

Ministry of International Co-operation

**Development Co-operation Report
2007**

**Recent Trends in Egypt's ODA,
With special reference to the
Manufacturing Sector**

April 2009

Preface

I am pleased to introduce our latest Development Co-operation Report, which covers activities carried out during 2007. This Report focuses on the manufacturing sector, in addition to providing the usual review of development co-operation statistics.

The emphasis on manufacturing comes at a time when tangible progress has been made during the past 10-15 years, thanks to a more conducive government policy and an active private sector involvement. In fact, our development now in many sectors, including manufacturing, is private sector driven. This is also timely in view of the need to continue to develop our manufacturing capabilities as a middle income country and to secure a more diversified economic structure.

Despite progress achieved, we have a long way to go before Egypt can boast a highly competitive and modernized manufacturing sector, able to gain more ground in the present global environment. As stated in the report, several challenges lie ahead: these include increasing R&D and supporting technology transfer to build Egypt's national research and technology capacities; proceeding with more reforms in education, especially technical and vocational education and training; strengthening public-private partnerships while ensuring that the private sector is in the driver's seat in developing the manufacturing sector; tapping the potential of south-south cooperation, upgrading national productive capacities as a means of dealing with recent international crises and working closely with our development partners to invite more adequate and well aligned development assistance with national development priorities.

Development partners have much to contribute; not only funding but technical and industrial expertise. If there is one objective that requires special emphasis here it is the upgrading of Egypt's technology infrastructure and institutions. This is primarily a domestic responsibility, but the need for international cooperation is perhaps the most evident among other development objectives. Whether we refer to the establishment of technology centres, improvement of vocational training, negotiating twinning arrangements with foreign research institutions, or undertaking joint R&D initiatives, we are looking overseas for support of these and other endeavours. In this regard, we also recognize the contributions that the UN specialized agencies, particularly UNIDO, can make along the lines of recent initiatives to establish technology centres in India for example.

For development cooperation as a whole, Egypt continues to promote new debt swap arrangements as an effective and innovative means of financing development. These have proved of mutual benefits to both sides. Recent discussions to explore the prospects of establishing a mutual accountability mechanism are also indicative of our desire to strengthen the two-way dialogue and assessment of cooperation with our partners. It is my hope that such a mechanism will be in place by the end of 2009.

Finally, I wish to gratefully acknowledge the significant contributions that all our partners have made and look forward to our future collaboration.

Fayza Abounaga
Minister of International Co-operation

Cairo, 7 April 2009.

Table of Contents

Preface.....	i
Acronyms	vi
Part I: The Manufacturing Sector with Highlights on the ODA Contribution to its Development.	1
Chapter I: The Manufacturing Sector in the National Economy.....	2
A. Significance of the Manufacturing Sector in the National Economy.....	2
B. Evolution of Egypt's Manufacturing and its Challenges.....	2
C. Rationale for Privatization and Its Implications	3
D. Manufacturing Sector Composition	4
E. Ranking of Egypt's Industrial Performance and Competitiveness	5
Chapter II: ODA Contribution to the Manufacturing Sector.....	7
A. Synopsis of ODA and Development Partners	7
B. Contribution of ODA to Leading Sub-sectors in Manufacturing	9
C. MSMEs	14
D. Infrastructural support.....	16
§ Export Promotion and Trade Liberalization	17
§ Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).....	18
§ Technology Transfer	20
§ Physical Infrastructure	20
Chapter III: Selected Case Studies	22
A. Egypt.....	22
§ Industrial Modernization Center (IMC) and the Textile Sector.....	22
§ The Foreign Trade Training Center (FTTC).....	23
B. Selected Foreign Experiences	23
§ China	23
§ India.....	25
Chapter IV: Looking Ahead and Policy Recommendations	26
PART II: Recent Trends of ODA to Egypt (DECODE).....	28
Analysis of DECODE 's ODA Data (2001-2007).....	29
Selected References	37
Definitions of Terms.....	38
Annex A "Statistical Tables".....	41
Annex B "Questionnaire".....	86

List of Tables

Table 1: Total Establishments Registered at the General Authority for Industrial Development according to Activity, Production Value & Investment Costs, in Thousands of EGP.....	10
Table 2: Number of Ongoing Industrial Projects by Sub-sectors.....	14
Table 3: Industry Annual Disbursements by Main Development Partners, in Thousands of USD.....	15

List of Figures

Figure 1: Major Changes in the Competitive Industrial Performance (CPI) Index Ranks, 2000-2005.....	11
Figure 2: Competitive Industrial Performance (CPI) Index Ranks by Region, 2000-2005.....	11
Figure 3: Total Annual Disbursements, in Millions of USD.....	13
Figure 4: Development Assistance by Industrial Sub-sector, in Millions of USD.....	14
Figure 5: Cumulative Disbursements of the Main Development Partners Working In the Industrial Sector in Egypt, (2001-2007), in Thousands of USD..	15
Figure 6: Annual Disbursements in the Textiles, Leather and Substitutes Sector, in Thousands of USD.....	16
Figure 7: Type of Assistance in the Textile Sub-Sector, in Millions of USD.....	16
Figure 8: Development Partners Operating in the Textile Sub-Sector, in Thousands of USD.....	16
Figure 9: Geographic Distribution of ODA in the Textile Sub-Sector, in Millions of USD.....	17
Figure 10: Annual Disbursements of Agro-industries Sub-sector, in Thousands of USD.....	17
Figure 11: Type of Assistance to Agro-industries, in Thousands of USD.....	18
Figure 12: Development Partners Operating in the Agro-industries Sub-sector, in Thousands of USD.....	18
Figure 13: Geographic Distribution of Agro-industries Assistance, in Thousands of USD.....	19
Figure 14: Annual Disbursements of Energy Manufacturing Sub-sector, in Thousands of USD.....	19
Figure 15: Annual Disbursements for MSME Development, in Thousands of USD.....	21
Figure 16: Development Partners Operating in MSMEs Development, in Millions of USD.....	21
Figure 17: The MSME Development Assistance by Type of Assistance, in Millions of USD.....	22
Figure 18: Geographic Allocation of the MSMEs Development Assistance, in Millions of USD.....	22
Figure 19: Top 10 signatories of BITs, as of end 2005.....	25
Figure 20: Annual Disbursements, in Millions of USD.....	35

Figure 21: Annual Disbursements by Development Partners, in millions USD...	35
Figure 22: Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector 2001-2007, in Millions of USD.....	36
Figure 23: Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance 2001-2007, in Thousands of USD.....	37
Figure 24: Annual Disbursements by Geographic Location 2001-2007, in Millions of USD.....	37
Figure 25: Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance 2001-2007, in Millions of USD.....	38
Figure 26: Annual Disbursements by Total MDGs Versus Percent Weight to Total MDG Disbursements, in Millions of USD, percent.....	39
Figure 27: Annual Disbursements by Goals 2001- 2007, in Millions of USD.....	39
Figure 28: Annual Disbursements by Goal 1 and Geographical Location, in Millions of USD.....	41
Figure 29: Annual Disbursements of Goal 1 by Development Partners, in Millions of USD.....	41

Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaties
BOP	Balance of Payments
CBE	Central Bank of Egypt
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIP	Competitive Industrial Performance
COMESA	Common Market for East and South Africa
DAC	Donor Assistance Committee
DCR	Development Co-operation Report
DECODE	Development Co-operation Database in Egypt
EIB	European Investment Bank
ERSAP	Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program
ETTIC	Egypt Technology Transfer and Innovative Center
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEI	Federation of Egyptian Industries
FTA	Free Trade Agreements
FTTC	Foreign Trade Training Center
GAFTA	Greater Arab Free Trade Area Agreement
GAFI	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOE	Government of Egypt
GOEIC	General Organization for Exports and Imports Control
IDSC	Information and Decision Support Center
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMC	Industrial Modernization Center
ITC	International Trade Center
ITES	IT Enabled Services
JETRO	Japan External Trade Organization
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PE	Public Enterprises
R&D	Research and Development
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SMEs	Small and Medium-size Enterprises
SSC	South South Co-operation
TNC	Transnational Corporation
UN	United Nations
UNIDO	United Nations for Industrial Development Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

**Part I: The Manufacturing Sector with Highlights
on the ODA Contribution to its Development**

Chapter I: The Manufacturing Sector in the National Economy

A. Significance of the Manufacturing Sector in the National Economy¹

Manufacturing is a key sector in Egypt's economy, accounting for 16% of total GDP during 2006/07 and achieving real annual growth rates during the past few years reaching almost 8%. Manufacturing also accounts for EGP 43.1 billion of implemented investments; representing 22% of the total in 2007/08. The main investor has been the private sector that secured around 89% of total investment. Spinning and weaving and food processing provided more than 50% of total manufacturing sector output in that year.

Within the framework of the Presidential Programme to build 1000 factories, these two sub-sectors have been granted increasing attention by the GoE. A hundred and six factories were established in food processing with total investments of almost EGP 4.6 billion and employing more than 19 thousand people; and a hundred and ten factories were established in spinning and weaving by June 2008, with total investments of EGP 4.5 billion and employing more than 42 thousand people.

Manufacturing is a predominantly labour intensive sector; it employed around 11% of the workforce by the end of the first quarter of 2008², ranking second after agriculture and forestry. It employs a wide range of skills at different levels of quality, with increasing emphasis on the better skilled workers.

B. Evolution of Egypt's Manufacturing and Its Challenges

Manufacturing dates back to the era of Muhammad Ali, the "founder" of modern Egypt. He established extra long staple cotton as a cash crop and reoriented the Egyptian agricultural economy towards cotton production and export. The needs of the military fueled other modernization projects, such as factories to turn out uniforms and munitions and the industry showed steady growth. More recently, it was Talaat Harb, a leading Egyptian nationalist and industrialist, and the founder of Banque Misr in 1920. He led the drive toward a modern manufacturing economy in the 1930s. The Bank helped finance a number of companies operating in various sectors, such as: textiles, shipping, publishing, movie making, insurance and the first national airline Egypt Air.

The Second World War gave manufacturing an added stimulus as the domestic market had to become more dependent on local suppliers. After the revolution of 1952, manufacturing expanded more rapidly under President Nasser through the adoption of import substitution policies, much along the lines adopted then by other developing countries like India, Indonesia and much of Latin America. The State provided effective protection through tariff and non-tariff barriers on the premise that "infant" industries were unable to meet competition from the more mature industries in Europe and North America. Capital Investment in industry and mining increased considerably, where the government allocated the equivalent of almost US\$36.7 million in 1954-1955 for developing electric power, industry, and mining. Private local investment, as reported by the Federation of Egyptian Industries, rose from USD 8.5 million in 1953 to USD 18 million in 1954. Foreign investment amounted to USD 2 million in 1954, including USD 1.8 million in the oil sector.

The early 1950s also witnessed growth of industrial production, where electricity consumption increased by 37% from 1952 to 1954. Output of cotton yarn increased by 30% and cotton fabric output by 53%. Cement production reached a new high of almost 1.5 million tons. During that period, the Egyptian government began to play a more active if not dominating role in the economy.

¹ Data used in this part are based on the "Follow up report on Economic and Social Development for 2007/08 Plan", Ministry of Economic Development.

² http://www.msrintranet.capmas.gov.eg/pls/emp/NASH_WORK

The massive nationalization during the 1960's and implementation of five-year plans in which manufacturing was a key priority led to a public sector dominance of manufacturing investments and outputs for the following three decades (accounted for 80-90% of the investment and constituted around 37% of GDP annually).

C. Rationale for Privatization and Its Implications

The difficulties facing public sector manufacturing enterprises became more pressing as time went on and particularly with the steady liberalization of world markets and Egypt's commitments to open the domestic market to foreign suppliers. Inventory accumulation, mostly of poor quality products, increasing losses and rising debts of these enterprises were but the most manifest features of an increasingly less productive and less competitive sector. The "open door policy" during the 1970s, though it led to an inflow of foreign direct investment in response to tax exemptions and other incentives, did not materially affect the dominance of the public sector in manufacturing.

By 1986, the economy had experienced a dramatic fall in growth and greater macroeconomic imbalances. Toward the end of the 1980s Egypt had accumulated a budget deficit of 17% of GDP, an inflation rate of 15% and a balance of payments deficit of EGP 11.4 billion. The public sector portfolio consisted of a mix of profit and loss making entities, with a net loss of EGP 2.37 billion in 1990. A series of international crises, including oil price increases, rising external debts and external balance of payments deficits in most developing countries prompted a strategic review of existing development policies and underlined the pressing needs for structural reform. Privatization became a critical component of the reform that followed.

In 1991, the government embarked on an *Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program (ERSAP)* designed with the assistance of IMF and the World Bank. The main direction of reform was an economic strategy which was market-oriented and in which the private sector would take the lead. The most challenging component was the privatization of public enterprises (PEs). The pace of privatization up to 1993 was slow because time was needed to introduce the necessary legislative and regulatory framework. Also, the socio-economic culture of the country had not been yet ready to accept the concept of privatization. Once the enabling mechanisms were in place, the Program gained momentum in the second half of the 1990s, after a favourable ruling by the constitutional court upholding the government's right to privatize the public sector.

By 1997, Egypt's external debt had decreased to USD 26.6 billion (CBE, 1992 – 1998) and inflation rates had dramatically declined. One of the key successes in this period was the substantial budget deficit drop from 15% of GDP in 1991 to less than 1% in 1998. In 1999, private investments accounted for 80% of new investments. By July 2005, according to the Ministry of Investment, more than LE 26 billion in revenues resulted from the total or partial privatization of 247 transactions.

During the period from 1999 to 2003, the pace of privatization slowed down for a number of reasons, among them: a downturn in the economy and the Egyptian stock and capital markets, caused by the decline in oil prices, the Luxor terrorist attack in November 1997, the Far Eastern crisis of June 1997 and also the drop in investor's confidence in the Egyptian economy.

However, by mid-2004 the pace of reform began to quicken and liberalization regimes were once more accelerated. Sectors never considered for privatization, such as banks, insurance companies, telecommunication, petroleum and petro-chemicals, tobacco, aluminum, and container handling, were now open for privatization. The Government also created the Ministry of Investment in an effort to reduce bureaucratic hurdles and their adverse effects on the private sector. Other changes included reducing the rates of income and corporate taxes and simplifying the application procedures of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The government welcomed private sector and stakeholder participation in the drafting of new economic policies. These measures, coupled with more favourable world market conditions,

resulted in a higher GDP growth (over 4.5 % in 2005) and an increase in exports by 30% from 2004 to 2005.

But ERSAP has had some negative consequences as well. Despite government efforts to limit unemployment and reduce public debt, which produced some positive results in the short term, it was realized that a more comprehensive private sector backed approach was essential to provide more lasting solutions to what have become chronic problems. The private sector has failed to generate enough fresh investments (domestic and foreign) to meet the needs of manufacturing modernization. Thus, a private-public partnership strategy was required that would adopt a longer term vision to achieve an internationally competitive manufacturing sector abiding by WTO rules and Egypt's commitments. This has been the approach used by the government, based on more intensive consultations with the private sector to agree on how best to achieve this goal.

D. Manufacturing Sector Composition

Table 1: Total Establishments Registered at the General Authority for Industrial Development According to Activity, Production Value & Investment Costs, in Thousands of EGP

Activity	Number of Establishments	Production value	Investment Costs	Number of Workers
Coal Extraction	1	52800	21699	82
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	238	3012118	2263413	6278
Textile, Clothing and Leather	143	2592178	2120238	15287
Wood and Wood Products	27	94139	37798	630
Paper Products, Printing and Publications	41	612137	543922	2319
Chemicals	199	4250344	2902903	12781
Building Material, China Pottery Products and Refractories	42	618586	491774	1954
Metallurgical	13	6113900	805746	978
Engineering, Electronics & Electric Products	97	4250173	1591013	7659
Other Manufacturing	5	1011052	262297	587
Service and Maintenance Centers	3	2000	5686	259
Total	809	22609427	11046489	48814

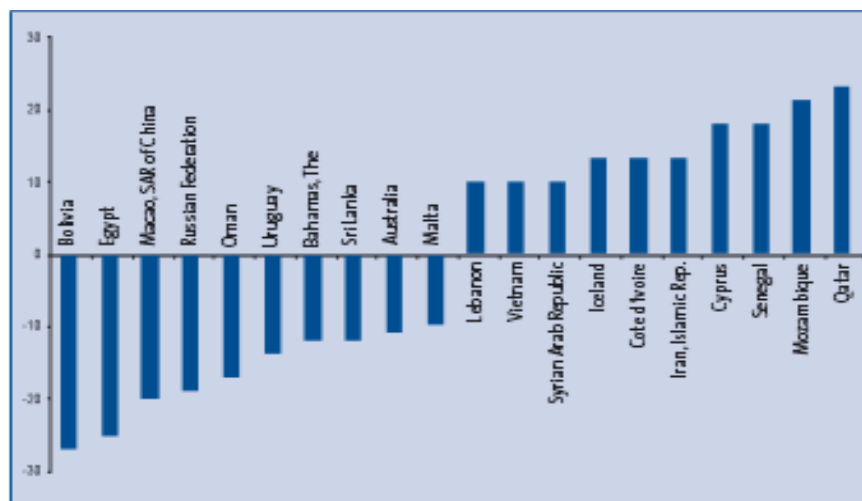
Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry

The previous table gives an outline of the relative weights of different industrial sub-sectors in terms of number of establishments, production value, investment costs and number of workers. If we consider the four criteria altogether we would find that the most important manufacturing sub-sectors are Textiles, Food & Beverages and Chemicals.

E. Ranking of Egypt's Industrial Performance and Competitiveness

The UNIDO competitive industrial performance (CIP) index helps assess national industrial performance in the global economy. The index aims to capture the ability of countries to produce and export manufactures competitively in a single, intuitively appealing measure. The 2009 Industrial Development Report covers 122 countries. The CIP index combines four main dimensions of industrial competitiveness: industrial capacity, manufactured export capacity, industrialization intensity and export quality. According to this indicator, Egypt ranks 75 in 2005 compared to 50 in 2000, moving 25 places downward.

Figure1: Major Changes in the Competitive Industrial Performance (CPI) Index Ranks, 2000-2005



Source: Industrial Development Report 2009, UNIDO

Figure 2: Competitive Industrial Performance (CPI) Index Ranks by Region, 2000-2005

Country or territory	Rank	
	2005	2000
Middle East and North Africa		
Turkey	43	43
Qatar	47	70
Tunisia	49	52
Jordan	51	44
Morocco	57	61
Lebanon	61	71
Saudi Arabia	66	75
Egypt	75	50
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	85	98
Kuwait	96	92
Syrian Arab Republic	103	113
Oman	113	96
Algeria	120	118

Source: Industrial Development Report 2009, UNIDO

UNIDO pointed out that Egypt faces several problems when it comes to the development of the manufacturing sector, especially in agro related industries because of the high percentage of waste of agricultural crops (40 to 60% of total) that occurs before they reach their processing destination. This is caused mainly by inefficiencies in transportation, shipment and packaging. In addition, the banking system applies very strict norms that hinder investment and the more rapid development of SMEs.

Another source, the Egyptian Competitiveness Reports, also points to the need to deal with competitiveness issues and to do so in an integrated strategy rather than piecemeal solutions. The 2005-2006 Report gave an analysis of “competitive threats” to Egypt’s manufactured exports and concluded that many (if not most) of them are under threat from countries like China and Turkey in key export markets. Those products not under threat tend to be natural resource-based (such as oil products).

Egypt’s share of world manufactured exports is very small, and well below its potential. As manufacturing can play a crucial role in modernizing and transforming the economy to catch up with rapid global developments, the challenges of competitiveness should be a top concern for both government and the private sector.

The decline in Egypt’s ranking is disturbing. It represents big and urgent challenges for both the government and the private sector. To help meet this challenge successfully, Egypt will continue to tap the sources of international co-operation to access required financial and technical support.

Chapter II: ODA Contribution to the Manufacturing Sector

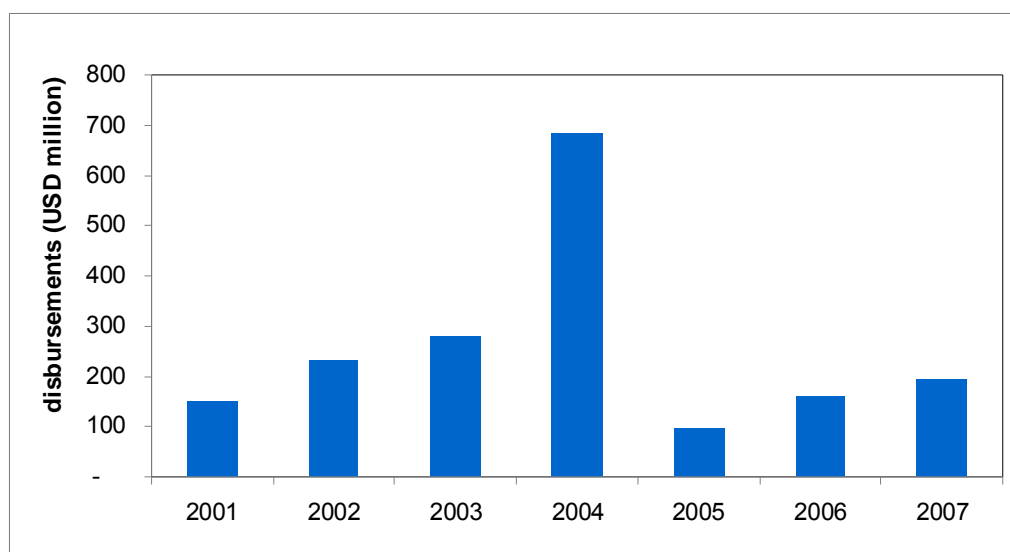
This chapter reviews the contribution of official development assistance (ODA) to the development of the manufacturing sector. The review identifies the main development partners, annual disbursements (2001-2007), type of delivered assistance and its geographic distribution. It explores the main development partners' contributions in general then focuses on the leading manufacturing sectors. Finally, it presents the state of challenges and efforts made on different levels for further development of the sector.

A. Synopsis of ODA and Development Partners

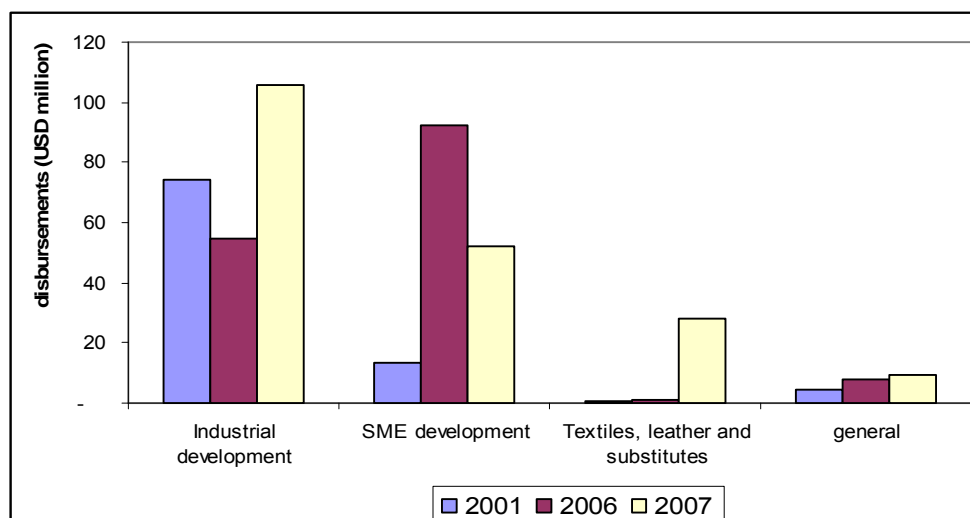
There are currently 10-12 development partners active in providing assistance to the manufacturing sector. Total disbursements during 2001 to 2007 reached an average of USD 200 million, with 2004 witnessing an exceptional increase in disbursements, as illustrated in figure 3. The boost in disbursements was caused by the launching of an EIB-funded project in the field of liquefied gas. The leading partners, in terms of disbursements in recent years, are the USAID, AfDB, EIB, EU, and Italy.

As illustrated in Figure 4, ODA contributions are oriented toward "industrial development", which includes projects for the upgrading of technologies and skills, modernization of plant equipment and operational systems, making industry more demand and export oriented and raising overall productivity. ODA is also directed to projects supporting SME development where these smaller enterprises are quite significant, such as in textiles, leather and substitute sub-sectors.

