

**European
Investment Bank
BEI | EIB
annual report 1983**



The European Investment Bank in 1983 and 1982

Key data

| | 1983 | 1982 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | (million ECUs) | |
| Total financing provided | 5 947.8 | 4 695.7 |
| of which — loans from own resources and guarantees | 4 682.9 | 3 863.4 |
| — financing from other resources (accounted for in the Special Section) | 1 264.9 | 832.3 |
| Operations within the Community | | |
| Total | 5 467.5 | 4 244.2 |
| of which — loans from own resources and guarantees | 4 255.7 | 3 453.2 |
| including | | |
| EMS (1) subsidised loans in Italy and Ireland | 687.8 | 941.1 |
| subsidised loans for reconstruction work in earthquake-stricken areas of Italy | 61.1 | 116.3 |
| — loans from the resources of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending (NCI) | 1 211.8 | 791.0 |
| including | | |
| EMS (1) subsidised loans in Italy and Ireland | 207.0 | 230.4 |
| subsidised loans for reconstruction work in earthquake-stricken areas of Italy and Greece | 208.1 | 158.4 |
| Operations outside the Community | | |
| Total | 480.3 | 451.5 |
| of which — financing from own resources | 427.2 | 410.2 |
| — financing from Community budgetary funds | 53.1 | 41.3 |
| <i>Breakdown:</i> | | |
| Financing provided in the Mediterranean region | 342.7 | 292.0 |
| of which Spain and Portugal | 190.0 | 185.0 |
| Financing provided in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and in the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) | 137.6 | 159.5 |
| Amount outstanding at 31 December in respect of loans from own resources and guarantees | 25 659.0 | 20 740.0 |
| Amount outstanding at 31 December in respect of operations accounted for in the Special Section | 5 915.9 | 4 124.1 |
| Subscribed capital | 14 400.0 | 14 400.0 |
| of which paid in and to be paid in | 1 465.7 | 1 465.7 |
| Reserves, provisions and operating income at 31 December | 2 020.4 | 1 627.5 |
| Funds raised during the year | 3 619.4 | 3 205.2 |
| in DM | 720.6 | 630.7 |
| in Fl | 379.6 | 412.9 |
| in ECUs | 230.0 | 112.0 |
| in £ | 175.7 | 262.9 |
| in Bfrs | 160.7 | 79.2 |
| in Ffrs | 148.7 | 177.4 |
| in Lfrs | 35.3 | 37.2 |
| <i>total EEC currencies</i> | <i>1 850.5</i> | <i>1 712.3</i> |
| in US\$ | 908.3 | 760.1 |
| in Yen | 468.5 | 387.1 |
| in Sfrs | 284.7 | 345.7 |
| in CAN\$ | 75.6 | — |
| in Sch | 31.7 | — |
| Borrowings outstanding at 31 December | 20 749.1 | 16 570.2 |
| Balance sheet total at 31 December | 29 543.7 | 23 702.5 |

(1) European Monetary System

Financing provided in the Community in 1983

Breakdown by project location, economic policy objective and sector

1. Loans from the Bank's own resources in 1983

(million ECUs)

| | Economic policy objective | | | | | Total | Sector | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Regional development | Energy policy objectives (2) | Community infrastructure | Industrial modernisation and conversion | Deduct (1) | | Industry, Agriculture, Services | Energy (2) | Infrastructure |
| Denmark | 15.1 | 241.0 | 3.6 | — | — | 259.7 | 20.5 | 210.3 | 28.9 |
| Germany | 22.9 | 129.3 | — | 20.9 | 20.9 | 152.2 | 22.9 | 129.3 | — |
| Greece | 364.3 | 107.8 | 51.2 | — | 159.0 | 364.3 | 63.2 | 107.8 | 193.3 |
| France | 425.5 | 269.5 | 26.1 | — | 13.2 | 707.9 | 152.8 | 209.4 | 345.7 |
| Ireland | 234.6 | — | — | — | — | 234.6 | 13.9 | 19.3 | 201.4 |
| Italy | 1 421.1 | 487.4 | 109.0 | 172.2 | 244.0 | 1 945.7 | 749.5 | 458.4 | 737.8 |
| United Kingdom | 359.7 | 270.9 | 33.2 | — | 72.5 | 591.3 | 53.4 | 268.0 | 269.9 |
| Total | 2 843.2 | 1 505.9 | 223.1 | 193.1 | 509.5 | 4 255.7 | 1 076.2 | 1 402.5 | 1 777.0 |

2. Loans from NCI resources in 1983

(million ECUs)

| | Economic policy objective | | | | | Total | Sector | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Regional infrastructure (3) | Community infrastructure | Energy policy objectives (2) | SMEs | Deduct (1) | | Industry, Agriculture | Energy (2) | Infrastructure (3) |
| Denmark | — | — | 83.2 | 22.2 | — | 105.4 | 22.2 | 83.2 | — |
| Greece | 85.3 | — | 35.0 | — | 35.0 | 85.3 | — | 35.0 | 50.3 |
| France | 29.7 | — | 80.7 | 105.5 | 29.7 | 186.2 | 105.5 | 44.3 | 36.4 |
| Ireland | 69.4 | — | 46.8 | — | 46.8 | 69.4 | 3.8 | 46.8 | 18.8 |
| Italy | 353.3 | 30.2 | 37.7 | 289.5 | 45.4 | 665.4 | 289.5 | 37.7 | 338.2 |
| United Kingdom | — | — | 32.0 | 68.1 | — | 100.1 | 68.1 | 32.0 | — |
| Total | 537.7 | 30.2 | 315.4 | 485.3 | 156.8 | 1 211.8 | 489.1 | 279.0 | 443.7 |

(1) To allow for duplication in cases of financing granted on grounds of more than one economic policy objective (see pp. 29 to 31).

(2) The difference between "Energy policy objectives" and "Energy" results from the fact that certain industrial projects serve the aims of energy policy and certain energy projects as such only pursue the objective of regional development.

(3) The difference between "Regional infrastructure" and "Infrastructure" results from the placing of certain energy sector projects financed on the grounds of their regional development benefits in the category, "Regional infrastructure".

This annual report is available also
in the following languages:

DA ISBN 92-861-0061-2
DE ISBN 92-861-0062-0
FR ISBN 92-861-0065-5
GR ISBN 92-861-0063-9
IT ISBN 92-861-0066-3
NL ISBN 92-861-0067-1

European
Investment Bank



annual report 1983

Text finalised 3 May 1984
ISBN 92-861-0064-7

List of tables

| | | | |
|---|----|---|-----|
| Table 1: Financing provided in 1983, from 1979 to 1983 and from 1959 to 1983 | | Table 12: Funds raised from 1961 to 1983 | 81 |
| — broad breakdown by origin of resources and project location | 11 | Table 13: Bank borrowings in 1983: breakdown by currency | 82 |
| Summary data 1975-1983: EEC — USA — Japan | 16 | Table 14: List of borrowings in 1983 | 83 |
| Tables 2 and 3: Operations within the Community in 1983: breakdown by project location, economic policy objective and major sector | | Table 15: Financing from 1959 to 1983 | 105 |
| — from the Bank's own resources | 29 | Table 16: Financing provided within the Community in 1983 and from 1979 to 1983 | |
| — from NCI resources | 30 | — breakdown by economic policy objective | 108 |
| Table 4: Loans with interest subsidies financed from the General Budget of the European Communities in 1983 | 31 | Table 17: Financing provided within the Community from EIB own and NCI resources in 1983 | |
| Table 5: Financing provided within the Community in 1983, 1982 and from 1979 to 1983 | | — sectoral breakdown | 110 |
| — geographical breakdown | 33 | Table 18: Financing provided within the Community from EIB own and NCI resources from 1979 to 1983 | |
| Table 6: Contribution made by global loans from own and NCI resources to total financing for industry, agriculture and services from 1979 to 1983 | 37 | — sectoral breakdown | 113 |
| Table 7: Global loans and allocations in 1983 | 38 | Table 19: Global loans provided within the Community from 1979 to 1983 | |
| Table 8: Financing in Italy in 1983 | | — breakdown by economic policy objective and location | 116 |
| — breakdown by origin of resources, economic policy objective and major sector | 39 | Table 20: Allocations from global loans within the Community in 1983 and from 1979 to 1983 | |
| Table 9: Financing provided in the Mediterranean countries in 1983 | | — breakdown by economic policy objective and region | 117 |
| — breakdown by project location and origin of resources | 68 | Tables 21 and 22: Financing provided from 1979 to 1983 in the Mediterranean region | |
| Table 10: Amounts of Community financial aid provided for in conventions, financial protocols and decisions in force or under negotiation at 1 May 1984 | 69 | — breakdown by project location and origin of resources | 118 |
| Table 11: Financing provided in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) in 1983 | | — sectoral breakdown | 119 |
| — breakdown by project location and origin of resources | 71 | Tables 23 and 24: Financing provided from 1976 to 1983 in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) under the Lomé Conventions | |
| | | — breakdown by project location and origin of resources | 120 |
| | | — sectoral breakdown | 121 |

List of graphs and maps

| | | | |
|---|----|--|-----|
| Development of the Bank's activities | 12 | Map: Projects financed in the Mediterranean region, the ACP States and the OCT in 1983 | 72 |
| Gross domestic product in the Community | 15 | Borrowings in 1983 and amount outstanding at 31 December 1983 | |
| Gross yields on bonds | 18 | — breakdown by currency | 82 |
| Financing provided within the Community in 1983 | | Staff complement related to total Bank activity (1960-1983) | 87 |
| — breakdown by principal economic policy objective | 34 | Balance sheet of the Bank at 31 December of each year | 89 |
| Financing for projects contributing towards attaining Community energy objectives from 1979 to 1983 | 35 | Financing provided inside and outside the Community from 1959 to 1983 | 103 |
| Financing provided within the Community in 1983 | | Financing within the Community (1979-1983) | |
| — sectoral breakdown | 37 | — breakdown by economic policy objective | 104 |
| Maps: Projects financed within the Community in 1983 | | — breakdown by project location | 104 |
| — from own resources | 40 | — breakdown by major sector | 105 |
| — from NCI resources | 42 | Map: Projects financed in the Mediterranean region from 1979 to 1983 and in the ACP States and the OCT from 1976 to 1983 | 106 |
| Financing provided for regional development within the Community from 1979 to 1983 | | Financing provided in the ACP States from 1976 to 1983 | |
| — sectoral breakdown | 44 | — breakdown by per capita GDP | 107 |
| — geographical breakdown | 44 | — sectoral breakdown | 107 |
| Financing provided within the Community in 1983 | | | |
| — breakdown by project location and major sector | 48 | | |

Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Board of Governors — Audit Committee | 6 |
| Board of Directors | 7 |
| Management Committee — Organisation structure of the Bank | 8 |
| Unit of account | 10 |
| Financing provided in 1983 | 11 |
| Economic background | 13 |
| Economic and financial guidelines | 25 |
| Operations within the Community | 29 |
| Objectives pursued and resources deployed | 29 |
| Survey of financing in the Community | 32 |
| Financing operations in detail | 39 |
| List of loans and guarantees provided within the Community | 50 |
| <i>Loans and guarantees provided from the Bank's own resources</i> | 50 |
| <i>Loans from the resources of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending</i> | 63 |
| Operations outside the Community | 67 |
| Lending in countries which have applied for accession | 67 |
| Financing in the other Mediterranean countries | 68 |
| Financing in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) | 70 |
| List of financing operations outside the Community | 77 |
| <i>Loans from the Bank's own resources</i> | 77 |
| <i>Financing operations from Community budgetary resources</i> | 79 |
| Resources | 81 |
| Results for the year | 85 |
| Administration | 86 |
| Balance sheet and financial statements | 90 |
| Balance sheet | 90 |
| Special Section | 92 |
| Profit and loss account | 94 |
| Explanatory notes | 95 |
| Statement by the Audit Committee | 102 |
| Historical pattern of financing | 103 |
| Operations within the Community (1979-1983) | 103 |
| Operations in the Mediterranean region (1979-1983) | 105 |
| Operations in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (1976-1983) | 107 |

Board of Governors

Situation at 1 June 1984

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Chairman | Pierre WERNER (Luxembourg) <i>until June 1983</i> H. Onno RUDING (Netherlands) |
| BELGIUM | Willy DE CLERCQ, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade |
| DENMARK | Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance |
| GERMANY | Gerhard STOLTENBERG, Minister of Finance |
| GREECE | Gerassimos ARSENIS, Minister for National Economy |
| FRANCE | Jacques DELORS, Minister for Economic, Financial and Budgetary Affairs |
| IRELAND | Alan DUKES, Minister for Finance |
| ITALY | Giovanni Guiseppe GORIA, Minister of the Treasury |
| LUXEMBOURG | Pierre WERNER, Prime Minister, Minister of State |
| NETHERLANDS | H. Onno RUDING, Minister of Finance |
| UNITED KINGDOM | Sir Geoffrey HOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer <i>until June 1983</i> Nigel LAWSON, Chancellor of the Exchequer |

Audit Committee

Situation at 1 June 1984

Chairman

Corneille BRÜCK, Président-Directeur de la Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg
until June 1983

Konstantin THANOPOULOS, Manager, Bank of Greece, Athens
from June 1983

Members

Jørgen BREDSDORFF, Rigsrevisor, Audit Department, Copenhagen
Albert HANSEN, Secrétaire Général du Conseil du Gouvernement, Luxembourg
from June 1983

Board of Directors

Situation at 1 June 1984

Chairman

Yves LE PORTZ

Vice-Chairmen

Horst-Otto STEFFE

C. Richard ROSS

Arie PAIS

Lucio IZZO

Noel WHELAN

Directors

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Luigi ARCUTI | Presidente, Istituto Mobiliari Italiano, Rome, <i>from June 1983</i> |
| Paul ARLMAN | Plaatsvervangend Directeur van de Buitenlandse Financiële Betrekkingen, Ministry of Finance, The Hague |
| Karl BREDAHL | Fhv. Afdelingschef, Ministry of Finance, Copenhagen |
| Ernst-Günther BRÖDER | Sprecher des Vorstands der Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt |
| Corneille BRÜCK | Président-Directeur de la Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg, <i>from June 1983</i> |
| Michel CAMDESSUS | Directeur du Trésor, Ministry of Economic, Financial and Budgetary Affairs, Paris |
| Giorgio CAPPON | Direttore Generale, Banca per i Finanziamenti a Medio e Lungo Termine SpA — Interbanca, Milan, <i>until June 1983</i> |
| Paolo GNES | Capo della Segreteria Particolare, Banca d'Italia, Rome, <i>from June 1983</i> |
| Salvatore GUIDOTTI | Presidente Istituto Italiano per lo Studio della Congiuntura (ISCO), Rome, <i>until June 1983</i> |
| Pierre GUILL | Président-Directeur honoraire de la Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg, <i>until June 1983</i> |
| Maurice HORGAN | Former Second Secretary, Department of Finance, Dublin, <i>until June 1983</i> |
| Robert LION | Directeur Général de la Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, Paris |
| Geoffrey LITTLER | Deputy Secretary (Overseas Finance), H.M. Treasury, London, <i>until February 1983</i> |
| David McCUTCHEON | Second Secretary, Department of Finance, Dublin, <i>from June 1983</i> |
| Ludovicus MEULEMANS | Inspecteur-generaal van de administratie der Thesaurie, Ministry of Finance, Brussels |
| Rudolf MORAWITZ | Ministerialdirigent, Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bonn |
| Sotiris MOUSOURIS | Vice-Governor, Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETBA), Athens, <i>until January 1983</i> |
| Anne E. MUELLER | Deputy Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry, London |
| Waldemar MÜLLER-ENDERS | Ministerialdirigent, Federal Ministry of Finance, Bonn |
| Tommaso PADOA-SCHIOPPA | Director-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, <i>until February 1983</i> |
| Massimo RUSSO | Director-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels, <i>from April 1983</i> |
| Jean SAINT-GEOURS | Président-Directeur Général du Crédit National, Paris |
| Gerassimos SAPOUNZOGLOU | Adviser to the Minister for National Economy, Ministry for National Economy, Athens, <i>from May 1984</i> |
| Mario SARCINELLI | Direttore Generale del Tesoro, Ministry of the Treasury, Rome |
| Stavros THOMADAKIS | Adviser to the Minister for National Economy, Ministry for National Economy, Athens, <i>until February 1984</i> |
| James Brian UNWIN | Deputy Secretary (Overseas Finance), H.M. Treasury, London, <i>from February 1983</i> |
| Sir Malcolm WILCOX | Director, Midland Bank plc, London |

Alternates

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Sven BOYER-SØGAARD | Prokurist, National Bank of Denmark, Copenhagen, <i>until March 1984</i> |
| Berardo CLEMENTE | Dirigente Superiore, Ministry of the Treasury, Rome, <i>from June 1983</i> |
| Flemming FARUP-MADSEN | Prokurist, National Bank of Denmark, Copenhagen, <i>from March 1984</i> |
| Geoffrey FITCHEW | Under-Secretary, European Community Group, H.M. Treasury, London, <i>from November 1983</i> |
| Lionello FRONZONI | Ex-Direttore, Banca d'Italia, Rome, <i>until June 1983</i> |
| Winfried HECK | Ministerialdirigent, Federal Ministry of Finance, Bonn |
| Mary E. HEDLEY-MILLER | Under-Secretary, European Community Group, H.M. Treasury, London, <i>until October 1983</i> |
| Philippe JURGENSEN | Chef du Service des Affaires Internationales, Direction du Trésor, Ministry of Economic, Financial and Budgetary Affairs, Paris |
| Pierre MATHIJSEN | Director-General for Regional Policy, Commission of the European Communities, Brussels |
| Horst MOLTRECHT | Ministerialdirektor i.e.R., Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation, Bonn |
| Ian PLENDERLEITH | Head of Gilt-edged Division, Bank of England, London |
| Yves ROLAND-BILLECART | Directeur Général de la Caisse Centrale de Coopération Économique, Paris |
| Savino SPINOSI | Direttore Generale, Ministry of the Treasury, Rome |
| Jan VANORMELINGEN | Adviser bij de Administratie der Thesaurie, Ministry of Finance, Brussels |

Management Committee

Yves LE PORTZ, President
 Horst-Otto STEFFE, Vice-President
 C. Richard ROSS, Vice-President
 Arie PAIS, Vice-President
 Lucio IZZO, Vice-President
 Noel WHELAN, Vice-President

Organisation Structure of the Bank

Situation at 1 June 1984

Manager

General Administration Directorate
 Paul DIRIX,
 Secretary-General

Head of Department

Coordination
 Information — Public Relations
 Internal Audit

Head of Division

Thomas CRANFIELD
 Karl Georg SCHMIDT, Adviser
 JAN VOORDECKERS, Deputy Adviser

Personnel

Hans HITZLBERGER, Co-Manager, Head of Personnel

Recruitment-Training
 Personnel Administration
 Regulations

Ronald STURGES, Adviser
 Jean-Claude CARREAU
 Arnout BRANDT CORSTIUS

Management Services

Jean EQUINET, Adviser

Organisation and Methods
 Data Processing
 Budget

Penrhyn TURNER, Adviser
 Ernest ERPELDING, Adviser
 Rémy JACOB, *acting Head of Division*

Secretariat and General Affairs

Michel LAUCHE, Deputy Manager,
until February 1984
 Bruno EYNARD, Principal Adviser, *from March 1984*

Secretariat
 Translation
 Representative Office in Brussels
 Internal Services

Christopher SIBSON
 Klaus WOSZCZYNA, Adviser
 Manfred TEICHERT, Principal Adviser
 Michel HATTERER

Directorate for Operations in the Community

Eugenio GREPPI

Coordination

Francis CARPENTER, Deputy Adviser

Operations in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands
 Helmuth CRAMER, Co-Manager, *until May 1984*
 Gérard d'ERM, Principal Adviser, *from June 1984*

Representative Office in Athens

Jean-Pierre LACAILLE, Principal Adviser
 Jean-Marie PAYEN, Principal Adviser
 Fridolin WEBER-KREBS, Adviser
 Konstantin ANDREOPOULOS, Deputy Adviser (1)

Operations in Italy, Rome
 Giorgio RATTI, Central Manager
 Ernest LAMERS, Adviser

Alessandro MORBILLI, Adviser
 Filippo MANZI, Deputy Adviser
 Alain BELLAVOINE

Operations in Ireland, the United Kingdom and the North Sea
 Dennis KIRBY, Deputy Manager

André DUNAND, Deputy Adviser
 Jos VAN KAAM

Monitoring
 Thomas HALBE, Adviser

Giovanni TORELLI, Adviser
 Brian FEWKES, Deputy Adviser

Directorate for Operations outside the Community

Dieter HARTWICH

Coordination

Terence BROWN

Operations in the ACP-OCT
 Jacques SILVAIN, Co-Manager

Thomas OURSIN, Adviser
 John AINSWORTH, Adviser
 Rex SPELLER, Adviser
 Jean-Louis BIANCARELLI

Operations in the Mediterranean Countries
 Christopher LETHBRIDGE, Deputy Manager

Pietro PETTOVICH, Adviser
 Manfred KNETSCH, Adviser
 Roger ADAMS, Adviser

Monitoring
 Robert CORNEZ, Deputy Manager

Alfred KAWAN, Adviser
 Nicolas URMES, Deputy Adviser

(1) also responsible for legal affairs relating to Bank operations in Greece



Den europæiske Investeringsbank
Europäische Investitionsbank
Ευρωπαϊκή Τράπεζα Επενδύσεων
European Investment Bank
Banque Européenne d'Investissement
Banca Europea per gli Investimenti
Europese Investeringsbank

COMPOSITION OF EIB MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AS FROM 1 AUGUST 1984

At its meeting on 4 June 1984, the Board of Governors appointed Ernst-Günther Bröder President of the EIB and Alain Prate Vice-President to succeed Messrs Yves Le Portz and Horst-Otto Steffe respectively as from 1 August 1984, when they end their service with the Bank.

Ernst-Günther Bröder is a member of, and spokesman for, the Board of Management of Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt, while Alain Prate is First Deputy Governor of the Bank of France.

The Governors have conferred upon Mr Le Portz the title of Honorary President and, upon Mr Steffe, that of Honorary Vice-President.

* * *

As from 1 August 1984, the composition of the Bank's Management Committee will thus be as follows :

Ernst-Günther Bröder, President
C. Richard Ross, Vice-President
Arie Pais, Vice-President
Lucio Izzo, Vice-President
Noel Whelan, Vice-President
Alain Prate, Vice-President

Organisation Structure of the Bank *(cont.)*

Situation at 1 June 1984

Manager

Finance and Treasury Directorate

Philippe MARCHAT

Head of Department

Issues

Wolfgang THILL, Associate Manager

Treasury

John VAN SCHIL, Deputy Manager

General Accountancy

François ROUSSEL, Adviser

Head of Division

Rutger ADVOCAAT, Principal Adviser
Jean-Claude BRESSON, Deputy Adviser
Ulrich MEIER, Deputy Adviser
Araldo BONDURRI, *until March 1984*

Lucio RAGUSIN, Deputy Adviser
Eberhard UHLMANN

Research Directorate

Henri LEROUX

Economic Research

Herbert CHRISTIE, Co-Manager

Jean-Paul JACQUOT, Adviser
Klaus ACKERMANN, Adviser
Joachim MÜLLER-BORLE, Adviser
Luigi GENAZZINI, Deputy Adviser

Financial Research

Desmond G. McCLELAND, Deputy Manager

Documentation and Library

Anthony CLOVER, Adviser

Francis THOUVENEL, Principal Adviser

Legal Directorate

Herman J. PABBRUWE

Jörg KÄSER, Deputy Manager

Xavier HERLIN, Principal Adviser
Konstantin ANDREOPOULOS, Deputy Adviser
Andrew SCOTT PLUMMER,
until March 1984
Giannangelo MARCHEGANI

Technical Advisory Service

Group A: Special Projects

Hellmuth BERGMANN, Chief Technical Adviser
Filippo BARILLI, Principal Technical Adviser

Group B: Operations in the Community

Walter LÖWENSTEIN-LOM, Group Leader
Giuseppe DURANTE, Principal Technical Adviser
Thomas FLYNN, Technical Adviser
Peter BOND, Technical Adviser

Group C: Operations outside the Community

Robert VERMEERSCH, Group Leader
Zdenek HAVELKA, Technical Adviser
J. Garry HAYTER, Technical Adviser

Unit of account

In accordance with Article 4 (1) of the Statute, the Bank's Board of Governors decided on 13 May 1981 to adopt, with effect from 1 January 1981, the following new definition of the unit of account of the Bank (Official Journal of the European Communities L 311 of 30 October 1981):

"The unit of account shall be defined as being the ECU used by the European Communities".

See Note A to Annex E to the Financial Statements (p. 99) for the value of the ECU.

The conversion rates used by the Bank during each quarter for its financing and borrowing statistics are those obtaining on the last working day of the previous quarter; in 1983, these were as follows:

| | during the 1st quarter | during the 2nd quarter | during the 3rd quarter | during the 4th quarter |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 ECU = | | | | |
| DM | 2.30014 | 2.24250 | 2.26822 | 2.26145 |
| £ | 0.600289 | 0.624732 | 0.583428 | 0.574833 |
| Ffrs | 6.52207 | 6.72428 | 6.81312 | 6.86984 |
| Lit | 1 325.70 | 1 334.88 | 1 344.79 | 1 370.27 |
| Fl | 2.54206 | 2.52657 | 2.54110 | 2.52828 |
| Bfrs | 45.3207 | 44.5545 | 45.4067 | 45.8906 |
| Lfrs | 45.3207 | 44.5545 | 45.4067 | 45.8906 |
| Dkr | 8.11485 | 7.96124 | 8.14408 | 8.16621 |
| IR£ | 0.692923 | 0.710063 | 0.720331 | 0.725517 |
| Dr | 68.5398 | 77.4969 | 75.3278 | 79.4578 |
| US\$ | 0.967667 | 0.923792 | 0.891769 | 0.859375 |
| Sfrs | 1.93098 | 1.92352 | 1.87717 | 1.82334 |
| Yen | 227.160 | 220.786 | 213.757 | 202.426 |
| Sch. | 16.1842 | 15.7507 | 15.9805 | 15.9414 |
| £Leb. | 3.69165 | 3.84759 | 3.78110 | 4.16367 |
| CAN\$ | 1.19265 | 1.13783 | 1.09438 | 1.05875 |

The balance sheet and financial statements have been drawn up on the basis of the conversion rates obtaining at 31 December of the financial years concerned (see p. 99).

Financing provided in 1983

In the main, the European Investment Bank grants loans from its own resources (principally the proceeds of its borrowings on capital markets) and furnishes guarantees. It also acts as agent of the Community in providing financing from Community funds in non-member countries in furtherance of the Community's policy of economic and financial cooperation and, since 1979, in Member Countries by making loans from the resources of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending (NCI); such operations are accounted for off balance sheet in the Bank's Special Section and are included in the statistics and reports on Bank activity when the decision to provide financing is the responsibility of the Bank's Board of Directors.

Financing provided by the Bank in 1983 totalled 5 947.8 million ECUs ⁽¹⁾ compared with 4 695.7 million in 1982 and 3 832.5 million in 1981. The increase over the 1982 figure is equivalent to 27 % at current prices and about 19 % in real terms. Financing from own resources, amounting in all to 4 682.9 million, was 21 % up on 1982 (3 863.4 million), while Special Section operations (see p. 92) came to 1 264.9 million, as against 832.3 million in 1982 (+ 52 %).

⁽¹⁾ Except where otherwise indicated, all amounts quoted are expressed in ECUs (see p. 10). Differences between totals shown and the sum of individual amounts are due to rounding.

As shown in Table 1, operations within the Community financed from own resources amounted to 4 255.7 million in 1983 and those from NCI resources to 1 211.8 million, making a total of 5 467.5 million, or 91.9 % of new financing overall. ***Lending in Member Countries from the Bank's own resources pursues the objectives set out in Article 130 of the Treaty of Rome (see p. 29). Lending from NCI resources is applied to the purposes specified in the various decisions taken by the Council of the European Communities since the NCI facility was introduced in October 1978 (see p. 30).***

Table 1: **Financing provided in 1983, from 1979 to 1983 and from 1959 to 1983**

Broad breakdown by origin of resources and project location

| | 1983 | | 1979—1983 | | 1959—1983 ⁽¹⁾ | |
|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % |
| Loans from EIB own resources and guarantees | | | | | | |
| within the Community | 4 255.7 | 71.5 | 15 549.2 | 73.9 | 24 851.2 ⁽²⁾ | 78.5 |
| of which, guarantees | 97.6 | | 393.9 | 1.9 | | |
| outside the Community | 427.2 | 7.2 | 2 026.1 | 9.6 | 2 771.0 | 8.7 |
| Total | 4 682.9 | 78.7 | 17 575.3 | 83.5 | 27 622.2 | 87.2 |
| Financing ⁽³⁾ provided from other resources (accounted for in the Special Section) | | | | | | |
| within the Community, from the resources of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending (NCI) | 1 211.8 | 20.4 | 3 017.4 | 14.3 | 3 017.4 | 9.5 |
| outside the Community, from Member States' or Community budgetary funds | 53.1 | 0.9 | 452.4 | 2.2 | 1 028.1 | 3.3 |
| Total | 1 264.9 | 21.3 | 3 469.8 | 16.5 | 4 045.5 | 12.8 |
| Grand Total | 5 947.8 | 100.0 | 21 045.1 | 100.0 | 31 667.7 | 100.0 |
| of which: — within the Community | 5 467.5 | 91.9 | 18 566.6 | 88.2 | 27 868.6 | 88.0 |
| — outside the Community | 480.3 | 8.1 | 2 478.5 | 11.8 | 3 799.1 | 12.0 |

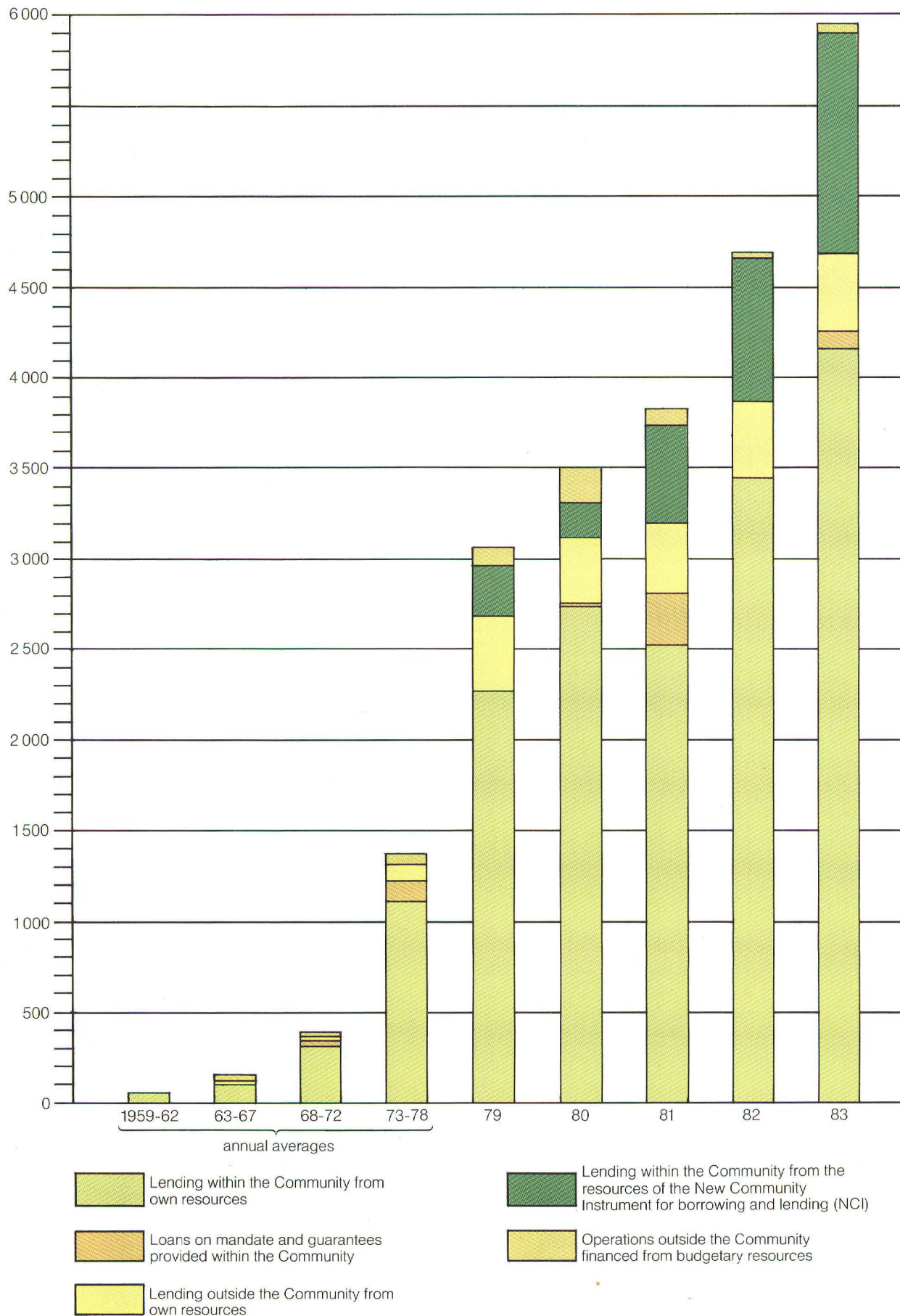
⁽¹⁾ Amounts at current prices and exchange rates. A summary of financing provided over such a long period should be interpreted cautiously; data for individual years are affected by price movements and exchange rate variations occurring between 1959 and 1983.

⁽²⁾ This running total was trimmed by 86 million in 1983 to allow for subtraction of amounts in respect of undischursed loans or operations repaid early as a result of a halt being called to the project.

⁽³⁾ Excluding Euratom loans and loans on special conditions made available under the Lomé Conventions as decided by the Commission of the European Communities.

Development of the Bank's activities

million ECUs



(see Table 15)

Operations outside the Community financed from the Bank's own resources came to 427.2 million and those from the budgetary resources of the Community to 53.1 million, making 480.3 million in all. This modest increase follows on from the downturn recorded in 1982 (451.5 million).

Financing in non-member countries is provided in support of investment consonant with the objectives set out in the Agreements and Financial Protocols signed with them.

To finance its lending from own resources, the Bank raised a total of 3 619.4 million ECUs, mainly by means of public and private borrowing operations on the international capital markets and the national markets of certain Member and non-member countries. Of these funds, 230 million was raised in ECUs, 705.6 million in Deutsche Mark, 357.8 million in Guilders, 175.7 million in sterling, 148.7 million in French francs, 160.7 million in Belgian francs and 35.3 million in Luxembourg francs. Borrowings in US dollars totalled 834.3 million, while 468.5 million was raised in Yen, 284.7 million in Swiss francs, 75.6 million in Canadian dollars and 31.7 million in Schilling (see p. 81 et seq.).

Disbursements on loans from own resources totalled 4 256.4 million: 3 845.6 million for lending in the Community and 410.8 million for operations outside the EEC.

The amount of loans from own resources and guarantees outstanding ⁽¹⁾ rose from 20 740 million at 31 December 1982 to 25 659 million at 31 December 1983, an increase of 23.7%. Particulars of the principal forms of guarantee attaching to loans outstanding are given in Annex B (Note 2) to the Financial Statements (see p. 97).

Disbursements in respect of financing from Community resources came to 1 166 million, 964 million being accounted for by NCI operations and 202 million by operations outside the Community.

The amount outstanding ⁽¹⁾ in respect of Special Section operations (see p. 92) rose from 4 124.1 million at 31 December 1982 to 5 915.9 million at 31 December 1983, an increase of 43.5%.

⁽¹⁾ Original amount of loans and guarantees corrected to allow for principal repayments, terminations, cancellations, exchange adjustments and, in the case of operations mounted from own resources, third party participations in Bank loans (see p. 97, footnote 3 to Annex B of the Financial Statements).

Economic background

The Bank's operations in 1983 took place against a background of depressed economic activity. There was some improvement during the year and conditions varied considerably from one country to another.

In the industrial countries, after three years of stagnant demand and production, there was some recovery in 1983, especially in North America where domestic demand increased strongly and unemployment began to fall. Inflation continued its downward trend in most countries, its average rate of around 5% in the OECD countries as a whole being less than half that observed at the peak three years ago. While a few countries still experienced two-digit inflation rates, the United States, Germany and Japan registered rates of around 3%, a level typical of the 1960s. Unemployment on the other

hand continued to rise in most countries from an already very high level.

Improved consumer confidence resulted in greater consumer outlays, largely financed by a lowering of household savings ratios. Declining nominal interest rates encouraged increased expenditure on housing and consumer durables and had a favourable influence on the general business climate.

Tax increases and control of public expenditure reduced budget deficits in a number of countries. However, with some notable exceptions, the level of budgetary deficits remains high because of increased unemployment payments, depressed tax yields, high public debt service and, in some cases, military outlays.

Profit shares improved as a result of strong productivity growth and a larger acceptance by employees of wage increases below the rate of inflation. Rates of return on capital, however, remain low in comparison to bond yields, which does not help business investment. Nevertheless, investment has held up well, although mainly for rationalisation and on an insufficient scale to provide substantially higher levels of employment. In Europe in particular, and to some extent also in Japan, low capacity utilisation, continuing uncertainty with respect to sales prospects, and to a certain degree also, high real interest rates, have discouraged business investment.

World trade has recovered, with a major stimulus from rising United States imports; and protectionist pressures have been kept at bay. Trade between the industrialised countries increased strongly, whereas trade between OECD countries and the rest of the world again decreased, though by less than in the previous year. Energy prices in US dollars again declined substantially, while prices of non-oil commodities rose, thus limiting the improvement of the terms of trade in the industrialised countries.

Debt servicing problems became somewhat less acute, which contributed to an improvement in the world economic climate. In the developing countries as a whole, however, debt service ratios rose, in some cases alarmingly, because of rising import prices and very often a certain slowdown in exports, in spite of some increase in commodity prices and invisible earnings. Rescheduling of debts and borrowing from the IMF were necessary in a large number of cases; and in many countries efforts were made to impose stabilisation programmes, not always successfully. The measures taken seem to have deflected the risks of a serious international financial crisis, at least for the moment; but the rebuilding of confidence in these countries and in their economic potential will require some considerable time.

In the **United States**, 1983 was characterised by a combination of strong growth and low inflation. This took place against a background of relatively tight monetary conditions and an easy fiscal policy, leading to a large government deficit. Real wage increases were small; nevertheless the household saving ratio dropped and private consumption, together with a strong increase in residential construction, became the main element in the growth of

domestic demand. The employment situation improved considerably, due in part to a slower growth of the labour force. The dollar strengthened over the year, and this, together with buoyant domestic demand, led to an upsurge of imports, a downturn of exports and hence to a substantial increase in the balance of payments deficit on current account.

The inflow of capital into the USA became increasingly heavy under the influence of rising interest rates from April onwards and of growing political tensions in the Middle East. This not only covered the current account deficit but also helped towards financing the Federal budget. A part of the capital inflow consisted of a net movement of funds from the Third World in so far as new lending from US sources to developing countries fell short of these countries' repayments of earlier loans.

In **Japan** by contrast, exports continued to rise, and imports declined leading to a very substantial surplus of the trade balance. Taken together with a flattening out in private and government consumption, this led to an overall growth rate of some 3 per cent, about the same as in the previous year. Residential construction and public investment fell, whereas business fixed investment turned up in the second half of the year. Industrial production, which had already recovered in the first half of the year, continued to expand strongly. Unemployment was not particularly high although it was boosted by rising female participation rates and thus increased somewhat, as did employment. Consumer prices practically stabilised towards the end of the year, mainly due to a substantial decline in import prices.

In many respects the economic performance of the Community has lagged behind that of the USA and Japan. From the summary table on page 16, it can be seen that the growth performance of these two countries has been better than that of the Community since 1975 and that this has been accompanied by a stronger upward trend in investment in the USA and Japan. European performance in terms of job creation and productivity increase was weaker, unemployment tended to increase faster and public borrowing requirements as a percentage of GDP were at a high level in many cases. The sharp increase in the US trade deficit, however, contrasted with the movement into surplus recently in the Community and the continuing surpluses of Japan.

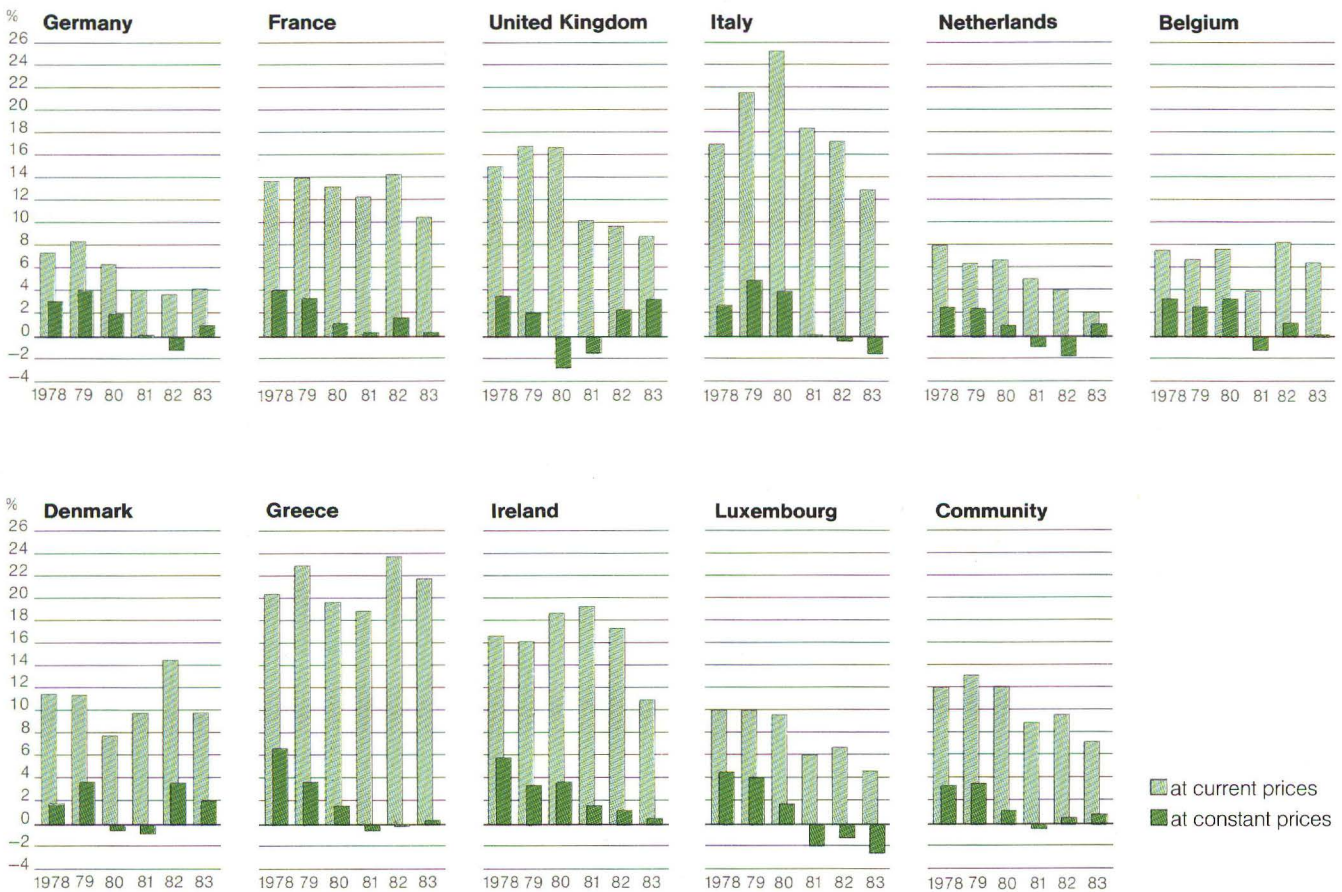
The **European Community's** gross domestic product rose by 0.8% ⁽¹⁾ in 1983 following its near-stagnation in the two preceding years. Economic conditions differed widely from country to country. In those where recovery began, increased consumption and stockbuilding and, later in the year, stronger export demand were mainly responsible.

A modest improvement in the EEC's terms of trade combined with a slow growth of imports led to a further decrease in the trade and current account deficits. Trade between Member Countries picked up.

The EEC's inflation rate fell, helped by the realignment of EMS currencies in March 1983, stable oil prices in terms of EEC currencies and a

(1) Except where otherwise stated, aggregate increases and decreases are expressed in volume terms.

Gross domestic product in the Community
variations by comparison with previous year ⁽¹⁾



(1) Derived from aggregates expressed in national currencies in the case of Member Countries and in ECUs in the case of the Community.

Economic background

more favourable trend in unit labour costs. Taken together with the exchange rate modifications vis-à-vis third country currencies which were brought about by the EMS realignment and an appreciation of the dollar, this increased EEC countries' price competitiveness in world markets.

The numbers of unemployed people were slightly higher than 12 million in the 10 Member Countries as a whole, about one third being less than 25 years old. These are very high figures — some 10.5 % of the working population. They reflect the fact that, in recent years, the European economy has been less successful than other industrialised countries in creating new employment opportunities, replacing lost jobs and adapting to increases in the labour force.

High real interest rates continued to hold back investment despite the rising trend of capital utilisation rates and profitability. Indeed, given the lowness of the current gross investment-to-GDP ratio (18.6 % in 1983 as compared to 21.1 % both in 1980 and in the recession year 1975), one of the main problems of the Community is how to increase the medium-term propensity to invest. Another is to improve the productivity of the existing capital stock.

In the energy sector, where the price mechanism was allowed to exert its effect, considerable structural change took place. During 1973-1982 the volume of oil consumed decreased by more than one third as a percentage of real GDP, major adjustments taking place in all of the Member

Summary data, 1975—1983: EEC — USA — Japan

| | EEC | | | | USA | | | | Japan | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Average 1975—1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | Average 1975—1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | Average 1975—1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
| Annual rates of change, Volume (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP | 3.1 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 | -2.4 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| GFCF | 2.6 | -4.5 | -1.8 | -0.9 | 4.5 | 1.4 | -6.8 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| GDP per head Volume indices (EEC 1975 = 100) | 109 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 154 | 162 | 157 | 161 | 108 | 123 | 126 | 127 |
| in purchasing power parities | 5 881 | 8 378 | 9 181 | n.a. | 8 319 | 11 841 | 12 479 | n.a. | 5 868 | 9 020 | 10 072 | n.a. |
| in ECUs | 5 735 | 8 148 | 8 883 | 9 761 | 7 322 | 11 390 | 13 374 | 15 550 | 5 442 | 8 725 | 9 168 | 10 697 |
| GFCF as % of GDP | 20.6 | 19.9 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 32.4 | 31.0 | 29.6 | 28.8 |
| Productivity ⁽²⁾ | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.5 | -1.0 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Trade balances (fob) bn ECUs | -0.3 ⁽¹⁾ | -1.2 | 1.8 | 12.4 | -22.9 ⁽¹⁾ | -25.0 | -37.2 | -68.4 | 9.4 ⁽¹⁾ | 17.9 | 18.5 | 36.2 |
| Public sector borrowing requirements (% GDP) | -3.6 ⁽³⁾ | -5.4 | -5.4 | -5.7 | -0.1 ⁽⁴⁾ | -0.9 | -3.8 | -3.8 | -4.9 ⁽⁴⁾ | -4.0 | -4.1 | -3.4 |
| Employment (% change) | 0.3 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -0.1 | 2.9 | 1.1 | -0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Unemployment rates | 5.2 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 |

(1) Average 1977—1980 (EEC: EUR 9).

(2) Gross domestic product per person employed.

(3) Average 1976—1980

(4) Average 1978—1980

Countries. This reduction was particularly marked after the major rise in oil prices in 1979. The share of energy consumption that was met from oil imports fell from 62 % in 1973 to 36 % in 1982. Nevertheless, because of the combined effect of increased non-oil energy imports, higher producers' prices and, more recently, the appreciation of the dollar, the Community's net import bill for all energy continued to increase as a percentage of GDP (3.8 % in 1982 against 1.5 % in 1973).

As regards structural change in industry, the evidence seems to indicate that the Member Countries' performance continues to lag. In particular, the traditionally good position in the capital goods sectors deteriorated, the export/import ratio declining from about 3.4 in 1963 to less than 2 in 1981. In the same period, Japan's ratio more than quadrupled from 2.2 to 9.7; and in the USA the ratio stabilised at 1.3 between 1973 and 1981 from a level of 3.9 in 1963.

The annual average growth of labour productivity in manufacturing industry was much lower in most Member States after 1980 than its long-term average. Real wages now seem to be somewhat less rigid and in 1983 there was some recovery in profits from a very low level.

The slow economic growth and severe budgetary constraints of recent years limited the scope for creating new industries in the less favoured regions and for transferring financial resources to them.

While the regions at the periphery of the Community continue to lag in that their productivity and industrialisation levels are low and their unemployment rates high, a striking fact of recent years was the decline of traditional industries, such as steel, shipbuilding and textiles, in formerly prosperous areas.

In sum, the European economy is engaged in a series of major structural adjustments which could hold out brighter prospects for employment in the medium term, particularly if they are accompanied by an improved international context. Continued provision of incentives for investment of an innovative nature could, in the current climate, prove to be particularly valuable.

