



JOINT ARAB ECONOMIC REPORT, 2017

Overview & Statistical Annexes



Historical Background

In their meeting of February 1980, the Seven Members Committee of Governors of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities recommended that the Arab Monetary Fund, be in charge of preparing a Joint Annual Report on economic developments in the Arab region, in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Arab League and other Arab regional specialized institutions, in order to avoid duplicating the efforts made by each of them and to provide a unified source of data and information on the Arab economies. The Joint Report provides Arab ministers of Economy and Finance, Central Bank governors, Arab Monetary Authorities, and other interested stakeholders in Arab economic affairs with information about recent developments in the economies of Arab countries to enable them to discuss key issues facing the Arab region, whether in terms of their relationships with each other or their relationships with other countries of the world.

The first edition of the Joint Arab Economic report was issued in August 1980, the result of fruitful cooperation with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD). The General Secretariat of the League for the Arab States joined the cooperation effort starting from the 2nd edition of the Report, and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) from the 3rd edition.

The four institutions participating in preparing the report hope to have been successful in achieving the objective of describing the Arab economic situation, practically, objectively, and neutrally, within a concise framework that reflects the most important features of Arab economies' trends. Therefore, this may provide useful material for decision makers and researchers interested in the economic affairs and development of the Arab region. The participating institutions also hope that such analytical efforts be enhanced continuously, benefiting from comments and suggestions by various stakeholders. To this end, they hope the Report becomes the main reference to follow up developments in Arab economies and to assist in the economic policy-making that promotes development and stability in the Arab region at large and supports the joint Arab action and cooperation.

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Preface

Edition 37 of the Joint Arab Economic Report 2017 (JAER), as is the case since its first edition published in 1980, addresses economic developments in the Arab economies.

This report is the result of fruitful cooperation among Arab institutions. It is co-authored by the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Arab Monetary Fund and Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). Each of these four institutions prepares their respective chapters annually, in line with the agreed upon concept note. In addition, the Arab Monetary Fund has held editing and publishing responsibilities since 1980.

A draft Report is submitted, for limited circulation, to enable member states to provide comments and feedback, during the annual September meeting of the Governors Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities as well as to the September meeting of the Economic and Social Council of Ministers. In light of such comments and suggestions, the Arab Monetary Fund, in coordination with the other participating institutions, edits the final draft and publishes the Report before the year's end.

The participating institutions endeavor to ensure that the Report reflects objectively the current situations of Arab economies, drawing on the most recently available data and information, as well as on an established methodology in the preparation of the Report.

The JAER authors collect the required data and information from reliable national sources and make necessary estimations for the missing data, in order to submit the report on time. The Arab official statistical authorities have responded periodically by completing the Report Questionnaire. We hope this positive stance will continue to enable the Report authors to provide an overall view of the Arab economies.

In terms of the Report methodology and its development, the participating institutions ensure that the individual Chapters provide the analysis of Arab economic conditions using key indicators, after a thematic classification of the Arab countries to facilitate comparative analysis. To this end, the figures are calculated using the US dollar at the exchange rates provided by the member country for the Report purposes.

Finally, each year the JAER includes a special thematic Chapter, that deals with a major economic issue, and the contents of the other Chapters should reflect this issue, as far as possible.

We hope that this JAER issue will, like the previous editions, serve as a useful reference for decision-makers and economic analysts as well as researchers.

Basic Indicators for Arab Countries in 2016

Area		
Total Area	13.3	(Million Km ²)
Arab Region Area to World Area	9.6	Percent
Population and Work Force		
Total Arab Population	400	(Million)
Total Arab Population to World Population Ratio	5.4	(Percent)
Arab Total Work Force*	130	(Million Workers)
Unemployment Rate*	16.5	(Percent)
Gross Domestic Product		
GDP Value at Current Prices	2347	(Billion USD)
Annual Growth Rate (at current prices)	-3.7	(Percent)
Annual Growth Rate (at constant prices)**	2.0	(Percent)
GDP Per Capita (at current prices)	6420	(USD)
Agriculture Value Added to GDP	6.1	(Percent)
Extractive Industries Value Added to GDP	18.8	(Percent)
Manufacturing Industries Value Added to GDP	11.1	(Percent)
Services Value Added to GDP	53.5	(Percent)
Oil & Natural Gas		
Arab Oil Reserves to World Reserves	55.6	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Reserves to World Reserves	27.7	(Percent)
Arab Crude Oil Production	25.2	(Million barrels per day)
Arab Crude Oil Production to World Production	31.9	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Production to World Production	16.2	(Percent in 2016)
Oil exports revenues (estimated at current prices)	308.1	(Billion USD)
Trade		
Arab Merchandise Exports (fob)	796.4	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Exports to World Exports	4.7	(Percent)
Arab Merchandise Imports (cif)	795.8	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Imports to World Imports	4.6	(Percent)
Value of Intra-Arab Exports	96.1	(Billion USD)
Intra-Arab Exports to Total Arab Exports	12.1	(Percent)
External Official Reserves		
Official Reserves Assets***	1034.6	(Billion USD)
Import Coverage	17.8	(Month)
External Public Debt of Arab Borrowing Countries		
External Public Debt	232.3	(Billion USD)
Value of External Public Debt Service	18.9	(Billion USD)
External Public Debt to GDP	26.8	(Percent)
External Public Debt Service to Exports	9.7	(Percent)

* According to International Labor Organization (ILO) Statistics.

** Excluding Syria and Libya and Yemen.

***Excluding Gold.

Symbols used in this report

...	_____	not available
-	_____	value or percentage equals zero
(%)	_____	percentage
g	_____	gram
kg	_____	kilogram
km	_____	kilometer
Km ²	_____	square kilometer
ml (1/1000 L)	_____	milliliter
mm	_____	millimeter
mm ³	_____	cubic millimeter
barrel per day	_____	bpd
barrels of oil equivalent per day	_____	boed
tonne of oil equivalent	_____	toe
british thermal unit	_____	btu
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	_____	OPEC
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	_____	OAPEC

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The Joint Arab Economic Report 2017

Overview

The Joint Arab Economic Report 2017 presents an overview of economic developments that took place in the Arab countries during 2016. It begins with a summary review of the performance of the global economy in Chapter 1 followed by economic and social developments in Arab countries in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 and 4 review developments in the agricultural and the industrial sectors in Arab countries respectively, while Chapter 5 deals with developments in oil and energy sectors. Chapter 6 reviews public finance developments and Chapter 7 addresses developments in monetary policy, banking, and financial markets. Chapter 8 outlines developments in international and intra-regional trade and Chapter 9 describes developments in the balances of payments, external public debt and exchange rates in Arab countries.

Chapter 10 is the thematic chapter of the report. The chapter addresses this year the issue of “the Role of Economic Reforms in Supporting Economic Growth in Arab Countries”. Chapter eleven sheds light on “Arab development assistance”. Chapter 12 is focusing this year on “Inter-Arab cooperation on Road Transport”. Chapter 13 highlights major developments in the Palestinian economy in 2016. Finally, tables relevant to each chapter are annexed.

(Chapter 1)

Global Economic Performance

In 2016, global economic performance was influenced by a series of developments and events. First, there was the decision by the US and EU early in 2016 to lift sanctions imposed on Iran earlier. This caused global oil prices to plummet down to less than USD 30.00 per barrel. In mid-2016, there was the Brexit referendum that led to a decision by the UK to leave the EU. In November, there was the decision by OPEC and non-OPEC major oil producers to reduce oil production by 1.8 million bpd for the first time since 2008. Finally, in Q4, 2016, there were apprehensions associated with the possible impact of US presidential elections on the global economy and international trade.

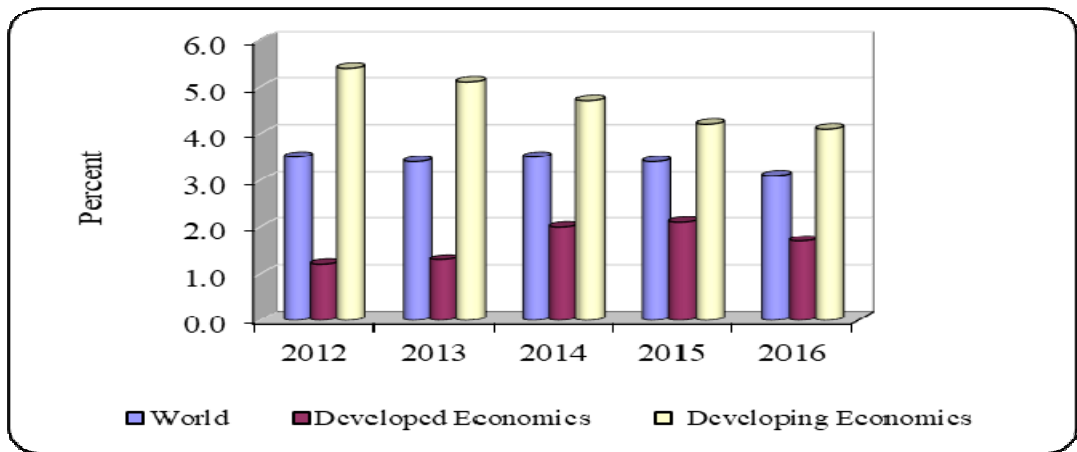
Moreover, the US Federal Reserve decided to increase the interest rate on US dollar. This led to greater capital outflows from emerging and developing economies. It also caused negative global economic implications of sovereign debt positions in the euro area to persist. Furthermore, the rise of right-wing movements in Europe, as well as the aggravating geopolitical risks, raised concerns in capital markets.

The G-20, on its part, made efforts to bolster cooperation between major economies on the one hand and developing countries on the other to contain fears of depression and the possible impact of protectionist steps that would threaten free trade and global economic

growth. During the Annual Meeting held in Beijing in December 2016, the leaders of the G-20 group discussed ways to enhance economic growth and the need to adopt necessary policies to avoid further financial crises in order to be able to ward off protectionist trade policies.

Against this backdrop, **Global Economic Growth Rate** moderated to 3.1% in 2016 against 3.4% in 2015. Advanced economies recorded growth comes at 1.7% in 2016, down from 2.1% in 2015. Despite recording higher growth rates relative to advanced economies, growth rates recorded in developing and emerging market economies remained lower than ones recorded in the earlier year, i.e., an aggregate growth rate of 4.1% in 2016 against 4.2% in 2015, Annex Table (1/1) & Figure (1.1).

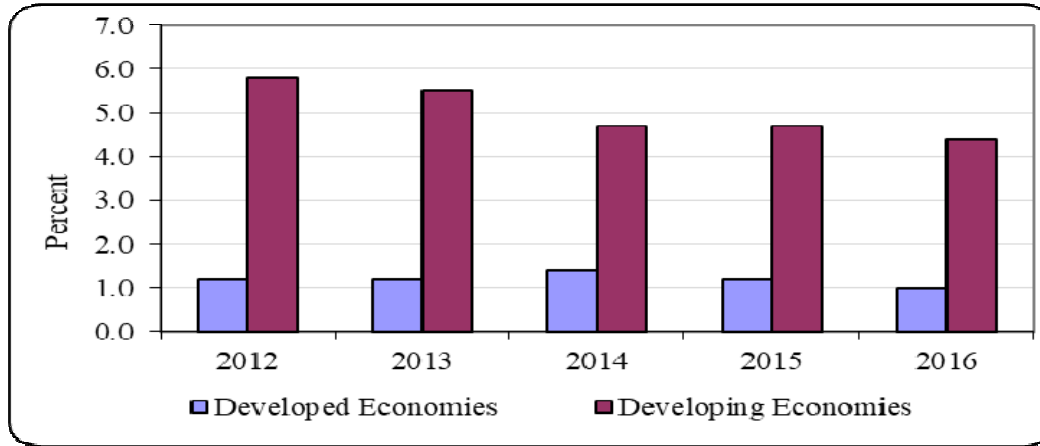
Figure 1.1
Real GDP Growth Rate of World, Developed and Developing Economies (2012-2016)



Source: Annex 1/1

Along with global growth, **Inflation Rate** moderated as a result of several factors that suppressed inflationary pressures. These factors mainly included persisting low price of oil, commodities and food; and high unemployment rates. Furthermore, international trade growth rates were affected by low global growth, tightening of fiscal policies, and protectionist policies in 2016. The growth rate recorded by the volume of international trade was lower than that of the global economy, i.e., 2.0% in 2016 against 2.7% in 2015, Annex Table (1/2) & Figure (1.2).

Figure 1.2
Inflation in Developed & Developing Countries
(2012-2016)



Source: Annex 1/2.

As to **Foreign Debt Positions**, adverse international developments increased aggregate outstanding external debt in developing and emerging market economies to USD 8642.8 billion in 2016 against USD 8296 billion in 2015, or more than double the level recorded in 2009. As to **major currency exchange rate developments** in 2016, the USD continued to strengthen against some major currencies in 2016, albeit it recorded lower gains compared to previous years. Data show that in 2016 USD strengthened against the euro and the Sterling pound whereas it stabilized against the Japanese yen.

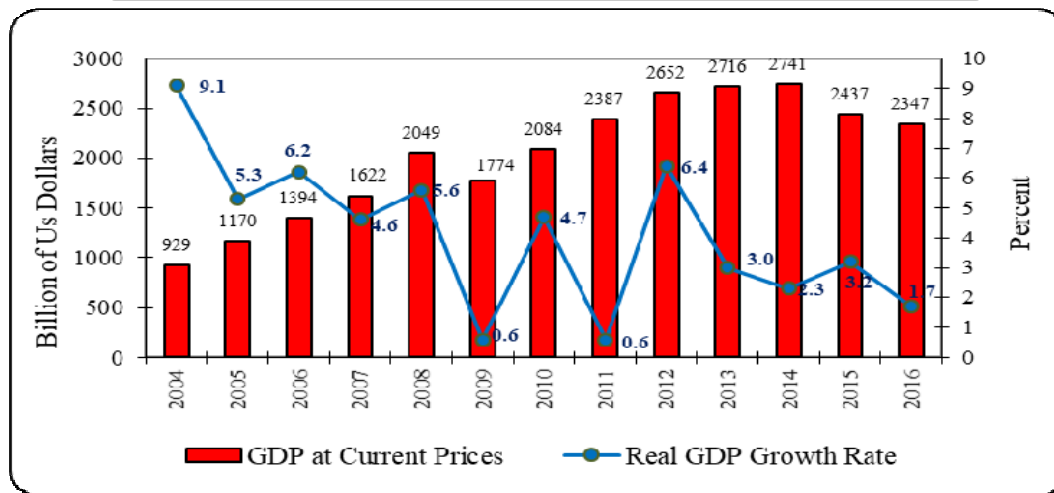
(Chapter 2)

Economic and Social Development in Arab Countries

Macroeconomic Developments

Persisting low international oil prices, slow recovery of global economy, and spillovers from regional conditions and the adverse domestic situation in a number of countries were factors that have affected the performance of Arab economies during 2016. Because of these developments, **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** at Current Prices in Arab countries as a group decreased from about USD 2437 billion in 2015 to about USD 2347 billion in 2016. GDP per capita also decreased from about USD 6832 to about USD 6420, Annex Tables (2/1, 2/2) & Figure (2.1).

Figure 2.1
GDP at Current Prices & Real GDP Growth Rate of Arab Countries*
(2004-2016)



Source: Annex (2-1), estimates by the authors of the report, based on national and other international sources, estimates of country GDP levels in domestic currency in constant prices, aggregated after unifying base year, and converted to estimates in USD at the exchange rates of domestic currencies in the base year 2010.

* Excluding Syria (for lack of data) and Libya (due to sharp fluctuations of growth following (2011)).

Despite economic reform programs adopted by a number of Arab countries with a view to reducing the impact of those conditions, **GDP Growth Rate** at constant prices for Arab countries combined dropped to about 1.7% in 2016, down from about 3.2% in 2015. Even with the exclusion of Syria, Libya, and Yemen, where growth has been affected by current domestic conditions, the growth rate for Arab countries combined in 2016 remained low at 2.0%. The real growth rate in major Arab oil exporters combined dropped to about 1.6% in 2016, down from about 6.0% in 2015. In GCC countries growth rate of GDP at constant prices dropped to about 2.5% in 2016, down from about 4.0% in 2015. In Arab oil importers, including Syria, the growth rate dropped to about 1.9% in 2016, down from about 2.0% in 2015. However, growth rates of GDP varied across individual countries, mainly reflecting different domestic conditions.

The regional conditions, domestic developments as well as the implementation of more restrained fiscal policies and reforms of basic commodity prices in a number of Arab countries, are the main factors that contributed to a higher average inflation rate in Arab countries taken as a group, which increased from about 4.6% in 2015 to about 5.0% in 2016.

As to the **Sectoral Structure of GDP** for the Arab region, available data show that the contribution of extractive industries continued a downward path. It further dropped to 18.8% of total GDP in 2016, following a sharper drop in 2015. This persisting low contribution of extractive industries is explained by the sharp drop in global oil prices. In 2016, oil prices dropped by about 60% compared with their levels recorded in 2014. On

the other hand, contributions of other sectors, especially services, strengthened on the back of lower oil prices.

As to the **distribution of GDP by expenditure items**, it showed a change in 2016. The household consumption contributed about 53.0%. Low oil receipts continued to have an impact on levels and growth rates of public expenditure. The government consumption accounted for 20.3%, while the investment constituted 28.3% of the total aggregate demand. The share of final consumption increased from 72.5% in 2015 to 73.3% in 2016 due to the drop in the share of total investment to GDP. That share moderated from 28.5% in 2015 to 28.3% in 2016.

On poverty and progress on achieving SDGs goals, available data suggest that during 2016 poverty rates have increased in a number of Arab countries, particularly those that experience domestic conditions that are adverse to economic growth due to increasing numbers of refugees and displaced persons, as in the case of Syria, Iraq, and Yemen. Those conditions reflected on economic and social opportunities, basic services such as health and education. This created more challenges towards meeting SDGs. Using national poverty lines, Djibouti and Sudan continue to be the two countries with the highest rates of poverty. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) suggests that Mauritania and Egypt have made progress on reducing poverty as broadly defined.

Social Developments

High **Population Growth Rates** remain a major challenge to efforts made by most of the Arab countries to improve standards of living. These high population growth rates also contribute to high unemployment and low quality of education, with ensuing low labor force competitiveness. This calls for top priority to be accorded to education sector so that it may be able to contribute to the knowledge economy that has become the pivot of the global economy. Available indicators suggest that Arab countries are yet to significantly contribute to knowledge economy.

Arab countries as a group scored 0.687 on the UNDP Human Development Index 2016. As such, they are classified at a medium level in terms of human development although least developed countries in the region continue to fare modestly on various human development indicators.

Quality of **Education** is the main determinant of efficiency, effectiveness, and productivity of labor force. Total enrollment rate¹ in primary education stage in the Arab region has recorded about 98%, against about 104% for developing countries and about 105% for the world average. On the other hand, total enrollment rate in secondary education stage in the Arab region has been recorded at about 76%, which is comparable to the world average. However, it remains significantly below the average in countries with a high score on human development levels (about 95%). Within the education system, higher education has a pivotal role in supporting knowledge economy. The latest available data showed that

¹ This rate is the percentage of enrolled students in a certain stage relative to total population of the age group in this public education stage notwithstanding their actual age.

in 2015 total enrollment rate in higher education stage in the Arab region reached about 30%, which is higher than the average rate for developing countries 29%, but lower than that for the world as a whole about 35%².

As to **average spending on education as a share of GNI** in Arab countries in 2015, estimates suggest that it accounted for 4.5%. This is comparable to spending levels in developing countries (4.4%) and the world average (4.6%)³. As to spending on education as a share of total public expenditure, the average for the Arab region in 2015 recorded 15.7%, which does not favorably compare to that for developing countries (16.2%)⁴, Annex Tables (2/10 -2/13).

Estimates suggest that illiteracy rate for adults (15 years and above) in Arab countries in 2016 has reached 19.5%, which is higher than the recorded rate in all other regions except South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (29.7% and 35.7%, respectively)⁵. It may be noted that expansion of education in Arab countries has helped cut down illiteracy in the region compared to levels recorded in 2010.

The percentage of population who receive **Healthcare** has exceeded 95% of population in Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya and Egypt, while it reached about 90% in Tunisia, about 85% in Iraq, 75% in Morocco, 61% in Djibouti, 53% in Yemen, and less than 50% in Sudan, Somalia, Comoros, and Mauritania. Based on available data, healthcare index varies across rural/urban areas, as it tilts in favor of urban areas. Even though most Arab countries have made significant progress on health service expansion, these services often lack quality and skill, a fact that forces some people from Arab countries to travel abroad in search of medication at specialized hospitals. Spending on health as a share of GDP in Arab countries recorded about 5.3% in 2015, which is significantly less than the average percentage for the world (9.9%)⁶, Annex Tables (2/14 and 2/15).

Available data suggest that there is a significant disparity across Arab countries in levels of access to **Safe Potable Water**. However, the average percentage for Arab countries as a group suggests that they have made significant progress towards this goal that compares favorably to developing countries as a group despite the vast area of this region. Levels of access to safe potable water recorded in the Arab region in 2016 have reached about 92.5%. This is higher than the 71.5% level recorded for developing countries as a group and the global average of 90.5% for the same year⁷, Annex Table (2/16).

² United Nations (2016), UNDP Human Development Report.

³ UNESCO (2016), Education for All Global Monitoring Report.

⁴ UNESCO (2016), Ibid.

⁵ UNDP Human Development Report (2016).

⁶ World Bank (2017), International Development Indicators Database.

⁷ Ibid.

The total number of **Work Force** in the Arab region in 2015 estimated at 130.0 million people, i.e., about 49.8% of total population of the region at work age in the same year against about 63% for the world average. The annual growth rate of the workforce in the Arab region was recorded at about 2.7% during (2006-2015). It may be noted that this high growth rate of the workforce in the Arab region is explained mainly by continued high population growth rates. Projections suggest that workforce and economically active population growth would continue for decades into the future because of the fast population growth over the last three decades. This would represent a persisting significant socio-economic challenge to Arab countries.

(Chapter 3)

Sectoral Developments

Agriculture and Water

Agricultural development is given a high priority in the economic policies and the development plans of most of the Arab countries. The agriculture employs around 20% of total Arab workforce. It generates around 6 % of total GDP of the Arab countries as a group. **Agricultural Output** in 2016 was recorded at about USD 142.1 billion, down by 1.4% compared to the previous year. The per capita share of the agricultural product reached USD 389.0 in 2016.

Despite the critical importance of the agriculture sector to the Arab economies and the progress made over previous years, such progress remains modest and constrained by the limited cultivated area, scarce water resources, low efficiency of irrigation and limited irrigated area. In addition to, the technological gap between the outputs of agricultural research, the real needs of agricultural development as well as the low crop and livestock productivity in most Arab countries.

In 2015, Total **Agricultural Land Used in Production** was only 60% of the total arable land. Rain-fed areas account for about 55% of total seasonal agriculture areas, against 17% for irrigated land. In 2016, crop and livestock production recorded growth at 3.1% and 2.0%, respectively, due to the increasing number of farms using modern agricultural production systems and improvement of agricultural inputs.

Total **Renewable Surface Water Resources**⁸ in the Arab region are estimated about 296 billion cubic meters per annum, of which about 50% is used, while the rest is wasted. About 88% of this amount goes to agriculture use; 7% goes to domestic uses and 5% to the industry. The efficiency of the use of water is low at a 50-60% due to the widespread use of traditional surface irrigation methods in more than three-quarters of total irrigated land in the Arab region.

⁸ These include renewable surface and underground water as well as desalinated and treated water.

In 2015, The **Agricultural WorkForce** accounted for about 20% of total workforce in the Arab region. Per capita contribution to the added value of agricultural labor was about USD 5535.0. This reflects a growth rate of 2.1% compared with 2014. Agricultural labor in the Arab region receives low wages relative to other sectors.

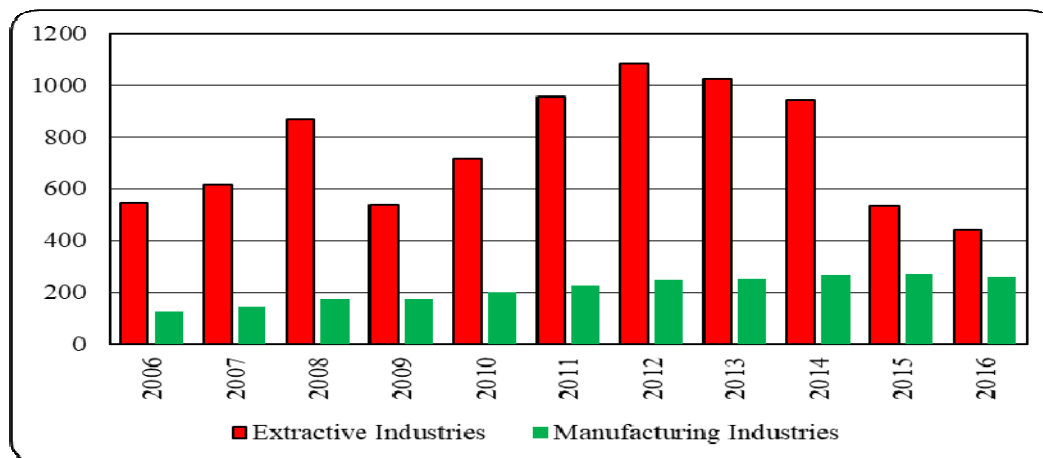
As to **Intra-Regional Trade in Agricultural Products** in the Arab region, the total value of the agricultural exports increased from about USD 24.9 billion in 2014 to about USD 25.1 billion in 2015; there was a 0.8% growth. On the other hand, the total value of agricultural imports dropped from about USD 90.8 billion to about USD 85.1 billion during the same period; a 6.3% drop. This is explained by the drop-in prices and weakening demand for certain agricultural products. The agricultural trade deficit was about USD 60 billion in 2015, down from USD 65.9 billion in 2014.

(Chapter 4)

Industry

The performance of Arab economies during 2016 reflects several factors, including low oil prices, slowing growth of the global economy, the internal developments that have affected some Arab countries. Total **industrial GDP in Arab countries** in 2016 was about USD 701.0 billion, or 29.9% of total GDP for the Arab region, against 32.9% in 2015. **Extractive industry** GDP in the Arab region in 2016 dropped to about 18.8% from 21.9% of total regional GDP in 2015. Following a similar trend, manufacturing performance indicators showed a drop-in value added from USD 268.1 billion in 2015 to USD 259.5 billion in 2016, or a drop at 3.2%. Manufacturing GDP in Arab countries in 2016 was about 11.1% of total GDP for the Arab region.

Figure: 4.1
Extractive and Manufacturing Industries Value Added in Arab Countries
2006-2016



Source: Annexes (4/1) and (4/2).

The industrial sector in the Arab region accounted for about 17.8% of **job creation**. It also made a significant contribution to economic growth and better standards of living in Arab countries. Average per capita GDP in the industrial sector has recorded about USD 1917.0 in 2016. Exports of extractive industries and manufacturing accounted for over 90% of total exports of the Arab region.

(Chapter 5)

Oil and Energy

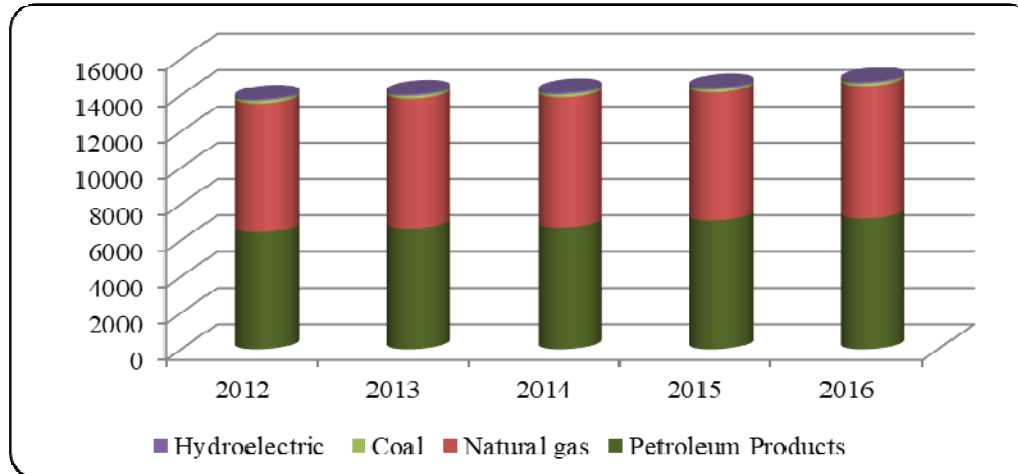
In 2016, **World Oil Market** went through a series of developments driven by the changes in global demand and supply levels with ensuing changes in oil inventories. These led to a sharp drop in **Global Oil Prices** that affected oil trade movements. Within OPEC, Arab oil producers played a significant role in ensuring a relatively stable oil price, particularly in the second half of 2016 following an agreement to cut oil production. Moreover, several other factors, mainly geopolitical conditions in the region, affected oil market.

Arab countries made Four new oil discoveries and four new gas discoveries during 2016. The Arab region in 2016 recorded a slight 0.6% increase in **Proven Oil Reserves** to reach 711 billion barrels, representing 55.6 % of global proven oil reserves. Also, in 2016, the Arab region recorded a slight 0.2% increase in proven natural gas reserves to reach 54.4 trillion cubic meters, accounting for 27.7 % of global proven natural gas reserves. The Arab countries' oil supplies reached more than 25 million bpd, or about 32.0% of total global crude oil production. Natural gas production from the Arab region in 2016 increased at 3.3% to reach 595 billion cubic meters, about 16.2% of total global marketed natural gas production, Annex tables (5/1 – 5/4).

In 2016, **Energy Consumption** in Arab countries increased at 2.4% to 14.7 Million boe/d. Oil and natural gas remain the main sources of satisfying demand on energy in Arab countries. These sources accounted for 98.3% of total energy consumption in the region during the year.

Annual average prices of main export crudes in Arab countries during 2016 dropped at varying rates, although it significantly lower than the rates of decline in prices during the previous year. This caused a significant Drop in the total value of oil exports of these countries. Preliminary estimates show that the total value of Arab oil exports has reached about USD 308.1 billion in 2016, down from USD 339.6 billion in 2015, a drop of 9.3%, Annex table (5/10) & figure (5.1).

Figure 5.1
Energy demand in Arab countries
(Million barrels of oil equivalent/day)
(2012-2016)



Source: O.APEC, Secretary General Report, 2016.

(Chapter 6)

Public Finance Developments

Fiscal conditions in Arab countries in 2016 reflected weak global oil prices on international markets and the uncertainty on the outlook. Oil revenue in Arab oil-producing countries dropped, thereby creating strains on budgets and fiscal positions in these countries. On the other hand, lower oil prices had positive implications for fiscal space in Arab countries with diversified economies. They helped them reconsider oil product subsidy, cut down spending and reduce fiscal pressures.

Despite the host of challenges that faced Arab countries on the fiscal front, Arab countries continued with plans to enhance fiscal discipline and sustainability. In this respect, Arab oil-producing countries have continued with economic diversification efforts, adopted several measures to diversify public revenues away from oil revenues through enhanced non-oil revenues, with a view to strengthening budget resilience vis-à-vis, shocks triggered by lower oil prices. Arab countries with diversified economies continued with fiscal reform policies that aim at widening the tax base and enhancing collection efficiency and tax compliance, with ensuing positive impact on public revenues collection in 2016.

On the expenditure side, Arab countries doubled their efforts to enhance public expenditure efficiency and to reorient expenditure toward capital expenditure and social spending with a view to supporting productive capacity, improving human development, accelerating growth and reducing poverty. Streamlining and controlling public expenditure have been one of the important policies adopted by Arab countries with a view to

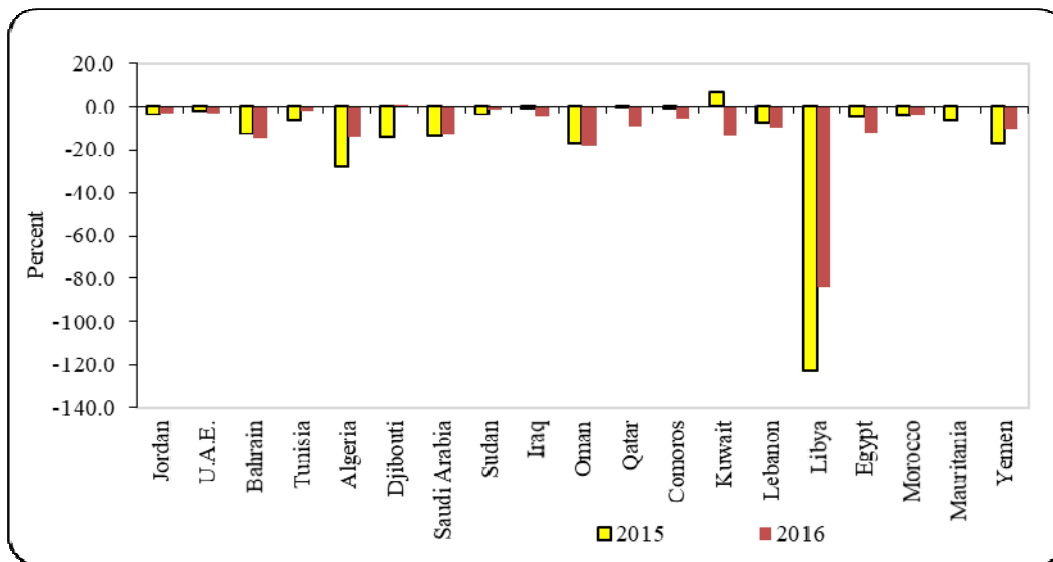
mitigating the spillovers of lower oil prices. The same efforts assumed greater importance for other Arab countries that have limited fiscal space, with a view to mobilizing necessary resources for meeting development needs and increasing spending on infrastructure.

On the other hand, fiscal conditions in a number of Arab countries were adversely affected by domestic conditions experienced, with ensuing negative implications for investment and other economic activities. These conditions created downward pressures on the tax base and public revenues. Furthermore, their persistence had significant negative economic and fiscal implications, with ensuing strains on the budget.

Given the above, total **Public Revenues and Grants** for Arab countries combined dropped by about 17.9% to about USD 569.7 billion, or about 24.3% of GDP, in 2016. Total **Public Expenditures** in Arab countries combined dropped by about 11.4% to about USD 804.2 billion in 2016 or about 34.3% of GDP for Arab countries combined.

As an outcome of these developments, **Aggregate Fiscal deficit** for the Arab countries amounted to about USD 234.5 billion in 2016, or 10.0% of GDP for Arab countries as a group, against a deficit of about USD 213.9 billion, or 8.8% of GDP that was recorded in 2015, Annex Table (6/10) & Figure (6.1).

Figure 6.1
Fiscal Overall Deficit/Surplus to GDP in Arab Countries
(2015-2016)



Source: Annexes 6/10

Total outstanding **Public Debt** (both domestic and external) for Arab countries for which data are available increased by 7.5% to about USD 678.4 billion in 2016 against about USD 631.3 billion in 2015. Thus, for Arab borrowing countries, public debt as a share of GDP increased to about 67.4% in 2016 against about 58.8% in 2015.

(Chapter 7)

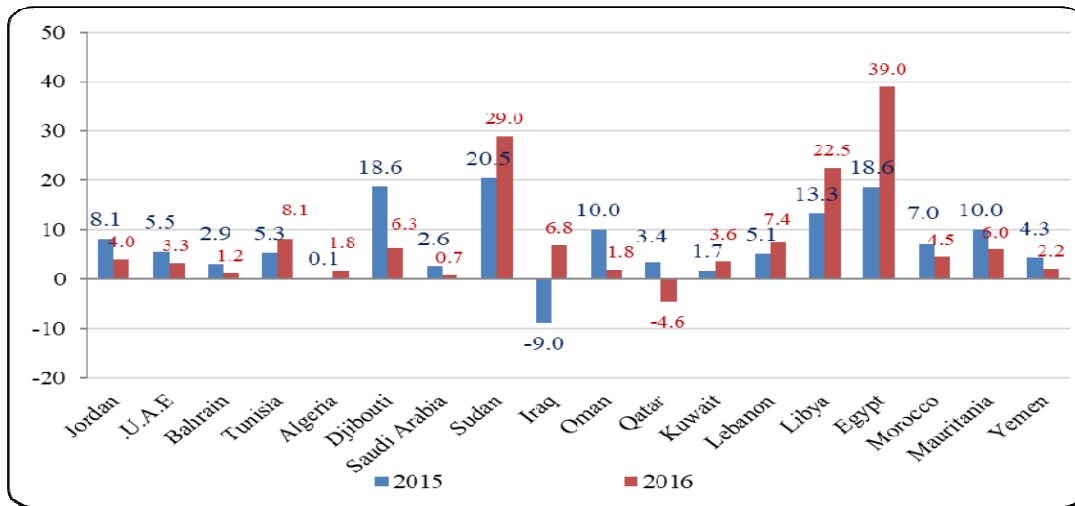
Monetary, Banking and Capital market Developments

Monetary conditions in Arab countries came under strains during 2016 due to the growing domestic financing needs resulting from rising budget deficit in different Arab countries sub-groups. Deposit growth rates in a number of Arab countries, particularly oil exporting ones, were weakened by the downward trend of global oil prices and economic slowdown. As a result, domestic liquidity conditions and interest rates, particularly in inter-bank markets, were affected.

Despite the fact that a number of Arab countries peg their currencies to the US dollar, the decisions taken by the US Federal Reserve System towards the end of 2016 did not bring an immediate impact on policy interest rates in these countries because of their asynchronous business cycles vis -á- vis that of the US. Another reason was that some Arab countries that peg their currencies to the US dollar were determined to keep interest rates at levels that may boost credit in order to support economic growth. This is evident in the difference in monetary stance between the two groups.

Given the strains on **Domestic Liquidity**, in a number of Arab countries, central banks in these countries intervened to support liquidity position in the banking system. Coordination between fiscal and monetary policies was evident during 2016 as fiscal policy measures focused on tapping external borrowing sources to finance part of the budget deficit and avoid competition for domestic credit with the private sector on whom these countries depend for boosting growth. On the other hand, a number of central banks, particularly in Arab oil-importing countries continued to move towards more flexible exchange regimes either due to strains on foreign exchange supply or because they wanted to enable their exchange regimes to absorb external shocks. In both cases, this required improved monetary frameworks and better coordination between fiscal and monetary policies, especially on how to contain the budget deficit, Annex Table (7/1) & Figure (7.1).

Figure 7.1
Domestic Liquidity Growth Rates in Arab Countries
(2015-2016)



Source: Annex 7/1.
*Data for Saudi Arabia is for M3.

The **Banking Sector** continued to perform positively in 2016. Key performance indicators for the banking sector in the Arab region continued to improve during the year. As to important developments related to legislation and regulation, supervisory and oversight authorities in Arab countries continued their efforts to implement the latest Basel standards, particularly on liquidity risk, net stable finance ratio (NSFR), and issues related to systemically important banks. Authorities also focused on improving the infrastructure of the banking sector, enhancing transparency and shoring up existing decision, measure and circular system to make more responsive to latest international developments, as well as adopting measures to further expand and improve Islamic banking, Annex Tables (7/6, 7/7) & Table (7.1, 7.2).

Table 7.1
Banking Sector Deposits in Arab Banks, (2015-2016)
(USD Million)

Year	Private Saving and Term Deposits	Private Current Deposits	Total Private Deposits	Total Deposits	Total Deposits to GDP (%)
2015	1,010,494	650,278	1,660,772	1,910,683	78.4
2016	1,949,714	1,683,048	655,856	1,027,193	79.5
Change (%)	1.7	0.9	1.3	2.0	

Source: Annex 6/7.

Table 7.2
Loans and Credit Facilities Extended by Arab Commercial Banks, (2015-2016)
(USD Million)

Year	Total Credit Domestic Facilities	Total Credit to Public Sector	Total Credit to Private Sector (%)	Credit to Private Sector/Total Deposit (%)	Credit to Private sector/GDP (%)
2015	1,938,969	659,724	1,279,246	67.0	52.5
2016	2,052,896	707,472	1,345,424	69.0	61.1
Change (%)	5.9	7.2	5.2		

Source: Annexes 7/7 and 7/8.

In 2016, the performance of **Arab Capital Markets** was broadly positive compared to 2015. The total capitalization of Arab stock exchanges that are members of the AMF database, as a group, picked up by about USD 44.9 billion. Trading continued to follow a downward path for the second year in a row. It dropped at about 27.7%. Foreign investment on Arab stock exchanges further weakened for the second year in a row, as foreign investor transactions dropped by more than 26.0% over the previous year. However, these transactions recorded a positive net inflow that was significantly higher than net inflows recorded in 2015. In 2016, supervisory and oversight authorities in the Arab region continued their efforts to improve capital market legislative and regulatory structures to cope with latest developments on global financial markets, converge with international principles and standards, and amend instructions and practices in accordance with those standards, and enhance disclosure and transparency.

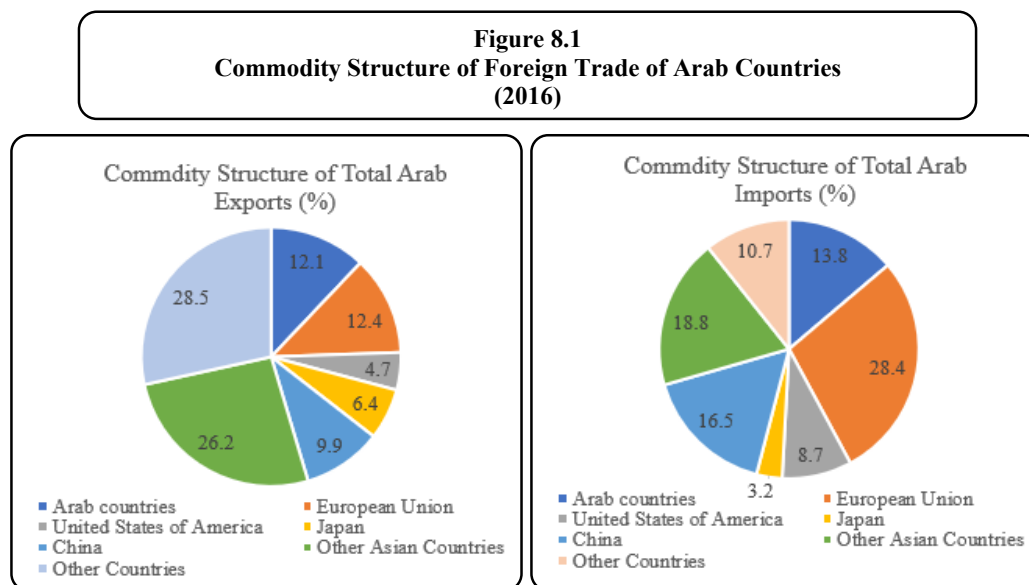
(Chapter 8)

International and Intra-Regional Trade

The Total value of **Arab Foreign Trade** in 2016 dropped by 6.7% to USD 1592 billion, down from USD 1707 billion in 2015. This was a result of the drop in total value of Arab commodity exports by about 7.0% to about USD 796.4 billion in 2016, down from about USD 856.6 billion in 2015 due to persisting lower global oil prices. Total Arab commodity imports in 2016 also dropped by 6.5% to USD 795.8 billion, down from about USD 850.7 billion in 2015, Annex Table (8/1).

The **Direction of Arab Commodity Trade** in 2016, showed a drop in Arab exports to the US, EU and Asia while they recorded a slight pick-up at 5.5% with the rest of trading partners. Arab imports from major trading partners in 2016 dropped for most of these partners. The highest drop percentage was with Japan at 10.8%. However, imports from the rest of Asia, except Japan and China, picked up at 5.9%. Asia continued to be the largest source of imports for the Arab region in 2016 while Arab exports to Asia weakened

in favor of the rest of trading partners, following a downward path that started in 2013, Annex Table (8/3) & Figure (8.1).



Source: Annex 8/3.

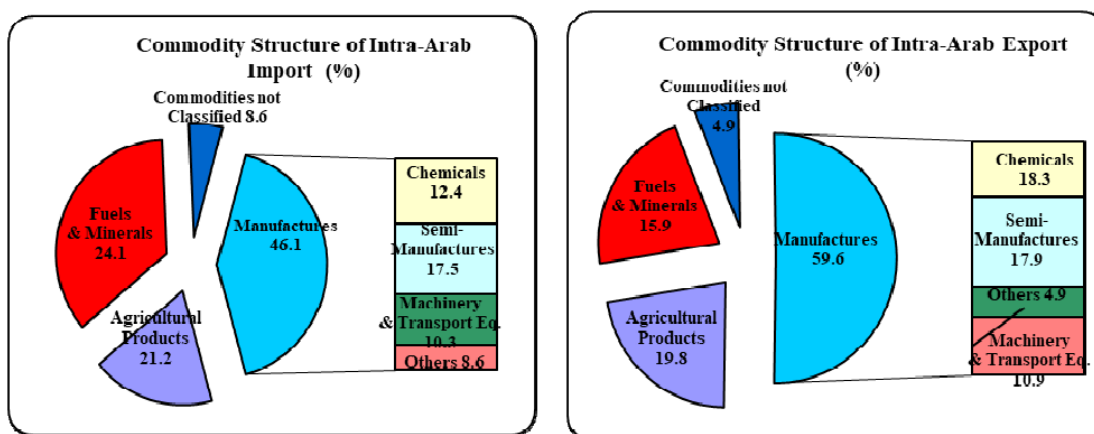
On commodity composition of intra-regional trade in 2016, fuels and minerals continued to account for the largest shares of total Arab exports, accounting for about 58.7%, although their share has been gradually decreasing on the back of greater economic diversification efforts in the Arab region and lower global oil prices. The share of manufactured goods increased to 30.7% and the relative weight of machines, transport equipment, basic manufactured goods and agricultural products increased. Data for imports show that manufactured goods continued to account for the largest share of Arab imports. This is explained by the slight increase in relative weights of machines, and transport equipment and chemicals and the decrease in the relative weights of basic manufactured goods within imports of the Arab region in 2016.

The performance of **Intra-Regional Trade** in 2016 was affected by persisting low global oil prices as well as domestic conditions in some Arab countries. As a result, the value of intra-regional trade dropped by about 7.2% to USD 102.9 billion in 2016 against about USD 110.9 billion in the previous year. This was the outcome of a drop in intra-regional exports by about 10.1%, and a drop in the value of intra-regional imports dropped by 4.4 % during 2016. As to commodity composition of intra-regional exports in 2016, Out of non-oil intra-trade components, the group of manufactured goods accounted for the largest share, followed by agricultural products.

In 2016, **intra-regional trade in services** in the Arab countries was adversely affected by a drop-in service payment that was less as a percentage than the pick-up in receipts for services. Total payments for service imports for Arab countries dropped during 2016 at

about 1.7% to about USD 319.3 billion against about USD 324.7 billion during the previous year. This was the result of drop-in payments on transport, shipping and insurance due to the drop in the value of commodity imports as well as persisting domestic conditions in some Arab countries. On the other hand, receipts of service exports for Arab countries as a group picked up during 2016 at about 2.0% to about USD 179.0 billion, up from USD 175.6 recorded in 2015 on the back of relative improvement in receipts for travel services in Arab countries as a group. As an outcome of the above developments on both receipt and payment sides, services balance deficit for Arab countries as a group continued on a downward path during 2016 at 6.0%, to about USD 140.3 billion, down from a deficit of USD 149.2 billion recorded in the previous year, Annex Tables (8/5, 8/6, 8/9) & Figure (8.2).

Figure 8.2
Commodity Structure of Intra-Regional Trade
(2016)



Source: Annex 8/9

On developments related to the **Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA)**, negotiations among member-States continued during 2016 on issues related to legislation to addressing and completing legislative requirements for GAFTA, particularly on liberalization of trade in services, liberalization of commodity trade among Arab countries and the move towards the Arab Customs Union.

