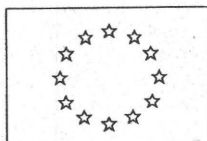




SCOREBOARD
of Assistance Commitments to the
Countries of Central and Eastern Europe

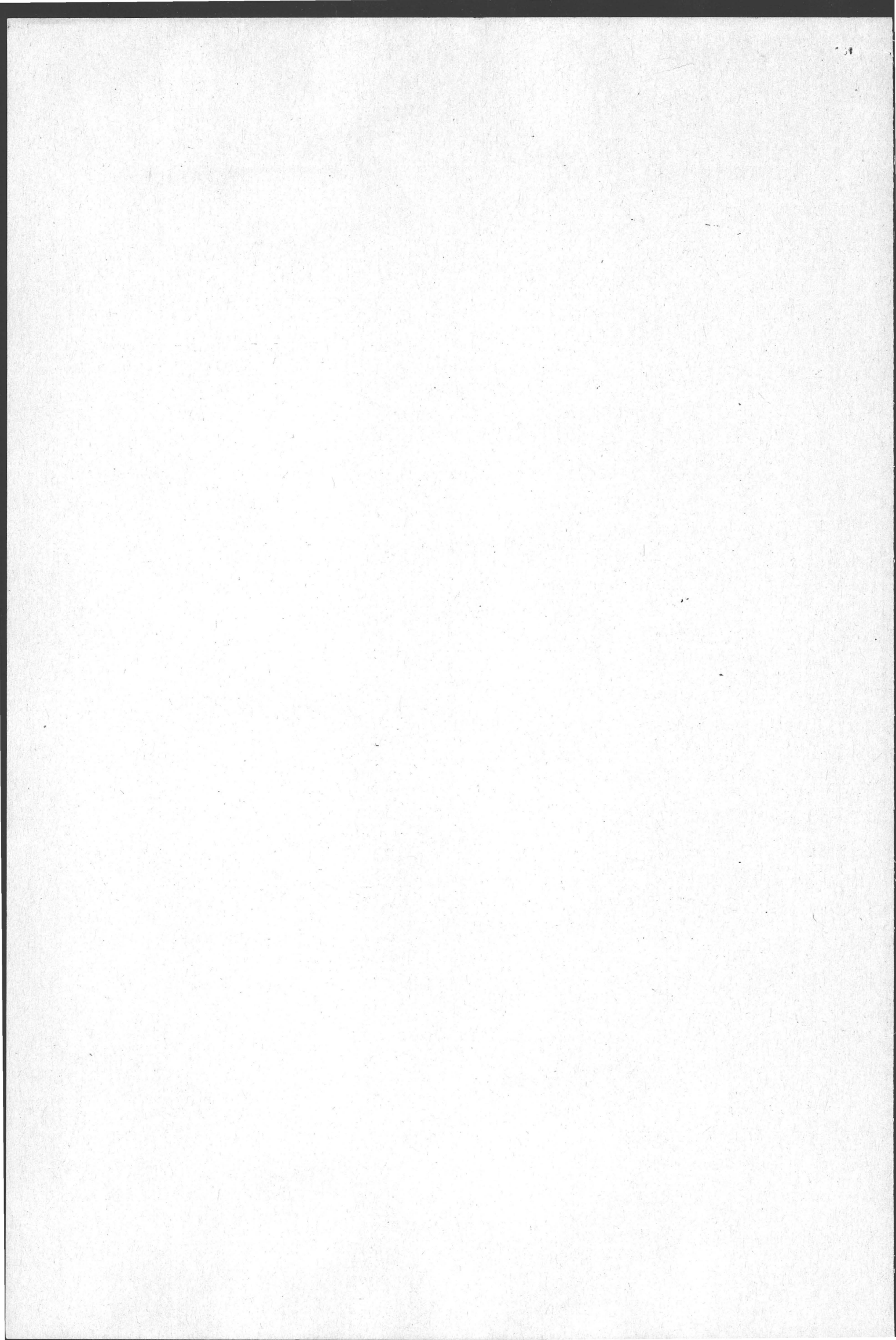
1990 - 1994

March 1995



European Commission
Directorate General IA

000-1741



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338.924 441.2 31.

338,984,5
(25.) (3.)

ASSISTANCE

Overview of G-24 Assistance, 1990-1994

WD 300

1. Introduction

Since 1990, the equivalent of approximately 74.7 billion ECU in assistance¹ has been committed to the twelve G-24 beneficiary countries of Central and Eastern Europe². Of this cumulative total, 30 percent or over 22 billion ECU took the form of grants. The remainder was provided in loans by the international financial institutions or in loans, credits, guarantees and debt servicing by the bilateral donors.

The European Union and its Member States³ account for 45 percent total assistance, with a total contribution of 33.8 billion ECU. The most significant donor country overall is Germany, having committed more than 11.3 billion ECU, immediately followed by the United States (9.6 billion ECU). Other countries having mobilised relatively large amounts of resources include France (5.5 billion ECU), Japan (3.1 billion ECU) and Austria (2.3 billion ECU). Important contributions have also been made by other countries who have made assistance commitments commensurate with their possibilities. The international financial institutions together, with a total contribution of 19.3 billion ECU in loans, account for more than one quarter of total assistance.⁴ Figure 1 illustrates the relative contribution to overall assistance (grant and non-grant) by the major donor groups.

The European Union and its Member States account for approximately 60 percent of all grants. The EU programmes (most notably PHARE), and the United States' SEED programme, both with a very broad geographic and sectoral scope, account each for 25 percent of grant assistance. Germany, the third most important donor in terms of grants, applies an equally broad geographic scope to its assistance, with a particular emphasis on Poland. Other donors or groups of donors have developed assistance programmes which are more targeted to a particular geographic region. For example, the Nordic countries are especially active in the Baltic region and Italy is an important donor in the Balkans, with 34 percent of its grant assistance going to Albania, etc. Figure 2 shows the breakdown of donor participation in terms of grant assistance.

¹ All data presented in this document are based on donor declarations to the G-24 Scoreboard (provided in annex). Due to the conversion of national currencies into ECU over the years, discrepancies between Scoreboard data and national sources may appear.

² Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia.

³ Data based on 12 Member States of the EU, 1990-1994.

⁴ Data concerning IMF assistance represent financial arrangements approved by the IMF Executive Board, irrespective of whether or not they have been disbursed.

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Figure 1

Relative Donor Contribution to Total Assistance, 1990-1994
(grant and non-grant)
Total Assistance: 74.7 billion ECU

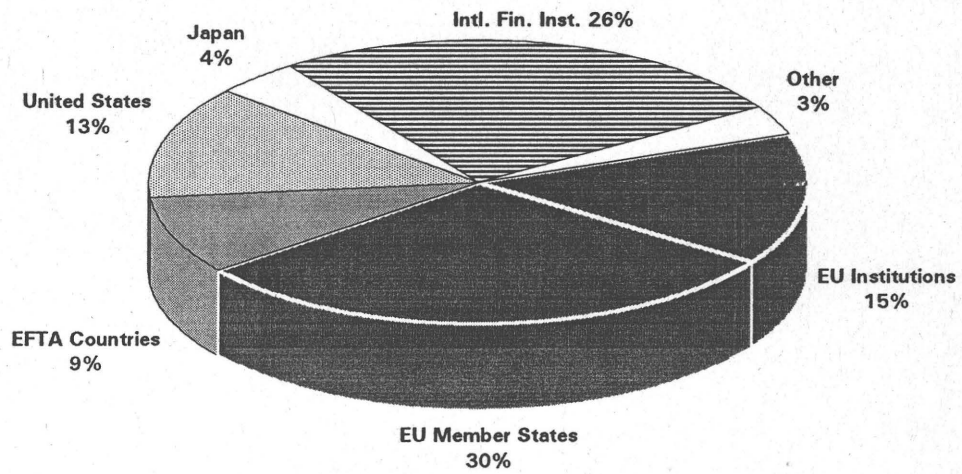
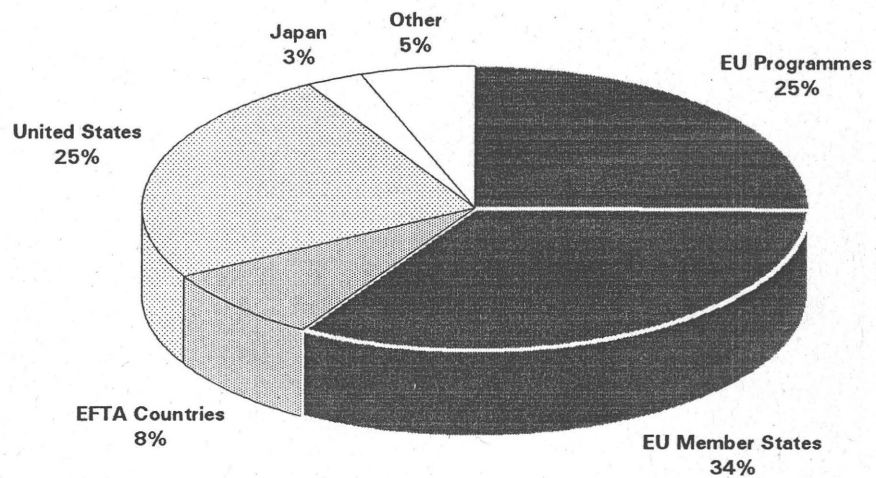