Figure 3: Total Annual Disbursements, in Millions of USD



**Figure 4: Development Assistance by Top Industrial Sub-sectors,
in Millions of USD**



There are currently 87 ongoing development ODA-funded projects in the manufacturing sector. Of these, 35 are active in SME support, followed by 11 in the “industrial development” assistance. The highest number implemented in industry sub-sectors is in Textiles, with a total number of nine projects. Finally, as the total number of projects in table 2 indicates, there are three projects overlapping in three components.

Table 2: Number of Ongoing Industrial Projects by Sub-sectors

Sub-Sector	No. of Ongoing Industrial Projects
SME Development	35
Industrial Development	11
Textiles, Leather And Substitutes	9
Industrial Policy And Administrative Management	7
Agro-Industries	6
Basic Metal Industries	4
Chemicals	4
Technological Research And Development	3
Cottage Industries And Handicraft	3
Energy Manufacturing	2
Fertilizer Plants	2
Forest Industries	2
Engineering	1
Pharmaceutical Production	1
Total	90

Figure 5: Cumulative Disbursements of the Main Development Partners Working In the Industrial Sector in Egypt, (2001-2007), in Thousands of USD

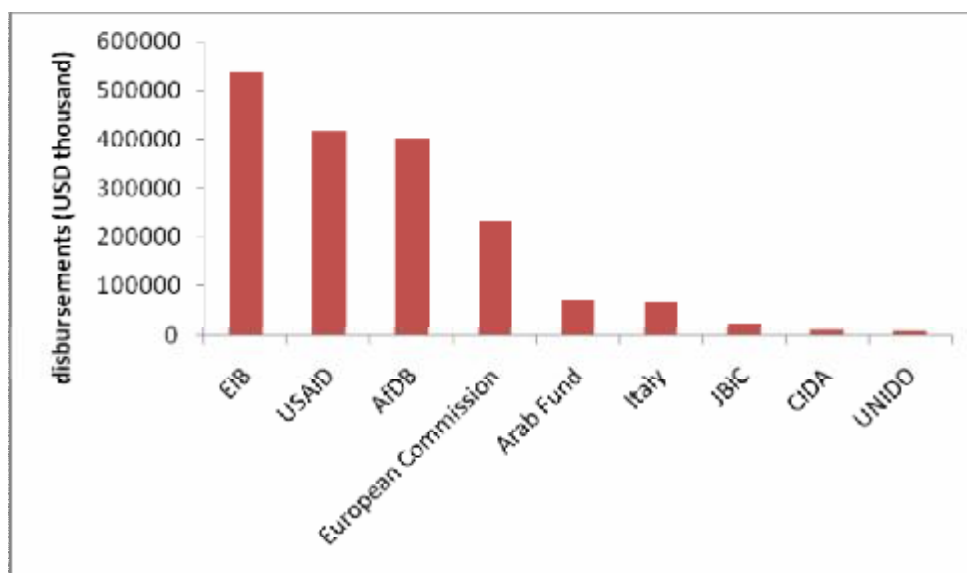


Table 3: Industry Annual Disbursements by Main Development Partners, in Thousands of USD

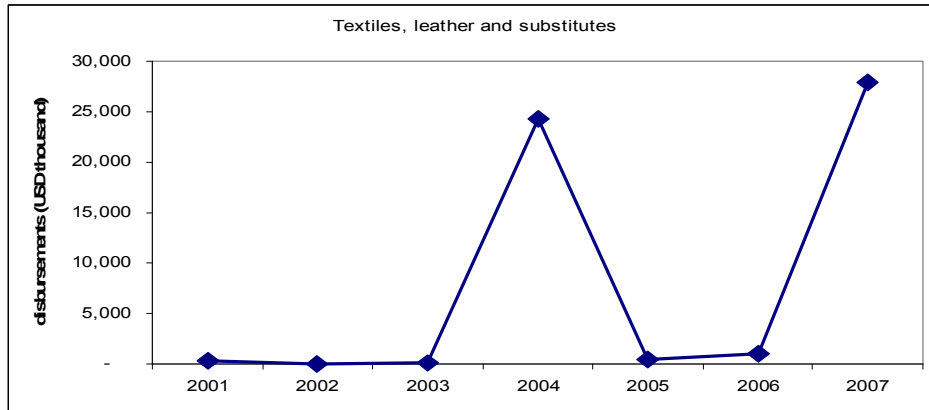
Development Partner	2006	2007
AfDB	0	61,671
USAID	34,914	53,711
EIB	51,569	32,469
European Commission	25,087	27,520
Italy	36,598	9,380
UNIDO	0	8,770
CIDA	1,652	1,351
Spain	273	860
World Bank	0	103
Switzerland	254	86
Greece	154	0
China	7,395	0
Arab fund	2,421	0
Germany	1,135	0
UNDP	159	0

B. Contribution of ODA to Leading Sub-sectors in Manufacturing

Textiles, leather and substitutes

The textile industry plays a key role in manufacturing, in terms of output, employment and exports. Disbursements funding projects in the textile sector have been stagnant during 2001 to 2007, except for the two years 2004 and 2007, during which the spinning and weaving project (funded by the European Union) accounted for a significant part of total assistance.

Figure 6: Annual Disbursements in the Textiles, Leather and Substitutes Sector, in Thousands of USD



The bulk of assistance was in the form of investment assistance (Figures 7 & 8). The main development partner was the European commission directed to spinning and weaving project just referred to.

Figure 7: Type of Assistance in the Textile Sub-Sector, in Millions of USD

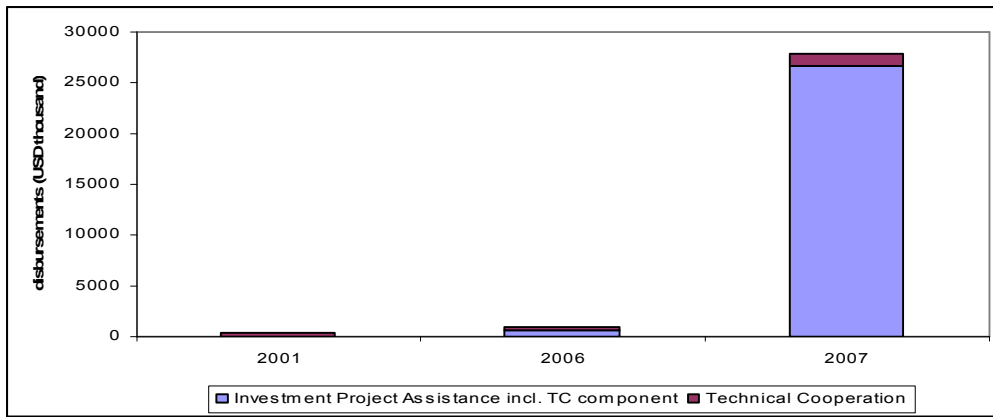


Figure 8: Development Partners Operating in the Textile Sub-Sector, in Thousands of USD

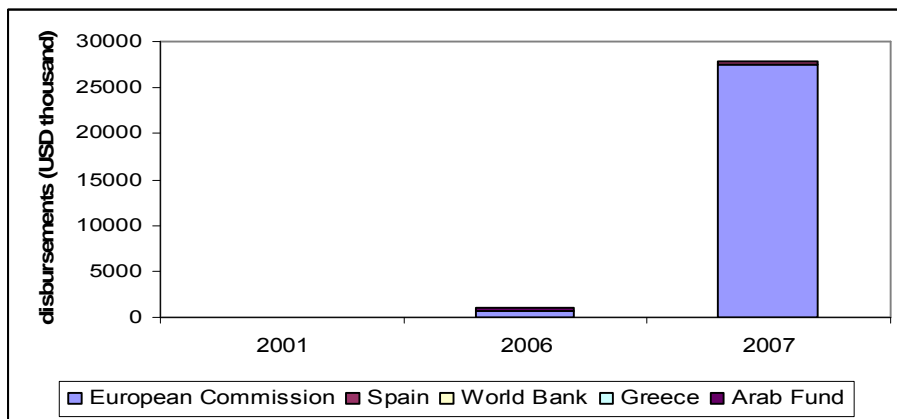
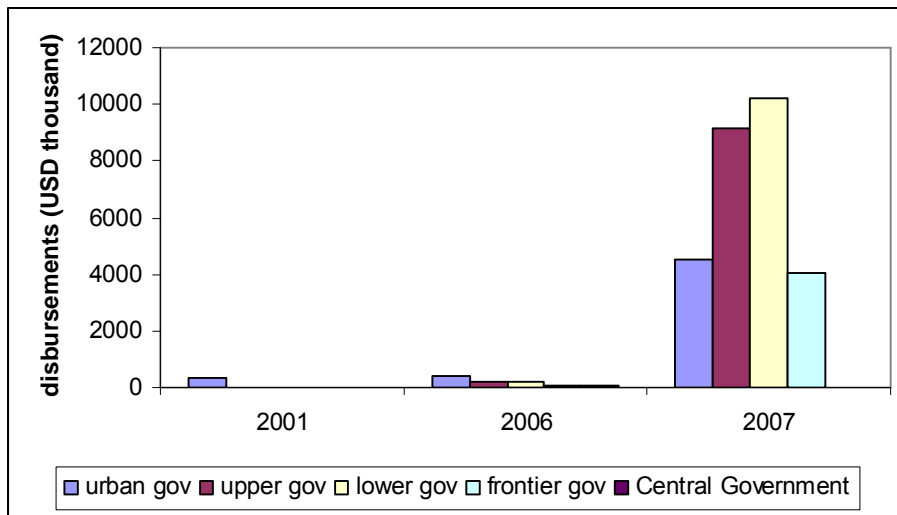


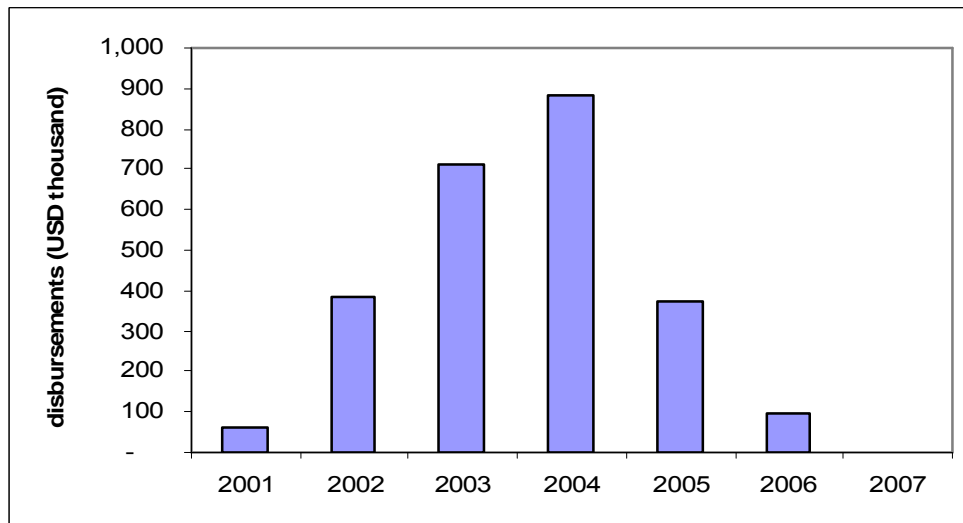
Figure 9: Geographic Distribution of ODA in the Textile Sub-Sector, in Thousands of USD



Agro-industries

Agro-industries (mainly food processing) constitute a significant share of the manufacturing sector output and of the total export basket, in addition to being an important sector in terms of employment absorption.

Figure 10: Annual Disbursements of Agro-industries Sub-sector, in Thousands of USD



Development assistance to this sub-sector remains quite modest, accounting for only 0.14% of total disbursements, and directed to six projects. Investment project assistance accounted for almost 70% of the total, and was provided via two projects funded by Spain. The first project aimed at designing and supporting the establishment of a technology transfer center promoting SMEs competitiveness; the second was designed to improve food security.

Figure 11: Type of Assistance to Agro-industries, in Thousands of USD

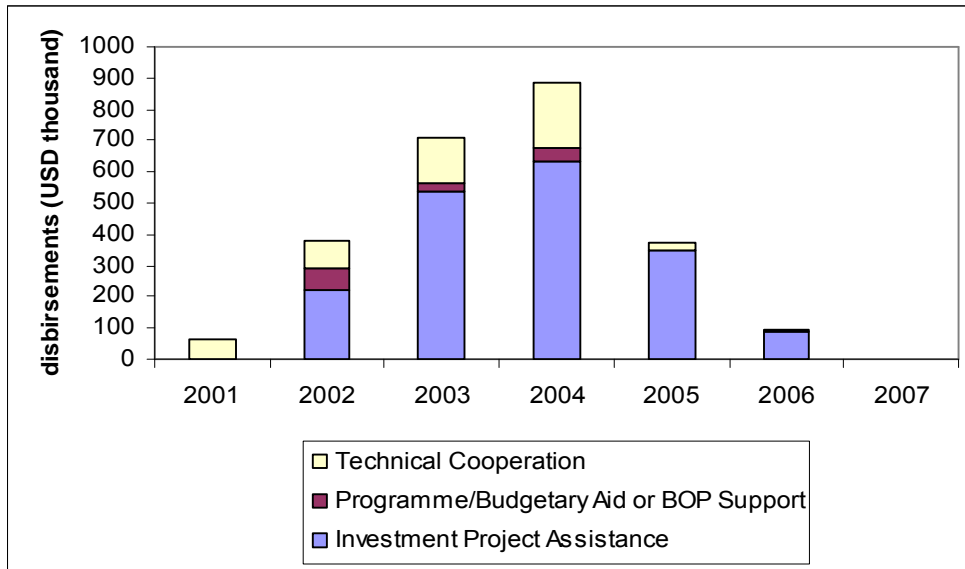
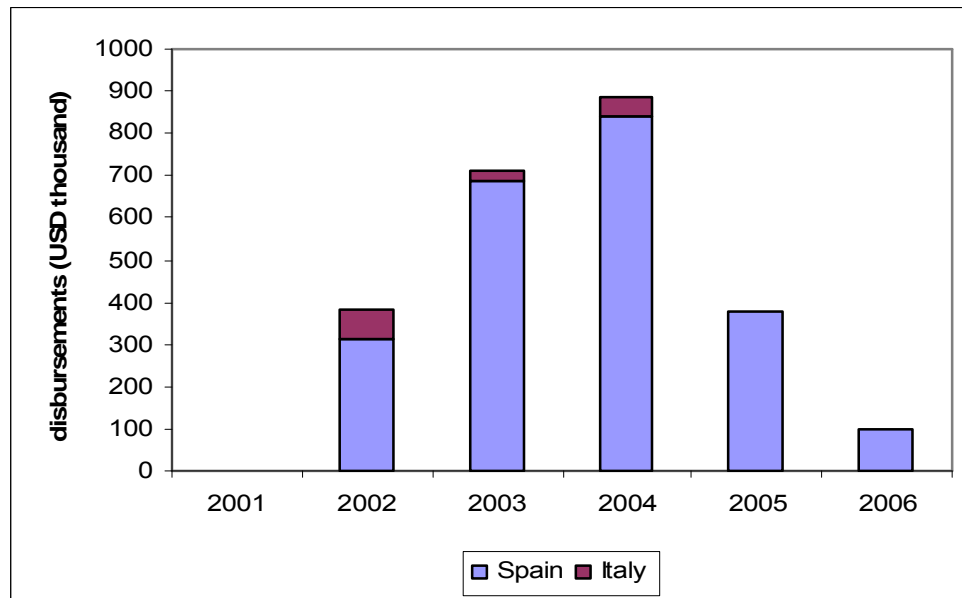
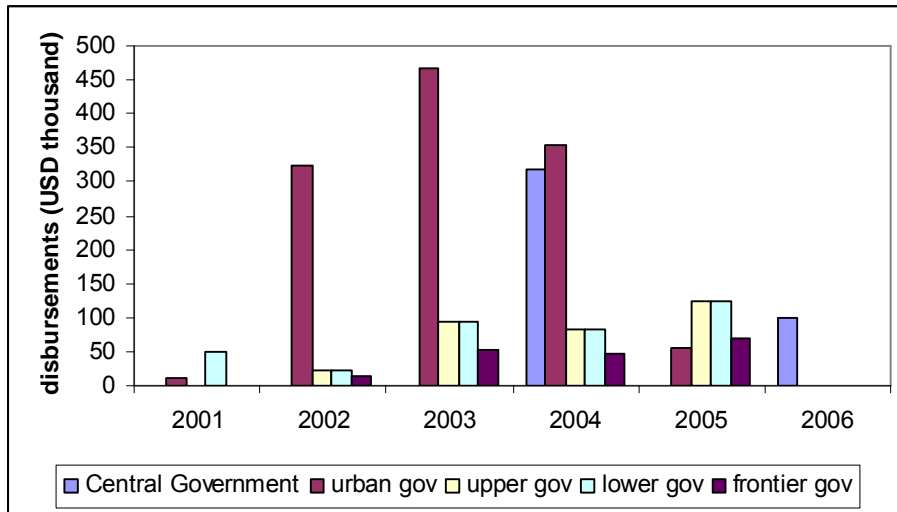


Figure 12: Development Partners Operating in the Agro-industries Sub-sector, in Thousands of USD



The geographic distribution of assistance was concentrated in urban governorates, mainly Cairo during 2001 to 2004, and food processing establishments located in Cairo, Alexandria, Dakahlia, Sharkia, Gharbia, Giza and Minya.

Figure 13: Geographic Distribution of Agro-industries Assistance, in Thousands of USD

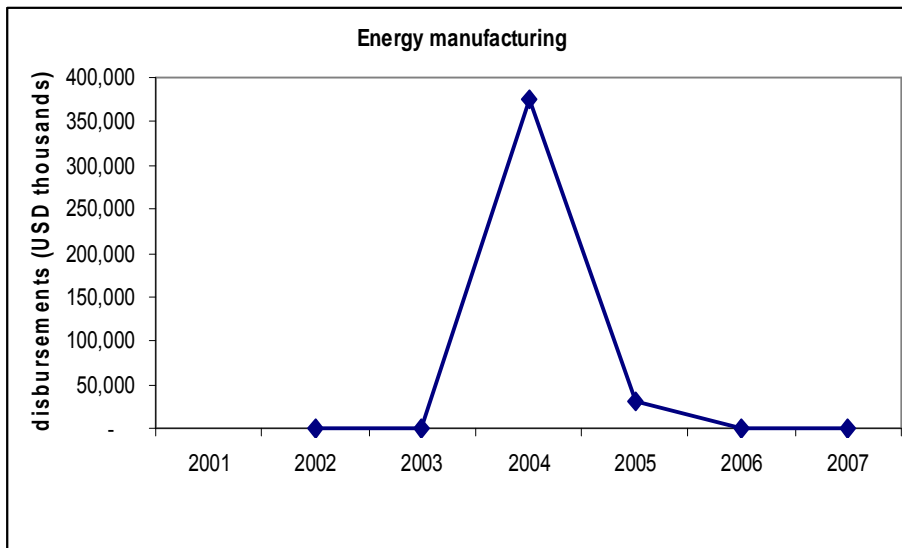


Energy Manufacturing Sector

The energy manufacturing sub-sector is ranked third among manufacturing sub-sectors, as accounting for almost 22 percent of total disbursements. This sub-sector includes the activities related to gas liquefaction and petroleum refineries.

ODA funds allocated to this sub-sector increased substantially during 2004 and 2005, and were funded by the EIB in the form of investment project assistance. The activities of this sub-sector were mainly located in Alexandria in 2004 and Behera in 2005.

Figure 14: Annual Disbursements of Energy Manufacturing Sub-sector, in Thousands of USD



C. MSMEs

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)³ constitute almost 98% of total manufacturing establishments working in the Egyptian economy. Interest in MSMEs is rapidly rising, based on successful experiences in Taiwan and other countries where these enterprises have been an important engine for growth. These firms provide jobs, produce a significant part of the total value added, feed larger industries with production inputs and after-sale services, as well as act as distributors/buyers of their products. Smaller firms also provide a large segment of the poor and middle-income population with low priced goods and services. Some of these firms also become sources of innovation and experimentation. The continuous influx of small firms is considered a healthy phenomenon and a crucial barometer for social and economic well-being.

An analysis of the determinants of success of the MSMEs in Egypt, according to a 2004 survey (El Mahdi, 2005), revealed that eight subgroups of factors played a determining role in distinguishing their success from failure. Being situated in a *cluster* seems to matter significantly. Having modern and up to date *technology* is a major ingredient to efficiency and high productivity. The larger *sized* enterprises are main contributors to productivity enhancement. Being *male* matters because of the obstacles faced by females workers. Having an encouraging *business environment* and being established in an *urban area* is another factor that contributes to success. *Formality* plays a notable role in the ability of the firm to operate successfully. Having access to basic *infrastructure* such as roads, transportation, electricity, water, etc is essential to the MSMEs survival and ability to produce and market its products or services.

Accordingly, several areas require actions to improve efficiency of these enterprises. First, policy tools targeting micro units should aim at helping them grow and raise their productivity. Such tools include technical assistance programs especially in cluster communities where new knowledge is transmitted more easily among the enterprises. There is also a need for more diverse packages of finance and technical support. In the case of manufacturing enterprises, more is needed to orient them towards export development and to create business networks with larger companies whether inside or outside Egypt. Intra-firm linkages between large enterprises and MSMEs are still minimal if not negligible and should be promoted to enhance the benefits of complementarity for both sides.

Second, the small entrepreneur has a tendency to avoid expansion beyond certain limits and prefers to operate "informally". Incentives such as allowing special tax cuts and other measures could bring more of these firms into the fold of the formal economy. Third, the training component needs to be substantially expanded and improved in quality to develop human resource capabilities, with tailor-made programmes addressing the challenges facing these enterprises. These and other supportive actions should be part of a coordinated policy to tap the considerable potential of MSMEs. To respond to these needs, a law was promulgated in 2004 which designated the Social Fund for Development (SFD) as having the prime responsibility for developing these enterprises. It is now a question of effective implementation and monitoring of results to establish whether further action is necessary to support these enterprises.

An average of a dozen development partners have given special attention to the MSMEs for at least two decades. Currently, they are the AfDB, EIB, CIDA, EU, Germany, Italy, UNDP, USAID, JBIC, Switzerland, Netherlands and others. Development partners' disbursements, totaling USD 403 million represented one fifth of total disbursements to the manufacturing sector during 2001 to 2007. Funding by individual contributors varied substantially during the 2001-2007 period, with EIB providing more steady volume of assistance. (Figure 16)

³ It is important to mention that although statistics do not differentiate between micro enterprises and small and medium ones, we believe that one could assume that small and medium entities are those who contribute most to manufacturing output and value added.

