

MCQ Question · mcqquestion.com

The IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

Free · Share

The IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

This lesson explains how the IBRD began, what it does, how it is funded and who controls it. It covers the Articles of Agreement, FY2026 lending, capital, voting power and India's stake. It also covers the UPSC 2025 question on the IBRD. Most figures are at 30 June 2026. Dates and sources are given where they differ.

What must I know first about the IBRD?

1 How did the Bretton Woods conference lead to the IBRD?

The IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Its Articles of Agreement came out of a wartime conference. They were ratified on 27 December 1945, and the World Bank opened its doors on 25 June 1946.

Who met at Bretton Woods in 1944?

Delegates from forty-four nations met at the Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. The conference convened on 1 July 1944. The Library of Congress says the delegates met from 1 to 22 July 1944.



The Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, where delegates from forty-four nations met in 1944. Photo: King of Hearts, Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 4.0. Resized from the original.

The formal name was the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference. It had 730 delegates. Henry Morgenthau, the US Treasury Secretary, served as conference president. John Maynard Keynes of the UK delegation led Commission II. That commission dealt with the proposal for a bank for reconstruction and development.

India was among the active participants. So were Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Canada, China and the Soviet Union.

What did the conference produce?

The conference produced the Articles of Agreement for two institutions. They were the IBRD and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). By 22 July 1944 the delegates had signed the Final Act. It included charters setting out the goals and mechanisms of both institutions.

Much of the discussion centred on two things. One was the Bank's dual purposes of reconstruction and development. The other was its capital structure.

When did the IBRD actually come into existence?

The World Bank archive says the Bank did not technically exist during the conference or just after it.

The IBRD Articles of Agreement were ratified on 27 December 1945. The Bank's own archive says representatives from twenty-one countries met in Washington DC for this step and became its first members. Other records count more signatories, so treat the number as the archive's wording.

The Library of Congress says the conference resulted in the creation of the IMF and the IBRD. It then says both formally came into existence on that date. It adds that the World Bank opened its doors on 25 June 1946.

When did it make its first loan?

The World Bank approved its first loan on 9 May 1947. The borrower was Credit National of France. The loan was $250 million and was meant for reconstruction. It was to pay for equipment, coal, petroleum and raw materials.

The timeline calls it one of the largest loans in real terms made by the World Bank. The borrower, amount and goods come from that one timeline page. The Library of Congress confirms only the year, 1947.



Illustration: Five dated steps from the sources in this card.

> **Quick check 1.** The IBRD began operating in July 1944, as soon as the Bretton Woods conference ended. *(True or False?)* See answer ↓

Sources: worldbank.org; guides.loc.gov; timeline.worldbank.org

2 What is the IBRD for, and who does it lend to?

Two documents answer this. One is the Articles of Agreement, which fix the Bank's purposes. The other is the Bank's own description of its work today.

What do the Articles say the Bank is for?

Article I lists five purposes. The text used here is as amended effective 27 June 2012.

- **Reconstruction and development.** The Bank assists the reconstruction and development of members' territories by facilitating investment of capital for productive purposes. That includes restoring economies destroyed or disrupted by war. It also includes developing productive facilities and resources in less developed countries.
- **Private investment.** The Bank promotes private foreign investment through guarantees or participations in loans. When private capital is not available on reasonable terms, it supplements that investment with finance for productive purposes.
- **Trade and payments.** The Bank promotes long-range balanced growth of international trade. It also promotes balance of payments equilibrium by encouraging international investment.
- **Loan arrangement.** The Bank arranges the loans it makes or guarantees, in relation to international loans through other channels. The aim is that the more useful and urgent projects, large and small alike, are dealt with first.
- **Business conditions.** The Bank conducts its operations with due regard to the effect of international investment on business conditions in members' territories. In the immediate postwar years, it was to help bring about a smooth change from a wartime to a peacetime economy.

The Article ends with a rule. The Bank shall be guided in all its decisions by these purposes.

What does the IBRD do today?

The IBRD calls itself a global development cooperative owned by 189 member countries. It describes itself as the largest development bank in the world. The World Bank Group Annual Report 2026 calls it the largest multilateral development bank in the world.



The World Bank Group headquarters sign in Washington DC. The IBRD is one of the five institutions of the Group. Photo: Victorgrigas, Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 3.0. Resized from the original.

It provides loans, guarantees, risk management products and advisory services. Its clients are mainly middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries. On 30 June 2026, 86 member countries were eligible to borrow from the IBRD.

