

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP IN BRIEF

1427H (2006)



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For enquiries about this booklet, please write to:

Director,
Economic Policy and Strategic Planning Department,
Islamic Development Bank,
P.O.Box 5925, Jeddah 21432,
Saudi Arabia

Fax: +966-2-6467478

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CONTENTS

PREFACE	v
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. ENTITIES IN IDB GROUP	3
2.1 Islamic Development Bank	3
Specialized Funds	4
• Islamic Banks Portfolio for Investment and Development	4
• Unit Investment Fund	4
• Awqaf Properties Investment Fund	5
• World Waqf Foundation	5
Waqf Fund	6
2.2 Islamic Research and Training Institute	7
2.3 Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit	8
2.4 Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector	9
3. AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS/SPECIAL PROJECT	10
3.1 IDB Infrastructure Fund	10
3.2 International Center for Biosaline Agriculture	11
3.3 OICnetworks SDN BHD	11
3.4 Saudi Arabian Project for the Utilization of Hajj Sacrificial Meat	12
4. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF IDB GROUP	12
4.1 Operational Activities of IDB Group	12
4.2 Major Achievements of IDB Group	14
5. FINANCIAL POSITION OF IDB GROUP	18
APPENDIX: Membership in IDB Group by Country	20

PREFACE

Every year, the IDB Group publishes a number of documents which present detailed information on its activities. The IDB Group's annual publications include the Annual Reports of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC), and the Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI). Besides, the IDB Group publishes Occasional Papers, Statistical Monograph and a number of pamphlets and booklets including Years in the Service of Development, Facts and Figures, Pocket Data Card and proceeding of symposium. These documents are distributed during the Annual Meetings of the IDB Board of Governors.

“IDB Group in Brief” provides an overview of the activities of entities, specialized funds, and affiliated institutions of the IDB Group. It also highlights the major achievements of the IDB Group. The publication is intended to serve as a quick reference on the IDB Group. Detailed information on annual operational and other activities is available in different entities' annual reports, while information on cumulative operations of the IDB Group is presented in a booklet entitled “Thirty-Two Years in the Service of Development.”

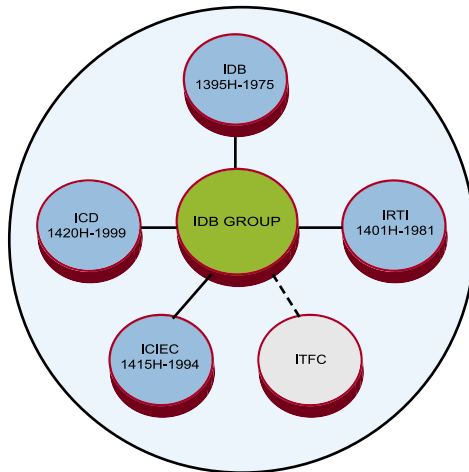
It is hoped that readers will find this publication as a useful reference. Any suggestion for improvement will be highly appreciated.

**Summary Record of the IDB Group for
the Period 1396H-1426H (1 January 1976 - 30 January 2006)⁽¹⁾**

ITEM (1)	1426H			1396H-1426H		
	No.	ID (million)	\$ (million)	No.	ID (million)	\$ (million)
Project Financing⁽²⁾	139	1,530.72	2,228.25	1,518	11,898.43	16,163.87
Technical Assistance (TA)	48	8.22	12.05	525	150.85	197.41
Total (Project Financing + TA)	187	1,538.95	2,240.30	2,043	12,049.27	16,361.28
Trade Financing Operations ⁽³⁾	87	1,191.62	1,735.44	1,811	18,377.83	24,416.14
Special Assistance Operations	42	7.68	11.33	1,126	472.28	597.33
Net Approved Operations	316	2,738.25	3,987.07	4,980	30,899.39	41,374.76
Gross Approved Operations	317	2,739.63	3,989.07	5,706	35,721.73	47,825.43
Disbursements		1,783.68	2,575.23		21,998.07	29,482.20
Repayments		1,834.22	2,647.90		17,032.21	22,733.82
Number of Staff	973					
Memorandum Items						
OCR-IDB (in ID million)						
Total Assets		5,891.00				
Gross Income		272.00				
Net Income		145.15				
Reserves: Capital		26.27				
General		1,308.00				
Subscribed Capital		8,000.00				
Administrative Budget (Actual)		49.34				
Number of Member Countries	56					
(1) All figures on operations are net of cancellation.						
(2) Figures include IBP, ICD, UIF, APIF & Treasury Operations.						
(3) Mainly through Murabaha mode of financing.						

