



ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP IN BRIEF

1428H (2007)

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IN BRIEF**

1428H (2007)

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Information Brochure
Rabi' II 1428H (May 2007)

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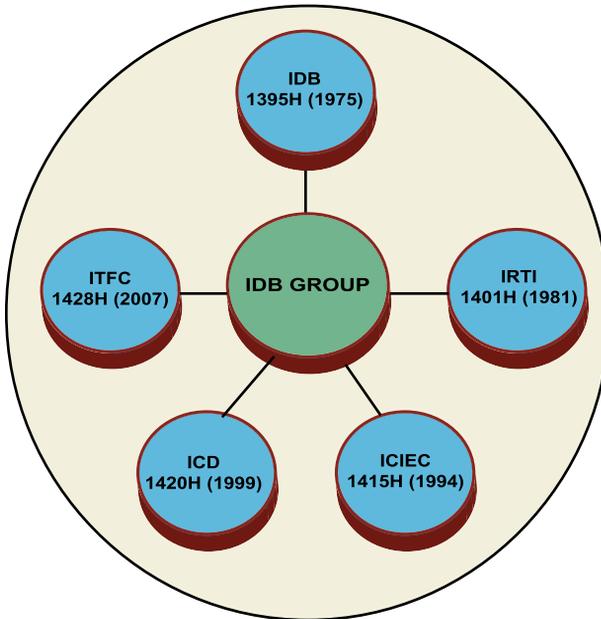
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Summary Record of the IDB Group Activities for the Period 1396H-1427H (1 January 1976 - 19 January 2007)				
ITEM¹	1427H		1396H-1427H	
	No.	ID ² (million)	No.	ID (million)
Project Financing ³	119	1,479.3	1,609	13,000.1
Technical Assistance (TA)	62	10.8	589	162.3
Total (Project Financing + TA)	181	1,490.0	2,198	13,162.4
Trade Financing Operations	133	2,005.6	1,945	20,254.1
Special Assistance Operations	47	12.6	1,129	484.0
Net Approved Operations	361	3,508.3	5,272	33,900.4
Gross Approved Operations	362	3,513.0	6,071	39,234.6
Disbursements		1,589.1		23,613.7
Repayments		1,743.1		18,774.5
Number of Staff at end of year	942			
Memorandum Items				
OCR-IDB (in ID million)				
Total Assets		6,107.4		
Gross Income		317.3		
Net Income		123.5		
Reserves: Capital		26.3		
General		1,443.2		

¹All figures on operations are net of cancellation, unless otherwise specified.
²ID = Islamic Dinar which is equivalent to one unit of SDR.
³Figures include IBP, ICD, UIF, APIF and Treasury Operations.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Islamic Development Bank Group (IDB Group) is a multilateral development financing institution comprising five entities: the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI), Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC), and International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC).



The IDB Group is engaged in a wide range of specialized and integrated activities such as:

☞	Resource mobilization
☞	Public and private sector financing
☞	Investment
☞	Trade financing
☞	Insurance services
☞	Information services
☞	Research and training in Islamic economics and banking
☞	Technical assistance for capacity building
☞	Technical cooperation among member countries
☞	Scholarships for students in member countries and Muslim communities in non-member countries
☞	Debt Relief
☞	Emergency Relief

Headquartered in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), the IDB Group also has three regional offices in member countries: Almaty (Kazakhstan), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), and Rabat (Morocco). It is also in the process of opening its fourth regional office in Dakar, Senegal. The Bank has field representatives in thirteen member countries namely: Bangladesh, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Uzbekistan.

Any country interested in the membership of an entity in the IDB Group is required to fulfil three conditions, namely, membership of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), payment of its contribution to the capital of the entity, and acceptance of the terms and conditions that may be decided upon by the entity's Board of Governors (see the Appendix for country membership of the IDB Group).

As of end 1427H (19 January 2007), the IDB Group had 942 staff: Professionals (465), Special category (82), General category (319) and Manual category (76).

