

# The Joint Arab Economic Report 2018

(Overview & Statistical Annexes)



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## Historical Background

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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 Arab Economic Report provides Arab Ministers of Economy and Finance, the governors of Central Banks, 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, as a 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 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Report, and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) from the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 trends in Arab economies. 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 joint Arab action and cooperation.

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## Preface

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The 38<sup>th</sup> edition of the Joint Arab Economic Report 2018 (JAER), as is the case since its first edition published in 1980, addresses economic developments in the Arab economies.

The report is the result of fruitful cooperation among Arab institutions. It is co-authored by the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Monetary Fund and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. 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 of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities, as well as to the September meeting of the Economic and Social Council of Ministers. Considering 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's 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 issue of the JAER 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 2017

<b>Area</b>		
Total Area	13.3	(Million Km <sup>2</sup> )
Arab Region Area to World Area	9.6	Percent
<b>Population and Work Force</b>		
Total Arab Population	413.4	(Million)
Ratio of total Arab Population to World Population	5.5	(Percent)
Arab Total Work Force	136.4	(Million Workers)
Unemployment Rate	15.4	(Percent)
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>		
GDP Value at Current Prices	2471	(Billion USD)
Annual Growth Rate (at current prices)	3.8	(Percent)
Annual Growth Rate (at constant prices)*	1.0	(Percent)
GDP Per Capita (at current prices)	5979	(USD)
Agriculture Value Added to GDP	5.6	(Percent)
Value of Food Gap	33.0	(Billion USD)
Extractive Industries Value Added to GDP	21.7	(Percent)
Manufacturing Industries Value Added to GDP	10.2	(Percent)
Services Value Added to GDP	51.9	(Percent)
<b>Oil &amp; Natural Gas</b>		
Arab Oil Reserves to World Reserves	49.4	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Reserves to World Reserves	27.8	(Percent)
Arab Crude Oil Production	24.4	(Million barrels per day)
Arab Crude Oil Production to World Production	30.5	(Percent)
Arab Marketed Natural Gas Production to World Production	15.8	(Percent)
Oil exports revenues (estimated at current prices)	345.4	(Billion USD)
<b>Trade</b>		
Arab Merchandise Exports (fob)	955.5	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Exports to World Exports	5.4	(Percent)
Arab Merchandise Imports (cif)	808	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Imports to World Imports	4.5	(Percent)
Value of Intra-Arab Exports	106.5	(Billion USD)
Intra-Arab Exports to Total Arab Exports	11.1	(Percent)
<b>External Official Reserves</b>		
Official Reserves Assets**	947.6	(Billion USD)
Import Coverage	15.8	(Month)
<b>External Public Debt of Arab Borrowing Countries</b>		
External Public Debt	256.7	(Billion USD)
Value of External Public Debt Service	29.3	(Billion USD)
External Public Debt to GDP	31	(Percent)
External Public Debt Service to Exports	13.7	(Percent)

\* Excluding Syria, 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 <sup>2</sup>	_____	square kilometer
ml (1/1000 L)	_____	milliliter
mm	_____	millimeter
mm <sup>3</sup>	_____	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
Kilowatt	_____	KW
Megawatt	_____	MW
Gigawatt	_____	GW
Kilowatt-hour	_____	KWH
Megawatt-hour	_____	MWH
Gigawatt-hour	_____	GWH

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## The Joint Arab Economic Report 2018

### Overview

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The Joint Arab Economic Report 2018 presents an overview of economic developments that took place in the Arab countries during 2017. 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. Chapters 3 and 4 respectively review developments in the agricultural and the industrial sectors in Arab countries, while Chapter 5 deals with developments in the oil and energy sectors. Chapter 6 reviews public finance developments, while Chapter 7 addresses developments in monetary policy, banking, and capital markets. Chapter 8 outlines developments in international and intra-regional trade and Chapter 9 describes developments in the balance of payments, external public debt and exchange rates in Arab countries.

Chapter 10 is the thematic chapter of the report. This year the chapter addresses the issue of “Outlook for Power Generation Using Renewable Energy in the Arab Countries”. Chapter 11 sheds light on “Arab Development Assistance”, Chapter 12 focuses on “Inter-Arab Cooperation Towards the Establishment of a Common Arab Electricity Market”, and Chapter 13 highlights major developments in the Palestinian economy in 2017. Finally, tables relevant to each chapter are annexed.

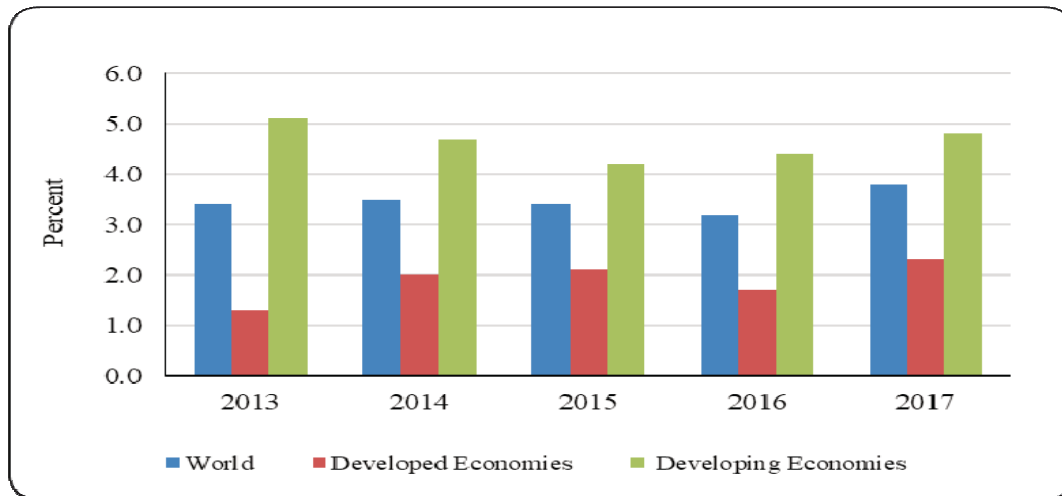
#### (Chapter 1)

#### **Global Economic Performance**

The global economic performance was positively influenced in 2017 by a series of developments, mainly the significant improvement in investment and trade activities, the easing of monetary policies adopted by many central banks particularly in developed economies, the continuation of the high growth rates in China, the partial recovery of economic activity in the euro area following long spells of economic slowdown or even contraction in previous years, as well as the relative improvement in world oil prices.

However, not all the factors were conducive for the global growth during 2017. In fact, **Global Economic Growth** faced a number of obstacles, mainly the tendency towards trade protectionism, unfavorable political developments in certain countries, three hikes in interest rate in the US following years of very low-interest rate and its impact on the financial markets and direct investment flows to developing countries and emerging economies. Against this backdrop, the global economy grew by about 3.8 percent in 2017, up from 3.2 percent in 2016, Annex (1/1) & Figure (1.1).

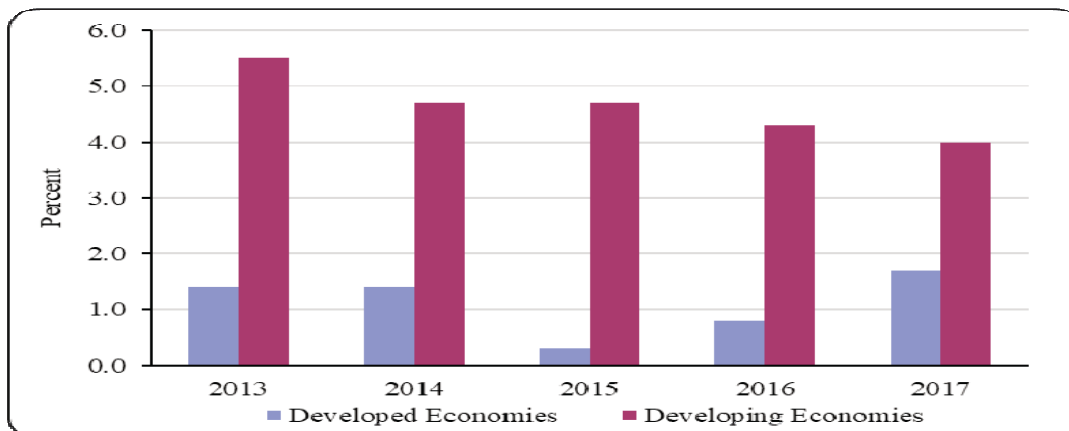
**Figure 1.1**  
Real GDP Growth Rate of the World Economy, Developed, and Developing Countries (2013-2017)



Source: Annex (1/1).

Within this context, the growth momentum has continued in advanced economies, where growth increased from about 1.7 percent in 2016 to 2.3 percent in 2017 reflecting improved economic performance in many countries within the group during the year. The growth of developing and emerging market economies, usually the ones that contribute significantly to the growth of the global economy, rose from about 4.4 percent in 2016 to 4.8 percent in 2017, thanks to the relatively higher oil and gas prices. The improved global economic condition has resulted in higher **Inflation Rates** in advanced economies. This was mainly due to rising higher levels of domestic demand, and rising commodity prices. On the contrary, inflation rates declined in emerging and developing economies reflecting the impact of fiscal tightening measures, Annex (1/2) & Figure (1.2).

**Figure 1.2**  
Inflation in Developed & Developing Countries (2013-2017)



Source: Annex (1/2).



**International Trade** growth rates picked up firmly to reach about 4.9 percent in 2017, up from 2.3 percent in 2016, which is the highest improvement recorded since 2011, and it was the first time in many years, that the growth rate of the international trade exceeded the growth rate of the global economy.

The global economic conditions led to an increase in aggregate outstanding external public debt in developing and emerging market economies to about USD 9389 billion in 2017 against USD 8642 billion in 2016.

As to **Exchange Rates of The Major Currencies**, the US dollar continued to strengthen against some major currencies in 2017, albeit achieving lower gains compared to previous years. In 2017, the US dollar strengthened against the Sterling pound, whereas it depreciated against both the euro and the Japanese yen.

## **(Chapter 2)**

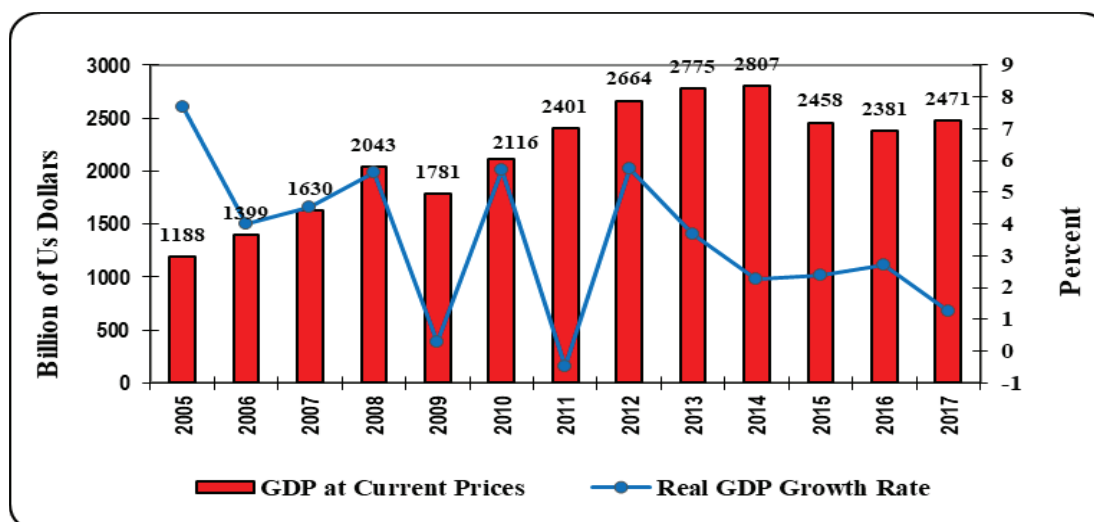
### **Economic and Social Development in the Arab Countries**

#### **Macroeconomic Developments**

The economic performance of the Arab countries was affected in 2017 by four main factors, which included the recovery of the global economy, the development in international oil market particularly OPEC agreement to cut oil production to restore market balance, the adoption of fiscal adjustment measures to achieve fiscal consolidation and sustainability which have impacted public spending in many countries, as well as the continuation of repercussions of internal situations in some Arab countries on economic growth.

After two consecutive years of economic slowdown, the **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** at current prices of the Arab countries grew by 3.8 percent in 2017, while the GDP at constant prices increased by 1.0 percent in the same year. The GDP at current prices in Arab oil-exporting countries grew by 0.7 percent in 2017, while the growth rate of other Arab countries recorded 3.1 percent. The **GDP Per Capita at Current Prices** increased by 1.5 percent in 2017 to reach USD 5979, compared to USD 5889 in 2016 with, while GDP per capita has declined by 5.4 percent in the same year, Annex (2/1, 2/2) & Figure (2.1).

**Figure 2.1**  
**GDP at Current Prices & Real GDP Growth Rate of Arab Countries\***  
 (2005-2017)



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

As for the **Sectoral Structure of GDP**, the share of commodity production sectors increased in 2017 reflecting the rise in the relative importance of the extractive sector following the increase in oil prices during the year. Accordingly, the sector recorded the highest growth in 2017 reaching 21.5 percent compared with a contraction of about 16.7 percent in 2016. Concerning GDP structure by expenditure items, total consumption contributed the highest share of GDP (about 68.9 percent), albeit, it declined in many Arab countries reflecting fiscal tightening, while the share of total investment reached 27 percent and the resource gap reached 4.1 percent.

Regarding **Poverty Conditions** in Arab countries, the available data indicate that more than one-third of the population in at least six Arab countries live below the poverty line. The proportion of people living below the poverty line ranges from one quarter to one-third of the total population in other four Arab countries. Most of the Arab countries were able to achieve a relatively low levels of poverty (measured by the proportion of people living below the poverty line) to varying degrees since the beginning of the third millennium.

As for Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which focuses on three dimensions of individual deprivation in three essential elements of human life namely education, health, and standards of living, the data reveal that poorer Arab countries based on the income and expenditure levels are also poorer according to the MPI index. The same conclusion does not apply for the medium and high-income Arab countries. While the standard of living mainly contributes to the value of MPI for the low-income countries, health and education dimensions contribute more to the value of the index for the rest of the countries. In this

context, and according to a recent estimate about 41 percent of the population of the Arab states fall below the multidimensional poverty line, while 13 percent of the population live in extreme poverty.

With regard to income distribution, available data show the remarkable improvement in income equality in Arab countries based on GINI coefficient despite the fact that the change in the structure of income distribution was not in favor of low income brackets between 2005 and 2012 in some low-income Arab countries.

### **Social Developments**

Despite the positive developments of many social indicators in the region, many Arab countries continue to suffer from deep and chronic imbalances in the education sector. Furthermore, they are still facing challenges related to the high unemployment rate in general, and among young and educated segment in particular. In addition, the United Arab Emirates, which is ranked the highest among the Arab countries in Knowledge Economy Index released by the World Bank, is ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> among the world countries followed by Bahrain, Oman, and Saudi Arabia ranked the 43<sup>rd</sup>, 47<sup>th</sup>, and 50<sup>th</sup> consequently, while other Arab countries are ranked among countries that have been listed in the lower half of this indicator. These indicators point to the challenges that continue to confront the Arab countries in order to catch up with the advanced economies in terms of the efficiency and productivity of human resources.

The **Human Development Index (HDI)** for the Arab countries, which reached 0.687 in 2016, reflects the progress achieved by the Arab countries putting them within the group of medium human development levels. Although the HDI for Arab countries exceeds the average for developing countries of 0.508, it is still far below the value of human development index for the advanced economies of 0.892. This reflects the vast challenges facing the Arab countries to raise human development levels. In the same context, the high levels of unemployment rates underscore the importance of creating more job opportunities for the new entrants to the job markets especially for young educated people.

### **(Chapter 3)**

#### **Sectoral Developments**

##### **Agriculture and Water**

**Agricultural Output** in the Arab countries declined by 2.8 percent in 2017 to reach USD138.3 billion. This led to a decrease in the share of the agricultural output in the total GDP of the Arab countries from 6.0 percent in 2016 to 5.6 percent in 2017. Accordingly, **Per Capita Agricultural Output** decreased by 4.4 percent in 2017 to reach USD 366, Annex (3/1).

The decline in the agricultural output in dollar terms in the Arab countries in 2017, compared to levels recorded in 2016, is mainly attributed to the depreciation of local currencies against the US Dollar in some Arab agricultural countries like Egypt, Yemen, and Tunisia as the currencies of these countries depreciated against the Dollar by 77.4

percent, 29.4 percent, and 12.6 percent respectively. The decline in the agricultural output also reflects the impact of some structural factors, such as the migration from rural to urban areas and the expansion of the industrial and services sector.

The limited land and water resources are the most critical constraints to agriculture development in Arab countries. The area of **Cultivated Lands** in 2016, constituted around 38.1 percent of the total arable area in the Arab countries. In 2017, the total **Renewable Traditional Water Resources** reached 274 billion cubic meters, with an average of 662 m<sup>3</sup> parcapita.

The **Number of Employees in The Agricultural Sector** in the Arab countries declined by 2.3 percent in 2016. The agricultural employment accounted for 18.3 percent of total employment. The migration from rural to urban areas was one of the main causes of this decline and represents one of the main obstacles to agricultural development in Arab countries.

Regarding the **Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products** in the Arab region, the agricultural trade deficit rose by 3.3 percent to USD 62 billion in 2016 compared to USD 60 in 2015. The food gap in the Arab countries reached around USD 33 billion in 2016, due to the decline in the food self-sufficiency ratio of some of the major food commodities, mainly grain at 38 percent, wheat at 34 percent, oil seeds at 32 percent, and barley at 28 percent.

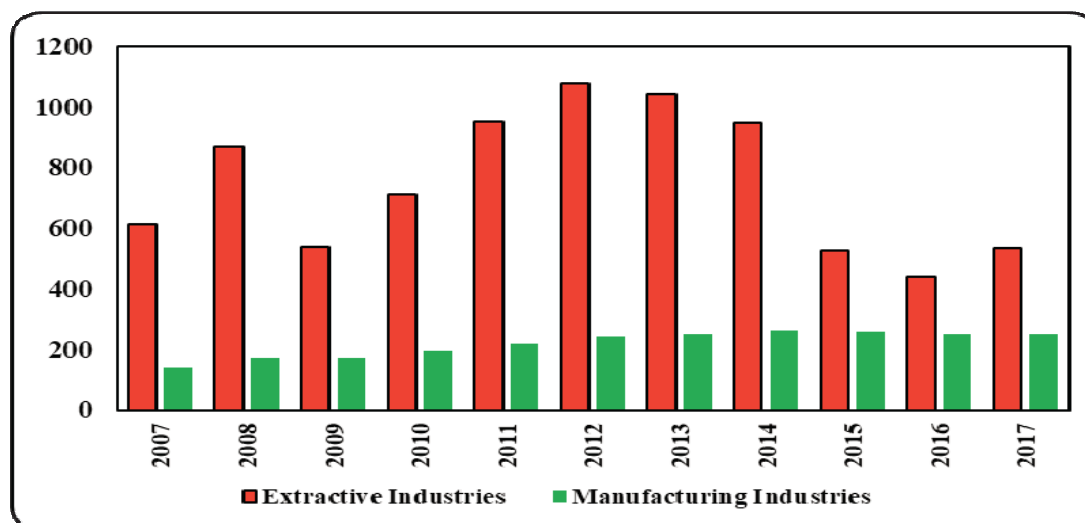
### (Chapter 4)

#### Industry

The industrial sector maintained its pivotal role in the Arab economies in 2017, reflecting the growth of the extractive sector due to the rise in the international oil prices as a result of the recovery of the global economy and the impact of OPEC agreement to cut oil production. The **Industrial Output** witnessed an increase of 14 percent in 2017 as it grew to USD 787.8 billion in 2017 compared to USD 691.6 billion in 2016. The main reason behind this increase is the improvement in crude oil prices.

The **Industrial Output** contributed around 31.9 percent of the total GDP of the Arab countries in 2017. Of which, the **Extractive Sector** contributed about 21.7 percent of the total GDP, while the **Manufacturing Sector** contributed approximately 10.2 percent of the total GDP. The sector contributed to the creation of employment opportunities for about 17.7 percent of the Arab workforce. The sector also contributed positively to the foreign trade, the development, and national income. The average per capita industrial output in 2017 was about USD 2081 in Arab countries, compared to USD 1710 in 2016.

**Figure: 4.1**  
**Extractive and Manufacturing Industries Value Added in Arab Countries**  
**(2007-2017)**



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

The extractive industries have witnessed significant progress in 2017. The Arab oil production reached 24.4 million barrel a day, a decrease of 1.4 percent in line with OPEC agreement in which the main oil producers agreed to cut oil production by 1.8 million barrel a day, which led in conjunction with some other factors to an increase in oil prices by 29 percent in 2017. On the other hand, the Arab natural gas production increased by 0.6 percent to reach around 579.8 billion cubic meters in 2017, while mining indicators showed the stability of the reserves and production of iron ore, phosphate rock, zinc, lead, and copper. The Arab countries produced about 1,265 thousand tons of coal in 2017.

The **Manufacturing Industries** recorded a slight growth by around 0.5 percent in 2017. The total value added of the construction sector contracted by 0.4 percent to reach USD 175.0 billion, while the production of cement grew by 4 percent to reach 233 million tons in 2016. The iron ore production witnessed remarkable growth as it increased by 7.1 percent to reach 21.5 million tons. The production of sugar reached 3.6 million tons in 2016 covering around 28.8 percent of the total consumption. On the other hand, the total oil refinery capacity decreased by 248 thousand barrel a day compared to the level recorded in 2016 to stand at 8.9 million barrel a day. Petrochemical industries saw a growth of about 3.7 percent, supported by additional new investments in the sector, while ethylene production stabilized at its previous record level of 27.3 million tons/year.

Despite the importance of the industrial sector to the economies of the Arab countries, it still suffers from many difficulties and challenges. These are related to the long-term vision, policies, performance and institutional organization. They are also related to the inadequacy of infrastructure and services required for industrial development and the need to support labor efficiency and increase market access.

## (Chapter 5)

### Oil and Energy

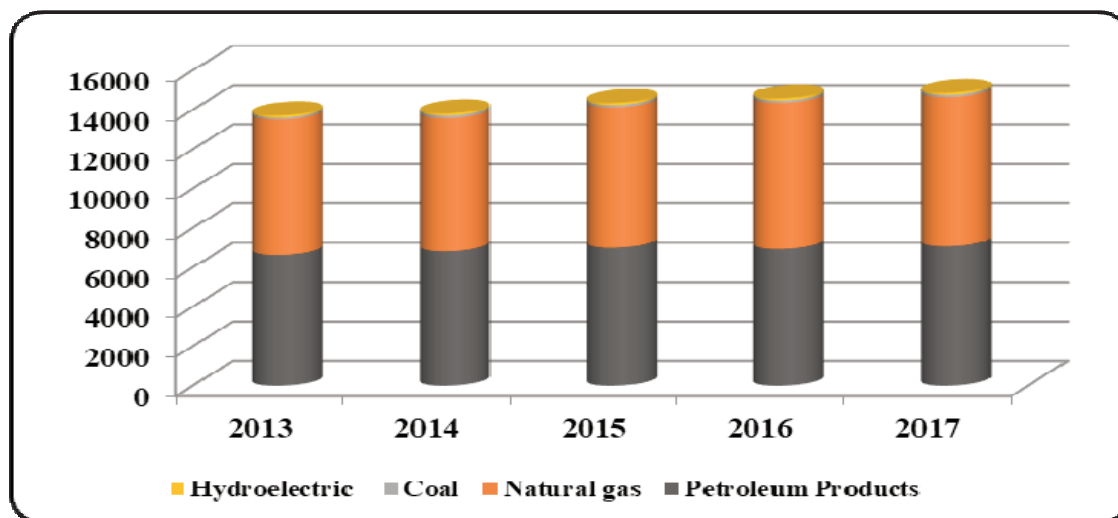
In 2017, **World Oil Market** started to restore its balance, as the long and unprecedented period of decline in oil prices over the previous three years came to an end. The main factor behind the rebound of oil prices was the implementation of the OPEC and non – OPEC production reduction agreement at the end of 2016, which was extended until the end of 2018. The full commitment to this agreement was reflected positively on oil international markets and the global economic performance.

With respect to exploration, Arab countries made four new oil discoveries and five new gas discoveries during 2017. **Proven Oil Reserves** in the Arab region remained stable at previous year level of 716.4 billion barrels, representing 49.4 percent of global proven oil reserves. Whereas, Arab **Proven Natural Gas** reserves slightly increased by 0.8 percent, to reach a level of 54.8 trillion cubic meters in 2017, accounting for 27.8 percent of global proven natural gas reserves. The Arab countries' oil supplies surpassed the level of 24 million bpd, or about 30.5 percent of total global crude oil production. Marketed gas production from the Arab region increased by 0.6 percent to amount to around 580 billion cubic meters in 2017, about 15.8 percent of total global, Annex (5/1 – 5/4).

In 2017, **Energy Consumption** in Arab countries increased at a rate of 1.9 percent to reach 14.9 million boe/d in 2017. Oil and natural gas remain the primary sources of energy for satisfying the demand of Arab countries. These two sources accounted for 98.5 percent of total energy consumption in the region, figure (5.1).

Annual average prices of the main export crudes in Arab countries increased at varying rates during 2017, hitting their highest level since 2014. As a result of the high level of oil price, a significant rise in the total value of oil exports of Arab countries was achieved. Preliminary estimates show that total oil exports increased by around 29.6 percent in 2017 to reach about USD 345.4 billion in 2017, compared with about USD 266.4 billion in 2016, Annex (5/10).

**Figure 5.1**  
**Energy Demand in Arab Countries**  
 (Million barrels of oil equivalent/day)  
 (2013-2017)



Source: OAPEC, Secretary General Report, 2017.

## (Chapter 6)

### Public Finance

Fiscal conditions in Arab countries were affected in 2017 by several factors, including international oil price developments. The pickup in oil prices, following years of downward trend, resulted in higher public revenues in most Arab oil exporting countries. Major oil exporters in the region have been working on diversifying sources of public revenues to enhance the resilience of their economies to shocks related to international oil market developments. They have been focusing on reforming their tax systems and shoring up government charges and fees in order to lessen their dependence on oil revenues. Meanwhile, the partial economic recovery and tax reforms adopted in diversified Arab economies, have significantly strengthened tax revenues in these countries.

It is noteworthy that, during 2017, most Arab countries made serious efforts to contain and re-allocate public expenditure within their respective policies and plans for fiscal reform that aim at improving budget position and ensuring fiscal sustainability. These measures included containing current expenditure and increasing capital expenditure in a way that better respond to economic development priorities and needs. They also accorded a high priority to a whole range of social programs and strengthened social safety nets.

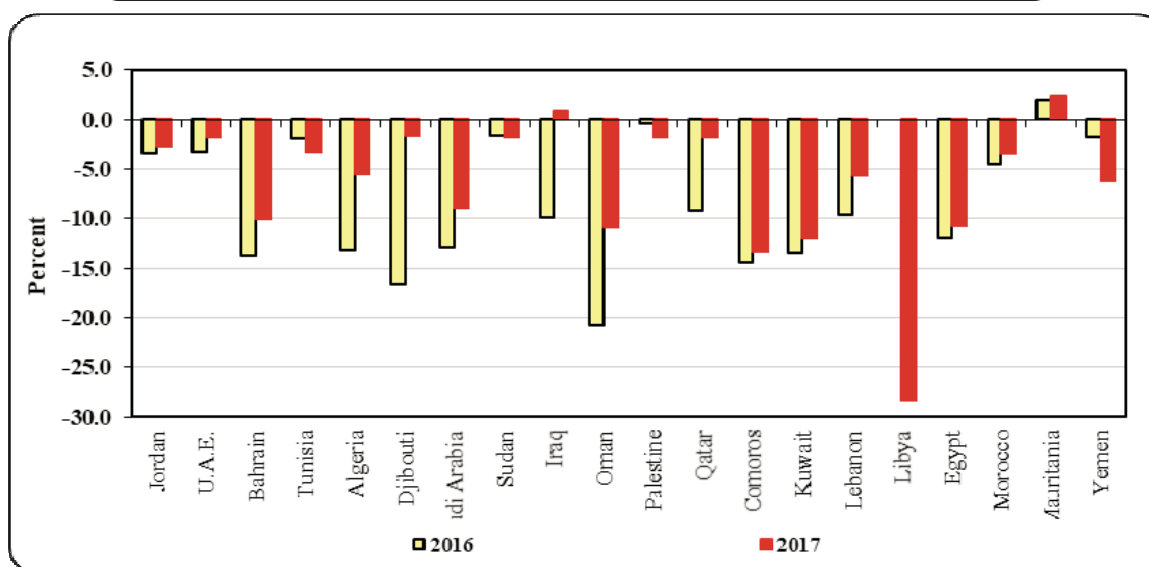


On the other hand, the public budget in some Arab countries was affected by the unfavorable domestic conditions, and their consequent repercussions on investments and economic activities, which put pressure on the public budgets to meet the economic and fiscal costs of these circumstances.

Against this backdrop, total **Public Revenues and Grants** for Arab countries, as a group, increased at 17.1 percent to about USD 675.2 billion, or 27.3 percent of total GDP, while total **Public Expenditures** slightly increased by 0.3 percent to about USD 826.7 billion, or 33.4 percent of total GDP for Arab countries as a group.

These developments resulted in an improved aggregate fiscal position. The **Aggregate Fiscal Deficit** for Arab countries as a group dropped to about USD 151.4 billion in 2017, or 6.1 percent of total GDP for Arab countries as a group, down from about USD 247.6 in 2016, or 10.4 percent of total GDP, Annex (6/10) & Figure (6.1).

**Figure 6.1**  
Fiscal Overall Deficit/Surplus to GDP in Arab Countries  
(2016-2017)



Source: Annexes (6/10).

Total outstanding **Public Debt** (both domestic and external) for some Arab borrowing countries, for which data are available, increased by 6.1 percent to about USD 658.5 billion in 2017 compared to about USD 620.4 billion in 2016. Accordingly, public debt to GDP for this group of countries increased to approximately 116.5 percent in 2017 against about 99.8 percent in 2016.



## (Chapter 7)

### Monetary, Banking and Capital Market

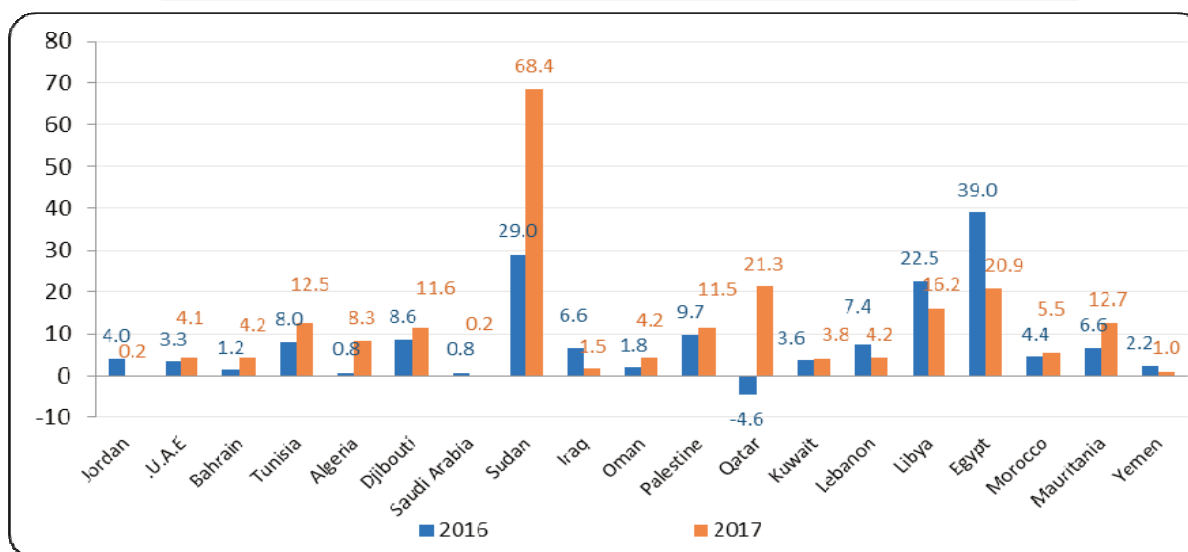
**Monetary Conditions** in the Arab countries continued to face pressures during 2017 due to the economic slowdown as well as the growing domestic financing needs resulting from rising budget deficit in many Arab countries. Given the fact that a large number of Arab countries peg their currencies to the US dollar, the decisions taken by the US Federal Reserve during 2017 to gradually raise policy interest rate by 75 basis points led to higher policy rates in Arab countries that adopt fixed exchange rate regime, mostly oil -exporting countries, to ensure exchange rate stability.

On the other hand, policy rates in several Arab oil-importing countries that follow a flexible exchange rate regime picked up to partly contain inflation pressures and support local currencies. Successive interest rate rises had their impact on financing conditions in these countries, as the cost of domestic and external finance for investment projects and budget deficits increased, which impacted economic activity and growth rates in some of these countries.

Central banks in some Arab oil-importing countries continued their efforts in 2017 to enhance exchange rate flexibility to strengthen the resilience of their economies vis-à-vis exogenous shocks, thanks to the successful implementation of economic reform programs aiming at strengthening macroeconomic stability. Transformation in exchange rate regimes allowed some Arab countries to proceed on adopting inflation-targeting policies, and enabled some of them for the first time to announce quantitative targets for inflation. Within this context, these central banks continued their efforts to build frameworks for short-and-medium-term inflation forecasting, monitor price-related indicators as intermediate objectives for monetary policy and use of interest rate on money market as operational objectives.

During 2017, central banks in the Arab region used many indirect monetary policy instruments to manage liquidity, including deposit and lending facilities, open market operations and foreign exchange auctions in order to support domestic liquidity levels, maintain price stability and stimulate economic activity. Within this context, Arab central banks and monetary agencies continued their efforts to improve operational frameworks for monetary policy to ensure their efficiency and effectiveness, Annex (1/7) & Figure (7.1).

**Figure 7.1**  
Domestic Liquidity Growth Rates in Arab Countries  
(2016-2017)



Source: Annex (1/7).

\*Data for Saudi Arabia and Morocco is for M3.

The **Banking Sector** showed a mixed performance during 2017, compared to the previous year. Arab banks witnessed an improvement in the total deposits and capital base, while total loans and credit facilities denominated in US dollars declined for the Arab countries as a group reflecting the depreciation of some domestic currencies against the US Dollar. Capital adequacy remained relatively high in most Arab countries in 2017, compared to the regulatory minimum ratio of 10.5 percent under Basel III requirements, Annex (6/7, 7/7) & Table (7.1, 7.2).

**Table 7.1**  
Banking Sector Deposits in Arab Banks, (2016-2017)  
(USD Million)

Year	Private Saving and Term Deposits	Private Current Deposits	Total Private Deposits	Total Deposits	Total Deposits to GDP (%)
2016	1,023,513	665,203	1,688,716	1,948,899	81.8
2017	1,020,365	705,233	1,725,598	1,996,822	80.8
Change (%)	-0.3	6.0	2.2	2.5	

Source: Annex (6/7).

**Table 7.2**  
**Loans and Credit Facilities Extended by Arab Commercial Banks, (2016-2017)**  
**(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 (%)
2016	2,025,294	651,100	1,375,194	70.5	57.7
2017	1,985,090	611,536	1,373,554	68.8	55.6
Change (%)	-2.0	-6.1	0.0		

Source: Annexes (7/7) and (7/8).

In 2017, the performance of **Arab Capital Markets** was broadly positive, compared to 2016. The total capitalization of Arab stock exchanges that are members in the AMF database, as a group, grew up by about USD 25.6 billion while trading continued to follow a downward path for the third year in a row as it dropped by over 20 percent. Foreign investment on Arab stock exchanges further weakened for the third year in a row, albeit at a slower pace compared to 2016, as these transactions recorded a negative net inflow compared to a positive net inflow recorded in the previous year.

Supervisory and oversight authorities in the Arab region continued their efforts to improve capital market legislative and regulatory frameworks to cope with the latest global financial developments, comply with international standards, amend instructions and practices in accordance with those standards, and enhance disclosure and transparency.

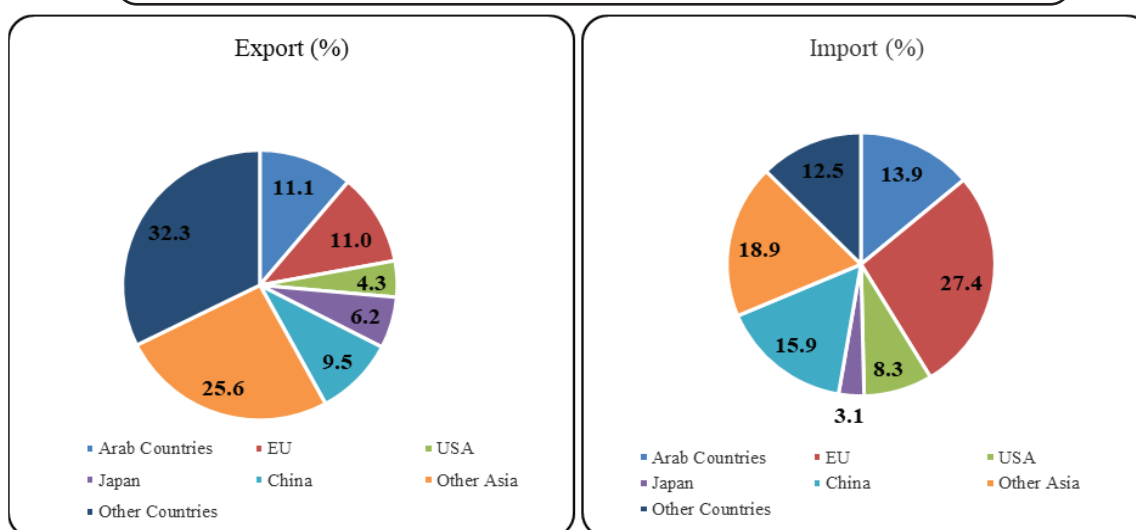
## **(Chapter 8)**

### **International and Intra-Regional Trade**

The total value of **Arab Foreign Trade** in 2017 picked up by 11.6 percent to USD 1764 billion, compared with USD 1580 billion in 2016. This was a result of the increase in the total value of Arab commodity exports by about 21.6 percent to about USD 956 billion in 2017, compared to USD 786 billion in 2016. Total Arab commodity imports in 2017 increased slightly by 1.7 percent to USD 808.1 billion, compared with about USD 794.4 billion in 2016, Annex (8/1).

The **Direction of Arab Commodity Trade** in 2017 showed a rise in the volume of Arab exports to the US at 11.6 percent, to EU at 6.4 percent and to Asia at a significant 16.7 percent. However, they recorded a high pick-up at 43.0 percent with the rest of the trading partners. In the case of Arab imports from major trading partners in 2017, imports from the US dropped by 2.8 percent, while imports from Arab countries picked up by 9.4 percent. Imports from Asian countries increased slightly 0.1 percent, Annex (8/3) & Figure (8.1).

**Figure 8.1**  
**Direction of Arab Commodity Trade**  
**(2017)**



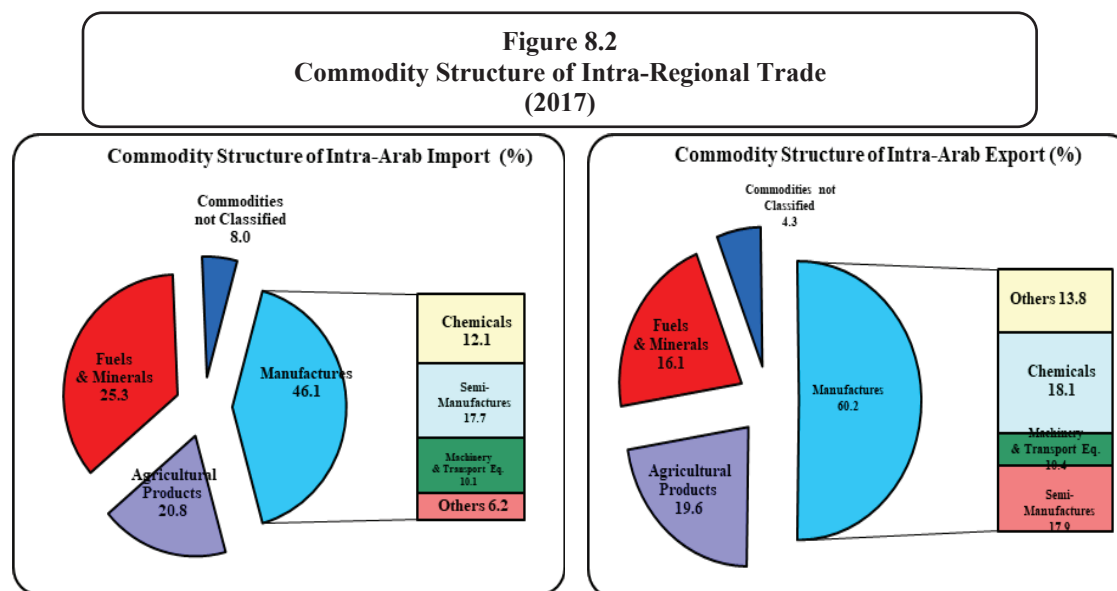
Source: Annex (8/2).

On commodity composition of foreign trade of Arab Countries in 2017, fuels and minerals continued to contribute the largest shares of total Arab exports, accounting for about 60.1 percent while shares of other sectors remained stable despite economic diversification efforts being made in the Arab region. The share of manufactured goods remained stable at 30.5 percent, and so did agricultural products, which maintained a relative weight of 7.7 percent of total exports. Data for imports show that manufactured goods continued to account for the largest share of Arab imports at 66.1 percent, while the relative weight of agricultural products slightly dropped to 18.9 percent of total Arab imports in 2017.

The performance of **Intra-Regional Trade** improved in 2017 reflecting the pick-up in international oil prices. However, intra-regional trade continued to be affected by domestic conditions in some Arab countries. As a result, the value of intra-regional trade increased by about 9.9 percent to USD 218.6 billion in 2017 compared to about USD 198.9 billion in the previous year. As to commodity composition of intra-regional exports in 2017, intra-regional trade in crude oil accounted for about 4.7 percent of the average value of the intra-regional trade. Out of non-oil intra trade components, the group of manufactured goods accounted for the largest share, followed by agricultural products.

**Intra-regional trade in services** in the Arab countries showed a drop in the services balance deficit in 2017 for Arab countries as a group. This was an outcome of higher receipts and lower payments. Total services receipts for Arab countries picked up during 2017 at about 9.7 percent to USD 202.3 billion against about USD 184.4 billion during the previous year. This was the result of higher tourism receipts due to the improvement in

domestic conditions in some countries. Total payments for service imports for Arab countries increased during 2017 by about 5.7 percent to around USD 319.8 billion against about USD 302.6 billion recorded during 2016. This was an outcome of higher payments for transport, shipping and insurance related to commodity imports. As an outcome of the above-mentioned developments on both receipt and payment sides, services balance deficit for Arab countries as a group slightly decreased during 2017, by 0.6 percent, to reach USD 117.5 billion, down from USD 118.3 in 2016, Annex (8/5, 8/6, 8/9) & Figure (8.2).



Source: Annex (8/8).

On developments related to the **Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA)**, negotiations among member-states continued during 2017 on issues related to addressing and completing legislative requirements for GAFTA, particularly those related to the liberalization of trade in services, liberalization of commodity trade among Arab countries and the move towards the Arab Customs Union.

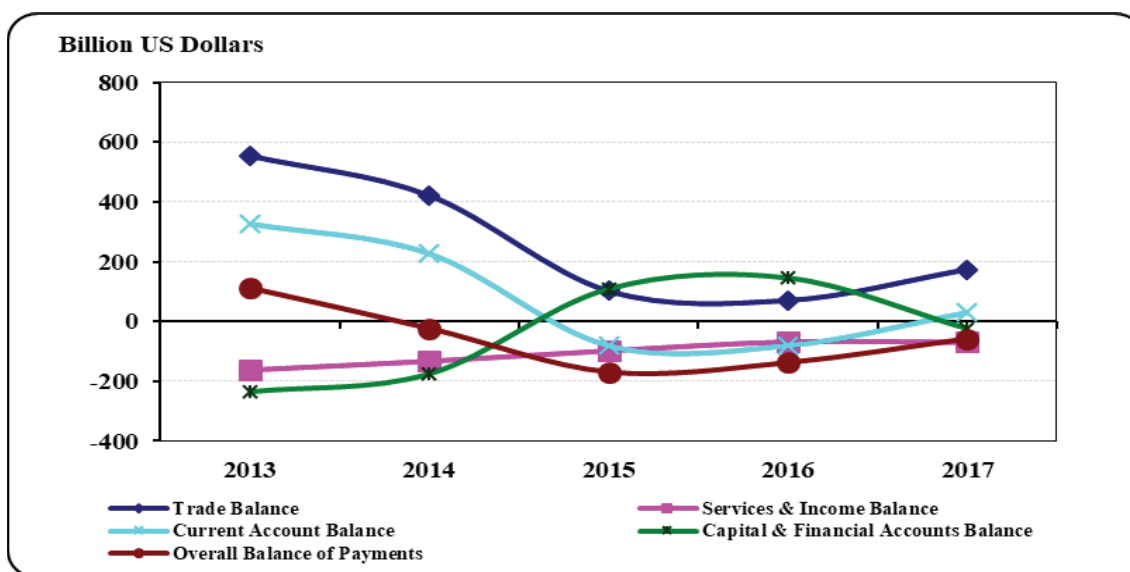
## (Chapter 9)

### Balances of Payments, External Public Debt and Exchange Rates

The overall position of the **Balance of Payments of Arab Countries** as a group improved during 2017 on the back of relatively higher international oil and raw material prices. As a result, the surplus of trade balance more than doubled in 2017 to reach USD 174.1 billion. In addition, the deficit in the balance of services, income and net transfers declined. Thus, the deficit recorded in the current account of the Arab countries, as a group, in 2016 turned into a surplus of USD 30.3 billion, representing 1.2 percent of GDP in 2017. Accordingly, the aggregate deficit of the balance of payments for Arab economies has improved

significantly as it decreases from USD 137.5 billion in 2016 to USD 58 billion in 2017, Annex (9/1) & Figure (9.1).

**Figure 9.1**  
**Balance of Payments for Arab Countries as a Group**  
**(2013-2017)**



Source: Annex (9/1).

In 2017, total outstanding **External Public Debt** for Arab borrowing countries increased at 10 percent to about USD 256.7 billion as compared to about USD 233 billion in 2016. This increase is explained by the decision of several Arab countries to borrow on external markets to finance the growing fiscal deficit. On the other hand, external public debt service increased by 54.5 percent to about USD 29.3 billion in 2017, up from about USD 18.9 billion in 2016.

External indebtedness indicators for Arab borrowing countries, as a group, show that external public debt to GDP ratio increased by 4.3 percentage points from 26.7 percent in 2016 to 31.0 percent in 2017. This increase is explained by the fact that the growth rate of external public debt for Arab borrowing countries, as a group, in 2017 was higher than the GDP growth rate. Within the same context, external public debt service to exports of goods and services export ratio for borrowing Arab countries increased by 4.1 percentage points to 13.7 percent in 2017, up from 9.6 percent in 2016, Annex (9/6, 9/7, and 9/8).

As to **Arab Currencies Exchange Rates**, the value of the Arab currencies linked to the US dollar fell against the euro, reflecting the weakness of the dollar against the euro in 2017. On the other hand, the value of currencies of some Arab countries that adopt flexible exchange rate regimes fell against both the US dollar and the euro in 2017 reflecting the pressures witnessed by the foreign exchange markets in these countries, Annex (9/11-9/14).

**(Chapter 10)**

**Thematic Chapter:**

**Outlook for Power Generation Using Renewable Energy in the Arab Countries**

Energy is the key to achieve sustainable development, stability and progress of any society taking into consideration the effective management and the diversification of its primary resources, the availability of its technologies, improvement of the efficiency and rationalization of its use, and the affordability of its prices. In this regard, the Arab countries paid great attention to the electricity sector and achieved tangible progress in the establishment and development of this sector which enabled the Arab countries to double the generated energy during the period (2005-2017), to satisfy a similar increase in the peak demand.

Renewable energy is derived from sources that nature can reproduce continuously, without human intervention, such as water, wind, solar, geothermal and biomass. Renewable energy surpasses fossil fuels such as oil, coal and natural gas, as it is clean and non-polluting.

The Arab countries have an abundance of renewable energy sources, especially solar energy and wind power. Most Arab countries are in the solar belt region, which enjoys the highest solar radiation in the world. In addition, many countries in the Arab region also have good potential for wind power generation, as well as hydropower and biomass energy.

In order to reduce the future consumption of oil and gas and to protect the environment and decrease emissions from thermal generation plants, many Arab countries strived to increase their dependence on power generation from renewable resources. The UAE, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, Morocco, and Mauritania made great strides in this area. Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, and Algeria have made some progress, while the rest of the Arab countries are seeking to expand their use in the field of electricity generation.

Many technical considerations should be considered when constructing power plants running on renewable energy. The most important of which is the chosen location of the project in proximity to the electricity grid, to ensure an appropriate economic return from it. Because the power generated by the wind and solar plants is unpredictable, electricity companies are keen to have the installed capacity of thermal stations equal to at least the maximum load on the grid. Therefore, the expansion of the construction of wind and solar plants does not usually lead to a reduction in investments in thermal power plants.

Over the past two decades, Arab countries have linked most of their electricity networks at various voltage levels, but the utilization rates of the existing networks do not exceed 10 percent of the available capacity of the interconnections. Thus, energy generation projects using renewable resources represent a good opportunity to increase the utilization of existing interconnection lines, which could be used to reduce fluctuations in the level of wind power generating plants as it is unlikely that wind turbines in all Arab countries stop at the same time.

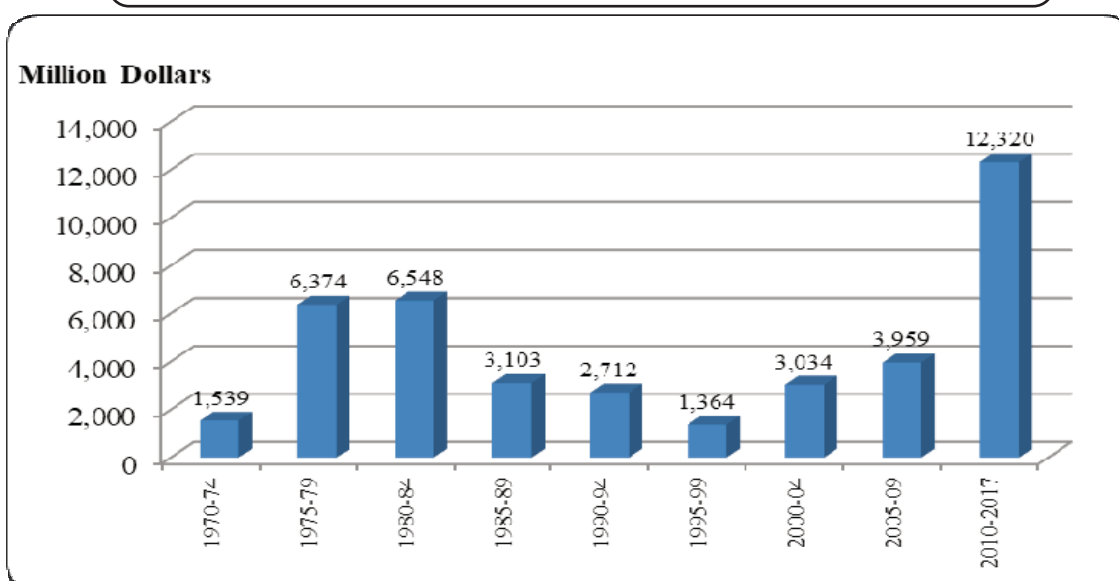


(Chapter 11)

**Arab Development Assistance**

In 2017, Arab Donor Countries<sup>1</sup> continued to provide **Development Assistance** in response to the needs of developing countries, including Arab countries, through direct bilateral cooperation and the Coordination Group<sup>2</sup>. The total official aid provided by the Arab donor countries in 2017 was estimated at USD 11.9 billion, a decline of about USD 14.4 billion compared with the assistance provided during 2016. The accumulated Arab development assistance provided by Arab countries during the period (1970-2017) has reached USD 241.7 billion. The percentage of Arab development assistance to the Arab countries' gross national product (GNP) reached about 0.9 percent in 2017.

**Figure 11.1**  
**Average of Arab Official Development Assistance**  
**(1970-2017)**



Source: Annex (11/1).

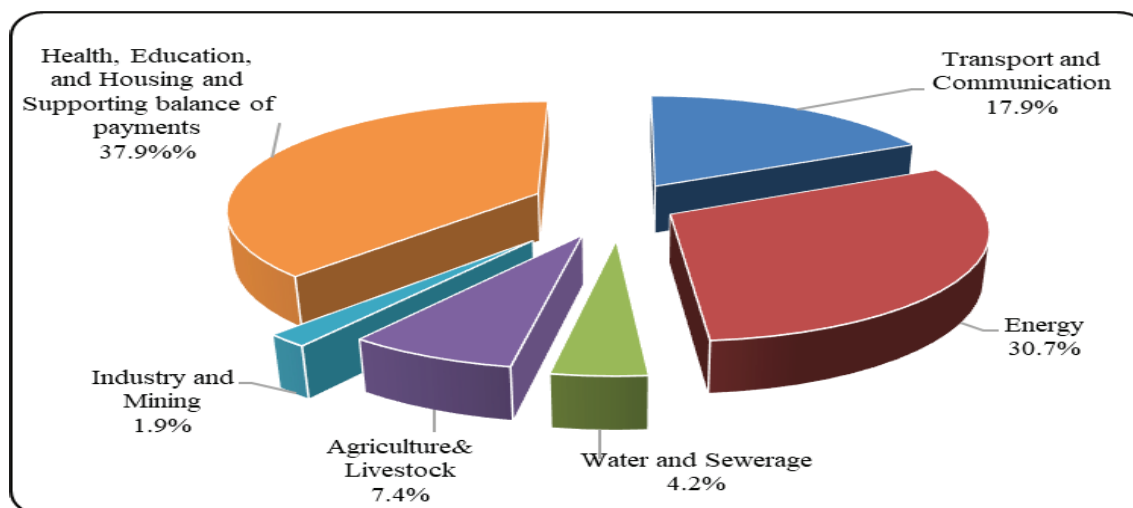
On the other hand, development assistance provided by **the Institutions of the Arab Coordination Group** in the form of loans and aid in 2017, amounted to about USD 19.7 billion against about USD 20.0 billion in 2016, a decrease of about 1.5 percent. Its funding commitments to Arab countries in 2017 represent 43.2 percent of total commitments, compared to 47.5 percent in 2016, Annex (11/3).

<sup>1</sup> This includes total development aid commitments by Saudi Arabia and net withdrawals for other countries.  
<sup>2</sup> The institutions of Arab Coordination Group consist 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 other 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.



The sectoral distribution of the finance operations of the institutions of the coordination group demonstrates the continued focus on supporting infrastructure projects, particularly energy projects of various types. The total development assistance for these projects amounted to about USD 6.0 billion, which constitutes approximately 30.7 percent of the total assistance provided during 2017.

**Figure 11.2**  
**Sectoral Distribution of Official Development Assistance Provided by Arab and Regional Development Funds (2017)**



Source: Annex (11/4).

## (Chapter 12)

### **Inter-Arab Cooperation Towards the Establishment of a Common Arab Electricity Market.**

The Arab Electrical Grid System Interconnection Project has received support at the highest levels in the Arab region. This project is one of the major Arab integration projects and had been regarded as a bright spot in the joint Arab action. The Arab Electrical Grid System Interconnection Project would pave the way towards the creation of a common Arab market for electricity through which electricity could be exchanged among Arab countries in the best socio-economic interest of all participating countries.

The total installed electricity generation capacity in the Arab region has grown over the last couple of years to reach 287968 MW in 2017. This reflects a growing consumption of electricity, the growing population, as well as infrastructure and industrial expansion. Meanwhile, the infrastructure of the electricity sector in the Arab countries suffers from poor efficiency. The average energy loss in the production, transport and distribution levels is about 19 percent, while the global average is about 8 percent.

During 2010-2014, demand for electric power has grown at 19.4 percent to 1166.4 TWh. Demand is projected to grow to 1639 TWh by 2023 and 2029 TWh by 2028. Many factors have propelled the idea of an Arab electrical grid Interconnection to the forefront, including the following:

- Arab region's endowment with diverse sources of energy, including oil and gas.
- Daily, seasonal and annual variation in demand for power across Arab countries.
- Peak load variation across Arab countries.

Power interconnections are projects that significantly accommodate growing demand on power that accompanies economic development plans. Interconnections would make it possible to tap excess or cheap power generation capacity in one country as reserve capacity for other countries. This would ultimately ensure a credible delivery of electricity to consumers at affordable prices.

Given the expected economic and technical gains for the Arab region, governments in the region paid a great attention to the idea of establishing an Arab interconnected electrical grid for the sake of achieving some expected gains, including:

- Lowering total investment in power generation sector, thanks to the lesser need to reserve capacity in power generation plants across Arab countries.
- Making use of different peak demand hours and time zones to allow a higher flow of power across interconnected grids.
- Enhancing efficiency and credibility of power systems in providing emergency support.
- Making use of interconnections to build data-sharing networks across interconnected countries.

A Common Arab Market for Electricity would build on progress already made on interconnection and electricity trading among sub-regional interconnection grids, as well as plans for the integration of currently isolated networks in Sudan, Yemen, Djibouti, Somalia, Comoros, and Mauritania. This project aims at expanding electricity trading within and across sub-regional interconnections through a Common Arab Market for Electricity that would create and operate a competitive market for electricity across the entire region.

The principles and objectives of the proposed Arab Common Market for Electricity include:

- Optimum short-and-long-term delivery of electricity, both with individual countries and across the entire Arab region.
- Enabling the trade and exchange of electricity between buyers and sellers of electricity, not only within their national markets but also at the level of all member markets based on fair access to the network and competition.
- Encouraging public and private investment in mega projects in regionally important electricity generation and delivery.

Economic and technical feasibility studies for a full-fledged Arab electrical grid Interconnection Project have come out with positive conclusions in terms of the projected increase of power load to be traded across Arab countries and the projected savings on power generation costs in Arab countries by 2030. The net present value of savings at 2014 prices was estimated at USD 35 billion apart from additional savings of USD 11 billion that would materialize as a result of lesser polluting emissions.

### **(Chapter 13)**

#### **Palestinian Economic Developments**

The Palestinian economy continued to slow down during 2017. It continues to suffer due to the blockade, rising unemployment, repeated closure of commercial cross borders and slow progress on post-war reconstruction. As a result, **GDP growth rate** at constant prices declined to about 3.1 percent in 2017, down from about 4.5 percent in 2016.

Israeli occupation remains the primary obstacle facing all efforts of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) in the field of economic development. Therefore, if the occupation continues, and Israel continues to control cross borders, there will be no real or sustainable development that can be envisaged. On the one hand, Israeli occupation restricts freedom of movements through cross borders, imposes controls on the access by the Palestinian economy to the rest of the world. On the other hand, it tightens its military control on land, sea, and airspace.

As a result, growth has been gravely hampered, jobs have been lost and the Palestinian economy has suffered severe damage in terms of infrastructure and productive resources. An environment of decaying infrastructure and acute scarcity of inputs, electricity, and fuels, has negatively affected industrial, agricultural, commercial and housing assets.

The Israeli occupation authorities continue to control the most significant part of growth sources of the Palestinian economy and prevent Palestinians from access to, and investment in, these sources. These include land in “Area C” that accounts for about 61 percent of economic and natural resources that otherwise would ensure recovery of the Palestinian economy. This deprivation of access to all areas makes it impossible to implement real economic development in occupied Palestinian territories.

Israeli restrictions and discriminatory practices make it impossible for the State of Palestine to have access to preferential treatment accorded to Palestine by several international markets. Free trade agreements concluded with the European Union, the Arab region and the United States have not achieved the targeted level of expanding and diversifying Palestinian exports.

As a result, the Palestinian economy currently depends on imports. Due to growing imports and dwindling exports, the resource gap has increased to approximately USD 5.4 billion in 2017. The Budget deficit grew to about USD 257 million. Accordingly, the public debt reached about USD 2.5 billion, and unemployment has recorded 27.4 percent in 2017.