1. INTRODUCTION

The Islamic Development Bank Group (IDB Group) is a multilateral development finance institution comprising four entities: the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI), the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), and the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC). A new entity called the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) was approved by the Board of Governors of the IDB at its 30th Annual Meeting held in Malaysia in 1426H. The ITFC will start its operation after the IDB Board of Governors' Meeting in Jumad Awwal 1427H (May 2006), in Kuwait.



IDB Group Vision and Mission

Vision

To be the leader in fostering socio-economic development in member countries and Muslim communities in conformity with *Shari'ah* (Islamic law).

Mission

We are committed to alleviating poverty, promoting human development, science and technology, Islamic economics, banking and finance, and enhancing cooperation amongst member countries along with our development partners.

IDB Group Strategic Framework	
Objectives	Priority Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Islamic financial industry and institutions. • Poverty alleviation. • Promotion of cooperation among member countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human development. • Agricultural development and food security. • Infrastructure development. • Intra-trade among member countries. • Private sector development. • Research and development in Islamic economics, banking and finance.

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

• Public and private sector financing
• Trade financing
• Insurance services
• Technical assistance for capacity building
• Research and training in Islamic economics and banking
• Scholarships for students in member countries and Muslim communities
• Promotion of economic cooperation among member countries
• Information services
• 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 also has eight field representatives in ten member countries: Bangladesh, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Sudan.

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 entities' membership).

As of end-1426H (30 January 2006), the IDB Group had 973 staff: Professionals (458), Special category (90), General category (341) and Manual category (84).

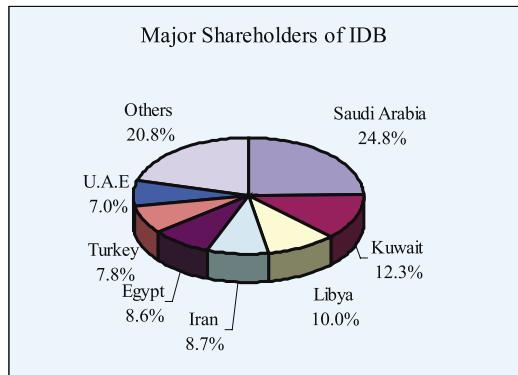
2. ENTITIES IN IDB GROUP

2.1 Islamic Development Bank

The IDB was established in pursuance of the Declaration of Intent issued by the Conference of Finance Ministers of Muslim Countries held in Jeddah in Dhul Qa'adah 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).

Its purpose is to foster economic development and social progress of its member countries as well as Muslim communities in non-member countries, either individually or jointly, in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah. In pursuance of this purpose, the IDB provides development assistance in the form of project financing, trade financing, technical assistance and grants. It also establishes and operates special funds for specific purposes.

The IDB Board of Executive Directors comprises 14 members, of which seven are permanent (member countries with the largest shares as listed in the chart below) and the remainders are elected.



Specialized Funds

Islamic Banks Portfolio for Investment and Development¹

The Islamic Banks Portfolio for Investment and Development (IBP) is a trust fund established under Article 23 of the Articles of Agreement of IDB and pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between IDB and 20 Islamic banks and financial institutions in 1407H (1987). Its objective is to mobilize the liquid funds of the Islamic banks and financial institutions and to channel them for promoting trade and development in member countries, in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah.

IDB, as a Mudarib, manages the financing of the IBP which include trade, leasing, instalment sale, equity, investment, profit-sharing, and syndication.