2. ENTITIES IN THE IDB GROUP

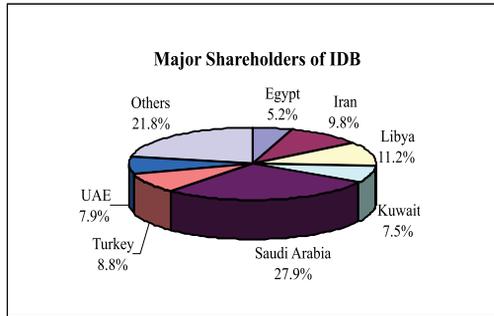
2.1 Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

The IDB was established in pursuance of the Declaration of Intent issued at the Conference of Finance Ministers of Muslim Countries held in Jeddah in Dhul Qadah 1393H (December 1973). Following the Inaugural Meeting of its Board

of Governors in Rajab 1395H (July 1975), the IDB formally commenced operations on 15 Shawwal 1395H (20 October 1975).

The purpose of IDB is to foster economic development and social progress of its member countries and Muslim communities in non-member

countries individually as well as jointly in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah (Islamic Law). In pursuance of this purpose, the IDB provides various forms of development assistance, targeting different sectors of the member countries' economies. It also establishes and operates special funds for specific purposes.



The IDB Board of Executive Directors (BED) is composed of 14 members, of which seven are appointed by the major shareholders, while the other seven are elected on the basis of geographical representation.

Specialized Funds

Islamic Banks Portfolio for Investment and Development (IBP)¹

The Islamic Banks Portfolio for Investment and Development (IBP) is a trust fund which was established by the IDB and 20 Islamic banks and financial Institutions in Rajab 1407H (March 1987). Its objective is to mobilize the liquidity available with Islamic banks and financial institutions and channel it for promoting trade and development in member countries.

The IDB manages the operations of IBP which include trade, leasing, instalment sale, equity, investment, profit-sharing, and syndication.

The IBP has a fixed paid-up capital of \$100 million and a variable authorized capital of \$280 million. It also has access to fund of \$300 million placed by the IDB as a specific deposit. Twenty Islamic banks and financial institutions, including IDB, are shareholders of the IBP. As at the end of 1427H, the IBP had approved 264 operations amounting to US\$ 4.4 billion (ID 3.1 billion), including syndicated financing initiated by the IBP.

¹The resources of the IBP will be merged with the new entity ITFC.

Unit Investment Fund (UIF)

The Unit Investment Fund (UIF) was established in 1410H (1989). Its objective is to participate in the economic development of the IDB member countries through pooling of the savings of institutional and individual investors and investing these savings in both the IDB member countries and non-member countries. The IDB manages the Fund as a Mudarib.

The capital of the UIF has increased from \$100 million to \$325 million. Twenty institutional investors from 11 countries have subscribed to the Fund, which is listed on the Bahrain Stock Exchange.

As at the end of 1427H, the UIF had financed 201 operations amounting to \$1.8 billion.

Awqaf properties Investment Fund (APIF)

Established in 1421H (2001) as a trust fund managed by the IDB, the APIF invests in Awqaf (endowments) real estates. In addition to its own capital resources of \$57 million, the APIF has access to a \$50 million IDB lines of financing and a technical assistance pool of \$250,000 to be utilised for supporting the expansion of APIF activities. In 1426H, in addition to using conventional Shari'ah-compliant modes of financing, the APIF introduced a Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) product for participation in real estate investment opportunities of charitable Awqaf organisations.

During 1427H, the APIF approved 25 operations amounting to \$121 million. Cumulatively, the APIF approved 59 operations in 20 member countries and one non-member country amounting to \$300 million, about 80 percent of which was based on lease financing.

World Waqf Foundation (WWF)

The World Waqf Foundation (WWF) was established by the IDB in Jumad Thani 1422H (September 2001) in collaboration with Waqf organizations run by governments in member countries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and philanthropists.

The objectives of the WWF are to: (i) promote and activate Awqaf with the view to contributing to the cultural, social and economic development of member countries and Muslim communities, and to alleviate hardship among the poor, as well as to sponsor and support Waqf organizations with expertise; (ii) support organizations,

projects, programmes and activities in the educational, health, social, and cultural fields; (iii) provide support in the conduct of studies and scientific research in the field of Waqf; and (iv) assist countries and organizations in drafting Waqf legislations.