# **Annex Tables**

**Annex Table (1/1): World Real GDP Growth Rates  
(2013-2017)**

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>World</b>	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.8
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	1.3	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.3
United States	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.3
Euro Zone	-0.2	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.3
United Kingdom	2.1	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.8
Japan	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.7
Canada	2.5	2.9	1.0	1.4	3.0
Other Advanced Economies*	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.5
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.8
Sub Saharan Africa	5.3	5.1	3.4	1.4	2.8
Central & Eastern Europe	4.9	3.9	4.7	3.2	5.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.5	1.0	-2.0	0.4	2.1
Developing Asia	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.5
China	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.9
India	6.4	7.4	8.2	7.1	6.7
Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)**	5.2	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3
Middle East and North Africa	2.6	2.8	2.5	4.9	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean***	2.9	1.3	0.3	-0.6	1.3
Brazil	3.0	0.5	-3.5	-3.5	1.0
Mexico	1.4	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.0

\* 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 2018."

**Annex Table (1/2): World Average Inflation Rates  
(2013-2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
United States	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.1
Euro Zone	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.5
Japan	0.3	2.8	0.8	0.1-	0.5
United Kingdom	2.6	1.5	0.0	0.7	2.7
Canada	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.6
Other Advanced Economies	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.8
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Sub Saharan Africa	6.6	6.3	7.0	11.3	11.0
Central & Eastern Europe	4.5	4.1	3.2	3.2	6.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.5	8.1	15.5	8.3	5.5
Developing Asia	4.6	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.4
Middle East and North Africa	9.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	6.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.6	4.9	5.5	5.6	4.1

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

**Annex Table (1/3): Unemployment and Employment Growth in Developed Countries  
(2013-2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>					
<b>Developed Countries</b>	7.9	7.3	6.7	6.2	5.6
United States	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.3
Euro Zone, of which:	12.0	11.6	10.9	10.0	9.1
Germany	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.8
France	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.0	9.4
Italy	12.1	12.6	11.9	11.7	11.3
United Kingdom	7.6	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.4
Japan	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9
Canada	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.3
<b>Employment growth</b>					
<b>Developed Countries</b>	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3
United States	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.2
Euro Zone, of which:	-0.6	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.5
Germany	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.1
France	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2
Italy	-1.7	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.1
United Kingdom	1.2	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.0
Japan	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0
Canada	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.9

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



**Annex Table (1/4): Interest Rates for Advanced Economies  
(2013–2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Short-term interest rate</b>					
United States	0.409	0.329	0.484	1.056	1.476
Japan	0.236	0.178	0.132	0.013	0.015
Euro Zone	0.221	0.210	-0.020	-0.260	-0.330
United Kingdom	0.510	0.540	0.570	0.500	0.360
Canada	1.250	1.250	0.880	0.500	0.500
<b>Long-term interest rate <sup>(1)</sup></b>					
United States	2.340	2.530	2.130	1.830	2.330
Japan	0.720	0.550	0.360	0.05-	0.060
Euro Zone	2.990	2.040	1.210	0.860	1.090
United Kingdom	2.030	2.140	1.900	1.310	1.280
Canada	2.720	2.600	1.490	1.800	2.010

<sup>(1)</sup> Return on long-term government bonds.

Sources: World Economic Outlook database, April 2018.

Eurostat database, April 2018.

IMF-Principal Global Indicators (PGI)

**Annex Table (1/5): World Trade Volumes Growth Rate and Terms of Trade  
(2013-2017)**

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Volume of Trade (Goods and Services)</b>					
<b>World Trade</b>	3.5	3.8	2.7	2.3	4.9
<b>Advanced Economies</b>					
Exports Volume	3.1	3.9	3.8	2.0	4.2
Imports Volume	2.3	3.9	4.6	2.7	4.0
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>					
Exports Volume	4.8	3.2	1.5	2.6	6.4
Imports Volume	5.2	4.2	-0.9	1.8	6.4
<b>Terms of Trade (Goods)</b>					
Developed Countries	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.9	-0.2
Emerging and Developing Economies	-0.6	-0.6	-4.2	-1.4	0.6

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

**Annex Table (1/6): Balance of Payments: Current Account Balance  
(2013-2017)**

	(Billions of U.S. dollars)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	<b>200.6</b>	<b>217.4</b>	<b>295.8</b>	<b>316.7</b>	<b>396.2</b>
United States	-349.5	-373.8	-434.6	-451.7	-466.2
Euro Zone	293.1	326.6	371.7	408.2	442.4
Japan	45.9	36.8	134.1	188.1	195.4
Other Advanced Economies	347.8	360.1	365.5	348.5	346.1
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>177.5</b>	<b>168.8</b>	<b>-59.7</b>	<b>-90.6</b>	<b>-25.2</b>
Sub Saharan Africa	-36.2	-63.7	-91.5	-57.6	-39.8
Middle and Eastern Europe	-72.0	-59.9	-35.3	-32.8	-49.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	18.0	57.8	52.4	-0.3	26.6
Developing Asia	99.3	231.1	312.0	226.6	151.0
of which: Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)*	-3.6	22.4	30.7	43.5	49.3
Middle East and North Africa	331.2	188.0	-123.3	-130.3	-28.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	-162.8	-184.5	-174.0	-96.2	-85.4

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\*  
(2013-2017)**

	(Billions of U.S. dollars)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>8,077.0</b>	<b>8,205.4</b>	<b>7,689.9</b>	<b>7,207.5</b>	<b>7,372.1</b>
Sub Saharan Africa	205.4	197.5	183.4	173.0	187.7
Central & Eastern Europe	382.1	381.9	371.5	395.1	382.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	553.7	439.6	432.8	442.6	504.3
Developing Asia, of which:	4,555.1	4,750.5	4,434.5	4,054.7	4,248.5
China	3,839.6	3,859.2	3,406.1	3,097.8	3,235.9
India	276.5	303.4	350.4	358.9	409.1
Middle East and North Africa	1,332.9	1,349.1	1,209.8	1,063.4	941.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	829.3	868.3	839.3	860.1	889.1

\* Excluding Gold.

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

**Annex Table (1/8): External Debt of Developing Countries and  
Other Emerging Market Economies  
(2013-2017)**

	(Billions of U.S. dollars)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total External Debt</b>					
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>8,374.4</b>	<b>8,814.1</b>	<b>8,314.7</b>	<b>8,642.0</b>	<b>9,389.1</b>
Sub Saharan Africa	390.3	437.2	448.8	491.0	561.1
Central & Eastern Europe	1,257.0	1,197.6	1,101.1	1,096.4	1,202.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	1,119.8	985.4	897.6	907.5	944.1
Developing Asia	2,883.1	3,212.3	2,819.1	2,917.9	3,271.2
Middle East and North Africa	800.9	853.3	931.1	1,062.2	1,131.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,861.0	2,061.6	2,050.7	2,092.7	2,195.2
<b>Debt Service Payments (%)</b> (As a percentage of exports of goods and services)					
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>37.8</b>
Sub Saharan Africa	17.5	18.5	28.0	30.7	26.5
Central and Eastern Europe	61.8	60.2	59.5	59.9	54.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	39.5	41.4	43.2	39.3	33.3
Developing Asia	36.9	45.8	52.3	42.2	38.5
Middle East and North Africa	13.4	13.0	19.1	23.1	21.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	40.1	43.3	53.9	55.7	46.2

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

**Annex Table (1/9): Exchange Rates of the U.S. Dollar Per Major Currencies \*  
(2013-2017)**

	(U.S. Dollars per Unit of National Currency)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Pound Sterling</b>	1.563	1.645	1.528	1.350	1.287
<b>Japanese Yen</b>	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.009
<b>Euro</b>	1.328	1.327	1.109	1.106	1.127

\* (Period Average)

Source: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics database, April 2018".

**Annex Table (2/1): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices  
( 2000, 2005, 2010, 2013-2017)**

COUNTRY	(Millions of Domestic Currency Units)									
	YEAR	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	
Jordan		5,999	8,925	18,762	23,852	25,437	26,637	27,445	28,449	
U.A.E.		383,179	663,318	1,064,586	1,432,670	1,480,521	1,315,251	1,280,761	1,411,000	
Bahrain		3,018	5,061	9,668	12,235	12,554	11,703	12,089	13,275	
Tunisia		29,433	41,871	63,055	75,146	80,809	85,480	91,272	96,661	
Algeria		4,123,514	7,561,984	11,991,564	16,647,919	17,228,598	16,702,119	17,406,826	18,906,560	
Djibouti		98,795	125,939	189,622	258,584	282,221	306,922	320,734	343,140	
Saudi Arabia		710,681	1,230,771	1,980,777	2,799,927	2,836,314	2,453,512	2,418,508	2,575,269	
Sudan		33,663	85,707	160,647	304,117	447,998	547,278	667,568	823,938	
Syria		904,622	1,506,440	2,791,775	...	...	...	...	...	
Iraq		50,213,700	73,533,599	162,046,566	273,587,529	266,420,385	199,715,700	203,869,832	225,995,179	
Oman		7,501	11,951	21,935	30,293	31,174	26,494	25,694	27,750	
Palestine		4,314	4,832	8,913	12,476	12,716	12,673	13,426	14,498	
Qatar		64,646	162,091	455,445	723,369	750,658	599,295	554,925	610,083	
Comoros		107,811	153,111	197,056	229,234	239,514	246,782	257,806	270,700	
Kuwait		11,570	23,593	33,079	49,392	46,285	34,473	33,056	36,261	
Lebanon		26,020,000	32,396,000	57,918,000	69,366,447	72,108,871	74,559,889	76,792,000	79,478,000	
Libya		17,669	62,402	87,375	86,302	45,989	41,523	46,310	61,000	
Egypt		340,100	538,511	1,206,590	1,860,400	2,130,000	2,443,900	2,709,400	3,470,000	
Morocco		412,897	552,671	784,624	897,923	925,376	987,950	1,013,559	1,063,297	
Mauritania		25,684	49,331	119,677	169,569	162,648	156,900	162,920	160,000	
Yemen		1,756,999	3,646,557	6,786,814	7,701,300	8,467,800	7,107,000	5,878,200	5,776,000	

\* Preliminary Estimates .

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (2/2): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices  
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2013-2017)**

COUNTRY	YEAR										
	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*			
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>716,935</b>	<b>1,187,989</b>	<b>2,115,828</b>	<b>2,775,394</b>	<b>2,807,440</b>	<b>2,457,553</b>	<b>2,381,302</b>	<b>2,471,390</b>			
<b>Jordan</b>	8,461	12,589	26,463	33,641	35,877	37,570	38,709	40,125			
<b>U.A.E.</b>	104,337	180,618	289,880	390,108	403,137	358,135	348,744	384,207			
<b>Bahrain</b>	8,028	13,459	25,713	32,540	33,388	31,126	32,153	35,307			
<b>Tunisia</b>	21,459	32,255	44,014	46,235	47,352	43,561	42,507	39,942			
<b>Algeria</b>	54,772	103,071	161,159	209,722	213,859	166,250	159,010	170,391			
<b>Djibouti</b>	556	709	1,067	1,455	1,588	1,727	1,805	1,931			
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	189,515	328,206	528,207	746,647	756,350	654,270	644,935	686,739			
<b>Sudan</b>	13,379	35,186	79,844	64,799	79,292	96,995	112,297	123,344			
<b>Syria</b>	18,937	28,499	60,038	...	...	...	...	...			
<b>Iraq</b>	15,692	49,887	138,517	234,638	228,781	171,136	172,479	190,874			
<b>Oman</b>	19,507	31,082	57,048	78,784	81,076	68,905	66,824	72,172			
<b>Palestine</b>	4,314	4,832	8,913	12,476	12,716	12,673	13,426	14,498			
<b>Qatar</b>	17,760	44,530	125,122	198,728	206,225	164,641	152,452	167,605			
<b>Comoros</b>	202	387	528	600	598	590	580	621			
<b>Kuwait</b>	37,707	80,798	115,336	174,129	162,696	114,534	109,407	119,535			
<b>Lebanon</b>	17,261	21,500	38,400	46,014	47,833	49,459	50,940	52,722			
<b>Libya</b>	34,574	47,635	68,799	67,954	36,212	30,052	33,317	43,728			
<b>Egypt</b>	99,590	89,528	218,387	288,542	305,602	316,842	269,057	194,725			
<b>Morocco</b>	38,948	62,312	93,147	106,907	110,081	101,183	103,340	109,716			
<b>Mauritania</b>	1,072	1,857	4,338	5,639	5,373	4,832	4,623	4,454			
<b>Yemen</b>	10,864	19,050	30,907	35,837	39,403	33,071	24,698	18,753			

\* Preliminary Estimates .

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/1) .



**Annex Table (2/3): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices)  
(2017)\***

	(Million US Dollars)																
	Agriculture, Fishing and Forests			Commodity Production Sectors				Productive Services Sectors				Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes
	Agriculture, Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	Total Commodity Production Sectors	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banks	Total Productive Services Sectors	Housing	Public Services	Other Services	Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>138,320</b>	<b>535,195</b>	<b>252,575</b>	<b>174,999</b>	<b>52,050</b>	<b>1,153,140</b>	<b>296,839</b>	<b>201,505</b>	<b>128,096</b>	<b>622,442</b>	<b>187,352</b>	<b>352,570</b>	<b>116,474</b>	<b>656,395</b>	<b>2,427,127</b>	<b>44,263</b>	<b>2,471,390</b>
Jordan	1,608	930	6,451	1,696	1,127	11,812	3,679	4,865	2,173	10,717	3,262	7,734	1,862	12,858	35,387	4,738	40,125
U.A.E.	2,968	70,007	35,861	39,047	14,513	162,396	58,543	39,238	38,148	135,929	33,438	25,378	27,066	85,882	375,357	8,850	384,207
Bahrain	103	4,741	6,562	2,871	462	14,740	2,451	2,514	6,019	10,984	1,907	4,620	2,613	9,140	34,863	444	35,307
Tunisia	3,642	1,278	5,421	597	554	11,492	5,425	4,276	1,201	10,901	1,584	7,838	4,941	14,363	36,757	3,186	39,942
Algeria	20,898	32,768	7,339	19,949	1,761	82,716	24,456	17,483	1,571	43,510	1,251	25,797	4,509	31,557	157,783	12,608	170,391
Djibouti	35	7	57	0	114	213	206	485	249	941	148	385	34	568	1,722	209	1,931
Saudi Arabia	17,411	174,638	88,367	41,225	10,832	332,473	73,325	44,046	31,485	148,856	52,598	130,954	15,625	199,176	680,505	6,234	686,739
Sudan	39,254	9,617	8,311	4,485	416	62,083	20,663	16,917	10,240	47,820	1,050	6,433	305	7,788	117,692	5,653	123,344
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	6,268	72,736	4,448	13,091	6,994	103,537	17,065	19,811	2,499	39,375	12,326	31,271	5,815	49,412	192,324	-1,450	190,874
Oman	1,377	22,291	6,927	5,486	1,487	37,567	6,332	4,223	2,222	12,777	3,672	9,498	9,149	22,320	72,664	-492	72,172
palestine	413	57	1,543	939	280	92,713	2,959	840	200	12,777	950	2,092	1,799	12,073	12,073	2,425	14,498
Qatar	310	54,864	15,606	20,909	1,024	92,713	17,245	7,809	7,383	32,436	17,657	14,044	10,333	42,034	167,184	421	167,605
Comoros	203	...	35	29	9	277	169	28	57	255	0	87	3	90	621	0	621
Kuwait	610	50,647	8,364	3,026	3,431	66,078	6,800	8,421	4,100	19,321	11,799	25,969	3,471	41,239	126,638	-7,103	119,535
Lebanon	1,833	216	4,409	2,374	1,182	10,015	9,183	3,086	4,081	16,349	11,195	4,925	6,000	22,119	48,484	4,238	52,722
Libya	946	18,816	1,270	1,344	476	22,853	2,811	1,765	332	4,908	286	24,916	3,343	28,545	56,306	-12,578	43,728
Egypt	22,365	18,347	32,020	10,948	4,407	88,086	30,180	16,733	9,002	55,915	20,118	16,934	10,278	47,330	191,330	3,395	194,725
Morocco	13,581	2,510	17,266	6,101	2,787	42,245	11,446	6,400	6,434	24,280	11,892	10,119	8,519	30,531	97,056	12,660	109,716
Mauritania	1,148	287	351	0	9	1,796	404	259	0	663	483	458	581	1,522	3,981	474	4,454
Yemen	3,346	439	1,964	880	185	6,815	3,497	2,307	700	6,504	1,737	3,118	226	5,081	18,400	353	18,753

\* Preliminary Estimates .

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/1) .

**Annex Table (2/4): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices)  
(2016)**

(Million US Dollars)

	Commodity Production Sectors					Productive Services Sectors			Total Productive Services Sectors	Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
	Agriculture Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	Commodity Production Sectors	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication		Finance, Insurance & Banks	Housing	Public Services				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>142,373</b>	<b>440,347</b>	<b>251,299</b>	<b>175,647</b>	<b>50,175</b>	<b>1,059,841</b>	<b>299,979</b>	<b>199,589</b>	<b>122,910</b>	<b>622,477</b>	<b>189,782</b>	<b>364,442</b>	<b>110,908</b>	<b>2,339,034</b>	<b>42,268</b>	<b>2,381,302</b>
Jordan	1,466	917	6,200	1,687	1,070	11,339	3,588	4,613	2,069	10,270	3,143	7,595	1,769	34,116	4,593	38,709
U.A.E.	2,795	58,527	32,230	35,652	13,642	142,847	53,157	37,305	35,140	125,601	31,259	23,592	25,445	340,327	8,417	348,744
Bahrain	107	3,884	5,814	2,544	435	12,784	2,262	2,402	5,649	10,313	1,817	4,531	2,446	31,892	261	32,153
Tunisia	3,905	2,161	6,008	654	576	13,304	5,504	4,726	1,129	11,359	1,793	7,663	5,347	39,467	3,041	42,507
Algeria	19,552	27,682	7,010	18,903	1,646	74,792	23,583	16,415	1,009	41,007	1,181	25,602	4,195	146,777	12,233	159,010
Djibouti	33	7	54	...	106	199	193	486	201	879	139	360	32	1,610	195	1,805
Saudi Arabia	17,321	142,303	83,243	42,553	10,239	295,658	73,623	42,823	29,577	146,023	51,054	130,004	15,300	638,039	6,897	644,935
Sudan	35,538	8,277	7,593	4,082	381	55,870	19,149	15,519	9,443	44,112	845	5,918	404	107,150	5,147	112,297
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	6,626	51,914	3,484	16,219	5,359	83,602	16,735	19,191	1,467	37,393	12,165	35,130	5,720	174,010	-1,531	172,479
Oman	1,287	18,470	6,370	5,943	1,407	33,477	6,281	3,855	1,995	12,131	3,447	9,644	8,621	67,319	-495	66,824
Palestine	424	48	1,475	843	260	3,050	2,598	802	188	3,588	876	2,035	1,693	11,242	2,184	13,426
Qatar	279	46,223	13,792	18,105	995	79,395	17,124	7,710	7,421	32,256	17,409	19,490	3,456	152,004	448	152,452
Comoros	191	...	33	27	8	259	158	26	52	237	0	81	3	580	0	580
Kuwait	567	42,481	7,880	3,267	3,412	57,607	6,650	7,932	3,846	18,408	11,518	25,472	3,345	116,350	-6,943	109,407
Lebanon	1,783	210	4,279	2,315	1,172	9,758	8,866	2,972	3,918	15,755	10,861	4,772	5,748	46,893	4,047	50,940
Libya	863	12,950	1,259	1,367	432	16,871	2,878	1,583	288	4,748	288	20,863	3,453	46,223	-12,906	33,317
Egypt	31,666	21,335	45,313	14,444	6,234	118,991	42,022	21,958	12,952	76,932	27,797	27,457	14,405	265,582	3,475	269,057
Morocco	12,394	2,104	16,299	5,903	2,548	39,248	10,626	6,016	5,639	22,281	11,296	9,647	8,627	91,099	12,241	103,340
Mauritania	1,203	297	362	0	10	1,872	419	266	0	685	509	470	594	4,129	494	4,623
Yemen	4,374	558	2,603	1,139	245	8,919	4,583	2,988	929	8,500	2,386	4,117	305	24,226	472	24,698

Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/1).

**Annex Table (2/5): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices)  
(2017)\***

	(Million US Dollars)									
	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
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,223,199</b>	<b>480,061</b>	<b>1,703,261</b>	<b>666,059</b>	<b>1,070,624</b>	<b>968,554</b>	<b>102,070</b>	<b>2,471,390</b>	<b>25,577</b>	<b>2,496,967</b>
Jordan	34,133	7,856	41,989	6,895	13,681	22,440	-8,759	40,125	-360	39,764
U.A.E.	131,981	51,736	183,717	96,359	385,604	281,473	104,131	384,207	2,287	386,494
Bahrain	15,824	6,117	21,941	8,511	26,664	21,809	4,855	35,307	-1,862	33,446
Tunisia	28,917	8,188	37,106	7,811	16,336	21,310	-4,974	39,942	-1,149	38,793
Algeria	72,306	35,236	107,542	89,159	34,657	60,968	-26,310	170,391	-1,099	169,291
Djibouti	1,274	471	1,745	1,045	404	1,263	-859	1,931	129	2,060
Saudi Arabia	283,638	168,261	451,899	191,714	239,271	196,146	43,125	686,739	11,812	698,551
Sudan	94,455	7,630	102,085	25,679	4,178	8,598	-4,420	123,344	-1,635	121,709
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	104,023	44,205	148,228	28,434	63,604	49,392	14,212	190,874	1,637	192,511
Oman	27,178	20,415	47,594	22,861	34,949	33,231	1,718	72,172	-1,951	70,221
Palestine	12,757	3,810	16,567	3,306	2,693	8,067	-5,374	14,498	2,000	16,498
Qatar	38,462	34,341	72,802	68,666	79,203	53,065	26,137	167,605	-1,332	166,273
Comoros	637	151	788	65	101	333	-231	621	-1	620
Kuwait	51,955	30,048	82,003	34,752	60,277	57,497	2,780	119,535	13,322	132,857
Lebanon	45,800	6,682	52,481	11,181	14,086	25,027	-10,940	52,722	-568	52,154
Libya	25,294	9,371	34,665	854	20,154	11,945	8,209	43,728	244	43,971
Egypt	169,063	19,652	188,715	29,742	31,740	55,471	-23,732	194,725	6,734	201,459
Morocco	63,014	21,380	84,394	35,754	40,717	51,150	-10,433	109,716	-1,863	107,853
Mauritania	2,383	999	3,382	2,246	1,684	2,858	-1,174	4,454	97	4,552
Yemen	20,106	3,511	23,617	1,026	622	6,512	-5,890	18,753	-865	17,889

\* Preliminary Estimates .  
Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/1) .

**Annex Table (2/6): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices)  
(2016)**

(Million US Dollars)

	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
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,243,338</b>	<b>473,801</b>	<b>1,717,139</b>	<b>663,483</b>	<b>932,904</b>	<b>932,222</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>2,381,303</b>	<b>35,555</b>	<b>2,408,125</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	32,613	7,504	40,117	6,198	13,489	21,096	-7,606	38,709	-332	38,377
<b>U.A.E.</b>	122,964	48,931	171,895	88,053	362,069	273,274	88,795	348,744	2,097	350,840
<b>Bahrain</b>	15,199	5,861	21,061	8,138	23,964	21,011	2,954	32,153	-1,670	30,482
<b>Tunisia</b>	29,946	8,395	38,341	8,649	15,969	20,451	-4,482	42,507	-1,242	41,265
<b>Algeria</b>	68,019	33,047	101,066	85,477	32,630	60,163	-27,533	159,010	-1,074	157,936
<b>Djibouti</b>	1,197	442	1,639	973	360	1,167	-807	1,805	120	1,925
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	276,122	166,569	442,690	199,495	200,860	198,110	2,750	644,935	15,727	660,662
<b>Sudan</b>	83,952	6,121	90,073	26,734	5,376	9,885	-4,510	112,297	-1,430	110,867
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	105,462	39,513	144,975	24,177	33,195	29,868	3,327	172,479	1,482	165,228
<b>Oman</b>	25,801	19,445	45,246	21,662	31,149	31,232	-84	66,824	-1,957	64,867
<b>Palestine</b>	12,314	3,530	15,844	2,827	2,381	7,627	-5,246	13,426	1,896	15,322
<b>Qatar</b>	39,348	35,218	74,565	68,965	72,397	63,475	8,922	152,452	-1,109	151,343
<b>Comoros</b>	594	142	735	60	94	311	-216	580	-1	579
<b>Kuwait</b>	49,483	28,124	77,607	32,777	52,113	53,090	-977	109,407	13,260	122,667
<b>Lebanon</b>	44,552	6,473	51,025	10,724	13,517	24,327	-10,809	50,940	-545	50,395
<b>Libya</b>	25,402	8,785	34,187	831	7,418	9,118	-1,701	33,317	347	33,664
<b>Egypt</b>	223,555	30,745	254,300	40,467	27,835	53,545	-25,710	269,057	12,910	281,966
<b>Morocco</b>	60,400	19,825	80,225	33,728	36,350	46,963	-10,613	103,340	-1,894	101,446
<b>Mauritania</b>	2,418	994	3,412	2,275	1,472	2,536	-1,064	4,623	98	4,721
<b>Yemen</b>	23,998	4,137	28,135	1,273	265	4,975	-4,710	24,698	-1,126	23,572

Source: Sources of Annex Table (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 - \$1.9 / day)*	Gini Coefficient (%)	Notes
Jordan	1980			44.20	
	1986/1987	3.00	0.00	36.06	
	1992	14.40	2.60	43.36	
	1997	21.10	1.40	36.42	
	2002/2003	14.20	0.90	38.87	
	2006	13.00	0.30	37.72	
	2008	13.30	0.10	33.82	
	2010	14.40	0.10	35.43	
2013			35.40		
UAE	2007			38.30	
Bahrain	2003	11.00			
Tunisia **	1985	7.70	13.93	43.43	National Poverty Line: 1277 Tunisian Dinars/year per person for cities and 820 Tunisian Dinars/year per person for rural areas
	1990	6.70	9.82	40.24	
	1995	6.20	10.86	41.66	
	2000	25.40	5.32	40.81	
	2005	23.33	3.09	37.73	
	2010	15.50	1.99	35.81	
	2013			36.10	
Algeria	1988	8.10		40.19	
	1995	14.10	5.90	35.33	
	2000	12.10		36.90	
	2005	5.70			
	2011/2012	5.50			
Comoros	1995	54.70			
	2000	60.00			
	2004	44.80	13.47	55.93	
	2013		27.60	45.00	
Djibouti	1996	9.60		36.77	National Poverty Line: 147936 Djiboutian Francs per year
	2000	42.00			
	2002		20.63	39.96	
	2006			40.00	
	2012		18.32	45.13	
	2013	40.80	22.52	44.13	
Sudan	1992	77.50			National Poverty Line: 114 Sudanese Pounds (year 2010)
	1996	90.50			
	2002	50.00			
	2009	46.50	14.92	35.39	
	2013			35.30	
Syria	1997	14.26		33.70	
	2003/2004	30.10	1.70	35.78	
	2007	35.20			
	2013			35.80	
Somalia	2002	43.20			
Iraq	1993			37.00	
	1998			51.00	
	2004			41.50	
	2006/2007	22.40	2.10	30.86	
	2012	18.90	2.50	29.54	
	2013			30.90	
Oman	2000			39.90	
Palestine	2003	35.50			National Poverty Line: \$609 (year 2010)
	2004	25.60	1.10	33.97	
	2005	29.50	0.90	34.72	
	2006	30.80	0.30	33.96	
	2007	31.20	1.50	35.61	
	2009	26.20	0.30	34.46	
	2010	25.70	0.30	36.10	
	2011	25.80	0.20	34.40	
	2013			35.50	
Qatar	2007			41.10	
	2013			41.10	
Kuwait	1987			34.70	
	1999			36.00	
Lebanon	1975	22.00			
	1993	28.00			
	1996	32.10			
	2004/2005	28.60		36.00	
	2011/2012	27.40	0.00	31.80	
Egypt	1981/1982	17.20			National Poverty Line: 3920.8 Egyptian Pounds (year 2012/2013)
	1990/1991	24.32	7.30	32.00	
	1995/1996	19.41	4.60	30.13	
	1999/2000	16.70	2.00	32.76	
	2004/2005	19.60	4.40	31.90	
	2008/2009	21.60	3.90	31.10	
	2010/2011	25.20	3.00	31.50	
	2012/2013	26.30	2.30	29.80	
	2013/2014	25.20			
2015/2016	27.80		31.80		
Morocco	1980			54.00	National Poverty Line: 4395 Moroccan Dirhams/year per person for cities and 4266 Moroccan Dirhams/year per person for rural areas in 2014
	1984/1985	21.10	11.07	39.19	
	1990/1991	13.10	2.87	39.20	
	1998/1999	16.30	7.52	39.46	
	2001	15.30	6.27	40.63	
	2004	14.20		40.70	
	2006		3.12	40.72	
	2007	8.90	3.12	40.88	
	2011	6.20		40.80	
	2013			40.90	
2014	4.80		38.80		
Mauritania	1987		40.05	43.94	
	1990	56.60			
	1993		41.16	50.05	
	1995/1996	50.50	20.62	37.75	
	2000	51.00	19.64	39.04	
	2004	46.70	14.39	40.17	
	2008	42.00	10.79	35.69	
	2013			40.50	
	2014	31.00	5.93	32.42	
Yemen	1992	19.10		39.45	
	1998	40.10	7.00	35.00	
	2005/2006	34.80	9.80	34.70	
	2012	38.00			
	2014	48.60	18.80	37.70	

\* Poverty line of \$1.9 / day based on the PPP exchange rate of the dollar in 2011.

\*\* The poverty indicators were calculated for the year 2000 and beyond

Sources: The World Bank PovcalNet Database, UNDP, the Joint Arab Economic Report 2017 and other official national and international sources.

**Annex Table (2/8) : Population of Arab Countries  
(2000, 2007, 2010, 2013-2017)**

	2000	2007	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	Growth Rate (%) 2016-2017	Average Annual Growth Rate (%) 2007-2017
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>281,436</b>	<b>331,171</b>	<b>361,137</b>	<b>376,212</b>	<b>385,538</b>	<b>395,008</b>	<b>404,355</b>	<b>413,355</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.24</b>
Jordan	4,857	6,106	6,698	8,114	8,804	9,532	9,798	10,053	2.60	4.80
U.A.E.	3,155	6,219	8,264	9,006	9,071	9,104	9,121	9,200	0.87	3.99
Bahrain	638	1,039	1,229	1,253	1,315	1,370	1,424	1,501	5.41	3.75
Tunisia	9,552	10,225	10,566	10,895	11,007	11,154	11,299	11,446	1.30	1.13
Algeria	30,416	34,096	35,978	38,297	39,114	39,963	40,836	41,750	2.24	2.05
Djibouti	680	799	842	914	939	966	993	1,020	2.72	2.47
Saudi Arabia	20,476	24,929	27,410	29,613	30,339	31,062	31,787	32,612	2.56	2.69
Sudan <sup>(1)</sup>	31,081	37,239	41,709	36,164	37,289	38,449	39,645	40,878	3.11	0.94
Syria	16,320	19,172	20,619	21,768	22,165	22,568	22,978	23,395	1.81	2.01
Somalia	9,596	10,284	10,594	10,914	11,021	11,130	11,240	11,351	0.99	0.99
Iraq	24,086	29,682	32,490	35,096	36,005	36,934	37,984	38,858	2.30	2.73
Oman	2,402	2,743	2,773	3,855	3,993	4,159	4,414	4,560	3.31	5.21
Palestine	3,053	3,719	7,048	4,421	4,550	4,682	4,817	4,952	2.81	2.90
Qatar	614	1,218	1,715	2,004	2,216	2,438	2,618	2,736	4.51	8.43
Comoros	552	646	692	742	760	779	798	817	2.38	2.38
Kuwait	2,217	3,400	3,582	3,965	4,092	4,239	4,411	4,500	2.02	2.84
Lebanon	3,738	3,759	3,772	3,784	3,788	3,793	3,798	3,803	0.13	0.12
Libya	5,640	7,065	7,774	8,554	8,830	9,115	9,410	9,715	3.24	3.24
Egypt	63,974	73,644	78,685	84,629	86,814	88,958	91,155	93,136	2.17	2.38
Morocco	28,283	30,850	32,182	33,378	33,770	34,125	34,487	34,852	1.06	1.23
Mauritania	2,645	3,128	3,362	3,612	3,700	3,790	3,882	3,976	2.42	2.43
Yemen	17,461	21,209	23,154	25,235	25,956	26,698	27,460	28,244	2.86	2.91

\* Preliminary estimates.

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

Source : Various National and International Sources.

**Annex Table (2/9) : Land Area, Population Density, Urban and Rural  
Population of Arab Countries  
(2010, 2016)**

	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population Density (People/km <sup>2</sup> of Land Area)		Urban and Rural Population as a Percentage of Total Population (%)				Population in Age Groups as a Percentage of Total Population (%)					
				2010		2016		2010		2016			
		2016	2010	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +
<b>Jordan</b>	89,342	75	110	82.5	17.5	90.3	9.7	37.0	59.3	3.7	35.8	60.4	3.8
<b>U.A.E.</b>	71,024	116	128	84.1	15.9	85.8	14.2	13.4	85.9	0.7	13.9	85.0	1.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	778	1579	1830	88.5	11.5	88.8	11.2	20.3	77.6	2.1	20.3	77.4	2.3
<b>Tunisia</b>	155,566	68	73	65.9	34.1	68.0	32.0	23.3	69.2	7.5	23.9	68.3	7.8
<b>Algeria</b>	2,381,741	15	17	67.5	32.5	71.3	28.7	27.2	67.3	5.5	29.0	65.0	6.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	23,200	36	43	77.0	23.0	77.4	22.6	34.8	61.5	3.7	31.6	64.3	4.1
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	2,000,000	14	16	82.6	17.4	83.3	16.7	26.4	71.1	2.5	24.7	72.1	3.2
<b>Sudan (1)</b>	1,882,000	22	21	33.1	66.9	34.0	66.0	43.0	53.7	3.3	41.2	55.3	3.5
<b>Syria</b>	185,180	111	124	55.7	44.3	58.1	41.9	36.4	60.2	3.4	37.4	58.5	4.1
<b>Somalia</b>	637,657	17	18	37.3	62.7	40.0	60.0	47.7	49.7	2.6	46.5	50.7	2.8
<b>Iraq</b>	435,052	75	87	55.7	44.3	69.6	30.4	41.7	55.0	3.3	40.5	56.3	3.2
<b>Oman</b>	309,500	9	14	75.2	24.8	78.1	21.9	25.7	71.6	2.7	22.0	75.6	2.4
<b>Palestine</b>	...	...	...	74.1	25.9	75.5	24.5	42.4	54.9	2.7	39.8	57.2	3.0
<b>Qatar</b>	11,627	148	225	99	1	99.3	0.7	13.7	85.9	0.4	13.9	84.9	1.2
<b>Comoros</b>	2,236	309	357	27.9	72.1	28.4	71.6	41.0	56.0	3.0	40.0	57.1	2.9
<b>Kuwait</b>	17,818	165	241	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6	23.2	74.8	2.0	21.0	76.8	2.2
<b>Lebanon</b>	10,452	361	363	87.2	12.8	87.9	12.1	23.7	67.9	8.4	23.6	68.1	8.3
<b>Libya</b>	1,775,500	4	5	77.6	22.4	78.8	21.2	28.4	67.4	4.2	28.4	67.2	4.4
<b>Egypt</b>	1,009,450	78	90	43.0	57.0	43.2	56.8	32.1	63.1	4.8	35.5	61.4	3.1
<b>Morocco</b>	710,850	45	49	57.7	42.3	60.7	39.3	28.5	65.4	6.1	27.6	65.9	6.5
<b>Mauritania</b>	1,030,700	3	4	56.7	43.3	60.4	39.6	41.2	55.7	3.1	40.1	56.8	3.1
<b>Yemen</b>	555,000	42	49	31.7	68.3	35.2	64.8	42.5	54.8	2.7	40.3	56.9	2.8

(1) Land Area data for Sudan represents Sudan after the separation on 9/7/2011  
Source : National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", Various reports and The World Bank Database, January 2018.

**Annex Table (2/10) : Vital Statistics in the Arab Countries (Birth, Life Expectancy, Fertility, Death)  
(2010, 2016)**

	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	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016
<b>Jordan</b>	30.1	22.6	73.0	73.5	2.9	3.4	7.0	6.0	41	58	18.0	17.0	21.1	17.6
<b>U.A.E.</b>	13.1	10.8	77.7	77.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	12	9	7.3	6.1	8.6	7.7
<b>Bahrain</b>	19.5	15.3	76.0	77.0	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.1	20	15	7.3	6.5	8.6	7.6
<b>Tunisia</b>	17.8	20.4	74.6	75.3	2.1	2.4	5.8	6.0	56	62	14.9	15.9	17.4	13.6
<b>Algeria</b>	24.7	23.0	76.3	76.0	2.1	2.8	4.4	5.0	97	140	23.5	21.6	27.3	25.2
<b>Djibouti</b>	28.9	23.0	56.1	62.0	3.6	2.8	10.2	8.0	200	229	62.5	53.5	76.5	64.2
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	23.3	20.5	74.9	75.9	2.4	2.6	3.9	3.9	14	12	16.9	6.4	19.5	9.6
<b>Sudan</b>	32.7	33.0	58.8	64.0	4.2	4.5	9.0	7.0	730	311	51.3	44.8	76.7	65.1
<b>Syria</b>	22.8	21.0	74.6	70.0	2.8	2.9	3.5	6.0	70	68	14.0	11.1	16.3	17.5
<b>Somalia</b>	43.5	43.0	50.4	56.0	6.3	6.3	15.0	11.0	1000	732	97.2	82.6	159.2	132.5
<b>Iraq</b>	35.4	33.0	68.5	70.0	4.5	4.4	5.8	5.0	63	50	30.2	25.9	36.9	31.2
<b>Oman</b>	31.0	20.0	76.1	77.0	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.0	18	17	10.0	9.2	11.7	10.7
<b>Palestine</b>	32.8	32.0	72.2	73.0	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.0	...	45	19.5	16.6	23.0	19.4
<b>Qatar</b>	11.4	10.2	78.2	78.0	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	7	13	7.7	7.3	9.0	8.5
<b>Comoros</b>	37.5	33.0	66.2	64.0	4.7	4.3	8.8	7.0	280	335	64.5	55.0	88.2	73.3
<b>Kuwait</b>	18.2	14.7	77.9	75.0	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.5	14	4	9.2	7.2	10.8	8.4
<b>Lebanon</b>	15.4	15.0	72.4	80.0	1.8	1.7	6.9	5.0	25	15	8.8	6.9	10.3	8.1
<b>Libya</b>	23.1	20.0	74.5	72.0	2.4	2.3	4.0	5.0	58	9	14.2	11.0	16.6	12.9
<b>Egypt</b>	23.2	26.0	70.5	71.0	2.8	3.3	5.1	6.0	50	33	24.3	21.6	29.1	22.8
<b>Morocco</b>	18.8	20.0	74.8	76.0	2.2	2.5	5.6	5.0	100	121	28.8	23.3	33.5	27.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	33.8	34.0	57.3	63.0	4.4	4.7	9.7	8.0	510	602	62.1	54.4	97.4	81.4
<b>Yemen</b>	37.9	32.0	62.0	65.0	5.5	4.0	8.9	6.0	200	385	43.8	43.2	56.3	55.3

Source : National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", various reports; The World Bank Database 2017 ; UNDP, "Human Development Report", various reports; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, 2016; The United Nations Children's Fund ( UNICEF), The World's Children 2017.



**Annex Table (2/11) : Health Indicators in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2015)**

	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)	( of Total Expenditure on Health )	Public	Private	Urban	Rural	Total	2010		2015		2010		2015	
								Public	Private	2010	2015	2010	2015		
<b>Jordan</b>	7.5	13.5	69.7	30.3	98	98	64	64	96	64	105	96	105	521	714
<b>U.A.E.</b>	3.1	10.1	94.2	5.8	98	98	147	147	226	244	568	226	568	935	735
<b>Bahrain</b>	5.0	10.6	63.3	36.7	99	99	210	210	410	276	521	410	521	588	507
<b>Tunisia</b>	9.1	7.0	63.0	37.0	97	90	121	121	325	130	388	325	388	478	543
<b>Algeria</b>	7.2	8.1	78.8	21.2	98	95	156	156	253	183	244	253	244	582	617
<b>Djibouti</b>	10.6	14.1	63.9	36.1	73	61	21	21	51	21	51	51	51	704	704
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	4.7	5.4	74.5	25.5	100	100	244	244	474	260	540	474	540	467	450
<b>Sudan</b>	8.4	11.4	21.4	78.6	44	24	35	42 <sup>(2)</sup>	44	42 <sup>(2)</sup>	95	44	95	1190	1235
<b>Syria</b>	3.3	5.3	46.3	53.7	96	96	157	133	191	133	198	191	198	645	658
<b>Somalia</b>	3.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	45.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	55.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	52	23	3	3	8	3	8	8	8	1429 <sup>(1)</sup>	1149
<b>Iraq</b>	5.5	6.0	60.3	39.7	86	85	78	84	149	84	178	149	178	769	725
<b>Oman</b>	3.1	6.0	89.8	10.2	97	97	190	214	432	214	465	432	465	556	671
<b>Palestine</b>	10.9 <sup>(2)</sup>	11.0	43.3	56.7	100	100	208	167	182	167	291	182	291	769	780
<b>Qatar</b>	2.2	5.8	85.7	14.3	100	100	403	213	617	213	618	617	618	819	925
<b>Comoros</b>	6.7	13.1	32.9	67.1	50	40	19	20 <sup>(2)</sup>	70 <sup>(1)</sup>	20 <sup>(2)</sup>	70 <sup>(2)</sup>	70 <sup>(1)</sup>	70 <sup>(2)</sup>	454 <sup>(1)</sup>	454 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Kuwait</b>	3.0	5.8	85.9	14.1	100	100	167	242	443	242	587	443	587	541	469
<b>Lebanon</b>	5.9	10.7	47.6	52.4	100	100	320	307	272	307	330	272	330	290	351
<b>Libya</b>	5.0	4.3	73.5	26.5	97	97	200	200	710	200	660	710	660	270	270
<b>Egypt</b>	5.5	4.7	38.2	61.8	98	96	113	82	201	82	144	201	144	1923	2111
<b>Morocco</b>	5.9	5.8	33.9	66.1	85	75	61	65	90	65	91	90	91	1176	1533
<b>Mauritania</b>	3.8	7.3	49.6	50.4	51	27	9	10 <sup>(2)</sup>	67 <sup>(1)</sup>	10 <sup>(2)</sup>	70 <sup>(2)</sup>	67 <sup>(1)</sup>	70 <sup>(2)</sup>	1892 <sup>(1)</sup>	2500 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Yemen</b>	5.6	3.9	22.6	77.4	93	53	27	30	53	30	73	53	73	1428	1408

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the period 2002-2010. <sup>(2)</sup> Data for the year 2013.

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

**Annex Table (2/12) : Population with Access to Improved Water Sources and Sanitation Facilities\*  
(2010, 2016)**

	Improved Water Source						Improved Sanitation Facilities					
	2010			2016			2010			2016		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Jordan</b>	98	92	97	97.8	92.3	96.9	98	98	98	98.6	98.9	98.6
<b>U.A.E.</b>	100	100	100	99.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	99.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	99.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	98	95	99	98.0	95.2	97.6
<b>Bahrain</b>	100	...	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	100	99.2	99.2	99.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	99	94	99	100.0	93.2	97.7	96	64	84	97.4	79.8	91.6
<b>Algeria</b>	85	79	83	84.3	81.8	83.6	98	88	95	89.8	82.2	87.6
<b>Djibouti</b>	99	54	88	97.4	64.7	90.0	63	10	50	59.8	5.1	47.4
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	...	...	96	99.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	98.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	99.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	100	...	99	100.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	100.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	100.0 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Sudan</b>	67	52	58	...	...	55.0	44	14	26	...	...	24.0
<b>Syria</b>	93	86	90	92.3	87.2	90.1	96	93	95	96.2	95.1	95.7
<b>Somalia</b>	66	7	29	...	...	31.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	52	6	23	...	...	23.0 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Iraq</b>	91	56	79	93.8	70.1	86.6	76	67	73	86.4	83.8	85.6
<b>Oman</b>	93	78	89	95.5	86.1	93.4	100	95	99	97.3	94.7	96.7
<b>Palestine</b>	91	91	91	94.9	94.9	94.9	60.9	10.3	55	99.2	98.8	99.2
<b>Qatar</b>	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	98.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	98.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	98.0 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Comoros</b>	91	97	95	...	...	95.1	50	30	36	50.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	29.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	35.4 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Kuwait</b>	100	...	100	99.0	99.0	99.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Lebanon</b>	100	100	100	99.0	99.0	99.0	100	...	95.2	80.7	80.7	80.7
<b>Libya</b>	...	...	98	...	...	98.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	97	96	97	96.8	95.7	96.6
<b>Egypt</b>	100	99	99	100.0	99.0	99.4	97	93	95	96.8	93.1	94.7
<b>Morocco</b>	98	61	83	98.7	77.5	91.4	83	52	70	97.8	52.1	82.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	52	48	50	58.4	57.1	57.9	51	9	26	57.5	13.8	40.0
<b>Yemen</b>	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).

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2011. <sup>(2)</sup> Data for the year 2013.

**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 2017.

**Annex Table (2/13) : Enrollment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education  
(A) Gross Enrollment Ratios\*  
(2010, 2016)**

	Primary Education						Secondary Education						Higher Education					
	2010			2016			2010			2016			2010			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Jordan</b>	(1) 96.5	(1) 97.5	(1) 97.0	(3) 97.1	(3) 97.6	(3) 97.3	79.4	82.5	80.9	(3) 68.8	(3) 71.3	(3) 70.1	34.9	39.7	37.3	35.01	37.54	36.3
<b>U.A.E.</b>	96.9	98.92	97.9	112.8	108.9	110.9	(1) 91.0	(1) 93.9	(1) 92.4	98.6	93.0	95.8	10.71	29.92	17.0	26.7	53.2	36.9
<b>Bahrain</b>	(1) 106.1	(1) 104.4	(1) 105.3	100.1	102.2	101.1	92.2	93.5	92.9	103.4	104.3	103.9	(1) 19.1	(1) 46.8	(1) 32.1	33.72	62.99	46.6
<b>Tunisia</b>	109.0	105.3	107.2	116.2	113.2	114.7	87.5	93.4	90.4	88.1	97.9	92.9	27.8	42.6	35.2	24.13	41.24	32.6
<b>Algeria</b>	118.9	111.4	115.2	116.6	110.6	113.7	95.3	98.7	97.0	(2) 97.8	(2) 101.5	(2) 99.6	24.4	35.3	29.8	32.1	53.6	42.7
<b>Djibouti</b>	(1) 57.6	(1) 51.4	(1) 54.5	67.3	59.7	63.5	(1) 34.8	(1) 25.5	(1) 30.2	48.9	40.0	44.5	4.1	2.8	3.5	(2) 5.9	(2) 4.0	(2) 5.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	106.3	105.7	106.0	102.7	101.6	102.1	103.3	97.8	100.6	100.6	(3) 109.7	(3) 109.2	35.4	49.6	44.9	66.5	66.7	60.6
<b>Sudan</b>	75.8	68.1	72.0	(3) 76.7	(3) 70.3	(3) 73.6	45.6	39.6	42.7	(3) 46.1	(3) 45.5	(3) 45.8	14.7	17.3	16.0	(3) 16.4	(3) 17.5	(3) 16.9
<b>Syria</b>	120.8	116.5	118.7	(2) 77.2	(2) 74.6	(2) 75.9	72.3	72.4	72.3	(2) 49.3	(2) 49.3	(2) 49.3	27.8	24.0	25.9	36.0	42.7	39.2
<b>Somalia</b>	(1) 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	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	(1) 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
<b>Oman</b>	102.5	102.7	102.6	107.2	110.1	108.6	101.8	100.7	101.3	110.4	103.9	107.1	19.7	28.5	23.3	32.8	59.7	44.6
<b>Palesfine</b>	91.9	90.1	91.0	93.9	94.0	93.9	82.4	89.0	85.7	79.9	88.0	83.9	41.1	54.9	47.9	33.1	52.8	42.8
<b>Qatar</b>	104.7	105.9	105.3	104.0	103.4	103.7	99.2	103.3	101.2	85.8	100.7	92.5	4.8	25.6	9.9	6.4	47.1	15.4
<b>Comoros</b>	(1) 104.7	(1) 99.8	(1) 103.9	(3) 108.6	(3) 101.2	(3) 104.9	(1) 52.1	(1) 39.3	(1) 45.8	(3) 59.1	(3) 63.1	(3) 61.1	6.6	4.9	5.8	(3) 9.9	(3) 8.0	(3) 8.9
<b>Kuwait</b>	103.0	101.5	102.3	98.8	102.7	100.6	96.8	99.0	97.8	(3) 93.9	(3) 101.4	(3) 97.5	(1) 11.0	(1) 25.6	(1) 17.6	(2) 22.9	(2) 42.6	(2) 32.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	109.5	100.0	104.7	93.2	85.1	89.1	74.5	76.1	75.3	59.9	60.1	60.0	47.4	49.3	48.4	...	...	38.2
<b>Libya</b>	(1) 113.0	(1) 107.6	(1) 110.4	(2) 117.0	(2) 112.0	(2) 114.0	(1) 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
<b>Egypt</b>	105.1	102.0	103.6	103.6	103.7	103.6	70.1	68.2	69.2	86.7	85.2	85.9	31.5	28.9	30.2	34.0	34.9	34.4
<b>Morocco</b>	112.8	106.2	109.6	113.0	107.3	110.3	67.5	58.8	63.2	(2) 75.0	(2) 64.1	(2) 69.7	15.2	13.7	14.5	33.2	30.7	32.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	94.2	98.3	96.2	91.0	96.8	93.9	21.8	18.6	20.2	32.0	31.1	31.6	6.1	2.5	4.4	6.9	3.5	5.2
<b>Yemen</b>	99.5	81.2	90.5	98.6	86.1	92.4	53.4	33.2	43.5	58.9	42.8	51.0	14.6	6.4	10.6	(2) 13.7	(2) 6.0	(2) 9.9

\* 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 period 2006-2010. (2) Data for the period 2011-2013. (3) Data for the period 2014-2015.

Source : National Sources; UNESCO database February 2018; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", Database, February 2018.

**Cont'd Annex Table (2/13) : Enrollment in Primary and Secondary Education  
(B) Net Enrollment Ratios\*  
(2010, 2016)**

	Primary Education						Secondary Education					
	2010			2016			2010			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Jordan</b>	(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) 68.1	(4) 70.2	(4) 69.1
<b>U.A.E.</b>	83.1	84.8	83.9	95.5	93.6	94.6	(2) 81.4	(2) 84.0	(2) 82.6	89.4	85.6	87.5
<b>Bahrain</b>	(2) 98.2	(2) 97.4	(2) 97.9	95.6	97.0	96.3	85.2	87.1	86.1	92.3	93.9	93.1
<b>Tunisia</b>	(2) 98.0	(2) 97.2	(2) 97.6	(2) 98.0	(2) 97.2	(3) 98.6	(2) 67.1	(2) 75.6	(2) 71.3	(2) 67.1	(2) 75.6	(2) 71.3
<b>Algeria</b>	96.6	94.6	95.6	98.5	96.6	97.6	(1) 64.5	(1) 68.0	(1) 66.2	(1) 64.5	(1) 68.0	(1) 66.2
<b>Djibouti</b>	(2) 46.8	(2) 42.1	(2) 44.5	55.4	49.4	52.4	(2) 29.4	(2) 21.3	(2) 25.4	(4) 38.3	(4) 31.6	(4) 35.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	96.6	96.5	96.6	(4) 95.88	(4) 94.99	(4) 95.44	78.4	83.0	80.7	(3) 90.82	(3) 89.83	(3) 90.34
<b>Sudan</b>	(1) 50.6	(1) 42.0	(1) 46.0	(3) 54.0	(3) 56.8	(3) 55.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Syria</b>	94.2	92.8	93.5	(3) 64.0	(3) 62.4	(3) 63.2	66.8	67.1	66.9	(3) 45.7	(3) 45.2	(3) 45.5
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	(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
<b>Oman</b>	94.9	95.5	95.2	95.0	94.9	95.0	88.3	89.3	88.8	95.7	94.4	95.1
<b>Palestine</b>	87.7	85.7	86.7	90.1	90.9	90.5	80.4	86.1	83.2	78.4	85.9	82.1
<b>Qatar</b>	90.3	92.3	91.3	93.9	93.3	93.6	88.0	92.3	90.1	75.8	89.1	81.8
<b>Comoros</b>	(2) 90.7	(2) 83.8	(2) 87.3	(4) 82.4	(4) 79.2	(4) 80.8	...	...	...	(4) 42.9	(4) 46.6	(4) 44.7
<b>Kuwait</b>	93.4	91.7	92.6	89.3	92.2	90.7	85.1	89.7	87.4	(4) 83.6	(4) 89.1	(4) 86.2
<b>Lebanon</b>	95.2	88.4	91.8	85.1	79.4	82.2	68.5	69.6	69.0	(3) 64.7	(3) 64.9	(3) 64.8
<b>Libya</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Egypt</b>	(2) 97.4	(2) 94.1	(2) 95.8	97.0	97.9	97.5	(2) 36.2	(2) 36.4	(2) 36.3	81.4	81.6	81.5
<b>Morocco</b>	92.8	91.6	92.2	94.7	94.3	94.5	53.4	48.4	50.9	(3) 59.5	(3) 53.6	(3) 56.6
<b>Mauritania</b>	68.6	71.2	69.9	69.1	72.7	70.9	(2) 17.8	(2) 15.7	(2) 16.8	25.8	27.3	26.5
<b>Yemen</b>	88.0	72.6	80.4	88.2	77.7	83.1	47.9	30.1	39.2	54.1	39.8	47.1

\* 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 period 2000-2005.

(2) Data for the period 2006-2010.

(3) Data for the period 2011-2013.

(4) Data for the period 2014-20

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

**Cont'd Annex Table (2/13) : Enrollment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education  
(C) Guide to Gender Equality in Education\*  
(2010, 2016)**

	Guide to Gender Equality in Education					
	Primary Education		Secondary Education		Higher Education	
	2010	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016
<b>Jordan</b>	(2) 1.01	(4) 1.01	1.04	(4) 1.04	1.14	1.07
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1.02	0.97	(2) 1.03	0.94	2.79	1.99
<b>Bahrain</b>	(2) 0.98	1.02	1.01	1.01	(2) 2.45	1.87
<b>Tunisia</b>	0.97	0.97	1.07	1.11	1.53	1.71
<b>Algeria</b>	0.94	0.95	1.04	(3) 1.04	1.44	1.67
<b>Djibouti</b>	(2) 0.89	0.89	(2) 0.73	0.82	0.69	(3) 0.68
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	0.99	0.98	0.95	(4) 1.04	1.40	1.00
<b>Sudan</b>	0.90	(4) 0.92	0.87	(4) 0.99	1.17	(4) 1.06
<b>Syria</b>	0.96	(3) 0.97	1.00	(3) 1.00	0.86	1.19
<b>Somalia</b>	(2) 0.55	(2) 0.55	(2) 0.46	(2) 0.46	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	(2) 0.84	(2) 0.84	(2) 0.75	(2) 0.75	(2) 0.59	(2) 0.55
<b>Oman</b>	1.00	1.03	0.99	0.94	1.44	1.82
<b>Palestine</b>	0.98	1.00	1.08	1.10	1.34	1.59
<b>Qatar</b>	1.01	0.99	1.04	1.17	5.32	7.37
<b>Comoros</b>	(2) 0.95	(4) 0.93	(1) 0.75	(4) 1.07	0.74	(4) 0.81
<b>Kuwait</b>	0.99	1.04	1.02	(4) 1.08	(2) 2.33	(3) 1.86
<b>Lebanon</b>	0.91	0.91	1.02	1.00	1.04	(4) 1.16
<b>Libya</b>	(2) 0.95	(3) 0.96	(2) 1.17	(2) 1.17	(1) 1.09	(2) 0.98
<b>Egypt</b>	0.97	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.92	1.02
<b>Morocco</b>	0.94	0.95	0.87	(3) 0.85	0.90	0.93
<b>Mauritania</b>	1.04	1.06	0.85	0.97	0.41	0.51
<b>Yemen</b>	0.82	0.87	0.62	0.73	0.44	(3) 0.44

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

(1) Data for the period 2000-2005.

(2) Data for the period 2006-2010.

(3) Data for the period 2011-2013.

(4) Data for the period 2014-2015

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

**Annex Table (2/14) : Expenditure on Education  
(2008-2011, 2016)**

	Public Expenditure on Education			
	(Percent of GNP)		(Percent of Total Public Expenditure)	
	2008-2011	2016	2008-2011	2016
<b>Jordan</b>	3.1	3.3	12.0	1.5
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1.0	1.0	23.4	23.4
<b>Bahrain</b>	3.1	2.6	11.7	7.5
<b>Tunisia</b>	6.2	6.9	20.1	26.4
<b>Algeria</b>	4.4	4.3	20.3	11.4
<b>Djibouti</b>	4.5	4.5	12.3	12.3
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	5.5	5.1	19.3	17.7
<b>Sudan</b>	0.8	2.2	8.0	10.8
<b>Syria</b>	5.1	4.9	18.9	19.2
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	2.0	2.0
<b>Iraq</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Oman</b>	4.7	6.1	6.9	11.9
<b>Palestine</b>	4.6	5.7	15.5	18.1
<b>Qatar</b>	2.4	(3) 3.6	8.2	(3) 12.7
<b>Comoros</b>	7.6	(4) 4.3	...	(4) 15.3
<b>Kuwait</b>	(1) 3.8	3.8	(1) 12.9	(1) 12.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	1.6	(2) 2.4	5.7	8.6
<b>Libya</b>	...	3.3	...	...
<b>Egypt</b>	3.7	3.8	11.9	10.4
<b>Morocco</b>	5.4	5.2	25.7	18.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	3.8	2.6	12.9	9.3
<b>Yemen</b>	6.7	4.6	17.1	15.5

(1) Data for the period 2006-2007. (2) Data for the year 2013. (3) Data for the year 2014. (4) Data for the year 2015.  
Source: National Sources; UNESCO, Database 2017; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" Database 2017

**Annex Table (2/15) : Expected Years of Schooling and Dropout Rates in  
Primary Education  
(2012, 2015, 2011-2016)**

	Expected Years of Schooling										Dropout Rate (%)	
	2012			2015			2011-2016		Total	Male	Female	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				
<b>Jordan</b>	13.1	13.5	13.3	12.9	13.4	13.1	11.0	11.0	11.0			
<b>U.A.E.</b>	12.9	13.9	13.3	12.9	13.9	13.3	4.0	4.0	4.0			
<b>Bahrain</b>	13.7	15.1	14.4	13.7	15.1	14.5	2.0	2.0	2.0			
<b>Tunisia</b>	14.0	15.0	14.6	14.2	15.1	14.6	...	...	...			
<b>Algeria</b>	13.8	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.4	...	...	...			
<b>Djibouti</b>	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.8	5.8	6.3	39.0	46.0	46.0			
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	15.4	15.9	15.6	17.0	15.3	16.1	3.0	2.0	2.0			
<b>Sudan</b>	...	...	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.2	47.0	44.0	44.0			
<b>Syria</b>	12.1	12.0	12.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	28.0	30.0	30.0			
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<b>Iraq</b>	11.4	8.7	10.1	11.5	9.7	10.1	...	...	...			
<b>Oman</b>	13.4	13.9	13.6	13.6	13.9	13.7	2.0	2.0	2.0			
<b>Palestine</b>	12.5	14.0	13.2	12.1	13.7	12.8	8.0	7.0	7.0			
<b>Qatar</b>	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.3	13.5	13.4	4.0	3.0	3.0			
<b>Comoros</b>	13.2	12.3	12.8	11.3	10.9	11.1	17.0	20.0	20.0			
<b>Kuwait</b>	14.2	15.2	14.6	12.4	13.6	13.3	2.0	1.0	1.0			
<b>Lebanon</b>	13.3	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.0	13.3	14.0	19.0	19.0			
<b>Libya</b>	15.9	16.4	16.1	13.2	13.6	13.4	...	...	...			
<b>Egypt</b>	13.3	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.0	13.1	1.0	1.0	1.0			
<b>Morocco</b>	11.6	10.6	11.6	12.6	11.5	12.1	1.0	1.0	1.0			
<b>Mauritania</b>	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	22.0	18.0	18.0			
<b>Yemen</b>	10.6	7.7	9.2	10.4	7.6	9.0	8.0	22.0	22.0			

Sources: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, 2018; UNDP, Human Development Report, 2016.

