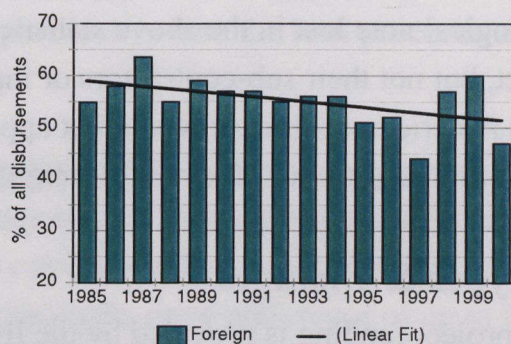
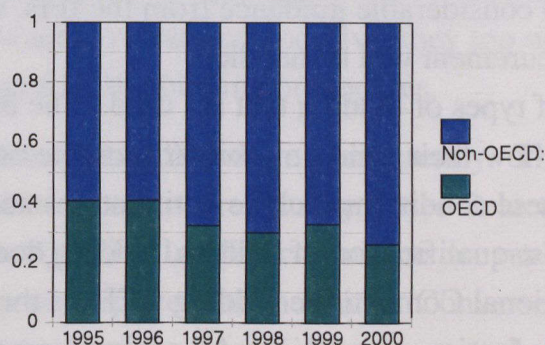


significantly over the last fifteen years. From a development point of view this is a success, as it indicates a rise in domestic capacity. However, it has substantial impacts on the opportunities for Canadians who want to pursue IFI-financed work. Figures 3 and 4 show this falling trend in foreign procurement and more specifically that portion from OECD countries.

**Figure 3: Foreign Procurement as a share of Total Procurement (excluding policy-based lending)<sup>7</sup>**



**Figure 4: Share of Total procurement won by the OECD countries<sup>8</sup>**



A methodological note should be made when considering the above data. It **excludes** policy-based lending. Thus, much of the decline observed in the first graph is attributable to decreases in the overall monies for project lending. The second graph presents the other reason for decline, a loss of market share by OECD countries.

Including policy-based lending figures into such analyses would be difficult, as

<sup>7</sup>Data from World Bank Annual Reports, various years.

<sup>8</sup> World Bank (2001b).