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**External Debts and Financial Flows
of ESCWA Countries**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout the study:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available.

A minus sign (-) indicates an amount subtracted.

A point (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Parentheses () is used to indicate decimals.

A slash (/) indicates a crop year, a school year or a financial year, e.g. 1991/1992.

Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, e.g. 1990-1998, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

The following abbreviations have been used throughout the study:

DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EU	European Union
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	gross domestic product
GNP	gross national product
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MENA	Middle East North Africa
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Introduction

The ESCWA region is of considerable strategic importance. At the same time, it is characterized by political and military conflict. The strategic importance of the region is due to its geographical location between three continents, namely, Africa, Europe and the Indian subcontinent as well as its tremendous oil and gas reserves, in particular in those in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and Iraq. Conflicts in the region can be classified under the following three categories:

1. The Arab-Israeli conflict, with its regional and international repercussions. This conflict began in the early twentieth century and continues to have an impact on the region, despite efforts towards peace exerted by various parties.
2. The consequences of the Gulf War (1990) and the continuing economic sanctions imposed on Iraq. These have had a negative impact on development in the region and, in particular, on the economies of countries neighbouring Iraq, in view of the importance of the Iraqi economy in the region.
3. Border conflicts and conflicts over water between member countries or between member countries and neighbouring States such as Turkey. Many border conflicts between GCC countries have been resolved by peaceful means.

Despite the significance and difficult situation of the region, financial flows are not significant in comparison with other regions. Financial flows to the ESCWA region are concentrated on a small number of beneficiary States and, in particular, Egypt. The financial flows of both Turkey and Israel, which neighbour the region, are relatively large in comparison with ESCWA countries.

Many sources of data exist and, despite efforts at harmonization, there are many discrepancies between them. The present study refers to the following three main sources:

1. The annual statistical publication issued by the World Bank, entitled *Global Development Finance 2000*. This publication provides precise and detailed statistics on the external indebtedness of developing countries members of the World Bank. However, it does not include information on the debt of Iraq or the external debts of GCC countries, with the exception of Oman and Bahrain, in view of individual income levels in most of those countries. It also provides data on net external resource transfers (direct investments or in shares and securities, grants and technical assistance) and reviews many indicators of use in monitoring the development of external indebtedness;
2. The electronic database of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), at www.oecd.org. This database provides data on all elements of external indebtedness, issued by member countries of the Organization. These include the industrial countries, some developing countries counted as industrial countries and Turkey, which belongs to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). World Bank and OECD figures differ as they are derived from different sources. The source of World Bank statistics is the indebted States, while the source of OECD statistics is its member States, which are creditors. The OECD statistics include data not covered by World Bank statistics, namely, the debts of Israel, Iraq, Libya and the GCC countries. This study therefore utilizes OECD statistics;
3. The reports of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the statistical index entitled *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*. These documents, issued by OECD, cover all types of external resources transferred from the 22 industrial DAC member countries that provide assistance to developing countries. Although they concentrate on official assistance, namely, loans and grants, these documents also include financial flows from the private sector. The statistics cover all the developing countries, including GCC countries. This study therefore utilizes these sources.

The data derived from each of these sources are presented separately in this study, as the scope of the statistics differs from one source to another in terms of statistical concepts and country coverage. Despite disparities in the figures, it is clear that the ESCWA region suffers from a dearth of external resources. It is also clear that, despite the cancellation of a significant part of the debts of Egypt, Jordan and Yemen, flows

on foreign indebtedness are negative for the ESCWA region, while those of other regions are positive, or less negative. Foreign investment flows are extremely modest and, for the most part, concentrated on Egypt. In most countries, the greater part of foreign assistance is directed to the energy sector. One of the paradoxes of the situation in the ESCWA region is that while private financial fortunes have grown during past decades and some have moved to the main international money markets, the external and domestic indebtedness of the countries of the region has increased. This contradiction can be ascribed to political and military instability in the region, the proliferation of conflicts, the absence of transparency and the lack of sound administration and good governance. These conditions have a negative impact on the financial climate and on investment. The private sector in the region also lacks transparency and accountability. The level at which the private sector performs and the size of its investments are insufficient to face the challenges posed by development in the region.

I. GROSS EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS

A. OECD STATISTICS

The statistics produced by OECD show that the external indebtedness of ESCWA member countries stood at US\$ 162 billion at the end of 1999 (see tables 1, 2 and 3). Of that sum, US\$ 106 billion, equivalent to 66 per cent of the total, was attributable to GCC countries, while US\$ 56 billion, equivalent to 34 per cent of the total, was attributable to Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

These statistics show that the most indebted countries are Saudi Arabia (US\$ 44 billion), Egypt (US\$ 29 billion) and Bahrain (US\$ 24 billion). The indebtedness of Bahrain may be due to the activities of its international and offshore banks.

The indebtedness of other countries in the region varies from US\$ 2.5 billion for Yemen and the Syrian Arab Republic to US\$ 15.6 billion for the United Arab Emirates.

Indebtedness in the region is composed of the following main elements:

1. Bank loans worth US\$ 70 billion for GCC countries, equivalent to 65 per cent of their total indebtedness, and US\$ 14 billion for Arab Mashreq countries and Yemen, equivalent to 25 per cent of their total indebtedness. Such loans represent 51 per cent of the region's total indebtedness, in all forms.
2. Official bilateral loans worth US\$ 24 billion, of which only US\$ 5 billion is to GCC countries, most of which goes to Saudi Arabia. The remaining US\$ 19 billion, of which US\$ 13 billion is in the interest of Egypt, is loaned to the other countries. Such loans represent 15 per cent of the total indebtedness of the region.
3. External trade credits not provided by banks, amounting to US\$ 41 billion. Saudi Arabia uses 64 per cent of that amount. Such credits represent 25 per cent of the total indebtedness of the region.
4. Multilateral loans to the region from international financing institutions, amounting to US\$ 6 billion. Arab Mashreq countries and Yemen are the main beneficiaries from such loans, especially Egypt which receives US\$ 3 billion. Such loans represent 4 per cent of total indebtedness.
5. Debt securities issued abroad (and rescheduling of external debt securities) worth US\$ 8 billion, most of which is to Qatar (US\$ 2.2 billion) and Lebanon (US\$ 4.7 billion). These represent 5 per cent of the total indebtedness of the region.

The indebtedness of ESCWA member countries rose between 1996, the first year in which full statistics covering all elements of indebtedness were available, and 1999. During that four-year period, indebtedness in the region rose from US\$ 132 billion to US\$ 162 billion, an increase of 23 per cent equivalent to 5.3 per cent annually (see table 4). This increase can be ascribed entirely to the growth of the indebtedness of GCC countries, which rose from US\$ 76 billion in 1996 to US\$ 106 billion in 1999 (see table 5). During the same period, the indebtedness of Arab Mashreq countries remained stable at US\$ 55

billion (see table 6). The decline in the indebtedness of Iraq, from US\$ 14 billion to US\$ 6 billion during that period was paralleled by a substantial increase in Lebanon's indebtedness, which more than doubled from US\$ 4 billion to US\$ 9 billion, as well as an increase in the indebtedness of Egypt, Jordan and Yemen. The considerable increase in the indebtedness of GCC countries is mainly attributable to Saudi Arabia, where indebtedness leapt from US\$ 29 billion in 1996 to US\$ 44 billion in 1999. The indebtedness of the United Arab Emirates also rose sharply during the same period, from US\$ 11 billion to US\$ 15.6 billion. The fall in oil prices is responsible for the enterprise in the indebtedness of GCC countries.

In comparison with other regions, the ESCWA region appears to be one of the most indebted, when population is taken into account, after Latin America. Indebtedness per capita in the ESCWA region amounts to US\$ 1,044, as against US\$ 1,526 per capita in Latin America, US\$ 322 in Sub-Saharan Africa and US\$ 289 per capita in Asia. However, the per capita average for external indebtedness in the ESCWA region conceals a substantial difference between GCC countries, where it is US\$ 3,720, and Arab Mashreq countries and Yemen, where it is US\$ 441. This difference appears to be justified by an increase in GNP and the existence of oil wealth in GCC countries. In any case, the ESCWA region as a whole shows more indebtedness than other regions: the average external indebtedness per capita in GCC countries is higher than in any other region, including Latin America. The average income in Arab Mashreq countries and Yemen is above average in regions comparable in terms of GNP, such as Africa and Asia.

B. INDEBTEDNESS ACCORDING TO WORLD BANK STATISTICS

World Bank statistics cover the indebtedness of Arab Mashreq countries, excluding Iraq and Yemen but including Oman, which does not form part of the present analysis as it is a member of the GCC. According to World Bank figures, the indebtedness of Arab Mashreq countries stood at US\$ 74 billion at the end of 1998 (see table 8) as against US\$ 61 billion according to OECD statistics. The disparity between the two sets of data can, for the most part, be attributed to estimates of external indebtedness for the Syrian Arab Republic. World Bank figures cover debts to the former Soviet Union while OECD statistics are limited to debts to OECD member countries. The disparity between these estimates amounts to approximately US\$ 20 billion.

World Bank statistics show that 44 per cent of indebtedness in the region can be ascribed to Egypt and 31 per cent to the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 9).

This indebtedness comprises the following main elements:

1. Official bilateral loans on concessional terms, worth US\$ 43.7 billion, equivalent to 60 per cent of total indebtedness.
2. Loans from international financing institutions to a value of US\$ 8.6 billion, equivalent to 12 per cent of total indebtedness.
3. Deposit facilities from the private sector worth US\$ 6.7 billion, equivalent to 9 per cent of total indebtedness. Lebanon is the greatest beneficiary of these loans because of issues of international bonds, to which Lebanese banks heavily subscribe. Lebanon's indebtedness from private sources represents 47 per cent of the total of this type of indebtedness in Arab Mashreq countries and Yemen (see table 9).
4. Short-term loans from the private sector worth US\$ 13 million, equivalent to 18 per cent of total indebtedness (see table 7). Some 32 per cent of that amount is attributable to Egypt and 47 per cent to the Syrian Arab Republic. The indebtedness of those two countries constitutes 75 per cent of the total indebtedness of countries in this group.

Long-term indebtedness has not increased in recent years but, rather, stabilized at US\$ 59 billion during the period 1994-1998. Short-term indebtedness increased during the same period, rising from US\$ 8.6 billion to US\$ 13 billion. The increase is attributable, in particular, to Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic.

When figures for net debt flows (which include drawing on loans and credit facilities minus interest on outstanding debts and repayment of principal), are broken down it is evident that they became negative throughout the 1990s and, in particular, with regard to the development of long-term debt (see table 10). Lebanon and Yemen were the only countries of the group with positive flows, while those of Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan were negative. This was despite the cancellation of part of the external debt of those three countries, worth US\$ 15 billion between 1990 and 1998. Egypt was forgiven US\$ 11 billion following the Gulf War, Jordan US\$ 1.5 billion and Yemen US\$ 1 billion. The Syrian Arab Republic was also forgiven US\$ 400 million (see table 11). Nevertheless, debt flows in this group of countries remained negative. This important issue will be considered in the second part of this study.