Figure 2

Relative Donor Contribution to Total Grant Assistance, 1990-1994
Total Grant Assistance: 22.3 billion ECU



2. General Composition

The assistance recorded by the G-24 Scoreboard is extremely broad in nature, but could be roughly broken down as shown in figure 3. Assistance is composed of a variety of instruments, which range from material or financial donations to grant technical assistance, as well as loans, credit schemes and debt servicing.

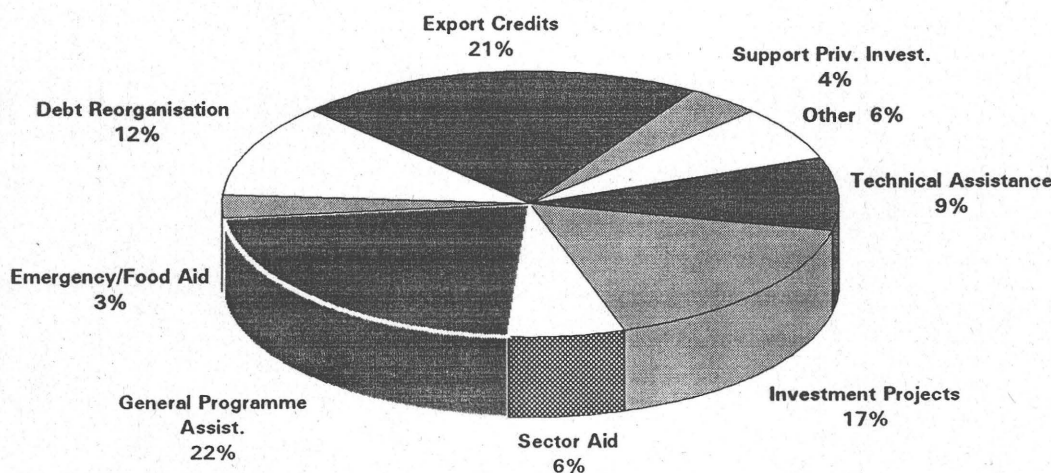
Emergency assistance and food aid consist mainly of grants immediately disbursed. Such grant assistance has been concentrated on a few countries (Yugoslavia, Romania, Albania) experiencing acute humanitarian situations. Grant technical assistance, used for augmenting the know-how, skills and productive aptitude required for transition, is the basic instrument for supporting the initial stages of structural reform. Consequently, it is a major component of assistance provided to each country. The progress of structural reforms has led to a subsequent stage in assistance which places increased emphasis on international loans in support of medium-term infrastructure investment. Sector aid represents integral programmes which make use of a combination of the above-mentioned instruments.

The Scoreboard records under the heading "General Programme Assistance" data on the bilateral and multilateral donors' loans for improving the general economic situation of the European countries in transition. Data on debt servicing, within the framework of the Paris Club, are also reported by bilateral donors. Three-quarters of debt reorganisation, which benefited mainly Poland, took the form of debt forgiveness.⁵

The Scoreboard also contains data on bilateral export credits and guarantee schemes extended to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. These types of assistance, which can be drawn upon up to a certain ceiling, total 15.8 and 2.8 billion ECU respectively, or more than a quarter of overall assistance.

Figure 3

General Composition of G-24 Assistance, 1990-1994 Total Assistance: 74.7 billion ECU



⁵ According to data reported by donors to the G-24 Scoreboard, total debt reorganisation amounts to the equivalent of 10.7 billion ECU.

3. Evolution of G-24 Assistance, 1990-1994

The overall volume of G-24 assistance to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe from year to year is directly related to the number of recipient countries progressively integrated into the G-24 process, as well as to the particular emphasis given to assistance through the various phases of economic transition in the CEEC. This is made evident by the trends in the use of various assistance instruments which emerge from figure 4.

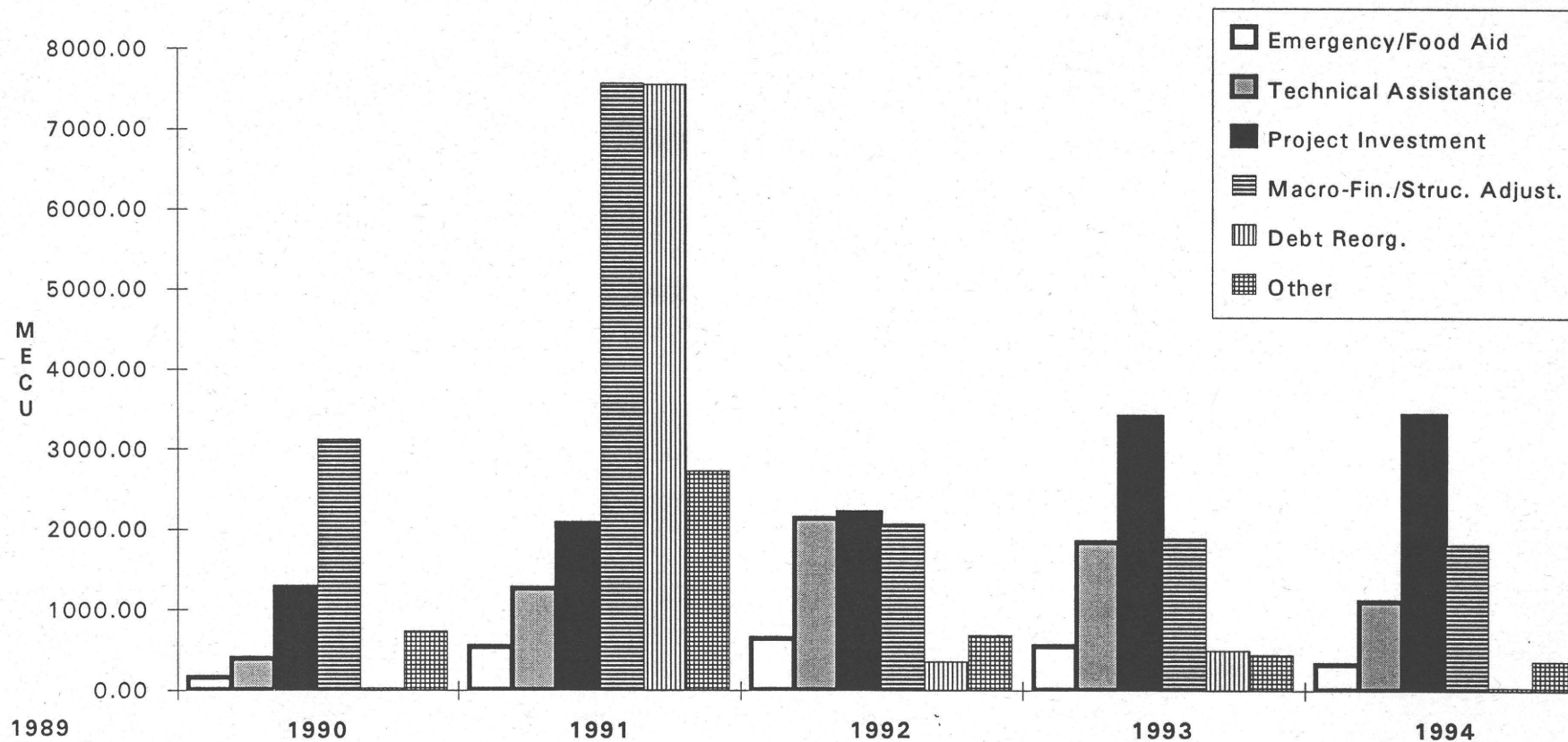
Poland and Hungary were the first recipients of G-24 assistance and, therefore, account for the greater part of the nearly 7 billion ECU of assistance committed in 1990 (36 percent and 34 percent respectively). Each benefited immediately from comprehensive action plans involving technical assistance and investment from the bilateral and multilateral donors in key economic and productive sectors. In addition, a stabilisation fund was established for Poland and structural adjustment loans were made to Hungary as early as 1990. Emergency assistance and food aid accounted for a relatively small proportion of assistance to Poland and Hungary. Later in 1990, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were welcomed into the G-24 process, bringing the number of recipient countries to five. In the case of Bulgaria, assistance at this early stage consisted mainly of supply programmes in support of agricultural restructuring, environmental protection and humanitarian and food aid. The German Democratic Republic was also admitted in 1990 and remained a beneficiary country for a brief period prior to the re-unification of Germany.