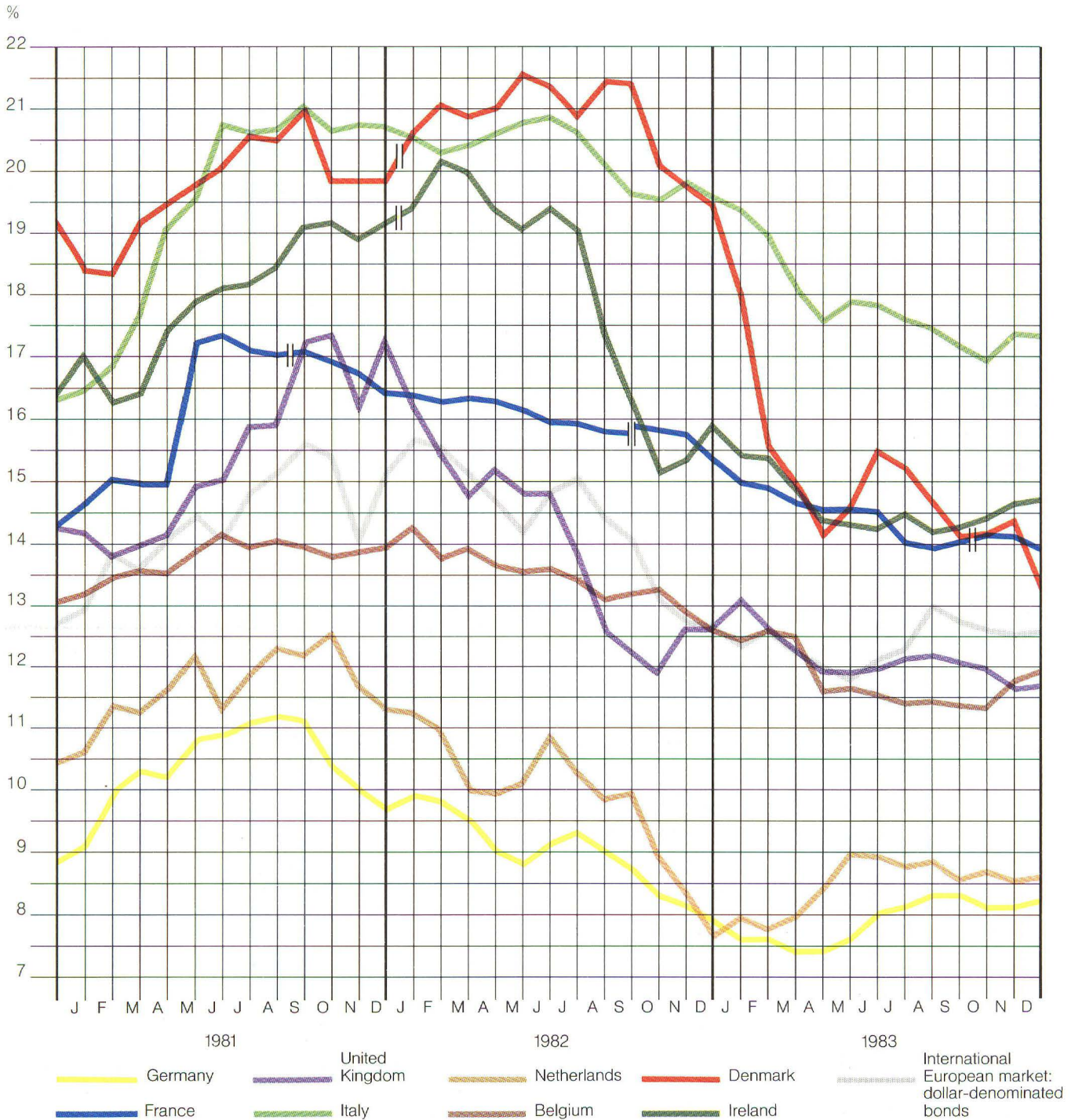
The relatively steep decline in interest rates that was evident on most **capital markets** in the latter part of 1982 was halted early in 1983 and followed by a prolonged period of interest rate uncertainty during which the underlying tendency on most markets was for rates to rise. Contributing to investors' uncertainty over the possible course of interest rates were the strength of the economic recovery in the USA accompanied for the greater part of the year by above-target rates of growth of the monetary aggregates and a prospective increase in an already large Federal Government deficit. In consequence the US market's fears of a possible resurgence of inflationary pressures and hence of a fresh tightening of the Federal Reserve's monetary policy were re-awakened. While attempts were made by other authorities, particularly in the European Community after the realignments of central rates in the European Monetary System in March and May, to uncouple the interest rates for which they were responsible from the tendencies prevailing on dollar markets, these attempts were only partly successful largely because of the attraction of US interest rates and the appreciation over the year as a whole of the US dollar, helped by its attribute of being a refuge currency in times of international tension.

The buoyant economic recovery in the USA and improving prospects of economic recovery in other industrialised countries led to increased activity in equity markets. This attracted resources which would otherwise have flowed towards bond markets. Although issues of convertible securities and of bonds carrying or offering warrants to purchase shares were heavily in demand because of the prospect of higher dividends, the total amount raised in 1983 by these and other public issues of bonds on the international market and foreign issues on national markets was not much changed from the previous year. In reflection of the prevailing interest rate uncertainty, straight fixed-interest issues suffered a set-back which was offset by increases in issues of floating rate notes as well as of convertible securities. A larger number of borrowers entered into arrangements to swap the proceeds of fixed interest rate issues for an equivalent amount in the same, or possibly a different, currency on floating rate terms.

While the amount raised on the international bond market and the foreign sectors of national markets in 1983 was broadly similar to that of the previous year, lending by international banking syndicates,

Gross yields on bonds

quoted on the various financial markets in the Community that offer the closest comparison with those issued by the European Investment Bank. 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.



which had been shaken by defaults on debt service in 1982 by several developing countries and countries in Eastern Europe, contracted sharply even after taking into account the new facilities accorded to countries that had defaulted. The contraction occurred in lending to the Third World and Eastern Europe as banking syndicates turned towards lower risk borrowers, including national Governments, in industrial countries.

On the German market, the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark in March added to the tensions stemming from a high rate of growth of the monetary base. Under firm credit policies the rise in interest rates which began in the spring continued until the autumn when Deutsche Mark rates began to ease notwithstanding the high level of rates on dollar markets. The market in foreign issues, however, exhibited signs of strain towards the end of the year partly in consequence of a doubling of the calendar of new issues in the November-December period and partly of a deterioration in the political situation in the Middle East which enhanced the attractiveness of the US dollar against other currencies.

The Netherlands market appeared to be neglected for a time by international investors after the Guilder had been revalued within the EMS in March to a smaller extent than the Deutsche Mark. Interest rates consequently tended to rise more than on the German market, re-establishing a yield differential over that market, but by the autumn a normal flow of new issues had been resumed.

Shielded to a large extent from external influences, long-term interest rates declined in France and Italy after the devaluation in March of the reference rates for their currencies in the EMS. Subsequently, the yield curve returned to normal and, apart from a relatively short interruption in mid-year, the decline in interest rates continued to the end of 1983. Bond issues in France by non-residents were only slightly higher in amount than in 1982 while domestic issues were very much higher. In Italy, where issues were mainly floating rate, maturities tended to lengthen; the Government launched an ECU borrowing on the Italian market at a fixed interest rate and issued various Treasury bills, while the private sector floated bond issues likewise at fixed rates.

In May the reference rate for the pound sterling was revalued against other Community currencies in the

EMS in recognition of changes in market rates. This had no perceptible influence on monetary conditions in the United Kingdom which continued to be mainly influenced by developments on the New York market, the performance of the pound in foreign exchange markets and movements in international oil prices. Subject to opportunities presented by these influences, interest rates tended to move downwards but were not much lower at the end of the year than at the beginning.

In Belgium and Luxembourg a large decline in long-term interest rates occurred after the March EMS realignment but the tendency to decline was reversed later in the year, when adverse external influences made themselves felt. In Denmark, however, an improvement in the economic outlook in the spring was followed by a steep fall in interest rates but they rose later in the year as political uncertainty revived.

An improvement in the economic outlook in Ireland also paved the way for a lowering of long-term interest rates. Monetary conditions remained tight in Greece.

Rising bond yields from April onwards on the New York market discouraged borrowing by foreigners. Interest rate developments in the USA also exercised an adverse influence on issuing activity in the dollar sector of the international market. Towards the end of the year it became increasingly difficult to place fixed interest eurobond issues in US dollars and most new issues were of floating rate notes. A decline in offering yields on Canadian dollars reduced the differential at which they normally stand over those on US dollar issues. Thanks to their efforts to protect the value of the yen, the Japanese authorities were able to reduce the general level of interest rates in Japan in 1983. Interest rates also tended to fall in the latter part of 1983 on the Swiss capital market which has benefited from substantial capital inflows while coping with a continuing flow of new issues.

The amount of new international issues denominated in ECU more than doubled for the second consecutive year, making such issues comparable in amount with those denominated in the pound sterling. International issues in ECU however remained substantially less than amounts raised in the leading currencies, the US dollar and the Deutsche Mark.

In **Germany**, economic growth accelerated during the year. The expansionary elements were initially housing construction and private consumption (where there was a pent-up demand for durables), then investment and exports. Stockbuilding also increased. Gross domestic product in 1983 grew by about 1 % from the depressed level of the preceding year, with a last quarter expansion very much above that figure. Industrial production strengthened, especially in consumer goods sectors, in chemicals and in some branches of the capital goods industries such as data processing equipment. Other industries particularly steelmaking, coalmining and shipbuilding are still in crisis and laying off workers, which had a particularly severe effect on traditional industrial areas such as the Ruhr, the Saarland and Bremen.

Increased tax receipts, together with some containment of the expenditure side of the federal and Länder budgets and social security accounts have led to a reduction in the overall public borrowing requirement. Monetary policy remained moderately restrictive and, despite a value-added tax increase at mid-year and the weakness of the DM against the US dollar, price rises were moderate by international standards.

Despite continuing high real interest rates, investment was stronger than during the previous year. Although the improvement in manufacturing industry did not occur until the end of the year, in mining, energy, building, transport, telecommunications and housing, the record was in general much better than in 1982. This was partly due to fiscal incentives for productive investment and partly to the much improved capacity utilisation rate. The share of investment for rationalisation purposes remains, however, much higher than in the late sixties and early seventies.

Though exports gained in strength only towards the end of the year while imports increased quite substantially, the balance of trade surplus decreased only slightly. Exports of chemicals and electro-technical products held up particularly well and energy imports stabilised. The balance of payments on current account was in slightly greater surplus than in 1982, due to a considerably reduced deficit in invisible trade.

In **France**, 1983, in common with the preceding three years, witnessed a modest increase in output, as the stabilisation process which followed the currency realignment of 21 March 1983 reinforced the firm stance of economic policy adopted in order to curb inflation and restore the external trade balance.

The slowness of the increase in household consumption stemmed in part from the contraction of personal income and partly from a raising of the obligatory levy. This latter was, however, partly offset by a fairly substantial increase in social transfer payments. The financing needs of the public administration remained in the region of 3 % of GDP.

In spite of an improvement in profit margins, private investment continued to decline as also did government capital spending under the constraints of a tighter budgetary policy. Thus, despite an increase in the investment of the public industrial corporations, the volume of investment as a whole fell again. Stocks declined in the second half of the year following a sharp build-up during the first half. The rate of inflation slowed but remained higher than the Community average.

The deficit on the balance of trade was cut by more than half. This was mainly due to a substantial decline in the volume of imports and a sharp recovery in exports resulting from low domestic demand and improved competitiveness. There was also an improvement in net earnings from services, especially tourism, although the burden of debt service increased. The current balance moved out of deficit as from the second half of the year following measures adopted in April.

Numbers employed did not increase and unemployment, which had levelled off, increased at the end of the year. During the past few years more jobs were created in the newer industrialisation zones, especially in the West and South-West of the country, than in the older industrialisation zones in the North, Champagne-Ardennes and Lorraine regions.

In the **United Kingdom**, economic recovery continued in 1983 with economic growth of the order of 3 %. Consumers' expenditure increased

strongly, reflecting an increase in real personal disposable income (up 1.5 % in 1983) as well as a decline in the household savings ratio. 1983 also saw the end of a lengthy period of destocking. Fixed investment rose by about 4.5 %, a little less rapidly than in 1982. Within the total, the growth of business investment was concentrated in distribution and services. Industrial production recovered somewhat and inflation continued to decline. After its long rise unemployment levelled off in the second half of the year.

The impact on the economy of a 4.5 % increase in the volume of domestic demand was dampened by a steady expansion of imports which was not matched by exports. As a result the external surplus on current account which had been some £5 billion in 1982 was considerably reduced in 1983 to £2 billion.

The Government's medium term economic and financial strategy continues to focus on the reduction of inflation and the improvement of competitiveness. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Autumn Statement emphasised the Government's determination to contain the public authorities' financing requirements within medium-term targets.

The regional incidence of this recession was unusual. The non-assisted industrial West Midlands, traditionally a relatively prosperous region, was especially hard hit in the recession. The authorities indicated their intention of reviewing the system of regional incentives for industry with a view to improving their effectiveness.

In **Italy**, a decline of national production of 1.2 per cent followed stagnation in the two preceding years. Private consumption was sluggish because of a fall in real incomes. Fixed investment, and in particular business investment, declined in real terms, due in the main to high interest rates, low utilisation of existing capacity and market uncertainties. Destocking also helped to depress the level of domestic activity. On the other hand, public consumption and exports increased. The volume of imports rose only slightly due to depressed internal demand. Taken together with an increase in net invisible earnings, this caused the balance of payments on current account to improve substantially.

The borrowing requirements of the public sector again increased (from 16.6 % of GDP in 1982 to 16.3 % in 1983) with current public expenditure contributing a large part of the public deficit. This at least partially offset the dampening effects on domestic production of weak private consumption. Inflation remained substantially above the Community average.

Towards the end of the year restrictive measures were introduced as the first phase of a more far-reaching plan designed to restore economic stability.

The crisis in a number of sectors of heavy industry, especially steel, deepened and had severe effects on the local areas concerned including some areas in the north. The renewed increase in unemployment became more widespread, affecting some regions in the centre and the north which hitherto had experienced relatively low levels.

In **Denmark**, in spite of the programme of fiscal restraint and income policy begun in the autumn of 1982, real growth remained above the Community average.

Housing construction, helped by a sharp fall in interest rates, picked up substantially and, together with an increase in business investment and exports, was the main factor stimulating growth. On the other hand a slower increase in public consumption was a dampening factor.

As a result of a favourable shift in the terms of trade, a substantial increase in net exports of ships and growing output of oil in the Danish part of the North Sea, the balance of goods and services moved into a surplus and the deficit on the current balance of payments declined markedly.

Tighter fiscal policy and a slower growth of public expenditure helped to restrain the budget deficit despite the increased cost of servicing the public sector debt. The net central government borrowing requirement was nevertheless some 12 % of GDP. Inflation declined noticeably but the unemployment situation did not improve.

In **Ireland**, the pace of economic activity continued to slacken and growth was slight. There was a sharp fall in the volume of investment, including housing. With the continued fall in real disposable income the volume of personal consumer spending also declined.

Exports of goods and services continued strong, particularly industrial exports. Imports of goods and services, on the other hand, were sluggish reflecting the depressed state of domestic demand. As a result, the deficit in the balance of payments on current account fell from 8½ % of GDP in 1982 to some 2½ % in 1983.

Manufacturing output recovered but unemployment continued to pose a major problem, especially among the younger age groups. Inflation was substantially reduced during the year, although it was still relatively high.

Budgetary policy was restrictive; additional taxation was imposed as well as curbs on public expenditure. Budgetary targets aimed at reducing the authorities' financing requirements were achieved despite the growing cost of servicing external debt. As part of the drive to control the public finances more closely, the Irish authorities' intention is to eliminate the current budget deficit in the medium term.

In the **Netherlands**, there was a slow recovery in economic activity after two years of recession. Manufacturing output improved gradually and the capital goods industries in particular did rather better, foreshadowing an end to the decline in industrial investment.

Public investment and private residential investment continued to decline, but at a decelerating rate, while private consumption, reflecting lower wage settlements, higher taxes and lower welfare benefits contracted for the fourth consecutive year. The rise in consumer prices was about one third of the Community average.

There was a large number of new entrants to the labour market and unemployment increased sub-

stantially. A sharp rise in expenditure on unemployment benefits frustrated Government efforts to restrain public expenditure; and the public sector borrowing requirement which has doubled in three years remained virtually unchanged at 6.7 % of GDP.

The favourable trend of internal costs helped exporters to take advantage of the slight improvement in world trade, despite a new appreciation of the guilder in line with the DM. Natural gas exports continued to slacken but total exports regained their share of the world market — among best performers were petroleum products, food and machinery — and there were again huge surpluses on both trade and current accounts.

In **Belgium**, a combination of incomes policy, stricter price controls, and fiscal measures contributed to restoring the profitability of enterprises. Domestic activity reacted slowly to improved profitability, however, and while business investment picked up slightly, this was not sufficient to offset a further decline in public and residential investment.

Government consumption was also constrained. The public sector deficit ceased to increase and the public sector borrowing requirements stabilised as a percentage of GDP.

The rate of inflation was kept under control, although some deterioration relative to Belgium's main competitors occurred. Work-sharing was introduced; but unemployment continued to rise, although at a decelerating rate.

Exports grew sharply and there was a substantial gain in Belgium's share of foreign markets. A slackening of imports reflected the low level of domestic demand as well as the greater competitiveness of national goods and services on the domestic market. For the first time since 1975, a small surplus resulted on the trade balance.

In the **Grand Duchy of Luxembourg**, economic activity was again dominated by the extremely depressed state of the iron and steel sector and the GDP decline which occurred would have been

sharper without the contribution of the banking sector and, to a lesser extent, of tourism. Private consumption and residential investment continued to slacken. The trade deficit widened not only because of the impact of unfavourable volume changes but also because of the impact of falling steel prices on the terms of trade. Nevertheless, the current account remained in substantial surplus in view of the important contribution of invisibles.

The Government reacted to the steel market deterioration by adopting measures in July to encourage steel industry restructuring, the burden of which was met by increasing both direct and indirect taxes.

In **Greece**, 1983 was another difficult year for the economy. Domestic imbalances combined with an unfavourable international environment and a large decline in agricultural output meant that there was little economic growth during the year. Weak private consumer demand was more than counterbalanced by a strong increase in public sector demand, especially government investment. Weak export prospects and strong competition from abroad were the main factors underlying the mediocre showing of private business fixed investment. Residential investment declined on average but recovered somewhat towards the end of the year. Total fixed investment roughly stabilised during the year after three years of decline. Inflationary pressures eased slightly in the wake of changes in the indexation system but price increases remained the highest in the Community. Industrial production stagnated.

Greek merchandise exports fell, largely due to a deterioration of competitiveness and a lowering of the country's share of OPEC imports which until recently had been high. Invisible earnings (from tourism, emigrants' remittances and shipping) also declined. Imports stagnated, chiefly due to a large drop in oil imports in the earlier part of the year. As a result of these and other factors, including a sizeable increase in net receipts from the Community, the balance of payments on current account showed a slight improvement during the year.

Budgetary policy was geared to stabilising the public sector deficit at the same percentage of gross

domestic product as in 1982. At the same time, current government expenditure was restrained and more resources were channelled into public investment.

* *
* *

The economic situation in those countries with which the Community has signed financial cooperation agreements remained difficult. Balance of payments problems resulted from the inability to increase exports. The introduction or implementation of stabilisation programmes to restrain inflation and contain the rise in external indebtedness depressed domestic demand. The difficulties due to the heavy burden imposed by external debt service in these countries continued to weigh heavily upon their public finances and balances of payments.

In **Spain**, the agricultural sector registered a reasonable level of growth but overall the increase in output was restrained and unemployment rose once more. Though public consumption increased, it was covered mainly by a rise in taxes and overall the public sector deficit was restrained, implying a partial reduction in inflationary pressure. Under a tight control of private consumption, imports were substantially down. On the other hand, exports registered a creditable performance, the tourist season was satisfactory and there was some improvement in the balance of payments on current account.

In **Portugal**, economic developments were dependent on the need to restrain the growing external disequilibria through restrictive policies and agreement was reached with the IMF for external assistance. Private consumption rose slowly and rapid inflation continued to erode purchasing power. Public investment was severely cut. Agriculture had another poor year; and industrial capacity utilisation was low. However, export competitiveness increased under the impact of devaluation. Imports declined, which, together with a reasonable tourist year and only modest decline in transfers held the deficit on the current account in check.

In **Turkey**, economic recovery slowed somewhat, mainly under the influence of a weak performance on the part of the agricultural sector. While a tight rein was maintained on budgetary, monetary and credit policies, inflation was higher than expected. Internal demand was held in check and export growth was lower than in previous years so that there was no boost to private business investment, although interest rates were lowered. Public investment on the other hand continued to grow. A less brisk rise of exports, increased imports and a substantially lower level of workers' remittances made for a sharp increase in the current account deficit which the once again substantial capital inflows were sufficient to cover.

In **Yugoslavia**, economic problems required stringent application of a comprehensive stabilisation programme. National product stagnated and real incomes dropped once again. However, inflation was fuelled by continuing devaluation of the dinar and not brought under control. Exports held up well and imports slowed further, thus reducing the trade deficit. Though tourism earnings were a little down from last year, the current account deficit was reduced. During the course of the year Yugoslavia obtained a special US\$ 6 billion package (rescheduling and new loans) to help with the pressing external repayment difficulties. Negotiations are under way concerning further external financing in 1984.

In the **Maghreb and Mashreq** countries, economic growth, although somewhat lower than in the preceding year, was in most countries maintained at a level of over 5 %. The markets for petroleum and phosphates continued to be depressed and exports to most countries decreased in volume. Subsidies and transfers to loss-making public enterprises and the military caused budgets to go into deficit or increasing deficit, which added to inflationary pressures. The balance of payments deficit on current account increased in almost all countries due to increased trade deficits and lower workers' remittances and tourism earnings. The deficits were covered through an inflow of public and private external credit, resulting in an increase of the debt service ratio in all countries. Particularly hard hit were Algeria and Morocco. The growing level of hostilities in Lebanon brought organised economic activity there virtually to a standstill.

In **Malta**, economic performance remained sluggish, with high unemployment and faltering exports

though inflation is now under control. In **Cyprus**, economic growth with low inflation appears to have continued in the south and a certain improvement has been noticeable in the north, particularly on the containment of inflation. In **Israel**, efforts have been made to contain the balance of payments' deficit through devaluations and measures to restrain local demand and reduce the budget deficit, but inflation was in excess of 150 %.

The economic and financial situation of the **African, Caribbean and Pacific countries** as a group, signatories of the Lomé Convention, again deteriorated. This unfavourable trend resulted from a number of factors, among which were the persistence or worsening of public finance, debt service problems due mainly to high interest and dollar exchange rates leading to increased external payments deficits; low levels of production affected many African and Pacific regions due to insufficient rainfall; this amounted to catastrophic drought in Western and Southern Africa.

The substantial increase in prices of most of the primary materials exported did not compensate for the decreases which occurred during the preceding three years. In addition, the decline in agricultural production was in general such that the improvement in market prices was not sufficient to ensure satisfactory receipts.

Against this background, in which the borrowing capacity of many ACP States at market conditions is weak, new investment tended to dry up. External aid, especially assistance accorded on relatively favourable terms, was frequently used to finance running expenses or repay borrowings for investment projects whose profitability had turned out to be inadequate. Faced with chronic internal and external imbalances, an increasing number of countries introduced restrictive measures and adjustment policies agreed with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. External debt rescheduling operations became more frequent and extended to more ACP States.

Petroleum exporters were affected by the continued weak market for oil; their financial resources were eroded, thus calling into question large investment programmes which had been begun in relatively

prosperous times. In certain cases, this contributed to an aggravation of social tensions and political instability.

The continuing deterioration of the economic situation in the majority of ACP States during recent years led to reconsideration of the effectiveness of

the economic policies which had been followed. International financial institutions and individual industrialised countries participated in this reexamination which should help the ACP States to adapt their spending so as to make better use of available resources, carry out necessary structural changes and pursue a more rigorous management of public finances.

Economic and financial guidelines

At its meetings in Brussels on 21/22 March and in Stuttgart from 17 to 19 June 1983, the European Council agreed on the need for greater progress towards sustained, non-inflationary economic recovery and for persistent efforts to raise the level of employment and productive investment.

In Stuttgart, the European Council requested the Commission to make full and coordinated use of the Community's financial instruments in order to support and consolidate this economic recovery. It also invited the Council of the European Communities to make every effort to settle as many outstanding questions as possible concerning the internal market. Furthermore, it underlined the urgency of stepping up and underpinning action at national, Community and international level aimed at combating pollution of the environment and particularly the acute danger threatening Europe's forest areas, which required immediate action.

Conscious of the economic and social problems faced by Greece and the consequent difficulties in integrating this country into the European Communities, the European Council took note of the Commission's proposed solutions at Community level. It also decided to embark on a major venture to relaunch the European Community. The Heads of State or Government and their Foreign Ministers signed the Solemn Declaration on European Union confirming their commitment to progress towards an ever closer union among the peoples and Member

States of the European Community. This Declaration reaffirmed the need to give fresh impetus to the development of Community policies, to encourage productive investment and to raise competitiveness as a basis for creating permanent jobs, bringing about sustained economic growth and reducing unemployment.

Also emphasised in the Declaration was the importance of developing an industrial strategy which gave particular encouragement to investment and innovation. It announced that "cooperation between enterprises in advanced technologies will be strengthened by the establishment of projects of common interest" and stated that the development of regional and social policies implied a transfer of resources to the less prosperous regions.

In addition, as a matter of urgency, the European Council instructed the Council of the European Communities to hold special meetings to broach negotiations concerning future financing of the Community, development of Community policies, aspects connected with enlargement, particular problems of certain Member States in the budget field and in other fields and the need to strengthen budgetary discipline. The conclusions drawn under these different headings were originally expected to be set before the European Council at its meeting in Athens in December 1983 although, in fact, discussions continued into the early months of 1984.

Taking their lead from the guidelines handed down by the European Council, the Community authorities drafted a number of proposals and adopted certain decisions of particular importance to the Bank.

On 19 April 1983, the Council of the European Communities empowered the Commission to contract borrowings up to an amount of 3 billion ECUs under the **New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending** (NCI III). On 13 June, it authorised an initial tranche of borrowings for an amount not exceeding the equivalent of 1.5 billion ECUs in principal, the proceeds to "be lent to finance investment projects carried out on Community territory which help to attain the Community's priority objectives in the energy and infrastructure sectors, and in the financing of investment, principally that of small and medium-sized undertakings, in industry and the other productive sectors" (see also p. 30).

The Commission submitted a draft decision to the Council for creating a "**European innovation loans**" mechanism drawing on NCI III resources. The loans would be administered by the Bank under Community mandate and would be given over, to the extent of 100 million ECUs, to financing, on appropriate terms and conditions, innovative ventures mounted by small and medium-sized firms.

With sights set on buttressing and building upon the Community's industrial potential, on 28 February 1984 the Council adopted a European strategic programme for research and development in information technologies (ESPRIT) aimed at stepping up cooperation between industrialists and researchers in the following fields: microelectronics, software technology, advanced information processing, office systems and computer integrated manufacture. Approval was given to setting aside 750 million ECUs for this programme over a period of five years, and industry is to put up the same amount.

The Council also took note of a communication from the Commission about the need for a Community **telecommunications** policy and the importance of unifying markets and standardising equipment.

The Commission submitted a new proposal for recasting the **European Regional Development Fund Regulation**, with particular emphasis on abolishing the non-quota section and replacing rigid national quotas by indicative ranges.

At the Council's request, the Commission also prepared a communication on the Community's **energy strategy** and an action programme calling for financial support for more rational use of energy, prospection for resources (particularly oil, natural gas and uranium) and a more balanced supply pattern, especially by means of improved interconnections between grids, the application of new technology and increased use of solid fuels.

The Council adopted the third Community action programme for the **environment** covering the years 1982-1986. This advocated implementation of an overall strategy which would permit the incorporation of environmental considerations in certain other Community policies such as those for agriculture, energy, industry and transport. The Commission recommended financial backing for two priorities: dissemination of "clean" technologies and the protection of certain sensitive areas of Community interest. It submitted three proposed directives to the Council concerning the prevention and reduction of atmospheric pollution from industrial complexes, control of emissions from large combustion plants and establishment of air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide levels. On 11 March 1983, the Geneva Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution came into force, and on 1 March 1984 the Council adopted the first of the above directives.

On 26 April 1983, the Bank endorsed the Declaration of Environmental Policies and Procedures relating to Economic Development in the developing countries signed on 10 June 1981 between ten international institutions⁽¹⁾. It also took part in the fourth meeting of the Committee of International Development Institutions for the Environment (CIDIE) held in New York from 30 May to 3 June 1983; the fifth meeting is scheduled for 13-15 June 1984 in Luxembourg.

In its communication to the Council on the fresh momentum to be given to **financial integration**, the Commission advocated the creation of a Community financial area. Equipped with effective means of mobilising and allocating savings, this would be designed to facilitate the economic development of Europe and to strengthen its fabric. The communication also spoke in favour of promoting the role of the ECU as a preferred vehicle for financial transactions within the Community and as the token of an emerging monetary union.

(1) See p. 24 of 1982 Annual Report.

On 21 February 1984, the Council adopted a decision changing the **status of Greenland** vis-à-vis the Community as from 1 January 1985. The new arrangements have been submitted for ratification by the Member States' Parliaments and have the effect of setting Greenland on much the same footing as the overseas countries and territories associated with the Community.

Enlargement

Following a recommendation from the Council of the European Communities, the Banks' Governors decided to authorise extension of pre-accession financial aid for Portugal (75 million ECUs in loans from the Bank's own resources) and financial cooperation with Spain (100 million ECUs) from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984. The Council also agreed to study the matter of continued financial cooperation by mid-1984 in the light of progress with accession negotiations.

Development cooperation

1983 saw the entry into force of the second generation of financial protocols concluded with the Maghreb and Mashreq countries providing for

specific amounts of aid from the Community, mainly in the form of loans from the Bank's own resources, over the period to 31 October 1986 (see p. 69).

A second financial protocol was signed with Cyprus in December to run for a period of five years. Negotiations are also planned with Malta for a second protocol. A further protocol concluded with Israel on 24 June 1983 came into force on 1 January 1984. Day-to-day management of the agreements with Turkey continued pending resumption of financial cooperation.

On 6/7 October 1983, the Community opened negotiations with the African, Caribbean and Pacific States, including two new members, Angola and Mozambique, with a view to concluding a new ACP—EEC Convention to follow on from the Second Lomé Convention, which came into force on 1 January 1981 and will, in principle, expire on 28 February 1985. The Community is emphasising support for a more self-reliant style of development for the ACP States and the priority to be accorded to smallholder farming in order to consolidate indigenous food supplies. The Commission's negotiating brief also includes greater support for small and medium-sized industrial and craft enterprises, more processing of commodities in the ACP countries themselves, encouraging exploration and economically viable exploitation of mineral resources, backing for ACP energy policies and closer cooperation as regards fisheries.

Lending for productive investment — mainly in industry — showed a further upturn in 1983, totalling 1 565 million. The bulk of the funds (1 193 million, including 485 million from NCI resources) was made available in the form of global loans intended chiefly for ventures mounted by smaller businesses. Allocations from ongoing global loans helped to finance 3 243 smaller-scale ventures — 1 523 of these from NCI resources.

Operations within the Community

Objectives pursued and resources deployed

Loans from the Bank's own resources and guarantees

The economic policy objectives for EIB financing from own resources within the Community are defined in Article 130 of the Treaty of Rome and set out in the Bank's Statute and the general lending policy directives laid down by the Bank's Board of Governors. In practice, the Bank finances:

— first and foremost, projects concerned with production, infrastructure and energy, which contribute to the economic development of regions in difficulty — **regional development projects**;

— projects of **common interest to several Member Countries or benefiting the Community as a whole** and projects to **modernise or convert enterprises or create fresh activities** called for by the progressive establishment of the common market.

These categories include:

— projects in the **energy sector** which help to attain the aim of reducing the Community's dependence on oil: the development of indigenous resources,

more rational use of energy, diversification of imports;

— projects for the **modernisation or conversion of undertakings**, whether called for by the progressive establishment of the common market or necessitated by structural difficulties, specifically contributing towards honing the competitiveness of Community industry by **developing or introducing innovative or advanced technology**, or projects resulting from close **technical and economic cooperation** between enterprises in different Member Countries;

— **Community infrastructure** projects which contribute towards European economic integration (motorways, railways and waterways, telecommunications improving links within the Community) or help to attain Community objectives, such as protection of the environment.

In addition, the Bank grants loans from its own resources with an interest subsidy, financed from the General Budget of the European Communities, for **reconstruction in less-developed areas damaged by the earthquakes in Italy** in November 1980.

Table 2: **Loans from the Bank's own resources in 1983**

Breakdown by project location, economic policy objective and major sector

| | Economic policy objective | | | | | | Sector | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Regional development | Energy policy objectives (2) | Community infrastructure | Modernisation and conversion of undertakings | | | Industry, agriculture services | Energy (2) | Infrastructure |
| | | | | | Deduct (1) | Total (3) | | | |
| Denmark | 15.1 | 241.0 | 3.6 | — | — | 259.7 | 20.5 | 210.3 | 28.9 |
| Germany | 22.9 | 129.3 | — | 20.9 | — 20.9 | 152.2 | 22.9 | 129.3 | — |
| Greece | 364.3 | 107.8 | 51.2 | — | — 159.0 | 364.3 | 63.2 | 107.8 | 193.3 |
| France | 425.5 | 269.5 | 26.1 | — | — 13.2 | 707.9 | 152.8 | 209.4 | 345.7 |
| Ireland | 234.6 | — | — | — | — | 234.6 | 13.9 | 19.3 | 201.4 |
| Italy | 1 421.1 | 487.4 | 109.0 | 172.2 | — 244.0 | 1 945.7 | 749.5 | 458.4 | 737.8 |
| United Kingdom | 359.7 | 270.9 | 33.2 | — | — 72.5 | 591.3 | 53.4 | 268.0 | 269.9 |
| Total | 2 843.2 | 1 505.9 | 223.1 | 193.1 | — 509.5 | 4 255.7 | 1 076.2 | 1 402.5 | 1 777.0 |

(1) To allow for duplication in cases of financing granted on grounds of more than one economic policy objective.

(2) The difference between "energy policy objectives" and "energy" results from the fact that certain industrial projects serve the aims of energy policy and certain energy projects as such only pursue the objective of regional development.

(3) Disbursements made in 1983, partly under loan contracts signed previously, totalled 3 845.6 million ECUs (at conversion rates obtaining on 31. 12. 83).

Operations within the Community

The Bank pays particular heed to seeing, in accordance with Article 20 of its Statute, that "its funds are employed as rationally as possible in the interests of the Community" and provides financing only "where the execution of the project contributes to an increase in economic productivity in general and promotes the attainment of the common market".

The stipulations of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this same article provide that "Neither the Bank nor the Member States shall impose conditions requiring funds lent by the Bank to be spent within a specified Member State" and that "the Bank may make its loans conditional on international invitations to tender being arranged", which explains why the Bank requires that orders, supply contracts and works relating to projects which it helps to finance be open as far as possible to international tendering, embracing at least the Member Countries of the European Community. It examines with the promoter procedures designed to attain this objective, in the light of the type and scale of the project concerned, and ensures that Community directives governing public works and supply contracts are respected.

Table 2 shows the breakdown within the Community by economic policy objective, major sector and project location, of the 196 finance contracts and the 3 guarantee agreements signed in 1983 in respect of loans from or guarantees backed by the Bank's own resources.

Loans from NCI resources

Since 1979, the Bank has granted loans from the resources of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending (NCI). The Council of the European Communities originally authorised two tranches of NCI funds, each for 500 million (NCI I), followed by a further tranche of one billion (NCI II) and, in 1983, an initial tranche of 1.5 billion under a blanket authorisation for 3 billion (NCI III).

Loans granted by the Bank from these resources must comply with the guidelines laid down by the Council, in the light of which the Commission decides on the eligibility of individual projects. In accordance with the decision authorising the initial tranche of NCI III, these loans must centre on:

— the rational use of energy, the replacement of oil by other sources of energy in all sectors and infrastructure projects facilitating such replacement;

— infrastructure projects which are associated with the development of productive activities, which contribute to regional development or which are of Community interest, such as telecommunications, including information technology, and transport, including the transmission of energy;

— investment projects, mainly those of small and medium-sized undertakings, in industry and the

Table 3: **Loans from NCI resources in 1983**

Breakdown by project location, economic policy objective and major sector

| | (million ECUs) | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| | Economic policy objective | | | | | | Sector | | |
| | Infra- structure of regional interest (4) | Infrastructure of Community interest | Energy policy objec- tives (2) | SMEs | Deduct (1) | Total (3) | Industry, agriculture | Energy (2) | Infrastruc- ture (4) |
| Denmark | — | — | 83.2 | 22.2 | — | 105.4 | 22.2 | 83.2 | — |
| Greece | 85.3 | — | 35.0 | — | — 35.0 | 85.3 | — | 35.0 | 50.3 |
| France | 29.7 | — | 80.7 | 105.5 | — 29.7 | 186.2 | 105.5 | 44.3 | 36.4 |
| Ireland | 69.4 | — | 46.8 | — | — 46.8 | 69.4 | 3.8 | 46.8 | 18.8 |
| Italy | 353.3 | 30.2 | 37.7 | 289.5 | — 45.4 | 665.4 | 289.5 | 37.7 | 338.2 |
| United Kingdom | — | — | 32.0 | 68.1 | — | 100.1 | 68.1 | 32.0 | — |
| Total | 537.7 | 30.2 | 315.4 | 485.3 | — 156.8 | 1 211.8 | 489.1 | 279.0 | 443.7 |

(1) See Table 2, Note 1

(2) See Table 2, Note 2.

(3) Disbursements made in 1983, partly under loan contracts signed previously, totalled 964 million ECUs (at conversion rates obtaining on 31. 12. 83).

(4) The difference between "Infrastructure of regional interest" and "Infrastructure" results from the placing of certain projects in the energy sector financed on the grounds of their regional development benefits in the category "Infrastructure of regional interest".

other productive sectors, designed in particular to promote the dissemination of innovation and new techniques and the implementation of which contributes directly or indirectly to the creation of jobs."

The guidelines governing deployment of loans from NCI II resources were set out on page 27 of the 1982 Annual Report.

Furthermore, additional NCI borrowings have been authorised to finance projects designed to restore production facilities and reconstruct economic and social infrastructure in those **areas of Italy stricken by the earthquakes** in November 1980; these operations are subject to a ceiling of one billion, excluding financing provided by the Bank from its own resources for the same purposes.

Moreover, the second NCI I tranche of 500 million may be used, exceptionally and within a limit of 100 million, to finance not only the above categories of investment, but also advance factories and housing, provided that they form an integral part of a wider project designed to promote the economic and industrial development of a region of the Community.

The projects and their implementation must comply with the provisions of the Treaty and of secondary legislation, in particular those relating to compe-

tion, and Community rules and policies applicable in the fields in question.

The Bank has received a mandate to grant these loans on behalf, for the account and at the risk, of the Community. The Bank finds suitable projects and, following the decision of the Commission as to the eligibility of each project, appraises applications, decides on the granting of loans and administers them, all in accordance with the procedures laid down in its Statute and its usual criteria. The Commission negotiates borrowings and deposits the proceeds with the Bank which invests them temporarily, if necessary, pending their disbursement as loans.

Table 3 shows the breakdown, by economic policy objective, major sector and project location of the 50 finance contracts in respect of loans from NCI resources signed by the Bank jointly with the Commission in 1983, a year which saw the activation of the initial tranche of NCI III and commitment of virtually the entire balance of NCI I and II.

The economic policy objectives which projects financed with NCI resources must meet are very similar to those governing Bank financing from its own resources; loans are often granted for the same project from both categories of resources. Because of this, combined figures for lending are shown although the origin of the resources used is clearly indicated.

Table 4: **Loans with interest subsidies financed from the General Budget of the European Communities in 1983**

| | (million ECUs) | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--|------------------|
| | Loans subsidised in respect of | | | | Total | % of subsidised loans in relation to overall financing | |
| | EMS | | reconstruction | | | in country concerned | in the Community |
| own resources | NCI | own resources | NCI | | | | |
| Italy (1) | 516.7 | 137.6 | 61.1 | 208.1 | 923.5 | 35.4 | 16.9 |
| Ireland | 171.1 | 69.4 | — | — | 240.5 | 79.1 | 4.4 |
| Total | 687.8 | 207.0 | 61.1 | 208.1 | | | 21.3 |
| Grand Total (3) | 894.8 (2) | | 269.2 | | 1 164.0 | | |

(1) Plus 500 000 ECUs for a subsidised loan in Italy to safeguard the Community's architectural heritage.

(2) 1 171.5 million in 1982, including loans in respect of which the interest subsidy was disbursed and accounted for in 1983.

(3) Disbursements made in 1983, partly under loan contracts signed previously, totalled 1 106.7 million (at conversion rates obtaining on 31. 12. 83). These broke down as follows: loans from own resources with EMS interest subsidy: 701.4 million (inc. 30.3 million on pre-1983 contracts); loans from NCI resources with EMS interest subsidy: 226.8 million (15.5 million on pre-1983 contracts); reconstruction loans from own resources with interest subsidy: 73.5 million (11.1 million on pre-1983 contracts) and reconstruction loans from NCI resources with interest subsidy: 105 million (23.4 million on pre-1983 contracts).

Loans attracting interest subsidies from the General Budget of the European Communities

Of aggregate financing provided from the Bank's own or NCI resources, 43 loans totalling 894.8 million attracted the 3 % per annum **interest subsidy introduced in conjunction with the European Monetary System (EMS)** by the Council Regulation of 3 August 1979 in support of projects implemented in the less prosperous Member States effectively and fully participating in the EMS. The breakdown of these loans between Italy and Ireland according to origin of resources is shown in Table 4 (1). The package of 1 billion set aside for the above subsidies over a period of five years was committed in full during 1983.

(1) These amounts differ slightly from those given by the Commission of the European Communities, as conversions into ECUs were effected on the basis of rates obtaining at different dates. To align with the amounts of subsidies recorded in its accounts, the Commission's figures are: Italy 772.9 million; Ireland, 290 millions; total, 1 062.9 million.

Loans totalling 262.9 million, carrying a 3 % per annum interest subsidy for a maximum of 12 years financed from the General Budget of the European Communities, were granted for **reconstruction in the earthquake-stricken areas of Italy** (Campania and Basilicata). Added to the 523 million lent for the same purpose in 1981 and 1982, this means that almost four fifths of the package of subsidised loans has been committed. Furthermore, a loan in Italy for 500 000 ECUs attracted an interest subsidy from the General Budget of the European Communities on the grounds of its contribution towards **safeguarding the EEC's cultural and architectural heritage**.

Viewed in terms of aggregate financing, 17.6 % of loans from own resources and 34.3 % of loans from NCI resources carried interest subsidies. In Italy, 35.4 % of total credit advanced was subsidised, while the figure for Ireland was 79.1 %.

For a detailed listing of operations see pp. 50 to 62 (loans and guarantees provided from the Bank's own resources) and pp. 63 to 66 (loans from NCI resources).

Survey of financing in the Community

Financing provided by the Bank in 1983 from its own resources for projects in Member Countries amounted to 4 255.7 million ECUs compared with 3 453.2 million in 1982. Lending from NCI resources came to 1 211.8 million, as against 791 million in 1982 (see Table 5).

Total financing in the Community thus rose from 4 244.4 million in 1982 to 5 467.5 million, an increase of 29 % compared with the previous year's rise of 26 %.

The sustained growth in lending was firmly anchored to pursuit of the EIB's appointed objectives. Consequently, the Bank helped to foster the development of the least favoured regions, reduce the Community's dependence on petroleum and, under certain conditions, further the modernisation or conversion of Europe's industry, in particular through the development of advanced technology. In so doing, it also answered the call of the European Council for added investment and the creation of more jobs.

The year was marked by a further surge in financing to help small and medium-sized enterprises in industry and, to a lesser extent, the service sector and agriculture. Following activation of the initial batch of loans from NCI resources, allocations from current global loans more than doubled, from 453.5 million to a total of 1 043.2 million (560.8 million came from own resources and 482.4 million from those of the NCI).

The general pattern of financing showed a continuing concentration in those Member Countries where structural problems are most

acute: 61.5 % of loans from the Bank's own resources and those of the NCI went in support of projects located in Italy, Greece and Ireland where,

by bringing in large amounts of external capital, the Bank was able to contribute towards financing priority projects.

The total volume of investment financed was put at over 18 billion, the industrial component at 3.6 billion. The Bank's average contribution ran to 28.4 %

According to appraisal data, this aggregate investment should directly create about 33 000 permanent jobs, some 28 000 of them in industry. Of these, perhaps 26 000 will be in small and medium-sized enterprises, financed out of global loans. Investment in industrial modernisation, largely by smaller companies, helped to enhance productivity and consolidate the position of firms employing between them some 200 000 people.

At the same time, inputs underpinning projects provide employment for a considerable number of

workers in the different sectors concerned during sometimes fairly lengthy construction periods. This **temporary boost**, both direct and indirect, to employment is estimated at around 480 000 man-years, corresponding to almost 145 000 jobs during the first two years, but diminishing gradually thereafter. When the similar impact of projects financed during the previous five years is also taken into account, some 450 000 to 500 000 workers were probably kept in employment in 1983.

The average term of loans signed in 1983 is around 14 years for infrastructure projects and energy installations; 10 years for industrial projects.

Nine tenths of the latter were in private industry: allocations from global loans to public or semi-public financing institutions obviously serve mainly to channel funds into private enterprise ventures. In the energy sector, 90 % of the projects were mounted by public undertakings, as is the case with almost all infrastructural investment.

Table 5: **Financing provided within the Community in 1983, 1982 and from 1979 to 1983**

Geographical breakdown

| Location | 1983 | | | | | | 1982 | | | | | | 1979—1983 | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|---|--|
| | From own resources | | From NCI resources | | Total | | From own resources | | From NCI resources | | Total | | From own resources | | From NCI resources | | Total | | |
| | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | |
| Belgium | | | | | 60.5 | 1.7 | | | 60.5 | 1.4 | 454.5 | 2.9 | | | 454.5 | 2.4 | | | |
| Denmark | 259.7 | 6.1 | 105.4 | 8.7 | 365.1 | 6.7 | 209.3 | 6.1 | 96.0 | 305.3 | 7.2 | 708.5 | 4.6 | 219.5 | 7.3 | 928.0 | 5.0 | | |
| Germany | 152.2 | 3.6 | | | 152.2 | 2.8 | 20.8 | 0.6 | | 20.8 | 0.5 | 527.1 | 3.4 | | | 527.1 | 2.8 | | |
| Greece | 364.3 | 8.6 | 85.3 | 7.0 | 449.6 | 8.2 | 333.6 | 9.7 | 124.9 | 458.5 | 10.8 | 841.6 | 5.4 | 210.3 | 7.0 | 1 051.9 | 5.7 | | |
| France | 707.9 | 16.6 | 186.2 | 15.4 | 894.1 | 16.4 | 424.3 | 12.3 | 37.6 | 461.9 | 10.9 | 1 860.6 | 12.0 | 264.1 | 8.7 | 2 124.7 | 11.5 | | |
| Ireland | 234.6 | 5.5 | 69.4 | 5.7 | 304.0 | 5.6 | 325.4 | 9.4 | 83.1 | 408.5 | 9.6 | 1 472.6 | 9.5 | 298.3 | 9.9 | 1 770.9 | 9.5 | | |
| Italy | 1 945.7 | 45.7 | 665.4 | 54.9 | 2 611.1 | 47.7 | 1 588.7 | 46.0 | 449.4 | 2 038.1 | 48.0 | 6 843.7 | 44.0 | 1 785.9 | 59.2 | 8 629.6 | 46.5 | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 591.3 | 13.9 | 100.1 | 8.3 | 691.4 | 12.6 | 490.6 | 14.2 | | 490.6 | 11.6 | 2 727.6 | 17.5 | 239.3 | 7.9 | 2 966.9 | 16.0 | | |
| Non-member countries (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | 113.0 | 0.7 | | | 113.0 | 0.6 | | |
| Total | 4 255.7 | 100.0 | 1 211.8 | 100.0 | 5 467.5 | 100.0 | 3 453.2 | 100.0 | 791.0 | 4 244.2 | 100.0 | 15 549.2 | 100.0 | 3 017.4 | 100.0 | 18 566.6 | 100.0 | | |

of which guarantees 97.6 2.3

393.9 2.5

(1) Loans granted in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 18 (1) of the Bank's Statute, empowering the Board of Governors to authorise the Bank to contribute towards financing projects outside, but of direct interest to, the Community.

Breakdown by economic policy objective

The breakdown of loans by economic policy objective which the projects financed help to attain shows a preponderance in 1983 of operations concerned with regional development, and a further rise in financing for projects meeting the Community's objectives for energy, environmental protection and support for smaller undertakings.

Loans for **regional development** projects came to 3 380.9 million (2 843.2 million from own and 537.7 million from NCI resources), mainly in Italy, Greece, France, the United Kingdom and Ireland. This sum included 61.1 million from own resources and 208.1 million from NCI resources for reconstruction in the earthquake-stricken regions of Italy.

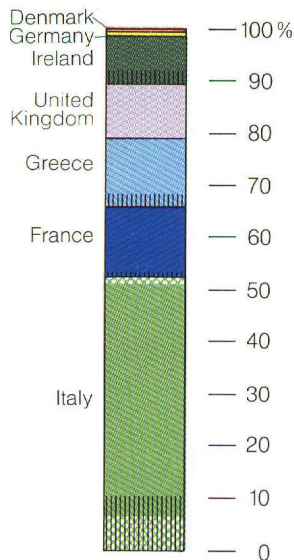
Such financing, which made up just under two thirds of Bank activity, was concentrated in the regions accorded greatest priority by the Community or in those with the highest unemployment and the lowest per capita output.

Loans for telecommunications and transport infrastructure projects, often smaller schemes,

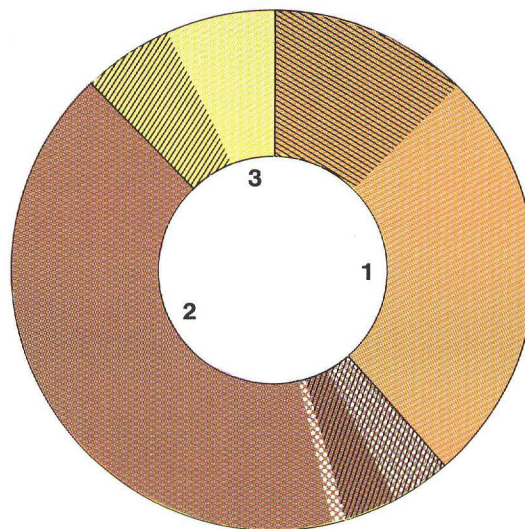
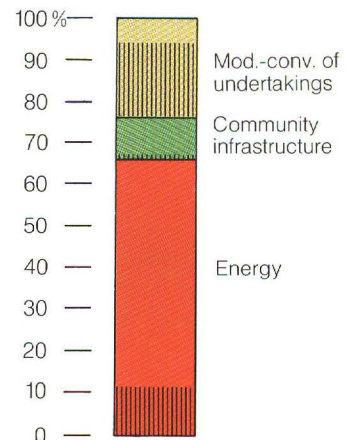
Financing provided within the Community in 1983

Breakdown by principal economic policy objective (1)

Regional development



Common European interest/modernisation-conversion of undertakings



- 1 Common European interest/modernisation-conversion of undertakings
 - 2 Regional development
 - 3 Common European interest/modernisation-conversion of undertakings, regional development
- of which NCI
 of which reconstruction
 of which reconstruction/NCI

(1) Certain projects contribute simultaneously to more than one objective (see Table 16, p. 108).

accounted for more than a third of all financing for regional development. There was an appreciable upturn in lending to the energy sector and finance for the reconstruction of damaged buildings and workers' housing in the Mezzogiorno.

The volume of finance for investment in industry and other productive enterprise remained high (871 million: over a quarter of the total), thanks to further growth in global loans for financing small and medium-sized enterprises in assisted areas.

Financing for investment pursuing the Community's **energy objectives** surged ahead, adding up to a third of all operations in Member Countries: 1 505.9 million from own and 315.4 million from NCI resources, a total of 1 821.3 million (1 341.9 million in 1982).

Investment designed to bring about more **rational use of energy** in industry and infrastructure totalled 613.9 million (including 238.2 million in the form of global loans), or twice the 1982 figure, accounting for a third of all financing for projects pursuing EEC energy objectives; lending focussed on district heating schemes, the conversion of cement works to coal firing, the interconnection of high-voltage grids, building insulation and miscellaneous industrial installations.