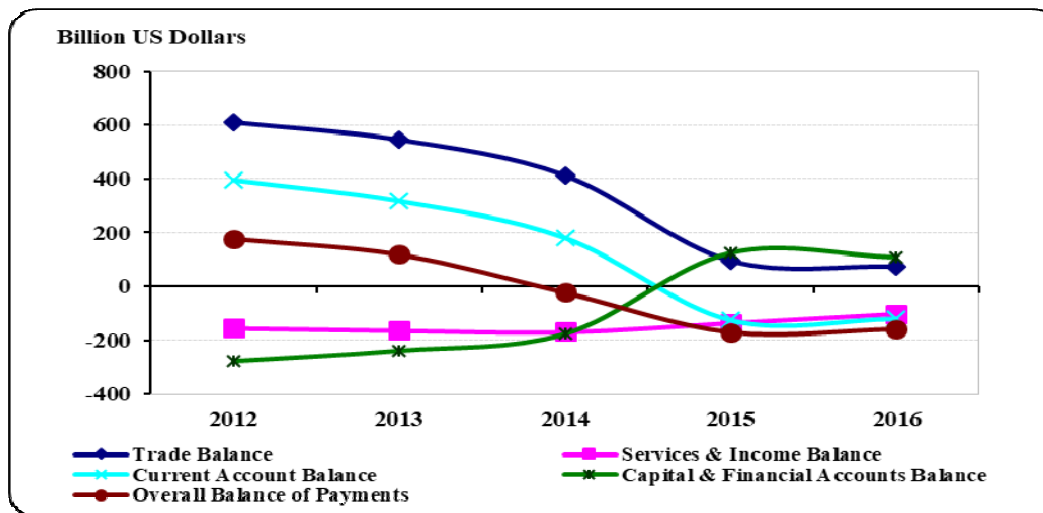
(Chapter 9)

Balances of Payments, External Public Debt and Exchange Rates

During 2016, the overall position of **Balances of Payments of Arab Countries** was adversely affected by weakened oil export receipts due to persisting low global oil prices. As a result, the current account of Arab Countries as a group showed a deficit for the second year in a row at about 5.1% of total GDP. Current balance deficit in 2016 dropped

slightly, mainly thanks to a decreasing deficit in service and income balances and a slight increase of current transfer deficit. Considering the above developments, transactions between Arab countries as a group and the rest of the world led to a drop in overall BOP deficit at 7.1% to about USD 158.0 billion in 2015 against about USD 170.1 billion recorded in 2014, Annex Table (9/1) & Figure (9.1).

Figure 9.1
The Balance of Payments for Arab Countries as a Group
(2011-2015)



Source: Annex 9/1

In 2016, total outstanding **External Public Debt** for Arab borrowing countries as a group increased at 12.2% to about USD 232.3 billion against about USD 207.1 billion in 2015. This increase is explained by the decision of several Arab countries to borrow from external markets in order to finance the fiscal deficit that remains at high levels against the backdrop of persisting low oil prices on international markets and the drop in external grants and assistance. On the other hand, external public debt service increased at 12.9% to about USD 18.9 billion for borrowing Arab countries as a group.

External indebtedness indicators for Arab borrowing countries as a group showed that external public debt to GDP ratio increased from 22.4% in 2015 to 26.8% in 2016. This increase is explained by the fact that the growth rate of external public debt for Arab borrowing countries as a group in 2016 was higher than the rate of GDP growth rate for the same group. Following a similar path, external public debt servicing to the exports of goods and services increased to 9.7% in 2016 for borrowing Arab countries, up from 7.9% in 2015, Annex Tables (9/6, 9/7, and 9/8).

As to **Arab Currencies Exchange Rate developments**, economic performance levels, particularly widening domestic and external position imbalances in some Arab countries as

well as global interest rate and exchange rate developments had their impact on Arab currency exchange rates during 2016. Within this context, a number of Arab currencies significantly weakened against the US dollar due to persisting strains on exchange markets in these countries, notably the Egyptian pound that weakened against the US dollar at 31% during the year, Annex Tables (9/11 -9/14).

(Chapter 10)

Thematic Chapter:

The Role of Economic Reform in Supporting Economic Growth in the Arab Countries

The performance of Arab economies has been affected by a host of global developments and regional developments during 2000-2016. Considering these developments, that period can be divided into two episodes with a different direction of macroeconomic performance in the Arab region. The first episode was from 2000 to 2008: and the second one was from 2009 to 2016. During each of these two episodes, major economic indicators for Arab countries (including economic growth, inflation, budget to GDP balance and current account to GDP) followed different paths. This is explained by different international and regional economic changes that had implications for domestic and external balances in these countries.

Against the backdrop of these developments, Arab countries adopted a host of economic reforms that ranged from macroeconomic stabilization reforms to other packages of structural and institutional reforms that aimed at boosting economic activity and unwinding economic imbalances that undermine efforts by these countries to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth. Economic reforms in the Arab region were significantly boosted in an accelerated manner during 2000-2008. During that episode, a number of Arab countries continued to implement structural adjustment programs that had started towards the end of the 1990s with a view to achieving external and domestic equilibrium through macroeconomic stabilization and reform policies. Part of the impetus of those reforms was directed to structural reforms aiming at improving the efficiency of the use of resources, liberalization of trade and support to financial sector with the help of international institutions.

On the other hand, the second episode (2009-2016) witnessed a change in the pattern of reform policies towards measures and policies aiming at improving resilience against economic shocks faced by several Arab countries during that episode that had a significant impact on their economic performance. These policies mainly covered fiscal consolidation, enhanced efficiency of monetary policy and exchange regime in absorbing exogenous shocks. A great deal of attention was accorded to economic diversification programs in response to the adverse environment created by plummeting global oil prices since mid-2014.

Despite these reforms in place for decades in the Arab region, an observer of the overall performance of Arab economies would notice a fluctuation in growth rates, lack of inclusiveness of growth, challenges to deliver on job creation that is enough to absorb new entrants to the labor market and cut down the numbers of unemployed. An observer would also notice persisting fragility in many economies in the region. This raised a number of important questions on the role of economic reforms in supporting economic growth.

In this respect, available literature suggests that **economic reform experiences over the last four decades vary in terms of their impact on economic growth** both across regional sub-groups and individual countries. Moreover, it may not be easy to establish a correlation between reform policies and growth rates in a country because growth rates fluctuate from one year to another and they largely reflect a combination of international economic developments. However, literature notes that what can be reiterated is the fact that economic reform experience in developing countries significantly succeeded in boosting accelerated and sustainable economic growth rates only in a limited number of countries. Literature also suggests that this may be rather the case in some cases with economic stabilization reforms (containment of fiscal deficit and reduction of inflation rates), mainly in the short run. This is because such reforms often work through containing aggregate demand levels. On the other hand, a number of studies emphasize the significant role of structural and institutional reforms in boosting economic performance and unwinding imbalances that obstruct the path to sustainable and inclusive growth, particularly in developing countries.

In view of the above, the thematic chapter of the current report assesses **the role of economic reforms in supporting economic growth in Arab countries**. It notes that the two episodes covered by analysis witnessed the implementation of many reforms that aimed at achieving economic stability and sustainable, inclusive growth. This was accompanied on different scales from time to time by structural adjustment programs, particularly those that focus on economic diversification, liberalization of trade, supporting the financial sector and institutional reforms that create a conducive environment for private sector activity.

A great deal of reforms implements during both episodes covered by analysis aimed at achieving macroeconomic stability through policies that targeted inflation and budget and balance of payment deficits resulting from both endogenous economic imbalances and lower resilience of Arab economies to adverse exogenous shocks. It is noted that, during the period covered by analysis, there has been a strong impact of spillovers from the international economic environment to the growth path in Arab countries. This is found to be evident from a high 0.70 correlation coefficient between the growth rate of Arab economies and the global growth rate, a fact that shows a strong correlation between these two variables. It is also noted that in the second episode there is a high 0.80 correlation coefficient between the international economic performance and the growth path in the Arab region, against a 0.50 correlation coefficient between these two variables during the first episode. This strong correlation has been attributed to a number of factors, mainly the high relative weight of external demand in aggregate demand in a large number of Arab

countries as well as the strong spillovers from exogenous shocks to Arab economies due to low production and export diversification levels in a number of Arab countries, lack of flexible exchange regimes, limited monetary policy autonomy in some countries and broadly procyclical fiscal policies in place.

During the first episode, reforms implemented largely focused on the macroeconomic side while less emphasis was laid on diversification of Arab economies. This may be attributed to the fact that global oil priced at the time followed an upward path. In some Arab countries, no tangible effort was made on institutional reforms. Arab economic performance during the first episode largely benefitted from macroeconomic stability reforms, the conducive economic environment created by higher rates of global growth, international trade growth and higher commodity prices. That led to higher growth rates during the first episode as the average growth rate for Arab countries combined reached 5.4% per annum. As to the positive impact of high growth rates on employment rates in the region, Arab countries during that episode adopted policies and reforms to significantly stimulate employment to higher levels relative to other regions during the same period⁹. These reforms enabled Arab countries as a group to cut down unemployment rates for youth at about 0.8 percentage point per annum on the average.

During the second episode, however, Arab economies were affected by many global and regional shocks. Therefore, the focus was laid on the resumption of economic reform programs that would help face economic challenges as well as macroeconomic reforms that would ensure inclusive, sustainable growth and reduce income disparity and poverty levels. During the second episode, Arab economies resumed structural reforms, including diversification programs that received a big push with a view to diversifying sources of production, public revenues, and exports. In this respect, it is noteworthy that Arab countries as a group made relatively good progress on diversification of production structure. As a result, the contribution of oil and strategic industries to GDP during the last five decades ranged between 20% to 40%. However, these countries still have to double efforts in order to support national economic structures and help other sectors, notably manufacturing, contribute more to GDP. It may be noted here that manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP of this region is a timid 9.0%, against an average 22.0% for developing countries and emerging economies and 16.0% for the world.

Also, there is need to encourage the private sector in contribution to GDP and job creation. Growth in non-oil sectors continues to largely depend on the growth in the oil sector. It is also noted that the pace of structural reforms was dictated by transient conditions or fluctuation experienced by Arab economies. For instance, Diversification programs are often implemented in an accelerated and intensive manner during episodes of low oil prices while they slow down when oil prices are high and liquidity position is comfortable. Likewise, institutional reforms were at full swing during the second episode because there was a need to a greater contribution by the private sector, the need to create a conducive economic environment for private sector activity and the need to attract local and foreign

⁹ International Labor Organization, (2014), "Global Employment Trends".

investment. This was reflected in a significant improvement of the rating of some Arab countries on international competitive indices. Several reform programs implemented in Arab countries focused on redefining the role of government sector in economic activity. The idea was to boost the role of the state in providing basic services while expanding the economic role of the private sector.

This thematic chapter **evaluated the role of economic reforms in supporting economic growth in Arab countries**, using panel data models. The chapter noted the significant role played by macroeconomic stabilization reforms in creating a conducive environment for growth. This is particularly valid in the case of reforms that target budget deficit and reduce inflation. The findings of the study also highlight the significance of structural reforms in boosting economic growth, especially those reforms that focus on the openness of trade in view of the significant weight of external demand as a component of aggregate demand, labor and product market reforms and promotion of innovation. Furthermore, this chapter highlights the significant role of institutional reforms in boosting economic growth through incentives for greater investment and supporting productivity and competitiveness.

The thematic chapter also highlighted the fact that certain governing factors have a significant impact on economic growth rates in Arab countries, including for instance the size of the public sector (levels of public capital expenditure) and levels of human development. The chapter notes that high levels of public capital expenditure have a positive impact on growth. However, there is no doubt that such a relationship hinges upon the level of resource use efficiency. The positive correlation between these two variables is evident when public sector operations are efficiently implemented while a negative correlation emerges when efficiency is lagging and when public spending crowd's private spending. The study also finds a positive correlation between levels of human development and economic growth. This shows the importance of reforms that improve education and health services.

Arab countries need face several economic challenges that call for redesigning economic policies and reforms so that they may achieve a significant increase in economic growth rates that would create more jobs to cut down unemployment, particularly for youth and women. We can distill from the analysis of the chapter a number of **recommendations at the policy-making level** as follows:

- The importance of adopting national plans for economic diversification in Arab countries as part of strategies that target diversification levels through the focus on sectors that generate high value-added, export sectors, and knowledge economy sectors.
- Continuing macroeconomic stabilization reforms that create a conducive environment for economic growth. Among these reforms, priority should be accorded to ones that would enable Arab countries to absorb external shocks and

shore up fiscal space. This would allow ample time for the implementation of other structural and institutional reforms to further support growth.

- The focus should be laid on the implementation of macroeconomic policy reforms that would ensure growth, job creation and reduce income disparity and poverty levels, especially fiscal reforms. In this respect, priority should be accorded to fiscal discipline reforms through measures that are not adverse to growth.

- Structural reforms such as ones aiming at foreign trade liberalization and deepening of the financial sector should be included in national economic reform strategies and plans as these would have a significant positive impact on growth in Arab countries.

- A greater effort should be made on the microeconomic reform front, particularly labor and product market reforms through measures that would ensure more flexibility for these markets and support productivity and competitiveness. In this respect, it is important to start with product market reform before labor market reform.

- The role of private sector in economic activity should be promoted through continued institutional reforms that create the conducive environment for private sector growth, measures that would ensure reducing the cost of doing business and reforms that would improve transparency, integrity and corporate governance.

- The focus should be laid on creating the conducive environment for SME growth in order for those enterprises to contribute more effectively to production, exports, and job creation.

- Economic reforms cannot be implemented in isolation from social reforms that aim at improving health and education services. They work only when commensurate efforts is made on other reform fronts.

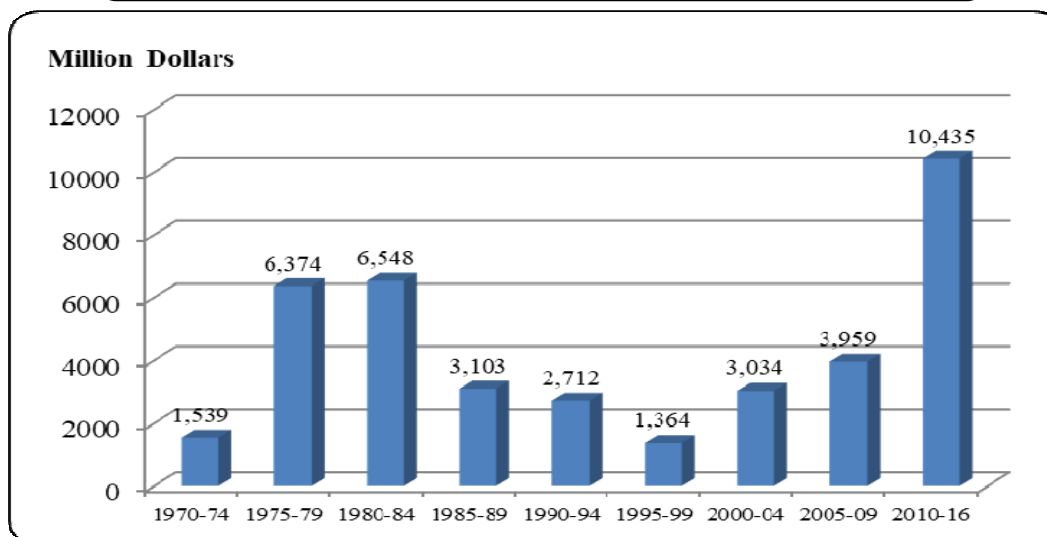
(Chapter 11)

Arab Development Assistance

Official concessional **Arab Development Assistance** extended by Donor Arab Countries¹⁰ in 2016 picked up to about USD 13.5 billion, i.e., an increase of about UDD 1.4 billion compared to 2015. Thus, total concessional development assistance extended by Arab countries during 1970-2016 was about USD 216.2 billion. Arab development assistance as a share of total GDP for major donor countries was about 1.00% in 2016.

¹⁰ This includes total development aid commitments by Saudi Arabia and net withdrawals for other countries.

Figure 11.1
Arab Official Development Assistance (Net Disbursements)
(1970-2016)



Source: Annex 11/1

On the other hand, development assistance extended by **the Institutions of the Arab Coordination Group**¹¹ in 2016, was about USD 20.0 billion, up from about USD 17.7 billion in 2015, i.e., an increase of about 13.0%. Commitments extended by these institutions to Arab countries accounted for 47.5% in 2016 against 36.1% in 2015, Annex Table (11/3).

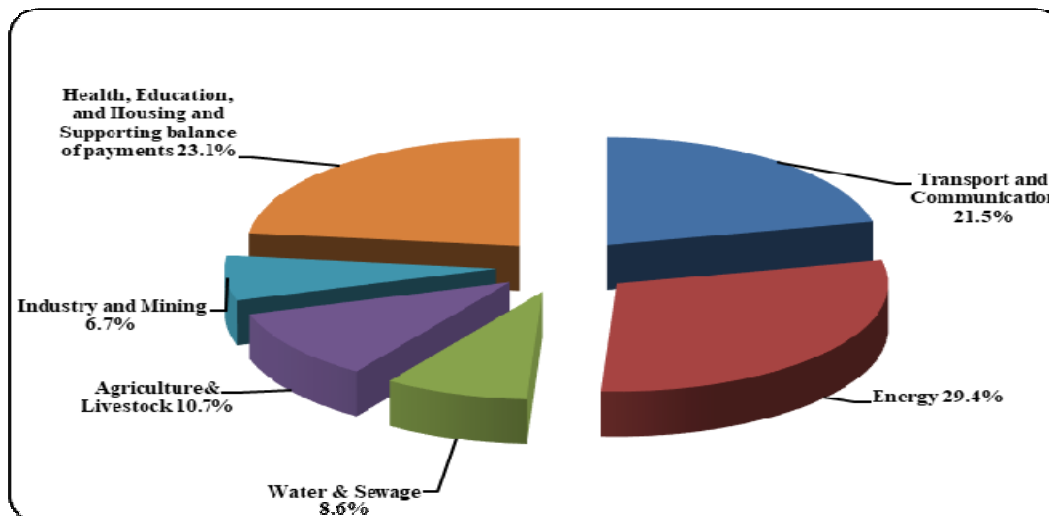
Sectoral distribution of finance operations by member institutions of the Coordination Group for 2016 suggests a continued focus on support to infrastructure projects, particularly energy projects of different types. Total development assistance for these projects in 2016 accounted for about USD 10.2 billion, i.e., about 51.0% of total assistance extended during the year.

Total official development assistance (ODA) extended to Arab countries from all sources, excluding Arab institutional aid, was estimated at USD 20.2 billion in 2015, i.e., a drop of 9.5% compared to 2014. This assistance accounts for about 13.2% of total official development aid extended to developing countries during 2015. Initial estimates by the

¹¹ The institutions of Arab Coordination Group consists of ten institutions, four of which are national institutions including the Kuwait Fund for Arab Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, and Qatar Development Fund, the six regional organizations are the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for international Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Gulf Program for United Nations Development Organizations as well as the Arab Monetary Fund.

OECD ODA Committee suggest that net ODA has amounted to USD 142.6 billion in 2016, compared to USD 131.5 billion recorded in 2015, Annex Table (11/4)& Figure (11.2).

Figure 11.2
Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Official Development
Aid Provided by Arab and Regional Development Funds (2016)



Source: Annex 11/6.

(Chapter 12)

Inter-Arab Cooperation in the Field of Road Transport

Land transport is the mainstay of transport services in Arab countries even though some of them do have rail and riparian transport networks. The availability of land transport is the main prerequisite for growth in the service sector in the Arab region. Trucking of goods plays a significant role in boosting both foreign and intra-regional trade. Highway networks link Arab countries together across more than one axis.

The Arab region has laid a great deal of emphasis on cooperation in the transport sector, given its positive impact on their economies and inter-Arab economic integration. Expansion of transport services in the region has facilitated trade and intra-regional investment. Transport is one of the main venues for improving the competitiveness of Arab products and trade among Arab countries.

Given the **Current State of Road Transport in The Arab Region**, it is noted that highway networks in the Maghreb mainly cover the coastal line over the Mediterranean. As such, these networks serve both foreign trade through links with seaports and population centers. Single two-lane freeways are the main feature of road networks in the Maghreb. In the Mashreq, however, there is a network of two-way highways thanks to the

growth of trade and distribution within the Mashreq countries as they mainly use land transport.

There is a positive correlation between the area of a country and the size of the land transport network. Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Algeria have the longest road networks in the region. Recognizing the importance of land transport for improved flow of both domestic and foreign trade and linking airports, seaports with production and consumption centers, in recent years, Arab countries made doubled efforts to expand and improve road networks. As to the competitiveness of roads in the Arab region, UAE is the top country globally in terms of road quality while it is the fourth best country worldwide in terms of infrastructure quality. It is noted that coastal Arab countries rank modestly on road quality indices. This is explained by coastal environment factors that affect road quality.

Quality and readiness of road networks are support factors that help expand Arab intra-regional trade. About 92% of Arab intra-regional trade in the Mashreq sub-region and 72% of intra-regional trade in the Maghreb sub-region are transported by road. Based on this premise, within inter-Arab cooperation on land transport, an Arab Ministers of Transport Council was created in 1992 by a decision of the Arab League Economic and Social Council. It consists of ministers in charge of the transport sector in Arab countries. Its mandate is to expand inter-Arab cooperation in transport sectors with a view to achieving the following, inter alia, in the field of land transport:

- 1- Developing Arab joint strategies on transport sectors with a view to organically link Arab countries and manage related issues in close cooperation and coordination with Arab specialized organizations and federations;
- 2- Improving, and enhancing the efficiency of, road, sea, and air transport networks in the Arab region;
- 3- Undertaking cooperation and coordination on issues related to transport across Arab region while taking the material and human needs into account; and
- 4- Promoting national industry that serves transport facilities, including roads, railway lines, seaports, and airports.

In fulfillment of the mandate of the Council of Arab Ministers of Transport, Arab countries concluded many agreements that aim at facilitation the movement of intra-regional movement of goods, including but not limited to, the “Arab Agreement on Organizing Transportation of Passengers on and across Roads in Arab Countries”, “Agreement on Multi-Mode Transport of Goods among Arab Countries”, and the “Arab Agreement on Organizing Land Transport of Goods among Arab Countries”.

Moreover, with a view to facilitating Arab intra-trade movement and improving the competitiveness, the Council of the League of Arab States during the 2010 Summit Meeting Approved Resolution 531 on the Schema of Road Links in the Arab Region. The said resolution agreed upon proposed axes shown in the Schema of Road Links subject to compliance with standard technical specifications shown in the study on “Road Axes in Arab Region”. It calls upon Arab countries to speedily implement projects included in the Schema, encourage private sector investment in building and operating included facilities,

calls upon Arab and regional financial institutions and funds to accord priority to contribute to the financing of projects included in the Schema.

Although facts on the ground indicate that Arab countries have paid due attention to land transport sector with huge investment set aside for its projects, land transport sector continues to face challenges and procedural issues, particularly at border check posts, that adversely affect intra-regional trade. In this respect, procedural issues, high costs and lack of paved roads and low quality of infrastructure in some Arab countries are some of the main challenges that face road transport sector¹².

Given the significant role of road transport sector in supporting intra-regional trade with 80-90 of percent intra-trade in the region carried on roads, this chapter put forward a number of **recommendations to improve road transport in the Arab region**. To achieve stated objectives, a full package of legislative, technical, safety, administrative and customs procedures have to be adopted to ensure a smoother, more effective and more profitable land transport. Steps should be taken to activate electronic data exchange systems and facilitate electronic processing of all logistics procedures, integration into global supply chains, support human capacity building in that field and promote investment and partnerships among Arab countries in the field of road transport.

(Chapter 13)

Palestinian Economic Developments

The Palestinian economy showed several negative signs during 2016 in terms of unemployment and poverty rates, aggravating power shortage, problems with the reconstruction of Gaza and economic depression. It emerged and developed in an environment that has been embattled with a host of risks and challenges. The first challenge is the domination of Palestinian trade by the Israeli occupation that made every effort to keep the Palestinian economy dependent upon Israeli economy through restrictions on freedom of movement and free access of individuals and goods and control over the greater part of Palestinian foreign trade (both exports and imports). More than 65% of Palestinian exports go to Israel while about 70% of Palestinian imports come from, or through, Israel.

The second challenge is the exploitation by the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land and other resources. About 60% of the area of West Bank (Area C) has been under the full control of Israeli occupation. Israel created two buffer zones in Gaza: one land buffer zone along the northeastern border of Gaza Strip, and a second one that is an offshore buffer zone along the coast of Gaza over the Mediterranean where fishing is allowed only within 3-6 nautical miles despite the fact that the Oslo agreement allows Palestinian fishermen to fish within 20 nautical miles.

¹² Union of Arab Chambers (2015), Land Transport Networks in the Arab Region.

The third challenge is the utterly unfair distribution of water resources. Israel gets 85% of water while Palestine gets only 15 %. However, the greatest challenge is the fourth one, namely, the isolation of Gaza Strip from the West Bank through a tight blockade. The economic blockade has led to a widespread suspension of production, loss of jobs. It has inflicted grave damage to the local economy, productive resources, and infrastructure. It directly or indirectly has affected many industrial, agricultural, commercial and residential facilities due to deterioration in infrastructure and acute scarcity of inputs, electricity, and fuel.

These challenges have been responsible for many shocks that have hit the Palestinian economy that cannot expect any real improvement as long as it remains under the Israeli occupation given its persisting exploitation of Palestinian resources.

Official Palestinian estimates suggest that **Gross Domestic Product** at current prices picked up in 2016 at 5.7% over 2015 while at constant prices has picked up in 2016 at 4.1% over 2015. This led to an increase in GDP per capita at 2.8% in 2016 over 2015.

Growth in 2016 was generated mainly from major **Economic Sectors** that typically contribute most to GDP, including construction. This growth depends upon external factors and has not been accompanied by job creation. This is explained by the fact that it has not been generated by greater private investment or expanded the productive capacity of the economy.

Annex Tables

**Annex Table (1/1): World Real GDP Growth Rates
(2012-2016)**

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
World	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1
Advanced Economies	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.7
United States	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.6	1.6
Euro Zone	0.9-	0.3-	1.2	2.0	1.7
United Kingdom	1.3	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.8
Japan	1.5	2.0	0.3	1.2	1.0
Canada	1.7	2.5	2.6	0.9	1.4
Other Advanced Economies*	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.0
Emerging and Developing Economies	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.1
Sub Saharan Africa	4.3	5.3	5.1	3.4	1.4
Central & Eastern Europe	2.4	4.9	3.9	4.7	3.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	3.5	2.1	1.1	2.2-	0.3
Developing Asia	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.4
China	7.9	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.7
India	5.5	6.5	7.2	7.9	6.8
Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)**	6.1	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.9
Middle East and North Africa	5.5	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.8
Latin America and the Caribbean***	3.0	2.9	1.2	0.1	1.0-
Brazil	1.9	3.0	0.5	3.8-	3.6-
Mexico	4.0	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.3

* Include the Advanced Economies (excluding the U.S., Euro Zone, and Japan)

** Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam

*** The group of Latin America and the Caribbean was called Western Hemisphere before, it includes countries in North America (excluding the U.S. and Canada), South America and the Caribbean.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook: April 2017."

**Annex Table (1/2): World Average Inflation Rates
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Advanced Economies	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0
United States	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.3
Euro Zone	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9
Japan	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	2.0	0.3
United Kingdom	2.8	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.6
Canada	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.4
Other Advanced Economies	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.0
Emerging and Developing Economies	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.4
Sub Saharan Africa	9.3	6.6	6.3	7.0	11.4
Central & Eastern Europe	6.1	4.5	4.1	3.2	3.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.2	6.5	8.1	15.5	8.3
Developing Asia	4.6	4.6	3.5	2.7	2.9
Middle East and North Africa	9.7	9.3	6.6	5.9	5.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.6

Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

**Annex Table (1/3): Unemployment and Employment in Developed Countries
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Unemployment Rate					
Developed Countries					
United States	8.0	7.9	7.3	6.7	6.2
Euro Zone, of which:					
Germany	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9
France	11.4	12.0	11.6	10.9	10.0
Italy	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.2
United Kingdom	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.0
Japan	10.7	12.1	12.6	11.9	11.7
Canada	8.0	7.6	6.2	5.4	4.9
	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.1
	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.0
Employment growth					
Developed Countries					
United States	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.5
Euro Zone, of which:					
Germany	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7
France	0.7-	0.6-	0.7	1.2	1.7
Italy	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.8
United Kingdom	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Japan	-0.1	1.7-	0.4	0.8	1.0
Canada	1.1	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.4
	-0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0
	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.7

Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

**Annex Table (1/4): Interest Rates for Advanced Economies
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Short-term interest rate					
United States	0.687	0.409	0.329	0.484	1.056
Japan	0.325	0.236	0.178	0.132	0.013
Euro Zone	0.573	0.221	0.210	-0.020	-0.264
United Kingdom	0.800	0.500	0.500	0.570	0.500
Canada	1.250	1.250	1.250	0.880	0.500
Long-term interest rate ⁽¹⁾					
United States	1.790	2.340	2.530	2.130	1.830
Japan	0.860	0.720	0.550	0.360	-0.050
Euro Zone	3.860	2.990	2.040	1.220	0.860
United Kingdom	1.740	2.030	2.140	1.790	1.220
Canada	2.330	2.720	2.600	1.490	1.800

⁽¹⁾ Return on long-term government bonds.

Sources: World Economic Outlook database, April 2017.

United Nations, World Economic Situation and Prospects database, April 2017.
Eurostat database, April 2017.

**Annex Table (1/5): World Trade Volumes Growth Rate and Terms of Trade
(2012-2016)**

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume of Trade (Goods and Services)					
World Trade	2.8	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.2
Advanced Economies					
Exports Volume	1.9	2.7	3.4	3.1	1.8
Imports Volume	0.4	2.1	3.5	3.5	2.1
Emerging and Developing Economies					
Exports Volume	3.8	4.8	2.7	1.1	2.6
Imports Volume	5.0	4.8	2.6	-0.2	2.4
Terms of Trade (Goods)					
Developed Countries	-1.2	0.9	0.1	1.9	1.2
Emerging and Developing Economies	0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-4.0	-1.4

Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

**Annex Table (1/6): Balance of Payments: Current Account Balance
(2012-2016)**

(Billions of U.S. dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Advanced Economies	8.4	224.2	232.6	296.6	374.6
United States	-446.5	-366.4	-392.1	-463.0	-481.2
Euro Zone	161.8	286.9	320.6	351.4	399.8
Japan	59.7	45.9	36.5	135.6	191.0
Other Advanced Economies	279.7	355.8	371.7	370.9	380.5
Emerging and Developing Economies	347.7	184.2	155.7	71.2	88.8
Sub Saharan Africa	-27.8	-38.1	-66.4	-91.4	-56.0
Middle and Eastern Europe	-81.9	-72.2	-59.2	-35.9	-34.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	66.3	18.2	56.9	52.1	2.8
Developing Asia	121.7	99.5	231.2	314.7	216.8
of which: Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)*	6.4	3.6	22.7	31.7	46.2
Middle East and North Africa	411.3	342.3	185.1	127.6	105.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	-141.9	-165.7	-191.9	-183.1	-107.2

Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

* ASEAN-5 includes: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

**Annex Table (1/7): Foreign Reserves of Developing Countries
and Other Emerging Market Economies*
(2012-2016)**

	(Billions of U.S. dollars)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Emerging and Developing Economies	7,486.2	8,070.3	8,198.4	7,678.0	7,211.5	
Sub Saharan Africa	202.5	205.2	196.7	181.9	173.2	
Central & Eastern Europe	363.6	341.2	227.2	220.4	229.7	
Commonwealth of Independent States	575.2	552.8	438.8	432.0	441.3	
Developing Asia, of which:	4,104.0	4,122.5	4,122.3	4,111.9	4,135.7	
China	3,331.1	3,839.6	3,859.2	3,345.2	3,029.8	
India	270.6	276.5	303.4	334.3	341.1	
Middle East and North Africa	1,204.8	1,211.2	1,249.2	1,215.9	1,233.1	
Latin America and the Caribbean	817.6	824.0	862.0	828.7	845.9	

* Excluding Gold.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics Database, April 2017".

**Annex Table (1/8): External Debt of Developing Countries and
Other Emerging Market Economies
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total External Debt (Billions of U.S. dollars)					
Emerging and Developing Economies	7,452.4	8,349.0	8,771.9	8,296.0	8,642.8
Sub Saharan Africa	355.8	384.9	430.6	440.4	483.8
Central & Eastern Europe	1,179.4	1,254.6	1,194.3	1,099.0	1,103.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	993.1	1,117.2	980.4	911.0	930.1
Developing Asia	2,423.0	2,882.6	3,208.8	2,816.4	2,917.8
Middle East and North Africa	784.4	846.3	898.5	974.2	1,072.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,649.9	1,801.2	1,992.6	1,988.7	2,061.6
Debt Service Payments (%) (As a percentage of exports of goods and services)					
Emerging and Developing Economies	30.8	34.2	38.9	46.0	41.7
Sub Saharan Africa	14.8	17.3	18.0	26.3	29.7
Central and Eastern Europe	61.3	61.0	58.9	58.7	54.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	29.6	38.0	39.1	38.7	34.6
Developing Asia	34.2	36.8	45.6	52.2	42.5
Middle East and North Africa	13.0	16.5	16.1	24.3	28.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	36.1	38.9	48.8	51.4

Source: Source of Annex Table (1/1).

**Annex Table (1/9): Exchange Rates of the U.S. Dollar Per Major Currencies*
(2012-2016)**

	(U.S. Dollars per Unit of National Currency)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pound Sterling	1.585	1.564	1.647	1.529	1.356
Japanese Yen	0.013	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.008
Euro	1.286	1.328	1.329	1.110	1.107

* (Period Average)

Source: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics database, April 2017".

**Annex Table (2/1) : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010-2016)**

(Millions of Domestic Currency Units)

COUNTRY	YEAR	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Jordan		5,999	8,925	18,762	20,477	21,966	23,852	25,437	26,637	27,445
U.A.E.		383,179	663,317	1,051,016	1,279,962	1,371,429	1,427,128	1,476,191	1,359,913	1,343,700
Bahrain		3,018	5,061	9,668	10,820	11,562	12,235	12,554	11,703	11,979
Tunisia		29,433	41,871	63,055	64,492	70,354	75,144	80,790	84,656	90,350
Algeria		4,123,514	7,561,984	11,991,564	14,588,532	16,208,698	16,650,181	17,242,544	16,591,875	17,081,800
Djibouti		98,795	125,939	200,578	220,222	240,569	258,658	282,403	301,804	324,500
Saudi Arabia		710,681	1,230,771	1,980,777	2,517,146	2,759,906	2,799,927	2,836,314	2,453,512	2,424,144
Sudan		33,663	85,707	160,647	182,151	222,548	304,117	447,998	582,937	693,514
Syria		904,622	1,506,440	2,791,775	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq		40,470,980	53,386,429	137,051,310	184,220,817	216,811,690	241,506,072	224,772,441	179,552,692	184,286,351
Oman		7,501	11,951	22,548	26,122	29,487	30,352	31,158	26,850	25,490
Qatar		64,646	162,091	455,445	610,702	680,074	723,369	750,658	599,295	554,986
Comoros		107,811	153,111	197,056	207,485	218,582	229,234	239,514	246,782	256,400
Kuwait		11,570	23,593	33,079	42,512	48,722	49,392	46,285	34,473	33,507
Lebanon		26,020,000	32,089,000	57,918,000	60,414,000	66,131,862	69,366,447	72,108,871	74,559,889	76,465,000
Libya		17,669	62,402	87,375	39,171	100,627	65,995	30,871	28,555	24,000
Egypt		340,100	538,511	1,206,590	1,371,100	1,674,700	1,860,400	2,130,000	2,443,900	2,708,300
Morocco		393,381	527,679	784,624	820,077	847,881	897,923	925,376	982,021	1,016,119
Mauritania		256,837	493,308	1,196,771	1,452,353	1,551,695	1,695,687	1,626,476	1,553,247	1,605,000
Yemen		1,756,999	3,646,557	6,786,814	6,644,660	6,875,253	7,459,699	7,308,532	5,481,400	4,495,000

* Preliminary Estimates .

Source : Based on the 2017 Joint Arab Economic Report survey and preliminary estimates based on consensus among participating institutions.

**Annex Table (2/2) : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010-2016)**

(Million \$)

COUNTRY	YEAR	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Arab Countries		717,899	1,169,514	2,083,496	2,386,574	2,651,556	2,715,663	2,741,089	2,436,737	2,347,090
Jordan		8,461	12,589	26,463	28,881	30,981	33,641	35,877	37,570	38,709
U.A.E.		104,337	180,618	286,185	348,526	373,432	388,599	401,958	370,296	365,882
Bahrain		8,028	13,459	25,713	28,777	30,749	32,540	33,388	31,126	31,858
Tunisia		21,459	32,255	44,014	45,807	45,047	46,234	47,521	43,141	42,078
Algeria		54,772	103,071	161,159	200,245	209,004	209,751	214,032	165,152	156,050
Djibouti		556	709	1,129	1,239	1,354	1,455	1,589	1,698	1,826
Saudi Arabia		189,515	328,206	528,207	671,239	735,975	746,647	756,350	654,270	646,438
Sudan		13,379	35,186	79,844	68,221	62,338	64,025	78,321	96,995	116,108
Syria		18,937	28,499	60,038	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq		20,969	36,243	117,138	157,412	185,945	207,124	192,772	153,990	158,050
Oman		19,507	31,082	58,641	67,937	76,689	78,939	81,034	69,832	66,293
Qatar		17,760	44,530	125,122	167,775	186,834	198,728	206,225	164,641	152,469
Comoros		202	387	528	584	571	619	660	686	708
Kuwait		37,708	80,799	115,337	154,062	173,932	173,713	164,154	114,534	110,899
Lebanon		17,261	21,500	38,400	40,100	43,869	46,014	47,833	49,427	50,723
Libya		34,574	47,635	68,799	32,108	79,863	51,964	24,308	20,655	17,364
Egypt		99,590	89,528	218,387	235,990	279,349	288,542	305,602	332,699	268,122
Morocco		38,948	62,312	93,147	101,425	98,288	106,777	110,081	101,187	103,601
Mauritania		1,072	1,857	4,338	5,167	5,261	5,639	5,373	4,796	4,711
Yemen		10,864	19,050	30,907	31,079	32,075	34,714	34,011	24,041	15,201

Source : Same Sources as Annex(2/1).

**Annex Table (2/3) : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) By Kind of Economic Activity at Current Market Prices
2016**

	(Million \$)													GDP at Market Prices			
	Commodity Production Sectors						Productive Services Sectors			Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors		GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	
	Agriculture Fishing and Forestry	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	Total Commodity Production Sector	Trade Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance Insurance & Banks	Total Productive Services Sectors	Housing Services	Public Services					Other Services
Total Arab Countries	142,105	441,471	259,484	174,850	48,306	1,066,216	303,466	193,612	100,497	597,575	210,320	364,120	84,655	659,094	2,313,926	33,165	2,347,090
Jordan	1,466	917	6,200	1,687	1,070	11,339	3,588	4,613	2,069	10,270	3,143	7,594	1,768	12,506	34,116	4,593	38,709
U.A.E.	2,995	74,799	37,740	41,579	12,417	169,530	59,278	36,760	12,689	108,727	50,184	24,534	12,907	87,624	356,923	8,938	365,862
Bahrain	107	3,884	5,343	2,544	435	12,313	2,264	2,511	5,694	10,469	1,817	4,516	2,446	8,779	31,561	297	31,858
Tunisia	3,880	1,392	6,309	652	595	12,828	5,314	4,563	987	10,864	1,812	7,921	5,453	15,186	38,878	3,200	42,078
Algeria	18,586	24,138	8,884	18,922	1,818	72,348	25,332	19,301	981	45,614	1,247	22,980	3,387	27,615	145,577	10,474	156,050
Djibouti	61	3	40	0	83	187	305	464	237	1,005	209	218	28	455	1,648	178	1,826
Saudi Arabia	17,321	143,859	83,189	42,553	10,239	297,161	73,623	42,823	29,578	146,024	51,054	130,004	15,299	196,357	639,542	6,897	646,438
Sudan	36,359	4,962	12,098	5,564	1,081	60,064	19,479	16,402	8,733	44,613	975	7,201	1,016	9,192	113,868	2,240	116,108
Iraq	8,639	51,672	3,642	9,431	4,427	77,811	18,746	13,763	1,425	33,934	16,542	34,747	5,521	56,811	168,556	-10,506	158,050
Oman	1,316	18,539	5,615	5,943	1,426	32,840	5,613	3,706	2,066	11,385	3,519	9,870	8,726	22,115	66,340	-46	66,293
Qatar	282	46,224	13,791	18,105	995	79,397	17,141	7,666	7,421	32,227	17,421	21,923	1,052	40,396	152,021	448	152,469
Comoros	233	0	40	34	10	317	194	32	64	289	0	99	4	102	708	0	708
Kuwait	630	42,446	8,064	3,390	3,363	57,893	6,545	8,507	3,796	18,848	11,462	26,400	3,705	41,567	118,308	-7,409	110,899
Lebanon	1,775	209	4,261	2,305	1,167	9,716	8,828	2,959	3,901	15,688	10,814	4,751	5,724	21,289	46,693	4,030	50,723
Libya	506	4,341	687	723	253	6,511	1,519	941	174	2,633	145	13,023	1,809	14,976	24,121	-6,757	17,364
Egypt	31,569	21,269	45,174	14,400	6,214	118,626	41,893	22,613	12,912	77,418	27,712	27,372	13,529	68,613	264,657	3,465	268,122
Morocco	12,514	2,166	16,430	5,791	2,551	39,452	10,552	3,875	7,199	21,626	10,794	17,947	1,479	30,220	91,298	12,303	103,601
Mauritania	1,173	307	375	527	10	2,392	433	275	0	708	0	486	614	1,100	4,200	511	4,711
Yemen	2,692	343	1,602	701	151	5,489	2,821	1,839	572	5,231	1,468	2,534	188	4,190	14,911	291	15,201

Source : Same Sources as Annex(2/1).

**Annex Table (2/4) : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) By Kind of Economic Activity at Current Market Prices
2015**

	(Million \$)																
	Commodity Production Sectors						Productive Services Sectors				Total Productive Services Sectors	Social Services Sectors			GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
	Agriculture Fishing and Forestry		Mining & Quarrying Industries		Building and Construction		Electricity, Gas & Water Supply		Total Commodity Production Sector			Trade Hotels & Restaurants		Transport, Storage & Communication				Finance, Insurance & Banks
Total Arab Countries	144,137	534,397	268,107	170,802	46,942	1,164,386	308,189	191,496	100,424	600,910	208,520	362,804	87,862	659,186	2,415,842	20,895	2,436,737
Jordan	1,382	1,097	6,115	1,635	967	11,196	3,497	4,404	1,930	9,830	2,985	7,432	1,667	12,085	33,111	4,459	37,570
U.A.E.	2,866	87,911	36,506	40,140	12,189	179,613	57,164	35,860	12,434	105,458	49,140	23,437	12,648	85,225	361,657	8,639	370,296
Bahrain	98	4,408	5,398	2,299	438	12,641	2,194	2,340	5,349	9,882	1,776	4,359	2,177	8,312	30,835	290	31,126
Tunisia	4,398	1,731	6,212	670	612	13,623	5,551	4,646	1,053	11,250	1,860	7,798	5,429	15,087	39,960	3,181	43,141
Algeria	19,274	31,457	7,158	18,993	1,549	78,433	24,607	16,531	828	41,966	1,181	26,397	4,150	31,728	152,126	13,026	165,152
Djibouti	57	2	37	0	78	174	284	431	220	935	195	203	26	424	1,533	165	1,698
Saudi Arabia	17,138	160,136	82,991	43,460	9,618	313,343	74,141	41,411	28,479	144,031	48,410	126,685	14,869	189,964	647,338	6,932	654,270
Sudan	30,474	4,025	9,999	4,672	916	50,085	16,500	14,052	7,397	37,949	773	6,133	1,006	7,912	95,946	1,048	96,995
Iraq	7,809	53,155	3,358	7,771	3,885	75,978	17,646	13,516	1,390	32,552	16,468	34,219	5,204	55,891	164,422	-10,431	153,990
Oman	1,132	24,160	6,780	5,376	1,353	38,802	6,610	4,028	2,152	12,790	3,314	8,864	8,147	20,325	71,916	-2,084	69,832
Qatar	265	63,547	15,950	15,870	952	96,582	16,389	7,376	6,766	30,551	15,820	18,038	3,177	37,035	164,148	493	164,641
Comoros	223	0	39	32	10	304	187	31	65	282	0	96	3	99	686	0	686
Kuwait	614	49,261	7,961	3,257	3,347	64,440	6,485	8,333	4,783	20,402	11,034	25,074	3,166	39,274	124,116	-9,382	114,534
Lebanon	1,708	202	4,115	2,206	1,080	9,310	8,616	2,902	3,850	15,368	10,452	4,604	5,672	20,728	45,407	4,020	49,427
Libya	579	7,233	803	868	275	9,758	1,808	1,013	181	3,002	195	13,418	2,148	15,761	28,321	-7,866	20,655
Egypt	37,908	42,765	55,552	16,273	7,278	159,776	51,574	27,644	15,436	94,653	32,284	33,937	16,024	82,245	336,675	-3,975	332,699
Morocco	12,724	2,314	16,254	5,618	2,151	39,061	10,009	3,700	7,226	20,935	10,509	17,638	1,424	29,571	89,567	11,620	101,187
Mauritania	1,188	313	384	516	10	2,412	439	285	0	725	0	504	642	1,146	4,282	514	4,796
Yemen	4,302	680	2,493	1,144	235	8,854	4,487	2,994	887	8,368	2,123	3,969	281	6,373	23,596	446	24,041

Source : Same Sources as Annex (2/1).

Annex (2/5) : Expenditure Decomposition of GDP at Market Prices 2016

(Million \$)

	Households Consumption	Government Consumption	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product
Total Arab Countries	1,243,562	477,264	1,720,824	663,181	927,282	965,102	-36,914	2,347,090	26,554	2,373,644
Jordan	32,613	7,504	40,117	6,198	13,489	21,096	-7,606	38,709	-332	38,377
U.A.E.	171,273	50,347	221,620	107,910	341,048	304,697	36,351	365,882	245	366,127
Bahrain	15,199	5,861	21,061	8,138	23,670	21,011	2,660	31,858	-1,670	30,188
Tunisia	29,949	8,416	38,364	8,279	16,649	21,215	-4,565	42,078	-1,164	40,914
Algeria	67,769	34,014	101,783	78,433	37,256	61,422	-24,166	156,050	-3,334	152,716
Djibouti	1,598	567	2,165	325	343	1,006	-663	1,826	122	1,948
Saudi Arabia	276,122	166,569	442,690	200,566	198,290	195,108	3,182	646,438	15,245	661,683
Sudan	84,809	10,529	95,338	24,218	3,132	7,486	-3,448	116,108	-1,412	114,696
Iraq	98,623	39,513	138,136	16,925	45,666	42,677	2,989	158,050	1,482	159,532
Oman	23,667	19,506	43,173	23,979	33,056	33,914	-858	66,293	-2,400	63,893
Qatar	39,288	35,217	74,505	69,041	72,397	63,475	8,922	152,469	-3,764	148,705
Comoros	726	173	899	74	115	379	-264	708	-1	707
Kuwait	50,207	28,757	78,963	29,936	53,489	51,489	2,000	110,899	13,265	124,164
Lebanon	44,537	6,450	50,987	10,478	13,412	24,153	-10,742	50,723	-145	50,578
Libya	7,814	9,044	16,857	723	9,333	9,550	-217	17,364	181	17,544
Egypt	221,929	30,650	252,579	40,343	27,760	52,559	-24,800	268,122	12,870	280,992
Morocco	59,422	20,538	79,960	34,250	36,354	46,963	-10,609	103,601	-2,039	101,562
Mauritania	2,732	1,063	3,795	2,510	1,619	3,213	-1,593	4,711	100	4,810
Yemen	15,287	2,546	17,834	854	201	3,688	-3,487	15,201	-693	14,508

Source : Same Sources as Annex(2/1).

**Annex Table (2/6) : Expenditure Decomposition of GDP at Market Prices
2015**

	(Million \$)										
Total Arab Countries	Households Consumption	Government Consumption	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product	
	1,256,885	508,653	1,765,538	694,245	1,023,382	1,046,424	-23,043	2,436,737	25,252	2,461,374	
Jordan	31,492	7,232	38,723	6,901	13,921	21,975	-8,054	37,570	-344	37,226	
U.A.E.	167,065	48,741	215,806	101,746	360,517	307,774	52,743	370,296	272	370,569	
Bahrain	14,024	5,491	19,516	7,586	26,326	22,302	4,024	31,126	-1,736	29,390	
Tunisia	30,621	8,436	39,057	8,772	17,296	21,984	-4,688	43,141	-1,325	41,816	
Algeria	68,223	34,308	102,531	84,462	38,917	60,758	-21,841	165,152	-3,853	161,299	
Djibouti	1,475	507	1,982	294	311	889	-578	1,698	113	1,811	
Saudi Arabia	263,682	196,304	459,986	229,829	218,010	253,555	-35,544	654,270	14,620	668,890	
Sudan	73,084	9,422	82,506	20,265	3,223	9,000	-5,777	96,994	-1,242	95,753	
Iraq	91,316	37,728	129,044	23,019	45,036	43,108	1,928	153,990	1,581	155,571	
Oman	23,112	19,165	42,277	25,055	39,166	36,667	2,500	69,832	-2,315	67,517	
Qatar	36,176	32,547	68,723	62,899	92,291	59,271	33,020	164,641	-3,565	161,076	
Comoros	702	167	869	72	111	366	-255	686	-1	684	
Kuwait	47,588	27,708	75,296	29,123	61,580	51,465	10,115	114,534	12,688	127,222	
Lebanon	42,645	6,247	48,892	10,559	13,296	23,321	-10,025	49,427	-138	49,289	
Libya	8,647	9,982	18,629	940	10,850	9,765	1,085	20,655	260	20,915	
Egypt	274,243	39,125	313,368	47,538	43,863	72,070	-28,207	332,699	13,137	345,836	
Morocco	57,647	20,061	77,708	31,170	35,212	42,900	-7,688	101,190	-1,880	98,693	
Mauritania	2,772	1,084	3,855	2,627	1,780	3,466	-1,686	4,796	108	4,904	
Yemen	22,368	4,399	26,768	1,388	1,675	5,789	-4,114	24,041	-1,129	22,913	

Source : Same Sources as Annex (2/1).