**Annex Table (2/16) : Illiteracy Rate in the Arab Countries  
(A) : Illiteracy Rate  
(2010, 2016)**

	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
<b>Jordan</b>	3.7	10.3	7.0	1.9	4.8	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
<b>U.A.E.</b>	( <sup>1</sup> ) 9.7	( <sup>1</sup> ) 11.3	( <sup>1</sup> ) 10.2	6.9	4.2	6.2	( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.7	( <sup>1</sup> ) 3.9	( <sup>1</sup> ) 2.6	0.4	0.9	0.6
<b>Bahrain</b>	7.2	9.8	8.1	3.1	6.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	...	...	( <sup>2</sup> ) 18.0	10.4	25.8	18.2	( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.9	( <sup>1</sup> ) 4.2	( <sup>1</sup> ) 3.2	1.7	2.2	1.9
<b>Algeria</b>	( <sup>1</sup> ) 15.6	( <sup>1</sup> ) 29.0	( <sup>1</sup> ) 22.3	12.8	26.9	19.8	( <sup>1</sup> ) 5.8	( <sup>1</sup> ) 9.4	( <sup>1</sup> ) 7.5	4.4	4.5	4.4
<b>Djibouti</b>	( <sup>1</sup> ) 20.1	( <sup>1</sup> ) 38.6	( <sup>1</sup> ) 29.7	( <sup>1</sup> ) 20.1	( <sup>1</sup> ) 38.6	( <sup>1</sup> ) 29.7	( <sup>1</sup> ) 9.0	( <sup>1</sup> ) 15.1	( <sup>1</sup> ) 12.1	( <sup>1</sup> ) 9.0	( <sup>1</sup> ) 15.1	( <sup>1</sup> ) 12.1
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	8.1	15.3	11.3	2.9	7.3	4.7	2.3	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.5
<b>Sudan</b>	19.9	38.0	28.9	16.7	31.4	24.1	10.4	16.4	13.3	8.7	12.2	10.4
<b>Syria</b>	10.1	23.1	16.6	( <sup>3</sup> ) 9.2	( <sup>3</sup> ) 20.8	( <sup>3</sup> ) 14.9	3.9	6.4	5.1	( <sup>3</sup> ) 3.4	( <sup>3</sup> ) 5.5	( <sup>3</sup> ) 4.4
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	14.0	29.4	21.8	14.3	26.3	20.3	15.5	19.5	17.4	17.6	19.4	18.5
<b>Oman</b>	( <sup>1</sup> ) 10.0	( <sup>1</sup> ) 19.1	11.7	4.5	9.7	7.1	( <sup>1</sup> ) 2.4	( <sup>1</sup> ) 2.4	( <sup>1</sup> ) 2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Palestine</b>	( <sup>2</sup> ) 2.1	( <sup>2</sup> ) 7.4	( <sup>2</sup> ) 4.7	1.5	5.1	3.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
<b>Qatar</b>	( <sup>2</sup> ) 3.4	( <sup>2</sup> ) 4.4	( <sup>2</sup> ) 3.6	2.1	2.7	2.2	( <sup>2</sup> ) 2.4	( <sup>2</sup> ) 1.3	( <sup>2</sup> ) 2.1	1.7	0.3	1.4
<b>Comoros</b>	( <sup>1</sup> ) 20.3	( <sup>1</sup> ) 31.3	( <sup>1</sup> ) 25.8	18.2	26.3	22.2	( <sup>1</sup> ) 14.2	( <sup>1</sup> ) 15.3	( <sup>1</sup> ) 14.7	13.1	11.8	12.4
<b>Kuwait</b>	( <sup>1</sup> ) 5.0	( <sup>1</sup> ) 8.2	( <sup>1</sup> ) 6.1	3.1	5.0	3.8	( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.4	( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.3	( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	( <sup>1</sup> ) 5.6	( <sup>1</sup> ) 10.2	( <sup>1</sup> ) 7.9	4.0	8.2	6.1	( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.6	( <sup>1</sup> ) 0.9	( <sup>1</sup> ) 1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9
<b>Libya</b>	4.4	17.3	10.8	3.3	14.4	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Egypt</b>	( <sup>2</sup> ) 21.6	( <sup>2</sup> ) 38.5	( <sup>2</sup> ) 29.9	16.8	32.7	24.8	( <sup>2</sup> ) 8.4	( <sup>2</sup> ) 12.2	( <sup>2</sup> ) 10.2	5.5	7.9	6.7
<b>Morocco</b>	( <sup>1</sup> ) 31.1	( <sup>1</sup> ) 56.1	( <sup>1</sup> ) 43.9	17.3	37.5	27.6	...	...	( <sup>2</sup> ) 20.5	3.4	6.5	4.9
<b>Mauritania</b>	35.1	48.8	42.0	37.4	58.4	47.9	28.7	34.7	31.7	30.0	45.0	37.4
<b>Yemen</b>	18.8	53.2	36.1	14.9	45.0	29.9	4.0	25.9	14.8	2.4	17.3	9.8

(<sup>1</sup>) Data for the period 2005-2009.

(<sup>2</sup>) Data for the year 2011.

(<sup>3</sup>) 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\*  
(2010, 2016)**

	Guide to Gender Equality in Illiteracy Rate			
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)		Youth (People Ages 15-24)	
	2010	2016	2010	2016
<b>Jordan</b>	2.8	2.5	1.0	0.6
<b>U.A.E.</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.2	0.6	<sup>(1)</sup> 2.3	2.2
<b>Bahrain</b>	1.4	2.1	0.0	1.5
<b>Tunisia</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> 2.2	2.5	<sup>(1)</sup> 2.2	1.3
<b>Algeria</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.9	2.1	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.6	1.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.9	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.9	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.7	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.7
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	1.9	2.6	1.7	0.7
<b>Sudan</b>	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4
<b>Syria</b>	2.3	<sup>(3)</sup> 2.3	1.6	<sup>(3)</sup> 1.6
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.1
<b>Oman</b>	1.9	2.2	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.0	1.0
<b>Palestine</b>	<sup>(2)</sup> 3.5	3.4	0.9	1.2
<b>Qatar</b>	<sup>(2)</sup> 1.3	1.3	<sup>(2)</sup> 0.5	0.2
<b>Comoros</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.5	1.4	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.1	0.9
<b>Kuwait</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.6	1.6	<sup>(1)</sup> 0.9	1.2
<b>Lebanon</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.8	2.1	<sup>(1)</sup> 0.6	0.6
<b>Libya</b>	3.9	4.4	2.0	0.0
<b>Egypt</b>	<sup>(2)</sup> 1.8	1.9	<sup>(2)</sup> 1.5	1.4
<b>Morocco</b>	<sup>(1)</sup> 1.8	2.2	<sup>(1)</sup> 2.1	1.9
<b>Mauritania</b>	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5
<b>Yemen</b>	2.8	3.0	6.9	7.2

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the period 2005-2009.

<sup>(2)</sup> Data for the year 2011.

<sup>(3)</sup> Data for the year 2012.

Sources: Sources of Annex Table (2/16)-A

**Annex Table (2/17) : Employment in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2016)**

	Employment As a Percentage of Total Population (Ages 15+)		Employment (Annual Growth Rate) (%)	Proportion of Employed Women (Ages 15+) to Total Employment (%)		Employment by Main Economic Sector (%)					
	2010	2016		2010	2016	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
						2010	2016	2010	2016	2010	2016
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	50.4	51.4	2.7	20.5	23.0	22.3	18.3	16.9	17.7	60.8	64.0
<b>Jordan</b>	41.9	39.2	4.2	17.8	17.5	6.3	5.3	13.0	13.9	80.7	80.8
<b>U.A.E.</b>	82.2	80.4	5.1	11.4	12.2	6.2	2.7	9.5	9.1	84.3	88.2
<b>Bahrain</b>	72.2	71.6	4.3	21.0	21.6	0.6	0.7	24.9	22.1	74.5	77.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	46.7	47.1	1.3	26.7	26.5	20.6	18.8	30.6	32.3	48.8	48.9
<b>Algeria</b>	42.4	41.4	1.5	16.9	18.2	11.7	15.0	33.1	32.5	55.2	52.5
<b>Djibouti</b>	59.3	58.9	2.4	40.1	41.8	74.0	60.3	8.2	10.7	17.8	29.0
<b>Saudi Arabia*</b>	50.1	53.3	5.4	13.1	12.9	4.3	4.5	8.3	10.0	87.3	85.5
<b>Sudan</b>	47.5	46.6	2.3	24.5	25.8	51.5	40.9	7.9	9.2	40.6	49.9
<b>Syria</b>	43.1	41.5	1.4	15.3	14.6	20.0	15.0	31.5	37.4	48.5	47.6
<b>Somalia</b>	46.0	46.1	3.1	19.2	20.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	46.8	46.3	3.4	19.3	20.0	5.5	4.2	15.1	15.6	79.4	80.2
<b>Oman</b>	61.9	69.8	8.8	17.0	13.2	28.9	32.1	8.0	6.9	63.1	61.0
<b>Palestine</b>	40.9	45.6	4.7	18.0	20.9	4.8	8.7	11.4	13.0	83.8	78.3
<b>Qatar</b>	86.7	88.6	9.5	12.1	13.4	0.7	0.8	54.4	23.8	44.9	75.5
<b>Comoros</b>	42.1	43.0	3.0	40.9	41.5	69.4	55.0	...	...	...	...
<b>Kuwait</b>	70.0	75.5	6.1	27.7	27.7	3.8	3.7	14.4	30.0	81.8	66.3
<b>Lebanon</b>	45.7	47.1	4.8	23.7	24.3	1.8	1.3	28.5	28.6	69.7	70.1
<b>Libya</b>	53.8	52.5	0.6	26.7	24.5	3.0	2.5	21.9	21.3	75.1	76.2
<b>Egypt</b>	49.3	47.9	1.9	23.1	23.0	32.7	23.4	24.5	12.1	42.8	64.5
<b>Morocco</b>	49.9	49.1	1.4	26.4	26.1	25.5	22.4	28.4	29.5	46.1	48.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	49.7	49.4	3.0	30.6	31.3	50.3	35.3	5.4	7.2	44.3	57.5
<b>Yemen</b>	39.5	38.0	2.6	12.7	8.1	36.0	39.1	8.7	7.4	55.3	53.5

\* Saudi Arabia data for years 2011 and 2016.

Source : Annex Table (3/3), Joint Arab Economic Report, different reports; National Sources; The World Bank " World Development Indicators "; The World Bank Database, 2018; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Database 2018; International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2018.

**Annex Table (2/18) : Selective Unemployment Indicators in the Arab Countries  
(2017)**

Country	Year	Unemployment Rate (%)	Labor Force (Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Persons (Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Male (Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Female (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	2017	18.3	2,446	453	319	133	16.1	27.5	29.5	46.1	40.4	47.6	43.2
U.A.E. * (1)	2017	1.7	6,506	111	76	35	1.3	4.4	31.6	33.8	4.6	76.6	...
Bahrain * (2)	2017	1.3	865	11	4	8	0.5	4.3	69.0	54.0	2.2	...	...
Tunisia	2017	15.5	4,119	639	368	271	12.5	22.9	42.5	40.0	41.3	53.8	71.9
Algeria	2017	11.7	12,308	1,440	926	514	9.5	20.3	35.7	36.8	28.3	61.0	60.1
Djibouti	2017	22.4	389	87	45	42	20.0	25.7	48.2	62.2	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia * (3)	2017	5.8	13,537	787	368	419	3.2	21.1	53.2	32.6	51.4	92.8	25.7
Sudan	2017	12.8	11,150	1,427	897	530	10.8	18.5	37.1	36.4	22.9	60.7	56.0
Syria	2017	50.0	4,759	2,379	2,096	283	51.5	41.3	11.9	73.0	9.4	70.0	...
Somalia	2017	6.0	3,641	218	168	50	5.8	6.7	22.9	62.0	...	...	...
Iraq	2017	14.8	10,601	1,569	1,067	502	12.6	23.5	32.0	18.0	...	...	...
Oman * (4)	2017	16.0	2,545	407	304	103	13.7	31.5	25.3	28.9	36.9	80.2	...
Palestine (5)	2017	27.9	1,362	380	291	89	27.0	31.0	23.4	38.9	39.2	52.5	25.6
Qatar * (6)	2017	0.1	2,049	3	1	2	0.1	0.6	61.4	47.2	39.8	81.5	34.6
Comoros	2017	4.3	211	9	5	4	4.1	4.3	44.6	30.0	...	47.6	...
Kuwait * (7)	2017	2.2	2,594	57	23	34	0.9	5.8	59.9	32.0	12.4	...	44.5
Lebanon	2017	6.3	2,208	139	99	40	5.9	7.5	29.0	51.2	36.6	46.0	33.0
Libya	2017	17.7	2,403	425	265	160	14.6	27.2	37.7	70.0	...	98.0	...
Egypt	2017	11.9	29,472	3,513	1,863	1,650	8.2	24.4	46.9	39.9	27.9	74.3	68.1
Morocco	2017	10.2	11,638	1,216	818	418	8.8	14.7	35.1	26.5	18.9	51.9	71.9
Mauritania	2017	11.8	833	98	55	43	10.9	13.3	43.9	34.6	...	...	...
Yemen	2017	70.0	6,437	4,506	4,368	138	73.7	27.2	3.1	58.0	12.2	...	...

\* Nationals and expatriates.

... Not available

(1) Unemployment rate among nationals is estimated at 6.9%, (about 35,000 unemployed).

(2) In 2016, unemployment rate among nationals in Bahrain is estimated at 4.3%, national labor force is estimated at 197.3 thousand with 8.4 thousand being unemployed.

(3) In 2017, the unemployment rate among nationals is estimated at 12.8 %, with an unemployment rate of 32.7% for females, the youth unemployment rate (Age Group of 15-24) is estimated at 35.7 % .

(4) In 2016, Oman's employed labor force is estimated at 223.1 thousand, compared to 1848 thousand for expatriate labor.

(5) The share of unemployed in university graduates in Palestine is defined as the number of holders of intermediate diploma and higher / total number of unemployed.

(6) In 2017, the unemployment rate among Qataris was 0.43% and the number of unemployed Qataris estimated at 448.

(7) In 2017, the unemployment rate among Kuwaitis was 6.4%, with an unemployment rate of 5.9% for males and 7.3% for females, the youth unemployment rate (Age Group of 15-24) is estimated at 26.6 % .

Sources: Authors's estimations and National and international sources

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

Indicator	Year	Value	Index
Population, urban (% of total)	2016	63.0	%
Population ages 0 -14 (% of total)	2016	33.2	%
Population ages 15-65 (% of total)	2016	62.4	%
Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	2016	4.3	%
Illiteracy rate, adult total	2016	19.3	%
Illiteracy rate, adult male	2016	13.6	%
Illiteracy rate, adult female	2016	25.7	%
Illiteracy rate, youth total	2016	6.9	%
Illiteracy rate, youth male	2016	5.4	%
Illiteracy rate, youth female	2016	8.4	%
Gender literacy gap, adult total	2005-2012	0.8	
Gender literacy gap, youth total	2005-2012	0.9	
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	2016	75.9	%
Total enrollment, primary, Male (% net)	2016	93.0	%
Total enrollment, primary, Female (% net)	2016	91.0	%
Gender enrollment gap in primary education	2016	0.98	
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Total	2015	11.7	years
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Male	2015	12.1	years
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Female	2015	11.4	years
Dropout rate in primary education , Total	2011-2016	13.1	%
Dropout rate in primary education , Male	2011-2016	12.5	%
Dropout rate in primary education , Female	2011-2016	13.7	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNP	2015	4.2	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure	2015	11.2	%
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	2016	74.0	years
Total fertility rate, (births per woman)	2016	2.8	child
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	2016	20.0	child
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2016	24	child
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP	2015	4.8	%
Public expenditure on Health as a percentage of total expenditure on health	2015	63.2	%
Improved water sources (% of population with access)	2016	93.0	%
Improved water sources, urban (% of urban population with access)	2016	96.0	%
Improved water sources, rural (% of rural population with access)	2016	87.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2016	89.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	2016	94.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)	2016	81.0	%

**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): Value Added of the Agricultural Sector and its Contribution to GDP in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2015-2017)**

	Value Added (US \$ Million)				Average Annual Change (%)		Percentage Change (%)		Agricultural per Capita Income (US \$)				Contribution of Agriculture to GDP (%)			
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2010-2017		2016-2017		2010	2015	2016	2017	2010	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	130,052	141,876	142,373	138,320	0.9	-2.8	395	392	383	366	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.6		
Jordan	791	1,382	1,466	1,608	10.7	9.7	118	145	150	160	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.0		
UAE	2,220	2,654	2,795	2,968	4.2	6.2	269	291	306	323	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8		
Bahrain	77	98	107	103	4.3	-3.7	62	72	75	70	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Tunisia	3,317	4,230	3,905	3,642	1.3	-6.7	314	379	346	318	7.5	9.7	9.2	9.1		
Algeria	13,644	19,262	19,552	20,898	6.3	6.9	379	482	479	501	8.5	11.6	12.3	12.3		
Djibouti	38	31	33	35	-1.3	7.0	46	32	33	34	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.8		
Saudi Arabia	13,946	17,138	17,321	17,411	3.2	0.4	509	552	545	534	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5		
Sudan	27,070	28,801	35,538	39,254	5.5	10.5	649	749	896	960	33.9	29.7	31.6	31.8		
Syria	11,778	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	571	...	...	...	19.6	...	...	...		
Iraq	7,151	6,999	6,626	6,268	-1.9	-5.4	220	189	165	171	6.1	4.3	3.8	3.3		
Oman	811	1,177	1,287	1,377	7.9	7.0	292	283	292	302	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9		
Palestine	498	450	424	413	-2.6	-2.5	71	96	88	83	5.6	3.6	3.2	2.8		
Qatar	148	263	279	310	11.2	11.2	86	108	107	113	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Comoros	209	192	191	203	-0.4	6.6	302	246	239	249	39.6	32.5	32.9	32.7		
Kuwait	521	616	567	610	2.3	7.6	178	155	129	136	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
Lebanon	1,477	1,709	1,783	1,833	3.1	2.8	392	451	469	482	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5		
Libya	571	842	863	946	7.5	9.6	73	92	92	97	0.8	2.8	2.6	2.2		
Egypt	29,135	36,101	31,666	22,365	-3.7	-29.4	370	406	347	240	13.3	11.4	11.8	11.5		
Morocco	12,056	12,778	12,394	13,581	1.7	9.6	378	374	359	390	12.9	12.6	12.0	12.4		
Mauritania	880	1,234	1,203	1,148	3.9	-4.6	262	325	310	289	20.3	25.5	26.0	25.8		
Yemen	3,715	5,918	4,374	3,346	-1.5	-23.5	160	222	159	118	12.0	17.9	17.7	17.8		

Source: Annexes (2/3), (2/4) & (2/8).

**Annex Table (3/2): Agricultural Land and its Uses in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2012-2016)**

	(1000 Hectares)							
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2016	Percentage Change (%) 2015-2016
<b>Total Cultivated Land Area</b>	68,486	68,971	69,690	69,923	77,216	75,088	1.5	-2.8
<b>1- Permanent Crops Area</b>	8,996	9,231	9,400	9,518	9,658	9,686	1.2	0.3
<b>A- Rainfed Agriculture</b>	5,937	6,092	5,700	5,743	5,794	5,843	-0.3	0.8
<b>B- Irrigated Agriculture</b>	3,059	3,139	3,700	3,775	3,864	3,843	3.9	-0.5
<b>2- Seasonal Crops Area</b>	59,490	59,740	60,290	60,405	67,558	65,402	1.6	-3.2
<b>A- Rainfed Agriculture</b>	35,474	32,905	36,701	33,588	39,062	31,249	-2.1	-20.0
<b>B- Irrigated Agriculture</b>	10,444	10,798	11,036	10,152	9,926	9,774	-1.1	-1.5
<b>C- Uncultivated Area</b>	13,572	16,037	12,553	16,664	18,570	24,379	10.3	31.3
<b>Forest Area</b>	94,887	51972.7 *	41,721	42,153	40,731	41,409	-12.9	1.7
<b>Pasture Area</b>	494,259	425,295	397,067	371,524	371,503	371,392	-4.7	-0.03

\* After the secession of southern Sudan from Sudan in mid-2011

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (2018).

**Annex Table (3/3): Total and Agricultural Labour Force in Arab Countries  
(2010, 2013-2016)**

	Total Workforce (thousands)						Agricultural Labour Force (thousands)					
	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percentage Change (%) 2015-2016	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percentage Change (%) 2015-2016
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>115,583</b>	<b>123,746</b>	<b>125,432</b>	<b>127,891</b>	<b>131,365</b>	2.7	<b>27,060</b>	<b>25,003</b>	<b>25,071</b>	<b>24,651</b>	<b>24,093</b>	-2.3
<b>Jordan</b>	1,894	2,096	2,198	2,294	2,378	3.7	119	119	119	124	125	0.9
<b>UAE</b>	5,892	6,343	6,370	6,415	6,415	0.0	168	161	158	173	173	0.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	714	748	759	778	816	4.9	4	4	4	6	6	0.0
<b>Tunisia</b>	3,806	4,006	4,030	4,061	4,083	0.5	815	821	822	801	779	-2.7
<b>Algeria</b>	11,137	12,065	11,643	11,799	11,937	1.2	3,318	3,387	3,401	2,947	2,781	-5.6
<b>Djibouti</b>	329	354	363	372	380	2.2	268	282	285	241	229	-4.9
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	9,936 <sup>(1)</sup>	10,729	11,068	11,485	12,804	11.5	439 <sup>(1)</sup>	442	468	578	452	-21.8
<b>Sudan</b>	9,303	10,010	10,281	10,559	10,848	2.7	7,124	5,025	5,068	4,456	4,437	-0.4
<b>Syria</b>	5,759	5,255	5,026	4,824	4,786	-0.8	1,408	1,369	1,357	742	718	-3.2
<b>Somalia</b>	2,904	3,188	3,300	3,414	3,528	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	8,403	9,218	9,620	9,984	10,235	2.5	426	408	404	433	430	-0.7
<b>Oman</b>	1,398	1,909	2,097	2,275	2,410	5.9	320	420	448	784	774	-1.3
<b>Palestine</b>	957	1,127	1,196	1,267	1,314	3.7	93	91	81	112	114	2.1
<b>Qatar</b>	1,341	1,678	1,779	1,872	1,929	3.0	8	9	9	14	15	10.2
<b>Comoros</b>	171	187	193	200	205	2.5	119	127	131	115	113	-2.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	1,612	1,985	2,101	2,194	2,229	1.6	16	17	17	26	25	-5.7
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,512	1,866	1,988	2,087	2,164	3.7	29	27	27	29	28	-3.7
<b>Libya</b>	2,375	2,346	2,326	2,332	2,363	1.3	67	57	55	60	59	-1.5
<b>Egypt</b>	28,163	29,845	29,973	30,077	30,469	1.3	6,371	6,277	6,254	7,201	7,130	-1.0
<b>Morocco</b>	11,553	12,003	12,198	12,357	12,542	1.5	2,980	2,905	2,889	2,817	2,809	-0.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	1,055	1,156	1,194	1,235	1,273	3.1	777	841	856	479	449	-6.2
<b>Yemen</b>	5,369	5,632	5,729	6,010	6,257	4.1	2,191	2,214	2,218	2,512	2,446	-2.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for year 2011

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agriculture Database 2018; International Labour Organization (ILO) database 2018.

**Annex Table (3/4): Agricultural Production in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2014-2017)**

Crops	2010			2014			2015			2016			2017 *			Percentage Change % (2016-2017)		
	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 (%)
<b>Cereals</b>	49,246	33,415	1,474	51,836	31,303	1,656	58,352	32,952	1,771	44,942	27,415	1,639	44,504	26,569	1,675	-1.0	-3.1	2.2
Wheat	23,848	10,360	2,302	26,701	10,915	2,446	28,362	10,154	2,793	21,857	8,447	2,587	21,541	8,165	2,638	-1.4	-3.3	2.0
Rice	4,707	551	8,548	6,165	730	8,442	5,346	634	8,433	5,834	692	8,431	6,047	719	8,412	3.6	3.9	-0.2
Barley	6,459	6,364	1,015	5,563	5,635	987	7,252	5,010	1,447	3,652	4,207	868	3,321	3,926	846	-9.1	-6.7	-2.6
Maize	7,207	1,545	4,665	9,006	1,759	5,119	8,572	1,508	5,683	8,738	1,676	5,213	9,023	1,699	5,311	3.3	1.4	1.9
Millet & Sorghum	7,025	14,595	481	4,402	12,263	359	8,819	15,645	564	4,861	12,393	392	4,572	12,060	379	-6.0	-2.7	-3.4
<b>Roots &amp; Tubers</b>	12,180	520	23,423	15,434	634	24,332	17,587	700	25,132	14,796	610	24,260	15,284	626	24,403	3.3	2.7	0.6
<b>Pulses</b>	1,235	1,228	1,006	1,459	1,609	907	1,495	1,590	940	1,299	1,437	904	1,309	1,475	888	0.8	2.6	-1.8
<b>Oil Seeds</b>	7,473	8,949	835	7,089	7,920	895	7,699	7,729	996	7,737	7,542	1,026	7,782	7,330	1,062	0.6	-2.8	3.5
<b>Vegetables</b>	54,067	2,451	22,059	59,641	2,932	20,342	58,193	3,151	18,467	57,450	2,852	20,143	58,035	2,925	19,840	1.0	2.6	-1.5
<b>Fruits</b>	25,445	2,517	10,109	33,413	3,993	8,367	36,075	4,171	8,650	35,105	3,978	8,826	37,040	4,293	8,628	5.5	7.9	-2.2
<b>Fibres</b>	1,029	434	2,373	954	415	2,299	656	276	2,372	531	225	2,356	476	202	2,354	-10.4	-10.3	-0.1
<b>Sugar Crops</b>	35,111	457	76,877	37,980	507	74,970	37,231	536	69,487	37,902	543	69,866	38,481	558	68,926	1.5	2.9	-1.3
<b>Sugar Cane</b>	23,285	222	104,969	23,544	233	101,002	21,202	233	91,114	22,283	236	94,298	22,120	239	92,628	-0.7	1.1	-1.8
<b>Sugar Beets</b>	11,826	235	50,348	14,436	274	52,784	16,029	303	52,883	15,620	306	51,011	16,361	320	51,122	4.7	4.5	0.2

\* Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2018.



**Annex Table (3/5): Livestock Production in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2014-2017)**

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017*	Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2017	Percentage Change (%) 2016-2017
<b>Cows &amp; Buffaloes</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	69,163	59,998	58,661	59,353	59,042	-2.2	-0.5
<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	280,659	278,583	272,460	277,285	276,693	-0.2	-0.2
<b>Camels</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	15,774	17,027	16,160	16,705	16,562	0.7	-0.9
<b>Meat</b>	8,237	8,787	9,107	9,111	9,281	1.7	1.9
Red Meat (Beef, Buffalo & Goat)	4,937	4,382	4,518	4,623	4,748	-0.6	2.7
Poultry Meat	3,300	4,404	4,589	4,488	4,533	4.6	1.0
<b>Dairy</b>	26,506	26,623	27,178	27,339	27,706	0.6	1.3
<b>Eggs</b>	1,616	1,526	1,626	1,633	1,689	0.6	3.5

\* Preliminary Estimates.

<sup>(1)</sup> 1000 Heads.

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

**Annex Table (3/6): Fish Production in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2013-2017)**

	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2017	Percentage Change (%) 2016-2017
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>4,052.0</b>	<b>4,468.8</b>	<b>4,564.7</b>	<b>4,785.3</b>	<b>4,962.7</b>	<b>5,122.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Jordan	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	9.8	10.0
UAE	77.7	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	-0.8	0.0
Bahrain	16.4	15.0	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.4	-0.9	1.5
Tunisia	102.4	122.2	126.6	131.7	130.1	133.8	3.9	2.9
Algeria	130.1	104.1	100.2	105.2	102.1	102.4	-3.4	0.3
Djibouti	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	34.8	4.5
Saudi Arabia	92.0	90.1	95.8	97.9	100.5	102.0	1.5	1.5
Sudan	72.0	81.7	90.0	96.0	102.0	107.0	5.8	4.9
Syria	12.8	7.0	4.5	2.9	2.8	2.6	-20.3	-7.1
Somalia	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	42.0	100.7	80.0	69.5	41.9	35.6	-2.3	-15.0
Oman	164.1	205.9	211.3	257.2	279.7	296.5	8.8	6.0
Palestine	1.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	10.6	1.7
Qatar	13.8	12.1	16.3	15.2	14.5	14.0	0.2	-3.6
Comoros	...	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	...	0.0
Kuwait	4.8	14.6	15.2	14.9	16.5	17.4	20.2	5.6
Lebanon	10.0	9.2	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.9	-7.3	9.5
Libya	...	16.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	...	0.0
Egypt	1,304.8	1,454.4	1,481.8	1,518.9	1,640.0	1,703.7	3.9	3.9
Morocco	1,137.6	1,265.0	1,369.1	1,371.1	1,465.2	1,528.3	4.3	4.3
Mauritania	644.3	644.3	644.3	773.0	773.0	796.8	3.1	3.1
Yemen	194.3	218.2	195.6	195.6	158.2	145.1	-4.1	-8.3

\* Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Fishery Statistics Yearbook 9.

**Annex Table (3/7): Agricultural Exports and Imports of the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2013-2016)**

	(Million US dollars)											
	Agricultural Exports					Agricultural Imports					Average Annual Change (%)	
	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010-2016	2015-2016
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>19,569</b>	<b>24,594</b>	<b>24,938</b>	<b>25,142</b>	<b>28,499</b>	<b>67,239</b>	<b>93,091</b>	<b>90,803</b>	<b>85,093</b>	<b>90,576</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Jordan	1,070	1,543	1,555	1,870	2,129	2,425	4,315	4,281	4,200	4,379	10.4	4.3
UAE	4,076	4,462	4,520	4,700	5,149	8,280	10,552	10,466	10,110	10,830	4.6	7.1
Bahrain	293	819	824	520	583	586	586	571	580	599	0.4	3.3
Tunisia	1,160	1,520	1,530	1,535	1,835	2,138	2,687	2,654	2,600	2,795	4.6	7.5
Algeria	134	399	403	407	508	6,223	11,934	11,798	11,210	11,910	11.4	6.2
Djibouti	80	47	48	45	50	143	146	143	141	143	0.0	1.4
Saudi Arabia	2,995	3,305	3,548	3,570	3,991	17,148	22,496	21,108	19,115	20,434	3.0	6.9
Sudan	462	959	964	960	1,090	603	397	381	365	380	-7.4	4.1
Syria	2,550	748	650	510	509	3,107	2,372	2,340	2,205	2,191	-5.7	-0.6
Somalia	164	480	483	485	487	527	527	476	435	445	-2.8	2.3
Iraq	40	82	79	70	81	1,354	1,354	1,332	1,310	1,374	0.2	4.9
Oman	757	1,235	1,248	1,255	1,356	944	917	904	915	975	0.5	6.6
Palestine	68	96	97	100	101	342	241	238	235	238	-5.9	1.3
Qatar	19	38	39	40	45	1,555	2,362	2,331	2,340	2,588	8.9	10.6
Comoros	12	30	31	31	33	74	90	95	90	96	4.4	6.7
Kuwait	122	482	487	490	591	1,920	2,036	1,998	2,111	2,367	3.6	12.1
Lebanon	518	731	736	745	846	1,727	4,963	4,852	4,915	5,237	20.3	6.6
Libya	7	17	16	15	16	2,231	2,045	2,030	1,900	2,003	-1.8	5.4
Egypt	2,918	4,867	4,925	4,990	5,891	9,271	14,346	14,176	13,800	14,794	8.1	7.2
Morocco	1,962	2,472	2,500	2,570	2,973	4,175	5,272	5,214	4,220	4,599	1.6	9.0
Mauritania	43	23	23	24	26	94	94	95	96	98	0.6	2.1
Yemen	119	240	232	210	210	2,373	3,360	3,320	2,200	2,101	-2.0	-4.5

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agriculture Database 2018.

**Con'td Annex Table (3/7): Net Agricultural Imports & Net Agricultural Imports Per Capita  
in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2013-2016)**

	Net Agricultural Imports (Million US \$)						Per Capita Net Agricultural Imports (US \$)					
	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016		2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>47,671</b>	<b>68,496</b>	<b>65,865</b>	<b>59,951</b>	<b>62,077</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>153</b>	
<b>Jordan</b>	1,355	2,772	2,726	2,330	2,250		202	342	310	244	230	
<b>UAE</b>	4,204	6,090	5,946	5,410	5,681		509	676	655	591	623	
<b>Bahrain</b>	293	-233	-253	60	16		239	-186	-193	44	11	
<b>Tunisia</b>	978	1,167	1,124	1,065	960		93	107	102	95	85	
<b>Algeria</b>	6,089	11,535	11,394	10,803	11,402		169	301	291	270	279	
<b>Djibouti</b>	63	98	95	96	93		75	108	101	99	94	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	14,153	19,191	17,560	15,545	16,443		513	640	571	493	510	
<b>Sudan</b>	141	-562	583-	595-	-710		3	-16	-16	-15	-18	
<b>Syria</b>	557	1,624	1,690	1,695	1,682		27	75	76	75	73	
<b>Somalia</b>	363	48	-7	-50	-42		34	4	-1	-4	-4	
<b>Iraq</b>	1,314	1,272	1,253	1,240	1,293		40	36	35	34	34	
<b>Oman</b>	187	-318	-344	-340	-381		67	-82	-86	-82	-86	
<b>Palestine</b>	274	144	141	135	137		39	33	31	29	28	
<b>Qatar</b>	1,536	2,324	2,292	2,300	2,543		896	1,159	1,034	943	973	
<b>Comoros</b>	62	60	65	59	63		90	81	85	76	79	
<b>Kuwait</b>	1,798	1,554	1,511	1,621	1,776		613	451	401	408	413	
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,209	4,232	4,116	4,170	4,391		320	1,118	1,087	1,099	1,156	
<b>Libya</b>	2,224	2,028	2,014	1,885	1,987		286	237	228	207	211	
<b>Egypt</b>	6,353	9,479	9,251	8,810	8,903		81	112	107	99	98	
<b>Morocco</b>	2,213	2,800	2,714	1,650	1,626		69	85	80	48	47	
<b>Mauritania</b>	51	71	72	72	72		15	20	19	19	19	
<b>Yemen</b>	2,254	3,120	3,088	1,990	1,891		97	124	119	75	69	

Source: Annex Table (3/7).

**Annex Table (3/8): Imports of Basic Food Commodities of the Arab Countries in Quantity and Value  
(2010, 2013-2016)**

	2010		2013		2014		2015		2016		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2016)		Percentage Change (%) (2015-2016)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Quantity (Thousand Tons) Value: (Million US Dollars)													
<b>Total</b>	111,284	53,612	108,058	63,410	126,435	72,648	123,729	67,915	125,469	69,986	2.0	4.5	1.4	3.0
<b>Cereals &amp; Flour</b>	65,859	19,481	66,071	25,077	77,890	26,228	77,110	23,187	76,403	23,285	2.5	3.0	-0.9	0.4
<b>Potatoes</b>	641	428	940	543	1,503	715	1,537	710	2,294	842	23.7	11.9	49.3	18.6
<b>Sugar (raw)</b>	9,538	5,219	9,601	5,582	13,172	5,855	10,543	4,536	11,052	5,457	2.5	0.7	4.8	20.3
<b>Pulses</b>	1,428	113	1,238	1,152	1,285	968	1,433	1,354	1,811	1,425	4.0	52.7	26.4	5.2
<b>Oil Seeds</b>	4,413	2,695	3,571	2,751	3,189	2,565	3,249	2,139	2,348	2,078	-10.0	-4.2	-27.7	-2.8
<b>Vegetable Oil</b>	4,129	4,492	4,916	5,363	3,285	3,363	3,091	3,211	3,812	3,798	-1.3	-2.8	23.3	18.3
<b>Vegetables</b>	3,249	1,848	2,499	1,193	3,663	2,266	3,594	2,455	5,035	2,786	7.6	7.1	40.1	13.5
<b>Fruits</b>	5,481	3,515	4,235	2,845	5,512	4,307	6,206	4,990	6,130	4,887	1.9	5.6	-1.2	-2.1
<b>Cows &amp; Buffalo <sup>(1)</sup></b>	941	557	986	845	1,336	1,050	1,011	1,005	1,093	1,035	2.5	10.9	8.1	3.0
<b>Sheep &amp; Goats <sup>(1)</sup></b>	12,845	1,137	13,370	1,399	12,764	1,743	12,419	1,782	9,482	1,824	-4.9	8.2	-23.6	2.4
<b>Meat</b>	2,856	6,678	2,596	7,272	2,887	8,802	3,836	9,846	3,397	9,886	2.9	6.8	-11.4	0.4
<b>Milk &amp; Dairy Prod.</b>	12,723	5,674	11,281	6,942	12,504	11,610	11,526	9,598	11,762	9,527	-1.3	9.0	2.0	-0.7
<b>Eggs</b>	156	239	152	311	241	539	310	668	304	670	11.8	18.8	-2.1	0.4
<b>Fish</b>	812	1,537	958	2,137	1,304	2,640	1,296	2,435	1,123	2,487	5.6	8.4	-13.3	2.1

<sup>(1)</sup> 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2018.

**Con'td Annex Table (3/8): Exports of Basic Food Commodities of the Arab Countries in Quantity and Value  
(2010, 2013-2016)**

	Quantity (Thousand Tons) Value: (Million US Dollars)													
	2010		2013		2014		2015		2016		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2016)		Percentage Change (%) (2015-2016)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Total</b>	16,539	15,844	19,622	18,687	17,970	15,502	18,940	16,477	18,947	16,813	2.3	1.0	0.04	2.0
<b>Cereals &amp; Flour</b>	2,093	1,163	1,887	1,055	1,362	593	1,959	968	1,670	948	-3.7	-3.3	-14.7	-2.1
<b>Potatoes</b>	592	220	778	330	1,072	447	840	313	749	323	4.0	6.6	-10.9	3.3
<b>Sugar (raw)</b>	2,095	1,331	2,030	1,273	2,475	1,309	2,865	1,423	3,619	1,834	9.5	5.5	26.3	28.9
<b>Pulses</b>	514	362	281	240	179	140	240	207	271	254	-10.1	-5.7	12.7	22.8
<b>Oil Seeds</b>	527	470	566	915	462	707	435	331	530	511	0.1	1.4	22.1	54.6
<b>Vegetable Oil</b>	921	1,365	1,050	1,819	613	1,044	825	1,714	682	1,648	-4.9	3.2	-17.2	-3.9
<b>Vegetables</b>	4,251	2,672	4,167	2,850	3,247	2,648	3,264	2,668	3,198	2,465	-4.6	-1.3	-2.0	-7.6
<b>Fruits</b>	3,977	3,066	4,621	3,458	3,572	2,852	4,132	2,992	4,366	3,155	1.6	0.5	5.7	5.4
<b>Cows &amp; Buffalo <sup>(1)</sup></b>	120	34	134	48	223	144	246	144	178	112	6.8	22.1	-27.6	-22.1
<b>Sheep &amp; Goats <sup>(1)</sup></b>	4,016	404	6,768	927	10,471	1,235	12,121	1,423	5,869	1,325	6.5	21.9	-51.6	-6.9
<b>Meat</b>	165	378	178	491	184	335	141	378	118	400	-5.4	0.9	-16.0	5.8
<b>Milk &amp; Dairy Prod.</b>	480	2,010	3,001	2,277	3,771	2,909	3,261	2,796	2,673	2,664	33.2	4.8	-18.0	-4.7
<b>Eggs</b>	84	234	100	214	40	73	65	120	30	94	-15.9	-14.1	-54.5	-21.4
<b>Fish</b>	841	2,135	963	2,792	994	1,068	913	999	1,041	1,079	3.6	-10.8	14.0	8.0

<sup>(1)</sup> 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2018.

**Annex Table (3/9): Value of Intra-Arab Agricultural Imports, Exports and Trade  
(2014-2016)**

(Billion US Dollars)

	2014			2015			2016			Percentage Change (%) 2014-2016			Percentage Change (%) 2015-2016		
	Agriculture Intra- Imports	Agriculture Intra - Exports	Agriculture Intra- Trade	Agriculture Intra- Imports	Agriculture Intra - Exports	Agriculture Intra- Trade	Agriculture Intra- Imports	Agriculture Intra - Exports	Agriculture Intra- Trade	Agriculture Intra- Imports	Agriculture Intra - Exports	Agriculture Intra- Trade	Agriculture Intra- Imports	Agriculture Intra - Exports	Agriculture Intra- Trade
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>18.55</b>	<b>19.08</b>	<b>37.63</b>	<b>18.66</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>35.72</b>	<b>18.48</b>	<b>16.23</b>	<b>34.71</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Jordan	0.95	1.51	2.46	0.87	1.52	2.39	0.91	1.17	2.08	-2.1	-12.0	-8.0	4.6	-23.0	-13.0
UAE	2.34	4.97	7.31	2.03	3.89	5.92	2.20	3.48	5.68	-3.0	-16.3	-11.9	8.4	-10.5	-4.1
Bahrain	0.52	0.62	1.14	0.53	0.42	0.95	0.54	0.33	0.87	1.9	-27.0	-12.6	1.9	-21.4	-8.4
Tunisia	0.18	0.42	0.60	0.16	0.44	0.60	0.14	0.38	0.52	-11.8	-4.9	-6.9	-12.5	-13.6	-13.3
Algeria	0.34	0.17	0.51	0.32	0.07	0.39	0.31	0.17	0.48	-4.5	0.0	-3.0	-3.1	142.9	23.1
Djibouti	0.15	0.03	0.18	0.15	0.03	0.18	0.17	0.02	0.19	6.5	-18.4	2.7	13.3	-33.3	5.6
Saudi Arabia	4.42	3.55	7.97	4.74	3.45	8.19	4.37	3.28	7.65	-0.6	-3.9	-2.0	-7.8	-4.9	-6.6
Sudan	0.60	0.90	1.50	0.36	0.31	0.67	0.32	0.97	1.29	-27.0	3.8	-7.3	-11.1	212.9	92.5
Syria	0.72	0.42	1.14	0.37	0.36	0.73	0.26	0.38	0.64	-39.9	-4.9	-25.1	-29.7	5.6	-12.3
Somalia	0.43	0.55	0.98	0.38	0.60	0.98	0.33	0.51	0.84	-12.4	-3.7	-7.4	-13.2	-15.0	-14.3
Iraq	0.75	0.01	0.76	1.32	0.00	1.32	1.28	0.00	1.28	30.6	-100.0	29.8	-3.0	...	-3.0
Oman	1.73	1.12	2.85	1.77	1.26	3.03	2.41	1.13	3.54	18.0	0.4	11.4	36.2	-10.3	16.8
Palestine	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.0	22.5	10.6	-16.7	20.0	0.0
Qatar	1.33	0.01	1.34	1.28	0.13	1.41	1.20	0.02	1.22	-5.0	41.4	-4.6	-6.3	-84.6	-13.5
Comoros	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	-29.3	0.0	-18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	1.21	0.47	1.68	1.38	0.49	1.87	1.30	0.46	1.76	3.7	-1.1	2.4	-5.8	-6.1	-5.9
Lebanon	0.46	0.65	1.11	0.54	0.51	1.05	0.55	0.39	0.94	9.3	-22.5	-8.0	1.9	-23.5	-10.5
Libya	0.79	0.01	0.80	0.99	0.01	1.00	0.83	0.02	0.85	2.5	41.4	3.1	-16.2	100.0	-15.0
Egypt	0.55	2.76	3.31	0.61	2.78	3.39	0.63	2.71	3.34	7.0	-0.9	0.5	3.3	-2.5	-1.5
Morocco	0.37	0.42	0.79	0.26	0.42	0.68	0.27	0.56	0.83	-14.6	15.5	2.5	3.8	33.3	22.1
Mauritania	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.05	-10.6	0.0	-8.7	-20.0	0.0	-16.7
Yemen	0.59	0.43	1.02	0.48	0.30	0.78	0.36	0.17	0.53	-21.9	-37.1	-27.9	-25.0	-43.3	-32.1

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2018.

**Annex Table (3/10): Arab Food Gap in Basic Food Commodities  
(2010, 2013-2016)**

(Million US Dollars)

	2010						Percentage Change (%)		Self Sufficiency Ratios (%)				
	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010-2016	2015-2016	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	
	<b>Total</b>	29,409	34,387	38,086	34,923	32,981	1.9	-5.6	44.6	51.2	45.2	45.1	37.8
<b>Cereals &amp; Flour</b>	17,479	22,296	25,604	20,783	18,271	0.7	-12.1	44.6	51.2	45.2	45.1	37.8	
(Wheat & Flour)	7,981	9,906	11,833	10,148	9,455	2.9	-6.8	42.8	51.5	43.7	42.3	34.1	
(Malt)	2,299	4,094	3,073	2,324	1,772	-4.2	-23.8	40.7	32.9	31.8	40.8	28.4	
(Rice)	3,095	3,123	4,733	3,664	3,249	0.8	-11.3	55.9	63.3	57.3	59.9	62.9	
(Corn)	3,643	5,012	5,482	4,484	4,312	2.9	-3.8	30.9	36.5	29.0	26.8	32.1	
<b>Potatoes</b>	-22	-100	-234	-78	-58	17.3	-25.5	101.2	105.1	107.9	103.2	92.4	
<b>Sugar (raw)</b>	2,989	2,430	3,419	3,227	2,960	-0.2	-8.3	33.4	32.7	37.6	33.8	47.8	
<b>Pulses</b>	507	730	575	911	860	9.2	-5.5	55.5	65.5	63.2	56.2	50.9	
<b>Oil Seeds</b>	3,987	4,587	4,471	3,699	4,379	1.6	18.4	36.8	35.4	29.1	37.4	32.2	
<b>Vegetables</b>	-2,007	-2,643	-3,663	-2,891	-1,509	-4.6	-47.8	102.7	108.9	111.1	107.0	101.4	
<b>Fruits</b>	-1,136	-950	-2,398	-1,120	-1,085	-0.8	-3.1	97.5	107.3	109.8	104.7	101.1	
<b>Meat</b>	6,018	7,370	6,865	7,997	6,957	2.4	-13.0	75.5	75.6	78.4	73.3	74.8	
<b>Milk &amp; Dairy Prod.</b>	2,088	1,129	4,252	3,125	3,453	8.8	10.5	77.7	83.0	74.2	74.9	78.1	
<b>Eggs</b>	5	96	114	180	417	108.9	131.3	95.6	97.1	96.9	95.4	89.1	
<b>Fish</b>	-499	-558	-918	-912	-1,666	22.2	82.7	100.7	101.5	99.2	101.5	116.5	

(-) Surplus.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2018.



**Annex Table (4/1) : Value Added of Extractive Industries at Current Market Prices  
(2000, 2005, 2010-2017)**

	(Million US Dollars)										
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	215,834	440,019	710,301	953,918	1,081,107	1,042,344	951,202	528,539	440,347	535,195	
<b>Jordan</b>	242	395	877	1,133	1,021	795	955	1,097	917	930	
<b>U.A.E.</b>	29,987	62,139	90,328	136,839	146,314	143,995	137,551	78,140	58,527	70,007	
<b>Bahrain</b>	2,236	3,419	5,584	7,774	7,827	8,439	7,999	4,408	3,884	4,741	
<b>Tunisia</b>	1,006	1,597	3,004	3,374	3,426	3,204	2,791	2,388	2,161	1,278	
<b>Algeria</b>	21,536	45,786	56,426	72,228	71,683	62,836	58,006	32,368	27,682	32,768	
<b>Djibouti</b>	3	1	4	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	69,973	152,505	218,994	324,138	349,719	328,753	301,348	160,135	142,303	174,638	
<b>Sudan</b>	956	2,717	7,427	4,280	3,126	5,872	5,814	5,164	8,277	9,617	
<b>Syria</b>	5,204	7,457	14,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Iraq</b>	21,684	28,872	62,880	99,118	109,113	108,444	100,725	53,586	51,914	72,736	
<b>Oman</b>	9,807	15,354	25,663	36,459	40,459	38,818	37,894	23,177	18,470	22,291	
<b>Palestine</b>	36	20	33	70	34	66	39	50	48	57	
<b>Qatar</b>	10,732	25,958	65,864	98,689	108,433	110,723	108,294	63,547	46,223	54,864	
<b>Comoros</b>	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Kuwait</b>	18,070	42,004	64,448	97,793	113,793	110,641	98,975	49,449	42,481	50,647	
<b>Lebanon</b>	...	89	169	202	211	246	228	202	210	216	
<b>Libya</b>	13,646	33,681	52,599	24,160	67,121	58,396	27,213	10,524	12,950	18,816	
<b>Egypt</b>	6,384	10,644	29,999	33,586	46,411	47,936	50,311	40,727	21,335	18,347	
<b>Morocco</b>	732	928	2,687	3,914	3,874	3,571	2,699	2,323	2,104	2,510	
<b>Mauritania</b>	141	266	1,103	1,700	1,379	1,514	811	312	297	287	
<b>Yemen</b>	3,445	6,165	7,311	8,458	7,160	8,090	9,543	935	558	439	

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (4/2) : Value Added of Manufacturing Industries at Current Market Prices  
(2000, 2005, 2010-2017)**

	(Million US Dollars)									
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	77,791	113,316	199,797	222,460	245,836	253,271	266,265	261,156	251,299	252,575
<b>Jordan</b>	1,139	2,012	4,437	4,916	5,125	5,747	6,001	6,115	6,200	6,451
<b>U.A.E.</b>	13,610	19,160	23,091	27,067	28,779	29,431	31,352	31,690	32,230	35,861
<b>Bahrain</b>	914	1,628	3,724	4,330	4,569	4,821	4,984	5,398	5,814	6,562
<b>Tunisia</b>	3,174	4,574	6,659	6,988	6,728	6,766	6,657	6,127	6,008	5,421
<b>Algeria</b>	3,167	4,596	6,727	7,330	7,533	7,775	8,342	7,205	7,010	7,339
<b>Djibouti</b>	13	17	36	37	43	43	47	51	54	57
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	18,211	31,324	58,179	67,201	72,048	74,152	81,650	82,991	83,243	88,367
<b>Sudan</b>	904	3,006	6,449	6,099	5,690	5,081	5,232	6,844	7,593	8,311
<b>Syria</b>	781	2,142	2,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	236	659	3,144	5,240	5,934	5,391	4,288	3,632	3,484	4,448
<b>Oman</b>	1,117	2,619	6,203	7,750	8,176	8,529	7,958	7,455	6,370	6,927
<b>Palestine</b>	450	609	1,184	1,283	1,601	1,595	1,525	1,348	1,475	1,543
<b>Qatar</b>	966	4,394	11,218	15,876	19,662	20,280	20,916	15,950	13,792	15,606
<b>Comoros</b>	9	17	28	32	32	34	34	33	33	35
<b>Kuwait</b>	2,610	5,866	6,895	8,648	10,383	10,239	9,017	7,992	7,880	8,364
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,970	1,582	2,923	3,028	3,274	3,604	3,749	4,118	4,279	4,409
<b>Libya</b>	2,316	2,385	3,514	953	3,012	2,018	1,408	1,168	1,259	1,270
<b>Egypt</b>	18,363	14,959	35,166	37,209	45,158	47,922	51,263	52,905	45,313	32,020
<b>Morocco</b>	7,204	10,494	14,522	15,714	14,971	16,564	18,151	16,323	16,299	17,266
<b>Mauritania</b>	76	190	309	351	395	386	431	383	362	351
<b>Yemen</b>	561	1,083	2,611	2,407	2,723	2,892	3,262	3,429	2,603	1,964

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

**Annex Table (4/3) : Value Added of the Industrial Sector and its Contribution to GDP  
in the Arab Countries at Current Market Prices  
(2017)**

	Extractive Industries		Manufacturing Industries		Total Industrial Sector	
	Value Added (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Value Added (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Value Added (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>535,195</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>252,575</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>787,770</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Jordan	930	2.3	6,451	16.1	7,381	18.4
U.A.E.	70,007	18.2	35,861	9.3	105,868	27.6
Bahrain	4,741	13.4	6,562	18.6	11,303	32.0
Tunisia	1,278	3.2	5,421	13.6	6,699	16.8
Algeria	32,768	19.2	7,339	4.3	40,107	23.5
Djibouti	7	0.4	57	3.0	65	3.3
Saudi Arabia	174,638	25.4	88,367	12.9	263,005	38.3
Sudan	9,617	7.8	8,311	6.7	17,929	14.5
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	72,736	37.8	4,448	2.3	77,184	40.1
Oman	22,291	30.9	6,927	9.6	29,217	40.5
Palestine	57	0.4	1,543	10.6	1,600	11.0
Qatar	54,864	32.7	15,606	9.3	70,470	42.0
Comoros	...	...	35	5.7	35	5.6
Kuwait	50,647	42.4	8,364	7.0	59,011	49.4
Lebanon	216	0.4	4,409	8.4	4,625	8.8
Libya	18,816	43.0	1,270	2.9	20,087	45.9
Egypt	18,347	9.4	32,020	16.4	50,366	25.9
Morocco	2,510	2.3	17,266	8.9	19,776	18.0
Mauritania	287	6.4	351	7.9	638	14.3
Yemen	439	2.3	1,964	10.5	2,403	12.8

Source: sources of Annex 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 (2017)**

	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 (%)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>787,770</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>27,981</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	7,381	735	22,329	1.3
<b>U.A.E.</b>	105,868	11,507	181,354	3.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	11,303	7,531	62,679	1.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	6,699	585	5,079	0.5
<b>Algeria</b>	40,107	961	10,338	0.7
<b>Djibouti</b>	65	63	1,588	0.3
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	263,005	8,065	237,520	4.6
<b>Sudan</b>	17,929	439	17,964	1.6
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	77,184	1,986	49,087	2.8
<b>Oman</b>	29,217	6,407	175,702	5.9
<b>Palestine</b>	1,600	323	...	...
<b>Qatar</b>	70,470	25,757	153,819	1.8
<b>Comoros</b>	35	43	...	...
<b>Kuwait</b>	59,011	13,114	89,294	1.7
<b>Lebanon</b>	4,625	1,216	7,473	0.3
<b>Libya</b>	20,087	2,068	28,335	1.5
<b>Egypt</b>	50,366	541	5,780	0.9
<b>Morocco</b>	19,776	567	7,527	0.9
<b>Mauritania</b>	638	161	4,144	1.2
<b>Yemen</b>	2,403	85	1,302	0.4

Source: sources of Annex 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 (2017)**

Country	Oil Reserves (billion barrels)	Crude Oil Production (thousand b/d)	Natural Gas Reserves (billion cubic meters)	Marketed Natural Gas (billion cubic meters)	Iron Ore Reserves (billion tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	Production Capacity Iron Ore (thousand tons/year) <sup>(2)</sup>	Production Capacity Phosphate Rock (thousand tons) <sup>(1)</sup>	Zinc Production (thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead Production (thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	Copper Production (thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	Coal Production (thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>716.4</b>	<b>24,350.0</b>	<b>54,754</b>	<b>579.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>23,270.3</b>	<b>74,075.0</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>1,265.0</b>
Jordan	...	...	...	0.1	0.01	...	7,000.0	...	...	...	...
U.A.E.	97.8	2,968.0	6,091	60.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	0.1	197.1	92	15.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	0.4	39.0	65	1.4	0.01	390.0	8,000.0	29.0	14.0	...	...
Algeria	12.2	1,061.0	4,505	91.2	1.1	4,549.0	1,600.0	4.4	2.0	1.0	15.0
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	266.5	9,949.0	8,650	111.4	2.6	...	5,000.0	1.8	18.0	0.7	...
Sudan	1.5	100.3	85	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	2.5	16.0	285	3.1	0.5	37.3	3,575.0	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	148.8	4,471.0	4,474	10.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	5.4	867.4	705	32.3	...	37.8	1,700.0	...	...	...	...
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	301.1	...	...	20.0	39.8	...
Qatar	25.2	599.0	23,848	175.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	101.5	2,705.4	1,784	17.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	48.4	803.0	1,505	11.5	3.1	1,300.0	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	3.5	543.6	2,186	49.0	0.4	2,850.0	7,000.0	...	...	...	600.0
Morocco	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	8.1	32,000.0	83.0	46.0	38.0	650.0
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	2.3	13,797.0	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	2.7	30.2	479	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2016.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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 2017; The Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining, Industrial Statistics for the Arab States, Database, 2012; The Arab Fertilizers Association, Fertilizers Statistical Yearbook, 2015.

**Annex Table (4/6) : Value Added of Construction Sector at Current Market Prices  
(2000, 2005, 2010-2017)**

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>39,162</b>	<b>61,025</b>	<b>127,306</b>	<b>128,949</b>	<b>126,743</b>	<b>140,164</b>	<b>160,512</b>	<b>174,073</b>	<b>175,647</b>	<b>174,999</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	287	539	1,264	1,252	1,356	1,496	1,608	1,635	1,687	1,696
<b>U.A.E.</b>	9,548	15,769	31,842	31,533	30,695	31,490	33,293	34,770	35,652	39,047
<b>Bahrain</b>	259	617	1,914	1,779	1,843	1,936	2,126	2,299	2,544	2,871
<b>Tunisia</b>	326	475	615	644	661	693	732	665	654	597
<b>Algeria</b>	4,449	7,693	16,899	18,301	19,229	20,502	22,269	19,083	18,903	19,949
<b>Djibouti</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	11,126	15,568	24,208	28,539	31,603	35,890	40,791	43,460	42,553	41,225
<b>Sudan</b>	460	1,570	3,648	3,265	1,989	2,318	2,827	3,272	4,082	4,485
<b>Syria</b>	586	1,075	2,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	709	1,822	8,772	8,851	13,222	17,326	8,853	17,479	16,219	13,091
<b>Oman</b>	414	1,188	3,417	3,763	4,544	4,688	4,952	5,376	5,943	5,486
<b>Palestine</b>	314	284	361	524	606	559	751	738	843	939
<b>Qatar</b>	640	2,402	7,555	7,834	8,502	10,798	13,745	15,870	18,105	20,909
<b>Comoros</b>	11	20	27	29	28	28	29	28	27	29
<b>Kuwait</b>	810	1,497	2,546	2,801	2,976	3,163	3,363	3,269	3,267	3,026
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,347	823	1,480	1,785	2,319	2,770	2,638	2,207	2,315	2,374
<b>Libya</b>	1,984	2,048	4,470	910	970	1,761	1,173	1,263	1,367	1,344
<b>Egypt</b>	4,433	3,343	9,522	10,339	11,834	12,792	13,649	15,497	14,444	10,948
<b>Morocco</b>	1,627	3,438	4,917	5,640	5,643	5,991	6,373	5,589	5,903	6,101
<b>Mauritania</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Yemen</b>	424	853	1,662	1,159	1,236	1,468	1,341	1,573	1,139	880

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, 2014-2016)**

Country	Design Capacity	Actual Production					Consumption					Change (%) 2015-2016
		2010	2014	2015	2016*	2010	2014	2015	2016*			
		(Million Tons)	(Million Tons)	(Million Tons)	(Million Tons)	(Million Tons)	(Million Tons)	(Million Tons)	(Million Tons)			
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>194.90</b>	<b>217.70</b>	<b>223.64</b>	<b>232.67</b>	<b>211.39</b>	<b>239.76</b>	<b>243.47</b>	<b>244.21</b>	<b>0.3</b>		
Jordan	10.5	4.50	4.40	4.55	4.80	3.70	4.10	4.20	4.40	4.8		
U.A.E	42.3	17.00	20.50	20.50	25.48	12.76	13.00	13.00	14.08	8.3		
Bahrain	1.7	0.90	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.90	2.20	2.30	2.40	4.3		
Tunisia	12.5	7.90	9.19	9.75	9.51	7.18	7.55	7.52	7.51	-0.1		
Algeria	25.1	18.70	19.26	20.25	23.54	19.00	25.12	26.07	27.44	5.3		
Djibouti	....	0.00	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.25	0.26	0.27	3.8		
Saudi Arabia	79.0	42.97	57.22	61.49	55.95	41.32	56.56	60.74	54.80	-9.8		
Sudan	10.3	2.11	3.81	4.25	4.49	3.01	4.00	4.08	4.25	4.2		
Syria	8.2	7.00	1.85	1.85	1.60	8.50	2.97	3.64	3.50	-3.8		
Somalia	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.45	0.48	0.50	4.2		
Iraq	26.8	1.20	2.90	2.30	2.60	11.70	18.30	16.00	15.00	-6.3		
Oman	8.1	4.08	5.14	5.24	5.62	5.10	5.13	6.04	6.52	7.9		
Palestine	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.10	2.00	2.20	2.33	5.9		
Qatar	11.0	5.28	6.08	6.88	7.50	4.90	6.70	7.08	7.75	9.5		
Comoros	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.0		
Kuwait	7.2	2.00	2.82	3.10	4.50	4.20	4.90	5.66	5.87	3.7		
Lebanon	6.8	6.10	6.00	5.50	5.40	5.20	5.52	5.04	5.10	1.2		
Libya	8.7	7.20	7.00	5.00	4.25	9.00	10.00	7.00	5.50	-21.4		
Egypt	82.6	47.95	52.08	53.94	58.89	49.53	51.30	53.66	58.77	9.5		
Morocco	24.0	14.70	14.32	14.46	14.26	14.60	14.06	14.25	14.15	-0.7		
Mauritania	0.7	0.46	0.87	0.86	0.63	0.63	0.95	0.90	0.88	-2.2		
Yemen	8.0	4.85	3.10	2.53	2.40	6.74	4.55	3.19	3.03	-5.0		

\* Estimates

Source: Cement World Report, the 12<sup>th</sup> Report 2017

**Annex Table (4/8) : Crude Steel Production in the Arab Countries  
(2005, 2010-2017)**

(Thousand Tons)

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>13,698</b>	<b>16,508</b>	<b>17,678</b>	<b>18,409</b>	<b>19,238</b>	<b>21,623</b>	<b>20,063</b>	<b>20,039</b>	<b>21,460</b>
Jordan	150	150	150	150	150	150	151	150	150
U.A.E.	90	500	2,000	2,408	2,878	2,390	3,006	3,149	3,309
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	70	150	150	150	150	150	50	50	50
Algeria	1,007	662	551	557	417	415	650	650	650
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	4,186	5,015	5,275	5,203	5,471	6,291	5,229	5,461	4,831
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	70	70	70	10	10	5	5	5	5
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	200	300	500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
Qatar	1,057	1,970	2,038	2,145	2,236	3,019	2,593	2,521	2,644
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	1,255	825	100	315	712	712	352	492	422
Egypt	5,603	6,676	6,485	6,627	6,754	6,485	5,506	5,036	6,870
Morocco	205	485	654	539	558	501	516	520	524
Mauritania	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: World Steel Association, Steel Statistical Yearbook 2017 - Database 2018.