During the year 1991, the G-24 process was extended to the three Baltic States, Romania and Albania, leading to a consequent increase in the total volume of aid. Special assistance aimed at improving the macro-economic situation of certain beneficiary countries was also launched in 1991. For example, Poland signed an agreement with the Paris Club in mid-1991 which provided for a 50 percent reduction in the net present value of debt and an 80 percent reduction in interest due. According to data submitted to the G-24 Scoreboard, this arrangement accounts for almost 100 percent of the nearly 8 billion ECU in debt reorganisation reported in 1991, or one-third of total G-24 assistance in 1991. Exceptional G-24 balance of payments (BOP) assistance, complementary to IMF loans, also began in 1991. Commitments to the first countries to benefit from such BOP assistance in 1991 (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania) amounted to over 2 billion ECU. Also, further to a G-7 decision 1991, the G-24 began to organise the co-ordination of assistance in the field of nuclear safety. These activities, mainly focused on countries belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States, also concern Bulgaria, Lithuania and the Slovak Republic.

By 1992, national and multilateral assistance programmes had gained momentum. The overall volume of technical assistance maintained its upward trend, most notably to education sector, as well as to the environmental, agricultural and industrial sectors. Indeed, by this point in the transition process, G-24 activities aimed at supporting medium-term reforms in specific sectors, such as banking and privatisation, were being intensified. This was also the year in which Slovenia became a recipient of G-24 assistance and, as a new participant, received a substantial initial input of aid, most notably from Germany. The emergency aid required in some cases, such as in Albania and Romania, also continued to increase.

Figure 4

Trends in the Composition of G-24 Assistance, 1990-1994
 (excludes export credits and official support for private investment)



Official support for private investment has been concentrated on three countries, namely Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic. A general trend which illustrates the various phases of economic transformation and the assistance required for each, is seen in the decrease of technical assistance since 1993, compensated by an increase in investment projects aimed at building up the economic infrastructure in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. This shift in emphasis is reflected by the work of the G-24 Transport Group which has been focusing on strengthening the CEEC economic ties to western Europe by integrating them into the Trans-European Networks (TEN). The year 1993 also saw the arrival of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as a recipient of G-24 aid.

Assistance in 1994 is characterised by a continuing decrease in the proportion of grant aid, which peaked at 36 percent in 1992, but now represents 26 percent of overall assistance provided to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Thus, three main periods of G-24 assistance emerge from an analysis of yearly data. The first corresponds to the conception and launching of the various programmes and the response to urgent or exceptional needs, such as emergency aid, macro-financial assistance and debt reorganisation. The second relies mainly on technical assistance in support of structural reforms. The third brings assistance into a phase emphasising investment in medium and long-term programmes, such as infrastructure development.

4. Relative Distribution of Assistance

In terms of total cumulative assistance between 1990 and 1994, the first recipient countries to the G-24 process, Poland and Hungary, are the major beneficiaries, accounting together for over 39 billion ECU, or 52 percent of the total. However, assistance to Poland was mainly provided in the form of grants (41 percent), whereas assistance to Hungary and to the Czech Republic was mainly committed as non-grant aid. As new countries were brought into the assistance co-ordination process, the shares of total resources devoted to Poland and Hungary naturally decreased, with the exception of 1991, the year in which Poland negotiated arrangements for the rescheduling of its external debt. Figure 5 below indicates the percentage of cumulative assistance to each recipient that was provided in grants.

Figure 5

Total G-24 Assistance by Recipient, 1990-1994

(does not include assistance to Yugoslavia and multi-recipient programmes)

	Total Assistance (MECU)	of which Grants (MECU)	Grants as % of Total to Recip.
Albania	1346.73	847.86	63%
Bulgaria	(1) 3440.77	655.15	19%
Czech Republic (93-)	2398.44	223.89	9%
Czechoslovakia (90-92)	5992.56	496.31	8%
Estonia	711.57	277.25	39%
Hungary	11709.34	904.54	8%
Latvia	799.37	198.50	25%
Lithuania	1049.44	302.97	29%
Form. Yug. Republic of Macedonia	347.22	95.28	27%
Poland	(2) 27473.36	11246.53	41%
Romania	6749.91	1023.38	15%
Slovak Republic (93-)	1030.55	146.56	14%
Slovenia	668.91	81.59	12%

(1) of which 153 million ECU in debt reduction. (2) of which 8.3 billion ECU in debt reduction.

Figure 6 illustrates the relative distribution of total assistance by year over the period 1990 through 1994. Figure 7 shows the same distribution, this time in terms of total grant assistance, excluding debt forgiveness.

Figure 8 illustrates the per capita distribution of overall G-24 assistance to the CEEC, indicating that portion which took the form of grants. Poland's and Hungary's standing as the main recipients of G-24 aid is also confirmed in terms of overall assistance per capita (710 and 1,137 ECU respectively). However, the distribution of cumulative grant assistance per capita reveals that some later recipients to the G-24 process, who in many cases required large amounts of humanitarian and food aid, have received relatively large shares of grant assistance per capita. For instance, Albania, who entered the G-24 process in 1991, is second in this category after Poland, with about 250 ECU in grant assistance per capita.

By 1993, all twelve recipient countries had acceded to the co-ordination process. Figure 9, provided as a snapshot of the situation in 1993, therefore, provides a truer picture of the relative distribution of assistance by eliminating a distorting effect on the data series introduced by exceptional debt reorganisation in 1991 and staggered entry into the co-ordination process.

5. Origin of Assistance

Analysis of the origin of grant assistance to each of the recipient countries reveals that, in all cases, the EU and its Member States are the largest contributors, ranging from 45 percent in Estonia to 82 percent in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Again in terms of grant assistance, the United States is consistently the second most important donor, except in cases of obvious regional specialisation, such as the proportion of assistance to the Baltic States which is provided by the Nordic countries.

Indeed, further analysis reveals cases of obvious regional specialisation on the part of certain donors or groups of donors. Unsurprisingly, 39 percent of grant assistance to Estonia comes from Sweden (24%) and Finland (15%); a further 29 percent is provided by the EU programmes. Similarly, Sweden and Denmark are by far the most important bilateral donors in Latvia and Lithuania, with the EU programmes complementing their efforts with a further 35 percent and 43 percent respectively. It is also interesting to note that, of the bilateral donors, the Netherlands have provided the most grant assistance to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (15%), followed by the United States (12%). Other noteworthy examples of regional specialisation include the 19 percent of total grants to Slovenia committed by Austria, 21 percent of grants to Albania provided by Italy, and the Swiss contribution of 14 percent of total grants to the Slovak Republic.

