

التقرير الإقتصادي العربي الموحد

2021

(موجز التقرير والملاحق الإحصائية)





صندوق النقد العربي
ARAB MONETARY FUND

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ص.ب 2818
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الكويت 13066
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الأمانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية
ميدان التحرير
الرقم البريدي 11642
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الدائرة الاقتصادية

صندوق النقد العربي

ص.ب 2818 – أبوظبي – دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة

هاتف: +971-2-6171 552

فاكس: +971-2-632 6454

البريد الإلكتروني: economic@amfad.org.ae

Website: <https://www.amf.org.ae>

للحصول على نسخة من التقرير



نبذة تاريخية

كانت اللجنة السباعية لمحافظة 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 للبترول 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	بدر السعد	عبد الرحمن بن عبد الله الحميدي	علي سبت بن سبت
الأمين العام المساعد	المدير العام	المدير العام	الأمين العام
رئيس قطاع الشؤون الاقتصادية	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	منظمة الأقطار العربية
الأمانة العامة	الصندوق العربي للإنماء	صندوق النقد	المصدرة للبترول
لجامعة الدول العربية	الاقتصادي والاجتماعي	العربي	(الأوابك)

تقديم

يتناول العدد الواحد والأربعون من التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد الصادر عام 2021، 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 منهجية 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. في 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 بشكل محورياً 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.

مؤشرات عامة عن الدول العربية

خلال عام 2020

		المساحة
المساحة الكلية	13.2	مليون كم ² (1.4 مليار هكتار)
نسبتها إلى العالم	9.6	في المائة
		السكان والعمالة
عدد السكان	431	مليون نسمة
نسبتهم إلى العالم	5.5	في المائة
القوى العاملة (2020)	139.8	مليون نسمة
معدل البطالة	12.7	في المائة
		الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
القيمة بالأسعار الجارية	2432.0	مليار دولار أمريكي
معدل تغير الناتج المحلي الإجمالي السنوي (بالأسعار الجارية)	-11.5	في المائة
معدل تغير الناتج المحلي الإجمالي السنوي (بالأسعار الثابتة)	-5.5	في المائة
متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج (بالأسعار الجارية)	5863	دولار أمريكي
نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للقطاع الزراعي في الناتج	5.7	في المائة
فجوة الغذاء (2019)	33.6	مليار دولار أمريكي
نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للصناعات الاستخراجية في الناتج	17.3	في المائة
نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للصناعات التحويلية في الناتج	11.0	في المائة
نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة لقطاع الخدمات في الناتج	54.9	في المائة
		النفط
نسبة احتياطي النفط المؤكد إلى الاحتياطي العالمي	55.7	في المائة
نسبة احتياطي الغاز الطبيعي إلى الاحتياطي العالمي	26.5	في المائة
إنتاج النفط الخام	21.9	مليون برميل يومياً
نسبة إنتاج النفط الخام إلى الإنتاج العالمي	26.9	في المائة
نسبة إنتاج الغاز الطبيعي المسوق إلى الإنتاج العالمي (2019)	15.1	في المائة
عوائد الصادرات النفطية (تقديرات بالأسعار الجارية)	252.8	مليار دولار أمريكي
		التجارة
الصادرات السلعية (فوب)	746.8	مليار دولار أمريكي
نسبة الصادرات إلى الصادرات العالمية	4.2	في المائة
الواردات السلعية (سيف)	737.1	مليار دولار أمريكي
نسبة الواردات إلى الواردات العالمية	4.1	في المائة
إجمالي الصادرات العربية البينية	96.4	مليار دولار أمريكي
نسبة الصادرات العربية البينية إلى إجمالي الصادرات العربية	12.9	في المائة
		الاحتياطيات الخارجية الرسمية*
قيمة الاحتياطيات الخارجية الرسمية	947.8	مليار دولار أمريكي
متوسط تغطية الاحتياطيات الرسمية للواردات العربية (فوب)	17.0	شهر
		الدين العام الخارجي للدول العربية المقترضة
قيمة الدين العام الخارجي	364.9	مليار دولار أمريكي
قيمة خدمة الدين العام الخارجي	25.6	مليار دولار أمريكي
نسبة الدين الخارجي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي	42.0	في المائة
نسبة خدمة الدين الخارجي إلى حصة صادرات السلع والخدمات	14.4	في المائة

* باستثناء الذهب.

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 ²
كيلو جرام	_____	كج/كجم
مليلتر (1000/1 لتر)	_____	مل
ملليمتر	_____	مم
ملليمتر مكعب	_____	مم ³
متر مكعب	_____	م ³
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.

المحتويات

الصفحة

أ	 نبذة تاريخية
ب	 تقديم
ج	 مؤشرات عامة عن الدول العربية خلال عام 2020
د	 الرموز المستخدمة في التقرير
1	 نظرة عامة
1	 : التطورات الاقتصادية الدولية
3	 : التطورات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية
3	 التطورات الاقتصادية
5	 التطورات الاجتماعية
6	 : قطاع الزراعة والمياه
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21	 : الاقتصاد الفلسطيني
23	 : الملاحق الإحصائية

التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لعام 2021

نظرة عامة

يتناول التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لعام 2020 تحليلاً للتطورات الاقتصادية التي شهدتها الدول العربية خلال عام 2020. 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 وموازن المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف. وكمحور لهذا العام يتناول التقرير موضوع "أولويات الإصلاح الاقتصادي في ظل جائحة كوفيد-19"، وبعد ذلك يقدم التقرير عرضاً للتعاون الإنمائي العربي. وفي إطار إبراز أهمية التعاون الاقتصادي العربي المشترك، يتناول تقرير هذا العام فصلاً عن "التعاون العربي في قطاع السياحة والسفر: إحدى القطاعات الأكثر تضرراً من تداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19"، ويختتم التقرير بفصل يستعرض أوضاع الاقتصاد الفلسطيني.

(الفصل الأول)

التطورات الاقتصادية الدولية

شهد الاقتصاد العالمي عام 2020 أصعب أزمة اقتصادية ألمت به منذ الكساد الكبير في ثلاثينيات القرن الماضي في ظل انتشار جائحة فيروس كورونا المستجد (كوفيد-19)، التي تسببت في ضررٍ بالغ لمستويات النشاط الاقتصادي في الدول المتقدمة والنامية على حد سواء، فبعد أن هدأت التوترات التجارية بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والصين بعد موافقة الطرفين على اتفاق المرحلة الأولى بنهاية عام 2019، ومن ثم كانت التوقعات للأداء الاقتصادي العالمي عام 2020 أكثر تفاؤلاً، تعرض الاقتصاد العالمي لصدمة كبيرة بسبب جائحة كوفيد-19.

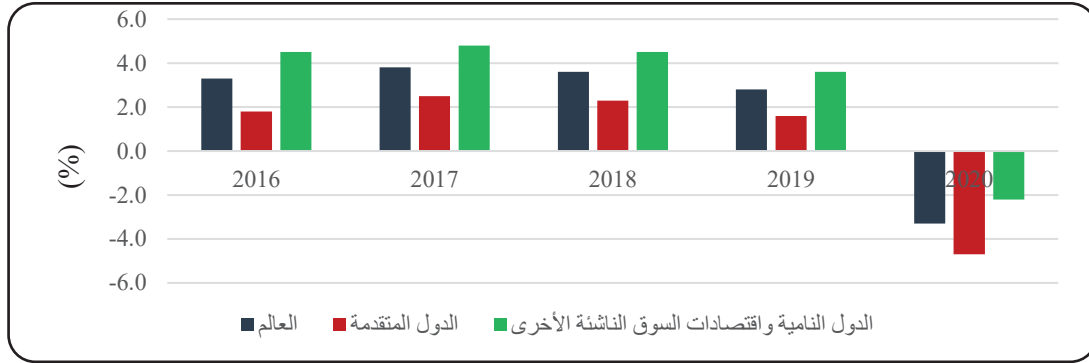
رغم أن تلك الأزمة صحية في المقام الأول، إلا أن الخسائر التي سببتها للاقتصاد العالمي تتضاءل أمامها الخسائر التي مني بها إبان الأزمة المالية العالمية، حيث أدى هذا الطارئ الصحي وإجراءات الاحتواء المرتبطة به، بما في ذلك إجراءات الإغلاق إلى الحد من تدفق السلع والخدمات وانتقال رؤوس الأموال والأشخاص. نتيجة لذلك، تأثرت سلاسل التوريد وشبكات الإنتاج، بالإضافة إلى تعطل حركة السفر والسياحة وتجارة التجزئة وتأثر قطاعات التجارة والأعمال على مستوى العالم. وأفضى الانخفاض في تدفقات الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر والانخفاض الكبير في رأس المال السوقي في أسواق الأسهم العالمية لا سيما خلال الربعين الثاني والثالث من العام إلى خسائر قطاع الأعمال وانكماش الاقتصادات في مختلف دول العالم. ومما عمق من حجم الخسائر المترتبة على الجائحة أنها أتت في وقت غير مناسب للشركات التي تقلصت هوامش أرباحها بالفعل نتيجة للتوترات التجارية العالمية التي شهدتها العالم خلال عام 2019.

لحد من الآثار السلبية للجائحة، تبنت أغلب دول العالم عدداً كبيراً من الإجراءات شملت حزمًا تحفيزية ضخمة، تم توجيهها بشكل أساسي لتخفيف التبعات الإنسانية والاقتصادية للجائحة، وقد كانت تدابير السياسة النقدية هي الخط الأول في الاستجابة للأزمة، حيث شملت إجراء تخفيضات متتالية في أسعار الفائدة، وتأجيل مدفوعات أقساط القروض المستحقة على القطاعات المتأثرة، ومن أهمها قطاعات المشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة والطيران والسياحة، كما تم تبني إجراءات لدعم الائتمان والسيولة. كذلك، تحملت بعض الدول جانب من أجور

القطاع الخاص، وتم تقديم إعفاءات من رسوم الخدمات الحكومية مثل الكهرباء والمياه في عدد من الدول، وتأجيل الضرائب، إضافة إلى تحفيز الإنفاق على المشروعات الرأسمالية كونها مشروعات كثيفة العمالة.

في ضوء ذلك، تحول معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي البالغ 2.8 في المائة عام 2019 إلى انكماش بنسبة 3.3 في المائة عام 2020، أي أن معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي فقد أكثر من 6 نقاط مئوية كنتيجة لانتشار الجائحة. كان هذا التراجع أكثر حدة في اقتصادات الدول المتقدمة، حيث تراجع معدل النمو بها خلال عام 2020 بنحو 6.3 نقطة مئوية، في ظل انكماش اقتصاداتها بنسبة 4.7 في المائة، مقابل نموها بنحو 1.6 في المائة عام 2019. بالنسبة للدول النامية واقتصادات الأسواق الناشئة، فعلى الرغم من تحقيق اقتصاداتها تراجعاً أقل من المعدل العالمي، وكذلك أقل مما عانت منه الدول المتقدمة، إلا أنها هي الأخرى فقدت نحو 5.8 نقطة مئوية في معدل نموها، حيث بلغ التراجع في ناتجها المحلي نحو 2.2 في المائة عام 2020 مقابل نمو بنحو 3.6 في المائة عام 2019. الملحق (1/1)، وشكل (1.1).

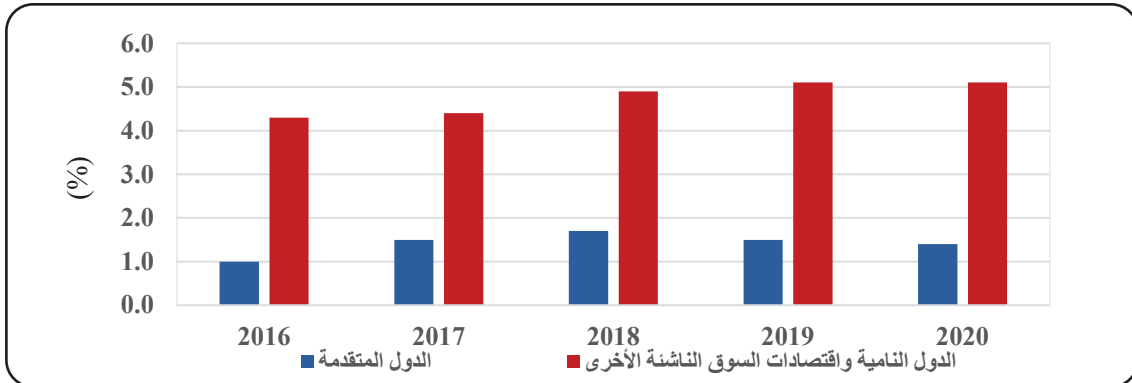
شكل 1.1
معدل نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للعالم، والدول المتقدمة، والدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة (2020-2016)



المصدر: الملحق (1/1).

فيما يخص تطورات معدل التضخم العالمي، خلال عام 2020، فقد سجل تراجعاً محدوداً ليبلغ 1.4 في المائة، مقارنة بحوالي 1.5 في المائة خلال عام 2019. وعلى مستوى المناطق الاقتصادية والاقتصادات الكبرى، كان التراجع محدوداً في منطقة اليورو، فيما شهد ثباتاً بالدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة الأخرى عام 2020 عند مستوى 5.1 في المائة، حيث عوض ارتفاع معدل التضخم في كل من أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء ودول الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا تراجعاً في باقي المجموعات الأخرى. الملحق (2/1)، والشكل (1.2).

شكل رقم 2.1
معدلات التضخم في الدول المتقدمة والدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة الأخرى (2020-2016)



المصدر: الملحق (2/1).

من جانب آخر، ورغم أن التجارة الدولية لعبت دوراً في التصدي للجائحة، مما أتاح للدول ضمان الوصول إلى الإمدادات الغذائية والطبية الحيوية، حيث يسرت التجارة سبلاً جديدة للعمل أثناء الأزمة واستفادت من الدور الذي لعبه قطاع الاتصالات وتقنية المعلومات في تجاوز جانب من تداعيات الأزمة، إلا أن تراجع معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي ومن ثم تعطيل سلاسل التوريد وشبكات الإنتاج، وتقييد تدفق السلع والخدمات وحركة رأس المال، أثر على التجارة ومؤسسات الأعمال وانعكس سلباً على التجارة الدولية خلال عام 2020 لتسجل انكماشاً بنحو 8.5 في المائة، مقابل نمو بنحو 0.9 في المائة عام 2019.

فيما يتعلق بالمدىونية الخارجية، فقد فرضت الجائحة على كافة دول العالم، بما فيها الدول النامية التوسع في البرامج الاجتماعية والحزم التحفيزية، وهو ما أدى إلى ارتفاع إجمالي الدين العام الخارجي القائم في ذمة الدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة ليبلغ نحو 11143.2 مليار دولار عام 2020 مقابل حوالي 10600 مليار دولار عام 2019. فيما يتعلق بأسعار صرف العملات الرئيسية على مستوى العالم خلال عام 2020، فقد شهدت قيمة الدولار تراجعاً مقابل بعض العملات الرئيسية الأخرى في ظل انخفاض أسعار الفائدة الأمريكية وتوقع بقائها عند مستويات منخفضة في الأجل المتوسط لحين تعزز مسارات تعافي الاقتصاد الأمريكي.

(الفصل الثاني)

التطورات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية

التطورات الاقتصادية

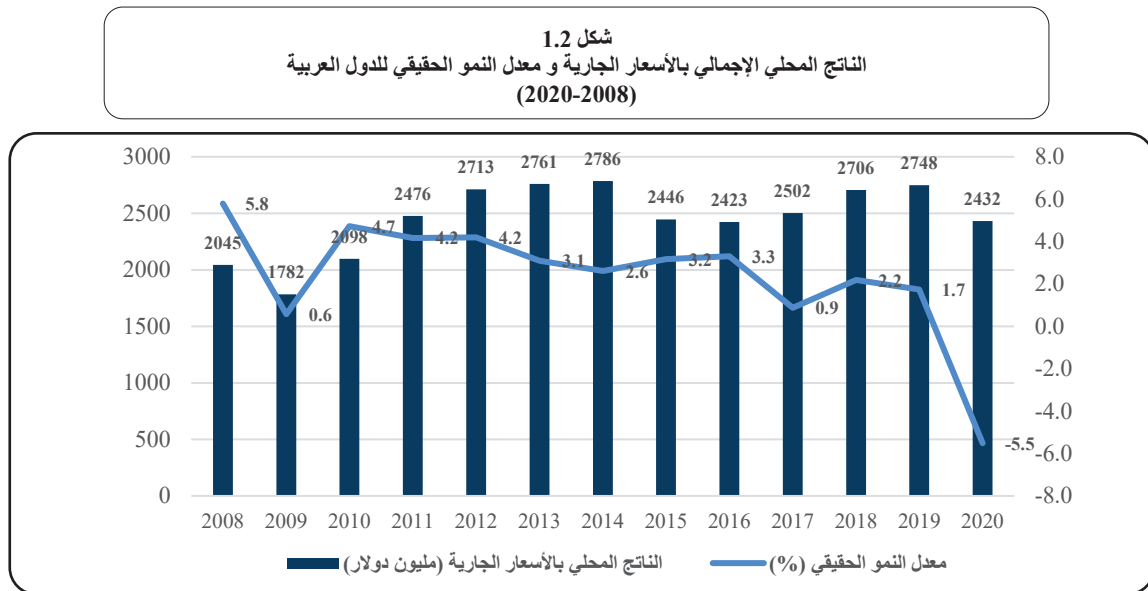
تأثر الأداء الاقتصادي للدول العربية في عام 2020 بشكل ملموس بالتداعيات الناتجة عن جائحة كوفيد-19، وأثر هذا الوباء بشكل رئيس على الأداء الاقتصادي في المنطقة العربية من خلال الانخفاض الحاد في حجم النشاط الاقتصادي بسبب تأثير إجراءات الإغلاق لاحتواء الوباء على عدد من القطاعات مثل السياحة والنقل وتجارة التجزئة وخدمات الضيافة مثل الفنادق والمطاعم والمقاهي. ونتج عن ذلك انخفاض كبير في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي وتسجيل زيادة كبيرة في عجوزات الموازنات العامة والدين العام، نتيجة التدابير التي اتخذتها الدول للتخفيف من آثار الوباء على الصحة العامة، ودعم الشركات والعمال في القطاع الرسمي، وتقديم الإعانات الفورية للطبقات الفقيرة في شكل تحويلات نقدية وعينية حتى لمن هم خارج شبكات الأمان الاجتماعي، وكذلك المؤسسات والأفراد العاملين في القطاع غير الرسمي.

إضافة لما سبق، تأثرت الدول المصدرة الرئيسة للنفط أيضاً بصدمة اقتصادية أخرى متمثلة في انخفاض الطلب على النفط وهبوط أسعاره في الأسواق العالمية وانخفاض إنتاجه في إطار اتفاق "أوبك+" ما بين الدول أعضاء منظمة البلدان المصدرة للبترول، والدول المصدرة الرئيسة المنتجة للنفط من خارج المنظمة. أما الدول العربية الأخرى، فتأثرت أيضاً بانخفاض عائدات السياحة، وتراجع الطلب الخارجي نتيجة لتباطؤ النمو في اقتصادات أهم الشركاء التجاريين، وتباطؤ تدفقات الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر. وبالإضافة إلى الجائحة، واصلت الأوضاع الداخلية تأثيراتها غير المواتية على الأداء الاقتصادي في بعض الدول العربية الأخرى.

بلغ الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية في الدول العربية كمجموعة حوالي 2432 مليار دولار عام 2020 مسجلاً معدل انكماش قدر بحوالي 11.5 في المائة بالمقارنة مع عام 2019. كنتيجة لتأثير الأوضاع المذكورة، انكمش الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الثابتة في الدول العربية عام 2020 بحوالي 5.5 في المائة، وهو انكماش لم تعرفه الدول العربية مثله حتى في أعقاب الأزمة المالية العالمية في عام 2009. تُقدّر الخسارة في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الدول العربية في عام 2020 نتيجة للجائحة بحوالي 221 مليار دولار بالأسعار

الثابتة لعام 2015. وانكمش الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في كل الدول العربية باستثناء مصر التي كانت الدولة العربية الوحيدة التي حققت نمواً في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي خلال عام 2020.

تراجع الناتج في مجموعة الدول العربية المصدرة الرئيسة للنفط بنسبة 6.7 في المائة عام 2020، وكان انكماش الناتج في دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية ضمن نفس المجموعة مقارنة بباقي دول المجموعة، حيث انكمشت اقتصاداتها بنحو 5.0 في المائة. وانخفض الناتج في مجموعة الدول العربية الأخرى ذات الاقتصادات الأكثر تنوعاً بنسبة 2.7 في المائة. وتباينت نسب انكماش الناتج ومعدلات نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الدول العربية حسب ظروف كل دولة ودرجة تطبيقها لإجراءات الإغلاق والوقاية من انتشار الوباء. وتراجع متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية من حوالي 6695 دولار عام 2019 إلى حوالي 5863 دولار في عام 2020، وترجم هذا الانكماش إلى تراجع متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الثابتة بحوالي 6.0 في المائة. الملحق (1/2)، والشكل (1.2).



المصدر: الملحق (1/2) وتقديرات معدي الفصل بناء على الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالعملة المحلية وسنة الأساس لعام 2015.

وارتفع متوسط معدل التضخم في الدول العربية، المقاس بمعدل التغير السنوي في الرقم القياسي للمستهلك، من حوالي 5.4 في المائة عام 2019 إلى حوالي 19.6 في المائة عام 2020، نتيجة الارتفاعات القياسية لمعدلات التضخم في كل من السودان ولبنان وسورية واليمن وليبيا، في ظل الظروف الصعبة التي عرفت هذه الدول خلال عام 2020. أما في بقية الدول العربية، فظلت معدلات التضخم بها منخفضة نسبياً، وتراوح بين حوالي 0.3 في المائة في الأردن و5.7 في المائة في كل من تونس ومصر، بينما شهد المستوى العام للأسعار تراجعاً في كل من البحرين وفلسطين، وعمان، والإمارات، وقطر.

يُبين الهيكل القطاعي للناتج المحلي الإجمالي تراجع حصة قطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية في عام 2020 إلى حوالي 17.3 في المائة بالمقارنة مع 25.0 في المائة عام 2019 بسبب انخفاض أسعار النفط في الأسواق العالمية وتراجع كميات إنتاجه في إطار اتفاق "أوبك+"، وهو ما أثر على الأداء الاقتصادي وعلى هيكل المساهمة القطاعية للناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية، حيث زادت مساهمة بقية القطاعات في الناتج. وتُظهر معدلات النمو القطاعي بالأسعار الثابتة، تأثر كل القطاعات بتبعات الجائحة، وكان قطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية وقطاع التجارة والمطاعم والفنادق من أكثر القطاعات تضرراً

بالجائحة. كما تراجعت بنود الإنفاق الرئيسة خلال عام 2020 في معظم الدول العربية، وخاصة الاستهلاك العائلي والاستثمار، كما تأثر أداء الصادرات العربية من السلع والخدمات، نتيجة انخفاض الطلب العالمي على مختلف السلع وخاصة النفط المرتبط بشكل رئيس بتأثيرات الجائحة على حركة التجارة الدولية.

التطورات الاجتماعية

مثّلت جائحة كوفيد-19 تحدياً أمام إنجاز أهداف التنمية المستدامة لاسيما فيما يتعلق بتأثيراتها على ارتفاع معدلات الفقر وزيادة مستويات عدم المساواة. وبحسب تقديرات الأمم المتحدة، أدى انتشار الجائحة إلى زيادة في عدد الفقراء في الدول العربية بنحو 14.3 مليون نسمة ليبلغ العدد الإجمالي للفقراء نحو 115 مليون نسمة بما يُمثّل ربع سكان الدول العربية، ومعظم الزيادة في أعداد الفقراء التي حدثت في أعقاب الجائحة كانت مركزة في أوساط الطبقات المتوسطة وهو ما من شأنه أن يؤثر على التماسك الاجتماعي لهذه المجتمعات. وتُفيد آخر بيانات متوفرة أن من بين الدول العربية التي تعاني من أشد نسب الفقر، وفق خط الفقر الوطني، كل من الصومال بنسبة 73 في المائة، واليمن بنسبة 48.6 في المائة، والسودان بنسبة 46.5 في المائة، والفُمر بنسبة 42.0 في المائة، وتتراوح نسب الفقر في الدول العربية الأخرى بين نسبة 4.8 في المائة في المغرب و32.5 في المائة في مصر.

وفيما يتعلق بالفقر متعدد الأبعاد، الذي يشمل الحرمان الحاد من الصحة والتعليم وانخفاض مستويات المعيشة، تُقدر نسبة الفقر متعدد الأبعاد في الدول العربية بحوالي 15.8 في المائة، وهي الأقل نسبياً مقارنة ببعض أقاليم العالم الأخرى مثل أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء وجنوب آسيا. أما بالنسبة إلى مساهمة الأبعاد في الدليل للدول العربية، فقدّرت مساهمة الحرمان من الخدمات الصحية بحوالي 26 في المائة، ويُعد التعليم بحوالي 35 في المائة، فيما ترتفع مساهمة بُعد مستوى المعيشة حيث يعد البُعد الأكثر تأثيراً على الدليل لتصل إلى حوالي 39 في المائة.

وتشير البيانات عن التفاوت في توزيع الدخل بأن متوسط مؤشر جيني لعدم المساواة للسنوات الخمس الأخيرة يقدر بحوالي 35 في المائة، بينما تقع أعلى نسبة عدم المساواة في الدول العربية في جيبوتي، والمقدرة بحوالي 41.6 في المائة في عام 2017. ومن المتوقع أن تزيد الجائحة في نسب عدم المساواة المدفوعة بالعديد من العوامل مثل إغلاق العديد من الشركات الصغيرة والمتوسطة، وزيادة معدلات البطالة خاصة بين الشباب والإناث وذوي المهارات المنخفضة الذين لا يستطيعون ممارسة أعمالهم عن بعد بسبب طبيعة عملهم اليومي، حيث تسببت الجائحة وفق بيانات منظمة العمل الدولية، في فقدان أكثر من 11 مليون وظيفة بدوام كامل في عام 2020. ومن المتوقع أن تزيد الجائحة من نسب عدم المساواة في الثروات ومظاهر عديدة أخرى من عدم تكافؤ الفرص في العمل وفي النفاذ إلى الخدمات الأساسية كالصحة والتعليم، على حساب بعض فئات المجتمع الضعيفة والتي من ضمنها الإناث، حيث إن نسبة عدم المساواة بين الجنسين في الدول العربية تُعد من بين أكبر النسب في العالم.

كان التشاؤم سيد الموقف في بداية ظهور جائحة كوفيد-19 فيما يخص قدرة جل الدول العربية على التصدي للتحديات المرتبطة بهذا الوباء. وبالرغم من التأثيرات السلبية القوية للجائحة اقتصادياً واجتماعياً، لم يصل الوضع في الدول العربية إلى المستويات المأساوية التي وصل إليها في بعض البلدان الأخرى، وخاصة في بعض دول أمريكا اللاتينية، من حيث عدد الوفيات وعجز المستشفيات عن تقديم العلاج للمصابين.

ومع ذلك، كان الأداء ضعيفاً في مجال توفير التعليم عن بُعد والحماية الاجتماعية وكفاءة الرعاية الصحية بالنسبة للمرضى الذين يصلون إلى مرحلة الدخول إلى العناية المركزة. وهذا دليل على ضعف البنى التحتية في مجال الاتصالات والإنترنت وعلى اتساع الفجوة الرقمية في المنطقة العربية، وكذلك على التحديات التي تواجه منظومة الطوارئ الصحية فيها، وبالأخص عدم كفاية الطواقم الطبية المدربة والتجهيزات المتطورة ذات الصلة وضعف الموارد المالية المخصصة لهذا القطاع المهم.

(الفصل الثالث)

قطاع الزراعة والمياه

شهد عام 2020 انتشار جائحة كوفيد-19 التي أرخت بظلالها على كافة مناحي الحياة والأنشطة الاقتصادية في معظم دول العالم، ومن ضمنها النشاط الزراعي في الدول العربية. فقد تراجع أداء القطاع الزراعي، بسبب الإجراءات الاحترازية التي اتخذتها الدول العربية للحد من انتشار الجائحة، حيث تقلصت حركة العمل الإنتاجي والنقل الداخلي والخارجي للسلع الغذائية وازدادت صعوبة الوصول إلى الأسواق مما أثر على الإنتاج والعرض في الأسواق وعلى الأسعار.

أدت هذه الظروف مجتمعة إلى تراجع الناتج الزراعي بالأسعار الثابتة من حوالي 164.3 مليار دولار عام 2019 إلى حوالي 162.4 مليار دولار في عام 2020 بانخفاض بلغت نسبته 1.2 في المائة، فضلاً عن أن الإنتاج الزراعي يتسم بعدم الاستقرار نظراً لتقلب العوامل الجوية وعدم انتظام الأمطار ومحدودية الموارد المائية واعتماد حوالي 80 في المائة من الأراضي المزروعة على الأمطار.

تتناقص نسبة سكان الريف من إجمالي عدد السكان في الدول العربية سنوياً نتيجة الهجرة المتزايدة من الريف إلى الحضر حيث انخفضت هذه النسبة إلى حوالي 41.4 في المائة عام 2019 بالمقارنة مع 43.5 في المائة عام 2010، وشكل السكان الزراعيون عام 2019 حوالي نصف عدد سكان الريف البالغ عددهم 88.8 مليون نسمة، كما شكلت القوى العاملة بالزراعة عام 2019 حوالي 18.4 في المائة من حجم العمالة الكلية بالمقارنة مع 22.4 في المائة عام 2010. ويعود هذا التراجع إلى ضعف الاستثمار في الزراعة والتوجه نحو قطاعات اقتصادية أخرى ذات عائد أعلى، وتضاؤل فرص العمل في الوسط الريفي. ويعتبر نصيب العامل الزراعي من القيمة المضافة في القطاع الزراعي في الدول العربية متدنياً حيث بلغ عام 2019 حوالي 6595 دولاراً.

على صعيد تجارة المنتجات الزراعية، ارتفعت قيمة العجز في الميزان التجاري للدول العربية من حوالي 47.7 مليار دولار عام 2010 إلى حوالي 62 مليار دولار عام 2019 أي بمعدل نمو سنوي بلغت نسبته حوالي 3.0 في المائة، وتشير التوقعات إلى استمرار أسعار الغذاء في الارتفاع في عام 2020 بسبب زيادة تكاليف النقل وعوائق الإغلاق وتبعاته بسبب جائحة كوفيد-19، مما سيزيد العجز في الميزان التجاري الزراعي.

أما على صعيد الفجوة الغذائية فقد بلغت قيمتها في عام 2019 حوالي 33.6 مليار دولار مقابل 28.9 مليار دولار في عام 2010 أي بمعدل نمو سنوي بلغ 1.7 في المائة. كما استمر الاكتفاء الذاتي من السلع الزراعية بالانخفاض لعدد من السلع وفي مقدمتها الحبوب حيث انخفضت نسبة الاكتفاء الذاتي فيها إلى 37 في المائة والسكر المكرر إلى 45 في المائة والزيوت إلى 51.4 في المائة.

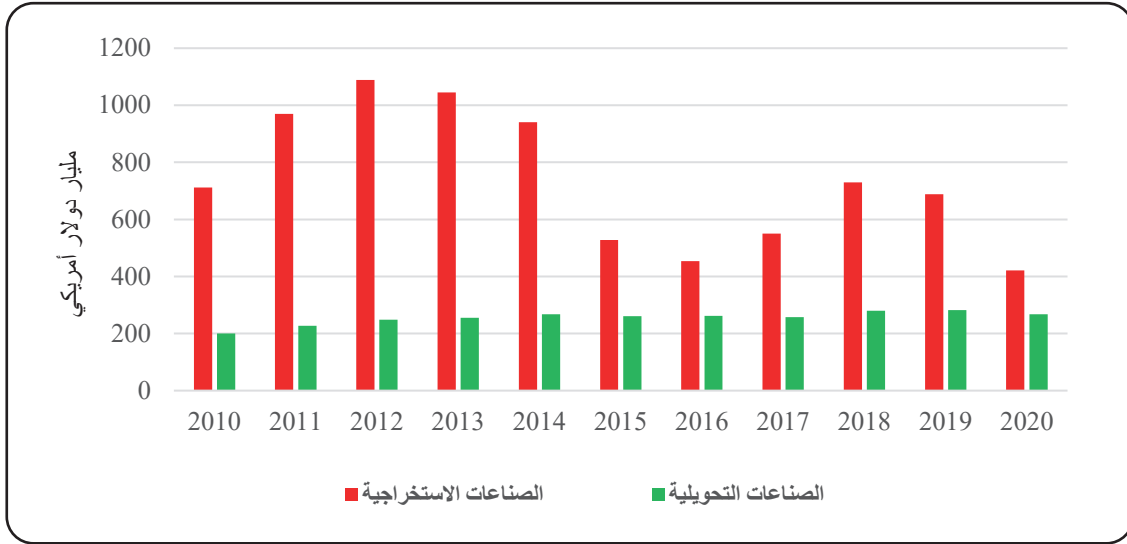
(الفصل الرابع)

القطاع الصناعي

يعتبر عام 2020 عام جائحة كوفيد-19 بامتياز، إذ أرخت الجائحة بآثارها على كل مناحي حياة البشر وأنشطتهم في مختلف القطاعات بما فيها النشاط الصناعي بشقيه الاستخراجي والتحويلي، حيث تأثرت معظم الأنشطة الصناعية بالجائحة باستثناء بعض الصناعات التي جاء أدائها إيجابياً، وبعضها الآخر الذي استقر أدائه في حدود مستواه المسجل عام 2019، كما تظهر نتائج أداء الصناعات التي يتناولها هذا التقرير. في هذا الصدد، تراجعت القيمة المضافة للصناعات الاستخراجية بالأسعار الجارية في عام 2020 بحوالي 38.7 في المائة مقارنة

بمستواها المُسجل في عام 2019، وتراجعت كذلك القيمة المضافة للصناعات التحويلية بالأسعار الجارية وإن كان بنسبة أقل بلغت حوالي 4.9 في المائة بين عامي 2019 و2020. بذلك بلغ إجمالي التراجع في ناتج القطاع الصناعي العربي في عام 2020، نحو 28.9 في المائة. الملاحق (1/4) و (2/4)، والشكل رقم (1.4).

شكل 1.4
ناتج قطاعي الصناعات الاسخراجية والتحويلية بالأسعار الجارية في الدول العربية
(2020-2010)



المصدر: الملاحق (1/4) و (2/4).

ساهم انخفاض مستويات الطلب على النفط الخام، وتراجع أسعاره في تراجع الناتج الصناعي العربي، إضافة إلى انخفاض أسعار الغاز الطبيعي وإن كان بمعدل أقل. كما تأثرت الكثير من أنشطة الصناعات التحويلية بدرجات متفاوتة نتيجة إجراءات الإغلاق الكلي والجزئي التي فُرضت لمواجهة تداعيات الجائحة.

في هذا الشأن، انخفضت قيمة الناتج في صناعة الحديد في عام 2020 بحوالي 5.1 في المائة مقارنة بعام 2019، وبلغ التراجع في إنتاج السيارات في الدول العربية حوالي 43.4 في المائة خلال فترة المقارنة. في المقابل، شهدت بعض الصناعات الأخرى معدلات نمو إيجابية على غرار صناعة تكرير النفط، فقد ارتفعت الطاقة التكريرية لمصافي النفط العربية بنحو 274 ألف برميل يومياً مقارنةً بمستواها المسجل عام 2019 وذلك بفضل تشغيل وحدة التقطير الجديدة في مصفاة ميناء عبد الله في الكويت بطاقة 264 ألف ب/ي، إضافة إلى الزيادة في إنتاج المصافي السعودية.

من جهة أخرى، حققت صناعات الأدوية والمعدات الطبية وأجهزة التنفس والكمادات الوقائية والمطهرات في الدول العربية نمواً كبيراً وإن كان متفاوتاً من بلد لآخر. كما حققت الصناعات الغذائية معدلات نمو جيدة، على سبيل المثال، حققت صناعة زيت الزيتون معدل زيادة في عام 2020 بلغ حوالي 36.5 في المائة عن العام السابق.

وحافظت بعض الصناعات على معدلات نمو تماثل أو تقارب المستويات المسجلة في عام 2019 كما في حالة الصناعات البتروكيمياوية التي أضحت أحد أهم الأنشطة الصناعية التحويلية العربية وأسرعها نمواً وانتشاراً لاسيما في الدول المنتجة للغاز والنفط، حيث تشهد كل من السعودية والإمارات والجزائر ومصر والبحرين وعمان تنفيذ مشروعات صناعية مهمة في مجال البتروكيمياويات، والإيثيلين الذي استقر مستوى الإنتاج منه عند نفس معدلاته للعام الماضي البالغ 27.7 مليون طن، وبحصة 13.3 في المائة من إجمالي الإنتاج العالمي.

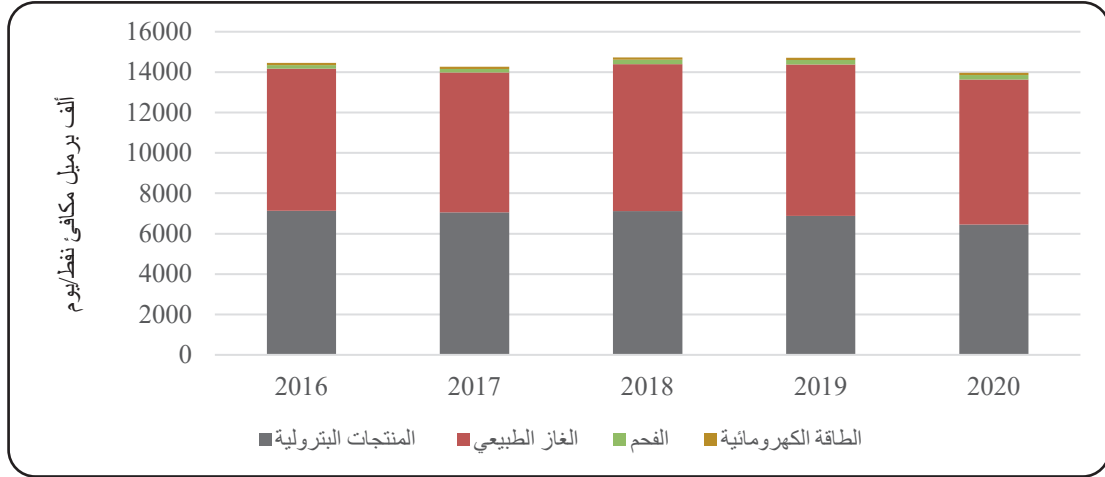
وبلغ إنتاج الدول العربية من صناعة الغاز الطبيعي المُسال حوالي 137.4 مليون طن/ السنة في عام 2020، وتراجعت نسبة مساهمة الدول العربية من صادرات الغاز المسال العالمية إلى 30.7 في المائة في عام 2020 مقابل 32.2 في المائة في عام 2019.

(الفصل الخامس)

التطورات الرئيسية في مجال النفط والطاقة

شهدت سوق النفط العالمية خلال عام 2020 وبخاصة في النصف الأول من العام تطوراً فريداً من نوعه تمثل في مزيج من صدمات العرض والطلب. حيث فرضت غالبية دول العالم قيوداً على السفر وتدابير عزل صارمة للحد من تفشي جائحة كوفيد-19، مما أدى إلى انكماش غير مسبوق في أداء الاقتصاد العالمي كان الأول منذ الأزمة المالية العالمية، والأكبر منذ الكساد الكبير في ثلاثينيات القرن الماضي. فقد تراجع حجم التجارة العالمية، وهبط نشاط الصناعات التحويلية العالمية، وهو ما أدى إلى تراجع الطلب العالمي على النفط للمرة الأولى منذ عام 2009 وبشكل قياسي بلغ نحو 9.5 مليون برميل/يوم، مقارنة بنمو بلغ نحو 1.1 مليون برميل/يوم عام 2019، ليسجل بذلك أدنى مستوى له منذ ثمانية أعوام وهو 90.5 مليون برميل/يوم. الملحق (10/5) والشكل رقم (1.5).

شكل 1.5
الطلب على الطاقة في الدول العربية
(ألف برميل مكافئ نفط/يوم)
(2020-2016)



المصدر: الملحق (10/5).

وعلى وقع تلك المعطيات، انخفضت أسعار النفط الخام العالمية خلال عام 2020 مقارنة بالعام السابق، بأعلى وتيرة لها منذ عام 2015. وفي إطار السعي نحو إعادة التوازن إلى سوق النفط العالمية في مواجهة تداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19، توصلت دول "أوبك+"، وبعض الدول الرئيسية الأخرى المنتجة للنفط ومن بينها الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية إلى اتفاق تاريخي بشأن خفض قياسي للإنتاج، ليتراجع إجمالي الإمدادات النفطية العالمية خلال عام 2020 بنحو 6.3 مليون برميل/يوم، ويبلغ أدنى مستوى له منذ عام 2014 وهو 93.7 مليون برميل/يوم، حيث تراجعت امدادات دول أوبك من النفط الخام والنفوط غير التقليدية بنحو 3.8 مليون برميل/يوم على خلفية التزامها باتفاق تعديل كميات الإنتاج وقيام كل من السعودية والكويت والإمارات بتخفيضات إضافية طوعية على إنتاجهم خلال شهر يونيو 2020، والانخفاض الحاد في إنتاج ليبيا بسبب إغلاق الموانئ وحقل

النفط، وتراجع إنتاج إيران وفنزويلا نتيجة الضغوطات الاقتصادية الأمريكية المفروضة عليهما، ليصل إلى نحو 30.8 مليون برميل/يوم.