With regard to the debt burden on this group of countries, the proportion of external debt to GNP was substantially reduced in Egypt as a result of the cancellation of part of its debt, falling from 78 per cent in 1990 to 37 per cent in 1998 (see table 12). The proportion was only slightly reduced in Jordan, where the external debt burden remains extremely high, standing at 147 per cent in 1998. It is also high in Yemen where, in 1998, it stood at 105 per cent and took a sharp upturn in Lebanon, where it increased from 17.5 per cent in 1993 to 41 per cent in 1998. Debt service on interest represents 8 per cent of GNP in Jordan and this extremely high proportion hinders development.

II. TOTAL FLOWS OF NET FINANCIAL RESOURCES

It has been customary for some time to add private capital flows directed towards developing countries for direct or indirect investment through the purchase of shares to financial flows arising from loans made to developing countries and grants, in their various forms.

When all these types of flow are added together, as in tables 11 and 13, a comprehensive picture emerges of the external financial resources from which developing countries benefit as it shows their payments of interest and instalments on loans as well as the proportion of interest paid on all types of direct and indirect foreign investment. Table 11 presents World Bank statistics, while table 13 presents OECD figures.

A. TOTAL NET FINANCIAL FLOWS ACCORDING TO WORLD BANK STATISTICS

The most recent statistical index of the World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, covers the period 1990-1998, with the exception of 1991. Country coverage is confined to Arab Mashreq countries, Oman and Yemen. The statistics show the following main results:

1. Flows on long-term external debt are extremely negative and amount to some US\$ 9 billion, equivalent to 1.1 per cent of GNP (see table 14). This suggests that external indebtedness leads to the absorption of resources available in the region, rather than increasing them. Only two of the countries covered increased their financial resources through external flows on indebtedness, namely Lebanon (US\$3.6 billion) and Yemen (US\$ 0.5 billion). Other countries, namely, Egypt, Jordan, Oman and Syrian Arab Republic, paid more than US\$ 13 billion net, after subtracting amounts calculated on existent or new debts. The ESCWA region is not unique in its experience of this phenomenon. It is also widespread in Sub-Saharan Africa (US\$ 9 billion), South Asia (US\$ 7 billion) and Latin America (US\$ 5 billion). However, if the burden of negative debt flow is calculated on a per capita basis (see table 15) it becomes clear that net debt flows in the Arab Mashreq group of countries were negative during the period under consideration, amounting to US\$ 69 per capita for Mashreq countries, excluding Yemen, and US\$ 62, including Yemen. These figures can be set against negative net debt flows of US\$ 10 per capita in Latin America, US\$ 15 in Sub-Saharan Africa and US\$ 2 in South Asia, in comparison with positive flows of US\$ 29.8 per capita in South Asian countries and US\$ 58.7 in Europe and Central Asia. This gives a clear indication of the exceptional situation of ESCWA countries in comparison with other developing countries.

2. In some countries, investment flows compensate for negative flows on debt (Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic) although the sum of these is marginal when compared with those of other developing regions and, in particular, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The net foreign investment flow in the ESCWA region amounted to US\$ 10 billion during the period 1990-1998, US\$ 9.4 billion of which went to Egypt.

The figures for Oman also indicate a negative flow of US\$ 2.8 billion, which had a negative impact on its economy.

Latin America benefited from foreign investment flows worth US\$ 307 billion, or 31 times greater than those of Arab Mashreq countries, Oman and Yemen, while the population of the former is only 3.8 times greater than the population of the latter. Foreign investment represents 1.2 per cent of GNP in ESCWA countries, in comparison with 2.5 per cent in Latin America, 1.6 per cent in Europe and Central Asia and 3.9 per cent in East Asia and the Pacific (see table 14).

3. Flows on grants made by OECD countries are large in relation to other regions. However, they are concentrated on Egypt and Jordan, which have excellent political and military ties with the United States of America. Both Egypt and Jordan obtained grants worth US\$ 15.4 billion during the period under consideration, an amount equivalent to 84 per cent of the total grants made to Arab Mashreq countries, Oman and Yemen, which amounted to US\$ 18.4 billion.

4. When flows on indebtedness, investments and grants are added together it is notable that Arab Mashreq countries, Oman and Yemen benefited from US\$ 19 billion during the eight years for which statistics are available, or the equivalent of US\$ 2.4 billion annually. Of that total, 71 per cent went to Egypt. At this point it should be recalled that the positive debt flow of Lebanon was for the most part attributable to the subscription of local banks to international issues of Lebanese Government treasury bills. If this positive flow is deducted from total flows, the external resources from which the region benefited amounts to only US\$ 15.7 billion. On this basis, the per capita share for Arab Mashreq countries, Oman and Yemen amounts to US\$ 122 during the period under consideration, equivalent to an average US\$ 15 annually as against US\$ 648.6 in Latin America over the same period, equivalent to an average US\$ 81 annually, US\$ 444.4 per capita in Europe and Central Asia and US\$ 276.3 in East Asia and the Pacific (see table 15). Total flows in the Arab Mashreq countries, Oman and Yemen represent the equivalent of 2.4 per cent of GNP during this period as against 2.6 per cent in Latin America, 2.5 per cent in Europe and Central Asia, 3.9 per cent in East Asia and the Pacific, 3.5 per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa and 1.3 per cent in South Asia (see table 14).

5. When technical assistance grants and debt cancellation are added, the amount of external resources to Arab Mashreq countries, Oman and Yemen amounts to US\$ 42.5 billion, of which US\$ 30.3 billion went to Egypt. This is in comparison with the external resources worth US\$ 527 billion that went to East Asia, US\$ 387 to Latin America, US\$ 250 billion to Europe and Central Asia, US\$ 63 billion to South Asia and US\$ 141 billion to Sub-Saharan Africa (see table 11).

Flows in the Arab region

The sum of external flows becomes lower if the Arab Maghreb countries, namely, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, are added to the ESCWA countries under consideration. External flows for Arab Maghreb countries are negative, to a value of US\$ 13 billion. This can be attributed to the negative net transfers on external debt, payments withdrawals plus interest payments on loans the value of which was US\$ 23.6 billion during the period 1990-1998. When this is added to the US\$ 7.6 billion negative flow of the Arab Mashreq countries, the negative flow of external debt transfers in the Arab region, including Yemen and Oman, amounts to US\$ 23.6 billion. Table 16 shows that no other region in the world suffers to the same extent as the ESCWA region from the severe drain on financial resources because of external indebtedness.

Investment flows do not increase significantly when the Arab Maghreb countries are added to the Arab Mashreq countries, Oman and Yemen as this portion of flows is marginal for the Arab region as a whole and is, for the most part, concentrated on Egypt, which receives US\$ 9.4 billion and Morocco, which receives US\$ 3.2 billion. These two countries attract in excess of 95 per cent of net flows, after payment of interest on foreign investments, which have an impact on the Arab region. If grants and cancellation of debt are added, total flows amount to US\$ 29.4 billion for the Arab region during the period 1990-1998, rather than the US\$ 42.5 billion from which countries of the ESCWA region benefited. This is because the total flows of Arab Maghreb countries, with the exception of Tunisia, are negative, grants do not cover negative transfers on debt and debt reduction is negligible, in contrast to the situation in Egypt, Jordan and Yemen.

B. TOTAL NET EXTERNAL FLOWS ACCORDING TO OECD STATISTICS

Total net external flows are scant in the ESCWA region in comparison with other developing regions. In this regard, the picture afforded by OECD statistics is broadly similar to that afforded by analysis of World Bank figures. However, OECD statistics include countries not covered by World Bank figures, such as Iraq, Palestine and GCC countries. There are notable disparities between the two sources with regard to the figures for Oman. While OECD statistics indicate positive flows worth US\$ 1.5 billion during the period 1995-1999, World Bank statistics indicate negative flows worth US\$ 4.6 billion during the period 1990-1998 and US\$ 2.5 billion between 1995-1998. This is because the geographical bases and statistical concepts utilized by both sources are incompatible.

The most significant inferences that can be drawn from OECD statistics are the following:

1. Total net flows from OECD countries, which provide bilateral assistance in the form of loans, grants and private capital transfers, amounted to US\$ 29.5 billion during the period 1995-1999 (see table 17). The share of Arab Mashreq countries and Yemen amounted to US\$ 18.4 billion, equivalent to 62 per cent of total flows to the ESCWA region, while that of GCC countries amounted to US\$ 11.1 billion, equivalent to 38 per cent of the total. Egypt received 40 per cent of the total flows, followed by Saudi Arabia, which attracted 17 per cent. The fact that Egypt and Saudi Arabia accounted for 57 per cent of flows to the region during the period under consideration emphasises the intense concentration of flows to a small number of countries in the region;
2. These flows can be compared to those to non-Arab countries neighbouring the ESCWA region, namely, Cyprus, Israel, Malta and Turkey. These countries received in excess of US\$ 41 billion as against US\$ 29.5 billion for the entire ESCWA region, which comprises 13 countries the population of which is 155.5 million, as against a population of 72 million in the four non-Arab neighbouring countries (see table 22). Flows in the ESCWA region amounted to less than US\$ 190 per capita during the period 1995-1999, while they amounted to US\$ 588 per capita in the four non-Arab neighbouring countries. If the flows of the Maghreb countries are added to those of the Arab countries (see table 21), the volume does not change significantly. This is because during the same period, external flows to the Arab Maghreb, including Libya, did not exceed US\$ 4.6 billion, excluding loans from international financing institutions and assistance from Arab countries. If the latter types of flow are added, the Arab Maghreb total comes to US\$ 8.5 billion (see table 21) and the total financial flows from OECD countries to GCC countries, Arab Mashreq countries (including Yemen) and Arab Maghreb countries amount to US\$ 40.5 billion. In other words, the total volume of these flows remains less than that of flows to the four non-Arab countries neighbouring the ESCWA region. The value of private assistance and investment flows from OECD countries amounts to US\$ 23.4 billion for all the ESCWA countries and does not exceed US\$ 32 billion for all the Arab countries (see table 21), as against US\$ 46.1 billion for the non-Arab countries neighbouring the ESCWA region (see table 22);
3. The loans made by international and regional financing institutions to Arab Mashreq countries are significant as they amounted to US\$ 5 billion, equivalent to some 20 per cent of the total flows to these countries. The share of GCC countries in flows to the region amounted to US\$ 1.6 billion during the period under consideration, equivalent to 6 per cent of the total. European Union (EU) loans amounted to 36 per cent of total flows of all types and 49 per cent of flows from OECD countries to Arab Mashreq countries. With regard to ESCWA countries, namely, Arab Mashreq and GCC countries, the European Union contributed 52 per cent of total flows, including international financing institutions and Arab countries, or 68 per cent of flows from OECD countries (see table 21);
4. Official assistance (loans and grants) from OECD countries amounted to US\$ 13.7 billion during the period 1995-1999 (see table 23), of which US\$ 13.5 billion went to Arab Mashreq countries. This assistance was, again, concentrated mainly on Egypt, which received US\$ 7.9 billion or 58 per cent of the total, Jordan, which received US\$ 1.6 billion or 12 per cent of the total and Palestine, which received US\$ 1.4 billion or 10 per cent of the total. Notably, Israel received official assistance worth US\$ 5.7 billion or 43 per cent of the total assistance granted to ESCWA countries by OECD countries during the period under consideration. It is also notable that the five major industrial countries, namely, France, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and, also, Japan

provided 75 per cent of the total official assistance. The United States led the major contributing countries, providing 33 per cent of the total, followed by France with 14.6 per cent and Japan with 14.3 per cent (see table 25). Assistance from the United States was concentrated mainly on Egypt, which received 75 per cent of total assistance from the United States to ESCWA countries and, also, Jordan, which received 12 per cent. France also concentrated assistance on Egypt, which received 80 per cent of the total assistance from France to ESCWA countries and, also, Lebanon, which received 10 per cent (see table 24);

