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**AID AND OTHER RESOURCE FLOWS TO THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN  
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE  
FORMER SOVIET UNION (1990-1995)**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AsDF	Asian Development Fund
CEECs	Central and Eastern European Countries
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the IMF
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NIS	New Independent States of the former Soviet Union
OA	Official aid
ODA	Official development assistance
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTA	United Nations Technical Assistance
WFP	World Food Programme

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## **AID AND OTHER RESOURCE FLOWS TO THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION**

### **Introductory Remarks**

This is the fifth edition of an annual OECD survey of aid and other resource flows to the Central and Eastern European countries (CEECs) and the New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union. Like the previous editions, this survey was prepared by the Development Co-operation Directorate of the OECD. It is made available to the public on the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD.

The document provides information on disbursements from OECD countries and multilateral institutions from the beginning of aid programmes to the region in 1990 up to the end of 1995.

The OECD data

- are unique in that they are based on systematic, comparable reporting of disbursements;
- distinguish between concessional and non-concessional resources;
- provide a measure of the rate at which the various announced commitments and pledges of financial assistance to the CEECs and the NIS are being disbursed.

These data are available only with a time lag as the statistical reporting involves complex co-ordination problems in OECD country capitals.

Related data have been published in the annual *Development Co-operation Reports* since 1993. Data on receipts by individual CEECs and NIS over the period 1990 to 1995 were also made public in the 1995, 1996 and 1997 editions of *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*. Since the publication of these reports certain data have been revised.

This survey is available on the OECD Internet site at :<http://www.oecd.org/dac>.

### Note on the Data

The survey shows net disbursements of both concessional and non-concessional finance by OECD Member countries<sup>1</sup> and multilateral organisations to the Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs) and the New Independent States (NIS) of the Former Soviet Union. The CEECs are: Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and the Slovak Republic. The successor states of the former Yugoslavia are not included. The NIS are: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD classifies one CEEC (Albania) and eight NIS (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) as developing countries. In DAC statistics, therefore, disbursements to these countries are included under flows to developing countries (Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients), while those to the more developed CEECs/NIS are recorded separately in Part II and the DAC List of Aid Recipients. This survey covers the two groups of CEECs/NIS. Furthermore, this survey includes disbursements from all OECD countries and shows the amounts CEECs/NIS have received from multilateral donors, while the DAC's annual *Development Co-operation Report* includes only disbursements from DAC Members. The attached statistics also contain some additional data which were not available at the time the 1996 *Development Co-operation Report* went to print.

Net disbursements are gross disbursements minus repayments of loan principal. Data for direct investment are new investments minus disinvestment. Debt relief is included in the calculation of official aid: an offsetting debit is made under non-aid resource flows to reflect the reduction in principal outstanding. Flight capital from the CEECs/NIS is not taken into account.

Data for certain donors are still incomplete or provisional. Others are partly based on OECD Secretariat estimates notably for Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and Spain. Some of the data for earlier years have been revised since last year's edition.

The treatment of multilateral flows poses some problems and differs according to individual institutions. In calculating the aid effort of OECD countries in favour of CEECs/NIS, paid-in capital subscriptions to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) are included as well as aid provided through the European Commission (EC) by the countries of the European Union (EU). By contrast, contributions to the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and other multilateral organisations and funds are not included. Since the activities of these organisations are no longer limited to developing countries, but also comprise the more developed CEECs/NIS, a share of these contributions should be counted as aid to CEECs/NIS. In the absence of any means of calculating this share, OECD Members' aid effort for CEECs/NIS is under-represented in these statistics.

For a full explanation of concepts and definitions used in this survey, including the DAC List of Aid Recipients, see *Development Co-operation*, OECD, Paris, 1996.

1. The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland recently became Members of the OECD. However, for the purpose of this document they are included among the recipients of aid and, therefore, are not included among the OECD donor countries.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

### Total net external resource receipts (Annex Table 6)

- Total net receipts of external resources by the 10 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the 12 New Independent States amount to \$134 billion over the six-year period 1990-95. Almost three-quarters of this (\$98 billion) came from bilateral sources and slightly more than one-quarter (\$36 billion) from multilateral institutions. Just under one-third (\$41 billion) was in the form of official aid on concessional terms. The remainder consisted of official bilateral and multilateral transactions at market terms (\$33 billion and \$28 billion respectively) and private finance (\$32 billion).
- On an annual basis, total receipts rose rapidly from \$10 billion in 1990 to \$29 billion in 1992, declined over the following two years to \$19 billion in 1994, but rose again significantly in 1995 to \$28 billion.
- Russia has been by far the largest recipient in all years since 1991. Its share was almost half of all receipts in 1993, one-third in 1994 and over one-third in 1995. Hungary was the second largest recipient in all but one year, obtaining on average, 13 per cent of the total during the period 1990 to 1995. Other major recipients were Poland (10 per cent on average), the Czech Republic (6 per cent) and Romania (5 per cent).

### Receipts of concessional assistance (Annex Table 7)

- Bilateral and multilateral assistance on concessional terms rose from \$2.3 billion in 1990 to \$8.1 billion in 1994 and then to \$9.7 billion in 1995. Bilateral official aid increased steadily in current dollar terms, and totalled \$32.6 billion over the six-year period. Multilateral concessional aid, the amount of which fluctuated widely, totalled \$8.1 billion over the period, consisting mainly of EC support.
- A large share of bilateral aid has consisted of special German payments to Russia which resulted from commitments undertaken in the context of German re-unification. Exceptional debt relief measures for Poland made up another major portion of concessional aid. Most of the \$1.6 billion increase in official aid in 1995 was accounted for by non-recurring debt relief from Germany to Poland.
- Bilateral official aid has consisted almost exclusively of grants, except in 1993. Its composition was characterised by a steady build-up of technical assistance while food aid and other relief aid declined sharply. Debt relief accounted in several years for the largest part of bilateral official aid, but was relatively small in other years. Multilateral concessional aid also consisted mainly of grants.
- Concessional aid is most likely to have declined in 1996 and 1997 as the special German payments come to an end and the amount of debt relief for Poland diminishes.

### **Official resources at market terms**

- At \$61 billion (net) the cumulative total of these resources was one and a half times as large as that of concessional resources.
- Bilateral non-concessional flows which vary considerably from one year to another almost doubled in 1995 to \$6.9 billion, the largest amount so far.
- Russia accounted for the largest share, most of it from Germany.
- Net flows at market terms from multilateral institutions, which have risen from year to year (except in 1992), rose strongly in 1995 to an all-time high of \$7.8 billion.

### **Private sector finance**

- Private export credits have been extremely volatile, reaching \$9.7 billion in 1992 but shifting to net repayments of \$0.4 billion in 1993, \$3.8 billion in 1994, and \$1.2 billion in 1995.
- Private direct investment flows have been growing continuously. They more than doubled in 1995 over 1994 to \$7.7 billion, and are likely soon to replace official aid as the single main source of finance for the countries in transition. Private direct investment goes chiefly to the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.

### **Sources of finance**

- The bulk of both concessional and non-concessional resources is provided by only a small number of bilateral and multilateral donors.
- Germany was the source of almost 60 per cent of total net flows from bilateral sources over the period 1990 to 1995 and of almost 40 per cent of concessional aid. The United States contributed 13 per cent of total resources and 21 per cent of the concessional aid. Austria was the third largest bilateral source of finance, and France the fourth largest.
- The IMF and the European Commission, taken together, accounted for over two-thirds of all multilateral resources for CEECs/NIS during the six-year period. The World Bank and the EBRD accounted for nearly all of the rest.
- Almost all concessional multilateral aid (86 per cent of the total) came from the European Commission. Most of the remainder was from IDA.



**Table 1. Main sources of finance for CEECs/NIS, 1990-95**

	Total net flows			of which concessional aid		
	\$ million	\$ per capita	Share of total (%)	\$ million	\$ per capita	Share of total (%)
<b>Bilateral</b>						
Germany	64 441	797	59.2	16 809	208	38.9
United States	14 272	55	13.1	8 960	35	20.8
Austria	4 489	568	4.1	1 713	217	4.0
France	4 464	78	4.1	2 947	51	6.8
United Kingdom	3 764	65	3.4	1 948	34	4.5
Japan	2 428	19	2.2	1 665	13	3.9
Netherlands	<u>2 378</u>	156	2.2	<u>1 125</u>	74	2.6
Total: above countries	96 236		88.4	35 167		81.5
<b>Multilateral</b>						
IMF	14 756		40.8	104		1.3
EC	10 350		28.6	6 959		85.7
World Bank/IDA	7 573		21.0	456		5.6
EBRD	<u>2 518</u>		7.0	<u>122</u>		1.5
Total: above agencies	35 197		97.4	7 641		94.1

1. *Note:* The percentages shown are separate for bilateral and multilateral sources, for total and concessional finance. Bilateral figures include contributions to the EBRD and the European Commission.

The general conclusion deriving from these statistics is that most countries of Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union are making their transitions without a massive transfer of resources from OECD countries and multilateral financial institutions. Announced amounts of financial support have not always been implemented. Moreover, since most financial support has been at non-concessional terms, there have already been large repayments, so that net disbursements are becoming negative for some CEECs/NIS.

The volume of official concessional assistance remained relatively modest. A large share of it consisted of debt relief, mainly for Poland, and German obligations *vis-à-vis* the former Soviet Union. The remaining aid is becoming more development-oriented. The fear that significant amounts of aid would be diverted from the traditional developing countries has proven unfounded (although for some donors, official aid to the CEECs/NIS has come from a constrained international assistance budget). Future resource transfers will in all probability increasingly take the form of direct private investment.

## I. TOTAL NET RESOURCE FLOW FROM BILATERAL SOURCES

### Overview 1990-95 (Annex Table 1)

1. Total net official and private flows from OECD countries over the period 1990-95 reached \$108.8 billion. OECD Member countries were the source of over 99 per cent of total net flows from bilateral sources to CEECs/NIS. Germany alone provided \$64.4 billion or 59 per cent of the OECD total. The United States was the second largest source with \$14.3 billion (13 per cent) followed by Austria and France with over 4 per cent each. The remaining 22 OECD countries taken together accounted for only 20 per cent of the total; individual country shares ranged from 3 per cent to almost zero for five of them. Flows from non-OECD countries were limited: \$250 million of non-concessional finance from Saudi Arabia in 1991, \$63 million in grants from Chinese Taipei in 1992, \$11 million in grants from Kuwait in 1993 and a further \$5 million from Kuwait in 1995.

2. The highly uneven contribution of individual OECD countries is the most striking feature of the resource flow to CEECs/NIS. Almost two-thirds of the total was from one country, Germany; and Austria has been a larger source of finance than the G-7 countries, except Germany and the United States. Geographic proximity and historical relations contributed largely to this outcome, but are not enough to explain such an unusual situation. Even more so since Finland and Sweden, which are also geographically close to CEECs/NIS and have historical links with this region, are not among the main sources of finance. Political factors clearly played an overriding role in the case of Germany (with reunification involving large special payments as mentioned above), and to a lesser degree, in the case of the United States, while substantial debt relief for Poland is the main explanation for Austria's ranking. To the extent that the vision ever existed of an extensive programme of international financial support for the CEECs/NIS with broad burden sharing, it has not been realised.

### The situation in 1995

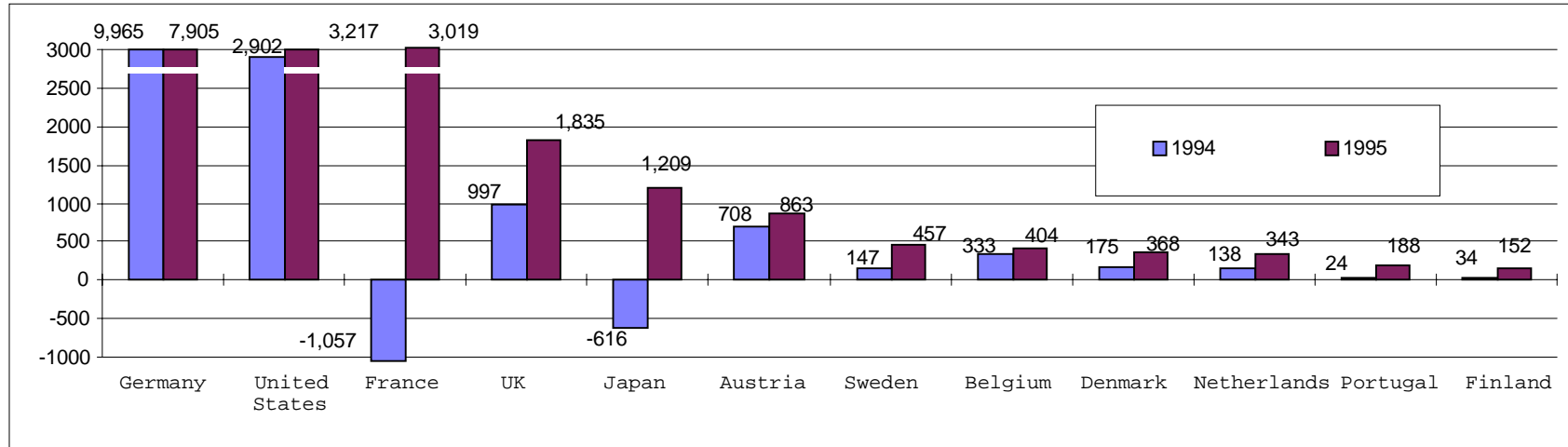
3. Total net disbursements from bilateral sources which had declined sharply in 1994 to \$13.3 billion, less than two-thirds of the 1993 figure, recovered strongly in 1995 to \$20.5 billion. The increase was mainly due to France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom. France, Italy and Japan had reported large negative net flows for 1994. In 1995, France's total net flows reached \$3.0 billion as compared to minus \$1.1 billion in 1994, Japan recorded a positive outflow of \$1.2 billion as compared to minus \$0.6 billion in 1994 and Italy reduced the negative amount from \$0.8 billion to almost zero. The United Kingdom almost doubled its net disbursements to CEECs/NIS from \$1.0 billion in 1994 to \$1.8 billion in 1995. On the other hand, German net disbursements declined substantially from \$10.0 billion to \$7.9 billion. Altogether 16 OECD countries reported larger disbursements, while six reported smaller ones and four an unchanged volume.