IBP has a fixed paid-up capital of \$100 million and a variable authorized capital of \$280 million. In addition, it has access to funds of \$300 million placed by the IDB as a specific deposit. Up to the end of 1426H, the IBP has financed 305 operations for \$4.45 billion including syndicated financing initiated by itself.

Unit Investment Fund

The Unit Investment Fund (UIF) was established in 1410H (1989). It pursues two main objectives: mobilisation of resources for IDB and earning adequate return on investment for its unit holders. In its efforts to mobilise resources, the Fund aims at assisting IDB to source additional funds through the securitisation of its lease and instalment sale assets. In addition, the Fund complements IDB by financing projects and Murabaha operations either directly or jointly with the Bank or its affiliates.

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. By the end of 1426H, the Fund had financed 185 operations for \$1.7 billion (ID1.1 billion).

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

Awqaf Properties Investment Fund

The Awqaf Properties Investment Fund (APIF) is a close-ended investment fund established in 1421H in pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding between the IDB, Awqaf Ministries, and Institutions of member countries. Its objective is to develop and invest in awqaf real estate properties that are socially, economically and financially viable in member countries and Muslim communities in non-member countries. The Fund has been established for an extendable period of thirty years, unless terminated earlier, in accordance with the conditions laid down in its Regulations. The Fund is managed by the IDB as a Mudarib.

Besides its own capital resources of \$57 million, APIF has access to \$50 million IDB's line of financing and technical assistance of \$250,000 for supporting the expansion of APIF activities. It has 12 participating institutions including IDB, ministries of Awqaf, Waqf organizations and Islamic banks. Since inception, the Fund has approved 39 operations totaling \$198.9 million (ID148.5 million) in eight member countries and one non-member country.

World Waqf Foundation

The World Waqf Foundation (WWF) was established in Jumad Sani 1422H (2001) in collaboration with Waqf organizations – governments, NGOs, and philanthropists from private sector.

The objectives of the WWF are to: (i) promote 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 and coordination; (ii) promote organizations, projects, programmes and activities in the educational, health, social, and cultural fields; (iii) provide support for studies and scientific research in the field of Waqf; and (iv) assist countries and organizations in drafting Waqf legislations.

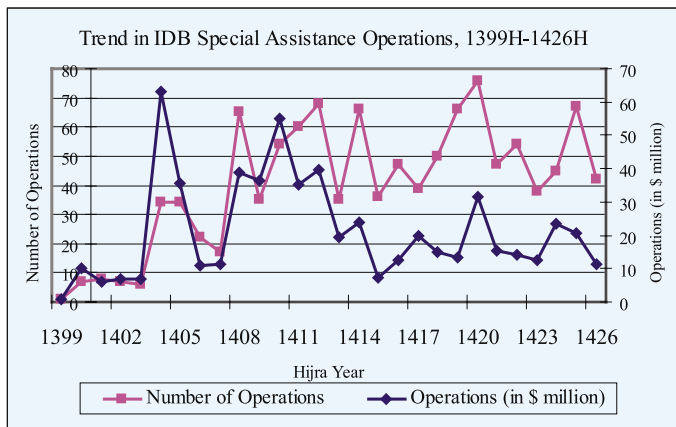
The WWF is composed of the Council of Waqifs (Endowers), Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee. The Council of Waqifs, like a general assembly, consists of contributors with endowments in excess of \$1 million. By the end of 1425H, fifteen organizations (governmental, NGOs, and private) and individuals contributed an amount of \$42 million.

Waqf Fund

The Waqf Fund, formally called the Special Assistance Account, was set up in 1399H as a trust fund. As at the end of 1426H (30 January 2006), its total resources reached ID903.5 million, consisting of the Principal Amount (ID742.2 million), the Special Assistance (ID48.2 million) and the Least Developed Member Countries (LDMCs) Special Account (ID113.2 million). The income generated from the Waqf Fund is used for social development programmes (mainly to finance the Special Assistance Programme, the Scholarship Programme, and the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)) as well as for financing the Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI).

