LOAN PROPOSAL

Country: THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Governors: DANNY SOTO-AVILES & DIEGO COLON- RIVERA

Description: Expansion and improvement of the transportation system

I. TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN FROM WORLD BANK $40,000,000 USD

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN $53,000,000 USD

II. COUNTRY BACKGROUND:

Indonesia is located at the Southeast of Asia. It has a hot, humid climate that stays around 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Indonesia is composed of 17,000 islands along the equator between Asia and Australia. The largest island has mountains, fertile plains and lowlands. The climate is hot, humid, and between October and April the rainy season is active. It's a diverse nation with a lot of resources. The Dutch began to colonize Indonesia in the early 17th century; Japan occupied the islands in World War II. Indonesia declared its independence after Japan surrendered, but it required four years of intermittent negotiations, recurring hostilities, and UN mediation before the Netherlands agreed to transfer sovereignty in 1949. Indonesia's first free parliamentary election after decades of repressive rule took place in 1999. Indonesia is now the fourth largest populated country and the world's largest archipielagic state, it is home to the largest Muslim population.

Current issues include: alleviating poverty, improving education, preventing terrorism, consolidating democracy and financial reforms, steaming corruption and holding the military accountable for past human rights violations, addressing climate change, and controlling avian influenza. In 2005 Indonesia reached a historic peace agreement with armed separatists in Ache, which led to democratic elections in December 2006. Indonesia continues to face a low intensity separatist movement in Papua. They also have another project with the World Bank which is to improve the medical education and producing more health professionals.

III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

Our proposal objectives are to improve the railroad , boat and airplane system, to have funds to repair the trains, airplanes and boats that are damaged, and to have funding available for new train parts for future occasions.

IV. CREDIBILITY/RATIONALE

With the economic growth that will happen when we expand the transportation system, people who didn't have transportation will be able to get jobs and products would spread all over the country. When the project is in its optimum function we will pay the loan with the profits generated from the use of trains, boats and airplanes.

V. CO-FINANCING:

International Developing Agency:	$40,000,000
Government of Indonesia:	$13,000,000
	TOTAL: $53,000,000 USD

VI. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS:

Rail Components and train equipment	$13,000,000
Labor Salaries	$12,000,000
Technical Service Components	$7,000,000
Dock components and boat equipment	$10,000,000
Airport components and airplane equipment	$10,000,000

VII. MATURITY:

Interest Rate:	0.93%
Grace Period:	12 years
Pay Back Period:	26 years

Country: Kingdom of Norway

Governors: Gabriella Simon Tatiana Chionis

Description: Haiti Internet Loan Proposal

I. Total Amount of Loan from World Bank: $262,500,000

Total Amount of Loan: $262,500,000

II. Country Background:

Haiti is located on the island Hispaniola which it shares with the Dominican Republic. It is the poorest country in the America's. Its capital is Port-au-Prince. On January 1, 1804, Haiti declared independence from France, but was not recognized as an independent nation until April 17, 1825. Haiti is a semi presidential republic with a population of over 9 million. The official languages are French and Creole. Approximately 80% of Haitians live below the poverty line, and 52.9% of the Haitian population is literate. In 1995, 9% of employed Haitians were recorded as working in industry, 66% in agriculture, and 25% in services. The main agriculture products are: mangoes, coffee, rice, sugarcane, sorghum, wood and corn. The main industries are: flour milling, sugar refining, textiles, light assembly that is based on imported parts and cement. In recent months, the Haitian economy seemed to be improving somewhat, but on January 13, 2010, a 7.0 magnitude earthquake hit Haiti, centering on Port-au-Prince and destroyed much of the surrounding area. It is estimated that 150,000 are dead and 194,000 injured.

Currently, as a result of the earthquake, many organizations, including the UN, are attempting to provide relief for the Haitians. According to a World Bank press release, as of January 12, 2010, there are 14 active projects for infrastructure such as disaster risk management, community driven development, and economic governance grants.

III. Project Objectives

The Haiti Community Information Center Project has four objectives: (i) building infrastructure for national internet access, (ii) to create a Community Information Center system which will be constructed for the sole purpose of providing access to information and other online resources, (iii) to promote e-commerce nationally and internationally which will benefit the people, (iiii) to give people access to online educational resources.

The key performance indicators would be: (i) monthly inspections to verify that all systems are operational and connected to broadband, (ii) Community Information Centers are operational in key areas throughout the country, (iii) number of online business gross and net sales of all e-commerce products and services, (iiii) increase in literacy rates and adult usage of educational programs.

There are four main components involved: (a) infrastructure towers and more, (b) equipped centers, (c) maintenance, (d) training and education. The Broadband Towers and More

Component: US$ would be located in key places across Haiti. They would be situated to give the best internet access to users. Equipped Centers Component would be split into sections for adult and children. The children's computer programs would be primarily focused on education while the adults would have access to a broader range of information and e-commerce options. These centers could also have available telemarketing jobs. Computers would be provided for, statistically, 1 out of every 10 children and 1 for every 20 adults. The Maintenance Component would be taken care of by technicians at every center who would periodically repair and/or update all computers meanwhile training the locals to be able to also perform those services. Training and Education Component would hire computer teachers and others to teach technological craft/skill teachers who would then train all Haitians interested how to use computers.