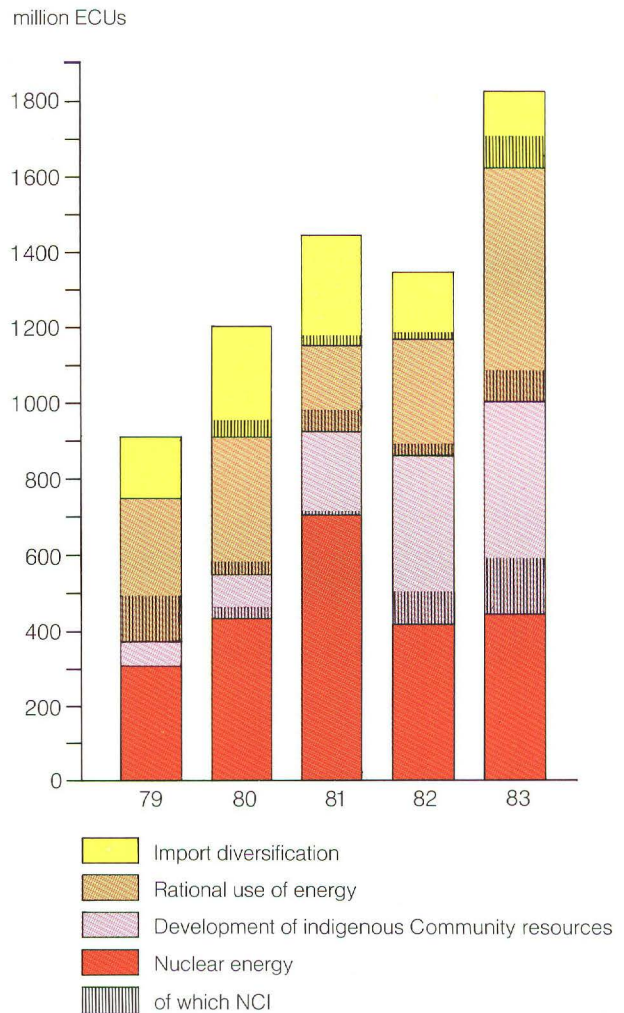
There was a similar marked rise in loans for the **development of the Community's indigenous resources** (1 007.3 million), largely for exploiting oil and natural gas deposits and harnessing hydro-electric and geothermal potential. Funds for nuclear power stations remained more or less at their 1982 level, as did financing for **import diversification** projects, in which gaslines featured prominently (200.1 million).

Investment financed in 1983 will, upon completion, help to reduce the Community's dependence on oil by about 22 million t.o.e. (1) per annum, of which 4.9 million t.o.e. will be saved solely through projects making more rational use of energy. The total saving was equivalent to about 4.6 % of imports in 1978, the level adopted by the Council of the European Communities as the ceiling for oil imports in 1990. The corresponding saving achieved through projects

financed between 1977 and 1983 is 100 million t.o.e. (14.3 million t.o.e. via rational use), or 21.2 % of oil imports in the same reference year.

In addition, the Bank, acting as agent for Euratom, signed jointly with the Commission 10 finance contracts for a total of 367.2 million for nuclear power stations in France, Italy, the United Kingdom

Financing for projects contributing towards attaining Community energy objectives from 1979 to 1983



(1) Tonnes of oil equivalent.

and Belgium. The operations are accounted for off balance sheet in the Bank's Special Section (see p. 92) and, although appraised and managed by the Bank, are not included in its operating statistics: the financing decisions are taken by the Commission.

Lending for **Community transport infrastructure** (93.2 million from own resources and 30.2 million from NCI resources) served to finance sections of the Friuli motorway in Northern Italy, the Bordeaux ring road in France, enlargement of Birmingham Airport in the United Kingdom and the acquisition of five medium-haul aircraft by Air France.

Loans for **environmental protection** projects (129.9 million from own resources, up from 63 million in 1982) will largely go towards reducing pollution in the Mediterranean, in pursuit of the aims of the Barcelona Convention.

In Italy, the Bank financed construction of sewage treatment plants serving part of Greater Rome and sewerage and sewage disposal schemes catering for a large area of Campania. The projects should achieve an appreciable reduction in pollution levels in the Bay of Naples. In Greece, financing went towards effluent collection and treatment facilities for Thessaloniki, Volos and, in Crete, Aghios Nikolaos, three major coastal communities. There was one sewerage project in Denmark, according with the aims of the Helsinki Convention on pollution in the Baltic. In addition, there were many projects (loans totalling 110.6 million), especially in the United Kingdom, that were indirectly addressed to the same objectives, part of the works in question being for sewage treatment or urban waste disposal.

In pursuit of the Community's policy of preserving its cultural heritage, the Bank provided part of the

financing for restoration and conservation work on the Doges' Palace in Venice.

Many industrial projects financed under various headings fall within the statistical category of **modernisation and conversion**, i.e. those funded through:

— global loans from NCI resources to finance productive investment on the part of small and medium-sized enterprises (485.3 million, compared with 230.2 million in 1982);

— loans totalling 172.2 million from the Bank's own resources for projects — all of them in Italy — featuring investment in the development or introduction of advanced technology, chiefly electronics and its applications, especially in the fields of machine tools and industrial robots;

— a 20.9 million guarantee on a coking plant in an assisted area in Germany, part of an iron and steel industry restructuring plan.

The above figures do not, however, include:

— a sizeable number of operations in support of projects in less favoured regions aimed not only at modernisation but also at boosting the productivity of industrial and service ventures and sharpening their ability to compete in the market (249 million in individual loans and global loan allocations);

— infrastructure designed to attract fresh economic activities into older-established industrial areas: projects that are also financed on the strength of their regional benefits (426.8 million, including 16.3 million in global loan allocations).

Sectoral breakdown

The main development in the sectoral distribution of financing (see Table 17 and graph, p. 37) was a further increase in loans for the *productive sector*, totalling 1 565.3 million (1 076.2 million from own resources and 489.1 million from NCI resources), compared with 472.3 million in 1981 and 1 301.4 million in 1982.

Credit advanced broke down into 30 individual loans from own resources, one guarantee operation (372.3 million in all) plus 56 global loans for

financing small and medium-sized enterprises (707.7 million from own and 485.3 million from NCI resources). Two thirds of this financing was

concentrated in Italy and the rest went to France, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Greece, Germany and Ireland.

For the most part, the individual loans were for projects in the motor and aircraft industries, metal working and mechanical engineering. Some 33 % of all individual loans and allocations went into consumer goods manufacturing, 51 % into semi-manufactures and 16 % into capital equipment production.

Project financing in the **energy** sector came to 1 681.5 million (1 402.5 million from own and 279 million from NCI resources) for production projects and, to a rapidly increasing extent, for gas pipelines and high voltage power lines.

The high level of lending for transport and telecommunications **infrastructure**, water schemes and similar amenities was maintained in 1983 (1 877.8 million, of which 1 501.9 million from own and 375.9 million from NCI resources), while total global loan financing for smaller infrastructural projects carried out by local authorities increased fivefold (342.9 million).

Global loans and allocations

Global loan financing has steadily broadened to embrace investment by small and medium-sized

Financing provided within the Community in 1983

Sectoral breakdown

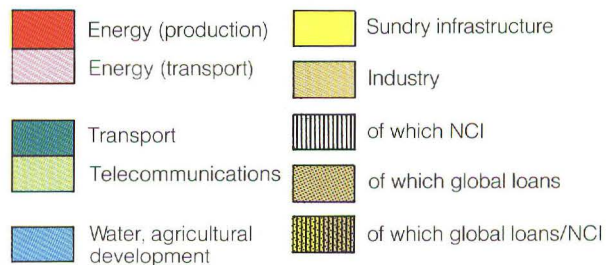
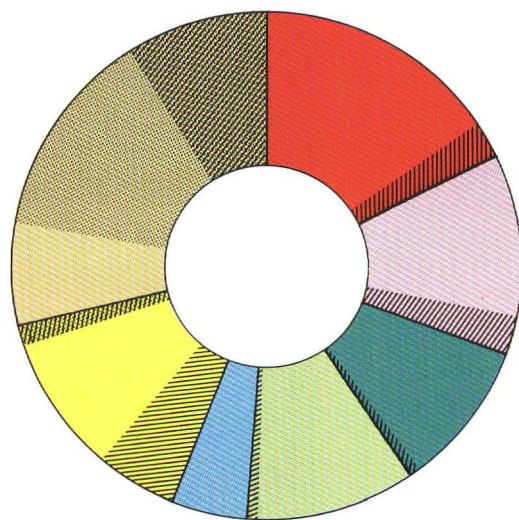


Table 6: **Contribution made by global loans from own and NCI resources to total financing for industry, agriculture and services from 1979 to 1983**

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Allocations from current global loans number | 411 | 515 | 847 | 1 194 | 3 243 |
| amount (a) — million ECUs | 128.2 | 128.2 | 283.1 | 440.5 | 1 043.2 |
| Individual loans and global loan allocations: | | | | | |
| amount (b) — million ECUs | 368.6 | 448.1 | 437.0 | 899.9 | 1 415.5 |
| Contribution of global loan allocations to total financing | | | | | |
| (a)/(b) — % | 35 | 29 | 65 | 49 | 74 |

enterprises and smaller items of infrastructure built by local authorities in assisted areas and SMEs outside those areas with the help of funds from NCI resources, as well as investment in projects designed to make more rational use of energy, both in industry and in smaller infrastructural works.

In all, 3 727 allocations were made, for a total of 1 216.6 million, compared with the 1 376 granted in 1982, totalling 518.4 million. The reasons for this marked increase were twofold: the launching of global loans from NCI resources for SMEs outside the assisted areas, and the granting of sub-loans from own resources for industrial and service ventures and smaller infrastructural works fostering economic development in assisted areas or the rational use of energy. Thus 1983, the "European Year of Small, Medium-sized and Craft Enterprises" saw 3 243 sub-loans granted in support of such

firms, for a total of 1 043.2 million, as against 1 209 for 453.5 million in 1982.

Analysis of financing for SMEs shows a distinct bias towards projects in the metalworking and mechanical engineering sectors, food processing and tourism (hotels and restaurants in particular), woodworking and construction materials, paper and publishing, chemicals and electrical engineering and electronics. In smaller firms receiving global loan finance, investment per job created worked out at about 61 000 ECUs, compared with 170 000 for larger industrial projects financed by individual loans. More than nine tenths of the allocations, by both number and amount, went to independent firms employing less than 500 people: 88 % of the sub-loans and 73 % of the total granted went to firms with less than 200 people on the payroll, and 61 % of the sub-loans and 40 % of the total to those with a workforce of under 50.

Table 7: **Global loans in 1983: new lines of credit and allocations granted**

| Destination | (million ECUs) | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| | Global loans signed in 1983 | | Allocations from current global loans | |
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Productive sectors | 56 | 1 193.0 | 3 243 | 1 043.2 |
| in assisted areas | 32 | 661.0 | 1 608 | 486.4 |
| outside assisted areas (NCI) | 20 | 485.3 | 1 496 | 466.1 |
| rational use of energy | 4 | 46.7 | 139 | 90.7 |
| Infrastructure | 13 | 342.9 | 484 | 173.4 |
| rational use of energy | 8 | 191.5 | 202 | 94.3 |
| in assisted areas | 5 | 151.4 | 282 | 79.1 |
| Total | 69 | 1 535.9 | 3 727 | 1 216.6 |

Financing operations in detail

Italy

Lending in Italy, both from the Bank's own resources (at 1 945.7 million, compared with 1 588.7 million in 1982) and from those of the NCI (at 665.4 million, as against 449.4 million in 1982), recorded an increase (see Table 8).

Of the 2 611.1 million worth of loans granted in 1983, almost 60 % went in support of regional

development projects in the Mezzogiorno (1 556.8 million, including 323.1 million from NCI resources). Adverse economic conditions notwithstanding, the Bank succeeded in pressing ahead with operations, especially in the productive sector, thanks to close cooperation with many Italian credit institutions. It thus managed to boost its finance for industry by 19 %, bringing the total to 1 039.1 million, or 40 % of all financing in Italy.

Table 8: **Financing in Italy in 1983**

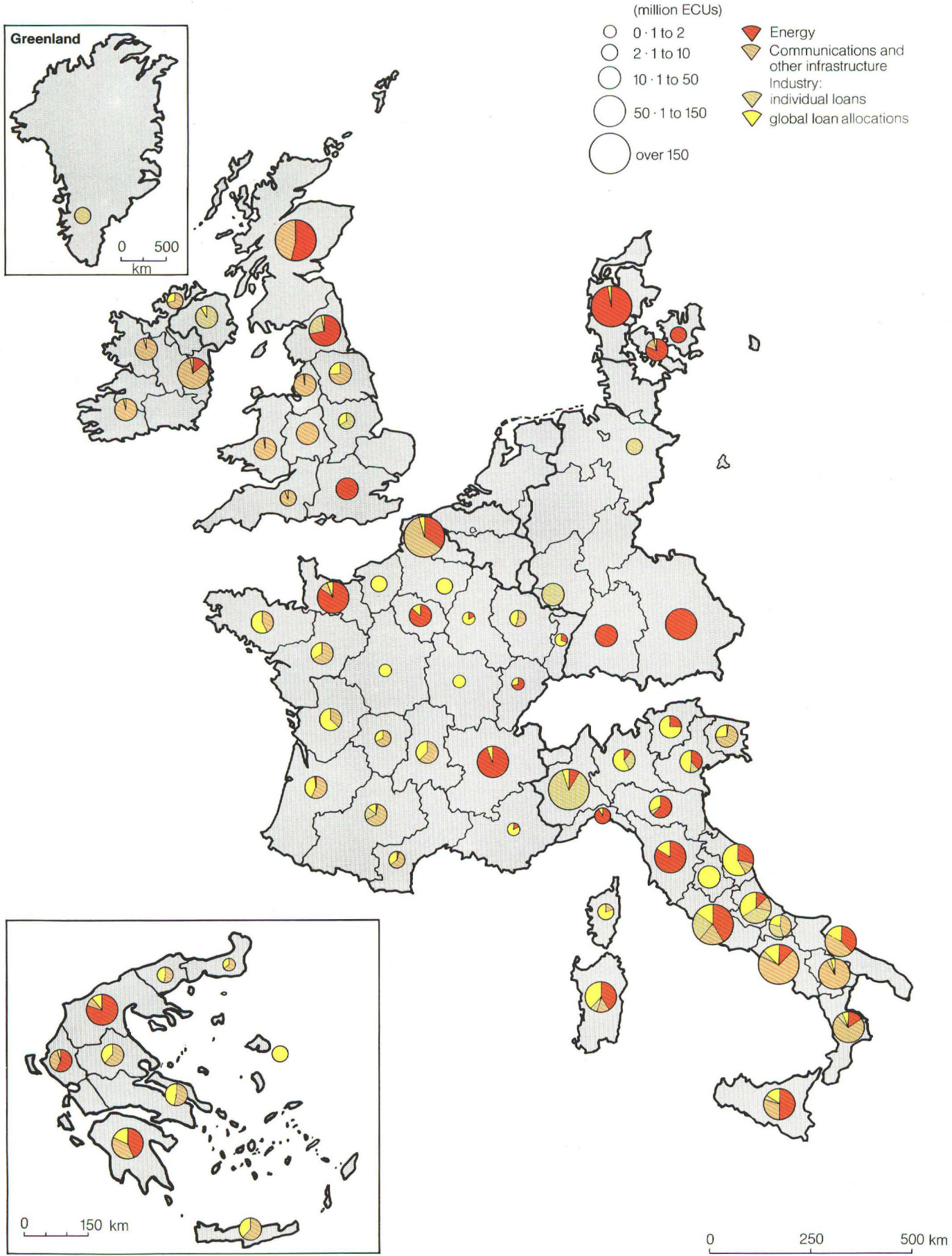
Breakdown by origin of resources, economic policy objective and major sector

| | From own resources Amount | From NCI resources Amount | (million ECUs) | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | Amount | Total % |
| Total Italy | 1 945.7 | 665.4 | 2 611.1 | 100.0 |
| Breakdown by economic policy objective | | | | |
| Regional development | 1 421.1 | 353.3 | 1 774.4 | 68.0 |
| of which Mezzogiorno | 1 233.7 | 323.1 | 1 556.8 | 59.6 |
| <i>Reconstruction</i> | 61.1 | 208.1 | 269.2 | 10.3 |
| Energy ⁽¹⁾ | 487.4 | 37.7 | 525.1 | 20.1 |
| Hydroelectric | 25.4 | — | 25.4 | 1.0 |
| Nuclear | 45.3 | — | 45.3 | 1.7 |
| Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits | 56.2 | — | 56.2 | 2.1 |
| Rational use of energy | 271.3 | — | 271.3 | 10.4 |
| Gaslines | 89.2 | 37.7 | 126.9 | 4.9 |
| Communications and other Community infrastructure | 109.0 | 30.2 | 139.2 | 5.3 |
| Modernisation and conversion of undertakings | 172.2 | 289.5 | 461.7 | 17.7 |
| Modernisation and conversion | — | — | — | — |
| Advanced technology | 172.2 | — | 172.2 | 6.6 |
| Productive investment by SMEs | — | 289.5 | 289.5 | 11.1 |
| <i>Deduct ⁽²⁾</i> | <i>— 244.0</i> | <i>— 45.3</i> | <i>— 289.3</i> | <i>— 11.1</i> |
| Breakdown by major sector | | | | |
| Energy, communications and other infrastructure | 1 196.1 | 375.9 | 1 572.0 | 60.2 |
| Energy | 458.4 | 37.7 | 496.1 | 19.0 |
| Communications | 372.8 | 45.2 | 418.0 | 16.0 |
| Water schemes | 136.7 | — | 136.7 | 5.2 |
| Other infrastructure | 127.0 | 293.0 | 420.0 | 16.1 |
| Global loans | 101.2 | — | 101.2 | 3.9 |
| <i>Allocations from current global loans</i> | 35.8 | — | 35.8 | 1.4 |
| Industry, agriculture, services | 749.6 | 289.5 | 1 039.1 | 39.8 |
| Individual loans | 304.6 | — | 304.6 | 11.7 |
| Global loans | 445.0 | 289.5 | 734.5 | 28.1 |
| <i>Allocations from current global loans</i> | 358.8 | 320.1 | 678.9 | 26.0 |

(1) See Note 2 to Table 2.

(2) Deduct to take account of duplication in the case of financing justified on the basis of several objectives.

Projects financed within the Community from own resources in 1983



Finance for investment in industry came both from the Bank's own resources (749.6 million including 304.6 million in individual loans and 445 million in global loans) and from those of the NCI (289.5 million, all from global loans). In the Mezzogiorno, individual loans were earmarked for investment in the motor and aircraft industries, chemicals, glass and foodstuffs (131.7 million), while in the North they tended to polarise around projects concerned with the introduction of digital-control machine tools for motor vehicle production, machine-tool production as such, data-processing systems and the application of biotechnology to the production of antibiotics (158.6 million).

Global loans totalled 734.5 million: 26 lines of credit for financing small and medium-sized industrial and service enterprises in the Mezzogiorno (299.1 million) and Central and Northern Italy (289.5 million from NCI resources; 127.2 million from own resources), as well as more rational use of energy in industry (18.7 million). Allocations from current global loans numbered 1 495 in 1983, of which industry and the service sector claimed 678.9 million, while for small energy infrastructure works there were 15 sub-loans amounting to 35.8 million.

Finance for **regional development** projects accounted for 68 % of the total (1 774.4 million, including 1 421.1 million from own and 353.3 million from NCI resources). Of this, 88 % went to the Mezzogiorno, including 2 692 million worth of loans for reconstruction work in those parts of Campania and Basilicata that had sustained damage in the earthquakes late in 1980.

Five regions absorbed two thirds of Bank lending under this heading: Campania (542.2 million), Sicily (155.2 million), Apulia (142.2 million), Basilicata (117.4 million) and Latium (97.1 million). The balance was evenly distributed between Calabria, Sardinia, Abruzzi, Molise and The Marches, while various regions throughout the mainland Mezzogiorno attracted global loan credit for financing small and medium-sized enterprises in industry and the service sector, particularly hotels and tourism ventures.

From current global loans, 704 allocations totalling 218.9 million were made in 1983 to help small and medium-sized enterprises in the South, especially in

such sectors as foodstuffs, mechanical engineering and the construction industry.

With one or two exceptions — a loan in support of improved high-voltage links between Northern and Southern Italy and operations to finance construction of 7 400 workers' housing units in most of the Mezzogiorno under an economic and industrial development programme — the regional pattern of the Bank's activity was as follows:

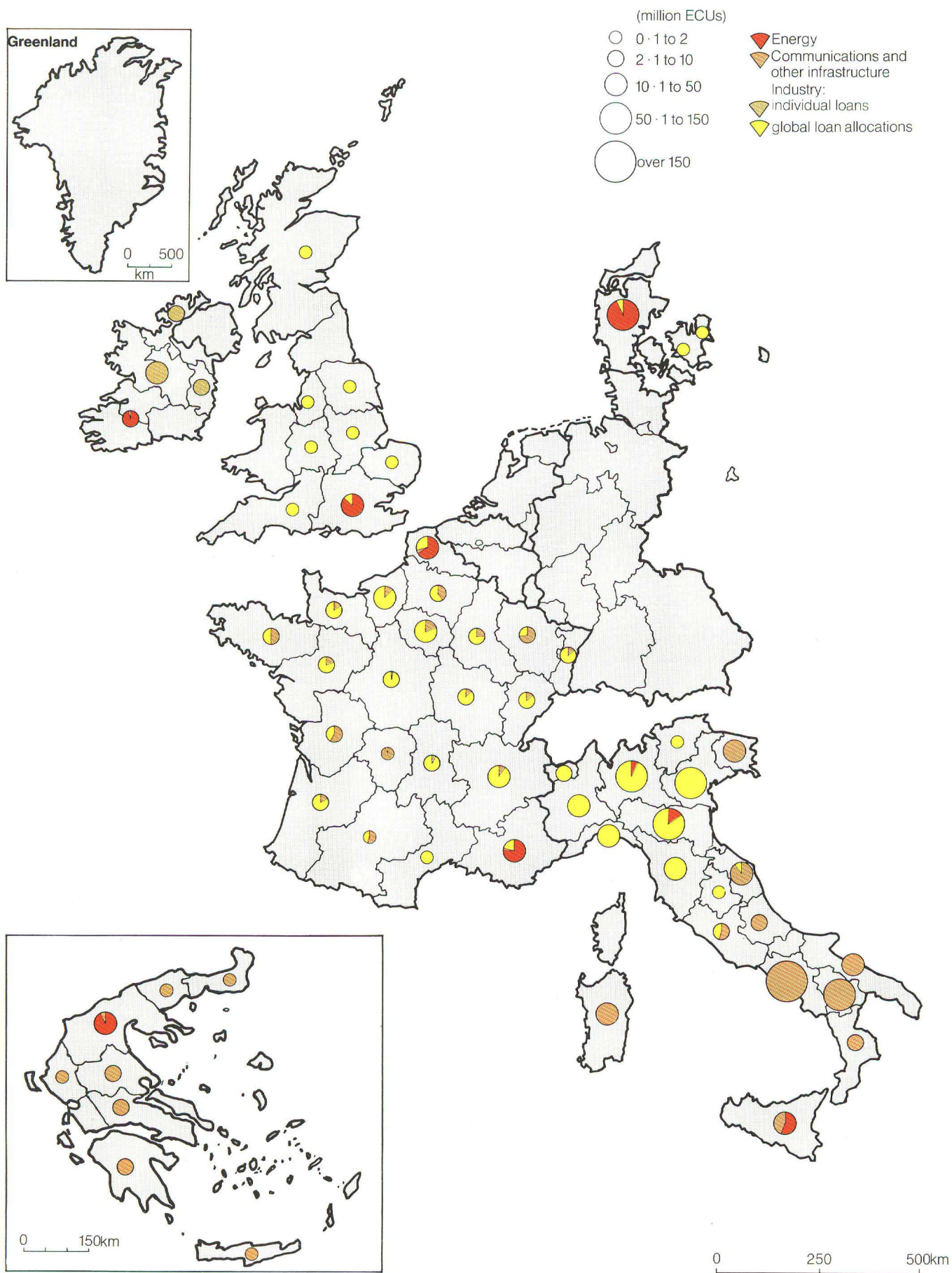
In **Campania**, lending was largely given over to drinking water supply schemes in the populous areas of Naples and Caserta, further sewerage and sewage treatment facilities, improved telecommunications, a pumped storage hydroelectric scheme and modernisation of an oil refinery in Naples. Finance for industry went to an optical fibre telecommunications cable plant at Battipaglia, an ice cream factory at Caivano and to 116 small and medium-sized enterprises, which between them received allocations totalling 55.7 million from current global loans.

At the same time, over a third of the financing was channelled into investment in the erstwhile disaster areas towards: reconstruction of a car components plant (one of the most important industrial concerns affected), further reinstatement works on roads and railways, development of rehousing areas for the homeless, construction and fitting out of industrial estates, work on repairing or rebuilding public service premises, schools, libraries and museums, an operational base for emergency services and universities.

In **Sicily**, Bank lending was directed primarily towards improvements to the telephone system and energy transmission infrastructure: six sections of pipeline for the supply of natural gas from Algeria, strengthening of the regional power grid and the submarine high-voltage link with Calabria. In addition, funds were also advanced for the modernisation of a cement works and a refinery, chiefly to reduce their energy consumption, plus 89 smaller ventures, for the most part financed out of global loans to intermediary institutions in Sicily (21.6 million).

In **Apulia**, the Bank provided further financing in support of the conversion of Brindisi power station to coal firing, the regional power transmission and distribution grid and improvement works on several

Projects financed within the Community from NCI resources in 1983



trunk roads. Credit for industry went into the conversion to coal firing of a cement works at Monopoli and 92 small and medium-sized enterprises (21.3 million), financed through global loans.

In **Basilicata**, loans went towards extending the telephone service, converting a cement works at Matera to coal firing, reconstruction projects in the earthquake areas similar to those financed in Campania and, from global loans, 15 smaller ventures (2 million).

Lending in **Latium** was channelled partly into a 12 000-hectare irrigation scheme in Agro Pontino; other recipients were vehicle factories at Cassino and Ferentino, a plant at Anagni making composite helicopter blades, a paper mill at Villa S. Lucia and a deep-frozen products factory at Cisterna di Latina, in addition to which 83 small or medium-scale ventures attracted a total of 37.5 million from current global loans.

In **Calabria**, the Bank provided supporting finance for the Calusia hydroelectric plant, high-voltage power lines, various sections of trunk roads and the conversion to coal firing of cement works at Catanzaro and Castrovillari. Allocations from ongoing global loans to small and medium-sized enterprises numbered 33 and totalled 5.4 million.

In **Sardinia**, the Bank granted two loans: one for investment in the more rational use of energy at the Sarroch refinery, and the other towards modernising and enlarging a brewery at Macomer, in addition to which there were 149 allocations from global loans, especially the CIS line of credit, for a total of 28.3 million.

In **Abruzzi** and **Molise**, financing was provided for irrigation and drainage works in the province of Campo Basso, and for industrial projects: motor vehicle plants at Sulmona and Termoli, insulating materials at San Salvo, liquid detergents at Pozzilli and soft drinks can manufacture at S. Martino sulla Marrucina. There were also over 80 allocations to small and medium-sized enterprises in these two regions, for a total of 27.4 million.

In **Central and Northern Italy**, the Bank put up financing for further works on the Friuli motorway (60.3 million), and, via global loans, for regional

development. These new credit lines to help small and medium-sized enterprises totalled 127.2 million. Allocations from current global loans, numbering 210, provided 84.5 million in all for smaller projects ranging from mechanical engineering, foodstuffs, construction materials and woodworking to glass manufacture.

Loans for projects in Italy pursuing the Community's **energy objectives** came to 525.1 million (487.4 million from own resources; 37.7 million from NCI resources), although various of these have already been cited as regional development projects. About half (271.3 million) involved the more rational use of energy: a geothermal generating plant in **Tuscany**, the conversion from oil to coal firing of a power station in **Apulia**, improved management of the North-South electricity transmission system, the introduction of more energy-efficient equipment at two refineries in **Sicily** and **Campania** and the conversion to coal firing of five cement works and one plant producing glass wool insulant. Six global loans were also granted, for investment either in industry (18.7 million) or infrastructure (101.2 million), while from current global loans 105 allocations were made (107.4 million) in support of similar investment, two thirds in industry.

Other projects financed centred on electricity generation, development of oil and natural gas deposits and diversification of gas supplies.

Improvements to **infrastructure benefiting the Community at large** accounted for loans totalling 139.2 million: 58 kilometres of the Friuli motorway between Carnia and the Austrian frontier, and sewerage and sewage treatment plants serving Greater Rome and Naples and helping to reduce pollution in the Mediterranean (75.1 million).

France

Lending in France came to almost double the previous year's total: 894.1 million, including 707.9 million from own resources and 186.2 million from NCI resources.

There were three main kinds of activity: regional development loans, which rose to 455.2 million:

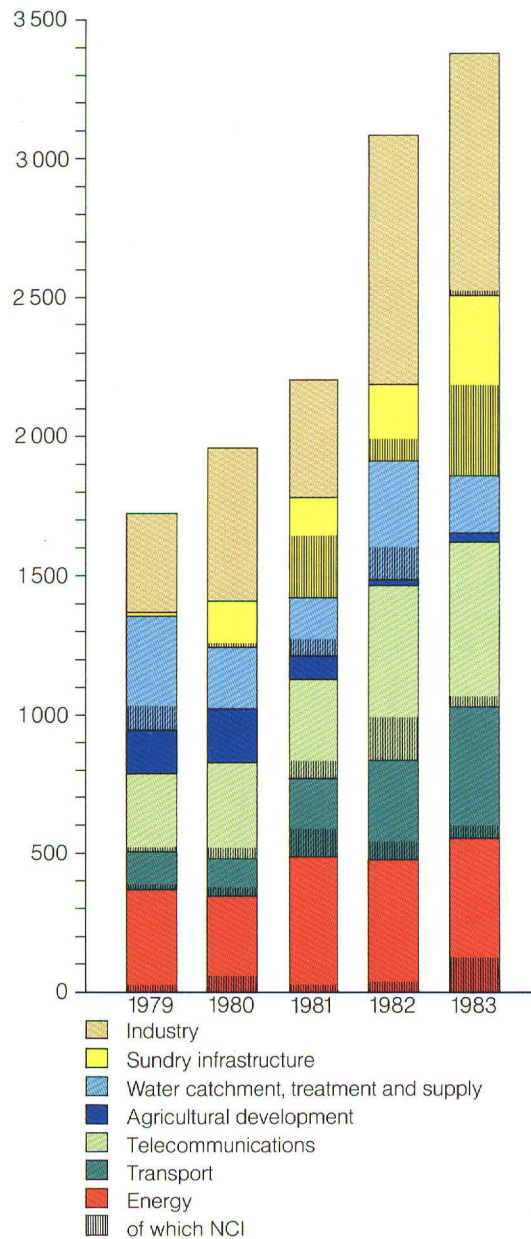
telecommunications, road schemes and investment by small and medium-sized enterprises; projects aimed at the more rational use of energy, funding for which grew rapidly (185.7 million) electricity transmission, district heating (chiefly tapping

geothermal sources), and energy-saving in industry and buildings; and global loans from NCI resources for investment by small and medium-sized enterprises located outside the assisted areas which totalled 105.5 million.

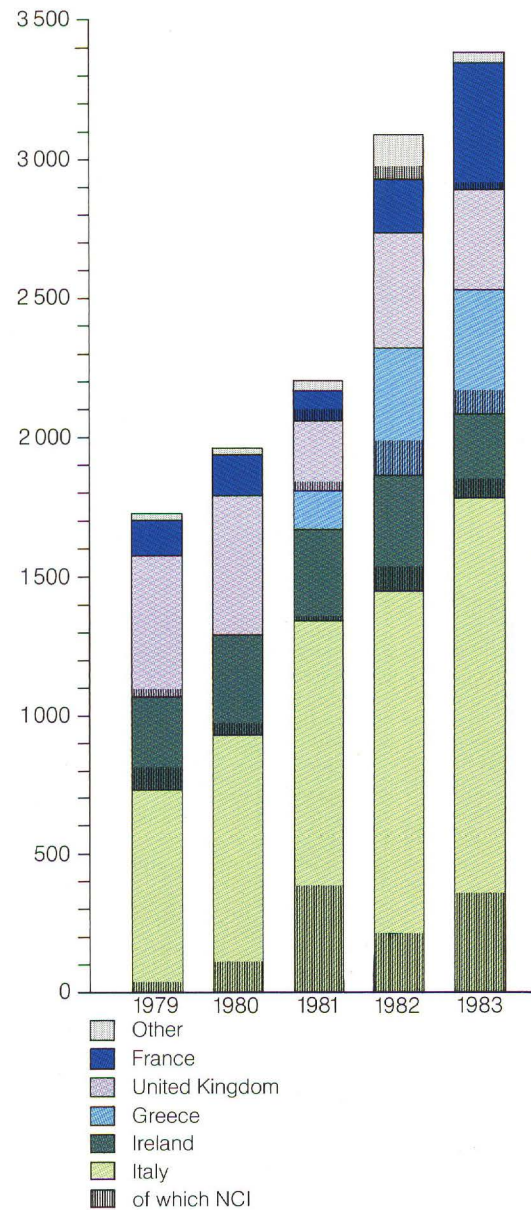
Financing provided for regional development within the Community from 1979 to 1983

million ECUs

Sectoral breakdown



Geographical breakdown



Loans to **industry** totalled 258.3 million, compared with 77.4 million in 1982. They included finance for a special steel processing and alloys plant serving the aerospace industry, apart from which there were eleven global loans, which went for financing small and medium-scale enterprises both in the assisted areas (125.8 million from own resources) and outside these (105.5 million from NCI resources), as well as companies investing in the more rational use of energy (21.8 million).

In 1983, 511 small or medium-sized enterprises in assisted areas received allocations from global loans (97.9 million); these SMEs were mainly in the fisheries and food products sectors, mechanical engineering and tourism. Outside the assisted areas, 851 ventures attracted allocations totalling 140.3 million, chiefly in mechanical engineering, the printing and publishing sectors and tourism.

In the field of **infrastructure**, the Bank's main contribution was to communications with less-developed regions or those faced with industrial conversion problems. Loans went mainly towards the improvement and strengthening of the telephone system, especially in the South West, West and Nord — Pas-de-Calais regions (155.7 million); road schemes like the Bordeaux ring road and several sections of road embraced within the "Fonds Spécial de Grands Travaux" programme. Global loans to CAECL helped to finance almost 300 smaller schemes, most of them road works, while air services within the Community were promoted by the acquisition of five Boeings. Finally, funds were advanced for coal terminal facilities at the Port of St Nazaire-Montoir in Brittany.

The high level of lending in the **energy** sector was maintained (253.7 million), but accounted for only just over a quarter of all financing provided. Funds were made available for nuclear power stations at Flamanville, Manche, and at Creys-Malville in the Alps, and for the lignite mine and power station complex at Gardanne in Provence (164.5 million), in addition to which the Bank helped to finance projects making more rational use of energy: a power link under the Channel between the French and English high-voltage grids (74.1 million) and three district heating projects (15.1 million). The first of these was a scheme for tapping geothermal resources in the Paris region, the second for reclaiming waste heat from the Pierrelatte uranium enrichment plant in Drôme and the third for

branching a university campus heating system into the general network serving Lyons.

This leaves two global loans: one for schemes to save energy in public buildings and the other for financing smaller production or distribution installations for novel or substitute forms of energy (65.8 million). Current global loan allocations numbered 185 and furnished credit totalling 53.5 million.

United Kingdom

Financing operations in the United Kingdom enjoyed a further spate of growth, to reach a total of 691.4 million — 591.3 million from the Bank's own resources and 100.1 million from those of the NCI — compared with 490.6 million in 1982.

The trend was shaped mainly by rising investment in the energy sector (300 million) and in industry (121.5 million, including 93.8 million in global loans).

The high level of financing for infrastructure was maintained, with funds going to transport (102.3 million), telecommunications (74.2 million) and water supply and sewage treatment schemes (31.8 million). Lending to local authorities for composite projects (roads, airports, industrial estates, water schemes or waste disposal installations) came to 61.5 million. Other than in the case of a project to enlarge Birmingham Airport, which mainly serves lines to Community countries, Spain and Portugal, the infrastructure provided with the help of EIB funds contributed to economic development in the Assisted Areas.

Projects helping to achieve the Community's **energy objectives** were predominantly schemes to develop indigenous resources (218 million): Torness Point nuclear power station, nuclear fuel storage and reprocessing facilities at Sellafield in Cumbria and the tapping of North Sea hydrocarbons deposits (production in Magnus oil field and laying of gasline to Scotland). The power link under the Channel between the British and French high-voltage networks will make for the more rational use of energy through better production control (82 million).

One of the Community's top priorities is to reduce the Ten's dependence on oil imports: the Bank advanced 1 821 million in 1983 for capital investment underpinning this objective. Projects financed embraced rationalisation of energy consumption, particularly in industry (top left), development of indigenous resources (top right) and manufacture of insulating materials (bottom).

Loans for **regional development projects** (359.7 million) accounted for rather more than half of all U.K. financing, the bulk of lending under this heading being placed in Scotland and Northern England.

In **Scotland** (125.9 million), funds went chiefly to telecommunications, roads — especially in and around Edinburgh and Glasgow — sewerage and amenities in the Western Isles: roads, water supplies, an industrial zone and improved links with Berneray Island.

In **Northern England** (93.7 million), credit was advanced for improvements to water supplies and sewage treatment installations; for the fitting-out of industrial estates and a district heating plant in Tyneside, and for coal handling facilities at Workington Port to boost exports from that point to Ireland. Bank operations were also mounted in the **North West** (32.9 million), to help finance the Liverpool ring road, Manchester Airport and various coastal defence works and urban waste treatment facilities in Lancashire. In **Wales**, financing was provided for the southern counties road system and for water schemes (34.7 million). Funds were made available in **Yorkshire and Humberside** for the Hull telephone network, roads and solid waste compaction and processing facilities (12.8 million). Loans granted in the **South West** covered road improvements, smaller industrial estates, aerial navigation facilities and, in Plymouth (6.4 million), a hotel and catering training college and a waste disposal site. In the **East Midlands** a glass container factory attracted finance worth 5.8 million.

In **Northern Ireland**, two loans were granted: one towards the development and assembly of a 36-seater short-haul aircraft and the other for modernisation and enlargement of a cooperative dairy (21.9 million).

Eight global loans were granted for financing small and medium-sized enterprises, three from the Bank's own resources for investment in the Assisted Areas (25.7 million) and five from NCI resources for investment elsewhere (68.1 million). From current global loans, 20 allocations totalling 12.5 million were made in the Assisted Areas and 75 totalling 11.4 million in other parts of the country. A substantial proportion of the funds in question went towards financing investment in the mechanical engineering and food products sectors.

Greece

The high level of lending in Greece was sustained in 1983, reaching a total of 364.3 million from own resources and 85.3 million from NCI resources, or 449.6 million in all compared with 458.5 million in 1982 (which also included 80 million worth of subsidised loans for reconstruction work in the areas affected by the February 1981 earthquakes).

All the loans in question contributed to the development of the regions concerned, in particular through the provision of infrastructure (243.7 million) and energy projects (142.8 million), both of which are prerequisites for giving fresh impetus to productive activity. Three global loans, for a total of 63.3 million, were granted for the financing of investment on a small or medium scale in industry and agriculture.

Loans for the energy sector went towards four hydroelectric power stations, one thermal generating plant and the lignite mine that is to supply its firing medium. Also financed was the provision of combined steam and power generating capacity at a refinery. The aggregate installed capacity of all these is over 1 320 MW: a contribution both to energy availability in the areas concerned and to reducing the Community's dependence on oil imports.

In the field of communications, loans went towards further extensions and improvements to local and trunk telephone networks and upgrading of the road system, in particular the Patras—Olympia highway. There were also loans from the Bank for sewage treatment plants to serve Athens, Thessaloniki, Volos and Aghios Nikolaos, which will help in particular to reduce pollution on the Aegean coast, a vital tourist attraction.

Other projects funded by the Bank were the preparation of nine industrial estates, further irrigation works in the Plains of Boida-Mavri and Konitsa in Epirus and Ierapetra in Crete and various lesser items of local infrastructure, financed mainly through two global loans to the Deposit & Loans Fund.

Global loan contracts signed will ensure continuity of financing for industry and agriculture: there were 90 allocations authorised in 1983, involving a total of 56.5 million from own resources to help small

undertakings in industry (foodstuffs and mechanical engineering) and tourism, plus 4.4 million for a whole range of projects being carried out on about 580 farms.

Denmark

Running to a total of 365.1 million (259.7 million from own resources and 105.4 million from NCI resources), lending in Denmark centred on projects promoting Community energy objectives (324.1 million), and specifically the development of EEC hydrocarbon resources: tapping of Danish North Sea oil and natural gas fields, and gas transmission, treatment and distribution throughout the country via a grid fully integrated into the North European network (284 million). Financing in support of the more rational use of energy (40 million) went partly towards district heating installations at Esbjerg and various other localities, through the medium of two global loans, as well as a domestic waste incinerator supplying heat to the Nykøbing Falster network, and partly towards equipment in industry, also via a global loan. There were two allocations in 1983 for smaller items of district heating equipment.

The other loans from the Bank served to part-finance expansion of port warehousing in Greenland, work to reduce pollution in the Kalundborg Fjord and the Kattegat (improved sewerage) and expansion of the Port of Tejn on Bornholm Island.

Four new global loans were signed with Danish institutions for financing small and medium-sized enterprises located in regional development areas (6.2 million) as well as in non-assisted areas (22.1 million from NCI resources). From current global loans 106 allocations totalling 17.1 million were made, chiefly to help undertakings in the mechanical engineering and foodstuffs sectors.

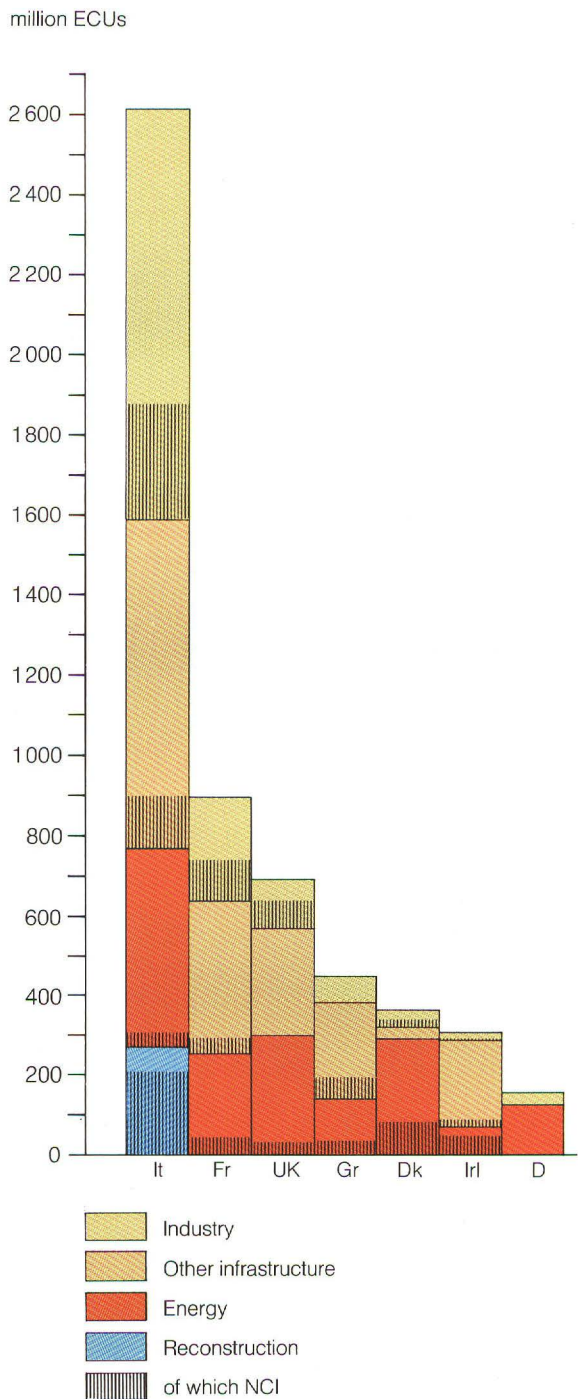
Ireland

The total for lending in Ireland was 304 million: 234.6 million from own resources and 69.4 million from those of the NCI, compared with 325.4 million and 83.1 million respectively in 1982.

All the projects financed had their part to play in regional development, the most important category

Financing provided within the Community in 1983

Breakdown by project location and major sector



being loans for infrastructure (200.5 million) designed to facilitate communications both within and between the Irish counties: further improvements to and strengthening of the telephone system, upgrading of the road network and electrification of the Dublin suburban railway line. There were also loans in support of water supply and sewerage works benefiting many areas, most of them in the country (19.7 million) and the construction of advance and custom-built factories (3.7 million). In the energy sector, loans (66.1 million) went towards construction of Moneypoint coal-fired power station and improvements to the high-voltage grid, notably the power lines from Moneypoint to Dublin.

Three new global loans were granted for financing smaller items of investment in industry (4.2 million), tourism (5.6 million) and farming (4.2 million). Allocations from global loans already activated came to 42, the total amount in question being 5.2 million, half of which went into the tourism sector.

Germany

Financing in Germany came to 152.2 million from own resources, including loans worth 54.6 million and 97.6 million in guarantee operations, the bulk of the funds being accounted for by units at two nuclear power stations — Philippsburg in Baden-Württemberg and Gundremmingen in Bavaria (102.8 million, of which 76.7 million in the form of guarantees on bank loans), and by a section of the MEGAL pipeline for the transmission of natural gas from the Soviet Union to Germany and France (26.5 million). Financing was also provided for three projects in productive sectors (22.9 million) located in assisted areas, the largest operation being a guarantee for a new coking plant project at Dillingen forming part of the Saar iron and steel industry restructuring programme. The other two loans both went to Lower Saxony, to part-finance a pharmaceuticals and veterinary products factory and a coastal hotel/restaurant venture.

List of loans and guarantees provided within the Community ⁽¹⁾

A. Loans and guarantees provided from the Bank's own resources

Contracts signed in 1983

Loans and guarantees provided from the Bank's own resources and for which contracts were signed in 1983 in respect of projects within the Community totalled 4 255.7 million. All these operations, the principal economic aspects of which are outlined on pp. 32 to 49, give rise to financial commitments for the Bank and are accounted for on its balance sheet. The symbols in the columns to the right of each operation listed hereafter refer back to the economic policy objective headings featured in Table 2.

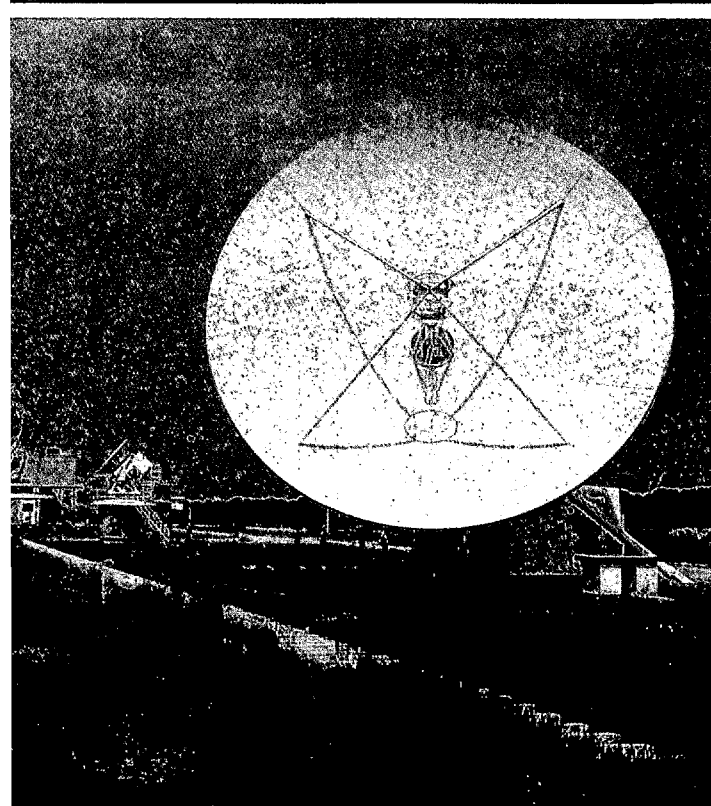
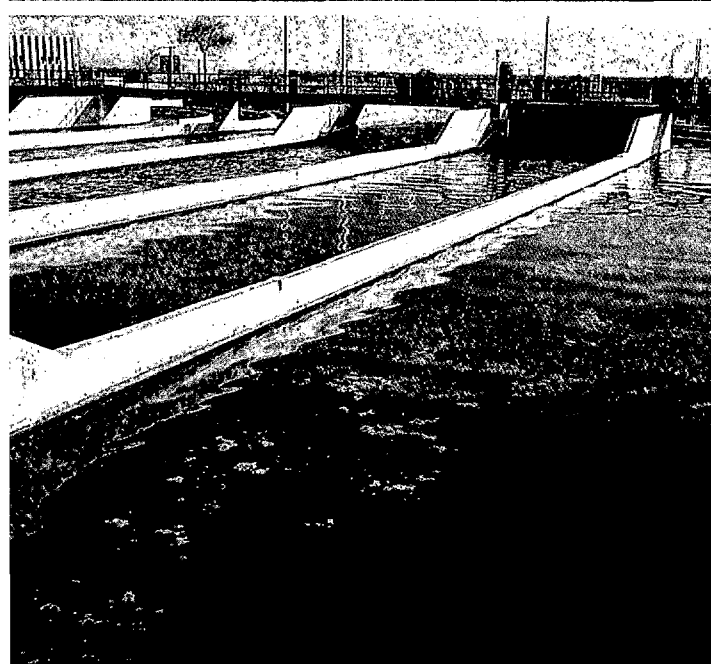
Certain projects financed also received loans from NCI resources (see pp. 30/31); these are preceded by a cross (+). In the case of projects marked with an asterisk after the amount of the operation, the loans attracted the 3 % EMS interest subsidy provided for projects in Italy and Ireland. Reconstruction loans for the earthquake-stricken areas of Italy are marked with a double asterisk; these loans also attracted a 3 % interest subsidy. Loan No 120 attracted a 3 % interest subsidy in the light of its contribution towards preserving the Community's cultural heritage.

| Energy | | Energy | |
|---|--------------|---|------|
| Community Infrastructure | | Community Infrastructure | |
| Modernisation — Conversion | | Modernisation — Conversion | |
| Regional Development | | Regional Development | |
| million ECUs | | million ECUs | |
| DENMARK | 259.7 | | |
| Dkr 2 105.6 million | | | |
| 1. Construction of domestic waste incineration plant for supplying heat to district heating grid at Nykøbing, Falster (Storstrøm) | | | |
| I/S Refa | | | |
| Dkr 26.2 million | 3.2 | 6. Construction of 177 km gasline (including subsea sections under the Little Belt and the Great Belt) between Egtved compressor station (South Jutland) and Korsør (Sjælland) for transporting natural gas from Tyra field in North Sea | |
| | | Dansk Olie og Naturgas A/S (Dong) | 67.4 |
| | | Dkr 550 million | |
| 2. Extension and improvement of Esbjerg district heating grid (Ribe) | | 7. Construction of natural gas transmission and distribution system serving 27 communes on island of Fyn | |
| Commune of Esbjerg | | Naturgas Fyn I/S through intermediary of Kongeriget Danmarks Hypotekbank og Finansforvaltning | |
| Dkr 50 million | 6.3 | Dkr 340 million | 41.6 |
| 3.+ Acquisition of riser/pumping platform for Gorm field in North Sea; construction of 220 km subsea oil pipeline to West Coast of Jutland and 110 km on-land pipeline across Jutland; ancillary installations and terminal at Fredericia (Ribe and Vejle) | | 8. Extension of port installations at Tejn (Bornholm) | |
| Dansk Olierør A/S (Doras) | | Tejn Harbour Authority | |
| Dkr 320 million | 39.3 | Dkr 5.7 million | 0.7 |
| 4.+ Construction of plant at Nybro (Ribe) for treating natural gas from Tyra field in North Sea, Egtved compressor station (South Jutland) and 56.6 km gasline between the two | | 9. Improvements to sewerage network and sewage treatment plant at Kalundborg (West Sjælland) | |
| Dansk Olie og Naturgas A/S (Dong) | | Commune of Kalundborg | |
| Dkr 345 million | 43.3 | Dkr 28.7 million | 3.6 |
| 5. Construction of 273 km gasline serving natural gas transmission systems for 21 municipalities in Southern Denmark (South Jutland, Ribe and Vejle) | | 10. Construction and extension of warehouses at various ports in Greenland | |
| Naturgas Syd I/S through intermediary of Kongeriget Danmarks Hypotekbank og Finansforvaltning | | Danish Government (Ministry of Finance) | |
| Dkr 73 million | 9.2 | Dkr 67 million | 8.2 |
| | | 11. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures in regional development areas | |
| | | Danish Government (Ministry of Finance) | |
| | | Dkr 50 million | 6.2 |

(1) Finance contracts are generally denominated in the equivalent of the pertinent national currency.