The IBRD page carries no date. It says middle-income countries represent more than 60% of the portfolio. It also says the Bank gives special emphasis to lower-middle-income countries as they graduate from IDA to become IBRD clients.

How does the IBRD relate to the World Bank and IDA?

The Bank's page says it was created in 1944 to help Europe rebuild after World War II. It joins with IDA, the fund for the poorest countries, to form the World Bank. The financial statements say the World Bank consists of IBRD and IDA.

The IBRD is one of five institutions of the World Bank Group. Each institution is legally and financially independent, with separate assets and liabilities. The IBRD is not liable for the obligations of the other institutions.

Who is behind IBRD loans?

The financial statements say all IBRD loans are made to, or guaranteed by, member countries. They add that the IBRD may also make loans to IFC without any guarantee.

IFC is a different case. Its FY2025 statement, dated 30 June 2025, says that, unlike most other development institutions, IFC does not accept host government guarantees of repayment.

Where is the Bank based?

The footer of the Article I page gives the Bank's address as 1818 H Street NW, Washington DC. Article V says the principal office of the Bank shall be located in the territory of the member holding the greatest number of shares. At 30 June 2026 the United States was the largest shareholder.



The World Bank Group headquarters buildings in Washington DC. Photo: AgnosticPreachersKid, Wikimedia Commons, CC BY-SA 3.0. Resized from the original.



Illustration: The four kinds of support the IBRD page lists.

> **Quick check 2.** The Articles say the IBRD's principal office shall be in the territory of the member holding the most shares. *(True or False?)* See answer ↓

Sources: worldbank.org; documents1.worldbank.org; thedocs.worldbank.org; ifc.org

3 Who can join the IBRD, and who owns it?

The IBRD is owned by its members. Each member holds shares. This card explains who may join and what a share means.

What is the condition for joining?

Article II sets the rule. The original members were those members of the IMF that accepted membership in the Bank. Membership is open to other members of the Fund, on terms the Bank prescribes. This lesson reads that to mean a country needs IMF membership to join.

How many members does the IBRD have?

The IBRD is owned by its 189 member countries, as of 30 June 2026. The Bank's page gives the same number.

What is a share?

The Articles text sets the authorised capital stock at $10,000,000,000. It is in United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on 1 July 1944. The text divides it into 100,000 shares with a par value of $100,000 each. Shares are available for subscription only by members. Each member shall subscribe shares of the capital stock.

At 30 June 2026 the financial statements show 2,783,873 authorised shares. Of these, 2,756,229 shares were subscribed. The sources opened for this lesson do not explain why the share numbers differ.

What if the Bank needs more capital?

The capital stock may be increased by a three-fourths majority of the total voting power. The Board of Governors cannot hand this power to the Executive Directors. The power to increase or decrease the capital stock stays with the Governors.

How much can a member lose?

Liability on shares is limited to the unpaid portion of the issue price of the shares. This limit comes from Article II, Section 6.

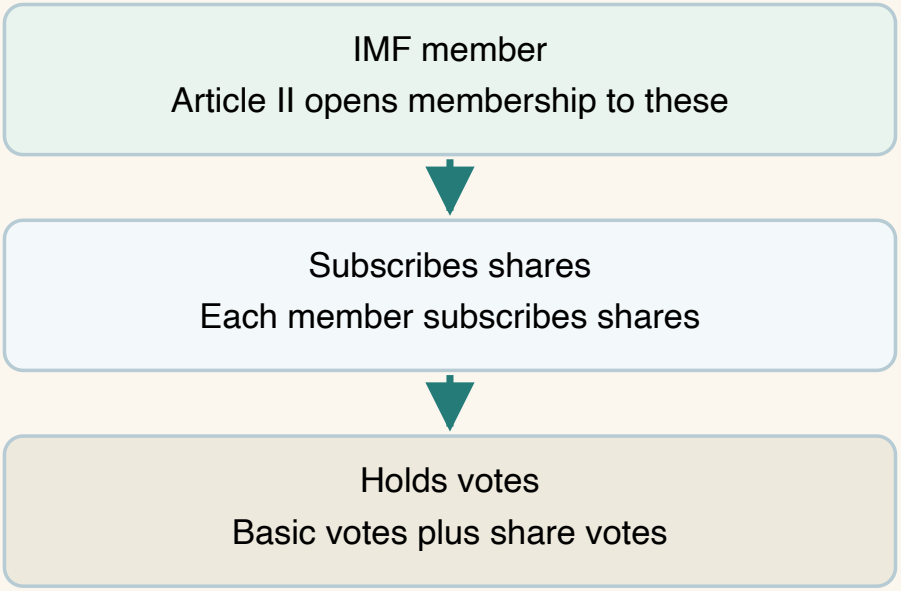


Illustration: The path from joining to voting, as this lesson reads the Articles.

