*81-2-19.* 174.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

IFC MOSCOW OFFICE

6 Neglinnaya Street 103012 Moscow, Russia

Tel: 921-1137 928-5328

Fax: 923-2742

Глубокоуважаемому г-ну Сергею Филатову Руководителю Администрации Президента Российской Федерации

Москва, Кремль

27 мая 1993 года

Визит сэра Уильяма Райри, Президента Международной финансовой корпорации (МФК) 2-6 июня 1993 гопа

Ваще Превосхолительство.

Сэр Уильям Райри, Президент МФК, будет находиться в Российской Федерации с визитом в период со 2 по 6 июня 1993 года. От имени Сэра Уильяма Райри имею честь просить Вас об организации для него непродолжительной беседы с г-ном Президентом Б.Н.Ельциным. Если ему будет предоставлена такая возможность, то в ходе беседы в г-ном Президентом Б.Н.Ельциным Сэр Уильям подтвердит полную поддержку со стороны МФК программы осуществления экономических реформ в России путем оказания технического содействия и, что еще более важно, путем предоставления новых инвестиций в жизнеспособные проекты развития частного сектора.

Что такое МФК? Сегодня МФК представляет собой крупнейший источник прямого финансирования проектов частного сектора в развивающихся странах и является единственным важнейшим инвестором в развитие частного сектора в Центральной и Восточной Европе. МФК - международная организация, которая была создана в 1956 году с целью стимулирования экономического развития путем предоставления инвестиций в развитие частного сектора развивающихся странчленов МФК. МФК входит в состав Всемирного банка, но является его независимым членом и очень от него отличается. Она осуществляет инвестиции только в частный сектор и не требует правительственных гарантий. МФК строит

N4304

175

свою деятельность независимо от политической коньюнктуры и правительств. За 36 лет работы МФК предоставила финансирование на сумму около 11 млрд.долларов США для более 1000 компаний в 98 развивающихся странах.

Каких результатов МФК добилась в России? МФК начала работать в России в декабре 1991 года. За это время МФК были:

- разработаны и успешно осуществлены программы малой приватизации в Нижегородской, Волгоградской, Томской областях;
- разработан и осуществлен проект приватизации грузового автотранспорта в Нижнем Новгороде. На месте единственной монопольной структуры в результате серии аукционов образовалось более 500 новых небольших грузовых автопредприятий, а также была осуществлена приватизация всех 42 крупных предприятий грузового автотранспорта;
- в настоящее время МФК разрабатывает программу приватизации сельскохозяйственных земель в Нижнем Новгороде; а также
- осуществляет приватизацию крупных предприятий путем проведения взучерных аукционов в Волгограце, Нижнем Новгороде, Томске и Новосибирске. Очень скоро мы начнем работать в этом направлении в Якутске. На сегодняшний день в этих областих на продажу было выставлено более 200 крупных предприятий, и еще большее количество будет продано в дальнейшем.

С апреля 1993 года, когда Россия стала членом МФК, Корпорация провела оценку ряда проектов общей стоимостью более 500 млн.долларов, в которых прямое инвестирование МФК составляет 100 млн.долларов. По всей вероятности, эти проекты будут утверждены до конца июня 1993 года.

Каковы планы МФК в России на будущее? МФК активно работает над разработкой пелого ряда реально осуществимых проектов в наиболее важных отраслях экономики по всей России.

В настоящее время ведутся переговоры по проектам в следующих областях:

## энергетика:

сельское хозяйство и производство продуктов питания;

отрасли машиностроительного комплекса:

связь;

развитие нефтяной и газовой отраслей;

развитие инфраструктуры;

а также, среди прочего, промышленное произволство в целом.

Членство России в МФК позволяет Корпорации предоставлять России полный набор услуг - займы, инвестиции в капитал, мобилизацию ресурсов и

консультативную помощь. По всему миру на 1 доллар своих ресурсов МФК мобилизует по 6 долларов дополнительно из других источников. Мы надеемся, что такая же тенденция будет характерна и для России.

Целью визита г-на Райри является открытие Постоянного представительства мФК в Москве и обсуждение с членами Правительства высокого уровня будупией стратегии деятельности Корпорации в Российской Федерации. Мы уже договорились об организации встреч с Заместителями Премьер-Министра Владимиром Шумейко, Борисом Федоровым, Анатолием Чубайсом и Александром Шохиным.

В заключение хочу отметить, что Сэр Уильям Райри глубоко убежден, что МФК суждено сыграть решающую роль в том, чтобы содействовать переходу Российской Федерации к открытой, ориентированной на рынок экономике и созданию сильного и гибкого частного сектора. МФК уже сыграла значительную роль в процессе приватизации. В настоящий момент МФК готова к осуществлению инвестиции в российскую экономику.

Еще раз от имени Сэра Уильяма Райри очень прошу предоставить ему возможность встретиться с г-ном Президентом Б.Н.Ельциным для непродолжительной беседы.

