



ANNUAL REPORT
1993

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

The financial institution of the European Community, the European Investment Bank (EIB), created by the Treaty of Rome, has seen its role reaffirmed by the Treaty on European Union. Its Statute constitutes a Protocol to the Treaty.

The EIB is an institution enjoying its own legal personality and financial autonomy within the Community system. The members of the EIB are the Member States of the EC, who have all subscribed to the Bank's capital.

*As a **Community institution**, the EIB continuously adapts its activity to developments in Community policies. It thereby contributes towards European integration, particularly attainment of the Single Market, and promotes greater economic and social cohesion.*

*As a **bank**, it works in close collaboration with the banking community both when borrowing on the capital markets and when financing capital projects.*

The EIB grants loans mainly from the proceeds of its borrowings, which, together with "own funds" (paid-in capital and reserves), constitute its "own resources".

Outside the Community, EIB financing operations are conducted both from the Bank's own resources and, under mandate, from Community or Member States' budgetary resources.

Within the Community

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

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

OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

PROJECTS

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

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

The EIB finances large-scale projects by means of **individual loans** concluded directly with promoters or through financial intermediaries.

Small and medium-scale projects are funded through **global loans**.

Global loans are similar to temporary lines of credit opened with banks or financial institutions operating at European, national or regional level. These intermediaries draw on the proceeds to finance, in accordance with EIB criteria, productive-sector projects, generally undertaken by small and medium-sized enterprises, and infrastructure schemes, notably involving communications or the environment, promoted by local authorities.

In all cases, the EIB finances only part of the investment costs, supplementing the borrower's own funds and other sources of finance. Loans do not normally exceed 50 % of investment costs (!).

The EIB helps to finance investment programmes in conjunction with the opera-

(!) This ceiling has been raised for projects financed under the Community growth initiative launched in Edinburgh at the end of 1992 (see page 13).

tions of the Structural Funds and of the Community's other financial instruments. Loans from the EIB may be used in association with national or Community grant aid.

APPRAISAL

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

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

FINANCIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Maturity

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

Grace periods in respect of repayment of principal may be accorded, usually for between 2 and 5 years.

Currencies

Loans are generally disbursed at par, in the light of the EIB's holdings and borrowers' preferences:

- either in a single currency;
- or in a mix of currencies.

Currencies are those of EC Member Countries, the ECU and certain currencies traded internationally.

Interest rates

The EIB's first-class credit rating ("AAA") enables the Bank to raise funds on the keenest terms available at the time.

As it operates on a non-profit-making basis, the EIB lends the funds borrowed by it on the markets at a rate, adapted continuously, reflecting each currency's market cost plus a small margin to cover the Bank's operating costs.

Rates may be set upon signature of the finance contract or on the occasion of each disbursement (open-rate contract). Loans are granted mainly at fixed rates, but those with very long terms may be granted at rates revisable after a set period of generally 4 to 10 years. Loans may also carry variable rates possibly convertible into fixed rates.

The method adopted for setting rates is the same for all countries and sectors. The EIB does not accord interest subsidies, although these may be granted by third parties.

Outside the Community

The EIB also provides financing for projects outside the Community following authorisation from its Board of Governors. Authorisation is given:

— case by case, for financing for certain types of project of particular importance to the Community, notably communications or energy supplies;

— as ceiling amounts in the case of financing in individual countries or groups of countries under agreements, conventions or decisions on Community financial cooperation.

The EIB's field of operations under the latter heading encompasses:

— the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries signatories to the Lomé Convention (ACP States) plus the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT);

— countries, signatories to cooperation or association agreements with the Community, in:

- the Mediterranean region
- Central and Eastern Europe
- Asia and Latin America;

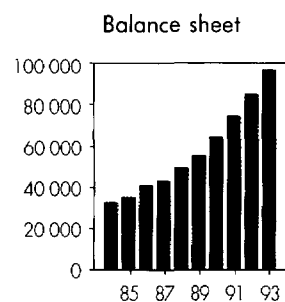
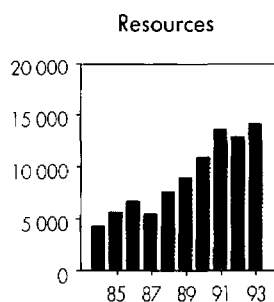
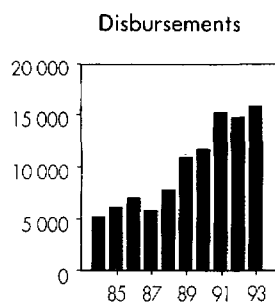
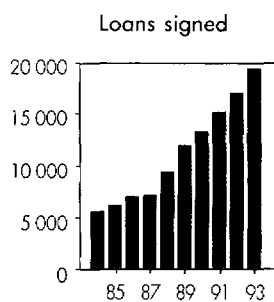
— the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Countries, over the period 1994-1995 (see page 22).

Special arrangements apply to such financing, the terms and conditions of which are determined by various financial cooperation agreements.

Key Data

(ECU million)

	1993	1992
Financing provided	19 611	17 033
From own resources	19 531	16 904
<i>of which loans</i>	19 480	16 830
<i>of which guarantees</i>	51	74
From other resources	80	129
Within the Community	17 724	16 140
<i>of which Edinburgh facility</i>	2 363	—
ACP States and OCT	226	252
Mediterranean Countries	680	321
Central and Eastern European Countries	882	320
Asian and Latin American Countries	99	—
Resources raised	14 224	12 974
Community currencies	11 334	9 058
Non-Community currencies	2 890	3 916
Disbursements	15 980	14 898
From own resources	15 818	14 798
From other resources	162	100
Aggregate outstanding		
Financing from own resources and guarantees	98 022	84 273
Financing from other resources	4 334	5 414
Short, medium and long-term borrowings	78 661	67 784
Subscribed capital	57 600	57 600
of which paid in and to be paid in	4 321	4 321
Reserves and profit for the financial year	9 165	7 838
Balance sheet total	96 537	84 667
<i>Bank staff</i>	810	785



N.B.: Bar charts in ECU million.



ANNUAL REPORT
1993



This annual report is available
also in the following languages:

DA	ISBN	92-826-7702-8
DE	ISBN	92-826-7703-6
ES	ISBN	92-826-7701-X
FR	ISBN	92-826-7706-0
GR	ISBN	92-826-7704-4
IT	ISBN	92-826-7707-9
NL	ISBN	92-826-7708-7
PT	ISBN	92-826-7709-5

ISBN 92-826-7705-2
Text finalised 22 March 1994



THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

CONTENTS

	Page
Managing bodies	
Board of Governors	4
Audit Committee	4
Board of Directors	5
Management Committee — Organisation Structure of the Bank	6
Foreword	9
The EIB, the Community's financial institution	11
Objectives and achievements	11
Overview of activity in 1993	12
Economic background	16
Community context	18
The EIB in 1993	25
Financing provided within the Community	25
Breakdown by Community policy objective	29
Financing operations by country	39
Operations outside the Community	49
ACP States and OCT	49
Mediterranean Countries	53
Central and Eastern European Countries	54
Asian and Latin American Countries	57
Resources raised	59
Evolution of capital markets	59
EIB borrowing operations on the financial markets	60
Treasury liquidity management	64
Management and Staff	65
Annual accounts	69
Results for the year	69
Balance sheet and financial statements	70
Report by the External Auditors	84
Statement by the Audit Committee	85
Annexes	87
List of finance contracts signed in 1993	87
Statistical tables	100
Guide to readers	118

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Situation at 15 May 1994

Chairman

Jacques SANTER (Luxembourg)

Piero BARUCCI (Italy)

until June 1993

BELGIUM

Philippe MAYSTADT, Ministre des Finances

DENMARK

Mogens LYKKETOFT, Finansminister

GERMANY

Theo WAIGEL, Bundesminister der Finanzen

GREECE

Yannos PAPANTONIOU, Minister for National Economy

Giorgios GENNIMATAS, Minister for National Economy,
deceased 25 April 1994

Stefanos MANOS, Minister for National Economy and Finance,
until October 1993

SPAIN

Pedro SOLBES MIRA, Ministro de Economía y Hacienda

Carlos SOLCHAGA CATALÁN, Ministro de Economía y Hacienda,
until July 1993

FRANCE

Edmond ALPHANDÉRY, Ministre de l'Économie

IRELAND

Bertie AHERN, Minister for Finance

ITALY

Lamberto DINI, Ministro del Tesoro

Piero BARUCCI, Ministro del Tesoro,

until May 1994

LUXEMBOURG

Jacques SANTER, Premier Ministre, Ministre d'État, Ministre du Trésor

NETHERLANDS

Wim KOK, Vice Premier en Minister van Financiën

PORTUGAL

Eduardo CATROGA, Ministro das Finanças

Jorge BRAGA DE MACEDO, Ministro das Finanças,
until December 1993

UNITED KINGDOM

Kenneth CLARKE, Chancellor of the Exchequer

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Situation at 15 May 1994

Chairman

Constantin THANOPOULOS,
Former Governor, National Mortgage Bank, Athens

João PINTO RIBEIRO, Juiz Conselheiro, Tribunal de Contas, Lisbon,
until June 1993

Members

Constantin THANOPOULOS

Albert HANSEN, Secrétaire général du Conseil du gouvernement, Luxembourg

Ciriaco VICENTE MARTIN,

Presidente de la Sección de Fiscalización del Tribunal de Cuentas, Madrid

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Situation at 15 May 1994

Chairman: Sir Brian UNWIN

Vice-Chairmen:

Lucio IZZO

Alain PRATE

Hans DUBORG

José de OLIVEIRA COSTA

Wolfgang ROTH

Corneille BRÜCK

Mr Ludovicus MEULEMANS served as Vice-Chairman until June 1993, since when he has been appointed Honorary Vice-Chairman.

Directors:

Luigi ARCUTI
Isabel BARATA

Presidente dell'Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, Rome
Subdirectora-Geral do Tesouro, Direcção-Geral do Tesouro,
Ministério das Finanças, Lisbon

David BOSTOCK

Under Secretary, Head of European Community Group (Overseas Finance),
HM Treasury, London

Richard BRANTNER
Sinbad COLERIDGE
Manuel CONTHE GUTIERREZ

Sprecher des Vorstands der Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Frankfurt
Chief Executive, Structured Finance Division, Barclays de Zoete Wedd Ltd, London
Director General del Tesoro y Política Financiera,
Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, Madrid

Jos de VRIES

Plaatsvervangend Directeur, Directie Buitenlandse Financiële Betrekkingen,
Ministerie van Financiën, The Hague

Mario DRAGHI
Jean-Yves HABERER
Winfried HECK
Philippe JURGENSEN
Yves MERSCH
Rudolf MORAWITZ
Miguel MUÑIZ DE LAS CUEVAS
Ariane OBOLENSKY

Direttore Generale del Tesoro, Ministero del Tesoro, Rome
Inspecteur général des Finances, Paris
Ministerialdirigent, Bundesministerium der Finanzen, Bonn
Directeur Général de la Caisse Française de Développement, Paris
Directeur du Trésor, Ministère du Trésor, Luxembourg
Ministerialdirigent, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft, Bonn
Presidente del Instituto de Crédito Oficial, Madrid
Chef du Service des Affaires Internationales, Direction du Trésor,
Ministère de l'Économie, Paris

Maurice O'CONNELL
Pétros P. PAPAGEORGIOU
Vincenzo PONTOLILLO
Giovanni RAVASIO

Governor of the Central Bank of Ireland, Dublin
Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Piraeus, Piraeus
Direttore Centrale, Banca d'Italia, Rome
Director-General for Economic and Financial Affairs,
Commission of the European Communities, Brussels

Lars TYBJERG
Jan H. G. VANORMELINGEN

Deputy Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister's Cabinet Office, Copenhagen
Directeur-generaal van de Administratie der Thesaurie,
Ministère des Finances, Brussels

Roy WILLIAMS

Deputy Secretary, Department of Trade and Industry, London

Alternates:

Giancarlo DEL BUFALO
Pierre DUQUESNE

Dirigente Generale, Ministero del Tesoro, Rome
Sous-Directeur des Affaires Multilatérales, Direction du Trésor,
Ministère de l'Économie, Paris

Vicente J. FERNÁNDEZ

Subdirector General del Tesoro y Política Financiera,
Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, Madrid

Francesco GIAVAZZI
M.J.L. JONKHART
Eberhard KURTH
Eneko LANDÁBURU ILLARRAMENDI

Dirigente Generale, Direzione Generale del Tesoro, Ministero del Tesoro, Rome
President-Directeur, De Nationale Investeringsbank N.V., The Hague
Ministerialdirektor, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit, Bonn
Director-General for Regional Policy,
Commission of the European Communities, Brussels

Oliver PAGE
Pierre RICHARD
Michael J. SOMERS
Konrad SOMMER
Philip WYNN OWEN

Head of Wholesale Markets, Supervision Division, Bank of England, London
Président-Directeur Général du Crédit Local de France, Paris
Chief Executive, National Treasury Management Agency, Dublin
Ministerialrat, Bundesministerium der Finanzen, Bonn
Head of the Treasury's Transport Policy Division, London

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Situation at 15 May 1994

President: Sir Brian UNWIN
 Vice-Presidents: Lucio IZZO
 Alain PRATE
 Hans DUBORG
 José de OLIVEIRA COSTA
 Wolfgang ROTH
 Corneille BRÜCK

Mr Ludovicus MEULEMANS served as Vice-President until June 1993, since when he has been appointed Honorary Vice-President.

Organisation Structure of the Bank

Situation at 15 May 1994

Secretary-General Thomas OURSIN	General Affairs Martin CURWEN	Coordination	... Theoharry GRAMMATIKOS Peter HELGER Karl Georg SCHMIDT Hugo WOESTMANN
	Joachim MÜLLER-BORLE Roger ADAMS, Special Adviser	Secretariat <i>Information and Communications</i> <i>Budget</i> <i>Representative Office in Brussels</i>	
	Human Resources Ronald STURGES	Personnel Administration <i>Personnel Policy</i> <i>Recruitment</i>	Gerlando GENUARDI Daphne VENTURAS Jörg-Alexander UEBBING
	Information Technology Rémy JACOB	Applications Engineering	Albert BRANDT
	Administrative Services Alessandro MORBILLI	Internal Services <i>Translation</i>	Adriaan ZILVOLD ...
		* * *	
		Internal Audit	Jean-Claude CARREAU
Directorates for Operations in the Community			
Directorate 1 Giorgio RATTI (*)	Operations in Italy, Rome Caroline REID	Coordination <i>Infrastructure</i> <i>Energy, Environment</i> <i>Industry</i> <i>Credit Institutions</i>	André DUNAND Filippo MANZI Michael O'HALLORAN Laurent DE MAUTORT Bruno LAGO
	Operations in Spain Armin ROSE	Private Sector Public Sector <i>Madrid Office</i>	Jos VAN KAAM Francisco DOMINGUEZ Fernando DE LA FUENTE
	Operations in Denmark and Germany Fridolin WEBER-KREBS	Denmark Germany	Paul DONNERUP Henk DELSING
Directorate 2 Pitt TREUMANN	Operations in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands Gérard d'ERM	France Benelux	Alain BELLAVOINE Christian CAREAGA
	Operations in the United Kingdom, the North Sea and Portugal Thomas HACKETT	UK: Infrastructure, Industry, Banks UK: Transport and Energy, North Sea <i>London Office</i> <i>Portugal</i> <i>Lisbon Office</i>	Andreas VERYKIOS Thomas BARRETT Guy BAIRD Filipe CARTAXO Ian PACE
	Operations in Greece and Ireland Ernest LAMERS	Greece <i>Athens Office</i> Ireland	Konstantin ANDREOPOULOS Arghyro YARMENITOU Richard POWER
		* * *	
	Credit and Monitoring Francis CARPENTER	Public Sector (Dir. 1 Countries) Public Sector (Dir. 2 Countries) Private Sector (Dir. 1 Countries) Private Sector (Dir. 2 Countries) <i>Financial Institutions</i>	Agostino FONTANA Brian FEWKES José Manuel MORI ... Dominique de CRAYENCOUR

(*) Since 1 April 1994, Mr Eugenio GREPPI, formerly Head of Directorate 1, has been seconded to the European Investment Fund as Chairman Designate of the Financial Committee.

Organisation Structure of the Bank (cont'd)

Directorate for Operations outside the Community

Michel DELEAU
Monitoring and Coordination
 Manfred KNETSCH

ACPI and ALA
 Rex SPELLER

ACP2
 Jean-Louis BIANCARELLI

Mediterranean Countries
 Pietro PETTOVICH

Central and Eastern Europe
 Terence BROWN

*Coordination
 Monitoring Support*

*Caribbean and Latin America
 Asia, Pacific, Madagascar and Mauritius
 East Africa*

*West Africa
 Central Africa
 Southern Africa*

*Maghreb, Turkey
 Mashreq, Middle East, Malta, Cyprus*

*Poland, Hungary, Baltic States,
 Former Yugoslavia, Slovenia
 Czech Rep., Slovakia, Bulgaria,
 Romania, Albania*

Marc BECKER
 Alfred KAWAN
 Michel HATTERER

Claudio CORTESE
 Patrick THOMAS
 Jacqueline NOËL

Nicolas URMES
 Guy BERMAN
 Justin LOASBY

Alain SÈVE
 Robert WILSON

Walter CERNOIA

Christopher KNOWLES

Finance and Treasury Directorate

Philippe MARCHAT

Capital Markets
 Ulrich DAMM
 Jean-Claude BRESSON

Treasury
 Luc WINAND

General Accountancy
 François ROUSSEL

*Coordination
 Risk Management*

DE,BE,LU,AT,CH,GB,IE, Far East

*NL,PT,GR, Scand. Countries, Middle East
 FR,ES,IT,US,ECU*

*Planning, Disbursements,
 Loan Servicing
 Money Markets
 Portfolio Management
 Back Office*

*Loan Accounting
 General Accounting*

Henri-Pierre SAUNIER
 Georg HUBER
 Ulrich MEIER

...

Joseph VOGTEN
 Jean-Claude BRESSON
 Carlo SARTORELLI
 Carlos GUILLE

Eberhard UHLMANN
 Francis ZEGHERS
 Ralph BAST
 Erling CRONQVIST

Charles ANIZET
 Luis BOTELLA MORALES

Directorate for Economic and Financial Studies

Herbert CHRISTIE

**Economic Studies in the
 Community**
 Horst FEUERSTEIN

**Economic Studies in the
 ACP States and the
 Mediterranean Countries**
 Luigi GENAZZINI

**Economic Studies in Central
 and Eastern Europe, Asia
 and Latin America; Financial
 Studies and Documentation**
 Alfred STEINHERR

Coordination

*Industry
 Infrastructure
 Energy*

*ACP
 Mediterranean*

*Central and Eastern Europe,
 Asia, Latin America
 Financial Studies
 Documentation and Library*

Patrice GERAUD

Carlo BOLATTI
 Mateu TURRÓ CALVET
 Juan ALARIO GASULLA

Stephen McCARTHY
 Daniel OTTOLENGHI
 Henri BETTELHEIM

Jacques GIRARD
 Pier Luigi GILIBERT
 Marie-Odile KLEIBER

Legal Directorate

Bruno EYNARD

Giannangelo MARCHEGIANI
 Roderick DUNNETT
 Marc DUFRESNE
 Robert WAGENER
 Hans-Jürgen SEELIGER

Technical Advisory Service

Jean-Jacques SCHUL

Agribusiness
 Jean-Jacques SCHUL

**Manufacturing Industry, Electronics
 and Telecommunications**
 J. Garry HAYTER

**Petroleum-based Energy, Chemi-
 cal Industry, Aviation, Tourism**
 Hemming JØRGENSEN

**Electrical Energy, Mining, Waste
 Disposal**
 Günter WESTERMANN

Infrastructure
 Peter BOND

Coordination

Jean-Pierre DAUBET
 Peder PEDERSEN

Bernard BÉLIER
 Patrick MULHERN

Richard DEELEY
 Jean-Jacques MERTENS
 Constantin CHRISTOFIDIS

René VAN ZONNEVELD
 Heiko GEBHARDT

Philippe OSTENC
 Luis LÓPEZ RODRÍGUEZ
 Barend STOFKOPER
 Andrew ALLEN

FOREWORD

In a difficult economic context, European Investment Bank financing progressed by 15 % in 1993 to a level of ECU 19.6 billion. The EIB thus continued to make a significant contribution towards promoting European integration and the Community's transition to Economic and Monetary Union.

In selecting projects for financing, the EIB continues to attach priority to furthering the development of the less privileged regions of the Union, as borne out by one key statistic: since 1989, ECU 50 billion — or two thirds of our financing within the Union — have been invested by the Bank in regional development areas in which two out of every five Europeans live and where it has supported aggregate investment of 146 billion. In 1993, capital projects which the EIB helped to finance accounted for some 22 % of gross fixed capital formation in Portugal and 15 % in Greece, Spain and Ireland.



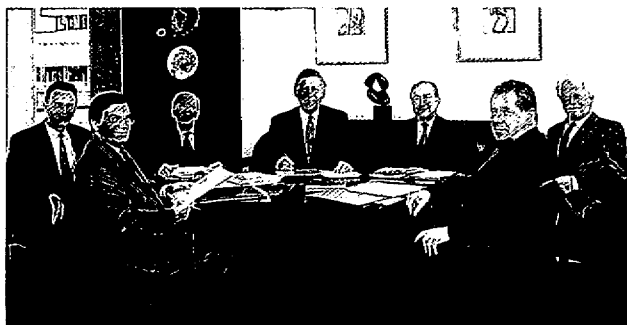
Although to a large extent following the path traced in previous years, Bank activity in 1993 nevertheless developed in terms of both the nature and breadth of financing provided. The EIB responded to the wish expressed by the Heads of State or Government to see the Bank supporting economic growth and employment. By the time this Annual Report is published, the EIB will have committed under its Edinburgh lending facility, within the space of sixteen months, over ECU 6 billion in the form of 130 loans to accelerate the financing of communications and environmental protection infrastructure. At the same time, it has successfully established, with effect from June 1994, the European Investment Fund designed to guarantee financing for major infrastructure projects and smaller businesses. The Bank is also taking an active part in the ongoing deliberations with the representatives of Heads of State or Government on identifying and financing the trans-European networks of tomorrow.

Faced with this variety of new tasks, the EIB has remained true to its traditional approach: providing the Community and its operators with the benefit of its ability to mobilise a substantial volume of funds and to identify capital projects which are technically viable, economically warranted and financially balanced. We believe that it is on this basis alone that trade flows can be generated and permanent jobs created. Indeed, the European Council has endorsed this approach on no less than three occasions when inviting the Bank to take on greater responsibilities in supporting economic activity in Europe.

The EIB's role is similarly expanding outside the Union. It has extended its financing to the EFTA Countries, including, of course, those which have applied



for Community membership. Its field of operations now also embraces additional countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America. The EIB is thus in a position to underpin the Community's cooperation and development aid policies in some 130 countries across the globe. In addition, in order to support the peace process in the Middle East, the Bank is playing an active part in extending the "Redirected Mediterranean Policy" to include the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

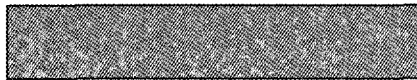


*The Management Committee:
Corneille Brück, José de Oliveira Costa, Lucio Izzo, Sir Brian Unwin,
Alain Prate, Wolfgang Roth, Hans Duborg (from left to right)*

With aggregate loans outstanding of ECU 98 billion and an excellent credit rating on capital markets worldwide, the European Investment Bank enjoys substantial statutory headroom for future activity and still has much to contribute towards attainment of the European Union's objectives. In achieving these ends, the EIB will be able to count on the outstanding professionalism and commitment of its staff, drawn from all the Member Countries. Together with my colleagues on the Management Committee,

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere gratitude to the Bank's staff for the results obtained and for their commitment to a European Union on the threshold of enlargement and an ever greater sphere of influence.

*Sir Brian Unwin
President*



THE EIB, THE COMMUNITY'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The task of the European Investment Bank, the Community's financial institution, is to contribute to policies and decisions aimed at achieving the balanced development, integration and economic and social cohesion of all Member Countries. For this purpose, it deploys banking resources in helping to finance capital projects. It also provides

funding for projects in an increasing number of non-member countries with which the Community has concluded economic and financial cooperation agreements.

In order to carry out its task, the EIB grants loans from its own resources and furnishes guarantees (see note 5(e),

page 118). In addition, it provides financing, principally outside the Community, under mandate and from Community or Member States' budgetary resources; such operations are accounted for off balance sheet in the Special Section (see page 72).

OBJECTIVES

The EIB's remits derive from the Treaties and from various economic policy decisions adopted by the European Councils.

Progress towards European integration and a unified internal market call for extensive trans-European infrastructure with greater emphasis on protecting the environment.

The Treaty on European Union attaches priority to strengthening economic and social cohesion in which regional development plays a key role.

At the end of 1992, the European Council requested the EIB to contribute towards the Community's economic recovery programme. The lending facility established in Edinburgh has been increased from ECU 5 to 8 billion, comprising 7 billion for infrastructure and 1 billion for SMEs.

The EIB has been invited to help in broadening the Community's policy of cooperation in support of a growing number of non-member countries.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1993

In 1993, EIB financing operations totalled ECU 19.6 billion, of which 17.7 billion was lent within the European Union for capital investment amounting to more than 50 billion and accounting for almost 5% of gross fixed capital formation. Outside the Union, the Bank can now lend in close on 130 countries.

Funding for projects forming part of trans-European transport, telecommunications and energy networks came to 7.8 billion in 1993; loans for safeguarding the environment and improving the quality of life totalled 4.4 billion.

The EIB directs over two thirds of its financing to projects fostering regional development: 12.5 billion in 1993 and almost 50 billion over the past five years, mainly in very low income regions and in close cooperation with Community budgetary instruments.

The EIB is playing a key part in implementing the Edinburgh facility swiftly. By the end of 1993, commitments under this heading totalled 4.6 billion, ensuring solid financing for a hundred or so large-scale projects and programmes in eleven countries. Job-creating SMEs will qualify for subsidised loans in 1994. Preparatory work has continued on establishing a complementary guarantee mechanism, the European Investment Fund.

EIB financing outside the Community, particularly in Mediterranean Countries and Central and Eastern Europe, grew sharply in 1993 to 1.9 billion. Bank activity now extends to Asian and Latin American Countries signatories to cooperation agreements with the Community, as well as to projects in the EFTA Countries.



1993: Overview

In 1993, the total amount of finance contracts signed came to 19 611 million ⁽¹⁾ (17 033 million in 1992), an increase of 15 % at current prices and in real terms (see note 7, page 119). Total financing broke down as to 19 479 million in loans from own resources, 52 million in the form of a guarantee and 80 million in operations using other resources.

Financing authorisations in respect of projects submitted to the EIB for appraisal totalled 23 billion. Disbursements from own resources amounted to 15 818

million, compared with 14 798 million in 1992.

The dominant feature of 1993 was the European growth initiative, launched in Edinburgh in December 1992, broadened in Copenhagen in June 1993 and extended again in Brussels in December 1993.

Numerous new tasks were entrusted to the EIB: speeding up the financing of investment under the Edinburgh lending facility, establishing the European Investment Fund and the European Economic Area financial mechanism, assisting where necessary in Cohesion Fund evaluations, helping to implement the new generation of Structural Funds and,

finally, widening and stepping up EIB activity outside the Community, particularly in Asia and Latin America, the Mediterranean Countries and Central and Eastern Europe.

The EIB raised 14 224 million (12 974 million in 1992) on capital markets in the form of fixed-rate medium and long-term borrowings (90 %) and through floating-rate operations (10 %).

Community currencies accounted for almost four fifths of aggregate funds raised. The ECU, having headed the list for four years running, now ranks, at 7 % of funds raised, behind the pound sterling, the Italian lira, the Deutsche Mark, the French franc and the Spanish peseta.

⁽¹⁾ Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts given in this report are expressed in ECUs and have been rounded to the nearest million.

Table 1: **Contracts signed in 1993, from 1989 to 1993 and from 1973 to 1993**
Breakdown by origin of resources and project location

	1993		1989-1993		1973-1993	
	ECU million	%	ECU million	%	ECU million	%
Loans from own resources and guarantees	19 531.6	99.6	76 968.4	99.2	137 889.7	94.3
within the Community	17 724.2	90.4	72 460.3	93.4	128 470.6	87.8
of which: loans	17 672.6	90.1	72 282.6	93.1	127 596.1	87.2
of which: guarantees	51.5	—	177.8	0.2	874.5	0.6
outside the Community	1 807.4	9.2	4 508.1	5.8	9 419.1	6.4
Financing from other resources	79.8	0.4	653.7	0.8	8 365.1	5.7
within the Community	—	—	141.1	0.2	6 399.1	4.4
outside the Community	79.8	0.4	512.6	0.7	1 966.0	1.3
Grand total	19 611.4	100.0	77 622.1	100.0	146 254.8	100.0
within the Community	17 724.2	90.4	72 601.4	93.5	134 869.8	92.2
outside the Community	1 887.2	9.6	5 020.7	6.5	11 385.1	7.8

THE EDINBURGH LENDING FACILITY

The temporary lending facility of 5 billion which, in December 1992, the Edinburgh European Council urged to be established quickly to accelerate the financing of capital infrastructure projects for the purpose of promoting economic recovery was bolstered at European Councils held in Copenhagen in June 1993 and Brussels in October 1993.

The amount involved was raised by 2 billion for infrastructure and the life-time of the facility was extended beyond 1994.

In addition, an amount of 1 billion in the form of global loans carrying an interest subsidy from budgetary resources could be made available by the EIB in 1994 to foster investment by job-creating SMEs.

* * *

Infrastructure projects qualifying for support under the facility now comprise:

— investment in trans-European transport, telecommunications and energy networks as well as equipment in the transport and energy generation sectors;

— other schemes in the same sectors (transport, telecommunications, energy) aimed at improving links between the regions concerned and the aforementioned trans-European networks;

— investment in the environment, including urban renewal.

The EIB maintains its customary criteria when assessing the technical, economic and financial merits of the projects concerned. It formulates financing packages best suited to the projects and promoters involved, with special attention being paid to the term of the loan and the grace period. Depending on funding needs, the EIB has been authorised, by its Board of Governors, to increase lending ceilings in relation to aggregate cost (from 50 % to 75 % for its own loans, thereby raising cumulative Community financing from 70 % to 90 %).

The EIB approved 81 projects in 1993 for a total of 4.6 billion out of the 5 billion initially planned. These projects represent capital investment amounting to some 35 billion. By end-1993, contracts had been signed for 2.4 billion for 47 projects in eleven countries.

Lastly, consideration has also been given to projects involving Central and Eastern European Countries or EFTA Member Countries, where such schemes further implementation of or supplement trans-European networks. These attracted loans totalling 350 million in 1993.

Loans provided under the Edinburgh lending facility in 1993

(ECU million)

	Amounts approved	Loans signed				
		Total	Transport	Telecommunications	Environment	Energy
Belgium	194.1	151.3	137.3	—	14.0	—
Denmark	339.1	188.0	188.0	—	—	—
Germany	494.7	287.8	76.8	153.4	15.7	41.9
Greece	166.5	86.5	66.2	—	—	20.3
Spain	705.0	344.4	99.8	—	105.0	139.6
France	697.1	300.0	84.7	—	215.3	—
Ireland	179.2	49.7	—	—	—	49.7
Italy	476.0	446.1	47.3	196.5	10.7	191.6
Netherlands	164.4	23.3	—	—	23.3	—
Portugal	212.7	186.2	15.3	76.3	8.1	86.5
United Kingdom	979.1	300.0	274.7	—	12.5	12.8
Total	4 607.9	2 363.3	990.1	426.2	404.6	542.4

Loans for investment **within the Community** amounted to 17 650 million (see list, page 87). This represents a rise of 9 % year on year.

Projects were financed in every Community country, apart from Luxembourg, with a marked increase in activity in Spain, Portugal, Germany — mainly the eastern Länder — and, to a lesser extent, the Netherlands, Greece, Denmark and Ireland.

In these countries in 1993, the EIB approved financing commitments under the Edinburgh lending facility amount-

ing to 4.6 billion; loans totalling 2.4 billion were signed for infrastructure projects in the fields of communications, energy and the environment.

The EIB thus supported economic activity by:

— on the one hand, boosting its operations to fund infrastructure and capital projects forming part of outline plans for trans-European networks: 7.8 billion for investment in transport, telecommunications and energy transfers contributing to intra-Community trade and exchanges and improving links with the

various regions of the Community, particularly the least favoured;

— on the other, continuing its action in favour of regional development: in 1993, 12.5 billion, or close on 75 % of funding, centred on investment in the less privileged areas, particularly those eligible for Community Structural Fund assistance.

The EIB also backs investment designed to protect the environment, improve the quality of life, diversify the Community's energy supplies and foster optimum management of indigenous resources.

EIB Activity

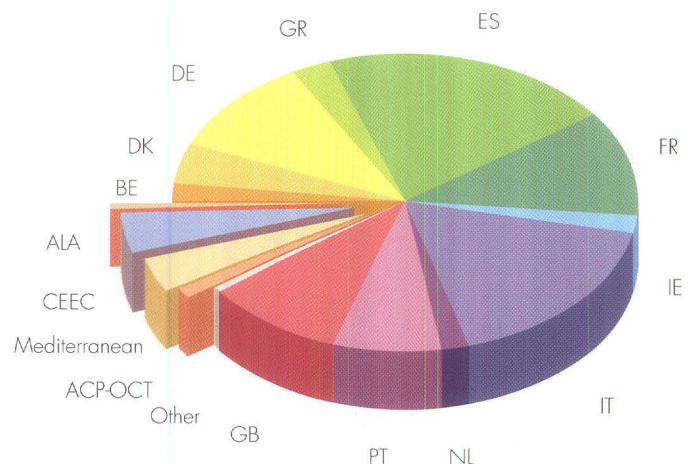
Contracts signed ⁽¹⁾ (ECU million)

1993: 19 611.4		1992: 17 032.5	
amount	%	amount	%
371.6	2.1	Belgium	396.6 2.5
875.5	4.9	Denmark	690.8 4.3
2 096.6	11.8	Germany	1 663.9 10.3
511.1	2.9	Greece	377.5 2.3
4 005.1	22.6	Spain	3 020.6 18.7
2 205.5	12.4	France	1 895.1 11.7
388.2	2.2	Ireland	303.5 1.9
3 362.0	19.0	Italy	3 796.9 23.5
—	—	Luxembourg	42.8 0.3
379.7	2.1	Netherlands	154.4 1.0
1 488.8	8.4	Portugal	1 230.4 7.6
1 929.1	10.9	United Kingdom	2 407.2 14.9
111.0	0.6	Other ⁽²⁾	159.7 1.0
17 724.2	100.0	Community	16 139.7 100.0
225.7	12.0	ACP-OCT	252.0 28.2
680.5	36.1	Mediterranean	320.8 35.9
882.0	46.7	CEEC	320.8 35.9
99.0	5.2	ALA	— —
1 887.2	100.0	Non-Community	893.6 100.0

(1) For abbreviations, see note 3, page 119.

(2) Projects located outside the Member States but of benefit to the Community (see note 5(d), page 118).

Geographical breakdown (1993)



In supporting productive investment, the EIB attaches particular importance to strengthening the international competitiveness of Community industry and to promoting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), whose contribution to economic growth and impact on employment are appreciable, especially at regional level.

Outside the Community, financing made available as part of EC cooperation policies with non-member countries amounted to 1 887 million (893 million in 1992): 1 807 million from own

resources and 80 million from budgetary resources (see list, page 96).

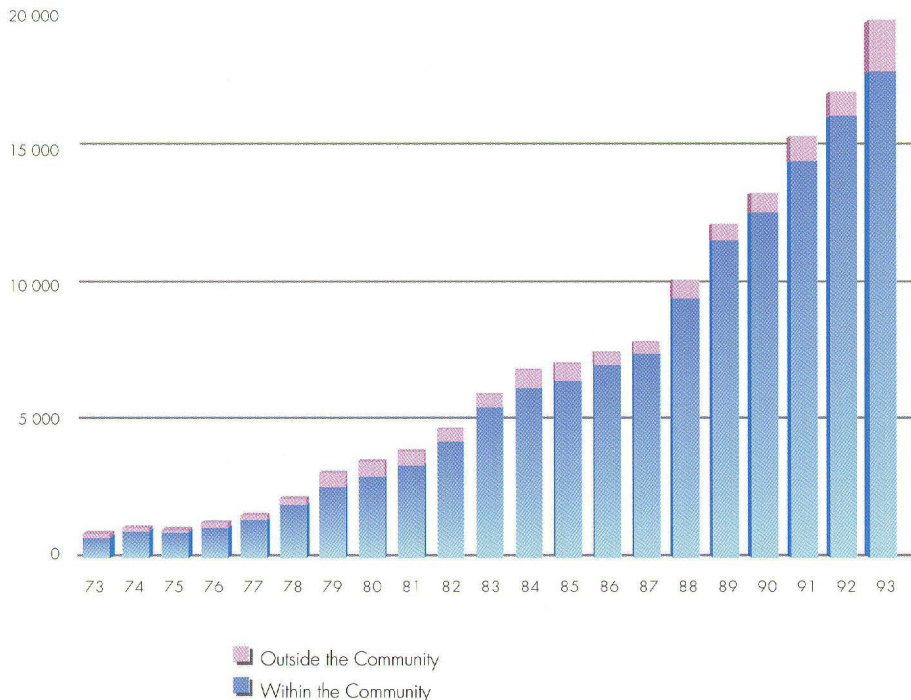
This sharp increase is attributable to the launching of initial operations in Asia and Latin America as well as to activity in the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC) and, more especially, countries on the southern rim of the Mediterranean, where operations under the financial protocols were supplemented by non-protocol lending as part of the Redirected Mediterranean Policy. Finally, financing continued in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)

States and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT).

* * *

European Investment Bank activity made significant advances in all these areas, underscoring the Bank's commitment to implementing the objectives and decisions which shape the future of the European Union and highlighting its ability to offer loan formats tailored to the needs of project promoters.

Financing provided (contracts signed) from 1973 to 1993
(ECU million at current prices)



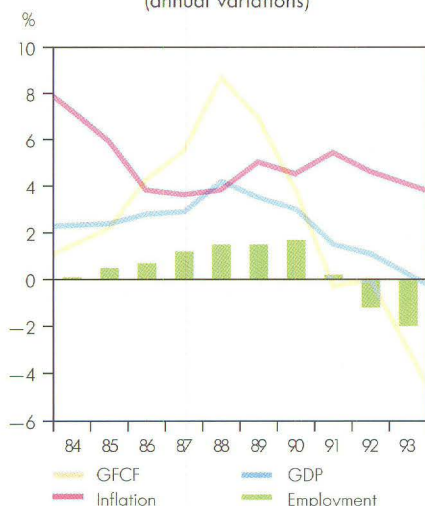
Economic background

1993: A YEAR OF RECESSION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

In 1993, as in 1992, growth in the world economy was again subdued, amounting to around 1.5%⁽¹⁾.

In the Community, 1993 was marked by recession, rising unemployment and worsening public-sector finances.

GDP, inflation, GFCF, employment
(annual variations)



Nevertheless, it saw a slowdown in inflation, a trend towards falling interest rates, which became more widespread during the second half, and, in some countries, a relative improvement in corporate performance.

The slackening pace of growth, which began in 1989, turned into a recession

The recession affecting Europe — both the Community and the EFTA Countries — and the dramatic slowdown in economic activity in Japan over the past two years (0.1% growth in 1993) were not counterbalanced by the recovery in the United States (3%) or by the good

performance of some newly industrialised countries.

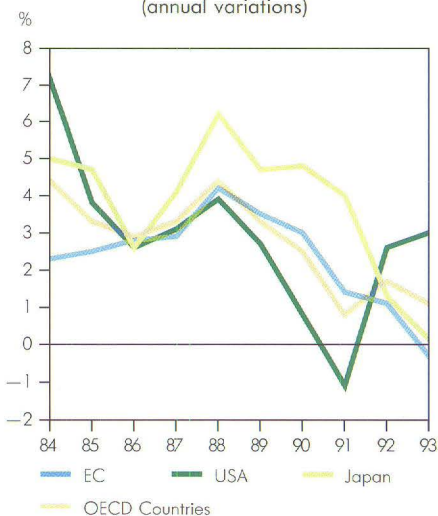
World trade was therefore down significantly on 1992 levels.

and, for the first time since 1975, Community GDP slipped by nearly half a point (— 0.3%).

In most countries, demand was depressed by rising unemployment, waning confidence and the level, often

The slowdown in economic activity affected all countries except the United Kingdom, where growth rallied after three difficult years. In Ireland and, to a lesser extent, in Denmark, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, GDP nevertheless progressed, albeit at a slower rate than the previous year. The other Member Countries, however, experienced a decline in their GDP of some 0.6% in Italy and France, more than 1% in Belgium, Spain and Portugal, and 1.2% in Germany (even 1.9% for the western part of the country), hit by a drop in exports and the financial consequences of unification which led to an increase in the budget deficit.

GDP/GNP international comparisons
(annual variations)



too high, of interest rates. Aggregate investment within the Community measured in terms of GFCF, which had stagnated in 1991 and 1992, showed a 4.7% reduction in real terms. A contraction of this magnitude had not been witnessed since 1981, or even 1975.

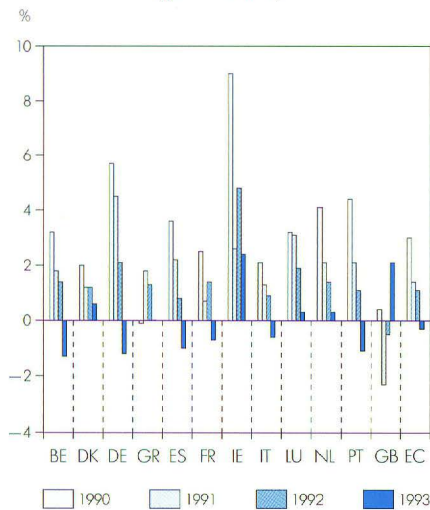
⁽¹⁾ The macro-economic statistics in this chapter are drawn from the 1993-1994 economic budgets published at the end of 1993 by the Commission and updated at end-March 1994. They remain provisional. The rates of growth for physical aggregates are expressed in volume terms. Inflation is measured by the consumer price index.

Data for Germany take account of the eastern Länder since 1992 (trade and current balances: since 1991).

In 1993, the share of GFCF in GDP was thus barely 19%, compared with the 20% or so recorded over the previous ten years, an already relatively low level.

Capital expenditure fell sharply: the decline, already appreciable in 1991 and 1992, worsened further in 1993 (-8.5%). Except for the United Kingdom, where investment began to take off again (+2.3%), Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg, the situation deteriorated

**GDP
1990-1993**
(growth rates)



in all countries, particularly Spain (-16.6%), Italy (-13%), Germany (-11.3%), Belgium (-11%) and France (-7.2%).

**Trade balances fob:
international comparisons**
(as % of GDP)



The recovery in construction industry investment hoped for in 1992 failed to materialise; the final outturn is expected to be a drop of around 1.3%.

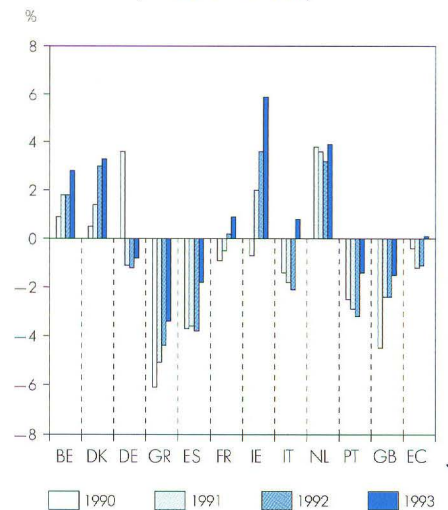
Last year also saw a distinct slowdown in household consumption, due in large part to the employment situation which worsened for the third year running (-2%) and to a continued rise in the number of jobless, now 10.6% of the working population. The stagnation in real incomes and increases in tax and social security contributions also had an impact on the level of consumption.

The deteriorating economic situation affected public-sector finances; budget deficits climbed to 6.1% of Community GDP (compared with 5% in 1992).

Despite monetary turmoil during the first half and budgetary imbalances, the process of disinflation continued, sustained by the fall in prices of raw materials, particularly oil: inflation was in the region of 3.7% (compared with 4.6% in 1992). This moderating trend facilitated long and short-term interest rate cuts in almost all Member States.

The drop in imports, connected with the economic downturn, had repercussions for the Community's external accounts,

**Current balances
1990-1993**
(in relation to GDP)



which showed improvement and regained equilibrium: 0.7% of GDP for the trade balance and 0.1% for the current balance.

Community context

1993: FROM DOUBT TO HOPE

Although marked by recession, rising unemployment and a series of monetary upheavals, 1993 also saw ratification of the Treaty on European Union completed, implementation of decisions to underpin economic recovery, commencement of negotiations on enlarging the Union and conclusion of those on GATT. The keynotes for 1994 were therefore the European Union, the se-

cond stage of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and establishment of the European Economic Area (EEA) with EFTA countries.

In 1993, the European Investment Bank stepped up its role on various occasions as the financial institution of the Community supporting economic revival and strengthening economic and social cohesion. At the same time, it broadened the scope of its activity, which now

spans some 130 countries across the world.

Both inside and outside the Community, the EIB makes available its experience and professionalism in furthering Community policies and decisions, thereby fostering economically sound investment, promoting balanced development and helping to create jobs for today and, more importantly, for the future.

Throughout 1993, the EIB endeavoured to provide a swift and tangible response to the various demands of the Community, particularly as expressed during European Councils.

On 12 December 1992 in Edinburgh, the Council invited the EIB to increase its active support for economic recovery and adopted two conclusions directly affecting the Bank:

— one concerned the establishment of the **European Investment Fund (EIF)**, for the purpose of providing guarantees to facilitate the financing of trans-European networks and SMEs.