Sources: worldbank.org; thedocs.worldbank.org

How is the IBRD funded?

4 How is the IBRD's capital built, and what can be called?

Subscribed capital has two parts. At 30 June 2026, 7% was paid in and 93% was uncalled, according to the financial statements.

How big is the capital?

At 30 June 2026 the IBRD’s total subscribed capital was $332,497 million. Of this, $23,644 million was paid-in capital, or 7%. The other $308,853 million, or 93%, was uncalled.

Total equity at 30 June 2026 was $74,353 million.

What do the Articles say about calls?

Each member's subscription is divided into two parts. The first is 20%, which is paid or subject to call as needed by the Bank for its operations. The second is the remaining 80%. It is subject to call only when required to meet obligations of the Bank under Article IV, Sections 1(a) (ii) and (iii).

The Articles give a 20% and 80% split. The 7% and 93% figures come from the financial statements at 30 June 2026. The sources opened for this lesson do not reconcile the two sets of numbers. Article II also says two percent of the price of each share is payable in gold or US dollars. The other eighteen percent of the first twenty percent is paid in the member's own currency when calls are made.

The financial statements put the standard uncalled amount in plain terms. It may be called only when required to meet the IBRD's obligations for funds borrowed or loans guaranteed. It is not available for use by the IBRD when making loans.

There is one newer form. In October 2024 the Board approved Enhanced Callable Capital. Shareholders can convert part of their callable capital into it. It can be called earlier if the IBRD faces an imminent threat of a rating downgrade. In January 2026 one member converted $50 million. The statements count it as part of usable equity that supports lending.

Has the IBRD ever called its capital?

No call has ever been made on the IBRD's capital. The statements add that members' obligations to pay on a call are independent of one another. Calls must be uniform.

Of the uncalled amount, $42,855 million was restricted by resolutions of the Board of Governors. These resolutions record an understanding that the amount will not be called for lending or administrative purposes. They are not legally binding on future Boards of Governors.

Who holds the largest share of uncalled capital?

The United States is the largest shareholder. It also has the largest share of uncalled capital, at $52,048 million. That is 17% of total uncalled capital.

What was the 2018 capital package?

In October 2018 the Governors approved a General Capital Increase and a Selective Capital Increase. The increases were expected to add up to $60.1 billion of subscribed capital. Of that, $7.5 billion would be paid-in and $52.6 billion callable.

The subscription periods ended on 1 October 2025. On 8 January 2026 the Governors approved a reallocation of unsubscribed shares. Members that had not completed their subscription could subscribe by 16 April 2026. By that date, cumulative payments of $7.2 billion had been received against the $7.5 billion expected.

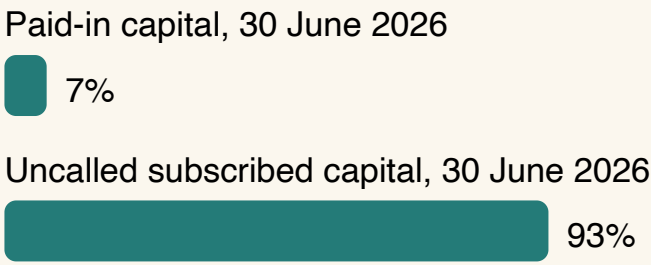


Illustration: Shares of the $332,497 million subscribed capital at 30 June 2026.

Quick check 3. The IBRD can call its standard uncalled capital to fund new loans. *(True or False?)* See answer ↓

Sources: thedocs.worldbank.org; worldbank.org

5 Where does the IBRD's money come from, and how much did it lend in FY2026?

This card follows the money in, and then out.

How does the IBRD raise funds?

The IBRD raises most of its funds in the world's financial markets. Its loans are largely financed through its equity and from borrowings raised in the capital markets and from shareholders.

The IBRD page is undated. It says the IBRD has held a triple-A rating since 1959 and that this lets it borrow at low cost. The June 2026 financial statements say it is rated triple-A by the major rating agencies. At 30 June 2026 its borrowings stood at $309,245 million.