**Table 2. Major components of total flows from bilateral donors to CEECS/NIS**

	\$ million						Percentages					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Official Aid	2 257.2	7 686.2	7 430.5	7 776.1	8 081.0	9 830.3	24.5	40.5	28.9	35.7	58.8	46.7
Other Official Flows	6 439.0	5 264.8	4 229.7	6 124.8	3 844.0	6 943.9	69.9	27.7	16.4	28.1	28.0	33.0
Official Export Credits	14.4	-1 736.2	1 597.5	587.1	- 586.7	177.8	0.2	- 9.1	6.2	2.7	- 4.3	0.8
Other Official Transactions	6 410.2	8 927.5	896.1	4 974.3	5 016.0	6 757.8	69.6	47.0	3.5	22.8	36.5	32.1
Private Flows at market terms	526.5	3 852.5	15 589.2	8 031.6	806.8	3 897.0	5.7	20.3	60.6	36.8	5.9	18.5
Direct Investments	495.9	1 682.6	2 439.9	3 191.9	3 737.1	7 738.8	5.4	8.9	9.5	14.6	27.2	36.7
Private Export Credits	11.2	517.2	9 741.2	- 437.2	-3 790.6	-1 159.3	0.1	2.7	37.9	- 2.0	- 27.6	- 5.5
Other Private Flows	19.4	1 652.7	3 408.1	5 276.9	860.3	-2 682.5	0.2	8.7	13.2	24.2	6.3	- 12.7
Private Grants	0.0	246.8	209.9	427.1	418.1	398.3	0.0	1.3	0.8	2.0	3.0	1.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9 208.4</b>	<b>18 976.8</b>	<b>25 723.1</b>	<b>21 796.2</b>	<b>13 735.2</b>	<b>21 061.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 1. Total flows from OECD countries to CEECs/NIS(a)

\$ million at current prices



(a) including contributions to multilateral institutions

### Composition (Annex Tables 4 and 5)

4. The composition of total resource flows to CEECs/NIS has changed significantly from year to year. Above all, the amount of non-concessional official flows and of private flows fluctuated widely. Official and private export credits reached \$11.3 billion in 1992 but were significantly negative in 1994 (minus \$4.4 billion) and 1995 (minus \$1.0 billion). Foreign direct investment has risen steadily, and became in 1995 the second most important source of external finance for CEECs/NIS after official aid. In 1995 the amount of direct investments was twice as large as the substantial repayments of private export credits and other private flows. Official concessional aid has not only been the most stable component during the period 1991-95, but also the largest category of financing in recent years. In 1994 it accounted for almost 60 per cent of total net flows and in 1995 for almost half. Non-concessional official flows accounted for one-third of total net flows in 1995. Most of these flows came from Germany and Italy. The amount and share of individual components of total resource flows are shown in Table 2 and in Annex Table 2.

### Geographic distribution (Table 3 and Annex Tables 8 to 23)

5. Until 1993 Russia had probably obtained more financial resources than all other CEECs/NIS combined since it undoubtedly received a major share of the substantial flows in previous years that were geographically unallocated. Despite a much reduced amount Russia still remained by far the largest recipient of total net flows in 1994, but in 1995 it almost lost the first position to Hungary. Both countries obtained \$4.1 billion or over one-quarter of geographically allocated net disbursements. In 1994 Hungary was already the second largest recipient country, followed by the Czech Republic. The latter remained the third largest recipient in 1995 with \$2.4 billion. Poland ranked fourth in 1995 with \$2.3 billion. Private investment, mainly from Germany, was the principal component of receipts by Hungary and the Czech Republic while Poland benefited primarily from large amounts of debt relief. These four countries obtained over 80 per cent of geographically allocated bilateral net disbursements from OECD countries in 1995. The remainder was spread over sixteen countries, and for two countries (Bulgaria and Ukraine) net flows were negative. Bulgaria has been paying back more to the OECD countries than it received in all years since 1991.

6. The most striking changes in 1995 compared to 1994 were a huge change for Poland from a negative amount of \$0.6 billion to a positive one of \$2.3 billion, a doubling of net receipts by Hungary, a 50 per cent increase of receipts by the Czech Republic and a sharp reduction of the negative amount for Bulgaria. Uzbekistan which had a negative amount in 1994 obtained \$0.2 billion in 1995, while the Ukraine had a negative amount compared to \$0.6 billion the year before.

7. Russia is the biggest single recipient for many donors: Australia (88 per cent of its total official aid), Korea (61 per cent), Norway (54 per cent), Canada (40 per cent), Spain (33 per cent). Japan directed the bulk of its flows to Hungary, while Belgium made half of its disbursements to the Czech Republic and Hungary. Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey distributed their resources far more widely and evenly, although one to four recipients received usually a significant part. The main recipients of Austrian flows during 1990 to 1995 were Hungary (37 per cent), Poland (29 per cent) and the Czech Republic (15 per cent). For Finland it was Poland (29 per cent), for France, Hungary (25 per cent), for Germany, Russia (32 per cent), for Italy, Albania (24 per cent), for the Netherlands, Russia (25 per cent) and for Switzerland, Romania (31 per cent).

**Table 3. Geographic distribution of total bilateral net disbursements to CEECs/NIS**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>CEECs/NIS Part I</b>												
Kazakstan	0.0	111.5	138.3	376.6	487.7	270.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.9	4.3	1.5
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	64.6	186.2	-52.3	236.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	-0.5	1.3
Albania	39.6	374.8	242.8	137.7	107.3	126.6	0.4	2.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	25.4	97.4	105.5	106.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.6
Armenia	0.0	2.7	17.3	61.1	101.8	91.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.5
Georgia	0.0	0.2	16.2	122.0	286.4	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.5	0.5
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.3	38.6	82.2	76.8	63.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	11.7	21.9	44.4	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	21.6	86.4	55.1	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
Total	39.6	489.5	576.5	1 171.4	1 212.6	1 045.8	0.4	3.0	2.4	6.0	10.7	5.7
<b>CEECs/NIS Part II</b>												
Russia	254.0	1 382.7	6 933.5	9 781.5	4 250.3	4 133	2.9	8.4	29.1	50.0	37.7	22.7
Hungary	1 588.9	1 354.7	1 813.7	3 497.2	2 123.3	4 109.3	18.0	8.2	7.6	17.9	18.8	22.5
Czech Republic	708.7	595.6	1 087.5	457.3	1 664.9	2 367.7	8.0	3.6	4.6	2.3	14.8	13.0
Poland	3 786.9	1 201	1 993.8	1 117.6	-644.5	2334.0	43.0	7.3	8.4	5.7	-5.7	12.8
CEEC/NIS Unalloc.	0.0	-39.8	-3.9	-204.8	301.3	2017.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-1.0	2.7	11.1
NIS Unallocated	0.0	9836.5	8136.6	663.3	250.4	476.0	0.0	59.8	34.1	3.4	2.2	2.6
Slovak Republic	354.4	293.1	535.2	311.5	640.1	395.1	4.0	1.8	2.2	1.6	5.7	2.2
Romania	934.5	375.1	1 009.7	574.1	332.8	375.6	10.6	2.3	4.2	2.9	2.9	2.1
CEEC Unallocated	75.8	670.0	245.4	654.3	643.1	341.4	0.9	4.1	1.0	3.3	5.7	1.9
Lithuania	0.0	4.0	77.2	126.4	143.6	233.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.3
Belarus	0.0	187.0	294.5	541.9	389.1	221.4	0.0	1.1	1.2	2.8	3.4	1.2
Estonia	0.0	15.4	123.8	41.7	89.7	132.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.7
Latvia	0.0	3.4	86.6	44.8	100.0	105.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6
Moldovia	0.0	0.0	9.7	31.7	50.8	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
Ukraine	289.0	368.3	1104.2	1016.2	577.8	-45.2	3.3	2.2	4.6	5.2	5.1	-0.2
Bulgaria	784.7	-289.5	-193.2	-261.0	-841.5	-49.5	8.9	-1.8	-0.8	-1.3	-7.5	-0.3
Total	8 776.8	15 957.5	23 254.1	18 394.0	10 071.3	17 186.5	99.6	97.0	97.6	94.0	89.3	94.3
Total Part I & Part II	8 816.5	16 447.0	23 830.6	19 565.4	11 283.9	18 232.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

8. For four OECD countries the share of geographically unallocated amounts is unusually large. These are Canada (42 per cent), the United Kingdom (35 per cent), Germany (27 per cent) and the United States (26 per cent). For Canada and Germany this relates mainly to flows in the early 90s and in the case of Germany it is due to large commitments vis-à-vis the Soviet Union which were difficult to attribute to individual successor states. For the United Kingdom the large unallocated amounts were, however, reported in recent years and for the United States in all years. The reasons for the large amounts of finance reported as geographically unallocated are not known.

## II. OFFICIAL AID

### Volume (Annex Table 3)

9. Disbursements of official concessional assistance by OECD Member countries to CEECs/NIS, including relevant contributions to multilateral organisations, increased in 1995 in current dollar terms to \$9.8 billion which is by far the largest aid volume so far recorded. At constant prices and exchange rates they were 11 per cent larger than in 1994. The increase was mainly due to large German debt relief for Poland which will not be repeated. Aid disbursements to CEECs/NIS remained nevertheless small as a ratio of GNP of the donor countries, and in comparison with aid to developing countries. Moreover, it is estimated that the volume of official aid declined in 1996 both in real and in nominal terms.

10. The relatively small aid volume mirrors the absence of a major and concerted political drive to provide concessional aid for the transition process in CEECs/NIS. It also is largely related to the fact that many donors do not have a strategy for aiding the Countries in Transition. Existing strategies for developing countries are generally not appropriate for CCECs/NIS. The elaboration of a new assistance strategy for this group is difficult due to the varying levels of development of individual CEECs/NIS, but this problem exists also for developing countries. The rather modest volume has often been attributed to the lack of experience among donors with the transformation of centrally planned economies and societies and to implementation difficulties, but six years after the start of the aid programmes these explanations are no longer sufficient.

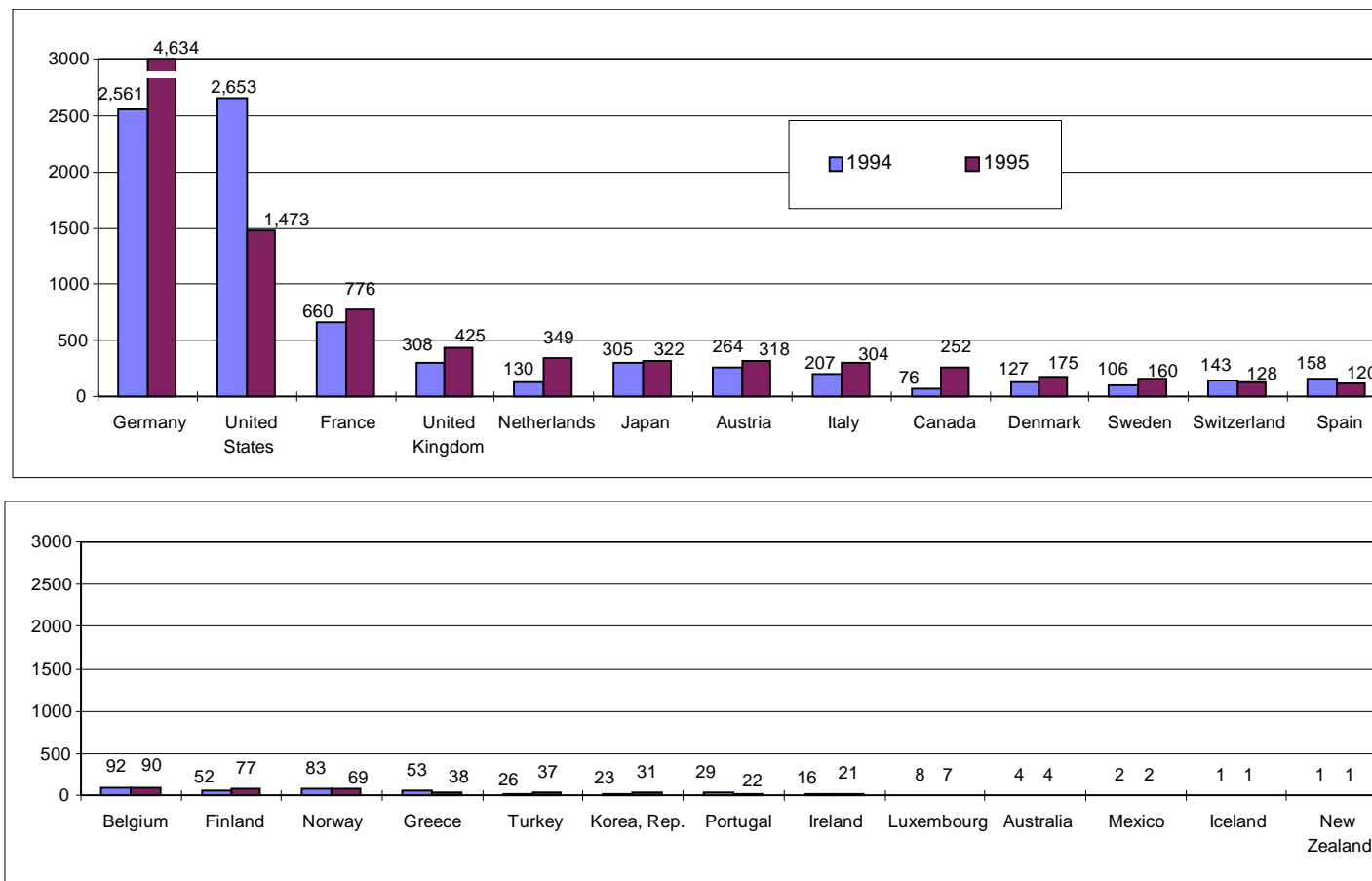
11. Germany which traditionally had been the most important donor, reported the largest increase in disbursements in 1995. With over \$4.6 billion it accounted for almost half of total official aid from OECD countries. The substantial increase of \$2 billion primarily reflected debt forgiveness. The United States ranked second with \$1.5 billion in spite of a sharp decline of its aid volume for CEECs/NIS. France was the third largest source of official aid (\$0.8 billion) followed by the United Kingdom (\$0.4 billion), the Netherlands, Japan, Austria and Italy (\$0.3 billion each).

12. OECD countries' official aid disbursements to CEECs/NIS remained unchanged as a share of their combined GNP at 0.04 per cent. The ratio for aid to developing countries (from DAC countries) was 0.30 per cent in 1994 and 0.27 per cent of GNP in 1995. The OECD average of 0.04 per cent was the result of large differences among its Member countries ranging from 0.19 per cent to zero. It was heavily influenced by the modest aid volume of the two largest Members, the United States and Japan, which amounted to 0.02 and 0.01 per cent of GNP respectively. The largest aid effort in relation to GNP was made by Germany with 0.19 per cent. Germany's leading position in 1995 was closely related to large debt relief for Poland. Austria which, on an aid/GNP basis, had been the leading donor in all preceding years, ranked second with 0.14 per cent. Denmark made again the third largest effort in relation to its GNP (0.10 per cent) and the Netherlands moved upwards into the fourth position (0.09 per cent). Canada, Finland, France, Norway and Sweden had aid/GNP ratios which were marginally higher than the OECD average.