At the end of March 1993, after consultations with the European Parliament, an Intergovernmental Conference approved an Act amending the Protocol on the Statute of the EIB, empowering

its Board of Governors to set up the Fund. With national ratification procedures completed, this Act enables the EIB's Governors to adopt their decision on the establishment of the EIF. During the course of 1993, the EIB put in place the structures necessary to allow the Fund to begin operations (see box article, page 20).

— The other, aimed at sustaining economic growth, concerned the creation of an ECU 5 billion **lending facility** to speed up the financing of infrastructure projects, in particular those relating to trans-European networks. The initial batch of loans was approved in February and, by the end of the year, commitments amounted to ECU 4.6 billion (see box article, page 13).

Conscious of the need to boost support for economic activity, the European

Council meeting in Copenhagen on 21-22 June 1993, noting the steady rate at which this facility was being used, decided to increase the amount earmarked for infrastructure by 2 billion and to extend its duration beyond 1994. It also decided to provide interest subsidies, financed from the Community budget, for EIB loans totalling 1 billion in order to stimulate investment by **small and medium-sized enterprises**.

The extraordinary European Council meeting in Brussels (29 October) took up the Bank's suggestion that its eligibility criteria under this facility be extended to the financing of projects, open to relatively rapid implementation, in the fields of transport equipment, energy production and urban renewal.

Following entry into force of the Treaty on European Union on 1 November 1993, the first European Council of the Union met in Brussels on 10-11 December. In particular, in the light of the *White Paper on growth, competi-*

tiveness and employment, produced by the Commission, it adopted an action plan for the short and medium term aimed at substantially reducing the number of people out of work.

Several conclusions relating to "specific accompanying measures to be conducted at Community level" are of direct relevance to the EIB, which is playing a constructive role in their implementation.



These measures are targeted in the first instance at **trans-European transport and energy networks and the environment**. The Council stressed the need to press ahead with the adoption of European outline plans, with a view to identifying projects of common interest, in conjunction with corresponding national investment programmes.

To this end, it was decided that the Commission, assisted by a group of personal representatives of the Heads of State and Government, would act as a catalyst and coordinate work involved. The Council also requested a report on data communications infrastructure (broad-band networks, multimedia ser-

vices, etc.), to be followed up by an operational programme.

The EIB, by virtue of its activity over recent years, is directly associated with the future financing of these networks and is taking part in these proceedings.

The European Council has stipulated that for the next six years:

- the Community budget will contribute around 5 billion a year, sourced from the "networks" budget heading, the Structural Funds, the Cohesion Fund and "research and development" appropriations;
- the European Investment Bank, as part of its normal activities, and the

This determination to revitalise growth and employment by helping the economy adjust to the challenges of the 21st century calls for simultaneous effort to achieve **more balanced development in Europe's regions**.

In parallel with greater emphasis on measures funded from the Community budget and cooperating closely in their implementation, the Bank is continuing to accord priority to regional development, in keeping with the role assigned to it by the Treaty on European Union (Protocol on Cohesion and new Article 198e which defines its tasks, replacing and supplementing Article 130 of the Treaty of Rome).

The EIB, whose operations in the less favoured regions totalled 47 billion from 1989 to 1993, is closely involved in implementing Community action in this area.

Following the financial perspective decisions taken at the European Council in Edinburgh and after consulting the European Parliament, on 20 July 1993 the Council adopted the regulations on Structural Fund action for the period 1994-1999. A total of 141.5 billion will be set aside for this purpose, including 96 billion for regions lagging behind in their development ("Objective 1 regions").

In addition, the Cohesion Fund has been endowed with 15.2 billion for the period 1993-1999 to support environmental and transport projects in four countries (Portugal, Greece, Ireland and Spain).

As during the first stage in the planning of the Structural Funds, the Bank will endeavour to maximise the impact of Community aid through a judicious combination of EIB loans and Com-

European Investment Fund will contribute 7 billion a year in the form of loans and guarantees.

Additional financing arrangements could, if necessary, be considered in order to ensure that priority projects do not encounter financial obstacles which could jeopardise their completion.

EIB financing in this area, which increased from 3.2 billion in 1988 to 7.8 billion in 1993, should thus continue to expand on the basis of sound investment projects of patent economic benefit likely to assist the sustainable development of the Union.

munity grants. In the case of the Cohesion Fund, the Bank will also contribute, where necessary, towards systematic project assessment.

Finally, still in the priority areas (Greece, Island of Ireland, Portugal and the disadvantaged regions of Spain), the six signatories to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA) set up a financial mechanism involving 500 million in grants plus 2% interest subsidies on EIB loans worth 1.5 billion for projects in the environmental, transport, education and training fields as well as for ventures undertaken by SMEs. This mechanism, management of which has been entrusted to the EIB, came into operation on 28 February 1994.



THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT FUND (EIF)

The European Investment Fund (EIF) provides guarantees for major infrastructure projects, notably those forming part of trans-European networks (TENs), and for capital investment undertaken by SMEs. It became operational in 1994.

Pursuant to the decision of the Edinburgh European Council in the context of the European growth initiative and on the basis of the proceedings of a working party of the EIB's Board of Directors, an Intergovernmental Conference held on 25 March 1993 approved, following the favourable opinion of the European Parliament, an Act amending the Protocol on the Statute of the EIB. This Act, empowering the Bank's Governors to establish a European Investment Fund, was submitted for ratification in accordance with each Member State's own procedures. Completion of this ratification process, following the deposit, on 29 April 1994, of the final instrument of ratification, enables the Bank's Governors to decide to establish the EIF.

The EIF operates on a **self-sustaining basis**; as a separate legal entity, its accounts are distinct from those of the EIB. Its day-to-day management is handled by the EIB under a Cooperation Agreement.

The initial authorised **capital** of ECU 2 billion is being subscribed by the EIB, the Commission and financial institutions, the EIB funding its share out of its annual surpluses.

The EIF is run on the basis of banking criteria. Its operations currently take the form of **financial guarantees**. Direct equity participations in enterprises involved in implementing TENs will be considered at a later date as will indirect equity holdings in SMEs.

As the Brussels European Council stressed in its conclusions on the financing of TENs, the EIF's operations are to be coordinated, where necessary, with other forms of Community assistance.

The EIF's activities thus facilitate private infrastructure financing by providing a complement or partial alternative to government guarantees. The viability criterion is also a crucial factor in the EIF's approach to SMEs.

* * *

The EIF represents an innovative structure in terms of its share ownership. It brings together public and private, Community and national, partners in providing new means of supporting capital investment essential for the EC's economic recovery and balanced development.



European Investment Fund
FEI · EIF

E. Greppi

Chairman Designate of the Financial Committee
c/o European Investment Bank
100, boulevard Konrad Adenauer
L-2950 Luxembourg



Several significant decisions were taken in 1993 to promote **protection of the environment**.

In February, the Council approved a resolution on "a Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development" involving not only regulatory measures but also a commitment to support action on economic lines. It builds on the Treaty on European Union, which makes explicit provision for increased integration and coordination of environmental policy with other policies, particularly regional development, energy, transport and industrial competitiveness.

The advent of the Single Market on 1 January 1993 was overshadowed by the poor economic climate.

During the year, a number of obstacles to the **unification of the internal market** were removed, each step in the process representing a fresh contribution to European economic recovery. These measures related in particular to: the almost complete freedom of movement of goods, continued dismantling of technical and legal barriers, liberalisation of the service sector, particularly financial products, standardisation of procedures for the award of public contracts and their extension to public administrations and utilities, removal of fiscal barriers and hurdles created by the protection of industrial and intellectual property. In November, with a view to responding to the needs of firms, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, in adjusting to the far-reaching structural changes under way, the Council adopted a resolution calling for implementation of Community initiatives

The environment was included in the objectives of the lending facility set up by the European Council in Edinburgh; the Brussels European Council added urban renewal in recognition of its impact on the quality of life.

The Cohesion Fund and the EEA financial mechanism explicitly accord priority to environmental projects. The Commission's White Paper stresses the case for major Community financial support for environmental protection programmes in view of their role in promoting competitiveness. It cites water management programmes, urban wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal and action to clean up pollution

in support of SMEs. The same objective features in the fourth framework programme for research and technological development (1994-1998), on which political agreement was reached in the Council at the end of December 1993.

For its part, the EIB has continued to support investment designed to strengthen competitiveness of both large enterprises and SMEs. In 1994, the latter, hard hit by the recession, should benefit from the decision of the European Council in Copenhagen authorising subsidised lending in the form of global loans from the EIB for a total of 1 billion. After consulting the European Parliament for its opinion, the Council decided that loans to job-creating SMEs would carry 2% interest subsidies for a period of five years. This facility is covered by a cooperation agreement between the EIB and the Commission.

In order to help the Portuguese textile industry to adjust to the new GATT

in the Mediterranean and the Baltic, all of which the EIB already finances on a continuing basis, providing close on 5 billion in 1993.

Also worthy of note are the adoption of several texts covering, for example, voluntary participation by industrial companies in a Community ecological audit scheme, rules governing waste transfers, monitoring of CO₂ and greenhouse gases and the decision to set up the European Environment Agency in the Copenhagen area.

rules, the Community has provided additional financial support measures for the period 1994-1999. These should amount to 400 million in grant aid from the Community budget, part of which would take the form of interest subsidies on EIB loans.

With the ECSC Treaty expiring in 2002, thought is also being given to accommodating requirements stemming from further restructuring of the coal and steel industries. This should lead to greater cooperation with the EIB, which could gradually assume responsibility for certain activities, linked notably to the financing of major infrastructure projects.



1 January 1994 heralded the second stage of Economic and Monetary Union following virtual completion of the process of liberalisation of capital movements in 1993.

A significant institutional innovation was the creation of the European Monetary Institute (EMI), with the remit of strengthening the coordination of monetary policies and pursuing the preparatory work on establishing the European System of Central Banks.

Prior to that, 1993 had been a year of renewed monetary turmoil. Following tensions within the European monetary

system, the parity grid had to be adjusted twice. In January, the Irish pound then, in May, the peseta and escudo were devalued in relation to the other currencies. In July, large-scale speculative attacks were mounted against several currencies on foreign exchange markets: the French and Belgian francs, the Danish krone, the peseta and the escudo.

This prompted the Council and Central Bank Governors temporarily to widen the fluctuation margins within the exchange rate mechanism which, with effect from 2 August, were increased to 15% above or below the central rates.

On 1 February 1993, **accession** negotiations began with Austria, Finland and Sweden, then in April, with Norway.

An agreement was reached at the beginning of March 1994 enabling these countries to accede to the Community on 1 January 1995. The negotiators, supported by several resolutions of the European Parliament, stressed the importance of full acceptance of the Treaty on European Union and the Community heritage.

The prospect of these countries becoming Member States of the Community

was taken into account when the European Economic Area (EEA), which came into effect on 1 January 1994, was established with the EFTA Countries.

The representatives of the Member States of the European Union and EFTA, meeting in December 1993, announced their support for common action to underpin economic growth and employment. They wished to see an expansion in EIB activity, particularly in the fields of infrastructure and trans-European networks, not only in the four applicant countries but also in the other EFTA

countries. Against this background, after the virtual suspension of issues following the monetary crisis in 1992, the **ECU** no longer attracted operators' interest to the same extent as in previous years. Accordingly, public ECU issues as a whole amounted to only 5.8 billion, compared with 19 billion in 1992 and 23.6 billion in 1991.

The EIB's ECU issues reflected this drop: 650 million in 1993 compared with 1 450m and 1 900m in the previous two years. However, with a share of over 11%, the EIB remains one of the leading issuers on the international ECU market.

countries: Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. On 8 April 1994, the Board of Governors agreed to grant loans or guarantees in those countries up to a maximum of 500 million a year for a period of two years. Such financing will centre on projects forming part of the growth initiative and be made available on the same terms and in keeping with the same criteria as apply to EIB operations within the European Union.

In 1993, the EIB's theatre of operations outside the Community was extended to additional countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America.

In **Central and Eastern European Countries** signatories to Europe Agreements or cooperation agreements with the Community, EIB operations are

mounted within the framework, laid down by the European Council in Copenhagen, gearing cooperation towards ultimate membership of the Union.



On 2 May 1994, the Board of Governors authorised the EIB to continue and extend its activity in ten Central and Eastern European Countries up to a ceiling of 3 billion in the form of loans guaranteed by the Community. This embraces the *six countries covered by the first generation of agreements*, plus the three Baltic States, *Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania* (200 million already decided), and *Albania*, where the EIB has yet to mount operations.

The cooperation agreement between the Community and *Slovenia*, which came into force in September 1993, includes a financial protocol providing for EIB loans totalling 150 million over the period 1993-1997 for road and rail infrastructure projects.

In addition, on the matter of nuclear safety, the EIB will take part in appraising projects to be implemented under the extended Euratom mandate.

The **Asian and Latin American Countries** signatories to cooperation agreements with the Community (see

list, page 58) now fall within the geographical scope of EIB activity. On 22 February 1993, the Board of Governors authorised the Bank to undertake operations in these areas, drawing on EIB own resources, up to a ceiling amount of 250 million a year over a period of three years. Lending under this heading will be guaranteed by the Community.

In the **Mediterranean Countries**, the Bank stepped up its activity considerably, in particular by resuming operations in Lebanon which had been suspended for a number of years. The fourth Financial Protocol with Syria came into force in March 1994, following the favourable opinion of the European Parliament at the end of 1993.

Under the Community's Redirected Mediterranean Policy, non-protocol financial cooperation has already served to fund, in particular, regional cooperation projects in the fields of transport, telecommunications and the environment. It is within this context that the Bank could make its contri-

bution to the cause of peace in the Middle East. In response to an invitation from the Council, the EIB will be able to support projects on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

As regards the **African, Caribbean and Pacific States**, the EIB is helping to pave the way for negotiations on the second five-year financial protocol to the Fourth Lomé Convention, which will need to take account of the persistently difficult situation confronting numerous countries.

Finally, in view of the increase in the amount and scope of loans granted to non-member countries and guaranteed under the Community budget, the European Council meeting in Edinburgh on 11-12 December 1992 decided to set up a **Guarantee Fund** covering operations outside the Community, the resources for which will be drawn from the loan guarantee reserve to be established in the Community budget. The EIB will be responsible for their financial management under a mandate on behalf of the Community.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND STUDIES: HELPING TO SMOOTH THE PATH FOR WORTHWHILE PROJECTS

The tasks of a bank and of the EIB in particular no longer simply boil down to appraising a project and granting a loan. Nowadays, an investment bank is expected to furnish the promoter with assistance in other, related areas so that a project can be better prepared, better financed and better implemented. The straightforward loan has been supplanted by the concept of a comprehensive financial package. Lending has become a more complex operation, with banks becoming involved early on in the planning stages of a project until the scheme matures gradually into a fully-fledged, viable project meriting finance.

This changing pattern has been equally evident at the EIB. Since the Bank's inception, it has endeavoured, on an informal, case-by-case basis, to help promoters to hone their projects so that they can be implemented under the most favourable financial, technical and economic conditions possible. The EIB has also striven to make contacts easier with other banks or the Commission, particularly within the context of Structural Fund support, and to help frame the terms of reference for studies or to interpret Community directives.

ENVIRONMENT...

Since the late 1980s, the EIB has been involved in technical assistance as part of the programmes of cooperation with other Community and international institutions. These programmes cover those areas which are regarded as high priority or complex, requiring specialist know-how for appraising capital projects, drawing up an order of priorities for investment and arranging optimum finance plans.

Since 1988, the EIB has been involved with the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP), in which the World Bank, the Commission and the UNDP (1) are also participating and which is in keeping with the Community's determination to foster the emergence of projects targeted at environ-

mental protection and sustainable development. During Phase One of the programme, the EIB lent its support to around fifteen projects on both the southern and northern seaboard of the Mediterranean. Phase Two (1993-1995) has got under way with a more intensive action programme, notably enhancing the urban environment and improving management of water resources.

Experience gained with METAP has been of use in extending the Bank's operations to Eastern Europe in cooperation with the EBRD and the NIB (1). Since 1992, a programme has been set in train for rehabilitating the Baltic, focusing on a series of priority investment schemes rendered all the more urgent by the prospect of Community enlargement to include the Scandinavian States. As part of this programme and another aimed at cleaning up the Elbe basin, the EIB is supervising studies and seeking to pinpoint viable projects.

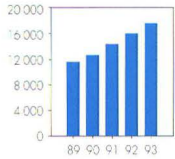
... AND INFRASTRUCTURE

In tandem with the technical assistance furnished by the Bank as part of international cooperation, various other initiatives have been taken. In the transport infrastructure field, the EIB is overseeing studies on projects such as the TGV line between Lyons and Turin, Madrid airport and major motorway routes in Eastern Europe.

As part of cooperation with the Commission on implementing the Community's Structural Funds, the EIB, drawing on its expertise in project appraisal and financing arrangements, is acting in a consultative capacity for the Cohesion Fund on some projects. Finally, the EIB is also participating in study groups set up to give practical effect to the "White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment" as well as in future Community aid for improving nuclear safety in Eastern Europe.

(1) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)

FINANCING PROVIDED WITHIN THE COMMUNITY



Contracts signed: Within the Community, the Bank signed finance contracts amounting to

17 724 million in 1993 as against 16 140 million in 1992. The total breaks down as to 14 126 million in individual loans (including 52 million for a loan guarantee) and 3 598 million in global loans

concluded with banks and financial institutions. Contracts signed under the Edinburgh lending facility came to 2 363 million, accounting for some 13 % of the total.

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

encompasses, on the one hand, individual loans signed (14 126 million) and, on the other, allocations from global loans under drawdown (2 653 million, including 25.8 million from NCI resources) subdivided by sector and Community policy objective at the time when these allocations were finalised. Financing within the Community thus amounted to 16 779 million.

SECTORAL ANALYSIS

The 1993 financial year witnessed growth in funding for transport and telecommunications infrastructure, as well as for wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal, a decline in support for the energy sector and a levelling-off in financing for industry.

Infrastructure as a whole accounted for three quarters of financing during the year.

Credit for *communications infrastructure* recorded strong growth (7 168 million as against 6 543 million in 1992) and accounted for 43 % of the total. The transport sector attracted loans of 5 074 million for road and motorway networks, railways, urban transport, air transport and shipping.

Operations in favour of telephone systems and *telecommunications* via inter-

national cable and satellite links amounted to 2 094 million.

Funding for *water and waste management* schemes amounted to 2 214 million, with 540 million going to small

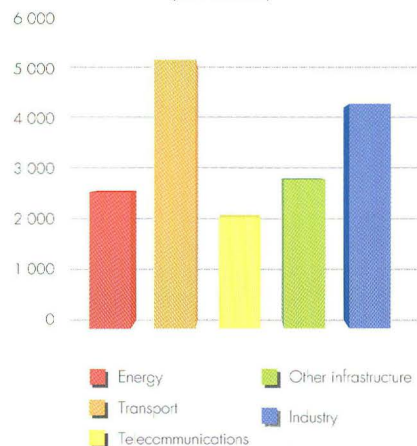
and medium-scale capital equipment works.

Urban infrastructure and various local authority amenities attracted 597 million.

In the *energy* sector, funding ran to 2 576 million (15 % of activity) compared with 2 872 million in 1992 and 3 102 million in 1991. Operations focused on strengthening generating and high and medium-voltage transmission capacity (1 184 million) as well as developing oil and natural gas deposits and gas transmission and distribution networks (1 275 million).

Financing for **industry, the service sector and agriculture** totalled 4 224 million (25 % of activity). Individual loans accounted for 59 % of the total (2 492 million), spanning a wide range of projects, principally in industry.

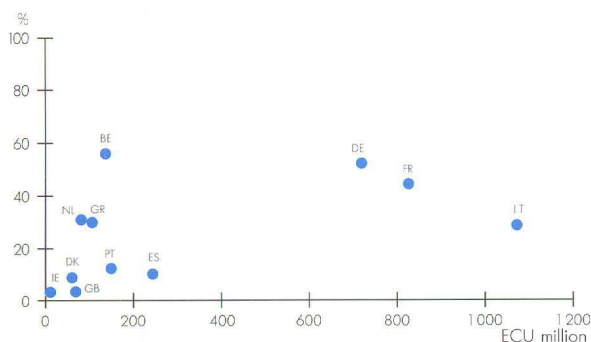
**Financing provided in 1993:
sectoral breakdown**
(ECU million)



GLOBAL LOANS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

The EIB deploys global loans for the purpose of fostering small and medium-scale ventures which, for reasons of operational efficiency, it would not be possible to finance through individual loans. Global loans are concluded with financial intermediaries operating at national, regional or even local level who allocate the proceeds in agreement with the Bank and in keeping with its economic, technical and financial criteria. The scope of global loans has gradually been extended in order to adjust to changing needs and broader-based Community policies ⁽¹⁾.

Global loans: annual amounts and as a proportion of activity by country
(averages, 1989-1993)



A broad spectrum of operations ...

Global loans cover:

- investment in small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, the service sector (notably tourism) and agriculture;
- small infrastructure works furthering the Community's regional development, environmental protection, energy and transport objectives.

Cooperation with the banking system has been steadily broadened and links are maintained with over a hundred partners, financial institutions and commercial banks. In 1993, the EIB concluded global loans totalling 3 598 million (3 258 million in 1992 and 3 758 million in 1991).

The slowdown in global loan activity in 1993 can be traced to a combination of two factors: the adverse economic climate during

the year, but, primarily, the exceptionally high level of allocations made in 1992 at a time when there was a decline in the amount of new global loans concluded prior to their recovery at the end of 1993.

Altogether, 6 094 allocations totalling 2 653 million were advanced in 1993 (8 788 allocations for 4 071 million in 1992; 10 271 allocations for 2 991 million in 1991) from global loans already under drawdown ⁽²⁾.

... in favour of small infrastructure schemes ...

Allocations made available for small and medium-scale infrastructure investment, generally undertaken by local authorities, numbered 763 totalling 922 million (1 642 million in 1992) and accounted for 35 % of the volume of global loan allocations. More than half of the amount (540 million) was provided for water and waste management facilities, roughly one fifth went to the transport sector, primarily road and urban infrastructure, the balance being divided between sundry works and small electricity generating units.

... and especially SMEs

Three fifths of the amount of global loan credits supported SMEs located in nearly all the Member Countries and mostly in the less developed regions. The breakdown of SMEs according to numbers employed shows a concentration among firms with fewer than 50 workers. Since 1989, close on 36 000 SMEs have received allocations totalling over 9.6 billion, representing nearly half of lending to industry and the service sector.

⁽¹⁾ As the period during which global loan proceeds are committed can extend over several financial years, the total figure for new global loans contracted in 1993 differs from that for allocations approved during the year. Moreover, as many global loans relate to more than one sector and serve more than one objective, a complete picture of the different locations, sectors and objectives covered can be gained only after analysis of loans allocated in full.

⁽²⁾ A breakdown of allocations by country, region, sector and objective is provided in Tables E, F, G, H, I and L (see page 102 et seq.).

Funding for small and medium-scale ventures, undertaken mostly by SMEs, fell back once again. In all, 5 331 allocations (1 732 million) were made available for such ventures from global loans under drawdown, largely in industry (3 310 allocations for 1 329 million), but also in the service sector (2 008 allocations for 400 million).

* * *

Covering on average 30 % of total costs, EIB financing provided for projects within the Community helped to support overall investment estimated,

on the basis of provisional figures, at some 52 billion, corresponding to about 5 % of aggregate investment within the Community.

Investment financed amounted to some 25 billion for communications infrastructure, 6 billion for environmental infrastructure, 7 billion for energy sector equipment and 14 billion for projects in industry and the service sector.

The private sector accounted for nearly 35 % of this investment. In the energy field, 27 % of projects financed were within the private sector. Nine tenths of funding for infrastructure, particularly

under the Edinburgh lending facility benefited projects in the public sector. Some 90 % of projects in industry and services and all investment covered by global loan allocations came under the private sector.

The projects financed are contributing both directly and indirectly to supporting employment. Whilst it is difficult to assess the impact precisely, the number of jobs created directly each year can be put at several tens of thousands, mainly in industry and the service sector, not to mention the very substantial number of jobs indirectly created or safeguarded.

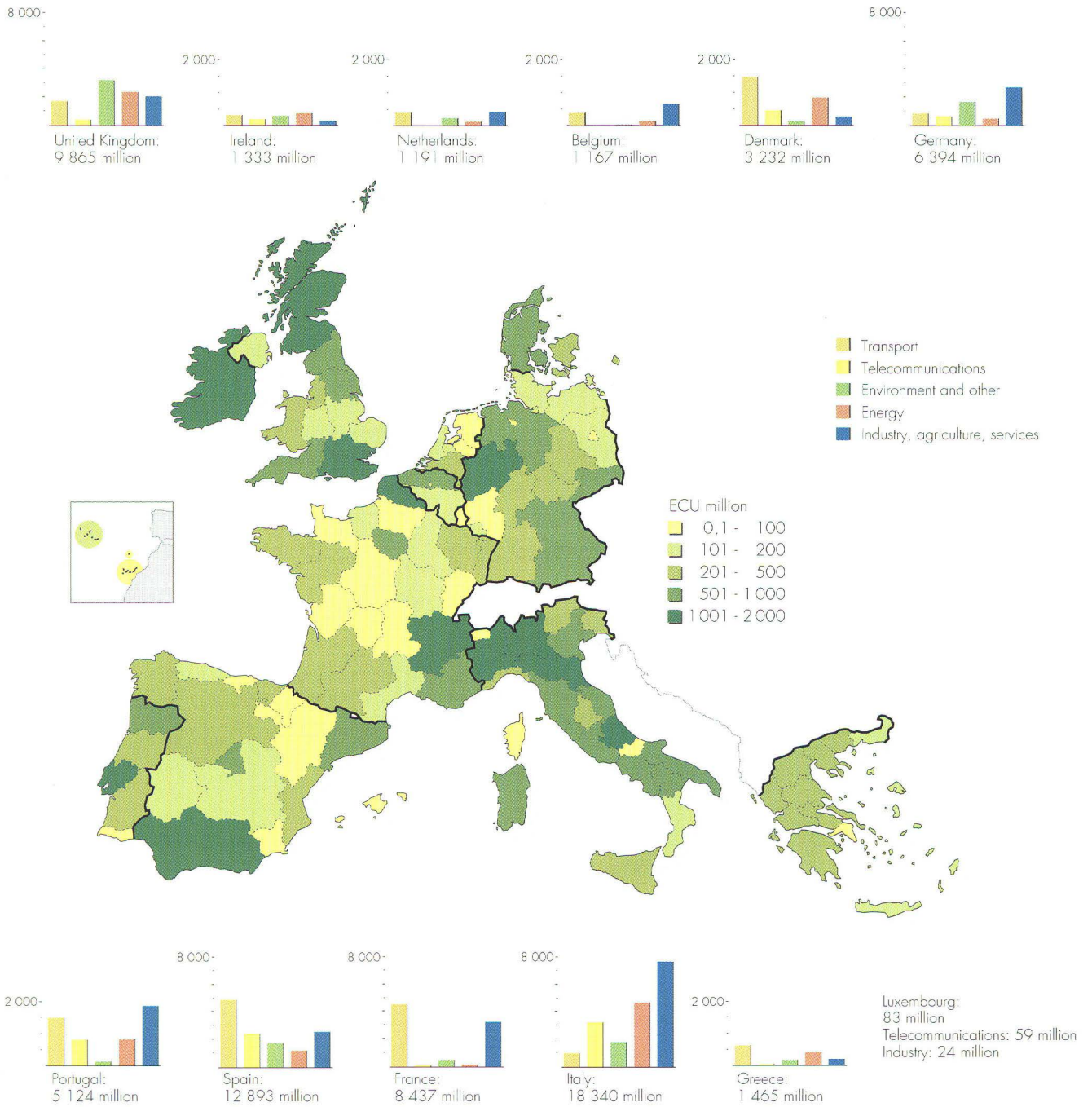
Table 2: **Financing provided within the Community in 1993**
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Breakdown by country and sector									(ECU million)
Total	Individual loans	Global loan allocations	Infrastructure				Industry, services, agriculture		
			Transport	Telecommunications	Environment and other	Energy			
Belgium	465.3	346.6	118.7	303.3	—	—	43.4	118.6	
Denmark	891.6	843.2	48.4	551.8	107.1	31.8	169.5	31.4	
Germany	1 956.0	1 102.9	853.1	209.9	491.6	506.4	118.2	629.9	
Greece	492.4	466.2	26.2	310.5	50.8	0.4	108.2	22.5	
Spain	3 924.7	3 835.7	89.0	1 998.7	294.3	888.8	196.5	546.4	
France	1 719.2	1 150.1	569.1	806.4	—	191.0	3.2	718.6	
Ireland	407.2	388.2	19.0	49.0	30.6	24.5	258.9	44.2	
Italy	3 270.3	2 455.7	814.6	106.7	767.6	161.0	903.9	1 331.1	
Netherlands	313.0	271.4	41.6	—	—	237.3	38.2	37.5	
Portugal	1 317.8	1 289.9	27.9	287.2	200.3	58.5	184.4	587.4	
United Kingdom	1 910.9	1 865.1	45.8	377.9	151.8	712.0	513.3	155.9	
Other	111.0	111.0	—	72.5	—	—	38.5	—	
Total	16 779.4	14 126.0	2 653.4	5 073.9	2 094.2	2 811.7	2 576.2	4 223.5	



Financing provided within the Community: 1989-1993

Regional breakdown and graphs illustrating the sectoral breakdown by country (Table D, page 101)



Breakdown by Community policy objective

As the Community's financial institution, the EIB has been given the task of financing investment helping to fulfil one or more of the objectives embodied in specific Community policies and

decisions adopted over the years. A number of projects financed by the Bank simultaneously serve several Community policy objectives; financing operations are therefore presented in

such a way as to provide successive pictures of activity and the figures given in this section, particularly in the tables, cannot therefore be meaningfully added together.

COMMUNITY POLICY OBJECTIVES: A SPECIFIC REMIT FOR THE EIB

To contribute to the balanced development of the Community while adhering to rigorous banking practice: this is the task entrusted to the EIB. Its activities have constantly adapted to the way in which the Community and the Community's policies have developed. To this end, and this is a factor specific to the EIB not shared by other financial institutions, only investment schemes serving a Community objective are eligible for Bank financing.

The "eligibility" criterion requires the investment in question to contribute to **regional development, to involve the modernisation or conversion of undertakings or the development of fresh activities called for by the pro-**

gressive establishment of the common market or to offer an element of common interest for several Member States (Article 198e of the EC Treaty).

Regional development

The Treaty on European Union specifically states that the EIB "should continue to devote the majority of its resources to the promotion of economic and social cohesion". Thus, in addition to its operations in support of economic activity throughout the Union, the EIB constantly attaches priority to financing investment in those regions where development is lagging behind or which are facing conversion problems. In conjunction with the Community's Structural Funds and lending facilities, it devotes about two thirds of its financing to this goal.

Common interest

In keeping with the concept of common interest, the Bank takes into account objectives which are important for the Community as a whole, resulting from common policies or decisions, such as those taken in Edinburgh to support economic recovery. The EIB has therefore broadened the scope of its operations in favour of investment, such as trans-European transport and telecommunications networks, contributing to rapid development of trade between Member States and with countries outside the Community, reducing the EC's dependence on external energy resources, accommodating environmental concerns and boosting the competitive standing of European industry, particularly small and medium-sized firms.

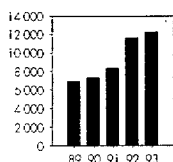
Table 3: **Financing provided within the Community in 1993**
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Breakdown by country and Community policy objective (1)

(ECU million)

	Regional development	Community communications infrastructure	Environment and quality of life	Energy objectives	International competitiveness	SMEs
Belgium	76.2	303.2	26.4	43.4	—	118.7
Denmark	667.7	658.9	39.7	169.5	—	31.4
Germany	1 508.5	640.6	771.8	160.4	—	213.8
Greece	492.4	253.1	113.0	100.2	—	22.5
Spain	3 831.9	1 979.4	1 251.4	296.4	390.0	23.5
France	1 135.7	392.9	414.0	21.1	347.7	293.8
Ireland	407.2	30.6	24.5	258.9	—	19.0
Italy	2 084.7	852.2	396.3	741.3	417.0	710.6
Netherlands	15.3	—	240.2	271.3	—	34.5
Portugal	1 317.9	381.5	58.5	152.5	9.7	27.9
United Kingdom	924.7	242.1	1 049.2	513.3	—	45.8
Other	—	72.5	—	38.5	—	—
Total	12 462.2	5 807.0	4 385.0	2 766.8	1 164.4	1 541.5

(1) As certain financing operations meet several objectives, the amounts for the various headings cannot be meaningfully added together.



Regional development: Individual loans and global loan allocations for investment contributing to regional development

totalled 12 462 million, compared with 11 793 million in 1992. This financing represented 74 % of aggregate Bank activity in the Community, as against 70 % in 1992.

In 1993, the EIB maintained and indeed strengthened the priority attached to financing projects located in regions qualifying for support under the Community's Structural Funds. As in previous years, more than nine tenths of lending for regional development, i.e. 11 407 million, concerned investment schemes in such areas.

Regions lagging behind in their development (Objective 1), in which about 26 % of the Community's population lives, attracted 7 228 million, accounting for 43 % of total activity.

EIB funding in areas affected by industrial decline or rural conversion (Objectives 2 and 5(b)) amounted to 4 179 million. A further 255 million was advanced for projects tying in with various other specific Community regional development measures.

Bank lending in the four Member States referred to as the "cohesion countries", Greece, Spain, Ireland and Portugal, totalled 6 142 million, or about 37 % of aggregate financing in the Community. In these countries, the EIB also appraised the economic benefits and technical viability of a number of projects, under the framework agreement concluded with the Commission associating the Bank with establishment of

Table 4: Regional development: sectoral breakdown

	Total		Individual loans		Global loan allocations
	ECU million	%	ECU million	ECU million	number
Grand total	12 462.2	100.0	10 717.3	1 744.9	3 696
Energy	1 582.0	12.7	1 531.1	50.9	20
Transport	4 002.7	32.1	3 843.1	159.6	60
Telecommunications	1 660.0	13.3	1 660.0	—	—
Water, sewerage	1 366.1	11.0	993.2	372.9	427
Other infrastructure	539.8	4.3	432.2	107.6	86
Industry, agriculture	3 004.2	24.1	2 215.4	788.8	1 765
Services	307.4	2.5	42.3	265.1	1 338

the cohesion financial instrument paving the way for the Cohesion Fund.

Since implementation of the reform of the Structural Funds in 1989, EIB financing for regional development has added up to 47.1 billion, supporting investment costed at a total of some 146 billion.

Lending in areas eligible for Community structural support has reached nearly 42 billion. A quarter of this amount has gone to projects also attracting grant aid under the Community Structural Funds and which form part of the operational action programmes set in train in the assisted areas.

In Objective 1 regions alone, Bank lending amounted to 25 billion, of which three quarters for infrastructure, principally in the communications sector.

The emphasis placed on regional development has gone hand in hand with continuous adaptation of operations in support of other Community policies: many projects financed by the EIB in regional development areas also serve other specific Community objectives.

More than a third, therefore, of funding

in Objective 1 regions underpinned Community communications infrastructure, while about 17 % met energy policy or environmental objectives.

By the same token, four fifths of projects attracting finance under the Edinburgh lending facility fostered development of the less favoured regions.

* * *

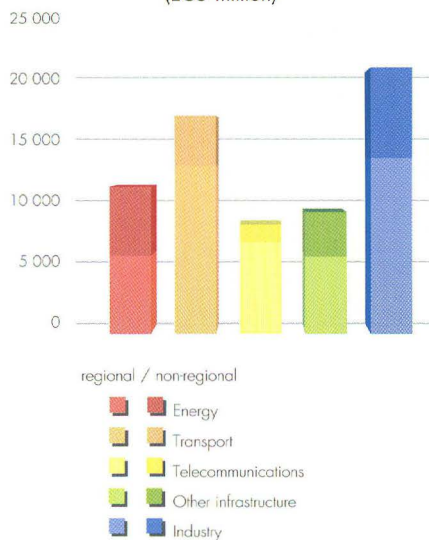
As has been the case since 1989, in 1993 regional development financing as a proportion of total activity varied according to the sector and country concerned, as can be seen from the graphs opposite.

Table 5: Regional development and Structural Fund action

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	Total
Financing within the Community from own resources (ECU million)	10 903	12 067	13 416	16 868	16 754	70 008
of which: regional development (ECU million)	7 067	7 416	8 430	11 753	12 462	47 128
%	64	61	63	70	74	67
Breakdown of regional development %						
Areas targeted for Community action under the Structural Funds	90	88	92	95	94	92
in line with Objective 1	85	84	87	93	92	89
in line with Objectives 2 and 5(b)	48	46	54	54	58	53
under specific measures	37	38	33	39	34	36
under specific measures	4	4	5	2	2	3
Other (areas attracting additional national aid and multi-regional projects)	10	12	8	5	6	8

The large share of this financing devoted to the transport and telecommunications sectors is explained by the need

Regional development financing as a proportion of overall activity by sector (1989-1993) (ECU million)



to address the relatively underequipped level of regions lagging behind in their development and also by the fact that

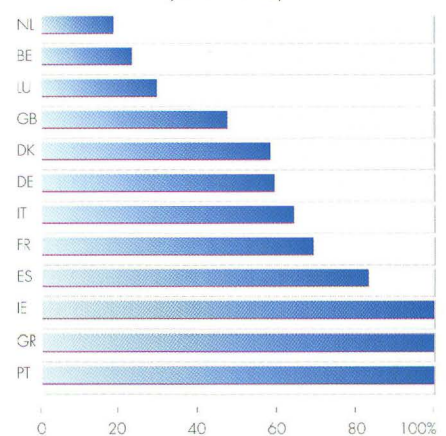
most European communications networks, which the Community is striving to develop, serve assisted and non-assisted areas alike.

The country-by-country breakdown showing regional development financing as a proportion of total activity underscores the concentration of operations in countries currently eligible either in full (Portugal, Greece, Ireland) or to a considerable extent (Spain, Italian Mezzogiorno, Germany's eastern regions) for support under Objective 1 of the Structural Funds.

This concentration, varying from one country to another, is apparent when overall EIB financing is viewed in relation to aggregate capital investment (measured in terms of gross fixed capital formation — GFCF — which includes sectors, such as housing, ineligible for Bank financing). It can be reckoned that individual loans and global loan allocations accounted in all for about 1.7 % of GFCF throughout the Community in 1993. This figure is far higher in the less prosperous countries or regions: approximately 8 % in Portugal, 6.7 % in

Ireland, 4.6 % in Spain, 4.4 % in Greece and 3.2 % in the Mezzogiorno (2.2 % for Italy as a whole).

Regional development financing as a proportion of overall activity by country (1989-1993)



The overall investment which the Bank helped to finance contributed a very significant share of GFCF in some of the Member States: 22 % in Portugal, 15 % in Greece, 14 % in Spain and Ireland and 12 % in the Mezzogiorno.

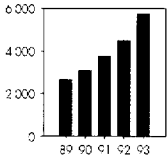
**Outline of major EIB operations in support of
large-scale transport infrastructure schemes**
(1984-1993)



..... Railways
— Roads and motorways

✈ Airports
⊕ Air traffic control

● Port infrastructure
■ Intermodal freight terminals



European communications infrastructure:

Development of major transport and telecommunications networks covering the whole of Europe should serve to foster several Community goals: efficient operation of the single market, strengthening of economic competitiveness, balanced development throughout the Member States.

The various outline plans, either adopted or under preparation, and the projects included in the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment should serve to speed up establishment of these networks.

EIB financing for projects in these areas has grown rapidly to reach 5 807 million in 1993 (4 533 million in 1992), including 1 414 million advanced under the Edinburgh lending facility. During the past five years, funding has totalled 20 billion, supporting capital investment worth around 78 billion (with 7.8 billion and 31 billion respectively involving overland transport alone).

Lending for Community **transport** infrastructure ran to 3 713 million in 1993. It was directed mainly towards *trunk road and main-line railway projects*, often forming part of outline plans drawn up

on a European scale and including major works such as the Channel Tunnel, the Great Belt and Severn bridges, motorway links and high-speed rail lines. In Austria, a candidate for Community membership, the EIB provided funds for a motorway bypass near the Italian and Slovenian borders.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

The entry into service of the fixed link between the United Kingdom and the continent represents the realisation of a long-held dream.

The EIB has been closely involved from the outset in the financing arrangements for this project which is so symbolic for the construction of Europe.

It has contributed 1 375 million towards financing the cross-Channel link (the tunnel itself, the terminals and shuttles), as well as 1.2 billion for establishment of the European networks connecting up with it, such as the French and Belgian high-speed rail lines and motorway links.

In the *air transport* sector, loans went towards uprating airport capacity, fleet modernisation and strengthening air traffic control and safety in European airspace, at both European and

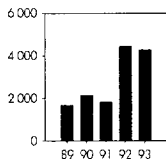
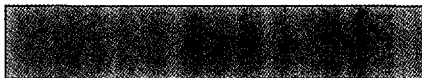
Table 6: Community communications infrastructure

(ECU million)	
Grand total	5 807.0
Transport	3 712.8
Railways	938.5
Roads and motorways	2 246.6
Airlines	420.8
Other	106.9
Telecommunications	2 094.2
Conventional equipment	1 927.3
Satellites and international cables	166.9

national level. A number of loans were also granted for various port infrastructure schemes.

Financing for **telecommunications** amounted to 2 094 million, with continued backing for programmes to boost international telephone capacity and loans for development of satellite links and mobile telephone systems, as well as for conventional telecommunications equipment.

About 80 % of financing for Community infrastructure related to projects located in or serving less developed regions, thereby contributing to their economic growth and closer integration within the Community.



Protection of the environment: The widespread emergence of national and Community

programmes designed to improve management of water resources and control disposal of effluent and urban and industrial waste is reflected in the increasing volume and variety of investment in this category.

Various Community instruments (Cohesion Fund, European Economic Area Financial Mechanism, Life — Financial Instrument for the Environment, etc. ...) are contributing to implementation of these programmes.

In 1992, the EIB supported this trend with funding to the tune of 4 385 million, close to the very high figure achieved in 1992 (4 548 million, compared with 1 888 million in 1991). This lending, advanced in eleven countries in all, covered a wide range of capital investment, with a marked increase in solid waste processing projects.

In many cases, concern to protect the environment goes hand in hand with other Community objectives. More than 65 % of financing to safeguard the environment involved projects in the less favoured regions of the Community and 12 % investment in the energy sector.

These specific measures complement the Bank's systematic approach of appraising all projects submitted to it for funding to ensure their compliance with national and Community environmental regulations.

Works to improve *drinking water supplies* and the *collection and treatment of wastewater* claimed half of the total advanced (2 127 million). These frequently formed part of major programmes, being implemented over a number of years, in the United Kingdom, Spain, Germany and Italy.

Financing (422 million) also covered *collection* and, above all, *processing of solid waste*, both domestic and indus-

trial, and in some cases toxic, for example installations north of Munich, near Antwerp and south of Rotterdam.

A good number of projects involved several of these components and included schemes to combat soil erosion and flooding.

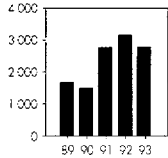
Loans were also advanced for installation of filter systems *reducing pollutant emissions* (smoke and ash) from coal-fired power stations and incineration plants. In the industrial sector (chiefly chemicals and petrochemicals), equipment to cut exhaust emissions and treat liquid effluent attracted lending worth 552 million.

In 1993, financing to enhance the *urban environment* (902 million) centred principally on public transport and a range of urban road projects. Loans were extended for conventional underground rail lines, light rail networks or tramways in London, Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Bilbao, Athens, Saint-Etienne and Strasbourg as well as for schemes to develop roads, tunnels, car parks and bypasses in several other towns.

Funding also contributed to renovation of urban centres or architecturally important buildings, some of historical interest, as in Dublin, Ferrara, Trento and Bologna.

Table 7: Environment and quality of life

	(ECU million)		
	Total	Individual loans	Global loan allocations
Grand total	4 385.0	3 624.0	761.0
Environment	3 483.0	2 740.1	742.9
Water conservation and management	2 126.6	1 630.9	495.7
Waste management	422.1	360.8	61.3
Measures to combat atmospheric pollution	416.8	375.0	41.8
Other measures	517.5	373.4	144.1
Urban development	902.0	883.9	18.1



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

totalled 2 767 million compared with 3 132 million in 1992 and some 2 743 million in 1991.

The breakdown confirms the trends which emerged in 1992: a slackening in lending for development of indigenous resources, with the volume of loans for natural gas supply networks remaining stable and that for capital investment promoting *more rational use and management of energy* rising.

Total funding advanced for projects in this latter category amounted to 1 573

million, including 117 million for smaller-scale schemes. Loans concerned power transmission and distribution networks, principally in Spain, Portugal and Ireland, as well as interconnection, across the Skagerrak, of the Danish and Norwegian grids. Financing was also provided for combined-cycle gas-fired power stations and heat and power cogenerating plants in the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany. Further loans were made available for district heating networks and conversion of town gas networks to natural gas.

Funds were advanced for projects to enhance energy efficiency in refineries and other industrial plants. Moreover, a growing number of projects financed included installations making use of

renewable resources, such as small-scale geothermal and hydroelectric plants or incineration units forming part of solid waste processing schemes. In the case of such projects, the Bank checks very carefully to ensure there is no detrimental impact on the environment.

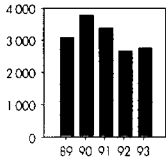
Loans to promote *diversification of energy supplies* in the Community (633 million) centred on natural gas transmission. These went mainly to projects located in Italy, for sections of the new gasline linking Algerian natural gas deposits to this country (see also box article, page 52, concerning the gasline between the Maghreb countries and Europe) and for distribution networks.

Funds were also advanced for pipelines in Belgium and, in Ireland, for interconnection with Scotland's grid.

The EIB continued to support development of the Community's *indigenous resources*. Loans (561 million) were provided for developing oil and natural gas deposits in Italy and the British and Danish sectors of the North Sea as well as for supply networks. Funds were also made available for working of a lignite mine in Greece and a processing centre for low-level radioactive waste in Belgium.