The activities of the Special Assistance Programme from the Waqf Fund cater to the needs of Muslim communities in non-member countries with particular emphasis on the social sectors like education and health. The Programme also aims at alleviating the suffering of communities afflicted by natural disasters in both member and non-member countries.

- Between 1399H and 1426H, the IDB has financed 1,126 special assistance operations for \$597.3 million in member and non-member countries.



- Since inception of the IDB Scholarship Programme for Muslim Communities in 1404H, the IDB has provided ID41.3 million (\$55 million) for 6,908 financially needy and meritorious students from 46 countries.
- For the IDB Merit Scholarship Programme for High Technology, which was established in 1411H, a total amount of \$12.4 million (ID9.3 million) was spent on 297 scholars including 170 Ph.Ds. For the M.Sc. Scholarship Programme for the Least Developed Member Countries, which was established in 1418H, the IDB has financed 160 students for \$0.77 million (ID0.58 million).

2.2 Islamic Research and Training Institute

Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI) was established in 1401H (1981) to undertake research, training and knowledge generating 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 gathering activities such as development of information system for use in the field of Islamic economics, banking, and finance, as well as management of databases on Muslim experts and trade information and promotion.

Activities in 1426H

- Prepared 9 Research Studies
- Prepared 6 Seminar Proceedings
- Delivered 8 Papers at Seminars and Conferences
- Organized 8 Seminars and Conferences
- Organized 28 Training and Distance Learning Courses
- Established 2 Working Groups on Poverty Alleviation and Financial Sector Development

The research activities of IRTI include organizing and conducting basic and applied research for developing models and methods for application of Shari'ah in the fields of economics, banking and finance. IRTI 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.

By the end of 1426H, IRTI has 258 publications in the areas of economics, banking and finance. It has organised 177 seminars, conferences and workshops and 255 training programs in collaboration with other institutions.

2.3 Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit

Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC) was established on 24 Safar 1415H (1 August 1994) with the objective of enlarging the scope of trade transactions and the flow of investments among member countries. In pursuance of this objective, the ICIEC provides, in accordance with the principles of Shari’ah, export credit insurance and reinsurance to cover the 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 from foreign exchange transfer restrictions, expropriation, war and civil disturbance and breach of contract by the host government.

ICIEC has 36 shareholders comprising IDB and 35 member countries. Its authorized capital is ID100 million (\$144 million) while its subscribed capital as at the end of 1426H was ID97.2 million (\$140 million). IDB has raised ID50 million (\$72 million) to the subscribed capital while thirty-two member countries have subscribed ID47.2 million (\$68 million). It officially commenced business operations in 1416H (1995) with three types of insurance policies (Export Credit Insurance Services, Investment Insurance Services, and Reinsurance Facility).

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

By the end of 1426H (30 January 2006), the cumulative insurance commitments issued by ICIEC totalled \$2.4 billion, while business insured totalled \$1.4 billion. During the year 1426H, the insurance commitments and business insured stood at \$808 million and \$618 million, respectively.

2.4 Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector

Established in Rajab 1420H (November 1999), the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) promotes the development of the private sector in member countries. Its objectives are to (i) identify investment opportunities in the private sector that can function as engines of growth; (ii) provide a range of Shari'ah compliant financial products and services; (iii) mobilize additional resources for the private sector in member countries; and (iv) encourage the development of Islamic financial and capital markets.

ICD Financial Products and Services

- Direct Financing
- Lines of Financing
- Asset Management
- Structured Finance
- Advisory Services

The authorized capital of the ICD is \$1 billion, of which \$500 million is the initial subscribed capital. The IDB has subscribed 50 percent, while member countries and public financial institutions in member countries have subscribed 30 percent and 20 percent, respectively. By the end of 1426H, its paid-up capital has reached \$282.2 million.

By the end of 1426H, the ICD cumulatively approved 68 projects totalling \$406.9 million. During 1426H, the ICD approved financing of 26 operations in the private sector totalled \$175.7 million.

As of end 1426H (30 January 2006), out of 50 member countries that have signed the Articles of Agreement of the ICD, 44 member countries had ratified them in addition to the IDB, and 5 public financial institutions.