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 12.—13. Global loans for financing ventures | | | | |
| — promoting rational use of energy in industry | | | | |
| — connected with energy production, transformation or transmission, particularly district heating grids | | | | |
| Den Danske Bank International S.A. | | | | |
| — Dkr 50 million | | | | 6.1 |
| — Dkr 150 million | | | | 18.4 |
| 14. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale energy-related infrastructural schemes, particularly district heating grids | | | | |
| Copenhagen Handelsbank International S.A. | | | | |
| Dkr 50 million | | | | 6.1 |
| GERMANY 152.2 | | | | |
| DM 346.6 million | | | | |
| 15. Construction of 2nd unit (1 281 MW) of Philippsburg nuclear power station (Baden-Württemberg) | | | | |
| Kernkraftwerk Philippsburg GmbH | | | | |
| DM 60 million | | | | 26.1 |
| 16.—17. Construction of 2nd and 3rd units (2 × 1 320 MW) of Gundremmingen nuclear power station (Bavaria) | | | | |
| Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH | | | | |
| Guarantee operations | | | | |
| — DM 87 million | | | | 38.4 |
| — DM 87 million | | | | 38.4 |
| 18. Construction of 447 km pipeline for transporting Soviet natural gas from Waidhaus on Czech border to Medelsheim on French border | | | | |
| Mittel-Europäische Gasleitungsgesellschaft mbH through intermediary of MEGAL Finance Company Ltd | | | | |
| DM 60 million | | | | 26.5 |
| 19. Construction of 60-oven coking plant at Dillingen (Saar) | | | | |
| GAL Zentralkokerei Saar Besitzgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG | | | | |
| Guarantee operation | | | | |
| DM 48 million | | | | 20.9 |
| 20. Enlargement of pharmaceuticals and veterinary products factory at Cuxhaven (Lower Saxony) | | | | |
| TAD Pharmazeutisches Werk GmbH | | | | |
| DM 2.8 million | | | | 1.2 |
| 21. Construction of 25-room hotel with restaurant at Horumersiel on North Sea coast (Lower Saxony) | | | | |
| Immobilien- und Freizeitanlagenbetriebs GmbH | | | | |
| DM 1.8 million | | | | 0.8 |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| GREECE 364.3 | | | | |
| Dr 28 650 million | | | | |
| 22.+ Construction of Amynteon power station (2 × 300 MW) fuelled by lignite from nearby mine (Western Macedonia) | | | | |
| PPC | | | | |
| Dr 1.5 billion | | | | 19.4 |
| 23. Construction of dams on Aliakmon River and hydroelectric power stations at Sfikia (315 MW) and Assomata (108 MW), South-West of Thessaloniki (Macedonia) | | | | |
| PPC | | | | |
| Dr 2 billion | | | | 25.2 |
| 24.—25. Construction of Pigai hydroelectric power station (210 MW), North of Ioannina (Epirus) | | | | |
| PPC | | | | |
| Dr 600 million | | | | 7.7 |
| Dr 600 million | | | | 7.6 |
| 26. Construction of hydroelectric power station (150 MW) on Acheloos River downstream from Stratos (Peloponnese — Central Greece (West)) | | | | |
| PPC | | | | |
| Dr 1.2 billion | | | | 15.5 |
| 27. Installation of two gas turbines for combined steam and power generation promoting more rational use of energy at refinery at Aghii Theodori (Central Greece) | | | | |
| Motor Oil (Hellas) Corinth Refineries S.A. | | | | |
| Dr 500 million | | | | 6.6 |
| 28.+ Open-cast working of lignite deposit at Amynteon to supply fuel to nearby power station (Western Macedonia) | | | | |
| PPC | | | | |
| Dr 2 billion | | | | 25.8 |
| 29. Improvements to some 3 000 km of national and provincial roads | | | | |
| Hellenic Republic (Ministry of Public Works) | | | | |
| Dr 4 billion | | | | 50.3 |
| 30. Road between Patras and Olympia: realignment over 72 km, improvements over 40 km and construction of 68 km of local roads (Peloponnese) | | | | |
| Hellenic Republic (Ministry of National Economy) | | | | |
| Dr 1 billion | | | | 12.9 |
| 31.+ Expansion and modernisation of telephone and telex networks | | | | |
| OTE | | | | |
| Dr 1.5 billion | | | | 18.9 |



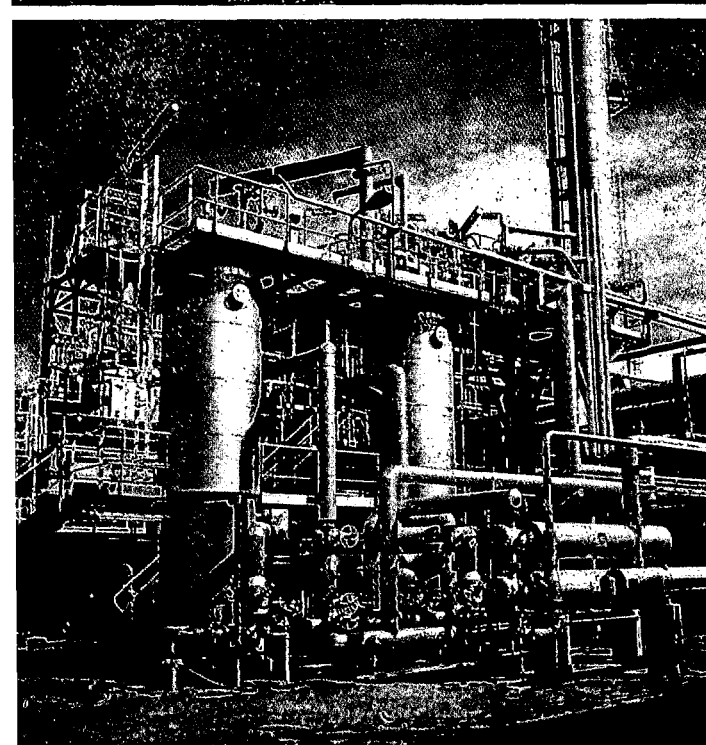
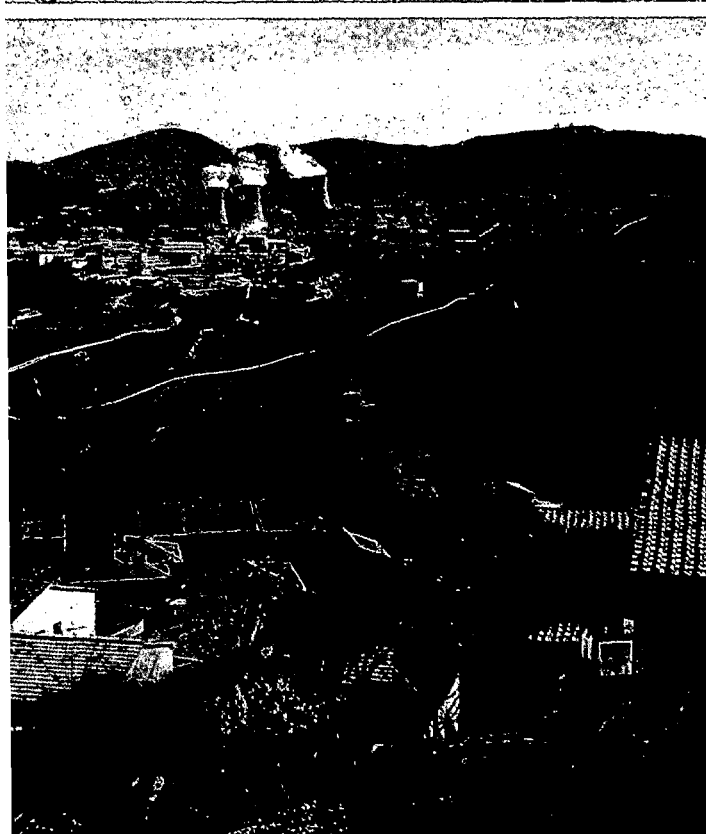
Energy
 Community Infrastructure
 Modernisation — Conversion
 Regional Development

million ECUs

| | | | |
|---|------|---|---|
| 32. Sprinkler irrigation of 2 200 ha in Ierapetra region (Crete) Hellenic Republic (Ministry of National Economy) Dr 800 million | 10.1 | ● | |
| 33. Sprinkler and surface irrigation of 2 600 ha in plain of Boida-Mavri (Epirus) Hellenic Republic (Ministry of National Economy) Dr 100 million | 1.3 | ● | |
| 34. Surface irrigation of 1 400 ha in plain of Konitsa (Epirus) Hellenic Republic (Ministry of National Economy) Dr 100 million | 1.3 | ● | |
| 35. Sewage treatment and disposal schemes in Thessaloniki (Macedonia), Volos (Thessaly) and Aghios Nikolaos (Crete) Local authorities concerned under aegis of Ministry of Public Works through intermediary of Hellenic Republic Dr 2.3 billion | 28.9 | ● | ● |
| 36. Sewage treatment and disposal schemes in Ioannina (Epirus), Larissa (Thessaly), Kastoria and Ptolemais (Western Macedonia) Municipal water and sewerage utilities of towns concerned through intermediary of Hellenic Republic (Ministry of National Economy) Dr 1 billion | 12.6 | ● | ● |
| 37. Construction of sewage treatment plant at Metamorphosis serving over 1.3 million people in Athens area (Central Greece (East)) Athens Water Supply and Sewage Treatment Company through intermediary of Hellenic Republic (Ministry of National Economy) Dr 750 million | 9.7 | ● | ● |
| 38. Development of industrial estates at Larissa (Thessaly), Lamia (Central Greece), Ioannina (Epirus), Kilkis (Central Macedonia), Serres, Kavala and Drama (Eastern Macedonia), Komotini (Thrace) and Patras (Peloponnese) ETBA Dr 1.2 billion | 15.9 | ● | |
| 39. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale infrastructural schemes mounted by local authorities or agencies Deposit and Loans Fund Dr 2.5 billion | 31.5 | ● | |
| 40. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures ETBA Dr 1.5 billion | 18.9 | ● | |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 41. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures Investment Bank S.A. Dr 1 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 12.9 ● |
| 42. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale agricultural processing ventures and on-farm investment Agricultural Bank of Greece Dr 2.5 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 31.5 ● |
| FRANCE | | | | 707.9 |
| Ffrs 4 812.1 million | | | | |
| 43.—44. Construction of first and second units (2x 1 300 MW) of Flamanville nuclear power station on Cherbourg peninsula (Basse-Normandie) EDF Ffrs 300 million | | | | |
| | | | | 43.7 ● |
| | | | | Ffrs 310 million 45.1 ● |
| 45. Construction of Super-Phénix nuclear power station (1 200 MW) at Creys-Malville (Rhône-Alpes) Centrale Nucléaire Européenne à Neutrons Rapides (NERSA) Ffrs 300 million | | | | |
| | | | | 46.0 ● |
| 46.—47. Development of geothermal resources to replace fuel oil for district heating system serving 7 000 dwellings in Meaux (Ile-de-France) Syndicat Mixte pour la Géothermie à Meaux through intermediary of CAECL Ffrs 27 million | | | | |
| | | | | 4.0 ● |
| | | | | Ffrs 27 million 4.0 ● |
| 48. Modernisation of district heating system serving Doua university campus and interconnection with Villeurbanne and Communauté Urbaine de Lyon heat distribution grids City of Villeurbanne through intermediary of CAECL Ffrs 12.5 million | | | | |
| | | | | 1.8 ● |
| 49. Recovery of waste heat from Eurodif uranium enrichment plant for grid heating of dwellings at Pierrelatte and 36 ha of glasshouses Syndicat Mixte d'Aménagement Rural de la Drôme through intermediary of CAECL Ffrs 36.3 million | | | | |
| | | | | 5.3 ● |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 50.+ Interconnection of French and British high voltage electricity grids via four pairs of submarine cables under the Channel between Bonningues-lès-Calais (Nord-Pas de Calais) and Sellindge (South-East England) EDF Ffrs 400 million | | | | |
| | | | | 59.5 ● |
| 51. Improvements to national road network in regional development areas Fonds Spécial de Grands Travaux Ffrs 250 million | | | | |
| | | | | 37.2 ● |
| 52. Completion of 6 km Northern section of Bordeaux Western ring road Communauté Urbaine de Bordeaux through intermediary of CAECL Ffrs 29 million | | | | |
| | | | | 4.2 ● ● |
| 53. Construction of new coal terminal at Montoir (Pays de la Loire) Port autonome de Nantes-St Nazaire through intermediary of CAECL Ffrs 58.3 million | | | | |
| | | | | 8.9 ● ● |
| 54. Acquisition of five Boeing B 737 aircraft for medium-haul European flights Compagnie Nationale Air France through intermediary of a Groupement d'Intérêt Économique Ffrs 147 million | | | | |
| | | | | 21.9 ● ● |
| 55. Extension and modernisation of telecommunications trunk network in regional development areas Administration des Postes et Télécommunications through intermediary of CNT Ffrs 435 million | | | | |
| | | | | 63.3 ● |
| 56. Extension and modernisation of telephone network in Nord-Pas de Calais Administration des Postes et Télécommunications through intermediary of CNT Ffrs 635 million | | | | |
| | | | | 92.4 ● |
| 57. Extension and modernisation of plant processing fine and special steels and alloys at Pamiers (Midi-Pyrénées) Creusot-Loire S.A. Ffrs 35 million | | | | |
| | | | | 5.2 ● |
| 58.—61. Global loans for financing small and medium-scale ventures in regional development areas CEPME Ffrs 100 million | | | | |
| | | | | 14.9 ● |
| | | | | Ffrs 180 million 26.4 ● |
| | | | | Ffrs 120 million 17.5 ● |
| | | | | Ffrs 300 million 43.7 ● |



Energy
 Community Infrastructure
 Modernisation — Conversion
 Regional Development

million ECUs

62. Four global loans (Ffrs 40 million each) to Sociétés de Développement Régional (SDR) for financing small and medium-scale industrial and service sector ventures in regional development areas
SDR-Picardie
SDR du Sud-Ouest
SDR du Centre et du Centre-Ouest
SDR de la Bretagne
 Ffrs 160 million 23.3 ●

63. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures and small hydroelectric power stations promoting rational use of energy
Crédit National
 Ffrs 150 million 21.8 ●

64.—66. Global loans for financing public and local authority infrastructural schemes in regional development areas
CAECL
 Ffrs 100 million 15.3 ●
 Ffrs 300 million 44.0 ●
 Ffrs 200 million 29.1 ●

67. Global loan for financing smaller-scale schemes mounted by local authorities and stepping up development and use of new or alternative forms of energy (e.g. geothermal or biomass)
CAECL
 Ffrs 200 million 29.4 ●

IRELAND 234.6

IR£168.5 million

68. Extension of high voltage electricity grid and installation of 400 kV power lines between Moneypoint power station and Dublin
Electricity Supply Board
 IR£14 million 19.3* ●

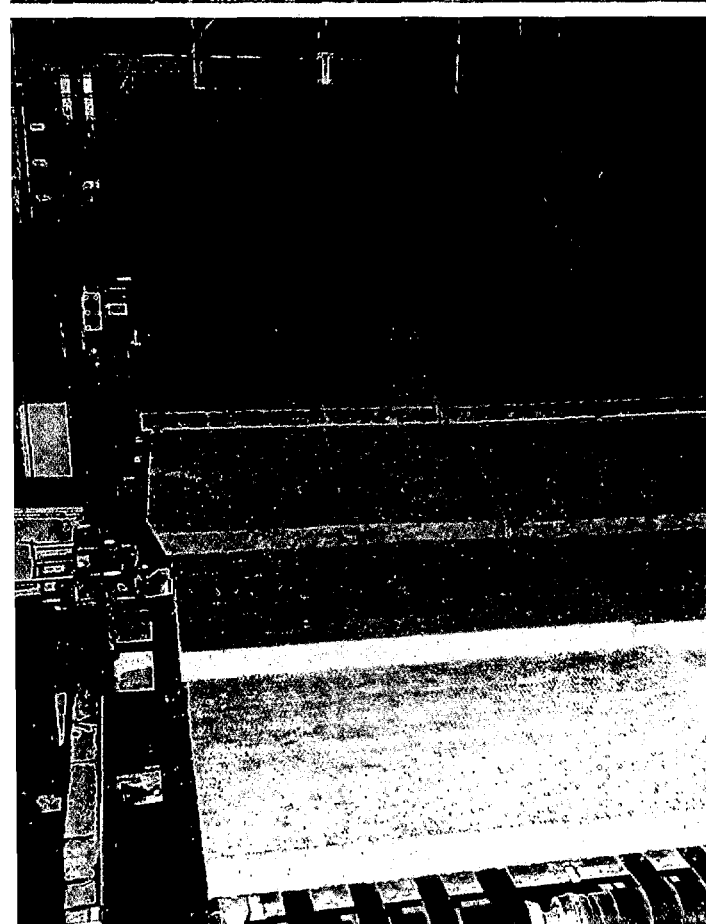
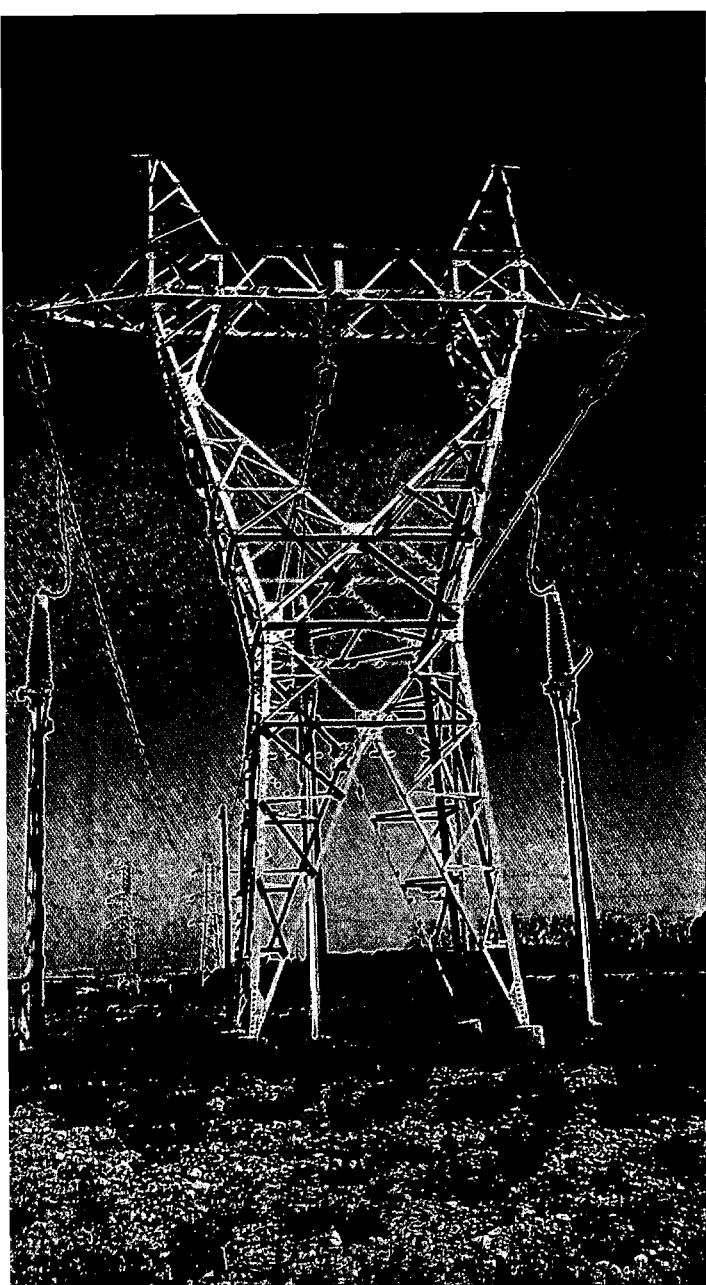
69.—70. Electrification and modernisation of Dublin suburban railway line
Coras Iompair Eireann
 IR£30.6 million 42.2 ●
 IR£5.4 million 7.4 ●

71.—72. Improvements to road network
Ireland (Minister for Finance)
 IR£7 million 10.1* ●
 IR£11 million 15.9* ●

73. Improvements to trunk road network and Dublin and Cork ring roads
Ireland (Minister for Finance)
 IR£16.5 million 22.9* ●

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 74.+ Extension and modernisation of telecommunications facilities serving some 48 000 telephone and telex subscribers | | | | |
| Department of Posts and Telegraphs through intermediary of Irish Telecommunications Investments Ltd | | | | |
| IR£60 million | | | | |
| | | | | 83.3 * |
| 75. Water supply and sewage disposal schemes in rural areas of Counties Donegal, Monaghan, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Longford and Tipperary Ireland (Minister for Finance) | | | | |
| IR£10 million | | | | |
| | | | | 13.9 * |
| 76. Water supply and sewage disposal schemes in Counties Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Tipperary and Waterford Ireland (Minister for Finance) | | | | |
| IR£4 million | | | | |
| | | | | 5.8 * |
| 77.—78. Global loans for financing small and medium-scale ventures | | | | |
| Industrial Credit Company Limited | | | | |
| IR£4 million (tourism) | | | | |
| IR£3 million (industry) | | | | |
| | | | | 5.6 |
| | | | | 4.2 |
| 79. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale agricultural and agricultural processing ventures | | | | |
| Agricultural Credit Corporation Limited | | | | |
| IR£3 million | | | | |
| | | | | 4.2 |
| ITALY 1 945.7 | | | | |
| Lit 2 612.6 billion | | | | |
| 80. Construction of second unit (982 MW) of Alto Lazio nuclear power station at Montalto di Castro (Latium) | | | | |
| ENEL | | | | |
| Lit 60 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 45.3 * |
| 81. Conversion to coal firing of Brindisi power station (1 216 MW) (Apulia) | | | | |
| ENEL | | | | |
| Lit 31 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 23.4 * |
| 82. Construction of pumped storage power station (1 000 MW) at Presenzano (Campania) | | | | |
| ENEL | | | | |
| Lit 60 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 45.3 * |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 83. Construction of hydroelectric power station (50 MW) at Calusia (Calabria) | | | | |
| ENEL | | | | |
| Lit 14 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 10.6 * |
| 84. Construction of run-of-the-river hydroelectric power station (22 MW) on Dora Baltea River between Pont-Saint-Martin (Valle d'Aosta) and Quincinetto (Piedmont) | | | | |
| ENEL | | | | |
| Lit 20 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 14.9 |
| 85. Construction of five geothermal power stations in Tuscany at San Martino, Cornia, Pianacce and Rancia (Siena province) and Monte Amiata (Grosseto province) — combined capacity: 75 MW | | | | |
| ENEL | | | | |
| Lit 30 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 21.9 |
| 86. Development of Santa Maria on-shore oil field in Abruzzi | | | | |
| AGIP S.p.A. through intermediary of BNL | | | | |
| Lit 13 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 9.7 |
| 87. Second phase of developing Nilde oil field in Mediterranean off Trapani (Sicily) | | | | |
| AGIP S.p.A. through intermediary of BNL | | | | |
| Lit 12 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 9.0 |
| 88. Development of natural gas fields in Adriatic: "Porto Corsini" off Ravenna (Emilia-Romagna), "Barbara" off Falconara (The Marches) and "Ada" off Chioggia (Veneto) | | | | |
| AGIP S.p.A. | | | | |
| Lit 50 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 37.5 * |
| 89. Rationalisation of energy consumption at petroleum refinery in Sarroch, near Cagliari (Sardinia) | | | | |
| SARAS S.p.A. through intermediary of IMI | | | | |
| Lit 39 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 29.4 |
| 90. Installation of equipment at petroleum refinery in Melilli (Sicily) designed to reduce energy consumption, diversify output and reduce pollution | | | | |
| Industria Siciliana Asfalti Bitumi S.p.A. through intermediary of IRFIS | | | | |
| Lit 19 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 14.2 |
| 91. Rationalisation of energy consumption at petroleum refinery in Naples (Campania) | | | | |
| Mobil Oil Italiana S.p.A. through intermediary of CENTROBANCA | | | | |
| Lit 12 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 9.0 |



| |
|----------------------------|
| Energy |
| Community Infrastructure |
| Modernisation — Conversion |
| Regional Development |

million ECUs

92. Erection of some 1 000 km of high-voltage power lines to improve North-South electricity transmission network

ENEL

Lit 35 billion

26.4 *

93. Improvements to electricity transmission and distribution network in Sicily and Apulia

ENEL

Lit 85 billion

63.7

94. Improvements to electricity transmission network in Sicily and Calabria by installing 400 km of high-voltage power lines and laying 7 km of sub-sea cables beneath Strait of Messina

ENEL

Lit 12 billion

9.1 *

95. Construction of 169 km gasline between Gallese (Latium) and Arezzo (Tuscany) linking Algerian gas transmission network in Mezzogiorno to transmission and storage facilities in Centre and North; installation of Gallese compressor station

SNAM S.p.A.

Lit 120 billion

89.2

96. Improvements to several sections of National Highways Nos 18, 106, 280 and 522 and major road between Cosenza and Crotona (Calabria)

ANAS

Lit 51 billion

38.5 *

97. Improvements to 108 km of seven National Highways in Apulia

ANAS

Lit 56 billion

40.9 *

98. + Construction of 32 km Carnia—Pontebba section of Friuli Motorway

Concessioni e Costruzioni Autostrade S.p.A. (Autostrade)

Lit 45 billion

33.9

99.—100. Reinstatement of 107 sections of roads and motorways damaged by November 1980 earthquakes (Campania and Basilicata)

ANAS through intermediary of **Italian Republic**

— Lit 10 billion

7.5 **

— Lit 40 billion

29.2 **

101.—102. Extension of telephone network in Campania; connection of 133 000 new subscribers

SIP through intermediary of **IRI**

— Lit 100 billion

74.9

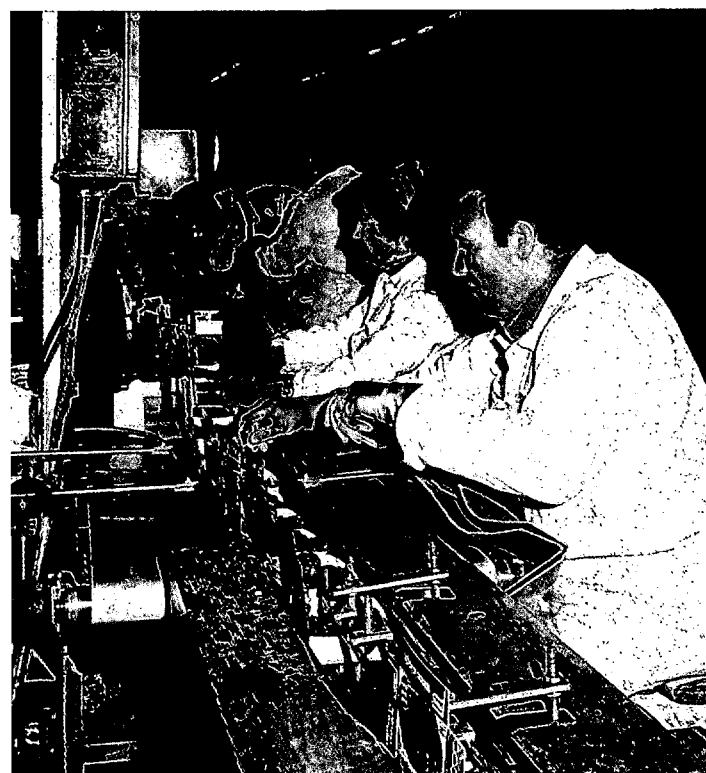
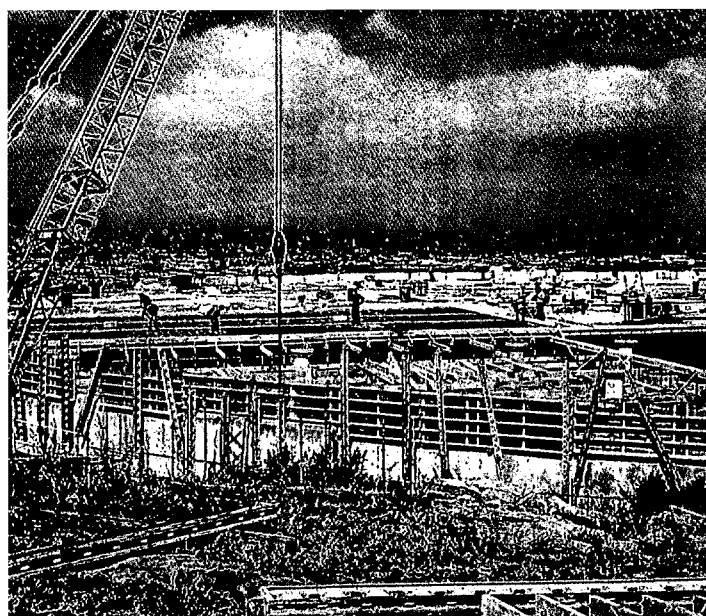
SIP through intermediary of **IMI**

— Lit 100 billion

73.0

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 103. Extension of telephone network in Sicily to connect up some 166 000 new subscribers SIP through intermediary of IRFIS Lit 50 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 37.5 * |
| 104. Extension of telephone network in Basilicata; connection of some 24 500 new subscribers SIP through intermediary of ISVEIMER Lit 50 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 37.5 |
| 105. Irrigation of 11 800 ha using water drawn from dam on Biferno River and drainage works in Campobasso province (Molise) Cassa per il Mezzogiorno Lit 16 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 12.1 * |
| 106. Sprinkler/drip irrigation of over 12 000 ha in Agro Pontino, Latina province (Latium) Cassa per il Mezzogiorno Lit 9.1 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 6.9 * |
| 107. Improvements to drinking water supplies serving 2 300 000 people in city and province of Naples and province of Caserta (Campania) Cassa per il Mezzogiorno Lit 50 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 36.5 |
| 108. Provision of drinking water supply and sewage disposal facilities in 32 communes serving as rehousing centres for some 80 000 people made homeless by November 1980 earthquakes in Campania and Basilicata Cassa per il Mezzogiorno Lit 13 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 9.8 ** |
| 109. Construction of Nola and Foce Regi Lagni sewage treatment plants and sewerage networks serving 62 communes in Bay of Naples with combined population of over 500 000 (Campania) Cassa per il Mezzogiorno Lit 75 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 56.6 * |
| 110. Construction of trunk feeder sewers to Rome-South sewage works and extension of Rome-Ostia treatment plant serving over one million people (Latium) Commune of Rome through intermediary of Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino Lit 20 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 14.9 |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 111.—117.+ Construction of workers' housing in Mezzogiorno Housing co-operatives through intermediary of — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino Lit 37.0 billion Lit 4.0 billion — BNL-Sezione Credito Fondiario Lit 27.4 billion Lit 38.2 billion Lit 3.3 billion — CARIPO Lit 27.7 billion Lit 7.5 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 27.5 * |
| | | | | 2.9 * |
| | | | | 20.4 * |
| | | | | 27.9 * |
| | | | | 2.4 * |
| | | | | 20.6 * |
| | | | | 5.5 * |
| 118.—119.+ Construction of workers' housing in Mezzogiorno Private construction firms through intermediary of BNL-Sezione Credito Fondiario — Lit 7.6 billion — Lit 19.7 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 5.5 * |
| | | | | 14.4 * |
| 120.—121. Restoration of Doges' Palace in Venice and works of art contained therein (Veneto) Municipality of Venice through intermediary of Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Lit 0.6 billion — Lit 4.4 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 0.5 |
| | | | | 3.2 |
| 122. Conversion to coal firing of cement works at Monopoli (Apulia), Matera (Basilicata), Castrovillari and Catanzaro (Calabria) ITALCEMENTI and CEMENSUD through intermediary of IMI Lit 13.9 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 10.5 |
| 123. Modernisation of cement works at Megara Giannalena (Sicily) in conjunction with rational use of energy Cementeria di Augusta S.p.A. through intermediary of Banco di Sicilia Lit 8 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 6.0 |
| 124. Construction of glass wool thermal insulation materials factory at San Salvo (Abruzzi) SIV — Società Italiana Vetro S.p.A. through intermediary of IMI Lit 14 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 10.5 |
| 125. Introduction of biotechnological processes at two pharmaceutical active ingredient plants in San Giuliano and Correzzana (Lombardy) LARK S.p.A. through intermediary of Banco di Sicilia — Sezione di Credito Industriale Lit 12 billion | | | | |
| | | | | 8.8 |



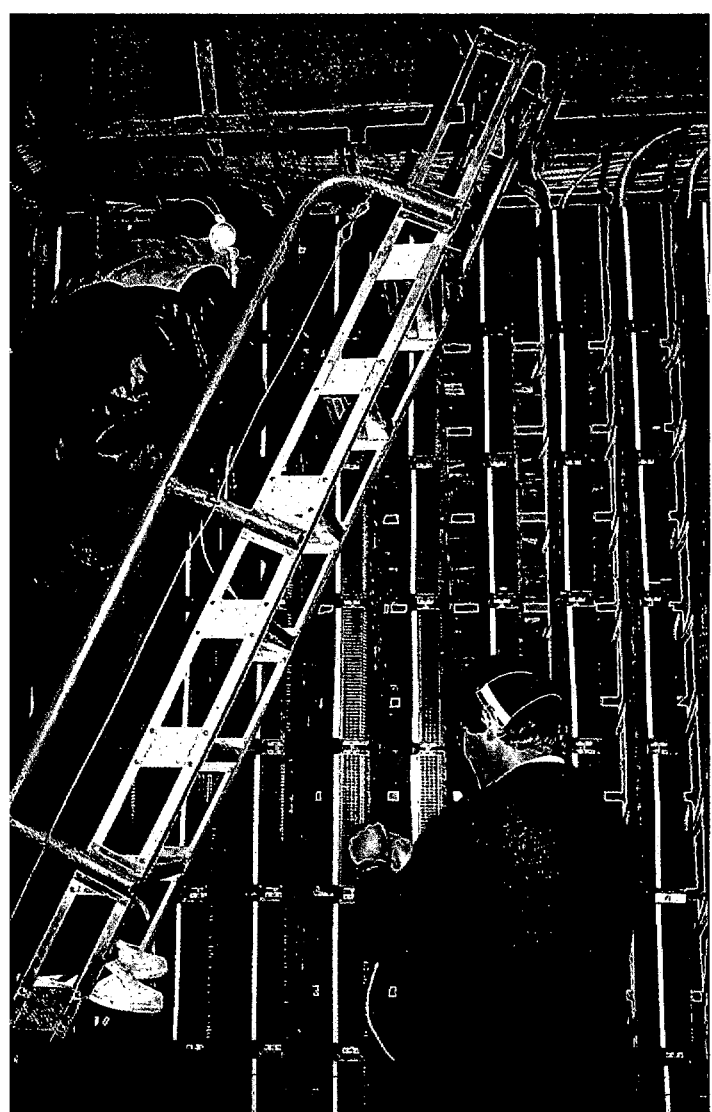
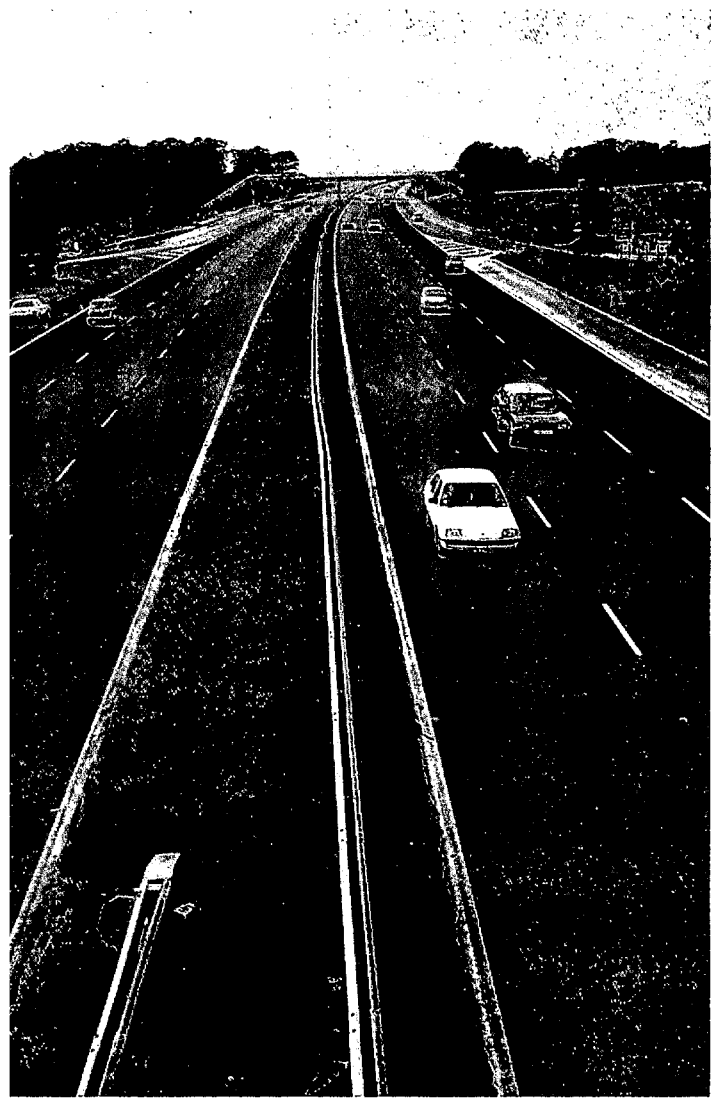
Energy
 Community Infrastructure
 Modernisation — Conversion
 Regional Development

million ECUs

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| <p>126. Extension of liquid household detergents factory at Pozzili (Molise) SODEL S.p.A. through intermediary of Banco di Napoli Lit 5 billion</p> | 3.7 ● |
| <p>127. Conversion of factory to produce data and word processing systems and bank terminals at Scarmagno/Ivrea (Piedmont) Ing. C. Olivetti & C. S.p.A. through intermediary of IMI Lit 55 billion</p> | 41.2 ● |
| <p>128. Conversion of two factories at S. Bernardo d'Ivrea and Vidracco (Piedmont) to produce printers and magnetic discs for data processing systems Olivetti Peripheral Equipment S.p.A. through intermediary of IMI Lit 23 billion</p> | 17.2 ● |
| <p>129. Extension of factory producing automated manufacturing systems and numerically controlled machine tools at Piacenza (Emilia-Romagna) Mandelli S.p.A., Mandelli Industriale S.p.A. and Plasma S.p.A. through intermediary of IMI Lit 3 billion</p> | 2.2 ● |
| <p>130. Extension of factory producing car and commercial vehicle radiators at Ferentino (Latium) Valeo Sud S.p.A. through intermediary of IMI Lit 7.1 billion</p> | 5.3 ● |
| <p>131. Construction of factory to produce aluminium cans for soft drinks at S. Martino sulla Marrucina (Abruzzi) Nacanco Sud S.p.A. through intermediary of IMI Lit 14 billion</p> | 10.5 ● |
| <p>132. Introduction of advanced technology at two motor vehicle factories in Turin (Mirafiori and Rivalta) (Piedmont) FIAT AUTO S.p.A. through intermediary of EFIBANCA Lit 120 billion</p> | 89.2 ● |
| <p>133. Restructuring and modernisation of three motor vehicle assembly and components factories at Cassino (Latium), Termoli (Molise) and Sulmona (Abruzzi) FIAT AUTO S.p.A. through intermediary of IMI Lit 54.9 billion</p> | 41.4 ● |
| <p>134. Reconstruction of motor vehicle components factory in Naples (Campania) destroyed by November 1980 earthquakes COMIND S.p.A. and COMIND SUD S.p.A. through intermediary of ISVEIMER Lit 20 billion</p> | 14.6 ** ● |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 135. Construction of composite fibre helicopter blade factory at Agnani (Latium) Elicotteri Meridionali S.p.A. through intermediary of BNL-Sezione Credito Industriale Lit 18 billion | | | | 13.6 ● ● |
| 136. Construction of optical fibre telecommunications cable factory at Battipaglia (Campania) Fibre Ottiche Sud S.p.A. through intermediary of ISVEIMER Lit 8.5 billion | | | | 6.3 ● |
| 137. Modernisation and extension of production and marketing facilities at frozen foodstuffs factory at Cisterna di Latina (Latium) ALGEL S.p.A. through intermediary of ISVEIMER Lit 9 billion | | | | 6.6 ● |
| 138. Extension and modernisation of brewery at Macomer (Sardinia) I. Bl. Dreher S.p.A. through intermediary of CIS Lit 6.6 billion | | | | 4.8 ● |
| 139. Extension of ice cream factory at Caivano (Campania) and related distribution network ALSO S.p.A. through intermediary of ISVEIMER Lit 6 billion | | | | 4.5 ● |
| 140. Rationalisation of coated cardboard factory at Villa S. Lucia (Latium) SAFFA — Fabbriche Fiammiferi ed Affini S.p.A. through intermediary of EFIBANCA Lit 5.2 billion | | | | 3.9 ● |
| 141.—142. Global loans for financing small and medium-scale industrial, hotel trade and service sector ventures in Mezzogiorno IMI — Lit 50 billion — Lit 50 billion | | | | 37.7 ● 36.5 ● |
| 143. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures in mainland Mezzogiorno ISVEIMER Lit 75 billion | | | | 54.7 ● |
| 144. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures in Mezzogiorno BNL — Sezione Credito Industriale Lit 50 billion | | | | 36.5 ● |
| 145. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and service sector ventures in Mezzogiorno Regional MEDIOCREDITI and INTERBANCA through intermediary of MEDIOCREDITO CENTRALE Lit 40 billion | | | | 30.0 ● |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 146. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial, hotel trade and service sector ventures in Mezzogiorno Banco di Napoli Lit 40 billion | | | | 29.2 ● |
| 147. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and service sector ventures in Mezzogiorno EFIBANCA Lit 20 billion | | | | 14.9 ● |
| 148. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial, hotel trade and service sector ventures in Mezzogiorno INTERBANCA Lit 20 billion | | | | 14.6 ● |
| 149. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures in Sardinia CIS Lit 20 billion | | | | 14.9 ● |
| 150. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures in Sicily Banco di Sicilia Lit 15 billion | | | | 11.3 ● |
| 151. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale ventures in Sicily IRFIS Lit 15 billion | | | | 11.3 ● |
| 152. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale hotel trade and tourism ventures in Mezzogiorno BNL/SACAT Lit 10 billion | | | | 7.5 ● |
| 153.—154. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and service sector ventures in less developed areas of Central and Northern Italy Regional MEDIOCREDITI and INTERBANCA through intermediary of MEDIOCREDITO CENTRALE — Lit 50 billion — Lit 50 billion | | | | 37.5 ● 37.2 ● |
| 155. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial, hotel trade and service sector ventures in less developed areas of Central and Northern Italy IMI Lit 30 billion | | | | 22.6 ● |
| 156. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and service sector ventures in less developed areas of Central and Northern Italy BNL — Sezione Credito Industriale Lit 25 billion | | | | 18.7 ● |
| 157. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and service sector ventures in less developed areas of Central and Northern Italy CENTROBANCA Lit 15 billion | | | | 11.2 ● |



Energy
 Community Infrastructure
 Modernisation — Conversion
 Regional Development

million ECUs

158. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale ventures promoting more rational use of energy in industry in Central and Northern Italy

INTERBANCA

Lit 15 billion 11.2

159.—160. Global loans for financing (Central and Northern Italy):

— rational use of energy in industry and alternative energy sources (biogas) in agriculture

— energy infrastructure (district heating, natural gas distribution, hydroelectric plant and waste recycling facilities)

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

— Lit 10 billion 7.5

— Lit 25 billion 18.7

161.—162. Global loans for financing small and medium-scale infrastructural schemes promoting development of indigenous energy resources, import diversification and rational use of energy

IMI

— Lit 20 billion (Mezzogiorno) 15.1

— Lit 60 billion (Central and Northern Italy) 44.9

163. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale infrastructural schemes promoting development of indigenous energy resources, import diversification and rational use of energy in Central and Northern Italy

BNL — Opere Pubbliche

Lit 30 billion 22.5

UNITED KINGDOM

591.3

£350.7 million

164.—165. Construction of 1 320 MW nuclear power station at Torness Point (Scotland)

South of Scotland Electricity Board

— £25 million 41.6

— £30 million 48.0

166. Construction of nuclear fuel storage and handling facilities at Sellafield (North)

British Nuclear Fuels Limited

£40 million 69.6

167.—168. Development of Magnus oil field in British sector of North Sea

BP Petroleum Development Limited
 through intermediary of

BP Capital Limited

— £15 million 24.0

— £15 million 26.1

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 169.+ Interconnection of the British and French high-voltage electricity grids via four pairs of submarine cables under Channel between Sellindge (South East) and Bonningues-lès-Calais (Nord-Pas de Calais) | | | | |
| Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) through intermediary of Electricity Council | | | | |
| | | | | £30 million 50.0 ● |
| 170. Construction of 100 km sub-sea gasline from Magnus, Thistle and Marchison fields to main network for onward transmission to Scotland | | | | |
| BP Petroleum Development Limited through intermediary of BP Capital Limited | | | | |
| | | | | £5 million 8.7 ● |
| 171.—172. Construction of 4 km section of Liverpool Inner Ring Road (North West) | | | | |
| Merseyside County Council | | | | |
| | | | | — £3 million 5.0 ● |
| | | | | — £2.5 million 4.3 ● |
| 173.—174. Construction of 11 km of Cardiff peripheral distributor road and access roads in Cardiff area (Wales) | | | | |
| County of South Glamorgan | | | | |
| | | | | — £4 million 6.7 ● |
| | | | | — £6 million 10.4 ● |
| 175. Construction of 5.5 km road link between M4 motorway and Llanelli (South Wales) | | | | |
| Dyfed County Council | | | | |
| | | | | £2 million 3.2 ● |
| 176. Construction of road link between M8 and M9 motorways and sections of Edinburgh by-pass (Scotland) | | | | |
| Lothian Regional Council | | | | |
| | | | | £10 million 17.4 ● |
| 177. Construction of coal handling and storage facilities at Workington Port (North) | | | | |
| Cumbria County Council | | | | |
| | | | | £1.7 million 2.9 ● |
| 178.—179. Development of Birmingham Airport and construction of new terminal building (West Midlands) | | | | |
| Birmingham Airport through intermediary of West Midlands County Council | | | | |
| | | | | — £10 million 16.7 ● |
| | | | | — £9.5 million 16.5 ● |
| 180.—181. Improvement and extension of main runway at Manchester Airport (North West) | | | | |
| Manchester International Airport Authority through intermediary of Greater Manchester Council | | | | |
| | | | | — £5 million 8.3 ● |
| | | | | — £6.2 million 10.8 ● |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 182. Development of telecommunications in Scotland: telephone exchanges, telex networks and data transmission systems | | | | |
| British Telecommunications Corporation | | | | |
| | | | | £40 million 66.6 ● |
| 183.—184. Development and modernisation of telephone system in Hull (Yorkshire and Humberside) | | | | |
| Kingston upon Hull City Council | | | | |
| | | | | — £2 million 3.3 ● |
| | | | | — £2.5 million 4.3 ● |
| 185. Water supply and sewerage works (Wales) | | | | |
| Welsh Water Authority | | | | |
| | | | | £9 million 14.4 ● |
| 186. Water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal schemes (North) | | | | |
| Northumbrian Water Authority | | | | |
| | | | | £10 million 17.4 ● |
| 187. Industrial buildings; access roads to industrial estates and associated drainage works; extension of district heating plant using refuse-derived fuel in Tyneside area (North) | | | | |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Council, Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council and South Tyneside Borough Council through intermediary of Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Council | | | | |
| | | | | £2.2 million 3.8 ● |
| 188. Prestwick and Monkton sewerage scheme and road improvements around Glasgow (Scotland) | | | | |
| Strathclyde Regional Council | | | | |
| | | | | £19.2 million 33.4 ● |
| 189.—190. Road improvements in Western Isles; small vehicle ferry and ferry terminals for Berneray Island; water supply improvements and establishment of small industrial estate at Stornoway (Scotland) | | | | |
| Western Isles Islands Council | | | | |
| | | | | — £3 million 5.0 ● |
| | | | | — £2 million 3.4 ● |
| 191. Improvements to road network on Humberside; plant in Hull for compressing and processing solid waste for conversion into industrial fuel supplies for Grimsby (Yorkshire and Humberside) | | | | |
| Humberside County Council | | | | |
| | | | | £3 million 5.1 ● |
| 192. Road links, solid waste treatment plant and improved coastal defences in Lancashire (North-West) | | | | |
| Lancashire County Council, Blackpool and Wyre Borough Councils through intermediary of Lancashire County Council | | | | |
| | | | | £2.8 million 4.4 ● |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 193. Urban road improvement schemes and development of industrial estates in Devon; extension of hotel and catering college and waste disposal site in Plymouth; provision of wide beam radar at Exeter Airport (South West) | | | | |
| Devon County Council | | | | |
| £4 million | | | | |
| | | | | 6.4 ● |
| 194. Production of 36-seater SD3-60 non-pressurised commuter aircraft in Belfast (Northern Ireland) | | | | |
| Short Brothers | | | | |
| £10 million | | | | |
| | | | | 17.4 ● |
| 195. Extension and rationalisation of glass container factory at Worksop (East Midlands) | | | | |
| Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited | | | | |
| £3.6 million | | | | |
| | | | | 5.8 ● |
| 196. Modernisation and extension of dairy in Belfast (Northern Ireland) | | | | |
| Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited | | | | |
| £2.6 million | | | | |
| | | | | 4.5 ● |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Modernisation — Conversion | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 197. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and service sector ventures in the Assisted Areas, excluding Northern Ireland | | | | |
| Barclays Bank plc | | | | |
| £5 million | | | | |
| | | | | 8.7 ● |
| 198. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures in the Assisted Areas, excluding Northern Ireland | | | | |
| National Westminster Bank plc | | | | |
| £5 million | | | | |
| | | | | 8.3 ● |
| 199. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures in the Assisted Areas, excluding Northern Ireland | | | | |
| Investors in Industry plc through intermediary of Investors in Industry Group plc | | | | |
| £5 million | | | | |
| | | | | 8.7 ● |

1 bn has been set aside as exceptional Community aid for reconstruction work in the areas of Campania and Basilicata hit by the 1980 earthquakes. By the end of 1983, 792.2 million of this (including 582.9 million from NCI resources) had been granted.