Table 8: **Energy objectives**

	(ECU million)		
	Total	Individual loans	Global loan allocations
Grand total	2 766.8	2 649.6	117.2
Indigenous resources	560.8	560.8	—
Oil and natural gas desposits	497.0	497.0	—
Solid fuel extraction	37.4	37.4	—
Nuclear fuel cycle	26.4	26.4	—
Import diversification	632.6	632.6	—
Natural gas	632.6	632.6	—
Management and rational use of energy	1 573.4	1 456.2	117.2
Heat/power generation and heating networks	211.8	199.4	12.4
Combined-cycle gas-fired power stations	116.1	116.1	—
Power transmission and distribution	638.7	630.4	8.3
Conversion of gas networks	115.9	57.0	58.9
Renewable sources	287.3	284.8	2.5
Energy savings in industry	203.7	168.6	35.1



Industrial objectives: The slow-down in economic activity affected the pace and volume of

investment in the productive sectors in 1993. Small and medium-sized firms were hit particularly hard.

Against this difficult economic background, financing nonetheless reached 2 708 million (2 623 million in 1992), of which 55 % went to projects in the less prosperous areas.

Individual loans targeting projects

designed to strengthen the **international competitiveness** of larger firms or to increase their **integration on a European scale** totalled 1 164 million compared with 477 million in 1992. Nearly three quarters of this lending was concentrated in the motor vehicle sector (862 million), with plants in Spain and France involving manufacturers from other countries and, in Italy, an integrated plant encompassing research facilities, production units and premises for suppliers. The next largest recipient was aeronautical engineering, with 232 million for plants in France and Spain.

Table 9: **Industrial objectives**

(ECU million)

Grand total	2 705.9
International competitiveness and European integration of large firms	1 164.4
Investment by SMEs	1 541.5
<i>assisted areas</i>	940.6
<i>non-assisted areas</i>	600.9

Other projects concerned the pharmaceuticals, electronics, plastics, textiles and mechanical engineering sectors.

A MORE MODERN REFINING INDUSTRY

During the 1980s, the profile of demand for refined petroleum products changed radically Community-wide. Demand for heavy fuel oil and gas oil — used for electricity generation, in industry and for heating purposes — slumped as a result of hikes in oil prices and, as a corollary, fiercer competition from natural gas, coal and nuclear power. By contrast, demand for fuel for transport purposes — petrol, diesel fuel and aviation fuel — rose sharply.

At the same time, concerns about environmental protection prompted the adoption of ever-stricter regulations on discharges into the atmosphere, mainly lead and sulphur emissions during the refining process and in exhaust fumes and gases.

This turn of events forced the European refining industry to make strenuous efforts to modernise and adapt. Several programmes to close down refineries were instituted. Capacity for distilling crude oil in the Community thus shrank from 915 million tonnes a year in 1980 to 562 million by 1991, which corresponds to 16.5 % of world capacity.

Almost 60 % of this capacity is in the hands of ten companies, most of which are vertically integrated to embrace oil field development operations; the role of independent refineries has now been reduced to one of only secondary importance.

Over much the same period, the refining industry also markedly expanded its capacity for the chemical upgrading of heavy intermediate hydrocarbons into lighter and higher-value fractions. The industry also had to adapt to new environmental protection regulations, for instance, by regearing production towards unleaded petrol or petrol with a low lead content.

In the past five years, the EIB has lent a total of 909 million in support of the requisite investment programmes undertaken by around twenty refineries out of the hundred or so operating within the Community.

Most of the refineries financed are located on the coast in Sicily, Sardinia, Apulia, Catalonia, Murcia, the Basque country, Galicia, south of Lisbon and in Scotland close to the major oil shipping routes. The other refineries tend to be sited within easy reach of areas of major consumption (Northern Italy, Germany).



About half the amount of these loans benefited projects in assisted areas and almost two thirds related to joint ventures between companies in several Member States, sometimes in association with partners from non-member countries. More often than not, these loans centred on projects introducing or disseminating innovative technology and processes for the sector in question.

Ventures promoted by small and medium-sized enterprises in the Community as a whole attracted credit, from global loans already on tap, total-

ling 1 542 million, drawn down in the form of 5 257 allocations (2 138 million and 7 223 allocations in 1992, 2 354 million and 9 548 allocations in 1991, 1 976 million and 7 447 allocations in 1990); 941 million (61 %) supported 3 068 ventures undertaken by SMEs in assisted areas.

Throughout the Community, SMEs with less than 250 employees and with an annual turnover under 20 million received allocations worth 1 325 million, or 86 % of the total. Four fifths of the SMEs funded had a workforce of less

than 50 and attracted about 60 % of aggregate allocations.

Gradual economic recovery in Europe and appropriate support measures at national and Community level should contribute towards stimulating investment by small and medium-sized firms, an essential component in the means of production in all the Member States and particularly in many regions where the links between support for SMEs and regional development are manifold.

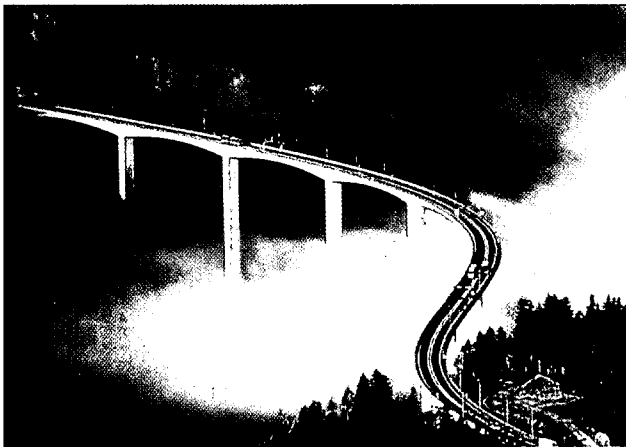
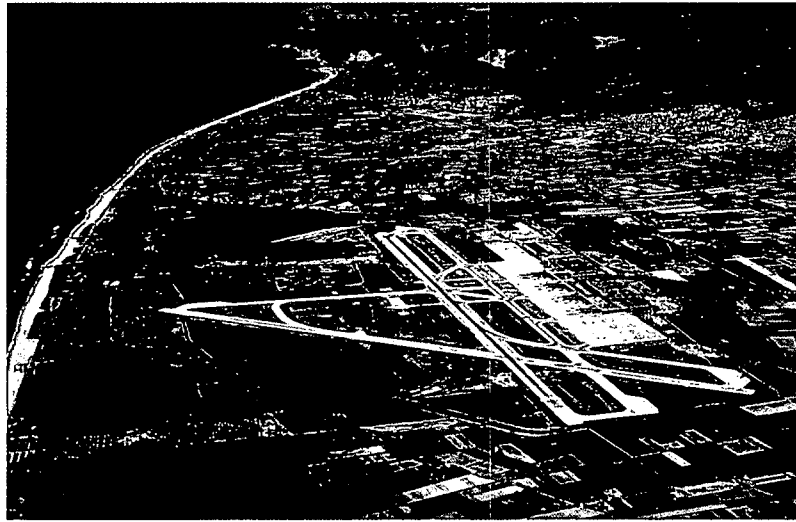
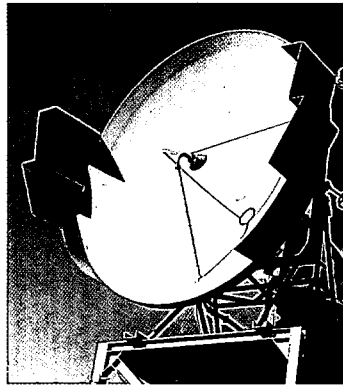
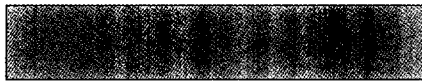
Table 10: **Small and medium-scale ventures**

Allocations in 1993 from ongoing global loans

Country	Total		Assisted Areas		Non-assisted areas		SMEs meeting other objectives ⁽¹⁾	
	number	ECU million	number	ECU million	number	ECU million	number	ECU million
Total	5 257	1 541.5	3 068	940.6	2 189	600.9 ⁽²⁾	74	190.4
Belgium	176	118.7	65	49.8	111	68.9	—	—
Denmark	192	31.4	34	8.8	158	22.5	—	—
Germany	125	213.8	99	169.2	26	44.6	49	147.2
Greece	23	22.5	23	22.5	—	—	—	—
Spain	110	23.5	56	10.0	54	13.5 ⁽²⁾	—	—
France	2 975	293.8	1 715	162.3	1 260	131.5	9	1.5
Ireland	8	19.0	8	19.0	—	—	—	—
Italy	1 269	710.6	887	453.3	382	257.3	15	38.7
Netherlands	196	34.5	63	15.3	133	19.2	1	3.0
Portugal	101	27.9	101	27.9	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	82	45.9	17	2.5	65	43.4 ⁽²⁾	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Through ventures benefiting the environment or making for more rational use of energy.

⁽²⁾ Of which 25.8 million from NCI resources: 4.3 million in Spain and 21.5 million in the United Kingdom.



The establishment of trans-European communications networks is a prerequisite for European integration and forms a vital part of urban and rural planning. Over the past five years, the EIB has lent 21.5 billion in support of projects with an aggregate capital cost of 78 billion facilitating the creation of these networks plus regional infrastructure enabling businesses to maintain a competitive edge and to generate new job opportunities.



Financing operations by country

The financing operations described below correspond to individual loans (see list, page 87) and allocations from ongoing global loans (see Tables H, J, and L, page 104 et seq.) provided during the year.

BELGIUM

Finance contracts signed 1993: 371.6 million (1992: 396.6 million)

Individual loans: 346.6 million — Global loans: 25 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 118.7 million

Individual loans in Belgium covered **transport infrastructure** for upgrading links between Community countries as well as projects in the energy sector (347 million, including 151 million under the Edinburgh facility). The first stage of the Northern European high-speed train network connecting Brussels to the French network and beyond to the Channel Tunnel attracted a loan of 248

million. The Bank also provided further support for improving air traffic control in European airspace (see page 40) by financing facilities at Eurocontrol's operational centre (55 million).

In the **energy** sector, individual loans totalling 43 million helped to fund, on the one hand, continued work on construction of a gas terminal at Zeebrugge

and a gasline to convey natural gas from the North Sea to the European network and, on the other, a processing plant for low-level radioactive waste near Antwerp.

Some 175 small and medium-scale ventures were financed from global loans under drawdown in various **industrial** and service sectors.

DENMARK

Finance contracts signed 1993: 875.5 million (1992: 690.8 million)

Individual loans: 843.2 million — Global loans: 32.3 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 48.4 million

Loans for **communications infrastructure** (659 million, including 188 million under the Edinburgh facility) accounted for over two thirds of operations in Denmark. In the field of transport (552 million), the EIB continued to finance construction of the bridge over the Great Belt, several sections of the European North-South motorway (E45) and the railway electrification programme. It also funded modernisation of telecommunications in Sjælland and optical fibre cable links to the island of Bornholm.

In the **energy** sector, financing ran to 170 million and centred on development of oil and gas reserves in the Danish sector of the North Sea: offshore drilling facilities and ongoing expansion of the onshore natural gas supply grid. A highvoltage cable for electricity exchanges between Denmark and Norway across the Skagerrak also received support.

In the municipalities of Copenhagen and Århus, the EIB funded sewerage and sewage treatment systems and facilities

for the disposal of urban waste, sometimes through incineration at combined heat and power plants. These projects, along with various small ventures financed from global loans, will contribute towards protecting the environment (32 million).

Finally, some 200 small and medium-sized **industrial** firms received a total of 31 million in global loan allocations.



AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL IN EUROPE

In recent years, the air transport sector has undergone profound changes linked not only to liberalisation, but even more so to the need to renew fleets and expand airport capacity to meet growth in traffic.

At the same time, it has become essential to improve air traffic control with a view to ensuring smoother aircraft movements and enhanced safety. The volume of air traffic in Europe is forecast to increase on average by 5% a year between now and 2010, assuming that the network's capacity is flexible enough to cope.

Even if air traffic grows at a slower pace than that predicted in the 1980s and although expansion is likely to hinge on the degree of progress towards European integration and, above all, developments in Central and Eastern Europe, there is no doubt that congestion at airports and in certain air corridors is giving rise to serious problems. The costs incurred by airlines and passengers as a result of lost flying time alone represent considerable sums.

The existence side-by-side of national air traffic control systems and several international organisations overseeing civil aviation do not make the situation any better.

Against this background, Transport Ministers, gathered at the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC), decided to strengthen the role of Eurocontrol in coordinating air traffic control and management centres.

Eurocontrol — the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation — set up in 1960 by Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, today also encompasses Ireland, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Malta, Cyprus, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Austria.

Its tasks have been expanded, but one overriding priority remains: to develop a coordinated and coherent pan-European air traffic control system. This has primarily involved implementing the European Air Traffic Control Harmonisation and Integration Programme (EATCHIP) on behalf of 31 ECAC Member States and installing a European air traffic flow management unit

to optimise use of airspace in Western and Eastern Europe, so avoiding congestion of air corridors.

The EIB has provided backing for the requisite investment by granting Eurocontrol loans to develop this harmonised traffic management system as well as new air traffic control systems and also to perfect existing systems. At the same time, the Bank has financed the centralisation of Eurocontrol's activities in premises close to Brussels airport and a test centre at Bretigny-sur-Orge in the Paris region (94 million in all). Control over the Mediterranean has, moreover, been tightened through a loan for installations on the island of Malta.

The EIB has also contributed towards the building and equipping of the Belgian national air traffic control centre and upgrading of the British, Greek and Portuguese air traffic control systems (150 million).

Air navigation infrastructure in Central and Eastern European Countries is ageing and does not always comply with Western European standards. Foreseeable long-term growth in air traffic and the need to integrate these countries into the European system prompted the EIB, in conjunction with Community aid under the PHARE programme, to launch a study, conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), to assess prospective needs. In response to the study's findings and in accordance with guidelines handed down by the Edinburgh European Council, it was decided to back a coordinated capital investment programme aimed at renewing and modernising air traffic control and safety installations in Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania — countries which have already been accorded loans (74 million) — as well as in Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

Altogether, between 1990 and 1993, the EIB contributed some 339 million towards establishing harmonised and efficient air traffic control systems in the Community and neighbouring countries. These operations, together with those planned for the future, form part of measures aimed at fostering trans-European networks as outlined in the "White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment" (!).

(!) Mention can also be made of several operations in favour of the Inmarsat satellite system which notably provides in-flight aircraft communications links and, in particular, support in 1991 for renewal and modernisation of equipment in member countries of the Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA).



GERMANY

Finance contracts signed 1993: 2 096.6 million (1992: 1 663.9 million)

Individual loans: 1 102.9 million — Global loans: 993.7 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 853.1 million

Activity in Germany continued at a particularly brisk level in the eastern Länder (1 202 million), eligible for assistance from the Structural Funds, and in the communications **infrastructure** sector (702 million). Lending under the Edinburgh facility amounted to 288 million.

In the eastern Länder, individual loans (810 million) funded extension and modernisation of the telephone network, vital for economic regeneration, in several major urban areas (492 million).

The EIB also provided financing in the **energy** sector (67 million) for construction of a combined heat and power plant and conversion of the existing gas grid to natural gas, and for **environ-**

mental improvements. Wastewater treatment facilities were funded in Bitterfeld, Wolfen and Wittenberg (28 million). In addition, 30 global loan allocations totalling 108 million were given over to sewerage schemes and equipment to reduce various forms of nuisance and pollution.

In industry, individual loans (and one guarantee) supported projects in the automotive, construction materials and packaging industries (223 million). Some 100 small and medium-scale ventures in industry, the service sector and tourism were financed by allocations from global loans under drawdown (238 million).

In other parts of the country, financing for **infrastructure** totalled 585 million.

Individual loans were granted for improvement works at Frankfurt and Hamburg airports (149 million), the district heating system in the Saar, sewage treatment facilities in Cologne plus the disposal and incineration of urban waste in Hochsauerland and industrial waste north of Munich (98 million). In addition, nearly 150 small and medium-scale schemes (338 million) to improve the **environment** benefited from global loan funding.

Finally, in the **productive** sectors (169 million), in addition to the modernisation and installation of anti-pollution equipment in Gelsenkirchen, 42 small and medium-scale ventures received allocations from global loans (123 million).

SUPPORT FOR INVESTMENT IN THE EASTERN LÄNDER: 1990-1993

Germany became a united nation state again on 3 October 1990. At the end of that year, the EIB granted its first loans for financing projects in the newly-federated Länder.

By end-1993, loans provided in these regions had reached a total of 2 304 million (roughly DEM 4.6 billion), generally for large-scale projects (1 540 million in individual loans), but almost 700 small-scale schemes mainly in the industrial and service sectors had also been funded via global loans concluded with various financial institutions (764 million). Financing embraced most sectors of the economy: industry; motor vehicles, mechanical engineering, building materials, chemicals, paper; services — hotel facilities, business services; strengthening

telecommunications, rehabilitating natural gas transmission and distribution networks, sewage treatment and waste disposal.

In addition, the EIB supported (188 million) setting-up of the Kopernikus system, aimed at establishing radio and TV satellite links over the whole country, as well as modernisation of the West Berlin trade fair buildings, two projects of particular benefit to the eastern Länder.

During three full years of activity in these regions, financing operations have expanded rapidly, from 340 million in 1991 to 713 million in 1992 and 1 202 million in 1993, i.e. approximately 46 % of individual loans and global loan allocations for Germany as a whole.



GREECE

Finance contracts signed 1993: 511.1 million (1992: 377.5 million)

Individual loans: 466.2 million – Global loans: 44.9 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 26.2 million

The whole of Greece is eligible for assistance from the Community Structural Funds under Objective 1. Individual loans (including 87 million under the Edinburgh facility) supported communications infrastructure and energy equipment, while global loan allocations were earmarked for small and medium-scale ventures, chiefly in industry.

The projects financed, three quarters of which qualified for Community grant

aid, mostly fell within the ambit of the Structural Funds' Community Support Framework.

The bulk of EIB lending focused (307 million) on the **transport** sector: extension of the Athens Metro plus sections of the Athens-Katerini, Athens-Corinth and Corinth-Tripoli motorways as well as of the motorway crossing Greece between Igoumenitsa, Ioannina and Thessaloniki.

Two loans helped to set up mobile telephone networks (51 million).

In the **energy** sector (108 million), funding went towards extending a lignite mine in Western Macedonia, improving the electricity transmission and supply grid, linking the islands of Syros and Mykonos to the mainland grid and continuing a programme to install electrostatic filters at two major thermal power stations in Northern Greece.

SPAIN

Finance contracts signed 1993: 4 005.1 million (1992: 3 020.6 million)

Individual loans: 3 835.7 million – Global loans: 169.4 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 89 million

Almost all financing in Spain supported investment in regions eligible for Structural Fund assistance (3 832 million, from a total of 3 925 million). Nearly three fifths related to projects located in Objective 1 areas (2 168 million), around 60 % of which also benefited from Community grant aid.

Most of the funding benefited basic infrastructure projects: 3 378 million, including 344 million under the Edinburgh facility.

Loans in the **transport** sector totalled 1 999 million, including more than 1 billion for motorways and road improve-

ments: new expressways linking Madrid and north-western Spain with Portugal and France as well as upgrading of regional and provincial highways. Funds were also advanced for railway development (high-speed link between Madrid and Seville, the Santander and Bilbao networks and an intermodal freight handling centre in Barcelona), port infrastructure in Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia and new airport facilities on the Balearic Islands and at Barcelona and Málaga.

Several urban transport development schemes benefited from EIB support: construction of metro lines in Madrid,

Bilbao and Valencia; works to ease the flow of vehicle traffic in Madrid and Barcelona.

In the **telecommunications** sector, loans for ongoing extension of the telephone network and for commissioning satellites also able to transmit television programmes totalled 294 million.

A range of projects aimed at protecting the **environment** attracted 888 million in all. These centred on drinking water supplies, wastewater collection and treatment, urban waste disposal and works to reduce the risk of flooding in Andalusia, Catalonia, Galicia, Asturias,



the Madrid, Murcia, Valencia, Castilla-La Mancha, Rioja and Extremadura regions plus the Balearic Islands.

In the **energy** sector, the EIB financed electricity transmission and supply networks in numerous parts of the country (196 million).

Several **industrial** projects were also funded (546 million), chiefly by way of individual loans: extensive modernisation of automotive plants in the Basque Country, Catalonia and Navarra, design and construction of aircraft wings in Andalusia, a paper mill in Navarra and combined power and

steam generating facilities at three oil refineries. In addition, 110 SMEs received allocations from global loans already under drawdown.

FRANCE

Finance contracts signed 1993: 2 205.5 million (1992: 1 895.1 million)

Individual loans: 1 150.1 million — Global loans: 1 055.4 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 569.1 million

Two thirds of EIB financing in France went to assisted areas (1 136 million), mainly for projects located in regions eligible under Objectives 2 and 5(b) of the Structural Funds. A total of 92 million was advanced for investment in the Overseas Departments and Corsica, eligible under Objective 1.

Lending under the Edinburgh facility (300 million) assisted environmental protection schemes, particularly small and medium-scale works funded through global loans, and transport infrastructure.

Financing for infrastructure as a whole amounted to 1 billion, 75 % of which supported projects in assisted areas. The bulk of investment concerned the **transport** sector (560 million, including 107 million in global loan allocations), contributing to the provision of both

regional and intra-Community links. The EIB financed various sections of the European motorway network and extension of the "TGV-Nord" high-speed rail connection to the Channel Tunnel. Loans were also granted for airport infrastructure in Réunion and Guadeloupe and for partial renewal of the French domestic air transport fleet.

Other projects focused on improving the **environment** and the quality of urban life: on the one hand, 246 million in loans for the Strasbourg and Saint-Etienne tramways, measures to ease the flow of traffic in Lyons and construction of an internal passenger transit system at Roissy airport; on the other, 27 million for wastewater treatment at Belfort and urban waste disposal facilities in Nancy. In addition, over 400 small and medium-scale ventures financed through global loans (close on

160 million) involved water supply and sewerage works.

In **industry and the service sector** (719 million), individual loans benefited aeronautical engineering (new engine construction technology, conversion of Airbus for use as large-scale transporters to move Airbus parts between assembly plants), motor vehicle manufacture (a plant for producing multi-purpose vehicles under a Franco-Italian cooperation agreement), the chemical and pharmaceutical industries (environmental protection, development and modernisation of pharmaceuticals research and production) and the manufacture of plastic mouldings. Finally, some 3 000 small and medium-scale ventures received global loan allocations totalling around 300 million, close on half of them in the service sector.



IRELAND

Finance contracts signed 1993: 388.2 million (1992: 303.5 million)

Individual loans: 388.2 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 19 million

Operations in Ireland, the whole of which is eligible for assistance from the Structural Funds under Objective 1, were mostly concerned with upgrading **energy** transmission and supply networks (259 million, including 50 million under the Edinburgh facility).

In the gas sector, individual loans helped to link the Irish gas grid to the

Scottish system by a pipeline under the Irish Sea and to extend natural gas supplies to several parts of the country. Work to expand and improve the electricity grid embraced most counties.

The EIB continued its support for programmes designed to improve the road network, develop the national and international telecommunications system

and provide water and sewerage services (92 million) as well as to renovate Dublin's Temple Bar area (12 million).

In **industry** (44 million), two individual loans were granted for the production of industrial gases near Dublin and for fibreboard manufacture at Clonmel; in addition, 8 SMEs attracted allocations from global loans under drawdown.

ITALY

Finance contracts signed 1993: 3 362 million (1992: 3 796.9 million)

Individual loans: 2 455.7 million — Global loans: 906.3 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 814.6 million

In Italy, financing directed towards the development of less favoured regions accounted for close on two thirds of the amount of individual loans and global loan allocations (2 085 million from a total of 3 270 million).

In the *Mezzogiorno*, 1 429 million was made available in the form of individual loans and 219 million in allocations from global loans, i.e. a total of 1 648 million. Of this, 93% went to projects in areas covered by Objective 1 of the Structural Funds. In *Central and Northern Italy*, regional development financing came to 436 million.

In the country as a whole, operations in industry and the service sector took up 1 331 million, while infrastructure

funding ran to 1 939 million. Loans under the Edinburgh facility totalled 446 million.

In **industry and the service sector**, the main recipient of individual loans (582 million) was the automotive industry. At Melfi, in Basilicata, the EIB assisted construction of a new assembly plant and 19 component factories forming part of an integrated supply system in an adjacent area; loans were also granted in different regions for modernisation of four paintshops, extension of a research centre, a plant producing catalytic converters and new moped and motor scooter production facilities. Other industrial projects financed related to petrochemicals and pharmaceuticals, construction materials, domestic electri-

cal appliances, plastics, paper, textiles and food products. In addition, the EIB financed close on 1 300 smaller ventures (749 million), mostly promoted by SMEs, from global loans under drawdown.

In the **communications infrastructure** sector (874 million), funding encompassed the improvement of telecommunications networks throughout most of the country (768 million); purchase of aircraft for civil defence, construction of new airport terminals at Bologna and Turin-Caselle, and installation of automated motorway toll systems.

In 1993, the EIB continued its support (161 million) for projects to upgrade **drinking water supplies** and expand **wastewater collection and**



treatment networks and, to an increasing extent, domestic and industrial solid waste disposal facilities, sometimes including the construction of incineration plants; many such projects involve works to prevent soil erosion and flooding.

Water schemes included the programmes under way in the Po Valley, the northern lakes, the Adriatic coast area, regions in the far south and the islands; the waste disposal schemes are mainly located in urban areas of Northern Italy and Naples, Salerno and Florence.

Support was provided for urban renewal schemes in the historic centres of Ferrara and Trento as well as for restoring the site of ancient Pompeii.

In the **energy** sector (904 million), the EIB financed the first stage in laying the second pipeline to supply Algerian gas (see box article, page 52), development of gasfields and extension of natural gas transmission and distribution facilities.

Other operations covered construction or conversion of two gas-fired power stations and a geothermal power plant, improvement of electricity transmission and supply facilities in the south and district heating systems in Verona, Turin and Reggio Emilia.

Many projects in industry and the energy sector, in addition to water and waste management and urban development works, also contributed to environmental protection (396 million).

NETHERLANDS

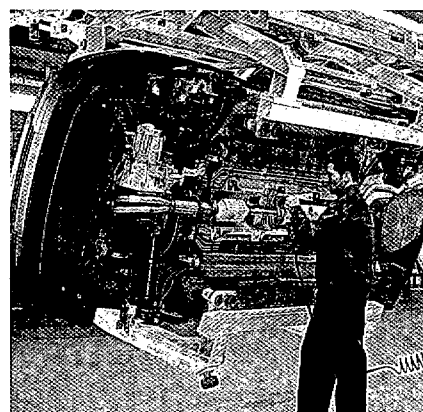
Finance contracts signed 1993: 379.7 million (1992: 154.5 million)

Individual loans: 271.4 million — Global loans: 108.3 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 41.5 million

Individual loans covered construction of a large household waste incineration plant in North Brabant (233 million, including 23 million under the Edinburgh facility) and further financing for the combined heat and power plant at Buggenum, Limburg.

In addition, nearly 200 SMEs in industry received allocations from global loans already under drawdown, particularly for ventures in less prosperous regions.



With over 37 000 capital projects financed in five years, the EIB underpins technological changes in industry and the development of new activities in Europe. It provides support not only for schemes, such as this plant at Melfi in the Italian Mezzogiorno, promoted by large undertakings but also for investment by smaller businesses: the latter attract funds through EIB global loans deployed by some 130 partner banking institutions.



PORTUGAL

Finance contracts signed 1993: 1 488.8 million (1992: 1 230.4 million)

Individual loans: 1 289.9 million — Global loans: 198.9 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 28 million

Lending in Portugal, the whole of which qualifies for aid from the Structural Funds (Objective 1), related for the most part to projects falling within the ambit of the Community Support Framework.

Operations were divided between **infrastructure** (730 million, including 186 million under the Edinburgh facility) and industry and the service sector (587 million).

Infrastructure financing was targeted principally at transport and telecommunications. Loans were granted for extension and modernisation of the telephone network, sections of motorway, particularly on the Lisbon-Oporto and

Cruz-Braga-Famalicão routes, improvements to various stretches of the main road network, especially in Lisbon, construction of a ferry terminal at the port of Setúbal, as well as infrastructural works in the Azores (roads, ports and airports). In view of the need to develop basic infrastructure on these islands, financing was also given over to upgrading electricity generating and supply capacity.

Other loans for capital projects in the energy sector were devoted to strengthening the mainland electricity grid and to bringing several small hydroelectric power stations into service in the centre and north of the country.

Drinking water supply and sewerage schemes were financed in the Algarve and the Tagus Valley.

The main focus of funding for **industry and the service sector** fell on construction near Setúbal of a multi-purpose vehicle plant under a joint venture between two major car manufacturers. In addition, the EIB financed plants to produce motor vehicle components and car radios, two printing equipment factories and, in the hotel sector, a holiday centre at Sintra, near Lisbon. Finally, some 100 SMEs received 28 million in global loan allocations.

UNITED KINGDOM

Finance contracts signed 1993: 1 929.1 million (1992: 2 407.2 million)

Individual loans: 1 865.1 million — Global loans: 64 million

Allocations from ongoing global loans: 45.8 million

Nearly half of aggregate lending in the United Kingdom centred on investment in assisted areas (924 million), almost all eligible under Objective 2 of the Structural Funds.

Funding for **infrastructure** (1 755 million, including 300 million under the

Edinburgh facility) was to a large extent (1 049 million) devoted to projects helping to protect the environment or improve the quality of urban life.

In a number of regions, the EIB supported programmes geared to improving drinking water supplies and

upgrading sewerage and sewage treatment systems.

Loans for communications infrastructure went towards ongoing construction of a motorway bridge over the Severn estuary and a fixed link between mainland Scotland and the Isle of Skye,



contributed to various road schemes and helped to develop the national telecommunications network and its links with the rest of Europe.

The EIB also supported the extension of the London Underground to the former docklands area (Jubilee Line).

Loans in the **energy** sector (513 million) covered a further phase in harnessing

North Sea oil and gas resources and expansion of electricity supply capacity: gas turbine power stations at Brigg and Derwent (East Midlands) and reinforcement of the supply grid in Yorkshire.

In **industry and the service sector**, funds (156 million) were advanced for the production of pharmaceuticals in Humberside and integrated circuits for the electronics industry in the North of

England, as well as for some thirty ventures undertaken by smaller businesses financed from global loans already under drawdown.

Outside the territory of Member States, two projects were financed in EFTA Countries which have applied to join the European Union. In view of their benefits for the Community, these schemes were funded under the second paragraph of Article 18 (1) of the EIB's Statute.

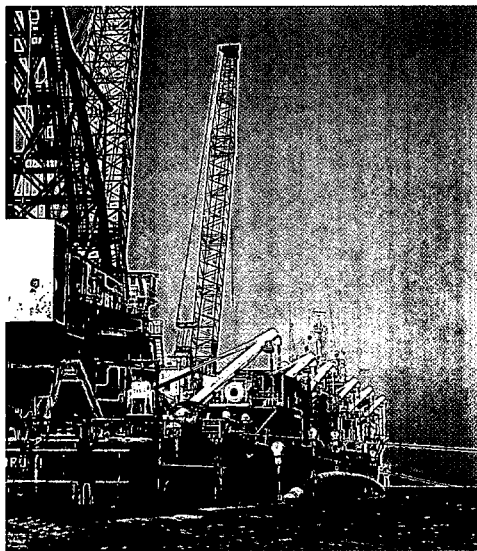
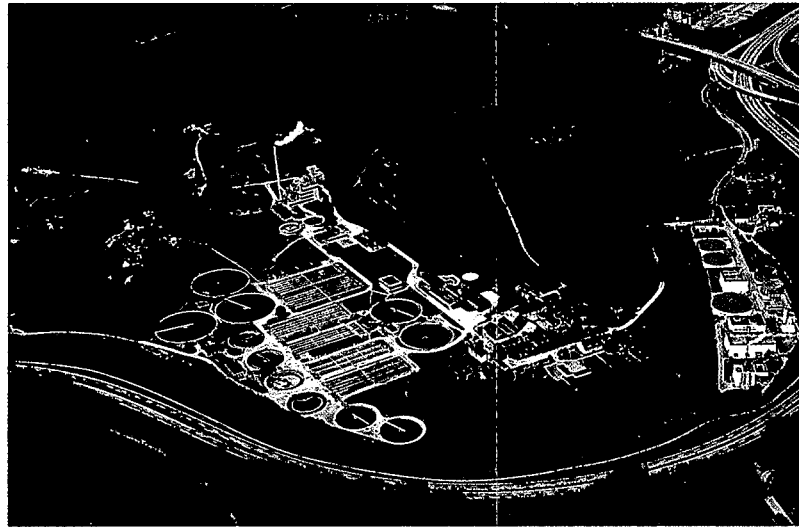
In **Austria**, the EIB supported construction of the motorway bypass around Klagenfurt, an important communications junction close to the border with Italy and Slovenia (73 million).

It also financed the laying of high-voltage power cables across the Skagerrak to link the electricity grids of **Norway** and Denmark (38 million); another loan covered the Danish section of this project.

* * *

The EIB has been funding projects in these two countries helping to meet the Community's energy needs since the 1970s.

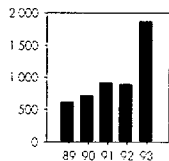
In Austria, loans totalling 234 million have been advanced for sections of pipeline feeding gas from deposits in Siberia into the Community grid and for a pumped-storage hydroelectric power station connected to the German grid. In Norway, a total of 327 million has been made available for developing oil and gas reserves in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea (Ekofisk, Frigg, Snorre and Veslefrikk).



The 50 billion lent by the Bank since 1989 in the European Union's less privileged areas have served to benefit two out of every five Europeans and helped to implement capital investment totalling 146 billion. The EIB also furthers the attainment of Community objectives in the fields of energy supplies, environmental protection and industrial competitiveness.



OPERATIONS OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY



Financing outside the Community: Totalling 1 887.2 million, this comprised 1 807.4

million in loans from EIB own resources and 79.8 million in operations using risk capital drawn from Community or Member States' budgetary funds.

In the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and in the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT), financing came to 225.7 million (252 million in 1992) and broke down as to 147.4 million in loans from own resources carrying interest subsidies and 78.3 million in risk capital from

resources of the European Development Fund (EDF).

In the Mediterranean Countries, a total of 680.5 million was made available (320.8 million in 1992), consisting of 679 million from own resources and 1.5 million from risk capital.

In the Mediterranean Countries, a total of 680.5 million was made available (320.8 million in 1992), consisting of 679 million from own resources and 1.5 million from risk capital.

The Bank provided loans totalling 882 million (320 million in 1992) in the Central and Eastern European Countries,

including 5 million in Estonia, the EIB's maiden operation in a Baltic State, and 47 million in Slovenia.

Lastly, 1993 also saw the Bank granting its first two loans, together worth 99 million, in Asia and Latin America.

Most of the projects in question were covered by co-financing arrangements concluded with Member States' bilateral financial institutions, the Commission, the World Bank and other development aid agencies; cooperation with the EBRD was stepped up with a view to co-ordinating financing activities in the Central and Eastern European Countries concerned.

ACP STATES AND OCT

The EIB signed finance contracts in twenty-three ACP States and three OCT under the Fourth Lomé Convention (147 million in loans from own resources carrying interest subsidies and 76 million in risk capital) and from the balance available under the Third Convention (2 million in risk capital).

Seven projects were financed solely through loans from own resources (122.5 million). All other projects attracted risk capital assistance, either exclusively in 20 cases (63 million) or in conjunction with loans from own resources in 5 other cases (40 million).

The breakdown of operations in 1993 was marked by two significant trends. In geographical terms, the focus of activity shifted to Southern Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, while on the sectoral front, financing for electricity gen-

eration, transmission and supply projects accounted for over half of the total. Industry and services claimed around one third of aggregate funding, most of this benefiting SMEs. The latter received 152 allocations (45 million) from global loans deployed by the EIB in cooperation with national or regional development banks.

The remaining projects financed helped to improve water supply and sewerage infrastructure as well as, to a limited extent, transport and telecommunications.

Almost 27% of funding (60% in the case of risk capital operations alone) related to private-sector projects, which are playing an ever-increasing role in the development process.

In **AFRICA**, financing involved fifteen countries and totalled 155.7 million (101.4 million from own resources and 54.3 million in risk capital).

Almost 60% of this went to projects in **Southern Africa** (93.3 million): Zimbabwe (44 million), Malawi (15 million), Botswana (14.4 million), Mauritius (12 million), Swaziland (4.5 million) and Mozambique (3.4 million).

The loans in question were targeted at upgrading generating capacity in **Malawi** through construction of Kapichira hydroelectric power station, developing the interconnected grid in **Botswana** and improving electricity supply in **Zimbabwe** by means of a line linking Matimba power station in Transvaal to the national grid.

Bank funding also supported renovation of water treatment and supply installations in **Mauritius**, laying of a new conduit to supply water to the town of Lobatse in **Botswana**, establishment of a sugar refinery in **Swaziland**, construction of a polypropylene production plant as well as a facility for treating



Table 11: Conventions, financial protocols and decisions in force or under negotiation at 31 March 1994

(ECU million)

Agreement	Duration	Loans from own resources (1)	Operations mounted from budgetary resources			Total
			Risk capital operations (2)	Grant aid (3)		
ACP States-OCT						
ACP	Fourth Lomé Convention	1990—1995	1 200	825	9 975 (4)	12 000
OCT	Council Decision	1990—1995	25	25	115 (4)	165
Mediterranean Countries (5)						
Turkey	Fourth Financial Protocol not yet in force		225	—	50	600 (6)
Algeria	Fourth Financial Protocol	1992—1996	280	18	52	350
Morocco		1992—1996	220	25	193	438
Tunisia		1992—1996	168	15	101	284
Egypt		1992—1996	310	16	242	568
Jordan		1992—1996	80	2	44	126
Lebanon	Exceptional aid for reconstruction		50	—	—	50
Lebanon	Second Financial Protocol		34	—	—	34
Lebanon	Third Financial Protocol		53	1	19	73
Lebanon	Fourth Financial Protocol	1992—1996	45	2	22	69
Syria	Third Financial Protocol	1987—1991	110	2	34	146
Syria	Fourth Financial Protocol	1992—1996	115	2	41	158
Israel	Fourth Financial Protocol	1992—1996	82	—	—	82
Occupied Territories (7)	Council Decision not yet in force	1994—1998	250	—	250	500
Malta	Third Financial Protocol	1988—1993	23	2,5	12,5	38
Cyprus	Third Financial Protocol	1988—1993	44	5	13	62
"Non-protocol" horizontal financial cooperation	Council Decision	1992—1996	1 800	25	205 (8)	2 030
Central and Eastern European Countries						
Hungary, Poland, Slovak Rep., Czech Rep., Bulgaria, Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Albania	Council Decision	1994—1996	3 000			3 000
Slovenia	Financial Protocol	1993—1997	150		20 (9)	170
Asian and Latin American Countries						
	Council Decision	1993—1996	750			750

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

(2) Granted and managed by the EIB.

(3) Granted and managed by the Commission.

(4) Including amounts reserved for interest subsidies on EIB loans.

(5) Balances remaining under earlier financial protocols or, in the case of Lebanon and Syria, the entire amounts originally provided for may be drawn on concomitantly.

(6) Including 325 million in loans on special conditions from budgetary resources.

(7) West Bank (Jordan) and Gaza Strip; the amount of loans from own resources will be set against "non-protocol" cooperation.

(8) Including about 100 million in interest subsidies for EIB loans for the environment.

(9) Solely for interest subsidies on EIB loans in favour of transport projects of common interest.



effluent from a paper mill in **Zimbabwe** and development of a graphite deposit in northern **Mozambique**.

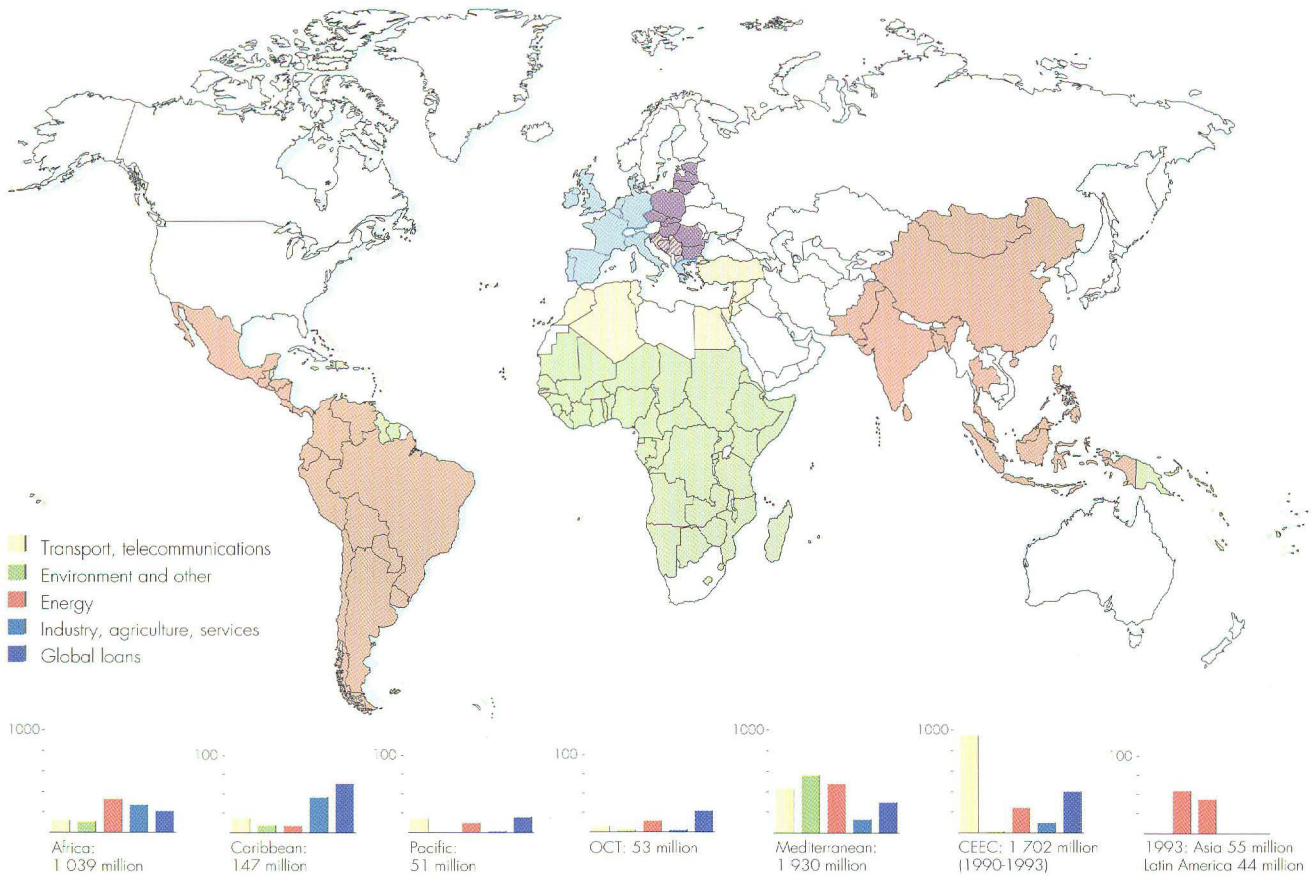
In **West Africa** (56.4 million), the EIB financed: construction of a thermal

power station in **Ghana** which will help to meet peak demand and to optimise hydroelectric potential (40 million); expansion of facilities at the port of Mindelo in **Cape Verde**; and extension of the telecommunications system in **Guinea-Bissau**. The Bank also fostered

the development of industry with loans in **Burkina Faso** (plastic products), **Guinea-Bissau** (wooden windows and doors, floor coverings, footwear), **Nigeria** (palm oil production and global loan) and **Senegal** (global loan to investment company).

Financing provided outside the Community, 1989-1993

Geographical and sectoral breakdown





NEW GASLINES BETWEEN THE MAGHREB AND THE COMMUNITY

The strengthening of ties between the northern and southern Mediterranean seaboard, as embodied notably in the Re-directed Mediterranean Policy, is rooted in a tradition which made the Mare Nostrum of our forebears into a region bustling with trade, but, all too frequently, one of conflict as well. In its endeavours to ensure that dialogue and cooperation foster economic prosperity and peace, the Community has striven since 1990 to improve the quality and broaden the scope of its links with these countries. Financial protocols incorporated into cooperation agreements have been complemented by backing for economic reforms and the creation of "non-protocol" horizontal cooperation aimed at laying the foundations for lasting economic development.

The "non-protocol" measures comprise significant additional assistance, targeted primarily at regional or environmental protection projects: 230 million in budgetary funds plus EIB loans up to a ceiling of 1 800 million for the period 1992-1996.

To qualify for financing, investment schemes have to benefit one or more countries in the Mediterranean as well as the Community in the field of energy, transport and telecommunications or help to improve the environment, projects under the latter heading being accorded a 3% interest subsidy from budgetary funds.

Examples of this approach which builds on the mutual dependence between both Mediterranean seaboard are two major projects under way with a view to transmitting gas from deposits in southern Algeria to the Community — one pipeline to Spain, the other to Italy.

Both are large-scale capital investment schemes. The first pipeline in its initial phase will have a total length of 1 870 km, running from Hassi R'Mel (Algeria) to Tangiers (Morocco), then crossing the Strait of Gibraltar before continuing up to Castellón near Valencia (Spain). Its capacity of 8 billion m³ a year could be more than doubled, mainly by installing compressor stations requiring only limited investment, when the gas pipeline is extended towards Portugal and France. The second project involves doubling the gas

pipeline linking the same deposits with Italy which was commissioned in 1983 and reached maximum capacity in 1991. This dualling of facilities over a distance of 2 500 km, via the Strait of Messina, will enable up to 26 billion m³ to be transmitted each year.

These two projects will allow greater benefit to be drawn from Algeria's main natural resource. Gas and oil account for 97% of the country's goods exports and 55% of its budgetary revenue. Algeria's gas resources amount to 3.2 billion tonnes of oil equivalent, i.e. 2.5% of the world total.

At the same time, the gasline towards Spain currently being extended will boost supplies to the coastal region around Algiers.

