

Financial Assistance from Arab Countries and Arab Regional Institutions

Pierre van den Boogaerde



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Preface

This paper examines the volume and distribution of concessional and nonconcessional financial flows from Arab countries and national agencies and from Arab multilateral institutions to developing countries, with a special emphasis on Arab recipient countries, from 1973 to 1989. In line with the rapid rise in oil prices and government revenues in oil producing countries, financial assistance increased very rapidly from 1973 through 1980. A large part of this assistance was granted unconditionally, and the geographic distribution widened over the years. Essentially because of the softer oil market, disbursements of financial assistance fell gradually in the 1980s. Nonetheless, Arab contributions as a share of GNP remain by far the most generous among the major donor groups and well above the target set by the United Nations. Arab multilateral agencies have flourished, with cooperation among them and the cofinancing of projects increasing over the years. All are now well equipped to appraise and administer their own lending programs.

This study encompasses all the members of the Arab League, classified into two groups: the Arab donor countries, which include Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, all of which are oil exporting countries and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); and the Arab aid recipient countries, which are Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the Yemen Arab Republic, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Algeria and Iraq have also been recipients of Arab aid and are identified as such in the section dealing with the geographical distribution of aid among recipients. In that section, Arab aid recipient countries are subdivided into two groups: the Arab Middle East countries and the Arab African countries.

Arab countries received about 61 percent of total Arab financial assistance between 1973 and 1989. The bulk of this assistance was extended bilaterally; a significant part of it consisted of general support assistance. The economic development of the Arab world during this period was also heavily influenced by the migration of labor. Most of the imported labor in Arab donor countries was provided by nationals of the Arab recipient countries, and total workers' remittances were about one and a half times larger than the total Arab financial assistance extended to Arab recipients between 1973 and 1989. Combined, these flows represented a large portion of most of these recipient countries' GNPs, imports, and fixed investment, and thereby accelerated their economic development beyond what would have been otherwise possible.

Several countries referred to in this Occasional Paper have since merged: the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen became the Republic of Yemen on May 22, 1990; the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic were reunified on October 3, 1990. Because the data and the period being covered predate these events, the countries are referred to by their pre-unification names.

The author wishes foremost to thank Jurgen M. Bartsch, Head, Non-DAC Countries' Unit of the OECD, for providing most of the time series on Arab financial assistance flows. He is also grateful to officials of the national and multilateral Arab aid agencies, the OPEC Fund for International Development, and the Islamic Development Bank for their cooperation in providing information. Thanks finally to Muhammad Yaqub and Leigh Alexander and other colleagues of the IMF's Middle Eastern Department for helpful comments and suggestions. The analysis, conclusions, and any errors are the sole responsibility of the author.

I Introduction

Economic developments in the Arab world during 1973–89 have been intimately affected by changes in oil production and price levels—in a direct manner for oil producing Arab countries and indirectly through official assistance, employment opportunities, and workers' remittances for most other Arab countries. The five years following the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973–74 were characterized by a massive increase in Arab donors' growth rates, exports, current account surpluses, and total reserves. The substantially augmented national savings were used for a sharp increase in government expenditures, especially on services, and in investments, characterized by a wide range of impressive development projects.

Most of the Arab donor countries were also characterized by small indigenous populations and a relatively minor percentage of the population participating in the economic activity.¹ The explosive growth in investments tremendously increased the demand for labor in these countries. With internal labor insufficient in size, type, and specialization to fulfill this demand, labor had to be imported, and was drawn particularly from other Arab countries and from Asia.

The importance of petroleum in the economies of oil exporting Arab aid recipient countries² differed from one country to the other, but was on average smaller than in the Arab donor countries. Nonetheless, oil exporting Arab aid recipient countries and, in particular, Bahrain and Oman, to a certain extent experienced the same economic development as Arab donor countries. The economies of most non-oil exporting Arab aid recipients were characterized by relatively scarce capital, important trade and current account deficits, and abundant population. These countries provided the much needed labor in the large development pro-

jects in the Arab donor countries. Arab labor represented, on average, about 70 percent of the total labor migration to Arab countries. Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic, and Jordan were the main exporters of labor in the Arab countries, accounting for 70 to 80 percent of the total Arab labor movement. Next came the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Sudan, Somalia, and Tunisia—the latter especially to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Morocco also consistently exported labor, but essentially to European countries. Three aid recipient countries were the exception to the rule: Oman was both an importer and an exporter of labor, while Bahrain and Mauritania were importers of labor.

Because of oil revenue or increasing workers' remittances,³ or both, GDP growth rates of Arab aid recipient countries were, on average, sustained throughout the second half of the 1970s, with consumption averaging 90 percent of total GDP, and even exceeding GDP in some of them. Also, Arab donor countries started channeling large amounts of development aid very early on in their development process to neighboring Arab recipient countries. For many countries that received Arab aid, foreign grants formed a large proportion of total governmental resources, thereby further widening the gap between expenditures and domestic resources. For the period 1975–78, the average ratio of foreign grants to internal resources was 49 percent for Jordan and 52 percent for the Yemen Arab Republic. Furthermore, over this period, a large number of these countries relied increasingly on foreign borrowing to finance their budget deficits. The share of foreign borrowing in total deficit financing averaged 45 percent in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 40 percent in Tunisia, and 57 percent in Morocco.⁴ Also, the recipient countries' imports grew nearly twice as fast as their

¹See "A Study on the Dimensions and Specifics of the Arab Labor Movement in the Arab Countries" published in a series in the *Middle East News Economic Weekly*. The Middle East News Agency, Cairo, Egypt, December 1, 1989–January 26, 1990.

²Among the Arab aid recipients, Bahrain, Egypt, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Tunisia were net oil exporters during 1973–89.

³Aggregated net workers' remittances of Arab recipients leaped from less than \$1 billion in 1973 to more than \$5 billion in 1979 and further to an annual average of \$6.6 billion in the 1980s (see Table 35).

⁴Arab Monetary Fund, *Annual Report*, 1979, p. 19.

exports over the period 1973–78, resulting in an increasingly weakened balance of payments position.

Initially because of developments in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the consequent reduction in that country's oil production, oil prices leapt to unprecedented levels in 1979–81. This led to a broad recession in the industrial economies, and, as a consequence, demand for oil began to decline sharply. Energy conservation and the greater use of alternative sources further reduced demand. World consumption of crude oil (outside the Eastern bloc) fell from 54.4 million barrels per day in 1979 to 48 million barrels a day in 1983, and then recovered gradually to 51.8 million barrels a day in 1987.⁵ Furthermore, because of significant increases in output by non-OPEC oil producers over the years and the inability of OPEC members to enforce a price-production strategy, OPEC's share of world demand was drastically reduced. Falling consumption and sales put increasing pressure on oil prices, with average export prices of Arab donor countries falling from a high of \$33.5 per barrel in 1981 to a low of about \$13 per barrel in 1986. A small price recovery was attained in 1987–89, with average export prices increasing to about \$16.4 per barrel.

Although the 1979–81 surge in oil export earnings had an initially positive impact on growth rates of most Arab donors, the subsequent radical reductions in oil income forced an economic slowdown in Arab donor countries between 1982 and 1989. Combined exports of Arab donor countries fell continuously from 1980 to 1986, recovering only slightly in 1987–89. Because of the long implementation period for large capital-intensive projects,

imports continued to grow in donor countries between 1980 and 1982, while falling from 1983 through 1987, as countries started to defer large new projects. Only in 1988 and 1989 did import levels grow again slightly, in line with the modest recovery in oil prices.

As a result of these developments, the combined current position of Arab donor countries declined from a surplus of \$92 billion in 1980 to a deficit of \$15 billion in 1983. The further decline in the barrel price of oil in the mid-1980s was accompanied by a fall in the value of the U.S. dollar against the major currencies, thereby further deteriorating the Arab donors' terms of trade. At the same time, interest rates on major currencies, and especially on U.S. dollar deposits, showed a declining trend. Consequently, the Arab donor countries' current accounts remained continuously in deficit from 1983 onward. The deficits were financed initially by investment earnings, themselves sharply diminishing, with the result that the countries became dependent for finance on drawings from their accumulated reserves.

Total government revenues also decelerated sharply in Arab donor countries, resulting in significant cutbacks in government spending, including aid contributions. Furthermore, employment opportunities in the Arab countries showed a diminishing trend. These combined factors had a negative influence on the economies of most Arab recipient countries. More recently, the invasion of Kuwait and the crisis in the Middle East will have major consequences for the future volume and orientation of Arab aid.⁶

⁵International Energy Agency, *World Energy Statistics and Balances, 1971–1987*, pp. 4–5.

⁶For a preliminary analysis, see *Development Co-operation: Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee, 1990 Report*, p. 14.

II Contributions by Arab Donor Countries and Their National Agencies⁷

Arab donor countries contributed slightly less than \$100 billion⁸ to developing countries and multilateral aid agencies during the 1973–89 period (Table 1). Some Arab donors provided financial aid to developing countries before 1973, but the amounts were rather modest. Net disbursements have been closely correlated with economic developments in the Arab donor countries. In line with the major increase in oil prices in 1973–74, they increased from \$2.6 billion in 1973 to \$8 billion in 1975, paused at an average level of about \$7.5 billion annually in 1976–77, then rose again to their highest level (about \$11 billion) in 1980 and in 1981.

In the wake of deteriorating conditions in the oil market and decreasing accumulated reserves over the years, levels of financial assistance began to decline in 1982, reached a low of \$300 million in 1988, and were negative in 1989. The very low levels in 1988 and 1989 are a reflection of reflows of principal payments of aid extended in the previous years, of heavy military expenditures because of conflicts in the area, and essentially of the cessation of large amounts of general support assistance to Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic under the Baghdad pledge. At the Arab summit meeting in Baghdad in 1978, Arab donors had pledged an annual amount of \$3.5 billion for Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Palestinians for a ten-year period. The number of contributing countries declined over the years, but Saudi Arabia, which had committed \$1 billion annually, paid its share in full and Kuwait, which had committed \$550 million, honored most of its commitment. New commitments in 1988 (and 1989) were relatively small and in no way compensated for the cessation of the large sums pledged in Baghdad.⁹

⁷A large part of the factual information used in this part of the paper has been drawn from *Aid from OPEC Countries*, p. 19–78.

⁸Development and balance of payments financing only, excluding military assistance and certain other transactions.

⁹*Development Co-operation in the 1990s, Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee, 1989 Report*, p. 178.

About 85 percent of those contributions were extended on concessional terms and qualified as official development assistance (ODA).¹⁰ The remaining 15 percent were extended on nonconcessional terms. These ratios are, however, approximative; little information is available on nonconcessional flows, because donor countries do not publish these data. In particular, no breakdown by donor country could be obtained from 1979 on. The aggregate numbers on nonconcessional flows presented in this paper are essentially based on secondary sources and thus highly incomplete. Estimates of bilateral nonconcessional development flows nonetheless display a somewhat similar pattern to bilateral concessional flows, growing strongly from 1973 to 1976, receding from 1977 through 1979, jumping again from 1980 to 1982, and then falling to much lower levels since 1983, including negative flows in 1985, 1987, and 1988.¹¹ Multilateral nonconcessional flows consist essentially of contributions to the various IMF facilities and repayments thereof.

Between 1973 and 1984, Arab donors were the second largest concessional donor group in the world behind the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)¹² countries and ahead of the CMEA¹³ donors (Table 2). The share of Arab donors in total disbursed ODA increased from 17 percent in 1973 to an average of about 23.5 percent between 1974 and 1981, and then started falling gradually to a low of 2.8 percent in 1989.

As a share of GNP, however, the Arab donors remain the most generous among all donors. Arab

¹⁰According to the official definition of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, aid flows qualifying as ODA comprise grants and loans (1) undertaken by the official sector, (2) with the promotion of economic development and welfare as main objectives, and (3) at concessional financial terms (if a loan, at least 25 percent grant element).

¹¹No information is available on net nonconcessional bilateral disbursements for 1989.

¹²Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

¹³Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.

concessional aid accounted for an average of 4.72 percent of their combined GNPs between 1973 and 1978, and then started to decline slowly to a low of 0.84 percent of GNP in 1988, in view of both the reduced aid flows during the 1980s and the much larger nominal GNPs of the Arab donors (Table 3).¹⁴ In comparison, ODA of DAC countries fluctuated between 0.30 percent and 0.38 percent of their GNPs between 1973 and 1989.

The decision of Arab donors to use their enhanced financial resources very early on to help less fortunate developing countries was a distinctive phenomenon in the history of development aid. Despite heavy dependence on oil as a main source of income and the absence of a diversified industrial economy or an agricultural sector that would reduce their own reliance on food imports, Arab donor countries consistently achieved levels of aid far above the UN target for net disbursements of 0.7 percent of GNP.

The four oil producing Arab states—Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates—provided, on average, more than 90 percent of net Arab aid. Saudi Arabia's share alone grew from an average of about 52 percent of total net disbursements during 1973–79 to an average of about 70 percent in 1980–89. Kuwait has been the second largest donor over this period, followed by the United Arab Emirates. Aid from the other Arab donors (Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Iraq) fluctuated sharply from one year to another between 1973 and 1981 but generally fell to much lower levels after 1981. In particular, Iraq's net aid disbursement was negative between 1983 and 1988 because of its war with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Concessional aid flows by Arab donors display three main characteristics. First, with the exception of Algeria, Arab donor countries from the very beginning have extended the major part of their concessional development assistance bilaterally. The share of bilateral aid remained above 90 percent during 1973–81, except for the years 1976–78, when important payments to the Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt (GODE) were categorized as multilateral contributions. With the decrease in absolute amounts of aid since 1982 and the desire of Arab donors to continue fulfilling their commitments to multilateral organizations, the share of bilateral concessional assistance fell to an average of about 84 percent for 1982–89.

Second, a major part of Arab assistance has been in the form of grants.¹⁵ This reflects the philosophy permeating a large part of the Arab aid, namely, of making both significant and unconditional contributions that allow developing countries to set up their own policies for economic and social development. The philosophy of assistance given by the Arab oil exporting countries to the Third World springs from the basic Islamic philosophy of giving help and assistance based on soft conditions and without looking into economic returns. The basic philosophy of giving assistance is to help development in the recipient countries and to bring them together for a better co-operation and understanding among themselves.¹⁶

Third, the majority of Arab aid was provided to Arab countries, and that aid was largely influenced by political developments in the Arab world. Between 1975 and 1979, about \$2 billion was granted to Egypt through GODE, but aid was halted when most Arab donor countries severed political relations with Egypt. A large volume of grants has been extended as general support assistance for Arab countries under resolutions adopted at Arab summit meetings.¹⁷ At the Arab summit meeting in Rabat in 1974, oil exporting Arab countries agreed to extend support to Egypt, Jordan, and the Syrian Arab Republic. The largest amount of general support assistance, in principle \$3.5 billion annually, was pledged at the Arab summit meeting in Baghdad in 1978 to enhance the steadfastness of the Confrontation States.¹⁸ Also, contributions to Iraq in the 1980s to help finance the conflict with the Islamic Republic of Iran have adversely affected other development aid flows.¹⁹ The recent

¹⁵A precise breakdown is not available, in part because Saudi Arabia does not publish the split between grants and loans.

¹⁶Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, *Annual Report*, 1982, p. 12.

¹⁷*Aid from OPEC Countries*, p. 24.

¹⁸The "Confrontation States" were Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank.

¹⁹The total amount of aid provided to Iraq during those years is unknown. A letter from King Fahd ibn Adb al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, published by the Saudi Press Agency, put the Saudi aid to Iraq in recent years at a total of \$25,734 million. The letter does not specify the time frame over which the money had been extended, but it seemed to refer to the years since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980. The figures quoted in the letter are as follows (in millions of dollars):

Direct unrequited assistance	5,843
Soft loans	9,247
Military and transport equipment	3,739
Oil in aid	6,751
Development loans	96
Other	58
Total	\$25,734

Reported in the *Middle East Economic Survey*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 16, 21 January, 1991, pp. B2 and B3. Kuwait is also believed to have extended important sums to help Iraq during its conflict with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

¹⁴The OECD estimates that concessional Arab aid fell to 0.54 percent of GNP in 1989, the lowest level ever recorded. See *Development Co-operation*, 1990 Report, p. 160.

invasion of Kuwait and the ensuing conflict will undoubtedly have major repercussions on the volume and direction of Arab aid for the years to come.

National Aid Agencies

Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates have established national aid agencies to administer their project assistance. Kuwait actually has two agencies: the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, set up in 1961, and the General Board for the Gulf and Southern Arabia, in 1966. Abu Dhabi established the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development in 1971. The Iraqi Fund for External Development and the Saudi Fund for Development were set up in 1974. Though the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya does not possess an aid agency, project loans are usually channeled through the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company, which handles some of the functions of an aid agency.

Although their role and importance differ significantly from one country to another, the national aid agencies are primarily concerned with project assistance. One exception is the Iraqi Fund, which also administers nonproject aid. The Iraqi Fund, however, halted assistance after 1982 in line with a general decline in Iraqi aid after the start of the war with the Islamic Republic of Iran. All national aid agencies also administer project loans or project-related grants on behalf of their governments.

The Kuwait Fund extends all of Kuwait's loans to developing countries. From a modest 2.6 percent of Kuwait's total net disbursements of concessional assistance in 1973, it grew to an average of about 25 percent in the late 1970s and to a peak of about 44 percent in 1986, as the Kuwait Fund relied essentially on self-financing from its own resources, whereas direct aid by the Government of Kuwait fell to much lower levels. The Kuwait Fund also extends a small amount of nonconcessional assistance. The Saudi Fund, which extends only concessional aid, has played a modest role in Saudi Arabia's total concessional assistance, contributing only 2 to 7 percent of that total. The assistance provided by the Abu Dhabi Fund consists of about three quarters concessional aid and one quarter nonconcessional; its concessional aid accounted for less than one tenth of the United Arab Emirates' net ODA, except for 1982–84, when it averaged about 15 percent of total.²⁰ The main reasons for the less prominent role of the aid agencies in Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are (1) the high share of cash grants extended, which are disbursed by ministries of finance over which the aid

agencies have no influence; and (2) project assistance extended through their ministries of finance as well as their aid agencies.²¹

Coordination and Cofinancing with Other Aid Agencies

The rapid rise in the volume of Arab aid and the growing number of Arab aid agencies with limited staff resources in the mid-1970s induced Arab aid officials to coordinate their activities.²² The Coordination Group of Arab Aid Agencies was established in 1975, with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) assuming the functions of the Coordination Secretariat. It currently has ten members, six national agencies (the Abu Dhabi Fund, the Iraqi Fund, the Kuwait Fund, the Saudi Fund, the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company, and the Qatar Development Account) and four multinational institutions (AFESD, BADEA, the Islamic Development Bank, and the OPEC Fund). Meetings at the director of operations level are held twice a year, and meetings at the head of agency level are called when the need arises. Between 1975 and 1989, the directors of operations met 29 times. Since 1978, the Secretariat has also compiled and disseminated information on the commitments made by member institutions. Some coordination of Arab aid agencies with other donors also takes place, although to a lesser extent. There are occasional coordination meetings with DAC member countries, the Commission of the European Economic Communities, the UN agencies, and other multinational aid agencies, including the IMF and the World Bank.

Coordination has involved harmonizing operational procedures, exchanging information on new projects, cofinancing a large number of projects, and jointly appraising and supervising missions. Also loan agreements have been standardized for all Arab Funds. These procedures have enabled the Arab aid agencies to increase the volume of commitments, broaden the geographic coverage of their activities, and economize staff resources.²³

The high and growing share of cofinanced projects is attributable to several factors. First, the rising cost of projects makes it imperative for the borrowers to explore the various sources of finance. This tendency also suits the donors for cost sharing and diffusing risk involved in financing infrastruc-

²¹*Aid from OPEC Countries*, pp. 25–27.

²²*Aid from OPEC Countries*, p. 36.

²³*Aid from OPEC Countries*, p. 37; see also: The coordination process of the Arab/OPEC/Islamic Development Institutions, in the OPEC Fund for International Development, *Annual Report, 1985*, p. 32.

²⁰For more details, see individual country programs (below).

ture projects. Second, the sophisticated nature of modern projects also requires the active cooperation of financial and technical aid. Third, the introduction of a variety of instruments under the World Bank Pilot Scheme instituted in 1983 has enabled the large number of financial agencies to participate in project financing according to their suitability.²⁴ Although the funds committed to such projects vary by agency and by year, on average more than 50 percent of the national agencies' annual commitments have been cofinanced in recent years.²⁵ Cofinancings occur not only among Arab agencies but also with traditional bilateral and multilateral donors, in particular with the World Bank.

Another area for coordination is the problem of repayment arrears that most national and multilateral Arab institutions have experienced over recent years. At the meeting of the Heads of Institutions of the Coordination Group of Arab Aid Agencies, held February 13, 1989, in Kuwait, the problem of overdues was discussed and a decision was taken to establish a regional office to follow up on arrears.

Multilateral Contributions

Contributions to regional and multilateral organizations by Arab donor countries constituted about 18 percent of total Arab contributions between 1973 and 1989, about two thirds of which was extended on concessional terms (Table 1). In volume terms, the major donor of concessional multilateral assistance was Saudi Arabia, contributing 57 percent of the total, followed by Kuwait (20 percent), the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (7 percent), the United Arab Emirates (7 percent), Algeria (4 percent), Iraq (3 percent), and Qatar (2 percent). Among individual country programs, Algeria (54 percent) provided the highest share of multilateral contributions as a percentage of total concessional assistance, followed by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (36 percent), Kuwait (22 percent), Qatar (17 percent), Iraq (14 percent), United Arab Emirates (11 percent), and Saudi Arabia (10 percent).

The largest beneficiaries of concessional multilateral contributions by Arab donors have been the Arab regional aid institutions, which indeed depend solely on contributions from Arab states.

²⁴The Saudi Fund for Development, *Annual Report XII*, 1405-06, A.H. (1985-86), p. 14.

²⁵The ratio of cofinanced projects as a share of total accumulated committed aid was 54 percent at end-1984 for the Abu Dhabi Fund, 55.3 percent at end-June 1989 for the Kuwait Fund, and 69 percent at end-December 1986 for the Saudi Fund (sources: annual reports of the various national agencies).

They received 60 percent of total Arab concessional multilateral contributions between 1973 and 1989. The largest amounts have been paid to GODE (16 percent), because of the very large amounts disbursed between 1976 and 1978; AFESD (16 percent); the OPEC Fund (12 percent); and the Islamic Development Bank (8 percent). The remaining 40 percent of concessional multilateral assistance went to multilateral institutions with broad membership. The largest contributions, especially in the 1980s, went to the International Development Association (IDA), followed by the different UN agencies and funds of which the contributions to the International Food and Agricultural Development (IFAD) were very important. The World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account. Among the regional development banks and funds, only the African Development Bank has received relatively substantial sums.

The bulk of the nonconcessional multilateral assistance by Arab donor countries consists of contributions to the IMF oil facility, supplementary financing facility, and enlarged access facility. In 1974 and 1975, the IMF arranged to borrow from the principal oil exporting countries and other countries with strong external positions to finance two special temporary lending facilities, the 1974 and 1975 oil facilities, which were completed in 1983. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates contributed 10.4 percent, 32.3 percent, and 1.6 percent, respectively, of the total of these facilities. In 1977, the IMF made bilateral borrowing arrangements with 14 countries or their institutions to finance commitments under the supplementary financing facility. This facility was established in 1979, and its funds were fully committed by March 1981. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates again contributed to this facility 5.3 percent, 28 percent, and 1.5 percent, respectively, of the total. In March 1981, the first borrowing agreement under the policy on enlarged access to the Fund's resources was reached with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA). SAMA provided all of the funds for this facility up to the end of 1987, for a total of SDR 6.7 billion; in 1987, additional agreements under this facility with central banks, official agencies of a number of countries, and international agencies, came into force.

Bilateral Aid Flows

Algeria

Given its own development requirements, Algeria's aid contribution has been modest among the seven Arab donor countries, totaling approx-

imately \$1.2 billion over the years 1973–89 (Table 4). Between 1973 and 1978, concessional aid averaged slightly more than \$30 million per year, or 0.21 percent of GNP. In 1979, Algeria paid a large part of its \$250 million pledge for the Arab Confrontation States, bringing its concessional assistance to 0.81 percent of GNP. Since 1980, concessional aid averaged approximately \$68 million annually (but falling to \$12 million in 1988), equivalent to an average of 0.15 percent of GNP. Only very partial information is available on nonconcessional assistance, but the amounts involved are believed to be small. Except for its commitment under the Baghdad Agreement, most of Algeria's bilateral aid has benefited African countries.

Contributions to multilateral organizations have constituted the major part of Algeria's concessional assistance in most of the years under review. About 40 percent of those contributions was extended to AFESD. The remainder is divided among the other Arab aid agencies (OPEC Fund, Islamic Development Bank and, to a lesser extent, BADEA), the UN agencies and funds (of which IFAD took the lion's share), the World Bank/IFC, and the African Development Bank (AfDB). No contributions have been made to the IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account or to IDA. In 1974, Algeria also established the Algerian Trust Fund (Arab Oil Fund), administered by the AfDB to finance economic development in AfDB member states. It was initially endowed with \$20 million, of which \$14.4 million has been disbursed; the balance (\$5.6 million) was refunded to Algeria in August 1975. By end-1989, \$1.56 million of the disbursed money had been repaid.

Iraq

Iraq contributed more than \$3 billion in aid between 1973 and 1982; the war with the Islamic Republic of Iran and reduced oil revenues, however, have turned Iraq from a creditor to a net debtor country from 1983 through 1988; in 1989 Iraq extended a little more than \$20 million in concessional assistance (Table 5). From a modest level in 1973 (\$19 million), Iraqi aid leapt to \$414 million in 1974 (3.90 percent of GNP) and averaged \$215 million annually (1.30 percent of GNP) between 1975 and 1978. It rose significantly again to an annual average of \$760 million (2.21 percent of GNP) in 1979 and 1980 for the following two reasons: (1) Iraq pledged \$520 million for the Confrontation States at the Arab Summit Meeting in Baghdad in November 1978; and (2) wishing to compensate developing countries for the increase in oil prices, Iraq extended long-term, interest-free loans to 12 developing countries that had direct long-term con-

tracts to purchase Iraqi oil. Ten such loan agreements were signed in 1980 for a total value of \$210 million, with the remaining two loan agreements (for \$8 million) being signed in 1981. Bilateral aid turned negative from 1983 through 1988, while contributions to multilateral organizations have fallen to very modest levels since then.

About 80 percent of Iraq's assistance has been provided bilaterally, a high proportion of which have been loans to finance petroleum purchases or to compensate for rises in oil prices. Except for the beneficiaries of aid under the Baghdad Agreement (especially Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic), the geographic distribution of Iraqi aid remained diversified, with Asian and African countries receiving a comparatively large share. In particular, Iraq has been the largest Arab aid donor to India.

Oil compensation loans, as well as many concessional project loans, have been extended through the Iraqi Fund for External Development (Table 6). Officially established as an independent institution in June 1974, with a capital of Iraqi dinars (ID) 50 million (\$169 million), by end-1989 it had grown to ID 350 million (\$1.1 billion), of which ID 217 million (\$0.7 billion) was paid in. Its goal is to promote the economic and social development of Arab and other developing countries through concessional loans for projects, investment in joint projects involving Arab economic integration, technical assistance, and cooperation with other Arab international funds. Because of the conflict with the Islamic Republic of Iran, it virtually suspended its assistance program after 1982. By end-1989, cumulative loan commitments to about 30 developing countries totaled about \$1.9 billion. Nearly half of the amounts committed were for infrastructural projects, with the remainder benefiting agricultural, industrial, and energy projects in addition to oil compensation loans. Net loan disbursements were much lower, totaling \$252 million up to end-1989. Furthermore, the Iraqi Fund took equity participations in Arab joint projects and Arab international funds for approximately \$200 million, of which \$85 million were disbursed.

Contributions to multilateral organizations made up approximately 18 percent of Iraq's total financial assistance. Most of the concessional multilateral contributions were extended to Arab institutions, particularly to AFESD and BADEA, and to a lesser extent to the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID), the OPEC Fund, and the Islamic Development Bank. Among the multilateral organizations with broad membership, UN agencies and funds (particularly IFAD) got the largest share, followed by the IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account and a small contribution to the World Bank and

IFC. Iraq does not contribute to IDA or to the African Development Bank or any regional development bank.

Kuwait

Kuwait was the second largest Arab aid donor (after Saudi Arabia) in the period under review, having contributed a total of more than \$16 billion between 1973 and 1989 (Table 7). It is also the pioneer of the Arab aid effort, with an assistance program dating back to the beginning of the 1960s and one of the most generous donors in the world in terms of GNP. With a large part of Kuwait's concessional aid extended to Arab countries, the volume of its aid has fluctuated according to decisions taken at Arab summit meetings and other developments in the Arab world. A major part of its disbursements between 1975 and 1977 benefited Egypt, Jordan, and the Syrian Arab Republic, following the decision taken at the Rabat Summit Meeting in October 1974, and in the years 1979–81 it provided \$487 million per annum to the Confrontation States under the Baghdad Agreement.

Only in 1985–89, in the wake of a softer oil market, has Kuwait's aid fallen below the \$1 billion per annum mark. Notably in 1988, concessional net disbursements fell to \$108 million (0.4 percent of GNP), the lowest aid volume since Kuwait's aid statistics have been collected. This is primarily attributable to grants by the Ministry of Finance falling to very low levels. A small recovery was attained in 1989, with concessional aid disbursements rising to \$169 million (0.54 percent of GNP). Though the information is incomplete, nonconcessional assistance seems to have accounted for about 17 percent of Kuwait's total financial contributions between 1973 and 1989, and notably in 1976 stood above the level of concessional aid.

Kuwait contributes aid through various channels. The three main ones are its Ministry of Finance, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the General Board for the Gulf and Southern Arabia. Smaller amounts are extended by various ministries, including Education, Religious Affairs, and Commerce, but the data are not available.²⁶ Most of the latter aid is believed to be scholarships and training grants.

The principal aid contributor is the Ministry of Finance, which extends both grants and nonconcessional loans. Most grants provide general support assistance, essentially for Arab countries. Smaller amounts are devoted for educational, health, and other projects as well as for relief assistance after natural calamities or civil wars. Most nonconces-

sional loans are in bilateral form, benefiting primarily Arab countries. Nonconcessional multilateral contributions are believed to have totaled \$419 million net of repayments between 1973 and 1989, the bulk of which was extended to the IMF oil and supplementary financing facilities.

The main organ for the provision of Kuwait's project assistance to Arab and other developing countries is the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. Set up in 1961 as an autonomous public agency endowed with an initial authorized capital of Kuwaiti dinar (KD) 50 million (\$140 million), it progressively increased to KD 2 billion (\$7.2 billion) in February 1981. Its paid-up capital at end-June 1989 was KD 1,472 million (\$5 billion), and it had an accumulated general reserve amounting to KD 532.4 million (\$1.8 billion).²⁷ Its main purpose is to assist Arab and other developing countries by providing loans on concessional terms for specific projects that are likely to have a favorable impact on the borrower's economic development, while yielding a satisfactory rate of economic return. Until 1981, the Kuwait Fund's activities were limited to loans and relatively small technical assistance grants. New statutes adopted in 1981 now also enable the Kuwait Fund to participate in the capital stock of development-oriented corporations controlled by developing countries and of international and foreign development institutions assisting developing countries.

Total loan commitments between 1973 and 1989 amounted to \$5.7 billion for a total of 376 loans, most of which were on concessional terms (Table 8). Lending activities accelerated after 1975, following a fivefold increase in the Kuwait Fund's capital and a broadening of its geographic coverage to include non-Arab developing countries. The peak level of commitments occurred in 1981–82 after a further doubling of its capital and the adoption of the new statutes. In line with the general decrease in Kuwait's assistance in the wake of the softer oil market, the Kuwait Fund's level of commitments fell to slightly more than \$300 million per annum since 1984.

The Kuwait Fund disburses loans relatively quickly. Its loan utilization ratio (percentage of gross disbursements to total committed loans) stood at 74.5 percent at end-June 1989, higher than for most other Arab development agencies. Cumulative gross disbursements amounted to KD 1,180 million (\$4.1 billion) as of June 30, 1989, and cumulative loan repayments were about KD 370 million (\$1,277 million). Net loan disbursements have displayed a relatively regular trend, growing from a small amount in 1973 to a little more than

²⁶Aid from OPEC Countries (Paris: OECD, 1983), p. 44.

²⁷The Kuwait Fund's fiscal year runs from July to June.

\$200 million annually in 1976–79, and further to an average of \$325 million per annum between 1980 and 1986. In 1987, concessional disbursements fell to \$88 million; in 1988, for the first time, repayments exceeded disbursements, totaling a minus \$6.5 million. This worsened in 1989, with net disbursement being a negative \$12.5 million. The increase in the level of new commitments in 1989 for the first time in seven years augured well for larger disbursements in the years ahead, but the activities of the Kuwait Fund were severely disrupted by the invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

In addition to loan disbursements and small technical assistance grants, the Kuwait Fund contributes part of its capital for participations in multilateral development institutions in the name of the State of Kuwait; a total of KD 212 million (\$733 million) was disbursed by end-1989 for this purpose to AFESD, ADB, the African Development Fund, BADEA, the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation, and IDA.

Although the Kuwait Fund has been allowed to lend to non-Arab developing countries since July 1974, and 65 countries have benefited from its aid, the geographic distribution of its aid flows has remained heavily tilted toward Arab countries, representing on average 50.9 percent of the total between 1973 and 1989. The second largest beneficiary has been Asia (28.7 percent), followed by Africa (18.7 percent), and other countries (1.7 percent). The sectoral distribution of loans indicates a marked preference for infrastructural projects, which accounted for more than 60 percent of commitments between 1973 and 1989. Agricultural and industrial projects, and energy and other projects, made up about 20 percent each of the total. In particular, since the inception of the Kuwait Fund, the transport and communications sector ranked first with a share of 30.5 percent, followed by electricity (23.3 percent), agriculture (21.2 percent), industry (17.7 percent), water and sewerage (6.6 percent), and other sectors (0.7 percent).²⁸

A small number of grants are also provided for feasibility studies, project preparation, and technical assistance, which would become part of the loan if a project materializes and the Kuwait Fund participates in its finance. It extended 92 different grants up to end-June 1989 for a cumulative value of KD 21 million (\$72.5 million), with KD 19.4 million remaining in grant form and KD 1.5 million transferred from technical assistance to loans in line with its policy.

The Kuwait Fund favors harmonizing aid policies, playing an active role in coordinating Arab

aid activities, and maintaining contacts with international, regional, and national aid agencies. As of June 30, 1989, 195 projects had been cofinanced with one or more development institutions and joint financing was an element in an estimated 55.3 percent of the total value of the loans extended by the Kuwait Fund. Furthermore, it represents Kuwait in a number of Arab and international multilateral development organizations as well as in the World Bank consultative groups for several countries and in the Development Committee. Finally, it supervised 13 grants extended by the State of Kuwait to a number of Arab and sub-Saharan African developing countries, with a total value of KD 27 million (\$93 million), of which KD 17.7 million had been disbursed at end-June 1989.

The third channel for Kuwait's aid contribution is the General Board for the Gulf and Southern Arabia. Though its operations date back to 1953, several years before Kuwait obtained independence, the present General Board, which has its own budget, was established as the aid agency of the Foreign Ministry in 1966. It extends grants for teachers and medical personnel and the construction of schools and medical facilities. Its activities are limited to five Arab countries: Bahrain, Oman, Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and, in the early years, the Emirates for the Gulf.²⁹ Its annual budget, which was relatively small up to 1973, grew markedly since 1974 and remained around \$40 million between 1977 and 1988. In 1989 disbursements fell to \$28 million. The General Board's aid is given directly to projects, many of which are in remote, poorer regions, and not to governments, though only projects requested by recipient governments are financed.

Kuwait was also the second largest Arab donor to multilateral organizations, contributing about \$3.5 billion between 1973 and 1989 (21 percent of its total aid flows), 88 percent of which was on concessional terms. About two thirds of its concessional multilateral contributions was extended to Arab institutions and the OPEC Fund. Within that group, the largest contributions were made to GODE, resulting from very large disbursements between 1976 and 1978; AFESD; the OPEC Fund; and the Islamic Development Bank. The remaining third on concessional terms went to multilateral organizations with broad membership, of which IDA took the lion's share: with a total of \$632 million, contributions to IDA are the second in importance

²⁸Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, *Twenty-Seventh Annual Report, 1988/89*, p. 9.

²⁹The General Board's activities in the poorer Emirates of the Gulf ceased in 1971–72, when the United Arab Emirates were formed. However, since 1973 the General Board had administered a small program in southern Sudan on behalf of the Kuwait Government.

among Kuwait's concessional multilateral contributions. The remaining contributions have been extended to UN agencies and funds, the several window facilities of the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and \$10 million to the IMF Trust Fund. The major part of Kuwait's nonconcessional multilateral assistance was extended to the IMF: it contributed \$820 million to the oil facilities between 1974 and 1976 and a total of \$420 million to the supplementary financing facility between 1979 and 1983.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Because of incomplete information, the evaluation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's official aid flows is approximative. Its aid program dates back from 1967, when it extended general support assistance grants to Egypt, Jordan, and the Syrian Arab Republic. In 1970–71, the Central Bank of Egypt also obtained interest-free deposits totaling \$106 million that have not yet been repaid. Between 1973 and 1989, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's total assistance is estimated to have been at \$3.6 billion. It is characterized by a much larger share of nonconcessional assistance (estimated at about one third of total) than most other Arab donors, with nonconcessional flows surpassing concessional assistance in certain years. About two thirds of the aid flows were bilateral and the remaining third went to multilateral institutions. Although fluctuating from year to year, aid flows were generally much higher during the period 1973 to 1981 (average of \$330 million a year) than in the succeeding eight years (annual average of about \$77 million) (Table 9). It is noteworthy that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was the only Arab donor to have increased its aid in 1988, with net disbursements nearly doubling from \$67 million in 1987 to \$130 million in 1988.

Contributions to Arab countries have been heavily influenced by political developments in the region. Aid to Jordan was discontinued in 1970. After a grant of \$168 million to Egypt in 1973, aid to that country was also stopped in 1974. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's pledges at the Arab summit meetings in Baghdad in November 1978 (\$550 million) and in Tunis in November 1979 (\$314 million for Lebanon over a five-year period) were not disbursed. On the other hand, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya committed \$600 million to the Syrian Arab Republic in 1980, some of which is believed to have been disbursed. The shortfall in payments to Arab countries has been partially compensated by the provision of aid to other recipients, resulting in a broader geographical distribution than most other Arab donors. A large number of African countries

as well as some Asian, Latin American, and Mediterranean countries have benefited from this.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya does not have a national aid agency, but the administration of project loans has been entrusted to the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company (LAFICO), which was established as a government-owned entity in 1981 and which is a member of the Coordination Group of Arab Aid Agencies.³⁰ It was set up to invest funds overseas in all sectors on a profit-making basis. It initiated or contributed to development projects, mostly on nonconcessional terms, has established joint ventures, and has provided program-type loans to certain recipient countries. At end-1988, LAFICO had invested the equivalent of \$3.9 billion in over 90 companies located in more than 60 countries, covering a very broad spectrum of activities: 35 percent of these companies were in Arab countries, 48 percent in non-Arab African countries, and about 6 percent each in Asia, the Americas, and Europe.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's multilateral contributions amounted to \$1.15 billion between 1973 and 1989, 74 percent of which was on concessional terms. Although contributions fell to somewhat lower levels in the latter part of the period, the decrease after 1981 was less pronounced than was the case for bilateral concessional assistance. The bulk of the concessional multilateral assistance benefited Arab institutions, in particular AFESD, the Islamic Development Bank, the OPEC Fund, and BADEA. The largest contribution to non-Arab institutions went to the African Development Bank.

Qatar

Qatar contributed about \$2.2 billion in aid flows between 1973 and 1989, 90 percent of which was on concessional terms (Table 10). The vast majority was extended between 1973 and 1982, with contributions abruptly falling to very low levels since 1983. Furthermore, most contributions since 1983 have been directed to multilateral organizations.

Contributions by Qatar have three main characteristics: (1) most bilateral disbursements favored Arab countries and were influenced by decisions taken at Arab summit meetings or other developments in the Arab world; (2) reflecting the absence of a national aid agency to evaluate and administer projects, a significant part of Qatar's aid was extended in the form of grants (thus Qatar has had the softest terms among Arab donors); and (3) Qatar used to be one of the world's most generous donors in terms of GNP. Between 1973 and

³⁰LAFICO's predecessor was the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, which had been established in 1972.

1982, contributions averaged 7.2 percent of GNP, and were close to 15 percent of GNP in both 1973 and 1975. Between 1983 and 1988, however, contributions fell to an average of 0.22 percent of GNP.

Little information is available on nonconcessional flows, which form an estimated 10 percent of total aid flows. Although the bulk of Qatar's aid was directed to Arab countries, smaller amounts were also provided to several African and Asian countries.

Multilateral contributions amounted to \$444 million, or about 20 percent of total contributions, three quarters extended on concessional terms. The vast majority of concessional multilateral contributions were for Arab OPEC institutions. Qatar directed the greatest share of its contributions to multilateral organizations with broad membership to the UN agencies and funds, but small amounts were also disbursed to the World Bank facilities and the IMF Trust Fund.

Saudi Arabia

According to available data, Saudi Arabia has been one of the world's largest aid donors since 1974 (and probably the most generous donor in terms of GNP) (Table 11). By far the most important donor among Arab countries, its share rose steadily from an average of 51 percent of total Arab aid between 1973 and 1979 to nearly 60 percent between 1980 and 1982, and further to an average of 78 percent between 1983 and 1989.

According to available estimates, Saudi Arabia contributed more than \$60 billion from 1973 to 1989, essentially through its Ministry of Finance. About 83 percent of these net flows were extended bilaterally, and 17 percent to multilateral institutions. More than 90 percent of the total was extended on concessional terms. Concessional disbursements were \$1.1 billion in 1973, averaged about \$2.6 billion annually between 1974 and 1977, peaked at a yearly average of \$5.1 billion between 1978 and 1981, and then decreased to an annual average of about \$3.1 billion between 1982 and 1988. Net disbursements declined further to \$1.2 billion in 1989, affecting both bilateral aid and multilateral contributions. Nonconcessional net disbursements were essentially affected by the financing of various IMF facilities, and have been negative since 1985.