Figure 2. Official aid disbursements to CEECs/NIS(a)

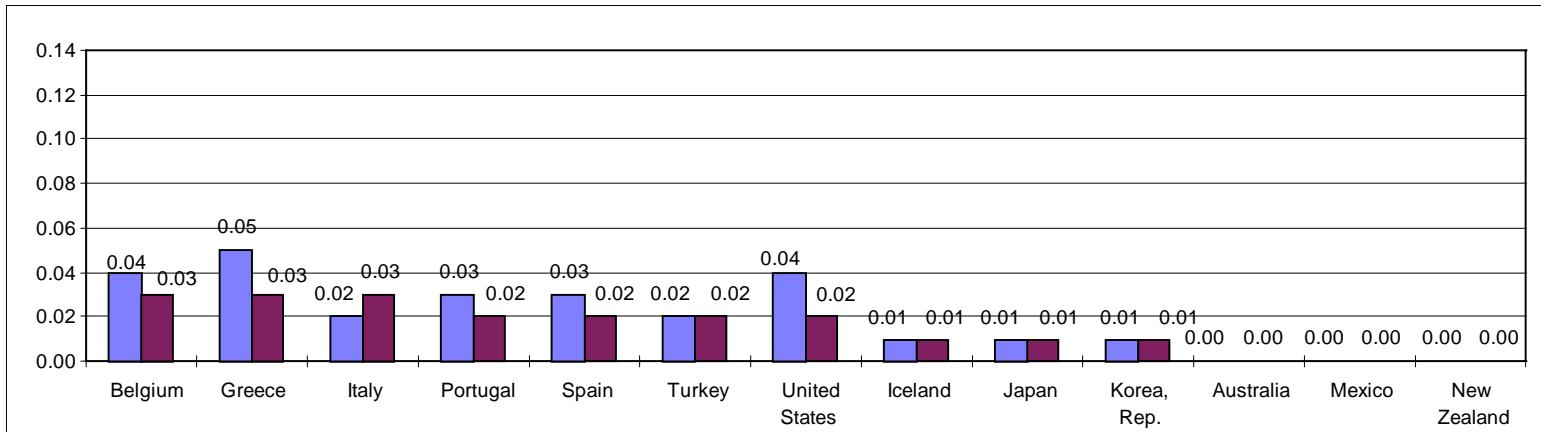
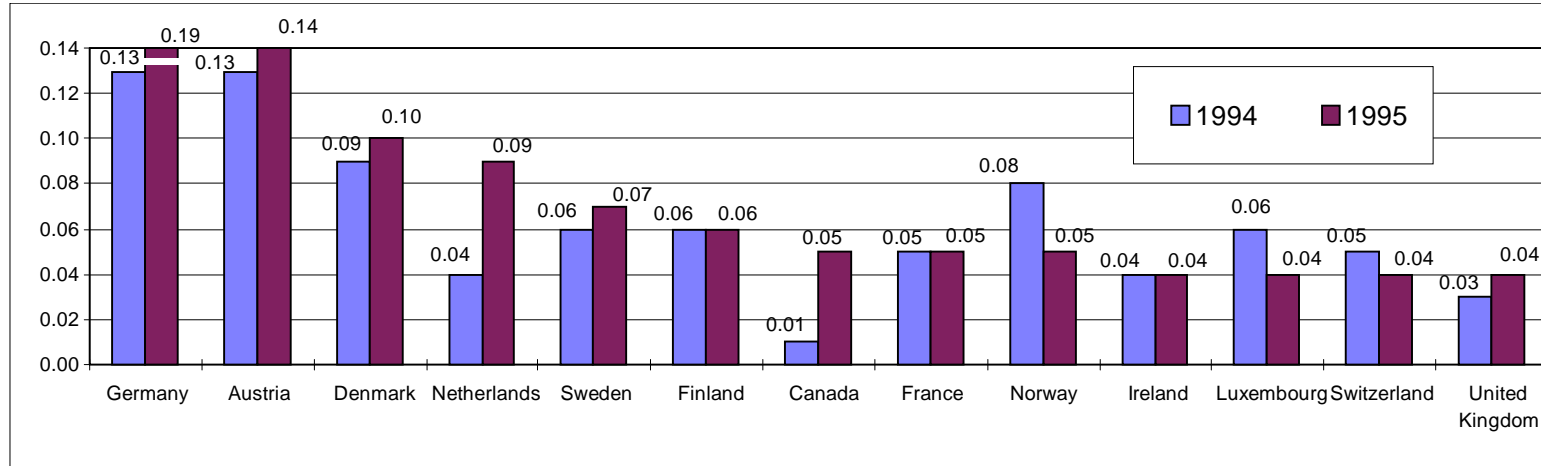
\$ million at current prices



(a) including contributions to multilateral institutions

Figure 3. Official aid disbursements to CEECs/NIS

% of GNP



13. Over the six-year period 1990 to 1995 Germany was by far the most important bilateral aid donor country. It provided \$16.8 billion, which was 39 per cent of the total. The United States was the second largest donor with \$9.0 billion (21 per cent of the total). Other relatively important donor countries were, in order of magnitude, France (6.8 per cent), the United Kingdom (4.5 per cent). Italy (4.3 per cent), and Austria (4 per cent).

### Composition

14. Major shifts occurred over the years in the composition of bilateral official aid disbursements. The shares of project and programme grants, of food aid and other relief aid, of debt relief and loans fluctuated widely from year to year. Technical co-operation grants increased their share regularly and made up almost one-quarter of official aid in 1994 and 1995. Project and programme aid as well as non-food relief aid, which had risen substantially in 1992, have been declining constantly since then. The decline in emergency aid had been expected. The decline of project and programme aid, on the other hand, is somewhat unexpected. It is related to the fact that most bilateral aid is still directed towards the more advanced countries in transition, which require primarily technical assistance and debt relief. Food aid declined further in 1995 and became negligible.

**Table 4. Share of major components of official aid to CEECs/NIS**

	Percentages				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Bilateral grants,</b>	70.9	71.4	63.5	72.3	73.4
<i>of which:</i>					
Projects and programmes	15.1	31.9	18.7	13.6	(13.4)
Technical co-operation	7.8	14.0	17.5	22.8	22.9
Food aid	14.3	5.5	15.4	8.0	2.1
Other relief aid	5.6	8.7	3.2	2.0	(1.0)
Debt forgiveness	28.1	11.3	8.7	25.9	34.0
<b>Bilateral loans (net)</b>	0.1	3.8	11.4	2.4	4.6
<b>Contributions to multilateral programmes</b>	29.0	24.8	25.1	25.3	22.0

15. The share of contributions to multilateral organisations, which had remained stable at one-quarter of official aid during the period 1992 to 1994, declined somewhat in 1995. Contributions to multilateral programmes included in this survey consist almost exclusively of paid-in EBRD capital subscriptions and, for Members of the European Union, their share in the aid extended by the European Commission. (See Note on Data on page 6). The share of contributions to multilateral organisations differs widely, however, among OECD countries. For half of them, aid to CEECs/NIS consisted either primarily or almost exclusively of multilateral contributions. These contributions made up between 93 and 100 per cent of total aid for Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal and Spain; 77 per cent for Luxembourg; 60 per cent or more for Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; and between 54 and 59 per cent for Australia, Belgium and France. On the other hand, multilateral contributions were only 3 per cent of United States' aid during the period 1990 to 1995.

### **Geographic distribution (Table 5 and Annex Tables 8 to 23)**

16. Over the period 1990-95 the geographic distribution of official aid is characterised by:

- The dominant position of Russia and Poland in all years, although the amounts received in individual years fluctuated sharply. Together, the two countries received between almost two-thirds (62 per cent) and over three-quarters (78 per cent) of geographically allocated aid disbursements from bilateral donors. Since Russia accounted for a large share of the regionally unallocated aid to the NIS, it probably obtained between 20 per cent and 45 per cent of all bilateral concessional aid to CEECs/NIS in recent years. This dominant position was mainly due to German and to a lesser extent United States assistance. The large German aid for Russia resulted from obligations undertaken in the context of German re-unification and the departure of the Soviet army from Eastern Germany. Since most of these obligations are now fulfilled, aid to Russia declined in 1995 and is likely to have declined substantially in 1996. Poland's position as the second largest aid recipient, and by far the largest in 1995, has mainly resulted from debt relief.
- Major fluctuations in aid receipts from one year to another, affecting not only Russia and Poland but also Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Uzbekistan. This situation reflects the fact that only a few donors have developed a medium or long-term aid strategy and programme for the CEECs/NIS and that much is still carried out on an *ad hoc* basis.
- Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan benefited from a rising aid flow in either all or most years, while for Albania the volume of aid declined in all but one year. For the Kyrgyz Republic the steadily rising volume of assistance reflects well programmed aid activities by several donors. The rising trend for Armenia and Tajikistan is mainly due to a small volume in the early years. The continuous decline in aid to Bulgaria is a matter of concern given the economic and social situation in this country.
- In general, the developing countries among the CEECs/NIS obtained much less aid in absolute amounts and on a per capita basis (between \$6 and \$8 depending on the year) than the more developed countries in transition (between \$16 and \$26 depending on the year). The largest recipients on a per capita basis have been Albania (between \$22 and \$100) and Poland (between \$25 and \$90).

- A high share of geographically unallocated aid, which starting in 1991 fluctuated between 11 per cent and 24 per cent of bilateral net aid disbursements. This high share is primarily due to the United States which reported one-third of its aid as unallocated. Denmark (43 per cent) and the Netherlands (18 per cent) also reported large unallocated amounts.
- For many donors, the provision of aid is heavily concentrated on a single recipient. Poland dominates the official aid flows of Austria (69 per cent), Canada (58 per cent), Japan (32 per cent), United States (31 per cent), France (30 per cent) and Sweden (29 per cent). Italian aid is concentrated in Albania. Korea and Norway concentrate their aid on two countries: Poland and Romania. German aid went primarily to Russia (37 per cent), but also to Poland (22 per cent). Finnish, Swiss and Turkish aid was more broadly distributed.

17. The main features of the geographic distribution of bilateral aid disbursements in 1995 were:

- All CEECs/NIS, except Armenia, Bulgaria, Russia and the Ukraine, obtained more aid in 1995 than in 1994.
- Most aid continued to be given to the more advanced countries. The developing countries among the CEECs/NIS continued to receive only 9 per cent of the total geographically allocated aid.
- A more than doubling of aid to Poland to \$3.5 billion. The sharp increase resulted almost exclusively from large debt relief by Germany. Poland also was again the top recipient on a per capita basis with \$90 of aid per person.
- A further significant decline in aid receipts by Russia to \$1.4 billion. Russia was still, however, by far the second largest recipient of bilateral aid with a share of almost one-quarter of geographically allocated aid.
- Ukraine, traditionally the third largest recipient, received its lowest annual amount of aid since 1990. Belarus, for the first time, received more aid than the Ukraine.
- Aid to Lithuania more than doubled.
- The Kyrgyz Republic replaced Armenia as the largest recipient among the developing countries.
- The largest recipients on a per capita basis were, apart from Poland, Lithuania (\$30), Estonia (\$26), Armenia (\$25), Albania (\$24) and the Kyrgyz Republic (\$22). On average the developing countries obtained less than \$8 per capita while the more advanced countries obtained \$22, due to large per capita receipts by Poland and the three Baltic States.
- A decline of the share of geographically unallocated aid, which at 17 per cent nevertheless remained high.

**Table 5. Geographic distribution of bilateral official aid disbursements to CEECs/NIS**

	\$ million						Percentages					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>CEECs/NIS Part I</b>												
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	23.8	87.8	88.9	98.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	19.6	19.9	22.0
Armenia	0.0	2.7	17.3	71.3	101.1	92.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	19.1	27.0	24.6
Georgia	0.0	0.2	16.6	110.8	68.1	84.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	20.4	12.6	15.6
Albania	9.0	329.7	234.2	141.1	69.6	79.1	2.8	99.8	69.9	44.5	21.7	24.2
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	61.7	58.9	12.3	69.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.7	0.5	3.0
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.3	32.4	66.1	26.7	41.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	8.9	3.6	5.5
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	11.7	21.9	28.3	39.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.9	4.9	6.9
Kazakstan	0.0	111.5	11.6	16.3	35.0	37.3	0.0	6.6	0.7	1.0	2.1	2.2
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	8.6	30.0	14.1	18.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.0	3.2	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>444.4</b>	<b>417.8</b>	<b>604.1</b>	<b>444.2</b>	<b>561.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>CEECs/NIS Part II</b>												
Poland	1 006.2	2 435.8	1 359.6	961.8	1 558.1	3 478.3	26.5	63.5	35.6	25.0	40.4	90.1
Russia	254.0	563.6	1 711.6	2 410.1	1 758.8	1 422.7	0.0	3.8	11.6	16.2	11.9	9.7
NIS Unallocated	0.0	644.3	355.6	413.7	795.0	572.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CEEC/NIS Unalloc.	0.0	2.2	2.3	120.6	82.1	441.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CEEC Unallocated	70.3	410.9	233.0	389.7	601.9	310.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belarus	0.0	187.0	272.5	185.1	108.4	165.1	0.0	18.1	26.8	17.9	10.5	16.0
Ukraine	289.0	368.3	559.1	322.9	262.6	157.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	6.2	5.1	3.0
Lithuania	0.0	4.0	72.8	50.5	52.2	112.4	0.0	1.1	19.6	13.5	14.0	30.2
Romania	178.7	202.4	114.4	85.8	74.7	97.2	7.7	8.7	5.0	3.8	3.3	4.3
Hungary	26.3	112.4	128.8	86.8	68.4	94.1	2.5	10.7	12.6	8.4	6.7	9.2
Czech Republic	10.5	44.2	100.7	54.3	61.7	70.9	0.0	0.0	9.8	5.3	6.0	6.9
Bulgaria	10.6	49.2	72.2	67.4	51.9	51.8	0.0	5.6	8.1	7.9	6.2	6.2
Latvia	0.0	3.4	58.1	23.2	37.8	43.2	0.0	1.3	22.1	9.0	14.8	17.2
Estonia	0.0	15.4	90.2	35.4	33.5	38.1	0.0	9.6	58.0	23.4	22.4	25.6
Slovak Republic	5.2	21.5	48.8	27.8	31.5	31.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	5.2	5.9	5.9
Moldovia	0.0	0.0	9.7	28.5	22.8	23.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.6	5.3	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 850.8</b>	<b>5 064.5</b>	<b>5 189.5</b>	<b>5 263.6</b>	<b>5 601.7</b>	<b>7 110.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>Total Part I &amp; Part II</b>	<b>1 859.8</b>	<b>5 509.0</b>	<b>5 607.3</b>	<b>5 867.7</b>	<b>6 045.9</b>	<b>7 671.9</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>

### III. OTHER OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS

#### Volume and composition (Annex Tables 4 and 5)

18. Information on non-concessional official flows (known as *other official flows*) and *private flows* is less complete than for official aid. Available data are, however, sufficient to describe the main trends.

