

**TRANSLATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORLD BANK:  
PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION**

**SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE**

**OPERATIONS POLICY AND COUNTRY SERVICES  
SEPTEMBER 29, 2006**

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CODE	Committee on Development Effectiveness
EXT	External Affairs
GSD	General Services Department
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group
ISG	Information Solutions Group
OPCS	Operations Policy and Country Services
PIC	Public Information Center
TTL	Task Team Leader
WDR	World Development Report

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## **TRANSLATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORLD BANK: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE**

1. This note supplements the Board paper *Translation Framework for the World Bank: Progress in Implementation* (SecM2006-0338), scheduled to be discussed by the Executive Directors on October 5, 2006. Specifically, the note provides additional information on (a) how the demand for translation is assessed in practice, and (b) ongoing and proposed translation activity into six “international languages” and national and/or local languages.<sup>1</sup>

### **A. Demand Assessment**

2. As was explained in paragraph 8 of the Board paper, the Translation Framework adopted in 2003 envisioned a key role for the Bank’s Public Information Centers (PICs) and country offices in identifying the demand for translation. To assess demand, it was anticipated that public information staff<sup>2</sup> would maintain a record of users and monitor the volume of requests for specific documents in English and in other languages. A telephone survey of communications and public information staff serving selected country offices verified that since 2003, they have indeed carried out this task in various ways.<sup>3</sup> The Bank offices in Cameroon, Egypt, and Poland, for example, have used client surveys to gather information about the demand for translation into French, Arabic, and Polish, respectively.<sup>4</sup> The demand for translation is also gauged through more informal means—during book launches, workshops, or seminars organized by the country offices; through discussions with government counterparts, civil society representatives,

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<sup>1</sup> The six “international languages”—Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish—have been identified as key to effectively communicating with the multinational community (see *A Document Translation Framework for the World Bank Group* (SecM2003-0284), June 12, 2003). The selection of six languages was based on (a) the number of client countries that use a certain language as their official/national language, (b) the size of the population that uses the language, and (c) illiteracy rates. In some countries, the national language is one of the six international languages (e.g., Portuguese and Spanish in the Latin America and Caribbean Region, French in the Africa Region, and Arabic in the Middle East and North Africa Region).

<sup>2</sup> Public information centers in some countries have entered into strategic partnerships with other development information centers, centers of excellence, etc., and are located outside the World Bank country offices. Throughout this note, the term “public information staff” refers only to World Bank Group employees and does not include staff that report to such partner organizations.

<sup>3</sup> The survey covered 10 representative countries—Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Poland, Tanzania, Ukraine, and Vietnam.

<sup>4</sup> The 1999 client survey conducted by the Warsaw office was probably one of the Bank’s earliest attempts to identify the demand for translations. The survey covered, among others, government officials, representatives of the business community, academics, and representatives of civil society organizations.

academics, and journalists; or from the feedback provided by clients who call or visit the public information centers.<sup>5</sup> In all countries surveyed, communications and information staff reported having played a proactive role in conveying this feedback as appropriate to the country director/manager, sector staff, task team leaders, and so on, and in determining what needs to be translated, and into which languages (Annex A indicates the roles of various Bank units involved in translation activity). Translation activity is an important component of the communications strategies that are prepared for each country in which the Bank operates.

3. **Country Variations.** As can be expected, the survey of communications and public information staff revealed that the demand for translations varies widely across countries, depending on the percentage of the population that is conversant in the English language, target audience, and content. For instance, staff in Indonesia, Ukraine, and Vietnam reported a consistently high demand for translations of a wide range of operational documents and Bank publications into Bahasa Indonesia, Ukrainian, and Vietnamese, respectively. By contrast, in Ghana, where English is widely spoken, staff reported that there is hardly any demand for Bank documents in any local languages. Staff in India, Japan, and Tanzania reported varying demand for translation, depending on the specific content and target audience. In Tanzania, for instance, the demand for Kiswahili versions appeared to be highest for key operational documents such as the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) and flagship Bank publications such as the *World Bank Annual Report*, *World Development Report*, and *Doing Business*. In Japan, the *World Bank Annual Report*, documents related to trust fund activities, the *World Development Report*, and *Global Economic Prospects* were highlighted as the main areas of interest.