كما انخفضت الإمدادات من الدول المنتجة من خارج أوبك بنحو 2.5 مليون برميل/يوم لتصل إلى 62.9 مليون برميل/يوم. ومن ناحية أخرى ارتفعت **المخزونات النفطية العالمية** بشكل كبير مقارنة بالزيادة المحققة خلال العام السابق. كما تحققت خلال عام 2020 زيادة طفيفة في **الاحتياطيات العالمية المؤكدة من النفط والغاز الطبيعي** نسبتها 2.6 في المائة و 0.1 في المائة على التوالي.

وفيما يخص **نشاط الاستكشاف في الدول العربية**، فقد تم تحقيق 12 اكتشافاً نفطياً و 9 اكتشافات غازية خلال العام، واستحوذت الدول العربية على نحو 55.7 في المائة من تقديرات الاحتياطي العالمي المؤكد من النفط ونحو 26.5 في المائة من احتياطيات الغاز الطبيعي العالمية، واستأثرت بنسبة 26.8 في المائة من إجمالي الإنتاج العالمي من النفط الخام، وشكلت حصتها من كميات الغاز الطبيعي المسوق 15.1 في المائة من الإجمالي العالمي في عام 2020.

في المقابل، انخفض **استهلاك الطاقة في الدول العربية** عام 2020 بنحو 743 ألف برميل مكافئ نفط في اليوم أي بنسبة 5.1 في المائة ليصل إلى نحو 14 مليون برميل مكافئ نفط يومياً، وظل النفط والغاز الطبيعي المصدرين الأساسيين اللذين تعتمد عليهما الدول العربية لتغطية احتياجاتها من الطاقة، حيث شكلت حصتهما معاً 97.7 في المائة من إجمالي المصادر، مع استمرار دخول الطاقات المتجددة بشكل ملحوظ في مزيج الوقود المستخدم في توليد الطاقة الكهربائية.

فيما يخص المعدلات السنوية **لأسعار نفوط التصدير الرئيسية في الدول العربية**، فقد شهدت انخفاضاً حاداً في مستوياتها خلال عام 2020 بنسب متفاوتة تراوحت ما بين 28.0 و 36.2 في المائة، مما أدى إلى انخفاض كبير في قيمة الصادرات النفطية في الدول العربية عام 2020 بلغت نسبته 43.4 في المائة.

(الفصل السادس)

التطورات المالية

تأثرت أوضاع المالية العامة في الدول العربية بدرجة كبيرة بتداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19 خلال عام 2020. فقد أدى انكماش النشاط الاقتصادي بسبب الجائحة إلى تراجع الإيرادات الضريبية في ظل انخفاض معدلات الاستهلاك والاستثمار وحركة التجارة الخارجية على صعيد السلع والخدمات. كما تراجعت الإيرادات البترولية جراء تراجع أسعار النفط العالمية بسبب انخفاض الطلب على النفط.

وقد تضمنت حزم التحفيز المالي التي تبنتها الدول العربية لاحتواء الآثار السلبية للجائحة، تداعيات على الإيرادات الضريبية كونها شملت إعفاءات بأشكال مختلفة، كما أنها شملت زيادة في الانفاق الجاري كإجراءات طارئة لدعم الأسر والمنشآت، حيث جاء التوسع في الصرف الجاري خصماً على الإنفاق الرأسمالي الذي شهد تراجعاً للدول العربية مجتمعة خلال عام 2020.

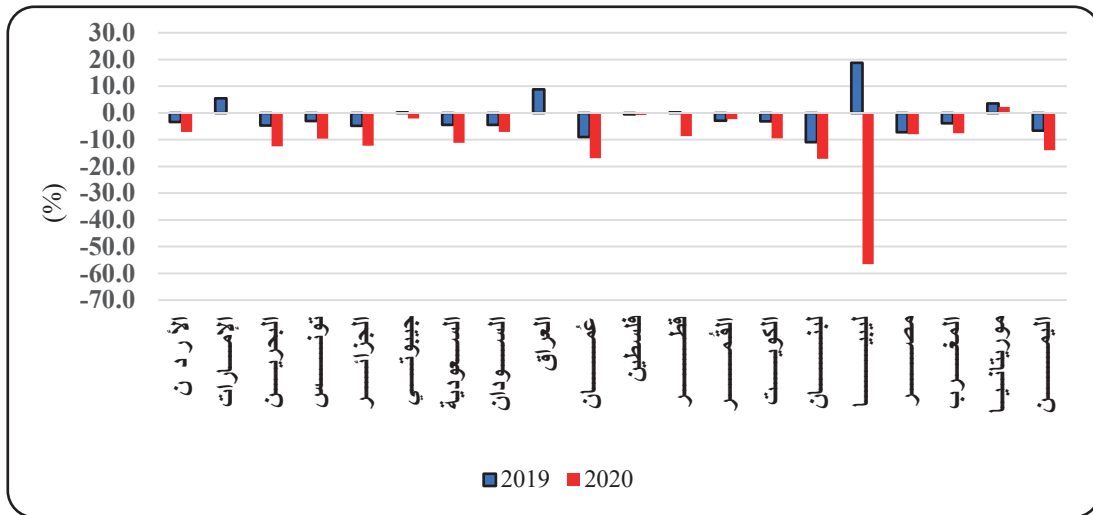
في ضوء ذلك، تراجع **إجمالي الإيرادات العامة والمنح للدول العربية** مجتمعة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 18.9 في المائة ليصل إلى نحو 695.1 مليار دولار أمريكي في عام 2020، ما يمثل حوالي 28.7 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، حيث تراجعت الإيرادات البترولية بنسبة بلغت 31.8 في المائة، فيما انخفضت الإيرادات الضريبية بنسبة بلغت حوالي 7.2 في المائة خلال العام المذكور.

وارتفع إجمالي الإنفاق العام بنسبة بلغت حوالي 1.1 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 909.9 مليار دولار أمريكي، ما مثل حوالي 37.8 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، في ظل ارتفاع الإنفاق الجاري بحوالي 2.1 في المائة، مقابل تراجع الإنفاق الرأسمالي بنسبة 4.0 في المائة خلال عام 2020.

كمحصلة لذلك، ارتفع عجز الموازنة العامة المُجمّعة للدول العربية ليصل إلى حوالي 214.7 مليار دولار أمريكي (حوالي 8.9 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي) في عام 2020، مقارنةً بعجز بلغ حوالي 43 مليار دولار أمريكي (حوالي 1.6 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي) في عام 2019.

بالنسبة لإجمالي الدين العام القائم (الداخلي والخارجي) في ذمة الدول العربية المتوفر بيانات بشأنها، فقد ارتفع بنسبة بلغت حوالي 9.9 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 752.1 مليار دولار أمريكي بنهاية عام 2020، مقارنة بحوالي 683.8 مليار دولار أمريكي بنهاية عام 2019. كما ارتفع كنسبة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي ليصل إلى حوالي 120.1 في المائة بنهاية عام 2020، مقارنة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 112.8 في المائة بنهاية عام 2019. الملحق (10/6)، والشكل رقم (1.6).

الشكل 1.6
نسبة الفائض/ العجز الكلي في الموازنات العامة إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الدول العربية
2020-2019



الملحق (10/6).

(الفصل السابع)

التطورات النقدية والمصرفية وتطورات أسواق المال في الدول العربية

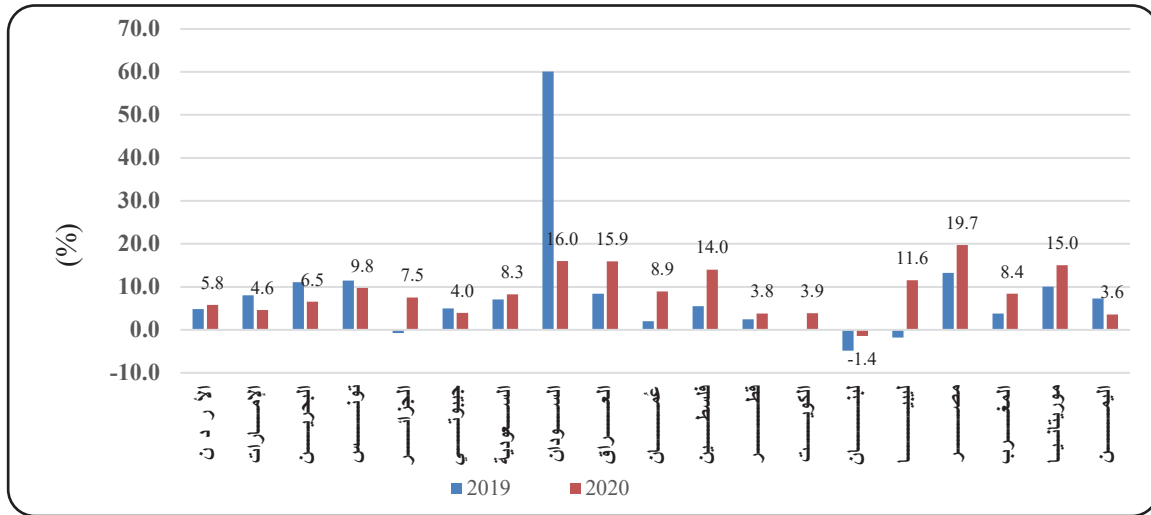
لعبت السياسة النقدية دوراً كبيراً في التخفيف من التداعيات الاقتصادية الناتجة عن وباء كوفيد-19 في الدول العربية من خلال تبني العديد من تدابير السياسة النقدية التوسعية الاستباقية التي عززت من مستويات ثقة المستثمرين ودعمت أوضاع السيولة المحلية ووفرت الائتمان اللازم للتخفيف من حدة الركود الاقتصادي الذي شهدته تلك الاقتصادات.

كما استفادت المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية من المرونة التي أتاحتها استخدام أدوات السياسة الاحترازية الكلية لاسيما فيما يتعلق بالتحريك الجزئي أو الكلي للهوامش الداعمة لرأس المال والسيولة في إطار متطلبات بازل 3 في زيادة مستويات قدرة القطاع المصرفي على منح الائتمان للأفراد والشركات والقطاعات المتضررة من الأزمة.

في هذا الإطار، غلبت الاتجاهات التوسعية ممثلةً في كل من التغيرات في أسعار الفائدة الرسمية والمعروض النقدي على موقف السياسة النقدية خلال عام 2020 في غالبية الدول العربية للتغلب على التداعيات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الناتجة عن جائحة كوفيد-19. تنوعت تدخلات المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية بشكل كبير خلال عام 2020 وتم تصميمها بشكل مدروس في عدد من الدول واستهدفت بشكل انتقائي القطاعات الأكثر تضرراً من الأزمة، ونُفذت في إطار من التنسيق ما بين السياستين النقدية والمالية في إطار حزم للتحفيز بلغت قيمتها نحو 235 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2020، مثلت من بينها حزم التحفيز النقدي نحو 51 في المائة.

كما واصلت المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية جهودها خلال العام لتنفيذ عدد من إصلاحات السياسة النقدية ونظم الصرف بهدف تحسين الأطر التشغيلية لإدارة السياسة النقدية وزيادة مستويات مرونة أنظمة الصرف. كما شهد عام 2020 اهتماماً كبيراً من قبل المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية بتبني العديد من المبادرات الهادفة إلى تسريع وتيرة التحول الرقمي في القطاع المالي وتشجيع قطاع التقنيات المالية الحديثة بهدف ضمان استمرار تمكن المؤسسات المالية من تقديم الخدمات المالية إلى الشركات والأفراد في ظل قيود التباعد الاجتماعي وظروف الإغلاق الكلي والجزئي. الملحق (1/7) والشكل رقم (1.7).

شكل 1.7
معدلات نمو السيولة المحلية في الدول العربية
(2020-2019)



المصدر : الملحق (1/7).

على صعيد القطاع المصرفي، ساهمت تدخلات المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية الاستباقية في تحسين أداء القطاع المصرفي العربي خلال عام 2020 بالمقارنة مع عام 2019، حيث أظهرت البيانات المجمعة للمصارف العربية تحسناً في كل من إجمالي الموجودات، والودائع، والقروض والتسهيلات، والقواعد الرأسمالية المقومة بالدولار. وقد حافظت معدلات كفاية رأس المال للمصارف على مستوياتها المرتفعة نسبياً في غالبية الدول العربية في عام 2020، بالمقارنة مع الحدود الدنيا المطلوبة وفقاً لمقررات لجنة بازل البالغة 10.5 في المائة.

كما جاء أداء الاسواق المالية العربية خلال عام 2020 إيجابياً بشكل عام، وذلك بالمقارنة مع عام 2019. فقد ارتفعت القيمة السوقية للبورصات العربية المدرجة بقاعدة البيانات الخاصة بصندوق النقد العربي بنحو 52.9 مليار دولار. كما سجلت قيمة التداولات ارتفاعاً (للعام الثاني على التوالي) بنسبة زادت عن 100 في المائة.

على صعيد الاستثمار الاجنبي في البورصات العربية، تراجعت قيم التعاملات الخاصة بالمستثمرين الأجانب بالمقارنة مع عام 2019، فيما سجلت هذه التعاملات صافي تدفق موجب للعام الثالث على التوالي. هذا وقد حفل عام 2020 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، ودعم جهود تعزيز التحول الرقمي، من خلال استخدام التقنيات المالية الحديثة.

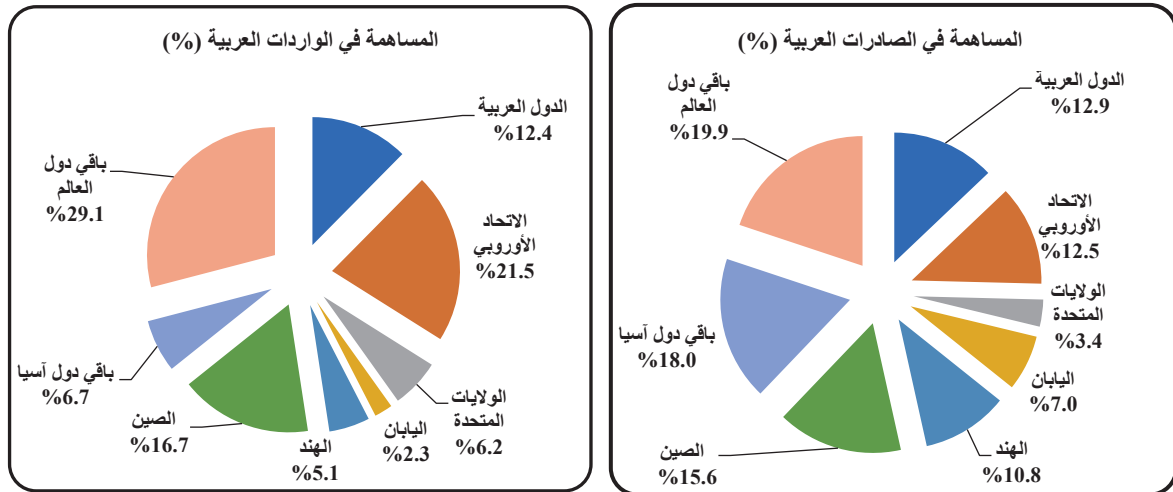
(الفصل الثامن)

التجارة الخارجية للدول العربية

بلغت التجارة السلعية الإجمالية العربية خلال عام 2020 ما قيمته 1483.9 مليار دولار مقارنة بحوالي 1873.6 مليار دولار عام 2019 محققة نسبة انخفاض ملحوظة بلغت حوالي 20.8 في المائة، وذلك نظراً لتداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19 على حركة التجارة العالمية، وتأثرت سلاسل التوريد العالمية بسبب الإغلاق الكلي والجزئي لغالبية النشاطات الاقتصادية والتجارية للحد من انتشار الوباء، حيث انخفضت قيمة الصادرات السلعية الإجمالية للدول العربية إلى 746.8 مليار دولار عام 2020، مقارنة مع نحو 1016.5 مليار دولار عام 2019 محققة نسبة انخفاض بلغت حوالي 26.5 في المائة. كما تراجعت قيمة الواردات السلعية الإجمالية للدول العربية خلال عام 2020 بنسبة بلغت حوالي 14.0 في المائة لتبلغ نحو 737.1 مليار دولار، مقارنة مع حوالي 857.1 مليار دولار عام 2019.

بالنسبة لاتجاهات التجارة العربية خلال عام 2020 فقد أظهرت البيانات تغيرات محدودة في حصص الشركاء التجاريين، فقد سجلت الصادرات البينية العربية 12.9 في المائة محققة بذلك ارتفاعاً عن الأعوام السابقة، في حين انخفضت حصة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية إلى ما نسبته 3.4 بالمائة من إجمالي الصادرات العربية، وانخفضت أيضاً حصة الاتحاد الأوروبي لتصل ما نسبته 12.5 بالمائة، كذلك حققت الصادرات لدول آسيا انخفاضاً لتصل نسبته إلى 51.3 بالمائة محتفظة بالنسبة الأكبر بين الشركاء التجاريين، في حين شهدت حصة باقي دول العالم ارتفاعاً ملحوظاً لتصل إلى نحو 19.9 في المائة. الملحق (2/8) والشكل (1.8).

الشكل (1.8): إتجاهات التجارة العربية إلى أهم الشركاء التجاريين عام (2020)



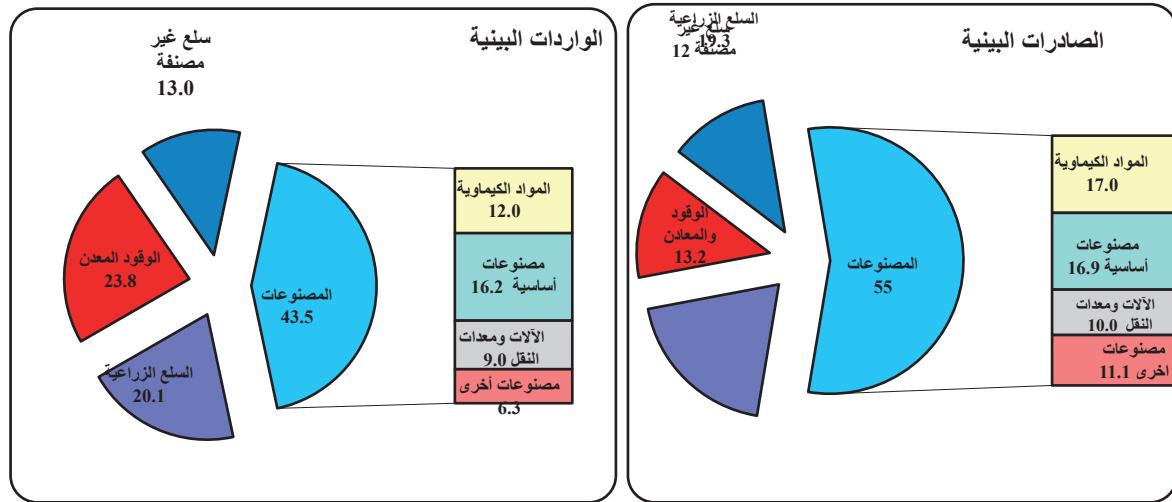
المصدر : الملحق (2/8).

فيما يتعلق بالواردات العربية من الشركاء التجاريين الرئيسيين خلال عام 2020 فقد احتفظت الواردات بنسبتها مع معظم الشركاء التجاريين، حيث سجلت الواردات العربية البينية تقريباً نفس المستوى المحقق في العام السابق والبالغ نحو 12.4 بالمائة، بينما انخفضت مساهمة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لتبلغ نحو 6.2 في المائة، وانخفضت نسبة الواردات مع الاتحاد الأوروبي لتسجل نحو 21.5 في المائة، وتراجعت مع دول آسيا لتشكّل ما نسبته 32 في المائة من إجمالي الواردات العربية، بينما ارتفعت مع باقي دول العالم لتسجل نسبة 26.4 في المائة. ويلاحظ أن الصادرات والواردات قد شهدت تطوراً ملحوظاً مع مجموعة باقي الدول العالم الأمر الذي يوضح تطلع الدول العربية لمزيد من الاندماج مع الأسواق العالمية وفتح أسواق جديدة للتجارة العربية.

بالنسبة للهيكل السلعي للتجارة مازالت فئة الوقود والمعادن تستأثر بالحصة الأعلى من الصادرات الإجمالية العربية فقد بلغت حوالي 55 في المائة عام 2020 مقارنة بنسبة 58.1 في المائة عام 2019، مع انخفاض لصالح القطاعات الأخرى نتيجة لانخفاض قيمة الصادرات النفطية بسبب تراجع الأسعار وإنتاج الدول العربية منه بما يتماشى مع التزاماتها بإطار "اتفاق أوبك+"، وبما يعكس كذلك الجهود المبذولة لتنويع الاقتصادات العربية. وقد سجلت المصنوعات ما نسبته 26.8 في المائة، فيما بلغت نسبة السلع الزراعية 7.9 في المائة من إجمالي الصادرات العربية. فيما يتعلق بالواردات، فتشير البيانات إلى أن المصنوعات حافظت على المرتبة الأولى في الواردات العربية بنسبه 60.7 بالمائة، في حين سجلت السلع الزراعية انخفاضاً طفيفاً محققاً نسبة 18 في المائة من إجمالي الواردات العربية خلال عام 2020، كما شهد عام 2020 ارتفاعاً ملحوظاً في السلع غير المصنفة، حيث بلغت ما نسبته 9.5 في المائة مقارنة بنسبة 3 في المائة في عام 2019.

فيما يخص التجارة السلعية العربية البينية، فقد شهد عام 2020، تراجع أداء التجارة العربية السلعية البينية كنتيجة للتأثر بجائحة كوفيد-19 في ظل الإجراءات الاحترازية التي اتخذتها الدول وأثرها على حركة التجارة البينية العربية. الأمر الذي أدى إلى حدوث انخفاض ملموس في قيمة التجارة العربية البينية في عام 2020، والتي تراجعت بنسبة قدرها حوالي 16.3 بالمائة لتبلغ حوالي 93.9 مليار دولار خلال عام 2020. على صعيد الهيكل السلعي للصادرات العربية البينية، سجلت حصة التجارة البينية للنفط خلال عام 2020 حوالي 13.2 بالمائة من الصادرات البينية العربية. وفيما يتعلق بمكونات التجارة البينية غير النفطية، استحوذت مجموعة السلع الصناعية على النصيب الأكبر، يليها مجموعة السلع الزراعية. الملحق (8/8) والشكل رقم (2.8).

الشكل (2.8) : الهيكل السلعي للتجارة البينية العربية (%)
عام 2020



المصدر : الملحق (8/8).

بالنسبة لتجارة الخدمات، تراجع بصورة ملموسة العجز المُسجل في صافي ميزان تجارة الخدمات للدول العربية كمجموعة، كنتيجة لانتشار جائحة كوفيد-19 وأثرها على تراجع كل من المدفوعات والمتحصلات الخدمية. فقد تراجعت قيمة المدفوعات الخدمية للدول العربية كمجموعة بما نسبته 26.8 بالمائة لتصل إلى 240.7 مليار دولار في 2020. يُعزى ذلك للتراجع الملموس الذي سجلته المدفوعات من كل من بندي النقل والسياحة، إضافة إلى انخفاض مدفوعات الخدمات الأخرى للدول العربية كمجموعة. كما تراجعت المتحصلات الخدمية للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2020 بحوالي 32 في المائة لتقتصر على نحو 152.3 مليار دولار، في ظل التراجع الملحوظ الذي شهدته حركة النقل والسفر (السياحة) نتيجة للحظر المفروض دولياً بسبب الجائحة. في ضوء التطورات السابقة في كل من جانبي المدفوعات والمتحصلات الخدمية، انخفض العجز المسجل بالميزان الخدمي للدول العربية كمجموعة في عام 2020 بنسبة قدرها 15.8 بالمائة، ليصل إلى حوالي 88.5 مليار دولار.

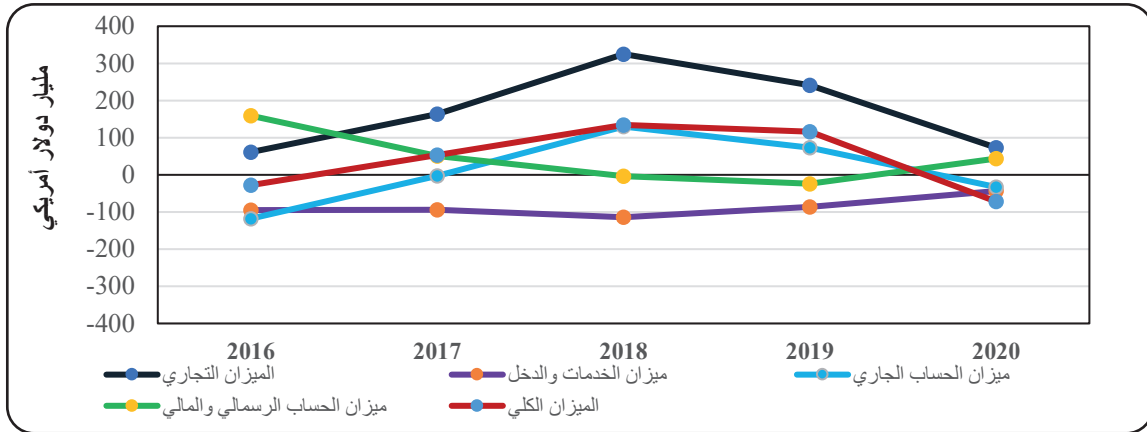
على صعيد التطورات الخاصة بمنطقة التجارة الحرة العربية الكبرى والاتحاد الجمركي العربي، واصلت الامانة الفنية لمنطقة التجارة الحرة العربية الكبرى "ادارة التكامل الاقتصادي العربي- بالقطاع الاقتصادي لجامعة الدول العربية" متابعة العمل على استكمال أركان منطقة التجارة الحرة العربية الكبرى، كما أنها لم تغفل مجال تحرير التجارة في الخدمات بين الدول العربية وقد حققت تقدماً ملموساً في هذا الصدد، وذلك في سبيل الارتقاء بمستوى التكامل الاقتصادي بين الدول العربية وصولاً لإقامة الإتحاد الجمركي العربي.

(الفصل التاسع)

موازن المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف

تأثر أداء موازين مدفوعات الدول العربية بالآثار الناتجة عن جائحة كوفيد-19، خاصة الانخفاض الذي شهدته مستويات الطلب العالمية على السلع والخدمات، إضافة إلى أثر تراجع مستويات أسعار النفط العالمية، الأمر الذي نتج عنه انخفاض ملحوظ بفائض الميزان التجاري للدول العربية كمجموعة بنسبة قدرها 72.8 في المائة ليصل إلى نحو 65.5 مليار دولار بعام 2020. وتراجع أيضاً خلال عام 2020 العجز المحقق في ميزان الخدمات والدخل، وصافي التحويلات بنسب بلغت حوالي 33.2 في المائة و21.8 بالمائة على التوالي. كمحصلة لتلك التطورات تحول الفائض المسجل بميزان المعاملات الجارية للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2020 إلى عجز قدره 55.6 مليار دولار، بما يمثل نحو 2.3 بالمائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية كمجموعة. نتيجة للتطورات السابقة تحول الفائض الكلي لموازن مدفوعات الدول العربية كمجموعة والمسجل خلال عام 2019 البالغ 116.5 مليار دولار، إلى عجز بلغ نحو 70.0 مليار دولار خلال عام 2020. الملحق (1/9) والشكل رقم (1.9).

شكل 1.9
ميزان المدفوعات للدول العربية كمجموعة
(2020-2016)



المصدر : (1/9).

تأثرت تطورات الدين العام الخارجي بتداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19 على الأوضاع المالية للدول العربية، حيث ارتفع إجمالي رصيده للدول العربية المتوفرة عنها بيانات بنسبة بلغت حوالي 8.0 في المائة، ليصل إلى حوالي 364.9 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2020، مقارنة بحوالي 337.8 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2019. بالمقابل، تراجع إجمالي خدمة الدين العام الخارجي بحوالي 11.6 في المائة، ليصل إلى حوالي 25.6 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2020، مقارنة بحوالي 28.9 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2019. مع العلم أنه من بين الدول العربية الخمس المؤهلة للاستفادة من مبادرة تعليق سداد خدمة الديون المستحقة للدائنين الثنائيين الرسميين التي أطلقتها مجموعة العشرين في عام 2020، هناك أربع دول عربية تستفيد من هذه المبادرة ممثلة في كل من جيبوتي، والقمر، وموريتانيا، واليمن، فيما لم تستفد الصومال من المبادرة.

فيما يتعلق بمؤشرات المديونية الخارجية، فقد ارتفعت نسبة إجمالي الدين العام الخارجي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالنسبة للدول العربية المتوفرة عنها بيانات بحوالي 3.5 نقاط مئوية، لتصل إلى حوالي 42 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، بنهاية عام 2020، مقارنة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 38.5 في المائة بنهاية عام 2019. جاء ذلك كمحصلة لتسارع وتيرة نمو الدين العام الخارجي، مقارنة بالناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية الذي سجل انكماشاً خلال عام 2020. كذلك ارتفعت نسبة خدمة الدين العام الخارجي إلى الصادرات من السلع والخدمات في الدول العربية المتوفرة عنها بيانات كمجموعة بحوالي 2.8 نقطة مئوية لتصل إلى حوالي 14.4 في المائة بنهاية عام 2020، مقارنة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 11.6 في المائة بنهاية عام 2019.

عكست أسعار صرف العملات العربية المثبتة مقابل الدولار التطورات التي شهدتها العملات الرئيسية في أسواق الصرف الدولية خلال عام 2020، حيث تراجعت قيمة هذه العملات مقابل اليورو في ظل تراجع قيمة الدولار مقابل اليورو خلال ذلك العام. من جانب آخر، تراجعت قيمة بعض عملات الدول العربية التي تتبنى نظاماً أكثر مرونة لأسعار الصرف مقابل الدولار على ضوء الضغوطات التي شهدتها التوازنات الخارجية لهذه البلدان، والسياسات التي تم تبنيها لزيادة مستويات مرونة نظم الصرف، وكذلك تأثير الأوضاع المحلية إضافة إلى التأثيرات الناتجة عن جائحة كوفيد-19 على أسواق الصرف في هذه الدول.

(الفصل العاشر)

(فصل محور التقرير)

أولويات الإصلاح الاقتصادي في الدول العربية في ظل جائحة كوفيد-19

يتناول فصل محور التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لهذا العام أولويات الإصلاح الاقتصادي في ظل جائحة كوفيد-19، حيث دفعت الأزمة الصحية الحكومات إلى العمل على الحد من تنقل المواطنين لمواجهة انتشار الفيروس. كما دفعت الأزمة الحكومات إلى الاستجابة الفورية للحد من تداعيات الجائحة على الاقتصاد والأرواح، في صورة حزم تحفيزية، وتحويلات نقدية، وإعفاءات ضريبية، وغيرها من التدخلات التي استهدفت التخفيف من التداعيات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية للجائحة على الأفراد والشركات.

بالرغم من الجهود المبذولة في مجال الإصلاحات الاقتصادية في الدول العربية، إلا أنه لازالت هناك تحديات تطرح نفسها بقوة والتي عمقت من حداثها أزمة جائحة كوفيد-19، حيث تشير الآثار الاقتصادية والاجتماعية المترتبة عن الأزمة الصحية الحالية إلى حجم التحديات التي تواجه الدول العربية والحاجة الملحة إلى معالجتها. تتمثل التحديات الرئيسية خصوصاً فيما يلي:

- تراجع النمو الاقتصادي، مع ما رافق ذلك من ارتفاع لمعدلات الفقر واتساع الفوارق الطبقيّة وعدم المساواة في توزيع الدخل.
- زيادة معدلات البطالة التي كانت مرتفعة في معظم الدول العربية حتى قبل الأزمة خاصة بين الشباب وحاملي الشهادات العليا.
- الحاجة إلى تطوير نظم التعليم وتعزيز دوره كركيزة أساسية للتنمية البشرية وداعم لتوفير الوظائف المستقبلية المرتبطة بالتقنيات والابتكار.
- الحاجة إلى تقوية شبكات الأمان الاجتماعي في الكثير من الدول العربية وما رافق ذلك من ضغط على المنظومة الصحية.

لذلك، كجزء من استجابتها الاستراتيجية للأزمة الاقتصادية، من المناسب أن تعمل الدول العربية على وضع تدابير لاستعادة النمو على المدى الطويل، خاصة بالنظر لحالة عدم اليقين في ظل احتمالات استمرار موجات أخرى من الفيروس وتحوره، وما قد ينتج عنه من إغلاقات متكررة في كثير من الدول. في هذا الإطار، ينبغي للدول العربية ترتيب أولوياتها في مجال الإصلاحات لمعالجة التحديات المُشخصة سلفاً، والتي عمقت الجائحة من حداثها، مع المواءمة بين الإصلاحات والتدابير قصيرة الأجل، للخروج من الأزمة، وبين الأهداف متوسطة وطويلة الأجل لهذه الإصلاحات للتعافي والتنمية الشاملة والمستدامة. على ضوء ما سبق، تتمثل أولوية الإصلاح فيما يلي:

في مجال بيئة الأعمال والتنافسية والسياسات التجارية، ونظراً للدور المتنامي للاقتصادات العربية واندماجها في محيطها الإقليمي والدولي، فإن الدول العربية مطالبة بمضاعفة الجهود لتعزيز وضعها واندماجها في الاقتصاد العالمي عن طريق:

- العمل على تحسين الأطر التشريعية لبيئة الأعمال لجلب مزيد من الاستثمارات الأجنبية وتنشيط تنافسية الصادرات.
- تعزيز الإصلاحات التجارية التي تعمل على تكامل سلاسل القيمة العالمية في القطاعات التقنية خاصة مع تنامي أنشطة الاقتصاد الرقمي.

- من شأن إصلاحات البيئة التشريعية والسياسات التجارية وغيرها تعزيز أهمية القطاع الخاص والمساهمة في تنويع الاقتصاد والتنمية المستدامة، خاصة في الدول ذات الاقتصادات المعتمدة على الموارد الطبيعية، من خلال:
 - زيادة عدد السلع ذات القيمة المضافة العالية ومتكاملة ضمن سلاسل القيمة العالمية.
 - تنويع مصادر الطاقة بالإتجاه نحو مصادر أخرى كالطاقات المتجددة.

في مجال إصلاحات سوق العمل، تتمثل أولويات الإصلاح في تنظيم وتوزيع القوى العاملة وتعزيز مرونة أسواق العمل وتخفيض نسب البطالة ومواءمة مخرجات التعليم. في هذا الإطار، وبالنظر إلى مستوى التعليم والتحديات التي تطرحها التحولات الرقمية السريعة على مستقبل الوظائف، ينبغي للدول العربية وضع خطط لإصلاحات مستقبلية تراعي مستقبل الوظائف في المنطقة العربية، خاصة بالنسبة للدول كثيفة العمالة لمواجهة التحديات التي تطرحها التحولات التقنية على مستقبل الوظائف.

فيما يتعلق بإصلاحات جانب الإنفاق العام في المالية العامة، يجب أن تولى الدول العربية الأهمية الكافية لإصلاحات ضبط النفقات واستهداف الاستثمارات العمومية لأنشطة تزيد من تنافسية الاقتصاد بالعمل خاصة على:

- ضبط الإنفاق الجاري الذي يزيد من العجز البنوي في المالية العامة من خلال ضبط فاتورة الأجور واعتماد مبدأ الكفاءة والتنافسية في الوظائف العامة.
- العمل على الرفع من حصص الإنفاق العام الرأسمالي الذي يُعد متوازناً في الأساس وزادت الأزمة الحالية من تآكل حصته.
- علاوة على ذلك، توجيه الإنفاق الاستثماري نحو تعزيز البنى التحتية خاصة البنية التحتية اللوجستية والمطارات والموانئ وأنظمة النقل والسكك، بهدف تحسين مناخ الأعمال ودعم الأنشطة التجارية الداخلية والخارجية.

كذلك، مواصلة إصلاح منظومة الدعم وتقوية شبكات الأمان الاجتماعي، حيث تعد إصلاحات الدعم من بين الأولويات التي عززت أهميتها الجائحة في ظل تراجع الموارد المالية الحكومية. تهم هذه الإصلاحات خاصة إلغاء تكلفة دعم إنتاج واستهلاك الطاقة المعتمدة على الوقود الأحفوري في الدول المصدرة للنفط التي تضررت موازناتها جراء تقلبات أسعار النفط أو الدول المستوردة للنفط لتحرير موارد يتم استخدامها في إعادة استهداف الفئات المحتاجة فعلياً للدعم.

في جانب الإيرادات العامة، يجب التركيز على تنويع مداخيل الإيرادات خاصة مواصلة الإصلاحات الضريبية لتدارك القصور الذي تنسم به معظم الأنظمة الضريبية، والوصول إلى أنظمة ضريبية ناضجة تنسم بالكفاءة والعدالة وتمنع التهرب والتجنب الضريبي خاصة من خلال:

- العمل على وضع تشريعات وقوانين كافية ومرنة توطر لإخضاع الأنشطة الجديدة وتخضعها للنظام الضريبي خاصة الأنشطة الرقمية والتجارة الإلكترونية في ظل تنامي أهميتها الاقتصادية.
- توسيع القاعدة الضريبية من خلال رقمنة أنظمة الضرائب لتقليل التهرب الضريبي.
- حصر القطاعات والأنشطة غير الرسمية وتدارك التحصيل الضريبي المفقود فيها.

في مجال الإصلاحات النقدية، ينبغي مواصلة العمل على استقرار الأسواق المالية والنقدية وإصلاحات أسعار الصرف تماشياً مع التحولات نحو اقتصادات متنوعة وأكثر اندماجاً في المحيط العالمي من خلال:

- تقوية دور القطاع المصرفي وتعزيز تنافسيته بعيداً عن سيطرة المصارف العامة، لتحرير السيولة وتمويل الاقتصاد.

- تعزيز استراتيجيات الشمول المالي والوصول لكافة الفئات الاجتماعية وتوسيع استخدامها للتقنيات المالية الحديثة.
- تطبيق معايير الرقابة المصرفية الحديثة.
- إعداد التشريعات المواءمة لأنشطة التمويل المستدام تماشياً مع الاتجاهات نحو اقتصادات التنمية المستدامة.
- إعداد التشريعات المؤطرة للتحديات التي يطرحها التحول الرقمي السريع للعملات الرقمية أمام البنوك المركزية.

على مستوى التعليم ورأس المال البشري، ينبغي تحسين الأنظمة التعليمية التي تضررت بفعل الجائحة بالعمل على الجودة ومواءمة مخرجات سوق التعليم مع متطلبات أسواق العمل الحالية والمستقبلية. يتمثل الهدف الأساسي في بناء رأس مال بشري وقوى عاملة مؤهلة وقادرة على مواكبة التطورات الحاصلة في مجال تقنيات المعلومات والثورة الرقمية والاقتصاد الرقمي. من شأن ذلك التخفيف من حدة البطالة خاصة بطالة الشباب التي تطرح تحدياً جدياً بالنسبة للدول العربية. كما يتيح ذلك تحديث أنشطة الاقتصاد ومواكبة التحولات الرقمية السريعة، وبالتالي المساهمة في تنويع الأنشطة الاقتصادية وتسهيل نقل التقنيات ذات القيمة العالية وتحفيز الابتكار.

كما سيساهم أيضاً في توظيف مهارات ومواهب الشباب العربي ومساعدتهم على رفع التحديات وإنشاء الشركات في مجالات متنوعة وتهيئهم عن الهجرة نحو الخارج. كذلك، لقد بات واضحاً للجميع مدى الدور الذي لعبته التقنيات الحديثة في كثير من الخدمات خاصة في التعليم والعمل عن بُعد وفي الخدمات الإدارية والمصرفية العديدة. تعتبر هذه التجربة مهمة لكل الدول خاصة في مجال العمل والتدريس عن بعد، حيث أبرزت الأزمة دور التقنيات المهم في استمرارية الخدمات الأساسية، مما يطرح بقوة إصلاحات ضرورية لتعزيز هذه التقنيات بما يتماشى أيضاً مع تقوية اقتصادات المعرفة.

كما تتضمن أولويات الإصلاح كذلك تقوية التقنيات الحديثة وتعزيز حضورها وبناء الاقتصاد المعرفي خاصة بالنظر إلى دورها الكبير الذي لعبته خلال الأزمة في كثير من الخدمات خاصة في التعليم والعمل عن بعد وفي الخدمات الإدارية والمصرفية العديدة. تعتبر هذه التجربة مهمة لكل الدول خاصة في مجال العمل والتدريس عن بعد، حيث أبرزت الأزمة دور التقنيات الهام في استمرارية الخدمات الأساسية، مما يطرح بقوة إصلاحات ضرورية لتعزيز هذه التقنيات بما يتماشى أيضاً مع تقوية اقتصادات المعرفة.

تجدر الإشارة إلى أن من شأن نوعية الإصلاحات أن تضيق مصداقية لمطالب الاقتراض الحكومية التي فرضتها الأزمة، مما يساهم في استدامة المالية العامة، ويعزز الثقة في الاقتصادات الوطنية لجلب مزيد من الاستثمارات المحلية والأجنبية.

كما يجب التنويه بدور ومساهمة العمل العربي المشترك الذي يجب تقويته والرفع من فعاليته خاصة أثناء الأزمات، وما يلعبه في مواجهة التحديات والإشكالات خاصة فيما يتعلق بالقضايا المشتركة والسياسات التجارية البينية والتمويل.