Figure 15: Annual Disbursements for MSMEs Development, in Thousands of USD

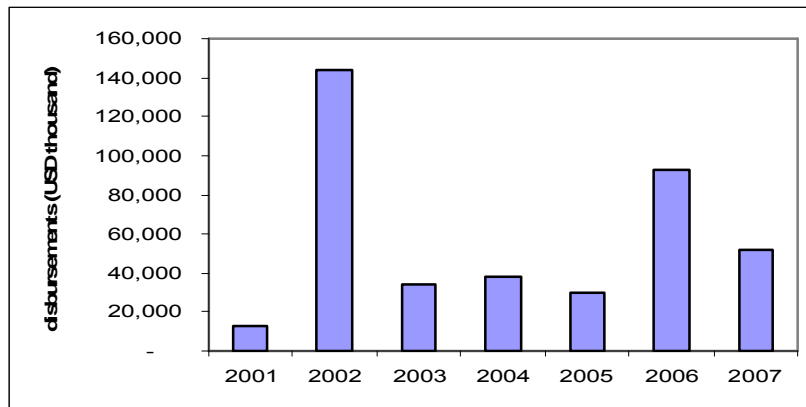
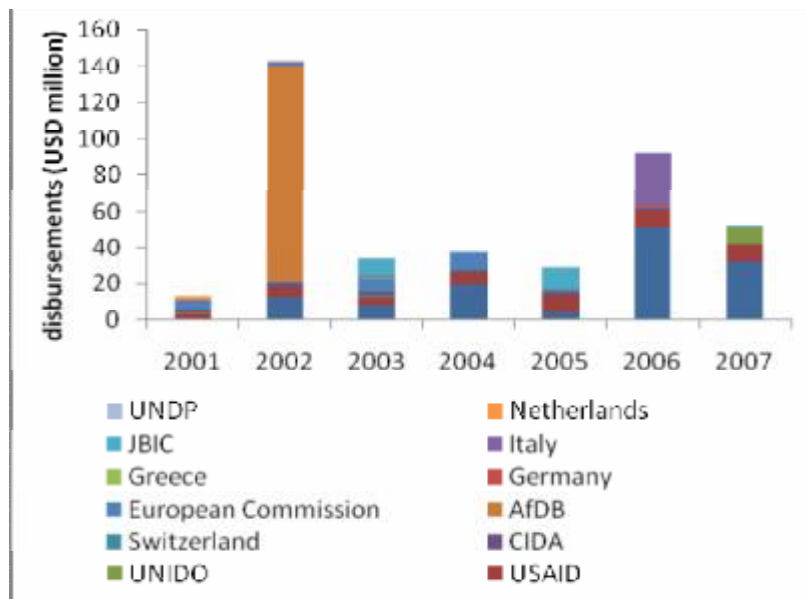


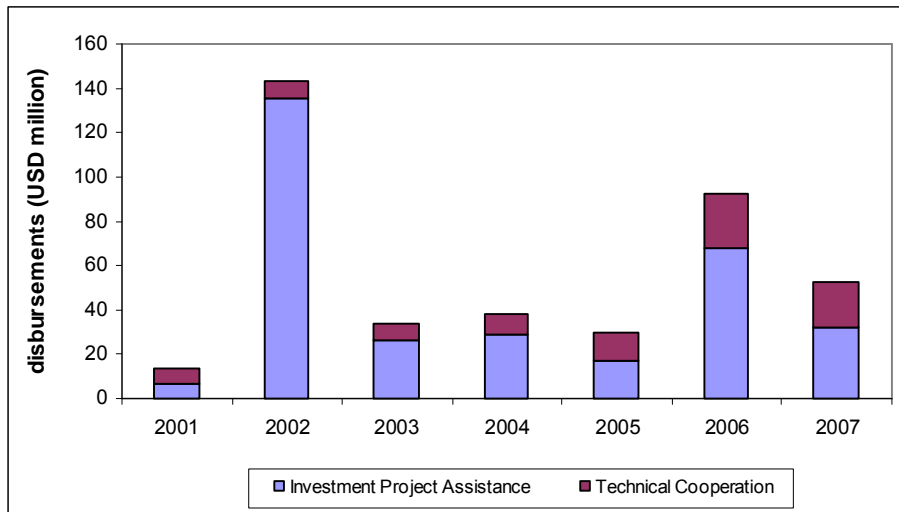
Figure 16: Development Partners Operating in MSMEs Development, in Millions of USD



Within manufacturing, the bulk of ODA assistance to these enterprises has gone to five sub-sectors (which account for over 80% of their total number) namely, Furniture, Garments, Food and Beverages, Metal products (except machines), Wood & Cork products.

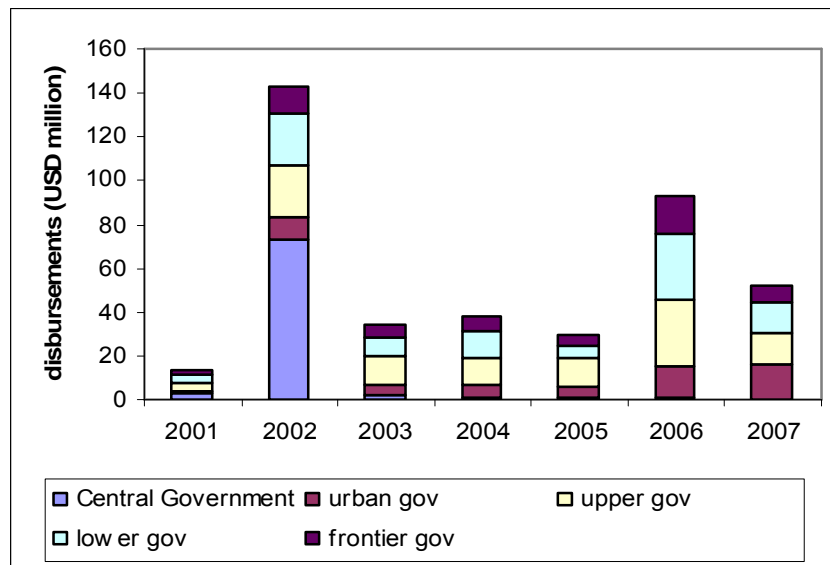
As for the type of assistance, Figure 17 shows a higher tendency of delivering investment assistance, which accounted for 80 percent of total disbursements, with 20 percent dedicated to technical support.

Figure 17: The MSMEs Development Assistance by Type of Assistance, in Millions of USD



ODA disbursements to fund projects went mostly to projects based in or serving various governorates, with the central government share re-directed to commercial banks for credit granting purposes.

Figure 18: Geographic Allocation of the MSMEs Development Assistance, in Millions of USD



D. Infrastructural support

In addition to sector and sub-sector-specific assistance, the modernization of Egyptian manufacturing requires cross-sector infrastructural support to improve efficiency and international competitiveness. We review below some of the key elements of such support and the role of ODA in contributing to it.

§ Export Promotion and Trade Liberalization

Export Promotion

As mentioned in chapter I, The Egyptian Economy was dominated by the public sector for more than three decades. Because an import substitution policy was in place, very little production was directed toward exports, and Egypt's foreign trade was mainly the domain of the public sector. With the implementation of the open door policy, manufacturing exports showed steady increase, with the largest exports of manufactured products in textiles, followed by the food industry.

With the application of ERSAP, exports witnessed very limited growth initially, as the economic restructuring required several years until its positive impact could be manifest in improved competitiveness. In fact, Egypt's exports of manufactured products stagnated for over a decade. It was not until early in the first decade of the 21st century when exports started showing healthy growth. These exports accounted for almost 58% of total exports in 2005 according to the latest UNIDO Industrial Development Report. Such growth has been the result, at least partly, of government efforts to review and upgrade its export promotion approaches.

Among the reforms implemented by the government are the following:

Establishment of Export Promotion Councils: As a result of the ministerial decree no. 521 issued by the Minister of Supply and Trade, 12 Commodity Councils were established in 1997 to coordinate efforts of various stakeholders; better lines of communications were established to improve the consultative process between policy makers, manufacturers and leading exporters. These commodity councils have since increased in number, and in 2005 the Ministry of Trade and Industry selected a group of experienced manufacturers and exporters as key players in achieving export targets in each sector. These groups act as research units that help offer recommendations to policy makers regarding technical issues, marketing, financial, production, human resources and other export related issues. Each council is sector-specific, representing its sector's growth potential and competitiveness.

The Egyptian Export Promotion Center was established over ten years ago, with the objective of supporting the development of Egypt's exports. It was reorganized in 2006 when the center's board was reappointed to include chair persons of each of the export councils as well as officials from key organizations. The Center now acts as a coordinator between all export councils and other export service providers, as well as supporting policy research and advocacy.

The General Organization for Exports and Imports Control (GOEIC) was established under the Ministry of Foreign Trade to boost exports to various markets. GOEIC is responsible for overseeing the inspection of exported and imported commodities, upkeep of commercial export, import and other scientific registries and facilitating trade by removing trade impediments. It has established a database for foreign trade, an advisory Trade Service Center, and accredited laboratories for food and industrial testing. In 2005, the number of imports inspected was reduced, relying instead on international certification and laboratory testing. This has led to greater transparent and less bureaucracy.

Other key initiatives include the launching, with ODA support, of the *Foreign Trade Training Center (FTTC)* in 2001, which is Egypt's non-profit institution specialized in export training services.

The Egyptian Commercial Service provides support services to firms seeking to export their products, offering them tailored business service packages aiming to improve overall foreign trade and investment performance by using its network of over sixty offices abroad.

Together, these institutions offer a wide range of support services to manufacturing (and non-manufacturing) firms, with the goal of expanding and diversifying Egypt's exports. The key to making effective use of these services is to ensure better coordination amongst them and maintain regular consultations with the private sector to fine tune services offered to meet changing needs.

Trade Liberalization

Egypt's trade policy is integral to the country's efforts to restructure the economy, develop the manufacturing sector and promote exports. It has undergone changes favouring greater integration into the global economy. Since the early 1990s Egypt has taken numerous trade liberalization measures both unilaterally and through meeting its WTO commitments and engaging in free trade area agreements (FTAs). Thus, to open new and expand its potential in existing markets, Egypt has negotiated several agreements, including:

The Association Agreement with the EU was established with the objective of providing access to and links with the large European market. The agreement paved the way for tariff reduction in industry and agriculture which directly contributed to liberalizing Egypt's trade in these sectors.

Egypt joined *the Common Market for East and South Africa (COMESA)* agreement in 1998, eliminating duties on imports from member countries to enhance intra-regional co-operation and trade in the region. Egypt hosted two ministerial meetings in 2007 to promote further co-operation in the fields of agricultural and transport and facilitate the integration of member economies.

Egypt was also among the 17 countries involved in the Greater Arab Free Trade Area Agreement (*GAFTA*), effectively removing custom duties by 2005. Since signing in early 1998, Egypt's exports to GAFTA members have risen to USD 2.4 billion in 2007. Imports were valued at USD 4.4 billion.

An agreement was signed in 2004 between Egypt and the U.S. to establish the Qualified Industrial Zones (QIZ) which came into effect in early 2005. It sought to provide Egypt duty free access to US markets, provided that products include a minimum of 11% Israeli components. This was seen as a "landmark" agreement to improve competitiveness, create more jobs, and open up export opportunities especially for Egypt's significant textile industry. Other sectors that directly benefit from this agreement include the IT, furniture, leather goods and processed foods sectors.

Other agreements that complement Egypt's outward policies include the Agadir Agreement with Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco. It aimed at removing tariffs on trade, improving economic cooperation and reducing customs procedures between agreement members. The agreement, signed in February 2004, took effect in 2006, and allows Egypt to also make use of member inputs to meet EU requirements and quotas.

While liberalization measures have provided easier access to foreign markets and enabled Egypt to meet its international commitments under the WTO, liberalization has also generated pressures on domestic industries, giving rise to calls for subsidies to protect them against foreign competition. The government has resisted most of these calls for protection, and it is essential that industry take the necessary actions to improve productivity and competitiveness. Leaders in many countries are urging governments everywhere to strengthen their resolve not to engage in protectionism which would trigger "beggar-thy-neighbour policies" of the 1930s to the detriment of all.

§ Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

The benefits of foreign direct investment are well known and documented, whether reference is made to more developed countries like Canada and Australia or developing countries such as China, most of Asia and many others. Egypt experienced a serious decline in the inflow of

FDI during the mid-1990s which lasted until early this Century. The current government has embarked on an aggressive FDI promotion programme since 2004, building on a series of measures taken earlier on and has launched an international campaign to attract fresh investments. The programme has been very successful, as reflected in the record annual inflows of FDI, reaching USD 10-12 billion in the past two years.

A Ministry of Investment was established in July 2004. The Minister is authorized to issue regulations governing special economic zones, implementing an asset management programme, provide a supportive investment climate, improving the abilities of the Capital Market Authority and financial institutions to manage investments and restructuring efforts.

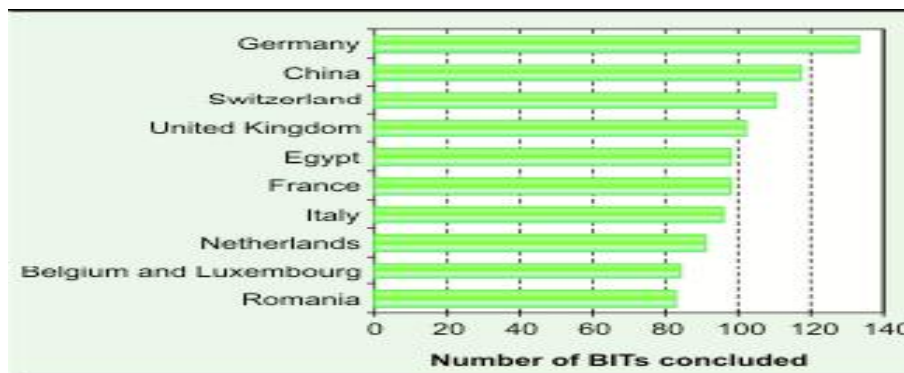
A major law affecting FDI and the privatization regime is the Investment Law (8 / 1997). It stipulates that foreign investors are to be treated equally in terms of property, land and capital ownership in comparison to their domestic counterparts. Investors are also provided with automated approvals, extendable tax holidays and the reduction of bureaucratic procedures in registration and other forms of admission for investing firms. Investors are protected against expropriation and are allowed to manage dividend repatriation without restrictions.

Another strategic government measure was to amend existing legislation to make GAFI the sole body that approves investors' proposals, issues licensing on certain tax and custom exemptions to investors, and prepares essential investment maps and statistics. GAFI is responsible for company registration, site location, partner identification, contracts, and license acquisition, with no cost to the investor. GAFI established the "One Stop Shop" which consists of specialized and well-trained officials from different government agencies to deal with investors in one location.

According to the 2006 World Investment Report, the sharpest rise in ranking among developing countries by the FDI Performance Index was achieved by the North African region, with Sudan, Egypt and Morocco moving up in the rankings. Egypt was one of two developing countries that figured amongst the top 10 signatories of bilateral investment treaties (BITs) worldwide. Mirroring international trends, Egypt has reformed its tax system, reducing corporate income taxes and eased operational conditions for TNCs. Land acquisition by foreign investors as well as their entry and residence requirements have been simplified.

The surge in FDI inflows was due mainly to strong increase in investment in the petroleum industry and also to the faster pace of privatization. Other investments have gone into chemicals, engineering, pharmaceuticals and textiles. Net FDI inflows in the non-petroleum sector increased from USD8billion in FY2006/2007 to USD9.1billion in 2007/2008. As for the manufacturing sector, attracting FDI into the sector is becoming difficult as competition grows from other developing countries, particularly in Asia. Overall, further efforts are necessary to direct more FDI to non-petroleum sectors to meet their needs for expansion. In terms of inward FDI performance and potential, Egypt was still ranked as an under-performer according to that report.

Figure 19: Top 10 signatories of BITs, as of end 2005



Source: World Investment Report, 2006

§ Technology Transfer

In an age of rapid technological advancement, countries are devoting more efforts to update and upgrade their knowledge and technology bases. Egypt is lagging behind these efforts, as shown, for example, by the very low percentage of GDP spent on research and development and other indicators. The 2007 Egyptian Competitiveness Report stated that there has been a decline across most parameters measuring innovation: company spending on R&D, declining quality of research institutions and Intellectual Property Rights. All of these indicators underline the urgency of taking actions to deal with this difficult challenge. One of the means of coping with this challenge is to facilitate the transfer of technology from foreign sources.

A series of measures have been taken in recent years to improve and speed up the transfer process. In 1993, the Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC) introduced the Technology Development Programme. In 2000, the Supreme Council for Research Centers was set up to improve the coordination of research efforts. In 2002, Egypt passed the Intellectual Property Rights law complying with the WTO's Trade-Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement.

In 2004, Egypt started setting up transfer technology and innovation centers to improve product quality and enhance competition by providing easier access to technologies. The Egypt Technology Transfer and Innovative Center (ETTIC) was established, offering business start-ups with technical assistance, mentoring and necessary advice for projects to improve their entrepreneurial understanding of the targeted markets, build technical capacity, and provide entrepreneurs with project management courses. Entrepreneurs have access to ETTIC machinery and equipment. The ETTIC conducts regular surveys to assess the gap between global and local technologies. This is done in collaboration with export councils, new industrial clusters, and the Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI). The Center is establishing partnerships with foreign technology transfer centers to provide the latest technologies to local clients. ETTIC has also established a number of services and training centers such as: Fashion and Design Centre, Food Technology Centre, Leather Technology Centre, Leather Tanning Technology Centre, Furniture Technology Centre, Productivity and Quality Improvement Centre, Engineering Industries Technology Centre, and Textiles and Clothing Business Centre, among others.

In January 2006, Egypt joined the EU Technology Transfer Network which provides advanced technology and technology information to all Egyptian industrial sectors.

§ Physical Infrastructure

Industry depends on efficient infrastructure. Surveys in low income countries consistently rank lack of access to, and poor quality of, infrastructure as one of the major constraints to private investment and to sustainable development generally. Power supply, water, transport and communications are of particular relevance to industrial development. As UNIDO's 2009 Industrial Development Report argues, bridging the infrastructure gap needs three related policy initiatives: changing the priorities of public expenditures, using the private sector and dealing with development partners.

The increasing emphasis on infrastructure projects in recent years reflects the higher priority given to this essential requirement. Egypt has one of the best physical infrastructures in Africa. Almost 100% of the rural population has access to electricity; cities have potable water though sanitation is still below needs; and numerous bridges, road networks, new ports and expansion of existing ports and airports have been built to improve transportation within the country and facilitate links with North Africa and the rest of the world.

The involvement of the private sector in implementing infrastructure projects has been accelerated with the privatization measures, and Build-Operate-Transfers (B.O.T.) is now used as a more efficient means of building and operating many infrastructure facilities.

The monopoly of maritime transport ended in 1998 and the government is liberalizing the sector, with the private sector carrying out most of the loading, supplying, ship repair, container handling and related activities. The 41 Egyptian ports are divided into commercial, ore, petroleum, fishing and tourist ports. The seaport total cargo capacity is about 22 million tons a year. The main Egyptian port in Alexandria has been renovated by constructing deeper quays for larger vessels; re-designing storage areas, warehouses, and associated infrastructure; installation of new fiber optic cables for data transmission; installation of a more automated cargo management system; and renovation of the passenger/cruise ship terminal. Reforming the Customs Authority has resulted in more rapid custom clearance. The first fully private port operating in Egypt was established in Sokhna at the southern the entrance of the Suez Canal. Funding from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) will help finance investments in equipment and civil works.

Likewise, air transportation services have also been liberalized, leading to the appearance of private airlines and other air service providers. More attention is being given to expand the capacity of air cargo, especially to facilitate the transport of perishable products to prime markets abroad.

Despite the progress made, infrastructure remains a big challenge and still requires more attention. A 2005 report by the World Bank stated that Egyptian ports for example are saddled with infrastructural inefficiencies, old institutional structures, high logistic costs and unrealistic tariffs. These features can only undermine the competitiveness of Egyptian manufacturing exports and adds to the cost of imported inputs.

Development partners have actively supported infrastructure projects, not only physical but also those focusing on the development of human resources, in education, vocational training, public health, and environmental protection. These projects have benefited not only manufacturing but other sectors as well. The Industrial Modernisation Program was designed specifically to attend to a wide range of industry's needs. Other projects, such as those referred to in the section on export promotion, have a similar objective.

To conclude, the manufacturing sector is a key driver in the country's economic and social development, with much potential yet to be tapped. A more explicit industrial development strategy, which aims at poverty reduction through support of the MSMEs and other means, and at increasing the international competitiveness of Egyptian industry, deserves more attention from both the government and development partners.

Chapter III: Selected Case Studies

This chapter presents two case studies of examples in which ODA has provided assistance in support of manufacturing development in Egypt and also briefly outlines selected successful experiences in China and India in the same field.

A. Egypt

§ Industrial Modernization Center (IMC) and the Textile Sector

The IMC was established as an independent entity to assist in modernizing Egyptian industry and enhance its competitiveness. It is jointly funded by the European Commission (Euro 250 million), the Egyptian Government (equivalent to Euro 103 million) and the private sector (equivalent to Euro 73 million). It is the largest single assistance programme in Egypt and one of the largest in terms of EU's contribution.

There are over 26,800 registered industrial enterprises in Egypt employing 1.4 million. IMC focuses on companies employing more than 10 workers of which there are approximately 12,300 enterprises. Since mid-2005, IMC reported that it has assisted over 6000 companies in agrobusiness, engineering, information technology, test laboratory services, building materials and construction, chemicals, food and beverage, paper printing and packaging, textiles and wearing apparel, metallurgical industries, leather and shoes, wood and furniture, pharmaceuticals, and services related to industry. Assistance is directed to the development of human resources, research and development, technology transfer, export promotion, and quality upgrading. Over 10,500 projects have received assistance from IMC to-date. IMC assistance in export development is channeled through Expolink, which is responsible for organizing participation in international trade fairs.

IMC uses ODA to present different types of services to support the textile sector. Those include mainly production specialized services and technical support (management system; which represents 50% of IMC support) through corporate assessment and feasibility studies and marketing development (market plans, research, export plans, and branding).

Interested companies register through the IMC website. There are already 1669 companies eligible for IMC support in the textile sector. At least 85% are SMEs (mainly ready-made garments). Companies must legally registered, have a minimum of 10 staff members, and in possession of a tax and industrial identification number. IMC focuses on assisting target companies achieve specific objectives related to growth of at least two of the following: sales, export, number of employees, and investment.

The IMC is planning to work with 200 new exporters in 2009. It will also conduct a survey to identify development assistance needs in textile industry during the next five years. Based on work done so far, IMC reports that the main challenges faced by its target clients include the following:

- Inadequate management skills;
- Poor product quality and manufacturing processes;
- Lack of automation and need for Programmable logical control (PLCs) to develop solutions to reduce costs;
- Lack of regular and cost effective shipping lines.

As an example of services provided, the IMC has reported the case of a company producing knitted goods and baby wear, with a paid up capital of EGP 8 million, 1100 workers, and exporting to the U.K. market. With the aim of improving competitiveness and production efficiency, a request was made for IMC assistance. This was subsequently provided to upgrade its technology, produce professional promotional brochures (through ExpoLink), and train staff through a Skills Development Program focusing on production, maintenance and quality control, in addition to taking advantage of the Master Trainers training offered by the

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). The main outcome of the assistance was the award of the ISO certificate; other certifications are in progress.

The substantial volume and wide range of IMC's support services suggest the desirability of an evaluation of its impact on client companies to draw lessons of experience and disseminate these to a wider audience.

§ The Foreign Trade Training Center (FTTC)

The Foreign Trade Training Center (FTTC) is a non-profit organization established in 2001 by the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) as the first specialized training center in export promotion in Egypt. It has a board of directors headed by the Minister and includes prominent businessmen. FTTC started operations in 2002 in collaboration with the Japanese Government as represented by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). The Center's main objective is to address one of the key obstacles to export development, namely the lack of qualified personnel.

Currently, the FTTC trains an average of 3,000 trainees per year, including some from Arab countries. It offers 30 courses conducted by 25 specialized trainers. The target clients are practitioners and facilitators from governmental bodies working in export support units, exporters and newly graduates trained to become export specialists.

As a JICA-funded project, FTTC went through two phases: the first phase aimed at building the Centre's capacity to deliver quality services; JICA provided experts, equipment including PC labs, a state of the art processing/printing center; and FTTC staff members were sent to Japan for training; some funds were made available for course development and training of trainers. The second phase provided funding for the same components with assistance from new Japanese experts. A third phase is being considered to develop regional activities (to train Arab and African participants), establish a distance learning module and continue training the FTTC staff in Japan. FTTC was awarded the ISO 9001 certificate and the JICA award for the year 2008.

FTTC received other ODA and established partnerships with other entities: In 2002, the USAID funded 14 training programs with a total budget of \$1million. For three years (2005-2008), the EU Trade Enhancement Program (TEP-A) supported FTTC with the provision of experts, training materials and case studies. Three years ago, FTTC was accredited by the UK Export Institute, making it possible for graduates to receive both Egyptian and British certificates.

A training project was designed in collaboration with the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and the International Trade Center (ITC), targeting SMEs. Another partnership was initiated with CBI (the Center for the promotion of imports from developing countries), based in the Netherlands, which aims at making FTTC one of the CBI accredited representatives in Egypt offering specialized courses in exports. Finally, an agreement was signed with the Islamic Bank Funding Institute to provide financial assistance for trainees from Arab Islamic countries.

FTTC faces the challenge of financial sustainability; it does not receive any funds from the government and relies on revenues from course fees.

B. Selected Foreign Experiences

§ China

Since 1979, China has carried out massive economic reforms in both urban and rural areas to establish a more market-oriented economy, develop its industrial sector and improve competitiveness. Volumes have been written about China's successes. The following merely

highlights the main steps that have been instrumental in accelerating China's industrial development.

The establishment in 1984 of the 14 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in coastal cities was a strategic move that attracted substantial FDI inflows for many years, due to the tangible incentives offered and the special treatment accorded to investors, which was not available anywhere else in China. Other special zones followed in the interior, with packages of incentives for the same purpose. The effect has been a steady flow not only of funds but of management and technical expertise and the training of Chinese counterparts to build national industrial capacities. The initial focus of these zones was strictly to expand exports and encourage investors to import advanced technologies. In 1999, for example, Shenzhen's new high-tech industry recorded an output value of Yuan 82 billion, making up 40% of the city's total industrial output.

From early on, China has encouraged the establishment of joint ventures with public enterprises, either by allowing mixed ownership or through mutual cooperation agreements. This was regarded as an effective means of facilitating the transfer of skills and technical expertise – a strategy that has proved its success in areas such as transportation, communications, energy, building materials, machinery, chemicals, electronics, pharmaceuticals and medical equipment.