For the period 1973–85, 47 percent of the Saudi concessional assistance was given as outright grants and the remaining 53 percent as highly concessional untied loans for development projects and programs in developing countries.³¹ A large part of

Saudi Arabia's nonproject aid was for general support assistance following decisions taken at Arab summit meetings or other developments in the Arab world and for balance of payments support. In providing the latter kind of soft loans, Saudi Arabia has increasingly tended to link its contributions to economic adjustment programs supported by the IMF³² in order to bring about the necessary structural changes that are prerequisite to a solution of the interrelated problems of international payments imbalances and external debt.³³

Other forms of nonproject assistance have been debt relief; aid in kind, notably petroleum; and disaster relief.³⁴ In particular, because of the Government of Saudi Arabia's concern with the long-standing problems of Africa and the horror of famine, a special allocation of funds has been made to the sub-Saharan region in recent years.³⁵ The Ministry of Finance also provided substantial grants and loans for development projects that, since 1976, have been administered by the Saudi Fund for Development on behalf of the Government. A detailed breakdown of the geographic distribution of Saudi aid is unavailable. Although Arab countries were undeniably the largest recipients, the economies of 70 developing countries—38 in Africa, 25 in Asia, and 7 in other parts of the world—have benefited from Saudi aid.³⁶

In order to promote and administer its project-related aid, the Saudi Fund for Development was established in 1974 as a public entity with an autonomous financial status. It operates from capital provided by the Government of Saudi Arabia. The initial authorized capital was Saudi rials (SR) 10 billion (\$2.8 billion), which was raised to SR 15 billion (\$4.5 billion) in 1980 and again to SR 25 billion (\$6.7 billion) in 1981, which had been fully paid in by end-1989. Furthermore, the Saudi Fund had accumulated reserves amounting to SR 21 billion (\$5.6 billion) as of end-1986.

The basic objective of the Saudi Fund is to finance projects in developing countries through highly concessionary loans, with a special emphasis on development projects that promote social and economic well-being in low-income countries. It does not provide grants or equity investments. Its activities have no geographical or sectoral limitations, but financing facilities are concentrated on

³²*Aid from OPEC Countries*, p. 57.

³³Saudi Fund for Development, *Annual Report XIII*, 1406–07 A.H. (1986), p. 3.

³⁴*Aid from OPEC Countries*, p. 57.

³⁵The Saudi Fund for Development, *Annual Report XI*, 1404–05 A.H. (1984–85), p. 3., and *Annual Report XII*, 1405–06 A.H. (1985–86), p. 3.

³⁶The Saudi Fund for Development, *Annual Report XII*, 1405–06 A.H. (1985–86), p. 3.

³¹H.E. Mohammed Abalkhail, Saudi Minister of Finance and National Economy, in "The Saudi Fund for Development," *Annual Report XII*, 1405–06 A.H. (1985–86), p. 3.

the least developed countries and other adversely affected low-income countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The Saudi Fund started operations in March 1975. Commitments rose rapidly to a peak of \$707 million in 1977, decreased gradually to about \$300 million in 1981, rose again to \$600 million in 1982, then started falling to \$64 million in 1988, the lowest annual level since the Saudi Fund was established. However, commitments rebounded in 1989 to \$182 million (Table 12). The Saudi Fund attributes the slowdown in recent years to the fact that most low-income developing countries, burdened with the problems of economic adjustment and mobilization of domestic resources, had to temporarily set aside projects previously contemplated.³⁷

As of end-1989, the Saudi Fund's cumulative commitments amounted to about \$5.4 billion for 279 projects in 59 developing countries, and net disbursements were about \$2.4 billion. At end-1986,³⁸ gross disbursements totaled \$2.7 billion or 48 percent of cumulative commitments, indicating a fairly large pipeline of undisbursed funds. The geographic distribution indicates that 61 countries benefited from its aid: Arab countries received 34.9 percent of cumulative commitments (82 projects), sub-Saharan Africa 34.5 percent (134 projects), South and Southeast Asian countries 28.1 percent (52 projects), and four other developing countries 2.5 percent (8 projects). Though the number of beneficiary countries in Southeast Asia is less than one third that of sub-Saharan Africa, the average size of project loans in Asian countries is more than twice that in African countries. This reflects the fact that Asian countries have, in general, larger populations and better absorptive capacity than African countries. Nevertheless, in pursuit of its primary objective of assisting low-income countries and reflecting the international community's concern with the problems of Africa, a substantial proportion of the Saudi Fund's aid in recent years was channeled to that region. During its fiscal year 1406-07 A H (1986), for instance, 79 percent of the total approved aid was allocated to sub-Saharan Africa and 21 percent to four other countries (Yemen Arab Republic, India, Pakistan, and Turkey). Also, all but one of the new commitments during 1988 were made to African countries.

The sectoral distribution of commitments reveals a marked preference for physical infrastructure, in particular transport development. Aid to physical

infrastructure is given with a view to sustaining agricultural and industrial production. At end-1986, physical infrastructure made up 50.7 percent of cumulative commitments, of which transportation accounted for 33.5 percent; energy, 15.8 percent; and communications, 1.3 percent. The second most important sector is agriculture, accounting for 20.4 percent of total and dominated by capital-intensive irrigation projects, followed by social infrastructure (14.6 percent of total, of which water supply and sewerage is 6.8 percent, education 4.2 percent, housing 1.8 percent, and health 1.8 percent); industry and mines (8.5 percent of total, mainly capital-intensive basic industries); and other sectors (5.8 percent of total).

Between its inception and end-1989 about 70 percent of the Saudi Fund's assistance was cofinanced. Its most important cofinancing partner was the World Bank, followed by governments of other bilateral donor countries and other specialized bilateral and multilateral institutions. It also administers a number of loans and project-related grants on behalf of the Saudi Arabian Government for a relatively small amount of about \$15 million.

Saudi Arabia was also the largest contributor to multilateral organizations among Arab donors, providing a little less than half of total concessional multilateral aid and three quarters of nonconcessional multilateral contributions. Its concessional assistance to multilateral organizations between 1973 and 1989 totaled \$5.6 billion (9 percent of its total assistance), a little more than half of which was directed to Arab institutions, which is a much lower percentage than most other Arab donors. Among those, the largest contributions went to GODE, the OPEC Fund, AFESD, and the Islamic Development Bank. Saudi Arabia's largest concessional multilateral contribution went to IDA, followed by the UN agencies and funds, of which IFAD was the main beneficiary.

Saudi Arabia also contributed to various facilities of the World Bank, to the IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account, and to the African Development Bank. In 1985, Saudi Arabia, through the Saudi Fund, pledged \$97 million to the World Bank's Joint Program of Action for Sub-Saharan Africa. The objective of the facility is to finance structural adjustment, sectoral policy reforms, and rehabilitation projects in low-income African countries committed to undertake monitorable adjustment programs.

The bulk of Saudi Arabia's nonconcessional multilateral contributions supported the activities of the World Bank and the IMF. It purchased \$2 billion in World Bank bonds between 1974 and 1981, and in 1982 agreed to lend the World Bank

³⁷The Saudi Fund for Development, *Annual Report*. Vol. XI, (1984/85), Part III, and Vol. XII (1985-86), p. 11.

³⁸Most of the figures in this and the next two paragraphs were drawn from the Saudi Fund for Development, *Annual Report XIII*, 1406-07 A.H. (1986).

\$800 million. It provided SDR 2.15 billion (\$2.6 billion) and SDR 1.9 billion (\$2.2 billion), respectively, to the IMF oil and supplementary financing facilities. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia provided all the funds under the policy on enlarged access to the IMF's resources between 1982 and 1987, for a total of SDR 6.7 billion (\$7.3 billion).

United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates was the third largest Arab donor between 1973 and 1989, having contributed a total of about \$9.6 billion (Table 13). Growing rapidly from approximately \$300 million in 1973, its assistance averaged slightly more than \$1 billion annually between 1975 and 1980. In line with the softer oil market, the United Arab Emirates' net disbursements, however, started to fall steeply from 1981 on, and were slightly negative in 1987–89. In the early years, the United Arab Emirates was one of the leading donors in terms of GNP, with its assistance exceeding 10 percent of GNP in each of the years 1973–75.

The United Arab Emirates extended more than 90 percent of its aid on concessional terms. Most of it took the form of bilateral aid, primarily consisting of cash grants provided in the wake of resolutions taken at Arab summits on other developments in the Arab world. Grants were also provided for some large infrastructure projects, and for housing development, relief assistance, health, and other projects. The Government extended loans for balance of payments support and for various infrastructure and industrial projects; the latter types of grants and loans are essentially administered by the Abu Dhabi Fund on behalf of the Government. Although assistance has been extended to a broad spectrum of recipients, most government aid was directed toward Arab countries.

A large part of United Arab Emirates project assistance is provided by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADF). Established in 1971 as a public autonomous institution possessing an independent budget, the ADF started operations in March 1973 and signed its first loan agreements in 1974. In that year, authorized capital increased from its original Bahraini dinars 50 million (\$105 million) to U.A.E. dirhams (Dh) 2 billion (\$500 million), and the ADF was authorized to extend the geographic coverage of its activities to non-Arab countries in Africa and Asia. In September 1979, its Board of Directors agreed to double the capital to Dh 4 billion (\$1 billion), but the law officially authorizing the increase has not yet been ratified. However, by the end of 1989 the paid-up capital exceeded Dh 2 billion (\$580 million) and general reserves amounted to Dh 1.1 billion (\$304 million).

The main objective of the ADF is to offer economic aid to Arab, African, Asian, and other countries in support of their economic development through loans or equity participations in projects. The ADF also provides grants for technical assistance or feasibility studies. Other objectives of the ADF are to establish, or participate in the establishment of, financial institutions that help create and foster a financial market in the Emirates, and to issue guarantees to complement its purposes.

The ADF's cumulative commitments during 1973–89 totaled \$1.3 billion (Table 14). Its annual level of commitments roughly displayed the same pattern as the United Arab Emirates' aid, growing from \$55 million in 1974 to a peak of about \$220 million in 1978, then gradually declining to nearly zero in 1987. However, total commitments rebounded to \$30 million in 1988 and \$100 million in 1989; concessional commitments, which were zero in 1987, rose sharply from \$10 million in 1988 to \$86 million in 1989, of which \$75 million was for land reclamation in Egypt. In contrast to the other national Arab agencies, 34 percent of total commitments involved nonconcessional loans and equity investments. Annual disbursements have followed the pattern of commitments with a lag, culminating in the late 1970s and 1980, then starting to decrease perceptibly. The ratio of gross disbursements to total signed loans has, however, shown a constant ameliorating trend, starting from 1 percent in 1974 to 86 percent in 1986. Net disbursements, which totaled \$438 million over the period, have been negative since 1984. The reason for the Fund's negative net disbursements are on the one hand resource constraints and on the other hand a shift in recent years toward domestic activities. Out of five new loan commitments in 1988, four concerned projects in Abu Dhabi.³⁹

By the end of 1989 the ADF had extended 92 loans to 42 developing countries, of which 12 were Arab countries (75.5 percent of cumulative commitments), 20 African countries (13.5 percent), 8 Asian countries (8.4 percent), and 2 European countries (Malta and Turkey—2.7 percent). The sectoral distribution of the ADF loans reveals a marked preference for loans to manufacturing and extractive industries (45.4 percent of cumulative commitments), followed by water and electricity (22.4 percent); transport, communications, and storage (16.3 percent); agriculture, fisheries, and rural development (14.0 percent); housing (1.0 percent); and tourism (0.9 percent). The concentration on infrastructure and agriculture projects has been motivated by the fact that these areas generally are

³⁹ *Development Co-operation in the 1990s, 1989 Report*, p. 180.

unable to attract financing from commercial sources. In addition, the ADF extended five small grants for technical assistance programs and feasibility studies.

A marked feature in recent years has been the growth in equity participations. From five investments representing a participation of Dh 45.3 million (\$12 million) in its first seven years of operations (1974–80), the equity portfolio grew to 15 investments totaling Dh 283 million (\$77 million) at end-1987. The equity investments have essentially been concentrated in Tunisia, Morocco, and Oman, plus one recent investment in Turkey.

A large proportion of ADF projects has been coordinated and cofinanced with other aid agencies. One ADF condition is that relatively large projects in particular be cofinanced with other national, regional, and international development institutions to facilitate and ensure their implementation. At end-1984, 54 percent of loans granted by the ADF had been cofinanced by at least one agency.

The ADF also administers 9 grants and 11 loans made by the Government of Abu Dhabi, which at the end of 1989 amounted to Dh 3.6 billion (\$1 billion)—Dh 2.8 billion (\$0.8 billion) in soft loans and Dh 785 million (\$214 million) in grants. These loans have been extended for balance of payments support and infrastructure and industrial projects. The grants concern a large irrigation project in the

Yemen Arab Republic and several road, housing, and social services projects. Most of these government loans and grants have been extended to Arab countries and a smaller portion to African and Asian countries. The ADF also administers, for the Government of Abu Dhabi, a small portfolio of investment participation in joint companies and a number of projects inside the United Arab Emirates, including a loan to Gulf Air, the national airline of the United Arab Emirates.

The United Arab Emirates' multilateral contributions were comparatively small, representing about 10 percent of total flows. Like the United Arab Emirates' bilateral aid, the highest level of contributions occurred in the late 1970s (including close to \$300 million paid to GODE between 1976 and 1978), with very low levels appearing from 1984 on. Concessional assistance (79 percent of total multilateral contributions) was essentially directed to Arab institutions. The main beneficiaries were GODE, AFESD, the Islamic Development Bank, and the OPEC Fund. The UN agencies and funds took the largest share of contributions to multilateral organizations with broad membership, followed by the financing facilities of the World Bank and the African Development Bank, and small contributions to IDA and the IMF Trust Fund. Nonconcessional multilateral assistance consists essentially of contributions to the IMF oil and supplementary financing facilities.

III Assistance by Arab Multilateral Aid Agencies

In addition to their major aid programs, which began in the wake of the rise in oil prices in 1973–74, Arab donor countries established 11 multilateral organizations and funds to assist developing countries. In 1981, these were supplemented by the Arab Gulf Program for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), which was to coordinate the Arab assistance offered to 15 UN bodies for humanitarian projects. A profile of multilateral Arab aid agencies is given in Table 15. The largest of these agencies are the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA). Two funds have ceased to exist: SAAFA was merged with BADEA in 1976 and the OAPEC Special Account was not renewed after 1976. GODE discontinued its assistance in late 1978, following the Arab donors' decision at the time to stop aid to Egypt, but resumed its activities in 1990.

With a total subscribed capital of nearly \$13 billion at end-1989, cumulative commitments by the 12 multilateral organizations at the same date were close to \$21 billion, slightly less than half of which were on concessional terms. Net disbursements, at \$7.5 billion, of which about 70 percent was concessional, were much lower in view of the large share of project assistance and important repayments to the IDB, since most of its operations consist of short-term foreign trade financing.

Table 16 provides an overview of net disbursements by the Arab multilateral aid agencies and compares them with the total receipts by developing countries from Arab sources. Concessional multilateral assistance started in 1974 and peaked in the years 1976 through 1978, because of very large payments extended through GODE. After GODE ceased operations, concessional net disbursements averaged about \$330 annually between 1979 and 1983, but, in line with the general decline in Arab aid in the latter period, fell to the much lower annual average of approximately \$130 million during 1984–89. Reflecting the fact that most

Arab aid was extended bilaterally, net concessional disbursements by Arab multilateral organizations represented only about 7 percent of cumulative concessional Arab aid between 1973 and 1989.

Nonconcessional multilateral net disbursements, except for a very small payment in 1975, started in 1977 with the operations of the IDB, whose major resource flows consist of nonconcessional trade financing. It also includes the net disbursements by two institutions that extend exclusively nonconcessional finance: AAAID and the Arab Monetary Fund. Annual net disbursements have been characterized by wide fluctuations between 1977 and 1985. They turned negative in 1986 and 1987, especially on account of important net repayments to the IDB in both years and to the AMF in 1987. They recovered in 1988 and 1989, owing to a sharp rebound in net disbursements by the AMF. The share of multilateral assistance in total nonconcessional disbursements (20 percent) was much larger than for concessional assistance.

Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID)

AAAID is an investment organization formed by 13 Arab countries to improve the food security of Arab people. It was established in November 1976 and became operational in 1978, with headquarters in Khartoum, the Sudan. Its authorized capital amounts to Kuwaiti dinars (KD) 150 million (\$550 million) and the subscribed capital to KD 99.8 million (\$370 million), of which KD 95.3 million (\$350 million) has been paid in.

AAAID's objective is to develop agricultural resources in member states, although in practice it has mainly been concerned with establishing agricultural projects in the Sudan through equity participations. It contributed to the establishment of seven companies in the Sudan, with a participation in their capital amounting to \$119.8 million at end-1989. In 1987, four of the existing companies were merged into a new company, the Arab Company for Agricultural Production and Processing (ACAPP), and a

loan agreement of \$120 million was signed with the new entity. The loan was disbursed in 1989, together with a loan disbursement to the Arab Sudanese Blue Nile Agricultural Company.

In April 1984, AAAID modified its emphasis by deciding to investigate the agricultural resources and the potential for agricultural development in other member states. Its mandate includes investing in all forms of agricultural production and related activities, particularly land reclamation, plant, animal and fish production, pastures, forestry, the transport, storage, marketing, export, and processing of agricultural produce, and all inputs necessary for agricultural production. In 1986, a formal resolution extended AAAID activities to other member states. AAAID is now involved in projects in Iraq, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates, and in a regional project, the Arab Company for Fishery Development. Total capital investment in those projects is \$46.8 million distributed as follows: a dairy company in Iraq (\$22.5 million), a vegetable company in Qatar (\$6.5 million), pesticides production in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$3 million), two projects in Tunisia (\$1.6 million), three projects in the United Arab Emirates (\$9.3 million), and \$3.9 million for the regional Arab Company for Fishery Development.

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)

The Banque Arabe pour le Développement Economique en Afrique (BADEA) was established pursuant to the decisions of the Sixth Arab Summit Conference in November 1973. The agreement establishing the Bank was signed in February 1974, and it began operations in March 1975 with headquarters in Khartoum, the Sudan.

BADEA is the only Arab institution that does not provide any aid to Arab countries. Though funded by 18 member governments of the League of Arab States, its purpose is to contribute to the development of African countries that are members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) but do not belong to the Arab League.

BADEA's original subscribed capital was \$231 million. In 1977, the financial resources of the Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa (SAAFA), \$350 million, were incorporated in BADEA, thereby increasing its capital to \$581 million. Since then, there have been three capital increases, bringing BADEA's authorized and subscribed capital to \$1,048.3 million at end-1989, of which \$1,045.5 million was paid in. It had accumulated reserves amounting to \$335 million as of end-1989.

BADEA's goal is to foster economic, financial, and technical cooperation between African and Arab countries by participating in the financing of economic development in Africa, stimulating the contribution of Arab capital to African development, and providing technical assistance. Its operations consist essentially of project loans on concessional terms, but it also provides some limited technical assistance, mainly for project feasibility studies.

The projects financed by BADEA must be of national importance for beneficiary countries and usually form part of their economic development plans. These projects can also be of a regional character, benefiting several countries simultaneously. BADEA's share in the financing of a project must not exceed a ceiling of \$10 million or 40 percent of the project's total cost. Under exceptional conditions, the first ceiling may be raised to \$15 million and the second to 80 percent, with the proviso, in the latter case, that total project costs not exceed \$5 million. Though loan terms are concessional, they are determined by the economic situation of the recipient country and the nature of the project. BADEA does not extend budgetary or balance of payments support. It provides technical assistance, especially for pre-investment studies, which is generally supplied in grant form. However, if it participates in the financing of a project that has benefited from its technical assistance, the cost of the study is considered an advance on the loan.

From the very beginning of its activities, BADEA has been cooperating closely with other bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and most of its loans have been cofinanced with them. This policy was reinforced in recent years: The need to intensify coordination among donor agencies on one hand, and between these and the borrowers on the other, is now all the greater because of the reduction in financial flows and the insistence on optimal use of aid funds and on promotion and/or strengthening of viable development projects.⁴⁰

By the end of 1989, 38 out of 41 eligible African countries had benefited from BADEA's aid. Its operations covered 140 projects, 47 technical assistance grants, 8 lines of credit, and 14 special operations. Cumulative commitments stood at \$946 million; \$553 million (58 percent) on concessional terms (Table 17). The annual level of commitments remained on average fairly stable. Over the years, the proportion of concessional assistance has tended to diminish in relation to nonconcessional lending, except for the period 1987–89 during which nonconcessional commitments were very small.

⁴⁰BADEA, *Annual Report, 1985*, p. 25.

Cumulative gross disbursements by end-1989 stood at \$486 million, equivalent to 52.6 percent of cumulative commitments. BADEA believed this level of disbursements was satisfactory considering not only the time for project execution and the often inevitable delays associated with this, but also the preparatory phase which must be completed before work and disbursements of funds can begin.⁴¹ Net disbursements totaled \$355 million between BADEA's inception and end-1989, \$231 million (65 percent) of which was on concessional terms. From a modest level in 1976 and 1977, disbursements rose to an annual average of slightly more than \$50 million in 1978–80, slowed down to an annual average of about \$30 million in 1981–86, and fell to \$16.4 million in 1987, \$2.2 million in 1988, and a net repayment of \$6.6 million in 1989. Concessional disbursements were negative during both 1988 and 1989. The total includes \$47.2 million of installment arrears, \$17.7 million of which was due in 1989, \$10.1 million in 1988, and \$19.4 million in prior years.

In deciding on allocations for individual countries, BADEA tries to balance its aid between East and West Africa and to ensure that the poorest countries receive special attention. By end-1989, about 55 percent of cumulative commitments had been directed to 21 countries in West Africa, and the remaining 45 percent to 16 countries in East Africa. Ghana, Senegal, Madagascar, Guinea, and Rwanda were the five leading recipients of project aid, together accounting for about one fourth of total lending. The sectoral distribution of its commitments shows that by far the largest share has been devoted to infrastructure projects, with 50 percent of commitments. Then came agriculture and agro-industry, accounting for 27 percent of approved loans, followed by industry (12 percent), energy (9 percent), and emergency aid and technical assistance (2 percent). Emphasis on agriculture intensified during the last five years, representing on average about 43 percent of total commitments.

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

AFESD is a regional development institution that finances projects for economic and social development in Arab countries. It is the oldest among the Arab multilateral agencies. The agreement establishing it was signed in May 1968, but the General Secretariat of the Arab League declared its effectiveness only in December 1971. The first Board of Governors meeting took place in Feb-

ruary 1972, and operations commenced in early 1974. Its membership comprises all 22 members of the League of Arab States.

AFESD's original subscribed capital was Kuwaiti dinar (KD) 81 million (\$280 million), of which KD 30 million was subscribed by Kuwait. The Board of Governors decided to raise the authorized capital to KD 400 million (\$1.4 billion) in April 1975 and further to KD 800 million (\$2.9 billion) in 1981, of which KD 695 million (\$2.6 billion) was subscribed by end-1989. Paid-in capital as of that date was KD 663 million (\$2.5 billion) and accumulated reserves amounted to KD 513 million (\$1.9 billion). AFESD may borrow twice the amount of its capital; additional borrowing may be authorized by its Board of Governors.

AFESD's objectives are to (1) extend concessional project loans to governments and public and private organizations and institutions, giving preference to economic projects vital to the Arab world and to joint Arab projects; (2) encourage, directly or indirectly, the investment of public and private capital to develop and expand the Arab economy; and (3) provide technical expertise and assistance in various fields of economic development.

Between the start of its operations in 1974 and end-1989, AFESD contributed to the financing of 231 projects in 17 Arab countries through loans totaling \$3.87 billion and grants totaling \$90 million (Table 18). More than three quarters of its cumulative commitments have been on concessional terms. The volume of commitments rose very rapidly in the first four years of operations, with the result that by end-1977 commitments exceeded the paid-in capital by about two and a half times. Because of a difference over lending policies, directors did not authorize new commitments, and lending came to an abrupt halt in 1978. Loan commitments resumed in mid-1979 after member countries agreed to increase the subscribed capital from KD 370 million to KD 400 million and to pay in the subscribed capital two years ahead of schedule. The annual level of commitments rose again and fluctuated between \$120 million and \$360 million annually in the period 1980–87. Commitments grew strongly in the next two years, to \$422 million in 1988 and \$540 million, AFESD's highest level ever, in 1989. Almost half of its commitments in 1989 benefited Egypt, with the remainder being spread among five other recipients. The mid-1990 invasion of Kuwait, where AFESD's headquarters are located, interrupted its activities. It set up a temporary office in Bahrain and is scheduled to return to Kuwait in the latter part of 1991. This disruption will have affected many projects in Arab countries and might influence its lending policies in the years to come.

⁴¹BADEA, *Annual Report, 1986 and 1987*, p. 21.

Net disbursements totaled \$1.56 billion up to end-1989. Disbursements grew continuously from 1974 through 1978, when the trend was reversed. The lower volume of disbursements between 1979 and 1984 was the consequence of both the interruption of commitments between 1978 and mid-1979 and the cessation of payments to Egypt, AFESD's most important recipient, following a decision by its Board of Governors in April 1979. In 1985–88, however, net disbursements rose again to a little more than \$100 million annually, and to nearly \$200 million in 1989, partly due to the reinstatement of Egypt as an aid recipient.

The geographic distribution of AFESD commitments is biased toward the least developed Arab countries, notwithstanding their lower absorptive capacity. These countries received 40 percent of total commitments. Priority is also given to regional inter-Arab projects. The sectoral distribution is dominated by infrastructure and agricultural projects. At end-1987, 31 percent of cumulative commitments had been allocated for agriculture and agro-industries, followed by transportation (20 percent), energy (17 percent), water supply and sewerage (12 percent), industry (9 percent), telecommunications (8 percent), and other projects (3 percent). Though AFESD is not allowed to participate in equity investment, it provides grants essentially for feasibility studies and training programs.

In keeping with its objective of encouraging the investment of public and private capital to promote the development of the Arab economy, AFESD has tried to act as a catalyst for additional funds for the projects it finances. It also functions as a coordinator of the lending activities of the Arab institutions. A large number of its projects are cofinanced with other national and regional Arab institutions and international institutions.

Apart from its regular activities, AFESD has carried out several special tasks, namely:

- The Coordination Secretariat: AFESD assists and houses the Coordination Secretariat of Arab National and Regional Development Institutions, which meets regularly to exchange views and discuss policies and operations.

- The Basic Program for Agricultural Development in the Sudan: in 1975 AFESD completed the preparation of this program, which recommended and led to the formation of AAAID.

- The AFESD-UNDP Joint Program for the Identification and Preparation of Inter-Country Investment Projects: the goal of this joint program, launched in 1976, was to identify and prepare projects of an inter-Arab nature, for which AFESD allocated \$6 million and the UNDP, \$8 million. At end-1984, AFESD had committed KD 676,000

(\$2.4 million) and disbursed KD 503,000 (\$1.8 million) under this program.

- The OAPEC Special Account: in 1974/75 AFESD was charged with administering loans from the OAPEC Special Account, particularly identifying countries that needed assistance and setting up criteria for distribution.

- The First Arab Development Decade Account (FADDA): In 1981 AFESD established a special unit to deal with the implementation of the \$5 billion fund for FADDA, pursuant to a decision taken at the Arab summit meeting in November 1980. According to this decision, \$500 million was to be made available annually on soft terms for economic and social projects in the six poorest Arab countries. Allocations for individual projects were made by a special board composed of the finance ministers of the five contributing countries—Saudi Arabia (36 percent), Kuwait (23 percent), the United Arab Emirates (16 percent), Iraq (15 percent), and Qatar (10 percent). AFESD identifies and appraises the projects, channels the payments, administers the loans, and supervises the implementation of the projects.

- AGFUND: AFESD is AGFUND's technical advisor. It appraises possible projects, studies their feasibility, and makes recommendations to AGFUND.

Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African and Arab Countries (AFTAAAC)

The creation of AFTAAAC was approved in December 1973 by the Economic Council of the League of Arab States. Its statutes were endorsed in October 1974 by the Seventh Arab Summit Conference. The Council of the Arab League elected the first Board of Directors in April 1975 and operations started in 1976. AFTAAAC is managed by the Secretariat of the League of Arab States and supervised by the League's Board, but it has its own budget. It is funded by voluntary contributions from Arab states and institutions.

AFTAAAC principally provides technical assistance for development projects in Arab and African countries, sending experts and teachers on missions and extending grants for scholarships and training. Although AFTAAAC does not provide direct financial assistance to projects, it finances and coordinates technical assistance studies and helps develop technical and administrative skills.

At the end of 1986, AFTAAAC's cumulative assistance totaled \$41.7 million and had been directed to eight Arab and ten African countries. The largest part of the funds had been allocated for

education. By end-1990, AFTAAC had sent 1,128 Arab experts to a total of 34 countries and had provided 1,133 scholarships for African students.

Arab Gulf Program for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND)

AGFUND was established in 1981 by seven Arab countries (Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates) to coordinate Arab assistance offered to 15 UN bodies, while ensuring that humanitarian projects are financed. All the financial assistance provided by the AGFUND is in the form of grants, and all projects are prepared and carried out in cooperation with one of the 15 UN organizations. In addition, AGFUND provides grant assistance to a number of nongovernmental Arab organizations. Its technical advisor is AFESD, which appraises the projects and makes recommendations.

AGFUND finances humanitarian aspects of developments. The projects it finances have concentrated on extending basic services to mother and child, fighting disease, and investing in human resources. Its projects include building health centers and water supply works, improving agricultural seed, providing medicines, combating dysentery, fighting illiteracy, strengthening handicraft industries, and providing vocational training. Its financial contribution may not exceed 50 percent of the cost of any project.

From the start of its operations until the end of its financial year 1989 (i.e., end-August 1989), cumulative contributions from the seven member states to AGFUND stood at \$207.8 million; it committed and extended a total of \$176.3 million in 117 countries. In addition to contributions by the seven member states, AGFUND also launched fund-raising campaigns whose proceeds are used for specific causes. The Governments of France and Italy, and institutions, foundations, and individuals in Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United States, and some European countries have contributed to those campaigns over the years.

Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)⁴²

The agreement establishing the Arab Monetary Fund was signed by 21 Arab countries in April 1976 and came into force one year later.⁴³

Operations started in May 1977 in Abu Dhabi and the first loan agreement was signed in August 1978. The original authorized capital was 250 million Arab accounting dinars (AAD)⁴⁴ and progressively increased to AAD 600 million in 1983, of which about half was paid up by end-1989.

The AMF has a Board of Governors, a Board of Executive Directors, and a Director-General. The Board of Governors consists of a Governor and a Deputy Governor from each member country. The Board of Executive Directors is composed of the Director-General and eight resident directors elected for renewable terms of three years. The Director-General, who is appointed for a renewable five-year term, is the Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors and the Managing Director of the AMF.

The AMF was conceived as a regional financial institution mainly to help member countries cope with balance of payments deficits but also to foster closer monetary cooperation among Arab countries and to encourage Arab economic integration. The agreement defines the purposes of the AMF as: (1) correcting disequilibria in the balance of payments of member states; (2) promoting the stability of exchange rates among Arab currencies, rendering them mutually convertible, and eliminating restrictions on current payments between member states; (3) establishing the policies and modes of Arab monetary cooperation needed to achieve Arab economic integration as early as possible and to speed the process of economic development in the member states; (4) rendering advice with regard to policies related to the investment of the financial resources of member states in foreign markets; (5) promoting the development of Arab financial markets; (6) studying ways to promote the use of the Arab dinar as a unit of account and paving the way for the creation of a unified Arab currency; (7) coordinating the position of member states in dealing with international monetary and economic problems; and (8) settling current payments between member states in order to promote trade among them.

The AMF extends five types of concessionary loans to its member countries. The Automatic Loan, with a maturity of three years, is maintained at a level of 75 percent of a member's quota in convertible currency and is given without conditionality to finance a balance of payments deficit. However, should the financial need of a member exceed the resources permissible under the Automatic Loan, an Ordinary Loan of five years' maturity is extended to support a financial program agreed upon with the AMF in order to correct the

⁴²The AMF is not treated as an aid agency in DAC statistics.

⁴³All members of the Arab League of States, with the exception of Djibouti, are currently members of the AMF. Egypt's membership was suspended in 1979 and reinstated in April 1988.

⁴⁴The Arab accounting dinar (AAD) is equivalent to SDR 3.

causes of the disequilibria. When there is a large structural imbalance in a member country's economy, the AMF offers an Extended Loan with a maturity of seven years, also in support of an agreed program aimed at correcting the imbalance. The Compensatory Loan, of three years' maturity, is intended to finance a balance of payments deficit caused by a decline in revenues of exports of goods and services and/or a large increase in the value of imports of agricultural products due to poor harvest. In addition, the Intra-Arab Trade Facility, which has a maturity of four years, is intended to encourage and facilitate trade among member countries and is given to members that suffer regional trade deficits.

Originally, loans to a member in any one year could not exceed 150 percent of the amount of its paid-in convertible currency subscription. In 1979, the lending ceiling was raised to twice the amount of paid-in subscriptions, and a member's outstanding loans at any one time could not exceed four times that amount. In addition, a member could borrow up to 100 percent of its paid-in capital under the compensatory facility. In 1983, the Board of Executive Directors decided to reduce the lending limit to two and a half times the borrower's share of paid-up capital in convertible currencies. This decision was occasioned by the increased demand on AMF resources arising from both a larger number of actual and potential users and their greater relative share in the AMF's capital. Another consideration was the need to provide members with equal opportunities of access. It was also decided that the limit for the Compensatory Loan would be reduced from the equivalent of a member's share to half that amount. This made the maximum lending limit equivalent to three times the member's paid-up subscription.

Automatic and compensatory loans are repayable within three years in four equal installments after an 18-month grace period. Ordinary loans have a maturity of five years with repayments starting three and a half years after the initial disbursement, and extended loans a maturity of seven years with repayments commencing five and a half years after the initial disbursement. The ordinary and extended loans are disbursed in installments to ensure that the borrower complies with the agreed program. Loans under the Intra-Arab Trade Facility are repayable within a maximum period of four years after a grace period of 30 months.

The interest rate for automatic loans is 3.75 percent in the first year, 4.25 percent in the second year, and 4.75 percent in the third year. For the other loans the rate of interest rises progressively by 0.3 percent per annum from 5.2 percent in the first year to 7 percent in the seventh year. For loans

under the Trade Facility, the rate of interest rises by 0.3 percent per annum from 4.95 percent during the first year to 5.85 percent during the fourth year. In addition, there is a service charge of 0.25 percent on all loans and a commitment fee of 0.25 percent on all but automatic loans.

AMF assistance is shown in Table 19. By end-1989, 86 loan agreements, totaling \$2 billion, had been approved (50 automatic loans totaling \$878.5 million; 9 ordinary loans—\$346.2 million; 8 compensatory loans—\$224.6 million; 8 extended loans—\$354.9 million; and 11 loans under the Intra-Arab Trade Facility—\$239.4 million). The volume of commitments and disbursements was fairly modest in the first three years (1978–80), increased markedly in the following three years (1981–83), but fell again in the subsequent four years (1984–87). Net disbursements were negative in 1984, 1985, and 1987, and only very slightly positive in 1986.

The lackluster lending activity over the period 1983–87 was principally due to five factors: (1) some members had attained their maximum lending limits; (2) the cyclical nature of the AMF's lending activity; (3) the 1983 reduction of maximum limits from five to three times the member's paid-up share in convertible currencies; (4) the suspension of lending to two members that were in arrears in their loan repayment obligations; and (5) the effect of the Board's 1983 resolution to exempt members from settling four fifths of the increase in capital, thereby suspending the overall increase of the AMF's capital. This trend was reversed in 1988, with the AMF's lending activity reaching its highest level since its inception in number of loans extended, volume, and number of recipients. It extended 14 loans for a total of \$488 million and net disbursements were \$228 million. Six loans were approved in 1989 for a total of \$335 million and net disbursements totaled \$109 million. The largest recipients of AMF lending at end-1989 have been Algeria (29 percent of total net disbursements), Iraq (19 percent); the Sudan (13 percent), Morocco (8 percent), Somalia (6 percent), and Mauritania (5 percent).

In recent years, the AMF has experienced arrears on loan repayments; total arrears as of the end of 1989 were equal to \$268 million, more than 60 percent being due from the Sudan, and the remainder due from Mauritania and Somalia. These cumulative arrears represented 23.7 percent of the AMF's paid-up capital in convertible currencies and 25.1 percent of its loanable resources. The issue of arrears constitutes a major challenge that could impair the AMF's lending operations. The continued delay by some members in discharging their financial obligations to the AMF will, in the first place, deprive such members of continued ac-

cess to the AMF's resources. It also disrupts the revolving nature of the Fund's limited resources and their availability to other members who need support for the correction of macroeconomic disequilibria.⁴⁵

Apart from its lending activities, the AMF endeavors to further trade among member countries. After undertaking a comprehensive study on intra-Arab trade, an Inter-Arab Trade Facility with a capital of \$500 million was set up in 1988 to finance trade among the Arab countries. The AMF also promotes the development of Arab financial markets and has adopted a work plan to develop and gradually integrate those markets. Furthermore, the AMF provides its member countries with technical assistance in financial policy and statistics, money, and banking. In 1989, the Economic Policy Institute, both a research and a training center attached to the AMF, was formally established.

The AMF sponsors annual meetings of the Board of Governors of Arab central banks and Arab monetary agencies to coordinate member countries' views on current international financial and monetary issues. To expand the scope of the facilities it offers to these central banks and monetary agencies, in 1989 the Governors authorized the AMF to accept deposits from member countries as well as regional institutions. These deposits are to be managed for subscribers. Deposits are at no time to exceed four times the liquidity of the AMF and cannot be used to finance the operations of the AMF.

Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt (GODE)

Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates established GODE in 1976 to support Egypt's development plans by financing investment projects and balance of payments needs. GODE's authorized capital was set at \$2 billion—40 percent of which was subscribed by Saudi Arabia, 35 percent by Kuwait, 15 percent by the United Arab Emirates, and 10 percent by Qatar. The paid-in capital amounts to \$1,725 million—\$690 million from Saudi Arabia, \$604 million from Kuwait, \$259 million from the United Arab Emirates, and \$172 million from Qatar.

In practice, finance was exclusively extended for nonproject assistance. In December 1976, a first loan of \$250 million was extended for balance of payments financing. In 1977, the Central Bank of Egypt concluded a second agreement with GODE for a credit facility of \$1,475 million; \$825 million

was disbursed immediately for the repayment of Egypt's short-term commercial debts and the remaining \$650 million in 1978 for balance of payments financing.⁴⁶ In addition, GODE agreed in 1977 to guarantee a syndicated bank loan of \$250 million to Egypt.

The bank loan has been fully serviced by Egypt. Repayment of the facilities extended by GODE was originally scheduled on 12 biannual equal installments following a five-year grace period. Egypt paid interest on the outstanding balances in 1977 and 1978. In 1979, when Arab states severed their diplomatic relations with Egypt following the Camp David accords, a letter of understanding was signed between GODE's donor countries and Egypt agreeing to roll over the principal of the loans and to set aside the accruing interest in a special account.

GODE extended no further assistance over the next ten years. In mid-October 1989, the first meeting of the Organization for more than a decade studied the possibility of renewing assistance in Egypt. The credits extended from 1976 through 1978 were forgiven in December 1990 in view of Egypt's role in the Middle East conflict at the time. A new deposit of \$250 million was placed with the Central Bank of Egypt in October 1990, followed by another deposit of \$50 million in March 1991. This combined deposit of \$300 million was transferred as a grant to the Egyptian Government in May 1991.

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

The creation of the IDB dates back to a Declaration of Intent issued by a conference of finance ministers of Muslim countries in December 1973. The inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors took place in July 1975. It formally opened in October 1975 and approved its first loan agreement in late 1976. In 1975, it had 22 original members and an initial subscribed capital of Islamic dinar (IsD) 750 million ⁴⁷ (\$900 million). By July 1990,⁴⁸ membership had grown to 44 countries that are also members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC); its authorized capital had grown to IsD 2 billion; and its subscribed capital to IsD 1,961 million (\$2.5 billion), of which

⁴⁶The 1977 agreement with the Central Bank of Egypt was made in connection with the program supported by the 1977 stand-by arrangement with the IMF, and the disbursements during 1978 in conjunction with the extended arrangement between Egypt and the IMF.

⁴⁷One Islamic dinar equals one SDR.

⁴⁸The IDB's financial year is the lunar Hijra year. The figures given here are as of 30 Dhul Hijjah 1410 H (July 22, 1990).

⁴⁵Arab Monetary Fund, *Annual Report 1989*, p. 15.

IsD 1,662 million (\$2.2 billion) was paid in.⁴⁹ Total reserves and retained earnings as of the same date were IsD 293 million (\$380 million).

IDB seeks to foster the economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities in nonmember countries in accordance with the principles of the Islamic *Shariah* (Islamic law). As it is not allowed to charge or obtain interest, it has authority to extend financing and to raise funds in many ways and to establish and operate special funds for specific purposes in order to preserve the value of its assets.

In particular, IDB strives to develop new financial instruments in conformity with Islamic *Shariah* for additional resource mobilization. Its liquid funds are invested with financial institutions operating in international financial markets; with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), with whom IDB maintains a depository and trustee arrangement; and with Islamic banks.

The IDB's goal is to place almost all liquid funds belonging to ordinary capital resources in arrangements that conform to *Shariah*. The net proceeds from these deposits are transferred in equal shares to a Special Reserve Account and a Special Assistance Account, the latter serving mainly to finance Islamic research and training, a scholarship program, and technical and relief assistance. At the end of the financial year 1410 H (July 1990), balances in the Special Reserve and Special Assistance accounts were IsD 451 million (\$600 million) and IsD 277 million (\$370 million), respectively.

In 1980, IDB introduced an Investment Deposit Scheme to raise funds from both individual and institutional investors for use in its foreign trade financing operations. The scheme provides investors with an Islamic alternative for making short-term investments through participation in IDB's financing. Returns paid to investment depositors are based on the current mark-up applicable to its foreign trade financing at the date of receipt of the deposits. At end-1409 H, total investments under this scheme amounted to IsD 67 million (\$85 million), down from IsD 75 million (\$97 million) at end-1408 H.

In 1987, IDB launched the Islamic Banks' Portfolio for Investment and Development to finance trade and leasing activities in the private sector of Islamic countries. The portfolio was established by 21 Islamic financial institutions, including the IDB as its manager and trustee, and the initial capital of \$65 million was fully subscribed. Also in 1987, the

Longer-Term Trade Financing Scheme was established by 19 IDB member countries plus the IDB itself to promote trade among IDB member countries, with an emphasis on exports of nontraditional commodities. IDB contributed IsD 75 million (\$97 million) during the year 1409 H (1988/89) toward the capital of this scheme.

Finally, in December 1989 the IDB introduced a Unit Investment Fund to mobilize additional resources from the market. A closed-end fund specifically targeted to institutional investors, it nonetheless allows the exchange of ownership of its shares as in a conventional open-end fund. Its purpose is to pool the savings of investors and channel them to viable project operations within IDB's member countries. The size of the initial issue of units was \$100 million and the IDB, as underwriter of that issue, purchased unsubscribed units for a total value of \$69.5 million. It also disinvested some of its leasing and installment sale financing projects having a book value of IsD 64 million (\$75 million).

