## GLOSSARY OF TRADE AND RELATED TERMS

IBRD (World Bank)	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, established, together with the International Monetary Fund, after the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944. Its purpose was to help countries to reconstruct their economies after the damage inflicted by World War II. It is prepared to assist member-countries by lending to governmental agencies or by guaranteeing private loans. Loans are usually for 15 to 20 years and finance agricultural modernization, hydro-electric schemes, port improvements, and general programs of economic reconstruction. The funds come from the developed countries and the Bank acts as a medium-term loan agency in channeling them to the less-developed countries.
-------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

IMFInternational Monetary Fund, established at Bretton Woods<br/>in 1944. Its purpose was to restore and promote monetary<br/>and economic stability. Its headquarters are in Washington.<br/>All OECD and most developing countries are members.

Encompasses traditional government policies intended to **Import Policy** provide a favorable economic climate for the development of specific industrial sectors. industry in general or Instruments of industrial policy may include tax incentives to promote investments or exports, direct or indirect subsidies, special financing arrangements, protection against foreign competition, worker training programs, regional development programs, assistance for research and development, and measures to help small business firms. Historically, the term industrial policy has been associated with at least some degree of centralized economic planning or indicative planning, but this connotation is not always intended by its contemporary advocates.

Import Substitution An attempt by a country to reduce imports (and hence foreign exchange expenditures) by encouraging the development of domestic industries.

Import Quota See Quantitative Restrictions.

Industrial Policy Governmental actions affecting, or seeking to affect, the sectoral composition of the economy by influencing the development of particular industries.