5. With regard to the non-Arab countries neighbouring the ESCWA region, the United States directs all its assistance to Israel. The assistance that it provides to this group of countries amounts to US\$ 5.8 billion or 128 per cent of the assistance it provides to ESCWA and 98 per cent of the total assistance provided by OECD countries to this group. This indicates the strategic importance of these non-Arab countries in the region and, also, that the flow of assistance is in some cases not determined by developmental considerations but by political and military considerations;

6. The data available indicate that capital transfer flows in the region have been mostly directed to Egypt, Israel and Turkey. During the period 1995-1998, Israel received US\$ 20.3 billion, Turkey US\$ 16.8 billion and Egypt US\$ 11.8 billion. The figures indicate that the volume of net external financial flows in the GCC countries, most of which comes from the private sector and OECD countries, is smaller than the volume of flows to the countries mentioned above. Most of the flows to GCC countries go to investment transfers in the energy sector, which dominates their economies and has strategic economic significance for the major industrial countries.

Conclusion: Towards financial flows better suited to development needs

It is clear from OECD and World Bank statistical data that external financial flows to the ESCWA region are scant in comparison with those to other regions and non-Arab neighbouring countries, in particular Israel and Turkey. Flows to the region are distributed unevenly.

The figures for external financial flows, when broken down, are a cause for concern and, in particular, the fact that flows on external indebtedness are taking a negative turn. This is causing a significant subtraction from the GNP of the region (1.1 per cent). The situation persists despite the cancellation of part of the external debt of Egypt, Jordan and Yemen. Foreign investment focuses on Egypt and Saudi Arabia, although the volume of such investment is extremely low in comparison with other regions. Flows of grants are of more significance than foreign investment flows, whereas this is not the case in the other major developing regions, namely, East Asia, Europe and Central Asia and Latin America, despite the significance of the region's savings.

The continuation of armed conflict in the region and, in particular the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as the repercussions of the Gulf War (1990) contribute, without a doubt, to preventing an increase in the flow of resources to the region, despite the continuing economic reforms being undertaken by the countries of the region in order to liberalize their economies and open their markets to foreign capital. OECD countries must reconsider the policies that are applied to the region, as regards indebtedness flows and flows on foreign investments. The pattern that holds at present does not serve the requirements of sustainable development in the region, in terms of quantity or quality.

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF DEBT BY TYPE FOR ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES,* 1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Country or area	Bank loans	Securities	Trade credits	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total
<i>GCC countries</i>						
Bahrain	23 498	275	478	..	..	24 251
Kuwait	7 327	..	834	..	..	8 161
Oman	3 876	373	249	243	6	4 747
Qatar	6 331	2 200	649	200	..	9 380
Saudi Arabia	14 095	..	25 838	4 289	..	44 222
United Arab Emirates	14 466	..	1 187	..	..	15 653
Total GCC	69 593	2 848	29 235	4 732	6	106 414
<i>Mashreq countries</i>						
Egypt	6 785	..	6 107	12 988	2 764	28 644
Iraq	1 426	..	3 966	421	40	5 853
Jordan	1 167	861	638	3 101	1 393	7 160
Lebanon	3 606	4 705	276	137	234	8 958
Syrian Arab Republic	532	..	337	1 834	72	2 775
Yemen	355	..	68	515	1 624	2 562
Total Mashreq	13 871	5 566	11 392	18 996	6 127	55 952
Total ESCWA	83 464	8 414	40 627	23 728	6 133	162 366

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Creditor Reporting System, electronic database, www.oecd.org/doc/debt.

* Excluding Palestine.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF DEBT COMPONENT BY TYPE FOR ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES,*
DECEMBER 1999
(Percentage)

Country or area	Bank loans	Securities	Trade credits	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total
<i>GCC countries</i>						
Bahrain	28.2	3.3	1.2	..	..	14.9
Kuwait	8.8	..	2.1	..	..	5.0
Oman	4.6	4.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.9
Qatar	7.6	26.1	1.6	0.8	..	5.8
Saudi Arabia	16.9	..	63.6	18.1	..	27.2
United Arab Emirates	17.3	..	2.9	..	..	9.6
Total GCC	83.4	33.8	72.0	19.9	0.1	65.5
<i>Mashreq countries</i>						
Egypt	8.1	..	15.0	54.7	45.1	17.6
Iraq	1.7	..	9.8	1.8	0.7	3.6
Jordan	1.4	10.2	1.6	13.1	22.7	4.4
Lebanon	4.3	55.9	0.7	0.6	3.8	5.5
Syrian Arab Republic	0.6	..	0.8	7.7	1.2	1.7
Yemen	0.4	..	0.2	2.2	26.5	1.6
Total Mashreq	16.6	66.2	28.0	80.1	99.9	34.5
Total ESCWA	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Creditor Reporting System, electronic database.

* Excluding Palestine.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF DEBT COMPONENT BY TYPE FOR ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES,*
DECEMBER 1999
(Percentage)

Country or area	Bank loans	Securities	Trade credits	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total
<i>GCC countries</i>						
Bahrain	96.9	1.1	2.0	..	..	100
Kuwait	89.8	..	10.2	..	..	100
Oman	81.7	7.9	5.2	5.1	0.1	100
Qatar	67.5	23.5	6.9	2.1	..	100
Saudi Arabia	31.9	..	58.4	9.7	..	100
United Arab Emirates	92.4	..	7.6	..	..	100
Total GCC	65.4	2.7	27.5	4.4	..	100
<i>Mashreq countries</i>						
Egypt	23.7	..	21.3	45.3	9.6	100
Iraq	24.4	..	67.8	7.2	0.7	100
Jordan	16.3	12.0	8.9	43.3	19.5	100
Lebanon	40.3	52.5	3.1	1.5	2.6	100
Syrian Arab Republic	19.2	..	12.1	66.1	2.6	100
Yemen	13.9	..	2.7	20.1	63.4	100
Total Mashreq	24.8	9.9	20.4	34.0	11.0	100
Total ESCWA	51.4	5.2	25.0	14.6	3.8	100

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Creditor Reporting System, electronic database.

* Excluding Palestine.

TABLE 4. EVOLUTION OF FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS OF ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, 1990-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Area/type of debt	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>GCC countries</i>										
Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 893	61 417	70 848	69 593
Debt securities issued abroad	..	..	..	..	281	318	1 578	1 906	1 765	2 848
BRADY bonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-bank trade credits	..	13 264	10 672	8 427	13 198	15 337	18 680	22 071	27 230	29 235
Multilateral claims	52	53	52	46	33	25	19	13	9	6
Official bilateral loans (DAC countries)	94	221	286	360	365	474	2 906	4 732	5 005	4 732
Total GCC	146	13 538	11 010	9 346	13 877	16 154	76 076	90 139	104 857	106 414
<i>Mashreq countries</i>										
Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 798	12 829	14 987	13 871
Debt securities issued abroad	..	..	..	..	..	350	887	2 255	3 739	4 855
BRADY bonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	711
Non-bank trade credits	..	17 458	18 080	17 354	17 989	19 903	17 996	15 349	17 353	11 392
Multilateral claims	4 692	4 642	4 116	5 040	5 384	5 592	5 769	5 545	5 898	6 127
Official bilateral loans (DAC countries)	13 972	16 327	16 291	17 615	18 554	19 524	18 424	17 570	18 787	18 996
Total Mashreq	18 664	38 427	38 487	40 009	41 927	45 369	55 874	53 548	60 764	55 952
<i>ESCWA member countries</i>										
Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 691	74 246	85 835	83 464
Debt securities issued abroad	..	..	..	..	281	668	2 465	4 161	5 504	7 703
BRADY bonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	711
Non-bank trade credits	..	30 722	28 752	25 781	31 187	35 240	36 676	37 420	44 583	40 627
Multilateral claims	4 744	4 695	4 168	5 086	5 417	5 617	5 788	5 558	5 907	6 133
Official bilateral loans (DAC countries)	14 066	16 548	16 577	17 975	18 919	19 998	21 330	22 302	23 792	23 728
Total ESCWA	18 810	51 965	49 497	49 355	55 804	61 523	131 950	143 687	165 621	162 366

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Creditor Reporting System, electronic database.

TABLE 5. EVOLUTION OF FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS IN GCC COUNTRIES, 1990-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Country	Type of borrowing	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Bahrain</i>	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 125	18 878	22 455	23 498
	Debt securities issued abroad	..	..	..	349	47	73	128	343	268	275
	Non-bank trade credits	..	697	201	704	924	1 119	1 020	1 037	247	478
<i>Kuwait</i>	Total	..	697	201	1 053	971	1 192	18 273	20 258	22 970	24 251
	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 671	6 794	7 891	7 327
	Non-bank trade credits	..	149	..	..	678	1 863	1 689	1 449	994	834
<i>Oman</i>	Total	..	149	..	..	678	1 863	7 360	8 243	8 885	8 161
	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 709	2 368	3 428	3 876
	Debt securities issued abroad	..	..	..	164	234	245	250	363	297	373
<i>Qatar</i>	Non-bank trade credits	..	184	184	173	150	192	185	203	184	249
	Multilateral claims	52	53	52	46	33	25	19	13	9	6
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	66	111	196	289	300	291	264	232	238	243
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	Total	118	348	432	672	717	753	2 427	3 179	4 156	4 747
	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 207	5 388	5 834	6 331
	Debt securities issued abroad	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 200	1 200	1 200	2 200
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	Non-bank trade credits	..	78	154	183	2 185	2 295	2 301	508	740	649
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	200
	Total	..	78	154	183	2 185	2 478	7 708	7 096	7 774	9 380
<i>Total</i>	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 923	15 289	14 283	14 095
	Non-bank trade credits	..	11 634	8 823	6 149	8 601	9 026	12 873	17 882	23 951	25 838
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 642	4 500	4 767	4 289
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	Total	..	11 634	8 823	6 149	8 601	9 026	29 438	37 671	43 001	44 222
	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 258	12 700	16 957	14 466
	Non-bank trade credits	..	522	1 310	1 218	660	842	612	992	1 114	1 187
<i>Total</i>	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	128	110	90	71	65	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	128	632	1 400	1 289	725	842	10 870	13 692	18 071	15 653
<i>Total</i>	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 893	61 417	70 848	69 593
	Debt securities issued abroad	..	..	..	513	281	318	1 578	1 906	1 765	2 848
	Non-bank trade credits	..	13 264	10 672	8 427	13 198	15 337	18 680	22 071	27 230	29 235
<i>Total</i>	Multilateral claims	52	53	52	46	33	25	19	13	9	6
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	194	221	286	360	365	474	2 906	4 732	5 005	4 732
	Total GCC	246	13 538	11 010	9 346	13 877	16 154	76 076	90 139	104 857	106 414

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Creditor Reporting System, electronic database.