(الفصل الحادي عشر)

العون الإنمائي العربي

لم تكن جائحة كوفيد-19 أزمةً صحيةً فقط، بل خلفت أزمات اقتصادية واجتماعية عميقة، إذ أدخلت الاقتصاد العالمي في مرحلة ركود اقتصادي، وأحدثت صدمة اقتصادية بدلت أولويات الدول الاقتصادية والاجتماعية رأساً على عقب. الأمر الذي جعل الدول تتبنى، بالتوازي مع دعم الأنظمة الصحية ورصد موازنات إضافية لها، خططاً وبرامج إنعاش اقتصادية للحيلولة دون انهيار الاقتصاد وإفلاس الشركات واضطراب الأسواق المالية والنقدية.

في غضون ذلك، اتخذت مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق⁽¹⁾ إجراءات سريعة متمثلة في تقديم الدعم العاجل للدول الأكثر تضرراً من جائحة كوفيد-19 لمساعدتها على سد احتياجاتها ذات الأولوية خاصة في القطاع الصحي لتوفير الإمدادات الطبية ومستلزمات الوقاية، مع تقديم مساعدات مالية إضافية للقطاعات الاستراتيجية الأخرى المتضررة ومنها الزراعة والأمن الغذائي والطاقة والتعليم والمنشآت متناهية الصغر والصغيرة والمتوسطة من خلال توظيف كل أدوات التمويل المتاحة ومنها المنح والقروض الميسرة والدعم الفني ودعم الموازنة العامة وميزان المدفوعات وخطوط التمويل وتمويل التجارة وتأمين التجارة والاستثمار، وبرامج تطوير قدرات القطاعين العام والخاص.

كما شرعت مؤسسات المجموعة في إعداد منهجية شاملة واستراتيجية منسقة تسترشد بأهداف التنمية المستدامة والقدرة على مواجهة التحديات لتصميم مداخلات تمكن من مكافحة جائحة كوفيد-19 والاستفادة على النحو الأمثل من الموارد المخصصة بما في ذلك موارد التمويل المشترك والموازي.

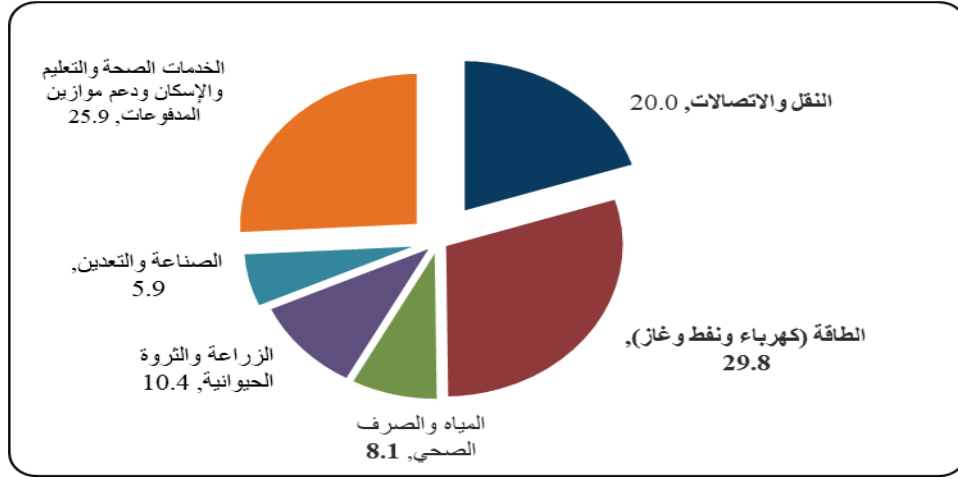
وأعلنت المجموعة عن مبادرة منسقة لتخفيف واحتواء وتدراك الآثار السلبية لجائحة كوفيد-19 بتخصيص عشرة مليار دولار لمساعدة الدول النامية على تصديها الفوري ومساعدتها الرامية إلى تحقيق التعافي الاقتصادي من الركود الناجم عن الجائحة وتأثيراتها.

وقد بلغ عدد العمليات التمويلية لمؤسسات المجموعة خلال عام 2020 الخاصة بمواجهة الجائحة 102 عملية بمبلغ إجمالي قارب حوالي 10 مليار دولار، ووصل عدد مشاريع قطاع الصحة التي ساهمت مؤسسات المجموعة في تمويلها خلال الفترة (2017-2020) حوالي 269 مشروعاً بقيمة إجمالية بلغت حوالي 2.9 مليار دولار استفادت منها 79 دولة.

بخصوص المساعدات الإنمائية المقدمة من مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق لعام 2020، فقد بلغ إجمالي التزامات العمليات التمويلية للمجموعة 2020 حوالي 14.2 مليار دولار، أي بارتفاع بلغت نسبته حوالي 10 في المائة بالمقارنة مع عام 2019 ليبلغ بذلك المجموع التراكمي للالتزامات العمليات التمويلية لمؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق منذ بداية النشاط الاقراضي لمؤسسات المجموعة إلى نهاية عام 2020 حوالي 245 مليار دولار.

(1) مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق: البنك الإسلامي للتنمية، صندوق أبو ظبي للتنمية، صندوق الأوبك للتنمية الدولية، الصندوق السعودي للتنمية، الصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي، الصندوق الكويتي للتنمية الاقتصادية العربية، المصرف العربي للتنمية الاقتصادية في أفريقيا، برنامج الخليج العربي للتنمية (أجفند)، صندوق النقد العربي، وصندوق قطر للتنمية.

شكل 1.11
التوزيع القطاعي للمعونة الإنمائية الإجمالية التراكمية المقدمة من صناديق التنمية العربية
(2020)



المصدر : (2/11).

(الفصل الثاني عشر)

(فصل التعاون الاقتصادي العربي المشترك): التعاون العربي في قطاع السياحة والسفر إحدى أكثر القطاعات تضرراً من تداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19

يُعد قطاع السياحة والسفر من أكثر القطاعات حيويةً وديناميكيةً في الاقتصاد العالمي، كما أنه يعد القطاع الأكثر تضرراً من بين القطاعات الاقتصادية جراء تداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19 نتيجة للإجراءات الاحترازية المتخذة من قبل الحكومات للحد من انتشار الوباء، التي تمثلت في تطبيق ما يسمى بالإغلاق الكلي أو الجزئي، مما انعكس على نسب النمو في الدول المتقدمة والنامية على حد سواء. نتج عن ذلك ارتباك غير مسبوق في أداء قطاع السياحة والسفر، وتوقف رحلات الطيران في دول العالم مما أدى إلى تراجع عائدات القطاع بنسبة تتراوح ما بين 60 و80 في المائة، وهو ما يمثل خسارة قدرها 910 إلى 1170 مليار دولار من العائدات السياحية⁽²⁾.

تأتي خطورة تراجع أداء قطاع السياحة والسفر عالمياً، في كونه يمثل نحو 30 في المائة من صادرات الخدمات العالمية، وترتفع هذه النسبة لتصل إلى ما نسبته 45 في المائة من إجمالي صادرات الخدمات في البلدان النامية. كما يساهم القطاع وفق بيانات منظمة السياحة العالمية بنحو 10.4 في المائة من الناتج الإجمالي العالمي. كما يتسم بكثافة العمالة حيث يوفر فرص عمل تقدر بنحو 300 مليون وظيفة على مستوى العالم، أي أنه يوظف شخصاً من بين كل عشرة أشخاص على مستوى العالم⁽³⁾. كما يُعد القطاع كذلك حلقة وصل في سلاسل القيمة حيث يجمع شبكة معقدة من الصناعات المترابطة، كما أنه يساهم بتوليد 7 في المائة من حركة التجارة العالمية.

تتمتع الدول العربية بمقومات تجعل من قطاع السياحة ركيزةً تساهم بفاعلية في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، كونه قطاع يتسم بالديناميكية والتنافسية، حيث يساهم بنحو 10 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية، بالإضافة إلى مساهمته الملموسة في توفير فرص العمل، وزيادة مستويات الطلب على السلع والخدمات المحلية، وتعزيز الاحتياطيات الرسمية والمتحصلات من النقد الأجنبي، وهو ما ينعكس إيجابياً على خطط التنمية في الدول العربية. كان لجائحة كوفيد-19 تأثيراً سلبياً ملموساً على أداء قطاع السياحة في عدد من الدول العربية،

(2) WTO, (2020). "COVID-19 Tourism Recovery Technical Assistance Package".

(3) الأونكتاد، (2020). "كوفيد-19 وتحويل السياحة"، موجز سياسات، أغسطس 2020.

لاسيما تلك التي تعتمد بشكل كبير على الإيرادات السياحية في توليد الدخل القومي، وتعزيز وضع الصادرات الخدمية وتقوية أوضاع ميزان المدفوعات.

لم تدخر الحكومات العربية جهداً في دعم قطاع السياحة والسفر لما له من أهمية كبيرة، حيث شهدت السنوات العشر الأخيرة جهوداً حثيثة لتهيئة البنية الأساسية والتشريعية لدعم هذا القطاع وجذب الاستثمارات الأجنبية نحوه، لذا سارعت في اتخاذ الإجراءات والتدابير لدعم قطاع السياحة والسفر منذ بداية أزمة جائحة كوفيد-19. فمع دعوة الحكومات لاتخاذ إجراءات احترازية تضمن "التباعد الاجتماعي" للحد من انتشار الوباء، أثرت بشكل ملموس على قطاع السياحة والسفر، سارعت الدول العربية إلى العمل على احتواء الأزمة وتقديم دعمٍ قدر بأكثر من 190 مليار دولار لقطاع السياحة.

في هذا الإطار، تبنت الحكومات العربية حزمًا من السياسات تستهدف تخفيف التداعيات السلبية على قطاع السياحة، وضمان قدرة مؤسساته على الوفاء بالتكاليف التشغيلية، وتمكينها من الإبقاء على العمالة لديها. وتنوعت هذه التدخلات ما بين تسهيل نفاذ مؤسسات القطاع إلى مصادر الائتمان والسيولة بكلفة ميسرة، و ضمانات حكومية للبنوك للتوسع في إقراض هذا القطاع، وإعفاء مؤسسات القطاع من أقساط ومدفوعات الفائدة على القروض، وتأجيل الضرائب المستحقة عليها، وغيرها من التدخلات الأخرى لاحتواء أثر الصدمة التي تلقاها قطاع السياحة في الدول العربية. قدمت مختلف الدول العربية دعماً بأشكال مختلفة لضمان استمرارية عمل القطاع وعدم توقفه بشكل تام ومحاولة تقليص خسائره بقدر الإمكان.

(الفصل الثالث عشر)

الاقتصاد الفلسطيني

شهد الاقتصاد الفلسطيني في عام 2020 تراجعاً في أداء كافة الأنشطة الاقتصادية بسبب انتشار جائحة كوفيد-19، نتيجة تدابير الإغلاق الكلي والجزئي التي أثرت على أداء القطاعات الاقتصادية المهمة على رأسها قطاعات السياحة والصناعة والخدمات، بجانب توقف الكثير من الأنشطة الاقتصادية بما أدى إلى فقدان عدد كبير من العاملين في مؤسسات القطاع الخاص لمصدر دخلهم.

بناءً عليه، سجل الاقتصاد الفلسطيني تراجعاً بالأسعار الجارية بلغت نسبته 9.2 في المائة خلال عام 2020 مقارنة بالعام السابق عليه، حيث دخل الاقتصاد الفلسطيني في حالة ركود اقتصادي في ظل الإمكانيات المتواضعة بسبب إحكام قبضة الاحتلال على الأراضي الفلسطينية وسيطرته على المقدرات والموارد الطبيعية والمعايير والحدود من جهة، وفي ظل انخفاض الدعم المقدم من الجهات المانحة وخسارة الاقتصاد الفلسطيني لأهم مورد مالي له ممثلاً في "إيرادات المقاصّة"⁽⁴⁾ بسبب تعنت سلطات الاحتلال من جهة أخرى.

أدى انتشار جائحة كوفيد-19 إلى إعلان حالة الطوارئ واتخاذ الحكومة الفلسطينية مجموعة من الإجراءات والتدابير الاحترازية للحد من انتشاره، من ضمنها تعطيل المسيرة التعليمية في المدارس والجامعات، والإغلاق الكلي أو الجزئي لعدد من الأنشطة الاقتصادية، بما أدى إلى فقدان العديد من فرص العمل. هذه الإجراءات حملت الحكومة والاقتصاد الفلسطيني أعباءً إضافية وخسائر اقتصادية، إضافة إلى الأعباء الإضافية التي يتحملها الاقتصاد بسبب الاحتلال وممارساته المستمرة بتكريس تبعية الاقتصاد الفلسطيني له.

(4) ضرائب الواردات التي تحصلها سلطة الاحتلال نيابة عن السلطة الفلسطينية.

الملاحق الإحصائية

**Cont'd Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy
(2016-2020)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Exports of Goods and Services	2,381.0	2,692.7	2,692.7	2,659.3	2,495.8
Imports of Goods and Services	7,626.7	8,066.7	8,730.9	9,085.5	8,092.0
Resources Gap	- 5,245.7	- 5,374.0	- 6,038.2	- 6,426.2	- 5,596.2
Exports to GDP (%)	17.7	18.6	16.5	15.5	16.0
Imports to GDP (%)	56.8	55.6	53.6	53.0	52.0
Total Public Expenditure and Net Lending	4,391.3	4,052.7	3,936.2	3,860.1	4,125.0
Capital Expenditure	338.1	258.0	277.0	200.0	168.8
Capital Expenditure to Budget (%)	7.7	6.4	7.0	5.2	4.1
Current Expenditure	4,053.2	3,794.7	3,659.2	3,660.1	3,956.2
Current Expenditure to Budget (%)	92.3	93.6	93.0	94.8	95.9
Distribution of Current Expenditure:					
Wages and Salaries (%)	52.6	51.5	49.7	45.7	...
Transfers Expenditure (%)	47.4	48.5	...	...	...
Operating Expenditure (%)	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenues and Grants	4,340.7	4,288.8	4,127.7	3,782.2	4,013.3
Current Revenues	3,574.4	3,568.4	3,462.5	3,290.1	3,549.2
Tax Revenues (Clearing Revenues included)	2,967.3	3,177.6	3,032.5	2,905.0	3,174.2
Non-Tax Revenues	584.0	388.0	430.0	385.1	375.0
Grants, of Which:	766.3	720.4	664.8	492.1	464.1
External Budgetary Support	608.0	554.4	...	495.9	345.9
External Financing for Development Expenditure	158.4	175.0	...	- 3.7	118.1
Budget Deficit (-)	- 50.6	- 256.8	196.7	- 77.2	- 133.4
Public Debt	1,043.9	1,041.9	1,031.7	2,795.2	3,649.3
Total Assets of the Banking Sector	13,866.8	15,468.5	15,797.8	16,907.1	18,839.8
Deposits of Residents	10,268.2	11,579.7	11,393.3	12,535.2	14,282.1
Credit Facilities of which:	6,581.1	7,667.6	8,274.3	9,072.1	10,116.4
Private sector	5,627.3	6,735.2	7,298.5	7,680.7	8,126.7

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and the Palestine Monetary Authority based on the data from Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance.

**Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy
(2016-2020)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Population (Thousand)	4,632.0	4,733.0	4,854.0	4,977.0	5,101.0
Labor Force (Thousand) **	1,338.7	1,374.6	1,254.8	1,290.3	1,217.4
Number of Workers (Thousand)	978.0	994.3	918.8	1,013.0	956.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	26.9	27.4	26.8	25.3	25.9
Palestinian Workers in Israel (Thousand)	112.3	120.3	130.8	127.0	...
Workers in Palestinian Economy (Thousand)	846.2	861.2	863.5	...	...
Distribution of Palestinian Workers by Sector (%):					
Agriculture (%)	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.4
Manufacturing (%)	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.3	13.3
Construction (%)	16.5	17.3	17.7	17.4	16.8
Services and Other Branches (%)	62.7	62.8	63.0	64.2	63.6
Nominal GDP	15,405.4	16,128.0	16,276.6	17,133.5	15,561.3
Nominal GNI	15,321.9	16,490.0	19,063.9	20,164.3	18,107.1
Nominal GDP per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	3,442.5	3,050.6	3,353.2	3,427.5	3,050.6
Real GDP per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	3,114.5	3,158.7	3,197.4	3,241.0	2,869.6
Nominal GNI per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	3,307.8	3,484.0	3,927.5	4,051.5	3,549.7
Economic Sectors Contribution to GDP (%):					
Agriculture (%)	3.2	2.8	7.4	7.1	7.1
Manufacturing (%)	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.4
Construction (%)	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.6	4.1
Services and Other Branches (%)	61.1	61.0	61.0	61.1	60.8
Total Consumption	17,159.3	17,648.5	18,047.5	18,967.7	17,522.2
Total Consumption to GDP (%)	118.0	114.3	110.9	110.7	112.6
Total Investment	3,890.3	4,446.9	4,610.6	4,592.0	3,634.5
Total Investment to GDP (%)	22.3	22.4	28.3	26.8	23.4

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and the Palestine Monetary Authority based on the data from Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance.

Annex Table (12/2)
The Impact of International Crises on the Arab Economy, Travel and Tourism Sector

Crisis	Economy			Travel			Tourism		
	Growth during the first year of the crisis compared to the previous year (%)	Years of recovery	Lost Growth Opportunities in Recovery Year (%)	Growth during the first year of the crisis compared to the previous year (%)	Years of recovery	Lost Growth Opportunities in Recovery Year (%)	Growth during the first year of the crisis compared to the previous year (%)	Years of recovery	Lost Growth Opportunities in Recovery Year (%)
Gulf War in 1990	13.1	1	2.9	-15.0	2	8.4	1.8	1	5.8
September 11th events and the spread of the SARS virus	1.6	1	2.0	-4.5	1	2.8	2.2	1	4.0
The global financial crisis	0.4	1	2.3	10.0	1	1.6	-2.2	1	3.5
COVID-19 pandemic crisis (rapid recovery scenario)	-2.7	1	3.4	-47.0	3	12.5	-55.0	3	14.5
COVID-19 pandemic crisis (slow recovery scenario)	-6.0	3	8.8	-63.0	6	25.7	-72.0	6	29.4
COVID-19 pandemic crisis (medium recovery scenario)	-4.3	2	6.2	-55.0	4	19.2	-63.5	4	24.3

Source: Arab Tourism Organization and Arab Tourism Federation.

Annex Table (12/1)
The Impact of International Crises on the Global Economy, Travel and Tourism Sector

Crisis	Economy			Travel			Tourism		
	Growth during the first year of the crisis compared to the previous year (%)	Years of recovery	Lost Growth Opportunities in Recovery Year (%)	Growth during the first year of the crisis compared to the previous year (%)	Years of recovery	Lost Growth Opportunities in Recovery Year (%)	Growth during the first year of the crisis compared to the previous year (%)	Years of recovery	Lost Growth Opportunities in Recovery Year (%)
Gulf War in 1990	3.4	1	1.3	6.8	1	9.0	7.1	1	6.1
September 11th events and the spread of the SARS virus	2.5	1	2.1	-2.9	2	11.0	0.1	1	5.9
The global financial crisis	-0.1	1	2.8	-1.1	1	3.2	-4.0	1	7.4
COVID-19 pandemic crisis (rapid recovery scenario)	-3.0	1	4.1	-48.0	3	12.1	-58.0	3	14.7
COVID-19 pandemic crisis (slow recovery scenario)	-7.1	3	10.1	-65.0	6	20.0	-78.0	6	27.5
COVID-19 pandemic crisis (medium recovery scenario)	-5.1	2	6.7	-56.5	4	15.6	-70.0	4	21.0

Source: Arab Tourism Organization and Arab Tourism Federation.

Annex Table (11/6)

Final Communiqué of the Heads of Arab Coordination Group Institutions Regarding the Impact of "Covid-19"

We, the Heads of Arab Coordination Group¹ (ACG) Institutions, meeting virtually on 18 May 2020 to discuss a coordinated initiative to mitigate, contain and recover from the negative impacts of the novel Coronavirus pandemic on our partner countries and communities:

- 1- **Are deeply saddened** by the loss of lives, the sheer scale of human suffering and disruptions to the socio-economic situation of millions of men, women and children.
- 2- **Express grave concern** at the loss of income, the rising unemployment, the dwindling flow of remittances that constitute the lifeline for millions of poor people, potential instability and limited access to basic services, including education, health, water and sanitation.
- 3- **Recognise** that the gravity of the current situation and the alarming negative impact of the novel Coronavirus pandemic underline the necessity of an immediate response to help contain the pandemic and its impact.
- 4- **Commend** the swift actions taken by ACG members and other international financial institutions providing urgent support to the countries most affected by the pandemic in order to help meet their priority needs, particularly in the health sector.
- 5- **Emphasise** that while immediate attention during the **Response Phase** is given to the provision of medical supplies and protective equipment, more emphasis should be placed on providing further financial assistance to other strategic sectors affected, including agriculture, food security, energy, education, micro- small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).
- 6- **Reaffirm** the importance of deploying all available financing modalities, including grants, concessional loans, technical support, budget and balance of payment support, lines of financing, trade finance, trade and investment insurance and capacity development programmes for public and private sectors, including economic empowerment-related target activities.
- 7- **Reaffirm** the importance of deploying all available financing modalities, including grants, concessional loans, technical support, budget and balance of payment support, lines of financing, trade finance, trade and investment insurance and capacity development programmes for public and private sectors, including economic empowerment-related target activities.
- 8- **Emphasise** the need for a holistic approach and a coordinated strategy, guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and resilience principles, to design interventions to combat the novel Coronavirus pandemic for optimal utilisation of allocated resources, including joint and parallel co- financing.
- 9- Undertake to jointly allocate USD 10 billion to support developing countries, through a holistic approach, in their immediate response and economic recovery efforts against the pandemic and its impacts.

Source: Islamic Development Bank.

**Annex Table (11/5) : Official Development Assistance Received by Arab Countries
from All Sources (net disbursements)
(1990-2019)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)																	
	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Percent Distribution (%) 2019	Percent Change (%) (2018-2019)	Total (1990-2019)	Percent Distribution (%) (1990-2019)
Total Developing Countries	299,099.9	269,025.0	312,268.1	579,424.7	129,264.0	139,449.8	133,751.6	151,137.9	161,729.8	146,741.9	158,810.9	165,089.9	166,540.5	168,440.2	100.0	1.1	2,980,774.1	100.00
Arab Countries' Share (%)	15.0	10.7	11.8	17.8	9.5	9.8	11.3	14.9	13.8	14.1	17.5	18.2	20.4	18.8	8.8	10.7	14.9	7.13
Total Arab Countries	44,855.9	28,891.6	36,968.0	102,963.6	12,318.0	13,655.6	15,120.1	22,498.6	22,270.0	20,726.8	27,757.4	30,002.8	33,942.2	31,642.6	100.0	-6.8	443,613.0	7.13
Jordan	2,164.7	2,349.1	3,387.4	3,357.9	954.8	974.1	1,157.5	1,400.3	2,697.2	2,141.1	2,728.0	2,979.7	2,526.0	2,797.2	8.8	10.7	31,615	7.13
United Arab Emirates	-25.7	23.2	22.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0.00
Bahrain	386.0	274.0	318.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	0.22
Tunisia	1,473.9	791.6	1,514.4	1,992.8	550.2	925.2	1,022.1	714.7	922.7	495.9	646.8	811.9	806.8	984.0	3.1	22.0	13,653	3.08
Algeria	1,777.0	1,426.2	1,302.2	1,623.1	201.3	193.4	147.3	203.4	160.6	71.1	144.6	174.7	144.5	175.7	0.6	21.6	7,745	1.75
Djibouti	678.9	444.1	349.6	609.4	132.0	141.4	148.5	149.3	166.1	173.4	185.4	142.6	179.2	272.5	0.9	52.0	3,772	0.85
Saudi Arabia	195.0	104.9	92.5	-80.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	0.07
Sudan	3,125.4	1,050.0	2,353.8	10,909.1	2,025.9	1,742.4	1,369.1	1,507.3	874.7	969.7	809.1	862.4	967.5	1,624.7	...	...	30,191	6.81
Syria	2,266.8	1,146.5	610.7	544.7	131.1	335.5	1,671.6	3,637.9	4,174.3	4,920.5	8,899.8	10,427.9	9,997.0	10,249.8	32.4	2.5	59,014	13.30
Somalia	2,760.9	552.7	814.9	2,454.5	505.7	1,099.0	990.5	1,054.6	1,109.2	1,260.6	1,183.6	1,760.4	1,575.2	1,865.6	5.9	18.4	18,987	4.28
Iraq	1,197.0	1,086.9	7,225.6	52,815.4	2,178.3	1,914.7	1,300.9	1,541.5	1,369.3	1,482.9	2,287.9	2,907.5	2,300.5	2,211.9	7.0	-3.9	81,820	18.44
Oman	262.1	269.9	179.5	491.2	-21.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	0.27
Palestine	723.3	2,775.2	5,209.9	9,490.4	2,512.6	2,434.7	2,006.1	2,602.3	2,487.8	1,872.2	2,401.7	2,147.2	2,296.1	2,234.3	...	...	41,194	9.29
Qatar	10.1	10.9	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	0.01
Comoros	249.0	164.9	129.3	191.8	69.9	...	101.6	81.2	75.0	65.8	53.8	67.2	90.9	78.2	0.2	-14.0	1,474	0.33
Kuwait	20.1	19.6	18.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	0.01
Lebanon	893.8	1,103.0	1,383.1	3,690.2	445.1	475.5	711.6	621.6	821.0	965.6	1,129.3	1,303.0	1,422.2	1,525.5	4.8	7.3	16,490	3.72
Libya	62.4	21.0	15.4	196.0	7.6	641.1	87.1	128.8	210.3	157.4	179.5	431.9	303.4	316.0	1.0	4.1	2,758	0.62
Egypt	19,158.3	9,735.1	6,314.0	5,771.9	599.2	423.7	1,813.4	5,512.5	3,537.6	2,524.5	2,437.4	33.1	2,080.9	1,740.6	5.5	...	61,682	13.90
Morocco	4,773.6	2,817.7	2,667.7	5,513.1	985.5	1,440.2	1,471.1	2,008.7	2,240.2	1,518.3	2,062.3	2,427.7	818.2	757.9	2.4	-7.4	31,502	7.10
Mauritania	1,257.1	1,123.8	1,261.4	1,585.6	373.6	381.7	409.8	294.7	260.7	329.5	307.3	291.7	448.4	412.2	1.3	-8.1	8,738	1.97
Yemen	1,446.2	1,601.3	1,789.6	1,807.0	667.1	477.6	711.8	1,039.6	1,163.4	1,778.4	2,301.1	3,234.0	7,985.3	4,396.5	13.9	-44.9	30,399	6.85

(...) Not available.

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

Annex Table (11/4) : Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region *
as at 31/12/2020

(Million U.S. Dollars)								
	Transport and Communication	Energy	Water and Sewage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors **	Total	Sectors' Share (%)
Total Assistance	48,602	72,564	19,657	24,904	13,715	65,674	245,115	100
Share by Sector (%)	19.8	29.6	8.0	10.2	5.6	26.8	100	
Arab Countries	23,556.6	38,969.8	12,576.4	11,491.0	8,802.2	32,339.6	127,736	52.1
African Countries	13,370.4	7,163.6	3,063.4	7,072.3	706.4	11,578.4	42,954	17.5
Asian Countries	9,196.8	25,464.2	2,880.5	5,754.0	4,150.6	16,271.8	63,718	26.0
Latin American Contries	1,180.9	860.5	986.6	324.1	30.0	1,420.7	4,803	2.0
Other Countries	1,294.8	84.6	148.4	225.2	25.6	2,214.2	3,993	1.6
Institutions and Organizations	2.2	21.8	1.3	37.6	-	1,848.9	1,912	0.8

* 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 (AFESD).

Annex Table (11/3) : Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region *
as at 31/12/2020

	Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OAPEC	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Qatar Fund **	Total	Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance	104,700	10,863	20,099	25,487	37,471	25,355	12,084	6,441	35	2,580	245,115	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	42.7	4.4	8.2	10.4	15.3	10.3	4.9	2.6	***	1.1	100	
Arab Countries	37,266.1	6,592.7	3,666.7	14,473.9	37,471.0	14,467.9	12,084.3	9.6	14.4	1,689.0	127,736	52.1
African Countries	19,896.5	1,008.2	7,081.0	3,913.0	-	4,546.4	-	6,395.9	1.1	112.5	42,954	17.5
Asian Countries	45,434.8	1,002.1	5,672.7	6,536.4	-	4,988.6	-	-	0.9	82.5	63,718	26.0
Latin American Countries	345.0	300.7	3,135.6	217.8	-	789.3	-	-	-	14.4	4,803	2.0
Other Countries	756.6	1,902.8	427.9	315.8	-	510.9	-	-	-	78.8	3,993	1.6
Institutions and Organizations	1,001.0	56.5	115.4	30.0	-	51.5	-	36.0	18.3	603.2	1,912	0.8

* 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 0.1 %

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

Annex Table (11/2) : Sectoral Distribution of Financial Operations by Region *
(2020)

	(Million U.S. Dollars)							
	Transport and Communications	Energy	Water and Sewage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors **	Total	Sector Share (%)
Total Assistance	2,376.9	3,746.9	994.6	952.6	164.6	5,949.9	14,185.5	100.0
Sector Share (%)	16.8	26.4	7.0	6.7	1.2	41.9	100.0	
Arab Countries	1,597.7	1,138.6	880.6	537.8	76.6	3,369.8	7,601.2	53.6
African Countries	640.3	703.5	60.0	282.3	28.0	822.1	2,536.2	17.9
Asian Countries	75.3	1,884.0	54.0	125.1	60.0	864.6	3,062.9	21.6
Latin American Countries	40.0	20.6	-	-	-	88.1	148.7	1.0
Other Countries	23.1	-	-	1.8	-	83.5	108.5	0.8
Institutions and Organizations	0.4	0.2	-	5.6	-	721.8	728.1	5.1

* 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 (AFESD).

Annex Table (11/1) : Total Commitments of National and Regional Arab Development Institutions by Region *
(2020)

(Million U.S. Dollars)												
	Islamic Development Fund	Abu Dhabi Fund	OAPEC Fund	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Qatar Fund	Total	Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance	5,417.3	349.6	1,447.8	1,517.5	1,873.2	800.0	1,175.0	425.5	2.7	1,176.8	14,185.5	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	38.2	2.5	10.2	10.7	13.2	5.6	8.3	3.0	0.02	8.3	100.0	
Arab Countries	1,610.6	207.6	275.5	1,242.9	1,873.2	612.7	1,175.0	-	1.9	601.8	7,601.2	53.6
African Countries	1,275.1	60.2	572.9	123.4	-	86.7	-	391.2	0.2	26.5	2,536.2	17.9
Asian Countries	2,413.2	11.7	452.4	121.2	-	35.0	-	-	0.2	29.1	3,062.9	21.6
Latin American Countries	-	-	147.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	148.7	1.0
Other Countries	-	70.0	-	-	-	23.1	-	-	-	15.3	108.4	0.8
Institutions and Organizations	118.3	-	-	30.0	-	42.5	-	34.3	0.4	502.5	728.0	5.1

* 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 (AFESD).

Annex Table (10/3) : Economic Reforms Priorities in the Arab Countries after COVID-19

Some important reform priorities in the labor market	
U.A.E.	- Promote labor market flexibility by allowing enterprises to view the data jobs offer and adjust foreign labor surplus to its needs through the «labor market virtual platform» to ensure the needs of the labor market. - Adoption of a system of insurance on the salaries and benefits of employment as an alternative to the banking and facilitate security procedures to be returned to the private bank guarantee facilities sector accordingly.
Saudi Arabia	- Allow the secondment of employees through the employee (program), and support the employment of citizens' wages in the private sector, and starts with support from the ratio of 30 per cent, and up to 50 per cent of the monthly wage of an employee for two years.
Syria	- Organizing the labor market, and following up the implementation of the Ministry's work plan and amending it according to the prevailing conditions.
Oman	- Improving the flexibility of labor markets and redistribution of manpower.
Palestine	- Adoption of a national employment strategy, adoption of a minimum wage, and starting dialogue on the Social Security Act.
Kuwait	- Working to adjust demographic composition (between locals and foreigners) and match graduates with the labor market requirements
Egypt	- Finance several infrastructure projects in the country in order to grow and provide an enabling environment for the production and support and facilitation to citizens by provide required services, as well as supporting employment and reducing the unemployment rate.
Some important reform priorities in modernizing public administration	
Iraq	- Working on automation of the work of ministries
Oman	- Restructuring of the public administration and strengthening institutions, governance, reforming of the civil service system, and the application of the compulsory retirement system, as well as reviewing the salaries of new employees and establishing a fund of job security.
Palestine	- Automation of e-government services
Qatar	- Adopt programs for the continuity of transactions in the Corona crisis and ensure smooth banking and financial transactions.
Lebanon	- Activating the e-government to support the economy and treasury, and launch electronic platforms in the ministries of interior and health, related to exit permissions and registration of vaccines under the general mobilization.
Egypt	- Development and modernization of a comprehensive basic services received by citizens, and ensure equitable geographical distribution.

Source: Arab Monetary Fund, (2021). "The Joint Arab Economic Report questionnaire: Economic Reform Priorities in the Arab Countries in the Aftermath of the Coronavirus Pandemic".

**Annex Table (10/3) : Economic Reforms Priorities
in the Arab Countries after COVID-19**

Reform priorities in the business and SMEs environment	
U.A.E.	- Amendment of bankruptcy law to boost investor confidence in the economy , according to the targets of comprehensive and sustainable development. - Establishing a regulatory framework for lending to small and medium-sized companies, issuing a regulatory framework for crowdfunding, and providing services to facilitate the request for credit, such as reducing the weights of applicable risks and expanding their definition, and issuing a regulation for opening their bank accounts. - Studying the opening of the UAE market to international banks for small and medium-sized companies, and considering the design of a dispute settlement mechanism for small and medium-sized enterprises.
Saudi Arabia	- Supporting the operational costs of the clients of the Saudi Industrial Development Fund from small and medium enterprises. - Establishing a “Projects Support” Fund to provide financing for projects in the health, educational, and real estate development sectors, and the fast-track initiative to support facilities in the food, pharmaceutical, medical devices and infection prevention sectors. - Continuing the export incentives program to encourage local Saudi companies to enter export markets and enhance their competitiveness and spread.
Syria	- Resuming the granting of credit facilities to small and medium enterprises, and the creation of microfinance banks with the aim of achieving financial benefit for the largest possible segment of small business owners and producers.
Iraq	- Continuing coordination and dialogue with international organizations in order to benefit from financing offers and to guarantee loans granted to finance projects and microfinance within the initiative of the Central Bank.
Oman	- Issuance of laws related to foreign investment capital, allocation law, the partnership between the public and private law, and the bankruptcy law, and strengthening corporate restructuring mechanisms. - Continuing to work on diversifying and stimulating economic growth and improving and strengthening legislation to improve the business environment.
Palestine	- Legislative reforms related to corporate law, competition and industrial property, encouraging investment, automating e-government services, operating/establishing industrial zones, setting a national definition for classifying enterprises, and supporting projects with training and financing. - Encouraging investment in the Jordan Valley, and extending incentives for investment projects in industrial free zones, information technology projects, and renewable energy projects.
Qatar	- Exempting investors from electricity and water fees and rent allowances in logistic areas.
Lebanon	- Working on issuing legislation that facilitates a suitable environment for investments, activating the digital economy, supporting productive sectors, especially tourism due to the deterioration of the currency value, and securing financing for importing raw materials for the need of local industries.
Libya	- Establishing a unit for small and medium enterprises in the Central Bank of Libya to direct attention to youth, reduce unemployment and stimulate the economy and its growth by supporting these projects.
Egypt	- Support for the export sector, among other initiatives, such as the "immediate cash payment of government support for exporters." - Expanding the export base and enhancing the competitiveness of Egyptian products in international markets.

**Annex Table (10/3) : Economic Reforms Priorities
in the Arab Countries after COVID-19**

Reform priorities in the monetary sector and exchange rate regimes	
U.A.E.	- Keeping abreast of interest rate changes on certificates of deposit in light of changes in US interest rates. - Facilitating the injection of more liquidity from banks into the economy within the comprehensive support plan, by reviewing the current ceilings ratios.
Saudi Arabia	- Launching the instant payments system to serve digital transformation and facilitate payment and collection procedures.
Syria	- Adopting flexible intervention measures to stabilize the exchange rate. - Managing excess liquidity of operating banks by allowing banks to subscribe to certificates of deposit. - Allowing operating banks to resume granting direct and indirect credit facilities.
Iraq	- Accelerating financial inclusion through the housing initiative, settlement of salaries, and the application of electronic collection. - Linking with the Arab Payments Clearing and Settlement System (Buna) and adopting the Iraqi dinar as a settlement currency in it. - Continuing studies on the possibility of using the digital dinar.
Oman	- Improving liquidity, increasing the percentage of lending, and increasing the upper limit of the percentage of investment in sukuk.
Palestine	- Focusing on modern financial technologies. - Enhancing the use of electronic payment tools.
Qatar	- Preparing a macroeconomic model for forecasting and other standard economic models and maintaining the stability of the exchange rate. - Enhancing financial inclusion through the launch of Qatar's mobile payment system (QMP) and facilitating transfers.
Kuwait	- Focusing on the regulatory and operational environment of modern financial technologies with the aim of improving and developing financial activities. - Enhancing financial and monetary stability by adopting the best international control standards "Basel III", and keeping abreast of developments. - Developing human capital in the banking sector and enhancing communication with the economic and financial community.
Lebanon	- Restructuring the capital of banks, enhancing liquidity, settling their debts, and securing the status of correspondent banks. - Unifying the exchange rate and setting guarantees to avoid the continuation of capital outflows.
Libya	In implementation of the national strategy for financial inclusion in Libya, strengthening the financial and banking sector through: - Opening the Libyan Center for Credit Information of the Central Bank of Libya to improve and develop financial services. - Developing electronic payment systems, financial stability and maintaining the integrity of the banking system. - Unifying the exchange rate of the Libyan dinar against foreign currencies, to become the selling price of 4.46 dinars for a dollar.
Morocco	- Completing the regulatory framework for digital banking services, especially texts related to cyber security. - Establishing a legal system for settling the difficulties of credit institutions and settling non-performing loans.

**Annex Table (10/3) : Economic Reforms Priorities
in the Arab Countries after COVID-19**

Country	Reform Priorities
Public finance reform priorities	
U.A.E.	- Application of financial records in government institutions. - Setting financial rules and targets. - Develop a medium-term financial framework.
Saudi Arabia	- Enhancing spending efficiency and continuing the gradual correction of energy prices. - Tax reforms, especially excise taxes, customs duties and value-added tax. - Continuing to issue debt instruments in the local and foreign markets, with a focus on developing the local debt markets.
Oman	- Achieving financial sustainability in the "medium-term fiscal plan 2020-2024" through the "Fiscal Balance" program with the aim of gradually eliminating the fiscal deficit by 2024, and controlling public debt ratios. - Implementation of value-added tax in 2021, and the project of applying personal income tax to high-income earners, expanding the tax base and improving the efficiency of tax collection. - Containing the wage bill by reforming the civil service system, and directing support to low-income families. - Gradual increase in electricity and water subsidies, rationalization of capital spending, and measures to enhance the efficiency of government spending.
Palestine	- Continuing to increase the tax base, improve collection capabilities, and review and audit clearing bills. - Work to rationalize spending by approving the citizen's budget, and enhancing transparency and disclosure procedures.
Qatar	- Going for reforms to liberate the national economy from energy price fluctuations. - Reviewing government spending plans and focusing on improving efficiency.
Kuwait	- Containing the growth of current expenditures (salaries and wages), reviewing support programs, building a social safety net, restructuring ministries and departments, and privatizing economic activities. - Enhancing non-oil revenues by applying the value-added tax law, issuing a unified tax of 10 percent on the net profits of companies and institutions, and re-pricing government services and utilities. - Recommendations for approving financial legislation aimed at diversifying sources of income, and working on the issuance of a public debt law.
Lebanon	- Restoring the solvency of public finances and reducing the protracted losses in many state-owned companies. - Rationalizing subsidies, tackling public sector inflation, and developing an expanded social safety net to protect vulnerable groups. - Tax reforms to tackle tax evasion and promote justice through the National Solidarity Tax.
Libya	- Continuing support for those affected by the pandemic, and launching a project to track goods imported from abroad through the electronic system to provide advanced information on imported goods and follow them up before they reach the country's ports.
Egypt	- Expansion of efficient protection programs targeting the most vulnerable classes. - Achieving financial discipline, raising the efficiency of the performance of the state's general budget, and developing the management of the public treasury.
Morocco	- Launching new social protection workshops over the next five years.

