European Communities.

Most of the projects in these countries were covered by co-financing arrangements, concluded in particular with Member States' bilateral financing institutions, the Commission, the World Bank and other development aid agencies.

ACP STATES AND OCT

The EIB provided backing for projects in fourteen ACP States under the Third Lomé Convention and in two OCT for a total of 153.4 million. Whereas in five countries loans were granted solely from the Bank's own resources (69.2 million, or 45% of aggregate financing), in eight others only risk capital was advanced (32 million, or 21%). Operations in the three remaining countries took the form of a combination of these resources (52.2 million).

Since 1986, 558.7 million in all has been made available from risk capital

resources under the Third Lomé Convention, i.e. almost 91% of the total provided for (615 million); the balance should be committed before start-up of operations under the Fourth Lomé Convention. Aggregate lending from own resources amounts to 709.2 million, or close on two thirds of the prescribed ceiling amount.

Of total financing provided during the year, 49% went to industry and the service sector; SMEs attracted 96 allocations (45.5 million) from global loans deployed by the EIB in conjunction with national or regional development banks. Energy installations accounted for 39% and drinking water supply and

wastewater treatment 12% of loans advanced.

As in previous years, Bank activity focussed to a large extent on promoting the private sector, whose role in the development process is set to increase. The EIB also renewed its support for rehabilitating existing industries and infrastructure.

In **Africa**, financing totalling 140 million was provided in eleven countries (109 million from own resources and 31 million from risk capital).

Table 10: Conventions, financial protocols and decisions in force or under negotiation at 1 May 1991

(million ecus)

Agreement	Duration	Loans from own resources ⁽¹⁾	Operations mounted from budgetary resources			Total	
			Risk capital operations ⁽²⁾	Grant aid ⁽³⁾	Loans on special conditions		
ACP States-OCT							
ACP	Third Lomé Convention ⁽⁴⁾	1986—1990	1 100	600	5 785 ⁽⁵⁾	1 015 ⁽³⁾	8 500
	Fourth Lomé Convention	1990—1995	1 200	825	9 975 ⁽⁵⁾	—	12 000
OCT	Council Decision ⁽⁴⁾	1986—1990	20	15	60 ⁽⁵⁾	25 ⁽³⁾	120
	Council Decision	1990—1995	25	25	115 ⁽⁵⁾	—	165
Mediterranean Countries							
Yugoslavia	Second Financial Protocol	1988—1991	550	—	—	—	550
	Third Financial Protocol	1991—1996	730	—	77 ⁽⁶⁾	—	807
Turkey	Fourth Financial Protocol	awaiting signature	225	—	50	325 ⁽²⁾	600
Algeria	Third Financial Protocols	1988—1991	183	4	52	—	239
Morocco			151	11	162	—	324
Tunisia			131	6	87	—	224
Algeria	Fourth Financial Protocols awaiting signature	1991—1996	280	18	52	—	350
Morocco			220	25	193	—	438
Tunisia			168	15	101	—	284
Egypt	Third Financial Protocols	1988—1991	249	11	189	—	449
Jordan			63	2	35	—	100
Lebanon			53	1	19	—	73
Syria			110	2	34	—	146
Egypt	Fourth Financial Protocols awaiting signature	1991—1996	310	16	242	—	568
Jordan			80	2	44	—	126
Lebanon			45	2	22	—	69
Syria			115	2	41	—	158
Israel	Third Financial Protocol	1988—1991	63	—	—	—	63
	Fourth Financial Protocol awaiting signature	1991—1996	82	—	—	—	82
Malta	Third Financial Protocol	1988—1993	23	2.5	12.5	—	38
Cyprus	Third Financial Protocol	1988—1993	44	5	13	—	62
"Non-Protocol" horizontal financial cooperation		1992—1996	1 800	25	205 ⁽⁷⁾	—	2 030
Central and Eastern European countries ⁽⁸⁾							
Poland/Hungary		1990—1993	1 000	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia/Bulgaria/Romania		1991—1993	700	—	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Loans attracting interest subsidies from the European Development Fund in the case of projects in the ACP States and the OCT and from the General Budget of the European Communities in the case of projects in certain Mediterranean countries. Amounts required for interest subsidies are financed from grant aid.

⁽²⁾ Granted and managed by the Bank.

⁽³⁾ Granted and managed by the Commission.

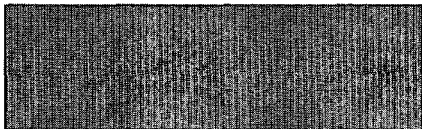
⁽⁴⁾ The duration of which has been extended until entry into force of the Fourth Lomé Convention.

⁽⁵⁾ Including amounts reserved for interest subsidies managed by the EIB.

⁽⁶⁾ In the form of interest subsidies managed by the EIB.

⁽⁷⁾ Including 105 million in interest subsidies managed by the EIB.

⁽⁸⁾ The figures do not include Commission budget appropriations for these countries.



THE EIB AND THE OCT

Scattered across the globe are a large number of Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) constitutionally linked to three of the Community's Member States: France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. These OCT, more often than not a patchwork of small islands but also vast Antarctic territories, are, for the most part, sparsely populated (i.e. with about 850 000 inhabitants in all).

The Community's relations with the OCT are governed by decisions of the Council of the European Communities reflecting much the same provisions as those applicable to the ACP States (as explained on page 43 of Annual Report 1989). Financial support measures provide for an amount of

165 million over the period 1991-1995, comprising 25 million in loans from the Bank's own resources and 140 million in aid from budgetary resources, in turn comprising 25 million in risk capital and 6 million in interest subsidies, both managed by the EIB, the subsidies being reserved for loans from its own resources, and 109 million in grant aid managed by the Commission.

EIB financing activity in the OCT over the period 1976 — 1990, the timeframe covered by the first three Lomé Conventions, amounted to 61.9 million, of which 42 million was extended from own resources. The corresponding operations are detailed in Table K on page 103.

Almost three quarters of this was taken up by four countries in **West Africa** (101.1 million). In **Nigeria**, a global loan for 50 million will help to foster SMEs, while in **Côte d'Ivoire**, financing amounting to 46 million went mainly towards restructuring and rationalising the energy sector as well as improving drainage and sewerage systems in Abidjan. In **Ghana**, a loan for 4 million was granted towards rehabilitating the Akosombo hydroelectric plant. Funds were also advanced for construction of a pilot oil and soap plant in **Guinea** and for a study into plans to set up a cocoa-bean processing factory in Côte

d'Ivoire (1.1 million in all from risk capital provided under the Second Lomé Convention).

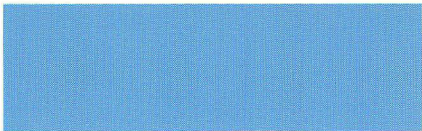
In **Southern Africa**, infrastructure and industry benefited from financing totalling 22.9 million. Bank operations helped to: extend and upgrade the electricity transmission network in **Zimbabwe** (8 million) and a drinking water supply system in Blantyre in **Malawi** (2.5 million); modernise fishing fleet and shrimp processing facilities at Nossi-Bé as well as a cotton mill at Antsirabé, in **Madagascar** (5.2 million); construct a refrigerated storage depot at Lusaka airport in **Zambia** (1.2 million) and; finance SMEs in **Mozambique** through a global loan for 6 million.

In **East Africa**, the Bank advanced funds for refurbishing several hotels and lodges in **Tanzania**, notably close

to wildlife parks (3 million). In **Uganda**, the EIB helped to rehabilitate the electricity supply system and supported investment by SMEs (13 million).

The Bank also provided global loans for financing industrial and tourism ventures (5.2 million in all) in two **Caribbean States**, **Jamaica** and **Barbados**, as well as in the **Solomon Islands** (2 million) in the **South Pacific**.

Finally, two **OCT**, **Aruba** and the **Cayman Islands** received a total of 6.2 million towards improving electricity supplies.



THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

The sectoral thrust of financing in the Mediterranean Countries targeted three priorities: improving overland transport facilities in Yugoslavia and Algeria; protecting the environment along the Mediterranean seaboard in

Morocco, Tunisia and Malta pursuant to the objectives of the joint World Bank-EIB programme (described on page 16 of Annual Report 1989); and fostering private-sector enterprise in Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Tunisia and Morocco, in the last two cases by encouraging the development of joint ventures with promoters in the EEC.

Yugoslavia

The EIB advanced further financing for transport infrastructure, accorded priority under the current Second Financial Protocol concluded between the EEC and this country. Loans totalling 182 million helped to fund new sections of the Trans-Yugoslav Highway, includ-

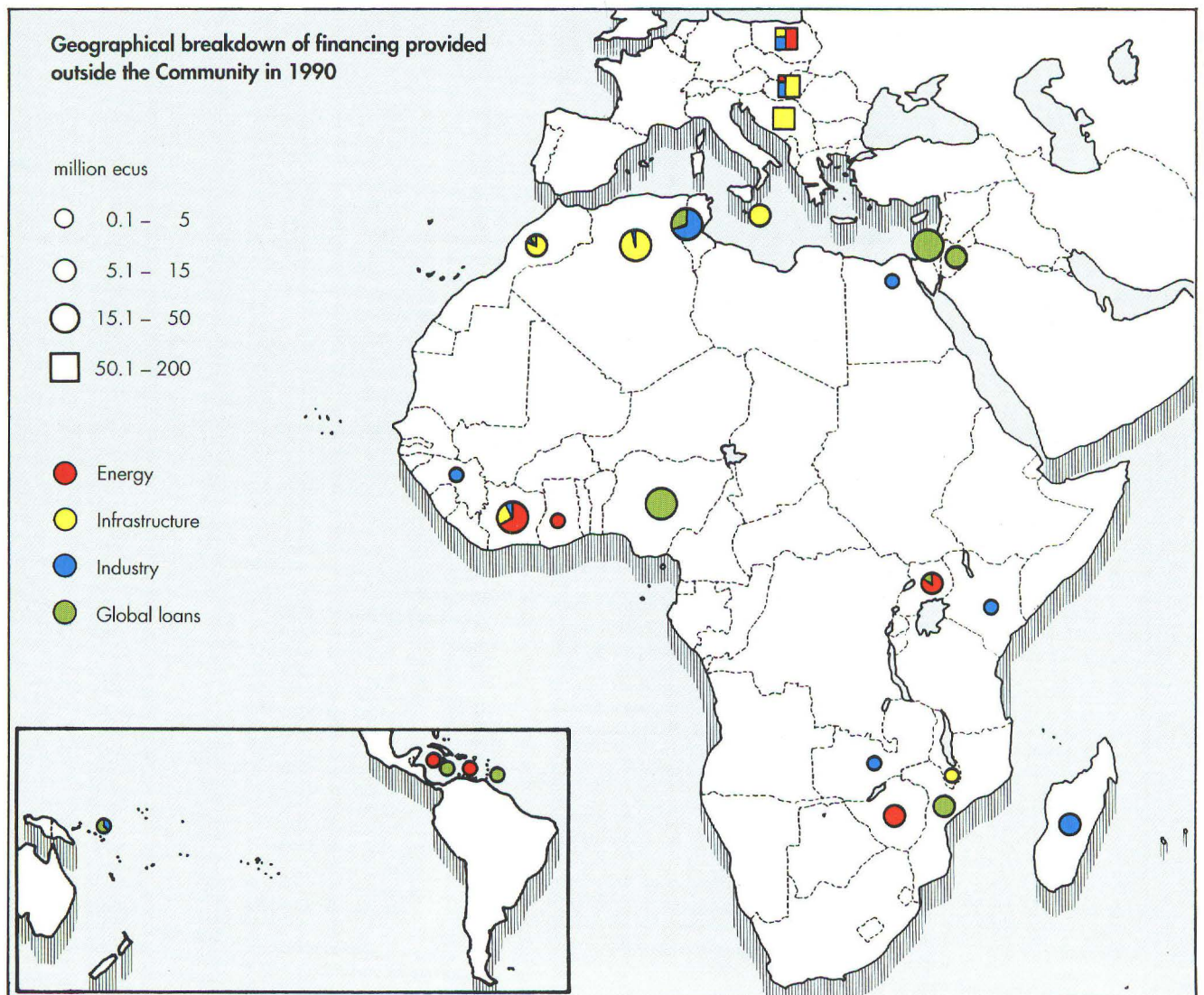




Table 11: **Financing provided outside the Community in 1990**

Breakdown by country, resource category and major sector

(million ecus)

	Total	EIB own resources	Budgetary resources	Individual Loans			Global loans
				Energy	Infra-structure	Industry, agriculture, services	
Africa	140.0	109.0	31.0	53.0	18.5	10.5	58.0
Caribbean	5.2	4.2	1.0	—	—	—	5.2
Pacific	2.0	—	2.0	—	—	0.8	1.2
OCT	6.2	4.3	1.9	6.2	—	—	—
ACP-OCT	153.4	117.5	35.9	59.2	18.5	11.3	64.4
Yugoslavia	182.0	182.0	—	—	182.0	—	—
Algeria	41.0	40.0	1.0	—	40.0	1.0	—
Morocco	13.0	11.0	2.0	—	11.0	0.5	1.5
Tunisia	50.0	47.0	3.0	—	—	35.0	15.0
Egypt	2.0	—	2.0	—	—	2.0	—
Jordan	12.5	12.5	—	—	—	—	12.5
Israel	34.0	34.0	—	—	—	—	34.0
Malta	10.0	10.0	—	—	10.0	—	—
Mediterranean	344.5	336.5	8.0	—	243.0	38.5	63.0
Hungary	120.0	120.0	—	15.0	80.0	—	25.0
Poland	95.0	95.0	—	50.0	20.0	—	25.0
Eastern Europe	215.0	215.0	—	65.0	100.0	—	50.0
Total	712.9	669.0	43.9	124.2	361.5	49.8	177.4

ing the Belgrade bypass, and also contributed to continued improvements to Yugoslavia's main railway line.

The benefits offered by these communications links are twofold inasmuch as in addition to being of direct interest to Yugoslavia, they also facilitate the flow of traffic between Greece and the rest of the Community.

Allowing for 1990's lending figure, 450 million of the 550 million provided for under the Protocol over the period 1988-1991 have now been committed.

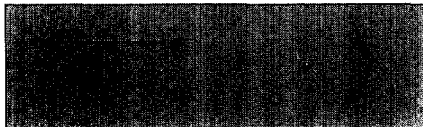
Algeria

The Bank lent a total of 41 million in this country towards financing new sections of the East-West motorway between Beni Mered, north of Blida, and El Affroun, some thirty kilometres to the south-west, as well as feasibility studies on improving electricity generation and distribution (1 million from risk capital) and offering scope for the creation of joint ventures.

Morocco

EIB financing here amounted to 13 million, the bulk of which (a loan for 11 million) will help to upgrade wastewater collection and treatment facilities in several towns along Morocco's Mediterranean coast.

A further 2 million was advanced from risk capital towards setting up a venture capital company for funding the



equity needs of private industry. The Bank put together a finance package consisting of a direct equity participation in the new company in the name of the Community, technical assistance during the start-up stage and a global loan for funding the company's initial equity-capital investments in SMEs.

This new test operation complements the range of facilities open to the pri-

vate sector in the Mediterranean countries in the wake of a global loan for 9 million provided for deployment by the Moroccan banking system. The proceeds of that credit line, opened in 1989, have already helped to support 47 industrial projects in the private sector by means of equity participations and the promotion of joint ventures with partners from eight Community countries.

Tunisia

Financing in this Mediterranean country totalled 50 million. The Bank lent 35 million for a major project to clean up the Gulf of Gabès, by stopping phosphated gypsum waste from chemical plants being dumped into the sea, and concluded two global loans for funding SMEs in the industrial and tourism sectors.

A total of 21.1 million was allocated during the year from earlier credit lines

PROSPECTIVE SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

EIB participation in implementing the Community's policy of cooperation with the Mediterranean countries dates from 1975 in the case of Yugoslavia and from 1976 in the case of the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), the Mashreq countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria), Israel, Malta and Cyprus. Bank lending in Yugoslavia has been directed principally towards strengthening transport infrastructure, one of the benefits of which has been to improve traffic corridors linking Greece with the rest of the Community. The EIB has also provided a large number of loans in Turkey under three financial protocols. The financial protocols currently in force or under negotiation with all of these countries are listed in Table 10 on page 44. A historical breakdown of corresponding EIB financing operations is given in Table M on page 104.

When formulating the new generation of financial protocols, the Community authorities were anxious to improve both the substance and extent of their ties with the Mediterranean countries. The Community is convinced that the geographical proximity of these nations and its own deep-rooted relations with non-member countries in the region favour fostering their stability and prosperity in the interests of the development of the region as a whole.

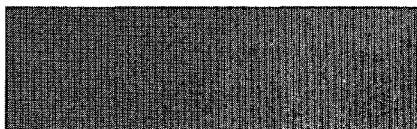
Consequently, future financial and technical cooperation is to be geared to the following three objectives, achievement of

the first two of which will see key participation by the EIB in its capacity as the Community's financial institution:

- renewal of the cooperation agreements and their financial protocols;
- "non-Protocol" horizontal financial cooperation;
- support for economic reforms in the Maghreb and Mashreq countries embarking upon structural adjustment programmes.

Consolidating established cooperation

Traditionally, cooperation with these countries has taken the form of **financial protocols** tailored, as far as possible, to their individual requirements. The current generation of protocols concluded with the Maghreb and Mashreq countries as well as with Israel will expire on 31 October 1991 to be succeeded by a fourth generation. The overall financial package worked out by the Community for the new protocols is far larger than its predecessor. The EIB will be authorised to lend up to 1 300 million, as against 1 003 million previously. Community budgetary aid is set to rise from 615 million to 775 million, comprising 80 million in risk capital to be provided and managed by the Bank and 695 million in grant aid part of which may be used, by those countries who so wish, to furnish 2% interest subsidies on the Bank's loans.



in support of some eighty small-scale ventures; sub-loans aided the development of tourism (10.6 million), industry (8.2 million) and smallholdings (2.3 million).

Jordan

A global loan for 12.5 million will give continued support to investment by small and medium-sized industrial enterprises, seven of which attracted finance in 1990 (5 million) under a previous global loan.

Egypt

Two million was advanced from risk capital resources towards the extension and modernisation of a hotel complex in Luxor by a joint venture bringing together Egyptian entrepreneurs and a promoter in the EEC.

Israel

A global loan for 34 million served to finance some 22 operations, chiefly industrial ventures in, for example, the

foodstuffs, textiles and electronics sectors (20.2 million) but also small-scale wastewater treatment and disposal facilities (13.8 million).

Malta

A loan for 10 million for constructing a new seawater desalination plant at Pembroke in a densely populated tourist area on the north coast will help to improve the island's drinking water supplies.

(Continued from page 48)

Priority will continue to be accorded to developing agriculture and the productive sectors, particularly industry, as well as to protecting the environment. Account will also be taken of the infrastructural needs of these countries' economies.

The Fourth Financial Protocols provide for a marked increase in the amounts of risk capital; this will enable the Bank to give further support to SMEs, especially within the framework of joint ventures.

A decision has also been taken to raise the ceiling on EIB lending in Yugoslavia from 550 million to 730 million, some 580 million of which will be used to finance transport infrastructure. Lending under this heading will attract 2% interest subsidies up to a maximum of 77 million funded from budgetary resources.

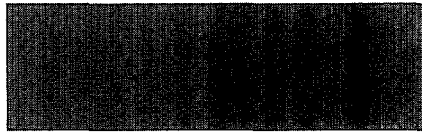
Innovations

The main innovation directly involving the EIB concerns the establishment of "**non-Protocol**" **horizontal financial cooperation** comprising additional support over the period 1992-1996 targeted principally at regional projects and protection of the environment. This cooperation would take the form of 230 million in budgetary funds plus loans from the Bank up to a ceiling amount of 1 800 million. The EIB's loans

would, for the most part, be directed towards financing projects relevant to the Community, notably in the transport, energy and telecommunications sectors as well as investment with an environmental slant. Indeed, in order to underscore the priority which the Community attaches to protecting the environment, loans in this area will carry a 3% interest subsidy from budgetary funds⁽¹⁾. Finally, a further 25 million in risk capital, provided outside the Protocols and also from budgetary funds, will enable the Bank to assist European promoters interested in setting up joint ventures with private enterprise, SMEs in particular.

Faced with serious imbalances in their economies domestically and in relation to the outside world, several non-member Mediterranean countries are setting in train **economic reform** programmes designed to lay the foundations of lasting growth. In the Maghreb and Mashreq countries, the Community will supplement the development aid efforts of the multilateral institutions with its own structural adjustment support mechanism, under which a total of 300 million will be extended to these countries from budgetary resources in the form of grant aid managed by the Commission.

⁽¹⁾ Yugoslavia will qualify solely for lending for environmental projects, since, as an Eastern European country, it is eligible for budgetary aid.



CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

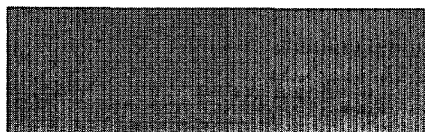
The EIB's initial lending in Poland and Hungary focussed on the energy, telecommunications and transport sectors, priority areas in vital need of rehabilitation or modernisation before these countries can build up a competitive industrial base. Global loans were also granted to two banks in these countries.

Hungary

Three finance contracts totalling 120 million were signed in this country. The Bank supported the first phase of a ten-year modernisation and expansion programme in the telecommunications sector involving the construction of a new digital overlay network. Priority is to be given to connecting high-usage business subscribers to the new facilities. The EIB also financed improvements to the electricity distribution system, centred on a load management scheme, and preparatory work with a view to interconnecting the Hungarian and West-European power grids. Finally, a global loan was made available to Inter-Europa Bank for the purpose of promoting small and medium-scale industrial ventures, as well as energy-conservation schemes of a similar scale, and facilitating joint ventures with EEC partners.

Poland

In Poland, lending totalled 95 million. The Bank supported the initial phase of a scheme to renovate the energy sector, intended primarily to rehabilitate production, treatment, transmission and storage capacities in the natural gas industry, with particular heed paid to environmental protection. A loan was also provided for modernising rolling-stock repair shops as part of a programme to restructure the country's railways. In addition, a global loan to the Export Development Bank will help to strengthen private industry, particularly businesses geared to the export sector, and related services.



THE EIB'S RESOURCES

EVOLUTION OF CAPITAL MARKETS

Political and economic developments in 1990 made for a high degree of uncertainty and volatility on financial markets. In Germany, against a backdrop of strong economic growth, fear of increasing inflation prompted the authorities to tighten monetary policy, while long-term interest rates were pushed up by the scale of financing needs resulting from unification. Fighting inflation also remained the prime concern for the authorities in Japan, where the economy continued to expand.

In several other countries economic activity increasingly showed signs of weakness and the efforts in fighting a resurgence of inflationary pressures were softened by wishes to follow an easier monetary stance. Thus, the authorities in the USA aggressively lowered their administrative rates towards the end of the year in view of clear recessionary indications. In continental Europe, the upward movement in German rates coupled with exchange rate constraints braked a trend towards easier monetary conditions. Nevertheless, interest rate differentials, both short and long-term, between Germany

and other countries participating in the EMS diminished in the course of 1990.

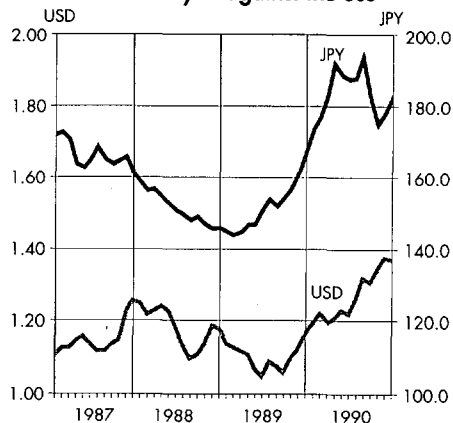
Changing interest rate differentials also had a considerable influence on exchange rate movements. Interest rates in the USA, on the one hand, and in Germany and Japan, on the other, showed contrasting trends and contributed to the slide in the value of the dollar. Within the EMS, tensions around key currencies were limited. Italy had little difficulty in maintaining the lira within the narrower 2.25% limits adopted at the beginning of the year. The same held true for the United Kingdom whose currency entered the exchange rate mechanism in October with a 6% fluctuation band. Also in October, the Norwegian krone was unilaterally pegged to the ecu with a 2.25% fluctuation margin.

In this uncertain environment, investors to a large extent preferred money market instruments, at times offering higher yields than longer term investments. Issuing activity on bond markets nevertheless held up extremely well. At 144 billion ecus, total funds raised on international capital markets in 1990 through the public issue of straight bonds and floating-rate notes almost matched that of the previous year. Major shifts between the various compartments of the market, however, took place.

Interest rate uncertainties and high yields thus induced a marked rise, from 20 billion to 32 billion ecus, in issues of floating-rate notes.

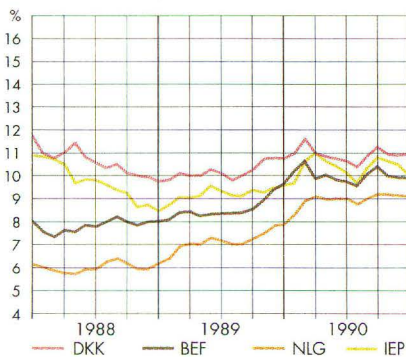
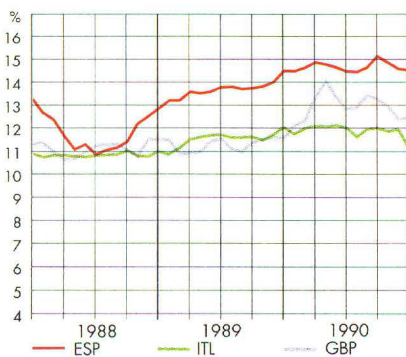
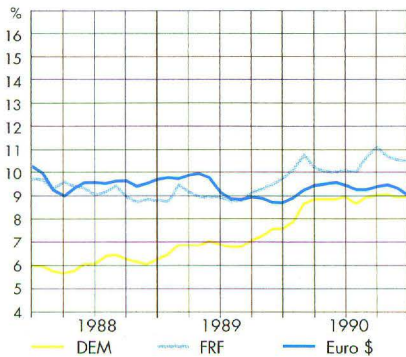
The volume of fixed-rate bonds shrank by 10% to 112 billion ecus, while the currency breakdown also changed: dollar-denominated issues declined sharply whereas the ecu saw a further surge in popularity. Ecu-denominated issues increased by 25% to 14 billion ecus corresponding to almost 10% of the market or slightly less than sterling which ranked third among the most used currencies of issue, behind the yen (15.5%) and the dollar (31%).

Trends in exchange rates for the dollar and yen against the ecu



Gross yields on bonds

issued mainly by public-sector issuers and quoted on the various financial markets in the Community. For the United Kingdom and Ireland, yields have been calculated, for purposes of comparability, on the basis of an annual rather than a semi-annual compounding of interest.



High coupons, limited exchange risk, the pace of economic integration and indirect support offered to the ecu market by certain governments and supra-national institutions (notably the EIB) through the launch of large issues doubtless explained this sector's advance. The introduction on the MATIF in France of a notional long-term futures contract for ecu-denominated bonds gave an additional fillip to the market which also saw increased trading by institutional investors.

Furthermore, greater activity in the Deutsche Mark (particularly in the floating-rate compartment), French franc and Italian lira sectors more than offset a reduced volume in the sterling sector. The volume of new international issues denominated in Community currencies was thus pushed up from some 34% to 39%.

The changing pattern of activity among currencies could also be traced to the gradual erosion of swap opportunities resulting mainly from the improved transparency of markets, the increasing importance attached to credit standing and greater sophistication on the part of investors. The relative deterioration in swap opportunities generally forced borrowers to revise their funding targets. These developments affected market liquidity and made long-term swaps more difficult to arrange.

In an uncertain climate, investors tended to favour high-quality borrowers offering large, liquid issues. Hence, raising funds through bond issues was almost the sole prerogative of the group of privileged borrowers comprising governments, supra-nationals and other top names.

* * *

EIB ACTIVITY ON THE CAPITAL MARKETS

The growth in Bank lending activity, particularly towards the end of the year, prompted the EIB to increase its calls on the capital markets. The aggregate amount tapped from the **medium and long-term** compartments came to 9 815 million, representing a rise of 13% over 1989. **Short-term** operations totalled 1 155.7 million as against

315.6 million during the previous year, the upturn being attributable mainly to uncertainties overhanging trends in long-term rates. Data given in this chapter cover Bank activity on the capital and money markets prior to swap operations, confined to some 600 million overall.

The bulk of funds raised on the medium and long-term markets derived from **fixed-rate** public issues and private

borrowings amounting to 8 629.7 million (8 355.7 million in 1989), of which 64.9 million were swapped into floating-rate funds. Floating-rate operations totalled 829 million, in contrast to 328.5 million in 1989, of which 192.7 million were swapped into fixed-rate funds. With a view to part-financing early redemption of its borrowings, the Bank approached the American market with medium-term note issues worth 356.3 million in all.

In the light of vigorous growth in demand for **variable-rate** loans, the EIB maintained a particularly active presence on the money markets, boosting its ecu-denominated commercial paper programme from 200 to 700 million and launching new programmes in three currencies: sterling (353.1 million), guilders (130.2 million) and lire (198 million, of which 162.1 million were issued on 31 December 1990). As in the past, all commercial paper programmes were accompanied by back-up lines for a specific or renewable term ("evergreen") which served to ensure the success of the operation by allowing short-term resources to be raised even in the event of temporary disturbances on the markets and so avoiding any transformation risk.

Constantly guided by considerations of prudence and systematically verifying

the standing of financial institutions acting as its counterpart, the Bank concluded six **swap operations** totalling 622.6 million as against 1 145.1 million in 1989. Hence, currency swaps enabled it to obtain particular currencies at fixed rates which could not be secured on satisfactory conditions from other sources. By concluding interest-rate swaps, the EIB also succeeded in matching its borrowers' wishes with those of investors whenever the market exhibited a preference, in a given currency (dollar or yen), for an interest-rate formula — fixed or floating-rate — which did not align with the Bank's disbursement needs. Certain swaps were conducted as hedging operations where a specific market (Italian lira) precluded recourse to traditional instruments such as delayed-rate setting contracts or to other techniques such as futures.

In order to cater for ever-increasing requirements, the EIB stepped up, wherever possible, its policy of diversifying instruments offered on the national and international markets: its operations ranged from public issues and private borrowings to bank loans at fixed or variable rates — occasionally combined with interest-rate or currency swaps — and commercial paper issues with back-up lines.

* * *

The **ecu** again headed the list of the Bank's borrowings in 1990 with a total of 1 755 million tapped on a very buoyant market, including 500 million at floating rates. This currency benefited from a far more favourable environment than in the previous year, particularly in the light of strengthening of the European Monetary System and progress on establishing economic and monetary union. The bond market also witnessed the emergence of jumbo issues, the liquidity of which made for substantial dealings on the secondary market, and the introduction of futures contracts both on the MATIF in Paris and, in 1991, on the LIFFE in London.