4. **Responding to Demand.** All countries surveyed reported conscious efforts—on the part of communications and public information staff, other country office staff, and sector staff—to respond to the demand for translation in a pragmatic and flexible manner. As one senior communications officer pointed out, the Bank’s Translation Framework offers the flexibility they need to make pragmatic decisions about translation, taking into account such factors as the target audience, relevance of the messages that need to be conveyed, intended visibility for the Bank, the overall dissemination strategy for the document, and costs. Most country offices carry out a substantial amount of translation activity locally, either within the country office or through local translators and vendors. The country office in Ukraine, for example, has one permanent staff and one consultant to address translation/interpretation needs. Similarly, in the Tokyo office, a full-time consultant is responsible for conducting day-to-day translations (for example, translation of press releases and letters to/from Ministries). (The examples in Box 1 describe translation practices in one country office.

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<sup>5</sup> Some staff described how the launching of an English-language publication in a country office serves as an important forum to gauge the interest in the publication in general, as well as the level of interest in a local or national language version. In Tanzania, monthly “coffee morning meetings” of the country director, journalists, and civil society representatives appear to provide valuable feedback about the demand for information about Bank activities in specific sectors, including the level of interest in receiving such information in Kiswahili. Public information staff in Cameroon, Indonesia, and Vietnam described how they use the “comments” field of the sign-up sheet filled out by clients to garner useful information about their translation needs.

Box 2 explains how the Bank’s Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) assesses translation needs and responds to the demand for translating its reports and publications.)

**Box 1. Examples of Translation Activity at the Country Level: Poland**

From English to Polish:

- Selected letters and aide-mémoire that are sent to counterparts are translated when the country office wants to make sure that there will be no mistranslation by the government translators and the message will not be distorted. The decision to translate is made by the country manager or a task team leader (TTL), and the cost of translation is covered from the country unit budget.
- Country Assistance Strategies, Country Partnership Strategies and Policy Notes, mainly targeted to the government, are routinely translated, and are financed by the country unit
- Several Project Appraisal Documents have been translated, usually upon request from civil society organizations. The translations were financed out of project funds.
- Country-specific economic and sector work reports are usually printed locally in both Polish and English. The decision is usually made during discussions among the country manager, the communications staff, and the TTL, on the basis of such factors as the agreed dissemination strategy and the relevance of the messages included in the report. The cost of translation is covered from the project funds. In some cases, when the dissemination is to be done in partnership (with the National Bank of Poland, ministries, or other organizations), the costs of translation and printing are shared. An example is the report Poland: Legal Barriers to Contract Enforcement that led to preparation of a World Bank technical assistance project for the Polish Ministry of Justice.
- For the last three years, the Warsaw office has been coordinating the translation and publication of *Doing Business* jointly with the National Bank of Poland and Ius et Lex Foundation, under contract with the Bank’s Office of the Publisher. Copies of the report are mailed to the policy- and decisionmakers in Poland, including all members of parliament, and ministers and the relevant department directors in selected ministries. The cost of translation and printing was covered by “Doing Business” dissemination funds and by the National Bank of Poland.
- Translation of press releases and of the executive summaries of Regional and flagship reports, are usually financed from the country unit/EXT budget.

From Polish to English:

- All correspondence coming from the government and counterparts.
- Selected media stories relevant to the Bank’s work in Poland (the decision is made by the communications staff).
- Selected reports relevant to the Bank’s work in Poland (the decision is made by sector staff, the country manager, and communications staff).

### **Box 2. Assessing and Responding to Demand for Translation: IEG's Approach**

The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) routinely makes its evaluation reports available to the public for purposes of accountability and learning. Decisions to translate part or all of an evaluation into languages other than English play an important role in IEG's efforts to make findings and lessons accessible to external audiences. For instance:

- Country Assistance Evaluations are routinely translated into the country's national language and posted on IEG's external website.
- For most sector and thematic evaluations, the executive summary, management response, and summary of CODE discussions are translated into Spanish and French.
- For reports that merit or attract significant in-country demand for dissemination, IEG may commission translations in other languages (e.g., Arabic, Bahasa Indonesia, Chinese, and Russian).

IEG also periodically surveys all PICs to gauge in-country demand for foreign language print editions of recent and upcoming evaluations. For instance, PIC responses indicate strong interest in the full-length French print edition of the 2006 Trade Evaluation. In addition, the electronic dissemination of IEG evaluations has several feedback loops to assess interest and future demand. Thus, IEG's French website records around 500 monthly visitors, making it the 16<sup>th</sup> most frequented foreign language site for the Bank. Coincidentally, the French-language version of the Global Program evaluation alone attracted nearly 350 visits over a recent one-month period.