To facilitate the growth of international linkages through FDI, China has signed about 50 bilateral agreements on encouraging and protecting investment and 30 agreements on the avoidance of double taxation. China is also a signatory to the convention establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the convention on the settlement of Investment disputes.

Associated with the above measures was the gradual relaxing of foreign exchange controls on multinationals operating outside the special economic zones. The government established swap centers or markets which made foreign exchange available initially only to foreign companies but this was extended gradually to domestic firms as well as part of the reform process and to avoid the adverse effects of an overvalued currency.

As a result, China attracted USD 72 billion in 2005, which placed it as the most important recipient of foreign direct investment among developing countries. In 2007, China ranked first on the FDI confidence index.

Another important success factor in China's industrial development has been the consistent policies (since the mid-1990s) promoting SMEs. The Asian financial crisis of 1997 was among the factors that prompted the government to review the simplistic strategy that relied mostly on large enterprises. As a result, a unified administrative framework for all types of SMEs began to take shape. An SME department was established in the State Economic and Trade Commission, which is the highest-level comprehensive management Department in charge of reform and development policy of SMEs.

Today, the growing significance of SMEs in China's economy is hard to ignore. Chinese and foreign experts estimate that SMEs are now responsible for about 60% of China's industrial output and employ about 75% of the workforce in China's cities and towns. SMEs are responsible for creating most of the new urban jobs, and they are the main destination for workers laid-off from state-owned enterprises that re-enter the workforce.

Meanwhile, China's accession to the WTO has triggered intensive efforts to revise the laws and regulations on trade, technology transfer, investments, banking, insurance, securities, taxation, customs, intellectual property, telecommunications, health, professional services and other trade-related areas to bring them in compliance with the WTO regime. These efforts, and the reform measures that preceded them, are improving the quality and efficiency of China's industrial enterprises and upgrading its law-making and administration mechanisms, including enforcement. As a result, China was placed among the world's top 20 most competitive nations in 2006, after being ranked 34th in 1995.

Gradually but steadily China's reforms have led to greater market orientation and more competition which is materially changing its once oligopolistic industrial structure.

§ India

India's reforms are of a more recent vintage although its industrial sector boasts an earlier history than China's. Having adopted import substitution development strategies for three decades or more, India's industry was heavily protected. Current reforms started in earnest in the early 1990s and have gathered momentum since then. Despite recent progress, when the sector witnessed a vigorous growth of 11.3% in 2006-2007, manufacturing's share is limited to 16% of GNP. The government has set a target to raise this share to 25% by 2015. To achieve this, a comprehensive Manufacturing Policy was formulated that offers guidelines to provide incentives to promote technology development and ensure availability of a sustainable raw material base. This policy also contains provisions for further regulatory and procedural reforms and guidelines for monetary and exchange rate policy.

Among the key measures behind the revival and increasing competitiveness of India's industrial sector, three are worthy of special note. First, although India was one of the first in Asia to recognize the significance of export processing zones, operating experience revealed several shortcomings caused by a multiplicity of controls and absence of efficient infrastructure. Thus, a special economic zones policy was announced in 2000, addressing these shortcomings, creating eight zones, with approvals granted to establish 18 more new zones.

Second, India has also made intensive efforts in recent years to promote itself as an attractive destination for FDI to acquire advanced technology and enhance its export potential and export competitiveness with emphasis on technology intensive exports. In 2005, FDI inflows to South Asia reached USD 10 billion, and grew significantly in several countries, with the highest level ever for India of USD 7 billion. In 2007, The FDI Confidence Index showed unprecedented levels of investor confidence in emerging markets and India ranked second after China.

Third, India's remarkable development of its IT sector, including IT-enabled services (ITES), has played a key role in the revival of many segments of the Indian economy, including manufacturing. This was helped by a particularly conducive global demand but also by India's ability to successfully attract investment and technical expertise from Indian expatriates overseas, especially in California. Export revenues of IT and ITES, which include IT software and technology-related services, increased by 32 % annually during the periods 2001-2002 and 2006-2007. India's achievements in this field currently accounts for 65 % of the global market in IT and 46% in ITES. An added success factor is the fact that India's educational system, especially its specialized institutes, produces first rate graduates in science and mathematics.

Another significant factor orienting the manufacturing sector towards IT is the introduction of E-governance. This had the goal of reducing costs and increasing transparency of doing business with government. A National E-governance Action Plan has evolved, which lays out a comprehensive schedule for modernizing the business-to-government and citizen-to-government transactions.

As another sign of the priority given by India to industry modernization is the opening of UNIDO technology centre.

Chapter IV: Looking Ahead and Policy Recommendations

Development assistance has been playing a positive role in complementing Egypt's resources to support the country's efforts to improve living standards and meet its MDG targets. This report provides further evidence in support of this contention.

The emphasis given to the manufacturing sector here stems from the fact that manufacturing is a backbone of a modernizing economy in an age of rapid technological progress. Modern technology, of course, should be mainstreamed across the economy's various sectors, not only manufacturing. While the progress made so far and the contributions of the private sector are well recognized, this survey has also pinpointed many areas in manufacturing in which more progress is needed.

There are many prerequisites for achieving a sustainable, forward-looking manufacturing sector that enjoys clear competitive advantages in a highly competitive global market. Access to technology must rate high in the order of priorities to achieve modernization. But this access itself has its prerequisites: well qualified manpower of scientists and technicians, specialized technology centres with adequate financial backing, well thought out strategies and plans to boost R&D, solid collaboration with the business sector with which these centres should form "partnerships in research" doing industry-based contract research and delivering results, government support in terms of infrastructure, and greater support from our development partners through funding, twinning arrangements and joint research ventures.

A modern manufacturing has to function in a very competitive international environment that does not condone protectionist policies and measures. The real challenge, therefore, is not only to modernize but to achieve this goal while keeping an eye on competitiveness. This requires sharp focus and attention to where the manufacturing sector's competitive advantages lie and how these can be strengthened. In this context, reference must be made to the potential benefits of south-south cooperation (SSC). Many middle income countries in Asia and Latin America have accumulated a wealth of development experience in this sector, and Egypt is attempting to formulate a more coherent SSC policy to both contribute to as well as tap this resource.

To make all these possible, we need also to meet the challenge of having to change dominant attitudes toward the role of research in society as a whole and the business sector in particular. The low expenditure on R&D and reliance on imported technologies are important weaknesses. Although such reliance is probably inevitable in the short run, to do so for the long run is both very costly and detrimental to the goal of creating an innovative and modern society.

Egypt has a wealth of natural resources that remain un-(or under-) exploited. Future development will have to tap these resources, preferably using our own growing technological expertise and capacities. A major resource we have yet to explore effectively is the expertise of expatriate Egyptians abroad, most of whom are in senior positions (technical, academic, and managerial) in more developed countries and many own successful businesses in diverse fields. The recognized success of India and China in mobilizing their diaspora gives a clear example of the types of contribution to national development that these distinguished Egyptians can make.

An essential foundation is the education system. Efforts to upgrade it at various levels and specialties are underway. This is a long term challenge that requires persistence and clear vision. An improved system will deliver the right graduates with the right skills to meet the demand and demanding requirements of the job market.

Last but not least, our development partners have an important role to play. Their support of our industrial development is acknowledged and appreciated. As this survey shows, there is more to do. Their selective interventions, through support of technology transfer and sharing of industrial experience, are invited within the framework of the government's announced ten-point development strategy.

The above outline embodies a number of policy recommendations. Egypt's industrial development policy needs to have a focus on potentially competitive manufacturing activities; this policy has to give high priority to R&D and technology transfer as one of its core component; other core components are the continued upgrading of education (including especially vocational education), more proactive initiatives to attract the involvement of Egyptian expertise abroad and tap the benefits of SSC, strengthen the public-private partnership approach, and align development partners' contributions with our national development priorities.

PART II: Recent Trends of ODA to Egypt (DECODE)

Analysis of DECODE 's ODA Data (2001-2007)

Introduction

The Decode survey of the Ministry of International Co-operation was started in 2001 to gather information on Egypt's international assistance; development partners based in Egypt being the key source of data. The database currently hosts a time series of seven years, including financial and non-financial parameters related to development projects funded by our partners. The survey frame and questionnaire are regularly updated, and the 2007 survey includes an additional development partner, which is Cyprus. The rate of response to the 2007 survey achieved 97 percent of total average annual disbursements. This chapter presents the results of the 2007 survey and compares them with those of previous years.

Evolution of Disbursements

The 2007 disbursements showed an increase of 50 percent as compared to 2006 and 40 percent compared to the 2001 base year. At the same time, the number of ongoing development projects went down from 444 projects in 2006 to 358 in 2007.

Figure 20: Annual Disbursements, in Millions of USD

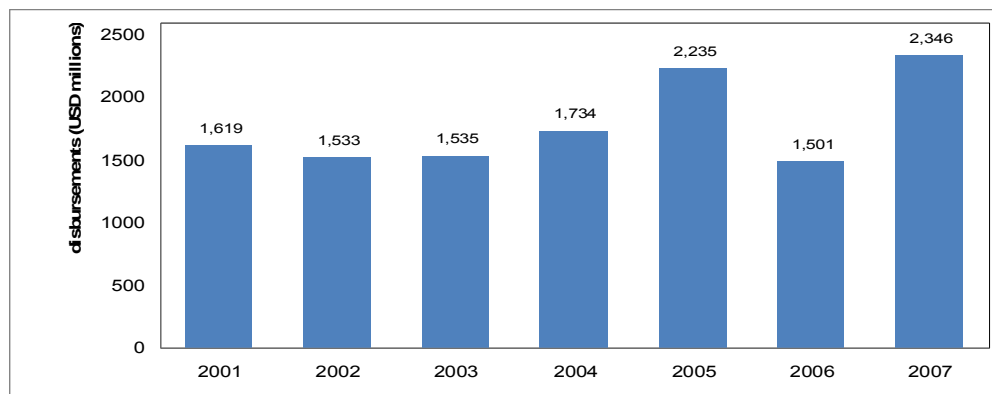
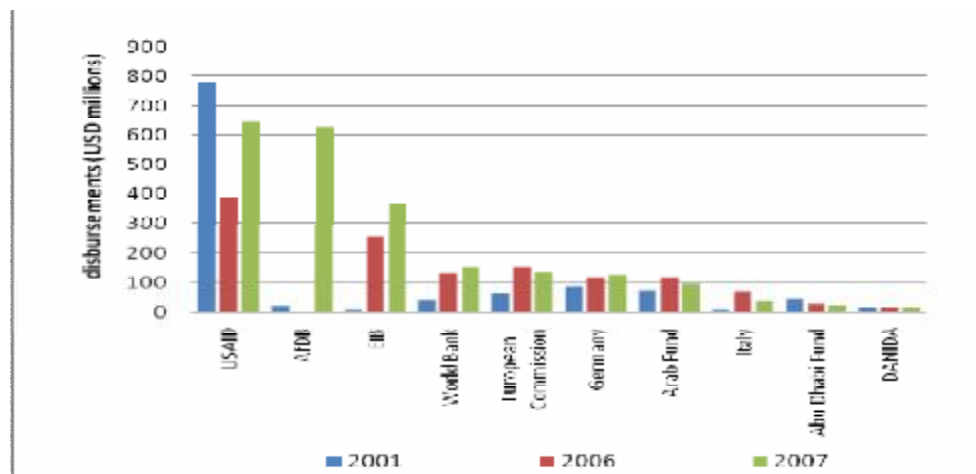


Figure 21 shows the top 10 development partners during 2007, constituting 95 percent of total disbursements. USAID disbursements have been declining since 2001 and this reflects an agreement to scale down assistance until 2009, after which USAID assistance would be set to a constant amount of USD 40 millions annually. This agreement will be reviewed with the new American administration to see how it can take into account Egypt's priority needs.

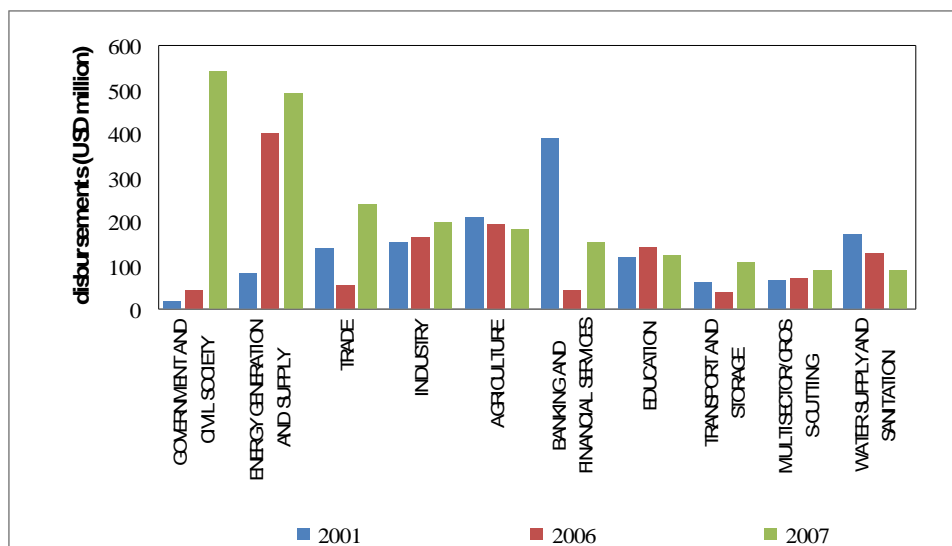
Figure 21: Annual Disbursements by Top 10 Development Partners, in millions of USD



Sectoral Allocation of Development Assistance

Figure 22 shows the disbursements directed to the top ten economic sectors and their corresponding growth from 2001 to 2007; these sectors accounting for 93 percent of total disbursements during 2007. Most development assistance was directed to the following sectors: government and civil society, energy generation and supply, and trade and industry. Average annual growth rates from 2001 to 2007 of 233 percent, 55 percent, 60 percent and 37 percent respectively.

Figure 22: Annual Disbursements by Top Economic Sector 2001-2007, in Millions of USD

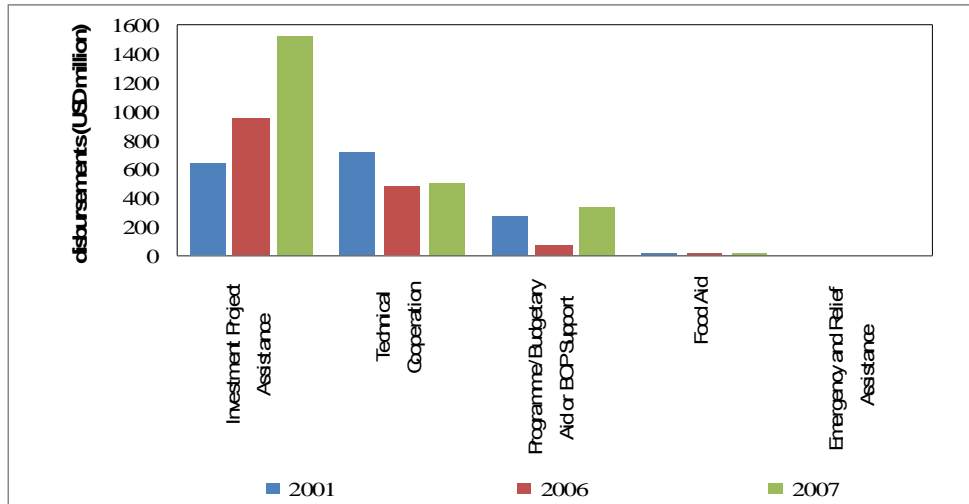


Development Assistance by Type of Assistance

Projects funded by development partners could take several forms; investment project based assistance, technical cooperation, budgetary aid or BOP support, food aid and emergency relief assistance. Figure 23 illustrates the main types of development assistance and the achieved growth rates from 2001 to 2007. The investment based assistance and technical co-operation are the most dominant forms established in Egypt, constituted 64 and 21 percent of total disbursements respectively during 2007. Minimal shares were dedicated to the food aid, budgetary aid and BOP support and emergency relief funded projects.

The investment assistance share has increased substantially when compared to previous years, it almost doubled since 2001 achieving a 20 percent average annual growth rate. On the other hand, the technical cooperation has been following a declining trend since 2001 (-30 percent), as per the effectively implemented ministerial strategy targeting the minimization of the technical co-operation share to the favor of more investment assistance.

Figure 23: Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance 2001-2007, in Millions of USD

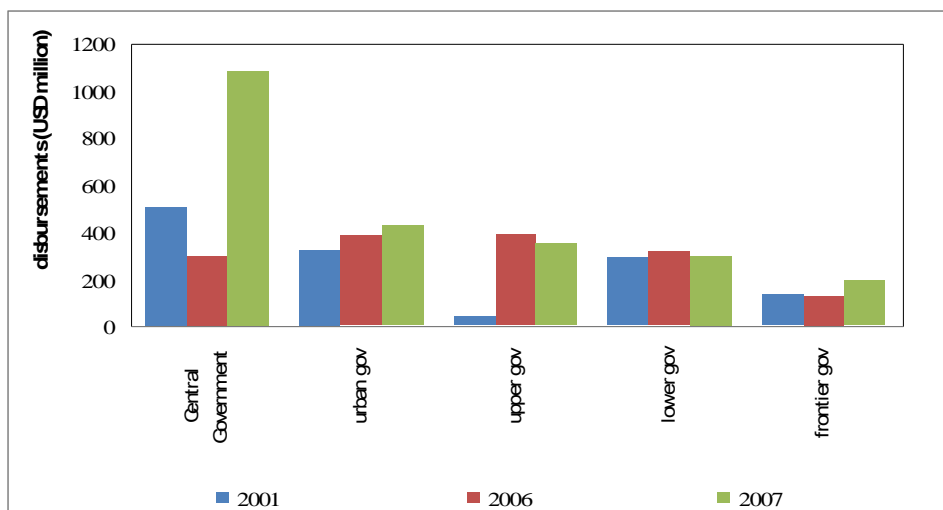


Development Assistance by Geographic Location

The geographic distribution of development assistance measures the extent of alignment with the targeting of geographic areas of priority to the GoE. Assistance should be focusing its efforts in the under-developed territories still suffering from lower human development standards in comparison to Egypt. As Figure 24 illustrates, during 2007 half of the assistance is still concentrated in central government (see Annex B for definition) and achieved a growth rate of 100 percent since 2001. In addition to acquiring a higher shares of total annual disbursements, central government accounted for 39 percent of disbursements during 2001.

On the other hand, Upper Egypt's governorates achieved a 734 percent growth rates which is the highest in comparison to the rest of the regions. Within the upper governorates, Assyout, Suhag and Giza have been receiving increasing assistance (36, 19 and 19 percent respectively). Moreover, Upper Egypt share of total disbursements has increased starting from a low level of three percent during 2001 and reaching a 15 percent in 2007.

Figure 24: Annual Disbursements by Geographic Location 2001-2007, in Millions of USD



Development Assistance by Terms of Assistance

The Ministry of International Co-operation is assigned to manage the “grant to debt ratio” as well as keeping the level of newly signed debt protocols to a level less than USD one billion annually; as per the issued presidential decree. Figure 25 summarizes the evolution of assistance by terms of assistance and the achieved growth rates from 2001 to 2007. The share of grants remains the dominant term of assistance delivered during 2007 representing almost two thirds of total annual disbursements. Nevertheless, loans have been increasing by higher growth rates in comparison to total grants in 2001; achieving a 58 percent in 2007. The substantial increase in grant disbursements was not caused by any increases in the number of development funded projects as the number of funded projects remained stable, but was caused by a significant boom in disbursements provided by the AfDB.

Figure 25: Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance 2001- 2007, in Millions of USD



The debt swap assistance has increased by an average annual rate of 40.56 percent since 2001, but is still insignificant to the other forms of assistance- loans and grants; accounting for only one percent of total disbursements. The number of debt swap projects declined from 43 ongoing projects during 2001 to 35 ongoing projects during 2007.

Development Assistance and the Millenium Development Goals

The year 2000 was the base for a new millenium, an era of co-operation between developing countries and development partners in meeting the development goals set by the United Nations (UN). The Ministry of Economic Development has recently disseminated the latest MDG report for the year 2008, assessing Egypt's progress in meeting its preset goals. The outcomes of this report will be used throughout this section to further assess the development assistance pattern made available for meeting the goals, especially those goals still unmet. Emphasis will be also dedicated to the progress made in meeting goal one responsible of eradicating extreme poverty, as it was the major goal targeted by development partners in terms of disbursed assistance.

Total disbursements directed to meeting all eight MDGs increased by 44 percent from 2001 to 2007, as illustrated in figure 26. MDG targeted disbursements accounted for almost half of total development assistance during 2007, reaching USD 1.25 billion.

Figure 26: Annual Disbursements by Total MDGs Versus Percent Weight to Total MDG Disbursements, in Millions of USD, Percent

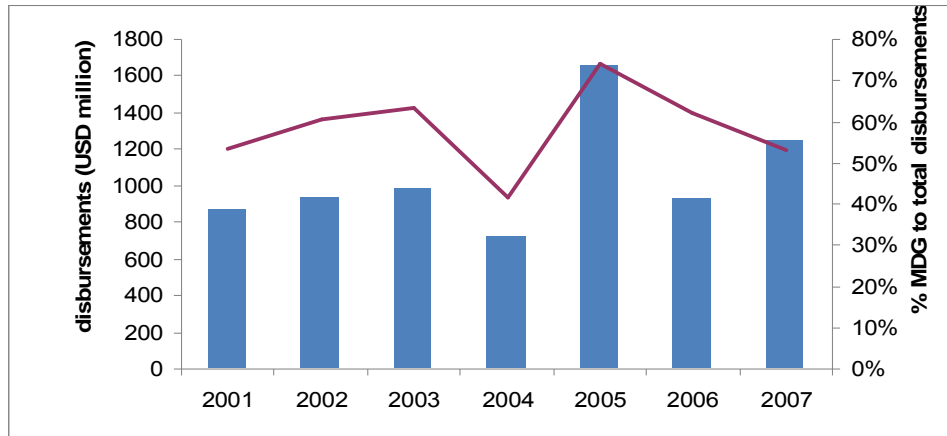
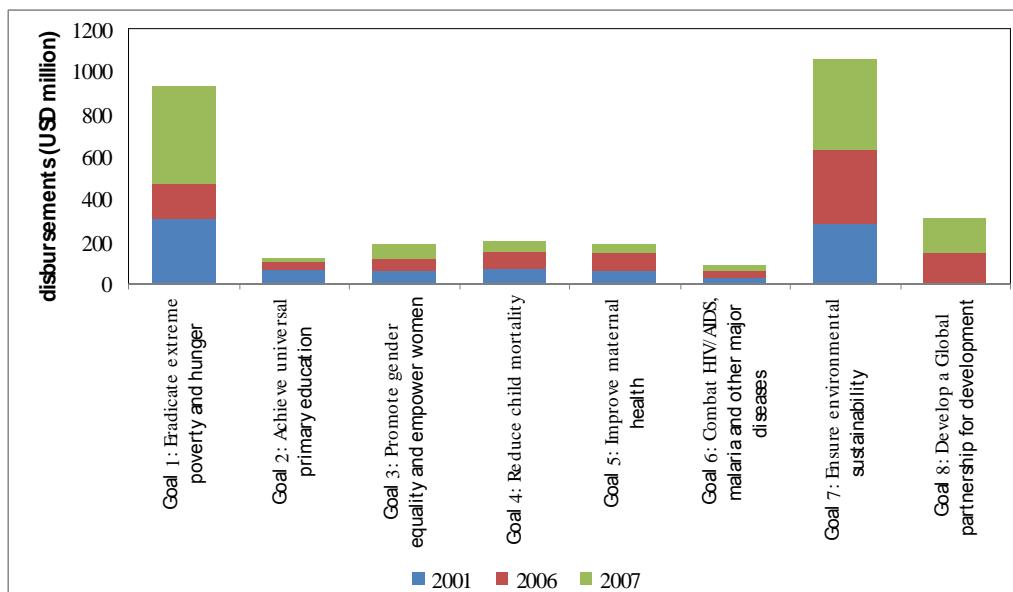


Figure 27 demonstrates the pattern of disbursements by goal. Almost 70 percent of total MDG disbursements were concentrated in meeting goals one and seven, eradicating extreme poverty and ensuring environmental sustainability, accounting for 37 and 34 percent respectively of total 2007 disbursements. The rest of the goals received modest volumes of assistance, witnessing stable or declining assistance during 2001 to 2007. Goal two: Achieve universal primary education, Goal 4: Reduce child mortality, Goal 5: Improve maternal health and Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases have all realized declining growth rates in total assistance, -73 percent -20 percent -27 percent and -34 percent respectively. On the other hand, Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women has increased by a modest share of 5 percent and Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development has reached an amount of USD 166 millions in 2007 compared to a nul sum in 2001, but still accounted for small shares of total annual disbursements. The importance of poverty and income distribution correlated with the concentration of development assistance in meeting goal one: eradicating extreme poverty. The coming section will highlight the current status in meeting goal one and will show the future governmental efforts and plans in meeting this goal.