**Pattern of aggregate
ecu-denominated public issues
on the markets,
1981-1990**

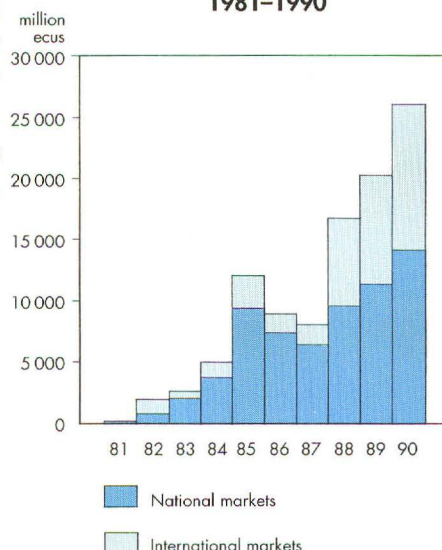


Table 12: Resources raised in 1990

	Before swaps		Swaps	After swaps	
	amount	%	amount	amount	%
1. MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM OPERATIONS					
Fixed-rate borrowings	8 629.73	78.41	117.12	8 746.85	79.55
Community	5 851.74	53.17	203.23	6 054.97	55.07
ECU	1 271.88	11.56	— 16.88	1 255.00	11.41
FRF	1 085.41	9.86	—	1 085.41	9.87
DEM	978.15	8.89	—	978.15	8.90
GBP	692.82	6.29	285.00	977.82	8.89
ESP	614.28	5.58	—	614.28	5.59
BEF	330.35	3.00	—	330.35	3.00
ITL	391.38	3.56	— 64.90	326.48	2.97
NLG	312.10	2.84	—	312.10	2.84
PTE	123.59	1.12	—	123.59	1.12
LUF	51.79	0.47	—	51.79	0.47
Non-Community	2 777.98	25.24	— 86.10	2 691.88	24.48
USD	1 360.25	12.36	— 178.57	1 181.68	10.75
CHF	732.28	6.65	86.13	818.41	7.44
JPY	586.57	5.33	105.22	691.79	6.29
CAD	98.88	0.90	— 98.88	.	.
Floating-rate borrowings	829.05	7.53	— 127.82	701.22	6.38
ITL	296.93	2.70	64.90	361.83	3.29
DEM	145.38	1.32	—	145.38	1.32
FRF	29.02	0.26	—	29.02	0.26
NLG	86.09	0.78	—	86.09	0.78
USD	87.50	0.79	— 87.50	.	—
JPY	184.13	1.67	— 105.22	78.91	0.72
USD-denominated notes	356.26	3.24	—	356.26	3.24
Total	9 815.04	89.18	— 10.70⁽¹⁾	9 804.34	89.17
2. SHORT-TERM OPERATIONS					
Commercial paper	1 145.71	10.41	—	1 145.71	10.42
ECU	500.00	4.54	—	500.00	4.55
GBP	353.19	3.21	—	353.19	3.21
ITL	162.31	1.47	—	162.31	1.48
NLG	130.22	1.18	—	130.22	1.18
ECU-denominated notes	10.00	0.09	—	10.00	0.09
Total	1 155.71	10.50	—	1 155.71	10.51
3. THIRD-PARTY PARTICIPATIONS IN BANK LOANS					
USD	35.58	0.32	—	35.58	0.32
Total (1 + 2 + 3)	11 006.34	100.00	— 10.70	10 995.64	100.00

(¹) Exchange adjustments: 6.17 million ecus — 16.87 million in respect of a private placing priced at a discount.



The EIB made an active contribution towards these changes on the market. In early 1990, it abandoned its policy of floating medium-sized issues, certain of which could be targeted at a specific placement area, in favour of more sizeable borrowings offering investors greater liquidity, while taking due heed of its loan disbursement schedules. Hence, its issues could constitute true benchmarks, in common with the French Government's "Obligations assimilables du Trésor" (OAT) and international borrowings launched by the Italian State or the Kingdom of Spain. Moreover, by resorting to the issue of fungible tranches supplementing earlier borrowings, the Bank was able to extend the policy already applied to other currencies of rapidly increasing the scale of an initial operation.

At the start of the year, the EIB floated a 500 million issue on the international market drawing on the American fixed reoffered price technique whereby banks in the syndicate undertake, once the terms have been set, to reoffer the bonds at the agreed price, thus abandoning the former practice of passing on all or part of their commission. This initial 500 million was later supplemented by a second tranche of 300 million placed on the international market, a third tranche intended par-

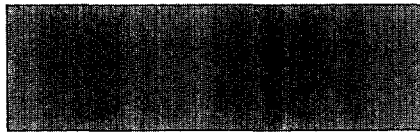
ticularly for the Italian market and a fourth tranche placed with Japanese investors. These tranches, fungible with earlier issues, served in June to build up a borrowing of a size (1 125 million) comparable to that arranged by other major issuers on the market. Private placings amounting to 146.9 million and targeted mainly at Japan brought aggregate fixed-rate funds tapped in ecus to 1 271.9 million.

The high level of demand for **sterling**, particularly on the part of United Kingdom borrowers, explained the substantial volume of funds again raised in this currency (1 331 million compared with 1 769 million). Fixed-rate issues ran to 692.8 million in all, comprising three Eurosterling borrowings and one issue on the "bulldog" market, the United Kingdom domestic market for foreign issuers. The choice between these two markets was dictated either by maturity considerations, the "bulldog" market being preferred for long terms, or by the attractiveness of conditions available at a given time. The EIB pressed ahead with its policy of scaling up the size of its issues by adding fungible tranches to earlier borrowings: the operation involving 100 million pounds sterling launched on the "bulldog" market in December served to increase to 400 million the amount of a borrowing floated in 1984. The Bank obtained the balance of its fixed-rate resources by concluding swap operations for 285 million. In seeking to cater for demand for variable-rate funds, the EIB became the first sovereign borrower since the market was opened to this category of issuer in 1989 to launch a commercial paper programme for 250 million

pounds sterling, floated entirely at the end of 1990.

The **Deutsche Mark** featured in third place among Community currencies raised in 1990, with a total of 1 123.5 million tapped. On markets preoccupied by the implications of unification, the EIB endeavoured, as in the past, to diversify its sources of funding. Numerous calls were made on the private placings market ("Schuldschein-darlehen") which offered more favourable conditions; nine operations were concluded here for DEM 800 million in all (391.2 million ecus). The bulk of resources (732.3 million), however, derived from four public issues on the domestic capital market. Activation of a fungibility clause made it possible to scale up the initial amount of one issue from DEM 400 million to DEM 700 million. The EIB also launched a floating-rate issue.

The **French franc** ranked fourth on the list of Community currencies borrowed, with much the same volume of funds tapped as in the previous year (1 114.4 million as against 1 164 million). Although approaching both the domestic and Eurofranc markets, the Bank was unable to bolster the nominal amount of its calls and was thus compelled to float eight operations, only one of which topped one billion French



francs. With a view to mitigating these difficulties, the EIB issued tranches fungible with an earlier borrowing; the four issues on the Eurofranc market (FRF 4 billion) were thus effectively reduced to two new issues as such. Heedful of the volatility of rates, the Bank continued, wherever possible, to accompany its issues with delayed-rate setting contracts. One floating-rate issue was also launched.

After remaining almost stable for two years, borrowings in **Italian lire** climbed sharply to 850.6 million from 626 million in 1989. Activity was marked by the predominance of floating-rate operations, firstly in the form of two calls totalling 296.9 million on the Eurolira market, which demonstrated considerable vigour in 1990 and witnessed a steep rise in new issues, and secondly with the novel introduction of a commercial paper programme in two tranches of ITL 200 billion and

ITL 100 billion, including 250 billion issued at the end of 1990. Fixed-rate requirements were covered by two fixed-rate issues, one for ITL 200 billion on the domestic market and the other for ITL 400 billion in the Eurolira sector.

In a market climate adversely affected by upward pressure on the **peseta**, the EIB succeeded in tapping 614.3 million (700.8 million in 1989). Abiding by customary practice, it approached the "matador" market, the domestic peseta market for non-residents, where it launched five issues (ESP 80 billion) despite an interruption in activity here. It also added further fungible tranches to an ESP 20 billion issue which was increased to 30 billion, making the operation, considered a benchmark, the most liquid on the market.

In the Netherlands, the EIB stepped up its borrowings from 317.3 million in 1989 to 528.4 million. On the inter-

national market, it floated a public issue for NLG 300 million which, for the first time on the **Dutch market**, was accompanied by a delayed-rate setting contract covering the Bank against fluctuations in rates. With a view to meeting its variable-rate requirements, the EIB drew up a commercial paper programme involving NLG 300 million. As in previous years, the balance of fixed and floating-rate resources was brought in by private borrowings concluded throughout the year.

The volume of funds raised by the Bank on the **Belgian market** was slightly down on the previous year, dipping from 345.7 million to 330.3 million. The lead banks for its BEF 6 billion public issue were selected by competitive bidding for the first time in Belgium for an issue of this kind. Four private placings totalling BEF 8 billion were also concluded.

Table 13: **Pattern of resources raised**

	(million ecus)				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Medium and long-term operations (after swaps)	6 765.5	5 572.5	7 413.6	8 764.9	9 804.3
Public issues	5 434.8	3 768.4	5 772.0	7 791.3	8 217.7
Private borrowings	1 009.7	996.1	1 274.9	973.6	1 230.3
Interbank operations	321.0	455.9	311.2	—	—
Medium-term notes	—	352.1	55.5	—	356.3
Short-term operations	—	—	—	200.0	1 145.7
Commercial paper	—	—	—	200.0	1 145.7
Third-party participations in Bank loans	20.0	20.2	—	32.1	35.6
Total	6 785.5	5 592.7	7 666.1	9 034.5	10 995.6
<i>of which certificates of deposit</i>			252.5	37.5	10.0

In Portugal, the Bank maintained a presence on the "navegador" market, the domestic market for **escudo**-denominated foreign bonds, launching two public issues for PTE 10 billion and PTE 12.5 billion realising the equivalent of 123.6 million, a substantial upturn over 1989 (86.4 million).

In Luxembourg, dwindling demand for the Grand Duchy's currency on the part of the EIB's borrowers prevented the Bank from taking full advantage of measures to liberalise the **Luxembourg market**. It tapped 51.8 million through a public issue and private placings, compared with 92 million in 1989.

Borrowings in **United States dollars** more than quadrupled compared with the previous year (1 537.9 million as against 376.2 million). The Bank was able to raise funds on more favourable conditions than other issuers, particularly on the Euromarket. The overall amount raised in dollars was in fact higher as the total included 266 million swapped for other currencies. The EIB also redeemed early certain of its USD-denominated borrowings, chiefly by virtue of medium-term note issues.

The Bank made calls on all the USD markets on both sides of the Atlantic. At the start of 1990, after two years'

absence, it returned to the "yankee bond" market, the American domestic market for foreign borrowers, where funds can usually be raised for longer maturities than on the Euromarket. It floated two issues here, each for USD 300 million, one with a life of 11 years, the other for 12 years. For the first time on the "yankee bond" market, the lead manager was selected by competitive bidding rather than by simple rotation among each of the banks making up the customary issuing syndicate as had been the case since the EIB first approached this market. The Bank was also active on the Eurodollar market with shorter-dated paper of between 7 and 10 years and amounts of between USD 300 million and USD 500 million, each issue being accompanied by a fungibility clause and a delayed-rate setting contract. In addition, the EIB launched two long-term floating-rate borrowings for modest amounts.

Despite the fairly difficult climate prevailing on the markets, partly as a result of the restrictive monetary policy pursued by the Central Bank of **Japan** and the downturn on the stock markets, the EIB nevertheless managed to raise a greater volume of funds than in 1989 (770.7 million compared with 431.5 million), stepping up its activity on the Euroyen market which offered the most favourable conditions.

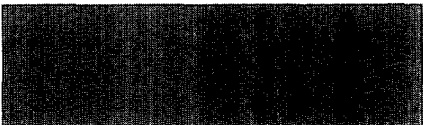
DISBURSEMENTS AND LOANS OUTSTANDING

The total amount disbursed in 1990 on loans from the EIB's own resources came to 11 810.7 million, comprising 11 421.5 million made available within the Community and 389.2 million outside the EEC. The amount outstanding in respect of loans from own resources and guarantees climbed from 53 630.3 million at 31 December 1989 to 61 944.8 million at 31 December 1990. Details of the principal forms of guarantee covering these loans are provided in Annex B (Note 2) to the Financial Statements, page 71.

Disbursements made in 1990 on financing operations from Community or Member States' resources amounted to 141 million, consisting of 46 million for loans provided under the NCI facility and 95 million for operations in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and certain Mediterranean countries. The amount outstanding on operations accounted for in the Special Section dipped from the previous year's figure of 8 053.4 million to 7 058.8 million at the end of 1990.

Table 14: 1990 — breakdown by currency of resources raised

	ECU	GBP	DEM	FRF	ITL	ESP	NLG	BEF	PTE	LUF	USD	CHF	JPY	Total
million ecus	1 765.0	1 331.0	1 123.5	1 114.4	850.6	614.3	528.4	330.4	123.6	51.8	1 573.5	818.4	770.7	10 995.6
%	16.0	12.1	10.2	10.1	7.7	5.6	4.8	3.0	1.1	0.5	14.3	7.4	7.0	100.0



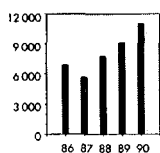
Four issues were floated during the year for amounts of between JPY 20 billion and JPY 40 billion and for maturities of between 7 and 10 years, three of which were fungible for a total of JPY 80 billion. In response to demand for variable-rate funds, the Bank launched a JPY 35 billion, 18-year issue, part of which was swapped for fixed-rate resources.

With demand from its borrowers far outstripping previous levels, the volume of **Swiss francs** procured by the EIB in 1990 climbed to 818.4 million in contrast to 240.4 million in 1989. The Bank floated five public issues for amounts of between CHF 150 million and CHF 200 million with the lead manager being appointed, for the first time, by competitive bidding. The EIB also con-

cluded three private placings. To accommodate substantial demand for Swiss francs against a backdrop of market pressures, the Bank arranged a swap for a public issue in **Canadian dollars**.

* * *

RESOURCES AVAILABLE



Resources raised: aggregate resources ran to 10 995.6 million in 1990 compared to

9 034.5 million in 1989, representing an increase of 22%. The EIB's active presence on the markets coupled with its swap operations enabled the Bank to cater appropriately for loan disbursement requirements. Disbursements from own resources totalled 11 810.7 million (11 015 million in 1989), with a marked concentration

during the first and fourth quarters (66%).

Resources available to cover disbursements, i.e. 10 985.6 million after swap operations, derived as to 9 138.7 million from **fixed-rate** public issues and private borrowings. Of this, 371 million were the subject of currency swaps, 193 million were borrowed at floating rates and subsequently swapped for fixed-rate funds and 35.6 million took the form of third party participations in Bank loans. The amount raised for **variable-rate** operations was significantly higher than in previous years, standing at 1 846.9 million or 17% of the total (as against less than 10% in 1989 and 1988) and comprising 701.2 million in direct floating-rate borrowings and swaps plus 1 145.7 million in commercial paper. The EIB also obtained 10 million by means of ecu-denominated certificates of deposit intended to cover liquidity requirements.

The **currency breakdown of borrowings** attests to the continuing preponderance of Community currencies which nevertheless accounted for a smaller proportion of overall funds tapped (71% of the total after swaps compared with 88% in 1989 and 84% in 1988). The ecu headed the list, followed by sterling, the Deutsche Mark and the French franc, these four currencies between them representing 48.5% of resources raised as against 63.5% in 1989. An increase was recorded in the share of non-Community currencies, with the dollar in particular accounting for 14.3% of borrowings and the Swiss franc and the yen, about 7% each.

Results for the year

In 1990, as in the past, own funds remained the principal source of revenue. However, higher investment income, already observed in 1989, again influenced operating results.

Receipts of interest and commission on loans ran to 4 775 million compared with 4 208 million in 1989, whilst interest and charges on borrowings totalled 4 130 million as against 3 505 million the previous year. Management commission fell from 17 million in 1989 to 15 million in 1990.

Investment income (interest and commission) climbed from 320 million in 1989 to 409 million in 1990 as a result of the persistence of high interest rates

throughout the year combined with the increased volume of funds employed.

In contrast to the negative result of 1 million recorded the previous year, financial income showed a surplus of 6 million over financial charges in 1990.

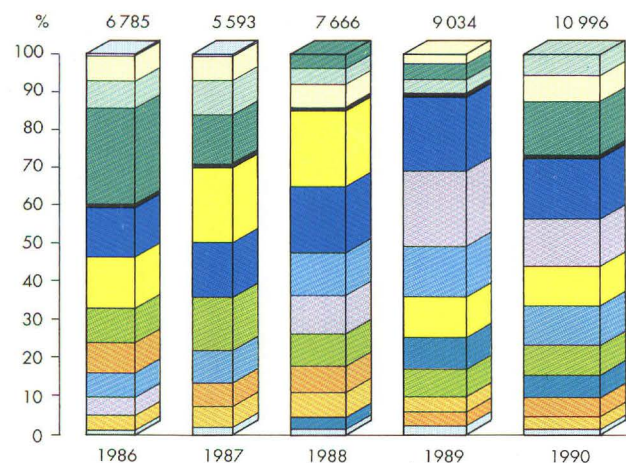
Taking into account exchange differences and after providing for amortisation of issuing charges and redemption premiums (90 million), administrative expenses and charges plus depreciation of buildings, furniture and equipment, the Bank's operating surplus amounted to 893 million. After due allowance for the effect of changes in conversion rates vis-à-vis the ecu, i.e.

+ 1 million, the balance of the profit and loss account amounted to 894 million in 1990 as against 808 million in 1989.

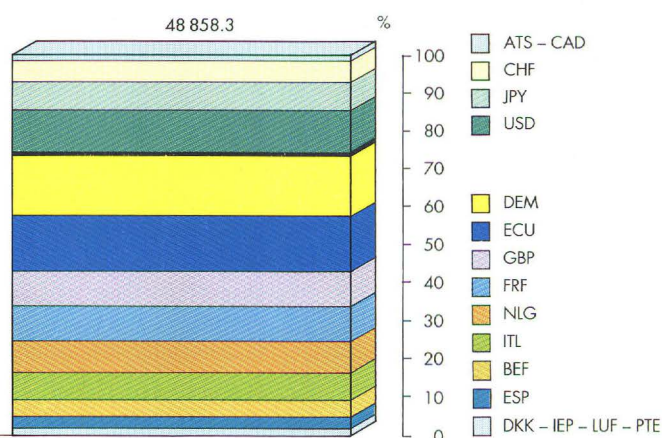
The Board of Directors has decided to recommend that the Governors appropriate the balance of the profit and loss account (894 million) to the Reserve Fund which, following the doubling of the Bank's capital, does not yet amount to 10% of subscribed capital.

At 31 December 1990, the balance sheet total stood at 63 457 million compared with 55 010 million at 31 December 1989, a rise of some 15%.

Resources raised, 1986-1990
(million ecus)



Amount of short, medium and long-term borrowings outstanding at 31 December 1990
(million ecus)





Management and staff

DECISION-MAKING BODIES

Board of Governors

Succeeding Mr Carlos SOLCHAGA CATALÁN, Governor for Spain, Mr Pierre BÉRÉGOVOY currently holds the office of Chairman of the Board of Governors which has reverted to France, in accordance with the system of annual rotation, for the period from the Annual Meeting held in 1990 to that scheduled for June 1991.

Chairmanship of the Board will pass to the Governor for Ireland, Mr Albert REYNOLDS, from June 1991 until the 1992 Annual Meeting.

Board of Directors

Since publication of the Annual Report for the financial year 1989, Ms Elizabeth LLEWELLYN-SMITH and Messrs Manuel CONTHE GUTIÉRREZ, Luis A. GOMES MORENO and Mario SARCINELLI have been replaced as Directors by Messrs Roy WILLIAMS, Vicente Javier FERNÁNDEZ, Manuel E. FRANÇA E SILVA and Mario DRAGHI. The post left vacant by the resignation of Mr Paul MENTRÉ remains to be filled at the time of going to press. Messrs R.I.G. ALLEN, Daniel GIROUX and Miguel MORA HIDALGO have been replaced as Alternate Directors by Messrs David BOSTOCK, Pierre DUQUESNE and J.I.C. TOSCANO.

The Board of Directors wishes to thank all outgoing members for their highly valued contributions towards Bank activity.

Management Committee

The Board of Governors appointed Mr Hans DUBORG Vice-President as from April 1990. Mr DUBORG, previously Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Industry, Copenhagen, succeeded Mr Erling JØRGENSEN who died in February 1990.

Audit Committee

At its Annual Meeting on 11 June 1990, the Board of Governors renewed the appointment of the member of the Audit Committee whose term of office was coming to an end. Hence, Mr João PINTO RIBEIRO, outgoing Chairman, was reappointed a member of the Audit Committee for the 1990, 1991 and 1992 financial years. In accordance with the customary system of rotation, Mr Constantin THANOPOULOS has taken over chairmanship of the Committee until the Bank's balance sheet and profit and loss account for the 1990 financial year are approved at the 1991 Annual Meeting.

GENERAL ASPECTS

Monitoring of operations and internal audit procedures

During the past year, the Audit Committee conducted on-the-spot visits to projects in Italy and Ireland, accompanied by representatives of the Court of Auditors under arrangements concluded between the Commission, the EIB and the Court in 1989. Visits also took place to Morocco.

The Audit Committee bases itself on the ongoing work both of the EIB's Internal Audit Division, of which it is systematically informed, and of the Bank's outside firm of international chartered accountants as well as on the monitoring activity of the EIB's departments.

The Internal Audit Division has progressively extended its systematic controls to encompass procedures for administering loans and guarantees provided by the EIB. Its activity, which centres on verifying the effectiveness of procedures and identifying risks, also covers financial and treasury operations, computer security and administrative expenses.

EIB scholarships and prizes

In 1990, Mr Erling Jørgensen was commemorated by the creation of a scholarship in his name: the Erling Jørgensen European Investment Bank Scholarship, administered by the Institutes of Economics and Statistics at the University of Copenhagen.

Since 1978, with a view to fostering research at European level, the EIB has awarded three scholarships each year to students preparing their doctoral theses at the European University Institute in Florence.

In addition to these scholarships, the EIB awards the EIB Prize every two years for a dissertation on "investment and financing" in the broad sense. The EIB Prize will next be awarded in 1991.

Cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Heads of State and Government at the meeting of the European Council held in Strasbourg (9 December 1989), the EIB has provided active support for establishing the EBRD, placing at its disposal experts on operational and administrative matters. In addition to its contribution as a shareholder, the EIB has furnished the EBRD with financial assistance by making a treasury advance and acting as the EBRD's trustee for receipt of the first instalment of its paid-in capital (see box article, page 19).

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Personnel policy

Three years after entry into force of the new remuneration and advancement system geared more to recognition of individual merit, a comprehensive review of its operation has been undertaken with the Staff Representatives. A survey, prepared and processed with the assistance of an independent consultant, has accordingly been conducted among staff. The high response rate coupled with the number and constructiveness of suggestions received should enable various improvements to be made to the system. The Staff Representatives have been closely associated in this work.

Equal opportunities

The Bank pursues a policy of equal opportunities, the results of which should be felt in coming years. This policy involves, firstly, systematically encouraging applications from female candidates during external recruiting campaigns and, secondly, fostering internal promotion of female staff. On this latter point, it should be noted that continuous efforts have been made to enable secretarial, clerical and support staff to take up executive positions: since 1985, some 27 female staff have moved into the executive category, thereby raising the proportion of female employees in this category to some 22%.

Data processing

Particular emphasis continues to be placed on the optimum use of both human and material resources. Hence, the Bank has pressed ahead with extension of computer facilities. At the same time, the development of microcomputing plus associated training programmes are facilitating a more flexible, decentralised organisational approach, calling to an increasing extent on the creativity of individual users; microcomputing is also promoting and improving scope for data processing applications in the Bank's other offices and enhancing their communications with the EIB's headquarters.

Training

The EIB has continued its endeavours to underpin staff adjustment to changing and more diverse tasks. In 1990, some 4 152 days were given over to training

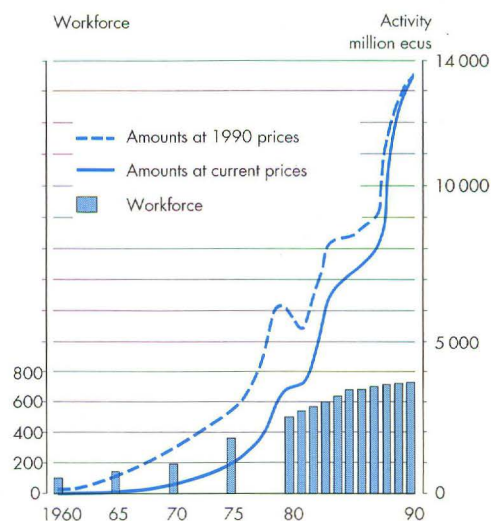
centred on banking techniques, management, data processing and language tuition.

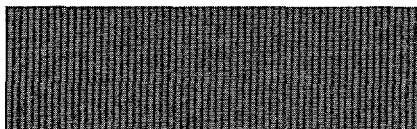
Staff

At 31 December 1990, the staff complement totalled 724, of whom 368 held executive positions. During the year under review, 37 new members of staff were recruited and 28 staff members left or retired from the Bank.

Year	Staff complement	Executive Staff	Secretarial, Clerical and Support Staff
1986	678	297	381
1987	699	344	355
1988	710	357	353
1989	718	366	352
1990	724	368	356

Staff complement related to total Bank activity 1960-1990





Over the past five years, whereas the staff complement as such has grown very modestly (+ 6.8% in all), the number of executive employees has stabilised at around 50%.

Internal

In 1990, the EIB was deeply saddened by the untimely death of three members of staff, Ms Michèle FAZIO and Messrs Alfredo MAGNANI and Vincenzo MAZZOLINI.

Since publication of the Annual Report for the financial year 1989, changes have occurred in:

— the Legal Directorate, where Mr Jörg KÄSER, Head of Directorate, has retired; his responsibilities have been entrusted to Mr Xavier HERLIN;

— the Technical Advisory Service, where Mr Hellmuth BERGMANN, Chief Technical Adviser, and Mr Robert VERMEERSCH, Group Leader, have also taken retirement. Mr Jean-Jacques SCHUL has been appointed Group Leader and made responsible for coordinating the Service's activities and Mr Günter WESTERMANN has likewise been appointed Group Leader.

* * *

The Board of Directors wishes to thank all of the staff for the quality of their work and expresses its satisfaction with the consistently high level of productivity. It would like to encourage continuance of such achievements.

Luxembourg, 16 April 1991

The Chairman of the Board of Directors
Ernst-Günther BRODER

SECOND PART

Financial statements	Page
Balance sheet	64
Statement of Special Section	66
Profit and loss account	68
Explanatory notes	69
Report by external auditors	75
Audit Committee	77
Balance sheet at 1 January 1991	78
 Financing operations	
List of loans provided within the Community	80
List of financing provided outside the Community	90
 Statistical tables	
Amounts of contracts signed <i>Tables A and B</i>	93
Financing provided within the Community <i>Individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans:</i> <i>Tables C to F</i>	94
<i>Allocations from ongoing global loans:</i> <i>Tables G to J</i>	97
Financing provided outside the Community <i>Tables K to N</i>	102
Funds raised <i>Tables O to Q</i>	105
 Guide to readers	107

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 1990

In ecus — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

<i>ASSETS</i>	<i>31. 12. 1990</i>	<i>31. 12. 1989</i>
Receivable from Member States on account of called capital (Annex A)	493 312 500	657 750 000
Cash and bank deposits		
At sight and up to one year's notice	3 056 171 410	2 087 965 892
For more than one year	<u>—</u>	<u>2 283 164</u>
	3 056 171 410	2 090 249 056
Investments (Note B)		
For not more than one year	326 239 063	447 859 979
For more than one year	<u>1 086 381 513</u>	<u>758 346 252</u>
	1 412 620 576	1 206 206 231
Borrowing proceeds to be received	430 082 811	495 510 535
Receivable from Member States for adjustment of capital contributions (Annex D)	1 943 469	27 596 112
Loans (Annex B)		
Total outstanding	61 550 952 986	53 288 385 531
less: undisbursed balance	<u>6 889 187 241</u>	<u>5 615 908 103</u>
	54 661 765 745	47 672 477 428
Contra accounts to guarantees		
In respect of loans under mandate	—	834 931
excluding those in respect of loans granted by third parties: 1990: 248 151 124; 1989: 207 296 335		
in respect of participations by third parties in Bank loans: 1990: 145 684 390; 1989: 133 815 219		
Land and buildings (Note C)	34 527 199	36 053 339
Accrued interest and commission	1 556 077 133	1 319 388 218
Receivable in respect of EMS interest subsidies paid in advance (Note H)	138 918 461	163 825 079
Unamortised issuing charges	467 308 709	432 463 912
Unamortised redemption premiums	<u>3 581 897</u>	<u>4 604 544</u>
	470 890 606	437 068 456
Special deposits for service of borrowings (Note D)	1 114 102 166	780 987 222
Miscellaneous (Note G)	<u>86 135 645</u>	<u>122 058 061</u>
	<u>63 456 547 721</u>	<u>55 010 004 668</u>

LIABILITIES

31. 12. 1990

31. 12. 1989

Capital (Annex A)		
Subscribed	28 800 000 000	28 800 000 000
Uncalled	<u>26 204 061 724</u>	<u>26 204 061 724</u>
	2 595 938 276	2 595 938 276
Reserve fund (Note L)	2 880 000 000	2 880 000 000
Additional reserves (Note L)	3 086 332 745	2 221 397 327
Provision for ecu conversion rate adjustments (Note L)	—	56 861 930
Staff pension fund (Note E)	135 534 572	118 080 850
Payable to Member States for adjustment of capital contributions (Annex D)	10 634 853	18 793 621
Short-term notes (Annex C)	2 088 934 562	997 512 045
Medium and long-term borrowings (Annex C)		
Bonds and notes	41 002 215 221	34 993 465 387
Other	<u>5 760 166 149</u>	<u>6 330 902 897</u>
	46 762 381 370	41 324 368 284
Redemption premiums	<u>6 989 181</u>	<u>7 960 259</u>
	46 769 370 551	41 332 328 543
Sundry creditors (Note F)	1 248 461 502	960 137 633
Guarantees		
On loans under mandate	—	834 931
On loans granted by third parties: 1990: 248 151 124; 1989: 207 296 335		
On participations by third parties in Bank loans: 1990: 145 684 390; 1989: 133 815 219		
Interest subsidies received in advance (Note H)	435 042 603	516 703 803
Interest subsidies received in advance for the account of third parties (Note H)	<u>42 180 170</u>	<u>56 678 721</u>
	477 222 773	573 382 524
Accrued interest and commission and interest received in advance	1 875 172 561	1 537 001 360
Coupons and bonds due and not yet paid (Note D)	1 114 102 166	780 987 222
Miscellaneous (Note G)	280 735 264	128 674 918
Balance of profit and loss account (Note L)	<u>894 107 896</u>	<u>808 073 488</u>
	<u>63 456 547 721</u>	<u>55 010 004 668</u>

MEMORANDUM ACCOUNTS

Special Section		
Trust management funds		
— for the account of Member States	214 982 106	235 531 682
— for the account of the European Communities	6 307 282 047	7 152 891 450
Securities received as guarantee for loans under mandate	—	834 931
Securities received on deposit	25 000 000	50 000 000

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL SECTION (1) AT 31 DECEMBER 1990

In ecus — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

ASSETS	31. 12. 1990	31. 12. 1989
Member States		
<i>From resources of the European Atomic Energy Community</i>		
Loans		
— disbursed (2)	1 683 493 948	1 937 319 120
<i>From resources of the European Economic Community (New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending)</i>		
Loans		
— undisbursed	136 543 416	208 322 119
— disbursed	<u>3 737 037 084</u>	<u>4 398 617 093</u>
Total (3)	3 873 580 500	4 606 939 212
Turkey		
<i>From resources of Member States</i>		
Loans		
— undisbursed	29 434 437	28 298 759
— disbursed	<u>214 982 106</u>	<u>235 531 682</u>
Total (4)	244 416 543	263 830 441
Mediterranean countries		
<i>From resources of the European Economic Community</i>		
Loans		
— undisbursed	10 203 972	12 199 341
— disbursed	<u>290 964 167</u>	<u>293 591 499</u>
	301 168 139	305 790 840
Risk capital operations		
— amounts to be paid up	22 377 746	19 717 178
— amounts disbursed	<u>10 995 128</u>	<u>5 656 492</u>
Total (5)	334 541 013	331 164 510
African, Caribbean and Pacific States and Overseas Countries and Territories		
<i>From resources of the European Economic Community</i>		
First and Second Yaoundé Conventions		
Loans		
	78 393 693	83 860 687
Contributions to the formation of risk capital		
Amounts disbursed	<u>1 223 004</u>	<u>1 215 971</u>
Total (6)	79 616 697	85 076 658
First, Second and Third Lomé Conventions		
Risk capital operations		
— amounts to be paid up	337 961 791	396 454 274
— amounts disbursed	<u>505 175 023</u>	<u>432 630 588</u>
Total (7)	843 136 814	829 084 862
Grand total	<u>7 058 785 515</u>	<u>8 053 414 803</u>

N.B.:

Total amounts outstanding on loans on special conditions made available by the Commission in respect of which the Bank has accepted an EEC mandate for recovering principal and interest:

- a) under the First, Second and Third Lomé Conventions: at 31 December 1990: 1 033 911 567; at 31 December 1989: 937 775 153.
- b) under Financial Protocols signed with the Mediterranean countries: at 31 December 1990: 121 707 368; at 31 December 1989: 109 048 459.