Figure 6

Relative Distribution of Total G-24 Assistance by Year

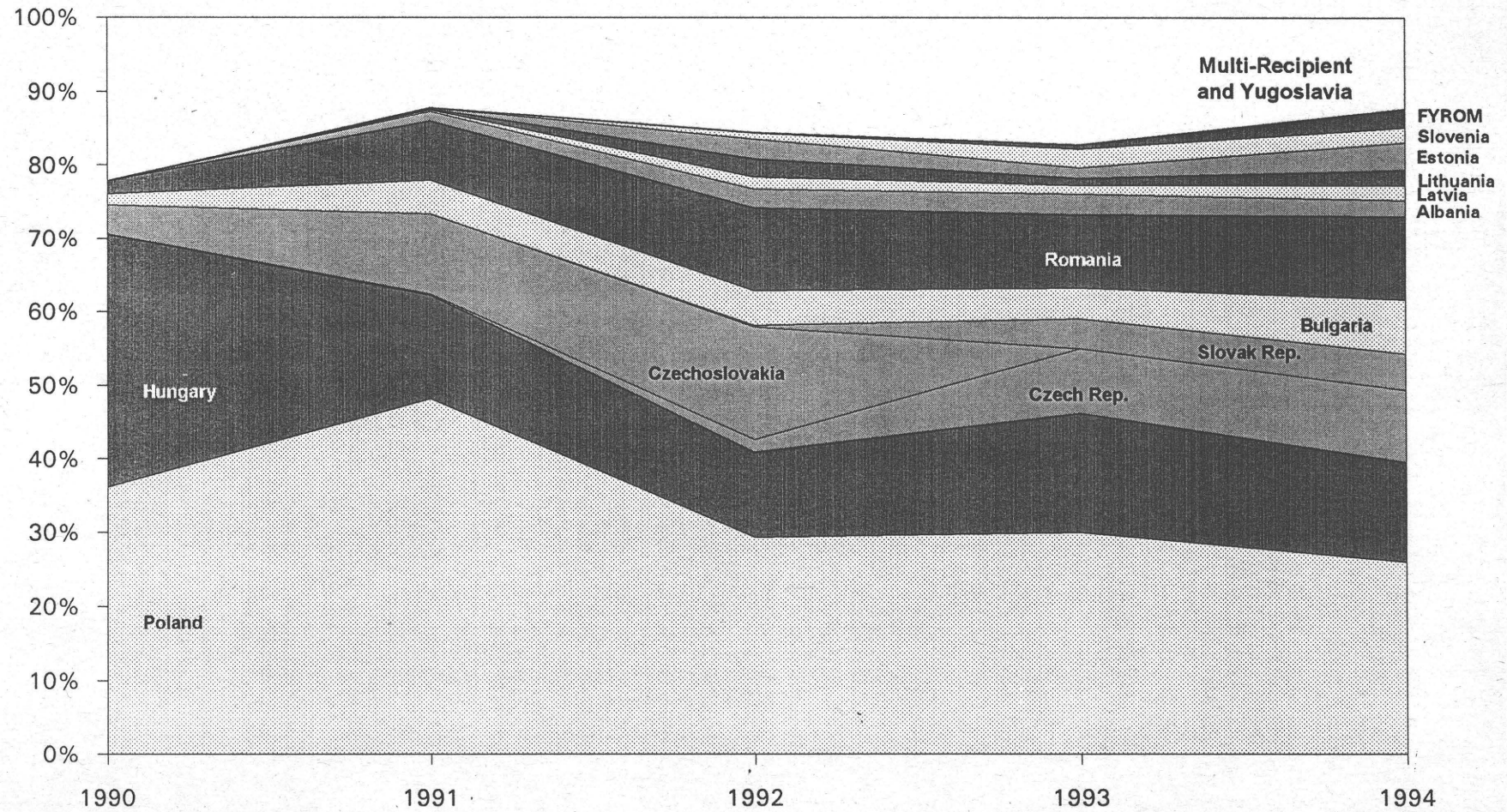


Figure 7

Relative Distribution of G-24 Grant Assistance by Year
(excluding grant debt reorganisation)