The IDB provides financing through the following channels:

Ordinary Operations

IDB's ordinary operations cover long- and medium-term project financing and technical assistance for feasibility studies. Between 1976 and July 1990, IDB approved a total of IsD 2 billion (\$2.4 billion)⁵⁰ for ordinary operations, of which IsD 1.95 billion (\$2.3 billion) was extended for 320 projects and IsD 67 million (\$80 million) was for 154 technical assistance operations. Project financing includes the following:

- **Loans** are provided for productive and social infrastructure projects free of interest but subject to a fixed service fee. The repayment period is usually between 25 and 30 years. As of July 1990, 140 projects in 40 member countries were financed through loans totaling IsD 693 million (\$800 million).

- **Equity participations** in the capital of industrial and agro-industrial projects with a reasonable return are undertaken on a nonconcessional basis. The participations do not exceed one third of the capital of the investee companies. Irrespective of its share in equity capital, IDB exercises no management control, except where necessary to safeguard its investment. Special forms of equity participations are *lines of equity* and *mixed lines of equity/leasing* approved to national development fi-

⁴⁹The difference between subscribed and paid-in capital is IsD 299 million, consisting of overdues on share capital subscriptions of IsD 289 million and installments due at a later date of IsD 10 million.

⁵⁰The figures presented here and for the rest of this section are net of cancellations and are essentially drawn from Islamic Development Bank, *Fifteenth Annual Report*, 1410 H (1989-90).

nance institutions for small and medium-sized projects. IDB took 58 participations for a total of IsD 229 million (\$276 million) between 1976 and July 1990 under these schemes.⁵¹

Lately, the IDB is adopting a cautious approach to taking equity in new projects and a major review of the equity portfolio is under way. Its annual report for Hijra 1408 acknowledges that the financial performance of the IDB's equity projects has, with very few exceptions, not been satisfactory. As of July 1990, the IDB's equity participations were valued at IsD 77 million (\$100 million), consisting of a cost of IsD 157 million (\$204 million) minus a provision for possible permanent diminution in the value of shares of IsD 81 million (\$105 million).

- **Leasing** comprises the purchase of equipment by the IDB and leasing to beneficiaries. Lines of leasing to national development finance institutions were also established in order to fulfill their needs for small and medium-sized projects in the private sector. With the introduction of installment sale financing in 1984, the importance of leasing has declined substantially. Cumulatively, IDB arranged 51 leasing arrangements for a total of IsD 465 million (\$519 million) up to July 1990.

- Beginning in 1984, IDB also provides **installment sales**, and **lines of installment sales**, whereby the ownership of the asset is immediately transferred to the buyer, while the reimbursement of the purchase price is done in installments. Given the operational flexibility of these arrangements, they have become the most significant mode of ordinary financing. Between 1984 and July 1990, 58 such operations took place for a total of IsD 483 million (\$567 million).

- **Profit sharing** operations consist of nonconcessional participations in the financing of industrial and agricultural projects that offer a reasonable return. Four projects totaling IsD 21 million benefited from this mode of financing.

- Finally, **technical assistance** serves to identify and prepare viable projects in member countries and to open investment opportunities. Up to July 1990, IDB approved a total of 154 technical assistance operations in 31 member countries amounting to IsD 67.1 million (\$80 million), of which about one third is in the form of grants.

Foreign Trade Financing

Responding to its charter's stipulation to promote trade and cooperation among its member countries, more than 70 percent of the financing approved by the IDB up to July 1990 has been for foreign trade financing. The traditional operations

focus mainly on import trade financing (531 operations for a total of IsD 5.6 billion or \$6.6 billion). Under this procedure, IDB purchases commodities for cash and sells them at predetermined higher prices to enterprises in member states, which are allowed to repay it in installments over a period of up to two years. Most import trade financing is, however, based on short-term *murabaha* operations, whereby importers usually receive credit for three months and pay an administrative charge, often closely related to the equivalent commercial rate of interest over the credit period. In this way the IDB has made significant contributions to the promotion of trade among member countries, as about 80 percent of total import trade financing has been approved for trade among member countries. Through its foreign trade financing operations the IDB has actually succeeded in fostering trade links among several member countries that had never traded among themselves before.⁵²

In 1988, IDB developed the Longer-Term Trade Financing Scheme to finance nontraditional exports of participating member countries to other OIC member countries. By July 1990, 21 OIC member countries were participating in the scheme with a total commitment of IsD 153 million (\$198 million), which, together with the IDB's participation of IsD 150 million (\$195 million), raised the total committed capital to IsD 303 million (\$393 million), of which IsD 101.5 million (\$132 million) was paid in. The scheme faced a number of constraints and problems during the early stages of its implementation, including dissemination of information about the scheme, particularly to exporters in OIC countries. From 1988 to July 1990, 68 export financing operations were approved for eight participating member countries, amounting to \$101 million (net of cancellations).

In 1988 the Islamic Banks' Portfolio increased the number of participants to 22 Islamic banks and financial institutions and its capital by \$5 million to \$70 million. By July 1990, 23 trade financing operations were approved under this scheme for a total of \$93.4 million.

IDB is considering additional trade promoting mechanisms, including the establishment of an export credit insurance scheme, a multilateral Islamic clearing union, an Islamic trading company, and the promotion of countertrade.

Special Operations

These are operations financed from the Special Assistance Account mentioned above. Cumulative

⁵¹Excluding the amount approved under combined lines of equity, leasing, and installment sale.

⁵²Islamic Development Bank, *Thirteenth Annual Report*, 1408 H (1987–88), p. 100.

assistance under this scheme up to July 1990 covered 150 programs in member countries and for Muslim communities in nonmember countries and totaled IsD 264 million (\$298 million), including the execution of a \$50 million program for emergency aid to Sahelian member countries, a \$10 million aid program to the Sudan to overcome the effects of drought, a \$14.4 million program to provide emergency assistance for locust control in various member countries, and a scholarship program.

The IDB promotes collaboration and cofinancing with other national, regional, and international development financing institutions. It is a member of the Coordination Secretariat of Arab National and Regional Development Institutions, and has regular working relationships and cooperation agreements with the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and various UN agencies, in particular with IFAD.

The IDB is now by far the biggest of the eight principal Arab development funds. According to the figures of the Coordination Secretariat, in 1989 its operations amounted to 35 percent of the total operations of the eight funds.⁵³ Between 1976 and end-1989, the IDB committed a total of \$8.7 billion for more than one thousand operations to 40 member countries (Table 20). Of this total, \$1.1 billion (12.6 percent) was extended on concessional terms. The annual distribution of concessional commitments showed no particular pattern, fluctuating between \$7 million in 1976 and a top of \$165 million in 1984, falling to about \$55 million in each of the years 1986 and 1987, and rebounding to about \$120 million annually in 1988 and 1989. Nonconcessional commitments, which consist essentially of trade finance, grew rapidly from \$9 million in 1975 to a high of \$936 million in 1984, and averaged about \$730 million in each of the five years 1985–89.

Cumulative gross disbursement, from the establishment of the IDB up to July 1990, amounted to IsD 6 billion (approximately \$8.1 billion). Because disbursement of foreign trade financing is linked to the shipment of a commodity and, in most cases, completed within two years, the weighted cumulative ratio of gross disbursements to approved financing was 76.7 percent as of July 1990. The same ratio for individual operations was:⁵⁴ ordinary operations, 44.8 percent; trade financing, 89.8 percent; technical assistance, 29.1 percent; and special assistance 40.6 percent. On the other hand, because trade financing is short term in nature, net dis-

bursements up to end-1989 totaled \$818 million—\$318 million (39 percent) on concessional terms and \$500 million (61 percent) pertaining to non-concessional finance. While concessional net disbursements displayed a relatively regular pattern, nonconcessional net disbursements fluctuated markedly from year to year and were negative since 1986. The IDB is experiencing some payment arrears, but not of a very large nature.⁵⁵

Of the IDB's 44 member countries, 40 benefited from its financing. Concerning ordinary operations, the sectoral distribution demonstrated considerable fluctuations from year to year. Cumulatively, however, the industrial and mining sector has been the major recipient of IDB financing, accounting for 35 percent of total ordinary operations approved by the IDB. This was followed by transport and communication (19.1 percent), utilities (16.6 percent), agriculture and agro-industries (14.4 percent), social sector (11.4 percent), and other sectors (3.5 percent).

Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF)

The ISF was established in 1974, following a decision taken during the Second Islamic Summit Conference, and began operations in 1975. It is managed by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Jeddah, but has an independent legal personality. Its resources consist mostly of donations from its 31 member countries. In addition, ISF receives grants from public and private institutions as well as individuals, and benefits from the proceeds of the *Waqf* (special endowment). Total resources at end-1986 amounted to about \$124 million. The amount pledged to the *Waqf* totaled \$28 million, of which \$8 million was paid in. The ISF provides relief assistance for Muslim communities and aid for the construction of mosques, hospitals, and schools, and supports scientific and technical research, Islamic universities, and the activities of Muslim youth.

The ISF does not extend loans; its assistance consists of grants or is given in kind. Cumulative assistance up to end-1986 was \$111 million.

OAPEC Special Account

The OAPEC Special Account was established in 1974 to alleviate the balance of payments diffi-

⁵³Coordination Secretariat of Arab National and Regional Development Institutions, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, "Statement of Financing Operations up to December 31, 1989."

⁵⁴Islamic Development Bank, *Fifteenth Annual Report*, 1410 H (1989–90), p. 118, Table 4.25.

⁵⁵Overdues as of July 1990 were as follows: on loans, IsD 17.1 million (\$20 million); leasing, IsD 4.9 million (\$5.7 million); and foreign trade finance, IsD 39.8 million (\$47 million), the latter after deducting previous overdues amounting to IsD 46.3 million (\$54 million) for which revised repayment plans have been agreed with the countries concerned.

culties that Arab oil importing countries were experiencing following the increase in oil prices. The OAPEC Council of Ministers decided to allocate \$80 million for this purpose and to entrust AFESD with its management. The assistance consisted of long-term interest-free loans to be repaid in ten annual installments after a ten-year grace period. In 1975, the OAPEC Council of Ministers decided to continue the account, but only Kuwait, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia responded to this decision and together provided \$37 million in 1976. The Sudan was the largest recipient of the account with \$55 million, followed by the Yemen Arab Republic (\$18 million), the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (\$16 million), Somalia (\$11 million), and Mauritania and Morocco (\$8 million each).

OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)

The OPEC Special Fund was established by the 13 OPEC member countries in early 1976 as a collective financial facility of a short-term nature; operations began in August of the same year. It became a permanent international agency with its own legal personality in May 1980, and took up its present name, the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), as of that date. Initial resources, contributed by member states, were about \$800 million, of which \$400 million was earmarked for IFAD. Late in 1976, seven OPEC member countries decided to transfer the profits accruing to them from the IMF gold sales to the IMF Trust Fund through OFID, for a total of \$110.7 million.

After three replenishments, pledged contributions at end-1989 amounted to \$3,435 million, including \$861 million earmarked for IFAD and \$111 million transferred to the IMF Trust Fund, or a net of \$2,463 million. Payments of contributions are made voluntarily by member countries upon demand by the Governing Committee so as to allow for the timely disbursement of the loans committed through OFID. By the end of 1989, \$1,858 million had been paid in, excluding \$732 million for IFAD and the \$111 million for the IMF Trust Fund. Furthermore, accumulated reserves amounted to \$768 million.

OFID's objective is to reinforce financial cooperation between OPEC member countries and developing countries by assisting in particular the poorest countries with their economic and social development. OFID may engage in any activity relevant to its objective. In practice, it extends three types of loans—project loans, program loans, and loans for balance of payments assistance—and provides outright grants in support of technical as-

sistance, food aid, research, and similar activities. In addition, it makes financial contributions to a wide variety of international development agencies that serve developing countries.

Close cooperation and cofinancing with other development finance institutions are part of OFID's heritage. Before it became a permanent international aid agency in 1980, the appraisal and administration of its lending program had been entirely entrusted to national aid agencies in OPEC member countries and international development institutions, and by the end of 1981 all but one of its project loans had been cofinanced with other bilateral and multilateral sources of aid.⁵⁶ Most of its project loans have been cofinanced, with the number of donors varying from project to project, but OFID is now often the administrator of cofinanced loans.

Excluding contributions to IFAD and the IMF Trust Fund, OFID's total approved commitments at the end of 1989 stood at \$2.5 billion, consisting of 500 approved loans for a total of \$2.4 billion and 267 grants for a total of \$140 million (Table 21). The subdivision between the three types of loans was as follows: 298 project loans totaling \$1,578 million, 185 balance of payments support loans valued at \$724 million, and 17 program loans amounting to \$105 million. Except in the case of a few loans to middle-income developing countries, OFID loans were highly concessional and more than 90 percent of cumulative loan commitments were on concessional terms. The annual level of commitments grew rapidly from \$193 million in 1976 to a peak of nearly \$500 million in 1981 and then, in line with the general decline in resource transfers from Arab donor countries, started to slow down to an average level of about \$100 million between 1984 and 1989.

Because about one third of cumulative commitments consists of quick disbursing balance of payments assistance loans, gross disbursements represented 72.7 percent of total commitments at end-1989 (excluding payments to IFAD and the IMF Trust Fund). The different categories were: projects, 63 percent; programs, 94 percent; balance of payments support, 96 percent; and grants, 55 percent.

Cumulative net disbursements at end-1989 amounted to \$1.3 billion, 93 percent of which was on concessional terms. Annual net disbursements peaked in the early years of the 1980s, fell to much lower levels since 1984, and were negative in 1987–89.

Every beneficiary of a balance of payments support or program loan has the option to mobilize, within a given period, local counterpart funds

⁵⁶*Aid from OPEC Countries*, p. 126.

equivalent to the proceeds of the loan. OFID encourages beneficiary countries to use such funds in financing the local currency cost of development projects and programs agreed upon by the beneficiary country and OFID. Cumulatively, up to end-1989, local counterpart funds totaling the equivalent of \$575 million were approved for use in the financing of 250 development projects and programs in 59 developing countries. The largest shares of this total were allocated to agriculture (38.9 percent), energy (21.5 percent), and transportation (17.9 percent).⁵⁷ Some of these projects and programs also benefited from foreign exchange obtained through OFID project and program loans, and in many cases were cofinanced by other development finance institutions.

The OPEC Fund's eligible beneficiaries are all the governments of developing countries, other than OPEC members, and by end-1989, 86 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean had benefited from its assistance. The geographic distribution of its lending operations was as follows: 290 loans totaling \$1,153 million (47.9 percent of total) to 44 African countries; 135 loans valued at \$1,004 million (41.7 percent of total) to 21 Asian countries; and 75 loans worth \$251 million (10.4 percent of total) to 21 Latin American and Caribbean countries. The bulk of grants were extended to international institutions whose activities benefit the developing world, in particular to IFAD and the Common Fund for Commodities,⁵⁸ and to finance technical assistance in cooperation with many international development institutions including the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Balance of payments support and program loans represented 44 percent of OFID's loan disbursements. The remaining 56 percent was for project loans in all the major economic sectors. As regards its project loans, the main emphasis has been on energy development, with 27.2 percent of cumulative disbursements. This was followed by transportation (11 percent), agriculture and agro-industry (6.6 percent), industry (3.8 percent), national development banks (3 percent), water supply and sewerage (3.1 percent), education (1 percent), and telecommunications, health, and other sectors (0.5 percent).

Finally, OFID has been entrusted in certain circumstances with coordinating the policies of its

members vis-à-vis certain multilateral institutions and with negotiations in international forums when collective action by OFID countries is considered appropriate.⁵⁹ In particular, the OPEC Fund coordinated its members' policies toward IFAD. The OPEC countries⁶⁰ pledged a total of \$861.1 million to IFAD through the OPEC Fund. The sum of \$435.5 million was committed to the initial resources and \$425.6 million to the first replenishment. At end-1989, total payments amounted to \$732 million. Also, \$110.7 million was transferred to the IMF Trust Fund through the OPEC Fund, representing the profits accruing to seven OPEC member countries from IMF gold sales (almost half came from Venezuela).

Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa (SAAFA)

SAAFA was established concurrently with BADEA in January 1974 by Arab oil exporting countries following a decision taken by the Arab summit conference in Algeria in November 1973 to alleviate the African countries' balance of payments difficulties in general and to compensate them for the rise in oil prices in particular. Thus, the Arab countries established two channels for financial cooperation with African countries, a development bank (BADEA) and an emergency facility (SAAFA).⁶¹ SAAFA's original capital, consisting of voluntary contributions, was fixed at \$200 million, and in late 1974 raised to \$350 million. The administration of SAAFA was entrusted to the League of Arab States, with the amount allocated to each recipient being determined jointly by the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity. Arab countries in Africa were excluded from the list of recipients.

In 1977, SAAFA was amalgamated with BADEA and uncommitted resources were used by BADEA for projects in Africa. As a result, out of the \$350 million contributed by Arab donors, \$214.2 million were made available by SAAFA for balance of payments support to 32 countries. The SAAFA loans, which were approved and disbursed in the same year, were repayable over 25 years with a grace period of ten years and at an initial interest rate of 1 percent per annum. Reflows started in 1985 and by end-1989 totaled \$68.5 million, of which \$41.8 million was repaid and \$26.7 million was in arrears.

⁵⁷Many other sectors benefited from such financing, including helping to meet Tonga's subscription payment to the IMF in 1985.

⁵⁸The agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, adopted by the United Nations Conference on a Common Fund for Commodities on June 27, 1980, came into force in July 1989 with an inaugural meeting of its governing council.

⁵⁹*Aid from OPEC Countries*, p. 130.

⁶⁰Excluding Ecuador, which joined IFAD as a member of the group of other developing countries.

⁶¹BADEA, *Annual Report, 1986 and 1987*, p. 20.

IV Net Disbursements of Official Assistance by Arab Countries and Agencies

Cumulative bilateral concessional assistance from Arab donor countries to developing countries from 1973 to 1989 amounted to \$73.4 billion. The geographic distribution of this aid is given in Table 22 and the percentage shares in Table 23. It must be noted that the geographic distribution of about 23 percent of the total is unknown, essentially because Saudi Arabia does not publish a geographic breakdown of a large part of its aid flows. Nevertheless, based on partial information, certain salient features emerge. Between 1973 and 1989, \$44.3 billion of the identified cumulative net disbursements went to Arab countries. Their share of the total reached a peak of 81 percent in 1977 and averaged 60 percent over the period.

Arab Middle Eastern countries received \$27.5 billion, or 37.5 percent of the total. The Syrian Arab Republic was year after year the largest single recipient (except for 1988–89), having received nearly \$12 billion, equivalent to a little more than 16 percent of total contributions and 43 percent of the assistance extended to Arab Middle Eastern countries. The second largest recipient within that group, and the first in 1988–89, was Jordan (\$8.4 billion), followed by the Yemen Arab Republic, Oman, Bahrain, Lebanon, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and very small net contributions to Iraq.

Arab countries in Africa benefited from a little more than \$15 billion in cumulative aid flows (20.7 percent of total). The largest recipient within that group was Egypt (\$6.4 billion), essentially because of very large payments extended to it during 1973–79, before Arab donors broke relations with it in the wake of the Camp David agreement. The next largest recipients in order were Morocco, the Sudan, Mauritania, Somalia, Tunisia, and Algeria.

Non-Arab countries received about 22 percent of the total identified aid flows. Nearly two thirds of it went to Asia (including Oceania) with a total of nearly \$8 billion. The number of beneficiary countries in Asia grew from about 10 in the 1970s to a total of 23 in the period under study. The largest Asian recipient was Pakistan (\$1.8 billion), followed by Bangladesh (\$0.8 billion) and India

(\$0.5 billion). About \$3.6 billion (5 percent of total) benefited sub-Saharan Africa. The relatively low level of aid to non-Arab Africa is essentially explained by the low absorptive capacity in most of those countries. Nonetheless, the number of recipients increased from about 25 countries in the 1970s to 40 countries by end-1989, and sub-Saharan Africa's share of aid grew from an average of about 2 percent between 1973 and 1979 to an average of about 8 percent between 1980 and 1989, reflecting a growing emphasis on channeling aid to the least developed and most seriously affected countries. Smaller amounts were directed to Europe, of which Turkey took the lion's share, and to the Western Hemisphere.

Concessional Assistance from Arab Multilateral Institutions

Concessional assistance extended by Arab multilateral institutions cumulatively between 1973 and 1989 amounted to \$5.3 billion (Table 16). The geographic distribution is provided in Table 24 and the percentage breakdown in Table 25. Between 1981 and 1985, about 10 percent of the funds disbursed is unaccounted for, because the geographical distribution of AGFUND's disbursements is unavailable. However, AGFUND distributed humanitarian aid to a large number of countries (a total of 117 by end-August 1989), hence not amending significantly the analysis given below.

More than 66 percent of cumulative disbursements went to Arab countries. Because of very large payments extended by GODE to Egypt between 1976 and 1978 and, to a lesser extent, relatively large payments to the Sudan in certain years, Arab countries in Africa absorbed three quarters of the multilateral aid directed to Arab countries, with the remainder benefiting the Arab Middle East.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, and the Syrian Arab Republic received nearly three quarters of the multilateral aid going to Arab Middle East countries. As mentioned, Egypt received the lion's share of

net flows extended to Arab Africa, followed by the Sudan, Mauritania, Somalia, and Morocco.

About one third of the aid extended by Arab multilateral institutions was directed to the non-Arab world and tended to be spread over a large number of countries. Because most of those institutions give priority to the poorest countries, and because some of the organizations are preoccupied solely with aid to Africa, sub-Saharan Africa got the largest part, receiving slightly less than \$1 billion, or about 18 percent of the total flows extended by these institutions. A total of 42 non-Arab African countries benefited from this aid, the largest among which were Tanzania, Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Madagascar.

The second largest group of beneficiaries was Asia and Oceania, which has 19 countries. The largest recipient was Bangladesh, which received about one fourth of all aid directed to Asia, followed by India, Pakistan, Thailand, Burma, and Sri Lanka. Smaller contributions were made to 17 Western Hemisphere and 3 European countries, with Turkey the major recipient in Europe.

Total Concessional Arab Assistance

The geographic distribution of total concessional Arab assistance, given in Table 26 with the percentage breakdown in Table 27, is heavily influenced by bilateral net disbursements, which make up 93 percent of the total. As mentioned above, the geographic distribution of about 20 percent of the total is unknown.

Nearly \$48 billion, or 61 percent of the total flows, were directed to Arab countries, of which Arab Middle East countries received \$28.2 billion (35.8 percent of total) and Arab Africa \$17.9 billion (22.7 percent of total), with \$1.7 billion (2.2 percent of total) directed to Arab countries unspecified. Among the Arab countries, the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt, and Jordan were by far the largest recipients. Among non-Arab countries, Asia and Oceania received the largest share, followed by sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, and the Western Hemisphere.

Bilateral Nonconcessional Assistance

Identified bilateral nonconcessional development assistance from Arab donors from 1973 through 1989 totaled \$8.7 billion. Its geographical distribution is presented in Table 28 and the percentage breakdown in Table 29. No breakdown is available for 1988 and 1989.

A little more than \$5 billion, or 59 percent of the total, was directed to Arab countries, 60 percent of

which was absorbed by Arab Africa and the remaining 40 percent by the Arab Middle East. The largest recipients in the latter group were Iraq, Bahrain, Jordan, and the Syrian Arab Republic. Roughly one third of the assistance extended to Arab Africa benefited Egypt, essentially because of large payments in 1974 and 1975. Another 30 percent went to the Sudan, followed by Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Algeria, and Somalia.

Among the non-Arab beneficiaries, the largest share went to the Western Hemisphere, essentially because of some large loans to Brazil in the early 1980s. The second largest recipient was Europe, consisting for the main part of relatively large loans to Yugoslavia and Turkey. Next followed Asia, nearly half of which consisted of assistance extended to Pakistan, and finally, sub-Saharan Africa. The low share of the latter reflects the fact that many African countries are among the least developed, and benefited essentially from concessional aid.

Nonconcessional Assistance from Arab Multilateral Institutions

Nonconcessional multilateral Arab assistance, at \$2.2 billion between 1973 and 1989, is relatively small. The bulk of it consists of trade financing by the Islamic Development Bank and the various loan facilities of the Arab Monetary Fund. Given that those institutions extend financing to their country members only, 84 percent of nonconcessional multilateral Arab assistance was directed to Arab countries; about 30 percent of that total was directed to the Arab Middle East and about half to Arab Africa (Table 30 and percentage breakdown in Table 31). In the former group, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Jordan were the main beneficiaries, and in the latter, the Sudan, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. Among the non-Arab countries, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient, with about 20 African countries benefiting from this assistance, the main ones of which were Niger, Senegal, Cameroon, and Guinea. The second group was Europe, all of which went to Turkey, followed by the Western Hemisphere and very small net disbursements to Asia/Oceania (but with relatively large disbursements to Pakistan).

Total Official Assistance

The geographic distribution of total official assistance from Arab countries and institutions is given in Table 32, with the percentage breakdown in Table 33. As mentioned earlier, the geographic distribution of about 20 percent of the total is unknown.

A cumulative \$54.7 billion or 61 percent of the total net disbursements was directed to Arab countries. Arab Middle East countries received a little more than \$30 billion (about 34 percent of the grand total), the main beneficiaries of which were the Syrian Arab Republic (\$12.3 billion), Jordan (\$8.9 billion), the Yemen Arab Republic (\$2.9 billion), and Bahrain (\$1.8 billion).

Arab countries in Africa benefited from about \$22 billion (25 percent of the grant total). Egypt, with \$9.4 billion, was by far the largest beneficiary. Second in line was Morocco (\$4.2 billion), followed by the Sudan (\$3.9 billion), and Mauritania (\$1.4 billion), with smaller contributions to Somalia, Tunisia, and Algeria.

Non-Arab developing countries received \$17.7 billion of the identified flows (20 percent of the total). Asia, including Oceania, absorbed more than half of this, followed by sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, and the Western Hemisphere.

Sectoral Distribution of Arab Aid

Bilateral Aid

The sectoral distribution of bilateral aid by Arab donors is not precisely known, but has been dominated by nonproject general support assistance, often following decisions taken at Arab summit meetings. This consisted of balance of payments and budget financing, provided in most cases unconditionally to recipient countries. Emergency relief and reconstruction aid following natural or other disasters have been the second largest category of nonproject assistance. In particular, the famine prevailing in certain parts of Africa has been of particular concern to Arab donors, and they have devoted considerable efforts to alleviate it. Oil credits in cash or in kind were important in the second half of the 1970s and early years of the 1980s, helping oil importing developing countries cope with the effects of the significant oil price increases at that time.

Most bilateral project assistance was extended through the national aid agencies. Infrastructure

projects represented the most important part of those agencies' assistance. Transport, communication, and storage represented the leading sector, followed by energy projects (electricity, oil, and gas). Agriculture and animal husbandry, which sensibly gained in importance in the latter part of the period under review, was the third largest sector. Next came industry and mining, water supply and sewerage services, and smaller contributions to tourism, education, training, health, and housing.

Multilateral Aid

The Arab multilateral organizations' sectoral distribution differs markedly from one institution to another, because of the very different nature of the various institutions. Excluding the Arab Monetary Fund and GODE, which exclusively extended balance of payments assistance, the sectoral distribution is presented in Table 34.

Over the period 1973–89, the major portion of cumulative financing has been directed to the development of public utilities and other forms of infrastructure. Energy-related projects made up approximately one third of the total, essentially because the Islamic Development Bank placed heavy emphasis on projects to generate and transmit electricity and distribute gas, and because energy loans formed a large share of the OPEC Fund's project financing (27 percent of its cumulative project loans up to end-1989). The second largest category (about one fifth of the total) was industry and mining, again because the industrial sector has been the major recipient of IDB financing, accounting for more than one third of its total ordinary operations.

Agriculture and animal husbandry, whose share grew over the years, was the third largest category overall, followed by transport, communication, and storage, and by water supply and sewerage services. Miscellaneous items, consisting essentially of balance of payments support and a gradually increasing share devoted to the social sector (education, health, and housing), made up about 12 percent of the total.

V Impact of Financial Flows on the Economic Aggregates of Arab Aid Recipient Countries

As mentioned earlier, cumulative official assistance from Arab donor countries and Arab agencies to Arab recipient countries amounted to about \$55 billion between 1973 and 1989. In comparison, net workers' remittances to these Arab recipient countries totaled more than \$87 billion over the same period (Table 35). From about \$800 million in 1973, workers' remittances grew continuously to \$6.8 billion in 1980 and remained on average at about that level between 1981 and 1989. The lion's share went to Arab countries in Africa, particularly to Egypt. The second largest recipient in Arab Africa was Morocco, followed by Algeria and Tunisia, with Mauritania, an importer of labor, experiencing net negative remittances throughout the period. Workers' remittances to Egypt are expected to continue to grow in the years ahead, as Egyptian workers are to a certain extent replacing Jordanian and Yemeni workers who were ousted from Saudi Arabia during the Middle East conflict in 1990/91.

Net workers' remittances to Arab Middle East countries increased from a little over \$100 million in 1973 to a peak of \$2.3 billion in 1980 and then declined to an annual average of \$1.5 billion between 1981 and 1989. The largest recipients were the Yemen Arab Republic and Jordan, followed by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Syrian Arab Republic. Bahrain and Oman were both net importers of labor and thus had a net outflow of remittances throughout the period under study. No information is available for Lebanon or for Iraq from 1976 on; Iraq is believed to have been a net exporter of labor in the 1970s and a net importer in the 1980s, particularly from Egypt, because part of its indigenous labor force had been mobilized during the war with the Islamic Republic of Iran. The ousting of a large number of Jordanian and Yemeni workers from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia during the Middle East conflict of 1990/91 will have a major impact on the flows of remittances to Arab Middle East recipient countries in the couple of years to come.

The annual distribution of the sum of official assistance and net workers' remittances accruing to Arab recipient countries—a cumulative \$142 bil-

lion—is presented in Table 36. The total for Arab Middle East countries is \$51.8 billion, growing strongly from \$0.5 billion in 1973 to an annual average of close to \$6 billion in 1979–81, reflecting the highest levels of oil prices, financial assistance, and employment opportunities in the Arab countries. These financial flows then started to decrease gradually to a low of \$1.3 billion in 1989, as falling levels of financial assistance were combined with a decline in remittances because of progressively reduced employment opportunities in the Arab countries. Also, the net workers' remittances paid out by Bahrain and Oman tended to be larger in the 1980s than in the 1970s.

Cumulative financial assistance and remittances to Arab countries in Africa amounted to \$87.6 billion between 1973 and 1989, and were more evenly distributed over the years than was the case for Arab Middle East countries. They grew from \$1.5 billion in 1973 to an annual average of \$4.9 billion between 1975 and 1979, and further to an annual average of \$5.9 billion between 1980 and 1989, as falling levels of financial assistance were more than compensated by growing levels of net workers' remittances. The latter phenomenon is essentially explained by the fact that a large part of the export of labor from Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia was to European countries and hence less affected by the economic downturn in the 1980s than labor in the Arab countries; also, the number of Egyptian workers abroad tended to grow during the 1980s, as employment losses in the Arab countries were counterbalanced by export of labor to Iraq once it became a net importer of labor during its war with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Arab recipient countries' GNP and imports from 1973 to 1989 are shown in Tables 37 and 38, respectively. Their fixed investment is presented in Table 39. Although the latter statistical series is incomplete, certain salient features nonetheless emerge. In nominal terms,⁶² investment by Arab

⁶²Nominal levels of investments expressed in U.S. dollars might be inflated for certain countries in certain years, because the conversion from national statistics is done at official exchange rates.

Middle East countries grew strongly during 1973–82 but seems to have declined since then. Investment by Arab African countries, on the other hand, increased less rapidly in the 1970s, but continued to be sustained throughout the 1980s. In terms of GNP (Table 40),⁶³ investment by Arab Middle East countries grew from about 18 percent in 1973 to an average of 30 percent between 1976 and 1980, peaked in 1981–82 at 37 percent of GNP, and then fell somewhat to an average of about 24 percent in 1983–89. Investments by Arab countries in Africa increased continuously from 21 percent of GNP in 1973 to a peak of more than 38 percent in 1978, and then fluctuated between 22 percent and 31 percent of GNP for the remainder of the period.

For most Arab recipients the ratios of investment to GNP were higher than the average 23.8 percent investment/GDP ratio of non-oil developing countries between 1973 and 1987.⁶⁴ Oil exporting Bahrain had an impressively high average ratio of 43.5 percent, including three successive years (1976–78) with ratios above 100 percent. Algeria and Jordan had average ratios above 30 percent for the years for which investment figures are available, followed by ratios above 25 percent for Oman, Iraq, Tunisia, Mauritania, and the Syrian Arab Republic. Only Lebanon, the Yemen Arab Republic, Morocco, Somalia, and the Sudan have investment/GNP ratios below the average for non-oil developing countries.⁶⁵ This seems to indicate that at least part of the massive inflows of financial assistance and workers' remittances was used for investment purposes, resulting in faster economic growth in most of those countries than in developing countries in general.

Relation of Financial Flows to Macroeconomic Variables

Total Official Arab Assistance

Tables 41, 42, and 43, respectively, reflect the total bilateral and multilateral Arab assistance to Arab recipient countries' GNPs, level of imports, and fixed investment.

Relation to GNP

Between 1973 and 1989, total official Arab assistance represented 2.1 percent of cumulative combined GNPs of Arab recipient countries (2.8 per-

cent for Arab Middle East countries and 1.5 percent for Arab African countries (Table 41)). Jordan was the biggest beneficiary, with an average ratio of 17.8 percent and a peak of 47.5 percent in 1979. It was followed by Mauritania (average of 12.5 percent), the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (7.2 percent), the Syrian Arab Republic (6 percent), Bahrain (5 percent), the Yemen Arab Republic (4.9 percent), Somalia (4.8 percent), the Sudan (3 percent), and other recipients with ratios below 3 percent of GNP.

Relation to Imports

During 1973–89, cumulative official Arab assistance represented 7.1 percent of the Arab recipient countries' cumulative imports (Table 42). The ratio is 7.9 percent for Arab Middle East countries and 5.7 percent for Arab countries in Africa. These relatively low aggregates, however, mask substantial differences over time and among countries, as financial assistance covered a substantial part of certain recipient countries' imports in certain years.

Concerning Arab Middle East countries, the import cover of financial flows was about twice as large in the 1970s (annual average of about 13 percent) than in 1980s (annual average of about 6 percent) essentially because those countries' imports were on average two and a half times larger in the 1980s than in the 1970s (annual average of \$29.9 billion in 1980–89 versus \$12.1 billion in 1973–79). This is even more so for Arab countries in Africa, with an average import cover of 14.6 percent during 1973–79 vis-à-vis 1.7 percent in 1980–89. The latter dichotomy is, however, heavily influenced by massive aid flows to Egypt in 1973–79, followed by mostly negative aid flows to that country during 1980–85. Excluding Egypt, the same evolution as that for Arab Middle East countries holds.

Looking at individual recipient countries in the Arab Middle East, the highest level of import cover was for Jordan, fluctuating between a high of 61 percent in 1979 and a low of 6 percent in 1989 and attaining a cumulative ratio of 25.5 percent. Next came the Syrian Arab Republic, with a cumulative ratio of 24.8 percent, and the Yemen Arab Republic with 14.8 percent. The other countries had a cumulative ratio of 8 percent or less. The highest import cover in Arab African countries benefited Mauritania, with a cumulative ratio of 39.4 percent and a peak of 123 percent in 1976. It was followed by Somalia (cumulative ratio of 28.9 percent), the Sudan (23.3 percent), Egypt (7.8 percent, composed of high ratios in 1973–78 followed by very low ratios afterward), and Morocco (7.2 percent), with low ratios for Tunisia and Algeria.

⁶³Excluding GNPs of the countries for which no investment figures are available.

⁶⁴Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*, 1990, pp.172–73.

⁶⁵No investment figures are available for People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Relation to Investment

Excluding the financial flows to the recipient countries for the particular years for which no investment figures are available, the ratio of total financial assistance from Arab donors and agencies to the Arab recipient countries' investment averaged 16.6 percent in the 1970s, with a high of 24 percent in 1974 and a low of 10.5 percent in 1978 (Table 43). This ratio then declined nearly continuously throughout the 1980s, to a low of 1.5 percent in 1988. A small rebound to 2.7 percent occurred in 1989. This fall, however, undoubtedly presents an exaggerated picture; the main reason lies with the absence of investment figures in recent years for countries with traditionally high ratios of assistance to investment, for example, Lebanon, Mauritania, Somalia, and the Sudan. Nonetheless, it also reflects the fact that investment of Arab recipient countries has tended to be sustained throughout the 1980s notwithstanding the decrease in financial assistance flows. The gap was usually met by foreign borrowing, hence the debt-service difficulties encountered by many Arab aid recipients in recent years.

Again, excluding financial assistance flows for the years for which no investment figures are available, the highest cumulative assistance/investment ratios were for Mauritania (63.3 percent with a high of nearly 200 percent in 1978), Jordan (53.1 percent with over 100 percent in 1974–76 and 1979), Somalia (52 percent), the Sudan (36.2 percent), the Yemen Arab Republic (27 percent), the Syrian Arab Republic (23.6 percent), and Lebanon (22.1 percent). Egypt also had relatively large ratios in the period 1973–78, followed by low or even negative ratios afterward.

Net Workers' Remittances

Relation to GNP

Workers' remittances constituted 3.4 percent of the cumulative combined GNPs of Arab recipient countries between 1973 and 1989 (Table 44).

In contrast to total official assistance, the cumulative ratio for Arab African countries was 4.4 percent versus 2 percent for Arab Middle East countries. On the other hand, the largest beneficiaries were among the Middle East countries, namely, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, with a cumulative ratio of 34.9 percent, Jordan (20.3 percent), and Yemen Arab Republic (18 percent and close to 60 percent in 1977). Among the Arab countries in Africa, the highest ratios were for Egypt (10.8 percent), Morocco (6 percent), and Tunisia (4.1 percent). All other countries had ratios below 3 percent, including net remittance outflows for Bahrain, Oman, and Mauritania.⁶⁶

⁶⁶Iraq was also on average a net importer of labor, but no statistics on net workers' remittances are available after 1975.

Relation to Imports

Cumulatively, net workers' remittances represented a little more than 11 percent of the Arab recipients' imports between 1973 and 1989 (Table 45). Because Arab Africa's nominal level of remittances was more than three times larger and their cumulative imports at about the same level as those of Middle East countries, their ratio of remittances to imports is a cumulative 16.9 percent, versus 5.6 percent for the Arab Middle East. The highest individual ratios are nonetheless found in the Middle East. The Yemen Arab Republic had the highest cumulative ratio of 54.6 percent, a peak of 163.8 percent in 1976, and more than 90 percent in each of 1975 and 1977. It was followed by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, with a cumulative ratio of 38.2 percent, and Jordan, with 29.2 percent. Concerning Arab African countries, the highest import cover was for Egypt, with a cumulative 32.5 percent and a peak of nearly 60 percent in 1979, followed by Morocco (24.2 percent) and the Sudan (13.9 percent).

Relation to Investment

Excluding the flows of remittances to particular countries for the years for which no investment figures are available, the ratios of net workers' remittances to investment of Arab recipient countries have tended to rise over the years, from an average of 9.8 percent in 1973–79 to an average of 12.2 percent during 1980–88 (Table 46).⁶⁷ The similar ratios for Arab Middle Eastern countries were 6.2 and 5.4 percent, respectively, and for Arab countries in Africa 11.4 percent and 16.5 percent, respectively. In other words, the flows of remittances grew faster than investment, indicating a rising propensity to consume an increasing level of remittances.

The highest cumulative ratio of workers' remittances to investment was for the Yemen Arab Republic, with 96.4 percent. Next came Jordan (60.7 percent), Egypt (43.4 percent), Morocco (25.9 percent), and Somalia (19.7 percent).

Total Financial Assistance and Net Workers' Remittances

Relation to GNP

Cumulative financial assistance from Arab sources plus net workers' remittances represented

⁶⁷The year 1989 is excluded because a large number of investment figures were not available.

5.5 percent of the Arab recipients' GNPs between 1973 and 1989, which includes 4.8 percent for the Arab Middle East and 5.9 percent for Arab Africa (Table 47). The ratios were generally larger in the 1970s than in the 1980s, essentially because of the much lower levels of nominal GNPs in the former period.

Looking at individual countries, the highest ratios were for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (cumulative 42 percent), Jordan (38.1 percent), the Yemen Arab Republic (22.9 percent), Egypt (13.4 percent), and Mauritania (9 percent). The other countries had ratios below 9 percent, including negative ratios for Oman and Bahrain.

Relation to Imports

Arab financial assistance and workers' remittances made up nearly 18.4 percent of Arab aid recipients' cumulative imports between 1973 and 1989 (Table 48). The ratio for the Arab Middle East is 13.5 percent, and for Arab Africa, 22.6 percent. Again, ratios were on average larger in the 1970s than in the 1980s, because of the much higher level of imports in 1980–89 than in 1973–79.

The Yemen Arab Republic had the highest individual import cover, with a cumulative ratio of 69.4 percent and ratios well over 100 percent in 1974–77 (including a peak of 215 percent in 1976). Next came Jordan with a cumulative ratio of 54.7 percent and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 46 percent. Egypt, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, Mauritania, and Morocco all had ratios between 40 percent and 28 percent. The remaining countries had lower ratios, including negative ones for Oman and Bahrain.

Relation to Investment

Excluding the financial flows (assistance plus remittances) to particular countries for the years for which no investment data are available, the ratios of Arab financial assistance and net workers' remittances to investments of Arab recipient countries fluctuated between 13.3 percent and 34.1 percent during the period under study (Table 49).⁶⁸ The ratios remained relatively sustained throughout the period; much of the fall of the ratios of Arab African countries resulted from the absence of investment statistics for a number of countries with traditionally high ratios.

The Yemen Arab Republic and Jordan had the highest cumulative ratios of well over 100 percent

(123 percent and 114 percent, respectively) indicating that a large part of those financial flows were used for consumption purposes. Next came Somalia with a cumulative ratio of 72 percent and ratios above 100 percent for 1978 and 1980. They were followed by Egypt (cumulative 54 percent), Mauritania (cumulative ratio of 49.7 percent and a peak of 168 percent in 1978), the Sudan (47.8 percent and well over 100 percent in 1980–81), Morocco (33.6 percent), and the Syrian Arab Republic (31.6 percent). The other countries had lower ratios, and Oman and Bahrain negative ratios.