The Annual Report 2026 gives two more figures. The IBRD has raised over $1 trillion from capital markets since its first bond in 1947. In fiscal 2026 it raised nearly $50 billion through Sustainable Development Bonds.

How does the IBRD earn income?

The IBRD earns income every year from the return on its equity and from the small margin it makes on lending. This income pays World Bank operating expenses. It also goes into reserves and funds an annual transfer to IDA.

The Annual Report says the IBRD is a cooperative. It does not seek to maximise profit. It aims to earn enough income to keep its long-term financial capacity.

In FY2026 the net income was $2,060 million. On 6 August 2026 the Board approved $1,064 million for the General Reserve. It recommended $750 million for IDA to the Board of Governors.

How much did the IBRD lend in FY2026?

The fiscal year ended on 30 June 2026. The Annual Report gives new IBRD lending commitments of $50.2 billion for 147 operations. Of these operations, 13 were IBRD and IDA blended operations.

The financial statements give net commitments of $50,177 million in Table 12. For FY2025 the table gives $40,885 million. The statements call the rise an increase of $9.3 billion, or 23%.

Gross disbursements in FY2026 were $26,955 million. Net loans outstanding at 30 June 2026 were $287,659 million.

Which regions got the commitments?

Europe and Central Asia had the largest share of FY2026 net commitments, with 30%. Latin America and the Caribbean followed with 26%. South Asia had 12%.

The statements note a regional change from 1 July 2025. Afghanistan and Pakistan moved from the South Asia region to the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan region. Earlier figures were reclassified to match.

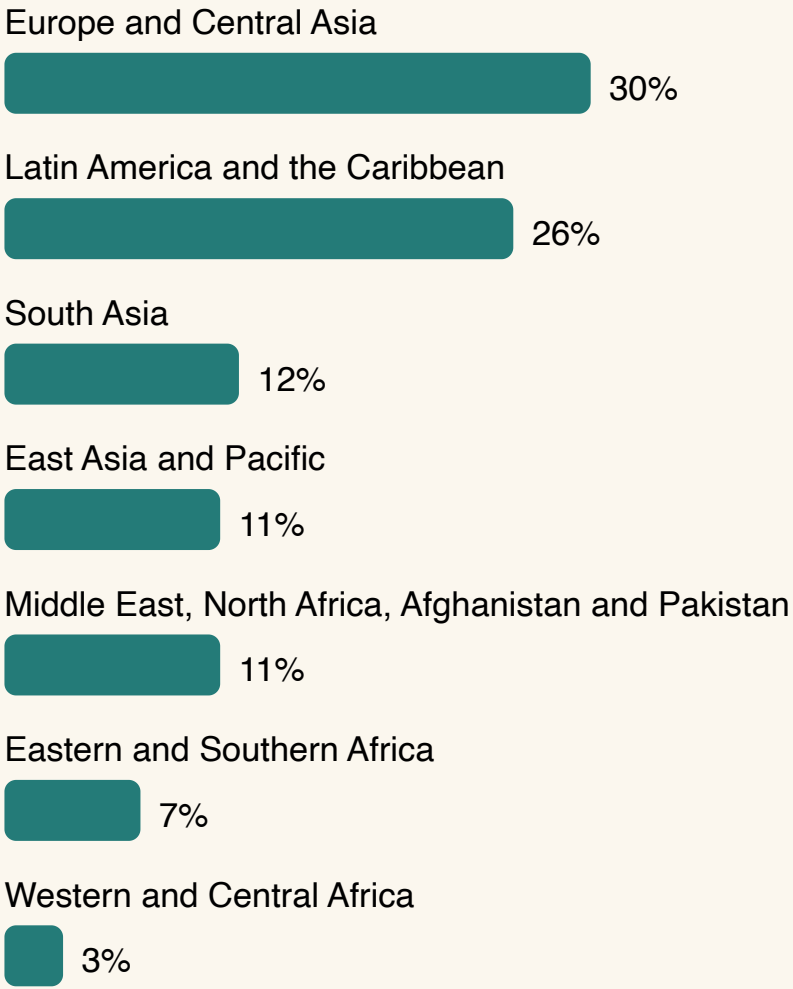


Illustration: Shares of the $50,177 million net commitments in FY2026.

Sources: worldbank.org; thedocs.worldbank.org; documents1.worldbank.org

Who votes and who decides?

6 How are votes counted in the IBRD?

Votes in the IBRD are not one per country. They depend on shares. A small block of votes is shared equally.