Annex Table (2/7): Poverty and Income Inequality Ratios in Arab Countries

Country	Year	Poverty Ratio (National Poverty Line)	Poverty Ratio (International Poverty Line)*	Poverty Ratio (International Poverty Line)**	Gini Coefficient (%)	Notes
Jordan	1980				44.20	
	1987/1986	3.0			36.06	
	1992	14.4			43.36	
	1997	21.1			36.42	
	2003/2002	14.2			38.87	
	2006	13.0			37.72	
	2008	13.3			33.82	
	2010	14.4			35.43	
2013				35.40		
UAE	2007				38.30	
Bahrain	2003	11				
Tunisia	1985	7.7	3.91	13.93	43.43	
	1990	6.7	2.66	9.82	40.24	National Poverty Line: 1277
	1995	6.2	2.68	10.86	41.66	Tunisian Dinars per person
	2000	32.4	0.83	5.32	40.81	each year for cities and 820
	2005	23.33	0.63	3.09	37.73	Tunisian Dinars per person
	2010	15.5	0.38	1.99	35.81	each year for rural areas
	2013				36.10	
Algeria	1988	8.1			40.19	
	1995	14.1			35.33	
	2000	12.1			36.90	
	2005	5.7				
	2012	5.5				
Comoros	1995	54.7				
	2000	60.0				
	2004	44.8	4.33	13.47	55.93	
	1996	9.6			36.77	
Djibouti	2000	42.0				National Poverty Line:
	2002		7.72	20.63	39.96	147936 Djiboutian Franc per
	2006				40.00	year
	2012		10.55	18.32	45.13	
	2013	40.8	9.22	22.52	44.13	
Sudan	1992	77.5				National Poverty Line: 114
	1996	90.5				Sudanese Pound (year 2010)
	2002	50.0				
	2009	46.5	4.87	14.92	35.39	
	2013				35.30	
Syria	1997	14.3			33.70	
	2004-2003	30.1			35.78	
	2007-2006	12.3			33.80	
	2007	35.2				
2013				35.80		
Somalia	2002	43.2				
Iraq	1993				37.00	
	1998				51.00	
	2004				41.50	
	2007	22.4			30.86	
	2012	18.9			29.54	
	2013				30.90	
Oman	2000				39.90	
Palestine	2003	35.5				
	2004	25.6	0.15	0.28	33.97	National Poverty Line: 609\$
	2005	29.5	0.00	0.20	34.72	(year 2010)
	2006	30.8	0.00	0.13	33.96	
	2007	31.2	0.06	0.96	35.61	
	2009	26.2	0.00	0.11	34.46	
	2010	25.7			41.00	
	2011	25.8			40.30	
2013				35.50		
Qatar	2007				41.10	
2013					41.10	
Kuwait	1987				34.70	
1999					36.00	
Lebanon	1996	6.3				
	2005/2004	28.6			36.00	
	2012	27.4				
Egypt	1982/1981	17.2				
	1991/1990	24.3			32.00	
	1996/1995	19.4			30.13	
	2000/1999	16.7			32.76	
	2005/2004	19.6			32.14	National Poverty Line:
	2008	21.6			30.75	3920.8 Egyptian Pound (year
	2009	21.6				2012/2013)
	2011	25.2				
	2013	26.3			30.80	
	2014	25.2				
	1980					34.00
Morocco	1985/1984	21.1	2.27	11.07	39.19	
	1991/1990	13.1	0.21	2.87	39.20	National Poverty Line
	1999/1998	16.3	0.86	7.52	39.46	(national currency): 4395 in
	2001	15.3	1.28	6.27	40.63	urban areas and 4266 in
	2004	14.2			40.70	rural areas (year 2014)
	2006		0.56	3.12	40.72	
	2007	8.9	0.56	3.12	40.88	
	2011	6.2			40.80	
	2013				40.90	
	2014	4.8			38.80	
	1987			24.06	40.05	43.94
Mauritania	1990	56.6				
	1993	-	18.99	41.16	50.05	
	1996/1995	50.5	7.86	20.62	37.75	
	2000	51.0	6.70	19.64	39.04	
	2004	46.7	4.09	14.39	40.17	
	2008	42.0	3.20	10.79	35.69	
	2013				40.50	
	2014		1.49	5.93	32.42	
Yemen	1992	19.1			39.45	
	1998	40.1			33.44	
	2006/2005	34.8			37.69	
	2012	38.0				
2013				37.70		

* Poverty line is 1.25 dollars based on latest calculation of the World Bank (PovcalNet), April 2017.

** Poverty line is 1.9 dollars at Purchasing Power Parity for 2011.

Sources: World Bank database on Poverty and UN Country Reports on Millennium Development Goals, Joint Arab Economic Report (2017), and various official national and international sources.

**Annex Table (2/8) : Population of Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2010-2016)**

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Growth Rate (%)		Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
										2015-2016	2005-2015	
Total Arab Countries	278,223	310,093	354,088	362,808	361,983	371,310	380,536	390,356	399,799	2.42	2.33	2.33
Jordan	4,857	5,758	6,698	6,993	7,427	8,114	8,804	9,959	10,520	5.63	5.63	5.63
U.A.E.	2,995	4,106	8,264	8,361	8,442	8,533	8,625	8,718	8,810	1.06	7.82	7.82
Bahrain	638	889	1,229	1,195	1,209	1,253	1,315	1,358	1,404	3.39	4.33	4.33
Tunisia	9,552	10,029	10,566	10,674	10,784	10,895	11,007	11,154	11,299	1.30	1.07	1.07
Algeria	30,416	32,906	35,978	36,717	37,495	38,297	39,114	39,963	40,800	2.09	1.96	1.96
Djibouti	680	778	842	865	889	914	939	965	992	2.80	2.18	2.18
Saudi Arabia	20,476	23,329	27,410	28,173	28,896	29,613	30,339	31,062	31,787	2.33	2.90	2.90
Sudan ⁽¹⁾	31,081	35,397	41,709	43,048	35,056	36,164	37,289	38,449	39,645	3.11	3.30	3.30
Syria	16,320	18,269	20,619	21,124	21,378	21,768	22,165	22,568	22,978	1.82	2.14	2.14
Somalia	9,596	10,082	10,594	10,699	10,806	10,914	11,021	11,130	11,240	0.99	0.99	0.99
Iraq	24,086	27,963	32,490	33,339	34,196	35,087	36,000	36,936	37,896	2.60	2.82	2.82
Oman	2,402	2,509	2,773	3,295	3,623	3,855	3,993	4,159	4,414	6.13	5.18	5.18
Palestine ⁽²⁾
Qatar	614	906	1,715	1,733	1,833	2,004	2,216	2,438	2,613	7.18	10.41	10.41
Comoros	552	617	692	708	725	742	760	779	798	2.44	2.36	2.36
Kuwait	2,217	2,991	3,582	3,697	3,823	3,965	4,091	4,239	4,411	4.06	5.19	5.19
Lebanon	3,738	3,759	3,772	3,776	3,780	3,784	3,788	3,793	3,798	0.13	0.09	0.09
Libya	5,640	6,629	7,774	8,026	8,286	8,554	8,830	9,115	9,410	3.24	3.24	3.24
Egypt	63,974	69,997	78,685	80,530	82,305	84,629	86,814	88,958	91,155	2.47	2.43	2.43
Morocco	28,283	30,215	32,182	32,579	32,978	33,378	33,770	34,125	34,487	1.06	1.22	1.22
Mauritania	2,645	2,981	3,362	3,443	3,527	3,612	3,700	3,790	3,882	2.43	2.43	2.43
Yemen	17,461	19,983	23,154	23,833	24,527	25,235	25,956	26,698	27,460	2.85	2.94	2.94

* Preliminary estimates.

⁽¹⁾ Data for Sudan from 2012 represents Sudan after the separation on 9/7/2011

⁽²⁾ See Chapter 13 of this report and AnnexTable (13/1).

Source: Various National and International Sources.

Annex Table (2/9) : Land Area, Population Density, Urban and Rural Population of Arab Countries

	Land Area (km ²)		Population Density (People per km ² of Land Area)		Urban and Rural Population as a Percentage of Total Population (%)				Population in Age Groups as a Percentage of Total Population (%)					
	2015	2010	2015	2010	2010		2015		Under 15	15 - 65	65 +	2015		
					Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural				Under 15	15 - 65	65 +
	(Percent)													
Jordan	89,342	68	111	17.4	82.6	17.4	84.0	16.0	37.3	59.5	3.2	35.0	61.0	4.0
U.A.E.	83,600	99	104	15.9	84.1	15.9	86.0	14.0	17.0	82.5	0.5	14.0	85.0	1.0
Bahrain	707	1858	1921	11.4	88.6	11.4	89.0	11.0	20.0	77.9	2.1	22.0	76.0	2.0
Tunisia	155,566	68	72	32.7	67.3	32.7	67.0	33.0	23.5	69.6	6.9	23.0	69.0	8.0
Algeria	2,381,741	15	17	33.5	66.5	33.5	71.0	29.0	27.7	66.9	5.4	28.8	65.3	5.9
Djibouti	23,200	40	42	23.8	76.2	23.8	77.0	23.0	35.8	60.9	3.3	33.0	63.0	4.0
Saudi Arabia	2,000,000	12 ⁽²⁾	16	17.4	82.6	17.4	83.0	17.0	35.6	60.9	3.5	24.8*	72*	3.2*
Sudan ⁽¹⁾	1,882,000	17	20	59.9	40.1	59.9	34.0	66.0	40.1	56.3	3.6	41.0	56.0	3.0
Syria	185,180	111	122	44.3	55.7	44.3	58.0	42.0	37.1	58.8	4.1	37.0	59.0	4.0
Somalia	637,657	17	17	62.5	37.5	62.5	40.0	60.0	44.9	52.3	2.8	46.0	51.0	3.0
Iraq	435,052	77	85	33.8	66.2	33.8	69.0	31.0	43.2	53.6	3.2	41.0	56.0	3.0
Oman	309,500	11	13	25.0	75.0	25.0	78.0	22.0	27.8	69.5	2.7	20.0	77.0	3.0
Palestine	...	...	...	25.9	74.1	25.9	73.9	26.1	42.5	54.8	2.7	39.4	57.7	2.9
Qatar	11,607	149	210	4	96	4	99.0	1.0	13.7	85.5	0.8	16.0	83.0	1.0
Comoros	2,236	309	348	71.8	28.2	71.8	28.0	72.0	42.6	54.7	2.7	40.0	57.0	3.0
Kuwait	17,818	215	238	1.6	98.4	1.6	98.0	2.0	26.7	70.8	2.5	22.0	76.0	2.0
Lebanon	10,452	384	363	12.8	87.2	12.8	88.0	12.0	24.8	67.9	7.3	24.0	68.0	8.0
Libya	1,775,500	4	5	22.1	77.9	22.1	79.0	21.0	30.4	65.3	4.3	29.0	66.0	5.0
Egypt	1,009,450	78	88	56.6	43.4	56.6	43.0	57.0	31.5	63.4	5.1	33.0	62.0	5.0
Morocco	710,850	45	48	41.8	58.2	41.8	60.0	40.0	28.0	66.5	5.5	27.8	66.0	6.2
Mauritania	1,030,700	3	4	58.6	41.4	58.6	60.0	40.0	39.9	57.4	2.7	40.0	57.0	3.0
Yemen	555,000	42	48	71.2	28.8	71.2	35.0	65.0	42.4	54.4	3.2	40.0	57.0	3.0

* Saudi Arabia Data for year 2016

⁽¹⁾ Data for Sudan represents Sudan after the separation on 9/7/2011

Source: National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", The World Bank Database, January 2017.

Annex Table (2/10) : Health Indicators in the Arab Countries

	Total Expenditure on Health (%)		Public Expenditure on Health (%)		Health Expenditure by Type (%)		Percentage of Population With Access to Health Care (%)		Number of Physicians (Per 100,000 People)		Number of Nurses (Per 100,000 People)		Number of People (Per Hospital Bed)	
	2015		2015		2015		2015		2010		2010		2010	
	(of GDP)	13.5	9.4	69.7	30.3	98	98	64	64	96	105	538	521	870
Jordan	7.5	13.5	69.7	30.3	98	98	64	64	96	105	538	521	870	
U.A.E.	3.5	9.4	72.3	27.7	98	95	147	171	226	336	336	935	870	
Bahrain	5.0	10.6	63.3	36.7	99	99	210	276	410	521	493	588	493	
Tunisia	7.0	13.3	56.7	43.3	97	77	121	168	325	325	472	478	472	
Algeria	7.2	8.1	78.8	21.2	98	88	156	183	253	244	617	582	617	
Djibouti	10.6	14.1	63.9	36.1	73	22	21	21	51	51	704	704	704	
Saudi Arabia	4.7	5.4	74.5	25.5	100	100	244	260	474	540	454	467	454	
Sudan	8.4	11.4	21.4	78.6	44	13	35	42 ⁽²⁾	44	95	1235	1190	1235	
Syria	3.3	5.3	46.3	53.7	96	95	157	133	191	198	658	645	658	
Somalia	3.0 ⁽¹⁾	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	45.0 ⁽¹⁾	55.0 ⁽¹⁾	52	6	3	3	8	8	1149	1429 ⁽¹⁾	1149	
Iraq	5.5	6.0	60.3	39.7	86	82	78	84	149	178	725	769	725	
Oman	3.1	6.0	89.8	10.2	97	95	190	214	432	465	643	556	643	
Palestine	10.9 ⁽²⁾	11.0	43.3	56.7	100	100	208	167	182	291	780	769	780	
Qatar	2.2	5.8	85.7	14.3	100	100	403	213	617	618	833	819	833	
Comoros	6.7	13.1	32.9	67.1	50	30	19 ⁽²⁾	20 ⁽²⁾	70 ⁽¹⁾	70 ⁽¹⁾	454 ⁽¹⁾	454 ⁽¹⁾	454 ⁽¹⁾	
Kuwait	3.0	5.8	85.9	14.1	100	100	167	242	443	587	490	541	490	
Lebanon	5.9	10.7	47.6	52.4	100	100	320	307	272	330	351	290	351	
Libya	5.0	4.3	73.5	26.5	97	96	200	200	710	660	270	270	270	
Egypt	5.5	4.7	38.2	61.8	98	94	113	82	201	144	2111	1923	2111	
Morocco	5.9	5.6	33.9	66.1	85	63	61	65	90	91	1533	1176	1533	
Mauritania	3.8	7.3	49.6	50.4	51	9	9 ⁽²⁾	10 ⁽²⁾	67 ⁽¹⁾	70 ⁽²⁾	2500 ⁽¹⁾	1892 ⁽¹⁾	2500 ⁽¹⁾	
Yemen	5.6	3.9	22.6	77.4	93	34	27	30	53	73	1408	1428	1408	

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2002-2010. ⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2013.

Source: National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators"; The World Bank Database, January 2017; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, Statistical Report of Health Indicators for the Eastern Mediterranean Countries (EMRO), April 2017.

Annex Table (2/11) : Vital Statistics in the Arab Countries (Birth, Life Expectancy, Fertility, Death)

	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 People)		Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)		Total Fertility Rate (Birth per Woman)		Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 People)		Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 Live Births)		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)		Children Under Five Years Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
	Jordan	30.1	27.0	73.0	74.2	2.9	3.4	7.0	4.0	41	58	23.0	15.4	28.0	17.9
U.A.E.	13.1	11.0	77.7	77.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.0	12	6	6.1	5.9	7.1	6.8
Bahrain	19.5	14.0	76.0	76.7	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.0	20	15	8.7	5.3	10.2	6.2
Tunisia	17.8	18.0	74.6	75.0	2.1	2.1	5.8	7.0	56	62	17.0	12.1	16.1	14.0
Algeria	24.7	26.0	76.3	77.1	2.1	2.8	4.4	4.6	97	140	23.7	22.3	36.0	25.5
Djibouti	28.9	25.0	56.1	62.3	3.6	3.1	10.2	9.0	200	229	73.0	54.2	91.1	65.3
Saudi Arabia*	23.3	17.2	73.7	74.8	2.6	2.4	3.9	2.9	14	12	16.9	4.8	19.5	8.0
Sudan	32.7	33.0	58.8	63.7	4.2	4.3	9.0	8.0	730	311	66.4	47.6	103.3	70.1
Syria	22.8	23.0	74.6	69.7	2.8	2.9	3.5	6.0	70	68	13.8	11.1	16.0	12.9
Somalia	43.5	43.0	50.4	56.0	6.3	6.4	15.0	12.0	1000	732	108.3	85.0	180.0	136.8
Iraq	35.4	34.0	68.5	69.6	4.5	4.5	5.8	5.0	63	50	31.4	26.5	38.6	32.0
Oman	31.0	34.1	76.1	77.0	2.2	4.0	3.3	2.9	18	17	9.3	9.5	11.3	11.4
Palestine	32.8	31.9	72.2	73.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.6	...	45	20.1	18.0	22.3	21.1
Qatar	11.4	12.0	78.2	78.3	2.2	2.0	1.1	4.0	7	13	6.7	6.8	8.4	8.0
Comoros	37.5	33.0	66.2	63.6	4.7	4.4	8.8	7.0	280	335	62.0	55.1	85.6	73.5
Kuwait	18.2	20.0	77.9	74.5	2.3	2.1	3.1	3.0	14	4	9.6	7.3	11.1	8.6
Lebanon	15.4	15.0	72.4	79.5	1.8	1.7	6.9	5.0	25	15	18.8	7.1	22.1	8.3
Libya	23.1	20.0	74.5	71.8	2.4	2.4	4.0	5.0	58	9	13.4	11.4	16.9	13.4
Egypt	23.2	27.0	70.5	71.3	2.8	3.3	5.1	6.0	50	33	18.6	20.3	21.8	24.0
Morocco	18.8	17.9	74.8	74.3	2.2	2.5	5.6	5.1	100	121	30.4	23.7	35.5	27.6
Mauritania	33.8	33.0	57.3	63.2	4.4	4.5	9.7	8.0	510	602	75.3	65.1	111.2	84.7
Yemen	37.9	32.0	62.0	64.1	5.5	4.0	8.9	7.0	200	385	72.1	33.8	90.2	41.9

* Saudi Arabia Data for year 2016

Source: National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators"; The World Bank Database, January 2016; UNDP, "Human Development Report", various reports; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, March 2016; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The World's Children 2016.

Annex Table (2/12) : Population with Access to Improved Water Sources and Sanitation Facilities*

(Percent)

	Improved Water Source						Improved Sanitation Facilities					
	2010			2016			2010			2016		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Jordan	98	92	97	97.8	92.3	96.9	98	98	98	98.6	98.9	98.6
U.A.E.	100	100	100	99.6	99.6	99.6	98	95	100	98.0	95.2	97.6
Bahrain	100	...	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	...	100	99.2	99.2	99.2
Tunisia	99	94	99	100.0	93.2	97.7	96	64	84	97.4	79.8	91.6
Algeria	85	79	83	84.3	81.8	83.6	98	88	95	89.8	82.2	87.6
Djibouti	99	54	88	97.4	64.7	90.0	63	10	50	59.8	5.1	47.4
Saudi Arabia	...	...	96	97.0	97.0	97.0	100	...	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sudan	67	52	58	...	...	55.0	44	14	26	...	...	24.0
Syria	93	86	90	92.3	87.2	90.1	96	93	95	96.2	95.1	95.7
Somalia	66	7	29	...	...	31.0	52	6	23	...	...	23.0
Iraq	91	56	79	93.8	70.1	86.6	76	67	73	86.4	83.8	85.6
Oman	93	78	89	95.5	86.1	93.4	100	95	99	97.3	94.7	96.7
Palestine	91	91	91	94.9	94.9	94.9	60.9	10.3	55	99.2	98.8	99.2
Qatar	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	98.0	98.0	98.0
Comoros	91	97	95	...	...	95.1	50	30	36	50.0	29.7	35.4
Kuwait	100	...	100	99.0	99.0	99.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lebanon	100	100	100	99.0	99.0	99.0	100	...	95.2	80.7	80.7	80.7
Libya	...	...	98	...	...	98.0	97	96	97	96.8	95.7	96.6
Egypt	100	99	99	100.0	99.0	99.4	97	93	95	96.8	93.1	94.7
Morocco	98	61	83	98.7	77.5	91.4	83	52	70	97.8	52.1	82.1
Mauritania	52	48	50	58.4	57.1	57.9	51	9	26	57.5	13.8	40.0
Yemen	72	47	55	...	...	55.0	93	34	53	...	...	53.0

* Most of the figures mean the proportion of people who have suitable sanitation facilities (whether public sanitation systems or adequate facilities on site).
Source: National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", different reports; The World Bank Database, 2017;
The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, 2017; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The World's Children 2016.

**Annex Table (2/13) : Enrollment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education
(A) Gross Enrollment Ratios***

	Primary Education						Secondary Education						Higher Education					
	2010			2015			2010			2015			2010			2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	96.5 ⁽¹⁾	97.5 ⁽¹⁾	97.0 ⁽¹⁾	97.1 ⁽³⁾	97.6 ⁽³⁾	97.3 ⁽³⁾	89.3 ⁽¹⁾	93.0 ⁽¹⁾	91.1 ⁽¹⁾	80.2 ⁽³⁾	84.8 ⁽³⁾	82.6 ⁽³⁾	39.5 ⁽¹⁾	44.3 ⁽¹⁾	41.8 ⁽¹⁾	42.5	47.3	44.9
U.A.E.	107.0 ⁽¹⁾	106.0 ⁽¹⁾	106.5 ⁽¹⁾	116.7	116	116.3	91.0 ⁽¹⁾	93.9 ⁽¹⁾	92.4 ⁽¹⁾	91.0 ⁽¹⁾	93.9 ⁽¹⁾	92.4 ⁽¹⁾	17.4 ⁽¹⁾	35.7 ⁽¹⁾	25.2 ⁽¹⁾	15.4 ⁽³⁾	34.6 ⁽³⁾	22.0 ⁽³⁾
Bahrain	106.1 ⁽¹⁾	104.4 ⁽¹⁾	105.3 ⁽¹⁾	106.1 ⁽¹⁾	104.4 ⁽¹⁾	105.3 ⁽¹⁾	94.9 ⁽¹⁾	98.9 ⁽¹⁾	96.8 ⁽¹⁾	94.5 ⁽²⁾	96.8 ⁽²⁾	95.5 ⁽²⁾	19.1 ⁽¹⁾	46.8 ⁽¹⁾	32.1 ⁽¹⁾	24.7	57.4	37.4
Tunisia	110.9 ⁽¹⁾	106.5 ⁽¹⁾	108.7 ⁽¹⁾	115.8	112.5	114.2	88.0 ⁽¹⁾	93.1 ⁽¹⁾	90.5 ⁽¹⁾	89.0 ⁽³⁾	93.2 ⁽³⁾	88.2	27.5 ⁽¹⁾	41.4 ⁽¹⁾	34.4 ⁽¹⁾	26.2	43.3	34.6
Algeria	113.4	106.8	110.2	119.5	112.7	116.2	94.1 ⁽¹⁾	95.8 ⁽¹⁾	94.9 ⁽¹⁾	95.7 ⁽²⁾	99.5 ⁽²⁾	97.6 ⁽²⁾	25.1	36.6	30.8	28.9	45.2	36.9
Djibouti	57.6 ⁽¹⁾	51.4 ⁽¹⁾	54.5 ⁽¹⁾	70.1	62.3	66.3	34.8 ⁽¹⁾	25.5 ⁽¹⁾	30.2 ⁽¹⁾	52.1	41.9	47.1	4.1 ⁽¹⁾	2.8 ⁽¹⁾	3.4 ⁽¹⁾	5.9 ⁽²⁾	4.0 ⁽²⁾	4.9 ⁽²⁾
Saudi Arabia	106.3	105.7	106.0	108.9	108.8	107.8	103.3	97.9	100.6	108.9	112.9	110.9	35.7	49.8	44.9	64.4	61.8	63.1
Sudan	76.4 ⁽¹⁾	68.8 ⁽¹⁾	72.6 ⁽¹⁾	74.0 ⁽²⁾	66.0 ⁽²⁾	70.0 ⁽²⁾	41.4 ⁽¹⁾	36.5 ⁽¹⁾	39.0 ⁽¹⁾	42.6 ⁽²⁾	38.9 ⁽²⁾	40.7 ⁽²⁾	6.4 ⁽¹⁾	5.9 ⁽¹⁾	6.2 ⁽¹⁾	15.8 ⁽³⁾	16.8 ⁽³⁾	16.3 ⁽³⁾
Syria	119.2	116.4	117.8	81.4 ⁽²⁾	78.7 ⁽²⁾	80.1 ⁽²⁾	72.2	72.6	72.4	47.7 ⁽²⁾	47.7 ⁽²⁾	47.7 ⁽²⁾	41.3	47.0	44.1
Somalia	42.0 ⁽¹⁾	23.1 ⁽¹⁾	32.6 ⁽¹⁾	42.0 ⁽¹⁾	23.1 ⁽¹⁾	32.6 ⁽¹⁾	10.6 ⁽¹⁾	4.9 ⁽¹⁾	7.7 ⁽¹⁾	10.6 ⁽¹⁾	4.9 ⁽¹⁾	7.7 ⁽¹⁾
Iraq	113.1 ⁽¹⁾	95.4 ⁽¹⁾	104.5 ⁽¹⁾	113.1 ⁽¹⁾	95.4 ⁽¹⁾	104.5 ⁽¹⁾	60.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.1 ⁽¹⁾	52.9 ⁽¹⁾	60.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.1 ⁽¹⁾	52.9 ⁽¹⁾	19.3 ⁽¹⁾	11.4 ⁽¹⁾	15.4 ⁽¹⁾	15.4 ⁽¹⁾	8.4 ⁽¹⁾	12.0 ⁽¹⁾
Oman	102.5	102.7	102.6	107.4	111.2	109.3	101.8	100.7	101.3	101.0	107.9	104.2	29.2	21.1	24.5	22.3	46.4	31.9
Palestine	91.6	90.0	90.8	94.4	94.3	94.3	82.7	89.4	86.0	79.2	87.0	83.0	43.1	57.6	50.2	34.5	54.4	44.3
Qatar	102.1	104.0	103.0	99.4	109.6	104.1	97.0	99.4	98.1	106.7 ⁽²⁾	117.2 ⁽²⁾	111.6 ⁽²⁾	4.9	26.1	15.5	7.5	51.0	17.2
Comoros	108.6 ⁽¹⁾	99.8 ⁽¹⁾	104.3 ⁽¹⁾	106.8 ⁽³⁾	99.5 ⁽³⁾	103.2 ⁽³⁾	52.1 ⁽¹⁾	39.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.8 ⁽¹⁾	58.4 ⁽³⁾	62.4 ⁽³⁾	60.3 ⁽³⁾	9.1	6.7	7.9	9.8 ⁽³⁾	8.0 ⁽³⁾	8.9 ⁽³⁾
Kuwait	103.6 ⁽¹⁾	107.5 ⁽¹⁾	105.6 ⁽¹⁾	102.4 ⁽³⁾	103.0 ⁽³⁾	102.7 ⁽³⁾	97.9 ⁽¹⁾	104.3 ⁽¹⁾	101.0 ⁽¹⁾	88.2	102.7	95.0	11.0 ⁽¹⁾	25.6 ⁽¹⁾	17.6 ⁽¹⁾	20.4 ⁽²⁾	33.1 ⁽²⁾	27.0 ⁽²⁾
Lebanon	106.0	103.1	104.6	96.6	88.3	92.4	76.8	86.2	81.5	61.5	61.0	61.2	49.4	58.8	54.0	...	...	38.5
Libya	113.0 ⁽¹⁾	107.6 ⁽¹⁾	110.4 ⁽¹⁾	117.0 ⁽²⁾	112.0 ⁽²⁾	114.0 ⁽²⁾	86.3 ⁽¹⁾	101.1 ⁽¹⁾	93.5 ⁽¹⁾	86.3 ⁽¹⁾	101.1 ⁽¹⁾	93.5 ⁽¹⁾	56.0 ⁽¹⁾	61.0 ⁽¹⁾	58.0 ⁽¹⁾	50.7 ⁽¹⁾	49.9 ⁽¹⁾	50.3 ⁽¹⁾
Egypt	108 ⁽¹⁾	103.3 ⁽¹⁾	105.7 ⁽¹⁾	104.1 ⁽³⁾	103.8 ⁽³⁾	103.9 ⁽³⁾	89.5 ⁽¹⁾	82.6 ⁽¹⁾	86.2 ⁽¹⁾	86.3 ⁽³⁾	85.9 ⁽³⁾	86.1 ⁽³⁾	30.4 ⁽¹⁾	36.9	35.6	36.2
Morocco	115.0	107.6	111.4	117.7	111.6	114.7	60.3 ⁽¹⁾	51.8 ⁽¹⁾	56.1 ⁽¹⁾	74.1 ⁽²⁾	68.9 ⁽²⁾	68.9 ⁽²⁾	14.1 ⁽¹⁾	12.3 ⁽¹⁾	13.2 ⁽¹⁾	28.7	27.5	28.1
Mauritania	99.5	104.5	102.0	100.0	105.0	102.5	26.4	22.4	24.4	31.7	29.5	30.6	6.1	2.5	4.3	7.4	3.7	5.6
Yemen	95.9	78.3	87.3	105.7 ⁽²⁾	88.9 ⁽²⁾	97.5 ⁽²⁾	54.1	33.7	44.1	57.4 ⁽²⁾	39.5 ⁽²⁾	48.6 ⁽²⁾	14.3 ⁽¹⁾	6.0 ⁽¹⁾	10.2 ⁽¹⁾	14.2 ⁽²⁾	6.3 ⁽²⁾	10.3 ⁽²⁾

* Gross Enrollment Ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown.

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2006-2010. ⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2011-2013. ⁽³⁾ Data for the year 2014.

⁽⁴⁾ Data for the year 2000-2005.

Source: National Sources; UNESCO database February 2017; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", Database, February 2017.

**Cont'd Annex Table (2/13) : Enrollment in Primary and Secondary Education
(B) Net Enrollment Ratios***

	Primary Education						Secondary Education					
	2010			2015			2010			2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	(2) 88.8	(2) 90.2	(2) 89.5	(4) 96.4	(4) 96.9	(4) 96.6	(2) 80.0	(2) 84.0	(2) 81.9	(4) 79.3	(4) 83.6	(4) 81.4
U.A.E.	(2) 91.3	(2) 90.4	(2) 90.9	93.8	93.0	93.4	(2) 81.4	(2) 84.0	(2) 82.6	(2) 81.4	(2) 84.0	(2) 82.6
Bahrain	(2) 98.2	(2) 97.4	(2) 97.9	(2) 98.2	(2) 97.4	(2) 97.9	(2) 87.2	(2) 91.7	(2) 89.4	(3) 84.3	(3) 87.4	(3) 85.8
Tunisia	(2) 98.0	(2) 97.2	(2) 97.6	(2) 98.0	(2) 97.2	(2) 98.6	(2) 67.1	(2) 75.6	(2) 71.3	(2) 67.1	(2) 75.6	(2) 71.3
Algeria	96.6	94.6	95.6	(3) 97.0	(3) 95.0	(3) 96.3	(1) 64.5	(1) 68.0	(1) 66.2	(1) 64.5	(1) 68.0	(1) 66.2
Djibouti	(2) 46.8	(2) 42.1	(2) 44.5	60.7	54.0	57.4	(2) 29.4	(2) 21.3	(2) 25.4	(2) 29.4	(2) 21.3	(2) 25.4
Saudi Arabia	96.6	96.5	96.6	97.2	98.7	97.9	78.4	83	80.7	92.2	98.30	95.20
Sudan	(1) 50.6	(1) 42.0	(1) 46.0	(3) 52.4	(3) 55.1	(3) 53.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	94.2	92.8	93.5	(3) 67.5	(3) 65.8	(3) 66.7	66.7	67.2	67.0	(3) 46.8	(3) 46.4	(3) 46.6
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	(1) 83.5	(1) 71.2	(1) 77.4	(2) 97.7	(2) 86.6	(2) 92.3	(1) 44.2	(1) 31.2	(1) 37.8	(2) 49.4	(2) 39.9	(2) 44.8
Oman	94.9	95.5	95.2	94.7	94.4	94.5	88.3	89.3	88.8	90.2	98.9	94.3
Palestine	87.4	85.6	86.5	89.7	90.6	90.2	80.6	86.5	83.5	77.4	84.6	80.9
Qatar	91.2	94.0	92.6	86.2	94.8	90.2	73.0	76.2	74.5	(3) 100.0	(3) 89.4	(3) 94.5
Comoros	(2) 90.7	(2) 83.8	(2) 87.3	(4) 81.0	(4) 77.8	(4) 79.5	...	...	...	(3) 42.5	(3) 45.5	(3) 43.9
Kuwait	(2) 88.6	(2) 86.6	(2) 87.6	(4) 92.6	(4) 93.2	(4) 92.9	(2) 79.6	(2) 80.2	(2) 79.9	79.3	91.0	84.7
Lebanon	92.2	91.2	91.7	84.7	78.9	81.8	70.6	78.8	74.7	(3) 64.7	(3) 64.9	(3) 64.8
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	(2) 97.4	(2) 94.1	(2) 95.8	(4) 97.7	(4) 98.4	(4) 98.0	(2) 36.2	(2) 36.4	(2) 36.3	(4) 81.3	(4) 82.5	(4) 81.9
Morocco	94.5	92.8	93.7	(4) 98.6	(4) 98.3	(4) 98.4	(1) 38.0	(1) 33.0	(1) 36.0	(3) 59.0	(3) 53.1	(3) 56.1
Mauritania	72.5	75.7	74.0	77.4	81.1	79.2	(2) 17.8	(2) 15.7	(2) 16.8	25.1	23.5	24.3
Yemen	84.8	70.0	77.6	(3) 91.6	(3) 77.8	(3) 84.8	(1) 48.5	(1) 25.8	(1) 37.4	(3) 49.9	(3) 33.2	(3) 41.7

* Net Enrollment Ratios is the ratio of the number of children of official school age enrolled in school to the number of children of official school age in the population.

(1) Data for the year 2000-2005.

(2) Data for the year 2006-2010.

(3) Data for the year 2011-2013.

(4) Data for the year 2014.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/10) - A.

**Cont'd Annex Table (2/13) : Enrollment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education
(C) Guide to Gender Equality in Education ***

	Guide to Gender Equality in Education					
	Primary Education		Secondary Education		Higher Education	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Jordan	(1) 1.01	(3) 1.01	(1) 1.04	(3) 1.06	(1) 1.12	1.11
U.A.E.	(1) 0.99	0.99	(1) 1.03	(1) 1.03	(1) 2.05	(3) 2.25
Bahrain	(1) 0.98	(1) 0.98	(1) 1.04	(2) 1.02	(1) 2.45	2.32
Tunisia	(1) 0.96	0.97	(1) 1.06	(2) 1.05	(1) 1.51	1.65
Algeria	0.94	0.94	(1) 1.02	(2) 1.04	1.46	1.56
Djibouti	(1) 0.89	0.89	(1) 0.73	0.80	(1) 0.68	(2) 0.68
Saudi Arabia	0.99	1.02	0.95	1.04	1.40	0.96
Sudan	(1) 0.90	(2) 0.89	(1) 0.88	(2) 0.91	(4) 0.92	(3) 1.06
Syria	0.98	(2) 0.97	1.01	(2) 1.00	...	1.14
Somalia	(1) 0.55	(1) 0.55	(1) 0.46	(1) 0.46	...	...
Iraq	(1) 0.84	(1) 0.84	(1) 0.75	(1) 0.75	(4) 0.59	(1) 0.55
Oman	1.00	1.04	0.99	1.07	0.72	2.08
Palestine	0.98	1.00	1.08	1.10	1.34	1.58
Qatar	1.02	1.10	1.02	(2) 1.10	5.38	6.80
Comoros	(1) 0.92	(3) 0.93	(4) 0.75	(3) 1.07	0.74	(3) 0.82
Kuwait	(1) 1.03	(3) 1.01	(1) 1.07	1.16	(1) 2.33	(2) 1.62
Lebanon	0.97	0.91	1.12	0.99	1.19	...
Libya	(1) 0.95	(2) 0.96	(1) 1.17	(1) 1.17	(4) 1.09	(1) 0.98
Egypt	(1) 0.96	(3) 1.00	(4) 0.92	(3) 0.99	...	0.96
Morocco	0.94	0.95	(1) 0.86	(2) 0.93	(1) 0.87	0.96
Mauritania	1.05	1.05	0.85	0.93	0.41	0.50
Yemen	0.82	(2) 0.84	0.62	(2) 0.69	(1) 0.42	(2) 0.44

* Guide to Equality : Gross Enrollment Ratio (Female) / Gross Enrollment Ratio (Male).

(1) Data for the year 2006-2010.

(2) Data for the year 2011-2013.

(3) Data for the year 2014.

(4) Data for the year 2000-2005.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/10) - A.

**Annex Table (2/14) : Expected Years of Schooling and Dropout Rates in
Primary Education**

	Expected Years of Schooling						Dropout Rate (%)					
	2012			2015			2003-2012			2005-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	13.1	13.5	13.3	12.9	13.4	13.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
U.A.E.	12.9	13.9	13.3	12.9	13.9	13.3	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Bahrain	13.7	15.1	14.4	13.7	15.1	14.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Tunisia	14.0	15.0	14.6	14.2	15.1	14.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Algeria	13.8	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Djibouti	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.8	5.8	6.3	(2) 35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7
Saudi Arabia	15.4	15.9	15.6	17.0	15.3	16.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sudan	(1) 6.7	(1) 6.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Syria	12.1	12.0	12.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	11.4	8.7	10.1	11.5	9.7	10.1	(2) 33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Oman	13.4	13.9	13.6	13.6	13.9	13.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Palestine	12.5	14.0	13.2	12.1	13.7	12.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Qatar	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.3	13.5	13.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Comoros	13.2	12.3	12.8	11.3	10.9	11.1	(2) 25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9
Kuwait	14.2	15.2	14.6	12.4	13.6	13.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Lebanon	13.3	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.0	13.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Libya	15.9	16.4	16.1	13.2	13.6	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	13.3	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.0	13.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Morocco	11.6	10.6	11.6	12.6	11.5	12.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Mauritania	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
Yemen	10.6	7.7	9.2	10.4	7.6	9.0	(2) 40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5

(1) Data for the year 2003-2008.

(2) Data for the year 2002 - 2011.

Sources: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, February 2016; UNDP, Human Development Report, 2016.

Annex Table (2/15) : Expenditure on Education

	Public Expenditure on Education			
	(Percent of GNP)		(Percent of Total Public Expenditure)	
	2008-2011	2015	2008-2011	2015
Jordan	3.1	3.4	12.0	12.0
U.A.E.	1.0	1.0	23.4	23.4
Bahrain	3.1	2.6	11.7	8.9
Tunisia	6.2	6.2	20.1	21.6
Algeria	4.4	4.3	20.3	11.4
Djibouti	4.5	4.5	12.3	12.3
Saudi Arabia	5.5	5.1	19.3	17.7
Sudan	0.8	2.2	8.0	10.8
Syria	5.1	4.9	18.9	19.2
Somalia	...	...	2.0	2.0
Iraq	...	...	...	...
Oman	4.7	5.0	6.9	11.1
Palestine	4.6	4.9	15.5	18.1
Qatar	2.4	3.5	8.2	11.1
Comoros	7.6	5.1	...	18.5
Kuwait	3.8 ⁽¹⁾	3.8	12.9 ⁽¹⁾	12.9 ⁽¹⁾
Lebanon	1.6	2.6	5.7	8.6
Libya	...	3.3	...	...
Egypt	3.7	3.8	11.9	10.4
Morocco	5.4	18.9	25.7	18.3
Mauritania	3.8	3.3	12.9	11.4
Yemen	6.7	4.6	17.1	15.5

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2006-2007.

Source: National Sources; UNESCO Database, 2017; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" Database, 2017.

**Annex Table (2/16) : Illiteracy Rate in the Arab Countries
(A) : Illiteracy Rate**

	Illiteracy Rate (%)											
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)						Youth (People Ages 15-24)					
	2010			2016			2010			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	3.7	10.3	7.0	1.9	4.8	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	
U.A.E.	(1) 9.7	(1) 11.3	(1) 10.2	6.9	4.2	6.2	(1) 1.7	(1) 3.9	0.4	0.9	0.6	
Bahrain	7.2	9.8	8.1	3.1	6.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	
Tunisia	(1) 13.6	(1) 30.4	(2) 18.0	10.4	25.8	18.2	(1) 1.9	(1) 4.2	1.7	2.2	1.9	
Algeria	(1) 15.6	(1) 29.0	(1) 22.3	12.8	26.9	19.8	(1) 5.8	(1) 9.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	
Djibouti	(1) 20.1	(1) 38.6	(1) 29.7	(1) 20.1	(1) 38.6	(1) 29.7	(1) 9.0	(1) 15.1	(1) 9.0	(1) 15.1	(1) 12.1	
Saudi Arabia	8.6	16.2	11.7	3.2	8.2	5.3	2.3	3.8	1.9	1.3	1.5	
Sudan	19.9	38.0	28.9	16.7	31.4	24.1	10.4	16.4	8.7	12.2	10.4	
Syria	10.1	23.1	16.6	(3) 9.2	(3) 20.8	(3) 14.9	3.9	6.4	(3) 3.4	(3) 5.5	(3) 4.4	
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	14.0	29.4	21.8	14.3	26.3	20.3	15.5	19.5	17.6	19.4	18.5	
Oman	(1) 10.0	(1) 19.1	11.7	4.5	9.7	7.1	(1) 2.4	(1) 2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	
Palestine	(2) 2.1	(2) 7.4	(2) 4.7	1.5	5.1	3.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	
Qatar	(2) 3.4	(2) 4.4	(2) 3.6	2.1	2.7	2.2	(2) 2.4	(2) 1.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	
Comoros	(1) 20.3	(1) 31.3	(1) 25.8	18.2	26.3	22.2	(1) 14.2	(1) 15.3	13.1	11.8	12.4	
Kuwait	(1) 5.0	(1) 8.2	(1) 6.1	3.1	5.0	3.8	(1) 1.4	(1) 1.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	
Lebanon	(1) 5.6	(1) 10.2	(1) 7.9	4.0	8.2	6.1	(1) 1.6	(1) 0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	
Libya	4.4	17.3	10.8	3.3	14.4	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Egypt	(2) 21.6	(2) 38.5	(2) 29.9	16.8	32.7	24.8	(2) 8.4	(2) 12.2	5.5	7.9	6.7	
Morocco	(1) 31.1	(1) 56.1	(1) 43.9	17.3	37.5	27.6	(1) 13.3	(1) 27.9	3.4	6.5	4.9	
Mauritania	35.1	48.8	42.0	37.4	58.4	47.9	28.7	34.7	30.0	45.0	37.4	
Yemen	18.8	53.2	36.1	14.9	45.0	29.9	4.0	25.9	2.4	17.3	9.8	

(1) Data for the year 2005 - 2009.

(2) Data for the year 2011.

(3) Data for the year 2012.

Source: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, February 2017.

**Cont'd Annex Table (2/16) : Illiteracy Rate in the Arab Countries
(B) : Guide to Gender Equality in Illiteracy rate***

	Guide to Gender Equality in Illiteracy Rate			
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)		Youth (People Ages 15-24)	
	2010	2016	2010	2016
Jordan	2.8	2.5	1.0	0.6
U.A.E.	(1) 1.2	0.6	(1) 2.3	2.2
Bahrain	1.4	2.1	0.0	1.5
Tunisia	(1) 2.2	2.5	(1) 2.2	1.3
Algeria	(1) 1.9	2.1	(1) 1.6	1.0
Djibouti	(1) 1.9	(1) 1.9	(1) 1.7	(1) 1.7
Saudi Arabia	1.9	2.6	1.7	0.9
Sudan	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4
Syria	2.3	(3) 2.3	1.6	(3) 1.6
Somalia	...	...	...	...
Iraq	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.1
Oman	1.9	2.2	(1) 1.0	1.0
Palestine	(2) 3.5	3.4	0.9	1.2
Qatar	(2) 1.3	1.3	(2) 0.5	0.2
Comoros	(1) 1.5	1.4	(1) 1.1	0.9
Kuwait	(1) 1.6	1.6	(1) 0.9	1.2
Lebanon	(1) 1.8	2.1	(1) 0.6	0.6
Libya	3.9	4.4	2.0	0.0
Egypt	(2) 1.8	1.9	(2) 1.5	1.4
Morocco	(1) 1.8	2.2	(1) 2.1	1.9
Mauritania	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5
Yemen	2.8	3.0	6.9	7.2

* Guide to Gender Equality : Illiteracy rate (Female) / Illiteracy rate (Male)

(1) Data for the year 2005-2008.

(2) Data for the year 2011.

(3) Data for the year 2012.

Sources : Sources of Annex Table (2/13)-A

Annex Table (2/17) : Employment in the Arab Countries

	Employment As a Percentage of Total Population		Employment (Annual Growth Rate) (%)	Proportion of Employed Women (Ages 15+) to Total Employment (%)		Employment by Main Economic Sector(%)					
	2010	2015		2010	2015	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
						2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Total Arab Countries	49.1	49.8	2.7	21.2	21.6	22.3	20.0	16.9	17.8	60.8	61.9
Jordan	42.4	40.0	3.3	17.6	17.3	6.3	5.3	13.0	13.9	80.7	80.6
U.A.E.	80.7	80.1	6.6	11.4	12.1	6.2	2.6	9.5	9.2	84.3	88.2
Bahrain	71.0	54.3	4.6	20.3	19.9	0.6	0.6	24.9	22.1	74.5	77.3
Tunisia	46.7	47.7	1.6	26.7	26.9	20.6	19.3	30.6	32.1	48.8	48.5
Algeria	42.3	43.7	1.9	16.9	19.2	11.7	19.6	33.1	32.5	55.2	47.7
Djibouti	51.2	52.3	2.3	34.6	34.9	74.0	72.2	8.2	10.8	17.8	16.8
Saudi Arabia	52.1	54.8	3.5	14.6	15.1	5.1	3.8	19.3	8.3	75.6	87.7
Sudan	47.9	48.1	2.4	24.3	25.3	51.5	47.4	7.9	9.3	40.6	42.7
Syria	43.2	41.7	0.9-	15.3	14.5	20.0	18.3	31.5	37.4	48.5	44.1
Somalia	54.0	54.3	2.4	30.5	31.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	41.9	42.4	3.2	17.3	17.8	5.5	4.4	15.1	15.6	79.4	79.9
Oman	60.9	69.1	9.8	16.9	12.9	28.9	27.0	8.0	7.0	63.1	65.7
Palestine	40.7	43.7	4.0	17.9	20.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	86.6	84.6	9.6	12.3	15.0	0.7	0.8	54.4	23.8	44.9	75.5
Comoros	56.6	57.4	2.8	30.0	30.7	69.4	67.3	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	68.3	69.2	5.7	29.0	29.7	3.8	1.0	14.4	14.0	81.8	85.0
Lebanon	46.7	47.0	4.3	22.9	24.8	1.8	1.4	28.5	28.6	69.7	70.0
Libya	54.3	53.2	0.5	26.8	26.2	3.0	2.4	21.9	21.2	75.1	76.4
Egypt	49.1	49.4	2.3	23.1	23.0	32.7	22.1	24.5	12.2	42.8	65.4
Morocco	49.7	49.2	1.1	26.6	26.4	25.5	22.7	28.4	29.6	46.1	47.4
Mauritania	47.1	47.2	2.7	30.6	30.8	50.3	49.4	5.4	7.2	44.3	43.3
Yemen	48.2	49.6	3.7	25.7	26.0	36.0	34.5	8.7	7.4	55.3	57.5

Source: Annex Table (3/3), Joint Arab Economic Report, different reports; National Sources; The World Bank " World Development Indicators ", Database 2017; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Database 2017; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The World's Children 2016; International Labour Organization (ILO), Database 2017.