Figure 27: Annual Disbursements by Goals 2001- 2007, in Millions of USD



Eradicating Extreme Poverty: Goal One

Egypt has already halved the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty according to international standards. According to the Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2004/05 (HIECS), 3.4 percent of Egyptians are living on less than USD 1 per day, (evaluated at purchasing power parity), compared to 8.2 percent in 1990. However, an increasing trend emerges when USD 2 per day is used as the base, such that 42.8 percent of Egyptians are living on USD 2 or less a day compared to 39.4 percent in 1990⁴.

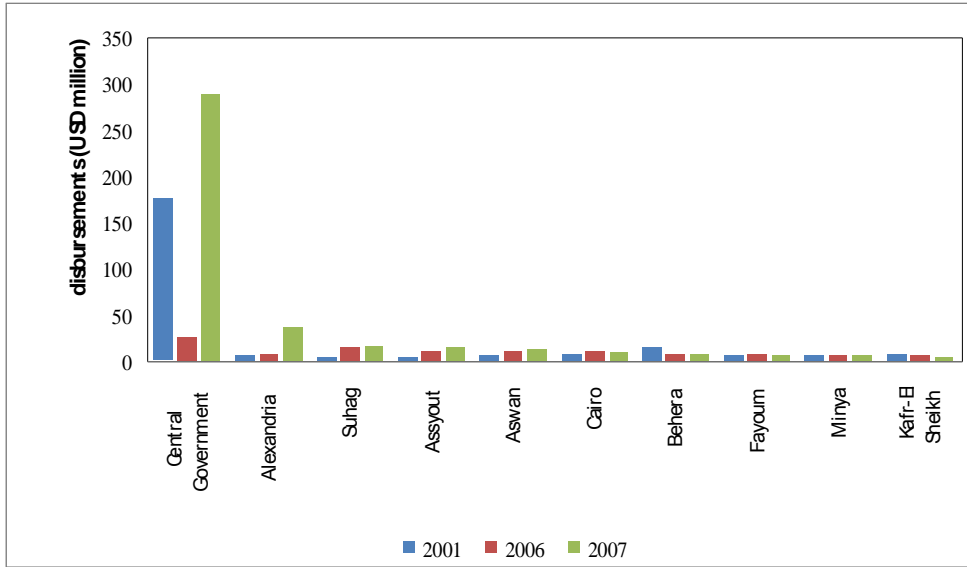
The Sixth Five Year Socio-economic Plan (2007-2012) has adopted the goal of reducing the poverty rate to 15 percent by the end of the Plan. The Plan's strategy is based on achieving balanced development with due consideration to both social equity and rapid economic growth. The GoE has already started implementing the aforementioned directions through two recent innovative programs. These target the poorest villages and the poorest families using an integrated and empowering approach. This approach consists of a program undertaking 'geographic targeting' and a program to undertake 'empowering the most vulnerable families'.

The program was experimented in two local units (including 14 villages with 80,000 people) in Beni Suef and Sharkya governorates in 2007, with the GoE investing around EGP 270 million in the experimental phase. This phase covered renewal and replacement of houses for poor families, water and sanitation networks, upgrading health units and schools, literacy classes and environmental projects. In addition, the Ministry of Social Solidarity provided financial aid and loans for the poorest families at these units. The impact of the experimental phase is now being evaluated by the IDSC affiliated with Egypt's Cabinet of Ministers. Plans are currently underway to implement geographic targeting in six governorates (Assyout, Sohag, Menya, Fayoum, 6th October and Behera). According to the Egypt Poverty Map, Assyout, Sohag and Menya include 76 percent of the poorest one thousand villages. This phase of implementation will cover 23 local units (149 villages) with an estimated cost of EGP 3,250 million.

Over the period 1996-2005, poverty declined in metropolitans and rural Lower Egypt by seven and five percent respectively. On the other hand, poverty remained unchanged in urban Lower Egypt and increased in Upper Egypt (by eight and ten percent in urban and rural areas respectively). Poverty mapping suggest the concentration of poverty in specific pockets, even within rural Upper Egypt. Based on combined data from the population censuses and household surveys, the poverty maps for 1996 and 2006 at the sub-governorate level show that both urban and rural poverty are fairly densely concentrated in very specific areas. One third of the poorest one hundred sub-districts or Sheykhhas exist in Sharkya, Menoufia and Qena. All the poorest one hundred villages are located in Upper Egypt.

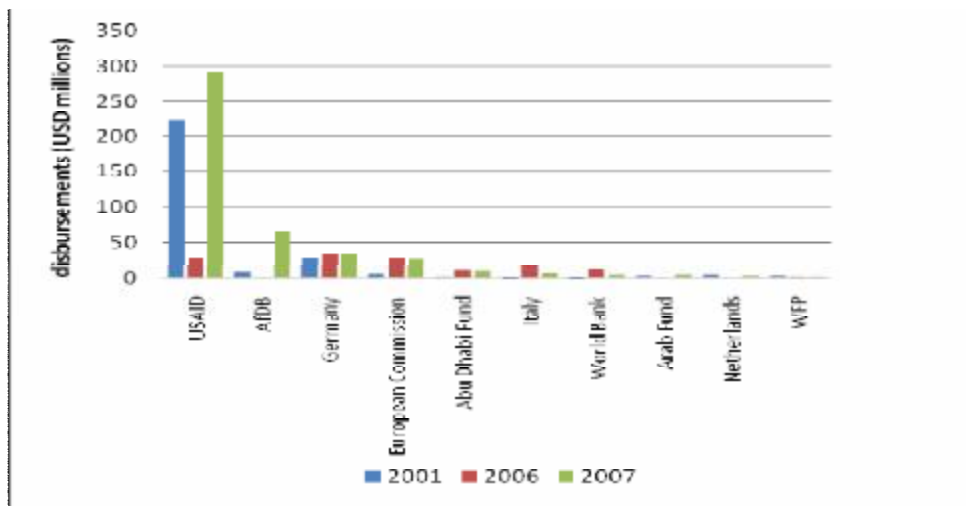
⁴ Ministry of Economic Development (2008), "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals, Midpoint Assessment", November 2008.

Figure 28: Annual Disbursements by Goal 1 and Geographic Location, in Millions of USD



On the other hand, development assistance targeting goal one responsible for eradicating extreme poverty, has substantially increased by a 50 percent growth rate from 2001 to 2007, funding 102 ongoing projects during 2007. Most of the increase in the assistance has been concentrated in central government based projects, followed by a flat distribution through out the rest of the governorates. Alexandria, Suhag, Assyout, Aswan and Cairo, have received lower levels of assistance. The assistance directed to this goal could be described as highly centralized, versus more decentralized programmes and projects implemented by the GoE as previously mentioned.

Figure 29: Annual Disbursements of Goal 1 by Development Partners, in Millions of USD



The USAID has been the main development partner contributing to eradicating extreme poverty, amounting for 63 percent of total goal one assistance and funding six ongoing projects during 2007. The USAID was followed in importance by the AfDB (14 percent), Germany (7 percent) and the European Commission (6 percent) funding almost the same number of ongoing projects.

Conclusions

- USAID is still a main development partner in Egypt although following a phasing out strategy
- Development assistance is still largely centralized as half of the assistance is located in central government
- Loan to grant ratio is still in the favor of a higher share of grant based assistance, since two thirds of annual disbursements took the form of grants
- Investment project assistance remains to be a significant form of development assistance provided by development partners, accounting for slightly more than two thirds of total disbursements
- Total disbursements targeting MDGs have seen concentration dedicated to meeting goals one and seven targeting the eradication of extreme poverty and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Recommendations

- There is a need to implement more decentralized development projects specifically in Upper Egypt's governorates, which still suffer lower human development standards and higher poverty clusterings
- Targeting the governorates of Sharkya, Menoufia and Qena where one third of the poorest hundred sub-districts are located is essential, while continuing working on the poorest one hundred villages located in Upper Egypt.
- There is a need to prioritize the sectors of water and sanitation, renewal and replacement of houses for poor families, water and sanitation networks, upgrading health units and schools, literacy classes and environmental projects, as per the Ministry of Economic Development's plan in eradicating extreme poverty in the previously stated geographical poverty pockets
- Boosting the share of debt swap to total development assistance through negotiating more protocols is necessary. This would eventually assist in reducing the loan burden on the long run as this policy tool gets more effective.

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Definitions of Terms

Amortization period - Period from date of commitment to date of last payment.

Approval - An approval is a firm obligation supported by the appropriation or the availability of public funds. The government of the reporting country undertakes to furnish resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes. Approvals are considered to be made on the date the loan or grant agreement (specifying amount, financial terms and conditions and purpose of loan or grant) is signed. For certain special disbursements, e.g., emergency contributions, etc., the disbursement date should be taken as the date of approval. (Also, see Commitment).

Beneficiary institution - The beneficiary institution is the institution receiving the assistance of the development activity. There may be several such beneficiary institutions for any one project. A recipient government department or ministry may be a beneficiary institution. The beneficiary institution should not be confused with the responsible ministry.

Co-financing - Modality of co-operation by which financing of projects and programmes is provided from more than one source, other than the recipient government. Co-financing arrangements may consist of third-party cost-sharing or a trust-fund modality.

Commitment - A commitment is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement or equivalent contract and supported by the availability of public funds, undertaken by the donor, to furnish assistance of a specified amount under agreed financial terms and conditions and for specific purposes, for the benefit of the recipient country. (Also, see Approval).

Disbursements - Disbursements represent the actual international transfer of financial resources. They may be recorded at one of several stages: provision of goods and services, placing of funds at the disposal of the recipient in an earmarked fund or account, payment by the donor of invoices on behalf of the recipient, etc. For definitions of gross and net disbursements, see guidelines for completing the Donor Profile Questionnaire on External Assistance.

Donor/Development Partner - The origin of funds for development assistance (multilateral, bilateral and nongovernmental organizations).

Emergency and Relief assistance (ERA) - see Types of assistance.

Executing institution - The executing institution is the institution actually executing the programme or project, from its inception to its completion. This includes the delivery of inputs as well as ensuring that the project meets its objective. A subcontractor is not an executing institution. The executing institution can be the donor itself, the recipient government, or an intermediary institution executing the project on behalf of the donor.

External assistance - External assistance for UNDP reporting purposes consists of Official Development Assistance (ODA), including emergency and relief assistance, and external non-governmental organization assistance.

Food Aid (FOA) - see Types of assistance.

Free-standing Technical Co-operation (FTC) - see Types of assistance.

Grace Period - Interval from approval to first repayment of principal.

Grant - A grant is the same as the provision of funds by a donor that do not require reimbursement from the recipient government. This includes "grant-like" flows, i.e. loans for which the original commitment stipulates that service payments (in local currency) are to be made into an account in the borrowing country to the benefit of that country (see Revolving funds).

Grant element - See ODA.

Investment project assistance (IPA) - see Types of assistance.

Investment-related technical co-operation (ITC) - see Types of assistance.

Loan - The provision of resources, excluding food or other bulk commodities, for relief or development purposes, including import procurement programmes, which must be repaid according to conditions established at the time of the loan agreement or as subsequently agreed.

Loan, concessional - The provision of funds by a donor as a loan which conveys a minimum 25 per cent grant element, thus qualifying it as an ODA transaction (see ODA).

Loan, non-concessional - Any other funds being provided by the donor that must be reimbursed over a period of time under terms which are not recorded as ODA. Data on these loans are not to be included in the DCR.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) - Official Development Assistance is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following tests:

(a) ODA is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective;

(b) ODA is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

To calculate the grant element of a loan, the present value at the market rate of interest of each repayment is ascertained. The excess of the loan's face value over the sum of these present values, expressed as a percentage of the face value, is the "grant element" of the loan. For operating purposes, the market rate is taken as 10 per cent. Thus, the grant element is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it is 100 per cent for a grant; and it lies between these two limits for a soft loan.

In general, a loan will not convey a grant element of over 25 per cent if its maturity is less than 10 years, unless its interest rate is well below 5 per cent. If the face value of a loan is multiplied by its grant element, the result is referred to as the grant equivalent of that loan.

Parallel Finance: when development partners source funds to a specific development project without sharing the total budget.

Programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support (PBB) - See Types of assistance.

Reporting year - The reporting year corresponds to the year for which information is collected.

Responsible Ministry - The responsible Ministry is the entity in the recipient country's government which has the overall recipient government responsibility for the implementation of the project. It can consequently be said to be the recipient government counterpart of the executing institution.

Sector - The substantive sector in which the project or activity has been classified using a standard classification system of the OECD/DAC list.

Types of assistance:

1. **Free-standing technical co-operation (FTC)** - The provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills and know-how or of technology for the purpose of building up national capacity to undertake development activities, without reference to the implementation of any specific investment project(s). Free-standing technical co-operation

includes pre-investment activities, such as feasibility studies, when the investment itself has not yet been approved or funding not yet secured.

2. **Investment-related technical co-operation (ITC)** - The provision of resources, as a separately identifiable activity, directly aimed at strengthening the capacity to execute specific investment projects. Included under investment-related technical co-operation would be pre-investment type activities directly related to the implementation of an approved investment project.

3. **Investment project assistance (IPA)** - The provision of financing, in cash or in kind, for specific capital investment projects, i.e., projects that create productive capital which can generate new goods or services. Also known as capital assistance. Investment project assistance may have a technical co-operation component (in which case the code is IPT).

4. **Programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support (PBB)** - The provision of assistance which is not cast in terms of specific investment or technical co-operation projects but which is instead provided in the context of broader development programme and macro-economic objectives and/or which is provided for the specific purpose of supporting the recipient's balance-of-payments position and making available foreign exchange. This category includes non-food commodity input assistance in kind and financial grants and loans to pay for commodity inputs. It also includes resources ascribed to public debt forgiveness.

5. **Food Aid (FOA)** - The provision of food for human consumption for developmental purposes, including grants and loans for the purchase of food. Associated costs such as transport, storage, distribution, etc., are also included in this category, as well as donor supplied, food-related items such as animal food and agricultural inputs related to food growing when these are part of a food aid programme.

6. **Emergency and Relief Assistance (ERA)** - The provision of resources aimed at immediately relieving distress and improving the well-being of populations affected by natural or man-made disasters. Food aid for humanitarian and emergency purposes is included in this category. Emergency and relief assistance is usually not related to national development efforts nor to enhancing national capacity. Although it is recorded as ODA, its focus is on humanitarian assistance and not on development co-operation as such.

Untied Aid: DAC statistics classify aid commitments into three tying status categories: untied, tied, and partially untied. Partially untied aid comes with restrictions, but ones that are looser than those of tied aid. By definition, partially untied aid is subject to the restriction that it must be spent on goods and services from the development partner nation or developing countries.

Annex A
Statistical Tables
“DECODE survey outcomes
2001-2007”

Tables sorted in descending order by 2007 data.

Table (A-1) Annual Disbursements and Commitments
(USD Million)

Year	Commitments	Disbursements
2001	1,550	1,619
2002	1,770	1,533
2003	951	1,535
2004	2,040	1,734
2005	593	2,235
2006	736	1,501
2007	2,717	2,346

Table (A-2) Annual Disbursements By Development Partner

(USD Million)

Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
USAID	777.30	848.16	579.90	515.93	565.56	387.02	649.83
ADB	21.52	121.14	195.08	72.65	12.70	0.00	628.49
EIB	9.67	80.39	135.39	440.54	895.01	255.77	364.06
World Bank	42.66	65.30	67.30	101.20	149.51	134.39	154.51
European Commission	62.42	41.71	71.55	187.38	74.40	153.90	135.91
Germany	88.84	63.23	81.71	57.90	148.64	117.81	127.19
Arab Fund	73.95	17.49	56.21	133.98	152.19	119.56	97.80
Italy	8.99	17.17	77.24	34.92	29.66	69.08	40.86
Abu Dhabi Fund	46.20	42.80	81.92	25.40	4.74	31.29	24.05
DANIDA	14.64	12.81	28.52	17.09	16.98	15.78	16.54
Netherlands	19.61	16.55	11.31	9.76	8.05	8.08	14.21
CIDA	10.30	9.99	9.08	10.71	13.92	10.10	12.22
Kuwait Fund	37.02	13.86	30.90	0.00	18.16	51.36	11.34
UNIDO	0.26	0.01	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.77
Japan	20.62	1.22	10.81	26.60	21.91	8.56	8.67
OPEC Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	12.76	8.13
WFP	6.21	0.00	3.79	2.61	8.69	8.11	7.73
Greece	0.00	0.21	1.33	0.72	2.65	21.57	7.00
Switzerland	10.71	12.66	15.10	8.51	3.90	10.93	6.32
KOICA	0.14	1.60	0.53	0.74	9.16	4.17	5.42
Spain	46.03	6.96	6.18	19.57	14.16	1.43	4.21
Finland	3.22	4.78	3.21	2.60	0.68	0.00	3.25
SIDA	1.11	0.28	0.00	3.82	3.16	5.07	2.62
UNFPA	2.34	0.04	1.70	2.30	0.00	2.71	2.11
UNICEF	3.34	2.65	12.47	2.76	14.25	9.02	1.77
WHO	1.15	1.22	1.26	1.07	1.06	2.02	1.36
Cyprus	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
UNDP	4.48	2.77	6.27	16.63	9.00	38.21	0.34
FAO	0.34	0.71	0.77	0.31	0.27	0.07	0.31
Montreal Protocol	0.58	0.16	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
UNIFEM	0.06	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.19	0.17
Australia	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.39	0.00
Dutch Trust Fund	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
France	27.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDRC/ Canada	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ireland	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JBIC	0.00	0.00	9.84	0.09	14.09	0.00	0.00
JICA	16.84	14.70	12.24	0.00	7.77	4.77	0.00
Norway	0.00	0.34	0.19	0.05	0.56	0.00	0.00
Saudi Fund	1.40	0.00	5.33	5.33	5.33	0.00	0.00
UK	1.72	2.99	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IBRD	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arab Monetary Fund	248.25	117.40	7.53	0.00	5.60	0.00	0.00
CDC	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Islamic Dev. Bank	7.60	8.71	2.67	22.00	11.39	0.00	0.00
AGFUND	0.24	0.00	0.38	0.11	0.00	0.65	0.00
GEF	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.35	0.57	1.17	0.00
IFAD	0.00	0.00	3.36	7.05	7.01	8.29	0.00
ILO	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNESCO	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNHCR	1.29	1.77	1.93	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNODC	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UPU	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ford Foundation	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
US Fund	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table (A-3) Disbursements by Economic Sector

(USD Million)

Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	14	12	21	19	53	42	541
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	78	115	242	196	596	399	490
TRADE	137	138	139	82	189	54	239
INDUSTRY	149	232	282	684	98	162	196
AGRICULTURE	208	286	185	166	170	191	181
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	389	245	77	12	84	41	152
EDUCATION	119	74	138	76	79	140	120
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	59	14	15	23	387	39	107
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	64	68	55	122	92	69	88
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	171	155	158	165	218	126	86
HEALTH	55	59	78	76	77	129	41
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	55	11	40	71	77	50	37
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	55	35	26	24	35	20	32
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	55	0	0	0	1	0	19
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	55	2	3	5	6	6	7
COMMUNICATIONS	55	56	13	5	38	20	4
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	55	25	5	5	5	3	3
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	55	0	51	0	25	1	2
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	55	2	2	2	2	2	1
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	55	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOURISM	55	0	0	0	0	6	0
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	55	2	2	1	0	0	0
FORESTRY	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	55	1	1	0	1	0	0
FISHING	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table (A-4) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location

(USD Million)

Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Central Government	504	436	313	504	1,333	293	1,082
Alexandria	112	90	95	83	66	107	133
Cairo	158	101	122	170	90	148	197
Suez	29	40	64	39	18	104	71
Port-Said	21	24	26	27	20	20	28
Urban Egypt	320	255	307	320	195	379	429
Assyout	35	34	40	32	24	36	48
Aswan	55	48	50	58	30	42	43
Beni-Suef	51	40	47	51	48	47	35
Fayoum	40	43	49	53	41	47	37
Giza	29	37	36	73	30	26	35
Luxor	45	44	44	36	24	27	30
Minya	39	41	47	53	50	49	35
Qena	35	42	44	47	36	38	30
Suhag	46	56	50	47	56	73	54
Upper Egypt	375	385	406	449	339	386	347
Behera	45	40	50	41	56	37	36
Dakhalia	52	49	42	37	31	91	56
Damietta	23	24	28	29	18	21	29
Gharbia	25	25	28	29	17	21	32
Ismailia	31	28	31	30	22	25	28
Kafr-El Sheikh	34	41	45	37	36	31	31
Kalyoubia	27	32	33	45	18	22	27
Menoufia	28	33	34	33	28	35	30
Sharkia	25	26	29	32	37	34	29
Lower Egypt	289	299	321	313	263	317	297
New Valley	20	51	37	25	14	19	27
North Sinai	26	25	48	27	24	27	45
Red Sea	38	30	29	43	32	21	28
South Sinai	26	28	50	27	18	39	62
Matrouh	21	24	25	26	16	20	28
Frontier Governorates	131	158	188	147	105	126	190

Table (A-5) Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance

(USD Million)

Terms of Assistance	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Grant	1,073	1,040	874	890	929	785	1,458
Loan	538	472	625	812	1,281	689	851
Debt Swap	8	21	36	31	25	27	37

Table (A-6) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance

(USD Million)

Type of Assistance	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	318	281	250	248	262	340	773
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	316	356	681	818	1,206	606	739
Technical Cooperation Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	709	735	460	560	509	481	497
Food Aid	12	0	2	2	9	8	7
Emergency and Relief Assistance	1	2	2	2	0	0	0

Table (A-7) Annual Disbursements by MDGs

(USD Million)

MDG	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	307	359	340	133	322	160	462
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	63	36	69	38	30	36	17
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	58	41	50	40	33	58	61
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	63	60	54	63	78	83	51
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	60	61	53	59	58	81	44
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases	28	28	36	30	31	33	19
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	283	347	375	339	351	340	426
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development	0	0	0	23	751	138	166
Total MDG Disbursements	863	932	976	724	1,656	931	1,244

Table (A-8)
Annual Disbursements by Geographic Location and Main Development Partner, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb 2001-2007
Alexandria			
ADB	0	63,889	10,651
USAID	47,281	43,779	49,983
EIB	2,139	10,446	2,156
European Commission	5,609	3,299	4,408
World Bank	13,752	2,904	4,991
Greece	21,099	2,160	4,021
CIDA	1,595	1,545	785
Germany	3,986	1,427	2,053
Arab Fund	62	1,189	8,498
Finland	0	534	371
Switzerland	883	506	593
KOICA	355	354	364
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
Netherlands	104	156	157
DANIDA	186	135	151
UNICEF	536	128	252
SIDA	2,149	120	1,187
Assyout			
Germany	15,117	19,224	8,569
USAID	9,346	11,342	13,392
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	2,603	3,353	2,236
ADB	0	2,289	2,387
CIDA	367	1,293	655
Arab Fund	60	1,189	418
World Bank	1,602	1,056	1,868
WFP	1,014	966	624
Italy	1,917	594	974
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
Switzerland	162	326	727
UNICEF	778	198	455
Spain	72	152	66
Netherlands	20	145	75
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	149
Aswan			
USAID	14,839	11,793	22,812
Abu Dhabi Fund	6,610	7,176	4,825
EIB	2,139	5,056	1,386
DANIDA	2,961	4,711	2,911
ADB	0	3,332	2,634
European Commission	3,360	3,299	2,743
Germany	5,108	2,441	2,899
Arab Fund	923	1,189	541
World Bank	1,997	1,003	2,021
WFP	1,014	966	864
Spain	95	668	132
Switzerland	731	414	494
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
CIDA	457	289	311
Netherlands	75	264	343
Greece	1	147	40
Italy	1,204	123	549
Behera			
USAID	9,346	11,168	12,458
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
ADB	0	4,079	4,770
European Commission	3,359	3,299	4,619
World Bank	4,202	3,261	6,809
Japan	0	2,467	432
Germany	4,021	2,162	6,406