**Annex Table (4/9) : Sugar Industry in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2016)**

	2010										2016																	
	Production (Thousand Tons)		Consumption (Thousand Tons)		Exports (Thousand Tons)			Imports (Thousand Tons)			Per Capita consumption (kg)		Production (Thousand Tons)		Consumption (Thousand Tons)		Exports (Thousand Tons)			Imports (Thousand Tons)			Per Capita consumption (kg)					
					White Sugar	Raw Sugar	Total	White Sugar	Raw Sugar	Total			White Sugar	Raw Sugar	Total	White Sugar	Raw Sugar	Total	White Sugar	Raw Sugar	Total			White Sugar	Raw Sugar	Total		
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	2,905	10,794	1,422	1,328	2,750	6,207	4,796	11,003	39.3	3,626	12,609	4,130	215	4,345	5,816	7,507	13,323	32.2										
Jordan	0	271	0	0	0	249	0	249	40.5	0	310	0	0	0	317	0	317	31.6										
U.A.E.	0	170	432	1,306	1,738	1,280	470	1,750	20.6	0	255	1,537	115	1,652	1,166	739	1,905	28.0										
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Tunisia	0	356	0	0	0	231	98	330	33.8	0	450	0	0	0	70	313	383	39.8										
Algeria	0	1,235	123	1	124	223	1,002	1,226	34.3	0	1,440	472	0	472	105	1,894	1,999	35.3										
Djibouti	0	16	145	0	145	111	0	111	17.4	0	19	190	0	190	210	0	210	20.4										
Saudi Arabia	470	965	246	20	246	378	970	1,347	35.0	601	1,180	206	0	206	388	997	1,385	36.6										
Sudan	147	880	127	0	127	530	611	1,141	42.7	90	575	0	0	0	293	0	293	25.0										
Somalia	18	198	0	0	0	95	36	130	21.2	23	230	500	0	500	556	150	707	20.5										
Iraq	0	708	0	0	0	683	0	683	21.9	0	890	15	0	15	31	943	974	23.4										
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Comoros	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	9	12.2	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	12.5										
Kuwait	0	89	0	0	0	72	0	72	30.3	0	115	0	0	0	112	0	113	26.8										
Lebanon	5	147	0	0	0	173	2	175	31.3	0	190	101	0	101	93	195	288	50.0										
Libya	0	267	0	0	0	256	0	256	46.9	0	3,395	0	0	0	204	0	204	21.8										
Egypt	1,918	2,659	135	0	135	300	708	1,008	33.8	2,305	3,395	325	0	325	312	842	1,154	37.2										
Morocco	349	1,090	0	0	0	0	833	833	33.5	607	1,194	326	0	326	0	1,027	1,027	34.6										
Mauritania	0	143	65	0	65	195	0	195	42.8	0	155	220	0	220	375	0	375	39.9										
Yemen	0	520	150	0	150	623	5	628	22.5	0	560	205	0	205	547	216	763	20.4										

Source: International Sugar Organization, Sugar Yearbook, 2017; Source of Annex Table (2/8).

**Annex Table (4/10) : Total Refinery Capacity in the Arab Countries  
(2005, 2010-2017)**

Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Number of Refineries 2017
Total World Capacity	85,120	88,230	88,050	88,960	90,850	90,730	91,620	91,613	92,015	
Arab Capacity to World Capacity (%)	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.3	10.1	10.0	9.6	
Total Arab Countries	7,198	7,833	7,830	7,840	8,294	8,411	9,298	9,120	8,872	62
Jordan	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	1
U.A.E.	778	761	690	690	707	702	1,119	1,119	1,119	5
Bahrain	255	267	267	267	260	260	260	260	260	1
Tunisia	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	1
Algeria	450	583	583	583	583	651	651	651	651	6
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	2,095	2,109	2,107	2,107	2,507	2,507	2,907	2,907	2,819	8
Sudan	122	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	3
Syria	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	2
Somalia	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	597	858	812	822	822	876	946	622	662	11
Oman	85	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	2
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	137	283	283	283	283	283	283	429	429	2
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	889	936	936	936	936	936	936	936	736	2
Lebanon (*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	5
Egypt	726	726	726	726	770	770	770	770	770	8
Morocco	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	2
Mauritania	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	1
Yemen	130	140	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), Database 2018.

**Annex Table (4/11) : Arab Manufacturing Exports and their Share in Total Merchandise Exports  
(2000, 2016)**

	Manufacturing Exports (Million Dollars)		Share 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	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>25,728.0</b>	<b>116,954.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>
Jordan	1,310.3	5,406.5	69.0	72.0	14.6	8.8	0.0	0.1	16.4	19.1
U.A.E.	1,146.2	19,942.5	2.3	7.5	3.2	2.9	93.8	42.5	0.7	47.1
Bahrain	607.1	2,233.0	9.8	18.5	16.2	22.8		55.0	74.0	3.7
Tunisia	4,504.5	10,382.6	77.0	76.5	1.5	1.4	12.1	7.2	9.4	14.9
Algeria	506.7	1,328.6	2.3	4.6	0.3	0.3	97.2	94.0	0.2	1.1
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	5,586.0	33,543.9	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	4,401.9	12.4	18.0	0.9	3.7	82.5	62.5	4.2	15.8
Palestine	...	...	...	63.6	...	8.4	...	0.2	...	27.8
Qatar	997.1	2,977.2	8.6	5.2	0.1	0.6	91.2	82.8	0.1	11.4
Comoros	1.2	0.0	8.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.3	78.2
Kuwait	874.6	4,257.1	4.5	9.2	0.1	0.3	94.3	89.1	1.1	1.4
Lebanon	505.5	2,460.2	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	13,727.3	38.4	53.9	3.9	4.0	41.9	16.3	15.8	25.8
Morocco	4,763.9	16,123.3	64.1	70.8	8.8	6.5	3.7	0.9	23.4	21.8
Mauritania	...	2.8	...	0.2	45.7	49.3	...	3.3	...	47.2
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 (4/12) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries  
(2015-2016)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Jordan		U.A.E.		Bahrain		Tunisia		Algeria		Djibouti		Saudi Arabia	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-90.7	-88.7	-30.7	7.2	-96.3	-96.6	66.6	43.8	-99.7	-96.7	-99.5	-100.0	-54.6	-51.3
Organic chemicals	-91.8	-90.2	-74.5	-20.4	56.4	39.6	-97.3	-96.3	-69.7	-72.3	-99.1	-98.2	70.3	67.5
Pharmaceutical products	7.8	10.0	-72.9	-67.0	-99.0	-99.5	-82.7	-87.3	-99.8	-99.3	-100.0	-69.1	-84.4	-80.8
Inorganic chemicals	65.7	63.5	-92.4	-56.6	-80.3	-77.6	37.2	71.3	41.7	23.9	-100.0	-99.8	19.0	5.9
Plastic products	-42.0	-45.7	-5.1	17.5	-15.9	-24.0	-50.1	-52.6	-99.7	-99.7	-99.1	-99.2	62.7	65.9
Fertilizers	89.5	85.7	-29.3	48.0	96.7	98.6	71.9	72.1	30.1	63.5	-100.0	-100.0	78.7	80.8
Paper	-28.0	-29.3	-49.2	-53.0	-27.8	-47.3	-42.9	-59.0	-99.0	-98.9	-99.5	-100.0	-43.1	-42.2
Rubber and articles thereof	-88.0	-91.2	-18.9	-70.2	-51.1	-64.1	-61.9	-69.0	-99.9	-99.9	-99.8	-94.3	-95.1	-92.6
Leather products	-89.6	-89.4	-74.3	-90.9	-38.7	-61.5	39.2	57.6	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9	-98.7	-97.1
Clothing	-18.7	-51.7	-32.9	-74.8	35.6	40.6	24.3	18.9	-99.9	-99.9	-99.8	-99.6	-90.1	-86.2
Laminated textile fabric	-73.8	-64.1	-46.9	-86.7	-64.1	-79.4	-91.9	-94.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-58.3	-77.5
Cement products	-5.2	-7.9	-39.8	-56.4	-53.0	-73.3	-41.0	-63.6	-97.1	-95.5	-100.0	-99.9	-46.0	-38.0
Iron and steel products	-88.6	-90.1	-39.9	-19.9	16.9	20.3	-86.8	-86.9	-99.7	-100.0	-99.5	-99.9	-84.6	-80.6
Aluminium and articles thereof	-23.0	-12.8	61.9	64.0	73.3	80.6	-43.1	-35.0	-100.0	-100.0	-98.9	-99.6	-3.9	17.1
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-60.1	-53.5	-38.9	-73.9	-38.5	-59.6	18.1	20.0	-99.9	-98.7	-99.8	-99.4	-89.5	-86.2

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

Source: International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization Database, December 2017.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/12) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries  
( 2015-2016)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Sudan		Syria		Somalia		Iraq		Oman		Palestine		Qatar	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-95.0	-49.9	-72.5	-50.1	-99.8	-98.4	-100.0	-100.0	-1.0	-41.2	14.6	-1.4	-95.8	-93.1
Organic chemicals	-76.3	-99.7	-97.5	-99.9	-99.9	-100.0	-98.8	-100.0	17.2	65.6	-98.1	-94.0	66.1	80.1
Pharmaceutical products	-100.0	-100.0	-77.5	-98.2	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-79.7	-76.6	-83.1	-58.1	-95.0	-94.2
Inorganic chemicals	-96.7	-99.8	-95.6	-96.2	-100.0	-100.0	-99.7	-100.0	-78.1	-71.0	-99.1	-100.0	-94.5	21.8
Plastic products	-98.4	-97.8	-88.7	-94.6	-99.1	-99.1	-97.2	-100.0	-7.5	-30.2	-48.6	-92.1	-82.0	65.8
Fertilizers	-100.0	-99.6	-0.9	-6.3	-100.0	-100.0	-80.3	-100.0	92.4	89.6	-91.5	-98.4	-100.0	99.2
Paper	-96.9	-98.3	-93.3	-99.3	-100.0	-99.6	-100.0	-100.0	-68.6	-58.3	-65.8	-88.9	-89.8	-94.7
Rubber and articles thereof	-100.0	-99.9	-99.3	-99.3	-99.5	-100.0	-99.9	-100.0	-82.6	-82.4	-51.9	-99.3	-95.3	-95.4
Leather products	-100.0	-99.9	-95.3	-88.0	-99.8	-99.3	-100.0	-100.0	-97.4	-96.7	-71.4	-94.1	-94.6	-96.3
Clothing	-100.0	-99.9	-94.1	-91.0	-99.9	-100.0	-99.1	-100.0	-56.6	-65.7	-80.5	-91.7	-84.4	-93.5
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-100.0	-98.7	-98.9	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.4	-99.2	-82.0	-74.1	-99.0	-99.9
Cement products	-100.0	-100.0	32.6	52.9	-91.0	-82.7	-100.0	-100.0	-7.8	-4.0	70.7	41.6	-98.8	-99.7
Iron and steel products	-99.0	-99.8	-98.5	-99.6	-98.9	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-32.1	-35.8	-59.1	21.7	8.1	-4.4
Aluminium and articles thereof	-88.9	-89.9	-74.6	-47.1	-98.8	-100.0	-98.4	-100.0	63.4	50.1	-32.0	-87.1	-73.2	78.3
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-99.7	-99.2	-99.2	-99.2	-95.1	-65.1	-99.7	-100.0	-62.5	-63.1	-92.5	-99.8	-91.9	-93.9

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

Source: International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization Database, December 2017.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/12) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries  
( 2015-2016 )**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *															
	Comoros		Kuwait		Lebanon		Libya		Egypt		Morocco		Mauritania		Yemen	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-100.0	-100.0	-92.2	-90.3	-65.9	-60.2	-99.8	-100.0	-71.7	-64.0	-28.9	-38.3	-13.5	-30.4	-92.8	-95.9
Organic chemicals	-87.7	-69.6	75.0	70.4	-90.1	-86.1	46.7	11.6	-92.7	-81.9	-94.6	-94.1	-100.0	-100.0	-99.5	-97.1
Pharmaceutical products	-79.1	-98.9	-95.2	-95.9	-90.6	-91.5	-100.0	-100.0	-79.9	-73.9	-68.3	-69.1	-100.0	-100.0	-99.3	-100.0
Inorganic chemicals	-100.0	-100.0	-58.8	-58.0	21.3	-19.9	32.3	53.3	-13.1	-21.2	48.2	33.8	-100.0	-98.8	-99.8	-100.0
Plastic products	-100.0	-100.0	4.0	-0.9	-66.7	-64.1	-98.8	-99.8	-41.8	39.7	-85.2	-83.1	-100.0	-99.0	-97.9	-89.1
Fertilizers	-100.0	-100.0	91.9	91.8	17.0	-23.2	57.2	85.0	40.3	79.1	76.1	81.4	-100.0	-99.1	-98.9	-100.0
Paper	-100.0	-99.9	-65.2	-65.8	-50.5	-58.7	-98.1	-100.0	-69.3	-66.1	-75.3	-77.5	-100.0	-99.9	-98.8	-99.9
Rubber and articles thereof	-90.5	-97.7	-94.4	-96.4	-94.0	-95.8	-99.9	-99.7	-79.3	-80.3	-86.5	-79.2	-100.0	-99.9	-99.5	-100.0
Leather products	-98.7	-96.4	-94.9	-94.4	-76.8	-80.7	-99.5	-100.0	-97.7	-96.4	-17.0	-16.0	-100.0	-100.0	-96.7	-99.8
Clothing	-98.8	-99.9	-63.1	-11.6	-71.4	-80.4	-100.0	-99.8	36.6	60.0	57.5	62.8	-100.0	-99.9	-97.0	-99.9
Laminated textile fabric	-96.7	-100.0	-98.3	-98.3	-95.9	-95.0	-99.8	-100.0	-43.3	-94.6	-97.6	-97.9	-100.0	-30.6	-99.5	-100.0
Cement products	-100.0	-100.0	-83.2	-92.4	-77.0	-81.0	-99.6	-100.0	40.7	48.6	-69.1	-70.4	-100.0	-100.0	-65.6	-100.0
Iron and steel products	-91.4	-96.3	-83.4	-82.8	-83.7	-83.2	-32.3	6.9	-85.5	-72.3	-90.9	-86.6	-82.6	-96.4	-99.1	-99.5
Aluminium and articles thereof	-97.2	57.8	-73.6	-73.1	-49.1	-56.3	-47.8	-8.1	0.5	6.4	-57.1	-52.2	-100.0	-80.6	-99.5	-51.1
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-94.2	-81.2	-91.5	-93.5	-59.8	-65.3	-98.9	-97.5	-49.2	-44.9	-1.4	-5.3	-100.0	-100.0	-76.8	-97.1

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

Source: International Trade Centre , World Trade Organization Database, December 2017.

**Annex Table (4/13) : Revealed Comparative Advantage Index of Manufacturing Products in Arab Countries \***  
( 2015-2016 )

Industrial Products	Country	RCA Index		Country	RCA Index	
		2015	2016		2015	2016
Organic chemicals	Oman	1.6	1.7	Saudi Arabia	2.4	1.7
Inorganic chemicals	Algeria	2.4	2.0	Egypt	2.1	1.6
	Jordan	6.8	7.3	Lebanon	2.7	1.2
	Morocco	12.3	8.8	Tunisia	4.3	4.4
Plastic products	Egypt	2.0	1.6	Jordan	1.3	1.0
	Lebanon	1.3	1.3	Saudi Arabia	2.3	2.1
Paper	Jordan	2.3	2.1	Lebanon	2.9	2.1
Electrical & Electronic equipment	Tunisia	1.9	1.9	Morocco	1.1	1.1
Aluminium	Bahrain	13.3	14.3	U.A.E.	1.6	3.7
	Comoros	0.1	6.8	Oman	2.8	2.6
Fish Industry	Mauritania	50.1	51.8	Morocco	7.9	7.6
	Yemen	37.7	21.6	Somalia	6.3	5.1
Iron and steel products	Bahrain	2.5	6.2	Mauritania	43.2	42.0
Leather products	Syria	11.7	9.5	Djibouti	7.0	6.5
	Egypt	4.0	3.3	Yemen	11.8	10.6
Salt and sulphur	Jordan	30.7	27.2	Egypt	7.1	5.4
	Oman	2.6	3.5	Tunisia	6.0	5.5
	Syria	34.8	1.4	Morocco	23.8	17.3
Fertilizers	Jordan	29.3	27.2	Algeria	3.4	5.0
	Bahrain	3.4	4.1	Egypt	5.3	12.6
	Morocco	23.6	31.1	Oman	5.9	6.9
	Syria	3.6	4.8	Tunisia	5.1	5.5
Pharmaceutical products	Jordan	2.8	3.1			

\*The RCA index is equal to the proportion of the country's exports that are within the class under consideration, divided by the proportion of world exports that are within that class.  
Source: International Trade Centre , World Trade Organization Database, December 2017.

**Annex Table (5/1): Arab and World Crude Oil Reserves  
(2013-2017)**

(Billion Barrels at Year's End)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	Change (%) 2016-2017
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	4.40	3.47	3.47	3.47	0.0
Iraq	145.30	143.07	143.10	148.77	148.77	0.0
Kuwait	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.0
Libya	48.40	48.42	49.52	48.36	48.36	0.0
Oman	5.50	5.50	5.31	5.37	5.37	0.0
Qatar	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	0.0
Saudi Arabia	265.85	266.58	266.46	266.46	266.46	0.0
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
<b>Total Arab countries</b>	<b>713.2</b>	<b>711.9</b>	<b>711.8</b>	<b>716.4</b>	<b>716.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Angola	9.00	8.40	8.40	9.50	9.50	0.0
Ecuador	8.80	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.0
Gabon	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.0
Iran	157.80	157.50	157.50	158.40	175.20	10.6
Nigeria	37.10	37.10	37.10	37.10	37.50	1.1
Venezuela	99.40	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.0
<b>Total non-Arab OPEC</b>	<b>315.3</b>	<b>314.4</b>	<b>314.4</b>	<b>316.4</b>	<b>333.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Total OPEC</b>	<b>1,011.6</b>	<b>1,009.2</b>	<b>1,010.2</b>	<b>1,016.7</b>	<b>1,033.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Brazil	15.05	15.31	16.18	12.99	12.64	-2.7
Canada	6.00	6.00	4.56	4.32	5.13	18.8
China	24.38	24.65	25.10	25.62	25.63	0.0
CIS	118.89	119.79	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	80.90	80.90	80.00	80.00	0.0
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	10.07	9.81	9.71	7.26	6.63	-8.7
Norway	5.83	5.50	5.14	6.61	6.38	-3.5
UK	2.98	2.98	2.75	2.56	2.07	-19.3
USA	33.40	36.50	39.90	35.23	35.44	0.6
Rest of the world	40.41	38.57	41.83	198.67	185.90	-6.4
<b>World total</b>	<b>1,285.5</b>	<b>1,285.4</b>	<b>1,291.2</b>	<b>1,445.8</b>	<b>1,449.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Arab countries/ world (%)</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	

\* Preliminary estimates.

**Remarks:**

- 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 2017, OAPEC.



**Annex Table (5/2): Arab and World Natural Gas Reserves  
(2013-2017)**

(Billion Cubic Meters at Year's End)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	Change (%) 2016-2017
Algeria	4,505	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	3,820	4,474	17.1
Kuwait	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	0.0
Libya	1,532	1,532	1,495	1,505	1,505	0.0
Oman	705	705	705	705	705	0.0
Qatar	24,400	24,400	24,299	24,073	23,848	-0.9
Saudi Arabia	8,234	8,316	8,489	8,619	8,650	0.4
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
<b>Total Arab countries</b>	<b>54,137</b>	<b>54,219</b>	<b>54,254</b>	<b>54,294</b>	<b>54,754</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Angola	275	275	308	308	308	0.0
Ecuador	6	6	11	11	11	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	36	36	36	36	36	0.0
Gabon	28	28	28	28	28	0.0
Iran	33,780	34,020	34,020	33,721	33,940	0.6
Nigeria	5,118	5,111	5,111	5,475	5,664	3.4
Venezuela	5,562	5,581	5,702	5,740	5,777	0.6
<b>Total non-Arab OPEC</b>	<b>44,805</b>	<b>45,057</b>	<b>45,216</b>	<b>45,319</b>	<b>45,764</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total OPEC</b>	<b>95,045</b>	<b>95,379</b>	<b>95,572</b>	<b>95,716</b>	<b>96,621</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Brazil	389	476	471	425	373	-12.2
Canada	1,889	2,033	1,996	2,158	2,033	-5.8
China	4,406	4,643	4,945	5,170	5,385	4.2
CIS	61,675	61,675	61,675	60,985	60,985	0.0
Of which: Azerbaijan	991	991	991	980	980	0.0
Kazakhstan	2,407	2,407	2,407	2,380	2,380	0.0
Russian Federation	47,806	47,806	47,806	47,270	47,270	0.0
Turkmenistan	7,504	7,504	7,504	7,420	7,420	0.0
Uzbekistan	1,841	1,841	1,841	1,820	1,820	0.0
Mexico	484	469	424	338	277	-18.0
Norway	2,049	2,049	1,922	1,835	1,762	-4.0
UK	241	241	205	205	174	-15.1
USA	8,723	9,579	10,441	8,616	8,703	1.0
Rest of the world	17,851	15,501	15,411	16,210	16,650	2.7
<b>World total</b>	<b>196,649</b>	<b>195,941</b>	<b>196,959</b>	<b>195,555</b>	<b>196,860</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Arab countries/world (%)</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>	

\* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2017, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/3): Arab and World Crude Oil Production  
(2013-2017)**

(Thousand Barrels/Day)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	Change (%) 2016-2017
Algeria	1,203.0	1,193.0	1,157.0	1,146.0	1,061.0	-7.4
Bahrain	197.0	202.0	202.0	202.0	197.1	-2.4
Egypt	579.6	593.4	596.2	567.0	543.6	-4.1
Iraq	2,980.0	3,110.0	3,744.0	4,164.0	4,471.0	7.4
Kuwait	2,924.9	2,866.8	2,858.8	2,953.3	2,705.4	-8.4
Libya	993.3	480.0	401.5	390.0	803.0	105.9
Oman	841.0	857.0	882.0	909.0	867.4	-4.6
Qatar	724.0	709.0	649.0	645.0	599.0	-7.1
Saudi Arabia	9,640.0	9,701.0	10,191.0	10,460.0	9,949.0	-4.9
Sudan	117.8	122.0	105.0	102.0	100.3	-1.7
Syria	31.0	10.0	9.7	8.0	16.0	100.9
Tunisia	62.7	54.2	47.0	46.0	39.0	-15.2
UAE	2,797.0	2,794.0	2,971.0	3,075.0	2,968.0	-3.5
Yemen	158.8	140.4	44.0	23.8	30.2	26.9
<b>Total Arab countries</b>	<b>23,250.1</b>	<b>22,832.8</b>	<b>23,858.3</b>	<b>24,691.1</b>	<b>24,350.1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Angola	1,701.2	1,652.0	1,767.0	1,722.0	1,640.0	-4.8
Ecuador	526.4	557.0	543.0	549.0	530.0	-3.5
Equatorial Guinea	223.1	236.9	245.3	236.3	142.0	-39.9
Gabon	234.1	231.3	220.0	220.0	199.0	-9.4
Iran	3,575.0	3,121.0	3,152.0	3,592.0	3,872.0	7.8
Nigeria	1,753.0	1,807.0	1,748.0	1,518.0	1,554.0	2.4
Venezuela	2,789.0	2,683.0	2,654.0	2,403.0	2,124.0	-11.6
<b>Total non-Arab OPEC</b>	<b>10,801.8</b>	<b>10,288.2</b>	<b>10,329.3</b>	<b>10,239.5</b>	<b>10,061.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>Total OPEC</b>	<b>32,064.0</b>	<b>31,142.0</b>	<b>32,301.6</b>	<b>33,073.2</b>	<b>32,617.4</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Brazil	2,029.0	2,224.5	2,429.0	2,515.0	2,620.0	4.2
Canada	2,504.2	2,777.8	3,696.0	3,689.0	3,900.0	5.7
China	4,175.0	4,201.0	4,292.4	4,003.1	3,877.0	-3.2
CIS	13,315.0	13,400.0	13,412.1	13,710.4	13,864.0	1.1
Of which: Azerbaijan	815.0	792.9	838.5	816.6	774.5	-5.2
Kazakhstan	1,398.5	1,361.4	1,581.0	1,595.0	1,725.0	8.2
Russian Federation	10,047.3	10,087.1	10,622.2	10,924.0	11,001.0	0.7
Turkmenistan	229.0	235.0	231.0	230.0	227.0	-1.3
Uzbekistan	68.0	72.0	63.7	59.8	55.9	-6.5
Mexico	2,531.5	2,434.2	2,307.5	2,154.0	2,008.0	-6.8
Norway	1,517.0	1,524.0	1,603.7	1,630.0	1,625.6	-0.3
UK	798.0	768.0	893.6	946.4	904.6	-4.4
USA	7,449.5	8,467.4	9,415.0	8,857.0	9,184.5	3.7
Rest of the world	7,029.0	7,741.3	6,654.2	7,855.1	7,490.2	-4.6
<b>World Oil Production</b>	<b>75,400.1</b>	<b>76,659.2</b>	<b>78,891.1</b>	<b>80,290.8</b>	<b>79,884.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Arab countries/world (%)</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>30.5</b>	

\* Preliminary estimates.

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

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2017, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/4): Arab and World Marketed Natural Gas  
(2013-2017)**

(Million Cubic Meters/Year)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	Change (%) 2016-2017
Algeria	81.5	83.3	84.6	95.0	91.2	-4.0
Bahrain	14.7	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.1	-0.9
Egypt	56.4	48.8	44.3	42.0	49.0	16.6
Iraq	8.6	9.0	9.7	10.9	10.4	-4.6
Jordan	0.2	0.2	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.0
Kuwait	16.3	15.0	16.9	17.3	17.4	0.6
Libya	18.3	18.4	19.9	9.9	11.5	16.0
Morocco	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.0
Oman	30.0	33.3	34.7	35.4	32.3	-8.8
Qatar	204.6	174.1	170.5	171.6	175.7	2.4
Saudi Arabia	100.0	102.4	104.5	110.9	111.4	0.5
Syria	5.3	3.7	4.3	4.9	3.1	-36.7
Tunisia	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.0
UAE	54.6	54.2	60.2	61.1	60.4	-1.1
Yemen	9.9	9.7	2.85	0.5	0.7	40.0
<b>Total Arab countries</b>	<b>603.3</b>	<b>569.3</b>	<b>569.7</b>	<b>576.4</b>	<b>579.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Angola	0.9	0.7	0.77	1.9	1.9	-0.7
Ecuador	0.5	0.58	0.5	0.5	0.5	-6.4
Equatorial Guinea	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	-0.1
Gabon	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	8.5
Iran	199.3	212.8	226.7	226.9	223.9	-1.3
Nigeria	38.4	43.84	45.1	42.6	47.2	10.8
Venezuela	21.8	21.878	26.0	27.7	37.4	35.0
<b>Total non-Arab OPEC</b>	<b>267.8</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Total OPEC</b>	<b>751.8</b>	<b>743.0</b>	<b>772.1</b>	<b>783.1</b>	<b>795.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Canada	156.1	162.0	164.0	174.1	176.3	1.3
China	117.1	134.5	133.3	136.6	149.2	9.2
CIS	776.5	760.3	832.9	841.8	815.5	-3.1
Of which: Azerbaijan	16.2	16.9	19.4	18.8	17.7	-5.9
Kazakhstan	18.5	19.3	21.2	22.0	27.1	23.0
Russian Federation	604.8	578.7	637.4	642.2	635.6	-1.0
Turkmenistan	62.3	69.3	72.8	66.9	62.0	-7.3
Uzbekistan	56.9	57.3	55.7	57.7	53.4	-7.5
Mexico	58.2	58.1	46.0	41.2	40.7	-1.3
Norway	108.7	108.8	121.0	120.2	123.2	2.5
UK	36.5	36.6	41.2	43.0	41.9	-2.6
USA	687.6	728.3	767.9	806.0	734.5	-8.9
Rest of the world	643.0	751.2	657.1	609.9	701.6	15.0
<b>World total</b>	<b>3,454.8</b>	<b>3,595.7</b>	<b>3,638.9</b>	<b>3,655.6</b>	<b>3,680.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Arab countries/world (%)</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	

\* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2017, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/5): Energy Consumption in Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

(Thousand Barrels of Oil per Day)

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
<b>Petroleum products <sup>(2)</sup></b>	6,636	48.4	6,817	49.4	6,994	48.7	6,936	47.6	7,065	47.6
<b>Natural gas</b>	6,879	50.2	6,762	49.0	7,140	49.8	7,420	50.9	7,572	51.0
<b>Hydroelectricity</b>	96	0.7	101	0.7	100	0.7	101	0.7	101	0.7
<b>Coal</b>	103	0.8	130	0.9	115	0.8	119	0.8	119	0.8
<b>Total Energy</b>	<b>13,714</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,810</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,349</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,576</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,857</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Annual Change(Thousand boe/d)</b>			<b>96</b>		<b>539</b>		<b>227</b>		<b>281</b>	
<b>Percentage Change (%)</b>			<b>0.7</b>		<b>3.9</b>		<b>1.6</b>		<b>1.9</b>	

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

<sup>(2)</sup> Petroleum products include crude oil used in power plants.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2017, OEAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/6): World Oil Inventories, (End of Period)  
(2013-2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Commercial Of which ** :</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>5,202</b>	<b>5,881</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>5,533</b>
Industrial countries	2,567	2,737	2,986	2,984	2,850
Rest of the World	2,266	2,465	2,895	2,682	2,682
<b>Inventory aboard tankers</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,172</b>
<b>Total Strategic Storage</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>1,847</b>
<b>Total World (Commercial &amp; Strategic) ***</b>	<b>7,625</b>	<b>8,092</b>	<b>8,905</b>	<b>8,798</b>	<b>8,551</b>
<b>OECD Commercial (Days Supply)</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>59.9</b>
<b>Total Commercial (Days Supply)</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>55.8</b>

\* Preliminary data.

\*\* Excluding Oil at Sea

\*\*\* Including Oil at Sea

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

**Annex Table (5/7): Spot Price of OPEC Basket of Crudes\*  
(2013-2017)**

(US Dollar per Barrel)

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>January</b>	109.3	104.7	44.4	26.5	52.4
<b>February</b>	112.8	105.4	54.1	28.7	53.4
<b>March</b>	106.4	104.2	52.5	34.7	50.3
<b>April</b>	101.1	104.3	57.3	37.9	51.4
<b>May</b>	100.7	105.4	62.2	43.2	49.2
<b>June</b>	101.0	107.9	60.2	45.8	45.2
<b>July</b>	104.5	105.6	54.2	42.7	46.9
<b>August</b>	107.5	100.8	45.5	43.1	49.6
<b>September</b>	108.7	96.0	44.8	42.9	53.4
<b>October</b>	106.7	85.1	45.0	47.9	55.5
<b>November</b>	105.0	75.6	40.5	43.2	60.7
<b>December</b>	107.7	59.5	33.6	51.7	62.1
<b>First quarter</b>	109.5	104.7	50.3	30.0	52.0
<b>Second quarter</b>	100.9	105.9	59.9	42.3	48.6
<b>Third quarter</b>	106.9	100.8	48.2	42.9	50.0
<b>Fourth quarter</b>	106.5	73.4	39.7	47.6	59.4
<b>Annual average</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>52.5</b>

\* Effective June 16, 2005 OPEC replaced its seven-crude basket with one comprised of eleven crudes, one from each member country (weighted according to production and exports to major markets). Effective 1 January and mid of October 2007, Angola's Girassol and Ecuadorian Oriente crudes have been incorporated to become the 12th and 13th crudes comprising the new OPEC Basket. As of Jan. 2009, the basket excludes the Indonesian crude. As of Jan. 2016, the basket price includes the Indonesian crude. As of July 2016, the basket price includes the Gabonese crude. As of Jan. 2017, the basket excludes the Indonesian crude. As of June 2017 the basket price includes the Equatorial Guinean crude "Zafiro".

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2017, OAPEC

**Annex Table (5/8): Nominal and Real Prices of Crude Oil  
(2000-2017)**

(US Dollar per Barrel)

	Nominal Price	Index* (2000=100)	Constant 2000 Prices
<b>2000</b>	27.6	100.0	27.6
<b>2001</b>	23.1	101.8	22.7
<b>2002</b>	24.3	103.4	23.5
<b>2003</b>	28.2	105.1	26.8
<b>2004</b>	36.0	107.2	33.6
<b>2005</b>	50.6	109.5	46.2
<b>2006</b>	61.0	111.8	54.6
<b>2007</b>	69.1	114.3	60.5
<b>2008</b>	94.4	116.5	81.0
<b>2009</b>	61.0	117.4	52.0
<b>2010</b>	77.4	118.4	65.4
<b>2011</b>	107.5	120.0	89.6
<b>2012</b>	109.5	121.5	90.1
<b>2013</b>	105.9	123.0	86.1
<b>2014</b>	96.2	124.7	77.1
<b>2015</b>	49.5	126.3	39.2
<b>2016</b>	40.7	127.5	31.9
<b>2017 **</b>	52.5	129.3	40.6

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

\*\* Preliminary data.

**Source:** Secretary General's Annual Report 2017, OAPEC.

**Annex (5/9) : Domestic prices of oil products in some Arab countries  
(end of 2017)**

	Currency	Motor Gasoline		Household kerosene	Oil Gas/Diesel	LPG*
		Supper	Normal			
		(liter / local currency)				
<b>UAE</b>	Dirham	2.15	2.04	...	2.20	58.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	Dinar	0.160	0.125	0.140	0.140	1.200
<b>Tunisia</b>	Dinar	1.750	1.230	0.810	1.510	7.400
<b>Algeria</b>	Dinar	35.72	32.69	...	20.42	...
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Riyal	0.90	0.75	0.45	0.45	...
<b>Iraq</b>	Dinar	750	450	150	400	5,000
<b>Qatar</b>	Riyal	1.80	1.75	0.80	1.70	15
<b>Kuwait</b>	Dinar	0.165	0.085	0.110	0.110	0.750
<b>Libya</b>	Dinar	0.150	...	0.090	0.090	1.500
<b>Egypt</b>	Pound	6.60	3.65	3.65	3.65	30.0
<b>Jordan</b>	Dinar	1.095	0.720	0.540	0.540	7 **

\* Cylinder device 12 kg

\*\* Cylinder device 12.5 kg

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2017, OAPEC.



**Annex Table (5/10): Value of Oil Exports in Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

(Million US dollars)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
UAE	94,495	76,447	50,193	43,704	50,430
Bahrain	7,216	6,034	3,079	2,504	3,219
Algeria	29,807	26,976	13,661	11,812	12,478
Saudi Arabia	284,906	264,207	136,978	117,704	139,688
Iraq	89,350	83,539	43,059	28,095	57,130
Qatar	18,162	21,511	9,404	7,133	8,048
Kuwait	97,025	81,923	44,612	37,661	44,682
Libya	27,659	7,821	3,581	2,813	11,686
Egypt	4,590	4,175	2,155	1,774	2,280
Sudan **	3,911	1,091	574	271	322
Oman	32,096	30,164	17,392	12,921	15,390
Yemen **	2,663	...	...	...	...
<b>Total (Current Price)</b>	<b>691,880</b>	<b>603,888</b>	<b>324,688</b>	<b>266,392</b>	<b>345,353</b>
<b>Total (Real Price 2000=100) ***</b>	<b>562,504</b>	<b>484,273</b>	<b>257,077</b>	<b>208,935</b>	<b>267,094</b>

\* Preliminary data.

\*\* Central Bank data.

\*\*\* Real prices represent revenues adjusted to the GDP Deflator of industrial countries as published by the IMF.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report, 2017, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (6/1): Public Revenues and Grants of the Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

	Total Revenues and Grants (Million US Dollars)					Percentage Change (2016-2017) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,036,218</b>	<b>960,762</b>	<b>656,055</b>	<b>576,839</b>	<b>675,228</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>27.3</b>
Jordan	8,122	10,251	9,529	9,920	10,445	5.3	24.1	28.6	25.4	25.6	26.0
UAE	126,713	116,454	76,586	108,852	116,415	6.9	32.5	28.9	21.4	31.2	30.3
Bahrain	7,829	8,217	5,431	4,972	5,854	17.7	24.1	24.6	17.4	15.5	16.6
Tunisia	12,205	12,189	10,274	10,396	9,969	-4.1	26.4	25.7	23.6	24.5	25.0
Algeria	76,637	48,755	45,315	45,782	54,796	19.7	36.5	22.8	27.3	28.8	32.2
Djibouti	528	491	643	616	644	4.6	36.3	30.9	37.2	34.1	33.4
Saudi Arabia	307,342	277,371	163,385	138,519	185,541	33.9	41.2	36.7	25.0	21.5	27.0
Sudan	6,201	8,934	9,068	9,618	11,536	19.9	9.6	11.3	9.3	8.6	9.4
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	97,633	90,364	62,165	45,189	65,318	44.5	41.6	39.5	36.3	26.2	34.2
Oman	36,171	36,691	23,583	19,788	22,627	14.3	45.9	45.3	34.2	29.6	31.4
Palestine	3,672	3,982	3,612	4,341	4,289	-1.2	29.4	31.3	28.5	32.3	29.6
Qatar *	94,164	90,337	49,605	39,698	51,455	29.6	47.4	43.8	30.1	26.0	30.7
Comoros	274	167	229	144	109	-24.1	45.6	27.8	38.8	24.9	17.6
Kuwait *	113,590	111,981	85,147	45,211	43,221	-4.4	65.3	64.3	52.3	41.3	34.1
Lebanon	9,420	10,879	9,569	9,923	10,777	8.6	20.5	22.7	19.3	19.5	20.4
Libya	42,885	16,963	8,597	6,399	16,013	150.2	63.1	46.8	28.6	19.2	36.6
Egypt **	54,238	65,537	63,335	48,657	36,991	-24.0	18.8	21.4	20.0	18.1	19.0
Morocco	26,987	39,461	23,956	25,208	26,936	6.9	25.2	35.8	23.7	24.4	24.6
Mauritania	1,664	1,355	1,407	1,300	1,373	5.6	29.5	25.2	29.1	28.1	30.8
Yemen	9,946	10,384	4,619	2,306	917	-60.2	27.8	26.4	14.0	9.3	4.9

<sup>(1)</sup> Actual preliminary figures.

\* Fiscal year ending March 31.

\*\* Fiscal year ending June 30.

... Not available

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/2): Hydrocarbon Revenues of Arab Oil and Natural Gas Exporting Countries  
(2016-2017)**

	Hydrocarbon Revenues (Million US Dollars)		Percentage Change (2016-2017) (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>		2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>
	<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>232,581</b>		<b>292,895</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>43.4</b>
<b>UAE</b>	23,443	25,029	6.8	21.5	21.5	6.7	6.5
<b>Bahrain</b>	3,820	4,395	15.0	76.8	75.1	11.9	12.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	165	254	54.1	1.6	2.5	0.4	0.6
<b>Algeria</b>	15,371	19,828	29.0	33.6	36.2	9.7	11.6
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	88,986	117,400	31.9	64.2	63.3	13.8	17.1
<b>Sudan</b>	482	688	42.9	5.0	6.0	0.4	0.6
<b>Iraq</b>	29,665	42,563	43.5	65.6	65.2	17.2	22.3
<b>Oman</b>	13,492	15,205	12.7	68.2	67.2	20.2	21.1
<b>Qatar</b>	11,346	14,716	29.7	28.6	28.6	7.4	8.8
<b>Kuwait</b>	40,043	38,567	-3.7	88.6	89.2	36.6	30.4
<b>Libya</b>	4,822	13,770	185.5	75.4	86.0	14.5	31.5
<b>Egypt</b>	774	334	-56.9	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.2
<b>Yemen</b>	116	92	-21.0	5.0	10.0	0.5	0.5

<sup>(1)</sup> Actual preliminary figures.

**Note:** Hydrocarbon revenues include oil and natural gas revenues.

**Sources:** Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/3): Tax Revenues of the Arab Countries  
(2016-2017)**

	Tax Revenues (Million US Dollars)		Percentage Change (2016-2017) (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>		2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>164,887</b>	<b>172,269</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	6,000	6,224	3.7	60.5	59.6	15.5	15.5
<b>UAE</b>	10,661	11,409	7.0	9.8	9.8	3.1	3.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	632	761	20.5	12.7	13.0	2.0	2.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	9,594	8,781	-8.5	92.3	88.1	22.6	22.0
<b>Algeria</b>	22,676	24,884	9.7	49.5	45.4	14.3	14.6
<b>Djibouti</b>	356	368	3.3	57.9	57.2	19.8	19.1
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	21,863	25,937	18.6	15.8	14.0	3.4	3.8
<b>Sudan</b>	7,841	9,554	21.8	81.5	82.8	7.0	7.7
<b>Iraq</b>	3,293	5,319	61.5	7.3	8.1	1.9	2.8
<b>Oman</b>	2,967	3,475	17.1	15.0	15.4	4.4	4.8
<b>Palestine</b>	2,967	3,178	7.1	68.4	74.1	22.1	21.9
<b>Qatar</b>	8,681	11,269	29.8	21.9	21.9	5.7	6.7
<b>Comoros</b>	95	85	-9.9	65.8	78.1	16.4	13.8
<b>Kuwait</b>	1,611	1,844	14.5	3.6	4.2	1.5	1.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	7,030	8,213	16.8	70.8	76.2	13.8	15.6
<b>Libya</b>	565	724	28.1	8.8	4.5	1.7	1.7
<b>Egypt</b>	34,879	25,926	-25.7	71.7	70.1	13.0	13.3
<b>Morocco</b>	21,835	23,208	6.3	86.6	86.2	21.1	21.2
<b>Mauritania</b>	809	899	11.1	62.2	65.5	17.5	20.2
<b>Yemen</b>	530	211	-60.2	23.0	23.0	2.1	1.1

<sup>(1)</sup> Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/4): Structure of Public Revenues of the Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Hydrocarbon Revenues</b>	72.1	66.3	53.4	40.3	43.4
<b>Tax Revenues</b>	17.1	18.8	25.5	28.6	25.5
Taxes on Income and Profits	6.2	6.3	7.9	8.8	7.5
Taxes on Goods and Services	5.7	6.2	9.2	9.9	9.5
Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	2.6	2.8	3.9	4.5	3.5
Other Taxes and Fees	2.6	3.5	4.5	5.3	5.0
<b>Non-tax Revenues</b>	4.3	5.3	12.1	16.6	17.6
<b>Other Revenues *</b>	6.1	6.5	7.9	13.5	12.9
<b>Grants</b>	0.4	3.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
<b>Total Revenues and Grants</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Actual preliminary figures.

\* Investment income and capital revenues.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/5) : Structure of Tax Revenues of the Arab Countries  
(2016-2017)**

	2016						2017 <sup>(1)</sup>					
	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	19.4	67.8	7.3	5.5	6,000	6,224	18.3	67.8	6.9	7.0	6,224	
UAE	...	...	26.1	73.9	10,661	11,409	...	...	26.5	73.5	11,409	
Bahrain	...	26.6	73.4	...	632	761	...	9.1	25.8	65.0	761	
Tunisia	43.0	39.0	11.0	7.0	9,594	8,781	40.9	40.0	3.3	15.8	8,781	
Algeria	44.5	34.5	14.8	6.2	22,676	24,884	44.5	34.5	14.8	6.2	24,884	
Djibouti	41.9	50.4	...	7.7	356	368	41.8	51.6	...	6.6	368	
Saudi Arabia	17.9	30.4	31.5	20.2	21,863	25,937	14.2	48.3	21.6	15.9	25,937	
Sudan	7.2	73.1	19.1	0.6	7,841	9,554	6.6	76.5	16.8	0.1	9,554	
Iraq	69.3	30.7	...	...	3,293	5,319	71.2	28.8	...	...	5,319	
Oman	34.1	...	26.5	39.4	2,967	3,475	34.0	...	27.0	39.0	3,475	
Palestine	5.7	9.7	81.6	3.0	2,967	3,178	6.8	10.5	80.3	2.4	3,178	
Qatar	97.6	...	...	2.4	8,681	11,269	97.3	...	...	2.7	11,269	
Comoros	...	...	13.7	86.3	95	85	...	...	12.3	87.7	85	
Kuwait	29.3	2.1	65.3	3.3	1,611	1,844	38.4	...	58.7	2.9	1,844	
Lebanon	28.5	35.6	20.0	16.0	7,030	8,213	...	28.1	17.5	54.5	8,213	
Libya	91.8	...	8.2	0.0	565	724	83.7	...	16.3	...	724	
Egypt	32.0	39.7	8.0	20.3	34,879	25,926	27.9	45.0	7.4	19.7	25,926	
Morocco	20.1	47.5	4.2	28.2	21,835	23,208	22.3	48.4	3.8	25.4	23,208	
Mauritania	33.0	51.5	12.4	3.1	809	899	31.0	51.1	12.7	5.2	899	
Yemen	40.8	32.5	14.1	12.6	530	211	40.9	32.6	13.9	12.6	211	

<sup>(1)</sup> Actual preliminary figures.

... Not available

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/6): Public Expenditures and Net Public Lending of the Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

	Public Expenditures (Million US Dollars)						Percentage Change (2016-2017) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013		2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	
	<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,008,079</b>	<b>1,035,219</b>	<b>933,019</b>	<b>824,410</b>	<b>826,672</b>		<b>0.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	9,962	10,978	10,839	11,246	11,521	2.4	29.6	30.6	28.8	29.1	28.7	
<b>UAE</b>	134,506	138,033	105,696	120,370	123,330	2.5	34.5	34.2	29.5	34.5	32.1	
<b>Bahrain</b>	8,919	9,427	9,466	9,394	9,407	0.1	27.4	28.2	30.4	29.2	26.6	
<b>Tunisia</b>	14,288	12,985	12,956	11,187	11,256	0.6	30.9	27.4	29.7	26.3	28.2	
<b>Algeria</b>	78,247	86,839	95,038	66,665	64,128	-3.8	37.3	40.6	57.2	41.9	37.6	
<b>Djibouti</b>	509	644	1,017	916	676	-26.2	35.0	40.5	58.9	50.7	35.0	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	265,262	304,161	267,011	221,470	247,040	11.5	35.5	40.2	40.8	34.3	36.0	
<b>Sudan</b>	7,358	5,927	10,734	11,462	13,631	18.9	11.4	7.5	11.1	10.2	11.1	
<b>Iraq</b>	102,168	99,432	70,963	62,242	63,759	2.4	43.5	43.5	41.5	36.1	33.4	
<b>Oman</b>	36,385	39,459	35,628	33,571	30,429	-9.4	46.2	48.7	51.7	50.2	42.2	
<b>Palestine</b>	3,883	4,339	3,947	4,391	4,546	3.5	31.1	34.1	31.1	32.7	31.4	
<b>Qatar*</b>	65,227	53,445	50,571	53,874	54,304	0.8	32.8	25.9	30.7	35.3	32.4	
<b>Comoros</b>	153	170	185	228	193	-15.4	25.5	28.5	31.4	39.3	31.0	
<b>Kuwait*</b>	67,581	66,544	73,156	60,504	58,426	-3.4	38.8	39.2	45.0	55.3	46.1	
<b>Lebanon</b>	13,627	13,912	13,461	14,848	13,705	-7.7	29.6	29.1	27.2	29.1	26.0	
<b>Libya</b>	55,122	34,539	33,274	27,276	28,401	4.1	81.1	95.4	110.7	81.9	64.9	
<b>Egypt**</b>	91,352	102,187	99,834	80,967	57,909	-28.5	31.7	33.4	31.5	30.1	29.7	
<b>Morocco</b>	39,541	39,073	29,047	29,848	30,648	2.7	37.0	35.5	28.7	28.9	27.9	
<b>Mauritania</b>	1,290	1,392	1,429	1,208	1,266	4.8	22.9	25.9	29.6	26.1	28.4	
<b>Yemen</b>	12,697	11,736	8,766	2,744	2,099	-23.5	35.4	29.8	26.5	11.1	11.2	

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/7): Current and Capital Expenditures of the Arab Countries (2016-2017)**

(Millions of US Dollars)

	2016						2017 <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*	Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*
	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change		Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>659,743</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>164,640</b>	<b>-22.4</b>	<b>824,383</b>	<b>669,926</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>157,120</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>827,046</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	9,768	4.5	1,451	-2.7	11,220	10,032.4	2.7	1,489	2.6	11,521
<b>UAE</b>	105,151	15.2	15,219	5.8	120,370	107,741.5	2.5	15,589	2.4	123,330
<b>Bahrain</b>	8,302	0.2	1,093	-7.4	9,394	8,463.8	2.0	943	-13.7	9,407
<b>Tunisia</b>	8,671	-14.4	2,515	-10.9	11,187	8,818.3	1.7	2,438	-3.1	11,256
<b>Algeria</b>	41,891	-26.9	24,774	-34.3	66,665	41,382.5	-1.2	22,745	-8.2	64,128
<b>Djibouti</b>	459	15.5	457	-26.3	916	472.3	2.8	204	-55.4	676
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	185,695	-12.0	35,775	-36.2	221,470	199,040.0	7.2	48,000	34.2	247,040
<b>Sudan</b>	10,332	7.8	1,130	-2.1	11,462	12,852.9	24.4	778	-31.1	13,631
<b>Iraq</b>	47,309	-0.4	14,933	-36.4	62,242	50,622.3	7.0	13,136	-12.0	63,759
<b>Oman</b>	24,239	1.7	9,332	-20.9	33,571	21,909.0	-9.6	8,520	-8.7	30,429
<b>Palestine</b>	4,053	9.0	338	47.1	4,391	4,175.7	3.0	370	9.4	4,546
<b>Qatar</b>	34,148	-0.4	19,725	21.2	53,874	34,211.6	0.2	20,093	1.9	54,304
<b>Comoros</b>	136	9.2	91	50.9	228	106.6	-21.7	86	-6.0	193
<b>Kuwait **</b>	40,210	-17.5	20,294	-21.0	60,504	51,116.0	27.1	7,310	-64.0	58,426
<b>Lebanon</b>	13,953	9.7	895	20.9	14,848	13,704.6	-1.8	374	-58.3	14,078
<b>Libya</b>	24,582	-17.8	2,694	-20.0	27,276	26,868.4	9.3	1,532	-43.1	28,401
<b>Egypt</b>	74,111	-18.9	6,856	-18.4	80,967	51,784.5	-30.1	6,125	-10.7	57,909
<b>Morocco</b>	23,280	1.2	6,568	8.6	29,848	23,747.0	2.0	6,901	5.1	30,648
<b>Mauritania</b>	784	-18.4	423	-9.6	1,208	836.2	6.6	430	1.5	1,266
<b>Yemen</b>	2,667	-68.8	77	-63.3	2,744	2,040.1	-23.5	59	-23.5	2,099

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 2018, and other national and international data sources.



**Annex Table (6/8): Structure of Public Expenditures in the Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Current Expenditures</b>	74.8	75.7	77.0	80.0	81.0
<b>Capital Expenditures</b>	24.3	23.6	22.7	20.0	19.0
<b>Net Public Lending</b>	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Public Expenditures</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures  
(2013-2017)**

	Expenditure on Public Services										Expenditure on Defence and Security				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	27.0	26.9	30.2	31.0	30.2	20.4	16.1	17.7	17.5	14.6	20.4	16.1	17.7	17.5	14.6
<b>Jordan</b>	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	29.4	28.6	25.1	26.0	27.5	29.4	28.6	25.1	26.0	27.5
<b>UAE</b>	36.2	...	43.5	44.4	44.4	7.5	...	13.5	13.1	13.1	7.5	...	13.5	13.1	13.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	11.4	14.8	14.2	...	...	30.8	27.5	26.4	...	...	30.8	27.5	26.4	...	...
<b>Tunisia</b>	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.1	14.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	26.8	14.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	26.8
<b>Algeria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Djibouti</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	20.7	...	...	...	...	32.7	...	...	...	...	32.7	...	...	...	...
<b>Sudan</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	27.3	30.4	29.2	30.0	33.3	21.4	22.3	28.7	30.3	28.1	21.4	22.3	28.7	30.3	28.1
<b>Oman</b>	6.2	6.4	6.9	6.1	6.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	8.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	8.5
<b>Palestine</b>	14.5	12.5	16.4	16.5	17.1	30.0	28.8	29.2	29.1	27.2	30.0	28.8	29.2	29.1	27.2
<b>Qatar</b>	65.6	69.7	64.2	...	...	10.2	14.3	19.8	...	...	10.2	14.3	19.8	...	...
<b>Comoros</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Kuwait</b>	17.4	17.5	18.9	21.3	...	8.8	8.4	7.9	9.5	...	8.8	8.4	7.9	9.5	...
<b>Lebanon</b>	13.4	12.5	14.2	13.4	12.9	18.5	13.0	14.9	13.9	13.5	18.5	13.0	14.9	13.9	13.5
<b>Libya</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Egypt</b>	32.2	31.9	34.1	37.8	39.4	10.6	10.7	12.3	12.3	10.8	10.6	10.7	12.3	12.3	10.8
<b>Morocco</b>	6.0	...	...	...	...	31.1	...	...	...	...	31.1	...	...	...	...
<b>Mauritania</b>	13.0	12.0	10.2	10.2	10.2	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
<b>Yemen</b>	19.2	21.8	28.3	...	...	13.0	15.1	19.7	...	...	13.0	15.1	19.7	...	...

<sup>(1)</sup>Actual preliminary figures.

... Not available

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures  
(2013-2017)**

	Expenditure on Social Services						Expenditure on Economic Affairs					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>		
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	34.9	35.7	34.6	37.1	33.4	10.4	12.7	10.7	6.0	11.1		
Jordan	52.1	49.1	42.5	43.0	42.5	4.5	7.1	4.8	5.5	4.6		
UAE	22.2	...	29.0	27.8	27.8	8.6	...	12.3	...	12.5		
Bahrain	40.0	40.7	42.0	...	...	16.3	15.3	16.5	...	...		
Tunisia	50.4	51.4	52.0	52.0	...	22.2	23.2	24.0	24.0	...		
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Saudi Arabia	38.0	...	...	...	...	9.0	...	...	...	...		
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Iraq	23.9	22.0	29.4	30.3	14.3	14.8	22.4	8.2	9.3	10.1		
Oman	34.5	39.7	41.0	39.0	39.1	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1		
Palestine	52.7	54.9	51.8	51.7	52.6	2.7	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.1		
Qatar	16.8	10.8	10.1	...	...	1.7	1.7	2.7	...	...		
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kuwait	38.1	41.4	40.8	41.0	44.9	25.8	23.5	23.7	17.2	19.1		
Lebanon	15.4	19.1	20.1	16.8	15.6	41.5	27.5	24.3	11.7	14.9		
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Egypt	53.5	53.7	49.6	46.2	46.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2		
Morocco	38.4	...	...	...	...	4.8	...	...	...	...		
Mauritania	36.0	37.0	38.5	38.5	38.5	27.0	28.0	29.0	29.0	29.0		
Yemen	29.9	19.6	25.5	...	...	5.2	5.5	7.2	...	...		

<sup>(1)</sup> Actual preliminary figures.

... Not available

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures  
(2013-2017)**

	Other Expenditures					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	(%)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	
Jordan	12.2	13.7	13.8	12.1	12.0	
UAE	1.2	...	1.7	2.1	2.1	
Bahrain	0.2	1.8	0.9	...	...	
Tunisia	6.0	6.0	3.9	3.9	1.1	
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	
Saudi Arabia	1.4	...	...	...	...	
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	
Iraq	12.6	2.8	4.4	0.1	14.2	
Oman	56.4	50.4	48.5	51.3	44.2	
Palestine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Qatar	5.8	3.6	4.1	...	...	
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	
Kuwait	10.4	9.3	8.8	11.0	23.0	
Lebanon	37.9	17.2	26.5	16.4	13.1	
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	
Egypt	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Morocco	20.6	...	...	...	...	
Mauritania	5.0	29.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Yemen	1.9	2.2	2.8	...	...	

<sup>(1)</sup>Actual preliminary figures.

