

5

PART FIVE

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE STATISTICS



E-1 Official Development Assistance – International Flows

Total ODA granted to developing countries in 2008 by member states of the DAC rose by 10% (at constant prices) in relation to the previous year and reached 119.6 BUSD, while ODA/GNI ratio (Gross National Income) for all member states was 0.30%. It is important to note that this was the highest ever flow of development assistance that has ever been reached.

The largest, by volume, ODA donors were the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Japan, while five countries exceeded the U.N target of 0.7% of GNI (Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden).

The combined ODA of the DAC members that are also EU members (15 members), rose by 10.8% in real terms to USD 70.0 BUSD (58% of all DAC members' ODA). As a share of GNI, ODA from DAC-EU members rose to 0.42%.

Aid rose in : Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark, Greece, United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Finland, while aid fell in: Austria and Italy. Net ODA by the European Commission rose by 6.8% in real terms.

Aid provided by other important donors rose in the USA (16.8%), Japan (8.2%), Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Switzerland, while it fell in Norway.

DAC member states proceeded in previous years to various statements – commitments, to increase their development aid from 80 BUSD in 2004 to 130 BUSD in 2010 (at constant 2004 prices). Since then a few countries have slightly reduced their targets. According to donors' commitments, it has been calculated that ODA by 2010 will rise to 121 BUSD, consequently it will be short by 10-15 BUSD from the target.

In general, the DAC considers very important for donors to enhance their efforts in order to achieve the set goals (ODA/GNI ratio), as the international financial crisis limits growth of developing countries and thus the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

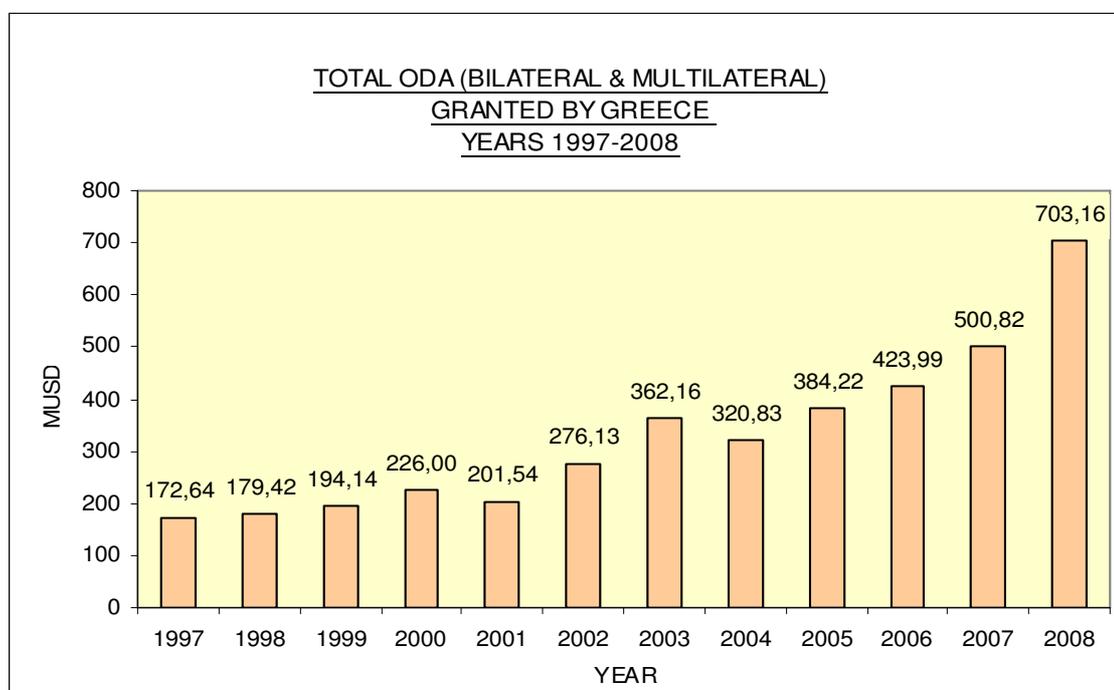
This was the reason why donors were asked to confirm that they will adhere to their commitments, via an initiative of Mr. A. Gurria (General Secretary of the OECD) and Mr. E. Deutscher (President of the DAC). Confirmation to the OECD was provided by donors in November 2008. Relevant initiatives to encourage development co-operation increases have recently been undertaken by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

E-2 Official Development Assistance of Greece

The following is reported as regards Greece:

- Total (bilateral and multilateral) ODA granted in 2008 rose to 703.16 MUSD or 487.50 MEURO, that is 0.21% of GNI – see GRAPH [A1] (GNI 2008 = 333.600,17 MUSD or

231.285 MEURO according to data from YPEUO). Multilateral ODA rose to 390.99 MUSD or η 271.07 MEURO, while bilateral ODA to 312.17 MUSD or 216.43 MEURO. In relation to 2007, total Official Development Assistance of Greece rose by 202,34 MUSD or 140,28 MEURO (approximately 40% in current prices), while ODA/GNI ratio rose from 0,16% in the year 2007 to 0,21% in 2008.