Annex Table (2/18) : Selective Unemployment Indicators in the Arab Countries

Country	Year	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number of Unemployed Persons (Thousands)	Unemployment Rate (Male) (%)	Unemployment Rate (Female) (%)	Share of Females in Unemployment (%)	Youth's Share (Ages 15-24) in Unemployment (%)	Share of University Graduates in Unemployment (%)	Share of First-Time Jobseekers in Unemployment (%)	Share of those Unemployed (for more than one year) in Total Unemployment (%)
Jordan	2016	15.5	311.4	13.8	24.8	29.5	51.0	41.1	47.6	47.0
U.A.E. * (1)	2016	3.6	227.8	2.8	9.6	33.3	33.8	4.6	76.6	...
Bahrain * (2)	2016	1.3	9.8	0.5	4.3	19.8	54.0	2.2	...	...
Tunisia	2016	15.5	630.0	12.5	23.2	42.9	40.0	41.7	53.1	71.9
Algeria	2016	10.4	1,308.8	8.3	16.3	36.6	42.7	14.3	62.1	60.8
Djibouti	2016	6.6	21.0	6.1	7.6	40.0	62.2	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia * (3)	2016	5.7	751.8	2.5	21.1	56.4	36.9	63.3	90.4	19.0
Sudan	2016	13.3	1,577.6	11.3	19.2	47.8	36.4	22.9	60.7	56.0
Syria	2016	50.0	2,471.6	50.9	37.1	10.9	73.0	9.4	70.0	...
Somalia	2016	6.6	212.8	6.3	7.4	34.7	...	...	...	...
Iraq	2016	16.4	1,549.6	13.7	26.8	29.1	18.0	...	...	...
Oman * (4)	2016	2.1	43.9	1.0	10.5	64.9	28.9	36.9	80.2	...
Palestine (5)	2016	26.9	360.0	18.9	29.5	34.4	38.9	39.2	52.5	25.6
Qatar * (6)	2016	0.7	11.4	0.1	1.0	21.9	32.4	39.8	81.5	34.6
Comoros	2016	20.0	55.7	18.3	23.6	36.2	30.0	...	47.6	...
Kuwait * (7)	2015	2.2	46.0	1.2	4.4	59.4	33.2	12.4	...	53.5
Lebanon	2016	6.4	138.2	5.4	11.0	42.8	51.2	36.6	46.0	33.0
Libya	2016	19.2	454.5	21.0	18.0	24.7	...	...	98.0	...
Egypt	2016	13.2	4,063.8	9.6	24.7	43.2	53.9	27.9	74.3	68.1
Morocco	2016	9.4	1,105.0	8.9	10.9	30.6	22.5	18.9	51.9	65.9
Mauritania	2016	11.7	138.3	10.8	13.6	35.9	...	...	...	...
Yemen	2016	70.0	5,756.8	84.6	28.4	10.5	58.0	12.2	...	...

Sources: National and international sources

* Nationals and expatriates.

(1) Unemployment rate among nationals in UAE is estimated at 14.0%, (about 35,000 unemployed).

(2) Unemployment rate among nationals in Bahrain, in year 2014, is estimated at 3.6% (about 603,000 unemployed), and Bahrain's workforce is about 207,800.

(3) Unemployment rate among nationals in Saudi Arabia, in year 2014, is estimated at 11.7% (about 651,300 unemployed).

(4) Employment rate among nationals in Oman, in year 2016, is estimated at 23,100 and employment rate among expatriates is estimated at 1,848,000.

(5) Palestine: "Share of university graduates in Unemployment" = (number of unemployment holding a diploma or higher / unemployment rate)

(6) Unemployment rate among nationals in Qatar, in year 2014, is estimated at 0.9% (about 800 unemployed).

(7) Unemployment rate among nationals in Kuwait, in year 2015, is estimated at 4.7%, at a rate of 4.2% for males and 5.5% for females.

Annex Table (2/19) : Summary of Development Indicators in the Arab Countries

Indicator	Year	Index	Value
Population, urban (% of total)	2015	64.0	%
Population ages 0 -14 (% of total)	2015	33.2	%
Population ages 15-65 (% of total)	2015	62.4	%
Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	2015	4.3	%
Illiteracy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	2016	19.5	%
Illiteracy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)	2016	12.3	%
Illiteracy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)	2016	26.3	%
Illiteracy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	2016	6.9	%
Illiteracy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	2016	5.4	%
Illiteracy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	2016	8.4	%
Gender literacy gap, adult total	2012 - 2005	0.8	
Gender literacy gap, youth total	2012 - 2005	0.9	
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	2015	93.7	%
Total enrollment, primary, Male (% net)	2013	76.8	%
Total enrollment, primary, Female (% net)	2013	74.9	%
Gender enrollment gap in primary education	2013	0.94	
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Total	2015	11.7	Year
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Male	2015	11.5	Year
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Female	2015	11.4	Year
Dropout rate in primary education , Total	2015-2005	13.1	%
Dropout rate in primary education , Male	2013	10.3	%
Dropout rate in primary education , Female	2013	13.3	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNP	2015	4.5	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure	2015	15.7	%
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	2015	70.8	Year
Total fertility rate, (births per woman)	2015	3.3	Child
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	2015	27	Child
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015	35	Child
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP	2015	5.3	%
Public expenditure on Health as a percentage of total expenditure on health	2015	60.7	%
Improved water sources (% of population with access)	2015	92.5	%
Improved water sources, urban (% of urban population with access)	2015	94.4	%
Improved water sources, rural (% of rural population with access)	2015	88.2	%
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2015	91.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	2015	92.7	%
Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)	2015	86.3	%

Sources : The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Database, February 2016; UNDP; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", different reports; The World Bank Database, January 2016; "Human Development Report", different reports; UNESCO Database, February 2016.

**Annex Table (3/1): Added Value of the Agricultural Sector and its Contribution to GDP in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2014-2016)**

	Added Value (US \$ Million)					Average Annual Change (%)		Percent Change (%)		Agricultural per Capita Income (US \$)					Contribution of Agriculture to GDP (%)				
	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2010-2016	2015-2016	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016		
Total Arab Countries	70,278	128,389	141,314	144,137	142,105	1.7	-1.4	235	375	407	404	389	6.0	6.2	5.2	5.9	6.1		
Jordan	347	791	1,192	1,382	1,466	10.8	6.1	60	118	135	139	139	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.8		
UAE	2,520	2,448	2,746	2,866	2,995	3.4	4.5	614	296	318	329	340	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8		
Bahrain	52	77	100	98	107	5.8	9.0	59	62	76	72	76	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Tunisia	2,958	3,316	4,305	4,398	3,880	2.7	-11.8	295	314	391	394	343	9.2	7.5	9.1	10.2	9.2		
Algeria	7,927	13,644	21,990	19,274	18,586	5.3	-3.6	241	379	562	482	456	7.7	8.5	10.3	11.7	11.6		
Djibouti	23	38	53	57	61	8.3	7.4	29	45	57	59	62	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4		
Saudi Arabia	10,571	12,550	16,844	17,138	17,321	5.5	1.1	453	455	555	552	545	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7		
Sudan	11,682	27,070	25,135	30,474	36,359	5.0	19.3	330	649	674	793	917	33.2	33.9	32.1	31.4	31.6		
Syria	5,907	11,778	...	...	...	...	...	323	571	...	...	...	20.7	19.6	...	...	...
Iraq	3,438	7,151	10,877	7,809	8,639	3.2	10.6	123	220	302	211	228	9.5	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.5		
Oman	502	811	1,032	1,132	1,316	8.4	16.3	200	292	258	272	298	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.0		
Qatar	59	148	242	263	282	11.4	7.2	65	86	109	108	108	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2		
Comoros	197	209	219	223	233	1.8	4.5	320	302	289	286	292	51.0	39.6	33.3	32.5	32.9		
Kuwait	243	521	733	614	630	3.2	2.6	111	178	179	145	143	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6		
Lebanon	766	1,477	1,952	1,708	1,775	3.1	4.0	204	392	515	450	467	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.5		
Libya	1,105	571	673	579	506	-2.0	-12.5	167	73	76	63	54	2.3	0.8	2.8	2.8	2.9		
Egypt	12,517	29,135	34,648	37,908	31,569	1.3	-16.7	179	370	399	426	346	14.0	13.3	11.3	11.4	11.8		
Morocco	7,363	12,056	12,822	12,724	12,514	0.6	-1.7	244	378	380	373	363	11.8	12.9	11.7	12.7	12.1		
Mauritania	291	883	1,177	1,188	1,173	4.8	-1.2	98	263	318	313	302	15.7	20.3	21.9	24.8	24.9		
Yemen	1,809	3,715	4,573	4,302	2,692	-5.2	-37.4	91	160	176	161	98	9.5	12.0	13.4	17.9	17.7		

Source: Annexes (2/3), (2/4) & (2/7).

**Annex Table (3/2): Agricultural Land and its Uses in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2012-2015)**

	(1000 Hectares)						
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2015	Percentage Change (%) 2014-2015
Total Cultivated Land Area	68,486	68,971	69,692	70,531	71,100	0.8	0.8
1- Permanent Crops Area	8,996	9,231	9,400	9,400	9,600	1.3	2.1
A- Rainfed Agriculture	5,937	6,092	5,700	5,700	5,800	-0.5	1.8
B- Irrigated Agriculture	3,059	3,139	3,700	3,700	3,800	4.4	2.7
2- Seasonal Crops Area	59,490	59,740	60,292	61,131	61,500	0.7	0.6
A- Rainfed Agriculture	35,474	32,905	36,701	33,486	33,900	-0.9	1.2
B- Irrigated Agriculture	10,444	10,798	11,037	10,187	10,600	0.3	4.1
C- Uncultivated Area	13,572	16,037	12,554	17,458	17,000	4.6	-2.6
Forest Area	94,887	51,973	52,035	51,977	52,000	-11.3	0.0
Pasture Area	494,259	425,295	397,067	397,064	397,068	-4.3	0.0

* A after the secession of southern Sudan from Sudan in mid-2011

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2016.

**Annex Table (3/3): Rural and Agricultural Population in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2012-2015)**

	Rural Population (1000)						Average Annual Change (%)			Agricultural Population (1000)						Average Annual Change (%)		
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015		2010-2015	2014-2015		2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010-2015	2014-2015		
Total Arab Countries	152,663	148,353	150,166	151,836	153,471		0.1	1.1		84,146	83,571	84,537	85,556	86,452	0.5	1.0		
Jordan	1,131	1,194	1,221	1,242	1,255		2.1	1.0		390	374	382	389	393	0.2	1.0		
UAE	1,346	1,410	1,404	1,392	1,385		0.6	-0.5		234	230	229	227	226	-0.7	-0.5		
Bahrain	143	150	151	152	152		1.2	0.0		8	8	8	8	8	0.3	0.0		
Tunisia	3,622	3,668	3,689	3,708	3,720		0.5	0.3		2,154	2,131	2,141	2,152	2,159	0.0	0.3		
Algeria	12,036	11,979	11,955	11,927	11,895		-0.2	-0.3		7,404	7,352	7,250	7,233	7,214	-0.5	-0.3		
Djibouti	192	197	199	202	203		1.1	0.5		658	675	682	692	696	1.1	0.5		
Saudi Arabia	4,884	4,948	4,982	5,015	5,035		0.6	0.4		1,400	1,270	1,279	1,288	1,293	-1.6	0.4		
Sudan	32,024	24,804	25,262	25,730	26,120		-4.0	1.5		22,443	22,664	23,088	23,516	23,873	1.2	1.5		
Syria	9,544	9,531	9,448	9,398	9,420		-0.3	0.2		4,080	4,062	4,027	4,005	4,015	-0.3	0.2		
Iraq	9,588	10,104	10,379	10,653	10,910		2.6	2.4		1,742	1,662	1,714	1,759	1,801	0.7	2.4		
Oman	696	789	846	869	899		5.3	3.5		804	801	869	893	923	2.8	3.5		
Qatar	24	22	20	19	18		-5.6	-5.3		13	13	12	11	11	-3.9	-5.3		
Comoros	492	516	528	540	550		2.3	1.9		510	516	515	527	536	1.0	1.9		
Kuwait	52	55	57	58	58		2.2	0.0		28	29	30	31	31	1.8	0.0		
Lebanon	556	584	600	600	570		0.5	11.3		77	68	70	66	74	-0.8	12.1		
Libya	1,351	1,355	1,354	1,353	1,355		0.1	0.1		193	175	175	175	175	-1.9	0.1		
Egypt	44,488	46,010	46,752	47,473	48,138		1.6	1.4		22,664	22,325	22,628	22,977	23,299	0.6	1.4		
Morocco	13,390	13,432	13,467	13,498	13,506		0.2	0.1		8,260	8,000	8,050	8,069	8,074	-0.5	0.1		
Mauritania	1,564	1,594	1,609	1,623	1,630		0.8	0.4		1,741	1,807	1,843	1,859	1,867	1.4	0.4		
Yemen	15,540	16,011	16,243	16,472	16,652		1.4	1.1		9,343	9,409	9,544	9,679	9,785	0.9	1.1		

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agriculture Database 2017.

Cont'd Annex Table (3/3): Total Economically Active Population and Agriculturally Economically Active Population in the Arab Countries (2010, 2012-2015)

	Total Economically Active Population (1000)						Total Economically Active Population in Agriculture (1000)					
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage Change (%) 2014-2015	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage Change (%) 2014-2015
Total Arab Countries	119,668	123,379	126,428	128,576	130,369	1.4	27,135	25,985	26,024	26,064	26,098	0.1
Jordan	1,873	2,045	2,124	2,182	2,229	2.2	119	119	119	119	119	0.0
UAE	5,373	5,833	5,903	5,982	6,033	0.8	168	166	161	158	156	-1.6
Bahrain	622	653	659	665	669	0.6	4	4	4	4	4	0.0
Tunisia	3,962	4,117	4,190	4,241	4,283	1.0	815	820	821	822	826	0.5
Algeria	15,651	16,456	16,859	17,137	17,369	1.4	3,318	3,368	3,387	3,401	3,412	0.3
Djibouti	361	379	388	394	399	1.3	268	277	282	285	288	1.0
Saudi Arabia	10,148	10,710	11,013	11,218	11,393	1.6	520	478	459	447	437	-2.2
Sudan	13,825	12,021	12,394	12,649	12,866	1.7	7,124	5,963	6,025	6,068	6,103	0.6
Syria	7,088	7,271	7,304	7,335	7,356	0.3	1,408	1,390	1,369	1,357	1,346	-0.8
Iraq	7,793	8,422	8,775	9,015	9,222	2.3	426	413	408	404	402	-0.7
Oman	1,108	1,367	1,524	1,640	1,743	6.3	320	383	420	448	471	5.3
Qatar	1,135	1,337	1,416	1,479	1,529	3.4	8	9	9	9	9	0.0
Comoros	297	317	327	334	340	1.7	206	217	222	226	229	1.3
Kuwait	1,515	1,630	1,679	1,715	1,744	1.7	16	16	17	17	18	2.7
Lebanon	1,627	1,758	1,832	1,883	1,927	2.3	29	28	27	27	26	-1.6
Libya	2,223	2,250	2,256	2,261	2,265	0.2	67	60	57	55	53	-2.9
Egypt	26,180	27,021	27,520	27,858	28,143	1.0	6,371	6,316	6,277	6,254	6,233	-0.3
Morocco	11,698	12,140	12,377	12,536	12,671	1.1	2,980	2,929	2,905	2,889	2,876	-0.5
Mauritania	1,544	1,643	1,694	1,729	1,759	1.7	777	819	841	856	868	1.5
Yemen	5,645	6,009	6,194	6,322	6,429	1.7	2,191	2,210	2,214	2,218	2,221	0.1

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agriculture Database 2017.

**Annex Table (3/4): Per Capita Added Value of the Agricultural Sector in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2012-2015)**

	Per Worker Added Value of Agricultural Sector ⁽¹⁾ (US \$)						Agriculture Economic Efficiency ⁽²⁾ (%)				
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change (%) 2014-2015	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Total Arab Countries	4,732	4,812	5,111	5,422	5,535	2.1	0.27	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.30
Jordan	6,648	7,165	8,459	10,020	11,614	15.9	0.47	0.47	0.53	0.61	0.69
UAE	14,574	15,555	16,373	17,368	18,426	6.1	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.30
Bahrain	19,136	21,197	22,354	25,033	24,548	-1.9	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.53
Tunisia	4,069	4,991	5,009	5,237	5,325	1.7	0.37	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.53
Algeria	4,112	5,443	6,100	6,465	5,649	-12.6	0.40	0.43	0.49	0.52	0.59
Djibouti	142	164	173	187	198	5.9	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Saudi Arabia	24,135	32,016	35,093	37,707	39,240	4.1	0.46	0.47	0.52	0.56	0.69
Sudan	3,800	3,582	3,249	4,142	4,993	20.5	0.66	0.69	0.63	0.67	0.66
Syria	8,365	....	....	....	....	....	0.99	....	....	....	....
Iraq	16,786	21,773	27,423	26,895	19,445	-27.7	1.12	0.99	1.16	1.26	1.16
Oman	2,533	2,318	2,446	2,305	2,401	4.2	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
Qatar	18,441	19,567	21,215	26,862	29,212	8.7	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.20
Comoros	1,015	913	886	972	974	0.3	0.57	0.51	0.47	0.49	0.48
Kuwait	32,557	39,143	36,385	42,270	44,259	4.7	0.43	0.37	0.35	0.45	0.68
Lebanon	50,937	58,553	67,842	73,177	65,058	-11.1	2.16	2.35	2.70	2.88	2.54
Libya	8,517	9,852	13,331	12,276	10,872	-11.4	0.28	0.28	0.58	1.14	1.19
Egypt	4,573	4,986	5,183	5,540	6,082	9.8	0.55	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.51
Morocco	4,046	4,137	4,922	4,438	4,475	0.8	0.51	0.51	0.57	0.51	0.56
Mauritania	1,137	1,152	1,207	1,375	1,368	-0.5	0.40	0.36	0.36	0.44	0.50
Yemen	1,696	2,142	2,316	2,062	1,937	-6.0	0.31	0.40	0.41	0.38	0.52

Source: Annex (3/4).

(1) Value of Agricultural Production / Total Agricultural Workers.

(2) Ratio of Agricultural Product to the GDP / Ratio of Agricultural Workers to the Total Labor Force.

**Annex Table (3/5): Agricultural Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2013-2016)**

Crops	2010			2013			2014			2015			2016*			Percentage Change (2015-2016)		
	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (kg/ H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (kg/ H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (kg/ H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (kg/ H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (kg/ H)	Production (%)	Area Harvested (%)	Yield (%)
Cereals	49,246	33,415	1,474	59,046	33,091	1,784	49,689	30,546	1,627	53,591	30,386	1,764	54,462	29,952	1,818	1.6	-1.4	3.1
Wheat	23,848	10,360	2,302	30,056	10,935	2,747	26,714	10,775	2,479	27,232	10,860	2,508	27,841	10,946	2,544	2.2	0.8	1.4
Rice	4,707	551	8,548	6,802	746	9,118	6,148	709	8,671	6,248	696	8,977	6,550	724	9,051	4.8	4.0	0.8
Barley	6,459	6,364	1,015	6,802	5,564	1,223	5,568	5,622	990	4,739	5,484	864	4,501	5,350	841	-5.0	-2.4	-2.6
Maize	7,207	1,545	4,665	8,006	1,499	5,341	7,076	1,307	5,414	7,749	1,490	5,201	7,843	1,481	5,296	1.2	-0.6	1.8
Millet & Sorghum	7,025	14,595	481	7,400	14,347	516	4,183	12,133	345	7,623	11,855	643	7,727	11,452	675	1.4	-3.4	4.9
Roots & Tubers	12,180	520	23,423	15,171	612	24,789	15,115	600	25,192	14,543	635	22,918	14,979	656	22,835	3.0	3.4	-0.4
Pulses	1,235	1,228	1,006	1,365	1,370	996	1,359	1,433	948	1,344	1,478	909	1,363	1,524	894	1.4	3.1	-1.7
Oil Seeds	7,473	8,949	835	8,099	10,173	796	7,089	7,920	895	7,699	7,729	996	7,737	7,542	1,026	0.5	-2.4	3.0
Vegetables	54,067	2,451	22,059	51,854	2,266	22,883	51,911	2,227	23,310	55,234	2,185	25,282	55,431	2,143	25,863	0.4	-1.9	2.3
Fruits	25,445	2,517	10,109	33,470	3,690	9,070	34,608	3,801	9,105	36,211	4,128	8,773	38,403	4,482	8,568	6.1	8.6	-2.3
Fibres	1,029	434	2,373	1,021	420	2,431	1,208	462	2,615	1,247	468	2,666	1,288	474	2,718	3.3	1.3	2.0
Sugar Crops	35,111	457	76,877	36,631	478	76,634	38,351	513	74,758	38,043	488	77,898	38,563	494	78,079	1.4	1.1	0.2
Sugar Cane	23,285	222	104,969	23,427	225	104,120	23,903	236	101,284	24,402	230	106,016	24,593	232	106,191	0.8	0.6	0.2
Sugar Beets	11,826	235	50,348	13,204	253	52,190	14,448	277	52,159	13,641	258	52,832	13,969	262	53,258	2.4	1.6	0.8

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2016.
* Preliminary Estimates.

**Annex Table (3/6): Livestock Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2013-2016)**

	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2016	Percentage Change (%) 2015-2016
Cows & Buffaloes (1)	69,163	58,511	59,007	59,109	59,411	-2.5	0.5
Sheep & Goats (1)	280,659	271,433	275,245	275,495	277,555	-0.2	0.7
Camels (1)	15,774	16,489	16,564	16,732	16,855	1.1	0.7
Meat Total	8,237	8,060	8,164	9,240	9,909	3.1	7.2
Red Meat (Beaf, Buffalo & Goat)	4,937	3,938	4,013	4,830	5,368	1.4	11.1
Poultry Meat	3,300	4,122	4,151	4,410	4,563	5.6	3.5
Dairy	26,506	26,985	27,635	26,729	26,613	0.1	-0.4
Eggs	1,616	1,806	1,831	2,122	2,305	6.1	8.6

* Preliminary Estimates.

(1) 1000 Heads.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2016.

**Annex Table (3/7): Fish Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2013-2016)**

	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2016	Percentage Change (%) 2015-2016
Total Arab Countries	4,099.4	4,654.5	4,647.2	4,758.9	5,029.9	3.5	5.7
Jordan	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	8.5	7.7
UAE	77.7	73.2	73.2	72.3	71.6	-1.3	-1.0
Bahrain	16.4	15.0	15.9	15.7	15.6	-0.9	-0.8
Tunisia	102.4	122.2	127.0	130.2	133.5	4.5	2.5
Algeria	130.1	104.1	101.6	100.8	99.9	-4.3	-0.8
Djibouti	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	92.0	101.1	97.6	97.9	99.7	1.4	1.9
Sudan	72.0	89.1	100.9	108.6	121.4	9.1	11.9
Syria	12.8	7.0	7.0	6.1	5.8	-12.2	-4.1
Somalia	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	42.0	100.7	87.5	80.4	90.4	13.6	12.5
Oman	164.1	206.9	211.6	224.1	243.3	6.8	8.6
Palestine	1.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.9	13.7	21.8
Qatar	13.8	12.1	16.3	16.7	17.7	4.3	5.8
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	4.8	14.6	15.2	19.1	25.8	32.3	35.1
Lebanon	10.0	9.2	4.1	3.5	2.2	-22.2	-37.0
Libya	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	0.0	0.0
Egypt	1,304.8	1,588.5	1,481.8	1,523.9	1,587.5	3.3	4.2
Morocco	1,137.6	1,265.0	1,369.1	1,415.5	1,531.4	5.1	8.2
Mauritania	644.3	646.1	660.7	671.7	710.4	1.6	5.8
Yemen	194.3	218.2	195.6	190.1	190.4	-0.3	0.1

* Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2016.

**Annex Table (3/8): Agricultural Exports and Imports of the Arab Countries
(2010, 2012-2015)**

	(Million US dollars)													
	Agricultural Exports					Agricultural Imports					Average Annual Change (%)			
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010-2015	2014-2015		
Total Arab Countries	19,569	20,633	24,594	24,938	25,142	5.1	0.8	67,239	92,906	93,091	90,803	85,093	4.8	6.3-
Jordan	1,070	1,370	1,543	1,555	1,870	11.8	20.3	2,425	3,653	4,315	4,281	4,200	11.6	-1.9
UAE	4,076	3,248	4,462	4,520	4,700	2.9	4.0	8,280	10,281	10,552	10,466	10,110	4.1	-3.4
Bahrain	293	457	819	824	520	12.2	-36.9	586	586	586	571	580	-0.2	1.6
Tunisia	1,160	1,476	1,520	1,530	1,535	5.8	0.3	2,138	2,825	2,687	2,654	2,600	4.0	-2.1
Algeria	134	314	399	403	407	25.0	0.9	6,223	11,245	11,934	11,798	11,210	12.5	-5.0
Djibouti	80	45	47	48	45	-10.9	-5.9	143	145	146	143	141	-0.3	-1.2
Saudi Arabia	2,995	3,504	3,305	3,548	3,570	3.6	0.6	17,148	19,953	22,496	21,108	19,115	2.2	-9.4
Sudan	462	755	959	964	960	15.8	-0.4	603	1,418	397	381	365	-9.5	-4.1
Syria	2,550	638	748	650	510	-27.5	-21.5	3,107	3,107	2,372	2,340	2,205	-6.6	-5.8
Somalia	164	322	480	483	485	24.2	0.4	527	527	527	476	435	-3.8	-8.6
Iraq	40	73	82	79	70	11.8	-11.4	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,332	1,310	-0.7	-1.7
Oman	757	968	1,235	1,248	1,255	10.6	0.6	944	986	917	904	915	-0.6	1.2
Palestine	68	107	96	97	100	8.0	3.1	342	507	241	238	235	-7.2	-1.2
Qatar	19	60	38	39	40	16.1	2.6	1,555	2,246	2,362	2,331	2,340	8.5	0.4
Comoros	12	27	30	31	31	20.9	0.0	74	86	90	95	90	4.0	-5.4
Kuwait	122	140	482	487	490	32.1	0.6	1,920	1,869	2,036	1,998	2,111	1.9	5.7
Lebanon	518	615	731	736	745	7.5	1.2	1,727	4,672	4,963	4,852	4,915	23.3	1.3
Libya	7	7	17	16	15	15.6	-6.3	2,231	2,093	2,045	2,030	1,900	-3.2	-6.4
Egypt	2,918	4,141	4,867	4,925	4,990	11.3	1.3	9,271	15,793	14,346	14,176	13,800	8.3	-2.7
Morocco	1,962	2,101	2,472	2,500	2,570	5.5	2.8	4,175	5,964	5,272	5,214	4,220	0.2	-19.1
Mauritania	43	24	23	23	24	-11.0	3.0	94	94	94	95	96	0.4	0.9
Yemen	119	242	240	232	210	12.0	-9.5	2,373	3,502	3,360	3,320	2,200	-1.5	-33.7

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agriculture Database 2017.

**Con'td Annex Table (3/8): Net Agricultural Imports & Net Agricultural Imports Per Capita
in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2012-2015)**

	Net Agricultural Imports (Million US \$)						Per-Capita Net Agricultural Imports (US \$)					
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Total Arab Countries	47,671	72,273	68,496	65,865	59,951	133	198	183	171	152		
Jordan	1,355	2,283	2,772	2,726	2,330	202	307	342	310	234		
UAE	4,204	7,034	6,090	5,946	5,410	509	833	714	689	621		
Bahrain	293	130	233-	253-	60	239	107	-186	-193	44		
Tunisia	978	1,349	1,167	1,124	1,065	93	125	107	102	95		
Algeria	6,089	10,931	11,535	11,394	10,803	169	292	301	291	270		
Djibouti	63	100	98	95	96	75	112	108	101	99		
Saudi Arabia	14,153	16,449	19,191	17,560	15,545	513	563	640	571	493		
Sudan	141	663	562-	583-	595-	3	19	-16	-16	-15		
Syria	557	2,469	1,624	1,690	1,695	27	115	75	76	75		
Somalia	363	205	48	7-	50-	34	19	4	-1	-4		
Iraq	1,314	1,281	1,272	1,253	1,240	40	37	36	35	34		
Oman	187	18	318-	344-	340-	67	5	-82	-86	-82		
Palestine	274	400	144	141	135	68	93	33	31	29		
Qatar	1,536	2,186	2,324	2,292	2,300	896	1193	1159	1034	943		
Comoros	62	59	60	65	59	90	82	81	85	76		
Kuwait	1,798	1,730	1,554	1,511	1,621	613	529	451	401	408		
Lebanon	1,209	4,057	4,232	4,116	4,170	320	1073	1118	1087	1099		
Libya	2,224	2,086	2,028	2,014	1,885	286	252	237	228	207		
Egypt	6,353	11,652	9,479	9,251	8,810	81	142	112	107	99		
Morocco	2,213	3,863	2,800	2,714	1,650	69	119	85	80	48		
Mauritania	51	71	71	72	72	15	20	20	19	19		
Yemen	2,254	3,260	3,120	3,088	1,990	97	133	124	119	75		

Source: Annex Table (3/8).

**Annex Table (3/9): Imports of Basic Food Commodities of the Arab Countries in Quantity and Value
(2010, 2012-2015)**

	2010		2012		2013		2014		2015		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2015)		Percentage Change (%) (2014-2015)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Value: (Million US Dollars)		Value: (Million US Dollars)		Value: (Million US Dollars)		Value: (Million US Dollars)		Value: (Million US Dollars)		Value: (Million US Dollars)		Value: (Million US Dollars)	
Total	111,284	53,612	118,133	72,331	110,811	69,720	114,653	74,063	114,305	62,956	0.5	3.3	-0.3	-15.0
Cereals & Flour	65,859	19,481	69,863	26,998	62,743	25,644	67,947	27,948	72,325	25,233	2.6	5.3	6.4	-9.7
Potatoes	641	428	899	514	918	503	714	500	925	405	4.3	-1.1	29.5	-19.0
Sugar (raw)	9,538	5,219	10,126	6,310	10,597	5,589	9,797	6,388	10,211	6,450	2.3	4.3	4.2	1.0
Pulses	1,428	113	1,355	1,196	1,302	1,193	701	497	1,405	1,203	0.7	60.6	100.5	142.1
Oil Seeds	4,413	2,695	4,453	3,340	5,400	3,404	5,665	3,570	4,320	3,410	4.6	4.8	-23.7	-4.5
Vegetable Oil	4,129	4,492	5,182	6,560	5,328	6,063	5,227	7,554	3,622	3,343	-1.3	-5.7	-30.7	-55.7
Vegetables	3,249	1,848	3,765	2,067	3,811	2,159	2,708	1,766	2,750	1,340	2.4	-6.2	1.6	-24.1
Fruits	5,481	3,515	6,199	4,872	6,008	4,826	5,707	4,625	5,134	3,322	4.8	-1.1	-10.0	-28.2
Cows & Buffalo ⁽¹⁾	941	557	649	694	929	751	944	845	950	870	5.7	9.3	0.6	3.0
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	12,845	1,137	12,428	1,010	12,352	1,307	12,551	1,307	13,210	1,370	0.0	3.8	5.3	4.8
Meat	2,856	6,678	3,457	8,737	3,173	8,454	3,471	9,250	2,610	6,860	4.0	0.5	-24.8	-25.8
Milk & Dairy Prod.	12,723	5,674	11,658	7,394	10,512	7,452	11,513	7,154	9,914	6,754	-2.1	3.5	-13.9	-5.6
Eggs	156	239	168	281	152	310	203	300	149	292	5.6	4.1	-26.5	-2.7
Fish	812	1,537	1,006	2,360	867	2,064	1,000	2,359	940	2,104	4.2	6.5	-6.0	-10.8

⁽¹⁾ 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2015.

**Con'td Annex Table (3/9): Exports of Basic Food Commodities of the Arab Countries in Quantity and Value
(2010, 2012-2015)**

	Quantity (Thousand Tons) Value: (Million US Dollars)													
	2010		2012		2013		2014		2015		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2015)		Percentage Change (%) (2014-2015)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total	16,539	15,844	18,160	16,860	20,008	17,948	23,004	20,127	18,962	19,119	2.8	3.8	-17.6	-5.0
Cereals & Flour	2,093	1,163	1,658	854	2,520	1,184	2,837	1,263	1,642	744	-4.7	-8.5	-42.1	-41.1
Potatoes	592	220	769	272	1,019	385	1,071	393	1,000	313	11.1	7.3	-6.6	-20.4
Sugar (raw)	2,095	1,331	2,001	1,476	1,840	1,440	2,010	1,556	2,100	1,670	0.1	4.6	4.5	7.3
Pulses	514	362	201	193	275	231	278	234	322	410	-8.9	2.5	15.7	75.0
Oil Seeds	527	470	444	317	524	381	537	390	545	401	0.7	-3.1	1.4	2.9
Vegetable Oil	921	1,365	894	1,468	892	1,499	932	1,624	631	1,333	-7.3	-0.5	-32.3	-17.9
Vegetables	4,251	2,672	3,797	2,638	4,029	2,749	4,840	3,170	4,102	3,140	-0.7	3.3	-15.2	-1.0
Fruits	3,977	3,066	3,982	3,042	4,572	3,425	5,616	4,078	4,515	4,008	2.6	5.5	-19.6	-1.7
Cows & Buffalo ⁽¹⁾	120	34	126	35	117	34	117	34	120	37	0.0	1.8	2.2	7.3
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	4,016	404	5,894	702	5,566	886	7,115	930	6,970	910	11.7	17.6	-2.0	-2.2
Meat	165	378	179	486	166	478	168	491	185	489	2.3	5.3	10.3	-0.4
Milk & Dairy Prod	480	2,010	3,298	2,519	3,169	2,503	3,671	2,853	2,722	2,340	41.5	3.1	-25.9	-18.0
Eggs	84	234	84	205	101	216	101	218	98	213	3.2	-1.8	-3.3	-2.4
Fish	841	2,135	852	2,650	902	2,535	942	2,893	1,100	3,111	5.5	7.8	16.8	7.6

(1) 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2015.

**Annex Table (3/10): Food Gap for Basic Food Commodities in Arab Countries
(2010, 2012-2015)**

	(Million US Dollars)												
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percentage Change (%)		Average Annual Change (%)		Self-Sufficiency Ratios (%)			
						2014-2015	2010-2015	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Total	29,409	36,705	34,387	34,058	33,770	-0.8	2.8						
Cereals & Flour	17,479	21,258	22,296	22,441	24,060	7.2	6.6						
(Wheat & Flour)	7,981	10,514	9,906	9,429	10,590	12.3	5.8						
(Malt)	2,299	3,088	4,094	4,039	2,890	-28.4	4.7						
(Rice)	3,095	2,696	3,123	3,996	4,200	5.1	6.3						
(Corn)	3,643	4,724	5,012	4,841	5,120	5.8	7.0						
Potatoes	-22	-11	-100	-300	-10	-96.7	-14.8						
Sugar (raw)	2,989	3,328	2,430	2,430	2,900	19.4	-0.6						
Pulses	507	805	730	735	740	0.7	7.8						
Oil Seeds	3,987	4,926	4,587	4,469	2,200	-50.8	-11.2						
Vegetables	-2,007	-2,246	-2,643	-2,892	-2,480	-14.2	4.3						
Fruits	-1,136	-392	-950	-1,160	-1,410	21.6	4.4						
Meat	6,018	7,755	7,370	7,429	5,870	-21.0	-0.5						
Milk & Dairy Prod.	2,088	1,288	1,129	1,471	2,940	99.9	7.1						
Eggs	5	76	96	94	70	-25.5	69.4						
Fish	-499	-82	-558	-659	-1,110	68.4	17.3						

(-) Surplus.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2015.

**Annex Table (4/1) : Added Value of Extractive Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010-2016)**

	(Million US Dollars)								
	2000	2005	2010	2012	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Arab Countries	215,829	440,000	712,521	956,690	1,082,455	1,024,355	942,602	534,397	441,471
Jordan	242	395	877	1,133	1,021	795	955	1,097	917
U.A.E.	29,987	62,139	90,986	137,795	147,629	145,478	139,107	87,911	74,799
Bahrain	2,236	3,419	5,584	7,774	7,827	8,439	7,999	4,408	3,884
Tunisia	1,006	1,597	3,004	3,374	3,426	3,200	2,631	1,731	1,392
Algeria	21,536	45,786	56,426	72,228	71,683	62,867	58,104	31,457	24,138
Djibouti	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Saudi Arabia	69,973	152,505	218,994	324,138	349,720	328,753	301,348	160,136	143,859
Sudan	956	2,717	7,427	6,247	3,129	5,802	5,743	4,025	4,962
Syria	5,204	7,457	14,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	21,684	28,872	62,880	99,118	109,113	108,444	100,725	53,155	51,672
Oman	9,807	15,354	27,256	36,379	40,533	38,973	37,894	24,160	18,539
Qatar	10,732	25,958	65,864	98,689	108,433	110,723	108,294	63,547	46,224
Comoros	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	18,101	42,004	64,448	97,793	113,784	110,673	98,975	49,261	42,446
Lebanon	0	89	169	202	211	246	228	202	209
Libya	13,646	33,681	52,599	24,160	67,121	39,102	18,547	7,233	4,341
Egypt	6,384	10,644	29,999	33,586	46,411	47,936	50,311	42,765	21,269
Morocco	732	928	2,687	3,914	3,874	3,571	2,691	2,314	2,166
Mauritania	141	266	1,107	1,700	1,379	1,514	811	313	307
Yemen	3,445	6,165	7,311	8,458	7,160	7,837	8,237	680	343

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (4/2) : Added Value of Manufacturing Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010-2016)**

(Million US Dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Arab Countries	77,342	112,706	201,257	224,605	248,536	253,525	266,393	268,107	259,484
Jordan	1,139	2,012	4,437	4,916	5,125	5,747	6,001	6,115	6,200
U.A.E.	13,610	19,160	25,744	30,435	33,170	32,003	34,186	36,506	37,740
Bahrain	914	1,628	3,724	4,330	4,569	4,821	4,984	5,398	5,343
Tunisia	3,174	4,574	6,660	6,960	6,656	6,678	6,761	6,212	6,309
Algeria	3,167	4,596	6,727	7,324	7,522	7,775	8,325	7,158	8,884
Djibouti	13	17	25	28	30	32	35	37	40
Saudi Arabia	18,211	31,324	58,179	67,201	72,048	74,152	81,650	82,991	83,189
Sudan	904	3,006	6,449	6,202	5,696	5,020	5,168	9,999	12,098
Syria	781	2,142	2,779	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	236	659	3,144	5,240	5,934	5,391	4,228	3,358	3,642
Oman	1,117	2,619	6,203	7,750	8,176	8,529	7,832	6,780	5,615
Qatar	966	4,394	11,218	15,876	19,662	20,280	20,916	15,950	13,791
Comoros	9	17	28	32	32	35	37	39	40
Kuwait	2,611	5,866	6,895	8,648	10,383	10,239	9,017	7,961	8,064
Lebanon	1,970	1,582	2,923	3,028	3,274	3,604	3,749	4,115	4,261
Libya	2,316	2,385	3,514	953	3,012	1,543	945	803	687
Egypt	18,363	14,959	35,166	37,209	45,158	47,922	51,263	55,552	45,174
Morocco	7,204	10,494	14,522	15,714	14,971	16,564	18,050	16,254	16,430
Mauritania	76	190	310	351	395	386	431	384	375
Yemen	561	1,083	2,611	2,407	2,723	2,802	2,816	2,493	1,602

Source: Sources of Annex Table (4/1).

**Annex Table (4/3) : Added Value of the Industrial Sector and its Contribution to GDP
in the Arab Countries at Current Market Prices
(2016)**

	Extractive Industries		Manufacturing Industries		Total Industrial Sector	
	Added Value (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Added Value (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Added Value (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)
Total Arab Countries	441,471	18.8	259,484	11.1	700,955	29.9
Jordan	917	2.4	6,200	16.0	7,117	18.4
U.A.E.	74,799	20.4	37,740	10.3	112,539	30.8
Bahrain	3,884	12.2	5,343	16.8	9,227	29.0
Tunisia	1,392	3.3	6,309	15.0	7,701	18.3
Algeria	24,138	15.0	8,884	5.5	33,022	20.5
Djibouti	3	0.1	40	2.2	43	2.3
Saudi Arabia	143,859	22.5	83,189	13.0	227,048	35.5
Sudan	4,962	4.3	12,098	10.5	17,060	14.8
Iraq	51,672	32.7	3,642	2.3	55,314	35.0
Oman	18,539	28.0	5,615	8.5	24,155	36.4
Qatar	46,224	30.3	13,791	9.0	60,015	39.4
Comoros	...	...	40	5.7	40	5.7
Kuwait	42,446	38.9	8,064	7.4	50,510	46.3
Lebanon	209	0.4	4,261	8.4	4,470	8.8
Libya	4,341	25.0	687	4.0	5,028	29.0
Egypt	21,269	7.9	45,174	16.8	66,443	24.8
Morocco	2,166	2.1	16,430	15.9	18,596	18.0
Mauritania	307	6.5	375	8.0	682	14.5
Yemen	343	2.3	1,602	10.5	1,945	12.8

Source: sources of Annexe Tables (4/1),(4/2),(2/2).

Annex Table (4/4): Share of Industrial Worker of Added Value in the Industrial Sector and Industrial Economic Efficiency in the Arab Countries (2016)

	Industrial Output (Millions of Dollars)	Per Capita Industrial Output (Dollars)	Share of Industrial Worker of Added Value in the Industrial Sector (Dollars)	Industrial Economic Efficiency (%)
Total Arab Countries	700,955	1,917	26,638	1.7
Jordan	7,117	676	22,969	1.3
U.A.E.	112,539	12,774	202,763	3.3
Bahrain	9,227	6,572	62,433	1.3
Tunisia	7,701	682	5,602	0.6
Algeria	33,022	809	5,850	0.6
Djibouti	43	43	990	0.2
Saudi Arabia	227,048	7,143	191,571	4.3
Sudan	17,060	430	14,259	1.6
Syria	...	...	...	...
Iraq	55,314	1,460	38,448	2.2
Oman	24,155	5,575	197,980	5.2
Qatar	60,015	22,968	165,238	1.7
Comoros	40	50	...	...
Kuwait	50,510	11,757	206,818	3.3
Lebanon	4,470	1,177	8,110	0.3
Libya	5,028	534	15,859	2.1
Egypt	66,443	729	8,255	0.9
Morocco	18,596	541	6,923	0.8
Mauritania	682	176	3,178	1.2
Yemen	1,945	71	1,022	0.4

Source : sources of Annexe Tables (4/1),(4/2),(2/17).

**Annex Table (4/5) : Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves and Production of Some Extractive Industries
in the Arab Countries
(2016)**

Country	Oil Reserves (billion barrels)	Crude Oil Production (thousand b/d)	Natural Gas Reserves (billion cubic meters)	Marketed Natural Gas (billion cubic meters) ⁽¹⁾	Iron Ore Reserves (billion tons) ⁽²⁾	Production Capacity Iron Ore (thousand tons/year) ⁽²⁾	Production Capacity Phosphate Rock (thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Zinc Production (thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Lead Production (thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Copper Production (thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Coal Production (thousand tons) ⁽²⁾
Total Arab Countries	710.7	25,190.0	54,353	575.4	12.4	23,270.3	74,075.0	146.2	114.0	79.5	1,265.0
Jordan	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	7,000.0	...	...	...	...
U.A.E.	97.8	3,075.0	6,091	60.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	0.1	200.2	92	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	0.4	46.8	65	2.5	0.0	390.0	8,000.0	29.0	14.0	...	...
Algeria	12.2	1,146.0	4,505	84.6	1.1	4,549.0	1,600.0	4.4	2.0	1.0	15.0
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	266.5	10,459.0	8,588	104.5	2.6	...	5,000.0	1.8	18.0	0.7	...
Sudan	1.5	102.0	85	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	2.5	8.0	285	4.7	0.5	37.3	3,575.0	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	143.1	4,630.0	3,694	10.0	...	37.8	1,700.0	...	...	...	...
Oman	5.4	908.0	705	31.1	...	301.1	...	...	20.0	39.8	...
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	25.2	655.0	24,299	178.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	101.5	2,964.0	1,784	16.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	48.4	374.0	1,495	19.9	3.1	1,300.0	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	3.5	595.0	2,186	44.3	0.4	2,850.0	7,000.0	...	...	...	600.0
Morocco	...	...	...	...	0.1	8.1	32,000.0	83.0	46.0	38.0	650.0
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	2.3	13,797.0	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	2.7	27.0	479	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2015.

⁽²⁾ The latest data available for the period 2002-2012.

Sources : National Sources; The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). The Secretary General's Annual Report 2016;

The Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining, Industrial Statistics for the Arab States, Database, January 2012;

The Arab Fertilizers Association, Fertilizers Statistical Yearbook, 2015.

**Annex Table (4/6) : Added Value of Construction Sector at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010-2016)**

(Million US Dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2010	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Arab Countries	38,961	60,866	130,155	128,788	130,285	140,913	157,732	170,850	170,802	174,850	
Jordan	287	539	1,264	1,264	1,252	1,356	1,496	1,608	1,635	1,687	
U.A.E.	9,548	15,769	33,316	33,425	33,275	32,796	34,175	37,760	40,140	41,579	
Bahrain	259	617	1,914	1,914	1,779	1,843	1,936	2,126	2,299	2,544	
Tunisia	326	475	1,904	615	644	660	693	735	670	652	
Algeria	4,449	7,693	16,899	16,899	18,301	19,229	20,502	22,269	18,993	18,922	
Djibouti	....	....	0	....	....	....	....	....	0	0	
Saudi Arabia	11,126	15,568	24,208	24,208	28,539	31,603	35,890	40,791	43,460	42,553	
Sudan	460	1,570	3,283	3,648	3,093	1,991	2,291	2,792	4,672	5,564	
Syria	586	1,075	2,186	2,186	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iraq	118	1,823	8,772	8,772	8,851	13,222	17,326	15,573	7,771	9,431	
Oman	414	1,188	3,417	3,417	3,763	4,544	4,688	4,952	5,376	5,943	
Qatar	640	2,402	7,555	7,555	7,834	8,502	10,798	13,745	15,870	18,105	
Comoros	11	20	27	27	29	28	29	31	32	34	
Kuwait	809	1,497	2,546	2,546	2,801	2,800	3,164	3,363	3,257	3,390	
Lebanon	1,347	823	1,465	1,480	1,785	2,319	2,770	2,638	2,206	2,305	
Libya	1,984	2,048	4,470	4,470	910	970	1,346	787	868	723	
Egypt	4,433	3,343	9,522	9,522	10,339	11,834	12,792	13,649	16,273	14,400	
Morocco	1,675	3,438	5,590	4,917	5,640	5,643	5,991	6,357	5,618	5,791	
Mauritania	66	125	154	261	290	336	424	517	516	527	
Yemen	424	853	1,662	1,662	1,159	1,236	1,422	1,158	1,144	701	

Source: National data and preliminary estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (4/7): Existing Capacity Production and Consumption of Cement in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2014-2015)**

(Million Tons)

Countries	Design Capacity	Actual Production			Consumption			Change % 2014-2015
		2010	2014*	2015*	2010	2014*	2015*	
Total Arab Countries	348.5	200.7	219.0	236.7	211.4	237.1	249.9	5.4
Jordan	10.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.3	3.6
U.A.E	41.2	17.0	16.3	16.3	12.8	9.0	9.2	1.8
Bahrain	....	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.3	4.5
Tunisia	13.3	7.9	8.7	9.9	7.2	8.0	8.5	6.5
Algeria	23.0	18.7	21.1	26.6	19.0	26.8	29.8	11.0
Djibouti	....	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	20.0
Saudi Arabia	60.7	43.0	57.2	59.6	41.3	56.6	61.0	7.9
Sudan	10.3	2.1	4.2	5.5	3.0	4.0	4.4	11.0
Syria	11.6	7.0	4.0	4.0	8.5	5.1	5.0	-2.0
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	6.7
Iraq	22.1	7.0	9.0	12.5	11.7	18.3	19.6	7.1
Oman	6.7	4.1	5.1	5.7	5.1	6.1	6.3	2.9
Palestine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	5.0
Qatar	9.0	5.3	6.1	6.5	4.9	6.5	7.0	6.9
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.7
Kuwait	6.3	2.0	3.8	4.3	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.9
Lebanon	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.3	-4.0
Libya	10.7	7.2	3.3	2.7	9.0	7.3	7.6	4.1
Egypt	82.0	48.0	49.0	51.6	49.5	50.0	52.0	4.0
Morocco	23.5	14.7	15.7	16.0	14.6	14.1	13.8	-2.1
Mauritania	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	13.0
Yemen	10.4	4.9	3.1	3.1	6.7	4.6	4.4	-3.3

*Estimates

Source: Cement World Report, the 11th Report 2015

**Annex Table (4/8) : Crude Steel Production in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010-2016)**

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Arab Countries	13,698	16,508	17,678	18,409	19,238	21,623	19,861	19,404
Jordan	150	150	150	150	150	150	151	150
U.A.E.	90	500	2,000	2,408	2,878	2,390	3,006	3,149
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	70	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Algeria	1,007	662	551	557	417	415	415	415
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	4,186	5,015	5,275	5,203	5,471	6,291	5,662	5,461
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	70	70	70	10	10	5	5	5
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	200	300	500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Qatar	1,057	1,970	2,038	2,145	2,236	3,019	2,593	2,521
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	1,255	825	100	315	712	712	352	492
Egypt	5,603	6,676	6,485	6,627	6,754	6,485	5,506	5,036
Morocco	205	485	654	539	558	501	516	520
Mauritania	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Thousand Tons)

Source: World Steel Association, Steel Statistical Yearbook 2016 - Database, February 2017.