(1) The Special Section was set up by the Board of Governors on 27 May 1963: under a decision taken on 4 August 1977 its purpose was redefined as being that of recording operations carried out by the European Investment Bank for the account of and under mandate from third parties.

(2) Initial amount of contracts signed under the decisions of the Council of the European Communities of 29 March 1977 (77/271/Euratom), 15 March 1982 (82/170/Euratom) and

5 December 1985 (85/537/Euratom) providing for an amount of three billion as a contribution towards financing commercially-rated nuclear power stations within the Community under mandate, for the account and at the risk of the European Atomic Energy Community: 2 773 167 139
 Add: exchange adjustments + 91 562 480
 Less: repayments — 1 181 235 671
1 683 493 948

Trust management funds*Under mandate from the European Communities*

European Atomic Energy Community	1 683 493 948	1 937 319 120	
European Economic Community:			
— New Community Instrument	3 737 037 084	4 398 617 093	
— Financial protocols with the Mediterranean countries	301 959 295	299 247 991	
— First and Second Yaoundé Conventions	79 616 697	85 076 658	
— First, Second and Third Lomé Conventions	<u>505 175 023</u>	<u>432 630 588</u>	
	6 307 282 047		7 152 891 450
<i>Under mandate from Member States</i>		214 982 106	<u>235 531 682</u>
	Total	6 522 264 153	<u>7 388 423 132</u>

Funds to be paid up

On New Community Instrument loans	136 543 416	208 322 119	
On loans to Turkey under the Second Supplementary Protocol	29 434 437	28 298 759	
On loans and risk capital operations in the Mediterranean countries	32 581 718	31 916 519	
On risk capital operations under the First, Second and Third Lomé Conventions	<u>337 961 791</u>	<u>396 454 274</u>	
	Total	536 521 362	<u>664 991 671</u>
	Grand total	7 058 785 515	<u>8 053 414 803</u>

(³) Initial amount of contracts signed under Council Decisions 78/870/EEC of 16 October 1978 (New Community Instrument), 82/169/EEC of 15 March 1982, 83/200/EEC of 19 April 1983 and 87/182/EEC of 9 March 1987 for promoting investment within the Community, as well as 81/19/EEC of 20 January 1981 for reconstructing areas of Campania and Basilicata (Italy) stricken by an earthquake on 23 November 1980, and 81/1013/EEC of 14 December 1981 for reconstructing areas stricken by earthquakes in Greece in February and March 1981 under mandate, for the account and at the risk of the European Economic Community: 6 359 953 454

Less: exchange adjustments 16 236 026
cancellations 163 963 712
repayments 2 306 173 216 — 2 486 372 954
3 873 580 500

(⁴) Initial amount of contracts signed for financing projects in Turkey under mandate, for the account and at the risk of Member States: 417 215 000

Add: exchange adjustments + 2 091 910
Less: cancellations 215 000
repayments 174 675 367 — 174 890 367
244 416 543

(⁵) Initial amount of contracts signed for financing projects in the Maghreb and Mashreq countries; Malta, Cyprus, Turkey and Greece (10 million lent prior to accession to EEC on 1 January 1981) under mandate, for the account and at the risk of the European Economic Community: 342 709 000

Less: cancellations 1 658 000
repayments 6 509 987 — 8 167 987
334 541 013

(⁶) Initial amount of contracts signed for financing projects in the Associated African States, Madagascar and Mauritius, and the Overseas Countries, Territories and Departments (AASMM—OCTD) under mandate, for the account and at the risk of the European Economic Community:

— loans on special conditions 139 483 056
— contributions to the formation of risk capital 2 502 615 141 985 671
Add:
— capitalised interest 1 178 272
— exchange adjustments 7 833 713 + 9 011 985
Less:
— cancellations 1 573 610
— repayments 69 807 349 — 71 380 959
79 616 697

(⁷) Initial amount of contracts signed for financing projects in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the Overseas Countries and Territories (ACP—OCT) under mandate, for the account and at the risk of the European Economic Community:

— conditional and subordinated loans 938 415 000
— equity participations 13 960 419 952 375 419
Add:
— capitalised interest + 1 251 955
Less:
— cancellations 54 369 913
— repayments 49 307 247
— exchange adjustments 6 813 400 — 110 490 560
843 136 814

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1990

In ecus — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

<i>INCOME</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1989</i>
Interest and commission on loans	4 774 794 646	4 207 834 064
Interest and commission on investments	408 715 038	319 643 247
Management commission (Note I)	15 407 552	16 945 985
Financial and other income (Note K)	<u>41 603 561</u>	<u>23 575 901</u>
	5 240 520 797	4 567 999 197
<i>EXPENDITURE</i>		
Administrative expenses and charges (Note J)	85 214 345	77 212 367
Interest and charges on borrowings	4 129 868 100	3 505 313 646
Amortisation of issuing charges and redemption premiums	90 539 366	84 275 081
Financial charges (Note K)	35 528 361	24 867 873
Depreciation		
— of net purchases of furniture and equipment	4 081 989	2 515 029
— of buildings	1 681 000	1 681 000
Exchange differences	<u>591 208</u>	<u>864 184</u>
	4 347 504 369	3 696 729 180
Operating surplus		
	893 016 428	871 270 017
Net increase/decrease arising from the revaluation of net Bank assets not subject to adjustment under Article 7 of the Statute (Note A § 1)	+ 1 091 468	— 63 196 529
Balance (Note L)	<u>894 107 896</u>	<u>808 073 488</u>

Statement of changes in financial position as at 31 December 1990

In ecus — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

1990

1989

Source of funds

Balance of profit and loss account	894 107 896	808 073 488
Items not involving movement of funds:		
Depreciation of buildings, net purchases of furniture and equipment	5 762 989	4 196 029
Amortisation of issuing charges and redemption premiums	90 539 366	84 275 081
Increase in accrued interest and commission payable and interest received in advance	338 171 201	237 127 918
Increase in accrued interest and commission receivable	<u>236 688 915</u>	<u>167 490 634</u>
	1 091 892 537	966 181 882
Other sources:		
Borrowing proceeds	10 972 617 964	8 641 488 912
Loan repayments to the Bank	4 084 928 783	4 893 365 208
Capital paid in by Member States	164 437 500	164 437 500
Exchange adjustments in respect of loans	698 597 810	840 780 232
Decrease in sundry debtors	35 922 416	90 591 207
Net decrease (increase) in capital adjustment accounts of Member States	17 493 875	— 16 831 818
Increase in sundry creditors, miscellaneous liabilities, staff pension fund and net interest subsidies	386 584 804	141 915 700
Total	17 452 475 689	15 721 928 823
Use of funds		
Cash was used for:		
Net loan disbursements	11 772 814 910	11 126 780 105
Redemption of borrowings	3 526 749 360	3 454 031 024
Issuing costs and redemption premiums in respect of borrowings	124 361 516	144 786 701
Additions to land, buildings and furniture	4 236 849	2 515 029
Exchange adjustments in respect of borrowings	851 976 355	825 355 186
Increase in cash, bank balances and investments	1 172 336 699	168 460 778
Total	17 452 475 689	15 721 928 823

ANNEX A — Statement of subscriptions to the capital of the Bank at 31 December 1990

In ecus — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

Member States	Subscribed capital ⁽¹⁾	Available for call ⁽²⁾	Paid in at 31 December 1990	To be paid in ⁽¹⁾	Total paid in and to be paid in
Germany	5 508 725 000	5 011 195 625	409 077 187	88 452 188	497 529 375
France	5 508 725 000	5 011 195 625	409 077 187	88 452 188	497 529 375
Italy	5 508 725 000	5 011 195 625	385 452 187	112 077 188	497 529 375
United Kingdom	5 508 725 000	5 011 195 625	409 077 187	88 452 188	497 529 375
Spain	2 024 928 000	1 843 594 060	146 649 140	34 684 800	181 333 940
Belgium	1 526 980 000	1 390 237 750	110 586 750	26 155 500	136 742 250
Netherlands	1 526 980 000	1 390 237 750	110 586 750	26 155 500	136 742 250
Denmark	773 154 000	703 917 450	55 993 275	13 243 275	69 236 550
Greece	414 190 000	377 098 250	29 997 126	7 094 624	37 091 750
Portugal	266 922 000	243 018 914	19 331 011	4 572 075	23 903 086
Ireland	193 288 000	175 978 900	13 998 300	3 310 800	17 309 100
Luxembourg	38 658 000	35 196 150	2 799 676	662 174	3 461 850
Total	28 800 000 000	26 204 061 724	2 102 625 776	493 312 500	2 595 938 276

⁽¹⁾ As from 1 January 1986, the subscribed capital was increased from 14 400 000 000 ecus to 28 800 000 000 ecus. This doubling of the capital incorporates the increased contributions of the Ten, the alignment of Italy's share of the subscribed capital with the shares of Germany, France and the United Kingdom (Decision of the Board of Governors of 11 June 1985) and the contributions of the two new Member States, Spain and Portugal (Article 2 of Protocol No 1 to the Act of Accession signed on 12 June 1985).

The amount to be paid in of 493 312 500 ecus comprises the six instalments of 82 218 750 ecus to be paid in by the Member States on 30 April and 31 October of the years 1991—1993 in respect of their share in the capital increase decided on 11 June 1985.

⁽²⁾ Could be called by decision of the Board of Directors to such extent as may be required to meet the Bank's obligations towards lenders in respect of borrowings.

N.B.: As from 1 January 1991, the subscribed capital has been doubled from 28 800 000 000 ecus to 57 600 000 000 ecus as a result of the transformation of 1 225 000 000 ecus into subscribed and paid-in capital by way of a transfer from the Additional Reserves and the increase of 27 575 000 000 ecus in Member States' subscriptions (Decision of the Board of Governors of 11 June 1990).

(For "Statement of subscriptions to the capital of the Bank at 1 January 1991", see page 79).

ANNEX B — Analysis of loans outstanding

at 31 December 1990

In ecus — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

Countries and territories in which projects are located	Number of loans	Total outstanding ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Amount undisbursed	Amount disbursed	% of total outstanding
1. Loans for projects within the Community and related loans (*):					
Germany	160	3 369 039 240	138 911 335	3 230 127 905	5.47
France	377	7 933 989 466	816 143 293	7 117 846 173	12.89
Italy	1 835	22 001 033 630	846 946 619	21 154 087 011	35.74
United Kingdom	328	6 807 270 393	1 463 744 632	5 343 525 761	11.06
Spain	148	5 649 549 528	866 165 244	4 783 384 284	9.18
Belgium	28	667 044 311	166 914 095	500 130 216	1.08
Netherlands	29	961 349 634	96 292 066	865 057 568	1.56
Denmark	148	2 861 164 919	339 880 615	2 521 284 304	4.65
Greece	172	2 072 124 831	96 557 333	1 975 567 498	3.37
Portugal	162	2 883 409 841	432 641 002	2 450 768 839	4.68
Ireland	189	2 353 622 826	71 737 763	2 281 885 063	3.82
Luxembourg	4	41 645 560	11 852 863	29 792 697	0.07
Related loans (*)	16	624 724 040	19 000 000	605 724 040	1.03
Total	3 596	58 225 968 219	5 366 786 860	52 859 181 359	94.60
2. Loans for projects outside the Community:					
2.1 Mediterranean countries					
Yugoslavia	21	684 878 460	328 257 496	356 620 964	
Egypt	15	301 788 291	123 034 000	178 754 291	
Algeria	8	269 803 698	156 036 700	113 766 998	
Morocco	11	207 680 361	60 346 640	147 333 721	
Tunisia	22	196 920 681	79 046 690	117 873 991	
Jordan	18	83 115 162	28 682 500	54 432 662	
Syria	5	80 512 793	19 522 000	60 990 793	
Turkey	7	49 948 056	—	49 948 056	
Malta	3	38 898 848	19 535 000	19 363 848	
Cyprus	4	37 693 166	—	37 693 166	
Lebanon	4	9 558 943	—	9 558 943	
Sub-total	118	1 960 798 459	814 461 026	1 146 337 433	3.19
2.2 Eastern European countries:					
Hungary	3	120 000 000	120 000 000	—	
Poland	3	95 000 000	95 000 000	—	
Sub-total	6	215 000 000	215 000 000	—	0.35
2.3 ACP countries/OCT					
Nigeria	6	206 282 788	158 800 000	47 482 788	
Cote-d'Ivoire	18	132 556 337	68 959 819	63 596 518	
Kenya	12	108 838 733	31 769 978	77 068 755	
Zimbabwe	8	87 584 312	41 706 687	45 877 625	
Cameroon	8	77 175 397	2 595 335	74 580 062	
Fiji	9	54 265 242	19 150 828	35 114 414	
Zaire	1	49 689 948	42 676 584	7 013 364	
Papua New Guinea	5	42 883 265	14 541 000	28 342 265	
Botswana	8	40 281 742	10 097 416	30 184 326	
Trinidad and Tobago	5	36 165 511	10 072 000	26 093 511	
Jamaica	4	31 905 628	14 458 608	17 447 020	
Mauritius	6	31 574 818	5 507 101	26 067 717	
Ghana	4	24 539 522	8 036 235	16 503 287	
Gabon	3	20 771 700	—	20 771 700	
Senegal	3	16 738 971	—	16 738 971	
Bahamas	2	16 612 723	6 422 584	10 190 139	
Zambia	2	15 085 088	—	15 085 088	
Malawi	7	12 960 488	5 918 156	7 042 332	
Barbados	6	12 660 779	7 200 000	5 460 779	
Mauritania	1	12 192 544	—	12 192 544	
West Africa	2	11 524 182	10 000 000	1 524 182	
Netherlands Antilles	3	11 089 724	2 600 000	8 489 724	
French Polynesia	3	10 401 427	7 000 000	3 401 427	
Swaziland	5	10 392 403	1 864 857	8 527 546	
Congo	3	9 728 337	—	9 728 337	
Niger	2	6 993 698	—	6 993 698	
East Africa	1	6 038 606	2 500 000	3 538 606	
Saint Lucia	2	5 960 447	3 074 167	2 886 280	
New Caledonia	1	5 316 666	—	5 316 666	
Togo	4	5 265 837	—	5 265 837	
Central Africa	1	5 024 796	3 277 000	1 747 796	
Guinea	1	5 000 312	—	5 000 312	
Cayman Islands	2	4 507 854	3 000 000	1 507 854	
Belize	2	3 547 326	1 544 000	2 003 326	
Burkina Faso	1	3 349 756	—	3 349 756	
British Virgin Islands	1	3 000 000	3 000 000	—	
Saint Vincent	1	3 000 000	3 000 000	—	
Liberia	2	2 902 748	—	2 902 748	
Tonga	1	2 000 000	2 000 000	—	
Seychelles	1	1 506 190	867 000	639 190	
Aruba	1	1 300 000	1 300 000	—	
Montserrat	1	570 463	—	570 463	
Sub-total	159	1 149 186 308	492 939 355	656 246 953	1.86
Total	283	3 324 984 767	1 522 400 381	1 802 584 386	5.40
Grand Total	3 879	61 550 952 986	6 889 187 241	54 661 765 745	100.00

(*) Loans authorised under the second paragraph of Article 18 (1) of the Statute for projects located outside the territory of Member States but offering benefits for the Community are considered as related to loans within the Community.

(¹) Currencies in which loans are repayable

Currency	Amount
Currencies of Member States	42 182 722 832
Other currencies	<u>12 479 042 913</u>
Disbursed portion of loans	54 661 765 745
Add: undisbursed portion of loans:	
— fixed rate of interest and standard currency mix, as specified in finance contract	566 582 644
— fixed rate of interest, as specified in finance contract, with the Bank selecting the currency mix	1 308 200 439
— open rate, with the Bank selecting the rate of interest and currency mix	4 646 650 808
— variable rate	<u>367 753 350</u>
	<u>6 889 187 241</u>
	<u>61 550 952 986</u>

B. Loans for projects outside the Community

1. Loans granted under the Second Yaoundé Convention	
Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, AASMM States which were signatories to the Convention	494 214 (e)
2. Loans granted under the First Lomé Convention	
Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, ACP States which were signatories to the Convention	95 365 670
Loans secured by other guarantees	<u>5 316 666</u>
	<u>100 682 336 (f)</u>
3. Loans granted under the Second Lomé Convention	
Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, ACP States which were signatories to the Convention	332 047 752
Loans secured by other guarantees	11 389 873
Loans granted for mining and energy development projects (Article 59)	<u>11 208 098</u>
	<u>354 645 723 (f)</u>

Scheduled repayments on loans outstanding ('000 ecus)

Repayable	Out-standing at 31.12.1990	Repayable	Out-standing at 31.12.1989
1991	4 267 357	1990	3 701 937
1992	5 341 767	1991	4 340 034
1993	6 762 870	1992	5 248 435
1994	7 249 168	1993	5 995 729
1995	6 705 408	1994	6 343 761
1996—2000	22 811 811	1995—1999	19 683 276
2001—2005	6 648 727	2000—2004	6 286 829
2006—2010	1 666 780	2005—2009	1 569 987
2011—2016	97 065	2010—2016	118 398
Total	<u>61 550 953</u>	Total	<u>53 288 386</u>

4. Loans granted under the Third Lomé Convention

Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, ACP States which were signatories to the Convention	652 683 976
Loans secured by other guarantees	<u>40 680 059</u>
	<u>693 364 035 (f)</u>

5. Loans granted under EEC financial agreements with Mediterranean countries

Loans granted to, or guaranteed or counter-guaranteed by, Mediterranean countries which were signatories to these agreements	1 960 798 459 (c)
--	-------------------

6. Loans granted under financial cooperation agreements with Poland and Hungary

	215 000 000 (g)
Sub-total	<u>3 324 984 767</u>
Aggregate lending outstanding	<u>61 550 952 986</u>

(²) Breakdown of loans outstanding at 31 December 1990 by principal form of guarantee (a)

A. Loans for projects within the Community and related loans (b)

Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, Member States	32 340 294 676 (c-d)
Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, public institutions in the Community	10 472 998 955 (c)
Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, financial institutions (banks, long-term credit institutions, insurance companies)	8 134 734 657 (c)
Loans guaranteed by companies outside the financial sector under majority control of Member States or public institutions in the Community	1 115 512 563 (c)
Loans secured by fixed charge on real estate	242 419 119
Loans guaranteed by non-bank companies in the private sector	4 561 407 989
Loans secured by fixed charge on assets other than real estate, or other security	<u>1 358 600 260</u>
Sub-total	<u>58 225 968 219</u>

- (a) Certain loans are covered by several types of guarantee or security.
- (b) Loans authorised under the second paragraph of Article 18 (1) of the Statute for projects located outside the territory of Member States but offering benefits for the Community are considered as related to loans within the Community.
- (c) The blanket guarantee provided by the EEC amounted to 2 953 656 204 ecus at 31 December 1990 compared to 2 556 656 785 ecus at 31 December 1989. This guarantee is provided to cover any risk attaching to financial commitments in the Mediterranean countries as well as in Greece, Spain and Portugal arising from loans granted prior to these countries' accession to the EEC, totalling 815 677 973 ecus at 31 December 1990.
- (d) Loans guaranteed by the EEC amounted to 13 865 933 ecus at 31 December 1990.
- (e) Loans granted under the Second Yaoundé Convention are covered by the guarantee of the six founder Member States of the EIB.
- (f) Guarantees provided by Member States to cover any risk attaching to financial commitments entered into under the Lomé Conventions amount to:
 — First Convention: 99 638 400 ecus
 — Second Convention: 352 516 418 ecus
 — Third Convention: 528 842 000 ecus.
- (g) Loans granted in Poland and Hungary are fully guaranteed by the EEC.

(³) Original amount of loans calculated on the basis of the parities applied on the date of signature

	88 039 217 122
Add:	
exchange adjustments	+ 455 135 988
	<u>88 494 353 110</u>
Less:	
terminations and cancellations	1 133 979 829
principal repayments to the Bank	25 663 735 905
third party participations in Bank loans	<u>145 684 390</u>
Loans outstanding	<u>61 550 952 986</u>

The aggregate amount outstanding of loans and guarantees provided by the Bank, which under Article 18 (5) of the Statute must not exceed 250 % (i. e. 72 billion at present) of its subscribed capital, came at 31 December 1990 to:

loans	61 550 952 986
guarantees:	
in respect of loans granted by third parties	248 151 124
in respect of third party participations in Bank loans	<u>145 684 390</u>
	<u>393 835 514</u>
Total amount of loans and guarantees outstanding	<u>61 944 788 500</u>

ANNEX C — Summary statement of borrowings

at 31 December 1990

In ecus — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

Short-term notes

Nominal values payable in	Unamortised principal at		Average weighted rate of interest
	31. 12. 1989	31. 12. 1990	
ECU	590 000 000	1 100 000 000	9.89
GBP	—	353 187 161	13.75
ITL	—	162 310 259	11.43
NLG	—	130 217 376	8.44
USD	<u>417 714 434</u>	<u>366 757 133</u>	7.76
	1 007 714 434	2 112 471 929	
less:			
net amount of unamortised discounts	— 10 202 389	— 23 537 367	
Total	997 512 045	2 088 934 562	

Medium and long-term borrowings

Payable in	Operations during the financial year				Unamortised principal at 31. 12. 1990		
	Unamortised principal at 31. 12. 1989	Borrowings	Redemptions	Exchange adjustments	Amount (1)	Average weighted rate of interest	Due dates
ECU	5 054 630 000	1 271 875 500	393 819 000	—	5 932 686 500	8.85	1991/2001
DEM	7 731 265 439	1 123 526 552	954 594 451	67 415 150 —	7 832 782 390	7.06	1991/2016
FRF	3 367 760 042	1 115 157 447	150 995 007	20 542 383 —	4 311 380 099	10.29	1991/2003
GBP	3 375 383 001	692 818 696 (2)	60 532 243	178 555 263 +	4 186 224 717	10.54	1991/2009
ITL	2 685 218 814	688 308 697 (2)	126 470 398	45 267 556 —	3 201 789 557	11.62	1991/2004
BEF	1 726 837 200	330 349 285	15 402 182	18 116 513 +	2 059 900 816	8.92	1991/2000
NLG	3 800 111 215	398 185 248	272 337 727	29 568 166 —	3 896 390 570	7.99	1991/2009
DKK	73 335 270	—	—	9 210 —	73 326 060	11.34	1994/1997
IEP	104 013 896	—	3 908 983	176 395 +	100 281 308	9.29	1991/1996
LUF	414 135 284	51 792 373	37 580 172	4 117 270 +	432 464 755	8.02	1991/1997
ESP	851 531 753	614 283 750	61 119 600	1 568 837 +	1 406 264 740	12.69	1991/2000
PTE	111 713 121	123 591 581	—	2 833 064 —	232 471 638	15.01	1991/1997
USD	5 285 931 813	1 804 011 434 (2)	951 352 214	715 076 197 —	5 423 514 836	9.85	1991/2008
CHF	2 589 061 576	732 284 422 (2)	312 087 417	160 870 380 +	3 170 128 961	5.57	1991/2002
JPY	3 518 802 941	770 702 067 (2)	186 549 966	260 434 549 —	3 842 520 493	6.22	1991/2008
ATS	77 211 405	—	—	644 391 —	76 567 014	6.86	1995/1996
CAD	557 425 514	98 880 671 (2)	—	72 619 269 —	583 686 916	10.28	1991/2001
Total	41 324 368 284	9 815 767 723	3 526 749 360	851 005 277 —	46 762 381 370		
Redemption premiums	7 960 259	—	—	971 078 —	6 989 181		
Grand Total	41 332 328 543	9 815 767 723	3 526 749 360	851 976 355 —	46 769 370 551		

(1) The following table shows in '000 ecus the total capital sums required for redemption of medium and long-term borrowings over the following periods:

	at 31. 12. 1990		at 31. 12. 1989
1991	3 286 603	1990	3 055 187
1992	3 732 347	1991	3 203 753
1993	4 881 828	1992	3 592 073
1994	4 495 816	1993	4 525 236
1995	5 156 689	1994	4 566 462
1996—2000	21 635 276	1995—1999	19 667 463
2001—2005	2 514 952	2000—2004	1 731 248
2006—2010	894 455	2005—2009	817 993
2011 and subsequent years	171 405	2010 and subsequent years	172 914
Total	46 769 371	Total	41 332 329

(2) During 1990, certain USD and CAD borrowings were swapped for fixed-rate GBP and CHF borrowings; other ITL, USD and JPY borrowings were swapped for floating and fixed-rate borrowings in the same currencies.

ANNEX D — Amounts receivable from or payable to Member States for adjustment of capital contributions

at 31 December 1990

In ecus — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute, application of the conversion rates given in Note A of Annex E entails adjusting the amounts paid by Member States in their national currency as contributions to the Bank's capital.

Payable to:	Germany	8 041 316
	Italy	79 145
	Belgium	293 867
	Netherlands	2 220 525
		<u>10 634 853</u>

The corresponding amounts receivable from or payable to Member States are as follows:

Receivable from: Spain	1 015 738
Greece	881 063
Ireland	46 668
	<u>1 943 469</u>

In accordance with the Decision of the Board of Governors of 30 December 1977, where the accounting conversion rate of a currency fluctuates upwards or downwards by more than 1.5 % amounts receivable from or payable to Member States will be settled on 31 October of each year. Where the conversion rate fluctuates within the above margin of 1.5 % in either direction, the resulting amounts will remain in non-interest-bearing adjustment accounts.

ANNEX E — Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 1990 — in ecus

Note A — Significant accounting policies

1. *Conversion of currencies:* In accordance with Article 4 (1) of its Statute, the EIB uses the ecu adopted by the European Communities as the unit of measure for the capital accounts of Member States and for presenting its financial statements.

The value of the ecu is equal to the sum of the following amounts of the Member States' currencies:

DEM	0.6242	NLG	0.2198	IEP	0.008552
GBP	0.08784	BEF	3.301	GRD	1.440
FRF	1.332	LUF	0.13	ESP	6.885
ITL	151.8	DKK	0.1976	PTE	1.393

The conversion rates between Member States' currencies and the ecu, which are determined on the basis of market rates, are published daily in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

The Bank applies these rates in calculating the rates applicable to other currencies used for its operations.

The Bank conducts its operations in the currencies of its Member States, in ecus and in non-Community currencies.

Its resources are derived from its capital, borrowings and accumulated earnings in various currencies and are held, invested or lent in the same currencies. Borrowed funds are sometimes converted into other currencies and at the same time forward exchange contracts are entered into in order to recover the amounts concerned in the original currency.

The following conversion rates were used for drawing up the balance sheets at 31 December 1990 and 31 December 1989:

1 ecu =	1990	1989
Deutsche Mark	2.04195	2.02412
French francs	6.95010	6.92042
Pounds sterling	0.707840	0.742783
Italian lire	1 540.26	1 517.55
Spanish pesetas	130.604	131.059
Belgian francs	42.1839	42.5920
Dutch guilders	2.30384	2.28602
Danish kroner	7.88260	7.88161
Drachmas	214.065	188.287
Portuguese escudos	182.818	179.030
Irish pounds	0.767840	0.769128
Luxembourg francs	42.1839	42.5920
United States dollars	1.36330	1.19699
Swiss francs	1.74162	1.84277
Lebanese pounds	1 147.90	604.480
Japanese yen	184.932	171.888
Austrian Schillinge	14.3665	14.2466
Canadian dollars	1.58143	1.38684
CFA francs	347.505	346.021

The Bank's assets and liabilities are converted into ecus. The gain or loss arising from such conversion is credited or charged to the profit and loss account.

Excluded from such calculations are the assets representing the portion of capital paid in by the Member States in their national currency which is adjusted periodically in accordance with Article 7 of the Bank's Statute (see Annex D).