IV. Credibility/Rationale

The internet had been previously introduced to Haiti in 1990, but it wasn't until 1992 that the Alpha Communication Networks (ACN) made e-mailing service available. By 2008, the ACN had over 1 million users connected.

Our challenge lies in information and knowledge. Although most of the world is progressing very fast, developing countries are being left behind. Due to a lack of access, many people in these nations cannot connect with the rest of the world. For many people in developing countries, a lack of access to these opportunities can prevent them from moving forward and becoming more developed countries. Many of these people are being affected by "information poverty" or the absence of vital information that can help better their lives. With access to this information people can get an enhanced education, access to medical information, and so much more.

The World Bank has already approved a similar, but different loan proposal: the African Regional Communications Infrastructure Program (RCIP). The RCIP is aimed at lowering the cost of internet and connecting southern and eastern Africa to the global Information and Communications network. The Community Information Centers project also seeks to provide efficient internet access and increased online opportunities. The rebuilding of Haiti provides the perfect opportunity to implement this project.

V. Financing:

International Development Agency (World Bank- IDA)	$262,500,000

VI. Allocation of Funds:

Building the Infrastructure	$100,000,000
Computers for End Users	$136,000,000

Maintenance	$9,000,000
Training and Education	$5,000,000
Contingency Funds	$12,500,000
TOTAL:	$262,500,000

VII. Maturity

Interest Rate:	IDA 0.75%
Grace Period:	20 years
Payback Period:	45 years

Loan Proposal

Country: THE HASHEMITE KINDOM OF JORDAN

Governors: Jonathan Andersson and Johan Lindahl

Description: SOLAR PLANT

I. TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN FROM WORLD BANK: $5,000,000,000 USD

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN: $6,000,000,000 USD

II. COUNTRY BACKGROUND:

Jordan is a country in the Middle East with the countries Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and the West Bank surrounding it. There are not many water areas in and around Jordan. There are the Dead Sea, Red Sea and one river, the Jordan river. The lack of water is a real and serious problem for the country.

Jordan has about 6.1 million people, 78 % of them live in the cities. The capital of Jordan is Amman that is also the largest city. The official language is Arabian. The centered place that Jordan has is very sensitive, the place between Iraq and Israel.

The climate in Jordan is Mediterranean. The average temperature per year is 63,10 F,

17,250 C. That means a hot climate and much sun (www.visitjordan.com).

Jordan does not have many natural resources. The import is bigger than the export.

Oil that is a very important resource, is important to meet the needs of energy, gets imported. It makes the balance between import and export uneven. Almost the whole

population has access to electricity and the energy consumption has increased immensely. We don´t have oil ourselves but we have the sun. It could be a very good

source of energy. Different projects are in process for developing national energy supply like the development of wind and sun energy. But they have not reached their goal.

III PROJECT OBJECTIVES

What we want to do with this project is to cover 10 % of Jordan's electricity consumption with solar energy. It will lover the import of oil so that Jordan´s economy will have a chance to grow much better and create more jobs.

The project has four objectives: (I) to create a domestic energy production; (II) to make a better balance in the commerce, import and export; (III) to increase the production of renewable sources of energy; and (IV) to create more jobs. These objectives will; make Jordan

(I) more independent from donations, from other countries; make Jordan

(II) more independent from the import of oil;

give Jordan (III) more energy in environmental friendly way;

and lower Jordan´s (IV) percent of unemployment.

Four components have been identified: (a) technical service; (b) transport of components; (c) setup and installation of components; and (d) Components Cost.

The Technical Service Component: US$20,0 million would include the maintenance of the solar cells.

Transport of components: US$15,0 million would include the transportation of the solar cells. The fuel and vehicle costs and minor road reparations.

Setup and Installation of Components: US$65,0 million would include the consults, workers, education and geographic planning.

The Components Costs: US$5,9 billions would include the buying of the solar cells and all material that is needed.

IV. CREDIBILITY/RATIONALE:

Jordan has a long history of credibility considering, honoring, treaties. We hope that the World Bank would find our country trustworthy for this loan. We have a stabile government who supports this project. And further more the project will support Jordan's economy in a positive way so that we will have funds enough to honor the payback timeframe.

V. CO-FINANCING:

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) $5,000,000,000

Government of Jordan $1,000,000,000

TOTAL: 6,000,000,000 USD

VI. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS:

Technical Services Components $ 20,000,000

Transport of Components $ 15,000,000

Setup/Installation of Components $ 65,000,000

Components Costs $ 5,900,000,000

TOTAL: $ 6,000,000,000 USD

VII. MATURITY:

Interest rate: 0,75 %

Grace Period 10 years

Payback Period 30 years

Loan Proposal

Country: Slovak Republic

Governor: H.E. Matthew Feinberg

Description: Assistance for Roma People

I. Total Amount of loan from the World Bank: $180,000,000USD

Total amount of loan: $260,000,000USD

II. Country Background:

The Slovak Republic is populated by 5.4 million people. The Slovak Republic is located in central Europe and borders the Czech Republic and Austria to the west, Poland to the north, Ukraine to the east, and Hungary to the south. The Slovak Republic declared independence on January 1, 1993 from the Czech Republic.