These projects are also of regional interest as they are being implemented in cooperation with Morocco and Tunisia which stand to benefit from transit fees or gas deliveries: Morocco could be supplied with around 1 billion m³ a year.

For its part, the Community will be further diversifying its energy supplies by concluding long-term contracts for gas from deposits which are not too remote. These new pipelines will, moreover, feed into the European gas network, thereby improving both safety and management. In the two countries concerned, natural gas, a cheap and relatively clean fuel, will mostly be used in combined cycle power plants; this will improve the availability of electricity in southernmost regions of the Community which, in both Spain and Italy, are among the least developed.

Financing provided by the EIB (606 million in 1993, of which 200 million in Algeria) for these major projects is in keeping with the Bank's operations to foster the development of the Maghreb countries and to speed up the establishment of systems such as gasline grids, which underpin basic infrastructure in Community countries.



In **East Africa** (6 million), global loans were made available for assisting ventures in **Kenya** and **Tanzania**, while in **Uganda** the Bank funded a feasibility study on the potential for working a cobalt mine (1.4 million).

In the **CARIBBEAN** (35.3 million), in addition to a global loan for supporting SMEs throughout the region, financing was provided in: **Jamaica** (17 million) for upgrading and modernising the electricity grid as well as for promoting

industry and tourism via a global loan; **Barbados** (10 million) for improving sewerage facilities as well as reducing pollution on the south coast; **Guyana** for working a bauxite deposit (5 million); and **Belize** for a feasibility study on a gold-mining project.

In the **PACIFIC** (16.5 million), a loan of 12 million helped to strengthen the electricity transmission and supply networks in **Papua New Guinea**, while global loans were concluded for furthering the

growth of small private enterprises in the **Solomon Islands, Tonga** and **Tuvalu**.

Lastly, financing was made available in three **OCT** (18 million) for a study on setting up a bank in the **Turks and Caicos Islands** plus capital investment by SMEs in **New Caledonia** (global loan for 8 million) and **French Polynesia** (global loan for 10 million).

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Lending in non-member Mediterranean Countries amounted to 680.5 million, 1.5 million of this from budgetary resources.

Operations encompassed eight countries, including Lebanon, where the Bank had not lent since 1983 because of the prevailing conflict. In resuming activity in this country, the EIB was able to commit a substantial proportion of the amounts available under the Second and Third Financial Protocols, implementation of which had been left in abeyance.

Most of the loans (460.5 million) were provided under current financial protocols; 220 million were advanced as part of non-protocol horizontal arrangements for regional cooperation and environmental protection projects.

Just over one third of funds made available under the financial protocols

centred on projects undertaken notably as joint ventures with firms in the Community. In 1993, some 130 enterprises in Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Israel and Cyprus thus attracted a total of 45 million.

A further dimension was added to this policy with conclusion of a non-protocol framework agreement for funding up to 50% of the European partner's capital contribution to productive-sector joint ventures. Implementation of this agreement has been entrusted to commercial and development banks whose familiarity with local economic conditions and ability to identify and appraise projects have already been demonstrated in administering global loans.

Efficient use of water resources for irrigation purposes or for domestic and industrial consumption plus improved wastewater collection and treatment facilities accounted for a third of aggregate financing. The Bank also supported projects designed to expand eco-

nomics infrastructure, power supplies, roads and harbour installations.

Algeria

Of the 280 million lent, 200 million were advanced under non-protocol arrangements for the Algerian section of the Algeria-Spain gasline which will help to exploit further the country's main natural resource (see page 52). The two other projects financed related to construction of a dam for improving water supplies to Oran, the country's second largest conurbation, and a further stretch of the East-West motorway.

Morocco

Lending (110 million) focused on upgrading electricity transmission and supply capacity in several parts of the country; it also benefited smaller-scale farming, agricultural-processing, craft and fisheries ventures favouring the development of rural areas.



Tunisia

Funding (95 million) was given over to building a dam on the Wadi Barbara, in the north-west of the country, for developing irrigation and improving local water supplies as well as to extending tourism infrastructure by means of a global loan.

Egypt

The total of 42.5 million made available, including 1.5 million from risk capital, supported two projects in the productive sector: a new printing works on the outskirts of Cairo will replace obsolete facilities creating environmental problems in the city centre; a large horticultural farm, south of Alexandria, a joint venture between European and

Egyptian companies, will help to step up production of fruit and vegetables intended largely for export.

Jordan

Loans were devoted to expanding mainly international telecommunications networks (20 million under non-protocol measures) and to hydraulic engineering works in the Jordan valley (9 million): raising the height of the Kafrein dam plus maintenance and repair works on the King Abdullah canal with a view to increasing areas under irrigation.

Israel

Global loans, worth 40 million in all, will help to fund SMEs in the industrial and

tourism sectors along with projects geared to improving the environment.

Lebanon

The EIB resumed lending in this country, advancing 71 million for reconstruction projects. These centred on rehabilitation of the electricity transmission and distribution grid, the water supply and sewerage networks and initial rebuilding of the commercial port of Beirut.

Malta

Bank financing (13 million) assisted extension of wastewater collection and treatment facilities, as well as air traffic control and safety equipment plus approach systems at Luqa international airport

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Loans in Central and Eastern Europe totalled 882 million in 1993.

Projects were financed (830 million) in all six countries covered by the first generation of agreements concluded in 1990 and 1991. Initial operations were arranged in Estonia (5 million) and Slovenia (47 million).

The main thrust of lending was towards improving basic infrastructure in the transport (469 million), telecommunications (110 million) and energy supply (75 million) sectors. A further 228 million

in the form of individual and global loans benefited projects in the productive sector.

Hungary

Financing in Hungary (92 million) was directed towards modernising the power grid by means of a ripple control (load management) system, further rehabilitating various transit roads and constructing an urban bypass to the north of Budapest.

In addition, nine ventures promoted by SMEs, mainly in the building-public works and tourism sectors, received allocations totalling 7 million from a global loan under drawdown.

Poland

Lending in Poland came to 263 million, including 200 million for modernising the Polish section of the Warsaw-Berlin rail line. This project, which ideally answers the need to strengthen trans-European networks embracing countries in Central and Eastern Europe, also attracted Community grant aid under the PHARE programme. The EIB also supported an afforestation programme and extended a global loan for funding small and medium-scale ventures. From global loans already on tap, ten ventures claimed allocations worth 41 million in all, notably for glass manufacturing and for exploiting methane from coal mines.



Bulgaria

EIB operations in Bulgaria (81 million), aside from a global loan for supporting smaller ventures, were targeted at improving transport amenities: the Bank contributed towards upgrading some 800 km of major transit roads and motorways, while a loan made available as part of a programme involving all countries in the area will help to modernise air traffic control facilities (1).

Romania

Loans in Romania (119 million) benefited much the same sectors as in Bulgaria: modifying and strengthening air safety facilities (1); rehabilitating almost 1 000 km of roads linking Bucharest to the main cities in Romania and to neighbouring countries; smaller-scale ventures in the industrial, tourism and service sectors, including works designed to limit energy consumption and to protect the environment.

Slovak Republic

Of the three loans made available in Slovakia (110 million), two were given

over to improving communications by rehabilitating and upgrading various sections of the main road network and extending and modernising the telephone system. The third operation will serve to increase the capacity of an underground gas storage reservoir to the north of Bratislava.

Czech Republic

EIB financing in this country (165 million) was devoted to rationalising motor vehicle manufacturing plant at Mlada Boleslav and modernising the telephone network, a prerequisite for sustained economic development.

Estonia

The Bank's maiden operation in the Baltic States took the form of a global loan (5 million) in Estonia for bolstering the country's industrial base through support for investment by SMEs.

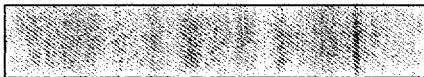
Slovenia

EIB funding in Slovenia (47 million) contributed towards general improvements to various stretches of the main rail system with the aim of restoring satisfactory traffic flows.



Eleven Central and Eastern European Countries now qualify for Bank financing. Through its lending (1.7 billion since 1990), the EIB actively fosters the establishment of infrastructure essential for developing these countries' economies and creating closer links with the European Union.

(1) See box article, page 40.



FORGING CLOSER TIES WITH CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

The political upheavals in Central and Eastern Europe towards the end of 1989 spurred the Community into prompt action to underpin the determination of these countries to move towards a market economy and set up democratic institutions against a backdrop of economies all too often in a parlous state, a lack of sound basic infrastructure, largely obsolete and inefficient manufacturing and service sectors, and environmental degradation.

While the European Community was embarking on its PHARE programme of aid aimed, initially, at *Poland* and *Hungary*, the EIB, in response to decisions by Community bodies and its own Board of Governors, provided an initial batch of loans in 1990 for priority investment in these two countries under a 1 billion ceiling.

In 1991, the Community also decided to furnish aid to *Bulgaria*, *Romania* and *Czechoslovakia* — later to split into the *Czech Republic* and *Slovakia* — which included a maximum of 700 million in loans from the EIB. The Bank also played a role in the setting-up of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Following a decision by the Council and the opinion of the European Parliament, on 2 May 1994 the Board of Governors authorised the EIB to extend its operations in Central and Eastern Europe by granting up to 3 billion in loans guaranteed by the Community. This additional financing encompasses the six countries covered by the first generation of agreements, together with the three Baltic States — *Estonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania* (200 million already agreed) — and *Albania* where the EIB has yet to commence lending.

Moreover, the cooperation agreement between the Community and *Slovenia* includes a financial protocol which entered into force in September 1993 and provides for 150 million in loans from the EIB for road and rail infrastructure over the period 1993-1997.

* * *

1992 and 1993 saw the negotiation of Europe Agreements establishing an association between the Community and six

countries: *Poland*, *Hungary*, *Czech Republic*, *Slovakia*, *Romania* and *Bulgaria*; there are plans for the *Baltic States* to benefit from similar agreements in due course. Procedures for these countries' accession to the Union could be initiated provided that they are able to assume the obligations of membership by satisfying the economic and political conditions required.

The European Council, at its meeting in Copenhagen in June 1993, taking note of these developments, confirmed that "the future cooperation with the associated countries shall be geared to the objective of membership".

The EIB, working in cooperation with other institutions operating in these countries (Commission, EBRD, World Bank, IMF) often deploying other forms of financial assistance (balance of payments support, grant aid), has sought to back investment projects in keeping with this overall aim. By early 1994, loans in these six countries had reached the ceiling of 1 700 million.

Lending for countries in the region was, to a large extent devoted to strengthening communications infrastructure, especially projects which would lead to improved links with the Community, in line with the European Council's wishes to further trans-European network projects involving these countries (939 million for telecommunications and transport schemes).

Modernisation schemes, the rehabilitation of power plants with the installation of antipollution devices, the upgrading and rationalisation of electricity and gas networks attracted loans of 245 million.

Lastly, the EIB has fostered industrial, agricultural and service projects of all sizes either directly or indirectly via global loans currently being allocated (518 million). To smooth the transition towards a market economy and to establish partnerships between businesses in these countries and those in the Community, the Bank has financed joint-ventures involving companies in different Community Member Countries.

ASIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

On 22 February 1993, the EIB's Board of Governors decided to authorise the Bank to finance projects in Asian and Latin American Countries, signatories to cooperation agreements with the Community, up to a ceiling amount of 750 million over three years (1993-1995).

The first two loans, advanced in 1993, centred on projects in the electricity sector.

In **Costa Rica**, 44 million assisted construction of a hydroelectric power station to the east of the capital and extension of high-voltage lines to link up with the Nicaraguan and Panamanian grids as part of a regional interconnection scheme.

In **Southern India**, a loan of 55 million is helping to finance a load dispatch, control and communications system for optimising power production and transfers between the various States in the country's southern region. The scheme will result in better use of generating capacity, so fulfilling one of the objectives of the cooperation agreement concluded between the Community and India.

Table 12: Financing provided outside the Community in 1993

	Total	Own resources	Budgetary resources	Individual loans				
				Energy	Transport, telecommunications	Water, agricultural development	Industry, agriculture, services	Global loans
ACP-OCT	225.7	147.4	78.3	120.0	7.5	29.4	27.6	41.2
Africa	155.7	101.4	54.3	99.0	7.5	19.4	22.1	7.7
Caribbean	35.3	24.0	11.3	9.0	—	10.0	5.3	11.0
Pacific	16.5	13.0	3.5	12.0	—	—	—	4.5
OCT	18.2	9.0	9.2	—	—	—	0.2	18.0
Mediterranean	680.5	679.0	1.5	305.0	56.0	152.0	42.5	125.0
Algeria	280.0	280.0	—	200.0	20.0	60.0	—	—
Morocco	110.0	110.0	—	60.0	—	—	—	50.0
Tunisia	95.0	95.0	—	—	—	60.0	—	35.0
Egypt	42.5	41.0	1.5	—	—	—	42.5	—
Jordan	29.0	29.0	—	—	20.0	9.0	—	—
Lebanon	71.0	71.0	—	45.0	10.0	16.0	—	—
Israel	40.0	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	40.0
Malta	13.0	13.0	—	—	6.0	7.0	—	—
Central and Eastern Europe	882.0	882.0	—	75.0	579.0	13.0	100.0	115.0
Hungary	92.0	92.0	—	20.0	72.0	—	—	—
Poland	263.0	263.0	—	—	200.0	13.0	—	50.0
Bulgaria	81.0	81.0	—	—	51.0	—	—	30.0
Slovak Republic	110.0	110.0	—	55.0	55.0	—	—	—
Czech Republic	165.0	165.0	—	—	65.0	—	100.0	—
Romania	119.0	119.0	—	—	89.0	—	—	30.0
Estonia	5.0	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	5.0
Slovenia	47.0	47.0	—	—	47.0	—	—	—
Asia, Latin America	99.0	99.0	—	99.0	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	44.0	44.0	—	44.0	—	—	—	—
India	55.0	55.0	—	55.0	—	—	—	—
Total	1 887.2	1 807.4	79.8	599.0	642.5	194.4	170.1	281.2



THE EIB ACROSS THE GLOBE

The EIB provides financing mainly in its Member States, the twelve States of the European Union. Bank activity also encompasses the EFTA countries, certain of which have applied for accession to the Union*. In addition, the EIB participates in implementing various agreements concluded between the Community and a large number of countries (see Table 11, page 50).

European Union

Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany
Greece
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Portugal
Spain
United Kingdom

EFTA — European Free Trade Association

European Economic Area (EEA)

Austria
Finland
Iceland
Liechtenstein
Norway
Sweden

Switzerland

Central and Eastern Europe

Albania
Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Estonia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Romania
Slovak Republic
Slovenia

Mediterranean Countries

Maghreb

Algeria
Morocco
Tunisia

Mashreq

Egypt
Jordan
Lebanon
Syria

Cyprus
Israel
Malta
Occupied Territories**
Turkey

Africa Caribbean Pacific

Africa

West Africa

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cape Verde
Côte d'Ivoire
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

Central & Equatorial Africa

Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe
Zaire

East Africa

Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Seychelles
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania
Uganda

Southern Africa

Angola
Botswana
Comoros
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Swaziland
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Caribbean

Antigua
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guyana
Haiti
Jamaica
Saint Christopher and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Genadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago

Pacific

Fiji
Kiribati (Gilbert Islands)
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu (New Hebrides)
Western Samoa

OCT — Overseas Countries and Territories

Aruba
Netherlands Antilles

French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Territories
Mayotte
New Caledonia
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Wallis and Futuna

Anguilla
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands
Montserrat
Pitcairn
Saint Helena
South Sandwich Islands
Turks and Caicos Islands

Asia

Bangladesh
China
India
Macao
Mongolia
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

ASEAN Group

Brunei
Indonesia
Malaysia
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand

Latin America

Argentina
Brazil
Chile
Mexico
Paraguay
Uruguay

ANDEAN Group

Bolivia
Colombia
Ecuador
Peru
Venezuela

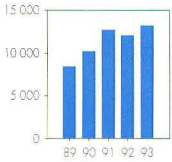
Central America

Costa Rica
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua
Panama
Salvador

* See page 23.

** See page 50.

RESOURCES RAISED



Resources raised: Borrowings on the markets totalled 14 215 million, as opposed to 12 920

million in 1992.

This rise can be explained, in part, by an increase in loan disbursements which amounted to 15 830 million compared with 14 798 million in 1992.

Against a background of heightened volatility on financial markets on which however medium and long-term interest rates tended downwards, the EIB endeavoured to accommodate disbursement requests through its active presence on the markets and recourse to swap operations.

Funds raised, after swaps, amounted to 14 224 million, of which nine tenths

were fixed-rate medium and long-term operations. The volume of resources obtained at floating rates came to 1 529 million.

Community currencies accounted for over four fifths of the total raised after swaps.

EVOLUTION OF CAPITAL MARKETS

Long-term interest rates in the main OECD countries continued to head sharply lower during the course of 1993. Despite countries' contrasting economic situations, the lack of inflationary pressure provided a propitious climate for bond markets.

In the USA, maintenance of a flexible monetary policy together with short-term rates at historical lows and the launch of a programme aimed at pruning the budget deficit nudged bond rates down to particularly low levels.

In Japan, sluggish economic activity, coupled with a flagging stock market, prompted further cuts in official interest rates and, as a knock-on effect, a significant reduction in bond yields.

In Europe, interest rate movements on bond markets were affected by the

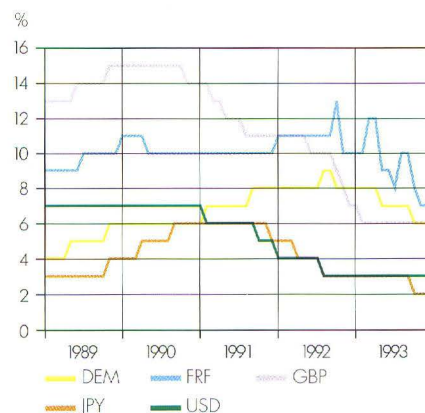
turmoil which unsettled the European Monetary System. Once fluctuation bands for currencies in the Exchange Rate Mechanism of the EMS were widened, the downtrend became more uniform across the Community.

The volume of bonds issued on international markets recorded an increase of 44% to reach USD 481 billion.

This growth can be ascribed to:

- a sharp rise in the volume of bonds issued by Latin American and South-East Asian borrowers;
- the success of jumbo issues, such as global bonds, which can be freely held and traded on the main financial markets. Global bonds have been chosen by a growing number of borrowers for a broader range of currencies;
- robust growth in non-standard bonds bearing optional features (for instance, the collared floating-rate note (FRN) or the reverse FRN), enabling borrowers to benefit, after swaps, from attractive terms and conditions whilst giving investors the opportunity to acquire securities structured in such a way as to afford their portfolios optimum protection or to match the projected future shape of underlying financial assets.

Official interest rates for the main currencies





EIB BORROWING OPERATIONS ON THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

After posting a slight decline in 1992, the volume of issues by the Bank regained momentum in 1993. Its calls on the financial markets totalled 14 215 million as against 12 920 million in 1992. Falling medium and long-term interest rates meant that the Bank could satisfy increased demand from investors in most of the currencies of its issues. This demand was sustained for all Community currencies except, particularly after widening of the ERM fluctuation bands, for the ECU.

Medium and long-term borrowings, up on the previous year, accounted for all funds raised: 14 215 million compared with 12 808 million. There was no increase in short-term commercial paper programmes. The Bank also pursued its swap policy, but the amounts involved were lower than in 1992 (nominal total of 1 744 million compared with 3 194 million in 1992). After allowing for swaps, **the amount of funds raised totalled 14 224 million, a 9.6% increase over 1992.**

Swap operations focused mainly on currency swaps which enabled the Bank, drawing on issues denominated in non-Community currencies (USD or CAD), to obtain currencies for disbursement in its loans. To a lesser degree, the EIB made use of all the new borrowing formulae appearing on the market (reverse floating rate, collared floating rate, etc.) to obtain funds at either fixed or floating rates. In contrast, falling demand for floating rates from the Bank's borrowers and restricted use of such rates for hedging fixed-rate borrowings meant that interest-rate swaps were little needed.

In a climate troubled by the deteriorating financial soundness of a good number of banks and financial institutions, the EIB did not depart from its strict policy regarding the choice of counterparties for swap operations.

The Bank granted loans to its clients mostly at fixed rates (12 695 million, compared with 8 886 million in 1992) following the steady drift-down in long-term rates which encouraged borrowers to opt for loans at fixed rather than floating rates.

More frequent use of large-scale issues prompted the Bank to resort increasingly to hedging instruments. The launch of deferred rate-setting contracts for the PTE and IEP meant that virtually all the proceeds of borrowings denominated in Community currencies could be hedged against interest rate fluctuations. Moreover, this technique is systematically adopted for the DEM.

The Bank used its own treasury's bond portfolio to hedge against interest rate risks on its issues. This approach was adopted for three currencies — USD, GBP and ITL — and enabled the Bank to schedule borrowings more separately from their immediate deployment in disbursements, thereby making it possible to issue large borrowings.

The strategy of redeeming bonds early continued, albeit at a slower rate than in the past owing to the falling number of issues carrying an early redemption clause (924 million redeemed early compared with 1 244 million in 1992). Refinancing was achieved, for a significant portion, through the Bank's treasury and by calls on the markets for 288 million.

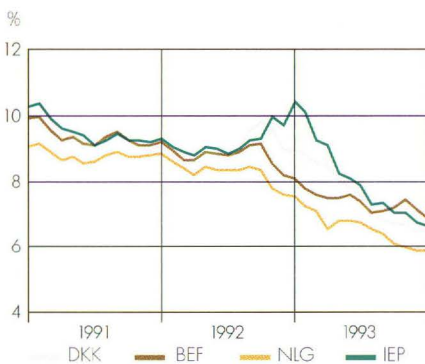
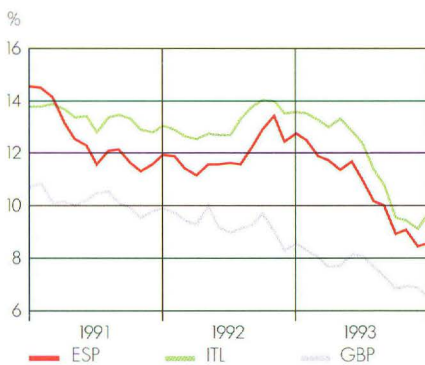
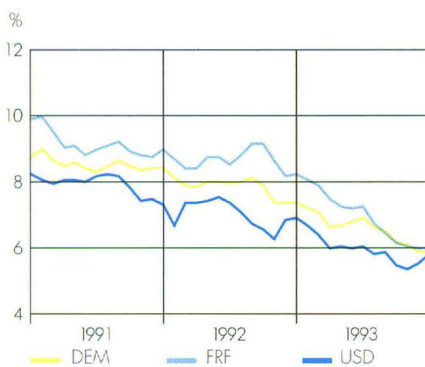
Table 13: Breakdown by currency of resources raised

(amounts in ECU million)

	GBP	ITL	DEM	FRF	ESP	ECU	PTE	NLG	IEP	LUF	BEF	USD	JPY	CHF	CAD	Total
1993																
amount	2 639	2 039	1 948	1 811	1 241	960	243	227	125	100	—	1 502	657	453	278	14 224
%	18.6	14.3	13.7	12.7	8.7	6.8	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	—	10.6	4.6	3.2	2.0	100.0
1992																
amount	1 428	1 326	1 583	1 461	648	1 937	85	303	—	49	238	1 529	1 440	947	—	12 974
%	10.0	9.3	11.1	10.3	4.6	13.6	0.6	2.1	—	0.3	1.7	10.8	10.1	6.7	—	100.0

Gross yields on 10-year Government bonds

For ease of comparison, all yields are expressed on an annual basis.



Four fifths of funds raised were denominated in Community currencies, 11 333 million compared with 9 058 million in 1992.

Pound sterling:

GBP 2 073 million
ECU 2 639 million

In 1993, the **GBP** was the principal Community currency borrowed by the EIB. Total funds raised reached 2 639 million compared with 1 428 million in 1992. The bulk was obtained at fixed rates, a single floating-rate borrowing being launched and swapped against a fixed-rate issue (reverse floating-rate borrowing for GBP 200 million).

In a market in which the currency remained relatively stable and interest rates were declining, the Bank launched five fixed-rate issues for a total of GBP 1 618 million. As in the past, the EIB sought to create benchmark issues. To this end, it consolidated, by adding new fungible tranches, a 10-year borrowing for GBP 400 million by boosting it to GBP 1 000 million, making it the first ever issue on the Eurosterling market for that amount.

This policy proved a fruitful one for the Bank because the spread between the EIB's bonds and gilts narrowed markedly. The balance of sterling resources was raised via a swap against the CAD.

Italian lira:

ITL 3 700 billion
ECU 2 039 million

The Bank, taking advantage of active trading in the market, sharply increased the level of funds raised in **ITL**, lifting this currency into second

place among Community currencies. The EIB was comfortably the major borrower on the Euroaira market on which it floated all of its borrowings. Changes in Italy's tax regime, which restored equitable treatment for issuers by abolishing the ceiling on paper issued by borrowers accorded privileged status, presented the EIB with the opportunity to play to the full its role as protagonist in the market. The Bank, active and innovative, launched 9 issues, raising 2 039 million compared with 1 326 million in 1992.

After a hesitant start on a lacklustre market with two medium-sized fixed-rate issues — one 7-year, the other 10-year — the Bank gave the market a benchmark issue by launching a large-scale operation (ITL 1 000 billion), with three lead managers, which boosted market liquidity whilst spreading the risks. Two other issues — of more normal proportions — took total funds raised at fixed rates to 1 378 million.

The Bank also revitalised the floating-rate lira market, with an issue in two 3- and 5-year tranches; the shorter-dated one has since been consolidated with an extra fungible tranche. A second issue launched during the latter half of 1993 increased total funds raised at floating rates to 661 million.

Deutsche Mark:

DEM 3 800 million
ECU 1 948 million

The **DEM** was the third-ranked Community currency, accounting for 1 948 million raised compared with 1 583 million in 1992. In a very lively market dominated by non-resident subscribers and in which long-term bond yields,



continuing in the same vein as in 1992, fell steadily throughout the year, the Bank launched six issues. At the outset of 1993, the EIB launched a maiden reverse floating-rate note issue to obtain DEM at a cost below the yields on Bunds. In the second quarter, it introduced spread-based pricing of its new fixed-rate issues with respect to benchmark bonds.

French franc:
FRF 12 billion
ECU 1 811 million

In total, 1 811 million were raised in FRF through six borrowings on the Euro-franc market. The Bank improved the terms on its bonds, which were evenly spaced throughout the year, by reducing the spread between its paper and

that issued by the State. This was made possible by brisker demand from international investors who, in spite of the difficulties that the currency was experiencing on the forex markets, were attracted by the prospect of capital gains. The policy of consolidating existing issues was pursued whenever relative stability on yields made this possible.

Table 14: Resources raised in 1993

	(amounts in ECU million)				
	Before swaps		Swaps Amount	After swaps	
	Amount	%		Amount	%
MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM OPERATIONS					
Fixed-rate borrowings	12 944.3	91.1	— 249.7	12 694.6	89.2
Community	9 373.2	65.9	513.2	9 886.3	69.5
GBP	2 057.1	14.5	581.9	2 639.0	18.6
DEM	1 794.7	12.6	153.4	1 948.1	13.7
FRF	1 810.6	12.7	—	1 810.6	12.7
ITL	1 377.9	9.7	—	1 377.9	9.7
ESP	987.4	6.9	— 72.1	915.2	6.4
ECU	650.0	4.6	— 150.0	500.0	3.5
PTE	243.4	1.7	—	243.4	1.7
NLG	227.4	1.6	—	227.4	1.6
IEP	124.9	0.9	—	124.9	0.9
LUF	99.7	0.7	—	99.7	0.7
Non-Community	3 571.2	25.1	— 762.9	2 808.3	19.7
USD	1 419.5	10.0	—	1 419.5	10.0
JPY	657.3	4.6	—	657.3	4.6
CHF	453.4	3.2	—	453.4	3.2
CAD	1 041.0	7.3	— 762.9	278.1	2.0
Floating-rate borrowings	1 271.1	8.9	258.0	1 529.1	10.8
ITL	660.7	4.6	—	660.7	4.6
ECU	—	—	460.2	460.2	3.2
ESP	—	—	325.6	325.6	2.3
USD	206.5	1.5	— 123.9	82.6	0.6
GBP	250.6	1.8	— 250.6	—	—
DEM	153.4	1.1	— 153.4	—	—
TOTAL	14 215.5	100.0	8.3⁽¹⁾	14 223.8	100.0

(¹) Exchange adjustments.

Peseta:

ESP 180.1 billion
ECU 1 241 million

Heavy demand for disbursements and development of the market for foreign bond issues ("matador" market) enabled the Bank, in spite of the plight of the currency, to raise 1 241 million, a 90% increase compared with 1992, thereby confirming the EIB's position as leading borrower. Eight issues were floated, of which the ESP 40 billion benchmark borrowing, the largest launched to date, helped expand the market and boost its liquidity. The Bank's substantial operations in the market did not, however, suffice to meet all ESP requirements for loan disbursements. Consequently, currency swaps had to be concluded, using issues launched on the USD and CAD markets.

ECU:

960 million

After several years of uninterrupted growth, the ECU fell from its position as the principal Community currency borrowed by the EIB. In the early months of 1993, the Bank continued its borrowing operations as the level of disbursements stayed fairly stable, launching a fixed-rate issue, augmented by a subsequent fungible tranche, or making swaps to obtain floating-rate funds, through fixed-rate ECU paper or fixed-rate issues in USD or CAD. Subsequently, difficulties within the European Monetary System markedly curtailed ECU disbursements and a healthy positive cash flow did not warrant further issues. Thanks to its ECU treasury holdings, the Bank was able, through swaps, to cover its resource requirements in Community

Trends in exchange rates against the ECU for 1 dollar and 100 yen


currencies. It thus raised only 960 million in 1993 as against 1 937 million in 1992.

Escudo:

PTE 45 billion
ECU 243 million

The Bank, as in past years, was the main borrower on the PTE-denominated foreign bond ("navegador") market, with four issues worth a total of 243 million.

Guilder:

NLG 500 million
ECU 227 million

Luxembourg franc:

LUF 4 billion
ECU 100 million

Borrowings on the Benelux market diminished to a level of 327 million. Only one public offering was made on the Dutch market for 227 million. In Luxembourg, the Bank floated three public issues, a portion of which was used to refinance borrowings redeemed early.

Irish pound:

IEP 100 million
ECU 125 million

Two IEP-denominated borrowings were floated for a total of 125 million: the Bank's maiden issue on the international market and one operation on the domestic market.

US dollar:

USD 1 800 million
ECU 1 502 million

Total funds raised in USD in 1993 were slightly lower than in 1992: 1 502 million, compared with 1 529 million. The Bank launched three Eurodollar issues, two in early 1993 — one floating-rate, the other fixed-rate split into two tranches — and the third — also fixed-rate — towards the end of the year. To broaden its scope for raising funds in South-East Asian countries, the Bank, following the lead set by other major "AAA" borrowers, floated a substantial "dragon" issue in June for USD 500 million targeted specifically at these countries' domestic markets. The Bank also took advantage of favourable conditions on the CAD market to obtain USD at floating rates.

Yen:

JPY 90 billion
ECU 657 million

The yen's appreciation against Community currencies on the forex markets did not allow the Bank to disburse large amounts in this currency, except for lending operations linked to currency swaps. The Bank floated two issues for a total of 657 million on the Euroyen market which was the only one to offer



attractive conditions (1 440 million in 1992).

Swiss franc:

CHF 800 million

ECU 453 million

Lesser demand for **CHF** compared with 1992 prevented the EIB from taking full advantage of developments on the Swiss market in 1993. In a market buoyed by a combination of the abolition of stamp duty, a reduction in

banking commission and a relaxation of underwriting regulations, the EIB issued three borrowings for a total of 453 million as against 947 million in 1992.

Canadian dollar:

CAD 425 million

ECU 278 million

Given the favourable currency swap conditions with regard to the **CAD**, the Bank considerably expanded its oper-

ations on this particular market. From the six issues launched for a total of 1 041 million, 278 million were made available to EIB borrowers which then swapped the proceeds; the bulk of funds raised was used for currency swaps.

TREASURY LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

Liquid funds, at 31 December 1993, amounted to some 6 053 million, held in almost 15 currencies, including the ECU.

Liquidity is managed on a three-tier basis:

— **short-term funds** (4 297 million) with an average maturity of around one month; more than four fifths are placed on deposit with first-class banks, while

the balance is invested in very marketable high-quality short-term paper;

— **a portfolio of bonds** (1 562 million) issued by selected OECD Member States and first-class public institutions; this portfolio is actively managed with recourse, where necessary, to the futures markets to hedge interest-rate risks in some currencies;

— in order to hedge against interest rate movements, the Bank uses, among other instruments, a **separate bond**

portfolio, the value of which, although necessarily variable, was put at 194 million at the year end. Topped up by the proceeds of new issues, this portfolio is designed to cover subsequent loan disbursements. This novel hedging vehicle enables the EIB to hold in its treasury funds deriving from issues floated at a time when market conditions are particularly advantageous.

Table 15: **Pattern of resources raised**

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	(ECU million)				
Medium and long-term operations (after swaps)	8 764.9	9 804.3	12 539.7	12 861.7	14 223.8
Public issues	7 791.3	8 217.7	11 614.9	12 103.4	14 079.7
Private borrowings	973.6	1 230.3	575.5	535.9	144.0
Medium-term notes	—	356.3	349.3	222.3	—
Short-term operations	237.5	1 155.7	1 132.6	111.9	—
Commercial paper	200.0	1 145.7	1 132.6	111.9	—
Certificates of deposit	37.5	10.0	—	—	—
Third-party participations in Bank loans	32.1	35.6	—	—	—
Total	9 034.5	10 995.6	13 672.3	12 973.6	14 223.8



MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

DECISION-MAKING BODIES

Board of Governors

Mr Piero BARUCCI held the office of Chairman of the Board of Governors until the Annual Meeting on 7 June 1993. In accordance with the system of annual rotation, he has been succeeded by Mr Jacques SANTER, Governor for Luxembourg.

Board of Directors

Since publication of the Annual Report for the financial year 1992, Messrs Bruno BIANCHI, Corneille BRÜCK, Huw P. EVANS, Vicente J. FERNANDEZ, Yves LYON-CAEN, Manuel PINHO, Alexander J.O. RITCHIE and Dimitrios ZACHARIADIS-SOURAS have been succeeded as Directors by Messrs Vincenzo PONTOLILLO, Yves MERSCH, David BOSTOCK, Manuel CONTHE GUTIERREZ, Jean-Yves HABERER, Mrs Isabel BARATA, Mr Sinbad J.D. COLERIDGE and Mr Petros PAPAGEORGIOU.

Mrs L. Fernanda FORCIGNANÒ, Mrs Hélène PLOIX, Messrs David BOSTOCK, Eckard PIESKE, Giovanni SACCO and J.I.C. TOSCANO have been succeeded as Alternates by Messrs Giancarlo DEL BUFALO, Pierre RICHARD, Philip

WYNN OWEN, Konrad SOMMER, Francesco GIAVAZZI and Vicente J. FERNANDEZ.

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

Management Committee

The Board of Governors appointed as Vice-President, from 1 July 1993, Mr Corneille BRÜCK, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banque et Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg, and Director of the EIB since 1983.

Mr Brück succeeds Mr Ludovicus MEULEMANS, Vice-President of the EIB since 1988, on whom, in recognition of his distinguished service, the Board of Governors has conferred the title of Honorary Vice-President.

Audit Committee

At its Annual Meeting, the Board of Governors proceeded to replace Mr João PINTO RIBEIRO, who had tendered his resignation, by Mr Ciriaco VICENTE MARTIN as a member of the Audit Committee for the 1993, 1994 and 1995 financial years.

In accordance with the customary system of annual rotation, chairmanship of the Committee which, up to the meeting of the Board of Governors on 7 June 1993, was held by Mr João PINTO RIBEIRO, has been taken over by Mr Constantin THANOPOULOS until the Bank's accounts for the financial year 1993 are approved at the 1994 Annual Meeting.

The Board of Governors thanked Mr PINTO RIBEIRO for his valuable contribution to the work of the Audit Committee.

In 1993, the Committee continued its customary work of auditing the Bank's books and accounts, with the support of the EIB's own monitoring staff, in particular its Internal Audit Division, and the external auditors, Price Waterhouse. As part of its investigations, the Committee conducted on-the-spot visits to various projects financed in a number of countries.

Some of these visits were conducted with the participation of representatives of the Court of Auditors; in accordance with arrangements set out in the 1992 tripartite Accord between the Commission, the Court of Auditors and the EIB.



STRUCTURE OF THE BANK

In response to the development and diversification of its activities, the Bank has introduced the following changes to its internal structure:

— *General Secretariat*: the General Administration Directorate has been divided into two parts.

The first has been placed under the direct responsibility of the Secretary-General, whose role as principal adviser to the Management Committee on questions concerning the Bank as a whole has been strengthened. He will essentially be dealing with institutional matters, general policy and coordination between Directorates.

He will also be coordinating, on a more general level, the second part of the

Directorate, composed of the three departments: Human Resources (formerly the Personnel department), Information Technology and Administrative Services, which will be dealing independently with day-to-day administration.

— *Directorates for Operations in the Community*: the growth in activity in certain Member States has led to a new distribution of responsibilities and to the creation of a department for Operations in Greece and Ireland.

The Monitoring Department has become the Credit and Monitoring Department for Operations in the Community. To contend with the growing diversification and complexity of the EIB's lending activity, this department's responsibilities have been broadened to include monitoring of credit risks as well as financing operations and projects.

— *Directorate for Operations outside the Community*: the departments covering Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific have been reorganised to take account of the extension of financing activities to Asian and Latin American countries.

Strengthening of the control and monitoring of projects financed and the requirement that the Bank keep various Community bodies informed about operations in this area have prompted a regrouping of the Coordination and Monitoring Support Divisions into a new Department, Monitoring and Coordination.



MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Staff

Since publication of the Annual Report for the 1992 financial year, the following changes have taken place:

— *General Secretariat:* Mr Dieter HARTWICH, Head of Directorate and Secretary-General, has taken his retirement; his responsibilities as Secretary-General have been entrusted to Mr Thomas OURSIN, assisted by Mr Martin CURWEN, appointed Head of Department within the General Secretariat. Mr Alessandro MORBILLI has been made Head of the Administrative Services Department.

— *Directorate for Operations outside the Community:* Mr Thomas OURSIN has been replaced as Head of Directorate by Mr Michel DELEAU. Mr Manfred KNETSCH has been appointed Head of the new Monitoring and Coordination Department.

— *Directorate for Economic and Financial Studies:* Mr Michel DELEAU, Head of the Department for Economic Studies in the Community, has been replaced by Mr Horst FEUERSTEIN.

— *Directorates for Operations in the Community:* following the departure of Mr Eugenio GREPPI to the EIF, Mr Giorgio RATTI, Central Manager of the

Department for Operations in Italy, has been appointed Head of Directorate 1; Mrs Caroline REID has succeeded him as Head of the Department for Operations in Italy. Mr Armin ROSE has been appointed Head of the Department for Operations in Spain, to replace Mr José OLIVA MARÍN, who has resigned. Mr Ernest LAMERS has become Head of the newly-created Department for Operations in Greece and Ireland.

Mr Thomas HALBE, Head of the Monitoring Department, has retired; this department, whose activities have been refocused and expanded, has been renamed the Credit and Monitoring Department for Operations in the Community and is now headed by Mr Francis CARPENTER. Mr Thomas HACKETT has succeeded him in his former post of Head of the Department for Operations in the United Kingdom, the North Sea and Portugal.

— *Finance and Treasury Directorate:* Mr Jean-Claude BRESSON has been appointed Deputy Head of the Capital Markets Department.

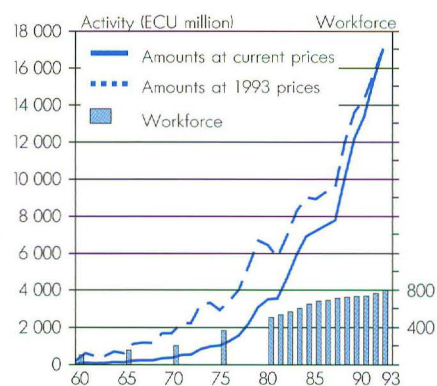
— *Legal Directorate:* Mr Xavier HERLIN has taken his retirement and has been replaced at the head of the Directorate by Mr Bruno EYNARD.

Personnel

At 31 December 1993, the EIB's staff complement totalled 810, a rise of 3.2%

Staff complement related to total Bank activity

	Staff complement	Executive staff	Secretarial, clerical and support staff
1989	718	366	352
1990	724	368	356
1991	751	400	351
1992	785	424	361
1993	810	445	365



compared with the end of the previous year. Staff recruitments have been concentrated on the needs of the Directorates responsible for lending activities. The expansion in the Bank's role within the context of Community policies has called for a larger increase in staff numbers over the past three years than in earlier years. The proportion of staff in executive positions has continued to rise steadily.



Development of human resources

As part of the Bank's strategy on development of human resources, continued attention has been paid to measures for adapting personnel policy to trends in institutions and companies throughout the European Union.

In the field of training, emphasis was placed in particular on management courses for senior executives. Moreover, as in previous years, a large number of days were given over to language tuition and information technology training for all members of staff. Training provided in 1993 totalled some 6 100 days, an average of 7.5 days per employee.

Particular efforts have been made to boost the number of women in executive positions: one third of those recruited in 1993 in this category were women, compared with 15 % the year before. Furthermore, an equal opportunities committee has been set up to establish a positive action programme aimed at achieving a more equitable balance in the areas of recruitment, careers and training.

The Bank has also decided to set up its own creche to cater for members of staff with young children.

Staff Representatives

The college of Staff Representatives is made up of 11 members, 8 elected by the various categories of staff and 3 by

the staff as a whole; having completed their mandates, these latter 3, including the spokesman chosen from among them, were replaced following elections.

GENERAL

Extension of the Bank's building

Work to extend the Bank's headquarters building commenced in 1992, with the excavation and foundation stages, and continued throughout 1993, with a start being made on the carcassing work. The new premises, containing 300 offices, should be available by the end of 1994.

EIB Prize

The EIB prize was awarded to Mr Eric Meyermans for his doctoral thesis at the Catholic University of Louvain, entitled "Econometric Allocation Systems for the Foreign Exchange Market: Specification, Estimation and Testing of Transmission Mechanisms under Currency Substitution".

The EIB Prize, for an amount of ECU 12 000, is presented every two years to encourage the study of all aspects of investment and its financing at universities in the Community.

EIB Scholarships

Since 1978, with a view to fostering research on European matters, the EIB has awarded three scholarships each

year to students preparing their doctoral theses at the European University Institute in Florence.

In addition, the "Erling Jørgensen" European Investment Bank Scholarship, set up in 1990 in memory of the former EIB Vice-President and administered by the Institutes of Economics and Statistics at the University of Copenhagen, is made available each year to assist a student in the preparation of a thesis on political and economic questions relating to the Community.

* * *

The Board of Directors wishes to thank the staff of the Bank for their productivity, the quality of their work and their commitment. It would like to encourage continuance of such achievements.

Luxembourg, 22 March 1994
The Chairman
of the Board of Directors
Sir Brian Unwin



RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

In 1993, as in the past, own funds remained the principal source of EIB revenue. Receipts of interest and commission on loans ran to 7 348 million compared with 6 596 million in 1992, while interest and charges on borrowings totalled 6 287 million as against 5 780 million in 1992.

Investment income (interest and commission) declined from 548 million in 1992 to 498 million in 1993 as a result of the marked downturn in interest rates. Taking into account gains and losses on financial operations, exchange

differences, amortisation of issuing charges and redemption premiums, administrative expenses and charges plus depreciation of buildings, furniture and equipment, the Bank's operating surplus amounted to 1 344.5 million (1 175.3 million in 1992).

After due allowance for the effect of changes in conversion rates vis-à-vis the ECU (—17.3 million) and the transfer of 200 million to the Fund for general banking risks, profit for the financial year amounted to 1 127.2 million as against 969.1 million in 1992.

The Board of Directors has decided to recommend that the Governors appropriate the profit for the financial year, i.e. 1 127.2 million, to the Additional Reserves.

At 31 December 1993, the balance sheet total stood at 96 537 million compared with 84 667 million at 31 December 1992, an increase of over 14%.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

	Page
Balance sheet	70
Statement of Special Section	72
Profit and loss account	74
Annexes and notes	75
Report by the External Auditors	84
Statement by the Audit Committee	85

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993

In ECUs — see notes to the financial statements

ASSETS	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992
1. Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks	19 920 089	31 894 470
2. Treasury bills eligible for refinancing with central banks (Note B)	422 132 501	405 641 824
3. Loans and advances to credit institutions		
(a) repayable on demand	65 344 667	151 377 992
(b) other loans and advances (Note C)	3 490 522 091	3 018 069 613
(c) loans: aggregate outstanding ⁽¹⁾	36 164 978 411	32 467 485 044
less undisbursed portion	<u>4 101 265 835</u>	<u>3 270 697 646</u>
	32 063 712 576	29 196 787 398
	35 619 579 334	32 366 235 003
4. Loans and advances to customers		
loans: aggregate outstanding ⁽¹⁾	61 415 138 640	51 414 713 209
less undisbursed portion	<u>7 240 262 001</u>	<u>4 898 512 139</u>
	54 174 876 639	46 516 201 070
5. Debt securities including fixed-income securities (Note B)		
(a) issued by public bodies	1 880 076 981	1 152 736 286
(b) issued by other borrowers	<u>175 299 299</u>	<u>345 129 998</u>
	2 055 376 280	1 497 866 284
6. Shares and other variable-yield securities (Note N)	54 000 000	36 000 000
7. Intangible assets		
unamortised issuing charges and redemption premiums	400 272 999	419 818 095
8. Tangible assets (Note D)	49 772 565	40 698 530
9. Other assets		
(a) receivable from Member States for adjustment of capital contributions (Note E)	7 929 136	2 136 945
(b) receivable in respect of EMS interest subsidies paid in advance (Note F)	85 205 163	99 511 291
(c) sundry debtors (Note G)	<u>636 757 396</u>	<u>335 190 352</u>
	729 891 695	436 838 588
10. Subscribed capital, called but not paid ⁽²⁾	500 000 000	664 437 500
11. Prepayments and accrued income	<u>2 511 070 686</u>	<u>2 251 050 800</u>
	96 536 892 788	84 666 682 164

APPENDED SUMMARY STATEMENTS:

⁽¹⁾ Loans and guarantees; page 76.