Fund for Poverty Reduction

In order to help combat poverty, address institutional and productive capacity bottlenecks, and eradicate illiteracy, diseases and epidemics in OIC member countries—particularly in Africa—the OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action called for setting up a special fund within the IDB. The IDB Board of Governors at its 31st annual meeting held in Kuwait in May 2006 formally approved the establishment of the Fund.

The Fund is expected to have a target principal amount of \$10 billion. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have pledged initial contributions of \$1 billion and \$300 million, respectively, in addition to more contributions from 19 other member countries so far. Some of the unique features of the Fund include the following:

- It will tap into the non-conventional resources of Zakat and Awqaf to help fight poverty. To further enhance its catalytic role, the Fund will also attract resources from the private sector and Islamic banks.
- Many of the interventions will be at the community-level, necessitating a close working relationship with civil society organizations.
- The type of interventions will be dictated by a country's special needs and circumstances, in addition to the ongoing Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).

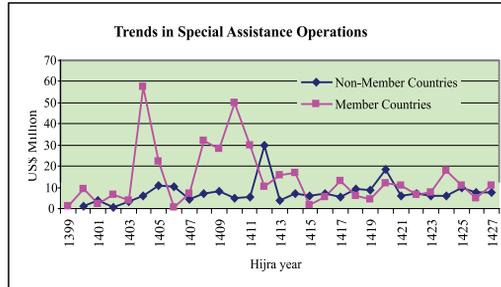
The Fund is expected to be launched on the occasion of the 32nd Annual Meeting of the IDB Board of Governors to be held in Dakar, Senegal, in May 2007.

Waqf Fund

The Waqf Fund was established in 1399H (1979) as a trust fund. The Waqf Fund is primarily to cater to the needs of the Muslim communities and organizations in non-member countries and LDMCs with particular emphasis on social sector development. By the end of 1427H (19 January 2007), the size of the Waqf Fund had reached ID914.5 million (\$1.4 billion) comprising the principal amount of Waqf Fund ID749 million (\$1.1 billion), balance of the Special Assistance Account ID43 million (\$64 million) and the Special Account for LDMCs ID122 million (\$182.2 million).

Special Assistance Programme

Between 1399H-1427H, the Special Assistance Programme financed 1,129 operations and programmes amounting to \$615.35 million. Of this amount, \$404.32 million was approved for 439 operations in member countries and \$211.03 million for 690 operations for Muslim communities and organizations in non-member countries. The programme focusses mainly on education and health sectors.



It also aims at alleviating the suffering of communities afflicted by natural disasters or conflicts in both member and non-member countries.

Scholarship Programme

Since inception of the IDB Scholarship Programme for Muslim Communities in 1404H, the IDB has spent a total of ID 46.5 million (\$62 million) on 7450 financially needy and meritorious students from 48 countries.

Under the IDB Merit Scholarship Programme for High Technology, which was established in 1411H, a total amount of \$13 million (ID 10 million) was spent on 339 scholars including 187 Ph.Ds. Similarly, the M.Sc. Scholarship Programme for the Least Developed Member Countries, which was established in 1418H, has spent \$0.95 million (ID0.71 million) on 183 students.

2.2 Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI)

IRTI was established in 1401H (1981) to undertake research, training and knowledge generation activities on economic, financial and banking issues. It organizes seminars and conferences on various subjects in collaboration with national, regional and international institutions. It also undertakes information activities such as development of information systems for use in the field of Islamic economics, banking and finance, and maintains databases on experts and trade information and promotion.

The research activities of IRTI include organizing and conducting basic and applied

research for developing models and methods for the application of Shari'ah in the fields of economics, banking and finance. It also develops human capital capacities in Islamic economics to meet the research and training needs of Shari'ah observing institutions in member countries. The research output of IRTI takes various forms, such as research papers, background and discussion papers, seminar proceedings, lectures, and articles published in the IRTI journal "Islamic Economic Studies" which is a refereed bi-annual journal published in Arabic, English, and French languages.