TABLE 6. EVOLUTION OF FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS IN MASHREQ COUNTRIES,* 1990-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Country	Type of borrowing	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Egypt</i>	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 065	3 576	4 759	6 785
	Non-bank trade credits	..	7 733	7 613	6 915	6 837	8 383	7 429	6 048	6 880	6 107
	Multilateral claims	2 846	2 752	2 861	3 066	3 240	3 124	2 964	2 806	2 866	2 764
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	11 207	12 798	12 892	13 364	13 758	14 273	13 468	12 608	13 217	12 988
	Total	14 053	23 283	23 366	23 345	23 835	25 780	26 926	25 038	27 722	28 644
<i>Iraq</i>	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 456	4 823	4 987	1 426
	Non-bank trade credits	..	7 851	8 854	8 380	8 979	8 695	8 520	7 368	9 192	3 966
	Multilateral claims	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	44	46	40
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	320	346	348	387	434	419	371	331	372	421
<i>Jordan</i>	Total	320	8 197	9 202	8 767	9 413	9 114	14 396	12 566	14 597	5 853
	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 026	988	928	1 167
	Debt securities issued abroad	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	150	150	150
	Brady bonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	711
	Non-bank trade credits	..	1 120	1 037	1 124	1 207	1 762	1 215	1 128	565	638
<i>Lebanon</i>	Multilateral claims	687	682	756	747	851	1 057	1 184	1 241	1 277	1 393
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	1 195	1 716	1 929	2 122	2 135	2 473	2 396	2 730	2 924	3 101
	Total	1 882	3 518	3 722	3 993	4 193	5 342	5 871	6 237	5 844	7 160
	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 671	2 946	3 478	3 606
	Debt securities issued abroad	..	..	..	..	..	..	837	2 105	3 589	4 705
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>	Non-bank trade credits	..	244	239	218	230	351	373	394	298	276
	Multilateral claims	34	29	23	39	64	113	132	151	199	234
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	60	65	67	71	86	86	99	92	145	137
	Total	94	338	329	328	380	850	4 112	5 688	7 709	8 958
	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	397	691	532
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>	Non-bank trade credits	..	289	337	626	643	635	365	304	350	337
	Multilateral claims	523	528	476	462	449	471	426	119	99	72
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	857	1 044	1 055	1 144	1 582	1 717	1 604	1 342	1 657	1 834
	Total	1 380	1 861	1 868	2 232	2 674	2 823	2 865	2 162	2 797	2 775

TABLE 6 (continued)

Country	Type of borrowing	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<i>Yemen</i>											
	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	99	144	355
	Non-bank trade credits	..	221	..	91	93	77	94	107	68	68
	Multilateral claims	602	651	..	726	780	827	1 014	1 184	1 411	1 624
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	333	358	..	527	559	556	486	467	472	515
	Total	935	1 230	..	1 344	1 432	1 460	1 704	1 857	2 095	2 562
<i>Total</i>	Bank loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 798	12 829	14 987	13 871
	Debt securities issued abroad	..	..	..	..	..	350	887	2 255	3 739	4 855
	Brady bonds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	711
	Non-bank trade credits	..	17 458	18 080	17 354	17 989	19 903	17 996	15 349	17 353	11 392
	Multilateral claims	4 692	4 642	4 116	5 040	5 384	5 592	5 769	5 545	5 898	6 127
	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	13 972	16 327	16 291	17 615	18 554	19 524	18 424	17 570	18 787	18 996
	Total Mashreq	18 664	38 427	38 487	40 009	41 927	45 369	55 874	53 548	60 764	55 952

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Creditor Reporting System, electronic database.

* Excluding Palestine.

TABLE 7. TOTAL PUBLIC AND PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBTS FOR SELECTED ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, 1970-1998

Type of debt	1970	1980	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
<i>I. Official creditors</i>							
<i>(US\$ million)</i>							
Multilateral	53	3 425	6 301	6 138	7 177	8 032	8 560
Bilateral	1 368	13 957	35 919	41 173	44 580	44 989	43 663
Total	1 421	17 382	42 220	47 311	51 757	53 021	52 223
<i>(percentage)</i>							
Multilateral	3.7	19.7	14.9	13.0	13.9	15.1	16.4
Bilateral	96.3	80.3	85.1	87.0	86.1	84.9	83.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>II. Private creditors</i>							
<i>(US\$ million)</i>							
Bonds	0	132	263	191	1 224	1 596	3 374
Commercial banks	36	463	2 308	2 302	1 124	1 216	1 223
Other private	310	2 459	10 053	6 336	5 373	4 324	2 135
Total	346	3 054	12 624	8 829	7 721	7 136	6 732
<i>(percentage)</i>							
Bonds		4.3	2.1	2.2	15.9	22.4	50.1
Commercial banks		15.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other private		80.5	79.6	71.8	69.6	60.6	31.7
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total amount I + II							
<i>(US\$ million)</i>	1 767	20 436	54 844	56 140	59 478	60 157	58 955
<i>Official/private to total</i>							
<i>(percentage)</i>							
Official to total	80.4	85.1	77.0	84.3	87.0	88.1	88.6
Private to total	19.6	14.9	23.0	15.7	13.0	11.9	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Long-term debt	1 767	20 436	54 844	56 140	59 478	60 157	58 955
Use of IMF Credit	49	459	219	314	337	477	805
Short-term debt	0	5 620	10 253	9 226	8 636	9 938	13 135
Private non-guaranteed	0	265	1 000	600	375	582	853
Total	1 816	26 780	66 316	66 280	68 826	71 154	73 748

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, vol. II, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC AND PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBTS BY TYPE FOR SELECTED ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, 1970-1998
(Millions of US dollars)

Type of debt	1970	1980	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
<i>I. Long-term debt</i>							
<i>Multilateral</i>							
Egypt	22	2 625	3 427	3 300	3 912	3 933	4 195
Jordan	9	159	887	900	1 016	1 385	1 658
Lebanon	18	78	85	48	125	326	476
Syrian Arab Republic	4	311	877	834	918	1 030	710
Yemen	..	252	1 025	1 056	1 206	1 358	1 521
Total	53	3 425	6 301	6 138	7 177	8 032	8 560
<i>Bilateral</i>							
Egypt	1 167	9 997	17 761	21 377	23 821	23 585	22 555
Jordan	100	1 052	2 716	3 100	3 603	4 032	4 365
Lebanon	46	68	104	165	170	304	353
Syrian Arab Republic	55	1 854	12 868	14 041	14 452	14 523	14 499
Yemen	..	986	2 470	2 490	2 534	2 545	1 891
Total	1 368	13 957	35 919	41 173	44 580	44 989	43 663

TABLE 8 (continued)

Type of debt	1970	1980	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
<i>Total official</i>							
Egypt	1 189	12 622	21 188	24 677	27 733	27 518	26 750
Jordan	109	1 211	3 603	4 000	4 619	5 417	6 023
Lebanon	64	146	189	213	295	630	829
Syrian Arab Republic	59	2 165	13 745	14 875	15 370	15 553	15 209
Yemen	..	1 238	3 495	3 546	3 740	3 903	3 412
Total	1 421	17 382	42 220	47 311	51 757	53 021	52 223
<i>Private creditors</i>							
Egypt	162	1 805	6 184	3 071	2 082	1 293	919
Jordan	10	276	3 440	2 923	2 265	1 675	1 365
Lebanon	..	1	169	88	484	1 304	3 150
Syrian Arab Republic	174	756	1 173	1 039	1 170	1 145	1 120
Yemen	..	216	1 658	1 708	1 720	1 719	178
Total	346	3 054	12 624	8 829	7 721	7 136	6 732
<i>Total official and private</i>							
Egypt	1 351	14 427	27 372	27 748	29 815	28 811	27 669
Jordan	119	1 487	7 043	6 923	6 884	7 092	7 388
Lebanon	64	147	358	301	779	1 934	3 979
Syrian Arab Republic	233	2 921	14 918	15 914	16 540	16 698	16 329
Yemen	..	1 454	5 153	5 254	5 460	5 622	3 590
Total	1 767	20 436	54 844	56 140	59 478	60 157	58 955
<i>II. Short-term debt</i>							
Egypt	..	4 027	4 450	2 516	1 931	2 347	4 260
Jordan	..	485	1 040	783	681	597	594
Lebanon	..	294	1 421	1 505	1 340	1 653	1 961
Syrian Arab Republic	..	631	2 151	3 104	4 018	4 722	6 107
Yemen	..	183	1 191	1 318	666	619	213
Total	..	5 620	10 253	9 226	8 636	9 938	13 135
<i>Total I + II: long- and short-term debt (excluding IMF and private non-guaranteed)</i>							
Egypt	1 351	18 454	31 822	30 264	31 746	31 158	31 929
Jordan	119	1 972	8 083	7 706	7 565	7 689	7 982
Lebanon	64	441	1 779	1 806	2 119	3 587	5 940
Syrian Arab Republic	233	3 552	17 069	19 018	20 558	21 420	22 436
Yemen	..	1 637	6 344	6 572	6 126	6 241	3 803
Total	1 767	26 056	65 097	65 366	68 114	70 095	72 090

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, vol. II, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC AND PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBTS BY TYPE FOR SELECTED ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, 1970-1998
(Percentage)

Type of debt	1970	1980	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
<i>I. Long-term debt</i>							
<i>Multilateral</i>							
Egypt	41.5	76.6	54.4	53.8	54.5	49.0	49.0
Jordan	17.0	4.6	14.1	14.7	14.2	17.2	19.4
Lebanon	34.0	2.3	1.3	0.8	1.7	4.1	5.6
Syrian Arab Republic	7.5	9.1	13.9	13.6	12.8	12.8	8.3
Yemen	..	7.4	16.3	17.2	16.8	16.9	17.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Bilateral</i>							
Egypt	85.3	71.6	49.4	51.9	53.4	52.4	51.7
Jordan	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.1	9.0	10.0
Lebanon	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8
Syrian Arab Republic	4.0	13.3	35.8	34.1	32.4	32.3	33.2
Yemen	..	7.1	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.7	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 9 (continued)