What makes up a member’s voting power?

Article V gives the rule. A member’s voting power equals the sum of its basic votes and its share votes. Basic votes come from an equal distribution among all members of 5.55 percent of the total voting power. Share votes come from one vote for each share held.

Unless the Articles say otherwise, all matters are decided by a majority of the votes cast.

Who holds the most votes?

At 30 June 2026 the total voting power was 2,918,202 votes. The top six members held 40% of it. The United States held the largest share, with 15.98%.

What do basic votes change?

Article V gives each member an equal distribution of basic votes. The statement of subscriptions shows two examples. Afghanistan held 506 shares and 1,363 votes. Albania held 1,355 shares and 2,212 votes.

In both rows the votes exceed the shares by 857. By subtraction, that gap is each member’s basic votes.

Which decisions need more than a majority?

Some decisions need a higher bar. These two examples come from the Articles.

- **Three-fourths of the voting power:** an increase in the capital stock.
- **Four-fifths of the voting power:** the Governors may raise the number of directors this way when new members join.

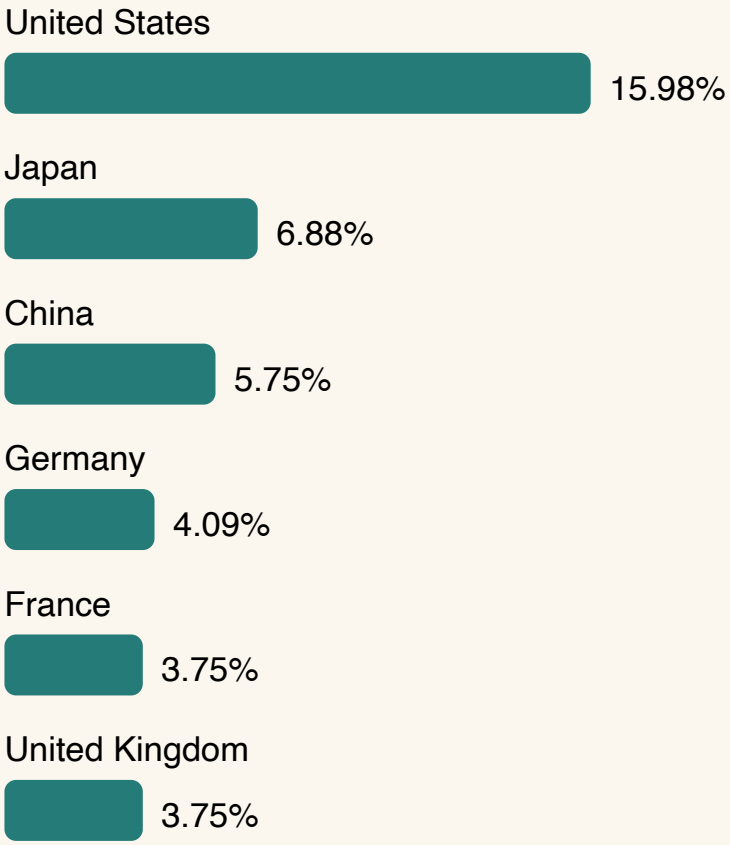


Illustration: Shares of total voting power at 30 June 2026.

> **Quick check 4.** Every IBRD member has the same number of votes. *(True or False?)* See answer ↓

Sources: worldbank.org; thedocs.worldbank.org

7 Where does India stand in the IBRD?

India is a shareholder in the IBRD. The financial statements give exact numbers for its holding.

How big is India’s stake?

At 30 June 2026 India held 85,175 shares. That is 3.09% of all subscribed shares. India’s total subscription was $10,275.1 million. Of this, $738.0 million was paid in. The remaining $9,537.1 million was subject to call.

India had 86,032 votes. That is 2.95% of the total voting power of 2,918,202 votes.

Where does India rank by votes?

The top six names are the United States, Japan, China, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. The UK and France are tied at 3.75%. India’s 2.95% comes after that.

The next members in the same table are Russia with 2.74%, Saudi Arabia with 2.67%, Italy with 2.64% and Canada with 2.44%. So India is seventh by votes at 30 June 2026. This ranking is our reading of the statement’s rows.

Member	Share of votes, 30 June 2026	Rank (our reading)
United Kingdom	3.75%	Tied, with France
India	2.95%	7th
Russia	2.74%	8th
Saudi Arabia	2.67%	9th
Italy	2.64%	10th
Canada	2.44%	11th

France, also at 3.75%, is not in the table.