19. The volume of *other official flows* fluctuated widely from one year to another. These flows made up over two-thirds of total net flows in 1990, but only 16 per cent in 1992. In 1995 they amounted to one-third of total net flows. Germany, which has always been the largest source of other official flows, disbursed \$4.1 billion in 1995 corresponding to 60 per cent of the OECD total of \$6.9 billion. Most of the remaining flows were from Italy and to a lesser extent from Japan.

20. The volume of *private flows* at market terms has been characterised by even wider fluctuations than that of other official flows. After a rapid increase over the period 1990 to 1992 when the net flow of private resources peaked at \$15.6 billion and made up 61 per cent of the total resource flow, there was a sharp decline in the two following years to \$0.8 billion in 1994, followed by a rise in 1995 to \$3.9 billion. This pattern reflected a sudden expansion of private export credits in 1992 followed by large repayments.

21. Private *direct investment* which has risen steadily, more than doubled to \$7.7 billion in 1995, and made up 37 per cent of total resource flows. Once more, Germany was by far the major source of direct investment in CEECs/NIS in 1995. Its nationals invested \$2.8 billion as compared to \$1.7 billion in 1994. Germany's share in total investments from OECD Member countries nevertheless declined as there were substantial increases in private investments from the United States (\$1.3 billion in 1995 as compared to \$0.5 billion in 1994), France (\$1.2 billion compared to \$0.2 billion) and the United Kingdom (\$0.8 billion compared to \$0.5 billion). Austrian investments, which have been large in relation to the size of its economy, rose somewhat to \$0.5 billion. The increasing volume of foreign direct investments, especially to the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, reflect increasing investment opportunities and are an indication that the transition process in these countries has entered a new phase.

22. Private grants from non-government organisations declined marginally. They were probably larger than the reported amount (\$0.4 billion) since most countries were still unable to provide data.

#### Geographic distribution

23. With over \$4 billion in 1995, Hungary replaced Russia as the largest recipient of non-aid flows from bilateral sources. By far the largest amount was from Germany as its foreign investment flows to Hungary expanded. Other important sources of non-aid finances were, in order of magnitude: Japan, France, the United States and Austria. Russia which had been the largest recipient until 1994, occupied second place in 1995 with \$2.7 billion. It obtained the bulk of its resources from France, Germany and the United States. The Czech Republic was again the third largest recipient of non-aid resource flows from OECD countries, obtaining \$2.4 billion of which more than half was from Germany. Japan, Belgium, France and Austria also provided significant though much smaller amounts for the Czech Republic.

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Poland continued to record a large negative amount due to offsetting entries (i.e. notional repayments) for debt relief. Bulgaria again repaid more to the OECD countries than it received from them, albeit on a much smaller scale than in 1994, and the Ukraine recorded a negative figure for the first time due to large payments to Japan.



**IV. DISBURSEMENTS BY MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS  
(ANNEX TABLES 20 TO 23)**

24. Net disbursements by multilateral institutions rose sharply in current dollars from \$7.4 billion in 1994 to \$9.8 billion in 1995, their largest annual volume. The increase occurred primarily in the non-concessional resource flows which rose 44 per cent from \$5.4 billion in 1994 to \$7.8 billion in 1995. Disbursements of concessional assistance which had almost doubled in 1994 over 1993 increased a further 6 per cent to \$2.1 billion, but still accounted for only one-fifth of total multilateral disbursements to CEECs/NIS. Cumulative net disbursements by multilateral institutions to CEECs/NIS over the period 1990 to 1995 reached \$36.1 billion of which over three-quarters (\$28.0 billion) was on non-concessional terms.

25. Almost two-thirds of the net resource flows from the IMF during this period went to Russia. Main recipients of financial resources from the European Commission/EIB were Poland and Hungary (14 per cent each), and Romania (12 per cent). For the World Bank the main recipient was Poland (25 per cent), followed by Russia (20 per cent) and Romania (11 per cent). The EBRD mainly financed activities in Hungary (18 per cent), Russia (17 per cent), Poland (15 per cent) and the Slovak Republic (12 per cent).

**Table 6. Net disbursements from multilateral organisations to CEECs/NIS**

\$ million

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Concessional finance	438	1 591	1 087	1 005	1 945	2 055
Non-concessional finance	958	4 500	4 189	5 168	5 407	7 794
TOTAL	1 396	6 091	5 275	6 173	7 352	9 849

**Concessional multilateral finance**

26. Concessional multilateral aid continued to be provided primarily by the European Commission, but its share declined as disbursements by the European Commission fell and IDA disbursements increased substantially. ESAF, UNHCR, the UNDP and most other UN institutions as well as the Asian Development Fund also increased their disbursements. Aid from the IFAD and the Islamic Development Bank continued to be negligible and so was aid from the OPEC Fund which occurred for the first time in 1995. Over the six-year period 1990 to 1996 the European Commission provided 86 per cent of concessional disbursements by multilateral institutions to CEECs/NIS. The IDA was the second largest source with 6 per cent, followed by the EBRD and the UNHCR with 1.5 per cent each.

27. Receipts of multilateral aid by individual countries differ widely from one year to another for most countries. Hungary had a negative net flow of \$338 million on account of a large loan repayment of \$457 million to the European Commission, while in 1994 it had been the second largest recipient. With \$312 million in 1995, Poland not only remained the largest recipient but increased its share among CEECs/NIS in concessional receipts from multilateral sources to 15 per cent. Romania obtained two and a half times more than in 1994 and became the second largest recipient with a share of 10 per cent. Russia and the Kyrgyz Republic came next with 9 per cent each. Armenia, Belarus, Lithuania and the Ukraine also obtained considerably more than in the preceding years, while Azerbaijan and Bulgaria obtained much less. The geographic distribution pattern, which primarily reflects disbursements by the European Commission, corresponded better to poverty criteria in 1995 than in previous years. The Kyrgyz Republic became the largest recipient on a per capita basis in 1995 with \$42 followed by Armenia with \$34, Albania with \$31 and Georgia with \$24. Furthermore, the share of the developing countries among the CEECs/NIS has been rising regularly and has reached 34 per cent in 1995.

28. Disbursements by the European Commission and the EBRD during the period 1990 to 1995 were widely distributed over many recipient countries, while those of the IDA and ESAF were limited to only five and two countries respectively. Over one-third of EBRD disbursements were concentrated in Russia while those of the European Commission were relatively evenly distributed (Poland obtained the largest share with 16 per cent) - but almost one-quarter of EC aid was geographically unallocated.

### **Non-concessional multilateral finance**

29. The IMF continued to be the largest multilateral source of non-concessional disbursements. It more than doubled its disbursements in 1995 over 1994 to \$4.6 billion. Both in 1995 and over the period 1990 to 1995, the IMF contributed over half of multilateral non-concessional flows. The EBRD also almost doubled its disbursements and thus became an important source of finance. Disbursements by the World Bank declined somewhat in 1995, but the World Bank still remained the second largest source of multilateral finance both in 1995 and during the entire period. On the other hand, net disbursements on non-concessional terms by the European Commission/EIB, which had considerably declined in 1994, became negative in 1995. Another new development in 1995 was the beginning of Asian Development Bank lending.

30. Large differences in receipts between individual countries and from one year to another have characterised non-concessional flows throughout the whole period, and continued in 1995. Russia which had always been by far the largest recipient, obtained \$6.3 billion or 80 per cent of all non-concessional net disbursements from multilateral institutions to CEECs/NIS in 1995. In 1994 Russia had obtained \$1.9 billion which corresponded to just over one-third of these flows. The Ukraine also obtained three and a half times more in 1995 than in 1994 and became the second largest recipient with \$1.5 billion, corresponding to 19 per cent of receipts by CEECs/NIS. On the other hand, Poland which had been the second largest recipient in 1994, repaid almost \$1 billion more than it obtained from multilateral sources. Bulgaria also recorded negative net flows. The developing countries among the CEECs/NIS obtained \$1 billion in 1995, \$400 million more than the year before, but their share declined somewhat to 11 per cent. The main recipients among the developing countries were Uzbekistan and Kazakstan.

Table 7. Net disbursements from multilateral organisations to CEECs/NIS

\$ million

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990-95
<b>a) Concessional finance</b>							
AsDF	-	-	-	-	3.2	46.0	49.2
EBRD	-	..	..	..	51.9	70.6	122.5
EC (1)	397.5	1 561.0	1 046.8	880.3	1 666.7	1 406.9	6 959.1
IDA	-	-	2.1	48.7	77.1	328.4	456.2
IMF (ESAF)	-	-	-	11.9	35.8	56.8	104.5
UNDP	5.6	9.1	9.4	4.9	9.4	16.9	55.2
UNHCR	2.5	4.2	12.6	26.2	31.2	36.1	112.8
UNICEF	0.2	3.1	1.6	10.3	17.4	32.6	65.2
UNTA	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.4	6.4	10.9	35.7
WFP	23.8	3.0	-	6.3	31.3	31.6	96.0
Other UN	4.6	6.0	8.4	10.7	13.2	15.5	58.4
Other (2)	-	-	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.9	5.9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>437.7</b>	<b>1 590.7</b>	<b>1 086.5</b>	<b>1 005.3</b>	<b>1 945.3</b>	<b>2 055.0</b>	<b>8 120.6</b>
<b>b) Non-concessional finance</b>							
AsD Bank	-	-	-	-	-	63.7	63.7
EBRD	-	-	165.2	417.1	654.5	1 158.5	2 395.3
EC	444.4	36.0	1 172.1	1 338.6	450.8	-50.8	3 391.1
IBRD	167.0	796.0	971.7	1 208.8	2 039.2	1 934.1	7 116.8
IFC	18.7	28.6	44.4	115.8	62.7	128.7	398.7
IMF	328.4	3 640.0	1 835.1	2 087.3	2 200.0	4 560.2	14 651.2
Other (2)	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>958.5</b>	<b>4 500.6</b>	<b>4 188.5</b>	<b>5 167.7</b>	<b>5 407.1</b>	<b>7 794.4</b>	<b>28 017.9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 396.2</b>	<b>6 091.3</b>	<b>5 275.0</b>	<b>6 173.0</b>	<b>7 352.4</b>	<b>9 849.4</b>	<b>36 138.5</b>

1. Including its contribution to the EBRD.

2. IFAD, Islamic Development Bank and OPEC Fund.

## V. TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CEECs/NIS

31. The most comprehensive measure of resource flows to the CEECs/NIS is the sum of all receipts of finance from bilateral and multilateral sources, both concessional and non-concessional, official and private. This includes:

- bilateral concessional grants and loans
- multilateral concessional grants and loans (including from EC and IMF)
- bilateral non-concessional loans
- multilateral non-concessional loans
- official and private export credits
- foreign direct investment
- loans and equity from private financial markets

Not included are informal or illegal capital flows, e.g. through invoicing and other techniques, which are thought to be considerable but which are not captured in any official reporting system.

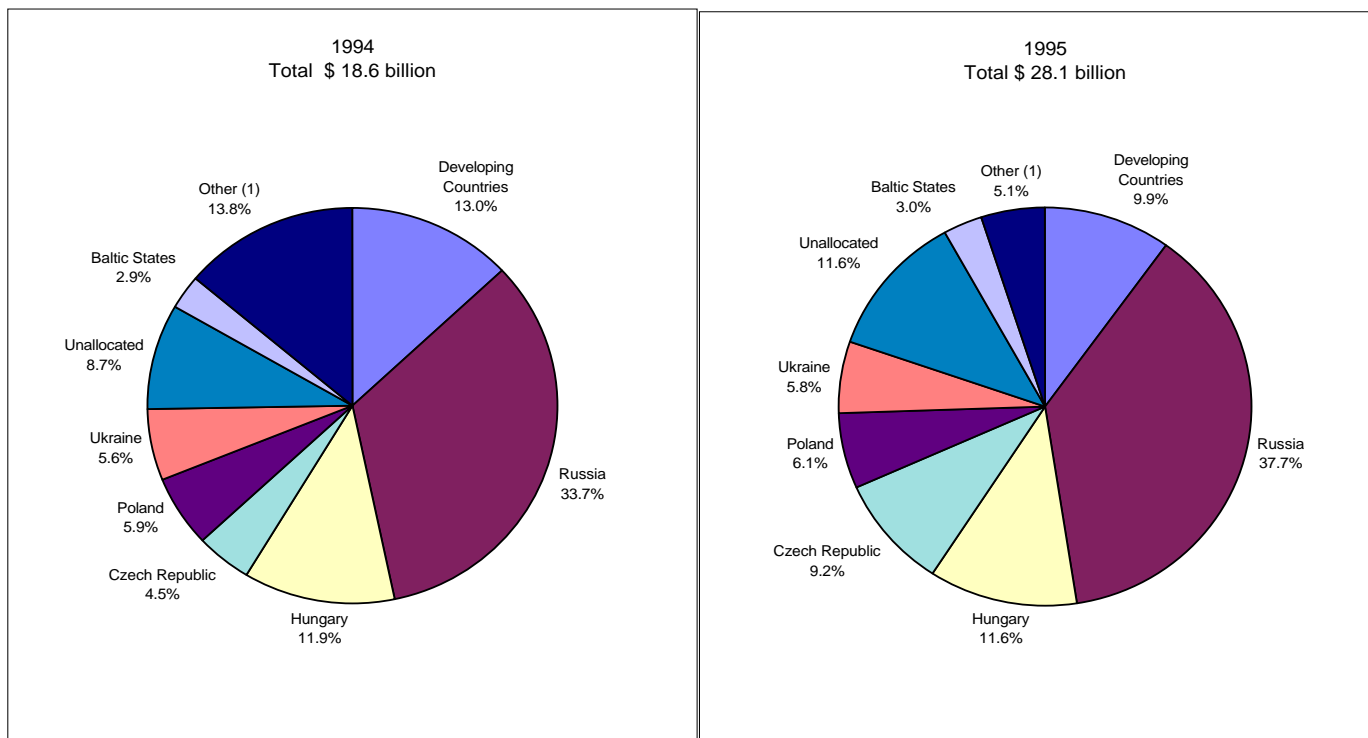
32. Total net receipts of CEECs/NIS from bilateral and multilateral sources taken together during the period 1990 to 1995 reached \$134.2 billion. On an annual basis, they tripled from \$10.2 billion in 1990 to \$29.1 billion in 1992, then declined to \$25.7 billion in 1993 and \$18.6 billion in 1994, but recovered strongly in 1995 to reach \$28.1 billion. The downward trend in 1993 and 1994 reflected a sharp decline in bilateral flows, while multilateral flows continued to rise. The upswing in 1995 resulted from both bilateral and multilateral flows.

33. The share of individual recipient countries in 1994 and 1995 is shown in the following charts. Russia has been the largest recipient of both bilateral and multilateral flows. However, its share was sharply reduced from almost half of total net receipts by CEECs/NIS in 1993 to slightly over one-third in 1994 and in 1995 due to a decline of receipts from bilateral sources. Hungary which in most years had been by far the second largest recipient, maintained its position in 1995 with a share of 12 per cent. Other major recipients in 1995 were the Czech Republic, which doubled its share to 9 per cent, Poland and Ukraine (6 per cent each). The share of the developing countries fell to 10 per cent while the unallocated amount rose to 12 per cent.