2. *Investments:* Treasury bonds, notes and bonds are normally included at cost, or at the lower of nominal or market value where these are less than the original cost.

3. *Loans:* Loans are included in the assets of the Bank at their net disbursed amounts.

4. *Land and buildings*: Land and buildings are stated at cost less both initial write-down of the Kirchberg headquarters and accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write off the value of the Bank's Luxembourg-Kirchberg headquarters and its office in Lisbon on the straight-line basis over 30 years and 25 years respectively. Office furniture and equipment are written off in the year of acquisition.

5. *Issuing charges and redemption premiums*: Issuing charges and redemption premiums are amortised over the lives of the borrowings based on the principal amounts outstanding.

6. *Interest subsidies received in advance*: Certain loans carry interest subsidies received in advance at their discounted value. These subsidies are credited to the profit and loss account as and when the interest for which they are granted becomes payable.

7. *Staff pension scheme*: The Bank has a contributory pension scheme for its staff. All contributions to the scheme by the Bank and its staff are invested in the assets of the Bank. The amounts set aside are based on actuarial valuations performed every three years.

8. *Taxation*: The Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities, appended to the Treaty of 8 April 1965 establishing a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities, stipulates that the assets, revenues and other property of the Bank are exempt from all direct taxes.

Note B — Investments

Investments comprise:	1990	1989
treasury bonds, notes and bonds at the lowest of cost, nominal or market value (market value: 1990: 1 124 376 198 1989: 850 829 283)	1 123 493 558	850 240 571
bank bills at their nominal value	289 127 018	355 965 660
	<u>1 412 620 576</u>	<u>1 206 206 231</u>

The breakdown according to maturity is as follows:

not exceeding 3 months	325 726 055	423 829 414
over 3 months but not exceeding 6 months	261 347	21 799 304
over 6 months but not exceeding 12 months	251 661	2 231 261
over 12 months	1 086 381 513	758 346 252
	<u>1 412 620 576</u>	<u>1 206 206 231</u>

Note C — Land and Buildings

The item "Land and Buildings" on the balance sheet, i.e. 34 527 199, is broken down as follows:

— Land	763 833
— Net value of Luxembourg-Kirchberg headquarters	33 484 860
— Net value of the office in Lisbon	278 506

Note D — Special deposits for service of borrowings

These represent the amount of coupons and bonds due but not yet presented for payment. The contra item on the liabilities side appears under the heading "Coupons and bonds due and not yet paid".

Note E — Staff pension scheme

The pension fund balance of 135 534 572 at 31 December 1990 (118 080 850 at 31 December 1989) represents the actuarial valuation of the accumulated benefits under the scheme, in accordance with the Pension Scheme Regulations, increased by the contributions of the Bank and its employees plus the remuneration of the fund less withdrawals since the actuarial valuation.

The cost of the staff pension scheme, including interest credited by the Bank, for the year ended 31 December 1990 was 17 515 802 compared with 14 416 788 for the financial year 1989.

Note F — Sundry creditors

Sundry creditors comprise:	1990	1989
short-term deposits from other banks	336 730 893	157 175 539
European Economic Community accounts:		
for Special Section operations and related unsettled sundry amounts	825 162 715	739 164 795
deposit accounts	43 911 013	34 231 890
other creditors	42 656 881	29 565 409
	<u>1 248 461 502</u>	<u>960 137 633</u>

Note G — Miscellaneous balance sheet accounts

These accounts comprise:	1990	1989
on the assets side:		
staff housing loans and advances on salaries	40 980 059	37 942 376
net amounts of swap operations	—	38 951 212
sundry debtors	45 155 586	45 164 473
	<u>86 135 645</u>	<u>122 058 061</u>
on the liabilities side:		
outstanding charges, other future settlements and sundry expenses	183 492 829	128 674 918
net amounts of swap operations	97 242 435	—
	<u>280 735 264</u>	<u>128 674 918</u>

Note H — Interest subsidies received in advance

a) This item relates to amounts in respect of interest subsidies for loans granted for projects outside the Community, under Conventions signed with the ACP States and Protocols concluded with the Mediterranean Countries, as well as interest subsidies, concerning certain lending operations mounted within the Community from the Bank's own resources, made available in conjunction with the European Monetary System under Regulation (EEC) No 1736/79 of the Council of the European Communities of 3 August 1979.

b) "Interest subsidies received in advance for the account of third parties" relate to amounts received in respect of interest subsidies for loans granted from EEC resources under the Council of the European Communities' Decisions (78/870) of 16 October 1978 (New Community Instrument), (82/169) of 15 March 1982 and (83/200) of 19 April 1983 and Regulation (EEC) No 1736/79 of 3 August 1979 as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2790/82 of 18 October 1982.

c) Part of the amounts received through EMS arrangements has been made available as a long-term advance. The corresponding contra account is entered on the assets side as 'Receivable in respect of EMS interest subsidies paid in advance'.

Note I — Management commission

This represents the remuneration for the management of loans granted under mandate, for the account and at the risk of Member States or the European Communities and accounted for in the Special Section.

Note J — Administrative expenses and charges

Staff costs:	1990	1989
Salaries and allowances	54 655 759	50 113 013
Social costs	12 097 693	10 992 851
Other costs	5 178 406	4 524 806
	<u>71 931 858</u>	<u>65 630 670</u>
General and administrative expenses	13 282 487	11 581 697
	<u>85 214 345</u>	<u>77 212 367</u>

The number of personnel employed by the Bank was 724 at 31 December 1990 (718 at 31 December 1989).

Note K — Financial and other income, financial charges

Financial and other income comprises:	1990	1989
realised gains on portfolio operations	38 279 279	22 529 907
other income	3 324 282	1 045 994
	<u>41 603 561</u>	<u>23 575 901</u>

Financial charges comprise:

other charges and increase in unrealised write-down of investments	35 528 361	24 867 873
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Note L — Reserves and provisions and appropriation of operating surplus

On 11 June 1990, the Board of Governors decided to:

- appropriate the 1989 operating surplus of 871 270 017 as to 6 334 599 to the provision for ecu conversion rate adjustments and the balance of 864 935 418 to the Additional Reserves;
- decrease the provision for ecu conversion rate adjustments by an amount of 63 196 529, representing the net decrease arising at 31 December 1989 from the re-evaluation of net Bank assets not subject to adjustment under Article 7 of the Statute.

Statement of movements in the reserves and provisions at 31 December 1990

	Situation at 31. 12. 1989	Appropriation of balance of profit and loss account for the year ended 31. 12. 1989	Situation at 31. 12. 1990
Reserve Fund	2 880 000 000	—	2 880 000 000
Additional Reserves	2 221 397 327	+ 864 935 418	3 086 332 745
Provision for ecu conversion rate adjustments	56 861 930	— 56 861 930	—
	<u>5 158 259 257</u>	<u>+ 808 073 488</u>	<u>5 966 332 745</u>

The Management Committee has decided to propose that the Board of Directors recommend the Governors to appropriate the balance of the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 1990 to the Reserve Fund.

REPORT BY THE EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The President
European Investment Bank
Luxembourg

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the European Investment Bank at December 31, 1990 and 1989 in accordance with International Auditing Guidelines.

In our opinion these financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards consistently applied, give a true and fair view of the financial position of the European Investment Bank at December 31, 1990 and 1989, the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended. Accounting principles which are of particular significance to the preparation of these financial statements are described in Annex E, note A.

Luxembourg, 8 February 1991

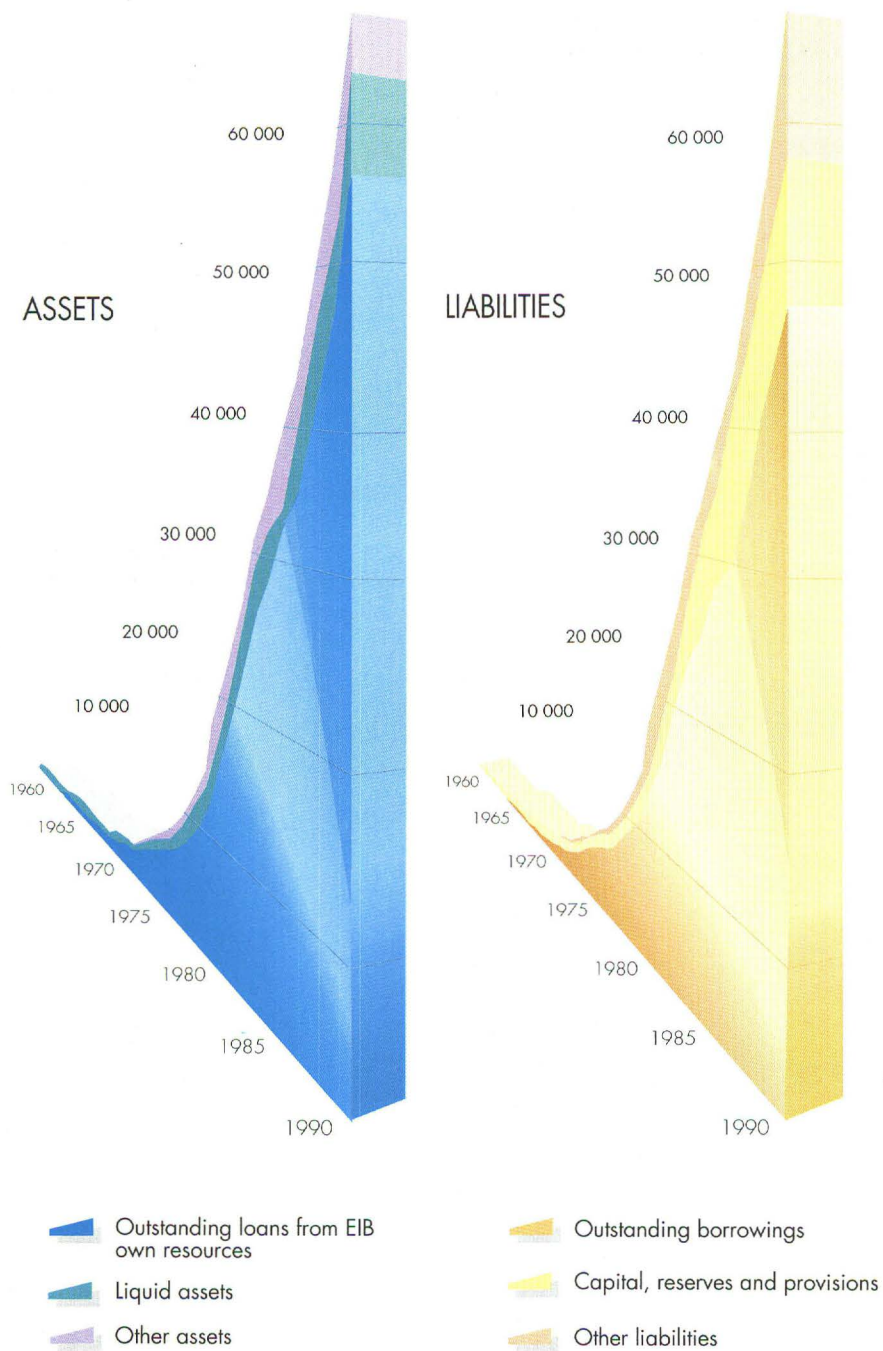
The financial statements covered by our opinion are the following:

Balance sheet	
Special Section	
Profit and loss account	
Statement of changes in financial position	
Statement of subscriptions to the capital of the Bank	Annex A
Analysis of loans outstanding	Annex B
Summary statement of borrowings	Annex C
Amounts receivable from and payable to Member States for adjustment of capital contributions	Annex D
Notes to the financial statements	Annex E

PRICE WATERHOUSE

Growth in the balance sheet of the Bank

(million ecus)



AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee consists of three members appointed by the Board of Governors for a three-year period. One member is replaced or reappointed each year. Chairmanship of the Committee rotates annually and is held by the member whose term of office is ending in that year. The Committee verifies that the Bank's operations are carried out in compliance with the procedures laid down in the EIB's Statute. It verifies that the operations of the Bank have been conducted and its books kept in a proper manner and confirms that the balance sheet and financial statements reflect exactly the situation of the Bank as regards both assets and liabilities.

In carrying out these tasks, the Audit Committee bases itself on ongoing work conducted both by the Bank's Internal Audit Division and by an outside firm of international chartered accountants. It also avails itself of information supplied by the EIB's monitoring departments.

The Audit Committee reports to the Board of Governors, the following statement being read to the Governors prior to their approval of the Annual Report and accounts for the past financial year:

Statement by the Audit Committee

The Committee instituted in pursuance of Article 14 of the Statute and Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Investment Bank for the purpose of verifying that the operations of the Bank are conducted and its books kept in a proper manner,

— having studied the books, vouchers and documents which it deemed necessary to examine in the discharge of its duties,

— having examined the reports of 8 February 1991 drawn up by Price Waterhouse,

considering the 1990 Annual Report, the balance sheet of the Bank and the statement of Special Section as at 31 December 1990 as well as the profit and loss account for the financial year ending on that date as drawn up by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 16 April 1991,

considering Articles 22, 23 and 24 of the Rules of Procedure,

hereby certifies:

that the Bank's operations during the 1990 financial year have been carried out in compliance with the formalities and procedures laid down by the Statute and the Rules of Procedure,

that the balance sheet, the profit and loss account and the statement of Special Section correspond to the book entries and that they reflect exactly the situation of the Bank as regards both assets and liabilities.

Luxembourg, 27 May 1991

The Audit Committee

C. THANOPOULOS

A. HANSEN

J. PINTO RIBEIRO

BALANCE SHEET AT 1 JANUARY 1991

In ecus — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

<i>ASSETS</i>	<i>1. 1. 1991</i>	<i>31. 12. 1990</i>
Receivable from Member States on account of called capital	993 312 500	493 312 500
Cash and bank deposits		
At sight and up to one year's notice	3 056 171 410	3 056 171 410
Investments		
for not more than one year	326 239 063	326 239 063
for more than one year	<u>1 086 381 513</u>	<u>1 086 381 513</u>
	1 412 620 576	1 412 620 576
Borrowing proceeds to be received	430 082 811	430 082 811
Receivable from Member States for adjustment of capital contributions	1 943 469	1 943 469
Loans		
Total outstanding	61 550 952 986	61 550 952 986
less: undisbursed balance	<u>6 889 187 241</u>	<u>6 889 187 241</u>
	54 661 765 745	54 661 765 745
Contra accounts to guarantees		
In respect of loans granted by third parties: 1. 1. 1991: 248 151 124; 31. 12. 1990: 248 151 124		
In respect of participations by third parties in Bank loans: 1. 1. 1991: 145 684 390; 31. 12. 1990: 145 684 390		
Land and buildings	34 527 199	34 527 199
Accrued interest and commission	1 556 077 133	1 556 077 133
Receivable in respect of EMS interest subsidies paid in advance	138 918 461	138 918 461
Unamortised issuing charges	467 308 709	467 308 709
Unamortised redemption premiums	<u>3 581 897</u>	<u>3 581 897</u>
	470 890 606	470 890 606
Special deposits for service of borrowings	1 114 102 166	1 114 102 166
Miscellaneous	<u>86 135 645</u>	<u>86 135 645</u>
	<u><u>63 956 547 721</u></u>	<u><u>63 456 547 721</u></u>

MEMORANDUM ACCOUNTS

Special Section		
Trust management funds		
— for the account of Member States	214 982 106	214 982 106
— for the account of the European Communities	6 307 282 047	6 307 282 047
Securities received on deposit	25 000 000	25 000 000

By Decision of the Board of Governors of 11 June 1990, the subscribed capital has been doubled from 28 800 000 000 ecus to 57 600 000 000 ecus as from 1 January 1991 as a result of the transformation of 1 225 000 000 ecus into subscribed and paid-in capital by way of a transfer from the Additional Reserves and the increase of 27 575 000 000 ecus in Member States' subscriptions, paid in as to 1.81323663 %. Member States will therefore pay in, in ecus or in their national currencies, an aggregate total of 500 000 000 ecus in ten equal semi-annual instalments commencing on 30 April 1994 and ending on 31 October 1998.

LIABILITIES

1. 1. 1991

31. 12. 1990

Capital			
Subscribed	57 600 000 000		28 800 000 000
Uncalled	53 279 061 724		<u>26 204 061 724</u>
		4 320 938 276	2 595 938 276
Reserve fund		2 880 000 000	2 880 000 000
Additional reserves		1 861 332 745	3 086 332 745
Staff pension fund		135 534 572	135 534 572
Payable to Member States for adjustment of capital contributions		10 634 853	10 634 853
Short-term notes		2 088 934 562	2 088 934 562
Medium and long-term borrowings			
Bonds and notes	41 002 215 221		41 002 215 221
Other	5 760 166 149		<u>5 760 166 149</u>
	46 762 381 370		46 762 381 370
Redemption premiums	6 989 181		<u>6 989 181</u>
		46 769 370 551	46 769 370 551
Sundry creditors		1 248 461 502	1 248 461 502
Guarantees			
On loans granted by third parties:			
1. 1. 1991: 248 151 124; 31. 12. 1990: 248 151 124			
On participations by third parties in Bank loans:			
1. 1. 1991: 145 684 390; 31. 12. 1990: 145 684 390			
Interest subsidies received in advance	435 042 603		435 042 603
Interest subsidies received in advance for the account of third parties	42 180 170		<u>42 180 170</u>
		477 222 773	477 222 773
Accrued interest and commission and interest received in advance		1 875 172 561	1 875 172 561
Coupons and bonds due and not yet paid		1 114 102 166	1 114 102 166
Miscellaneous		280 735 264	280 735 264
Balance of profit and loss account:		894 107 896	<u>894 107 896</u>
		63 956 547 721	<u>63 456 547 721</u>

STATEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL OF THE BANK AT 1 JANUARY 1991

(in ecus)

Member States	Subscribed capital	Available for call	Paid in at 31. 12. 1990	Transfer from Additional Reserves	Paid in at 1. 1. 1991	To be paid in		Total paid in and to be paid in (*)
						from 1991 to 1993 (1)	from 1994 to 1998 (2)	
Germany	11 017 450 000	10 189 970 950	409 077 187	234 312 088	643 389 275	88 452 188	95 637 587	827 479 050
France	11 017 450 000	10 189 970 950	409 077 187	234 312 088	643 389 275	88 452 188	95 637 587	827 479 050
Italy	11 017 450 000	10 189 970 950	385 452 187	234 312 088	619 764 275	112 077 188	95 637 587	827 479 050
United Kingdom	11 017 450 000	10 189 970 950	409 077 187	234 312 088	643 389 275	88 452 188	95 637 587	827 479 050
Spain	4 049 856 000	3 747 237 310	146 649 140	86 129 750	232 778 890	34 684 800	35 155 000	302 618 690
Belgium	3 053 960 000	2 825 758 011	110 586 750	64 949 670	175 536 420	26 155 500	26 510 069	228 201 989
Netherlands	3 053 960 000	2 825 758 011	110 586 750	64 949 670	175 536 420	26 155 500	26 510 069	228 201 989
Denmark	1 546 308 000	1 430 762 746	55 993 275	32 885 891	88 879 166	13 243 275	13 422 813	115 545 254
Greece	828 380 000	766 479 995	29 997 126	17 617 456	47 614 582	7 094 624	7 190 799	61 900 005
Portugal	533 844 000	493 953 399	19 331 011	11 353 453	30 684 464	4 572 075	4 634 062	39 890 601
Ireland	386 576 000	357 689 755	13 998 300	8 221 451	22 219 751	3 310 800	3 355 694	28 886 245
Luxembourg	77 316 000	71 538 697	2 799 676	1 644 307	4 443 983	662 174	671 146	5 777 303
Total	57 600 000 000	53 279 061 724	2 102 625 776	1 225 000 000	3 327 625 776	493 312 500	500 000 000	4 320 938 276

(1) In six equal instalments of 82 218 750 ecus to be paid in on 30 April and 31 October of the years 1991-1993.

(2) In ten equal instalments of 50 000 000 ecus to be paid in on 30 April and 31 October of the years 1994-1998.

(3) Corresponding to an average of 7.50162895 % of subscribed capital.

LIST OF FINANCE CONTRACTS SIGNED IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1990 ⁽¹⁾

Financing provided for projects within the Community totalled 12 680.5 million (including a guarantee of 52.5 million). All these operations give rise to financial commitments for the Bank and are included on its balance sheet. Two loans, totalling 23.6 million, were made from NCI resources.

The Community policy objectives with which individual loans comply are highlighted by symbols in the righthand columns. Unless otherwise indicated, global loans cover a number of sectors and objectives (see box article, page 25). The symbols are as follows:

- regional development
- ▶ industrial competitiveness and European integration
- Community infrastructure
- ◆ energy
- ◀ protection of the environment and urban development

	million ecus		million ecus
BELGIUM (8 754.4 million Belgian francs)	206.3		
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(6.0)</u>		
Construction of headquarters of organisation responsible for air traffic control in Europe		Motorway suspension bridge on eastern section of Great Belt fixed link	
<i>EUROCONTROL</i>		<i>A/S Storebæltsforbindelsen (The Great Belt Ltd)</i>	51.8 ■
BEF 254.4 million	6.0 ●	DKK 407.2 million	
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(200.3)</u>	Renewal of aircraft fleet serving European and inter-continental routes	
For financing investment by industrial and service-sector SMEs:		<i>SAS-Scandinavian Airlines System</i>	114.0 ●
<i>Banque Paribas Belgique S.A.</i>		DKK 896.6 million	
BEF 500.0 million	11.7	Expansion and modernisation of telephone network in counties of Ribe, Vejle, Århus, Ringkøbing, Viborg and Nordjylland	
<i>Générale de Banque S.A.</i>		<i>Jydsk Telefon A/S</i>	10.0 ■●
BEF 2.0 billion	47.1	DKK 78.6 million	
<i>Kredietbank N.V.</i>		Development of digital switching and transmission system using optical-fibre cables:	
BEF 935.0 million	22.0	— on Sjælland and Bornholm	
<i>Crédit Général S.A. de Banque</i>		<i>KTAS-Kjøbenhavns Telefon A/S</i>	75.2 ■●
BEF 65.0 million	1.5	DKK 591.0 million	
<i>Bank van Roeselare</i>		— in Sønderjylland	
BEF 1.0 billion	23.6	<i>Tele Sønderjylland A/S</i>	28.6 ■●
<i>Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.</i>		DKK 225.0 million	
BEF 3.0 billion	70.7	Sewerage and sewage treatment works in Esbjerg	
<i>Kredietbank N.V. (from NCI resources)</i>		<i>Esbjerg Kommune</i>	9.0 ◀
BEF 765.0 million	18.0	DKK 70.0 million	
<i>Crédit Général S.A. de Banque (from NCI resources)</i>		Modernisation of sewage collection and treatment system; renovation of district heating network	
BEF 235.0 million	5.5	<i>Odense Kommune</i>	15.3 ■◀
		DKK 120.0 million	
DENMARK (4 434.4 million Danish kroner)	564.7	<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(90.7)</u>
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(474.1)</u>	For financing small and medium-scale ventures:	
Modernisation of urban waste incineration and combined heat and power plant in Copenhagen		<i>Kongeriget Danmark</i>	4.5
<i>I/S Amager Forbrændning</i>		DKK 35.0 million	
DKK 100.0 million	12.8 ◆◀	<i>Finance for Danish Industry International S.A.</i>	86.2
Natural gas transmission and distribution system:		DKK 677.2 million	
— Greater Copenhagen area			
<i>Hovedstadsregionens Naturgas I/S</i>			
DKK 39.7 million	5.0 ◆		
— Counties of Ringkøbing, Viborg, Århus and Nordjylland			
<i>Naturgas Midt/Nord I/S</i>			
DKK 494.1 million	63.3 ◆		
Electrification of Nyborg-Odense line; purchase of rolling stock		GERMANY (1 762.7 million Deutsche Mark)	863.5
<i>Dansk Statsbaner — DSB</i>		<u>Individual loans</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>(446.2)</u>
DKK 700.0 million	89.0 ■	Retrofitting of denitrification equipment in Voerde and Herne coalfired power stations (North Rhine-Westphalia)	
		<i>Stadtwerke Düsseldorf AG</i>	15.8 ◀
		DEM 32.0 million	

⁽¹⁾ Finance contracts are generally denominated in the equivalent of the national currency concerned.
A list of abbreviations is given on page 108.

⁽²⁾ Several of these loans were arranged in cooperation with Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and Dresdner Bank AG.

	million ecus			million ecus
Upgrading of road network <i>Länd Nordrhein-Westfalen</i> DEM 49.7 million	24.6	■	Corinth-Tripoli motorway and Megalopoli by-pass (Peloponnese) <i>Hellenic Republic</i> GRD 2.5 billion	13.3
New terminal building at Frankfurt Airport <i>Flughafen-Frankfurt-am-Main AG</i> DEM 50.0 million	24.3	●	Upgrading to motorway specification of Várioboli — Ylikí section of Athens — Thessaloniki highway <i>Hellenic Republic</i> GRD 4.0 billion	19.7
Extension and modernisation of Cologne-Stammheim sewage treatment plant <i>Stadt Köln</i> DEM 30.0 million	14.6	◀	Improvements to road network in Thessaloniki (Macedonia) <i>Hellenic Republic</i> GRD 900.0 million	4.4
Chipboard plant in North Rhine-Westphalia DEM 41.9 million	20.3	■	Underground car park in centre of Athens <i>Hellenic Republic — Public Works</i> GRD 700.0 million	3.3
Automobile, research and engineering centre in Bavaria DEM 150.0 million	74.1	▶	Sewerage and sewage treatment works in Herakleion (Crete), Larissa (Thessaly), Corfu and Chios; improving drinking water supplies to Herakleion <i>Hellenic Republic</i> GRD 4.5 billion	22.8
Rationalisation of production equipment at heavy goods vehicle plant in Baden-Württemberg DEM 160.0 million	77.7	▶	<u>Global loans</u>	(65.9)
Car paint shop at new Mosel II factory near Zwickau (Saxony) <i>Volkswagen Sachsen GmbH Zwickau</i> DEM 100.0 million	48.6	■	For financing small and medium-scale industrial, tourism and service-sector ventures: <i>National Investment Bank for Industrial Development S.A.</i> GRD 3.0 billion	14.8
Construction of paper mill at Dörpen (Lower Saxony) <i>Nordland Papier GmbH</i> DEM 80.0 million	38.8	■	<i>Credit Bank S.A., Athens</i> GRD 2.0 billion	9.8
Creation of European travel information and reservation system <i>AMADEUS</i> DEM 217.5 million	107.4	▶	<i>Hellenic Industrial Development Bank S.A.</i> GRD 5.0 billion	26.6
<u>Global loans</u>	(417.3)		<i>Société Générale S.A.</i> GRD 2.0 billion	9.8
For financing small and medium-scale ventures: <i>Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG</i> DEM 60.8 million	30.0		<i>CCF Crédit Commercial de France, Paris</i> GRD 1.0 billion	4.9
<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i> DEM 192.9 million	94.0		SPAIN (251 586 million pesetas)	1 942.0
<i>Deutsche Ausgleichsbank</i> DEM 50.0 million	24.7		<u>Individual loans</u>	(1 531.3)
<i>Südwestdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</i> DEM 26.6 million	12.9		Expansion and modernisation of power transmission network <i>Red Eléctrica de España S.A.</i> ESP 5.0 billion	38.8
<i>Industriekreditbank-Deutsche Industriebank AG</i> DEM 111.9 million	54.8		Expansion and modernisation of power transmission and distribution network (Cantabria) <i>Eléctra de Viesgo S.A.</i> ESP 6.0 billion	47.4
<i>Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</i> DEM 356.0 million	175.0		Reinforcement and modernisation of power transmission and distribution grid in Galicia, Madrid, Castilla-La Mancha and Castilla y León <i>Unión Eléctrica Fenosa S.A.</i> through — <i>Banco Central S.A.</i> ESP 5.0 billion	39.5
For financing small and medium-sized hotel and tourism undertakings in the new federal Länder <i>Berliner Industriebank AG — BIB</i> DEM 53.4 million	25.9		— <i>Caja de Madrid</i> ESP 3.5 billion	27.6
GREECE (34 821.1 million Drachmas)	176.3		— <i>Caja Postal de Ahorros</i> ESP 3.5 billion	27.6
<u>Individual loans</u>	(110.4)		Upgrading rail networks in Santander (Cantabria) and Bilbao (Vizcaya) areas: <i>FEVE — Ferrocarriles de Via Estrecha</i> ESP 5.0 billion	38.8
High-voltage transmission line between Kardio (Western Macedonia) and Aghios Stefanós (Athens) <i>Public Power Corporation</i> GRD 3.5 billion	18.6	◆	Easing traffic flows in Greater Barcelona: sections of road and motorway and toll tunnel <i>TABASA — Tunels y Accesos de Barcelona S.A.</i> ESP 5.0 billion	39.5
Upgrading and extension of electricity supply network <i>Public Power Corporation</i> GRD 5.8 billion	28.3	◆		