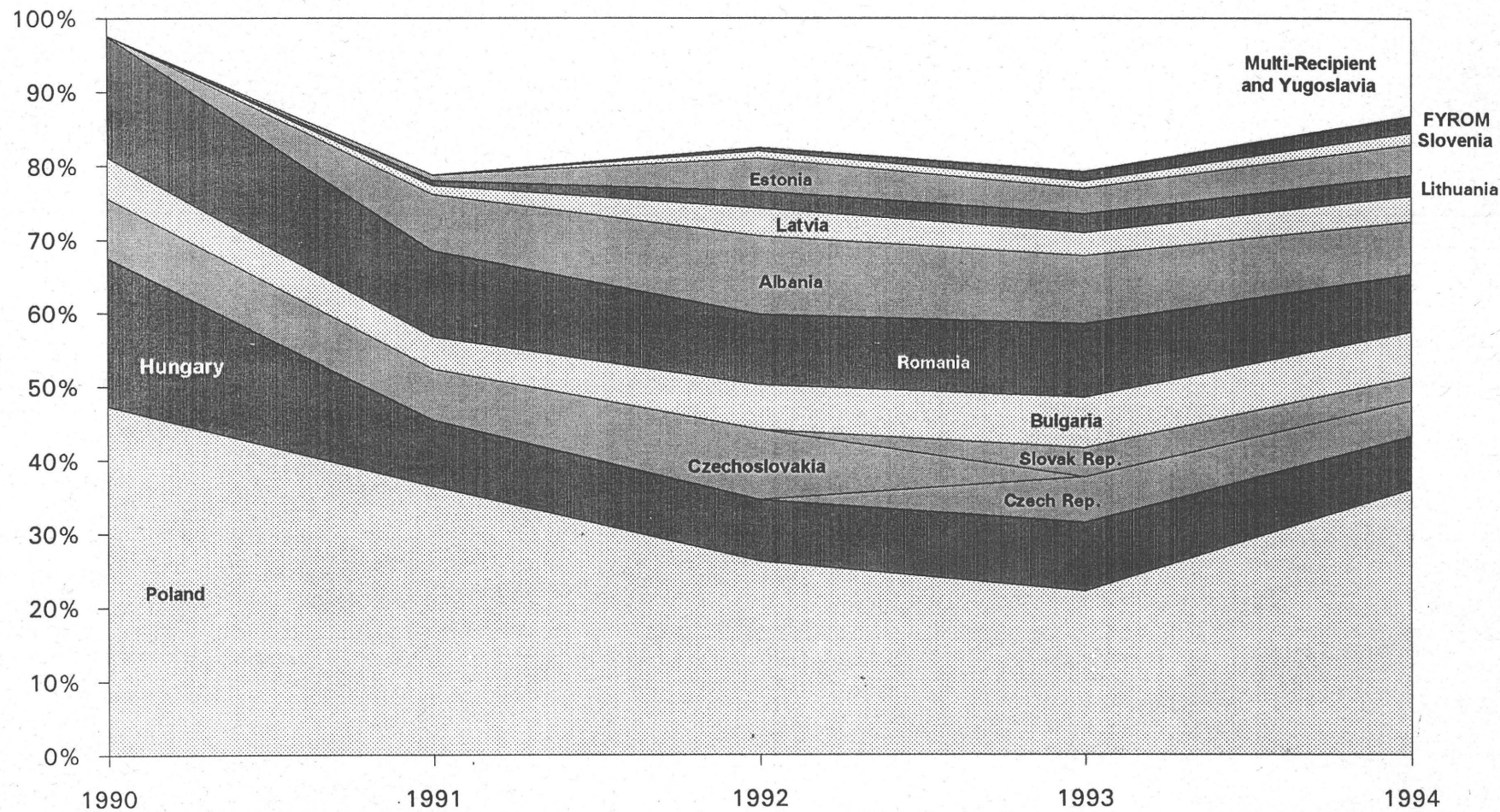


Figure 8

Per Capita Distribution of Total G-24 Assistance, 1990-1994⁶

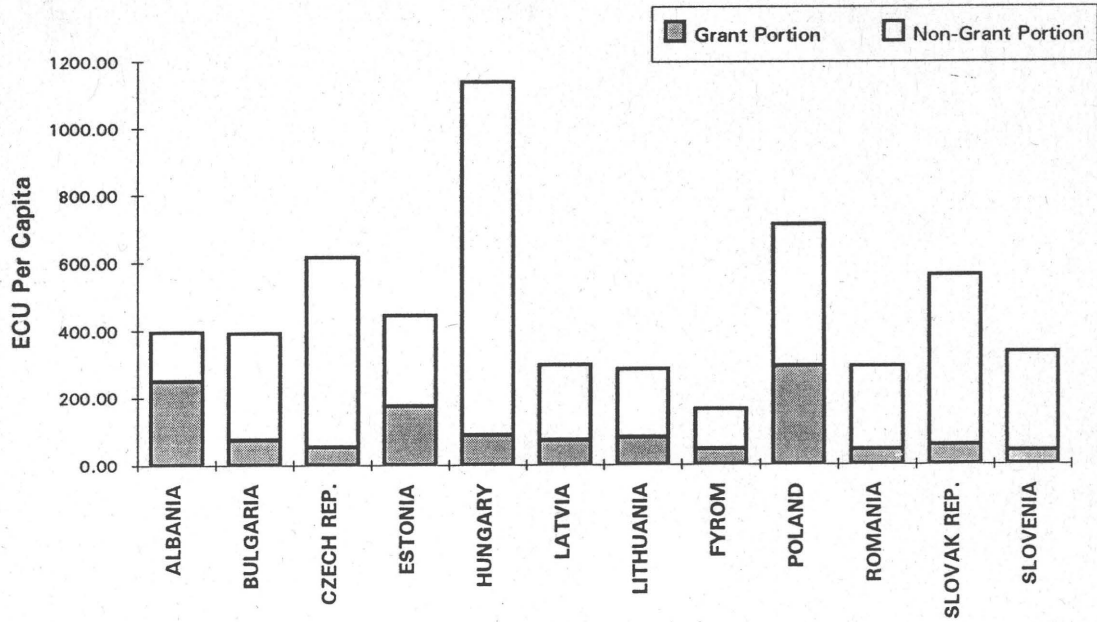
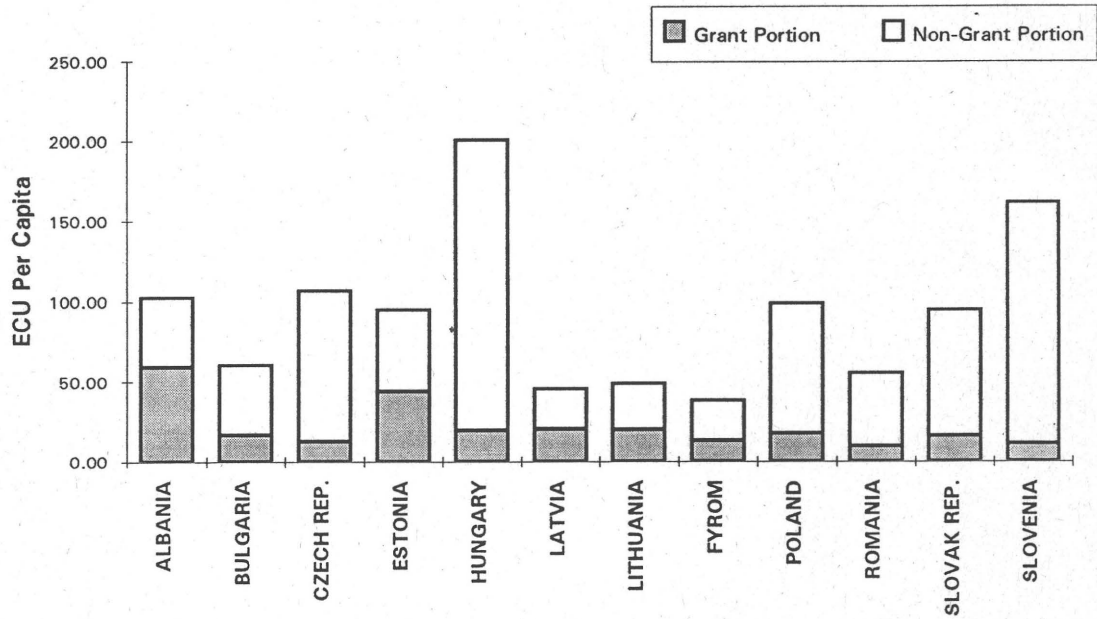


Figure 9

Per Capita Distribution of G-24 Assistance in 1993



⁶ Data on assistance to Czechoslovakia from 1990 through 1992 were divided between the Czech and Slovak Republics according to the ratio 2:1 respectively.

6. Conclusion

Generally, throughout central and eastern Europe, basic structural reforms are advanced and now serve as the basis upon which large-scale reconstruction of economic infrastructure is taking place. The assistance effort of the international donor community has, therefore, evolved to meet new realities.

Just as the nature of reforms changes through the various phases of economic transition, the mechanisms of G-24 assistance co-ordination evolve to meet new requirements. Today's increased emphasis on infrastructure investment has changed the respective roles played by bilateral and multilateral donors. The resources of the international financial institutions, as well as those provided through the EU institutions, are already the core of the international assistance effort.

The G-24 bilateral donors, after having been a major source of urgent and exceptional assistance, as well as expertise in the area of structural reforms, have become increasingly involved in promoting private investment and participating in the co-financing of major investment projects. As a consequence of this orientation to assistance, multilateral and bilateral lending represent an increasing percentage of overall assistance, as reflected in the decreasing proportion of grant assistance per year (26 percent in 1994 from a peak of 36 percent in 1992). The mobilisation of such investment funds has become the thrust of G-24 co-ordination, and is orchestrated within the framework of the medium-term Public Investment Programmes (PIP) developed by certain recipient countries.

Implementation of investment projects has required reinforcement of the aid co-ordination structures within the recipient countries as well. Assistance programmes today call for multi-annual budgets and ever more sophisticated management, as reform policies have become more refined, the number of sectors implicated has multiplied, and the various donor strategies have become more targeted and specialised. In this environment, beneficiary countries are necessarily more involved in all aspects of assistance co-ordination, from defining objectives with partner countries to mobilising financing and implementing programmes.

As for the future orientations of G-24 assistance, the EU will concentrate its resources on implementation of its Pre-Accession Strategy for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. As needs for macro-financial assistance in support of the general economic situation in these countries will persist, the role of the international financial institutions should be maintained. The bilateral donors, for their part, will tend to develop assistance programmes in fields, countries and regions of their particular interest.



G-24 ASSISTANCE Commitments

Assistance Type by Sector

Period: 1/1/90 to 31/12/94

Unit: Mio ECU

Donor: TOTAL G-24 + IFI

Recipient: TOTAL CEEC

9-Mar-95

SECTORS	ASSISTANCE TYPES	Investment Projects	Sector Aid		Technical Cooperation		Official Export Credit	Official Support for Private Investment	Other and Unspecified	TOTAL	OF WHICH GRANTS	% Sector / Total
			Total	of which assistance for econ. reforms	Total	of which training						
I. Social Infrastructure & Services		766.52	170.94	3.34	1,709.46	287.99	2.04	23.73	185.52	2,858.22	1,936.12	3.83%
1. Education Services and Investments		139.63	30.51	1.89	821.49	144.72	0.01	0.79	13.35	1,005.78	871.00	1.35%
2. Health		223.54	34.24	0.84	238.37	47.15	0.96	0.51	1.01	498.63	262.11	0.67%
3. Public Administration		30.21	29.06	0.62	286.56	51.51		0.08	8.94	354.86	318.26	0.47%
4. Other Soc. Infrastructure & Services		373.14	77.14		363.03	44.61	1.07	22.35	162.22	998.95	484.75	1.34%
II. Economic Infrastructure & Services		6,449.33	358.19	28.83	1,356.72	122.46	71.50	16.66	576.19	8,828.59	2,398.27	11.82%
1. Transport		2,425.34	6.52	1.61	192.82	5.68	2.62	0.38	357.49	2,985.17	756.26	4.00%
2. Communications		1,485.48	33.86	0.53	32.39	6.24	5.80	1.45	44.42	1,603.39	49.22	2.15%
3. Environment		285.80	192.41	13.96	621.40	20.87	0.33	1.38	142.17	1,243.48	875.29	1.66%
4. Energy		1,911.78	84.52	9.51	157.58	11.88	50.17	0.55	19.09	2,223.70	285.85	2.98%
5. Other Economic Infrastructure		340.94	40.88	3.21	352.54	77.80	12.58	12.90	13.02	772.85	431.64	1.03%
III. Production Sectors		2,831.30	589.31	50.75	1,686.65	100.92	826.26	319.56	321.12	6,574.20	1,939.47	8.80%
1. Agriculture		727.07	91.56	43.00	569.27	37.65	30.19	2.73	11.59	1,432.41	658.31	1.92%
2. Industry		1,699.49	206.54	6.75	739.99	17.37	344.04	208.48	152.15	3,350.68	829.15	4.49%
3. Trade, Banking & Tourism		396.63	288.21	1.00	338.89	42.85	448.66	102.03	21.62	1,596.05	352.07	2.14%
4. Other		8.10	3.01		38.50	3.05	3.36	6.32	135.77	195.05	99.95	0.26%
IV. Multisector		2,329.63	256.53	18.31	627.35	72.76	13,372.76	2,438.13	2,159.26	21,183.65	1,862.11	28.36%
V. General Programme Assistance		6.64	18.18	18.03	821.17	5.53	584.31	40.32	16,464.11	17,934.72	1,156.33	24.01%
1. Macro-Economic Assistance			0.14		170.60	0.17	584.31		11,988.02	12,743.08	382.25	17.06%
2. Structural Adjustment Assistance			18.03	18.03	218.82	5.36		40.32	4,128.13	4,405.30	254.03	5.90%
3. Other		6.64			431.76				347.96	786.35	520.05	1.05%
VI. Debt Reorganisation			2,065.48	2,046.55			144.42		8,479.80	10,689.70	8,210.59	14.31%
VII. Food Aid			722.42		6.43		418.22		1,078.98	2,226.05	1,581.15	2.98%
VIII. Emergency Assist. (except food aid)		2.48	533.83		105.67	0.00	40.64		1,142.85	1,825.47	1,767.66	2.44%
IX. Support for Privat. Voluntary Organisations		0.06	1.10		31.75	0.39		15.20	14.61	62.72	61.97	0.08%
X. Unallocated / Unspecified		8.63	13.49		383.02	4.45	380.60	19.97	1,717.97	2,523.69	1,348.86	3.38%
TOTAL		12,394.60	4,729.46	2,165.82	6,728.23	594.51	15,840.75	2,873.58	32,140.40	74,707.02	22,262.53	100.00%
% Type / Total		16.59%	6.33%	2.90%	9.01%	0.80%	21.20%	3.85%	43.02%	100.00%	29.80%	