**Annex Table (4/9) : Production Capacity and Actual Production of Fertilizers in Arab Countries
(2014-2015)**

(Thousand Tons per Year)

Products	2014					2015				
	Capacities	Arab Countries Share in the World (%) Production	Production	Exports	Consumption	Capacities	Arab Countries Share in the World (%) Production	Production	Exports	Consumption
Total Arab Countries*	78,043	14.1	59,030	33,639	26,794	83,066	14.1	56,019	32,682	25,186
Ammonia	19,928	10	16,228	3,825	13,264	20,583	9	15,445	3,243	12,595
Urea	21,614	12	18,920	15,535	3,236	25,731	12	18,557	16,418	2,998
Ammonia Nitrate	2,187	10	1,224	78	1,416	2,357	10	1,167	54	1,284
Phosphoric Acid	9,245	16	6,844	2,409	4,481	9,494	16	6,885	2,361	4,276
Single Super Phosphate	3,386	...	2,452	487	1,604	3,496	...	2,003	412	1,354
Triple Super Phosphate	3,540	29	1,821	1,867	390	3,540	29	1,411	1,392	299
Potash	2,450	4	2,091	2,016	381	2,450	6	2,355	1,972	403
MAP	13,153	26	8,329	6,855	1,313	12,325	21	6,958	6,206	1,268
NPK	2,540	...	1,121	567	709	3,090	...	1,238	624	709

*The difference between the total of consumption, exports and production is due to certain types of fertilizers and primary products imported from abroad or to changes in inventories.

Source: Arab Fertilizers Association, Fertilizers Statistical Yearbook, 2015.

**Annex Table (4/10) : Prices of Some Fertilizer Products
(2005, 2010, 2013-2015)**

Products	(US Dollar per Ton)					
	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015	
Ammonia	266.6	374.3	504.0	521.0	408.0	FOB Middle East
	239.1	371.7	...	514.0	478.0	FOB Yzhny / FOB New Orleans (2014-2015)
Ammonia Sulphate	246.0	515.4	435.0	473.0	475.0	FOB US Gulf
	254.6	518.2	476.5	500.0	501.0	FOB North Africa
	241.8	311.9	349.0	334.0	294.0	FOB Middle East
Urea	226.1	312.1	370.0	356.0	309.0	FOB Eastern Europe / FOB New Orleans (2014-2015)
	290.0	453.3	...	728.0	772.0	FOB US Gulf / FOB North Africa (2014-2015)
Phosphate Rock	66.1	161.3	144.0	154.0	156.0	FOB Middle East
	62.9	111.8	136.0	151.0	149.0	FOB Vancouver

Source: Arab Fertilizers Association, Fertilizers Statistical Yearbook, different reports.

**Annex Table (4/11) : Total Refinery Capacity in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010-2016)**

Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	(Thousand b/d)
									Number of Refineries 2016
Total World Capacity	85,120	88,230	88,050	88,960	90,850	90,730	91,620	91,610	
Arab Capacity to World Capacity (%)	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.3	10.1	10.0	
Total Arab Countries	7,198	7,833	7,830	7,840	8,294	8,411	9,298	9,120	63
Jordan	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	1
U.A.E.	778	761	690	690	707	702	1,119	1,119	5
Bahrain	255	267	267	267	260	260	260	260	1
Tunisia	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	1
Algeria	450	583	583	583	583	651	651	651	6
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	2,095	2,109	2,107	2,107	2,507	2,507	2,907	2,907	9
Sudan	122	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	3
Syria	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	2
Somalia	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	597	858	812	822	822	876	946	622	10
Oman	85	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	2
Pales tine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	137	283	283	283	283	283	283	429	2
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	889	936	936	936	936	936	936	936	3
Lebanon(*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	5
Egypt	726	726	726	726	770	770	770	770	8
Morocco	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	2
Mauritania	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	1
Yemen	130	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	2

* There are two refineries out of work, which were damaged during the Civil War.

Source : The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), The Secretary General's Annual Report 2017.

**Annex Table (4/12) : Arab Manufacturing Exports and their Share in Total Merchandise Exports
(2000, 2015)**

	Manufacturing Exports (Million Dollars)		Share of Manufacturing Exports in Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Manufacturing Exports in Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Ores and Metals Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Fuel Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Other Goods Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2015
Total Arab Countries	25,728.0	120,765.8	9.7	14.7	1.7	2.5	79.4	61.3	9.2	21.5		
Jordan	1,310.3	5,449.0	69.0	69.6	14.6	9.0	0.0	0.1	16.4	21.3		
U.A.E.	1,146.2	19,875.0	2.3	7.5	3.2	2.9	93.8	42.5	0.7	47.1		
Bahrain	607.1	2,676.8	9.8	23.9	16.2	22.8		50.4	74.0	2.9		
Tunisia	4,504.5	10,765.8	77.0	76.5	1.5	1.4	12.1	7.2	9.4	14.9		
Algeria	506.7	1,776.0	2.3	4.7	0.3	0.3	97.2	94.3	0.2	0.7		
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	5,586.0	37,120.0	7.2	18.4	0.1	1.3	92.1	78.4	0.6	1.9		
Sudan	142.8	...	7.9	...	0.5	...	69.3	...	22.3	...		
Syria	361.5	...	7.8	...	0.7	...	76.4	...	15.1	...		
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	82.4	...	0.4	...	0.0	0.0	97.1	100.0	2.5	...		
Oman	1,403.6	6,082.8	12.4	15.5	0.9	4.5	82.5	62.0	4.2	18.0		
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	997.1	4,019.3	8.6	5.2	0.1	0.6	91.2	82.8	0.1	11.4		
Comoros	1.2	5.0	8.5	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.3	78.2		
Kuwait	874.6	5,068.6	4.5	9.2	0.1	0.3	94.3	89.1	1.1	1.4		
Lebanon	505.5	2,492.7	70.7	62.6	7.4	9.3	0.2	1.1	21.7	27.0		
Libya	896.5	...	6.7	...	...	...	92.6	...	...	...
Egypt	2,026.0	10,078.0	38.4	52.9	3.9	4.6	41.9	18.4	15.8	24.1		
Morocco	4,763.9	15,188.9	64.1	69.4	8.8	8.3	3.7	1.5	23.4	20.8		
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	45.7	59.5	...	3.3	...	...
Yemen	12.2	168.0	0.3	16.8	0.1	0.5	96.9	0.2	2.7	82.5		

Source : The World Bank, "World Development Indicators Report" 2017.

**Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2014-2015)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Jordan		U.A.E.		Bahrain		Tunisia		Algeria		Djibouti		Saudi Arabia	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-87.2	-90.7	-26.7	3.7	-97.3	-96.5	21.1	64.3	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9	-100.0	-61.0	-54.6
Organic chemicals	-86.4	-91.8	-53.9	-27.8	58.6	55.2	-96.4	-98.9	-44.9	-63.9	-99.6	-99.0	69.8	70.3
Pharmaceutical products	12.3	7.6	-60.8	-65.3	-99.0	-99.1	-84.5	-91.5	-99.9	-99.8	-94.9	-100.0	-85.2	-84.4
Inorganic chemicals	69.4	65.9	-71.9	-73.2	-56.3	-85.2	26.9	50.9	46.9	71.2	-99.9	-100.0	30.6	19.0
Plastic products	-39.4	-41.7	-9.4	11.8	-22.4	-16.2	-48.7	-60.9	-99.6	-99.8	-99.0	-98.9	69.4	62.7
Fertilizers	90.7	89.7	3.2	73.7	95.4	96.5	84.0	67.7	28.1	58.7	-100.0	-100.0	82.0	78.7
Paper	-29.3	-27.9	-49.1	-57.3	1.3	-28.0	-50.1	-66.8	-99.2	-99.8	-99.7	-99.6	-38.1	-43.1
Rubber and articles thereof	-90.3	-87.5	-18.4	-74.6	-61.8	-51.0	-62.2	-65.5	-99.9	-99.9	-90.5	-99.8	-95.5	-95.1
Leather products	-87.2	-89.2	-61.1	-92.0	-87.9	-38.7	35.7	55.7	-99.8	-99.9	-98.5	-100.0	-98.0	-98.7
Clothing	-28.5	-17.5	-41.0	-78.7	27.8	35.7	23.3	16.0	-99.0	-99.9	-100.0	-99.9	-89.6	-90.1
Laminated textile fabric	-74.6	-71.8	-54.3	-87.7	-82.1	-64.4	-91.4	-95.4	-100.0	-95.3	-97.6	-100.0	-69.5	-58.3
Cement products	-3.3	-2.9	-37.2	-42.7	-46.2	-52.5	-36.3	-59.5	-91.9	-99.5	-100.0	-100.0	-50.1	-46.0
Iron and steel products	-84.7	-88.5	-51.1	-23.2	47.2	19.0	-85.4	-87.2	-99.4	-99.6	-98.6	-99.5	-86.0	-84.6
Aluminium and articles thereof	-12.8	-23.0	44.8	59.1	87.1	73.4	-41.2	-42.2	-99.9	-99.8	-96.4	-99.7	-6.9	-3.9
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-42.1	-59.9	-15.3	-74.4	-54.7	-38.4	19.6	22.6	-99.8	-99.5	-99.4	-99.8	-89.5	-89.5

* ((Exports - Imports) / (Exports + Imports)) × 100.

Source : International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization Database, December 2016.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2014-2015)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Sudan		Syria		Somalia		Iraq		Oman		Palestine		Qatar	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-92.8	-77.1	-79.7	-81.1	-99.8	-99.8	-99.9	-100.0	-8.4	-1.0	-6.1	46.7	-97.8	-95.8
Organic chemicals	-99.4	-99.5	-100.0	-97.5	-100.0	-100.0	-98.9	-100.0	21.8	17.2	-98.9	-100.0	60.3	66.1
Pharmaceutical products	-99.9	-99.9	-77.4	-98.5	-99.4	-100.0	-99.8	-99.9	-75.7	-79.7	-85.7	-72.2	-92.9	-95.0
Inorganic chemicals	-99.7	-99.3	-94.1	-99.7	-97.3	-97.6	-97.2	-99.7	-73.8	-78.1	-98.9	-100.0	-83.0	-94.5
Plastic products	-96.7	-97.1	-88.2	-96.3	-78.3	-98.7	-98.2	-97.7	8.9	-7.5	-46.2	-94.0	-63.7	-82.0
Fertilizers	-99.9	-100.0	-20.9	3.4	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.8	91.0	92.4	-90.5	-100.0	-83.5	-100.0
Paper	-99.7	-99.4	-90.8	-97.9	-99.3	-100.0	-99.9	-99.8	-70.7	-68.6	-67.2	-89.1	-89.3	-89.9
Rubber and articles thereof	-92.4	-99.0	-99.6	-99.6	-100.0	-99.3	-100.0	-100.0	-96.4	-82.6	-53.7	-99.8	-97.2	-95.3
Leather products	-100.0	-99.9	-93.4	-97.8	-98.6	-99.7	-99.9	-100.0	-99.6	-97.4	-66.2	-98.5	-95.2	-94.6
Clothing	-99.8	-99.9	-90.4	-97.7	-99.8	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	-74.0	-56.6	-84.3	-74.7	-70.0	-84.4
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-100.0	-98.6	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-99.4	-98.8	-100.0	31.1	-99.0
Cement products	-100.0	-99.9	50.3	9.2	-100.0	-87.2	-100.0	-100.0	-4.1	-7.8	75.2	89.7	-99.1	-98.8
Iron and steel products	-99.0	-99.2	-90.2	-98.3	-99.6	-98.6	-99.9	-100.0	-37.2	-32.1	-46.7	72.3	21.7	8.1
Aluminium and articles thereof	-85.7	-86.0	-54.6	-92.4	-95.2	-98.2	-99.9	-98.8	62.8	63.4	-40.0	-93.6	-90.8	-73.2
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-93.0	-96.5	-99.5	-99.3	-99.2	-97.5	-99.9	-99.5	-62.8	-62.5	-90.2	-99.6	-96.6	-91.9

* ((Exports - Imports) / (Exports + Imports)) × 100.

Source : International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization Database, December 2016.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2014-2015)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *															
	Comoros		Kuwait		Lebanon		Libya		Egypt		Morocco		Mauritania		Yemen	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-100.0	-100.0	-93.0	-92.2	-70.2	-63.6	-99.7	-99.8	-71.0	-89.3	-51.0	-28.8	-44.7	-44.2	-93.0	-92.0
Organic chemicals	-42.9	-87.5	67.4	75.0	-93.7	-98.2	47.5	48.0	-68.6	-91.0	-94.0	-94.6	-100.0	-100.0	-99.5	-100.0
Pharmaceutical products	-97.4	-79.3	-94.8	-95.2	-93.5	-94.2	-99.9	-100.0	-68.6	-87.0	-73.0	-68.3	-100.0	-100.0	-98.2	-97.2
Inorganic chemicals	-100.0	-100.0	-52.4	-58.8	12.1	18.1	39.1	65.4	4.2	-37.1	42.9	48.1	-100.0	-100.0	-98.0	-99.8
Plastic products	-99.4	-99.8	21.2	4.0	-68.4	-82.2	-98.8	-99.8	-33.4	-52.8	-86.0	-85.2	-100.0	-99.4	-97.5	-87.9
Fertilizers	-100.0	-100.0	94.8	91.9	13.2	11.1	29.4	77.5	64.3	55.2	77.9	76.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.1	-98.5
Paper	-100.0	-100.0	-67.2	-65.2	-55.8	-70.5	-99.8	-99.9	-63.9	-74.8	-75.3	-75.3	-100.0	-99.3	-98.4	-98.7
Rubber and articles thereof	-99.8	-100.0	-91.4	-94.4	-90.7	-55.6	-99.7	-100.0	-79.9	-74.8	-87.4	-86.5	-100.0	-99.2	-99.6	-99.8
Leather products	-100.0	-98.7	-93.6	-94.9	-73.6	-88.3	-99.8	-100.0	-90.8	-97.7	-19.8	-17.0	-100.0	-98.8	-99.3	-99.5
Clothing	-97.8	-85.5	-18.2	-63.1	-74.9	-88.2	-100.0	-100.0	42.1	16.8	36.4	57.6	-100.0	-99.4	-98.7	-99.8
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-100.0	-98.1	-98.3	-94.4	-96.7	-100.0	-99.7	-30.7	-69.5	-96.4	-97.6	-100.0	-100.0	-98.8	-100.0
Cement products	-100.0	-100.0	-63.1	-83.2	-70.1	-81.8	-99.9	-99.9	51.7	-15.9	-59.7	-69.1	-100.0	-99.9	-92.4	-96.0
Iron and steel products	-68.3	-88.8	-65.7	-83.4	-78.3	-78.2	-42.9	-40.2	-74.9	-77.8	-88.3	-90.9	-74.1	-60.7	-87.7	-91.0
Aluminium and articles thereof	-99.8	-100.0	-65.8	-73.6	-47.8	-49.3	-57.2	-37.5	24.2	-16.0	-57.3	-57.1	-100.0	-57.6	-99.5	-68.3
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-97.5	-93.7	-90.7	-91.5	-61.2	-76.3	-99.2	-98.2	-41.1	-57.9	-2.8	-1.4	-100.0	-94.1	-94.8	-97.8

* ((Exports - Imports) / (Exports + Imports)) × 100.

Source : International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization Database, December 2016.

**Annex Table (5/1): Arab and World Crude Oil Reserves
(2012-2016)**

(Billion Barrels at Year's End)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Change (%) 2015-2016
Algeria	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	0.0
Bahrain	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.0
Egypt	4.20	4.20	4.40	3.47	3.47	0.0
Iraq	145.30	145.30	143.07	143.10	143.10	0.0
Kuwait	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.0
Libya	48.50	48.40	48.42	49.52	48.36	-2.3
Oman	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.31	5.37	1.2
Qatar	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	0.0
Saudi Arabia	265.90	265.85	266.58	261.10	266.46	2.1
Sudan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.0
Syria	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.0
Tunisia	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.0
UAE	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	0.0
Yemen	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	0.0
Total Arab countries	713.4	713.2	711.9	706.5	710.7	0.60
Angola	9.06	9.01	8.42	8.42	8.27	-1.8
Ecuador	8.24	8.24	8.23	8.23	8.23	0.0
Gabon	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.0
Iran	157.30	157.80	157.53	157.53	158.40	0.6
Nigeria	37.14	37.14	37.07	37.07	37.06	0.0
Venezuela	99.40	99.40	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.0
Total non-Arab OPEC	313.1	313.6	313.3	313.3	314.0	0.23
Total OPEC	1009.6	1009.9	1008.1	1003.7	1008.6	0.49
Brazil	13.15	15.05	15.31	16.18	12.99	-19.7
Canada	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.56	4.32	-5.3
China	23.72	24.38	24.65	25.10	25.62	2.1
CIS	119.06	118.89	119.79	119.79	119.79	0.0
Of which: Azerbaijan	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.0
Kazakhstan	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	0.0
Russian Federation	80.00	80.00	80.90	80.90	80.00	-1.1
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.0
Uzbekistan	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.0
Mexico	10.26	10.07	9.81	9.71	7.64	-21.3
Norway	5.37	5.83	5.50	5.14	6.61	28.6
UK	3.10	2.98	2.98	2.75	2.56	-6.9
USA	28.95	33.40	36.50	39.90	35.27	-11.6
Rest of the world	32.70	40.41	38.57	41.83	38.71	-7.5
World total	1268.8	1283.8	1284.3	1284.7	1278.2	-0.50
Arab countries / world (%)	56.2	55.6	55.4	55.0	55.6	

* Preliminary estimates.

- Canada's oil reserves exclude unconventional reserves such as oil sands.

- World's oil reserves exclude Bitumen and extra heavy oil in Venezuela.

- 50% of the Divided Zone's oil reserves is added to each of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait oil reserves.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2016, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/2): Arab and World Natural Gas Reserves
(2012-2016)**

(Billion Cubic Meters at Year's End)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Change (%) 2015-2016
Algeria	4,504	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	0.0
Bahrain	92	92	92	92	92	0.0
Egypt	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	0.0
Iraq	3,694	3,694	3,694	3,694	3,694	0.0
Kuwait	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	0.0
Libya	1,532	1,532	1,532	1,495	1,495	0.0
Oman	705	705	705	705	705	0.0
Qatar	24,400	24,400	24,400	24,299	24,299	0.0
Saudi Arabia	8,234	8,234	8,316	8,489	8,588	1.2
Sudan	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
Syria	285	285	285	285	285	0.0
Tunisia	65	65	65	65	65	0.0
UAE	6,091	6,091	6,091	6,091	6,091	0.0
Yemen	479	479	479	479	479	0.0
Total Arab countries	54,136	54,137	54,219	54,254	54,353	0.2
Angola	275	275	275	308	308	0.0
Ecuador	6	6	6	11	11	-0.8
Gabon	28	28	28	28	28	0.0
Iran	33,780	33,780	34,020	34,020	33,499	-1.5
Nigeria	5,118	5,118	5,111	5,111	5,284	3.4
Venezuela	5,563	5,562	5,581	5,701	5,701	0.0
Total non-Arab OPEC	44,770	44,769	45,021	45,179	44,832	-0.8
Total OPEC	95,009	95,009	95,343	95,536	95,288	-0.3
Brazil	396	389	476	471	430	-8.7
Canada	1,930	1,889	2,033	1,996	2,182	9.3
China	4,006	4,406	4,643	4,945	5,194	5.0
CIS	61,675	61,675	61,675	61,675	61,675	0.0
Of which: Azerbaijan	991	991	991	991	991	0.0
Kazakhstan	2,407	2,407	2,407	2,407	2,407	0.0
Russian Federation	47,806	47,806	47,806	47,806	47,806	0.0
Turkmenistan	7,504	7,504	7,504	7,504	7,504	0.0
Uzbekistan	1,841	1,841	1,841	1,841	1,841	0.0
Mexico	488	484	469	424	358	-15.5
Norway	2,070	2,049	2,049	1,922	1,856	-3.4
UK	246	241	241	205	207	0.9
USA	9,877	8,723	9,579	10,441	8,300	-20.5
Rest of the world	15,297	17,851	15,501	15,411	16,504	7.1
World total	194,891	196,613	195,905	196,922	195,892	-0.5
Arab countries / world (%)	27.8	27.5	27.7	27.6	27.7	

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (5/3): Arab and World Crude Oil Production
(2012-2016)**

(Thousand Barrels/Day)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Change (%) 2015-2016
Algeria	1,203.0	1,203.0	1,193.0	1,157.0	1,146.0	-1.0
Bahrain	173.0	197.0	202.0	201.5	200.2	-0.6
Egypt	571.5	579.6	593.4	596.2	595.0	-0.2
Iraq	2,942.0	2,980.0	3,110.0	3,482.0	4,630.0	33.0
Kuwait	2,977.6	2,924.9	2,866.8	2,858.8	2,954.3	3.3
Libya	1,454.0	993.3	480.0	401.5	374.0	-6.8
Oman	813.2	841.0	857.0	882.0	908.0	2.9
Qatar	736.0	724.0	709.0	664.0	655.0	-1.4
Saudi Arabia	9,763.4	9,640.0	9,701.0	10,191.0	10,459.0	2.6
Sudan	99.7	117.8	122.0	105.0	102.0	-2.9
Syria	170.0	31.0	10.0	9.7	8.0	-17.8
Tunisia	66.8	62.7	54.2	49.7	46.8	-5.8
UAE	2,652.5	2,797.0	2,794.0	2,971.0	3,075.0	3.5
Yemen	180.1	158.8	140.4	44.0	27.0	-38.6
Total Arab countries	23,802.8	23,250.1	22,832.8	23,613.4	25,180.3	6.6
Angola	1,704.0	1,701.2	1,652.0	1,767.0	1,715.0	-2.9
Ecuador	503.6	526.4	557.0	543.0	550.0	1.3
Gabon	242.0	234.1	231.3	220.0	220.0	0.0
Iran	3,739.8	3,575.0	3,121.0	3,152.0	3,592.0	14.0
Nigeria	1,954.1	1,753.0	1,807.0	1,748.0	1,518.0	-13.2
Venezuela	2,803.9	2,789.0	2,683.0	2,654.0	2,403.0	-9.5
Total non-Arab OPEC	10,947.4	10,578.7	10,051.3	10,084.0	9,998.0	-0.9
Total OPEC	32,675.9	31,840.9	30,905.1	31,809.3	33,291.3	4.7
Brazil	2,017.5	2,029.0	2,224.5	2,429.0	2,439.0	0.4
Canada	2,339.5	2,504.2	2,777.8	3,696.0	3,600.0	-2.6
China	4,228.1	4,175.0	4,201.0	4,292.4	4,050.0	-5.6
CIS	12,792.0	13,315.0	13,400.0	13,412.1	13,582.2	1.3
Of which: Azerbaijan	861.3	815.0	792.9	838.5	838.0	-0.1
Kazakhstan	1,559.5	1,398.5	1,361.4	1,581.0	1,550.0	-2.0
Russian Federation	9,935.0	10,047.3	10,087.1	10,622.2	10,834.0	2.0
Turkmenistan	215.4	229.0	235.0	231.0	228.0	-1.3
Uzbekistan	70.0	68.0	72.0	63.7	61.0	-4.2
Mexico	2,553.9	2,531.5	2,434.2	2,307.5	2,230.0	-3.4
Norway	1,604.5	1,517.0	1,524.0	1,603.7	1,600.0	-0.2
UK	869.0	798.0	768.0	893.6	977.7	9.4
USA	6,504.2	7,449.5	8,467.4	9,415.0	8,800.0	-6.5
Rest of the world	6,156.8	7,025.7	7,741.3	6,637.4	6,467.7	-2.6
World Oil Production	73,815.7	75,173.7	76,422.3	78,384.1	78,924.9	0.7
Arab countries / world (%)	32.2	30.9	29.9	30.1	31.9	

* Preliminary estimates.

- 50% of the Divided Zone's oil production is added to each of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait oil production.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (5/4): Arab and World Marketed Natural Gas
(2012-2016)**

	(Million Cubic Meters/Year)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Change (%) 2015-2016
Algeria	85,700	81,500	83,300	83,041	93,152	12.2
Bahrain	13,800	14,700	15,400	21,286	22,351	5.0
Egypt	58,800	56,400	48,800	44,328	42,102	-5.0
Iraq	7,600	8,600	9,000	7,685	10,416	35.5
Kuwait	14,300	16,300	15,000	16,909	17,291	2.3
Libya	18,100	18,300	18,415	15,493	15,571	0.5
Oman	28,692	29,950	29,800	31,824	32,779	3.0
Qatar	204,000	204,600	174,100	181,444	182,830	0.8
Saudi Arabia	99,300	100,030	102,400	104,450	110,860	6.1
Syria	5,800	5,300	3,700	4,300	3,870	-10.0
Tunisia	1,860	2,790	2,600	2,475	2,180	-11.9
UAE	54,300	54,600	54,200	60,181	61,084	1.5
Yemen	7,000	9,900	9,300	2,700	700	-74.1
Total Arab countries	599,252	602,970	566,015	576,116	595,185	3.3
Angola	760	925	700	773	1,919	148.4
Ecuador	517	515	580	497	530	6.7
Gabon	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	202,431	199,293	212,800	226,673	226,905	0.1
Nigeria	42,571	38,411	43,840	45,148	42,562	-5.7
Venezuela	22,726	21,820	21,878	26,004	27,718	6.6
Total non-Arab OPEC	269,005	260,964	279,798	299,095	299,634	0.2
Total OPEC	705,005	700,194	691,313		730,454	5.7
Canada	156,000	156,100	162,000	164,010	174,051	6.1
China	107,200	117,100	134,500	133,279	136,628	2.5
CIS	764,300	776,500	760,300	832,861	841,845	1.1
Of which: Azerbaijan	15,600	16,200	16,900	19,365	18,773	-3.1
Kazakhstan	18,400	18,500	19,300	21,158	22,004	4.0
Russian Federation	592,300	604,800	578,700	637,386	642,242	0.8
Turkmenistan	62,300	62,300	69,300	80,162	81,765	2.0
Uzbekistan	56,900	56,900	57,300	55,700	57,700	3.6
Mexico	56,900	58,200	58,100	45,984	41,227	-10.3
Norway	114,700	108,700	108,800	120,589	120,193	-0.3
UK	59,700	36,500	36,600	41,201	43,022	4.4
USA	681,200	687,600	728,300	767,900	751,063	-2.2
Rest of the world	664,935	643,000	704,700	664,863	671,622	1.0
World total	3,473,192	3,447,634	3,539,113	3,645,898	3,674,470	0.8
Arab countries / world (%)	17.3	17.5	16.0	15.8	16.2	

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (S/5): Energy Consumption in Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

(Thousand Barrels of Oil per Day)

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016 ⁽¹⁾	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Petroleum products ⁽²⁾	6,444	46.7	6,655	47.3	6,708	47.4	7,098	49.3	7,200	48.8
Natural gas	7,092	51.4	7,149	50.8	7,172	50.7	7,055	49.0	7,300	49.5
Hydroelectricity	95	0.7	96	0.7	99	0.7	97	0.7	97	0.7
Coal	158	1.1	162	1.2	162	1.1	153	1.1	152	1.0
Total Energy	13,789	100	14,062	100	14,141	100	14,403	100	14,749	100
Annual Change (Thousand boe/d)	518		274		79		262		346	
Percentage Change (%)	3.9		2.0		0.6		1.9		2.4	

⁽¹⁾ Estimated data, the total may not add up due to rounding.

⁽²⁾ Petroleum products include crude oil used in power plants.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (S/1).

**Annex Table (5/6): World Oil Inventories, (End of Period)
(2012-2016)**

	(Million Barrels)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	
Total Commercial Of which:						
Industrial countries	4,925	4,833	5,202	5,881	6,061	
Rest of the World	2,664	2,567	2,737	2,986	3,017	
Inventory aboard tankers	2,261	2,266	2,465	2,895	3,044	
Total Strategic Storage	959	1,049	1,044	1,164	1,250	
Total World (Commercial & Strategic)	1,831	1,743	1,846	1,860	1,876	
OECD Commercial (Days Supply)	7,715	7,625	8,092	8,905	9,186	
Total Commercial (Days Supply)	58.1	55.6	58.2	63.2	63.3	
Total Commercial (Days Supply)	53.8	52.0	54.1	60.6	61.6	

* Preliminary data.

Source: Economics Department, OAPPEC; Oil Market Intelligence, Various Issues.

**Annex Table (5/7): Spot Price of OPEC Basket of Crudes *
(2012-2016)**

	(US Dollar per Barrel)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	111.8	109.3	104.7	44.4	26.5
February	117.5	112.8	105.4	54.1	28.7
March	123.0	106.4	104.2	52.5	34.7
April	118.2	101.1	104.3	57.3	37.9
May	108.1	100.7	105.4	62.2	43.2
June	94.0	101.0	107.9	60.2	45.8
July	99.6	104.5	105.6	54.2	42.7
August	109.5	107.5	100.8	45.5	43.1
September	110.7	108.7	96.0	44.8	42.9
October	108.4	106.7	85.1	45.0	47.9
November	106.9	105.0	75.6	40.5	43.2
December	106.6	107.7	59.5	33.6	51.7
First quarter	117.4	109.5	104.7	50.3	30.0
Second quarter	106.8	100.9	105.9	59.9	42.3
Third quarter	106.6	106.9	100.8	48.2	42.9
Fourth quarter	107.3	106.5	73.4	39.7	47.6
Annual average	109.5	105.9	96.3	49.5	40.7

* The reference basket of OPEC currently includes twelve types of crude oil; The crudes of Member States are weighted according to weights that take into account the production and exports of Member States.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (5/8): Nominal and Real Prices of Crude Oil
(2000-2016)**

	(US Dollar per Barrel)		
	Nominal Price	Index* (2000=100)	Constant 2000 Prices
2000	27.6	100.0	27.6
2001	23.1	101.8	22.7
2002	24.3	103.4	23.5
2003	28.2	105.1	26.8
2004	36	107.2	33.6
2005	50.6	109.5	46.2
2006	61	111.8	54.6
2007	69.1	114.3	60.5
2008	94.4	116.5	81.0
2009	61	117.3	52.0
2010	77.4	118.4	65.4
2011	107.5	120.0	89.6
2012	109.5	121.5	90.1
2013	105.9	123.0	86.1
2014	96.3	124.6	77.2
2015	49.5	126.1	39.3
2016 **	40.7	127.3	32.0

* The index represents the GDP Deflator of industrial countries as published by the IMF.

**Preliminary data.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex (5/9) : Domestic prices of oil products in some Arab countries,
at the end of 2016**

(liter / local currency)

	Currency	Motor Gasoline		Household kerosene	Oil Gas/Diesel	LPG*
		Super	Normal			
UAE	Dirham	1.80	1.69	3.25	1.81	49.00
Bahrain	Dinar	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.12	1.20
Tunisia	Dinar	1.65	...	1.14	1.42	...
Algeria	Dinar	34.42	28.45	...	18.76	9.00
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	0.90	0.75	0.61	0.45	0.72
Syria	Pounds	225.00	...	150.00	180.00	2,500.00
Iraq	Dinar	750.00	450.00	150.00	400.00	5,000.00
Qatar	Riyal	1.30	1.40	0.80	1.40	15.00
Kuwait	Dinar	0.17	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.75
Libya	Dinar	...	0.15	0.09	0.15	1.50
Egypt	Pounds	6.25	2.35	2.35	2.35	15.00
Jordan	Dinar	0.76	0.58	0.44	0.44	7.00 **

* Cylinder device 12 kg

** Cylinder device 12.5 kg

Source: Sources of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (5/10): Value of Oil Exports in OAPEC Member Countries
(2012-2016)**

	(Million US dollars)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	
UAE	93,613	94,495	76,447	50,193	43,449	
Bahrain	7,269	7,216	6,034	3,079	2,534	
Algeria	34,662	29,807	26,976	13,661	11,352	
Saudi Arabia	337,449	321,888	284,424	152,910	136,179	
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	92,685	90,411	81,740	49,695	58,023	
Qatar	21,014	18,162	21,511	9,404	7,542	
Kuwait	80,814	79,632	69,612	34,752	30,752	
Libya	41,705	27,659	7,821	3,581	2,642	
Egypt	4,770	4,590	4,175	2,155	1,774	
Sudan (North & South)	2,400	4,059	4,583	2,358	1,473	
Oman	30,669	32,096	30,900	17,800	12,348	
Yemen **	3,496	2,663	...	...	...
Total (Current Price)	750,546	712,678	614,223	339,588	308,068	
Total (Real Price 2000=100) ***	617,733	579,413	492,956	269,301	242,002	

* Preliminary data.

** Central Bank of Yemen

*** Real prices represent revenues adjusted to the GDP Deflator of industrial countries as published by the IMF.
Source: Sources of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (6/1): Public Revenues and Grants of the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

	Total Revenues and Grants (Million US Dollars)						Percentage Change 2015-2016 (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2012		2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	
	Total Arab Countries	1,037,613	1,016,726	963,447	693,810	569,713		-17.9	39.1	37.4	35.1	28.5	24.3
Jordan	7,187	8,122	10,251	9,529	9,920	4.1	23.2	24.1	28.6	25.4	25.6	
UAE	103,263	110,954	112,970	105,351	99,088	-5.9	27.7	28.6	28.1	28.5	27.1	
Bahrain	8,063	7,823	8,217	5,578	5,428	-2.7	26.2	24.0	24.6	17.9	17.0	
Tunisia	14,324	12,205	12,189	10,274	10,452	1.7	31.8	26.4	25.7	23.8	24.8	
Algeria	81,743	76,637	70,989	50,794	46,062	-9.3	39.1	36.5	33.2	30.8	29.5	
Djibouti	413	528	559	615	665	8.0	30.5	36.3	35.2	36.2	36.4	
Saudi Arabia	332,395	307,342	277,371	163,876	146,933	-10.3	45.2	41.2	36.7	25.0	22.7	
Sudan	6,212	6,183	8,065	9,213	9,518	3.3	10.0	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.2	
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	102,759	97,633	90,383	46,353	44,036	-5.0	55.3	47.1	46.9	30.1	27.9	
Oman	35,034	36,160	36,680	23,576	19,781	-16.1	45.7	45.8	45.3	33.8	29.8	
Qatar *	82,673	94,164	90,337	49,605	39,698	-20.0	44.2	47.4	43.8	30.1	26.0	
Comoros	169	274	168	187	189	0.9	29.6	44.2	25.5	27.3	26.6	
Kuwait *	108,800	113,590	111,980	85,147	45,211	-46.9	70.6	65.3	64.3	52.3	39.5	
Lebanon	9,396	9,420	10,879	9,569	9,923	3.7	21.4	20.5	22.7	19.4	19.6	
Libya	55,660	42,885	16,963	8,597	6,218	-27.7	69.7	82.5	69.8	41.6	35.8	
Egypt **	50,532	54,238	65,538	85,020	49,008	-42.4	18.1	18.8	21.4	25.6	18.3	
Morocco	26,256	27,216	28,533	24,655	25,081	1.7	26.7	25.5	25.9	24.4	24.2	
Mauritania	1,544	1,408	992	1,252	1,341	7.1	29.3	25.0	18.5	26.1	28.5	
Yemen	11,191	9,946	10,384	4,619	1,161	-74.9	34.9	28.6	30.5	19.2	7.6	

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Fiscal year ending March 31.

** Fiscal year ending June 30.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/2): Hydrocarbon Revenues of Arab Oil and Natural Gas Exporting Countries
(2015-2016)**

	Hydrocarbon Revenues (Million US Dollars)		Percentage Change 2015-2016 (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾		2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	370,649	259,224	-30.1	53.4	45.5	15.2	11.0
UAE	44,932	43,975	-2.1	42.6	44.4	12.1	11.9
Bahrain	4,851	4,529	-6.6	87.0	83.4	15.6	14.6
Tunisia	76	165	115.7	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.4
Algeria	23,625	16,271	-31.1	46.5	35.3	14.3	9.9
Saudi Arabia	119,051	91,467	-23.2	72.6	62.3	18.2	14.0
Sudan	778	482	-38.1	8.4	5.1	0.8	0.5
Iraq	45,206	30,250	-33.1	97.5	68.7	29.4	19.6
Oman	17,420	13,332	-23.5	73.9	67.4	24.9	19.1
Qatar	24,826	11,346	-54.3	50.0	28.6	15.1	6.9
Kuwait	76,866	40,043	-47.9	90.3	88.6	47.2	35.0
Libya	7,666	4,822	-37.1	89.2	77.5	37.1	23.3
Egypt	4,272	2,388	-44.1	5.0	4.9	1.3	0.7
Yemen	1,042	116	-88.9	22.6	10.0	4.3	0.5

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Note: Hydrocarbon revenues include oil and natural gas revenues.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/3): Tax Revenues of the Arab Countries
(2015-2016)**

	Tax Revenues (Million US Dollars)		Percentage Change 2015-2016 (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾		2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	162,768	159,947	-1.7	23.5	28.1	6.7	6.8
Jordan	5,847	6,000	2.6	61.4	60.5	15.6	15.5
UAE	10,576	11,709	10.7	10.0	11.8	2.9	3.2
Bahrain	263	250	-4.9	4.7	4.6	0.8	0.8
Tunisia	9,421	9,594	1.8	91.7	91.8	21.8	22.8
Algeria	23,437	22,134	-5.6	46.1	48.1	14.2	14.2
Djibouti	319	353	10.4	51.9	53.1	18.8	19.3
Saudi Arabia	21,775	22,133	1.6	13.3	15.1	3.3	3.4
Sudan	6,021	7,841	30.2	65.4	82.4	6.2	6.8
Iraq	1,084	1,238	14.2	2.3	2.8	0.7	0.8
Oman	2,436	3,064	25.8	10.3	15.5	3.5	4.6
Qatar	7,171	8,681	21.1	14.5	21.9	4.4	5.7
Comoros	97	99	2.3	52.0	52.7	14.2	14.0
Kuwait	1,435	1,611	12.3	1.7	3.6	1.3	1.5
Lebanon	6,848	7,030	2.7	71.6	70.8	13.9	13.9
Libya	519	565	8.9	6.0	9.1	2.5	3.3
Egypt	41,651	34,879	-16.3	49.0	71.2	12.5	13.0
Morocco	20,959	21,653	3.3	85.0	86.3	20.7	20.9
Mauritania	830	845	1.9	66.2	63.0	17.3	17.9
Yemen	2,079	267	-87.2	45.0	23.0	8.6	1.8

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/4): Structure of Public Revenues of the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
Hydrocarbon Revenues	75.6	74.0	69.1	53.4	45.5
Tax Revenues	15.7	16.5	17.7	23.5	28.1
Taxes on Income and Profits	6.0	6.0	6.6	9.1	10.8
Taxes on Goods and Services	5.1	5.8	6.0	8.8	10.8
Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.6	4.2
Other Taxes and Fees	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.3
Non-tax Revenues	5.0	5.3	6.8	7.9	15.8
Other Revenues *	3.1	3.9	4.7	11.7	10.2
Grants	0.6	0.3	1.7	3.5	0.5
Total Revenues and Grants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Investment income and capital revenues .

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/5) : The structure of Tax Revenues of the Arab Countries
(2015-2016)**

	2015						2016 ⁽¹⁾					
	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million of US Dollars)	Tax Revenues (Million of US Dollars)	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million of US Dollars)	
Jordan	18.0	67.1	8.0	6.9	5,847	5,847	19.4	67.8	7.3	5.5	6,000	
UAE	38.0	32.0	29.0	1.0	10,576	10,576	36.0	29.0	31.0	4.0	11,709	
Bahrain	...	20.2	79.8	...	263	263	...	26.6	73.4	...	250	
Tunisia	42.3	37.9	10.0	9.8	9,421	9,421	43.0	39.0	11.0	7.0	9,594	
Algeria	43.9	35.0	17.5	3.6	23,437	23,437	45.6	35.4	15.2	3.9	22,134	
Djibouti	45.6	48.1	6.3	...	319	319	42.0	40.0	10.0	8.0	353	
Saudi Arabia	17.9	33.0	31.8	17.3	21,775	21,775	18.4	34.7	31.3	15.6	22,133	
Sudan	8.3	56.3	34.8	0.6	6,021	6,021	7.2	73.1	19.1	0.6	7,841	
Iraq	71.1	20.2	...	8.7	1,084	1,084	64.0	34.0	...	2.0	1,238	
Oman	45.1	13.0	22.1	19.8	2,436	2,436	48.1	16.0	25.0	10.9	3,064	
Qatar	98.0	...	2.0	...	7,171	7,171	97.6	...	...	2.4	8,681
Comoros	...	83.0	17.0	...	97	97	...	77.9	19.3	2.8	99	
Kuwait	31.8	3.8	62.5	1.9	1,436	1,436	34.5	8.0	55.0	2.5	1,610	
Lebanon	28.0	36.0	20.0	16.1	6,848	6,848	28.5	35.6	20.0	16.0	7,030	
Libya	93.6	...	6.4	...	519	519	91.8	...	8.2	...	565	
Egypt	42.4	40.2	7.1	10.2	41,651	41,651	41.1	39.9	8.0	11.1	34,879	
Morocco	40.0	48.0	4.0	8.0	20,959	20,959	40.0	49.0	4.0	7.0	21,653	
Mauritania	19.4	50.7	11.9	18.0	830	830	32.4	50.6	16.3	0.8	845	
Yemen	52.8	31.2	14.1	1.9	2,079	2,079	40.8	32.5	14.1	12.6	267	

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/6): Public Expenditures and Net Public Lending of the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

	Public Expenditures (Million US Dollars)						Percentage Change 2015-2016 (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2012		2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	
Total Arab Countries	897,696	949,538	910,034	907,682	804,185	- 11.4	33.9	35.0	33.2	37.2	34.3	
Jordan	9,687	9,962	10,978	10,839	11,246	3.8	31.3	29.6	30.6	28.8	29.1	
UAE	98,036	101,663	94,298	111,940	112,349	0.4	26.3	26.2	23.5	30.2	30.7	
Bahrain	8,661	8,908	9,427	9,579	10,226	6.8	28.2	27.4	28.2	30.8	32.1	
Tunisia	15,449	14,288	12,985	12,956	11,187	- 13.7	34.3	30.9	27.3	30.0	26.6	
Algeria	91,871	78,685	87,301	96,642	68,474	- 29.1	44.0	37.5	40.8	58.5	43.9	
Djibouti	485	509	745	861	661	- 23.3	35.9	35.0	46.9	50.7	36.2	
Saudi Arabia	232,881	248,560	259,248	253,857	230,667	- 9.1	31.6	33.3	34.3	38.8	35.7	
Sudan	8,831	7,358	8,929	12,709	11,412	- 10.2	14.2	11.5	11.4	13.1	9.8	
Iraq	90,176	102,168	71,661	47,578	51,458	8.2	48.5	49.3	37.2	30.9	32.6	
Oman	35,254	36,358	36,454	35,693	31,928	- 10.5	46.0	46.1	45.0	51.1	48.2	
Qatar*	56,491	65,227	53,445	50,571	53,874	6.5	30.2	32.8	25.9	30.7	35.3	
Comoros	154	153	170	193	229	18.8	26.9	24.8	25.8	28.2	32.4	
Kuwait*	61,197	67,581	66,544	77,338	60,504	- 21.8	39.7	38.8	39.2	45.0	52.8	
Lebanon	13,393	13,627	13,912	13,461	14,848	10.3	30.5	29.6	29.1	27.2	29.3	
Libya	49,237	55,122	34,539	33,999	20,828	- 38.7	61.7	106.1	142.1	164.6	120.0	
Egypt**	78,277	91,352	102,187	100,263	80,967	- 19.2	28.0	31.7	33.4	30.1	30.2	
Morocco	33,265	33,865	33,956	28,871	29,217	1.2	33.8	31.7	30.8	28.5	28.2	
Mauritania	1,433	1,456	1,521	1,567	1,367	- 12.8	27.2	25.8	28.3	32.7	29.0	
Yemen	12,916	12,697	11,736	8,766	2,744	- 68.7	40.3	36.6	34.5	36.5	18.1	

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Fiscal year ending March 31. ** Fiscal year ending June 30.

Note: Public expenditures of Kuwait are classified as current expenditures, capital expenditures, and expenditure on construction, land acquisition and non-movable assets.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/7): Current and Capital Expenditures of the Arab Countries
(2015-2016)**

(Millions of US Dollars)

	2015						2016 ⁽¹⁾					
	Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*	Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*		
	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change		Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change			
Total Arab Countries	674,571	0.1	234,509	-1.3	906,080	-10.8	599,290	203,846	803,136			
Jordan	9,348	-1.4	1,492	-3.6	10,840	4.5	9,768.1	1,451	11,220			
UAE	97,512	17.9	14,428	24.4	111,940	-3.1	94,313.3	17,835	112,349			
Bahrain	8,395	3.2	1,184	-8.2	9,579	6.6	8,947.8	1,278	10,226			
Tunisia	10,133	-0.3	2,823	0.2	12,956	-14.4	8,671.3	2,515	11,187			
Algeria	57,311	0.9	37,727	23.6	95,038	-26.8	41,943.8	25,508	67,451			
Djibouti	399	-18.9	463	82.5	861	-23.3	306.0	355	661			
Saudi Arabia	144,851	-2.1	109,006	-2.1	253,857	-2.1	141,866.7	88,800	230,667			
Sudan	11,104	40.4	1,605	56.9	12,709	-7.2	10,299.0	1,113	11,412			
Iraq	39,659	-21.1	7,919	-63.0	47,578	3.8	41,166.4	10,292	51,458			
Oman	18,869	-11.5	16,824	11.2	35,693	5.2	19,855.4	12,073	31,928			
Qatar	34,302	-9.9	16,269	6.0	50,571	-0.4	34,148.4	19,725	53,874			
Comoros	117	3.8	76	32.2	193	18.9	139.1	90	229			
Kuwait**	71,244	17.7	6,094	0.9	77,338	-24.9	53,534.8	6,969	60,504			
Lebanon	12,721	-3.4	740	0.3	13,461	9.7	13,953.0	895	14,848			
Libya	30,525	-1.4	3,474	-2.7	33,999	-35.1	19,816.3	1,012	20,828			
Egypt	92,703	-0.4	7,560	-0.4	100,263	-20.1	74,110.9	6,856	80,967			
Morocco	22,860	-17.5	6,011	-3.8	28,871	-0.4	22,769.0	6,448	29,217			
Mauritania	961	2.0	607	4.9	1,567	-15.3	814.1	553	1,367			
Yemen	8,557	-23.2	209	-65.1	8,766	-68.8	2,667.1	77	2,744			

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Represents the sum of current and capital expenditures, while public expenditures includes this total in addition to net public lending.

** The current expenditures item includes social security transfers, while the capital expenditures item includes expenditure on construction, land acquisition and non-movable assets.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/8): Structure of Public Expenditures in the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
Current Expenditures	77.1	76.0	73.7	74.0	74.5
Capital Expenditures	22.9	23.8	26.1	25.8	25.3
Net Public Lending	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Public Expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2012-2016)**

	Expenditure on Public Services										Expenditure on Defence and Security					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾						
Total Arab Countries	27.0	24.1	28.6	29.8	25.9	23.5	22.7	19.7	21.1	19.9						
Jordan	1.6	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.9	28.3	29.4	28.6	25.1	26.0						
UAE	45.4	...	...	...	...	9.2	...	...	...	...		
Bahrain	11.0	11.6	15.0	14.2	...	31.6	31.2	27.8	26.4	...						
Tunisia	7.4	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	12.0	14.0	13.0	14.0	14.0						
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	23.5	...	...	...	...	4.8	...	...	...	...		
Saudi Arabia	20.7	20.7	...	...	...	32.7	32.7	...	...	...			
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	29.4	27.3	34.7	29.6	41.9	20.0	21.4	22.5	30.7	43.5						
Oman	12.9	...	...	...	...	21.7	...	44.2	43.9	...		
Qatar	68.1	65.6	69.7	64.2	...	11.6	10.2	14.3	19.8	...						
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	16.2	17.4	17.5	18.9	21.3	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.9	9.5						
Lebanon	13.7	13.4	12.5	14.2	13.4	13.9	18.5	13.0	14.9	13.9						
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	22.0	...	...	...	...		
Egypt	30.7	32.2	31.9	30.1	30.1	11.6	10.6	10.7	12.0	12.0						
Morocco	5.0	6.0	...	...	...	31.1	31.1	...	...	...			
Mauritania	13.0	13.0	12.0	10.2	10.2	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.0						
Yemen	17.7	19.2	21.8	28.3	...	14.1	13.0	15.1	19.7	...						