	million ecus		million ecus
Construction of new terminals for containers, cars and petroleum products; renovation of old port area <i>Puerto Autónomo de Barcelona</i> ESP 3.0 billion	23.3	●◀	
Renewal of aircraft fleet for domestic routes <i>AVIACO, Aviación y Comercio S.A.</i> ESP 4.0 billion	31.6	■	
Renewal of aircraft fleet for intra-Community and international routes <i>IBERIA Líneas Aéreas de España, S.A.</i> through <i>Instituto de Crédito Oficial</i> ESP 42.0 billion	320.6	●	
Expansion of fleet of fire-fighting aircraft <i>ICONA — Instituto para la Conservación de la Naturaleza</i> ESP 11.0 billion	83.9	■◀	
Modernisation and extension of telephone network <i>Compañía Telefónica Nacional de España S.A.</i> through <i>Instituto de Crédito Oficial</i> ESP 52.5 billion	400.6	■●	
Plant modifications at three refineries in Puertollano, Tarragona and La Coruña: production of low-lead petrol, coking plant, cogeneration units to produce electricity and process steam <i>Repsol Petróleo S.A.</i> ESP 9.0 billion	68.7	■◆◀	
Expansion and modernisation of automobile production facilities at Martorell, Barcelona, Prat (Catalonia) and Pamplona (Navarra) <i>SEAT-Sociedad Española de Automóviles de Turismo S.A.</i> ESP 32.8 billion	254.4	▶	
Design, development and construction of components for Airbus A320 and A330/340 aircraft <i>Construcciones Aeronáuticas S.A. — CASA</i> ESP 11 285.9 million	89.1	▶	
Global loans	(410.7)		
For financing investment by industrial and service-sector SMEs: <i>Banco Bilbao Vizcaya S.A.</i> ESP 10.0 billion	76.3		
<i>Banco Español de Crédito S.A.</i> ESP 10.0 billion	76.3		
<i>Banco de Crédito Industrial S.A.</i> ESP 5.0 billion	39.5		
<i>Banco Central S.A.</i> ESP 8.0 billion	62.1		
<i>Banco Hipotecario de España S.A.</i> (tourism) ESP 5.0 billion	39.5		
<i>Banco de Crédito Agrícola S.A.</i> (smallholdings) ESP 5.0 billion	38.8		
For financing small and medium-scale infrastructural works designed to protect the environment <i>Banco Español de Crédito S.A.</i> ESP 5.0 billion	39.5		
For financing small and medium-scale infrastructural works <i>Banco de Crédito Local de España</i> ESP 5.0 billion	38.8		
			FRANCE (11 618.5 million French francs)
			1 684.6
			Individual loans
			(941.9)
			Modernisation of Tricastin uranium enrichment plant (Rhône-Alpes) <i>EURODIF S.A.</i> FRF 250.0 million
			36.1
			Channel Tunnel <i>EUROTUNNEL S.A.</i> through <i>EUROTUNNEL Finance Ltd</i> FRF 739.2 million
			107.2
			TGV-Nord line between Paris and Belgian frontier, with branch serving Channel Tunnel <i>SNCF</i> FRF 1.2 billion
			174.1
			TGV-Atlantique line: Paris-Le Mans and Paris-Tours <i>SNCF</i> FRF 547.8 million
			79.5
			Construction of various sections of motorway network through <i>CNA — Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes:</i>
			— A55, Arles — Nîmes section (Languedoc-Roussillon)
			<i>ASF — Société des Autoroutes du Sud de la France S.A.</i> FRF 200.0 million
			29.0
			— A57, Cuers — Le Canet-des-Maures section (Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur)
			<i>ESCOTA — Société de l'Autoroute Esterel-Côte d'Azur S.A.</i> FRF 200.0 million
			29.1
			— A51, Manosque — Sisteron section (Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur)
			<i>ESCOTA — Société de l'Autoroute Esterel-Côte d'Azur S.A.</i> FRF 350.0 million
			50.9
			— A26 motorway linking Channel Tunnel with South of France:
			• Calais — Nordausques and Laon — Rheims sections
			• Châlons-sur-Marne — Troyes Nord section <i>SANEF — Société des Autoroutes du Nord et de l'Est de la France S.A.</i> FRF 320.0 million
			46.5
			— A43, Montmélian — Albertville section (Savoie) <i>AREA — Société des Autoroutes Rhône-Alpes S.A.</i> FRF 225.0 million
			32.6
			— A49, Voreppe — Bourg-de-Péage section (Rhône-Alpes) <i>AREA — Société des Autoroutes Rhône-Alpes S.A.</i> FRF 425.0 million
			61.7
			Air fleet renewal <i>TAT — Transports Aériens Transrégionaux</i> through <i>G.I.E. Aéronautique Finances Régionales</i> FRF 250.0 million
			36.3
			Installation of cable TV networks in several French towns <i>Réseaux Câblés de France</i> FRF 40.0 million
			5.8
			Air separation unit for industrial gases at Strasbourg <i>Prodair et Compagnie</i> FRF 128.0 million
			18.5

	million ecus	
Design, development and production of TBM 700 aircraft <i>TBM S.A. through SOCATA S.A.</i> FRF 185.0 million	26.8 ■	
Design, development and testing of Airbus A321 aircraft <i>Airbus Industrie G.I.E. through Airbus Industrie Financial Services Ltd</i> FRF 943.2 million	136.8 ■▶	
Theme park at Marne-la-Vallée (Ile-de-France) <i>Euro Disneyland SNC</i> FRF 75.0 million	10.8 ▶	
Creation of European travel information and reservation system <i>AMADEUS</i> FRF 415.2 million	60.0 ▶	
Global loans	(742.8)	
For financing, through <i>Crédit Local de France — CAECL S.A.</i> , small and medium-scale public infrastructural works:		
— in the French Overseas Departments FRF 400.0 million	58.2	
in the regions		
— Lorraine FRF 300.0 million	43.6	
— Rhône-Alpes FRF 500.0 million	72.2	
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais FRF 400.0 million	57.7	
— Brittany FRF 300.0 million	43.5	
— Pays de la Loire FRF 300.0 million	43.3	
— Centre FRF 300.0 million	43.5	
For financing small and medium-scale public-sector schemes contributing to environmental protection <i>CNCA — Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole S.A.</i> FRF 500.0 million	72.5	
For financing small and medium-scale private and public-sector rail traffic development schemes <i>SEFERGIE — Société d'Équipement Ferroviaire pour l'Étude et la Réalisation d'Économies d'Énergie</i> FRF 75.0 million	10.9	
For financing investment by industrial and service-sector SMEs:		
<i>SOFERBAIL S.A.</i> FRF 150.0 million	21.7	
<i>MURABAIL S.A.</i> FRF 50.0 million	7.2	
<i>SOFIDER (La Réunion)</i> FRF 50.0 million	7.3	
<i>Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel S.A.</i> FRF 400.0 million	57.8	
<i>AXAMUR S.A.</i> FRF 100.0 million	14.5	
<i>BAIL Équipement S.A.</i> FRF 300.0 million	43.5	
<i>LOCAFRANCE S.A.</i> FRF 700.0 million	101.8	
<i>IMMOBAIL</i> FRF 100.0 million	14.4	
<i>INTERBAIL S.A.</i> FRF 200.0 million	29.0	

IRELAND (167.1 million Irish pounds) **217.7**

Individual loans (191.7)

Improvements to road network and construction of bridge over Shannon at Limerick <i>Ireland, Minister for Finance</i> IEP 9.4 million	12.2 ■
Athlone by-pass and bridge over Shannon <i>Ireland, Minister for Finance</i> IEP 3.5 million	4.6 ■
Expansion of aircraft fleet serving routes within Community <i>Aer Lingus plc through</i> — <i>Bank of Ireland</i> IEP 9.3 million	12.1 ■●
— <i>AIB Bank</i> IEP 17.7 million	23.2 ■●
— <i>National Westminster Bank plc</i> IEP 5.8 million	7.6 ■●

Extension and modernisation of telecommunications system; installation of satellite ground stations <i>Irish Telecommunications Investments plc</i> IEP 35.0 million	45.6 ■●
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Afforestation and reforestation schemes <i>Irish Forestry Board through Ireland, Minister for Finance</i> IEP 37.0 million	48.2 ■
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Improvements to water supply system in Dundalk <i>Ireland, Minister for Finance</i> IEP 4.8 million	6.2 ■◀
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Improvements to road network; water supply and sewage treatment facilities <i>Ireland, Minister for Finance</i> IEP 24.6 million	31.9 ■◀
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Global loans (26.0)

For financing investment by SMEs in industry, services and tourism: <i>Bank of Ireland</i> IEP 10.0 million	13.0
<i>AIB Bank</i> IEP 10.0 million	13.0

ITALY (5 862.5 billion lire) **3 855.7**

Individual loans (1) (2 804.4)

Upgrading of Fiume-Santo power station (Sardinia) <i>ENEL</i> ITL 150.0 billion	99.7 ■◆
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Desulphurisation and denitrification installations at La Spezia power station <i>ENEL</i> ITL 30.4 billion	20.0 ◆◀
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Modernisation and upgrading of five small hydroelectric plants in Central and Northern Italy <i>ENEL</i> ITL 60.1 billion	39.0 ◆
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(1) The loans to regional and provincial authorities and various ministries relate to projects implemented by FIO (Investment and Job-creation Fund) and were granted through the Ministry of the Treasury.

	million ecus		million ecus
Construction of combined-cycle natural-gas-fired cogeneration plant on industrial site at Genoa		— Tuscany and Liguria	
<i>Consorzio Ansaldo Energia</i> through <i>Banco di Napoli</i>		<i>IMI</i>	
ITL 23.0 billion	15.1 ■◆◀	ITL 40.0 billion	25.9 ■◆
Upgrading and extension of electricity transmission and distribution system:		A2 Rome-Naples motorway: widening to three lanes of San Cesareo — Naples section	
<i>ENEL</i>		<i>AUTOSTRADE — Concessioni e Costruzioni Autostrade S.p.A.</i> through:	
— Campania and Basilicata		<i>IRI</i>	
ITL 150.0 billion	98.8 ■	ITL 50.0 billion	33.1 ■
— Sicily and Apulia		<i>Banco di Napoli</i>	
ITL 100.0 billion	65.9 ■	ITL 50.0 billion	33.1 ■
— Calabria and Sardinia		Construction of terminal for container and roll-on/roll-off vessels at port of La Spezia	
ITL 60.0 billion	38.9 ■	<i>Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici</i>	
Development of natural gas fields:		ITL 12.0 billion	8.0 ●
— "Porto Corsini Mare Est", off Ravenna (Emilia-Romagna)		Construction of two small harbours for fishing boats and yachts in Bagnara and Cariatì	
<i>AGIP S.p.A.</i>		<i>Regione Calabria</i>	
ITL 60.0 billion	39.5 ◆	ITL 13.3 billion	8.8 ■
— "Luna", off Calabria		Modernisation and expansion of fishing port in Giulianova and commercial port in Ortona	
<i>AGIP S.p.A.</i> through <i>ENI</i>		<i>Regione Abruzzo</i>	
ITL 40.0 billion	26.0 ■◆	ITL 11.0 billion	7.3 ■
— "Porto Corsini Mare Est", off Ravenna, and "San Potito", onshore north of Ravenna (Emilia-Romagna)		Development of "Toscana" dock at port of Livorno to accommodate container vessels	
<i>AGIP S.p.A.</i>		<i>Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici</i>	
ITL 20.0 billion	13.2 ◆	ITL 8.0 billion	5.2 ■●
— "Giovanna" and "Elena", off Pescara (Abruzzi), and "Prezioso II" oilfield, off Gela (Sicily), "Barbara", off Ancona (The Marches)		Construction of funicular railway between district of Vomero and centre of Naples	
<i>AGIP S.p.A.</i> through <i>ENI</i>		<i>Regione Campania</i>	
ITL 50.0 billion	33.0 ■◆	ITL 7.5 billion	5.0 ■
Development of oil fields:		Expansion of aircraft fleet for regional services	
— "Rospo Mare", off Vasto (Abruzzi)		<i>ATI — Aero Trasporti Italiani S.p.A.</i> through:	
<i>ELF Italiana S.p.A.</i> through <i>BNL</i>		— <i>IMI</i>	
ITL 10.0 billion	6.6 ■◆	ITL 38.0 billion	25.1 ■
— "Villafortuna-Trecate", onshore near Novara (Piedmont)		— <i>IRI</i>	
<i>AGIP S.p.A.</i>		ITL 38.0 billion	25.1 ■
ITL 65.0 billion	42.8 ◆	— <i>CREDIOP</i>	
Sections of gasline for conveying natural gas from Soviet Union (Veneto, Tuscany, Campania, Abruzzi)		ITL 62.3 billion	41.4 ■
<i>SNAM S.p.A.</i> through <i>ICLE</i>		New air freight terminal at Bologna airport	
ITL 20.0 billion	13.0 ■◆	<i>Ministero dei Trasporti</i>	
Extension of natural gas transmission network in Central and Northern Italy		ITL 6.0 billion	4.0 ●
<i>SNAM S.p.A.</i>		Construction of intermodal rail/road freight terminal at Orbassano (Turin)	
ITL 100.0 billion	65.9 ◆	<i>Regione Piemonte</i>	
Development of natural gas distribution grids in:		ITL 15.0 billion	9.8 ●
— over 120 municipalities in Central Italy		Extension and modernisation of telephone network in Mezzogiorno:	
<i>ITALGAS</i>		<i>SIP</i> — through:	
ITL 60.0 billion	39.9 ◆	<i>IMI</i>	
— seven regions of Central and Northern Italy		ITL 375.0 billion	247.4 ■●
<i>Metano Città S.p.A.</i> through <i>BNL</i>		<i>IRI</i>	
ITL 35.0 billion	23.1 ◆	ITL 495.0 billion	324.9 ■●
— Piedmont and Liguria		<i>CREDIOP</i>	
<i>ITALGAS</i>		ITL 150.0 billion	97.8 ■●
ITL 40.0 billion	25.9 ◆	<i>CIS</i>	
		ITL 20.0 billion	13.2 ■●
		<i>EFIBANCA</i>	
		ITL 30.0 billion	19.8 ■●
		<i>BNL</i>	
		ITL 30.0 billion	19.8 ■●

	million ecus		million ecus
Improvements to and rationalisation of drinking water supplies in Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo and Turin Provinces		— in Perugia, Assisi and Terni	
<i>Regione Piemonte</i> ITL 50.0 billion	33.2 ◀	<i>Regione Umbria</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.6 ◀
Sewerage and sewage treatment schemes:		— in Novi Ligure and Tortona	
— in Po basin		<i>Regione Piemonte</i> ITL 3.0 billion	2.0 ◀
<i>Regione Lombardia</i> ITL 97.0 billion	63.7 ◀	— in Emilia-Romagna	
<i>Regione Emilia-Romagna</i> ITL 35.0 billion	23.3 ◀	<i>Regione Emilia-Romagna</i> ITL 3.5 billion	2.3 ◀
<i>Regione Piemonte</i> ITL 45.0 billion	29.9 ◀	— in Sulmona and Teramo (solid waste composting)	
— around Lakes Garda and Maggiore		<i>Regione Abruzzo</i> ITL 5.0 billion	3.2 ■◀◀
<i>Regione Lombardia</i> ITL 7.0 billion	4.6 ◀	— in Greater Florence (solid waste incineration plant incorporating heat recovery)	
<i>Regione Piemonte</i> ITL 8.0 billion	5.3 ◀	<i>Regione Toscana</i> ITL 9.0 billion	5.9 ■◀
<i>Regione Veneto</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.6 ◀	— in Ossola Valley and on western shore of Lake Maggiore	
— in Gorzone basin		<i>Regione Piemonte</i> ITL 5.0 billion	3.2 ■◀
<i>Regione Veneto</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.6 ◀	— in Genoa and in Liguria along the coast and inland	
— in several provinces		<i>Regione Liguria</i> ITL 25.0 billion	16.5 ◀
<i>Regione Veneto</i> ITL 55.0 billion	36.0 ◀	— in Arno basin (waste water) and in Livorno (waste incineration)	
— in Arno basin		<i>Regione Toscana</i> ITL 25.0 billion	16.5 ◀
<i>Regione Toscana</i> ITL 40.0 billion	26.4 ◀	— in Marano and Grado lagoons (waste water) and in Udine Province (solid waste)	
— in Pescara (and improvements to water supplies in Teramo)		<i>Regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia</i> ITL 20.0 billion	13.0 ■◀
<i>Regione Abruzzo</i> ITL 2.4 billion	1.6 ■◀	— in Naples and Salerno Provinces (with waste composting)	
Flood and landslide protection works:		<i>Regione Campania</i> ITL 20.0 billion	13.2 ■◀
— in Misa basin (Ancona Province)		Improvements to water supply system in Campobasso: works to prevent landslides and consolidate viaduct in Ripalimosani	
<i>Regione Marche</i> ITL 5.0 billion	3.3 ■◀	<i>Regione Molise</i> ITL 11.0 billion	7.2 ■◀
— on lower reaches of Rivers Po and Livenza (Veneto)		Improvements to drinking water supplies and flood, erosion and landslide protection works	
<i>Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici</i> ITL 20.0 billion	13.1 ◀	<i>Regione Veneto</i> ITL 40.0 billion	26.0 ◀
— in Matera and Potenza Provinces		Improvements to drinking water supplies to Rome and its surroundings, construction of sewerage and sewage treatment works in Lake Bolsena tourist area and protection against coastal erosion	
<i>Regione Basilicata</i> ITL 50.0 billion	32.4 ■◀	<i>Regione Lazio</i> ITL 15.0 billion	9.7 ■◀
— in Castellino del Biferno and Trivento areas (Campobasso Province); coastal protection works		Improvements to drinking water supplies, construction of sewerage and sewage treatment works in Maddalena Islands (north-east Sardinia) and in Serramanna area, near Cagliari	
<i>Regione Molise</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.6 ■◀	<i>Regione Sardegna</i> ITL 15.0 billion	9.9 ■◀
— along River Fiumarella and in Catanzaro		Works to control erosion and prevent landslides, sewerage and sewage treatment schemes and solid waste disposal plants in Matera and Potenza Provinces	
<i>Regione Calabria</i> ITL 4.0 billion	2.7 ■◀	<i>Regione Basilicata</i> ITL 6.0 billion	4.0 ■◀
— along River Sacco (Latium)			
<i>Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici</i> ITL 9.0 billion	6.0 ■◀		
Solid and liquid urban waste collection and treatment works:			
— in Matera and Potenza Provinces			
<i>Regione Basilicata</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.9 ■◀		

	million ecus		million ecus		
Sewerage and sewage treatment works to reduce coastal pollution and protection against landslides in Tenna Valley <i>Regione Marche</i> ITL 18.0 billion	11.7	■◀	Modernisation of cementworks in Vernasca, Piacenza Province (Emilia-Romagna) <i>UNICEM S.p.A.</i> through <i>IMI</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.6	■
Sewerage and sewage treatment works; protection against coastal erosion; land consolidation <i>Regione Abruzzo</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.5	■◀	Modernisation of production facilities at float glass factory in San Salvo (Abruzzi) <i>FLOVETRO S.p.A.</i> through <i>IMI</i> ITL 4.9 billion	3.3	■▶◆
Solid urban waste collection and processing plants (Como, Varese, Milan, Mantua); erosion, landslide and flood protection works (Oltrepò Pavese) <i>Regione Lombardia</i> ITL 55.0 billion	36.6	◀	Conversion of refinery in Priolo (Sicily) to produce low-lead or lead-free petrol <i>PRAOIL S.p.A.</i> through <i>INTERBANCA</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.8	■◀
Sewage and urban waste treatment schemes in Taranto and neighbouring municipalities; upgrading of water supplies; provision and renovation of infrastructure in old town <i>Regione Puglia</i> ITL 35.0 billion	23.3	■◀	Conversion of refinery in Sarroch to produce low-sulphur and higher value distillates — <i>SARAS S.p.A.</i> — <i>Raffinerie Sarde</i> through — <i>IMI</i> ITL 23.1 billion	15.0	■◀
Development works in coastal forest area at Nardo and establishment of nature park <i>Regione Puglia</i> ITL 4.5 billion	2.9	■	— <i>CIS</i> ITL 6.9 billion	4.5	■◀
Reafforestation; construction and upkeep of roads in Cuneo Province <i>Regione Piemonte</i> ITL 3.0 billion	2.0	◀	Modernisation of chemicals complex in Rosignano (Tuscany); energy saving and environmental protection schemes <i>Solvay & Cie S.A.</i> — <i>Rosignano</i> through <i>INTERBANCA</i> ITL 36.0 billion	23.4	■◀
Restoration of fortress walls and public buildings in historic centre of Ferrara <i>Regione Emilia-Romagna</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.6	◀	Construction of pharmaceuticals research and development centre in Nerviano (Lombardy) <i>Farmitalia Carlo Erba S.p.A.</i> through <i>IMI</i> ITL 20.0 billion	13.2	▶
Restoration of public buildings and renovation of infrastructure in historic centre of Trento <i>Provincia Autonoma di Trento</i> ITL 5.0 billion	3.3	■◀	Extension of pharmaceuticals research and development centre in Bresso and associated installations in Cormano (Lombardy) <i>IMI</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.6	▶
Restructuring of existing buildings and construction of new ones for Trieste science and technology park <i>Ministero per la Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica</i> ITL 4.0 billion	2.6	■	Expansion and modernisation of pharmaceuticals plant in Latina <i>Janssen Farmaceutici S.p.A.</i> through <i>IMI</i> ITL 11.2 billion	7.4	■
Biotechnology research centre at Genoa <i>Ministero della Sanità</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.6	▶	Extension, modernisation and automation of three factories manufacturing hydraulic presses for thermo-plastic products near Turin <i>SANDRETTO</i> through <i>INTERBANCA</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.9	▶
Physics and biomedical engineering research laboratories (Milan); science park in Bologna <i>Ministero per la Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica</i> ITL 31.0 billion	20.4	■▶	Introduction of advanced technology in three factories (Turin, Brescia, Milan) <i>IVECO FIAT S.p.A.</i> through — <i>IMI</i> ITL 139.0 billion	90.2	▶
Extension of natural gas distribution networks; upgrading of drinking water supplies in and around Bologna <i>ACOSER — Azienda Consorziale Servizi Reno — Bologna</i> through <i>IMI</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.8	◆◀	— <i>BNL</i> ITL 91.0 billion	59.1	▶
Reinstatement of infrastructure in Abruzzi, Molise and Umbria damaged by earthquakes in 1984: water supply and sewerage systems, roads, public buildings and landslip consolidation <i>Ministero per il Coordinamento della Protezione Civile</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.5	■	Introduction of computer-aided manufacturing and management systems designed to restructure plant producing washing machines and dryers in Pordenone (Friuli-Venezia Giulia) <i>Industrie Zanussi S.p.A.</i> through — <i>BNL</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.8	■▶
			— <i>MEDIOBANCA</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.8	■▶
			Modernisation and reinforcement of production lines for pasta and bakery products; investment in R&D and computerisation in three factories in Parma Province <i>IMI</i> ITL 40.0 billion	26.3	▶

	million ecus
Modernisation of ice cream factory in Caivano (Campania) <i>UNILIT S.p.A.</i> through <i>ISVEIMER</i> ITL 12.0 billion	7.8 ■
Construction of tissue products factory in Alanno (Abruzzi) <i>Cartiera Scott Sud S.p.A.</i> through <i>IMI</i> ITL 35.0 billion	23.1 ■
Coated paper mill in Duino, near Trieste <i>Cartiere del Timavo e del Sole S.p.A.</i> through <i>MEDIOBANCA</i> ITL 100.0 billion	66.5 ■
Modernisation of three special paper plants at Creva- cuore (Piedmont), Triano and Besozzo (Lombardy) <i>Cartiere Sottrici Binda S.p.A.</i> through <i>IMI</i> ITL 25.0 billion	16.2 ■◆▶
Modernisation and enlargement of printing concern in Moncalieri (Piedmont) <i>ILTE — Industria Libreria Tipografica, Editrice S.p.A.</i> through <i>INTERBANCA</i> ITL 20.0 billion	13.0 ■
Restructuring and application of advanced technology at tyre factory in Settimo Torinese (Turin); new finishing and production control section at plant in Bollate (Milan) <i>Pirelli Pneumatici S.p.A.</i> through <i>INTERBANCA</i> ITL 70.0 billion	46.5 ■▶
Global loans	(1 051.3)
For financing small and medium-scale ventures:	
— in Central and Northern Italy	
VENEFONDIARIO ITL 47.0 billion	30.9
<i>Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde</i> ITL 8.5 billion	5.5
<i>BNL</i> ITL 172.7 billion	113.9
<i>Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino</i> ITL 107.2 billion	70.3
MEDIOCREDITO CENTRALE ITL 161.4 billion	105.9
<i>INTERBANCA</i> ITL 20.0 billion	13.0
<i>IMI</i> ITL 305.8 billion	201.7
MEDIOCREDITO LOMBARDO ITL 100.0 billion	65.6
<i>EFIBANCA</i> ITL 80.0 billion	52.4
<i>Istituto Regionale di Credito Agrario per l'Emilia</i> ITL 15.4 billion	10.1
<i>Istituto Federale di Credito Agrario per il Piemonte, la Liguria e la Valle d'Aosta</i> ITL 4.5 billion	3.0
<i>Consorzio Nazionale per il Credito Agrario di Miglioramento</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.6
<i>CREDIOP</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.5
<i>CENTROBANCA — Banca Centrale di Credito Popolare</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.7
<i>ICLE</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.5
— in the Mezzogiorno	
<i>EFIBANCA</i> ITL 26.0 billion	17.1

	million ecus
MEDIOCREDITO CENTRALE ITL 68.6 billion	45.1
<i>IMI</i> ITL 120.0 billion	79.1
<i>BNL</i> ITL 35.0 billion	22.9
<i>IRFIS</i> ITL 52.0 billion	34.1
<i>ISVEIMER</i> ITL 110.0 billion	71.9
<i>CREDIOP</i> ITL 20.0 billion	13.0
<i>Banco di Napoli</i> ITL 25.0 billion	16.6
<i>CIS</i> ITL 30.0 billion	19.9
<i>ICLE</i> ITL 10.0 billion	6.5

LUXEMBOURG (500 million Luxembourg francs) 11.8

Factory for producing audio and video cassettes in Bascharage <i>TDK Recording Media Europe S.A.</i> LUF 500.0 million	11.8 ■
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NETHERLANDS (565.1 million Dutch guilders) 245.3

Individual loans (180.2)

Renewal of aircraft fleet serving intra-Community and international routes <i>Martinair Holland N.V.</i> NLG 46.6 million	20.1 ●
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Renewal of aircraft fleet to ply international routes <i>KLM — Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V.</i> NLG 326.5 million	141.8 ●
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Flight simulator at Maastricht Airport <i>Friendship Simulation Company V.O.F.</i> NLG 12.0 million	5.2 ■
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Plants for production of special synthetic fibre in Heerlen and polymers in Geleen <i>High Performance Fibres B.V.</i> NLG 30.0 million	13.1 ■▶
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Global loans (65.1)

For financing investment by industrial and service- sector SMEs:	
<i>Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.</i> NLG 50.0 million	21.7
<i>Nationale Investerings Bank N.V.</i> NLG 100.0 million	43.4

PORTUGAL (144 441.5 million escudos) 794.7

Individual loans (671.3)

Extensions to electricity transmission and supply grid <i>Electricidade de Portugal, EP</i> PTE 17.5 billion	96.8 ■
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Construction of Aveiras de Cima-Condeixa section of A1 motorway and Caxias-Cascais section of A5 motorway <i>BRISA — Auto-Estradas de Portugal S.A.</i> PTE 16.0 billion	87.9 ■
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	million ecus		million ecus	
Motorway by-passing centre of Lisbon <i>Câmara Municipal de Lisboa</i> PTE 6.4 billion	34.9	■ ◀		
Construction of new sections of highway in regions of Setúbal, Oporto and Coimbra; bridge over river Minho on northern frontier with Spain <i>Junta Autónoma de Estradas — República Portuguesa — Ministério das Finanças</i> PTE 5.4 billion	29.5	■ ●		
Improvements to various sections of national road network <i>Junta Autónoma de Estradas — República Portuguesa — Ministério das Finanças</i> PTE 4.0 billion	21.8	■ ●		
Improvement of unloading facilities at Sines coal port <i>PORTSINES — Terminal Multipurpose de Sines SA</i> PTE 4.3 billion	23.5	■ ●		
Road, port and airport schemes; tourism infrastructure <i>Região Autónoma dos Açores</i> PTE 7.0 billion	38.6	■		
Expansion of telephone network in Lisbon and Oporto areas <i>TLP — Telefones de Lisboa e Porto, S.A.</i> PTE 10.0 billion	55.3	■ ●		
Expansion of national telephone network <i>Correios e Telecomunicações de Portugal</i> PTE 15.0 billion	82.8	■ ●		
Recycling of municipal waste and construction of composting plant on Estoril coast <i>Associação de Municípios para o Tratamento de Resíduos Sólidos</i> PTE 1 450.0 million	8.0	■ ◀		
Expansion and modernisation of glass bottle and jar factory at Marinha Grande (Central Portugal) <i>CIVE — Companhia Industrial Vidreira, E.P.</i> PTE 2.2 billion	12.1	■		
Expansion and modernisation of high density polyethylene unit in the Alentejo <i>Neste Polimeros, S.A.</i> PTE 4.0 billion	21.8	■		
Extension of resin and glue factory in Maia (Northern Portugal) <i>SONAE — Indústria de Revestimentos, S.A.</i> PTE 400.0 million	2.2	■		
Modernisation and extension of two car factories in Setúbal and Cacia <i>Renault Portuguesa, Sociedade Industrial e Comercial, S.A.</i> PTE 7.5 billion	41.0	■		
Factory producing electronic car ignition systems near Setúbal <i>Delco Remi Componentes Electrónicos, LDA.</i> PTE 550.0 million	3.0	■		
Modernisation of production lines for electrical transformers near Oporto <i>EFACEC — Empresa Fabril de Máquinas Eléctricas, S.A.</i> PTE 890.0 million	4.9	■		
Manufacture of uncoated paper in Figueira da Foz (Central Portugal); planting of eucalyptus trees <i>SOPORCEL — Sociedade Portuguesa de Celulose</i> PTE 19 411.0 million	107.0	■ ▶		
			<u>Global loans</u> (123.3)	
			For financing small and medium-scale public-sector schemes <i>Caixa Geral de Depósitos</i> PTE 5 115.0 million	28.3
			For financing investment by industrial and service-sector SMEs: <i>Banco Português do Atlântico</i> PTE 2.0 billion	10.9
			<i>Banco Português de Investimento, S.A.</i> PTE 8.3 billion	45.5
			<i>Banco Totta & Açores</i> PTE 1.5 billion	8.2
			<i>Caixa Geral de Depósitos</i> PTE 5.5 billion	30.4
			UNITED KINGDOM (1 365.3 million pounds sterling) 1 892.8	
			<u>Individual loans</u> (1 790.7)	
			Construction of nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities in Sellafield <i>British Nuclear Fuels plc</i> GBP 20.0 million	28.2
			Development of "Bruce" and "Ravenspurn North" natural gas fields in UK sector of North Sea <i>Hamilton Oil Great Britain plc</i> GBP 40.0 million	54.5
			Development of "Piper Bravo" and "Saltire" oil fields in UK sector of North Sea <i>Lasmo (TNS) Ltd</i> GBP 100.0 million	142.5
			Improvement of drinking water supplies in East Anglia, Essex, Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland and South Shields <i>Lyonnaise UK plc</i> GBP 33.0 million	46.6
			Sewerage and sewage treatment works to reduce pollution in Mersey estuary <i>North West Water Ltd</i> GBP 50.0 million	67.3
			Creation of storage reservoir at Roadford and provision of additional water resources in Devon <i>South West Water Services Ltd</i> GBP 15.0 million	20.4
			Water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment schemes: — in Eastern England <i>Anglian Water Services Ltd</i> GBP 50.0 million	68.1
			— in York, Bradford and Sheffield areas <i>Yorkshire Water Services Ltd</i> GBP 21.5 million	28.9
			— in Yorkshire <i>Yorkshire Water Services Ltd</i> GBP 30.0 million	40.4
			— in North East <i>Northumbrian Water Ltd</i> GBP 20.0 million	27.2

	million ecus		million ecus
— in North West			
<i>North West Water Ltd</i> GBP 80.0 million	108.9	■ ◀	
— in South East			
<i>Southern Water Services Ltd</i> GBP 40.0 million	56.5	◀	
— in Cornwall and Devon			
<i>South West Water Services Ltd</i> GBP 45.0 million	64.1	■ ◀	
Channel Tunnel			
<i>Eurotunnel plc</i> through <i>Eurotunnel Finance S.A.</i> and <i>Eurotunnel Finance Ltd</i> GBP 75.9 million	107.7	●	
Extension of light railway serving London Docklands area			
<i>Docklands Light Railway Ltd</i> through <i>Olympia & York</i> <i>Canary Wharf Ltd</i> GBP 100.0 million	134.6	◀	
Renewal of medium-haul aircraft fleet			
<i>Monarch Airlines Ltd</i> GBP 23.6 million	31.7	●	
Renewal of long-haul aircraft fleet			
<i>British Airways plc</i> GBP 46.4 million	66.2	●	
Expansion and refurbishing of terminal building at Glasgow airport			
<i>Glasgow Airport Ltd</i> through <i>BAA plc</i> GBP 40.0 million	54.5	■ ●	
Construction of new passenger terminal facilities at Birmingham airport			
<i>Euro-Hub (Birmingham) Ltd</i> GBP 7.0 million	9.9	■ ●	
Extension of national telecommunications network and submarine cable connections to Europe and United States			
<i>Mercury Communications Ltd</i> through <i>Cable & Wire-</i> <i>less International Finance B.V.</i> GBP 110.0 million	148.1	■ ●	
Extension of steel wire factory in Wrexham (Wales)			
<i>Wrexham Wire Company Ltd</i> GBP 1.7 million	2.3	■	
Construction of factory for production of interlocking paving stones in Falkirk (Scotland)			
<i>Marshall's plc</i> GBP 1.4 million	2.0	■	
Modernisation of six chemicals plants in North East and North West England			
<i>ICI Chemicals and Polymers Ltd</i> GBP 100.0 million	142.5	■ ◀▶	
Production of liquefied industrial gases in Didcot (South East England)			
<i>Barclays Mercantile Business Finance Ltd</i> through <i>Barclays Bank plc</i> GBP 9.0 million	12.8	◆	
Modernisation and extension of two automobile- industry foundries at Tipton (West Midlands) and Leeds (West Yorkshire)			
<i>Bruehl (UK) Ltd</i> GBP 11.0 million	15.0	■ ▶	
Production of car body panels at plant in Telford			
<i>Lombard North Central plc</i> GBP 20.0 million	28.2	■	
Automation of car body welding shop at Castle Bromwich (West Midlands)			
<i>Jaguar Cars Limited</i> through <i>Lloyds Leasing Ltd</i> GBP 24.7 million			33.7 ■
Design, development and manufacture of wings for Airbus A330 and A340 aircraft			
<i>British Aerospace plc</i> GBP 100.0 million			142.5 ▶
Modernisation of five manufacturing plants producing household appliances and gardening equipment			
<i>Electrolux Finance Corporation B.V.</i> GBP 20.0 million			28.5 ■
Modernisation of cheddar cheese factory in Stranraer (Scotland)			
<i>Galloway Cheese Cy Ltd</i> GBP 10.0 million			14.2 ■
Bacon factory in Redruth (Cornwall)			
<i>Roach Foods Ltd</i> GBP 5.5 million			7.4 ■
Modernisation of factory producing starch and glu- cose products in Trafford Park			
• <i>Cerestar UK Ltd</i> through <i>Lloyds Asset Leasing Ltd</i> GBP 5.5 million			7.4 ■
• <i>Cerestar UK Ltd</i> GBP 12.0 million			16.9 ■
Development of factory producing printed games forms			
<i>Edward Thompson (Printers) Ltd</i> GBP 3.0 million			4.3 ■
Construction of factory to produce plastic bags for food products			
<i>Viskase Ltd</i> GBP 8.0 million			10.9 ■
Refurbishing of six hotels in Manchester, Blackpool, Glasgow, Nottingham, Birmingham and Swansea			
<i>Trusthouse Forte UK Ltd</i> GBP 11.0 million			15.7 ■
Global loan			(102.1)
For financing small and medium-scale ventures			
<i>Investors in Industry Group plc</i> GBP 75.0 million			102.1
OTHER (1)			225.1
Development of Snorre and Veslefrikk oil fields in Norwegian sector of North Sea			
<i>Deminex (Norge) A/S</i>			89.8 ◆
Laying of submarine telecommunications cable linking Europe, via United Kingdom, to United States and Caribbean			
<i>Cable & Wireless plc</i>			82.9 ●
Acquisition, launching and operation of four telecom- munications satellites serving ships, aircraft and land- based vehicles worldwide			
<i>International Maritime Satellite Organization</i> (guarantee operation)			52.5 ●

(1) Akin to financing for projects within the Community (see Note 5d, Guide to Readers, page 107).