Type of debt	1970	1980	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
<i>Total official</i>							
Egypt	83.7	72.6	50.2	52.2	53.6	51.9	51.2
Jordan	7.7	7.0	8.5	8.5	8.9	10.2	11.5
Lebanon	4.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6
Syrian Arab Republic	4.2	12.5	32.6	31.4	29.7	29.3	29.1
Yemen	..	7.1	8.3	7.5	7.2	7.4	6.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Private creditors</i>							
Egypt	46.8	59.1	49.0	34.8	27.0	18.1	13.7
Jordan	2.9	9.0	27.2	33.1	29.3	23.5	20.3
Lebanon	..	..	1.3	1.0	6.3	18.3	46.8
Syrian Arab Republic	50.3	24.8	9.3	11.8	15.2	16.0	16.6
Yemen	..	7.1	13.1	19.3	22.3	24.1	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Total official and private</i>							
Egypt	76.5	70.6	49.9	49.4	50.1	47.9	46.9
Jordan	6.7	7.3	12.8	12.3	11.6	11.8	12.5
Lebanon	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	3.2	6.7
Syrian Arab Republic	13.2	14.3	27.2	28.3	27.8	27.8	27.7
Yemen	..	7.1	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.3	6.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>II. Short-term debt</i>							
Egypt	..	71.7	43.4	27.3	22.4	23.6	32.4
Jordan	..	8.6	10.1	8.5	7.9	6.0	4.5
Lebanon	..	5.2	13.9	16.3	15.5	16.6	14.9
Syrian Arab Republic	..	11.2	21.0	33.6	46.5	47.5	46.5
Yemen	..	3.3	11.6	14.3	7.7	6.2	1.6
Total	..	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Total I + II: long- and short-term</i>							
Egypt	76.5	70.8	48.9	46.3	46.6	44.5	44.3
Jordan	6.7	7.6	12.4	11.8	11.1	11.0	11.1
Lebanon	3.6	1.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	5.1	8.2
Syrian Arab Republic	13.2	13.6	26.2	29.1	30.2	30.6	31.1
Yemen	..	6.3	9.7	10.1	9.0	8.9	5.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, vol. II, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 10. NET FLOWS OF FOREIGN DEBT FOR SELECTED ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, 1970-1998
(Millions of US dollars)

Type of debt flow	1970	1980	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
<i>Repayments</i>							
Long-term debt	261	704	3 181	2 075	1 489	1 794	1 659
IMF	9	114	58	51	59	107	9
Short-term debt	..	..	1 502	1 721	156	344	149
Total	270	818	4 741	3 847	1 704	2 245	1 817
<i>Disbursements</i>							
Long-term debt	257	4,882	3 201	2 126	2 125	2 549	2 791
IMF	21	73	..	154	94	241	104
Short-term debt	..	811	1 276	599	434	298	2 774
Total	278	5 766	4 477	2 879	2 653	3 088	5 669

TABLE 10 (continued)

Type of debt flow	1970	1980	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998
<i>Net flows on principal</i>							
Long-term debt	-4	4 178	20	51	636	755	1 132
IMF	12	-41	-58	103	35	134	95
Short-term debt	0	811	-226	-1 122	278	-46	2 625
Total	8	4 948	-264	-968	949	843	3 852
<i>Interest payments</i>							
Long-term debt	46	522	1 412	1,432	1 504	1 638	1 487
IMF	..	20	24	22	15	18	21
Short-term debt	..	594	562	408	427	386	528
Total	46	1 136	1 998	1 862	1 946	2 042	2 036
<i>Total debt service</i>							
Long-term debt	307	1 226	4 593	3 507	2 993	3 432	3 146
IMF	9	134	82	73	74	125	30
Short-term debt	..	594	2 064	2 129	583	730	677
Total	316	1 954	6 739	5 709	3 650	4 287	3 853
<i>Total net debt service</i>							
Long-term debt	-50	3 656	-1 392	-1 381	-868	-883	-355
IMF	12	-61	-82	81	20	116	74
Short-term debt	..	217	-788	-1 530	-149	-432	2 097
Total	-38	3 812	-2 262	-2 830	-997	-1 199	1 816
<i>Net debt service by country</i>							
Egypt	-83	1 675	-2 576	-1 812	-1 265	-1 723	-83
Jordan	10	354	231	-1 387	-342	-297	-569
Lebanon	9	192	655	176	666	827	1 295
Syrian Arab Republic	26	1 082	-869	179	-107	-116	1 042
Yemen	..	509	297	14	51	110	131
Total	-38	3 812	-2 262	-2 830	-997	-1 199	1 816

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 11A. AMOUNT OF NET RESOURCE TRANSFER TO SELECTED ARAB COUNTRIES, 1990-1998
(Millions of US dollars)

Country or area	Net transfer on debt	Net investment flows	Grants	Total	Technical cooperation grants	Debt reduction or forgiveness	Total
<i>Mashreq countries</i>							
Egypt	(8 846)	9 361	13 260	13 775	5 628	10 869	30 272
Jordan	(1 138)	865	2 116	1 843	884	1 476	4 203
Lebanon	3 593	881	715	5 189	591	..	5 780
Syrian Arab Republic	(1 222)	847	1 084	709	475	398	1 582
Total Mashreq	(7 613)	11 954	17 175	21 516	7 578	12 743	41 837
<i>Other</i>							
Yemen	538	865	986	2 389	468	2 174	5 031
Oman	(1 905)	(2 884)	201	(4 588)	183	..	(4 405)
Total	(8 980)	9 935	18 362	19 317	8 229	14 917	42 463

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 11B. AMOUNT OF NET RESOURCE TRANSFER BY REGION, 1990-1998
(Millions of US dollars)

Region	Net transfer on debt	Net investment flows	Grants	Total	Technical cooperation grants	Debt reduction or forgiveness	Total
East Asia and the Pacific	54 080	428 348	19 548	501 976	23 957	1 390	527 323
Europe and Central Asia	27 859	133 799	47 829	209 487	25 242	16 259	250 988
Latin America and the Caribbean	(5 178)	307 232	23 336	325 390	19 035	42 412	386 837
South Asia	(6 689)	39 768	18 801	51 880	11 397	11	63 288
Sub-Saharan Africa	(9 343)	7 191	86 156	84 004	37 700	19 505	141 209

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 12. MAIN DEBT INDICATORS FOR MASHREQ COUNTRIES,* 1980-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Total debt: stock to exports of goods and services									
Country	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Egypt	207.7	241	183.4	157.1	215	187	173.5	150.4	167.3
Jordan	105.4	265.6	215.7	192.1	185.7	167.7	151.8	149.3	154.7
Lebanon	..	58.9	58.1	42.6	60.9	66	84.6	98.7	237.9
Syrian Arab Republic	106.3	312.6	380.4	378.3	352.6	339.4	327.3	343.1	421.8
Yemen	..	209.7	284.1	246.3	200.6	192.2	175.3	104	139
MENA**	..	40.8	113.9	123.4	134.7	120.6	103.3	97.3	129.1

Total debt: stock to gross national product									
Country	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Egypt	89.2	78.3	77.4	67.2	63.3	55.7	46.4	39.2	37.4
Jordan	48.4	223.5	158.6	142.1	131.5	128	168.9	156.2	146.9
Lebanon	..	51.4	31.2	17.5	22.5	25.7	30.1	32.8	40.8
Syrian Arab Republic	27.2	148.1	147.4	149.5	133.1	126.7	127.7	133.5	137.9
Yemen	..	135.4	123.1	132.9	186	178.1	137.6	76.7	104.8
MENA	20.7	42.8	..	43.2	47.6	44.6	38.3	33.7	36.1

Interest payments to gross national product									
Country	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Egypt	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1
Jordan	2.6	10.2	6.6	4.8	4.2	4.4	8.9	7.7	8.3
Lebanon	..	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.9	1	1.7	1.9	2.2
Syrian Arab Republic	1.2	12	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5
Yemen	..	1.9	1	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.3
MENA	1.6	2	..	2	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6

Total debt service to exports of goods and services									
Country	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Egypt	13.4	22.5	15.9	11.2	14.9	13.4	12.7	9.7	9.5
Jordan	11.2	20.3	19.6	15.2	13.6	12.7	19.1	16.6	16.4
Lebanon	..	3.3	4.4	4.3	5.3	5	6.4	14.4	18.7
Syrian Arab Republic	11.4	23.3	6.1	5.4	6.8	4.7	3.9	9.3	6.4
Yemen	..	5.6	5.8	5	3.5	3.2	2.4	2.6	4.2
MENA	5.6	15.1	..	14.6	14.5	13.7	12.6	12.6	14

TABLE 12 (continued)

Country	<i>Concessional debt to total debt stock</i>								
	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Egypt	42.4	38	55.2	59	60.4	61	76.8	75.7	73.4
Jordan	41.6	31	34.4	38.7	39.8	42.1	43.6	42.5	45.2
Lebanon	14.5	6.2	4.9	7.2	6.3	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.7
Syrian Arab Republic	51.9	76.5	75.1	72.1	72.1	70.6	70.4	71.8	67.2
Yemen	72.1	50.7	50.2	57	56.7	556.7	55.4	79.5	78.7
MENA	21.5	24.1	..	23.1	21.1	21	21.2	19.7	19.5

Country	<i>Multilateral debt to total debt</i>								
	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Egypt	13.7	10.4	10.6	11.8	12.1	11.9	12.6	13	13.1
Jordan	8.1	10.8	11.5	12.6	13.2	14.9	17.2	17.9	19.6
Lebanon	15.2	4.8	2.6	5.9	5.9	6.7	8.2	7.4	7.1
Syrian Arab Republic	8.8	5.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	3.4	3.2
Yemen	14.9	16.2	16.1	18.7	19.7	20.6	21.3	36	36.8
MENA	6.7	8.6	..	10.1	10.8	11.4	11.4	1.4	11.4

Country	<i>Short term debt to total debt</i>								
	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Egypt	21.1	13.5	8.1	6.6	6	7.1	7.5	10	13.3
Jordan	24.6	12.7	10	10	8.8	9.7	7.4	9.2	7
Lebanon	57.6	79.9	83.4	72.6	63.3	46	41.4	35.7	29.2
Syrian Arab Republic	17.8	12.6	16.3	19.5	19.5	21.4	22	22.1	27.2
Yemen	10.8	18.8	20.1	9.8	10.9	11.1	9.7	4.9	5.1

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

* Excluding Palestine and Iraq.

** Figures for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, which includes Iran and Turkey, are provided for the purpose of comparison.