A second feedback channel is e-mail inquiries and phone requests to IEG's Help Desk, which often highlight the availability of foreign language summaries or request that they be prepared in the future.

Third, IEG's publications on Evaluation Capacity Development (ECD) have gained strong traction among development practitioners, country teams, and the World Bank Institute for policy discussions and joint training events. These shorter, easily accessible publications (<http://www.worldbank.org/ieg/ecd/>) are particularly well suited for (nearly) on-demand translations and cost-effective print runs. Language preferences tend to mirror policy developments on the ground. Thus, IEG's intensive support for ECD in Latin America over the last two years has prompted a surge in Spanish-language publications. Similarly, the book *Ten Steps to a Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System* has recently been translated into Vietnamese and Chinese—at the urging, and on the initiative, of national authorities.

5. **Web Content.** The Bank's multilingual web team plays an important role in assessing online demand for Bank material in languages other than English—using statistical tools and market research techniques that measure trends in web use, and the demand for Bank material.<sup>6</sup> In addition, the team collaborates with country and Regional communications and public information staff in developing their translation and online communication and dissemination strategy. Depending on the readiness of the country office, the multilingual web team provides guidance on staffing requirements, terms of reference, and vendor management. The team also works to ensure that communication goes in both directions by relying on country and Regional communications colleagues to provide insight into local needs and demands. As was discussed in Section II. D of the Board paper, in response to increasing web usage by non-English speakers, External

<sup>6</sup> These tools include annual online surveys, ongoing statistical analysis, periodic feedback analysis, popular search query review, and biannual focus groups.

Affairs (EXT) has invested in a Multilingual Web Program to support and manage initially Arabic, French, and Spanish websites. This program focuses on establishing an institutional presence that communicates the Bank's key priorities and operational results to a variety of non-English-speaking web visitors. As a result of this program, information about the Bank is now reaching a larger non-English-speaking web audience—currently estimated at over 20 percent of the total World Bank website traffic. As the Board paper indicated (paragraph 24), Management expects to explore the allocation of resources to extend this program to include Chinese, Portuguese, and Russian.

6. ***Office of the Publisher.*** With respect to Bank publications, the Office of the Publisher (in EXT) plays a complementary role by actively negotiating and concluding license agreements with local publishers worldwide. In addition, the Office of the Publisher advises staff on translation options, costs, and potential local publishers. This licensing model serves as a proxy for market demand as it shows the willingness of a publishing house to translate a Bank publication into a given language. From January 2003 through August 2006, the Office of the Publisher signed 361 licensing agreements to translate 198 Bank publications into 31 languages. This activity involved 116 publishing partners, operating in 40 countries. Prominent examples of material translated in this way include:

- the *World Development Report*: the past five editions were translated by local publishers into 10 - 12 languages
- *International Financial Reporting Standards* (3<sup>rd</sup> edition): translated into 15 languages
- *Curbing the Epidemic: Governments and the Economics of Tobacco Control*: translated into 17 languages.

## **B. Translation into National and/or Local Languages**

7. The proposed Staff Guidelines distinguish between (a) core documents, free publications, and web content that *will be* routinely translated into international, national and/or local languages as appropriate; and (b) other documents, publications and web content that *may be* translated—as good practice—into international, national, and/or local languages, as appropriate.

### **1. Core Documents, Publications, and Web Content**

8. The Board paper (Annex A) identified a set of core documents, publications, and web content that will be routinely translated into international, national, and/or local languages. Most of the material in this core set is intended for a wide international audience, and is already being routinely translated into the six international languages; in addition, as is the current practice, any of the material on this list will be translated into *other languages*—depending on demand, business needs, and the Bank's strategic

priorities<sup>7</sup> (see Annex B to this Supplemental Note). The Staff Guidelines will be revised to reflect this flexibility.

