

Endnotes

Chapter 1

1. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, 2020.
2. International Energy Agency, 2020.
3. ESCWA staff estimations based on DESA, 2020.
4. According to the World Bank data, international tourism receipts constituted 22 per cent of total exports in Morocco and 12 per cent in Tunisia in 2018.

Chapter 2

1. 2020 صندوق النقد العربي.
2. ESCWA, COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker. Available at <http://covdata.unescwa.org/RPT/RPTDSH1.aspx> (accessed on 15 August 2020).
3. Algeria, Portail du Premier Ministère, 2020.
4. ESCWA, COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker. Available at <http://covdata.unescwa.org/RPT/RPTDSH1.aspx> (accessed on 15 August 2020).

Chapter 3

1. World Economic Forum, 2019.
2. ILO, 2019c.
3. المنظمة العربية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم, 2018.
4. Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and the State of Palestine.
5. E/ESCWA/CL2.GPID/2020/TP.10.
6. E/ESCWA/CL3.SEP/2020/TP.8.
7. E/ESCWA/CL2.GPID/2020/TP.10.
8. E/ESCWA/CL2.GPID/2020/TP.9.
9. ILO, 2019b; ILO, 2020c; Abu-Ismaïl, n.d.
10. Ibid.
11. Based on ILO, 2019b.

12. Council on Foreign Relations, Women around the World and Women and Foreign Policy Program, 2017.
13. ILO, 2019b.
14. E/ESCWA/CL2.GPID/2020/TP.4.
15. ILO, 2020a. p. 13.
16. ILO, Estimates from ILO, 2020b.
17. E/ESCWA/CL3.SEP/2020/Policy Brief.1.
18. ILO, 2019d; ST/ESA/SER.A/438.
19. ILO, 2019a.
20. A sponsorship system that ties the worker residential status and immigration to a single individual that is the sponsor.
21. Kagan, 2017.
22. Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families, 2016.
23. UNHCR, 2020e.
24. UNHCR, 2020a.
25. UNHCR, 2020f.
26. UNHCR, 2020d.
27. UNRWA, 2019; IDMC, 2019.
28. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2020.
29. E/ESCWA/2020/INF.3.
30. UNHCR, 2020c.
31. UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP, 2019.
32. Ibid.
33. Chehayeb and Sewell, 2020.

Chapter 4

1. IMF defines general government gross debt as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. It includes debt liabilities in the form of special drawing rights (SDRs), currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable.

2. Sarangi and El-Ahmadih, 2017.
3. Sarangi, 2020a.
4. Ibid.
5. IMF, 2019a.
6. Sarangi, 2020b.
7. Total external debt refers to debt owed to non-residents, repayable in currency, goods or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private non-guaranteed long-term debt, IMF credit, and short-term debt.
8. There are disparities among MICs. The external public debt of Lebanon was about \$33 billion in 2018, of which official creditors accounted for only \$2 billion. Therefore, the majority of the external debt stock belong to private creditors, mainly bond holders (a little less than \$31 billion), commercial banks (\$135 million), and other private creditors (\$29 million).
9. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 per cent or more. Concessional external debt conveys information about a borrower's receipt of aid from official lenders at concessional terms, as defined by the Development Assistance Committee of OECD.
10. IMF financial assistance for emerging and advanced market economies are: Stand-by Arrangements to address short-term or potential balance of payments problems; the Extended Fund Facility as medium-term support to countries facing protracted balance of payments problems because of structural weaknesses that require time to address; and the Rapid Financing Instrument to provide rapid assistance to countries with urgent balance of payments need to cope with shocks.
11. Khalid and Guan, 1999.
12. Ghosh and others (2013) found similar results for a sample of 23 advanced countries during the period 1970-2007. However, in other MICs, such as in Asia, the coefficient is found to be positive and significant (Adams, Ferrari and Park, 2010; Ferrarini and Ramayandi, 2012).
13. E/ESCWA/EDID/2017/4.
14. IMF, 2014.
15. E/ESCWA/EDID/2019/WP.20.
16. Blanchard and Fischer, 1989; Adams, Ferrari and Park, 2010; Escolano, 2010.
17. Sarangi, 2020a.
18. Escolano, Shabunina and Woo, 2011; Obstfeld and Rogoff, 1996.
19. Loko and Diouf, 2009.
20. Grier and Tullock, 1989; Barro, 1991; Ghali, 1999; and Loko and Diouf, 2009.
21. As at 31 December 2018, arrears to IMF amounted to 968.4 million Sudanese pounds (about \$1,346.9 million). Arrears to the World Bank Group amounted to \$962.8 million, and 254.4 million Sudanese pounds (or \$353.8 million) to the African Development Bank (Gamarra and others, 2019).
22. IMF, 2020e.
23. World Bank, 2020a.
24. A negative IRGD is an essential but insufficient condition for stabilizing debt, since fluctuations in IRGD can make it unfavourable. Robust debt-stabilizing fiscal policy conditions refer to a situation where the debt ratio can be stabilized in circumstances where the interest rate is even higher than the growth rate (See the modified golden rule efficiency condition of Blanchard and Fischer (1989)).
25. See E/ESCWA/EDID/2017/4; E/ESCWA/EDID/2019/WP.20.