G-24 ASSISTANCE Commitments

Assistance Type by Donor

Period: 1/1/90 to 31/12/94

Sector: ALL

Unit: Mio ECU

Recipient: TOTAL CEEC

9-Mar-95

DONORS	ASSISTANCE TYPES	Investment Projects	Sector Aid		Technical Cooperation		Official Export Credit	Official Support for Private Investment	Other and Unspecified	TOTAL	OF WHICH GRANTS	% Donor / Total
			Total	of which assistance for econ. reforms	Total	of which training						
BELGIUM		9.29	0.12		34.93	21.16	165.82	47.85	13.47	271.49	89.30	0.36%
DENMARK		1.06	72.25		155.35	5.99	235.70	200.68	221.11	886.15	654.77	1.19%
FRANCE		56.79			298.10		2,397.86	166.58	2,592.97	5,512.30	2,247.74	7.38%
GERMANY		23.50	299.36	6.26	340.41	83.95	4,703.35	1,552.35	4,319.66	11,238.63	3,137.67	15.04%
GREECE		0.10	10.56		0.77	0.60	20.70		55.12	87.25	66.44	0.12%
IRELAND			1.21		1.38	0.51			0.80	3.38	2.04	0.00%
ITALY		0.78	199.32	5.87	20.01	2.89	685.55		558.80	1,464.46	536.33	1.96%
LUXEMBOURG		0.06	0.06		2.00	0.41	19.01	0.01	7.68	28.82	8.64	0.04%
NETHERLANDS		2.36	34.38	26.20	157.15	55.38	503.44	24.18	423.76	1,145.27	573.30	1.53%
PORTUGAL							1.93		2.02	3.95	0.01	0.01%
SPAIN		0.02	30.63		5.86	3.32	967.35	0.66	36.42	1,040.94	7.22	1.39%
UNITED KINGDOM			21.93		131.24	72.86		10.12	631.08	794.37	117.02	1.06%
TOTAL EU MEMBERS		93.96	669.82	38.33	1,147.20	247.06	9,700.72	2,002.43	8,862.88	22,477.00	7,440.50	30.09%
EU Programmes		320.47				3,149.89			4,919.73	8,390.09	5,642.19	11.23%
EIB		2,290.00	455.00							2,745.00		3.67%
CECA									200.00	200.00		0.27%
EU TOTAL		2,704.43	1,124.82	38.33	4,297.09	247.06	9,700.72	2,002.43	13,982.60	33,812.09	13,082.69	45.26%
AUSTRIA		7.90	3.17	1.00	89.15	48.04	1,057.11	360.45	749.71	2,267.47	691.79	3.04%
FINLAND		10.17	1.82	0.60	28.14	4.14	54.40	12.65	589.29	696.46	210.02	0.93%
ICELAND					0.13	0.06			5.36	5.49	4.08	0.01%
NORWAY					154.88		280.01		133.68	568.57	153.75	0.76%
SWEDEN		45.34	21.52		140.24	34.61	293.21	26.44	862.90	1,389.66	405.26	1.86%
SWITZERLAND		211.06	11.46	1.80	99.59	90.46	195.06	1.43	1,086.35	1,604.96	402.65	2.15%
EFTA Secretariat					1.68	0.85				1.68	1.68	0.00%
EFTA		274.46	37.97	3.40	513.82	178.15	1,879.79	400.96	3,427.29	6,534.29	1,869.23	8.75%
AUSTRALIA					3.78	3.78			0.11	3.89	3.89	0.01%
CANADA		1.12	0.19		31.88	19.19	446.94	2.48	1,230.20	1,712.80	1,183.57	2.29%
JAPAN		244.54	140.20	18.03	47.82		581.53	0.78	2,111.84	3,126.70	594.92	4.19%
NEW ZEALAND			0.08		0.58	2.58	231.78		0.35	232.78	0.65	0.31%
TURKEY					0.16	0.10	378.14	12.11	33.05	423.45	33.18	0.57%
UNITED STATES		1,423.84	3,197.02	2,106.05	1,833.10	143.65	2,621.86	454.82	44.01	9,574.65	5,494.40	12.82%
G-24		4,648.39	4,500.27	2,165.82	6,728.23	594.51	15,840.75	2,873.58	20,829.44	55,420.66	22,262.53	74.18%
EBRD		2,348.95	168.50							2,517.45		3.37%
WORLD BANK		5,397.26	60.69						2,372.43	7,830.37		10.48%
IMF									8,938.53	8,938.53		11.96%
IFI		7,746.21	229.19						11,310.96	19,286.36		25.82%
GRAND TOTAL		12,394.60	4,729.46	2,165.82	6,728.23	594.51	15,840.75	2,873.58	32,140.40	74,707.02	22,262.53	100.00%
% Type / Total		16.59%	6.33%	2.90%	9.01%	0.80%	21.20%	3.85%	43.02%	100.00%	29.80%	