B. Loans from the resources of the New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending (NCI)

Contracts signed in 1983

Loans granted from NCI resources are signed jointly by the Commission of the European Communities and the Bank. In 1983, for projects within the Community, they totalled 1 211·8 million.

These operations — the principal economic aspects of which are presented on pp. 32 to 49 — are carried out by the Bank under mandate from, on behalf, for the account and at the risk of the European Economic Community (see pp. 30/31) and are accounted for off balance sheet in the Bank's Special Section (see p. 92): the Bank's responsibility for these loans is limited to proper performance, in conformity with normal banking practice, of the mandate entrusted to it.

The symbols in the columns to the right of each operation listed hereafter refer back to the economic policy objective headings featured in Table 3.

Projects financed with NCI resources which also received loans from the Bank's own resources are preceded by a cross (+). Loans marked with an asterisk after the amount of the operation attracted the 3% EMS interest subsidy provided for projects located in Italy and Ireland. Reconstruction loans for the earthquake-stricken areas of Italy are marked with a double asterisk; these loans also attracted a 3% interest subsidy.

| | Energy | Community Infrastructure | Investment by SMEs | Regional Development | |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| | million ECUs | | | | |
| DENMARK | 105·4 | | | | |
| Dkr 851 million | | | | | |
| 200.+ Construction of plant at Nybro (Ribe) for treating natural gas from Tyra Field in North Sea, Egved compressor station (South Jutland) and 56·6 km gasline between the two | | | | | |
| Dansk Olie og Naturgas A/S (Dong) | | | | | |
| Dkr 345 million | | | 43·3 | | ● |
| 201.+ Construction of 330 km pipeline linking oil field in Danish sector of North Sea to Fredericia on east coast of Jutland | | | | | |
| Dansk Olierør A/S (Doras) | | | | | |
| Dkr 326 million | | | 39·9 | | ● |
| 202.—203. Global loans for financing productive investment by SMEs | | | | | |
| Finansieringsinstituttet for Industri og Håndværk A/S | | | | | |
| — Dkr 25 million | | | 3·1 | | ● |
| — Dkr 55 million | | | 6·7 | | ● |
| 204. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs | | | | | |
| Den Danske Bank International S.A. | | | | | |
| Dkr 100 million | | | 12·3 | | ● |
| GREECE | 85·3 | | | | |
| Dr 6 712·4 million | | | | | |
| 205.+ Construction of Amynteon power station (2 × 300 MW) fuelled by lignite from nearby mine (Western Macedonia) | | | | | |
| PPC | | | | | |
| Contract denominated in ECUs for an amount equivalent to | | | | | |
| Dr 852·5 million | | | 11·0 | | ● |
| 206.+ Open-cast working of lignite deposit at Amynteon to supply fuel to nearby power station (Western Macedonia) | | | | | |
| PPC | | | | | |
| Contract denominated in ECUs for an amount equivalent to | | | | | |
| Dr 1 859·9 million | | | 24·0 | | ● |
| 207.+ Expansion and modernisation of telephone and telex networks | | | | | |
| OTE | | | | | |
| Dr 1·5 billion | | | 18·9 | | ● |
| 208.+ Global loan for financing small and medium-scale infrastructural schemes mounted by local authorities or agencies | | | | | |
| Deposit and Loans Fund | | | | | |
| Dr 2·5 billion | | | 31·5 | | ● |
| FRANCE | 186·2 | | | | |
| Ffrs 1 275 million | | | | | |
| 209. Lignite mine and 600 MW lignite-fired power station at Gardanne, near Aix-en-Provence (Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) | | | | | |
| Charbonnages de France | | | | | |
| Ffrs 200 million | | | 29·7 | | ● |
| 210.+ Interconnection of French and British high-voltage electricity grids via four pairs of submarine cables under Channel between Bonningues-lès-Calais (Nord-Pas de Calais) and Sellindge (South-East England) | | | | | |
| EDF | | | | | |
| Ffrs 100 million | | | 14·6 | | ● |



Energy
 Community Infrastructure
 Investment by SMEs
 Regional Development

million ECUs

211. Global loan for financing investment by industrial sector SMEs
Crédit National
 Ffrs 350 million 50.9 ●

212. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs
CEPME
 Ffrs 250 million 36.4 ●

213.—215. Three global loans to Sociétés de Développement Régional (SDR) for financing productive investment by SMEs
 — **SDR-Normandie**
 Ffrs 25 million 3.6 ●
 — **SDR CENTREST**
 Ffrs 60 million 8.7 ●
 — **SDR SUDEST**
 Ffrs 40 million 5.8 ●

216. Global loan for financing investment designed to achieve energy savings in local authority buildings, secondary schools and hospitals
Fonds Spécial de Grands Travaux
 Ffrs 250 million 36.4 ●

IRELAND 69.4

IR£49.7 million

217.—218. Extension of Moneypoint coal-fired power station by addition of two 300 MW units (Mid-West)
Electricity Supply Board
 — IR£18.5 million 26.1* ●
 — IR£15.0 million 20.7* ●

219.+ Extension and modernisation of telecommunications facilities serving some 48 000 telephone and telex subscribers
Department of Posts and Telegraphs
 IR£13.6 million 18.9* ●

220.—221. Construction of turnkey and custom-built factories
Ireland (Ministry for Finance)
 — **Shannon Free Airport Development Company Limited**
 IR£0.7 million 1.0* ●
 — **Udaras na Gaeltachta**
 IR£1.9 million 2.7* ●

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Investment by SMEs | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| ITALY | | | | 665.4 |
| Lit 902.2 billion | | | | |
| 222. Extension of underground natural gas storage reservoirs at Minerbio (Emilia-Romagna) and Ripalta (Lombardy) | AGIP S.p.A. | | | 22.6* |
| Lit 30 billion | | | | |
| 223. Construction of six gaslines (210 km) linked to main Algerian natural gas pipeline (Sicily) | SNAM S.p.A. through intermediary of ENI | | | 15.1* |
| Lit 20 billion | | | | |
| 224.+ Construction of 25.7 km Pontebba—Tarvisio—Austrian border section of Friuli motorway (Friuli-Venezia Giulia) | Concessioni e Costruzioni Autostrade S.p.A. (Autostrade) through intermediary of BNL — Opere Pubbliche | | | 30.2 |
| Lit 40 billion | | | | |
| 225. Reinstatement — second phase — of rail network damaged by November 1980 earthquakes (Campania and Basilicata) | Azienda Autonoma delle Ferrovie dello Stato (FS) | | | 15.0** |
| Lit 20 billion | | | | |
| 226. Establishment and fitting out of seven industrial estates in areas of Campania and Basilicata stricken by November 1980 earthquakes | Italian Republic | | | 65.7** |
| Lit 90 billion | | | | |
| 227. Repairs to 35 public buildings and reconstruction of 30 others damaged by November 1980 earthquakes (Campania and Basilicata) | Italian Republic | | | 74.9** |
| Lit 100 billion | | | | |
| 228. Reconstruction of three university buildings and repairs to 15 others in Naples and Salerno damaged by November 1980 earthquakes (Campania) | Italian Republic (Ministry of Education) | | | 19.7** |
| Lit 27 billion | | | | |
| 229. Provision of infrastructure at Persano (Campania) for emergency services in Mezzogiorno | Italian Republic | | | 32.8** |
| Lit 45 billion | | | | |

| Energy | Community Infrastructure | Investment by SMEs | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 230.—235.+ Construction of workers' housing in Mezzogiorno | Housing co-operatives through intermediary of | | | |
| — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino | | | | |
| Lit 3.4 billion | | | | 2.5* |
| Lit 2.4 billion | | | | 1.8* |
| Lit 29.0 billion | | | | 21.6* |
| — BNL-Sezione Credito Fondiario | | | | |
| Lit 6.1 billion | | | | 4.6* |
| — CARIPLO | | | | |
| Lit 7.0 billion | | | | 5.2* |
| Lit 32.2 billion | | | | 23.9* |
| 236.+ Construction of workers' housing in Mezzogiorno | Private construction firms through intermediary of | | | |
| BNL — Sezione Credito Fondiario | | | | |
| Lit 55.2 billion | | | | 40.3* |
| 237. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs in non-assisted areas of Central and Northern Italy | IMI | | | 94.9 |
| Lit 130 billion | | | | |
| 238. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs in non-assisted areas of Central and Northern Italy | MEDIOCREDITO CENTRALE | | | 94.9 |
| Lit 130 billion | | | | |
| 239. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs in non-assisted areas of Central and Northern Italy | CENTROBANCA | | | 36.5 |
| Lit 50 billion | | | | |
| 240. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs in non-assisted areas of Central and Northern Italy | INTERBANCA | | | 15.0 |
| Lit 20 billion | | | | |
| 241. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs in non-assisted areas of Central and Northern Italy | EFIBANCA | | | 11.3 |
| Lit 15 billion | | | | |
| 242. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs in non-assisted areas of Central and Northern Italy | BNL | | | 21.9 |
| Lit 30 billion | | | | |
| 243. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale hotel trade and tourism ventures in Central and Northern Italy | BNL/SACAT | | | 15.1 |
| Lit 20 billion | | | | |

| | Energy | Community Infrastructure | Investment by SMEs | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|---|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | 100.1 |
| £60 million | | | | | |
| 244. + Interconnection of the British and French high-voltage electricity grids via four pairs of submarine cables under Channel between Sellindge (South East) and Bonningues-lès-Calais (Nord-Pas de Calais) Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) through intermediary of Electricity Council £20 million | | | | | 32.0 |
| 245.—246. Global loans for financing productive investment by SMEs outside the Assisted Areas Investors in Industry plc through intermediary of Investors in Industry Group plc — £10 million — £10 million | | | | | 16.7 17.4 |

| | Energy | Community Infrastructure | Investment by SMEs | Regional Development | million ECUs |
|--|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 247. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs outside the Assisted Areas Barclays Bank plc £10 million | | | | | 17.4 |
| 248. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs in industry, tourism and the service sector outside the Assisted Areas Midland Bank plc £5 million | | | | | 8.3 |
| 249. Global loan for financing productive investment by SMEs in industry, tourism and the service sector outside the Assisted Areas National Westminster Bank plc £5 million | | | | | 8.3 |

Abbreviations

| | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Greece | ETBA | Elliniki Trapeza Viomihanikis Anaptixeos | CARIPLO | Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde |
| | OTE | Organismos Tilepikoinonion tis Ellados | CENTROBANCA | Banca Centrale di Credito Popolare |
| | | Greek Telecommunications Organisation S.A. | CIS | Credito Industriale Sardo |
| | PPC | Public Power Corporation | EFIBANCA | Ente Finanziario Interbancario |
| | | Dimosia Epichirisi Ilektrismou | ENEL | Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica |
| France | CAECL | Caisse d'Aide à l'Équipement des Collectivités Locales | IMI | Istituto Mobiliare Italiano |
| | CEPME | Crédit d'Équipement des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises | INTERBANCA | Banca per Finanziamenti a Medio e Lungo Termine |
| | CNT | Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications | IRFIS | Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia |
| | EDF | Électricité de France — Service National | IRI | Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale |
| Italy | AGIP | Azienda Generale Industria Petroli | ISVEIMER | Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale |
| | ANAS | Azienda Nazionale Autonoma delle Strade | MEDIOCREDITO CENTRALE | Istituto Centrale per il Credito a Medio Termine |
| | BNL | Banca Nazionale del Lavoro | SIP | Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico |
| | BNL/SACAT | Sezione Autonoma per l'Esercizio del Credito Alberghiero e Turistico della Banca Nazionale del Lavoro | SNAM | Società Nazionale Metanadotti |

Operations outside the Community

The Bank mounts operations outside the Community in 14 countries in the Mediterranean region, including Portugal, in the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) States and in the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT). In providing support, under conventions, financial protocols and decisions, for projects fostering the economic and social advancement of these countries, it is instrumental in deploying Community overseas development aid. The amounts provided for under this heading and the periods during which they are to be committed are detailed in Table 10.

Lending in countries which have applied for accession

Objectives pursued and resources deployed

In Spain and Portugal, the Bank grants loans from its own resources as part of financial cooperation arrangements and extended pre-accession aid designed to pave the way for the smooth economic integration of these two countries ultimately into the Community structure.

In Spain, the main thrust of lending is towards reducing disparities between levels of regional development, improving communications links with the Community, restructuring, modernising and developing small and medium-sized enterprises and striving for energy savings, particularly in terms of oil.

Lending in Portugal, partly subsidised, is provided with a view to bolstering productivity and strengthening the national economy, with particular emphasis on improving the country's industrial base, stimulating modernisation of farming and fisheries and developing infrastructure.

The European Economic Community furnishes a blanket guarantee, to the extent of 75 % of credit made available, to cover any risk attaching to commitment of the Bank's own resources in these countries.

Financing provided in 1983

Loans totalling 190 million in Spain and Portugal primarily benefited projects tailored to easing the economic integration of these two countries into the Community. Accordingly, more than 40 % of

financing provided went to small and medium-sized enterprises in industry or tourism, one third to infrastructure projects, mainly airports and roads, and one quarter to projects in the energy sector helping to reduce the countries' dependence on oil by greater use of coal.

Spain

Lending in Spain amounting to 105 million mainly concerned projects in regions with per capita income below the national average. Three global loans (55 million) will help to improve the competitiveness of the productive sector; two of these are for financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures and the third will provide hotel and tourist facilities in less well equipped inland areas.

Drawing on these new loans and on those granted previously, 109 allocations (for a total of 33.9 million) were made to enterprises mainly in the mining and quarrying, woodworking, mechanical engineering and foodstuffs sectors.

Two loans were made for small infrastructural projects: the first to the Andalusian regional authorities for financing small roadworks, solid waste disposal plant, electrification or tourism infrastructure to promote the development of this outlying region, the second largest in Spain in population and area; the other, a global loan, will help finance minor road improvements and water supply and sewerage schemes; 19 allocations, totalling 29 million, were made for such purposes from this and a similar loan granted in 1982.

Lastly, a loan was granted for modernising the railway linking the coal port of Gijon in the north of the country with the main railway system at Leon.

Portugal

The Bank granted four loans for a total of 85 million in this country. Financing provided for an additional generating unit at the Sines coal-fired power station will help to reduce Portugal's dependence on oil to the extent of about 1.2 million toe per annum, or 10 % of its oil imports in 1981.

Improvements to the airport at Faro, an important tourist centre on the Algarve coast, will contribute towards developing the south of the country, while

others at Oporto airport, including a new control tower and cargo terminal, will make for better communications within the country's northern economic heartland.

Lastly, two global loans will provide finance for a growing number of small and medium-sized enterprises; so far, allocations totalling 46.2 million from current global loans have benefited 59 such enterprises mainly in the woodworking, foodstuffs, mechanical engineering, construction materials and tourism sectors.

Financing in the other Mediterranean countries

Objectives pursued and resources deployed

In Yugoslavia, under the terms of the Financial Protocol concluded between the Community and this country, loans advanced from the Bank's own resources are aimed at supporting projects which help to develop the economy and are of common interest to Yugoslavia and the Community.

Bank lending in the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), the Mashreq countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria), Israel, Cyprus and Malta is governed by financial protocols assigning the EIB the general task of contributing towards manufacturing and infrastructural projects. In most cases, emphasis is placed on diversifying these

countries' economies and, particularly, on promoting industrial growth and the adoption of modern farming methods.

Financing was provided in Morocco, Egypt and Jordan under new protocols which entered into force in 1983. The Bank is also providing funds in Lebanon under the second emergency aid programme to assist with reconstruction.

The financial protocols with Malta and Cyprus expired in 1983. In the case of Cyprus, a second financial protocol, valid for five years, entered into effect on 1 May 1984. Negotiations with Malta over a second protocol are in prospect.

In most of these countries, the Bank grants loans mainly from its own resources and, except in Yugoslavia, Israel and Lebanon, these carry interest

Table 9: **Financing provided in the Mediterranean countries in 1983**

Breakdown by project location and origin of resources

| | Loans from own resources | | Operations mounted from budgetary funds | | Total | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % |
| Countries which have applied for accession | 190.0 | 56.3 | — | — | 190.0 | 55.4 |
| Spain | 105.0 | 31.1 | — | — | 105.0 | 30.6 |
| Portugal | 85.0 | 25.2 | — | — | 85.0 | 24.8 |
| Other countries | 147.2 | 43.7 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 152.7 | 44.6 |
| Yugoslavia | 66.7 | 19.8 | — | — | 66.7 | 19.5 |
| Morocco | 36.0 | 10.7 | — | — | 36.0 | 10.5 |
| Egypt | 25.0 | 7.4 | — | — | 25.0 | 7.3 |
| Jordan | 14.5 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 5.8 |
| Lebanon | 5.0 | 1.5 | — | — | 5.0 | 1.5 |
| Total | 337.2 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 342.7 | 100.0 |

Operations outside the Community

subsidies of 2 or 3 % financed from grant aid provided for under the agreements or protocols concerned.

The European Economic Community also furnishes a blanket guarantee, to the extent of 75 % of credit made available, to cover any risk attaching to

Table 10: Amounts of Community financial aid provided for in conventions, financial protocols and decisions in force or under negotiation at 1 May 1984

| | | (million ECUs) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Agreement | Duration | Loans from EIB own resources (1) | Operations mounted from budgetary funds | | | Total | |
| | | | Loans on special conditions | Risk capital operations | Grant aid (2) (3) | | |
| ACP | Lomé Convention | 1981—1985 | 685 200 (6) | 518 (3) | 284 (5) | 2 986 | 4 473 (4) 200 (6) |
| OCT | Council Decision | 1981—1985 | 15 | 27 (3) | 7 (5) | 51 | 100 |
| Total ACP/OCT | | | 900 | | | | |
| Spain | Financial cooperation | 1. 7. 1983— 30. 6. 1984 | 100 | | | | 100 |
| Portugal | Pre-accession aid | 1. 7. 1983— 30. 6. 1984 | 75 | | | | 75 |
| Yugoslavia | Financial Protocol | 1. 7. 1980— 30. 6. 1985 | 200 | | | | 200 |
| Turkey | Fourth Financial Protocol | still unsigned | 225 | 325 (5) | | 50 | 600 |
| Algeria | Second Financial Protocol | 1. 1. 1983— 31. 10. 1986 | 107 | 16 (7) | | 28 | 151 |
| Morocco | Second Financial Protocol | 1. 1. 1983— 31. 10. 1986 | 90 | 42 (7) | | 67 | 199 |
| Tunisia | Second Financial Protocol | 1. 6. 1983— 31. 10. 1986 | 78 | 24 (7) | | 37 | 139 |
| Egypt | Second Financial Protocol | 1. 1. 1983— 31. 10. 1986 | 150 | 50 (7) | | 76 | 276 |
| Jordan | Second Financial Protocol | 1. 1. 1983— 31. 10. 1986 | 37 | 7 (7) | | 19 | 63 |
| Lebanon | Second Financial Protocol | 1. 3. 1983— 31. 10. 1986 | 34 50 | 5 (7) | | 11 | 50 50 |
| Syria | Second Financial Protocol | 1. 2. 1983— 31. 10. 1986 | 64 | 11 (7) | | 22 | 97 |
| Malta | Second Financial Protocol | negotiation in prospect | | | | | |
| Cyprus | Second Financial Protocol | 1. 5. 1984— 31. 12. 1988 | 28 | 6 (5) | | 10 | 44 |
| Israel | Second Financial Protocol | 1. 1. 1984— 31. 10. 1986 | 40 | | | | 40 |
| Total Mediterranean Countries | | | 1 278 | 486 | | 320 | 2 084 |
| Grand Total | | | 2 178 | 1 031 | 291 | 3 357 | 6 857 |

(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 Communities' general budget in the case of projects in the Mediterranean Countries, excluding Spain, Yugoslavia, and Israel; Lebanon and Turkey have chosen not to draw on grant aid to finance interest subsidies.

(2) Amounts required for interest subsidies are financed from grant aid.

(3) Financing provided by the Commission apart from (*).

(4) Excluding STABEX transfers (557 million for ACP States and 9 million for the OCT) and special financing facility for mining production in ACP States (282 million); financing provided by the Commission.

(5) Financing provided by the Bank.

(6) Under the terms of Article 59 of the Second Lomé Convention and Annex XXI thereto, the Bank may provide additional financing for an amount of 200 million in the form of loans from its own resources for mining and energy projects of mutual interest to the ACP State concerned and the Community. These loans are not eligible for interest subsidies and must be approved on a case-by-case basis by the Bank's Board of Governors.

(7) Financing provided by either the Commission or the Bank.

commitments of the Bank's own resources in these other Mediterranean countries.

Also in these countries, acting under mandate from the Community and drawing on EEC budgetary funds, the Bank provides aid on special conditions which is accounted for in its Special Section. Such aid is made available either as concessionary rate (1%) loans with a term of 40 years, including a 10-year grace period, or as risk capital on conditions similar to those applicable to ACP financing.

Financing provided in 1983

Yugoslavia

The Bank granted a loan for 66.7 million to help finance new sections of the Trans-Yugoslav highway, construction of which will benefit the Community as well as Yugoslavia by providing a valuable link between Italy and Germany, via Austria, and between these countries and Greece.

Morocco

The two loans granted in Morocco for a total of 36 million went towards financing improvements and extensions to the oil port at Mohammedia, north of Casablanca, where ships will be able to berth and discharge more safely, and the construction of a dam to form part of the integrated Ait Chouarit-Amouggez complex, east of Marrakech, designed to

incorporate a hydroelectric power station and water supply and irrigation systems. In addition, 29 craft enterprises were allocated funds totalling 2.8 million from a global loan concluded in 1981.

Egypt

The Bank granted a global loan for 25 million to an Egyptian institution specialising in financing small and medium-sized industrial and tourism enterprises.

Jordan

In Jordan, seven financing operations totalling 20 million were mounted, three of them for 5.5 million from budgetary resources. They were used for:

- strengthening the economic fabric of small business and craft enterprises;
- improvements to electricity supplies in the areas north of the capital, Amman;
- funding for small on-farm investment projects.

Lebanon

In Lebanon, a loan for 5 million was granted to help uprate the oil-fired power station at Zouk, north of Beirut.

Financing in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

The Bank mounts operations in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States under the terms of the Second Lomé Convention. Financing is also provided in the Overseas Countries and Territories, in this case pursuant to a Decision of the Council of the European Communities.

Objectives pursued and resources deployed

The general aim of financial cooperation is to promote the economic and social development of

the countries and territories concerned. Financing for investment in productive enterprises in the industrial, agricultural processing, tourism, mining and energy sectors and in the productive infrastructure sector is mainly provided by means of loans from the Bank's own resources and risk capital from the European Development Fund (EDF).

Loans from the Bank's own resources carry interest subsidies financed from the EDF; generally fixed at 3%, these subsidies are increased when the Bank's lending rate exceeds 11%, so that the rate of interest payable by the borrower does not exceed

the 8% ceiling fixed by the Second Lomé Convention. However, no subsidy may be claimed for loans advanced to fund oil sector investment.

available, to cover any risk attaching to commitment of the Bank's own resources in the ACP States and the OCT.

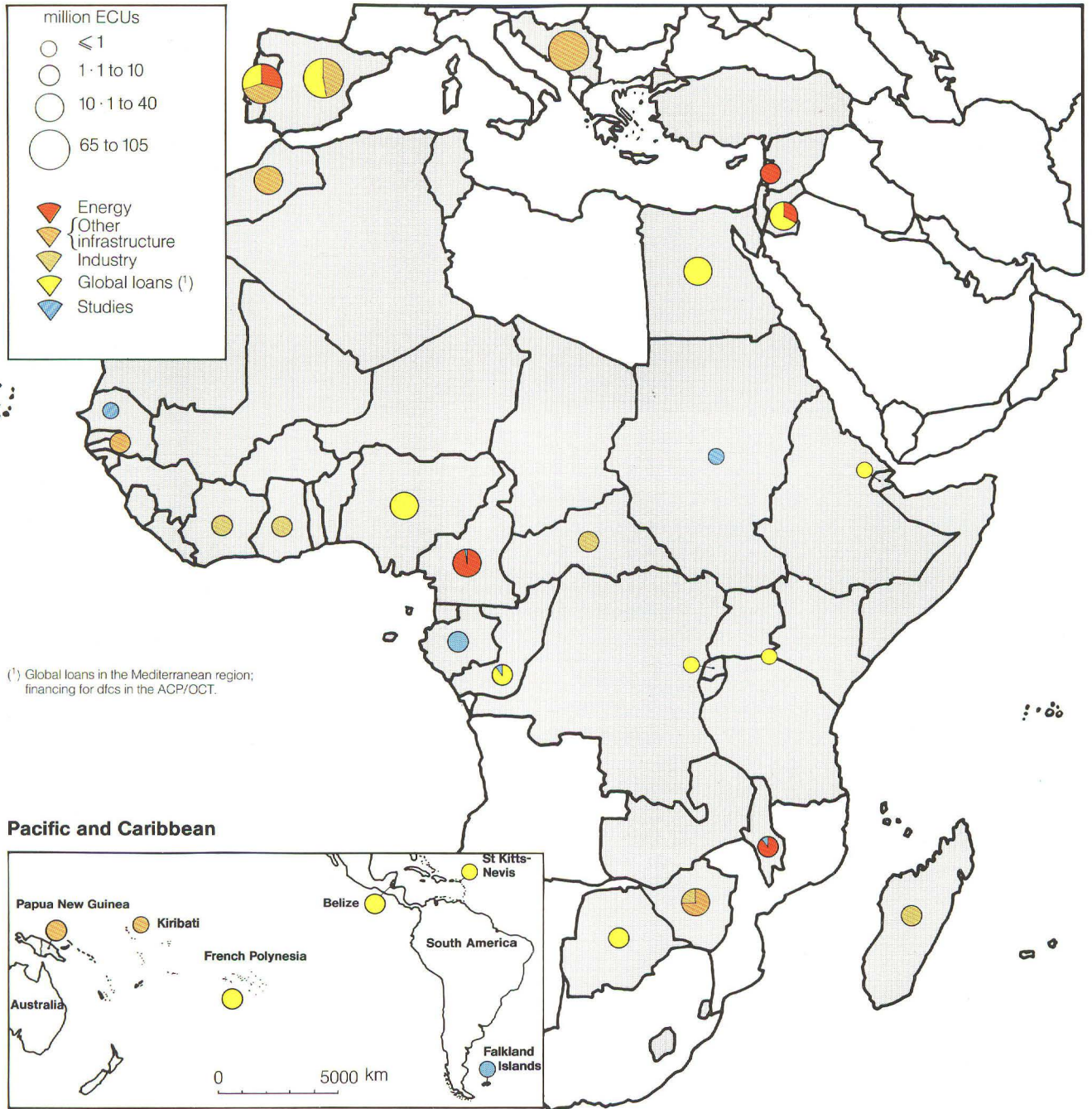
The Member States have provided a blanket guarantee, to the extent of 75% of credit made

Risk capital made available by the Bank acting under mandate from the Community is employed for

Table 11: **Financing provided in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) in 1983**

Breakdown by project location and origin of resources

| | Loans from own resources | | Risk capital operations mounted from budgetary funds | | Total | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % |
| Africa | 88.0 | 97.8 | 42.3 | 88.8 | 130.3 | 94.7 |
| West Africa | 40.0 | 44.4 | 18.9 | 39.7 | 58.9 | 42.8 |
| Ivory Coast | | | 2.43 | 5.1 | 2.43 | 1.8 |
| Ghana | | | 6.0 | 12.6 | 6.0 | 4.3 |
| Nigeria | 40.0 | 44.4 | | | 40.0 | 29.0 |
| Senegal | | | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Regional | | | 10.0 | 21.0 | 10.0 | 7.3 |
| Central and Equatorial Africa | 29.0 | 32.2 | 9.2 | 19.3 | 38.2 | 27.8 |
| Cameroon | 25.0 | 27.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 25.4 | 18.5 |
| Central African Rep. | | | 5.1 | 10.7 | 5.1 | 3.7 |
| Congo | 4.0 | 4.5 | 0.48 | 1.0 | 4.48 | 3.3 |
| Gabon | | | 2.5 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| Rwanda | | | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| East and Southern Africa | 19.0 | 21.2 | 14.2 | 29.8 | 33.2 | 24.1 |
| Botswana | 4.0 | 4.5 | | | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Djibouti | | | 0.05 | 0.1 | 0.05 | — |
| Madagascar | | | 5.0 | 10.5 | 5.0 | 3.6 |
| Malawi | | | 3.4 | 7.2 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| Sudan | | | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Zimbabwe | 15.0 | 16.7 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 20.0 | 14.6 |
| Regional | | | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Caribbean | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| Belize | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| Pacific | — | — | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| Kiribati | | | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Papua New Guinea | | | 1.8 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Total ACP | 90.0 | 100.0 | 44.9 | 94.3 | 134.9 | 98.0 |
| Total OCT | — | — | 2.7 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Falkland Islands | | | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| French Polynesia | | | 1.5 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| St Kitts-Nevis | | | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Grand Total | 90.0 | 100.0 | 47.6 | 100.0 | 137.6 | 100.0 |



financing shareholdings or for lending to an ACP State or a national development agency to bolster enterprises' equity capital. It can also be used for providing quasi-capital assistance in the form of subordinated or conditional loans. Subordinated loans are repayable only after prior-ranking loans have been repaid; repayment terms for conditional loans or the period for which these are made available are linked to fulfilment of conditions specified at the time of contract signature. Several such loans have gone in tandem with loans from the Bank's own resources. The versatility of this medium, the terms and conditions of which are tailored to individual projects, can accommodate a variety of financing needs, chiefly in industry; lesser amounts are also made available for feasibility studies and for technical assistance to firms during the start-up period.

Financing provided in 1983

The Bank granted six subsidised loans totalling 90 million from its own resources and mounted 22 operations from risk capital resources for a total of 46.6 million. In addition, 3 advances for a combined amount of 1 million were made under blanket authorisations, dating from the First Lomé Convention, allowing the use of risk capital to finance feasibility studies and technical assistance. These brought aggregate financing for the year to 137.6 million compared with 159.5 million in 1982. The reduction is mainly due to a further worsening of the economic situation in most of the ACP States, occasioned partly by drought.

More than half the funds advanced financed investment in the industrial sector, more especially small and medium-scale ventures through loans to development finance companies (43%), but also in larger manufacturing projects (9%) and mining and quarrying (4.5%); financing was also provided for the energy sector (20%), telecommunications

(18%), transport infrastructure (2%) and feasibility studies (3.5%). An outstanding feature of these operations was the increasing preponderance of lending to development finance companies already observed in 1982.

The capital investment financed by individual loans or by means of global loan allocations should help directly to create about 7 200 jobs, mostly in industry and agricultural processing; the average investment cost per job created in industry was 13 000 ECUs. The energy projects financed will help to cut back imports or to generate additional exports of the order of 220 000 tonnes of petroleum products per annum. When projects financed since the First Lomé Convention entered into force in April 1976 are taken into account, the saving is as high as about 1.9 million t.o.e. per annum, or approximately 6.5% of imports of petroleum products by all the ACP countries combined in 1982.

A breakdown of financing according to the level of development of the countries in question shows that loans from the Bank's own resources were concentrated in six ACP States with per capita income of more than US\$ 400, while 60% of risk capital financing concerned projects located in the poorest ACP States with per capita GDP of not more than US\$ 400.

The Bank provided financing in 15 African countries:

— In **Nigeria**, a global loan for 40 million will enable the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank to finance small and medium-scale projects in the industrial, agricultural processing, mining and tourism sectors. Part of the proceeds of this loan will be used by regional development finance companies in their respective areas; NIDB was granted a global loan for 25 million in 1978.

— In **Cameroon**, the Bank granted a loan for 25 million to help finance the installation of two additional turbo-generator sets, each with a capacity of 48 MW, at the Song-Loulou hydroelectric power station, boosting its total capacity to 288 MW to meet the rising demand for electricity. A conditional

loan for 400 000 ECUs was also made available to finance studies of an iron ore deposit near Kribi.

— In **Zimbabwe**, operations for a total of 20 million were mounted to help finance extension of the telephone and telex networks, especially trunk and international systems, and to set up a development bank.

— In **Ghana**, a loan for 6 million will help to rehabilitate and modernise a manganese mine in the south-west of the country.

— In the **Central African Republic**, two loans totalling 5.1 million were provided to finance rehabilitation and reactivation of the country's only textile mill which had closed down in 1980.

— In **Madagascar**, the Bank granted a loan for 5 million to help finance expansion of industrial shrimp fishing by the acquisition of four trawlers, modernisation of six other vessels and enlargement of processing and cold storage facilities.

— In the **Congo**, two loans totalling 4.5 million were granted: a global loan for financing small and medium-scale projects in industry, agricultural processing, mining and tourism, and a conditional loan to fund feasibility studies on developing bituminous sandstone deposits.

— In **Botswana**, a global loan for 4 million was made available to the Botswana Development Corporation to finance medium-scale investment in industry, agricultural processing, transport and tourism.

— In **Malawi**, loans totalling 3.4 million will finance the installation of a fourth 20 MW generating unit at the Nkula Falls hydroelectric power station and a study on expanding cement production.

— In **Gabon**, a conditional loan for 2.5 million was granted to finance studies of iron ore deposits in the Haut Ivindo region which lies partly in this country and partly in the Congo.

— In **Ivory Coast**, a loan for 2.4 million was used to finance the State's participation in an increase in the capital of an interregional cement company (Société des Ciments de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CIMA0)).

— In **Rwanda**, a global loan for 0.7 million will contribute towards feasibility studies or equity participations in small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agricultural processing, mining and tourism.

— In **Senegal**, a conditional loan for 1.5 million will assist a study on iron ore mining at Sabodala.

— In **Sudan**, a conditional loan for 0.2 million has been earmarked for prospection for new chromite deposits and studies on methods of utilising low-grade ore.

— Lastly, in **Djibouti**, a global loan for 0.05 million was granted to the Caisse de Développement de Djibouti to help finance various studies.

The Bank also provided two loans in view of their regional merits: one, a conditional loan for 10 million, to help finance interregional telecommunications by means of microwave radio links between certain member countries of the Economic Community of West African States and improvements to local exchanges; the other, a global loan for 0.5 million, to the East African Development Bank (members: Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) to finance feasibility studies.

In the **Caribbean**, the Bank advanced its first two loans totalling 2.6 million to **Belize**, a former British dependent territory: a global loan to finance small and medium-scale projects, and a conditional loan to help the State subscribe to an increase in the capital of the Belize Development Finance Corporation.

In the **Pacific**, the Bank provided financing in **Papua New Guinea** (1.8 million) and **Kiribati** (0.2 million) to help these countries bolster the capital of the regional shipping company, Pacific Forum Line (PFL). This capital increase will be used to finance part of the cost of purchasing containers. The other PFL shareholder countries received Bank financing in 1982.

In the **OCT**, the Bank granted four loans for a total of 2.7 million:

— In **French Polynesia**, a global loan for financing small and medium-scale projects in industry, including fish processing, transport and tourism.

— In **St Kitts-Nevis**, a conditional loan to increase the State's equity participation in the country's development bank, and a global loan to finance small-scale investment in industry, agricultural processing and tourism.

— In the **Falkland Islands**, a conditional loan to finance a study of a pilot salmon farming scheme.

In 1983, 56 allocations totalling almost 21 million were drawn down, from ongoing global loans, by development finance companies in the ACP States and OCT. Financing went to small and medium-sized investment ventures mainly in the agricultural processing (36 %), woodworking (12 %), chemicals (10 %), textiles (8 %), mining and quarrying (5 %) and tourism (5 %) sectors.

List of financing operations outside the Community ⁽¹⁾

A. Loans from the Bank's own resources

Contracts signed in 1983

Loans from the Bank's own resources, for which contracts were signed in 1983 in respect of projects outside the Community, totalled 427.2 million, of which 337.2 million was channelled to countries in the Mediterranean region and 90 million to the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT). These operations, the principal economic aspects of which are outlined on pp. 67 to 75, are included in the Bank's balance sheet.

Three loans in Portugal attracted a 3% interest subsidy from Community budgetary funds (*). All loans in the ACP States carried an interest subsidy financed from the European Development Fund (see p. 71).

1. Countries which have applied for accession

million ECUs

SPAIN **105.0**

Ptas 13 478.4 million

250. Improvements to 90-km section of railway connecting port of Gijon in Asturias to main railway network via León

Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles (RENFE)

Ptas 2 611.1 million 20.0

251. Small infrastructural schemes; improvements to main and rural road network, rural electrification, solid waste disposal and tourist accommodation

Junta de Andalucía (Government of Autonomous Region of Andalusia)

Ptas 2 148.4 million 17.0

252.—253. Global loans for financing small and medium-sized industrial and tourism enterprises in the less developed regions

Banco de Credito Industrial through intermediary of **Instituto de Credito Oficial**

— Ptas 3 159.4 million 25.0

— Ptas 1 958.3 million 15.0

254. Global loan for financing small infrastructural projects carried out by local authorities

Banco de Credito Local de España through intermediary of **Instituto de Credito Oficial**

Ptas 1 642.9 million 13.0

255. Global loan for financing small and medium-sized tourism enterprises in the less developed regions

Banco Hipotecario de España through intermediary of **Instituto de Credito Oficial**

Ptas 1 958.3 million 15.0

PORTUGAL **85.0**

Esc. 8 960.6 million

256. Upgrading Sines coal-fired power station; south of Lisbon; third 300 MW unit

Electricidade de Portugal
Esc. 2 664.1 million 25.0

257. Improvements to Oporto and Faro airports: new terminals, aprons, access roads and car parks, new control tower at Oporto

Aeroportos e Navigação Aerea, E.P.
Esc. 3 729.7 million 35.0*

258. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial, tourism and energy-saving ventures

Caixa Geral de Depositos
Esc. 2 131.3 million 20.0*

259. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures

Sociedade Portuguesa de Investimentos
Esc. 435.5 million 5.0*

2. Other Mediterranean Countries

million ECUs

YUGOSLAVIA

260. Construction of five sections (38 km) of Trans-Yugoslav Highway

Highway authorities in Socialist Republics of Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Macedonia and Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
Din 5 383.2 million 66.7

MOROCCO **36.0**

DH 231.1 million

261. Construction of dam as part of Ait Chouarit-Amougeez hydroelectric scheme, north-east of Marrakech

Kingdom of Morocco
DH 121.6 million 18.0

262. Improvements and extensions to port of Mohammedia, north of Casablanca: construction of breakwater and five oil tanker berths

Kingdom of Morocco
DH 109.5 million 18.0

EGYPT

263. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures

Development Industrial Bank (DIB)

LE 15 million 25.0

JORDAN **14.5**

JD 4.8 million

264. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures and, as part of Industrial Development Bank's aid programme, very small industrial and craft ventures

Industrial Development Bank

JD 1.7 million 5.0

265. Global loan for financing on-farm investment

Jordan Co-operative Organisation through intermediary of **Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**
JD 0.5 million 1.5

266. Global loan for financing on-farm investment

Agricultural Credit Corporation through intermediary of **Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**
JD 0.5 million 1.5

(1) Finance contracts for operations mounted in furtherance of financial cooperation with countries outside the Community are denominated in ECUs. Amounts shown in national currencies are given merely as a guide; they are based on the equivalents in ECUs used by the Bank at date of signature of the contracts (see p. 10).

267. Improvements and extensions to electricity supply system in Greater Amman
Jordanian Electric Power Company Ltd through intermediary of **Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**
 JD 2.1 million 6.5

LEBANON

268. Installation of additional generating units at Zouk thermal power station
Électricité du Liban through intermediary of **Conseil du Développement et de la Reconstruction**
 LL 19.2 million 5.0

3. ACP States — Africa

million ECUs

NIGERIA

269. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial, mining and tourism ventures

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB)
 ₦ 26.5 million 40.0

CAMEROON

270. Extension of Song-Loulou hydroelectric power station, south-east of Douala, by installation of two 48 MW turbo-generator sets and high-voltage transmission lines
Société Nationale d'Électricité du Cameroun
 CFAF 8 587.3 million 25.0

ZIMBABWE

271. Improvements to trunk and international telephone and telex networks
Posts and Telecommunications Corporation
 Z\$ 13.6 million 15.0

BOTSWANA

272. Global loan for financing small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, transport and tourism

Botswana Development Corporation Ltd
 P 3.3 million 4.0

CONGO

273. Global loan for financing small and medium-sized industrial, agricultural processing, mining and tourism ventures
Banque Nationale de Développement du Congo
 CFAF 1 374.0 million 4.0

ACP States — Caribbean

million ECUs

BELIZE

274. Global loan for financing small and medium-sized industrial, agricultural processing and tourism enterprises
Belize Development Finance Corporation
 B\$ 3.4 million 2.0

Fitting out the Ait Chouarit-Amougeez hydroelectric complex in Morocco (Operation No 261).



B. Financing operations from Community budgetary funds

Contracts signed in 1983

Operations concluded in 1983 from Community budgetary funds totalled 53.1 million, of which 5.5 million took the form of loans on special conditions in the Mediterranean region, while 47.6 million was advanced as risk capital in the ACP States and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT). 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 (see p. 92); the Bank's responsibility for these operations — the principal economic aspects of which are presented on pp. 67 to 75 — is limited to proper performance of the mandate entrusted to it.

1. Loans on special conditions in Mediterranean Countries

million ECUs

JORDAN 5.5

JD 1.8 million

275. Global loan for financing small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures and, as part of Industrial Development Bank's aid programme, very small industrial and craft ventures **Industrial Development Bank** JD 0.8 million 2.5

276. Global loan for financing on-farm investment **Jordan Co-operative Corporation** through intermediary of **Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan** JD 0.5 million 1.5

277. Global loan for financing on-farm investment **Agricultural Credit Organisation** through intermediary of **Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan** JD 0.5 million 1.5

2. Risk capital provided from European Development Fund resources

ACP States — Africa

million ECUs

WEST AFRICA

278. Installation of microwave radio links to improve telecommunications between member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Conditional loan to **The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau** and **Senegal** through intermediary of **ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development** 10.0

GHANA

279. Rehabilitation and modernisation of manganese mine at Nsuta Conditional loan to **Ghana National Manganese Corporation** through intermediary of **Government of Ghana** C 14.7 million 6.0

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

280.—281. Rehabilitation and modernisation of textile mill at Bangui Conditional loans to **Central African Republic** to finance: — part of Government's equity participation in **UCATEX** CFAF 412.2 million 1.2 — shareholder's advance by Government to **UCATEX** CFAF 1 339.6 million 3.9

MADAGASCAR

282. Modernisation of industrial shrimp fishing at Nossi-Bé and purchase of four new trawlers Conditional loan to **Republic of Madagascar** FMG 1 859 million 5.0

ZIMBABWE

283.—284. Establishment of **Zimbabwe Development Bank (ZDB)** — equity participation, on behalf of the Community, in ZDB's ordinary share capital Z\$ 0.4 million 0.5 — conditional loan to Republic of Zimbabwe to assist it in subscribing to ZDB's initial share capital Z\$ 4.1 million 4.5

MALAWI

285. Installation of fourth 20 MW generating set at Nkula Falls hydroelectric power station Subordinated loan to **Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (ESCOM)** through intermediary of **Government of Malawi** MK 3 million 3.0

286. Geological study of limestone deposit for cement production Conditional loan to **Republic of Malawi** MK 0.4 million 0.4

GABON

287. Study of iron ore deposits at Haut Ivindo Conditional loan to **Gabonese Republic** CFAF 851.6 million 2.5

IVORY COAST

288. Reorganisation of regional clinker plant Conditional loan to Republic of the Ivory Coast to part-finance increase in capital of **Société des Ciments de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CIMA O)** CFAF 817 million 2.43

RWANDA

289. Conditional global loan for financing feasibility studies and equity participations in small and medium-sized enterprises in industrial, agricultural processing, mining and tourism sectors **Banque Rwandaise de Développement** RF 58 million 0.7

SENEGAL

290. Conditional loan for financing feasibility study for developing gold deposit at Sabodala **Republic of Senegal** CFAF 170.3 million 0.5

EAST AFRICA

291. Conditional global loan for financing feasibility studies for regional development projects in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania **East African Development Bank** 0.5

CONGO

292. Conditional loan for financing feasibility study on developing bituminous sandstone deposits at Lake Kitina **People's Republic of the Congo** CFAF 163.5 million 0.48

CAMERDON

293. Conditional loan for financing feasibility study on developing iron ore deposit at Kribi
United Republic of Cameroon
 CFAF 136.3 million 0.4

SUDAN

294. Conditional loan for financing feasibility study on chromite processing
Republic of Sudan
 LSd 0.2 million 0.2

DJIBDUTI

295. Conditional global loan for financing feasibility studies
Caisse de Développement de Djibouti
 DF 8.6 million 0.05

ACP States — Caribbean

million ECUs

BELIZE

296. Conditional loan to the **Government of Belize** to enable

it to increase its equity participation in Belize Development Finance Corporation
 B\$ 1 million 0.6

ACP States — Pacific

million ECUs

297.—298. Acquisition of containers by the Pacific Forum Line, a regional shipping company
 Conditional loans to:
 — **State of Papua New Guinea**
 K 1.4 million 1.8
 — **State of Kiribati**
 \$A 0.2 million 0.2

OCT

million ECUs

FRENCH POLYNESIA

299. Conditional global loan for financing small and medium-scale investment, studies and

equity participations in industrial, agricultural processing, transport, energy and tourism sectors
Société de Crédit et de Développement de l'Océanie
 CFPF 187.4 million 1.5

ST KITTS-NEVIS

300. Conditional global loan for financing small and medium-sized industrial and tourism enterprises
Development Bank of Saint Kitts-Nevis
 EC\$ 1.6 million 0.65

301. Conditional loan to Government of St Kitts Nevis to assist it in subscribing to increase in share capital of **Development Bank of Saint Kitts-Nevis**
 EC\$ 0.8 million 0.35

FALKLAND ISLANDS

302. Conditional loan for financing feasibility study on salmon farming
Government of the Falkland Islands
 £0.1 million 0.2

One of the Bank's assignments under the Lomé Conventions is to provide finance for projects in the mining sector. The photograph shows open-cast mining of an iron ore deposit near Zouerate in Mauritania, financed with Bank credit in 1979.



Resources

Own funds and market borrowing

This section deals with resources raised by the Bank for lending operations accounted for on its balance sheet and for which it assumes financial responsibility. Details of these operations in 1983 appear on pp. 50 to 62 and 77/78. The "Resources" section, however, does not cover resources administered by the Bank under mandate from and on behalf of third parties, which are accounted for off balance sheet in the Special Section (see p. 92), in particular loans from NCI resources and financing provided in the Mediterranean countries and in the ACP States from Community budgetary funds, details of which for 1983 appear on pp. 63 to 66 and 79/80.

At 31 December 1983, the Bank's total resources (comprising paid-in capital, reserves and provisions, the balance of the profit and loss account and borrowing proceeds) stood at 23 692.5 million compared with 19 024.9 million at 31 December 1982.

The rise was made up of a net increase in borrowed funds of 4 179.5 million, taking into account adjustments in conversion rates, 392.9 million in net income and 95.2 million in the form of Member States' contributions to the capital increase decided by the Governors in 1978 and Greece's contributions to the capital, reserves and provisions as a new member of the Bank. Payments relating to the capital increase decided by the Governors on 15 June 1981 are being made as from 1984 in eight half-yearly instalments totalling 540 million, bringing

total paid-in capital to 1 465.715 million (see Annex A to the Financial Statements, p. 95).

In 1983, the Bank approached the financial markets for 3 619.4 million, an increase of almost 13 % on the 1982 figure of 3 205.2 million. Of this, 3 446.3 million was raised through public issues and private placings, 62.1 million through medium-term inter-bank operations and 111 million from the allocation to third parties of participations in Bank loans, guaranteed by the EIB.

The extent to which the various currencies figure in the Bank's borrowings is governed by developments on the international financial and monetary scene and the policy of seeking out the best borrowing terms on offer at any given moment for the amounts, maturities and currencies corresponding as closely as possible to borrowers' requirements.

Table 12 provides a breakdown of funds raised by the Bank from 1961 to 1983.

In 1983, issues denominated in Member States' currencies once again represented more than half of total Bank issues.

The Deutsche Mark remains the leading currency borrowed, with the amounts raised climbing by more than 20 % compared with the previous year (705.6 million ECUs as against 586 million in 1982), accounting for 20.1 % of resources raised through Bank borrowings (18.6 % in 1982). In addition to the 463.1 million ECUs acquired through its five public

Table 12: Funds raised from 1961 to 1983

| Year | Number | Private issues | Interbank operations | Public issues | Issues | | Participations by third parties in EIB loans | Total funds raised |
|------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--------------------|
| | | | | | Total | | | |
| 1961 to 1978 | 254 | 2 832.1 | 126.9 | 4 868.5 | 7 827.5 | | 274.6 | 8 102.1 (1) |
| 1979 | 59 | 981.7 | 1.5 | 1 453.4 | 2 436.6 | | 44.6 | 2 481.2 |
| 1980 | 73 | 874.5 | — | 1 509.0 | 2 383.5 | | 83.3 | 2 466.8 |
| 1981 | 57 | 882.1 | 92.8 | 1 267.8 | 2 242.7 | | 67.0 | 2 309.7 |
| 1982 | 91 | 1 213.7 | 105.7 | 1 826.3 | 3 145.7 | | 59.5 | 3 205.2 |
| 1983 | 81 | 1 130.9 | 62.1 | 2 315.4 | 3 508.4 | | 111.0 | 3 619.4 |
| 1961—1983 | 615 | 7 915.0 | 389.0 | 13 240.4 | 21 544.4 | | 640.0 | 22 184.4 |

(1) Annual average: 450.1 million ECUs.