Did India take part in 1944?

Yes. The World Bank archive lists India among the active participants at Bretton Woods in 1944.

How does India's vote relate to its shares?

India's votes exceed its shares by 857. That is the same gap as in the Afghanistan and Albania rows on the previous card. So India's 86,032 votes are 85,175 share votes plus 857 basic votes, by subtraction.

Sources: thedocs.worldbank.org; worldbank.org

8 Who runs the IBRD, and can ownership change?

The Board of Governors holds all the powers of the Bank. It can delegate most of them to the Executive Directors. The Executive Directors handle the general operations.

What does the Board of Governors do?

All the powers of the Bank are vested in the Board of Governors. Each member appoints one governor and one alternate. Each serves for five years and may be reappointed.

The Board of Governors may delegate powers to the Executive Directors. Seven powers cannot be delegated.

- **Admit new members** and set the conditions of their admission.
- **Increase or decrease** the capital stock.
- **Suspend a member.**
- **Decide appeals** from interpretations of the Agreement given by the Executive Directors.

- **Make arrangements to cooperate** with other international organizations, other than informal, temporary and administrative ones.
- **Decide to suspend** the Bank's operations permanently and distribute its assets.
- **Determine the distribution** of the net income of the Bank.

Who are the Executive Directors?

The Executive Directors are responsible for the general operations of the Bank. They function in continuous session at the principal office. Article V sets twelve Executive Directors. Five are appointed, one by each of the five members with the largest number of shares. Seven are elected by the other Governors.

The Governors may raise the number of directors by a four-fifths majority of the total voting power when new members join. As read on 8 October 2026, the Board page lists 25 Executive Directors. The five largest shareholders still appoint one each, and the remaining members elect the others. Regular elections are held every two years at the Annual Meetings.

What does the President do?

The Executive Directors select the President. The President chairs the Executive Directors. The President has no vote except a deciding vote in case of an equal division. The President is also chief of the operating staff.

The Annual Report 2026 names Ajay Banga as President of the World Bank Group and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors.

Can the shareholding change?

Yes, through capital increases. The Governors can increase the capital stock by a three-fourths majority. Card 4 describes the 2018 General and Selective Capital Increases.

The financial statements show subscribed shares of 2,678,098 at 30 June 2024 and 2,756,229 at 30 June 2026. The table labels the additions as GCI/SCI.

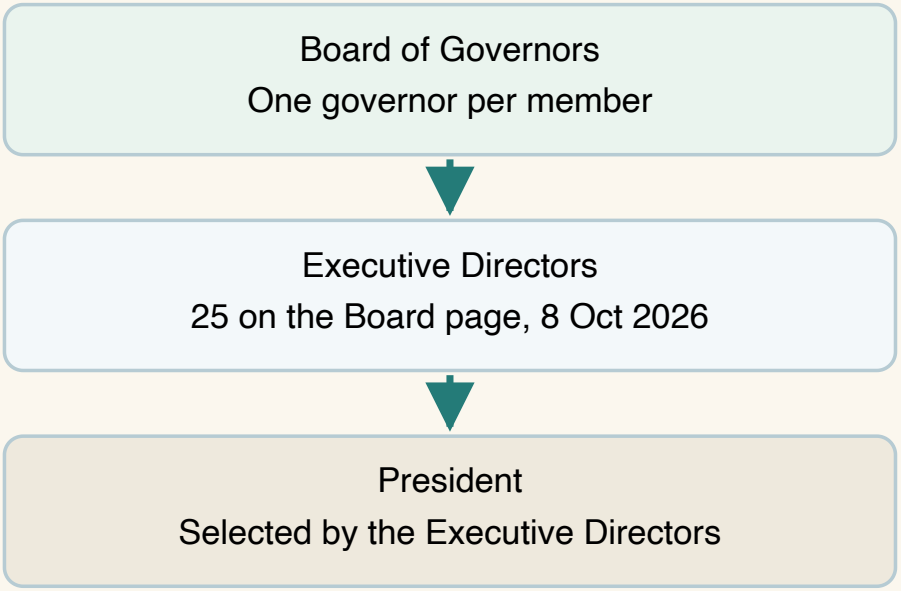


Illustration: The three bodies described in this card.