## 2. *Other Documents, Publications, and Web Content*

9. The Board paper set out good practice guidelines on translating documents, publications, and web content that are not listed in the core set (Annex A, paragraph 3, of the Board paper). Table A2 of the Board paper also provided examples of how staff may use these good practice guidelines in making decisions about what to translate, and into which languages. According to the proposed good practice guidelines:

- (a) Documents and publications that disseminate key messages that reflect development or other institutional priorities and that are destined for a wide international audience *may be* translated into all six international languages.
- (b) Documents and publications that address the institution's overall business and strategic thinking and that are destined for a wide international audience *may be* translated into all six international languages.
- (c) Documents, publications, and web content that address country, Region, and project-specific information *may be* translated into national and/or local languages as appropriate—for example, the national language of a country, local languages used within a country, and/or language(s) understood by the people affected by, or likely to be affected by, a project.
- (d) Documents provided for international public consultation *may be* translated into relevant international languages.
- (e) Documents provided for local public consultation *may be* translated into the language(s) used by the parties to be consulted.

Management wishes to underscore that the proposed good practice guidelines provide the flexibility to translate documents into *any language*, taking into account such factors as the target audience, demand, areas of interest, institutional and business needs, the Bank's strategic priorities, and cost implications. This flexibility is confirmed by data on current translation activity. As this section discusses, a substantial amount of ongoing translation activity pertains to languages other than the six international languages.

10. ***Operational Documents.*** As the Board paper indicated (paragraph 15 and Table 2), key operational documents (such as CASs, Public Expenditure Reviews, Project Appraisal Documents, and Project or Program Information Documents), which are intended for a national and/or local community, are being translated into national and/or local languages. For example, between July 2003 and December 2004, some 251 Project/Program Information Documents, 66 Project Appraisal Documents, 20 CASs, 19

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<sup>7</sup> Similar flexibility is embodied in the Translation Framework of 2003; see *A Document Translation Framework for the World Bank Group* (SecM2003-0284), June 12, 2003, paragraph 40.

Poverty Assessments, and 18 Country Economic Memoranda had been translated into national and/or local languages (see Table 2 of the Board paper).<sup>8</sup>

11. **Bank Publications.** The licensing agreements between the Bank's Office of the Publisher and other publishing houses provide a good indication of current translation activity pertaining primarily to priced publications. As Table 1 shows, of the 361 licensing agreements signed by the Office of the Publisher between January 2003 and August 2006, 71 percent were for translation into one of the six international languages and 29 percent were for translation into a national and/or local language. The top three national languages were Vietnamese (30 licenses), Japanese (21 licenses), and Bahasa Indonesia (8 licenses). (Annex C to this Supplemental Note provides the list of publications translated into these three languages.) Thirty-seven agreements (a little over 10 percent) pertained to the *World Development Report* (WDR): as of August 31, 2006, the Office of the Publisher had signed 11 licenses to have the 2006 WDR translated into 10 languages—five international languages and five others (Bahasa Indonesia, German, Hindi, Japanese, and Vietnamese).

**Table 1. Licensing Agreements Signed by the Office of the Publisher  
(January 2003 - August 2006)**

<i>Languages</i>	<i>Agreements</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Six international languages	256	71
Arabic	29	8
Chinese	73	20
French	43	12
Portuguese	9	3
Russian	34	9
Spanish	68	19
National and/or local languages	105	29
Vietnamese	30	8
Japanese	21	6
Bahasa Indonesia	8	2
Other	46	13
Total (all languages)	361	100

*Source:* Office of the Publisher.

12. **Publishing Subsidies.** In some cases, market indicators alone may not adequately mirror the need to convey the Bank's key messages to linguistically diverse audiences. Translation and production of any book is a substantial investment for a commercial publisher, especially for academic and scientific publications, which usually have limited print runs. On occasion, the Bank offers incentives to local publishers by guaranteeing a purchase of copies, or providing limited subsidies to cover some of the publishers' costs. The *World Development Report* is a good example of this business model. The Bank supported some language editions of the 2006 WDR with subsidies or guaranteed purchases: from US\$1,500 for the German edition to about US\$20,000 each for the

<sup>8</sup> These data are based on a 2005 survey of PICs.

Japanese and Arabic editions.<sup>9</sup> Such subsidies usually come from the budget of the originating unit.

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<sup>9</sup> Such substantial differences in subsidy amounts for the same publication are primarily due to variations in local translation and production costs and expected local sales by different publishers in different countries. For the German edition, the Office of the Publisher made it possible for Droste-Verlag, the local publisher, to conclude a bulk sale of 20,000 copies to the Bundeszentrale fuer Politische Bildung (the German Federal Agency for Civic Education); the \$1500 covered the purchase of 150 copies needed by the Bank. In contrast, the Arabic and Japanese editions were printed, respectively, in only 1,250 and 3,000 copies, and even assuming that the publishers could sell their entire print runs, their revenues would not have covered their costs.