Resources

issues, the Bank also drew in 242.5 million through private placings. Given the EIB's increasing need for this currency, these operations were spaced regularly throughout the year.

The Guilder continues to occupy second position among Community currencies in terms of the volume borrowed by the EIB in 1983, i.e. 357.6 million ECUs compared with 412.9 million the

previous year, thereby accounting for 10.2 % of total borrowings floated on the Netherlands domestic market. The Bank tapped 158.3 million ECUs from the market for public issues, a similar figure to last year, and 199.3 million from the market for private placings.

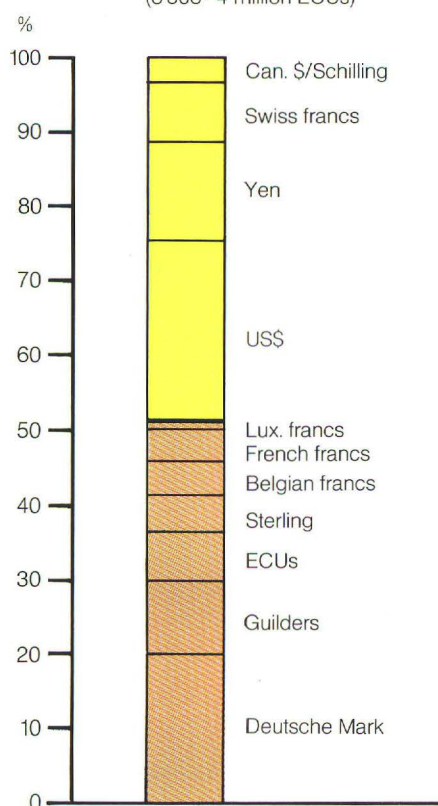
The Bank succeeded in raising more than twice as much as in the previous year on the market for

Table 13: **Bank borrowings in 1983 — Breakdown by currency**

| | Member States' currencies | | | | | | | | Other currencies | | | | | Grand Total | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------|---------|
| | DM | Fl | ECUs | £ | Bfrs | Ffrs | Lfrs | Total | US\$ | Yen | Sfrs | Can\$ | Sch. | | Total |
| million ECUs | 705.6 | 357.6 | 230.0 | 175.7 | 160.7 | 148.7 | 35.3 | 1 813.6 | 834.3 | 468.5 | 284.7 | 75.6 | 31.7 | 1 694.8 | 3 508.4 |
| % | 20.1 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 51.6 | 23.8 | 13.4 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 48.4 | 100.0 |

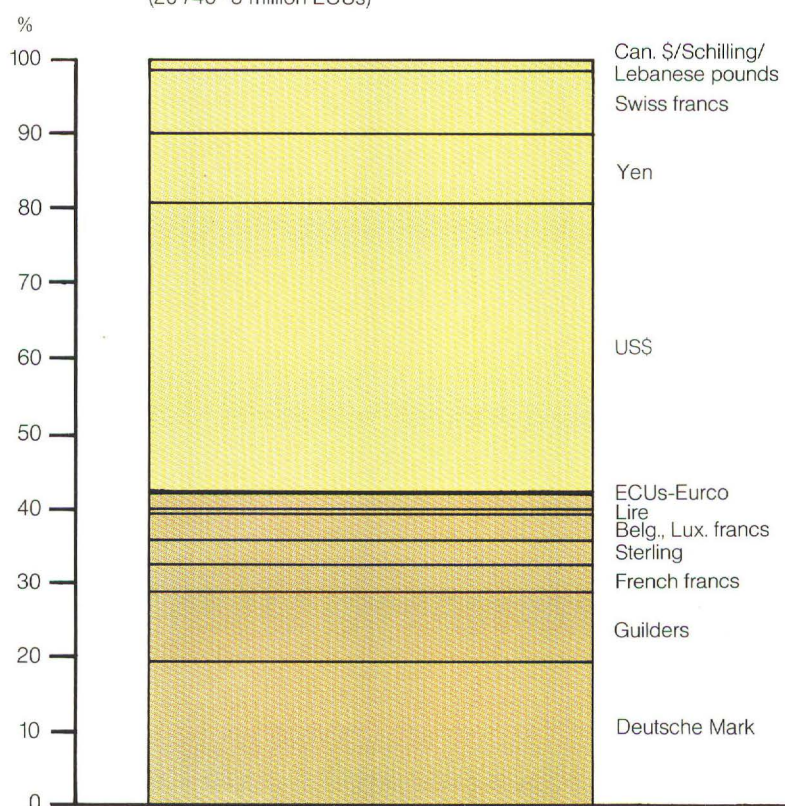
Borrowings in 1983

(3 508.4 million ECUs)



Amount outstanding at 31 December 1983

(20 746.3 million ECUs)



ECU-denominated issues, i.e. 230 million as against 112 million in 1982, such that the ECU has now moved up to third place in terms of amounts raised in Community currencies. While endeavouring to

achieve a wider geographical spread on the ECU market, the EIB launched three public issues totalling 185 million and made one private placing for 45 million.

Table 14: List of borrowings in 1983

Public borrowing operations

| Month of issue | Place of issue | Subscription currency | Amount in national currency (million) | Amount in ECUs (million) | Life (years) | Coupon (%) |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|
| January | Japan | Yen | 20 000.000 | 88.044 | 10 | 7.800 |
| February | Germany | DM | 200.000 | 86.951 | 10 | 7.750 |
| March | Luxembourg | US\$ | 125.000 | 129.177 | 8 | 11.000 |
| March | Luxembourg | ECU | 60.000 | 60.000 | 8 | 11.750 |
| March | Belgium | Bfrs | 3 000.000 | 66.195 | 8 | 12.750 |
| April | Switzerland | Sfrs | 100.000 | 51.988 | 10 | 5.750 |
| April | United Kingdom | £ | 50.000 | 80.034 | 8 | 11.750 |
| April | Austria | Sch | 500.000 | 31.745 | 10 | 8.250 |
| April | Germany | DM | 200.000 | 89.186 | 10 | 7.500 |
| May | Luxembourg | US\$ | 200.000 | 216.499 | 10 | 10.750 |
| June | Netherlands | Fl | 150.000 | 59.369 | 10 | 9.250 |
| June | France | Ffrs | 1 000.000 | 148.715 | 10 | 14.800 |
| July | Switzerland | Sfrs | 100.000 | 53.272 | 10 | 6.000 |
| July | Luxembourg | Lfrs | 600.000 | 13.214 | 10 | 9.875 |
| July | Germany | DM | 200.000 | 88.175 | 10 | 8.000 |
| September | Germany | DM | 200.000 | 88.175 | 10 | 8.250 |
| September | Luxembourg | US\$ | 150.000 | 168.205 | 10 | 11.875 |
| October | Japan | Yen | 20 000.000 | 98.802 | 10 | 7.800 |
| October | Switzerland | Sfrs | 100.000 | 54.844 | 10 | 5.750 |
| October | Luxembourg | ECU | 50.000 | 50.000 | 10 | 11.125 |
| October | Netherlands | Fl | 250.000 | 98.881 | 10 | 8.500 |
| November | Luxembourg | US\$ | 200.000 | 232.727 | 7 | 11.500 |
| November | Germany | DM | 250.000 | 110.549 | 8 | 8.000 |
| December | Luxembourg | Can\$ | 80.060 | 75.617 | 8 | 12.125 |
| December | Luxembourg | ECU | 50.000 | 50.000 | 5 | 10.625 |
| December | Luxembourg | ECU | 25.000 | 25.000 | 15 | 10.000 |
| | | | | 2 315.364 | | |

Private borrowing operations

| Number | Subscription currency | Amount in national currency (million) | Amount in ECUs (million) | Life (years) | Rate of interest (%) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Borrowings | | | | | |
| 8 | DM | 430.0 | 190.295 | 5—10 | 7.500—8.200 |
| 5 | £ | 56.0 | 95.650 | 8—10 | 11.250—12.750 |
| 21 | Fl | 479.8 | 189.507 | 10—20 | 7.625—9.000 |
| 3 | Bfrs | 4 300.0 | 94.468 | 12—15 | 11.125—13.000 |
| 2 | Lfrs | 1 000.0 | 22.065 | 6—7 | 12.375—12.750 |
| 1 | ECU | 45.0 | 45.000 | 15 | 12.000 |
| 3 | US\$ | 81.9 | 87.675 | 6—10 | 11.000—11.625 |
| 3 | Sfrs | 230.0 | 124.614 | 6 | 5.500—6.000 |
| 3 | Yen | 60 000.0 | 281.642 | 10 | 8.400—8.600 |
| 49 | | | 1 130.916 | | |

Medium-term interbank operations

| | | | | | |
|----------|----|-------|---------------|-----|-------------|
| 5 | DM | 120.0 | 52.245 | 2—3 | 4.000—7.800 |
| 1 | Fl | 25.0 | 9.835 | 2 | 6.800 |
| 6 | | | 62.080 | | |

Total **81** **3 508.360**

In 1983, the EIB also launched relatively small issues in pounds sterling and French and Belgian francs, accounting for about 5 % each of its requirements. Roughly equal amounts of sterling were raised on the Eurosterling market and from private borrowing operations. The Belgian franc returned to its customary position in terms of the volume borrowed, with the Bank making one public issue and a number of private placings. For French francs, the EIB confined itself to the domestic market for public issues. It also floated a modest volume of paper denominated in Luxembourg francs.

Heading non-Community currencies, the US dollar pushed up its share in the EIB's borrowing portfolio from 745.3 million ECUs in 1982 to 834.3 million in 1983, an increase of some 12 % (2 % if comparisons are predicated on amounts in US dollars). The Bank was present throughout the year on the international market for US\$-denominated public issues, mounting an operation in each quarter for a total of 746.6 million ECUs against 346.6 million in 1982. The terms obtained for each of these issues reflected the market climate at the time: interest rates moving downwards during the first quarter, then picking up and remaining fairly stable for the

rest of the year. The EIB also pursued its policy of tapping funds through private placings.

The amounts raised by the Bank in Yen continued to progress steadily from 387.1 million ECUs in 1982 to 468.5 million in 1983, an increase of 21 % (or 5 % if compared on the basis of amounts expressed in Yen). The Bank floated two public issues on the "Samurai market", the Japanese domestic market in foreign securities, raising a total of 186.9 million ECUs and, in the process, accounting for some 6 % of the dealings on this market. It repeated its practice of harvesting resources through Yen-denominated bank loans, increasing the amount raised through this channel to 281.6 million ECUs (242.1 million in 1982).

The EIB tapped the Swiss market for 284.7 million ECUs by means of both private placings (124.6 million) and public loan issues (160.1 million). It was also in evidence on the Canadian dollar and Austrian Schilling markets.

Table 13 provides a breakdown by currency of the 3 508.4 million ECUs raised through borrowings in 1983.

Results for the year

The expansion in lending activity coupled with the substantial proportion of own funds invested therein enabled the Bank to boost its operating income in 1983, although to a lesser extent than in previous years.

Receipts of interest and commission on loans ran to 2 218.8 million in 1983 compared with 1 727.5 million in 1982, whilst interest and charges on borrowings totalled 2 002.5 million against 1 553 million in 1982. Management commission increased from 9.1 million to 12 million.

Despite the lower interest rates on most currencies, investment income (interest and commission) rose to 205.6 million (194.9 million in 1982), reflecting the need to hold an increased volume of funds in liquid form.

At 44 million, the margin between financial income and financial charges, very much a product of management of the Bank's investment portfolio, recorded a downtrend on 1982's figure of 60.6 million, mainly as a result of less favourable conditions on the capital markets.

Administrative expenses and charges rose from 39.1 million in 1982 to 42.9 million in 1983.

After allowing for amortisation of issuing charges and redemption premiums totalling 39 million, depreciation of property, fixtures and fittings amounting to 2.9 million, the net increase arising from revaluation of net Bank assets not subject to adjustment under Article 7 of the Statute ⁽¹⁾ of 5.2 million and a 5.4 million exceptional charge ⁽²⁾, the balance of the profit and loss account amounted to 392.9 million compared with 366.3 million in 1982, an increase of 7%.

The Board of Directors has recommended that the Board of Governors increase the provision for conversion rate adjustments by 5.2 million, corresponding to the net gain arising at 31 December 1983 from revaluation of net Bank assets not subject to adjustment under Article 7 of the Statute, and appropriate the 1983 operating surplus, less the exceptional charge, i.e. a total of 387.7 million, to Additional Reserves, bringing aggregate reserves and provisions to 2 020.4 million.

At 31 December 1983, the balance sheet total stood at 29 543.7 million compared with 23 702.5 million at 31 December 1982, an increase of 25%.

(1) See Note K to the Financial Statements, p. 100.

(2) See Note C to the Financial Statements, p. 98.

Administration

Board of Directors

At its Annual Meeting on 13 June 1983, the Board of Governors reappointed the Board of Directors, composed of 19 Directors (18 nominated from the 10 Member States and 1 by the Commission of the European Communities) and 11 Alternate Directors (10 nominated from the Member States, 1 by the Commission), for a statutory period of five years.

Messrs Giorgio CAPPON, Salvatore GUIDOTTI, Pierre GUILL, Maurice HORGAN and Lionello FRONZONI did not seek reappointment. To replace them, the Board of Governors appointed Messrs Luigi ARCUTI, Corneille BRÜCK, David McCUTCHEON and Paolo GNES as Directors and Mr Berardo CLEMENTE as Alternate Director. The terms of office of the other Directors and Alternate Directors were renewed until the 1988 Annual Meeting.

Mrs Mary HEDLEY-MILLER, Mr Stavros THOMADAKIS and Mr Sven BOYER-SØGAARD tendered their resignations in October 1983 and February and March 1984 respectively. To fill the vacancies so occurring, the Board of Governors appointed Mr Gerassimos SAPOUNZOGLU as Director and Mr Geoffrey FITCHEW and Mr Flemming FARUP-MADSEN as Alternate Directors, each to complete his predecessor's term of office.

The Board of Directors thanks Mrs HEDLEY-MILLER and Messrs CAPPON, GUIDOTTI, GUILL, HORGAN, THOMADAKIS, FRONZONI and BOYER-SØGAARD for the valuable part which they have played in the life of the Bank.

On 13 June 1983, the Board of Directors decided to set up a Working Party from among its own members to examine Bank activity, chiefly in the light of the following considerations: future trends in Bank financing for regional development; the EIB's contribution towards promoting structural adjustment and bolstering Europe's position in the spheres of energy and industry; trends in Bank resources; criteria to be applied as regards procurement and the environment; cooperation with other Community sources of financing as well as with other banks and long and medium-term finance institutions. The Working Party, chaired by Mr ARLMAN, duly drew up its report, and the Board of Directors proposed that the Board of Governors take note thereof and endorse the recommendations contained therein at its Annual Meeting on 4 June 1984.

Audit Committee

At its Annual Meeting on 13 June 1983, the Board of Governors reappointed certain members of the Audit Committee, as is its customary practice. Mr Corneille BRÜCK, outgoing Chairman, was appointed as a member of the Board of Directors. The Board thanks him for his valuable services on the Audit Committee. Mr Albert HANSEN was appointed as a member of the Committee for the 1983, 1984 and 1985 financial years. To fill the vacancy created by Mr Patrick McDONNELL's resignation in 1982, the Board of Governors appointed Mr Konstantin THANOPOULOS to complete his predecessor's term of office, expiring in 1984. Mr THANOPOULOS was instated as Chairman until the Bank's balance sheet and profit and loss account for the 1983 financial year are approved at the 1984 Annual Meeting.

Directorates

At 31 December 1983, the Bank's staff numbered 596, compared with 561 at 31 December 1982. Various changes have occurred at managerial level: in the Research Directorate, Mr John H. WILLIAMS, Manager since 1973, has retired and has been replaced by Mr Henri LEROUX, formerly Associate Manager in that Directorate, while Mr Herbert CHRISTIE has been appointed Co-Manager. Mr WILLIAMS has been made Honorary Manager. In the General Administration Directorate, Mr Jean EQUINET has been appointed Head of the Management Services Department; Mr Michel LAUCHE, Head of the Secretariat and General Affairs Department, has relinquished his duties at his own request and has been replaced by Mr Bruno EYNARD, formerly Head of Division in the Legal Directorate. In the Directorate for Operations in the Community, Mr Helmuth CRAMER, Co-Manager and Head of the Department for Operations in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, has also left his post at his own request and has been replaced by Mr Gérard d'ERM, formerly Head of the Monitoring Department. This post has in turn been taken over by Mr Thomas HALBE, formerly Head of the Spanish Division in the Directorate for Operations outside the

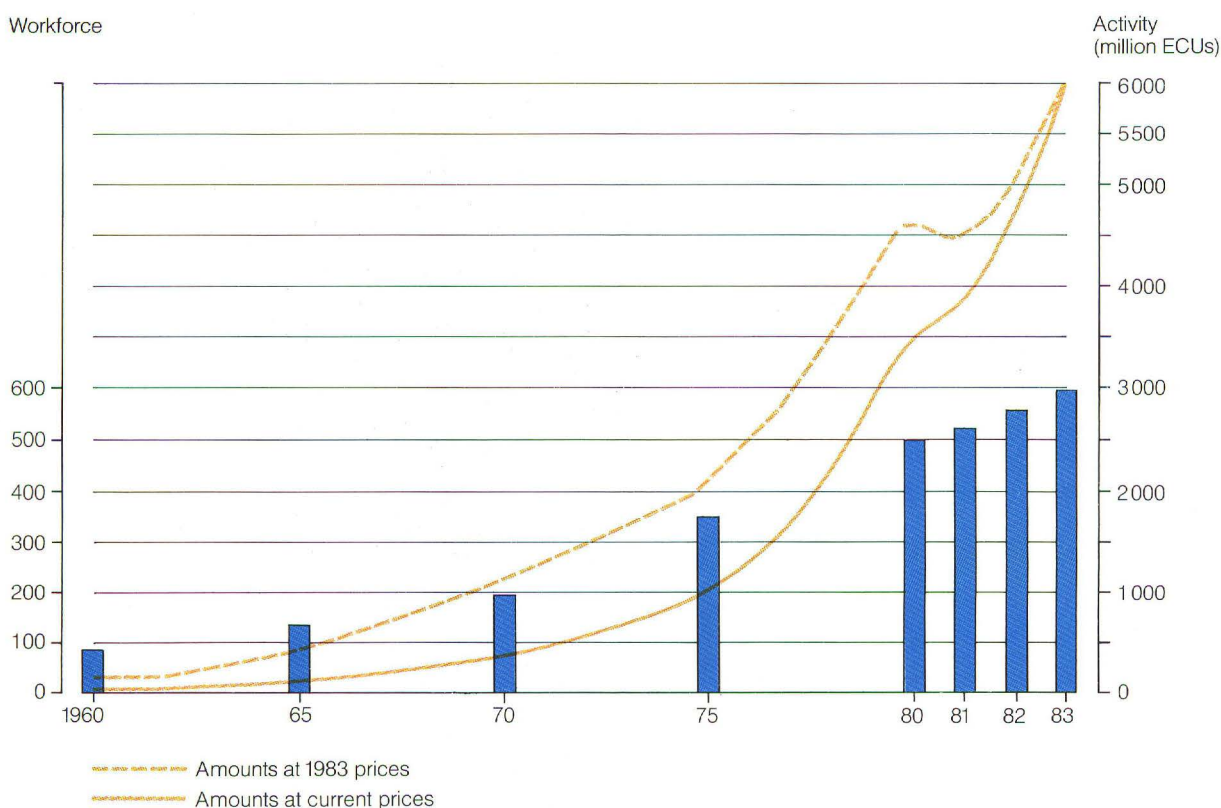
Community. In the Department for Operations in Italy, the Head of Department, Mr Giorgio RATTI, has been appointed Central Manager, and Mr Ernest LAMERS, hitherto Head of the Portuguese Division in the Directorate for Operations outside the Community, has been made Deputy Head of Department. In the Finance and Treasury Directorate, Mr Wolfgang THILL, Head of the Issues Department, has been appointed Associate Manager, while Mr François ROUSSEL has been made Head of the General Accountancy Department. Following Mr Jacques FAUDON's resignation, his post in the Technical Advisory Service as Group Leader for Operations outside the Community has gone to Mr Robert VERMEERSCH, formerly Principal Technical Adviser. In the Directorate for Operations outside the Community, Mr Jacques SILVAIN, Head of the Department for Operations in the ACP-OCT, has been appointed Co-Manager.

At 31 December 1983, the Bank's staff complement comprised 265 female and 331 male employees. The following table shows the breakdown between executive and other staff over the past three years:

| | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | Proportion |
|--|------|------|------|------------|
| Executive staff | 212 | 225 | 245 | 41 % |
| Non-executive staff, secretaries and technicians | 316 | 336 | 351 | 59 % |

Of the 265 women employed by the Bank, 21 hold executive posts (16 in 1982), including 9 in the Translation Division (8 in 1982), and 244 are in non-executive and secretarial posts (229 in 1982). Since 1980, Bank staff have had the option of working part-time. At the end of 1983, 20 female employees were working half-time and

Staff complement related to total Bank activity (1960–1983)



Administration

12 three-quarter time. The average age of Bank staff at the end of 1983 worked out at 38 years and 5 months: 42 years and 6 months for executive staff, 35 years and 6 months for other employees. There were 16 resignations in 1983, 9 of which were from among the executive staff.

The graph on p. 87 shows the correlation between the expansion in Bank activity and the growth in the EIB's staff complement over the period 1960-1983.

In 1983, some 2 600 days were given over to ongoing in-service training ranging from seminars on banking and economics to a variety of courses designed, for example, to increase familiarisation with data-processing, to acquaint secretaries with new word-processing technology or to enable new recruits to perfect their linguistic skills.

The general interests of the staff are promoted by nine staff representatives elected for two years; the most recent elections were held on 8 June 1983. The Bank's staff, 39 of whom work in the Rome, Brussels and London offices, play a key part in developing the EIB's activities.

A wide range of cultural and sporting activities is organised by the Bank's social club, financed by both the EIB and its staff. In 1983, the club boasted 361 members. As part of the Bank's 25th anniversary celebrations, it organised an exhibition of paintings and other works of art by the staff and members of their families, as well as a week of sporting and cultural events including tournaments arranged between Directorates, demonstrations, displays and a recital of classical music.

The Board of Directors thanks the Bank's staff for their unstinting efforts throughout 1983 and for the extent and quality of their work performed to the highest professional standards.

*
* *
*

To mark its 25th anniversary, the Bank sponsored a book entitled "Investing in Europe's Future". The authors were given the opportunity to develop viewpoints during a symposium, organised by the EIB on 17/18 November 1983, attended by many eminent figures from economic, political and financial circles within the Community.

The past year also saw publication of a review of Bank activity spanning the first 25 years of the EIB's existence, an initiative emanating from the Information — Public Relations Division.

During 1983, the Bank continued to forge closer ties with the Commission and Council of the European Communities, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, as well as with the leading international and regional development banks plus numerous financial institutions; it also kept in touch with various specialist financial, economic and development organisations.

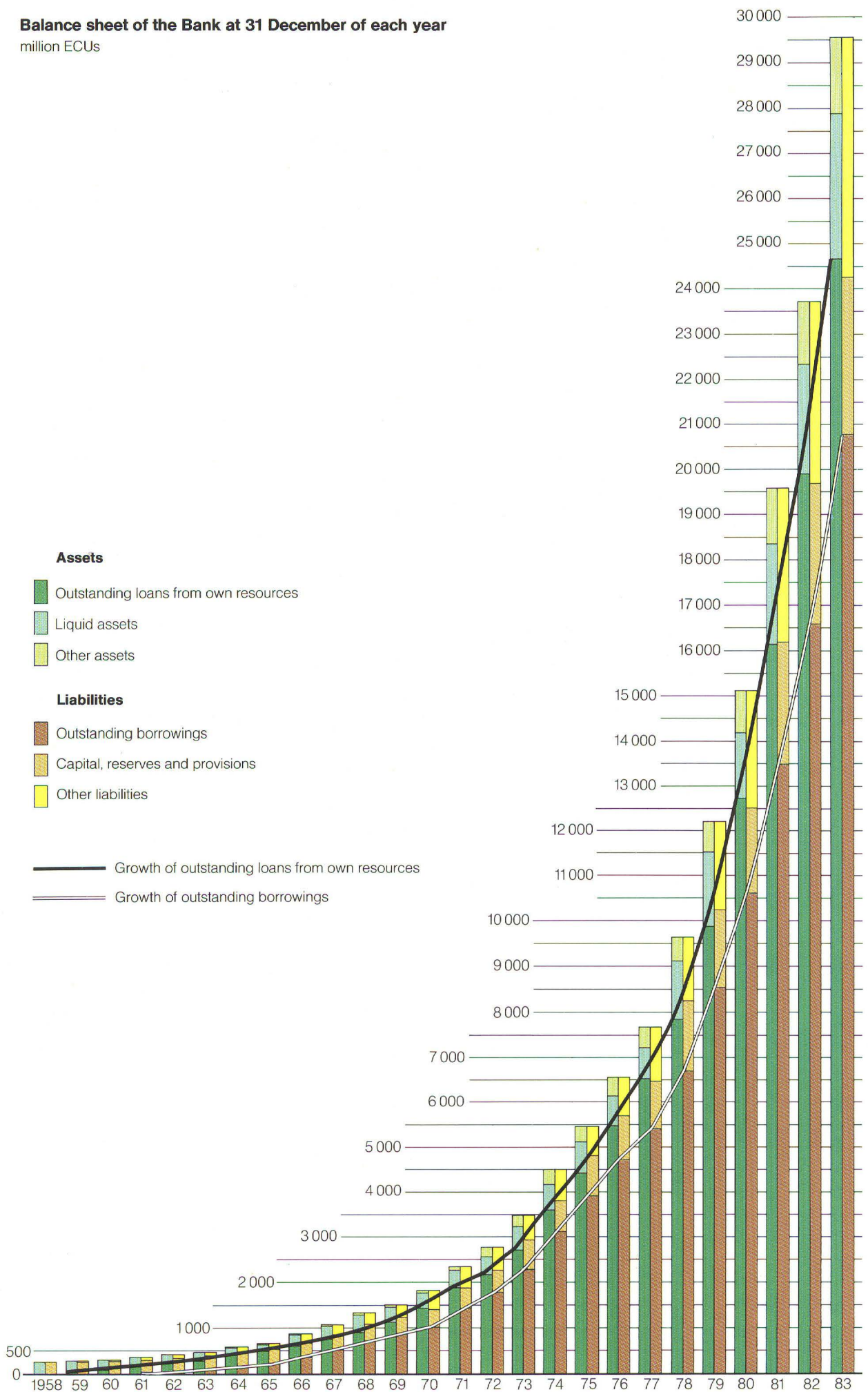
Luxembourg, 3 May 1984

The Chairman of the Board of Directors

Yves LE PORTZ

Balance sheet of the Bank at 31 December of each year

million ECUs



Balance Sheet at 31 December 1983

in ECUs — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

| Assets | 31. 12. 1983 | 31. 12. 1982 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Receivable from Member States on account of called capital (Annex A) | 540 000 000 | 632 049 250 |
| Receivable on account of reserves and provisions | — | 3 100 832 |
| Cash and bank deposits | | |
| At sight and up to one year's notice | 1 973 588 603 | 1 285 878 884 |
| At more than one year's notice | 850 780 | 159 143 |
| | <u>1 974 439 383</u> | <u>1 286 038 027</u> |
| Investments (Note B) | | |
| For not more than one year | 29 850 117 | 42 057 755 |
| For more than one year | 516 506 014 | 380 808 790 |
| | <u>546 356 131</u> | <u>422 866 545</u> |
| Borrowing proceeds to be received | 156 137 237 | 86 215 783 |
| Receivable from Member States for adjustment of capital (Annex D) | 2 229 304 | 15 953 427 |
| Loans (Annex B) | | |
| disbursed | 22 558 003 042 | 18 181 885 101 |
| undisbursed | 2 090 156 300 | 1 712 339 710 |
| | <u>24 648 159 342</u> | <u>19 894 224 811</u> |
| Contra accounts to guarantees | | |
| In respect of loans under mandate | 45 816 574 | 56 776 979 |
| excluding those in respect of loans granted by third parties: 1983: 563 712 542; 1982: 471 885 620 | | |
| in respect of participations by third parties in Bank loans: 1983: 401 326 724; 1982: 317 118 663 | | |
| Land and buildings (Note C) | 45 569 457 | 47 236 457 |
| Accrued interest and commission | 631 473 467 | 479 794 336 |
| Receivable in respect of EMS interest subsidies paid in advance (Note H) | 324 065 328 | 266 686 233 |
| Unamortised issuing charges | 244 230 284 | 196 955 895 |
| Unamortised redemption premiums | 275 588 | 475 398 |
| | <u>244 505 872</u> | <u>197 431 293</u> |
| Special deposits for service of borrowings (Note D) | 355 871 894 | 285 965 754 |
| Miscellaneous (Note G) | 29 112 058 | 28 124 282 |
| | <u>29 543 736 047</u> | <u>23 702 464 009</u> |

Liabilities

| | 31. 12. 1983 | 31. 12. 1982 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Capital (Annex A) | | |
| Subscribed | 14 400 000 000 | 14 400 000 000 |
| Uncalled | <u>12 934 285 000</u> | <u>12 934 285 000</u> |
| | 1 465 715 000 | 1 465 715 000 |
| Reserve fund (Note N) | 1 440 000 000 | 1 249 673 593 |
| Additional reserves (Note N) | 172 926 017 | — |
| Provision for conversion rate adjustments (Note N) | 14 587 000 | 11 499 731 |
| Staff pension fund (Note E) | 39 406 937 | 31 775 310 |
| Payable to Member States for adjustment of capital (Annex D) | 1 931 402 | 8 039 789 |
| Borrowings (Annex C) | | |
| Bonds and notes | 16 259 068 329 | 13 001 291 416 |
| Other medium and long-term borrowings | <u>4 487 237 865</u> | <u>3 565 538 034</u> |
| | 20 746 306 194 | 16 566 829 450 |
| Redemption premiums | <u>2 826 741</u> | <u>3 323 194</u> |
| | 20 749 132 935 | 16 570 152 644 |
| Sundry creditors (Note F) | 619 039 588 | 213 798 629 |
| Undisbursed balance of loans | 2 090 156 300 | 1 712 339 710 |
| Guarantees | | |
| on loans under mandate | 45 816 574 | 56 776 979 |
| on loans granted by third parties: 1983: 563 712 542; 1982: 471 885 620 | | |
| on participations by third parties in Bank loans: 1983: 401 326 724; 1982: 317 118 663 | | |
| Interest subsidies received in advance (Note H) | 1 073 690 682 | 910 552 269 |
| Interest subsidies received in advance for the account of third parties (Note H) | <u>159 305 021</u> | <u>84 944 537</u> |
| | 1 232 995 703 | 995 496 806 |
| Accrued interest and commission and interest received in advance | 876 750 708 | 693 603 579 |
| Coupons and bonds due and not yet paid (Note D) | 355 871 894 | 285 965 754 |
| Miscellaneous (Note G) | 46 469 182 | 41 286 792 |
| Balance of profit and loss account (Note N) | 392 936 807 | 366 339 693 |
| | <u>29 543 736 047</u> | <u>23 702 464 009</u> |

Memorandum accounts

Special Section

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Trust management fund | | |
| — for the account of Member States | 319 891 360 | 330 006 748 |
| — for the account of the European Communities | 4 752 620 976 | 3 183 874 476 |
| Securities received as guarantee for loans under mandate | 23 778 727 | 26 670 116 |
| Securities received on deposit | 84 605 437 | 72 338 935 |

Statement of Special Section (1) at 31 December 1983

in ECUs — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

| Assets | 31. 12. 1983 | 31. 12. 1982 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Member States | | |
| <i>From resources of the European Atomic Energy Community</i> | | |
| Euratom loans disbursed Total (2) | 1 649 557 032 | 1 250 248 522 |
| <i>From resources of the European Economic Community (New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending)</i> | | |
| Loans | | |
| — undisbursed | 634 371 642 | 371 351 071 |
| — disbursed | 2 687 570 429 | <u>1 590 301 487</u> |
| Total (3) | 3 321 942 071 | 1 961 652 558 |
| Turkey | | |
| <i>From resources of Member States</i> | | |
| Loans | | |
| — undisbursed | — | 1 679 062 |
| — disbursed | 319 891 360 | <u>330 006 748</u> |
| Total (4) | 319 891 360 | 331 685 810 |
| Mediterranean Countries | | |
| <i>From resources of the European Economic Community</i> | | |
| Loans | | |
| — undisbursed | 119 604 062 | 161 335 043 |
| — disbursed | 157 695 938 | 110 464 957 |
| | 277 300 000 | <u>271 800 000</u> |
| Risk capital operations | | |
| Amounts disbursed | 5 000 000 | <u>5 000 000</u> |
| Total (5) | 282 300 000 | 276 800 000 |
| 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 | | |
| — undisbursed | 1 663 624 | 4 956 023 |
| — disbursed | 112 563 263 | 115 835 339 |
| | 114 226 887 | <u>120 791 362</u> |
| Contributions to the formation of risk capital | | |
| — Amounts disbursed | 1 231 245 | <u>1 303 265</u> |
| Total (6) | 115 458 132 | 122 094 627 |
| First and Second Lomé Conventions | | |
| Risk capital operations | | |
| — Amounts to be paid up | 87 724 674 | 70 854 324 |
| — Amounts disbursed | 139 003 069 | <u>110 720 906</u> |
| Total (7) | 226 727 743 | <u>181 575 230</u> |
| Grand Total | 5 915 876 338 | <u>4 124 056 747</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 and Second Lomé Conventions: 31 December 1983: 394 758 268; 31 December 1982: 265 220 177.
 (b) Under Financial Protocols signed with the Mediterranean Countries: 31 December 1983: 43 448 410; 31 December 1982: 20 843 977.

(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 under mandate for the account and at the risk of Member States, the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community.

(2) Initial amount of contracts signed under the Decisions of the Council of the European Communities of 29 March 1977 (77/271/

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Euratom) and 15 March 1982 (82/170/Euratom) providing for an amount of two billion for financing commercially-rated nuclear power stations within the Community under mandate for the account and at the risk of the European Atomic Energy Community: | 1 585 223 462 |
| Add: exchange adjustments | + 77 801 987 |
| Less: repayments | — 13 468 417 |
| | <u>1 649 557 032</u> |

Liabilities

| | 31. 12. 1983 | 31. 12. 1982 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Trust management funds | | |
| <i>Under mandate from the European Communities</i> | | |
| European Atomic Energy Community | 1 649 557 032 | 1 250 248 522 |
| European Economic Community | | |
| — New Community Instrument | 2 687 570 429 | 1 590 301 487 |
| — Financial Protocols with the Mediterranean Countries | 162 695 938 | 115 464 957 |
| — First and Second Yaoundé Conventions | 113 794 508 | 117 138 604 |
| — First and Second Lomé Conventions | <u>139 003 069</u> | <u>110 720 906</u> |
| | 4 752 620 976 | 3 183 874 476 |
| <i>Under mandate from Member States</i> | <u>319 891 360</u> | <u>330 006 748</u> |
| Total | <u>5 072 512 336</u> | <u>3 513 881 224</u> |
| Funds to be paid up | | |
| On New Community Instrument loans | 634 371 642 | 371 351 071 |
| On loans to Turkey under the Second Protocol | — | 1 679 062 |
| On loans and risk capital operations in the Mediterranean Countries | 119 604 062 | 161 335 043 |
| On loans under the Second Yaoundé Convention | 1 663 624 | 4 956 023 |
| On loans and risk capital operations under the First and Second Lomé Conventions | <u>87 724 674</u> | <u>70 854 324</u> |
| Total | <u>843 364 002</u> | <u>610 175 523</u> |
| Grand Total | <u><u>5 915 876 338</u></u> | <u><u>4 124 056 747</u></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 and 83/200/EEC of 19 April 1983 for promoting investment within the Community, as well as 81/19/EEC of 20 January 1981 for reconstructing the 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: 3 007 606 802

Add: exchange adjustments + 320 601 308
 Less: cancellations 4 620 652
 repayments 1 645 387 — 6 266 039
3 321 942 071

(4) Initial amount of contracts signed for financing projects in Turkey under mandate for the account and at the risk of Member States: 370 215 000

Add: exchange adjustments + 13 632 015
 Less: cancellations 215 000
 repayments 63 740 655 — 63 955 655
319 891 360

(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: 282 300 000

(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 2 929 293 + 4 107 565
 Less:
 — cancellations 1 502 910
 — repayments 29 132 194 — 30 635 104
115 458 132

(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 224 568 000
 — equity participations 7 133 827
 — subscription of convertible bonds 2 499 606 234 201 433
 Add:
 — capitalised interest + 11 371
 Less:
 — repayments 1 325 622
 — cancellations 5 881 646
 — exchange adjustments 277 793 — 7 485 061
226 727 743

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 1983

in ECUs — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

| Income | 1983 | 1982 |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Interest and commission on loans | 2 218 756 422 | 1 727 464 558 |
| Interest and commission on Investments | 205 602 037 | 194 873 829 |
| Management commission (Note I) | 12 018 630 | 9 101 400 |
| Financial and other income (Note M) | <u>44 130 902</u> | <u>60 703 999</u> |
| | 2 480 507 991 | 1 992 143 786 |
| Expenditure | | |
| Administrative expenses and charges (Note L) | 42 875 230 | 39 072 397 |
| Interest and charges on borrowings | 2 002 459 840 | 1 552 968 637 |
| Amortisation of issuing charges and redemption premiums | 38 969 790 | 31 790 412 |
| Financial charges (Note M) | 137 260 | 130 078 |
| Depreciation — of net purchases of furniture and equipment | 1 252 462 | 2 271 174 |
| — of building | 1 667 000 | 1 667 000 |
| Exchange differences (Note J) | <u>28 785</u> | <u>991 664</u> |
| | 2 087 390 367 | 1 628 891 362 |
| Operating surplus | 393 117 624 | 363 252 424 |
| Net increase arising from revaluation of net Bank assets not subject to adjustment under Article 7 of the Statute (Note K) | + 5 245 369 | + 3 087 269 |
| Exceptional charge (Note C) | <u>— 5 426 186</u> | <u>—</u> |
| Balance (Note N) | <u>392 936 807</u> | <u>366 339 693</u> |

Statement of changes in financial position for the year ended 31 December 1983

in ECUs — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

| | 1983 | 1982 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Source of funds | | |
| Balance of profit and loss account | 392 936 807 | 366 339 693 |
| Items not involving movement of funds: | | |
| Depreciation of building, net purchases of furniture and equipment | 2 919 462 | 3 938 174 |
| Amortisation of issuing charges and redemption premiums | 38 969 790 | 31 790 412 |
| Exceptional charge | 5 426 186 | — |
| Increase in accrued interest and commission payable and interest received in advance | 183 147 129 | 162 263 089 |
| Increase in accrued interest and commission receivable | — 151 679 131 | — 131 160 788 |
| | 471 720 243 | 433 170 580 |
| Other sources: | | |
| Borrowing proceeds | 3 438 437 466 | 3 117 315 282 |
| Loan repayments to the Bank | 1 208 386 243 | 944 292 286 |
| Capital, reserves and provisions paid in by Member States | 95 150 082 | 100 300 164 |
| Net decrease (increase) in capital adjustment accounts of Member States | 7 615 736 | — 2 523 135 |
| Increase in sundry creditors, miscellaneous liabilities, staff pension fund and net interest subsidies | 598 174 778 | 283 335 466 |
| Exchange adjustments in respect of borrowings | 1 562 989 193 | 937 445 128 |
| Total | 7 382 473 741 | 5 813 335 771 |
| Use of funds | | |
| Cash was used for: | | |
| Net loan disbursements | 4 082 026 203 | 3 581 184 746 |
| Redemption of borrowings | 892 367 822 | 994 819 154 |
| Issuing costs in respect of borrowings | 86 044 369 | 61 847 463 |
| Additions to land, building and furniture | 6 678 648 | 2 271 174 |
| Exchange adjustments in respect of loans | 1 502 477 981 | 891 808 060 |
| Increase in sundry debtors | 987 776 | 7 588 351 |
| Increase in cash, bank balance and investments | 811 890 942 | 273 816 823 |
| Total | 7 382 473 741 | 5 813 335 771 |

Annex A — Statement of subscriptions to the capital of the Bank

at 31 December 1983

in '000 ECUs — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

| Member States | Subscribed capital (1) | Available for call (2) | Paid in at 31 December 1983 | To be paid in (1) | Total paid in and to be paid in |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Germany | 3 150 000 | 2 829 375 | 202 500 | 118 125 | 320 625 |
| France | 3 150 000 | 2 829 375 | 202 500 | 118 125 | 320 625 |
| United Kingdom | 3 150 000 | 2 829 375 | 202 500 | 118 125 | 320 625 |
| Italy | 2 520 000 | 2 263 500 | 162 000 | 94 500 | 256 500 |
| Belgium | 829 500 | 745 068.75 | 53 325 | 31 106.25 | 84 431.25 |
| Netherlands | 829 500 | 745 068.75 | 53 325 | 31 106.25 | 84 431.25 |
| Denmark | 420 000 | 377 250 | 27 000 | 15 750 | 42 750 |
| Greece | 225 000 | 202 097.5 | 14 465 | 8 437.5 | 22 902.5 |
| Ireland | 105 000 | 94 312.5 | 6 750 | 3 937.5 | 10 687.5 |
| Luxembourg | 21 000 | 18 862.5 | 1 350 | 787.5 | 2 137.5 |
| Total | 14 400 000 | 12 934 285 | 925 715 | 540 000 | 1 465 715 |

(1) By decision of the Board of Governors of 15 June 1981, the subscribed capital was increased from 7 200 000 000 ECUs to 14 400 000 000 ECUs as from 31 December 1981. Each Member State will pay in, in its national currency, 7.5% of the increase, i.e. the equivalent of 540 000 000 ECUs, in eight equal instalments of 67 500 000 ECUs on 30 April and 31 October of the years 1984-87.

(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.

Annex B — Analysis of loans outstanding

at 31 December 1983

in ECUs — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

| Countries and Territories in which projects are located (1) (2) | Number of loans | Amount disbursed | Amount undisbursed | Total (3) | % |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Loans for projects within the Community and related loans | | | | | |
| Germany | 34 | 387 762 659 | 26 578 309 | 414 340 968 | 1.68 |
| France | 150 | 2 949 472 348 | 107 683 260 | 3 057 155 608 | 12.40 |
| United Kingdom | 253 | 4 349 895 706 | 102 816 334 | 4 452 712 040 | 18.06 |
| Italy | 527 | 8 949 015 350 | 611 652 026 | 9 560 667 376 | 38.79 |
| Belgium | 21 | 588 417 680 | — | 588 417 680 | 2.39 |
| Netherlands | 4 | 25 122 570 | — | 25 122 570 | 0.10 |
| Denmark | 84 | 675 492 056 | 201 034 134 | 876 526 190 | 3.56 |
| Greece | 82 | 999 199 438 | 153 348 278 | 1 152 547 716 | 4.68 |
| Ireland | 112 | 1 891 367 726 | 41 154 465 | 1 932 522 191 | 7.84 |
| Luxembourg | 1 | 1 845 934 | — | 1 845 934 | 0.01 |
| Related loans (*) | 7 | 217 061 817 | — | 217 061 817 | 0.88 |
| Sub-total | 1 275 | 21 034 653 284 | 1 244 266 806 | 22 278 920 090 | 90.39 |
| 2. Loans for projects outside the Community | | | | | |
| Mediterranean Countries (including Portugal) | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2 | 21 781 079 | 10 000 000 | 31 781 079 | 0.13 |
| Cyprus | 2 | 13 837 735 | 7 152 000 | 20 989 735 | 0.09 |
| Egypt | 5 | 59 579 341 | 61 774 008 | 121 353 349 | 0.49 |
| Spain | 15 | 209 501 577 | 52 410 000 | 261 911 577 | 1.06 |
| Jordan | 8 | 21 721 631 | 13 030 000 | 34 751 631 | 0.14 |
| Lebanon | 7 | 42 974 925 | — | 42 974 925 | 0.17 |
| Malta | 1 | 3 053 021 | — | 3 053 021 | 0.01 |
| Morocco | 5 | 53 182 511 | 41 800 195 | 94 982 706 | 0.38 |
| Portugal | 30 | 392 125 610 | 165 785 980 | 557 911 590 | 2.26 |
| Syria | 1 | 11 597 713 | 5 031 502 | 16 629 215 | 0.07 |
| Tunisia | 5 | 36 441 980 | 7 004 800 | 43 446 780 | 0.18 |
| Turkey | 9 | 100 430 502 | 10 060 102 | 110 490 604 | 0.45 |
| Yugoslavia | 4 | 68 760 669 | 133 660 000 | 202 420 669 | 0.82 |
| ACP States/OCT | | | | | |
| West Africa | 1 | — | 5 000 000 | 5 000 000 | 0.02 |
| Barbados | 3 | 4 695 570 | 5 744 069 | 10 439 639 | 0.04 |
| Belize | 1 | — | 2 000 000 | 2 000 000 | 0.01 |
| Botswana | 4 | 6 242 622 | 19 315 451 | 25 558 073 | 0.10 |
| Cayman Islands | 1 | 2 568 729 | 627 134 | 3 195 863 | 0.01 |
| Cameroon | 10 | 41 565 306 | 36 595 439 | 78 160 745 | 0.32 |
| Congo | 1 | — | 4 000 000 | 4 000 000 | 0.02 |
| Ivory Coast | 19 | 72 398 047 | 20 719 738 | 93 117 785 | 0.38 |
| Fiji | 3 | 30 396 045 | 8 217 402 | 38 613 447 | 0.16 |
| Gabon | 4 | 18 722 075 | 6 071 227 | 24 793 302 | 0.10 |
| Ghana | 2 | 17 804 482 | — | 17 804 482 | 0.07 |
| Guinea | 1 | 4 477 793 | — | 4 477 793 | 0.02 |
| Upper Volta | 1 | 3 227 339 | 4 890 127 | 8 117 466 | 0.03 |
| Kenya | 11 | 56 956 898 | 20 730 706 | 77 687 604 | 0.32 |
| Liberia | 2 | 8 087 157 | — | 8 087 157 | 0.03 |
| Malawi | 3 | 12 268 273 | 2 353 000 | 14 621 273 | 0.06 |
| Mauritius | 5 | 13 811 676 | 3 778 000 | 17 589 676 | 0.07 |
| Mauritania | 1 | 22 408 168 | 4 585 644 | 26 993 812 | 0.11 |
| Niger | 3 | 13 504 939 | 3 110 381 | 16 615 320 | 0.07 |
| Nigeria | 3 | 22 399 911 | 63 000 000 | 85 399 911 | 0.35 |
| New Caledonia | 2 | 10 583 554 | — | 10 583 554 | 0.04 |
| Papua New Guinea | 3 | 10 186 705 | 45 556 000 | 55 742 705 | 0.23 |
| Caribbean region | 1 | 2 941 752 | — | 2 941 752 | 0.01 |
| Senegal | 5 | 29 671 078 | 4 774 802 | 34 445 880 | 0.14 |
| Swaziland | 3 | 18 201 665 | 2 000 000 | 20 201 665 | 0.08 |
| Tanzania | 1 | 926 783 | — | 926 783 | 0.01 |
| Togo | 4 | 26 825 392 | 1 284 473 | 28 109 865 | 0.11 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3 | 10 093 683 | 8 685 000 | 18 778 683 | 0.08 |
| Zaire | 1 | 11 047 576 | 4 194 314 | 15 241 890 | 0.06 |
| Zambia | 4 | 16 348 246 | 25 948 000 | 42 296 246 | 0.17 |
| Zimbabwe | 2 | — | 35 000 000 | 35 000 000 | 0.14 |
| Sub-total | 202 | 1 523 349 758 | 845 889 494 | 2 369 239 252 | 9.61 |
| Grand Total | 1 477 | 22 558 003 042 | 2 090 156 300 | 24 648 159 342 | 100.00 |

(*) Operations relating to projects on the Norwegian continental shelf and in Austria and Tunisia authorised under the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 18 (1) of the Statute.

(1) Currencies in which loans are repayable:

| Currency | Amount |
|--|-----------------------|
| Currencies of Member States | 11 111 699 107 |
| Other currencies | 11 446 303 935 |
| Disbursed portion of loans | 22 558 003 042 |
| Add: undisbursed portion of loans: | |
| fixed-rate of interest and standard currency mix, as specified in finance contract | 266 638 183 |
| fixed-rate of interest, as specified in finance contract, with the Bank selecting the currency mix | 950 540 611 |
| open-rate, with the Bank selecting the rate of interest and currency mix | 872 977 506 |
| | <u>2 090 156 300</u> |
| | <u>24 648 159 342</u> |

Scheduled repayments on loans outstanding ('000 ECUs)

| Repayable | Out-standing at 31. 12. 1983 | Repayable | Out-standing at 31. 12. 1982 |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Year 1984 | 1 417 090 | Year 1983 | 1 099 590 |
| Year 1985 | 1 659 258 | Year 1984 | 1 299 521 |
| Year 1986 | 1 951 808 | Year 1985 | 1 505 691 |
| Year 1987 | 2 143 790 | Year 1986 | 1 706 690 |
| Year 1988 | 2 185 087 | Year 1987 | 1 783 995 |
| Years 1989 to 1993 | 10 563 522 | Years 1988 to 1992 | 8 377 277 |
| Years 1994 to 1998 | 4 174 821 | Years 1993 to 1997 | 3 677 960 |
| Years 1999 to 2003 | 552 783 | Years 1998 to 2002 | 443 501 |
| Total | <u>24 648 159</u> | Total | <u>19 894 225</u> |

(2) Breakdown of loans outstanding at 31 December 1983 by principal form of guarantee (i)

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

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, Member States | 16 916 419 491 (VI) |
| Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, public institutions in the Community | 3 270 807 276 |
| Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, financial institutions (banks, long-term credit institutions, insurance companies) | 774 936 723 |
| Loans guaranteed by companies outside the financial sector under majority control of Member States or public institutions in the Community | 204 870 164 |
| Loans secured by fixed charge on real estate | 112 227 092 |
| Loans guaranteed by non-bank companies in the private sector | 645 681 845 |
| Loans secured by fixed charge on assets other than real estate, or other security | 353 977 499 |
| | <u>22 278 920 090</u> |

B. Loans for projects outside the Community

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Loans granted under the First Yaoundé Convention | |
| Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, AASM States which were signatories to the Convention | 3 531 398 |
| 2. Loans granted under the Second Yaoundé Convention | |
| Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, AASMM States which were signatories to the Convention | 46 570 058 |
| Loans secured by other guarantees | 3 249 979 |
| | <u>49 820 037 (III)</u> |
| 3. Loans granted under the First Lomé Convention | |

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, ACP States which were signatories to the Convention | 388 927 807 |
| Loans secured by other guarantees | 10 275 327 |
| | <u>399 203 134 (IV)</u> |

4. Loans granted under the Second Lomé Convention

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, ACP States which were signatories to the Convention | 330 791 939 |
| Loans secured by other guarantees | 3 195 863 |
| Loans granted for mining and energy development projects (Article 59) | 40 000 000 |
| | <u>373 987 802 (V)</u> |

5. Loans granted under EEC financial agreements with Mediterranean Countries, including Portugal

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Loans guaranteed by the six founder Member States of the EIB | 11 251 185 |
| Loans guaranteed by the EEC | 146 052 184 |
| Loans granted to, or guaranteed or counter-guaranteed by, Mediterranean Countries which were signatories to these agreements | 1 264 735 478 (VI) |
| Loans secured by other guarantees | 120 658 034 (VI) |
| | <u>1 542 696 881</u> |
| | <u>2 369 239 252</u> |
| Total amount of loans outstanding | <u>24 648 159 342</u> |

(i) Certain loans are covered by several types of guarantee or security.