III. Project Objectives:

This project has three objectives: (I) improve education (II) improve living standards (III) facilitate increased employment opportunities. Progress towards these objectives would be monitored by the following performance indicators: (I) higher school attendance and literacy improvement, (II) improved living standards, i.e., access to electricity, water, and sewage and garbage collection ,(III) employment rates increase and poverty rates decrease.

The three components have been identified by: (A) dramatic rise in school attendance, literacy rate improving, increased completion of secondary diplomas and university degrees by Roma people, (B) Better housing access to essentials like electricity, water, and sewage and garbage collection, (C) Employment rates increase and Roma poverty rates decrease. USD$40Million would address education by building more accessible education, training better teachers, programs before and after school to help with work and language proficiency. USD$ 75Million would address the living standards by trying to create low-income housing so the Roma People could have services, i.e., electricity, water, and sewage and garbage collection.USD$100 million would address the large amount of poverty, especially in eastern Slovakia, the creation of infrastructure jobs, i.e., construction Slovakia could build infrastructure in the Slovakia and reduce the poverty levels in Slovakia for the Roma People. The creation of the micro credit system is to lower poverty by loaning money to the Roma People to development small businesses.

IV. Social Profitability:

Better access to education, especially in secondary and universities institutions by Roma People will increase the literacy rate of Roma People to be more equivalent to the overall literacy rate of the Slovak population. Living conditions improvement by a low income housing with increases of electricity, water, and sewage and garbage collection. Employment rates increases with the growing development of small businesses and infrastructure. The decrease in social services by the government because of the higher employment and decrease in poverty rate. The decrease in social discrimination because of the growing integration of Roma People in the community though the above measures.

V. Credibility/Rationale:

In 1993 after Slovak Republic independence from the Czech Republic, we joined the World Bank. In 1994-1998 the bank helped to support economic recovery. At the end of 1998 the bank helped with technical and financial assistance. In 2001 the bank helped promote convergence with its western European neighbors and improve living conditions. In 2001-2004 the bank helped transformation reform, strengthening governance and building institutions, improving social security, enhancing human development, and meeting environmental standards. Our last loan was closed on June 30, 2009. The Slovak Republic graduated from the World Bank's financing in the fall of 2008.

VI. Co-financing

International Development Agency (World Bank- IDA)	$180,000,000
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	$60,000,000
Government of Slovak Republic	$20,000,000
Total:	$260,000,000

VII. Allocation of Funds:

Improving Education	$40,000,000
Improving Living Standards	$75,000,000
Project Development Costs	$20,000,000
Decrease Unemployment	$100,000,000
Contingency Funds	$25,000,000

Total: $260, 000, 000

VIII. Maturity:

Interest Rate:	2.25%
Grace Period:	8 years
Payback Period:	15 years

LOAN PROPOSAL

Country: Kingdom of Morocco

Governors: Astrid

Description: Desalinization plant and drip irrigation system

I. **TOTAL AMMOUNT OF LOAN FROM WORLD BANK:** $190,000,000.00 USD

TOTAL AMMOUNT OF LOAN: $20,000,000.00 USD

II. **COUNTRY BACKGROUND**

The Kingdom of Morocco is located on the northwestern area of Africa, bordering with the Atlantic Ocean on the West and the Mediterranean Sea on the North. Its capital is Rabat, but its largest city is Casablanca. The official currency is the Moroccan Dirham (MAD). Its population is around 40 million distributed in 446,550 km^2, ranked as the 37^{th} most populated country in the world. The official language is Arabic, and the predominant religion is Arab-Barber. Its political system is a Constitutional Monarchy, leaded by our King Mohammed VI and our Prime Minister Abbas El Fassi.

Since its independence in 1956, the Kingdom of Morocco has developed quickly and accordingly to the worlds tendencies. During the last decade, The Kingdom of Morocco has improved significantly its presence in global economy. An example of this is the signature of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States of America and the European Union. In the last year, the GDP has grown 2.6%, despite the global recession. This is another indication that its economy is stable, strong, and ready to address internal difficulties.

III. **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The presented project, has three main objectives: (i) implementation of a desalinization plant and a drip irrigation system in the southern zone of Morocco, mainly in El Khabta, in order to cultivate fruits, cereals and grains; (ii) provide direct and indirect jobs to thousands, increasing its quality of life, decreasing poverty, and reducing migration to other countries; and (iii) provide quality and affordable food to the United States and the European Union, as part of the FTA and make the next step in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Three components have been identified: (a) desalinization plant; (b) drip irrigation system; and (c) infrastructure. The desalinization plant: $40.0 million will be invested in the building and maintenance, providing potable water to the residents and the fields involved. The drip irrigation system: $150.0 million in the installation and maintenance for a surface of 40 thousand hectares (400 km^2), that would be given to farmers and properly trained citizens for production of fruits and cereals. Infrastructure: $20 million will be invested in the creation of roads, schools, and

services for the farmers who will be benefited from this project.

IV. CREDIBILITY/RATIONALE:

For the last decade, the Kingdom of Morocco has signed two extremely important FTAs with the United States and the European Union. This is a great evidence of general stability, and interest from these countries in our products. Cereals and fruits are the most demanded inputs in the European Union, and Morocco's proximity to Europe, is an added value, that will ensure low cost and high quality products to all the European Union members. The increasing demand of food and the relatively low investment will allow Morocco to pay back this loan in a matter of a few years.