> **Quick check 5.** The IBRD President has no vote, except a deciding vote when the Executive Directors are equally divided. *(True or False?)* See answer ↓

Sources: worldbank.org; documents1.worldbank.org; thedocs.worldbank.org

What did UPSC ask in 2025? Exam practice

9 What did UPSC ask about the IBRD in 2025?

Which question was it?

How do the sources check each statement?

- **Statement I is supported.** The IBRD provides loans, guarantees, risk management products and advisory services to middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.
- **Statement II is not supported.** The IBRD page says IBRD and IDA work closely with all World Bank Group institutions and with the public and private sectors. The word “single-handedly” does not fit that description.
- **Statement III is supported on the IBRD page’s wording.** The page says the Bank was created in 1944 to help Europe rebuild after World War II. Article I also names the restoration of economies destroyed or disrupted by war. The archive says the IBRD Articles were ratified on 27 December 1945. So the sources give both 1944 and 1945.

The sources support statements I and III and do not support statement II. By elimination, that leaves option (c), I and III only. The practice section below carries this question.

Sources: upsc.gov.in; worldbank.org

How well do I understand it so far?

Review the feedback after each answer. The understanding-check score lasts for this page session.

Reset the checks when you want another attempt. This score is separate from the practice score below.

What else should I think through?

Why do the sources give both 1944 and 1945 for the IBRD?

The conference produced the Articles of Agreement in 1944. The Articles were ratified on 27 December 1945. The Bank's archive says twenty-one countries took part. The World Bank opened its doors on 25 June 1946. The Bank's own page says it was created in 1944, and the archive says it did not technically exist then. The Library of Congress says the conference resulted in the creation of both, and then gives 27 December 1945 as the formal date.

What do the Articles say about where the principal office is?

Article V says the principal office shall be located in the territory of the member holding the greatest number of shares. At 30 June 2026 the largest shareholder was the United States. The sources give the rule, not a reason for it.

How can the IBRD lend $50.2 billion when only 7% of its capital is paid in?

The IBRD page says it raises most of its funds in the world's financial markets. It also says its triple-A rating lets it borrow at low cost. The standard uncalled capital may be called only to meet obligations on funds borrowed or loans guaranteed. No call has ever been made.

Why does a small member still have some votes?

Each member gets basic votes, which come from an equal distribution of 5.55 percent of the total voting power. In the statement of subscriptions, Afghanistan and Albania both have 857 more votes than shares. That gap is their basic votes.

Sources: worldbank.org; guides.loc.gov; thedocs.worldbank.org

Practice MCQs

1. The IBRD's original 1944 mission was primarily to finance which of the following?

A. The reconstruction of European nations devastated by World War II

B. Space exploration programmes

C. Global vaccine distribution

D. Renewable energy research

See answer ↓

2. Today, the IBRD primarily lends to which category of countries?

A. Only the poorest, least developed countries

B. Middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries

C. Only members of the European Union

D. Only countries in conflict zones

See answer ↓

3. The IBRD is best understood as which of the following, relative to the wider World Bank Group?

A. A completely independent institution with no ties to the World Bank Group

B. The founding institution and first of five World Bank Group members

C. A private bank unrelated to the World Bank Group

D. The successor that replaced the World Bank Group in 2000

See answer ↓

4. The term "World Bank" (as distinct from "World Bank Group") specifically refers to which combination of institutions?

A. IBRD and IDA

B. IFC and MIGA

C. ICSID alone

D. All five World Bank Group institutions

See answer ↓

5. Which of these best describes how the IBRD differs from IFC in its lending approach?

A. IBRD lends only to the private sector; IFC lends only to governments

B. IBRD provides sovereign-guaranteed loans to governments; IFC finances the private sector without government guarantees