Искренне Ваш,

Роджер Гейл Постоянный представитель МФК в Москве INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

IFC MOSCOW OFFICE 6 Neglinnaya Street 103012 Moscow,Russia

Tel: 921-1137 928-5328

Fax: 923-2742

The Honorable Sergei Filatov
Chief of the Administration
of the President of the Russian Federation

The Kremlin, Moscow

May 27, 1993

Visit of Sir William Ryrie, Chief Executive of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), June 2 - 6, 1993

Your Excellency;

Sir William Ryrie, IFC's Chief Executive, will visit the Russian Federation over the period June 2-6, 1993. On behalf of Sir William I have the honor to respectfully request that he be given a short audience with President Yeltsin. If Sir William is able to meet with President Yeltsin, he will commit IFC's full support to Russia's economic reform program through continuing technical assistance and, more importantly, through the provision of new investment in viable private sector projects.

What is IFC? Today IFC is the largest source of direct financing for private sector projects in developing countries and is the single most important private sector investor in Central and Eastern Europe. The IFC, a multilateral institution, was established in 1956 with a mandate to foster economic growth by promoting private sector investment in its developing member countries. IFC is a member of the World Bank Group but is independent from the World Bank and is very different. It invests only in the private sector and does not require government guarantees. IFC has no policy conditionality and works independently of government. In its 36 years of operation, IFC has provided nearly \$ 11 billion in financing for more that 1,000 companies in 98 developing countries.

What has IFC achieved in Russia? IFC started work in Russia in December 1991. Since then IFC has:

- designed and implemented small-scale privatization programs in the Nizhny Novgorod, Volgograd, Tomsk oblasts. All have been very successful;
- designed and implemented privatization of the trucking industry in Nizhny Novgorod. From a single monopoly, over 500 new small trucking businesses have been created through a series of auctions and all 42 large trucking enterprises have been privatized;
- IFC is now designing a program for privatization of agricultural land in Nizhny Novgorod; and
- is now privatizing large enterprises through voucher auctions in Volgograd, Nizhny Novgorod, Tomsk and Novosibirsk. We will start very soon in Yakutsk. To date, more than 200 large enterprises have been offered for sale in these oblasts and many more will be sold.

Since early April 1993, when Russia became a member of IFC, the Corporation has appraised projects with a total cost of more than \$ 500 million involving IFC's direct investment of \$ 100 million. These projects will very likely be approved before the end of June 1993.

What are IFC's future plans for Russia? IFC is moving aggressively to develop a pipeline of viable projects in vital sectors throughout Russia.

Discussions are underway on projects in:

power generation
agribusiness and food manufacture
engineering industries
telecommunications
oil and gas development
infrastructure
and general manufacturing, among others.

Russia's membership allows IFC to provide its full range of services to Russia – loans, equity investments, resource mobilization and advice. Worldwide, for ever \$1 IFC invests of it's own resources, it mobilizes another \$6 from other sources. We expect this mobilization trend to continue in Russia.

The purpose of Mr. Ryrie's visit is to inaugurate the IFC Resident Mission in Moscow and to discuss with senior members of Government the Corporation's future operational strategy in the Russian Federation. Meetings have been arranged with Deputy Prime Ministers Vladimir Shumeiko, Boris Fedorov, Anatoly Chubais and Alexander Shokhin.

To conclude, it is Sir William Ryrie's firm belief that IFC has a vital role to play in helping the Russian Federation make the transition to an open, market-oriented economy and build a strong and vibrant private sector. The IFC has already played a major role in privatization. Now IFC stands ready to invest in the Russian economy.

Again, on behalf of Sir William Ryrie, I humbly request that President Yeltsin grant him a brief audience.

With respect, I await your kind reply.

Yours truly,

Roger Gale Resident Representative IFC, Moscow

Male

т. Риная ову С.А. 31.05.93 г. Ельушну б.Н.

> 1-15294 28.05.93 Аппарат Президенте Российской Федерации Время выдачи: 17:02:16

## SIR WILLIAM RYRIE

Sir William Ryrie is the Executive Vice President of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank which has the key responsibility for promoting private sector growth in developing countries and Eastern Europe. Over the past few years, IFC has considerably expanded and diversified its investments and activities in support of private companies in the developing world, while strengthening its own financial position.

Sir William came to IFC in October 1984 with a background of experience in the economic affairs of the developing world. He was British Executive Director of the World Bank, of the IFC, and of the International Monetary Fund from 1975 to 1979 and Permanent Secretary of the British Overseas Development Administration from 1982 to 1984.

While serving as Director of the Bank, IFC, and the IMF, he was also Economic Minister at the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. For the two ensuing years, he was Second Permanent Secretary at the British Treasury with responsibility for the domestic economy. Before that, he held various posts in the Treasury in London and, earlier, in the British Colonial Office, including a two-year term with the Government of Uganda in the 1950s and four years dealing with United Nations' affairs.