V. CO-FINANCING

International Development Agency (World Bank – IDA) $ 190,000,000.00

African Development Bank Group $ 20,000,000.00

Total: $ 210,000,000.00

VI. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Installation of desalinization plant $ 40,000,000.00

Desalinization plant maintenance $ 10,000,000.00

Roads $ 6,000,000.00

Road maintentance $ 1,000,000.00

Education (schools, teachers) $ 6,000,000.00

Education services and maintenance $ 1,000,000.00

Basic services installation (water, electricity, gas) $ 5,000,000.00

Basic services maintenance $ 1,000,000.00

Total: $ 210,000,000.00 USD

VII. MATURITY

Interest Rate: 0.75%

Grace Period: 6 years

Payback Period: 16 years

LOAN PROPOSAL

Country: Republic of Uganda

President: Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

Description: Airport

I. TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN FROM WORLD BANK: $900,000.00 USD

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN: $990,000.00 USD

II. COUNTRY'S BACKGROUND

The Republic of Uganda is located in mid-eastern Africa, bordered by Sudan to the north, the Democratic Republic of Conga to the west, Rwanda and Tanzania to the south, and Kenya to the east. Kampala is the capital of Uganda as well as the largest city; making it the center of the modern Uganda. It has a growing population of 32,369,558 people (July 2009) and it is considered the 37th most populated country in the world. It is the 30th largest country in the world and has the area of 241,038 sq km, slightly smaller than the state of Oregon. The climate is tropical with a steady rainfall of (on average) 150 millimeters a month. 1/3 of the land is cultivated for agricultural use. The fertile soil helps the growth of the plants. Wildlife inhabits the savannas, desert, forests, rivers, lakes, and wetlands that make up most of the country.

They gained their independence on October 9, 1962, from Britain. They have persevered through much corruption in the government and poverty. Yet Musevini is leading them to extinguish the past corruption through decentralization and create a stronger country overall.

Uganda assumed Membership to the United Nations on January 1, 2009, as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for a two year term, elected during the 63rd session of the UN General Assembly. Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda is the permanent representative. Uganda is trying to create infrastructure and reduce the household poverty and increase income for the majority of the people. Stability and economy is growing, and Uganda is known for beautiful sights.

III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

This project has five objectives to promote the welfare of Uganda. (i) It would encourage foreign investment by opening up the country for easy access. With multiple airports strategically placed throughout the country, investors can visit different places that show the country's variety and investment opportunities. (ii) Airports would facilitate tourism and eco-tourism by providing access to the

natural beauty, agricultural backbone, and the vast environmental diversity of Uganda. (iii) In order to unify the people and leverage the diversity, rural communities could cooperate with educated graduates and the growing middle class to promote sustainability and development of the Ugandan economy. (iv) Provide the government an opportunity to reconstruct and modernize the country through decentralization of power. (v) It would encourage economic reforms, employment, and job generation for the growing population.

IV. ECONOMIC/DIPLOMATIC PROFITS

Decentralization of the government will empower the people to build the infrastructure for a symbiotic relationship between nature and population growth for economic development in global markets. The infrastructure will return Uganda to its prior glory as the Pearl of Africa by bringing foreign investment, tourism, and exporting cash crops. New industries and small businesses would be formed, allowing money to flow into Uganda. New jobs would be formed allowing opportunities for the middle class. It would influence young graduates to move into rural communities to modernize the villages. The airports would create Uganda's environmental map by networking the villages that are leading sustainable practices in protecting the forests, soil, wetlands, and animals.

V. SOCIAL PROFITABILITY

Each airport would create about 120 jobs in the area, meaning the anticipated number of jobs would form a total of 1660. Creating airports would be a community project and would help allow tourists to see Uganda's beauty.

DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZAITON OF AIRPORTS AND VILLAGES

(Process and allocation of funds)

Tour center, conference center, bank, restaurant, and hotel would be run by local professionals with support by the National Government and International Investors

VI. CREDIBILITY/RATIONALITY

Updating airports would promote economic reforms and employment opportunities for the growing population of Uganda by leveraging its bio-diversity and agricultural background. The environment of Uganda is harnessed as the source for eco-tourism and investments. The critical opportunity for this program would be to implement a united national vision, the decentralization of power, and would leverage university graduates as the innovative thinkers to bring villages into the modern world.

VII. CO-FINANCING

The Minister of Urban Development, Agriculture, and Finance would play a key role in the financing for the Government of Uganda portion of the investment. The International Bank would see this as an investment to bring Ugandan exports to the international market.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development World Bank: $900,000.00

Government of Uganda $90,000.00

TOTAL: $990,000.00

VIII. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Paving $250,000

Tour Center $65,000

Conference Center $50,000

Restaurant $75,000

Banking Center $50,000

Hotel $500,000

Total: $990,000 USD

IX. MATURITY

Interest Rate: 5%

Grace Period: 5 years

Payback Period: 10 years

LOAN PROPOSAL

Delegates: Maya Kelly, Nina Malczewski

Country: REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Governor: GEN. TCHERTKOFF

Description: METHANE EXTRACTION DEVELOPMENT

I. TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN FROM WORLD BANK: $ 50,000,000 USD

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN: $ 70,000,000 USD

II. COUNTRY BACKGROUND:

Poland is a small country in Eastern Europe. It has a population of 38 million people. It shares borders with Germany, Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Czech Republic and the Baltic Sea. It was an independent country until 1772 when it was overtaken by neighbouring countries and divided. In 1945 a Communist dominated government was established and Poland's present day borders were formed. In 1990 the Communist party was dissolved.