International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation

The IDB Board of Governors at its 30th Annual Meeting held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in Jumad Awwal 1426H (June 2005) approved the establishment, within the IDB Group, of a new entity called the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) whose main function is to finance trade activities of member countries. The ITFC will have an authorized capital of \$3 billion and an initial subscribed capital of \$500 million. Headquartered in Jeddah, the first branch of the ITFC will be in Dubai, UAE. The other major functions of the Corporation are:

- to promote and facilitate intra-trade among OIC member countries using Shari'ah compliant instruments;
- to become a leader in the development and diversification of financial instruments and Sharia'h compliant products for trade financing;
- to facilitate access of member countries and enterprises to international capital markets;
- to stimulate development of investment opportunities and enhance export capabilities of member countries;
- to provide technical assistance and training to local banks in member countries in trade finance related areas;
- to offer advisory services to member countries and institutions on matters relevant to its core objectives.

3. AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS/ SPECIAL PROJECT

3.1 IDB Infrastructure Fund

Based in Bahrain, the IDB Infrastructure Fund (IIF) was established in 1422H (2001) as a private investment vehicle to focus on infrastructure development in IDB member countries.

The objectives of the IIF are to seek long-term capital appreciation by making equity and equity-related investments in infrastructure projects and infrastructure-related industries in IDB member countries and to promote the use of Islamic financing in infrastructure projects.

IIF is a limited partnership with \$730.5 million of equity funds and \$200 million of Complementary Financing Facility.

The sectoral focus of the Fund is on power generation, petrochemical and telecommunication sectors, which together attracted around 80 percent of the Fund's commitments, while the remaining 20 percent are equally divided between the transport and mining sectors. So far, the Fund has committed a total amount of \$535 million in 12 equity-related projects in eight member countries.

3.2 International Center for Biosaline Agriculture

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, based in Dubai, conducts applied research on agricultural development in member countries facing water shortage, aridity, and harsh climate conditions.

During 1426H, the ICBA initiated work on developing its new Strategic Plan 2006-2009, which will make use of inputs from scientists world wide through two workshops to be held during 2006 to discuss the outcome.

In 1426H, the ICBA produced and distributed a range of publications including technical reports, brochures, and a quarterly newsletter titled Biosalinity News. It also signed 6 MoUs with national agriculture research centres in IDB member countries and organized 6 workshops.

In the area of information services, the ICBA hosts an e-network on its website, called the Global Biosaline Network, which links individuals and agencies with common scientific interest in biosalinity. In addition, it produces and distributes a number of publications including a newsletter released three times a year in English and Arabic.

3.3 OICnetworks SDN BHD

The OICnetworks Sdn Bhd (OICnetworks) was incorporated in Muharram 1421H (April 2000) as a joint venture company owned by IDB (51

percent) and the MIMOS Bhd. of Malaysia. The company became operational in Dhul Qada 1421H (February 2001). Its primary activities are information services, e-commerce, internet connectivity, and consultancy services.

The IDB and MIMOS pledged a total investment of \$14.5 million over a period of four years. By the end of 1426H, the authorized and paid-up capital has reached \$2.6 million.

The OICnetworks operates two internet initiatives: OIC-Trade and OIC-Exchange portals. The business plan of OICnetworks has been scaled down and the shareholders are re-strategizing new business opportunities in light of market realities and trends.