**Annex Table (10/2) : Distribution of Cumulative Cases of Infection and Deaths
by the Coronavirus in the Arab Countries until the end of 2020**

	Total Infected Cases	Total Death Cases	Total Infected Cases per million	Total Death Cases per million	Population (millions)
Jordan	294,494	3,834	28,863	375.8	10.2
U.A.E.	207,822	669	21,013	67.6	9.9
Bahrain	92,675	352	54,464	206.9	1.7
Tunisia	139,140	4,676	11,773	395.6	11.8
Algeria	99,610	2,756	2,272	62.8	43.9
Djibouti	5,831	61	5,902	61.7	1.0
Saudi Arabia	362,741	6,223	10,419	178.8	34.8
Sudan	25,500	1,468	582	33.5	43.8
Syria	11,434	711	653	40.6	17.5
Somalia	4,714	130	297	8.2	15.9
Iraq	595,291	12,813	14,800	318.6	40.2
Oman	128,867	1,499	25,235	293.5	5.1
Palestine	138,004	1,400	27,052	274.4	5.1
Qatar	143,834	245	49,924	85.0	2.9
Comoros	823	10	946	11.5	0.9
Kuwait	150,584	934	35,261	218.7	4.3
Lebanon	181,503	1,468	26,592	215.1	6.8
Libya	100,277	1,478	14,594	215.1	6.9
Egypt	138,062	7,631	1,349	74.6	102.3
Morocco	439,193	7,388	11,899	200.2	36.9
Mauritania	14,364	347	3,089	74.6	4.6
Yemen	2,099	610	70	20.5	29.8
Total Arab Countries	3,276,862	56,703	7,509	129.9	436.4
World	83,559,601	1,824,985	10,720	234.1	7,794.8

Source: <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus>

**Annex Table (10/1) : Total Public Debt as a Percentage of GDP
in the Arab Countries
(2018-2020)**

(%)

	2018	2019	2020	Difference (2019-2020) (Percentage point)
Jordan	92.8	75.8	85.4	9.6
U.A.E.	20.9	26.8	38.3	11.5
Bahrain	95.0	102.1	132.9	30.8
Tunisia	120.2	113.9	118.9	5.0
Algeria	37.8	45.8	53.1	7.3
Djibouti	46.5	38.7	42.2	3.5
Saudi Arabia	19.0	22.8	32.5	9.7
Sudan	134.1	175.3	191.2	15.9
Iraq	50.0	47.7	81.2	33.5
Oman	51.4	60.0	81.1	21.1
Palestine	33.1	34.5	47.3	12.8
Qatar	52.2	62.3	71.8	9.5
Comoros	21.1	25.2	30.4	5.2
Kuwait	14.8	11.8	11.5	-0.3
Lebanon	153.8	170.4	496.3	325.9
Egypt	147.7	114.4	108.9	-5.5
Morocco	80.7	80.3	88.0	7.6
Mauritania	68.7	62.6	61.7	-0.9
Yemen	74.5	76.5	83.2	6.7

Source: Data from Arab Monetary Fund and International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook database, April 2021.

Annex Table (9/14) : Change in Real Effective Exchange Rate of the Arab Countries *
(2016-2020)

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average Annual Change (%)	
						2000-2005	2016-2020
Jordan	-0.6	2.6	4.5	...	...	-0.9	2.2
UAE	2.0	-0.2	...	...	...	-0.3	0.9
Bahrain	2.7	0.5	0.2	2.3	-2.9	-2.5	0.6
Tunisia	-4.7	-8.0	-6.2	-1.1	8.5	-2.9	-2.3
Algeria	-1.7	2.0	-4.6	2.2	-4.3	-3.8	-1.3
Djibouti	0.6	-2.0	-0.3	...	...	-1.1	-0.6
Saudi Arabia	3.9	-1.0	-7.6	-1.1	2.5	-3.0	-0.6
Sudan	15.7	23.5	...	...	...	5.3	19.6
Syria	4.0	4.4	...	...	...	-2.8	4.2
Oman	0.1	0.7	...	...	...	-3.1	0.4
Qatar	2.6	-1.1	-3.1	...	...	0.9	-0.5
Kuwait	2.4	0.2	-2.5	1.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.1
Lebanon	-0.7	3.2	2.2	...	...	-3.0	1.6
Libya	-0.5	-0.4	...	...	...	-16.4	-0.5
Egypt	-7.1	-32.7	...	...	...	-7.2	-19.9
Morocco	2.0	-0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	-1.2	0.7
Mauritania	-5.8	-2.1	...	...	...	-1.6	-3.9
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	...

(...) Not available.

The sign (-) denotes a decrease in the real effective value of the national currency.

* The annual change is calculated from the real effective exchange rate index (Base year 2005=100).

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

**Annex Table (9/13) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per SDR (period average)
(2016-2020)**

Country	National Currency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	Average Annual Change ⁽¹⁾ (%) (2016-2020)
Jordan	Dinar	0.9869	0.9844	1.0052	0.9810	0.9889	0.81	0.05
UAE	Dirham	5.1046	5.0920	5.1996	5.0742	5.1154	0.81	0.05
Bahrain	Dinar	0.5226	0.5213	0.5324	0.5195	0.5237	0.81	0.05
Tunisia	Dinar	2.9857	3.3546	3.7475	4.0544	3.9173	-3.38	7.02
Algeria	Dinar	152.1220	153.8670	165.0770	165.4701	180.3830	9.01	4.35
Djibouti	Franc	247.0245	246.4134	251.6213	245.5492	247.5427	0.81	0.05
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	5.2124	5.1995	5.3094	5.1812	5.2233	0.81	0.05
Sudan	Pound	8.6341	9.2667	34.4456	61.7391	74.2115	20.20	71.22
Syria	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1642.9380	1641.6467	1674.5729	1633.1258	1637.1467	0.25	-0.09
Oman	Riyal	0.5344	0.5331	0.5444	0.5312	0.5356	0.81	0.05
Qatar	Riyal	5.0595	5.0470	5.1536	5.0293	5.0701	0.81	0.05
Comoros	Franc	617.7755	603.8217	589.8133	607.1900	599.9427	-1.19	-0.73
Kuwait	Dinar	0.4200	0.4206	0.4275	0.4195	0.4265	1.68	0.39
Lebanon	Pound	2095.3714	2090.1878	2134.3636	2082.8572	2099.7672	0.81	0.05
Libya	Dinar	1.9326	1.9326	1.9326	1.9319	1.9295	-0.13	-0.04
Egypt	Pound	13.9350	24.6559	25.1555	23.1713	22.0318	-4.92	12.13
Morocco	Dirham	13.6320	13.4382	13.2891	13.2876	13.2644	-0.17	-0.68
Mauritania	Ouguiy	48.9783	49.6299	50.5133	50.6944	51.6311	1.85	1.33
Yemen	Riyal	335.3563	346.9781	354.3114	345.7612	348.5683	0.81	0.97

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ The annual change was calculated on the basis of the national currency units against the unit of Special Drawing Rights (SDR); the sign (-) denotes an increase in the value of the concerned national currency.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/12) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per Euro (period average)
(2016-2020)**

Country	National Currency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	Average Annual Change ⁽¹⁾ (%) (2016-2020)
Jordan	Dinar	0.7849	0.8005	0.8373	0.7937	0.8094	1.98	0.77
UAE	Dirham	4.0655	4.1463	4.3371	4.1113	4.1914	1.95	0.77
Bahrain	Dinar	0.4162	0.4245	0.4440	0.4209	0.4291	1.95	0.77
Tunisia	Dinar	2.3770	2.7322	3.1258	3.2850	3.2102	-2.28	7.80
Algeria	Dinar	121.1535	125.2885	137.6920	133.6173	144.7905	8.36	4.56
Djibouti	Franc	196.7371	200.6470	209.8804	198.9541	202.8286	1.95	0.77
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	4.1513	4.2338	4.4286	4.1980	4.2798	1.95	0.77
Sudan	Pound	6.8761	7.5451	28.9334	47.6630	61.6658	29.38	73.05
Syria	Pound	509.4414	556.2019	515.4866	488.6506	588.1025	20.35	3.65
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,308.3125	1,336.7360	1,396.7739	1,323.2189	1,404.6128	6.15	1.79
Oman	Riyal	0.4256	0.4341	0.4541	0.4304	0.4388	1.95	0.77
Qatar	Riyal	4.0264	4.1019	4.2987	4.0749	4.1543	1.95	0.78
Comoros	Franc	492.3936	492.9214	491.9678	491.9678	491.9678	0.00	-0.02
Kuwait	Dinar	0.3344	0.3423	0.3570	0.3400	0.3493	2.74	1.09
Lebanon	Pound	1,668.8014	1,701.9586	1,780.2889	1,687.6078	1,720.4824	1.95	0.77
Libya	Dinar	1.5941	1.5354	1.6120	1.5653	1.6089	2.78	0.23
Egypt	Pound	8.9179	20.0765	20.9824	19.6527	17.9914	-8.45	19.18
Morocco	Dirham	10.8494	10.9264	11.0846	10.7661	10.8172	0.48	-0.07
Mauritania	Ouguiy	39.0107	40.3900	42.1335	41.0745	42.4963	3.46	2.16
Yemen	Riyal	267.0855	282.5323	295.5339	280.1485	285.6058	1.95	1.69

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ The annual change was calculated on the basis of the national currency units against the Euro; the sign (-) denotes an increase in the value of the concerned national currency.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/11) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per U.S. Dollar (period average)
(2016-2020)**

Country	National Currency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	Average Annual Change ⁽¹⁾ (%) (2016-2020)
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	2.1472	2.4200	2.6469	2.9344	2.8111	-4.20	6.97
Algeria	Dinar	109.4431	110.9730	116.5938	119.3572	126.7500	6.19	3.74
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	6.2115	6.6830	24.5000	42.5762	54.0725	27.00	71.77
Syria	Pound	460.2000	492.6500	436.5000	436.5000	915.0000	109.62	18.75
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,181.8541	1,184.0000	1,182.7500	1,182.0000	1,205.0000	1.95	0.49
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	444.8000	436.6000	416.5848	439.4631	447.0000	1.72	0.12
Kuwait	Dinar	0.3021	0.3033	0.3019	0.3036	0.3063	0.89	0.35
Lebanon	Pound	1,507.4990	1,507.4921	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	0.00	0.00
Libya	Dinar	1.4400	1.3600	1.3650	1.3983	1.3900	-0.59	-0.88
Egypt	Pound	8.0559	17.7825	17.7673	17.5553	16.0290	-8.69	18.77
Morocco	Dirham	9.8071	9.6914	9.3861	9.6171	9.5000	-1.22	-0.79
Mauritania	Ouguiy	35.2400	35.7750	35.6775	36.6908	37.4208	1.99	1.51
Yemen	Riyal	241.2697	250.2500	250.2500	250.2500	250.0000	-0.10	0.89

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ The annual change was calculated on the basis of the national currency units against the Dollar; the sign (-) denotes an increase in the value of the concerned national currency.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/10) : Summary Features of Exchange Rate Arrangements in Arab Countries
(2020)**

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/9): External Public Debt Service to Exports of Goods and Services
(2016-2020)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Total Arab Countries	9.6	11.9	10.0	11.6	14.4
Jordan	18.4	17.6	13.1	20.3	30.8
Tunisia	12.4	16.3	13.5	16.4	18.7
Algeria	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0
Djibouti	4.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.3
Sudan	1.8	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.4
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman **	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Comoros	11.5	4.6	6.8	6.6	10.7
Lebanon	24.0	26.8	26.0	33.2	71.6
Egypt	15.7	26.6	22.6	23.5	28.5
Morocco	7.7	7.3	6.3	6.2	8.6
Mauritania	6.4	3.6	5.6	12.4	10.2
Yemen	0.9	1.1	4.6	22.5	36.8

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

** Ratio of external debt services of the government

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

Annex Table (9/8): Outstanding External Public Debt to GDP
(2016-2020)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Total Arab Countries	26.6	32.8	37.8	38.5	42.0
Jordan	36.3	35.7	39.6	37.8	44.1
Tunisia	73.7	85.4	99.0	92.9	95.8
Algeria	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Djibouti	61.9	65.6	61.4	66.7	72.9
Sudan	46.0	39.5	104.1	136.2	152.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	20.5	32.7	38.4	45.4	59.2
Comoros	13.8	14.7	14.1	17.0	27.0
Lebanon	54.1	56.4	59.9	62.3	178.3
Egypt	20.2	35.4	38.5	37.2	34.0
Morocco	29.9	32.5	28.9	29.5	32.5
Mauritania	69.7	69.1	57.4	52.1	52.9
Yemen	24.6	30.7	31.3	31.1	30.4

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/7): External Public Debt Service of Borrowing Arab countries
(2016-2020)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Total Arab Countries	18,750.4	27,002.0	25,835.0	28,954.0	25,594.8
Jordan	2,252.8	2,309.7	1,831.2	3,022.7	2,935.0
Tunisia	2,105.0	2,878.0	2,623.0	3,161.0	3,003.0
Algeria	281.3	249.0	273.7	259.6	238.4
Djibouti	97.3	108.8	119.7	137.4	133.7
Sudan	83.0	155.5	174.2	145.9	150.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	386.2	414.5	372.3	338.0	289.3
Comoros	12.4	5.2	8.2	8.9	8.4
Lebanon	4,353.0	4,815.0	4,745.0	5,079.0	4,584.0
Egypt	5,658.2	12,194.9	11,954.5	13,060.8	10,274.0
Morocco	2,957.0	3,296.0	3,038.0	3,030.0	3,379.3
Mauritania	293.1	250.2	361.4	370.4	283.5
Yemen	271.0	325.2	333.6	340.2	315.4

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/6): Outstanding External Public Debt of Borrowing Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Total Arab Countries	245,975.6	285,748.0	317,559.4	337,811.0	364,891.7
Jordan	14,505.6	14,806.1	17,024.7	16,859.7	19,317.2
Tunisia	30,832.0	33,993.0	39,368.0	36,431.0	37,576.0
Algeria	3,848.8	3,989.0	4,005.9	3,836.4	3,466.0
Djibouti	1,621.0	1,814.0	1,850.0	2,231.0	2,485.0
Sudan	45,835.0	48,249.0	49,996.0	51,398.0	58,774.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	13,423.0	23,081.0	30,677.0	34,627.0	38,257.0
Comoros	140.0	157.8	166.2	198.6	312.6
Lebanon	27,797.0	30,072.0	33,132.0	33,366.0	33,399.0
Egypt	67,322.6	82,884.5	96,612.1	112,670.5	123,490.5
Morocco	30,950.0	35,646.0	34,145.0	35,421.0	37,301.4
Mauritania	4,459.6	4,679.5	4,040.5	4,131.7	4,342.6
Yemen	5,241.0	6,376.1	6,542.0	6,640.1	6,170.4

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and other national and international sources.

Annex Table (9/5): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries (in Months of Imports)
(2016-2020)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Total Arab Countries	17.6	16.4	16.4	16.4	17.0
Jordan	10.1	9.5	8.9	10.1	12.6
UAE	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.9	6.1
Bahrain	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.4	4.6
Tunisia	3.8	3.4	2.8	4.3	6.2
Algeria	27.5	23.6	19.3	17.2	15.9
Djibouti	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Saudi Arabia	50.3	48.3	47.4	42.7	43.2
Sudan	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	17.7	18.4	20.0	16.5	17.0
Oman	11.4	8.0	8.8	9.8	9.5
Palestine	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
Qatar	11.9	5.8	10.9	15.2	20.1
Comoros	10.9	10.1	11.2	10.8	8.6
Kuwait	13.8	13.6	14.3	16.3	23.5
Lebanon	29.0	28.3	27.3	20.9	19.5
Libya	91.2	80.5	68.3	68.8	57.4
Egypt	5.5	8.3	8.7	8.9	7.5
Morocco	8.3	8.0	6.5	7.1	11.1
Mauritania	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.6
Yemen	5.7	1.6	1.0	2.4	2.3

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

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

Annex Table (9/4): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries *
(2016-2020)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 **
Total Arab Countries	1,044,982.0	1,004,154.2	1,033,085.1	1,048,404.0	947,841.6
Jordan	14,499.9	14,391.8	13,392.2	14,329.3	15,919.7
UAE	85,117.8	95,060.0	99,194.5	113,925.0	106,702.0
Bahrain	2,440.1	2,622.4	2,151.4	1,960.9	2,024.0
Tunisia	5,857.0	5,481.6	5,029.6	7,222.6	8,924.8
Algeria	112,930.0	96,053.7	78,635.2	61,515.5	46,869.7
Djibouti	398.0	556.0	445.0	494.0	454.0
Saudi Arabia	535,797.2	496,423.4	496,589.0	499,576.0	453,655.7
Sudan	863.4	902.3	853.0	1,203.0	1,101.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	42,802.5	49,398.9	64,722.2	68,020.4	57,897.5
Oman	20,263.0	16,088.7	17,388.7	16,662.0	15,008.0
Palestine	312.8	446.3	537.8	658.4	711.6
Qatar	31,629.6	14,808.6	30,355.9	39,643.7	40,834.0
Comoros	168.4	171.4	195.0	196.4	197.7
Kuwait	31,069.0	33,512.0	37,066.0	39,805.0	48,154.0
Lebanon	43,338.0	43,455.2	40,561.2	31,711.0	15,639.9
Libya	65,894.3	70,773.6	78,410.5	78,460.4	56,015.1
Egypt	23,614.3	36,352.3	41,801.5	44,568.4	38,972.8
Morocco	25,412.2	26,190.0	24,436.0	26,413.0	35,999.0
Mauritania	824.4	833.8	892.6	1,004.6	1,109.9
Yemen	1,750.0	632.1	427.8	1,034.5	1,651.1

(...) Not available.

* Excluding gold.

** Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, April 2021.

**Annex Table (9/3): Current Account Balance of Arab countries to GDP
(2016-2020)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Total Arab Countries	-4.9	-0.1	4.8	2.7	-2.3
Jordan	-9.7	-10.6	-6.9	-2.1	-8.0
UAE	3.7	7.1	9.6	8.9	5.8
Bahrain	-4.6	-4.5	-5.9	-2.1	-3.5
Tunisia	-8.8	-10.2	-11.2	-8.4	-6.5
Algeria	-16.3	-13.2	-9.9	-9.7	-12.1
Djibouti	-0.6	5.1	17.1	25.4	-3.6
Saudi Arabia	-3.7	1.5	9.2	4.8	-2.8
Sudan	-4.3	-3.8	-9.7	-15.5	-11.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	1.4	8.5	16.3	7.3	-4.1
Oman	-19.2	-15.6	-5.4	-5.6	-13.4
Palestine	-13.9	-13.2	-13.1	-10.4	-6.9
Qatar	-5.5	4.0	9.1	2.4	-2.5
Comoros	-2.9	-4.5	-4.2	-4.6	-5.8
Kuwait	-4.6	8.0	14.4	24.5	21.8
Lebanon	-20.4	-22.8	-21.9	-20.5	-16.8
Libya	-30.5	13.8	23.9	12.3	-35.6
Egypt	-6.1	-3.4	-2.5	-3.4	-3.9
Morocco	-4.0	-3.4	-5.3	-3.7	-1.5
Mauritania	-9.2	-4.4	-4.3	-3.5	-7.3
Yemen	-6.8	-10.5	-11.5	-11.1	-10.1

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/2): Trade Balance of Arab Countries to GDP
(2016-2020)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Total Arab Countries	2.5	6.6	12.0	8.8	2.7
Jordan	-24.0	-25.8	-24.0	-19.6	-16.5
UAE	15.4	17.4	20.3	19.1	17.3
Bahrain	-2.5	-2.0	-2.3	2.2	-0.1
Tunisia	-11.5	-13.3	-18.0	-17.0	-9.0
Algeria	-12.5	-8.5	-4.2	-4.7	-8.7
Djibouti	-22.7	-15.0	-2.7	6.9	-14.6
Saudi Arabia	8.6	14.3	21.5	15.3	6.8
Sudan	-4.4	-3.4	-7.5	-12.8	-9.4
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	7.7	14.4	22.5	14.8	3.8
Oman	9.6	12.4	22.7	23.9	18.0
Palestine	-30.8	-30.9	-33.1	-32.2	-29.6
Qatar	16.7	22.8	27.8	23.6	18.5
Comoros	-16.5	-17.1	-16.1	-16.8	-20.3
Kuwait	17.8	21.3	29.7	25.9	14.6
Lebanon	-27.2	-27.0	-26.8	-25.0	-30.5
Libya	-12.4	25.8	34.0	29.0	-26.3
Egypt	-9.3	-12.4	-11.8	-10.4	-10.2
Morocco	-17.0	-16.5	-17.2	-16.5	-13.5
Mauritania	-6.1	-5.9	-4.3	-3.2	-3.5
Yemen	-14.1	-19.3	-21.0	-20.8	-37.1

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/1) "D" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Net Errors & Omissions					
Total Arab Countries	-82,569.8	-644.7	-4,292.1	-4,829.0	-5,567.0
Jordan	343.5	1,025.5	-1,032.6	-119.1	797.1
UAE	-949.0	-538.4	2,409.8	-3,066.0	-3,314.4
Bahrain	-1,069.1	15.4	-1,718.0	-237.0	-515.8
Tunisia	216.4	408.3	577.3	444.6	498.4
Algeria	265.3	311.4	393.3	90.0	53.8
Djibouti	-1,109.0	-233.0	-1,025.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	-66,615.5	-1,153.0	-836.0	-334.0	-646.9
Sudan	704.8	1,050.1	1,553.4	209.0	1,627.1
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-4,992.0	-8,640.0	-12,061.0	-2,459.0	-5,125.0
Oman	-1,077.0	-594.0	-808.0	-968.0	-619.0
Palestine	379.0	-64.1	364.0	89.0	-94.5
Qatar	-1,167.3	1,150.5	-1,075.5	-850.5	-1,298.2
Comoros	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.8	0.0
Kuwait	345.4	8,257.6	2,183.4	2,577.3	4,229.8
Lebanon	-2,917.8	1,560.5	7,071.8	-3,100.0	-3,500.0
Libya	-1,310.7	-1,120.1	-756.9	1,707.3	2,024.0
Egypt	-4,533.5	-3,634.4	-1,595.8	-669.3	-2,618.3
Morocco	571.0	841.0	1,293.0	1,079.0	1,641.0
Mauritania	139.8	110.0	119.0	75.0	120.8
Yemen	550.0	600.0	650.0	700.0	1,173.0
Overall Balance of Payments					
Total Arab Countries	-27,357.6	52,945.1	134,366.5	116,547.5	-70,031.7
Jordan	580.0	-996.9	-2,159.4	-1,412.0	-1,640.0
UAE	-7,076.8	9,924.3	3,533.1	9,720.9	-3,571.7
Bahrain	-1,103.5	165.7	-469.1	1,530.0	-1,435.0
Tunisia	-531.8	-0.9	624.5	1,801.5	1,354.3
Algeria	66,504.1	66,064.9	68,568.4	61,373.0	16,520.4
Djibouti	45.0	162.0	-109.0	54.0	-158.0
Saudi Arabia	-80,620.8	-39,374.0	166.0	2,987.0	-45,920.0
Sudan	-18.7	-12.8	-25.2	-209.0	-101.9
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-8,344.0	2,701.0	6,596.0	8,725.0	-8,272.0
Oman	-9,402.0	-2,772.4	93.2	-1,250.0	-2,281.0
Palestine	-270.7	133.5	91.4	120.5	-37.6
Qatar	-5,634.6	-17,876.6	15,861.0	9,379.9	512.4
Comoros	-0.6	-1.6	-1.3	-1.2	3.1
Kuwait	3,177.9	1,968.6	3,778.0	2,685.6	8,334.9
Lebanon	1,238.0	-2,369.3	-1,540.1	-8,420.0	-9,500.0
Libya	10,453.6	23,654.4	34,776.4	31,174.8	-8,020.0
Egypt	7,610.9	12,291.0	5,421.1	2,082.4	-7,532.1
Morocco	-2,763.2	929.3	1,012.6	-1,945.0	-7,341.0
Mauritania	-50.3	135.0	149.0	100.0	-397.0
Yemen	-1,150.0	-1,780.0	-2,000.0	-1,950.0	-549.4

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2021.

**Annex Table (9/1) "C" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Current Account Balance					
Total Arab Countries	-117,865.3	-2,708.5	129,898.6	73,467.2	-55,622.1
Jordan	-3,857.3	-4,399.0	-2,966.9	-947.8	-3,488.0
UAE	13,200.2	27,500.2	40,499.2	37,320.6	20,981.6
Bahrain	-1,493.3	-1,600.8	-2,221.3	-794.5	-1,220.0
Tunisia	-3,695.9	-4,079.5	-4,443.4	-3,275.2	-2,531.4
Algeria	-26,165.6	-22,028.7	-17,180.4	-16,495.0	-18,636.7
Djibouti	-17.0	140.0	516.0	848.0	-124.0
Saudi Arabia	-23,842.7	10,464.0	71,971.0	38,229.0	-19,646.8
Sudan	-4,282.9	-4,611.2	-4,678.5	-5,843.1	-4,234.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	2,158.0	14,892.0	34,369.0	15,793.0	-6,267.0
Oman	-12,541.1	-10,979.3	-4,288.0	-4,264.0	-8,659.0
Palestine	-2,142.5	-2,129.9	-2,139.9	-1,779.8	-1,072.6
Qatar	-8,269.5	6,425.5	16,652.2	4,259.9	-3,617.3
Comoros	-29.8	-48.6	-49.9	-54.0	-67.3
Kuwait	-5,057.9	9,604.0	19,897.9	33,347.8	22,392.5
Lebanon	-10,474.3	-12,135.6	-12,116.5	-11,002.0	-3,155.0
Libya	-4,667.0	4,426.4	11,276.0	5,393.8	-7,717.3
Egypt	-20,467.9	-7,918.9	-6,276.9	-10,209.5	-14,226.7
Morocco	-4,183.4	-3,749.0	-6,221.0	-4,410.0	-1,684.0
Mauritania	-585.5	-300.0	-300.0	-275.0	-595.2
Yemen	-1,450.0	-2,180.0	-2,400.0	-2,375.0	-2,053.9
Capital & Financial Accounts Balance					
Total Arab Countries	159,083.5	50,927.1	-3,234.0	37,927.3	72,405.6
Jordan **	3,513.8	3,373.5	3,999.5	1,067.0	2,688.9
UAE	-19,328.0	-17,037.4	-34,556.3	-24,615.4	-21,375.1
Bahrain **	-2,559.0	-1,582.0	-3,935.0	-1,031.0	1,735.8
Tunisia	2,947.6	3,670.4	4,490.6	4,632.1	3,387.3
Algeria **	25,910.6	21,718.8	16,598.2	16,405.6	18,773.9
Djibouti	1,180.0	528.0	374.0	-825.0	-34.0
Saudi Arabia **	92,253.0	-5,614.0	-66,478.0	-34,430.3	22,848.1
Sudan	3,559.4	3,548.3	3,100.0	2,943.4	2,505.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq **	-2,835.0	6,251.0	22,297.0	13,313.0	-11,409.0
Oman	4,214.0	8,815.0	7,670.0	3,826.0	6,997.0
Palestine **	-637.9	-945.3	-877.5	-1,122.0	1,166.7
Qatar	3,802.2	-25,452.7	284.3	5,970.6	5,427.9
Comoros	27.7	45.1	46.8	50.0	70.4
Kuwait **	5,403.5	17,861.6	22,081.4	30,770.6	18,162.7
Lebanon	13,390.6	10,564.0	6,292.2	6,000.0	7,000.0
Libya	-902.8	-764.3	-3,315.1	-3,291.5	-2,327.0
Egypt	32,612.3	23,844.3	14,698.8	12,961.2	9,312.9
Morocco **	-3,614.0	1,978.0	3,915.0	5,278.0	7,380.0
Mauritania	395.4	325.0	330.0	300.0	-237.4
Yemen	-250.0	-200.0	-250.0	-275.0	331.5

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

** Applying the 6th edition manual of the Balance of Payments, and the corresponding data have been modified to be conformed with the 5th edition.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2021.

**Annex Table (9/1) "B" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Goods, Services & Income Balance					
Total Arab Countries	-34,027.3	69,879.8	210,897.6	154,465.9	7,720.5
Jordan	-8,609.9	-8,954.7	-8,034.1	-5,794.1	-7,977.2
UAE	52,301.6	68,698.3	86,605.1	84,590.9	64,467.0
Bahrain	898.2	865.1	1,047.6	2,095.7	-190.5
Tunisia	-5,403.6	-5,930.5	-6,210.6	-5,173.0	-4,612.6
Algeria	-28,975.9	-24,973.5	-20,366.5	-18,606.0	-20,924.7
Djibouti	-215.0	-14.0	319.0	650.0	-277.0
Saudi Arabia	18,476.7	48,715.0	113,037.0	74,818.0	19,742.5
Sudan	-5,215.5	-5,586.5	-5,054.0	-6,611.8	-5,391.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	1,152.0	13,709.0	33,300.0	15,485.0	-5,966.0
Oman	-2,229.0	-1,164.0	5,670.0	4,870.0	113.0
Palestine	-3,768.9	-3,838.4	-3,638.9	-3,471.5	-2,906.2
Qatar	7,899.7	22,592.3	33,004.7	20,866.8	8,816.2
Comoros	-219.8	-228.6	-236.9	-245.0	-234.5
Kuwait	12,278.9	24,271.1	34,751.0	53,200.9	39,981.4
Lebanon	-12,925.0	-13,340.2	-13,930.3	-13,892.0	-6,372.0
Libya	-3,937.1	5,142.6	12,028.6	6,253.0	-7,418.3
Egypt	-38,986.7	-32,693.2	-31,766.1	-37,008.9	-43,386.9
Morocco	-12,383.2	-12,510.0	-14,228.0	-12,087.0	-10,291.0
Mauritania	-814.9	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0	-897.8
Yemen	-3,350.0	-4,380.0	-4,900.0	-4,975.0	-8,553.9
Net Current Transfers					
Total Arab Countries	-83,838.1	-72,588.2	-80,999.0	-80,998.7	-63,342.6
Jordan	4,752.6	4,555.7	5,067.1	4,846.3	4,489.3
UAE	-39,101.4	-41,198.1	-46,105.9	-47,270.3	-43,485.4
Bahrain	-2,391.5	-2,466.0	-3,268.9	-2,890.2	-1,029.5
Tunisia	1,707.7	1,851.0	1,767.2	1,897.8	2,081.2
Algeria	2,810.3	2,944.9	3,186.1	2,111.0	2,288.0
Djibouti	198.0	154.0	197.0	198.0	153.0
Saudi Arabia	-42,319.4	-38,251.0	-41,066.0	-36,589.0	-39,389.4
Sudan	932.6	975.3	375.4	768.7	1,157.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	1,006.0	1,183.0	1,069.0	308.0	-301.0
Oman	-10,312.1	-9,815.3	-9,958.0	-9,134.0	-8,772.0
Palestine	1,626.3	1,708.5	1,499.1	1,691.7	1,833.6
Qatar	-16,169.2	-16,166.8	-16,352.5	-16,606.9	-12,433.5
Comoros	190.0	180.0	187.0	191.0	167.2
Kuwait	-17,336.9	-14,667.0	-14,853.1	-19,853.1	-17,588.9
Lebanon	2,450.7	1,204.6	1,813.8	2,890.0	3,217.0
Libya	-729.9	-716.2	-752.6	-859.2	-299.0
Egypt	18,518.8	24,774.3	25,489.2	26,799.4	29,160.2
Morocco	8,199.7	8,761.0	8,007.0	7,677.0	8,607.0
Mauritania	229.5	200.0	200.0	225.0	302.6
Yemen	1,900.0	2,200.0	2,500.0	2,600.0	6,500.0

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2021.

**Annex Table (9/1) "A": Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Trade Balance					
Total Arab Countries	61,228.6	164,026.7	324,977.1	240,944.0	65,526.6
Jordan	-9,601.3	-10,709.7	-10,316.6	-8,747.4	-7,198.4
UAE	55,108.7	67,217.2	85,668.2	80,454.7	62,318.6
Bahrain	-802.0	-699.0	-851.0	856.4	-47.8
Tunisia	-4,808.1	-5,307.3	-5,949.5	-5,439.7	-3,531.5
Algeria	-19,955.0	-14,208.1	-7,293.0	-7,938.0	-13,433.2
Djibouti	-595.0	-414.0	-81.0	230.0	-499.0
Saudi Arabia	55,764.1	98,461.0	168,748.0	121,336.0	47,944.2
Sudan	-4,385.9	-4,119.9	-3,580.4	-4,827.8	-3,615.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	12,221.0	25,373.0	47,484.0	32,167.0	5,902.0
Oman	6,258.0	8,765.0	18,084.0	18,228.0	11,616.0
Palestine	-4,749.8	-4,983.9	-5,392.9	-5,509.6	-4,602.3
Qatar	25,374.7	36,732.7	50,981.3	41,581.0	27,137.1
Comoros	-166.8	-183.6	-189.4	-196.0	-234.6
Kuwait	19,520.1	25,693.8	41,007.8	35,298.4	15,464.1
Lebanon	-13,996.7	-14,398.3	-14,830.0	-13,382.0	-5,718.0
Libya	-1,902.9	8,308.4	16,044.2	12,714.5	-5,702.0
Egypt	-31,047.8	-29,064.5	-29,589.6	-31,406.6	-36,964.3
Morocco	-17,618.5	-18,036.0	-20,267.0	-19,775.0	-15,493.0
Mauritania	-388.2	-400.0	-300.0	-250.0	-289.3
Yemen	-3,000.0	-4,000.0	-4,400.0	-4,450.0	-7,527.0
Net Services and Income					
Total Arab Countries	-95,255.9	-94,147.0	-114,079.5	-86,478.1	-57,806.1
Jordan	991.4	1,755.0	2,282.6	2,953.3	-778.8
UAE	-2,807.1	1,481.0	936.9	4,136.1	2,148.4
Bahrain	1,700.2	1,564.1	1,898.6	1,239.3	-142.7
Tunisia	-595.5	-623.2	-261.1	266.7	-1,081.1
Algeria	-9,020.9	-10,765.4	-13,073.5	-10,668.0	-7,491.5
Djibouti	380.0	400.0	400.0	420.0	222.0
Saudi Arabia	-37,287.4	-49,746.0	-55,711.0	-46,518.0	-28,201.7
Sudan	-829.6	-1,466.6	-1,473.6	-1,784.1	-1,776.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-11,069.0	-11,664.0	-14,184.0	-16,682.0	-11,868.0
Oman	-8,487.0	-9,929.0	-12,414.0	-13,358.0	-11,503.0
Palestine	981.0	1,145.5	1,754.0	2,038.1	1,696.1
Qatar	-17,475.0	-14,140.4	-17,976.6	-20,714.3	-18,320.9
Comoros	-53.0	-45.0	-47.5	-49.0	0.1
Kuwait	-7,241.2	-1,422.7	-6,256.8	17,902.5	24,517.3
Lebanon	1,071.7	1,058.1	899.7	-510.0	-654.0
Libya	-2,034.2	-3,165.8	-4,015.6	-6,461.5	-1,716.3
Egypt	-7,938.9	-3,628.7	-2,176.5	-5,602.3	-6,422.6
Morocco	5,235.3	5,526.0	6,039.0	7,688.0	5,202.0
Mauritania	-426.7	-100.0	-200.0	-250.0	-608.5
Yemen	-350.0	-380.0	-500.0	-525.0	-1,026.9

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2021.

**Annex Table (9/1) : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Merchandise Exports (F.O.B)					
Total Arab Countries	772,938.8	899,633.7	1,080,043.5	1,005,976.6	736,166.7
Jordan	7,559.4	7,522.0	7,761.2	8,329.1	7,954.3
UAE	295,027.1	313,556.3	321,028.4	313,780.8	273,098.7
Bahrain	12,768.0	15,356.0	18,234.0	18,119.7	5,288.7
Tunisia	13,574.4	14,228.8	15,485.6	14,951.9	13,769.0
Algeria	29,347.8	34,622.3	41,697.7	34,994.0	21,925.2
Djibouti	1,732.0	3,162.0	3,522.0	4,182.0	3,350.0
Saudi Arabia	183,607.5	221,862.0	294,387.0	261,617.0	173,864.0
Sudan	3,093.6	4,100.4	3,484.7	3,207.5	4,121.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	41,298.0	57,559.0	86,360.0	81,585.0	46,829.0
Oman	27,545.0	32,886.0	41,730.0	38,685.0	30,507.0
Palestine	1,707.4	1,928.7	1,846.7	1,747.9	1,773.1
Qatar	57,308.8	67,498.4	84,288.5	72,934.9	51,503.8
Comoros	18.2	19.2	20.1	22.0	40.9
Kuwait	46,508.1	55,198.7	72,103.6	64,668.7	40,068.3
Lebanon	3,940.5	4,041.0	3,001.9	4,839.0	3,926.0
Libya	6,764.1	18,864.6	29,830.4	26,397.1	6,008.0
Egypt	20,018.3	23,339.4	28,045.8	28,472.1	25,049.0
Morocco	19,055.4	21,489.0	24,616.0	24,693.0	23,570.0
Mauritania	1,365.3	1,600.0	1,800.0	1,950.0	2,585.7
Yemen	700.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	935.0
Merchandise Imports (F.O.B)					
Total Arab Countries	-711,710.2	-735,607.0	-755,066.4	-765,032.7	-670,640.1
Jordan	-17,160.6	-18,231.7	-18,077.9	-17,076.4	-15,152.8
UAE	-239,918.4	-246,339.0	-235,360.1	-233,326.1	-210,780.1
Bahrain	-13,570.0	-16,055.0	-19,085.0	-17,263.3	-5,336.5
Tunisia	-18,382.5	-19,536.1	-21,435.1	-20,391.6	-17,300.4
Algeria	-49,302.8	-48,830.4	-48,990.7	-42,932.0	-35,358.4
Djibouti	-2,327.0	-3,576.0	-3,603.0	-3,952.0	-3,849.0
Saudi Arabia	-127,843.4	-123,401.0	-125,639.0	-140,281.0	-125,919.8
Sudan	-7,479.5	-8,220.3	-7,065.1	-8,035.3	-7,736.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-29,077.0	-32,186.0	-38,876.0	-49,418.0	-40,927.0
Oman	-21,287.0	-24,121.0	-23,646.0	-20,457.0	-18,891.0
Palestine	-6,457.3	-6,912.6	-7,239.6	-7,257.5	-6,375.4
Qatar	-31,934.1	-30,765.7	-33,307.1	-31,353.8	-24,366.8
Comoros	-185.0	-202.8	-209.5	-218.0	-275.5
Kuwait	-26,988.0	-29,504.9	-31,095.8	-29,370.3	-24,604.2
Lebanon	-17,937.2	-18,439.3	-17,831.8	-18,221.0	-9,644.0
Libya	-8,667.0	-10,556.2	-13,786.2	-13,682.6	-11,710.0
Egypt	-51,066.1	-52,403.9	-57,635.4	-59,878.7	-62,013.3
Morocco	-36,673.9	-39,525.0	-44,883.0	-44,468.0	-39,063.0
Mauritania	-1,753.5	-2,000.0	-2,100.0	-2,200.0	-2,875.0
Yemen	-3,700.0	-4,800.0	-5,200.0	-5,250.0	-8,462.0

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2021.