... Not available

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/10): Overall Deficit/Surplus in the Arab Countries' Fiscal Balances  
(2013-2017)**

	Overall Fiscal Deficit/Surplus (Million US dollars)							As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 <sup>(1)</sup>		
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>28,139</b>	<b>-74,457</b>	<b>-276,964</b>	<b>-247,571</b>	<b>-151,444</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-6.1</b>		
<b>Jordan</b>	-1,840	-727	-1,310	-1,326	-1,076	-5.5	-2.0	-3.5	-3.4	-2.7		
<b>UAE</b>	-7,794	-21,579	-29,110	-11,518	-6,916	-2.0	-5.4	-8.1	-3.3	-1.8		
<b>Bahrain</b>	-1,090	-1,210	-4,035	-4,423	-3,552	-3.4	-3.6	-13.0	-13.8	-10.1		
<b>Tunisia</b>	-2,083	-796	-2,682	-791	-1,287	-4.5	-1.7	-6.2	-1.9	-3.2		
<b>Algeria</b>	-1,610	-38,083	-49,723	-20,882	-9,331	-0.8	-17.8	-29.9	-13.1	-5.5		
<b>Djibouti</b>	18	-152	-375	-300	-32	1.3	-9.6	-21.7	-16.6	-1.7		
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	42,079	-26,790	-103,626	-82,951	-61,499	5.6	-3.5	-15.8	-12.9	-9.0		
<b>Sudan</b>	-1,157	3,007	-1,666	-1,844	-2,095	-1.8	3.8	-1.7	-1.6	-1.7		
<b>Iraq</b>	-4,535	-9,068	-8,798	-17,053	1,559	-1.9	-4.0	-5.1	-9.9	0.8		
<b>Oman</b>	-215	-2,768	-12,045	-13,783	-7,802	-0.3	-3.4	-17.5	-20.6	-10.8		
<b>Palestine</b>	-211	-356	-335	-51	-257	-1.7	-2.8	-2.6	-0.4	-1.8		
<b>Qatar</b>	28,937	36,892	-966	-14,176	-2,849	14.6	17.9	-0.6	-9.3	-1.7		
<b>Comoros</b>	120	-4	44	-83	-83	20.1	-0.6	7.5	-14.4	-13.4		
<b>Kuwait</b>	46,009	45,437	11,991	-15,293	-15,205	25.5	27.9	10.5	-13.4	-11.9		
<b>Lebanon</b>	-4,207	-3,034	-3,892	-4,925	-2,927	-9.1	-6.3	-7.9	-9.7	-5.6		
<b>Libya</b>	-12,237	-17,575	-24,677	-20,876	-12,388	-18.0	-48.5	-82.1	...	-28.3		
<b>Egypt</b>	-37,114	-36,650	-36,499	-32,309	-20,918	-12.9	-12.0	-11.5	-12.0	-10.7		
<b>Morocco</b>	-12,554	388	-5,091	-4,640	-3,712	-11.7	0.4	-5.0	-4.5	-3.4		
<b>Mauritania</b>	374	-36	-22	93	108	6.6	-0.7	-0.5	2.0	2.4		
<b>Yemen</b>	-2,751	-1,352	-4,148	-438	-1,181	-7.7	-3.4	-12.5	-1.8	-6.3		

<sup>(1)</sup> Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/11): Outstanding Gross Domestic Public Debt  
(2016-2017)**

(Million US Dollars)

	2016		Rate of Change of Outstanding Domestic Debt (%)	2017 *		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 (%) **	
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>401,996</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>417,810</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	22,277	57.5	2.0	21,724	54.1	- 2.5
<b>Tunisia</b>	9,370	22.0	-7.2	8,061	20.2	- 14.0
<b>Sudan</b>	10,956	9.8	15.3	13,236	10.7	20.8
<b>Lebanon</b>	46,785	91.8	8.3	49,385	93.7	5.6
<b>Egypt</b>	259,366	96.4	-1.6	268,963	138.1	3.7
<b>Morocco</b>	52,465	50.8	5.0	55,652	50.7	6.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	776	16.8	1.5	789	17.7	1.6

\* Actual preliminary figures.

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (7/1): Annual Growth Rates of Domestic Liquidity \***  
**(2013-2017)**

	(Percent)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	13.70	10.10	5.66	7.85	9.14
<b>Jordan</b>	9.69	6.86	8.09	4.02	0.25
<b>U.A.E.</b>	23.33	7.91	5.45	3.26	4.14
<b>Bahrain</b>	8.20	6.51	2.95	1.24	4.20
<b>Tunisia</b>	5.94	8.24	6.45	8.01	12.54
<b>Algeria</b>	8.41	14.61	0.13	0.82	8.27
<b>Djibouti</b>	7.80	6.38	18.64	8.60	11.59
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	10.86	11.92	2.54	0.79	0.21
<b>Sudan</b>	13.27	17.00	20.46	29.00	68.35
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	16.18	3.48	-8.96	6.64	1.54
<b>Oman</b>	9.40	15.32	10.02	1.83	4.18
<b>Palestine</b>	10.01	6.18	8.75	9.75	11.51
<b>Qatar</b>	19.59	10.60	3.44	-4.57	21.26
<b>Kuwait</b>	9.97	3.36	1.67	3.58	3.83
<b>Lebanon</b>	6.88	5.90	5.06	7.43	4.21
<b>Libya</b>	8.28	0.57	13.26	22.54	16.24
<b>Egypt</b>	18.89	15.77	18.61	39.00	20.92
<b>Morocco</b>	3.10	6.20	5.70	4.70	5.50
<b>Mauritania</b>	13.60	8.62	10.00	6.57	12.72
<b>Yemen</b>	12.51	0.15	4.27	2.16	1.00

\* Represents for all countries the money supply M2, except for Saudi Arabia which represents the money supply M3.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries.

**Annex Table (7/2): Components of Domestic Liquidity  
(2013-2017)**

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money
	(Percent)									
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	49.79	49.73	49.87	49.65	48.77	50.69	49.21	50.22	50.35	49.05
<b>Jordan</b>	30.73	69.27	31.57	68.43	31.26	68.74	31.59	68.41	30.75	69.25
<b>U.A.E.</b>	36.39	63.61	38.75	61.25	38.50	61.50	38.68	61.32	38.58	61.42
<b>Bahrain</b>	30.52	69.48	31.73	68.27	32.80	67.20	32.61	67.39	31.67	68.33
<b>Tunisia</b>	29.89	70.11	30.02	69.98	30.68	69.32	30.70	69.30	31.63	68.37
<b>Algeria</b>	69.09	30.91	70.16	29.84	67.58	32.42	68.09	31.91	68.53	31.47
<b>Djibouti</b>	44.07	55.93	45.05	54.95	46.54	53.46	48.61	51.39	44.69	55.31
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	64.75	35.25	66.09	33.91	64.56	35.44	64.03	35.97	65.44	34.56
<b>Sudan</b>	53.68	46.32	55.42	44.58	56.46	43.54	59.75	40.25	59.50	40.50
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	84.21	15.79	80.12	19.88	79.22	20.78	80.30	19.70	79.56	20.44
<b>Oman</b>	33.47	66.53	34.92	65.08	35.45	64.55	32.28	67.72	30.75	69.25
<b>Palestine</b>	42.79	57.21	42.85	57.15	43.42	56.58	43.27	56.73	40.40	59.60
<b>Qatar</b>	23.25	76.75	24.65	75.35	24.34	75.66	25.80	74.20	20.40	79.60
<b>Kuwait</b>	27.34	72.66	28.27	71.73	27.19	72.81	27.27	72.73	27.37	72.63
<b>Lebanon</b>	4.56	95.44	4.69	95.31	4.86	95.14	5.08	94.92	5.11	94.89
<b>Libya</b>	93.18	6.82	96.14	3.86	97.68	2.32	98.22	1.78	97.43	2.57
<b>Egypt</b>	26.92	73.08	27.75	72.25	27.32	72.68	23.62	76.38	23.03	76.97
<b>Morocco</b>	61.50	38.50	60.80	39.20	61.60	38.40	62.50	37.50	63.90	36.10
<b>Mauritania</b>	86.17	13.83	86.27	13.73	83.78	16.22	82.31	17.69	82.32	17.68
<b>Yemen</b>	36.00	64.00	36.36	63.64	53.39	46.61	51.35	48.65	51.35	48.65

\* Represents for all countries the money supply M2, except for Saudi Arabia which represents the money supply M3.

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



**Annex Table (7/3): Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (Annual Change)  
(2016-2017)**

	(Percent)					
	Foreign Assets (Net)		Domestic Credit (Net)		Other Items (Net)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
<b>Jordan</b>	8.70	3.13	2.40	-0.81	0.00	0.00
<b>U.A.E.</b>	5.04	27.05	2.79	-1.99	0.00	0.00
<b>Bahrain</b>	-71.23	26.68	6.28	3.72	0.09	3.96
<b>Tunisia</b>	-148.71	-52.16	9.90	12.78	-36.57	-14.72
<b>Algeria</b>	-18.08	-10.87	35.02	28.12	-1.51	4.99
<b>Djibouti</b>	10.75	18.84	0.46	1.59	-2.60	27.86
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-15.18	-6.90	126.53	26.36	0.00	0.00
<b>Sudan</b>	-38.88	-10.80	27.45	46.67	-46.74	-85.60
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	59.70	64.10	11.32	3.56	0.00	0.00
<b>Oman</b>	-0.90	5.42	1.12	7.67	4.26	8.55
<b>Palestine</b>	-0.86	4.59	18.92	16.51	0.00	0.00
<b>Qatar</b>	-225.80	-25.41	10.59	13.17	0.36	-1.72
<b>Comoros</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.72
<b>Kuwait</b>	8.72	-3.08	5.58	6.08	16.08	0.31
<b>Lebanon</b>	6.66	-1.10	7.23	4.12	-2.09	-36.82
<b>Libya</b>	-6.91	2.32	-21.48	104.67	-59.17	-22.12
<b>Egypt</b>	-1043.87	208.79	40.62	5.67	-9.24	12.71
<b>Morocco</b>	7.90	8.70	4.60	5.20	9.10	9.70
<b>Mauritania</b>	-30.56	53.89	2.35	8.18	-23.58	5.23
<b>Yemen</b>	-46.00	-13.88	20.30	2.03	37.92	-0.01

\* Represents for all countries the money supply M2, except for Saudi Arabia which represents the money supply M3.

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

**Annex Table (7/4): Contributions of Factors Affecting the Changes of Domestic Liquidity  
(2013-2017)**

	Foreign Assets (Net)						Domestic Assets (Net)						Other Items (Net)								
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		
	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	9.5	1.0	-12.1	-10.6	-1.0	13.5	1.1	10.4	4.8	20.2	15.4	19.2	12.6	10.4	6.7	-7.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.4	
Jordan	1.0	3.7	0.7	2.2	0.8	8.7	4.1	3.2	-0.4	7.4	3.0	1.8	-2.3	-0.6	-3.1	-0.3	1.2	1.5	-2.2	-4.1	
U.A.E.	9.5	3.8	-3.2	1.0	5.7	13.8	5.0	4.1	-2.5	8.7	4.2	2.2	-1.0	-1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bahrain	-1.4	8.2	-15.3	-5.7	0.6	10.7	6.0	-3.6	4.8	17.9	10.0	6.9	11.9	4.3	3.6	-1.1	2.0	0.3	-0.0	-0.7	
Tunisia	-4.6	-2.6	-0.6	-3.4	-0.5	7.4	1.3	8.5	1.2	8.0	2.8	9.0	1.6	11.9	0.8	3.2	2.4	-0.9	2.4	1.2	
Algeria	2.6	4.3	-2.6	-20.3	-9.9	8.8	0.9	21.7	10.4	24.3	18.7	20.0	15.4	21.6	14.6	-3.0	-11.4	-21.6	1.0	-3.4	
Djibouti	5.8	-1.5	14.0	8.1	14.4	4.5	3.2	2.7	-1.3	4.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	-0.4	-2.5	5.2	0.1	0.4	-3.4	
Saudi Arabia	18.8	3.3	-21.2	-21.5	-8.2	0.8	-8.4	14.1	5.5	31.2	24.9	23.9	21.4	11.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sudan	-9.2	0.3	-18.1	-10.9	-3.2	30.4	18.0	19.2	9.0	21.4	9.3	28.4	12.9	47.6	18.4	-7.9	-2.4	17.2	11.5	24.0	
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	19.8	-7.7	-33.7	-8.8	5.1	-2.8	45.3	3.4	2.8	23.2	29.0	31.4	10.6	1.6	0.2	-0.8	7.7	1.6	-15.9	-5.2	
Oman	7.4	-1.8	-13.3	-1.0	-1.5	6.2	-6.3	19.7	0.2	27.4	11.5	3.9	-8.7	9.5	-0.3	-4.8	-2.0	-4.1	-1.1	-3.9	
Palestine	8.1	1.5	-2.6	-0.4	1.9	1.9	-1.9	4.7	-1.7	11.3	3.6	10.1	-0.3	9.6	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Qatar	21.9	4.0	-15.4	-20.4	-3.0	18.0	-54.8	6.5	2.7	17.5	11.8	16.1	12.5	23.2	8.1	-20.3	0.2	1.3	-0.2	1.1	
Kuwait	4.8	1.7	-1.0	3.8	-1.4	5.2	-0.6	4.3	-0.6	5.2	-2.4	4.7	-2.6	5.2	-2.2	-0.9	-2.7	-2.5	-5.1	-0.1	
Lebanon	-5.0	-1.7	-4.0	1.7	-0.3	7.2	3.2	5.3	2.2	6.7	4.2	5.7	3.3	3.2	0.7	4.7	2.3	2.3	0.1	1.2	
Libya	-6.8	-35.1	-22.5	-10.1	2.6	201.3	14.2	-36.8	34.3	-32.2	31.8	-3.0	26.4	9.2	10.6	-186.2	72.5	67.9	35.6	4.4	
Egypt	-1.4	-2.4	-6.3	-9.4	15.5	23.5	20.9	20.0	14.7	29.1	21.9	47.0	29.6	6.6	3.1	-3.2	-1.9	-4.2	1.4	-1.2	
Morocco	0.1	3.1	4.6	1.5	1.7	5.3	2.4	2.6	-0.5	1.7	0.4	4.2	-0.5	4.8	2.1	1.6	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	
Mauritania	1.1	-18.9	-7.0	-4.0	4.5	14.0	4.3	19.7	10.2	12.3	-1.1	2.8	-4.6	9.4	3.7	-1.5	7.7	4.7	7.7	-1.2	
Yemen	-6.4	-5.8	-17.6	-9.5	-1.5	20.2	14.6	5.3	4.9	19.9	0.3	21.3	0.6	2.5	3.3	-1.3	0.7	1.9	-9.7	0.0	

\* Represents for all countries the money supply M2, except for Saudi Arabia which represents the money supply M3.

**Annex Table (7/5): Total Assets in Consolidated Balance  
Sheet of Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries  
(2016-2017)**

	(Millions of Currency Units)					
	2016		2017		Annual Percentage Change (%)	
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>3,223,960.4</b>		<b>3,212,223.9</b>		<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	48,383.6	68,242.0	49,100.9	69,253.7	1.5	1.5
<b>U.A.E.</b>	2,613,611.0	711,670.8	2,694,968.0	733,823.8	3.1	3.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	31,213.5	83,014.6	31,389.0	83,481.4	0.6	0.6
<b>Tunisia</b>	102,965.1	47,957.7	105,081.4	43,422.1	2.1	-9.5
<b>Algeria</b>	12,881,000.1	117,666.9	14,098,999.9	127,063.8	9.5	8.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	364,324.3	2,050.0	385,168.2	2,167.3	5.7	5.7
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	2,256,334.0	601,689.1	2,305,760.8	614,869.5	2.2	2.2
<b>Sudan</b>	132,713.5	22,324.7	211,245.9	31,623.6	59.2	41.7
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	129,169,091.0	109,280.1	107,957,685.0	91,180.5	-16.4	-16.6
<b>Oman</b>	29,885.9	77,726.7	31,514.9	81,963.3	5.5	5.5
<b>Palestine</b>	13,871.7	13,871.7	15,473.5	15,473.5	11.5	11.5
<b>Qatar</b>	1,262,736.4	346,905.6	1,363,639.8	374,626.3	8.0	8.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	60,444.5	197,434.3	63,411.4	210,041.1	4.9	6.4
<b>Lebanon</b>	307,999,171.8	204,311.4	331,432,843.5	219,857.1	7.6	7.6
<b>Libya</b>	150,255.1	108,097.2	163,011.9	116,854.4	8.5	8.1
<b>Egypt</b>	3,889,018.0	386,198.4	4,666,698.0	261,879.8	20.0	-32.2
<b>Morocco</b>	1,201,411.3	122,906.5	1,273,926.0	131,842.3	6.0	7.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	92,071.7	2,612.7	100,589.4	2,800.4	9.3	7.2
<b>Yemen</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

**Annex Table (7/6): Total Deposits with Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries\*  
(2016-2017)**

(Millions of Currency Units)

	2016		2017		Annual Percentage Change (%)		Total bank deposit to GDP in local currency (%)	
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	2016	2017
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>1,948,898.8</b>		<b>1,996,821.9</b>		<b>2.5</b>		
<b>Jordan</b>	29,825.0	42,066.3	29,587.0	41,730.6	-0.8	-0.8	108.7	104.0
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1,347,748.0	366,983.8	1,417,959.0	386,101.8	5.2	5.2	105.2	100.5
<b>Bahrain</b>	11,755.0	31,263.3	12,288.0	32,680.9	4.5	4.5	97.2	92.6
<b>Tunisia</b>	50,138.0	23,352.6	51,600.0	21,322.3	2.9	-8.7	54.9	53.4
<b>Algeria</b>	8,496,500.0	77,614.9	9,551,800.0	86,083.3	12.4	10.9	48.8	50.5
<b>Djibouti</b>	284,348.0	1,600.0	297,100.0	1,671.7	4.5	4.5	88.7	86.6
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	1,617,011.0	431,202.9	1,619,062.0	431,749.9	0.1	0.1	66.9	62.9
<b>Sudan</b>	79,460.0	13,366.5	139,106.0	20,824.3	75.1	55.8	11.9	16.9
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	62,398,733.0	52,790.8	67,048,631.0	56,628.9	7.5	7.3	29.7	30.6
<b>Oman</b>	20,171.4	52,461.4	21,288.6	55,367.0	5.5	5.5	78.5	76.7
<b>Palestine</b>	11,736.8	11,736.8	13,110.0	13,110.0	11.7	11.7	87.4	90.4
<b>Qatar</b>	543,656.0	149,356.0	780,077.0	214,306.9	43.5	43.5	98.0	127.9
<b>Kuwait</b>	40,812.6	133,309.2	42,138.5	139,577.8	3.2	4.7	127.5	106.2
<b>Lebanon</b>	199,721,914.0	132,485.6	207,747,534.0	137,810.0	4.0	4.0	260.1	261.4
<b>Libya</b>	83,727.0	60,235.3	95,880.0	68,731.2	14.5	14.1	180.8	157.2
<b>Egypt</b>	2,743,097.0	272,402.9	3,311,046.0	185,805.1	20.7	-31.8	101.2	95.4
<b>Morocco**</b>	931,903.3	95,335.4	984,229.0	101,860.7	5.6	6.8	91.9	92.6
<b>Mauritania</b>	47,049.0	1,335.1	52,425.0	1,459.5	11.4	9.3	28.9	32.8
<b>Yemen</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* 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 <sup>(1)</sup>  
(2016-2017)**

	2016		2017		Percentage Change (%)	
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$
	(Millions of Currency Units)					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>2,025,293.9</b>		<b>1,985,089.7</b>		<b>- 2.0</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	31,836.1	44,902.8	33,103.7	46,690.7	4.0	4.0
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1,454,414.0	396,028.3	1,453,375.0	395,745.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	15,462.5	41,123.7	15,901.1	42,290.2	2.8	2.8
<b>Tunisia</b>	78,022.6	36,340.3	87,950.4	36,343.1	12.7	0.0
<b>Algeria</b>	10,540,000.0	96,282.1	10,968,800.0	98,853.6	4.1	2.7
<b>Djibouti</b>	110,494.6	621.7	112,500.0	633.0	1.8	1.8
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	1,632,901.8	435,440.5	1,694,834.0	451,955.7	3.8	3.8
<b>Sudan</b>	76,815.7	12,921.7	115,788.1	17,333.5	50.7	34.1
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	37,180,123.0	31,455.3	37,952,829.0	32,054.8	2.1	1.9
<b>Oman</b>	21,860.4	56,854.1	23,272.2	60,525.9	6.5	6.5
<b>Palestine</b>	6,992.7	6,992.7	8,000.0	8,000.0	14.4	14.4
<b>Qatar</b>	875,718.5	240,582.0	991,359.9	272,351.6	13.2	13.2
<b>Kuwait</b>	34,307.4	113,060.7	35,398.5	117,252.3	3.2	3.7
<b>Lebanon</b>	129,286,856.6	85,762.5	129,830,628.8	86,123.6	0.4	0.4
<b>Libya</b>	19,770.2	14,223.2	17,942.8	12,862.2	- 9.2	- 9.6
<b>Egypt</b>	2,986,231.2	296,547.3	3,266,003.5	183,277.4	9.4	- 38.2
<b>Morocco <sup>(2)</sup></b>	1,120,119.3	114,590.2	1,170,996.0	121,189.8	4.5	5.8
<b>Mauritania</b>	55,142.8	1,564.8	57,719.8	1,606.9	4.7	2.7
<b>Yemen</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes loans and credit facilities to public and private sector.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes banks and collective funds working in money markets.

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

**Annex Table (7/8): Credit Facilities for Private Sector  
(2016-2017)**

	(Millions of Currency Units)					
	2016		2017		Percentage Change (%)	
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>1,374,193.8</b>		<b>1,373,553.8</b>		<b>0.0</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	20,567.4	29,009.0	22,502.9	31,738.9	9.4	9.4
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1,075,595.0	292,878.1	1,085,153.0	295,480.7	0.9	0.9
<b>Bahrain</b>	8,755.6	23,286.2	8,970.2	23,856.9	2.5	2.5
<b>Tunisia</b>	69,576.7	32,406.5	78,823.1	32,571.5	13.3	0.5
<b>Algeria</b>	7,907,800.0	72,237.1	8,875,800.0	79,991.0	12.2	10.7
<b>Djibouti</b>	91,387.0	514.2	92,000.0	517.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	1,405,474.0	374,793.1	1,405,504.0	374,801.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Sudan</b>	52,561.4	8,841.7	72,735.5	10,888.5	38.4	23.1
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	19,792,084.0	16,744.6	21,105,213.0	17,825.4	6.6	6.5
<b>Oman</b>	19,735.9	51,328.7	21,024.2	54,679.3	6.5	6.5
<b>Palestine</b>	5,412.2	5,412.2	6,500.0	6,500.0	20.1	20.1
<b>Qatar</b>	463,846.2	127,430.3	478,994.6	131,591.9	3.3	3.3
<b>Kuwait</b>	36,201.2	118,246.6	37,225.4	123,303.7	2.8	4.3
<b>Lebanon</b>	76,942,557.1	51,039.9	81,667,472.3	54,174.4	6.1	6.1
<b>Libya</b>	13,067.4	9,401.0	12,124.7	8,691.5	-7.2	-7.5
<b>Egypt</b>	933,665.6	92,717.5	997,999.8	56,004.5	6.9	-39.6
<b>Morocco</b>	648,580.6	66,351.0	669,767.0	69,316.1	3.3	4.5
<b>Mauritania</b>	54,835.8	1,556.1	58,215.8	1,620.7	6.2	4.2
<b>Yemen</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

**Annex Table (7/9): Total capital of commercial banks  
(2016-2017)**

	(Millions of Currency Units)					
	2016			2017		
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>363,439.5</b>		<b>373,423.2</b>		<b>2.7</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	7,261.2	10,241.5	7,562.5	10,666.4	4.1	4.1
<b>U.A.E.</b>	307,830.0	83,820.3	337,719.0	91,958.9	9.7	9.7
<b>Bahrain</b>	2,822.0	7,505.3	2,939.7	7,818.4	4.2	4.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	15,290.0	7,121.6	16,200.0	6,694.2	6.0	- 6.0
<b>Algeria</b>	963,400.0	8,800.6	1,059,800.0	9,551.2	10.0	8.5
<b>Djibouti</b>	26,419.2	148.7	29,000.0	163.2	9.8	9.8
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	298,895.0	79,705.3	317,603.9	84,694.4	6.3	6.3
<b>Sudan</b>	18,423.7	3,099.2	22,847.2	3,420.2	24.0	10.4
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	12,228,297.0	10,487.4	12,629,467.0	10,831.4	3.3	3.3
<b>Oman</b>	4,316.5	11,226.3	4,915.5	12,784.1	4.4	13.9
<b>Palestine</b>	1,632.4	1,632.4	1,801.4	1,801.4	10.4	10.4
<b>Qatar</b>	135,141.1	37,126.7	146,716.3	40,306.7	8.6	8.6
<b>Kuwait</b>	8,136.3	26,576.2	8,550.5	28,322.3	5.1	6.6
<b>Lebanon</b>	27,497,472.3	18,240.5	28,831,100.0	19,125.2	4.9	4.9
<b>Libya</b>	5,366.5	3,860.8	5,561.4	3,986.7	3.6	3.3
<b>Egypt</b>	414,326.4	41,144.6	493,995.0	27,721.4	19.2	- 32.6
<b>Morocco</b>	117,861.3	12,057.4	124,727.3	12,908.4	5.8	7.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	22,718.4	644.7	24,020.7	668.7	5.7	3.7
<b>Yemen</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

## Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2017)

### 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 Capitalization	Market Capitalization to Total Banking Assets **	Number of Brokerage Firms
	2016	2017		2016	2017					
Amman Stock Exchange	224	194	0	24.49	23.94	-0.55	61.84	123.4	35.1	61
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	71	73	2	120.95	124.53	3.58	34.04	1,705.9	17.0	50
Dubai Financial Market	61	65	23	91.93	107.28	15.35	29.32	1,650.4	15.1	58
Bahrain Bourse	44	43	4	19.22	21.60	2.38	67.80	502.4	26.0	17
Tunis Stock Exchange	79	81	1	8.76	8.85	0.09	21.04	109.3	19.3	23
Saudi Stock Exchange	176	179	0	448.52	450.56	2.04	65.61	2,517.1	73.3	84
Damascus Securities Exchange	24	24	0	0.34	1.54	1.20	...	64.1	...	8
Muscat Securities Market	113	113	0	44.90	46.63	1.72	70.33	412.6	60.0	19
Qatar Exchange	42	42	0	154.74	129.63	-25.11	85.02	3,086.4	37.4	11
Palestine Exchange	48	49	0	3.39	3.89	0.50	29.05	79.4	27.4	8
Kuwait Stock Exchange	216	216	11	85.73	91.10	5.37	75.84	428.6	46.9	14
Beirut Stock Exchange	30	30	0	11.90	11.47	-0.43	22.61	382.3	5.6	16
Egyptian Exchange	222	222	1	34.46	44.43	9.97	16.57	200.1	12.0	139
Casablanca Stock Exchange	75	74	1	57.61	67.10	9.49	55.61	906.8	43.3	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,106.93</b>	<b>1,132.54</b>	<b>25.61</b>	<b>58.66</b>	<b>806.1</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>525</b>

\* GDP of 2017

\*\* Total Banking Assets - 2017, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

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



## Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2017)

### b - Price Indices

Market / Exchange	Local Price Indices (points)		2017 High	2017 Low	Annual Percentage Change (%)
	End 2016	End 2017			
Amman Stock Exchange	2,170.3	2,126.8	2,252.9	2,079.8	-2.0
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	4,546.4	4,398.4	4,715.1	4,244.5	-3.3
Dubai Financial Market	3,530.9	3,370.1	3,738.3	3,264.4	-4.6
Bahrain Bourse	1,220.5	1,331.7	1,384.6	1,202.0	9.1
Tunis Stock Exchange	5,488.8	6,281.8	6,386.0	5,438.6	14.4
Saudi Stock Exchange	7,210.4	7,226.3	7,586.2	6,709.9	0.2
Damascus Securities Exchange	1,617.5	5,982.7	1,641.2	5,982.7	269.9
Muscat Securities Market	5,782.7	5,099.3	5,869.6	4,879.1	-11.8
Qatar Exchange	10,436.8	8,523.4	11,057.8	7,714.3	-18.3
Palestine Exchange	530.2	574.6	587.1	517.8	8.4
Kuwait Stock Exchange	5,748.1	6,408.0	7,071.7	5,748.4	11.5
Egyptian Exchange	12,334.9	15,019.1	15,060.1	11,844.5	21.8
Casablanca Stock Exchange	11,644.2	12,388.8	12,950.8	11,210.1	6.4
<b>AMF Composite Index</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>248.9</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>

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

## Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2017)

### c - Trading Indicators

Market / Exchange	No. of Shares Traded (Million)		Value of Shares Traded (\$ Million)		Turnover Ratio (%) *		Value of Foreign Investors Transactions (\$ Million)		Foreign Investors' trading value / Total Trading (%)	Transactions By Type of Investors (%)		
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	Buy	Sell		Net	Individual	Corporate
	Amman Stock Exchange	1,836.7	1,442.7	3,285.6	4,127.2	16.6	17.0	1,403.2	1,874.8	-471.5	39.7	...
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	29,487.7	28,241.5	13,330.3	13,089.1	14.3	10.7	6,063.2	5,589.6	473.6	44.5	48.6	51.4
Dubai Financial Market	105,848.3	82,154.4	36,392.8	31,225.5	48.0	31.4	13,663.6	13,990.2	-326.6	44.3	64.7	35.3
Bahrain Bourse	734.4	1,130.0	331.0	562.0	1.7	2.6	176.6	179.7	-3.1	31.7	40.2	59.8
Tunis Stock Exchange	179.1	185.5	799.3	839.8	8.6	9.5	78.0	140.7	-62.7	13.0	...	...
Saudi Stock Exchange	67,729.2	43,297.9	308,529.9	223,006.7	68.8	49.6	8,852.0	10,988.0	-2,136.0	4.4	78.4	21.6
Damascus Securities Exchange	20.5	28.8	7.7	28.0	2.9	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat Securities Market	4,541.0	4,264.0	2,455.7	2,380.8	9.7	5.2	313.4	524.3	-210.9	17.6	26.4	73.6
Qatar Exchange	1,976.6	2,465.5	18,953.0	18,199.5	14.7	12.8	3,320.6	3,174.8	145.8	35.7	56.8	43.2
Palestine Exchange	232.8	271.2	445.2	469.1	11.1	12.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait Stock Exchange	30,180.0	50,623.1	9,506.5	18,906.7	10.5	21.1	2,585.8	2,279.9	305.9	12.9	48.9	51.1
Beirut Stock Exchange	120.4	87.0	85.7	762.1	0.7	6.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian Exchange	68,754.0	79,507.0	23,040.9	14,414.4	30.0	36.5	4,884.5	4,316.9	567.6	27.6	65.0	35.0
Casablanca Stock Exchange	294.1	288.8	5,264.3	7,200.0	10.6	11.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>311,934.8</b>	<b>293,987.4</b>	<b>422,428.0</b>	<b>335,210.9</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>41,340.8</b>	<b>43,058.8</b>	<b>-1,717.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

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

... Not available

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

**Annex Table (8/1) : Total Exports and Imports  
(2013-2017)**

(Million US Dollars)

	Total Exports (FOB)					Compound Growth Rate (%) 2013-2016	Percentage Change (%) 2017	Total Imports (CIF)					Compound Growth Rate (%) 2013-2016	Percentage Change (%) 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *		
	<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,319,227</b>	<b>1,244,605</b>	<b>853,485</b>	<b>785,632</b>			<b>955,494</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>875,586</b>	<b>910,511</b>		
<b>Jordan</b>	6,777.0	7,282.1	6,766.7	6,201.0	6,353.0	-2.9	2.4	22,097.8	22,962.2	20,503.8	19,351.7	20,527.0	-4.3	6.1
<b>UAE</b>	325,375.6	343,063.3	300,476.5	298,624.9	359,544.4	-2.8	20.4	245,000.0	276,024.5	263,417.3	270,959.8	268,000.0	3.4	-1.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	25,602.4	23,497.9	16,540.4	12,784.6	15,376.0	-20.7	20.3	23,940.1	22,257.6	17,673.3	15,286.8	17,390.7	-13.9	13.8
<b>Tunisia</b>	17,043.7	16,709.0	14,069.0	14,532.7	14,203.9	-5.2	-2.3	24,309.0	24,789.0	20,208.0	17,790.4	20,653.7	-9.9	16.1
<b>Algeria</b>	64,320.1	59,972.6	34,390.1	29,086.7	34,925.0	-23.2	20.1	51,730.7	55,685.6	49,176.8	47,133.5	46,129.0	-3.1	-2.1
<b>Djibouti</b>	114.0	121.0	126.0	124.3	156.2	2.9	25.6	560.0	600.0	890.1	451.4	636.4	-6.9	41.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	375,872.8	342,432.5	203,550.1	183,579.5	221,835.0	-21.2	20.8	168,155.2	173,833.6	174,675.5	140,169.6	134,519.0	-5.9	-4.0
<b>Sudan</b>	4,789.7	4,453.7	3,169.0	3,093.6	4,061.0	-13.6	31.3	9,918.1	9,211.3	9,509.1	8,323.4	9,163.0	-5.7	10.1
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	605.0	633.8	440.0	418.0	430.0	-11.6	2.9	1,720.0	1,887.3	1,100.0	1,045.0	1,087.0	-15.3	4.0
<b>Iraq</b>	89,768.0	83,981.0	43,442.0	28,360.0	57,559.0	-31.9	103.0	59,349.0	53,177.0	39,045.0	23,029.0	38,766.0	-27.1	68.3
<b>Oman</b>	56,614.0	53,550.0	35,672.0	27,536.0	29,440.9	-21.4	6.9	32,033.0	27,881.0	26,556.0	21,280.0	27,157.3	-12.7	27.6
<b>Palestine</b>	1,133.7	1,383.6	1,756.7	1,879.2	2,125.4	18.3	13.1	6,543.5	6,990.5	6,814.2	6,982.3	7,385.1	2.2	5.8
<b>Qatar</b>	133,336.0	126,702.5	77,294.2	71,110.7	83,555.1	-18.9	17.5	26,866.1	30,478.7	37,120.0	38,681.6	29,640.6	12.9	-23.4
<b>Comoros</b>	58.1	34.2	24.3	36.9	31.0	-14.1	-15.9	285.0	279.0	232.0	291.3	238.0	0.7	-18.3
<b>Kuwait</b>	114,095.0	100,660.0	54,089.0	46,260.0	54,916.0	-26.0	18.7	29,292.0	31,035.7	30,932.0	30,795.0	33,594.0	1.7	9.1
<b>Lebanon</b>	3,936.1	3,312.9	2,952.4	2,976.7	2,843.6	-8.9	-4.5	21,228.5	20,493.7	18,068.7	18,705.3	23,130.1	-4.1	23.7
<b>Libya</b>	38,827.4	16,056.3	9,435.2	9,769.4	14,203.8	-36.9	45.4	26,752.4	18,079.4	12,902.0	10,448.8	9,409.5	-26.9	-9.9
<b>Egypt</b>	30,999.8	28,017.2	21,790.5	22,871.8	25,885.2	-9.6	13.2	70,723.3	75,089.2	73,759.8	70,336.6	66,191.1	-0.2	-5.9
<b>Morocco</b>	19,129.0	20,720.0	22,498.0	23,284.0	25,641.0	6.8	10.1	39,594.0	40,376.0	38,408.0	42,366.0	45,120.0	2.3	6.5
<b>Mauritania</b>	2,693.3	2,450.6	1,502.0	1,524.0	1,608.8	-17.3	5.6	3,068.4	3,934.5	2,052.6	2,093.6	2,256.1	-12.0	7.8
<b>Yemen</b>	8,135.9	9,570.8	3,501.0	1,578.2	800.0	-42.1	-49.3	12,419.9	15,445.3	8,900.0	8,872.8	7,100.0	-10.6	-20.0

\* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2018".

**Annex Table (8/2) : Direction of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade  
(2013-2017)**

	Exports (Millions US Dollars)					Percentage Change 2017 (%)	Imports (Millions US Dollars)					Percentage Change 2017 (%)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	
<b>World</b>	<b>1,319,227</b>	<b>1,244,605</b>	<b>853,485</b>	<b>785,632</b>	<b>955,494</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>875,586</b>	<b>910,511</b>	<b>851,964</b>	<b>794,394</b>	<b>808,094</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Arab Countries	116,123	120,090	105,950	96,328	106,461	10.5	122,629	122,986	114,750	102,506	112,140	9.4
Europe Union	173,803	136,873	108,090	98,623	104,962	6.4	246,373	248,360	227,513	225,676	221,614	-1.8
USA	89,087	79,818	42,529	37,148	41,451	11.6	77,198	76,385	71,419	69,213	67,275	-2.8
<b>ASIA :</b>	<b>607,920</b>	<b>567,644</b>	<b>384,266</b>	<b>337,811</b>	<b>394,155</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>292,976</b>	<b>339,688</b>	<b>303,118</b>	<b>305,708</b>	<b>306,091</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Japan	138,622	134,743	73,688	50,735	58,823	15.9	28,984	32,111	28,345	25,287	24,832	-1.8
China	107,013	108,183	87,016	78,548	90,577	15.3	114,516	127,684	133,650	130,927	128,177	-2.1
Rest of Asia	362,285	324,717	223,562	208,528	244,755	17.4	149,476	179,894	141,122	149,495	153,082	2.4
<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>332,294</b>	<b>340,180</b>	<b>212,650</b>	<b>215,722</b>	<b>308,465</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>136,409</b>	<b>123,091</b>	<b>135,166</b>	<b>91,291</b>	<b>100,974</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>World</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Arab Countries	8.8	9.6	12.4	12.3	11.1		14.0	13.5	13.5	12.9	13.9	
Europe Union	13.2	11.0	12.7	12.6	11.0		28.1	27.3	26.7	28.4	27.4	
USA	6.8	6.4	5.0	4.7	4.3		8.8	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.3	
<b>ASIA :</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>		<b>33.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>37.9</b>	
Japan	10.5	10.8	8.6	6.5	6.2		3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	
China	8.1	8.7	10.2	10.0	9.5		13.1	14.0	15.7	16.5	15.9	
Rest of Asia	27.5	26.1	26.2	26.5	25.6		17.1	19.8	16.6	18.8	18.9	
<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>		<b>15.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	

\* Preliminary data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2018".

**Annex Table (8/3) : Commodity Structure of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade <sup>(1)</sup>  
(2013-2017)**

Commodity	Exports							Imports				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *		
Agricultural commodities <sup>(2)</sup>	5.2	4.9	4.7	7.8	7.7	20.1	20.8	19.0	19.2	18.9		
Mining & Quarrying Products <sup>(3)</sup>	73.7	69.6	62.2	58.7	60.1	16.4	15.9	15.0	13.2	13.8		
Manufactures <sup>(4)</sup>	19.8	25.1	29.2	30.7	30.5	62.7	60.8	63.5	65.9	66.1		
Chemicals	7.8	13.8	12.4	10.8	9.8	9.1	10.6	8.6	8.8	8.6		
Basic manufactures	5.8	4.3	4.8	5.8	5.9	17.6	17.5	19.1	18.5	18.3		
Machinery and transport equipment	3.5	4.5	5.6	7.1	6.9	28.6	26.2	28.3	30.5	30.4		
Other miscellaneous manufactures	2.6	2.4	6.4	7.0	7.9	7.4	6.4	7.5	8.1	8.8		
<b>Commodities not classified elsewhere</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		

\* Preliminary Data.

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Mining Products: SITC sections 3, 27, 28 and 68.

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

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

## Annex Table (8/4): Intra-Arab Trade (2013-2017)

(Millions US dollars)

	Total Intra-Arab Exports (FOB)					Average Annual Change (%) 2013-2016	Percentage Change (%) 2017	Total Intra-Arab Imports (CIF)					Average Annual Change (%) 2013-2016	Percentage Change (%) 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *		
<b>Total Intra-Trade</b>	<b>116,122.9</b>	<b>120,090.3</b>	<b>105,950.0</b>	<b>96,328.2</b>	<b>106,461.1</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>122,629.2</b>	<b>122,986.2</b>	<b>114,749.6</b>	<b>102,506.4</b>	<b>112,140.1</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Jordan	3,627.2	3,746.6	3,447.2	3,021.0	2,926.9	-5.9	-3.1	6,783.3	6,895.3	5,239.0	4,426.2	4,897.2	-13.3	10.6
UAE	21,148.9	22,611.5	23,874.7	22,530.8	24,234.5	2.1	7.6	18,737.8	21,553.8	22,636.2	21,697.3	26,105.6	5.0	20.3
Bahrain	3,323.0	3,126.7	3,254.8	3,122.0	4,975.7	-2.1	59.4	4,813.5	5,334.4	5,585.8	4,738.9	6,333.4	-0.5	33.6
Tunisia	1,825.7	1,798.0	1,541.4	1,404.5	1,454.1	-8.4	3.5	2,418.3	2,493.4	1,574.1	1,494.1	1,527.5	-14.8	2.2
Algeria	2,954.2	3,286.7	2,088.8	1,574.2	1,406.6	-18.9	-10.6	3,236.0	2,549.4	2,469.5	1,838.6	1,680.4	-17.2	-8.6
Djibouti	97.8	104.6	106.3	97.4	99.0	-0.1	1.6	458.5	389.8	456.6	422.7	479.7	-2.7	13.5
Saudi Arabia	41,205.6	42,476.5	33,025.6	31,693.0	37,931.1	-8.4	19.7	17,916.0	17,932.0	18,348.8	15,844.1	16,883.5	-4.0	6.6
Sudan	1,758.4	2,344.9	1,833.8	2,154.5	2,797.4	7.0	29.8	2,655.4	2,148.9	2,058.6	2,137.0	2,618.3	-7.0	22.5
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	545.2	586.7	434.1	387.5	328.4	-10.8	-15.3	853.0	983.8	1,024.4	869.4	782.6	0.6	-10.0
Iraq	3,007.0	3,023.0	1,564.0	1,514.0	3,108.0	-20.4	105.3	12,891.0	12,603.0	9,254.0	5,951.0	10,002.0	-22.7	68.1
Oman	9,610.0	9,501.0	8,135.0	6,475.1	6,790.4	-12.3	4.9	14,519.0	11,967.0	13,806.0	12,968.7	13,055.6	-3.7	0.7
Palestine	84.3	81.0	121.1	119.0	120.3	12.2	1.1	215.0	210.5	343.2	320.0	323.6	14.2	1.1
Qatar	9,647.5	10,292.5	10,197.0	6,158.1	2,565.3	-13.9	-58.3	4,443.2	5,487.6	4,695.9	4,921.2	2,058.0	3.5	-58.2
Comoros	2.6	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	13.0	-5.4	36.5	36.4	42.3	40.2	41.9	3.3	4.2
Kuwait	2,767.5	2,854.9	2,575.3	2,121.8	2,928.6	-8.5	38.0	5,458.7	5,933.3	5,836.2	5,687.5	6,224.0	1.4	9.4
Lebanon	2,022.6	1,735.3	1,596.0	1,296.9	1,396.1	-13.8	7.6	2,535.4	2,220.0	2,134.3	2,606.8	2,294.3	0.9	-12.0
Libya	493.8	1,006.6	1,558.5	2,972.7	2,495.5	81.9	-16.1	4,954.5	3,326.4	2,745.5	2,227.2	2,769.4	-23.4	24.3
Egypt	10,178.6	9,451.7	8,274.5	7,856.2	9,426.4	-8.3	20.0	9,338.8	10,262.1	9,780.8	9,547.7	9,830.1	0.7	3.0
Morocco	856.9	913.3	1,591.1	1,241.5	1,075.7	13.2	-13.4	5,855.7	5,389.8	3,559.9	2,943.3	2,855.0	-20.5	-3.0
Mauritania	2.0	3.1	4.7	4.9	5.3	35.9	7.1	825.4	755.4	618.9	604.0	338.9	-9.9	-43.9
Yemen	964.2	1,142.6	722.3	579.3	392.4	-15.6	-32.3	3,684.2	4,513.9	2,539.4	1,220.4	1,039.1	-30.8	-14.9

\* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2018".

**Annex Table (8/5) : Shares of Intra-Arab trade in Total Foreign Trade of Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

	(Percent)											
	Share of Intra-Arab Exports					Share of Intra-Arab Imports						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	Average Annual Change (%) 2013-2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	Average Annual Change (%) 2013-2017
<b>Total</b>	8.8	9.6	12.4	12.3	11.1	10.9	14.0	13.5	13.5	12.9	13.9	13.6
<b>Jordan</b>	53.5	51.4	50.9	48.7	41.7	49.2	30.7	30.0	25.6	22.9	23.9	26.6
<b>UAE</b>	6.5	6.6	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.6	8.0	9.7	8.4
<b>Bahrain</b>	13.0	13.3	19.7	24.4	32.4	20.5	20.1	24.0	31.6	31.0	36.4	28.6
<b>Tunisia</b>	10.7	10.8	11.0	9.7	10.2	10.5	9.9	10.1	7.8	8.4	7.4	8.7
<b>Algeria</b>	4.6	5.5	6.1	5.4	4.0	5.1	6.3	4.6	5.0	3.9	3.6	4.7
<b>Djibouti</b>	85.8	86.4	84.4	78.3	63.4	79.7	81.9	65.0	51.3	93.6	75.4	73.4
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	11.0	12.4	16.2	17.3	17.1	14.8	10.7	10.3	10.5	11.3	12.6	11.1
<b>Sudan</b>	36.7	52.6	57.9	69.6	68.9	57.2	26.8	23.3	21.6	25.7	28.6	25.2
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	90.1	92.6	98.7	92.7	76.4	90.1	49.6	52.1	93.1	83.2	72.0	70.0
<b>Iraq</b>	3.3	3.6	3.6	5.3	5.4	4.3	21.7	23.7	23.7	25.8	25.8	24.2
<b>Oman</b>	17.0	17.7	22.8	23.5	23.1	20.8	45.3	42.9	52.0	60.9	48.1	49.9
<b>Palestine</b>	7.4	5.9	6.9	6.3	5.7	6.4	3.3	3.0	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.1
<b>Qatar</b>	7.2	8.1	13.2	8.7	3.1	8.1	16.5	18.0	12.7	12.7	6.9	13.4
<b>Comoros</b>	4.4	8.9	15.7	10.0	11.3	10.1	12.8	13.1	18.2	13.8	17.6	15.1
<b>Kuwait</b>	2.4	2.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.0	18.6	19.1	18.9	18.5	18.5	18.7
<b>Lebanon</b>	51.4	52.4	54.1	43.6	49.1	50.1	11.9	10.8	11.8	13.9	9.9	11.7
<b>Libya</b>	1.3	6.3	16.5	30.4	17.6	14.4	18.5	18.4	21.3	21.3	29.4	21.8
<b>Egypt</b>	32.8	33.7	38.0	34.3	36.4	35.1	13.2	13.7	13.3	13.6	14.9	13.7
<b>Morocco</b>	4.5	4.4	7.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	14.8	13.3	9.3	6.9	6.3	10.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	26.9	19.2	30.2	28.8	15.0	24.0
<b>Yemen</b>	11.9	11.9	20.6	36.7	49.0	26.0	29.7	29.2	28.5	13.8	14.6	23.2

\* Preliminary Data.

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

**Annex Table (8/5) "A" : Shares of Arab Countries in Intra-Arab Trade  
(2013-2017)**

	(Percent)											
	Share of Intra-Arab Exports					Share of Intra-Arab Imports						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	Average Annual Change (%) 2013-2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	Average Annual Change (%) 2013-2017
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jordan	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.1	5.5	5.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.9
UAE	18.2	18.8	22.5	23.4	22.8	21.1	15.3	17.5	19.7	21.2	23.3	19.4
Bahrain	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.2	4.7	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.6	5.6	4.7
Tunisia	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
Algeria	2.5	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.0
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saudi Arabia	35.5	35.4	31.2	32.9	35.6	34.1	14.6	14.6	16.0	15.5	15.1	15.1
Sudan	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Iraq	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.6	2.9	2.2	10.5	10.2	8.1	5.8	8.9	8.7
Oman	8.3	7.9	7.7	6.7	6.4	7.4	11.8	9.7	12.0	12.7	11.6	11.6
Palestine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Qatar	8.3	8.6	9.6	6.4	2.4	7.1	3.6	4.5	4.1	4.8	1.8	3.8
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	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.4	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.1
Lebanon	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.1
Libya	0.4	0.8	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.6	4.0	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.8
Egypt	8.8	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.9	8.3	7.6	8.3	8.5	9.3	8.8	8.5
Morocco	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	4.8	4.4	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.5
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Yemen	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	3.0	3.7	2.2	1.2	0.9	2.2

\* Preliminary Data.

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



Annex Table (8/6) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade  
(2017) \*

Million US dollar

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total
Jordan Exports	287.0	6.1	14.8	92.1	1.3	806.1	94.5	44.0	2.4	518.8	73.4	139.7	161.6	0.0	338.2	119.2	23.7	88.7	7.9	1.0	51.4	2,926.9	
Jordan Imports	995.2	37.8	16.1	194.1	0.3	2,756.1	33.6	67.0	0.8	1.7	24.3	31.7	86.2	0.0	36.9	75.1	0.7	473.5	24.5	0.2	1.6	4,897.2	
UAE Exports	891.5	1,085.5	126.5	185.3	54.0	7,902.8	826.6	74.6	...	...	7,980.1	...	54.9	12.0	2,693.1	326.2	36.7	1,067.2	418.7	50.0	448.7	24,234.5	
UAE Imports	286.1	933.8	65.3	9.5	11.3	9,916.4	2,540.6	49.1	70.6	1,705.4	3,846.8	...	11.4	30.0	1,023.8	541.5	2,790.0	1,886.6	98.6	20.4	286.4	26,105.6	
Bahrain Exports	35.6	1,073.0	49.1	69.8	0.5	1,072.4	1.2	...	...	...	956.6	...	52.4	0.6	489.2	83.0	7.2	401.0	164.0	0.2	38.9	4,975.7	
Bahrain Imports	48.7	1,144.8	6.8	...	0.0	4,635.0	2.9	2.8	...	...	136.0	...	102.1	0.6	135.9	15.0	0.0	84.8	14.3	0.0	3.5	6,333.4	
Tunisia Exports	11.1	68.8	1.5	582.8	0.3	44.2	14.1	3.7	0.2	15.8	4.9	...	14.6	0.5	4.9	10.4	402.0	35.6	225.2	12.2	1.2	1,454.1	
Tunisia Imports	16.7	132.8	38.5	680.3	...	242.1	7.8	2.0	...	...	1.9	...	23.6	1.1	9.4	11.4	25.7	194.0	139.7	1.1	0.6	1,527.5	
Algeria Exports	80.0	12.5	708.2	...	0.1	6.0	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	42.2	6.3	291.0	124.0	120.0	0.0	1,406.6	
Algeria Imports	151.1	290.8	80.7	578.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.0	320.0	109.0	135.0	0.0	1,680.4	
Djibouti Exports	0.0	11.0	0.1	...	...	0.3	...	...	...	68.0	1.0	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	2.1	...	...	28.0	99.0	
Djibouti Imports	...	62.0	...	...	...	290.0	...	...	...	3.0	...	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479.7
Saudi Arabia Exports	2,751.5	15,314.3	5,864.9	221.9	522.1	1,015.6	639.4	21.1	56.6	1,088.4	1,076.8	14.6	738.2	1.3	1,993.6	447.1	109.8	5,040.5	454.4	18.3	570.7	37,931.1	
Saudi Arabia Imports	847.1	8,754.9	1,394.5	43.8	4.8	35.6	635.5	92.3	82.0	7.9	1,331.6	415.1	180.5	1.0	439.6	415.1	0.0	2,264.6	196.9	0.5	125.4	16,883.5	
Sudan Exports	25.0	1,610.7	2.7	7.6	2.0	612.2	16.2	16.2	5.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	14.0	0.7	480.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,797.4	
Sudan Imports	100.2	1,079.2	13.8	4.8	0.0	637.8	8.2	8.2	0.2	0.0	55.1	0.0	87.6	0.0	6.0	49.2	0.8	549.8	24.8	0.0	0.7	2,618.3	
Syria Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia Exports	1.1	104.0	9.0	...	...	18.0	0.2	...	...	...	84.0	...	0.8	...	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.0	328.4
Somalia Imports	1.0	90.0	...	...	...	36.0	0.4	...	...	...	189.0	...	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	782.6
Iraq Exports	636.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,612.0	...	...	345.0	...	109.0	...	...	202.0	...	...	748.0	403.0	...	50.0	3,108.0
Iraq Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,435.0	...	...	1,120.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426.0	12.0	...	...	10,002.0
Oman Exports	30.4	4,225.6	104.5	6.2	3.1	1,231.7	13.3	8.0	271.3	65.5	...	...	268.8	0.8	316.7	8.0	11.2	14.7	6.4	6.4	...	191.1	6,790.4
Oman Imports	...	10,381.9	414.0	0.3	0.1	1,190.7	0.6	1.0	129.1	...	...	...	66.9	...	27.3	5.7	...	...	58.0	3.1	...	795.9	13,055.6
Palestine Exports	52.0	23.5	0.0	...	...	18.5	0.1	...	...	...	0.6	...	1.0	10.1	11.0	0.2	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	120.3
Palestine Imports	133.0	36.3	1.2	0.4	...	70.9	...	...	...	...	3.0	...	9.4	...	0.7	0.0	...	...	65.9	2.6	0.0	...	323.6
Qatar Exports	44.0	400.0	228.0	25.1	19.4	3.7	377.9	22.9	0.2	1.3	70.5	63.3	3.5	0.0	16.5	188	2.1	1,225.4	42.2	0.7	2.0	2,565.3	
Qatar Imports	139.9	100.0	258.1	17.6	4.1	0.4	776.7	18.4	8.1	0.8	0.6	357.7	...	...	...	82.3	...	253.1	38.4	...	1.8	2,058.0	
Comoros Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.6	...	...	3.5
Comoros Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	...	...	...	41.9
Kuwait Exports	89.1	604.4	88.2	4.4	9.1	682.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	717.1	198.9	63.7	365.9	0.0	...	32.2	0.0	57.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	2,928.6	
Kuwait Imports	187.8	2,929.7	303.6	25.9	0.0	1,836.1	8.5	21.0	0.0	18.9	227.0	18.9	52.0	0.0	...	159.0	0.0	423.6	31.0	0.0	0.0	6,224.0	
Lebanon Exports	89.4	265.7	14.6	9.5	25.4	243.2	14.7	246.2	0.3	172.0	26.8	...	98.6	...	91.8	...	4.3	68.3	15.5	1.7	6.6	1,396.1	
Lebanon Imports	159.7	359.7	39.7	52.0	31.7	383.3	24.8	137.5	0.0	3.6	16.4	...	15.3	...	336.5	...	56.4	592.9	82.9	1.5	0.4	2,294.3	
Libya Exports	0.5	2,071.8	0.0	23.9	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	92.8	...	191.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	2,495.5	
Libya Imports	37.6	1,351.6	9.8	544.1	22.7	0.0	144.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	...	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	...	576.3	68.8	0.0	0.5	2,769.4	
Egypt Exports	505.2	2,734.5	57.1	431.6	33.9	1,547.9	445.8	0.0	77.4	512.5	171.7	145.2	294.0	1.3	342.5	666.6	412.2	...	...	389.6	18.9	9,426.4	
Egypt Imports	102.8	965.4	85.0	363.3	4.0	4,138.3	103.7	110.5	0.9	675.6	191.9	0.2	1,368.4	0.2	1,995.4	88.4	42.1	...	...	115.1	0.9	9,830.1	
Morocco Exports	31.1	96.9	4.1	198.9	...	122.7	21.0	...	...	...	8.8	...	24.8	...	73.1	67.3	75.0	60.4	...	...	184.5	1,075.7	
Morocco Imports	14.2	523.2	77.8	214.0	544.5	...	0.1	...	...	...	46.1	...	46.6	...	12.5	23.3	20.3	455.4	...	...	0.0	2,855.0	
Mauritania Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.2	0.9	...	0.8	0.3	...	...	5.3
Mauritania Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338.9
Yemen Exports	2.0	110.0	1.0	...	...	109.3	0.3	...	...	...	50.1	...	0.9	0.0	56.3	1.3	1.1	18.8	...	...	...	0.0	392.4
Yemen Imports	60.8	420.0	12.1	1.7	0.0	290.6	1.5	...	...	...	52.1	...	1.0	...	45.9	5.3	0.0	120.4	1.4	0.0	...	1,039.1	

\* Preliminary Data.  
... Not available  
Source: Sources of Annex Table (8/4).

**Annex Table (8/7) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade (2017) \***

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudia Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total
Jordan Exports	9.81	2.09	0.51	3.15	0.04	27.54	3.23	1.50	0.08	17.73	2.51	4.77	5.52	0.00	11.55	4.07	0.81	3.03	0.27	0.03	0.03	1.76	100
Jordan Imports	20.32	0.77	0.33	3.96	0.01	56.28	0.69	1.37	0.02	0.03	0.50	1.06	1.76	0.00	1.16	1.53	0.01	9.67	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.03	100
UAE Exports	3.68	4.48	0.52	0.76	0.04	32.61	3.41	0.31	0.22	6.53	32.93	...	0.23	0.05	11.11	1.35	0.15	4.40	1.73	0.21	1.85	100	
UAE Imports	1.02	3.58	0.25	0.04	0.04	37.99	9.73	0.19	0.27	...	14.74	...	0.04	0.11	3.92	2.07	10.69	7.23	0.38	0.08	1.10	100	
Bahrain Exports	0.72	21.56	0.99	1.40	0.01	21.55	0.02	...	...	...	18.82	...	10.53	...	9.23	1.67	0.14	8.06	3.30	0.00	0.78	100	
Bahrain Imports	0.77	18.07	0.11	...	0.00	73.18	0.05	0.04	...	...	2.15	...	...	...	2.15	0.24	0.00	1.34	0.23	0.00	0.06	100	
Tunisia Exports	0.77	4.73	...	40.08	0.02	3.04	0.97	0.25	0.02	0.02	0.34	...	...	0.04	0.33	0.71	27.65	12.70	15.49	0.84	0.08	100	
Tunisia Imports	1.10	8.70	...	44.53	...	15.85	0.01	0.13	...	...	0.12	...	...	1.54	0.61	0.74	1.68	0.00	9.15	0.07	0.04	100	
Algeria Exports	5.69	0.89	50.35	...	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.46	3.00	0.44	20.69	8.82	8.53	0.00	100	
Algeria Imports	8.99	17.31	34.40	...	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.48	19.04	6.49	8.03	0.00	100	
Djibouti Exports	0.00	11.11	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	68.69	...	1.01	...	...	3.54	...	...	...	...	2.12	...	5.84	13.13	100
Djibouti Imports	...	12.92	...	...	...	60.45	...	...	0.63	...	14.18	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	5.84	...	...	...	100
Saudia Arabia Exports	7.25	40.37	0.58	1.38	2.68	...	1.69	0.06	0.15	2.79	2.84	0.04	0.04	1.95	5.26	1.18	0.29	13.29	1.20	0.05	1.50	100	
Saudia Arabia Imports	5.02	51.85	0.26	0.03	0.33	...	3.76	0.55	0.49	0.05	7.89	0.06	0.06	1.07	2.60	2.46	0.00	13.41	1.17	0.00	0.74	100	
Sudan Exports	0.89	57.58	0.27	0.07	0.53	21.89	...	0.58	0.19	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.19	0.50	0.03	16.10	0.00	0.00	0.35	100	
Sudan Imports	3.83	41.22	0.18	0.00	0.00	24.36	...	0.31	0.01	0.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	3.55	0.23	1.88	0.03	21.00	0.95	...	0.03	100	
Syria Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia Exports	0.33	31.67	...	...	0.64	5.48	0.06	...	...	...	25.58	...	...	0.24	3.75	...	...	...	0.27	...	...	29.23	100
Somalia Imports	0.13	11.50	...	...	49.71	4.60	0.05	...	...	...	24.15	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	7.41	...	...	2.30	100
Iraq Exports	6.36	...	0.08	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.10	...	...	1.09	...	2.02	...	...	24.07	12.97	...	0.50	100
Iraq Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.26	0.12	...	...	100
Oman Exports	0.45	62.23	0.09	0.05	0.19	18.14	0.20	0.12	4.00	0.96	...	...	...	3.96	4.66	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.09	0.02	...	2.81	100
Oman Imports	0.16	79.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.81	0.00	0.01	0.99	0.51	...	...	...	0.51	0.21	0.04	...	0.44	0.02	...	6.10	100	
Palestine Exports	43.25	19.55	0.03	1.37	...	15.40	0.05	...	...	0.50	0.00	...	...	0.83	8.37	0.13	...	0.05	0.15	0.08	0.08	1.09	100
Palestine Imports	41.10	11.23	0.39	0.12	...	21.92	...	...	...	...	0.93	...	...	2.90	...	0.00	...	...	20.37	0.82	0.01	...	100
Qatar Exports	1.72	15.59	0.90	0.76	0.14	14.73	0.89	0.01	0.05	0.05	2.47	...	...	...	0.64	0.73	0.08	47.77	1.64	0.03	0.08	100	
Qatar Imports	6.80	4.86	0.86	0.20	0.02	37.74	0.90	0.39	0.04	0.04	17.38	...	...	...	0.00	4.00	...	...	12.30	1.86	...	0.09	100
Comoros Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.57	...	5.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.86	17.14	...	...	100
Comoros Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.72	...	4.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.91	...	...	...	100
Kuwait Exports	3.04	20.64	0.15	0.31	0.00	23.30	0.19	0.00	0.00	24.49	6.79	2.17	12.49	0.00	...	1.10	0.00	1.96	0.35	0.00	0.00	100	
Kuwait Imports	3.02	47.07	0.42	0.00	0.00	29.50	0.14	0.34	0.00	0.00	3.65	...	0.84	...	...	2.55	0.00	6.81	0.50	0.00	0.00	100	
Lebanon Exports	6.41	19.03	0.68	1.82	0.10	17.42	1.05	17.64	0.02	12.32	1.92	...	...	7.06	6.57	...	0.31	4.90	1.11	0.12	0.47	100	
Lebanon Imports	6.96	15.68	2.26	1.38	0.00	16.71	1.08	5.99	0.00	0.16	0.71	...	...	0.67	14.66	...	2.46	25.84	3.62	0.07	0.02	100	
Libya Exports	0.02	83.02	0.96	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	2.11	3.72	...	7.67	0.21	0.00	0.00	100	
Libya Imports	1.36	48.80	19.65	0.82	0.00	5.21	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	...	...	2.11	0.08	0.00	...	20.81	2.48	0.00	0.02	100	
Egypt Exports	5.36	29.01	4.58	0.36	4.09	16.42	4.73	0.00	0.82	5.44	1.82	1.54	3.12	0.01	3.63	7.07	4.37	...	4.13	0.20	2.68	100	
Egypt Imports	1.05	9.82	0.54	3.70	0.04	42.10	1.05	1.12	0.01	6.87	1.95	0.00	0.00	13.92	14.20	0.90	0.43	...	1.17	0.01	0.27	100	
Morocco Exports	2.89	9.01	0.38	18.49	...	11.41	1.95	...	...	1.07	0.82	...	...	2.31	6.80	6.26	6.97	5.61	4.13	...	0.34	100	
Morocco Imports	0.50	18.33	2.73	7.50	...	30.69	0.00	...	...	0.01	1.61	...	...	1.63	0.44	0.82	0.71	15.95	1.17	0.01	0.00	100	
Mauritania Exports	...	5.71	...	5.71	...	12.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.52	15.24	3.81	17.14	17.14	5.71	...	...	100	
Mauritania Imports	...	0.27	...	13.57	...	14.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.85	...	...	0.01	...	100
Yemen Exports	0.51	28.04	0.25	0.00	0.00	27.86	0.08	...	...	5.38	12.77	...	...	0.23	14.35	0.33	0.28	4.79	0.01	0.01	0.00	100	
Yemen Imports	5.85	40.42	0.16	0.00	0.00	27.97	0.14	...	...	0.12	5.01	...	...	0.10	4.42	0.51	0.00	11.59	0.13	0.00	...	100	

\* Preliminary Data.