34. Receipts on concessional terms (grants and soft loans) from all sources over the six years reached \$40.6 billion. This was 30 per cent of total receipts. Concessional receipts which except in 1992 have increased regularly, rose again from \$7.9 billion in 1994 to \$9.7 billion in 1995, but the share of concessional aid in overall receipts fell from 43 per cent to 35 per cent, as private flows expanded, particularly foreign direct investment.

Figure 4. Total net resource receipts from bilateral and multilateral donors

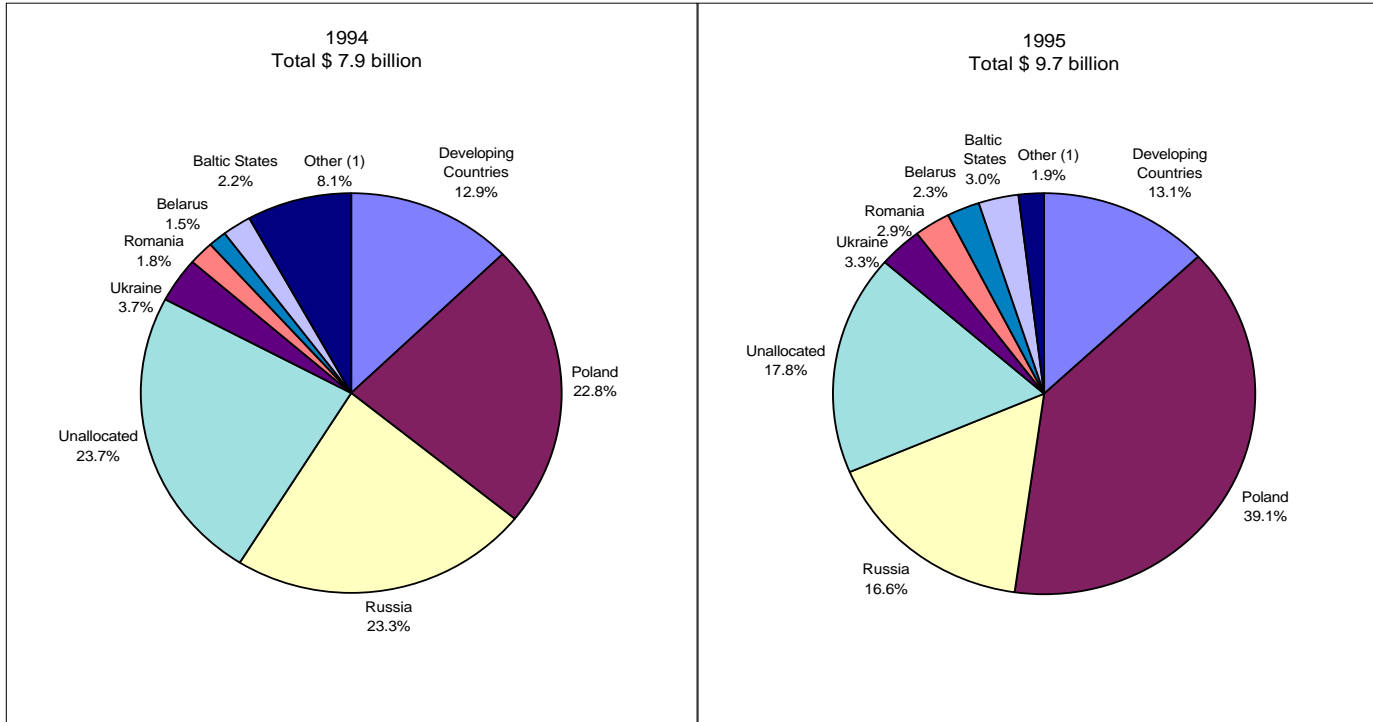
per cent



(1) Comprises Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Slovak Republic.

Figure 5. Receipts of concessional assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors

per cent



(1) Comprises Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova and Slovak Republic. The sharp reduction in 1995 is due to a large negative amount for Hungary.

Annex Table 1. Total official and private net flows to CEECs/NIS from bilateral donors

	\$ million						Percentage of GNP					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Australia	5.5	91.5	5.4	156.4	4.1	4.2	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
Austria	414.5	657.4	882.7	963.1	708.3	863.2	0.26	0.40	0.48	0.53	0.36	0.37
Belgium	29.4	114.0	67.8	78.2	333.0	404.1	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.15	0.15
Canada	184.8	766.1	665.6	81.9	125.7	114.8	0.03	0.13	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.02
Denmark	23.7	51.8	124.1	231.0	175.4	367.8	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.18	0.12	0.22
Finland	42.5	146.8	167.5	-35.7	34.3	152.0	0.03	0.13	0.17	-0.05	0.04	0.13
France	300.4	620.2	1099.7	481.4	-1057.1	3019.0	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.04	-0.08	0.20
Germany	6265.3	12130.4	14467.5	13708.4	9964.9	7904.6	0.42	0.71	0.73	0.72	0.49	0.33
Greece	5.2	26.7	47.5	22.3	52.9	37.9	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.03
Iceland	-	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ireland	4.7	15.3	10.4	8.5	15.6	20.9	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04
Italy	133.4	673.3	2992.4	-777.5	-831.3	-15.1	0.01	0.06	0.25	-0.08	-0.08	0.00
Japan	153.1	70.4	164.8	1446.9	-616.3	1209.0	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.02
Korea, Republic of	0.1	335.5	275.8	187.8	97.8	44.2	0.00	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.01
Luxembourg	0.7	4.5	10.9	8.0	8.2	6.6	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.04
Mexico	-	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	71.4	719.8	844.3	261.7	138.3	342.9	0.03	0.25	0.26	0.08	0.04	0.09
New Zealand	-	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	62.8	57.5	322.1	89.3	84.7	121.6	0.06	0.06	0.29	0.09	0.08	0.08
Portugal	3.6	21.6	34.5	40.2	23.6	187.7	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.18
Spain	24.1	162.7	436.9	86.8	180.6	120.3	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.02
Sweden	27.6	119.6	272.8	62.5	146.8	456.9	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.08	0.21
Switzerland	9.1	95.8	110.5	113.1	-38.9	97.2	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.03
Turkey	15.1	371.9	202.6	459.7	-129.7	-17.6	0.01	0.24	0.13	0.26	-0.10	-0.01
United Kingdom	258.8	326.6	337.1	9.8	996.9	1835.0	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.10	0.16
United States	1178.0	1049.0	2111.0	3815.0	2902.0	3217.0	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>9213.9</b>	<b>18632.0</b>	<b>25658.3</b>	<b>21502.5</b>	<b>13323.2</b>	<b>20498.3</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.09</b>

**Annex Table 2. Composition of total net disbursements to CEECs/NIS from bilateral donors**

\$ million

	1994				1995			
	Official Aid	Other Official	Private flows	TOTAL	Official Aid	Other Official	Private flows	TOTAL
Australia	4.1	-	-	4.1	4.2	-	-	4.2
Austria	263.8	63.6	381.0	708.3	318.3	22.0	522.9	863.2
Belgium	91.7	0.0	241.2	333.0	90.2	41.2	272.7	404.1
Canada	75.7	24.0	26.0	125.7	251.6	-136.8	-	114.8
Denmark	127.2	-	48.3	175.4	175.4	-	192.4	367.8
Finland	52.1	109.1	-126.9	34.3	76.9	-3.2	78.3	152.0
France	659.6	-	-1716.7	-1057.1	776.1	-	2242.9	3019.0
Germany	2561.3	2719.3	4684.4	9964.9	4633.7	4146.8	-875.8	7904.7
Greece	52.9	-	-	52.9	37.9	-	-	37.9
Iceland	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.8	-	-	0.8
Ireland	15.6	-	-	15.6	20.9	-	-	20.9
Italy	206.6	1068.8	-2106.7	-831.3	303.7	2110.5	-2429.3	-15.1
Japan	305.2	501.2	-1422.7	-616.3	321.8	582.0	305.1	1209.0
Korea, Republic of	22.9	-0.5	75.5	97.8	31.4	12.8	-	44.2
Luxembourg	8.2	-	-	8.2	6.6	-	-	6.6
Mexico	2.1	-	-	2.1	2.4	-	-	2.4
Netherlands	130.0	-	8.3	138.3	349.4	-	-6.4	342.9
New Zealand	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.8	-	-	0.8
Norway	83.1	1.5	0.1	84.7	69.2	52.3	-	121.6
Portugal	28.5	-	-4.9	23.6	21.8	-	165.9	187.7
Spain	157.6	-	23.0	180.6	120.2	-	0.1	120.3
Sweden	106.2	-	40.6	146.8	159.7	-	297.2	456.9
Switzerland	142.9	11.3	-193.2	-38.9	127.7	1.9	-32.4	97.2
Turkey	25.8	-155.5	-	-129.7	36.9	-54.5	-	-17.6
United Kingdom	308.3	-	688.6	996.9	424.7	-	1410.4	1835.0
United States	2653.0	88.0	161.0	2902.0	1473.0	-9.0	1753.0	3217.0
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>8085.7</b>	<b>4430.7</b>	<b>806.8</b>	<b>13323.2</b>	<b>9835.3</b>	<b>6766.1</b>	<b>3897.0</b>	<b>20498.3</b>



Annex Table 3. Official net aid disbursements to CEECs/NIS from bilateral donors

	\$ million						Percentage of GNP					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Australia	5.5	8.6	5.4	5.7	4.1	4.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Austria	85.3	296.9	356.2	392.5	263.8	318.3	0.05	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.14
Belgium	20.7	274.4	148.4	81.4	91.7	90.2	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03
Canada	11.4	138.0	258.9	81.4	75.7	251.6	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.05
Denmark	14.7	65.1	82.6	175.6	127.2	175.4	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.10
Finland	16.8	116.4	44.5	38.8	52.1	76.9	0.01	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06
France	75.6	457.5	366.8	611.7	659.6	776.1	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
Germany	1016.2	2771.8	3362.8	2463.3	2561.3	4633.7	0.07	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.19
Greece	5.2	26.7	47.5	22.3	52.9	37.9	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.03
Iceland	-	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Ireland	4.7	15.3	10.4	8.5	15.6	20.9	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04
Italy	133.4	672.5	467.4	289.6	206.6	303.7	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
Japan	153.1	109.9	242.7	532.6	305.2	321.8	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Korea, Republic of	0.1	5.4	5.8	47.8	22.9	31.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Luxembourg	0.7	4.5	5.7	8.0	8.2	6.6	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.04
Mexico	-	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	61.6	152.7	169.5	261.7	130.0	349.4	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.09
New Zealand	-	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	21.1	26.5	66.2	75.8	83.1	69.2	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.05
Portugal	3.6	21.6	17.5	12.8	28.5	21.8	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Spain	24.1	162.7	102.2	86.8	157.6	120.2	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Sweden	2.4	61.9	340.2	67.0	106.2	159.7	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.06	0.07
Switzerland	9.1	51.4	89.1	100.9	142.9	127.7	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
Turkey	0.7	93.7	160.9	203.4	25.8	36.9	0.00	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.02
United Kingdom	258.8	326.6	337.1	292.5	308.3	424.7	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
United States	338.0	1832.0	745.0	1919.0	2653.0	1473.0	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>2262.7</b>	<b>7695.6</b>	<b>7436.9</b>	<b>7782.6</b>	<b>8085.7</b>	<b>9835.3</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>

**Annex Table 4. Composition of other official and private net flows to CEECs/NIS in 1995 from bilateral donors**

\$ million

	Official Export Credits Net	Other Official Transactions	Direct Investment	Private Export Credits	Other Private	Private Grants	Total
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	22.0	522.9	-	-	7.4	552.3
Belgium	-	41.2	180.4	10.1	82.2	1.5	315.4
Canada	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	17.2
Denmark	-	-	192.4	-	-	2.2	194.6
Finland	-6.0	2.8	103.3	1.0	-26.0	-	75.1
France	-	-	1197.2	8.8	1036.9	-	2242.9
Germany	95.5	4051.2	2834.0	385.5	-4095.3	74.1	3345.1
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	2110.5	106.1	-799.3	-1736.0	-	-318.8
Japan	152.8	429.2	162.7	-192.1	334.6	-	887.2
Korea, Republic of	-9.1	21.9	-	-	-	-	12.8
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-15.6	9.2	-	-6.4
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	52.3	-	-	-	-	52.3
Portugal	-	47.7	0.0	165.9	-	-	213.6
Spain	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Sweden	-	-	306.6	-9.5	0.0	-	297.2
Switzerland	1.9	-	-	-32.4	-	12.2	-18.3
Turkey	-54.5	-	-	-	-	-	-54.5
United Kingdom	-	-	789.1	21.2	600.0	3.9	1414.2
United States	-20.0	38.0	1344.0	-703.0	1112.0	297.0	2068.0
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>6816.9</b>	<b>7738.8</b>	<b>-1159.4</b>	<b>-2682.5</b>	<b>398.3</b>	<b>11290.0</b>

**Annex Table 5. Composition of other official and private net flows to CEECs/NIS in 1994 from bilateral donors**

	\$ million						
	Official Export Credits Net	Other Official Transactions	Direct Investment	Private Export Credits	Other Private	Private Grants	Total
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	63.6	381.0	-	-	4.7	449.2
Belgium	-	0.0	51.7	32.2	157.3	0.0	241.2
Canada	24.0	-	-	26.0	-	-	50.0
Denmark	-	-	48.3	-	-	-	48.3
Finland	32.1	77.0	63.7	-68.6	-122.0	-	-17.8
France	-	-	249.1	-750.5	-1215.3	-	-1716.7
Germany	66.1	2653.2	1668.1	1080.7	1935.6	71.6	7475.3
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	7.1
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	1068.8	90.4	-2302.6	105.5	-	-1037.9
Japan	237.7	263.5	86.0	-138.9	-1369.8	-	-921.5
Korea, Republic of	-0.6	0.1	75.5	-	-	-	74.9
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	8.3	-	-	-	8.3
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	1.5	-	0.1	-	-	1.6
Portugal	-	-	0.2	-5.1	-	-	-4.9
Spain	-	-	23.0	-	-	-	23.0
Sweden	-	-	43.7	-3.0	-	-	40.6
Switzerland	10.5	-	-	-193.2	-	10.4	-172.3
Turkey	-155.5	-	-	-	-	-	-155.5
United Kingdom	-	-	488.3	0.3	200.0	30.2	718.8
United States	-801.0	889.0	460.0	-1468.0	1169.0	294.0	543.0
<b>Total OECD</b>	<b>-586.7</b>	<b>5016.5</b>	<b>3737.1</b>	<b>-3790.6</b>	<b>860.3</b>	<b>418.1</b>	<b>5654.7</b>