⁽²⁾ Debts evidenced by certificates; page 79.

⁽³⁾ Subscriptions to the capital of the Bank; page 79.

LIABILITIES
31. 12. 1993
31. 12. 1992

1. Amounts owed to credit institutions			
(a) repayable on demand	40 644 748		7 455 422
(b) with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice (Note O)	29 720 178		158 445 225
		70 364 926	165 900 647
2. Debts evidenced by certificates ⁽²⁾			
(a) debt securities in issue	74 742 398 527		63 286 462 026
(b) others	3 918 532 827		4 497 057 937
		78 660 931 354	67 783 519 963
3. Other liabilities			
(a) payable to Member States for adjustment of capital contributions (Note E)	—		5 105 351
(b) interest subsidies received in advance (Note F)	338 503 972		365 462 195
(c) sundry creditors (Note G)	335 112 119		978 957 238
(d) sundry liabilities (Note G)	23 485 092		20 961 011
		697 101 183	1 370 485 795
4. Accruals and deferred income		3 415 887 532	3 005 306 473
5. Provisions for liabilities and charges			
staff pension fund (Note H)		206 442 838	182 523 862
6. Fund for general banking risks			
(Note I)		350 000 000	150 000 000
7. Capital ⁽³⁾			
subscribed	57 600 000 000		57 600 000 000
uncalled	- 53 279 061 724		- 53 279 061 724
		4 320 938 276	4 320 938 276
8. Reserves (Note M)			
(a) reserve fund	5 760 000 000		5 760 000 000
(b) additional reserves	1 928 007 148		958 901 739
		7 688 007 148	6 718 901 739
9. Profit for the financial year		1 127 219 531	969 105 409
		96 536 892 788	84 666 682 164

OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS
31. 12. 1993
31. 12. 1992

Guarantees ⁽¹⁾			
- in respect of loans granted by third parties	353 750 845		287 465 625
- in respect of participations by third parties in Bank loans	87 650 082		103 834 432
		441 400 927	391 300 057
Special deposits for service of borrowings (Note Q)		4 871 308 381	4 120 218 348
Swap contracts (Note R)			
- currency	350 700 000		267 800 000
- interest	77 200 000		70 600 000
		427 900 000	338 400 000
Portfolio securities			
- commitments to purchase		181 239 124	17 031 792
- commitments to sell (Note S)		1 247 852 469	988 449 545

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL SECTION (1) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993

In ECUs — see notes to the financial statements

ASSETS	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992
Member States		
<i>From resources of the European Atomic Energy Community</i>		
Loans outstanding		
– disbursed (2)	909 096 182	1 336 307 924
<i>From resources of the European Community (New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending)</i>		
Loans outstanding		
– undisbursed	30 240 254	61 033 724
– disbursed	<u>1 781 780 956</u>	<u>2 384 923 215</u>
Total (3)	1 812 021 210	2 445 956 939
Turkey		
<i>From resources of Member States</i>		
Loans outstanding		
– undisbursed	15 860 213	17 178 562
– disbursed	<u>178 337 632</u>	<u>194 280 016</u>
Total (4)	194 197 845	211 458 578
Mediterranean Countries		
<i>From resources of the European Community</i>		
Loans outstanding		
– undisbursed	1 852 441	1 852 441
– disbursed	<u>276 791 252</u>	<u>283 769 730</u>
	278 643 693	285 622 171
Risk capital operations		
– amounts to be disbursed	14 380 148	20 756 760
– amounts disbursed	<u>39 209 500</u>	<u>31 419 766</u>
	53 589 648	52 176 526
Total (5)	<u>332 233 341</u>	<u>337 798 697</u>
African, Caribbean and Pacific States and Overseas Countries and Territories		
<i>From resources of the European Community</i>		
First and Second Yaoundé Conventions		
Loans disbursed	69 910 435	71 727 475
Contributions to the formation of risk capital		
Amounts disbursed	<u>1 292 292</u>	<u>1 274 779</u>
Total (6)	71 202 727	73 002 254
First, Second, Third and Fourth Lomé Conventions		
Risk capital operations		
– amounts to be disbursed	298 003 766	378 700 860
– amounts disbursed	<u>717 562 146</u>	<u>630 529 654</u>
Total (7)	1 015 565 912	1 009 230 514
Grand Total	<u><u>4 334 317 217</u></u>	<u><u>5 413 754 906</u></u>

For information:

Total amounts disbursed and not yet repaid on loans on special conditions made available by the Commission in respect of which the Bank has accepted an EC mandate for recovering principal and interest:

(a) Under the First, Second and Third Lomé Conventions: at 31 December 1993: 1 362 988 476; at 31 December 1992: 1 250 415 521

(b) Under Financial Protocols signed with the Mediterranean Countries: at 31 December 1993: 152 548 285; at 31 December 1992: 137 166 091.

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

(2) Initial amount of contracts signed under Council Decisions 77/271/Euratom of 29 March 1977, 82/170/Euratom of 15 March 1982 and 85/537/Euratom of 5 December 1985 providing for an

amount of three billion as a contribution towards financing commercially-rated nuclear power stations within the Community under mandate, for the account and at the risk of the European Atomic Energy Community:

add: exchange adjustments	+ 206 882 834
less: repayments	– 2 070 953 791
	<u>909 096 182</u>

Funds under trust management*Under mandate from the European Communities*

European Atomic Energy Community	909 096 182	1 336 307 924
European Community:		
– New Community Instrument	1 781 780 956	2 384 923 215
– Financial Protocols with the Mediterranean Countries	316 000 752	315 189 496
– First and Second Yaoundé Conventions	71 202 727	73 002 254
– First, Second, Third and Fourth Lomé Conventions	717 562 146	630 529 654
	3 795 642 763	4 739 952 543
<i>Under mandate from Member States</i>	178 337 632	194 280 016
Total	3 973 980 395	4 934 232 559

Funds to be disbursed

On New Community Instrument loans	30 240 254	61 033 724
On loans to Turkey under the Supplementary Protocol	15 860 213	17 178 562
On loans and risk capital operations in the Mediterranean Countries	16 232 589	22 609 201
On risk capital operations under the First, Second, Third and Fourth Lomé Conventions	298 003 766	378 700 860
Total	360 336 822	479 522 347
Grand Total	4 334 317 217	5 413 754 906

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

	6 399 144 856	
add: exchange adjustments	+ 107 682 187	
less: cancellations	188 240 624	
repayments	4 506 565 209	– 4 694 805 833
		<u>1 812 021 210</u>

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

	417 215 000	
add: exchange adjustments	+ 8 990 834	
less: cancellations	215 000	
repayments	231 792 989	– 232 007 989
		<u>194 197 845</u>

(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 EC on 1 January 1981) under mandate, for the account and at the risk of the European Community:

	365 709 000	
less: cancellations	6 939 157	
repayments	26 353 968	
exchange adjustments	182 534	– 33 475 659
		<u>332 233 341</u>

(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 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	10 139 235	+ 11 317 507
less:		
– cancellations	1 573 610	
– repayments	80 526 841	– 82 100 451
		<u>71 202 727</u>

(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 Community:

– conditional and subordinated loans	1 248 117 000	
– equity participations	23 811 896	1 271 928 896
add:		
– capitalised interest		+ 1 646 970
less:		
– cancellations	137 110 236	
– repayments	114 420 926	
– exchange adjustments	6 478 792	– 258 009 954
		<u>1 015 565 912</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1993

In ECUs — see notes to the financial statements

	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992
1. Interest receivable and similar income (Note J)	7 915 048 883	7 163 685 217
2. Interest payable and similar charges	- 6 320 584 079	- 5 793 738 694
3. Commission receivable (Note K)	15 181 166	15 938 655
4. Commission payable	- 7 758 565	- 5 692 086
5. Net profit/loss on financial operations	- 33 989 811	14 016 664
6. Other operating income	1 030 001	179 582
7. General administrative expenses (Note L)	- 119 697 103	- 106 510 146
(a) staff costs	98 111 366	87 903 715
(b) other administrative expenses	21 585 737	18 606 431
8. Value adjustments in respect of:	- 104 750 648	- 112 607 794
(a) issuing charges and redemption premiums	97 599 878	104 563 489
(b) buildings and net purchases of furniture and equipment (Note D)	7 150 770	8 044 305
9. Transfers to Fund for general banking risks	- 200 000 000	- 150 000 000
10. Profit on ordinary activities	1 144 479 844	1 025 271 398
11. Net loss arising from re-evaluation of net Bank assets not subject to adjustment under Article 7 of the Statute (Note A §1)	- 17 260 313	- 56 165 989
12. Profit for the financial year (Note M)	<u>1 127 219 531</u>	<u>969 105 409</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993

In ECUs — see notes to the financial statements

31. 12. 1993

31. 12. 1992

A. Cash flows from operating activities:

Profit for the financial year	1 127 219 531	969 105 409
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the financial year with net cash from operating activities:		
– Transfers to Fund for general banking risks	200 000 000	150 000 000
– Depreciation	104 750 648	112 607 794
– Increase in accrued interest and commissions payable and interest received in advance	410 581 059	407 497 757
– Increase in accrued interest and commissions receivable	- 260 019 886	- 340 170 981
Net cash generated by operating activities (1).	1 582 531 352	1 299 039 979

B. Cash flows from investment activities:

<i>Loans:</i>		
Net disbursements	- 16 065 651 465	- 15 103 250 505
Repayments	7 095 669 755	5 516 839 187
Exchange adjustments	- 1 555 619 037	- 412 147 604
<i>Portfolio securities:</i>		
Sales	15 400 707 858	8 881 456 190
Purchases	- 15 652 346 893	- 8 958 055 844
Net decrease in provision for depreciation	- 30 200 766	- 1 611 195
Exchange adjustments	2 134 315	- 1 942 217
<i>Other:</i>		
Net decrease in land, buildings and furniture	- 16 224 805	- 11 116 816
Other increases/(decreases) in assets	- 15 657 058	1 273 596
Net cash used in investment activities (2).	- 10 837 188 096	- 10 088 555 208

C. Cash flows from financing activities:

<i>Debts evidenced by certificates</i>		
Medium and long-term borrowings:		
Issue proceeds	14 701 113 139	12 328 159 206
Redemptions	- 5 314 035 177	- 4 572 976 770
Exchange adjustments	2 163 785 497	935 037 438
Net increase in issuing charges and redemption premiums	- 78 054 782	- 63 906 144
Net increase in currency swaps	- 277 396 049	- 269 390 967
Short-term borrowings:		
Net decrease	- 187 804 938	- 278 996 224
<i>Other liabilities</i>		
Capital paid in by Member States	164 437 500	164 437 500
Net decrease in amounts owed to credit institutions	- 95 535 721	- 53 813 421
Other (decreases)/increases in liabilities	- 649 465 636	33 546 816
Net cash generated by financing activities (3).	10 427 043 833	8 222 097 434

Summary statement of cash flows

Cash at beginning of financial year	2 974 535 224	3 541 953 019
Net cash from:		
(1) operating activities	1 582 531 352	1 299 039 979
(2) investment activities	- 10 837 188 096	- 10 088 555 208
(3) financing activities	10 427 043 833	8 222 097 434
Total net cash movements	1 172 387 089	- 567 417 795
Cash at end of financial year	4 146 922 313	2 974 535 224

Cash analysis

Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks	19 920 089	31 894 470
Bills maturing within three months of issue	722 181 844	409 886 657
Loans and advances to credit institutions:		
– accounts repayable on demand	65 344 667	151 377 992
– term deposit accounts	3 339 475 713	2 381 376 105
	4 146 922 313	2 974 535 224

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LOANS AND GUARANTEES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993

In ECUs — see notes to the financial statements

1. Aggregate loans outstanding (*)

Aggregate historical amount of loans calculated on the basis of the parities applied on the date of signature

139 515 000 864

Add:

exchange adjustments + 2 604 775 928
142 119 776 792

(*) Loans outstanding comprise both the disbursed portion of loans and the portion still to be disbursed.

Less:

terminations and cancellations 1 717 636 509

principal repayments 42 734 373 150

third party participations 87 650 082

- 44 539 659 741

Aggregate loans outstanding **97 580 117 051**

2. Statutory ceiling on lending and guarantee operations

Under the terms of Article 18 (5) of the Statute, the aggregate amount outstanding at any time of loans and guarantees granted by the Bank must not exceed 250 % of its subscribed capital.

The present level of capital implies a ceiling of 144 billion in relation to aggregate loans and guarantees outstanding currently totalling 98 021 517 978 and broken down as follows:

- Aggregate loans outstanding 97 580 117 051

- Aggregate guarantees outstanding (off-balance-sheet items):

- in respect of loans granted by third parties 353 750 845

- in respect of third party participations in Bank loans 87 650 082

441 400 927

Aggregate loans and guarantees outstanding **98 021 517 978**

3. Analysis of aggregate loans outstanding

Loans granted

	to intermediary credit institutions	directly to final beneficiaries	Total
Loans disbursed	32 063 712 576	54 174 876 639	86 238 589 215
Undisbursed portion	4 101 265 835	7 240 262 001	11 341 527 836
Aggregate loans outstanding:	36 164 978 411	61 415 138 640	97 580 117 051

4. Breakdown of undisbursed portion by type of interest rate

Fixed rate of interest and standard currency mix, as specified in the finance contract	164 093 044	452 466 777	616 559 821
Fixed rate of interest, as specified in the finance contract, with the Bank selecting the currency mix	721 470 500	1 192 771 735	1 914 242 235
Open rate, with the Bank selecting the rate of interest and currency mix	3 109 476 114	5 224 618 751	8 334 094 865
Variable rate	18 842 688	68 764 998	87 607 686
Revisable rate	87 383 489	301 639 740	389 023 229
Undisbursed portion:	4 101 265 835	7 240 262 001	11 341 527 836

5. Scheduled repayments on loans disbursed

<i>Period remaining until final maturity</i>			
Not more than three months	871 204 695	522 531 242	1 393 735 937
More than three months but not more than one year	3 164 605 303	3 236 455 855	6 401 061 158
More than one year but not more than five years	16 141 352 580	23 163 606 732	39 304 959 312
More than five years	11 886 549 998	27 252 282 810	39 138 832 808
Loans disbursed:	32 063 712 576	54 174 876 639	86 238 589 215

6. Breakdown of loans disbursed by currency of repayment

Member States' currencies and the ECU	26 668 674 693	39 377 952 555	66 046 627 248
Other currencies	5 395 037 883	14 796 924 084	20 191 961 967
Loans disbursed:	32 063 712 576	54 174 876 639	86 238 589 215

7. Geographical breakdown of lending by country in which projects are located

Countries and territories in which projects are located	Number of loans	Aggregate loans outstanding	Undisbursed portion	Disbursed portion	% of total
7.1 Loans for projects within the Community and related loans (a)					
Germany	316	7 834 464 140	41 328 932	7 793 135 208	8.03
France	427	12 231 808 195	1 544 460 309	10 687 347 886	12.54
Italy	2 169	25 870 259 594	1 370 155 708	24 500 103 886	26.51
United Kingdom	369	11 503 563 342	1 184 075 334	10 319 488 008	11.79
Spain	296	13 745 702 288	1 239 232 294	12 506 469 994	14.09
Belgium	50	1 258 881 128	148 726 529	1 110 154 599	1.29
Netherlands	42	1 591 933 029	366 954 410	1 224 978 619	1.63
Denmark	189	4 237 882 271	54 443 758	4 183 438 513	4.34
Greece	206	2 929 580 153	426 406 140	2 503 174 013	3.00
Portugal	237	6 237 237 383	1 252 254 423	4 984 982 960	6.39
Ireland	220	2 882 489 758	213 970 757	2 668 519 001	2.95
Luxembourg	7	106 610 042	—	106 610 042	0.11
Related loans (a)	24	972 063 005	56 426 448	915 636 557	1.00
Total	4 552	91 402 474 328	7 898 435 042	83 504 039 286	93.67
7.2 Loans for projects outside the Community					
7.2.1 Mediterranean Countries					
Former FR of Yugoslavia (b)	19	645 181 847	174 711 000	470 470 847	
Algeria	16	633 448 268	486 434 000	147 014 268	
Morocco	14	446 413 678	254 908 000	191 505 678	
Egypt	21	432 091 749	173 361 000	258 730 749	
Tunisia	26	355 218 130	170 911 000	184 307 130	
Jordan	25	134 755 087	52 557 500	82 197 587	
Lebanon	6	75 974 166	62 000 000	13 974 166	
Syria	5	69 823 425	20 400 000	49 423 425	
Malta	5	54 291 338	13 000 000	41 291 338	
Cyprus	5	45 679 688	3 173 500	42 506 188	
Israel	2	40 099 740	28 970 000	11 129 740	
Turkey	7	18 675 119	—	18 675 119	
Sub-total	151	2 951 652 235	1 440 426 000	1 511 226 235	3.02
7.2.2 Central and Eastern European Countries					
Poland	9	563 143 926	415 372 265	147 771 661	
Hungary	9	404 575 756	283 850 000	120 725 756	
Czech Republic	3	222 000 000	222 000 000	—	
Bulgaria	5	195 962 394	184 000 000	11 962 394	
Romania	4	144 190 239	130 000 000	14 190 239	
Slovak Republic	4	137 976 703	132 678 507	5 298 196	
Slovenia	2	47 000 000	47 000 000	—	
Estonia	1	5 000 000	5 000 000	—	
Sub-total	37	1 719 849 018	1 419 900 772	299 948 246	1.76
7.2.3 ACP Countries/OCT					
Nigeria	8	314 571 542	129 461 165	185 110 377	
Zimbabwe	12	163 928 672	88 096 961	75 831 711	
Kenya	10	115 090 767	9 525 000	105 565 767	
Côte d'Ivoire	14	112 738 228	20 074 189	92 664 039	
Ghana	5	80 427 717	55 000 000	25 427 717	
Trinidad and Tobago	5	67 227 204	38 891 290	28 335 914	
Jamaica	8	61 831 094	37 508 765	24 322 329	
Cameroon	8	60 967 976	—	60 967 976	
Papua New Guinea	6	52 290 010	14 745 000	37 545 010	
Botswana	11	47 577 394	14 550 000	33 027 394	
Fiji	9	43 038 338	2 774 228	40 264 110	
Mauritius	7	33 916 889	11 003 500	22 913 389	
Senegal	3	19 986 764	—	19 986 764	
Barbados	6	19 982 102	10 000 000	9 982 102	
Mauritania	2	18 841 365	5 000 000	13 841 365	
Guinea	2	17 889 336	12 000 000	5 889 336	
Netherlands Antilles	5	17 273 065	7 315 000	9 958 065	
Bahamas	2	15 575 102	—	15 575 102	
French Polynesia	4	14 984 272	5 000 000	9 984 272	
Regional — Africa	1	13 979 419	13 068 633	910 786	
Gabon	3	13 354 762	—	13 354 762	
Malawi	6	11 775 501	—	11 775 501	
Zaire	1	10 141 020	—	10 141 020	
New Caledonia	2	7 806 452	4 000 000	3 806 452	
Swaziland	3	7 711 643	345 320	7 366 323	
Zambia	1	7 434 566	—	7 434 566	
Saint Lucia	2	6 446 012	—	6 446 012	
Cayman Islands	3	6 312 232	—	6 312 232	
Congo	2	5 214 963	—	5 214 963	
East Africa	1	5 053 568	—	5 053 568	
West Africa	1	3 791 743	—	3 791 743	
Niger	2	3 478 083	—	3 478 083	
British Virgin Islands	1	3 321 404	1 106 971	2 214 433	
Aruba	2	3 300 000	3 300 000	—	
Central Africa	1	3 026 984	—	3 026 984	
Saint Vincent	1	2 914 041	—	2 914 041	
Tonga	2	2 873 027	1 000 000	1 873 027	
Togo	1	2 773 059	—	2 773 059	
Falkland Islands	1	2 623 208	—	2 623 208	
Seychelles	1	1 891 387	—	1 891 387	
Belize	2	1 746 796	—	1 746 796	
Burkina Faso	1	851 572	—	851 572	
Liberia	1	707 991	—	707 991	
Montserrat	1	474 200	—	474 200	
Sub-total	170	1 407 141 470	483 766 022	923 375 448	1.45
7.2.4 Asian and Latin American Countries					
India	1	55 000 000	55 000 000	—	
Costa Rica	1	44 000 000	—	44 000 000	
Sub-total	2	99 000 000	99 000 000	—	0.10
Total	360	6 177 642 723	3 443 092 794	2 734 549 929	6.33
Grand Total	4 912	97 580 117 051	11 341 527 836	86 238 589 215	100.00

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

(b) Loans granted to public entities in the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are still considered as related to loans in the Mediterranean Countries.

8. Breakdown of loans by principal form of guarantee (a)

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

Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, Member States	41 442 822 971 (c-d)
Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, public institutions of Member States	4 479 754 776
Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, financial institutions (banks, long-term credit institutions, insurance companies)	30 666 088 863 (c)
Loans guaranteed by companies (excluding financial institutions) under majority control of Member States or public institutions in the Community	2 889 617 282 (c)
Loans secured by fixed charge on real estate	450 854 672
Loans guaranteed by non-bank companies in the private sector	9 710 102 505
Loans secured by fixed charge on assets other than real estate, or other security	1 763 233 259
Sub-total	91 402 474 328

8.2 Loans for projects outside the Community

8.2.1 African, Caribbean and Pacific States — Overseas Countries and Territories

Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, States signatories to cooperation agreements	
First Lomé Convention	31 758 725
Second Lomé Convention	221 225 948
Third Lomé Convention	599 817 410
Fourth Lomé Convention	436 891 492
	<u>1 289 693 575</u>
Loans secured by other guarantees:	
First Lomé Convention	3 806 452
Second Lomé Convention	16 543 323
Third Lomé Convention	34 160 012
Fourth Lomé Convention	62 938 108
	<u>117 447 895</u>
Total ACP States/OCT	1 407 141 470 (e)

8.2.2 Non-member Mediterranean Countries benefiting from financial cooperation with the EC

Financial Protocols	
Loans granted to, or guaranteed or counter-guaranteed by, countries signatories to these protocols	2 628 652 235
Loans secured by other guarantees	6 000 000
Horizontal cooperation	
Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, countries benefiting from this cooperation	317 000 000
Total Mediterranean Countries	<u>2 951 652 235 (c)</u>

8.2.3 Non-member Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC)

Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, countries signatories to financial cooperation agreements	1 719 849 018 (f-c)
---	---------------------

8.2.4 Non-member Asian and Latin American Countries (ALA)

Loans granted to, or guaranteed by, countries signatories to financial cooperation agreements	99 000 000 (f)
Sub-total	<u>6 177 642 723</u>
Aggregate loans outstanding	97 580 117 051

- (a) Certain loans are covered by several types of guarantee or security.
- (b) Loans authorised under the second paragraph of Article 18 (1) of the Statute for projects located outside the territory of Member States but offering benefits for the Community are considered as related to loans within the Community.
- (c) The blanket guarantee provided by the EC amounted to 3 643 526 013 at 31 December 1993 compared to 3 119 058 385 at 31 December 1992. This guarantee is provided to cover any risk attaching to financial commitments in the Mediterranean Countries, including loans granted to public entities in the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and loans under the First Financial Protocol signed with Slovenia, as well as in Greece, Spain and Portugal in respect of loans granted prior to these countries' accession to the EC, totalling 567 871 011 at 31 December 1993.
- (d) Aggregate loans outstanding guaranteed by the EC amounted to 3 895 989 at 31 December 1993.
- (e) Guarantees provided by Member States to cover any risk attaching to financial commitments entered into under the Lomé Conventions, insofar as the ACP States are concerned, and under the related Council Decisions, insofar as the OCT are concerned, amount respectively to:
- First Convention: 35 565 177;
 - Second Convention: 237 769 271;
 - Third Convention: 479 888 929;
 - Fourth Convention: 371 087 900.
- (f) The full amount of loans granted in non-member Central and Eastern European and Asian and Latin American Countries is guaranteed by the EC, i.e. 1 754 000 000.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DEBTS EVIDENCED BY CERTIFICATES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993

In ECU — see notes to the financial statements

Payable in	Outstanding at 31. 12. 1992	Outstanding at 31. 12. 1993	Average rate	Due dates	Borrowings		Currency swaps		Net amount	
					31. 12. 1992	31. 12. 1993	Average rate	Outstanding at 31. 12. 1992	Outstanding at 31. 12. 1993	
										Amounts payable (+) or receivable (-)
ECU	10 472 732 820	10 612 038 580	8.46	1994/2004	764 789 816 +	416 390 002 +	7.36	11 237 522 636	11 028 428 582	
DEM	10 169 218 655	11 163 654 304	6.87	1994/2016	91 301 902 -	42 336 325 +	5.31	10 077 916 753	11 205 990 629	
FRF	6 784 552 734	8 462 622 293	8.84	1994/2004	458 076 212 +	416 389 642 +	7.93	7 242 628 946	8 879 011 935	
GBP	5 833 303 742	8 220 113 890	8.86	1994/2011	858 754 762 +	1 245 485 527 +	8.09	6 692 058 504	9 465 599 417	
ITL	4 657 631 981	5 956 870 447	10.42	1994/2004	366 461 156 +	342 945 999 +	8.41	5 024 093 137	6 299 816 446	
BEF	2 170 817 394	1 781 038 005	8.98	1994/2002	—	—	—	2 170 817 394	1 781 038 005	
NLG	4 018 749 894	3 739 010 145	7.36	1994/2009	—	—	—	4 018 749 894	3 739 010 145	
DKK	76 305 746	76 524 871	11.34	1994/1997	—	—	—	76 305 746	76 524 871	
IEP	100 920 801	221 292 373	8.45	1994/2003	—	—	—	100 920 801	221 292 373	
LUF	431 449 535	436 733 777	7.72	1994/2000	—	—	—	431 449 535	436 733 777	
ESP	2 416 632 768	2 952 318 031	11.17	1994/2003	255 957 163 +	570 226 824 +	9.30	2 672 589 931	3 522 544 855	
PTE	576 620 162	748 540 979	12.45	1994/2000	—	50 748 541 +	11.49	576 620 162	799 289 520	
USD	8 709 946 587	10 267 645 503	7.54	1994/2008	642 952 964 -	688 870 124 -	5.55	8 066 993 623	9 578 775 379	
CHF	3 901 960 784	4 153 019 107	5.94	1994/2004	330 786 639 +	553 286 006 +	6.07	4 232 747 423	4 706 305 113	
JPY	5 599 232 093	6 876 984 254	5.43	1994/2008	767 906 792 -	856 235 769 -	6.27	4 831 325 301	6 020 748 485	
ATS	79 951 738	80 822 330	6.86	1995/1996	—	—	—	79 951 738	80 822 330	
CAD	1 232 397 805	2 339 812 572	8.15	1995/2008	1 232 397 805 -	2 053 070 835 -	8.34	—	286 741 737	
AUD	426 252 614	455 780 205	9.08	1999/2001	426 252 614 -	455 780 205 -	9.08	—	—	
SEK	116 973 293	107 569 215	10.00	1999/1999	116 973 293 -	107 569 215 -	10.00	—	—	
Total	67 775 651 146	78 652 390 881								
Premiums	7 868 817	8 540 473								
Total	67 783 519 963	78 660 931 354								

The following table shows the total capital sums required for the redemption of borrowings:

	Notes and Bonds	Other	Total
Maturities: Not more than three months	4 304 931 836	206 237 774	4 511 169 610
More than three months but not more than one year	3 234 783 325	244 557 139	3 479 340 464
More than one year but not more than five years	32 614 161 060	1 881 095 898	34 495 256 958
More than five years	34 588 522 306	1 586 642 016	36 175 164 322
Total	74 742 398 527	3 918 532 827	78 660 931 354

STATEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL OF THE BANK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1993

In ECU — see notes to the financial statements

Member States	Subscribed capital (€)	Available for call (€)	Capital paid in and to be paid in		
			Paid in at 31. 12. 1993	To be paid in (€)	Total
Germany	11 017 450 000	10 189 970 950	731 841 463	95 637 587	827 479 050
France	11 017 450 000	10 189 970 950	731 841 463	95 637 587	827 479 050
Italy	11 017 450 000	10 189 970 950	731 841 463	95 637 587	827 479 050
United Kingdom	11 017 450 000	10 189 970 950	731 841 463	95 637 587	827 479 050
Spain	4 049 856 000	3 747 237 310	267 463 690	35 155 000	302 618 690
Belgium	3 053 960 000	2 825 758 011	201 691 920	26 510 069	228 201 989
Netherlands	3 053 960 000	2 825 758 011	201 691 920	26 510 069	228 201 989
Denmark	1 546 308 000	1 430 762 746	102 122 441	13 422 813	115 545 254
Greece	828 380 000	766 479 995	54 709 206	7 190 799	61 900 005
Portugal	533 844 000	493 953 399	35 256 539	4 634 062	39 890 601
Ireland	386 576 000	357 689 755	25 530 551	3 355 694	28 886 245
Luxembourg	77 316 000	71 538 697	5 106 157	671 146	5 777 303
Total	57 600 000 000	53 279 061 724	3 820 938 276	500 000 000	4 320 938 276

(¹) By Decision of the Board of Governors of 11 June 1990, the subscribed capital was doubled from 28 800 000 000 to 57 600 000 000 as from 1 January 1991 as a result of the conversion of 1 225 000 000 into subscribed and paid-in capital by way of a transfer from the Additional Reserves and the increase of 27 575 000 000 in Member States' contributions, of which 1.81323663 % to be paid in.

(²) Under the increase decided on 11 June 1990, Member States will pay in, in ECUs or in their national currencies, an aggregate total of 500 000 000 in ten equal semi-annual instalments commencing on 30 April 1994 and ending on 31 October 1998.

(³) Could be called by decision of the Board of Directors to such extent as may be required for the Bank to meet its obligations towards those who have made loans to it.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

as at 31 December 1993 — in ECUs

Note A — Significant accounting policies

1. Conversion of currencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

Its resources are derived from its capital, borrowings and accumulated earnings in various currencies and are held, invested or lent in the same currencies.

The following conversion rates were used for drawing up the balance sheets at 31 December 1993 and 31 December 1992:

1 ECU =	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992
Deutsche Mark	1.935690	1.95560
French francs	6.577450	6.66782
Pounds sterling	0.755108	0.798221
Italian lire	1 909.98	1 787.42
Spanish pesetas	158.928	138.648
Belgian francs	40.2869	40.1777
Dutch guilders	2.16541	2.19669
Danish kroner	7.55310	7.57479
Drachmas	277.97	260.198
Portuguese escudos	197.05	177.760
Irish pounds	0.790809	0.743157
Luxembourg francs	40.2869	40.1777
United States dollars	1.11567	1.21090
Swiss francs	1.65231	1.76307
Lebanese pounds	1 908.91	2 225.10
Japanese yen	124.732	151.060
Austrian Schillings	13.6101	13.7583
Canadian dollars	1.48217	1.53603
Australian dollars	1.64553	1.75952
CFA francs	328.873	333.391
Swedish kronor	9.29634	8.54896

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

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

2. Treasury bills and other bills eligible for refinancing with central banks and debt securities including fixed-income securities

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

The Treasury hedging portfolio, included under this heading and which comprises fixed-dated securities, is maintained as part of the Bank's active management of the interest-rate risks

inherent in its lending and funding activities. These investments are accounted for at cost adjusted by the amortisation of premiums or discounts between purchase cost and maturity values. Such amortisation is performed on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the security. Gains and losses on disposal of these securities are released to income over the period of the original maturity of the borrowings.

3. Loans and advances to credit institutions and customers

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

4. Tangible assets

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

5. Intangible assets

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

6. Staff pension fund

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. Fund for general banking risks

This item includes those amounts which the Bank decides to put aside to cover risks on loans, having regard to the particular risks associated with such operations representing the Bank's main activity.

Amounts transferred to this Fund feature separately in the profit and loss account as "Transfers to Fund for general banking risks".

8. Taxation

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

9. Interest rate and currency swaps

The EIB enters into currency swaps in which the proceeds of a borrowing may be converted into a different currency. Simultaneously, a forward exchange operation is conducted in order to obtain the amounts needed to service the borrowing in the original currency. The EIB also undertakes interest rate swaps, which transform a fixed-rate bond into a floating-rate bond in the same currency or vice versa.

10. Financial futures operations

Used solely by the Bank as a means of hedging the value of its bondholdings, at the year-end open futures contracts concluded on organised markets are revalued at the closing date. Following on from this and as a departure from the Bank's standard portfolio valuation principles, the hedged portion of the Bank's portfolio is marked to market. Gains and losses on hedging operations are symmetrically accounted for in the profit and loss account with the gains and losses on the part of the portfolio hedged.

Note B —

	Treasury bills eligible for refinancing with central banks		Debt securities including fixed-income securities	
	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992
The breakdown according to maturity is as follows:				
not more than three months	58 138 139	148 218 957	762 383 996	322 649 209
more than three months but not more than one year	440 318	34 073 840	144 205 148	44 610 696
more than one year but not more than five years	124 477 158	91 400 962	118 487 848	428 136 416
more than five years	239 076 886	131 948 065	1 030 299 288	702 469 963
	<u>422 132 501</u>	<u>405 641 824</u>	<u>2 055 376 280</u>	<u>1 497 866 284</u>
Market value	422 715 195	407 698 152	2 057 312 522	1 503 459 499

Note C — **Loans and advances to credit institutions (other loans and advances):**

	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992	Term deposits	
Borrowing proceeds to be received			The breakdown according to maturity is as follows:	
			not more than three months	3 339 468 675 2 358 547 158
			more than three months but not more than one year	7 038 20 084 538
			more than one year but not more than five years	— 2 744 409
				<u>3 339 475 713 2 381 376 105</u>
The breakdown according to maturity is as follows:				
not more than three months	<u>151 046 378</u>	<u>636 693 508</u>	<u>3 490 522 091</u>	<u>3 018 069 613</u>

Note D — **Tangible assets**

	Land	Advances paid on building under construction	Kirchberg building	Lisbon building	Furniture and equipment	Total
Net acquisition value at beginning of the year	3 277 743	7 174 281	29 996 000	250 506	—	40 698 530
Acquisitions during the year	80 669	10 674 366	—	—	5 469 770	16 224 805
Depreciation during the year	—	—	1 667 000	14 000	5 469 770	7 150 770
Net accounting value 31. 12. 1993	<u>3 358 412</u>	<u>17 848 647</u>	<u>28 329 000</u>	<u>236 506</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>49 772 565</u>

Note E — **Amounts receivable from or payable to Member States for adjustment of capital contributions**

In accordance with Article 7 of the Statute, application of the conversion rates given in Note A 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:

	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992
Receivable from:		
Germany	6 616 425	—
Italy	—	1 954 065
Spain	—	40 386
Netherlands	1 312 711	—
Greece	—	142 494
	<u>7 929 136</u>	<u>2 136 945</u>

Payable to:

Germany	—	3 577 177
Belgium	—	200 206
Netherlands	—	1 327 968
	<u>—</u>	<u>5 105 351</u>

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

Note F — Interest subsidies received in advance

(a) 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 under item 9. (b) as "Receivable in respect of EMS interest subsidies paid in advance."

(b) On the liabilities side (item 3.(b)), "Interest subsidies received in advance" comprise:

— amounts in respect of interest subsidies for loans granted for projects outside the Community, under Conventions signed with the ACP States and Protocols concluded with the Mediterranean Countries, as well as interest subsidies, concerning

certain lending operations mounted within the Community from the Bank's own resources, made available in conjunction with the European Monetary System under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/79 of 3 August 1979;

— amounts received in respect of interest subsidies for loans granted from EC resources 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 and under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/79 of 3 August 1979 as amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2790/82 of 18 October 1982.

Note G — Other balance sheet accounts

Sundry debtors:	<u>31. 12. 1993</u>	<u>31. 12. 1992</u>	— for Special Section operations and related unsettled amounts	232 409 297	822 991 570
— staff housing loans and advances	51 244 428	50 463 021	— deposit accounts	34 504 809	39 710 979
— currency swap operations	525 544 255	248 148 206	other	68 198 013	116 254 689
— other	59 968 713	36 579 125		<u>335 112 119</u>	<u>978 957 238</u>
	<u>636 757 396</u>	<u>335 190 352</u>			
Sundry creditors:			Sundry liabilities:	<u>23 485 092</u>	<u>20 961 011</u>
European Community accounts:					

Note H — Provisions for liabilities and charges (staff pension fund)

The pension fund balance of 206 442 838 at 31 December 1993 (182 523 862 at 31 December 1992) represents the actuarial valuation of the accumulated benefits under the scheme, in accordance with the Pension Scheme Regulations, increased by the contributions of the Bank and its employees plus the remuneration of the fund less withdrawals since the

actuarial valuation.

The cost of the staff pension scheme, including interest credited by the Bank, for the financial year ended 31 December 1993 was 26 682 312 compared with 23 404 194 for the financial year 1992.

Note I — Fund for general banking risks

At 31 December 1993, the Bank put aside 200 000 000 to cover risks on loans, having regard to the particular risks associated with such operations representing the Bank's main activity.

	<u>31. 12. 1993</u>	<u>31. 12. 1992</u>
Fund at beginning of the year	150 000 000	—
Transfer for the year	200 000 000	150 000 000
Fund at end of the year	<u>350 000 000</u>	<u>150 000 000</u>

Note J — Geographical analysis of "Interest receivable and similar income" (item 1 of the profit and loss account):

	<u>31. 12. 1993</u>	<u>31. 12. 1992</u>	Other countries	<u>273 184 732</u>	<u>230 501 349</u>
Germany	545 879 329	438 348 590		7 347 615 610	6 595 797 829
France	972 824 177	897 409 282	Income not analysed (1)	<u>567 433 273</u>	<u>567 887 388</u>
Italy	2 277 122 820	2 198 269 677		<u>7 915 048 883</u>	<u>7 163 685 217</u>
United Kingdom	848 111 755	771 545 603			
Spain	1 030 378 754	813 459 957	(1) Income not analysed:		
Belgium	80 238 984	67 386 141	Interest and commissions on funds placed	519 067 551	548 291 013
Netherlands	99 961 213	96 035 319	Other revenue from portfolio securities	48 365 722	19 596 375
Denmark	356 693 695	316 380 498		<u>567 433 273</u>	<u>567 887 388</u>
Greece	200 793 609	190 273 755			
Portugal	423 205 951	347 553 686			
Ireland	228 272 020	218 179 799			
Luxembourg	10 948 571	10 454 173			
	<u>7 074 430 878</u>	<u>6 365 296 480</u>			

Note K — **Geographical analysis of "Commissions receivable"** (item 3 of the profit and loss account):

	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992		208 019	234 237
Germany	51 495	38 020	Greece	22 540	26 684
France	734 096	952 553	Portugal	258 800	291 258
Italy	1 015 917	1 481 044	Ireland	<u>2 994 240</u>	<u>3 878 684</u>
United Kingdom	264 704	276 547			
Spain	65 173	90 163			
Belgium	24 590	58 833	Community institutions	<u>12 186 926</u>	<u>12 059 971</u>
Netherlands	2 966	3 070		<u>15 181 166</u>	<u>15 938 655</u>
Denmark	345 940	426 275			

Note L — **Administrative expenses and charges**

	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992		21 585 737	18 606 431
Staff costs			General and administrative expenses	<u>119 697 103</u>	<u>106 510 146</u>
Salaries and allowances	72 616 218	67 785 427			
Social costs	16 982 579	13 796 015			
Other costs	<u>8 512 569</u>	<u>6 322 273</u>			
	98 111 366	87 903 715	The number of personnel employed by the Bank was 810 at 31 December 1993 (785 at 31 December 1992).		

Note M — **Reserves and appropriation of balance of profit and loss account**

On 7 June 1993, the Board of Governors decided to appropriate the balance of the profit and loss account for the year ended

31 December 1992, net of 150 000 000 transferred to the Fund for general banking risks, i.e. 969 105 409, to the Additional Reserves.

Statement of movements in the reserves at 31 December 1993

	Situation at 31. 12. 1992	Appropriation of balance of profit and loss account for year ended 31. 12. 1992	Situation at 31. 12. 1993
Reserve Fund	5 760 000 000	—	5 760 000 000
Additional Reserves	<u>958 901 739</u>	<u>+ 969 105 409</u>	<u>1 928 007 148</u>
	<u>6 718 901 739</u>	<u>+ 969 105 409</u>	<u>7 688 007 148</u>

The Management Committee has decided to propose that the Board of Directors recommend the Governors to appropriate the balance of the profit and loss account for the year ended

31 December 1993, net of 200 000 000 transferred to the Fund for general banking risks, i.e. 1 127 219 531, to the Additional Reserves.

Note N — **Shares and other variable-yield securities**

This item (54 000 000) corresponds to the first three of five equal annual instalments (90 000 000 in all) to be paid in by the Bank

in respect of its subscription (300 000 000) to the capital of the EBRD.

Note O — **Amounts owed to credit institutions (with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice)**

	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992
The breakdown according to maturity is as follows:		
– not more than three months	29 720 178	5 039 621
– more than three months but not more than one year	—	153 405 604
	<u>29 720 178</u>	<u>158 445 225</u>

Note P — **Aggregate foreign-exchange denominated assets and liabilities converted into ECUs**

Assets		Liabilities	
31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992	31. 12. 1993	31. 12. 1992
80 584 935 556	69 307 984 493	72 043 795 138	61 803 259 174

Note Q — **Special deposits for service of borrowings**

This item represents the amount of coupons and bonds due but not yet presented for payment.

Note R — **The risk associated with swap contracts** has been measured in accordance with Council Directive 89/647/EEC of

18 December 1989 on a solvency ratio for credit institutions.

Note S — **Statement of futures position at 31 December 1993**

The amount of 1 247 852 469 represents contracts sold by the Bank on the MATIF (3 094 ECU and 6 250 FRF contracts) and the LIFFE (2 050 DEM and 2 999 GBP contracts) for the purpose of

hedging its ECU, FRF, DEM and GBP portfolio securities against fluctuations in interest rates.

REPORT BY THE EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The President
European Investment Bank
Luxembourg

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the European Investment Bank at December 31, 1993 and 1992 in accordance with International Standards on Auditing.

In our opinion these financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards consistently applied, give a true and fair view of the financial position of the European Investment Bank at December 31, 1993 and 1992, the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended. Accounting principles which are of particular significance to the preparation of these financial statements are described in Note A of the Notes to the financial statements.

Luxembourg, 11 February 1994

The financial statements covered by our opinion are the following:

- Balance sheet
- Statement of special section
- Profit and loss account
- Statement of cash flows
- Summary statement of loans and guarantees
- Summary statement of debts evidenced by certificates
- Statement of subscriptions to the capital of the Bank
- Notes to the financial statements

PRICE WATERHOUSE

AUDIT COMMITTEE

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

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

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

Statement by the Audit Committee

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

- having studied the books, vouchers and documents which it deemed necessary to examine in the discharge of its duties,
- having examined the reports of 11 February 1994 drawn up by Price Waterhouse,

considering the 1993 Annual Report, the balance sheet of the Bank and the statement of Special Section as at 31 December 1993 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 22 March 1994,

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

hereby certifies:

that the Bank's operations during the 1993 financial year have been carried out in compliance with the formalities and procedures laid down by the Statute and the Rules of Procedure,

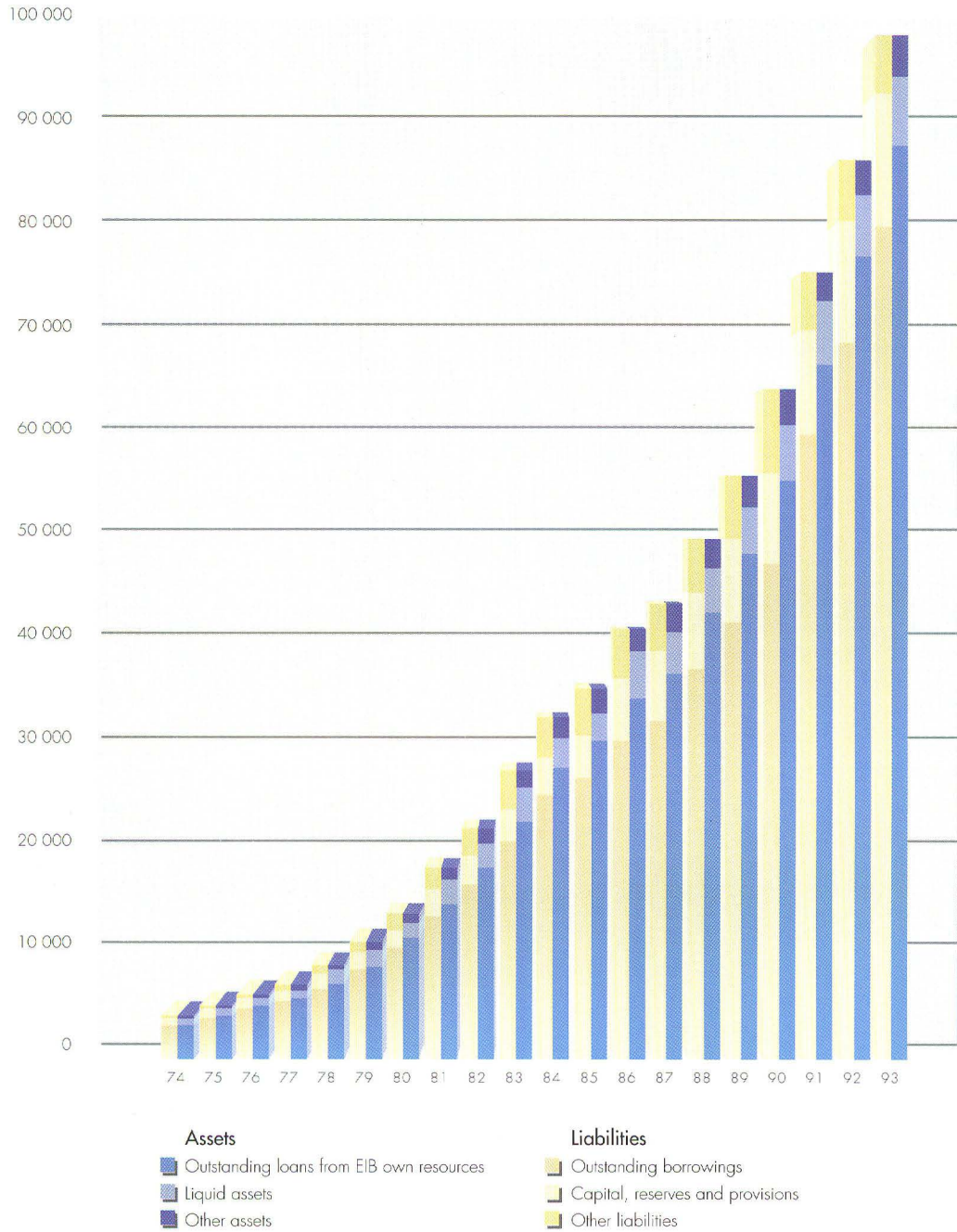
that the balance sheet, the profit and loss account and the statement of Special Section correspond to the book entries and that they reflect exactly the situation of the Bank as regards both assets and liabilities.