C. There is no meaningful difference between the two

D. IBRD only issues insurance; IFC only issues grants

See answer ↓

6. Consider the following statements in respect of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):

1. It provides loans and guarantees to middle income countries.

2. It works single-handedly to help developing countries to reduce poverty.

3. It was established to help Europe rebuild after the World War

II.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. I and II only

B. II and III only

C. I and III only

D. I, II and III

See answer ↓

7. The IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) are jointly known as?

A. The Bretton Woods Twins

B. The Geneva Sisters

C. The World Financial Duo

D. The Washington Pair

See answer ↓

8. Which of these is NOT part of the World Bank Group?

A. IDA

B. WTO

C. IBRD

D. IFC

See answer ↓

Answer Key

1. **A.** The correct answer is the reconstruction of European nations devastated by World War II. The IBRD page says the IBRD was created in 1944 to help Europe rebuild after World War II. Article I lists reconstruction and development together. It names the restoration of economies destroyed or disrupted by war. The question says primarily, but the sources do not rank the purposes. The charter was agreed at the 1944 conference. It was ratified on 27 December 1945, and the World Bank opened on 25 June 1946. ↑ Q1
2. **B.** The correct answer is middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries. The IBRD page says it provides loans, guarantees, risk management products and advisory services to these countries. That page carries no date. It says middle-income countries represent more than 60% of the portfolio. IDA is the fund for the poorest countries. Table 12 of the financial statements lists seven regions for FY2026 net commitments, including Latin America and the Caribbean and South Asia. On 30 June 2026, 86 member countries were eligible to borrow. ↑ Q2
3. **B.** The correct answer is the founding institution and first of five World Bank Group members. It is the best fit among the options. The financial statements say the IBRD is one of the five institutions of the World Bank Group. Each institution is legally and financially independent. The IBRD Articles were ratified on 27 December 1945. IFC was established in 1956 and IDA in 1960. MIGA was established on 12 April 1988. The sources opened for this lesson do not give the ICSID date. So first of five rests on the four dates above. ↑ Q3
4. **A.** The correct answer is IBRD and IDA. The IBRD page says the IBRD joins with IDA to form the World Bank. The financial statements say the World Bank consists of IBRD and IDA. The World Bank Group has five institutions: IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA and ICSID. So all five together make up the Group, not the World Bank. ↑ Q4

5. **B.** The correct answer is that the IBRD provides sovereign-guaranteed loans to governments, while IFC finances the private sector without government guarantees. This option simplifies the sources. The financial statements say all IBRD loans are made to, or guaranteed by, member countries. They add that the IBRD may also lend to IFC without any guarantee. The IFC statement for FY2025, dated 30 June 2025, says IFC provides financing primarily to the private sector. It says IFC does not accept host government guarantees of repayment. It also says IFC generally charges market-based rates. The IBRD offers loans, guarantees, risk management products and advisory services, so it does not issue only insurance. ↑ Q5
6. **C.** By elimination from the sources, the answer is I and III only. Statement I is supported. The IBRD provides loans, guarantees, risk management products and advisory services to middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries. Statement III is supported on the IBRD page's wording. The page says the Bank was created in 1944 to help Europe rebuild after World War II. Statement II is not supported by these sources. The IBRD page says IBRD and IDA work closely with all World Bank Group institutions and with the public and private sectors. This is UPSC Civil Services Prelims 2025, General Studies Paper I, Question 67. ↑ Q6
7. **A.** The correct answer is The Bretton Woods Twins. This is the live keyed answer. “Bretton Woods twins” is the common study-guide name for the IMF and the World Bank. The sources opened for this lesson show the shared origin. The IMF and the IBRD both came out of the 1944 Bretton Woods conference. The conference produced the Articles of Agreement for both. The Library of Congress says both formally came into existence on 27 December 1945. The other three options name no institution pair from that conference. ↑ Q7
8. **B.**
   The correct answer is **WTO**. The World Bank Group has the IBRD, the IDA, the IFC, MIGA and ICSID. The WTO is a separate trade body in Geneva.
   IBRD, IDA and IFC are all parts of the World Bank Group.
   Memory hook: WTO trades; the Bank lends.
   ↑ Q8

Quick-check answers

1. **False.** The conference produced the Articles of Agreement, and the Final Act was signed by 22 July 1944. The Articles were ratified on 27 December 1945. The World Bank opened its doors on 25 June 1946. ↑ 1

2. **True.** Article V says the principal office of the Bank shall be located in the territory of the member holding the greatest number of shares. At 30 June 2026 the financial statements name the United States as the largest shareholder. ↑ 2
3. **False.** The financial statements say the standard uncalled amount may be called only to meet obligations for funds borrowed or loans guaranteed. It is not available for use by the IBRD when making loans. ↑ 3
4. **False.** A member's voting power is its basic votes plus its share votes. Share votes follow the number of shares held. At 30 June 2026 the United States had 15.98% of the votes. ↑ 4
5. **True.** Article V says the President chairs the Executive Directors. The President has no vote except a deciding vote in case of an equal division. ↑ 5

Curated by Arsalan Zuberi · mcqquestion.com

Scan to read online

https://mcqquestion.com/articles/intlrel0092-ibrd-international-bank-for-reconstruction-and-development/