... Not available

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

**Annex Table (8/8): Commodity Structure of Intra-Arab Trade <sup>(1)</sup>  
(2013-2017)**

Commodity	Intra-Arab Exports							Intra-Arab Imports					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	Average Annual Change (2013-2017)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	Average Annual Change (2013-2017)	
	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	(Percent)	
Agricultural commodities <sup>(2)</sup>	20.9	22.1	20.3	19.8	19.6	20.5	16.1	18.6	17.5	21.2	20.8	18.8	
Mining & Quarrying Products <sup>(3)</sup>	26.2	21.5	18.2	15.9	16.1	19.6	35.1	33.9	28.9	24.1	25.3	29.5	
Manufactures <sup>(4)</sup>	46.2	50.7	55.0	59.6	60.2	54.3	44.3	43.3	46.5	46.1	46.1	45.3	
Chemicals	10.1	12.4	15.1	18.3	17.9	14.8	12.8	13.4	14.7	12.4	12.1	13.1	
Basic manufactures	16.3	19.4	18.4	17.9	18.1	18.0	15.6	19.1	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.4	
Machinery and transport equipment	4.9	6.3	8.0	10.5	10.4	8.0	10.5	7.0	8.8	10.3	10.1	9.3	
Other miscellaneous manufactures	14.9	12.6	13.5	12.9	13.8	13.5	5.4	3.8	5.7	5.9	6.2	5.4	
<b>Commodities not classified elsewhere <sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* Preliminary data.

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Mining Products: SITC sections 3, 27, 28 and 68.

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

<sup>(5)</sup> Commodities not classified elsewhere: SITC section 9 and group 891.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database) and; United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/9): Intra-Arab Trade of Crude Oil  
(2017) \***

(Million US dollars)

Exporting Countries	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudia Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total	
Value		731.7	0.0	0.0	298.0		3,136.4	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0		4.7		871.1		9.8	43.5			0.0	5,095.3	
Share		14.4	0.0	0.0	5.8		61.6	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.1		17.1		0.2	0.9			0.0	100.00	
<b>Importing Countries</b>																								
Jordan		150.0					913.0							0.4										1,063.4
UAE																								0.0
Bahrain																								0.0
Tunisia		0.9			7.0									2.3				9.8	40.5					60.5
Algeria																								0.0
Djibouti																								0.0
Saudia Arabia																								0.0
Sudan																								0.0
Syria																								0.0
Somalia																								0.0
Iraq																								0.0
Oman																								0.0
Palestine		2.0					0.4									0.0			3.0					5.4
Qatar																								0.0
Comoros																								0.0
Kuwait																								0.0
Lebanon							23.0				0.1			0.1		532.0								555.1
Libya																								0.0
Egypt		250.0					1,833.0									339.0								2,422.0
Morocco		60.0			266.0		367.0							2.0		0.0		0.0						695.0
Mauritania		268.8			25.0		0.0																	293.8
Yemen																								0.0

\* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/10) "A" : Total Trade in Services in the Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

(Million US Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-290,438	-346,840	-323,397	-302,635	-319,805	132,544	180,672	180,573	184,385	202,293	-157,894	-166,168	-142,824	-118,250	-117,512
<b>Jordan</b>	-4,618	-4,641	-4,535	-4,584	-4,742	6,324	7,150	6,278	6,044	6,796	1,706	2,509	1,743	1,460	2,054
<b>UAE</b>	-63,149	-84,748	-81,937	-83,890	-85,550	21,253	58,368	60,805	65,646	70,557	-41,895	-26,380	-21,132	-18,244	-14,993
<b>Bahrain</b>	-7,051	-6,764	-6,592	-7,500	-8,568	8,500	8,571	9,113	10,997	12,124	1,449	1,807	2,520	3,497	3,556
<b>Algeria</b>	-10,758	-11,556	-11,367	-11,181	-10,979	3,912	3,605	3,758	3,919	3,993	-6,846	-7,952	-7,609	-7,262	-6,986
<b>Tunisia</b>	-3,410	-3,513	-2,988	-2,542	-2,726	5,030	4,953	3,351	2,984	3,105	1,620	1,440	363	443	379
<b>Djibouti</b>	-178	-200	-189	-179	-171	357	385	371	358	370	179	186	182	179	199
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-76,652	-100,545	-88,036	-70,267	-76,818	11,845	12,516	14,474	17,253	18,021	-64,807	-88,029	-73,562	-53,014	-58,797
<b>Sudan</b>	-1,831	-1,891	-1,589	-1,439	-1,740	1,258	1,568	1,727	1,545	1,504	-573	-323	139	105	-237
<b>Iraq</b>	-14,658	-14,790	-12,619	-10,293	-16,442	3,298	4,131	6,260	4,835	6,045	-11,360	-10,659	-6,360	-5,459	-10,396
<b>Oman</b>	-9,787	-9,969	-10,104	-10,241	-10,374	2,957	3,129	3,482	3,876	3,989	-6,830	-6,840	-6,622	-6,365	-6,386
<b>Palestine</b>	-988	-995	-1,481	-1,420	-1,502	938	789	581	501	567	-50	-207	-899	-919	-935
<b>Qatar</b>	-27,479	-32,859	-30,775	-31,541	-29,715	11,174	13,526	14,997	15,176	17,271	-16,304	-19,333	-15,778	-16,366	-12,444
<b>Comoros</b>	-111	-116	-114	-115	-116	77	87	82	78	75	-34	-29	-32	-37	-41
<b>Kuwait</b>	-20,999	-24,311	-25,985	-25,624	-27,920	6,178	6,213	6,012	5,605	5,090	-14,821	-18,098	-19,972	-20,019	-22,830
<b>Lebanon</b>	-13,022	-12,814	-13,982	-12,257	-12,110	14,736	15,837	15,643	15,452	15,406	1,714	3,023	1,661	3,195	3,296
<b>Libya</b>	-8,472	-7,456	-4,658	-2,859	-3,665	180	79	483	86	103	-8,292	-7,377	-4,175	-2,774	-3,563
<b>Egypt</b>	-16,434	-17,550	-17,519	-17,032	-15,895	18,261	21,898	18,539	14,305	19,887	1,828	4,348	1,020	-2,727	3,992
<b>Morocco</b>	-7,571	-8,781	-7,977	-8,668	-9,773	14,353	15,822	14,383	15,533	17,197	6,781	7,041	6,406	6,865	7,424
<b>Mauritania</b>	-999	-899	-949	-1,002	-998	186	278	232	194	194	-813	-621	-717	-808	-804
<b>Yemen</b>	-2,272	-2,442	...	...	...	1,726	1,767	...	...	...	-547	-674	...	...	...

\* Preliminary Data.

... Not available

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (8/10) "B" : Trade in Services in the Arab Countries: Transport  
(2013-2017)**

(Million US Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-82,013	-92,145	-83,801	-75,897	-79,550	36,677	53,905	54,297	56,725	63,580	-45,336	-38,240	-29,505	-19,172	-15,969
<b>Jordan</b>	-2,666	-2,681	-2,542	-2,548	-2,578	1,412	1,604	1,237	1,249	1,257	-1,254	-1,077	-1,304	-1,299	-1,321
<b>UAE</b>	-7,711	-16,349	-13,760	-14,132	-14,415	8,038	23,760	23,433	25,508	27,924	327	7,411	9,673	11,376	13,508
<b>Bahrain</b>	-1,441	-1,381	-1,297	-1,044	-960	700	705	798	176	960	-741	-676	-499	-869	0
<b>Algeria</b>	-4,034	-4,257	-4,146	-4,037	-3,987	787	794	790	790	785	-3,248	-3,463	-3,355	-3,247	-3,202
<b>Tunisia</b>	-1,674	-1,654	-1,346	-1,095	-1,372	1,267	1,154	802	802	1,017	-407	-500	-544	-293	-355
<b>Djibouti</b>	-122	-138	-130	-122	-99	135	145	140	140	135	13	7	10	18	36
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-19,248	-19,927	-20,097	-16,353	-15,417	2,665	2,886	2,853	4,383	4,191	-16,583	-17,041	-17,244	-11,970	-11,226
<b>Sudan</b>	-992	-921	-964	-838	-916	116	416	532	260	125	-876	-505	-432	-577	-792
<b>Iraq</b>	-6,785	-6,241	-4,585	-2,777	-4,545	342	329	328	507	587	-6,443	-5,912	-4,257	-2,270	-3,958
<b>Oman</b>	-4,393	-3,987	-3,909	-3,832	-4,012	1,092	1,160	1,256	1,256	1,305	-3,300	-2,827	-2,653	-2,576	-2,707
<b>Palestine</b>	-129	-143	-181	-186	-328	10	10	5	3	13	-119	-134	-176	-182	-315
<b>Qatar</b>	-10,246	-12,117	-11,460	-10,954	-10,925	5,605	6,429	7,413	7,413	10,235	-4,641	-5,688	-4,046	-3,541	-690
<b>Comoros</b>	-74	-75	-75	-74	-64	8	10	9	9	6	-66	-66	-66	-65	-58
<b>Kuwait</b>	-5,295	-5,577	-5,307	-4,808	-5,512	1,281	1,651	1,525	1,219	1,287	-4,014	-3,926	-3,782	-3,589	-4,225
<b>Lebanon</b>	-2,368	-2,004	-1,905	-1,811	-1,940	1,096	1,276	607	607	741	-1,272	-728	-1,299	-1,205	-1,199
<b>Libya</b>	-3,269	-3,045	-1,645	-915	-986	131	33	33	33	40	-3,137	-3,012	-1,612	-882	-946
<b>Egypt</b>	-7,085	-8,157	-7,179	-6,863	-7,285	9,419	9,785	9,727	9,727	9,874	2,334	1,629	2,549	2,865	2,589
<b>Morocco</b>	-2,951	-1,807	-3,045	-3,281	-4,002	2,311	1,478	2,776	2,610	3,075	-639	-329	-269	-671	-927
<b>Mauritania</b>	-226	-233	-230	-226	-206	30	35	33	33	25	-196	-198	-197	-194	-181
<b>Yemen</b>	-1,305	-1,450	...	...	...	232	246	...	...	...	-1,073	-1,205	...	...	...

\* Preliminary Data.

... Not available

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (8/10) "C" : Trade in services in the Arab Countries: Travel  
(2013-2017)**

(Million US Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-67,867	-80,788	-79,597	-79,642	-83,236	56,374	59,915	66,663	68,187	76,494	-11,493	-20,873	-12,935	-11,455	-6,742
<b>Jordan</b>	-1,098	-1,143	-1,161	-1,260	-1,388	4,123	4,382	4,071	4,049	4,645	3,025	3,238	2,909	2,790	3,257
<b>UAE</b>	-13,787	-15,866	-16,649	-17,148	-17,662	12,398	15,237	17,493	19,510	21,070	-1,390	-629	845	2,362	3,408
<b>Bahrain</b>	-839	-611	-822	-1,892	-1,851	1,175	1,208	1,574	3,846	1,851	336	597	752	1,954	0
<b>Algeria</b>	-422	-465	-443	-423	-450	250	259	255	250	267	-172	-206	-189	-173	-183
<b>Tunisia</b>	-675	-680	-641	-604	-747	2,190	2,356	1,354	778	1,301	1,515	1,676	713	174	555
<b>Djibouti</b>	-19	-20	-20	-19	-17	22	31	26	22	22	2	11	7	3	5
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-17,660	-24,118	-19,346	-16,658	-17,312	7,651	8,238	10,130	11,096	12,056	-10,009	-15,879	-9,216	-5,562	-5,256
<b>Sudan</b>	-460	-439	-195	-203	-29	773	967	949	1,009	1,029	313	528	754	806	1,000
<b>Iraq</b>	-3,292	-4,164	-4,799	-4,916	-8,095	2,175	2,489	4,060	2,423	2,959	-1,117	-1,675	-739	-2,492	-5,136
<b>Oman</b>	-1,425	-1,654	-1,740	-1,830	-1,802	1,295	1,376	1,540	1,723	1,824	-130	-278	-200	-107	22
<b>Palestine</b>	-674	-664	-1,113	-1,030	-752	789	603	426	352	225	114	-62	-688	-678	-527
<b>Qatar</b>	-6,616	-8,682	-8,171	-9,089	-9,638	3,456	4,591	5,035	5,411	5,971	-3,160	-4,090	-3,135	-3,678	-3,668
<b>Comoros</b>	-20	-22	-21	-20	-18	42	50	46	42	34	22	27	25	22	16
<b>Kuwait</b>	-9,651	-11,795	-13,117	-12,477	-12,534	297	369	500	600	313	-9,354	-11,426	-12,617	-11,877	-12,221
<b>Lebanon</b>	-4,329	-5,249	-5,479	-5,720	-5,689	5,859	6,407	7,053	7,764	7,699	1,531	1,158	1,574	2,045	2,010
<b>Libya</b>	-2,425	-1,143	-967	-710	-1,275	0	0	0	0	0	-2,425	-1,143	-967	-710	-1,275
<b>Egypt</b>	-3,014	-3,140	-3,442	-4,110	-2,160	6,047	7,208	6,065	2,645	7,775	3,033	4,068	2,623	-1,466	5,615
<b>Morocco</b>	-1,318	-774	-1,411	-1,476	-1,755	6,851	3,148	6,048	6,627	7,417	5,533	2,374	4,637	5,151	5,662
<b>Mauritania</b>	-58	-62	-60	-58	-62	41	37	39	41	35	-17	-25	-21	-17	-27
<b>Yemen</b>	-86	-97	...	...	...	940	961	...	...	...	854	863	...	...	...

\* Preliminary Data.

... Not available

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (8/10) "D" : Trade in Services in the Arab Countries : Others \***  
(2013-2017)

(Million US Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017**	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017**	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017**
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-140,558	-173,907	-159,998	-147,095	-157,020	39,492	66,852	59,614	59,472	62,218	-101,065	-107,054	-100,384	-87,624	-94,802
<b>Jordan</b>	-855	-816	-832	-776	-776	790	1,164	970	746	893	-65	348	138	-31	117
<b>UAE</b>	-41,650	-52,533	-51,529	-52,611	-53,472	817	19,371	19,879	20,628	21,563	-40,832	-33,162	-31,650	-31,982	-31,909
<b>Bahrain</b>	-4,772	-4,772	-4,473	-4,564	-5,758	6,626	6,658	6,740	6,976	9,314	1,854	1,886	2,268	2,412	3,556
<b>Algeria</b>	-6,302	-6,834	-6,778	-6,721	-6,542	2,876	2,551	2,713	2,878	2,941	-3,426	-4,283	-4,064	-3,842	-3,601
<b>Tunisia</b>	-1,061	-1,179	-1,001	-842	-607	1,573	1,443	1,195	1,404	786	512	264	194	562	179
<b>Djibouti</b>	-37	-41	-39	-37	-54	201	209	205	195	213	164	168	166	158	159
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-39,743	-56,501	-48,594	-37,256	-44,089	1,528	1,392	1,492	1,774	1,774	-38,215	-55,109	-47,102	-35,482	-42,315
<b>Sudan</b>	-380	-531	-430	-399	-795	369	185	247	276	350	-11	-346	-183	-123	-446
<b>Iraq</b>	-4,581	-4,386	-3,236	-2,601	-3,802	781	1,313	1,872	1,904	2,499	-3,800	-3,073	-1,364	-697	-1,303
<b>Oman</b>	-3,969	-4,328	-4,455	-4,578	-4,560	570	593	687	897	860	-3,399	-3,735	-3,769	-3,681	-3,701
<b>Palestine</b>	-184	-188	-186	-204	-421	139	177	150	146	329	-45	-11	-36	-58	-92
<b>Qatar</b>	-10,617	-12,060	-11,145	-11,498	-9,152	2,113	2,506	2,548	2,351	1,065	-8,504	-9,554	-8,597	-9,147	-8,087
<b>Comoros</b>	-17	-19	-18	-21	-34	27	28	27	26	36	10	9	9	6	2
<b>Kuwait</b>	-6,053	-6,939	-7,560	-8,339	-9,874	4,600	4,193	3,988	3,786	3,490	-1,453	-2,746	-3,573	-4,553	-6,384
<b>Lebanon</b>	-6,325	-5,561	-6,598	-4,727	-4,481	7,780	8,154	7,984	7,082	6,966	1,455	2,593	1,386	2,355	2,485
<b>Libya</b>	-2,778	-3,268	-2,046	-1,234	-1,405	49	46	450	53	63	-2,729	-3,222	-1,596	-1,181	-1,342
<b>Egypt</b>	-6,335	-6,253	-6,899	-6,059	-6,451	2,796	4,905	2,746	1,933	2,238	-3,539	-1,349	-4,152	-4,126	-4,213
<b>Morocco</b>	-3,303	-6,200	-3,521	-3,911	-4,016	5,190	11,196	5,559	6,296	6,705	1,887	4,996	2,038	2,385	2,689
<b>Mauritania</b>	-715	-604	-660	-718	-730	115	207	161	120	134	-600	-397	-498	-597	-596
<b>Yemen</b>	-882	-894	...	...	...	554	561	...	...	...	-328	-333	...	...	...

\* 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.

\*\* Preliminary Data.

... Not available

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.



**Annex Table (9/1) : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

( Million US dollars )

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
	<b>Merchandise Exports (F.O.B)</b>				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,374,085.5</b>	<b>1,251,483.7</b>	<b>851,997.4</b>	<b>762,191.3</b>	<b>894,879.0</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	7,923.7	8,397.2	7,844.0	7,559.4	7,522.0
<b>UAE</b>	371,136.8	343,053.6	300,480.4	295,020.6	313,556.4
<b>Bahrain</b>	25,602.4	23,497.9	16,540.4	12,784.6	15,337.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	17,043.7	16,645.6	14,068.8	13,573.8	14,225.9
<b>Algeria</b>	64,710.0	59,995.0	34,565.0	29,050.0	34,000.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	120.0	125.0	135.0	140.0	200.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	375,901.0	342,456.8	203,536.5	183,607.5	221,072.0
<b>Sudan</b>	4,789.7	4,453.7	3,169.0	3,093.6	4,061.0
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	89,767.9	83,981.0	43,441.5	28,359.9	57,559.1
<b>Oman</b>	56,429.1	53,565.7	35,682.7	27,544.9	32,885.3
<b>Palestine</b>	1,133.7	1,383.6	1,756.7	1,879.2	2,125.4
<b>Qatar</b>	133,336.0	126,702.5	77,294.2	57,253.8	67,498.4
<b>Comoros</b>	20.5	24.0	27.0	18.2	19.3
<b>Kuwait</b>	115,718.9	104,529.6	54,427.5	46,508.1	55,136.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	5,181.6	4,556.8	3,987.3	3,940.0	4,090.0
<b>Libya</b>	46,018.2	19,300.0	10,854.0	6,764.0	14,254.5
<b>Egypt</b>	26,477.8	25,268.7	19,030.9	20,020.9	23,295.6
<b>Morocco</b>	21,982.0	23,888.0	22,330.0	23,007.5	25,640.2
<b>Mauritania</b>	2,657.4	1,935.4	1,387.5	1,365.3	1,600.0
<b>Yemen</b>	8,135.0	7,723.7	1,438.9	700.0	800.0
	<b>Merchandise Imports (F.O.B)</b>				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>-820,723.5</b>	<b>-830,320.4</b>	<b>-749,595.8</b>	<b>-691,658.7</b>	<b>-720,758.6</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-19,588.2	-20,379.7	-18,191.3	-17,160.6	-18,231.7
<b>UAE</b>	-230,088.5	-234,620.8	-223,904.7	-226,586.3	-232,652.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	-21,280.1	-19,784.6	-15,709.6	-13,588.3	-16,018.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	-22,972.0	-23,280.9	-19,096.1	-18,373.1	-19,532.0
<b>Algeria</b>	-54,990.0	-59,670.0	-52,649.0	-49,440.0	-50,500.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	-595.0	-650.0	-750.0	-850.0	-950.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-153,343.7	-158,461.9	-159,271.1	-127,843.4	-119,328.0
<b>Sudan</b>	-8,926.3	-8,290.2	-8,558.2	-7,491.1	-8,246.7
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	-50,447.0	-45,200.0	-33,188.2	-19,574.6	-32,950.8
<b>Oman</b>	-32,044.2	-27,888.2	-26,564.4	-21,287.4	-24,122.2
<b>Palestine</b>	-5,816.4	-6,213.8	-6,057.1	-6,206.5	-6,564.5
<b>Qatar</b>	-31,474.7	-31,145.3	-28,496.2	-31,934.1	-30,765.7
<b>Comoros</b>	-227.7	-227.6	-229.0	-185.0	-202.8
<b>Kuwait</b>	-25,570.5	-26,989.5	-26,531.1	-26,987.9	-29,527.0
<b>Lebanon</b>	-20,510.0	-19,580.0	-17,083.1	-17,555.0	-17,656.0
<b>Libya</b>	-34,049.6	-30,418.7	-16,418.2	-8,666.9	-9,443.0
<b>Egypt</b>	-49,101.9	-56,446.4	-50,420.0	-50,611.8	-52,148.3
<b>Morocco</b>	-45,630.4	-45,926.4	-38,111.6	-41,863.3	-45,119.4
<b>Mauritania</b>	-3,027.5	-2,646.3	-1,944.2	-1,753.5	-2,000.0
<b>Yemen</b>	-11,039.9	-12,500.2	-6,422.8	-3,700.0	-4,800.0

\* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018 and national sources; International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2018.

**Annex Table (9/1) "A": Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

( Million US Dollars )

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
	<b>Trade Balance</b>				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>553,362.0</b>	<b>421,163.3</b>	<b>102,401.6</b>	<b>70,532.6</b>	<b>174,120.5</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-11,664.5	-11,982.5	-10,347.2	-9,601.3	-10,709.7
<b>UAE</b>	141,048.3	108,432.8	76,575.7	68,434.4	80,904.2
<b>Bahrain</b>	4,322.3	3,713.3	830.9	-803.7	-681.1
<b>Tunisia</b>	-5,928.3	-6,635.3	-5,027.4	-4,799.3	-5,306.2
<b>Algeria</b>	9,720.0	325.0	-18,084.0	-20,390.0	-16,500.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	-475.0	-525.0	-615.0	-710.0	-750.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	222,557.3	183,994.9	44,265.4	55,764.1	101,744.0
<b>Sudan</b>	-4,136.6	-3,836.4	-5,389.2	-4,397.4	-4,185.7
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	39,320.9	38,781.0	10,253.3	8,785.3	24,608.3
<b>Oman</b>	24,384.9	25,677.5	9,118.3	6,257.5	8,763.1
<b>Palestine</b>	-4,682.7	-4,830.2	-4,300.4	-4,327.3	-4,439.1
<b>Qatar</b>	101,861.3	95,557.1	48,798.1	25,319.8	36,732.7
<b>Comoros</b>	-207.2	-203.6	-202.0	-166.8	-183.6
<b>Kuwait</b>	90,148.4	77,540.1	27,896.4	19,520.2	25,609.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	-15,328.3	-15,023.2	-13,095.9	-13,615.0	-13,566.0
<b>Libya</b>	11,968.5	-11,118.7	-5,564.2	-1,902.9	4,811.5
<b>Egypt</b>	-22,624.1	-31,177.7	-31,389.1	-30,590.9	-28,852.7
<b>Morocco</b>	-23,648.4	-22,038.4	-15,781.6	-18,855.8	-19,479.2
<b>Mauritania</b>	-370.1	-710.9	-556.7	-388.2	-400.0
<b>Yemen</b>	-2,904.9	-4,776.5	-4,983.9	-3,000.0	-4,000.0
	<b>Net Services and Income</b>				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>-163,863.5</b>	<b>-134,523.3</b>	<b>-98,070.5</b>	<b>-67,502.2</b>	<b>-68,695.3</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	1,366.9	1,310.0	1,309.9	1,154.4	1,846.9
<b>UAE</b>	-40,571.8	7,343.4	13,234.0	17,782.6	21,352.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	1,449.2	1,806.9	2,520.2	3,497.9	3,555.9
<b>Tunisia</b>	-198.4	13.1	-659.6	311.7	359.0
<b>Algeria</b>	-11,521.0	-13,042.0	-11,653.0	-8,630.0	-8,800.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	283.2	320.0	350.0	380.0	400.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-51,245.6	-71,502.9	-56,282.2	-37,287.4	-46,985.5
<b>Sudan</b>	-3,373.3	-1,270.5	-1,024.4	-761.4	-1,889.7
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	-11,865.4	-11,190.0	-6,674.2	-7,019.1	-11,837.1
<b>Oman</b>	-10,078.0	-11,165.1	-9,081.9	-8,280.6	-8,707.4
<b>Palestine</b>	1,110.9	1,276.0	813.3	977.3	1,057.0
<b>Qatar</b>	-26,667.9	-28,633.2	-19,343.7	-17,475.0	-14,140.4
<b>Comoros</b>	-28.9	-25.4	-26.0	-53.0	-45.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	-1,569.2	-2,449.8	-7,284.2	-7,284.2	-3,850.4
<b>Lebanon</b>	2,564.0	984.0	1,590.0	802.0	16.0
<b>Libya</b>	-8,706.3	-6,793.7	-2,936.2	-2,046.8	-2,942.7
<b>Egypt</b>	-5,323.0	-2,402.7	-3,983.2	-7,905.0	-3,023.6
<b>Morocco</b>	3,783.5	4,562.0	3,024.7	5,111.1	5,419.6
<b>Mauritania</b>	-999.5	-873.5	-572.4	-426.7	-100.0
<b>Yemen</b>	-2,272.9	-2,789.8	-1,391.5	-350.0	-380.0

\* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018 and national sources; International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2018.

**Annex Table (9/1) "B" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

( Million US Dollars )

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
	<b>Goods, Services &amp; Income Balance</b>				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>389,498.5</b>	<b>286,640.0</b>	<b>4,331.1</b>	<b>3,030.4</b>	<b>105,425.2</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-10,297.6	-10,672.5	-9,037.4	-8,446.9	-8,862.8
<b>UAE</b>	100,476.5	115,776.2	89,809.8	86,216.9	102,256.3
<b>Bahrain</b>	5,771.5	5,520.2	3,351.1	2,694.1	2,874.7
<b>Tunisia</b>	-6,126.7	-6,622.2	-5,687.0	-4,487.7	-4,947.1
<b>Algeria</b>	-1,801.0	-12,717.0	-29,737.0	-29,020.0	-25,300.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	-191.8	-205.0	-265.0	-330.0	-350.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	171,311.7	112,492.0	-12,016.8	18,476.6	54,758.5
<b>Sudan</b>	-7,509.9	-5,107.0	-6,413.6	-5,158.8	-6,075.5
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	27,455.5	27,591.0	3,579.1	1,766.2	12,771.2
<b>Oman</b>	14,306.9	14,512.4	36.4	-2,023.1	55.7
<b>Palestine</b>	-3,571.8	-3,554.2	-3,487.1	-3,350.0	-3,382.1
<b>Qatar</b>	75,193.4	66,923.9	29,454.4	7,844.8	22,592.3
<b>Comoros</b>	-236.1	-229.0	-228.0	-219.8	-228.6
<b>Kuwait</b>	88,579.2	75,090.3	20,612.2	12,236.0	21,759.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	-12,764.3	-14,039.2	-11,505.9	-12,813.0	-13,550.0
<b>Libya</b>	3,262.2	-17,912.4	-8,500.4	-3,949.6	1,868.8
<b>Egypt</b>	-27,947.1	-33,580.4	-35,372.3	-38,495.8	-31,876.2
<b>Morocco</b>	-19,864.8	-17,476.3	-12,756.9	-13,744.7	-14,059.6
<b>Mauritania</b>	-1,369.6	-1,584.4	-1,129.1	-815.0	-500.0
<b>Yemen</b>	-5,177.8	-7,566.3	-6,375.4	-3,350.0	-4,380.0
	<b>Net Current Transfers</b>				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>-62,286.4</b>	<b>-60,188.2</b>	<b>-84,890.7</b>	<b>-83,655.6</b>	<b>-75,108.6</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	6,788.9	7,279.1	5,626.7	4,752.6	4,555.7
<b>UAE</b>	-26,426.1	-28,236.9	-39,646.0	-39,101.4	-41,198.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	-2,166.0	-2,364.4	-2,367.3	-2,391.5	-2,466.0
<b>Tunisia</b>	2,249.6	2,304.2	1,813.2	1,797.2	1,700.0
<b>Algeria</b>	2,792.0	3,282.0	2,671.0	2,700.0	3,000.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	20.5	25.0	30.0	35.0	39.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-35,869.3	-38,733.9	-44,706.9	-42,319.4	-39,530.0
<b>Sudan</b>	1,688.0	1,561.5	952.8	932.6	973.5
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	-4,865.3	-3,163.0	542.2	1,005.5	1,183.3
<b>Oman</b>	-9,105.3	-10,301.7	-10,990.9	-10,312.1	-9,815.3
<b>Palestine</b>	1,188.5	1,405.2	1,421.5	1,408.7	1,818.5
<b>Qatar</b>	-14,732.4	-17,514.0	-15,703.6	-16,169.2	-16,166.8
<b>Comoros</b>	176.6	173.2	180.0	190.0	180.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	-19,102.2	-20,681.0	-16,598.9	-17,336.9	-14,665.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,601.1	2,368.3	3,385.4	2,949.0	2,436.0
<b>Libya</b>	-3,252.0	-1,120.9	-839.5	-756.1	-910.4
<b>Egypt</b>	24,160.3	27,657.2	18,161.1	18,627.7	22,560.8
<b>Morocco</b>	8,718.6	9,699.1	7,650.4	8,203.3	8,796.9
<b>Mauritania</b>	145.5	113.7	178.7	229.5	200.0
<b>Yemen</b>	3,702.6	6,058.9	3,349.4	1,900.0	2,200.0

\* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018 and national sources; International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2018.

**Annex Table (9/1) "C" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

( Million US dollars )

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
	<b>Current Account Balance</b>				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>327,212.2</b>	<b>226,451.8</b>	<b>-80,559.6</b>	<b>-80,630.1</b>	<b>30,316.5</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-3,508.7	-3,393.4	-3,410.7	-3,699.2	-4,307.1
<b>UAE</b>	74,050.4	87,539.3	50,163.7	47,115.5	61,058.2
<b>Bahrain</b>	3,605.6	3,155.9	983.8	302.7	408.8
<b>Tunisia</b>	-3,877.1	-4,318.0	-3,873.8	-2,690.5	-3,247.1
<b>Algeria</b>	991.0	-9,435.0	-27,066.0	-26,320.0	-22,300.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	-171.2	-180.0	-235.0	-295.0	-311.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	135,442.4	73,758.1	-56,723.8	-23,842.8	15,228.5
<b>Sudan</b>	-5,821.9	-3,545.5	-5,460.8	-4,226.1	-5,101.9
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	22,590.2	24,428.0	4,121.3	2,771.7	13,954.5
<b>Oman</b>	5,201.6	4,210.7	-10,954.5	-12,335.2	-9,759.6
<b>Palestine</b>	-2,383.3	-2,149.0	-2,065.6	-1,941.3	-1,563.6
<b>Qatar</b>	60,461.0	49,409.9	13,750.8	-8,324.5	6,425.5
<b>Comoros</b>	-59.4	-55.7	-48.0	-29.8	-48.6
<b>Kuwait</b>	69,477.0	54,409.3	4,013.3	-5,100.9	7,093.6
<b>Lebanon</b>	-11,163.2	-11,670.9	-8,120.4	-9,864.0	-11,114.0
<b>Libya</b>	10.2	-19,033.2	-9,339.9	-4,705.8	958.4
<b>Egypt</b>	-3,786.8	-5,923.2	-17,211.2	-19,868.1	-9,315.4
<b>Morocco</b>	-11,146.2	-7,777.3	-5,106.5	-5,541.4	-5,262.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	-1,224.0	-1,470.7	-950.4	-585.5	-300.0
<b>Yemen</b>	-1,475.2	-1,507.4	-3,026.0	-1,450.0	-2,180.0
	<b>Capital &amp; Financial Accounts Balance</b>				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>-235,968.1</b>	<b>-175,923.8</b>	<b>109,713.0</b>	<b>146,839.6</b>	<b>-21,929.3</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	2,759.1	1,529.3	2,743.9	3,350.8	3,388.0
<b>UAE</b>	-40,163.4	-41,715.5	-3,213.1	-19,328.0	-17,527.6
<b>Bahrain</b>	-2,412.0	-2,297.1	967.0	1,550.3	1,177.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	3,077.3	5,120.5	4,272.8	4,200.0	4,167.1
<b>Algeria</b>	-915.0	3,558.0	-471.0	280.0	500.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	341.7	222.3	250.0	260.0	265.0
<b>Saudi Arabia **</b>	-126,197.7	-63,657.2	74,144.4	92,253.1	-9,640.0
<b>Sudan</b>	4,314.6	2,189.5	5,399.1	3,536.3	3,583.4
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	13,344.2	3,594.4	4,972.9	11,291.4	-3,135.7
<b>Oman</b>	6,340.7	-2,150.8	12,007.8	4,197.2	9,053.6
<b>Palestine</b>	2,144.6	1,765.8	2,450.7	1,701.3	1,395.5
<b>Qatar</b>	-52,147.4	-49,176.9	-19,673.1	3,802.2	-25,452.7
<b>Comoros</b>	60.4	45.2	47.0	27.7	45.1
<b>Kuwait</b>	-67,574.9	-53,634.7	-7,456.7	-5,403.3	-21,918.3
<b>Lebanon</b>	8,930.1	12,741.6	11,050.6	9,579.0	8,380.0
<b>Libya</b>	-4,443.3	-421.0	-4,634.9	-935.3	-379.9
<b>Egypt</b>	7,567.2	2,747.3	23,319.5	33,731.5	21,844.8
<b>Morocco</b>	7,536.2	2,375.3	2,500.0	2,600.0	2,200.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	1,483.4	891.3	1,250.3	395.4	325.0
<b>Yemen</b>	-14.0	348.8	-214.3	-250.0	-200.0

\* Preliminary data.

\*\* Saudi Arabia applies the sixth edition manual of the Balance of Payments, and the corresponding data have been modified to be conformed to the fifth edition.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018 and national sources; International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2018.

**Annex Table (9/1) "D" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

( Million US dollars )

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Net Errors &amp; Omissions</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>-49,090.0</b>	<b>-48,723.9</b>	<b>-36,371.4</b>	<b>-100,086.9</b>	<b>9,954.4</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	892.2	1,082.7	666.9	343.3	919.2
<b>UAE</b>	-11,893.0	-3,685.6	969.7	-946.4	-50.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	2.1	773.9	-214.9	-57.4	192.3
<b>Tunisia</b>	126.4	131.8	140.0	121.0	130.0
<b>Algeria</b>	-2,442.0	1,506.0	756.0	-2,100.0	-1,500.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-8,574.3	-9,443.4	-15,296.2	-66,615.5	-4,008.0
<b>Sudan</b>	1,489.7	1,352.6	100.1	671.1	1,505.8
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	-28,114.2	-39,874.5	-22,564.8	-22,732.1	-8,115.8
<b>Oman</b>	743.8	-938.9	-442.1	-1,264.6	-1,066.3
<b>Palestine</b>	238.8	383.2	-385.0	240.2	168.1
<b>Qatar</b>	750.7	1,060.4	419.2	-1,167.3	1,150.5
<b>Comoros</b>	-1.2	9.0	1.8	1.5	1.9
<b>Kuwait</b>	-1,902.2	-774.6	4,135.4	-345.4	14,824.7
<b>Lebanon</b>	2,233.0	-1,070.0	-2,931.0	284.0	2,736.0
<b>Libya</b>	-2,395.3	-2,122.8	2,130.7	-1,206.4	2,069.5
<b>Egypt</b>	-992.6	1,638.2	-4,771.5	-6,252.5	-238.4
<b>Morocco</b>	332.1	661.4	400.0	250.0	525.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	-244.3	122.0	-138.2	139.8	110.0
<b>Yemen</b>	660.3	464.7	652.5	550.0	600.0
<b>Overall Balance of Payments</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>111,244.1</b>	<b>-23,106.2</b>	<b>-168,794.1</b>	<b>-137,529.1</b>	<b>-57,758.7</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	381.4	2,305.6	574.0	580.0	141.3
<b>UAE</b>	21,156.4	9,086.7	15,311.6	-7,076.8	9,924.3
<b>Bahrain</b>	142.6	721.3	-2,656.9	-1,103.5	71.8
<b>Tunisia</b>	-673.5	934.4	539.1	1,630.5	1,050.0
<b>Algeria</b>	-2,366.0	-4,371.0	-26,781.0	-28,140.0	-23,300.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	170.5	42.3	15.0	-35.0	-46.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	69,150.7	6,628.4	-115,935.3	-80,620.8	-39,374.0
<b>Sudan</b>	-17.7	-3.3	38.4	-18.7	-12.8
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	7,820.2	-11,852.1	-13,470.6	-8,669.0	2,703.0
<b>Oman</b>	12,286.1	1,120.9	611.2	-9,402.6	-1,772.3
<b>Palestine</b>	15.5	-20.4	-99.7	-270.6	133.5
<b>Qatar</b>	9,064.3	1,293.4	-5,503.0	-5,689.5	-17,876.6
<b>Comoros</b>	-0.2	-1.5	0.8	-0.6	-1.6
<b>Kuwait</b>	3,374.4	1,274.9	-2,943.5	3,177.9	1,876.4
<b>Lebanon</b>	-1,128.2	-1,407.6	-3,354.3	1,238.0	-2,232.0
<b>Libya</b>	-6,828.4	-21,577.1	-11,844.1	-6,847.4	2,648.0
<b>Egypt</b>	2,787.8	-1,537.7	1,336.8	7,610.9	12,291.0
<b>Morocco</b>	-3,278.0	-4,740.6	-2,206.5	-2,691.4	-2,537.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	15.1	-309.0	161.7	-50.3	135.0
<b>Yemen</b>	-828.9	-693.9	-2,587.8	-1,150.0	-1,580.0

\* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018 and national sources; International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2018.

**Annex Table (9/2): Ratio of Trade Balance of Arab Countries to GDP  
(2013-2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-34.7	-33.4	-27.5	-24.8	-26.7
<b>UAE</b>	36.2	26.9	21.4	19.6	21.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	13.3	11.1	2.7	-2.5	-1.9
<b>Tunisia</b>	-12.8	-14.0	-11.5	-11.3	-13.3
<b>Algeria</b>	4.6	0.2	-10.9	-12.8	-9.7
<b>Djibouti</b>	-32.6	-33.1	-35.6	-39.3	-38.8
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	29.8	24.3	6.8	8.6	14.8
<b>Sudan</b>	-6.4	-4.8	-5.6	-3.9	-3.4
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	16.8	17.0	6.0	5.1	12.9
<b>Oman</b>	31.0	31.7	13.2	9.4	12.1
<b>Palestine</b>	-37.5	-38.0	-33.9	-32.2	-30.6
<b>Qatar</b>	51.3	46.3	29.6	16.6	21.9
<b>Comoros</b>	-34.5	-34.0	-34.2	-28.8	-29.5
<b>Kuwait</b>	51.8	47.7	24.4	17.8	21.4
<b>Lebanon</b>	-33.3	-31.4	-26.5	-26.7	-25.7
<b>Libya</b>	17.6	-30.7	-18.5	-5.7	11.0
<b>Egypt</b>	-7.8	-10.2	-9.9	-11.4	-14.8
<b>Morocco</b>	-22.1	-20.0	-15.6	-18.2	-17.8
<b>Mauritania</b>	-6.6	-13.2	-11.5	-8.4	-9.0
<b>Yemen</b>	-8.1	-12.1	-15.1	-12.1	-21.3

\* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/3): Ratio of Current Account Balance of Arab countries to GDP  
(2013-2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	11.9	8.2	-3.3	-3.4	1.2
<b>Jordan</b>	-10.4	-9.5	-9.1	-9.6	-10.7
<b>UAE</b>	19.0	21.7	14.0	13.5	15.9
<b>Bahrain</b>	11.1	9.5	3.2	0.9	1.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	-8.4	-9.1	-8.9	-6.3	-8.1
<b>Algeria</b>	0.5	-4.4	-16.3	-16.6	-13.1
<b>Djibouti</b>	-11.8	-11.3	-13.6	-16.3	-16.1
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	18.1	9.8	-8.7	-3.7	2.2
<b>Sudan</b>	-9.0	-4.5	-5.6	-3.8	-4.1
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	9.6	10.7	2.4	1.6	7.3
<b>Oman</b>	6.6	5.2	-15.9	-18.5	-13.5
<b>Palestine</b>	-19.1	-16.9	-16.3	-14.5	-10.8
<b>Qatar</b>	30.4	24.0	8.4	-5.5	3.8
<b>Comoros</b>	-9.9	-9.3	-8.1	-5.1	-7.8
<b>Kuwait</b>	39.9	33.4	3.5	-4.6	5.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	-24.3	-24.4	-16.4	-19.4	-21.1
<b>Libya</b>	0.0	-52.6	-31.1	-14.1	2.2
<b>Egypt</b>	-1.3	-1.9	-5.4	-7.4	-4.8
<b>Morocco</b>	-10.4	-7.1	-5.0	-5.4	-4.8
<b>Mauritania</b>	-21.7	-27.4	-19.7	-12.7	-6.7
<b>Yemen</b>	-4.1	-3.8	-9.1	-5.9	-11.6

\* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/4): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries \***  
(2013-2017)

	( Million US dollars )				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 **
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,370,051.6</b>	<b>1,341,517.5</b>	<b>1,167,936.0</b>	<b>1,036,060.5</b>	<b>947,550.3</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	12,219.7	14,258.3	14,290.7	12,978.7	12,313.3
<b>UAE</b>	68,218.4	78,488.0	93,725.4	85,117.7	95,060.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	5,340.7	6,068.9	4,415.7	2,455.0	2,702.7
<b>Tunisia</b>	7,558.8	7,501.9	7,329.2	5,877.7	5,691.1
<b>Algeria</b>	194,712.7	179,617.0	144,677.0	109,315.0	97,614.4
<b>Djibouti</b>	419.1	461.4	476.4	504.0	430.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	725,291.8	731,920.7	615,986.0	535,364.0	445,847.8
<b>Sudan</b>	1,931.0	1,449.2	1,007.4	863.4	901.3
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	77,305.4	65,383.4	50,881.7	42,802.5	45,923.1
<b>Oman</b>	15,950.2	16,323.7	17,543.4	20,261.4	16,088.1
<b>Palestine</b>	685.2	672.4	580.9	312.8	445.8
<b>Qatar</b>	41,065.5	42,230.8	37,310.2	30,793.6	13,769.8
<b>Comoros</b>	164.6	170.2	169.0	168.4	171.4
<b>Kuwait</b>	32,245.1	32,278.0	28,333.8	31,172.8	33,525.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	36,748.0	39,547.1	38,756.1	43,338.0	43,455.2
<b>Libya</b>	112,664.0	86,343.8	71,134.3	65,894.3	74,063.6
<b>Egypt</b>	13,612.4	12,906.0	14,289.0	20,854.3	33,208.3
<b>Morocco</b>	17,445.7	21,362.0	22,742.0	25,412.5	24,857.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	981.8	639.1	822.8	824.4	849.1
<b>Yemen</b>	5,491.4	3,895.7	3,465.0	1,750.0	632.1

\* Excluding gold.

\*\* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018 and International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2018.



**Annex Table (9/5): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries (in Months of Imports)  
(2013-2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	6.2	7.1	8.3	7.4	6.9
<b>UAE</b>	3.6	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.9
<b>Bahrain</b>	3.0	3.7	3.4	2.2	2.0
<b>Tunisia</b>	3.9	3.9	4.6	3.8	3.5
<b>Algeria</b>	42.5	36.1	33.0	26.5	23.2
<b>Djibouti</b>	8.5	8.5	7.6	7.1	5.4
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	56.8	55.4	46.4	50.3	44.8
<b>Sudan</b>	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	18.4	17.4	18.4	26.2	16.7
<b>Oman</b>	6.0	7.0	7.9	11.4	8.0
<b>Palestine</b>	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.8
<b>Qatar</b>	15.7	16.3	15.7	11.6	5.4
<b>Comoros</b>	8.7	9.0	8.9	10.9	10.1
<b>Kuwait</b>	13.2	12.5	11.0	12.1	12.0
<b>Lebanon</b>	21.5	24.2	27.2	29.6	29.5
<b>Libya</b>	39.7	34.1	52.0	91.2	94.1
<b>Egypt</b>	3.3	2.7	3.4	4.9	7.6
<b>Morocco</b>	4.6	5.6	7.2	7.3	6.6
<b>Mauritania</b>	3.9	2.9	5.1	5.6	5.1
<b>Yemen</b>	6.0	3.7	6.5	5.7	1.6

\* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/6): Outstanding External Public Debt of Borrowing Arab Countries  
(2013-2017)**

	( Million US dollars )				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>200,731.5</b>	<b>200,762.1</b>	<b>207,146.2</b>	<b>233,261.0</b>	<b>256,715.8</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	10,189.5	11,310.0	13,226.1	14,505.6	14,806.1
<b>Tunisia</b>	26,184.0	29,044.0	28,349.0	29,204.0	28,047.5
<b>Algeria</b>	3,397.0	3,735.0	2,046.0	3,849.0	3,407.3
<b>Djibouti</b>	705.3	885.1	1,217.0	1,621.0	1,814.0
<b>Sudan</b>	44,379.0	43,660.0	43,884.0	45,395.8	47,331.0
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Oman</b>	3,865.0	3,926.2	3,298.5	4,020.0	4,317.3
<b>Comoros</b>	100.0	120.4	132.7	140.0	157.8
<b>Lebanon</b>	25,842.0	25,331.0	26,799.0	27,810.0	30,077.0
<b>Egypt</b>	45,752.2	41,324.1	47,792.3	67,322.6	82,884.5
<b>Morocco</b>	28,801.0	30,752.0	30,385.0	31,852.0	34,299.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	4,270.4	3,406.1	3,132.1	2,300.0	3,198.2
<b>Yemen</b>	7,246.1	7,268.2	6,884.5	5,241.0	6,376.1

\* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/7): External Public Debt Service of Borrowing Arab countries  
(2013-2017)**

(Million US dollars )

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>13,496.4</b>	<b>16,406.5</b>	<b>16,731.7</b>	<b>18,957.0</b>	<b>29,280.1</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	843.5	1,276.6	2,059.9	2,252.8	2,309.7
<b>Tunisia</b>	2,057.0	1,757.0	1,661.0	1,943.0	1,851.1
<b>Algeria</b>	520.0	273.0	471.2	281.3	249.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	44.5	51.6	73.1	97.3	108.8
<b>Sudan</b>	199.0	118.0	450.0	83.0	155.5
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Oman</b>	567.0	505.7	454.4	386.2	414.5
<b>Comoros</b>	4.7	3.0	11.8	12.4	5.2
<b>Lebanon</b>	3,159.0	3,951.0	3,952.0	4,353.0	4,812.0
<b>Egypt</b>	3,075.5	5,712.3	4,628.8	5,658.2	12,194.9
<b>Morocco</b>	2,601.1	2,302.6	2,529.0	3,459.1	6,646.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	157.1	92.8	84.6	159.6	207.4
<b>Yemen</b>	268.0	362.9	356.0	271.0	325.2

\* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/8): Ratio of Outstanding External Public Debt to GDP  
(2013-2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	21.9	20.7	22.5	26.7	31.0
<b>Jordan</b>	30.3	31.5	35.2	37.5	36.9
<b>Tunisia</b>	56.6	61.3	65.1	68.7	70.2
<b>Algeria</b>	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	48.5	55.7	70.5	89.8	94.0
<b>Sudan</b>	69.2	55.7	45.2	42.0	38.3
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Oman</b>	4.9	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.0
<b>Comoros</b>	16.7	20.1	22.5	24.2	25.4
<b>Lebanon</b>	56.2	53.0	54.2	54.6	57.0
<b>Egypt</b>	15.0	12.4	14.2	28.7	36.1
<b>Morocco</b>	26.9	27.9	30.0	30.8	31.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	75.7	63.4	64.8	49.7	71.8
<b>Yemen</b>	20.2	18.4	20.8	21.2	34.0

\* 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  
(2013-2017)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	4.7	5.8	7.8	9.6	13.7
<b>Jordan</b>	6.4	8.8	15.8	18.4	17.6
<b>Tunisia</b>	9.3	8.1	9.5	11.1	10.7
<b>Algeria</b>	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
<b>Djibouti</b>	9.4	10.2	14.7	20.2	20.7
<b>Sudan</b>	4.2	2.6	14.2	2.7	3.8
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Oman **</b>	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>Comoros</b>	3.5	2.5	11.1	10.9	4.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	16.9	20.6	21.3	23.6	26.4
<b>Egypt</b>	6.9	12.1	12.3	16.8	28.5
<b>Morocco</b>	7.8	6.3	6.9	8.9	15.5
<b>Mauritania</b>	5.5	3.4	4.9	9.3	11.5
<b>Yemen ***</b>	2.7	3.2	10.2	17.2	40.6

\* Preliminary data.

\*\* Ratio of external debt services of the government

\*\*\* Exports of goods & services not available in Yemen for years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

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

**Annex Table (9/10) : Summary Features of Exchange Rate Arrangements  
in The Arab Countries, 2017**

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen
<b>A. Current Arrangements of Exchange Rates</b>																			
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) <sup>(1)</sup>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Acceptance of Article IV <sup>(2)</sup>	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 2018 and the International Monetary Fund, Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions 2018.

**Annex Table (9/11) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:  
National Currency Units per U.S. Dollar (period average)  
(2013-2017)**

Country	National Currency	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2017	Average Annual Change (%) 2013-2017
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	1.6253	1.7001	1.9623	2.1480	2.4194	12.63	10.46
Algeria	Dinar	79.3684	80.5790	100.4641	109.4431	110.9730	1.40	8.74
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	4.7540	5.7258	6.0107	6.2117	6.6834	7.59	8.89
Syria <sup>(1)</sup>	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,166.0000	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	370.5300	370.8100	363.0000	444.7561	436.5709	-1.84	4.19
Kuwait	Dinar	0.2837	0.2845	0.3010	0.3021	0.3033	0.40	1.69
Lebanon	Pound	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	0.00	0.00
Libya	Dinar	1.2716	1.2724	1.3796	1.3904	1.3938	0.25	2.32
Egypt	Pound	6.8650	7.0740	7.6220	10.0254	17.7825	77.37	26.86
Morocco	Dirham	8.4055	8.4063	9.7350	9.8075	9.6920	-1.18	3.62
Mauritania	Ouguiy	30.0700	30.2700	32.4700	35.2371	35.7944	1.58	4.45
Yemen	Riyal	214.8900	214.8900	227.7014	238.0000	308.0000	29.41	9.42

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 2018 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)  
(2013-2017)**

Country	National Currency	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2017	Average Annual Change (%) 2013-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>
Jordan	Dinar	0.9419	0.9354	0.7870	0.7843	0.7990	1.87	-4.03
UAE	Dirham	4.8849	4.8498	4.0777	4.0653	4.1385	1.80	-4.06
Bahrain	Dinar	0.5014	0.4979	0.4187	0.4173	0.4237	1.54	-4.12
Tunisia	Dinar	2.1595	2.2531	2.1779	2.3739	2.7264	14.85	6.00
Algeria	Dinar	105.7362	106.8079	111.3747	121.1474	125.0545	3.23	4.28
Djibouti	Franc	236.4714	234.4619	196.8580	196.7863	200.2722	1.77	-4.07
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	4.9877	4.9543	4.1642	4.1513	4.2258	1.80	-4.06
Sudan	Pound	6.2067	7.8240	7.2514	7.1989	7.5314	4.62	4.96
Syria	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,549.2817	1,547.1482	1,329.0991	1,316.6429	1,313.9547	-0.20	-4.04
Oman	Riyal	0.5120	0.5085	0.4275	0.4261	0.4333	1.69	-4.09
Qatar	Riyal	4.8422	4.8100	4.0420	4.0302	4.1019	1.78	-4.06
Comoros	Franc	491.9678	491.9678	491.9678	491.9678	491.9678	0.00	0.00
Kuwait	Dinar	0.3767	0.3784	0.3341	0.3344	0.3422	2.33	-2.37
Lebanon	Pound	2,005.9097	1,993.8040	1,675.3192	1,673.8135	1,698.7879	1.49	-4.07
Libya	Dinar	1.6790	1.6579	1.5197	1.5214	1.5707	3.24	-1.65
Egypt	Pound	9.1775	9.3649	8.5605	11.0705	20.0390	81.01	21.56
Morocco	Dirham	11.1811	11.1511	10.8316	10.8499	10.9218	0.66	-0.58
Mauritania	Ouguiy	39.9227	40.1635	36.0083	38.9776	40.3364	3.49	0.26
Yemen	Riyal	286.0420	283.9374	238.7348	266.4981	242.1576	-9.13	-4.08

<sup>(1)</sup> 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)  
(2013-2017)**

Country	National Currency	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2017	Average Annual Change (%) 2013-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Jordan</b>	Dinar	1.0790	1.0785	0.9943	0.9869	0.9844	-0.25	-2.27
<b>UAE</b>	Dirham	5.5812	5.5787	5.1430	5.1046	5.0920	-0.25	-2.27
<b>Bahrain</b>	Dinar	0.5714	0.5712	0.5265	0.5226	0.5213	-0.25	-2.27
<b>Tunisia</b>	Dinar	2.4690	2.5788	2.7383	2.9857	3.3546	12.36	7.96
<b>Algeria</b>	Dinar	120.6180	122.4030	140.8790	152.1220	153.8670	1.15	6.28
<b>Djibouti</b>	Franc	270.0870	269.9650	248.6510	247.0245	246.4134	-0.25	-2.27
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Riyal	5.6990	5.6964	5.2515	5.2124	5.1995	-0.25	-2.27
<b>Sudan</b>	Pound	7.3132	8.7145	8.4307	8.6341	9.2667	7.33	6.10
<b>Syria</b>	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	Dinar	1772.0000	1771.2000	1633.2300	1642.9378	1641.6467	-0.08	-1.89
<b>Oman</b>	Riyal	0.5843	0.5841	0.5385	0.5344	0.5331	-0.25	-2.27
<b>Qatar</b>	Riyal	5.5318	5.5293	5.0974	5.0595	5.0470	-0.25	-2.27
<b>Comoros</b>	Franc	563.1050	563.2780	620.6290	618.1951	605.3169	-2.08	1.82
<b>Kuwait</b>	Dinar	0.4310	0.4323	0.4210	0.4200	0.4206	0.15	-0.61
<b>Lebanon</b>	Pound	2290.9900	2289.9600	2109.1600	2095.3712	2090.1878	-0.25	-2.27
<b>Libya</b>	Dinar	1.9325	1.9328	1.9324	1.9326	1.9326	0.00	0.00
<b>Egypt</b>	Pound	10.4410	10.7512	10.7610	13.9349	24.6559	76.94	23.96
<b>Morocco</b>	Dirham	12.7741	12.7696	13.6614	13.6320	13.4382	-1.42	1.28
<b>Mauritania</b>	Ouguiy	45.6900	45.9850	45.4253	48.9783	49.6299	1.33	2.09
<b>Yemen</b>	Riyal	326.5740	326.4270	300.6560	298.6894	297.9506	-0.25	-2.27

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 2018 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/14) : Change in Real Effective Exchange Rate of the Arab Countries\*  
(2013-2017)**

Country	(Percent)									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average Annual Change (%)				
						2000-2005	2013-2017			
<b>Jordan</b>	2.5	2.6	7.7	-0.6	2.6	-1.0	3.0			
<b>UAE</b>	0.3	3.2	12.2	2.0	-0.2	0.0	3.5			
<b>Bahrain</b>	2.7	2.4	10.7	2.7	0.5	1.0	3.8			
<b>Tunisia</b>	-1.9	-0.2	5.2	-4.7	-8.0	2.0	-1.9			
<b>Algeria</b>	-1.5	2.0	-4.2	-1.7	2.0	3.0	-0.7			
<b>Djibouti</b>	0.3	0.5	4.7	0.6	-2.0	4.0	0.8			
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	2.8	3.0	12.6	3.9	-1.0	5.0	4.3			
<b>Sudan</b>	-1.6	11.9	19.1	15.7	23.5	6.0	13.7			
<b>Syria</b>	10.8	-9.7	-16.1	4.0	4.4	7.0	-1.3			
<b>Oman</b>	2.6	0.9	7.2	0.1	0.7	8.0	2.3			
<b>Qatar</b>	2.5	2.2	11.0	2.6	-1.2	9.0	3.4			
<b>Kuwait</b>	0.7	1.8	4.7	2.4	-0.3	10.0	1.9			
<b>Lebanon</b>	0.3	3.5	10.7	-0.7	3.2	11.0	3.4			
<b>Libya</b>	-0.1	-1.8	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	12.0	-0.5			
<b>Egypt</b>	-5.5	7.5	14.4	-7.1	-32.7	13.0	-4.7			
<b>Morocco</b>	1.8	0.0	0.4	2.0	-0.5	14.0	0.7			
<b>Mauritania</b>	1.3	2.9	7.8	-5.8	-2.1	15.0	0.8			
<b>Yemen</b>	9.5	7.1	...	...	...	16.0	8.3			

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 (10/1): Evolution of Peak Load in the Arab Countries \***  
**( 2005, 2010, 2015-2017, 2020, 2025, 2030)**

COUNTRY	YEAR										(MW)
	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2020 **	2025 **	2030 **			
Jordan	1,751	2,670	3,070	3,250	3,320	3,943	4,776	5,754			
U.A.E.	10,907	16,980	21,768	23,163	24,375	28,217	34,330	40,774			
Bahrain	1,725	2,708	3,041	3,418	3,572	4,018	4,772	5,532			
Tunisia	2,172	3,010	3,299	3,500	4,025	4,398	5,076	6,230			
Algeria	5,921	7,718	11,877	12,839	14,182	16,417	20,459	24,892			
Comoros	15	18	22	23	24	25	27	30			
Djibouti	54	63	99	106	113	135	172	209			
Saudi Arabia	29,913	45,661	58,900	60,828	59,131	72,438	92,451	107,176			
Sudan	685	1,314	2,560	2,787	2,972	3,343	3,971	4,716			
Syria	6,008	7,843	6,240	5,327	5,307	5,468	5,747	6,662			
Iraq	7,000	7,920	13,643	14,355	15,625	18,088	22,541	27,424			
Oman	2,813	4,020	5,310	5,920	6,304	7,508	9,813	12,524			
Palestine	630	820	1,315	1,340	1,380	1,508	1,748	1,930			
Qatar	2,735	5,090	6,480	7,435	7,855	9,355	12,227	14,605			
Kuwait	8,400	10,890	12,687	13,390	13,800	15,523	18,437	21,373			
Lebanon	2,022	2,510	2,797	3,400	3,500	3,825	4,327	4,896			
Libya	3,857	4,759	6,835	7,017	7,383	7,607	7,995	9,268			
Egypt	15,678	22,750	28,060	29,200	29,400	34,523	44,061	56,234			
Morocco	3,520	4,790	5,860	6,050	6,180	7,725	11,278	15,789			
Mauritania	85	106	143	152	161	210	268	330			
Yemen	740	1,137	1,312	1,358	1,312	1,392	1,537	1,782			
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,631</b>	<b>152,777</b>	<b>195,318</b>	<b>204,858</b>	<b>209,921</b>	<b>245,667</b>	<b>306,012</b>	<b>368,129</b>			

\* There is no data on the Somali network  
 \*\* Forecast .