3.4 Saudi Arabian Project for the Utilization of Hajj Sacrificial Meat

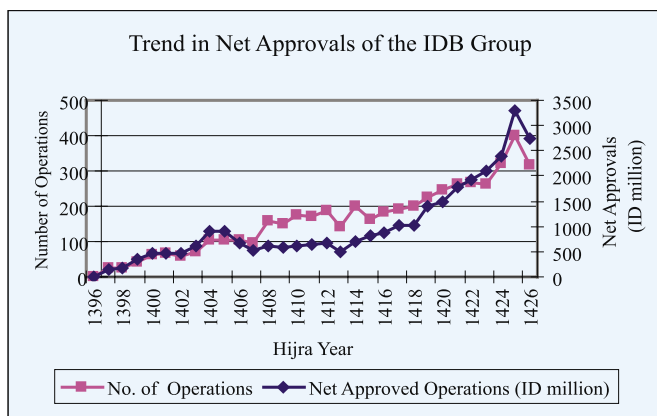
The Saudi Arabian Project for the Utilization of Hajj Sacrificial Meat is managed by the IDB for the Government of Saudi Arabia. The project provides special services during annual Hajj period such as assisting the pilgrims to perform the rite of animal sacrifice, utilization and distribution of the meat in accordance with the religious norms. The IDB also distributes the meat to the needy people in member countries and to Muslim communities in non-member countries.

During 1426H Hajj, a total of 600,000 animals were sacrificed. Of this, the meat of 328,000 sheep, cows and camels was distributed in the Haram area in Makkah al-Mukarramah while the carcasses of the remaining 272,000 animals were shipped to the poor and the needy in 23 member countries.

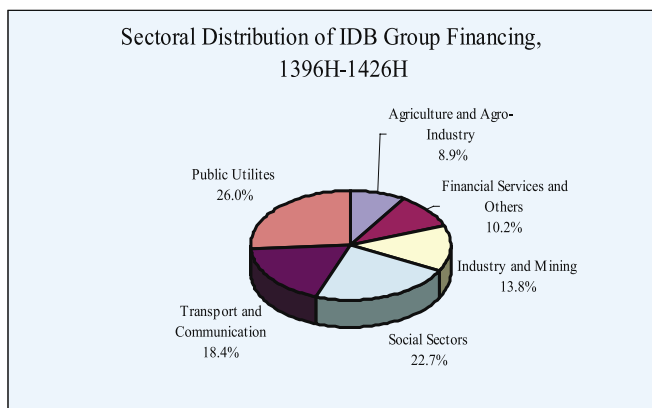
4. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF IDB GROUP

4.1 Operational Activities of IDB Group

- During the period 1396-1426H, the IDB Group (excluding ICIEC) financed 4,980 projects amounting to \$41.4 billion (ID30.9 billion); of which the IDB's net approvals represented 98.9 percent (or \$40.9 billion) with ICD accounting for the remaining (\$406.9 million).



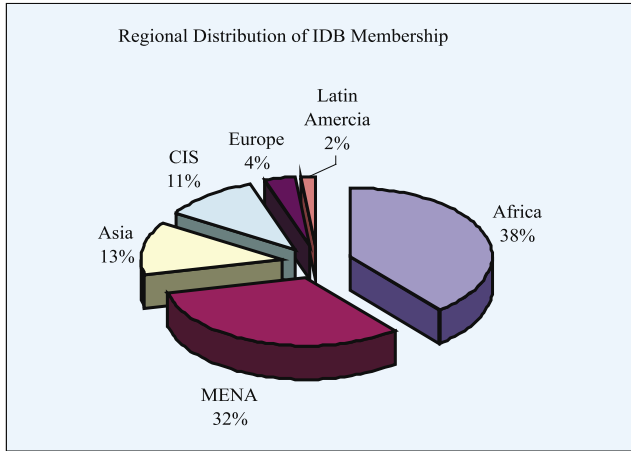
- In terms of the broad category of operational activities of the IDB Group up to the end of 1426H, trade financing operations (in monetary terms) represented 59.5 percent of the net approvals, project financing 38.5 percent, technical assistance 0.5 percent, and special assistance operations 1.5 percent.
- With respect to the modes of project financing in IDB Group, Leasing remains the predominant mode representing 30.2 percent of the total, followed by Loan 23.7 percent, Instalment Sale 15.4 percent, Istisna'a 15.5 percent, and Equity 7.3 percent. The remaining modes accounted for 7.9 percent.
- During 1396H-1426H sectoral distribution of IDB Group financing (excluding ICIEC) is as follows: Public Utilities 26.0 percent; Social Sector 22.7 percent; Transport and Communication 18.4 percent; Industry and Mining 13.8 percent; Agriculture 8.9 percent; and Financial Services/Others 10.2 percent.