Correlation of Financial Flows with Macroeconomic Variables

This section analyzes the relationship between annual changes in the Arab recipient countries' GNP, imports, and fixed investment and the variation in the levels of total financial assistance, remittances, and the sum of both. The formulas used are as follows:

$$[(\text{GNP}_t/\text{GNP}_{t-1}) - 1] : [(F_t/F_{t-1}) - 1] \quad (1)$$

$$[(M_t/M_{t-1}) - 1] : [(F_t/F_{t-1}) - 1] \quad (2)$$

$$[(I_t/I_{t-1}) - 1] : [(F_t/F_{t-1}) - 1] \quad (3)$$

Whereby: GNP = gross national product

M = level of imports

I = level of investment

F = flows (in turn, financial assistance, remittances, and the sum of both)

t = a particular year from 1974 through 1987

The goal is to try to determine the existence and magnitude of the causality between these macroeconomic variables and the two principal financial flows accruing to Arab recipient countries during the period under study.

Total Official Arab Financial Assistance

Correlations with Changes in GNP

In 7 out of the 15 years between 1974 and 1988,⁶⁹ growth of Arab recipient countries' GNPs was positively correlated with the growth in total financial assistance from Arab sources, and in 8 years negatively correlated (Table 50). This would indicate

⁶⁸The year 1989 is excluded because a large number of investment figures were not available.

⁶⁹The calculations for 1989 are excluded because a large number of GNP figures are not available.

that GNP growth rates were in aggregate influenced by many factors other than Arab financial assistance alone, which is not surprising in view of the low share of this assistance compared to GNP. Nonetheless, certain trends emerge over time. During the first seven years (1974–80), the correlation coefficients were positive in all but two years (1976 and 1978). In 1974 and 1975, the ratios were below unity as the very strong growth in assistance flows surpassed GNP growth rates. The reverse holds for 1977 and 1979–80. During the latter half (1981–88), all the correlation coefficients were negative, except in 1985 and 1988, and at relatively low levels, as nominal GNPs continued to rise slowly notwithstanding diminishing levels of financial assistance.

The Arab Middle East countries had positive correlation coefficients in all but four years (1981–82, 1984, and 1987). The coefficients were positive throughout the first seven years (1974–80) and well above unity, except in 1976 and 1979, as nominal GNPs grew on average faster than the increases in financial assistance. Starting in 1981, financial assistance flows declined continuously, whereas nominal GNPs continued to rise in most years. Arab African countries' GNPs grew in each of the years between 1973 and 1989, except in 1982 and 1988. Hence the correlation coefficients followed the annual variations in financial assistance and were positive in 6 and negative in 9 of the 15 years.

Correlations with Changes in Imports

Except for five years (1978, 1981, 1985, 1988, and 1989), annual variations in the level of imports of Arab recipient countries were positively correlated with changes in the levels of financial assistance accruing to them (Table 51). Also, except in 1977 and 1980, these positive coefficients were below unity. This confirms the expectation that an increase in financial assistance directly results in an increase of imports, but normally not for the full amount of the financial assistance.

The correlation coefficients of Arab Middle Eastern countries were positive in all years except 1976, 1981, and 1988, and above unity in half of those years, indicating a relatively high propensity to import in those countries. Concerning Arab Africa, the coefficients were negative in 6 of the 16 years, above unity in 2, and below unity in 8 of the 10 years with positive coefficients, showing a weaker link between imports and assistance flows.

Correlations with Changes in Fixed Investment

Partially because of incomplete statistics on certain recipient countries' investment in certain years, the relation between changes in the levels of

investment and variations in levels of financial assistance is more ambiguous. For Arab recipient countries as a whole, the correlation coefficients were positive in 11 of the 16 years under study, and negative in the 5 other years (Table 52). This seems to indicate that the aid flows generally have had a positive impact on the investment activity in Arab recipient countries. Negative coefficients normally meant that nominal investment levels continued to grow notwithstanding falling assistance flows, which is quite normal given the lags inherent in most projects.

For Arab Middle Eastern countries, the correlation coefficients were systematically positive during 1974–80 and on average far above unity, pointing to a faster growth in investment than in Arab aid flows. Individual country data are, however, less sanguine. The coefficients were negative in two of the nine years of the second half (1981–89), that is, when investment continued to grow notwithstanding falling aid levels. The same trends in aggregate prevail for Arab African countries, though less forcefully.

Net Workers' Remittances

Correlations with Changes in GNP

Changes in net workers' remittances of Arab aid recipient countries were closely correlated with GNP growth between 1974 and 1980, as both grew year after year in tandem. As remittances fell in 1981 and again in 1985–86, whereas nominal GNPs continued to grow, negative correlation coefficients appeared in those three years (Table 53). In 1988, the level of remittances grew, whereas GNPs fell, resulting in another year with negative coefficients.

Because of their relative importance as a percentage of their GNP, net workers' remittances were positively correlated with GNP in all years but three for Jordan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Morocco, in all years but four for the Sudan, and in all but five years for the Yemen Arab Republic.

Correlations with Changes in Imports

Changes in levels of imports and remittances of Arab recipient countries were positively correlated in 9 of the 16 years under review (Table 54). As both generally grew very strongly from 1973 through 1980, correlations were systematically positive, except in 1976, because of a small dip in imports in that year. During the second half of the period (1981–89), net workers' remittances fluctu-

ated against a background of continuously declining imports from 1982 to 1987, resulting in six years of negative and three years of positive correlations.

Because of the relatively large share of remittances as a percentage of imports, the correlation coefficients were positive in all but three years for the Yemen Arab Republic, in all but five years for Egypt and Jordan, and, more surprisingly, in all but four years for Tunisia.

Correlations with Changes in Investment Levels

The now classic distinction between the first and second halves of the period under study is again relevant here. Because both net workers' remittances and fixed investment grew strongly during 1974–80, their correlation coefficients were positive throughout this period (Table 55). Furthermore, the coefficients were on average close to unity, indicating an increase at roughly the same rate. The coefficients were negative in five years of the second half, but the analysis is distorted by the lack of investment data for a number of countries in the final years of the period. Excluding a few exceptional years, the same holds for the individual recipient countries.

Total Financial Assistance and Net Workers' Remittances

Correlation with Changes in GNP

Changes in nominal GNPs of Arab aid recipient countries were positively correlated with the growth of financial assistance and remittances from 1974 through 1980 (Table 56). The coefficients were below unity, but rising, between 1974 and 1976, indicating a faster growth in financial flows than in GNPs in this early period, but with GNP growth rates gradually catching up. The coefficients were above unity in 1977–80, as growth in GNPs surpassed that of financial flows. For the subperiod 1981–88, the coefficients were negative throughout, as nominal GNPs continued to rise notwithstanding falling levels of financial flows, except for 1983 and 1987, because financial flows rose slightly in those two years, and 1988 during which both financial flows and GNPs fell.⁷⁰

For Arab Middle Eastern countries, the correlation is even closer, with an inverse relationship occurring only in four years (1981–82, 1984, and

1987). The Arab countries in Africa as a group experienced negative coefficients also in the first subperiod, namely, 1976 and 1979, essentially because of falls in the flows to Egypt. As might be expected, the countries with the highest ratios of financial flows to GNP (the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Jordan, and the Yemen Arab Republic) had the largest number of years with positive correlations.

Correlations with Changes in Imports

The Arab recipients' growth in imports were positively correlated with changes in financial flows in 10 years out of the 16 under study (Table 57). The exceptions were 1976 (small dip in imports while flows rose), 1981, 1988, and 1989 (growth in imports notwithstanding a fall in financial flows), and 1983 and 1987 (fall in imports while flows rose). The growth in imports in 1981, 1988, and 1989 and the fall in imports in 1983 and 1987 were clearly influenced by movements in oil prices in oil exporting Arab aid recipient countries. During the first subperiod (1974–80), the coefficients were above unity in 1977–78 and 1980, with the growth in imports surpassing the rise in financial flows. All the positive coefficients in the second subperiod were below unity, hovering between 0.26 and 0.54, as imports fell more slowly than the drop in financial flows.

The Arab Middle Eastern countries experienced only three years with negative coefficients, 1976, 1981, and 1988, compared with six years for the Arab African countries, all of which occurred in the second subperiod. Countries with relatively high import covers generally tended to have a low number of years with negative coefficients.

Correlations with Changes in Fixed Investment

The division between the two subperiods is repeated here: systematic positive correlation coefficients in 1974–80 and an equal distribution of positive and negative in 1981–88 (Table 58). This partly masks another phenomenon: investment has tended to follow rises or falls in financial flows with about a two-year lag. Total assistance from Arab sources plus remittances grew continuously from 1973 to 1980; investment increased uninterruptedly from 1973 to 1982. Financial flows fell from 1981 onward, except for small increases in 1983 and 1987; investment started falling from 1983 onward. This seems to confirm that a relatively large part of financial flows to Arab recipient countries was used for public or private investment purposes.

⁷⁰The calculations for 1989 are excluded because a large number of GNP figures are not available.

VI Conclusion

From 1973 through 1980, Arab financial assistance increased very rapidly in line with rising government revenues. A large part of this assistance was granted unconditionally, allowing recipient countries to implement their own development programs. Initially, these aid flows were to a large extent directed to neighboring countries, with whom the donor countries had the closest economic, social, and religious ties. With experience in development finance, the number of beneficiary countries widened over the years and the distribution of assistance among them became more equitable. Also, Arab donors set up a number of national, regional, and multilateral agencies during those years and sharply augmented their contributions to multilateral aid agencies with broad membership.

The decade of the 1980s saw a reversal of this trend as the weakening of the international oil market resulted in a sharp drop in Arab donor government revenues and in balance of payments difficulties for certain donor countries. Also a factor was the Iran-Iraq war, which lasted for most of the decade. Forced to cut down on their own public expenditures and to adopt austerity measures to consolidate their internal and external positions, Arab donor countries gradually reduced disbursements of financial assistance, which by 1989 had dropped to about one eighth of its peak in 1980. It is expected that the invasion of Kuwait and the ensuing crisis in the Middle East will have significant consequences for the future volume and orientation of Arab financial assistance.

Although the absolute amounts of Arab donors' assistance have declined in recent years, their contribution as a share of combined GNPs remains by far the most generous among the major donor groups and well above the target set in the 1970s by the United Nations, which is remarkable considering the prevailing adverse economic and financial circumstances faced by this group of donor developing countries.⁷¹

⁷¹The OPEC Fund for International Development, *Annual Report 1988*, p. 11.

The national and multilateral agencies set up by Arab donors have over the years vastly ameliorated their capacity to appraise and administer their own loans. Also, driven by a philosophy that development policies are in general best evaluated by the economic and political institutions of the countries themselves, they have displayed creativity in trying to meet their borrowers' special needs. Cooperation among donors and the cofinancing of projects have increased over the years, in particular since the diminishing resources in the 1980s made it all the more necessary to concentrate assistance on the most worthwhile projects.

The Arab recipient countries absorbed approximately 61 percent of total net disbursements of financial assistance by Arab donor countries between 1973 and 1989. Most of this assistance was extended bilaterally, with a significant part consisting of general support assistance, often following decisions taken at Arab summit meetings or other developments in the Arab world. These aid flows represented a noticeably large part of most of these recipient countries' GNPs, imports, and fixed investment, and thereby contributed positively to their economic development.

The economic development of both Arab donors and recipients during this period was also heavily influenced by the migration of labor. Because of their sparse populations and low participation rates to the labor force, most Arab donor countries imported labor on a large scale to promote their very rapid economic development. The major part of this labor was provided by nationals of the Arab recipient countries. The ensuing workers' remittances were about one and a half times larger than total financial assistance extended by Arab donors between 1973 and 1989. During this period these two financial flows taken together represented on average about 5.5 percent of the Arab recipient countries' GNPs, nearly one fifth of their imports, and more than 20 percent of their total investment. For a number of recipient countries, these ratios were much higher than that, even surpassing 100 percent by a wide margin for certain countries in certain years. These flows undoubtedly acceler-

ated the recipient countries' economic development far beyond what would have otherwise been possible. Their GDP growth rates were generally much higher than those of developing countries as a group, and their investment was sustained throughout the period. In fact, most of these countries were able to graduate to the middle-income category of countries.

These flows also brought some negative side effects. They created entrenched consumption habits, a high dependency on imported goods, often unrealistically overvalued exchange rates disfavoring the promotion of home-grown export or import-substitution industries, and a higher degree of vulnerability to external shocks. These weaknesses brought the economies of a large number of Arab recipient countries under strain when assistance flows fell markedly in the 1980s. Many of them had to adopt stringent adjustment programs by the late 1980s to redress their economic situation.

The adjustment programs sought to make these economies leaner and more efficient, and thus escape some of the negative side effects of the period of abundant financial flows. The economic advancement that these countries enjoyed in the past two decades, however, was to a large extent due to the generosity of Arab donors, indicating that cooperation and significant resource transfers can have a lasting impact.

Looking ahead, the crisis in the Middle East that erupted after the invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 may have a profound impact on Arab aid flows in the coming few years. Oil prices are widely expected to remain at relatively low levels when compared with those in the 1970s, a growth in defense expenditures is anticipated in the main Arab donor countries, and reconstruction needs in some countries are substantial. These developments are likely to put pressure on those countries' imports and budget expenditures.

As in the past, however, Arab aid donors will likely continue to provide substantial levels of assistance, although the declining trend of the past years might be somewhat prolonged. Also, these aid flows will probably be accompanied by a geographic concentration, particularly in favor of certain Arab recipients. On the other hand, Arab multilateral aid institutions have now reached a degree of maturity that should allow them to continue their assistance programs unabated. At the same time it is likely that private investment from oil producing countries will play an increasing role in the development of neighboring countries undertaking economic reform. All in all, assistance will continue to play a substantial role, and it will be an important element in the formidable task of both reconstruction and structural adjustment in the economies of the region.

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Statistical Appendix

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Table 1. Contribution of Aid by Arab Donor Countries, 1973–89
(Net disbursements, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total	Percent
Total flows	2,572.4	5,769.7	8,096.0	7,708.4	7,248.4	8,747.7	6,435.6	10,977.0	10,916.4	8,610.2	9,100.4	5,760.5	2,820.2	4,319.6	2,515.6	303.9	-2,201.4	99,700.5	100.00
(In percent of GNP)	(7.08)	(7.03)	(7.97)	(6.08)	(4.79)	(5.19)	(2.91)	(3.74)	(3.07)	(2.53)	(3.05)	(2.04)	(1.04)	(1.72)	(0.92)	(0.11)	n.a.		
Concessional (ODA)	2,138.3	4,001.3	5,417.3	5,074.1	5,760.6	7,497.7	7,251.9	9,585.7	8,308.4	5,783.9	4,798.3	4,360.4	3,608.9	4,497.7	3,289.6	2,262.3	1,486.6	85,123.0	85.38
(In percent of GNP)	(5.88)	(4.87)	(5.33)	(4.00)	(3.81)	(4.45)	(3.28)	(3.27)	(2.34)	(1.70)	(1.61)	(1.54)	(1.33)	(1.79)	(1.21)	(0.84)	n.a.		
Bilateral	2,058.3	3,641.5	4,904.2	4,231.5	3,977.9	6,505.2	6,571.6	8,808.0	7,576.0	4,652.4	3,863.3	3,654.1	2,974.9	3,858.9	2,931.5	1,887.5	1,316.6	73,413.4	73.63
Multilateral	80.0	359.8	513.1	842.6	1,782.7	992.5	680.3	777.7	732.4	1,131.5	935.0	706.3	634.0	638.8	358.1	374.8	170.0	11,709.6	11.74
UN agencies, funds	3.5	75.7	63.4	62.0	45.1	121.4	97.5	106.3	101.0	209.8	81.8	94.3	43.4	55.5	44.4	38.9	30.3	1,274.3	1.28
IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	11.5	16.4	42.9	25.2	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.4	0.13
IBRD and IFC	0.7	3.7	30.0	22.0	0.0	57.5	0.0	42.0	5.9	65.1	63.6	3.5	1.6	118.4	64.7	10.5	4.7	493.9	0.50
IDA	4.4	9.0	9.0	9.0	66.7	70.8	75.8	83.7	134.3	156.8	179.5	230.8	198.2	195.0	149.0	201.7	8.3	1,782.0	1.79
AfDB	15.5	23.0	9.9	7.8	16.8	27.9	24.0	12.2	35.9	21.0	22.5	6.1	20.8	21.7	40.9	27.4	67.4	400.8	0.40
OPEC Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.5	103.2	66.0	84.1	162.3	197.6	271.7	215.8	51.5	44.6	33.7	29.5	18.7	16.3	1,403.5	1.41
AAAIID	1.3	1.4	19.3	19.7	15.6	31.0	82.6	81.6	69.3	76.6	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	439.9	0.44
AFESD	46.1	110.9	182.4	102.3	92.5	105.0	82.0	184.3	157.3	145.9	191.3	170.1	163.7	172.0	0.0	7.9	8.0	1,921.7	1.93
BADEA	3.5	28.1	44.6	45.0	70.0	48.3	35.0	66.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	351.1	0.35
GODE	5.0	6.0	35.0	278.9	1,232.8	327.7	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,930.7	1.94
IDB	0.0	0.0	72.9	100.5	112.4	117.7	115.0	2.6	9.0	130.4	101.0	102.2	100.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	973.2	0.98
ISF	0.0	0.0	3.6	11.5	1.5	0.0	8.0	7.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	9.2	13.2	0.0	63.4	0.06
Others	0.0	102.0	43.0	64.0	14.6	2.8	1.1	3.3	12.1	41.7	33.0	29.8	54.5	33.9	20.4	56.5	35.0	547.7	0.55
Nonconcessional	434.1	1,768.4	2,678.7	2,634.3	1,487.8	1,250.0	-816.3	1,391.3	2,608.0	2,826.3	4,302.1	1,400.1	-788.7	-178.1	-774.0	-1,958.4	-3,688.0	14,577.5	14.62
Bilateral	152.3	745.4	1,114.3	1,554.6	739.5	777.0	350.3	931.7	1,320.4	1,135.9	275.8	184.4	-442.1	51.8	-117.0	-91.0	n.a.	8,683.3	8.71
Multilateral	281.8	1,023.0	1,564.4	1,079.7	748.3	473.0	-1,166.6	459.6	1,287.6	1,690.4	4,026.3	1,215.7	-346.6	-229.9	-657.0	-1,867.4	-3,688.0	5,894.2	5.91

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 2. Comparative Performance of Concessional Aid Donors in the World, 1973–89*(ODA net disbursements)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>																	
Arab donors	2,183	4,001	5,417	5,074	5,761	7,498	7,252	9,586	8,308	5,784	4,798	4,360	3,609	4,498	3,290	2,262	1,487
Non-Arab OPEC ¹	24	483	691	940	230	354	120	98	94	-10	187	193	5	206	44	107	27
Total DAC	9,077	11,619	13,854	13,962	15,742	20,018	22,849	27,297	25,568	27,777	27,593	28,742	29,429	36,663	41,595	48,114	46,672
Non-DAC OECD ²	11	13	16	64	117	170	170	174	253	248	108	181	227	273	285	368	725
Total CMEA ³	1,161	997	1,502	1,438	1,533	1,664	2,033	2,827	2,824	3,053	3,478	3,402	3,618	4,602	4,965	4,663	4,307
Other donors ⁴	479	428	433	454	442	484	358	538	417	472	357	311	363	517	435	320	346
Total ODA	12,935	17,541	21,913	21,932	23,825	30,188	32,782	40,520	37,464	37,324	36,521	37,189	37,251	46,759	50,614	55,834	53,564
<i>As percentage of ODA</i>																	
Arab donors	16.9	22.8	24.7	23.1	24.2	24.8	22.1	23.7	22.2	15.5	13.1	11.7	9.7	9.6	6.5	4.1	2.8
Non-Arab OPEC ¹	0.2	2.8	3.2	4.3	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total DAC	70.2	66.2	63.2	63.7	66.1	66.3	69.7	67.4	68.2	74.4	75.6	77.3	79.0	78.4	82.2	86.2	87.1
Non-DAC OECD ²	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.4
Total CMEA ³	9.0	5.7	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.5	6.2	7.0	7.5	8.2	9.5	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.8	8.4	8.0
Other donors ⁴	3.7	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
Total ODA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>As percentage of GNP</i>																	
Arab donors	5.88	4.87	5.33	4.00	3.81	4.45	3.28	3.27	2.34	1.70	1.61	1.54	1.33	1.79	1.21	0.84	n.a.
Non-Arab OPEC ¹	0.04	0.48	0.60	0.67	0.14	0.22	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.04	n.a.
Total DAC	0.29	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.33
Non-DAC OECD ²	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.15
Total CMEA ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other donors ⁴	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

¹Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela.²1973–79: Luxembourg and Spain. Since 1980, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Portugal, and Spain.³In this time period CMEA included Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.⁴China, India, Israel, Korea (since 1980), and Yugoslavia.

Table 3. Net Contribution of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a Percentage of GNP, 1973–89

	Algeria	Iraq ¹	Kuwait	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	U.A.E.	Total Arab Donors	DAC ²
1973	0.28	0.37	8.34	3.15	13.36	14.61	12.87	5.88	0.30
1974	0.38	3.74	5.22	0.93	8.50	8.91	7.20	4.87	0.33
1975	0.20	2.00	7.12	2.15	13.54	7.60	9.71	5.33	0.36
1976	0.06	0.77	5.43	0.59	6.19	5.97	8.66	4.00	0.33
1977	0.19	0.51	8.26	0.76	4.20	5.00	7.00	3.81	0.33
1978	0.16	0.77	5.17	0.74	2.72	8.06	5.66	4.45	0.35
1979	0.81	1.97	3.48	0.57	5.68	5.16	4.69	3.27	0.35
1980	0.21	2.44	3.40	1.06	4.27	4.85	3.89	3.27	0.37
1981	0.27	0.56	3.61	0.75	3.50	3.23	2.42	2.34	0.35
1982	0.29	0.11	4.22	0.15	2.25	2.45	1.31	1.70	0.38
1983	0.08	-0.02	3.85	0.51	0.41	2.69	1.25	1.61	0.36
1984	0.10	-0.05	3.82	0.10	0.18	3.20	0.32	1.54	0.36
1985	0.10	-0.07	2.96	0.24	0.15	2.98	0.45	1.33	0.35
1986	0.19	-0.05	2.85	0.34	0.47	4.67	0.41	1.79	0.35
1987	0.06	-0.06	1.15	0.26	0.00	3.82	0.07	1.21	0.34
1988	0.02	-0.04	0.40	0.54	0.09	2.61	-0.07	0.84	0.36
1989	n.a.	0.04	0.54	n.a.	n.a.	1.37	0.01	n.a.	0.33

Sources: OECD and IMF staff estimates.

¹Since 1981, GDP.

²Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Table 4. Algeria: Aid, 1973–89
(Net disbursements, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total	Percent
Total official flows	29.8	54.3	32.4	24.0	66.1	52.7	261.0	87.6	116.2	128.3	36.5	48.3	53.9	113.8	38.8	12.3	39.8	1,195.8	100.00
(In percent of GNP)	(0.33)	(0.41)	(0.21)	(0.14)	(0.32)	(0.20)	(0.81)	(0.21)	(0.27)	(0.29)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.19)	(0.06)	(0.02)	n.a.		
Concessional (ODA)	25.4	49.8	30.9	11.0	39.7	40.6	261.0	87.6	116.2	128.3	36.5	48.3	53.9	113.8	38.8	12.3	39.8	1,133.9	94.82
(In percent of GNP)	(0.28)	(0.38)	(0.20)	(0.06)	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.81)	(0.21)	(0.27)	(0.29)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.19)	(0.06)	(0.02)	n.a.		
Bilateral	21.6	6.5	20.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	244.0	39.0	12.0	34.7	2.0	4.0	16.2	75.4	25.5	7.6	2.2	518.7	43.38
Multilateral	3.8	43.3	10.9	9.0	36.7	37.6	17.0	48.6	104.2	93.6	34.5	44.3	37.7	38.4	13.3	4.7	37.6	615.2	51.45
UN agencies, funds	0.4	10.5	0.1	0.6	1.1	4.3	0.9	1.1	16.6	16.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	58.9	4.93
IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
IBRD and IFC	—	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	31.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	42.8	3.58
IDA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
AfDB	—	23.0	-2.5	3.0	5.9	6.3	—	—	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	10.9	3.2	18.4	95.2	7.96
OPEC Fund	—	—	—	5.4	5.6	5.9	—	20.2	24.9	15.0	5.5	8.0	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.8	97.7	8.17
AAAIID	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	0.33
AFESD	3.4	6.1	13.3	—	11.3	11.8	11.8	23.0	22.3	21.6	27.8	27.4	26.9	27.7	—	—	—	234.4	19.60
BADEA	—	—	—	—	5.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.6	1.22
GODE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
IDB	—	—	—	—	5.8	6.3	—	—	9.0	8.4	—	7.8	7.8	8.6	—	—	—	53.7	4.49
ISF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
Others	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	14.0	1.17
Nonconcessional	4.4	4.5	1.5	13.0	26.4	12.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61.9	5.18
Bilateral	4.4	4.5	1.5	1.5	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.9	1.00
Multilateral	—	—	—	11.5	26.4	12.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50.0	4.18

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 5. Iraq: Aid, 1973–89
(Net disbursements, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total	Percent
Total official flows	19.1	414.3	301.0	146.4	175.6	239.7	658.0	864.6	207.2	51.4	-9.0	-22.7	-31.5	-21.2	-35.1	-22.0	21.3	2,957.1	100.00
(In percent of GNP)	(0.37)	(3.90)	(2.27)	(0.91)	(0.94)	(1.06)	(1.97)	(2.44)	(0.56)	(0.11)	(-0.02)	(-0.05)	(-0.07)	(-0.05)	(-0.06)	(-0.04)	(0.04)		
Concessional (ODA)	19.1	397.0	265.0	123.4	96.4	172.7	658.0	864.6	207.2	51.4	-9.0	-22.7	-31.5	-21.2	-35.1	-22.0	21.3	2,734.6	92.48
(In percent of GNP)	(0.37)	(3.74)	(2.00)	(0.77)	(0.51)	(0.77)	(1.97)	(2.44)	(0.56)	(0.11)	-0.02	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05	-0.06	-0.04	(0.04)		
Bilateral	11.0	348.0	245.0	79.0	68.0	121.0	614.0	810.0	182.0	17.0	-15.0	-25.0	-31.7	-21.2	-35.2	-27.0	21.2	2,361.1	79.85
Multilateral	8.1	49.0	20.0	44.4	28.4	51.7	44.0	54.6	25.2	34.4	6.0	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.0	0.1	373.5	12.63
UN agencies, funds	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	24.0	1.7	6.7	0.5	0.6	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	3.3	0.1	41.4	1.40
IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	5.3	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.3	0.59
IBRD and IFC	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	2.8	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	5.5	0.19
IDA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
AfDB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
OPEC Fund	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	2.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.5	0.63
AAAIID	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	10.0	—	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.2	0.99
AFESD	3.6	20.0	9.5	12.3	9.6	9.5	9.9	19.9	19.2	18.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132.1	4.47
BADEA	3.5	28.1	9.6	—	15.0	10.3	11.7	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.5	2.76
GODE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
IDB	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	2.6	2.6	—	—	3.2	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	0.44
ISF	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	0.07
Others	—	—	—	30.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.0	1.12
Nonconcessional	0.0	17.3	36.0	23.0	79.2	67.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	222.5	7.52
Bilateral	—	17.3	36.0	—	10.0	14.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	78.1	2.64
Multilateral	—	n.a.	n.a.	23.0	69.2	52.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	144.4	4.88

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 6. Iraqi Fund for External Development: Aid, 1973–89¹*(In millions of U.S. dollars and percent)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>																		
Volume																		
Commitments	0.0	30.0	0.0	15.0	26.3	101.2	406.3	836.3	466.2	258.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,139.3
Concessional	—	30.0	—	15.0	26.3	101.2	406.3	743.3	373.3	231.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,926.4
Nonconcessional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.0	92.9	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212.9
Net disbursements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	152.0	64.0	42.5	8.0	62.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	337.5
Concessional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137.5	50.0	23.5	8.0	24.0	9.0	—	—	—	—	252.0
Nonconcessional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.5	14.0	19.0	—	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	85.5
<i>In percent</i>																		
Sectoral distribution of commitments																		Average
Infrastructure	—	—	36.2	49.3	80.9	45.1	53.9	31.5	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.1
Agriculture	—	—	42.0	17.7	3.4	3.3	—	14.5	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1
Industry and energy	—	—	—	31.2	12.8	31.5	22.6	49.8	42.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.2
Others	—	—	21.8	1.8	2.9	20.1	23.5	4.2	6.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.6

Sources: Arab Monetary Fund, ed., *Joint Arab Report 1988*; *OPEC Aid and OPEC Aid Institutions, A Profile*; OECD; and IMF staff calculations.¹Excludes loans and grants administered by the Iraqi Fund on behalf of the Iraqi Government.

Table 7. Kuwait: Aid, 1973–89
(Net disbursements, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total	Percent
Total official flows	566.0	1,193.8	1,646.2	2,055.5	1,734.4	1,229.7	706.6	1,105.3	1,159.3	1,165.3	1,069.0	1,021.6	716.9	620.5	201.5	14.6	109.1	16,315.4	100.00
(In percent of GNP)	(13.27)	(9.91)	(12.87)	(14.04)	(10.91)	(6.79)	(2.53)	(3.30)	(3.52)	(4.23)	(4.13)	(3.83)	(2.75)	(2.47)	(0.73)	(0.05)	(0.35)		
Concessional (ODA)	355.5	629.2	910.3	795.1	1,312.8	935.3	970.6	1,139.9	1,189.5	1,161.1	996.9	1,018.1	770.6	714.8	316.1	107.7	169.4	13,492.9	82.70
(In percent of GNP)	(8.34)	(5.22)	(7.12)	(5.43)	(8.26)	(5.17)	(3.48)	(3.40)	(3.61)	(4.22)	(3.85)	(3.82)	(2.96)	(2.85)	(1.15)	(0.40)	(0.54)		
Bilateral	322.0	564.0	846.0	556.0	662.0	669.0	800.0	982.0	1,018.0	856.0	770.0	818.7	568.7	609.5	226.5	60.8	147.7	10,476.9	64.21
Multilateral	33.5	65.2	64.3	239.1	650.8	266.3	170.6	157.9	171.5	305.1	226.9	199.4	201.9	105.3	89.6	46.9	21.7	3,016.0	18.49
UN agencies, funds	0.6	1.0	3.6	6.5	1.4	5.8	2.9	3.6	5.9	59.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	7.7	3.5	8.3	1.6	118.6	0.73
IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	3.2	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	0.06
IBRD and IFC	—	—	—	20.0	—	—	—	32.9	0.8	28.0	—	—	—	—	11.1	2.0	—	94.8	0.58
IDA	4.4	9.0	9.0	9.0	66.7	70.8	70.4	—	66.0	53.0	68.7	75.8	68.2	—	44.0	8.3	8.3	631.6	3.87
AfDB	—	—	—	—	6.0	10.8	10.9	—	—	5.1	6.0	5.5	7.6	7.0	11.6	4.2	4.1	78.8	0.48
OPEC Fund	—	—	—	18.7	18.1	19.1	16.5	27.5	33.2	54.1	39.7	9.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	3.3	3.3	262.2	1.61
AAAID	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	13.0	12.6	12.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.5	0.31
AFESD	28.5	8.2	16.6	49.3	19.6	20.4	20.4	69.0	45.4	44.0	72.8	71.7	70.6	72.7	—	1.7	4.4	615.3	3.77
BADEA	—	—	10.0	5.0	45.0	6.7	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	0.49
GODE	—	—	—	87.5	468.1	103.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	659.3	4.04
IDB	—	—	24.3	23.1	23.4	25.0	25.8	—	—	35.4	32.5	31.2	30.9	—	—	—	—	251.6	1.54
ISF	—	—	0.8	2.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	9.2	—	—	15.5	0.10
Others	—	47.0	—	18.0	2.5	1.1	1.1	—	7.6	11.0	5.0	4.0	15.9	11.4	3.7	19.1	—	147.4	0.90
Nonconcessional	210.5	564.6	735.9	1,260.4	421.6	294.4	-264.0	-34.6	-30.2	4.2	72.1	3.5	-53.7	-94.3	-114.6	-93.1	-60.3	2,822.5	17.30
Bilateral	105.5	294.0	373.0	1,076.9	299.0	255.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,403.4	14.73
Multilateral	105.0	270.6	362.9	183.5	122.6	39.4	-264.0	-34.6	-30.2	4.2	72.1	3.5	-53.7	-94.3	-114.6	-93.1	-60.3	419.1	2.57
Of which: IMF oil facility	—	270.6	362.9	186.0	-10.3	-165.6	-287.2	-146.7	-133.6	-90.2	-14.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	-29.0	
IMF supplementary financing facility	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.3	112.0	103.5	94.4	87.0	3.5	-53.7	-94.3	-114.6	-93.1	-60.3	7.6	

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 8. Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development: Aid, 1973–89¹*(In millions of U.S. dollars and percent)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>																		
Volume																		
Commitments	59.5	147.8	371.4	372.4	448.0	242.6	396.0	363.3	790.9	870.2	479.2	331.6	309.9	398.6	283.5	294.7	349.0	6,508.6
Loans and grants	59.5	147.8	334.8	323.1	412.4	201.1	358.0	285.7	733.7	774.1	395.8	258.9	218.6	316.4	275.9	275.3	337.5	5,708.6
Concessional	59.5	147.8	314.1	323.1	412.4	201.1	358.0	256.1	733.7	774.1	395.8	258.9	207.6	301.0	261.5	275.3	337.5	5,617.5
Nonconcessional	—	—	20.7	—	—	—	—	29.6	—	—	—	—	11.0	15.4	14.4	—	—	91.1
Multilateral participations	—	—	36.6	49.3	35.6	41.5	38.0	77.6	57.2	96.1	83.4	72.7	91.3	82.2	7.6	19.4	11.5	800.0
Grant element of commitments (percent) ²	47.0	44.0	51.7	47.6	42.7	44.4	46.7	43.4	47.9	51.7	42.3	43.9	42.3	50.8	46.4	48.6	44.1	46.2
Net disbursements	9.1	17.2	80.1	206.3	207.2	221.4	229.4	360.5	274.9	308.3	326.1	393.8	305.1	316.9	92.2	−6.5	−12.5	3,329.5
Concessional	9.1	17.2	80.5	200.9	202.8	219.9	230.7	357.0	275.6	309.9	326.6	393.8	305.8	311.6	88.0	−6.5	−12.5	3,310.4
Bilateral	9.1	17.2	53.9	146.6	162.2	180.2	190.9	279.4	227.8	256.5	244.1	313.2	222.7	229.4	76.9	−13.1	−19.4	2,577.6
Multilateral	—	—	26.6	54.3	40.6	39.7	39.8	77.6	47.8	53.4	82.5	80.6	83.1	82.2	11.1	6.6	6.9	732.8
Nonconcessional	—	—	−0.4	5.4	4.4	1.5	−1.3	3.5	−0.7	−1.6	−0.5	—	−0.7	5.3	4.2	—	—	19.1
<i>In percent</i>																		
Geographic distribution of loans																		
Arab countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	52.9	49.4	66.9	60.0	41.5	34.6	33.8	31.4	30.7	28.5	74.9	48.6	43.7	56.8	Average 53.4
Africa	—	—	—	9.9	22.8	19.4	11.0	21.0	30.1	31.2	26.8	38.2	25.0	0.3	12.2	29.8	31.2	19.3
Asia	—	—	—	37.2	26.8	11.6	27.0	34.0	35.3	34.7	26.9	17.1	41.5	13.4	28.8	17.6	12.0	22.7
Others	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.1	2.0	3.5	—	0.3	14.9	14.0	5.0	11.4	10.4	8.9	—	4.6
<i>In percent</i>																		
Sectoral distribution of loan commitments																		
Infrastructure	n.a.	n.a.	35.9	57.5	68.7	85.7	59.0	50.6	68.9	64.7	54.4	59.5	41.3	59.5	71.1	79.4	n.a.	Average 61.2
Agriculture and industry	n.a.	n.a.	30.2	32.9	16.4	7.1	26.0	20.3	19.9	18.4	21.3	25.1	16.6	15.3	14.6	13.0	n.a.	19.8
Energy and others	n.a.	n.a.	33.9	9.6	14.9	7.2	15.0	29.1	11.2	16.9	24.3	15.4	42.1	25.2	14.3	7.6	n.a.	19.1

Sources: Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Annual Reports; OECD; and IMF staff calculations.

¹Excludes loans and grants administered by the Kuwait Fund on behalf of the Kuwaiti Government.²Bilateral commitments only.

Table 9. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: Aid, 1973–89
(Net disbursements, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total	Percent
Total official flows	415.3	238.6	340.7	367.6	315.8	542.5	145.6	376.0	236.8	43.5	143.8	24.4	56.8	68.3	66.6	129.5	86.3	3,598.1	100.00
(In percent of GNP)	(5.79)	(1.81)	(2.67)	(2.22)	(1.73)	(2.99)	(0.57)	(1.06)	(0.75)	(0.15)	(0.51)	(0.10)	(0.24)	(0.34)	(0.26)	(0.54)	n.a.		
Concessional	226.1	122.4	275.0	98.0	138.4	135.1	145.6	376.0	236.8	43.5	143.8	24.4	56.8	68.3	66.6	129.5	86.3	2,372.6	65.94
(In percent of GNP)	(3.15)	(0.93)	(2.15)	(0.59)	(0.76)	(0.74)	(0.57)	(1.06)	(0.75)	(0.15)	(0.51)	(0.10)	(0.24)	(0.34)	(0.26)	(0.54)	n.a.		
Bilateral	198.0	108.0	182.0	32.0	54.0	41.0	59.0	312.0	173.0	1.0	60.0	8.0	41.9	64.7	40.0	109.9	38.6	1,523.1	42.33
Multilateral	28.1	14.4	93.0	66.0	84.4	94.1	86.6	64.0	63.8	42.5	83.8	16.4	14.9	3.6	26.6	19.6	47.7	849.5	23.61
UN agencies, funds	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.2	4.5	9.0	10.5	7.7	1.0	1.5	0.9	—	—	5.5	2.8	1.0	51.8	1.44
IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	0.11
IBRD and IFC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	4.4	4.0	—	—	—	21.1	—	—	31.2	0.87
IDA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
AfDB	15.5	—	2.4	4.8	4.9	—	—	—	2.6	2.4	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	44.9	82.1	2.28
OPEC Fund	—	—	—	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.9	15.1	18.4	8.8	32.2	2.5	13.6	3.6	—	3.6	1.8	141.5	3.93
AAAID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
AFESD	1.3	1.4	19.3	19.7	15.6	16.3	29.7	27.6	26.7	25.9	41.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	225.0	6.25
BADEA	5.0	6.0	35.0	—	20.0	30.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116.1	3.23
GODE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
IDB	5.0	6.0	35.0	28.9	29.2	31.3	32.3	—	—	—	—	13.0	—	—	—	—	—	180.7	5.02
ISF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
Others	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	—	13.2	—	17.3	0.48
Nonconcessional	189.2	116.2	65.7	269.6	177.4	407.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,225.5	34.06
Bilateral	189.2	116.2	65.7	218.3	46.7	288.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	924.3	25.69
Multilateral	—	—	—	51.3	130.7	119.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	301.2	8.37

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 10. Qatar: Aid, 1973-89
(Net disbursements, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total	Percent
Total official flows	93.7	231.5	335.3	225.4	204.2	127.6	282.6	277.3	246.5	140.4	20.7	9.6	7.4	18.2	0.2	3.9	-2.4	2,222.1	100.00
(In percent of GNP)	(13.36)	(9.90)	(14.77)	(7.74)	(6.47)	(3.66)	(5.68)	(4.27)	(3.50)	(2.25)	(0.41)	(0.18)	(0.15)	(0.47)	(0.00)	(0.09)	n.a.		
Concessional (ODA)	93.7	198.8	307.5	180.1	132.6	94.8	282.6	277.3	246.5	140.4	20.7	9.6	7.4	18.2	0.2	3.9	-2.4	2,011.9	90.54
(In percent of GNP)	(13.36)	(8.50)	(13.54)	(6.19)	(4.20)	(2.72)	(5.68)	(4.27)	(3.50)	(2.25)	(0.41)	(0.18)	(0.15)	(0.47)	(0.00)	(0.09)	n.a.		
Bilateral	92.6	183.0	272.0	129.0	115.0	39.0	261.0	244.0	228.0	102.0	5.0	-1.0	2.2	15.7	-1.9	-4.3	-3.0	1,678.3	75.53
Multilateral	1.1	15.8	35.5	51.1	17.6	55.8	21.6	33.3	18.5	38.4	15.7	10.6	5.2	2.5	2.1	8.2	0.6	333.6	15.01
UN agencies, funds	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.8	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.3	15.1	0.5	—	0.5	0.2	—	2.3	0.2	39.6	1.78
IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.0	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	0.14
IBRD and IFC	—	—	—	2.0	—	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	1.6	—	—	—	—	9.0	0.41
IDA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
AfDB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.00
OPEC Fund	—	—	—	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.0	6.8	8.3	13.5	9.9	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.4	65.5	2.95
AAAIID	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.4	0.87
AFESD	0.9	15.3	35.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.9	3.8	—	—	—	0.5	—	73.6	3.31
BADEA	—	—	—	10.0	—	6.7	—	13.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.0	1.35
GODE	—	—	—	25.0	—	29.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.6	2.46
IDB	—	—	—	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.4	1.10
ISF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.02
Others	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	0.3	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.5	5.0	—	13.8	0.62
Nonconcessional	0.0	32.7	27.8	45.3	71.6	32.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210.2	9.46
Bilateral	—	32.7	27.8	22.6	16.7	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	99.8	4.49
Multilateral	—	—	—	22.7	54.9	32.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	110.4	4.97

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 11. Saudi Arabia: Aid, 1973–89
(Net disbursements, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total	Percent
Total official flows	1,133.5	3,327.2	4,325.6	3,581.3	3,249.9	5,541.7	3,052.9	6,178.7	6,790.9	5,506.9	7,215.0	4,415.6	2,358.3	3,412.1	2,376.1	299.5	-2,452.9	60,312.1	100.00
(In percent of GNP)	(15.01)	(14.40)	(12.18)	(7.64)	(5.52)	(8.51)	(4.00)	(5.27)	(3.99)	(3.50)	(5.95)	(4.42)	(2.67)	(4.53)	(3.14)	(0.38)	(-2.87)		
Concessional	1,103.5	2,058.6	2,698.7	2,799.1	2,941.0	5,250.3	3,940.8	5,682.1	5,509.3	3,853.4	3,258.6	3,194.2	2,629.5	3,516.9	2,887.6	2,048.0	1,170.7	54,542.3	90.43
(In percent of GNP)	(14.61)	(8.91)	(7.60)	(5.97)	(5.00)	(8.06)	(5.16)	(4.85)	(3.23)	(2.45)	(2.69)	(3.20)	(2.98)	(4.67)	(3.82)	(2.61)	(1.37)		
Bilateral	1,103.0	1,929.0	2,484.0	2,457.0	2,228.0	4,874.0	3,687.0	5,322.0	5,210.0	3,332.3	2,730.0	2,767.2	2,263.1	3,035.3	2,664.1	1,767.8	1,109.6	48,963.4	81.18
Multilateral	0.5	129.6	214.7	342.1	713.0	376.3	253.8	360.1	299.3	521.1	528.6	427.0	366.4	481.6	223.5	280.2	61.1	5,578.9	9.25
UN agencies, funds	0.5	51.5	49.9	47.1	31.9	72.1	72.4	72.2	66.5	89.3	75.7	90.0	37.5	46.4	34.0	18.6	26.1	881.7	1.46
IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account	—	—	—	11.4	11.5	6.0	32.7	8.8	—	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	—	—	—	—	90.4	0.15
IBRD and IFC	—	—	25.0	—	—	45.3	—	9.1	—	—	56.8	—	—	118.4	32.5	6.8	—	293.9	0.49
IDA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.7	68.3	103.8	110.8	155.0	130.0	195.0	105.0	193.4	—	1,145.0	1.90
AfDB	—	—	10.0	—	—	10.8	7.6	6.9	6.3	13.5	11.9	0.6	13.2	14.7	18.4	20.0	—	133.9	0.22
OPEC Fund	—	—	—	60.0	54.9	15.3	44.7	75.7	92.1	150.1	110.3	25.3	18.1	18.1	18.1	9.0	9.0	700.7	1.16
AAAID	—	—	—	—	—	14.7	14.7	15.0	14.5	14.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73.0	0.12
AFESD	—	23.1	10.4	30.9	24.1	25.1	25.0	49.3	47.8	46.3	68.3	67.2	66.2	68.2	—	5.0	3.0	559.9	0.93
BADEA	—	—	25.0	25.0	—	16.6	—	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99.9	0.17
GODE	—	—	—	100.0	534.9	118.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	753.5	1.25
IDB	—	—	48.6	46.2	51.7	50.1	51.7	—	—	68.0	65.3	61.1	62.2	—	—	—	—	504.9	0.84
ISF	—	—	2.8	5.5	—	—	5.0	2.8	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.1	0.03
Others	—	55.0	43.0	16.0	4.0	1.7	—	3.3	3.8	26.0	24.5	22.8	34.2	20.8	15.5	27.4	23.0	321.0	0.53
Nonconcessional	30.0	1,268.6	1,626.9	782.2	308.9	291.4	-887.9	496.6	1,281.6	1,653.5	3,956.4	1,221.4	-271.2	-104.8	-511.5	-1,748.5	-3,623.6	5,769.8	9.57
Bilateral	30.0	593.0	469.3	49.3	60.6	130.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,332.9	2.21
Multilateral	—	675.6	1,157.6	732.9	248.3	160.7	-887.9	496.6	1,281.6	1,653.5	3,956.4	1,221.4	-271.2	-104.8	-511.5	-1,748.5	-3,623.6	4,436.9	7.36
Of which: IMF oil facility	—	675.6	1,157.6	732.9	-29.9	-584.5	-1,032.3	-65.6	-547.0	-319.7	-58.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	-71.3	-0.12
IMF supplementary financing facility	—	—	—	—	—	—	144.4	562.2	592.8	577.1	367.4	-111.1	-309.8	-460.3	-576.2	-438.2	-306.4	41.8	0.07
IMF extended arrangement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,235.8	596.2	3,647.4	1,332.5	38.6	355.5	64.7	-1,310.3	-3,317.2	2,643.1	4.38

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 12. Saudi Fund for Development: Aid, 1973–89¹*(In millions of U.S. dollars and percent)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>																		
Volume																		
Commitments	0.0	0.0	273.4	420.0	707.5	525.8	443.4	332.7	297.4	601.2	397.6	352.7	374.0	265.5	171.2	63.5	182.4	5,408.3
Concessional	—	—	273.4	420.0	707.5	525.8	443.4	332.7	297.4	601.2	397.6	352.7	374.0	265.5	171.2	63.5	182.4	5,408.3
Nonconcessional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Grant element of commitments (percent)	—	—	46.5	41.4	47.1	46.9	48.7	47.6	48.9	55.0	47.9	42.4	46.6	48.4	52.9	57.1	51.7	48.6
Net disbursements	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.8	187.7	196.7	302.8	316.4	318.5	262.8	244.1	134.6	75.2	166.3	102.7	27.9	25.2	2,421.7
Concessional	—	—	—	60.8	187.7	196.7	302.8	316.4	318.5	262.8	244.1	134.6	75.2	166.3	102.7	27.9	25.2	2,421.7
Nonconcessional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
<i>In percent</i>																		
Geographic distribution																		Average
Arab countries	—	—	78.3	28.0	39.2	54.4	83.3	24.4	47.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.0	49.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.8
Africa	—	—	21.7	1.4	23.9	21.1	16.7	12.9	16.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41.1	15.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.5
Asia	—	—	—	70.6	36.9	13.3	—	38.5	28.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.0	33.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28.2
Other	—	—	—	—	—	11.2	—	24.2	7.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.9	1.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5
Sectoral distribution of commitments																		Average
Infrastructure	—	—	36.2	49.3	80.9	45.1	53.9	31.5	40.0	n.a.	n.a.	57.7	42.2	29.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46.6
Agriculture	—	—	42.0	17.7	3.4	3.3	—	14.5	11.0	n.a.	n.a.	25.3	27.8	65.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.1
Industry and energy	—	—	—	31.2	12.8	31.5	22.6	49.8	42.4	n.a.	n.a.	17.0	30.0	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.7
Other	—	—	21.8	1.8	2.9	20.1	23.5	4.2	6.6	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.6

Sources: Saudi Fund for Development, Annual Reports; OECD; and IMF staff calculations.