(ii) Operations concerning projects on the Norwegian continental shelf and in Austria and Tunisia authorised under the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 18 (1) of the Statute.

(iii) Guarantees provided by the six founder Member States of the EIB to cover any risk attaching to these financial commitments amount to 24 430 695.

(iv) Guarantees provided by Member States to cover any risk attaching to these financial commitments amount to 115 469 500.

(v) Guarantees provided by Member States to cover any risk attaching to these financial commitments amount to 277 950 000.

(vi) The blanket guarantee provided by the EEC to cover any risk attaching to these financial commitments and those in Greece attaching to loans granted prior to that country's accession to the EEC (250 634 157) amounted to 1 174 357 500 at 31 December 1983 compared to 921 525 000 at 31 December 1982.

In the event of these guarantees being invoked, the guarantors' obligations will be determined on the basis of the rates of conversion between the ECU and the currencies disbursed to borrowers as at the disbursement dates.

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

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 27 201 410 074 | |
| Add: | |
| exchange adjustments | + 3 551 029 375 |
| | <u>30 752 439 449</u> |
| Less: | |
| terminations and cancellations | 188 543 344 |
| principal repayments to the Bank | 5 514 410 039 |
| third party participations in Bank loans | 401 326 724 |
| | <u>6 104 280 107</u> |
| Loans outstanding | <u>24 648 159 342</u> |

The total amount of loans and guarantees granted by the Bank, which under Article 18 (5) of the Statute must not exceed 250 % (i.e. 36 billion at present) of its subscribed capital, amounted at 31 December 1983 to:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| loans | 24 648 159 342 |
| guarantees: | |
| in respect of loans under mandate | 45 816 574 |
| in respect of loans granted by third parties | 563 712 542 |
| in respect of third party participations in Bank loans | 401 326 724 |
| Total | <u>1 010 855 840</u> |
| Total amount of loans and guarantees outstanding | <u>25 659 015 182</u> |

Annex C — Statement of funded debt

at 31 December 1983

in ECUs — see notes to the financial statements, Annex E

| Payable in | Borrowings outstanding at 31. 12. 1982 | Operations during the financial year | | | Borrowings outstanding at 31 December 1983 | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | Borrowings | Redemptions | Exchange adjustments | Amount (1) | Rate of interest (weighted average) | Due dates |
| EURCO (2) | 83 083 284 | — | 3 094 913 | 33 630 — | 79 954 741 | 8.13 | 1984/1989 |
| ECU | 196 323 000 | 230 000 000 | — | — | 426 323 000 | 12.28 | 1984/1999 |
| DM | 3 460 215 726 | 705 576 240 | 215 344 901 | 66 629 498 + | 4 017 076 563 | 8.20 | 1984/2001 |
| Ffrs | 737 622 813 | 148 714 807 | 22 611 079 | 44 261 035 — | 819 465 506 | 13.88 | 1984/1996 |
| £ | 504 327 082 | 175 683 403 | 9 372 528 | 36 005 927 + | 706 643 884 | 12.38 | 1984/2002 |
| Lit | 109 955 495 | — | 13 628 883 | 3 501 008 — | 92 825 604 | 9.39 | 1984/1995 |
| Bfrs | 382 880 229 | 160 663 273 | 28 656 992 | 8 088 873 — | 506 797 637 | 11.15 | 1984/1998 |
| Fl | 1 732 166 432 | 357 592 963 | 61 237 211 | 2 576 341 + | 2 031 098 525 | 9.78 | 1984/2004 |
| Lfrs | 183 275 633 | 35 278 882 | 7 143 270 | 3 563 863 — | 207 847 382 | 10.30 | 1984/1993 |
| US\$ | 6 359 762 691 | 834 282 582 | 436 738 501 | 1 120 905 095 + | 7 878 211 867 | 11.07 | 1984/2000 |
| Sfrs | 1 505 971 061 | 284 717 628 | 83 011 779 | 113 048 889 + | 1 820 725 799 | 6.33 | 1984/1994 |
| £Leb | 4 946 840 | — | 1 293 533 | 702 353 — | 2 950 954 | 7.13 | 1984/1985 |
| Yen | 1 238 098 697 | 468 487 048 | 5 217 510 | 281 163 070 + | 1 982 531 305 | 8.40 | 1984/2000 |
| Sch | 68 200 467 | 31 744 621 | 4 643 012 | 841 303 + | 96 143 379 | 8.02 | 1984/1993 |
| Can\$ | — | 75 617 473 | — | 2 092 575 + | 77 710 048 | 12.13 | 1991/1991 |
| Total | 16 566 829 450 | 3 508 358 920 | 891 994 112 | 1 563 111 936 + | 20 746 306 194 | | |
| Redemption premiums | 3 323 194 | — | 373 710 | 122 743 — | 2 826 741 | | |
| Grand Total | 16 570 152 644 | 3 508 358 920 | 892 367 822 | 1 562 989 193 + | 20 749 132 935 | | |

(1) The following table shows in '000 ECUs the total capital sums required for redemption of borrowings over the period 1983-2004:

| For redemptions during | Sum required at 31. 12. 1983 | For redemptions during | Sum required at 31. 12. 1982 |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1984 | 1 287 160 | 1983 | 810 712 |
| 1985 | 1 284 453 | 1984 | 1 190 717 |
| 1986 | 1 436 106 | 1985 | 1 169 027 |
| 1987 | 2 117 579 | 1986 | 1 250 503 |
| 1988 | 2 173 650 | 1987 | 1 883 819 |
| 1989 to 1993 | 11 064 103 | 1988 to 1992 | 8 640 904 |
| 1994 to 1998 | 1 121 086 | 1993 to 1997 | 1 302 283 |
| 1999 to 2003 | 264 208 | 1998 to 2002 | 319 739 |
| 2004 | 788 | 2003 to 2004 | 2 449 |
| Total | 20 749 133 | Total | 16 570 153 |

(2) The EURCO consists of the sum of fixed amounts of the currencies of the first nine Member States of the European Economic Community: 1 EURCO = DM 0.9 + Ffrs 1.2 + £0.075 + Lit 80 + Fl 0.35 + Bfrs 4.5 + Dkr 0.2 + IRE0.005 + Lfrs 0.5.

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

at 31 December 1983

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.

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

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Receivable from: | France | 898 045 |
| | Italy | 184 287 |
| | Belgium | 521 073 |
| | Netherlands | 170 420 |
| | Greece | 410 280 |
| | Ireland | 31 890 |
| | Luxembourg | 13 309 |
| | Total | 2 229 304 |
| Payable to: | Germany | 323 142 |
| | United Kingdom | 1 502 248 |
| | Denmark | 106 012 |
| | Total | 1 931 402 |

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 1983 — in ECUs

Note A — Significant accounting policies

1. ECU used for preparation of the financial statements and translation of currencies

The EIB uses the ECU as the unit of measure for the capital accounts of Member States and as the common denominator for presenting its financial statements.

In accordance with Article 4 (1) of the Bank's Statute, the value of the ECU is equal to the sum of the following amounts of Member States' currencies:

| | | | |
|------|--------|------|---------|
| DM | 0.828 | Fl | 0.286 |
| £ | 0.0885 | Bfrs | 3.66 |
| Ffrs | 1.15 | Lfrs | 0.14 |
| Lit | 109.0 | Dkr | 0.217 |
| | | IR£ | 0.00759 |

On 13 May 1981, the Board of Governors adopted a decision redefining the Bank's unit of account as the ECU used by the European Communities. The conversion rates between Member States' currencies and the European unit of account or 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 conversion rates in calculating the rates applicable to other currencies used for its operations.

The following rates were used for drawing up the balance sheet at 31 December in 1983 and 1982:

| 1 ECU = | 1983 | 1982 |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| Deutsche Mark | 2.25748 | 2.30014 |
| French francs | 6.90358 | 6.52207 |
| Pounds sterling | 0.570600 | 0.600289 |
| Italian lire | 1 371.99 | 1 325.70 |
| Belgian francs | 46.0969 | 45.3207 |
| Dutch guilders | 2.53713 | 2.54206 |
| Danish kroner | 8.18269 | 8.11485 |
| Drachmas | 81.7773 | 68.5398 |
| Irish pounds | 0.728961 | 0.692923 |
| Luxembourg francs | 46.0969 | 45.3207 |
| United States dollars | 0.827370 | 0.967667 |
| Swiss francs | 1.80408 | 1.93098 |
| Lebanese pounds | 4.54226 | 3.69165 |
| Japanese yen | 191.743 | 227.160 |
| Austrian Schilling | 15.9103 | 16.1842 |
| Canadian dollars | 1.03024 | 1.19265 |
| CFA francs | 345.179 | 326.104 |

The gain or loss arising from translation of the Bank's assets and liabilities into ECUs is credited or charged to the profit and loss account. Excluded from such calculations are amounts receivable from or payable to Member States which are adjusted in accordance with Article 7 of the Bank's Statute.

2. Investments

Treasury bonds, notes and bonds are normally included at cost, or at nominal or market value where this is less than their original cost.

3. Land and buildings

Land and buildings are stated at cost less both initial write-down of the Kirchberg headquarters and accumulated depreciation. Office furniture and equipment are written off in the year of acquisition.

4. Issuing charges and redemption premiums.

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

5. Interest subsidies received in advance

Certain loans carry interest subsidies received in advance at their discounted value. These subsidies are credited to income as and when the interest for which they are granted becomes payable.

6. 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.

7. Taxation

Under the conditions laid down in the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities provided for in Article 28 of the Treaty of 8 April 1965 establishing a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities, the assets, revenues and other property of the Bank are exempt from all direct taxes.

Note B — Investments

| Investments comprise: | 1983 | 1982 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| treasury bonds, notes and bonds at the lowest of cost, nominal or market value (market value: 1983: 527 084 097 1982: 419 158 461) | 512 320 156 | 402 817 881 |
| the Bank's own bonds at their repurchase cost | 7 938 148 | 4 531 957 |
| bank bills at their nominal value | <u>26 097 827</u> | <u>15 516 707</u> |
| | <u>546 356 131</u> | <u>422 866 545</u> |

The breakdown according to maturity is as follows:

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| not exceeding 3 months | 26 780 317 | 37 266 707 |
| over 3 months but not exceeding 6 months | 325 037 | 911 662 |
| over 6 months but not exceeding 12 months | 2 744 763 | 3 879 386 |
| over 12 months | <u>516 506 014</u> | <u>380 808 790</u> |
| | <u>546 356 131</u> | <u>422 866 545</u> |

Note C — Land and Buildings

The item "Land and Buildings" on the balance sheet, i.e. 45 569 457, represents the value of the building at Kirchberg after accumulated depreciation of 28 901 036. The exceptional charge of 5 426 186 on the profit and loss account represents final settlement of the construction cost of the building.

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 cost of the staff pension scheme, including interest credited by the Bank, for the year ended 31 December 1983 was 7 548 822 (4 530 388 for the year ended 31 December 1982).

Note F — Sundry creditors

| | 1983 | 1982 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sundry creditors comprise: | | |
| short-term deposits from other banks | — | 55 556 574 |
| European Economic Community accounts: | | |
| for Special Section operations and related unsettled sundry amounts | 549 277 679 | 124 394 494 |
| deposit accounts | 66 991 045 | 31 223 113 |
| other creditors | <u>2 770 864</u> | <u>2 624 448</u> |
| | <u>619 039 588</u> | <u>213 798 629</u> |

Note G — Miscellaneous balance sheet accounts

| | 1983 | 1982 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| These accounts comprise: | | |
| on the assets side: | | |
| staff housing loans and advances on salaries | 18 681 893 | 16 573 170 |
| sundry debtors | <u>10 430 165</u> | <u>11 551 112</u> |
| | <u>29 112 058</u> | <u>28 124 282</u> |
| on the liabilities side: | | |
| accrued and sundry expenses | <u>46 469 182</u> | <u>41 286 792</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 Protocols concluded with the ACP States and 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's Decisions (78/870) of 16 October 1978 (New Community Instrument) and (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 — Exchange differences

The amount of 28 785 at 31 December 1983 represents the net loss arising from financial operations during the year (net loss of 991 664 in 1982), calculated at the exchange rates in force at the date of these operations.

Note K — Net increase arising from revaluation of net Bank assets not subject to adjustment under Article 7 of the Statute

Application of the conversion rates adopted in drawing up the balance sheet (see Note A) at 31 December 1983 results in a net increase in the value of net Bank assets of 5 245 369 (3 087 269 in 1982). The revaluation does not take account of assets expressed in the national currencies of Member States representing the portion of capital paid in by each Member State in its national currency, which must be adjusted periodically in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute (see Annex D).

Note L — Administrative expenses and charges

| | 1983 | 1982 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Staff costs: | | |
| Salaries and allowances | 28 347 659 | 25 426 577 |
| Bank's contribution to pension, health insurance and other social costs | 5 742 467 | 6 442 755 |
| Other costs | <u>1 852 906</u> | <u>1 564 990</u> |
| | 35 943 032 | 33 434 322 |
| General and administrative expenses | <u>6 932 198</u> | <u>5 638 075</u> |
| | <u>42 875 230</u> | <u>39 072 397</u> |

The number of personnel employed by the Bank was 596 at 31 December 1983 (561 at 31 December 1982).

Note M — Financial and other income, financial charges

| | 1983 | 1982 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Financial and other income comprises: | | |
| realised gains on portfolio operations | 42 706 125 | 52 211 817 |
| decrease in unrealised write-down of investments | 996 156 | 7 980 322 |
| other income | <u>428 621</u> | <u>511 860</u> |
| | <u>44 130 902</u> | <u>60 703 999</u> |
| Financial charges | <u>137 260</u> | <u>130 078</u> |

Note N — Reserves and provisions and appropriation of operating surplus

On 13 June 1983, the Board of Governors decided to increase the provision for conversion rate adjustments by an amount of 3 087 269, representing the net increase arising from revaluation of net Bank assets not subject to adjustment under Article 7 of the Statute, and to appropriate the operating surplus for 1982, i.e. 363 252 424, as follows:

190 326 407 to the Reserve Fund corresponding to 10 % of subscribed capital;
172 926 017 to Additional Reserves.

Statement of movements in the reserves and provisions for the year ended 31 December 1983

| | Situation at 31.12.1982 | Appropriation of balance of profit and loss account for the year ended 31. 12. 1982 | Situation at 31.12.1983 |
|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Reserve Fund | 1 249 673 583 | 190 326 407 | 1 440 000 000 |
| Additional Reserves | — | 172 926 017 | 172 926 017 |
| Provision for conversion rate adjustments | 11 499 731 | + 3 087 269 | 14 587 000 |
| | <u>1 261 173 324</u> | <u>366 339 693</u> | <u>1 627 513 017</u> |

The Management Committee has decided to propose that the Board of Directors recommend the Governors: (a) to increase the provision for conversion rate adjustments by an amount of 5 245 369, representing the net increase arising at 31 December 1983 from revaluation of net Bank assets not subject to adjustment under Article 7 of the Statute, and (b) to appropriate the 1983 operating surplus, less the amount of the exceptional charge, i.e. a total of 387 691 438, to the Additional Reserves.

Report by Messrs Price Waterhouse

The President
European Investment Bank
Luxembourg

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the European Investment Bank at 31 December 1983 and 1982, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles consistently applied. Our examinations of these statements were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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 |
| Statement of funded debt | Annex C |
| Amounts receivable from and payable to Member States for adjustment of capital contributions | Annex D |
| Notes to the financial statements | Annex E |

Luxembourg, 27 February 1984

PRICE WATERHOUSE

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 27 February 1984 drawn up by Messrs Price Waterhouse,

considering the 1983 Annual Report, the balance sheet of the Bank and the statement of Special Section as at 31 December 1983 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 3 May 1984,

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

hereby certifies:

that the Bank's operations during the 1983 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, 9 May 1984

The Audit Committee

K. THANOPOULOS J. BREDSORFF A. HANSEN

Historical pattern of financing

The vigorous growth rate in Bank financing is evidenced by the surge from 500 million in 1972, just prior to the initial enlargement of the Community, to 3 billion in 1979 and a pronounced rise to close on 6 billion by 1983. The trend is delineated in Table 15 and the graphs on p. 12 and below. It is also covered in detail in the brochure published in 1983 to commemorate the Bank's 25th anniversary ⁽¹⁾.

The following maps and graphs highlight certain aspects of Bank activity in the Member Countries over the past five years, as well as operations mounted outside the Community under cooperation agreements.

⁽¹⁾ This can be obtained on request from the Bank's headquarters in Luxembourg or from one of its offices.

Operations within the Community (1979-1983)

Between 1979 and the end of 1983, the EIB provided a total of 15 549.2 million in loans from its own resources and guarantees in support of capital investment in the Community. In addition, 3 017.4 million was made available from NCI resources (see pp. 30/31).

In the rest of this chapter, Bank activity is dealt with in the round, including lending from NCI resources which is accounted for in the Bank's Special Section.

Financing provided inside and outside the Community from 1959 to 1983



⁽¹⁾ Financing outside the Community and, as from 1979, financing within the Community from NCI resources.

Historical pattern of financing

Tables 5, 16 and 18 and the graphs below and on p. 105 provide a breakdown by economic policy objective, project location and sector of financing under this heading.

Breakdown by project location

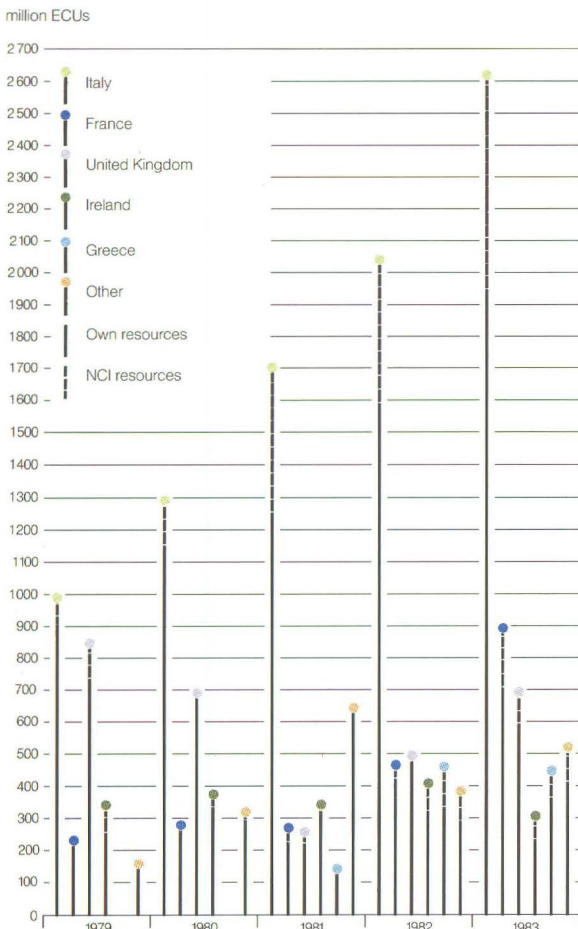
Close on 62 % of projects financed since 1979 have been located in countries with the most serious regional problems: Italy, Greece and Ireland. Loans in the Mezzogiorno alone have accounted for 31 % of all financing in Member Countries. The United Kingdom and France have attracted the next largest

share (27.5 % between them), followed by Denmark, Germany and Belgium.

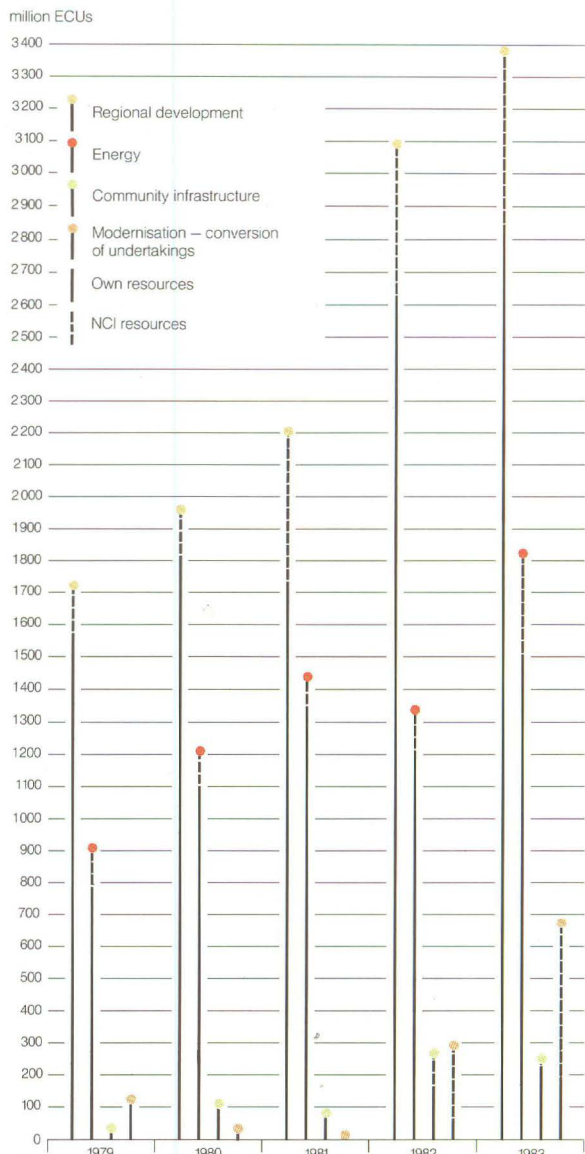
Breakdown by economic policy objective

The overall volume of lending since 1979 for projects fostering **regional development** accounts for two thirds of Bank financing within Member Countries.

Breakdown by project location



Breakdown by economic policy objective



Finance for projects promoting the Community's **energy policy objectives** has focused on development of indigenous resources (55%), investment schemes aimed at making more rational use of energy (28%) and projects designed to diversify imports (17%). Financing has also gone to fund **Community infrastructure** centred on improving communications or protecting the environment and schemes for the **modernisation or conversion** of undertakings, mostly small or medium-scale or those introducing advanced technology.

Sectoral breakdown

Credit for projects in industry, agriculture and the tertiary sector has forged ahead, mainly under the impetus of increasing global loan finance. This has given rise to 5 530 allocations for industrial ventures and 680 for agriculture and tertiary sector investment. Totalling 4.3 billion, these sub-loans represent 23.2% of financing provided over the period under review. Credit for the energy sector has run to 6.6 billion, or 35.8%, while transport, telecommunications and other infrastructure has claimed 7.6 billion, or 41%.

Breakdown by major sector

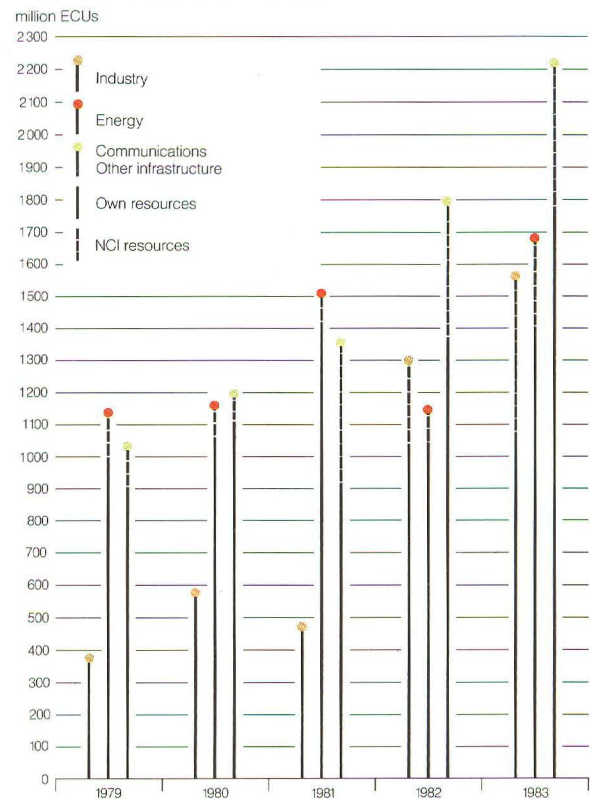


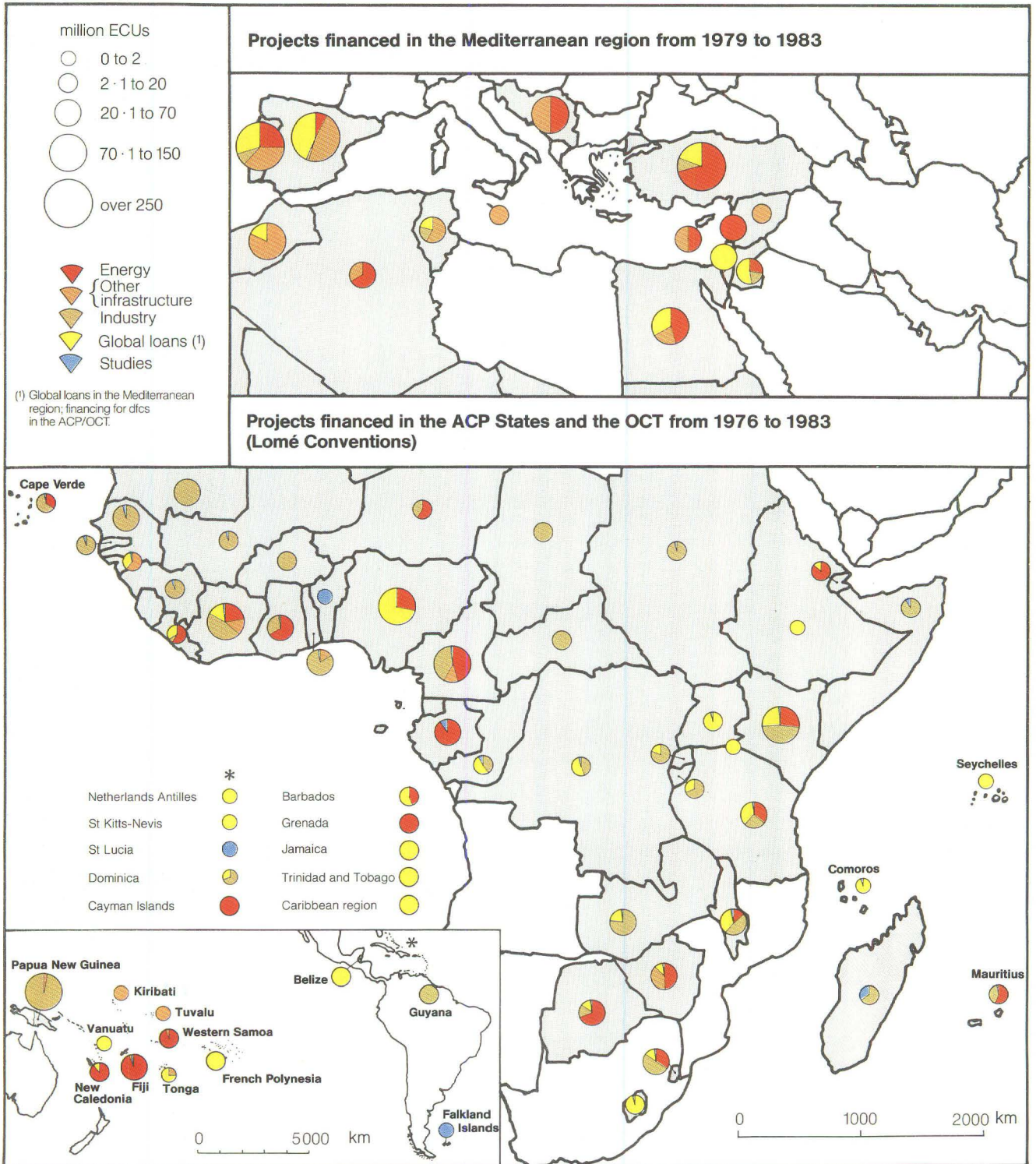
Table 15: Financing from 1959 to 1983

| Year | Total financing | (million ECUs) | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | Lending from own resources | Loans under mandate and guarantees | Within the Community | Outside the Community | |
| | | | | Lending from NCI resources | Lending from own resources | Operations mounted from budgetary funds |
| 1959-1978 annual average | 10 622.5 | 9 073.8 | 228.2 | — | 744.9 | 575.6 |
| 1979 | 3 071.0 | 2 281.2 | — | 277.0 | 420.9 | 91.9 |
| 1980 | 3 498.5 | 2 739.0 | 14.2 | 197.6 | 371.4 | 176.3 |
| 1981 | 3 831.9 | 2 523.8 | 282.1 | 539.8 | 396.4 | 89.8 |
| 1982 | 4 695.7 | 3 453.2 | — | 791.0 | 410.2 | 41.3 |
| 1983 | 5 947.8 | 4 158.1 | 97.6 | 1 211.8 | 427.2 | 53.1 |
| Total | 31 667.7 | 24 229.1 | 622.1 | 3 017.4 | 2 771.0 | 1 028.1 |

Operations in the Mediterranean region (1979-1983)

Since 1963, the Bank has been instrumental in implementing the Community's policy of economic and financial cooperation with a growing number of countries in the Mediterranean region; over 60% of financing advanced in this region has been made

available over the period 1979-1983, comprising 1 252.9 million from the Bank's own resources and 272.3 million from budgetary resources. The map on page 106 illustrates the geographical and sectoral spread of financing (see Tables 21 and 22).



Operations in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States under the Lomé Conventions

Following on from the first generation of financing operations mounted since 1964 in numerous African countries under the two Yaoundé Conventions, as from 1976 the Bank has been funding investment in an increasing number of countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific in furtherance of the two Lomé Conventions and the Decisions concerning the Overseas Countries and Territories.

Operations in these parts of the world have totalled

1 001.4 million, or 40.4 % of aggregate EIB financing outside the Community. They break down as to 767.6 million in loans from own resources and 233.7 million in the form of risk capital from European Development Fund resources. Tables 23 and 24 and the map on p. 106 show the geographical and sectoral breakdown of this financing, while the bar chart below points up the share of funds between the countries concerned differentiated in terms of income levels.

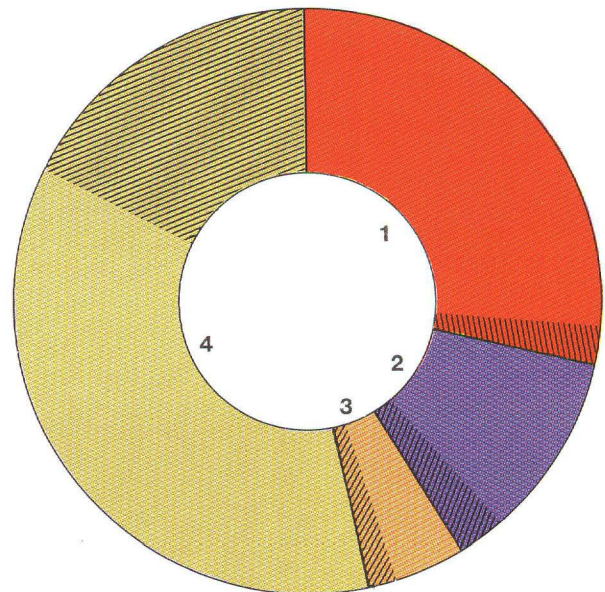
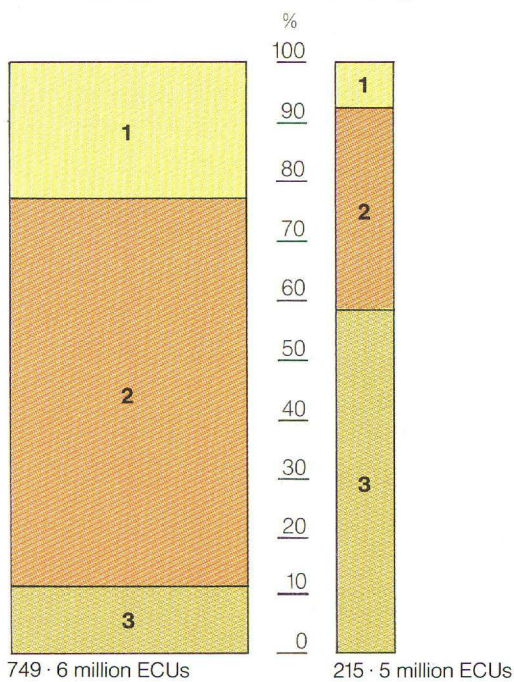
Financing provided in the ACP States from 1976 to 1983

Breakdown by per capita GDP

Sectoral breakdown

Own resources

Risk capital



- 1 per capita GDP ≥ US\$ 1100
- 2 per capita GDP: US\$ 400-US\$ 1100
- 3 per capita GDP ≤ US\$ 400

- 1 Energy
- 2 Mining
- 3 Other infrastructure
- 4 Industry & Tourism
- of which risk capital

Table 16: **Financing provided within the Community in 1983 and from 1979 to 1983** ⁽¹⁾

Breakdown by economic policy objective

| Objective | From EIB resources | | From NCI resources million ECUs | 1983 | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | million ECUs | % | | million ECUs | Total |
| | | | | million ECUs | % |
| Regional development | 2 843.2 | 100.0 | 537.7 | 3 380.9 | 100.0 |
| Belgium | — | — | — | — | — |
| Denmark | 15.1 | 0.5 | — | 15.1 | 0.4 |
| Germany | 22.9 | 0.8 | — | 22.9 | 0.7 |
| Greece | 364.3 | 12.8 | 85.3 | 449.6 | 13.3 |
| France | 425.5 | 15.0 | 29.7 | 455.2 | 13.5 |
| Ireland | 234.6 | 8.2 | 69.4 | 304.0 | 9.0 |
| Italy | 1 421.1 | 50.0 | 353.3 | 1 774.4 | 52.5 |
| Luxembourg | — | — | — | — | — |
| Netherlands | — | — | — | — | — |
| United Kingdom | 359.7 | 12.7 | — | 359.7 | 10.6 |
| Common European interest/ modernisation — conversion of undertakings | 1 922.0 | 100.0 | 830.9 | 2 752.9 | 100.0 |
| Energy policy objectives | 1 505.9 | 78.4 | 315.4 | 1 821.3 | 66.2 |
| Development of Community resources | 859.3 | 44.7 | 148.0 | 1 007.3 | 36.6 |
| Hydroelectric | 56.2 | 2.9 | — | 56.2 | 2.0 |
| Nuclear | 442.1 | 23.0 | — | 442.1 | 16.1 |
| Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits | 315.8 | 16.4 | 83.3 | 399.1 | 14.5 |
| Coal, lignite, peat | 45.2 | 2.4 | 64.7 | 109.9 | 4.0 |
| Rational use of energy | 530.9 | 27.7 | 83.0 | 613.9 | 22.3 |
| Import diversification | 115.7 | 6.0 | 84.4 | 200.1 | 7.3 |
| Natural gas | 115.7 | 6.0 | 37.7 | 153.4 | 5.6 |
| Electricity | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coal | — | — | 46.7 | 46.7 | 1.7 |
| Communications and other Community infrastructure | 223.1 | 11.6 | 30.2 | 253.3 | 9.2 |
| Transport | 93.2 | 4.9 | 30.2 | 123.4 | 4.5 |
| Railways | — | — | — | — | — |
| Roads, bridges and tunnels | 38.1 | 2.0 | 30.2 | 68.3 | 2.5 |
| Shipping | — | — | — | — | — |
| Airlines | 55.1 | 2.9 | — | 55.1 | 2.0 |
| Protection of the environment and other | 129.9 | 6.8 | — | 129.9 | 4.7 |
| Modernisation and conversion of undertakings | 193.1 | 10.0 | 485.3 | 678.4 | 24.6 |
| Modernisation and conversion | 20.9 | 1.1 | — | 20.9 | 0.8 |
| Advanced technology | 172.2 | 8.9 | — | 172.2 | 6.2 |
| Industrial cooperation | — | — | — | — | — |
| Investment by SMEs | — | — | 485.3 | 485.3 | 17.6 |
| <i>Deduct to allow for duplication in the case of financing justified on the basis of several objectives</i> | — 509.5 | | — 156.8 | — 666.3 | |
| Total | 4 255.7 | | 1 211.8 | 5 467.5 | |

⁽¹⁾ See Note 1 to Table 1.

| From EIB own resources | | From NCI resources million ECUs | Total | | Objective |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| million ECUs | % | | million ECUs | % | |
| 10 581.2 | 100.0 | 1 778.0 | 12 359.2 | 100.0 | Regional development |
| 32.7 | 0.3 | — | 32.7 | 0.3 | Belgium |
| 179.0 | 1.7 | 48.6 | 227.6 | 1.8 | Denmark |
| 26.8 | 0.3 | — | 26.8 | 0.2 | Germany |
| 831.8 | 7.9 | 210.3 | 1 042.1 | 8.4 | Greece |
| 960.7 | 9.1 | 70.0 | 1 030.7 | 8.3 | France |
| 1 449.7 | 13.7 | 298.3 | 1 748.0 | 14.2 | Ireland |
| 5 125.9 | 48.4 | 1 091.0 | 6 216.9 | 50.3 | Italy |
| — | — | — | — | — | Luxembourg |
| — | — | — | — | — | Netherlands |
| 1 974.6 | 18.7 | 59.8 | 2 034.4 | 16.5 | United Kingdom |
| 6 987.9 | 100.0 | 1 624.4 | 8 612.3 | 100.0 | Common European interest/ modernisation — conversion of undertakings |
| 5 950.8 | 85.2 | 773.3 | 6 724.1 | 78.1 | Energy policy objectives |
| | | | | | Development of Community resources |
| 3 430.9 | 49.1 | 273.6 | 3 704.5 | 43.0 | Hydroelectric |
| 117.7 | 1.7 | — | 117.7 | 1.4 | Nuclear |
| 2 300.3 | 32.9 | — | 2 300.3 | 26.7 | Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits |
| 794.6 | 11.4 | 161.8 | 956.4 | 11.1 | Coal, lignite, peat |
| 218.3 | 3.1 | 111.8 | 330.1 | 3.8 | Rational use of energy |
| 1 560.2 | 22.3 | 330.7 | 1 890.9 | 22.0 | Import diversification |
| 959.7 | 13.8 | 169.0 | 1 128.7 | 13.1 | Natural gas |
| 682.0 | 9.8 | 122.3 | 804.3 | 9.3 | Electricity |
| 73.0 | 1.1 | — | 73.0 | 0.9 | Coal |
| 204.7 | 2.9 | 46.7 | 251.4 | 2.9 | Communications and other |
| 615.1 | 8.8 | 135.5 | 750.6 | 8.7 | Community infrastructure |
| 433.8 | 6.2 | 78.8 | 512.6 | 6.0 | Transport |
| — | — | — | — | — | Railways |
| 220.2 | 3.2 | 78.8 | 299.0 | 3.5 | Roads, bridges and tunnels |
| 23.4 | 0.3 | — | 23.4 | 0.3 | Shipping |
| 190.2 | 2.7 | — | 190.2 | 2.2 | Airlines |
| 19.2 | 0.3 | — | 19.2 | 0.2 | Telecommunications |
| 162.1 | 2.3 | 56.7 | 218.8 | 2.5 | Protection of the environment and other |
| 422.0 | 6.0 | 715.6 | 1 137.6 | 13.2 | Modernisation and conversion of undertakings |
| 100.1 | 1.4 | — | 100.1 | 1.2 | Modernisation and conversion |
| 220.9 | 3.2 | — | 220.9 | 2.5 | Advanced technology |
| 94.5 | 1.3 | — | 94.5 | 1.1 | Industrial cooperation |
| — | — | 715.6 | 715.6 | 8.3 | Investments by SMEs |
| 6.5 | 0.1 | — | 6.5 | 0.1 | Protection of the environment |
| — 2 019.9 | | — 385.0 | — 2 404.9 | | <i>Deduct to allow for duplication in the case of financing justified on the basis of several objectives</i> |
| 15 549.2 | | 3 017.4 | 18 566.6 | | Total |

Table 17.1: **Financing provided within the Community from EIB own resources in 1983**

Sectoral breakdown

| Sector | Loans and guarantees | | | Allocations from ongoing global loans | | Total individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| | Number | million ECUs | % | Number | million ECUs | million ECUs | % |
| Energy, communications and other infrastructure | 134 | 3 179.5 | 74.7 | 317 | 137.0 | 3 041.4 | 76.6 |
| Energy | 50 | 1 402.5 | 33.0 | 35 | 57.9 | 1 460.4 | 36.8 |
| Production | 36 | 849.3 | 20.0 | 35 | 57.9 | 907.2 | 22.9 |
| Nuclear | 10 | 442.1 | 10.4 | — | — | 442.1 | 11.1 |
| Thermal power stations | 2 | 42.7 | 1.0 | — | — | 42.7 | 1.1 |
| Hydroelectric power stations | 7 | 126.6 | 3.0 | 15 | 8.3 | 134.9 | 3.4 |
| Geothermal power stations and district heating plant | 7 | 46.5 | 1.1 | 9 | 22.5 | 69.0 | 1.7 |
| Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits ⁽¹⁾ | 9 | 165.6 | 3.9 | 11 | 27.1 | 192.7 | 4.9 |
| Solid fuel extraction | 1 | 25.8 | 0.6 | — | — | 25.8 | 0.7 |
| Supply systems | 14 | 553.2 | 13.0 | — | — | 553.2 | 13.9 |
| Power lines | 6 | 227.9 | 5.4 | — | — | 227.9 | 5.7 |
| Gaslines and oil pipelines | 8 | 325.3 | 7.6 | — | — | 325.3 | 8.2 |
| Communications | 39 | 1 041.9 | 24.5 | 282 | 79.1 | 1 121.0 | 28.2 |
| Transport | 28 | 486.9 | 11.4 | 282 | 79.1 | 566.0 | 14.2 |
| Railways | 2 | 49.6 | 1.2 | — | — | 49.6 | 1.2 |
| Roads, bridges and tunnels | 18 | 350.6 | 8.2 | 282 | 79.1 | 429.7 | 10.8 |
| Shipping and inland waterways | 3 | 12.6 | 0.3 | — | — | 12.6 | 0.3 |
| Airlines | 5 | 74.1 | 1.7 | — | — | 74.1 | 1.9 |
| Telecommunications | 11 | 555.0 | 13.1 | — | — | 555.0 | 14.0 |
| Water schemes | 17 | 255.5 | 6.0 | — | — | 255.5 | 6.4 |
| Agricultural development | 5 | 31.5 | 0.7 | — | — | 31.5 | 0.8 |
| Water catchment, treatment and supply | 12 | 224.0 | 5.3 | — | — | 224.0 | 5.6 |
| Other infrastructure | 17 | 204.5 | 4.8 | — | — | 204.5 | 5.2 |
| Infrastructure global loans | 11 | 275.1 | 6.5 | — | — | — | — |
| Industry, agriculture and services | 65 | 1 076.2 | 25.3 | 1 720 | 560.8 | 929.3 | 23.4 |
| Industry | 25 | 355.8 | 8.4 | 1 463 | 474.5 | 830.3 | 20.9 |
| Mining and quarrying | — | — | — | 74 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 0.4 |
| Metal production and semi-processing | 1 | 20.9 | 0.5 | 16 | 11.3 | 32.2 | 0.8 |
| Construction materials | 2 | 16.5 | 0.4 | 145 | 47.6 | 64.1 | 1.6 |
| Woodworking | — | — | — | 140 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 0.8 |
| Glass and ceramics | 2 | 16.2 | 0.4 | 35 | 23.9 | 40.1 | 1.0 |
| Chemicals | 3 | 13.7 | 0.3 | 76 | 39.6 | 53.3 | 1.3 |
| Metalworking and mechanical engineering | 5 | 76.3 | 1.8 | 267 | 71.6 | 147.9 | 3.7 |
| Motor vehicles, transport equipment | 6 | 181.6 | 4.3 | 45 | 32.2 | 213.8 | 5.4 |
| Electrical engineering, electronics | 1 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 56 | 20.0 | 26.3 | 0.7 |
| Foodstuffs | 4 | 20.4 | 0.5 | 240 | 96.8 | 117.2 | 3.0 |
| Textiles and leather | — | — | — | 68 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 0.5 |
| Paper and pulp, printing | 1 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 80 | 31.6 | 35.5 | 0.9 |
| Rubber and plastics processing | — | — | — | 68 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 0.4 |
| Other | — | — | — | 33 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 0.2 |
| Building — civil engineering | — | — | — | 120 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 0.2 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | — | — | — | 53 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 0.6 |
| Services | 4 | 12.7 | 0.3 | 204 | 61.8 | 74.5 | 1.9 |
| Tourism | 1 | 0.8 | — | 155 | 48.0 | 48.8 | 1.2 |
| Other | 3 | 11.9 | 0.3 | 49 | 13.8 | 25.7 | 0.7 |
| Global loans | 36 | 707.7 | 16.6 | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 199 | 4 255.7 | 100.0 | 2 037 | 697.8 | 3 970.7 ⁽²⁾ | 100.0 |

⁽¹⁾ Including oil refining (59.3 million).⁽²⁾ Global loans are not included in this total.

Table 17.2: **Financing provided within the Community from NCI resources in 1983**

Sectoral breakdown

| Sector | Loans | | | Allocations from ongoing global loans | | Total individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans | |
|--|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| | Number | million ECUs | % | Number | million ECUs | million ECUs | % |
| Energy, communications and other infrastructure | 28 | 722.7 | 59.6 | 167 | 36.4 | 691.3 | 58.7 |
| Energy | 11 | 279.0 | 23.0 | — | — | 279.0 | 23.7 |
| Production | 6 | 134.1 | 11.1 | | | 134.1 | 11.4 |
| <i>Thermal power stations</i> | 4 | 87.5 | 7.2 | | | 87.5 | 7.4 |
| <i>Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits</i> | 1 | 22.6 | 1.9 | | | 22.6 | 1.9 |
| <i>Solid fuel extraction</i> | 1 | 24.0 | 2.0 | | | 24.0 | 2.1 |
| Supply systems | 5 | 144.9 | 11.9 | | | 144.9 | 12.3 |
| <i>Power lines</i> | 2 | 46.6 | 3.8 | | | 46.6 | 4.0 |
| <i>Gaslines and oil pipelines</i> | 3 | 98.3 | 8.1 | | | 98.3 | 8.3 |
| Communications | 4 | 82.9 | 6.8 | — | — | 82.9 | 7.0 |
| Transport | 2 | 45.1 | 3.7 | | | 45.1 | 3.8 |
| <i>Railways</i> | 1 | 15.0 | 1.2 | | | 15.0 | 1.3 |
| <i>Roads, bridges and tunnels</i> | 1 | 30.1 | 2.5 | | | 30.1 | 2.5 |
| Telecommunications | 2 | 37.8 | 3.1 | | | 37.8 | 3.2 |
| Other infrastructure | 11 | 293.0 | 24.2 | 167 | 36.4 | 329.4 | 28.0 |
| Infrastructure global loans | 2 | 67.8 | 5.6 | | | | |
| Industry, agriculture and services | 22 | 489.1 | 40.4 | 1 523 | 482.4 | 486.2 | 41.3 |
| Industry | 2 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 1 342 | 436.0 | 439.8 | 37.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | — | — | — | 10 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.3 |
| Metal production and semi-processing | — | — | — | 14 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 0.9 |
| Construction materials | — | — | — | 63 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 2.5 |
| Woodworking | — | — | — | 108 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 2.3 |
| Glass and ceramics | — | — | — | 43 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 2.7 |
| Chemicals | — | — | — | 85 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 3.2 |
| Metalworking and mechanical engineering | — | — | — | 369 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 8.5 |
| Motor vehicles, transport equipment | — | — | — | 45 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 1.8 |
| Electrical engineering, electronics | — | — | — | 88 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 2.0 |
| Foodstuffs | — | — | — | 121 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 4.0 |
| Textiles and leather | — | — | — | 71 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 2.8 |
| Paper and pulp, printing | — | — | — | 150 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 3.3 |
| Rubber and plastics processing | — | — | — | 65 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 1.2 |
| Other | — | — | — | 44 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 0.8 |
| Building — civil engineering | — | — | — | 66 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 0.8 |
| Industrial estates and buildings | 2 | 3.8 | 0.3 | — | — | 3.8 | 0.3 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Services | — | — | — | 181 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 3.9 |
| Tourism | — | — | — | 110 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 2.3 |
| Other | — | — | — | 71 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 1.6 |
| Global loans | 20 | 485.3 | 40.1 | | | | |
| Total | 50 | 1 211.8 | 100.0 | 1 690 | 518.8 | 1 177.5⁽¹⁾ | 100.0 |

(1) See Note 2 to Table 17.1

Table 17.3: **Financing provided within the Community from EIB own and NCI resources in 1983**

Sectoral breakdown

| Sector | Loans and guarantees | | | Allocations from ongoing global loans | | Total individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|-------------|
| | Number | million ECUs | % | Number | million ECUs | million ECUs | % |
| Energy, communications and other infrastructure | 162 | 3 902.2 | 71.4 | 484 | 173.4 | 3 732.7 | 72.5 |
| Energy | 61 | 1 681.5 | 30.7 | 35 | 57.9 | 1 739.4 | 33.8 |
| Production | 42 | 983.4 | 18.0 | 35 | 57.9 | 1 041.3 | 20.2 |
| Nuclear | 10 | 442.1 | 8.1 | — | — | 442.1 | 8.6 |
| Thermal power stations | 6 | 130.2 | 2.4 | — | — | 130.2 | 2.5 |
| Hydroelectric power stations | 7 | 126.6 | 2.3 | 15 | 8.3 | 134.9 | 2.6 |
| Geothermal power stations and district heating plant | 7 | 46.5 | 0.9 | 9 | 22.5 | 69.0 | 1.3 |
| Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits (1) | 10 | 188.2 | 3.4 | 11 | 27.1 | 215.3 | 4.2 |
| Solid fuel extraction | 2 | 49.8 | 0.9 | — | — | 49.8 | 1.0 |
| Supply systems | 19 | 698.1 | 12.7 | — | — | 698.1 | 13.6 |
| Power lines | 8 | 274.5 | 5.0 | — | — | 274.5 | 5.3 |
| Gaslines and oil pipelines | 11 | 423.6 | 7.7 | — | — | 423.6 | 8.3 |
| Communications | 43 | 1 124.8 | 20.6 | 242 | 79.1 | 1 203.9 | 23.3 |
| Transport | 30 | 532.0 | 9.7 | 282 | 79.1 | 611.1 | 11.8 |
| Railways | 3 | 64.6 | 1.2 | — | — | 64.6 | 1.3 |
| Roads, bridges and tunnels | 19 | 380.7 | 7.0 | 282 | 79.1 | 459.8 | 8.9 |
| Shipping and inland waterways | 3 | 12.6 | 0.2 | — | — | 12.6 | 0.2 |
| Airlines | 5 | 74.1 | 1.3 | — | — | 74.1 | 1.4 |
| Telecommunications | 13 | 592.8 | 10.8 | — | — | 592.8 | 11.5 |
| Water schemes | 17 | 255.5 | 4.7 | — | — | 255.5 | 5.0 |
| Agricultural development | 5 | 31.5 | 0.6 | — | — | 31.5 | 0.6 |
| Water catchment, treatment and supply | 12 | 224.0 | 4.1 | — | — | 224.0 | 4.4 |
| Other infrastructure | 28 | 497.5 | 9.1 | 167 | 36.4 | 533.9 | 10.4 |
| Infrastructure global loans | 13 | 342.9 | 6.3 | — | — | — | — |
| Industry, agriculture and services | 87 | 1 565.3 | 28.6 | 3 243 | 1 043.2 | 1 415.5 | 27.5 |
| Industry | 27 | 359.6 | 6.6 | 2 805 | 910.5 | 1 270.1 | 24.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | — | — | — | 84 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 0.3 |
| Metal production and semi-processing | 1 | 20.9 | 0.4 | 30 | 22.2 | 43.1 | 0.8 |
| Construction materials | 2 | 16.5 | 0.3 | 208 | 76.6 | 93.1 | 1.8 |
| Woodworking | — | — | — | 248 | 59.6 | 59.6 | 1.2 |
| Glass and ceramics | 2 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 78 | 55.7 | 71.9 | 1.4 |
| Chemicals | 3 | 13.7 | 0.2 | 161 | 77.1 | 30.8 | 1.8 |
| Metalworking and mechanical engineering | 5 | 76.3 | 1.4 | 636 | 171.8 | 248.1 | 4.8 |
| Motor vehicles, transport equipment | 6 | 181.6 | 3.3 | 90 | 53.1 | 234.7 | 4.6 |
| Electrical engineering, electronics | 1 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 144 | 43.6 | 49.9 | 1.0 |
| Foodstuffs | 4 | 20.4 | 0.4 | 361 | 144.2 | 164.6 | 3.2 |
| Textiles and leather | — | — | — | 139 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 1.0 |
| Paper and pulp, printing | 1 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 230 | 70.8 | 74.7 | 1.5 |
| Rubber and plastics processing | — | — | — | 133 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 0.6 |
| Other | — | — | — | 77 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 0.3 |
| Building — civil engineering | — | — | — | 186 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 0.3 |
| Industrial estates and buildings | 2 | 3.8 | 0.1 | — | — | 3.8 | 0.1 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | — | — | — | 53 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 0.5 |
| Services | 4 | 12.7 | 0.2 | 385 | 108.2 | 120.9 | 2.3 |
| Tourism | 1 | 0.8 | — | 265 | 75.5 | 76.3 | 1.5 |
| Other | 3 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 120 | 32.7 | 44.6 | 0.8 |
| Global loans | 56 | 1 193.0 | 21.8 | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 249 | 5 467.5 | 100.0 | 3 727 | 1 216.6 | 5 148.2 (2) | |

(1) Including oil refining (59.3 million).