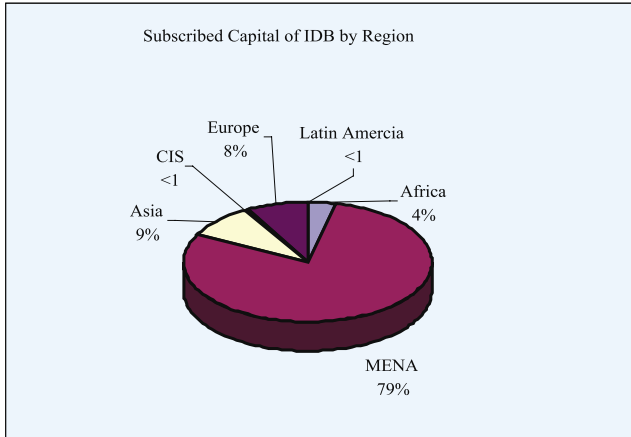
4.2 Major Achievements of IDB Group

- **Significant growth in membership:** The membership of IDB grew from 22 countries in 1395H to 56 countries in 1426H – an increase of 155 percent. Similarly, the membership of ICD has increased from 25 countries in 1420H to 44 countries in 1426H. Also, the membership of ICIEC has increased from 13 countries in 1415H to 35 countries at the end of 1426H (30 January 2006).
- **Membership of the flagship entity (IDB) is global**, spreading over Africa, Asia, Middle East, Europe and Latin America².

²**Africa** includes the following countries: 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.



- **The distribution of the IDB’s subscribed capital by region** as at the end of 1426H is as follows:



- **Substantial growth in capital:** The authorized, subscribed and paid-up capital of entities in IDB Group has increased over the years as shown in the table below.

Capital of Entities in IDB Group				
(Amount in million)				
		<i>IDB</i>	<i>ICD</i>	<i>ICIEC</i>
Authorized Capital	1426H	ID15,000	\$1,000	ID100
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>ID2,000</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>	<i>ID100</i>
Subscribed Capital	1426H	ID8,000	\$500	ID97.24
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>ID750</i>	<i>\$350</i>	<i>ID68.75</i>
Paid-up Capital	1426H	ID2,736	\$282.21	ID72.74
	<i>At inception</i>	<i>ID280</i>	<i>\$88.10</i>	<i>ID63.81</i>

Note: ID = Islamic Dinar and \$=US Dollar.

- **Substantial growth in operations/sectoral financing:** Net approvals of the IDB Group (excluding ICIEC operations) from inception up to the end of 1426H (30 January 2006) amounted to ID30.9 billion (\$41.4 billion) for 4,980 operations of which ID22.0 billion (\$29.5 billion) has been disbursed.
- **Highest ratings (AAA/A-1+):** The IDB is granted the highest long-term and short-term credit rating of AAA and A-1+, respectively, by Standard and Poor's. This rating was assigned in 2002 and has been reaffirmed annually since then.
- **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 Settlementment.
- **Contribution to the establishment of Islamic financial architecture:** 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 (vii) International Islamic Center for Reconciliation and Commercial Arbitration (IICRCA).