¹Excludes loans and grants administered by the Saudi Fund on behalf of the Government of Saudi Arabia.

Table 13. United Arab Emirates: Aid, 1973–89
(Net disbursements, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total	Percent
Total official flows	315.0	784.3	1,090.4	1,151.7	1,265.5	1,013.8	978.5	1,155.8	839.1	438.5	348.5	79.3	100.6	56.1	-15.6	-42.9	-2.6	9,556.2	100.00
(In percent of GNP)	(12.87)	(10.35)	(11.38)	(9.34)	(8.06)	(6.61)	(4.75)	(3.88)	(2.53)	(1.42)	(1.25)	(0.29)	(0.37)	(0.26)	(-0.07)	(-0.18)	(-0.01)		
Concessional (ODA)	315.0	545.5	929.9	1,067.4	1,099.7	868.9	993.3	1,158.2	802.9	405.8	350.8	88.5	122.2	86.9	15.4	-17.1	1.5	8,834.8	92.45
(In percent of GNP)	(12.87)	(7.20)	(9.71)	(8.66)	(7.00)	(5.66)	(4.82)	(3.89)	(2.42)	(1.31)	(1.25)	(0.32)	(0.45)	(0.41)	(0.07)	(-0.07)	(0.01)		
Bilateral	310.1	503.0	855.2	976.5	847.9	758.2	906.6	1,099.0	753.0	309.4	311.3	82.2	114.5	79.5	12.5	-27.3	0.3	7,891.9	82.58
Multilateral	4.9	42.5	74.7	90.9	251.8	110.7	86.7	59.2	49.9	96.4	39.5	6.3	7.7	7.4	2.9	10.2	1.2	942.9	9.87
UN agencies, funds	0.2	10.3	7.2	3.3	3.2	6.9	6.8	8.7	1.5	27.3	0.7	0.1	1.8	—	0.7	3.0	0.6	82.3	0.86
IMF Trust Fund and Subsidy Account	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	0.03
IBRD and IFC	—	—	5.0	—	—	10.3	—	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	0.17
IDA	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	0.06
AfDB	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	0.11
OPEC Fund	—	—	—	8.5	8.6	9.0	7.5	12.5	15.2	24.7	18.2	4.2	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	—	117.4	1.23
AAAIID	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.9	0.41
AFESD	4.7	32.2	62.5	8.2	6.6	6.8	6.8	13.5	13.1	12.7	18.5	—	—	3.4	—	0.7	0.6	190.3	1.99
BADEA	—	—	—	5.0	5.0	5.0	13.3	6.7	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.0	0.47
GODE	—	—	—	37.5	200.6	44.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282.6	2.96
IDB	—	—	—	25.4	25.7	27.5	28.4	—	—	18.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125.6	1.31
ISF	—	—	—	3.0	—	—	2.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	0.07
Others	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	0.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.9	1.0	0.7	5.0	—	18.5	0.19
Nonconcessional	0.0	238.8	160.5	84.3	165.8	144.9	-14.8	-2.4	36.2	32.7	-2.3	-9.2	-21.6	-30.8	-31.0	-25.8	-4.1	721.4	7.55
Bilateral	—	162.0	116.6	29.5	69.6	88.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	466.0	4.88
Multilateral	—	76.8	43.9	54.8	96.2	56.6	-14.8	-2.4	36.2	32.7	-2.3	-9.2	-21.6	-30.8	-31.0	-25.8	-4.1	255.4	2.67
Of which: IMF oil facility	—	76.8	43.9	0.0	-18.7	-32.6	-23.2	-25.4	-20.7	-3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3.1	-0.03
IMF supplementary financing facility	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	23.1	56.9	35.9	-2.3	-9.2	-21.6	-30.8	-31.0	-25.8	-4.1	-0.4	-0.00

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 14. Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development: Aid, 1973–89¹*(In millions of U.S. dollars and percent)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>																		
Volume																		
Commitments	0.0	54.5	47.5	163.1	138.2	218.5	136.4	103.0	90.6	70.9	30.7	35.5	19.4	27.4	0.3	30.7	100.3	1,267.0
Concessional	—	53.0	44.3	125.2	108.5	44.7	47.2	96.4	75.7	64.8	20.2	29.0	16.9	15.1	—	9.8	85.9	836.7
Nonconcessional	—	1.5	3.2	37.9	29.7	173.8	89.2	6.6	14.9	6.1	10.5	6.5	2.5	12.3	0.3	20.9	14.4	430.3
Grant element of commitments (percent)	—	33.2	43.0	34.8	38.3	37.2	35.3	39.0	38.8	35.8	33.1	36.0	38.5	38.4	—	32.5	53.7	37.8
Net disbursements	0.0	0.5	4.3	36.4	100.3	75.2	168.1	168.8	58.7	22.1	20.4	−0.4	−27.5	−15.8	−62.1	−54.7	−56.6	437.7
Concessional	—	0.5	2.4	34.3	70.0	52.2	38.9	52.3	65.7	54.9	46.3	16.6	−5.5	8.4	−30.6	−30.6	−33.8	342.0
Nonconcessional	—	—	1.9	2.1	30.3	23.0	129.2	116.5	−7.0	−32.8	−25.9	−17.0	−22.0	−24.2	−31.5	−24.1	−22.8	95.7
<i>In percent</i>																		
Geographic distribution																		Average
Arab countries	—	100.0	100.0	72.6	75.5	84.8	94.0	67.3	13.5	47.5	100.0	100.0	67.8	33.3	—	100.0	100.0	75.5
Africa	—	—	—	3.0	8.4	3.8	6.0	6.1	46.0	17.4	—	—	32.2	66.7	—	—	—	13.5
Asia	—	—	—	24.3	16.1	8.1	—	—	33.3	35.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4
Other	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	—	26.6	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7
<i>In percent</i>																		
Sectoral distribution of commitments																		Average
Infrastructure	—	—	73.8	34.5	65.5	16.6	12.5	33.5	26.6	15.3	—	100.0	89.1	33.1	—	—	—	35.8
Agriculture and industry	—	—	21.9	17.8	—	1.1	7.9	32.5	25.0	84.7	100.0	—	19.9	66.9	—	40.5	87.3	36.1
Energy	—	—	—	41.6	34.5	82.3	73.5	31.4	48.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	23.2
Other	—	—	4.3	6.1	—	—	6.1	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.5	—	5.6

Sources: Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, Annual Reports; OECD; and IMF staff calculations.

¹Excludes loans and grants administered by the Abu Dhabi Fund on behalf of the Government of Abu Dhabi.

Table 15. Profile of Multilateral Arab Aid Agencies*(As of December 31, 1989)*

Institutions	Start of Operations	Subscribed Capital	Commitments		Net Disbursements		Main Activity
			In millions of U.S. dollars				
			Total	Concessional	Total	Concessional	
AAAID	1978	342	302	—	302	—	Equity investments
AFESD	1973	2,574	3,961	3,105	1,557	1,248	Project assistance
AFTAAAC	1976	42	42	42	42	42	Technical assistance
AGFUND	1981	208	176	176	176	176	Project assistance
Arab Monetary Fund ¹	1977	1,425	2,044	—	861	—	Balance of payments support
BADEA	1975	698 ²	946	553	355	231	Project assistance
GODE	1976	2,000	1,811	1,811	1,725	1,725	Nonproject assistance
Islamic Development Bank	1976	2,550 ³	8,727	1,097	819	319	Project and trade financing
Islamic Solidarity Fund	1975	124	111	111	111	111	Social welfare and relief assistance
OAPEC Special Account ⁴	1974	116	116	116	116	116	Balance of payments support
							Project assistance and balance of payments support
OPEC Fund ⁵	1976	2,463	2,534	2,331	1,262	1,181	
SAAFA ⁴	1974	350	214	214	172	172	Balance of payments support
Total		12,892	20,984	9,556	7,498	5,321	

Sources: OECD; OPEC Fund for International Development, *OPEC Aid and OPEC Aid Institutions, A Profile*; and IMF staff calculations.¹The AMF is not treated in DAC statistics as an aid agency.²Excluding SAAFA's capital, which was merged with that of BADEA in 1976.³Based on lunar Hijra year 1410, that is, year to July 22, 1990.⁴No longer operational.⁵Excluding contributions to IFAD and IMF Trust Fund.

Table 16. Net Disbursements of Official Assistance by Arab Countries and Arab Multilateral Aid Agencies, 1973–89
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Concessional	2,058.3	3,807.0	5,009.2	4,647.2	5,086.3	7,477.3	6,837.2	9,101.1	7,986.2	5,082.9	4,222.6	3,849.2	3,137.1	4,015.0	3,011.0	1,952.8	1,453.6	78,734.0
Bilateral	2,058.3	3,641.5	4,904.2	4,231.5	3,977.9	6,505.2	6,571.6	8,808.0	7,576.0	4,652.4	3,863.3	3,654.1	2,974.9	3,858.9	2,931.5	1,887.5	1,316.6	73,413.4
Multilateral	0.0	165.5	105.0	415.7	1,108.4	972.1	265.6	293.1	410.2	430.5	359.3	195.1	162.2	156.1	79.5	65.3	137.0	5,320.6
AFESD	—	6.7	40.3	63.6	87.2	182.8	106.2	72.8	89.1	61.7	64.6	37.4	40.7	72.5	77.2	83.0	162.1	1,247.9
AFTAAAC	—	—	—	0.7	4.5	6.9	4.1	7.3	6.2	1.4	3.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	—	—	—	41.7
AGFUND ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.6	37.0	34.8	34.8	21.7	13.5	6.8	5.4	0.7	176.3
BADEA	—	—	—	2.2	7.6	28.9	42.1	35.9	28.1	30.4	27.6	16.8	8.3	14.6	7.5	-5.9	-13.5	230.6
GODE	—	—	—	250.0	825.0	650.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,725.0
Islamic Development Bank	—	—	—	—	1.3	10.3	15.0	23.7	24.2	20.1	31.4	28.2	37.1	33.4	29.6	27.7	36.5	318.5
Islamic Solidarity Fund	—	—	—	5.7	7.4	8.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.8	0.2	—	—	111.2
OAPEC Special Account ²	—	79.0	—	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116.0
OPEC Fund	—	—	—	—	162.2	84.4	88.2	143.4	231.0	268.1	185.2	63.9	45.5	16.9	-32.5	-36.2	-39.1	1,181.0
SAAFA ³	—	79.8	64.7	56.5	13.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-5.3	-8.8	-9.3	-8.7	-9.7	172.4
Nonconcessional	152.3	745.4	1,115.6	1,554.6	759.9	958.3	613.5	1,083.6	1,743.9	1,333.5	625.5	347.2	-110.3	-74.3	-291.2	88.3	214.8	10,860.4
Bilateral	152.3	745.4	1,114.3	1,554.6	739.5	777.0	350.3	931.7	1,320.4	1,135.9	275.8	184.4	-442.1	51.8	-117.0	-91.0	n.a.	8,683.3
Multilateral	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	20.4	181.3	263.2	151.9	423.5	197.6	349.7	162.8	331.8	-126.1	-174.2	179.3	214.8	2,177.1
AAAID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.0	7.0	7.0	5.4	51.1	4.3	29.2	35.7	131.4	302.1
AFESD	—	—	1.3	—	—	38.3	21.3	9.9	22.0	3.4	5.9	29.8	69.4	47.6	28.5	-4.2	35.5	308.7
Arab Monetary Fund	—	—	—	—	—	24.6	44.6	23.9	157.4	142.5	260.8	-29.6	-5.1	7.3	-102.3	228.1	108.9	861.1
BADEA	—	—	—	—	—	26.5	10.9	11.9	2.8	1.6	3.8	8.7	17.1	17.0	8.9	8.1	6.9	124.2
Islamic Development Bank	—	—	—	—	20.4	91.9	186.4	89.9	163.3	15.8	59.0	150.6	204.2	-207.2	-127.2	-84.9	-62.2	500.0
OPEC Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.3	47.0	27.3	13.2	-2.1	-4.9	4.9	-11.3	-3.5	-5.7	81.0
Total	2,210.6	4,552.4	6,124.8	6,201.8	5,846.2	8,435.6	7,450.7	10,184.6	9,730.1	6,416.4	4,848.1	4,196.4	3,026.8	3,940.7	2,719.8	2,041.1	1,668.4	89,594.4

Sources: Tables 17–21, OECD, OPEC Fund for International Development, and IMF staff calculations.

¹Based on AGFUND's financial year running from September to August.

²OAPEC Special Account was not renewed after 1976.

³SAAFA's activity was merged with that of BADEA in 1977. Outstanding balance at end-1989 includes \$26.7 million in overdue installments.

Table 17. Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA): Aid, 1973–89¹

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>																		
Volume																		
Commitments	0.0	0.0	68.3	60.0	64.2	51.0	42.8	63.8	60.7	59.9	80.8	72.3	64.6	57.8	61.5	66.7	72.0	946.4
Concessional	—	—	68.3	60.0	45.6	46.4	12.0	47.6	10.3	24.9	27.9	4.1	12.8	12.4	50.8	57.7	72.0	552.8
Nonconcessional	—	—	—	—	18.6	4.6	30.8	16.2	50.4	35.0	52.9	68.2	51.8	45.4	10.7	9.0	—	393.6
Grant element of commitments (percent)	—	—	44.4	49.8	29.9	40.8	35.2	25.4	22.7	23.8	19.7	18.2	24.1	35.0	32.8	35.8	35.5	31.5
Net disbursements ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.6	55.4	53.0	47.8	30.9	32.0	31.4	25.5	25.4	31.6	16.4	2.2	–6.6	354.8
Concessional	—	—	—	2.2	7.6	28.9	42.1	35.9	28.1	30.4	27.6	16.8	8.3	14.6	7.5	–5.9	–13.5	230.6
Nonconcessional	—	—	—	—	—	26.5	10.9	11.9	2.8	1.6	3.8	8.7	17.1	17.0	8.9	8.1	6.9	124.2
<i>In percent</i>																		
Sectoral distribution of commitments																		Average
Infrastructure	—	—	58.7	47.0	19.9	31.6	83.2	37.9	45.6	95.2	66.3	49.7	35.1	36.8	55.4	59.9	36.5	50.2
Agriculture	—	—	16.2	28.8	18.4	4.4	5.5	28.9	37.9	—	21.3	22.0	41.2	61.7	34.8	33.9	43.3	27.1
Industry	—	—	25.1	—	37.5	17.4	11.3	31.3	16.5	—	—	27.9	9.3	—	—	—	5.5	12.0
Energy	—	—	—	24.2	24.2	19.6	—	1.9	—	4.8	12.4	—	13.5	1.0	8.8	6.0	13.9	8.9
Other ³	—	—	—	—	—	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.8

Sources: BADEA, OECD, and IMF staff calculations.

¹Excluding loans from the resources of the Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa (SAAFA). Includes amounts of approved technical assistance operations.²Outstanding balance at end-1989 includes \$47.2 million in overdue installments.³Emergency aid and technical assistance. Amount of technical assistance excludes \$8.6 million included in other sectors.

Table 18. Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD): Aid, 1973–89

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>																		
Volume																		
Commitments	0.0	127.2	200.9	336.5	365.5	1.3	70.4	118.7	144.6	238.3	317.5	293.7	181.6	361.2	241.1	422.3	540.4	3,961.2
Concessional	—	127.2	187.1	316.0	278.2	1.3	62.8	76.5	71.0	168.8	193.3	187.0	111.6	266.5	144.7	372.1	540.4	3,104.5
Nonconcessional	—	—	13.8	20.5	87.3	—	7.6	42.2	73.6	69.5	124.2	106.7	70.0	94.7	96.4	50.2	—	856.7
Grant element of commitments (percent)	—	33.4	34.6	38.6	35.2	100.0	34.9	32.4	41.3	31.9	38.4	36.0	38.7	34.3	36.8	44.4	47.3	41.1
Net disbursements	0.0	6.7	41.6	63.6	87.2	221.1	127.5	82.7	111.1	65.1	70.5	67.2	110.1	120.1	105.7	78.8	197.6	1,556.6
Concessional	—	6.7	40.3	63.6	87.2	182.8	106.2	72.8	89.1	61.7	64.6	37.4	40.7	72.5	77.2	83.0	162.1	1,247.9
Nonconcessional	—	—	1.3	—	—	38.3	21.3	9.9	22.0	3.4	5.9	29.8	69.4	47.6	28.5	−4.2	35.5	308.7
<i>In percent</i>																		
Sectoral distribution of commitments																		Average
Infrastructure and energy	—	—	40.3	53.6	71.1	—	35.1	58.1	75.9	63.1	54.4	36.0	17.0	41.7	60.7	n.a.	n.a.	50.6
Agriculture and industry	—	—	19.1	34.2	24.1	—	44.3	41.9	24.1	30.1	39.9	53.4	83.0	58.3	39.3	n.a.	n.a.	41.0
Other	—	—	40.6	12.2	4.8	—	20.6	—	—	6.8	5.7	10.6	—	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	8.4

Sources: AFESD, Annual Reports; OECD; and IMF staff calculations.

Table 19. Arab Monetary Fund (AMF): Aid, 1973–89*(In millions of U.S. dollars)*

	1973–77	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Volume														
Approved loans	—	24.6	64.0	45.9	278.1	104.1	259.3	56.8	155.2	119.2	113.0	488.0	335.4	2,043.6
Grant element of commitments (percent)	—	10.6	14.4	10.3	13.8	12.5	9.9	12.7	10.2	11.7	11.7	11.3	14.1	11.9
Net disbursements	—	24.6	44.6	23.9	157.4	142.5	260.8	-29.6	-5.1	7.3	-102.3	228.1	108.9	861.1
Geographic distribution of net disbursements														
Algeria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187.7	64.1	251.8
Egypt	—	17.6	—	-9.2	-8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.9	20.2	39.2
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	176.2	-21.5	-19.9	—	19.9	—	12.7	167.4
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.1	—	7.4	3.6	-13.0	0.5	4.4	22.0
Mauritania	—	—	2.9	13.9	3.3	21.1	3.8	1.4	-7.5	8.4	-0.4	-1.3	—	45.6
Morocco	—	—	7.3	-1.8	100.7	29.5	2.4	-16.4	19.5	-13.7	-74.8	4.0	12.0	68.7
Somalia	—	—	—	5.8	26.4	8.0	6.6	4.6	—	—	-0.3	—	—	51.1
Sudan	—	7.0	31.5	15.9	8.9	26.9	19.9	-0.1	—	—	—	—	—	110.0
Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	2.9	-0.7	-1.3	9.1	9.6	-4.5	-4.5	13.5	—	3.4	2.0	29.5
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.2	13.4	-10.4	-11.8	9.4
Yemen Arab Republic	—	—	—	—	27.7	-1.6	15.3	3.8	19.3	6.2	-32.3	3.3	-9.0	32.7
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	49.5	7.9	3.1	-19.4	-28.9	-14.8	20.8	14.4	32.6

Sources: Arab Monetary Fund, Annual Reports, 1978–89; OECD; and IMF staff calculations.

Table 20. Islamic Development Bank (IDB): Aid, 1973–89

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>															
Volume															
Commitments ¹	16.3	162.9	240.8	460.4	832.3	429.3	666.9	660.8	1,100.6	866.0	887.8	764.7	783.4	854.4	8,726.5
Concessional ²	7.0	50.3	32.1	43.7	93.7	59.9	76.5	77.3	164.5	141.7	54.9	54.7	130.8	109.9	1,097.0
Nonconcessional ³	9.3	112.6	208.7	416.7	738.6	369.5	590.4	583.4	936.1	724.3	832.8	710.0	652.6	744.5	7,629.5
Grant element of commitments (percent)	—	51.0	48.9	52.7	48.0	53.0	62.7	51.1	64.8	62.9	62.0	66.9	67.0	57.7	57.6
Net disbursements	0.0	21.7	102.2	201.4	113.6	187.5	35.9	90.4	178.8	241.3	-173.8	-97.6	-57.2	-25.7	818.5
Concessional	—	1.3	10.3	15.0	23.7	24.2	20.1	31.4	28.2	37.1	33.4	29.6	27.7	36.5	318.5
Nonconcessional	—	20.4	91.9	186.4	89.9	163.3	15.8	59.0	150.6	204.2	-207.2	-127.2	-84.9	-62.2	500.0
<i>In percent</i>															
Sectoral distribution ⁴															Average
Agriculture	—	11.4	18.9	1.8	11.5	19.6	15.9	3.9	16.9	26.5	9.4	21.4	22.7	10.4	13.6
Industry	57.1	40.2	46.9	56.0	42.0	47.7	35.7	25.3	30.6	32.9	39.1	26.8	26.8	35.6	38.8
Transport and communication	—	42.9	—	23.8	19.7	24.5	18.4	15.3	14.6	2.8	32.1	12.8	20.4	12.2	17.1
Utilities	42.9	—	28.1	9.9	14.8	4.5	18.8	16.0	17.1	19.4	13.2	29.4	16.8	23.4	18.2
Social sector	—	5.6	—	5.3	12.0	0.1	8.1	30.5	19.6	12.6	5.8	9.6	7.6	18.3	9.6
Other	—	—	6.1	3.2	—	3.6	3.0	9.0	1.1	5.7	0.4	—	5.7	0.1	2.7

Sources: Islamic Development Bank, OECD, and IMF staff calculations.

¹Same as approvals.²Encompassing loans plus technical assistance plus projects financed from special assistance funds.³All other modes of assistance, including import trade finance.⁴Excludes special assistance operations.

Table 21. OPEC Fund for International Development: Aid, 1976–89

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>															
Volume															
Commitments ¹	192.6	107.5	160.2	252.4	212.6	496.1	350.4	157.4	68.2	104.8	90.1	129.1	89.9	122.5	2,533.6
Concessional	192.6	107.5	160.2	250.4	181.6	424.7	311.7	153.4	68.2	100.8	86.1	102.7	88.9	102.5	2,331.1
Concessional loans	192.6	94.7	154.8	237.3	178.8	378.7	290.4	145.1	52.5	96.9	83.2	100.1	86.7	99.3	2,190.9
Technical assistance grants	—	12.7	5.4	12.9	2.7	7.2	9.4	4.1	9.5	3.7	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.9	76.7
Other grants	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	38.7	11.9	4.2	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.3	63.5
Nonconcessional loans	—	—	—	2.0	31.0	71.4	38.7	4.0	—	4.0	4.0	26.4	1.0	20.0	202.5
Grant element of commitments (percent) ¹	68.0	60.4	52.3	53.0	50.5	50.9	53.5	43.6	51.9	50.8	40.4	40.2	40.0	38.9	51.1
Net disbursements ¹	0.0	162.2	84.4	88.2	159.6	278.0	295.4	198.4	61.8	40.6	21.8	-43.8	-39.7	-44.8	1,262.0
Concessional	—	162.2	84.4	88.2	143.4	231.0	268.1	185.2	63.9	45.5	16.9	-32.5	-36.2	-39.1	1,181.0
Grants	—	—	1.8	3.8	9.0	20.0	40.9	13.1	6.1	10.6	6.6	3.4	2.9	8.5	126.8
Loans	—	162.2	82.6	84.4	134.3	211.0	227.2	172.1	57.8	34.9	10.3	-35.9	-39.1	-47.6	1,054.1
Nonconcessional loans	—	—	—	—	16.3	47.0	27.3	13.2	-2.1	-4.9	4.9	-11.3	-3.5	-5.7	81.0
<i>In percent</i>															
Sectoral distribution of loan disbursements															Average
Project loans	—	—	47.2	39.0	33.6	37.0	48.3	70.1	90.0	95.4	95.2	83.6	88.4	93.8	56.1
Energy	—	—	18.3	12.4	13.2	16.7	31.0	45.6	55.6	55.4	52.1	23.8	17.0	12.1	27.2
Transportation	—	—	10.1	11.7	4.7	5.6	6.9	8.5	17.3	18.4	15.4	19.7	41.1	23.1	11.0
Agriculture	—	—	6.5	6.1	10.2	8.0	4.1	4.8	5.5	6.1	16.8	14.8	11.0	11.7	6.6
Industry	—	—	11.1	3.5	3.2	2.3	1.6	5.8	6.1	3.3	4.3	2.6	0.0	0.5	3.8
National development banks	—	—	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	4.2	3.2	1.5	2.2	2.6	5.6	4.5	12.8	3.0
Water supply and sewage	—	—	—	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.5	2.1	2.3	8.2	2.7	13.0	10.3	14.9	3.1
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	3.8	4.5	11.3	1.0
Telecommunications	—	—	—	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	0.0	0.3
Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5	0.1
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	0.1
Balance of payments support and program loans	—	100.0	52.8	61.0	66.4	63.0	51.7	30.0	10.0	4.6	4.8	16.4	11.6	6.3	43.9

Source: OPEC Fund.

¹Excluding commitments to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the IMF Trust Fund. Figures shown net of cancellations.

Table 22. Net Disbursements of Bilateral Concessional Assistance from Arab Donor Countries to Developing Countries and Territories, 1973–89*(In millions of U.S. dollars)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	433.9	1,132.3	1,194.0	1,473.5	1,549.6	1,421.8	3,322.8	3,629.1	3,330.0	2,198.9	1,903.6	1,685.4	1,338.5	1,326.0	1,136.2	289.6	157.0	27,522.2
Bahrain	7.4	27.8	23.5	169.1	34.3	59.5	97.1	147.4	138.1	89.6	215.5	198.1	71.6	98.2	-0.8	-4.6	-8.6	1,363.2
Iraq	4.1	-1.7	28.1	-1.9	-1.9	7.9	-2.0	-2.1	—	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	-0.3	0.2	10.0	9.1	—	44.2
Jordan	93.5	190.7	296.8	377.5	243.7	278.5	1,162.0	1,133.0	919.7	700.0	683.3	602.0	451.3	433.4	383.3	281.2	133.6	8,363.5
Lebanon	-0.9	117.6	0.7	7.9	56.5	148.2	57.2	193.2	369.9	82.1	15.9	0.1	12.2	2.7	18.2	11.2	3.7	1,096.4
Oman	9.7	121.6	39.7	125.6	182.3	37.0	162.2	164.7	224.4	125.1	63.7	54.0	59.4	52.7	-1.6	-14.8	-4.8	1,400.9
Syrian Arab Republic	290.7	572.2	625.5	455.9	739.9	656.6	1,644.4	1,604.6	1,381.8	879.5	702.9	601.5	559.7	631.8	575.2	-13.5	-0.8	11,907.9
Yemen Arab Republic	18.9	85.5	147.8	199.2	187.0	196.7	176.6	338.6	266.4	252.4	192.3	187.2	138.3	84.0	132.1	13.2	21.3	2,637.5
Yemen, P.D.R.	10.5	18.6	31.9	140.2	107.8	37.4	25.3	49.7	29.7	71.8	31.8	44.4	46.3	23.0	19.8	7.8	12.6	708.6
Arab Africa	708.6	1,287.4	2,289.8	1,576.9	1,563.7	1,170.0	1,018.3	1,113.0	1,045.0	896.3	546.9	230.8	704.0	433.9	434.7	138.7	29.9	15,187.9
Algeria	12.5	-2.8	46.1	-3.2	-4.3	-4.5	-5.2	41.4	2.2	-2.9	-3.6	—	9.1	27.9	51.6	27.2	22.2	213.7
Egypt	675.8	1,090.7	1,857.9	1,238.6	744.5	608.2	165.8	4.2	-19.0	-17.8	-26.0	-24.6	-24.7	53.5	73.9	-16.8	-14.5	6,369.7
Mauritania	5.8	44.2	31.2	143.4	111.7	128.8	57.2	86.3	96.5	76.4	46.4	49.5	60.0	62.8	12.0	-3.6	-4.5	1,004.1
Morocco	1.5	10.1	94.0	48.2	369.0	182.6	243.8	643.8	762.5	482.4	122.1	73.4	403.9	69.6	61.5	21.4	0.2	3,590.0
Somalia	12.4	42.3	71.8	30.8	117.2	110.9	107.6	127.8	46.7	160.5	39.2	6.8	36.3	-9.3	1.1	4.1	0.8	907.0
Sudan	-4.9	85.4	140.5	91.6	163.6	111.4	409.1	160.3	113.5	165.6	357.3	117.2	214.2	190.6	207.5	103.4	25.2	2,651.5
Tunisia	5.5	17.5	48.3	27.5	62.0	32.6	40.0	49.2	42.6	32.1	11.5	8.5	5.2	38.8	27.1	3.0	0.5	451.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.6	106.0	153.3	41.1	70.4	115.1	167.4	315.3	354.8	387.2	264.5	804.6	289.8	209.7	160.6	98.2	79.0	3,637.6
Asia and Oceania	18.2	511.7	399.7	765.9	391.0	304.8	251.0	667.3	213.7	253.8	183.8	820.4	177.8	1,782.7	1,159.2	-45.0	-33.0	7,823.0
Of which: India	—	243.0	73.4	85.0	13.7	13.9	22.5	38.3	1.9	-13.6	-37.3	22.7	28.2	17.2	-23.0	-20.3	5.2	470.8
Pakistan	18.2	213.3	192.8	558.3	101.1	32.7	128.6	425.5	62.6	86.5	66.3	11.9	-16.1	-53.3	-29.5	-18.1	-17.7	1,763.1
Europe	—	5.5	15.3	3.5	16.0	12.0	46.3	222.2	169.8	102.2	40.8	39.2	47.4	30.3	-24.1	-40.5	-41.7	644.2
Of which: Turkey	—	—	11.0	1.8	5.0	—	—	217.9	169.2	98.5	29.0	31.3	31.8	25.3	-25.9	-42.7	-42.5	509.7
Western Hemisphere	0.1	—	0.7	5.1	—	65.9	51.1	16.1	1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-2.5	3.3	6.7	5.1	0.1	0.2	150.5
Arab countries unspecified	91.9	98.9	243.8	31.4	107.5	50.6	155.7	142.6	99.7	62.3	48.9	50.7	43.2	44.5	39.3	70.1	176.9	1,558.0
Less developing countries unspecified	785.0	499.7	607.6	334.1	279.7	3,365.0	1,559.0	2,702.4	2,361.9	752.9	876.1	25.5	370.9	25.1	20.5	1,376.3	948.3	16,890.0
Total	2,058.3	3,641.5	4,904.2	4,231.5	3,977.9	6,505.2	6,571.6	8,808.0	7,576.0	4,652.4	3,863.3	3,654.1	2,974.9	3,858.9	2,931.5	1,887.5	1,316.6	73,413.4
Of which:																		
Arab countries	1,234.4	2,518.6	3,727.6	3,081.8	3,220.8	2,642.4	4,496.8	4,884.7	4,474.7	3,157.5	2,499.4	1,966.9	2,085.7	1,804.4	1,610.2	498.4	363.8	44,268.1

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 23. Percentage of Bilateral Concessional Assistance from Arab Donor Countries to Developing Countries and Territories, 1973–89

(In percent of total)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	21.08	31.09	24.35	34.82	38.96	21.86	50.56	41.20	43.95	47.26	49.27	46.12	44.99	34.36	38.76	15.34	11.92	37.49
Bahrain	0.36	0.76	0.48	4.00	0.86	0.91	1.48	1.67	1.82	1.93	5.58	5.42	2.41	2.54	-0.03	-0.24	-0.65	1.86
Iraq	0.20	-0.05	0.57	-0.04	-0.05	0.12	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	0.34	0.48	0.00	0.06
Jordan	4.54	5.24	6.05	8.92	6.13	4.28	17.68	12.86	12.14	15.05	17.69	16.47	15.17	11.23	13.08	14.90	10.15	11.39
Lebanon	-0.04	3.23	0.01	0.19	1.42	2.28	0.87	2.19	4.88	1.76	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.07	0.62	0.59	0.28	1.49
Oman	0.47	3.34	0.81	2.97	4.58	0.57	2.47	1.87	2.96	2.69	1.65	1.48	2.00	1.37	-0.05	-0.78	-0.36	1.91
Syria Arab Republic	14.12	15.71	12.75	10.77	18.60	10.09	25.02	18.22	18.24	18.90	18.19	16.46	18.81	16.37	19.62	-0.72	-0.06	16.22
Yemen Arab Republic	0.92	2.35	3.01	4.71	4.70	3.02	2.69	3.84	3.52	5.43	4.98	5.12	4.65	2.18	4.51	0.70	1.62	3.59
Yemen, P.D.R.	0.51	0.51	0.65	3.31	2.71	0.57	0.38	0.56	0.39	1.54	0.82	1.22	1.56	0.60	0.68	0.41	0.96	0.97
Arab Africa	34.43	35.35	46.69	37.27	39.31	17.99	15.50	12.64	13.79	19.27	14.16	6.32	23.66	11.24	14.83	7.35	2.27	20.69
Algeria	0.61	-0.08	0.94	-0.08	-0.11	-0.07	-0.08	0.47	0.03	-0.06	-0.09	0.00	0.31	0.72	1.76	1.44	1.69	0.29
Egypt	32.83	29.95	37.88	29.27	18.72	9.35	2.52	0.05	-0.25	-0.38	-0.67	-0.67	-0.83	1.39	2.52	-0.89	-1.10	8.68
Mauritania	0.28	1.21	0.64	3.39	2.81	1.98	0.87	0.98	1.27	1.64	1.20	1.35	2.02	1.63	0.41	-0.19	-0.34	1.37
Morocco	0.07	0.28	1.92	1.14	9.28	2.81	3.71	7.31	10.06	10.37	3.16	2.01	13.58	1.80	2.10	1.13	0.02	4.89
Somalia	0.60	1.16	1.46	0.73	2.95	1.70	1.64	1.45	0.62	3.45	1.01	0.19	1.22	-0.24	0.04	0.22	0.06	1.24
Sudan	-0.24	2.35	2.86	2.16	4.11	1.71	6.23	1.82	1.50	3.56	9.25	3.21	7.20	4.94	7.08	5.48	1.91	3.61
Tunisia	0.27	0.48	0.98	0.65	1.56	0.50	0.61	0.56	0.56	0.69	0.30	0.23	0.17	1.01	0.92	0.16	0.04	0.62
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.00	2.91	3.13	0.97	1.77	1.77	2.55	3.58	4.68	8.32	6.85	22.02	9.74	5.43	5.48	5.20	6.00	4.95
Asia and Oceania	0.88	14.05	8.15	18.10	9.83	4.69	3.82	7.58	2.82	5.46	4.76	22.45	5.98	46.20	39.54	-2.38	-2.51	10.66
Of which: India	0.00	6.67	1.50	2.01	0.34	0.21	0.34	0.43	0.03	-0.29	-0.97	0.62	0.95	0.45	-0.78	-1.08	0.39	0.64
Pakistan	0.88	5.86	3.93	13.19	2.54	0.50	1.96	4.83	0.83	1.86	1.72	0.33	-0.54	-1.38	-1.01	-0.96	-1.34	2.40
Europe	0.00	0.15	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.18	0.70	2.52	2.24	2.20	1.06	1.07	1.59	0.79	-0.82	-2.15	-3.17	0.88
Of which: Turkey	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.00	2.47	2.23	2.12	0.75	0.86	1.07	0.66	-0.88	-2.26	-3.23	0.69
Western Hemisphere	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.00	1.01	0.78	0.18	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.21
Arab countries unspecified	4.46	2.72	4.97	0.74	2.70	0.78	2.37	1.62	1.32	1.34	1.27	1.39	1.45	1.15	1.34	3.71	13.44	2.12
Developing countries unspecified	38.14	13.72	12.39	7.90	7.03	51.73	23.72	30.68	31.18	16.18	22.68	0.70	12.47	0.65	0.70	72.92	72.03	23.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Of which: Arab countries	59.97	69.16	76.01	72.83	80.97	40.62	68.43	55.46	59.06	67.87	64.70	53.83	70.11	46.76	54.93	26.41	27.63	60.30

Source: Table 22.