TABLE 13. NET RESOURCE FLOWS IN SELECTED ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, 1990-1998
(Millions of US dollars)

Type of flow	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Net flows on long-term debt	(391)	(35)	255	862	1 019	793	819	766	4 088
Interest on long-term debt	(1 590)	(1 585)	(1 521)	(1 653)	(1 791)	(1 787)	(1 498)	(1 643)	(13 068)
Total net transfers on debt	(1 981)	(1 620)	(1 266)	(791)	(772)	(994)	(679)	(877)	(8 980)
Foreign direct investments	859	1 322	1 680	1 604	574	836	1 397	1 562	9 834
Portfolio equity flows	..	..	..	11	47	1 380	1 972	652	4 062
Minus profit remittances on foreign direct investment	(404)	(453)	(471)	(485)	(473)	(520)	(560)	(595)	(3 961)
Total net foreign flows	455	869	1 209	1 130	148	1 696	2 809	1 619	9 935
Grants, excluding technical cooperation	6 002	2 705	1 190	1 864	1 446	1 608	1 605	1 942	18 362
Total net resource flows	4 476	1 954	1 133	2 203	822	2 310	3 735	2 684	19 317
GNP	74 850	78 912	85 818	94 420	108 469	106 985	117 415	128 078	794 947
Ratio of net resource flows to GNP (percentage)	6.0	2.5	1.3	2.3	0.8	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.4
Exports of goods and services	26 650	29 282	29 961	29 806	35 047	37 857	39 535	27 445	255 583
Ratio of net resource flows to exports of goods and services (percentage)	16.8	6.7	3.8	7.4	2.3	6.1	9.4	9.8	7.6
Workers' remittances	7 598	7 638	10 107	7 589	8 034	8 049	8 707	8 263	65 985
Ratio of net resource flows to workers' remittances (percentage)	58.9	25.6	11.2	29.0	10.2	28.7	42.9	32.5	29.3

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, vol. II, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 14A. RATIOS OF NET EXTERNAL RESOURCE TRANSFER TO GNP AND TO EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN SELECTED ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, 1990-1998

Country	Net transfer on debt	Net investment flows	Total net transfers	GNP	Net transfer on debt to GNP	Net investment flows to GNP	Total transfers to GNP	Exports of goods and services	Total transfers to exports
						(Percentage)		(US\$ million)	(Percentage)
Egypt	(8 846)	9 361	13 775	467 609	-1.9	2.0	2.9	110 360	12.5
Jordan	(1 138)	865	1 843	41 935	-2.7	2.1	4.4	26 470	7.0
Lebanon	3 593	881	5 189	83 071	4.3	1.1	6.2	12 377	41.9
Syrian Arab Republic	(1 222)	847	709	118 734	-1.0	0.7	0.6	45 796	1.5
Total, excluding Yemen and Oman	(7 613)	11 954	21 516	711 349	-1.1	1.7	3.0	195 003	11.0
Yemen	538	865	2 389	34 867	1.5	2.5	6.9	15 146	15.8
Oman ^{a/}	(1 905)	(2 884)	201	48 731	-2.3	-3.5	-9.4	45 434	-8.1
Total, including Yemen and Oman	(8 980)	9 935	19 317	794 947	-1.0	1.1	2.4	255 583	7.6

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, vol. II, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

a/ Figures of transfers have been adjusted in calculation of ratios to include only 1990-1995, as 1996-1998 GNP figures are not available.

TABLE 14B. RATIOS OF NET EXTERNAL RESOURCE TRANSFER TO GNP AND EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES, BY REGION, 1990-1998

Region	Net transfer on debt	Net investment flows	Grants (US\$ million)	Total net transfers	GNP	Net transfer on debt to GNP	Net investment flows to GNP (Percentage)	Total transfers to GNP	Exports of goods and services (US\$ million)	Total transfers to exports (Percentage)
East Asia and the Pacific	54 080	428 348	19 548	501 976	12 835 128	0.4	3.3	3.9	4 271 663	11.8
Europe and Central Asia	27 859	133 799	47 829	209 487	8 376 035	0.3	1.6	2.5	2 157 451	9.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	(5 178)	307 232	23 336	325 390	12 513 076	0.0	2.5	2.6	2 375 348	13.7
South Asia	(6 689)	39 768	18 801	51 880	3 938 528	-0.2	1.0	1.3	489 488	10.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	(9 343)	7 191	86 156	84 004	2 392 899	-0.4	0.3	3.5	742 494	11.3

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 15A. NET RESOURCE TRANSFER INDICATORS PER CAPITA IN ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, 1999

Country or area	Population (millions)	Total debt outstanding (US\$ billion)	Debt per capita (US\$)	Net debt flows 1990-1998 (US\$ million)	Net debt flows per capita (US\$)	Net flows on foreign investments (US\$ million)	Net flows on foreign investments per capita (US\$)	Net resource transfers 1990-1998 (US\$ billion)	Net resource transfers per capita (US\$)
<i>GCC countries</i>									
Bahrain	0.5	24.3	48 502.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	1.9	8.2	4 295.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	2.3	4.7	2 063.9	(1 905)	(828.3)	(2 884)	(1 253.9)	(4 588)	(1 994.8)
Qatar	0.5	9.4	18 760.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	20.7	44.2	2 136.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	2.7	15.7	5 797.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total GCC	28.6	106.4	3 720.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Mashreq countries</i>									
Egypt	61.4	28.6	466.5	(8 846)	(144.1)	9 361	152.5	13 775	224.3
Iraq	22.3	5.9	262.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	4.6	7.2	1 556.5	(1 138)	(247.4)	865	188.0	1 843	400.7
Lebanon	4.2	9.0	2 132.9	3 593	855.5	881	209.8	5 189	1235.5
Palestine	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrian Arab Republic	15.3	2.8	181.4	(1 222)	(79.9)	847	55.4	709	46.3
Total Mashreq excluding Yemen	110.3	53.4	484.0	(7 613)	(69.0)	11 954	108.4	21 516	195.1
Yemen	16.6	2.6	154.3	538	32.4	865	52.1	2 389	143.9
Total Mashreq including Yemen	126.9	56.0	440.9	(7 075)	(55.8)	12 819	101.0	23 905	188.4
Total ESCWA	155.5	162.4	1 044.2	(8 980)	(865)	9 935	(1 093)	19 317	124.2

Sources: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Creditor Reporting System electronic database, www.oecd.org/doc/debt; World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000* (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 15B. NET RESOURCE TRANSFER INDICATORS PER CAPITA BY REGION, 1999

Region	Population (millions)	Total debt outstanding (US\$ billion)	Debt per capita (US\$)	Net debt flows 1990-1998 (US\$ million)	Net debt flows per capita (US\$)	Net flows on foreign investments (US\$ million)	Net flows on foreign investments per capita (US\$)	Net resource transfers 1998 (US\$ billion)	Net resource transfers per capita (US\$)
East Asia and the Pacific	1 817.1	667.5	367.3	54 080	29.8	424 348	233.5	501 976	276.3
Europe and Central Asia	474.6	480.5	1 012.4	27 859	58.7	133 799	281.9	209 487	441.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	501.7	786.0	1 566.7	(5 178)	(10.3)	307 232	612.4	325 390	648.6
South Asia	3 121.7	901.0	288.6	(6 689)	(2.1)	39 768	12.7	51 880	16.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	627.1	202.0	322.1	(9 343)	(14.9)	7 191	11.5	84 004	134.0
Western Asia	155.5	162.4	1 044.2	(8 980)	(57.7)	9 935	63.9	19 317	124.2

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, (Washington, D.C., 2000).TABLE 16A. AMOUNT OF NET RESOURCE TRANSFER TO SELECTED ARAB COUNTRIES, 1990-1998
(Millions of US dollars)

Country or area	Net transfer on debt	Net investment flows	Grants	Total	Technical cooperation grants	Debt reduction or forgiveness	Total
<i>Maghreb countries</i>							
Algeria	(12 237)	(1 080)	573	(12 744)	877	14	(11 853)
Tunisia	(1 131)	1 188	893	950	795	9	1 754
Morocco	(10 239)	3 163	2 325	(4 751)	1 744	36	(2 971)
Total Maghreb	(23 607)	3 271	3 791	(16 545)	3 416	59	(13 070)
<i>Mashreq countries</i>							
Lebanon	3 593	881	715	5 189	591	..	5 780
Egypt	(8 846)	9 361	13 260	13 775	5 628	10 869	30 272
Jordan	(1 138)	865	2 116	1 843	884	1 476	4 203
Syrian Arab Republic	(1 222)	847	1 084	709	475	398	1 582
Total Mashreq	(7 613)	11 954	17 175	21 516	7 578	12 743	41 837
<i>Other</i>							
Yemen	538	865	986	2 389	468	2 174	5 031
Oman	(1 905)	(2 884)	201	(4 588)	183	..	(4 405)
Total other	(1 367)	(2 019)	1 187	(2 199)	651	2 174	626
Total Arab countries	(32 587)	13 206	22 153	2 772	11 645	14 976	29 393

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000*, vol. II, (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 16B. AMOUNT OF NET RESOURCE TRANSFER BY REGION, 1990-1998
(Millions of US dollars)

Region	Net transfer on debt	Net investment flows	Grants	Total	Technical cooperation grants	Debt reduction or forgiveness	Total
East Asia and the Pacific	54 080	428 348	19 548	501 976	23 957	1 390	527 323
Europe and Central Asia	27 859	133 799	47 829	209 487	25 242	16 259	250 988
Latin America and the Caribbean	(5 178)	307 232	23 336	325 390	19 035	42 412	386 837
South Asia	(6 689)	39 768	18 801	51 880	11 397	11	63 288
Sub-Saharan Africa	(9 343)	7 191	86 156	84 004	37 700	19 505	141 209

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2000* (Washington, D.C., 2000).

TABLE 17A. TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS FROM DAC COUNTRIES^{a/} TO ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, BY COUNTRY, 1995-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Country or area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
<i>GCC countries</i>						
Bahrain	(43)	644	568	907	(629)	1 447
Kuwait	929	(909)	(703)	(331)	(28)	(1 042)
Oman	(4)	(168)	792	509	234	1 363
Qatar	1 663	1 435	340	521	(268)	3 691
Saudi Arabia	69	(405)	1 545	2 790	342	4 342
United Arab Emirates	101	(12)	842	176	1 138	2 244
Total GCC	2 715	585	3 384	4 571	789	12 044
<i>Mashreq countries</i>						
Egypt	2 236	2 588	2 380	3 564	1 026	11 793
Iraq	71	397	169	(47)	77	668
Jordan	714	537	300	403	338	2 291
Lebanon	247	164	(169)	346	128	714
Palestine	183	268	333	347	353	1 485
Syrian Arab Republic	42	(47)	132	126	256	509
Yemen	33	151	136	146	490	956
Total Mashreq	3 525	4 059	3 280	4 885	2 667	18 416
Total ESCWA	6 240	4 645	6 664	9 456	3 455	30 460

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1995-1999* (Paris, 2001).

a/ Excluding disbursements from multilateral institutions and Arab countries.