Poland is presently rebuilding its economy due to strong imports and exports such agriculture, coal and machinery. Poland joined the United Nations on December 14, 1955. Poland is also a member of the European Union and joined the EU in 2004.

III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

The Project has four objectives: (i) to reduce the consumption of coal by developing a methane gas extraction system for existing coal mines; (ii) to reduce the carbon foot print of coal mining by utilizing methane gas and producing a clean burning fuel; (iii) to stimulate job opportunities and ;(iv) to improve on existing coal mines and reduce harmful emissions of methane directly from these mines. Progress towards these objectives would be monitored by the following key performance indicators: (i) cost of coal production versus cost of coal mine methane (CMM) and; (ii) income from coal mine methane exports.

The Plant Production part of the loan would include the utilization of five existing coal mines in Poland. This would include the purchase of equipment, installation, buildings, etc. Operation costs would address staffing, maintenance, labour salaries, etc.

IV. ECONOMIC / DIPLOMATIC PROFITS:

Methane is a natural gas that when turned into liquid and burned is a very environmentally friendly source of energy. Today there is a high need for renewable clean sources of energy and methane is perfect. Poland is the 8th largest coal producer in the world with many coal mines which are one of the key sources of methane. By growing this already budding industry, Poland's abandoned coal mines could be again used. This would stimulate job opportunities and be very profitable if exported to neighbouring countries. It could also reduce Poland's carbon footprint which is mainly caused by coal. If Poland is to use coal-bed methane it could eliminate 40-60 million tons of sulphur dioxide from the atmosphere and save in pollution control equipment. Currently most coal mines in Poland just ventilate methane when mining to prevent methane explosions but methane is one of the key causes of global warming. If this methane gas is used appropriately it is one of the cleanest fossil fuels.

V. SOCIAL PROFIBILITY:

By creating coal-bed methane extraction plants in Poland it would stimulate about 10,000 jobs. It would also create many support jobs exporting the methane. Methane is much cheaper then coal so it would not be hard to persuade the Polish population to use it as their main source of energy. Many of Poland's citizens already use coal as one of their major energy sources. By extracting methane from coal mines, Poland could try to reduce the use of coal, if not totally terminate it.

VI. PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS:

This project has been divided into five stages, each stage representing a new plant development.

Years	Plants	Methane Produced (cubic feet)	Total USD Produced	Operating Expenses	Profit Available for Reinvestment
Year 2	Wujek	20 Million	70,000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000
Year 3	Halemba	40 Million	140,000,000	60,000,000	80,000,000
Year 4	Ruda Slaska	60 Million	210,000,000	90,000,000	120,000,000
Year 5	Kamiennego	80 Million	280,000,000	120,000,000	160,000,000
Year 6	Bogdanka	100 Million	350,000,000	150,000,000	200,000,000

In the chart we present the yearly benefits of opening the above new methane mines. From year 4-6 the loan would repay itself. By the sixth year approximately 200,000,000 USD will be available for reinvestment into the Polish economy and repayment of the loan to the World Bank.

Years	Loan (Millions USD)	Cost to Open New Facitly	Funds from Operation	Cash Balance
Year 1 - Wujek	70,000,000	50,000,000	0	20,000,000
Year 2 - Halemba	0	50,000,000	40,000,000	10,000,000
Year 3 - Ruda Slaska	0	50,000,000	80,000,000	40,000,000
Year 4 - Kamiennego	0	50,000,000	120,000,000	110,000,000
Year 5 - Bogdanka	0	50,000,000	160,000,000	220,000,000
Year 6	0	0	200,000,000	420,000,000

VII. CREDIBILITY/ RATIONALITY

Poland is the 8th highest coal producing country in the world. The people of Poland rely on the production of coal and use it as a major source of energy; therefore, if we were to replace coal with methane, which is much cleaner and more affordable, it would guarantee profits for the Polish economy. Not only would methane be sold in Poland but could also be exported to neighbouring countries for a higher profit. So as you can see replacing methane with coal would be very beneficial for Poland as well as neighbouring countries.

IX. CO-FINANCING:

IBRD World Bank $ 50,000,000

Government of Poland $ 20,000,000

TOTAL: $ 70,000,000

X. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS:

Plant Equipment $ 30,000,000

Project Development Costs	$ 10,000,000
Labour Salaries/ Inputs/ Misc.	$ 10,000,000
Contingency Funds	$ 20,000,000
TOTAL:	$ 70,000,000

XI. MATURITY

Interest Rate:	5.75%
Grace Period:	5 years
Payback Period:	10 years

LOAN PROPOSAL

COUNTRY: PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GOVERNORS: H.E. ERINROSE CARR, TIA KUMAR AND BENJAMIN WOLINSKY

DESCRIPTION: WIND POWER RESOURCE RESEARCH PROJECT

I. TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN FROM WORLD BANK: 62,000,000 USD

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN: 91,850,000.00 USD

II. COUNTRY'S BACKGROUND:

China is located in Eastern Asia, bordering the East China Sea, Korea Bay, Yellow Sea, and South China Sea. It is bordered by Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, India, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Vietnam. China covers a total area of 9,596,960 sq miles, making it the third largest country in the world. The capital is Beijing and China's official currency is Yuan (CNY). China has a population of 1,335,330,000, making it the most populated country in the world. The official language of China is Mandarin; it is one of the six official languages of the United Nations. China gained its independence on October 1st, 1949. The People's Republic of China has come a long way since then; from a developing third world country, China has grown to be a leading world power. It is dedicated to having all parts of the country benefit from this economic growth by putting funding into projects for the poorer parts of China.