Luxembourg, 2 May 1994

The Audit Committee

C. THANOPOULOS A. HANSEN C. VICENTE MARTIN

Growth in the balance sheet of the Bank
(ECU million)



LIST OF FINANCING PROVIDED WITHIN THE COMMUNITY IN 1993 (1)

Financing provided for capital investment within the Community, including one guarantee, totalled ECU 17 724 million. The corresponding operations, all financed from own resources, give rise to financial commitments for the Bank and are accounted for in its balance sheet.

The EIB cooperates closely with an increasing number of financial institutions and commercial banks, with which it concludes global loans. It also grants certain individual loans through the intermediary of institutions and banks, whose names appear at the head of the list of operations for each country.

The Community policy objectives with which individual loans comply are highlighted by symbols in the right-hand columns. Unless otherwise indicated, global loans cover a number of sectors and objectives (see box article, page 26).

The symbols are as follows:

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

The abbreviation (ED) signifies additional loans granted under the Edinburgh facility.

	ECU million		ECU million
BELGIUM			
14 990.8 million Belgian francs	371.6	Power cable connecting Denmark and Norway <i>Statnett SF</i>	46.5 ◆
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(346.6)</u>	Development of "Dan" oilfield in Danish sector of North Sea <i>Oil and Gas Activity in Partnership</i>	22.8 ◆
Treatment and encasing of solid nuclear waste at Dessel, near Antwerp <i>ONDRAF — Organisation Nationale des Déchets Radioactifs et matières fissiles enrichies</i>	12.6 ■◆◆ (ED) 14.0 ■◆◆	Natural gas transmission and distribution network: — Central and Northern Jutland <i>Naturgas Midt/Nord I/S</i>	13.2 ◆
Terminal at Zeebrugge for handling Norwegian natural gas and gas transmission line to Blaregnies (French border) <i>Distrigaz S.A.</i>	17.0 ◆	— Greater Copenhagen area <i>Hovedstadsregionens Naturgas I/S</i>	74.4 ◆
Construction of first phase (French border — Brussels) of new TGV line <i>SNCB — Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges</i>	148.9 ● (ED) 99.3 ●	Upgrading and extension of sewage collection and treatment installations, construction and modern- isation of sewage treatment plants <i>Århus Kommune</i>	19.6 ◀
Construction of headquarters of organisation respon- sible for air traffic safety in Europe <i>Eurocontrol</i>	17.0 ●	Electrification and modernisation of Nyborg-Odense railway line <i>Danske Statsbaner — DSB</i>	(ED) 152.5 ■●
Extension and regrouping of Eurocontrol facilities at Haren, near Brussels <i>Eurocontrol</i>	(ED) 38.0 ●	Motorway sections: Århus - Ålborg, Vejle - Horsens (Northern Jutland) and Ringsted - Skovse (Sjælland) on motorway linking Copenhagen and Great Belt <i>Kongeriget Danmark</i>	(ED) 35.5 ■●
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(25.0)</u>		
For financing small and medium-scale ventures <i>Bank van Roeselaere N.V.</i>	25.0	Motorway suspension bridge on eastern section of Great Belt fixed link <i>A/S Storebæltsforbindelsen</i>	363.8 ■●
DENMARK		Development of digital switching and fibre-optic trans- mission system in Sjælland and on Bornholm <i>KTAS-Kjæbenhavns Telefon A/S</i>	107.1 ■●
6 584.5 million Danish kroner	875.5	<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(32.3)</u>
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(843.2)</u>		
Modernisation of urban waste incineration and com- bined heat and power plant in Copenhagen <i>I/S Amager Forbrænding</i>	7.8 ◆◀	For financing small and medium-scale infrastructural works <i>KommuneKredit</i>	6.9
		For financing small and medium-scale ventures <i>Finance for Danish Industry International S.A.</i>	25.4

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

	ECU million
GERMANY	
4 063.6 million Deutsche Mark	2 096.6
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(1 102.9)</u>
Construction of natural gas-fired combined-cycle heat and power plant at Halle (Sachsen-Anhalt) <i>Kraftwerk Halle-Trotha GmbH</i>	41.9 ■ ◆ ◀
Conversion of distribution grid from town to natural gas in eastern Germany <i>Verbundnetz Gas AG</i>	25.6 ■ ◆
Extension of heat transmission and distribution system <i>Fernwärme-Verbund Saar GmbH</i>	8.9 ■ ◆
Sewage collection and treatment facilities:	
— in Cologne <i>Stadt Köln</i>	30.9 ◀
— in Bitterfeld - Wolfen region (Sachsen-Anhalt) <i>Abwasserzweckverband "Untere Mulde" and Abwasserzweckverband "Wolfen"</i>	12.3 ■ ◀
— in Lutherstadt Wittenberg (Sachsen-Anhalt) <i>Lutherstadt Wittenberg</i>	(ED) 15.7 ■ ◀
Construction of regional waste disposal complex at Bonacker (North-Rhine Westphalia) <i>Hochsauerlandkreis</i>	5.8 ◀
Construction of toxic waste incineration plant at Ebenhausen, north of Munich <i>Gesellschaft zur Beseitigung von Sondermüll in Bayern mbH</i>	52.4 ◀
New East terminal at Frankfurt am Main International Airport <i>Flughafen Frankfurt am Main AG</i>	41.9 ● (ED) 76.8 ●
New terminal at Hamburg International Airport; maintenance facilities for wide-bodied aircraft <i>Flughafen Hamburg GmbH</i>	30.2 ●
Extension of telephone network in Rostock, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Halle, Dresden and Gera <i>Deutsche Bundespost Telekom</i>	338.2 ■ ● (ED) 153.4 ■ ●
Modernisation of cementworks at Karsdorf, west of Leipzig (Saxony) (guarantee operation) <i>Karsdorfer Zement Beteiligungs-GmbH</i>	51.5 ■
Modernisation of refinery at Gelsenkirchen-Horst to produce light petroleum products (North-Rhine Westphalia) <i>Ruhr Oel GmbH</i>	45.9 ■ ◆ ◀
Motor vehicle manufacturing plants:	
— Assembly plant	76.7 ■
— Engine plant	76.8 ■
Factory to produce board containers for liquid foodstuffs at Lutherstadt Wittenberg (Sachsen-Anhalt) <i>PKL Verpackungssysteme GmbH</i>	17.9 ■

	ECU million
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(993.7)</u>
For financing small and medium-scale ventures	
<i>IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG</i>	211.1
<i>Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</i>	208.4
<i>Treuhandanstalt/KfW</i>	154.1
<i>Bremer Landesbank Kreditanstalt Oldenburg Girozentrale</i>	121.1
<i>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</i>	98.9
<i>Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</i>	82.4
<i>Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale</i>	76.9
<i>Deutsche Ausgleichsbank</i>	25.5
<i>Südwestdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</i>	15.3
GREECE	
139 330 million Drachmas	511.1
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(466.2)</u>
Replacement of electrostatic filters at two lignite-fired power stations in Kardja-Ptolemais region (western Macedonia) <i>DEI — Dimosia Epithirisi Ilektrismou (Public Power Corporation)</i>	8.0 ■ ◀
Linking islands of Syros and Mykonos to mainland power grid <i>DEI</i>	24.8 ■ ◆ (ED) 12.4 ■ ◆
Extension and upgrading of electricity transmission and distribution networks <i>DEI</i>	17.6 ■ ◆ (ED) 7.9 ■ ◆
Extension of Southfield open-cast lignite mine (western Macedonia) <i>DEI</i>	37.4 ■ ◆
Corinth-Tripoli motorway and Megalopoli by-pass (Peloponnese) <i>Elliniki Dimocratia</i>	37.4 ■ ● (ED) 56.2 ■ ●
Upgrading to motorway specification of Varibobi-Yliki section of Athens-Katerini highway <i>Elliniki Dimocratia</i>	18.2 ■ ●
Upgrading to motorway specification of Elefsina-Corinth section of Athens-Corinth highway <i>Elliniki Dimocratia</i>	50.0 ■ ● (ED) 10.0 ■ ●
Upgrading to motorway specification of Peristeri-Panaghia section of main East-West highway in northern Greece <i>Elliniki Dimocratia</i>	30.5 ■ ●
Extension of Athens underground rail network <i>Attiko Metro A.E.</i>	105.0 ■ ◀
Commissioning of mobile telephone networks:	
— PANAFON S.A.	32.7 ■ ●
— STET (Hellas) S.A.	18.2 ■ ●

	ECU million		ECU million
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(44.9)</u>	Improvements to rail network in Santander (Cantabria) and Bilbao (País Vasco) areas <i>FEVE — Ferrocarriles de Vía Estrecha</i>	18.0 ■
For financing small and medium-scale ventures:			
<i>Ethniki Trapeza Ependiseon Viomihanikis Anaptixeos A.E. (National Investment Bank for Industrial Development S.A.)</i>	37.4	Construction of high-speed rail link between Madrid and Seville <i>RENFE — Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles</i>	416.2 ■●
<i>Société Générale S.A.</i>	7.5	Motorway section between Castelldefels and Sitges, south of Barcelona, and access roads <i>Autopistas de Cataluña S.A.</i>	50.5 ■●
SPAIN		Western section of Barcelona ring road and junction with Sitges motorway <i>Gestión de Infraestructuras S.A.</i>	33.1 ■◀
<u>555 901 million pesetas</u>	<u>4 005.1</u>	Improvements to traffic flow management in Greater Madrid <i>Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid</i>	66.8 ■◀
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(3 835.7)</u>	Upgrading of regional road network:	
Intermediaries:		— <i>Territorio Histórico de Bizkaia</i>	35.7 ■● (ED) 66.4 ■●
<i>Instituto de Crédito Oficial, Confederación Hidrográfica del Segura, Confederación Hidrográfica del Júcar</i>		— <i>Comunidad Autónoma de Galicia</i>	57.7 ■
Improvement and modernisation of electricity transmission and distribution network:		— <i>Comunidad Autónoma de Castilla y León</i>	38.3 ■
— throughout the country <i>Red Eléctrica de España S.A.</i>	48.2 ■◆	— <i>Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura</i>	10.7 ■
— in Catalonia <i>Empresa Nacional Hidroeléctrica del Ribagorzana S.A.</i>	2.6 ■◆ (ED) 16.9 ■◆	— <i>Comunidad Autónoma de La Rioja</i>	9.7 ■
<i>Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña</i>	5.2 ■◆ (ED) 59.6 ■◆	Construction of seven sections of expressway on Madrid-France, Galicia-France and Madrid-Asturias trunk roads <i>Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Urbanismo</i>	158.7 ■●
— in Andalusia <i>Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad S.A.</i>	34.0 ■◆ (ED) 29.4 ■◆	Construction of ten sections of expressway on France-Portugal and Madrid-Lisbon trunk roads <i>Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Urbanismo</i>	266.9 ■●
Sewage collection and treatment works:		Completion of 3 350 km of expressway throughout Spain <i>Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Urbanismo</i>	361.0 ■●
— in the Balearic Islands <i>Instituto Balear de Saneamiento</i>	32.4 ■◀ (ED) 25.9 ■◀	Construction of multi-modal freight handling centre in Barcelona <i>Centro Intermodal de Logística S.A.</i>	25.3 ■●
— in Catalonia <i>Junta de Saneamiento de Cataluña</i>	63.4 ■◀	Construction of two new terminals for containers, motor vehicles and petroleum products; redevelopment of old harbour area <i>La Autoridad Portuaria de Barcelona</i>	14.4 ■◀
— in Greater Madrid <i>Canal de Isabel II</i>	50.5 ■◆	Port extension works in:	
Water supply, sewage collection and treatment, and flood protection works <i>Junta de Andalucía</i>	110.3 ■◀	— Bilbao (País Vasco) <i>La Autoridad Portuaria de Bilbao</i>	36.1 ■●
Improvements to water supply and sewerage infrastructure <i>Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura</i>	14.6 ■◀	— Valencia <i>La Autoridad Portuaria de Valencia</i>	23.2 ■●
Construction of five dams in the Autonomous Regions of Murcia and Valencia for flood protection, irrigation and drinking water supplies:		Construction, extension and modernisation of underground rail networks in:	
— <i>Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Urbanismo</i>	60.0 ■◀	— Bilbao <i>Consorcio de Transportes de Vizcaya</i>	81.0 ■◀
— <i>El Reino de España (Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda)</i>	153.0 ■◀ (ED) 79.0 ■◀	— Valencia <i>Comunidad Autónoma de Valencia</i>	66.8 ■◀

	ECU million		ECU million
— Madrid <i>Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid</i>	64.8 ◀	FRANCE	
		14 635 million French francs	2 205.5
Construction or extension of passenger terminals at Palma de Mallorca (Balearic Islands), Barcelona and Málaga airports <i>Ente Público de Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea</i>	97.3 ■●	<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(1 150.1)</u>
		Intermediary: <i>Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes (CNA)</i>	
Modernisation and upgrading of telephone network <i>Telefónica de España S.A.</i>	279.1 ■●	Modernisation of wastewater treatment plant at Belfort (Franche-Comté) <i>District de l'Agglomération Belfortaine</i>	3.0 ■◀ (ED) 4.5 ■◀
Acquisition, launch and operation of two telecommunications and television satellites covering Iberian Peninsula and Canary and Balearic Islands <i>HISPASAT S.A.</i>	15.2 ■●	Construction of household waste incineration plant for Nancy area <i>District de l'Agglomération Nancéienne</i>	19.5 ■◆◀
Improvements to road infrastructure and to wastewater collection and treatment facilities, recovery of biogas from waste disposal site; development of new industrial estate <i>Comunidad Autónoma de Asturias</i>	53.4 ■◀	TGV-Nord line between Paris and Belgian border, with branch to Channel Tunnel <i>Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français</i>	121.6 ■●◀
Drinking water supply and sewage treatment facilities; improvements to regional road network <i>Comunidad Autónoma de Castilla-La Mancha</i>	47.7 ■◀	New sections of motorway network:	
		— A16, l'Isle-Adam — Amiens section <i>SANEF — Société des Autoroutes du Nord et de l'Est de la France SA</i>	75.0 ■●
Drinking water supply and sewage treatment facilities; improvements to road network and fishing ports <i>Comunidad Autónoma de Galicia</i>	100.1 ■●◀ (ED) 33.4 ■●◀	— A83, Nantes-Niort section <i>ASF — Société des Autoroutes du Sud de la France SA</i>	68.2 ■
Modernisation of three refineries at Tarragona, Cartagena and Puertollano <i>Repsol Petróleo S.A.</i>	66.8 ■◆◀ (ED) 33.7 ■◆◀	— A39, Dijon-Dôle section (Burgundy) <i>SAPRR — Société des Autoroutes Paris Rhin-Rhône SA</i>	45.0 ●
Motor vehicle production plant:		— A29, Le Havre-Yvetot-Est section <i>SAPN — Société de l'Autoroute Paris-Normandie</i>	41.3 ■●
— in Vitoria (Pais Vasco) <i>Daimler-Benz España S.A.</i>	129.7 ■▶	— A40, dualling of Chamoise tunnel and Nantua and Neyrolles viaducts <i>SAPRR — Société des Autoroutes Paris Rhin-Rhône SA</i>	10.5 ●
— in Martorell, Barcelona, Prat (Catalonia) and Pamplona (Navarra) <i>SEAT — Sociedad Española de Automóviles de Turismo S.A.</i>	234.4 ■▶	Modernisation of road network <i>Région de la Réunion</i>	(ED) 60.5 ■
Design, development and construction of wings for SAAB 2000 aircraft in Seville <i>CASA — Construcciones Aeronáuticas S.A.</i>	25.9 ■▶	Construction of automated internal passenger transit system at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport <i>Société pour la desserte interne — Aéroport Charles de Gaulle</i>	(ED) 24.2 ●
Modernisation and extension of tissue paper mill at Allo (Navarra) <i>Sarrió Tisú S.A.</i>	32.4 ■	Construction of section of first tramline <i>Compagnie des transports Strasbourgeois</i>	22.7 ◀
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(169.4)</u>	Improvement and extension of tram network in Saint-Etienne <i>Syndicat Intercommunal de l'Organisation des Transports Collectifs de l'Agglomération Stéphanoise</i>	27.0 ■◀
For financing small and medium-scale infrastructural works:		Road improvements:	
— <i>Banco de Crédito Local de España</i>	72.1	— <i>Communauté Urbaine de Lyon</i>	11.2 ◀
For financing small and medium-scale ventures:		— <i>Lyon Parc Auto</i>	15.0 ◀
— <i>Instituto de Crédito Oficial</i>	64.8	Construction of northern ring road <i>Communauté Urbaine de Lyon</i>	90.1 ◀
— <i>Banco Exterior de España S.A.</i>	32.4		

	ECU million		ECU million
Partial renewal of aircraft fleet and provision of ancillary ground equipment <i>Air Inter SA</i>	75.4 ■●	— <i>Crédit National</i>	75.6
		— <i>Caisse Centrale de Crédit Coopératif</i>	45.0
Extension of Pointe-à-Pitre/Le Raizet international airport <i>Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Guadeloupe</i>	4.5 ■	— <i>SOPHIA</i>	30.2
		— <i>FIDEI AXA</i>	30.0
		— <i>Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires</i>	30.0
Construction of new runway at St-Denis-Gillot airport <i>Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Réunion</i>	7.6 ■	— <i>Compagnie Financière du Crédit Mutuel de Bretagne</i>	15.0
Environmental protection improvements at four plants near Lille and south of Lyons <i>Rhône-Poulenc SA</i>	45.4 ■◀ (ED) 30.2 ■◀		
Rationalisation of pharmaceutical plants and reorganisation of research and development centres (Midi-Pyrénées and Centre) <i>Pierre Fabre SA</i>	18.9 ■▶		
Construction of plant for multi-purpose passenger and light commercial vehicles <i>Sevelnord SA</i>	112.6 ■▶	Intermediary: <i>Bank of Ireland</i>	
		Extension and upgrading of electricity transmission and supply grid <i>Electricity Supply Board</i>	46.0 ■◆ (ED) 49.7 ■◆
Modernisation of aero-engine production plant and upgrading of R&D facilities in Paris region <i>SNECMA — Société Nationale d'Étude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation</i>	93.8 ▶	Construction of natural gas interconnector pipeline between Scotland (Moffat) and Ireland (Ballough, north of Dublin) <i>Bord Gais Eireann</i>	131.7 ■◆
Purchase and conversion of four Airbus A-300-600 aircraft for use as super transporters <i>SNI Aérospatiale</i>	112.6 ▶	Natural gas distribution networks in Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Clonmel <i>Bord Gais Eireann</i>	31.4 ■◆
Construction of factory producing extruded rubber and plastic components at Villers-la-Montagne (Lorraine) <i>SAIAG TOKAI France SA</i>	9.7 ■▶	Improvements to road network <i>Ireland, Minister for Finance</i>	12.3 ■
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(1 055.4)</u>	Kilcock-Leixlip-Maynooth and Mullingar by-passes; Dunkettle-Carrigtwohill road <i>Ireland, Minister for Finance</i>	36.8 ■
For financing small and medium-scale public infrastructure connected with transport and environmental protection:		Extension and modernisation of telecommunications system <i>Bord Telecom Eireann</i>	30.6 ■●
— <i>Crédit Local de France</i>	242.0 (ED) 60.5	Rehabilitation of Temple Bar area in Dublin <i>Temple Bar Properties Ltd</i>	12.3 ■◀
For financing small and medium-scale ventures:		Road improvements; water supply and sewerage works <i>Ireland, Minister for Finance</i>	12.3 ■◀
● to protect the environment:		Extension of fibreboard factory at Clonmel <i>Medite of Europe Ltd</i>	13.5 ■
— <i>Caisse Nationale du Crédit Agricole SA</i>	105.1 (ED) 105.1	Production of industrial gases in plant near Dublin <i>Irish Industrial Gases Ltd</i>	11.7 ■
— <i>Compagnie Financière du Crédit Mutuel de Bretagne</i>	(ED) 15.0		
● in industry, tourism and service sector:			
— <i>Groupe Paribas</i>	150.2		
— <i>CCF — Crédit Commercial de France</i>	76.0		
— <i>Caisse Nationale du Crédit Agricole (UCABAIL)</i>	75.6		

IRELAND

309.6 million Irish pounds **388.2**

	ECU million		ECU million
ITALY			
6 185.4 billion lire	3 362.0	— Piedmont, Turin area and Liguria ITALGAS	67.2 ◆
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(2 455.7)</u>	Extension of district heating network :	
Intermediaries:		— Verona AGSM Verona — Azienda Generale Servizi Municipalizzati del Comune di Verona	13.4 ◆
Ministero del Tesoro — BNL Credito Industriale e Credito Fondiario — IMI (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano) — Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA — Istituto di Credito Fondiario delle Venezie (Venefondario) — Crediop (Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche) — Mediocredito Toscano — Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde — Cassa di Risparmio di Parma e Piacenza — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino — Banca di Roma — Monte dei Paschi di Siena — Mediocredito Centrale (Istituto Centrale per il Credito a Medio Termine) — ISVEIMER (Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale) — Interbanca (Banca per Finanziamenti a Medio e Lungo Termine) — Centrobanca — Mediocredito di Roma — Banco di Napoli — Efibanca (Ente Finanziario Interbancario) — Mediobanca (Banca di Credito Finanziario)		— Turin Azienda Energetica Municipale di Torino	16.1 ◆
		— Reggio Emilia Azienda Gas e Acqua Consorziale di Reggio Emilia	1.7 ◆
		Extension of natural gas distribution networks and drinking water supply facilities in Trentino-Alto Adige SIT — Società Industriale Trentina SpA	2.1 ■◀
		Improvements to drinking water supply and sewerage facilities in Rome, Ariccia and Aprilia Regione Lazio	5.4 ■◀
Conversion to natural gas of Turbigio power station, near Milan; reduction in pollutant emissions ENEL — Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica	70.2 ◀	Wastewater and/or urban waste collection and treatment facilities; erosion and flood protection works:	
		— in Como, Varese, Milan, Mantua and Oltrepò Pavese Regione Lombardia	23.1 ◀
Hydroelectric power station at Passo Cordone Regione Abruzzo	3.4 ■	— in Po Valley Regione Piemonte Regione Lombardia	9.5 ◀ 5.2 ◀
Geothermal power station in Latera area (Latium) ENEL	27.4 ◆	— in Provinces of Salerno and Benevento Regione Campania	9.5 ■◀
Construction of combined-cycle power station at Biella (Piedmont) ENERBIELLA	4.2 ◆	— in Massa Carrara, Tirrenia, Lucca, Capannori and Orbetello Regione Toscana	9.1 ■◀
Extension of Candela onshore natural gas deposit (Apulia) AGIP — Azienda Generale Industria Petroli SpA	15.6 ■◆	— in Veneto Regione Veneto	8.4 ■◀
Development and extension of natural gas deposits (Amelia, Cervia, Porto Garibaldi/Agostino) off Ravenna AGIP SpA	52.1 ◆	— in the Marches Regione Marche	8.1 ■◀
Modernisation of refinery at Treccate (Piedmont) SARPOM SpA — Società per Azioni Raffineria Padana Olii Minerali	26.9 ◆◀	— in Friuli Regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia	6.7 ■◀
Laying second gasline between Algeria, Tunisia and Italy: Mazara del Vallo-Messina (Sicily), Palmi (Calabria)-Oricola (Abruzzi) sections and across Strait of Messina SNAM — Società Nazionale Metanodotti pA (ED)	214.1 ■◆ 191.7 ■◆	— in Perugia, Assisi and Terni Regione Umbria	6.7 ◀
Extension of electricity transmission and distribution grid in Abruzzi, Molise, southern Latium and Apulia ENEL	139.7 ■	— in Provinces of Naples and Salerno Regione Campania	6.1 ■◀
Extension of natural gas distribution network:		— in Catania and Avola Regione Sicilia	5.9 ■◀
— 95 municipalities in Central and Northern Italy ITALGAS — Società Italiana per il Gas pA	10.7 ◆	— in Tortora and Diamante Regione Calabria	5.9 ■◀
		— in Città di Castello and Perugia Regione Umbria	5.6 ■◀

	ECU million		ECU million
— in Ossola Valley and on west bank of Lake Maggiore <i>Regione Piemonte</i>	5.2 ■◀	Modernisation and reorganisation of cementworks: — in Galatina (Apulia), Rassina (Tuscany) and Sesto Campano (Molise) <i>COLACEM SpA</i>	22.2 ■◆◀
— along River Sacco and around Frascati and Colferro/Segni <i>Regione Lazio</i>	4.5 ◀	— in Barletta (Apulia) <i>Cementeria di Barletta SpA</i>	4.1 ■
— in Maddalena Archipelago and around Serramanna, near Cagliari <i>Regione Sardegna</i>	3.1 ■◀	Modernisation of refinery at Sarroch (Sardinia) for production of unleaded or low-lead petrol <i>SARAS SpA — Raffinerie Sarde</i>	16.1 ■◀
— in Mercure Valley and in Matera <i>Regione Basilicata</i>	2.6 ■◀	Modernisation of chemicals complex at Rosignano (Tuscany); energy-saving and environmental protection works <i>Solvay & Cie SA</i>	13.0 ■◀
— in Piedmont (including afforestation) <i>Regione Piemonte</i>	2.6 ◀	Research and development centre for pharmaceutical products at Torre Annunziata, near Naples <i>Ciba Geigy SpA</i>	10.7 ■
— in Emilia-Romagna <i>Regione Emilia-Romagna</i>	2.2 ◀	Motor vehicle plants:	
— in Taranto <i>Regione Puglia</i>	2.0 ■◀	Motor vehicle assembly plant at Melfi (Basilicata) <i>SATA Srl & FIAT Auto SpA</i>	275.9 ■▶
Automation of toll system on part of motorway network <i>Autostrade — Concessioni e Costruzioni Autostrade SpA</i>	26.9 ■● (ED) 37.6 ■●	Construction of 19 component factories at Melfi to form integrated supply system for FIAT plant <i>ACM — Consorzio Auto Componentistica Mezzogiorno, S.C.p.A.</i>	67.5 ■▶
Extension and modernisation of airports: — Bologna <i>Ministero dei Trasporti</i>	10.4 ●	Research centre in Turin region <i>Centro Ricerche FIAT</i>	16.8 ■▶
— Caselle-Turin <i>SAGAT — Società Azionaria Gestione Aeroporto "Città di Torino" pA</i>	(ED) 9.7 ●	Paintshops in plants at Termini Imerese (Sicily), Cassino (Latium), Rivalta and Mirafiori (Piedmont) <i>FIAT Auto SpA</i>	25.3 ■◀▶
Purchase of two helicopters for fighting forest fires <i>Ministero per il Coordinamento della Protezione Civile</i>	19.3 ■◀	Production line for catalytic converters in plant at Venaria (Turin) <i>Gilardini Silenziamento Srl</i>	14.0 ■◀
Extension and modernisation of telephone system in Mezzogiorno <i>SIP — Società Italiana per l'Esercizio delle Telecomunicazioni</i>	333.5 ■●	Modernisation of new production lines in moped and scooter factory at Pontedera, near Pisa <i>Piaggio Veicoli Europei SpA</i>	16.8 ■
Modernisation and extension of trunk telecommunications system <i>SIP</i>	434.1 ●	Modernisation and extension of bathroom water heating and electrical equipment plants in The Marches <i>Merloni Termosanitari SpA</i>	2.1 ■
Restoration of public buildings and renovation of urban infrastructure in historic centre of Trento <i>Provincia Autonoma di Trento</i>	2.8 ■◀	Factory producing burners for domestic boilers at Legnago (Veneto) <i>Riello SpA</i>	4.0 ▶◀
Urban road improvements in Belluno <i>Regione Veneto</i>	2.8 ◀	Extension and modernisation of four domestic appliance factories in Central and Northern Italy <i>Merloni Elettrodomestici SpA</i>	6.7 ■
Renovation of historic centre and urban development in Bologna and Ferrara <i>Regione Emilia-Romagna</i>	2.6 ◀	Modernisation and extension of pasta plant at Chieti (Abruzzi) <i>De Cecco SpA</i>	10.6 ■
Restoration and repair of historic buildings in Monreale and Milazzo <i>Regione Sicilia</i>	5.2 ■◀	Ready-to-wear garment factory; service and advanced vocational training centre at Villorba (Veneto) <i>Benetton SpA</i>	10.7 ▶ :
Restoration of archaeological site at Pompeii <i>Ministero per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali</i>	2.8 ■◀		

	ECU million	
Disposable nappy factory at Ortona (Abruzzi) <i>Artisana Sud SpA</i>	16.8 ■	
Modernisation and enlargement of polypropylene film plant at Sessa Aurunca (Campania) <i>Manuli Film SpA</i>	10.7 ■	
Construction of polypropylene adhesive tape plant near Caserta (Campania) <i>GTA Europe Sve</i>	12.7 ■	
Science park in Bologna <i>Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica</i>	13.0 ■◀	
Biotechnology research centre in Genoa <i>Ministero della Sanità</i>	3.8 ■▶	
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(906.3)</u>	
For financing small and medium-scale ventures:		
<i>Mediocredito Centrale</i>	216.3	
<i>IMI</i>	131.8	
<i>BNL</i>	97.0	
<i>Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino</i>	71.7	
<i>BIMER — Banca dell'Emilia-Romagna per Finanzia- menti a Medio e Lungo Termine</i>	68.4	
<i>Efibanca</i>	42.7	
<i>Banco di Napoli</i>	42.1	
<i>Federbanca</i>	35.3	
<i>Interbanca</i>	33.6	
<i>Mediocredito Lombardo</i>	28.0	
<i>Banco Ambrosiano Veneto</i>	27.4	
<i>Cariplo</i>	16.2	
	(ED) 10.7	
<i>Mediocredito di Roma</i>	26.4	
<i>Crediop</i>	21.6	
<i>Centrobanca</i>	15.6	
<i>Credito Romagnolo</i>	13.4	
<i>Artigiancassa</i>	8.1	
NETHERLANDS		
815.2 million Dutch guilders	379.7	
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(271.4)</u>	
Combined heat and power plant at Buggenum (Limburg) <i>Demkolec BV</i>	38.1 ◆	
Construction of household waste incineration plant at Klundert (Noord-Brabant) <i>NV Afvalverbranding Zuid Nederland</i>	209.9 ◆◆ (ED) 23.3 ◆◆	

	ECU million	
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(108.3)</u>	
For financing small and medium-scale ventures:		
<i>ABN-Amro Bank NV</i>	50.0	
<i>FIGG — Financieringsmaatschappij Industrieel Garan- tiefonds NV</i>	58.3	
PORTUGAL		
279 025 million escudos	1 488.8	
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(1 289.9)</u>	
Expansion of power transmission and distribution grid:		
— throughout Portugal <i>E.D.P. — Electricidade de Portugal, SA</i>	66.1 ◆◆ (ED) 86.4 ◆◆	
— in the various islands <i>Empresa de Electricidade dos Açores, EP (E.D.A.)</i>	11.7 ■	
Extension of two oil-fired power stations at São Miguel and Terceira and new power station on Island of Graciosa <i>Empresa de Electricidade dos Açores, EP (E.D.A.)</i>	20.1 ■	
Drinking water supply and wastewater collection in eastern Algarve <i>República Portuguesa — Ministério das Finanças</i>	24.9 ■◀ (ED) 8.1 ■◀	
Extension of drinking water supply system in central Tagus region <i>EPAL — Empresa Portuguesa das Águas Livres, SA</i>	25.4 ■◀	
Road improvements:		
— to national network <i>Junta Autónoma de Estradas</i>	67.0 ■●	
— in Greater Lisbon <i>Câmara Municipal de Lisboa</i>	28.0 ■	
Widening of Sacovém-Vila Franca de Xira section of A1 Lisbon-Oporto motorway; construction of Cruz- Braga (A3) and Famalicão-Braga (A7) sections <i>BRISA — Auto-Estradas de Portugal, SA</i>	39.4 ■	
Extension of A2 motorway between Palmela and Marateca and construction of Lisbon outer ring road <i>BRISA — Auto-Estradas de Portugal, SA</i>	124.6 ■● (ED) 15.3 ■●	
New terminal at port of Setúbal <i>Administração dos Portos de Setúbal e Sesimbra</i>	7.9 ■●	
Road, port and airport works <i>Região Autónoma dos Açores</i>	5.1 ■	
Expansion of telephone network:		
— in Lisbon and Oporto areas <i>Telefones de Lisboa e Porto, SA — TLP</i>	73.1 ■●	

	ECU million		ECU million
— in other areas <i>Telecom Portugal, SA</i>	50.8 ■● (ED) 76.2 ■●	Improvements to drinking water supply and sewerage systems in various regions:	
Construction of multi-purpose vehicle plant in Palmela (Setúbal) <i>Autoeuropa Automóveis Lda</i>	500.0 ■	— East and West Midlands <i>Severn Trent Water Ltd</i>	145.8 ■◀
Construction of motor vehicle piston components plant at Cantanhede, near Coimbra <i>Cofapeuropa, SA</i>	8.1 ■	— Thames Valley <i>Thames Water Utilities Ltd</i>	126.7 ◀
Modernisation and extension of car radio plant at Braga (North) <i>ARP Auto Rádio Portuguesa</i>	9.7 ■▶	— East Anglia <i>Anglian Water Services Ltd</i>	76.9 ◀
Modernisation of brochure and card printing works		— North West <i>North West Water Ltd</i>	64.1 ■◀
— <i>MBO Binder & Co Máquinas Gráficas Lda</i>	3.9 ■	— South West <i>Wessex Water Services Ltd</i>	38.5 ◀
— <i>COPRA — Componentes de Precisão Lda</i>	7.3 ■	— South East <i>Southern Water Services Ltd</i>	38.5 ◀
Construction of tourist complex in Penha Longa area, Sintra <i>Caesar Park Hotel Portugal, SA</i>	30.5 ■	Construction of motorway bridge over Severn estuary <i>Severn River Crossing plc</i>	68.5 ■●
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(198.9)</u>	Construction of bridge between mainland Scotland and Isle of Skye <i>Skye Bridge Ltd</i>	3.8 ■
Construction and operation of mini-hydro power plants in northern and central Portugal <i>ESSI — Espírito Santo Sociedade de Investimentos, SA</i>	14.0	Road improvement works:	
For financing small and medium-scale ventures:		— <i>Staffordshire County Council</i>	(ED) 40.4 ■◀
<i>IAPMEI — Instituto de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas e ao Investimento</i>	59.3	— <i>Cleveland County Council</i>	23.8 ■◀ (ED) 11.9 ■◀
<i>Banco Português de Investimento, SA</i>	55.9	— <i>Hampshire County Council</i>	(ED) 21.8 ●
<i>Banco de Fomento e Exterior, SA</i>	36.4	— <i>Dyfed County Council</i>	15.4 ■
<i>Caixa Geral de Depósitos</i>	18.0	Extension of London Underground Jubilee Line <i>Canary Wharf Ltd</i>	(ED) 192.3 ◀
<i>CISF — Banco de Investimento, SA</i>	15.3	National telecommunications network extension and undersea cable links with continental Europe <i>Mercury Communication Ltd</i>	151.8 ■●
UNITED KINGDOM		Road, water supply and sewerage works and industrial estates:	
1 510.7 million pounds sterling	1 929.1	— <i>Grampian Regional Council</i>	51.4 ◀
<u>Individual loans</u>	<u>(1 865.4)</u>	— <i>Central Regional Council</i>	43.8 ■◀
Gas-fired power station at Brigg (Humberside) <i>Regional Power Generators Ltd</i>	78.0 ■◆	— <i>Tayside Regional Council</i>	37.6 ■◀
Combined heat and power plant at Derwent (East Midlands) <i>Derwent Cogeneration Ltd</i>	78.0 ◆	— <i>Fife Regional Council</i>	36.4 ■◀
Development of Dunbar and Ellon oil and gas fields in British sector of North Sea <i>ELF Exploration UK plc</i>	318.9 ◆	— <i>Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council</i>	17.3 ■◀ (ED) 8.3 ■◀
Extension and development of power distribution network <i>Yorkshire Electricity Group plc</i>	25.6 ■◆ (ED) 12.8 ■◆	— <i>Borders Regional Council</i>	14.3 ■◀
		— <i>Lothian Regional Council</i>	(ED) 12.5 ■◀

	ECU million		ECU million
Extension of pharmaceutical production facilities at Grimsby (Humberside) <i>Ciba Geigy Chemicals Ltd</i>	68.9 ■ ◀	OTHER (1)	111.0
Integrated circuit plant at Newton Aycliffe <i>FUJITSU Microelectronics Ltd</i>	41.3 ■	Power cable connecting Denmark and Norway <i>Statnett SF</i>	38.5 ◆
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>(64.1)</u>	Motorway bypass around Klagenfurt on A2 motorway linking northern Italy and eastern Austria <i>Autobahnen- und Schnellstraßen-Finanzierungs-Aktiengesellschaft</i>	72.5 ●
For financing small and medium-scale ventures <i>Barclays Bank plc</i>	64.1		

(1) Akin to financing for projects within the Community.

LIST OF FINANCING PROVIDED OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY

The total amount of EIB financing for investment outside the Community was 1 887.2 million, of which 225.7 million went to African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the Overseas Countries and Territories, 680.5 million to Mediterranean Countries, 882 million to Central and Eastern European Countries, 44 million to Latin America and 55 million to Asia.

The proceeds of certain "APEX" global loans are passed on to financial intermediaries, approved by the EIB, for financing investment by SMEs.

Loans from own resources are indicated by ★. In some cases they carry interest subsidies, provided from EDF resources in the ACP States and from the Community's budgetary resources in some Mediterranean Countries.

Financing from budgetary resources is indicated by □. It is provided by the EIB under mandate from, on behalf, for the account and at the risk of the Community and is accounted for off balance sheet in the Special Section.

AFRICA	ECU million		MAURITIUS	12.0
ZIMBABWE	44.0		Rehabilitation of water treatment facilities and construction of new plant, channels and diversion dams — <i>Central Water Authority (CWA)</i> — Conditional loan to <i>Mauritius</i> for <i>Central Water Authority (CWA)</i>	10.0 ★ 2.0 □
High-voltage power line between South Africa and Zimbabwe <i>Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA)</i>	37.0 ★		CAPE VERDE	5.0
Construction of polypropylene production plant in Harare and effluent treatment facilities at paper mill in Kadoma Acquisition of shares in <i>Art Corporation Ltd</i>	7.0 □		Expansion of capacity of Mindelo harbour Conditional loan to <i>Republic of Cape Verde</i> for <i>Empresa Nacional de Administração dos Portos (ENAPOR)</i>	5.0 □
GHANA	40.0		GUINEA-BISSAU	5.0
Construction of Takoradi power station <i>Volta River Authority (VRA)</i>	40.0 ★		Construction of new digital microwave link between the capital, Bissau, and Gabu, in east of country Conditional loan to <i>Guiné - Telecom</i>	2.5 □
MALAWI	15.0		Construction of woodworking plant producing doors, windows and flooring Conditional loan to <i>Banco Totta & Açores (Portugal)</i> for <i>Guinéense - Espanhola de Madeiras, S.A.</i>	1.5 □
Construction of Kapichira hydroelectric power station Conditional loan to <i>Republic of Malawi</i> for <i>Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (ESCOM)</i>	15.0 □		Construction of leather goods factory Conditional loan to <i>Banco Internacional da Guiné-Bissau, Sarl</i> , for <i>YANDA</i>	1.0 □
BOTSWANA	14.4		SWAZILAND	4.5
Rehabilitation and reinforcement of conduit linking Lobatse water distribution network to Gaborone treatment plant <i>Water Utilities Corporation</i>	7.4 ★		Extension of sugar refinery together with associated storage and packaging capacity Subordinated loan to <i>Swaziland Sugar Assets Ltd</i> and <i>Swaziland Sugar Association</i>	4.5 □
Extension of links between electricity networks <i>Botswana Power Corporation (BPC)</i>	7.0 ★			

NIGERIA	3.6		Global loans for financing SMEs in industry, agro-industry and tourism — <i>Trafalgar Development Bank (TDB)</i> 5.0 *
Global loan for financing equity and quasi-equity participations in private SMEs in productive sector	2.5	□	— Conditional loan to <i>Trafalgar Development Bank (TDB)</i> 3.0 □
Conditional loan to <i>Ventures & Trust Limited (V & T)</i>			
Participation in capital increase of four palm oil companies			
Conditional loan to <i>SOCFIN Consultant Services S.A.</i>	1.1	□	
MOZAMBIQUE	3.3		
Development of flake graphite deposit at Ancuabe, in northern Mozambique			
Conditional loans to:			
— <i>Mozambique for Companhia de Desenvolvimento Mineiro Sarl</i>	0.4	□	
— <i>Grafites de Ancuabe Sarl</i>	2.9	□	
KENYA	3.3		
Global loan towards financing equity participations as part of company rehabilitation schemes			
— Conditional loan to <i>Project Rehabilitation Fund Ltd (PREFUND)</i>	3.0	□	
— Direct equity participations on behalf of European Community in <i>PREFUND</i>	0.3	□	
BURKINA FASO	2.2		
Increase in plastic articles manufacturing capacity			
Conditional loan to <i>Burkina Faso for Société des Plastiques du Faso (FASOPLAST)</i>	2.2	□	
UGANDA	1.4		
Feasibility study on industrial extraction of cobalt at Kasese			
Conditional loan to <i>Kasese Cobalt Co Ltd</i>	1.4	□	
TANZANIA	1.3		
Equity participations in productive-sector SMEs			
Conditional loans to:			
— <i>Commonwealth Development Corporation</i>	1.1	□	
— <i>Société de Promotion et de Participation pour la Coopération Économique (Proparco)</i>	0.2	□	
SENEGAL	0.6		
Global loan for financing equity participations in SMEs in industry, agro-industry, tourism, transport and the service sector			
Conditional loan to <i>SENINVEST</i>	0.6	□	
CARIBBEAN	ECU million		
JAMAICA	17.0		
Extension and modernisation of power transmission facilities			
<i>Jamaica for Jamaica Public Service Company (JPS)</i>	9.0	*	
BARBADOS	10.0		
Construction of wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities along southern coast			
<i>Barbados for Barbados Water Authority</i>	10.0	*	
GUYANA	5.0		
Rehabilitation of bauxite mines			
Conditional loan to <i>Republic of Guyana for Linden Mining Enterprise Limited (LINMINE)</i>	5.0	□	
CARIBBEAN REGION	3.0		
Global loan for financing equity participations in SMEs in industry, agro-industry and tourism			
Conditional loan to <i>Caribbean Financial Services Corporation (CFSC)</i>	3.0	□	
BELIZE	0.3		
Feasibility study on working of gold mine			
Conditional loan to <i>Development Finance Corporation for Ashland Gold Mines of Belize Ltd</i>	0.3	□	
PACIFIC	ECU million		
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	12.0		
Extension and improvement of electricity transmission grid			
<i>Papua New Guinea for Electricity Commission of Papua New Guinea</i>	12.0	*	
SOLOMON ISLANDS	2.0		
Global loan for financing SMEs in industry, agro-industry, tourism and transport			
Conditional loan to <i>Development Bank of Solomon Islands (DBSI)</i>	2.0	□	
TONGA	2.0		
Global loans for financing SMEs in industry, agro-industry, tourism and transport as well as productive infrastructure			
— <i>Tonga Development Bank (TDB)</i>	1.0	*	
— Conditional loan to <i>Tonga Development Bank</i>	1.0	□	
TUVALU	0.5		
Global loan for financing private SMEs in manufacturing, agro-industry, tourism and the service sector			
Conditional loan to <i>Development Bank of Tuvalu (DBT)</i>	0.5	□	