- Specifically, the above mentioned ODA disbursements were due to increased flows to International Organisations (submission of instruments of commitment to IDA, IDA-MDRI, BSTDB – multilateral aid) but also to rises in Technical Co-operation and Emergency Assistance (bilateral). Furthermore, it is important to note the rise of bilateral aid that was granted by Greece to African countries (year 2007 = 29,68 MUSD or 21,68 MEURO, year 2008 = 44,28 MUSD or 30,70 MEURO, that is by approximately 50%), as well as the rise of aid granted to Sub-Saharan African countries (year 2007 = 16,86 MUSD or 12,32 MEURO, year 2008 = 24,85 MUSD η 17,23 MEURO, that is by approximately 48%).
- Due to fiscal constraints Greece has deferred its EU ODA target (ODA/GNI ratio 0,51%) from 2010 to 2012. The DAC believes that there will be significant divergences from the targets set by some states, such as Austria, Italy and Greece, since the ODA they provided in 2008 fell short of their targets for the year 2010 by more than 50%. For Greece this percentage reaches 65%.
- According to OECD statistical data for the year 2008 (see ANNEX [VI]) Greece is ranked 19th among 22 DAC member states, in respect of ODA volume granted and ODA/GNI ratio (0.21%). In 2007 Greece was ranked 19th and 21st respectively.
- Finally, it is important to note that ODA (bilateral and multilateral) granted per year by Greece to developing partners, rises since 1997 through 2008, the only exception being the years 2001 and 2004, as it is shown at the above GRAPH.

Other disbursements in favour of developing countries

It is worth mentioning that Greece is every year proceeding to disbursements that contribute to the economic development of developing partner countries, yet these are not considered by the DAC as ODA eligible and are not reported as official development assistance. In the year 2008 the disbursements in question covered:

Imputed costs of tuition for educating foreign pupils and students in Greek primary and secondary Schools during the school year 2007-2008:

The socio-economic changes that occurred during the 1970s and 1980s transformed Greece to a country receiving quite large numbers of immigrants, whereas in the past it was Greece that was providing labor hands to other countries. The consequent huge number of foreign students from developing countries that flood Greece brought about new educational needs. In order to meet these challenges, Greece reorganized the educational system and founded a conscious policy of "Intra-cultural Education" (Law 2413/1996, Official Gazette [No. FEK 124/A'/17-6-1996] and Ministerial Decree [No. F/10/20/C1/708, FEK 1789/B'/28-9-1999]).

Intra-cultural Education as an educational orientation does not have an assimilative character (promote social cohesion) but is rather a "window" of the educational procedure that covers all educational stages and knowledge and is based on developing different experiences and specialties, as a source of knowledge and personal enhancement. The basic targets of Intra-cultural Education provided in Greece are:

- knowledge, acceptance and respect of difference
- mutual understanding and dialogue among different cultures
- abolition of stereotypes and prejudices
- equivalent and creative coexistence in a multi-cultural society.

Intra-cultural Education activities have an interventionist character and practical orientation, while their basic scope is to:

- elaborate intra-cultural education programmes for Primary and Secondary Education,
- produce and improve supporting educational material,
- further education, training and
- establishment of a collaborators' network in order to facilitate school – family communication and intra school communication.

An overview of foreign pupils and students who studied in Greek Schools during the school year 2007-2008 follows.

Educational level	Total pupils/students	Foreign pupils/students	Cost in EURO	Cost in USD
Nursery	90,698	8,111	30,889,096	44,553,723
Primary	531,674	58,167	221,517,206	319,511,331
Secondary (grades 7-9)	317,945	29,346	111,758,281	161,197,578
Secondary (grades 10-12)	211,192	9,192	35,005,865	50,491,656
Technical Prof. Education	56,531	7,266	27,671,085	39,912,138
Total	1,208,040	112,082	426,841,533	615,666,426

Source: Institute for Intra-Cultural Education issues & YPEPU.

* Cost per student 5.493 USD, OECD edition (2008) *Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators*. Paris, 2008, p. 219 (table B1.1b).

The above table shows that the amount disbursed for educating foreign pupils and students in primary and secondary education in 2008 rose to 615.67 MUSD or 426.84 MEURO. This corresponds to 0.18% of Greece's GNI.

Remittances sent by foreigners from developing countries working in Greece

According to data from the Bank of Greece, remittances sent by foreigners from developing countries working in Greece to their home countries (ODA eligible countries) amounted to 692,70 MUSD ή 480,25 MEURO in the year 2008 (see the following TABLE).

COUNTRY	in thousand EUROS	COUNTRY	in thousand EUROS	COUNTRY	in thousand EUROS	COUNTRY	in thousand EUROS
ALBANIA	389,879.1	INDIA	34.9	ALGERIA	5.4	SEYCHELLES	0.3
GEORGIA	47,909.5	MOROCCO	34.1	COSTA RICA	5.0	MALAYSIA	0.2
PHILIPPINES	28,841.6	BRAZIL	32.6	IRAN	4.0	MOZAMBIQUE	0.2
MOLDOVA	5,859.1	SYRIA	30.3	MARSHALL ISLANDS	3.0	RWANDA	0.2
SRI LANKA	3,960.7	BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	28.6	MADAGASCAR	2.3	AZERBAIJAN	0.2
SOUTH AFRICA	547.1	VIET NAM	28.6	GHANA	2.2	SIERRA LEONE	0.2
UKRAINE	537.3	ARMENIA	28.6	ARGENTINA	1.8	MAURITIUS	0.2
BANGLADESH	450.6	LIBERIA	26.8	NIGERIA	1.7	NAMIBIA	0.2
CHINA	315.3	MEXICO	22.7	PALESTINIAN ADMIN. AREAS	1.5	LAOS	0.2
JORDAN	283.4	LIBYA	18.5	MONTENEGRO	1.3	SOLOMON ISLANDS	0.2
TURKEY	216.4	KOREA	15.8	NEPAL	0.9	ANGOLA	0.1
LEBANON	190.6	TANZANIA	15.4	SENEGAL	0.9	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0.1
FYROM	175.4	SERBIA	15.0	PANAMA	0.8	ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0.1
INDONESIA	143.4	ZAMBIA	14.6	MALAWI	0.8	ST. LUCIA	0.1
EGYPT	117.1	COLOMBIA	10.0	ST. KITTS-NEVIS	0.7	CHILE	0.1
PAKISTAN	84.7	KAZAKHSTAN	9.8	BURUNDI	0.5	TAJIKISTAN	0.1
CROATIA	80.6	URUGUAY	8.2	GUINEA	0.5	UZBEKISTAN	0.1
TUNISIA	68.0	UGANDA	7.5	IRAQ	0.4	BARBADOS	0.1
THAILAND	53.4	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	7.2	TOGO	0.3	YEMEN	0.1
BELARUS	51.8	CUBA	7.1	BENIN	0.3	GUATEMALA	0.1
BOTSWANA	40.5	CAMEROON	5.9	KENYA	0.3	OTHER COUNTRIES	0.4
						TOTAL	480,246

The above amount represents 0.20% of Greece's GNI.