LIST OF FINANCING PROVIDED OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY

A. Loans from the Bank's own resources in 1990

Loans provided from the Bank's own resources in 1990 in respect of projects outside the Community totalled 669 million, of which 117.5 million went to the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT), 336.5 million to countries in the Mediterranean region and 215 million to the countries of Eastern Europe. These operations are included in the Bank's balance sheet.

Apart from operations in Yugoslavia, Algeria, Morocco, Israel, Hungary and Poland, all other loans carried an interest subsidy financed from Community budgetary resources.

ACP STATES — AFRICA

million ecus

NIGERIA

Global loan to *Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd* for financing SMEs in industrial, agro-industrial, tourism and mining sectors 50.0

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Restructuring of energy sector
Republic of Côte d'Ivoire for Energie Electrique de Côte d'Ivoire 30.0

Upgrading of sewerage and sewage treatment facilities in Abidjan
Republic of Côte d'Ivoire 16.0

ZIMBABWE

Extension of electricity transmission and distribution network
Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority 8.0

GHANA

Modernisation and renovation of Akosombo hydroelectric power station on river Volta
Volta River Authority 4.0

MALAWI

Upgrading of drinking water supply facilities in Blantyre region, the country's major industrial and commercial centre
Republic of Malawi for Blantyre Water Board 1.0

ACP STATES — CARIBBEAN

million ecus

BARBADOS

Global loan to *Industrial Credit Fund* for financing SMEs in industrial, agricultural processing and tourism sectors 4.2

OCT

million ecus

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Expansion of power-generating capacity on Grand Cayman
Caribbean Utilities Company Ltd 3.0

ARUBA

Rehabilitation of power generating facilities
Government of Aruba 1.3

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

million ecus

YUGOSLAVIA

Improvements to main trans-Yugoslav railway line
Railway Transport Organisations in Macedonia 2.0

Section of motorway by-passing Belgrade (37 km) on Trans-Yugoslav Highway

Road Organisation of the Republic of Serbia 100.0

New sections of Trans-Yugoslav Highway
Highway authorities in Macedonia and Croatia; Socialist Republic of Slovenia 80.0

ALGERIA

Beni Mered-Chiffa-El Affroun West sections (30 km) of motorway linking Algiers with urban centres to the west
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, represented by Banque Algérienne de Développement 40.0

MOROCCO

Sewage collection and treatment facilities in several towns on Mediterranean coast (Nador, Al Hoceïma, Martil, Taocçima, Beni Ensar, Selouane); flood protection works (Berkane)
Fonds d'Équipement Communal 11.0

TUNISIA

Stockpiling of phosphated gypsum waste previously dumped in sea and anti-pollution measures in Gabès
Republic of Tunisia 35.0

Global loan to *Banque de Développement Economique de Tunisie* for financing small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures 12.0

JORDAN

Global loan to *Industrial Development Bank* for financing industrial and service-sector SMEs 12.5

ISRAEL

Global loan to *Industrial Development Bank of Israel* for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures and/or environmental protection schemes 34.0

MALTA

First unit of seawater desalination plant in Pembroke, north of Valletta
Republic of Malta 10.0

EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

million ecus

HUNGARY

Upgrading of electricity grid by installation of ripple control system; feasibility study on interconnection with European grid <i>Magyar Villamos Muvek Troszt</i> (Hungarian Electric Works Trust)	15.0
Improvement and modernisation of telecommunications network <i>Magyar Tavközlesi Vallalat</i> (Hungarian National Telecommunications Company)	80.0
Global loan to <i>Inter-Europa Bank RT</i> for financing industrial and service-sector SMEs and small and medium-scale projects aimed at environmental protection and energy saving	25.0

POLAND

Development of natural gas resources: rehabilitation of existing fields; development of new fields; expansion of transmission, storage and desulphurisation capacity <i>Polskie Gornictwo Naftowe I Gazownictwo</i> (Polish Oil and Gas Company)	50.0
Modernisation, under railway restructuring programme, of rolling-stock repair shops near Warsaw, Szczecin, Wrocław and Bydgoszcz <i>Polskie Koleje Panstwowe</i> (Polish State Railways)	20.0
Global loan to <i>Export Development Bank</i> for financing industrial and service-sector SMEs and small and medium-scale projects aimed at environmental protection and energy saving	25.0

B. Financing operations from budgetary resources in 1990

Operations concluded in 1990 totalled 43.9 million drawn from Community or Member States budgetary resources, of which 35.9 million went to the ACP States and OCT and 8 million to countries in the Mediterranean region. Financing is provided by the Bank under mandate from, on behalf, for the account and at the risk of the European Economic Community and is accounted for off balance sheet in the Special Section.

ACP STATES — AFRICA

million ecus

UGANDA

Expansion of power transmission network between Kampala, Masaka and Nkenda, in South-West Region	
Conditional loan to <i>Republic of Uganda for Uganda Electricity Board</i>	11.0
Global loan for financing SMEs in industrial, agro-industrial and tourism sectors	
Conditional loan to <i>Uganda Development Corporation</i> for on-lending to <i>Development Finance Company of Uganda</i>	2.0

MOZAMBIQUE

Global loan to <i>Banco de Moçambique</i> for financing SMEs in industrial, agricultural processing and tourism sectors and feasibility studies	
Conditional loan to <i>Government of Mozambique represented by Banco de Moçambique</i>	6.0

MADAGASCAR

Modernisation and expansion of industrial shrimp-fishing concern in Nossi-Bé (Northern Region); replacement of three fishing trawlers and modernisation of shrimp-processing plant	
Equity participation, in name of Community, in " <i>Les Pêcheries de Nossi-Bé</i> "	0.4
Conditional loan to " <i>Les Pêcheries de Nossi-Bé</i> "	1.8
Shareholder's advance (subordinated loan)	1.0
Modernisation of textile mill in Antsirabé	
Subordinated loan to " <i>La Cottonnière d'Antsirabé</i> "	2.0

TANZANIA

Rehabilitation and refurbishment of six hotels in game reserves in North, in Arusha, and on island of Mafia	
Conditional loan to <i>Tanzania Hotels Investment Ltd</i>	3.0

MALAWI

Upgrading of drinking water supply facilities in Blantyre region, the country's major industrial and commercial centre	
Conditional loan to <i>Republic of Malawi for Blantyre Water Board</i>	1.5

ZAMBIA

Construction, at Lusaka International Airport, of cold storage facility for cut flowers, fruit and vegetables for export to Europe	
Conditional loan to <i>Zambia Export Growers Association — Zega Ltd</i>	1.2

GUINEA

Pilot plant for manufacture of oil and soap	
Conditional loan to <i>Société Guinéenne de Palmiers à Huile et d'Hévéas</i>	0.6

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Feasibility study on construction of factory for processing cocoa beans into mass	
Conditional loan to <i>Société Havraise Africaine de Commerce</i>	0.5

ACP STATES — CARIBBEAN

million ecus

JAMAICA

Global loan for financing equity participations in SMEs in industrial, agricultural processing and tourism sectors	
Conditional loan to <i>Trafalgar Development Bank Limited</i>	1.0

ACP STATES — PACIFIC

million ecus

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Global loan for financing SMEs in industrial, agricultural processing, tourism and transport sectors by way of loans or equity participations

Conditional loan to *Development Bank of Solomon Islands* 1.2

Increase in State equity participation in *Development Bank of Solomon Islands*

Conditional loan to *Government of Solomon Islands* 0.8

OCT

million ecus

ARUBA

Rehabilitation of power-generating facilities

Conditional loan to *Government of Aruba* 1.9

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

million ecus

ALGERIA

Study of potential for improving efficiency of existing power generation and distribution facilities

Conditional loan to *Société Nationale de l'Electricité et du Gaz* 1.0

MOROCCO

Promotion of private-sector enterprises in Morocco:

— Global loan for financing equity participations in productive-sector SMEs

Société de Participation et de Promotion du Partenariat "Moussahama" S.A. (SPPP) 1.5

— Direct equity participation in name of Community in *SPPP* 0.5

TUNISIA

Global loan for financing equity participations in industrial SMEs

Conditional loan to *Banque de Développement Economique de Tunisie* 3.0

EGYPT

Renovation and extension of Winter Palace Hotel at Luxor

Conditional loan to Franco-Egyptian joint venture: *Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits Egypte pour le Tourisme S.A.E.* 2.0

Development of the foodstuffs sector is one of the priorities under the Lomé Conventions (photo: a shrimp trawler at Nossi-Bé, Madagascar).

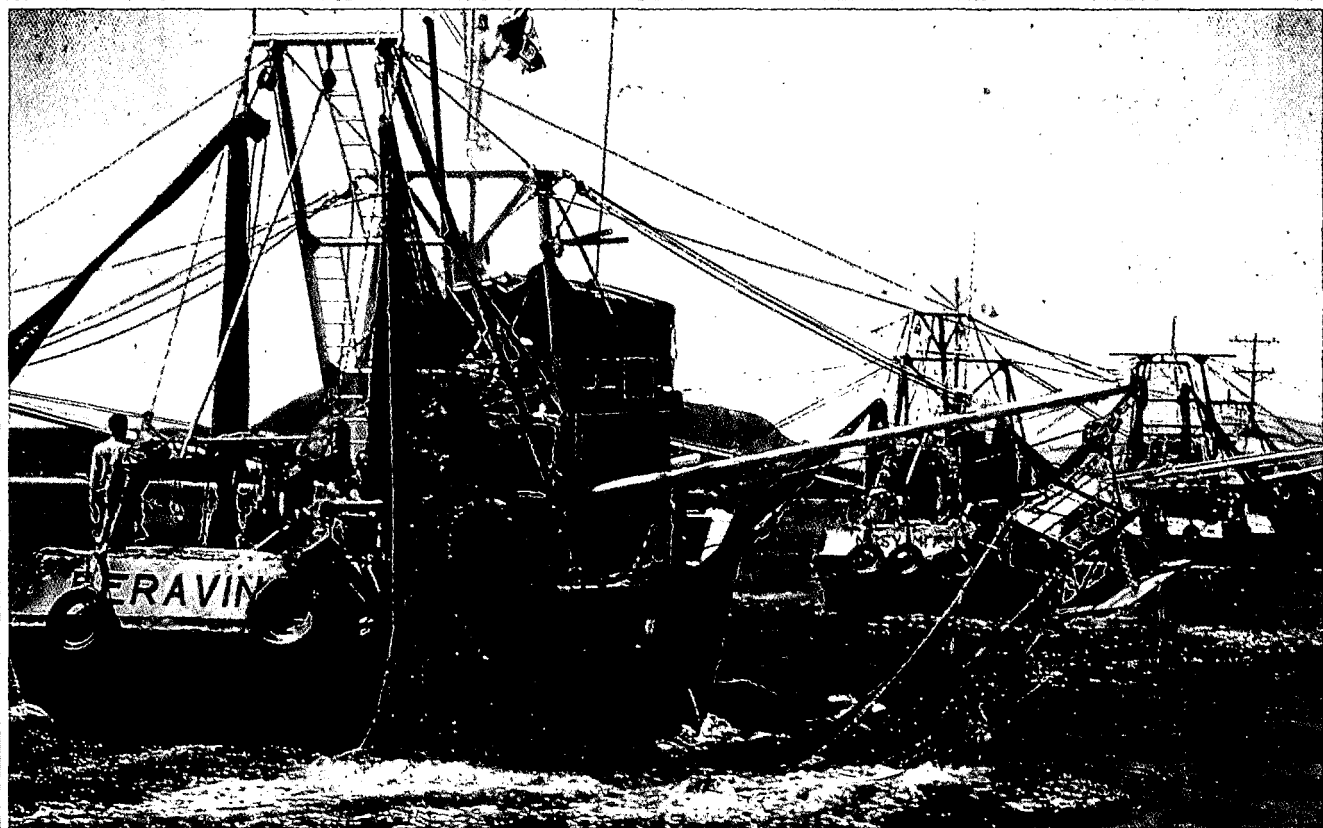


Table A: Financing provided (contracts signed) from 1959 to 1990

(million ecus)

Years	Total	Within the Community			Outside the Community	
		Loans from EIB own resources	Loans under mandate and guarantees	Loans from NCI resources	Loans from EIB own resources	Operations from budgetary resources
1959—1972	2 836.7	2 340.1	110.1	—	155.7	230.8
1973—1980	14 340.6	11 739.1	132.4	474.7	1 381.5	613.0
1981	3 531.4	2 523.8	—	539.9	377.9	89.8
1982	4 683.5	3 446.0	—	791.1	405.2	41.2
1983	5 921.8	4 145.9	97.6	1 199.6	426.0	52.7
1984	6 885.9	5 007.0	—	1 181.8	610.7	86.4
1985	7 177.6	5 640.7	—	883.7	577.4	75.9
1986	7 517.7	6 678.1	—	393.0	356.5	90.1
1987	7 779.6	6 967.1	—	425.2	184.4	202.9
1988	10 081.5	8 843.9	185.0	356.5	520.1	176.0
1989	12 196.8	11 506.6	—	78.3	485.9	126.0
1990	13 393.4	12 604.4	52.5	23.6	669.0	43.9
Total	96 346.3	81 442.6	577.5	6 347.2	6 150.3	1 828.6

Table B: Financing provided (contracts signed) from 1986 to 1990 and from 1959 to 1990

Detailed breakdown by origin of resources and project location

(million ecus)

	1986—1990			1959—1990		
	Total	EIB own resources	other resources	Total	EIB own resources	other resources
Member Countries	48 114.3	46 837.6	1 276.6	88 367.4	82 020.2	6 347.2
Belgium	392.3	368.7	23.6	1 131.4	1 107.8	23.6
Denmark	2 178.0	2 054.9	123.1	3 916.9	3 383.4	533.5
Germany	3 041.3	3 041.3	—	4 341.0	4 341.0	—
Greece	1 052.0	1 047.4	4.6	2 872.3	2 566.2	306.1
Spain	5 597.1	5 414.0	183.1	5 597.1	5 414.0	183.1
France	6 063.9	5 822.0	241.8	12 432.2	11 182.1	1 250.0
Ireland	1 000.0	952.1	47.8	3 461.1	3 037.1	424.0
Italy	17 086.7	16 636.0	450.7	35 588.2	32 480.2	3 108.0
Luxembourg	31.6	31.6	—	57.0	57.0	—
Netherlands	941.6	938.4	3.2	1 115.9	1 112.7	3.2
Portugal	2 690.9	2 651.1	39.8	2 690.9	2 651.1	39.8
United Kingdom	7 179.7	7 020.9	158.8	14 080.6	13 604.8	475.8
Other	859.3	859.3	—	1 082.9	1 082.9	—
ACP-OCT	1 273.0	709.2	563.8	2 951.8	1 864.8	1 087.0
Mediterranean	1 366.7	1 291.7	75.0	4 812.1	4 070.6	741.5
Eastern Europe	215.0	215.0	—	215.0	215.0	—
Total	50 968.9	49 053.5	1 915.4	96 346.3	88 170.5	8 175.8

Financing provided in Spain and Portugal up to the end of 1985 and in Greece up to the end of 1980 is recorded under operations outside the Community.

Europe – from the Six to the Twelve
(average annual amount)

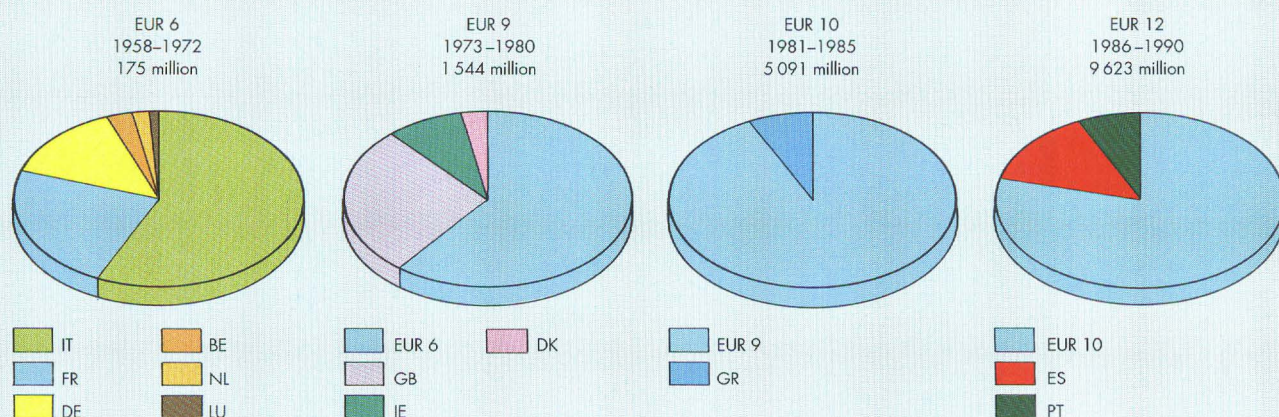


Table C: **Financing provided within the Community from 1986 to 1990**
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Breakdown by country and objective

(million ecus)

	Regional development (*)	Community infrastructure	Environment and quality of life	Energy	Industrial competitiveness and European integration	SMEs in non-assisted areas
Belgium	154.6	6.0	10.4	—	83.3	64.1
Denmark	831.1	904.3	85.3	963.5	8.2	141.9
Germany	1 086.7	65.1	1 270.4	508.5	498.8	154.0
Greece	1 015.5	80.2	329.8	422.9	—	7.2
Spain	3 347.4	2 036.3	642.9	553.7	628.1	358.4
France	3 389.0	1 441.0	182.2	294.0	443.7	564.4
Ireland	945.9	280.2	93.4	130.5	3.4	—
Italy	10 492.6	1 334.3	2 625.0	4 051.5	1 936.1	1 147.5
Luxembourg	11.8	19.8	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	359.7	355.7	3.0	3.2	371.1	69.6
Portugal	2 467.4	245.3	71.9	467.7	329.0	36.3
United Kingdom	2 938.4	1 334.6	1 758.5	1 973.5	594.1	58.0
Other	—	660.8	—	198.5	—	—
Total	27 040.1	8 763.6	7 072.8	9 567.5	4 895.8	2 601.4

As certain financing meets two or more objectives, the totals for the various headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

(*) of which 4 767.4 million in support of SMEs in assisted areas, see Table J.

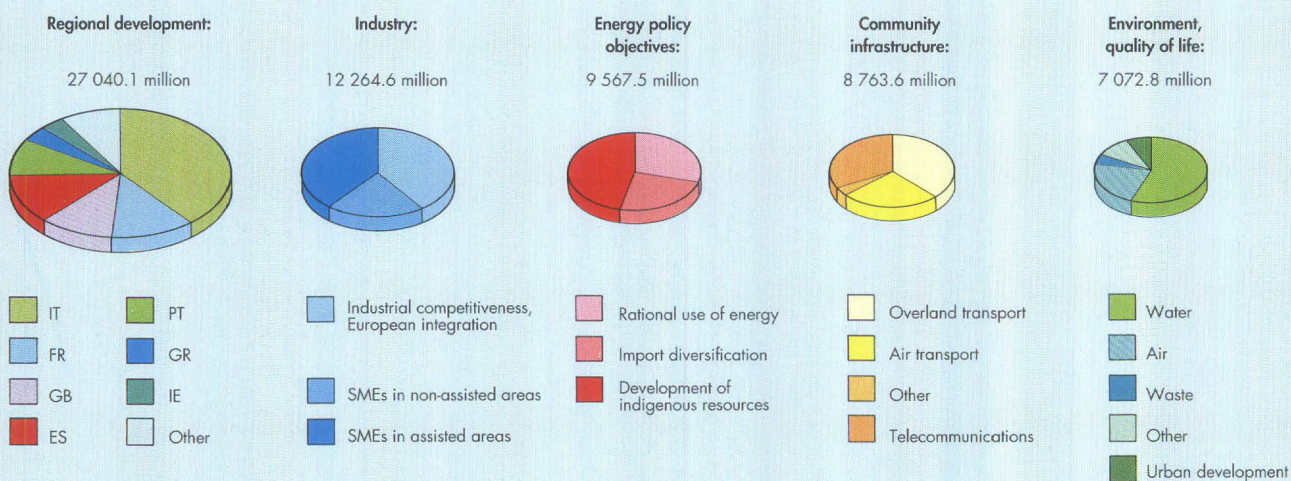


Table D: **Financing provided within the Community from 1986 to 1990**
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Breakdown by country and sector

(million ecus)

	Total	Individual loans	Global loan allocations	Sector		
				Industry, services, agriculture	Energy	Infrastructure
Belgium	235.1	99.6	135.4	218.7	—	16.4
Denmark	2 124.9	1 908.6	216.2	191.3	949.1	984.4
Germany	2 705.7	1 631.5	1 074.2	1 124.9	729.2	851.7
Greece	1 022.7	790.2	232.6	366.9	283.4	372.4
Spain	5 059.4	4 021.1	1 038.3	1 562.7	460.0	3 036.7
France	4 996.3	3 199.5	1 796.8	1 985.8	252.0	2 758.5
Ireland	975.9	952.5	23.3	49.4	220.0	706.5
Italy	17 295.6	12 497.8	4 797.8	7 042.6	4 118.6	6 134.4
Luxembourg	31.6	31.6	—	11.8	—	19.8
Netherlands	868.4	744.6	123.8	497.9	3.2	367.3
Portugal	2 503.7	2 085.7	417.9	911.3	603.9	988.5
United Kingdom	6 897.6	6 789.6	108.0	1 401.3	1 885.8	3 610.4
Other	859.3	859.3	—	—	198.5	660.8
Total	45 576.0	35 611.6	9 964.4	15 364.5	9 703.7	20 507.8

Table E: Financing provided within the Community in 1990
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Sectoral breakdown

	Total		Individual loans	Allocations from ongoing global loans		
			EIB + NCI	Total	EIB	NCI
	million ecus	%	million ecus	million ecus	million ecus	million ecus
Energy and infrastructure	7 614.8	62.2	7 105.6	509.2	509.2	—
Energy	1 581.9	12.9	1 505.0	76.9	76.9	—
Production	676.9	5.5	650.4	26.5	26.5	—
<i>Conventional thermal power stations</i>	141.1	1.2	135.5	5.6	5.6	—
<i>Hydroelectric power stations</i>	49.2	0.4	39.0	10.2	10.2	—
<i>Geothermal energy & alternative sources</i>	2.3	—	—	2.3	2.3	—
<i>Heat generating plant</i>	33.6	0.3	28.0	5.6	5.6	—
<i>Development of oil and natural gas deposits</i>	449.9	3.7	447.9	2.0	2.0	—
<i>Solid fuel extraction</i>	0.8	—	—	0.8	0.8	—
Transmission, storage, reprocessing	299.4	2.4	299.4	—	—	—
<i>Electricity</i>	156.2	1.3	156.2	—	—	—
<i>Oil and natural gas</i>	78.9	0.6	78.9	—	—	—
<i>Nuclear fuel</i>	64.4	0.5	64.4	—	—	—
Supply	605.6	4.9	555.2	50.3	50.3	—
<i>Electricity</i>	372.9	3.0	372.0	0.9	0.9	—
<i>Natural gas</i>	219.5	1.8	183.2	36.2	36.2	—
<i>Heat</i>	13.2	0.1	—	13.2	13.2	—
Transport	2 807.5	22.9	2 608.4	199.2	199.2	—
Railways	609.7	5.0	596.3	13.3	13.3	—
Roads, motorways	760.5	6.2	660.1	100.3	100.3	—
Shipping	83.0	0.7	76.0	7.0	7.0	—
Urban transport	221.2	1.8	142.9	78.2	78.2	—
Airlines	1 084.7	8.9	1 084.4	0.3	0.3	—
<i>of which aircraft acquisition</i>	896.7	7.3	896.7	—	—	—
Intermodal freight terminals and other	48.5	0.4	48.5	—	—	—
Telecommunications	1 710.3	14.0	1 710.3	—	—	—
Conventional equipment	1 426.8	11.7	1 426.8	—	—	—
Satellites, ground stations	52.5	0.4	52.5	—	—	—
International cables	231.0	1.9	231.0	—	—	—
Water, sewerage, solid waste	1 281.9	10.5	1 140.6	141.3	141.3	—
Drinking water supplies	101.0	0.8	86.1	14.9	14.9	—
Waste water treatment	419.8	3.4	316.1	103.7	103.7	—
Supply and sewerage	460.1	3.8	453.2	6.9	6.9	—
Solid and liquid waste treatment	163.4	1.3	150.3	13.1	13.1	—
Multi-purpose schemes	137.6	1.1	135.0	2.7	2.7	—
Urban infrastructure	31.1	0.3	12.6	18.5	18.5	—
Urban renewal	10.9	0.1	9.9	1.0	1.0	—
Public and administrative buildings	20.1	0.2	2.6	17.5	17.5	—
Other infrastructure	202.1	1.7	128.7	73.3	73.3	—
Composite infrastructure	145.8	1.2	73.5	72.3	72.3	—
Agricultural and forestry development	56.3	0.5	55.2	1.0	1.0	—
Industry, services, agriculture	4 631.0	37.8	2 279.5	2 351.5	2 280.1	71.5
Industry	3 951.3	32.3	2 055.4	1 895.9	1 845.4	50.5
Mining and quarrying	31.8	0.3	—	31.8	29.7	2.1
Metal production and semi-processing	55.0	0.4	2.3	52.7	52.7	—
Metalworking and mechanical engineering	425.3	3.5	34.9	390.4	379.1	11.3
Transport equipment	1 155.5	9.4	1 105.2	50.3	48.2	2.1
<i>of which motor vehicle construction</i>	742.1	6.1	709.9	32.2	31.8	0.4
<i>of which aeronautical engineering</i>	398.6	3.3	395.3	3.3	3.3	—
Electrical engineering	169.1	1.4	73.0	96.1	95.5	0.6
Electronics	47.6	0.4	11.8	35.8	32.4	3.4
Chemicals	483.5	3.9	369.5	114.0	113.4	0.6
<i>of which petrochemicals</i>	115.3	0.9	107.9	7.4	7.4	—
<i>of which pharmaceuticals</i>	44.3	0.4	27.2	17.1	16.8	0.3
Rubber and plastics processing	147.9	1.2	57.4	90.5	89.7	0.8
Glass and ceramics	67.4	0.6	15.4	52.0	52.0	—
Construction materials	142.3	1.2	21.6	120.7	118.8	1.9
Woodworking	124.9	1.0	20.3	104.6	95.3	9.3
Foodstuffs	369.0	3.0	80.1	288.8	279.9	9.0
Textiles and leather	119.9	1.0	—	119.9	118.3	1.6
Paper and pulp, printing	478.7	3.9	263.9	214.8	211.3	3.5
Other manufacturing industries	40.2	0.3	—	40.2	37.4	2.8
Civil engineering — building	93.2	0.8	—	93.2	91.5	1.7
Services	626.1	5.1	224.0	402.1	382.7	19.4
Tourism, leisure, health	148.0	1.2	29.4	118.6	118.6	—
Research and development	35.4	0.3	27.1	8.3	8.3	—
Private and public-sector services	225.9	1.8	—	225.9	208.6	17.3
Waste recovery and recycling	27.7	0.2	—	27.7	25.8	1.9
Advanced information services	167.4	1.4	167.4	—	—	—
Wholesaling	21.6	0.2	—	21.6	21.4	0.2
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	53.5	0.4	—	53.5	52.0	1.5
Grand Total	12 245.7	100.0	9 385.0	2 860.7	2 789.2	71.5