Annex Table 6. Geographical distribution of total net flows to CEECs/NIS from bilateral and multilateral sources 1990-1995

	\$ million						Percentages					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>CEECs/NIS Part I</b>												
Kazakstan	-	111.5	138.3	491.6	902.1	631.9	-	0.5	0.5	1.9	4.9	2.3
Uzbekistan	-	-	64.6	189.9	19.6	608.5	-	-	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.2
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	25.4	207.8	192.1	339.4	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.2
Georgia	-	0.2	35.7	207.4	476.1	295.9	-	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.6	1.1
Armenia	-	2.7	22.5	164.6	236.3	293.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.0
Albania	41.6	377.2	633.0	338.8	214.0	250.9	0.4	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.9
Azerbaijan	-	0.3	43.2	99.1	215.7	244.8	-	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.9
Tajikistan	-	-	20.5	82.0	82.7	64.3	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Turkmenistan	-	-	21.6	138.7	67.2	32.8	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>491.9</b>	<b>1004.9</b>	<b>1919.9</b>	<b>2405.9</b>	<b>2761.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>CEECs/NIS Part II</b>												
Russia	254.0	1382.7	8176.3	12198.0	6278.8	10583.9	2.5	6.1	28.1	47.4	33.8	37.7
Hungary	2048.4	3035.4	2246.1	3991.1	2205.5	3256.2	20.1	13.5	7.7	15.5	11.9	11.6
Czech Republic	712.0	1750.0	1600.5	658.1	830.4	2595.2	7.0	7.8	5.5	2.6	4.5	9.2
CEECs/NIS unallocated	-	-39.8	-3.9	-204.8	318.3	2110.1	-	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	1.7	7.5
Poland	4642.9	1976.1	2548.8	1553.3	1114.4	1710.1	45.5	8.8	8.8	6.0	6.0	6.1
Ukraine	289.0	368.3	1167.5	1110.1	1036.2	1631.5	2.8	1.6	4.0	4.3	5.6	5.8
NIS unallocated	-	10143.3	8219.8	877.9	493.6	635.1	-	45.0	28.3	3.4	2.7	2.3
Slovak Republic	356.0	875.0	783.2	479.2	960.5	509.6	3.5	3.9	2.7	1.9	5.2	1.8
CEECs unallocated	79.7	696.4	311.8	753.2	798.0	503.2	0.8	3.1	1.1	2.9	4.3	1.8
Romania	999.6	1271.1	2094.3	952.5	1001.1	490.4	9.8	5.6	7.2	3.7	5.4	1.7
Belarus	-	187.0	320.8	739.9	445.5	429.8	-	0.8	1.1	2.9	2.4	1.5
Lithuania	-	4.0	122.6	340.1	241.0	407.5	-	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
Estonia	-	15.4	151.9	164.6	100.2	259.4	-	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9
Moldova	-	-	18.8	148.7	253.0	170.2	-	-	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.6
Latvia	-	3.4	147.9	198.2	205.9	156.8	-	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.6
Bulgaria	789.3	378.1	171.2	-162.6	-97.2	-153.5	7.7	1.7	0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10171.0</b>	<b>22046.4</b>	<b>28077.4</b>	<b>23797.5</b>	<b>16185.2</b>	<b>25295.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>90.2</b>
<b>Total Part I and II</b>	<b>10212.7</b>	<b>22538.4</b>	<b>29082.3</b>	<b>25717.4</b>	<b>18591.1</b>	<b>28057.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 7. Geographic distribution of total official aid from bilateral and multilateral sources to CEECs/NIS 1990-1995

	\$ million						Percentages					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>CEECs/NIS Part I</b>												
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	23.8	112.0	173.9	285.3	-	-	0.4	1.6	2.2	2.9
Armenia	-	2.7	22.5	110.4	192.6	220.1	-	0.0	0.3	1.6	2.4	2.3
Georgia	-	0.2	21.0	117.1	177.3	211.5	-	0.0	0.3	1.7	2.2	2.2
Albania	11.1	332.1	429.5	293.1	165.2	181.0	0.5	4.7	6.4	4.3	2.1	1.9
Azerbaijan	-	0.3	37.0	83.0	147.9	118.6	-	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.2
Uzbekistan	-	-	61.7	62.6	28.2	84.4	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.9
Tajikistan	-	-	11.9	26.0	66.6	65.4	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7
Kazakstan	-	111.5	11.6	18.3	53.4	65.2	-	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
Turkmenistan	-	-	8.6	30.5	25.6	27.9	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>446.9</b>	<b>627.7</b>	<b>853.0</b>	<b>1030.7</b>	<b>1259.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>
<b>CEECs/NIS Part II</b>												
Poland	1322.2	2510.1	1438.6	1073.4	1811.3	3790.8	57.4	35.3	21.6	15.7	22.8	39.1
Russia	254.0	563.7	1937.6	2421.3	1848.0	1612.0	11.0	7.9	29.0	35.3	23.3	16.6
NIS unallocated	-	951.2	438.8	624.2	1038.3	731.4	-	13.4	6.6	9.1	13.1	7.5
CEECs/NIS unallocated	-	2.2	2.3	120.6	86.4	512.0	-	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.1	5.3
CEECs unallocated	79.7	438.1	299.7	479.7	756.8	471.9	3.5	6.2	4.5	7.0	9.5	4.9
Ukraine	289.0	368.3	559.2	328.4	290.0	319.3	12.5	5.2	8.4	4.8	3.6	3.3
Romania	243.8	321.4	238.3	168.7	156.5	299.6	10.6	4.5	3.6	2.5	2.0	3.1
Belarus	-	187.0	273.1	185.9	119.1	222.6	-	2.6	4.1	2.7	1.5	2.3
Lithuania	-	4.0	93.9	62.3	71.4	179.7	-	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.9
Czech Republic	13.8	231.4	130.6	100.2	148.8	148.0	0.6	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.5
Bulgaria	15.3	316.2	147.9	115.1	158.9	114.5	0.7	4.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.2
Slovak Republic	6.9	114.8	63.8	50.6	78.6	98.2	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0
Moldova	-	-	9.7	29.0	54.5	67.1	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7
Latvia	-	3.4	84.0	33.4	52.6	63.6	-	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
Estonia	-	15.4	104.4	42.4	43.9	58.3	-	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Hungary	67.3	627.2	222.9	165.9	200.7	-243.9	2.9	8.8	3.3	2.4	2.5	-2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2292.0</b>	<b>6654.5</b>	<b>6044.7</b>	<b>6001.1</b>	<b>6915.9</b>	<b>8445.1</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>87.0</b>
<b>Total Part I and II</b>	<b>2303.0</b>	<b>7101.3</b>	<b>6672.4</b>	<b>6854.2</b>	<b>7946.6</b>	<b>9704.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Annex Table 8. Austria: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows**

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland	26.7	189.2	258.0	328.9	190.1	189.8	1182.7	69.0
Romania	35.4	29.3	16.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	87.2	5.1
Czech Republic	3.3	7.7	8.2	7.3	8.8	13.9	49.2	2.9
Hungary	6.6	8.2	8.0	9.0	5.4	4.4	41.5	2.4
Slovak Republic	1.7	3.8	4.1	5.3	2.8	4.5	22.2	1.3
Bulgaria	4.8	10.3	2.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	21.7	1.3
Albania	1.4	4.2	7.0	2.5	1.7	3.4	20.3	1.2
Russia	0.0	1.4	2.9	4.0	2.1	2.7	13.0	0.8
Ukraine	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	6.0	0.4
Belarus	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.1	3.8	0.2
<b>Total above</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>254.8</b>	<b>309.3</b>	<b>361.5</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>226.7</b>	<b>1447.7</b>	<b>84.6</b>
Total bilateral allocated	79.7	257.8	309.4	362.6	216.8	228.8	1455.1	84.9
Multilateral	0.0	20.2	28.3	16.1	30.0	78.9	173.5	10.1
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	5.5	18.9	18.5	13.8	17.0	10.7	84.4	4.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>296.9</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>392.5</b>	<b>263.8</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>1713.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Hungary	320.3	306.1	320.4	246.6	192.9	292.9	1679.3	37.4
Poland	30.4	199.6	273.1	348.7	199.4	239.0	1290.1	28.7
Czech Republic	10.7	41.3	120.9	171.7	171.3	140.1	656.1	14.6
Slovak Republic	5.3	20.6	62.4	85.9	56.6	64.0	294.9	6.6
Romania	35.4	29.6	44.3	2.6	7.6	11.4	130.8	2.9
Kazakstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	5.0	71.3	1.6
Bulgaria	5.5	11.9	2.4	2.5	19.7	-1.0	40.9	0.9
Russia	0.0	1.4	2.9	4.0	7.8	8.0	24.0	0.5
Albania	1.4	4.2	7.0	2.5	1.7	5.9	22.8	0.5
Ukraine	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	6.8	0.2
<b>Total above</b>	<b>409.0</b>	<b>615.3</b>	<b>835.4</b>	<b>932.1</b>	<b>658.3</b>	<b>766.9</b>	<b>4216.9</b>	<b>93.9</b>
Total bilateral allocated	409.0	618.3	835.9	933.2	661.3	773.7	4231.4	94.3
Multilateral	0.0	20.2	28.3	16.1	30.0	78.9	173.5	3.9
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	5.5	18.9	18.5	13.8	17.0	10.7	84.4	1.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>414.5</b>	<b>657.4</b>	<b>882.7</b>	<b>963.1</b>	<b>708.3</b>	<b>863.2</b>	<b>4489.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 9. Canada: Main recipients of official aid and total flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland	10.6	97.3	203.4	3.2	2.2	157.2	473.9	58.0
Russia	0.0	6.2	12.6	18.9	15.5	17.2	70.5	8.6
Ukraine	0.0	2.6	2.8	4.3	10.5	31.1	51.2	6.3
Hungary	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.7	12.0	1.5
Czech Republic	0.0	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	0.9	7.9	1.0
Romania	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.5	7.8	1.0
Slovak Republic	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	4.3	0.5
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	3.8	0.5
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	3.8	0.5
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	3.7	0.4
<b>Total above</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>216.3</b>	<b>638.8</b>	<b>78.3</b>
Total bilateral allocated	11.4	110.4	225.4	38.5	42.5	218.6	646.8	79.2
Multilateral	0.0	23.8	24.2	25.2	26.5	24.6	124.2	15.2
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	3.8	9.3	17.8	6.8	8.4	46.1	5.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>258.9</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>817.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Russia	0.0	6.2	662.1	18.5	39.5	42.4	768.8	39.6
Poland	184.0	-25.0	3.1	3.0	2.2	3.2	170.6	8.8
Ukraine	0.0	2.6	36.6	4.3	10.5	31.1	85.1	4.4
Hungary	0.8	0.9	2.2	0.7	12.9	5.8	23.3	1.2
Latvia	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	12.1	0.6
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.1	8.1	-3.5	9.5	0.5
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	3.8	0.2
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	3.7	0.2
Kazakstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.4	3.4	0.2
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.0	2.7	0.1
<b>Total above</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>717.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>1082.9</b>	<b>55.8</b>
Total bilateral allocated	184.8	-37.5	638.3	39.0	92.5	85.4	1002.5	51.7
Multilateral	0.0	23.8	24.2	25.2	26.5	24.6	124.2	6.4
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	779.8	3.1	17.8	6.8	4.8	812.3	41.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>766.1</b>	<b>665.6</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>1938.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 10. France: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland	2.1	20.5	29.2	280.9	267.0	291.9	891.6	30.3
Russia	0.0	15.1	3.6	14.9	15.0	17.0	65.6	2.2
Romania	0.0	7.7	13.9	9.7	11.7	13.6	56.7	1.9
Hungary	0.0	10.3	14.5	8.0	7.9	12.3	53.0	1.8
Czech Republic	0.0	5.1	7.7	11.0	6.1	6.5	36.4	1.2
Bulgaria	0.0	2.1	5.5	4.1	5.0	6.5	23.1	0.8
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.6	3.6	4.9	14.0	0.5
Slovak Republic	0.0	2.3	3.8	1.2	2.4	2.1	11.8	0.4
Albania	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.0	5.5	1.1	10.6	0.4
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.9	6.9	0.2
<b>Total above</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>336.7</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>358.8</b>	<b>1169.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>
Total bilateral allocated	2.1	63.5	84.9	342.7	331.9	366.5	1191.7	40.4
Multilateral	73.5	355.2	250.9	234.7	305.4	404.4	1624.1	55.1
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	38.8	31.0	34.4	22.2	5.2	131.6	4.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>457.5</b>	<b>366.8</b>	<b>611.7</b>	<b>659.6</b>	<b>776.1</b>	<b>2947.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Hungary	0.0	-6.6	50.7	216.6	87.5	755.7	1104.0	24.7
Poland	195.9	-39.5	459.5	299.2	-530.2	352.2	737.2	16.5
Czech Republic	0.0	48.0	136.4	35.9	107.8	180.4	508.6	11.4
Romania	0.0	66.2	181.1	29.0	38.6	15.6	330.4	7.4
Slovak Republic	0.0	19.3	68.2	76.8	42.8	12.1	219.1	4.9
Albania	31.0	1.2	2.3	5.5	5.5	14.7	60.3	1.4
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	1.9	12.0	11.9	2.3	28.1	0.6
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	17.0	3.3	22.6	0.5
Kazakstan	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	15.3	0.8	19.8	0.4
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	5.4	7.1	0.2
<b>Total above</b>	<b>226.9</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>901.5</b>	<b>680.9</b>	<b>-203.6</b>	<b>1342.5</b>	<b>3037.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>
Total bilateral allocated	226.9	31.0	826.3	212.4	-1384.8	2593.2	2505.0	56.1
Multilateral	73.5	355.2	250.9	234.7	305.4	420.6	1640.3	36.7
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	233.9	22.5	34.4	22.2	5.2	318.3	7.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300.4</b>	<b>620.2</b>	<b>1099.7</b>	<b>481.4</b>	<b>-1057.2</b>	<b>3019.0</b>	<b>4463.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Annex Table 11. Germany: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Russia	254.0	520.0	1501.6	1461.2	1444.2	987.4	6168.4	36.7
Poland	294.1	219.4	339.4	105.3	92.7	2676.4	3727.2	22.2
Ukraine	289.0	364.9	538.8	233.4	138.6	55.9	1620.5	9.6
Belarus	0.0	184.0	244.0	109.5	77.7	136.0	751.2	4.5
Romania	67.8	110.1	22.5	28.1	15.6	20.3	264.3	1.6
Hungary	5.6	66.4	22.5	28.7	24.2	20.9	168.4	1.0
Kazakstan	0.0	111.5	4.9	0.2	7.2	10.5	134.3	0.8
Lithuania	0.0	1.7	5.3	14.4	11.1	65.6	98.0	0.6
Albania	2.1	23.0	13.7	18.6	16.8	21.3	95.6	0.6
Czech Republic	3.2	8.0	20.0	18.4	15.1	26.8	91.5	0.5
<b>Total above</b>	<b>915.8</b>	<b>1609.0</b>	<b>2712.7</b>	<b>2017.8</b>	<b>1843.2</b>	<b>4021.1</b>	<b>13119.4</b>	<b>78.1</b>
Total bilateral allocated	918.9	1627.2	2743.2	2080.0	1897.7	4150.1	13417.1	79.8
Multilateral	97.3	504.6	350.1	323.6	560.0	406.9	2242.4	13.3
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	640.0	269.5	59.6	103.6	76.6	1149.3	6.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1016.2</b>	<b>2771.8</b>	<b>3362.8</b>	<b>2463.3</b>	<b>2561.3</b>	<b>4633.7</b>	<b>16808.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Russia	254.0	520.0	2557.2	9087.5	6024.7	2044.7	20488.0	31.8
Hungary	1225.6	985.8	757.2	621.6	1089.3	1434.5	6114.0	9.5
Czech Republic	674.5	419.8	398.6	451.2	1050.5	1271.9	4266.4	6.6
Poland	1803.4	702.1	594.5	232.3	-532.6	1427.7	4227.5	6.6
Ukraine	289.0	364.9	914.7	894.9	448.4	107.1	3019.0	4.7
Romania	809.2	152.8	245.7	342.8	146.7	247.6	1944.7	3.0
Belarus	0.0	184.0	266.0	465.5	285.5	190.4	1391.4	2.2
Slovak Republic	337.2	210.5	198.8	154.9	155.1	197.3	1253.9	1.9
Kazakstan	0.0	111.5	105.6	275.2	275.8	59.8	827.9	1.3
Bulgaria	773.2	-221.9	-104.5	-33.7	16.4	-70.5	359.0	0.6
<b>Total above</b>	<b>6166.1</b>	<b>3429.5</b>	<b>5933.8</b>	<b>12492.2</b>	<b>8959.8</b>	<b>6910.5</b>	<b>43891.8</b>	<b>68.2</b>
Total bilateral allocated	6168.0	3488.4	5969.2	12593.4	9300.2	7294.9	44814.2	69.5
Multilateral	97.3	504.6	350.1	323.6	560.0	406.9	2242.4	3.5
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	8137.4	8148.3	791.4	104.7	202.9	17384.7	27.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6265.3</b>	<b>12130.4</b>	<b>14467.5</b>	<b>13708.5</b>	<b>9964.9</b>	<b>7904.7</b>	<b>64441.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Annex Table 12. Italy: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows**