The above facts imply that, in case imputed costs of tuition for educating foreign pupils and students in Greek primary and secondary Schools, as well as remittances sent by foreigners from developing countries working in Greece to their home countries, were to be considered as ODA, then total Official Development Assistance granted by Greece in the year 2008 would have reached 2.011,53 MUSD or 1.394,59 MEURO, that is 0,60% of Greece's GNI.

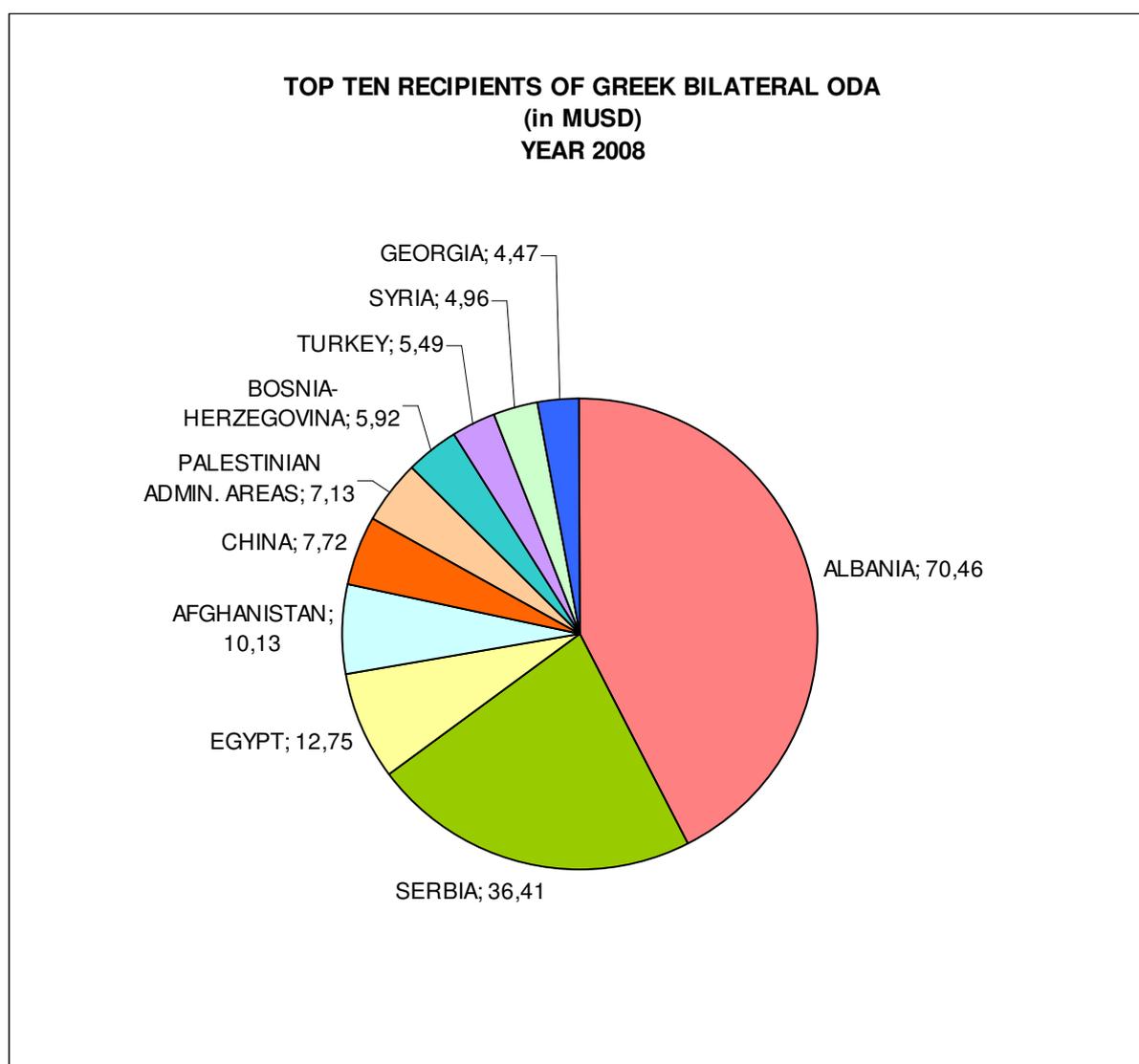
E-3 Bilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece

Despite fiscal problems faced by Greece, total bilateral ODA granted in 2008 by Ministries, Legal Bodies, Universities, NGOs etc. reached 312.17 MUSD or 216.43 MEURO, that is 0.09% of GNI (see GRAPH [A]) increased by 62.98 MUSD in relation to the previous year 2007 (249.19 MUSD or 0,08% of GNI).