Table F: **Financing provided within the Community from 1986 to 1990**
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Sectoral breakdown

	Total		Individual loans	Allocations from ongoing global loans		
	million ecus	%	EIB + NCI	Total	EIB	NCI
	million ecus	%	million ecus	million ecus	million ecus	million ecus
Energy and infrastructure	30 211.5	66.3	28 571.5	1 640.0	1 609.4	30.6
Energy	9 703.7	21.3	9 263.5	440.2	423.3	16.9
Production	4 848.7	10.6	4 745.1	103.6	93.8	9.8
Nuclear power stations	456.1	1.0	456.1	—	—	—
Conventional thermal power stations	1 303.9	2.9	1 297.8	6.2	6.2	—
Hydroelectric power stations	806.3	1.8	752.5	53.8	45.9	7.9
Geothermal energy & alternative sources	214.3	0.5	209.4	4.9	3.6	1.3
Heat generating plant	398.2	0.9	385.7	12.5	11.9	0.6
Development of oil and natural gas deposits	1 595.5	3.5	1 570.5	25.0	25.0	—
Solid fuel extraction	74.4	0.2	73.1	1.2	1.2	—
Transmission, storage, reprocessing	2 030.2	4.5	1 991.2	39.0	39.0	—
Electricity	473.5	1.0	472.8	0.7	0.7	—
Oil and natural gas	697.3	1.5	659.1	38.2	38.2	—
Nuclear fuel	859.4	1.9	859.4	—	—	—
Supply	2 824.8	6.2	2 527.2	297.6	290.5	7.1
Electricity	1 099.7	2.4	1 066.4	33.3	33.3	—
Natural gas	1 222.7	2.7	1 004.3	218.4	211.7	6.8
Heat	502.4	1.1	456.4	45.9	45.6	0.4
Transport	9 899.1	21.7	9 424.2	474.9	474.9	—
Railways	1 787.9	3.9	1 771.4	16.5	16.5	—
Roads, motorways	4 070.2	8.9	3 804.9	265.3	265.3	—
Shipping	468.1	1.0	439.8	28.4	28.4	—
Airlines	2 658.8	5.8	2 658.3	0.5	0.5	—
of which aircraft acquisition	1 712.0	3.7	1 712.0	—	—	—
Urban transport	727.1	1.6	572.7	154.5	154.5	—
Intermodal freight terminals and other	186.9	0.4	177.1	9.8	9.8	—
Telecommunications	5 205.3	11.4	5 205.3	—	—	—
Specialised networks	14.2	—	14.2	—	—	—
Conventional equipment	4 295.1	9.4	4 295.1	—	—	—
Satellites, ground stations	523.7	1.1	523.7	—	—	—
International cables	372.3	0.9	372.3	—	—	—
Water, sewerage, solid waste	4 239.7	9.3	3 735.3	504.3	503.8	0.5
Drinking water supplies	389.3	0.9	333.9	55.5	55.0	0.5
Waste water treatment	1 553.1	3.4	1 200.5	352.5	352.5	—
Supply and sewerage	1 511.9	3.3	1 498.3	13.6	13.6	—
Solid and liquid waste treatment	348.7	0.8	280.0	68.7	68.7	—
Multi-purpose schemes	436.7	1.0	422.6	14.1	14.1	—
Urban infrastructure	193.0	0.4	146.9	46.1	32.9	13.2
Urban renewal	10.9	—	9.9	1.0	1.0	—
Exhib'n, trade fair & conf. centres	92.6	0.2	74.9	17.7	17.7	—
Public and administrative buildings	77.4	0.2	62.1	15.3	2.0	13.2
Urban development schemes	12.1	—	—	12.1	12.1	—
Other infrastructure	970.7	2.1	796.2	174.5	174.5	—
Composite infrastructure	735.9	1.6	569.5	166.4	166.4	—
Agricultural and forestry development	234.8	0.5	226.7	8.1	8.1	—
Industry, services, agriculture	15 364.5	33.7	7 040.1	8 324.4	7 175.5	1 148.9
Industry	13 094.8	28.7	6 402.4	6 692.4	5 637.6	1 054.8
Mining and quarrying	272.3	0.6	195.7	76.6	67.2	9.4
Metal production and semi-processing	186.9	0.4	46.6	140.4	123.9	16.5
Metalworking and mechanical engineering	1 544.7	3.4	383.9	1 160.9	965.4	195.5
Transport equipment	2 438.6	5.4	2 231.3	207.3	168.1	39.2
Electrical engineering, electronics	1 363.4	3.0	966.3	397.2	348.4	48.7
Chemicals	1 679.0	3.7	1 142.9	536.1	468.7	67.4
Rubber and plastics processing	515.5	1.1	121.6	393.9	326.2	67.7
Glass and ceramics	486.3	1.1	195.5	290.8	241.4	49.4
Construction materials	440.4	1.0	57.3	383.1	360.5	22.6
Woodworking	419.9	0.9	73.9	345.9	273.6	72.3
Foodstuffs	1 489.7	3.3	352.2	1 137.5	963.1	174.4
Textiles and leather	578.8	1.3	16.2	562.6	427.4	135.2
Paper and pulp, printing	1 233.7	2.7	605.4	628.3	526.4	101.8
Other manufacturing industries	141.3	0.3	9.5	131.7	109.9	21.8
Civil engineering — building	304.3	0.7	4.2	300.1	267.3	32.8
Services	2 062.7	4.5	626.5	1 436.2	1 350.7	85.5
Tourism, leisure, health	848.5	1.9	191.0	657.5	652.6	4.9
Training and education centres	50.9	0.1	50.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Research and development	107.1	0.2	74.9	32.2	31.9	0.3
Private and public-sector services	719.4	1.6	60.2	659.2	585.1	74.1
Waste recovery and recycling	46.1	0.1	—	46.1	40.4	5.7
Advanced information services	250.0	0.5	250.0	—	—	—
Wholesaling	40.7	0.1	—	40.7	40.5	0.2
Agriculture, fisheries, forestry	207.0	0.5	11.2	195.8	187.2	8.6
Grand Total	45 576.0	100.0	35 611.6	9 964.4	8 784.9	1 179.5

Table G: Allocations from ongoing global loans in 1990

General summary

	Total		EIB own resources		NCI resources	
	number	million ecus	number	million ecus	number	million ecus
Total allocations 1990 *	8 445	2 860.7	8 245	2 789.2	200	71.5
Regional development	5 201	1 706.1	5 201	1 706.1	—	—
<i>Infrastructure</i>	367	417.2	367	417.2	—	—
<i>SMEs in assisted areas</i>	4 834	1 288.9	4 834	1 288.9	—	—
Energy policy objectives	76	116.2	76	116.2	—	—
Advanced technology	330	163.7	330	163.7	—	—
SMEs in non-assisted areas	2 728	771.1	2 528	699.6	200	71.5
Environment	360	312.2	360	312.2	—	—
Community infrastructure	17	12.9	17	12.9	—	—

* As some allocations meet two or more objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table H: Allocations from ongoing global loans between 1986 and 1990

General summary

	Total		EIB own resources		NCI resources	
	number	million ecus	number	million ecus	number	million ecus
Total allocations 1986-1990 *	28 812	9 964.4	25 104	8 784.9	3 708	1 179.5
Regional development	17 740	5 968.9	17 740	5 968.9	—	—
<i>Infrastructure</i>	1 164	1 201.5	1 164	1 201.5	—	—
<i>SMEs in assisted areas</i>	16 576	4 767.4	16 576	4 767.4	—	—
Energy policy objectives	552	763.2	527	735.8	25	27.5
Advanced technology	553	460.2	553	460.2	—	—
SMEs in non-assisted areas	9 760	2 601.2	6 075	1 447.9	3 685	1 153.3
Environment	728	845.9	728	845.9	—	—
Community infrastructure	19	22.6	19	22.6	—	—

* As some allocations meet two or more objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table I: Allocations from ongoing global loans in 1990

Breakdown by region and objective

(million' ecus)

Region	Total		Regional development		Non-assisted areas		Advanced technology	Energy	Environment	Community infrastructure
	number	amount	Infra-structure	Industry	EIB own resources	NCI				
Belgium	87	108.9	—	57.2	51.6	—	—	—	—	—
West Vlaanderen	44	45.0	—	5.1	39.8	—	—	—	—	—
Hainaut	7	20.1	—	20.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antwerpen	13	15.5	—	9.6	5.9	—	—	—	—	—
Limburg	8	10.7	—	10.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liège	6	6.2	—	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namur	2	5.5	—	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oost Vlaanderen	6	4.9	—	—	4.9	—	—	—	—	—
Brabant B.	1	1.0	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	142	63.2	—	29.5	33.8	—	—	—	—	—
Vest for Storebælt	94	50.9	—	28.4	22.6	—	—	—	—	—
Hovedstadsregionen	39	11.2	—	—	11.2	—	—	—	—	—
Oest for Storebælt	9	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	718	501.9	151.5	126.4	71.5	—	47.1	23.1	245.7	—
Nordrhein-Westfalen	153	188.4	72.6	40.4	22.6	—	4.8	1.5	107.2	—
Niedersachsen	72	83.4	40.9	41.1	0.6	—	—	2.7	40.5	—
Baden-Württemberg	356	89.4	—	1.2	26.4	—	42.3	—	20.7	—
Saarland	7	15.9	14.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	15.9	—
Hessen	26	13.0	—	3.0	7.0	—	—	—	3.7	—
Bayern	49	42.9	—	6.1	9.9	—	—	—	30.0	—
Schleswig-Holstein	11	13.5	7.0	2.1	—	—	—	7.0	7.8	—
Hamburg	8	7.3	0.7	6.5	—	—	—	—	6.0	—
Rheinland-Pfalz	24	26.8	3.4	15.4	4.9	—	—	—	4.1	—
Bremen	12	21.5	12.0	9.5	—	—	—	12.0	9.8	—
Greece	78	46.9	8.3	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiregional	2	7.2	0.6	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attiki	7	7.7	—	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentriki Makedonia	19	6.0	2.8	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stereia Ellada	8	4.9	0.7	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentriki Ellada	1	4.7	—	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kriti	9	4.3	0.8	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peloponnisos	8	4.0	1.1	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notia Aigaio	8	3.8	0.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	6	2.1	0.1	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thessalia	1	0.9	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ionia Nisia	3	0.5	0.4	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voreia Ellada	1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipeiros	3	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voreio Aigaio	1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dytiki Ellada	1	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	641	232.7	70.6	92.3	65.2	4.6	—	—	—	—
Andalucia	106	33.9	11.3	21.2	1.3	0.1	—	—	—	—
Cataluña	85	30.5	—	4.6	25.1	0.8	—	—	—	—
Comunidad Valenciana	48	27.2	6.9	19.1	—	1.2	—	—	—	—
Castilla León	72	21.8	11.3	10.3	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Madrid	60	21.6	1.9	0.6	19.2	—	—	—	—	—
Castilla La Mancha	52	20.1	9.7	5.8	2.8	1.9	—	—	—	—
Galicia	25	16.9	12.6	4.0	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—
Extremadura	47	13.3	6.8	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murcia	20	10.9	5.1	4.3	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
Pais Vasco	26	9.7	—	7.7	1.8	0.2	—	—	—	—
Aragón	18	7.3	0.8	0.7	5.7	—	—	—	—	—
Asturias	15	6.0	3.6	2.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
Canarias	33	5.4	0.5	4.8	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Navarra	17	4.5	—	0.1	4.4	—	—	—	—	—
La Rioja	10	1.9	—	0.04	1.9	—	—	—	—	—
Baleares	3	1.2	—	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—
Cantabria	4	0.5	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	3 953	582.3	174.5	242.0	127.1	38.7	—	—	15.7	6.5
Rhône-Alpes	578	102.8	57.6	12.2	26.3	6.7	—	—	—	0.1
Bretagne	347	80.2	6.1	70.7	—	3.4	—	—	—	—
Nord — Pas-de-Calais	140	74.4	61.5	11.0	—	2.0	—	—	—	3.3
Pays de la Loire	224	66.9	36.7	24.0	4.2	1.9	—	—	—	0.4
Ile de France	660	51.8	—	—	46.1	5.8	—	—	—	—
Alsace	322	49.1	3.6	26.9	17.6	1.1	—	—	8.0	—
Lorraine	201	27.8	6.3	19.4	—	2.1	—	—	5.9	1.3
Provence-Côte d'Azur	223	22.4	—	22.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	178	17.9	—	0.3	9.9	7.6	—	—	—	—
Franche-Comté	102	11.2	1.3	3.3	6.5	0.2	—	—	1.7	—
Aquitaine	134	10.8	0.3	9.8	0.05	0.7	—	—	—	0.3
Haute-Normandie	150	10.1	—	3.8	5.4	1.0	—	—	—	—
Languedoc-Roussillon	97	9.3	—	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basse-Normandie	107	8.3	—	4.3	2.4	1.7	—	—	—	—
Champagne-Ardenne	79	6.5	0.5	2.6	1.4	2.0	—	—	—	0.5
Bourgogne	70	5.6	—	1.8	2.6	1.2	—	—	—	—
La Réunion	37	5.6	—	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midi-Pyrénées	91	5.2	—	5.2	0.03	—	—	—	—	—
Picardie	88	5.0	—	0.9	4.2	—	—	—	—	—

Table I: Allocations from ongoing global loans in 1990 (continued)

Breakdown by region and objective

(million ecus)

Region	Total		Regional development		Non-assisted areas		Advanced technology	Energy	Environ-ment	Community infra-structure
	number	amount	Infra-structure	Industry	EIB own resources	NCI				
France (continued)										
Poitou-Charentes	34	4.8	0.6	3.3	—	0.9	—	—	—	0.6
Auvergne	47	4.1	—	2.8	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	—
Limousin	34	2.2	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corse	8	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Martinique	2	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	6	5.3	—	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	2 115	1 067.5	11.0	504.7	312.8	7.8	116.6	93.0	50.8	6.3
Multiregional Mezzogiorno	1	0.04	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lombardia	173	190.3	—	—	97.1	7.7	42.6	17.5	28.9	—
Emilia-Romagna	105	116.4	—	1.3	67.1	—	20.0	22.1	6.1	—
Piemonte	85	100.4	—	—	56.1	—	30.4	13.9	—	—
Veneto	143	89.9	4.9	6.7	51.1	0.2	8.6	1.7	10.3	6.3
Lazio	61	68.1	1.3	53.6	1.8	—	—	9.1	3.6	—
Campania	218	67.6	—	67.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toscana	77	67.1	—	29.7	30.2	—	7.9	7.2	2.0	—
Sicilia	268	54.7	—	54.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trentino-Alto Adige	138	54.6	1.2	52.3	0.6	—	—	1.6	—	—
Puglia	237	42.1	3.3	38.8	—	—	—	3.3	—	—
Umbria	53	34.8	—	34.8	—	—	6.0	9.1	—	—
Marche	85	34.3	0.1	31.0	0.3	—	1.1	3.0	—	—
Sardegna	188	34.0	—	34.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	55	33.9	—	29.1	0.7	—	—	4.1	—	—
Abruzzi	75	25.8	—	25.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basilicata	53	18.8	0.3	18.5	—	—	—	0.3	—	—
Liguria	33	14.8	0.02	7.0	7.8	—	—	—	—	—
Molise	19	11.6	—	11.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calabria	48	8.0	—	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	35	57.1	—	21.3	35.8	—	—	—	—	—
Noord-Holland	6	15.1	—	3.5	11.6	—	—	—	—	—
Gelderland	5	13.8	—	7.6	6.3	—	—	—	—	—
Zuid-Holland	10	9.2	—	4.8	4.4	—	—	—	—	—
Noord-Brabant	4	9.1	—	—	9.1	—	—	—	—	—
Friesland	3	4.4	—	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drenthe	4	3.7	—	—	3.7	—	—	—	—	—
Utrecht	1	0.7	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Groningen	1	0.7	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overijssel	1	0.4	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	595	157.8	1.3	156.5	—	—	—	0.05	—	—
Multiregional	2	0.7	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centre	183	51.2	—	51.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norte	188	48.1	—	48.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	155	36.6	—	36.6	—	—	—	0.05	—	—
Alentejo	35	7.6	—	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Algarve	17	6.6	—	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	4	5.1	—	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Açores	11	1.9	1.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	75	37.2	—	15.1	1.8	20.3	—	—	—	—
South East	33	17.4	—	—	—	13.9	—	—	—	—
Scotland	3	7.1	—	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
South West	8	3.9	—	0.1	—	3.8	—	—	—	—
East Anglia	5	2.5	—	—	1.8	0.7	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	5	1.6	—	5.0	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
West Midlands	7	1.3	—	0.9	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
East Midlands	4	1.1	—	0.3	—	0.8	—	—	—	—
North West	6	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
North	2	0.6	—	0.2	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
Wales	2	0.5	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	8 445	2 860.7	417.2	1 288.9	699.6	71.5	163.7	116.2	312.2	12.9

As some allocations meet two or more objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table J: Allocations from ongoing global loans from 1986 to 1990

Breakdown by region and objective

(million ecus)

Region	Total		Regional development		Non-assisted areas		Advanced technology	Energy	Environ-ment	Community infra-structure
	number	amount	Infra-structure	Industry	EIB own resources	NCI				
Belgium	143	135.4	—	71.3	64.1	—	—	—	—	—
West Vlaanderen	52	51.5	—	5.3	46.3	—	—	—	—	—
Hainaut	13	21.6	—	21.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Limburg	14	21.5	—	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antwerpen	20	16.2	—	9.6	6.6	—	—	—	—	—
Liège	10	8.1	—	7.8	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
Oost Vlaanderen	11	7.2	—	0.2	7.0	—	—	—	—	—
Namur	3	5.6	—	5.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Brabant B.	10	2.6	—	—	2.6	—	—	—	—	—
Brabant V.	5	0.7	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Brabant W.	5	0.5	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	519	216.2	26.5	42.6	34.1	107.8	—	—	24.6	—
Vest for Storebælt	392	169.7	23.5	40.3	22.8	83.1	—	—	19.5	—
Hovedstadsregionen	100	37.2	1.5	—	11.2	21.9	—	—	2.7	—
Oest for Storebælt	27	9.3	1.6	2.4	—	2.8	—	—	2.5	—
Germany	1 275	1 074.2	395.7	218.7	154.0	—	58.7	63.6	601.2	—
Nordrhein-Westfalen	379	546.9	279.0	85.5	56.6	—	4.8	29.8	331.6	—
Baden-Württemberg	518	139.5	0.1	1.3	42.8	—	53.8	8.5	42.9	—
Niedersachsen	110	124.7	58.3	52.4	4.4	—	—	2.7	69.5	—
Bayern	88	65.1	—	8.4	18.6	—	—	—	42.1	—
Rheinland-Pfalz	45	43.9	3.4	17.4	7.3	—	—	0.6	18.8	—
Hessen	56	39.9	—	3.3	22.3	—	—	—	15.1	—
Saarland	17	38.8	26.2	12.6	—	—	—	—	38.8	—
Schleswig-Holstein	25	27.3	16.0	3.2	1.2	—	—	10.0	17.8	—
Bremen	14	26.6	12.0	14.7	—	—	—	12.0	15.0	—
Hamburg	22	20.4	0.8	19.0	0.6	—	—	—	9.7	—
Berlin	1	1.0	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	533	232.6	67.9	157.5	—	7.2	—	—	—	—
Multiregional	7	47.3	8.4	38.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attiki	95	33.3	8.0	21.0	—	4.3	—	—	—	—
Kriti	83	24.2	6.5	17.4	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	37	23.9	13.3	10.5	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Kentriki Makedonia	84	23.0	3.4	19.5	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
Stereia Ellada	47	21.0	4.2	15.3	—	1.4	—	—	—	—
Thessalia	27	11.6	5.3	6.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Kentriki Ellada	2	10.2	5.5	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peloponnisos	38	7.3	1.2	5.8	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Nisia	1	6.8	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dytiki Ellada	22	5.0	0.03	4.9	—	0.03	—	—	—	—
Notio Aigaio	19	4.6	0.9	3.6	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Ionia Nisia	19	4.1	0.4	3.6	—	0.04	—	—	—	—
Ipeiros	24	4.0	0.2	3.7	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Voreia Ellada	2	3.6	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dytiki Makedonia	10	1.7	0.1	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voreio Aigaio	16	1.1	0.2	0.9	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Spain	2 499	1 038.3	167.1	512.7	198.6	159.8	—	—	—	—
Andalucía	467	188.5	38.7	142.4	1.7	5.7	—	—	—	—
Cataluña	337	141.1	—	36.7	62.0	42.3	—	—	—	—
Madrid	239	122.7	1.9	9.4	70.4	41.0	—	—	—	—
Comunidad Valenciana	231	103.1	6.9	51.0	18.9	26.3	—	—	—	—
Castilla León	253	85.1	22.1	53.7	5.9	3.4	—	—	—	—
Galicia	107	67.0	39.0	25.4	0.1	2.5	—	—	—	—
Castilla La Mancha	172	66.3	22.6	32.5	3.1	8.1	—	—	—	—
Canarias	105	57.8	0.5	55.5	—	1.8	—	—	—	—
Murcia	120	48.2	11.6	32.6	1.5	2.5	—	—	—	—
Pais Vasco	88	37.0	0.1	26.0	3.8	7.0	—	—	—	—
Extremadura	112	31.9	17.0	14.6	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Aragón	90	31.5	0.9	10.3	14.0	6.3	—	—	—	—
Navarra	49	18.7	—	0.9	10.9	6.9	—	—	—	—
Asturias	51	18.6	5.6	12.6	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—
La Rioja	41	9.6	—	1.0	4.6	4.1	—	—	—	—
Cantabria	28	9.5	—	8.3	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—
Baleares	9	1.7	—	—	1.3	0.4	—	—	—	—
France	11 521	1 796.8	464.5	738.9	328.5	235.9	2.5	26.7	19.6	6.5
Bretagne	787	192.9	13.2	154.1	0.1	10.9	—	14.7	—	—
Rhône-Alpes	1 586	192.5	63.2	29.7	62.3	36.7	0.3	0.6	—	0.1
Île de France	1 994	182.9	—	—	138.2	42.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	—
Nord — Pas-de-Calais	473	167.7	111.2	47.4	—	6.3	—	2.8	—	3.3
Pays de la Loire	699	148.9	46.6	81.9	6.8	10.4	0.2	3.2	—	0.4
Provence-Côte d'Azur	617	132.0	58.1	63.6	0.1	9.6	0.6	—	—	—
Alsace	795	123.1	7.2	58.6	50.8	6.4	0.1	—	8.5	—
Aquitaine	475	117.2	64.2	44.0	0.05	5.5	0.3	3.4	2.8	0.3
Lorraine	632	92.1	7.4	72.3	0.5	11.9	—	—	5.9	1.3
Languedoc-Roussillon	321	79.9	36.0	38.2	—	5.6	—	—	—	—
Midi-Pyrénées	352	68.1	37.3	26.8	0.3	3.5	—	0.2	—	—
Centre	465	47.4	—	2.2	17.3	27.4	—	0.4	—	—
Haute-Normandie	384	40.3	0.2	14.6	13.1	12.4	—	—	—	—
Basse-Normandie	333	32.7	0.2	19.1	5.5	7.9	—	—	—	—
Auvergne	246	31.6	12.1	10.0	2.2	7.0	—	0.3	—	—
Franche-Comté	228	26.1	1.3	5.3	12.4	7.1	—	—	1.7	—

Table J: Allocations from ongoing global loans from 1986 to 1990 (continued)

Breakdown by region and objective

(million ecus)

Region	Total		Regional development		Non-assisted areas		Advanced technology	Energy	Environment	Community infrastructure
	number	amount	Infrastructure	Industry	EIB own resources	NCI				
France (cont.)										
Picardie	276	26.0	—	9.8	9.1	7.2	—	—	—	—
Poitou-Charentes	162	25.0	1.2	20.5	—	3.3	0.1	—	—	0.6
Bourgogne	246	24.0	—	9.5	6.8	7.7	0.1	—	—	—
Champagne-Ardenne	237	23.4	0.5	15.0	3.0	4.8	0.1	—	—	0.5
Limousin	115	11.7	2.6	7.5	—	1.6	—	—	—	—
La Réunion	37	5.6	—	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corse	57	5.5	2.0	3.0	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
La Martinique	3	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Guadeloupe	1	0.04	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	160	23.3	0.7	22.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	10 197	4 797.8	77.3	2 518.8	597.4	549.9	399.0	667.2	198.4	16.1
Lombardia	770	657.1	—	2.6	163.2	138.6	170.3	132.8	83.0	—
Veneto	706	461.1	8.8	60.3	118.9	152.6	44.6	54.0	13.4	16.1
Emilia-Romagna	567	407.5	—	8.5	137.1	111.5	39.0	83.5	29.6	—
Campania	1 154	406.4	0.1	406.4	—	—	—	12.0	7.6	—
Trentino-Alto Adige	658	402.7	3.0	373.6	0.6	0.3	—	28.9	—	—
Piemonte	384	383.1	—	0.4	97.8	67.0	91.5	112.5	24.8	—
Toscana	770	344.0	—	151.2	61.3	61.8	23.9	61.1	20.7	—
Lazio	355	247.6	2.8	187.2	4.0	5.7	14.1	25.6	10.7	—
Sicilia	1 013	233.5	9.8	221.2	—	—	—	25.3	2.7	—
Marche	598	215.1	5.7	201.7	0.3	—	1.1	13.0	0.1	—
Sardegna	732	213.2	0.6	212.7	—	—	—	1.5	0.6	—
Puglia	955	200.4	13.9	186.5	—	—	—	23.0	—	—
Abruzzi	413	149.9	12.8	136.0	—	—	—	7.3	0.7	—
Umbria	214	121.2	1.3	108.5	—	—	1.8	15.4	0.7	—
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	137	88.4	0.6	74.3	0.7	—	—	13.4	—	—
Basilicata	249	83.3	8.8	74.5	—	—	—	17.6	0.7	—
Liguria	128	73.1	2.0	30.5	13.4	10.5	2.7	16.0	—	—
Calabria	312	55.6	7.2	48.4	—	—	—	7.2	—	—
Molise	69	31.5	—	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiregional North	7	19.2	—	—	—	1.9	—	14.1	3.2	—
Multiregional Mezzogiorno	5	3.0	—	3.0	—	—	—	2.2	—	—
Valle d'Aosta	1	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—
Netherlands	95	123.8	—	54.2	69.6	—	—	—	—	—
Noord-Holland	18	29.0	—	11.8	17.3	—	—	—	—	—
Noord-Brabant	15	22.0	—	1.5	20.5	—	—	—	—	—
Gelderland	14	21.1	—	11.5	9.7	—	—	—	—	—
Zuid-Holland	18	17.5	—	4.8	12.7	—	—	—	—	—
Limburg	7	11.2	—	10.1	1.0	—	—	—	—	—
Groningen	5	6.6	—	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friesland	4	4.7	—	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overijssel	6	4.0	—	3.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Drenthe	4	3.7	—	—	3.7	—	—	—	—	—
Zeeland	1	2.1	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	—	—
Utrecht	3	1.8	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	1 676	417.9	1.8	379.8	—	36.3	—	5.8	2.1	—
Centre	597	156.6	—	137.1	—	19.5	—	3.5	0.1	—
Norte	515	134.9	—	128.0	—	6.9	—	2.2	1.9	—
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	423	88.9	—	82.5	—	6.4	—	0.05	—	—
Alentejo	73	13.7	—	13.3	—	0.4	—	—	—	—
Algarve	33	9.7	—	7.3	—	2.4	—	—	—	—
Madeira	9	7.3	—	6.6	—	0.8	—	—	—	—
Multiregional	13	4.4	—	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Açores	13	2.5	1.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	194	108.0	—	50.0	1.8	56.2	—	—	—	—
South East	65	36.9	—	—	—	36.9	—	—	—	—
Scotland	10	15.9	—	15.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Midlands	22	12.9	—	6.6	—	6.3	—	—	—	—
West Midlands	21	8.1	—	4.8	—	3.3	—	—	—	—
South West	18	7.9	—	2.1	—	5.8	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	11	6.8	—	6.2	—	0.6	—	—	—	—
North West	19	6.8	—	5.4	—	1.4	—	—	—	—
Wales	11	5.7	—	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Anglia	6	2.9	—	—	1.8	1.1	—	—	—	—
Northern Ireland	5	2.5	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
North	6	1.7	—	0.8	—	0.9	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	28 812	9 964.4	1 201.5	4 767.4	1 447.9	1 153.3	460.2	763.2	845.9	22.6

As some allocations meet two or more objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table K: Financing provided from 1976 to 1990 in the ACP States under the Lomé Conventions and in the OCT
Geographical breakdown

(million ecus)