TABLE 17B. TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS FROM DAC COUNTRIES^{a/} TO OTHER REGIONS,
BY REGION, 1995-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Region	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
South and Central America	38 804	53 363	65 429	61 341	83 137	302 074
Far East Asia	52 147	55 306	41 047	32 675	33 096	214 271
South and Central Asia	5 220	6 799	9 002	7 909	5 507	34 437
Sub-Saharan Africa	13 862	13 580	16 165	12 231	12 254	68 091
Former USSR and Central Europe	16 824	13 212	15 705	27 972	19 488	93 201
Total ODA	140 716	172 620	170 158	159 703	168 504	811 701

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1995-1999*, (Paris, 2001).

a/ Excluding disbursements from multilateral institutions and Arab countries.

TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS BY DAC COUNTRIES, MULTILATERAL SOURCES,
ARAB COUNTRIES AND THE EU TO GCC COUNTRIES, 1995-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Country/source	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
<i>Bahrain</i>						
DAC countries	(42.8)	644.4	568.3	906.5	(629.1)	1 447.3
Multilateral	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	3.1
Arab countries	46.2	78.7	90.0	45.3	0.7	260.9
Total	3.9	724.0	658.7	952.5	(627.8)	1 711.3
EU	(193.4)	123.0	443.6	899.1	(614.3)	658.0
<i>Kuwait</i>						
DAC countries	928.7	(909.2)	(702.7)	(331.3)	(27.6)	-1 042.1
Multilateral	1.1	1.2	(0.1)	1.0	1.7	4.9
Arab countries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	929.8	(908.0)	(702.8)	(330.3)	(25.9)	-1 037.2
EU	(176.0)	(294.4)	(304.5)	(47.6)	333.2	-489.3
<i>Oman</i>						
DAC countries	(3.9)	(167.9)	791.8	509.0	233.5	1 362.5
Multilateral	6.6	3.5	(3.6)	(3.2)	(3.1)	0.20
Arab countries	44.3	44.4	42.2	18.8	28.9	178.60
Total	47.0	(120.0)	830.4	524.6	259.3	1 541.30
EU	0.9	40.3	648.8	522.9	262.7	1 475.60
<i>Qatar</i>						
DAC countries	1 663.2	1 435.3	339.5	521.3	(268.1)	3 691.2
Multilateral	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5
Arab countries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1 663.4	1 435.9	339.8	521.5	(267.9)	3 692.7
EU	835.9	210.9	674	571.4	719.9	3 012.1
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>						
DAC countries	69.1	(405.3)	1 545.3	2 790.3	342.1	4 341.5
Multilateral	2.2	9.9	13.0	10.7	9.7	45.5
Arab countries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	71.3	(395.4)	1 558.3	2 801.0	351.8	4 387.0
EU	71.3	(359.3)	1 558.3	2 801.0	351.8	4 423.1
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>						
DAC countries	100.6	-11.9	841.8	175.6	1 137.9	2 244.0
Multilateral	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	2.9
Arab countries	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2
Total	101.2	-11.8	842.5	176.1	1 139.1	2 247.1
EU	3.9	-87.9	761.9	266.2	647.9	1 592.0

TABLE 18 (continued)

Country/source	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
<i>Total GCC</i>						
DAC countries	2 714.9	585.4	3 384.0	4 571.4	788.7	12 044.4
Multilateral	11.0	16.2	10.7	9.9	10.3	58.1
Arab countries	90.7	123.1	132.2	64.1	29.6	439.7
Total	2 816.6	724.7	3 526.9	4 645.4	828.6	12 542.2
EU	542.6	(367.4)	3 782.1	5 013.0	1 701.2	10 671.5
EU (percentage)	19.3	-50.7	107.2	107.9	205.3	85.1

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1995-1999*, (Paris, 2001).

TABLE 19. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS BY DAC COUNTRIES, MULTILATERAL SOURCES, ARAB COUNTRIES AND THE EU TO MASHREQ COUNTRIES,* 1995-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Country/source	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
<i>Egypt</i>						
DAC countries	2 236	2 588	2 380	3 564	1 026	11 793
Multilateral	71	94	436	329	174	1 103
Arab countries	117	54	97	212	71	549
Total	2 423	2 736	2 912	4 104	1 270	13 445
EU	616	725	1 020	2 490	(97)	4 754
<i>Iraq</i>						
DAC countries	71	397	169	(47)	77	668
Multilateral	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab countries	88	64	40	41	(3)	230
Total	159	461	209	(6)	74	897
EU	(43)	319	209	(47)	59	497
<i>Jordan</i>						
DAC countries	714	537	300	403	338	2 291
Multilateral	228	307	202	205	172	1 114
Arab countries	..	..	..	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	941	844	502	607	509	3 404
EU	55	353	146	318	102	972
<i>Lebanon</i>						
DAC countries	247	164	(169)	346	128	714
Multilateral	195	95	196	224	136	846
Arab countries	57	83	102	39	46	327
Total	498	342	129	609	309	1 887
EU	283	155	(98)	400	147	886
<i>Palestine</i>						
DAC countries	183	268	333	347	353	1 485
Multilateral	263	258	249	247	188	1 205
Arab countries	52	28	27	22	17	145
Total	498	554	609	617	557	2 835
EU	200	300	272	257	204	1 234
<i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>						
DAC countries	42	(47)	132	126	256	509
Multilateral	51	41	(231)	12	5	(122)
Arab countries	115	99	62	28	21	325
Total	209	93	(37)	166	283	713
EU	(34)	(73)	37	81	126	137

TABLE 19 (continued)

Country/source	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
<i>Total Mashreq</i>						
DAC countries	3 492	3 908	3 144	4 739	2 177	17 460
Multilateral	807	795	852	1 018	674	4 146
Arab countries	429	327	327	340	151	1 574
Total	4 728	5 030	4 324	6 097	3 002	23 180
EU	1 078	1 778	1 586	3 498	540	8 479
EU (percentage)	22.8	35.3	36.7	57.4	18.0	36.6

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1995-1999*, (Paris, 2001).

* Excluding Yemen.

TABLE 20. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS BY DAC COUNTRIES, MULTILATERAL SOURCES, ARAB COUNTRIES AND THE EU TO MAGRHEB COUNTRIES, 1995-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Country/source	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
<i>Algeria</i>						
DAC countries	159.0	1 566.0	(887.8)	(142.7)	(951.5)	-257.00
Multilateral	401.0	303.0	483.6	316.5	(13.2)	1 490.90
Arab countries	(12.1)	6.5	1.9	18.8	31.2	46.30
Total	547.9	1 875.5	(402.3)	192.6	(933.5)	1 280.20
EU	131.3	924.2	(834.6)	(499.0)	(652.7)	-930.80
<i>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</i>						
DAC countries	86.7	108.9	46.4	60.6	(279.3)	23.30
Multilateral	..	..	..	..	(0.2)	-0.20
Arab countries	3.0	6.0	5.2	3.4	3.9	21.50
Total	89.7	114.9	51.6	64.0	(275.6)	44.60
EU	19.9	128.9	17.1	61	(305.7)	-78.80
<i>Morocco</i>						
DAC countries	312.2	372.3	495.4	471.1	65.7	1 716.70
Multilateral	284.6	414.0	21.8	370.8	484.2	1 575.40
Arab countries	19.4	25.6	30.8	29.4	28.7	133.90
Total	616.2	811.9	548.0	871.3	578.6	3 426.00
EU	511.3	690.2	936.6	921.0	490.4	3 549.50
<i>Tunisia</i>						
DAC countries	1 414.3	457.1	378.5	492.2	340.6	3 082.70
Multilateral	119.5	231.4	164.2	35.7	278.9	829.70
Arab countries	(22.6)	(38.3)	(20.5)	(32.0)	(18.4)	-131.80
Total	1 511.2	650.2	522.2	495.9	601.1	3 780.60
EU	164.0	307.8	467.0	424.0	316.7	1 679.50
<i>Total Maghreb</i>						
DAC countries	1 972.2	2 504.3	32.5	881.2	(824.5)	4 565.70
Multilateral	805.1	948.4	669.6	723.0	749.7	3 895.80
Arab countries	(12.3)	(0.2)	17.4	19.6	45.4	69.90
Total	2 765.0	3 452.5	719.5	1 623.8	(29.4)	8 531.40
EU	826.5	2 051.1	586.1	907.0	(151.3)	4 219.40
EU (percentage)	29.9	59.4	81.5	55.9	514.6	0.49

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1995-1999*, (Paris, 2001).

TABLE 21. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS BY DAC COUNTRIES, MULTILATERAL SOURCES, ARAB COUNTRIES AND THE EU TO ARAB COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SUBREGIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER REGIONS, 1995-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Region or subregion/source	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
<i>Maghreb countries</i>						
DAC countries	1 972	2 504	33	881	-825	4 566
Multilateral	805	948	670	723	750	3 896
Arab countries	(12)	..	17	20	45	70
Total	2 765	3 453	720	1 624	-29	8 531
EU	827	2 051	586	907	(151)	4 219
EU (percentage)	29.9	59.4	81.5	55.9	514.6	49.5
<i>Mashreq countries</i>						
DAC countries	3 525	4 059	3 280	4 885	2 667	18 416
Multilateral	866	908	1 034	1 165	953	4 926
Arab countries	431	328	328	340	151	1 577
Total	4 822	5 295	4 642	6 390	3 771	24 919
EU	1 101	1 836	1 733	3 624	649	8 943
EU (percentage)	22.8	34.7	37.3	56.7	17.2	35.9
<i>GCC countries</i>						
DAC countries	2 715	585	3 384	4 571	789	12 044
Multilateral	11	16	11	10	10	58
Arab countries	91	123	132	64	30	440
Total	2 817	725	3 527	4 645	829	12 542
EU	543	(367)	3 782	5 013	1 701	10 672
EU (percentage)	19.3	-50.7	107.2	107.9	205.3	85.1
<i>Total ESCWA countries</i>						
DAC countries	6 240	4 645	6 664	9 456	3 455	30 460
Multilateral	877	925	1 045	1 175	963	4 984
Arab countries	521	451	460	404	181	2 017
Total	7 638	6 020	8 169	11 035	4 599	37 461
EU	1 644	1 469	5 515	8 637	2 350	19 614
EU (percentage)	21.5	24.4	67.5	78.3	51.1	52.4
<i>Total Arab countries</i>						
DAC countries	8 212	7 149	6 697	10 337	2 631	35 026
Multilateral	1 682	1 873	1 714	1 898	1 713	8 880
Arab countries	509	451	477	424	226	2 087
Total	10 403	9 473	8 888	12 659	4 570	45 993
EU	2 470	3 520	6 101	9 544	2 199	23 834
EU (percentage)	23.7	37.2	68.6	75.4	48.1	51.8
<i>Other regions</i>						
South and Central America	38 804	53 363	65 429	61 341	83 137	302 074
Far East Asia	52 147	55 306	41 047	32 675	33 096	214 271
Former USSR and Central Europe	16 824	13 212	15 705	27 972	19 488	93 201
South and Central Asia	5 220	6 799	9 002	7 909	5 507	34 437
Sub-Saharan Africa	13 862	13 580	16 165	12 231	12 254	68 091
Total ODA	140 716	172 620	170 158	159 703	168 504	811 701

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1995-1999*, (Paris, 2001).