Sources : Arab Union for Electricity, Statistical Bulletin 2005, 2010, 2015, 2016, 2017.

## Annex (10/2): Evolution of Electrical Energy Generated in the Arab Countries (2005, 2010, 2015-2017, 2020, 2025, 2030)

COUNTRY	YEAR										(GWH)
	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2020 *	2025 *	2030 *			
Jordan	10,636	14,777	18,258	19,171	20,054	23,595	29,140	33,984			
U.A.E.	60,698	88,184	121,881	127,366	129,597	161,501	191,813	222,364			
Bahrain	8,867	13,230	16,428	17,085	17,785	21,874	25,980	30,118			
Tunisia	11,700	14,821	17,509	18,209	19,083	23,217	27,933	34,105			
Algeria	33,528	45,173	63,382	66,234	70,898	88,352	110,102	130,767			
Comoros	95	102	115	118	120	132	143	154			
Djibouti	298	349	478	501	524	701	895	1,089			
Saudi Arabia	176,124	239,892	328,670	345,104	266,936	72,438	92,451	107,176			
Sudan	4,125	7,498	13,874	14,429	15,542	18,909	22,458	26,673			
Syria	34,935	46,413	18,861	19,050	21,613	22,715	23,874	27,677			
Iraq	34,000	48,906	94,856	99,599	85,594	102,242	129,424	149,630			
Oman	13,230	18,535	26,758	28,096	30,567	39,012	48,616	57,741			
Palestine	0	0	151	156	156	200	250	300			
Qatar	16,114	26,362	40,680	42,307	45,555	55,425	65,827	76,312			
Kuwait	39,500	57,029	67,076	70,094	72,787	88,706	107,924	126,070			
Lebanon	10,125	11,211	11,598	11,975	14,263	106,358	125,070	141,505			
Libya	19,000	32,559	36,069	36,430	36,797	38,674	40,647	47,121			
Egypt	101,299	138,782	176,567	186,278	189,550	247,734	316,179	403,533			
Morocco	19,158	22,681	29,115	30,716	31,631	41,340	54,030	68,958			
Mauritania	470	626	803	840	889	1,156	1,540	1,895			
Yemen	4,774	6,400	5,241	5,346	5,346	5,902	6,517	7,555			
<b>Total</b>	<b>598,676</b>	<b>833,530</b>	<b>1,088,371</b>	<b>1,139,104</b>	<b>1,075,287</b>	<b>1,160,186</b>	<b>1,420,813</b>	<b>1,694,726</b>			

\* Forecast.

Sources : Arab Union for Electricity, Statistical Bulletin 2005, 2010, 2015, 2016, 2017.

**Annex (10/3): Evolution of Installed Capacity in the Arab Countries  
(2005, 2010, 2015-2017)**

(MW)

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>YEAR</b>				
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Jordan	1,931	3,243	4,275	4,415	4,415
U.A.E.	15,710	23,238	28,761	28,761	28,761
Bahrain	1,849	3,167	3,921	3,921	3,927
Tunisia	3,234	3,571	4,249	5,202	5,202
Algeria	7,492	11,332	17,239	19,006	19,474
Comoros	8	10	14	15	18
Djibouti	98	118	118	118	118
Saudi Arabia	32,301	49,138	69,156	74,709	80,702
Sudan	1,213	2,509	3,152	3,302	3,567
Syria	7,059	8,200	10,050	10,050	10,050
Iraq	12,015	15,006	21,111	25,177	26,096
Oman	3,166	4,006	6,500	6,898	7,236
Palestine	0	140	152	152	152
Qatar	2,829	7,801	8,561	8,561	10,171
Kuwait	10,229	13,383	17,819	18,870	18,870
Lebanon	2,312	2,313	3,046	3,046	3,046
Libya	5,125	8,349	10,224	10,224	10,224
Egypt	18,827	24,726	35,220	39,103	45,269
Morocco	5,237	6,320	8,159	8,262	8,820
Mauritania	99	99	257	347	331
Yemen	641	1,232	1,519	1,519	1,519
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,375</b>	<b>187,901</b>	<b>253,503</b>	<b>271,658</b>	<b>287,968</b>

Sources : Arab Union for Electricity, Statistical Bulletin 2005, 2010, 2015, 2016, 2017.

### Annex (10/4): Distribution of Installed Capacity by Type of Generation (2017)

Country	Thermal power station	Renewable Energy Power Plants				Total Installed Capacity
		Hydroelectric	Solar	Wind	Total	
Jordan	3,809	12	396	198	606	4,415
U.A.E.	28,448	0	313	0	313	28,761
Bahrain	3,921	0	5	1	6	3,927
Tunisia	4,854	62	46	240	348	5,202
Algeria	18,892	228	344	10	582	19,474
Comoros	18	0	0	0	0	18
Djibouti	118	0	0	0	0	118
Saudi Arabia	80,701	0	1	0	1	80,702
Sudan	1,814	1,753	0	0	1,753	3,567
Syria	8,556	1,494	0	0	1,494	10,050
Iraq	23,583	2,513	0	0	2,513	26,096
Oman	7,236	0	0	0	0	7,236
Palestine	140	0	12	0	12	152
Qatar	10,156	0	15	0	15	10,171
Kuwait	18,800	0	60	10	70	18,870
Lebanon	2,766	280	0	0	280	3,046
Libya	10,224	0	0	0	0	10,224
Egypt	41,582	2,800	140	747	3,687	45,269
Morocco	5,371	1,770	661	1,018	3,449	8,820
Mauritania	236	0	65	30	95	331
Yemen	1,519	0	0	0	0	1,519
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,744</b>	<b>10,912</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>15,224</b>	<b>287,968</b>
	<b>94.7%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Sources : Arab Union for Electricity, Statistical Bulletin 2005, 2010, 2015, 2016, 2017.

**Annex (10/5): Generation Capacities using Renewable Energies Expected to be Present  
on the Electrical Networks of the Arab Countries, and their Percent of Total Generation Capacity  
(2030)**

Country	Renewable Energy Power Plants					Thermal Power Station	Total	Percentage of Generation Capacities from Renewable Power Plants to Total Installed Capacity (%)
	(MW)							
	Hydro	Solar	Wind	Others	Total			
Jordan	12	1,203	715	0	1,930	4,680	6,610	29.2
U.A.E.	0	6,500	0	0	6,500	38,759	45,259	14.4
Bahrain	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	5,362	6,362	15.7
Tunisia	62	986	1,550	0	2,598	4,380	6,978	37.2
Algeria	228	4,394	10	0	4,632	23,994	28,626	16.2
Comoros	0	2	0	0	2	33	35	5.7
Djibouti	0	20	20	15	55	145	200	27.5
Saudi Arabia	0	9,501	700	0	10,201	113,519	123,720	8.2
Sudan	1,814	500	500	0	2,814	2,753	5,567	50.5
Syria	1,494	0	0	0	1,494	6,034	7,528	19.8
Iraq	2,513	0	700	0	2,213	27,227	30,440	10.6
Oman	0	2,000	600	0	2,600	11,176	13,776	18.9
Palestine	0	50	0	0	50	450	500	10.0
Qatar	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	15,796	16,796	6.0
Kuwait	0	3,600	0	0	3,600	20,551	24,151	14.9
Lebanon	280	0	200	0	480	4,906	5,386	8.9
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0.0
Egypt	2,832	8,000	14,300	0	25,132	55,472	80,604	31.2
Morocco	2,900	4,800	5,000	0	12,700	11,700	24,400	52.0
Mauritania	0	65	130	0	195	236	431	45.2
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	1,960	1,960	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,135</b>	<b>43,621</b>	<b>24,425</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79,196</b>	<b>359,133</b>	<b>439,329</b>	<b>18.3</b>

Sources: National Data and Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development Estimates.

**Annex Table (11/1) : Arab Official Development Assistance (net disbursements)  
(1970- 2017)**

(Million US dollars)

	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016**	2017***	1970-2017	Percentage Change (%) (2016-2017)	Country Share (%) (1970-2017)
<b>All Arab Countries</b>	7,696	31,870	32,741	15,515	13,560	6,820	15,170	19,797	4,914	7,783	3,916	14,108	18,797	10,896	26,265	11,879	241,726	-54.8	100.0
<b>GCC Countries</b>	6,611	29,130	30,450	14,831	13,321	6,820	15,170	19,797	4,914	7,783	3,916	14,108	18,797	10,896	26,265	11,879	234,687	-54.8	97.1
United Arab Emirates	923	4,857	2,768	272	1,957	482	804	929	47	152	241	481	1,951	641	776	3,379	20,660	335.6	8.5
Saudi Arabia *	4,013	18,515	21,503	12,253	8,829	4,368	12,339	15,134	4,009	5,752	2,494	6,528	14,285	8,258	11,689	7,999	157,969	-31.6	65.4
Oman	...	...	6	198	189	77	117	103	32	48	16	29	60	20	31	33	961	8.1	0.4
Qatar	279	1,076	692	28	44	187	408	1,441	309	918	460	6,311	584	460	425	467	14,089	9.9	5.8
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	13,344	...	41,009	...	17.0
<b>Other Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>239</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>7,039</b>	...	<b>2.9</b>
Algeria	73	449	354	262	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>1,183</b>	...	<b>0.5</b>
Iraq	453	1,577	1,091	-76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>3,421</b>	...	<b>1.3</b>
Libya	559	714	846	498	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>2,735</b>	...	<b>1.1</b>

... Unavailable

\* Data for the years (1990-2017) are from the Saudi Ministry of Finance, they represent total development aid.

\*\* Actual data except for Qatar

\*\*\* Actual data except for Qatar and Oman

Source : 1) National Data.

2) Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018, 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, 2010-2017)**

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>GCC Countries *</b>	2.50	4.00	0.60	0.79	0.28	0.44	0.55	0.25	0.88	1.15	0.79	1.94	0.90
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	0.50	2.70	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.48	0.18	0.22	0.87
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	2.90	4.20	0.50	1.32	0.33	0.75	0.84	0.33	0.86	1.85	1.23	1.77	1.14
<b>Kuwait</b>	3.00	5.00	1.60	0.51	0.52	0.42	0.56	0.38	0.40	1.08	1.19	10.75	...

... Unavailable

\* Includes United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Oman.

Source: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

**Annex Table (11/3) : Total Commitments of National and Regional Arab Development Institutions\* by Region  
(2017)**

	Islamic Development Fund	Abu Dhabi Fund	OPEC Fund	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Qatar Fund	Total	Region's Share (%)
<b>Total Assistance</b>	10,234.0	694.1	1,013.1	4,217.2	1,538.4	672.9	352.0	477.4	3.4	493.3	19,695.8	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	52.0	3.5	5.1	21.4	7.8	3.4	1.8	2.4	0.02	2.5	100.0	
Arab Countries	2,636.7	426.2	181.4	2,636.4	1,538.4	327.9	352.0	-	2.9	410.7	8,512.6	43.2
African Countries	2,112.7	50.0	298.1	233.7	-	233.1	-	477.4	0.2	53.9	3,459.1	17.6
Asian Countries	5,113.9	55.5	317.9	1,290.4	-	95.6	-	-	0.2	15.7	6,889.2	35.0
Latin American Countries	40.9	155.0	194.0	26.7	-	14.6	-	-	-	11.0	442.2	2.2
Other Countries	0.01	7.4	-	30.0	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.2	38.3	0.2
Institutions and Organizations	329.8	-	21.7	-	-	1.0	-	-	0.1	1.8	354.4	1.8

\* 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\*  
(2017)**

(Million US dollars)

	Transport and Communications	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors **	Total	Sector Share (%)
<b>Total Assistance</b>	3,526.4	6,048.5	828.9	1,461.5	373.9	7,456.6	19,695.8	100.0
Sector Share (%)	17.9	30.7	4.2	7.4	1.9	37.9	100.0	
Arab Countries	1,852.2	2,997.1	661.6	39.1	322.9	2,639.7	8,512.6	43.2
African Countries	540.3	747.2	140.8	718.9	10.0	1,301.9	3,459.1	17.6
Asian Countries	1,038.5	2,185.5	26.4	642.4	41.0	2,955.5	6,889.3	35.0
Latin American Countries	64.1	112.3	-	61.0	-	204.6	442.0	2.2
Other Countries	30.7	6.3	-	0.0	-	1.3	38.3	0.2
Institutions and Organizations	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	353.6	354.5	1.8

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

**Annex Table (11/5) : Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region \***  
as at 31/12/2017

	Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OPEC	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Qatar Fund **	Total	Region's Share (%)
<b>Total Assistance</b>	86,716	8,123	16,082	21,944	33,109	22,572	9,790	5,223	27	493	204,077	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	42.5	4.0	7.9	10.8	16.2	11.1	4.8	2.5	***	0.2	100	
Arab Countries	31,857.2	4,550.3	3,059.4	12,587.3	33,108.7	12,610.3	9,789.7	9.6	8.8	410.7	107,992	52.9
African Countries	15,391.3	680.2	5,657.5	3,035.0	-	4,109.1	-	5,212.9	0.3	53.9	34,140	16.7
Asian Countries	37,677.8	818.4	4,493.7	5,824.4	-	4,753.8	-	-	0.5	15.7	53,584	26.3
Latin American Countries	261.7	200.0	2,428.6	208.5	-	645.7	-	-	-	11.0	3,756	1.8
Other Countries	736.4	1,817.3	357.0	288.3	-	448.3	-	-	-	0.2	3,648	1.8
Institutions and Organizations	791.4	56.3	85.9	-	-	4.4	-	0.8	17.3	1.8	958	0.5

\* 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.

\*\* Figures cover only operations starting 2017.

\*\*\* less than 1 percent.

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

**Annex Table (11/6) : Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region \***  
as at 31/12/2017

	(Millions US dollars)									
	Transport and Communication	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors **	Total	Sectors' Share (%)		
<b>Total Assistance</b>	43,156	60,293	16,478	21,416	12,691	50,043	204,077	100		
Share by Sector (%)	21.1	29.5	8.1	10.5	6.2	24.5	100			
Arab Countries	20,527.7	34,675.1	10,419.3	9,857.2	8,243.8	24,268.8	107,992	52.9		
African Countries	11,775.7	5,031.3	2,625.5	5,686.5	678.4	8,343.1	34,140	16.7		
Asian Countries	8,673.8	19,861.0	2,705.0	5,343.7	3,713.6	13,287.2	53,584	26.3		
Latin American Countries	1,016.2	620.9	594.6	298.4	30.0	1,195.3	3,756	1.8		
Other Countries	1,161.4	84.6	133.4	223.4	25.6	2,019.2	3,648	1.8		
Institutions and Organizations	1.2	20.3	0.3	6.5	-	929.6	958	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:** Coordination Group Secretariat of Arab Development Institutions at the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

**Annex Table (11/7) : Official Development Assistance Received by Arab Countries  
from All Sources (net disbursements)  
(1990-2016)**

	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Percent Distribution (%) 2016	Percent Change (%) 2015-2016	Total 1990-2016	Percent Distribution (%) 1990-2016
<b>Total Developing Countries</b>	<b>299,100</b>	<b>269,025</b>	<b>312,268</b>	<b>579,425</b>	<b>131,574</b>	<b>141,810</b>	<b>133,752</b>	<b>151,138</b>	<b>161,730</b>	<b>152,740</b>	<b>157,011</b>		<b>2.8</b>	<b>2,489,572</b>	
Arab Countries' Share (%)	15.0	10.7	11.8	17.8	9.4	9.6	11.3	14.9	13.8	13.3	17.2			13.9	
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>44,856</b>	<b>28,892</b>	<b>36,968</b>	<b>102,964</b>	<b>12,318</b>	<b>13,655</b>	<b>15,120</b>	<b>22,498</b>	<b>22,270</b>	<b>20,309</b>	<b>26,956</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>346,806</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Jordan	2,165	2,349	3,387	3,358	955	974	1,158	1,400	2,697	2,152	2,739	10.2	27.3	23,333	6.73
United Arab Emirates	-26	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	20	0.01
Bahrain	386	274	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	979	0.28
Tunisia	1,474	792	1,514	1,993	550	925	1,022	715	923	475	627	2.3	32.2	11,010	3.17
Algeria	1,777	1,426	1,302	1,623	201	193	147	203	161	87	157	0.6	79.9	7,279	2.10
Djibouti	679	444	350	609	132	141	148	149	166	170	185	0.7	9.2	3,174	0.92
Saudi Arabia	195	105	93	-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	312	0.09
Sudan	3,125	1,050	2,354	10,909	2,026	1,742	1,369	1,507	875	900	810	3.0	-9.9	26,668	7.69
Syria	2,267	1,147	611	545	131	336	1,672	3,638	4,174	4,890	8,868	32.9	81.4	28,276	8.15
Somalia	2,761	553	815	2,455	506	1,099	990	1,055	1,109	1,253	1,169	4.3	-6.7	13,765	3.97
Iraq	1,197	1,087	7,226	52,815	2,178	1,915	1,301	1,542	1,369	1,483	2,287	8.5	54.2	74,399	21.45
Oman	262	270	180	491	-22	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	1,181	0.34
Palestine	723	2,775	5,210	9,490	2,513	2,435	2,006	2,602	2,488	1,871	2,402	8.9	28.4	34,516	9.95
Qatar	10	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	29	0.01
Comoros	249	165	129	192	70	55	102	81	75	66	54	0.2	-18.4	1,237	0.36
Kuwait	20	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	58	0.02
Lebanon	894	1,103	1,383	3,690	445	476	712	622	821	975	1,139	4.2	16.8	12,258	3.53
Libya	62	21	15	196	8	641	87	129	210	157	179	0.7	14.1	1,707	0.49
Egypt	19,158	9,735	6,314	5,772	599	424	1,814	5,513	3,538	2,499	2,130	7.9	-14.8	57,496	16.58
Morocco	4,774	2,818	2,668	5,513	986	1,440	1,471	2,009	2,240	1,481	1,992	7.4	34.5	27,392	7.90
Mauritania	1,257	1,124	1,261	1,586	374	382	410	295	261	318	291	1.1	-8.5	7,557	2.18
Yemen	1,446	1,601	1,790	1,807	667	478	712	1,040	1,163	1,531	1,926	7.1	25.8	14,161	4.08

... Unavailable

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

## Annex (12/1): Number of electricity subscribers by sector (2017)

Country	Household	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Jordan	1,877	237	20	22	2,156
U.A.E.	1,351	507	17	82	1,957
Bahrain	302	117	1	1	421
Tunisia	3,369	364	40	161	3,934
Algeria	7,727	861	218	379	9,185
Saudi Arabia	7,089	1,576	11	374	9,050
Sudan	2,219	236	2	72	2,529
Syria	4,176	1,202	52	878	6,308
Iraq	3,024	523	17	518	4,082
Oman	725	35	1	45	805
Palestine	391	92	4	3	490
Qatar	254	79	0.42	24	358
Kuwait	447	50	2	22	521
Lebanon	1,426	20	1	13	1,460
Libya	927	142	33	139	1,241
Egypt	28,981	3,734	140	803	33,658
Morocco	5,186	491	43	131	5,851
Yemen	1,732	243	2	37	2,014
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,203</b>	<b>10,509</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>3,704</b>	<b>86,020</b>

(Thousand)

Source: Arab Union of Electricity, statistical publications 2017.

## Annex (12/2): Detailed program of the phases of the Joint Arab Market for Electricity in terms of infrastructure and the corresponding institutional framework

Development phase	Expansion of infrastructure and electricity trade	Institutional structure, legal framework, and decision-making methods
<b>Phase I:</b> A transitional market focused on identifying and expanding trade opportunities	The operators of the energy transmission system/ market facilitators identify trade opportunities based on international fuel prices.	The formation of a secretariat.
	Increase the expected trade volume between the GCC countries, the G8 countries and the Maghreb countries.	Formation of a joint Arab consultative and regulatory committee.
	The execution of trading, according to bilateral contracts directly between the facilitators, is concluded between neighboring and non-neighboring countries.	Establishment of a joint Arab committee comprising Arab institutions for the operation of energy transmission systems.
	Some countries provide transport / traffic service.	Establishment of an institution to operate energy transmission systems / market facilitator for each sub-region <sup>(1)</sup> .
	Implement infrastructure through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expanding power generation to meet national needs and exports.</li> <li>- Exploitation of electricity generation to meet the different seasonal and daily demands beyond the limits of local markets.</li> <li>- Expansion of cross-border interconnection for wholesale trade in electricity (for example, between Iraq and Syria, Jordan and Egypt, Egypt and Libya, Libya and Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco).</li> <li>- Modernizing national transport networks.</li> <li>- Additional international links between Egypt-Saudi Arabia, Egypt-Sudan, Mauritania-Morocco, and Saudi Arabia-Yemen.</li> </ul>	Develop and sign the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Memorandum of Understanding and General Agreement for the integration of the Joint Arab Market for Electricity.</li> <li>- General Agreement of the Joint Arab Market for Electricity.</li> <li>- Unified Arab network codes.</li> <li>- Coordinate the technical basics and reliability of the network.</li> <li>- Expanding the Joint Arab Electricity Database to include comprehensive and up-to-date information on each country's expansion plans, investment programs and organizational changes.</li> <li>- Prepare the terminologies of energy transmission and raise an auction of cross-border energy transmission capacity.</li> </ul>
<b>Phase II:</b> Expansion of the Transitional Regional Market with a focus on the separation of the operators of energy transmission systems and the introduction of wholesale competition	- Provide the element of competition to major consumers directly connected to the energy transmission network.	- Approving the opening of high-voltage electricity supply to competition and allowing tariffs to be set for major consumers by competitive market.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Further work needed to improve sustainability and secure electricity supply.</li> <li>- Facilitate trade through further strengthening and synchronizing transport networks. The systems are synchronized at the level of all the sub-regional interconnection groups (both the GCC as well as the Maghreb groups are already synchronized as the entire G8).</li> <li>- Coordinate investments in energy transmission infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Separation of energy transmission system operators through the dismantling of national markets and the establishment of independent and informed national regulatory bodies.</li> <li>- Establishing an Arab regulatory body (starting with a role that includes reporting, coordinating and conflict resolution before it becomes a real regulatory body to carry out its full functions).</li> <li>- Replacement of the Arab Regional Committee for the operation of energy transmission systems with a comprehensive Arab institution to handle this matter and have a board of directors and a full body of permanent staff.</li> <li>- Review the roles of the Secretariat and the Regional Advisory and regulatory Committee, reflecting the roles of the new national institutions for the operation of energy transmission systems and regulators.</li> <li>- Modifying the role of sub-regional institutions to operate energy transmission systems / market facilitators to assume more responsibilities related to the operation of the market.</li> <li>- Modify the regional network code as needed, and conduct extensive reviews of the General Agreement on the Arab Common Electricity Market in order to expand the competitive trade at the wholesale level.</li> </ul>

<sup>(1)</sup> The GCC Interconnection Authority (GCCIA) has several proposed responsibilities for the Energy Transmission Systems / Sub-Regional Market Facilitator but not for all (for example, this body does not publish market prices), therefore it will be necessary to make some adjustments in its responsibilities in order to be able to play this role.

Source: Arab Union of Electricity



**"Cont'd" Annex (12/2): Detailed program of the phases of the Joint Arab Market for Electricity in terms of infrastructure and the corresponding institutional framework**

Development stage	Expansion of infrastructure and electricity trade	Institutional structure, legal framework, and decision-making methods
<p><b>Phase III:</b> Access to the final regional market with a focus on the full competition of the operators of energy transmission systems and the introduction of wholesale competition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Achieve full competition at the wholesale system level while allowing all major consumers and distributors / suppliers the right to choose the supplier.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approval of the opening of the market towards full competition at the level of wholesale system.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing new financial markets as needed by the Joint Arab market clients, such as the bid-based balance market, the next day market, the intraday market, the emissions trading market, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operating the additional financial markets (for example, day-ahead market) as needed by the Joint Arab market clients.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote an efficient economic approach (consistent with the objectives of competition, sustainability and reliability / supply insurance).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Replacing the National Institutions Forum for the operation of energy transmission systems / market facilitators with an institution operating regional market and which is responsible for all functional regional financial markets that have not been implemented and operated by private sector institutions.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declaration of the secretariat and giving full responsibility on overseeing the Joint Arab Market by the operating institution of the Joint Arab Market, operating institution of the Arab Energy Transmission systems, and the Arab Regulatory Authority but under the supervision of the Arab Ministerial Council for Electricity.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Further improvement on the capacities of energy transmission and synchronization at national and international levels, consistent with the needs of the Joint Arab market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amending the Joint Arab Market governance documents as needed to include the full competition in the wholesale system and the newly established financial markets.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring that Joint Arab Market institutions have full responsibility for defining energy transmission terminologies and enforcing unified technical and financial rules across the Joint Arab Market.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Phase IV:</b> A fully integrated Arab market with a focus on interconnection and full synchronization between Arab electricity networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Synchronized (or unsynchronized) electrical linkage of the three sub-regional interconnection groups, including those currently not connected to any of the sub-regional interconnection groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare and implement a unified plan for comprehensive Arab energy development (which could include three plans for sub-regional interconnection groups consistent with national plans covering both traditional and renewable energy generation and transmission capacity)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The region is also synchronized with ENTSO-E and other markets in the surrounding region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare a plan for synchronization (or non-synchronization) of the three sub-regional interconnection groups with European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) and regional electricity markets in the vicinity.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full access to the network of connectivity and full competition in the wholesale system with the presence of Joint Arab Market institutions that exercise their full functions as well as the availability of governance documents.</li> </ul>	

## Annex (12/3): Comprehensive schedule for the establishment of a Joint Arab Market for Electricity in several phases

Number	Phase	Objective	Scheduled date to start and finish
1	Foundation stage in cooperation with the World Bank and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical and economic feasibility study to enhance and expand the technical structure of the Joint Arab Market for Electricity.</li> <li>- Establish and develop the institutional and legislative frameworks for the Joint Arab Market for Electricity.</li> <li>- Governance Documents for the Joint Arab Market for Electricity.</li> </ul>	2010 – 2018
2	First transition phase	Designing the Joint Arab Market for Electricity with a focus on identifying and expanding trade opportunities.	2019- 2024
3	Second transition phase	Expanding the effectiveness of the Joint Arab Market for Electricity with a focus on separating the operators of transport systems from the other systems operating in the field of electricity, and developing competition at the wholesale level.	2025-2031
4	Third transition phase	To move towards the final design of the Joint Arab Market for Electricity, with a focus on full competition in the wholesale sector supported by multiple financial markets.	2032- 2036
5	Fourth transition phase	Achieving the Joint Arab market for integrated electricity, with an emphasis on an Arab electricity network with an electric connection and full synchronization.	2037- 2038

**Notes:**

1- The timing of the phases depends on the recommendations of the technical and economic feasibility study to strengthen and expand the technical structure of the Joint Arab Market for Electricity.

2. The above phases may overlap during implementation due to the different level of development of the national market from one country to another.

3. An initial schedule that can be updated periodically.

**Source:** Arab Union of Electricity.

**Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy  
(2013-2017)**

	(Million US dollars)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
Population (Thousand)	4,421.0	4,550.0	4,682.0	4,817.0	4,952.0
Labor Force (Thousand)**	1,156.0	1,255.0	1,299.0	1,339.0	1,375.0
Number of Workers (Thousand)	892.0	907.0	958.0	978.0	994.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	23.4	26.9	25.9	26.9	27.4
Workers in Israel (Thousand)	99.0	102.0	112.0	120.0	131.0
Workers in Palestinian Economy (Thousand)	792.4	804.5	846.2	861.2	863.5
Distribution of Palestinian Workers by Sector (%):					
Agriculture (%)	11.4	10.4	8.7	7.4	6.7
Manufacturing (%)	11.9	12.6	13.0	13.4	13.2
Construction (%)	14.4	15.3	15.5	16.5	17.3
Services and Other Branches (%)	62.3	61.7	62.8	62.7	62.8
Nominal GDP	12,476.0	12,715.6	12,673.0	13,425.7	14,498.1
Nominal GNI	13,636.4	14,198.3	14,385.3	15,321.9	16,490.0
Nominal GDP per Capita (US dollars)	2,992.2	2,960.1	2,863.9	2,957.2	3,096.5
Real GDP per Capita (US dollars)	1,793.3	1,745.9	1,744.5	2,922.9	2,923.4
Nominal GNI per Capita (US dollars)	3,270.5	3,305.2	3,250.9	3,374.9	3,521.7
Real GNI per Capita (US dollars)	1,935.1	1,935.1	1,935.1	3,296.5	3,298.9
Economic Sectors Contribution to GDP (%):					
Agriculture (%)	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.8
Manufacturing (%)	13.3	12.3	11.0	11.3	11.0
Construction (%)	4.5	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.5
Services and Other Branches (%)	78.1	77.9	79.6	79.2	79.6
Public Consumption	3,381.7	3,478.2	3,429.5	3,530.3	3,809.8
Private Consumption	11,119.2	11,859.0	11,765.6	12,314.1	12,756.7
Total Consumption	14,500.9	15,337.2	15,195.1	15,844.4	16,566.5
Total Consumption to GDP (%)	116.2	120.6	119.9	118.0	114.3
Public Investment	586.0	586.0	623.0	620.0	673.0
Private Investment	2,386.7	2,164.1	2,371.9	2,375.8	2,577.2
Total Investment	2,972.2	2,749.8	2,994.8	2,996.0	3,249.9
Total Investment to GDP (%)	23.8	21.6	23.6	22.3	22.4

\* Preliminary data.

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

Real GDP (Constant Prices 2004=100).

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2018;

Palestine Monetary Authority, based on Central Bureau of Statistics and

**Cont'd Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy  
(2013-2017)**

(Million US dollars)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 *
<b>Exports of Goods and Services</b>	2,071.8	2,172.3	2,338.1	2,381.0	2,692.7
<b>Imports of Goods and Services</b>	6,804.0	7,208.9	7,537.6	7,626.7	8,066.7
<b>Resources Gap</b>	4,732.2	5,036.6	5,199.0	5,245.7	5,374.0
Exports to GDP (%)	16.6	17.1	18.4	17.7	18.6
Imports to GDP (%)	54.5	39.6	41.0	56.8	55.6
<b>Total Public Expenditure and Net Lending</b>	3,882.8	4,338.8	3,946.8	4,391.3	4,545.6
<b>Net Lending</b>	211.2	287.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	186.9	259.7	229.8	338.1	369.9
Capital Expenditure to Budget (%)	4.8	6.0	5.8	7.7	8.1
<b>Current Expenditure</b>	3,484.7	3,791.8	3,717.0	4,053.2	4,175.7
Current Expenditure to Budget (%)	89.7	87.4	94.2	92.3	91.9
<b>Distribution of Current Expenditure:</b>					
Wages and Salaries (%)	59.7	55.1	51.6	52.6	51.5
Transfers Expenditure (%)	26.2	22.5	23.7	47.4	48.5
Operating Expenditure (%)	14.1	22.4	24.7		
<b>Total Revenues and Grants</b>	3,672.1	3,982.4	3,612.3	4,340.7	4,288.8
<b>Current Revenues</b>	2,314.2	2,752.0	2,815.5	3,574.4	3,568.4
Tax Revenues (Clearing Revenues included)	2,059.8	2,481.7	2,565.7	2,967.3	3,177.6
Non-Tax Revenues	237.5	259.1	248.5	584.0	388.0
<b>Grants, of Which:</b>	1,358.0	1,230.4	796.8	766.3	720.4
External Budgetary Support	1,251.2	1,029.4	707.1	608.0	554.4
External Financing for Development Expenditure	106.8	201.0	89.7	158.4	175.0
<b>Budget Deficit (-)</b>	-211.0	-356.0	-335.0	51.0-	-257.0
<b>Public Debt</b>	2,376.3	2,216.9	2,537.3	2,483.7	2,543.0
<b>Total Assets</b>	10,929.0	11,535.5	12,295.0	13,866.8	15,468.5
<b>Deposits of Residents</b>	8,024.9	8,625.8	9,309.6	10,268.2	11,579.7
<b>Credit Facilities of which:</b>	4,443.8	4,871.0	5,805.5	6,806.4	7,948.3
Private sector	3,070.3	3,655.3	4,349.3	5,453.1	6,553.4

\* Preliminary data.



# الملاحق الإحصائية



يشكل الاحتلال العائق الأبرز لجميع مساعي السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية لتحقيق التنمية، وبالتالي لا يمكن تحقيق تنمية حقيقية ومستدامة في ظل وجوده وتحكمه في المعابر والحدود، فهو من ناحية يقيد حرية الحركة على المعابر ويفرض القيود على تواصل الاقتصاد الفلسطيني مع العالم الخارجي، ومن ناحية أخرى يعزز استمرار سيطرة قواته على الأجواء البرية والبحرية والجوية، وبالتالي يساهم بشكل كبير في خنق الاقتصاد الفلسطيني. أدى ما سبق الإشارة إليه إلى إعاقة النمو على نطاق واسع وإلى فقدان فرص العمل، وألحق ذلك أضراراً بالغة بالاقتصاد الفلسطيني وبالموارد الإنتاجية والبنية التحتية، وأثر بصورة مباشرة أو غير مباشرة على العديد من المرافق الصناعية والزراعية والتجارية والسكنية بسبب البنية التحتية المنهكة والندرة الحادة في المدخلات والكهرباء والوقود.

فلا تزال سلطات الاحتلال تتحكم في أغلب مصادر نمو الاقتصاد الفلسطيني وتمنع الفلسطينيين من الاستفادة منها واستثمارها ومنها بعض الأراضي المتواجدة في المنطقة المعروفة بالمنطقة (ج) والتي يتواجد بها نحو 61 في المائة من حجم الموارد الاقتصادية والطبيعية الكفيلة بإنعاش الاقتصاد الفلسطيني، كما أن منع سلطات الاحتلال للفلسطينيين من الاستفادة من كل المناطق يعتبر إحدى العراقيل الرئيسية لحدوث تنمية اقتصادية حقيقية في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة.

لا تُمكن هذه القيود والممارسات التمييزية الإسرائيلية دولة فلسطين من الاستفادة من الشروط التفضيلية التي تتمتع بها مع العديد من الأسواق الدولية، حيث لم تساهم اتفاقيات التجارة الحرة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي والمنطقة العربية والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في زيادة وتنوع الصادرات الفلسطينية بالمستوى المطلوب، وأصبح الاقتصاد الفلسطيني يعتمد بشكل أساسي على الاستيراد. لذا فقد تزايدت فجوة الموارد نتيجة لنمو الواردات بمعدل أكبر من الصادرات لتبلغ 5.4 مليار دولار عام 2017، كما ارتفع عجز الموازنة العامة للدولة لتبلغ نحو 257 مليون دولار، وهذا ما انعكس على حجم الدين العام ليبلغ عام 2017 نحو 2.5 مليار دولار، كما بلغ معدل البطالة في فلسطين عام 2017 نحو 27.4 في المائة.



تُعد مشاريع الربط الكهربائي من أهم المشاريع التي من شأنها الإسهام في مواجهة الزيادة في الطلب على الطاقة الكهربائية المصاحبة لخطط التنمية الاقتصادية، حيث يتم من خلال الربط الاستعانة بقدرات التوليد الفائضة أو الرخيصة في بلد ما كاحتياطي للبلدان الأخرى، مما يضمن تزويد المستهلك بالطاقة الكهربائية بأسعار مناسبة وموثوقة عالية.

لذلك أولت الدول العربية اهتماماً كبيراً لموضوع الربط الكهربائي وذلك من منطلق إدراكها للعوائد الاقتصادية والفنية التي تعود على الدول العربية من خلال ربط شبكاتها الكهربائية والمتمثلة بشكل أساسي في:

- تقليل حجم الاستثمار في قطاع توليد الطاقة الكهربائية نتيجةً لتقليل الاحتياطي في محطات التوليد الكهربائية لكل دولة.
- الاستفادة من اختلاف أوقات الذروة واختلاف التوقيت بما يسمح بزيادة القدرة الممكن تبادلها بين الشبكات المرتبطة.
- زيادة كفاءة الأنظمة الكهربائية واعتماديتها بتقديم الدعم في حالات الطوارئ.
- استغلال شبكات الربط الكهربائي في إنشاء شبكات نقل المعلومات بين الدول المرتبطة.

يعتمد مشروع السوق العربية المشتركة للكهرباء على التقدم المحرز بالفعل في الربط الكهربائي وتجارة الكهرباء بين دول مجموعات الربط المختلفة وكذلك خطط التكامل بين شبكات نظم معزولة في الوقت الحاضر (السودان واليمن وجيبوتي والصومال وجمهورية القمر وموريتانيا)، ويستهدف تحقيق المزيد من التقدم في تجارة الكهرباء داخل مجموعات الربط وفيما بينها عن طريق إنشاء سوق عربية للكهرباء لإنشاء وتشغيل سوق كهرباء تنافسية تغطي جميع الدول العربية.

تتمثل مبادئ وأهداف إنشاء سوق عربية مشتركة للكهرباء في تحقيق أفضل النتائج على المدى القصير وال المدى الطويل لإمدادات الكهرباء على أساس إقليمي عربي عام، وليس فقط على أساس وطني، وبتمكين تجارة وتبادل الكهرباء بين مشتري و بائعي الكهرباء ليس فقط داخل أسواقهم الوطنية، بل على مستوى جميع أسواق الدول الأعضاء على أساس الوصول العادل للشبكة والمنافسة. هذا بالإضافة إلى تشجيع الاستثمار العام والخاص في المشروعات الكبيرة في مجال توليد ونقل الكهرباء ذات الأهمية الإقليمية.

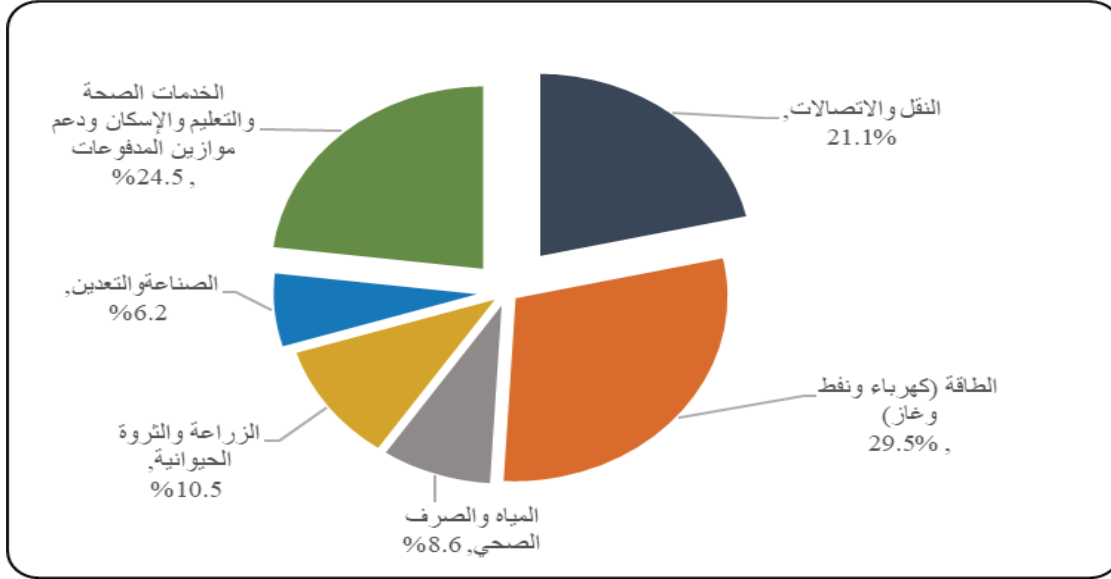
خرجت نتائج دراسات الجدوى الاقتصادية والفنية لمشروع الربط الكهربائي العربي الشامل بنتائج إيجابية من ناحية الزيادة المتوقعة في كمية الطاقة المتبادلة بين الدول العربية، أو الوفرة المُقدر في تكاليف التوليد في الدول العربية حتى عام 2030 حيث قدرت القيمة الحالية للوفورات بأسعار عام 2014 بحوالي 35 مليار دولار بالإضافة إلى وفر إضافي يقدر بحوالي 11 مليار دولار نتيجة لانخفاض انبعاث الغازات الضارة بالبيئة.

## (فصل تطورات الاقتصاد الفلسطيني في ظل الاحتلال)

### الاقتصاد الفلسطيني

استمر الاقتصاد الفلسطيني خلال عام 2017 في التراجع ولانزال معاناته تتزايد في ظل استمرار الحصار، وارتفاع معدلات البطالة والإغلاق المتكرر للمعابر التجارية، وببطء عملية إعمار ما خلفته الحروب، على ضوء ما سبق، انخفض معدل نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الثابتة إلى نحو 3.1 في المائة في عام 2017 مقارنة مع 4.5 في المائة عام 2016.

شكل (2.11)  
التوزيع القطاعي للمعونة الإنمائية الإجمالية التراكمية المقدمة من صناديق التنمية العربية  
(2017)



المصدر: الملحق (4.11).

## ( فصل التعاون الاقتصادي العربي المشترك )

### التعاون العربي في مجال إنشاء سوق عربية مُشتركة للكهرباء

حظي مشروع الربط الكهربائي العربي باهتمام بالغ من أعلى المستويات التنفيذية في الدول العربية حيث يعتبر الربط الكهربائي العربي أحد أهم المشروعات التكاملية العربية ويشكل جانباً مضيئاً في مسيرة العمل العربي المشترك. يمهّد الربط الكهربائي العربي لإقامة سوق عربية مشتركة للكهرباء بين الدول العربية تتم من خلالها عمليات تبادل تجارة الكهرباء بشكل يحقق الكثير من المزايا الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لكافة الدول المشاركة في السوق. شهدت جملة القدرات المركبة لإنتاج الكهرباء في الدول العربية زيادة خلال السنوات الماضية حتى بلغت نحو 287,968 ميجاوات في عام 2017، كنتيجة لتزايد معدلات استخدام الطاقة الكهربائية وكرد فعل للنمو السكاني المطرد والتوسع في مجالات البنية التحتية والصناعية. في المقابل، تعاني البنية الأساسية لقطاع الكهرباء في الدول العربية من ضعف الكفاءة، حيث يصل متوسط الفقد في الطاقة الكهربائية على مستويات الإنتاج والنقل والتوزيع إلى حوالي 19 في المائة، بينما يبلغ المعدل العالمي حوالي 8 في المائة.

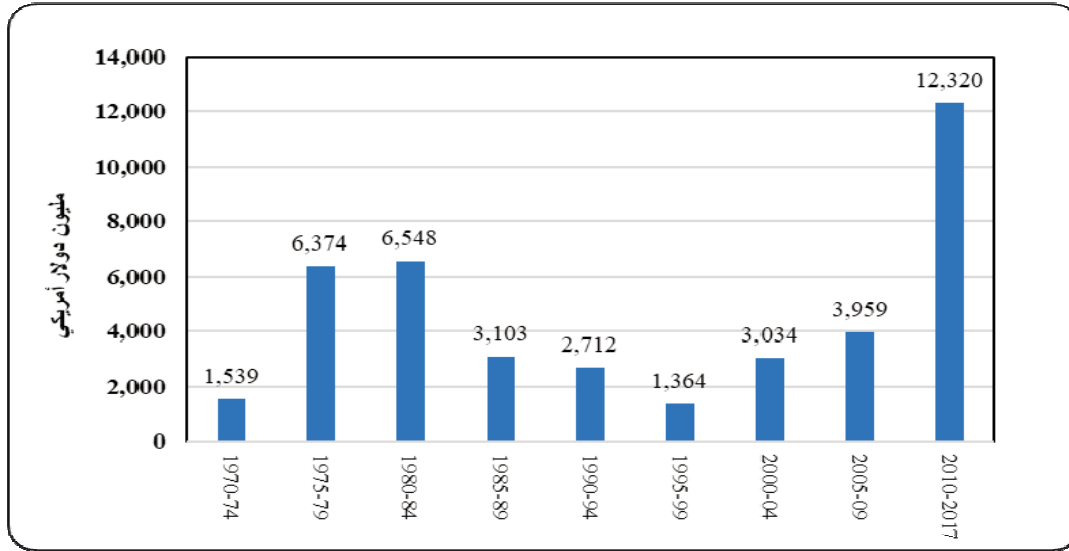
ارتفع الطلب على الطاقة الكهربائية بنسبة 19.4 في المائة في الفترة ما بين (2010- 2014)، ليصل إلى حوالي 1166.4 تيراوات/ ساعة. من المتوقع أن يرتفع الطلب إلى حوالي 1639 تيراوات/ ساعة بحلول عام 2023، وإلى حوالي 2029 تيراوات/ ساعة حتى عام 2028. هذا وتوجد الكثير من العوامل التي هيأت الظروف للتفكير في ضرورة ربط شبكات الكهرباء العربية، من بينها:

- تنوع مصادر الطاقة في الوطن العربي من نفط وغاز طبيعي.
- الاختلاف اليومي والفصلي والسنوي في الطلب على الطاقة بين الدول العربية.
- تفاوت أوقات الحمل الأقصى على مستوى الأقطار العربية.

## العون الإنمائي العربي

واصلت الدول العربية المانحة خلال عام 2017 تقديم المساعدات الإنمائية استجابة لاحتياجات الدول النامية ومن بينها الدول العربية، وذلك من خلال التعاون الثنائي المباشر وعبر مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق<sup>(1)</sup>. حيث قُدِّر إجمالي المساعدات الرسمية المقدمة من الدول العربية المانحة<sup>(2)</sup> خلال عام 2017 بحوالي 11.9 مليار دولار بتراجع قدره حوالي 14.4 مليار دولار مقارنةً بالمساعدات المقدمة خلال عام 2016. وبذلك بلغ إجمالي ما قدمته الدول العربية من مساعدات ميسرة خلال الفترة (1970-2017) حوالي 241.7 مليار دولار. وقد بلغت نسبة العون الإنمائي العربي إلى الناتج القومي الإجمالي للدول العربية المانحة الرئيسية حوالي 0.9 في المائة في عام 2017، شكل (1.11).

شكل (1.11)  
المتوسط السنوي للعون الإنمائي العربي  
(2017-1970)



المصدر: الملحق (1/11).

من جانب آخر، بلغت المساعدات الإنمائية المقدمة من مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق في شكل قروض ومعونات في عام 2017 حوالي 19.7 مليار دولار مقابل حوالي 20.0 مليار دولار في عام 2016 مسجلة بذلك انخفاضاً نسبته حوالي 1.5 في المائة. تمثل الالتزامات التمويلية المقدمة منها للدول العربية ما نسبته 43.2 في المائة في عام 2017 من إجمالي تلك الالتزامات مقارنة بنسبة 47.5 في المائة عام 2016.

يوضح التوزيع القطاعي للعمليات التمويلية لمؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق لعام 2017، الاهتمام المتواصل بدعم مشروعات البنى الأساسية وعلى وجه الخصوص مشاريع الطاقة بمختلف أنواعها. إذ بلغ إجمالي المساعدات الإنمائية الموجهة لهذه المشروعات حوالي 6.0 مليار دولار تشكل حوالي 30.7 في المائة من إجمالي المساعدات المقدمة خلال عام 2017.

(1) مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق: البنك الإسلامي للتنمية، صندوق أبوظبي للتنمية، صندوق الأوبك للتنمية الدولية (أوفيد)، الصندوق السعودي للتنمية، الصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي، الصندوق الكويتي للتنمية الاقتصادية العربية، المصرف العربي للتنمية الاقتصادية في إفريقيا، برنامج الخليج العربي للتنمية (أجفند)، صندوق النقد العربي، وصندوق قطر للتنمية.  
(2) يشمل هذا المبلغ إجمالي التزامات المساعدات الإنمائية المقدمة من السعودية، وصافي السحب بالنسبة للدول الأخرى.

فيما يتعلق بمؤشرات المديونية الخارجية للدول العربية المقترضة كمجموعة، فقد ارتفعت نسبة الدين العام الخارجي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في عام 2017 بحوالي 4.3 نقطة مئوية، حيث وصلت إلى نحو 31.0 في المائة مقارنة بحوالي 26.7 في المائة في عام 2016. جاء ذلك نتيجة لتسارع نمو الدين العام الخارجي مقارنة بنمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية الذي نما بنسبة 3.8 في المائة في نفس العام. وفي ذات السياق، ارتفع مؤشر خدمة الدين العام الخارجي إلى الصادرات من السلع والخدمات في الدول العربية المقترضة في عام 2017 بحوالي 4.1 نقطة مئوية ليصل إلى 13.7 في المائة مقارنة بنحو 9.6 في عام 2016.

عكست أسعار صرف العملات العربية المثبتة مقابل الدولار التطورات التي شهدتها العملات الرئيسية في أسواق الصرف الدولية خلال عام 2017 حيث تراجعت قيمة هذه العملات مقابل اليورو في ظل ارتفاع قيمة اليورو مقابل الدولار خلال ذلك العام. من جانب آخر تراجعت قيمة بعض عملات الدول العربية التي تتبنى نظاماً أكثر مرونة لأسعار الصرف مقابل اليورو والدولار على ضوء الضغوطات التي شهدتها التوازنات الخارجية لهذه البلدان والسياسات التي تم تبنيها في بعض تلك الدول لزيادة مستويات مرونة نظم الصرف.

### (فصل محور التقرير)

#### آفاق التوليد الكهربائي باستخدام مصادر الطاقات المتجددة في الدول العربية

تعتبر الطاقة المحور الرئيسي لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة والاستقرار والتقدم لأي مجتمع، أخذاً في الاعتبار فعالية إدارة وتنويع مصادرها الأولية، وتحسين كفاءة وترشيد استخدامها وتوافر تكنولوجياتها، وتأمين الحصول عليها بأسعار مقبولة من جانب المستهلك. وقد أولت الدول العربية، خلال العقود الماضية، اهتماماً كبيراً بقطاع الكهرباء، وتمكنت من تحقيق إنجازات ملموسة في إنشاء وتطوير بنية هذا القطاع، حيث ارتفعت كمية الطاقة الكهربائية المولدة بحوالي الضعف خلال الفترة (2005 – 2017)، وارتفع الطلب على الحمل الأقصى بالمقدار ذاته.

تتمتع الدول العربية بوفرة كبيرة في مصادر الطاقة المتجددة، خاصة الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح، حيث تقع معظم الدول العربية في منطقة الحزام الشمسي، متمتعة بأعلى فيض إشعاعي شمسي على مستوى العالم. كما تتمتع معظم دول المنطقة العربية أيضاً بإمكانات جيدة في مجال طاقة الرياح لتوليد الكهرباء، علاوة على مصادر الطاقة المائية وطاقة الكتلة الحيوية.

وفي إطار تخفيض الاستهلاك المستقبلي من النفط والغاز، وللحفاظ على البيئة وتخفيض الانبعاثات من محطات التوليد الحرارية، توجه العديد من الدول العربية إلى زيادة الاعتماد على التوليد الكهربائي من محطات التوليد التي تعمل على الطاقات المتجددة. وقد حققت الإمارات والأردن ومصر والسودان والمغرب وموريتانيا شوطاً كبيراً في هذا المجال، وقطعت السعودية وتونس والجزائر بعض التقدم، بينما تسعى باقي الدول العربية للتوسع في استخدام تلك الطاقات في مجال التوليد الكهربائي.

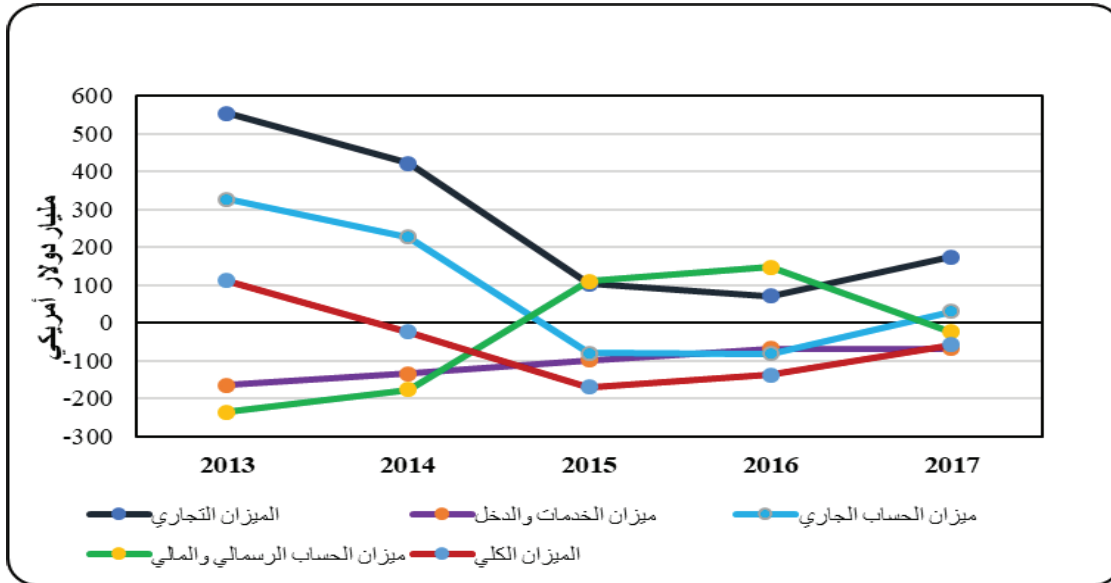
إلا أن هناك العديد من الأمور الفنية الواجب أخذها في الاعتبار عند إنشاء محطات توليد كهربائية تعمل بالطاقات المتجددة، أهمها اختيار موقع المشروع وقربه من شبكة الكهرباء، وذلك لتحقيق عائد اقتصادي مناسب منه. وبالنظر إلى أن الطاقة المولدة من المحطات الهوائية والشمسية غير مؤكدة، تحرص شركات الكهرباء على أن تكون القدرة المركبة من المحطات الحرارية مساوية، على الأقل، للحمل الأقصى على الشبكة، وبالتالي لا يؤدي التوسع في إنشاء محطات توليد هوائية وشمسية إلى تخفيض الاستثمارات في محطات التوليد الحرارية.

وخلال عام 2017، شهدت منطقة التجارة الحرة العربية الكبرى استكمال المفاوضات حول مختلف الجوانب المتعلقة بالتشريعات والوفاء بمتطلبات منطقة التجارة الحرة العربية الكبرى، سواء من حيث تحرير تجارة الخدمات بين الدول العربية، أو تحرير تجارة السلع، بالإضافة الى متابعة مرحلة الانتقال نحو إقامة الاتحاد الجمركي العربي.

### موازن المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف

استفاد أداء موازين مدفوعات الدول العربية خلال عام 2017 من التحسن النسبي الذي شهدته الأسعار العالمية للنفط والمواد الخام، مما نتج عنه زيادة الفائض بالميزان التجاري لتلك الدول بما يفوق الضعف ليبلغ حوالي 174.1 مليار دولار. إضافة لذلك فقد انخفض العجز بميزان الخدمات والدخل وصافي التحويلات، بالتالي تحول العجز المسجل في الميزان الجاري للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2016 الى فائض قدره 30.3 مليار دولار يمثل 1.2 بالمائة من الناتج المحلي الاجمالي في عام 2017. وقد نتج عن تلك التطورات السابقة انخفاض العجز الكلي لموازن مدفوعات الدول العربية كمجموعة البالغ 137.5 مليار دولار عام 2016 إلى حوالي 58 مليار دولار خلال عام 2017، شكل (1.9) والملحق (1/9).

شكل (1.9)  
ميزان المدفوعات للدول العربية  
(2013-2017)



المصدر: الملحق (1/9).

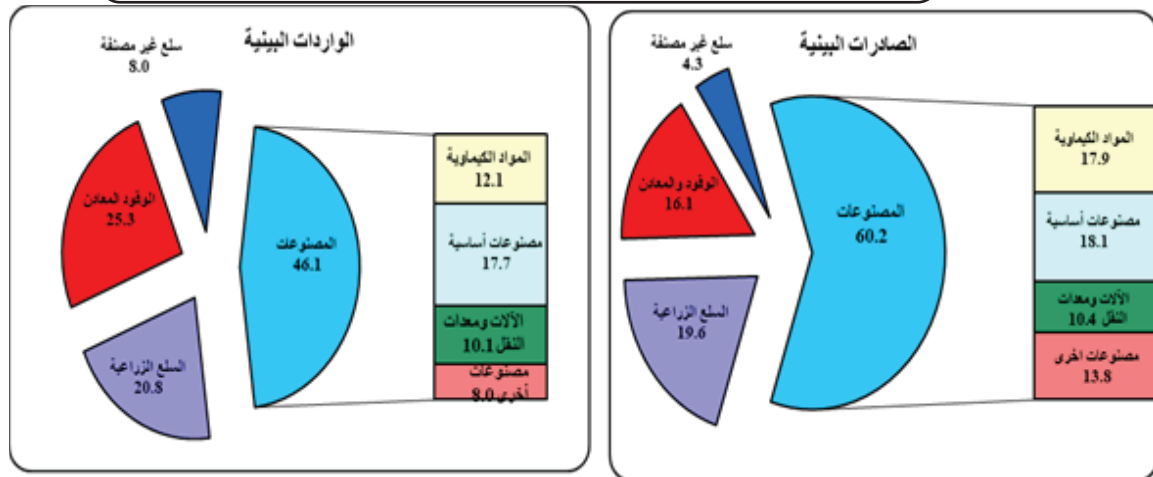
على صعيد الدين الخارجي، ارتفع إجمالي الدين الخارجي للدول العربية المقترضة كمجموعة بنسبة بلغت 10 في المائة في عام 2017 ليصل إلى حوالي 256.7 مليار دولار مقارنة بحوالي 233 مليار دولار في عام 2016. تُعزى الزيادة في المديونية الخارجية إلى لجوء عدد من الدول العربية إلى الاقتراض الخارجي لتمويل العجز المالي المُرتفع في ضوء الضغوطات المالية التي تواجهها. من جانب آخر، ارتفعت خدمة الدين العام الخارجي، بنسبة بلغت 54.5 في المائة لتبلغ حوالي 29.3 مليار دولار في عام 2017، مقارنة بنحو 18.9 مليار دولار في عام 2016.

بالنسبة للهيكل السلعي للتجارة الخارجية، مازالت تستأثر فئة الوقود والمعادن على الحصة الأعلى في الصادرات الإجمالية العربية بلغت حوالي 60.1 في المائة مع ثبات في نسب القطاعات الأخرى رغم الجهود المبذولة لتنويع الاقتصادات العربية. كما احتفظت المصنوعات بحصتها التي تبلغ 30.5 في المائة وكذلك السلع الزراعية بأهمية نسبية تُقدر بنحو 7.7 من إجمالي قيمة الصادرات. فيما يتعلق بالهيكل السلعي للواردات، فتشير البيانات إلى أن المصنوعات حافظت على المرتبة الأولى في الواردات العربية ما نسبته 66.1 بالمائة، بينما سجلت الأهمية النسبية للسلع الزراعية انخفاضاً طفيفاً لتصل إلى نحو 18.9 في المائة من إجمالي الواردات العربية خلال عام 2017.

بخصوص التجارة السلعية العربية البينية، فقد تحسن أداءها مع الارتفاع الذي شهدته أسعار النفط العالمية خلال عام 2017. هذا، بينما تواصلت حركة التجارة بين الدول العربية بالظروف الداخلية التي تشهدها بعض دول المنطقة. نتيجة لتلك التطورات، ارتفعت قيمة التجارة العربية البينية خلال عام 2017 بنسبة بلغت حوالي 9.9 في المائة لتصل إلى نحو 218.6 مليار دولار، مقابل حوالي 198.8 مليار دولار محققة خلال العام السابق. فيما يتعلق بالهيكل السلعي للصادرات البينية العربية، بلغت حصة التجارة البينية للنفط الخام حوالي 4.7 في المائة من متوسط قيمة التجارة البينية العربية خلال عام 2017. وبالنسبة لمكونات التجارة البينية غير النفطية، استحوذت مجموعة السلع الصناعية على النصيب الأكبر، ثم مجموعة السلع الزراعية، شكل (2.8) والملحق (8/8).