### Bank Units Involved in Translation Activity

1. This annex sets out the roles of various Bank units involved in the translation business—particularly of the General Services Department (GSD) and External Affairs (EXT). As the Board paper indicated (Annex A, paragraph 4) under the modified business model, the originating unit that is responsible for preparing a Bank document, publication, or web content is also responsible for commissioning, financing, and assuring the quality of translation. The Board paper further states that the originating unit would consult with other Bank units as appropriate. The table below shows the roles of various Bank units in this process—as decisionmakers, facilitators, service providers, and monitors.

<b>Modified Business Model for Translation</b>	
<i>Role</i>	<i>Source</i>
Oversight for implementation of the Translation Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steering Committee with representation from Operations Policy and Country Services (OPCS), EXT, GSD, and the Information Solutions Group</li> </ul>
Dissemination of the Translation Framework within the Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OPCS, Communications Network</li> </ul>
Assessing demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communications staff (including multilingual web team) and public information staff</li> <li>• Office of the Publisher</li> </ul>
Advising on translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communications staff (including multilingual web team) and Public Information staff</li> <li>• Office of the Publisher</li> </ul>
Budget planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Originating business units</li> </ul>
Translation and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSD – Translators and vendors based in Washington</li> <li>• GSD – Translators and vendors based in Regional hubs</li> <li>• GSD – Other worldwide vendors</li> <li>• Office of the Publisher through local publishers/publishing partners</li> <li>• Outside vendors directly contracted by business units</li> <li>• Country office staff &amp; Regional staff based in Washington</li> </ul>
Quality assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Originating business units</li> <li>• GSD (only for material translated by GSD and its vendors)</li> </ul>
Dissemination and outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communications staff (including multilingual web team) and public information staff</li> <li>• Office of the Publisher through local publishers/publishing partners</li> </ul>
Tracking and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSD – Core Facility</li> <li>• Communications staff (including multilingual web team) and public information staff</li> <li>• Office of the Publisher (only for licensed publications)</li> </ul>



### Translation of Core Documents, Free Publications, and Web Content: Current Practice

1. A review of current translation activity with respect to the items listed in the core set shows that besides translating most core documents into all six international languages, the Bank is also translating a number of core documents, publications, and web content into languages other than the six international languages. For example, some core documents (i.e., Procurement Guidelines, environmental and social safeguard policies, and the Bank's Disclosure Policy) are translated into national/local languages (i.e., Bengali, Bosnian, Hindi, Polish, Romanian, and Vietnamese); and core publications such as the *Annual Report* and the President's Speeches at the Annual Meetings are also translated into national and/or local languages (e.g., German, Hindi, and Japanese, and the national language of the country hosting the Annual Meetings).

#### Current Translation Activity: Core Documents, Free Publications, and Web Content

<i>Document category</i>	<i>International languages</i>	<i>Other languages</i>
Core Documents		
Articles of Agreement	All six	
General Conditions	All six	
Procurement Guidelines	All six	Polish
Standard Bidding Documents:		
Consultants RFP	Chinese, French, Spanish	
Prequalification Document	Chinese, French, Spanish	
Procurement of Goods	Chinese, French, Spanish	
Procurement of Health Sector Goods	French, Spanish	
Procurement of Works	French, Spanish	
Disbursement Guidelines	All six	
Environmental and social safeguards policies <sup>10</sup>	All six	Bengali, Hindi, Vietnamese
The Disclosure Policy	All six	Bosnian, Romanian
Project/Program Information Documents	National/local language of the country and project area concerned	
Free Publications		
World Bank Annual Report	All six	Hindi, Japanese, and the national language of the country hosting the Annual Meetings

(Continued)

<sup>10</sup> They are OP/BP 4.01, *Environmental Assessment*, OP/BP 4.04, *Natural Habitats*, OP/BP 4.12, *Involuntary Settlement*, OP/BP 4.36, *Forestry*, OP/BP 4.37, *Safety of Dams*, OP/BP 7.50, *Projects on International Waterways*, and OP/BP 7.60, *Projects in Disputed Areas*.