OCT	ECU million		LEBANON	71.0
FRENCH POLYNESIA	10.0		Reconstruction and rehabilitation of low and medium-voltage electricity grid <i>Republic of Lebanon</i>	45.0 *
Global loans for financing SMEs in industry, agro-industry, energy, fishing and tourism as well as productive infrastructure			Rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage systems <i>Republic of Lebanon</i>	16.0 *
— <i>Société de Crédit et de Développement de l'Océanie (SOCREDO)</i>	5.0	*	Rehabilitation of commercial port of Beirut <i>Republic of Lebanon</i>	10.0 *
— Conditional loan to <i>SOCREDO</i>	5.0	□		
NEW CALEDONIA	8.0		EGYPT	42.5
Global loans for financing SMEs in industry, fishing, mining and tourism as well as productive infrastructure			Construction of new printing works on outskirts of Cairo <i>Al Ahram Establishment</i>	35.0 *
— <i>Banque Calédonienne d'Investissement (BCI)</i>	4.0	*	Development and operation of horticultural farm for fruit and vegetable production in Nubarija region, 60 km south of Alexandria	
— Conditional loan to <i>Banque Calédonienne d'Investissement (BCI)</i>	4.0	□	— <i>Les Jardins du Nil Agricultural Company</i>	6.0 *
			— Conditional loan to <i>El Bustan Agricultural Investment Company</i> for equity participation in <i>Les Jardins du Nil Agricultural Company</i>	1.5 □
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	0.15		ISRAEL	40.0
Feasibility study on creation of financial institution			Global loan for financing small and medium-scale ventures in industry and tourism <i>Industrial Development Bank of Israel</i>	30.0 *
Conditional loan to <i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>	0.15	□	Global loan for financing environmental improvement schemes <i>Industrial Development Bank of Israel</i>	10.0 *
MEDITERRANEAN	ECU million		JORDAN	29.0
ALGERIA	280.0		Extension of national and international telecommunications networks <i>Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</i>	20.0 *
Section of Algeria-Spain gasline linking Hassi R'Mel deposits to Algerian-Moroccan border <i>People's Democratic Republic of Algeria</i> represented by <i>Banque Algérienne de Développement</i>	200.0	*	Works on dam and irrigation canal in Jordan Valley <i>Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</i>	9.0 *
Construction of dam at Hammam Bouhrara to supply Oran, 120 km to the west, with water for domestic and industrial needs <i>People's Democratic Republic of Algeria</i> represented by <i>Banque Algérienne de Développement</i>	60.0	*	MALTA	13.0
Lakhdaria-Bouira section of East-West motorway (1st tranche) <i>People's Democratic Republic of Algeria</i> represented by <i>Banque Algérienne de Développement</i>	20.0	*	Extension of wastewater collection and treatment systems <i>Republic of Malta</i>	7.0 *
MOROCCO	110.0		Acquisition and installation of air traffic control and safety equipment plus approach systems at Luqa international airport <i>Republic of Malta</i>	6.0 *
Upgrading of medium and high-voltage power grid <i>Office National de l'Électricité</i>	60.0	*	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	ECU million
Global loan for financing small and medium-scale rural development schemes <i>Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole</i>	50.0	*	POLAND	263.0
TUNISIA	95.0		Rehabilitation and modernisation of Polish section of Warsaw-Berlin rail line <i>Polish State Railway (P.K.P.)</i>	200.0 *
Construction of Zouitina dam on River Barbara for irrigation and domestic needs <i>Republic of Tunisia</i>	60.0	*	Global loan to <i>Polish Development Bank</i> for financing enterprises in industry, tourism and the service sector	50.0 *
Global loan for financing SMEs in tourism sector <i>Banque Nationale de Développement Touristique</i>	35.0	*	Afforestation of 17 000 ha of former farmland <i>Republic of Poland</i>	13.0 *

CZECH REPUBLIC	165.0		BULGARIA	81.0
Modernisation and extension of motor vehicle manufacturing facilities in Mlada Boleslav <i>Skoda, automobilova a.s.</i>	100.0	*	Renovation and modernisation of air traffic control and safety system <i>Republic of Bulgaria</i>	30.0 *
Modernisation and extension of telephone network <i>SPT - Telekom</i>	65.0	*	APEX global loan to <i>National Bank of Bulgaria</i> for financing ventures in industry, tourism and the service sector, including energy saving and environmental protection	30.0 *
ROMANIA	119.0		Rehabilitation of major transit roads and motorways <i>Republic of Bulgaria</i>	21.0 *
Rehabilitation of trunk roads linking Bucharest to neighbouring countries and to main cities in Romania <i>Republic of Romania</i>	65.0	*	SLOVENIA	47.0
APEX global loan to <i>Republic of Romania</i> , through <i>Ministry of Finance</i> , for financing ventures in industry, tourism and the service sector, including energy saving and environmental protection	30.0	*	Rehabilitation and modernisation of main sections of Slovenian rail system <i>Slovenske Zeleznice</i>	47.0 *
Rehabilitation and modernisation of air traffic control and safety installations <i>Republic of Romania, Ministry of Finance for Romatsa R.A.</i>	24.0	*	ESTONIA	5.0
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	110.0		Global loan through <i>Central Bank of Estonia</i> for financing enterprises in industry, tourism and the service sector	5.0 *
Extension of underground gas storage reservoir 40 km north of Bratislava <i>Pozagaz, a.s.</i>	55.0	*	LATIN AMERICA	ECU million
Modernisation and expansion of telephone network <i>Slovenske Telekomunikacie</i>	45.0	*	COSTA RICA	44.0
Road resurfacing and improvements to road network <i>Slovak Republic</i>	10.0	*	Construction of dam and hydroelectric power station to east of capital and extension of high-voltage lines to link up with Nicaraguan and Panamanian grids <i>Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad</i>	44.0 *
HUNGARY	92.0		ASIA	ECU million
Rehabilitation and improvement of various transit roads and construction of urban by-pass north of Budapest <i>Republic of Hungary</i>	72.0	*	INDIA	55.0
Upgrading of electricity grid; feasibility study on link-up to European network <i>Magyar Villamos Muvek Reszvenytarsasag (Hungarian Electricity Utilities)</i>	20.0	*	Construction of control and management system for southern India power transmission grid <i>Power Grid Corporation of India</i>	55.0 *

Table A: Financing provided (contracts signed) from 1959 to 1993

(ECU million)

Year	Grand total	Within the Community				Outside the Community		
		Total	EIB own resources	Mandates and guarantees	NCI resources	Total	EIB own resources	Budgetary resources
1959/1972	2 839.9	2 453.4	2 344.1	109.3	—	386.5	155.7	230.8
1973/1980	14 547.9	12 553.0	11 946.2	132.1	474.7	1 994.9	1 381.5	613.4
1981	3 838.9	3 352.3	2 539.3	282.1	530.9	486.6	396.4	90.2
1982	4 694.6	4 243.0	3 452.6	—	790.4	451.6	410.2	41.4
1983	5 946.1	5 466.1	4 168.3	97.6	1 200.2	480.0	427.2	52.8
1984	6 902.6	6 194.4	5 012.8	—	1 181.6	708.2	620.7	87.5
1985	7 117.9	6 458.3	5 574.5	—	883.8	659.6	584.3	75.3
1986	7 556.1	7 071.1	6 678.1	—	393.0	485.0	381.8	103.2
1987	7 848.6	7 450.3	7 003.4	—	446.9	398.3	188.8	209.5
1988	10 180.0	9 479.8	8 938.3	185.0	356.5	700.2	520.1	180.1
1989	12 246.0	11 634.2	11 555.9	—	78.3	611.8	485.9	125.9
1990	13 338.9	12 626.0	12 549.9	52.5	23.6	712.9	669.0	43.9
1991	15 393.3	14 477.3	14 438.1	—	39.2	916.0	781.5	134.5
1992	17 032.5	16 139.7	16 066.0	73.7	—	892.8	764.3	128.5
1993	19 611.3	17 724.1	17 672.6	51.5	—	1 887.2	1 807.4	79.8
Total	149 094.8	137 323.1	129 940.2	983.8	6 399.1	11 771.6	9 574.8	2 196.8

Table B: Financing provided (contracts signed) from 1989 to 1993 and from 1959 to 1993

Breakdown by origin of resources and project location

(ECU million)

	1989-1993			1959-1993		
	Total	EIB own resources (1)	Other resources	Total	EIB own resources (1)	Other resources
Member Countries	72 601.4	72 460.3	141.1	137 323.1	130 924.0	6 399.1
Belgium	1 181.3	1 157.7	23.6	2 013.4	1 989.8	23.6
Denmark	3 215.5	3 215.5	—	6 059.5	5 513.7	545.8
Germany	6 780.6	6 780.6	—	9 652.8	9 652.8	—
Greece	1 703.3	1 703.3	—	4 143.4	3 837.3	306.1
Spain	12 851.9	12 812.7	39.2	14 987.0	14 743.0	244.0
France	9 222.4	9 222.4	—	18 594.9	17 344.9	1 250.0
Ireland	1 333.1	1 333.1	—	4 418.4	3 994.4	424.0
Italy	18 749.7	18 704.0	45.7	46 884.0	43 797.2	3 086.7
Luxembourg	83.1	83.1	—	128.4	128.4	—
Netherlands	1 275.2	1 272.0	3.2	1 821.1	1 817.9	3.2
Portugal	5 271.7	5 271.7	—	6 412.3	6 372.4	39.8
United Kingdom	9 971.9	9 942.6	29.4	20 543.9	20 068.1	475.8
Other (1)	961.7	961.7	—	1 664.2	1 664.2	—
ACP-OCT	1 289.6	820.0	469.6	3 835.5	2 421.6	1 413.9
Mediterranean	1 930.1	1 887.1	43.0	6 135.2	5 352.2	782.9
CEEC	1 702.0	1 702.0	—	1 702.0	1 702.0	—
ALA	99.0	99.0	—	99.0	99.0	—
Total	77 622.1	76 968.4	653.7	149 094.8	140 498.8	8 596.0

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

(1) Financing akin to operations within the Community (see note 5d, Guide to Readers, page 118).

(2) Including loans under mandate and guarantees.

Table C: **Financing provided within the Community from 1989 to 1993**
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Breakdown by country and objective

(ECU million)

	Regional development	Community communications infrastructure	Environment and quality of life	Energy	Industrial objectives	
					International competitiveness	SMEs
Belgium	274.4	378.1	48.6	126.8	—	651.2
Denmark	1 878.3	1 946.6	184.1	885.6	28.5	246.9
Germany	3 791.9	1 175.6	2 527.5	535.0	412.3	819.3
Greece	1 463.7	399.0	403.4	388.8	—	184.7
Spain	10 759.8	6 062.8	2 522.0	1 601.1	1 177.3	913.9
France	5 858.5	2 557.8	1 005.7	192.6	979.5	1 844.1
Ireland	1 332.6	374.4	242.9	340.8	—	38.5
Italy	11 724.0	3 071.4	3 069.3	4 022.3	1 738.6	3 959.9
Luxembourg	23.7	59.5	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	219.6	399.4	240.3	359.3	68.9	307.6
Portugal	5 123.9	1 318.6	563.8	674.6	230.4	491.3
United Kingdom	4 677.9	1 657.5	3 924.5	2 414.7	736.8	214.0
Other (!)	—	664.4	—	297.3	—	—
Total	47 128.3	20 065.1	14 732.2	11 839.0	5 372.3	9 671.2

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

(!) See footnote 1 to Table B opposite.

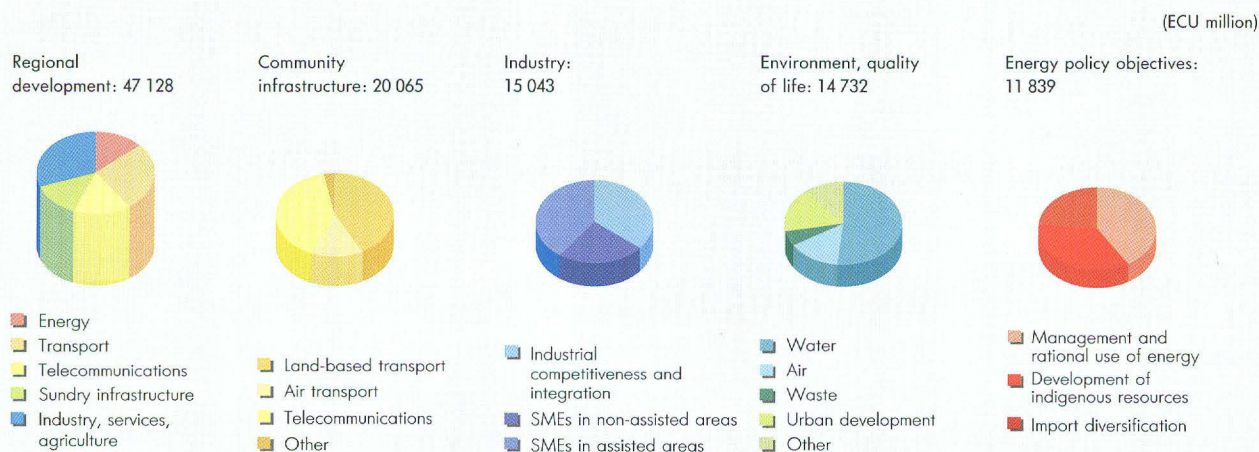


Table D: **Financing provided within the Community from 1989 to 1993**
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Breakdown by country and sector

(ECU million)

	Total	Individual loans	Global loan allocations	Infrastructure				
				Transport	Telecommunications	Environment and other	Energy	Industry Services Agriculture
Belgium	1 166.6	515.3	651.3	378.2	—	10.4	126.8	651.2
Denmark	3 231.9	2 936.2	295.7	1 483.7	472.4	138.6	859.2	278.0
Germany	6 393.6	3 215.2	3 178.4	853.4	638.4	1 688.0	506.8	2 707.0
Greece	1 465.0	1 196.3	268.7	623.4	50.8	175.0	415.8	199.9
Spain	12 893.3	11 666.1	1 227.2	4 911.9	2 434.8	1 761.9	1 225.9	2 558.8
France	8 436.6	5 137.5	3 299.1	4 543.6	34.4	489.5	168.8	3 200.3
Ireland	1 332.6	1 294.1	38.5	321.5	199.8	297.1	381.9	132.3
Italy	18 340.1	13 432.5	4 907.6	986.7	3 212.6	1 794.1	4 685.4	7 661.3
Luxembourg	83.1	83.1	—	—	59.5	—	—	23.7
Netherlands	1 190.7	876.1	314.6	404.5	—	237.3	126.1	422.8
Portugal	5 123.9	4 556.0	567.8	1 487.1	813.3	133.9	828.0	1 861.5
United Kingdom	9 885.0	9 647.5	217.5	1 743.4	427.0	3 226.9	2 401.2	2 066.4
Other (!)	961.7	961.7	—	72.5	592.0	—	297.3	—
Total	70 484.1	55 517.7	14 966.4	17 810.0	8 935.0	9 952.8	12 023.0	21 763.3

(!) See footnote 1 to Table B opposite.

Table E: **Financing provided within the Community in 1993**
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Sectoral breakdown

(amounts in ECU million)

	Total		Loans	Allocations		
	Amount	%	EIB	Total	EIB	NCI
Energy and infrastructure	12 555.9	74.8	11 634.3	921.7	921.7	—
Energy	2 576.2	15.4	2 476.5	99.7	99.7	—
Production	873.5	5.2	850.9	22.6	22.6	—
<i>Conventional thermal power stations</i>	176.3	1.1	176.3	—	—	—
<i>Hydroelectric power stations</i>	10.5	0.1	3.4	7.1	7.1	—
<i>Geothermal energy</i>	27.4	0.2	27.4	—	—	—
<i>Heat generating plant</i>	181.7	1.1	170.0	11.7	11.7	—
<i>Development of oil and natural gas deposits</i>	438.6	2.6	436.3	2.3	2.3	—
<i>Solid fuel extraction</i>	39.0	0.2	37.5	1.5	1.5	—
Transmission, storage, reprocessing	959.6	5.7	957.0	2.6	2.6	—
<i>Electricity</i>	376.0	2.2	376.0	—	—	—
<i>Oil and natural gas</i>	557.2	3.3	554.6	2.6	2.6	—
<i>Nuclear fuel</i>	26.4	0.2	26.4	—	—	—
Supply	743.1	4.4	668.6	74.5	74.5	—
<i>Electricity</i>	412.9	2.5	405.9	7.0	7.0	—
<i>Natural gas</i>	279.5	1.7	222.5	57.0	57.0	—
<i>Heat</i>	50.7	0.3	40.2	10.5	10.5	—
Transport	5 073.9	30.2	4 902.7	171.2	171.2	—
Railways	959.3	5.7	956.5	2.8	2.8	—
Roads, motorways	2 774.7	16.5	2 703.2	71.5	71.5	—
Shipping	97.7	0.6	81.6	16.1	16.1	—
Urban transport	774.0	4.6	703.0	71.0	71.0	—
Airlines	432.9	2.6	428.0	4.9	4.9	—
Intermodal freight terminals and other	35.3	0.2	30.4	4.9	4.9	—
Telecommunications	2 094.2	12.5	2 094.2	—	—	—
Conventional equipment	1 927.3	11.5	1 927.3	—	—	—
Satellites, ground stations	15.1	0.1	15.1	—	—	—
International cables	151.8	0.9	151.8	—	—	—
Water, sewerage, solid waste	2 214.3	13.2	1 674.8	539.5	539.5	—
Drinking water supplies	171.6	1.0	60.5	111.1	111.1	—
Wastewater treatment	479.2	2.9	249.8	229.4	229.4	—
Supply and sewerage	797.3	4.8	686.5	110.8	110.8	—
Solid and liquid waste treatment	400.9	2.4	326.7	74.2	74.2	—
Multi-purpose schemes	365.3	2.2	351.3	14.0	14.0	—
Urban infrastructure	49.2	0.3	17.7	31.5	31.5	—
Urban renewal	40.2	0.2	17.7	22.5	22.5	—
Public and administrative buildings	2.0	.	—	2.0	2.0	—
Urban development schemes	7.0	.	—	7.0	7.0	—
Other infrastructure	548.2	3.3	468.4	79.8	79.8	—
Composite infrastructure	548.2	3.3	468.4	79.8	79.8	—
Industry, services, agriculture	4 223.5	25.2	2 491.8	1 731.7	1 705.9	25.8
Industry	3 765.2	22.4	2 436.6	1 328.6	1 309.6	19.0
Mining and quarrying	11.6	0.1	—	11.6	11.5	0.1
Metal production and semi-processing	30.9	0.2	—	30.9	30.9	—
Metalworking and mechanical engineering	241.6	1.4	—	241.6	239.9	1.7
Transport equipment	1 827.4	10.9	1 787.2	40.2	40.0	0.2
Electrical engineering, electronics	174.0	1.0	63.8	110.2	109.3	0.9
Chemicals	502.6	3.0	361.4	141.2	140.9	0.3
Rubber and plastics processing	111.6	0.7	33.2	78.4	77.4	1.0
Glass and ceramics	35.4	0.2	—	35.4	34.9	0.5
Construction materials	188.4	1.1	77.8	110.6	110.5	0.1
Woodworking	71.6	0.4	13.5	58.1	58.0	0.1
Foodstuffs	216.2	1.3	10.6	205.6	198.2	7.4
Textiles and leather	78.1	0.5	10.7	67.4	66.2	1.2
Paper and pulp, printing	211.1	1.3	78.4	132.7	131.3	1.4
Other manufacturing industries	23.4	0.1	—	23.4	19.5	3.9
Civil engineering — building	41.3	0.2	—	41.3	41.1	0.2
Services	455.5	2.7	55.2	400.3	393.5	6.8
Tourism, leisure, health	175.1	1.0	38.5	136.6	132.6	4.0
Research and development	16.9	0.1	16.7	0.2	0.2	—
Private and public-sector services	227.5	1.4	—	227.5	225.7	1.8
Waste recovery and recycling	15.2	0.1	—	15.2	15.2	—
Training and education centres	1.0	.	—	1.0	—	1.0
Wholesaling	19.8	0.1	—	19.8	19.8	—
Agriculture, fisheries, forestry	2.9	.	—	2.9	2.9	—
Grand total	16 779.4	100.0	14 126.0	2 653.4	2 627.6	25.8

Table F: **Financing provided within the Community from 1989 to 1993**
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Sectoral breakdown

(amounts in ECU million)

	Total		Loans		Allocations	
	Amount	%	EIB + NCI	Total	EIB	NCI
Energy and infrastructure	48 720.8	69.1	44 754.6	3 966.2	3 966.2	—
Energy	12 023.0	17.1	11 535.5	487.5	487.5	—
Production	5 710.8	8.1	5 553.9	156.9	156.9	—
<i>Conventional thermal power stations</i>	1 620.4	2.3	1 592.3	28.1	28.1	—
<i>Nuclear power stations</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hydroelectric power stations</i>	640.5	0.9	544.5	96.0	96.0	—
<i>Geothermal and alternative energy sources</i>	31.6	—	30.6	1.0	1.0	—
<i>Heat generating plant</i>	557.8	0.8	535.6	22.2	22.2	—
<i>Development of oil and natural gas deposits</i>	2 765.0	3.9	2 758.3	6.7	6.7	—
<i>Solid fuel extraction</i>	95.5	0.1	92.6	2.9	2.9	—
Transmission, storage, reprocessing	2 705.9	3.8	2 697.2	8.8	8.8	—
<i>Electricity</i>	1 061.5	1.5	1 058.6	2.8	2.8	—
<i>Oil and natural gas</i>	1 370.7	1.9	1 364.8	6.0	6.0	—
<i>Nuclear fuel</i>	273.7	0.4	273.7	—	—	—
Supply	3 606.3	5.1	3 284.4	321.8	321.8	—
<i>Electricity</i>	2 076.7	2.9	2 044.5	32.3	32.3	—
<i>Natural gas</i>	1 392.4	2.0	1 144.5	247.9	247.9	—
<i>Heat</i>	137.1	0.2	95.5	41.6	41.6	—
Transport	17 810.0	25.3	16 563.7	1 246.3	1 246.3	—
Railways	4 179.9	5.9	4 118.3	61.6	61.6	—
Roads, motorways	7 246.1	10.3	6 607.7	638.4	638.4	—
Shipping	591.7	0.8	541.1	50.6	50.6	—
Urban transport	2 409.9	3.4	1 949.0	460.9	460.9	—
Airlines	3 180.4	4.5	3 160.3	20.2	20.2	—
Intermodal freight terminals and other	202.0	0.3	187.3	14.6	14.6	—
Telecommunications	8 935.0	12.7	8 935.0	—	—	—
Conventional equipment	7 410.7	10.5	7 410.7	—	—	—
Specialised networks	235.7	0.3	235.7	—	—	—
Satellites, ground stations	798.7	1.1	798.7	—	—	—
International cables	490.0	0.7	490.0	—	—	—
Water, sewerage, solid waste	7 829.7	11.1	6 025.7	1 804.0	1 804.0	—
Drinking water supplies	570.7	0.8	306.1	264.7	264.7	—
Wastewater treatment	2 323.4	3.3	1 287.9	1 035.5	1 035.5	—
Supply and sewerage	3 141.8	4.5	2 953.2	188.7	188.7	—
Solid and liquid waste treatment	990.4	1.4	780.2	210.2	210.2	—
Multi-purpose schemes	803.3	1.1	698.5	104.9	104.9	—
Urban infrastructure	386.1	0.5	306.9	79.2	79.2	—
Urban renewal	145.9	0.2	121.5	24.3	24.3	—
Exhibition, trade fair and conference centres	198.0	0.3	177.8	20.2	20.2	—
Public and administrative buildings	14.5	—	7.5	6.9	6.9	—
Urban development schemes	27.8	—	—	27.8	27.8	—
Other infrastructure	1 737.0	2.5	1 387.8	349.2	349.2	—
Composite infrastructure	1 624.5	2.3	1 277.6	347.0	347.0	—
Agricultural and forestry development	112.4	0.2	110.2	2.2	2.2	—
Industry, services, agriculture	21 763.3	30.9	10 763.0	11 000.3	10 581.9	418.3
Industry	18 621.3	26.4	9 923.0	8 698.3	8 341.0	357.3
Mining and quarrying	96.7	0.1	—	96.7	92.6	4.1
Metal production and semi-processing	248.0	0.4	37.0	211.0	207.7	3.3
Metalworking and mechanical engineering	1 842.7	2.6	156.1	1 686.6	1 619.5	67.1
Transport equipment	5 231.1	7.4	4 983.2	248.0	232.5	15.4
Electrical engineering, electronics	1 284.5	1.8	740.9	543.7	523.0	20.6
Chemicals	2 717.8	3.9	2 144.4	573.4	561.0	12.4
Rubber and plastics processing	681.4	1.0	165.0	516.4	492.1	24.3
Glass and ceramics	408.7	0.6	124.6	284.1	261.0	23.1
Construction materials	728.0	1.0	159.1	568.9	557.5	11.4
Woodworking	568.0	0.8	94.5	473.5	443.8	29.7
Foodstuffs	1 776.8	2.5	359.0	1 417.8	1 371.2	46.6
Textiles and leather	628.1	0.9	22.4	605.7	581.1	24.6
Paper and pulp, printing	1 811.4	2.6	927.4	884.0	836.3	47.7
Other manufacturing industries	176.8	0.3	9.5	167.2	149.6	17.6
Civil engineering — building	421.2	0.6	—	421.2	412.0	9.2
Services	3 015.8	4.3	837.0	2 178.8	2 119.8	59.0
Tourism, leisure, health	1 140.1	1.6	331.0	809.2	802.4	6.7
Research and development	146.3	0.2	132.4	13.9	13.9	—
Private and public-sector services	1 164.9	1.7	44.4	1 120.5	1 073.4	47.1
Waste recovery and recycling	80.4	0.1	—	80.4	76.8	3.6
Training and education centres	81.9	0.1	79.2	2.8	1.5	1.3
Advanced information services	250.0	0.4	250.0	—	—	—
Wholesaling	152.0	0.2	—	152.0	151.7	0.3
Agriculture, fisheries, forestry	126.2	0.2	3.1	123.2	121.1	2.0
Grand total	70 484.1	100.0	55 517.7	14 966.4	14 548.1	418.3

Table G: Financing provided for the Community's regions (in 1993 and from 1989 to 1993)
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Country	1993			1989-1993		
	Regional development	Community support areas	Objective 1 areas	Regional development	Community support areas	Objective 1 areas
Belgium	76.2	73.4	—	274.4	244.6	—
Denmark	667.7	443.7	—	1 878.3	1 120.2	—
Germany	1 508.5	1 403.0	1 201.7	3 791.8	3 215.5	2 302.9
Greece	492.4	492.4	492.4	1 463.5	1 463.5	1 463.5
Spain	3 831.9	3 831.9	2 167.8	10 760.0	10 509.8	6 425.0
France	1 135.7	904.1	91.6	5 858.5	4 645.8	187.4
Ireland	407.2	407.2	407.2	1 332.6	1 332.6	1 332.6
Italy	2 084.7	2 056.6	1 549.5	11 723.9	11 465.5	8 053.5
Luxembourg	—	—	—	23.7	23.7	—
Netherlands	15.3	14.7	—	219.7	157.7	—
Portugal	1 317.9	1 317.9	1 317.9	5 123.8	5 123.8	5 123.8
United Kingdom	924.7	716.8	—	4 678.1	4 157.4	156.5
Total	12 462.2	11 661.7	7 228.1	47 128.3	43 460.1	25 045.2

Table H: Breakdown of financing by region (in 1993 and from 1989 to 1993)
(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

This analytical table is based on NUTS-1 or 2 regional classification, depending upon the country concerned. Where possible, individual loans covering several regions have been subdivided.

EUROSTAT 1991 estimates of per capita GDP expressed in terms of purchasing power parities (EC = 100).

1990 population figures ('000 inhabitants).

	GDP per cap.	Population	1993			1989-1993		
			Total	Loans	Allocations	Total	Loans	Allocations
Belgium	108	9 967	465.3	346.6	118.7	1 166.6	515.3	651.3
Bruxelles-Brussel	171	962	68.2	55.0	13.2	130.3	93.5	36.8
Vlaams Gewest	109	5 754	114.3	26.4	87.9	570.8	67.9	502.9
Région Wallonne	87	3 251	17.5	—	17.5	111.6	—	111.6
Multiregional	-	—	265.2	265.2	—	353.9	353.9	—
Denmark	111	5 140	891.6	843.2	48.4	3 231.9	2 936.2	295.7
Hovedstadsregionen	-	1 720	195.4	187.2	8.2	717.1	666.9	50.2
Oest for Storebælt	-	587	375.3	372.3	3.0	751.9	731.1	20.8
Vest for Storebælt	-	2 833	155.5	118.3	37.2	1 114.5	889.8	224.7
Multiregional	-	—	165.4	165.4	—	648.4	648.4	—
Germany	106	63 232	1 956.0	1 102.9	853.1	6 393.6	3 215.2	3 178.4
Hamburg	209	1 641	39.0	30.3	8.7	141.7	107.5	34.2
Bremen	159	679	8.1	—	8.1	48.0	—	48.0
Hessen	149	5 718	132.6	118.7	13.9	279.0	205.2	73.8
Baden-Württemberg	130	9 729	37.8	—	37.8	396.2	146.8	249.4
Bayern	127	11 337	70.1	52.4	17.7	635.7	487.7	148.0
Nordrhein-Westfalen	115	17 248	223.0	82.6	140.4	1 587.0	451.2	1 135.8
Saarland	112	1 071	13.9	8.9	5.0	105.1	22.3	82.8
Niedersachsen	108	7 342	186.2	—	186.2	524.4	48.6	475.8
Rheinland-Pfalz	104	3 735	9.2	—	9.2	74.2	—	74.2
Schleswig-Holstein	102	2 615	32.1	—	32.1	102.8	17.9	84.9
Berlin *	95	2 118	7.8	—	7.8	65.8	41.3	24.5
Brandenburg *	36	2 600	62.3	5.1	57.2	211.4	85.4	126.0
Sachsen-Anhalt *	35	3 000	371.6	257.2	114.4	458.7	286.1	172.6
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern *	33	2 000	150.3	87.2	63.1	211.3	105.7	105.6
Sachsen *	33	4 900	386.5	297.2	89.3	925.0	707.6	217.4
Thüringen *	30	2 700	225.6	163.4	62.2	480.4	355.1	125.3
Multiregional	-	—	—	—	—	146.8	146.8	—

* Population estimates, not included in country total.

Table H: Breakdown of financing by region (in 1993 and from 1989 to 1993) (continued)

(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

(amounts in ECU million)

	GDP per cap.	Population	1993			1989-1993		
			Total	Loans	Allocations	Total	Loans	Allocations
Greece	49	10 123	492.4	466.2	26.2	1 465.0	1 196.3	268.7
Attiki	55	3 477	127.5	123.2	4.3	399.8	353.3	46.5
Kentriki Ellada	48	2 382	133.3	124.1	9.2	425.1	338.8	86.3
Voreia Ellada	46	3 286	51.7	45.4	6.3	229.7	167.9	61.8
Nisia	44	978	43.7	37.2	6.5	151.6	91.3	60.3
Multiregional	-	—	136.3	136.3	—	258.9	245.0	13.9
Spain	80	38 959	3 924.7	3 835.7	89.0	12 893.3	11 666.1	1 227.2
Baleares	106	682	150.9	150.9	—	225.2	214.6	10.6
Navarra	100	521	83.2	83.1	0.1	225.3	210.6	14.7
Madrid	100	4 878	449.0	444.3	4.7	1 856.5	1 732.5	124.0
Cataluña	98	6 008	569.0	566.9	2.1	2 227.0	2 083.9	143.1
Pais Vasco	92	2 129	377.9	377.5	0.4	680.6	632.3	48.3
Aragón	89	1 213	16.5	11.4	5.1	116.8	82.5	34.3
La Rioja	87	260	11.8	11.8	—	45.3	38.3	7.0
Comunidad Valenciana	80	3 787	409.0	402.1	6.9	1 111.8	985.7	126.1
Canarias	79	1 485	16.1	13.4	2.7	179.4	145.2	34.2
Cantabria	77	527	95.3	94.8	0.5	240.8	228.7	12.1
Murcia	76	1 027	134.1	132.5	1.6	394.8	342.2	52.6
Asturias	75	1 126	170.2	170.1	0.1	319.5	300.7	18.8
Castilla-León	70	2 626	111.0	92.7	18.3	550.2	406.0	144.2
Castilla-La Mancha	66	1 714	323.8	310.5	13.3	891.3	807.0	84.3
Andalucía	62	6 920	514.2	490.3	23.9	2 078.2	1 834.6	243.6
Galicia	61	2 804	214.2	207.1	7.1	574.7	487.6	87.1
Extremadura	52	1 128	278.7	276.3	2.4	390.6	348.1	42.5
Multiregional	-	—	—	—	—	785.6	785.6	—
France	115	57 880	1 719.2	1 150.1	569.1	8 436.6	5 137.5	3 299.1
Île-de-France	172	10 633	177.0	125.5	51.5	707.2	418.4	288.8
Alsace	117	1 619	52.6	22.7	29.9	269.6	86.2	183.4
Champagne-Ardenne	115	1 341	4.5	—	4.5	217.2	182.5	34.7
Rhône-Alpes	113	5 338	270.7	210.6	60.1	1 168.0	793.1	374.9
Haute-Normandie	112	1 731	56.8	41.3	15.5	189.8	135.8	54.0
Franche-Comté	108	1 092	22.8	7.5	15.3	79.0	15.5	63.5
Centre	106	2 363	16.4	2.3	14.1	86.7	16.4	70.3
Aquitaine	106	2 787	78.1	—	78.1	283.5	50.8	232.7
Provence-Côte d'Azur	105	4 250	26.7	—	26.7	544.2	287.5	256.7
Bourgogne	102	1 602	54.5	45.0	9.5	129.7	89.1	40.6
Pays de la Loire	101	3 048	97.1	58.0	39.1	472.1	233.5	238.6
Picardie	98	1 804	91.7	79.6	12.1	248.5	203.8	44.7
Basse-Normandie	98	1 385	8.2	—	8.2	79.2	8.7	70.5
Midi-Pyrénées	98	2 423	29.7	16.6	13.1	436.8	288.0	148.8
Lorraine	96	2 293	54.9	29.3	25.6	248.4	36.4	212.0
Auvergne	95	1 314	10.1	—	10.1	90.5	22.4	68.1
Bretagne	94	2 784	34.3	—	34.3	311.6	11.0	300.6
Poitou-Charentes	93	1 588	21.6	10.2	11.4	81.2	22.6	58.6
Nord — Pas-de-Calais	93	3 945	260.6	240.9	19.7	1 768.2	1 533.8	234.4
Limousin	90	719	0.7	—	0.7	35.3	—	35.3
Languedoc-Roussillon	88	2 113	70.8	—	70.8	218.9	28.7	190.2
Corse	83	249	0.3	—	0.3	1.8	—	1.8
Overseas Departments	45	1 460	91.3	72.6	18.7	186.3	90.5	95.8
Multiregional	-	—	188.1	188.1	—	582.8	582.8	—
Ireland	72	3 503	407.2	388.2	19.0	1 332.6	1 294.1	38.5

Table H: Breakdown of financing by region (in 1993 and from 1989 to 1993) (continued)

(individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans)

(amounts in ECU million)

	GDP per cap.	Population	1993			1989-1993		
			Total	Loans	Allocations	Total	Loans	Allocations
Italy	106	57 663	3 270.3	2 455.7	814.6	18 340.1	13 432.5	4 907.6
Lombardia	139	8 926	248.5	165.3	83.2	1 642.4	894.8	747.6
Valle d'Aosta	133	116	5.2	—	5.2	19.6	14.4	5.2
Emilia-Romagna	132	3 925	231.8	118.4	113.4	1 262.3	742.3	520.0
Trentino-Alto Adige	126	889	42.7	10.1	32.6	360.6	83.2	277.4
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	125	1 202	19.6	8.4	11.2	421.8	344.8	77.0
Piemonte	123	4 357	195.0	107.4	87.6	1 638.9	1 174.4	464.5
Lazio	121	5 181	163.3	114.4	48.9	1 318.4	1 035.1	283.3
Veneto	120	4 392	126.7	67.0	59.7	917.3	513.2	404.1
Liguria	120	1 723	39.8	14.7	25.1	381.9	274.9	107.0
Toscana	113	3 562	148.9	73.8	75.1	884.9	539.7	345.2
Marche	108	1 433	47.7	14.7	33.0	383.9	136.1	247.8
Umbria	102	822	69.4	12.3	57.1	269.4	92.3	177.1
Abruzzi	93	1 269	214.4	151.5	62.9	1 015.1	762.2	252.9
Molise	81	336	48.3	47.1	1.2	231.4	195.8	35.6
Sardegna	77	1 661	53.9	49.2	4.7	904.9	776.6	128.3
Puglia	76	4 076	121.1	93.9	27.2	1 240.2	1 051.1	189.1
Campania	73	5 831	224.9	178.6	46.3	1 398.0	1 084.3	313.7
Sicilia	70	5 185	301.2	275.6	25.6	1 305.3	1 103.1	202.2
Basilicata	67	624	409.9	397.7	12.2	920.0	837.2	82.8
Calabria	59	2 153	120.0	117.8	2.2	698.6	657.7	40.9
Multiregional	-	—	437.8	437.8	—	1 125.3	1 119.3	6.0
Luxembourg	131	381	—	—	—	83.1	83.1	—
Netherlands	104	14 947	313.0	271.4	41.6	1 190.7	876.1	314.6
West-Nederland	111	6 996	16.9	—	16.9	193.4	68.2	125.2
Noord-Nederland	106	1 596	4.2	—	4.2	32.2	—	32.2
Zuid-Nederland	100	3 306	285.4	271.4	14.0	500.3	424.9	75.4
Oost-Nederland	91	3 050	6.5	—	6.5	117.3	35.6	81.7
Multiregional	—	—	—	—	—	347.4	347.4	—
Portugal	60	9 377	1 317.8	1 289.9	27.9	5 123.9	4 556.0	567.8
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	82	3 305	815.7	811.0	4.7	1 969.1	1 806.6	162.5
Norte	54	3 453	96.8	87.6	9.2	978.3	790.4	187.9
Algarve	52	338	33.3	33.1	0.2	109.8	97.8	12.0
Centro	42	1 732	12.1	8.1	4.0	634.1	469.0	165.1
Alentejo	36	550	0.1	—	0.1	362.5	345.0	17.5
Açores	-	254	37.7	37.0	0.7	191.9	187.0	4.9
Madeira	-	271	9.0	—	9.0	28.9	10.9	18.0
Multiregional	-	—	313.2	313.2	—	849.3	849.3	—
United Kingdom	98	57 411	1 910.9	1 865.1	45.8	9 865.0	9 647.5	217.5
South East	117	17 458	421.3	413.3	8.0	2 238.9	2 190.6	48.3
East Anglia	99	2 059	36.7	33.4	3.3	167.2	157.3	9.9
South West	94	4 667	54.6	46.8	7.8	551.6	536.1	15.5
East Midlands	94	4 019	145.5	141.4	4.1	352.7	328.7	24.0
Scotland	94	5 102	225.4	225.4	—	1 466.9	1 448.9	18.0
North West	90	6 389	69.3	59.5	9.8	804.9	768.8	36.1
West Midlands	89	5 219	128.6	123.9	4.7	518.8	499.5	19.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	88	4 952	186.8	185.3	1.5	645.4	633.8	11.6
North	86	3 075	81.5	81.5	—	827.0	814.4	12.6
Wales	83	2 881	90.6	83.9	6.7	766.8	744.7	22.1
Northern Ireland	74	1 589	—	—	—	156.6	156.6	—
Multiregional	-	—	470.7	470.7	—	1 368.1	1 368.1	—
Other	—	—	111.0	111.0	—	961.7	961.7	—
Total	—	—	16 779.4	14 126.0	2 653.4	70 484.1	55 517.7	14 966.4

--: data not available

Table I: **Allocations for smaller ventures in 1993
from ongoing global loans (*)**

General summary							(amounts in ECU million)	
	Total		EIB own resources		NCI resources		Number	Amount
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
Total allocations 1993 (*)	6 094	2 653.4	6 023	2 627.6	71	25.8		
Regional development	3 696	1 744.9	3 696	1 744.9	—	—		
Infrastructure	593	691.0	593	691.0	—	—		
Industry, agriculture, services	3 103	1 053.9	3 103	1 053.9	—	—		
Energy policy objectives	44	117.2	44	117.2	—	—		
SMEs in non-assisted areas	2 189	600.9	2 118	575.1	71	25.8		
Environment	616	761.0	616	761.0	—	—		

(*) As some allocations meet several objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table J: **Allocations from ongoing global loans in 1993 (*)**

Breakdown by region and objective									(amounts in ECU million)	
	Total		Regional development		Non-assisted areas		Energy	Environment		
	Number	Amount	Infra-structure	Industry	EIB own resources	NCI resources				
Belgium	177	118.7	0.1	49.8	68.9	—	—	—	—	—
Vlaams Gewest	86	87.9	—	39.1	48.9	—	—	—	—	—
Région Wallonne	77	17.6	0.1	10.7	6.8	—	—	—	—	—
Bruxelles-Brussel	14	13.2	—	—	13.2	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	197	48.4	—	8.8	22.5	—	4.8	12.2	—	—
Vest for Storebælt	131	37.2	—	8.4	17.1	—	4.8	7.0	—	—
Hovedstadsregionen	55	8.2	—	—	5.1	—	—	3.2	—	—
Oest for Storebælt	11	3.0	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	2.1	—	—
Germany	363	853.1	366.6	277.0	44.6	—	38.1	566.9	—	—
Niedersachsen	81	186.2	132.6	7.6	—	—	—	173.0	—	—
Nordrhein-Westfalen	72	140.4	36.7	16.4	10.9	—	—	114.3	—	—
Sachsen-Anhalt	31	114.4	29.3	85.1	—	—	10.3	62.5	—	—
Sachsen	46	89.3	6.5	82.8	—	—	—	28.6	—	—
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	24	63.1	54.2	8.9	—	—	17.6	35.2	—	—
Thüringen	21	62.2	39.3	22.8	—	—	—	48.7	—	—
Brandenburg	26	57.2	24.3	32.9	—	—	10.2	25.4	—	—
Baden-Württemberg	21	37.8	—	—	23.7	—	—	14.2	—	—
Schleswig-Holstein	8	32.1	32.1	—	—	—	—	25.0	—	—
Bayern	12	17.7	—	5.3	0.3	—	—	15.5	—	—
Hessen	3	13.9	—	—	8.8	—	—	5.2	—	—
Rheinland-Pfalz	6	9.2	2.4	—	1.0	—	—	8.2	—	—
Hamburg	3	8.7	—	3.5	—	—	—	5.1	—	—
Bremen	3	8.1	7.1	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berlin	5	7.8	2.1	5.6	—	—	—	6.0	—	—
Saarland	1	5.0	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*) As some allocations meet several objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table J: Allocations from ongoing global loans in 1993 (*) (continued)

	Breakdown by region and objective							(amounts in ECU million)
	Total		Regional development		Non-assisted areas		Energy	Environment
	Number	Amount	Infrastructure	Industry	EIB own resources	NCI resources		
Greece	25	26.2	3.7	22.5	—	—	—	—
Kentriki Ellada	7	9.2	—	9.2	—	—	—	—
Nisia	5	6.5	3.7	2.7	—	—	—	—
Voreia Ellada	8	6.3	—	6.3	—	—	—	—
Attiki	5	4.3	—	4.3	—	—	—	—
Spain	169	89.1	65.5	10.0	9.3	4.3	—	—
Andalucía	39	23.9	21.7	1.5	—	0.8	—	—
Castilla-León	20	18.3	17.8	0.4	—	0.2	—	—
Castilla-La Mancha	18	13.3	10.4	2.6	—	0.3	—	—
Galicia	8	7.1	6.6	0.5	—	—	—	—
Comunidad Valenciana	22	6.9	2.6	3.6	—	0.7	—	—
Aragón	2	5.1	1.8	—	3.2	—	—	—
Madrid	20	4.7	—	—	4.3	0.4	—	—
Canarias	5	2.7	2.7	0.1	—	—	—	—
Extremadura	5	2.4	2.0	0.1	—	0.2	—	—
Cataluña	16	2.1	—	—	1.7	0.4	—	—
Murcia	6	1.6	—	0.3	—	1.3	—	—
Cantabria	2	0.5	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
País Vasco	4	0.4	—	0.4	—	—	—	—
Asturias	1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Navarra	1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
France	3 458	569.1	247.3	163.4	131.5	—	1.5	145.3
Aquitaine	175	78.1	68.1	10.0	—	—	—	8.7
Languedoc-Roussillon	105	70.8	63.9	6.9	—	—	—	7.4
Rhône-Alpes	466	60.1	11.7	13.2	25.8	—	—	21.0
Île-de-France	489	51.5	—	—	47.6	—	—	3.9
Pays de la Loire	169	39.1	26.1	11.5	1.5	—	—	26.1
Bretagne	243	34.3	22.6	11.7	—	—	—	11.5
Alsace	246	29.9	2.1	8.7	17.4	—	—	3.3
Provence-Côte d'Azur	247	26.7	4.5	22.2	—	—	—	4.5
Lorraine	205	25.6	12.1	13.5	—	—	—	12.3
Nord — Pas-de-Calais	242	19.7	3.6	16.1	—	—	—	3.6
Martinique	51	18.7	5.0	13.6	—	—	—	5.0
Haute-Normandie	92	15.5	0.8	6.0	5.5	—	—	3.9
Franche-Comté	88	15.3	1.8	3.7	9.0	—	—	2.6
Centre	101	14.1	0.5	0.6	10.3	—	—	3.1
Midi-Pyrénées	93	13.1	6.1	7.0	—	—	—	6.1
Picardie	112	12.1	0.8	4.8	6.2	—	—	1.1
Poitou-Charentes	63	11.4	7.0	4.4	—	—	1.5	5.4
Auvergne	53	10.1	7.5	1.3	0.5	—	—	8.3
Bourgogne	70	9.5	1.2	1.7	5.1	—	—	2.7
Basse-Normandie	66	8.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	—	—	4.1
Champagne-Ardenne	64	4.5	0.5	3.1	0.6	—	—	0.8
Limousin	14	0.7	—	0.7	—	—	—	—
Corse	4	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Ireland	8	19.0	—	19.0	—	—	—	—

(*) As some allocations meet several objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table J: Allocations from ongoing global loans in 1993 (*) (continued)

Breakdown by region and objective

(amounts in ECU million)