Table (A-8)
Annual Disbursements by Geographic Location and Main Development Partner, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb 2001-2007
Italy	5,542	1,976	2,893
Arab Fund	60	1,189	418
Switzerland	18	405	105
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
CIDA	30	113	59
KOICA	112	94	38
Beni-Suef			
USAID	25,939	14,476	24,518
EIB	7,503	4,988	2,590
European Commission	3,359	3,354	2,804
ADB	0	2,289	2,387
DANIDA	1,974	2,066	1,377
Arab Fund	439	1,910	1,425
Germany	1,193	1,452	1,277
World Bank	2,002	1,056	2,029
WFP	1,014	966	624
SIDA	399	507	157
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
Switzerland	698	200	1,069
Spain	100	183	94
Netherlands	20	145	77
Greece	42	143	46
Cairo			
World Bank	29,661	91,988	22,727
Arab Fund	44,814	24,064	23,805
Abu Dhabi Fund	24,680	16,870	23,189
USAID	10,449	12,550	22,856
EIB	2,197	10,512	8,191
Italy	10,576	10,266	7,583
UNIDO	0	8,770	1,275
Germany	5,017	5,946	5,599
OPEC Fund	9,440	5,150	3,111
European Commission	4,669	3,346	2,527
ADB	0	2,351	1,901
Greece	190	1,057	259
Spain	133	1,014	512
SIDA	445	695	222
UNICEF	516	452	287
Finland	0	425	329
CIDA	233	360	336
Kuwait Fund	1,200	354	4,941
Switzerland	670	289	873
DANIDA	210	197	276
Japan	84	165	165
KOICA	112	106	282
Netherlands	48	103	90
UNFPA	89	77	115
JBIC	0	57	23
Central Government			
ADB	0	500,000	81,715
USAID	25,578	298,397	147,308
EIB	112,992	218,331	285,701
Italy	2,560	21,264	5,151
European Commission	39,479	10,667	14,963
Arab Fund	25,605	8,808	26,512
Netherlands	4,368	6,524	6,544
World Bank	2,478	5,882	1,653
DANIDA	5,824	5,840	5,025
Kuwait Fund	24,879	1,670	5,447
CIDA	3,041	1,649	3,316

Table (A-8)
Annual Disbursements by Geographic Location and Main Development Partner, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb 2001-2007
UNFPA	1,023	1,242	557
Spain	285	560	10,687
WHO	1,385	309	294
Switzerland	630	259	902
UNDP	30,427	251	7,874
Montreal Protocol	0	228	98
UNICEF	5,143	147	4,194
Germany	2,850	79	14,942
Dakhalia			
Arab Fund	42,580	27,902	10,308
USAID	15,784	12,740	22,453
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	3,359	3,299	2,890
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
World Bank	2,852	1,619	2,533
Germany	1,110	1,412	2,627
Kuwait Fund	21,034	354	4,396
Switzerland	165	171	140
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
CIDA	30	113	581
KOICA	112	94	38
Italy	1,150	85	549
Netherlands	20	76	47
Damietta			
USAID	10,191	12,097	12,661
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	3,359	3,299	2,836
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
World Bank	2,247	1,566	2,119
Germany	1,017	1,383	840
Finland	0	1,234	325
Arab Fund	198	1,189	437
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
Italy	1,150	95	538
KOICA	112	94	38
Netherlands	20	76	47
WHO	24	38	37
JBIC	0	36	19
Switzerland	0	29	21
CIDA	17	26	42
Fayoum			
USAID	26,003	14,476	25,265
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
Netherlands	2,918	4,647	4,059
European Commission	3,359	3,353	2,757
ADB	0	2,289	2,387
Germany	1,288	1,479	1,378
Arab Fund	60	1,189	418
Italy	4,639	1,062	1,997
World Bank	2,002	1,056	2,062
WFP	1,014	966	624
Cyprus	0	400	67
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
Greece	1	143	43
DANIDA	186	135	146
CIDA	111	117	86
Japan	0	98	42
Gharbia			
USAID	9,346	11,168	12,238

Table (A-8)
Annual Disbursements by Geographic Location and Main Development Partner, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb 2001-2007
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
Japan	0	4,499	681
European Commission	3,359	3,299	2,815
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
Germany	1,395	1,383	1,044
Arab Fund	60	1,189	418
World Bank	1,997	1,003	1,796
Italy	1,450	516	1,051
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
Switzerland	672	288	360
Spain	0	170	33
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
KOICA	112	94	38
Netherlands	20	76	47
WHO	24	38	37
Giza			
USAID	9,410	11,168	16,989
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	2,603	3,299	2,368
OPEC Fund	3,317	2,985	1,050
Germany	2,625	2,859	1,755
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
Arab Fund	439	1,910	1,425
KOICA	112	1,204	223
World Bank	1,602	1,056	1,869
CIDA	542	701	958
Italy	2,488	587	1,933
Spain	374	477	131
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
Switzerland	305	317	324
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	147
Netherlands	20	76	48
WHO	24	38	37
JBIC	0	36	19
Ismailia			
USAID	9,346	11,168	12,691
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	3,359	3,299	2,870
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
Arab Fund	466	1,910	1,649
Germany	1,340	1,416	1,348
World Bank	1,997	1,003	1,796
Italy	5,076	398	1,238
CIDA	439	382	343
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
DANIDA	347	249	926
Greece	1	143	40
Switzerland	28	142	256
KOICA	112	94	38
Netherlands	20	76	47
Kafr-EI Sheikh			
USAID	9,346	11,168	12,238
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
Germany	8,635	4,325	8,088
ADB	0	3,332	2,099
European Commission	3,359	3,299	2,743
Arab Fund	60	1,189	418
World Bank	4,902	1,056	7,159
Switzerland	18	434	81
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408

Table (A-8)
Annual Disbursements by Geographic Location and Main Development Partner, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb 2001-2007
Netherlands	75	195	83
FAO	0	152	30
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	146
CIDA	30	113	59
KOICA	112	94	38
Italy	1,130	85	527
Kalyoubia			
USAID	9,346	11,168	16,462
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	3,359	3,299	2,765
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
World Bank	2,252	1,619	2,237
Germany	1,060	1,383	998
Arab Fund	60	1,189	418
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
Greece	1	246	57
Italy	1,668	234	1,463
DANIDA	186	135	235
CIDA	30	113	59
KOICA	112	94	38
Netherlands	20	76	47
WHO	24	38	37
JBIC	0	36	19
Luxor			
USAID	14,839	11,967	23,737
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	3,359	3,299	2,708
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
KOICA	112	1,524	277
Germany	1,017	1,383	839
Arab Fund	155	1,189	431
World Bank	2,002	1,056	2,029
SIDA	1,347	617	433
Switzerland	44	384	292
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
CIDA	34	194	78
Spain	73	152	66
Netherlands	20	145	55
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
Italy	1,130	85	527
Matrouh			
USAID	9,346	11,168	12,238
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	2,603	3,299	2,161
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
Germany	1,011	1,381	702
Arab Fund	60	1,189	418
World Bank	2,002	1,056	1,805
Italy	1,610	958	998
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
Spain	19	273	51
Switzerland	1	205	66
Netherlands	20	145	55
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
CIDA	34	117	65
Menoufia			
USAID	9,346	11,168	13,590
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	5,609	3,299	4,486

Table (A-8)
Annual Disbursements by Geographic Location and Main Development Partner, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb 2001-2007
World Bank	13,400	2,901	4,898
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
Arab Fund	439	1,910	1,425
Germany	1,590	1,389	1,309
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
Switzerland	111	230	90
Finland	0	179	30
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
CIDA	30	113	59
Italy	1,406	97	938
KOICA	112	94	38
Japan	0	85	45
Minya			
USAID	26,003	14,476	25,707
EIB	7,503	4,988	2,590
European Commission	3,359	3,299	2,790
ADB	0	2,289	2,387
CIDA	2,130	2,012	1,127
Arab Fund	439	1,910	1,425
Germany	1,079	1,432	979
World Bank	2,002	1,056	2,029
WFP	1,014	966	446
SIDA	399	507	157
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
Italy	1,972	320	1,329
Spain	109	194	110
Switzerland	1,134	171	897
UNICEF	333	147	217
Netherlands	20	145	75
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	146
KOICA	112	94	38
UNFPA	155	49	130
New Valley			
USAID	9,346	11,168	12,238
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	2,603	3,299	2,176
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
Germany	1,011	1,381	702
Arab Fund	60	1,189	418
World Bank	1,597	1,003	1,526
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
Greece	32	184	52
DANIDA	186	135	143
Japan	0	128	42
FAO	0	117	39
KOICA	112	94	38
Switzerland	802	88	245
North Sinai			
World Bank	8,302	17,139	5,902
USAID	9,346	11,168	12,238
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
ADB	0	3,332	2,099
European Commission	2,603	3,299	2,165
Germany	1,018	1,387	705
Arab Fund	87	1,234	3,687
WFP	1,014	966	600
Kuwait Fund	677	400	726
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
Italy	1,170	123	544

Table (A-8)
Annual Disbursements by Geographic Location and Main Development Partner, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb 2001-2007
CIDA	34	117	65
Switzerland	91	117	109
KOICA	112	94	38
Netherlands	20	76	45
Port-Said			
USAID	10,191	12,097	12,555
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	2,603	3,299	2,149
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
Arab Fund	466	1,910	1,649
Germany	1,017	1,383	840
World Bank	1,597	1,003	1,526
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
Italy	1,150	95	538
KOICA	112	94	38
Netherlands	20	76	45
WHO	24	38	37
Qena			
USAID	9,410	11,168	13,100
EIB	14,143	4,988	7,517
European Commission	4,862	3,299	4,089
ADB	0	2,344	2,787
Arab Fund	439	1,910	1,425
Germany	1,906	1,665	2,575
CIDA	329	1,148	685
World Bank	2,002	1,056	2,171
Italy	2,114	594	1,107
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
Switzerland	1,424	326	730
UNICEF	532	200	298
Finland	0	179	32
Spain	81	163	69
Netherlands	20	145	72
Red Sea			
USAID	9,345	11,168	16,235
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	2,603	3,299	2,146
ADB	0	2,289	3,851
Arab Fund	439	1,910	1,425
Germany	1,011	1,381	702
World Bank	2,002	1,056	1,805
WFP	1,014	966	554
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
Italy	1,614	130	873
CIDA	34	117	65
Sharkia			
USAID	9,346	11,168	12,564
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
European Commission	3,359	3,299	2,990
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
Arab Fund	466	1,910	1,649
World Bank	3,052	1,619	2,668
Germany	1,248	1,383	1,178
Japan	8,474	931	3,797
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
Switzerland	17	317	64
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	146

Table (A-8)
Annual Disbursements by Geographic Location and Main Development Partner, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb 2001-2007
Netherlands	20	125	66
CIDA	30	113	59
KOICA	112	94	38
Italy	3,868	85	919
UNFPA	146	49	63
South Sinai			
European Commission	21,305	39,224	11,252
USAID	9,346	11,168	12,238
EIB	2,139	4,988	1,377
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
Germany	1,011	1,381	702
Arab Fund	87	1,234	3,687
World Bank	1,997	1,003	1,796
Kuwait Fund	675	400	725
Greece	1	143	40
DANIDA	186	135	143
KOICA	112	94	38
Italy	1,590	85	888
Netherlands	20	76	45
WHO	24	38	37
Suez			
Germany	34,004	44,046	18,274
USAID	10,191	12,097	12,555
EIB	52,375	4,988	8,553
European Commission	4,106	3,299	3,233
ADB	0	2,344	2,251
Arab Fund	87	1,189	642
World Bank	1,597	1,003	1,559
DANIDA	370	502	3,611
Kuwait Fund	0	354	261
Finland	0	179	30
Greece	1	143	40
Italy	1,150	95	538
KOICA	112	94	38
Netherlands	20	76	45
Suhag			
Germany	15,124	19,229	8,573
USAID	9,410	11,168	14,346
World Bank	17,300	6,431	8,977
EIB	14,143	4,988	7,517
European Commission	6,366	3,299	5,195
ADB	0	2,289	1,851
Arab Fund	439	1,910	1,425
CIDA	406	1,226	726
WFP	1,014	966	624
Italy	2,214	632	1,078
Switzerland	936	589	696
Kuwait Fund	241	354	408
Netherlands	75	264	108
UNICEF	487	212	296
Finland	0	179	32
Spain	81	163	69

Table (A-9)
Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Development Partners, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
USAID	28,629	292,250	165,432
ADB	0	63,805	38,510
Germany	33,364	33,971	21,589
European Commission	27,834	26,622	13,337
Abu Dhabi Fund	12,500	11,089	13,797
Italy	18,983	7,423	7,395
World Bank	13,660	5,755	7,986
Arab Fund	0	4,958	2,019
Netherlands	1,923	4,423	3,511
WFP	3,245	3,093	2,861
Japan	0	2,719	453
CIDA	2,657	2,103	2,277
Spain	591	1,611	509
Switzerland	1,433	613	1,710
UNFPA	511	457	191
UNDP	10,464	244	2,555
Cyprus	0	200	33
FAO	68	117	186
JBIC	0	111	3,846
UNICEF	220	90	120
DANIDA	257	19	509
JICA	403	13	2,539
WHO	26	13	14
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education			
Abu Dhabi Fund	6,263	4,319	7,008
Italy	1,557	4,235	2,782
CIDA	1,375	3,600	1,537
WFP	2,434	2,319	952
World Bank	5,233	864	5,592
USAID	262	630	7,714
Germany	1,043	331	2,077
UNICEF	812	244	497
Cyprus	0	200	33
ADB	0	187	1,127
Japan	0	180	80
Spain	25	32	13
DANIDA	0	19	10
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women			
USAID	22,509	39,898	16,887
Arab Fund	0	4,958	1,951
Italy	1,194	4,323	1,227
CIDA	2,777	3,748	2,228
World Bank	5,153	2,670	9,281
WFP	1,622	1,546	907
Netherlands	330	1,246	864
ADB	0	834	657
UNFPA	470	717	250
Spain	237	535	129

Table (A-9)
Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Development Partners, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Germany	2,495	345	3,266
UNICEF	1,554	197	844
SIDA	155	192	74
UNIFEM	178	153	98
Japan	84	80	66
DANIDA	257	19	238
JICA	12	13	16
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality			
USAID	43,749	31,682	41,329
Arab Fund	1,263	7,362	5,310
European Commission	14,897	6,237	5,183
World Bank	18,018	2,795	6,963
ADB	0	834	657
Switzerland	961	450	694
CIDA	255	300	143
UNFPA	520	277	304
UNICEF	1,795	211	1,442
Netherlands	270	158	778
Italy	343	124	754
WHO	73	91	56
Japan	0	56	268
Spain	16	34	12
JICA	102	13	122
Goal 5: Improve maternal health			
USAID	43,749	31,714	42,182
Japan	0	4,554	656
World Bank	18,018	2,795	6,963
European Commission	14,897	2,079	4,589
ADB	0	871	924
Switzerland	855	596	679
UNFPA	520	285	411
Spain	203	273	73
UNICEF	1,511	137	1,128
Italy	444	124	775
Greece	0	103	17
CIDA	132	73	84
Netherlands	47	48	298
WHO	66	34	17
JICA	102	13	122
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases			
USAID	10,157	9,032	14,928
Switzerland	258	3,680	769
Arab Fund	1,263	2,404	3,785
Finland	0	975	509
UNICEF	1,511	681	1,204
Italy	1,191	411	743
Netherlands	628	350	717
UNFPA	638	336	431
CIDA	326	316	155

Table (A-9)
Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Development Partners, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
WHO	60	277	178
Japan	0	56	275
ADB	0	37	311
JICA	102	13	19
UNIFEM	13	13	5
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability			
EIB	104,399	113,259	74,580
Germany	74,157	90,143	48,404
European Commission	18,817	71,942	17,205
ADB	0	61,886	36,281
USAID	72,514	36,298	89,220
DANIDA	10,602	12,712	12,337
Abu Dhabi Fund	12,527	8,638	15,822
OPEC Fund	12,758	8,135	4,162
Italy	3,132	6,653	3,219
Netherlands	1,672	4,822	3,283
Arab Fund	1,273	2,404	6,273
Finland	0	2,265	1,972
CIDA	2,579	1,472	4,055
Japan	8,474	1,024	9,289
KOICA	0	875	146
Spain	69	821	1,970
WFP	811	773	542
Switzerland	6,340	566	3,311
JBIC	0	468	112
Montreal Protocol	0	228	174
WHO	1,121	191	223
FAO	0	190	190
SIDA	1,712	111	1,007
UNICEF	0	96	39
UNFPA	48	43	29
Greece	0	30	22
JICA	2,890	13	3,486
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development			
EIB	111,994	124,243	158,336
European Commission	1,358	24,768	12,348
Greece	154	6,791	1,315
Italy	609	5,450	1,590
KOICA	2,239	3,625	977
Spain	12	382	66
Netherlands	17	129	66
UNICEF	0	108	18
UNDP	0	92	15

Table (A-10)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Geographic Location, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT			
Alexandria	7	6	3
Assyout	7	6	3
Aswan	7	6	3
Behera	7	6	3
Beni-Suef	7	6	3
Cairo	7	6	119
Central Government			
Dakhalia	7	6	3
Damietta	7	6	3
Fayoum	7	6	3
Gharbia	7	6	3
Giza	7	6	3
Ismailia	7	6	3
Kafr-El Sheikh	7	6	3
Kalyoubia	7	6	3
Luxor	7	6	3
Matrouh	7	6	3
Menoufia	7	6	3
Minya	7	6	3
New Valley	7	6	3
North Sinai	7	6	3
Port-Said	7	6	3
Qena	7	6	3
Red Sea	7	6	3
Sharkia	7	6	3
South Sinai	7	6	3
Suez	7	6	3
Suhag	7	6	3
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS			
Central Government	1,604	123	1,231
Assyout	27	51	40
Aswan	27	51	40
Qena	27	51	40
Suhag	27	51	40
Cairo	0	23	15
Alexandria	0	23	14
Behera	0	23	14
Beni-Suef	0	23	14
Dakhalia	0	23	14
Damietta	0	23	14
Fayoum	0	23	14
Gharbia	0	23	14
Giza	0	23	14
Ismailia	0	23	14
Kafr-El Sheikh	0	23	14
Kalyoubia	0	23	14
Luxor	0	23	14
Matrouh	0	23	14
Menoufia	0	23	14
Minya	0	23	14
New Valley	0	23	14
North Sinai	0	23	14
Port-Said	0	23	14
Red Sea	0	23	14

Table (A-10)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Geographic Location, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Sharkia	0	23	14
South Sinai	0	23	14
Suez	0	23	14
AGRICULTURE			
Assyout	17,815	23,039	12,405
Suhag	29,819	23,039	18,504
Aswan	10,512	12,342	9,287
Behera	10,108	8,332	17,860
Fayoum	6,714	5,926	5,802
Kafr-El Sheikh	7,924	5,206	11,856
Sharkia	6,997	5,166	6,048
Dakhalia	4,308	5,154	5,270
Damietta	4,214	5,154	5,064
Kalyoubia	4,257	5,154	5,363
Beni-Suef	9,080	5,112	8,469
Minya	9,080	5,046	6,696
Matrouh	3,550	4,979	4,391
North Sinai	3,663	4,968	4,546
Red Sea	3,660	4,968	4,293
Luxor	3,320	4,821	4,314
Qena	15,323	4,821	11,416
Cairo	3,354	4,727	4,614
New Valley	3,264	4,708	9,888
Giza	3,542	4,605	4,597
Alexandria	7,110	4,604	9,295
Gharbia	3,264	4,591	5,106
Ismailia	6,096	4,591	5,305
Menoufia	3,399	4,591	4,623
Port-Said	3,264	4,591	4,139
South Sinai	3,267	4,591	4,403
Suez	3,264	4,591	4,139
Central Government	936	1,765	1,929
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES			
Central Government	6,318	98,384	118,542
Alexandria	11,696	20,843	5,570
Assyout	1,393	1,677	927
Qena	1,393	1,677	927
Suhag	1,393	1,677	927
Cairo	869	1,638	705
Giza	910	1,300	826
Gharbia	847	1,242	654
Kalyoubia	847	1,242	654
Dakhalia	818	1,197	2,234
Aswan	818	1,168	615
Behera	818	1,168	608
Beni-Suef	818	1,168	619
Damietta	818	1,168	608
Fayoum	818	1,168	722
Ismailia	818	1,168	608
Kafr-El Sheikh	818	1,168	608
Luxor	818	1,168	615
Matrouh	818	1,168	608
Menoufia	818	1,168	608
Minya	1,058	1,168	903
New Valley	818	1,168	608

Table (A-10)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Geographic Location, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
North Sinai	818	1,168	608
Port-Said	818	1,168	608
Red Sea	818	1,168	608
Sharkia	818	1,168	608
South Sinai	818	1,168	608
Suez	818	1,168	608
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES			
Alexandria	6,436	10,846	3,817
Central Government	2,829	9,683	8,783
Minya	1,069	963	1,017
Cairo	457	522	1,094
Assyout	375	481	1,277
Luxor	445	481	1,076
Aswan	375	394	704
Behera	375	394	474
Beni-Suef	375	394	705
Dakhalia	375	394	474
Damietta	375	394	474
Fayoum	375	394	705
Gharbia	375	394	474
Giza	380	394	506
Ismailia	375	394	474
Kafr-El Sheikh	375	394	474
Kalyoubia	375	394	474
Matrouh	375	394	474
Menoufia	375	394	474
New Valley	375	394	474
North Sinai	375	394	474
Port-Said	375	394	474
Qena	375	394	705
Red Sea	375	394	474
Sharkia	375	394	474
South Sinai	375	394	474
Suez	375	394	474
Suhag	375	394	474
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE			
Central Government	156	718	4,682
Luxor	45	120	304
Assyout	45	120	304
Aswan	45	120	630
Beni-Suef	45	120	304
Minya	45	120	304
Qena	45	120	304
Suhag	45	120	304
Cairo	252	32	428
COMMUNICATIONS			
Central Government	3,027	715	1,333
Cairo	692	138	890
Alexandria	677	135	828
Assyout	698	135	837
Aswan	615	135	805
Behera	594	135	796
Beni-Suef	615	135	804
Dakhalia	594	135	796
Damietta	594	135	796

Table (A-10)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Geographic Location, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Fayoum	594	135	796
Gharbia	594	135	796
Giza	594	135	796
Ismailia	594	135	796
Kafr-El Sheikh	594	135	796
Kalyoubia	594	135	796
Luxor	594	135	799
Matrouh	594	135	796
Menoufia	594	135	796
Minya	615	135	806
New Valley	594	135	796
North Sinai	594	135	796
Port-Said	594	135	797
Qena	698	135	835
Red Sea	594	135	796
Sharkia	594	135	796
South Sinai	594	135	796
Suez	594	135	796
Suhag	698	135	835
EDUCATION			
Fayoum	6,046	5,955	5,845
Minya	5,823	5,481	5,916
Beni-Suef	5,980	5,438	5,756
Assyout	3,995	5,423	4,482
Suhag	5,412	5,313	4,248
Qena	5,779	5,083	5,746
Giza	3,555	4,944	2,718
Cairo	4,338	4,634	6,736
Luxor	4,399	4,585	3,692
Behera	5,716	4,359	5,150
North Sinai	4,345	4,259	2,758
Red Sea	4,088	4,258	2,616
Gharbia	4,666	4,209	3,494
Alexandria	18,783	4,203	6,190
Aswan	4,844	4,138	3,294
Kalyoubia	4,669	3,909	3,289
Dakhalia	4,999	3,836	3,968
Menoufia	3,672	3,836	2,935
Sharkia	5,628	3,836	3,872
Kafr-El Sheikh	5,640	3,834	3,825
Matrouh	3,642	3,834	2,448
New Valley	3,255	3,736	2,161
Ismailia	4,810	3,696	3,398
Damietta	4,380	3,695	3,364
Port-Said	3,224	3,694	2,155
South Sinai	3,879	3,694	2,575
Suez	3,412	3,694	2,325
Central Government	1,443	2,447	2,874
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE			
Central Government	47	48	26
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY			
Central Government	163,834	228,809	192,164
Alexandria	1,015	64,524	12,096
Cairo	53,393	50,074	37,760
Suez	84,261	45,933	30,698