Annex Table (8/10) "D" : Trade in Services in Arab Countries - Others *
(2016-2020)

	(Million U.S. Dollars)														
	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 **	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 **	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 **
Total Arab Countries	-136,467	-150,194	-161,928	-149,462	-114,851	59,570	61,247	64,481	63,937	52,793	-76,897	-88,852	-97,447	-85,525	-62,058
Jordan	-939	-871	-852	-863	-799	746	893	760	726	527	-193	117	-92	-137	-272
UAE	-39,247	-39,751	-39,367	-40,430	-34,081	20,614	21,548	22,139	22,771	14,049	-18,632	-18,202	-17,228	-17,659	-20,032
Bahrain	-4,564	-4,856	-4,610	-4,672	-4,045	6,976	7,520	7,443	7,782	6,202	2,412	2,665	2,833	3,110	2,156
Algeria	-6,786	-7,220	-7,627	-5,860	-4,594	2,543	2,259	2,394	2,544	2,335	-4,243	-4,961	-5,233	-3,316	-2,259
Tunisia	-1,061	-982	-967	-919	-801	1,236	1,157	1,136	1,072	879	175	176	169	153	78
Djibouti	-37	-54	-69	-81	-69	195	213	218	230	170	158	159	149	149	102
Saudi Arabia	-37,256	-45,224	-51,587	-45,845	-30,476	1,774	1,774	2,231	3,071	2,875	-35,482	-43,450	-49,356	-42,774	-27,601
Sudan	-469	-653	-374	-637	-593	276	350	58	104	129	-193	-304	-316	-534	-463
Iraq	-3,385	-3,730	-4,733	-5,205	-4,057	1,904	2,500	2,618	3,080	2,431	-1,482	-1,231	-2,115	-2,125	-1,626
Oman	-4,236	-4,398	-4,662	-5,105	-2,325	573	589	663	715	685	-3,663	-3,809	-3,999	-4,390	-1,640
Palestine	-206	-213	-216	-218	-546	159	193	208	177	518	-48	-20	-7	-41	-28
Qatar	-11,498	-10,864	-11,782	-11,971	-12,394	2,157	1,501	2,647	3,007	4,590	-9,341	-9,363	-9,135	-8,964	-7,803
Comoros	-21	-34	-44	-45	-38	26	36	40	42	35	6	2	-4	-3	-3
Kuwait	-8,339	-10,024	-14,136	-10,053	-8,611	3,786	3,912	4,739	5,960	5,697	-4,553	-6,112	-9,397	-4,093	-2,914
Lebanon	-6,268	-6,390	-6,406	-1,586	-1,049	7,169	6,468	6,275	1,140	1,050	901	78	-131	-446	1
Libya	-1,254	-1,560	-1,723	-2,396	-833	54	66	82	61	18	-1,200	-1,494	-1,641	-2,335	-815
Egypt	-6,100	-8,231	-7,863	-9,123	-5,552	2,770	3,161	3,115	3,517	2,590	-3,330	-5,070	-4,748	-5,607	-2,962
Morocco	-3,813	-3,965	-4,093	-3,630	-3,154	6,213	6,701	7,331	7,580	7,592	2,400	2,736	3,238	3,950	4,438
Mauritania	-718	-730	-381	-205	-452	120	134	109	82	122	-597	-596	-272	-124	-330
Yemen	-271	-446	-437	-617	-382	278	273	274	276	298	7	-173	-163	-341	-84

* 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.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (8/10) "C" : Trade in services in Arab Countries - Travel
(2016-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Total Arab Countries	-83,604	-85,761	-88,331	-92,585	-52,911	68,166	79,469	86,443	94,767	46,038	-15,438	-6,292	-1,888	2,182	-6,873
Jordan	-1,260	-1,388	-1,389	-1,463	-382	4,049	4,645	5,256	5,794	1,411	2,790	3,257	3,867	4,331	1,029
UAE	-17,136	-17,650	-18,003	-18,381	-16,911	19,496	21,056	21,372	21,799	20,055	2,360	3,406	3,368	3,418	3,144
Bahrain	-1,891	-1,791	-1,990	-2,019	-1,474	3,846	3,642	4,195	4,279	3,466	1,954	1,851	2,205	2,259	1,991
Algeria	-477	-581	-493	-591	-242	209	141	169	119	40	-268	-440	-324	-472	-203
Tunisia	-749	-795	-864	-798	-370	1,237	1,305	1,741	2,117	853	488	509	877	1,319	483
Djibouti	-19	-17	-18	-19	-10	22	22	26	27	12	3	5	8	8	3
Saudi Arabia	-16,658	-17,552	-16,651	-15,140	-8,533	11,096	12,056	13,790	16,431	4,036	-5,562	-5,496	-2,861	1,291	-4,497
Sudan	-203	-29	-13	-15	-14	1,009	1,029	1,044	912	814	806	1,000	1,030	897	801
Iraq	-7,647	-8,093	-7,855	-10,925	-4,172	3,120	2,959	1,986	3,593	955	-4,527	-5,134	-5,869	-7,332	-3,217
Oman	-3,549	-4,106	-4,525	-4,372	-2,750	1,313	1,742	2,170	2,372	1,097	-2,236	-2,364	-2,355	-2,000	-1,653
Palestine	-1,000	-1,139	-1,317	-1,434	-558	338	411	538	726	191	-662	-728	-779	-708	-367
Qatar	-9,089	-9,638	-9,272	-9,486	-6,742	5,411	5,971	5,565	5,442	3,563	-3,678	-3,668	-3,707	-4,044	-3,179
Comoros	-20	-18	-17	-19	-9	42	34	32	33	15	22	16	15	14	6
Kuwait	-12,477	-11,291	-13,339	-12,288	-5,740	600	1,393	1,252	1,250	730	-11,877	-9,898	-12,087	-11,038	-5,010
Lebanon	-5,040	-5,587	-5,795	-6,244	-1,124	7,044	7,610	7,686	8,437	1,340	2,004	2,024	1,891	2,193	216
Libya	-714	-2,005	-2,042	-3,604	-874	0	0	0	0	0	-714	-2,005	-2,042	-3,604	-874
Egypt	-4,110	-2,160	-2,667	-3,518	-1,797	2,645	7,775	11,615	13,030	3,411	-1,466	5,615	8,948	9,512	1,614
Morocco	-1,458	-1,789	-1,978	-2,177	-1,110	6,548	7,442	7,780	8,188	3,839	5,090	5,653	5,802	6,011	2,729
Mauritania	-58	-62	-35	-22	-31	41	35	26	18	11	-17	-27	-9	-4	-20
Yemen	-49	-69	-69	-69	-69	100	200	200	200	200	51	131	131	131	131

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (8/10) "B" : Trade in Services in Arab Countries - Transport
(2016-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)																	
	Payments					Receipts					Net						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *		
Total Arab Countries	-76,210	-78,541	-81,847	-86,951	-72,981	56,154	62,658	64,905	65,220	53,429	-20,056	-15,883	-16,942	-21,731	-19,553		
Jordan	-2,548	-2,578	-2,629	-2,592	-1,892	1,249	1,257	1,336	1,343	488	-1,299	-1,321	-1,293	-1,249	-1,405		
UAE	-14,122	-14,406	-14,953	-15,247	-14,180	25,490	27,905	28,325	28,892	26,869	11,368	13,499	13,372	13,645	12,690		
Bahrain	-1,044	-1,153	-1,339	-1,188	-942	176	194	278	204	157	-869	-960	-1,061	-984	-785		
Algeria	-3,614	-3,478	-3,611	-3,415	-2,573	677	711	716	653	537	-2,937	-2,766	-2,895	-2,762	-2,036		
Tunisia	-1,291	-1,357	-1,471	-1,419	-1,107	949	977	1,142	1,130	567	-342	-380	-329	-289	-540		
Djibouti	-122	-99	-95	-90	-57	140	135	141	132	86	18	36	46	42	29		
Saudi Arabia	-16,353	-15,799	-15,714	-17,675	-14,874	4,383	4,302	4,508	4,741	3,337	-11,970	-11,497	-11,206	-12,934	-11,537		
Sudan	-836	-913	-785	-639	-569	260	401	409	408	366	-576	-512	-376	-231	-203		
Iraq	-4,006	-4,446	-5,413	-6,735	-5,566	507	587	967	645	417	-3,499	-3,859	-4,445	-6,090	-5,149		
Oman	-2,138	-2,335	-2,542	-2,635	-1,036	1,617	1,747	1,758	1,811	441	-521	-588	-784	-824	-595		
Palestine	-209	-238	-251	-252	-468	4	3	5	8	13	-205	-235	-246	-244	-455		
Qatar	-10,954	-10,925	-11,449	-13,959	-15,562	7,607	10,235	10,060	10,662	11,276	-3,347	-690	-1,389	-3,297	-4,286		
Comoros	-74	-64	-59	-62	-41	9	6	7	7	3	-65	-58	-52	-55	-38		
Kuwait	-4,808	-5,473	-4,480	-4,105	-3,330	1,219	1,284	1,369	1,447	1,002	-3,589	-4,189	-3,111	-2,658	-2,328		
Lebanon	-1,960	-1,871	-2,137	-1,831	-487	944	1,037	1,331	863	87	-1,016	-834	-806	-968	-400		
Libya	-915	-994	-1,298	-1,695	-485	44	41	52	39	12	-871	-952	-1,246	-1,656	-473		
Egypt	-7,025	-7,429	-8,163	-8,552	-5,887	8,191	8,600	8,843	8,504	5,226	1,166	1,170	680	-48	-662		
Morocco	-3,176	-4,043	-4,444	-3,826	-2,814	2,568	3,124	3,525	3,587	2,385	-608	-920	-919	-239	-429		
Mauritania	-226	-206	-214	-282	-318	33	25	45	56	72	-194	-181	-169	-226	-246		
Yemen	-788	-733	-800	-752	-794	88	88	88	88	88	-699	-645	-712	-664	-706		

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

* Preliminary Data.
Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Database; and Arab Monetary Fund estimates.

**Annex Table (8/9): Intra-Arab Trade of Crude Oil
(2020) ***

(Million U.S. Dollars)

Exporting Countries	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total
Value		444.6	0.0	0.0	32.7		3,726.8	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		38.3		249.5		146.0	0.0			0.0	4,637.9
Share		9.6	0.0	0.0	0.7		80.4	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.8		5.4		3.1	0.0			0.0	100.00
Importing Countries	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		27.9			22.8		486.7							20.3									557.7
Lebanon		4.7			9.3		14.2							18.0		96.0							142.2
Libya																							0.0
Egypt		156.1					2,816.0									150.0							3,122.1
Morocco		5.9			0.6		409.9									3.5		146.0					565.9
Mauritania		250.0																					250.0
Yemen																							0.0

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Contrade Database

**Annex Table (8/8): Commodity Structure of Intra-Arab Trade ⁽¹⁾
(2016-2020)**

Commodity	Intra-Arab Exports						Intra-Arab Imports					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	Average Annual Change (2016-2020)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	Average Annual Change (2016-2020)
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	19.8	19.6	19.7	20.1	19.3	19.7	21.2	20.8	20.8	21.6	20.1	20.9
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	15.9	16.1	17.2	15.8	13.2	15.6	24.1	25.3	25.9	25.8	23.8	25.0
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	59.6	60.2	58.3	58.9	55.0	58.4	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.8	43.5	45.7
Chemicals	18.3	17.9	18.1	18.5	17.0	18.0	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.2
Basic manufactures	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.3	16.9	17.9	17.5	17.7	17.6	17.7	16.2	17.3
Machinery and transport equipment	10.5	10.4	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.0	9.8
Other miscellaneous manufactures	12.9	13.8	12.1	12.1	11.1	12.4	5.9	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.3	6.4
Commodities not classified elsewhere ⁽⁵⁾	4.9	4.3	4.6	5.1	12.0	6.2	8.6	8.0	7.3	5.6	13.0	8.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Preliminary data.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database), and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database.

Annex Table (8/7) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade
(2020) *

	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		9.08	2.29	0.21	3.23	0.02	28.58	1.97	1.74	0.08	22.04	2.03	5.35	3.89	0.00	7.98	2.74	1.38	4.25	0.48	0.04	2.64	100
Exports		15.74	1.38	0.35	3.10	0.00	52.25	1.05	1.11	0.03	1.53	2.18	1.26	1.39	0.00	1.37	1.81	0.13	14.82	0.48	0.00	0.01	100
Imports	1.53		2.31	0.54	1.56	0.78	34.48	3.92	0.51	0.01	5.58	22.80	0.12	0.00	0.17	8.24	1.76	4.05	5.28	1.27	1.64	4.26	100
UAE			5.27	0.35	2.10	0.01	27.82	5.10	0.23	0.01			0.09	0.00	0.01		2.67	6.51	9.74	0.72	0.04	0.46	100
Exports	0.57	13.27		0.26	0.83	0.14	49.25	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.39	12.45	...	...	...	12.57	0.22	0.06	6.99	2.67	0.00	0.25	100
Imports	2.13	35.58		0.11	0.00	0.00	45.17	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.01	6.70	...	...	...	4.22	0.73	0.00	4.30	0.38	0.00	0.19	100
Tunisia			0.11																				
Exports	1.74	5.08			24.55	0.03	2.28	0.19	0.65	0.01	0.84	1.07	0.02	1.87	0.05	0.37	1.12	37.25	4.33	16.85	1.35	0.23	100
Imports	0.68	7.24	0.65		52.31	0.00	11.94	1.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.72	0.50	3.32	14.43	5.63	0.06	0.00	100
Algeria																							
Exports	4.41	3.90	0.00	45.10	0.65	0.65	3.82	0.00	...	0.00	0.01	0.49	...	0.04	0.01	0.59	4.73	2.79	8.33	23.63	1.46	0.04	100
Imports	5.37	12.11	3.70	10.77	...	0.00	25.83	0.29	...	0.00	0.05	3.89	0.13	2.09	0.01	0.45	1.13	0.29	26.30	7.54	0.03	0.00	100
Djibouti																							
Exports	0.02	0.53	0.19	0.11	...		3.39	...	...	55.84	0.12	0.33	...	17.04	...	3.50	0.20	0.02	6.94	0.00	...	11.78	100
Imports	0.23	15.47	0.18	0.03	...		24.85	0.55	0.44	1.96	0.26	20.95	...	11.37	...	1.96	0.48	...	4.98	0.01	0.13	16.13	100
Saudi Arabia																							
Exports	6.06	40.28	15.13	0.52	1.64	2.75		1.93	0.00	0.14	2.95	3.70	0.07	...	0.01	4.96	0.37	...	15.14	1.27	0.08	3.00	100
Imports	6.98	50.70	9.61	0.48	0.02	0.12		1.48	1.03	0.34	0.06	10.67	0.06	...	0.00	2.38	1.27	...	12.85	0.96	0.00	1.00	100
Sudan																							
Exports	4.93	37.16	0.11	0.16	...	...	13.11		3.23	0.00	...	0.37	...	8.79	...	0.94	2.60	0.05	26.45	...	...	1.02	100
Imports	4.09	48.14	0.01	1.02	0.00	...	18.64		0.18	...	...	1.82	...	0.82	...	0.43	0.17	...	23.61	0.07	...	1.00	100
Syria																							
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Somalia																							
Exports	0.57	30.69	1.80	0.00	...	4.49	17.40	0.02	0.11		0.00	34.10	...	1.75	...	0.13	0.02	...	3.81	0.19	...	4.93	100
Imports	0.47	0.00	0.22	0.12	...	29.20	12.20	0.18	0.01		0.00	31.59	...	1.50	...	0.00	0.19	...	18.78	0.09	...	5.45	100
Iraq																							
Exports	7.86	54.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00		19.99	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	14.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Imports	28.38	0.00	0.66	0.38	0.00	0.00	37.06	0.00	2.89	0.00		2.37	0.00	1.31	0.00	3.03	7.48	0.00	16.29	0.14	0.00	0.00	100
Oman																							
Exports	0.27	30.00	0.94	0.05	0.18	3.74	33.45	0.13	0.08	3.85	0.88		...	13.04	0.00	4.75	0.27	0.45	1.12	0.30	0.00	6.49	100
Imports	0.24	75.23	2.96	0.03	...	0.00	5.73	0.03	0.03	0.80	3.75		...	7.98	...	0.32	2.22	...	0.45	0.08	...	0.16	100
Palestine																							
Exports	48.32	21.83	0.12	...	...	...	13.05	0.01	...	...	0.37	0.54	...	5.10	...	0.24	...	...	0.01	0.35	0.01	0.69	100
Imports	47.59	8.51	0.98	0.06	...	...	20.42	...	...	...	...	0.64	...	1.48	...	0.24	...	...	18.72	1.35	...	...	100
Qatar																							
Exports	1.69	34.92	...	0.94	1.09	0.51	...	1.23	0.01	0.14	1.40	24.14	...		0.34	28.85	0.79	0.18	1.37	2.13	0.05	0.22	100
Imports	9.71	0.03	0.01	2.33	0.18	...	...	1.92	0.88	0.30	2.88	46.50	0.49		...	17.89	13.05	...	0.08	3.52	0.00	0.24	100
Comoros																							
Exports	...	40.85	1.02	0.87	...	40.97	1.59	10.24	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	0.35	4.10	...	...	100
Imports	...	68.58	...	1.51	...	0.00	7.91	0.13	0.01	...	...	0.90	...	9.23		0.00	0.00	...	8.05	2.61	0.22	0.85	100
Kuwait																							
Exports	0.48	45.25	1.18	0.06	0.07	...	46.25	0.17	0.01	0.00	3.41	1.28	0.00	1.39	...		0.06	...	0.26	0.11	0.02	0.02	100
Imports	1.54	49.00	7.04	0.42	0.02	0.00	28.51	0.10	0.24	0.03	0.02	3.71	0.05	0.43	0.00		2.16	0.00	6.39	0.21	0.00	0.13	100
Lebanon																							
Exports	8.68	24.53	1.51	0.68	0.99	0.03	10.74	0.81	13.03	0.00	10.28	2.92	...	9.52	...	4.20		0.75	9.60	1.06	0.03	0.62	100
Imports	9.06	30.02	0.76	0.39	3.92	...	19.03	0.29	9.65	0.00	0.32	0.90	...	0.13	...	0.60		5.08	17.97	1.85	0.01	0.04	100
Libya																							
Exports	0.03	89.27	...	1.28	0.17	...	0.10	0.17	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.00	...	0.01	3.52		4.02	1.39	0.02	...	100
Imports	1.41	44.24	0.25	19.19	1.05	...	5.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.45		25.00	2.77	...	...	100
Egypt																							
Exports	6.01	30.02	1.48	2.88	5.22	0.70	16.84	4.95	2.92	0.63	4.56	1.72	1.66	0.00	0.02	2.60	3.12	6.29		4.72	0.21	3.45	100
Imports	1.28	15.17	2.38	0.75	1.90	0.06	42.60	1.61	0.81	0.06	3.64	3.46	0.00	0.27	0.00	22.19	1.30	0.40		1.62	0.02	0.49	100
Morocco																							
Exports	2.25	7.28	2.56	7.03	10.57	19.67	7.70	0.42	3.77	0.04	0.40	3.18	0.39	2.60	0.18	0.90	3.76	5.37	7.11		14.55	0.30	100
Imports	1.00	17.59	2.96	7.03	14.90	0.00	30.87	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.90	0.03	2.58	0.00	0.75	0.70	0.47	20.04		0.05	...	100
Mauritania																							
Exports	0.27	3.11	...	5.33	5.74	...	4.63	0.01	...	...	...	15.80	...	0.01	0.17	0.01	1.32	0.58	21.56	41.13		...	100
Imports	0.07	69.43	0.02	2.07	8.00	0.00	1.90	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.38	0.05	1.87	16.10		0.00	100
Yemen																							
Exports	5.94	19.83	...	0.24	1.33	...	22.62	1.64	2.08	4.06	0.06	30.22	...	0.05	...	0.43	0.37	0.01	11.08	0.02	...	...	100
Imports	...	70.11	...	...	...	...	28.62	0.18	...	...	...	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.89	...	...	...	100

(..) Not available.

* Preliminary Data.

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

Annex Table (8/6) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade
(2020) *

(Million U.S. Dollars)																							
	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		238.1	65.1	6.0	91.7	0.6	812.4	55.9	49.3	2.2	626.6	57.7	152.1	110.7	0.0	226.9	77.8	39.1	121.0	13.6	1.1	75.0	2,674.3
Imports		633.1	55.4	14.0	124.8	0.0	2,102.2	42.4	44.8	1.2	61.6	87.8	50.5	55.9	0.0	55.1	73.0	5.2	596.3	19.3	0.0	0.4	5,320.1
UAE																							
Exports			561.2	132.1	379.0	189.5	8,382.3	953.9	122.8	...	...	6,703.7	30.4	0.0	42.3	2,002.7	428.4	984.9	1,282.7	308.2	399.8	1,036.3	26,338.3
Imports			1,149.2	75.5	458.6	1.4	6,068.6	1,113.3	49.7	...	1,217.5	4,972.7	19.6	0.2	2.5	1,853.4	582.4	1,420.8	2,124.9	156.6	9.1	101.2	23,028.5
Bahrain																							
Exports		573.4		11.2	36.0	5.9	2,128.6	0.5	2.4	0.6	16.6	538.1	...	...	...	543.5	9.4	2.8	302.3	115.3	0.1	10.9	6,306.0
Imports		594.8		1.8	0.1	...	755.2	3.0	3.0	2.0	0.1	112.1	...	...	...	70.5	12.3	0.0	71.9	6.3	3.2	4,761.6	
Tunisia																							
Exports		61.0	1.4		294.9	0.4	27.4	2.2	7.8	0.1	10.1	12.9	0.2	22.5	0.6	4.4	13.4	447.4	52.0	202.3	16.2	2.8	1,459.0
Imports		125.5	11.2		906.6	0.0	206.9	17.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	12.4	8.6	57.5	250.1	97.5	1.1	0.0	2,610.0
Algeria																							
Exports		83.1	73.4	0.0	849.4	12.2	72.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.2	9.3	...	0.7	...	11.2	89.0	52.5	157.0	445.0	27.5	0.7	2,695.9
Imports		246.9	75.4	219.7		0.0	526.9	6.0	...	0.1	1.1	79.2	2.6	42.6	0.1	9.2	23.1	5.8	536.4	153.8	0.7	0.1	2,235.5
Djibouti																							
Exports		0.0	0.5	0.1	...		3.2	...	...	53.1	0.1	0.3	...	16.2	...	3.3	0.2	0.0	6.6	0.0	...	11.2	140.1
Imports		0.9	63.0	0.1	...		101.2	2.2	1.8	8.0	1.1	85.3	...	46.3	...	8.0	1.9	...	20.3	0.1	0.5	65.7	462.4
Saudi Arabia																							
Exports		1,964.2	4,904.8	169.2	531.4	892.9		625.5	0.3	46.7	937.6	1,199.6	24.1	...	2.9	1,606.8	119.6	...	4,907.4	411.8	25.5	973.9	38,451.6
Imports		1,223.0	1,683.7	83.2	2.9	20.5		259.1	181.1	60.0	10.5	1,869.8	9.7	...	0.1	417.4	221.9	...	2,251.1	169.1	0.1	175.6	19,659.2
Sudan																							
Exports		94.2	22.5	3.0	...	...	250.6		61.8	...	...	7.0	...	168.0	...	18.0	49.8	1.0	505.5	...	...	19.5	2,011.1
Imports		710.1	0.2	21.5	0.0	...	391.6		3.8	0.1	...	38.3	...	17.3	...	9.0	3.6	...	495.8	1.4	...	20.9	2,749.0
Syria																							
Exports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525.4
Imports		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064.0
Somalia																							
Exports		1.4	4.6	0.0	...	11.4	44.2	0.1	0.3	...	0.0	86.7	...	4.4	...	0.3	0.1	...	9.7	0.5	...	12.5	407.0
Imports		1.4	0.7	0.4	...	87.1	36.4	0.5	0.0	...	0.0	94.3	...	4.5	...	0.0	0.6	...	56.0	0.3	...	16.3	478.4
Iraq																							
Exports		127.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		323.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	234.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,399.0
Imports		1,040.0	24.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	1,358.0	0.0	106.0	0.0		87.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	111.0	274.0	0.0	597.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	3,606.1
Oman																							
Exports		19.0	66.3	3.7	12.5	264.3	2,366.6	9.1	5.4	272.3	62.3		...	922.6	0.3	336.2	19.2	32.1	79.6	21.6	0.0	459.3	7,740.0
Imports		28.3	351.5	4.0	...	0.0	680.0	3.1	3.5	95.5	444.7		...	946.6	...	37.6	263.2	...	53.4	9.1	...	19.1	14,481.5
Palestine																							
Exports		126.1	57.0	0.3	4.9	...	34.0	0.0	...	...	1.0	1.4	...	13.3	...	19.5	0.6	...	...	0.9	...	1.8	366.6
Imports		179.9	32.2	3.7	0.2	...	77.2	...	...	...	...	2.4	...	5.6	...	0.9	...	...	70.8	5.1	...	...	433.8
Qatar																							
Exports		52.7	...	29.4	33.8	15.9	...	38.2	0.2	4.3	43.5	751.3	...	...	10.6	897.8	24.5	5.7	42.6	66.4	1.5	7.0	3,028.0
Imports		128.1	0.1	30.7	2.4	...	...	25.3	11.6	3.9	38.0	613.1	6.4	...	...	235.9	172.1	...	1.0	46.4	0.0	3.2	1,794.7
Comoros																							
Exports		...	0.0	...	...	1.2	0.0	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.1	...	...	3.8
Imports		...	...	0.8	...	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	...	...	0.4	...	4.6	...	0.0	...	...	4.0	1.3	0.1	0.4	60.3
Kuwait																							
Exports		1,051.2	27.3	1.4	1.6	...	1,074.3	4.0	0.3	0.0	79.1	29.7	0.0	32.2	...	...	1.4	...	6.0	2.6	0.5	0.4	2,932.1
Imports		2,738.8	396.5	23.4	1.0	0.2	1,605.3	5.6	13.7	1.6	1.1	208.7	2.5	24.2	0.0	...	121.4	0.0	360.0	11.6	0.0	7.5	6,942.1
Lebanon																							
Exports		163.1	28.4	12.8	18.6	0.5	201.8	15.2	244.8	0.0	193.2	54.9	...	178.8	...	78.9		14.1	180.3	20.0	0.5	11.7	1,531.2
Imports		106.9	8.9	4.6	46.2	...	224.5	3.4	113.9	0.0	3.8	10.6	...	1.5	...	7.1		59.9	212.0	21.8	0.1	0.4	2,555.2
Libya																							
Exports		0.1	...	4.5	0.6	...	0.4	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,620.8
Imports		28.5	...	387.1	21.1	...	105.7	...	...	...	...	6.0	...	...	...	2.0	9.0	...	504.1	55.9	...	...	2,555.9
Egypt																							
Exports		530.6	131.0	254.7	461.2	61.6	1,488.3	437.8	257.7	55.7	402.5	151.7	147.1	0.4	1.6	229.3	275.8	...	...	417.4	18.4	304.8	10,079.7
Imports		115.0	213.3	66.8	170.5	5.1	3,817.9	143.9	72.2	5.7	325.9	300.2	0.0	24.1	0.2	1,988.8	116.4	35.6	...	144.8	1.6	43.7	11,346.4
Morocco																							
Exports		28.5	32.3	88.9	133.8	248.9	97.4	5.3	47.6	0.5	5.0	40.2	5.0	32.9	2.2	11.3	47.5	67.9	89.9	...	3.8	1229.0	...
Imports		29.0	85.9	204.4	433.3	0.0	897.5	0.2	2.4	0.6	0.9	26.2	0.8	75.0	0.0	21.8	20.3	13.7	882.8	...	0.0	614.1	3,441.7
Mauritania																							
Exports		0.0	...	0.4	0.5	...	0.4	0.0	...	...	0.0	1.2	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	3.2	...	...	8.3
Imports		0.3	...	10.2	39.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	9.2	79.1	...	0.0	...
Yemen																							
Exports		78.5	...	1.0	5.3	...	89.5	6.5	8.3	16.1	0.3	119.6	...	0.2	...	1.7	1.5	...	...	0.1	...	...	315.9
Imports		980.0	...	...	...	...	400.0	2.6	...	...	...	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,622.7

(C.) Not available.

* Preliminary Data.

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

**Annex Table (8/5) "A" : Shares of Arab Countries in Intra-Arab Trade
(2016-2020)**

	Share of Intra-Arab Exports						Share of Intra-Arab Imports					(Percent)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Average Annual Change (%) (2016-2020)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Average Annual Change (%) (2016-2020)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jordan	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.6
UAE	22.5	22.4	23.7	23.5	25.2	23.5	21.3	22.2	20.5	20.5	23.8	21.7
Bahrain	3.1	4.6	5.9	5.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.2	1.8	4.0
Tunisia	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.8
Algeria	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saudi Arabia	31.7	34.6	34.1	34.3	33.6	33.7	16.0	16.4	16.8	17.5	19.2	17.2
Sudan	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.3
Syria	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	...	0.9
Somalia	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Iraq	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.2
Oman	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.9	7.3	6.8	12.8	12.7	12.1	12.9	13.0	12.7
Palestine	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Qatar	6.8	5.2	3.8	2.7	3.2	4.3	5.8	4.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	3.0
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kuwait	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	5.7	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.0
Lebanon	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.1
Libya	2.9	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
Egypt	9.8	9.1	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.7	9.5	11.5	10.1	9.8	9.9
Morocco	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Yemen	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary Data.

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

**Annex Table (8/5) : Shares of Intra-Arab trade in Total Foreign Trade of Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

(Percent)

	Share of Intra-Arab Exports						Share of Intra-Arab Imports					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Average Annual Change (%) (2016-2020)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Average Annual Change (%) (2016-2020)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jordan	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.6
UAE	22.5	22.4	23.7	23.5	25.2	23.5	21.3	22.2	20.5	20.5	23.8	21.7
Bahrain	3.1	4.6	5.9	5.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.2	1.8	4.0
Tunisia	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.8
Algeria	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saudi Arabia	31.7	34.6	34.1	34.3	33.6	33.7	16.0	16.4	16.8	17.5	19.2	17.2
Sudan	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.3
Syria	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	...	0.9
Somalia	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Iraq	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.2
Oman	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.9	7.3	6.8	12.8	12.7	12.1	12.9	13.0	12.7
Palestine	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Qatar	6.8	5.2	3.8	2.7	3.2	4.3	5.8	4.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	3.0
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kuwait	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	5.7	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.0
Lebanon	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.1
Libya	2.9	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
Egypt	9.8	9.1	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.7	9.5	11.5	10.1	9.8	9.9
Morocco	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Yemen	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary Data.

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

**Annex Table (8/4): Intra-Arab Trade
(2016-2020)**

(Millions US dollars)

	Total Intra-Arab Exports (FOB)					Average Annual Change (%) (2016-2019)	Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	Total Intra-Arab Imports (CIF)					Average Annual Change (%) (2016-2019)	Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *		
Total Intra-Trade	99,954.8	108,079.7	112,511.1	112,264.3	96,372.2	3.9	-14.2	99,037.6	102,842.8	112,957.9	112,204.1	91,469.8	4.2	-18.5
Jordan	3,021.0	2,926.9	2,863.7	2,931.8	2,842.8	-1.0	-3.0	4,426.2	4,897.2	5,431.1	5,085.1	4,023.2	4.7	-20.9
UAE	22,530.8	24,234.5	26,640.3	26,338.3	24,312.7	5.3	-7.7	21,097.3	22,805.6	23,115.0	23,028.5	21,811.9	3.0	-5.3
Bahrain	3,122.0	4,975.7	6,671.3	6,306.0	4,322.3	26.4	-31.5	4,738.9	5,033.4	4,827.8	4,761.6	1,671.7	0.2	-64.9
Tunisia	1,492.8	1,311.9	1,472.9	1,460.1	1,201.0	-0.7	-17.7	1,512.9	1,718.9	2,056.1	2,610.0	1,732.9	19.9	-33.6
Algeria	1,575.9	2,067.7	2,531.7	2,695.9	1,883.2	19.6	-30.1	2,513.6	2,041.7	2,376.0	2,235.5	2,039.4	-3.8	-8.8
Djibouti	97.4	99.0	144.1	140.1	95.1	12.9	-32.1	422.7	479.7	459.5	462.4	407.3	3.0	-11.9
Saudi Arabia	31,693.0	37,391.2	38,420.3	38,451.6	32,423.9	6.7	-15.7	15,844.3	16,883.5	19,024.5	19,659.2	17,524.0	7.5	-10.9
Sudan	2,154.5	2,836.3	2,370.9	2,011.1	1,911.1	-2.3	-5.0	2,137.0	2,618.7	2,186.5	2,749.0	2,100.3	8.8	-23.6
Syria	520.5	512.8	520.0	525.4	...	0.3	...	784.6	1,009.7	1,045.2	1,064.0	...	10.7	...
Somalia	387.5	328.4	404.6	407.0	254.2	1.6	-37.5	869.4	782.6	474.1	478.4	298.4	-18.1	-37.6
Iraq	1,836.0	1,529.0	1,369.0	1,858.0	1,616.0	0.4	-13.0	2,267.0	2,611.0	4,046.0	4,192.0	3,664.0	22.7	-12.6
Oman	6,475.1	6,790.4	7,994.3	7,740.0	7,074.8	6.1	-8.6	12,668.7	13,055.6	13,698.3	14,481.5	11,865.5	4.6	-18.1
Palestine	119.0	141.4	358.3	366.6	260.9	45.5	-28.8	320.0	358.3	429.0	433.8	378.0	10.7	-12.8
Qatar	6,841.0	5,609.5	4,220.1	3,028.0	3,112.4	-23.8	2.8	5,778.2	4,240.2	2,048.7	1,794.7	1,318.6	-32.3	-26.5
Comoros	3.7	3.5	2.5	3.8	2.9	1.1	-23.5	40.2	41.9	55.6	60.3	49.9	14.5	-17.3
Kuwait	2,121.7	2,782.5	2,933.0	3,073.0	2,323.0	13.1	-24.4	5,687.5	6,222.8	7,114.2	6,569.4	5,630.2	4.9	-14.3
Lebanon	1,297.2	1,396.5	1,573.0	1,531.2	1,878.6	5.7	22.7	2,607.7	2,295.1	2,547.9	2,555.2	1,179.7	-0.7	-53.8
Libya	2,928.1	1,792.6	945.3	1,620.8	351.9	-17.9	-78.3	1,947.3	1,709.8	2,783.5	2,555.9	2,016.8	9.5	-21.1
Egypt	9,804.6	9,785.7	9,517.3	10,079.7	8,836.4	0.9	-12.3	8,628.0	9,787.9	13,002.6	11,346.4	8,961.4	9.6	-21.0
Morocco	1,348.6	1,166.6	1,240.1	1,371.8	1,265.2	0.6	-7.8	2,921.7	2,871.2	3,917.9	3,844.4	2,907.8	9.6	-24.4
Mauritania	4.9	5.3	8.3	8.3	7.9	19.2	-5.2	604.0	338.9	614.1	614.1	491.0	0.6	-20.1
Yemen	579.3	392.4	310.2	315.9	395.8	-18.3	25.3	1,220.4	1,039.1	1,704.2	1,622.7	1,397.9	10.0	-13.9

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and other national sources.
International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2021".

**Annex Table (8/3) : Commodity Structure of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade ⁽¹⁾
(2016-2020)**

Commodity	Exports						Imports					(Percent)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *		
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	7.8	7.7	7.3	8.0	7.9	19.2	18.9	18.9	19.4	18.0		
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	58.7	59.2	63.1	58.1	55.0	13.2	13.8	13.5	13.4	11.8		
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	28.7	27.2	26.3	27.9	26.8	63.9	64.1	63.1	64.2	60.7		
Chemicals	9.8	8.8	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.2		
Basic manufactures	5.8	5.3	5.0	6.0	5.3	16.5	16.3	15.9	17.4	17.2		
Machinery and transport equipment	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.9	30.5	30.4	29.6	29.8	27.3		
Other miscellaneous manufactures	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	8.1	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.0		
Commodities not classified elsewhere	4.8	5.9	3.3	6.0	10.3	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.0	9.5		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

* Preliminary Data.

⁽¹⁾ Commodity Structure is classified according to Revision 2 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

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

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

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

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/2) : Direction of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade
(2016-2020)**

	Exports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	Imports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	
World	782,543	909,960	1,088,861	1,016,497	746,808	-26.5	759,951	786,252	820,963	857,094	737,081	-14.0
Arab Countries	99,955	108,080	112,511	112,264	96,372	-14.2	99,038	102,843	112,958	112,204	91,470	-18.5
European Union	98,623	104,962	169,584	189,034	93,327	-50.6	225,676	221,614	217,606	215,636	158,686	-26.4
USA	37,148	41,451	60,030	58,558	25,157	-57.0	69,213	67,275	61,674	60,910	45,652	-25.0
ASIA :	288,331	308,305	585,767	577,149	383,369	-33.6	327,631	393,473	297,597	302,794	227,096	-25.0
Japan	59,735	63,823	90,112	79,957	51,990	-35.0	25,287	24,832	20,797	21,486	16,985	-20.9
India	35,879	45,927	106,843	108,225	80,532	-25.6	34,577	37,639	49,909	47,243	37,952	-19.7
China	78,548	90,577	139,018	145,681	116,732	-19.9	130,927	128,177	105,960	120,521	122,968	2.0
Rest of Asia	114,169	107,979	249,794	243,287	134,114	-44.9	136,841	202,825	120,930	113,545	49,190	-56.7
Rest of the World	258,486	347,162	160,969	79,491	148,583	86.9	38,395	1,048	131,129	165,551	214,178	29.4
Contribution to total (%)												
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Arab Countries	12.8	11.9	10.3	11.0	12.9		13.0	13.1	13.8	13.1	12.4	
European Union	12.6	11.5	15.6	18.6	12.5		29.7	28.2	26.5	25.2	21.5	
USA	4.7	4.6	5.5	5.8	3.4		9.1	8.6	7.5	7.1	6.2	
ASIA :	36.8	33.9	53.8	56.8	51.3		43.1	50.0	36.2	35.3	30.8	
Japan	7.6	7.0	8.3	7.9	7.0		3.3	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	
India	4.6	5.0	9.8	10.6	10.8		4.5	4.8	6.1	5.5	5.1	
China	10.0	10.0	12.8	14.3	15.6		17.2	16.3	12.9	14.1	16.7	
Rest of Asia	14.6	11.9	22.9	23.9	18.0		18.0	25.8	14.7	13.2	6.7	
Rest of the World	33.0	38.2	14.8	7.8	19.9		5.1	0.1	16.0	19.3	29.1	

* Preliminary data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and other national sources.
International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2021"

**Annex Table (8/1) : Total Exports and Imports
(2016-2020)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)													
	Total Exports (FOB)					Compound Growth Rate (%) (2016-2019)	Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	Total Imports (CIF)					Compound Growth Rate (%) (2016-2019)	Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *		
Total Arab Countries	782,543	909,960	1,088,861	1,016,497	746,808	9.1	-26.5	759,951	786,252	820,963	857,094	737,081	4.1	14.0-
Jordan	6,201.0	6,352.9	6,593.4	7,046.1	7,114.8	4.4	1.0	19,351.7	20,527.1	20,338.5	19,197.4	17,035.0	-0.3	-11.3
UAE	295,031.0	313,547.0	321,028.4	313,780.8	273,098.7	2.1	-13.0	226,603.0	246,344.0	235,360.1	259,251.2	234,200.1	4.6	-9.7
Bahrain	12,767.6	15,355.6	18,234.0	18,119.7	14,006.0	12.4	-22.7	13,570.3	16,054.7	19,084.7	17,263.3	12,683.0	8.4	-26.5
Tunisia	13,573.8	14,225.9	15,466.5	14,951.9	13,768.9	3.3	-7.9	19,442.4	20,668.9	22,672.8	21,578.4	18,307.3	3.5	-15.2
Algeria	29,338.5	34,610.1	41,697.7	34,994.2	21,925.3	6.1	-37.3	49,287.2	48,813.3	49,011.6	43,241.0	35,358.4	-4.3	-18.2
Djibouti	1,732.0	3,162.0	3,522.0	3,996.0	2,837.0	32.1	-29.0	2,327.0	3,576.0	3,603.0	4,138.0	3,314.0	21.2	-19.9
Saudi Arabia	183,579.5	221,835.0	294,373.0	261,603.0	173,490.0	12.5	-33.7	140,169.6	134,519.0	137,065.0	153,163.0	132,754.0	3.0	-13.3
Sudan	3,093.6	4,100.4	3,484.7	3,207.5	3,121.0	1.2	-2.7	8,311.0	9,133.7	7,065.1	8,035.3	7,736.0	-1.1	-3.7
Syria	1,700.0	1,800.0	2,000.0	2,100.0	2,300.0	7.3	9.5	4,500.0	4,900.0	4,900.0	4,900.0	4,800.0	2.9	-2.0
Somalia	418.0	450.0	490.0	520.0	410.0	7.5	-21.2	1,045.0	1,087.0	1,120.0	1,200.0	1,170.0	4.7	-2.5
Iraq	41,298.0	57,559.0	86,360.0	81,585.0	46,829.0	25.5	-42.6	34,208.0	37,866.0	45,736.0	58,138.0	48,150.0	19.3	-17.2
Oman	27,545.0	32,886.0	41,730.1	38,685.3	30,507.9	12.0	-21.1	23,783.9	26,951.2	26,289.1	22,856.7	21,107.2	-1.3	-7.7
Palestine	1,707.4	1,928.7	1,846.7	1,747.9	1,773.1	0.8	1.4	6,457.3	6,912.6	7,239.6	7,257.5	6,375.4	4.0	-12.2
Qatar	57,308.7	67,498.2	84,288.5	72,934.9	51,504.2	8.4	-29.4	31,972.3	29,814.5	31,609.1	29,098.1	25,764.1	-3.1	-11.5
Comoros	31.0	38.0	42.0	52.0	26.0	18.8	-50.0	219.0	252.0	276.0	222.0	217.0	0.5	-2.3
Kuwait	45,994.4	55,198.7	72,103.6	64,358.0	39,939.0	11.8	-37.9	26,689.9	29,504.9	31,095.7	33,478.0	27,931.0	7.8	-16.6
Lebanon	2,977.6	2,844.5	2,952.8	4,839.0	3,926.0	17.6	-18.9	19,125.3	19,588.8	19,986.2	18,221.0	9,644.0	-1.6	-47.1
Libya	9,938.4	19,520.5	29,998.4	27,674.3	6,008.1	40.7	-78.3	10,445.0	9,198.6	13,491.1	14,840.1	11,709.7	12.4	-21.1
Egypt	22,501.7	26,278.1	29,303.9	30,505.3	24,814.9	10.7	-18.7	71,356.6	66,565.4	81,909.5	76,389.7	63,578.0	2.3	-16.8
Morocco	23,013.5	27,662.0	29,584.0	29,354.0	25,663.0	8.4	-12.6	41,874.3	45,189.0	51,308.0	51,053.0	44,449.0	6.8	-12.9
Mauritania	1,645.7	2,091.5	2,483.6	2,967.6	2,810.1	21.7	-5.3	1,779.7	2,270.2	2,958.5	2,872.7	2,335.8	17.3	-18.7
Yemen	1,146.4	1,015.8	1,278.1	1,474.5	935.0	8.7	-36.6	7,433.1	6,515.5	8,843.8	10,700.0	8,462.0	12.9	-20.9

* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021 and other national sources.

International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2021".