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2012-2016)**

	Expenditure on Social Services						Expenditure on Economic Affairs					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Total Arab Countries	33.6	35.7	35.6	34.0	41.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	9.8	8.8		
Jordan	56.8	52.1	49.1	42.5	43.0	3.8	4.5	7.1	4.8	5.5		
UAE	30.3	...	...	...	...	13.2	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	43.4	40.5	41.1	42.0	...	10.6	16.5	15.5	16.5	...		
Tunisia	52.4	50.4	51.4	52.0	52.0	23.2	22.2	23.2	24.0	24.0		
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	36.0	38.0	...	...	...	9.0	9.0	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	21.1	23.9	26.4	27.2	38.5	0.0	14.8	12.4	7.3	10.3		
Oman	31.9	...	...	...	...	1.5	...	...	...	...
Qatar	14.9	16.8	10.8	10.1	...	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.7	...		
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	29.4	38.1	41.4	40.8	41.0	26.3	25.8	23.5	23.7	17.2		
Lebanon	10.3	15.4	19.1	20.1	16.8	31.1	41.5	27.5	24.3	11.7		
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	...	...	...	...
Egypt	53.4	53.5	53.7	54.0	54.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0		
Morocco	37.4	38.4	...	...	...	4.9	4.8	...	...	...
Mauritania	34.0	36.0	37.0	38.5	38.5	27.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	29.0		
Yemen	22.5	29.9	19.6	25.5	...	14.8	5.2	5.5	7.2	...		

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2012-2016)**

	Other Expenditures						2016 ⁽¹⁾
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 ⁽¹⁾	
Total Arab Countries	5.6	6.7	5.2	5.3	3.9	3.9	
Jordan	9.5	12.2	13.7	13.8	12.1	12.1	
UAE	1.9	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	...	...
Tunisia	...	6.0	6.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	2.6	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	1.6	1.4	...	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	12.3	12.6	3.9	5.3	7.5	7.5	
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	3.8	5.8	3.6	4.1	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	9.5	10.4	9.3	8.8	11.0	11.0	
Lebanon	31.0	37.9	17.2	26.5	16.4	16.4	
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	
Morocco	21.6	20.6	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	6.0	5.0	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Yemen	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.8	...	...

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/10): Overall Deficit/Surplus in the Arab Countries' Fiscal Balances
(2012-2016)**

	Overall Fiscal Deficit/Surplus (Million US dollars)						As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	
Total Arab Countries	139,917	67,188	53,413	-213,873	-234,472		5.3	2.5	1.9	-8.8	-10.0	
Jordan	-2,500	-1,840	-727	-1,310	-1,326		-8.1	-5.5	-2.0	-3.5	-3.4	
UAE	5,228	9,291	18,673	-6,590	-13,261		1.4	2.4	4.6	-1.8	-3.6	
Bahrain	-599	-1,085	-1,210	-4,001	-4,798		-1.9	-3.3	-3.6	-12.9	-15.1	
Tunisia	-1,125	-2,083	-796	-2,682	-734		-2.5	-4.5	-1.7	-6.2	-1.7	
Algeria	-10,129	-2,048	-16,312	-45,847	-22,412		-4.8	-1.0	-7.6	-27.8	-14.4	
Djibouti	-72	18	-187	-246	4		-5.3	1.3	-11.8	-14.5	0.2	
Saudi Arabia	99,514	58,782	18,123	-89,981	-83,733		13.5	7.9	2.4	-13.8	-13.0	
Sudan	-2,619	-1,175	-865	-3,496	-1,894		-4.2	-1.8	-1.1	-3.6	-1.6	
Iraq	12,583	-4,535	18,722	-1,224	-7,422		6.8	-2.2	9.7	-0.8	4.7	
Oman	-220	-198	227	-12,117	-12,147		-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-17.4	-18.3	
Qatar	26,182	28,937	36,892	-966	-14,176		14.0	14.6	17.9	-0.6	-9.3	
Comoros	15	120	-2	-6	-41		2.7	19.5	-0.3	-0.9	-5.8	
Kuwait	47,603	46,009	45,436	7,809	-15,293		27.2	25.5	27.7	6.8	-13.8	
Lebanon	-3,998	-4,207	-3,034	-3,892	-4,925		-9.1	-9.1	-6.3	-7.9	-9.7	
Libya	6,422	-12,237	-17,575	-25,402	-14,609		8.0	-23.5	-72.3	-123.0	-84.1	
Egypt	-27,745	-37,114	-36,649	-15,244	-31,959		-9.9	-12.9	-12.0	-4.6	-11.9	
Morocco	-7,009	-6,649	-5,423	-4,216	-4,136		-7.1	-6.2	-4.9	-4.2	-4.0	
Mauritania	111	-48	-529	-315	-26		2.1	-0.9	-9.8	-6.6	-0.6	
Yemen	-1,725	-2,751	-1,352	-4,148	-1,583		-5.4	-7.9	-4.0	-17.3	-10.4	

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/11): Outstanding Gross Domestic Public Debt
(2015-2016)**

(Million US Dollars)

	2015		2016 *		Rate of Change of Outstanding Domestic Debt (%)
	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%) **	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%) **	
Total Arab Countries	424,134	50.8	3	435142.9	55.6
Jordan	21,842	58.1	6	22276.9	57.5
Bahrain	9,336	30.0	8	9579.2	30.1
Tunisia	10,101	23.4	4	9370.3	22.3
Sudan	9,500	9.8	5.6	10956.0	9.4
Kuwait	5,233	4.6	-3	10672.0	9.6
Lebanon	43,218	87.4	6	46784.7	92.2
Egypt	263,535	79.2	1	259366.3	96.7
Morocco	49,985	49.4	-12	54743.0	52.8
Mauritania	765	15.9	-9	776.4	16.5
Yemen ***	10,618	44.2	-20	10618.0	69.8

* Actual preliminary figures.

** Percentage of GDP to total Arab countries included in annex 6/11.

*** The Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt in 2016 is as in 2015, due to the absence of data on domestic public debt in 2016 due to local developments in Yemen.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (7/1): Annual Growth Rates of Domestic Liquidity
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Arab Countries	11.11	13.81	10.21	5.76	7.88
Jordan	3.43	9.69	6.86	8.09	4.02
U.A.E.	2.41	23.33	7.91	5.45	3.26
Bahrain	4.05	8.20	6.51	2.95	1.24
Tunisia	7.48	7.10	8.20	5.32	8.09
Algeria	10.94	8.41	14.61	0.13	1.76
Djibouti	8.07	7.80	6.38	18.64	6.33
Saudi Arabia	13.91	10.86	11.92	2.59	0.75
Sudan	40.17	13.27	17.00	20.46	29.00
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	4.56	16.18	3.48	-8.96	6.76
Oman	10.73	8.89	15.87	10.02	1.84
Qatar	22.93	19.59	10.60	3.44	-4.57
Kuwait	7.00	9.97	3.36	1.67	3.58
Lebanon	6.97	6.88	5.90	5.06	7.43
Libya	11.21	8.28	0.57	13.26	22.54
Egypt	12.35	18.89	15.77	18.61	39.00
Morocco	3.88	3.67	5.33	7.01	4.45
Mauritania	10.49	13.60	8.62	10.00	5.97
Yemen	21.54	12.51	0.15	4.27	2.16

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries.

**Annex Table (7/2): Components of Domestic Liquidity
(2012-2016)**

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money
Total Arab Countries	49.82	50.16	50.07	49.90	50.23	49.75	48.91	51.06	49.45	50.55
Jordan	28.91	71.09	30.73	69.27	31.57	68.43	31.26	68.74	31.59	68.41
U.A.E.	35.07	64.93	36.39	63.61	38.75	61.25	38.50	61.50	38.67	61.33
Bahrain	30.85	69.15	30.52	69.48	31.73	68.27	32.80	67.20	32.61	67.39
Tunisia	44.80	55.20	43.69	56.31	43.60	56.40	44.95	55.05	44.92	55.08
Algeria	69.74	30.26	69.09	30.91	70.16	29.84	67.58	32.42	68.42	31.58
Djibouti	43.40	56.60	44.07	55.93	45.05	54.95	46.54	53.46	47.21	52.79
Saudi Arabia	63.65	36.35	64.75	35.25	66.09	33.91	64.57	35.43	64.03	35.97
Sudan	52.83	47.17	53.68	46.32	55.42	44.58	56.46	43.54	59.75	40.25
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	84.46	15.54	84.21	15.79	80.12	19.88	79.23	20.77	80.19	19.81
Oman	32.00	68.00	33.62	66.38	34.92	65.08	35.44	64.56	32.28	67.72
Qatar	23.87	76.13	23.25	76.75	24.65	75.35	24.34	75.66	25.80	74.20
Kuwait	26.34	73.66	27.34	72.66	28.27	71.73	27.19	72.81	27.27	72.73
Le banon	4.54	95.46	4.56	95.44	4.69	95.31	4.86	95.14	5.08	94.92
Libya	92.91	7.09	93.18	6.82	96.14	3.86	97.68	2.32	98.18	1.82
Egypt	24.69	75.31	26.92	73.08	27.75	72.25	27.32	72.68	23.62	76.38
Morocco	70.36	29.64	69.73	30.27	69.54	30.46	69.56	30.44	70.85	29.15
Mauritania	87.51	12.49	86.17	13.83	86.27	13.73	83.78	16.22	82.88	17.12
Ye men	40.08	59.92	36.00	64.00	36.36	63.64	53.39	46.61	51.35	48.65

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/3): Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (Annual Change)
(2015-2016)**

	(Percent)					
	Foreign Assets (Net)		Domestic Credit (Net)		Other Items (Net)	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Jordan	2.58	8.70	6.01	4.11	-5.61	9.75
U.A.E.	-12.41	5.29	11.60	2.71	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	-65.07	-71.23	18.72	6.28	-1.46	3.26
Tunisia	-21.52	-47528.98	8.70	11.25	14.62	-4179.26
Algeria	-2.28	-18.08	73.86	36.53	45.06	-1.62
Djibouti	18.74	8.01	11.02	4.43	-0.32	10.24
Saudi Arabia	-12.74	-15.18	262.68	126.54	0.00	0.00
Sudan	-116.25	-38.88	20.75	27.45	-137.39	-46.74
Iraq	-22.42	-16.00	5.69	6.03	-50.88	-43.32
Oman	-29.60	-1.02	28.65	3.49	7.67	4.16
Qatar	-62.15	-225.80	12.54	10.59	-2.02	0.36
Kuwait	-2.12	8.72	6.29	1.17	8.46	5.72
Lebanon	-13.14	6.66	8.88	7.23	-37.20	-2.09
Libya	-11.94	-6.24	67.37	178.06	6.28	24.82
Egypt	-120.40	-1043.87	26.86	40.62	30.65	-9.24
Morocco*	23.49	12.14	5.69	4.68	11.94	10.01
Mauritania	-32.86	-26.94	10.27	6.02	-11.57	-6.85
Yemen	-45.00	-46.00	22.30	20.30	-6.61	37.92

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/4): Contributions of Factors Affecting the Changes of Domestic Liquidity
(2012-2016)**

	Foreign Assets (Net)					Domestic Assets (Net)					Other Items (Net)					(Percent)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016						
	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total					
Total Arab Countries	13.8	9.7	1.0	-11.5	-10.9	0.2	-7.4	9.6	1.2	11.5	4.4	19.9	14.7	17.6	12.4	-1.4	-3.2	-0.8	-0.7	29.9
Jordan	-11.2	1.0	3.7	0.7	2.2	15.6	11.3	9.0	4.1	1.9	-0.4	5.9	3.1	4.0	-3.0	-0.9	-0.3	1.2	1.5	-2.2
U.A.E.	8.5	9.9	3.9	-3.2	1.1	-6.1	-4.8	13.4	5.0	4.0	-2.5	8.6	4.2	2.1	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bahrain	0.8	-1.4	8.2	-15.3	-5.7	4.6	1.7	10.7	8.7	-3.6	5.0	17.9	4.8	6.9	7.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.0	0.3	-0.0
Tunisia	3.1	-7.2	-3.6	-1.0	-1,569.1	11.6	1.9	9.5	1.8	13.4	2.9	11.3	4.3	15.1	4.1	-7.2	4.8	-1.6	-5.0	1,562.1
Algeria	10.2	2.6	4.3	-2.6	-20.3	6.4	0.7	8.8	0.9	21.7	10.4	24.3	18.7	20.9	15.8	-5.7	-3.0	-11.4	-21.6	1.1
Djibouti	20.5	5.8	-1.5	14.0	6.0	-5.2	-6.6	4.5	3.2	2.7	-1.3	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	-7.2	-2.5	5.2	0.1	-1.4
Saudi Arabia	34.5	18.8	3.3	-21.2	-21.5	-15.1	-27.3	0.8	-8.4	14.1	5.5	31.2	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	-2.9	-9.2	0.3	-18.1	-10.9	28.9	9.9	30.4	18.0	19.2	9.0	21.4	9.3	28.4	12.9	14.2	-7.9	-2.4	17.2	11.5
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	20.6	20.2	-9.0	-25.0	-15.2	-19.2	-29.9	3.9	0.2	2.7	2.0	2.2	20.4	2.4	12.1	3.2	-7.9	9.8	13.8	19.5
Oman	0.7	7.4	-1.8	-14.1	-0.3	16.4	-2.7	6.2	-6.3	19.7	0.2	27.4	11.5	3.9	-8.7	-6.4	-4.8	-2.0	-3.3	-1.8
Qatar	1.8	21.9	4.0	-15.4	-20.4	34.8	22.7	18.0	-6.8	6.5	-0.5	17.5	10.3	16.1	11.3	-13.6	-20.3	0.2	1.3	-0.2
Kuwait	8.4	5.4	1.7	-1.0	3.9	-0.5	-3.6	5.7	-1.3	4.4	-0.5	5.2	-2.4	1.0	-1.6	-0.9	-1.1	-2.8	-2.6	-1.9
Lebanon	-0.7	-5.0	-1.7	-4.0	1.7	6.3	2.5	7.2	3.2	5.3	2.2	6.7	4.2	5.7	3.3	1.4	4.7	2.3	2.3	0.1
Libya	27.0	-6.8	-35.1	-22.5	-9.1	-18.4	-24.1	17.5	14.2	36.8	34.3	32.2	31.8	24.5	26.3	1.5	-2.5	-1.2	3.6	5.8
Egypt	-5.5	-1.4	-2.4	-6.3	-9.4	19.3	15.7	23.5	20.9	20.0	14.7	29.1	21.9	47.0	29.6	-1.5	-3.2	-1.9	-4.2	1.4
Morocco	-3.5	1.0	2.5	4.5	2.7	7.6	2.8	7.8	2.7	7.0	-0.6	6.5	0.4	5.3	-0.3	-0.2	-5.0	-4.2	-4.0	-3.5
Mauritania	32.4	1.1	-18.9	-7.0	-3.5	-11.7	-23.2	14.0	4.3	19.7	10.2	12.3	-1.1	7.2	-1.2	-10.2	2.2	7.7	4.7	2.2
Yemen	8.4	-6.4	-5.8	-17.6	-9.5	18.5	13.9	20.2	14.6	5.3	4.9	19.9	0.3	21.3	0.6	-5.4	-1.3	0.7	1.9	-9.7

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/5): Total Assets in Consolidated Balance
Sheet of Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries
(2015-2016)**

(Millions of Currency Units)

	2015		2016		Change in 2016 (%)	
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$
	Total Arab Countries		3,054,497.3		3,217,434.0		5.3
Jordan	47,133.1	66,479.0	48,383.6	68,242.0	2.7	2.7
U.A.E.	2,478,225.0	674,806.0	2,610,834.0	710,914.6	5.4	5.4
Bahrain	30,902.3	82,187.0	31,213.5	83,014.6	1.0	1.0
Tunisia	89,650.9	45,686.6	98,456.6	45,853.5	9.8	0.4
Algeria	12,508,700.0	124,509.2	12,973,800.0	118,543.9	3.7	-4.8
Djibouti	336,746.0	1,894.8	340,999.2	1,918.7	1.3	1.3
Saudi Arabia	2,208,768.3	589,004.9	2,256,363.0	601,696.8	2.2	2.2
Sudan	108,937.6	18,126.1	132,713.5	22,045.4	21.8	21.6
Iraq	133,633,765.0	114,608.7	133,478,843.0	114,475.9	-0.1	-0.1
Oman	30,248.8	78,670.5	29,891.7	77,741.7	-1.2	-1.2
Qatar	1,112,729.4	305,694.9	1,262,736.9	346,905.7	13.5	13.5
Kuwait	58,611.5	193,246.0	60,446.0	197,439.0	3.1	2.2
Lebanon	280,378,536.3	185,989.7	307,999,171.8	204,314.1	9.9	9.9
Libya	138,532.6	100,204.4	149,707.9	108,311.3	8.1	8.1
Egypt	2,430,488.1	330,872.2	3,750,792.0	371,328.8	54.3	12.2
Morocco	1,253,039.7	128,302.4	1,304,309.3	133,005.9	4.1	3.7
Mauritania	840,287.0	2,594.6	920,024.0	2,700.4	9.5	4.1
Yemen	2,649,426.5	11,620.3	2,655,882.0	8,981.7	0.2	-22.7

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/6): Total Deposits with Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries*
(2015-2016)**

	(Millions of Currency Units)							
	2015		2016		Change in 2016 (%)		Total bank deposit to GDP in local currency (%)	
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	2014	2015
Total Arab Countries		1,911,749.1		1,950,905.7		2.0		
Jordan	28,966.0	40,854.7	29,825.0	42,066.3	3.0	3.0	108.7	108.7
U.A.E.	1,283,679.0	349,538.2	1,347,751.0	366,984.6	5.0	5.0	94.4	100.3
Bahrain	11,654.0	30,994.7	11,806.0	31,398.9	1.3	1.3	99.6	98.6
Tunisia	46,333.0	23,611.6	50,138.0	23,350.4	8.2	-1.1	54.7	55.5
Algeria	8,886,900.0	88,458.5	8,596,900.0	78,551.4	-3.3	-11.2	53.6	48.9
Djibouti	250,430.0	1,409.1	250,801.0	1,411.2	0.1	0.1	83.0	77.3
Saudi Arabia	1,604,768.0	427,938.1	1,617,011.0	431,202.9	0.8	0.8	65.7	67.4
Sudan	63,420.0	10,552.4	79,460.0	13,199.3	25.3	25.1	10.9	11.5
Iraq	76,423,301.0	65,543.1	65,423,301.0	56,109.2	-14.4	-14.4	42.6	35.5
Oman	19,131.0	49,755.5	20,048.0	52,140.4	4.8	4.8	71.3	78.7
Qatar	563,629.0	154,843.1	543,656.0	149,356.0	-3.5	-3.5	94.0	98.0
Kuwait	38,923.0	129,398.3	40,646.0	134,500.3	4.4	3.9	113.4	123.3
Lebanon	185,562,883.0	123,093.5	199,721,914.0	132,487.4	7.6	7.6	248.9	261.2
Libya	71,251.0	51,537.8	82,595.0	59,756.2	15.9	15.9	249.5	344.1
Egypt	1,899,820.0	258,630.2	2,743,097.0	271,566.9	44.4	5.0	77.7	101.3
Morocco**	922,654.0	94,473.2	960,690.0	97,965.6	4.1	3.7	93.9	94.7
Mauritania	444,395.0	1,372.2	464,273.0	1,362.7	4.5	-0.7	28.6	28.9
Yemen	2,221,800.0	9,744.7	2,216,520.0	7,495.8	-0.2	-23.1	40.5	49.3

* Excludes deposits of non-residents.

** Includes banks and collective funds working in money markets.

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/7): Total Loans and Credit Facilities⁽¹⁾
(2015-2016)**

(Millions of Currency Units)

	2015		2016		Change in 2016 (%)		
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	
Total Arab Countries		1,938,969.2				2,039,211.2	5.2
Jordan	30,610.0	43,173.6	31,869.1	44,999.9	4.1	4.2	4.2
U.A.E.	1,381,181.0	376,087.4	1,453,593.0	395,804.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Bahrain	14,297.2	38,024.5	15,462.5	41,123.7	8.2	8.2	8.2
Tunisia	66,622.7	33,951.3	73,717.2	34,331.8	10.6	1.1	1.1
Algeria	9,306,600.0	92,636.1	10,740,500.0	98,137.8	15.4	5.9	5.9
Djibouti	109,116.8	614.0	113,192.0	636.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
Saudi Arabia	1,671,990.6	445,864.2	1,716,806.0	457,814.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Sudan	62,601.7	10,416.3	76,815.7	12,760.1	22.7	22.5	22.5
Iraq	45,697,319.0	39,191.5	47,297,319.0	40,563.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Oman	19,891.9	51,734.5	21,860.4	56,854.1	9.9	9.9	9.9
Qatar	790,791.1	217,250.3	875,718.5	240,582.0	10.7	10.7	10.7
Kuwait	33,335.2	109,908.0	34,307.4	112,061.0	3.0	1.9	1.9
Lebanon	129,411,030.6	85,845.1	129,286,856.6	85,763.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Libya	21,209.7	15,341.6	19,770.7	14,303.8	- 6.8	- 6.8	- 6.8
Egypt	1,912,931.1	260,415.1	2,848,005.2	281,952.8	48.9	8.3	8.3
Morocco⁽²⁾	1,069,507.9	109,510.0	1,117,727.9	113,979.4	4.5	4.1	4.1
Mauritania	512,310.0	1,581.9	552,288.0	1,621.0	7.8	2.5	2.5
Yemen	1,692,626.6	7,423.8	1,750,520.0	5,919.9	3.4	- 20.3	- 20.3

⁽¹⁾ Includes loans and credit facilities to public and private sector.

⁽²⁾ Includes banks and collective funds working in money markets.

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/8): Total Claims of Commercial Banks on Private Sector
(2015-2016)**

	(Millions of Currency Units)					
	2015			2016		
	Local Currency	US\$	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	US\$
Total Arab Countries		1,279,245.6	1,331,739.4			4.1
Jordan	18,681.3	26,348.8	29,009.0	20,567.4	29,009.0	10.1
U.A.E.	1,018,485.0	277,327.4	292,988.4	1,076,000.0	292,988.4	5.6
Bahrain	8,627.4	22,945.2	23,286.2	8,755.6	23,286.2	1.5
Tunisia	59,423.7	30,282.7	30,303.9	65,068.5	30,303.9	9.5
Algeria	3,586,600.0	35,700.3	36,552.4	4,000,400.0	36,552.4	11.5
Djibouti	93,510.0	526.2	536.2	95,290.0	536.2	1.9
Saudi Arabia	1,371,925.1	365,846.7	374,801.1	1,405,504.0	374,801.1	2.4
Sudan	41,606.4	6,922.9	8,731.1	52,561.4	8,731.1	26.3
Iraq	18,070,058.0	15,497.5	16,355.1	19,070,058.0	16,355.1	5.5
Oman	17,927.2	46,624.7	51,328.7	19,735.9	51,328.7	10.1
Qatar	435,932.0	119,761.5	127,430.3	463,846.2	127,430.3	6.4
Kuwait	35,302.3	116,394.0	118,246.5	36,201.2	118,246.5	2.5
Lebanon	72,427,359.6	48,044.8	51,040.6	76,942,557.1	51,040.6	6.2
Libya	14,440.7	10,445.4	9,455.6	13,069.5	9,455.6	-9.5
Egypt	651,252.6	88,657.7	92,433.0	933,665.6	92,433.0	43.4
Morocco	630,472.4	64,555.9	66,261.5	649,786.6	66,261.5	3.1
Mauritania	506,361.0	1,563.5	1,625.3	553,729.0	1,625.3	9.4
Yemen	410,499.0	1,800.4	1,354.5	400,520.0	1,354.5	-2.4

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

**Annex Table (7/9): Capitalization of Commercial Banks
(2015-2016)**

	2015				2016				Change in 2016 (%)	
	Local Currency		US\$		Local Currency		US\$		Local Currency	US\$
Total Arab Countries			348,617.3				379,053.9			8.7
Jordan	7,107.8		10,025.1		7,261.2		10,241.5		2.2	2.2
U.A.E.	324,816.0		88,445.5		346,851.0		94,445.5		6.8	6.8
Bahrain	2,588.0		6,883.0		2,822.0		7,505.3		9.0	9.0
Tunisia	13,978.4		7,123.5		15,290.0		7,120.9		9.4	0.0
Algeria	889,000.0		8,848.9		992,800.0		9,071.4		11.7	2.5
Djibouti	23,439.2		131.9		24,300.0		136.7		3.7	3.6
Saudi Arabia	270,964.0		72,257.1		298,895.0		79,705.3		10.3	10.3
Sudan	16,254.4		2,704.6		18,423.7		3,060.4		13.3	13.2
Iraq	17,834,189.0		15,295.2		18,520,000.0		15,883.4		3.8	3.8
Oman	3,996.0		10,392.7		4,316.7		11,226.8		8.0	8.0
Qatar	124,317.9		34,153.3		135,141.1		37,126.7		8.7	8.7
Kuwait	7,792.9		25,693.5		8,130.0		26,555.5		4.3	3.4
Lebanon	25,131,118.6		16,670.8		27,497,472.3		18,240.7		9.4	9.4
Libya	5,087.5		3,679.9		5,359.4		3,877.4		5.3	5.4
Egypt	243,043.5		33,086.5		414,326.4		41,018.4		70.5	24.0
Morocco	112,445.7		11,513.6		121,320.3		12,371.5		7.9	7.5
Mauritania	217,089.0		670.3		223,595.0		656.3		3.0	-2.1
Yemen	237,552.0		1,041.9		239,564.0		810.2		0.8	-22.2

Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2016) a- Volume Indicators

Market / Exchange	Number of Listed Companies		Listed Foreign Companies 2016	Market Capitalization (Billions \$)		Change of Market Capitalization (Billions \$)	Market Capitalization to GDP *	Average Company Market Cap.	Market Capitalization to Total Banking Assets **	Number of Brokerage Firms
	2015	2016		2015	2016					
Amman Stock Exchange	228	224	0	25.37	24.49	-0.88	68.85	109.3	36.8	61
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	68	71	2	110.00	120.95	10.95	32.23	1,703.5	16.3	50
Dubai Financial Market	59	61	23	83.86	91.93	8.07	24.50	1,507.0	13.6	58
Bahrain Bourse	46	44	4	19.10	19.22	0.12	59.61	436.8	23.4	13
Tunis Stock Exchange	78	79	1	8.87	8.76	-0.11	20.82	110.9	19.2	23
Saudi Stock Exchange	171	176	0	421.08	448.52	27.44	70.12	2,548.4	...	83
Damascus Securities Exchange	24	24	0	0.60	0.34	-0.26	...	14.1	...	8
Muscat Securities Market	116	113	0	40.99	44.90	3.92	63.92	397.4	57.1	19
Qatar Exchange	43	42	0	151.97	154.74	2.77	92.71	3,684.3	52.7	11
Palestine Exchange	49	48	0	3.34	3.39	0.05	26.72	70.6	30.3	8
Kuwait Stock Exchange	203	216	11	85.70	86.48	0.78	78.33	400.4	44.0	14
Beirut Stock Exchange	30	30	0	11.09	11.90	0.81	25.59	396.7	6.4	16
Egyptian Exchange	221	222	1	54.89	34.46	-20.43	10.37	155.2	10.4	139
Casablanca Stock Exchange	75	75	1	45.96	57.61	11.65	46.36	768.1	35.9	17
Total	1,411	1,425	43	1,062.82	1,107.69	44.87	57.37	777.3	41.3	520

* GDP - 2016, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

** Total Banking Assets - 2016, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

Source : Arab Capital Markets Report-AMF- and Quarterly Bulletin of Arab capital markets Data Base - AMF and Zawiya Dowjones Website of capital markets statistics

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2016)
b - Price Indices

Market / Exchange	Local Price Indices (points)		High 2016	Low 2016	Percentage Change 2016	Volatility %	Correlation Coefficients					
	End 2015	End 2016					EM Asia	Nikkei 225	Dow Jones	S&P500	FTSE100	CAC 40
	Amman Stock Exchange	2,136.3					2,170.3	2,186.4	2,076.8	1.6	6.3	0.70	0.20	0.43	0.34	0.73	0.19
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	4,307.3	4,546.4	4,637.2	3,731.6	5.6	14.7	0.48	0.29	0.21	0.29	0.55	0.35
Dubai Financial Market	3,151.0	3,530.9	3,740.0	2,600.0	12.1	24.3	0.63	0.35	0.30	0.37	0.64	0.39
Bahrain Bourse	1,215.9	1,220.5	1,220.0	1,090.0	0.4	6.5	0.77	-0.07	0.45	0.32	0.80	0.24
Tunis Stock Exchange	5,042.2	5,488.8			8.9	7.0	0.49	0.52	0.19	0.29	0.53	0.46
Saudi Stock Exchange	6,911.8	7,210.4	7,279.2	5,327.5	4.3	22.4	0.88	0.36	0.61	0.57	0.90	0.53
Damascus Securities Exchange	1,227.9	1,617.5			31.7	2.9	0.31	-0.54	0.26	0.06	0.33	-0.22
Muscat Securities Market	5,406.2	5,782.7	5,890.0	4,870.0	7.0	9.4	0.75	0.16	0.54	0.49	0.80	0.34
Qatar Exchange	10,429.4	10,436.8	10,490.0	8,380.0	0.1	16.6	0.69	0.00	0.35	0.31	0.71	0.25
Palestine Exchange	532.7	530.2			-0.5	7.0	-0.34	-0.20	0.10	0.03	-0.34	-0.23
Kuwait Stock Exchange	5,615.1	5,748.1	5,780.0	4,900.0	2.4	7.9	0.78	-0.02	0.57	0.46	0.82	0.24
Egyptian Exchange	6,981.0	12,334.9	12,420.0	85.7	86.5	7.9	78.33	-0.14	44.00	0.36	0.81	0.20
Casablanca Stock Exchange	8,873.7	11,644.2			31.2	8.5	0.71	-0.05	0.48	0.36	0.78	0.28
AMF Composite Index	197.1	245.4	245.4	197.1	24.51	15	0.85	0.08	0.57	0.48	0.88	0.36

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2016)

c - Trading Indicators

Market / Exchange	No. of Shares Traded (Million)		Value of Shares Traded (\$ Million)		Turnover Ratio (%) *		Foreign Investors Transactions (\$ Million)			Foreign Investors' Share in Total Trading (%)	Transactions By Type of Investors (%)	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	Buy	Sell	Net		Individual	Corporate
	Amman Stock Exchange	2,585.8	1,836.7	4,819.6	3,285.6	16.6	13.2	940.1	605.6	334.4	23.5	...
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	25,656.6	29,487.7	16,010.3	13,330.3	14.3	11.5	6,813.6	5,886.5	927.1	47.6	50.9	49.1
Dubai Financial Market	98,231.1	105,800.0	41,206.5	36,392.8	48.0	41.4	16,545.3	16,447.2	98.1	45.3	70.8	29.2
Bahrain Bourse	515.6	734.4	291.7	330.1	1.6	1.7	82.8	117.2	-34.5	30.3	38.3	61.7
Tunis Stock Exchange	198.4	179.1	918.5	663.3	8.6	7.5	73.0	133.3	-60.2	15.6	...	...
Saudi Stock Exchange	65,995.9	67,729.2	442,832.5	308,529.9	105.2	68.8	14,066.5	14,867.9	-801.4	4.7	82.3	17.7
Damascus Securities Exchange	8.4	20.0	5.2	7.7	2.9	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat Securities Market	5,642.5	4,541.0	3,547.7	2,455.7	9.7	5.7	431.2	655.6	-224.4	22.1	30.8	69.2
Qatar Exchange	2,302.4	1,976.6	25,747.3	18,953.0	14.7	12.4	4,307.1	3,449.5	857.6	40.9	50.5	49.5
Palestine Exchange	175.2	232.8	320.4	445.2	11.1	13.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait Stock Exchange	43,193.2	30,180.0	13,233.7	9,506.5	10.5	11.0	1,252.8	1,318.2	-65.3	13.5	44.1	55.9
Beirut Stock Exchange	74.6	120.4	629.0	85.7	86.5	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian Exchange	49,143.0	68,754.0	31,673.1	23,040.9	37.8	51.6	1,677.0	1,227.0	450.0	27.6	65.0	35.0
Casablanca Stock Exchange	130.3	294.1	2,915.5	5,264.3	10.6	10.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	293,853.0	311,886.0	584,150.9	422,291.1	51.5	38.9	46,189.3	44,707.9	1,481.4	10.8	...	...

* Turnover ratio = Value Traded / Market Cap. End of the year

Source : Arab Capital Markets Report-AMF- and Quarterly Bulletin of Arab capital markets Data Base - AMF and Zawiyah Dowjones Website of capital markets statistics

**Annex Table (8/1) : Total Exports and Imports
(2012-2016)**

	(Million US Dollars)												
	2012-2015					2012-2015					2016		
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Average Annual Change (%)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Average Annual Change (%)	2016
Total Arab Countries	1,221,698	1,311,122	1,243,881	856,596	796,352	-13.5	815,855	858,190	900,744	850,693	795,778	1.4	6.5
Jordan	6,699.0	6,777.0	7,282.1	6,766.7	6,201.0	0.3	20,781.0	22,097.9	22,962.2	20,503.8	19,352.0	-0.4	-5.6
UAE	300,162.0	325,375.6	343,063.3	300,476.5	298,624.9	0.0	234,100.7	245,000.0	276,024.5	263,417.3	270,959.8	4.0	2.9
Bahrain	19,768.1	20,926.6	20,753.5	16,540.4	15,878.8	-5.8	13,239.4	13,656.4	13,317.8	13,745.9	12,696.5	1.3	-7.6
Tunisia	16,998.1	17,043.7	16,709.0	14,069.0	14,532.7	-6.1	24,444.9	24,309.0	24,789.0	20,208.0	17,790.4	-6.1	-12.0
Algeria	71,621.6	64,912.2	59,972.6	34,390.1	29,087.9	-21.7	44,694.3	52,206.9	55,685.6	49,176.8	47,135.4	3.2	-4.2
Djibouti	109.5	114.0	121.0	126.0	124.3	4.8	597.0	560.0	600.0	890.1	451.4	14.2	-49.3
Saudi Arabia	388,400.3	375,872.6	342,432.5	203,550.1	183,579.0	-19.4	155,592.7	168,155.1	173,833.6	174,675.5	140,170.0	3.9	-19.8
Sudan	4,066.5	4,789.7	4,453.7	3,169.0	3,093.6	-8.0	9,230.3	9,918.1	9,211.3	9,509.1	8,323.4	1.0	-12.5
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	684.0	605.0	633.8	440.0	418.0	-13.7	1,881.0	1,720.0	1,887.3	1,100.0	1,045.0	-16.4	-5.0
Iraq	94,209.0	89,768.0	83,981.0	49,320.0	44,347.5	-19.4	59,006.0	59,349.0	53,177.0	52,000.0	40,771.9	-4.1	-21.6
Oman	52,123.0	56,614.0	53,550.0	35,672.0	27,536.0	-4.9	25,621.0	32,033.0	27,881.0	26,556.0	21,280.0	6.6	-19.9
Qatar	132,953.8	133,336.0	126,702.5	77,294.2	71,110.7	-16.5	25,214.4	26,866.1	30,478.7	37,120.0	38,681.6	13.8	4.2
Comoros	38.5	58.1	34.2	24.3	36.9	-14.2	259.4	285.0	279.0	232.0	291.3	-3.6	25.5
Kuwait	114,516.0	114,095.0	100,660.0	54,089.0	46,260.0	-18.2	27,261.0	29,292.0	31,036.0	30,952.0	30,795.0	3.1	-0.5
Lebanon	4,484.5	3,936.1	3,312.9	2,952.4	2,976.7	-13.0	21,286.5	21,228.5	20,493.7	18,068.7	18,705.3	-5.3	3.5
Libya	51,898.9	33,142.2	17,086.6	11,331.9	6,585.9	-39.8	20,547.7	20,031.4	19,144.8	14,520.1	10,870.4	-10.9	-25.1
Egypt	31,084.2	30,945.1	27,223.1	19,051.3	20,020.9	-15.1	73,551.7	70,598.5	74,015.2	68,943.9	63,794.5	-2.1	-7.5
Morocco	21,428.0	21,982.0	23,888.0	22,330.0	22,835.0	1.4	44,846.0	45,395.0	46,548.0	38,121.0	41,698.0	-5.3	9.4
Mauritania	2,644.4	2,693.3	2,450.6	1,502.0	1,524.0	-17.2	3,176.2	3,068.4	3,934.5	2,052.6	2,093.6	-13.5	2.0
Yemen	7,808.3	8,135.9	9,570.8	3,501.0	1,578.2	-23.5	10,523.8	12,419.9	15,445.3	8,900.0	8,872.8	-5.4	-0.3

* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2017".

**Annex Table (8/2) : Direction of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade
(2012-2016)**

	2016					2016*					2016							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Percentage Change (%)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Percentage Change (%)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Percentage Change (%)
World	1,321,698	1,311,122	1,243,881	856,596	796,352	-7.0	815,855	858,190	900,744	850,693	795,778	-6.5	815,855	858,190	900,744	850,693	795,778	-6.5
Arab Countries	111,723	117,132	120,664	106,949	96,105	-10.1	110,632	121,459	121,811	114,800	109,757	-4.4	110,632	121,459	121,811	114,800	109,757	-4.4
Europe Union	177,477	173,803	136,873	108,090	98,623	-8.8	216,214	246,373	248,360	227,513	225,676	-0.8	216,214	246,373	248,360	227,513	225,676	-0.8
USA	106,654	89,087	79,818	42,529	37,148	-12.7	70,931	77,198	76,385	71,419	69,213	-3.1	70,931	77,198	76,385	71,419	69,213	-3.1
ASIA :	563,559	607,920	567,644	384,266	337,811	-12.1	280,824	292,976	339,688	303,118	305,708	0.9	280,824	292,976	339,688	303,118	305,708	0.9
Japan	138,062	138,622	134,743	73,688	50,735	-31.1	32,126	28,984	32,111	28,345	25,287	-10.8	32,126	28,984	32,111	28,345	25,287	-10.8
China	113,233	107,013	108,183	87,016	78,548	-9.7	103,853	114,516	127,684	133,650	130,927	-2.0	103,853	114,516	127,684	133,650	130,927	-2.0
Rest of Asia	312,264	362,285	324,717	223,562	208,528	-6.7	144,845	149,476	179,894	141,122	149,495	5.9	144,845	149,476	179,894	141,122	149,495	5.9
Rest of the World	362,285	323,181	338,883	214,762	226,665	5.5	137,254	120,184	114,500	133,844	85,424	-36.2	137,254	120,184	114,500	133,844	85,424	-36.2
Share of Total (%)																		
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Arab Countries	8.5	8.9	9.7	12.5	12.1		13.6	14.2	13.5	13.5	13.8		13.6	14.2	13.5	13.5	13.8	
Europe Union	13.4	13.3	11.0	12.6	12.4		26.5	28.7	27.6	26.7	28.4		26.5	28.7	27.6	26.7	28.4	
USA	8.1	6.8	6.4	5.0	4.7		8.7	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.7		8.7	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.7	
ASIA :	42.6	46.4	45.6	44.9	42.4		34.4	34.1	37.7	35.6	38.4		34.4	34.1	37.7	35.6	38.4	
Japan	10.4	10.6	10.8	8.6	6.4		3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2		3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.2	
China	8.6	8.2	8.7	10.2	9.9		12.7	13.3	14.2	15.7	16.5		12.7	13.3	14.2	15.7	16.5	
Rest of Asia	23.6	27.6	26.1	26.1	26.2		17.8	17.4	20.0	16.6	18.8		17.8	17.4	20.0	16.6	18.8	
Rest of the World	27.4	24.6	27.2	25.1	28.5		16.8	14.0	12.7	15.7	10.7		16.8	14.0	12.7	15.7	10.7	

* Preliminary data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2017".

**Annex Table (8/3) : Commodity Structure of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade ⁽¹⁾
(2012-2016)**

Commodity	(Percent)										
	Exports						Imports				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *	
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	7.8	19.9	20.1	20.8	19.0	19.2	
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	76.5	73.7	69.6	62.2	58.7	16.1	16.4	15.9	15.0	13.2	
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	15.9	19.8	25.1	29.2	30.7	62.8	62.7	60.8	63.5	65.9	
Chemicals	6.0	7.8	13.8	12.4	10.8	9.8	9.1	10.6	8.6	8.8	
Basic manufactures	3.8	5.8	4.3	4.8	5.8	16.5	17.6	17.5	19.1	18.5	
Machinery and transport equipment	3.1	3.5	4.5	5.6	7.1	29.3	28.6	26.2	28.3	30.5	
Other miscellaneous manufactures	3.0	2.6	2.4	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	6.4	7.5	8.1	
Commodities not classified elsewhere	2.7	1.7	0.4	4.0	2.4	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

* Preliminary Data.

⁽¹⁾ Commodity Structure is classified according to Revision 3 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

⁽²⁾ Agricultural commodities : SITC sections 0,1,2,4 minus divisions 27, 28.

⁽³⁾ Mining Products: SITC sections 3, 27, 28 and 68.

⁽⁴⁾ Manufactures: SITC sections 5,6,7,8 minus division 68 and group 891.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/4): Intra-Arab Trade
(2012-2016)**

	(Millions US dollars)													
	Total Intra-Arab Exports (FOB)					Total Intra-Arab Imports (CIF)					Average Annual Change (%)	Percentage Change (%)		
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *	2012-2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *	2012-2015	2016
Total Intra-Trade	111,722.6	117,131.5	120,663.6	106,948.6	96,105.3	-1.4	-10.1	110,632.4	121,459.4	121,810.8	114,799.9	109,757.3	1.2	-4.4
Jordan	3,253.9	3,627.2	3,746.6	3,447.3	3,024.9	1.9	-12.3	7,420.2	6,783.3	6,895.3	5,239.0	4,426.2	-11.0	-15.5
UAE	17,995.4	21,148.9	22,611.5	23,874.7	22,530.8	9.9	-5.6	17,952.6	18,737.8	21,553.8	22,636.2	25,697.3	8.0	13.5
Bahrain	3,221.1	3,323.0	3,126.7	3,254.8	3,122.0	0.3	-4.1	4,659.6	4,813.5	5,334.4	5,585.8	4,738.9	6.2	-15.2
Tunisia	1,818.6	1,825.7	1,798.0	1,541.4	1,404.5	-5.4	-8.9	2,146.7	2,418.3	2,493.4	1,574.1	1,494.1	-9.8	-5.1
Algeria	2,988.1	2,981.4	3,286.7	2,088.8	1,574.2	-11.3	-24.6	2,170.4	3,265.8	2,549.4	2,469.5	1,838.6	4.4	-25.5
Djibouti	105.4	97.8	104.6	106.3	97.4	0.3	-8.4	208.1	458.5	389.8	456.6	422.7	29.9	-7.4
Saudi Arabia	42,058.4	41,205.6	42,476.5	33,025.6	31,693.0	-7.7	-4.0	15,057.1	17,916.0	17,932.0	18,348.8	15,844.1	6.8	-13.7
Sudan	2,651.5	1,758.4	2,344.9	1,833.8	2,154.5	-11.6	17.5	2,310.0	2,655.4	2,148.9	2,058.6	2,137.0	-3.8	3.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	629.0	545.2	586.7	434.1	403.5	-11.6	-7.0	906.3	883.0	983.8	1,024.4	869.4	4.2	-15.1
Iraq	3,156.0	3,007.0	3,128.9	2,816.8	2,215.7	-3.7	-21.3	12,816.0	12,891.0	10,998.0	9,826.0	9,459.9	-8.5	-3.7
Oman	7,247.0	9,610.0	9,501.0	8,135.0	6,475.1	10.5	-20.4	9,606.0	14,519.0	11,967.0	13,806.0	13,268.7	14.4	-3.9
Qatar	9,580.1	9,647.5	10,292.5	10,197.0	6,158.1	2.1	-39.6	4,565.2	4,443.2	5,487.6	4,695.9	4,921.2	0.9	4.8
Comoros	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.8	3.7	15.6	-2.9	34.2	36.5	36.4	42.3	41.1	7.4	-2.8
Kuwait	2,324.3	2,780.9	2,891.7	2,991.6	3,400.6	8.8	13.7	4,601.0	5,458.7	5,933.3	5,836.2	5,719.1	5.9	-2.0
Lebanon	1,742.5	2,022.6	1,735.3	1,596.0	1,296.9	-2.9	-18.7	3,122.4	2,535.4	2,220.0	2,134.3	2,606.8	-11.9	22.1
Libya	1,989.7	1,437.1	1,378.5	1,450.1	882.0	-10.0	-39.2	3,929.3	3,089.1	3,142.3	2,594.0	1,991.7	-12.9	-23.2
Egypt	9,472.8	10,160.6	9,451.7	8,274.5	7,856.2	-4.4	-5.1	9,740.9	9,322.3	10,262.1	9,780.8	9,547.7	0.1	-2.4
Morocco	1,069.0	984.0	1,053.0	1,150.0	1,228.0	2.5	6.8	6,700.0	6,753.0	6,214.0	3,533.0	2,908.3	-19.2	-17.7
Mauritania	2.4	2.0	3.1	4.7	4.9	25.3	3.4	814.5	825.4	755.4	618.9	604.0	-8.7	-2.4
Yemen	415.0	964.2	1,142.6	722.3	579.3	20.3	-19.8	1,872.0	3,684.2	4,513.9	2,539.4	1,220.4	10.7	-51.9

* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2017".

**Annex Table (8/5) : Shares of Intra-Arab trade in Total Foreign Trade of Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

	(Percent)											
	Share of Intra-Arab Exports					Share of Intra-Arab Imports						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *	Average Annual Change (%) 2012-2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *	Average Annual Change (%) 2012-2016
Total	8.5	8.9	9.7	12.5	12.1	10.3	13.6	14.2	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.7
Jordan	48.6	53.5	51.4	50.9	48.8	50.7	35.7	30.7	30.0	25.6	22.9	29.0
UAE	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.9	7.5	6.9	7.7	7.6	7.8	8.6	9.5	8.2
Bahrain	16.3	15.9	15.1	19.7	19.7	17.3	35.2	35.2	40.1	40.6	37.3	37.7
Tunisia	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.0	9.7	10.6	8.8	9.9	10.1	7.8	8.4	9.0
Algeria	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.1	4.9	6.3	4.6	5.0	3.9	4.9
Djibouti	96.3	85.8	86.4	84.4	78.3	86.2	34.9	81.9	65.0	51.3	93.6	65.3
Saudi Arabia	10.8	11.0	12.4	16.2	17.3	13.5	9.7	10.7	10.3	10.5	11.3	10.5
Sudan	65.2	36.7	52.6	57.9	69.6	56.4	25.0	26.8	23.3	21.6	25.7	24.5
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	92.0	90.1	92.6	98.7	96.5	94.0	48.2	49.6	52.1	93.1	83.2	65.2
Iraq	3.3	3.3	3.7	5.7	5.0	4.2	21.7	21.7	20.7	18.9	23.2	21.2
Oman	13.9	17.0	17.7	22.8	23.5	19.0	37.5	45.3	42.9	52.0	62.4	48.0
Qatar	7.2	7.2	8.1	13.2	8.7	8.9	18.1	16.5	18.0	12.7	12.7	15.6
Comoros	6.4	4.4	8.9	15.7	10.0	9.1	13.2	12.8	13.1	18.2	14.1	14.3
Kuwait	2.0	2.4	2.9	5.5	7.4	4.0	16.9	18.6	19.1	18.9	18.6	18.4
Lebanon	38.9	51.4	52.4	54.1	43.6	48.0	14.7	11.9	10.8	11.8	13.9	12.6
Libya	3.8	4.3	8.1	12.8	13.4	8.5	19.1	15.4	16.4	17.9	18.3	17.4
Egypt	30.5	32.8	34.7	43.4	39.2	36.1	13.2	13.2	13.9	14.2	15.0	13.9
Morocco	5.0	4.5	4.4	5.2	5.4	4.9	14.9	14.9	13.3	9.3	7.0	11.9
Mauritania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	25.6	26.9	19.2	30.2	28.8	26.1
Yemen	5.4	11.9	11.9	20.6	36.7	17.3	17.8	29.7	29.2	28.5	13.8	23.8

* Preliminary Data.

Source : Sources of Annex Table (8/4).