## Background

## IFC's Contribution to Privatization in Russia

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) has assisted the Russian Federation in developing privatization programs since December 1991. Funded by USAID and other donors, the objective of IFC's efforts is to establish and expand privatization through the design and implementation of model transactions. Each model privatization transaction has been structured in two phases:

Phase One: select a progressive city or region and create a practical example that could provide a positive demonstration effect. The transactions have focused on critical areas of the economy and have strived to create a rapid, open and fair process for the transfer of state assets to the private sector.

Phase Two: replicate the model through widespread dissemination of information and expand the scheme to other regions.

The privatization of small retail and service enterprises was targeted first because it can quickly improve the availability of goods, create jobs and demonstrate that change can be achieved. Next, the privatization of transport was targeted. Private transport facilitates the ability of shopkeepers to arrange supplies and create new markets, especially for farmers. The privatization of medium and large enterprises followed. In key areas, the pilot work led to new enabling legislation.

Small-Scale: Nizhny Novgorod, a city with strong reform minded local leadership, was selected for a pilot transaction to start privatization in Russia. Located directly east of Moscow with a population of 1.5 million, Nizhny Novgorod was a major trading center in pre-revolutionary Russia. It later became famous as Gorky, a closed city and exiled home of Dr. Sakharov, Privatization has been achieved through open auctions. This method was selected to maintain the transparency of the process. To speed the transaction, enterprises were liquidated before sale in order to sell only assets without debt or employee obligations.

In the first auction on April 24, 1992, twenty-two of the city's 2,000 small businesses were sold. Prices ranged from \$ 500 to \$ 100,000. More than a third of the shops were sold to store employees. Transfer of ownership was immediate. The winners took over management on Monday morning. A series of public auctions followed and 40 percent of small enterprises in Nizhny Novgorod have been privatized.

IFC expanded its operations in Russia to implement the Nizhny Novgorod model in Tomsk, Volgograd and Novosibirsk.

A "how-to" manual was produced by IFC based on the experience in Nizhny Novgorod and distributed to 45,000 city officials. Seminars were also held on small-scale privatization. An information unit was established in Moscow to provide advice and council to Russian cities implementing small-scale privatization. A database has also been created. To date 42,000 of 275,000 small enterprises in Russia have been privatized.

Transport: To support small-scale privatization in Nizhny Novgorod and create a working example of the next link in the food distribution system, the privatization of the region's trucking monopoly was targeted. Competition needed to be injected into this sector. The region's trucking monopoly employed 18,000 workers operated 8,000 trucks and buses and was responsible for over 90 percent of for-hire haulage in the region.

The plan created 42 medium-sized competing enterprises holding 80 percent of the trucks with the remaining 20 percent of the trucks to be sold to individuals, thus creating hundreds of new owner operators.

In October 1992, the Russian authorities issued and distributed privatization vouchers to transfer ownership on a mass scale to all Russian citizens. As a pilot, vouchers were used for the first time in the privatization of trucking in Nizhny Novgorod. Privatization was achieved through a combination of employee participation options and public auction of individual trucks paid 50 percent in vouchers and 50 percent in roubles. Over 500 new small trucking businesses have been created through a series of auctions and all 42 large trucking enterprises have been privatized.

A "how-to" manual for city officials was produced bases on the experience in Nizhny Novgorod. Seminars on transport privatization are also underway to enable these officials to implement the plan in their regions. IFC is working in Vladimir and Tomsk replicating the Nizhny Novgorod model in trucking.

Medium and Large Enterprises: The concept, developed by Deputy Prime Minister Chubais, is to transfer ownership of state assets on a mass scale to all citizens through the issue of vouchers. The State Privatization Program of July 1992 transforms 6,000 large and medium-sized enterprises (out of a total in Russia of 25,000 large enterprises) into joint stock companies. Under this program, employees of enterprises participate in a closed subscription of shares of up to 51 percent of the company. The remaining shares are sold to the public through voucher auctions. Along with other advisors to GKI (Russia's privatization ministry), IFC is involved in the "First Wave" of privatization working in the regions of Volgograd, Nizhny Novgorod, Tomsk and Novosibirsk.

X personal whole

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ POCCHACEON DETERMINATION OF THE ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ВКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЙЕСТВА ФАКС NO. (095) 253-90-88

и количество страниц: 1

кому В. П. шев прико. Руководителю слутвы протокола. Администрации президента Российской федерации

DAKC NO. 206-21-04

HATA: 31.05.93.

Уважаемый Владимир Николаевич,

h vansa v avsmonnam dynestom Monolithredaktoro skile-upeskilekta minanyuniphatibit, mullatidation ironabpatitit vultagua 'langu coosmissu, hiro подготовлена программа его визита в Российскую Федерацию, предусматривающая в том числе его встречи с заместителем министра иностранных дел; в Совете Министров - Правительстве России.

В связи с тем, что У Райри прибывает в личном качестве, CVNTACM HERCOCODOSHUM OF DARVITACS DOOR OF THE WHOLE CONTROLLED визита.

С уважением.

INPEKTOR: ISC

Recorded 11. h. Desperate 10 mg negatives 3: b. Propunde 10 mg 1. bb : 85.

Lonus eusta e graceoboro sure una epa (g-7 ne za furucipapilo au)

4304/10.1