China is one of the founding members of the UN, which was founded in 1945, and is one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

The project has three objectives: (i) to reduce the amount Carbon Dioxide emitted into the air. By increasing the amount of environmentally friendly energy and decreasing the amount of coal used in Inner Mongolia, the carbon dioxide being released into the air will decline at a steady pace for the next several years if the wind turbines are built; (ii) to supply jobs to the rural area of Inner Mongolia in China. With the rising percentage of unemployment in Inner Mongolia, new jobs are needed. The installation of wind

turbines will create several hundred jobs and when the wind farm is put into use over one thousand jobs will be created; (iii) to reduce Inner Mongolia's dependence on non-renewable fossil fuels. By implementing the use of twenty six wind turbines, Inner Mongolia will become less reliant on using coal; one of their most commonly used resources, to meet its energy needs.

IV. SOCIAL PROFITABILITY

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region's economy is lagging behind the other regions of the People's Republic. The average income for residents of Inner Mongolia is less than half the amount of a Shanghai resident. Out of Inner Mongolia's 101 counties, 29 of them are provincial poverty counties and 39 are national poverty counties. Inner Mongolia is experiencing an increase in the unemployment rate and needs new jobs to be put into effect. By building a wind farm several hundred jobs will be created and when the plant is put into operation there will be over one thousand jobs that will be created.

The proposed wind farm will bring electricity to the poorer counties of Inner Mongolia and to households that still do not have any electricity. Approximately 50% of Inner Mongolia's residents live in rural areas far from power grids; the proposed wind farm will provide them with the electricity needed to run their farms.

V. CREDITABILITY/ RATIONALITY

The wind farm industry has been growing rapidly over the past few years. Investments in the proposed wind farm will flourish, because the wind industry, as experts have proposed, will grow by around 150% over the next decade. Wind farms, such as the proposed one, will assist China in reaching goals related to rural development, industrial development, environmental protection and energy security. China is currently the fastest wind power market and is constantly growing.

VI. CO-FINANCING

World Bank 62,000,000.00 USD

Government of China 29,850,000.00 USD

Total 91,850,000.00 USD

VII. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS:

Twenty Six 2MW 91,000,000.00 USD

Concrete 1,300.00 USD

Steel Reinforcements 11,700.00 USD

1000k Box Transformer 637,000.00 USD

Labor Salaries 200,000.00 USD

Total: 91,850,000.00 USD

VIII. MATURITY:

Interest Rate: 1%

Grace Period: 6 years

Payback Period: 15 years

Loan Proposal

Country: Republic of India

Delegates: Devon McCarron and Julia Zhu-Pawlowsky

Topic: Construction of a Hydropower and Desalination Plant

I. Total amount of loan from World Bank: $70, 000, 000 USD

Total amount of loan: $100, 500, 000 USD

India's population is approximately 1.1 billon people and is constantly growing. With the population growing there is a greater need for water. In India, 86% (2006 estimate) of the people have access to clean drinking water, which leaves 14% without water. "More than one person in three suffers hardship and indignity on account of problems relating to water..." (Ambassador Vijay Kunhianandan Nambiar) Water is in short supply in India, sewage is poured directly into rivers each day. In New Deli, 950 million gallons of raw sewage is poured into the rivers each day. In India, approximately 80% of the raw sewage ends up in the country's rivers. The World Bank estimates that 21% of the diseases in the country result from dirty water. "When you look at the health and development challenges faced by the poorest of the world's population—diseases like malaria or TB, rising food prices, environmental degradation—the common denominator often turns out to be water." (Ban Ki-Moon, United Nations Secretariat General)

We propose to help the 128 million (14%) of people currently living without access to water in India. The loan will fund the construction of a hydropower plant that will create power and purify saltwater in the process. To create this power plant, a loan of $65,000,000 is being requested from the International Development Association of the World Bank. The loan will to be spent building a customized hydro power plant that will purify seawater at the same time as it creates hydro electricity.

The seawater will be purified by using a desalination process. There are two methods of desalination, either by using a membrane process or by using a thermal process. The membrane process purifies salt water by filtering the water and finally, the water goes through an *osmosis process*[1]. Whereas, the thermal process distils water by heating the water until it converts into its vapour form where the water vapour then rises and condenses in the form of pure water.

The hydropower plant will have water mills – to create energy – that will direct the water into a salubrious holding tank where the water will go through a desalination process. The desalination process that we would prefer to use is the membrane process because the thermal process would cost much more in energy alone to continually heat the water tanks.

This request will have many positive influences, such as many citizens gaining access to water; farmers having access to water for irrigation systems, which will not only help the supply

of food, but will also benefit the economy. These economic improvements will also help India's budget growth, which could essentially lead to more government supported projects, which in turn will aid the progress of the millennium development goals.