Sector by Donor

Period: 1/1/90 to 31/12/94

Recipient: TOTAL CEEC

Unit: Mio ECU

Type: ALL

9-Mar-95

DONORS	SECTORS	Social Infrastr. & Services	Economic Infrastr. & Services	Production Sector	Multisector	General Programme Assistance	Debt Reorgan.	Food Aid	Emergency Assistance (except food aid)	Support to Private Volunt. Org.	Unallocated / Unspecified	Total	% Donor / Total
BELGIUM		8.12	17.25	21.06	200.77		8.48		0.62	15.20		271.49	0.36%
DENMARK		85.51	240.61	222.18	193.81	88.41		8.34	20.67		26.62	886.15	1.19%
FRANCE			12.88	125.79	2,907.05	129.06	2,314.38	9.44			13.70	5,512.30	7.38%
GERMANY		458.28	176.42	55.89	7,665.32	218.81	2,325.82		67.69		270.39	11,238.63	15.04%
GREECE		1.52	9.06	20.42	1.83			4.62	49.20	0.32	0.28	87.25	0.12%
IRELAND		0.24	0.30	1.37		0.01		0.10	1.31		0.06	3.38	0.00%
ITALY		23.92	31.95	55.38	821.36	81.40		315.59	12.77	3.13	118.96	1,464.46	1.96%
LUXEMBOURG		0.51	0.66	0.76	19.01	0.70	0.46	0.80	3.50	0.64	1.78	28.82	0.04%
NETHERLANDS		59.31	58.48	44.32	170.44	5.81	279.78	8.79	42.94		475.41	1,145.27	1.53%
PORTUGAL						2.01		0.01			1.93	3.95	0.01%
SPAIN		1.02	23.72	449.80	437.08	11.33	37.58	78.01	0.57		1.82	1,040.94	1.39%
UNITED KINGDOM		45.35	19.43	81.22	12.79	0.96	627.66	1.07	4.65	1.00	0.24	794.37	1.06%
TOTAL EU MEMBERS		683.77	590.75	1,078.19	12,429.47	538.50	5,594.16	426.76	203.91	20.29	911.20	22,477.01	30.09%
EU Programmes		1,023.85	1,086.71	1,313.75	22.00	2,840.00		737.47	868.66		497.65	8,390.09	11.23%
EIB			2,177.00	360.00	208.00							2,745.00	3.67%
CECA				25.00							175.00	200.00	0.27%
EU TOTAL		1,707.62	3,854.46	2,776.94	12,659.47	3,378.50	5,594.16	1,164.23	1,072.57	20.29	1,583.85	33,812.09	45.26%
AUSTRIA		28.01	442.19	306.75	1,207.10	120.46	145.52	7.23	6.77		3.43	2,267.47	3.04%
FINLAND		13.20	65.49	17.13	174.55	206.53	156.41	12.60	49.54	0.47	0.53	696.46	0.93%
ICELAND				0.36	0.07	1.77		3.12	0.16			5.49	0.01%
NORWAY		15.05	17.94	17.99	0.38	363.23	64.62	6.41	81.88	0.61	0.45	568.57	0.76%
SWEDEN		48.95	126.08	328.52	6.84	229.93	545.66	15.11	34.14	14.50	39.92	1,389.66	1.86%
SWITZERLAND		44.83	70.03	54.89	375.94	169.76	440.10	15.70	52.46		381.26	1,604.96	2.15%
EFTA Secretariat		0.24	0.86	0.41	0.17						0.01	1.68	0.00%
EFTA		150.28	722.59	726.07	1,765.06	1,091.68	1,352.32	60.17	224.96	15.58	425.59	6,534.29	8.75%
AUSTRALIA				3.78				0.06			0.05	3.89	0.01%
CANADA		14.19	9.41	10.10	21.13	383.88	1,195.06	71.76	4.80	2.33	0.13	1,712.80	2.29%
JAPAN		12.17	124.72	0.61	1,391.89	921.49	481.87	27.03	0.93		166.01	3,126.70	4.19%
NEW ZEALAND		0.02	0.10	0.50	231.55			0.18	0.16	0.04	0.23	232.78	0.31%
TURKEY		0.33	2.62	0.89	390.24	2.30	0.81	25.00	1.26			423.45	0.57%
UNITED STATES		219.54	217.39	167.52	4,288.09	845.92	2,065.48	877.62	520.79	24.48	347.83	9,574.65	12.82%
G-24		2,104.16	4,931.29	3,686.40	20,747.41	6,623.76	10,689.70	2,226.05	1,825.47	62.72	2,523.69	55,420.66	74.18%
EBRD		2.70	1,356.09	1,020.40	138.26							2,517.45	3.37%
WORLD BANK		751.36	2,541.21	1,867.40	297.98	2,372.43						7,830.37	10.48%
IMF						8,938.53						8,938.53	11.96%
IFI		754.06	3,897.30	2,887.80	436.24	11,310.96						19,286.36	25.82%
GRAND TOTAL		2,858.22	8,828.59	6,574.20	21,183.65	17,934.72	10,689.70	2,226.05	1,825.47	62.72	2,523.69	74,707.02	100.00%
% Sector / Total		3.83%	11.82%	8.80%	28.36%	24.01%	14.31%	2.98%	2.44%	0.08%	3.38%	100.00%	



G-24 ASSISTANCE Commitments

Recipient by Donor

Period: 1/1/90 to 31/12/94

Sector: ALL

Unit: Mio ECU

Type: ALL

9-Mar-95

RECIPIENTS / DONORS	ALBANIA	BULGARIA	CZECH REPUBLIC (93-)	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (90-92)	ESTONIA	HUNGARY	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	Form. Yug. Republic of Macedonia	POLAND	ROMANIA	SLOVAK REPUBLIC (93-)	SLOVENIA	YUGOSLAVIA	REGIONAL / UNSPECIF.	Total	% Donor / Total
BELGIUM	0.12	12.08	14.24		0.13	6.22		0.20		4.23	8.61	4.09	0.32		221.24	271.49	0.36%
DENMARK	1.72	1.96	18.64	44.08	20.33	28.48	26.85	35.34	2.73	279.81	32.25	8.53	0.12	14.55	370.76	886.15	1.19%
FRANCE	15.01	120.27	78.32	580.49	5.84	472.06	1.62	22.97	0.88	3199.32	730.55	12.49	7.03	68.98	196.46	5,512.30	7.38%
GERMANY	83.03	124.30	449.37	1607.68	23.27	2104.18	33.62	80.34	48.39	4252.27	864.30	221.61	156.61	681.26	508.40	11,238.63	15.04%
GREECE	74.51	4.31								0.04	0.97			6.93	0.50	87.25	0.12%
IRELAND	0.04			0.04	0.05	0.33	0.07	0.11		1.25	0.14	0.01			1.34	3.38	0.00%
ITALY	298.97	21.14	0.00	105.05	4.39	190.64	13.94	12.31	0.00	579.06	128.06	0.00	0.13	45.78	64.97	1,464.46	1.96%
LUXEMBOURG	0.34	0.07	0.24	0.14	0.01	0.17	0.10		0.10	1.16	2.19	0.35	0.18	4.12	19.65	28.82	0.04%
NETHERLANDS	20.57	31.83	45.05	121.97	4.31	251.06	4.03	4.17	14.76	302.59	115.94	7.70	4.68	67.39	149.20	1,145.27	1.53%
PORTUGAL				1.58						2.16				0.21		3.95	0.01%
SPAIN	0.45	58.61	0.07	77.32	20.37	206.10	20.36	20.38		321.69	137.03	61.11	40.72	72.08	4.65	1,040.94	1.39%
UNITED KINGDOM	2.55	10.56	3.92	16.09	1.50	27.90	2.41	2.19	2.68	704.70	7.64	5.13	0.77	0.68	5.65	794.37	1.06%
TOTAL EU Members	497.31	385.12	609.86	2554.44	80.20	3287.14	102.99	178.01	69.55	9648.30	2027.69	321.03	210.56	961.99	1542.82	22,477.01	30.09%
EU Programmes	352.97	796.37	120.12	616.00	121.15	1547.90	175.66	231.65	50.87	1235.21	1232.98	80.29	51.88	1001.48	775.55	8,390.09	11.23%
EIB		226.00	477.00		47.00	537.00	50.00	10.00		886.00	210.00	173.00	129.00			2,745.00	3.67%
CECA										25.00					175.00	200.00	0.27%
EU TOTAL	850.28	1407.49	1206.98	3170.44	248.35	5372.04	328.65	419.66	120.42	11794.51	3470.67	574.32	391.44	1963.47	2493.37	33,812.09	45.26%
AUSTRIA	9.59	56.08	55.79	292.88	1.17	237.14	2.25	3.09		384.19	162.42	7.01	47.16	14.93	993.77	2,267.47	3.04%
FINLAND	1.78	22.89	0.04	51.49	80.48	90.90	47.62	28.62		171.80	10.18	0.01		13.99	176.66	696.46	0.93%
ICELAND	0.20				0.29		0.36	0.29		0.50	2.50		0.04	0.55	0.76	5.49	0.01%
NORWAY	4.03	10.07	3.27	31.13	9.89	27.69	14.16	16.43	0.34	112.37	16.37	0.76	0.03	83.55	238.45	568.57	0.76%
SWEDEN	11.30	37.46	9.46	67.15	98.50	83.11	51.56	91.48		642.81	50.76	6.53	18.93	52.03	168.59	1,389.66	1.80%
SWITZERLAND	29.21	140.68	32.75	45.57	18.24	67.40	20.13	19.92	1.28	595.52	59.55	32.37	16.91	104.70	420.75	1,604.96	2.15%
EFTA Secretariat		0.02		0.02		0.03	0.02				0.02		0.02		1.56	1.68	0.00%
EFTA	56.11	267.20	101.30	488.22	208.57	506.28	136.10	159.83	1.63	1907.19	301.80	46.69	83.09	269.76	2000.54	6,534.29	8.75%
AUSTRALIA	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.50	0.10	0.67	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.66	0.41	0.05	0.10		0.98	3.89	0.01%
CANADA	0.38	11.87	0.18	300.59	7.48	90.76	7.39	7.34		1182.29	84.91	0.21		8.88	10.52	1,712.80	2.29%
JAPAN	18.63	287.32		234.96	14.99	900.15	26.23	17.98		1296.96	121.78	49.15			158.55	3,126.70	4.19%
NEW ZEALAND				0.21		0.19			0.02	0.16				0.38	231.82	232.78	0.31%
TURKEY	64.17	40.41		16.95		9.08			24.13	163.56	105.16					423.45	0.57%
UNITED STATES	126.35	163.26	401.40	476.36	30.50	1193.42	71.96	68.59	17.98	4256.52	299.63	36.93	3.11	747.79	1680.86	9,574.65	12.82%
G-24	1115.94	2177.56	1709.92	4688.23	509.99	8072.61	570.45	673.51	164.27	20601.84	4384.35	707.34	477.73	2990.28	6576.64	55,420.66	74.18%
EBRD	22.27	118.50	219.63		90.56	653.00	54.85	54.70	43.02	584.61	337.33	70.60	122.87		145.51	2,517.45	3.37%
WORLD BANK	136.27	496.91	257.83	363.15	66.84	1177.03	87.14	68.96	139.93	2962.56	1104.65	115.29	68.32	785.51		7,830.37	10.48%
IMF	72.24	647.80	211.07	941.18	44.18	1806.71	86.93	252.27		3324.35	923.58	137.33		490.89		8,938.53	11.96%
IFI	230.79	1263.20	688.53	1304.33	201.58	3636.73	228.92	375.93	182.95	6871.52	2365.56	323.21	191.19	1276.41	145.51	19,286.36	25.82%
GRAND TOTAL	1,346.73	3,440.77	2,398.44	5,992.56	711.57	11,709.34	799.37	1,049.44	347.22	27,473.36	6,749.91	1,030.55	668.91	4,266.69	6,722.15	74,707.02	100.00%
% Recipient / Total	1.80%	4.61%	3.21%	8.02%	0.95%	15.67%	1.07%	1.40%	0.46%	36.77%	9.04%	1.38%	0.90%	5.71%	9.00%	100.00%	