**Annex Table (8/6) "A" : Shares of Arab Countries in Intra-Arab Trade
(2012-2016)**

(Percent)

	Share of Intra-Arab Exports						Share of Intra-Arab Imports					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *	Average Annual Change (%) 2012-2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *	Average Annual Change (%) 2012-2016
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jordan	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.7	5.6	5.7	4.6	4.0	5.3
UAE	16.1	18.1	18.7	22.3	23.4	19.7	16.2	15.4	17.7	19.7	23.4	18.5
Bahrain	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.9	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.3
Tunisia	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7
Algeria	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.1
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Saudi Arabia	37.6	35.2	35.2	30.9	33.0	34.4	13.6	14.8	14.7	16.0	14.4	14.7
Sudan	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Iraq	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.6	11.6	10.6	9.0	8.6	8.6	9.7
Oman	6.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.7	7.4	8.7	12.0	9.8	12.0	12.1	10.9
Qatar	8.6	8.2	8.5	9.5	6.4	8.3	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.2
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.6	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.8
Lebanon	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.2
Libya	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.3	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.5
Egypt	8.5	8.7	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.2	8.8	7.7	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.4
Morocco	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	6.1	5.6	5.1	3.1	2.6	4.5
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Yemen	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.7	3.0	3.7	2.2	1.1	2.4

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (8/4).

**Annex Table (8/6) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade
(2016)**

(Million US dollars)

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Others	Total	
Jordan Exports	334.7	58.2	15.7	117.0	1.2	0.116	64.2	45.4	85.2	1.8	469.7	71.2	165.7	0.0	325.8	155.8	31.4	78.2	7.6	1.2	56.7	130.9	3,024.9	
Jordan Imports	879.7	35.1	11.5	69.4	0.3	2,407.4	360	86.2	360	1.1	2.8	52.9	173.9	0.0	47.4	94.5	0.8	494.7	20.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	4,436.2	
UAE Exports	656.7	379.8	120.9	237.1	75.2	4,988.8	891.8	278.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,724.2	2,105.5	31.2	909.4	388.1	91.8	1,580.7	571.6	1.7	5,88.3	0.0	22,530.8	
UAE Imports	359.7	800.0	75.0	5.1	26.4	6,405.4	753.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	10,417.0	4,002.1	0.0	575.6	328.6	319.7	1,060.6	64.5	0.0	4,96.9	0.0	25,697.3	
Bahrain Exports	61.1	727.3	11.4	70.7	0.0	1,083.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	506.5	214.4	0.0	189.3	19.9	9.3	149.7	64.8	0.1	13.1	0.0	3,122.0	
Bahrain Imports	67.3	420.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	3,741.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	204.0	172.4	0.0	55.0	19.3	0.0	50.7	4.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	4,738.9	
Tunisia Exports	7.6	68.8	0.9	579.7	0.4	2.15	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	3.2	9.6	0.1	5.5	9.0	45.6	35.1	150.2	16.8	1.7	0.0	1,404.5	
Tunisia Imports	19.8	133.2	11.4	746.0	0.0	233.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	26.6	0.0	14.0	21.8	16.9	142.7	111.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	1,494.1	
Algeria Exports	55.3	19.9	0.1	601.7	0.0	7.4	19.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	17.9	30.9	285.6	38.6	489.3	0.0	0.0	1,574.2	
Algeria Imports	141.9	310.0	81.9	407.5	0.0	7.4	19.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	17.9	30.9	285.6	38.6	489.3	0.0	0.0	1,838.6	
Djibouti Exports	0.0	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	26.0	15.0	0.0	97.4	
Djibouti Imports	64.0	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	246.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	60.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	422.7
Saudi Arabia Exports	2,315.2	12,238.2	4,752.8	206.4	564.5	691.2	474.9	69.3	110.7	44.3	603.2	870.4	1,888.0	0.0	1,870.7	401.1	118.7	3,723.5	357.9	17.3	485.3	10.1	31,693.0	
Saudi Arabia Imports	984.5	7,954.8	1,361.1	47.5	9.3	28.5	521.3	110.7	110.7	306.1	64	1,098.9	322.4	0.0	436.0	381.1	0.3	2,007.7	206.3	2.1	47.7	12.3	15,844.1	
Sudan Exports	29.7	1,115.7	1.2	8.7	2.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	13.1	0.5	1.8	2.3	15.3	0.0	5.2	24.3	0.6	411.9	5.4	0.0	10.2	0.0	2,154.5	
Sudan Imports	75.7	888.9	3.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.1	0.0	10.5	3.3	0.0	10.3	16.1	1.0	591.3	21.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	2,137.0	
Syria Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Syria Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Somalia Exports	2.1	160.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.0	0.9	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	403.5	
Somalia Imports	1.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	480.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	210.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	869.4	
Iraq Exports	2.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	980.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	584.5	370.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	2,215.7	
Iraq Imports	894.0	0.0	0.2	6.6	3.2	0.0	0.2	6,457.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,170.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	249.5	0.0	505.5	9.2	0.0	49.4	0.0	9,459.9	
Oman Exports	83.0	3,999.0	188.0	7.3	64.6	98.8	62.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	252.9	20.1	20.1	147.0	8.7	113.9	59.0	68.6	0.6	104.2	0.0	6,475.1	
Oman Imports	83.2	8,402.0	356.1	3.9	0.6	2.9	2,654.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	92.8	706.7	0.0	444.3	99.6	0.0	261.8	18.2	18.2	0.0	87.6	0.0	13,268.7	
Qatar Exports	168.2	3,624.4	156.1	30.6	43.7	1.3	637.2	24.4	3.0	0.0	103.3	156.5	0.0	359.5	25.0	1.5	773.6	47.4	47.4	0.6	1.8	0.0	6,158.1	
Qatar Imports	190.8	2,315.4	234.4	13.9	1.6	0.7	1,137.4	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	381.5	0.2	160.2	99.9	0.0	342.7	25.1	25.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	4,921.2	
Comoros Exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	
Comoros Imports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	
Kuwait Exports	143.0	523.3	144.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	16.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.7	146.5	0.0	0.0	25.1	25.1	0.5	1,338.5	35.7	0.0	116.0	0.0	3,400.6	
Kuwait Imports	136.0	2,798.0	307.0	6.1	0.0	1,522.0	9.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213.0	94.0	0.0	141.0	141.0	0.0	418.0	27.0	0.0	14.0	13.0	5,191.1	
Lebanon Exports	99.6	238.7	15.8	10.4	26.9	2.7	266.7	13.8	198.9	0.3	161.7	22.6	75.7	0.0	75.6	0.0	7.2	81.1	13.7	0.9	8.8	0.0	1,296.9	
Lebanon Imports	206.0	337.3	18.3	24.0	40.8	0.0	371.3	28.0	130.5	0.3	3.9	14.4	17.8	0.0	546.6	0.0	20.1	775.6	71.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	2,606.8	
Libya Exports	0.8	299.8	13.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	519.0	0.0	0.0	110.9	1.5	0.0	0.5	9.2	0.0	37.6	71.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	882.0	
Libya Imports	27.8	90.3	9.1	456.7	4.7	0.0	80.0	0.0	579.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	549.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,991.7	
Egypt Exports	615.5	1,095.3	46.6	143.2	457.0	18.0	1,943.7	622.0	301.0	0.0	464.7	1,209	282.3	0.6	449.9	355.7	544.6	1,338.5	260.5	10.3	124.5	0.0	7,856.2	
Egypt Imports	81.9	1,738.7	155.1	569.0	6.6	3,128.4	12.9	687.4	687.4	0.0	687.4	68.2	743.9	0.1	1,917.2	103.3	37.1	418.0	213.8	0.5	33.0	0.0	9,547.7	
Morocco Exports	26.4	96.4	7.8	236.2	0.0	89.8	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	8.0	11.4	0.0	6.7	62.6	89.7	275.9	0.0	174.4	7.2	0.0	1,228.0	
Morocco Imports	15.8	663.7	62.8	191.7	627.7	0.0	799.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	19.1	54.3	0.0	25.7	23.9	11.1	410.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2,908.3	
Mauritania Exports	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	
Mauritania Imports	0.0	1.0	0.0	360.0	0.0	430.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	604.0	
Yemen Exports	2.7	151.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	54.0	1.6	0.0	88.5	1.5	1.1	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	579.3	
Yemen Imports	60.8	523.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	30.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	46.5	2.0	0.0	77.6	6.2	0.0	138.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,220.4	

Source: Sources of Annex Table (8/4).

**Annex Table (8/7) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade
(2016)**

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Others	Total
Jordan Exports	11.07	19.87	1.92	0.52	3.87	0.04	30.14	2.12	1.43	0.06	15.53	2.25	5.58	0.00	10.77	4.49	1.04	2.59	0.25	0.04	1.88	4.33	100
Jordan Imports	19.87	1.25	0.26	0.26	1.57	0.01	54.39	0.81	2.02	0.03	0.06	1.20	3.93	0.00	1.07	4.49	0.02	10.73	0.59	0.00	0.07	0.00	100
UAE Exports	2.91	1.69	0.54	0.29	1.05	0.33	22.05	3.96	1.23	...	0.00	38.72	9.34	...	4.04	1.72	0.41	6.88	2.54	0.01	2.43	...	100
UAE Imports	1.40	3.11	0.29	0.10	0.02	0.10	24.93	2.93	...	...	0.03	40.54	15.57	...	2.24	1.28	1.24	4.13	0.25	0.00	1.93	...	100
Bahrain Exports	1.96	23.30	0.36	0.02	2.26	0.00	34.69	0.06	...	...	0.01	16.22	6.87	...	6.06	0.64	0.30	4.80	2.07	0.00	0.42	...	100
Bahrain Imports	1.42	8.88	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.96	0.01	...	...	0.00	4.30	3.64	...	1.16	0.41	0.00	1.07	0.10	0.00	0.03	...	100
Tunisia Exports	0.54	4.90	0.06	0.76	41.27	0.03	1.53	0.82	...	...	0.44	0.23	0.68	...	0.39	0.64	32.51	3.93	10.70	1.20	0.12	...	100
Tunisia Imports	1.33	8.91	0.01	0.76	49.93	0.00	13.61	0.77	...	...	0.00	0.21	1.78	...	0.94	1.13	9.35	7.45	0.17	0.00	0.00	...	100
Algeria Exports	3.51	1.27	0.01	38.22	0.00	0.00	0.47	1.26	0.35	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.11	...	0.01	1.14	1.96	18.14	2.45	31.08	0.00	0.00	100
Algeria Imports	7.72	16.86	4.45	22.16	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.08	0.30	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.10	...	0.01	0.97	1.68	15.53	2.10	26.61	0.00	0.00	100
Djibouti Exports	0.00	10.27	0.10	...	...	...	0.41	...	...	66.74	...	2.05	3.08	...	...	...	...	1.95	...	...	15.40	...	100
Djibouti Imports	...	15.14	...	...	...	...	58.20	...	...	0.71	...	14.19	0.17	...	...	...	...	5.44	...	...	6.15	...	100
Saudi Arabia Exports	7.31	38.58	15.00	0.65	1.78	2.18	...	1.50	0.22	0.14	1.90	2.75	5.96	...	5.90	1.27	0.37	11.75	1.13	0.05	1.53	0.03	100
Saudi Arabia Imports	6.21	50.21	8.59	0.30	0.06	0.18	...	3.29	0.70	1.93	0.04	6.94	2.03	...	2.75	2.41	0.00	12.67	1.30	0.01	0.30	0.08	100
Sudan Exports	1.38	51.78	0.06	0.40	0.10	0.01	23.51	...	0.61	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.71	...	0.24	1.13	0.03	19.12	0.25	0.00	0.47	...	100
Sudan Imports	3.54	40.66	0.16	0.25	0.00	0.00	24.49	...	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.15	...	0.48	0.76	0.05	27.67	0.99	...	0.01	...	100
Syria Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia Exports	0.52	39.65	2.23	...	...	0.74	6.20	0.12	...	...	...	22.80	0.22	...	3.47	...	...	0.25	...	...	23.79	...	100
Somalia Imports	0.12	10.35	...	...	...	51.76	4.14	0.05	...	...	...	24.15	0.23	...	...	...	...	6.56	...	...	2.65	...	100
Iraq Exports	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	44.23	...	...	11.96	0.03	...	0.00	0.16	0.00	26.38	16.73	0.00	0.07	...	100
Iraq Imports	9.45	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	...	0.00	0.00	68.26	...	...	12.38	1.21	...	0.00	2.64	0.00	5.34	0.10	0.00	0.52	...	100
Oman Exports	1.28	61.76	2.90	0.11	1.00	1.53	11.80	0.96	0.19	...	6.50	0.70	3.91	...	2.27	0.13	1.76	0.91	1.06	0.01	1.61	...	100
Oman Imports	0.63	63.32	2.68	0.03	0.00	0.02	20.01	0.00	...	...	0.70	7.75	5.73	...	5.35	0.75	0.00	1.97	0.14	0.00	0.66	...	100
Qatar Exports	2.73	58.86	2.53	0.59	0.71	0.02	10.35	0.40	0.05	...	1.68	2.54	...	...	5.84	0.41	0.02	12.56	0.77	0.01	0.03	...	100
Qatar Imports	3.58	47.05	4.76	0.28	0.03	0.01	23.11	0.30	...	...	0.02	7.75	...	...	3.26	2.05	0.00	6.96	0.51	0.00	0.04	...	100
Comoros Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.11	...	5.41	...	...	...	...	...	5.41	18.92	...	...	...	100
Comoros Imports	...	77.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.97	...	2.45	...	...	...	...	...	1.70	...	...	...	...	100
Kuwait Exports	4.21	15.39	3.35	0.41	0.00	...	12.42	0.48	0.03	0.00	0.14	4.31	0.00	...	0.74	0.02	0.02	54.06	1.05	0.00	0.24	0.23	100
Kuwait Imports	2.38	48.92	5.37	0.11	...	...	26.61	0.16	0.37	...	...	3.72	1.64	...	2.47	...	...	7.31	0.47	...	0.02	...	100
Lebanon Exports	7.68	18.40	1.22	0.80	2.07	0.21	20.56	1.06	15.33	0.02	12.47	1.74	5.84	...	5.83	0.56	0.56	4.48	0.98	0.07	0.68	...	100
Lebanon Imports	7.90	12.94	0.70	0.92	1.57	0.00	14.24	1.07	5.01	0.01	0.15	0.55	0.68	...	20.97	0.77	0.77	29.68	2.75	0.07	0.02	...	100
Libya Exports	0.09	29.46	...	1.55	0.64	...	1.28	...	58.85	...	...	5.57	0.08	...	0.03	0.46	...	4.27	...	...	0.05	...	100
Libya Imports	1.40	4.53	0.46	22.93	0.23	...	4.02	...	29.08	...	...	5.57	0.08	...	0.03	0.46	...	27.58	3.58	...	...	...	100
Egypt Exports	7.83	13.94	0.59	1.82	5.82	0.23	24.74	7.92	3.83	...	5.91	1.54	3.59	...	5.73	4.53	6.93	...	3.32	0.13	1.59	...	100
Egypt Imports	0.86	18.21	1.62	0.53	5.96	0.07	32.77	0.14	...	...	7.20	0.71	7.79	...	20.08	1.08	0.39	...	2.24	0.00	0.35	...	100
Morocco Exports	2.15	8.01	0.64	8.00	19.23	...	7.31	1.70	...	...	1.33	0.65	0.93	...	0.55	5.10	7.30	22.30	...	14.20	0.59	...	100
Morocco Imports	0.54	22.82	2.16	...	21.58	...	27.48	0.06	...	...	0.02	0.66	1.87	...	0.88	0.82	0.38	14.13	...	0.01	0.00	...	100
Mauritania Exports	...	4.08	...	8.16	4.08	...	14.29	...	...	...	...	...	8.16	...	14.29	4.08	20.41	...	8.16	...	...	...	100
Mauritania Imports	...	0.17	...	7.45	59.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.67	...	...	...	...	...	100
Yemen Exports	0.46	26.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	5.11	29.77	0.04	...	...	7.75	9.32	0.28	...	15.28	0.26	0.19	5.14	0.00	0.01	...	...	100
Yemen Imports	4.98	42.86	1.18	0.15	0.00	2.49	25.14	0.11	...	...	0.14	3.81	0.16	...	6.36	0.51	0.00	11.34	0.77	0.00	...	...	100

Source: Sources of Annex Tables (8/4) and (8/6).

**Annex Table (8/8): Commodity Structure of Intra-Arab Trade ⁽¹⁾
(2012-2016)**

Commodity	(Percent)											
	Intra-Arab Exports						Intra-Arab Imports					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average of (2012-2016)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average of (2012-2016)
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	18.9	20.9	22.1	20.3	19.8	20.4	15.7	16.1	18.6	17.5	21.2	17.8
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	27.1	26.2	21.5	18.2	15.9	21.8	35.3	35.1	33.9	28.9	24.1	31.5
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	47.3	46.2	50.7	55.0	59.6	51.7	44.1	44.3	43.3	46.5	46.1	44.9
Chemicals	12.0	10.1	12.4	15.1	18.3	13.6	13.6	12.8	13.4	14.7	12.4	13.4
Basic manufactures	18.1	16.3	19.4	18.4	17.9	18.0	17.4	15.6	19.1	17.3	17.5	17.4
Machinery and transport equipment	10.0	4.9	6.3	8.0	10.5	7.9	10.0	10.5	7.0	8.8	10.3	9.3
Other miscellaneous manufactures	7.2	14.9	12.6	13.5	12.9	12.2	3.1	5.4	3.8	5.7	5.9	4.8
Commodities not classified elsewhere ⁽⁵⁾	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.0	4.9	6.0	4.9	4.1	4.2	7.3	8.6	5.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Commodity Structure is classified according to Revision 3 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

⁽²⁾ Agricultural commodities : SITC sections 0,1,2,4 minus divisions 27, 28.

⁽³⁾ Mining Products: SITC sections 3, 27, 28 and 68.

⁽⁴⁾ Manufactures: SITC sections 5,6,7,8 minus division 68 and group 891.

⁽⁵⁾ Commodities not classified elsewhere: SITC section 9 and group 891.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database) and; United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/9): Intra-Arab Trade of Crude Oil
(2016)**

(Million US dollars)

Exporting Countries	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total		
																							Value	(%)
Value		637.4	0.0	0.0	1,514.0		3,002.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.7		1,425.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	6,579.8	63
Share		9.7	0.0	0.0	23.0		45.6	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		21.7			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	100.00	100.00
Importing Countries																								
Jordan		37.0					1,865.0						0.7										1,902.7	28.9
UAE																							0.0	0.0
Bahrain																							0.0	0.0
Tunisia					752.0																		752.0	11.4
Algeria																							0.0	0.0
Djibouti																							0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia																							0.0	0.0
Sudan																							0.0	0.0
Syria																							0.0	0.0
Somalia																							0.0	0.0
Iraq																							0.0	0.0
Oman																							0.0	0.0
Qatar																							0.0	0.0
Comoros																							0.0	0.0
Kuwait																							0.0	0.0
Lebanon															413.0		0.7						413.7	6.3
Libya																							0.0	0.0
Egypt		600.4					780.0								1,012.0								2,392.4	36.4
Morocco					762.0		357.0																1,119.0	17.0
Mauritania																							0.0	0.0
Yemen																							0.0	0.0

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Contrade Database

**Annex Table (8/10) "A" : Total Trade in Services in the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

(Million US Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Arab Countries	-273,643.9	-288,741.8	-342,869.9	-324,735.9	-319,272.6	135,266.8	131,654.8	176,951.9	175,584.9	179,020.8	-138,377.1	-157,086.9	-165,918.0	-149,151.0	-140,251.8
Jordan	-4,550.8	-4,618.1	-4,640.6	-4,535.0	-4,597.9	6,429.9	6,324.0	7,149.6	6,278.0	6,075.6	1,879.1	1,705.9	2,509.0	1,743.0	1,477.7
UAE	-59,314.7	-62,228.9	-82,970.0	-80,354.2	-82,833.8	18,937.3	21,253.4	56,566.8	58,964.6	63,460.5	-40,377.4	-40,975.5	-26,403.3	-21,389.6	-19,373.3
Bahrain	-6,044.7	-7,051.3	-6,764.4	-6,592.3	-7,499.7	8,333.0	8,500.3	8,571.0	9,112.5	10,997.0	2,288.3	1,448.9	1,806.6	2,520.2	3,497.3
Algeria	-10,862.4	-10,757.7	-11,556.4	-11,367.0	-11,180.7	3,815.0	3,912.0	3,604.9	3,758.4	3,918.5	-7,047.4	-6,845.7	-7,951.6	-7,608.6	-7,262.2
Tunisia	-3,298.0	-3,410.0	-3,513.0	-2,988.0	-2,541.5	5,253.0	5,030.0	4,953.0	3,351.0	2,267.2	1,955.0	1,620.0	1,440.0	363.0	-274.3
Djibouti	-144.6	-178.1	-199.8	-188.9	-178.7	330.7	357.0	385.3	371.2	357.5	186.1	178.9	185.5	182.2	178.9
Saudi Arabia	-73,407.0	-76,651.6	-100,545.4	-90,200.0	-80,919.1	11,049.9	11,844.7	12,516.5	14,474.0	16,737.7	-62,357.1	-64,806.9	-88,028.9	-75,726.0	-64,181.4
Sudan	-2,010.4	-2,029.8	-683.5	-1,773.9	-1,525.5	1,166.6	1,258.0	393.6	1,767.0	1,629.2	-843.8	-771.8	-289.9	-7.0	103.7
Iraq	-13,301.0	-14,665.7	-14,800.0	-14,732.9	-14,666.0	2,866.0	3,346.4	4,176.0	3,761.2	3,387.6	-10,435.0	-11,319.3	-10,624.0	-10,971.7	-11,278.4
Oman	-8,769.8	-9,786.7	-9,968.8	-10,104.0	-10,241.1	2,686.6	2,957.1	3,128.7	3,482.4	3,876.1	-6,083.2	-6,829.6	-6,840.1	-6,621.6	-6,365.0
Qatar	-23,906.3	-27,478.6	-32,859.1	-30,775.3	-31,541.2	9,922.3	11,174.5	13,526.4	14,997.0	15,175.5	-13,984.1	-16,304.1	-19,332.7	-15,778.3	-16,365.7
Comoros	-103.8	-111.3	-116.2	-113.8	-111.4	70.0	77.3	86.8	82.1	77.6	-33.8	-34.0	-29.4	-31.7	-33.8
Kuwait	-21,099.0	-21,004.0	-24,311.0	-25,984.7	-26,683.1	8,839.0	6,179.0	6,212.0	6,012.4	5,654.6	-12,260.0	-14,825.0	-18,099.0	-19,972.3	-21,028.5
Lebanon	-11,877.7	-13,021.9	-12,814.3	-13,982.5	-15,257.2	16,579.7	14,735.5	15,836.8	15,643.4	15,452.4	4,702.0	1,713.6	3,022.5	1,660.9	195.2
Libya	-6,995.9	-8,471.5	-7,456.1	-4,658.4	-2,859.2	152.2	179.9	79.2	483.0	85.5	-6,843.7	-8,291.6	-7,376.9	-4,175.4	-2,773.7
Egypt	-16,463.3	-16,433.8	-17,549.5	-17,518.8	-17,032.4	21,766.8	18,261.4	21,897.6	18,538.5	14,305.4	5,303.5	1,827.6	4,348.1	1,019.7	-2,727.0
Morocco	-8,136.4	-7,571.2	-8,781.0	-7,917.0	-8,602.0	15,346.6	14,352.6	15,822.0	14,276.0	15,369.0	7,210.2	6,781.4	7,041.0	6,359.0	6,767.0
Mauritania	-1,016.7	-999.4	-899.1	-949.3	-1,002.2	145.2	186.2	278.4	232.3	193.9	-871.5	-813.2	-620.7	-716.9	-808.3
Yemen	-2,341.4	-2,272.2	-2,441.8	...	...	1,577.2	1,725.6	1,767.4	...	...	-764.2	-546.6	-674.4	...	...

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (8/10) "B" : Trade in Services (Transport) in the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

	(Million US Dollars)																	
	Payments						Receipts						Net					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
Total Arab Countries	-79,970.0	-81,885.1	-91,345.4	-84,413.8	-83,126.4	39,547.1	36,601.6	53,558.6	53,467.4	53,904.7	-40,422.9	-45,283.5	-37,786.9	-30,946.4	-29,221.6			
Jordan	-2,603.0	-2,665.9	-2,680.8	-2,541.5	-2,564.7	1,449.9	1,411.8	1,603.7	1,237.2	1,280.8	-1,153.1	-1,254.1	-1,077.1	-1,304.3	-1,283.9			
UAE	-7,574.9	-7,711.2	-16,348.8	-13,760.2	-14,141.7	7,220.7	8,038.1	23,760.2	23,433.2	25,504.1	-354.2	327.0	7,411.4	9,673.0	11,362.4			
Bahrain	-1,238.0	-1,441.0	-1,381.1	-1,297.3	-1,044.0	692.8	699.7	704.8	797.9	175.5	-545.2	-741.2	-676.3	-499.5	-868.5			
Algeria	-3,785.5	-4,034.5	-4,257.3	-4,145.9	-4,037.4	737.9	786.6	794.3	790.4	786.6	-3,047.6	-3,247.9	-3,463.0	-3,355.4	-3,250.8			
Tunisia	-1,630.0	-1,674.0	-1,654.0	-1,346.0	-1,095.4	1,462.0	1,267.0	1,154.0	802.0	557.4	-168.0	-407.0	-500.0	-544.0	-538.0			
Djibouti	-96.7	-121.8	-138.2	-130.0	-122.3	117.0	134.8	145.2	140.0	135.0	20.3	13.0	7.0	10.0	12.7			
Saudi Arabia	-17,869.4	-19,248.0	-19,927.0	-19,601.6	-19,281.5	2,273.7	2,665.2	2,886.0	2,852.6	2,819.6	-15,595.6	-16,582.8	-17,041.0	-16,749.0	-16,461.9			
Sudan	-923.0	-991.8	-264.9	-963.9	-755.4	14.2	116.1	79.5	531.8	260.3	-908.9	-875.7	-185.4	-432.1	-495.0			
Iraq	-6,649.0	-6,785.0	-6,241.0	-6,513.0	-6,796.9	652.0	342.0	329.0	335.5	342.1	-5,997.0	-6,443.0	-5,912.0	-6,177.5	-6,454.7			
Oman	-3,646.3	-4,392.7	-3,987.0	-3,909.0	-3,832.5	1,113.1	1,092.3	1,159.9	1,256.2	1,360.4	-2,533.2	-3,300.4	-2,827.0	-2,652.8	-2,472.1			
Qatar	-9,887.6	-10,245.6	-12,116.8	-11,459.6	-10,954.1	4,671.4	5,604.8	6,428.6	7,413.2	7,607.1	-5,216.2	-4,640.8	-5,688.2	-4,046.4	-3,347.0			
Comoros	-66.9	-74.2	-75.3	-74.8	-74.2	6.6	8.2	9.5	8.9	8.2	-60.2	-66.0	-65.8	-65.9	-66.0			
Kuwait	-6,685.0	-5,296.0	-5,577.0	-5,307.2	-5,373.3	4,081.0	1,282.0	1,651.0	1,525.1	1,245.2	-2,604.0	-4,014.0	-3,926.0	-3,782.1	-4,128.1			
Lebanon	-2,233.6	-2,367.9	-2,003.9	-1,905.1	-1,811.1	3,137.1	1,095.9	1,275.8	606.5	288.4	903.5	-1,272.0	-728.1	-1,298.6	-1,522.8			
Libya	-2,423.3	-3,268.6	-3,045.1	-1,645.4	-915.0	45.0	65.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	-2,378.3	-3,203.6	-3,012.1	-1,612.4	-882.0			
Egypt	-7,564.1	-7,085.4	-8,156.6	-7,178.5	-6,862.6	8,866.9	9,418.9	9,785.4	9,727.3	8,890.6	1,302.8	2,333.5	1,628.8	2,548.8	2,028.0			
Morocco	-3,372.3	-2,950.7	-1,807.0	-2,405.0	-3,238.0	2,760.3	2,311.2	1,478.0	1,944.0	2,580.0	-612.0	-639.5	-329.0	-461.0	-658.0			
Mauritania	-348.7	-226.3	-233.2	-229.8	-226.4	8.7	30.3	34.9	32.6	30.4	-339.9	-196.1	-198.3	-197.2	-196.0			
Yemen	-1,372.6	-1,304.6	-1,450.4	...	...	236.5	231.7	245.7	...	...	-1,136.1	-1,072.9	-1,204.7	...	...	

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (8/10) "C" : Trade in services (Travel) in the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

(Million US Dollars)

	Payments						Receipts						Net					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total Arab Countries	-63,430.8	-67,195.1	-79,938.4	-78,507.7	-78,636.4	56,733.7	55,605.6	58,618.9	63,658.2	69,077.6	-6,697.1	-11,589.5	-21,319.4	-14,849.5	-9,558.8			
Jordan	-1,145.1	-1,097.7	-1,143.4	-1,161.5	-1,259.4	4,067.1	4,122.7	4,381.7	4,070.7	4,049.2	2,922.0	3,025.0	3,238.3	2,909.2	2,789.8			
UAE	-13,188.0	-13,787.5	-15,858.3	-16,648.5	-17,139.0	10,926.4	12,397.8	15,231.6	17,493.2	19,509.5	-2,261.6	-1,389.6	-62.7	844.7	2,370.6			
Bahrain	-814.1	-838.6	-611.2	-822.3	-1,891.5	1,059.0	1,175.0	1,208.0	1,574.5	3,845.7	244.9	336.4	596.8	752.1	1,954.2			
Algeria	-495.5	-421.7	-465.3	-443.5	-422.7	217.2	249.9	259.3	254.6	250.0	-278.4	-171.8	-206.0	-188.9	-172.7			
Tunisia	-593.0	-675.0	-680.0	-641.0	-604.2	2,227.0	2,190.0	2,356.0	1,354.0	778.1	1,634.0	1,515.0	1,676.0	713.0	173.9			
Djibouti	-18.4	-19.2	-20.3	-19.8	-19.2	20.5	21.6	31.2	26.4	22.3	2.1	2.4	10.9	6.6	3.1			
Saudi Arabia	-17,023.3	-17,660.3	-24,117.8	-20,725.4	-17,810.1	7,432.2	7,651.5	8,238.4	10,129.7	12,455.2	-9,591.1	-10,008.8	-15,879.4	-10,595.7	-5,354.9			
Sudan	-907.6	-459.6	-260.3	-194.6	-206.2	879.6	773.0	278.5	948.8	1,008.9	-28.0	313.4	18.2	754.2	802.7			
Iraq	-2,280.0	-3,292.0	-4,164.0	-3,728.0	-3,337.7	1,635.0	2,175.0	2,489.0	2,332.0	2,184.9	-645.0	-1,117.0	-1,675.0	-1,396.0	-1,152.7			
Oman	-1,282.2	-1,425.2	-1,654.1	-1,739.9	-1,830.2	1,094.9	1,295.2	1,375.8	1,539.7	1,723.0	-187.3	-130.0	-278.3	-200.3	-107.2			
Qatar	-5,648.4	-6,615.9	-8,681.9	-8,170.6	-9,089.0	2,857.1	3,456.3	4,591.5	5,035.4	5,411.0	-2,791.2	-3,159.6	-4,090.4	-3,135.2	-3,678.0			
Comoros	-19.7	-20.1	-22.3	-21.2	-20.2	38.6	42.1	49.7	45.9	42.4	18.9	22.0	27.4	24.7	22.2			
Kuwait	-9,250.0	-9,653.0	-11,795.0	-13,117.2	-12,952.7	426.0	297.0	369.0	499.8	800.4	-8,824.0	-9,356.0	-11,426.0	-12,617.4	-12,152.3			
Lebanon	-4,205.2	-4,328.7	-5,249.0	-5,479.2	-5,719.5	6,300.2	5,859.5	6,406.6	7,052.7	7,764.1	2,095.0	1,530.8	1,157.6	1,573.5	2,044.5			
Libya	-2,556.8	-2,425.1	-1,142.8	-967.3	-710.3	19.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2,537.8	-2,405.1	-1,142.8	-967.3	-710.3			
Egypt	-2,618.3	-3,013.6	-3,139.6	-3,441.7	-4,110.4	9,940.2	6,047.0	7,207.5	6,065.1	2,644.9	7,321.9	3,033.4	4,067.9	2,623.4	-1,465.5			
Morocco	-1,253.5	-1,317.9	-774.0	-1,126.0	-1,456.0	6,697.3	6,851.3	3,148.0	5,197.0	6,547.0	5,443.9	5,533.4	2,374.0	4,071.0	5,091.0			
Mauritania	-59.2	-58.0	-61.9	-59.9	-58.0	48.2	40.8	36.5	38.7	40.9	-10.9	-17.2	-25.4	-21.3	-17.1			
Yemen	-72.6	-86.0	-97.3	...	...	848.0	940.0	960.7	...	...	775.4	854.0	863.4	...	...	

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report: Questionnaire of 2017; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

Annex Table (8/10) "D" : Trade in Services (Other) in the Arab Countries *
(2012-2016)

	(Million US Dollars)														
	Payments						Receipts						Net		
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Arab Countries	-130,243.1	-139,661.6	-171,586.1	-161,814.5	-157,509.8	38,986.1	39,447.6	64,774.4	58,459.3	56,038.5	-91,257.1	-100,214.0	-106,811.7	-103,355.1	-101,471.3
Jordan	-802.7	-854.5	-816.4	-832.0	-773.8	912.8	789.5	1,164.3	970.1	745.6	110.1	-65.0	347.9	138.1	-28.2
UAE	-38,551.8	-40,730.2	-50,762.9	-49,945.5	-51,553.1	790.2	817.4	17,574.9	18,038.1	18,446.9	-37,761.6	-39,912.8	-33,188.0	-31,907.4	-33,106.3
Bahrain	-3,992.6	-4,771.8	-4,772.1	-4,472.6	-4,564.2	6,581.1	6,625.5	6,658.2	6,740.2	6,975.8	2,588.6	1,853.7	1,886.2	2,267.6	2,411.6
Algeria	-6,581.3	-6,301.5	-6,833.8	-6,777.6	-6,720.6	2,860.0	2,875.5	2,551.3	2,713.4	2,882.0	-3,721.4	-3,426.0	-4,282.6	-4,064.2	-3,838.6
Tunisia	-1,075.0	-1,061.0	-1,179.0	-1,001.0	-841.9	1,564.0	1,573.0	1,443.0	1,195.0	931.6	489.0	512.0	264.0	194.0	89.8
Djibouti	-29.5	-37.1	-41.3	-39.2	-37.1	193.2	200.6	208.9	204.8	200.2	163.6	163.6	167.6	165.6	163.1
Saudi Arabia	-38,514.3	-39,743.3	-56,500.6	-49,873.0	-43,827.5	1,343.9	1,528.0	1,392.1	1,491.7	1,462.9	-37,170.4	-38,215.3	-55,108.5	-48,381.3	-42,364.6
Sudan	-179.8	-578.3	-158.3	-615.4	-564.0	272.8	368.9	35.6	286.3	360.0	93.0	-209.5	-122.7	-329.1	-204.0
Iraq	-4,372.0	-4,588.7	-4,395.0	-4,491.9	-4,531.5	579.0	829.4	1,358.0	1,093.7	860.6	-3,793.0	-3,759.3	-3,037.0	-3,398.2	-3,670.9
Oman	-3,841.4	-3,968.8	-4,327.7	-4,455.1	-4,578.4	478.5	569.6	593.0	686.6	792.7	-3,362.8	-3,399.2	-3,734.7	-3,768.5	-3,785.7
Qatar	-8,370.3	-10,617.0	-12,060.4	-11,145.1	-11,498.1	2,393.7	2,113.3	2,506.3	2,548.4	2,157.4	-5,976.6	-8,503.7	-9,554.1	-8,596.7	-9,340.7
Comoros	-17.3	-17.0	-18.6	-17.8	-17.0	24.8	27.0	27.6	27.3	26.9	7.5	10.0	9.0	9.5	9.9
Kuwait	-5,164.0	-6,055.0	-6,939.0	-7,560.3	-8,357.1	4,332.0	4,600.0	4,192.0	3,987.5	3,609.0	-832.0	-1,455.0	-2,747.0	-3,572.8	-4,748.1
Lebanon	-5,438.9	-6,325.3	-5,561.4	-6,598.2	-7,726.5	7,142.4	7,780.2	8,154.4	7,984.1	7,399.9	1,703.5	1,454.9	2,593.0	1,385.9	-326.6
Libya	-2,015.8	-2,777.8	-3,268.2	-2,045.7	-1,233.9	88.2	94.9	46.2	450.0	52.5	-1,927.6	-2,682.9	-3,222.0	-1,595.7	-1,181.4
Egypt	-6,280.9	-6,334.8	-6,253.3	-6,898.6	-6,059.3	2,959.7	2,795.5	4,904.7	2,746.1	2,769.9	-3,321.2	-3,539.3	-1,348.6	-4,152.5	-3,289.4
Morocco	-3,510.6	-3,302.7	-6,200.0	-4,386.0	-3,908.0	5,888.9	5,190.1	11,196.0	7,135.0	6,242.0	2,378.3	1,887.4	4,996.0	2,749.0	2,334.0
Mauritania	-608.8	-715.1	-604.0	-659.5	-717.8	88.2	115.2	207.0	161.1	122.5	-520.6	-599.9	-397.0	-498.4	-595.3
Yemen	-896.1	-881.7	-894.1	...	...	492.6	554.0	561.0	...	...	-403.5	-327.7	-333.1	...	...

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

* Includes the following services: construction, insurance services and pension and financial services and fees for the use of intellectual property, wired and wireless communications and computer services and personal services, cultural services, government services, and other businesses.

**Annex Table (9/1) : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

(Million US dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
Merchandise Exports (F.O.B)					
Total Arab Countries	1,391,483.5	1,372,855.2	1,250,033.7	852,810.0	766,835.6
Jordan	7,897.7	7,923.7	8,397.2	7,844.0	7,519.6
UAE	356,554.9	371,034.4	343,053.6	300,480.4	298,633.9
Bahrain	23,076.6	25,602.4	23,497.9	16,540.4	12,784.6
Tunisia	16,998.1	17,043.8	16,708.8	14,068.8	13,261.1
Algeria	71,806.0	64,710.0	59,995.0	34,565.0	29,050.0
Djibouti	117.0	120.0	125.0	135.0	140.0
Saudi Arabia	388,400.5	375,872.8	342,432.5	203,550.1	182,304.5
Sudan	4,066.5	4,789.7	4,350.2	3,168.9	3,093.6
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	94,208.6	89,768.2	83,981.0	46,000.0	28,359.9
Oman	52,137.8	56,429.1	53,565.7	35,682.7	32,500.0
Qatar	132,953.8	133,336.0	126,702.5	77,294.2	57,253.8
Comoros	19.5	20.5	24.0	27.0	18.2
Kuwait	119,654.3	115,752.6	104,527.8	54,427.5	46,508.6
Lebanon	5,627.0	5,181.6	4,556.8	3,987.3	3,675.6
Libya	61,026.2	46,018.2	19,300.0	10,847.7	6,764.0
Egypt	25,091.8	26,477.8	25,268.7	19,030.9	20,020.9
Morocco	21,428.0	21,982.0	23,888.0	22,330.0	22,835.0
Mauritania	2,610.8	2,657.4	1,935.4	1,391.1	1,412.2
Yemen	7,808.3	8,135.0	7,723.7	1,438.9	700.0
Merchandise Imports (F.O.B)					
Total Arab Countries	-783,749.6	-829,430.5	-839,381.8	-759,561.6	-695,682.1
Jordan	-18,457.1	-19,588.2	-20,379.7	-18,191.3	-17,056.3
UAE	-218,049.0	-229,991.8	-234,620.8	-223,904.7	-230,316.1
Bahrain	-19,704.5	-21,280.1	-19,784.6	-15,709.6	-13,588.3
Tunisia	-23,103.3	-22,972.0	-23,369.4	-19,096.2	-18,306.4
Algeria	-51,569.0	-54,990.0	-59,670.0	-52,649.0	-49,440.0
Djibouti	-577.0	-595.0	-650.0	-750.0	-850.0
Saudi Arabia	-155,592.8	-168,155.2	-173,833.6	-174,675.5	-135,889.1
Sudan	-8,122.7	-8,727.9	-8,105.9	-8,368.0	-7,324.6
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-50,155.0	-50,447.0	-45,200.0	-34,000.0	-19,574.6
Oman	-25,628.1	-32,044.2	-27,888.2	-26,564.4	-25,500.0
Qatar	-30,787.1	-31,474.7	-31,145.3	-28,496.2	-31,934.1
Comoros	-217.9	-227.7	-227.6	-229.0	-185.0
Kuwait	-24,243.8	-25,577.4	-26,988.7	-26,531.1	-26,401.8
Lebanon	-20,339.7	-20,510.0	-19,580.0	-17,083.1	-17,667.0
Libya	-25,589.7	-34,049.6	-30,418.7	-16,408.7	-8,666.9
Egypt	-52,440.9	-49,101.9	-56,446.4	-50,420.0	-49,645.0
Morocco	-44,745.9	-45,630.4	-45,926.4	-38,113.0	-37,823.2
Mauritania	-3,071.6	-3,027.5	-2,646.3	-1,949.2	-1,813.8
Yemen	-11,354.5	-11,039.9	-12,500.2	-6,422.8	-3,700.0

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017 and national sources; International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2017.

**Annex Table (9/1) "A": Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

(Million US Dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
	Trade Balance				
Total Arab Countries	607,733.9	543,424.7	410,652.0	93,248.4	71,153.5
Jordan	-10,559.4	-11,664.5	-11,982.5	-10,347.2	-9,536.7
UAE	138,505.9	141,042.6	108,432.8	76,575.7	68,317.8
Bahrain	3,372.1	4,322.3	3,713.3	830.9	-803.7
Tunisia	-6,105.1	-5,928.3	-6,660.5	-5,027.4	-5,045.3
Algeria	20,237.0	9,720.0	325.0	-18,084.0	-20,390.0
Djibouti	-460.0	-475.0	-525.0	-615.0	-710.0
Saudi Arabia	232,807.7	207,717.6	168,598.9	28,874.7	46,415.5
Sudan	-4,056.2	-3,938.2	-3,755.7	-5,199.2	-4,230.9
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	44,053.6	39,321.2	38,781.0	12,000.0	8,785.3
Oman	26,509.8	24,384.9	25,677.5	9,118.3	7,000.0
Qatar	102,166.8	101,861.3	95,557.1	48,798.1	25,319.8
Comoros	-198.4	-207.2	-203.6	-202.0	-166.8
Kuwait	95,410.5	90,175.2	77,539.0	27,896.5	20,106.8
Lebanon	-14,712.8	-15,328.3	-15,023.2	-13,095.9	-13,991.4
Libya	35,436.5	11,968.5	-11,118.7	-5,560.9	-1,902.9
Egypt	-27,349.1	-22,624.1	-31,177.7	-31,389.1	-29,624.1
Morocco	-23,317.9	-23,648.4	-22,038.4	-15,783.0	-14,988.2
Mauritania	-460.9	-370.1	-710.9	-558.1	-401.6
Yemen	-3,546.2	-2,904.9	-4,776.5	-4,983.9	-3,000.0
	Net Services and Income				
Total Arab Countries	-155,471.5	-164,053.8	-169,275.7	-136,683.2	-104,183.9
Jordan	1,490.6	1,366.9	2,091.7	1,309.9	1,173.1
UAE	-40,050.4	-40,484.7	-25,730.5	-19,656.6	-17,268.4
Bahrain	1,280.3	1,449.2	1,806.9	2,520.2	3,497.9
Tunisia	234.0	-198.4	13.2	-659.6	-615.0
Algeria	-10,912.0	-11,521.0	-13,042.0	-11,653.0	-8,630.0
Djibouti	275.0	283.2	320.0	350.0	380.0
Saudi Arabia	-51,368.5	-51,245.6	-71,502.9	-60,452.2	-39,956.0
Sudan	-3,074.4	-3,176.2	-2,502.3	-1,150.0	-762.9
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-9,399.6	-11,866.0	-11,190.0	-7,500.0	-7,019.1
Oman	-10,587.8	-10,065.0	-11,186.0	-8,938.9	-6,000.0
Qatar	-26,108.8	-26,667.9	-28,633.2	-19,343.7	-17,475.0
Comoros	-33.8	-28.9	-25.4	-26.0	-53.0
Kuwait	435.9	-867.5	-2,450.0	-7,284.2	-7,763.7
Lebanon	3,359.3	2,486.2	1,052.5	1,659.4	1,115.5
Libya	-8,775.4	-8,706.3	-6,793.7	-2,934.5	-2,043.2
Egypt	-1,979.2	-5,323.0	-2,402.7	-3,983.2	-6,997.5
Morocco	3,050.2	3,783.5	4,562.0	3,024.7	5,024.9
Mauritania	-1,035.8	-999.5	-873.5	-573.9	-441.4
Yemen	-2,271.1	-2,272.9	-2,789.8	-1,391.5	-350.0

* Preliminary data.

**Annex Table (9/1) "B" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

(Million US Dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
	Goods, Services & Income Balance				
Total Arab Countries	452,262.4	379,370.9	241,376.3	-43,434.7	-33,030.3
Jordan	-9,068.8	-10,297.6	-9,890.8	-9,037.4	-8,363.6
UAE	98,455.5	100,557.9	82,702.3	56,919.1	51,049.4
Bahrain	4,652.4	5,771.5	5,520.2	3,351.1	2,694.1
Tunisia	-5,871.1	-6,126.7	-6,647.4	-5,687.0	-5,660.3
Algeria	9,325.0	-1,801.0	-12,717.0	-29,737.0	-29,020.0
Djibouti	-185.0	-191.8	-205.0	-265.0	-330.0
Saudi Arabia	181,439.2	156,472.0	97,096.0	-31,577.5	6,459.5
Sudan	-7,130.6	-7,114.4	-6,258.0	-6,349.1	-4,993.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	34,654.0	27,455.2	27,591.0	4,500.0	1,766.2
Oman	15,922.0	14,319.9	14,491.5	179.5	1,000.0
Qatar	76,058.0	75,193.4	66,923.9	29,454.4	7,844.8
Comoros	-232.2	-236.1	-229.0	-228.0	-219.8
Kuwait	95,846.4	89,307.7	75,089.0	20,612.3	12,343.1
Lebanon	-11,353.5	-12,842.1	-13,970.7	-11,436.4	-12,875.9
Libya	26,661.1	3,262.2	-17,912.4	-8,495.5	-3,946.1
Egypt	-29,328.3	-27,947.1	-33,580.4	-35,372.3	-36,621.6
Morocco	-20,267.7	-19,864.8	-17,476.3	-12,758.3	-9,963.3
Mauritania	-1,496.6	-1,369.6	-1,584.4	-1,132.0	-843.0
Yemen	-5,817.3	-5,177.8	-7,566.3	-6,375.4	-3,350.0
	Net Current Transfers				
Total Arab Countries	-58,288.0	-63,450.1	-61,738.6	-82,476.9	-87,550.9
Jordan	4,351.0	6,788.9	7,279.1	5,626.7	4,752.6
UAE	-24,479.2	-26,426.1	-28,236.9	-39,646.0	-39,509.3
Bahrain	-2,074.5	-2,166.0	-2,364.4	-2,367.3	-2,391.5
Tunisia	2,149.5	2,249.6	2,313.0	1,813.2	1,797.2
Algeria	3,163.0	2,792.0	3,282.0	2,671.0	2,700.0
Djibouti	24.0	20.5	25.0	30.0	35.0
Saudi Arabia	-30,438.3	-35,869.3	-38,733.9	-40,691.0	-43,342.0
Sudan	871.6	1,716.6	1,409.2	913.2	891.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-5,112.0	-4,865.0	-3,163.0	400.0	1,005.5
Oman	-8,085.8	-9,105.3	-10,301.7	-10,990.9	-9,200.0
Qatar	-14,057.7	-14,732.4	-17,514.0	-15,703.6	-16,169.2
Comoros	192.7	176.6	173.2	180.0	190.0
Kuwait	-16,716.3	-19,106.4	-20,682.7	-16,598.9	-17,342.4
Lebanon	1,794.3	1,601.1	2,368.3	3,385.4	3,012.6
Libya	-2,824.6	-3,252.0	-1,120.9	-839.1	-839.6
Egypt	19,787.3	24,160.3	27,657.2	18,161.1	16,518.4
Morocco	7,391.1	8,718.6	9,699.1	7,650.7	8,202.7
Mauritania	318.8	145.5	113.7	179.2	237.3
Yemen	5,457.1	3,702.6	6,058.9	3,349.4	1,900.0

* Preliminary data.