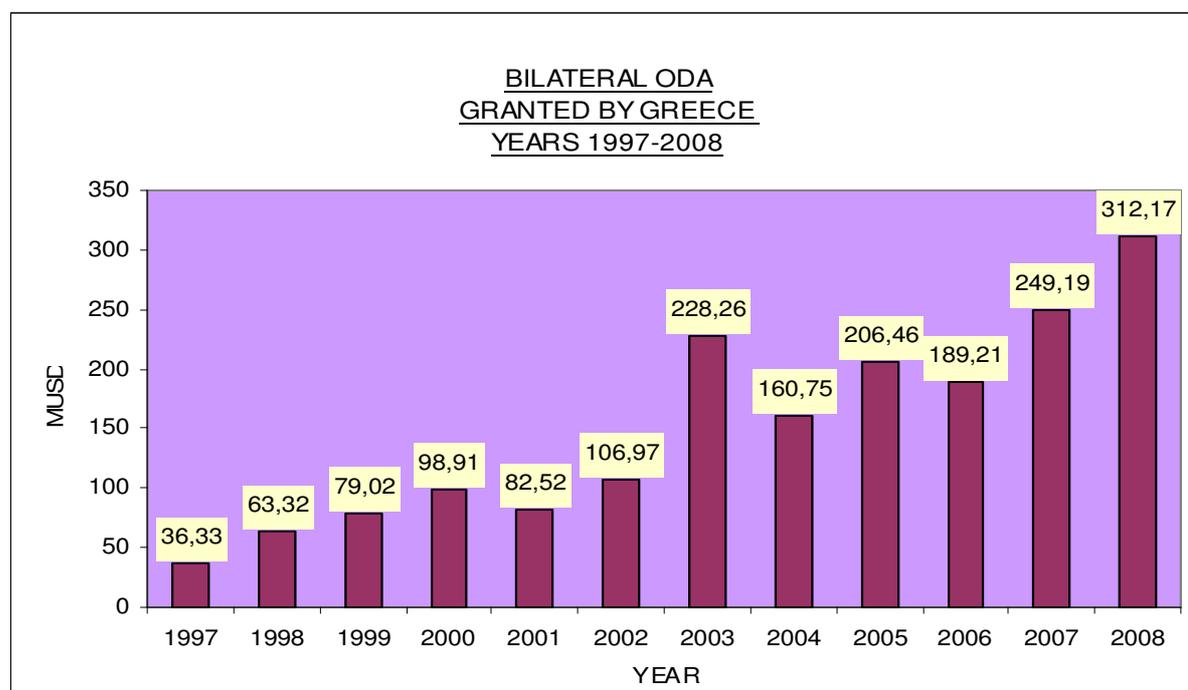
The top ten recipients of Greek bilateral ODA in the year 2008 follow:

Albania, Serbia, Egypt, Afghanistan, China, Palestinian Administered Areas, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Turkey, Syria and Georgia

as shown at the following GRAPH



The yearly granted by Greece bilateral ODA to developing partner countries is continuously increasing in current prices from 1997 to 2008, the only exceptions being the years 2001, 2004 and 2006, as shown at the following GRAPH:



It is important to note the significant, in recent years, increase of aid granted by Greece to special categories of countries.

African countries in general and especially Sub-Saharan Africa countries

(see TABLE [2])

Most Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are located in this geographical region and consist the most crucial target countries of the international development assistance.

- Increase of bilateral aid granted by Greece to countries in Africa
 year 2007 = 29.68 MUSD or 21.68 MEURO,
 year 2008 = 44.28 MUSD or 30.70 MEURO,
 that is a rise of approximately 50%,
- Increase of bilateral aid granted by Greece to Sub-Saharan African countries
 year 2007 = 16.86 MUSD or 12.32 MEURO,
 year 2008 = 24.85 MUSD or 17.23 MEURO,
 that is a rise of approximately 48%.

Less Developed Countries (LDCs)

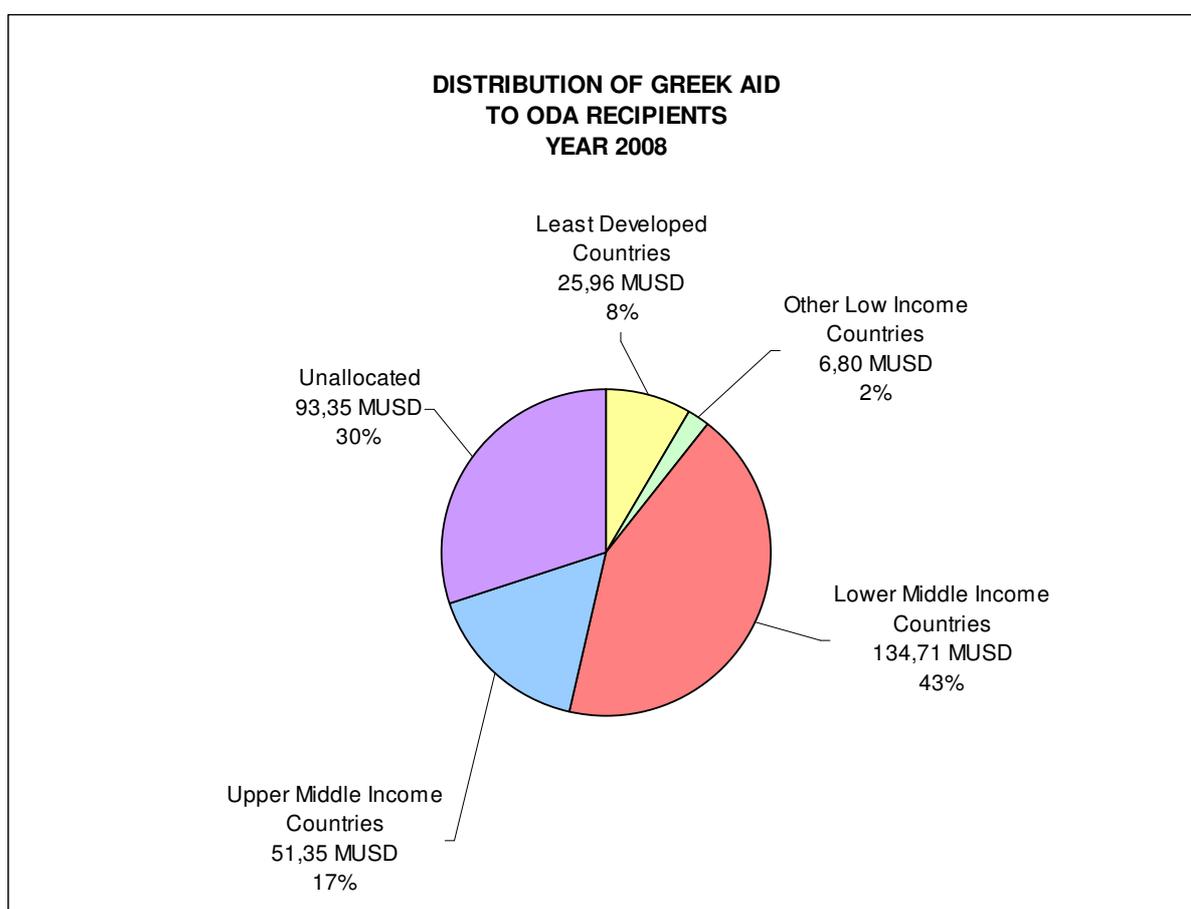
(see ANNEX [V])