	Total		Regional development		Non-assisted areas		Energy	Environment
	Number	Amount	Infrastructure	Industry	EIB own resources	NCI resources		
Italy	1 314	814.6	7.8	457.8	257.3	—	72.7	29.5
Emilia-Romagna	134	113.4	—	51.4	49.6	—	8.6	3.7
Piemonte	79	87.6	—	5.5	64.2	—	12.5	5.4
Lombardia	110	83.2	—	3.0	50.1	—	22.8	7.3
Toscana	111	75.1	—	35.1	20.1	—	10.7	9.1
Abruzzi	88	62.9	1.8	61.1	—	—	—	—
Veneto	106	59.7	—	1.7	55.3	—	0.3	2.4
Umbria	90	57.1	—	57.1	—	—	—	1.6
Lazio	61	48.9	—	43.2	3.6	—	2.1	—
Campania	127	46.3	—	46.3	—	—	—	—
Marche	53	33.0	—	33.0	—	—	—	—
Trentino-Alto Adige	52	32.6	—	31.2	—	—	1.4	—
Puglia	99	27.2	—	27.2	—	—	—	—
Sicilia	53	25.6	2.2	23.4	—	—	5.1	—
Liguria	56	25.1	—	18.1	7.0	—	—	—
Basilicata	25	12.2	—	12.2	—	—	—	—
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	12	11.2	3.8	—	7.5	—	3.8	—
Valle d'Aosta	1	5.2	—	—	—	—	5.2	—
Sardegna	26	4.7	—	4.7	—	—	—	—
Calabria	23	2.2	—	2.2	—	—	—	—
Molise	8	1.2	—	1.2	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	199	41.5	—	15.3	19.2	—	—	7.0
West-Nederland	81	16.9	—	8.4	6.8	—	—	1.8
Zuid-Nederland	48	14.0	—	1.4	9.6	—	—	3.0
Oost-Nederland	41	6.5	—	1.7	2.5	—	—	2.3
Noord-Nederland	29	4.2	—	3.9	0.4	—	—	—
Portugal	102	28.0	0.1	27.9	—	—	—	—
Norte	43	9.2	0.1	9.1	—	—	—	—
Madeira	1	9.0	—	9.0	—	—	—	—
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	27	4.7	—	4.7	—	—	—	—
Centre	25	4.0	—	4.0	—	—	—	—
Açores	1	0.7	—	0.7	—	—	—	—
Algarve	3	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
Alentejo	2	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	82	45.9	—	24	21.9	21.5	—	—
North West	11	9.8	—	0.5	9.0	0.3	—	—
South East	11	8.0	—	—	5.3	2.6	—	—
South West	3	7.8	—	—	0.7	7.1	—	—
Wales	9	6.7	—	1.1	5.6	—	—	—
West Midlands	8	4.7	—	0.6	0.1	4.0	—	—
East Midlands	20	4.1	—	0.1	0.8	3.1	—	—
East Anglia	13	3.3	—	—	—	3.3	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	7	1.5	—	0.2	0.2	1.1	—	—
Grand total	6 094	2 653.4	691.1	1 053.9	575.1	25.8	117.2	761.0

(*) As some allocations meet several objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table K: **Allocations for smaller ventures from 1989 to 1993**
from ongoing global loans (*)

General summary							(amounts in ECU million)	
	Total		EIB own resources		NCI resources		Number	Amount
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
Total allocations 1989-1993 (*)	40 528	14 966.4	39 414	14 548.1	1 114	418.3		
Regional development	25 601	9 320.0	25 601	9 320.0	—	—		
Infrastructure	2 791	2 935.3	2 791	2 935.3	—	—		
Industry, agriculture, services	22 810	6 384.7	22 810	6 384.7	—	—		
Energy policy objectives	376	664.0	376	664.0	—	—		
Advanced technology	511	326.4	511	326.4	—	—		
SMEs in non-assisted areas	13 366	3 671.4	12 252	3 253.1	1 114	418.3		
Environment	1 931	2 603.7	1 931	2 603.7	—	—		
Community infrastructure	39	31.5	39	31.5	—	—		

(*) As some allocations meet several objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table L: **Allocations from ongoing global loans from 1989 to 1993 (*)**

Breakdown by region and objective											(amounts in ECU million)	
	Total		Regional development		Non-assisted areas		Advanced technology	Energy	Environment	Community infrastructure	Number	Amount
	Number	Amount	Infrastructure	Industry	EIB own resources	NCI resources						
Belgium	874	651.3	0.1	236.1	391.5	23.6	—	—	—	—		
Vlaams Gewest	538	502.9	—	155.5	329.4	18.1	—	—	—	—		
Région Wallonne	284	111.6	0.1	80.6	27.4	3.5	—	—	—	—		
Bruxelles-Brussel	52	36.8	—	—	34.8	2.1	—	—	—	—		
Denmark	864	295.7	7.9	94.8	121.3	31.1	—	4.8	37.7	4.8		
Vest for Storebælt	611	224.7	—	91.3	89.6	22.7	—	4.8	11.8	4.8		
Hovedstadsregionen	194	50.2	6.3	—	30.1	6.8	—	—	13.4	—		
Oest for Storebælt	59	20.8	1.6	3.5	1.6	1.6	—	—	12.5	—		
Germany	2 625	3 178.4	1 004.8	901.3	220.6	—	58.4	147.3	2 013.3	—		
Nordrhein-Westfalen	694	1 135.8	327.6	108.3	88.3	—	4.6	23.8	860.7	—		
Niedersachsen	280	475.8	287.8	105.6	6.5	—	—	16.4	344.1	—		
Baden-Württemberg	576	249.4	0.1	2.2	64.3	—	53.8	12.9	130.0	—		
Sachsen	232	217.4	21.2	196.2	—	—	—	—	60.3	—		
Sachsen-Anhalt	110	172.6	35.9	136.8	—	—	—	10.3	83.4	—		
Bayern	122	148.0	—	25.8	16.3	—	—	14.8	101.1	—		
Brandenburg	110	126.0	42.1	83.9	—	—	—	10.2	51.2	—		
Thüringen	105	125.3	53.7	71.7	—	—	—	—	74.5	—		
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	97	105.6	67.1	38.5	—	—	—	20.1	50.0	—		
Schleswig-Holstein	56	84.9	68.2	6.7	—	—	—	21.9	55.3	—		
Saarland	34	82.8	62.2	20.6	—	—	—	—	70.4	—		
Rheinland-Pfalz	66	74.2	7.7	20.4	12.2	—	—	2.6	41.2	—		
Hessen	70	73.8	—	16.5	33.0	—	—	—	38.3	—		
Bremen	22	48.0	28.4	19.6	—	—	—	14.4	18.5	—		
Hamburg	26	34.2	0.7	26.1	—	—	—	—	20.9	—		
Berlin	25	24.5	2.1	22.4	—	—	—	—	13.3	—		

(*) As some allocations meet several objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table L: Allocations from ongoing global loans from 1989 to 1993 (*) (continued)

Breakdown by region and objective

(amounts in ECU million)

	Total		Regional development		Non-assisted areas		Advanced technology	Energy	Environment	Community infrastructure
	Number	Amount	Infrastructure	Industry	EIB own resources	NCI resources				
Greece	335	268.7	83.3	184.1	—	1.3	—	14.6	27.9	—
Kentriki Ellada	88	86.3	22.6	63.4	—	0.3	—	1.5	15.3	—
Voreia Ellada	90	61.8	18.7	43.1	—	—	—	5.3	2.6	—
Nisia	94	60.3	35.1	25.2	—	0.1	—	6.4	9.9	—
Attiki	61	46.5	7.0	38.6	—	0.9	—	1.4	—	—
Multiregional	2	13.9	—	13.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	2 764	1 227.2	311.0	596.3	244.8	72.9	—	—	2.3	—
Andalucía	457	243.6	66.9	161.5	1.7	13.5	—	—	—	—
Castilla-León	317	144.2	60.7	71.0	5.9	6.6	—	—	—	—
Cataluña	367	143.1	2.3	34.2	92.3	14.2	—	—	—	—
Comunidad Valenciana	343	126.1	21.1	97.1	2.5	5.3	—	—	—	—
Madrid	277	124.0	1.9	7.8	97.9	14.2	—	—	2.1	—
Galicia	114	87.1	67.3	17.6	0.1	2.1	—	—	—	—
Castilla-La Mancha	228	84.3	31.9	41.8	3.1	7.4	—	—	—	—
Murcia	110	52.6	11.0	36.6	1.5	3.4	—	—	0.2	—
Pais Vasco	101	48.3	0.8	41.1	6.0	0.5	—	—	—	—
Extremadura	123	42.5	23.1	19.1	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Aragón	77	34.3	3.0	14.0	16.4	0.9	—	—	—	—
Canarias	78	34.2	8.2	24.2	—	1.7	—	—	—	—
Asturias	54	18.8	9.7	8.8	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
Navarra	44	14.7	1.9	0.9	10.5	1.4	—	—	—	—
Cantabria	33	12.1	1.0	10.8	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Baleares	14	10.6	—	8.7	1.6	0.3	—	—	—	—
La Rioja	27	7.0	0.2	1.0	5.0	0.8	—	—	—	—
France	21 037	3 299.1	1 395.8	1 119.1	649.5	93.7	1.1	2.8	257.6	10.6
Rhône-Alpes	2 948	374.9	151.3	75.3	113.9	14.6	0.3	—	37.6	0.6
Bretagne	1 468	300.6	130.4	165.4	—	4.9	—	—	21.7	—
Île-de-France	3 311	288.8	—	—	264.1	17.8	0.5	1.0	5.1	0.4
Provence-Côte d'Azur	1 409	256.7	138.8	113.2	2.0	2.6	—	—	5.8	0.2
Pays de la Loire	1 135	238.6	115.3	104.3	14.2	4.8	—	—	33.6	0.4
Nord — Pas-de-Calais	1 122	234.4	126.0	106.4	—	2.0	—	—	4.4	3.4
Aquitaine	868	232.7	169.2	61.6	—	1.9	0.3	—	16.2	0.6
Lorraine	1 290	212.0	77.1	127.3	0.5	7.1	—	—	35.2	1.3
Languedoc-Roussillon	495	190.2	147.9	41.9	—	0.4	—	—	8.1	0.7
Alsace	1 348	183.4	13.8	82.4	82.9	2.7	—	—	19.8	—
Midi-Pyrénées	683	148.8	98.0	50.2	—	0.7	—	—	9.8	0.2
Basse-Normandie	505	70.5	37.8	17.0	10.2	2.7	—	—	4.4	—
Centre	736	70.3	1.2	6.4	47.4	12.4	—	0.3	3.7	0.8
Auvergne	353	68.1	42.3	19.6	3.3	2.0	—	—	8.7	—
Franche-Comté	530	63.5	9.5	14.0	35.0	4.3	—	—	11.0	—
Poitou-Charentes	342	58.6	33.2	24.5	—	0.9	—	1.5	10.4	0.9
Haute-Normandie	558	54.0	3.1	18.7	26.0	3.1	—	—	3.9	—
Picardie	529	44.7	7.8	11.7	24.3	0.7	—	—	2.5	—
Martinique	121	42.3	16.6	25.4	—	0.3	—	—	5.0	—
Bourgogne	453	40.6	6.6	11.4	18.9	1.9	—	—	7.8	0.6
Réunion	113	39.9	31.2	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limousin	177	35.3	24.4	10.8	—	0.2	—	—	2.2	—
Champagne-Ardenne	479	34.7	1.0	21.3	7.0	5.1	—	—	0.8	0.5
Guadeloupe	27	8.8	8.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guyane	7	4.8	4.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corse	30	1.8	—	1.3	—	0.5	—	—	—	—

(*) As some allocations meet several objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table L: Allocations from ongoing global loans from 1989 to 1993 (*) (continued)

Breakdown by region and objective

(amounts in ECU million)

	Total		Regional development		Non-assisted areas		Advanced technology	Energy	Environment	Community infrastructure
	Number	Amount	Infrastructure	Industry	EIB own resources	NCI resources				
Ireland	59	38.5	—	38.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	9 158	4 907.6	61.2	2 518.3	1 392.6	106.4	266.9	480.0	241.7	16.1
Lombardia	758	747.6	—	5.6	409.0	39.9	101.8	124.8	104.7	—
Emilia-Romagna	582	520.0	—	60.4	301.4	13.2	35.0	73.9	39.1	—
Piemonte	414	464.5	—	5.5	261.4	12.3	76.8	84.2	33.8	—
Veneto	570	404.1	4.9	42.2	244.4	28.9	18.8	38.2	19.0	16.1
Toscana	555	345.2	—	171.3	116.4	10.0	14.9	33.6	27.4	—
Campania	987	313.7	2.0	311.7	—	—	—	1.9	—	—
Lazio	312	283.3	4.3	242.4	10.0	0.4	7.3	17.6	5.7	—
Trentino-Alto Adige	481	277.4	5.1	264.1	—	—	—	13.3	—	—
Abruzzi	474	252.9	2.6	250.3	—	—	—	0.8	—	—
Marche	540	247.8	1.7	242.2	0.3	—	5.0	5.2	—	—
Sicilia	796	202.2	10.4	191.8	—	—	—	16.3	6.2	—
Puglia	954	189.1	13.1	176.0	—	—	—	13.1	—	—
Umbria	295	177.1	1.3	171.0	2.7	—	7.3	10.4	2.3	—
Sardegna	569	128.3	—	128.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liguria	226	107.0	4.5	57.9	32.4	1.8	—	14.9	—	—
Basilicata	231	82.8	0.3	82.5	—	—	—	0.3	—	—
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	147	77.0	4.4	45.1	14.6	—	—	14.0	3.4	—
Calabria	190	40.9	6.7	34.3	—	—	—	6.7	—	—
Molise	71	35.6	—	35.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiregional North	2	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	—	—
Valle d'Aosta	1	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—	—
Multiregional Mezzogiorno	3	0.4	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	532	314.6	—	102.2	205.3	—	—	—	7.0	—
West-Nederland	223	125.2	—	29.2	94.3	—	—	—	1.8	—
Oost-Nederland	127	81.7	—	33.7	45.8	—	—	—	2.3	—
Zuid-Nederland	120	75.4	—	13.0	59.5	—	—	—	3.0	—
Noord-Nederland	62	32.2	—	26.4	5.8	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	1 922	567.8	71.2	496.6	—	—	—	14.5	12.7	—
Centre	587	165.1	15.8	149.2	—	—	—	4.8	0.2	—
Norte	668	187.9	29.0	158.9	—	—	—	9.7	—	—
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	492	162.5	19.0	143.5	—	—	—	0.1	12.4	—
Alentejo	98	17.5	1.3	16.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Algarve	46	12.0	2.7	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	11	18.0	—	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Açores	20	4.9	3.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	358	217.5	—	97.4	27.4	89.1	—	—	3.5	—
South East	86	48.3	—	—	5.3	42.9	—	—	—	—
North West	46	36.1	—	23.1	11.3	1.7	—	—	—	—
East Midlands	52	24.0	—	10.7	0.8	12.5	—	—	—	—
Wales	31	22.1	—	16.5	5.6	—	—	—	—	—
West Midlands	37	19.3	—	9.7	0.1	9.5	—	—	—	—
Scotland	17	18.0	—	16.7	1.3	—	—	—	—	—
South West	21	15.5	—	1.7	0.9	12.8	—	—	—	—
North	15	12.6	—	10.5	1.7	0.5	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire and Humberside	25	11.6	—	8.6	0.2	2.8	—	—	—	—
East Anglia	28	9.9	—	—	—	6.4	—	—	3.5	—
Grand total	40 528	14 966.4	2 935.3	6 384.7	3 253.1	418.3	326.4	664.0	2 603.7	31.5

(*) As some allocations meet several objectives, the totals for the different headings cannot be meaningfully added together.

Table M: Financing provided from 1976 to 1993 in the ACP States under the Lomé Conventions and in the OCT

Geographical breakdown

(ECU million)

	Total			EIB own resources			Budgetary resources		
	Total	Lomé I + II + III	Lomé IV	Total	Lomé I + II + III	Lomé IV	Total	Lomé I + II + III	Lomé IV
	AFRICA	2 868.1	2 310.3	557.8	1 759.5	1 418.6	340.9	1 108.6	891.7
<i>West Africa</i>	1 296.9	1 006.4	290.5	883.2	684.7	198.5	413.7	321.7	92.0
Nigeria	439.6	307.1	132.5	433.0	303.0	130.0	6.6	4.1	2.5
Côte d'Ivoire	203.1	196.6	6.5	196.2	190.7	5.5	6.9	5.9	1.0
Ghana	98.3	78.3	20.0	57.0	37.0	20.0	41.3	41.3	—
Senegal	87.3	73.7	13.6	46.0	33.0	13.0	41.3	40.7	0.6
Regional	49.8	49.8	—	15.0	15.0	—	34.8	34.8	—
Mauritania	78.5	53.5	25.0	40.0	25.0	15.0	38.5	28.5	10.0
Togo	37.8	37.8	—	20.7	20.7	—	17.1	17.1	—
Guinea	77.7	34.7	43.0	26.9	11.9	15.0	50.8	22.8	28.0
Burkina Faso	41.5	36.3	5.2	8.0	8.0	—	33.5	28.3	5.2
Benin	31.9	31.9	—	13.5	13.5	—	18.4	18.4	—
Niger	31.2	31.2	—	16.0	16.0	—	15.2	15.2	—
Sierra Leone	15.5	7.5	8.0	—	—	—	15.5	7.5	8.0
Mali	40.3	30.3	10.0	—	—	—	40.3	30.3	10.0
Liberia	14.0	14.0	—	10.9	10.9	—	3.1	3.1	—
Cape Verde	18.8	8.4	10.4	—	—	—	18.8	8.4	10.4
Gambia	12.4	8.1	4.3	—	—	—	12.4	8.1	4.3
Guinea-Bissau	19.3	7.3	12.0	—	—	—	19.3	7.3	12.0
<i>Cent. & Equat. Africa</i>	412.2	403.5	8.8	247.5	246.0	1.5	164.7	157.5	7.3
Cameroon	135.8	134.3	1.5	129.8	128.3	1.5	6.0	6.0	—
Zaire	95.2	88.2	7.0	50.0	50.0	—	45.2	38.2	7.0
Congo	57.9	57.9	—	28.1	28.1	—	29.8	29.8	—
Gabon	34.5	34.5	—	32.0	32.0	—	2.5	2.5	—
Burundi	20.6	20.6	—	—	—	—	20.6	20.6	—
Chad	17.7	17.7	—	—	—	—	17.7	17.7	—
Rwanda	17.7	17.7	—	—	—	—	17.7	17.7	—
Central African Republic	15.1	15.1	—	—	—	—	15.1	15.1	—
Regional	9.3	9.3	—	7.6	7.6	—	1.7	1.7	—
Equatorial Guinea	6.0	6.0	—	—	—	—	6.0	6.0	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.4	2.1	0.3	—	—	—	2.4	2.1	0.3
<i>East Africa</i>	433.9	376.6	57.3	199.4	179.4	20.0	234.5	197.2	37.3
Kenya	203.2	177.9	25.3	186.9	166.9	20.0	16.3	11.0	5.3
Tanzania	65.8	45.3	20.6	5.0	5.0	—	60.8	40.3	20.6
Ethiopia	50.0	44.0	6.0	—	—	—	50.0	44.0	6.0
Sudan	38.7	38.7	—	—	—	—	38.7	38.7	—
Uganda	31.4	26.0	5.4	—	—	—	31.4	26.0	5.4
Somalia	25.2	25.2	—	—	—	—	25.2	25.2	—
Seychelles	7.6	7.6	—	1.5	1.5	—	6.1	6.1	—
Regional	6.5	6.5	—	6.0	6.0	—	0.5	0.5	—
Djibouti	5.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	5.5	5.5	—
<i>Southern Africa</i>	674.1	486.8	187.3	415.4	308.5	106.9	258.7	178.3	80.4
Zimbabwe	195.7	110.6	85.1	183.0	105.0	78.0	12.7	5.6	7.1
Zambia	81.9	71.9	10.0	42.0	42.0	—	39.9	29.9	10.0
Botswana	84.7	67.8	16.9	76.4	59.5	16.9	8.3	8.3	—
Malawi	93.2	63.4	29.8	32.5	32.5	—	60.7	30.9	29.8
Madagascar	61.1	54.6	6.5	—	—	—	61.1	54.6	6.5
Mauritius	68.6	51.5	17.1	56.5	44.5	12.0	12.1	7.0	5.1
Swaziland	41.2	33.2	8.0	25.0	25.0	—	16.2	8.2	8.0
Mozambique	21.4	15.0	6.4	—	—	—	21.4	15.0	6.4
Lesotho	12.6	12.6	—	—	—	—	12.6	12.6	—
Angola	7.1	4.0	3.1	—	—	—	7.1	4.0	3.1
Comoros	4.2	2.2	2.0	—	—	—	4.2	2.2	2.0
Namibia	2.5	—	2.5	—	—	—	2.5	—	2.5
<i>Multiregional project</i>	51.0	37.0	14.0	14.0	—	14.0	37.0	37.0	—
CARIBBEAN	299.9	207.9	92.0	224.7	150.7	74.0	75.3	57.3	18.0
Trinidad and Tobago	94.9	56.9	38.0	92.0	54.0	38.0	2.9	2.9	—
Jamaica	74.6	45.6	29.0	64.3	38.3	26.0	10.4	7.4	3.0
Barbados	35.4	25.4	10.0	34.3	24.3	10.0	1.1	1.1	—
Bahamas	17.6	17.6	—	17.6	17.6	—	—	—	—
Guyana	16.2	11.2	5.0	—	—	—	16.2	11.2	5.0
Saint Lucia	9.6	9.6	—	6.0	6.0	—	3.6	3.6	—
St Vincent & the Grenadines	9.0	9.0	—	3.0	3.0	—	6.0	6.0	—
Suriname	7.3	7.3	—	—	—	—	7.3	7.3	—
Belize	6.4	6.4	—	4.5	4.5	—	1.9	1.9	—
Grenada	6.7	5.2	1.5	—	—	—	6.7	5.2	1.5
Regional	8.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	5.0	2.0	3.0
Dominica	7.3	4.8	2.5	—	—	—	7.3	4.8	2.5
Antigua	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.5	—
Dominican Republic	3.0	—	3.0	—	—	—	3.0	—	3.0
St Christopher & Nevis	2.5	2.5	—	—	—	—	2.5	2.5	—

Table M: **Financing provided from 1976 to 1993 in the ACP States under the Lomé Conventions and in the OCT**
(continued)

	Geographical breakdown									(ECU million)
	Total			EIB own resources			Budgetary resources			
	Total	Lomé I + II + III	Lomé IV	Total	Lomé I + II + III	Lomé IV	Total	Lomé I + II + III	Lomé IV	
PACIFIC	232.1	210.1	22.0	181.4	164.4	17.0	50.7	45.7	5.0	
Papua New Guinea	121.1	107.1	14.0	99.9	87.9	12.0	21.2	19.2	2.0	
Fiji	88.3	83.3	5.0	79.5	74.5	5.0	8.8	8.8	—	
Western Samoa	7.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	7.5	7.5	—	
Tonga	7.1	6.1	1.0	2.0	2.0	—	5.1	4.1	1.0	
Vanuatu	3.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.0	—	
Solomon Islands	4.2	2.2	2.0	—	—	—	4.2	2.2	2.0	
Kiribati	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	
Tuvalu	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	
Total: ACP States	3 400.1	2 728.3	671.8	2 165.5	1 733.6	431.9	1 234.6	994.7	239.9	
OCT	98.7	69.7	29.0	64.9	46.4	18.5	33.8	23.3	10.5	
French Polynesia	26.4	16.4	10.0	16.0	11.0	5.0	10.4	5.4	5.0	
Netherlands Antilles	22.6	15.6	7.0	19.8	12.8	7.0	2.8	2.8	—	
New Caledonia	15.0	11.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	—	8.0	4.0	4.0	
Cayman Islands	8.5	6.0	2.5	8.0	6.0	2.0	0.5	—	0.5	
Aruba	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.3	1.3	2.0	3.7	3.7	—	
British Virgin Islands	8.4	8.4	—	7.4	7.4	—	1.0	1.0	—	
Anguilla	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.5	1.5	—	
Montserrat	3.3	3.3	—	0.9	0.9	—	2.4	2.4	—	
Regional West Indies	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	
Falkland Islands	2.7	0.2	2.5	2.5	—	2.5	0.2	0.2	—	
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	
Mayotte	2.2	1.2	1.0	—	—	—	2.2	1.2	1.0	
Grand total	3 498.8	2 798.0	700.8	2 230.4	1 780.0	450.4	1 268.4	1 018.0	250.4	

Table N: **ACP States and OCT from 1976 to 1993**
(financing operations and allocations from ongoing global loans)

	Sectoral breakdown								(amounts in ECU million)
	Financing operations		Lomé IV Allocations		Lomé I + II + III Financing operations		Lomé I + II + III Allocations		
	Amount	%	Number	Amount	Amount	%	Number	Amount	
Energy	230.9	32.9	—	—	669.0	23.9	10	5.7	
Production	135.4	19.3	—	—	420.2	15.0	6	2.5	
Conventional thermal power stations	45.4	6.5	—	—	158.4	5.7	3	1.8	
Hydroelectric and geothermal power stations	35.0	5.0	—	—	229.3	8.2	3	0.7	
Oil and natural gas deposits	55.0	7.8	—	—	32.5	1.2	—	—	
Transmission and supply	95.5	13.6	—	—	218.8	7.8	4	3.2	
Electricity	93.0	13.3	—	—	205.8	7.4	3	3.0	
Oil	2.5	0.4	—	—	13.0	0.5	1	0.2	
Sectoral restructuring	—	—	—	—	30.0	1.1	—	—	
Infrastructure	124.7	17.8	—	—	461.6	16.5	5	2.0	
Transport	35.0	5.0	—	—	116.6	4.2	4	1.0	
Railways	—	—	—	—	10.0	0.4	—	—	
Shipping	16.0	2.3	—	—	68.1	2.4	3	0.8	
Airlines	19.0	2.7	—	—	38.5	1.4	1	0.2	
Telecommunications	21.5	3.1	—	—	158.5	5.7	1	1.0	
Water catchment, treatment, supply	66.7	9.5	—	—	185.5	6.6	—	—	
Agricultural and forestry development	1.5	0.2	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	
Industry, agriculture, services	345.2	49.3	121	42.8	1 667.4	59.6	1 145	456.0	
Industry	149.2	21.3	81	27.6	1 011.0	36.1	803	368.2	
Mining and quarrying	36.4	5.2	3	2.4	248.7	8.9	24	11.9	
Metal production and semi-processing	15.0	2.1	—	—	47.5	1.7	9	4.0	
Chemicals	41.0	5.9	5	1.8	68.5	2.4	60	32.3	
Foodstuffs	23.1	3.3	25	11.2	351.8	12.6	188	87.1	
Textiles and leather	23.0	3.3	5	0.5	112.8	4.0	119	76.4	
Other manufacturing industries	10.7	1.5	43	11.8	156.8	5.6	403	156.6	
Support for industry	—	—	—	—	25.0	0.9	—	—	
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	—	—	16	3.9	3.5	0.1	32	11.5	
Services	6.2	0.9	24	11.3	65.5	2.3	298	72.0	
Global loans	189.2	27.0	—	—	551.8	19.7	—	—	
Development banks	0.6	0.1	—	—	35.6	1.3	12	4.4	
Total	700.8	100.0	121	42.8	2 798.0	100.0	1 160	463.7	

Table O: Financing provided in the Mediterranean Countries from 1989 to 1993

Geographical breakdown

(amounts in ECU million)

	Total		EIB own resources	Budgetary resources
	Amount	%	Amount	Amount
Algeria	518.0	26.8	514.0	4.0
Morocco	302.0	15.6	291.0	11.0
Tunisia	246.0	12.7	236.0	10.0
Egypt	313.2	16.2	303.7	9.5
Jordan	77.0	4.0	76.0	1.0
Lebanon	71.0	3.7	71.0	—
Syria	20.4	1.1	20.4	—
Israel	97.0	5.0	97.0	—
Malta	25.5	1.3	23.0	2.5
Cyprus	20.0	1.0	15.0	5.0
Former Yugoslavia	240.0	12.4	240.0	—
Total	1 930.1	100.0	1 887.1	43.0

Table P: Mediterranean Countries from 1989 to 1993
(financing operations and allocations from ongoing global loans)

Sectoral breakdown

(amounts in ECU million)

	Financing operations		Allocations	
	Amount	%	Number	Amount
Energy	477.7	24.8	—	—
Production	45.0	2.3	—	—
Conventional thermal power stations	45.0	2.3	—	—
Transmission and supply	432.7	22.4	—	—
Electricity	207.7	10.8	—	—
Natural gas	225.0	11.7	—	—
Infrastructure	1 021.4	52.9	6	14.2
Transport	362.0	18.8	2	0.4
Railways	60.0	3.1	—	—
Roads	286.0	14.8	2	0.4
Shipping	10.0	0.5	—	—
Airlines	6.0	0.3	—	—
Telecommunications	100.0	5.2	—	—
Water, sewerage, solid waste	335.0	17.4	4	13.8
Other infrastructure	224.4	11.6	—	—
Industry, agriculture, services	431.0	22.3	875	217.9
Industry	119.0	6.2	356	141.9
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	7.5	0.4	406	26.4
Services	3.0	0.2	113	49.6
Global loans	299.2	15.5	—	—
Development banks	2.4	0.1	—	—
Total	1 930.1	100.0	881	232.1

Table Q: Financing provided in the Central and Eastern European Countries from 1990 to 1993

Geographical and sectoral breakdown

(amounts in ECU million)

	Total		Sector				
	Amount	%	Energy	Transport	Telecom- munications	Industry, forestry	Global loans
Hungary	397.0	23.3	70.0	142.0	80.0	—	105.0
Poland	553.0	32.5	50.0	270.0	70.0	13.0	150.0
Bulgaria	196.0	11.5	45.0	51.0	70.0	—	30.0
Slovak Republic	138.0	8.1	55.0	10.0	45.0	—	28.0
Czech Republic	222.0	13.0	—	—	65.0	100.0	57.0
Romania	144.0	8.5	25.0	89.0	—	—	30.0
Estonia	5.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	5.0
Slovenia	47.0	2.8	—	47.0	—	—	—
Total	1 702.0	100.0	245.0	609.0	330.0	113.0	405.0

Table R: Resources raised in 1993

Month of issue	Place of issue	Subscription currency	Amount (million)	Amount in ECUs (million)	Life (years)	Coupon (%)
Medium and long-term operations (before swaps)						
PUBLIC BORROWING OPERATIONS						
January	Luxembourg	USD	250	206.5	10	variable
	Luxembourg	USD	400	330.3	3	5.000
	Luxembourg	USD	300	247.8	7	6.500
February	United Kingdom	GBP	400	501.1	10	8.000
	Germany	DEM	300	153.4	10	variable
	Germany	DEM	500	255.7	5	6.625
	Spain	ESP	10 000	72.1	10	11.700
	Luxembourg	ITL	300 000	167.8	7	12.750
	Luxembourg	LUF	1 500	37.3	7	7.000
	Luxembourg	ITL	400 000	223.8	10	12.200
	Luxembourg	FRF	3 000	449.9	8	8.000
	Luxembourg	JPY	50 000	331.0	10	4.625
	Luxembourg	ITL	200 000	111.9	3	variable
	Luxembourg	ITL	200 000	111.9	5	variable
March	Portugal	PTE	10 000	56.3	5	12.500
	United Kingdom	GBP	200	250.6	4	variable
	Germany	DEM	1 500	767.0	7	6.250
	Spain	ESP	15 000	108.2	5	11.250
	Luxembourg	ECU	500	500.0	7	7.750
	United Kingdom	GBP	200	250.6	10	8.000
	United Kingdom	CAD	350	227.9	7	7.500
	United Kingdom	CAD	200	130.2	5	7.250
	Switzerland	CHF	300	170.2	6	4.500
	Spain	ESP	15 000	108.3	10	11.250
April	Luxembourg	CAD	300	198.7	10	7.750
	Luxembourg	ECU	150	150.0	7	7.750
	Luxembourg	ITL	300 000	156.3	5	10.500
	United Kingdom	GBP	218	272.9	6	7.000
	Ireland	IEP	50	62.7	10	7.875
May	Luxembourg	FRF	2 000	303.9	5	6.750
	Luxembourg	LUF	1 500	37.5	5	7.000
	Luxembourg	ITL	300 000	156.3	3	variable
	Portugal	PTE	10 000	55.9	5	12.000
	Switzerland	CHF	250	139.2	7	4.625
	Spain	ESP	10 000	72.2	5	11.250
June	Luxembourg	FRF	2 000	303.9	5	6.750
	Luxembourg	USD	500	416.2	5	5.250
	Germany	DEM	500	255.0	5	6.375
July	Spain	ESP	15 000	100.2	10	9.850
	Luxembourg	ITL	1 000 000	561.3	5	10.150
	Luxembourg	JPY	40 000	326.3	5	4.250
	Luxembourg	ITL	500 000	280.7	4	variable
	Luxembourg	FRF	2 000	302.5	6	6.250
	Netherlands	NLG	500	227.4	10	6.625
	Portugal	PTE	15 000	80.4	7	10.125
	United Kingdom	GBP	400	519.8	10	8.000
	Germany	DEM	500	255.0	4	6.000
	Luxembourg	LUF	1 000	24.8	6	6.250
	United Kingdom	IEP	50	62.2	10	7.750
	Spain	ESP	40 000	267.1	3	8.300
	September	United Kingdom	CAD	125	84.1	4
United Kingdom		CAD	500	336.4	7	6.625
Germany		DEM	500	261.9	5	5.750
October	Luxembourg	FRF	2 000	300.3	11	6.125
	Spain	ESP	20 000	129.7	10	8.125
November	Luxembourg	ITL	500 000	268.7	3	7.625
	United Kingdom	GBP	400	512.7	6	6.000
	Spain	ESP	20 000	129.7	5	7.900
December	Luxembourg	USD	500	425.2	5	5.000
	Luxembourg	CAD	100	63.8	15	7.000
	Luxembourg	FRF	1 000	150.2	11	6.125
	Portugal	PTE	10 000	50.9	5	8.875
62 operations				14 071.5		
PRIVATE BORROWING OPERATIONS						
	1 operation	CHF	250	144.0	4	4.500
Grand total				14 215.5		

Table S: Resources raised from 1989 to 1993

(amounts in ECU million)

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Community currencies										
ECU	1 839	20.4	1 765	16.1	2 500	18.3	1 937	14.9	960	6.8
DEM	959	10.6	1 124	10.2	1 198	8.8	1 583	12.2	1 948	13.7
FRF	1 164	12.9	1 114	10.1	1 378	10.1	1 461	11.3	1 811	12.7
GBP	1 769	19.6	1 331	12.1	1 837	13.4	1 428	11.0	2 639	18.6
ITL	626	6.9	851	7.7	1 466	10.7	1 326	10.2	2 039	14.3
BEF	346	3.8	330	3.0	166	1.2	238	1.8	—	—
NLG	317	3.5	528	4.8	369	2.7	303	2.3	227	1.6
DKK	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IEP	52	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	0.9
LUF	92	1.0	52	0.5	24	0.2	49	0.4	100	0.7
ESP	701	7.8	614	5.6	813	5.9	648	5.0	1 241	8.7
PTE	86	1.0	124	1.1	250	1.8	85	0.7	243	1.7
Total	7 954	88.0	7 833	71.2	10 002	73.2	9 058	69.8	11 333	79.7
of which: fixed	7 206	79.8	6 055	55.1	6 812	49.8	5 962	46.0	9 886	69.5
of which: floating	748	8.3	1 778	16.2	3 190	23.3	3 096	23.9	1 447	10.2
Non-Community currencies										
USD	385	4.3	1 574	14.3	2 262	16.5	1 529	11.8	1 502	10.6
CHF	264	2.9	818	7.4	782	5.7	947	7.3	453	3.2
JPY	432	4.8	771	7.0	627	4.6	1 440	11.1	657	4.6
CAD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	2.0
Total	1 080	12.0	3 163	28.8	3 670	26.8	3 916	30.2	2 891	20.3
of which: fixed	1 080	12.0	3 084	28.0	3 413	25.0	2 924	22.5	2 808	19.7
of which: floating	—	—	79	0.7	257	1.9	992	7.6	83	0.6
Grand total	9 034	100.0	10 996	100.0	13 672	100.0	12 974	100.0	14 224	100.0
of which: fixed	8 286	91.7	9 139	83.1	10 225	74.8	8 886	68.5	12 695	89.2
of which: floating	748	8.3	1 857	16.9	3 447	25.2	4 087	31.5	1 529	10.8

Table T: Resources raised in ECUs from 1981 to 1993

(amounts in ECU million)

Year	Fixed-rate borrowings		Floating-rate borrowings				Raised in ECUs (A)	Total raised (B)	A/B as %
	Before swaps	After swaps	After swaps	Commercial paper	Certificates of deposit	Total			
1981	85.0	85.0	—	—	—	—	85.0	2 309.7	3.7
1982	112.0	112.0	—	—	—	—	112.0	3 205.2	3.5
1983	230.0	230.0	—	—	—	—	230.0	3 619.4	6.4
1984	455.0	455.0	—	—	100.0	100.0	555.0	4 360.9	12.7
1985	720.0	720.0	—	—	—	—	730.6	5 709.1	12.8
1986	827.0	897.0	—	—	—	—	897.0	6 785.5	13.2
1987	675.0	807.4	—	—	—	—	807.4	5 592.7	14.4
1988	959.0	993.0	82.9	—	252.5	335.4	1 328.4	7 666.1	17.3
1989	1 395.0	1 526.0	75.1	200.0	37.5	312.6	1 838.6	9 034.5	20.4
1990	1 271.8	1 254.9	—	500.0	10.0	510.0	1 764.9	10 995.6	16.1
1991	1 550.0	1 550.0	450.0	500.0	—	950.0	2 500.0	13 672.3	18.3
1992	1 130.0	1 130.0	806.5	—	—	806.5	1 936.5	12 973.6	14.9
1993	650.0	500.0	460.2	—	—	460.2	960.2	14 223.8	6.8
Total	10 059.8	10 260.3	1 874.7	1 200.0	400.0	3 474.7	13 745.6	100 148.4	13.7

1985 includes 10.6 million in third-party participations in loans.

GUIDE TO READERS

1. **ECU:** Except where otherwise indicated, all amounts quoted are expressed in ECUs.

2. **Unit of account:** In accordance with Article 4 of the Statute, the EIB's unit of account is defined as being the ECU used by the European Communities. See also Financial Statements, Note A, point 1.

3. **ISO standards:** The EIB uses the country and currency abbreviations adopted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), as indicated in the tables below:

Belgium	BE	Greece	GR	Ireland	IE	Netherlands	NL	United States	US
Denmark	DK	Spain	ES	Italy	IT	Portugal	PT	Switzerland	CH
Germany	DE	France	FR	Luxembourg	LU	United Kingdom	GB	Japan	JP

4. Conversion rates

(a) **Statistics:** The conversion rates used by the EIB during each quarter for recording statistics of its financing operations — contract signatures and disbursements — as well as of its borrowings are those obtaining on the last working day of the previous quarter; in 1993, these were as follows:

		1st quarter (at 31. 12. 1992)	2nd quarter (at 31. 03. 1993)	3rd quarter (at 30. 06. 1993)	4th quarter (at 30. 09. 1993)
1 ECU =	ECU				
Belgian franc	BEF	40.1777	39.9566	40.2885	41.2142
Danish krone	DKK	7.57479	7.45075	7.53871	7.70951
Deutsche Mark	DEM	1.95560	1.94002	1.96043	1.90894
Drachma	GRD	260.198	264.827	267.111	275.463
Peseta	ESP	138.648	138.516	149.776	154.237
French franc	FRF	6.66782	6.58153	6.61219	6.65990
Irish pound	IEP	0.743157	0.797060	0.804108	0.816295
Italian lira	ITL	1 787.42	1 919.87	1 781.51	1 860.65
Luxembourg franc	LUF	40.1777	39.9566	40.2885	41.2142
Dutch guilder	NLG	2.19669	2.18087	2.19868	2.14392
Escudo	PTE	177.760	178.878	186.523	196.657
Pound sterling	GBP	0.798221	0.798809	0.769571	0.780124
United States dollar	USD	1.21090	1.20125	1.16105	1.17604
Swiss franc	CHF	1.76307	1.79587	1.73577	1.66938
Japanese yen	JPY	151.060	138.084	122.572	123.837

(b) **Accounts:** The EIB's balance sheet and financial statements are drawn up on the basis of the conversion rates in force at 31 December of the financial year concerned.

5. Activity within the Community

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

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

- firstly, as in the past, financing operations concluded: individual loans (plus, where applicable, guarantees) and global loans;
- secondly, operational data: individual loans and allocations from ongoing global loans.

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

(b) **Community policy objectives:** Financing provided within the Community must meet one or more of these objectives; the figures in tables corresponding to different objectives cannot therefore be added together meaningfully.

(c) **Countries:** As a general rule, tables detailing activity within the Community list the countries by alphabetical order of the name for each country in its own language.

(d) **Other:** Financing akin to operations within the Community. Projects located outside the European territory of the Member States but of interest to the Community are treated as projects within the Community. The Board of Governors may authorise financing for such projects on a case-by-case basis under the terms of the second paragraph of Article 18 (1) of the Bank's Statute. *This Article also provides scope for operations outside the Community under specific agreements and protocols.*

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

6. Adjustments, totals and rounding: Because of statistical adjustments, amounts quoted for earlier financial years may differ slightly from those published previously.

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

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

7. Deflator: The deflator applied to Bank activity is a composite index of the change in national price indices derived from gross fixed capital formation corrected by the index of the change in the rates for converting national currencies into ECUs and weighted by each Member Country's share in Bank financing from own resources. This deflator is put at 0 % for 1993.

Abbreviations and acronyms used in this report

<i>Community or EC</i>	= <i>European Community</i>
<i>Commission</i>	= <i>Commission of the European Communities</i>
<i>Council</i>	= <i>Council of the European Union</i>
<i>ACP</i>	= <i>African, Caribbean and Pacific</i>
<i>ALA</i>	= <i>Asia, Latin America</i>
<i>ASEAN</i>	= <i>Association of South-East Asian Nations</i>
<i>CEEC</i>	= <i>Central and Eastern European Countries</i>
<i>EBRD</i>	= <i>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</i>
<i>EEA</i>	= <i>European Economic Area</i>
<i>EFTA</i>	= <i>European Free Trade Association</i>
<i>EIF</i>	= <i>European Investment Fund</i>
<i>ERDF</i>	= <i>European Regional Development Fund</i>
<i>GDP/GNP</i>	= <i>Gross domestic/national product</i>
<i>GFCF</i>	= <i>Gross fixed capital formation</i>
<i>LIFE</i>	= <i>Financial Instrument for the Environment</i>
<i>LIFFE</i>	= <i>London International Financial Futures Exchange</i>
<i>MATIF</i>	= <i>Marché à terme international de France (French financial futures and options Market)</i>
<i>MEDSPA</i>	= <i>Strategy and plan of action for the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region</i>
<i>METAP</i>	= <i>Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme</i>
<i>NCI</i>	= <i>New Community Instrument for borrowing and lending</i>
<i>OCT</i>	= <i>Overseas Countries and Territories</i>
<i>OECD</i>	= <i>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</i>
<i>OJ</i>	= <i>Official Journal of the European Communities</i>
<i>SMEs</i>	= <i>Small and medium-sized enterprises</i>
<i>.</i>	= <i>data not meaningful</i>
<i>—</i>	= <i>inapplicable</i>
<i>n.a.</i>	= <i>data not available</i>
<i>p.m.</i>	= <i>token entry</i>

**Further information may be obtained from the
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK**
100, bd Konrad Adenauer — L-2950 Luxembourg
Tel.: 4379-1 — Telex: 3530 bnkeu lu
Fax: 43 77 04

or from its other offices

Office for Operations in Italy
Via Sardegna, 38 — I-00187 Rome
Tel.: 4719-1 — Telex: 611130 bankeu i
Fax: 487 34 38

Athens Office
Amalias, 12 — GR-10557 Athens
Tel.: 3220 773/4/5 — Telex: 222126 bkeu gr
Fax: 3220 776

Lisbon Office
Avenida da Liberdade, 144-156, 8° — P-1200 Lisbon
Tel.: 342 89 89 or 342 88 48 — Fax: 347 04 87

London Office
68, Pall Mall — London SW1Y 5ES
Tel.: 071-839 3351 — Fax: 071-930 9929

Madrid Office
Calle José Ortega y Gasset, 29 — E-28006 Madrid
Tel.: 431 13 40 — Fax: 431 13 83

Representative Office in Brussels
Rue de la Loi 227 — B-1040 Brussels
Tel.: 230 98 90 — Fax: 230 58 27

which also have available the following publications:

Statute

1991, 40 pp. (DA, DE, EN, ES, FR, GR, IT, NL, PT)

Annual Report

since 1958

(DE, EN, FR, IT, NL, since 1972 in Danish, since 1980 in Greek and since 1985 in Spanish and Portuguese)

EIB-Information

Periodical information bulletin

(DA, DE, EN, ES, FR, GR, IT, NL, PT)

The European Investment Bank — 1994 edition

Annual brochure

1994, 20 pp. (DA, DE, EN, ES, FR, GR, IT, NL, PT)

Loans for building the European Community

1990, 20 pp. (DA, DE, EN, ES, FR, GR, IT, NL, PT)

Financing facilities under the Fourth Lomé Convention

1991, 20 pp. (DA, DE, EN, ES, FR, GR, IT, NL, PT)

Financing facilities in the non-member Mediterranean countries

1992, 20 pp. (DA, DE, EN, ES, FR, GR, IT, NL, PT)

Protection of the Environment (briefing series)

1991, 8 pp. (DA, DE, EN, ES, FR, GR, IT, NL, PT)

Communications (briefing series)

1991, 12 pp. (DA, DE, EN, ES, FR, GR, IT, NL, PT)

Financing Europe's future (EIB's role and activity — leaflet)

1992 (DA, DE, EN, ES, FR, GR, IT, NL, PT)

The European Investment Bank wishes to thank those project promoters who have kindly authorised the photographs used in this report.

Photographs by: Ciba / G. Pass (cover); R. Reuter (p. 9); SAPRR / P. Pettier — La Vie du Rail / C. Recoura (p. 38); FIAT Ge. Va. SpA (p. 45); SNAM SpA — Pierre Fabre Audiovisuel (p. 48); SPT Telecom a.s. (p. 55); EIB photographic library.

Printed by:

Saarbrücker Druckhaus der Saarbrücker Zeitung Verlag und Druckerei GmbH, Saarbrücken