IRTI Activities in 1427H

- Prepared 4 Research Studies
- Prepared 3 Seminar Proceedings
- Organized 10 Seminars and Conferences
- Organized 26 training and distance learning courses
- Established two Working Groups on Poverty Alleviation and Financial Sector Development

2.3 Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC)

ICIEC was established on 24 Safar 1415H (1st August 1994) with the objective of enhancing trade transactions and the flow of investments among member countries. In pursuit of this objective, ICIEC provides export credit insurance and reinsurance to cover non-payment of export receivables resulting from commercial (buyer) and non-commercial (country) risks. It also provides investment insurance and reinsurance against country risk, emanating mainly from foreign exchange transfer restrictions, expropriation, war and civil disturbance and breach of contract by the host government.

ICIEC Insurance Facilities

- a. Export Credit Insurance Services
 - Comprehensive Short-Term Policy
 - Supplemental Medium Term Policy
 - Bank Master Policy
 - Documentary Credit Insurance Policy
 - Single Transaction Policy
- b. Investment Insurance Services
 - Investment Insurance Policy
- c. Reinsurance Facility

ICIEC has 37 shareholders comprising IDB and 36 member countries. The authorized capital of ICIEC is ID100 million (US\$144 million), while its paid-up capital at the end of 1427H was ID97.24 million (US\$140 million). The IDB has contributed ID50 million (US\$72 million) to the paid-up capital. ICIEC officially commenced its business operations in 1416H (1995) with three types of insurance policies (Export Credit Insurance Services, Investment Insurance Services, and Reinsurance Facility).

By the end of 1427H (19 January 2007), the insurance commitments of ICIEC stood at \$3.99 billion, while the total business insured was \$2.28 billion.

2.4 Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD)

Established in Rajab 1420H (November 1999), ICD promotes the development of the private sector in member countries. The authorized capital of the ICD is \$1 billion, of which \$500 million is the initial subscribed capital. The IDB has subscribed 50 per cent of this amount, while member countries and public financial institutions in member countries have subscribed 30 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively.

ICD Financial Products & Services

- a. Direct Financing
- b. Lines of Financing
- c. Asset Management
- d. Structured Finance
- e. Advisory Services

As at the end of 1427H (19 January 2007), in addition to the IDB, 50 countries had signed the Articles of Agreement of the ICD, out of which 44 countries and 5 public financial institutions had ratified it, while 6 member countries are in the ratification stage.

During 1427H, the ICD financed 17 new private sector operations totalling \$129 million, which represents an increase of 5 percent over 1426H. In 1427H, the ICD financing mainly supported private sector investment in the financial services, real estate and industrial sectors. Since it commenced operations in 1421H, the ICD's cumulative net approvals had reached 81 projects totalling \$476 million.

2.5 International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC)

The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) was established as an autonomous entity within the IDB Group in Jumad Awal 1426H (June 2005).

The primary objective of the Corporation will be to facilitate intra-trade among OIC member countries using Shari'ah-compliant instruments.

The Corporation will be mandated to mobilize funds from the market to complement its financing requirements and will also be managing dedicated funds with contributions from member countries.

The corporation has authorised capital of \$3 billion and subscribed capital of \$500 million. The IDB will maintain a majority shareholding of a minimum of 51 per cent and the balance will be held by member countries and financial institutions from these countries.

The principal office of the Corporation will be in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the first branch will be opened in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

3. AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS/SPECIAL PROJECT

3.1 IDB Infrastructure Fund (IIF)

The IDB Infrastructure Fund (IIF) was established in 1422H (2001) as the first private equity investment fund to focus on infrastructure development in member countries. The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation by making equity and equity-related investments in infrastructure projects and infrastructure related industries in IDB member countries and promotes the use of Islamic finance for such projects. The IDB has 51 percent equity share-holding of the Fund.

As at the end of 1427H, the Fund had committed a total amount of \$774 million for 18 projects in 9 member countries. The Fund's investment has targeted primarily the power, petrochemical, telecom, transport and mining sectors, which together had attracted about 95 percent of the Fund's commitments, while the remaining 5 percent was allocated to the oil and gas sector.

3.2 International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA)

Based in United Arab Emirates, ICBA was established in 1420H (1999) as a non-profit international applied research and development centre to work for agricultural development in arid and semi-arid areas affected by salinity. The centre conducts applied research on agricultural development in member countries facing water shortages, aridity, and harsh climatic conditions.

In 1427H (2007), ICBA initiated work on developing its new Strategic Plan for the period 2007-2011.

