AID AND OTHER RESOURCE FLOWS
TO CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION
in 1991 and 1992

Figures released today by the OECD provide the first comprehensive overview of actual disbursements of aid and other financial flows in 1991 and 1992 from OECD countries to Central and Eastern European countries (CEECs) and the New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union.

Official Aid

Disbursements of official aid to these countries amounted to $8.1 billion (current prices) in 1992, a marginal increase on the $7.8 billion disbursed in 1991, though a decline in real terms of 3 per cent.

The figures show that actual disbursements of concessional assistance continue to lag far behind the large commitments announced at international conferences, which, however, include significant non-aid components such as export credit lines. They also remained relatively small -- both in absolute terms and in relation to GNP -- in comparison with official development assistance for traditional developing countries (which amounted to $60 billion in 1992 from OECD Development Assistance Committee Members).

Germany was by far the largest OECD donor in 1992, with $3.9 billion -- almost half the total -- followed by the United States ($740 million), Italy ($460 million), and Austria ($410 million). Some $1.2 billion was channelled through the European Union by its Member states. In relation to GNP, Austria made the largest effort at 0.22 per cent, followed by Germany (0.20 per cent), Sweden (0.15 per cent) and Turkey (0.14 per cent). Among the non-OECD donors, only Taiwan (more than $60 million) disbursed a relatively significant amount. (See two attached tables for more details).

A significant, but not unexpected, development was the shift in the geographic distribution of aid towards the NIS. Russia obtained $1.9 billion...
in identified aid in 1992, marginally less than Poland, but in fact may have received more than $2 billion.

The CEECs received 53 per cent of the overall aid flow in 1992, with 47 per cent going to the NIS. Of the latter, Ukraine ($600 million) and Belarus ($300 million) were the next largest recipients from OECD donors after Russia. The largest CEEC beneficiaries of OECD aid in 1992 were Poland ($2 billion), Albania ($380 million), and Romania ($360 million).

**Other Official and Private Flows**

Information on other official and private flows is still incomplete, but latest data indicate that private flows exceeded $14 billion to CEECs/NIS in 1992, some $8.2 billion being in the form of private export credits, $2.4 billion in private investments, and $3.3 billion in other private transactions. As in 1991, Germany was again by far the largest source of private flows ($11.2 billion, or 80 per cent).

The 24 OECD countries provided $24.2 billion total net disbursements to CEECs/NIS in 1992, compared with $18.6 billion in 1991. Germany contributed more than 60 per cent ($15.1 billion). The NIS obtained $15.4 billion, and the CEECs $9 billion. Net disbursements from multilateral organisations, primarily the IMF and the World Bank, declined from $4.4 billion in 1991 to $3.0 billion in 1992, of which less than $10 million were on concessional terms.

The above data is taken from the report "Aid and Other Resource Flows to CEECs and NIS in 1991/1992", now on general distribution from OECD.

Journalists may obtain a copy of the report from the OECD Press Division, 2 rue André Pascal, 75775 Paris cedex 16 (tel. 45 24 80 88 or 80 89; fax 45 24 80 03).