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2020)

c - Trading Indicators

Market / Exchange	Trading Volume (Millions)		Trading Value (Million U.S. Dollars)		Turnover Ratio (%) *		Value of Foreign Investors Transactions (Million U.S. Dollars)			Foreign Investors' trading value / Total Trading (%)	Transactions By Type of Investors (%)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	Buy	Sell	Net		Individual	Corporate
Amman Stock Exchange	1,247.0	1,185.2	2,236.0	1,552.1	10.6	8.5	136.7	231.9	-95.2	11.9	...	...
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	15,525.9	21,830.3	15,461.0	19,815.9	10.7	9.8	8,245.9	8,806.9	-561.0	43.0	23.7	76.3
Dubai Financial Market	40,045.0	63,670.9	14,448.0	18,340.2	14.2	19.8	8,995.2	8,815.2	180.0	48.6	57.5	42.5
Bahrain Bourse	1,157.3	1,208.8	759.7	564.5	2.7	2.3	138.1	146.7	-8.6	25.2	39.6	60.4
Bourse de Tunis	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algiers Stock Exchange	172.0	911.8	475.0	492.7	5.6	5.9	24.0	56.6	-32.6	8.2	...	...
Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul)	33,055.3	78,883.9	234,703.8	556,746.7	9.8	22.9	43,326.6	39,025.0	4,301.6	7.4	87.3	12.7
Khartoum Stock Exchange	465.0	197.1	29.0	251.7	2.2	19.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damascus Securities Exchange	84.8	27.4	75.0	41.0	3.1	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat Securities Market	3,863.0	2,306.1	1,719.0	1,127.7	3.5	2.1	298.8	439.1	-140.3	32.7	28.5	71.5
Qatar Stock Exchange	11,415.7	55,152.2	18,549.0	29,048.7	11.6	17.6	5,365.4	5,373.9	-8.5	37.0	57.6	42.4
Palestine Exchange	142.8	84.1	273.9	194.0	7.3	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boursa Kuwait	39,017.4	52,048.9	26,142.0	35,080.7	21.9	33.3	10,297.1	8,552.9	1,744.2	26.9	38.4	61.6
Beirut Stock Exchange	200.0	49.8	902.0	242.8	11.6	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian Exchange	49,789.0	94,970.1	12,124.1	17,604.5	27.5	42.5	2,379.9	3,373.3	-993.4	16.3	42.9	57.1
Casablanca Stock Exchange	404.0	258.8	6,033.0	3,413.0	9.2	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	196,584.4	372,785.5	333,932.5	684,516.9	10.6	21.3	79,207.7	74,821.5	4,386.2	11.3		

(...) Not available.

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

Source : Arab Capital Markets Report and Quarterly Bulletin of Arab capital markets Database - AMF.

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2020)

b - Price Indices

Market / Exchange	Local Price Indices (points)		2020 High	2020 Low	Annual Percentage Change (%)
	End 2019	End 2020			
Amman Stock Exchange	1,815.2	1,657.2	1,867.9	1,551.4	-8.7
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	5,075.8	5,045.3	5,256.1	3,323.4	0.6-
Dubai Financial Market	2,764.9	2,492.0	2,863.1	1,682.1	9.9-
Bahrain Bourse	1,610.2	1,489.8	1,668.6	1,232.4	7.5-
Bourse de Tunis	7,122.1	6,884.9	7,262.1	6,116.2	-3.3
Algiers Stock Exchange	1,588.1	1,719.7	1,719.7	1,567.7	8.3
Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul)	8,389.2	8,689.5	8,760.1	5,959.7	3.6
Khartoum Stock Exchange	15,964.1	18,254.5	18,255.0	15,023.0	14.3
Damascus Securities Exchange	5,837.0	8,082.7	8,082.7	5,906.0	38.5
Muscat Securities Market	3,981.2	3,658.8	4,197.3	3,383.5	-8.1
Qatar Stock Exchange	10,425.5	10,436.0	10,712.9	8,230.4	0.1
Palestine Exchange	526.0	471.3	534.3	435.1	-10.4
Boursa Kuwait	6,282.5	5,546.0	6,325.0	4,822.7	11.7
Beirut Stock Exchange	72.7	61.1	65.3	53.5	16.0-
Egyptian Exchange	13,961.6	10,845.3	14,137.2	8,113.8	22.3-
Casablanca Stock Exchange	12,171.9	11,287.4	12,531.9	9,400.7	7.3-
AMF Composite Index	391.5	426.9	426.9	368.6	9.0

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2020)

a- Volume Indicators

Market / Exchange	Number of Listed Companies		Listed Foreign Companies	Market Capitalization (Billion U.S. Dollars)		Change of Market Capitalization (Billion U.S. Dollars)	Market Capitalization to GDP * (%)	Average Company Market Capitalization	Market Capitalization to Total Banking Assets **	Number of Brokerage Firms
	2019	2020		2019	2020					
Amman Stock Exchange	191	180	0	21.02	18.22	-2.80	41.78	101.2	24.1	53
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	69	69	2	144.60	202.17	57.57	48.01	2,930.0	17.2	42
Dubai Financial Market	67	67	14	101.97	92.61	-9.36	0.02	1,382.2	11.0	27
Bahrain Bourse	44	44	4	26.87	24.60	-2.27	63.77	559.1	26.2	12
Bourse de Tunis	81	81	1	8.49	8.39	-0.10	21.64	103.5	19.2	23
Algiers Stock Exchange	6	6	0	0.37	0.33	-0.05	0.19	54.3	0.2	11
Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul)	199	203	0	2,406.78	2,427.15	20.37	306.08	11,956.4	345.9	31
Khartoum Stock Exchange	67	67	0	3.11	1.31	-1.80	3.48	19.6	11.9	42
Damascus Securities Exchange	24	24	0	2.42	2.82	0.40	10.39	117.5	...	9
Muscat Securities Market	113	117	0	48.74	52.60	3.86	68.91	449.6	56.1	14
Qatar Stock Exchange	47	47	0	160.03	165.44	5.41	90.31	3,520.0	38.9	8
Palestine Exchange	48	48	0	3.76	3.45	-0.31	20.22	71.9	20.4	8
Boursa Kuwait	163	171	10	119.50	105.20	-14.30	99.30	615.2	43.9	10
Beirut Stock Exchange	28	28	0	7.76	6.72	-1.04	12.30	240.0	1.5	14
Egyptian Exchange	248	256	1	44.15	41.43	-2.72	13.67	161.8	12.8	142
Casablanca Stock Exchange	75	75	1	65.33	65.37	0.04	54.58	871.6	42.9	17
Total	1,470	1,483	33	3,164.91	3,217.81	52.90	157.89	2,169.8	86.6	463

(...) Not available.

* GDP of 2020.

** Total Banking Assets - 2020, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

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

**Annex Table (7/9): Total capital of commercial banks
(2019-2020)**

	2019		2020		Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries		430,836.0		450,693.0		4.6
Jordan	8,152.6	11,495.5	8,772.3	12,369.3	7.6	7.6
U.A.E.	392,854.0	106,971.8	392,780.0	106,951.7	0.0	0.0
Bahrain	3,216.8	8,555.3	3,215.1	8,550.8	-0.1	-0.1
Tunisia	19,107.8	6,521.4	22,006.4	7,831.5	15.2	20.1
Algeria	1,333,314.6	11,171.5	1,438,441.1	11,346.0	7.9	1.6
Djibouti	30,200.0	169.9	31,000.0	174.4	2.6	2.6
Saudi Arabia	393,290.9	104,877.6	415,799.3	110,879.8	5.7	5.7
Sudan	58,564.4	1,279.5	60,000.0	1,111.1	2.5	-13.2
Iraq	12,613,246.0	10,671.1	12,635,753.0	10,592.9	0.2	-0.7
Oman	5,517.0	14,348.5	5,434.9	14,135.0	-1.5	-1.5
Palestine	1,855.2	1,855.2	1,857.1	1,857.1	0.1	0.1
Qatar	155,420.8	42,698.0	164,844.8	45,287.0	6.1	6.1
Kuwait	9,425.5	31,091.8	9,554.3	31,470.1	1.4	1.2
Lebanon	31,240,038.9	20,723.1	30,044,817.0	19,930.2	-3.8	-3.8
Libya	7,774.9	5,553.5	7,915.4	5,694.5	1.8	2.5
Egypt	625,373.5	35,633.8	711,436.7	44,384.3	13.8	24.6
Morocco	144,905.3	15,062.9	149,969.9	15,786.3	3.5	4.8
Mauritania	30,172.2	822.2	30,589.9	822.5	1.4	0.0
Yemen	333,680.9	1,333.4	380,000.0	1,518.5	13.9	13.9

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

**Annex Table (7/8): Credit Facilities for Private Sector
(2019-2020)**

	2019		2020		Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries		1,465,907.9		1,572,035.6		7.2
Jordan	24,742.8	34,888.3	26,234.0	36,991.0	6.0	6.0
U.A.E.	1,134,615.0	308,948.9	1,108,289.0	301,780.5	- 2.3	- 2.3
Bahrain	9,495.9	25,255.1	9,930.6	26,411.2	4.6	4.6
Tunisia	85,915.8	29,322.8	91,885.2	32,699.4	6.9	11.5
Algeria	5,218,462.4	43,724.0	5,402,457.3	42,612.9	3.5	- 2.5
Djibouti	95,200.0	535.7	96,000.0	540.2	0.8	0.8
Saudi Arabia	1,546,518.9	412,405.0	1,762,440.0	469,984.0	14.0	14.0
Sudan	179,477.6	3,921.3	210,000.0	3,888.9	17.0	- 0.8
Iraq	24,326,637.0	20,580.9	28,715,024.0	24,072.6	18.0	17.0
Oman	22,673.4	58,968.5	22,912.6	59,590.6	1.1	1.1
Palestine	7,680.7	7,680.7	8,122.0	8,122.0	5.7	5.7
Qatar	659,737.8	181,246.6	741,735.8	203,773.6	12.4	12.4
Kuwait	40,358.3	133,129.6	41,797.1	137,671.6	3.6	3.4
Lebanon	66,197,980.6	43,912.4	47,886,530.1	31,765.5	- 27.7	- 27.7
Libya	11,273.6	8,052.6	11,454.7	8,240.8	1.6	2.3
Egypt	1,287,689.8	73,372.6	1,597,289.5	99,650.0	24.0	35.8
Morocco	726,459.8	75,515.6	757,695.3	79,757.4	4.3	5.6
Mauritania	78,418.1	2,136.9	80,543.6	2,165.7	2.7	1.3
Yemen	578,180.1	2,310.4	580,000.0	2,317.7	0.3	0.3

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

**Annex Table (7/7): Total Loans and Credit Facilities ⁽¹⁾
(2019-2020)**

	2019		2020		Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries		2,256,746.1		2,470,494.9		9.5
Jordan	37,390.5	52,722.1	39,701.5	55,980.7	6.2	6.2
U.A.E.	1,592,609.0	433,658.0	1,596,786.0	434,795.4	0.3	0.3
Bahrain	17,459.8	46,435.6	18,470.9	49,124.7	5.8	5.8
Tunisia	97,174.2	33,165.3	105,573.0	37,570.5	8.6	13.3
Algeria	13,297,807.5	111,418.6	13,924,320.7	109,830.6	4.7	-1.4
Djibouti	117,700.0	662.3	119,500.0	672.4	1.5	1.5
Saudi Arabia	2,021,567.5	539,084.7	2,301,613.7	613,763.7	13.9	13.9
Sudan	239,418.1	5,230.9	273,500.0	5,064.8	14.2	-3.2
Iraq	53,418,176.0	45,193.0	56,389,698.0	47,273.1	5.6	4.6
Oman	25,830.4	67,179.2	26,676.2	69,378.9	3.3	3.3
Palestine	9,396.8	9,396.8	10,444.4	10,444.4	11.1	11.1
Qatar	1,151,146.0	316,248.9	1,262,827.9	346,930.7	9.7	9.7
Kuwait	42,729.0	140,949.8	43,154.7	142,142.7	1.0	0.8
Lebanon	109,867,159.5	72,880.4	80,033,134.3	53,090.0	-27.2	-27.2
Libya	18,869.7	13,478.4	21,157.2	15,221.0	12.1	12.9
Egypt	3,962,463.6	225,781.4	5,230,302.7	326,302.5	32.0	44.5
Morocco ⁽²⁾	1,268,736.6	131,885.3	1,341,355.1	141,195.3	5.7	7.1
Mauritania	77,327.5	2,107.2	78,869.4	2,120.7	2.0	0.6
Yemen	2,319,361.0	9,268.2	2,400,600.0	9,592.8	3.5	3.5

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

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

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

Annex Table (7/6): Total Deposits with Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries ⁽¹⁾
(2019-2020)

	2019		2020		Annual Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)		Total bank deposit to GDP in local currency (%)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars	2019	2020
Total Arab Countries		2,148,318.7		2,296,856.5		6.9		
Jordan	31,249.0	44,062.3	32,013.0	45,139.6	2.4	2.4	98.9	103.2
U.A.E.	1,634,414.0	445,041.3	1,669,878.0	454,697.9	2.2	2.2	105.7	126.1
Bahrain	13,930.0	37,047.9	14,207.0	37,784.6	2.0	2.0	95.8	108.8
Tunisia	63,404.9	22,601.4	70,039.1	26,085.3	10.5	15.4	65.8	66.4
Algeria	10,345,624.0	86,683.1	10,423,085.0	82,214.0	0.7	-5.2	51.0	53.5
Djibouti	314,810.0	1,771.4	330,000.0	1,856.8	4.8	4.8	53.0	54.5
Saudi Arabia	1,795,979.0	478,927.7	1,942,984.0	518,129.1	8.2	8.2	60.4	74.0
Sudan	355,681.0	7,771.1	380,500.0	7,046.3	7.0	-9.3	22.1	18.2
Iraq	91,379,883.0	77,309.5	94,148,599.0	78,927.4	3.0	2.1	35.7	50.5
Oman	23,657.0	61,526.7	24,166.0	62,849.0	2.2	2.1	70.9	87.2
Palestine	12,865.0	12,865.0	14,605.0	14,605.0	13.5	13.5	75.1	93.9
Qatar	640,927.0	176,078.8	660,351.0	181,415.1	3.0	3.0	100.1	123.9
Kuwait	43,627.5	143,914.0	45,275.4	149,128.5	3.8	3.6	105.5	139.5
Lebanon	197,944,649.0	131,306.6	176,783,325.0	117,269.2	-10.7	-10.7	245.2	626.1
Libya	88,901.0	63,500.7	99,450.0	71,546.8	11.9	12.7	144.7	330.0
Egypt	4,216,982.0	240,283.9	5,177,876.0	323,031.8	22.8	34.4	79.2	89.0
Morocco ⁽²⁾	989,744.0	102,884.0	1,042,783.0	109,766.6	5.4	6.7	85.9	95.7
Mauritania	67,333.0	1,834.8	74,771.0	2,010.5	11.0	9.6	23.1	24.3
Yemen	3,230,353.0	12,908.5	3,341,600.0	13,353.0	3.4	3.4	60.5	65.9

⁽¹⁾ Excludes deposits of non-residents.

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

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

Annex Table (7/5): Total Assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries (2019-2020)

	2019		2020		Annual Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries *		3,572,128.3		3,841,964.3		7.6
Jordan	53,642.0	75,637.3	57,049.0	80,441.3	6.4	6.4
U.A.E.	3,082,934.0	839,464.7	3,188,014.0	868,077.3	3.4	3.4
Bahrain	35,369.5	94,067.8	35,447.5	94,275.3	0.2	0.2
Tunisia	123,601.2	44,059.1	131,694.4	49,048.2	6.5	11.3
Algeria	16,586,850.9	138,976.5	17,000,840.4	134,097.2	2.5	- 3.5
Djibouti	398,010.0	2,239.5	413,500.0	2,326.7	3.9	3.9
Saudi Arabia	2,631,127.9	701,634.1	2,979,625.3	794,566.7	13.2	13.2
Sudan	546,106.6	11,931.5	584,500.0	10,824.1	7.0	- 9.3
Iraq	120,091,270.0	101,600.1	123,971,815.0	103,929.1	3.2	2.3
Oman	32,221.0	91,602.0	35,814.0	93,145.0	11.2	1.7
Palestine	16,907.1	16,907.1	18,839.9	18,839.9	11.4	11.4
Qatar	1,549,554.6	425,701.8	1,682,172.5	462,135.3	8.6	8.6
Kuwait	71,021.4	234,277.8	73,342.1	241,574.7	3.3	3.1
Lebanon	326,797,357.8	216,781.0	283,473,630.6	188,042.2	-13.3	- 13.3
Libya	112,625.3	80,446.6	125,031.5	89,950.7	11.0	11.8
Egypt	5,686,711.8	324,029.2	6,815,126.2	425,174.8	19.8	31.2
Morocco	1,460,947.5	151,865.6	1,554,774.4	163,660.5	6.4	7.8
Mauritania	120,822.2	3,292.4	130,580.4	3,511.2	8.1	6.6
Yemen	4,407,944.2	17,614.2	4,590,600.0	18,344.1	4.1	4.1

* Total doesn't include Syria

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

**Annex Table (7/4): Contributions of Factors Affecting the Changes of Domestic Liquidity
(2016-2020)**

	Foreign Assets (Net)					Domestic Assets (Net)										Other Items (Net)					(Percentage point)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
						Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government						
Total Arab Countries	-10.8	-0.2	3.6	3.6	0.6	15.3	8.4	7.9	4.5	3.5	-0.2	7.3	4.2	7.3	4.2	0.3	0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	
Jordan	2.2	0.8	-5.3	0.4	0.1	1.8	-3.0	-0.6	-3.4	6.5	2.3	4.4	3.0	5.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
U.A.E.	1.0	5.7	7.0	5.1	2.1	2.2	-1.0	-1.5	0.7	-4.5	-5.4	2.9	4.3	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bahrain	-5.7	-2.6	-3.5	6.5	-7.4	6.9	12.2	7.6	4.6	4.4	-0.3	3.2	5.2	11.4	9.7	-0.0	-0.7	1.4	1.4	2.6	
Tunisia	-1.9	-0.1	1.5	7.0	4.0	14.7	4.3	17.9	4.2	11.3	1.2	10.9	3.9	11.7	4.5	2.3	4.4	2.4	4.2	3.3	
Algeria	-20.3	-9.9	-11.6	-11.3	-6.5	20.0	15.4	21.6	14.5	18.2	10.9	9.5	4.1	16.7	0.1	1.0	-3.3	4.5	1.1	-2.7	
Djibouti	8.1	20.0	-6.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	4.0	0.1	2.2	-1.5	4.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	-4.0	-0.3	-0.2	2.6	
Saudi Arabia	-21.6	-8.0	-1.1	-1.8	-8.6	7.9	5.2	3.4	4.2	5.0	2.8	10.1	4.2	14.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sudan	-6.7	4.0	123.0	7.9	0.1	28.4	12.9	47.6	18.4	53.4	19.9	32.2	19.0	3.2	0.2	7.4	16.7	-64.6	20.0	12.7	
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Iraq	-15.8	5.0	23.8	23.8	11.2	23.0	22.8	3.6	2.3	-24.2	-21.4	7.4	6.1	30.7	26.3	-0.1	-6.0	3.1	-10.2	-17.4	
Oman	-1.0	-1.6	5.1	5.1	-1.1	3.9	-8.7	9.5	-0.3	5.9	-2.8	-11.2	19.5	35.2	-2.4	-1.1	-3.7	-2.7	14.3	-18.4	
Palestine	-0.4	2.1	-0.1	-0.1	-4.9	11.2	-0.3	10.6	-0.3	5.2	-0.1	6.7	3.4	8.3	4.8	0.8	-0.1	2.7	-3.7	10.1	
Qatar	-20.4	-3.0	-2.5	-2.5	-11.6	17.4	12.5	16.2	8.1	4.2	-5.4	24.6	2.9	19.3	-0.5	-1.6	8.1	-8.2	-10.5	1.8	
Kuwait	4.0	-1.5	4.4	3.0	4.3	-0.5	2.2	5.1	2.6	-0.4	-2.4	-4.5	-6.3	-0.5	-4.0	-5.1	0.3	1.9	2.6	0.2	
Lebanon	1.2	1.1	-3.7	-3.7	-2.6	5.9	3.0	0.8	-1.6	1.7	3.1	-6.6	-0.8	-15.4	-6.1	0.9	2.0	4.0	4.3	19.4	
Libya	-9.6	2.6	10.6	10.6	-0.3	24.6	26.4	8.6	9.9	-13.0	-12.2	-9.7	-10.4	12.3	12.3	7.6	4.4	1.8	8.2	11.6	
Egypt	-9.4	15.5	-2.7	-2.7	6.1	47.0	20.8	6.6	1.4	16.8	10.1	8.0	6.3	23.1	13.6	1.4	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8	-1.5	
Morocco	1.5	1.7	-1.0	-1.0	1.0	4.2	-0.5	4.8	2.1	5.4	2.8	5.0	0.7	5.8	2.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.4	-2.3	-1.2	
Mauritania	-4.2	1.3	4.3	4.3	11.1	8.6	-4.5	10.6	4.1	16.3	-0.4	3.3	-7.8	-6.5	-8.9	12.4	0.6	-7.8	-4.3	10.3	
Yemen	-5.2	-2.9	6.5	6.5	-7.5	23.7	22.5	18.7	18.5	25.5	21.6	14.6	14.6	0.4	0.4	-4.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	3.1	

(..) Not available.

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

**Annex Table (7/3): Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (Annual Change)
(2019-2020)**

	Foreign Assets (Net)		Domestic Credit (Net)		Other Items (Net)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Jordan	1.89	0.46	5.66	7.31	0.00	0.00
U.A.E.	16.08	6.01	4.21	3.91	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	174.05	-298.46	2.65	10.27	-8.84	-19.04
Tunisia	39.70	18.33	7.87	8.73	12.61	9.78
Algeria	-19.89	-14.22	9.67	15.42	-1.98	4.88
Djibouti	0.74	0.71	12.43	2.00	1.39	-18.95
Saudi Arabia	-1.72	-8.88	10.40	14.47	0.00	0.00
Sudan	13.9	0.23	47.88	5.15	-82.93	-494.72
Iraq	11.64	2.69	38.30	123.90	66.58	74.31
Oman	-3.56	-28.30	-9.80	15.30	-32.44	62.82
Palestine	-11.73	45.41	9.64	11.51	0.00	0.00
Qatar	-73.50	-64.33	14.79	10.34	20.78	-2.99
Kuwait	6.19	8.65	-8.36	-1.16	6.80	0.51
Lebanon	-12.66	-28.54	-8.93	-21.99	-68.25	-174.64
Libya	-0.30	-11.27	-464.50	158.59	-83.01	-675.44
Egypt	172.85	-22.09	7.59	23.09	8.97	17.78
Morocco	5.45	19.96	5.42	6.10	19.39	9.07
Mauritania	90.29	52.50	2.85	-6.02	16.04	-36.21
Yemen	-64.19	1.17	13.87	0.37	-1.35	-20.51

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

**Annex Table (7/2): Components of Domestic Liquidity
(2016-2020)**

(Percent)

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money
Total Arab Countries	47.99	51.37	49.56	49.79	49.64	49.75	49.25	50.12	50.92	48.43
Jordan	31.59	68.41	30.75	69.25	29.01	70.99	29.52	70.48	32.83	67.17
U.A.E.	38.68	61.32	38.58	61.42	37.12	62.88	36.45	63.55	40.58	59.42
Bahrain	26.29	73.71	25.12	74.88	24.55	75.45	21.80	78.20	22.75	77.25
Tunisia	39.49	60.51	41.44	58.56	40.26	59.74	39.78	60.22	42.03	57.97
Algeria	68.09	31.91	68.56	31.44	68.55	31.45	66.49	33.51	67.59	32.41
Djibouti	48.61	51.39	40.97	59.03	47.91	52.09	47.59	52.41	48.19	51.81
Saudi Arabia	63.70	36.30	65.06	34.94	65.86	34.14	64.90	35.10	69.27	30.73
Sudan	59.75	40.25	59.50	40.50	53.96	46.04	63.70	36.30	62.50	37.50
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	83.48	16.52	82.91	17.09	81.59	18.41	83.88	16.12	86.20	13.80
Oman	32.28	67.72	30.75	69.25	28.31	71.69	30.10	69.90	28.77	71.23
Palestine	47.64	52.36	44.00	56.00	42.37	57.63	42.33	57.67	42.33	57.67
Qatar	25.80	74.20	20.40	79.60	21.11	78.89	21.57	78.43	24.41	75.59
Kuwait	26.56	73.44	26.64	73.36	26.21	73.79	26.67	73.33	31.55	68.45
Lebanon	5.04	94.96	5.09	94.91	5.48	94.52	8.21	91.79	20.13	79.87
Libya	98.22	1.78	97.98	2.02	98.37	1.63	97.08	2.92	97.25	2.75
Egypt	23.62	76.38	23.03	76.97	23.04	76.96	23.56	76.44	23.24	76.76
Morocco	62.53	37.47	63.91	36.09	65.02	34.98	66.53	33.47	68.63	31.37
Mauritania	82.31	17.69	81.97	18.03	82.15	17.85	82.53	17.47	83.23	16.77
Yemen	48.40	51.60	54.10	45.90	56.06	43.94	56.66	43.34	55.56	44.44

(...) Not available.

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

Annex Table (7/1): Annual Growth Rates of Domestic Liquidity *
(2016-2020)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Arab Countries	8.64	9.31	5.63	6.92	9.40
Jordan	4.02	0.25	1.22	4.83	5.84
U.A.E.	3.26	4.14	2.53	8.00	4.63
Bahrain	1.25	4.20	2.37	11.13	6.54
Tunisia	8.05	11.36	6.61	11.48	9.77
Algeria	0.82	8.38	11.10	-0.78	7.51
Djibouti	8.60	20.00	-4.54	4.97	3.96
Saudi Arabia	0.79	0.30	2.69	7.09	8.27
Sudan	29.00	68.35	111.83	60.08	16.01
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	7.03	2.64	2.73	8.44	15.92
Oman	1.84	4.18	8.29	2.02	8.93
Palestine	9.91	12.73	2.46	5.54	14.02
Qatar	-4.57	21.26	-6.52	2.48	3.79
Kuwait	3.44	3.80	4.06	1.47-	3.85
Lebanon	7.96	3.85	1.95	-4.85	-1.41
Libya	22.54	15.59	-0.56	-1.79	11.55
Egypt	39.00	20.92	13.30	13.28	19.71
Morocco	4.74	5.55	4.06	3.78	8.39
Mauritania	16.80	12.51	12.79	10.02	15.02
Yemen	14.16	15.81	32.37	7.28	3.60

(...) Not available.

* Represents for all countries the money supply M2, except for Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon and Morocco which represents the money supply M3.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries.

**Annex Table (6/11): Outstanding Gross Domestic Public Debt
(2019-2020)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)			
	2019		2020 ⁽¹⁾	
	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%) *	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%) *
Total Arab Countries	393,538	64.9	437,898	69.9
Jordan	16,885	37.9	18,006	40.4
Tunisia	8,237	21.0	9,091	23.2
Sudan	14,774	39.1	15,128	40.1
Lebanon	57,916	108.1	59,563	111.2
Egypt	234,003	77.2	271,812	89.7
Morocco	60,895	50.8	63,577	53.0
Mauritania	829	10.5	721	9.1
				- 13.0

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Percentage of GDP to total Arab countries included in Annex (6/11).

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/10): Overall Deficit/Surplus in the Arab Countries' Fiscal Balances
(2016-2020)**

	Overall Fiscal Deficit/Surplus (Million U.S. dollars)					As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	-236,709	-162,452	-45,895	-43,017	-214,749	-9.8	-6.5	-1.7	-1.6	-8.9
Jordan	-1,290	-1,083	-1,026	-1,493	-3,078	-3.2	-2.6	-2.4	-3.4	-7.0
UAE	-4,720	-769	24,960	23,633	-331	-1.3	-0.2	5.9	5.5	-0.1
Bahrain	-4,423	-3,552	-2,380	-1,819	-4,320	-13.7	-10.0	-6.3	-4.7	-12.5
Tunisia	-2,134	-2,286	-1,694	-1,163	-3,776	-5.1	-5.7	-4.3	-3.0	-9.6
Algeria	-20,901	-9,330	-10,884	-8,248	-18,858	-13.1	-5.6	-6.3	-4.9	-12.3
Djibouti	-300	-32	-15	5	-69	-11.5	-1.2	-0.5	0.2	-2.0
Saudi Arabia	-82,928	-68,582	-46,362	-35,302	-78,373	-12.9	-10.0	-5.9	-4.5	-11.2
Sudan	-1,826	-1,310	-1,259	-1,673	-2,723	-1.8	-1.1	-2.6	-4.4	-7.0
Iraq	-17,104	1,635	21,740	19,050	-10,691	-10.8	0.9	10.3	8.8	-0.1
Oman	-13,783	-7,802	-3,885	-6,899	-10,913	-21.1	-11.1	-4.9	-9.0	-16.9
Palestine	-51	236	191	-77	-112	-0.3	1.5	1.2	-0.5	-0.7
Qatar	-4,749	-10,968	4,161	419	-12,648	-3.1	-6.8	2.3	0.2	-8.6
Comoros	-68	-95	-14	-34	-27	-6.7	-8.8	-1.2	-2.9	-2.3
Kuwait	-15,262	-15,205	-10,752	-4,262	-12,893	-13.4	-13.9	-8.9	-3.1	-9.5
Lebanon	-4,925	-3,301	-5,065	-5,837	-3,208	-9.6	-6.2	-9.2	-10.9	-17.1
Libya	-14,623	-7,669	17,257	8,252	-12,272	...	-23.9	36.5	18.8	-56.6
Egypt	-41,717	-26,095	-25,002	-21,859	-28,668	-12.5	-11.1	-10.0	-7.2	-7.9
Morocco	-4,915	-4,389	-4,819	-4,568	-9,161	-4.8	-4.0	-4.1	-3.9	-7.6
Mauritania	93	108	171	281	186	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.5	2.3
Yemen	-1,083	-1,964	-1,217	-1,423	-2,815	-5.1	-9.5	-5.8	-6.7	-13.9

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2016-2020)**

	Other Expenditures					(%)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾	
Total Arab Countries	8.0	10.6	6.8	1.8	7.1	
Jordan	11.0	10.5	14.6	14.1	18.4	
UAE	2.3	2.1	...	...	...	
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	
Tunisia	3.9	1.0	...	0.6	...	
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	
Saudi Arabia	...	...	9.5	11.7	...	
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	
Iraq	0.1	11.8	15.6	16.2	18.1	
Oman	51.3	44.2	...	...	...	
Palestine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	
Kuwait	11.0	21.6	...	...	...	
Lebanon	17.3	17.8	19.1	...	...	
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	
Egypt	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.2	
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	
Mauritania	1.3	1.3	...	0.7	0.7	
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2016-2020)**

(%)

	Expenditure on Social Services					Expenditure on Economic Affairs				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	37.6	34.0	34.5	31.2	31.7	5.9	10.8	12.2	8.9	8.5
Jordan	43.2	42.5	43.2	47.2	47.5	5.5	4.6	6.9	19.2	20.4
UAE	30.2	28.4	...	...	...	...	12.8	...	...	...
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	52.0	...	55.0	53.1	54.0	24.0	...	23.0	21.9	22.0
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	35.6	36.5	...	...	...	14.3	15.6	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	29.7	14.3	16.0	16.1	9.1	9.1	10.1	10.0	9.5	6.3
Oman	39.0	39.1	...	...	...	2.1	2.1	...	...	...
Palestine	51.7	62.2	60.5	62.1	62.1	2.6	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.5
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	41.0	42.1	...	...	...	17.2	17.9	...	...	...
Lebanon	23.0	22.3	22.1	...	...	22.4	23.4	24.5	...	...
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	44.6	45.9	40.7	35.6	36.3	3.3	3.0	4.7	5.4	5.3
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	38.5	38.5	...	38.1	38.7	29.0	29.0	...	28.5	28.6
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2016-2020)**

(%)

	Expenditure on Public Services					Expenditure on Defence and Security				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	31.3	30.2	17.4	36.7	36.1	17.2	14.5	29.1	21.4	16.5
Jordan	2.0	2.0	5.0	2.1	2.0	26.0	27.5	30.2	31.4	30.0
UAE	48.2	45.3	...	...	...	14.2	13.4	...	...	...
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	6.1	4.7	8.0	9.5	9.0	14.0	24.8	14.0	14.8	15.0
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	7.1	8.0	...	...	...	32.9	28.0	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	29.4	33.3	36.7	37.1	35.5	29.7	28.1	38.0	37.1	25.3
Oman	6.1	6.1	...	...	...	1.5	8.5	...	...	...
Palestine	16.5	20.2	13.8	12.9	12.9	29.1	32.2	22.7	22.3	22.3
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	21.3	...	...	...	...	9.5	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	17.2	17.3	16.1	...	...	20.1	19.2	18.2	...	...
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	36.4	38.7	38.9	47.6	46.9	11.9	12.0	15.7	10.2	10.3
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	10.2	10.2	...	10.4	10.1	21.0	21.0	...	22.3	21.9
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/8): Structure of Public Expenditures in the Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

(%)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Current Expenditures	80.3	80.3	81.8	82.0	82.8
Capital Expenditures	19.7	19.6	18.1	17.9	17.0
Net Public Lending	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public Expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/7): Current and Capital Expenditures of Arab Countries (2019-2020)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2019						2020 ⁽¹⁾		
	Current Expenditures			Capital Expenditures			Current Expenditures		Total Expenditures*
	Value	Percentage Change (%)		Value	Percentage Change (%)	Total Expenditures*	Value	Percentage Change (%)	
Total Arab Countries	738,280	2.6		161,551	1.6	899,831	753,743	2.1	908,825
Jordan	11,138	3.6		1,263	-5.5	12,402	11,831.2	6.2	12,984
UAE	92,059	1.4		17,635	1.4	109,695	91,729.3	-0.4	106,662
Bahrain	8,867	-0.3		670	-23.0	9,537	9,437.0	6.4	10,009
Tunisia	9,905	-0.6		2,293	0.1	12,198	11,925.2	20.4	14,543
Algeria	38,897	-10.8		23,221	0.7	62,118	40,665.9	4.5	62,563
Djibouti	542	3.2		212	18.7	753	507.7	-6.2	704
Saudi Arabia	237,275	7.8		45,186	-17.6	282,461	245,506.0	3.5	286,862
Sudan	5,185	-18.1		532	251.1	5,717	7,673.7	48.0	7,835
Iraq	51,293	-9.6		20,662	76.7	71,955	46,467.6	-9.4	63,139
Oman	27,894	11.3		6,080	-18.4	33,974	29,987.0	7.5	32,926
Palestine	3,340	-1.5		200	-27.8	3,540	3,605.2	7.9	3,774
Qatar	33,869	7.2		22,580	5.7	56,449	36,339.1	7.3	58,143
Comoros	217	6.4		22	69.2	239	136.4	-37.1	243
Kuwait **	67,434	12.2		4,734	31.5	72,168	63,092.7	-6.4	69,532
Lebanon	16,219	0.7		682	36.9	16,901	11,766.8	-27.5	12,094
Libya	29,411	13.9		3,312	34.8	32,723	24,274.8	-17.5	26,972
Egypt	73,728	10.5		4,418	4.5	78,146	86,673.6	17.6	98,630
Morocco	25,976	2.1		7,322	4.7	33,298	26,519.1	2.1	35,217
Mauritania	953	5.1		411	-19.7	1,364	673.6	-29.3	962
Yemen	4,079	2.8		115	8.7	4,193	4,931.3	20.9	5,032

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

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

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/6): Public Expenditures and Net Public Lending of Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

	Public Expenditures (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (2019-2020) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	829,726	828,659	879,677	900,310	909,856	1.1	34.4	33.3	32.8	33.1	37.8
Jordan	11,211	11,528	12,084	12,402	12,984	4.7	28.1	27.8	28.1	27.8	29.7
UAE	111,020	112,809	108,226	109,695	106,662	- 2.8	31.1	29.3	25.6	25.4	29.6
Bahrain	9,394	9,407	9,761	9,537	10,009	4.9	29.1	26.5	25.9	24.8	29.0
Tunisia	12,029	12,160	12,251	12,198	14,680	20.4	28.8	30.6	30.8	31.1	37.4
Algeria	66,723	64,120	66,675	62,118	62,563	0.7	41.7	38.3	38.4	36.6	40.7
Djibouti	916	676	703	753	704	- 6.5	35.0	24.4	23.3	22.5	20.7
Saudi Arabia	221,470	247,940	287,575	282,461	286,862	1.6	28.0	32.0	36.6	35.6	41.0
Sudan	11,349	12,852	6,359	5,717	7,835	37.0	11.4	10.5	13.2	15.1	20.3
Iraq	63,499	63,866	68,421	71,955	63,139	- 12.3	40.2	36.4	32.4	33.2	40.8
Oman	33,571	30,429	32,511	33,974	32,926	- 3.1	51.3	43.1	40.7	44.5	50.9
Palestine	4,391	4,053	3,936	3,860	4,125	6.9	28.5	25.1	24.2	22.6	26.5
Qatar *	51,688	55,823	52,959	56,449	58,143	3.0	40.1	33.5	28.9	32.1	39.7
Comoros	185	204	217	239	243	1.8	18.3	19.0	18.4	20.5	21.0
Kuwait ⁽²⁾ *	60,379	58,426	63,720	72,168	69,533	- 3.7	52.9	53.6	52.6	52.4	51.5
Lebanon	14,848	14,078	16,611	16,901	12,094	- 28.4	28.9	26.4	30.1	31.6	64.6
Libya	20,987	24,216	28,281	32,723	26,972	- 17.6	137.0	75.3	59.9	74.5	124.4
Egypt **	102,110	70,609	71,462	78,260	98,630	26.0	30.7	30.1	28.5	25.8	27.2
Morocco	29,504	30,701	32,434	33,298	35,217	5.8	28.5	28.0	27.5	27.8	30.7
Mauritania	1,208	1,274	1,418	1,409	1,504	6.8	18.9	18.8	20.1	17.8	18.3
Yemen	3,246	3,489	4,073	4,193	5,032	20.0	15.3	16.8	19.5	19.6	24.8

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

⁽²⁾ Public expenditures of Kuwait are classified as current expenditures, capital expenditures, and expenditure on construction, land acquisition and non movable assets.

* Fiscal year ending March 31.

** Fiscal year ending June 30.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/5) : Structure of Tax Revenues of Arab Countries
(2019-2020)**

	2019						2020 ⁽¹⁾					(%)
	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)		
Jordan	17.7	70.5	5.9	5.8	6,602	17.4	70.7	5.5	6.3	6,994		
UAE	...	...	51.6	48.4	62,230	...	...	48.0	52.0	55,292		
Bahrain	...	77.9	22.1	...	1,098	...	76.0	24.0	...	955		
Tunisia	30.5	41.0	8.2	20.4	9,853	33.0	40.7	8.3	18.1	9,657		
Algeria	46.9	36.8	12.7	3.6	26,537	44.4	39.7	...	15.9	17,077		
Djibouti	48.0	40.1	...	11.9	436	50.0	38.0	...	12.0	361		
Saudi Arabia	7.7	70.6	7.9	13.8	58,691	8.0	72.2	7.9	11.9	60,369		
Sudan	6.9	67.3	15.9	10.0	2,875	11.3	67.6	15.5	5.7	3,111		
Iraq	59.5	40.5	...	...	3,396	70.3	...	29.7	...	3,916		
Oman	31.9	...	33.1	35.0	4,897	31.9	...	33.1	35.1	1,432		
Palestine	7.2	10.4	76.6	5.8	2,905	6.0	9.8	78.3	6.0	3,153		
Qatar	22.3	...	36.8	40.9	8,352	24.9	...	30.9	44.2	6,619		
Comoros	...	...	35.5	64.5	110	...	...	62.9	37.1	96		
Kuwait	30.2	...	61.7	8.2	1,898	35.8	...	60.8	3.4	1,742		
Lebanon	35.0	37.1	17.4	10.5	8,315	33.0	35.0	14.0	18.0	6,611		
Libya	76.1	...	23.9	...	887	80.0	...	20.0	...	367		
Egypt	22.1	47.6	5.7	24.6	41,932	38.8	44.6	4.4	12.2	46,143		
Morocco	20.5	49.4	4.1	26.0	24,775	18.6	44.7	3.7	33.0	23,088		
Mauritania	27.2	44.7	14.0	14.2	1,188	35.6	48.4	15.5	0.6	984		
Yemen	32.1	24.1	11.2	32.6	970	...	...	20.6	79.4	776		

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/4): Structure of Public Revenues of Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Hydrocarbon Revenues	45.6	51.0	57.7	57.9	48.7
Tax Revenues	32.0	31.1	29.1	31.3	35.8
Taxes on Income and Profits	8.0	12.0	5.4	5.4	6.9
Taxes on Goods and Services	14.2	10.0	10.3	11.7	13.8
Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	4.8	4.0	6.4	6.5	6.4
Other Taxes and Fees	4.9	5.0	7.1	7.6	8.6
Non-tax Revenues	10.6	10.9	11.5	9.1	13.7
Other Revenues *	11.2	6.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Grants	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total Revenues and Grants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Investment income and capital revenues .