The major activities of ICBA during 1427 included:

- ☞ ICBA negotiated with the Environment Agency-Abu Dhabi (EAD) to implement a four-year survey (2005-2009) to identify all land types in the Emirate, including salt-affected areas. The agreement provided AED4.55 million for ICBA, making this project the largest in-country endeavour by the Centre to date.
- ☞ A project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Research

(IFAD), AFESD and the OPEC Fund was initiated on a forage project involving seven member countries, namely, Jordan, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia and UAE. The project is now being implemented in all seven countries and the preliminary results of using saline irrigation water for forage species are encouraging.

3.3 Saudi Arabian Project for the Utilization of Hajj Sacrificial Meat

The IDB has been assigned by the Government of Saudi Arabia to manage the Saudi Arabian Project for the Utilization of Sacrificial Meat of Hajj. This project serves Hajj pilgrims by performing, on their behalf the slaughter and related services. The IDB oversees the utilization of the sacrificial meat in accordance with shari’ah requirements. The meat is then distributed to the needy in member countries and to Muslim communities in non-member countries.

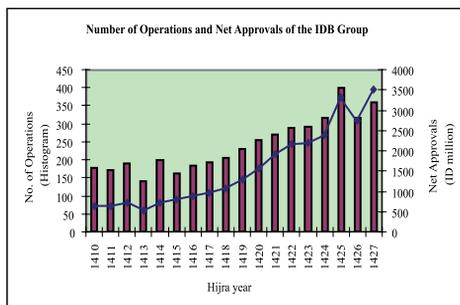
Starting in 1427H (2006), pilgrims were able to buy their offerings online from any part of the world using their credit cards or through cash transfers. This service allows the IDB to build up a central data base that will assist in planning and preserving cleanliness of the holy sites.

In 1427H, the total number of sacrificial meat animals slaughtered was 683,931. Out of this, 391,931 were distributed to the poor and needy of the Haram area in Makkah Al-Mukarrama the rest was distributed outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

4. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE IDB GROUP

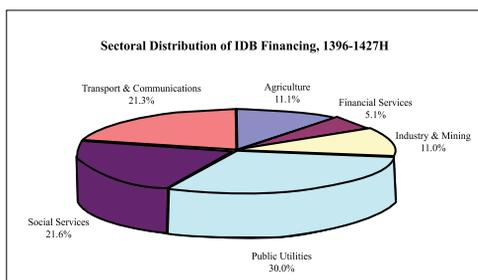
4.1 OperationalActivities of the IDB Group

☞ During the period 1396-1427H (1975-Jan.2007), the IDB Group (excluding ICIEC) had financed 5,272 projects for \$45.9 billion (ID33.9 billion), of which the IDB’s net approvals represented 99 per cent (or \$45.4 billion), and ICD accounted for the remaining amount (\$476 million).



- ☞ In terms of the broad category of operational activities of the IDB Group, trade financing operations (in value terms) represented 59.3 per cent of the net approvals, project financing 38.9 per cent, technical assistance 0.5 per cent, and special assistance operations 1.3 per cent.
- ☞ Regarding the modes of project financing in IDB Group, Leasing remains the predominant mode representing 30 per cent of the total, followed by Loan (24 per cent), Istisna'a (16 per cent), Instalment Sale (15 per cent), and Equity (8 per cent). Other modes accounted for 7 per cent.

☞ Sectoral distribution of IDB financing, in value terms, shows that Public Utilities accounted for 30 per cent, followed by Social Services 22 per cent, Transport and Communication 21 per cent, Industry and Mining 11 per cent, and Agriculture 11 per cent.

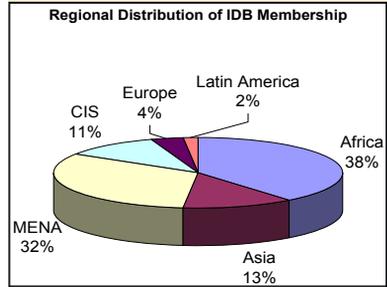


4.2 Major Achievements of the IDB Group

Some major achievements of the IDB Group since its inception are as follows:

- ☞ **Significant growth in membership:** The membership of IDB grew from 22 countries in 1395H to 56 countries in 1427H – an increase of 155 percent. Similarly, the membership of ICD increased from 25 countries` in 1420H to 44 countries in 1427H. In the case of ICIEC, the membership increased from 13 countries in 1415H to 36 countries at the end of 1427H (19 January 2007).
- ☞ **Assistance to OIC Member Countries for WTO-related matters:** The IDB launched its Technical Assistance Programme for WTO-related matters in 1997. Activities undertaken under this programme include workshops, seminars, Trade Policy courses, subject-specific studies and consultative meetings prior to and after the regular WTO ministerial conferences.