فيما يخص تجارة الخدمات، فقد تراجع العجز في صافي ميزان تجارة الخدمات للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2017 كمحصلة أساسية لارتفاع مستويات المتحصلات من الخدمات وتراجع المدفوعات الخدمية. فقد زادت المتحصلات الخدمية للدول العربية بنسبة قدرها حوالي 9.7 بالمائة خلال عام 2017 لتصل إلى 202.3 مليار دولار مقارنة مع نحو 184.4 مليار دولار محققة في العام السابق. يرجع ذلك لارتفاع العائدات من قطاع السياحة في بعض الدول مع استقرار ظروفها الداخلية. بينما ارتفعت قيمة المدفوعات الخدمية للدول العربية بنحو 5.7 في المائة لتصل إلى نحو 319.8 مليار دولار خلال عام 2017 مقابل حوالي 302.6 مليار دولار مسجلة خلال عام 2016. جاء ذلك نتيجة لأثر ارتفاع قيمة الواردات السلعية للدول العربية على بنود مدفوعات النقل والشحن والتأمين. نتيجة للتطورات المذكورة في كل من المتحصلات والمدفوعات فقد استمر انخفاض عجز الميزان الخدمي للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2017 بنسبة 0.6 في المائة عام 2017 ليقصر على حوالي 117.5 مليار دولار مقارنة مع عجز قدره 118.3 مليار دولار خلال عام 2016، الملاحق (5/8) و(6/8) و(9/8).

شكل 2.8  
الهيكل السلعي للتجارة البينية العربية (%)  
2017



المصدر: الملحق (8/8).



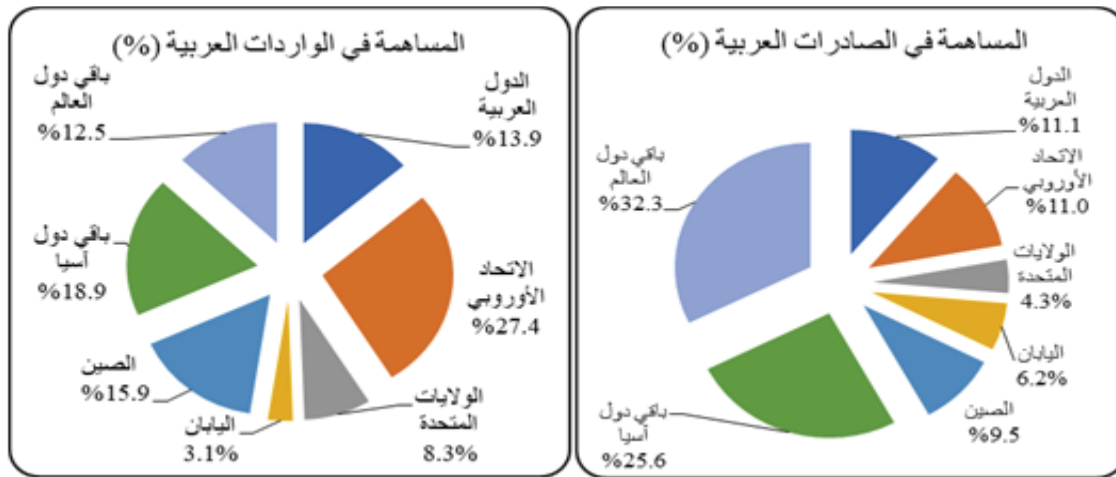
على صعيد أسواق المال العربية، جاء أداء الاسواق المالية العربية خلال عام 2017 إيجابياً بشكل عام، وذلك بالمقارنة مع عام 2016. فقد ارتفعت القيمة السوقية للبورصات العربية المنضمة بقاعدة البيانات الخاصة بصندوق النقد العربي بنحو 25.6 مليار دولار. فيما استمرت أحجام التداول بالتراجع للسنة الثالثة على التوالي، لتسجل تراجعاً بنسبة تجاوزت 20 في المائة. على صعيد الاستثمار الاجنبي في البورصات العربية، استمر التراجع - وللعام الثالث على التوالي - في قيم التعاملات الخاصة بالمستثمرين الاجانب، ولكن بشكل طفيف بالمقارنة مع عام 2016، وسجلت هذه التعاملات صافي تدفق سالب مقارنة مع صافي تدفق موجب العام الماضي. هذا وقد حفل عام 2017 بمواصلة السلطات الإشرافية والرقابية في الدول العربية جهودها للارتقاء وتطوير البنية التشريعية والتنظيمية للقطاع المصرفي ولأسواق المال، من خلال مواكبة التطورات والالتزام بالمعايير والمبادئ الدولية، والعمل على تطوير وتحديث التعليمات والممارسات المنسجمة مع هذه المعايير والمعززة للإفصاح والشفافية.

### التجارة الخارجية (الإجمالية والبيئية)

بلغت التجارة السلعية الإجمالية العربية خلال عام 2017 ما قيمته 1,764 مليار دولار مقارنة 1580 مليار دولار عام 2016 محققة نسبة ارتفاع بلغت حوالي 11.6 في المائة بما يعكس ارتفاع قيمة الصادرات السلعية العربية الإجمالية إلى 956 مليار دولار عام 2017 مقارنة مع 786 مليار دولار عام 2016 أي بنسبة ارتفاع بلغت حوالي 21.6 في المائة عما كانت عليه عام 2016. أما أداء الواردات السلعية الإجمالية العربية، فقد شهدت ارتفاعاً طفيفاً عام 2017 لتبلغ ما قيمته 808.1 مليار دولار مقارنة مع نحو 794.4 مليار دولار عام 2016، أي بارتفاع بلغت نسبته 1.7 في المائة.

بالنسبة لاتجاهات التجارة العربية خلال عام 2017، فقد أظهرت البيانات موجة من الصعود في حجم الصادرات العربية المتجهة إلى كل من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بمعدل تغير وصل الي 11.6 بالمائة، والاتحاد الأوروبي بزيادة بلغت 6.4 بالمائة، وآسيا بتحسّن ملحوظ ما نسبته 16.7 بالمائة في مقابل زيادة نسبة الصادرات العربية المتوجهة إلى باقي دول العالم بنسبة وصلت الي 43.0 في المائة. فيما يتعلق بالواردات العربية من الشركاء التجاريين الرئيسيين خلال عام 2017، سجلت الواردات من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية نسبة انخفاض بلغت 2.8 في المائة، بينما ارتفعت الواردات من الدول العربية بنسبة 9.4 بالمائة وكذلك الواردات من الدول الآسيوية بنسبة 0.1 بالمائة، شكل (1.8) والملحق (3/8).

شكل 1.8  
اتجاهات التجارة العربية الى أهم الشركاء التجاريين  
2017



المصدر: الملحق (2/8).

أما على صعيد القطاع المصرفي، تباين أداء القطاع المصرفي العربي خلال عام 2017 بالمقارنة مع العام الماضي. فقد سجلت المصارف العربية تحسناً في إجمالي الودائع، والقواعد الرأسمالية، فيما عرف إجمالي الموجودات وإجمالي القروض والتسهيلات المقومة بالدولار انكماشاً على مستوى الدول العربية كمجموعة بما يعكس التغيرات في أسعار الصرف في بعض البلدان العربية. وقد حافظت معدلات كفاية رأس المال للمصارف على مستوياتها المرتفعة نسبياً في غالبية الدول العربية في العام 2017، بالمقارنة مع الحدود الدنيا المطلوبة وفقاً لمقررات لجنة بازل البالغة 10.5 في المائة، جدول (1.7) و(2.7) والملحق (6/7) و(7/7).

جدول رقم (1.7)  
تطور الودائع لدى المصارف العربية  
2017-2016

(مليون دولار)

الودائع الآجلة الى الناتج المحلي الاجمالي	الودائع الإجمالية	الودائع الإجمالية للقطاع الخاص	الودائع الجارية	الودائع الادخارية والآجلة	
81.8	1,948,899	1,688,716	665,203	1,023,513	2016
80.8	1,996,822	1,725,598	705,233	1,020,365	2017
	2.5	2.2	6.0	-0.3	نسبة التغير

المصدر: الملحق (6/7).

جدول رقم (2.7)  
القروض والتسهيلات الائتمانية من قبل المصارف التجارية العربية  
2017-2016

نسبة الائتمان المقدم للقطاع الخاص الى الناتج المحلي الاجمالي (%)	نسبة الائتمان المقدم للقطاع الخاص الى إجمالي الودائع (%)	نسبة الائتمان المقدم للقطاع الخاص الى إجمالي الائتمان (%)	رصيد إجمالي الائتمان المقدم للقطاع الخاص	رصيد إجمالي الائتمان المقدم للقطاع العام	رصيد إجمالي الائتمان المقدم للاقتصادات العربية	
57.7	70.5	67.9	1,374,194	651,100	2,025,294	2016
55.6	68.8	69.2	1,373,554	611,536	1,985,090	2017
			0.0	-6.1	-2.0	نسبة التغير

المصدر: الملحقان (7/7) و(7/8).



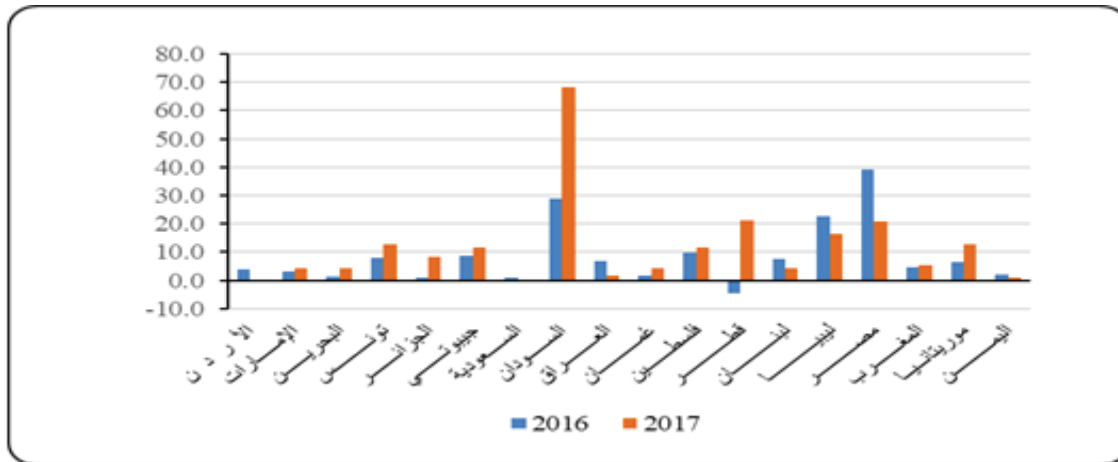
## التطورات النقدية والمصرفية وفي أسواق المال العربية

استمر خلال العام تأثر الأوضاع النقدية بالضغوطات الناتجة عن تباطؤ مستويات النشاط الاقتصادي في الدول العربية وأوضاع الموازنات العامة التي أدت إلى تنامي احتياجات التمويل المحلي في ضوء ارتفاع العجزات في الموازنات العامة في عدد من هذه الدول. في ظل ارتباط عدد كبير من العملات العربية بالدولار الأمريكي واتجاه مجلس الاحتياطي الفيدرالي الأمريكي إلى الرفع التدريجي لأسعار الفائدة عام 2017 بنحو 75 نقطة أساس عام 2017، ارتفعت أسعار الفائدة الرسمية في الدول العربية التي تتبنى نظاماً ثابتة لأسعار الصرف ومعظمها من البلدان العربية المصدرة للنفط للحفاظ على استقرار سياسة سعر الصرف. فيما ارتفعت أسعار الفائدة في بعض الدول العربية المستوردة للنفط التي تتبنى نظاماً أكثر مرونة لأسعار الصرف بهدف احتواء جانب من الضغوط التضخمية ودعم العملات المحلية. انعكست الارتفاعات المتوالية لأسعار الفائدة على أوضاع التمويل في البلدان العربية، حيث أدت إلى رفع كلفة التمويل المحلي والأجنبي للمشروعات وسداد العجزات في الموازنات العامة، وهو ما انعكس بدوره على مستويات النشاط والنمو الاقتصادي.

من جانبٍ آخر، واصلت بعض المصارف المركزية العربية في الدول العربية المستوردة للنفط سعيها إلى تعزيز مرونة أسعار الصرف بما يعكس حرصها على زيادة قدرة نظم الصرف على امتصاص الصدمات الخارجية، وذلك في ظل نجاح الإصلاحات الاقتصادية المطبقة في بعضها في تعزيز وضعية استقرار الاقتصاد الكلي. مكنت هذه التحولات في نظم الصرف عدد من الدول العربية من المضي قدماً في تنفيذ سياساتها الرامية إلى استهداف التضخم وأعلن بعضها لأول مرة عن مستهدفات كمية لمعدلات التضخم. في هذا الإطار، واصلت هذه المصارف سعيها إلى بناء أطر لتوقعات التضخم على المدى القصير والمتوسط، ومتابعتها بشكل مستمر للمؤشرات ذات العلاقة بالأسعار كهدف وسيط للسياسة النقدية، واستخدامها لسعر الفائدة في السوق النقدية كهدف تشغيلي للسياسة النقدية.

استخدمت البنوك المركزية العربية خلال عام 2017 عدداً من أدوات السياسة النقدية غير المباشرة لإدارة السيولة من أهمها نوافذ الإيداع والإقراض وعمليات السوق المفتوحة ومزادات بيع وشراء النقد الأجنبي، لدعم مستويات السيولة المحلية والحفاظ على الاستقرار السعري ودعم النشاط الاقتصادي. في هذا الإطار، واصلت المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية خلال عام 2017 سعيها إلى تحديث الأطر التشغيلية للسياسة النقدية لضمان كفاءتها وفعاليتها ودعم الاستقرار السعري وحفز النمو الاقتصادي، الشكل (1.7) والملحق (1/7).

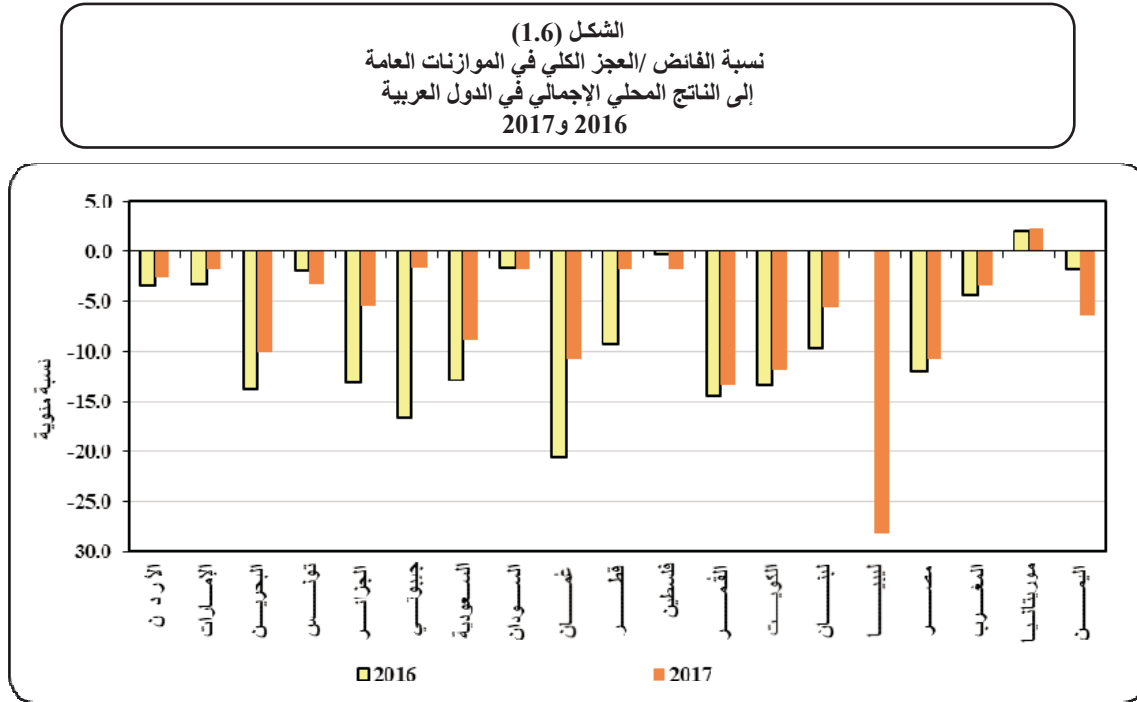
شكل 1.7  
معدلات نمو السيولة المحلية في الدول العربية  
2017-2016



المصدر: الملحق (1/7).  
بيانات السعودية والمغرب تمثل M3 وليس M2.

ليصل إلى حوالي 826.7 مليار دولار، ما نسبته 33.4 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية كمجموعة.

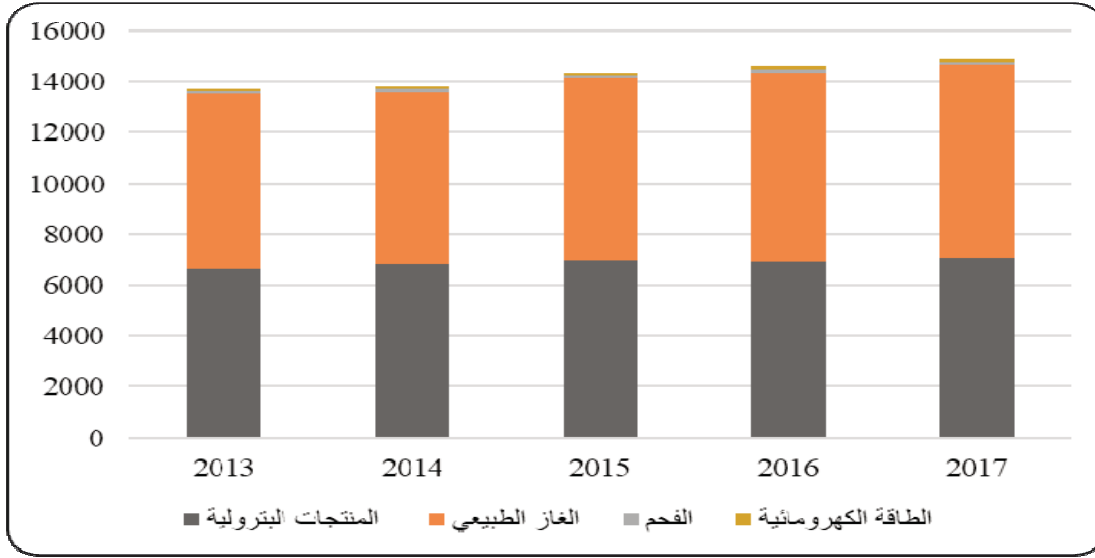
ترتب عن هذه التطورات تحسناً في الوضع المالي الكلي، حيث تراجع عجز الموازنة العامة المُجمّعة للدول العربية ليصل إلى حوالي 151.4 مليار دولار في عام 2017، ما نسبته 6.1 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، مقارنةً بعجز بلغ حوالي 247.6 مليار دولار في عام 2016، ما يمثل 10.4 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، الشكل (1.6) والملحق (10/6).



المصدر: الملحق (10/6).

بالنسبة لإجمالي الدين العام القائم (الداخلي والخارجي) في بعض الدول العربية المتوفرة بيانات بشأنها، فقد ارتفع بنحو 6.1 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 658.5 مليار دولار في عام 2017، مقارنة بحوالي 620.4 مليار دولار في عام 2016. بذلك ارتفعت نسبة الدين العام للدول العربية المقترضة إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي لتبلغ حوالي 116.5 في المائة في عام 2017 مقارنة بحوالي 99.8 في المائة في عام 2016.

شكل 1.5  
الطلب على الطاقة في الدول العربية  
(ألف برميل مكافئ نفط/يوم)  
(2013-2017)



المصدر: منظمة الأوبك، تقرير الأمين العام (2017).

## التطورات المالية

تأثرت الأوضاع المالية في الدول العربية بعدة عوامل خلال العام 2017، منها التطورات في أسعار النفط العالمية، والتي شهدت ارتفاعاً بعد عدد من السنوات سارت فيها الأسعار في اتجاه تنازلي، الأمر الذي أدى إلى زيادة حصيلته الإيرادات المالية في معظم الدول العربية النفطية. عملت الدول العربية المصدر الرئيسة للنفط على تنويع موارد الموازنة العامة لتعزيز منعة اقتصاداتها إزاء الصدمات المترتبة على تطورات أسواق النفط العالمية، حيث برز اتجاه لتطوير الأنظمة الضريبية وزيادة الرسوم الحكومية بما يساهم في تقليل الاعتماد على إيرادات النفط في الموازنة العامة. وكان لعودة التعافي الاقتصادي في عدد من الدول العربية ذات الاقتصادات المتنوعة، وإن كان بوتيرة بطيئة، والإصلاحات الضريبية التي تم تنفيذها، دور كبير في زيادة حصيلته الإيرادات الضريبية في هذه الدول.

وقامت معظم الدول العربية خلال عام 2017 ببذل جهود حثيثة لاحتواء وإعادة توجيه النفقات العامة بإطار سياساتها وخططها في مجال الإصلاحات المالية الهادفة لتعزيز موقف الموازنات العامة واستدامة الوضع المالي، تضمن ذلك المواصلة في ترشيد النفقات الجارية وتعزيز الإنفاق الرأسمالي وفقاً لأولويات ومتطلبات التنمية الاقتصادية، مع إيلاء اهتمام خاص لمنظومة البرامج الاجتماعية وتقوية شبكات الأمان الاجتماعي. من جهة أخرى، تأثرت الأوضاع المالية بالظروف الداخلية غير المواتية التي شهدتها بعض الدول العربية، وما تبعها من انعكاسات أثرت سلباً على الاستثمارات والأنشطة الاقتصادية المختلفة، مما ألقى بالضغط على الموازنات العامة جراء المتطلبات التي طرأت لمقابلة الكلفة الاقتصادية والمالية المترتبة على هذه الظروف.

على ضوء ما تقدم، ارتفع إجمالي الإيرادات العامة والمنح في الدول العربية كمجموعة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 17.1 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 675.2 مليار دولار، ما يمثل حوالي 27.3 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، بينما ارتفع إجمالي الإنفاق العام للدول العربية كمجموعة بنسبة طفيفة بلغت حوالي 0.3 في المائة

## النفط والطاقة

بدأت أسواق النفط العالمية في الاتجاه نحو استعادة التوازن خلال عام 2017، منهيّةً فترةً طويلةً وغير مسبوقة من التراجع في أسعار النفط على مدى السنوات الثلاث السابقة، يأتي ذلك تزامناً مع بدء سريان اتفاق خفض الإنتاج الذي توصلت إليه دول منظمة أوبك مع منتجي النفط من خارجها في نهاية عام 2016، والذي تم تمديده حتى نهاية عام 2018، مع التحسن الملحوظ في الالتزام بهذا الاتفاق. وهو ما انعكس بشكل إيجابي على حركة تجارة النفط العالمية ومعدلات أداء الاقتصاد العالمي.

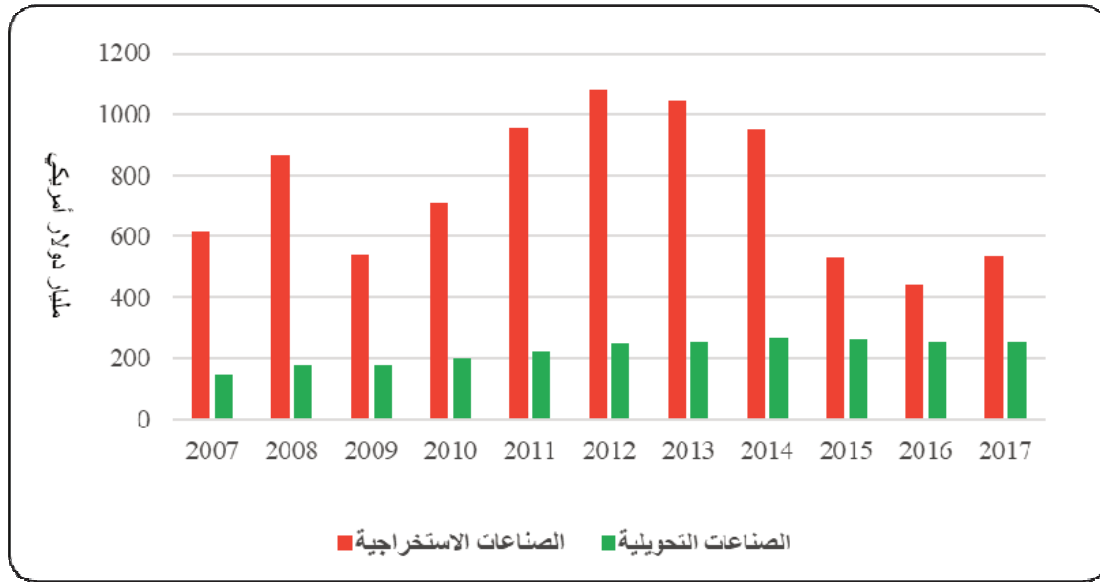
وفيما يخص الاكتشافات، فقد حققت الدول العربية 4 اكتشافات نفطية و5 اكتشافات غازية خلال عام 2017. وقد استقرت تقديرات الاحتياطي المؤكد من النفط الخام في الدول العربية عند مستويات العام الماضي وهي 716.4 مليار برميل، وهو ما يُشكل نسبة 49.4 في المائة من الاحتياطي العالمي من النفط الخام. أما فيما يتعلق باحتياطيات الغاز الطبيعي في الدول العربية، فقد ارتفعت بشكل طفيف بلغ حوالي 0.8 في المائة لتصل إلى 54.8 تريليون متر مكعب عام 2017، أي ما يمثل 27.8 في المائة من الاحتياطيات العالمية. بلغ معدل إنتاج الدول العربية مجتمعة من النفط الخام ما يزيد عن 24 مليون برميل يومياً، أي ما يمثل نسبة 30.5 في المائة من إجمالي إنتاج العالم من النفط الخام عام 2017. وارتفع إنتاج الغاز المسوق في الدول العربية بنحو 0.6 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 580 مليار متر مكعب، أي ما يمثل 15.8 في المائة من الإنتاج العالمي، الملاحق (1/5 – 4/5).

ارتفع استهلاك الطاقة في الدول العربية عام 2017 بنحو 1.9 في المائة ليصل إجمالي الاستهلاك إلى 14.9 مليون (ب م ن/ي). وتعتمد الدول العربية اعتماداً شبيهاً كامل على النفط والغاز الطبيعي لتلبية متطلباتها من الطاقة حيث شكل هذان المصدران حوالي 98.5 في المائة من إجمالي استهلاك الطاقة في الدول العربية، الشكل (1.5).

في عام 2017، ارتفعت أسعار نفوط التصدير العربية لتسجل أعلى مستوى لها منذ عام 2014، وهو ما انعكس بشكل إيجابي على قيمة الصادرات النفطية في الدول العربية، حيث تشير التقديرات الأولية إلى بلوغها 345.4 مليار دولار بالمقارنة مع 266.4 مليار دولار في عام 2016، أي بارتفاع يُعادل 29.6 في المائة، الملحق (10/5).

حققت **الصناعات الاستخراجية والتحويلية العربية** نتائج هامة في عام 2017، فقد بلغ الإنتاج العربي من النفط حوالي 24.4 مليون برميل/ في اليوم منخفضاً بنسبة 1.4 في المائة في إطار التزام الدول العربية باتفاق الدول المنتجة للنفط داخل منظمة الأوبك والدول المنتجة الرئيسية الأخرى خارج المنظمة بخفض إنتاج النفط بواقع 1.8 مليون برميل/ يوم وهو ما ساهم في رفع مستوى الأسعار بحوالي 29 في المائة. بلغ إنتاج الدول العربية من الغاز الطبيعي المسوق في عام 2017 حوالي 579.8 مليار متر مكعب وبنمو بلغ حوالي 0.6 في المائة. إضافة لما سبق، أظهرت مؤشرات التعدين استقرار مؤشرات الاحتياطي والإنتاج من خامات الحديد، وصخر الفوسفات، والزنك، والرصاص، والنحاس وبلغ إنتاج الدول العربية من الفحم الحجري حوالي 1,265 ألف طن عام 2017.

شكل (1.4)  
الصناعات الاستخراجية والتحويلية في الدول العربية  
(2007-2017)



المصدر: الملحق (1.4) و(2.4).

شهدت **الصناعات التحويلية العربية** نمواً إجمالياً طفيفاً بلغ حوالي 0.5 في المائة. بلغت القيمة المضافة في قطاع التشييد والبناء في عام 2017 حوالي 175 مليار دولار مسجلاً انكماشاً بنسبة بلغت 0.4 في المائة، بينما وصل إنتاج الدول العربية من الإسمنت في عام 2016 إلى حوالي 233 مليون طن وبمعدل نمو بلغ حوالي 4 في المائة. ووصل إنتاج الدول العربية من الحديد الصلب في عام 2017 إلى حوالي 21.5 مليون طن وبمعدل نمو ملحوظ بلغ حوالي 7.1 في المائة. وبلغ الإنتاج العربي من صناعة السكر في عام 2016 حوالي 3.6 مليون طن تشكل حوالي 28.8 في المائة من إجمالي الاستهلاك العربي. من جانبٍ آخر، بلغ إجمالي الطاقة التكريرية لمصافي النفط العاملة في الدول العربية في عام 2017 حوالي 8.9 مليون برميل يومياً بانخفاض حوالي 248 ألف برميل يومياً عن مستواه في عام 2016. وشهدت الصناعات البتروكيمياوية نمواً بلغ حوالي 3.7 في المائة مدعومةً باستثمارات إضافية جديدة في هذا القطاع، فيما استقر مستوى إنتاج الأيثلين عند مستواه المسجل العام السابق والبالغ حوالي 27.3 مليون طن/ سنة.

## التطورات القطاعية

### الزراعة

بلغت قيمة الناتج الزراعي للدول العربية حوالي 138.3 مليار دولار في عام 2017، أي بانكماش بلغت نسبته حوالي 2.8 في المائة بالمقارنة مع مستويات الناتج الزراعي المسجلة عام 2016 وهو ما أدى إلى انخفاض نسبة الناتج الزراعي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية من 6.0 في المائة في عام 2016 إلى 5.6 في المائة في عام 2017. بلغ متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج الزراعي حوالي 366 دولاراً بانخفاض معدله 4.4 في المائة. يعود سبب تراجع نمو الناتج الزراعي مقوماً بالدولار إلى تراجع سعر صرف العملات الوطنية مقابل الدولار في بعض الدول العربية الزراعية مثل مصر بنسبة 77.4 في المائة واليمن بنسبة 29.4 في المائة وتونس بنسبة 12.6 في المائة. بالإضافة إلى عوامل هيكلية مثل الهجرة إلى المدن ونمو قطاعي الخدمات والصناعة.

تمثل محدودية الموارد الأرضية والمائية أهم المعوقات التي تحد من التنمية الزراعية، وقد شكلت مساحة الأراضي المزروعة في عام 2016 حوالي 38.1 في المائة من المساحة القابلة للزراعة، زرع منها فعلياً حوالي 67.5 في المائة، فيما يُقدر إجمالي الموارد المائية التقليدية المتجددة بحوالي 274 مليار متر مكعب وبمعدل حصة للفرد في عام 2017 يبلغ حوالي 662 متر مكعب.

انخفض عدد العاملين في القطاع الزراعي في الدول العربية عام 2016 بنسبة 2.3 في المائة ومن ثم أصبحت العمالة الزراعية تمثل حوالي 18.3 في المائة من إجمالي القوى العاملة. وتعتبر الهجرة من الريف إلى المدينة أهم أسباب هذا الانخفاض وفي مقدمة المعوقات التي تعترض التنمية الزراعية في الدول العربية. على صعيد التجارة الخارجية الزراعية، ارتفعت قيمة العجز التجاري الزراعي للدول العربية من حوالي 60 مليار دولار في عام 2015 إلى حوالي 62 مليار دولار في عام 2016 أي بزيادة نسبتها 3.3 في المائة. بلغت فجوة الغذاء في الدول العربية حوالي 33 مليار دولار عام 2016، في ظل انخفاض نسبة الاكتفاء الذاتي الغذائي لعدد من السلع الغذائية الرئيسية وفي مقدمتها مجموعة الحبوب بنسبة 38 في المائة، والقمح بنسبة 34 في المائة، والزيوت بنسبة 32 في المائة، والشعير بنسبة 28 في المائة.

### الصناعة

حافظ قطاع الصناعة في الدول العربية على دوره المحوري في الاقتصاد العربي ذلك بفضل ارتفاع معدل نمو قطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية بما يعكس التحسن الملحوظ في أسعار النفط في الأسواق العالمية، حقق الناتج الصناعي في الدول العربية نمواً إيجابياً في عام 2017 بلغ حوالي 14 في المائة، حيث ارتفع من 691.6 مليار دولار في عام 2016 إلى حوالي 787.8 مليار دولار في عام 2017.

ساهم الناتج الصناعي للدول العربية بحوالي 31.9 في المائة من إجمالي الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للعام 2017، توزعت بين 21.7 في المائة للصناعات الاستخراجية، و10.2 في المائة للصناعات التحويلية. ساهم قطاع الصناعة في توفير فرص العمل لحوالي 17.7 في المائة، من القوى العاملة العربية. كما ساهم القطاع في دفع جهود ومعدلات التنمية والتجارة الخارجية وزيادة الدخل القومي، حيث بلغ متوسط نصيب الفرد العربي من الناتج الصناعي في عام 2017 حوالي 2,081 دولار مقارنة بنحو 1710 دولار عام 2016.

فيما يتعلق بالهيكل القطاعي للنتائج المحلي الإجمالي، فقد شهد عام 2017 زيادة في حصة قطاعات الإنتاج السلعي نتيجة لارتفاع الأهمية النسبية لقطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية على حساب بقية القطاعات نتيجة لارتفاع الأسعار العالمية للنفط خلال العام. بناء عليه، حقق القطاع أعلى معدل نمو بالأسعار الجارية بمتوسط بلغ نحو 21.5 في المائة بالمقارنة مع انكماش بلغ نحو 16.7 في المائة عام 2016. من حيث توزيع الناتج حسب بنود الإنفاق، ساهم الإنفاق الاستهلاكي بنحو 68.9 في المائة من إجمالي الناتج، رغم كونه قد شهد تراجعاً كانعكاس لبرامج ضبط الإنفاق الحكومي التي تم تبنيها خلال عام 2017 في العديد من الدول العربية، وجاء تالياً الإنفاق الاستثماري الذي ساهم بنحو 27 في المائة، ثم فجوة الموارد بنسبة بلغت حوالي 4.1 في المائة.

فيما يتعلق بأوضاع الفقر في الدول العربية، تشير البيانات المتوفرة إلى أن أكثر من ثلث السكان فيما لا يقل عن ست دول عربية يعيشون تحت خط الفقر، بينما تتراوح نسبة من يعيشون تحت خط الفقر بين ربع وثلث إجمالي عدد السكان في أربع دول عربية أخرى. حققت معظم الدول العربية المتوفر عنها بيانات خفصاً نسبياً في مستويات الفقر منذ بداية الألفية الثالثة، بدلالة مؤشر نسبة من يعيشون تحت خط الفقر أو ما يسمى "عدد الرؤوس" (Head count) بدرجات متفاوتة. أما فيما يتعلق بدليل الفقر متعدد الأبعاد الذي يتضمن ثلاثة أبعاد لدرجة الحرمان الفردي، وهي الصحة والتعليم ومستوى المعيشة، فتظهر النتائج أن الدول العربية الأفقر وفق معيار الإنفاق أو الدخل هي أيضاً الأفقر وفق ترتيب الدول حسب دليل الفقر متعدد الأبعاد، بينما لا ينطبق نفس الاستنتاج بالنسبة للدول ذات الدخل المتوسط أو المرتفع. ففي حين يسهم المستوى المعيشي بشكل رئيسي في قيمة الدليل بالنسبة للدول الأقل دخلاً، يسهم بُعدي الصحة والتعليم بشكل أكبر في الدليل بالنسبة لبقية الدول. ويفيد تقدير حديث بأن حوالي 41 في المائة من سكان الدول العربية يقعون تحت خط الفقر متعدد الأبعاد، بينما يعيش حوالي 13 في المائة من السكان في فقر مدقع. أما من حيث مستويات توزيع الدخل، تفيد البيانات المتوفرة بتحسين درجة المساواة في توزيع الدخل في الدول العربية بدلالة مؤشر جيني، رغم ذلك لم يكن تغيير هيكل توزيع الدخل أو الإنفاق بين مختلف الشرائح في صالح الطبقات الفقيرة ما بين عامي 2005 و2012 في بعض الدول منخفضة الدخل.

### التطورات الاجتماعية

رغم التطورات الإيجابية لكثير من المؤشرات الاجتماعية في المنطقة، فإن غالبية الدول العربية لا تزال تواجه تحديات على صعيد الحاجة إلى رفع مستويات جودة التعليم. كما تواجه الدول العربية تحديات تتعلق بارتفاع نسبة البطالة بشكل عام وارتفاع معدل البطالة بين أوساط الشباب والمتعلمين بشكل خاص، وانخفاض نسبة مساهمة الإناث في أسواق العمل. كما أن أول دولة عربية - وهي الإمارات العربية المتحدة - في الترتيب العالمي لمؤشر اقتصاد المعرفة، الذي يصدره البنك الدولي، تحتل المرتبة 42 بين كافة دول العالم، تليها البحرين وعمان والسعودية في المراتب 43 و47 و50 على التوالي. أما ترتيب باقي الدول العربية، فيضع جلها في النصف الثاني من القائمة الدولية. يدل ذلك على جسامه التحديات التي لا تزال تواجه المنطقة العربية على طريق الالتحاق بالصف الأول من دول العالم من حيث كفاءة وإنتاجية الموارد البشرية.

يترجم متوسط دليل التنمية البشرية للدول العربية والذي بلغ حوالي 0.687 خلال عام 2016 التقدم الذي أحرزته الدول العربية في مجال التنمية البشرية وهو ما يضعها في مصاف الدول ذات مستويات التنمية البشرية المتوسطة. رغم كون متوسط دليل التنمية للدول العربية يفوق نظيره المُسجل على مستوى الدول النامية البالغ 0.508، إلا أنه يُظهر حجم التحدي الذي يواجهه هذه الدول للحاق بركب الدول المتقدمة التي سجل مؤشر التنمية البشرية بها 0.892 في العام ذاته. كما أن ارتفاع معدلات البطالة يؤكد الحاجة إلى خلق المزيد من فرص العمل لاسيما للشباب المتعلمين.



من جانبٍ آخر، شهدت معدلات نمو التجارة الدولية ارتفاعاً ملموساً لتسجل نحو 4.9 في المائة عام 2017 مقارنة بنحو 2.3 في المائة عام 2016 بما يعد أعلى معدل لنمو التجارة الدولية منذ عام 2011. كما شهد عام 2017 نمو التجارة الدولية بما يفوق معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي، وهو ما لم يحدث منذ سنوات. فيما يتعلق بالمدىونية الخارجية، فقد ساهمت التطورات الدولية في ارتفاع إجمالي الدين العام الخارجي القائم في ذمة الدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة ليلبلغ نحو 9389 مليار دولار عام 2017 مقابل 8642 مليار دولار عام 2016. على صعيد أسعار صرف العملات الرئيسية، فقد شهدت عدة تطورات خلال عام 2017، حيث واصل الدولار الأمريكي تحقيقه لمكاسب مقابل بعض العملات الرئيسية الأخرى وإن كانت أقل بكثير من تلك المسجلة خلال الأعوام السابقة، حيث ارتفعت قيمة الدولار مقابل الجنيه الاسترليني، في حين تراجعت قيمته مقابل اليورو والين الياباني.

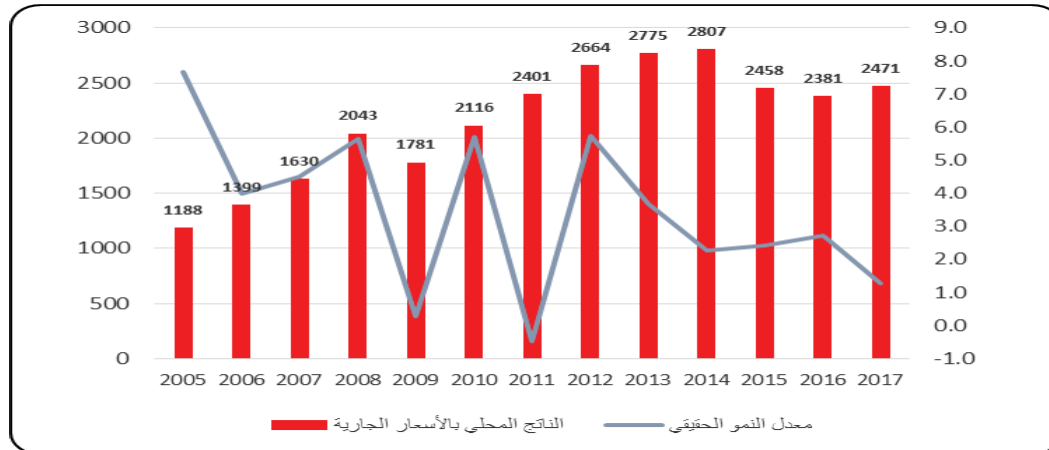
## أداء الاقتصادات العربية

### التطورات الاقتصادية

تأثر الأداء الاقتصادي في الدول العربية خلال عام 2017 بأربعة عوامل رئيسية تمثلت في تعافي الاقتصاد العالمي، والتطورات المتعلقة بأسواق النفط العالمية خاصة الاتفاق الذي أبرمته الدول الأعضاء في منظمة الأوبك مع الدول المُصدرة للنفط خارج المنظمة لخفض كميات الإنتاج النفطي بهدف استعادة السوق النفطية لتوازنها، بالإضافة إلى مواصلة عدد من الدول العربية مساعيها لتبني إصلاحات تستهدف تحقيق الانضباط المالي والاستدامة المالية بما أثر على مستويات الانفاق العام، إلى جانب تواصل التداعيات الناتجة عن الظروف الداخلية التي تمر بها بعض البلدان العربية.

وبعد سنتين متتاليتين من الانكماش، ارتفعت قيمة الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية في الدول العربية في عام 2017 بنسبة 3.8 في المائة. وسجلت الدول العربية كمجموعة معدل نمو بالأسعار الثابتة بلغ نحو 1.0 في المائة، وقدر معدل النمو بحوالي 0.7 في المائة في الدول العربية المصدرة الرئيسية للنفط، مقابل 3.1 في المائة في مجموعة الدول العربية الأخرى. بلغ متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية في الدول العربية ككل حوالي 5979 دولار مقابل 5889 دولار عام 2016، محققاً بذلك معدل نمو بلغ نحو 1.5 في المائة مقابل انكماش بلغ نحو 5.4 في المائة عام 2016، الشكل (1.2) والملحق (1/2، 2/2).

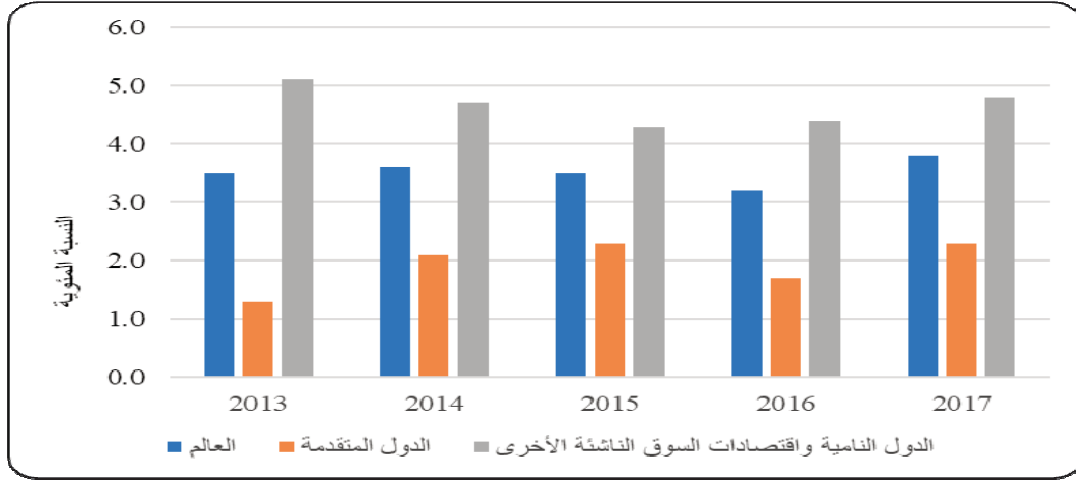
شكل (1.2)  
الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية ومعدل النمو الحقيقي  
(2017-2005)



المصدر: الملحق (2/2) وتقديرات معدي التقرير بناء على مصادر وطنية ودولية أخرى، وعلى أساس تقديرات الناتج القطري بالعملة الوطنية وبالأسعار الثابتة، وتجميعها بعد توحيد سنة الأساس وتحويلها إلى تقديرات بالدولار بتطبيق سعر صرف العملات الوطنية مقابل الدولار لسنة الأساس.



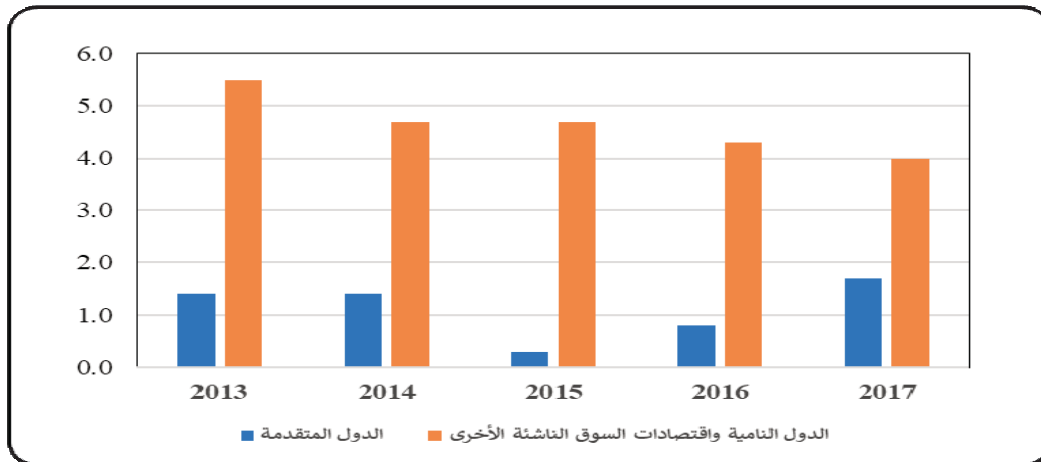
شكل (1.1)  
معدل نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للعالم، والدول المتقدمة، والدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة (2017-2013)



المصدر: الملحق (1/1).

في هذا السياق، سجل معدل نمو الاقتصادات المتقدمة ارتفاعاً ملموساً من نحو 1.7 في المائة عام 2016 إلى 2.3 في المائة عام 2017 بفعل تحسن الأداء الاقتصادي في عدد كبير من دول المجموعة خلال العام. بالنسبة للاقتصادات الناشئة، التي تساهم بشكل كبير في نمو الاقتصاد العالمي، فإن معاودة أسعار النفط والغاز اتجاهها نحو الارتفاع ساهم في ارتفاع معدل نمو دول المجموعة خلال عام 2017 ليبلغ 4.8 في المائة مقابل 4.4 في المائة في عام 2016. بدوره، انعكس التحسن في معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي في ارتفاع معدل التضخم في الاقتصادات المتقدمة، حيث ساهمت عدة عوامل في هذا الارتفاع كان من أهمها الزيادة في مستويات الطلب العالمي، وارتفاع أسعار النفط والمواد الأولية والسلع الغذائية. في المقابل، تراجعت معدلات التضخم في البلدان النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة بما يعكس تأثير تدابير ضبط أوضاع الموازنات العامة، شكل (2.1) والملحق (2/1).

شكل (2.1)  
معدلات التضخم في الدول المتقدمة والدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة الأخرى (2017-2013)



المصدر: الملحق (2/1).

## التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لعام 2018 نظرة عامة

يتناول التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لعام 2018 تحليلاً للتطورات الاقتصادية التي شهدتها الدول العربية خلال عام 2017. ويبدأ باستعراض مختصر لأداء الاقتصاد العالمي، ثم ينتقل إلى الاقتصادات العربية حيث يتطرق إلى الأوضاع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، ثم التطورات في قطاعات الزراعة والصناعة والنفط والطاقة. ويستعرض التقرير بعد ذلك تطورات المالية العامة والتطورات النقدية والمصرفية وتطورات أسواق المال العربية، ثم ينتقل إلى التجارة الخارجية والتجارة البينية وموازين المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف. ومحور لهذا العام يتناول التقرير موضوع "أفاق التوليد الكهربائي باستخدام مصادر الطاقة المتجددة في الدول العربية"، وبعد ذلك يقدم التقرير عرضاً للوعن الإنمائي العربي والدولي. وفي إطار إبراز أهمية التعاون الاقتصادي العربي المشترك، يتناول تقرير هذا العام أيضاً فصلاً عن "التعاون العربي في مجال إنشاء سوق عربية مُشتركة للكهرباء"، ويختتم التقرير بفصل يستعرض أوضاع الاقتصاد الفلسطيني.

### أداء الاقتصاد العالمي

شهد الاقتصاد العالمي خلال عام 2017 عدداً من التطورات والأحداث التي أثرت إيجاباً على أدائه، يأتي في مقدمتها التحسن الملموس في أنشطة الاستثمار والتجارة، وتواصل السياسات النقدية التيسيرية التي تبنتها السلطات النقدية في عدد من دول العالم، واستمرار الاقتصاد الصيني في تسجيل معدلات نمو مرتفعة، والتعافي الجزئي لمستويات النشاط الاقتصادي في منطقة اليورو بعد فترات من تباطؤ النمو بل وانكماش النمو في بعض السنوات السابقة، فضلاً عن التحسن النسبي في الأسعار العالمية للنفط.

رغم ذلك لم تكن كل العوامل دافعةً للنمو خلال عام 2017، ففي الواقع عانى الاقتصاد العالمي من بعض معوقات النمو يأتي في مقدمتها تزايد الاتجاه نحو الحمائية، إضافة إلى التطورات السياسية غير المواتية في بعض بلدان العالم، وارتفاع أسعار الفائدة الأميركية ثلاث مرات عام 2017 بعد سنوات من الثبات وتأثير ذلك على تقلبات الأسواق المالية، والتدفقات الاستثمارية المباشرة إلى البلدان النامية والاقتصادات الناشئة. كمحصلة لذلك، ارتفع معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي إلى نحو 3.8 في المائة عام 2017، مقابل 3.2 في المائة عام 2016، شكل (1.1) والملحق (1/1).



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## الرموز المستخدمة في التقرير

البيان غير متوفر أو لا ينطبق	_____	...
القيمة أو النسبة تعادل الصفر	_____	-
نسبة مئوية	_____	(%)
جرام	_____	ج
كيلو متر	_____	كم
كيلو متر مربع	_____	كم <sup>2</sup>
كيلو جرام	_____	كج/كجم
مليلتر (1/1000 لتر)	_____	مل
ملليمتر	_____	مم
ملليمتر مكعب	_____	مم <sup>3</sup>
متر مكعب	_____	م <sup>3</sup>
برميل نفط يومياً	_____	ب/ي
برميل مكافئ نفط	_____	ب م ن
برميل مكافئ نفط يومياً	_____	ب م ن/ي
طن مكافئ نفط	_____	ط م ن
وحدة حرارية بريطانية	_____	و ح ب
منظمة الدول المصدرة للبترول	_____	أوبك
منظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للبترول	_____	أوابك
كيلوات	_____	ك.و.
ميغاوات	_____	م.و.
جيجاوات	_____	ج.و.
كيلوات ساعة	_____	ك.و.س.
ميغاوات ساعة	_____	م.و.س.
جيجاوات ساعة	_____	ج.و.س.

## مؤشرات عامة عن الدول العربية خلال عام 2017

		المساحة
13.3	مليون كم <sup>2</sup> (1.4 مليار هكتار)	المساحة الكلية
9.6	في المائة	نسبتها إلى العالم
		السكان والعمالة
413.4	مليون نسمة	عدد السكان
5.5	في المائة	نسبتهم إلى العالم
136.4	مليون نسمة	القوى العاملة
15.4	في المائة	معدل البطالة
		الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
2471	مليار دولار أمريكي	القيمة بالأسعار الجارية
3.8	في المائة	معدل النمو السنوي (بالأسعار الجارية)
1.0	في المائة	معدل النمو السنوي (بالأسعار الثابتة)*
5979	دولار أمريكي	متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج (بالأسعار الجارية)
5.6	في المائة	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للقطاع الزراعي في الناتج فجوة الغذاء
33.0	مليار دولار أمريكي	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للصناعات الاستخراجية في الناتج
21.7	في المائة	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للصناعات التحويلية في الناتج
10.2	في المائة	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة لقطاع الخدمات في الناتج
51.9	في المائة	
		النفط
49.4	في المائة	نسبة احتياطي النفط المؤكد إلى الاحتياطي العالمي
27.8	في المائة	نسبة احتياطي الغاز الطبيعي إلى الاحتياطي العالمي
24.4	مليون برميل يومياً	إنتاج النفط الخام
30.5	في المائة	نسبة إنتاج النفط الخام إلى الإنتاج العالمي
15.8	في المائة	نسبة إنتاج الغاز الطبيعي المسوق إلى الإنتاج العالمي
345.4	مليار دولار أمريكي	عوائد الصادرات النفطية (تقديرات بالأسعار الجارية)
		التجارة
955.5	مليار دولار أمريكي	الصادرات السلعية (فوب)
5.4	في المائة	نسبة الصادرات إلى الصادرات العالمية
808	مليار دولار أمريكي	الواردات السلعية (سيف)
4.5	في المائة	نسبة الواردات إلى الواردات العالمية
106.5	مليار دولار أمريكي	إجمالي الصادرات العربية البنينية
11.1	في المائة	نسبة الصادرات العربية البنينية إلى إجمالي الصادرات العربية
		الاحتياطيات الخارجية الرسمية
947.6	مليار دولار أمريكي	قيمة الاحتياطيات الخارجية الرسمية**
15.8	شهرًا	متوسط تغطية الاحتياطيات الرسمية للواردات العربية (فوب)
		الدين العام الخارجي للدول العربية المقترضة
256.7	مليار دولار أمريكي	قيمة الدين العام الخارجي
29.3	مليار دولار أمريكي	قيمة خدمة الدين العام الخارجي
31	في المائة	نسبة الدين الخارجي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
13.7	في المائة	نسبة خدمة الدين الخارجي إلى حصيله صادرات السلع والخدمات

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## تقديم

يتناول العدد الثامن والثلاثون من التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد الصادر عام 2018، وكعادته منذ صدور العدد الأول منه عام 1980، التطورات الاقتصادية في الدول العربية. ويعتبر التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد نموذجاً للتعاون المثمر بين مؤسسات العمل العربي المشترك، حيث يشارك في إعداده كل من الأمانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية والصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وصندوق النقد العربي ومنظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للبترول (الأوابك). وفي إطار هذا الجهد المشترك تقوم الجهات الأربع بإعداد الفصول المناطة بها وفق التصور المتفق عليه لتقرير كل عام. وإضافة لذلك، يضطلع صندوق النقد العربي منذ بداية صدور التقرير في عام 1980 بمهام تحرير التقرير وإصداره. ويعرض التقرير في صورة أولية محدودة التداول للمناقشة وإبداء الدول الأعضاء ملاحظاتها، وذلك خلال اجتماعات مجلس محافظي المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية، والمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي، في دورة سبتمبر من كل عام. وفي ضوء تلك الملاحظات يقوم صندوق النقد العربي، بالتنسيق مع المؤسسات المشاركة الأخرى، بتحرير الصيغة النهائية من التقرير وإصداره قبل نهاية العام.

وقد حرصت المؤسسات المشاركة في إعداده على أن يعكس التقرير بصورة موضوعية وعلمية أوضاع الاقتصادات العربية سواء من ناحية البيانات والمعلومات المتاحة، أو ما يتضمنه من منهجية في إعداده وتطويره. من ناحية البيانات والمعلومات، يعتمد القائمون على إعداد مواد التقرير على الحصول على البيانات والمعلومات من المصادر الوطنية الموثوقة، وإجراء التقديرات لما لا يستطيعون الحصول عليه، لإنجاز مادة التقرير في الوقت المحدد. وتبذل الجهات الرسمية في الدول العربية جهوداً مشكورة، في الاستجابة لطلبات استكمال الاستبيان الخاص بالتقرير. ونأمل أن يستمر هذا الاتجاه الإيجابي حتى يتمكن المسؤولون عن إعداد مواد التقرير من إعطاء صورة متكاملة لمختلف جوانب الاقتصادات العربية.

ومن ناحية المنهجية في إعداد التقرير وتطويره، تحرص المؤسسات المشاركة على أن تتضمن فصول التقرير تحليل التطورات الاقتصادية في الدول العربية باستخدام المؤشرات الرئيسية، وتصنيف الدول العربية حسب الموضوع قيد الدراسة لتسهيل عملية التحليل المقارن. وفي سبيل ذلك، تم احتساب البيانات المتعلقة بالتطورات الاقتصادية في الدول العربية بالدولار الأمريكي حسب أسعار صرف العملات الوطنية المستقاة من البيانات التي توفرها الدول لأغراض التقرير. وأخيراً، يتناول التقرير فصلاً خاصاً كل عام يشكل محوراً حول أحد المواضيع الاقتصادية الهامة بحيث تعكسه الفصول الأخرى كلما أمكن ذلك. ونرجو أن يكون هذا العدد من التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد كالأعداد السابقة مرجعاً للمسؤولين والمحليلين لأحوال الاقتصادات العربية.

## نبذة تاريخية

كانت اللجنة السباعية لمحافظي المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية قد أوصت، عند اجتماعها في فبراير 1980، بأن يتولى صندوق النقد العربي مسؤولية إعداد تقرير سنوي موحد يتناول التطورات الاقتصادية في الوطن العربي بالتنسيق والتعاون مع الأمانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية والمنظمات العربية المتخصصة، بغية الحد من تعدد الجهود التي تبذل من جانب كل من المنظمات في إعداد مثل هذا التقرير، ولتوفير قاعدة موحدة من البيانات والمعلومات عن إقتصادات الوطن العربي، بحيث يوفر التقرير الموحد خلفية تمكن السادة وزراء المال والاقتصاد العرب ومحافظي المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية خلال اجتماعاتهم الدورية، وغيرهم من المهتمين بالشؤون الاقتصادية العربية، من مناقشة أهم القضايا التي تواجه الوطن العربي، سواء فيما يتعلق بالعلاقات بين الأقطار العربية، أو فيما يتصل بالعلاقات بينها وبين دول العالم الخارجي.

صدر العدد الأول من التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد في أغسطس 1980 وكان ذلك العدد ثمرة للتعاون بين صندوق النقد العربي والصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي. ثم انضمت الأمانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية لهذا الجهد المشترك منذ العدد الثاني، كما انضمت منظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للبتترول منذ العدد الثالث.

تأمل الجهات الأربع المشاركة في التقرير أن تكون قد وفقت في تحقيق الأهداف المرجوة منه، وعملت على توصيف الواقع الاقتصادي العربي بصورة علمية وموضوعية دقيقة وحيدة تامة، في إطار متماسك يعكس أهم أبعاد مسارات الإقتصادات العربية، وأن تكون بذلك قد قدمت ما يفيد ويعين المسؤولين والباحثين المهتمين بالشؤون الاقتصادية وتطورها في المنطقة العربية. كما تأمل أن يظل هذا الجهد موضع تطور مستمر، بفضل ما يثيره من تحليلات وتعليقات، وأن يصبح أحد محاور الارتكاز في متابعة تطورات الإقتصاد العربي، وعاملاً مساعداً في وضع السياسات الاقتصادية التي تحقق التنمية والاستقرار في أرجاء الوطن العربي، وتدعم مسيرة التعاون والعمل العربي المشترك.

والله من وراء القصد،،

كمال حسن علي	عبد اللطيف الحماد	عبدالرحمن بن عبدالله الحميدي	عباس علي النقي
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للشؤون الاقتصادية	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	منظمة الأقطار العربية
الأمانة العامة	الصندوق العربي للإنماء	صندوق النقد	المصدرة للبتترول
لجامعة الدول العربية	الإقتصادي والإجتماعي	العربي	(الأوابك)



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# التقرير الإقتصادي العربي الموحد

2018

(موجز التقرير والملاحق الإحصائية)