Table 24. Net Disbursements of Concessional Assistance from Arab Multilateral Institutions to Developing Countries and Territories, 1974–89*(In millions of U.S. dollars)*

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	25.8	12.5	31.5	34.5	64.7	52.5	58.5	88.9	43.7	43.9	26.7	37.5	37.1	26.0	19.5	42.9	646.2
Bahrain	—	—	—	—	7.1	4.1	5.8	0.7	0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	0.1	2.3	16.9
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	4.8	3.9	7.9	-0.7	-2.3	7.0	25.9
Jordan	—	—	5.3	6.3	15.1	9.3	13.7	10.7	3.9	2.6	2.9	-0.3	1.0	6.6	-2.0	1.2	76.3
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	7.1	8.0	5.4	6.2	1.2	-1.7	-1.4	-1.2	-1.4	—	-0.1	0.2	22.3
Oman	—	—	—	6.5	6.0	0.2	5.4	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	3.6	1.4	-0.4	0.5	-0.6	1.8	24.8
Syrian Arab Republic	3.0	10.7	6.9	6.6	8.6	9.8	4.4	21.0	0.8	10.4	2.4	7.2	10.6	-0.9	9.1	6.5	117.1
Yemen Arab Republic	10.9	1.6	12.6	10.6	6.9	12.2	11.9	31.1	23.6	11.4	3.1	8.3	11.2	4.5	7.7	12.0	179.6
Yemen, P.D.R.	11.9	0.2	6.7	4.5	13.9	8.9	11.9	18.6	13.7	16.7	12.0	19.0	9.0	16.8	7.6	11.9	183.3
Arab Africa	59.8	34.4	318.0	905.3	778.2	75.2	58.5	65.0	63.5	57.9	24.4	16.3	33.3	33.8	69.1	117.3	2,710.0
Algeria	—	8.1	—	—	6.1	1.2	-0.8	-1.0	-1.4	0.8	-1.0	2.5	3.5	3.8	5.8	5.7	33.3
Egypt	—	0.3	256.3	860.9	710.9	42.1	7.9	-0.3	-7.8	-7.5	-8.2	-7.7	-5.4	-10.0	-9.2	66.2	1,888.5
Mauritania	4.6	—	16.1	10.1	22.2	0.2	2.8	6.7	17.4	22.7	16.0	5.9	15.7	4.5	13.5	2.2	160.6
Morocco	8.1	—	3.9	10.3	9.7	4.8	3.6	4.5	7.2	13.7	2.4	8.2	-0.8	5.5	24.4	18.3	123.8
Somalia	7.2	7.5	4.2	5.7	8.0	10.6	15.4	20.8	22.6	20.5	9.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.2	139.4
Sudan	37.4	14.1	28.5	15.6	18.5	15.6	22.7	34.4	20.0	5.2	4.3	1.0	17.1	20.1	24.0	9.0	287.5
Tunisia	2.5	4.4	9.0	2.7	2.8	0.7	6.9	-0.1	5.5	2.5	1.5	4.5	1.2	8.3	9.8	14.7	76.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	79.9	57.1	61.3	83.5	60.3	74.0	107.3	112.1	116.2	109.7	50.5	49.9	38.0	22.8	-24.4	-14.6	983.6
Asia and Oceania	—	—	—	67.1	48.5	25.8	17.3	72.9	103.4	73.7	34.3	16.1	14.1	-12.1	-11.7	-30.4	419.0
Of which: India	—	—	—	21.8	14.0	—	2.4	5.7	37.0	8.9	0.2	2.8	-2.1	-1.9	16.5	-2.5	102.8
Pakistan	—	—	—	10.7	19.9	4.9	3.4	5.0	7.8	20.0	6.4	1.7	-1.8	-4.3	-6.0	-5.1	62.6
Europe	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	7.5	12.5	2.1	0.5	0.9	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	30.8
Of which: Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	7.5	12.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	28.8
Western Hemisphere	—	—	—	7.6	8.1	11.8	17.1	25.6	13.9	8.8	5.3	4.6	-0.1	-5.2	-1.0	4.2	100.7
Arab countries unspecified	—	1.0	1.6	3.2	2.4	2.9	5.2	11.1	39.5	21.2	13.0	12.4	16.8	7.8	8.5	17.1	163.7
Developing countries unspecified	—	—	3.3	7.2	9.9	15.9	21.7	22.1	48.2	43.6	40.0	26.0	17.1	6.4	5.0	0.2	266.6
Total	165.5	105.0	415.7	1,108.4	972.1	265.6	293.1	410.2	430.5	359.3	195.1	162.2	156.1	79.5	65.3	137.0	5,320.6
Of which: Arab countries	85.6	47.9	351.1	943.0	845.3	130.6	122.2	165.0	146.7	123.0	64.1	66.2	87.2	67.6	97.1	177.3	3,519.9

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 25. Percentage of Concessional Assistance from Arab Multilateral Institutions to Developing Countries and Territories, 1974-89

(In percent of total)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	15.59	11.90	7.58	3.11	6.66	19.77	19.96	21.67	10.15	12.22	13.69	23.12	23.77	32.70	29.86	31.31	12.15
Bahrain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	1.54	1.98	0.17	0.14	-0.19	-0.36	-0.49	-0.51	-1.01	0.15	1.68	0.32
Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.48	2.46	2.40	5.06	-0.88	-3.52	5.11	0.49
Jordan	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.57	1.55	3.50	4.67	2.61	0.91	0.72	1.49	-0.18	0.64	8.30	-3.06	0.88	1.43
Lebanon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	3.01	1.84	1.51	0.28	-0.47	-0.72	-0.74	-0.90	0.00	-0.15	0.15	0.42
Oman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.62	0.08	1.84	0.15	-0.02	-0.03	1.85	0.86	-0.26	0.63	-0.92	1.31	0.47
Syrian Arab Republic	1.81	10.19	1.66	0.60	0.88	3.69	1.50	5.12	0.19	2.89	1.23	4.44	6.79	-1.13	13.94	4.74	2.20
Yemen Arab Republic	6.59	1.52	3.03	0.96	0.71	4.59	4.06	7.58	5.48	3.17	1.59	5.12	7.17	5.66	11.79	8.76	3.38
Yemen, P.D.R.	7.19	0.19	1.61	0.41	1.43	3.35	4.06	4.53	3.18	4.65	6.15	11.71	5.77	21.13	11.64	8.69	3.45
Arab Africa	36.13	32.76	76.50	81.68	80.05	28.31	19.96	15.85	14.75	16.11	12.51	10.05	21.33	42.52	105.82	85.62	50.93
Algeria	0.00	7.71	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.45	-0.27	-0.24	-0.33	0.22	-0.51	1.54	2.24	4.78	8.88	4.16	0.63
Egypt	0.00	0.29	61.66	77.67	73.13	15.85	2.70	-0.07	-1.81	-2.09	-4.20	-4.75	-3.46	-12.58	-14.09	48.32	35.49
Mauritania	2.78	0.00	3.87	0.91	2.28	0.08	0.96	1.63	4.04	6.32	8.20	3.64	10.06	5.66	20.67	1.61	3.02
Morocco	4.89	0.00	0.94	0.93	1.00	1.81	1.23	1.10	1.67	3.81	1.23	5.06	-0.51	6.92	37.37	13.36	2.33
Somalia	4.35	7.14	1.01	0.51	0.82	3.99	5.25	5.07	5.25	5.71	4.82	1.17	1.28	2.01	1.23	0.88	2.62
Sudan	22.60	13.43	6.86	1.41	1.90	5.87	7.74	8.39	4.65	1.45	2.20	0.62	10.95	25.28	36.75	6.57	5.40
Tunisia	1.51	4.19	2.17	0.24	0.29	0.26	2.35	-0.02	1.28	0.70	0.77	2.77	0.77	10.44	15.01	10.73	1.45
Sub-Saharan Africa	48.28	54.38	14.75	7.53	6.20	27.86	36.61	27.33	26.99	30.53	25.88	30.76	24.34	28.68	-37.37	-10.66	18.49
Asia and Oceania	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.05	4.99	9.71	5.90	17.77	24.02	20.51	17.58	9.93	9.03	-15.22	-17.92	-22.19	7.88
Of which: India	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.97	1.44	0.00	0.82	1.39	8.59	2.48	0.10	1.73	-1.35	-2.39	25.27	-1.82	1.93
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97	2.05	1.84	1.16	1.22	1.81	5.57	3.28	1.05	-1.15	-5.41	-9.19	-3.72	1.18
Europe	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.82	2.56	3.05	0.49	0.14	0.46	-0.37	-0.13	0.00	0.46	0.22	0.58
Of which: Turkey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.82	2.56	3.05	0.37	0.03	0.00	-0.49	-0.13	0.00	0.46	0.22	0.54
Western Hemisphere	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.83	4.44	5.83	6.24	3.23	2.45	2.72	2.84	-0.06	-6.54	-1.53	3.07	1.89
Arab countries unspecified	0.00	0.95	0.38	0.29	0.25	1.09	1.77	2.71	9.18	5.90	6.66	7.64	10.76	9.81	13.02	12.48	3.08
Developing countries unspecified	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.65	1.02	5.99	7.40	5.39	11.20	12.13	20.50	16.03	10.95	8.05	7.66	0.15	5.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Of which: Arab countries	51.72	45.62	84.46	85.08	86.96	49.17	41.69	40.22	34.08	34.23	32.85	40.81	55.86	85.03	148.70	129.42	66.16

Source: Table 24.

Table 26. Net Disbursements of Total Concessional Arab Assistance to Developing Countries and Territories, 1973–89
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	433.9	1,158.1	1,206.5	1,505.0	1,584.1	1,486.5	3,375.3	3,687.6	3,418.9	2,242.6	1,947.5	1,712.1	1,376.0	1,363.1	1,162.2	309.1	199.9	28,168.4
Bahrain	7.4	27.8	23.5	169.1	34.3	66.6	101.2	153.2	138.8	90.2	214.8	197.4	70.8	97.4	-1.6	-4.5	-6.3	1,380.1
Iraq	4.1	-1.7	28.1	-1.9	-1.9	7.9	-2.0	-2.1	0.0	-1.6	3.5	2.9	3.6	8.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	70.1
Jordan	93.5	190.7	296.8	382.8	250.0	293.6	1,171.3	1,146.7	930.4	703.9	685.9	604.9	451.0	434.4	389.9	279.2	134.8	8,439.8
Lebanon	-0.9	117.6	0.7	7.9	56.5	155.3	65.2	198.6	376.1	83.3	14.2	-1.3	11.0	1.3	18.2	11.1	3.9	1,118.7
Oman	9.7	121.6	39.7	125.6	188.8	43.0	162.4	170.1	225.0	125.0	63.6	57.6	60.8	52.3	-1.1	-15.4	-3.0	1,425.7
Syrian Arab Republic	290.7	575.2	636.2	462.8	746.5	665.2	1,654.2	1,609.0	1,402.8	880.3	713.3	603.9	566.9	642.4	574.3	-4.4	5.7	12,025.0
Yemen Arab Republic	18.9	96.4	149.4	211.8	197.6	203.6	188.8	350.5	297.5	276.0	203.7	190.3	146.6	95.2	136.6	20.9	33.3	2,817.1
Yemen, P.D.R.	10.5	30.5	32.1	146.9	112.3	51.3	34.2	61.6	48.3	85.5	48.5	56.4	65.3	32.0	36.6	15.4	24.5	891.9
Arab Africa	708.6	1,347.2	2,324.2	1,894.9	2,469.0	1,948.2	1,093.5	1,171.5	1,110.0	959.8	604.8	255.2	720.3	467.2	468.5	207.8	147.2	17,897.9
Algeria	12.5	-2.8	54.2	-3.2	-4.3	1.6	-4.0	40.6	1.2	-4.3	-2.8	-1.0	11.6	31.4	55.4	33.0	27.9	247.0
Egypt	675.8	1,090.7	1,858.2	1,494.9	1,605.4	1,319.1	207.9	12.1	-19.3	-25.6	-33.5	-32.8	-32.4	48.1	63.9	-26.0	51.7	8,258.2
Mauritania	5.8	48.8	31.2	159.5	121.8	151.0	57.4	89.1	103.2	93.8	69.1	65.5	65.9	78.5	16.5	9.9	-2.3	1,164.7
Morocco	1.5	18.2	94.0	52.1	379.3	192.3	248.6	647.4	767.0	489.6	135.8	75.8	412.1	68.8	67.0	45.8	18.5	3,713.8
Somalia	12.4	49.5	79.3	35.0	122.9	118.9	118.2	143.2	67.5	183.1	59.7	16.2	38.2	-7.3	2.7	4.9	2.0	1,046.4
Sudan	-4.9	122.8	154.6	120.1	179.2	129.9	424.7	183.0	147.9	185.6	362.5	121.5	215.2	207.7	227.6	127.4	34.2	2,939.0
Tunisia	5.5	20.0	52.7	36.5	64.7	35.4	40.7	56.1	42.5	37.6	14.0	10.0	9.7	40.0	35.4	12.8	15.2	528.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.6	185.9	210.4	102.4	153.9	175.4	241.4	422.6	466.9	503.4	374.2	855.1	339.7	247.7	183.4	73.8	64.4	4,621.2
Asia and Oceania	18.2	511.7	399.7	765.9	458.1	353.3	276.8	684.6	286.6	357.2	257.5	854.7	193.9	1,796.8	1,147.1	-56.7	-63.4	8,242.0
Of which: India	0.0	243.0	73.4	85.0	35.5	27.9	22.5	40.7	7.6	23.4	-28.4	22.9	31.0	15.1	-24.9	-3.8	2.7	573.6
Pakistan	18.2	213.3	192.8	558.3	111.8	52.6	133.5	428.9	67.6	94.3	86.3	18.3	-14.4	-55.1	-33.8	-24.1	-22.8	1,825.7
Europe	0.0	5.5	15.3	3.5	16.0	12.0	53.8	229.7	182.3	104.3	41.3	40.1	46.8	30.1	-24.1	-40.2	-41.4	675.0
Of which: Turkey	0.0	0.0	11.0	1.8	5.0	0.0	7.5	225.4	181.7	100.1	29.1	31.3	31.0	25.1	-25.9	-42.4	-42.2	538.5
Western Hemisphere	0.1	0.0	0.7	5.1	7.6	74.0	62.9	33.2	26.7	12.7	7.5	2.8	7.9	6.6	-0.1	-0.9	4.4	251.2
Arab countries unspecified	91.9	98.9	244.8	33.0	110.7	53.0	158.6	147.8	110.8	101.8	70.1	63.7	55.6	61.3	47.1	78.6	194.0	1,721.7
Developing countries unspecified	785.0	499.7	607.6	337.4	286.9	3,374.9	1,574.9	2,724.1	2,384.0	801.1	919.7	65.5	396.9	42.2	26.9	1,381.3	948.5	17,156.6
Total	2,058.3	3,807.0	5,009.2	4,647.2	5,086.3	7,477.3	6,837.2	9,101.1	7,986.2	5,082.9	4,222.6	3,849.2	3,137.1	4,015.0	3,011.0	1,952.8	1,453.6	78,734.0
Of which: Arab countries	1,234.4	2,604.2	3,775.5	3,432.9	4,163.8	3,487.7	4,627.4	5,006.9	4,639.7	3,304.2	2,622.4	2,031.0	2,151.9	1,891.6	1,677.8	595.5	541.1	47,788.0

Sources: Tables 22 and 24.

Table 27. Percentage of Total Concessional Arab Assistance to Developing Countries and Territories, 1973–89
(In percent of total)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	21.08	30.42	24.09	32.39	31.14	19.88	49.37	40.52	42.81	44.12	46.12	44.48	43.86	33.95	38.60	15.83	13.75	35.78
Bahrain	0.36	0.73	0.47	3.64	0.67	0.89	1.48	1.68	1.74	1.77	5.09	5.13	2.26	2.43	-0.05	-0.23	-0.43	1.75
Iraq	0.20	-0.04	0.56	-0.04	-0.04	0.11	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.20	0.31	0.35	0.48	0.09
Jordan	4.54	5.01	5.93	8.24	4.92	3.93	17.13	12.60	11.65	13.85	16.24	15.71	14.38	10.82	12.95	14.30	9.27	10.72
Lebanon	-0.04	3.09	0.01	0.17	1.11	2.08	0.95	2.18	4.71	1.64	0.34	-0.03	0.35	0.03	0.60	0.57	0.27	1.42
Oman	0.47	3.19	0.79	2.70	3.71	0.58	2.38	1.87	2.82	2.46	1.51	1.50	1.94	1.30	-0.04	-0.79	-0.21	1.81
Syrian Arab Republic	14.12	15.11	12.70	9.96	14.68	8.90	24.19	17.68	17.57	17.32	16.89	15.69	18.07	16.00	19.07	-0.23	0.39	15.27
Yemen Arab Republic	0.92	2.53	2.98	4.56	3.88	2.72	2.76	3.85	3.73	5.43	4.82	4.94	4.67	2.37	4.54	1.07	2.29	3.58
Yemen, P.D.R.	0.51	0.80	0.64	3.16	2.21	0.69	0.50	0.68	0.60	1.68	1.15	1.47	2.08	0.80	1.22	0.79	1.69	1.13
Arab Africa	34.43	35.39	46.40	40.78	48.54	26.05	15.99	12.87	13.90	18.88	14.32	6.63	22.96	11.64	15.56	10.64	10.13	22.73
Algeria	0.61	-0.07	1.08	-0.07	-0.08	0.02	-0.06	0.45	0.02	-0.08	-0.07	-0.03	0.37	0.78	1.84	1.69	1.92	0.31
Egypt	32.83	28.65	37.10	32.17	31.56	17.64	3.04	0.13	-0.24	-0.50	-0.79	-0.85	-1.03	1.20	2.12	-1.33	3.56	10.49
Mauritania	0.28	1.28	0.62	3.43	2.39	2.02	0.84	0.98	1.29	1.85	1.64	1.70	2.10	1.96	0.55	0.51	-0.16	1.48
Morocco	0.07	0.48	1.88	1.12	7.46	2.57	3.64	7.11	9.60	9.63	3.22	1.97	13.14	1.71	2.23	2.35	1.27	4.72
Somalia	0.60	1.30	1.58	0.75	2.42	1.59	1.73	1.57	0.85	3.60	1.41	0.42	1.22	-0.18	0.09	0.25	0.14	1.33
Sudan	-0.24	3.23	3.09	2.58	3.52	1.74	6.21	2.01	1.85	3.65	8.58	3.16	6.86	5.17	7.56	6.52	2.35	3.73
Tunisia	0.27	0.53	1.05	0.79	1.27	0.47	0.60	0.62	0.53	0.74	0.33	0.26	0.31	1.00	1.18	0.66	1.05	0.67
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.00	4.88	4.20	2.20	3.03	2.35	3.53	4.64	5.85	9.90	8.86	22.22	10.83	6.17	6.09	3.78	4.43	5.87
Asia and Oceania	0.88	13.44	7.98	16.48	9.01	4.72	4.05	7.52	3.59	7.03	6.10	22.20	6.18	44.75	38.10	-2.90	-4.36	10.47
Of which: India	0.00	6.38	1.47	1.83	0.70	0.37	0.33	0.45	0.10	0.46	-0.67	0.59	0.99	0.38	-0.83	-0.19	0.19	0.73
Pakistan	0.88	5.60	3.85	12.01	2.20	0.70	1.95	4.71	0.85	1.86	2.04	0.48	-0.46	-1.37	-1.12	-1.23	-1.57	2.32
Europe	0.00	0.14	0.31	0.08	0.31	0.16	0.79	2.52	2.28	2.05	0.98	1.04	1.49	0.75	-0.80	-2.06	-2.85	0.86
Of which: Turkey	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.11	2.48	2.28	1.97	0.69	0.81	0.99	0.63	-0.86	-2.17	-2.90	0.68
Western Hemisphere	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.15	0.99	0.92	0.36	0.33	0.25	0.18	0.07	0.25	0.16	-0.00	-0.05	0.30	0.32
Arab countries unspecified	4.46	2.60	4.89	0.71	2.18	0.71	2.32	1.62	1.39	2.00	1.66	1.65	1.77	1.53	1.56	4.02	13.35	2.19
Developing countries unspecified	38.14	13.13	12.13	7.26	5.64	45.14	23.03	29.93	29.85	15.76	21.78	1.70	12.65	1.05	0.89	70.73	65.25	21.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Of which: Arab countries	59.97	68.41	75.37	73.87	81.86	46.64	67.68	55.01	58.10	65.01	62.10	52.76	68.60	47.11	55.72	30.49	37.22	60.70

Source: Table 26.

Table 28. Net Disbursements of Bilateral Nonconcessional Assistance from Arab Donor Countries to Developing Countries and Territories, 1973–89

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	5.4	47.2	128.3	134.1	109.3	209.6	169.1	78.8	65.8	251.0	41.0	53.6	129.7	53.9	-15.3	—	—	1,461.5
Bahrain	1.4	1.9	62.4	65.9	50.0	0.8	—	2.5	13.4	28.1	37.4	39.4	50.0	43.3	-0.4	—	—	396.1
Iraq	—	—	—	1.2	—	7.9	—	—	—	300.0	4.6	—	100.0	-1.4	—	—	—	412.3
Jordan	—	21.0	—	43.9	23.6	41.2	18.0	11.7	100.4	-0.7	9.3	26.3	-5.2	26.1	-3.8	—	—	311.8
Lebanon	3.1	18.8	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	34.4
Oman	—	8.0	17.8	4.4	8.0	8.7	39.8	93.7	-11.5	-36.1	-21.5	-12.2	-15.1	-15.1	-16.8	—	—	52.1
Syrian Arab Republic	-0.4	-2.5	21.0	18.7	8.3	88.2	111.3	-29.1	-39.6	-41.2	10.3	—	—	1.0	5.7	—	—	151.7
Yemen Arab Republic	—	—	—	—	11.9	55.3	—	—	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.2
Yemen, P.D.R.	1.3	—	15.0	—	7.5	7.5	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.9
Arab Africa	129.2	364.1	799.6	477.0	463.3	225.4	108.3	331.5	132.7	-40.8	68.9	-1.5	-38.8	4.4	4.7	—	—	3,028.0
Algeria	61.4	14.5	61.1	21.5	181.2	59.0	23.5	-10.4	11.0	-160.7	-24.1	-54.0	-64.5	13.4	—	—	—	132.9
Egypt	24.5	201.1	667.3	54.4	30.5	67.4	3.1	-1.1	4.9	5.2	-34.8	5.4	5.4	5.9	—	—	—	1,039.2
Mauritania	21.9	12.8	-9.2	60.7	-3.7	21.6	18.2	56.7	10.8	11.2	16.2	5.2	11.5	-2.1	-0.6	—	—	231.2
Morocco	0.2	-0.4	8.0	58.0	194.8	45.2	2.3	0.9	-3.5	63.9	6.1	3.5	8.5	9.8	5.9	—	—	403.2
Somalia	—	20.5	15.0	6.8	—	—	—	13.2	—	—	24.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1
Sudan	20.2	113.9	51.4	244.6	31.2	26.7	1.9	229.4	104.5	24.3	84.2	5.3	0.4	3.4	—	—	—	941.4
Tunisia	1.0	1.7	6.0	31.0	29.3	5.5	59.3	42.8	5.0	15.3	-3.3	33.1	-0.1	-26.0	-0.6	—	—	200.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.3	81.3	33.3	112.0	79.3	42.4	80.9	-19.8	-10.6	573.3	59.7	-26.2	-395.4	-5.3	-10.2	—	—	611.0
Asia and Oceania	0.5	69.6	36.3	88.5	55.5	41.6	39.1	51.8	263.3	75.5	21.9	-23.5	23.0	0.0	-2.6	—	—	740.5
Of which: India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.4	—	—	—	—	—	40.4
Pakistan	—	8.5	32.6	19.1	12.5	-1.5	42.2	62.8	146.5	-0.1	-2.6	2.2	35.0	0.4	-0.6	—	—	357.0
Europe	0.9	56.4	55.5	197.6	40.2	20.9	-57.2	243.3	366.6	65.1	99.1	174.5	-91.7	1.9	-73.8	—	—	1,099.3
Of which: Turkey	—	—	12.0	23.9	21.0	7.0	—	—	—	7.7	23.8	175.0	101.9	27.1	2.8	—	—	402.2
Western Hemisphere	—	120.0	57.7	96.7	-12.9	22.5	5.3	240.5	497.5	206.7	-15.6	7.5	-75.8	-8.6	-27.1	—	—	1,114.4
Arab countries unspecified	—	6.9	3.5	448.6	4.8	126.6	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.1	0.8	—	6.9	5.5	7.3	—	—	631.5
Developing countries unspecified	—	—	0.1	—	—	88.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-91.0	—	-2.9
Total	152.3	745.5	1,114.3	1,554.5	739.5	777.0	350.3	931.7	1,320.4	1,135.9	275.8	184.4	-442.1	51.8	-117.0	-91.0	n.a.	8,683.3
Of which: Arab countries	134.6	418.2	931.4	1,059.7	577.4	561.6	282.2	415.9	203.6	215.3	110.7	52.1	97.8	63.8	-3.3	n.a.	n.a.	5,121.0

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 29. Percentage of Bilateral Nonconcessional Assistance from Arab Donor Countries to Developing Countries and Territories, 1973–89

(In percent of total)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	3.55	6.33	11.51	8.63	14.78	26.98	48.27	8.46	4.98	22.10	14.87	29.07	-29.34	104.05	13.08	n.a.	n.a.	16.83
Bahrain	0.92	0.25	5.60	4.24	6.76	0.10	0.00	0.27	1.01	2.47	13.56	21.37	-11.31	83.59	0.34	n.a.	n.a.	4.56
Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.41	1.67	0.00	-22.62	-2.70	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	4.75
Jordan	0.00	2.82	0.00	2.82	3.19	5.30	5.14	1.26	7.60	-0.06	3.37	14.26	1.18	50.39	3.25	n.a.	n.a.	3.59
Lebanon	2.04	2.52	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	0.40
Oman	0.00	1.07	1.60	0.28	1.08	1.12	11.36	10.06	-0.87	-3.18	-7.80	-6.62	3.42	-29.15	14.36	n.a.	n.a.	0.60
Syrian Arab Republic	-0.26	-0.34	1.88	1.20	1.12	11.35	31.77	-3.12	-3.00	-3.63	3.73	0.00	0.00	1.93	-4.87	n.a.	n.a.	1.75
Yemen Arab Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61	7.12	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	0.81
Yemen, P.D.R.	0.85	0.00	1.35	0.00	1.01	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	0.38
Arab Africa	84.83	48.84	71.76	30.69	62.65	29.01	30.92	35.58	10.05	-3.59	24.98	-0.81	8.78	8.49	-4.02	n.a.	n.a.	34.87
Algeria	40.32	1.95	5.48	1.38	24.50	7.59	6.71	-1.12	0.83	-14.15	-8.74	-29.28	14.59	25.87	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	1.53
Egypt	16.09	26.98	59.89	3.50	4.12	8.67	0.88	-0.12	0.37	0.46	-12.62	2.93	-1.22	11.39	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	11.97
Mauritania	14.38	1.72	-0.83	3.90	-0.50	2.78	5.20	6.09	0.82	0.99	5.87	2.82	-2.60	-4.05	0.51	n.a.	n.a.	2.66
Morocco	0.13	-0.05	0.72	3.73	26.34	5.82	0.66	0.10	-0.27	5.63	2.21	1.90	-1.92	18.92	-5.04	n.a.	n.a.	4.64
Somalia	0.00	2.75	1.35	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42	0.00	0.00	8.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	0.92
Sudan	13.26	15.28	4.61	15.73	4.22	3.44	0.54	24.62	7.91	2.14	30.53	2.87	-0.09	6.56	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	10.84
Tunisia	0.66	0.23	0.54	1.99	3.96	0.71	16.93	4.59	0.38	1.35	-1.20	17.95	0.02	-50.19	0.51	n.a.	n.a.	2.30
Sub-Saharan Africa	10.70	10.91	2.99	7.20	10.72	5.46	23.09	-2.13	-0.80	50.47	21.65	-14.21	89.44	-10.23	8.72	n.a.	n.a.	7.04
Asia and Oceania	0.33	9.34	3.26	5.69	7.51	5.35	11.16	5.56	19.94	6.65	7.94	-12.74	-5.20	0.00	2.22	n.a.	n.a.	8.53
Of which: India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	0.47
Pakistan	0.00	1.14	2.93	1.23	1.69	-0.19	12.05	6.74	11.10	-0.01	-0.94	1.19	-7.92	0.77	0.51	n.a.	n.a.	4.11
Europe	0.59	7.57	4.98	12.71	5.44	2.69	-16.33	26.11	27.76	5.73	35.93	94.63	20.74	3.67	63.08	n.a.	n.a.	12.66
Of which: Turkey	0.00	0.00	1.08	1.54	2.84	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	8.63	94.90	-23.05	52.32	-2.39	n.a.	n.a.	4.63
Western Hemisphere	0.00	16.10	5.18	6.22	-1.74	2.90	1.51	25.81	37.68	18.20	-5.66	4.07	17.15	-16.60	23.16	n.a.	n.a.	12.83
Arab countries unspecified	0.00	0.93	0.31	28.86	0.65	16.29	1.37	0.60	0.39	0.45	0.29	0.00	-1.56	10.62	-6.24	n.a.	n.a.	7.27
Developing countries unspecified	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	11.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	n.a.	-0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	n.a.	n.a.	100.00
Of which: Arab countries	88.38	56.10	83.59	68.17	78.08	72.28	80.56	44.64	15.42	18.95	40.14	28.25	-22.12	123.17	2.82	n.a.	n.a.	58.98

Source: Table 28.

Table 30. Net Disbursements of Nonconcessional Assistance from Arab Multilateral Institutions to Developing Countries and Territories, 1975–89

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.8	36.9	65.6	89.7	242.5	87.1	24.5	61.0	-57.7	28.2	35.7	640.9
Bahrain	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	9.9	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	5.1	5.7	19.0
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	193.3	41.0	-43.8	30.3	-9.7	8.9	27.9	247.9
Jordan	—	—	—	9.6	11.4	6.3	10.7	56.2	18.0	7.4	21.8	4.5	-5.6	-15.7	-6.1	118.5
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Oman	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.2	9.7	-1.0	2.0	5.4	15.5	19.7	-5.9	1.1	-3.1	45.1
Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	—	—	2.9	-0.7	13.0	-3.8	9.6	7.0	32.3	23.4	21.4	21.2	14.1	140.4
Yemen Arab Republic	—	—	—	—	—	18.8	45.3	-16.6	32.1	13.3	13.6	15.0	-64.0	-5.0	-13.1	39.4
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	12.3	-13.1	54.9	-12.5	3.1	-13.7	-30.7	7.4	12.6	10.3	30.6
Arab Africa	1.3	0.0	12.7	92.7	140.6	59.7	236.6	37.0	49.8	44.6	264.7	-98.5	-175.9	158.4	258.2	1,081.9
Algeria	—	—	7.7	-2.7	23.7	12.9	18.0	-48.4	29.2	23.4	99.9	-47.8	-67.3	162.7	87.3	298.6
Egypt	—	—	—	17.6	—	-9.2	-8.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	34.1	31.6	67.0
Mauritania	—	—	—	—	9.3	15.0	1.2	20.1	-4.1	1.4	2.5	-1.9	-0.4	-1.3	—	41.8
Morocco	1.3	—	—	60.8	25.5	-1.6	134.6	35.0	-1.1	-12.3	94.5	-10.6	-110.0	-7.7	19.7	228.1
Somalia	—	—	—	—	—	14.6	28.4	6.6	-2.0	4.6	-9.9	-7.5	-0.3	0.4	1.4	36.3
Sudan	—	—	5.0	9.3	68.5	22.4	42.7	31.1	19.7	-2.4	51.1	-19.8	-26.0	-5.4	145.1	341.3
Tunisia	—	—	—	7.7	13.6	5.6	20.0	-7.4	8.1	29.9	26.6	-10.9	26.9	-24.4	-26.9	68.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	—	0.0	39.5	37.4	73.3	36.4	-15.5	3.3	-4.1	13.7	17.7	11.7	12.8	1.0	227.2
Asia and Oceania	—	—	4.0	18.1	37.8	-2.9	4.9	-17.1	41.2	36.4	19.6	-89.1	4.6	-35.9	-19.2	2.4
Of which: India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Pakistan	—	—	4.0	16.0	0.5	10.0	-2.6	9.4	10.3	45.7	32.4	-68.6	26.7	-24.5	-14.4	44.9
Europe	—	—	3.7	16.2	29.5	-43.0	35.8	91.9	4.9	1.3	-17.0	-9.5	38.3	-33.5	-46.8	71.8
Of which: Turkey	—	—	3.7	16.2	29.5	-43.0	35.8	91.9	4.9	1.3	-17.0	-9.5	38.3	-33.5	-46.8	71.8
Western Hemisphere	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	21.1	10.9	9.0	-1.6	-2.0	-2.6	-5.1	-3.5	-1.8	37.7
Arab countries unspecified	—	—	—	5.2	—	14.6	11.6	0.6	-2.4	-1.0	28.2	-4.9	10.2	53.3	-11.5	103.9
Developing countries unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	—	1.4	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.8	11.3
Total	1.3	0.0	20.4	181.3	263.1	151.9	423.5	197.5	349.7	162.8	331.8	-126.1	-174.2	179.3	214.8	2,177.1
Of which: Arab countries	1.3	0.0	12.7	107.5	158.4	111.2	313.8	127.3	289.9	130.7	317.4	-42.4	-223.4	239.9	282.4	1,826.7

Sources: OECD and IMF staff calculations.

Table 31. Percentage of Nonconcessional Assistance from Arab Multilateral Institutions to Developing Countries and Territories, 1975–89

(In percent of total)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.30	6.77	24.29	15.49	45.42	69.35	53.50	7.38	-48.37	33.12	15.73	16.62	29.44
Bahrain	—	—	—	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.08	-0.36	0.95	0.75	2.84	2.65	0.87
Iraq	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.28	25.18	-13.20	-24.03	5.57	4.96	12.99	11.39
Jordan	—	—	—	5.30	4.33	4.15	2.53	28.46	5.15	4.55	6.57	-3.57	3.21	-8.76	-2.84	5.44
Lebanon	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oman	—	—	—	0.00	0.57	0.13	2.29	-0.51	0.57	3.32	4.67	-15.62	3.39	0.61	-1.44	2.07
Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	—	0.00	1.10	-0.46	3.07	-1.92	2.75	4.30	9.73	-18.56	-12.28	11.82	6.56	6.45
Yemen Arab Republic	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	12.38	10.70	-8.41	9.18	8.17	4.10	-11.90	36.74	-2.79	-6.10	1.81
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	8.10	-3.09	27.80	-3.57	1.90	-4.13	24.35	-4.25	7.03	4.80	1.41
Arab Africa	100.00	0.00	62.25	51.13	53.44	39.30	55.87	18.73	14.24	27.40	79.78	78.11	100.98	88.34	120.20	49.69
Algeria	—	—	37.75	-1.49	9.01	8.49	4.25	-24.51	8.35	14.37	30.11	37.91	38.63	90.74	40.64	13.72
Egypt	—	—	—	9.71	0.00	-6.06	-1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.69	19.02	14.71	3.08
Mauritania	—	—	—	0.00	3.53	9.87	0.28	10.18	-1.17	0.86	0.75	1.51	0.23	-0.73	0.00	1.92
Morocco	100.00	—	—	33.54	9.69	-1.05	31.78	17.72	-0.31	-7.56	28.48	8.41	63.15	-4.29	9.17	10.48
Somalia	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	9.61	6.71	3.34	-0.57	2.83	-2.98	5.95	0.17	0.22	0.65	1.67
Sudan	—	—	24.51	5.13	26.04	14.75	10.08	15.75	5.63	-1.47	15.40	15.70	14.93	-3.01	67.55	15.68
Tunisia	—	—	—	4.25	5.17	3.69	4.72	-3.75	2.32	18.37	8.02	8.64	-15.44	-13.61	-12.52	3.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	—	0.00	21.79	14.22	48.26	8.60	-7.85	0.94	-2.52	4.13	-14.04	-6.72	7.14	0.47	10.44
Asia and Oceania	—	—	19.61	9.98	14.37	-1.91	1.16	-8.66	11.78	22.36	5.91	70.66	-2.64	-20.02	-8.94	0.11
Of which: India	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pakistan	—	—	19.61	8.83	0.19	6.58	-0.61	4.76	2.95	28.07	9.76	54.40	-15.33	-13.66	-6.70	2.06
Europe	—	—	18.14	8.94	11.21	-28.31	8.45	46.53	1.40	0.80	-5.12	7.53	-21.99	-18.68	-21.79	3.30
Of which: Turkey	—	—	18.14	8.94	11.21	-28.31	8.45	46.53	1.40	0.80	-5.12	7.53	-21.99	-18.68	-21.79	3.30
Western Hemisphere	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.76	4.98	5.52	2.57	-0.98	-0.60	2.06	2.93	-1.95	-0.84	1.73
Arab countries unspecified	—	—	0.00	2.87	0.00	9.61	2.74	0.30	-0.69	-0.61	8.50	3.89	-5.86	29.73	-5.35	4.77
Developing countries unspecified	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.72	0.00	0.40	0.06	0.03	0.16	0.17	-0.28	-0.37	0.52
Total	100.00	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Of which: Arab countries	100.00	—	62.25	59.29	60.21	73.21	74.10	64.46	82.90	80.28	95.66	33.62	128.24	133.80	131.47	83.91

Source: Table 30.

Table 32. Net Disbursements of Total Official Assistance from Arab Countries and Agencies to Developing Countries and Territories, 1973–89*(In millions of U.S. dollars)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	439.3	1,205.3	1,334.8	1,639.1	1,693.4	1,705.7	3,562.2	3,803.3	3,550.3	2,583.3	2,231.0	1,852.8	1,530.2	1,478.0	1,089.2	337.3	235.6	30,270.8
Bahrain	8.8	29.7	85.9	235.0	84.3	67.4	103.2	155.7	152.2	118.3	252.2	246.7	119.6	139.5	-3.3	0.6	-0.6	1,795.2
Iraq	4.1	-1.7	28.1	-0.7	-1.9	15.8	-2.0	-2.1	0.0	298.4	201.4	43.9	59.8	37.0	-0.4	15.7	34.9	730.3
Jordan	93.5	211.7	296.8	426.7	273.6	344.4	1,200.7	1,164.7	1,041.5	759.4	713.2	638.6	467.6	465.0	380.5	263.5	128.7	8,870.1
Lebanon	2.2	136.4	12.8	7.9	56.5	155.3	65.2	198.6	376.2	83.4	14.3	-1.2	11.0	1.3	18.2	11.1	3.9	1,153.1
Oman	9.7	129.6	57.5	130.0	196.8	51.7	203.7	264.0	223.2	87.9	44.1	50.8	61.2	56.9	-23.8	-14.3	-6.1	1,522.9
Syrian Arab Republic	290.3	572.7	657.2	481.5	754.8	753.4	1,768.4	1,579.2	1,376.2	835.3	733.2	610.9	599.2	666.8	601.4	16.8	19.8	12,317.1
Yemen Arab Republic	18.9	96.4	149.4	211.8	209.5	258.9	188.8	369.3	345.8	259.4	235.8	203.6	160.2	110.2	72.6	15.9	20.2	2,926.7
Yemen, P.D.R.	11.8	30.5	47.1	146.9	119.8	58.8	34.2	73.9	35.2	141.2	36.8	59.5	51.6	1.3	44.0	28.0	34.8	955.4
Arab Africa	837.8	1,711.3	3,125.1	2,371.9	2,945.0	2,266.3	1,342.4	1,562.7	1,479.3	956.0	723.5	298.3	946.2	373.1	297.3	366.2	405.4	22,007.8
Algeria	73.9	11.7	115.3	18.3	184.6	57.9	43.2	43.1	30.2	-213.4	2.3	-31.6	47.0	-3.0	-11.9	195.7	115.2	678.5
Egypt	700.3	1,291.8	2,525.5	1,549.3	1,635.9	1,404.1	211.0	1.8	-22.7	-20.4	-68.3	-27.4	-27.0	54.0	65.1	8.1	83.3	9,364.4
Mauritania	27.7	61.6	22.0	220.2	118.1	172.6	84.9	160.8	115.2	125.1	81.2	72.1	79.9	74.5	15.5	8.6	-2.3	1,437.7
Morocco	1.7	17.8	103.3	110.1	574.1	298.3	276.4	646.7	898.1	588.5	140.8	67.0	515.1	68.0	-37.1	38.1	38.2	4,345.1
Somalia	12.4	70.0	94.3	41.8	122.9	118.9	118.2	171.0	95.9	189.7	82.3	20.8	28.3	-14.8	2.4	5.3	3.4	1,162.8
Sudan	15.3	236.7	206.0	364.7	215.4	165.9	495.1	434.8	295.1	241.0	466.4	124.4	266.7	191.3	201.6	122.0	179.3	4,221.7
Tunisia	6.5	21.7	58.7	67.5	94.0	48.6	113.6	104.5	67.5	45.5	18.8	73.0	36.2	3.1	61.7	-11.6	-11.7	797.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.9	267.2	243.7	214.4	233.2	257.3	359.7	476.1	492.7	1,061.2	437.2	824.8	-42.0	260.1	184.9	86.6	65.4	5,459.4
Asia and Oceania	18.7	581.3	436.0	854.4	517.6	413.0	353.7	733.5	554.8	415.6	320.6	867.6	236.5	1,707.7	1,149.1	-92.6	-82.6	8,984.9
Of which: India	0.0	243.0	73.4	85.0	35.5	27.9	22.5	40.7	7.6	23.4	12.0	22.9	31.0	15.1	-24.9	-3.8	2.7	614.0
Pakistan	18.2	221.8	225.4	577.4	128.3	67.1	176.2	501.7	211.5	103.6	94.0	66.2	53.0	-123.3	-7.7	-48.6	-37.2	2,227.6
Europe	0.9	61.9	70.8	201.1	59.9	49.1	26.1	430.0	584.7	261.3	145.3	215.9	-61.9	22.5	-59.6	-73.7	-88.2	1,846.1
Of which: Turkey	0.0	0.0	23.0	25.7	29.7	23.2	37.0	182.4	217.5	199.7	57.8	207.6	115.9	42.7	15.2	-75.9	-89.0	1,012.5
Western Hemisphere	0.1	120.0	58.4	101.8	-5.3	96.5	68.2	287.0	545.3	230.3	0.9	8.7	-69.9	-4.6	-32.3	-4.4	2.6	1,403.3
Arab countries unspecified	91.9	105.8	248.3	481.6	115.5	184.8	163.4	168.0	127.5	107.5	68.5	62.7	90.7	61.9	64.6	131.9	182.5	2,457.1
Developing countries unspecified	785.0	499.7	607.7	337.4	286.9	3,462.9	1,574.9	2,724.1	2,395.5	801.1	921.1	65.6	397.0	42.0	26.6	1,289.8	947.7	17,165.0
Total	2,210.6	4,552.5	6,124.8	6,201.7	5,846.2	8,435.6	7,450.6	10,184.7	9,730.1	6,416.3	4,848.1	4,196.4	3,026.8	3,940.7	2,719.8	2,041.1	1,668.4	89,594.4
Of which: Arab countries	1,369.0	3,022.4	4,708.2	4,492.6	4,753.9	4,156.8	5,068.0	5,534.0	5,157.1	3,646.8	3,023.0	2,213.8	2,567.1	1,913.0	1,451.1	835.4	823.5	54,735.7

Sources: Tables 26, 28, and 30.