	Total financing			EIB own resources			Budgetary resources		
	Total	Lomé I + II	Lomé III	Total	Lomé I + II	Lomé III	Total	Lomé I + II	Lomé III
AFRICA	2 194.44	1 137.34	1 057.1	1 368.6	812.5	556.1	825.84	324.84	501.0
<i>West Africa</i>	<i>930.4</i>	<i>462.3</i>	<i>468.1</i>	<i>634.7</i>	<i>348.6</i>	<i>286.1</i>	<i>295.7</i>	<i>113.7</i>	<i>182.0</i>
Nigeria	258.0	90.0	168.0	258.0	90.0	168.0	—	—	—
Côte-d'Ivoire	191.6	104.5	87.1	185.7	98.6	87.1	5.9	5.9	—
Ghana	75.3	34.3	41.0	37.0	16.0	21.0	38.3	18.3	20.0
Senegal	70.5	46.7	23.8	33.0	33.0	—	37.5	13.7	23.8
Regional	49.8	16.8	33.0	15.0	5.0	10.0	34.8	11.8	23.0
Mauritania	48.5	32.0	16.5	25.0	25.0	—	23.5	7.0	16.5
Togo	37.8	28.5	9.3	20.7	20.7	—	17.1	7.8	9.3
Guinea	34.7	15.7	19.0	11.9	11.9	—	22.8	3.8	19.0
Burkina Faso	33.1	23.2	9.9	8.0	8.0	—	25.1	15.2	9.9
Benin	31.8	18.3	13.5	13.5	13.5	—	18.3	4.8	13.5
Niger	31.2	16.9	14.3	16.0	16.0	—	15.2	0.9	14.3
Mali	30.3	9.8	20.5	—	—	—	30.3	9.8	20.5
Liberia	14.0	14.0	—	10.9	10.9	—	3.1	3.1	—
Cape Verde	8.4	5.4	3.0	—	—	—	8.4	5.4	3.0
Gambia	8.1	2.4	5.7	—	—	—	8.1	2.4	5.7
Guinea-Bissau	7.3	3.8	3.5	—	—	—	7.3	3.8	3.5
<i>Cent. & Equat. Africa</i>	<i>390.54</i>	<i>260.54</i>	<i>130.0</i>	<i>246.0</i>	<i>191.0</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>144.54</i>	<i>69.54</i>	<i>75.0</i>
Cameroon	133.3	133.3	—	128.3	128.3	—	5.0	5.0	—
Zaire	76.2	26.2	50.0	50.0	—	50.0	26.2	26.2	—
Congo	57.9	31.9	26.0	28.1	28.1	—	29.8	3.8	26.0
Gabon	34.5	34.5	—	32.0	32.0	—	2.5	2.5	—
Burundi	20.7	8.7	12.0	—	—	—	20.7	8.7	12.0
Chad	17.7	9.5	8.2	—	—	—	17.7	9.5	8.2
Rwanda	17.7	5.7	12.0	—	—	—	17.7	5.7	12.0
Central African Republic	15.1	5.1	10.0	—	—	—	15.1	5.1	10.0
Regional	9.3	3.6	5.7	7.6	2.6	5.0	1.7	1.0	0.7
Equatorial Guinea	6.0	2.0	4.0	—	—	—	6.0	2.0	4.0
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.14	0.04	2.1	—	—	—	2.14	0.04	2.1
<i>East Africa</i>	<i>375.1</i>	<i>182.7</i>	<i>192.4</i>	<i>179.4</i>	<i>102.9</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>195.7</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>115.9</i>
Kenya	177.4	100.9	76.5	166.9	97.9	69.0	10.5	3.0	7.5
Tanzania	45.2	23.7	21.5	5.0	5.0	—	40.2	18.7	21.5
Ethiopia	44.0	13.0	31.0	—	—	—	44.0	13.0	31.0
Sudan	38.5	16.5	22.0	—	—	—	38.5	16.5	22.0
Uganda	25.3	10.3	15.0	—	—	—	25.3	10.3	15.0
Somalia	25.2	9.8	15.4	—	—	—	25.2	9.8	15.4
Seychelles	7.6	4.6	3.0	1.5	—	1.5	6.1	4.6	1.5
Regional	6.5	0.5	6.0	6.0	—	6.0	0.5	0.5	—
Djibouti	5.4	3.4	2.0	—	—	—	5.4	3.4	2.0
<i>Southern Africa</i>	<i>483.4</i>	<i>231.8</i>	<i>251.6</i>	<i>308.5</i>	<i>170.0</i>	<i>138.5</i>	<i>174.9</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>113.1</i>
Zimbabwe	110.4	40.4	70.0	105.0	35.0	70.0	5.4	5.4	—
Zambia	71.8	47.4	24.4	42.0	42.0	—	29.8	5.4	24.4
Botswana	65.9	37.3	28.6	59.5	35.5	24.0	6.4	1.8	4.6
Malawi	63.0	39.0	24.0	32.5	22.0	10.5	30.5	17.0	13.5
Madagascar	53.8	24.2	29.6	—	—	—	53.8	24.2	29.6
Mauritius	51.5	17.0	34.5	44.5	16.5	28.0	7.0	0.5	6.5
Swaziland	33.2	20.2	13.0	25.0	19.0	6.0	8.2	1.2	7.0
Mozambique	15.0	—	15.0	—	—	—	15.0	—	15.0
Lesotho	12.6	6.1	6.5	—	—	—	12.6	6.1	6.5
Angola	4.0	—	4.0	—	—	—	4.0	—	4.0
Comoros	2.2	0.2	2.0	—	—	—	2.2	0.2	2.0
<i>Multiregional project</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>15.0</i>
CARIBBEAN	201.8	92.9	108.9	147.7	68.1	79.6	54.1	24.8	29.3
Trinidad and Tobago	56.9	42.0	14.9	54.0	42.0	12.0	2.9	—	2.9
Jamaica	41.3	9.0	32.3	35.3	4.0	31.3	6.0	5.0	1.0
Barbados	25.3	17.1	8.2	24.3	17.1	7.2	1.0	—	1.0
Bahamas	17.7	0.1	17.6	17.6	—	17.6	0.1	0.1	—
Guyana	11.2	7.2	4.0	—	—	—	11.2	7.2	4.0
Saint Lucia	9.2	1.2	8.0	6.0	—	6.0	3.2	1.2	2.0
St Vincent & the Grenadines	8.8	3.0	5.8	3.0	—	3.0	5.8	3.0	2.8
Suriname	7.3	4.3	3.0	—	—	—	7.3	4.3	3.0
Belize	6.1	2.6	3.5	4.5	2.0	2.5	1.6	0.6	1.0
Grenada	5.2	2.4	2.8	—	—	—	5.2	2.4	2.8
Regional	5.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	—	2.0	—	2.0
Dominica	4.8	1.0	3.8	—	—	—	4.8	1.0	3.8
St Christopher & Nevis	1.5	—	1.5	—	—	—	1.5	—	1.5
Antigua	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	1.5
PACIFIC	205.7	139.7	66.0	160.4	106.9	53.5	45.3	32.8	12.5
Papua New Guinea	103.1	70.6	32.5	83.9	54.9	29.0	19.2	15.7	3.5
Fiji	83.5	60.0	23.5	74.5	52.0	22.5	9.0	8.0	1.0
Western Samoa	7.5	3.3	4.2	—	—	—	7.5	3.3	4.2
Tonga	6.1	2.3	3.8	2.0	—	2.0	4.1	2.3	1.8
Vanuatu	3.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.0	—
Solomon Islands	2.2	0.2	2.0	—	—	—	2.2	0.2	2.0
Kiribati	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—
Tuvalu	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
Total: ACP States	2 601.94	1 369.94	1 232.0	1 676.7	987.5	689.2	925.24	382.44	542.8

Table K: Financing provided from 1976 to 1990 in the ACP States under the Lomé Conventions and in the OCT (continued)

Geographical breakdown	(million ecus)								
	Total financing			EIB own resources			Budgetary resources		
	Total	Lomé I + II	Lomé III	Total	Lomé I + II	Lomé III	Total	Lomé I + II	Lomé III
OCT	61.9	30.1	31.8	42.0	22.0	20.0	19.9	8.1	11.8
French Polynesia	16.3	6.3	10.0	11.0	4.0	7.0	5.3	2.3	3.0
Netherlands Antilles	15.6	9.5	6.1	12.8	7.1	5.7	2.8	2.4	0.4
New Caledonia	11.0	8.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	—	4.0	1.0	3.0
Cayman Islands	6.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	—	—	—
Aruba	4.2	—	4.2	1.3	—	1.3	2.9	—	2.9
British Virgin Islands	4.0	—	4.0	3.0	—	3.0	1.0	—	1.0
Anguilla	1.5	—	1.5	—	—	—	1.5	—	1.5
Montserrat	1.2	1.2	—	0.9	0.9	—	0.3	0.3	—
Regional — West Indies	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	—
St Christopher & Nevis	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	—
Falkland Islands	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
Grand Total	2 663.8	1 400.0	1 263.8	1 718.7	1 009.5	709.2	945.1	390.5	554.6

Certain countries figure under both ACP-Caribbean and OCT as their status has changed during the period covered.

Table L: ACP States and OCT from 1976 to 1990
Financing provided and allocations from ongoing global loans

Sectoral breakdown	Financing operations		Lomé III Global loan allocations		Financing operations		Lomé I + II Global loan allocations		
	million ecus	%	number	million ecus	million ecus	%	number	million ecus	
	Energy	264.0	20.9	1	0.3	378.5	27.0	6	2.8
Production	103.2	8.2	1	0.3	309.5	22.1	5	2.2	
Conventional thermal power stations	52.8	4.2	—	—	98.1	7.0	3	1.8	
Hydroelectric power stations	50.4	4.0	1	0.3	169.9	12.1	2	0.3	
Geothermal power stations	—	—	—	—	9.0	0.6	—	—	
Oil and natural gas deposits	—	—	—	—	32.5	2.3	—	—	
Transmission and supply	130.8	10.3	—	—	69.0	4.9	1	0.6	
Electricity	117.8	9.3	—	—	69.0	4.9	—	—	
Oil	13.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	1	0.6	
Sectoral restructuring	30.0	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infrastructure	312.0	24.7	2	0.2	121.9	8.7	2	1.6	
Transport	62.7	5.0	2	0.2	27.2	1.9	1	0.6	
Railways	—	—	—	—	10.0	0.7	—	—	
Shipping	46.2	3.7	1	0.1	17.2	1.2	1	0.6	
Airlines	16.5	1.3	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	
Telecommunications	95.4	7.5	—	—	63.1	4.5	1	1.0	
Water catchment, treatment, supply	153.9	12.2	—	—	31.6	2.3	—	—	
Industry, agriculture, services	687.8	54.4	269	90.0	899.6	64.3	582	235.3	
Industry	390.0	30.9	167	61.3	565.3	40.4	459	202.1	
Mining and quarrying	94.0	7.4	4	0.4	149.7	10.7	13	8.1	
Metal production and semi-processing	13.0	1.0	1	2.9	31.5	2.3	9	4.0	
Construction materials	10.0	0.8	14	4.2	59.3	4.2	17	8.4	
Woodworking	4.5	0.4	11	5.5	25.2	1.8	35	12.8	
Glass and ceramics	—	—	1	0.02	4.0	0.3	11	6.6	
Chemicals	12.3	1.0	13	3.9	55.1	3.9	28	17.3	
Metalworking and mechanical engineering	—	—	28	5.7	0.5	—	30	10.3	
Transport equipment	—	—	11	3.2	7.3	0.5	14	5.7	
Electrical engineering, electronics	—	—	5	0.6	—	—	12	5.6	
Foodstuffs	137.0	10.8	38	19.5	165.3	11.8	124	55.4	
Textiles and leather	69.8	5.5	19	9.6	42.9	3.1	66	22.6	
Paper and pulp, printing	18.4	1.5	4	0.7	—	—	43	20.1	
Rubber and plastics processing	2.0	0.2	9	3.2	24.6	1.8	46	22.8	
Other manufacturing industries	—	—	2	0.2	—	—	8	1.9	
Civil engineering — building	4.0	0.3	7	1.8	—	—	3	0.5	
Support for industry	25.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	3.5	0.3	7	3.4	—	—	14	4.9	
Services	16.7	1.3	95	25.0	42.9	3.1	98	24.2	
Tourism	7.5	0.6	70	19.7	19.3	1.4	66	20.6	
Other services	9.2	0.7	25	5.2	23.6	1.7	32	3.6	
Global loans	265.8	21.0	—	—	268.0	19.1	—	—	
Development banks	11.8	0.9	—	0.3	23.3	1.7	11	4.1	
Total		1 263.8	100.0	272	90.5	1 400.0	100.0	590	239.6

Table M: **Financing provided in the Mediterranean Countries from 1977 to 1990**

Geographical breakdown

	Total		EIB own resources	Budgetary resources
	million ecus	%	million ecus	million ecus
Yugoslavia	760.0	30.7	760.0	—
Algeria	313.0	12.6	312.0	1.0
Morocco	267.0	10.8	237.0	30.0
Tunisia	262.5	10.6	222.0	40.5
Egypt	391.0	15.8	380.0	11.0
Jordan	111.3	4.5	103.0	8.3
Lebanon	40.0	1.6	40.0	—
Syria	97.6	3.9	94.1	3.5
Cyprus	58.0	2.3	48.0	10.0
Israel	127.0	5.1	127.0	—
Malta	50.0	2.0	42.0	8.0
Total	2 477.4	100.0	2 365.1	112.3

Operations in Turkey, not included in this table, comprise 115 million in loans from own resources advanced between 1974 and 1981 and 619.2 million in loans on special conditions granted between 1965 and 1987, a total of 734.2 million.

Table N: **Mediterranean Countries from 1977 to 1990**
Sectoral breakdown of financing provided and allocations from ongoing global loans

	Financing operations		Global loan allocations	
	million ecus	%	number	million ecus
Energy	486.1	19.6	—	—
Production	273.7	11.0	—	—
Conventional thermal power stations	211.7	8.5	—	—
Hydroelectric power stations	34.0	1.4	—	—
Oil and natural gas deposits	28.0	1.1	—	—
Electricity transmission and supply	212.4	8.6	—	—
Infrastructure	1 312.1	53.0	32	18.3
Transport	1 043.0	42.1	15	2.3
Railways	175.3	7.1	—	—
Roads	729.2	29.4	15	2.3
Shipping	122.5	4.9	—	—
Airlines	16.0	0.6	—	—
Telecommunications	13.0	0.5	—	—
Water catchment, treatment, supply	133.0	5.4	4	13.8
Other infrastructure	123.1	5.0	13	2.2
Agricultural and forestry development	123.1	5.0	—	—
Composite and urban infrastructure	—	—	13	2.2
Industry, agriculture, services	679.2	27.4	2 059	337.0
Industry	133.0	5.4	434	221.7
Mining and quarrying	—	—	8	4.3
Metal production and semi-processing	—	—	11	5.4
Construction materials	50.0	2.0	26	14.0
Woodworking	—	—	22	5.3
Glass and ceramics	—	—	9	8.7
Chemicals	39.0	1.6	38	30.3
Metalworking and mechanical engineering	—	—	38	25.3
Transport equipment	—	—	10	1.0
Electrical engineering, electronics	—	—	20	9.7
Foodstuffs	1.5	0.1	96	37.1
Textiles and leather	—	—	83	32.5
Paper and pulp, printing	—	—	23	10.7
Rubber and plastics processing	28.0	—	30	17.2
Other manufacturing industries	—	—	9	2.0
Civil engineering — building	14.5	0.6	11	18.2
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	42.1	1.7	1 530	79.8
Services	6.0	0.2	95	35.6
Tourism	2.0	—	36	30.1
Other services	1.0	—	59	5.5
Waste recovery	3.0	0.1	—	—
Global loans	497.6	20.1	—	—
Development banks	0.5	—	—	—
Total	2 477.4	100.0	2 091	355.3

Table O: Resources raised in 1990
I. Medium and long-term fixed and floating-rate operations (before swaps)

PUBLIC BORROWING OPERATIONS							
Month of issue	Place of issue	Subscription currency	Amount (million)	Amount in ecus (million)	Life (years)	Coupon (%)	
January	Germany	DEM	500.0	247.0	10	8.000	
	Luxembourg	LUF	1 000.0	23.5	7	9.125	
February	Spain	ESP	15 000.0	114.5	5	13.500	
	Italy	ITL	200 000.0	131.8	5	13.250	
	Luxembourg	ECU	500.0	500.0	7	10.000	
	Luxembourg	ITL	200 000.0	131.8	7	variable	
	Luxembourg	FRF	1 000.0	144.5	10	9.875	
	United Kingdom	GBP	150.0	201.9	10	12.000	
	United States	USD	300.0	250.6	11	8.875	
	Switzerland	CHF	200.0	108.5	10	7.000	
March	Spain	ESP	15 000.0	114.5	10	13.900	
	France	FRF	1 000.0	144.5	8	10.400	
	Luxembourg	JPY	40 000.0	232.7	10	6.625	
	Luxembourg	ECU	300.0	300.0	7	10.000	
	Luxembourg	FRF	1 000.0	144.5	8	10.500	
	United Kingdom	GBP	100.0	134.6	8	13.000	
April	Luxembourg	USD	53.8	44.5	18	variable	
May	Spain	ESP	20 000.0	152.7	9	13.900	
	France	FRF	1 500.0	218.1	10	10.000	
	Luxembourg	ECU	200.0	200.0	7	10.000	
	Luxembourg	JPY	35 000.0	184.1	18	variable	
	United States	USD	300.0	248.6	12	9.125	
June	Luxembourg	ECU	125.0	125.0	7	10.000	
	Portugal	PTE	10 000.0	55.3	5	15.500	
	Switzerland	CHF	200.0	110.7	10	7.250	
July	Luxembourg	JPY	20 000.0	106.4	10	6.625	
	Luxembourg	FRF	1 000.0	144.3	10	9.875	
	Luxembourg	ITL	250 000.0	165.1	10	variable	
	Luxembourg	USD	500.0	404.9	10	9.125	
	Switzerland	CHF	200.0	114.4	12	7.000	
September	Germany	DEM	300.0	145.4	10	variable	
	France	FRF	1 000.0	144.3	10	11.000	
October	Belgium	BEF	6 000.0	141.5	8	10.250	
	Spain	ESP	10 000.0	77.6	5	14.350	
	France	FRF	200.0	29.0	10	variable	
	Luxembourg	USD	56.5	43.0	18	variable	
	Luxembourg	JPY	25 000.0	137.5	7	8.000	
	Switzerland	CHF	150.0	87.8	11	7.250	
November	Germany	DEM	400.0	194.2	7	9.000	
	Luxembourg	FRF	1 000.0	145.1	7	10.500	
	Luxembourg	USD	300.0	228.1	7	9.250	
	United Kingdom	GBP	150.0	213.7	3	12.000	
December	Germany	DEM	300.0	145.7	7	9.000	
	Spain	ESP	20 000.0	155.1	7	13.350	
	Luxembourg	ITL	400 000.0	259.6	7	12.000	
	Luxembourg	CAD	150.0	98.9	10	11.250	
	Luxembourg	USD	300.0	228.1	7	9.250	
	Luxembourg	JPY	20 000.0	110.0	9	6.625	
	Netherlands	NLG	300.0	129.2	10	9.250	
	Portugal	PTE	12 500.0	68.3	5	15.750	
	United Kingdom	GBP	100.0	142.5	14	10.375	
	Switzerland	CHF	150.0	87.8	10	7.375	
52 operations				8 211.6			
PRIVATE BORROWING OPERATIONS							
Number of operations		Subscription currency	Amount (million)	Amount in ecus (million)	Life (years)	Rate of interest (%)	
5		NLG	620.0	269.0	10-15	8.65-9.25	
4		BEF	8 000.0	188.9	8-9	10.0-10.3	
3		LUF	1 200.0	28.3	6-7	9.0-10.25	
3		ECU	146.9	146.9	7-10	6.0-10.875	
3		CHF	400.0	223.0	6-10	7.50	
9		DEM	800.0	391.2	7-10	8.75-9.1	
27 operations				1 247.2			
MEDIUM-TERM NOTES							
12 operations			USD	440.4	356.2	2-8	8.35-8.8
Total (I) public and private borrowing operations				9 815.0			
II. Short-term operations							
Commercial paper		ECU	500.0	500.0			
		GBP	250.0	353.2			
		ITL	250 000.0	162.3			
		NLG	300.0	130.2			
				1 145.7			
Certificates of deposit				10.0			
Total (II)				1 155.7			
III. Third-party participations in Bank loans							
			USD	46.8	35.6		
Grand Total (I. + II. + III)				11 006.3			

Table P: Resources raised from 1986 to 1990

	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	ecus	%	ecus	%	ecus	%	ecus	%	ecus	%
Community currencies										
ECU	897	13.2	807	14.4	1 329	17.3	1 839	20.4	1 765	16.1
DEM	879	13.0	1 153	20.6	1 545	20.2	959	10.6	1 124	10.2
FRF	413	6.1	464	8.3	854	11.1	1 164	12.9	1 114	10.1
GBP	304	4.5	142	2.5	752	9.8	1 769	19.6	1 331	12.1
ITL	594	8.8	639	11.4	652	8.5	626	6.9	851	7.7
BEF	263	3.9	302	5.4	473	6.2	346	3.8	330	3.0
NLG	515	7.6	338	6.0	500	6.5	317	3.5	528	4.8
DKK	—	—	38	0.7	—	—	3	—	—	—
IEP	—	—	—	—	32	0.4	52	0.6	—	—
LUF	81	1.2	79	1.4	85	1.1	92	1.0	52	0.5
ESP	—	—	—	—	237	3.1	701	7.8	614	5.6
PTE	—	—	—	—	29	0.4	86	1.0	124	1.1
Total	3 946	58.2	3 963	70.9	6 488	84.6	7 954	88.0	7 833	71.2
of which: Fixed	3 946	58.2	3 763	67.3	5 657	73.8	7 206	79.8	6 055	55.1
of which: Floating	—	—	200	3.6	831	10.8	748	8.3	1 778	16.2
Non-Community currencies										
USD	1 760	25.9	722	12.9	308	4.0	385	4.3	1 574	14.3
CHF	511	7.5	370	6.6	556	7.3	264	2.9	818	7.4
JPY	514	7.6	517	9.2	314	4.1	432	4.8	771	7.0
ATS (!)	54	0.8	21	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2 839	41.8	1 630	29.1	1 178	15.4	1 080	12.0	3 163	28.8
of which: Fixed	2 299	33.9	1 437	25.7	1 101	14.4	1 080	12.0	3 084	28.0
of which: Floating	541	8.0	193	3.5	77	1.0	—	—	79	0.7
Grand Total	6 785	100.0	5 593	100.0	7 666	100.0	9 034	100.0	10 996	100.0
of which: Fixed	6 245	92.0	5 199	93.0	6 758	88.2	8 286	91.7	9 139	83.1
of which: Floating	541	8.0	393	7.0	908	11.8	748	8.3	1 857	16.9

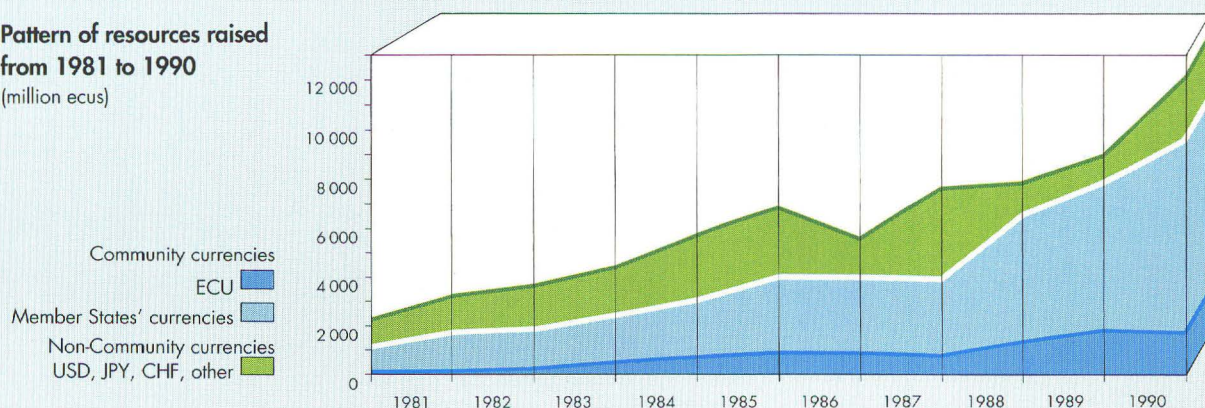
(!) Austrian Schilling

Table Q: Resources raised in ecus from 1981 to 1990

Year	Fixed-rate borrowings		Floating-rate borrowings				Grand total	Total raised	% in ecus
	Before swaps	After swaps	After swaps	Commercial paper	Certificates of deposit	Total			
1981	85.0	85.0	—	—	—	—	85.0	2 309.7	3.7
1982	112.0	112.0	—	—	—	—	112.0	3 205.2	3.5
1983	230.0	230.0	—	—	—	—	230.0	3 619.4	6.4
1984	455.0	455.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	555.0	4 360.9	12.7
1985	720.0	720.0	—	—	—	—	730.6 (*)	5 709.1	12.8
1986	827.0	897.0	—	—	—	—	897.0	6 785.5	13.2
1987	675.0	807.4	—	—	—	—	807.4	5 592.7	14.4
1988	959.0	993.0	82.9	—	252.5	335.4	1 328.4	7 666.1	17.3
1989	1 395.0	1 526.0	75.1	200.0	37.5	312.6	1 838.6	9 034.6	20.4
1990	1 271.8	1 254.9	—	500.0	10.0	510.0	1 764.9	10 995.6	16.1
Total	6 729.8	7 080.3	158.0	700.0	400.0	1 258.0	8 349.0	59 278.7	14.1

(*) including 10.6 million in third-party participations in loans

Pattern of resources raised from 1981 to 1990 (million ecus)



GUIDE TO READERS

1. **Ecu** — Except where otherwise indicated, all amounts quoted are expressed in ecus.

2. Unit of account

In accordance with Article 4 of the Statute, the unit of account of the Bank is defined as being the ecu used by the European Communities. See also Financial Statements, Annex E, Note A.

3. Statistical conversion rates

The conversion rates used by the Bank during each quarter for recording statistics of its financing operations - contract signatures and disbursements - as well as of its borrowings are those obtaining on the last working day of the previous quarter; in 1990, these were as follows:

	ISO standards (*)	during the 1st quarter (at 29. 12. 89)	during the 2nd quarter (at 30. 3. 90)	during the 3rd quarter (at 29. 6. 90)	during the 4th quarter (at 28. 9. 90)
1 ecu =	ECU				
Belgian franc	BEF	42.5920	42.3127	42.4030	42.4069
Danish krone	DKK	7.88161	7.80600	7.84901	7.86245
Deutsche Mark	DEM	2.02412	2.04503	2.06360	2.05921
Drachma	GRD	188.287	196.997	201.717	203.369
Peseta	ESP	131.059	131.005	126.690	128.914
French franc	FRF	6.92042	6.87611	6.92785	6.89296
Irish pound	IEP	0.769128	0.764468	0.769586	0.767206
Italian lira	ITL	1517.55	1504.66	1513.86	1540.92
Luxembourg franc	LUF	42.5920	42.3127	42.4030	42.4069
Dutch guilder	NLG	2.28602	2.30366	2.32315	2.32177
Escudo	PTE	179.030	180.712	181.195	183.137
Pound sterling	GBP	0.742783	0.734460	0.708434	0.701761
United States dollar	USD	1.19699	1.20687	1.23480	1.31545
Swiss franc	CHF	1.84277	1.80607	1.74848	1.70811
Japanese yen	JPY	171.888	190.081	187.937	181.861

(*) The Bank uses the currency abbreviations adopted by the International Organization for Standardization.

4. Accounting conversion rates

The Bank's balance sheet and financial statements are drawn up on the basis of the conversion rates in force at 31 December of the financial year concerned.

5. Activity within the Community

a. Statistics: the Bank provides individual loans, guarantees and global loans. The latter are concluded with financial institutions which deploy the proceeds in support of small and medium-scale ventures.

With a view to offering a fuller picture of Bank activity in the Community, Annual Report statistics have covered, since 1988:

- firstly, as in the past, finance contracts signed: individual loans (plus, where appropriate, guarantees) and global loans;
- secondly, operational data: individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans.

With a view to ensuring statistical continuity, comparisons with previous periods have been based on identical criteria, which explains why certain data in the Annual Reports published since 1988 differ from those featuring in earlier reports.

b. Community policy objectives: certain loans within the Community simultaneously meet more than one of these objectives; the totals of tables corresponding to different objectives cannot therefore be added together meaningfully.

c. Countries: as a general rule, tables detailing activity within the Community list the countries by alphabetical order of the name for each country in its own language. The abbreviations used are those adopted by the ISO.

d. Other: financing akin to operations within the Community: projects which, despite being located outside the European territory of the Member States, are considered in the same way as loans within the EEC because of their interest to the Community. The Board of Governors may authorise financing for such projects on a case-by-case basis under the terms of the second paragraph of Article 18 (!) of the Bank's Statute. This Article also provides scope for operations outside the Community under specific agreements and protocols.

e. Own resources: principally the proceeds of the Bank's borrowings on the capital markets but including "own funds" (paid-in capital and reserves), this term was adopted to distinguish the said resources from those deployed under mandate from the Community or the Member States. Whereas operations using own resources are entered on the balance sheet, operations conducted under mandate, which also form part of the Bank's activities, are entered in a trust management account: the "Special Section".

6. Adjustments, totals and rounding

Because of statistical adjustments, amounts quoted for earlier financial years may differ slightly from those published previously.

Amounts are quoted at current prices and exchange rates; they should be interpreted with care if added together over a long period. Figures for individual years are affected by price movements and exchange rate variations occurring over the years.

Differences between totals shown and the sum of individual amounts are due to rounding.

7. Deflator

The deflator applied to Bank activity is estimated at 4.5% for 1990.

Abbreviations and acronyms used in this report

Community or EEC	=	European Economic Community
Commission	=	Commission of the European Communities
Council	=	Council of the European Communities
ACP	=	African, Caribbean and Pacific
ERDF	=	European Regional Development Fund
GDP/GNP	=	Gross domestic/national product
GFCF	=	Gross fixed capital formation
LIFE	=	Financial Instrument for the Environment
LIFFE	=	London International Financial Futures Exchange
MATIF	=	Marché à terme international de France/marché à terme d'instruments financiers (French financial futures and options market)
MEDSPA	=	Strategy and plan of action for the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region
METAP	=	Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme
NCI	=	New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending
OAT	=	Obligations assimilables du Trésor (fungible French Treasury bonds)
OCT	=	Overseas Countries and Territories
OECD	=	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OJ	=	Official Journal of the European Communities
SMEs	=	Small and medium-sized enterprises
.	=	data not meaningful
—	=	inapplicable
p.m.	=	token entry

Abbreviations used in the lists on pp. 80 to 89

France:	SNCF	: Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer français
Italy:	AGIP	: Azienda Generale Industria Petroli
	BNL	: Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
	CIS	: Credito Industriale Sardo
	Crediop	: Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche
	Efibanca	: Ente Finanziario Interbancario
	ENEL	: Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica
	ENI	: Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi
	ICLE	: Istituto di Credito per il Lavoro italiano all'Estero
	IMI	: Istituto Mobiliare Italiano
	Interbanca	: Banca per Finanziamenti a Medio e Lungo Termine
	IRFIS	: Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia
	IRI	: Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale
	ISVEIMER	: Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale
	Italgas	: Società Italiana per il Gas
	Mediobanca	: Banca di Credito Finanziario
	Mediocredito Centrale	: Istituto Centrale per il Credito a Medio Termine
	SIP	: Società Italiana per l'Esercizio delle Telecomunicazioni
	SNAM	: Società Nazionale Metanodotti
	Venofondario	: Istituto di Credito Fondiario delle Venezie