Greek bilateral ODA granted to LDCs increases throughout the years. In total it amounted to 25.96 MUSD in 2008, while in the previous year 2007 it had reached 27.31 MUSD (see the following GRAPH)

Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Greece has initiated co-operation for financing projects on climate change adaptation. Small Island Developing States face severe problems from the results of climate change, consequently the problem requires global action. Greece is eager to provide its solidarity.

Considering that Greece is an island nation and a significant number of its inhabitants are islanders, they can fully appreciate the special challenges that inhabitants of SIDS are faced with. Greece is about to sign an Agreement with the “Alliance of Small Island States” (AOSIS) and intends to contribute the amount of one (1.00) MEURO per year for the following four years, in order to support programmes for climate change adaptation in favour of countries members of the AOSIS.



For the distribution of aid in categories,

- Least Developed Countries,
- Other Low Income Countries,
- Lower Middle Income Countries and
- Upper Middle Income Countries,

see ANNEX [V].

E-4 Multilateral Official Development Assistance of Greece

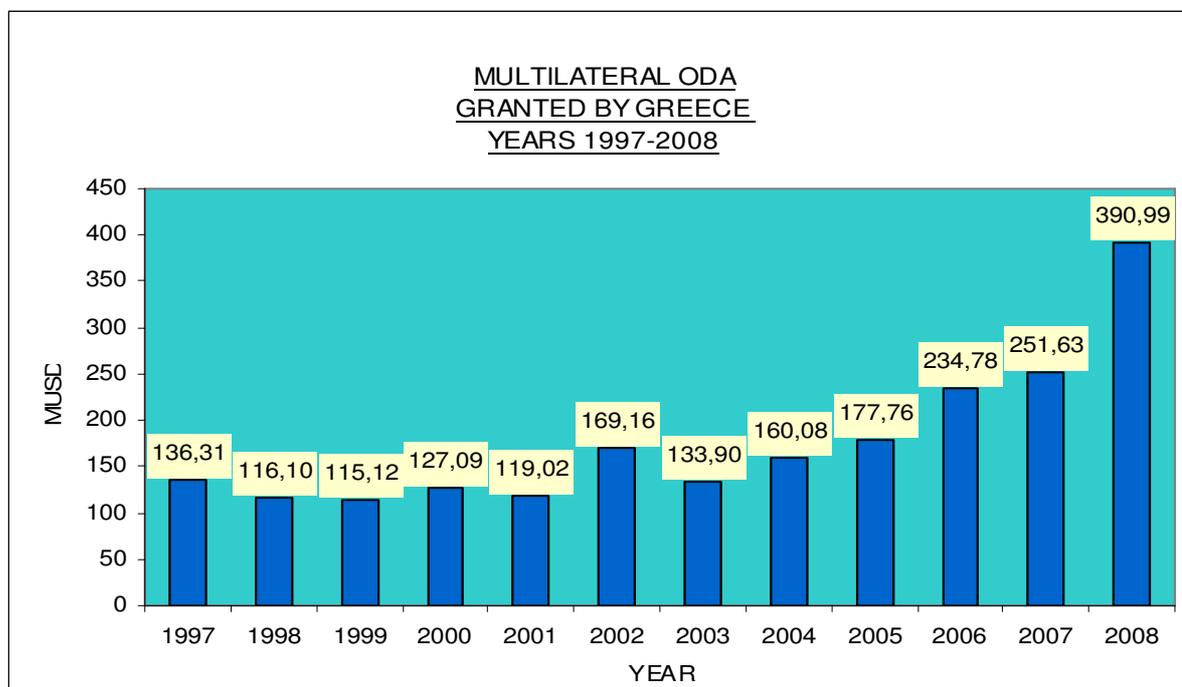
Greece participates in numerous economic-financial, social and developmental International Organisations whose objectives promote the same development goals that Greece pursuits. Namely, poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs, human capital development, sustainable development, effective response to emergency humanitarian crises, protection of the environment and others.

Activities implemented by the above International Organisations, in combination and co-ordination with bilateral official development assistance provided by Greece, contribute substantially and in a complementary manner, to the achievement of globally recognized development goals.

Being a founding member of the main International Development Organisations, Greece considers their work very important and subscribes fully, both to their core budgets, as well as to Trust Funds established on an "ad hoc" basis, to finance specific sectoral needs.