II. **Co-Financing:**

International Development Association **$70, 000, 000**

Asian Development Bank: **$30, 500, 000**

Government of India **$90, 000, 000**

Total: **$190, 500, 000 USD**

III. **Allocation of Funds:**

Desalination plant	**$120, 000, 000**
Water Mill	**$500, 000**
Salaries, Labour Costs etc.	**$20, 000, 000**
Contingency Funds	**$50, 000, 000**

Total: **$190, 500, 000 USD**

Grace Period: 8 years

Payback Period: 15 years

LOAN PROPOSAL

Country: THE SOCIALST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Governors: MARY WOOD AND MAX GREEN

Description: AGENT ORANGE DISPOSAL AND HEALTHCARE

I. TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN FROM WORLD BANK: 572,000,000 USD

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN: 585,622,857 USD

II. COUNTRY BACKGROUND:

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a country of 86 million people. Vietnam is surrounded by Cambodia, Laos, China and the South China Sea. Vietnam became an independent country in 1975 after American troops pulled out of the American War. Vietnam's Economy is built on the exportation of foods and necessities.

From 1961 to 1971 The United States of America dropped Agent Orange onto 48 million people. Agent Orange contains dioxin. Dioxin is a very dangerous chemical. Dioxin kills plants and can cripple humans and cause life threatening diseases such as sarcoma, different types of cancer, liver damage, and heart problems. It can also cause terrible birth defects in the children of people who have been exposed. The United States dropped Agent Orange on Vietnam to kill all of the leaves on the plants and trees, and to destroy the cover of Vietnam's troops.

III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

Our project has two objectives. Our first goal is to clean up all of the places with heavy amounts of Agent Orange. This will cost $85 million. Sixty million of that will clean up the former American bases at: Da Nang, Bien Hoa¸ and Pieiku. These three places are highly contaminated with Agent Orange. The other $25 million will go towards cleaning the Agent Orange out of all the other exposed places.

Our second goal is to get health care to people affected by Agent Orange that can't afford any medical treatment that is needed. We would like to spend $ 500 million on doctors, medicines, and facilities. This will help the people who are affected get what they need even when they can't afford it.

IV. CREDIBILITY/RATIONALE:

Vietnam's economy has been going up since the 1990s. We have taken out many loans from the World Bank and have had no defaults, delays, or turndowns. Our economy is going to rise because of our new investment program, backed by the World Bank. Because of our new

investment program we will be able to pay back this loan.

V. CO FINANCING:

International Bank of Reconstruction and Development **$572,000,000**

Czech Republic $880,000

United States $4,129,037

UNDP $350,000

Ford Foundation $2,369,820

Gates Foundation $2,750,000

Atlantic Philanthropies $2,750,000

TOTAL: $585,622,857

VI. ALOCATION OF FUNDS:

Cleanup at American Bases $60,000

Cleanup in Other Areas $25,000

Medical Aid to the Poorest People and People in Rural Areas $500,622,857

TOTAL: $585,622,857

VII. MATURITY:

Interest Rate: 0.75 %

Grace Period: 25 Years

Payback Period: 30 Years

Country: Turkey
Governors: H.E. Abdullah Gul and Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan
Description: TURKEY'S ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR AFFECT ON THE TURKISH PEOPLE

l. TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN FROM WORLD BANK: $300,000,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN: $330,000,000

ll. COUNTRY'S BACKROUND:

Turkey's location is in the Southern Eurasia. Turkey is the successor state to the Ottoman Empire. It is a democratic, secular, unitary, constitutional republic, whose political system was established in 1923 under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, following the fall of the Ottoman Empire in the aftermath of World War I. Since then, Turkey has become increasingly integrated with the West through membership in organizations such as the Council of Europe, NATO, OECD, WEOG, OSCE and the G-20.

Turkey began full membership negotiations with the European Union in 2005, having been an associate member of the EEC since 1963, and having reached a customs union agreement in 1995. Turkey has also fostered close cultural, political, economic and industrial relations with the Eastern world, particularly with the rest of the Middle East and states of Central Asia, through membership in organizations such as the OIC and ECO. Turkey is classified as a developed country by the CIA and as a regional power by political scientists and economists worldwide.

The main **Environmental issues in Turkey** are:

- water pollution from the dumping of chemicals and detergents;
- air pollution, particularly in urban areas;
- deforestation;
- The potential for spills from the 5,000 oil- and gas-carrying ships that pass through the Bosporus annually.

Turkey's most pressing needs are for water treatment plants, wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste management, and the conservation of biodiversity. The release of pollutants by neighboring countries has critically contaminated the Black Sea, and multinational cooperation has not adequately addressed the problem. Air pollution has accelerated since rapid economic growth began in the mid-1990s. The problem is especially acute in Istanbul, Ankara, Erzurum, and Bursa, where the combustion of heating fuels increases particulate density in winter. Especially in Istanbul, increased car ownership and the slow development of public transportation cause frequent urban smog conditions. Mandatory use of unleaded gas was scheduled to begin only in January 2006. Industrial air pollution comes mainly from power plants and the metallurgy, cement, sugar, and fertilizer industries, a large percentage of which lack filtration equipment. Land degradation is a critical agricultural problem, caused by inappropriate use of agricultural land, overgrazing, over-fertilization, and deforestation. Serious soil erosion has occurred in 69% of Turkey's land surface. According to one estimate, Turkey loses 1 billion tons of topsoil annually. Large areas of Turkey are prone to major earthquakes. The establishment of the Ministry of Environment in 1991 accelerated progress on some environmental problems such as urban air pollution. In the early 2000s, prospective membership in the European Union (EU) spurred the updating of some environmental legislation. However, in 2003 the merger of the Ministry of Environment with the Ministry of Forestry reduced the

influence of environmental officials in policy making, and enforcement procedures (such as those regulating traffic through the Bosporus) are considered weak. In general, private firms have responded more fully to environmental regulation than state owned enterprises, which still constitute a large percentage of Turkey's economy.