(2) See Note 2 to Table 17.1.

Table 18.1: **Financing provided within the Community from EIB own resources from 1979 to 1983** ⁽¹⁾

Sectoral breakdown

| Sector | Loans and guarantees | | | Allocations from ongoing global loans | | Total individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|--------------|
| | Number | million ECUs | % | Number | million ECUs | million ECUs | % |
| Energy, communications and other infrastructure | 520 | 11 997.8 | 77.2 | 644 | 283.2 | 11 822.5 | 79.4 |
| Energy | 200 | 5 917.3 | 38.1 | 59 | 94.7 | 6 012.0 | 40.4 |
| Production | 148 | 4 315.2 | 27.8 | 42 | 73.2 | 4 388.4 | 29.5 |
| <i>Nuclear</i> | 44 | 2 296.4 | 14.8 | — | — | 2 296.4 | 15.4 |
| <i>Thermal power stations</i> | 23 | 539.4 | 3.5 | — | — | 539.4 | 3.6 |
| <i>Hydroelectric power stations</i> | 21 | 641.5 | 4.1 | 17 | 15.7 | 657.2 | 4.4 |
| <i>Geothermal power stations and district heating plant</i> | 18 | 188.1 | 1.2 | 13 | 27.7 | 215.8 | 1.5 |
| <i>Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits</i> ⁽²⁾ | 36 | 595.8 | 3.8 | 12 | 29.8 | 625.6 | 4.2 |
| <i>Solid fuel extraction</i> | 6 | 54.0 | 0.4 | — | — | 54.0 | 0.4 |
| Supply systems | 52 | 1 602.1 | 10.3 | 17 | 21.5 | 1 623.6 | 10.9 |
| <i>Power lines</i> | 22 | 604.8 | 3.9 | 17 | 21.5 | 626.3 | 4.2 |
| <i>Gaslines and oil pipelines</i> | 30 | 997.3 | 6.4 | — | — | 997.3 | 6.7 |
| Communications | 144 | 3 350.4 | 21.5 | 585 | 188.5 | 3 538.9 | 23.8 |
| Transport | 93 | 1 424.7 | 9.1 | 585 | 188.5 | 1 613.2 | 10.8 |
| <i>Railways</i> | 8 | 185.2 | 1.2 | — | — | 185.2 | 1.2 |
| <i>Roads, bridges and tunnels</i> | 53 | 907.8 | 5.8 | 564 | 163.5 | 1 071.3 | 7.2 |
| <i>Shipping and inland waterways</i> | 20 | 110.9 | 0.7 | 20 | 24.9 | 135.8 | 0.9 |
| <i>Airlines</i> | 12 | 220.8 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.1 | 220.9 | 1.5 |
| Telecommunications | 51 | 1 925.7 | 12.4 | — | — | 1 925.7 | 13.0 |
| Water schemes | 106 | 1 703.5 | 11.0 | — | — | 1 703.5 | 11.4 |
| Agricultural development | 30 | 489.6 | 3.2 | — | — | 489.6 | 3.3 |
| Water catchment, treatment and supply | 76 | 1 213.9 | 7.8 | — | — | 1 213.9 | 8.1 |
| Other infrastructure | 46 | 568.1 | 3.7 | — | — | 568.1 | 3.8 |
| Infrastructure global loans | 24 | 458.5 | 2.9 | — | — | — | — |
| Industry, agriculture and services | 284 | 3 551.4 | 22.8 | 4 687 | 1 540.8 | 3 070.7 | 20.6 |
| Industry | 151 | 1 436.8 | 9.2 | 4 188 | 1 376.0 | 2 812.8 | 18.9 |
| Mining and quarrying | — | — | — | 126 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 0.3 |
| Metal production and semi-processing | 4 | 63.8 | 0.4 | 77 | 56.0 | 119.8 | 0.8 |
| Construction materials | 16 | 177.0 | 1.1 | 380 | 145.5 | 322.5 | 2.2 |
| Woodworking | 2 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 446 | 88.7 | 101.7 | 0.7 |
| Glass and ceramics | 8 | 72.9 | 0.5 | 94 | 59.5 | 132.4 | 0.9 |
| Chemicals | 16 | 112.8 | 0.7 | 221 | 115.3 | 228.1 | 1.5 |
| Metalworking and mechanical engineering | 28 | 201.3 | 1.3 | 911 | 249.2 | 450.5 | 3.0 |
| Motor vehicles, transport equipment | 18 | 386.7 | 2.5 | 134 | 63.7 | 450.4 | 3.0 |
| Electrical engineering, electronics | 12 | 73.3 | 0.5 | 197 | 63.9 | 137.2 | 0.9 |
| Foodstuffs | 22 | 125.8 | 0.8 | 661 | 239.7 | 365.5 | 2.4 |
| Textiles and leather | 1 | 6.5 | — | 218 | 69.4 | 75.9 | 0.5 |
| Paper and pulp, printing | 8 | 36.0 | 0.2 | 265 | 85.1 | 121.1 | 0.8 |
| Rubber and plastics processing | 8 | 42.1 | 0.3 | 238 | 73.9 | 116.0 | 0.8 |
| Other | 2 | 5.4 | — | 96 | 17.2 | 22.6 | 0.2 |
| Building — civil engineering | — | — | — | 124 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 0.1 |
| Industrial estates and buildings | 6 | 120.2 | 0.8 | — | — | 120.2 | 0.8 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 2 | 33.3 | 0.2 | 165 | 53.4 | 86.7 | 0.6 |
| Services | 9 | 59.8 | 0.4 | 334 | 111.4 | 171.2 | 1.1 |
| Tourism | 2 | 3.8 | — | 271 | 89.2 | 93.0 | 0.6 |
| Research and development | 2 | 7.4 | — | — | — | 7.4 | — |
| Other | 5 | 48.6 | 0.3 | 63 | 22.2 | 70.8 | 0.5 |
| Global loans | 122 | 2 021.5 | 13.0 | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 804 | 15 549.2 ⁽³⁾ | 100.0 | 5 331 | 1 824.0 | 14 893.2 ⁽³⁾ | 100.0 |

⁽¹⁾ See Note 1 to Table 1.⁽²⁾ Including oil refining (162.1 million).⁽³⁾ The difference between these two amounts represents the as yet unallocated portion of ongoing global loans.

Table 18.2: **Financing provided within the Community from NCI resources from 1979 to 1983** ⁽¹⁾

Sectoral breakdown

| Sector | Loans | | | Allocations from ongoing global loans | | Total individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans | |
|---|------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|--------------|
| | Number | million ECU's | % | Number | million ECU's | million ECU's | % |
| Energy, communications and other infrastructure | 81 | 2 266.9 | 75.1 | 167 | 36.4 | 2 235.5 | 81.8 |
| Energy | 33 | 730.5 | 24.2 | — | — | 730.5 | 26.7 |
| Production | 22 | 441.2 | 14.6 | — | — | 441.2 | 16.1 |
| <i>Nuclear</i> | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Thermal power stations</i> | 8 | 156.3 | 5.2 | — | — | 156.3 | 5.7 |
| <i>Hydroelectric power stations</i> | 3 | 147.2 | 4.9 | — | — | 147.2 | 5.4 |
| <i>Geothermal power stations and district heating plant</i> | 3 | 31.6 | 1.0 | — | — | 31.6 | 1.2 |
| <i>Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits</i> | 4 | 58.4 | 1.9 | — | — | 58.4 | 2.1 |
| <i>Solid fuel extraction</i> | 4 | 47.7 | 1.6 | — | — | 47.7 | 1.7 |
| Supply systems | 11 | 289.3 | 9.6 | — | — | 289.3 | 10.6 |
| <i>Power lines</i> | 3 | 63.6 | 2.1 | — | — | 63.6 | 2.3 |
| <i>Gaslines and oil pipelines</i> | 8 | 225.7 | 7.5 | — | — | 225.7 | 8.3 |
| Communications | 22 | 589.2 | 19.5 | — | — | 589.2 | 21.6 |
| Transport | 10 | 271.9 | 9.0 | — | — | 271.9 | 10.0 |
| <i>Railways</i> | 3 | 65.3 | 2.2 | — | — | 65.3 | 2.4 |
| <i>Roads, bridges and tunnels</i> | 7 | 206.6 | 6.8 | — | — | 206.6 | 7.6 |
| <i>Shipping and inland waterways</i> | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Airlines</i> | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Other</i> | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Telecommunications | 12 | 317.3 | 10.5 | — | — | 317.3 | 11.6 |
| Water schemes | 8 | 271.0 | 9.0 | — | — | 271.0 | 9.9 |
| Agricultural development | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Water catchment, treatment and supply | 8 | 271.0 | 9.0 | — | — | 271.0 | 9.9 |
| Other infrastructure | 16 | 608.4 | 20.2 | 167 | 36.4 | 644.8 | 23.5 |
| Infrastructure global loans | 2 | 67.8 | 2.2 | — | — | — | — |
| Industry, agriculture and services | 30 | 750.5 | 24.9 | 1 523 | 482.4 | 498.4 | 18.2 |
| Industry | 4 | 16.0 | 0.5 | 1 342 | 436.0 | 452.0 | 16.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | — | — | — | 10 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.1 |
| Metal production and semi-processing | — | — | — | 14 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 0.4 |
| Construction materials | 1 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 63 | 29.0 | 35.8 | 1.3 |
| Woodworking | — | — | — | 108 | 26.8 | 26.8 | 1.0 |
| Glass and ceramics | — | — | — | 43 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 1.2 |
| Chemicals | — | — | — | 85 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 1.4 |
| Metalworking and mechanical engineering | — | — | — | 369 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 3.7 |
| Motor vehicles, transport equipment | 1 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 45 | 20.9 | 26.3 | 1.0 |
| Electrical engineering, electronics | — | — | — | 88 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 0.9 |
| Foodstuffs | — | — | — | 121 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 1.7 |
| Textiles and leather | — | — | — | 71 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 1.2 |
| Paper and pulp, printing | — | — | — | 150 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 1.4 |
| Rubber and plastics processing | — | — | — | 65 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 0.5 |
| Other | — | — | — | 44 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 0.3 |
| Building — civil engineering | — | — | — | 66 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 0.3 |
| Industrial estates and buildings | 2 | 3.8 | 0.1 | — | — | 3.8 | 0.1 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Services | — | — | — | 181 | 46.4 | 46.4 | 1.7 |
| Tourism | — | — | — | 110 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 1.0 |
| Research and development | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other | — | — | — | 71 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 0.7 |
| Global loans | 26 | 734.5 | 24.4 | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 111 | 3 017.4 ⁽²⁾ | 100.0 | 1 690 | 518.8 | 2 733.9 ⁽²⁾ | 100.0 |

⁽¹⁾ and ⁽²⁾ See Notes 1 and 3 to Table 18.1.

Table 18.3: **Financing provided within the Community from EIB own and NCI resources from 1979 to 1983** ⁽¹⁾

Sectoral breakdown

| Sector | Loans and guarantees | | | Allocations from ongoing global loans | | Total individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|--------------|
| | Number | million ECUs | % | Number | million ECUs | million ECUs | % |
| Energy, communications and other infrastructure | 601 | 14 264.7 | 76.8 | 811 | 319.6 | 14 058.0 | 79.8 |
| Energy | 233 | 6 647.8 | 35.8 | 59 | 94.7 | 6 742.5 | 38.3 |
| Production | 170 | 4 756.4 | 25.6 | 42 | 73.2 | 4 829.6 | 27.4 |
| Nuclear | 44 | 2 296.4 | 12.4 | — | — | 2 296.4 | 13.0 |
| Thermal power stations | 31 | 695.7 | 3.7 | — | — | 695.7 | 3.9 |
| Hydroelectric power stations | 24 | 788.7 | 4.2 | 17 | 15.7 | 804.4 | 4.6 |
| Geothermal power stations and district heating plant | 21 | 219.7 | 1.2 | 13 | 27.7 | 247.4 | 1.4 |
| Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits (2) | 40 | 654.2 | 3.5 | 12 | 29.8 | 684.0 | 3.9 |
| Solid fuel extraction | 10 | 101.7 | 0.6 | — | — | 101.7 | 0.6 |
| Supply systems | 63 | 1 891.4 | 10.2 | 17 | 21.5 | 1 912.9 | 10.9 |
| Power lines | 25 | 668.4 | 3.6 | 17 | 21.5 | 689.9 | 3.9 |
| Gaslines and oil pipelines | 38 | 1 223.0 | 6.6 | — | — | 1 223.0 | 7.0 |
| Communications | 166 | 3 939.6 | 21.2 | 585 | 188.5 | 4 128.1 | 23.4 |
| Transport | 103 | 1 696.6 | 9.1 | 585 | 188.5 | 1 885.1 | 10.7 |
| Railways | 11 | 250.5 | 1.3 | — | — | 250.5 | 1.4 |
| Roads, bridges and tunnels | 60 | 1 114.4 | 6.0 | 564 | 163.5 | 1 277.9 | 7.2 |
| Shipping and inland waterways | 20 | 110.9 | 0.6 | 20 | 24.9 | 135.8 | 0.8 |
| Airlines | 12 | 220.8 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 220.9 | 1.3 |
| Telecommunications | 63 | 2 243.0 | 12.1 | — | — | 2 243.0 | 12.7 |
| Water schemes | 114 | 1 974.5 | 10.6 | — | — | 1 974.5 | 11.2 |
| Agricultural development | 30 | 489.6 | 2.6 | — | — | 489.6 | 2.8 |
| Water catchment, treatment and supply | 84 | 1 484.9 | 8.0 | — | — | 1 484.9 | 8.4 |
| Other infrastructure | 62 | 1 176.5 | 6.3 | 167 | 36.4 | 1 212.9 | 6.9 |
| Infrastructure global loans | 26 | 526.3 | 2.9 | — | — | — | — |
| Industry, agriculture and services | 314 | 4 301.9 | 23.2 | 6 210 | 2 023.2 | 3 569.1 | 20.2 |
| Industry | 155 | 1 452.8 | 7.8 | 5 530 | 1 812.0 | 3 264.8 | 18.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | — | — | — | 136 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 0.3 |
| Metal production and semi-processing | 4 | 63.8 | 0.3 | 91 | 66.9 | 130.7 | 0.8 |
| Construction materials | 17 | 183.8 | 1.0 | 443 | 174.5 | 358.3 | 2.0 |
| Woodworking | 2 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 554 | 115.5 | 128.5 | 0.7 |
| Glass and ceramics | 8 | 72.9 | 0.4 | 137 | 91.3 | 164.2 | 0.9 |
| Chemicals | 16 | 112.8 | 0.6 | 306 | 152.8 | 265.6 | 1.5 |
| Metalworking and mechanical engineering | 28 | 201.3 | 1.1 | 1 280 | 349.4 | 550.7 | 3.1 |
| Motor vehicles, transport equipment | 19 | 392.1 | 2.1 | 179 | 84.6 | 476.7 | 2.7 |
| Electrical engineering, electronics | 12 | 73.3 | 0.4 | 285 | 87.5 | 160.8 | 0.9 |
| Foodstuffs | 22 | 125.8 | 0.7 | 782 | 287.1 | 412.9 | 2.4 |
| Textiles and leather | 1 | 6.5 | — | 289 | 102.1 | 108.6 | 0.6 |
| Paper and pulp, printing | 8 | 36.0 | 0.2 | 415 | 124.3 | 160.3 | 0.9 |
| Rubber and plastics processing | 8 | 42.1 | 0.2 | 303 | 87.4 | 129.5 | 0.7 |
| Other | 2 | 5.4 | — | 140 | 26.4 | 31.8 | 0.2 |
| Building — civil engineering | — | — | — | 190 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 0.1 |
| Industrial estates and buildings | 8 | 124.0 | 0.7 | — | — | 124.0 | 0.7 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing | 2 | 33.3 | 0.2 | 165 | 53.4 | 86.7 | 0.5 |
| Services | 9 | 59.8 | 0.3 | 515 | 157.8 | 217.6 | 1.2 |
| Tourism | 2 | 3.8 | — | 381 | 116.7 | 120.5 | 0.7 |
| Research and development | 2 | 7.4 | — | — | — | 7.4 | — |
| Other | 5 | 48.6 | 0.3 | 134 | 41.1 | 89.7 | 0.5 |
| Global loans | 148 | 2 756.0 | 14.9 | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 915 | 18 566.6 ⁽³⁾ | 100.0 | 7 021 | 2 342.8 | 17 627.1 ⁽³⁾ | 100.0 |

(1), (2) and (3) See Notes to Table 18.1.

Table 19: **Global loans provided within the Community from 1979 to 1983** ⁽¹⁾

Breakdown by economic policy objective and location

| | Global loan contracts signed ⁽¹⁾ from 1979—1983 | | Allocations granted from 1979—1983 | |
|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Number | million ECUs | Number | million ECUs |
| REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT — INDUSTRY | | | | |
| Italy | 50 | 1 147.0 | 2 034 | 838.8 |
| Greece | 13 | 198.1 | 197 | 132.1 |
| Ireland | 18 | 176.2 | 1 379 | 162.2 |
| France | 7 | 159.9 ⁽²⁾ | 562 | 114.0 |
| United Kingdom | 10 | 120.5 | 199 | 103.9 |
| Denmark | 7 | 31.8 | 110 | 28.3 |
| Belgium | 4 | 30.2 | 29 | 30.2 |
| REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT — INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | |
| Own resources | | | | |
| France | 14 | 236.2 | 602 | 210.0 |
| Greece | 1 | 31.5 | — | — |
| NCI resources | | | | |
| Greece | 1 | 31.5 | — | — |
| Sub-total: Regional Development | 125 | 2 162.9 | 5 112 | 1 619.4 |
| RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY | | | | |
| Own resources | | | | |
| <i>Industry</i> | | | | |
| Italy | 9 | 115.6 | 114 | 104.4 |
| France | 1 | 21.8 | 47 | 18.8 |
| Greece | 1 | 9.8 | 9 | 6.8 |
| Denmark | 1 | 6.1 | — | — |
| Ireland | 1 | 4.5 | 7 | 1.4 |
| <i>Infrastructure</i> | | | | |
| Italy | 5 | 116.4 | 18 | 45.9 |
| Denmark | 3 | 45.0 | 16 | 10.2 |
| France | 1 | 29.4 | 18 | 17.1 |
| NCI resources | | | | |
| <i>Industry</i> | | | | |
| Italy | 1 | 18.9 | 27 | 16.2 |
| <i>Infrastructure</i> | | | | |
| France | 1 | 36.4 | 167 | 36.4 |
| Sub-total: Rational Use of Energy | 24 | 403.9 | 413 | 257.2 |
| PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT BY SMEs | | | | |
| NCI resources | | | | |
| Italy | 11 | 482.1 | 491 | 303.8 |
| France | 6 | 143.2 | 851 | 140.3 |
| United Kingdom | 5 | 68.1 | 75 | 11.4 |
| Denmark | 3 | 22.1 | 79 | 10.6 |
| Sub-total: Productive Investment by SMEs | 25 | 715.5 | 1 496 | 466.1 |
| Sub-total — own resources | 146 | 2 480.0 | 5 331 | 1 824.0 |
| Sub-total — NCI resources | 28 | 802.3 | 1 690 | 518.7 |
| Grand Total | 174 | 3 282.3 | 7 021 | 2 342.7 |

⁽¹⁾ Sum of lines of credit opened under finance contracts signed.⁽²⁾ Including 18.1 million ECUs under the heading of modernisation and conversion of undertakings.

Table 20: Allocations from global loans within the Community in 1983 and from 1979 to 1983

Breakdown by economic policy objective and region

| | 1983 | | 1979—1983 | | | 1983 | | 1979—1983 | |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Number | million ECUs | Number | million ECUs | | Number | million ECUs | Number | million ECUs |
| REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT — INDUSTRY | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | — | — | 29 | 30.2 | Ireland | 42 | 5.2 | 1 379 | 162.2 |
| Antwerp | | | 6 | 6.4 | France (1) | 511 | 97.9 | 562 | 114.0 |
| Hainaut | | | 6 | 8.5 | Aquitaine | 64 | 10.0 | 71 | 11.4 |
| Liege | | | 6 | 4.9 | Auvergne | 51 | 7.8 | 58 | 10.0 |
| Limburg | | | 3 | 1.6 | Basse-Normandie | 36 | 5.3 | 36 | 5.3 |
| Luxembourg | | | 1 | 0.8 | Brittany | 103 | 24.2 | 108 | 25.9 |
| Namur | | | 1 | 1.2 | Centre | 3 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.6 |
| Eastern Flanders | | | 5 | 4.9 | Champagne-Ardenne | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Western Flanders | | | 1 | 1.9 | Corsica | 19 | 3.0 | 20 | 3.5 |
| Denmark | 27 | 6.5 | 110 | 28.3 | Franche-Comté | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| East of the Great Belt (excl. Copenhagen) | 8 | 1.3 | 17 | 3.8 | Haute-Normandie | 6 | 2.4 | 6 | 2.4 |
| West of the Great Belt | 19 | 5.2 | 93 | 24.5 | Languedoc-Roussillon | 12 | 2.6 | 15 | 3.6 |
| Greece | 94 | 60.9 | 197 | 132.1 | Limousin | 17 | 2.8 | 18 | 2.9 |
| Crete | 8 | 7.5 | 15 | 13.4 | Lorraine | 20 | 2.1 | 28 | 3.5 |
| Epirus | 1 | 0.8 | 5 | 4.7 | Midi-Pyrénées | 21 | 3.6 | 27 | 7.4 |
| Central Greece (East) | 23 | 11.1 | 52 | 25.8 | Nord-Pas de Calais | 23 | 5.4 | 24 | 5.8 |
| Aegean Islands (East) | 3 | 4.5 | 8 | 8.6 | Pays de la Loire | 48 | 9.0 | 58 | 12.1 |
| Central and Western Macedonia | 16 | 9.8 | 38 | 25.2 | Picardie | 25 | 6.8 | 25 | 6.8 |
| Eastern Macedonia | 9 | 4.0 | 17 | 9.1 | Poitou-Charentes | 48 | 10.6 | 49 | 10.7 |
| Peloponnese — | | | | | Provence-Côte d'Azur | 4 | 1.1 | 4 | 1.1 |
| Central Greece (West) | 17 | 9.2 | 27 | 14.9 | Rhône-Alpes | 9 | 0.8 | 9 | 0.8 |
| Thessaly | 12 | 8.9 | 20 | 19.3 | Italy | 914 | 303.4 | 2 034 | 838.8 |
| Thrace | 1 | 0.7 | 6 | 2.6 | Abruzzi | 61 | 21.7 | 181 | 79.7 |
| Multiregional projects | 4 | 4.4 | 9 | 8.5 | Basilicata | 15 | 2.0 | 44 | 11.2 |
| United Kingdom | 20 | 12.5 | 199 | 103.9 | Calabria | 33 | 5.4 | 112 | 23.8 |
| Scotland | — | — | 24 | 13.3 | Campania | 116 | 55.7 | 303 | 160.5 |
| Northern England | 3 | 2.5 | 44 | 29.2 | Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 27 | 9.2 | 71 | 22.3 |
| North-West England | 2 | 0.1 | 25 | 3.9 | Latium | 83 | 37.5 | 206 | 128.1 |
| South-West England | 2 | 0.3 | 17 | 16.6 | The Marches | 96 | 33.4 | 142 | 62.3 |
| Yorkshire & Humber- side | 4 | 4.4 | 31 | 19.0 | Moise | 19 | 5.7 | 38 | 15.5 |
| East Midlands | 2 | 2.9 | 8 | 4.1 | Apulia | 92 | 21.3 | 235 | 76.6 |
| Wales | 1 | 0.1 | 37 | 13.4 | Sardinia | 149 | 28.3 | 196 | 55.7 |
| Northern Ireland | 6 | 2.2 | 13 | 4.4 | Sicily | 89 | 21.6 | 225 | 68.4 |
| | | | | | Tuscany | 40 | 15.9 | 94 | 31.2 |
| | | | | | Trentino-Alto Adige | 23 | 13.6 | 70 | 39.1 |
| | | | | | Umbria | 58 | 26.9 | 101 | 56.4 |
| | | | | | Veneto | 13 | 5.2 | 16 | 8.0 |
| Sub-total Regional Development — Industry: from own resources | | | | | | 1 608 | 486.4 | 4 510 | 1 409.4 |
| REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT — INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | | | | | |
| France | 282 | 79.1 | 602 | 210.0 | Corsica | — | — | 2 | 1.0 |
| Aquitaine | 18 | 6.9 | 47 | 18.5 | Haute-Normandie | — | — | 8 | 3.8 |
| Auvergne | 71 | 13.5 | 84 | 20.5 | Languedoc-Roussillon | 13 | 4.4 | 44 | 13.2 |
| Basse-Normandie | 5 | 3.6 | 13 | 12.5 | Limousin | 5 | 1.5 | 13 | 3.2 |
| Brittany | 32 | 10.9 | 51 | 32.1 | Midi-Pyrénées | 75 | 12.5 | 230 | 40.9 |
| Centre | — | — | 3 | 3.6 | Nord-Pas de Calais | 49 | 16.3 | 77 | 38.5 |
| | | | | | Pays de la Loire | 14 | 9.4 | 29 | 21.2 |
| | | | | | Poitou-Charentes | — | — | 1 | 1.0 |
| Sub-total Regional Development — Infrastructure: from own resources | | | | | | 282 | 79.1 | 602 | 210.0 |
| Total Regional Development | | | | | | 1 890 | 565.5 | 5 112 | 1 619.4 |
| RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY | | | | | | | | | |
| — From own resources | | | | | Denmark | 2 | 4.9 | 6 | 10.2 |
| | | | | | Greece | 2 | 0.3 | 9 | 6.8 |
| | | | | | Ireland | — | — | 7 | 1.4 |
| | | | | | France | 65 | 35.9 | 65 | 35.9 |
| | | | | | Italy | 78 | 91.2 | 132 | 150.3 |
| — From NCI resources | | | | | France | 167 | 36.4 | 167 | 36.4 |
| | | | | | Italy | 27 | 16.2 | 27 | 16.2 |
| Total Rational Use of Energy | | | | | | 341 | 185.0 | 413 | 257.2 |
| — of which Industry | | | | | | 139 | 90.7 | 204 | 147.6 |
| — of which Infrastructure | | | | | | 202 | 94.3 | 209 | 109.6 |
| PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT BY SMEs | | | | | | | | | |
| From NCI resources | | | | | Denmark | 79 | 10.6 | 79 | 10.6 |
| | | | | | France | 851 | 140.3 | 851 | 140.3 |
| | | | | | Italy | 491 | 303.8 | 491 | 303.8 |
| | | | | | United Kingdom | 75 | 11.4 | 75 | 11.4 |
| Total Productive Investment by SMEs | | | | | | 1 496 | 466.1 | 1 496 | 466.1 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | 3 727 | 1 216.6 | 7 021 | 2 342.7 |
| of which from own resources | | | | | | 2 037 | 697.8 | 5 331 | 1 824.0 |
| of which from NCI resources | | | | | | 1 690 | 518.8 | 1 690 | 518.7 |

(1) Including 12.6 million in 1983 under the heading of modernisation and conversion of undertakings.

Table 21: **Financing provided from 1979 to 1983 in the Mediterranean region**

Breakdown by project location and origin of resources

| | Loans from own resources | | Operations mounted from budgetary funds | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % | million ECUs | % |
| Candidates for accession | 610.0 | 48.7 | | | 610.0 | 40.0 |
| Spain | 250.0 | 20.0 | — | — | 250.0 | 16.4 |
| Portugal | 360.0 | 28.7 | — | — | 360.0 | 23.6 |
| Other countries | 642.9 | 51.3 | 272.3 | 100.0 | 915.2 | 60.0 |
| Northern Mediterranean (1) | 223.7 | 17.9 | 220.0 | 80.8 | 443.7 | 29.1 |
| Yugoslavia | 133.7 | 10.7 | — | — | 133.7 | 8.8 |
| Turkey | 90.0 | 7.2 | 220.0 | 80.8 | 310.0 | 20.3 |
| Maghreb | 163.0 | 13.0 | 34.0 | 12.5 | 197.0 | 12.9 |
| Algeria | 30.0 | 2.4 | — | — | 30.0 | 2.0 |
| Morocco | 92.0 | 7.3 | 19.0 | 7.0 | 111.0 | 7.3 |
| Tunisia | 41.0 | 3.3 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 56.0 | 3.6 |
| Mashreq | 203.2 | 16.2 | 9.3 | 3.4 | 212.5 | 13.9 |
| Egypt | 118.0 | 9.4 | — | — | 118.0 | 7.7 |
| Jordan | 32.5 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 38.3 | 2.5 |
| Lebanon | 37.0 | 2.9 | — | — | 37.0 | 2.4 |
| Syria | 15.7 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 19.2 | 1.3 |
| Other | 53.0 | 4.2 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 62.0 | 4.1 |
| Cyprus | 20.0 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 24.0 | 1.6 |
| Israel | 30.0 | 2.4 | — | — | 30.0 | 2.0 |
| Malta | 3.0 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 0.5 |
| Total | 1 252.9 | 100.0 | 272.3 | 100.0 | 1 525.2 | 100.0 |

(1) Additional to 205 million from own resources and 10 million from budgetary resources in respect of lending in Greece in 1979 and 1980.

Table 22: **Financing provided from 1979 to 1983 in the Mediterranean region** ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

Sectoral breakdown

| Sector | Financing operations | | | Allocations from ongoing global loans | | Total individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| | Number | million ECUs | % | Number | million ECUs | million ECUs | % |
| Energy, communications and other infrastructure | 54 | 1 038.5 | 68.1 | 35 | 38.9 | 1 038.4 | 71.9 |
| Energy | 25 | 526.6 | 34.5 | 3 | 6.0 | 532.6 | 36.9 |
| Production | 17 | 380.1 | 24.9 | 3 | 6.0 | 386.1 | 26.7 |
| <i>Thermal power stations</i> | 12 | 229.0 | 15.0 | — | — | 229.0 | 15.9 |
| <i>Hydroelectric power stations</i> | 3 | 121.0 | 7.9 | — | — | 121.0 | 8.4 |
| <i>Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits</i> | 2 | 30.1 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 30.8 | 2.1 |
| <i>Solid fuel extraction</i> | — | — | — | 2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 0.3 |
| Supply systems | 8 | 146.5 | 9.6 | — | — | 146.5 | 10.2 |
| <i>Power lines</i> | 7 | 131.5 | 8.6 | — | — | 131.5 | 9.1 |
| <i>Gaslines and oil pipelines</i> | 1 | 15.0 | 1.0 | — | — | 15.0 | 1.0 |
| Communications | 21 | 425.9 | 27.9 | 14 | 9.0 | 434.9 | 30.1 |
| Transport | 21 | 425.9 | 27.9 | 14 | 9.0 | 434.9 | 30.1 |
| <i>Railways</i> | 5 | 92.0 | 6.0 | — | — | 92.0 | 6.4 |
| <i>Roads, bridges and tunnels</i> | 6 | 151.9 | 10.0 | 14 | 9.0 | 160.9 | 11.1 |
| <i>Shipping and inland waterways</i> | 8 | 136.0 | 8.9 | — | — | 136.0 | 9.4 |
| <i>Airlines</i> | 2 | 46.0 | 3.0 | — | — | 46.0 | 3.2 |
| Water schemes | 4 | 30.0 | 2.0 | 13 | 13.2 | 43.2 | 3.0 |
| Water catchment, treatment and supply | 4 | 30.0 | 2.0 | 13 | 13.2 | 43.2 | 3.0 |
| Other infrastructure | 1 | 17.0 | 1.1 | 5 | 10.7 | 27.7 | 1.9 |
| Global loans | 3 | 39.0 | 2.6 | | | | |
| Industry, agriculture and services | 42 | 486.7 | 31.9 | 594 | 320.9 | 405.8 | 28.1 |
| Industry | 6 | 44.9 | 2.9 | 576 | 309.1 | 354.0 | 24.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | — | — | — | 21 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 0.7 |
| Metal production and semi-processing | — | — | — | 13 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 0.6 |
| Construction materials | 1 | 15.0 | 1.0 | 61 | 43.9 | 58.9 | 4.1 |
| Woodworking | — | — | — | 56 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 1.9 |
| Glass and ceramics | 1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 22 | 18.4 | 20.3 | 1.4 |
| Chemicals | — | — | — | 44 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 2.2 |
| Metalworking and mechanical engineering | — | — | — | 86 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 3.1 |
| Motor vehicles, transport equipment | — | — | — | 22 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0.6 |
| Electrical engineering, electronics | — | — | — | 26 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 1.2 |
| Foodstuffs | — | — | — | 114 | 46.3 | 46.3 | 3.2 |
| Textiles and leather | — | — | — | 43 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 0.9 |
| Paper and pulp | 2 | 20.0 | 1.3 | 23 | 12.9 | 32.9 | 2.3 |
| Rubber and plastics processing | — | — | — | 33 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 1.0 |
| Other | — | — | — | 5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Building-civil engineering | — | — | — | 4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.2 |
| Industrial estates and buildings | 2 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 3 | 6.2 | 14.2 | 1.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry | 5 | 40.0 | 2.6 | 1 | 0.2 | 40.2 | 2.8 |
| Services | — | — | — | 17 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 0.8 |
| Tourism | — | — | — | 7 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 0.7 |
| Other | — | — | — | 10 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| Global loans | 31 | 401.8 | 26.4 | | | | |
| Total | 96 | 1 525.2 ⁽³⁾ | 100.0 | 629 | 359.8 | 1 444.2 ⁽³⁾ | 100.0 |

(1) See Note 1 to Table 1.

(2) Loans from own resources (1 252.9 million) and operations on special conditions (272.3 million) financed from Member States' or Community budgetary funds and accounted for off balance sheet in the Bank's Special Section.

(3) The difference between these two amounts represents the as yet unallocated portion of ongoing global loans.

Table 23: **Financing provided from 1976 to 1983 in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) under the Lomé Conventions**

Breakdown by project location and origin of resources

(million ECUs)

| | Ordinary operations mounted from own resources | | | Risk capital operations mounted from budgetary funds | | | Total financing (1) | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | 1st Lomé Convention | 2nd Lomé Convention | Total | 1st Lomé Convention | 2nd Lomé Convention | Total | 1st Lomé Convention | 2nd Lomé Convention | Total |
| | AFRICA | 338.5 | 293.7 | 632.2 | 94.26 | 97.08 | 191.34 | 432.76 | 390.78 |
| <i>West Africa</i> | 192.5 | 102.0 | 294.5 | 41.14 | 27.20 | 68.34 | 233.64 | 129.2 | 362.84 |
| Benin | — | — | — | 0.35 | — | 0.35 | 0.35 | — | 0.35 |
| Cape Verde | — | — | — | 3.58 | 1.8 | 5.38 | 3.58 | 1.8 | 5.38 |
| Ivory Coast | 47.4 | 21.6 | 69.0 | 2.93 | 2.43 | 5.36 | 50.33 | 24.03 | 74.36 |
| The Gambia | — | — | — | 2.39 | — | 2.39 | 2.39 | — | 2.39 |
| Ghana | 16.0 | — | 16.0 | 2.25 | 6.0 | 8.25 | 18.25 | 6.0 | 24.25 |
| Guinea | 4.4 | — | 4.4 | 0.3 | — | 0.3 | 4.7 | — | 4.7 |
| Upper Volta | 8.0 | — | 8.0 | 7.93 | — | 7.93 | 15.93 | — | 15.93 |
| Liberia | 7.4 | — | 7.4 | 0.29 | 0.7 | 0.99 | 7.69 | 0.7 | 8.39 |
| Mali | — | — | — | 6.36 | — | 6.36 | 6.36 | — | 6.36 |
| Mauritania | 25.0 | — | 25.0 | — | — | — | 25.0 | — | 25.0 |
| Niger | 6.0 | 10.0 | 16.0 | 0.9 | — | 0.9 | 6.9 | 10.0 | 16.9 |
| Nigeria | 50.0 | 40.0 | 90.0 | — | — | — | 50.0 | 40.0 | 90.0 |
| Senegal | 12.0 | 21.0 | 33.0 | 8.47 | 4.65 | 13.12 | 20.47 | 25.65 | 46.12 |
| Togo | 16.3 | 4.4 | 20.7 | 5.25 | — | 5.25 | 21.55 | 4.4 | 25.95 |
| Regional Dev. Bank | — | 5.0 | 5.0 | 0.14 | 11.62 | 11.76 | 0.14 | 16.62 | 16.76 |
| <i>Central and Equatorial Africa</i> | 32.6 | 71.7 | 104.3 | 24.96 | 20.08 | 45.04 | 57.56 | 91.78 | 149.34 |
| Burundi | — | — | — | 0.5 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 5.8 |
| Cameroon | 32.6 | 45.7 | 78.3 | 5.0 | — | 5.0 | 37.6 | 45.7 | 83.3 |
| Central African Republic | — | — | — | — | 5.1 | 5.1 | — | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Congo | — | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.32 | 0.48 | 3.8 | 3.32 | 4.48 | 7.8 |
| Gabon | — | 22.0 | 22.0 | — | 2.5 | 2.5 | — | 24.5 | 24.5 |
| Rwanda | — | — | — | 3.0 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Chad | — | — | — | 7.5 | — | 7.5 | 7.5 | — | 7.5 |
| Zaire | — | — | — | 5.64 | 6.0 | 11.64 | 5.64 | 6.0 | 11.64 |
| <i>East and Southern Africa</i> | 113.4 | 120.0 | 233.4 | 28.16 | 49.8 | 77.96 | 141.56 | 169.8 | 311.36 |
| Botswana | 6.5 | 19.0 | 25.5 | 1.75 | — | 1.75 | 8.25 | 19.0 | 27.25 |
| Comoros | — | — | — | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.02 | 0.16 | 0.18 |
| Djibouti | — | — | — | 1.0 | 2.26 | 3.26 | 1.0 | 2.26 | 3.26 |
| Ethiopia | — | — | — | — | 0.5 | 0.5 | — | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kenya | 52.4 | 23.5 | 75.9 | 1.25 | 1.55 | 2.8 | 53.65 | 25.05 | 78.7 |
| Lesotho | — | — | — | 0.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Madagascar | — | — | — | 2.45 | 7.17 | 9.62 | 2.45 | 7.17 | 9.62 |
| Malawi | 14.5 | — | 14.5 | 1.55 | 6.0 | 7.55 | 16.05 | 6.0 | 22.05 |
| Mauritius | 12.5 | 4.0 | 16.5 | 0.03 | 0.5 | 0.53 | 12.53 | 4.5 | 17.03 |
| Uganda | — | — | — | 0.35 | 10.0 | 10.35 | 0.35 | 10.0 | 10.35 |
| Seychelles | — | — | — | 0.58 | 1.0 | 1.58 | 0.58 | 1.0 | 1.58 |
| Somalia | — | — | — | 0.25 | 2.56 | 2.81 | 0.25 | 2.56 | 2.81 |
| Sudan | — | — | — | 6.5 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 6.7 |
| Swaziland | 12.0 | 7.0 | 19.0 | 1.15 | — | 1.15 | 13.15 | 7.0 | 20.15 |
| Tanzania | 5.0 | — | 5.0 | 7.75 | 7.5 | 15.25 | 12.75 | 7.5 | 20.25 |
| Zambia | 10.5 | 31.5 | 42.0 | 3.43 | 1.5 | 4.93 | 13.93 | 33.0 | 46.93 |
| Zimbabwe | — | 35.0 | 35.0 | — | 5.4 | 5.4 | — | 40.4 | 40.4 |
| Regional Dev. Bank | — | — | — | — | 0.5 | 0.5 | — | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| CARIBBEAN | 20.5 | 14.0 | 34.5 | 3.38 | 9.0 | 12.38 | 23.88 | 23.0 | 46.88 |
| Regional Dev. Bank | 3.0 | — | 3.0 | — | — | — | 3.0 | — | 3.0 |
| Barbados | 7.5 | 4.0 | 11.5 | — | — | — | 7.5 | 4.0 | 11.5 |
| Belize | — | 2.0 | 2.0 | — | 0.6 | 0.6 | — | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Dominica | — | — | — | — | 1.0 | 1.0 | — | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Grenada | — | — | — | — | 2.4 | 2.4 | — | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Guyana | — | — | — | 3.2 | — | 3.2 | 3.2 | — | 3.2 |
| Jamaica | — | — | — | — | 5.0 | 5.0 | — | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| St Lucia | — | — | — | 0.18 | — | 0.18 | 0.18 | — | 0.18 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 10.0 | 8.0 | 18.0 | — | — | — | 10.0 | 8.0 | 18.0 |
| PACIFIC | 31.0 | 59.9 | 90.9 | 2.07 | 21.57 | 23.64 | 33.07 | 81.47 | 114.54 |
| Fiji | 24.0 | 12.0 | 36.0 | 0.17 | 1.8 | 1.97 | 24.17 | 13.8 | 37.97 |
| Kiribati | — | — | — | — | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Papua New Guinea | 7.0 | 47.9 | 54.9 | 1.9 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 8.9 | 61.7 | 70.6 |
| Western Samoa | — | — | — | — | 3.32 | 3.32 | — | 3.32 | 3.32 |
| Tonga | — | — | — | — | 1.32 | 1.32 | — | 1.32 | 1.32 |
| Tuvalu | — | — | — | — | 0.13 | 0.13 | — | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Vanuatu | — | — | — | — | 1.0 | 1.0 | — | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| ACP States: Total | 390.0 | 367.6 | 757.6 | 99.71 | 127.65 | 227.36 | 489.71 | 495.25 | 984.96 |
| OCT | 7.0 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 2.05 | 4.34 | 6.39 | 9.05 | 7.34 | 16.39 |
| Grand Total | 397.0 | 370.6 | 767.6 | 101.76 | 132.0 | 233.76 | 499.2 | 502.6 | 1 001.35 |

(1) Excluding financing provided between 1964 and 1976 under the two Yaoundé Conventions, amounting to 146.1 million from own resources and 142 million from EDF resources.

Table 24: **Financing provided from 1976 to 1983 in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) under the Lomé Conventions** ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

Sectoral breakdown

| Sector | Financing operations | | | Allocations from ongoing global loans | | Total individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| | Number | million ECUs | % | Number | million ECUs | million ECUs | % |
| Energy, communications and other infrastructure | 43 | 335.4 | 33.5 | 6 | 3.6 | 339.0 | 37.5 |
| Energy | 32 | 281.4 | 28.1 | 5 | 2.6 | 284.0 | 31.4 |
| Production | 27 | 228.4 | 22.8 | 4 | 2.0 | 230.4 | 25.5 |
| Nuclear | 1 | 15.0 | 1.5 | — | — | 15.0 | 1.7 |
| Thermal power stations | 11 | 65.9 | 6.6 | 3 | 1.8 | 67.7 | 7.5 |
| Hydroelectric power stations | 13 | 131.0 | 13.1 | 1 | 0.2 | 131.2 | 14.5 |
| Geothermal power stations | 1 | 9.0 | 0.9 | — | — | 9.0 | 1.0 |
| Dev. of oil and natural gas deposits | 1 | 7.5 | 0.7 | — | — | 7.5 | 0.8 |
| Supply systems | 5 | 53.0 | 5.3 | 1 | 0.6 | 53.6 | 5.9 |
| Power lines | 5 | 53.0 | 5.3 | 1 | 0.6 | 53.6 | 5.9 |
| Communications | 11 | 54.0 | 5.4 | 1 | 1.0 | 55.0 | 6.1 |
| Transport | 8 | 19.0 | 1.9 | — | — | 19.0 | 2.1 |
| Railways | 1 | 10.0 | 1.0 | — | — | 10.0 | 1.1 |
| Shipping | 7 | 9.0 | 0.9 | — | — | 9.0 | 1.0 |
| Telecommunications | 3 | 35.0 | 3.5 | 1 | 1.0 | 36.0 | 4.0 |
| Industry, agriculture and services | 193 | 666.0 | 66.5 | 244 | 106.2 | 566.1 | 62.5 |
| Industry | 78 | 407.1 | 40.6 | 205 | 97.7 | 504.8 | 55.8 |
| Mining and quarrying | 9 | 123.7 | 12.4 | 7 | 3.5 | 127.2 | 14.1 |
| Metal production and semi-processing | 4 | 20.0 | 2.0 | 8 | 3.9 | 23.9 | 2.6 |
| Construction materials | 12 | 54.4 | 5.4 | 9 | 4.1 | 58.5 | 6.5 |
| Woodworking | 1 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 13 | 6.6 | 9.8 | 1.1 |
| Glass and ceramics | 2 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 6 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 0.9 |
| Chemicals | 11 | 46.9 | 4.7 | 11 | 8.4 | 55.3 | 6.1 |
| Metalworking and mechanical engineering | 1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 18 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 0.8 |
| Motor vehicles, transport equipment | 1 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 10 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 0.8 |
| Electrical engineering, electronics | — | — | — | 3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.3 |
| Foodstuffs | 28 | 118.3 | 11.8 | 53 | 27.5 | 145.8 | 16.1 |
| Textiles and leather | 7 | 21.4 | 2.1 | 26 | 10.0 | 31.4 | 3.5 |
| Paper and pulp | — | — | — | 22 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 1.2 |
| Rubber and plastics processing | 2 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 19 | 5.6 | 16.8 | 1.8 |
| Agriculture | — | — | — | 2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| Services | 49 | 34.0 | 3.4 | 37 | 7.6 | 41.6 | 4.6 |
| Tourism | 7 | 19.3 | 1.9 | 27 | 6.5 | 25.8 | 2.9 |
| Research and technical assistance | 42 | 14.7 | 1.5 | 10 | 1.1 | 15.8 | 1.7 |
| Global loans | 49 | 206.1 | 20.6 | — | — | — | — |
| Development finance companies | 17 | 18.8 | 1.9 | — | — | 18.8 | 2.0 |
| Total | 236 | 1 001.4 ⁽³⁾ | 100.0 | 250 | 109.8 | 905.1 ⁽³⁾ | 100.0 |

(1) See Note 1 to Table 1.

(2) Loans from own resources (767.6 million) and operations from risk capital resources (233.8 million) financed from Member States' budgetary funds through the EDF and accounted for off balance sheet in the Bank's Special Section.

(3) The difference between these two amounts represents the as yet unallocated portion of ongoing global loans.

Further information may be obtained from the

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK
100, bd Konrad Adenauer — L-2950 Luxembourg
Tel. 4379-1 — Telex 3530 bnkeu lu
Telecopier 43 77 04

or from its other offices

Office for Operations in Italy
Via Sardegna, 38 — I-00187 Rome
Tel. 49 79 41 — Telex 611130 bankeu i
Telecopier 474 58 77

Representative Office in Brussels
Rue de la Loi 227 — B-1040 Brussels
Tel. 230 98 90 — Telex 21721 bankeu b
Telecopier 230 58 27

Liaison Office for the United Kingdom
68, Pall Mall — London SW1Y 5ES
Tel. 839 3351 — Telex 919159 bankeu g
Telecopier 930 9929

Representative Office in Athens
Odos Ypsilantou 13-15,
Kolonaki — GR-10675 Athens
Tel. 7249 811 — Telex 222126 bkeu gr
Telecopier 7249 814

which also have available the following publications:

Statute and other provisions governing the EIB
1981: 36pp. (DA, DE, EN, FR, GR, IT, NL)

Annual Report

since 1958: DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
since 1972: DA
since 1980: GR

EIB-Information

Information bulletin (4 issues a year)
(DA, DE, EN, FR, GR, IT, NL)

European Investment Bank 1958—1983

1983: 116pp. (DA, DE, EN, FR, GR, IT, NL)

Loans and Guarantees in the Member Countries of the European Community

1981: 24pp. (DA, DE, EN, FR, GR, IT, NL)

Financing under the second Lomé Convention

1980: 24pp. (DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL)

Financing outside the Community: Mediterranean countries

1983: 12pp. (DA, DE, EN, FR, GR, IT, NL)

European Investment Bank: key facts

(leaflet)

1984 (DA, DE, EN, FR, GR, IT, NL)

The European Investment Bank wishes to thank those project promoters who have kindly authorised the photographs used in this report, two of which appear by courtesy of Paris-based agencies: "aaa photo" and "atlas photo".