Greek multilateral aid is granted primarily through three sources, namely:

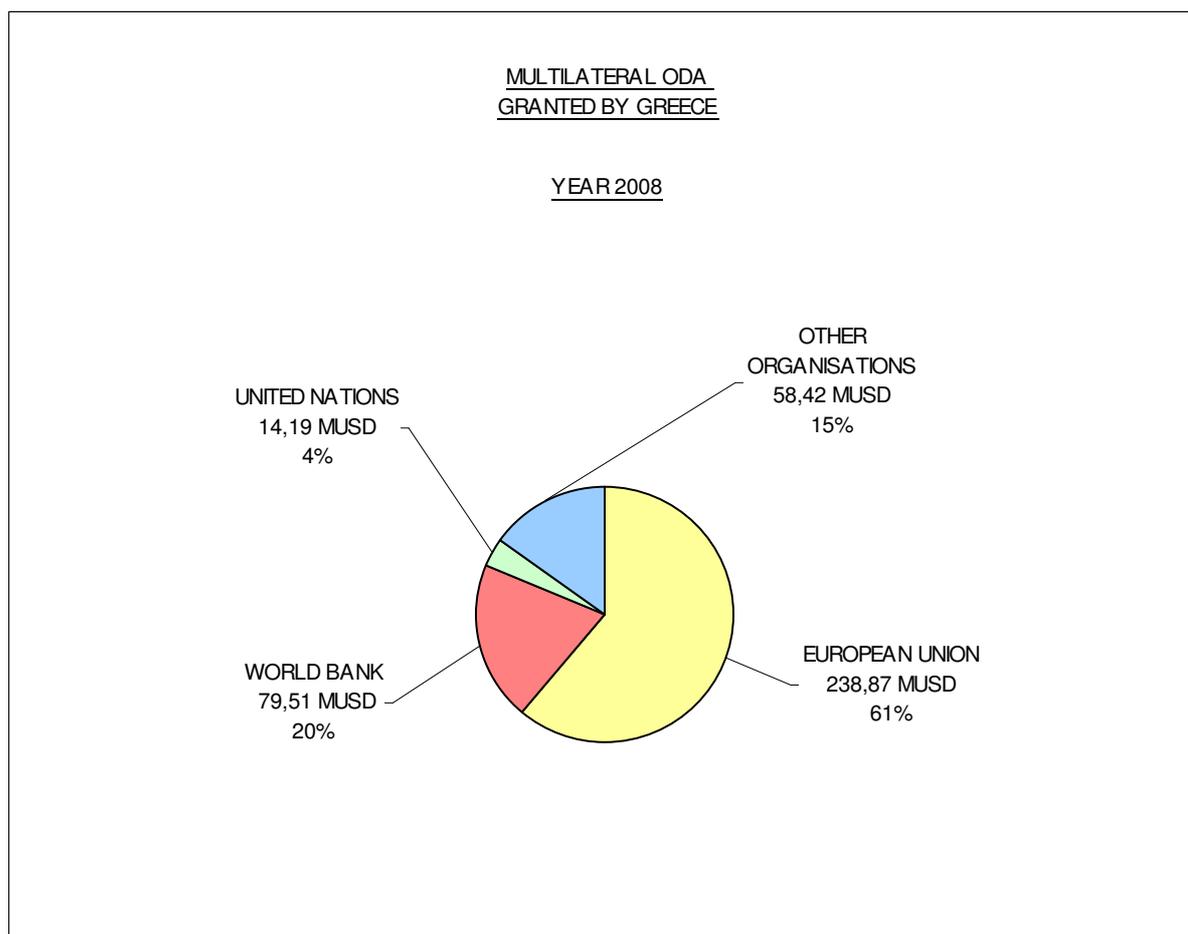
- The European Union,
- The United Nations and
- International Financing Organizations including the World Bank.



Various Ministries, in accordance to their purpose and competences, that stem from International Conventions, provide funds through International Organisations to meet international development objectives. Before proceeding to the provision of multilateral aid, Greece participates at international preparatory conferences, organized by International Organisations and co-ordinates its policy according to the decisions taken there.

Consequently, Greece is constantly informed on international developments and is prepared to contribute in a positive manner. Furthermore, in cases of regional initiatives, Greece proceeds to bilateral contacts with the interested parties in order to achieve the best possible outcomes. Multilateral ODA granted by Greece in the years 1997-2008 presents the picture shown at the above GRAPH. Total multilateral ODA subscriptions of Greece to International Organisations in the year 2008 amounted to 390.99 MUSD or 271.07 MEURO (0.12% of GNI, 55.23% of total bilateral and multilateral ODA), increased by 139.36 MUSD in relation to the previous year 2007 (151.63 MUSD)

Specifically, subscriptions were paid to the following International Organisations:



Multilateral ODA granted by Implementator – year 2008				
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	Amount in MEURO	Amount in MUSD	%
YPOIO	EDF, EC	165,61	238,87	61,0
YPOIO	BSTDB, IDA, OECD, UNDP, UNIDO, WTO	87,49	126,19	32,2
YPEJ	ACBF, AU, BSEC, CARICOM, GFATM, IFAD, IFRCRCS, INSTRAW, IOM, ITTO, OAS, OECD, OIF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNO, UNOCHA, UNODC, UNPKO, UNRWA, UNVFT	12,00	17,31	4,5
YPEHODE	IUCN, UN Habitat, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFCCC	2,51	3,63	1,0
YPAAT	CIHEAM, EPPO, FAO, ISTA	1,50	2,17	0,6
YPYGKA	UNVFD, WHO	1,33	1,92	0,5
Other		0,64	0,90	0,2
TOTAL		271,08*	390,99*	100

* This is a percentage of the total subscriptions of Greece to various Organisations since according to DAC/OECD regulations, only this percentage is recorded as ODA.

E-5

International Commitments of Greece in Terms of ODA Disbursements

Greece has committed itself to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and fulfill the quantitative and qualitative targets that have arisen from the Monterrey Consensus (2002), the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), as well as the European Consensus on Development (2005) that sets the framework of EU development co-operation, as well as the “Accra Agenda for Action” (2008).