Table 33. Percentage of Total Official Assistance from Arab Countries and Agencies to Developing Countries and Territories, 1973–89

(In percent of total)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	19.87	26.48	21.79	26.43	28.97	20.22	47.81	37.34	36.49	40.26	46.02	44.15	50.56	37.51	40.05	16.53	14.12	33.79
Bahrain	0.40	0.65	1.40	3.79	1.44	0.80	1.39	1.53	1.56	1.84	5.20	5.88	3.95	3.54	-0.12	0.03	-0.04	2.00
Iraq	0.19	-0.04	0.46	-0.01	-0.03	0.19	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	4.65	4.15	1.05	1.98	0.94	-0.01	0.77	2.09	0.82
Jordan	4.23	4.65	4.85	6.88	4.68	4.08	16.12	11.44	10.70	11.84	14.71	15.22	15.45	11.80	13.99	12.91	7.71	9.90
Lebanon	0.10	3.00	0.21	0.13	0.97	1.84	0.88	1.95	3.87	1.30	0.29	-0.03	0.36	0.03	0.67	0.54	0.23	1.29
Oman	0.44	2.85	0.94	2.10	3.37	0.61	2.73	2.59	2.29	1.37	0.91	1.21	2.02	1.44	-0.88	-0.70	-0.37	1.70
Syrian Arab Republic	13.13	12.58	10.73	7.76	12.91	8.93	23.74	15.51	14.14	13.02	15.12	14.56	19.80	16.92	22.11	0.82	1.19	13.75
Yemen Arab Republic	0.85	2.12	2.44	3.42	3.58	3.07	2.53	3.63	3.55	4.04	4.86	4.85	5.29	2.80	2.67	0.78	1.21	3.27
Yemen, P.D.R.	0.53	0.67	0.77	2.37	2.05	0.70	0.46	0.73	0.36	2.20	0.76	1.42	1.70	0.03	1.62	1.37	2.09	1.07
Arab Africa	37.90	37.59	51.02	38.25	50.37	26.87	18.02	15.34	15.20	14.90	14.92	7.11	31.26	9.47	10.93	17.94	24.30	24.56
Algeria	3.34	0.26	1.88	0.30	3.16	0.69	0.58	0.42	0.31	-3.33	0.05	-0.75	1.55	-0.08	-0.44	9.59	6.90	0.76
Egypt	31.68	28.38	41.23	24.98	27.98	16.64	2.83	0.02	-0.23	-0.32	-1.41	-0.65	-0.89	1.37	2.39	0.40	4.99	10.45
Mauritania	1.25	1.35	0.36	3.55	2.02	2.05	1.14	1.58	1.18	1.95	1.67	1.72	2.64	1.89	0.57	0.42	-0.14	1.60
Morocco	0.08	0.39	1.69	1.78	9.82	3.54	3.71	6.35	9.23	9.17	2.90	1.60	17.02	1.73	-1.36	1.87	2.29	4.85
Somalia	0.56	1.54	1.54	0.67	2.10	1.41	1.59	1.68	0.99	2.96	1.70	0.50	0.93	-0.38	0.09	0.26	0.20	1.30
Sudan	0.69	5.20	3.36	5.88	3.68	1.97	6.65	4.27	3.03	3.76	9.62	2.96	8.81	4.85	7.41	5.98	10.75	4.71
Tunisia	0.29	0.48	0.96	1.09	1.61	0.58	1.52	1.03	0.69	0.71	0.39	1.74	1.20	0.08	2.27	-0.57	-0.70	0.89
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.67	5.87	3.98	3.46	3.99	3.05	4.83	4.67	5.06	16.54	9.02	19.65	-1.39	6.60	6.80	4.24	3.92	6.09
Asia and Oceania	0.85	12.77	7.12	13.78	8.85	4.90	4.75	7.20	5.70	6.48	6.61	20.67	7.81	43.33	42.25	-4.54	-4.95	10.03
Of which: India	0.00	5.34	1.20	1.37	0.61	0.33	0.30	0.40	0.08	0.36	0.25	0.55	1.02	0.38	-0.92	-0.19	0.16	0.69
Pakistan	0.82	4.87	3.68	9.31	2.19	0.80	2.36	4.93	2.17	1.61	1.94	1.58	1.75	-3.13	-0.28	-2.38	-2.23	2.49
Europe	0.04	1.36	1.16	3.24	1.02	0.58	0.35	4.22	6.01	4.07	3.00	5.14	-2.05	0.57	-2.19	-3.61	-5.29	2.06
Of which: Turkey	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.41	0.51	0.28	0.50	1.79	2.24	3.11	1.19	4.95	3.83	1.08	0.56	-3.72	-5.33	1.13
Western Hemisphere	0.00	2.64	0.95	1.64	-0.09	1.14	0.92	2.82	5.60	3.59	0.02	0.21	-2.31	-0.12	-1.19	-0.22	0.16	1.57
Arab countries unspecified	4.16	2.32	4.05	7.77	1.98	2.19	2.19	1.65	1.31	1.68	1.41	1.49	3.00	1.57	2.38	6.46	10.94	2.74
Developing countries unspecified	35.51	10.98	9.92	5.44	4.91	41.05	21.14	26.75	24.62	12.49	19.00	1.56	13.12	1.07	0.98	63.19	56.80	19.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Of which: Arab countries	61.93	66.39	76.87	72.44	81.32	49.28	68.02	54.34	53.00	56.84	62.35	52.75	84.81	48.54	53.35	40.93	49.36	61.09

Source: Table 32.

Table 34. Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Financing Commitments of Arab National and Multilateral Development Financing Institutions, 1973–89¹

Institutions	Operations	Beneficiary Countries	Transport, Communications & Storage	Energy (electricity, oil and gas)	Water Supply & Sewerage Services	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Industry and Mining	Miscellaneous ²	Total Cumulative Financing
	Number								
<i>In millions of U.S. dollars</i>									
National agencies									
Iraqi Fund	69	31	220.8	124.2	5.0	320.7	186.3	876.1	1,733.1
Kuwait Fund	376	65	1,789.4	1,516.5	396.9	1,247.2	965.7	38.2	5,953.9
Saudi Fund	279	59	2,150.9	1,030.6	385.7	1,178.1	362.0	455.2	5,562.4
Abu Dhabi Fund	92	42	182.4	395.2	51.1	203.1	333.5	33.4	1,198.6
Total	816	—	4,343.4	3,066.4	838.7	2,949.2	1,847.5	1,402.9	14,448.1
Sectoral share (percent)			30.1	21.2	5.8	20.4	12.8	9.7	100.0
Multilateral institutions¹									
AAAID	13	6	—	—	—	302.1	—	—	302.1
BADEA ³	140	38	405.3	96.5	41.2	207.9	101.6	30.0	882.6
AFESD	231	17	921.2	931.0	468.7	1,063.8	399.5	82.5	3,866.7
AFTAAAC	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	41.7	41.7
AGFUND	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	176.3	176.3
IDB	688	39	380.0	3,340.7	125.9	711.6	2,487.7	240.8	7,286.7
ISF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111.2	111.2
OAPEC Sp. Acc.	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	116.0	116.0
OPEC Fund	492	85	308.1	606.6	79.7	247.1	189.7	944.3	2,375.5
Total	1,564	—	2,014.5	4,974.9	715.6	2,532.6	3,178.5	1,742.8	15,158.8
Sectoral share (percent)			13.3	32.8	4.7	16.7	21.0	11.5	100.0
Grand total	2,380	—	6,358.0	8,041.3	1,554.3	5,481.8	5,026.0	3,145.6	29,606.9
Sectoral share (percent)			21.5	27.2	5.2	18.5	17.0	10.6	100.0

Sources: Coordinating Secretariat of Arab National and Regional Development Institutions, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, "Statement of Financing Operations up to December 31, 1989"; OPEC Fund for International Development, *OPEC Aid and OPEC Aid Institutions, A Profile, 1990*; and IMF staff calculations.

¹Excludes the Arab Monetary Fund and GODE; some regional and international organizations, as well as communities, are not included here among recipients of financing.

²Miscellaneous items include balance of payments financing, tourism, education, training, health, housing, and financing operations for the support of national development institutions.

³Includes SAAFA.

Table 35. Net Workers' Remittances to Arab Countries, 1973–89
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	115.7	189.1	114.6	934.3	1,324.7	1,336.2	1,495.0	2,326.8	1,892.7	1,990.9	2,020.5	1,820.5	1,154.7	999.5	1,188.0	1,457.0	1,097.2	21,457.4
Bahrain	—	—	-227.6	-84.9	-101.1	-131.1	-93.5	-95.8	-106.6	-108.2	-100.3	-111.4	-228.2	-208.0	-193.6	-194.1	-195.7	-2,180.1
Iraq	1.0	2.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
Jordan	44.8	75.2	166.7	390.3	424.4	454.7	520.7	640.1	875.1	905.3	909.1	982.9	786.2	936.8	753.6	740.3	536.0	10,142.2
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	—	-111.0	-208.0	-220.0	-221.8	-212.8	-249.4	-361.8	-457.5	-553.1	-691.6	-816.9	-904.0	-846.0	-681.0	—	—	-6,534.9
Syrian Arab Republic	37.0	44.5	52.2	53.1	92.2	93.9	112.4	773.1	436.3	411.0	387.0	321.0	350.0	323.0	334.0	360.0	355.0	4,535.7
Yemen Arab Republic	—	135.5	271.5	676.5	950.4	876.7	893.3	1,023.8	740.9	866.0	1,029.9	945.5	725.1	501.2	672.4	298.0	230.2	10,836.9
Yemen, P.D.R.	32.9	42.9	58.8	119.3	180.6	254.8	311.5	347.4	404.5	469.9	486.4	499.4	425.6	292.5	302.6	252.8	171.7	4,653.6
Arab Africa	696.2	1,039.3	1,408.6	1,769.5	1,903.0	3,079.0	3,759.1	4,472.9	4,136.0	4,081.6	5,373.3	5,719.5	4,847.7	4,565.2	6,154.3	6,120.7	6,441.9	65,567.8
Algeria	282.5	305.5	347.2	369.4	265.0	280.4	285.5	240.8	297.1	380.7	235.4	188.5	182.5	257.3	404.6	325.7	—	4,648.1
Egypt	123.0	310.0	455.0	755.1	928.2	1,772.8	2,213.2	2,695.5	2,181.4	2,439.1	3,665.9	3,962.7	3,211.7	2,506.1	3,604.3	3,769.6	4,254.0	38,847.6
Mauritania	-13.9	-11.5	-21.0	-24.6	-21.9	-25.5	-29.8	-26.9	-18.0	-29.2	-25.9	-23.1	-23.4	-27.3	-25.5	-24.7	-29.2	-401.4
Morocco	206.2	319.9	489.3	498.8	535.9	699.9	879.9	989.2	965.7	811.0	882.1	845.0	949.0	1,383.0	1,571.0	1,289.0	1,325.0	14,639.9
Somalia ¹	2.7	3.5	1.9	1.2	2.2	78.0	35.9	57.3	53.7	13.1	19.1	162.9	19.5	5.3	-13.1	6.4	-2.9	446.7
Sudan	6.3	4.9	1.5	36.8	37.2	66.8	105.7	212.4	310.6	106.5	246.2	276.8	248.6	89.3	133.7	216.3	412.3	2,511.9
Tunisia	89.4	107.0	134.7	132.8	156.4	206.6	268.7	304.6	345.5	360.4	350.5	306.7	259.8	351.5	479.3	538.4	482.7	4,875.0
Total	811.9	1,228.4	1,523.2	2,703.8	3,227.7	4,415.2	5,254.1	6,799.7	6,028.7	6,072.5	7,393.8	7,540.0	6,002.4	5,564.7	7,342.3	7,577.7	7,539.1	87,025.2

Source: IMF, *Balance of Payments Statistics*.

¹Net private transfers.

Table 36. Total Official Assistance from Arab Countries and Agencies and Net Workers' Remittances to Arab Countries, 1973–89

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	555.0	1,394.4	1,449.4	2,573.4	3,018.1	3,041.9	5,057.2	6,130.1	5,443.0	4,574.2	4,251.5	3,673.3	2,684.9	2,477.5	2,277.2	1,794.3	1,332.8	51,728.2
Bahrain	8.8	29.7	-141.7	150.1	-16.8	-63.7	9.7	59.9	45.6	10.1	151.9	135.3	-108.6	-68.5	-196.9	-193.5	-196.3	-384.9
Iraq	5.1	0.3	29.1	-0.7	-1.9	15.8	-2.0	-2.1	0.0	298.4	201.4	43.9	59.8	37.0	-0.4	15.7	34.9	734.3
Jordan	138.3	286.9	463.5	817.0	698.0	799.1	1,721.4	1,804.8	1,916.6	1,664.7	1,622.3	1,621.5	1,253.8	1,401.8	1,134.1	1,003.8	664.7	19,012.3
Lebanon	2.2	136.4	12.8	7.9	56.5	155.3	65.2	198.6	376.2	83.4	14.3	-1.2	11.0	1.3	18.2	11.1	3.9	1,153.1
Oman	9.7	18.6	-150.5	-90.0	-25.0	-161.1	-45.7	-97.8	-234.3	-465.2	-647.5	-766.1	-842.8	-789.1	-704.8	-14.3	-6.1	-5,012.0
Syrian Arab Rep.	327.3	617.2	709.4	534.6	847.0	847.3	1,880.8	2,352.3	1,812.5	1,246.3	1,120.2	931.9	949.2	989.8	935.4	376.8	374.8	16,852.8
Yemen Arab Rep.	18.9	231.9	420.9	888.3	1,159.9	1,135.6	1,082.1	1,393.1	1,086.7	1,125.4	1,265.7	1,149.1	885.3	611.4	745.0	313.9	250.4	13,763.6
Yemen, P.D.R.	44.7	73.4	105.9	266.2	300.4	313.6	345.7	421.3	439.7	611.1	523.2	558.9	477.2	293.8	346.6	280.8	206.5	5,609.0
Arab Africa	1,534.0	2,750.6	4,533.7	4,141.4	4,848.0	5,345.3	5,101.5	6,035.6	5,615.3	5,037.6	6,096.8	6,017.8	5,793.9	4,938.3	6,451.6	6,486.9	6,847.3	87,575.6
Algeria	356.4	317.2	462.5	387.7	449.6	338.3	328.7	283.9	327.3	167.3	237.7	156.9	229.5	254.3	392.7	521.4	115.2	5,326.6
Egypt	823.3	1,601.8	2,980.5	2,304.4	2,564.1	3,176.9	2,424.2	2,697.3	2,158.7	2,418.7	3,597.6	3,935.3	3,184.7	2,560.1	3,669.4	3,777.7	4,337.3	48,212.0
Mauritania	13.8	50.1	1.0	195.6	96.2	147.1	55.1	133.9	97.2	95.9	55.3	49.0	56.5	47.2	-10.0	-16.1	-31.5	1,036.3
Morocco	207.9	337.7	592.6	608.9	1,110.0	998.2	1,156.3	1,635.9	1,863.8	1,399.5	1,022.9	912.0	1,464.1	1,451.0	1,533.9	1,327.1	1,363.2	18,985.0
Somalia	15.1	73.5	96.2	43.0	125.1	196.9	154.1	228.3	149.6	202.8	101.4	183.7	47.8	-9.5	-10.7	11.7	0.5	1,609.5
Sudan	21.6	241.6	207.5	401.5	252.6	232.7	600.8	647.2	605.7	347.5	712.6	401.2	515.3	280.6	335.3	338.3	591.6	6,733.6
Tunisia	95.9	128.7	193.4	200.3	250.4	255.2	382.3	409.1	413.0	405.9	369.3	379.7	296.0	354.6	541.0	526.8	471.0	5,672.6
Total ¹	2,180.9	4,250.8	6,231.4	7,196.4	7,981.6	8,572.0	10,322.1	12,333.7	11,185.8	9,719.3	10,416.8	9,753.8	8,569.5	7,477.7	8,793.4	8,413.1	8,362.6	141,760.9

Sources: Tables 32 and 35.

¹Includes aid flows to Arab countries unspecified.

Table 37. GNP of Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89

(At current prices, in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	13,308.7	22,565.5	28,548.8	30,813.0	36,011.3	43,334.7	58,561.8	68,411.7	73,678.3	83,379.8	83,081.8	88,689.1	87,434.7	86,897.1	100,660.4	98,040.0	82,604.3	1,086,021.0
Bahrain ¹	143.1	147.8	425.9	593.5	770.0	907.6	1,018.2	2,919.3	3,329.0	3,496.8	3,467.9	3,524.8	3,354.0	2,884.6	2,883.3	2,912.0	3,180.0	35,957.8
Iraq ²	5,223.2	10,619.7	13,232.0	16,040.7	18,732.5	22,553.3	33,441.6	35,366.3	37,291.0	45,633.0	42,129.0	47,585.0	46,796.0	46,324.0	54,190.0	57,576.1	60,454.8	593,188.2
Jordan	679.5	788.6	1,025.6	1,324.1	1,581.5	2,078.6	2,527.1	3,277.3	3,559.0	3,774.8	3,876.9	3,712.8	3,858.5	4,419.3	4,665.2	4,404.3	4,338.1	49,891.2
Lebanon ³	2,815.7	3,498.7	4,068.5	1,444.4	2,672.0	2,977.7	3,441.4	4,078.2	3,915.6	2,673.4	4,382.0	3,227.0	1,792.0	2,217.0	2,276.0	—	—	45,479.6
Oman	304.2	1,205.8	1,706.1	2,132.0	2,364.2	2,420.1	3,335.8	5,337.6	6,570.4	6,898.4	7,035.0	7,810.4	8,844.2	6,451.3	7,078.3	6,553.7	7,351.4	83,398.9
Syrian Arab Rep.	3,270.7	5,221.8	6,840.4	7,626.6	7,714.3	9,323.1	10,984.1	13,073.4	14,174.3	15,017.0	15,853.2	15,938.0	16,681.0	18,956.0	23,750.9	20,173.6	—	204,598.4
Yemen Arab Rep.	595.5	751.0	940.2	1,238.6	1,636.6	2,453.0	3,075.3	3,548.7	3,930.5	4,887.0	5,278.4	5,767.5	5,057.4	4,735.2	4,876.3	5,334.4	6,048.6	6,0154.2
Yemen, P.D.R.	276.8	332.1	310.1	413.1	540.2	621.3	738.3	810.9	908.5	999.4	1,059.4	1,123.6	1,051.6	909.7	940.4	1,085.9	1,231.4	13,352.7
Arab Africa	30,365.9	37,443.7	45,329.6	50,611.2	58,854.2	67,989.0	82,643.7	100,952.0	104,648.9	103,238.7	106,672.8	114,239.3	119,507.7	130,051.1	138,163.9	126,912.9	75,266.6	1,492,891.2
Algeria	8,996.1	13,198.4	15,413.0	17,475.7	20,656.6	25,816.2	32,153.2	41,129.7	43,060.0	43,887.7	47,571.6	50,798.7	56,158.8	59,527.9	61,956.3	54,101.6	—	591,901.5
Egypt	9,492.7	8,896.1	11,194.0	13,018.5	14,211.0	14,186.9	17,081.0	21,452.8	21,740.4	23,808.4	26,259.1	28,579.9	31,405.6	31,762.8	32,749.1	26,963.0	28,240.4	361,041.7
Mauritania	257.7	348.4	467.7	543.7	559.9	573.7	644.1	709.1	748.4	751.1	786.1	729.7	715.1	843.2	935.1	945.3	955.5	11,513.8
Morocco	6,163.5	7,628.3	8,891.8	9,153.2	10,857.0	12,923.9	15,474.4	17,227.7	15,517.3	15,572.0	14,190.1	13,049.6	13,125.6	17,830.6	19,905.5	22,519.2	22,723.8	242,753.5
Somalia	416.1	505.4	642.9	771.0	940.7	1,133.7	1,286.8	1,959.3	3,023.7	2,768.5	2,180.3	3,214.3	2,220.9	1,717.3	1,659.1	—	—	24,440.0
Sudan	2,407.0	3,416.2	4,509.4	5,306.7	6,718.7	7,602.3	9,082.4	9,962.0	12,432.9	8,612.0	7,854.3	9,771.1	7,682.8	9,620.8	11,357.0	12,271.9	13,186.8	141,794.3
Tunisia	2,632.8	3,450.9	4,210.8	4,342.4	4,910.3	5,752.3	6,921.8	8,511.4	8,126.2	7,839.0	7,831.3	8,096.0	8,198.9	8,748.5	9,601.8	10,111.9	10,160.1	119,446.4
Total	43,674.6	60,009.2	73,878.4	81,424.2	94,865.5	111,323.7	141,205.5	169,363.7	178,327.2	186,618.5	189,754.6	202,928.4	206,942.4	216,948.2	238,824.3	224,952.9	157,870.9	2,578,912.2

Sources: World Bank; IMF, *International Financial Statistics*, and IMF staff estimates.¹From 1973 through 1979: GDP.²1981–89: GDP.³GDP.

Table 38. Imports c.i.f. by Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973-89*(In millions of U.S. dollars)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Arab Middle East	4,308	8,552	11,248	10,618	13,981	14,951	21,311	32,707	42,028	40,858	31,674	29,599	27,758	24,003	21,007	24,781	24,672	384,056
Bahrain	521	1,124	1,198	1,668	2,029	2,045	2,477	3,483	4,124	3,614	3,342	3,480	3,107	2,408	2,717	2,669	3,133	43,139
Iraq	894	2,371	4,214	3,470	3,899	4,213	7,179	13,942	20,735	21,534	12,166	11,078	10,556	10,190	7,415	10,268	10,589	154,713
Jordan	330	488	732	1,006	1,381	1,504	1,963	2,402	3,165	3,240	3,036	2,784	2,733	2,432	2,710	2,732	2,126	34,764
Lebanon	1,541	2,355	2,048	612	1,539	1,922	2,700	3,650	3,499	3,391	3,661	2,948	2,203	2,203	1,880	2,457	2,246	40,855
Oman	116	393	765	725	875	947	1,246	1,732	2,288	2,682	2,492	2,748	3,153	2,402	1,822	2,202	2,257	28,846
Syrian Arab Republic	612	1,225	1,685	2,389	2,674	2,461	3,329	4,118	5,040	4,015	4,542	4,116	3,967	2,728	2,487	2,231	2,097	49,716
Yemen Arab Republic	123	190	294	413	1,040	1,284	1,492	1,853	1,758	1,521	1,593	1,557	1,300	1,157	1,311	1,488	1,458	19,831
Yemen, P.D.R.	171	406	312	335	544	575	925	1,527	1,419	861	842	888	739	483	666	734	766	12,193
Arab Africa	5,592	10,313	14,443	14,350	18,472	21,979	20,365	25,333	30,640	29,359	29,300	29,597	27,525	28,884	27,490	26,071	27,969	387,682
Algeria	2,236	4,035	5,498	5,081	7,125	8,548	8,403	10,559	11,269	10,738	10,399	10,288	9,841	9,228	7,042	7,342	8,915	136,547
Egypt	906	2,349	3,751	3,808	4,808	6,727	3,837	4,860	8,839	9,078	10,275	10,766	9,961	11,502	11,941	8,657	7,434	119,499
Mauritania	128	120	161	179	206	181	259	286	265	276	227	208	234	221	235	240	222	3,648
Morocco	1,144	1,896	2,567	2,617	3,199	2,969	3,662	4,164	4,411	4,315	3,592	3,911	3,849	3,803	4,230	4,773	5,493	60,594
Somalia	108	143	155	156	228	241	246	348	512	250	346	103	112	279	132	310	355	4,024
Sudan	436	642	887	980	1,081	1,194	1,109	1,576	1,553	1,282	1,354	1,147	771	961	871	1,061	1,176	18,081
Tunisia	634	1,128	1,424	1,529	1,825	2,119	2,849	3,540	3,791	3,420	3,107	3,174	2,757	2,890	3,039	3,689	4,374	45,289
Total	9,900	18,865	25,691	24,968	32,453	36,930	41,676	58,040	72,668	70,217	60,974	59,196	55,283	52,887	48,498	50,852	52,641	771,738

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics* and *Direction of Trade Statistics*.

Table 39. Investment by Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89*(In millions of U.S. dollars)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East	2,296.3	3,452.2	6,528.4	9,127.2	11,035.3	13,011.7	16,294.7	20,818.1	27,667.7	29,678.9	25,700.4	23,756.6	22,771.7	19,832.3	19,431.7	15,250.2	2,138.6	268,792.0
Bahrain	—	—	326.4	630.2	883.6	927.8	864.3	946.7	1,012.0	1,201.9	1,532.2	1,720.8	1,297.4	1,039.4	955.3	917.0	—	14,255.0
Iraq	954.2	1,801.5	3,616.2	4,525.4	5,006.9	6,748.8	9,191.2	11,755.3	17,266.4	19,091.3	15,160.0	12,637.3	11,900.6	8,774.4	9,213.2	9,304.2	—	146,946.9
Jordan	143.8	196.6	275.9	415.7	610.5	749.9	980.6	1,334.3	1,710.9	1,695.4	1,511.1	1,380.9	1,156.3	1,210.2	1,215.7	1,117.0	990.6	16,695.4
Lebanon	561.6	—	—	296.0	557.3	555.0	620.4	639.7	806.2	250.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,286.4
Oman	126.6	504.1	747.0	918.1	839.3	791.8	971.0	1,348.3	1,689.3	2,046.0	2,133.5	2,643.9	2,759.4	2,351.8	1,467.6	1,329.3	1,148.0	23,815.0
Syrian Arab Rep.	426.7	821.6	1,393.5	2,013.9	2,445.1	2,264.2	2,597.2	3,596.4	3,888.4	4,145.2	4,404.1	4,551.6	5,040.5	5,944.2	5,980.4	2,582.7	—	52,095.7
Yemen Arab Rep.	83.4	128.4	169.4	327.9	692.6	974.2	1,070.0	1,197.4	1,294.5	1,248.9	959.5	822.1	617.5	512.3	599.5	—	—	10,697.6
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.
Arab Africa	6,374.7	8,326.5	13,861.8	16,795.8	20,868.0	26,121.4	25,567.1	27,563.9	28,364.5	29,658.1	30,965.3	31,595.6	39,229.3	31,782.3	30,190.5	28,809.0	13,227.1	399,300.9
Algeria	3,368.7	4,247.0	6,184.5	7,484.0	9,489.3	12,843.7	13,074.5	14,305.8	14,620.0	15,575.0	16,778.3	17,535.2	18,439.3	20,282.1	19,146.7	16,450.3	—	209,824.4
Egypt	1,162.5	1,643.2	3,411.7	3,736.2	4,697.1	6,741.6	5,295.7	5,802.9	6,154.2	6,585.2	7,700.4	8,067.8	5,589.5	5,740.9	5,302.0	5,863.8	5,970.8	89,465.5
Mauritania	75.9	72.2	163.0	238.7	214.9	87.5	128.7	169.9	198.3	205.0	207.5	231.3	—	—	—	—	—	1,992.9
Morocco	846.9	1,128.6	2,232.4	2,757.7	3,531.0	3,299.6	3,817.3	4,193.8	3,985.0	4,223.5	3,435.0	2,955.3	2,976.8	3,626.3	3,785.9	4,536.4	5,149.5	56,481.0
Somalia	57.5	109.6	106.7	129.9	197.0	162.2	159.0	183.3	209.4	288.6	259.2	324.6	—	—	—	—	—	2,187.0
Sudan	273.4	402.6	615.7	1,147.8	1,188.0	1,148.3	892.2	482.6	568.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,718.9
Tunisia	589.8	723.3	1,147.8	1,301.5	1,550.7	1,838.5	2,199.7	2,425.6	2,629.3	2,780.8	2,584.9	2,481.4	2,223.7	2,133.0	1,955.9	1,958.5	2,106.8	32,631.2
Total	8,671.0	11,778.7	20,390.2	25,923.0	31,903.3	39,133.1	41,861.8	48,382.0	56,032.2	59,337.0	56,665.7	55,352.2	52,001.0	51,614.6	49,622.2	44,059.2	15,365.7	668,092.9

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

Table 40. Investment as Percent of GNP for Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973-89
(In percent)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East ¹	17.8	18.6	27.0	30.0	31.1	30.5	28.2	30.8	38.0	36.0	33.1	28.2	26.9	23.7	19.9	16.6	18.3	—
Bahrain	—	—	76.6	106.2	114.8	102.2	84.9	32.4	30.4	34.4	44.2	48.8	38.7	36.0	33.1	31.5	—	43.5
Iraq	18.3	17.0	27.3	28.2	26.7	29.9	27.5	33.2	46.3	41.8	36.0	26.6	25.4	18.9	17.0	16.2	—	27.6
Jordan	21.2	24.9	26.9	31.4	38.6	36.1	38.8	40.7	48.1	44.9	39.0	37.2	30.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	22.8	33.5
Lebanon	19.9	—	—	20.5	20.9	18.6	18.0	15.7	20.6	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.6
Oman	41.6	41.8	43.8	43.1	35.5	32.7	29.1	25.3	25.7	29.7	30.3	33.9	31.2	36.5	20.7	20.3	15.6	28.6
Syrian Arab Republic	13.0	15.7	20.4	26.4	31.7	24.3	23.6	27.5	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.6	30.2	31.4	25.2	12.8	—	25.5
Yemen Arab Republic	14.0	17.1	18.0	26.5	42.3	39.7	34.8	33.7	32.9	25.6	18.2	14.3	12.2	10.8	12.3	—	—	21.9
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arab Africa ¹	21.0	22.2	30.6	33.2	35.5	38.4	30.9	27.3	27.1	31.3	31.3	30.2	26.8	27.0	24.3	25.3	21.6	—
Algeria	37.4	32.2	40.1	42.8	45.9	49.8	40.7	34.8	34.0	35.5	35.3	34.5	32.8	34.1	30.9	30.4	—	35.4
Egypt	12.2	18.5	30.5	28.7	33.1	47.5	31.0	27.0	28.3	27.7	29.3	28.2	17.8	18.1	16.2	21.7	21.1	24.8
Mauritania	29.5	20.7	34.9	43.9	38.4	15.3	20.0	24.0	26.5	27.3	26.4	31.7	—	—	—	—	—	28.0
Morocco	13.7	14.8	25.1	30.1	32.5	25.5	24.7	24.3	25.7	27.1	24.2	22.6	22.7	20.3	19.0	20.1	22.7	23.3
Somalia	13.8	21.7	16.6	16.8	20.9	14.3	12.4	9.4	6.9	10.4	11.9	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	11.6
Sudan	11.4	11.8	13.7	21.6	17.7	15.1	9.8	4.8	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.9
Tunisia	22.4	21.0	27.3	30.0	31.6	32.0	31.8	28.5	32.4	35.5	33.0	30.6	27.1	24.4	20.4	19.4	20.7	27.3
Total ¹	20.0	21.0	29.3	32.0	33.8	35.3	29.8	28.7	31.6	33.5	32.1	29.3	26.9	25.6	22.4	21.5	21.1	—

Sources: Tables 37 and 39.

¹Excluding the GNPs of the countries for which no investment figures are available.

Table 41. Total Official Arab Assistance as a Percentage of GNP of Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89
(In percent)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East	3.3	5.3	4.7	5.3	4.7	3.9	6.1	5.6	4.8	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	2.8
Bahrain	6.1	20.1	20.2	39.6	10.9	7.4	10.1	5.3	4.6	3.4	7.3	7.0	3.6	4.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	5.0
Iraq	0.1	-0.0	0.2	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Jordan	13.8	26.8	28.9	32.2	17.3	16.6	47.5	35.5	29.3	20.1	18.4	17.2	12.1	10.5	8.2	6.0	3.0	17.8
Lebanon	0.1	3.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	5.2	1.9	4.9	9.6	3.1	0.3	-0.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	—	—	2.5
Oman	3.2	10.7	3.4	6.1	8.3	2.1	6.1	4.9	3.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	1.8
Syrian Arab Republic	8.9	11.0	9.6	6.3	9.8	8.1	16.1	12.1	9.7	5.6	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.5	0.1	—	6.0
Yemen Arab Republic	3.2	12.8	15.9	17.1	12.8	10.6	6.1	10.4	8.8	5.3	4.5	3.5	3.2	2.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	4.9
Yemen, P.D.R.	4.3	9.2	15.2	35.6	22.2	9.5	4.6	9.1	3.9	14.1	3.5	5.3	4.9	0.1	4.7	2.6	2.8	7.2
Arab Africa	2.8	4.6	6.9	4.7	5.0	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.5
Algeria	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.4	—	0.1
Egypt	7.4	14.5	22.6	11.9	11.5	9.9	1.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.6
Mauritania	10.7	17.7	4.7	40.5	21.1	30.1	13.2	22.7	15.4	16.7	10.3	9.9	11.2	8.8	1.7	0.9	-0.2	12.5
Morocco	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.2	5.3	2.3	1.8	3.8	5.8	3.8	1.0	0.5	3.9	0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8
Somalia	3.0	13.9	14.7	5.4	13.1	10.5	9.2	8.7	3.2	6.9	3.8	0.6	1.3	-0.9	0.1	—	—	4.8
Sudan	0.6	6.9	4.6	6.9	3.2	2.2	5.5	4.4	2.4	2.8	5.9	1.3	3.5	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.4	3.0
Tunisia	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.7
Total ¹	3.1	5.0	6.4	5.5	5.0	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.1

Sources: Tables 32 and 37.

¹Includes aid flows to Arab countries unspecified.

Table 42. Total Official Arab Assistance as a Percentage of Imports c.i.f. of Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89
(In percent)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East	10.2	14.1	11.9	15.4	12.1	11.4	16.7	11.6	8.4	6.3	7.0	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.2	1.4	1.0	7.9
Bahrain	1.7	2.6	7.2	14.1	4.2	3.3	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.3	7.5	7.1	3.8	5.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	4.2
Iraq	0.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.0	-0.0	0.4	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	-0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
Jordan	28.3	43.4	40.5	42.4	19.8	22.9	61.2	48.5	32.9	23.4	23.5	22.9	17.1	19.1	14.0	9.6	6.1	25.5
Lebanon	0.1	5.8	0.6	1.3	3.7	8.1	2.4	5.4	10.8	2.5	0.4	-0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	2.8
Oman	8.4	33.0	7.5	17.9	22.5	5.5	16.3	15.2	9.8	3.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.4	-1.3	-0.6	-0.3	5.3
Syrian Arab Republic	47.4	46.8	39.0	20.2	28.2	30.6	53.1	38.3	27.3	20.8	16.1	14.8	15.1	24.4	24.2	0.8	0.9	24.8
Yemen Arab Republic	15.4	50.7	50.8	51.3	20.1	20.2	12.7	19.9	19.7	17.1	14.8	13.1	12.3	9.5	5.5	1.1	1.4	14.8
Yemen, P.D.R.	6.9	7.5	15.1	43.9	22.0	10.2	3.7	4.8	2.5	16.4	4.4	6.7	7.0	0.3	6.6	3.8	4.5	7.8
Arab Africa	15.0	16.6	21.6	16.5	15.9	10.3	6.6	6.2	4.8	3.3	2.5	1.0	3.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	5.7
Algeria	3.3	0.3	2.1	0.4	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	-2.0	0.0	-0.3	0.5	-0.0	-0.2	2.7	1.3	0.5
Egypt	77.3	55.0	67.3	40.7	34.0	20.9	5.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.1	7.8
Mauritania	21.6	51.3	13.7	123.0	57.3	95.4	32.8	56.2	43.5	45.3	35.8	34.7	34.1	33.7	6.6	3.6	-1.0	39.4
Morocco	0.1	0.9	4.0	4.2	17.9	10.0	7.5	15.5	20.4	13.6	3.9	1.7	13.4	1.8	-0.9	0.8	0.7	7.2
Somalia	11.5	49.0	60.8	26.8	53.9	49.3	48.0	49.1	18.7	75.9	23.8	20.2	25.3	-5.3	1.8	1.7	1.0	28.9
Sudan	3.5	36.9	23.2	37.2	19.9	13.9	44.6	27.6	19.0	18.8	34.4	10.8	34.6	19.9	23.1	11.5	15.2	23.3
Tunisia	1.0	1.9	4.1	4.4	5.2	2.3	4.0	3.0	1.8	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.3	0.1	2.0	-0.3	-0.3	1.8
Total ¹	13.8	16.0	18.3	18.0	14.6	11.3	12.2	9.5	7.1	5.2	5.0	3.7	4.6	3.6	3.0	1.6	1.6	7.1

Sources: Tables 32 and 38.

¹Includes aid flows to Arab countries unspecified.

Table 43. Total Official Arab Assistance as a Percentage of Investment of Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89
(In percent)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East ¹	18.2	29.2	19.5	16.3	14.3	12.7	21.7	17.9	12.7	8.2	7.7	7.4	6.2	7.0	5.4	1.9	7.9	—
Bahrain	—	—	26.3	37.3	9.5	7.3	11.9	16.4	15.0	9.8	16.5	14.3	9.2	13.4	-0.3	0.1	—	12.3
Iraq	0.4	-0.1	0.8	-0.0	-0.0	0.2	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.0	0.2	—	0.5
Jordan	65.0	107.7	107.6	102.6	44.8	45.9	122.4	87.3	60.9	44.8	47.2	46.2	40.4	38.4	31.3	23.6	13.0	53.1
Lebanon	0.4	—	—	2.7	10.1	28.0	10.5	31.0	46.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.1
Oman	7.7	25.7	7.7	14.2	23.4	6.5	21.0	19.6	13.2	4.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	-1.6	-1.1	-0.5	6.3
Syrian Arab Republic	68.0	69.7	47.2	23.9	30.9	33.3	68.1	43.9	35.4	20.2	16.6	13.4	11.9	11.2	10.1	0.7	—	23.6
Yemen Arab Republic	22.7	75.1	88.2	64.6	30.2	26.6	17.6	30.8	26.7	20.8	24.6	24.8	25.9	21.5	12.1	—	—	27.0
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arab Africa ¹	13.1	20.6	22.5	14.1	14.1	8.7	5.3	5.7	5.2	2.4	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	—
Algeria	2.2	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	-1.4	0.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.0	-0.1	1.2	—	0.3
Egypt	60.2	78.6	74.0	41.5	34.8	20.8	4.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	1.2	0.1	1.4	10.5
Mauritania	36.5	85.3	13.5	92.2	55.0	197.3	66.0	94.6	58.1	61.0	39.1	31.2	—	—	—	—	—	63.3
Morocco	0.2	1.6	4.6	4.0	16.3	9.0	7.2	15.4	22.5	13.9	4.1	2.3	17.3	1.9	-1.0	0.8	0.7	7.7
Somalia	21.6	63.9	88.4	32.2	62.4	73.3	74.3	93.3	45.8	65.7	31.8	6.4	—	—	—	—	—	52.0
Sudan	5.6	58.8	33.5	31.8	18.1	14.4	55.5	90.1	51.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2
Tunisia	1.1	3.0	5.1	5.2	6.1	2.6	5.2	4.3	2.6	1.6	0.7	2.9	1.6	0.1	3.2	-0.6	-0.6	2.4
Total ¹	15.6	24.0	22.8	16.8	14.5	10.5	12.0	11.3	9.1	5.5	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.4	1.5	2.7	—

Sources: Tables 32 and 39.

¹Aid flows adjusted for the countries for which no investment figures are available. Grand total includes aid flows to Arab countries unspecified.

Table 44. Net Workers' Remittances as a Percentage of GNP of Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89
(In percent)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East	0.9	0.8	0.4	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.0
Bahrain	—	—	-53.4	-14.3	-13.1	-14.4	-9.2	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-2.9	-3.2	-6.8	-7.2	-6.7	-6.7	-6.2	-6.1
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	6.6	9.5	16.3	29.5	26.8	21.9	20.6	19.5	24.6	24.0	23.4	26.5	20.4	21.2	16.2	16.8	12.4	20.3
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	—	-9.2	-12.2	-10.3	-9.4	-8.8	-7.5	-6.8	-7.0	-8.0	-9.8	-10.5	-10.2	-13.1	-9.6	—	—	-7.8
Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	5.9	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.8	—	2.2
Yemen Arab Republic	—	18.0	28.9	54.6	58.1	35.7	29.0	28.9	18.9	17.7	19.5	16.4	14.3	10.6	13.8	5.6	3.8	18.0
Yemen, P.D.R.	11.9	12.9	19.0	28.9	33.4	41.0	42.2	42.8	44.5	47.0	45.9	44.4	40.5	32.2	32.2	23.3	13.9	34.9
Arab Africa	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.1	3.5	4.5	4.8	8.5	4.4
Algeria	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	—	0.8
Egypt	1.3	3.5	4.1	5.8	6.5	12.5	13.0	12.6	10.0	10.2	14.0	13.9	10.2	7.9	11.0	14.0	15.1	10.8
Mauritania	-5.4	-3.3	-4.5	-4.5	-3.9	-4.4	-4.6	-3.8	-2.4	-3.9	-3.3	-3.2	-3.3	-3.2	-2.7	-2.6	-3.1	-3.5
Morocco	3.3	4.2	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.2	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.8	7.9	5.7	5.8	6.0
Somalia	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.9	2.8	2.9	1.8	0.5	0.9	5.1	0.9	0.3	-0.8	—	—	1.8
Sudan	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.2	3.1	2.8	3.2	0.9	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.8
Tunisia	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.2	4.0	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.1
Total	1.9	2.0	2.1	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.4	4.8	3.4

Sources: Tables 35 and 37.

Table 45. Net Workers' Remittances as a Percentage of Imports c.i.f. of Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89
(In percent)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East	2.7	2.2	1.0	8.8	9.5	8.9	7.0	7.1	4.5	4.9	6.4	6.2	4.2	4.2	5.7	5.9	4.4	5.6
Bahrain	—	—	-19.0	-5.1	-5.0	-6.4	-3.8	-2.8	-2.6	-3.0	-3.0	-3.2	-7.3	-8.6	-7.1	-7.3	-6.2	-5.1
Iraq	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	13.6	15.4	22.8	38.8	30.7	30.2	26.5	26.6	27.6	27.9	29.9	35.3	28.8	38.5	27.8	27.1	25.2	29.2
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	—	-28.2	-27.2	-30.3	-25.3	-22.5	-20.0	-20.9	-20.0	-20.6	-27.8	-29.7	-28.7	-35.2	-37.4	—	—	-22.7
Syrian Arab Republic	6.0	3.6	3.1	2.2	3.4	3.8	3.4	18.8	8.7	10.2	8.5	7.8	8.8	11.8	13.4	16.1	16.9	9.1
Yemen Arab Republic	—	71.3	92.3	163.8	91.4	68.3	59.9	55.3	42.1	56.9	64.7	60.7	55.8	43.3	51.3	20.0	15.8	54.6
Yemen, P.D.R.	19.2	10.6	18.8	35.6	33.2	44.3	33.7	22.8	28.5	54.6	57.8	56.2	57.6	60.5	45.4	34.4	22.4	38.2
Arab Africa	12.4	10.1	9.8	12.3	10.3	14.0	18.5	17.7	13.5	13.9	18.3	19.3	17.6	15.8	22.4	23.5	23.0	16.9
Algeria	12.6	7.6	6.3	7.3	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.3	2.6	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.8	5.7	4.4	0.0	3.4
Egypt	13.6	13.2	12.1	19.8	19.3	26.4	57.7	55.5	24.7	26.9	35.7	36.8	32.2	21.8	30.2	43.5	57.2	32.5
Mauritania	-10.9	-9.6	-13.0	-13.7	-10.6	-14.1	-11.5	-9.4	-6.8	-10.6	-11.4	-11.1	-10.0	-12.4	-10.8	-10.3	-13.1	-11.0
Morocco	18.0	16.9	19.1	19.1	16.8	23.6	24.0	23.8	21.9	18.8	24.6	21.6	24.7	36.4	37.1	27.0	24.1	24.2
Somalia	2.5	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.0	32.4	14.6	16.5	10.5	5.2	5.5	158.2	17.4	1.9	-9.9	2.1	-0.8	11.1
Sudan	1.4	0.8	0.2	3.8	3.4	5.6	9.5	13.5	20.0	8.3	18.2	24.1	32.2	9.3	15.4	20.4	35.1	13.9
Tunisia	14.1	9.5	9.5	8.7	8.6	9.7	9.4	8.6	9.1	10.5	11.3	9.7	9.4	12.2	15.8	14.6	11.0	10.8
Total	8.2	6.5	5.9	10.8	9.9	12.0	12.6	11.7	8.3	8.6	12.1	12.7	10.9	10.5	15.1	14.9	14.3	11.3

Sources: Tables 35 and 38.