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/3): Tax Revenues of Arab Countries
(2019-2020)**

	Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)		Percentage Change (2019-2020) (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾		2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	267,947	248,742	-7.2	31.3	35.8	9.9	10.3
Jordan	6,602	6,994	5.9	60.5	70.6	14.8	16.0
UAE	62,230	55,292	-11.1	46.7	52.0	14.8	15.3
Bahrain	1,098	955	-13.1	14.2	16.8	2.9	2.8
Tunisia	9,853	9,657	-2.0	89.3	88.6	25.1	24.6
Algeria	26,537	17,077	-35.6	49.3	39.1	15.6	11.1
Djibouti	436	361	-17.2	57.5	56.8	13.0	10.6
Saudi Arabia	58,691	60,369	2.9	23.7	29.0	7.4	8.6
Sudan	2,875	3,111	8.2	71.1	60.9	7.6	8.0
Iraq	3,396	3,916	15.3	3.7	7.5	1.6	2.5
Oman	4,897	1,430	-70.8	18.1	6.5	6.4	2.2
Palestine	2,905	3,153	8.5	76.8	78.6	17.0	20.3
Qatar	8,352	6,619	-20.7	14.7	14.6	4.7	4.5
Comoros	110	96	-13.0	53.9	44.4	9.5	8.3
Kuwait	1,897	1,742	-8.2	2.8	3.1	1.4	1.7
Lebanon	8,315	6,611	-20.5	75.1	74.4	15.5	35.3
Libya	887	368	-58.6	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.7
Egypt	41,932	46,143	10.0	74.3	66.0	13.8	12.7
Morocco	24,775	23,088	-6.8	86.2	88.6	20.7	20.1
Mauritania	1,188	984	-17.2	70.3	58.2	15.0	12.0
Yemen	970	776	-20.0	35.0	35.0	4.5	3.8

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/2): Hydrocarbon Revenues of Arab Oil and Natural Gas Exporting Countries *
(2019-2020)

	Hydrocarbon Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)		Percentage Change (2019-2020) (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾		2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	496,667	338,817	-31.8	57.9	48.7	18.3	14.1
UAE	54,930	41,469	-24.5	41.2	39.0	13.0	11.5
Bahrain	5,559	3,324	-40.2	72.0	58.4	14.8	9.6
Tunisia	492	299	-39.2	4.5	2.7	1.2	0.8
Algeria	21,446	16,164	-24.6	39.8	37.0	12.3	10.5
Saudi Arabia	158,513	110,146	-30.5	64.1	52.8	20.2	15.7
Sudan	280	419	49.8	6.9	8.2	0.6	1.1
Iraq	83,939	45,185	-46.2	92.2	86.2	39.8	29.2
Oman	20,380	15,771	-22.6	75.3	71.6	25.5	24.4
Qatar	46,703	37,469	-19.8	82.1	82.4	25.5	25.6
Kuwait	60,869	50,553	-16.9	89.6	89.3	44.6	47.4
Libya	40,088	14,333	-64.2	97.8	97.5	84.9	66.1
Egypt	3,051	3,669	20.2	5.4	5.2	1.2	1.0
Yemen	305	...	...	11.0	...	1.5	...

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Hydrocarbon revenues include oil and natural gas revenues.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/1): Public Revenues and Grants of Arab Countries (2016-2020)

	Total Revenues and Grants (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (2019-2020) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	593,017	666,206	833,782	857,292	695,108	-18.9	24.6	26.8	31.0	31.5	28.9
Jordan	9,920	10,445	11,057	10,908	9,906	-9.2	24.8	25.2	25.7	24.5	22.6
UAE	106,300	112,040	133,185	133,328	106,331	-20.2	29.8	28.4	31.5	30.9	29.5
Bahrain	4,972	5,854	7,381	7,718	5,689	-26.3	15.4	16.5	19.6	20.1	16.5
Tunisia	9,895	9,875	10,557	11,035	10,904	-1.2	23.7	24.8	26.5	28.1	27.8
Algeria	45,822	54,790	55,791	53,869	43,705	-18.9	28.6	32.7	32.1	31.7	28.4
Djibouti	616	644	688	758	635	-16.3	23.5	23.3	22.9	22.7	18.6
Saudi Arabia	138,542	179,358	241,213	247,159	208,489	-15.6	21.5	26.0	30.7	31.2	29.8
Sudan	9,523	11,542	5,100	4,044	5,112	26.4	9.6	9.5	10.6	10.7	13.2
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	46,395	65,501	90,161	91,004	52,448	-42.4	29.4	37.3	42.7	42.0	33.9
Oman	19,788	22,627	28,625	27,075	22,013	-18.7	30.2	32.1	35.9	35.5	34.1
Palestine	4,341	4,289	4,128	3,783	4,013	6.1	28.2	26.6	25.4	22.2	25.8
Qatar *	46,938	44,855	57,120	56,868	45,495	-20.0	30.9	26.9	31.2	32.3	31.1
Comoros	117	109	203	205	216	5.4	11.6	10.2	17.2	17.6	18.7
Kuwait *	45,117	43,221	52,968	67,906	56,640	-16.6	39.5	39.6	43.7	49.3	41.6
Lebanon	9,923	10,777	11,546	11,065	8,886	-19.7	19.3	20.2	20.9	20.7	47.4
Libya	6,364	16,546	45,538	40,975	14,700	-64.1	41.5	51.5	96.4	93.3	67.8
Egypt **	60,393	44,514	46,460	56,400	69,962	24.0	18.1	19.0	18.5	18.6	19.3
Morocco	24,588	26,312	27,614	28,730	26,056	-9.3	23.8	24.0	23.5	24.0	22.7
Mauritania	1,300	1,382	1,589	1,690	1,691	0.0	20.3	20.4	22.6	21.3	20.6
Yemen	2,163	1,525	2,856	2,771	2,216	-20.0	10.2	7.3	13.6	13.0	10.9

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (5/7): Value of Oil Exports in Arab Countries
(2016-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 [*]
UAE	43,087	48,987	65,815	64,937	38,967
Bahrain	2,518	3,219	4,239	3,941	2,572
Algeria	11,812	12,755	15,901	13,638	7,326
Saudi Arabia	136,195	170,241	194,358	178,617	106,367
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	28,095	46,513	72,924	78,527	41,756 ⁽³⁾
Qatar	6,199	6,658	8,644	9,665	6,325
Kuwait	37,008	43,946	59,106	53,648	30,965
Libya	2,813	11,686	18,504	20,378	3,980
Egypt	1,774	2,280	3,021	2,782	1,367
Sudan ⁽¹⁾	271	322	440	474	70
Oman ⁽²⁾	12,888	14,916	20,164	19,741	13,147
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...
Total Arab Countries (at current prices)	282,660	361,524	463,116	446,348	252,842
Total Arab Countries (Real Price 2005=100) ⁽⁴⁾	242,211	305,342	384,647	365,260	204,234

(...) Not available

* Preliminary data.

⁽¹⁾ Estimated data according to the statistical summary of foreign trade issued by the Central Bank of Sudan.⁽²⁾ Data of the National Center for Statistics and Information in the Sultanate of Oman, Quarterly Bulletin, December 2020.⁽³⁾ The website of the Iraqi Ministry of Oil - <https://oil.gov.iq>.⁽⁴⁾ Real prices represent revenues adjusted to the GDP Deflator of industrialized countries, as published by the IMF.**Source:** Source of Annex Table (5/1).

**Annex Table (5/6): Spot Price of OPEC Basket of Crudes*
(2016-2020)**

(U.S. Dollars per Barrel)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	26.5	52.4	66.9	58.7	65.1
February	28.7	53.4	63.5	63.8	55.5
March	34.7	50.3	63.8	66.4	33.9
April	37.9	51.4	68.4	70.8	17.7
May	43.2	49.2	74.1	70.0	25.2
June	45.8	45.2	73.2	62.9	37.1
July	42.7	46.9	73.3	64.7	43.4
August	43.1	49.6	72.3	59.6	45.2
September	42.9	53.4	77.2	62.4	41.5
October	47.9	55.5	79.4	59.9	40.1
November	43.2	60.7	65.3	62.9	42.6
December	51.7	62.1	56.9	66.5	49.2
First quarter	30.0	52.0	64.7	63.0	51.5
Second quarter	42.3	48.6	71.9	67.9	26.6
Third quarter	42.9	50.0	74.2	62.2	43.4
Fourth quarter	47.6	59.4	67.2	63.1	44.0
Annual Average	40.8	52.4	69.8	64.0	41.5

* The OPEC basket reference currently includes fourteen types of crude oil, which represent the raw materials of member states, according to weights that take into account the production and exports of member countries.

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

**Annex Table (5/5): World Oil Inventories, (End of Period)
(2016-2020)**

	(Million Barrels)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Total Commercial Of which ** :	5,668	5,519	5,786	5,890	6,240
Industrial countries	2,984	2,853	2,873	2,902	3,037
Rest of the World	2,682	2,666	2,913	2,989	3,203
Inventory aboard tankers	1,250	1,172	1,205	1,158	1,295
Total Strategic Storage	1,881	1,848	1,829	1,825	1,845
Total World (Commercial & Strategic) ***	8,798	8,539	8,820	8,873	9,380
OECD Commercial (Days Supply)	63.6	60.0	59.5	63.3	69.3
Total Commercial (Days Supply)	58.4	55.8	57.6	60.5	65.3

* Preliminary data.

** Excluding Oil at Sea.

*** Including Oil at Sea.

Source: OAPEC; Oil Market Intelligence monthly reports, various issues.

**Annex Table (5/4): Arab and World Marketed Natural Gas
(2016-2020)**

	(Billion Cubic Meters/Year)					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Change (%) (2019-2020)
UAE	59.5	59.5	58.0	58.0	55.4	-4.5
Bahrain	14.4	14.5	14.6	16.3	16.4	0.6
Tunisia	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.0
Algeria	91.4	93.0	93.8	87.0	81.5	-6.3
Saudi Arabia	105.3	109.3	112.1	111.2	112.1	0.8
Syria	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.0	-9.1
Iraq	9.9	10.1	10.6	11.0	10.5	-4.5
Qatar	174.5	170.5	169.1	172.1	171.3	-0.5
Kuwait	16.4	16.2	16.9	17.9	15.0	-16.2
Libya	14.8	13.6	13.2	14.5	13.3	-8.3
Egypt	40.3	48.8	58.6	64.9	58.5	-9.9
Sudan	29.8	28.8	33.0	33.3	46.4	39.3
Oman	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Yemen	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total Arab countries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Angola	561.8	569.6	584.8	590.7	584.6	-1.0
Iran	1.9	3.1	9.6	10.5	10.5	0.0
Venezuela	199.3	213.8	232.0	241.4	250.8	3.9
Nigeria	37.2	38.6	31.6	25.6	18.8	-26.6
Ecuador	42.6	47.2	48.3	49.3	49.4	0.2
Gabon	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Congo	6.2	6.6	7.8	6.2	6.2	0.0
Total 'non-arab' OPEC countries	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0
Total OPEC	282.0	310.4	331.0	334.4	337.1	0.8
Brazil	753.8	787.0	809.9	634.0	624.5	-1.5
United Kingdom	41.7	41.9	40.7	39.5	39.5	0.0
Norway	115.9	123.2	121.3	114.3	111.5	-2.4
United States of America	727.4	746.2	840.9	930.0	914.6	-1.7
Mexico	43.7	38.3	35.2	31.3	30.1	-3.8
Canada	172.0	173.9	176.8	169.0	165.2	-2.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	756.3	800.2	841.3	858.2	802.4	-6.5
of which: Azerbaijan	18.3	17.8	19.0	24.3	25.8	6.2
Uzbekistan	53.1	53.4	57.2	57.3	47.1	-17.8
Turkmenistan	63.2	58.7	61.5	63.2	59.0	-6.6
Russia	589.3	635.6	669.1	679.0	638.5	-6.0
Kazakhstan	32.1	34.5	34.1	34.0	31.7	-6.8
China	137.9	149.2	161.4	177.6	194.0	9.2
Rest of the world	713.4	723.3	719.5	731.2	684.2	-6.4
World total	3,552.1	3,676.2	3,852.9	3,976.2	3,863.2	-2.8
Arab countries/World (%)	15.8	15.5	15.2	14.9	15.1	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

1- Total OPEC countries include data from Gabon (since 2016), Equatorial Guinea (since 2017), Congo (since 2018), and doesn't include Qatar (since

Source: Source of Annex Table (5/1) and British Petroleum annual report, June 2021.

**Annex Table (5/3): Arab and World Crude Oil Production
(2016-2020)**

	(Thousand Barrels/Day)					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Change (%) (2019-2020)
UAE	3,088.0	2,967.0	3,007.2	3,058.0	2,702.0	-11.6
Bahrain	202.0	197.0	194.0	194.0	194.2	0.1
Tunisia	43.4	36.6	38.2	37.0	33.6	-9.2
Algeria	1,020.0	993.3	970.0	954.2	888.0	-6.9
Saudi Arabia	10,460.0	9,959.2	10,315.4	9,808.2	9,213.2	-6.1
Syria	8.0	17.0	16.0	24.0	25.2	5.0
Iraq	4,164.0	4,469.0	4,410.0	4,576.0	3,946.0	-13.8
Qatar	654.0	605.0	600.6	650.1	590.0	-9.2
Kuwait	2,954.0	2,704.0	2,736.2	2,677.8	2,439.0	-8.9
Libya	390.0	817.0	951.0	1,096.6	422.0	-61.5
Egypt	567.0	537.0	544.0	526.0	595.0	13.1
Sudan	104.0	95.0	100.0	102.0	62.0	-39.2
Oman	909.0	897.0	870.0	845.0	762.0	-9.8
Yemen	24.0	31.8	38.0	61.0	66.0	8.2
Total Arab countries	24,587.4	24,325.9	24,790.5	24,609.9	21,938.2	-10.9
Angola	1721.6	1632.0	1473.3	1365.4	1264.0	-7.4
Iran	3592.0	3872.0	3552.7	2356.2	1975.0	-16.2
Venezuela	2403.0	2124.0	1510.2	974.2	538.0	-44.7
Nigeria	1518.0	1536.0	1601.6	1761.2	1461.0	-16.9
Ecuador	549.0	530.0	517.2	523.8	468.0	-10.7
Gabon	219.6	199.0	193.4	211.0	203.0	-3.8
Equatorial Guinea	160.0	129.0	120.2	108.0	112.0	3.2
Congo	301.0	354.0	323.5	344.0	302.0	-12.1
Total 'non-arab' OPEC countries	10003.2	10022.0	9292.1	7643.8	5858.8	-23.4
Total OPEC	32,733.2	32,536.2	32,284.0	29,814.6	25,468.2	-14.6
Brazil	2,515.0	2,733.0	2,695.0	2,888.0	3,103.0	7.4
United Kingdom	946.4	990.4	1,078.0	1,107.0	1,086.0	-1.9
Norway	1,630.0	1,965.0	1,840.0	1,737.0	2,021.0	16.4
United States of America	8,857.0	13,131.7	15,354.0	17,073.0	16,390.0	-4.0
Mexico	2,154.0	2,229.0	2,063.0	1,923.0	1,934.0	0.6
Canada	3,689.0	4,829.0	5,200.0	5,378.0	5,150.0	-4.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	13,710.4	14,453.2	14,529.0	14,651.0	13,529.0	-7.7
of which: Azerbaijan	816.6	793.0	798.5	722.0	708.0	-1.9
Uzbekistan	59.8	62.1	54.3	54.0	53.0	-1.9
Turkmenistan	230.0	277.0	276.5	236.0	216.0	-8.5
Russia	10,924.0	11,360.0	11,357.0	11,580.0	10,650.0	-8.0
Kazakhstan	1,595.0	1,877.0	1,956.0	1,923.0	1,820.0	-5.4
China	4,003.1	3,854.0	3,778.0	3,826.0	3,900.0	1.9
Rest of the world	7,855.1	7,001.9	6,630.0	6,264.0	6,521.0	4.1
World total	79,950.6	85,540.1	87,249.6	87,100.7	81,431.6	-6.5
Arab countries/World (%)	30.8	28.4	28.4	28.3	26.9	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

1- The production of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait includes half of the production of the divided region (currently discontinued).

2- Total OPEC countries include data from Gabon (since 2016), Equatorial Guinea (since 2017), Congo (since 2018), and doesn't include Qatar (since 2019) nor Ecuador (since 2020).

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

**Annex Table (5/2): Arab and World Natural Gas Reserves
(2016-2020)**

(Billion Cubic Meters at Year's End)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Change (%) (2019-2020)
UAE	6,091	6,091	6,091	6,091	6,091	0.0
Bahrain	224	210	193	81	81	0.0
Tunisia	65	64	64	64	64	0.0
Algeria	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	0.0
Saudi Arabia	8,618	8,715	9,069	9,201	9,201	0.0
Syria	285	285	285	285	285	0.0
Iraq	3,820	3,744	3,729	3,820	3,820	0.0
Qatar	24,073	23,861	23,861	23,846	23,846	0.0
Kuwait	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	0.0
Libya	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	0.0
Egypt	2,086	2,221	2,221	2,209	2,209	0.0
Sudan	25	25	25	25	25	0.0
Oman	705	705	707	707	707	0.0
Yemen	266	266	265	265	265	0.0
Mauritania	28	28	28	28	28	0.0
Jordan	6	6	6	6	6	0.0
Somalia	6	6	6	6	6	0.0
Morocco	1	1	1	1	1	0.0
Total Arab countries	54,092	54,022	54,344	54,428	54,429	0.0
Angola	308.1	422.0	383.0	343.0	339.2	-1.1
Iran	33721.2	33810.0	33899.0	33988.0	34076.0	0.3
Venezuela	5739.7	5707.0	5674.0	5674.0	5674.0	0.0
Nigeria	5475.2	5627.0	5675.0	5761.0	5846.0	1.5
Ecuador	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
Gabon	28.2	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	47.0	42.0	42.0	39.0	36.0	-7.7
Congo	285.0	285.0	285.0	284.0	283.0	-0.4
Total 'non-arab' OPEC countries	45283.3	45644.9	45995.0	46126.0	46280.2	0.3
Total OPEC	95,679	95,850	96,539	73,031	73,186	0.2
Brazil	425.0	373.0	366.0	364.0	360.0	-1.1
United Kingdom	205.0	183.0	187.0	187.0	179.0	-4.5
Norway	1,835.0	1,762.0	1,710.0	1,603.0	1,527.0	-5.0
United States of America	8,616.0	9,022.0	12,278.0	13,294.0	12,821.0	-3.7
Mexico	196.0	196.0	185.0	178.3	178.3	0.0
Canada	2,158.0	2,033.0	2,070.0	1,995.0	2,044.0	2.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	60,985.0	60,985.0	60,985.0	64,085.0	65,765.0	2.6
of which: Azerbaijan	980.0	980.0	980.0	1,400.0	1,680.0	16.7
Uzbekistan	1,820.0	1,820.0	1,820.0	1,820.0	1,820.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	7,420.0	7,420.0	7,420.0	9,800.0	11,200.0	12.5
Russia	47,270.0	47,270.4	47,270.0	47,270.0	47,270.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	2,380.0	2,380.0	2,380.0	2,380.0	2,380.0	0.0
China	5,170.0	5,830.0	5,953.0	6,243.0	6,580.0	5.1
Rest of the world	16,422.6	17,145.6	17,578.1	16,518.6	15,080.4	-9.5
World total	195,388	197,196	201,651	205,022	205,243	0.1
Arab countries/World (%)	27.7	27.4	26.9	26.5	26.5	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

1/ Total OPEC countries include data from Gabon (since 2016), Equatorial Guinea (since 2017), Congo (since 2018), and doesn't include Qatar (since 2019) nor Ecuador (since 2020).

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

**Annex Table (5/1): Arab and World Crude Oil Reserves
(2016-2020)**

(Billion Barrels at Year's End)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Change (%) (2019-2020)
UAE	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	0.0
Bahrain	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.0
Tunisia	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.0
Algeria	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	0.0
Saudi Arabia	266.21	266.26	267.03	267.07	267.08	0.0
Syria	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.0
Iraq	148.40	147.20	145.02	148.40	148.40	0.0
Qatar	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	0.0
Kuwait	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.0
Libya	48.36	48.36	48.36	48.36	48.36	0.0
Egypt	3.47	3.30	3.19	3.15	3.15	0.0
Sudan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.0
Oman	4.74	4.74	4.74	4.74	4.74	0.0
Yemen	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	0.0
Total Arab countries	715.1	713.8	712.3	715.7	715.7	0.0
Angola	9.5	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.8	-4.6
Iran	158.4	155.6	155.6	155.6	208.6	34.1
Venezuela	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	42.4	2.4
Nigeria	37.1	37.5	37.0	37.0	36.9	-0.2
Ecuador	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0
Gabon	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Congo	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	-3.3
Total 'non-arab' OPEC countries	256.7	254.2	256.5	256.5	301.7	17.6
Total OPEC countries	956.4	952.8	953.6	931.8	977.0	4.8
Brazil	13.0	12.6	12.8	13.2	12.7	-4.0
United Kingdom	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.5	-7.4
Norway	6.6	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	-1.2
United States of America	35.2	49.9	61.2	68.9	69.4	0.7
Mexico	7.3	7.2	6.4	5.8	5.8	0.0
Canada	4.3	4.7	4.7	5.2	6.2	19.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8	0.0
of which: Azerbaijan	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Turkmenistan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Russia	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.0
China	25.6	25.6	25.9	26.2	26.0	-0.5
Rest of the world	56.4	50.2	37.7	29.7	16.4	-44.6
World total	1,242.6	1,247.9	1,247.9	1,251.8	1,284.3	2.6
Arab countries/World (%)	57.6	57.2	57.1	57.2	55.7	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

1- The reserves of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait include half of the reserves of the divided region.

2- Total OPEC countries include data from Gabon (since 2016), Equatorial Guinea (since 2017), Congo (since 2018), and doesn't include Qatar (since 2019) nor Ecuador (since 2020).

3- The estimates of World's oil reserves by OPEC do not include official estimates of reserves of extra heavy oil and Bitumen in Venezuela, which is placed by the Venezuelan state company Petroleos at more than 259 billion barrels.

It neither includes the tar sands oil reserves in Canada, which the Canadian Natural Resources Administration officially estimates at more than 166 billion barrels.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2020, OAPEC.

Annex Table (4/14) : Revealed Comparative Advantage Index of Manufacturing Products in Arab Countries *
(2018-2019)

Industrial Products	Country	RCA Index		Country	RCA Index	
		2018	2019		2018	2019
Fish Industry	Mauritania	63.09	50.02	Morocco	7.17	6.20
	Yemen	13.36	13.95	Somalia	12.17	13.11
Oil and grease products	Tunisia	12.03	7.84	Palestine	8.87	10.93
	Syria	38.09	33.30	Lebanon	2.93	3.29
	Mauritania	4.28	2.92	Morocco	1.64	1.61
	Jordan	34.25	33.32	Algeria	6.94	7.46
Fertilizers	Bahrain	4.26	4.93	Egypt	15.36	13.95
	Morocco	35.26	31.52	Oman	6.50	7.06
	Qatar	5.67	6.20	Tunisia	4.54	5.10
	Oman	1.55	2.02	Saudi Arabia	2.11	2.27
Organic chemicals	Lebanon	1.38	1.93	Saudi Arabia	1.13	1.43
	Algeria	2.09	2.22	Egypt	2.64	1.98
	Jordan	7.55	9.67	Qatar	1.83	1.34
	Morocco	7.48	7.37	Tunisia	3.36	3.89
Plastic products	Palestine	2.24	2.48	Lebanon	1.44	1.20
	Egypt	1.80	1.97	Saudi Arabia	2.09	2.26
Paper	Egypt	1.34	1.06	Palestine	2.04	2.05
	Jordan	1.98	1.70	Lebanon	2.09	2.04
Electrical & Electronic equipment	Tunisia	1.82	1.85	Morocco	1.18	1.24
Aluminium	Bahrain	14.46	15.39	U.A.E.	1.99	1.86
	Qatar	1.64	1.98	Palestine	5.03	7.30
	Egypt	2.29	1.89	Oman	2.65	2.16
Iron ore products	Bahrain	14.47	14.78	Mauritania	51.69	47.93
Ready-made garments	Jordan	17.29	17.27	Syria	1.99	1.97
	Tunisia	3.26	2.91	Morocco	2.29	2.07
Pharmaceutical products	Jordan	2.83	2.32			

* The RCA index is equal to a country's exports of a particular product by the country's total exports divided by the world's exports of that product to the world's total exports.

Sources: International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization, UNCTAD.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2018-2019)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *															
	Comoros		Kuwait		Lebanon		Libya		Egypt		Morocco		Mauritania		Yemen	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-20.0	-100.0	-92.7	-91.7	-48.1	-36.2	-99.9	-99.4	-83.8	-71.9	-44.9	-41.9	-10.5	-17.8	-94.9	-96.0
Organic chemicals	-100.0	-100.0	77.6	73.5	-91.2	-90.7	-87.3	-22.8	-60.5	-84.4	-92.1	-91.8	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.6
Pharmaceutical products	-100.0	-100.0	-94.9	-93.9	-91.6	-91.1	-100.0	-100.0	-80.8	-81.1	-68.6	-70.2	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Inorganic chemicals	-100.0	-100.0	-44.6	-58.6	-91.2	-90.7	38.2	-63.1	-9.9	-25.2	-59.5	-56.3	-35.3	-35.1	-100.0	-100.0
Plastic products	-93.4	-98.0	-2.7	-24.9	-54.9	-56.0	-99.2	-99.6	-37.1	-31.1	-81.9	-80.3	-99.3	-99.4	-97.7	-94.1
Fertilizers	-100.0	-100.0	84.2	-97.4	17.2	12.3	47.7	-80.3	78.4	71.8	82.2	83.3	-83.4	-81.2	-94.6	-97.3
Paper	-99.9	-100.0	-66.4	-66.0	-57.0	-51.6	-99.9	-99.9	-58.8	-64.3	-79.0	-77.6	-100.0	-99.8	-99.8	-100.0
Rubber and articles thereof	-100.0	-100.0	-95.0	-45.5	-92.8	-94.8	-99.7	-100.0	-79.9	-74.8	-77.8	-73.4	-99.8	-100.0	-99.8	-100.0
Leather products	-99.0	-99.3	-94.5	-94.4	-79.6	-72.4	-100.0	-100.0	-97.5	-97.0	-42.2	-38.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.7	-99.9
Clothing	-93.7	-94.0	-95.5	-93.9	-91.7	-91.9	-100.0	-100.0	60.3	48.3	59.0	53.8	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-100.0	-98.8	-99.5	-95.8	-83.2	-100.0	-99.9	-99.0	-99.5	-96.1	-93.2	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Cement products	-100.0	-100.0	-95.9	-97.5	-77.9	-75.2	-99.6	-100.0	47.0	43.4	-66.9	-70.5	-100.0	-100.0	-98.5	-95.3
Iron and steel products	-99.3	-99.6	-85.4	-85.0	-69.0	-69.6	-11.5	-11.4	-61.9	-68.0	-82.8	-90.1	-100.0	-100.0	-96.7	-89.8
Aluminium and articles thereof	-99.1	-99.4	-86.7	-74.9	-48.4	-40.3	-33.1	-52.6	0.8	-14.2	-57.0	-64.6	-99.3	-100.0	-60.4	-80.2
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-95.8	-96.1	-90.9	-88.9	-58.4	-63.7	-97.7	-98.2	-63.0	-60.4	0.3	3.7	-100.0	-100.0	-82.2	-84.3

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

Sources: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, January 2021.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2018-2019)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *											
	Sudan		Syria		Somalia		Iraq		Oman		Palestine	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-84.1	-75.6	-20.7	-18.3	-97.5	-95.8	-98.9	-94.5	-10.8	-18.8	-0.6	-7.7
Organic chemicals	-75.6	-99.7	-99.3	-99.6	-97.7	-99.9	-85.5	-94.4	80.8	44.1	-99.7	-99.4
Pharmaceutical products	-99.5	-99.8	-97.7	-84.9	-99.9	-99.8	-99.9	-99.9	-69.4	-68.6	-81.8	-88.5
Inorganic chemicals	-99.8	-99.8	-94.8	-92.0	-98.9	-98.5	-99.9	-99.5	-90.8	13.1	-99.0	-79.8
Plastic products	-97.9	-97.9	-96.9	-96.4	-99.9	-99.8	-99.0	-98.7	-9.8	12.0	-48.6	-46.8
Fertilizers	-100.0	-99.9	-100.0	-99.7	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.8	93.0	94.7	2.6	-99.9
Paper	-98.2	-98.7	-93.9	-91.5	-100.0	-81.9	-99.9	-99.9	-63.1	-75.8	-59.6	-61.0
Rubber and articles thereof	-99.9	-99.8	-99.2	-99.6	-97.5	-99.9	-99.8	-99.9	-73.8	-94.5	-29.2	-71.7
Leather products	-100.0	-99.9	-91.5	-65.0	-99.2	-95.1	-100.0	-100.0	-74.8	-98.5	-73.6	-73.4
Clothing	-46.9	-99.9	-35.8	-15.8	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-60.6	-99.7	-80.9	-91.8
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-99.9	-95.8	-98.9	-100.0	-99.5	-100.0	-100.0	-75.8	-99.4	-58.2	-56.4
Cement products	-100.0	-99.7	-13.6	-3.1	-99.8	-99.3	-100.0	-100.0	11.0	-8.1	67.9	67.8
Iron and steel products	-99.9	-95.8	-99.9	-99.7	-99.6	-99.8	-100.0	-99.3	-15.3	60.9	-60.7	-59.0
Aluminium and articles thereof	-88.3	-96.0	-79.6	-76.2	-97.4	-94.8	-74.0	-95.0	58.1	53.2	-35.9	-41.1
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-99.7	-99.3	-99.8	-99.2	-95.0	-94.9	-99.6	-99.9	-57.4	-79.5	-91.2	-86.5

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

Sources: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, January 2021.

**Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2018-2019)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Jordan		U.A.E.		Bahrain		Tunisia		Algeria		Djibouti		Saudi Arabia	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-94.8	-89.3	-23.6	-4.8	-96.3	-94.4	63.9	48.0	-95.9	-99.5	-100.0	-100.0	-60.8	-58.1
Organic chemicals	-90.4	-90.0	-37.8	-27.7	49.8	41.6	-94.1	-95.4	-86.2	-83.3	-99.9	-98.6	74.3	73.0
Pharmaceutical products	7.0	7.2	-49.9	-56.3	-99.4	-99.2	-76.3	-75.6	-99.2	-99.2	-99.4	-100.0	-86.2	-85.4
Inorganic chemicals	70.1	67.8	-84.1	-86.1	-87.4	-89.4	37.8	48.1	55.7	48.0	-100.0	-11.9	45.3	44.8
Plastic products	-46.2	-46.7	5.9	12.0	-34.3	-25.2	-44.9	-40.6	-99.1	-99.2	-99.3	-99.3	74.3	70.3
Fertilizers	92.1	91.6	4.6	-18.2	98.4	98.1	79.7	82.0	71.9	74.9	-100.0	-100.0	87.1	83.9
Paper	-39.3	-40.1	-26.2	-19.7	-39.6	-17.8	-40.2	-40.6	-97.8	-96.3	-94.8	-94.7	-39.9	-45.6
Rubber and articles thereof	-90.5	-92.0	-9.9	-4.7	-70.0	-48.4	-78.4	-77.3	-99.7	-99.6	-100.0	-100.0	-66.7	-77.1
Leather products	-88.8	-86.3	-53.0	-45.7	-71.8	-78.0	45.4	47.3	-99.7	-99.8	-100.0	-100.0	-95.9	-99.8
Clothing	69.5	74.6	-20.2	-17.6	-64.9	-75.4	66.4	63.8	-100.0	-99.9	-99.6	-99.8	-96.3	-99.8
Laminated textile fabric	-49.1	-40.7	-51.4	-48.1	-91.0	-77.8	-94.8	-92.8	-100.0	-100.0	-99.6	-99.1	-88.2	-98.4
Cement products	-6.9	-8.1	-28.8	-41.6	-88.5	-83.5	-52.0	-36.6	-97.7	-97.4	-100.0	-100.0	-36.9	-41.1
Iron and steel products	-83.6	-78.5	-46.9	-21.3	33.4	28.9	-83.4	-61.4	-93.6	-85.1	-99.9	-100.0	-39.7	-71.3
Aluminium and articles thereof	-21.2	-32.0	68.9	66.6	68.9	66.6	-41.5	-40.4	-99.7	-98.2	-97.9	-97.6	25.9	21.5
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-61.0	-66.9	-11.2	-9.3	-87.6	-79.8	10.8	13.3	-96.9	-96.9	-98.1	-93.8	-83.9	-90.4

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

Sources: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, January 2021.

**Annex Table (4/12) : Arab Manufacturing Exports and their Share to Total Merchandise Exports
(2010, 2020)**

	Manufacturing Exports (Million U.S. Dollars)		Share of Manufacturing Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Share of Ores and Metals Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Share of Fuel Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Share of Other Goods Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Total Arab Countries	102,521.0	244,010.8	11.0	32.3	1.6	10.0	75.4	54.1	12.0	3.6
Jordan	5,172.6	5,914.7	73.6	74.4	8.5	6.7	1.1	1.9	16.8	17.0
U.A.E.	13,239.4	104,307.7	6.2	50.8	1.8	27.9	53.5	18.7	38.5	2.7
Bahrain	838.4	4,780.0	5.6	33.9	18.1	22.0	74.3	42.2	2.0	1.9
Tunisia	12,484.5	10,664.8	76.0	77.5	1.6	3.3	14.2	5.7	8.2	13.6
Algeria	1,027.0	1,142.4	1.8	4.8	0.3	0.2	97.3	94.5	0.6	0.5
Djibouti	77.1	1,694.8	90.7	48.8	0.3	0.2	6.5	0.1	2.5	50.9
Saudi Arabia	27,876.9	49,413.7	11.1	28.4	0.2	1.3	87.5	69.2	1.2	1.1
Sudan	34.2	...	0.3	...	0.2	...	94.4	...	5.1	...
Syria	3,160.6	1,264.4	24.7	52.4	2.7	8.6	49.9	0.5	22.7	38.5
Iraq	105.0	2,357.4	0.2	2.4	0.0	1.4	99.7	96.0	0.1	0.2
Oman	3,843.1	9,419.0	10.5	30.9	2.7	7.3	77.8	59.7	9.0	2.1
Palestine	418.3	727.4	72.7	66.5	9.8	10.2	0.1	0.1	17.4	23.2
Qatar	1,499.3	9,258.0	2.0	18.0	0.3	0.2	92.6	81.8	5.1	0.0
Comoros	6.5	27.8	31.0	56.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	...	68.1	43.0
Kuwait	4,618.5	3,747.0	6.6	9.3	0.2	0.8	92.8	89.3	0.4	0.5
Lebanon	3,193.4	2,704.2	63.6	56.0	10.7	10.0	0.2	0.8	25.5	33.2
Libya	1,125.5	268.9	2.3	1.1	0.0	1.2	97.7	97.5	0.0	0.2
Egypt	11,474.1	16,464.4	43.4	59.2	6.3	10.7	29.8	17.6	20.5	12.5
Morocco	11,782.2	19,655.8	66.3	71.0	11.7	5.5	1.1	1.5	20.9	22.0
Mauritania	398.7	198.6	2.2	7.1	62.9	69.1	13.1	...	21.8	23.8
Yemen	145.8	...	1.8	...	0.2	...	91.2	...	6.8	...

(...) Not available.

Source: National sources, The World Bank, Database, January 2021.

Annex Table (4/11) :
The Most Important Direct Measures Taken by Arab Countries to Reduce the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Small and Medium Industrial Enterprises

Palestine	- Launching an emergency financing program by the Palestinian Investment Fund called "Esnad", worth USD 25 million, aimed at supporting small and medium enterprises. - Preparing an economic recovery plan for small and medium enterprises through a fund of USD 300 million. - Facilitating the introduction of raw materials for national industries, and meeting the needs and requirements of the health sector, to facilitate the operation of 35 factories to produce these needs.
Qatar	- Providing financial and economic incentives amounting to Qatari Riyal 75 billion to the private sector. - Supporting the private sector by exempting electricity and water fees for 6 months.
Kuwait	- Assisting owners of small and medium industrial and agricultural enterprises by postponing the payment of installments financed by the National Fund for Small and Medium Enterprises Development. - Providing long-term and concessional loans for small and medium enterprises through co-financing from local banks and the National Fund for Small and Medium Enterprises Development. - Establishing a fund to counter the spread of Coronavirus in the amount of USD 1.5 billion. - Granting government exemptions to affected enterprises in the industrial sector from some government fees and dues. - Increasing production capacity and operating local factories to manufacture masks and sterilization materials.
Lebanon	- Extension of all deadlines related to the payment of taxes and fees. - The Banque du Liban issued a circular allowing banks and financial institutions to provide zero-interest loans for a period of 5 years to customers who have existing credit facilities who are unable to meet their obligations, face operational expenses, or are unable to pay salaries due to the cessation of activity. - Launching a plan with industrialists to provide banking facilities to assist in the purchase of equipment, import raw materials, and help industrialists to manufacture necessary products such as protective masks and clothing for the medical sector.
Egypt	- Announcing stimulus policies worth EGP 100 billion to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic. - Reducing the price of natural gas for the industry at USD 4.5 per million thermal units, reducing electricity prices for the industrial sector for ultra, high and medium voltages by ten piasters, and fixing electricity prices for other industrial uses for 3 to 5 years. - Providing one billion pounds to exporters during the months of March and April 2020 to pay part of their dues in accordance with the mechanisms agreed upon with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with an additional payment of 10 percent in cash to the exporters. - Postponing the payment of the real estate tax due on factories and tourist establishments for 3 months and allowing it to be paid in installments for the previous periods, through monthly installments for 6 months, and lifting administrative seizures on taxpayers who have payable tax in return for paying 10% of the tax due.
Morocco	- Establishing a special fund to confront the Coronavirus and allocating funds worth Moroccan Dirhams 10 billion. - Launching the "Technology Excellence" program to revive small and medium enterprises with the aim of supporting companies that invest in the manufacturing of used equipment in the face of this Pandemic. - Supporting and motivating national companies to manufacture masks, gloves, and respirators, to achieve self-sufficiency and then move towards exporting. - Taking incentive measures to benefit the affected industrial enterprises, especially small and medium ones.
Mauritania	- Launching a special account to confront Coronavirus under the name "Special Solidarity Fund". - Reducing the interest rate, the marginal lending rate, and the reserve requirement ratio. - Establishing a mechanism for the free exchange of foreign currencies against the central currency.

Source: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

Annex Table (4/11) :
The Most Important Direct Measures Taken by Arab Countries to Reduce the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Small and Medium Industrial Enterprises

Saudi Arabia	- Adopting a stimulus package of Saudi Riyal 238 billion to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic on economic activities and private sector (estimated at USD 63.5 billion). - Postponing or rescheduling loan installments for medium and large factories, whose installments are due during 2020. - Supporting factories that have operating licenses, whose operational work has been affected by postponing the payment of financial dues to their facilities for 90 days and extending operating licenses for producing factories for an additional period to 2021. - Postponing the period of financial claims for mining license holders and extending the validity of expired licenses for 60 days. - Postponing the payment of monthly utility bills for light industries until the end of the first half of 2020. - Extending the conditional allocations notices to industrial investors to be 24 months instead of 12 months. - Reducing oil production by about one million barrels per day to reduce supply and improve prices in the global market.
Sudan	- Establishing an investment fund in which the national private sector participates, in addition to a sovereign fund to deposit donations. - Searching for ways to bridge the gap of medical needs through local manufacturing and pioneering the field of medical technology. - Stimulating the sectors specialized in manufacturing respirators and encouraging the textile industry sector to manufacture masks.
Iraq	- Launching loans worth USD 5 billion, about four of them to sectoral banks, and one billion dollars to private banks to support small and medium enterprises. - The Central Bank announced the suspension of the approval of interest and bond payments by small and medium enterprises through its initiative directed at lending, as well as canceling commissions for these payments for 6 months, in addition to postponing the payment of installments incurred by the beneficiaries of its initiatives to support small and medium enterprises for 3 months. - Developing effective plans to rehabilitate and operate factories and enhancing national production to provide and secure the health sector's need for medical devices, materials, and supplies, as well as enhancing the role of companies specialized in the production of medical oxygen.
Oman	- Suspension of municipal taxes, some government fees, and rent payments for companies in industrial zones. - Making government agencies' stores available to the private sector free of charge to store consumer goods for 6 months. - Postponing the installments of small and medium enterprises loans due to the Al Rafd Fund for 6 months. - Postponing loan installments payable to Oman Development Bank for 6 months. - Exempting factories in the industrial cities from rents for 3 months. - Exempting companies from commercial registration renewal fees for 3 months. - Reducing shipping and unloading fees at ports and reducing air freight charges on food and pharmaceutical products. - Providing liquidity to small and medium enterprises for 6 months. - Providing raw materials directly to the Sultanate by sea and air freight. - Giving approvals to the private sector to manufacture protective equipment with international standards.

Annex Table (4/11) :
The Most Important Direct Measures Taken by Arab Countries to Reduce the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Small and Medium Industrial Enterprises

Jordan	- The Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation has launched two programs with an amount of 680 million dinars to enhance the capabilities of small and medium industrial enterprises in the face of the repercussions of the Pandemic. The first program includes the provision of two services, assisting and supporting local industrial companies in the process of electronic promotion and sales, and which serves 40 industrial companies. As for the second program, it aims to enhance exports of products that are in greater demand externally and related to companies operating in the industrial sector, capable of manufacturing medical equipment for export purposes as well as capable of adjusting their production lines and purchasing the necessary machines to manufacture these products. The cost of the stimulus is estimated at about USD 27 billion.
U.A.E.	- Adoption of secured loans with zero interest rates to banks. - Reducing the allocations for loans provisions to small and medium enterprises by between 15 and 25%. - Exemption from banking fees for small and medium enterprises. - Exemption from all payment service fees charged by the Central Bank for 6 months.
Bahrain	- Announcing stimulus packages worth Bahraini Dinar 4.3 billion (about USD 11.6 billion), including several initiatives from which; exempting commercial companies from municipal fees and fees due on leasing government industrial lands for 3 months, as well as redirecting the programs of the Labor Fund "Tamkeen" to support affected companies, in addition to restructuring the loans granted.
Tunisia	- Allowing active exporting companies in the food and health industries to increase the percentage of their domestic sales from 30% to 100% during the year 2020. - Providing liquidity to the private sector, reducing layoffs, and protecting low-income people. - Activating the loan guarantee mechanism for affected institutions and taking legal measures to put the mechanism into effect. - Postponing the payment of the social security contribution for the second quarter of the year for 3 months, postponing the payment of bank debt installments for 6 months, and rescheduling the tax and customs debts for 7 years. - Rescheduling taxes and customs arrears. - Exempting industrial establishments against which customs rulings have been issued from paying 10% of the value of the amounts due.
Algeria	- The Central Bank of Algeria announced exceptional measures that allow financial institutions and banks to raise their financing capabilities towards the affected institutions and postpone or reschedule the payment of outstanding loan installments. - Supporting and stimulating public industrial complexes to double their production capacities to meet demand.
Djibouti	- The establishment of the Emergency and Solidarity Fund to reduce the pandemic and allocating funds in the amount of one billion Djiboutian francs. - Forming a technical committee and developing an action plan to face the repercussions of the pandemic. - Supporting the affected productive sectors and assisting owners of small and medium enterprises by postponing due installments and establishing an emergency center to handle coordination operations.