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Albania	5.4	290.0	133.5	41.3	9.5	13.4	492.9	23.8
Poland	70.1	28.3	48.7	5.5	1.2	7.4	161.2	7.8
Romania	2.5	30.6	36.7	9.4	0.6	0.4	80.1	3.9
Russia	0.0	0.0	4.2	15.3	7.2	2.4	29.1	1.4
Bulgaria	0.0	22.5	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	25.1	1.2
Hungary	1.2	0.9	2.7	2.4	1.1	0.3	8.6	0.4
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.8	1.4	0.1	8.1	0.4
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.6	6.8	0.3
Latvia	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	6.2	0.3
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.7	0.6	0.1	5.2	0.3
<b>Total above</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>372.3</b>	<b>237.3</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>823.5</b>	<b>39.8</b>
Total bilateral allocated	79.1	372.4	242.1	88.4	24.0	29.6	835.6	40.3
Multilateral	54.3	300.1	225.3	198.0	182.6	274.0	1234.4	59.5
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>672.5</b>	<b>467.4</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>303.7</b>	<b>2073.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Albania	5.4	290.8	144.6	46.1	17.5	20.0	524.4	24.1
Romania	2.5	30.6	404.4	51.6	41.8	-47.0	483.9	22.2
Hungary	1.2	0.9	201.4	31.0	66.7	63.7	364.8	16.8
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	119.4	25.5	0.1	74.9	220.0	10.1
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	5.0	37.7	1.5	10.4	54.6	2.5
Slovak Republic	0.0	0.0	36.6	-37.0	22.4	5.5	27.4	1.3
Belarus	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.0	0.2	4.4	8.9	0.4
Latvia	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.4	-0.5	1.3	7.1	0.3
Kazakstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	6.5	6.9	0.3
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.6	6.8	0.3
<b>Total above</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>322.3</b>	<b>919.6</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>1704.9</b>	<b>78.3</b>
Total bilateral allocated	79.1	373.2	2767.1	-978.8	-1014.5	-291.0	935.2	43.0
Multilateral	54.3	300.1	225.3	198.0	182.6	274.0	1234.4	56.7
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	1.9	5.6	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>673.3</b>	<b>2992.4</b>	<b>-777.5</b>	<b>-831.3</b>	<b>-15.1</b>	<b>2175.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 13. Japan: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland	149.8	3.2	83.5	94.9	92.9	103.2	527.4	31.7
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	44.5	45.8	91.9	5.5
Russia	0.0	0.0	54.2	1.7	12.0	3.9	71.8	4.3
Hungary	2.0	2.8	6.2	10.7	7.8	11.4	40.7	2.4
Bulgaria	0.6	1.3	3.5	6.2	7.7	10.1	29.3	1.8
Romania	0.2	0.8	1.8	4.1	6.6	8.3	21.7	1.3
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	2.6	16.1	20.6	1.2
Albania	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	8.9	4.1	14.0	0.8
Czech Republic	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.5	3.3	2.6	10.3	0.6
Kazakstan	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	4.4	7.9	0.5
<b>Total above</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>187.9</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>835.8</b>	<b>50.1</b>
Total bilateral allocated	153.1	9.6	156.3	123.6	190.7	213.2	846.5	50.8
Multilateral	0.0	71.4	85.1	406.9	113.9	106.1	783.3	47.0
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	28.9	1.3	2.2	0.6	2.5	35.5	2.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>242.7</b>	<b>532.6</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>321.8</b>	<b>1665.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Hungary	2.0	2.8	6.2	948.7	455.8	812.5	2227.9	91.8
Czech Republic	0.3	0.9	1.8	96.3	83.0	286.3	468.6	19.3
Slovak Republic	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	247.3	110.3	360.3	14.8
Kazakstan	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	86.3	158.2	246.3	10.1
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	2.6	152.1	156.7	6.5
Romania	0.2	0.8	1.8	20.4	39.2	40.7	103.1	4.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	44.5	45.8	91.9	3.8
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	68.1	-8.4	59.3	2.4
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	34.0	9.4	43.5	1.8
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	9.6	38.9	1.6
<b>Total above</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1068.8</b>	<b>1090.1</b>	<b>1616.5</b>	<b>3796.5</b>	<b>156.3</b>
Total bilateral allocated	153.1	9.6	78.4	1146.1	-182.5	1183.6	2388.3	98.4
Multilateral	0.0	71.4	85.1	406.2	113.9	191.1	867.7	35.7
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	-10.6	1.3	-105.4	-547.7	-165.7	-828.1	-34.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>164.8</b>	<b>1446.9</b>	<b>-616.3</b>	<b>1209.0</b>	<b>2427.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Annex Table 14. Netherlands: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows**

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Russia	0.0	0.0	7.9	5.8	0.0	17.9	31.5	2.8
Poland	10.6	5.2	7.0	4.9	0.0	3.8	31.5	2.8
Hungary	3.1	3.8	10.2	5.3	0.0	6.1	28.5	2.5
Czech Republic	1.7	3.8	8.0	4.4	0.0	3.2	21.1	1.9
Albania	0.0	0.5	2.6	2.3	6.8	4.7	16.8	1.5
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	13.0	15.0	1.3
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.8	9.4	13.1	1.2
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	1.3	8.7	12.9	1.1
Romania	2.5	0.2	2.3	3.3	0.0	3.0	11.3	1.0
Slovak Republic	0.8	1.9	3.8	2.1	0.0	2.0	10.6	0.9
<b>Total above</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>192.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Total bilateral allocated	22.2	19.5	53.5	51.5	12.2	93.3	252.3	22.4
Multilateral	24.3	118.9	110.3	144.6	117.7	155.9	671.7	59.7
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	15.1	14.3	5.8	65.6	0.0	100.1	200.9	17.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>152.7</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>261.7</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>349.4</b>	<b>1124.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Russia	0.0	264.3	295.2	5.8	0.0	17.9	583.1	24.5
Poland	10.6	92.7	92.1	4.9	0.0	3.8	204.1	8.6
Czech Republic	3.5	5.5	136.0	4.4	0.0	27.4	176.8	7.4
Hungary	10.3	-3.6	91.4	5.3	0.0	5.8	109.2	4.6
Slovak Republic	1.8	2.8	67.2	2.1	0.0	1.9	75.7	3.2
Romania	2.5	11.7	30.5	3.3	0.0	-3.1	44.9	1.9
Bulgaria	3.5	32.1	1.1	3.1	0.0	0.5	40.3	1.7
Albania	-0.2	-0.7	2.6	2.3	15.1	13.9	32.9	1.4
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	13.0	15.0	0.6
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.8	9.4	13.1	0.6
<b>Total above</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>404.8</b>	<b>717.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>1295.1</b>	<b>54.5</b>
Total bilateral allocated	32.0	408.0	728.3	51.5	20.6	120.0	1360.3	57.2
Multilateral	24.3	118.9	110.3	144.6	117.7	155.9	671.7	28.2
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	15.1	192.9	5.8	65.6	0.0	67.0	346.4	14.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>719.8</b>	<b>844.3</b>	<b>261.7</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>342.9</b>	<b>2378.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 15. Sweden: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland	2.3	10.3	178.7	6.0	6.3	7.6	211.2	28.6
Estonia	0.0	1.4	39.1	5.9	11.3	9.4	67.0	9.1
Lithuania	0.0	0.3	24.6	2.9	11.3	17.8	56.9	7.7
Latvia	0.0	0.8	10.2	4.5	11.8	15.4	42.8	5.8
Russia	0.0	1.1	6.4	2.6	6.0	12.2	28.3	3.8
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.6	2.8	8.7	1.2
Albania	0.0	0.3	4.0	1.7	0.2	0.3	6.4	0.9
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.3	4.6	0.6
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.7	4.3	0.6
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.6	4.2	0.6
<b>Total above</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>263.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>434.3</b>	<b>58.9</b>
Total bilateral allocated	2.4	14.9	268.0	25.4	62.5	72.9	446.2	60.5
Multilateral	0.0	45.1	35.5	35.2	13.0	53.7	182.4	24.7
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	1.9	36.7	6.4	30.7	33.1	108.9	14.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>340.2</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>737.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Czech Republic	3.4	16.8	29.1	0.7	-5.8	145.5	189.8	17.5
Estonia	0.0	1.4	39.1	5.9	26.7	37.6	110.6	10.2
Poland	12.3	10.3	13.5	6.0	11.4	53.3	106.8	9.8
Lithuania	0.0	0.3	24.6	2.9	13.1	44.3	85.1	7.8
Hungary	9.7	20.6	13.4	0.4	-3.8	43.7	84.1	7.7
Latvia	0.0	0.8	10.2	6.9	16.1	26.6	60.6	5.6
Russia	0.0	1.1	6.4	2.6	20.5	22.4	53.0	4.9
Romania	0.0	12.6	45.5	2.7	-8.2	-7.3	45.2	4.2
Slovak Republic	1.7	8.4	14.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	25.7	2.4
Armenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.6	2.8	8.7	0.8
<b>Total above</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>196.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>369.5</b>	<b>769.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>
Total bilateral allocated	27.6	72.6	200.6	30.3	87.0	370.1	788.2	72.6
Multilateral	0.0	45.1	35.5	35.2	13.0	53.7	182.4	16.8
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	1.9	36.7	-3.0	46.8	33.1	115.6	10.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>456.9</b>	<b>1086.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 16. Switzerland: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland	5.8	16.3	25.7	25.2	8.8	8.5	90.1	17.3
Hungary	1.0	4.0	7.2	3.0	6.0	7.2	28.3	5.4
Czech Republic	0.2	2.2	6.6	1.2	13.2	4.8	28.2	5.4
Slovak Republic	0.1	1.1	2.3	4.1	12.0	5.0	24.6	4.7
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	13.5	8.1	24.6	4.7
Albania	0.0	0.5	1.5	3.4	6.4	11.9	23.8	4.6
Romania	0.8	0.1	7.3	6.0	2.7	6.7	23.6	4.5
Bulgaria	0.2	0.0	0.7	7.8	3.8	7.3	19.8	3.8
Russia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	10.2	16.6	3.2
Estonia	0.0	0.0	2.5	6.5	0.6	2.7	12.3	2.4
<b>Total above</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>291.9</b>	<b>56.0</b>
Total bilateral allocated	8.2	24.3	60.5	61.5	88.9	84.3	327.7	62.9
Multilateral	0.0	21.1	22.0	19.9	26.4	14.1	103.4	19.8
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.9	6.0	6.6	19.5	27.6	29.3	89.9	17.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>521.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Romania	0.8	23.6	52.2	49.2	-18.7	13.7	120.9	31.3
Poland	5.8	13.3	23.8	37.5	-11.2	15.8	84.9	22.0
Slovak Republic	0.1	23.9	18.0	6.1	27.2	1.6	77.0	19.9
Hungary	1.0	30.8	15.4	4.5	0.5	-1.3	51.0	13.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	13.5	8.1	24.6	6.4
Albania	0.0	0.5	1.5	3.4	6.4	11.9	23.8	6.1
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	3.6	9.3	5.8	-4.7	13.9	3.6
Estonia	0.0	0.0	2.5	6.5	0.6	2.7	12.3	3.2
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	6.2	11.9	3.1
Latvia	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	8.6	-2.7	8.9	2.3
<b>Total above</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>429.2</b>	<b>111.1</b>
Total bilateral allocated	8.2	94.5	139.6	90.8	-100.5	53.8	286.3	74.0
Multilateral	0.0	21.1	22.0	19.9	26.4	14.1	103.4	26.7
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.9	-19.7	-51.0	2.4	35.2	29.3	-3.0	-0.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>-38.9</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>386.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 17. Turkey: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	60.4	55.1	0.1	2.8	118.3	22.7
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.3	31.4	61.1	0.6	9.8	103.2	19.8
Albania	0.0	7.8	13.8	30.9	0.0	0.8	53.3	10.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	20.3	18.4	1.9	1.8	42.4	8.1
Georgia	0.0	0.0	15.7	15.7	0.6	0.5	32.5	6.2
Kazakstan	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	4.8	6.9	18.1	3.5
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	3.2	5.9	0.7	1.7	11.5	2.2
Russia	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.6
Poland	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.3
<b>Total above</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>193.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>385.6</b>	<b>73.9</b>
Total bilateral allocated	0.7	12.2	128.1	195.3	9.1	27.9	373.3	71.6
Multilateral	0.0	8.5	32.8	8.1	8.2	9.0	66.6	12.8
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	73.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	81.5	15.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>521.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.3	37.6	77.2	49.9	21.1	186.1	20.6
Kazakstan	0.0	0.0	28.1	17.0	72.0	26.0	143.0	15.9
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	63.2	182.4	-84.2	-42.5	118.9	13.2
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	16.2	61.6	17.2	-5.8	89.2	9.9
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	21.9	28.0	18.1	8.9	76.9	8.5
Georgia	0.0	0.0	15.7	25.1	32.7	0.5	74.0	8.2
Albania	0.0	21.5	14.0	30.9	0.0	0.8	67.2	7.5
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	16.1	4.5	21.2	2.4
Poland	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.2
<b>Total above</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>196.9</b>	<b>423.1</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>779.7</b>	<b>86.6</b>
Total bilateral allocated	15.1	230.4	169.8	451.6	-146.4	-26.6	693.8	76.9
Multilateral	0.0	8.5	32.8	8.1	8.2	9.0	66.6	7.4
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	133.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	141.5	15.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>371.9</b>	<b>202.6</b>	<b>459.7</b>	<b>-129.7</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>901.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Annex Table 18. United Kingdom: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows**