In this context the time schedule for Greece was:

- provision of 0.33% of GNI for development assistance, in the form of ODA, to developing countries partners until the year 2007,
- provision of 0.51% of GNI until the year 2010,
- the final target being, provision of 0.70% of GNI until the year 2015.

Greece undertook its international commitments under the basic presupposition that fiscal circumstances would be favourable and would allow for the anticipated significant increase in ODA. In this regard Greece spared no effort to achieve the above mentioned targets. However, despite the relevant efforts, the expected increase of ODA to 0.33% of GNI in 2008 proved not to be feasible, due to the unprecedented - sever global economic crisis, fiscal restraints as well as very important unforeseen natural disasters that brought about a direct negative impact on the Greek budget. However, ODA flows tend to rise (year 2007 ODA/GNI = 0,16%, year 2008 ODA/GNI = 0,21%).

Greece remains strongly dedicated to the achievement of its international commitments and has postponed by two years, i.e for 2012, implementation of the intermediate target, that is for provision of ODA amounting to 0.51% of GNI.

E-6

Statistical Reporting of Greek Aid Flows

Greece was one of the first countries already since 2006 to successfully submit to the DAC statistical data according to the new monitoring system i.e the Creditor Reporting System plus (CRS++). In 2007 some twelve in total member states submitted statistical data according to this system. The results are encouraging, despite some difficulties that were faced by some member states.

Greece participates in the process of improving DAC statistical reporting, which is by now the most credible source of data on development co-operation issues. Discussions continued and were finalized in 2008 on the proposed by the DAC radical changes of development assistance data reporting, in order to improve statistical reporting of member states. HELLENIC AID considers these finalized changes to be sound and towards the correct route, since they are expected to solve problems that emerged as regards the assessment of achieving the targets set by the “Paris Declaration”.

It is noted that following co-ordinated actions from the Ministries of Economy and Finance and Foreign Affairs, two requests of Greece, both supported by documented arguments,

were submitted for approval to the Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT) of the DAC/OECD, as follows:

- request to move the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB) from the category of 'Other Multilateral Institutions' to the category of 'Regional Development Banks' of the List of ODA-Eligible International Organizations and
- proposal to raise the coefficient that determines ODA eligibility of contributions to the BSTDB from 27% at present, to 63%.

Following a recommendation by the DAC/OECD on the Greek requests namely to:

- raise the coefficient that determines ODA eligibility of contributions to the BSTDB from 27% at present, to 63% and
- move the Bank from the category of 'Other Multilateral Institutions' to the category of 'Regional Development Banks'

the Meeting of the WP-STAT that took place in Paris from 5-6 May 2009, accepted unanimously both Greek requests, according to the recommendation of the DAC/OECD Secretariat.

E-7 Debt Reorganization, Forgiveness by Greece

The objective of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative is to promote broader, faster and more substantial relief to the problem of heavy indebtedness faced by the poorest countries of the world. Greece was the first country that contributed the amount of one (1.00) MUSD at the very early stages of this initiative, in the year 1996. The importance of this contribution was recognized by the World Bank.



Afterwards, G8 countries proposed an 100% debt forgiveness for 18 HIPCs who reached the "Completion Point", in the context of the initiative for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries. This is debt that is pending to IDA, the AfDB and the IMF. The criteria for a country to reach the completion point include:

- Implementation of a satisfactory Poverty Reduction Strategy – PRS for a year,
- Preservation of macroeconomic stability via the supported programmes of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) and
- Implementation of structural and social reforms. Debt relief is provided irrevocably at the completion point by the country's creditors.

Greece supports the G8 initiative as it provides an important opportunity to poor countries, in order to reduce their debt and raise their revenue to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Following widespread support of the G8 proposal, IDA member states confirmed, since December 2005, their support for the provision of supplemental financing via the MDRI (Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative). In April 2006 the Board of Governors of the IDA adopted a Decision entitled: "Additions to IDA Resources: Financing the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative" (MDRI) for eligible HIPC's.

Debt relief will provide significant support to the efforts of the HIPC's in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The cost of the MDRI initiative for 42 eligible countries is estimated to rise to 37 BUSD for the period 2007-2044. Initially 19 countries are expected to be covered by 100% debt forgiveness. Greece's subscription to the MDRI will amount to 37.69 MEURO during the period 2007-2044. In 2007 Greece disbursed the amount of 0.49 MUSD for this purpose, while in 2008 the amount of 0.68 MUSD.

E-8 Technical Co-operation

Development assistance granted in the form of "Technical Co-operation" (TC), includes a number of activities referring to human resources development, through enhancement of skills, knowledge, technical expertise and productive inclinations of human resources of recipient countries.

In this respect, TC includes:

- missions of experts and/or equipment to recipient countries, as regards the sectors of education, health, the environment, agriculture, culture etc.
- reception of trainees in Greece for training,
- provision of higher education scholarships at undergraduate and postgraduate levels to students from developing countries studying in Greek Universities and Polytechnics, as well as
- financing of programmes for research and studying of problems faced by developing countries.

The aforementioned programmes are implemented within a time period that expands from one to five years, focusing on co-operation activities that promote self-employment and human resources education - training in developing countries.

Greece is specializing in providing TC in the sector of "Social Infrastructure and Services", that is in activities enhancing social development such as, promotion of medical care and primary - secondary education for populations, provision of drinkable water and sanitation, vocational training for young people and women for job creation, establishment of institutions, strengthening of democratisation and promotion of equal access for women in the development process.

Development assistance in the form of TC granted by Greece includes establishment of organisational and institutional structures. These are guaranteed preconditions that skills and technology transferred to recipient countries, will have a substantial impact and will allow them to implement relevant programmes without external assistance, when Greek activities will have reached an end.