<i>Document category</i>	<i>International languages</i>	<i>Other languages</i>
President's Speech to the Annual Meetings	All six	German, Japanese, and the national language of the country hosting the Annual Meetings
Institutional brochure "Inspection Panel: We can help make your voice be heard"	All six	Bahasa Indonesia, Hindi, Thai, Turkish, Urdu
Institutional brochure entitled "10 Things You Never Knew About the Bank"	French, Russian, Spanish	
World Development Report – Overview	All six	Bahasa Indonesia, Japanese
Global Economic Prospects – Overview	French, Spanish	
Global Development Finance – Overview	French, Spanish	
Annual Review of Development Effectiveness – Executive Summary	All six	
<b>Web Content</b>		
Institutional core content (e.g., basic information about the Bank and its activities, general information on the Board, types of lending instruments, the results of the Bank's lending and knowledge programs).	Arabic, French, Spanish	
Institutional press releases	Arabic, Chinese, French, Spanish	
Country press releases	About 50 languages: e.g., Albanian, Arabic, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Bahasa (Indonesian), Bangla, Bengali, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Chinese (Shanghai), Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Dari, Farsi, French, Georgian, German, Hindi, Hungarian, Indonesian-Malay, Italian, Japanese, Kannada, Laotian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Macedonian, Marathi, Mongolian, Nepali, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Pushto, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Serbo-Croatian, Sinhala, Slovak, Spanish, Swahili, Tamil, Telugu, Tetum, Turkish, Ukrainian, Urdu, Vietnamese.	
Country and Regional issues briefs	Various national and/or local languages; but translation practices are not consistent throughout all countries.	

### Translation of Bank Publications into National Languages

1. This annex lists Bank publications translated into Bahasa Indonesia, Japanese, and Vietnamese through licensing agreements with the Bank's Office of the Publisher between January 2003 and August 2006.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Publisher</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Print Run</i>	<i>Contract Date</i>	<i>Pub. Date</i>
MICROFINANCE REVOLUTION	PT Salemba Emban Patria	Bahasa Indonesia	1500	20-May-04	03-Dec-04
WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2005	PT Salemba Emban Patria	Bahasa Indonesia	1500	03-Jan-05	31-May-05
FROM SLASH AND BURN TO REPLANTING:	PT Salemba Emban Patria	Bahasa Indonesia	1000	11-Feb-05	21-Jun-05
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS	PT Salemba Emban Patria	Bahasa Indonesia	3000	11-Feb-05	04-Oct-05
WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2006	PT Salemba Emban Patria	Bahasa Indonesia	1500	04-Oct-05	31-Jan-06
THE RIGHT TO TELL	Tempo Indonesia	Bahasa Indonesia	3000	31-May-06	15-May-06
GETTING TO KNOW THE WORLD BANK	PT Salemba Emban Patria	Bahasa Indonesia	3000	30-Jun-06	
1 WORLD MANGA: PASSAGE 1	PT Salemba Emban Patria	Bahasa Indonesia	5000	30-Jun-06	
GLOBALIZATION, GROWTH AND POVERTY	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	2000	31-Mar-03	13-Sep-04

EAST ASIA INTEGRATES (EAST ASIA SERIES)	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	1500	30-Jul-03	27-Jul-04
GLOBAL CHANGE AND EAST ASIAN POLICY INITIATIVES (EAST ASIA SERIES)	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	1500	30-Jul-03	02-Feb-05
GLOBAL PRODUCTION NETWORKING AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE (EAST ASIA SERIES)	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	1500	30-Jul-03	30-Apr-05
CAN EAST ASIA COMPETE? (EAST ASIA SERIES)	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	1500	30-Jul-03	28-Aug-06
INNOVATIVE EAST ASIA (EAST ASIA SERIES)	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	1500	30-Jul-03	28-Aug-06
A GUIDE TO THE WORLD BANK	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	1500	08-Oct-03	20-Sep-05
MINI ATLAS OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	1500	24-Oct-03	30-Nov-03
WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2004	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	3000	24-Oct-03	27-Jul-04
TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	Osaka Medical Center for Health Science and Promotion	Japanese	3000	10-Dec-03	
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE 2003	Toyo Shorin Publishing	Japanese	500	11-Feb-04	15-May-04
WDI - WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2003	Toyo Shorin Publishing	Japanese	2000	11-Feb-04	01-Jul-04
BREAKING THE CONFLICT TRAP	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	1500	29-Feb-04	27-Jul-04
ANNUAL REPORT 2003	Urban Connections, Inc.	Japanese	500	22-Mar-04	30-Apr-04
WDI-WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2004	Toyo Shorin Publishing	Japanese		02-Jun-04	
ANNUAL REPORT 2004	Urban Connections, Inc.	Japanese	500	10-Aug-04	15-Dec-04