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland	120.8	18.4	15.5	19.0	18.3	19.1	211.1	10.8
Russia	0.0	0.0	49.3	22.8	37.5	52.3	161.9	8.3
Hungary	1.1	6.7	10.0	8.4	9.1	7.9	43.1	2.2
Czech Republic	0.4	5.0	8.0	4.7	3.9	4.3	26.3	1.4
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.6	7.7	10.3	26.0	1.3
Romania	0.5	0.1	4.0	5.5	5.6	9.6	25.3	1.3
Slovak Republic	0.2	2.4	3.8	5.0	3.4	4.9	19.7	1.0
Bulgaria	0.0	0.4	3.2	2.5	2.9	4.8	13.7	0.7
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	2.9	2.8	8.2	0.4
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	2.6	7.8	0.4
<b>Total above</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>543.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Total bilateral allocated	123.0	32.9	97.7	83.6	109.7	137.2	584.2	30.0
Multilateral	87.6	282.0	236.3	202.2	191.4	278.8	1278.3	65.6
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	48.2	11.6	3.1	6.7	7.2	8.7	85.4	4.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258.8</b>	<b>326.6</b>	<b>337.1</b>	<b>292.5</b>	<b>308.3</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>1947.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Russia	0.0	0.0	49.3	39.3	223.4	71.3	383.3	10.2
Poland	120.8	18.4	15.5	34.0	117.8	19.1	325.6	8.7
Hungary	1.1	6.7	10.0	26.1	129.5	7.9	181.2	4.8
Bulgaria	0.0	0.4	3.2	7.1	43.7	4.8	59.2	1.6
Czech Republic	0.4	5.0	8.0	1.6	37.7	3.0	55.7	1.5
Slovak Republic	0.2	2.4	3.8	8.0	27.1	9.2	50.8	1.3
Romania	0.5	0.1	4.0	15.4	17.2	7.6	44.8	1.2
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.6	7.7	10.3	26.0	0.7
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	2.9	2.8	8.2	0.2
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	2.6	7.8	0.2
<b>Total above</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>140.3</b>	<b>611.0</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>1142.4</b>	<b>30.4</b>
Total bilateral allocated	123.0	32.9	97.7	147.3	625.9	158.4	1185.3	31.5
Multilateral	87.6	282.0	236.3	202.2	191.4	278.8	1278.3	34.0
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	48.2	11.6	3.1	-339.7	179.6	1397.8	1300.6	34.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258.8</b>	<b>326.6</b>	<b>337.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>996.9</b>	<b>1835.0</b>	<b>3764.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Annex Table 19. United States: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland	273.0	1563.0	109.0	21.0	841.0	4.0	2811.0	31.4
Russia	0.0	0.0	26.0	829.0	174.0	234.0	1263.0	14.1
Armenia	0.0	0.0	16.0	62.0	86.0	60.0	224.0	2.5
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	8.0	66.0	99.0	45.0	218.0	2.4
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	53.0	52.0	177.0	2.0
Belarus	0.0	0.0	22.0	74.0	27.0	22.0	145.0	1.6
Romania	64.0	22.0	25.0	14.0	15.0	3.0	143.0	1.6
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	1.0	59.0	22.0	19.0	101.0	1.1
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	25.0	24.0	15.0	11.0	75.0	0.8
Albania	0.0	0.0	28.0	29.0	10.0	8.0	75.0	0.8
<b>Total above</b>	<b>337.0</b>	<b>1585.0</b>	<b>260.0</b>	<b>1250.0</b>	<b>1342.0</b>	<b>458.0</b>	<b>5232.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>
Total bilateral allocated	338.0	1588.0	445.0	1349.0	1441.0	542.0	5703.0	63.6
Multilateral	0.0	70.0	129.0	0.0	69.0	0.0	268.0	3.0
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	174.0	171.0	570.0	1143.0	931.0	2989.0	33.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>338.0</b>	<b>1832.0</b>	<b>745.0</b>	<b>1919.0</b>	<b>2653.0</b>	<b>1473.0</b>	<b>8960.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Russia	0.0	0.0	758.0	1158.0	602.0	1062.0	3580.0	25.1
Poland	1103.0	150.0	303.0	135.0	404.0	295.0	2390.0	16.7
Hungary	2.0	-53.0	306.0	1358.0	81.0	472.0	2166.0	15.2
Czech Republic	6.0	0.2	107.0	49.0	111.0	90.0	363.2	2.5
Romania	64.0	22.0	80.0	51.0	12.0	6.0	235.0	1.6
Armenia	0.0	0.0	16.0	62.0	86.0	60.0	224.0	1.6
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	8.0	67.0	98.0	45.0	218.0	1.5
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	53.0	52.0	177.0	1.2
Belarus	0.0	0.0	22.0	74.0	27.0	22.0	145.0	1.0
Bulgaria	0.0	-36.0	16.0	16.0	44.0	68.0	108.0	0.8
<b>Total above</b>	<b>1175.0</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>1616.0</b>	<b>3042.0</b>	<b>1518.0</b>	<b>2172.0</b>	<b>9606.2</b>	<b>67.2</b>
Total bilateral allocated	1178.0	83.0	1793.0	3231.0	1666.0	2307.0	10258.0	71.9
Multilateral	0.0	70.0	129.0	0.0	69.0	0.0	268.0	1.9
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	896.0	189.0	584.0	1167.0	910.0	3746.0	26.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1178.0</b>	<b>1049.0</b>	<b>2111.0</b>	<b>3815.0</b>	<b>2902.0</b>	<b>3217.0</b>	<b>14272.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 20. European Commission and EIB: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland	288.6	69.8	74.6	108.6	248.0	306.2	1095.8	15.7
Romania	61.9	112.1	119.2	78.5	74.2	193.9	639.7	9.2
Bulgaria	0.9	263.1	73.9	46.0	102.8	58.2	544.8	7.8
Hungary	37.5	508.9	81.5	72.3	125.3	-342.9	482.4	6.9
Russia	0.0	0.0	225.0	7.5	61.2	138.6	432.3	6.2
Czech Republic	3.1	186.4	28.6	44.0	84.2	74.5	420.9	6.0
Albania	0.0	0.0	190.5	109.7	31.4	38.4	369.9	5.3
Slovak Republic	1.6	93.2	14.3	22.4	44.5	63.5	239.3	3.4
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	23.6	155.5	181.7	2.6
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.9	102.8	28.7	142.9	2.1
<b>Total above</b>	<b>393.6</b>	<b>1233.5</b>	<b>812.1</b>	<b>498.5</b>	<b>898.0</b>	<b>714.6</b>	<b>4549.7</b>	<b>65.2</b>
Total bilateral allocated	393.5	1233.4	878.5	561.7	1226.2	998.8	5292.2	76.0
Multilateral	0.0	0.0	23.3	21.1	45.2	24.7	114.2	1.6
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	3.9	327.5	145.0	297.6	395.3	383.4	1552.7	22.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>397.5</b>	<b>1561.0</b>	<b>1046.8</b>	<b>880.3</b>	<b>1666.7</b>	<b>1406.9</b>	<b>6959.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland	288.6	83.8	165.1	172.6	309.1	391.3	1410.4	13.6
Hungary	481.8	530.9	126.9	234.7	199.0	-174.6	1398.7	13.5
Romania	61.9	112.1	607.2	183.9	97.7	221.3	1284.0	12.4
Czech Republic	3.1	186.4	198.6	44.0	146.7	107.9	686.8	6.6
Bulgaria	0.9	263.1	73.9	48.3	204.1	81.1	671.3	6.5
Albania	0.0	0.0	371.7	150.7	31.4	38.4	592.1	5.7
Russia	0.0	0.0	225.0	353.4	112.3	-103.0	587.6	5.7
Slovak Republic	1.6	93.2	90.2	28.7	94.1	125.1	432.8	4.2
Georgia	0.0	0.0	19.5	79.8	132.7	24.8	256.8	2.5
Armenia	0.0	0.0	5.1	91.4	78.1	22.5	197.0	1.9
<b>Total above</b>	<b>837.9</b>	<b>1269.5</b>	<b>1883.2</b>	<b>1387.5</b>	<b>1405.2</b>	<b>734.8</b>	<b>7517.5</b>	<b>72.6</b>
Total bilateral allocated	837.9	1269.4	2050.7	1900.3	1677.0	948.0	8683.3	83.9
Multilateral	0.0	0.0	23.3	21.1	45.2	24.7	114.2	1.1
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	3.9	327.5	145.0	297.6	395.3	383.4	1552.7	15.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>841.8</b>	<b>1596.9</b>	<b>2218.9</b>	<b>2218.9</b>	<b>2117.5</b>	<b>1356.1</b>	<b>10350.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 21. EBRD: Main recipients of official aid and total net flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	26.8	43.7	35.7
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.6	5.1	4.2
Romania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.1	5.1	4.2
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.8	4.9	4.0
Kazakstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.1	4.7	3.9
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.5	4.6	3.8
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.7	4.5	3.6
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.5	4.3	3.5
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.0	4.2	3.4
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.0
<b>Total above</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>
Total bilateral allocated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	62.8	108.4	88.5
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.7	14.1	11.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Hungary	0.0	0.0	84.2	124.1	106.5	142.3	457.1	18.2
Russia	0.0	0.0	3.7	123.1	76.8	213.8	417.4	16.6
Poland	0.0	0.0	20.9	74.7	117.2	157.0	369.8	14.7
Slovak Republic	0.0	0.0	17.7	9.1	90.3	180.9	298.0	11.8
Czech Republic	0.0	0.0	35.4	30.0	61.1	57.5	184.0	7.3
Romania	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	81.6	72.7	155.3	6.2
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.4	34.8	91.2	3.6
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	27.8	43.5	73.6	2.9
Estonia	0.0	0.0	1.9	25.9	-10.6	45.1	62.3	2.5
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.2	47.5	55.0	2.2
<b>Total above</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>164.8</b>	<b>389.5</b>	<b>614.3</b>	<b>995.1</b>	<b>2163.8</b>	<b>86.0</b>
Total bilateral allocated	0.0	0.0	165.2	404.2	687.4	1199.2	2456.0	97.5
CEECs/NIS Unallocated	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	19.0	29.8	61.8	2.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>417.1</b>	<b>706.4</b>	<b>1229.1</b>	<b>2517.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 22. IMF: Main recipients of official aid and total flows

	ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	46.0	59.6	57.0
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	22.2	10.8	44.9	43.0
<b>Total above</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total bilateral allocated	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	35.8	56.8	104.5	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Total Net disbursements							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Russia	0.0	0.0	1012.6	1505.7	1543.8	5452.3	9514.4	64.5
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	356.9	1195.3	1552.2	10.5
Romania	0.0	774.1	260.7	0.0	222.6	-315.7	941.7	6.4
Bulgaria	0.0	395.7	196.8	43.3	264.2	-246.2	653.7	4.4
Slovak Republic	0.0	418.6	95.6	89.9	49.5	-200.7	452.9	3.1
Kazakstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.4	194.9	140.8	422.1	2.9
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.0	182.2	280.1	1.9
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	24.4	98.7	66.7	62.8	252.6	1.7
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.0	70.9	64.3	223.2	1.5
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.8	160.8	1.1
<b>Total above</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1588.4</b>	<b>1590.1</b>	<b>2009.9</b>	<b>2769.5</b>	<b>6495.9</b>	<b>14453.7</b>	<b>98.0</b>
Total bilateral allocated	328.4	3640.0	1835.1	2099.2	2235.7	4617.0	14755.6	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328.4</b>	<b>3640.0</b>	<b>1835.1</b>	<b>2099.2</b>	<b>2235.7</b>	<b>4617.0</b>	<b>14755.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Annex Table 23. World Bank/IDA Main recipients of official aid and total net flows

		ODA/OA Net disbursements						\$ million	
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Kyrgyz Republic		0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	35.7	81.3	139.8	30.6
Albania		0.0	0.0	2.1	25.8	35.0	43.3	106.2	23.3
Armenia		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	88.5	94.0	20.6
Georgia		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	85.1	86.0	18.9
Azerbaijan		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	30.2	6.6
<b>Total above</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>328.4</b>	<b>456.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total bilateral allocated		0.0	0.0	2.1	48.7	77.1	328.4	456.2	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>328.4</b>	<b>456.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
		Total Net disbursements							
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Sum 90-95	%
Poland		54.0	349.0	342.8	317.0	672.3	191.3	1926.4	25.4
Russia		0.0	0.0	0.9	371.3	282.6	823.6	1478.4	19.5
Romania		0.0	3.0	211.3	188.6	262.7	128.5	794.1	10.5
Hungary		113.0	239.0	192.8	84.6	-28.1	-63.2	538.1	7.1
Ukraine		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	101.6	401.0	502.6	6.6
Czech Republic		0.0	130.0	86.8	92.9	30.0	56.7	396.4	5.2
Bulgaria		0.0	5.0	92.0	2.7	245.6	14.5	359.8	4.8
Kazakstan		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.8	107.5	289.3	3.8
Slovak Republic		0.0	70.0	44.0	39.8	85.6	7.7	247.0	3.3
Uzbekistan		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	162.1	163.0	2.2
<b>Total above</b>		<b>167.0</b>	<b>796.0</b>	<b>970.6</b>	<b>1097.0</b>	<b>1835.0</b>	<b>1829.7</b>	<b>6695.2</b>	<b>88.4</b>
Total bilateral allocated		167.0	796.0	973.8	1257.5	2116.3	2262.5	7573.1	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>167.0</b>	<b>796.0</b>	<b>973.8</b>	<b>1257.5</b>	<b>2116.3</b>	<b>2262.5</b>	<b>7573.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>