Table (A-10)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Geographic Location, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Dakhalia	64,568	29,637	17,136
Giza	4,331	5,909	2,363
Aswan	5,115	4,545	3,661
Ismailia	1,202	3,037	2,413
North Sinai	1,472	2,996	5,345
South Sinai	1,472	2,996	5,345
Behera	1,014	2,924	1,463
Damietta	1,014	2,924	1,463
Gharbia	1,014	2,924	1,467
Kafr-El Sheikh	1,014	2,924	1,463
Kalyoubia	1,014	2,924	1,463
Menoufia	1,014	2,924	1,463
Sharkia	1,041	2,924	1,618
Assyout	1,014	2,904	1,450
Beni-Suef	1,014	2,904	1,450
Fayoum	1,014	2,904	1,475
Luxor	1,014	2,904	1,450
Matrouh	1,014	2,904	1,450
Minya	1,014	2,904	1,454
New Valley	1,014	2,904	1,450
Port-Said	1,041	2,904	1,605
Qena	1,014	2,904	1,475
Red Sea	1,014	2,904	3,468
Suhag	1,014	2,904	1,450
FORESTRY			
Central Government	0	38	6
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY			
Central Government	23,754	514,085	84,940
Luxor	1,227	1,537	743
Cairo	2,508	1,203	1,564
Assyout	869	1,138	634
Aswan	765	1,127	684
Suhag	971	1,123	673
Qena	967	1,119	766
Minya	606	1,036	548
Beni-Suef	593	1,028	512
Matrouh	556	999	494
Fayoum	556	985	504
Giza	643	977	533
Sharkia	552	973	600
Alexandria	485	931	575
North Sinai	556	930	482
Behera	472	930	622
Red Sea	552	926	481
Dakhalia	472	924	465
Damietta	472	924	567
Gharbia	472	924	466
Ismailia	472	924	699
Kafr-El Sheikh	472	924	469
Kalyoubia	472	924	469
Menoufia	472	924	465
New Valley	472	924	468
Port-Said	472	924	465
South Sinai	472	924	465
Suez	472	924	465

Table (A-10)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Geographic Location, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
HEALTH			
Suhag	16,350	3,465	8,931
Menoufia	16,158	3,378	7,994
Alexandria	16,824	3,261	8,233
Giza	1,715	1,810	2,060
Cairo	2,547	1,695	3,286
Beni-Suef	1,646	1,478	1,516
Minya	1,958	1,468	2,376
Kafr-El Sheikh	1,150	1,450	1,029
Behera	1,357	1,432	1,577
Qena	2,959	1,408	3,833
Sharkia	1,325	1,352	1,038
Gharbia	1,259	1,325	1,022
Suez	2,656	1,262	2,475
Aswan	1,512	1,248	2,423
Luxor	1,260	1,219	1,825
Matrouh	1,133	1,210	950
Dakhalia	1,293	1,196	1,040
Assyout	1,583	1,189	1,606
Ismailia	1,245	1,166	1,020
Fayoum	1,894	1,126	2,508
North Sinai	1,146	1,122	958
Kalyoubia	1,676	1,119	1,944
New Valley	1,352	1,097	966
Damietta	1,152	1,045	935
Port-Said	1,152	1,015	931
Red Sea	1,179	1,009	935
South Sinai	1,190	1,005	947
Central Government	42,403	309	10,510
INDUSTRY			
Cairo	14,382	25,257	14,455
Minya	5,996	7,138	6,785
Alexandria	5,859	7,057	14,536
Ismailia	5,320	6,569	6,480
Giza	5,320	6,560	6,242
North Sinai	5,235	6,498	6,421
Assyout	5,235	6,498	6,420
Aswan	5,235	6,498	6,420
Beni-Suef	5,235	6,498	6,515
Luxor	5,288	6,498	6,442
Port-Said	5,235	6,498	6,420
Qena	5,235	6,498	6,515
South Sinai	5,235	6,498	6,420
Suez	5,235	6,498	6,420
Suhag	5,235	6,498	6,515
Behera	12,630	6,489	7,290
Dakhalia	5,235	6,489	6,471
Damietta	5,373	6,489	6,177
Fayoum	5,246	6,489	6,223
Gharbia	5,614	6,489	6,285
Kafr-El Sheikh	5,235	6,489	6,145
Kalyoubia	5,235	6,489	6,218
Matrouh	5,235	6,489	6,145
Menoufia	5,614	6,489	6,273
New Valley	5,235	6,489	6,145

Table (A-10)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Geographic Location, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disp. 2001-2007
Red Sea	5,235	6,489	6,145
Sharkia	5,235	6,489	6,116
Central Government	1,201	605	80,117
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING			
South Sinai	19,562	36,060	10,667
Central Government	21,516	12,865	19,345
Cairo	4,667	11,596	11,531
Alexandria	1,430	7,735	6,232
Suhag	8,159	3,696	5,633
Aswan	1,954	3,171	2,111
Giza	2,409	2,373	6,511
Beni-Suef	1,990	2,115	1,594
Kafr-El Sheikh	255	1,254	674
North Sinai	366	1,209	699
Behera	95	1,178	515
Fayoum	1,848	1,090	1,587
Matrouh	824	859	783
Minya	999	485	834
Ismailia	474	453	602
New Valley	600	204	357
Assyout	212	175	599
Menoufia	237	141	549
Luxor	174	138	291
Qena	289	138	416
Red Sea	174	138	4,461
Dakhalia	100	135	584
Damietta	95	135	310
Gharbia	95	135	325
Kalyoubia	147	135	4,283
Port-Said	95	135	268
Sharkia	95	135	283
Suez	95	135	342
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES			
Cairo	25,308	17,073	13,968
Alexandria	3,062	1,299	2,727
Minya	1,267	1,218	1,373
Central Government	9,429	973	8,446
Aswan	952	852	1,192
Assyout	550	812	1,239
Suhag	567	812	1,145
Ismailia	1,015	782	1,232
Beni-Suef	538	758	1,047
Fayoum	491	758	1,034
North Sinai	516	756	1,022
Red Sea	453	756	967
Luxor	1,134	669	1,234
Giza	824	667	1,257
Qena	307	648	1,008
Matrouh	341	614	819
Behera	303	594	942
Dakhalia	286	594	939
Damietta	286	594	933
Gharbia	286	594	933
Kafr-El Sheikh	286	594	933
Kalyoubia	338	594	965

Table (A-10)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Geographic Location, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Menoufia	286	594	933
Port-Said	286	594	955
Sharkia	382	594	955
Suez	286	594	933
New Valley	361	592	831
South Sinai	344	592	929
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH			
Central Government	1,335	694	487
Cairo	134	519	427
Behera	87	417	367
Alexandria	157	284	356
Qena	16	49	666
Menoufia	54	49	256
Aswan	64	48	423
Assyout	135	47	510
Minya	82	46	920
Dakhalia	4	41	243
Suhag	25	32	667
Beni-Suef	64	31	407
Fayoum	64	31	407
Sharkia	54	31	255
Ismailia	54	30	255
Gharbia	13	23	245
Kafr-El Sheikh	13	23	245
Luxor	48	23	413
Red Sea	48	23	264
South Sinai	48	23	264
Kalyoubia	13	23	263
Matrouh	4	22	240
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS			
Cairo	55	116	59
Assyout	80	50	40
Suhag	55	49	27
Qena	55	47	30
Minya	19	46	18
Central Government	0	45	8
Alexandria	55	36	33
Aswan	19	3	12
Behera	19	3	7
Dakhalia	19	3	7
Ismailia	19	3	7
Menoufia	19	3	7
Sharkia	19	3	7
TOURISM			
Fayoum	3	51	64
Alexandria	6,238	0	1,084
TRADE			
Central Government	9,077	183,401	79,368
Alexandria	2,466	2,949	2,807
Cairo	2,793	2,884	2,916
Damietta	2,307	2,781	2,753
Port-Said	2,307	2,781	2,753
Suez	2,307	2,781	2,753
Dakhalia	2,306	2,780	2,753
Fayoum	1,474	1,864	2,386

Table (A-10)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Geographic Location, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Matrouh	1,474	1,864	2,387
North Sinai	1,474	1,864	2,387
Suhag	1,474	1,864	2,387
Aswan	1,474	1,864	2,387
Assyout	1,462	1,852	2,384
Behera	1,462	1,852	2,382
Beni-Suef	1,462	1,852	2,382
Gharbia	1,462	1,852	2,382
Giza	1,462	1,852	2,382
Ismailia	1,462	1,852	2,382
Kafr-El Sheikh	1,462	1,852	2,382
Kalyoubia	1,462	1,852	2,382
Luxor	1,462	1,852	2,382
Menoufia	1,462	1,852	2,382
Minya	1,462	1,852	2,382
New Valley	1,462	1,852	2,382
Qena	1,462	1,852	2,382
Red Sea	1,462	1,852	2,382
Sharkia	1,462	1,852	2,382
South Sinai	1,462	1,852	2,382
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE			
Cairo	29,993	72,183	20,639
North Sinai	6,326	16,727	5,287
Central Government	700	1,787	69,016
Alexandria	331	648	1,254
Assyout	26	644	177
Aswan	888	644	571
Behera	26	644	177
Beni-Suef	26	644	177
Dakhalia	26	644	177
Damietta	26	644	177
Fayoum	26	644	177
Gharbia	26	644	177
Giza	26	644	177
Ismailia	26	644	506
Kafr-El Sheikh	26	644	177
Kalyoubia	26	644	183
Luxor	26	644	177
Matrouh	26	644	177
Menoufia	26	644	177
Minya	26	644	177
New Valley	26	644	177
Port-Said	26	644	177
Qena	26	644	177
Red Sea	26	644	177
Sharkia	26	644	177
South Sinai	26	644	177
Suez	26	644	177
Suhag	26	644	177
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED			
Central Government	723	977	399
Assyout	271	227	175
Suhag	271	227	175
Aswan	207	227	151
Qena	271	226	175

Table (A-10)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Geographic Location, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Cairo	266	219	204
Alexandria	260	216	166
Behera	196	215	142
Dakhalia	196	215	142
Ismailia	196	215	142
Menoufia	196	215	142
Sharkia	196	215	142
Damietta	196	215	142
Fayoum	196	215	142
Minya	196	215	142
Beni-Suef	196	214	142
Gharbia	196	214	142
Giza	196	214	142
Kafr-El Sheikh	196	214	142
Kalyoubia	196	214	142
Luxor	196	214	142
Matrouh	196	214	142
New Valley	196	214	142
North Sinai	196	214	142
Port-Said	196	214	142
Red Sea	196	214	142
South Sinai	196	214	142
Suez	196	214	142
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
Fayoum	19,485	7,348	13,887
Gharbia	617	6,048	1,316
Behera	1,502	4,943	3,236
Aswan	6,528	4,930	11,833
Central Government	2,614	4,890	4,521
Minya	17,614	4,813	12,335
Beni-Suef	17,511	4,733	13,329
Kafr-El Sheikh	5,575	4,076	5,304
Alexandria	23,750	3,747	24,249
Sharkia	9,285	3,193	5,396
Luxor	5,486	3,049	10,114
Damietta	57	2,759	717
Cairo	2,001	2,683	19,404
Ismailia	926	2,387	1,861
Suhag	1,392	2,381	1,713
Red Sea	853	2,307	1,920
Giza	546	2,262	6,672
Menoufia	436	2,262	1,555
Port-Said	1,079	2,262	1,946
Qena	1,980	2,262	1,870
Dakhalia	5,678	2,185	10,345
New Valley	57	1,600	499
Assyout	278	1,565	485
Kalyoubia	178	1,541	491
Matrouh	57	1,541	379
North Sinai	57	1,541	379
South Sinai	210	1,541	519
Suez	57	1,541	379

Table (A-11)
Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Economic Sectors, USD thousand

Sector	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Emergency and Relief Assistance			
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	23	24	938
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	23	24	13
Food Aid			
EDUCATION	3,877	3,223	2,476
AGRICULTURE	2,626	2,503	1,858
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,145	1,091	831
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	23	24	13
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	23	24	13
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component			
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	3,032	461,544	69,459
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	35,059	87,603	23,899
AGRICULTURE	72,374	69,846	45,961
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	27,432	46,090	22,457
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	17,069	34,424	11,410
INDUSTRY	16,894	26,953	14,244
EDUCATION	31,718	15,900	27,702
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	73,706	11,263	77,243
TRADE	7,767	8,895	3,934
HEALTH	11,578	4,710	11,101
COMMUNICATIONS	12,980	3,023	15,524
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	1,880	2,118	1,021
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	22,623	672	28,575
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	5,797	29	1,100
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component			
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	368,400	488,827	299,005
INDUSTRY	59,674	94,140	165,793
AGRICULTURE	78,733	54,065	69,412
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	26,930	31,218	35,476
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	18,950	20,180	35,884
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	693	17,402	73,795
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	1,252	16,719	4,836
HEALTH	35,916	5,675	15,659
EDUCATION	6,527	5,565	15,361
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	5,175	4,461	3,429
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	0	608	389
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	99	242	1,503
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	303	217	367
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	2,903	11	620
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support			
TRADE	8,525	183,315	67,001
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	6,229	93,213	88,080
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	2,523	22,040	5,402
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	0	18,794	3,132
INDUSTRY	7,974	9,380	5,840
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	1,212	737	21,414
AGRICULTURE	270	604	574
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	152	553	143
EDUCATION	738	541	1,172
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,360	350	1,435
HEALTH	37,698	99	6,498
Technical Cooperation			
EDUCATION	97,571	94,797	61,756
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	38,298	78,875	30,655
INDUSTRY	77,068	65,447	90,559
AGRICULTURE	37,099	54,163	82,421

Table (A-11)
Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Economic Sectors, USD thousand

Sector	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
TRADE	38,034	47,101	79,180
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	30,629	32,948	36,482
HEALTH	43,881	30,339	42,259
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	17,991	29,528	25,522
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	39,061	24,434	33,186
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	15,238	24,250	47,710
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	15,256	3,885	12,261
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	1,212	2,368	853
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	2,375	2,292	4,870
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	3,075	1,789	2,816
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	719	1,592	520
COMMUNICATIONS	6,646	1,331	6,286
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	7,948	726	5,921
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	185	411	164
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	365	314	297
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	1,711	237	1,335
TOURISM	6,241	51	1,030

Table (A-12)
Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Development Partners, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	Average annual disb. 2001 2007
Emergency and Relief Assistance			
Netherlands	47	48	26
Food Aid			
WFP	6,733	6,417	3,872
Cyprus	0	400	67
Netherlands	47	48	26
France	0	0	773
Italy	915	0	1,106
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component			
ADB	0	465,002	72,558
World Bank	53,925	103,950	42,858
European Commission	64,778	82,927	47,220
Germany	56,645	69,377	33,316
USAID	123,420	40,489	125,396
Switzerland	3,188	4,924	2,438
Japan	0	2,536	5,853
Netherlands	109	2,244	668
CIDA	700	519	1,211
DANIDA	350	484	4,335
Spain	368	475	702
WHO	141	141	149
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component			
EIB	255,771	364,059	311,427
ADB	0	123,271	71,574
Arab Fund	114,464	97,636	91,140
Germany	45,632	48,035	33,200
World Bank	68,910	43,020	50,349
Abu Dhabi Fund	31,290	24,046	36,628
Kuwait Fund	50,140	11,245	20,354
OPEC Fund	12,758	8,135	4,162
Japan	8,474	6,132	7,998
CIDA	1,291	5,110	2,094
DANIDA	5,027	3,661	4,467
Netherlands	768	2,374	2,167
Greece	218	1,764	335
Finland	0	491	82
Italy	26	144	8,249
SIDA	1,712	111	979
European Commission	0	73	12
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support			
USAID	12,789	275,000	106,172
Italy	16,461	32,411	18,131
European Commission	37,426	20,791	13,835
Netherlands	152	1,157	243
Montreal Protocol	0	160	27
Finland	0	109	118
Technical Cooperation			
USAID	250,814	334,321	386,101
ADB	0	40,217	6,093
European Commission	51,700	32,124	44,809
DANIDA	10,405	12,399	8,678
Germany	15,529	9,779	31,385
UNIDO	0	8,770	1,327

Table (A-12)
Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Development Partners, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	Average annual disb. 2001	
			2006	2007
Netherlands	6,960	8,339		9,422
Italy	22,914	8,309		10,436
World Bank	11,558	7,544		8,919
CIDA	8,109	6,590		7,597
KOICA	4,172	5,420		3,107
Greece	21,353	5,239		5,231
Spain	1,059	3,732		1,352
Finland	0	2,646		2,363
SIDA	3,356	2,513		1,316
UNFPA	2,708	2,114		1,601
UNICEF	9,022	1,769		6,609
Switzerland	5,778	1,399		2,689
WFP	1,379	1,314		607
WHO	1,880	1,223		1,178
UNDP	37,987	336		10,911
FAO	68	307		341
Arab Fund	5,083	166		875
UNIFEM	190	165		102
Kuwait Fund	862	92		174
Montreal Protocol	0	69		151
JICA	4,771	41		7,406

Table (A-13)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Development Partners, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT			
Italy	365	19,108	3,313
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS			
CIDA	224	845	606
UNICEF	1,487	0	1,065
AGRICULTURE			
USAID	32,757	53,236	74,501
Germany	46,712	52,974	29,638
EIB	40,974	34,114	23,724
World Bank	32,076	14,830	27,208
Abu Dhabi Fund	6,610	7,176	13,438
European Commission	8,211	7,175	6,552
WFP	3,164	3,015	2,459
Netherlands	673	2,962	1,893
Japan	0	2,662	2,803
ADB	0	938	5,768
Switzerland	352	920	853
Italy	14,857	630	3,757
Spain	230	304	279
FAO	68	193	360
UNFPA	0	50	8
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES			
USAID	17,422	111,228	74,372
European Commission	9,859	19,447	5,699
Germany	12,007	18,833	7,935
Italy	2,147	1,883	1,452
Greece	0	495	83
World Bank	0	11	2
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES			
USAID	18,380	30,371	20,533
CIDA	1,247	1,137	659
UNDP	212	78	226
Greece	28	61	15
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE			
Spain	312	841	192
Netherlands	156	718	180
Italy	252	32	7,988
COMMUNICATIONS			
USAID	15,271	3,557	20,005
Italy	341	715	1,815
KOICA	790	83	251
EDUCATION			
USAID	63,664	86,818	48,783
World Bank	25,911	16,620	20,356
CIDA	596	4,820	1,880
WFP	3,569	3,402	1,570
Greece	14,586	3,300	3,453
KOICA	243	1,926	603
Italy	1,803	852	2,589
Germany	3,989	661	6,254
Cyprus	0	400	67
Japan	84	363	173
UNICEF	941	312	834
Spain	25	257	306
Abu Dhabi Fund	224	243	2,907
UNFPA	0	52	9
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE			

Table (A-13)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Development Partners, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Netherlands	47	48	26
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY			
EIB	163,228	286,559	179,188
ADB	0	61,600	10,445
Arab Fund	109,654	58,290	67,402
Germany	36,857	43,688	21,786
World Bank	15	19,310	3,283
Kuwait Fund	47,134	11,337	14,546
OPEC Fund	12,758	8,135	4,162
JBIC	0	664	286
Spain	51	548	2,127
DANIDA	345	479	4,387
USAID	27,408	267	25,896
KOICA	0	12	2
FORESTRY			
FAO	0	38	40
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY			
ADB	0	500,000	71,536
USAID	15,985	30,869	13,514
European Commission	4,505	3,984	3,015
Netherlands	2,532	3,134	1,073
CIDA	2,206	953	1,323
SIDA	719	899	272
Italy	1,089	525	530
UNFPA	573	441	223
UNDP	12,422	230	2,725
Spain	12	96	18
UNIFEM	83	70	69
UNICEF	55	28	64
Finland	0	6	176
HEALTH			
USAID	30,189	26,069	35,556
World Bank	35,895	5,590	12,466
Switzerland	2,511	4,726	2,305
WHO	1,946	1,313	1,248
Finland	0	975	516
SIDA	638	727	234
Spain	374	477	142
UNICEF	3,973	302	3,648
UNFPA	1,008	156	600
Greece	347	140	86
ADB	0	110	2,182
Italy	1,175	99	2,018
Japan	0	85	576
JICA	155	79	249
UNIFEM	13	13	5
INDUSTRY			
ADB	0	61,671	64,088
USAID	34,914	53,711	59,516
EIB	51,569	32,469	89,510
European Commission	25,087	27,520	34,847
Italy	36,598	9,380	9,605
UNIDO	0	8,770	1,309
CIDA	1,652	1,351	1,910
Spain	273	860	712
JBIC	0	111	3,296
World Bank	0	103	17

Table (A-13)

Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Development Partners, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Switzerland	254	86	565
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING			
European Commission	18,702	35,998	10,662
EIB	0	10,917	1,819
DANIDA	9,415	9,701	7,760
Germany	5,369	6,175	8,160
USAID	2,843	5,704	24,663
ADB	0	4,171	990
World Bank	3,582	3,530	7,916
Italy	4,246	3,278	3,826
KOICA	3,140	2,481	2,239
Greece	187	2,433	546
CIDA	1,371	1,195	2,471
Spain	129	778	194
Finland	0	601	648
Netherlands	0	469	1,033
Montreal Protocol	0	228	136
Switzerland	1,217	86	678
FAO	0	76	27
UNIFEM	83	70	35
Japan	0	69	651
JBIC	0	43	7
UNFPA	0	22	4
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES			
Abu Dhabi Fund	23,784	15,897	11,562
Arab Fund	207	14,876	5,956
WFP	1,379	1,314	934
CIDA	1,242	851	984
World Bank	1,113	760	6,203
Greece	31	566	254
Italy	2,085	552	2,050
Finland	0	447	254
SIDA	3,106	272	1,491
UNICEF	203	260	244
Netherlands	356	246	239
Switzerland	1,413	209	1,341
European Commission	6,165	136	1,179
DANIDA	0	58	17
KOICA	0	43	7
Germany	806	43	8,462
UNDP	8,345	28	2,193
UNFPA	0	15	2
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH			
UNFPA	1,127	1,380	905
UNICEF	118	428	154
Italy	138	412	176
Netherlands	112	107	40
CIDA	74	98	90
WHO	75	51	63
Spain	21	45	11
UNIFEM	13	13	5
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS			
UNICEF	184	411	137
DANIDA	502	0	108
TOURISM			
Italy	70	51	61
TRADE			

Table (A-13)

Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Main Development Partners, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
USAID	42,546	237,257	134,284
Italy	682	1,759	855
Switzerland	281	296	96
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE			
World Bank	35,000	89,350	26,558
Arab Fund	2,055	17,256	3,424
Germany	1,162	188	2,367
JBIC	0	4	1
Spain	0	0	10,458
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED			
DANIDA	4,506	3,661	3,165
Germany	0	2,213	369
CIDA	759	894	395
Netherlands	0	49	12
UNICEF	322	11	119
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
European Commission	0	41,650	6,942
USAID	85,636	10,728	83,656
Arab Fund	3,966	7,379	13,094
Netherlands	4,207	6,476	5,945
Japan	8,474	5,489	10,959
World Bank	600	4,410	835
DANIDA	987	2,645	1,343
Germany	8,834	2,416	9,401
Italy	3,127	1,589	2,270
Finland	0	1,218	909
KOICA	0	875	146
Abu Dhabi Fund	672	730	8,720
SIDA	605	727	233
CIDA	730	74	1,100
UNICEF	1,326	17	615
Greece	0	8	3

Table (A-14)
Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Geographic Locations, USD thousand

Location	average annual disb. 2001		
	2006	2007	2007
Emergency and Relief Assistance			
Central Government	47	48	26
Food Aid			
Fayoum	994	1,202	561
Assyout	994	802	504
Aswan	842	802	676
Beni-Suef	994	802	504
Minya	994	802	504
North Sinai	842	802	563
Red Sea	842	802	438
Suhag	994	802	504
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component			
Central Government	6,229	475,653	71,662
Cairo	34,118	75,244	29,525
South Sinai	22,027	37,316	12,114
Suhag	26,917	23,603	17,977
North Sinai	10,812	20,767	8,352
Assyout	17,584	20,685	11,497
Behera	9,563	8,921	10,671
Kafr-El Sheikh	12,334	8,090	9,059
Fayoum	21,600	7,938	15,143
Beni-Suef	18,799	7,009	14,672
Minya	19,246	6,985	14,739
Alexandria	29,419	6,773	26,955
Dakhalia	11,772	6,085	14,700
Aswan	9,692	5,846	13,590
Damietta	7,124	5,441	5,384
Suez	6,656	5,257	7,439
Port-Said	5,278	4,835	3,926
Sharkia	8,994	4,783	5,794
Luxor	9,524	4,764	11,777
Kalyoubia	6,431	4,488	5,156
Giza	4,652	4,429	9,391
Qena	6,939	4,322	6,437
Gharbia	5,428	4,173	4,461
Ismailia	7,796	4,164	6,025
Menoufia	6,937	4,126	5,598
Matrouh	4,639	4,075	3,778
New Valley	4,754	4,045	3,694
Red Sea	4,638	3,911	3,764
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component			
Central Government	163,923	233,118	295,226
Cairo	83,015	83,270	72,485
Alexandria	20,860	80,683	32,880
Suez	86,581	52,121	31,510
Dakhalia	67,099	36,162	20,057
Aswan	14,518	17,854	13,077
Gharbia	4,079	13,947	7,128
Giza	7,215	13,169	7,718
Suhag	27,980	12,994	17,085
Menoufia	15,936	12,099	10,402
Behera	14,180	12,051	14,046
Fayoum	4,789	11,944	7,632
Qena	17,076	11,353	16,818
Sharkia	12,640	11,101	10,578
Assyout	3,596	10,518	7,793
Beni-Suef	9,933	10,331	12,158
Minya	9,562	10,311	10,659