lll. Project Objectives:

This Project has six objectives: (i) to build three hospitals in Bafra, Ankara, and Van; (ii) to build three water treatment facilities in Hacikasim, Samsun, and Trabzon; (iii) to build three wastewater treatment facilities in Ankara, Zonguldak, and Patnos; (iv) to build three solid waste treatment management facilities in Bolvadin, Malatya, and Kastamonu; (v) to build three national parks in Korgan, Yenice, Isiklar; and (vi) to give money to countries bordering the Black Sea so that they can help clean up the Black Sea.

Six components have been recognized: (a) Hospitals; (b) water treatment facilities; (c) wastewater treatment facilities; (d) solid waste management facilities; (e) national parks; and (f) money to other countries.

lV. Credibility/Rationale

After their economy came back from a deep depression they were able to work more ably until the Black Sea and their country was polluted. These payments will help develop their country and those of the countries that surround the Black Sea, helping to get more food, water, and to boost their economies with the sale of fish. Turkey will repay this debt from the money earned from the sale of fish and the surrounding countries will do the same for each of their three million dollars.

V. Co-Financing:

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development_ (World Bank-Ibrd)	305,000,000
Governments of Surrounding Countries	15,000,000
Government of Turkey	10,000,000
TOTAL:	$320,000,000 USD

Vl. Allocation of Funds:

Hospitals	40,000,000
Water Treatment Facilities	40,000,000
Wastewater Treatment Facilities	40,000,000
Solid Waste Management Facilities	40,000,000
National Parks	155,000,000

Loan to Other Countries	15,000,000

Vll. Maturity:

Interest Rate:	*2.75%*
Grace Period:	*10 years*
Payback Period:	*25 years*

Loan Proposal
Country: Federative Republic of Brazil
Governor: Dorna Abdi
Description: Funding for Better Quality of Education

I. TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN FROM WORLD BANK: $154,000,000 USD

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOAN: $154,000,000 USD

II. COUNTRY BACKGROUND:

Brazil is a Portuguese speaking country of 198.7 million surrounded by Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela (CIA Factbook, 1). Pernambuco is a poor state in the northeastern region of Brazil; this state has a very low student performance record compared to others in Brazil. Almost 87% of students in the fourth grade score an unsatisfactory rate in Portuguese (according to the Prova Brazil National Student Assessment). The literacy rate in Pernambuco is below the national literacy rate (World Bank Projects and Operations, 2) The Growth Acceleration started in 2007 to increase investment and provide tax incentives to promote and encourage faster and stronger economic growth, this plan helped the 5.1% economic growth in 2008 and the quick recovery from the economic crisis. Brazil's economic stance is pretty strong in the world being the tenth compared to the world in GDP ($1.988 trillion) (World Bank, 2). This issue has been around since there were schools and even more when Brazil started experiencing regional differences and there still is a large gap between rich and poor (World Bank, 1). This loan is greatly needed because children in Pernambuco are not getting good quality education. This loan will affect students, teachers and the students' families. It affects the students because they learn better and enjoy coming to school, it affects the teachers because they get paid fairly, it affects the students' families (especially parents) because they do not have to worry about their children going to school and not making money.

III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Funding for Better Quality of Education has four objectives: (i) technical assistance; (ii) training the teachers to teach the children better; (iii) increasing teacher salaries (iv) creating a better learning environment. Looking at standardized test scores will monitor progress towards these objectives. The children will enjoy attending school every day and teachers will enjoy teaching their students more, knowing that they will get paid fairly.

IV. CREDIBILITY/RATIONALE

This project will also affect the country (Brazil) because when these well-educated children grow up they will definitely create a more developed nation, the Brazilian government has already been working on this issue of literacy, as said, (Pernambuco Governor Eduardo Campos) "The government of Pernambuco has been working to raise public education standards in this state." He followed by saying "This new program will

give us the tools to carry out the challenging task of providing quality education to our children and our youth." When Pernambuco Secretary of Education Danilo Cabral was asked about the issue he said, "With the approval of this loan, we will be able to further strengthen our work in programs to improve literacy", "Our aim is to raise the education indicators of the state, achieving results and targets already set by this government."

V. CO-FINANCING

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	$154,000,000 USD

Total: $154,000,000 USD

VI. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Technical Assistance	$4,000,000
Teacher Training	$38,000,000
Increase Teacher Salaries	$50,000,000
Better Learning Environment	$62,000,000
TOTAL:	$154,000,000 USD

VII. MATURITY

Interest Rate:	1.05%
Grace Period:	8 years
Payback Period:	20 years