☞ **Membership of the flagship entity (IDB) is global**, spreading over Africa, Asia, Middle East, Europe and South America[^].

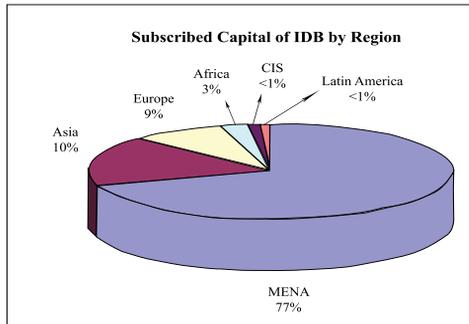


☞ **Contribution to the establishment of Islamic financial architecture:**

The IDB has assisted in establishing the following institutions:

- (i) Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI),
- (ii) Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB),
- (iii) General Council of Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions (GCIBFI),
- (iv) Islamic International Rating Agency (IIRA),
- (v) Liquidity Management Center (LMC),
- (vi) International Islamic Financial Market (IIFM), and
- International Islamic Center for Reconciliation and Commercial Arbitration (IICRCA).

☞ **The regional distribution of the IDB’s subscribed capital as at the end of 1427H is as follows:**



☞ **Highest rating (AAA/A-1+):** The IDB has maintained for the fifth consecutive year the highest ratings “AAA” for long-term and “A-1+” for short-term by S&P. It has also received rating upgrade from Fitch Ratings from “AA” to “AA+” and the outlook from Stable to Positive and assigned a rating of “F1+”, the highest level, for the short term. The Moody’s

[^] **Africa** includes the following: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo and Uganda. **MENA** comprises Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. **Asia** includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, and Pakistan. **CIS** comprises Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Rep., Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. **Europe** includes Albania, and Turkey while **Latin America** comprises only Suriname.

Investors Services, during 1427 for the first time, assigned long-term rating of “Aaa” and short term of “Prime-1”. These ratings confirm, inter alia, the financial soundness of the IDB as a result of prudent financial policies.

- ☞ **Zero-risk weighted multilateral development bank:** Under the new Basel Capital Accord issued in June 2004, the IDB was classified as a zero-risk weighted multilateral development bank by the Bank for International Settlement.
- ☞ **Support for NEPAD initiative:** Progress in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Declaration continued satisfactorily. The IDB Group approved a total of \$492 million in 1427H. Of this amount, \$298.8 million targeted project financing and technical assistance operations, and \$193.6 million was allocated to trade financing operations. After four years of the implementation of the Declaration, the Bank Group has approved a total of \$1,656 million for operations in LDMCs in Africa. This represents 83 percent of the \$2 billion earmarked for the five-year period 1424-1428H. Countries that benefited this year were Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.
- ☞ **The total assets of the IDB Group** have increased significantly over the years. IDB: from ID 445 million in 1396H to ID 6.1 billion in 1427H; ICD: from \$91 million in 1421H to \$358 million in 1427H; and ICIEC: from \$105 million in 1415H to \$148 million in 1427H.
- ☞ **Establishment of special fund for poverty:** Following the recommendations of the 3rd Extraordinary Session of the OIC Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukaramah on 5-6 Dhul Qadah 1426 (7-8 December 2005), the IDB established a fund for poverty reduction. This special fund will be a waqf with a target of US\$10 billion from member countries. In addition to the voluntary contribution from member countries, the fund is expected to tap into Zakat and Awqaf resources and philanthropist donations.
- ☞ **Formulated a Long-Term Vision:** The IDB has adopted a long-term “IDB 1440H Vision”, with the aim to enable it respond effectively and efficiently to various challenges emerging from member countries and the environment in which it operates. This Vision is being implemented through a number of Quick Win programmes.