Table (A-14)
Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Geographic Locations, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2007	
			2007	2007
Ismailia	4,177	10,179		7,293
Port-Said	3,925	10,179		6,956
Red Sea	3,892	10,168		10,140
Luxor	3,519	9,582		6,031
New Valley	3,544	9,547		11,103
North Sinai	3,785	9,501		9,392
South Sinai	3,784	9,501		9,339
Damietta	3,519	9,448		5,811
Kafr-El Sheikh	5,660	9,448		10,249
Kalyoubia	3,760	9,448		5,694
Matrouh	3,513	9,446		5,314
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support				
Central Government	50,216	294,557		151,307
Cairo	9,013	10,325		10,338
Behera	1,455	2,285		1,765
Assyout	648	1,316		549
Qena	623	1,316		522
Suhag	683	1,316		586
Gharbia	310	1,088		730
Alexandria	161	938		4,358
Minya	630	937		596
Giza	851	929		4,861
Matrouh	194	849		281
Menoufia	323	818		691
Damietta	68	817		223
Port-Said	68	817		223
Suez	68	817		223
Aswan	47	806		211
Beni-Suef	47	806		211
Dakhalia	47	806		211
Fayoum	72	806		224
Ismailia	47	806		211
Kafr-El Sheikh	47	806		211
Kalyoubia	78	806		4,245
Luxor	47	806		211
New Valley	72	806		224
North Sinai	47	806		211
Red Sea	496	806		4,509
Sharkia	47	806		211
South Sinai	508	806		632
Technical Cooperation				
Central Government	72,664	78,887		119,705
Alexandria	56,204	44,954		33,710
Cairo	21,872	28,387		27,674
Aswan	16,856	18,203		19,100
Giza	13,766	16,153		15,939
Minya	18,504	15,771		18,370
Suhag	16,742	15,716		18,417
Beni-Suef	17,438	15,704		18,014
Fayoum	19,439	15,221		20,587
Luxor	13,871	14,934		17,740
South Sinai	12,858	14,737		13,626
Assyout	13,248	14,712		15,347
Matrouh	11,545	13,528		13,304
Damietta	10,679	13,382		13,151
Qena	13,438	13,092		15,072
North Sinai	11,681	12,938		13,063
Ismailia	13,088	12,927		14,424

Table (A-14)

Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Geographic Locations, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001	
			2007	
Kafr-El Sheikh	13,020	12,865		16,797
Behera	11,584	12,781		16,913
Menoufia	11,642	12,584		14,818
Kalyoubia	11,258	12,578		14,015
Gharbia	11,010	12,565		12,993
Dakhalia	12,366	12,535		16,280
Red Sea	10,953	12,528		12,776
Sharkia	12,409	12,443		13,968
Suez	10,778	12,348		13,021
New Valley	10,765	12,296		12,612
Port-Said	10,924	12,157		12,824

Table (A-15)
Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Geographic Locations, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
Central Government	25,549	288,791	189,011
Alexandria	6,864	34,945	13,791
Suhag	14,768	15,413	11,633
Assyout	10,827	13,598	8,816
Aswan	10,195	11,833	11,476
Cairo	10,311	8,442	8,786
Behera	7,540	7,310	10,952
Fayoum	7,571	6,114	6,931
Minya	4,749	5,081	6,849
Kafr-El Sheikh	4,998	4,392	5,709
Qena	3,361	4,277	5,919
Beni-Suef	3,403	4,245	5,457
North Sinai	3,006	4,188	4,530
Giza	3,599	4,037	5,140
Gharbia	2,771	3,769	4,897
Red Sea	3,003	3,763	4,997
Luxor	2,707	3,757	4,360
Matrouh	2,926	3,635	3,776
New Valley	2,503	3,488	9,266
Ismailia	5,581	3,479	4,908
Kalyoubia	2,557	3,447	3,925
Menoufia	2,801	3,395	4,344
Dakhalia	2,509	3,393	4,684
Sharkia	5,350	3,391	4,531
South Sinai	2,732	3,383	4,392
Port-Said	2,508	3,381	4,062
Suez	2,508	3,381	4,062
Damietta	2,508	3,372	3,803
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education			
Cairo	6,581	4,635	8,573
Central Government	5,133	4,335	3,371
Assyout	847	1,009	2,197
Suhag	1,739	996	2,070
Fayoum	1,811	922	2,192
Qena	1,785	807	2,757
Minya	1,708	658	2,581
Beni-Suef	1,693	622	2,064
Behera	1,525	577	2,910
North Sinai	924	418	922
Red Sea	682	417	714
Aswan	1,180	383	1,278
Giza	276	244	656
Luxor	756	176	865
Gharbia	852	137	1,112
Dakhalia	1,040	128	1,818
Menoufia	403	128	1,236
Sharkia	1,382	128	1,308
Kafr-El Sheikh	1,482	128	1,375
Kalyoubia	982	128	1,102
Matrouh	378	128	554
Alexandria	475	42	775
Ismailia	965	3	1,013
Damietta	724	2	1,344

Table (A-15)
Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Geographic Locations, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
New Valley	146	2	384
Port-Said	146	2	389
South Sinai	587	2	725
Suez	146	2	384
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women			
Central Government	5,965	5,780	3,926
Minya	3,353	2,934	3,081
Assyout	1,947	2,576	2,147
Suhag	2,914	2,553	2,842
Alexandria	2,758	2,542	2,519
Qena	2,874	2,472	3,443
Cairo	2,531	2,461	1,816
Aswan	2,110	2,244	2,227
Fayoum	2,179	2,212	2,578
North Sinai	1,506	2,166	1,410
Beni-Suef	2,368	2,161	2,555
Behera	2,079	2,098	2,429
Giza	1,375	2,029	1,406
Kafr-El Sheikh	2,164	1,970	1,870
Red Sea	1,507	1,958	1,342
Kalyoubia	1,693	1,847	1,739
Ismailia	1,971	1,840	1,775
Luxor	1,682	1,828	1,523
Gharbia	1,786	1,824	1,593
New Valley	1,084	1,817	1,077
Sharkia	2,068	1,814	1,890
Dakhalia	1,965	1,790	2,774
Menoufia	1,692	1,777	1,512
Matrouh	1,303	1,775	1,211
Damietta	1,662	1,748	1,479
Port-Said	1,084	1,748	1,085
South Sinai	1,284	1,748	1,232
Suez	1,385	1,748	1,280
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality			
Alexandria	12,187	3,003	9,966
Menoufia	7,677	2,723	5,050
Suhag	7,931	2,718	5,541
Minya	4,629	2,393	4,534
Beni-Suef	4,585	2,368	4,125
Fayoum	4,690	2,204	4,492
Aswan	2,325	1,889	4,185
Behera	1,077	1,850	1,483
Qena	1,508	1,796	2,450
Sharkia	1,217	1,769	1,568
Ismailia	1,131	1,766	1,620
Giza	1,173	1,756	1,888
Kafr-El Sheikh	943	1,726	1,093
Red Sea	1,081	1,725	1,505
Port-Said	1,065	1,725	1,503
North Sinai	954	1,693	1,104
Dakhalia	2,390	1,683	3,542
Luxor	2,337	1,674	3,783
Cairo	1,700	1,588	2,120
Assyout	1,128	1,551	1,362

Table (A-15)
Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Geographic Locations, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb.
			2001-2007
Gharbia	1,085	1,519	1,125
Kalyoubia	1,211	1,491	1,616
Matrouh	954	1,486	1,037
New Valley	939	1,485	1,033
Damietta	939	1,485	1,033
South Sinai	939	1,484	1,041
Suez	1,239	1,484	1,250
Central Government	14,067	584	4,326
Goal 5: Improve maternal health			
Gharbia	1,083	5,683	1,927
Alexandria	12,132	2,630	9,828
Suhag	7,899	2,156	4,986
Menoufia	7,548	2,146	4,481
Minya	4,488	1,812	3,972
Beni-Suef	4,423	1,788	3,537
Fayoum	4,382	1,761	3,909
Aswan	2,439	1,556	3,986
Behera	1,059	1,522	1,376
Giza	1,201	1,426	1,430
Kafr-El Sheikh	941	1,399	997
North Sinai	952	1,361	1,043
Dakhalia	2,388	1,342	3,443
Luxor	2,335	1,336	3,693
Kalyoubia	1,209	1,251	1,548
Cairo	1,102	1,244	1,903
Qena	1,462	1,239	1,970
Assyout	1,202	1,214	1,294
Sharkia	1,089	1,196	1,003
Ismailia	1,002	1,189	1,054
Suez	1,237	1,166	1,307
Matrouh	952	1,158	940
New Valley	937	1,151	935
Damietta	937	1,148	935
Red Sea	953	1,147	936
Port-Said	937	1,146	934
South Sinai	937	1,146	955
Central Government	13,993	386	4,223
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases			
Cairo	773	1,178	1,273
Suhag	1,805	1,081	2,314
Menoufia	1,720	948	2,013
Fayoum	1,096	935	1,821
Beni-Suef	581	881	1,329
Minya	604	853	1,609
Qena	1,201	851	1,986
Sharkia	605	835	1,140
Behera	407	826	732
Giza	766	813	1,560
Alexandria	1,852	780	1,736
Central Government	14,403	707	4,790
Kafr-El Sheikh	378	703	670
Ismailia	515	652	1,085
Red Sea	584	577	1,112
Port-Said	515	572	1,070

Table (A-15)
Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Geographic Locations, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Gharbia	472	566	701
Suez	990	540	1,228
Matrouh	369	519	625
Aswan	500	518	948
Luxor	487	481	930
Dakhalia	391	459	634
Assyout	466	443	687
North Sinai	369	432	607
New Valley	369	405	602
Damietta	388	359	605
South Sinai	457	336	644
Kalyoubia	368	330	597
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability			
Suez	84,648	50,979	35,245
Alexandria	18,400	46,055	34,681
South Sinai	20,909	43,875	16,752
Cairo	27,161	32,185	47,158
Central Government	28,936	19,340	53,331
Suhag	14,153	17,412	14,695
Assyout	8,637	17,078	8,025
Aswan	11,473	14,774	15,635
Giza	6,635	12,762	18,321
Fayoum	14,155	12,434	13,059
Beni-Suef	18,890	11,743	15,500
Kafr-El Sheikh	7,386	10,577	10,448
Minya	17,940	10,269	13,999
Luxor	4,170	9,207	9,047
Damietta	1,429	9,167	4,423
Sharkia	10,118	9,122	9,997
Matrouh	2,112	8,902	4,777
Ismailia	2,605	8,720	5,408
Red Sea	2,074	8,332	12,762
Qena	14,902	8,286	12,398
Dakhalia	4,268	8,274	9,403
Menoufia	1,560	8,195	4,562
Port-Said	2,198	8,190	4,819
Behera	1,434	8,137	8,403
North Sinai	1,825	8,087	4,284
New Valley	2,231	8,010	4,262
Gharbia	1,528	7,960	4,300
Kalyoubia	1,643	7,950	8,301
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development			
Central Government	63,029	106,418	180,984
Alexandria	1,991	4,045	1,435
Cairo	2,438	3,306	1,425
Giza	1,991	3,135	1,253
Assyout	1,991	2,044	1,035
Suhag	1,991	2,044	1,035
Qena	1,991	2,043	1,035
Minya	1,991	2,043	1,035
Aswan	1,991	2,030	1,032
Behera	1,991	2,026	1,031
Dakhalia	23,026	2,026	6,820
Ismailia	1,991	2,026	1,031

Table (A-15)
Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Geographic Locations, USD thousand

Location	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Menoufia	1,991	2,026	1,031
Sharkia	2,081	2,026	1,059
Damietta	1,991	2,025	1,031
Fayoum	1,991	2,025	1,060
Beni-Suef	1,991	2,025	1,031
Gharbia	1,991	2,025	1,031
Kafr-El Sheikh	1,991	2,025	1,031
Kalyoubia	1,991	2,025	1,041
Luxor	1,991	2,025	1,031
Matrouh	1,991	2,025	1,031
New Valley	1,991	2,025	1,031
North Sinai	1,991	2,025	1,031
Port-Said	1,991	2,025	1,031
Red Sea	1,991	2,025	1,031
South Sinai	1,991	2,025	1,031
Suez	1,991	2,025	1,031

Table (A-16)

Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance and Main Development Partners, USD thousand

Development Partner	2006	2007	average annual disb. 2001-2007
Loan			
EIB	255,771	363,226	311,308
World Bank	132,620	148,270	100,385
ADB		128,220	89,998
Arab Fund	114,478	97,636	92,275
Germany	80,041	91,091	48,313
Kuwait Fund	51,361	11,337	23,236
OPEC Fund	12,758	8,135	6,242
Switzerland	678	2,823	1,096
Finland		491	82
JBIC		396	4,036
Grant			
USAID	387,023	649,831	617,671
ADB		500,270	85,265
European Commission	153,905	135,915	103,898
Germany	37,764	36,100	49,588
Abu Dhabi Fund	31,290	24,046	33,017
DANIDA	15,782	16,544	17,480
Netherlands	8,083	14,209	12,511
CIDA	10,100	12,219	10,902
UNIDO		8,770	2,322
Japan	8,558	8,668	14,057
WFP	8,112	7,731	6,190
Greece	21,571	7,003	5,580
World Bank	1,773	6,244	1,740
KOICA	4,172	5,420	3,107
Italy	17,629	4,295	6,720
Spain	1,427	4,207	6,815
Switzerland	9,021	3,500	4,194
Finland		2,755	2,875
SIDA	5,068	2,624	2,295
UNFPA	2,708	2,114	1,868
UNICEF	9,022	1,769	6,609
WHO	2,021	1,364	1,306
EIB	0	832	239
JBIC		425	104
Cyprus		400	400
UNDP	38,207	336	11,100
FAO	68	307	338
Montreal Protocol		228	305
Arab Fund	5,083	166	750
UNIFEM	190	165	120
JICA	4,771	79	9,399
Debt Swap			
Italy	24,773	36,569	21,516
Switzerland	1,231	0	4,444
IFAD	708		414

Annex B
2007 DECODE survey
Questionnaire

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE 2007/08

VERSION 1
(FOR NEW PROJECTS (NOT LISTED PREVIOUSLY IN DECODE) & EXTENDED PROJECTS)
(Please complete one questionnaire for each donor-assisted project/programme)

For DECODE unit use only:
Project Code: _____

Donor(s) Information

D / M / Y

Country: EGYPT

Date questionnaire completed: _____

Donor: _____ Currency used in the questionnaire: __

Manager Donor: _____

Other Donors (co-financing arrangements): _

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. Donor project number: _____

2. Project title:

3. Responsible Ministry:

4. Executing institution:

£	Government	specify: _
£	NGO	specify: _____
£	Private sector	specify: _____
£	Other	specify: _____

6a. Beneficiary (receiving) institution:

£	Government	specify: _____
£	NGO	specify: _____
£	Private sector	specify: _____
£	Others	specify: _____

6b. Targeted social clusters:

£	All Egyptians	£	Disadvantaged rural communities
£	Government officials	£	Disadvantaged urban communities
£	Entrepreneurs	£	Women
£	Unemployed	£	Children
£	Farmers	£	Youth
£	Illiterates	£	Students
£	Others	specify: _____	

7. Targeted geographical location:

£ Central government ¹

Or

£ All governorates

Or

£ **Specific governorate(s), pls. select governorate(s) targeted by the project**

If more than one location, pls. provide estimated proportion (%) of total budget allocated to each location.

If not indicated otherwise, the project's budget will be equally divided into the number of locations selected.

£ Cairo _____%	£ Kalyoubia _____%	£ Beni-Suef _____%	£ Luxor _____%
£ Alexandria _____%	£ Kafr-El Sheikh _____%	£ Fayoum _____%	£ Red Sea _____%
£ Port-Said _____%	£ Gharbia _____%	£ Minya _____%	£ Matrouh _____%
£ Suez _____%	£ Menoufia _____%	£ Assyout _____%	£ North Sinai _____%
£ Damietta _____%	£ Behera _____%	£ Suhag _____%	£ South Sinai _____%
£ Dakhalia _____%	£ Ismailia _____%	£ Qena _____%	£ New Valley _____%
£ Sharkia _____%	£ Giza _____%	£ Aswan _____%	

8. Targeted sector and sub-sector:²

*Please refer to Annex 1: list of OECD/DAC CRS purpose codes.

*You can indicate up to maximum three CRS codes.

*If more than one sector, pls. provide estimated proportion (%) of total budget allocated to each sector. If not indicated otherwise, the project's budget will be equally divided into the number of sectors selected.

1- _____ % 2- _____ % 3- _____ %

9. Targeted Millennium Development Goals:

Does this project have a direct impact on the following Development Goals

*If more than one Goal, pls. provide estimated proportion (%) of total budget allocated to each Goal. If not indicated otherwise, the project's budget will be equally divided into the number of Goals selected.

£ Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	_____ %
£ Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	_____ %
£ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	_____ %
£ Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	_____ %
£ Goal 5: Improve maternal health	_____ %
£ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases	_____ %
£ Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	_____ %
£ Goal 8: Global Partnership & debt reduction	_____ %

10. Type of Assistance (select one type ONLY and specify percentages if more than one type):

- 1- INVESTMENT PROJECT ASSISTANCE³ £ If yes, specify: _____ %
- 2- TECHNICAL COOPERATION⁴ £ If yes, specify: _____ %
- 3- BUDGETARY AID (DIRECT BUDGET SUPPORT) OR
BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SUPPORT⁵ £ If yes, specify: _____ %
- 4- FOOD AID⁶ £ If yes, specify: _____ %
- 5- EMERGENCY AND RELIEF ASSISTANCE⁷ £ If yes, specify: _____ %

11. Project status:

Protocol/Agreement Number		
	Planned (M / Y)	Actual (M / Y)	Progress Status of project activities
Approval date (protocol signature)			£ Ahead of schedule £ On target £ Delayed
Starting date of activities			£ Ahead of schedule £ On target £ Delayed
Completion date of activities			£ Ahead of schedule £ On target £ Delayed

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

12. Total Contributions (for the entire life-time of the project):⁸

	Currency	Amount
Donor Total Contribution		
Government Cost-sharing		+
Other Donors (co-financing arrangements, please specify names of the Donors) _____ _____		+
Project Total Budget		=

13. Commitments and disbursements (annual figures):

(in fiscal year if possible 2007/08)	Currency	Donor contribution	Co-donors contribution	Currency	Government cost-sharing
Commitments for:⁹ Year 2008					
Commitments for:¹⁰ Year 2009		_____			_____
Disbursements for the Year 2007¹¹					
Disbursements for the Year 2008					

14. Terms of Assistance:

Grants: _____ %

Loan: _____ %

Debt Swap: _____ %

If loan, fixed interest rate: _____ %

or variable interest rate: _____ %

Grace period:¹² _____ years

Amortization period:¹³ _____ years

15. The form of aid in terms of procurement & importing status of goods & services- (i.e. freedom of donor country to purchase):

(% in case of more than one form)

1. Tied aid¹⁴
2. Partially tied aid¹⁵
3. Untied aid¹⁶

15. Paris Declaration survey indicators (New requirements)

16.A. Is this project a coordinated technical co-operation?

co-ordinated programmes that meet BOTH criteria below:

1. Have relevant country authorities (government or non-government) communicated clear capacity development objectives as part of broader national or sector strategies? (Y-----/N-----)

2. Is the technical co-operation aligned with the countries' capacity development objectives?

(Y-----/N-----)

AND at least ONE of the criteria below:

3. Do relevant country authorities (government or non-government) have control over the technical co-operation? (Y-----/N-----)

4. If more than one donor is involved in supporting country programmes, are there arrangements involving the country authorities in place for co-ordinating the technical co-operation provided by different donors? (Y-----/N-----)

15. B. Is this project implemented under based-approach programme?

programme-based approaches should meet *ALL 4 of the following criteria* should be met (anything less does not qualify as a PBA):

- 1. Is the host country or organisation exercising leadership over the programme supported by donors? (Y----/N----)
- 2. Is a single comprehensive programme and budget framework used? (Y----/N----)
- 3. Is there a formal process for donor co-ordination and harmonisation of donor procedures for *at least two* of the following systems:
 - (i) reporting, (Y----/N----)
 - (ii) budgeting, (Y----/N----)
 - (iii) financial management and (Y----/N----)
 - (iv) procurement? (Y----/N----)
- 4. Does your support to the programme use *at least two* of the following local systems:
 - (i) programme design, (Y----/N----)
 - (ii) programme implementation, (Y----/N----)
 - (iii) financial management and (Y----/N----)
 - (iv) monitoring and evaluation? (Y----/N----)

OTHER INFORMATION

16. Project Objectives: (Pls. attach the project document if available)

Person to contact (for questions, clarifications, information):	
Name:	Title:
Address:	City:
Telephone:	Mobile:
E-mail Address:	Fax Number:

N.B. In case any additional project documents are available, feel free to attach

¹ **Central government: funding projects operating in ministries or central agencies which serve the whole republic of Egypt (all 26 governorates), but no physical operations or activities taking place in the 26 governorates**

² Pls. Indicate the OECD/DAC CRS code (attached in package) for the predominant sector or sub-sector covered by the project. If the project covers more than one sector, provide the estimated proportion allocated to each sector. If not indicated otherwise, the project's budget will be equally divided into the number of sectors selected. If you select debt swap-related sectors (60062 and 60063), please indicate the code of the sectoral area(s) covered by the project (education, environment, etc).

³ **The provision of financing projects that create productive capital, which can generate new goods or service. i.e. infrastructure projects.**

⁴ The provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills of technology for the purpose of building up national capacity to undertake development activities, without reference to the implementation of any specific investment project(s).

⁵ **The provision of assistance which is not cast in terms of specific investment or technical co-operation projects which is provided for the specific purpose of supporting the recipient's balance-of-payments position and making available foreign exchange.**

⁶ The provision of food for human consumption for developmental purposes, including grants and loans for the purchase of food.

⁷ **The provision of resources aimed at immediately relieving distress and improving the well-being of populations affected by natural or man-made disasters. Food aid for humanitarian and emergency purposes is included in this category.**

⁸ Pls. provide total project budget for the entire duration of the project. If the project has been extended, the budget should reflect total funds i.e. original plus additional funds. Indicate your organizations' contribution under Donor Total Contribution and the government total contribution, if applicable. List all other contributions of this project to help later checking of possible duplication of entries. The Project Total Budget should be equal to the sum of contributions.

⁹ **A commitment is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement or equivalent contract and supported by the availability of public funds, undertaken by the donor.**

¹⁰ **A commitment is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement or equivalent contract and supported by the availability of public funds, undertaken by the donor.**

¹¹ Disbursements represent the actual transfer of financial resources. They may be recorded at one of several stages: provision of goods and services, placing of funds at the disposal of the recipient in an earmarked fund or account, payment by the donor of invoices on behalf of the recipient, etc.

¹² **Interval from approval to first repayment of principal.**

¹³ Period from date of commitment to date of last payment

¹⁴ **Official or officially supported Loans, credits or Associated Financing packages (qq.v.) where procurement of the goods or services involved is limited to the donor country or to a group of countries which does not include substantially all developing countries (or CEEC/NIS countries in transition, cf. PARTIALLY UNTIED AID). Tied Aid Credits are subject to certain disciplines concerning their concessionality levels, the countries to which they may be directed, and their developmental relevance so as to avoid using aid funds on projects that would be commercially viable with private finance, and to ensure that recipient countries receive good value.**

¹⁵ Official Development Assistance (or Official Aid) for which the associated goods and services must be procured in the donor country or among a restricted group of other countries, which must however include substantially all developing countries (substantially all CEEC/NIS countries in the case of Official Aid). Partially untied aid is subject to the same disciplines as Tied Aid Credits and Associated Financing (qq.v.).

¹⁶ **Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.**