Annex 4: G-24 Scoreboard 1990-1994 - Recipient by Donor



Assistance Type by Recipient

9-Mar-95

Period: 1/1/90 to 31/12/94

Unit: Mio ECU

Sector: ALL

Donor: TOTAL G-24 + IFI

RECIPIENTS	ASSISTANCE TYPES	Investment Projects	Sector Aid		Technical Cooperation		Official Export Credit	Official Support for Private Investment	Other and Unspecified	TOTAL	OF WHICH GRANTS	% Recipient / Total
			Total	of which assistance for econ. reforms	Total	of which training						
ALBANIA		216.02	168.02	42.45	210.08	13.36	105.14	13.68	633.80	1,346.73	847.86	1.80%
BULGARIA		615.95	180.98	9.25	410.90	27.67	299.60	25.61	1,907.73	3,440.77	655.15	4.61%
CZECH REPUBLIC (93-)		1,297.13	60.29		165.33	16.79	433.31	176.39	265.99	2,398.44	223.89	3.21%
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (90-92)		84.11	35.07	14.03	344.88	44.54	2,739.11	225.91	2,563.48	5,992.56	496.31	8.02%
ESTONIA		219.19	46.82	0.33	116.02	16.28	86.21	9.62	233.71	711.57	277.25	0.95%
HUNGARY		2,314.18	407.84	21.34	697.49	92.16	3,013.30	930.01	4,346.53	11,709.34	904.54	15.67%
LATVIA		162.69	84.17		103.45	17.28	121.52	9.94	317.60	799.37	198.50	1.07%
LITHUANIA		163.08	42.40		139.77	17.81	138.88	29.52	535.77	1,049.44	302.97	1.40%
Form. Yug. Republic of Macedonia		105.08	18.77		24.26	0.88	60.25		138.86	347.22	95.28	0.46%
POLAND		4,443.16	2,519.21	2,050.30	1,655.34	133.06	3,789.73	763.42	14,302.49	27,473.36	11,246.53	36.77%
ROMANIA		1,434.78	249.71	10.13	519.22	56.67	2,078.01	24.38	2,443.81	6,749.91	1,023.38	9.04%
SLOVAK REPUBLIC (93-)		288.85	30.24		111.00	11.44	298.85	41.20	260.41	1,030.55	146.56	1.38%
SLOVENIA		256.77	2.63		50.37	4.33	187.46	76.81	94.88	668.91	81.59	0.90%
YUGOSLAVIA		473.71	700.81	5.83	112.84	1.23	917.62	6.23	2,055.49	4,266.69	1,963.00	5.71%
REGIONAL / UNSPECIF.		319.90	182.49	12.15	2,067.28	140.98	1,571.77	540.87	2,039.84	6,722.15	3,799.70	9.00%
TOTAL		12,394.60	4,729.46	2,165.82	6,728.23	594.51	15,840.75	2,873.58	32,140.40	74,707.02	22,262.53	100.00%
% Type / Total		16.59%	6.33%	2.90%	9.01%	0.80%	21.20%	3.85%	43.02%	100.00%	29.80%	



G-24 ASSISTANCE Commitments
Sector by Recipient

9-Mar-95

Period: 1/1/90 to 31/12/94

Unit: Mio ECU

Donor: TOTAL G-24 + IFI

Type: ALL

SECTORS RECIPIENTS	Social Infrastr. & Services	Economic Infrastr. & Services	Production Sector	Multisector	General Programme Assistance	Debt Reorgan.	Food Aid	Emergency Assistance (except food aid)	Support to Private Volunt. Org.	Unallocated/ Unspecified	Total	% Recipient/ Total
ALBANIA	88.26	123.86	232.40	264.65	211.47		300.77	67.93	3.45	53.93	1,346.73	1.80%
BULGARIA	113.15	681.98	315.30	281.58	1526.58	204.36	117.53	13.18	2.22	184.88	3,440.77	4.61%
CZECH REPUBLIC (93-)	67.72	733.78	392.63	946.98	211.70			0.19		45.44	2,398.44	3.21%
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (90-92)	104.52	137.36	257.37	3063.33	2298.08		22.30	1.30	2.48	105.82	5,992.56	8.02%
ESTONIA	53.68	234.18	97.93	76.10	149.34		20.38	52.61	0.55	26.82	711.57	0.95%
HUNGARY	506.82	1521.34	1271.82	4424.36	3691.96	63.75	50.17	1.90	3.93	173.28	11,709.34	15.67%
LATVIA	48.38	89.98	176.29	128.41	236.35		59.50	25.90	0.46	34.10	799.37	1.07%
LITHUANIA	44.65	182.66	87.73	155.00	432.20	13.12	50.67	49.23	0.21	33.99	1,049.44	1.40%
Form. Yug. Republic of Macedonia	3.84	38.46	78.42	75.82	75.53	9.94	22.92	40.03		2.25	347.22	0.46%
POLAND	994.21	2298.95	2459.40	5883.73	4879.82	10363.56	271.77	208.47	14.41	99.04	27,473.36	36.77%
ROMANIA	371.87	819.20	698.89	2073.83	2176.62		385.62	50.42	8.75	164.72	6,749.91	9.04%
SLOVAK REPUBLIC (93-)	38.11	286.92	125.02	312.64	257.46			0.07	0.12	10.23	1,030.55	1.38%
SLOVENIA	18.15	272.40	87.32	193.08	68.95		4.25	7.95		16.80	668.91	0.90%
YUGOSLAVIA	32.22	477.09	67.73	879.76	810.53	34.98	666.16	1293.45	0.52	4.26	4,266.69	5.71%
REGIONAL / UNSPECIF.	372.63	930.44	225.96	2424.37	908.13		254.00	12.84	25.64	1568.14	6,722.15	9.00%
TOTAL	2,858.22	8,828.59	6,574.20	21,183.65	17,934.72	10,689.70	2,226.05	1,825.47	62.72	2,523.69	74,707.02	100.00%
% Sector / Total	3.83%	11.82%	8.80%	28.36%	24.01%	14.31%	2.98%	2.44%	0.08%	3.38%	100.00%	

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Annex 6: G-24 Scoreboard 1990-1994 - Sector by Recipient