☞ **Substantial growth in capital:** The authorized, issued, subscribed and paid-in capital has increased over the years as shown in the table below.

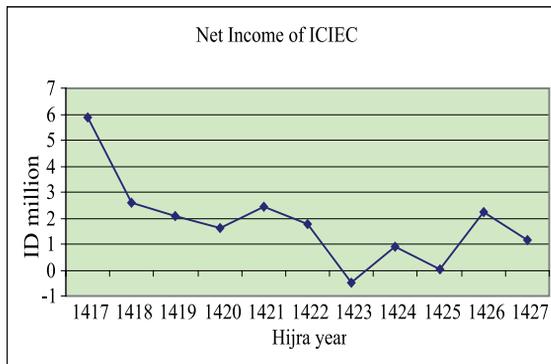
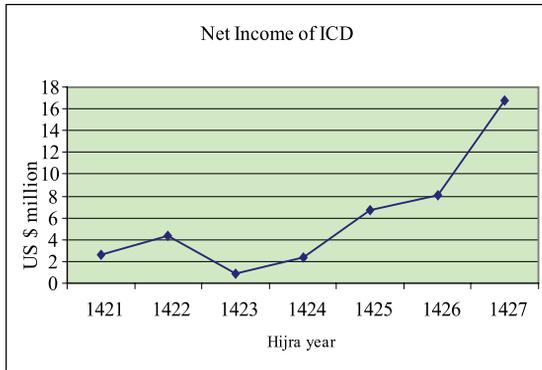
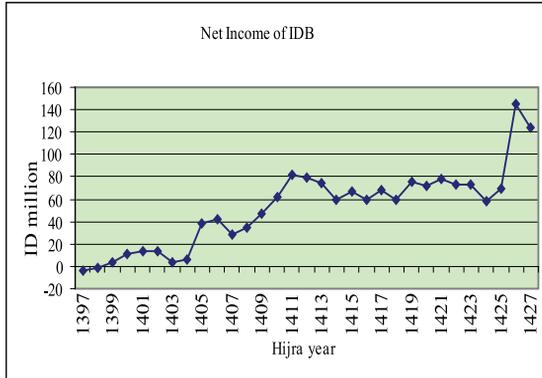
		<i>IDB</i>	<i>ICD</i>	<i>ICIEC</i>	<i>ITFC</i>
Authorized Capital	1427H	ID 30,000 million	\$ 1000 million	ID 100 million	\$3,000 million
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>ID 2000 million</i>	<i>\$ 1000 million</i>	<i>ID 100 million</i>	
Issued Capital	1427H	ID 15,000 million	\$ 500 million	ID 97.24 million	
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>ID750 million</i>	<i>\$ 500 million</i>	<i>ID 68.75 million</i>	
Subscribed Capital	1427H	ID 13,218 million	\$ 500 million	ID 97.24 million	\$500 million
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>ID 750 million</i>	<i>\$ 350 million</i>	<i>ID 68.75 million</i>	
Paid-in Capital	1427H	ID 2,810 million	\$ 300 million	ID 72.75 million	
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>ID 280 million</i>	<i>\$88.1 million</i>	<i>ID 63.81 million</i>	

Note: ID = Islamic Dinar which is equivalent to one unit of SDR \$=US Dollar

☞ **Co-financing with other development partners:** Co-financed a number of projects with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, ECOWAS Fund, European Investment Bank, International Finance Corporation, and the Arab Coordination Group. During 1427H, the total cost of co-financed projects was \$1,802 million, of which the IDB contributed 20 percent, while the contribution of other international financiers reached 44 percent of the total cost.

5. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE IDB GROUP

The net incomes of IDB, ICD and ICIEC are shown respectively in the following charts.



APPENDIX: Country Membership of IDB Group

Entity	Number of Member Countries	Names of Member Countries
IDB	56	Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Yemen.
ICD	44*	Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Yemen.
ICIEC	36	Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.
ITFC	23**	Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cameroon, Gabon, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, U.A.E., Uganda, Djibouti, Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger and Yemen.

* Countries that have signed the Articles of Agreement and are in the process of ratification are: Chad, Gabon, Morocco, Oman, Togo, Turkey.

** As of 14/04/2007