TABLE 22. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS BY DAC COUNTRIES, MULTILATERAL SOURCES, ARAB COUNTRIES AND THE EU TO NON-ARAB COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION, 1995-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Country/source	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
<i>Cyprus</i>						
DAC countries	414.2	229.3	400.3	701.7	794.8	2 540.3
Multilateral	(52.1)	29.9	49.6	14.0	43.8	85.2
Arab countries	1.5	(1.2)	(0.6)	0.7	(5.4)	-5.0
Total	363.6	258.0	449.3	716.4	833.2	2 620.5
EU	370.9	193.2	438.1	549.8	408.6	1 960.6
<i>Israel</i>						
DAC countries	1 999.3	5 700.3	5 082.7	3 471.6	4,065.0	20 318.9
Multilateral	(10.0)	(13.3)	35.4	(70.6)	4.1	-54.4
Arab countries	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1 989.3	5 687.0	5 118.1	3 401.0	4 069.1	20 264.5
EU	254.9	952.3	1 073.0	241.4	1 133.4	3 655.0
<i>Malta</i>						
DAC countries	122.9	381.6	661.9	574.9	715.9	2 457.2
Multilateral	(25.7)	(0.3)	4.2	0.7	2.2	-18.9
Arab countries	(5.6)	(6.0)	(4.8)	(3.5)	(1.9)	-21.8
Total	91.6	375.3	661.3	572.1	716.2	2 416.5
EU	89.5	210.9	674	571.4	719.9	2 265.7
<i>Turkey</i>						
DAC countries	545.2	4 411.3	4 870.1	3 900.1	3 089.3	16 816.0
Multilateral	(579.2)	(260.1)	(214.2)	(149.4)	(115.7)	-1 318.6
Arab countries	140.1	167.6	(9.8)	6.7	32.8	337.4
Total	106.1	4 318.8	4 646.1	3 757.4	3 006.4	15 834.8
EU	510.2	3 152.1	3 951.0	4 924.5	3 797.9	16 335.7
<i>Total non-Arab countries</i>						
DAC countries	3 081.6	10 722.5	11 015.0	8 648.3	8 665.0	42 132.4
Multilateral	(667.0)	(243.8)	(125.0)	(205.3)	(65.6)	-1 306.7
Arab countries	136.0	160.4	(15.2)	3.9	25.5	310.6
Total	2 550.6	10 639.1	10 874.8	8 446.9	8 624.9	41 136.3
EU	1 292.7	4 865.1	6 106.6	7 697.9	5 651.2	25 613.5
EU percentage of total	50.7	45.7	56.2	91.1	65.5	62.3

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1995-1999*, (Paris, 2001).

TABLE 23. DISTRIBUTION OF NET ODA FROM DAC COUNTRIES AND OTHERS TO ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES AND OTHER REGIONS, BY MAIN DONORS, 1995-1999
(Millions of US dollars)

Country or area	United States	France	Great Britain	Germany	Japan	Subtotal	Other donors	Total
<i>GCC countries</i>								
Bahrain	..	2.3	..	0.3	5.2	7.8	0.1	7.9
Kuwait	..	11.3	..	2.0	..	13	1	15
Oman	22.4	2.7	..	3.0	43.8	36	41	77
Qatar	..	8.2	..	..	1.4	2	8	10
Saudi Arabia	..	14.8	..	7.0	36.5	58	1	59
United Arab Emirates	..	7.5	..	5	6.2	15	1	16
Total GCC	22	46.8	..	17.1	93.1	132.1	52	184

TABLE 23 (continued)

Country or area	United States	France	Great Britain	Germany	Japan	Subtotal	Other donors	Total
<i>Mashreq countries</i>								
Egypt	3 370	1 596	35	1 125	787	6 913	977	7 890
Iraq	241	11	42	224	2	520	337	857
Jordan	527	21	46	(78)	552	1 068	539	1 608
Lebanon	26	192	..	3	4	225	144	369
Palestine	257	57	42	138	159	653	782	1 435
Syrian Arab Republic	..	15	1	..	228	244	334	578
Yemen	62	63	22	186	177	510	251	761
Total Mashreq	4 483	1 955	188	1 598	1 909	10 133	3 364	13 497
Total ESCWA	4 506	2 002	188	1 615	2 003	10 265	3 415	13 681
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>								
Cyprus	16	4	2	..	..	22	0	22
Israel	5 953	11	46	249	4	6 263	(72)	5 691
Malta	..	1	1	(3)	2	1	144	145
Turkey	(205)	4	7	114	(61)	(142)	160	18
Total neighbouring countries	5 764	20	56	360	(56)	6 144	(268)	5 876
<i>Other regions</i>								
Central and South America	6 100	1 134	1 061	2 799	4,210	15 304	7 435	22 739
Far East Asia	650	1 340	2 593	6 413	17 485	28 481	431	28 911
Former USSR and Central Europe	8 182	1 635	620	5 897	424	16 757	4 132	20 889
South and Central Asia	1 469	259	1 766	1 493	7 350	12 337	3 944	16 281
Sub-Saharan Africa	4 143	10 229	3 460	5 338	5 170	28 340	16 814	45 154
Total other regions								
Total ODA	30 306	25 268	9 865	19 756	44 207	129 402	55 657	185 059

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1995-1999*, (Paris, 2001).

TABLE 24. SHARE OF ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES AND OTHER REGIONS IN NET PUBLIC AID FOR DEVELOPMENT, BY MAIN DONORS, 1995-1999
(Percentage)

Country or area	United States	France	Great Britain	Germany	Japan	Subtotal	Other donors	Percentage of regional total
<i>GCC countries</i>								
Bahrain	..	0.1	..	..	0.3	0.1	..	0.1
Kuwait	..	0.6	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.1
Oman	0.6	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.6
Qatar	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	..	0.2	0.1
Saudi Arabia	..	0.8	..	0.4	1.9	0.6	..	0.4
United Arab Emirates	..	0.4	..	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	0.1
Total GCC	0.6	2.0	..	1.1	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.3
<i>Mashreq countries</i>								
Egypt	74.7	80.0	18.8	69.7	40.2	67.3	28.6	57.7
Iraq	5.3	0.6	22.3	13.9	0.1	5.1	9.9	6.3
Jordan	11.7	1.0	24.3	-4.8	28.2	10.4	15.8	11.8
Lebanon	0.6	9.6	..	0.2	0.2	2.2	4.2	2.7
Palestine	5.7	2.8	22.3	8.5	8.1	6.4	22.9	10.5
Syrian Arab Republic	..	0.7	0.5	..	11.6	2.4	9.8	4.2
Yemen	1.4	3.2	11.7	11.5	9.0	5.0	7.4	5.6
Total Mashreq	99.4	98.0	100.0	98.9	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.7
Total ESCWA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
ESCWA share of total	14.9	7.9	1.9	8.2	4.4	7.9	6.1	7.4

TABLE 24 (continued)

Country or area	United States	France	Great Britain	Germany	Japan	Subtotal	Other donors	Total
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>								
Cyprus	0.4	0.2	1.1	..	..	0.2	..	0.2
Israel	132.0	0.6	24.3	15.4	0.2	61.0	-16.8	41.6
Malta	..	0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.1	..	4.2	1.1
Turkey	-4.6	0.2	3.9	7.1	-3.1	-1.4	4.7	0.1
Total neighbouring countries	127.8	1.0	29.9	22.3	-2.9	59.9	-7.8	43.0
<i>Other regions</i>								
Central and South America	20.1	4.5	10.8	14.2	9.5	11.8	13.4	12.3
Far East Asia	2.1	5.3	26.3	32.5	39.6	22.0	0.8	15.6
Former USSR and Central Europe	27.0	6.5	6.3	29.8	1.0	12.9	7.4	11.3
South and Central Asia	4.8	1.0	17.9	7.6	16.6	9.5	7.1	8.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	13.7	40.5	35.1	27.0	11.7	21.9	30.2	24.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1995-1999*, (Paris, 2001).

TABLE 25. DISTRIBUTION OF NET PUBLIC AID FOR DEVELOPMENT TO ESCWA MEMBER COUNTRIES, NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES AND OTHER REGIONS, BY MAIN DONORS, 1995-1999 (Percentage)

Country or area	United States	France	Great Britain	Germany	Japan	Subtotal	Other donors	Total
<i>GCC countries</i>								
Bahrain	..	29.1	..	3.8	65.8	98.7	1.3	100.0
Kuwait	..	77.9	..	13.8	..	91.7	8.3	100.0
Oman	29.3	3.5	..	3.9	57.3	47.1	52.9	100.0
Qatar	..	81.2	..	..	13.9	19.8	80.2	100.0
Saudi Arabia	..	25.3	..	12.0	62.4	99.1	0.9	100.0
United Arab Emirates	..	46.3	..	29.6	38.3	92.6	7.4	100.0
Total GCC	12.2	25.5	..	9.3	50.7	71.9	28.1	100.0
<i>Mashreq countries</i>								
Egypt	42.7	20.2	0.4	14.3	10.0	87.6	12.4	100.0
Iraq	28.1	1.3	4.9	26.1	0.2	60.7	39.3	100.0
Jordan	32.8	1.3	2.8	-4.8	34.4	66.5	33.5	100.0
Lebanon	7.1	52.0	..	0.8	1.1	61.1	38.9	100.0
Palestine	17.9	4.0	2.9	9.6	11.1	45.5	54.5	100.0
Syrian Arab Republic	..	2.6	0.2	..	39.4	42.2	57.8	100.0
Yemen	8.1	8.3	2.9	24.4	23.3	67.0	33.0	100.0
Total Mashreq	33.2	14.5	1.4	11.8	14.1	75.1	24.9	100.0
Total ESCWA	32.9	14.6	1.4	11.8	14.6	75.0	25.0	100.0
<i>Neighbouring countries</i>								
Cyprus	71.4	0.3	1.0	6.1	-1.0	104.6	-4.6	100.0
Israel	104.6	0.7	0.7	-2.1	1.1	0.4	99.6	100.0
Malta	..	0.7	0.7	-2.1	1.1	0.4	99.6	100.0
Turkey	-1 116.3	17.9	8.9	..	..	98.2	1.8	100.0
Total neighbouring countries	98.1	0.3	1.0	6.1	-1.0	104.6	-4.6	100.0
<i>Other regions</i>								
Central and South America	26.8	5.0	4.7	12.3	18.5	67.3	32.7	100.0
Far East Asia	2.2	4.6	9.0	22.2	60.5	98.5	1.5	100.0
Former USSR and Central Europe	39.2	7.8	3.0	28.2	2.0	80.2	19.8	100.0
South and Central Asia	9.0	1.6	10.8	9.2	45.1	75.8	24.2	100.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.2	22.7	7.7	11.8	11.4	62.8	37.2	100.0
Total	16.4	13.7	5.3	10.7	23.9	69.9	30.1	100.0

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients 1995-1999*, (Paris, 2001).