Table 46. Net Workers' Remittances as a Percentage of Investment of Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89
(In percent)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East ¹	3.6	4.2	0.9	8.9	10.4	8.3	7.3	9.5	5.4	5.1	6.0	5.6	3.2	3.6	4.6	5.9	25.1	—
Bahrain	—	—	-69.7	-13.5	-11.4	-14.1	-10.8	-10.1	-10.5	-9.0	-6.5	-6.5	-17.6	-20.0	-20.3	-21.2	—	-13.9
Iraq	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Jordan	31.2	38.3	60.4	93.9	69.5	60.6	53.1	48.0	51.1	53.4	60.2	71.2	68.0	77.4	62.0	66.3	54.1	60.7
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	—	-22.0	-27.8	-24.0	-26.4	-26.9	-25.7	-26.8	-27.1	-27.0	-32.4	-30.9	-32.8	—	—	—	—	-27.4
Syrian Arab Republic	8.7	5.4	3.7	2.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	21.5	11.2	9.9	8.8	7.1	6.9	5.4	5.6	13.9	—	8.0
Yemen Arab Republic	—	105.5	160.3	206.3	137.2	90.0	83.5	85.5	57.2	69.3	107.3	115.0	117.4	97.8	112.2	—	—	96.4
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arab Africa ¹	10.9	12.5	10.2	10.5	9.1	11.8	14.7	16.2	14.6	13.4	16.6	17.2	15.7	14.2	20.1	20.6	45.8	—
Algeria	8.4	7.2	5.6	4.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.0	—	2.2
Egypt	10.6	18.9	13.3	20.2	19.8	26.3	41.8	46.5	35.4	37.0	47.6	49.1	57.5	43.7	68.0	64.3	71.2	43.4
Mauritania	-18.3	-15.9	-12.9	-10.3	-10.2	-29.1	-23.2	-15.8	-9.1	-14.2	-12.5	-10.0	—	—	—	—	—	-13.6
Morocco	24.3	28.3	21.9	18.1	15.2	21.2	23.1	23.6	24.2	19.2	25.7	28.6	31.9	38.1	41.5	28.4	25.7	25.9
Somalia	4.7	3.2	1.8	0.9	1.1	48.1	22.6	31.3	25.6	4.5	7.4	50.2	—	—	—	—	—	19.7
Sudan	2.3	1.2	0.2	3.2	3.1	5.8	11.8	44.0	54.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.6
Tunisia	15.2	14.8	11.7	10.2	10.1	11.2	12.2	12.6	13.1	13.0	13.6	12.4	11.7	16.5	24.5	27.5	22.9	14.9
Total ¹	9.0	10.1	7.2	10.0	9.6	10.6	11.8	13.3	10.0	9.3	11.8	12.2	10.3	11.7	15.4	16.2	45.5	—

Sources: Tables 35 and 39.

¹Aid flows adjusted for the countries for which no investment figures are available.

Table 47. Total Official Assistance from Arab Countries and Agencies and Net Workers' Remittances as a Percentage of GNP of Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89

(In percent)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East	4.2	6.2	5.1	8.4	8.4	7.0	8.6	9.0	7.4	5.5	5.1	4.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.6	4.8
Bahrain	6.1	20.1	-33.3	25.3	-2.2	-7.0	1.0	2.1	1.4	0.3	4.4	3.8	-3.2	-2.4	-6.8	-6.6	-6.2	-1.1
Iraq	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Jordan	20.4	36.4	45.2	61.7	44.1	38.4	68.1	55.1	53.9	44.1	41.8	43.7	32.5	31.7	24.3	22.8	15.3	38.1
Lebanon	0.1	3.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	5.2	1.9	4.9	9.6	3.1	0.3	-0.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	—	—	2.5
Oman	3.2	1.5	-8.8	-4.2	-1.1	-6.7	-1.4	-1.8	-3.6	-6.7	-9.2	-9.8	-9.5	-12.2	-10.0	-0.2	-0.1	-6.0
Syrian Arab Republic	10.0	11.8	10.4	7.0	11.0	9.1	17.1	18.0	12.8	8.3	7.1	5.8	5.7	5.2	3.9	1.9	—	8.2
Yemen Arab Republic	3.2	30.9	44.8	71.7	70.9	46.3	35.2	39.3	27.6	23.0	24.0	19.9	17.5	12.9	15.3	5.9	4.1	22.9
Yemen, P.D.R.	16.1	22.1	34.2	64.4	55.6	50.5	46.8	52.0	48.4	61.1	49.4	49.7	45.4	32.3	36.9	25.9	16.8	42.0
Arab Africa	5.1	7.3	10.0	8.2	8.2	7.9	6.2	6.0	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.3	4.8	3.8	4.7	5.1	9.1	5.9
Algeria	4.0	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	—	0.9
Egypt	8.7	18.0	26.6	17.7	18.0	22.4	14.2	12.6	9.9	10.2	13.7	13.8	10.1	8.1	11.2	14.0	15.4	13.4
Mauritania	5.4	14.4	0.2	36.0	17.2	25.6	8.6	18.9	13.0	12.8	7.0	6.7	7.9	5.6	-1.1	-1.7	-3.3	9.0
Morocco	3.4	4.4	6.7	6.7	10.2	7.7	7.5	9.5	12.0	9.0	7.2	7.0	11.2	8.1	7.7	5.9	6.0	7.8
Somalia	3.6	14.5	15.0	5.6	13.3	17.4	12.0	11.7	4.9	7.3	4.7	5.7	2.2	-0.6	-0.6	—	—	6.6
Sudan	0.9	7.1	4.6	7.6	3.8	3.1	6.6	6.5	4.9	4.0	9.1	4.1	6.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	4.5	4.7
Tunisia	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.4	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.7	3.6	4.1	5.6	5.2	4.6	4.7
Total	5.0	7.1	8.4	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.3	7.3	6.3	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	5.3	5.5

Sources: Tables 36 and 37.

Table 48. Total Official Assistance from Arab Countries and Agencies and Net Workers' Remittances as a Percentage of Imports c.i.f. of Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89
(In percent)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East	12.9	16.3	12.9	24.2	21.6	20.3	23.7	18.7	13.0	11.2	13.4	12.4	9.7	10.3	10.8	7.2	5.4	13.5
Bahrain	1.7	2.6	-11.8	9.0	-0.8	-3.1	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.3	4.5	3.9	-3.5	-2.8	-7.2	-7.2	-6.3	-0.9
Iraq	0.6	0.0	0.7	-0.0	-0.0	0.4	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	-0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
Jordan	41.9	58.8	63.3	81.2	50.5	53.1	87.7	75.1	60.6	51.4	53.4	58.2	45.9	57.6	41.8	36.7	31.3	54.7
Lebanon	0.1	5.8	0.6	1.3	3.7	8.1	2.4	5.4	10.8	2.5	0.4	-0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	2.8
Oman	8.4	4.7	-19.7	-12.4	-2.9	-17.0	-3.7	-5.6	-10.2	-17.3	-26.0	-27.9	-26.7	-32.9	-38.7	-0.6	-0.3	-17.4
Syrian Arab Republic	53.5	50.4	42.1	22.4	31.7	34.4	56.5	57.1	36.0	31.0	24.7	22.6	23.9	36.3	37.6	16.9	17.9	33.9
Yemen Arab Republic	15.4	122.1	143.2	215.1	111.5	88.4	72.5	75.2	61.8	74.0	79.5	73.8	68.1	52.8	56.8	21.1	17.2	69.4
Yemen, P.D.R.	26.1	18.1	33.9	79.5	55.2	54.5	37.4	27.6	31.0	71.0	62.1	62.9	64.6	60.8	52.0	38.3	27.0	46.0
Arab Africa	27.4	26.7	31.4	28.9	26.2	24.3	25.1	23.8	18.3	17.2	20.8	20.3	21.0	17.1	23.5	24.9	24.5	22.6
Algeria	15.9	7.9	8.4	7.6	6.3	4.0	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.8	5.6	7.1	1.3	3.9
Egypt	90.9	68.2	79.5	60.5	53.3	47.2	63.2	55.5	24.4	26.6	35.0	36.6	32.0	22.3	30.7	43.6	58.3	40.3
Mauritania	10.8	41.8	0.6	109.3	46.7	81.3	21.3	46.8	36.7	34.7	24.4	23.6	24.1	21.4	-4.2	-6.7	-14.2	28.4
Morocco	18.2	17.8	23.1	23.3	34.7	33.6	31.6	39.3	42.3	32.4	28.5	23.3	38.0	38.2	36.3	27.8	24.8	31.3
Somalia	14.0	51.4	62.1	27.6	54.9	81.7	62.6	65.6	29.2	81.1	29.3	178.3	42.7	-3.4	-8.1	3.8	0.1	40.0
Sudan	5.0	37.6	23.4	41.0	23.4	19.5	54.2	41.1	39.0	27.1	52.6	35.0	66.8	29.2	38.5	31.9	50.3	37.2
Tunisia	15.1	11.4	13.6	13.1	13.7	12.0	13.4	11.6	10.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	10.7	12.3	17.8	14.3	10.8	12.5
Total	22.0	22.5	24.3	28.8	24.6	23.2	24.8	21.3	15.4	13.8	17.1	16.5	15.5	14.1	18.1	16.5	15.9	18.4

Sources: Tables 36 and 38.

Table 49. Total Financial Assistance from Arab Countries and Agencies and Net Workers' Remittances as a Percentage of Investment for Arab Aid Recipient Countries, 1973–89

(In percent)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Cumulative
Arab Middle East ¹	21.8	33.5	20.4	25.3	24.6	21.0	28.9	27.4	18.1	13.4	14.5	13.1	9.6	11.0	9.8	7.8	30.8	—
Bahrain	—	—	-43.4	23.8	-1.9	-6.9	1.1	6.3	4.5	0.8	9.9	7.9	-8.4	-6.6	-20.6	-21.1	—	-1.6
Iraq	0.5	0.0	0.8	-0.0	-0.0	0.2	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.0	0.2	—	0.5
Jordan	96.2	145.9	168.0	196.5	114.3	106.6	175.5	135.3	112.0	98.2	107.4	117.4	108.4	115.8	93.3	89.9	67.1	113.9
Lebanon	0.4	—	—	2.7	10.1	28.0	10.5	31.0	46.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.1
Oman	7.7	3.7	-20.1	-9.8	-3.0	-20.3	-4.7	-7.3	-13.9	-22.7	-30.3	-29.0	-30.5	-33.6	-48.0	-1.1	-0.5	-21.0
Syrian Arab Republic	76.7	75.1	50.9	26.5	34.6	37.4	72.4	65.4	46.6	30.1	25.4	20.5	18.8	16.7	15.6	14.6	—	31.6
Yemen Arab Republic	22.7	180.6	248.5	270.9	167.5	116.6	101.1	116.3	83.9	90.1	131.9	139.8	143.4	119.3	124.3	—	—	123.4
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arab Africa ¹	24.1	33.0	32.7	24.7	23.2	20.5	20.0	21.9	19.8	15.8	17.4	17.8	17.7	14.5	20.3	21.4	46.7	—
Algeria	10.6	7.5	7.5	5.2	4.7	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.1	3.2	—	2.5
Egypt	70.8	97.5	87.4	61.7	54.6	47.1	45.8	46.5	35.1	36.7	46.7	48.8	57.0	44.6	69.2	64.4	72.6	53.9
Mauritania	18.2	69.4	0.6	81.9	44.8	168.1	42.8	78.8	49.0	46.8	26.7	21.2	—	—	—	—	—	49.7
Morocco	24.5	29.9	26.5	22.1	31.4	30.3	30.3	39.0	46.8	33.1	29.8	30.9	49.2	40.0	40.5	29.3	26.5	33.6
Somalia	26.3	67.1	90.2	33.1	63.5	121.4	96.9	124.5	71.4	70.3	39.1	56.6	—	—	—	—	—	71.8
Sudan	7.9	60.0	33.7	35.0	21.3	20.3	67.3	134.1	106.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.8
Tunisia	16.3	17.8	16.8	15.4	16.1	13.9	17.4	16.9	15.7	14.6	14.3	15.3	13.3	16.6	27.7	26.9	22.4	17.4
Total ¹	24.5	34.1	30.0	26.7	24.1	21.1	23.8	24.6	19.2	14.8	16.2	15.9	14.3	13.3	16.4	17.0	45.6	—

Sources: Tables 36 and 39.

¹Aid flows adjusted for the countries for which no investment figures are available.

Table 50. Correlation Between the Growth in Total Official Assistance from Arab Countries and Agencies and the GNP Growth of Arab Recipient Countries, 1974-89

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Arab Middle East	0.399	2.468	0.348	5.093	27.998	0.323	2.485	-1.157	-0.483	0.026	-0.398	0.081	0.180	-0.602	0.038	0.522
Bahrain	0.014	0.994	0.227	-0.464	-0.891	0.229	3.670	-6.243	-0.226	-0.007	-0.752	0.094	-0.841	0.000	-0.008	-0.046
Iraq	-0.730	-0.014	-0.207	0.098	-0.022	-0.429	1.151	-0.054	—	0.236	-0.166	-0.046	0.026	-0.168	-0.002	0.041
Jordan	0.127	0.748	0.665	-0.542	1.215	0.087	-9.901	-0.813	-0.224	-0.445	0.405	-0.147	-26.139	-0.306	0.182	0.029
Lebanon	0.004	-0.180	1.685	0.138	0.065	-0.268	0.090	-0.045	0.408	-0.771	0.243	0.044	-0.269	0.002	2.563	—
Oman	0.240	-0.746	0.198	0.212	-0.032	0.129	2.027	-1.494	-0.082	-0.040	0.725	0.647	3.851	-0.069	0.186	-0.212
Syrian Arab Republic	0.613	2.101	-0.430	0.020	-112.437	0.132	-1.778	-0.655	-0.151	-0.456	-0.032	-2.434	1.209	-2.579	0.155	-5.600
Yemen Arab Republic	0.064	0.458	0.760	-29.590	2.116	-0.937	0.161	-1.691	-0.974	-0.880	-0.679	0.578	0.204	-0.087	-0.120	0.495
Yemen, P.D.R.	0.126	-0.122	0.157	-1.668	-0.295	-0.450	0.085	-0.230	0.033	-0.081	0.098	0.483	0.138	0.001	-0.425	0.552
Arab Africa	0.224	0.255	-0.483	0.674	-0.673	-0.529	1.350	-0.686	0.038	-0.137	-0.121	0.021	-0.146	-0.307	-0.351	-3.802
Algeria	-0.555	0.019	-0.159	0.020	-0.364	-0.967	-120.605	-0.157	-0.002	-0.083	-0.005	-0.042	-0.056	0.014	0.007	2.431
Egypt	-0.074	0.270	-0.422	1.639	0.012	-0.240	-0.258	-0.001	-0.939	0.044	-0.148	-6.773	-0.004	0.151	0.202	0.005
Mauritania	0.288	-0.533	0.018	-0.064	0.053	-0.242	0.113	-0.195	0.042	-0.133	0.640	-0.185	-2.651	-0.138	-0.025	-0.009
Morocco	0.025	0.034	0.447	0.044	-0.396	-2.688	0.085	-0.255	-0.010	0.117	0.153	0.001	-0.413	-0.075	-0.065	3.462
Somalia	0.046	0.784	-0.358	0.113	-6.304	-22.938	1.170	-1.237	-0.086	0.375	-0.635	-0.857	0.149	0.029	-0.828	—
Sudan	0.029	-2.467	0.230	-0.650	-0.572	0.098	-0.795	-0.772	1.676	-0.094	-0.333	-0.187	-0.892	3.352	-0.204	0.159
Tunisia	0.133	0.129	0.208	0.333	-0.355	0.152	-2.867	0.128	0.108	0.002	0.012	-0.025	-0.073	0.005	-0.045	0.553
Total	0.310	0.414	-2.230	2.838	-1.381	1.225	2.169	-0.777	-0.159	-0.098	-0.259	0.124	-0.190	-0.418	0.137	—

Sources: Tables 32 and 37.

Table 51. Correlation Between the Growth in Total Official Assistance from Arab Countries and Agencies and the Growth of Imports of Arab Recipient Countries, 1974–89

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Arab Middle East	0.565	2.934	-0.246	9.561	9.552	0.391	7.901	-4.284	0.102	1.648	0.386	0.357	3.965	0.474	-0.260	0.015
Bahrain	0.487	0.035	0.226	-0.337	-0.039	0.398	0.798	-8.187	0.555	-0.066	-1.893	0.208	-1.352	-0.125	0.015	-0.087
Iraq	-1.168	-0.044	0.172	0.072	-0.009	-0.625	18.841	-0.487	—	1.338	0.114	-0.130	0.091	0.269	-0.010	0.026
Jordan	0.379	1.244	0.855	-1.039	0.344	0.123	-7.459	-3.003	-0.087	1.035	0.794	0.068	19.807	-0.629	-0.026	0.434
Lebanon	0.009	0.144	1.832	0.246	0.142	-0.698	0.172	-0.046	0.040	-0.096	0.180	0.025	0.000	-0.011	-0.787	0.132
Oman	0.193	-1.701	-0.041	0.403	-0.112	0.107	1.318	-2.077	-0.284	0.142	0.676	0.720	3.390	0.170	-0.522	-0.044
Syrian Arab Republic	1.030	2.545	-1.563	0.210	42.946	0.262	-2.215	-1.742	0.517	-1.074	0.562	1.890	-2.768	0.901	0.106	-0.335
Yemen Arab Republic	0.133	0.996	0.969	-139.803	0.995	-0.598	0.253	0.806	0.540	-0.519	0.166	0.773	0.352	-0.389	-0.173	-0.075
Yemen, P.D.R.	0.867	-0.425	0.035	-3.382	-0.112	-1.455	0.561	0.135	-0.131	0.030	0.089	1.264	0.355	0.012	-0.281	0.180
Arab Africa	0.810	0.485	0.027	1.189	-0.824	0.180	1.486	-3.925	0.118	0.008	-0.017	-0.032	-0.082	0.237	-0.223	0.680
Algeria	-0.956	0.041	0.090	0.044	-0.291	0.067	-110.840	-0.225	0.006	0.031	0.001	0.017	0.059	-0.080	-0.002	-0.521
Egypt	1.886	0.625	-0.039	4.698	-2.817	0.506	-0.269	-0.060	-0.267	0.056	-0.080	5.122	-0.052	0.186	0.314	-0.015
Mauritania	-0.051	-0.531	0.012	-0.325	-0.263	-0.848	0.117	0.259	0.483	0.506	0.747	1.155	0.822	-0.082	-0.040	0.057
Morocco	0.069	0.074	0.296	0.053	0.150	-3.179	0.102	0.153	0.063	0.220	-0.169	-0.002	0.014	-0.073	-0.063	57.470
Somalia	0.070	0.242	-0.012	0.238	-1.752	-3.524	0.928	-1.073	-0.523	-0.678	0.940	0.242	-0.979	0.453	1.116	-0.405
Sudan	0.033	-2.942	0.136	-0.252	-0.455	-0.036	-3.457	0.045	0.952	0.060	0.208	-0.287	-0.872	-1.739	-0.552	0.231
Tunisia	0.333	0.154	0.492	0.493	-0.334	0.258	-3.028	-0.200	0.300	0.156	0.007	0.261	-0.053	0.003	-0.180	21.551
Total	0.750	0.649	0.615	5.154	-1.098	0.586	4.270	-3.701	0.115	0.770	0.109	-0.414	0.170	0.344	-0.114	-2.469

Sources: Tables 32 and 38.

Table 52. Correlation Between the Growth in Total Official Assistance from Arab Countries and Agencies and the Investment Growth of Arab Recipient Countries, 1974-89

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Arab Middle East	0.289	8.294	1.746	6.311	24.657	0.232	4.101	-4.946	-0.267	0.983	0.446	0.238	3.784	0.077	0.312	2.852
Bahrain	—	—	0.536	-0.627	-0.250	-0.129	0.187	-3.068	-0.842	0.243	-5.644	0.478	-1.195	0.079	0.034	0.500
Iraq	-0.628	-0.057	-0.245	0.062	-0.037	-0.321	5.579	-0.469	—	0.633	0.213	-0.161	0.689	-0.049	-0.000	-0.818
Jordan	0.290	1.003	1.158	-1.306	0.882	0.124	-12.030	-2.668	0.033	1.787	0.824	0.607	-8.383	-0.025	0.264	0.221
Lebanon	-0.016	—	—	0.143	-0.002	-0.203	0.015	0.291	0.886	1.207	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	0.241	-0.866	0.182	-0.167	0.077	0.077	1.313	-1.636	-0.348	-0.086	1.575	0.213	2.102	0.265	0.236	0.238
Syrian Arab Republic	0.951	4.718	-1.665	0.377	39.888	0.109	-3.596	-0.632	-0.168	-0.511	-0.201	-5.608	1.589	-0.062	0.584	-5.600
Yemen Arab Republic	0.132	0.581	2.240	-102.422	1.724	-0.363	0.125	-1.274	0.141	2.547	1.049	1.168	0.546	-0.499	1.280	—
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arab Africa	0.294	0.805	-0.878	1.003	-1.092	0.052	0.476	-0.544	-0.129	-0.181	-0.035	-0.034	-0.144	0.247	-0.197	-5.053
Algeria	-0.310	0.052	-0.250	0.029	-0.515	-0.071	-40.684	-0.073	-0.008	-0.076	-0.003	-0.021	-0.094	-0.019	0.008	2.431
Egypt	0.490	1.127	-0.246	4.601	-3.072	0.252	-0.097	-0.004	-0.691	0.072	-0.080	21.042	-0.009	-0.372	-0.121	0.002
Mauritania	-0.040	-1.956	0.052	0.215	-1.285	-0.927	0.358	-0.589	0.393	-0.035	-1.023	-9.244	—	—	—	—
Morocco	0.035	0.204	3.575	0.067	0.136	-2.137	0.074	-0.128	-0.174	0.245	0.266	0.001	-0.251	-0.028	-0.098	51.493
Somalia	0.195	-0.076	-0.391	0.266	5.428	3.351	0.342	-0.324	0.387	0.180	-0.338	-2.773	—	—	—	—
Sudan	0.033	-4.081	1.122	-0.086	0.145	-0.112	3.769	-0.553	5.455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	0.097	0.344	0.893	0.488	-0.384	0.147	-1.282	-0.237	-0.177	0.120	-0.014	0.206	0.045	-0.004	-0.001	8.784
Total	0.297	1.311	-5.926	3.966	-1.804	0.318	1.694	-2.322	-0.201	0.263	0.087	-0.379	0.029	0.160	0.264	45.719

Sources: Tables 32 and 39.

Table 53. Correlation Between the Growth in Net Workers' Remittances and the GNP Growth of Arab Recipient Countries, 1974-89

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Arab Middle East	1.096	-0.673	0.011	0.404	23.426	2.957	0.302	-0.413	2.538	-0.240	-0.682	0.039	0.046	0.840	-0.115	0.638
Bahrain	—	—	-0.628	1.559	0.602	-0.425	75.902	1.245	3.358	0.113	0.148	-0.046	1.581	0.007	3.854	11.165
Iraq	1.033	-0.492	-0.212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	0.237	0.247	0.217	2.225	4.403	1.487	1.295	0.234	1.757	6.444	-0.521	-0.196	0.759	-0.285	3.169	0.054
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	—	0.475	4.327	13.311	-0.583	2.200	1.332	0.873	0.239	0.079	0.608	1.241	4.217	-0.498	0.074	—
Syrian Arab Republic	2.943	1.791	6.666	0.016	11.311	0.904	0.032	-0.193	-1.025	-0.954	-0.031	0.516	-1.768	7.428	-1.935	72.000
Yemen Arab Republic	—	0.251	0.213	0.794	-6.433	13.398	1.054	-0.389	1.441	0.423	-1.131	0.528	0.206	0.087	-0.169	-0.588
Yemen, P.D.R.	0.657	-0.179	0.323	0.599	0.365	0.846	0.853	0.732	0.619	1.710	2.267	0.434	0.431	0.977	-0.940	-0.418
Arab Africa	0.473	0.593	0.455	2.159	0.251	0.976	1.167	-0.486	1.025	0.105	1.101	-0.303	-1.514	0.179	14.915	-7.755
Algeria	5.738	1.229	2.093	-0.644	4.298	13.496	-1.783	0.201	0.068	-0.220	-0.340	-3.315	0.146	0.071	0.650	1.000
Egypt	-0.041	0.552	0.247	0.400	-0.002	0.821	1.174	-0.070	0.805	0.205	1.092	-0.522	-0.052	0.071	-3.852	0.369
Mauritania	-2.038	0.415	0.948	-0.271	0.150	0.728	-1.037	-0.168	0.006	-0.412	0.664	-1.541	1.075	-1.653	-0.348	0.059
Morocco	0.431	0.313	1.514	2.503	0.622	0.767	0.912	4.179	-0.022	-1.012	1.911	0.047	0.784	0.856	-0.731	0.325
Somalia	0.724	-0.595	-0.541	0.264	0.006	-0.250	0.877	-8.647	0.112	-0.464	0.063	0.351	0.311	0.010	0.672	—
Sudan	-1.887	-0.461	0.008	24.479	0.165	0.334	0.096	0.536	0.468	-0.067	1.964	2.098	-0.394	0.363	0.130	0.082
Tunisia	1.578	0.851	-2.216	0.736	0.534	0.676	1.719	-0.337	-0.820	0.036	-0.270	-0.083	0.190	0.268	0.431	-0.046
Total	0.729	0.963	0.132	0.852	0.472	1.413	0.678	-0.467	6.400	0.077	3.511	-0.097	-0.663	0.316	-1.812	—

Sources: Tables 35 and 37.

Table 54. Correlation Between the Growth in Net Workers' Remittances and the Growth in Imports of Arab Recipient Countries, 1974–89

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Arab Middle East	1.553	-0.800	-0.008	0.758	7.992	3.579	0.961	-1.528	-0.537	-15.119	0.662	0.170	1.006	-0.662	0.793	0.018
Bahrain	—	—	-0.626	1.134	0.027	-0.737	16.510	1.632	-8.239	1.031	0.373	-0.102	2.542	-1.854	-6.840	21.090
Iraq	1.652	-1.555	0.177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	0.706	0.411	0.279	4.267	1.248	2.103	0.975	0.865	0.687	-15.000	-1.022	0.092	-0.575	-0.585	-0.460	0.804
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	—	1.083	-0.906	25.287	-2.028	1.836	0.865	1.214	0.824	-0.283	0.567	1.382	3.712	1.237	-0.208	—
Syrian Arab Republic	4.941	2.170	24.233	0.162	-4.320	1.790	0.040	-0.514	3.507	-2.248	0.550	-0.401	4.049	-2.596	-1.322	4.312
Yemen Arab Republic	—	0.545	0.271	3.750	-3.025	8.555	1.656	0.186	-0.798	0.249	0.277	0.707	0.356	0.389	-0.243	0.090
Yemen, P.D.R.	4.521	-0.625	0.072	1.214	0.139	2.735	5.647	-0.430	-2.432	-0.628	2.044	1.135	1.107	10.964	-0.620	-0.136
Arab Africa	1.713	1.127	-0.025	3.807	0.307	-0.332	1.285	-2.781	3.179	-0.006	0.157	0.459	-0.847	-0.139	9.456	1.387
Algeria	9.882	2.656	-1.186	-1.423	3.437	-0.933	-1.639	0.288	-0.167	0.083	0.054	1.365	-0.152	-0.414	-0.218	-0.214
Egypt	1.048	1.276	0.023	1.146	0.439	-1.729	1.223	-4.293	0.229	0.262	0.590	0.395	-0.704	0.087	-5.996	-1.100
Mauritania	0.362	0.414	0.652	-1.374	-0.738	2.556	-1.071	0.222	0.067	1.571	0.774	9.625	-0.333	-0.988	-0.569	-0.396
Morocco	1.192	0.668	1.003	2.990	-0.235	0.908	1.104	-2.497	0.136	-1.911	-2.112	-0.129	-0.026	0.826	-0.715	5.401
Somalia	1.094	-0.184	-0.018	0.554	0.002	-0.038	0.696	-7.501	0.677	0.838	-0.093	-0.099	-2.048	0.152	-0.906	-0.100
Sudan	-2.126	-0.550	0.004	9.482	0.131	-0.122	0.417	-0.032	0.266	0.043	-1.230	3.218	-0.385	-0.188	0.353	0.120
Tunisia	3.958	1.014	-5.227	1.089	0.502	1.146	1.815	0.528	-2.269	3.332	-0.173	0.859	0.137	0.142	1.734	-1.796
Total	1.765	1.508	-0.036	1.547	0.375	0.676	1.335	-2.223	-4.642	-0.605	-1.475	0.324	0.594	-0.260	1.514	-6.904

Sources: Tables 35 and 38.

Table 55. Correlation Between the Growth in Net Workers' Remittances and Investment Growth of Arab Recipient Countries, 1974–89

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Arab Middle East	0.793	-2.262	0.056	0.500	20.631	2.123	0.499	-1.764	1.401	-9.016	0.764	0.113	0.960	-0.107	-0.950	3.482
Bahrain	—	—	-1.485	2.107	0.169	0.239	3.876	0.612	12.502	-3.764	1.112	-0.235	2.247	1.169	-15.524	—
Iraq	0.888	-2.015	-0.251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	0.541	0.332	0.378	5.364	3.198	2.119	1.573	0.769	-0.263	-25.898	-1.061	0.813	0.243	-0.023	4.600	0.410
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	—	0.551	3.970	-10.490	1.395	1.316	0.862	0.956	1.010	0.171	1.320	0.410	2.302	1.928	0.094	—
Syrian Arab Republic	4.566	4.023	25.822	0.291	-4.013	0.746	0.065	-0.186	-1.139	-1.070	-0.196	1.189	-2.324	0.179	-7.298	—
Yemen Arab Republic	—	0.318	0.627	2.747	-5.243	5.194	0.815	-0.293	-0.209	-1.224	1.747	1.068	0.552	0.498	1.796	—
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arab Africa	0.621	1.871	0.826	3.214	0.407	-0.096	0.411	-0.386	-3.467	0.139	0.316	0.491	-1.499	-0.144	8.381	-10.307
Algeria	3.202	3.342	3.286	-0.948	6.083	0.988	-0.602	0.094	0.232	-0.202	-0.226	-1.620	0.244	-0.098	0.722	1.000
Egypt	0.272	2.301	0.144	1.122	0.478	-0.863	0.440	-0.317	0.593	0.337	0.589	1.621	-0.123	-0.174	2.310	0.142
Mauritania	0.282	1.522	2.709	0.908	-3.606	2.792	-3.290	-0.505	0.054	-0.108	-1.061	-77.000	—	—	—	—
Morocco	0.603	1.847	12.120	3.770	-0.214	0.610	0.794	2.096	-0.374	-2.130	3.320	0.059	0.477	0.324	-1.104	4.839
Somalia	3.058	0.058	-0.590	0.620	-0.005	0.037	0.256	-2.266	-0.500	-0.222	0.034	1.136	—	—	—	—
Sudan	-2.127	-0.763	0.037	3.222	-0.042	-0.383	-0.455	0.384	1.522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	1.150	2.267	-9.493	1.077	0.578	0.654	0.769	0.625	1.336	2.565	0.320	0.679	-0.116	-0.228	0.011	-0.732
Total	0.699	3.046	0.350	1.191	0.616	0.367	0.529	-1.395	8.118	-0.207	-1.172	0.297	0.102	-0.121	-3.497	—

Sources: Tables 35 and 39.

Table 56. Correlation between the Growth in Total Official Assistance and Net Workers' Remittances and the GNP Growth of Arab Recipient Countries, 1974-89

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Arab Middle East	0.460	6.722	0.102	0.976	25.789	0.530	0.793	-0.687	-0.825	0.051	-0.496	0.053	0.080	-1.959	0.123	0.612
Bahrain	0.014	-0.326	-0.191	-0.267	0.064	-0.106	0.361	-0.588	-0.065	-0.001	-0.150	0.027	0.379	-0.000	-0.576	6.360
Iraq	-1.098	0.003	-0.207	0.098	-0.022	-0.429	1.151	-0.054	—	0.236	-0.166	-0.046	0.026	-0.168	-0.002	0.041
Jordan	0.149	0.488	0.382	-1.335	2.170	0.187	6.127	1.388	-0.461	-1.062	85.835	-0.173	1.231	-0.291	0.487	0.044
Lebanon	0.004	-0.180	1.685	0.138	0.065	-0.268	0.090	-0.045	0.408	-0.771	0.243	0.044	-0.269	0.002	2.563	—
Oman	3.230	-0.046	-0.621	-0.151	0.004	-0.528	0.526	0.165	0.051	0.051	0.602	1.322	4.246	-0.910	0.076	-0.212
Syrian Arab Republic	0.673	2.075	-0.466	0.020	588.800	0.146	0.759	-0.367	-0.190	-0.550	-0.032	2.511	3.189	-4.602	0.252	—
Yemen Arab Republic	0.023	0.309	0.286	1.051	-23.811	-5.385	0.536	-0.489	6.833	0.642	-1.006	0.536	0.206	0.136	-0.162	-0.662
Yemen, P.D.R.	0.311	-0.150	0.219	2.395	3.417	1.840	0.450	2.756	0.257	-0.417	0.888	0.438	0.351	0.188	-0.815	-0.506
Arab Africa	0.294	0.325	-1.347	0.955	1.513	-4.726	1.210	-0.526	0.131	0.158	-5.474	-1.240	-0.597	0.204	-14.883	-7.325
Algeria	-4.247	0.366	-0.827	1.140	-1.009	-8.650	-2.048	0.307	-0.039	0.199	-0.200	0.228	0.555	0.075	-0.387	1.284
Egypt	-0.066	0.300	-0.719	0.813	-0.007	-0.861	2.272	-0.067	0.790	0.211	0.942	-0.518	-0.058	0.072	-5.986	0.320
Mauritania	0.134	-0.349	0.001	-0.059	0.047	-0.196	0.071	-0.202	-0.270	-0.110	0.630	-0.131	-1.088	-0.090	0.018	0.011
Morocco	0.381	0.219	1.069	0.226	-1.890	1.246	0.273	-0.713	-0.014	0.330	0.741	0.010	-40.063	2.037	-0.974	0.334
Somalia	0.055	0.881	-0.360	0.115	0.357	-0.621	1.085	-1.576	-0.237	0.425	0.584	0.418	0.189	-0.268	0.478	—
Sudan	0.041	-2.267	0.189	-0.717	-1.669	0.123	1.254	-3.868	0.721	-0.084	-0.558	-0.751	-0.554	0.926	9.004	0.100
Tunisia	0.909	0.438	0.876	0.523	8.945	0.408	3.276	-4.747	2.056	0.011	1.200	-0.058	0.339	0.186	-2.024	-0.045
Total	0.394	0.496	0.660	1.513	2.345	1.315	1.023	-0.569	-0.355	0.234	-1.091	-0.163	-0.380	0.573	1.343	—

Sources: Tables 36 and 37.

Table 57. Correlation Between the Growth in Total Official Assistance and Net Workers' Remittances and the Growth of Imports of Arab Recipient Countries, 1974–89

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Arab Middle East	0.651	7.992	-0.072	1.833	8.798	0.642	2.521	-2.543	0.174	3.186	0.482	0.231	1.751	1.544	-0.847	0.017
Bahrain	0.487	-0.011	-0.191	-0.195	0.003	-0.183	0.078	-0.771	0.159	-0.005	-0.378	0.059	0.609	0.068	1.023	12.014
Iraq	-1.755	0.008	0.172	0.072	-0.009	-0.625	18.841	-0.487	—	1.338	0.114	-0.130	0.091	0.269	-0.010	0.026
Jordan	0.446	0.812	0.491	-2.559	0.615	0.264	4.616	5.128	-0.180	2.472	168.322	0.081	-0.933	-0.599	-0.071	0.657
Lebanon	0.009	0.144	1.832	0.246	0.142	-0.698	0.172	-0.046	0.040	-0.096	0.180	0.025	0.000	-0.011	-0.787	0.132
Oman	2.603	-0.104	0.130	-0.286	0.015	-0.441	0.342	0.230	0.175	-0.181	0.561	1.472	3.738	2.259	-0.213	-0.044
Syrian Arab Republic	1.131	2.514	-1.696	0.204	-24.895	0.289	0.945	-0.976	0.651	-1.297	0.558	-1.950	-7.302	1.608	0.172	11.282
Yemen Arab Republic	0.048	0.672	0.364	4.965	-11.199	-3.439	0.842	0.233	-3.786	0.379	0.247	0.718	0.356	0.608	-0.234	0.101
Yemen, P.D.R.	2.140	-0.523	0.049	4.856	1.297	5.947	2.976	-1.619	-1.009	0.153	0.801	1.148	0.901	2.107	-0.538	-0.165
Arab Africa	1.064	0.618	0.074	1.684	1.851	1.610	1.332	-3.008	0.406	-0.010	-0.782	1.882	-0.334	-0.157	-9.435	1.310
Algeria	-7.315	0.792	0.469	2.520	-0.807	0.598	-1.883	0.440	0.096	-0.075	0.031	-0.094	-0.576	-0.435	0.130	-0.275
Egypt	1.684	0.693	-0.067	2.330	1.670	1.813	2.367	-4.100	0.224	0.271	0.509	0.392	-0.789	0.088	-9.317	-0.954
Mauritania	-0.024	-0.349	0.001	-0.297	-0.229	-0.689	0.073	0.268	-3.104	0.419	0.735	0.817	0.338	-0.054	0.029	-0.075
Morocco	1.053	0.469	0.708	0.270	0.714	1.474	0.331	0.426	0.087	0.623	-0.819	-0.026	1.336	1.965	-0.951	5.545
Somalia	0.084	0.272	-0.012	0.242	0.099	-0.095	0.861	-1.367	-1.439	-0.768	-0.865	-0.118	-1.244	-4.171	-0.644	-0.152
Sudan	0.046	-2.704	0.112	-0.278	-1.327	-0.045	5.453	0.228	0.409	0.053	0.350	-1.153	-0.541	-0.480	24.381	0.145
Tunisia	2.278	0.522	2.067	0.774	8.404	0.692	3.460	7.438	5.693	1.015	0.766	0.596	0.244	0.098	-8.145	-1.754
Total	0.954	0.777	-0.182	2.748	1.865	0.629	2.015	-2.708	0.257	-1.834	0.458	0.544	0.340	-0.472	-1.122	-5.859

Sources: Tables 36 and 38.

Table 58. Correlation Between the Growth in Total Official Assistance and Net Workers' Remittances and the Investment Growth of Arab Recipient Countries, 1974–89

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Arab Middle East	0.333	22.591	0.513	1.210	22.712	0.381	1.308	-2.935	-0.455	1.900	0.556	0.154	1.671	0.250	1.015	3.343
Bahrain	—	—	-0.452	-0.362	0.018	0.059	0.018	-0.289	-0.241	0.020	-1.126	0.136	0.539	-0.043	2.322	—
Iraq	-0.943	0.010	-0.246	0.062	-0.037	-0.321	5.579	-0.469	—	0.633	0.213	-0.161	0.689	-0.049	-0.000	-0.818
Jordan	0.342	0.655	0.664	-3.217	1.576	0.267	7.445	4.556	0.069	4.268	174.727	0.717	0.395	-0.024	0.707	0.335
Lebanon	-0.016	—	—	0.143	-0.002	-0.203	0.015	0.291	0.886	1.207	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oman	3.250	-0.053	-0.570	0.119	-0.010	-0.316	0.341	0.181	0.214	0.109	1.306	0.436	2.318	3.519	0.096	0.238
Syrian Arab Republic	1.045	4.660	-1.807	0.366	-208.883	0.121	1.535	-0.354	-0.211	-0.617	-0.199	5.786	4.192	-0.111	0.951	188.400
Yemen Arab Republic	0.048	0.392	0.843	3.638	-19.407	-2.087	0.414	-0.369	-0.989	-1.859	1.554	1.084	0.551	0.779	1.728	—
Yemen, P.D.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arab Africa	0.386	1.025	-2.446	1.421	2.454	0.465	0.427	-0.417	-0.443	0.210	-1.571	2.013	-0.591	-0.163	-8.363	-9.735
Algeria	-2.370	0.996	-1.299	1.678	-1.428	-0.633	-0.691	0.144	-0.134	0.184	-0.133	0.111	0.925	-0.103	-0.430	1.284
Egypt	0.437	1.250	-0.419	2.282	1.821	0.905	0.850	-0.303	0.581	0.347	0.508	1.611	-0.138	-0.176	3.590	0.123
Mauritania	-0.019	-1.283	0.002	0.196	-1.120	-0.753	0.224	-0.610	-2.526	-0.029	-1.007	-6.533	—	—	—	—
Morocco	0.533	1.296	8.555	0.341	0.651	0.991	0.238	-0.357	-0.240	0.694	1.288	0.012	-24.385	0.770	-1.470	4.968
Somalia	0.234	-0.086	-0.393	0.271	-0.308	0.091	0.317	-0.413	1.064	0.204	0.311	1.352	—	—	—	—
Sudan	0.046	-3.750	0.924	-0.094	0.424	-0.141	-5.944	-2.769	2.346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	0.662	1.167	3.753	0.766	9.682	0.394	1.465	8.809	-3.352	0.781	-1.422	0.471	-0.206	-0.158	-0.051	-0.715
Total	0.378	1.569	1.752	2.114	3.064	0.342	0.799	-1.699	-0.450	-0.627	0.364	0.499	0.058	-0.219	2.592	—

Sources: Tables 36 and 39.

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Abbreviations

AAAID	Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development	IDB	Islamic Development Bank
AAD	Arab accounting dinar	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ACAPP	Arab Company for Agricultural Production and Processing	IFC	International Finance Corporation
ADF	Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development	IMF	International Monetary Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank	IsD	Islamic dinar
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	ISF	Islamic Solidarity Fund
AFTAAAC	Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African and Arab Countries	KD	Kuwaiti dinar
AGFUND	Arab Gulf Program for United Nations Development Organizations	LAFIGO	Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company
AMF	Arab Monetary Fund	OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	OAU	Organization of African Unity
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	ODA	Official development assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Dh	U.A.E. dirhams	OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
FADDA	First Arab Development Decade Account	OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
GNP	Gross National Product	PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
GODE	Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt	SAAFA	Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa
H	Hijra (or after Hijra) lunar year	SAMA	Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	SDR	Special Drawing Right
ID	Iraqi dinars	SR	Saudi Arabian Riyal
IDA	International Development Association	UAE	United Arab Emirates
		UN	United Nations
		UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
		UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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