ODA disbursements by geographical region for TC activities implemented by Greece during 2007-2008, are presented below:

No.	Geographical Region	Year 2007		Year 2008	
		Disbursements in MUSD	Disbursements in MEURO	Disbursements in MUSD	Disbursements in MEURO
1.	EUROPE	82,67	60,39	111,24	77,12
2.	AFRICA	15,44	11,28	30,07	20,85
3.	AMERICA	2,14	1,56	5,96	4,13
4.	ASIA	36,96	27,00	39,21	27,18
5.	OCEANIA	0,05	0,04	1,97	1,37
6.	Unallocated	0,42	0,31	2,60	1,80
	TOTAL ODA	137,68	100,58	191,05	132,45

E-9 Tied and Untied Aid of Greece

Greece does not have the appropriate mechanisms to implement big scale official development co-operation programmes and projects. Almost all activities financed are small, having low budgets. These are mostly small scale projects in the fields of services provision, training seminars and provision of scholarships, implemented within a short time period.

Greece adopted DAC Member States' decisions of the years 2001, 2005 and 2008 to untie aid to LDCs due to their relevant dependence on aid and their comparably greater need for accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

“Untied Aid” is defined by the DAC as bilateral loans or grants whose proceeds are fully and freely available to finance procurement from substantially all developing countries and from OECD countries.

In particular, DAC Members agreed at a first phase (2001) to untie ODA provided to LDCs as from 1-1-2002, in the following sectors: balance of payments and structural adjustment support, debt forgiveness, sector and multi-sector programme assistance, investment project aid, import and commodity support, commercial services contracts and ODA through Non-Governmental Organizations for procurement related activities. It is noted that Free Standing Technical Co-operation is excluded from coverage.

Furthermore, in 2005 because:

- the issue of combining aid untying with its effectiveness was repeatedly set since 2001 (most recent text the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” – March 2005)
- the 2001 Recommendation encouraged member states to continue their effort for further untying aid
- some member states due to the nature of their programmes (small scale and low cost) were not covered by the Recommendation (Austria, Greece, Ireland, Luxemburg, and Portugal)

it was decided to abolish the coverage threshold of the 2001 DAC Recommendation, the result being all ODA granted to LDCs, must since be Untied. Technical Co-operation programmes are excluded from this clause.

By a recent decision taken within the DAC/OECD (May 2008) aid untying was further extended to cover the following countries: Bolivia, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua and Congo Republic.

Having said the above, the picture of Greece in 2008 was the following (excluding technical co-operation and administrative costs):

- “Untied” aid: 37,07 MUSD
 - “Partially Untied” aid: 0,11 MUSD
 - “Tied” aid: 60,51 MUSD
- of which “aid in kind”: 60,19 MUSD

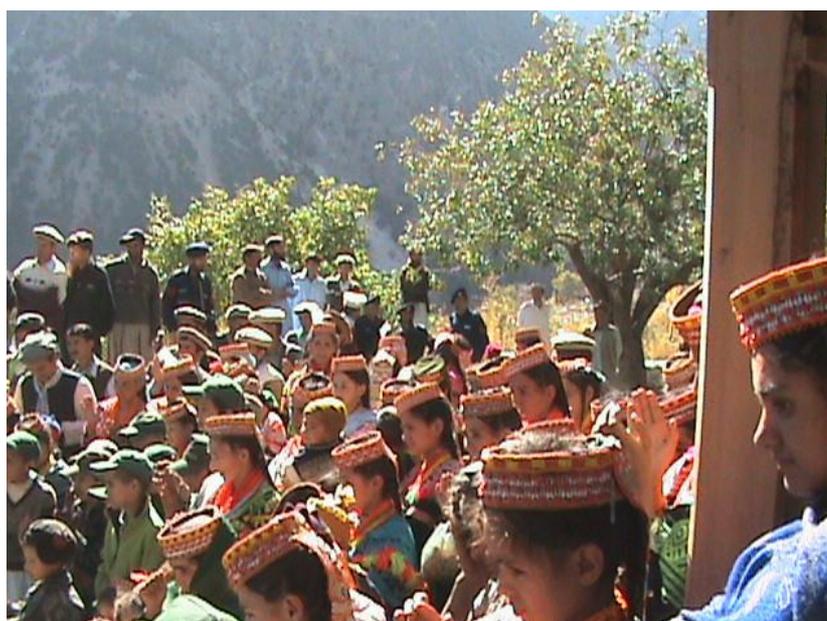
E-10 **Procurement Policies of Greece**

The following legal provisions are operative regarding policy and practice in procurement procedures, as well as contracts for projects and provision of services, in the framework of implementing co-financed projects with HELLENIC AID: Law 2362/1995 on “Public Accounting and relative clauses” (Official Gazette FEK 247/A’/27-11-1995), Presidential Decree on “Regulations for Public Sector Procurements” (Official Gazette FEK 394/A’/1996), as well as the relevant clauses of Law 2731/1999 “Regulation of Bilateral Official Development Co-operation and Assistance Issues” (Official Gazette FEK 138/A’/5-7-1999).

E-11 **Special Account** **of Article 18 paragraph 6 of Law 2731/1999**

At the beginning (1-1-2008) of fiscal year 2008 the starting balance of the Special Account for addressing humanitarian needs of third countries was 4,285,789.74 EURO, while at the end of the same period (31-12-2008) the total funds amounted to 4,286,599.74 EURO.

During 2008, the account’s new inflows amounted to 810 EURO in total while, on the other hand, there were no disbursements of the available funds.



Note: The texts of chapters [E-1] to [E-9] were drawn up by YDAS-3 Directorate, while chapters [E-10] & [E-11] by YDAS-6 Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.