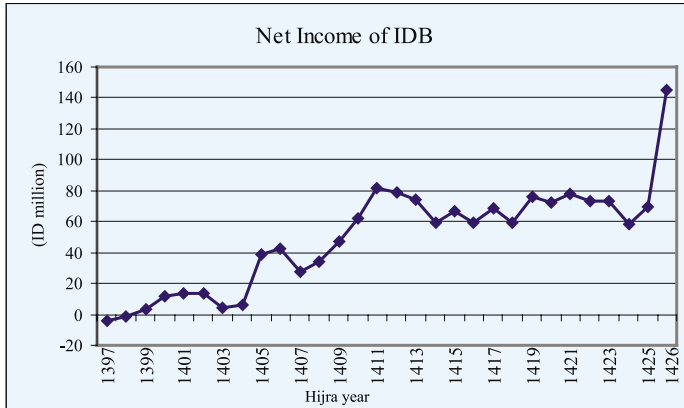
- **Mobilization of medium- and short-term resources:** Issued a AAA-rated debut Sukuk totaling \$400 million in 1424H. Also issued a \$500 million Sukuk in Jumad Awwal 1426H (June 2005) with five year maturity, under a \$1 billion medium-term note (MTN) programme. In addition, launched a short-term resource mobilization scheme through Reverse Murabaha.
- **Assistance to OIC member countries for WTO-related matters:** Launched its Technical Assistance Programme for WTO-related matters in 1997. Activities undertaken under this programme included workshops, seminars, trade policy courses, subject-specific studies and consultative meetings prior to and after the regular WTO ministerial conferences.
- **Support for NEPAD initiative:** Under the Ouagadougou Declaration issued in Sha'aban 1424H (October 2002), committed \$2 billion to finance projects in African LDMCs for five-year period 1424-1428H. Over 1424H-1426H, the Bank Group has approved a total of \$1.2 billion, which represents 60 percent of the total amount committed.
- **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, and the Arab Coordination Group³. During 1426H, 15 operations in 12 countries were co-financed with other institutions. The total cost of development projects supported was \$1,688 million, of which the IDB contributed 22 percent (\$368 million).

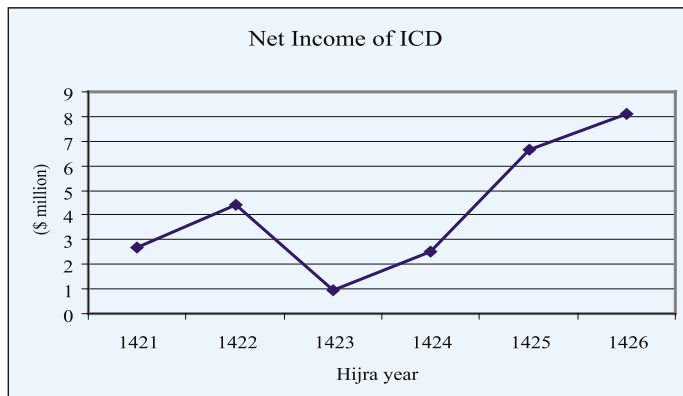
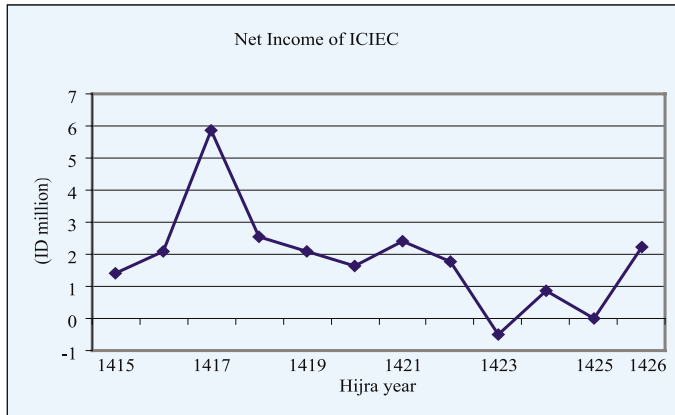
³The Arab Coordination Group comprises the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

- Provision of emergency assistance:** Approved \$500 million emergency assistance package to countries affected by the Tsunami disaster and co-sponsored the “OIC Alliance to Assist the Child Victims of Tsunami with the OIC and the Islamic relief organizations. Approved an assistance programme totalling \$501.6 million to assist the Government of Pakistan in the reconstruction of the areas affected by the earthquake that devastated parts of Pakistan on 8 October 2005.
- The total assets of the IDB Group have increased significantly** over the years. Assets of the IDB increased from ID445 million in 1396H to ID5.9 billion in 1426H, while for ICD it increased from \$91 million in 1421H to \$320.4 million in 1426H. Similarly, for ICIEC it increased from \$105 million in 1415H to \$141.2 million in 1426H.

5. FINANCIAL POSITION OF IDB GROUP

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





APPENDIX
Membership in the Entities of IDB Group by Country

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	35	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, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.