**Annex Table (9/1) "C" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

(Million US dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
Current Account Balance					
Total Arab Countries	393,974.4	315,920.8	179,637.6	-125,911.6	-120,581.2
Jordan	-4,717.7	-3,508.7	-2,611.7	-3,410.7	-3,611.0
UAE	73,976.3	74,131.8	54,465.4	17,273.1	11,540.0
Bahrain	2,577.9	3,605.6	3,155.9	983.8	302.7
Tunisia	-3,721.6	-3,877.1	-4,334.4	-3,873.8	-3,863.1
Algeria	12,488.0	991.0	-9,435.0	-27,066.0	-26,320.0
Djibouti	-161.0	-171.2	-180.0	-235.0	-295.0
Saudi Arabia	151,000.9	120,602.7	58,362.1	-72,268.6	-36,882.5
Sudan	-6,259.1	-5,397.8	-4,848.8	-5,436.0	-4,102.1
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	29,542.0	22,590.2	24,428.0	4,900.0	2,771.7
Oman	7,836.2	5,214.6	4,189.9	-10,811.4	-8,200.0
Qatar	62,000.3	60,461.0	49,409.9	13,750.8	-8,324.5
Comoros	-39.5	-59.4	-55.7	-48.0	-29.8
Kuwait	79,130.0	70,201.3	54,406.3	4,013.3	-4,999.3
Lebanon	-9,559.2	-11,241.0	-11,602.4	-8,051.0	-9,863.3
Libya	23,836.5	10.2	-19,033.2	-9,334.5	-4,785.7
Egypt	-9,541.0	-3,786.8	-5,923.2	-17,211.2	-20,103.2
Morocco	-12,876.6	-11,146.2	-7,777.3	-5,107.6	-1,760.5
Mauritania	-1,177.9	-1,224.0	-1,470.7	-952.8	-605.6
Yemen	-360.2	-1,475.2	-1,507.4	-3,026.0	-1,450.0
Capital & Financial Accounts Balance					
Total Arab Countries	-277,763.0	-238,589.8	-176,084.4	124,121.6	107,715.3
Jordan	5,407.6	2,759.0	1,529.1	2,743.9	3,314.7
UAE	-46,725.7	-40,163.4	-41,715.5	-3,240.3	-24,370.3
Bahrain	-2,626.9	-2,412.0	-2,297.1	967.0	1,550.3
Tunisia	5,013.2	3,077.3	5,140.0	4,272.8	4,200.0
Algeria	-352.0	-915.0	3,558.0	-471.0	280.0
Djibouti	157.0	341.7	222.3	250.0	260.0
Saudi Arabia	-118,658.0	-126,197.0	-63,656.0	74,144.0	88,204.0
Sudan	3,959.6	3,819.1	3,467.8	5,384.8	3,518.5
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-16,169.0	13,385.0	3,575.0	3,000.0	-19,961.4
Oman	-5,885.6	6,338.1	-1,823.1	12,330.3	10,400.0
Qatar	-44,398.8	-52,147.4	-49,176.9	-19,673.1	3,802.2
Comoros	39.8	60.4	45.2	47.0	27.7
Kuwait	-79,798.1	-67,595.2	-53,636.5	11,092.3	-6,267.5
Lebanon	9,589.4	8,930.1	12,741.6	11,050.6	8,169.4
Libya	-7,886.5	-4,443.3	-421.0	-4,632.2	-788.5
Egypt	8,545.0	7,567.2	2,747.3	23,319.5	32,630.9
Morocco	9,787.6	7,536.2	2,375.3	2,500.0	2,600.0
Mauritania	1,790.9	1,483.4	891.3	1,250.3	395.4
Yemen	447.5	-14.0	348.8	-214.3	-250.0

* Preliminary data.

**Annex Table (9/1) : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

(Million US dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
	Merchandise Exports (F.O.B)				
Total Arab Countries	1,391,483.5	1,372,855.2	1,250,033.7	852,810.0	766,835.6
Jordan	7,897.7	7,923.7	8,397.2	7,844.0	7,519.6
UAE	356,554.9	371,034.4	343,053.6	300,480.4	298,633.9
Bahrain	23,076.6	25,602.4	23,497.9	16,540.4	12,784.6
Tunisia	16,998.1	17,043.8	16,708.8	14,068.8	13,261.1
Algeria	71,806.0	64,710.0	59,995.0	34,565.0	29,050.0
Djibouti	117.0	120.0	125.0	135.0	140.0
Saudi Arabia	388,400.5	375,872.8	342,432.5	203,550.1	182,304.5
Sudan	4,066.5	4,789.7	4,350.2	3,168.9	3,093.6
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	94,208.6	89,768.2	83,981.0	46,000.0	28,359.9
Oman	52,137.8	56,429.1	53,565.7	35,682.7	32,500.0
Qatar	132,953.8	133,336.0	126,702.5	77,294.2	57,253.8
Comoros	19.5	20.5	24.0	27.0	18.2
Kuwait	119,654.3	115,752.6	104,527.8	54,427.5	46,508.6
Lebanon	5,627.0	5,181.6	4,556.8	3,987.3	3,675.6
Libya	61,026.2	46,018.2	19,300.0	10,847.7	6,764.0
Egypt	25,091.8	26,477.8	25,268.7	19,030.9	20,020.9
Morocco	21,428.0	21,982.0	23,888.0	22,330.0	22,835.0
Mauritania	2,610.8	2,657.4	1,935.4	1,391.1	1,412.2
Yemen	7,808.3	8,135.0	7,723.7	1,438.9	700.0
	Merchandise Imports (F.O.B)				
Total Arab Countries	-783,749.6	-829,430.5	-839,381.8	-759,561.6	-695,682.1
Jordan	-18,457.1	-19,588.2	-20,379.7	-18,191.3	-17,056.3
UAE	-218,049.0	-229,991.8	-234,620.8	-223,904.7	-230,316.1
Bahrain	-19,704.5	-21,280.1	-19,784.6	-15,709.6	-13,588.3
Tunisia	-23,103.3	-22,972.0	-23,369.4	-19,096.2	-18,306.4
Algeria	-51,569.0	-54,990.0	-59,670.0	-52,649.0	-49,440.0
Djibouti	-577.0	-595.0	-650.0	-750.0	-850.0
Saudi Arabia	-155,592.8	-168,155.2	-173,833.6	-174,675.5	-135,889.1
Sudan	-8,122.7	-8,727.9	-8,105.9	-8,368.0	-7,324.6
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-50,155.0	-50,447.0	-45,200.0	-34,000.0	-19,574.6
Oman	-25,628.1	-32,044.2	-27,888.2	-26,564.4	-25,500.0
Qatar	-30,787.1	-31,474.7	-31,145.3	-28,496.2	-31,934.1
Comoros	-217.9	-227.7	-227.6	-229.0	-185.0
Kuwait	-24,243.8	-25,577.4	-26,988.7	-26,531.1	-26,401.8
Lebanon	-20,339.7	-20,510.0	-19,580.0	-17,083.1	-17,667.0
Libya	-25,589.7	-34,049.6	-30,418.7	-16,408.7	-8,666.9
Egypt	-52,440.9	-49,101.9	-56,446.4	-50,420.0	-49,645.0
Morocco	-44,745.9	-45,630.4	-45,926.4	-38,113.0	-37,823.2
Mauritania	-3,071.6	-3,027.5	-2,646.3	-1,949.2	-1,813.8
Yemen	-11,354.5	-11,039.9	-12,500.2	-6,422.8	-3,700.0

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017 and national sources; International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2017.

**Annex Table (9/2): Ratio of Trade Balance of Arab Countries to GDP
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
Total Arab Countries	22.9	20.0	15.0	3.8	3.0
Jordan	-34.1	-34.7	-33.4	-27.5	-24.6
UAE	37.1	36.3	27.0	20.7	18.7
Bahrain	11.0	13.3	11.1	2.7	-2.5
Tunisia	-13.6	-12.8	-14.0	-11.7	-12.0
Algeria	9.7	4.6	0.2	-10.9	-12.7
Djibouti	-34.0	-32.6	-33.0	-36.2	-38.9
Saudi Arabia	31.6	27.8	22.3	4.4	7.3
Sudan	-6.5	-6.2	-4.8	-5.4	-3.7
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	23.7	19.0	20.1	7.8	5.6
Oman	34.6	30.9	31.7	13.1	10.6
Qatar	54.7	51.3	46.3	29.6	16.6
Comoros	-34.7	-33.5	-30.9	-29.5	-23.5
Kuwait	54.8	51.8	47.7	24.4	18.4
Lebanon	-33.5	-33.3	-31.4	-26.5	-27.6
Libya	44.4	23.0	-45.7	-26.9	-11.0
Egypt	-9.8	-7.8	-10.2	-9.4	-11.0
Morocco	-23.7	-22.1	-20.1	-15.7	-14.5
Mauritania	-8.8	-6.6	-13.2	-11.6	-8.5
Yemen	-11.1	-8.4	-14.0	-20.7	-19.7

* Preliminary data.

Source: Annex Tables (2/2) and (9/1).

**Annex Table (9/3): Ratio of Current Account Balance of Arab countries to GDP
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
Total Arab Countries	14.9	11.6	6.6	-5.2	-5.1
Jordan	-15.2	-10.4	-7.3	-9.1	-9.3
UAE	19.8	19.1	13.6	4.7	3.2
Bahrain	8.4	11.1	9.5	3.2	1.0
Tunisia	-8.3	-8.4	-9.1	-9.0	-9.2
Algeria	6.0	0.5	-4.4	-16.4	-16.4
Djibouti	-11.9	-11.8	-11.3	-13.8	-16.2
Saudi Arabia	20.5	16.2	7.7	-11.1	-5.8
Sudan	-10.0	-8.4	-6.2	-5.6	-3.6
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	15.9	10.9	12.7	3.2	1.8
Oman	10.2	6.6	5.2	-15.5	-12.4
Qatar	33.2	30.4	24.0	8.4	-5.5
Comoros	-6.9	-9.6	-8.4	-7.0	-4.2
Kuwait	45.5	40.3	33.4	3.5	-4.6
Lebanon	-21.8	-24.4	-24.3	-16.3	-19.4
Libya	29.8	0.0	-78.3	-45.2	-27.6
Egypt	-3.4	-1.3	-1.9	-5.2	-7.5
Morocco	-13.1	-10.4	-7.1	-5.1	-1.7
Mauritania	-22.4	-21.7	-27.4	-19.9	-12.9
Yemen	-1.1	-4.2	-4.4	-12.6	-9.5

* Preliminary data.

Source: Annex Tables (2/2) and (9/1).

Annex Table (9/4): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries *
(2012-2016)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 **
Total Arab Countries	1,263,162.1	1,370,036.0	1,333,401.7	1,153,000.6	1,034,629.8
Jordan	6,853.5	12,219.8	14,258.2	14,290.7	12,978.7
UAE	57,080.4	68,562.6	70,187.5	76,800.0	85,117.6
Bahrain	5,207.5	5,340.7	6,068.9	4,415.7	2,455.0
Tunisia	8,642.0	7,558.8	7,501.9	7,329.2	5,877.7
Algeria	191,297.1	194,712.7	179,617.0	144,677.0	109,315.0
Djibouti	248.6	419.1	461.4	476.4	504.0
Saudi Arabia	656,141.7	725,291.8	731,920.7	615,986.0	535,364.0
Sudan	2,093.4	1,931.0	1,449.2	956.8	832.2
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	70,327.5	77,743.2	66,349.0	53,727.0	42,014.3
Oman	14,338.0	15,950.2	16,323.7	17,543.1	20,261.4
Qatar	32,001.2	41,065.5	42,230.8	37,310.2	30,793.6
Comoros	194.1	164.6	170.2	169.0	168.4
Kuwait	28,866.9	32,132.7	32,169.6	28,229.2	31,069.1
Lebanon	37,185.6	36,748.0	39,547.1	38,756.1	43,338.0
Libya	117,566.6	112,664.0	86,343.8	71,134.3	65,894.3
Egypt	11,733.9	13,612.4	12,906.0	14,289.0	20,854.3
Morocco	16,387.7	17,445.7	21,362.0	22,742.0	25,412.2
Mauritania	942.5	981.8	639.1	704.0	630.0
Yemen	6,053.9	5,491.4	3,895.7	3,465.0	1,750.0

* Excluding gold.

** Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017 and International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2017.

**Annex Table (9/5): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries (in Months of Imports)
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
Total Arab Countries	19.3	19.8	19.1	18.2	17.8
Jordan	4.5	7.5	8.4	9.4	9.1
UAE	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.4
Bahrain	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.4	2.2
Tunisia	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.6	3.9
Algeria	44.5	42.5	36.1	33.0	26.5
Djibouti	5.2	8.5	8.5	7.6	7.1
Saudi Arabia	50.6	51.8	50.5	42.3	47.3
Sudan	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.4
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	16.8	18.5	17.6	19.0	25.8
Oman	6.7	6.0	7.0	7.9	9.5
Qatar	12.5	15.7	16.3	15.7	11.6
Comoros	10.7	8.7	9.0	8.9	10.9
Kuwait	14.3	15.1	14.3	12.8	14.1
Lebanon	21.9	21.5	24.2	27.2	29.4
Libya	55.1	39.7	34.1	52.0	91.2
Egypt	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.4	5.0
Morocco	4.4	4.6	5.6	7.2	8.1
Mauritania	3.7	3.9	2.9	4.3	4.2
Yemen	6.4	6.0	3.7	6.5	5.7

* Preliminary data.

Source: Annex Tables (9/1) and (9/4).

**Annex Table (9/6): Outstanding External Public Debt of Borrowing Arab Countries
(2012-2016)**

	(Million US dollars)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
Total Arab Countries	181,261.7	200,731.5	200,762.1	207,122.2	232,334.0
Jordan	6,947.1	10,189.5	11,310.0	13,226.1	14,505.6
Tunisia	24,609.0	26,184.0	29,044.0	28,349.0	29,204.0
Algeria	3,676.0	3,397.0	3,735.0	2,046.0	3,849.0
Djibouti	729.0	705.3	885.1	1,217.0	1,621.0
Sudan	42,047.0	44,379.0	43,660.0	43,884.0	45,395.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	3,538.4	3,865.0	3,926.2	3,298.5	4,020.0
Comoros	251.2	100.0	120.4	132.7	140.0
Lebanon	24,131.0	25,842.0	25,331.0	26,775.0	27,795.0
Egypt	38,823.7	45,752.2	41,324.1	47,792.3	67,322.6
Morocco	25,222.0	28,801.0	30,752.0	30,385.0	30,940.0
Mauritania	4,047.5	4,270.4	3,406.1	3,132.1	2,300.0
Yemen	7,239.8	7,246.1	7,268.2	6,884.5	5,241.0

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/7): External Public Debt Service of Borrowing Arab countries
(2012-2016)**

	(Million US dollars)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *	
Total Arab Countries	14,467.0	13,496.4	16,406.5	16,731.7	18,882.3	
Jordan	785.9	843.5	1,276.6	2,059.9	2,252.8	
Tunisia	2,617.0	2,057.0	1,757.0	1,661.0	1,943.0	
Algeria	844.0	520.0	273.0	471.2	281.3	
Djibouti	42.8	44.5	51.6	73.1	97.3	
Sudan	259.0	199.0	118.0	450.0	83.0	
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	419.0	567.0	505.7	454.4	386.2	
Comoros	11.9	4.7	3.0	11.8	12.4	
Lebanon	3,793.0	3,159.0	3,951.0	3,952.0	4,353.0	
Egypt	2,993.9	3,075.5	5,712.3	4,628.8	5,583.5	
Morocco	2,307.0	2,601.1	2,302.6	2,529.0	3,459.1	
Mauritania	139.8	157.1	92.8	84.6	159.6	
Yemen	253.7	268.0	362.9	356.0	271.0	

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/8): Ratio of Outstanding External Public Debt to GDP
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
Total Arab Countries	20.5	21.9	20.9	22.4	26.8
Jordan	22.4	30.3	31.5	35.2	37.5
Tunisia	54.6	56.6	61.1	65.7	69.4
Algeria	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.4
Djibouti	53.9	48.5	55.7	71.7	88.8
Sudan	67.4	69.3	55.7	45.2	39.4
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.7	6.1
Comoros	44.0	16.2	18.2	19.4	19.8
Lebanon	55.0	56.2	53.0	54.2	54.8
Egypt	13.9	15.9	13.5	14.4	25.1
Morocco	25.7	27.0	28.0	30.2	29.9
Mauritania	76.9	75.7	63.4	65.3	48.8
Yemen	22.6	20.9	21.4	28.6	34.5

* Preliminary data.

Source: Annex Tables (2/2) and (9/6).

**Annex Table (9/9): Ratio of External Public Debt Service to Exports of Goods and Services
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
Total Arab Countries	5.0	4.7	5.8	7.9	9.7
Jordan	5.5	5.9	8.2	14.6	16.6
Tunisia	11.8	9.3	8.1	9.5	12.5
Algeria	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9
Djibouti	9.6	9.3	10.1	14.4	19.6
Sudan	4.9	3.3	2.5	9.1	1.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman **	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1
Comoros	13.3	4.8	2.7	10.8	13.0
Lebanon	17.1	15.9	19.4	20.1	22.8
Egypt	6.4	6.9	12.1	12.3	16.3
Morocco	6.3	7.2	5.8	7.0	9.9
Mauritania	5.1	5.5	4.2	5.2	9.9
Yemen	2.7	2.7	3.8	24.7	38.7

* Preliminary data.

** Ratio of external debt services of the government

Source: Annex Tables (9/1) and (9/7).

**Annex Table (9/10) : Summary Features of Exchange Rate Arrangements
in The Arab Countries, 2016**

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen
A. Current Arrangements of Exchange Rates																			
1. Pegged exchange rate to:	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
- US Dollar or Euro																			
- Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
- Specified Basket of Currencies (not declared)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Floating exchange rate	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	*
- Managed floating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Independently floating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Exchange rate structure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
- Unitary for imports and exports	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
- Unitary for current and capital transactions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Foreign exchange market (spot exchange market)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
C. Forward exchange market	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	-
D. Status under IMF Articles of Agreement																			
- Acceptance of Article VIII: (Avoidance of restrictions on Current Payments) ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Acceptance of Article IV ⁽²⁾	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No

(*) Indicates that this is a feature of the country's exchange rate arrangement;

(-) Indicates that this is not a feature of the country's exchange rate arrangement.

(1) Article VIII - Section 2: A member shall not impose restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions; - Section 3: No member shall engage in any discriminatory currency arrangements or multiple currency practices; - Section 4: each member shall guaranty the convertibility of foreign held balances.

(2) Article XIV: A member shall notify the Fund whether it intends to avail itself of the transitional arrangements for maintaining any exchange restrictions inconsistent with article VIII, Section 2,3 or 4, and to prepare to adopt to changing circumstances the restrictions on payments and transfers for current international transactions that were in effect on the date on which it became a member.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017 and the International Monetary Fund, Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions 2017.

**Annex Table (9/11) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per U.S. Dollar (period average)
(2012-2016)**

Country	National Currency	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2016	Average Annual Change (%) 2012-2016
Jordan	Dinar	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.00	0.00
UAE	Dirham	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	Dinar	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.00	0.00
Tunisia	Dinar	1.5618	1.6253	1.7001	1.9623	2.1480	9.46	8.29
Algeria	Dinar	77.5360	79.3684	80.5790	100.4641	109.4430	8.94	9.00
Djibouti	Franc	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	0.00	0.00
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	0.00	0.00
Sudan	Pound	3.5735	4.7540	5.7258	6.0107	6.1815	2.84	14.68
Syria ⁽¹⁾	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,166.1700	1,166.0000	1,166.0000	1,166.0000	1,166.0000	0.00	0.00
Oman	Riyal	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.00	0.00
Qatar	Riyal	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	0.00	0.00
Comoros	Franc	382.8960	370.5300	370.8100	363.0000	444.7560	22.52	3.82
Kuwait	Dinar	0.2799	0.2837	0.2845	0.3010	0.3021	0.37	1.92
Lebanon	Pound	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	0.00	0.00
Libya	Dinar	1.2617	1.2716	1.2724	1.3796	1.3744	-0.38	2.16
Egypt	Pound	6.0700	6.8650	7.0740	7.6220	9.9940	31.12	13.28
Morocco	Dirham	8.6284	8.4055	8.4063	9.7350	9.8075	0.74	3.25
Mauritania	Ouguiy	296.6200	300.0031	300.0000	301.5000	351.6958	16.65	4.35
Yemen	Riyal	214.3510	214.8900	214.8900	227.7014	214.8900	-5.63	0.06

(1) The rate applied to all public sector transactions. Since 2000, the rate was the free market foreign exchange rate, set to reflect developments in the free market exchange rates offshore in the neighboring countries. Effective 2007, the reported exchange rate which unified the exchange rates was called market exchange rate of foreign currencies.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017 and the International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics Database (IFS).

**Annex Table (9/12) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per Euro (period average)**

(2012-2016)

Country	National Currency	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2016	Average Annual Change (%) 2012-2016 ⁽¹⁾
Jordan	Dinar	0.9142	0.9419	0.9354	0.7870	0.7843	-0.34	-3.76
UAE	Dirham	4.7420	4.8849	4.8498	4.0777	4.0653	-0.30	-3.78
Bahrain	Dinar	0.4869	0.5014	0.4979	0.4187	0.4173	-0.33	-3.78
Tunisia	Dinar	2.0081	2.1595	2.2531	2.1779	2.3739	9.00	4.27
Algeria	Dinar	100.2769	105.7362	106.8079	111.3747	121.1474	8.77	4.84
Djibouti	Franc	229.4061	236.4714	234.4619	196.8580	196.7863	-0.04	-3.76
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	4.8412	4.9877	4.9543	4.1642	4.1513	-0.31	-3.77
Sudan	Pound	4.5754	6.2067	7.8240	7.2514	7.1989	-0.72	12.00
Syria	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,503.8270	1,549.2817	1,547.1482	1,329.0991	1,316.6429	-0.94	-3.27
Oman	Riyal	0.4978	0.5120	0.5085	0.4275	0.4261	-0.33	-3.81
Qatar	Riyal	4.7000	4.8422	4.8100	4.0420	4.0302	-0.29	-3.77
Comoros	Franc	491.9591	491.9678	491.9678	491.9678	491.9678	0.00	0.00
Kuwait	Dinar	0.3599	0.3767	0.3784	0.3341	0.3344	0.09	-1.82
Lebanon	Pound	1,941.2030	2,005.9097	1,993.8040	1,675.3192	1,673.8135	-0.09	-3.64
Libya	Dinar	1.6210	1.6790	1.6579	1.5197	1.5214	0.11	-1.57
Egypt	Pound	7.8654	9.1775	9.3649	8.5605	11.0705	29.32	8.92
Morocco	Dirham	11.1142	11.1811	11.1511	10.8316	10.8499	0.17	-0.60
Mauritania	Ouguiy	383.0605	392.0368	387.3893	344.7102	389.6391	13.03	0.43
Yemen	Riyal	277.9139	286.0420	283.9374	238.7348	266.4981	11.63	-1.04

(1) The average annual change was calculated on the basis of national currency units per Euro; a sign (-) stands for appreciation of the value of the national currency.

Source: Bloomberg L.P Database

**Annex Table (9/13) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per SDR (period average)
(2012-2016)**

Country	National Currency	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2016	Average Annual Change (%) 2012-2016 ⁽¹⁾
Jordan	Dinar	1.0875	1.0790	1.0785	0.9943	0.9869	-0.74	-2.40
UAE	Dirham	5.6251	5.5812	5.5787	5.1430	5.1046	-0.74	-2.40
Bahrain	Dinar	0.5759	0.5714	0.5712	0.5265	0.5226	-0.74	-2.40
Tunisia	Dinar	2.3923	2.4690	2.5788	2.7383	2.9857	9.04	5.70
Algeria	Dinar	118.7600	120.6180	122.4030	140.8790	152.1220	7.98	6.39
Djibouti	Franc	272.2130	270.0870	269.9650	248.6510	247.0240	-0.65	-2.40
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	5.7438	5.6990	5.6964	5.2515	5.2124	-0.74	-2.40
Sudan	Pound	5.4727	7.3132	8.7145	8.4307	...	...	-100.00
Syria	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1786.2000	1772.0000	1771.2000	1633.2300	1642.9400	0.59	-2.07
Oman	Riyal	0.5889	0.5843	0.5841	0.5385	0.5344	-0.74	-2.40
Qatar	Riyal	5.5753	5.5318	5.5293	5.0974	5.0595	-0.74	-2.40
Comoros	Franc	586.4760	563.1050	563.2780	620.6290	618.1950	-0.39	1.33
Kuwait	Dinar	0.4288	0.4310	0.4323	0.4210	0.4200	-0.23	-0.52
Lebanon	Pound	2309.0200	2290.9900	2289.9600	2109.1600	2095.3700	-0.65	-2.40
Libya	Dinar	1.9324	1.9325	1.9328	1.9324	1.9326	0.01	0.00
Egypt	Pound	9.2760	10.4410	10.7512	10.7610	13.9349	29.49	10.71
Morocco	Dirham	13.2161	12.7741	12.7696	13.6614	13.6320	-0.22	0.78
Mauritania	Ouguiy	454.3290	456.9210	459.8500	454.2530	...	...	-100.00
Yemen	Riyal	328.3190	326.5740	326.4270	300.6560	298.6890	-0.65	-2.34

(1) The Average annual change was calculated on the basis of national currency units per Special Drawing Rights (SDR); a sign (-) stands for appreciation of the value of the national currency.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2017 and the International Monetary Fund.

Annex Table (9/14) : Change in Real Effective Exchange Rate of the Arab Countries* (2012-2016)

Country	(Percent)									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average Annual Change (%)				
						2000-2005	2012-2016			
Jordan	4.8	2.5	2.6	7.8	-0.5	-1.0	3.4			
UAE	0.5	0.3	3.2	12.1	2.0	1.2	3.6			
Bahrain	2.8	2.7	2.4	10.7	2.7	-2.5	4.2			
Tunisia	-1.5	-1.9	-0.2	5.1	-4.6	-2.9	-0.6			
Algeria	5.4	-1.5	2.0	-4.3	-1.5	-3.8	0.0			
Djibouti	-0.9	0.3	0.5	2.7	-1.4	-1.2	0.2			
Saudi Arabia	3.2	2.8	3.0	12.5	4.0	-3.1	5.1			
Sudan	4.7	-1.6	11.9	18.9	15.7	5.3	9.9			
Syria	2.2	10.8	-9.7	-17.2	3.1	-1.0	-2.1			
Oman	3.2	2.6	0.9	7.1	0.1	-7.1	2.8			
Qatar	3.0	2.5	2.2	11.2	2.6	0.9	4.3			
Kuwait	3.3	0.8	1.9	4.8	2.6	-0.6	2.7			
Lebanon	6.9	0.3	3.5	10.7	-0.4	-3.1	4.2			
Libya	4.3	-0.1	-1.8	0.5	-0.4	-16.5	0.5			
Egypt	6.5	-5.5	7.5	14.3	-6.9	-7.2	3.2			
Morocco	-2.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	2.3	-1.2	0.5			
Mauritania	1.2	1.3	2.9	7.7	-5.6	-1.4	1.5			
Yemen	9.7	9.5	7.1	21.5	...	4.8	12.0			

The sign (-) stands for appreciation in the real value of the national currency.

* Average annual change was calculated from real effective exchange rate indices (Base year 2005=100).

Source: International Monetary Fund: IFS database.

Annex Table (10/1) : Some Structural Reforms' Measures

Band	Measures
Labor market reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting employees' rights in the inconvenient work environments. • Increasing the incentives for older persons and raising the retirement age. • Increasing woman participation in labor market through the provision of children care public services. • Providing more incentives related to wage systems. • Reforming labor legislations to prevent the spread of dual labor markets. • Reduce indirect labor costs. • Develop legislation related to the payment of workers' salaries and their compensation in case of firing. • Incentifying employees by ensuring full disability benefits. • Concentrating on indirect taxes instead of direct taxes.
Product market reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the credibility of product market legislation. • Elimination of legal obstacles preventing market entry. • Removing obstacles to direct investment. • Cancellation of customs restrictions. • Rationalizing the role of the state in economic activities. • Ensuring market price mechanisms. • Simplifying procedures and obtain licenses to start a new business.
Financial markets reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency of legislation and laws. • Increasing operational efficiency. • Strengthening of regulatory frameworks.
Supporting infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging public investment. • Availing a conducive business environment to attract private investment.
Developing Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing efficiency and paying attention to the basic education phase. • Enhancing competencies and postgraduate quality.
Enhancing Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting public-private partnerships. • Increasing the effectiveness of patent legislation and guaranteeing the protection of intellectual property rights. • Supporting promising competencies in innovation

Source: OECD and World Economic Forum.

**Annex Table (10/2) : Real Growth Rates of the Global Economy, Arab Countries and International Trade
(2000-2016)**

Year	Growth Rate of the Global Economy	Growth Rate of the Arab Countries	Growth Rate of the International Trade
2000	4.83	5.30	12.33
2001	2.49	2.90	0.26
2002	2.92	2.60	3.75
2003	4.29	7.30	5.68
2004	5.40	7.10	11.35
2005	4.86	6.30	7.73
2006	5.49	5.70	9.25
2007	5.65	5.63	7.97
2008	3.02	6.11	3.01
2009	-0.05	1.75	-10.45
2010	5.41	3.94	12.37
2011	4.22	4.99	7.06
2012	3.46	4.60	2.78
2013	3.40	3.59	3.40
2014	3.50	2.53	3.50
2015	3.40	2.90	2.70
2016	3.10	1.90	2.20
Period Average (2000-2008)	4.33	5.44	6.82
Period Average (2009-2016)	3.31	3.27	2.95

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database and Arab Monetary Fund; Joint Arab Economic Report Database.

**Annex Table (10/3) : Global Inflation and Inflation in Arab Countries
(2000-2016)**

(%)

Year	Inflation Rate for Developing Countries	Inflation Rate for Arab Countries
2000	4.77	2.10
2001	4.62	2.56
2002	3.64	2.94
2003	3.85	4.29
2004	3.76	5.41
2005	4.05	6.05
2006	4.00	7.48
2007	4.27	8.05
2008	6.31	9.80
2009	2.67	3.18
2010	3.68	4.51
2011	5.05	6.31
2012	5.80	6.05
2013	5.50	5.22
2014	4.70	4.98
2015	4.70	4.60
2016	4.40	5.00
Period Average (2000-2008)	4.36	5.41
Period Average (2009-2016)	4.56	4.98

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database and Arab Monetary Fund, Joint Arab Economic Report Database.

**Annex Table (10/4) : Selected Indicators of the Performance of Arab Economies
(2000-2016)**

Year	Youth Unemployment Rate	Domestic Liquidity Growth Rate	Budget Balance to GDP	Current Account Balance to GDP	Change in Official Reserves
2000	..	9.25	0.87	7.7	..
2001	..	11.93	-3.09	3.8	13.89
2002	..	13.76	-4.72	11.2	13.67
2003	28.4	13.38	0.2	14.5	21.87
2004	28.2	16.26	4	16.2	23.69
2005	27.1	18.36	8.9	22.2	21.82
2006	25.7	20.03	11.3	24.3	28.57
2007	24.4	24.06	7.1	19.9	134.22
2008	23.9	18.81	12.7	16.1	21.79
2009	23.5	11.61	-2.6	2.6	0.52
2010	23.7	10.67	0.4	7.3	9.2
2011	27.2	12.02	3.9	14.6	11.41
2012	27.9	11.48	5.8	15.6	14.18
2013	27.9	13.69	2.4	11.6	6.69
2014	..	10.16	1.5	6.6	-2.68
2015	30.6	5.7	-10.4	-5.1	-13.49
2016	30.6	7.8	-10.05	-5.8	-10.49
Period Average (2000-2008)	26.28	16.2	4.14	15.1	34.94
Period Average (2009-2016)	27.34	10.54	-1.19	5.93	1.95

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database and Arab Monetary Fund, Joint Arab Economic Report Database.

**Annex Table (11/1) : Arab Official Development Assistance (net disbursements)
(1970-2016)**

	(Million US dollars)																	Country Share (%) 1970-2016
	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 **	1970-2016	Percentage Change (%) 2015-2016	
All Arab Countries	7,696	31,870	32,741	15,515	13,560	6,820	15,170	19,797	4,608	7,470	3,139	13,736	18,471	12,088	13,536	216,219	12.0	100.0
GCC Countries	6,611	29,130	30,450	14,831	13,321	6,820	15,170	19,797	4,608	7,470	3,139	13,736	18,471	12,088	13,536	209,180	12.0	96.8
United Arab Emirates	923	4,857	2,768	272	1,957	482	804	929	47	152	241	481	1,951	1,833	1,811	19,508	-1.2	9.0
Saudi Arabia *	4,013	18,515	21,503	12,253	8,829	4,368	12,339	15,134	3,702	5,440	1,717	6,156	13,960	8,258	9,821	146,009	18.9	67.5
Oman	...	...	6	198	189	77	117	103	32	48	16	29	60	20	31	927	57.1	0.5
Qatar	279	1,076	692	28	44	187	408	1,441	309	918	460	6,311	584	460	425	13,622	-7.7	6.3
Kuwait	1,396	4,682	5,481	2,080	2,302	1,706	1,501	2,190	518	912	705	759	1,916	1,517	1,448	29,113	-4.6	13.5
Other Arab Countries	1,085	2,740	2,291	684	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,039	...	3.2
Algeria	73	449	354	262	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183	...	0.5
Iraq	453	1,577	1,091	-76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,121	...	1.4
Libya	559	714	846	498	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,735	...	1.3

* Data for the years (1990-2016) are from the Saudi Ministry of Finance, they represent total development aid.

** Estimated data, except for Saudi Arabia and Oman.

... Unavailable

Source: National Data; Joint Arab Economic Report, various issues; OECD, Development Co-operation Report, various issues.

**Annex Table (11/2) : Official Arab Development Assistance as a Percentage
of Gross National Income of Major Donor Arab Countries
(1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)**

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GCC Countries	2.50	4.00	0.60	0.79	0.28	0.41	0.53	0.20	0.86	1.14	0.87	1.00
United Arab Emirates	0.50	2.70	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.48	0.49	0.49
Saudi Arabia	2.90	4.20	0.50	1.32	0.33	0.69	0.80	0.23	0.81	1.81	1.24	1.50
Kuwait	3.00	5.00	1.60	0.51	0.52	0.42	0.56	0.38	0.40	1.08	1.21	1.21

Source: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Annex Table (11/3) : Total Commitments of National and Regional Arab Development Institutions by Region*
2016

(Million US dollars)

	Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OPEC Fund	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Total	Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance	10,408.9	1,514.3	676.1	4,130.2	1,472.4	1,066.6	430.7	286.8	5.8	19,991.8	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	52.1	7.6	3.4	20.7	7.4	5.3	2.1	1.4	0.0	99.9	
Arab Countries	2,979.5	415.5	94.8	3,555.9	1,472.4	533.8	430.7	0.0	5.5	9,488.1	47.5
African Countries	2,514.2	0.0	261.8	136.3	0.0	256.7	0.0	286.0	0.1	3,455.1	17.3
Asian Countries	4,832.1	12.8	175.3	366.8	0.0	191.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	5,579.0	27.9
Latin American Countries	40.0	30.0	102.0	32.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	247.5	1.2
Other Countries	39.6	1,000.0	5.3	39.2	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,124.9	5.6
Institutes and Organizations	3.5	56.0	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	97.2	0.5

* Represents institutions commitments in accordance with the decisions of their respective board .

Source: Coordination Group Secretariat of Arab Development Institutions at the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

Annex Table (11/4) : Sectoral Distribution of Financial Operations by Region*

2016

	(Million US dollars)									
	Transport and Communications	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors**	Total	Sector Share (%)		
Total Assistance	3,502.0	5,021.6	1,694.8	2,520.1	434.7	6,818.6	19,991.8	100.0		
Sector Share (%)	17.5	25.1	8.5	12.6	2.2	34.1	100.0			
Arab Countries	1,383.9	2,297.7	1,443.2	1,019.4	304.4	3,039.5	9,488.1	47.5		
African Countries	1,081.9	498.1	182.7	770.5	0.3	921.6	3,455.1	17.3		
Asian Countries	933.4	2,137.6	11.3	722.9	100.0	1,673.8	5,579.0	27.9		
Latin American Countries	25.4	81.2	57.5	0.0	30.0	53.4	247.5	1.2		
Other Countries	77.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	1,042.5	1,124.9	5.6		
Institutes and Organizations	0.3	7.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	87.8	97.2	0.5		

* Represents institutions' commitments in accordance with the decisions of their respective board.

** Includes the Health, Education, and Housing Sectors as well as Supporting balance of payments.

Source: Annex Table (11/3)

**Annex Table (11/5) : Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region*
By Beneficiary Regions as of 31/12/2016**

(Million US dollars)

	Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OPEC Fund	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Total	Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance	76,481.8	7,428.2	14,903.4	17,726.3	31,570.3	21,898.6	9,437.6	4,730.7	23.0	184,199.9	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	41.5	4.0	8.1	9.6	17.2	11.9	5.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	
Arab Countries	29,220.6	4,124.0	2,858.2	9,950.8	31,570.3	12,282.4	9,437.6	9.6	5.5	99,459.0	54.0
African Countries	13,278.6	630.2	5,273.8	2,801.3	0.0	3,876.0	0.0	4,720.3	0.1	30,580.3	16.6
Asian Countries	32,563.8	1,262.8	4,217.1	4,538.3	0.0	4,690.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	47,272.2	25.7
Latin American Countries	220.8	45.0	2,174.6	181.9	0.0	631.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,253.3	1.8
Other Countries	736.4	1,309.9	315.6	254.0	0.0	415.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,031.7	1.6
Institutes and Organizations	461.6	56.3	64.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.8	17.2	603.4	0.3

* The Kuwait Fund started operations in 1962, while the other institutions began operation between 1974 and 1978. Represents institutions' commitments in accordance with the decisions of their boards.

Source: Annex Table (11/3)

Annex Table (11/6) : Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region*
as of 31/12/2016

	(Millions US dollars)							
	Transport and Communication	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors**	Total	Sectors' Share (%)
Total Assistance	39,589.1	54,164.4	15,912.6	19,690.7	12,317.5	42,525.6	184,199.9	100.0
Share by Sector (%)	21.5	29.4	8.6	10.7	6.7	23.1	100.0	
Arab Countries	18,675.6	31,658.0	9,934.1	9,641.7	7,920.9	21,628.7	99,459.0	54.0
African Countries	11,194.8	4,259.0	2,474.7	4,977.6	668.4	7,005.8	30,580.3	16.6
Asian Countries	7,654.3	17,668.6	2,686.9	4,701.2	3,690.2	10,871.0	47,272.2	25.7
Latin American Countries	952.1	493.6	594.6	237.4	30.0	945.6	3,253.3	1.8
Other Countries	1,111.7	65.0	222.1	126.4	8.0	1,498.5	3,031.7	1.6
Institutes and Organizations	0.6	20.2	0.2	6.4	0.0	576.0	603.4	0.3

* Represents institutions' commitments in accordance with the decisions of their respective board .

** Includes the Health, Education, and Housing Sectors as well as Supporting balance of payments .

Source: Annex Table (11/3)

**Annex Table (11/7) : Official Development Assistance Received by Arab Countries
from All Sources (net disbursements)**

(1990-2015)

	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Percent Distribution (%) 2015	Percent Change (%) 2014-2015	Total 1990-2015	Percent Distribution (%) 1990-2015
Total Developing Countries	299,100	269,025	312,268	579,425	131,340	141,756	133,671	151,166	161,697	152,526	100.0	-5.7	2,331,974	100.0
Arab Countries' Share (%)	15.0	10.7	11.8	17.8	9.4	9.6	11.3	14.9	13.8	13.2	100.0	9.5	13.7	6.44
Total Arab Countries	44,856	28,892	36,968	102,964	12,290	13,653	15,116	22,500	22,296	20,183	10.7	-20.3	319,712	13.7
Jordan	2,165	2,349	3,387	3,358	951	974	1,158	1,400	2,697	2,150	1.4	-	20,590	0.9
United Arab Emirates	-26	23	22	8,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	20	0.01
Bahrain	386	274	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	979	0.04
Tunisia	1,474	792	1,514	1,993	550	925	1,022	715	923	475	2.4	-48.6	10,382	0.4
Algeria	1,777	1,426	1,302	1,623	198	193	147	203	161	88	0.4	-45.1	7,120	0.3
Djibouti	679	444	350	609	131	141	148	149	165	170	0.8	2.9	2,986	0.1
Saudi Arabia	195	105	93	-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	312	0.01
Sudan	3,125	1,050	2,354	10,909	2,028	1,742	1,369	1,507	875	900	4.5	2.9	25,860	1.1
Syria	2,267	1,147	611	545	135	336	1,672	3,638	4,198	4,882	24.2	16.3	19,429	0.8
Somalia	2,761	553	815	2,455	506	1,099	990	1,055	1,110	1,254	6.2	13.0	12,596	0.5
Iraq	1,197	1,087	7,226	52,815	2,178	1,915	1,301	1,542	1,371	1,485	7.4	8.3	72,117	3.1
Oman	262	270	180	491	-40	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	1,163	0.05
Palestine	723	2,775	5,210	9,490	2,513	2,435	2,006	2,602	2,487	1,873	9.3	-24.7	32,115	1.3
Qatar	10	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	29	0.001
Comoros	249	165	129	192	67	52	99	81	75	66	0.3	-12.1	1,175	0.05
Kuwait	20	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	58	0.002
Lebanon	894	1,103	1,383	3,690	448	476	712	622	821	975	4.8	18.8	11,123	0.5
Libya	62	21	15	196	9	641	87	129	210	158	0.8	-25.1	1,528	0.07
Egypt	19,158	9,735	6,314	5,772	589	424	1,814	5,513	3,538	2,488	12.3	-29.7	55,344	2.4
Morocco	4,774	2,818	2,668	5,513	990	1,440	1,471	2,009	2,240	1,369	6.8	-38.9	25,291	1.1
Mauritania	1,257	1,124	1,261	1,586	371	382	410	295	261	318	1.6	22.0	7,264	0.3
Yemen	1,446	1,601	1,790	1,807	667	477	710	1,040	1,164	1,532	7.6	31.6	12,233	0.5

Source: OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, various issues.

... Unavailable

Annex (12/1) : Some of climate change phenomena and their impacts on some sectors in the arid and semi-arid areas

The phenomenon & Trend	The probability of future Trends	Agriculture, Forestry and Environmental Systems	Water resources	Health	Industry, human settlements and society
Recurrent Warmer days and less cooler nights in most areas	Almost certain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increase of production in cold environments and its decrease in dry environments. Increase in pests reproduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability of water resources due to the melting of snow and lower precipitations which affects water supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in mortality rates as a result of the lack of exposure to coldness. The increase in deaths due to other diseases like malaria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The decline in the demand for energy for heating purposes and its increase for cooling. The deterioration in the quality of air in cities. Lower transport failure because of the lack of snow and i.e. Water tourism disruption.
Heat waves more recurrent in most regions	Very likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The decrease in production in the hot regions as a result of the high temperature. The increase of frequency of fires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increased demand for water. Poor water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increased risk of mortality resulting from heat waves, especially in groups with chronic diseases, children and vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deterioration in the living standards in hot regions, for those with no appropriate equipment particularly among elderly, children and the poor.
Heavy rainfall in most regions	Very likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to crops. Soil Erosion. Loss of agricultural areas due to floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative effects on the quality of surface water and groundwater, pollution in the water supply. Perhaps an improvement in the amount of water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increased risk of mortality resulting from diseases and epidemics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A breakdown in the socio economic systems because of the loss of properties, floods and increased pressure on urban infrastructure.
Expansion of drought affected areas	likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land degradation. The decline of agricultural production because of crop damage. Disruption of livestock. Increase risks of fires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in water demand. Shortage in supply. Less water availability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increased risk of shortage in food and water supply. Increased risk of malnutrition. Increased risks associated with food and water shortages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of water supply for domestic, industrial and urban uses. Risks of reduction in hydropower energy supply. Forced displacement and migration.
Continuous rise of sea water levels	likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased salinity of irrigation water. Increased salinity of coastal water systems and freshwater systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of water availability due to sea water intrusion with fresh water in coastal areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased risk of death and damage from flooding and the effect on health on population migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic costs on protection measures or redistribution of land uses, and costs associated with population resettlement.

source: IPCC

**Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy
(2012-2016)**

	(Million US dollars)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
Population (Thousand)	4,293.3	4,420.5	4,616.4	4,750.0	4,884.0
Labor Force (Thousand)**	1,114.0	1,156.0	1,254.9	1,299.2	1,341.0
Number of Workers (Thousand)	858.0	891.8	906.6	958.3	978.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	23.0	23.4	26.9	25.9	26.9
Workers in Israel (Thousand)	87.0	99.4	102.1	112.3	116.8
Workers in Palestinian Economy (Thousand)	771.0	792.4	804.5	846.2	861.2
Distribution of Palestinian Workers by Sector (%):					
Agriculture (%)	11.4	11.4	10.4	8.7	7.4
Manufacturing (%)	11.9	11.9	12.6	13.0	13.4
Construction (%)	14.4	14.4	15.3	15.5	16.5
Services and Other Branches (%)	62.3	62.3	61.7	62.8	62.7
Nominal GDP	10,254.6	12,476.0	12,715.6	12,673.0	13,397.1
Nominal GNI	10,973.4	14,824.9	14,198.3	14,385.3	14,975.8
Nominal GDP per Capita (US dollars)	2,533.5	2,992.2	2,960.1	2,863.9	2,943.5
Real GDP per Capita (US dollars)	1,679.5	1,793.3	1,745.9	1,744.5	1,765.9
Nominal GNI per Capita (US dollars)	2,711.2	3,270.5	3,305.2	3,250.9	3,290.4
Real GNI per Capita (US dollars)	1,786.7	1,935.1	1,935.1	1,935.1	1,863.4
Economic Sectors Contribution to GDP (%):					
Agriculture (%)	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.3
Manufacturing (%)	11.9	12.6	14.8	13.5	13.8
Construction (%)	14.1	13.7	7.3	7.3	8.3
Services and Other Branches (%)	69.1	69.7	74.0	75.7	75.8
Public Consumption	3,108.0	3,381.7	3,478.2	3,429.5	3,530.6
Private Consumption	10,540.6	10,522.5	11,273.5	11,805.1	12,353.0
Total Consumption	13,641.6	14,444.3	15,318.6	15,234.5	15,883.5
Total Consumption to GDP (%)	133.1	115.8	120.5	119.8	118.5
Public Investment	688.8	264.6	334.8	317.4	177.3
Private Investment	1,145.2	2,707.3	2,415.0	2,677.4	2,837.7
Total Investment	1,834.0	2,972.2	2,723.9	2,994.8	3,015.0
Total Investment to GDP (%)	17.9	23.8	21.6	23.6	22.5

* Preliminary data.

** Labour force data include occupied city of Jerusalem and not included in the other data.

Real GDP (Constant Prices 2004=100).

Source: Palestine Monetary Authority, based on Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance Data.

**Cont'd Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy
(2012-2016)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 *
Exports of Goods and Services	1,669.6	2,071.8	2,172.3	2,338.1	2,432.4
Imports of Goods and Services	6,466.6	6,804.0	7,208.9	7,537.6	7,602.7
Resources Gap	4,797.5	4,732.2	5,036.6	5,199.0	5,170.3
Exports to GDP (%)	16.3	16.6	17.1	18.4	18.2
Imports to GDP (%)	63.0	54.5	39.6	41.0	38.6
Total Public Expenditure and Net Lending	3,225.0	3,419.1	3,606.9	3,588.6	3,828.6
Net Lending	277.2	211.2	287.4	300.5	269.8
Capital Expenditure	211.0	168.4	160.9	176.4	216.5
Capital Expenditure to Budget (%)	6.5	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.7
Current Expenditure	2,769.9	3,039.5	3,158.5	3,158.5	3,320.9
Current Expenditure to Budget (%)	85.9	88.9	87.6	95.1	94.3
Distribution of Current Expenditure:					
Wages and Salaries (%)	57.5	59.7	55.1	51.6	53.4
Transfers Expenditure (%)	23.5	26.2	22.5	23.7	22.6
Operating Expenditure (%)	25.4	14.1	22.4	24.7	24.0
Total Revenues and Grants	3,169.8	3,658.4	4,021.7	3,631.9	4,080.4
Current Revenues	2,238.2	2,319.9	2,791.2	2,835.1	3,318.0
Tax Revenues (Cleaning Revenues included)	2,011.9	2,065.5	2,520.7	2,653.5	2,958.7
Non-Tax Revenues	226.3	254.4	270.5	249.8	456.7
Grants, of Which:	931.6	1,358.0	1,230.4	796.8	762.4
External Budgetary Support	775.5	1,251.2	1,029.4	707.1	608.0
External Financing for Development Expenditure	156.1	106.8	201.0	89.7	154.4
Budget Deficit (-)	55.2	239.3	414.8	43.2	251.8
Public Debt	2,482.6	2,376.3	2,216.9	2,537.3	2,483.7
Total Assets	10,051.9	11,190.7	11,815.4	12,602.3	14,196.4
Deposits of Residents	7,241.6	8,022.3	8,625.8	9,309.9	10,268.2
Credit Facilities of which:	4,199.3	4,443.6	4,895.9	5,805.4	6,806.4
Private sector	2,791.8	3,070.3	3,655.3	4,349.3	5,387.7

* Preliminary data.