REFORMING INFRASTRUCTURE	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	1500	16-Sep-04	11-May-05
RESHAPING THE FUTURE	Springer-Verlag Tokyo, Inc.	Japanese	1000	18-Apr-05	12-Oct-05
ANNUAL REPORT 2005	Urban Connections Inc.	Japanese	250	26-Jan-06	31-Jan-06
WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2006	Itto-Sha, Inc.	Japanese	3000	29-Mar-06	30-Apr-06
THE POWER OF SURVEY DESIGN:	Itto-Sha, Inc.	Japanese	1500	30-Jun-06	28-Aug-06
WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2003	National Political Pub House	Vietnamese	2500	12-Feb-03	15-Mar-03
CURBING THE EPIDEMIC: GOV & ECON TOBACCO CONTROL	Vietnam Committee on Smoking and Health	Vietnamese	1000	13-Feb-03	25-Aug-04
WDR-WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2004	National Political Pub House	Vietnamese	2500	26-Sep-03	18-Sep-03
POLICY INSTRUMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	Nha Xuat Ban Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh	Vietnamese	1500	03-May-04	15-Mar-06
FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN EAST ASIA	National Political Pub House	Vietnamese	1000	06-Aug-04	30-Sep-04
EAST ASIA INTEGRATES	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	1000	06-Aug-04	15-Dec-04
LAND POLICIES FOR GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	1000	06-Aug-04	15-Dec-04
MOVING PEOPLE TO DELIVER SERVICES	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	1000	06-Aug-04	15-Dec-04
MINI ATLAS OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	4000	06-Aug-04	13-Jun-05
A GUIDE TO THE WORLD BANK	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	1000	19-Aug-04	15-Dec-04

POOR PEOPLE'S KNOWLEDGE	Ho Chi Minh General Publishing House	Vietnamese	1000	09-Sep-04	01-Dec-04
WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2005	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	2500	30-Sep-04	30-Sep-04
TEN STEPS TO A RESULTS-BASED MONITORING	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	1000	17-May-05	29-Jul-05
EAST ASIA DECENTRALIZES	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	1000	17-May-05	29-Jul-05
THE CANADA-VIETNAM REMITTANCE CORRIDOR	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	1000	17-May-05	29-Aug-05
MINI ATLAS OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	3000	31-May-05	
CHALLENGING CORRUPTION IN EAST ASIA	State Inspectorate Research Institute	Vietnamese	2000	19-Jul-05	15-Aug-05
CUSTOMS MODERNIZATION HANDBOOK	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	1000	30-Sep-05	15-Oct-05
EFFECTIVE REGIMES TO COMBAT MONEY LAUNDERING AND THE FINANCING TERRORISM	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	500	28-Nov-05	28-Nov-05
BEYOND ECONOMIC GROWTH 2/E	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	3000	13-Dec-05	31-Aug-05
GREEN MINI ATLAS	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	4500	13-Dec-05	31-Aug-05
CUSTOMS MODERNIZATION INITIATIVES	Technical Assurances Project for Preparation of Customs...	Vietnamese	1000	11-May-06	31-May-06
WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2006	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	2500	30-Jun-06	15-Feb-06
GETTING TO KNOW THE WORLD BANK	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	2000	30-Jun-06	30-Jun-06
1 WORLD MANGA: PASSAGE 2: HIV/AIDS-FIRST LOVE	Song Thuy Bookstore	Vietnamese	2000	30-Jun-06	30-Sep-06

EMPOWERMENT IN PRACTICE	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	1500	30-Jun-06	31-Dec-06
THE RIGHT TO TELL	Culture and Information Publishing House	Vietnamese	1500	30-Jun-06	31-Dec-06
THE POWER OF SURVEY DESIGN	National Political Pub House	Vietnamese	1500	30-Jun-06	31-Dec-06
CITIES IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD	National Political Pub House	Vietnamese	1500	30-Jun-06	31-Dec-06
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS	Ho Chi Minh General Publishing House	Vietnamese	1500	30-Jun-06	

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