**Annex Table (4/10) : Total Refinery Capacity in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2016-2020)**

Country	2005	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	(Thousand b/d)	Number of Refineries 2020
Total World Capacity	85,120	88,230	91,613	92,015	92,890	93,270	92,880		
Arab Capacity to World Capacity (%)	8.5	8.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.2		
Total Arab Countries	7,198	7,833	9,060	9,082	9,102	9,220	9,494		63
Jordan	90	90	90	90	90	90	90		1
U.A.E.	778	761	1,124	1,124	1,127	1,127	1,127		5
Bahrain	255	267	260	260	267	267	267		1
Tunisia	34	34	34	34	34	34	34		1
Algeria	450	583	657	657	657	657	657		6
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Saudi Arabia	2,095	2,109	2,934	2,921	2,856	2,896	2,906		8
Sudan	122	140	140	140	140	140	140		3
Syria	240	240	240	240	240	240	240		2
Somalia	10	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Iraq	597	858	520	740	815	824	824		12
Oman	85	222	222	222	222	303	303		2
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Qatar	137	283	433	433	433	433	433		2
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Kuwait	889	936	936	736	736	724	988		2
Lebanon (*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Libya	380	380	380	380	380	380	380		5
Egypt	726	726	770	785	785	785	785		8
Morocco	155	155	155	155	155	155	155		2
Mauritania	25	25	25	25	25	25	25		1
Yemen	130	140	140	140	140	140	140		2

(...) Not available.

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

Source: The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), Refining Industry Database 2020.

**Annex Table (4/9) : Olive Oil Industry in Arab Countries
(2010, 2019-2020)**

	2010					2019					2020				
	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)	Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (kg)
World	2,974	2,902	653	652	0.4	3,057	2,726	975	975	0.4	3,207	3,234	1,205	1,156	0.4
Total Arab Countries	519	349	142	26	1.0	663	510	228	45	1.2	905	571	357	44	1.3
Share of Arab Countries (%)	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Jordan	17	20	2	5	3.0	21	21	1	0	2.0	35	29	1	0	2.7
U.A.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	150	30	97	0	2.8	140	40	160	0	3.4	350	50	300	0	4.3
Algeria	27	34	0	0	0.9	97	92	0	0	2.1	126	127	0	0	2.9
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	3	7	1	6	0.2	3	38	1	35	1.1	3	38	1	35	1.1
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	150	121	18	0	5.8	104	75	29	0	4.4	120	90	30	0	5.1
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	...	9	0	9	0.3	...	2	0	2	...	...	2	0	2	...
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palestine	6	8	1	0	1.1	15	13	3	0	2.5	40	17	7	0	3.3
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	9	10	3	3	2.5	26	19	7	0	2.8	27	20	7	0	2.9
Libya	15	15	0	0	1.9	16	17	0	0	2.4	18	18	0	0	2.6
Egypt	3	7	0	4	0.1	41	45	1	4	0.5	42	40	2	1	0.4
Morocco	140	90	21	0	2.8	200	150	28	6	4.2	145	140	11	7	3.9
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

Source: Source of Annex Table (2/8), and the International Olive Council, February 2021.

**Annex Table (4/8) : Sugar Industry in Arab Countries
(2010, 2018-2019)**

	2010						2018						2019					
	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)		Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (Kg)	
Total Arab Countries	2,905	10,794	2,750	11,003	30.8		3,401	13,419	3,864	14,090	32.1		3,619	13,434	2,990	13,154	31.5	
Jordan	0	271	0	249	40.5		0	320	10	322	31.0		0	325	2	326	30.8	
U.A.E.	0	170	1,738	1,750	20.6		0	270	1,444	1,799	28.8		0	280	651	850	29.7	
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Tunisia	0	356	0	330	33.7		0	455	0	557	39.4		0	460	3	369	39.5	
Algeria	0	1,235	124	1,226	34.3		0	1,675	626	2,397	39.3		0	1,750	322	2,210	40.3	
Djibouti	0	16	145	111	19.0		0	20	480	499	20.8		0	20	280	311	20.5	
Saudi Arabia	0	965	246	1,347	35.0		0	1,245	331	1,644	37.3		0	1,250	480	1,735	36.5	
Sudan	470	1,071	20	859	25.4		570	1,800	0	959	42.9		481	1,765	0	1,293	40.8	
Syria	147	880	127	1,141	41.9		90	575	0	488	33.9		70	570	0	504	33.4	
Somalia	18	198	0	130	16.4		23	241	270	485	16.1		23	250	500	793	16.2	
Iraq	0	708	0	683	21.8		0	985	225	1,203	25.8		0	1,020	0	976	26.1	
Oman	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Comoros	0	9	0	9	13.0		0	9	0	8	10.8		0	10	0	10	11.8	
Kuwait	0	89	0	72	25.0		0	122	0	120	26.7		0	125	0	127	26.6	
Lebanon	5	147	0	175	29.7		0	205	20	237	29.9		0	210	20	168	30.6	
Libya	0	267	0	256	43.1		0	215	0	212	32.2		0	220	0	220	32.5	
Egypt	1,918	2,659	135	1,008	33.8		2,162	3,300	53	1,341	34.0		2,454	3,193	64	1,045	32.3	
Morocco	349	1,090	0	833	33.9		556	1,207	375	1,051	34.3		591	1,197	518	1,200	33.6	
Mauritania	0	143	65	195	42.8		0	165	30	196	41.4		0	170	150	326	41.7	
Yemen	0	520	150	628	22.5		0	610	0	573	21.4		0	620	0	692	21.3	

(..) Not available.

Source: Source of Annex Table (2/8), and the International Sugar Organization, Sugar Yearbook, 2020.

**Annex Table (4/7) : Steel Production in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2016-2020)**

(Thousand Tons)

	2005	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
Total Arab Countries	13,698	16,508	20,219	21,431	29,462	29,219	27,719
Jordan	150	150	330	330	350	350	350
U.A.E.	90	500	3,149	3,309	3,247	3,327	2,722
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	720	700	700
Tunisia	70	150	50	50	50	50	50
Algeria	1,007	662	650	415	2,300	2,400	2,400
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	4,186	5,015	5,461	4,831	8,187	8,191	7,775
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	70	70	5	5	5	5	5
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Qatar	1,057	1,970	2,521	2,644	2,575	2,558	1,218
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	1,300	1,270	1,270
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	1,255	825	492	422	396	606	495
Egypt	5,603	6,676	5,036	6,870	7,807	7,257	8,229
Morocco	205	485	520	550	520	500	500
Mauritania	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: World Steel Association, Steel Statistical Yearbook 2020, Database, January 2021.

Arab Iron and Steel Union.

**Annex Table (4/6) : Value Added of Construction Sector at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2016-2020)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)							
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Arab Countries	39,220	61,149	127,069	173,205	170,379	171,568	181,864	176,581
Jordan	287	539	913	1,203	1,210	1,218	1,219	1,150
U.A.E.	9,548	15,769	31,842	33,715	34,810	36,087	35,497	33,683
Bahrain	259	617	1,914	2,544	2,871	3,101	3,181	2,879
Tunisia	326	475	615	617	543	515	507	507
Algeria	4,449	7,693	16,899	18,953	19,858	20,125	20,779	20,316
Djibouti	33	48	129	106	111	262	291	297
Saudi Arabia	11,126	15,568	24,208	42,553	41,225	40,399	43,641	45,000
Sudan	460	1,570	3,648	3,765	3,655	1,597	1,350	1,424
Syria	586	1,053	2,138	139	133	160	200	190
Iraq	118	1,823	8,772	10,374	11,344	10,527	15,716	11,609
Oman	414	1,188	3,417	5,959	5,423	5,066	4,823	3,937
Palestine	314	284	361	786	862	988	955	636
Qatar	640	2,402	7,555	21,176	21,714	22,692	21,476	20,602
Comoros	11	20	20	13	10	9	9	8
Kuwait	810	1,497	2,546	3,267	3,026	3,734	3,935	1,934
Lebanon	1,347	823	1,345	2,470	2,216	2,087	1,384	675
Libya	1,984	2,048	4,470	531	814	866	958	971
Egypt	4,433	3,343	9,522	17,873	13,175	14,548	18,275	23,174
Morocco	1,627	3,438	4,918	5,902	6,156	6,361	6,425	6,386
Mauritania	25	99	175	306	282	280	274	282
Yemen	424	853	1,662	954	941	948	968	920

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

**Annex Table (4/5) : Reserves and Production of Some Extractive Industries
in the Arab Countries
(2020)**

Country	Oil Reserves (Billion barrels)	Crude Oil Production (Thousand b/d)	Natural Gas Reserves (Billion cubic meters)	Marketed Natural Gas (Billion cubic meters) ⁽¹⁾	Iron Ore Production (Thousand tons/year) ⁽²⁾	Phosphate Rock Production Capacity (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Phosphate Rock Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Zinc Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Copper Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Sulfur Production (Thousand tons) ⁽¹⁾	Primary Aluminium Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Salt Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Gypsum Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾
Total Arab Countries	715.7	21,938.2	54,428.6	584.6	7,823.4	59,229.0	77.8	122.2	129.8	14,951.3	5,846.1	6,927.2	18,564.4
Jordan	...	...	6.0	0.1	...	8,023.0	...	...	...	130.0	...	10.0	80.0
U.A.E.	97.8	2,702.0	6,091.0	55.4	...	...	...	...	...	5,300.0	2,640.0	...	...
Bahrain	0.1	194.2	81.3	16.4	...	...	...	...	...	139.3	1,011.0	...	...
Tunisia	0.4	33.6	64.0	0.9	145.8	2,191.0	...	...	...	...	...	1,400.0	1,000.0
Algeria	12.2	888.0	4,505.0	81.5	381.2	1,800.0	0.5	...	0.3	6.0	...	106.2	2,200.0
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	267.1	9,213.2	9,201.0	112.1	27.7	6,900.0	26.3	59.6	11.8	6,600.0	932.2	2,646.0	3,352.8
Sudan	1.5	62.0	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	93.6	...	...	267.0	226.0
Syria	2.5	25.2	285.0	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	66.0
Somalia	...	...	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	148.4	3,946.0	3,820.0	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	40.0	...	271.5	1,000.0
Oman	4.7	762.0	707.0	46.4	...	...	...	...	...	85.0	379.8	11.5	9,659.6
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	25.2	590.0	23,846.0	171.3	...	...	...	...	...	1,767.0	616.0	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	101.5	2,439.0	1,784.0	15.0	...	...	...	...	...	671.0	...	67.0	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	...
Libya	48.4	422.0	1,505.0	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	133.0	...	30.0	150.0
Egypt	3.2	595.0	2,208.7	58.5	270.0	6,000.0	...	...	14.7	80.0	267.1	1,400.0	650.0
Morocco	...	...	1.0	0.1	37.0	34,315.0	51.0	34.5	0.2	...	...	660.0	...
Mauritania	...	...	28.0	...	6,961.7	...	...	28.1	9.2	...	...	...	130.0
Yemen	2.7	66.0	265.0	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	50.0

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2019.

⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2018.

Sources: National Sources; The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC);

The Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining, Industrial Statistics for the Arab States;
The Arab Fertilizers Association, Annual Statistical Report, US Geological Survey data of 2021.

**Annex Table (4/4): Share of Industrial Worker of Added Value in the Industrial Sector,
and Industrial Economic Efficiency in Arab Countries
(2020)**

	Industrial Output (Million U.S. Dollars)	Per Capita Industrial Output (U.S. Dollars)	Share of Industrial Worker of Added Value in the Industrial Sector (U.S. Dollars)	Industrial Economic Efficiency * (%)
Total Arab Countries	689,765	1,663	30,240	1.6
Jordan	8,483	785	23,737	1.4
U.A.E.	99,709	11,309	158,857	3.0
Bahrain	10,552	7,168	51,803	1.3
Tunisia	6,308	547	4,693	0.5
Algeria	26,446	603	6,392	0.5
Djibouti	133	135	2,895	0.4
Saudi Arabia	232,546	6,992	202,189	4.0
Sudan	5,752	129	5,520	1.9
Syria	4,675	267	2,605	0.6
Iraq	57,493	1,432	37,086	2.3
Oman	25,756	5,871	133,263	5.7
Palestine	1,775	348	13,009	1.2
Qatar	52,605	19,136	109,366	1.5
Comoros	92	106	2,721	0.5
Kuwait	41,284	9,160	66,006	1.5
Lebanon	1,365	200	2,205	0.3
Libya	4,850	706	9,319	0.8
Egypt	84,455	839	21,706	1.9
Morocco	20,115	538	5,593	0.6
Mauritania	2,463	590	26,712	4.2
Yemen	2,910	98	6,077	1.8

* The ratio of industrial output to the GDP divided by the ratio of the labor force in the industry to the total labor force.

Source: Sources of Annex Tables (4/1), (4/2), (2/17).

**Annex Table (4/3) : Value Added of the Industrial Sector at Current Market Prices
and its Contribution to GDP in Arab Countries
(2020)**

	Extractive Industries		Manufacturing Industries		Total Industrial Sector	
	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)
Total Arab Countries	421,806	17.4	267,959	11.0	689,765	28.4
Jordan	925	2.1	7,557	17.3	8,483	19.4
U.A.E.	65,078	18.0	34,630	9.6	99,709	27.6
Bahrain	4,257	12.3	6,295	18.3	10,552	30.7
Tunisia	1,106	2.8	5,202	13.3	6,308	16.1
Algeria	18,925	12.3	7,521	4.9	26,446	17.2
Djibouti	25	0.7	108	3.2	133	3.9
Saudi Arabia	141,676	20.2	90,869	13.0	232,546	33.2
Sudan	1,771	4.6	3,981	10.3	5,752	14.9
Syria	2,311	8.9	2,364	9.1	4,675	18.0
Iraq	53,230	34.4	4,263	2.8	57,493	37.2
Oman	20,447	31.6	5,308	8.2	25,756	39.8
Palestine	54	0.3	1,721	11.1	1,775	11.4
Qatar	42,002	28.7	10,602	7.2	52,605	35.9
Comoros	10	0.8	82	7.1	92	8.0
Kuwait	34,875	33.9	6,409	6.2	41,284	40.1
Lebanon	81	0.4	1,284	6.9	1,365	7.3
Libya	4,137	19.1	714	3.3	4,850	22.4
Egypt	25,661	7.1	58,794	16.2	84,455	23.3
Morocco	2,602	2.3	17,513	14.8	20,115	17.1
Mauritania	1,983	24.2	480	5.8	2,463	30.0
Yemen	650	3.2	2,261	11.1	2,910	14.3

Source: Sources of Annex Tables (4/1), (4/2), (2/2).

**Annex Table (4/2) : Value Added of Manufacturing Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2016-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Arab Countries	77,846	113,362	200,578	261,495	257,950	279,870	281,789	267,959
Jordan	1,095	1,935	5,373	7,193	7,484	7,694	7,889	7,557
U.A.E.	13,610	19,160	23,037	32,078	35,300	36,874	36,727	34,630
Bahrain	914	1,628	3,724	5,835	6,565	6,661	6,811	6,295
Tunisia	3,174	4,574	6,659	5,623	5,543	5,543	5,295	5,202
Algeria	3,167	4,596	6,727	7,062	7,347	7,426	7,717	7,521
Djibouti	13	15	23	76	86	94	107	108
Saudi Arabia	18,211	31,324	58,179	83,243	88,774	100,748	99,438	90,869
Sudan	904	3,006	6,449	7,387	8,481	5,259	3,148	3,981
Syria	780	2,113	2,674	1,188	1,496	2,108	2,339	2,364
Iraq	236	659	3,144	3,754	4,078	4,623	4,994	4,263
Oman	1,117	2,679	6,068	5,965	7,046	8,370	7,989	5,308
Palestine	450	609	1,184	1,545	1,880	1,880	1,925	1,721
Qatar	966	4,394	11,218	12,861	12,964	15,102	13,704	10,602
Comoros	9	17	65	73	75	80	81	82
Kuwait	2,610	5,866	6,895	7,880	9,053	10,299	9,769	6,409
Lebanon	1,970	1,583	2,968	4,271	2,432	4,230	3,969	1,284
Libya	2,316	2,385	3,514	489	770	823	908	714
Egypt	18,363	14,959	35,166	56,069	38,531	40,657	48,242	58,794
Morocco	7,204	10,494	14,524	16,202	17,211	18,517	17,858	17,513
Mauritania	175	283	377	391	523	550	498	480
Yemen	561	1,083	2,611	2,308	2,312	2,331	2,380	2,261

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

**Annex Table (4/1) : Value Added of Extractive Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2016-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Arab Countries	215,904	440,133	711,358	453,446	550,352	730,202	688,268	421,806
Jordan	242	395	757	725	735	823	947	925
U.A.E.	29,987	62,139	90,141	68,931	78,961	109,717	105,393	65,078
Bahrain	2,236	3,419	5,584	3,884	4,741	5,967	5,771	4,257
Tunisia	1,006	1,597	3,004	1,366	1,286	1,370	1,312	1,106
Algeria	21,536	45,786	56,426	27,924	33,576	39,299	33,047	18,925
Djibouti	3	3	4	9	9	21	26	25
Saudi Arabia	69,973	152,505	218,994	142,303	174,870	235,363	220,455	141,676
Sudan	956	2,717	7,427	6,764	9,031	4,440	3,586	1,771
Syria	5,204	7,356	14,341	1,038	1,591	2,046	2,304	2,311
Iraq	21,684	28,872	62,880	57,365	75,351	102,044	97,150	53,230
Oman	9,807	15,354	27,256	17,797	21,378	29,032	26,583	20,447
Palestine	36	20	33	46	46	65	67	54
Qatar	10,732	25,958	65,864	45,051	54,782	71,483	63,133	42,002
Comoros	12	23	10	11	10	10	10	10
Kuwait	18,070	42,004	64,448	42,481	50,693	65,739	62,282	34,875
Lebanon	0	91	173	265	249	230	163	81
Libya	13,646	33,681	52,599	7,407	17,055	31,488	26,278	4,137
Egypt	6,384	10,644	29,999	26,399	22,078	26,993	34,847	25,661
Morocco	732	928	2,687	2,105	2,525	2,713	2,739	2,602
Mauritania	212	476	1,418	723	722	687	1,493	1,983
Yemen	3,445	6,165	7,311	853	665	670	684	650

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (3/11): Food Gap of Basic Food Commodities
(2010, 2016-2019)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	Percentage Change (%)		Self Sufficiency Ratios (%)				
						(2010-2019)	(2018-2019)	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	28,948	35,136	31,917	33,477	33,610	1.7	0.4					
Cereals & Flour	17,018	18,802	18,795	20,640	20,730	2.2	0.4					
(Wheat & Flour)	7,981	8,211	8,613	9,490	9,530	2.0	0.4	44.6	46.8	41.8	37.9	37.1
(Malt)	2,299	3,373	2,403	2,230	2,240	-0.3	0.4	42.8	47.0	45.1	37.7	37.0
(Rice)	3,095	3,184	3,446	4,230	4,250	3.6	0.5	40.7	20.5	32.7	35.3	35.2
(Corn)	3,643	4,034	4,334	4,690	4,710	2.9	0.4	55.9	54.0	53.5	45.8	45.7
Potatoes	-22	342	276	151	150	...	-0.7	30.9	31.7	28.5	31.5	31.3
Sugar (raw)	2,989	2,411	4,039	3,120	3,130	0.5	0.3	101.2	93.8	93.0	97.0	97.0
Pulses	507	770	727	540	541	0.7	0.2	33.4	52.1	43.2	45.2	45.1
Oil Seeds	3,987	1,267	1,334	1,271	1,272	-11.9	0.1	55.5	62.3	63.9	59.9	60.1
Vegetables	-2,007	-307	-1,153	-1,021	-1,020	-7.2	-0.1	36.8	42.8	41.8	50.9	51.4
Fruits	-1,136	270	-1,771	-771	-770	-4.2	-0.1	102.7	98.3	105.7	101.2	100.9
Meat	6,018	7,705	7,531	7,302	7,334	2.2	0.4	101.4	99.5	102.9	102.8	103.0
Milk & Dairy Prod.	2,088	3,169	3,687	3,312	3,321	5.3	0.3	75.5	78.2	79.5	76.4	76.0
Eggs	5	323	378	493	492	66.4	-0.2	77.7	83.8	82.1	98.8	99.0
Fish	-499	385	-1,925	-1,560	-1,570	13.6	0.6	95.6	105.1	97.2	83.8	82.9
								100.7		114.7	111.5	113.9

(...) Not available

(-) Surplus.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2021.

**Annex Table (3/10): Value of Intra-Imports, Intra-Exports and Intra-Agricultural Trade
in the Arab Countries
(2016-2019)**

	2016				2017				2018				2019				Average Annual Change (%) (2016-2019)				Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)			
	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade		Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade		Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade		Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade		Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade		Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade	
Total Arab Countries	18.48	16.23	34.71		18.56	17.46	36.02		18.57	16.92	35.48		16.42	17.48	33.90		-3.9	2.5	-0.8		-11.5	3.3	-4.5	
Jordan	0.91	1.17	2.08		0.91	1.40	2.31		0.90	1.36	2.26		0.85	0.95	1.80		-2.2	-6.7	-4.7		-5.2	-30.3	-20.4	
UAE	2.20	3.48	5.68		2.19	4.11	6.30		2.14	3.83	5.97		2.23	7.58	9.81		0.5	29.6	20.0		4.2	98.0	64.4	
Bahrain	0.54	0.33	0.87		0.53	0.46	0.99		0.53	0.40	0.94		0.59	0.19	0.78		3.0	-16.8	-3.6		10.6	-52.8	-16.6	
Tunisia	0.14	0.38	0.52		0.16	0.41	0.57		0.15	0.41	0.56		0.14	0.35	0.49		0.0	-2.7	-2.0		-8.7	-14.9	-13.2	
Algeria	0.31	0.17	0.48		0.32	0.14	0.46		0.32	0.13	0.44		0.15	0.12	0.27		-21.5	-11.0	-17.4		-52.8	-4.4	-39.1	
Djibouti	0.17	0.02	0.19		0.16	0.03	0.18		0.16	0.03	0.18		0.10	0.06	0.16		-16.2	44.2	-5.6		-37.1	134.8	-13.3	
Saudi Arabia	4.37	3.28	7.65		4.51	3.43	7.94		4.54	3.39	7.93		3.61	2.99	6.60		-6.2	-3.0	-4.8		-20.5	-11.7	-16.7	
Sudan	0.32	0.97	1.29		0.43	0.73	1.15		0.37	0.67	1.04		0.37	0.79	1.16		5.1	-6.7	-3.5		0.8	17.9	11.8	
Syria	0.26	0.38	0.64		0.45	0.39	0.84		0.36	0.38	0.74		0.63	0.24	0.87		34.3	-14.2	10.8		75.0	-36.1	18.3	
Somalia	0.33	0.51	0.84		0.38	0.55	0.93		0.36	0.55	0.92		0.36	0.54	0.90		2.7	1.9	2.2		-1.5	-2.7	-2.3	
Iraq	1.28	0.00	1.28		1.12	0.00	1.12		1.24	0.00	1.24		1.21	0.00	1.21		-1.8	...	-1.8		-2.2	33.3	-2.2	
Oman	2.41	1.13	3.54		1.97	1.17	3.14		2.05	1.19	3.24		1.85	0.35	2.20		-8.4	-32.3	-14.6		-9.8	-70.5	-32.0	
Palestine	0.05	0.06	0.11		0.05	0.05	0.10		0.05	0.05	0.11		0.05	0.05	0.11		1.7	-3.2	-0.9		-3.4	2.1	-0.7	
Qatar	1.20	0.02	1.22		1.27	0.05	1.32		1.25	0.07	1.32		0.40	0.00	0.40		-30.6	-46.8	-30.8		-68.0	-95.6	-69.4	
Comoros	0.01	0.01	0.02		0.01	0.01	0.02		0.01	0.01	0.02		0.01	0.00	0.01		0.0	-33.0	-13.4		-10.0	-70.0	-38.4	
Kuwait	1.30	0.46	1.76		1.30	0.47	1.77		1.33	0.47	1.80		1.39	0.24	1.63		2.3	-19.5	-2.5		4.9	-49.4	-9.4	
Lebanon	0.55	0.39	0.94		0.52	0.52	1.03		0.54	0.47	1.01		0.39	0.22	0.61		-10.8	-17.4	-13.4		-27.2	-53.4	-39.5	
Libya	0.83	0.02	0.85		0.87	0.01	0.88		0.90	0.01	0.91		0.89	0.01	0.90		2.4	-20.6	1.9		-0.7	-30.8	-1.2	
Egypt	0.63	2.71	3.34		0.60	2.75	3.35		0.61	2.75	3.36		0.47	2.45	2.92		-9.3	-3.3	-4.4		-23.2	-10.8	-13.1	
Morocco	0.27	0.56	0.83		0.30	0.47	0.77		0.28	0.48	0.76		0.34	0.32	0.66		8.0	-17.0	-7.3		22.9	-33.6	-13.0	
Mauritania	0.04	0.01	0.05		0.05	0.01	0.06		0.05	0.01	0.06		0.07	0.00	0.07		20.5	-100.0	11.9		53.7	-100.0	26.0	
Yemen	0.36	0.17	0.53		0.48	0.30	0.78		0.44	0.26	0.70		0.32	0.02	0.34		-3.8	-51.0	-13.7		-27.1	-92.2	-51.1	

Source: Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the conditions of agriculture in the Arab countries, April 2021.

(2010, 2016-2019)

Quantity (Thousand Tons Value: (Million U.S. Dollars))											
	2010		2016		2017		2018		2019		Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
Total	106,004	53,183	127,098	63,442	136,411	63,581	135,824	63,704	133,893	63,077	-1.0
Cereals & Flour	65,103	20,286	78,092	20,261	84,393	20,201	82,654	19,836	81,897	19,753	-0.4
Potatoes	822	485	2,294	830	1,400	621	1,772	702	1,658	680	-3.1
Sugar (raw)	8,358	4,019	11,772	6,531	14,074	7,293	15,315	7,658	15,410	7,815	2.1
Pulses	1,222	985	2,033	1,621	2,711	1,830	1,866	1,443	2,011	1,562	8.2
Oil Seeds	4,006	2,488	2,961	1,970	5,394	3,581	6,358	4,196	7,353	4,867	16.0
Vegetable Oil	3,992	4,467	3,841	3,822	4,381	3,822	4,872	4,239	5,252	4,580	8.0
Vegetables	2,977	1,796	4,922	2,762	4,471	2,062	4,838	2,177	4,128	1,899	-12.8
Fruits	4,792	3,389	6,130	4,810	5,120	3,823	4,091	2,926	3,121	2,225	-23.9
Cows & Buffalo ⁽¹⁾	561	539	1,523	972	1,324	950	1,449	1,453	1,464	1,440	-0.9
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	10,605	982	11,181	1,550	10,104	1,411	11,303	1,545	11,314	1,561	1.1
Meat	2,696	6,353	3,211	7,801	2,955	7,405	2,568	6,447	2,493	6,255	-3.0
Milk & Dairy Prod.	11,107	5,513	10,544	7,870	10,364	8,161	10,215	8,060	9,318	7,361	-8.7
Eggs	163	345	254	441	184	261	123	174	88	125	-28.4
Fish	767	1,537	1,044	2,201	964	2,160	1,152	2,849	1,165	2,952	3.6

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2021.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2021.

**Annex Table (3/9): Exports of Basic Food Commodities of Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2019)**

	2010		2016		2017		2018		2019		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2019)		Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total	20,930	15,576	19,660	16,651	21,774	17,624	18,758	17,005	19,708	17,467	-0.7	1.3	5.1	2.7
Cereals & Flour	2,120	1,196	1,861	1,001	1,930	962	2,133	918	2,258	977	0.7	-2.2	5.8	6.5
Potatoes	644	235	782	281	1,102	233	895	255	925	265	4.1	1.3	3.4	4.0
Sugar (raw)	2,132	1,096	3,960	2,262	4,081	2,863	3,696	1,797	3,338	1,533	5.1	3.8	-9.7	-14.7
Pulses	364	319	411	374	442	404	318	281	353	317	-0.3	-0.1	10.9	12.6
Oil Seeds	538	470	590	603	561	552	526	657	557	695	0.4	4.4	6.1	5.8
Vegetable Oil	845	1,239	681	1,280	840	1,551	810	1,203	860	1,290	0.2	0.4	6.2	7.2
Vegetables	4,130	2,642	3,201	2,483	3,292	2,622	3,085	3,176	3,621	3,348	-1.4	2.7	17.4	5.4
Fruits	4,039	3,107	4,270	3,004	4,821	3,254	4,924	3,480	5,374	3,770	3.2	2.2	9.1	8.3
Cows & Buffalo ⁽¹⁾	178	38	223	94	242	102	172	73	153	62	-1.7	5.6	-11.6	-14.7
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	4,016	404	8,843	772	8,811	811	9,049	919	9,230	969	9.7	10.2	2.0	5.5
Meat	201	431	131	460	142	462	140	431	140	392	-3.9	-1.1	0.0	-9.1
Milk & Dairy Prod.	4,985	2,010	2,612	2,441	3,371	2,133	1,153	2,189	1,192	2,195	-14.7	1.0	3.4	0.3
Eggs	82	234	20	33	22	51	24	42	26	44	-12.0	-17.0	9.6	5.0
Fish	850	2,155	1,141	1,563	1,170	1,624	1,055	1,583	1,064	1,610	2.5	-3.2	0.9	1.7

⁽¹⁾ 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2021.

**Cont'd Annex Table (3/8): Net Agricultural Imports & Net Agricultural Imports Per Capita
in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2019)**

	Net Agricultural Imports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Per Capita Net Agricultural Imports (U.S. Dollars)				
	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Arab Countries	47,671	62,077	62,367	62,185	62,017	132	156	152	149	146
Jordan	1,355	2,250	2,245	2,240	2,241	202	230	223	217	212
UAE	4,204	5,681	5,889	5,883	5,854	508	623	633	628	621
Bahrain	293	16	28	26	25	239	11	19	17	17
Tunisia	978	960	893	795	708	93	85	78	69	61
Algeria	6,089	11,402	11,494	11,554	11,601	169	281	278	271	267
Djibouti	63	93	92	91	92	75	100	97	95	94
Saudi Arabia	14,153	16,443	16,989	16,911	16,794	513	518	521	506	491
Sudan	141	-710	-703	-704	-707	3	-18	-17	-17	-16
Syria	557	1,682	1,414	1,305	1,304	26	96	83	77	76
Somalia	363	-42	-39	-40	-42	30	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iraq	1,314	1,293	1,345	1,372	1,390	40	36	36	36	36
Oman	187	-381	-413	-427	-433	67	-86	-91	-93	-94
Palestine	274	137	135	137	136	68	30	29	28	27
Qatar	1,536	2,543	2,576	2,612	2,639	896	971	945	946	932
Comoros	62	63	63	63	63	90	79	77	76	74
Kuwait	1,798	1,776	1,914	1,998	2,081	504	410	431	438	443
Lebanon	1,209	4,391	4,565	4,676	4,741	244	654	669	682	692
Libya	2,224	1,987	1,867	1,844	1,795	359	306	284	276	265
Egypt	6,353	8,903	8,546	8,370	8,241	81	98	90	86	83
Morocco	2,213	1,626	1,599	1,710	1,821	69	47	46	49	51
Mauritania	51	72	71	71	71	15	19	18	18	17
Yemen	2,254	1,891	1,797	1,698	1,602	97	69	64	60	55

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Database 2021.

**Annex Table (3/8): Agricultural Exports and Imports of the Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2019)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)														
	Agricultural Exports					Average Annual Change (%)		Agricultural Imports					Average Annual Change (%)	
	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019	2018-2019	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019	2018-2019
Total Arab Countries	19,569	28,499	29,251	29,772	30,397	5.0	2.1	67,239	90,576	91,618	91,957	92,414	3.6	0.5
Jordan	1,070	2,129	2,150	2,161	2,172	8.2	0.5	2,425	4,379	4,395	4,401	4,413	6.9	0.3
UAE	4,076	5,149	5,250	5,262	5,298	3.0	0.7	8,280	10,830	11,139	11,145	11,152	3.4	0.1
Bahrain	293	583	562	566	570	7.7	0.7	586	599	590	592	595	0.2	0.5
Tunisia	1,160	1,835	1,897	1,997	2,088	6.7	4.6	2,138	2,795	2,790	2,792	2,796	3.0	0.1
Algeria	134	508	538	545	552	17.1	1.3	6,223	11,910	12,032	12,099	12,153	7.7	0.4
Djibouti	80	50	50	51	52	-4.7	2.0	143	143	142	142	144	0.1	1.4
Saudi Arabia	2,995	3,991	4,112	4,210	4,351	4.2	3.3	17,148	20,434	21,101	21,121	21,145	2.4	0.1
Sudan	462	1,090	1,035	1,039	1,045	9.5	0.6	603	380	332	335	338	-6.2	0.9
Syria	2,550	509	475	467	469	-17.1	0.3	3,107	2,191	1,889	1,772	1,773	-6.0	0.1
Somalia	164	487	478	477	478	12.6	0.2	527	445	439	437	436	-2.1	-0.2
Iraq	40	81	79	77	80	8.0	3.9	1,354	1,374	1,424	1,449	1,470	0.9	1.4
Oman	757	1,356	1,402	1,426	1,445	7.4	1.3	944	975	989	999	1,012	0.8	1.3
Palestine	68	101	99	96	97	4.0	1.0	342	238	234	233	233	-4.2	0.0
Qatar	19	45	44	47	50	11.3	6.4	1,555	2,588	2,620	2,659	2,689	6.3	1.1
Comoros	12	33	31	32	33	11.9	3.1	74	96	94	95	96	2.9	1.1
Kuwait	122	591	587	592	598	19.3	1.0	1,920	2,367	2,501	2,590	2,679	3.8	3.4
Lebanon	518	846	876	895	915	6.5	2.2	1,727	5,237	5,441	5,571	5,656	14.1	1.5
Libya	7	16	15	14	15	8.4	7.1	2,231	2,003	1,882	1,858	1,810	-2.3	-2.6
Egypt	2,918	5,891	6,221	6,429	6,658	9.6	3.6	9,271	14,794	14,767	14,799	14,899	5.4	0.7
Morocco	1,962	2,973	3,121	3,162	3,205	5.6	1.4	4,175	4,599	4,720	4,872	5,026	2.1	3.2
Mauritania	43	26	25	26	27	-5.0	3.8	94	98	96	97	98	0.4	1.0
Yemen	119	210	204	201	199	5.9	-1.0	2,373	2,101	2,001	1,899	1,801	-3.0	-5.2

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Database 2021.

Annex Table (3/7): Agricultural Output at Constant Prices and its per Capita Share in the Arab Countries ⁽¹⁾
(2010, 2016-2020)

	Agricultural Output (Million U.S. Dollars)						Average Annual Change (%)		Percentage Change (%)		Per Capita Share of Agricultural Output (U.S. Dollars)						Average Annual Change (%)		Percentage Change (%)		Contribution of Agriculture to GDP (%)					
	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	(2016-2020)	(2019-2020)	(2019-2020)	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	(2016-2020)	(2019-2020)	(2019-2020)	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *		
Total Arab Countries	138,229	146,877	153,782	158,313	164,291	162,357	2.5	-1.2	-1.2	397.1	381.7	389.7	393.1	400.2	391.4	0.6	-2.2	-2.2	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.5		
Jordan	1893	1,762	1,846	1,906	1,954	1,986	3.0	1.6	1.6	282.7	179.8	183.7	184.9	185.1	183.8	0.5	-0.7	-0.7	5.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8		
UAE	2,423	2,745	2,836	2,989	3,069	3,158	3.6	2.9	2.9	292.9	300.9	304.8	319.1	325.4	338.1	4.4	10.1	10.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9		
Bahrain	86	105	104	108	107	107	0.5	0.1	0.1	70.4	73.7	69.3	71.9	72.1	74.0	0.1	2.7	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Tunisia	3,351	4,061	4,135	4,605	4,643	4,850	4.5	4.5	4.5	317.2	359.2	361.6	398.3	398.7	420.4	4.0	5.4	5.4	8.5	9.3	9.3	10.1	10.1	11.5		
Algeria	13,274	19,349	19,543	20,520	20,992	21,307	2.4	1.5	1.5	369.0	477.2	472.2	481.9	483.4	485.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.5	11.5	11.4	11.8	12.0	12.9		
Djibouti	29	30	31	33	34	33	2.4	-2.0	-2.0	34.8	32.5	32.9	34.0	34.8	33.7	0.9	-3.2	-3.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0		
Saudi Arabia	15,002	17,246	17,332	17,388	17,616	17,315	0.1	-1.7	-1.7	544.3	543.3	531.5	520.4	514.8	520.6	-1.1	1.1	1.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7		
Sudan	25,223	26,317	30,805	30,343	30,040	28,538	2.0	-5.0	-5.0	597.7	664.6	755.3	722.7	695.0	641.4	-0.9	-7.7	-7.7	33.9	30.0	33.7	34.0	34.5	34.0		
Syria	12,960	6,572	6,849	5,837	6,181	5,780	-3.2	-6.5	-6.5	616.6	376.3	400.6	344.5	362.1	330.2	-3.2	-8.8	-8.8	31.5	34.8	36.5	30.6	31.3	31.9		
Iraq	8,429	6,971	5,856	8,062	11,783	11,547	13.4	-2.0	-2.0	259.4	192.7	157.7	211.5	301.1	287.6	10.5	-4.5	-4.5	7.3	3.9	3.4	4.6	6.4	7.0		
Oman	862	1,474	1,603	2,057	2,097	2,170	10.1	3.5	3.5	311.0	334.0	351.5	446.9	454.0	494.7	10.3	8.9	8.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.2		
Palestine	985	1,143	1,074	1,091	1,101	1,000	-3.3	-9.2	-9.2	244.9	246.7	226.9	224.8	221.2	196.0	-5.6	-11.4	-11.4	8.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1		
Qatar	166	284	343	397	409	414	9.8	1.3	1.3	96.8	108.7	125.9	143.8	144.3	150.6	8.5	4.4	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3		
Comoros	284	301	313	321	299	301	-0.0	0.4	0.4	410.9	378.2	383.9	385.8	351.9	345.6	-2.2	-1.8	-1.8	34.0	30.2	30.2	30.0	27.4	27.7		
Kuwait	548	619	658	655	638	616	-0.1	-3.4	-3.4	153.7	143.0	148.3	143.6	135.8	136.7	-1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6		
Lebanon	1,555	1,796	2,036	1,954	2,074	1,908	1.5	-8.0	-8.0	313.9	267.4	298.5	284.9	302.5	279.5	1.1	-7.6	-7.6	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.9	4.4	5.4		
Libya	1,189	348	334	335	338	304	-3.3	-10.0	-10.0	191.8	53.6	50.8	50.1	49.9	44.3	-4.7	-11.2	-11.2	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.1		
Egypt	32,788	39,082	40,349	41,606	42,998	44,417	3.3	3.3	3.3	416.7	429.4	425.6	428.3	434.8	441.1	0.7	1.5	1.5	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9		
Morocco	9,996	11,036	12,479	12,811	12,392	11,361	0.7	-8.3	-8.3	310.6	320.0	358.1	363.8	348.2	315.9	-0.3	-9.3	-9.3	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.7	11.0	10.8		
Mauritania	952	1,344	1,304	1,313	1,461	1,382	0.7	-5.4	-5.4	285.0	353.1	334.9	329.5	358.4	331.4	-1.6	-7.5	-7.5	20.5	21.5	20.1	19.9	20.9	20.2		
Yemen	6,232	4,292	3,952	3,984	4,067	3,864	-2.6	-5.0	-5.0	269.2	156.5	140.3	139.8	139.5	129.5	-4.6	-7.1	-7.1	13.1	18.8	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3		

(1) Base year 2015

* Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development - National Accounts, 2021.

Annex Table (3/6): Fish Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2020)

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2020)	Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)
Total Arab Countries	4,053.1	4,962.6	5,231.0	5,890.2	6,170.0	6,043.5	4.1	-2.0
Jordan	0.97	1.70	1.70	2.02	1.98	1.86	6.7	-6.1
UAE	77.70	73.20	73.20	82.92	85.19	82.71	0.6	-2.9
Bahrain	16.40	15.20	15.40	17.45	17.91	17.38	0.6	-3.0
Tunisia	102.40	130.10	127.90	144.89	148.85	144.51	3.5	-2.9
Algeria	130.12	102.10	104.50	118.38	121.62	118.07	-1.0	-2.9
Djibouti	0.26	2.01	1.80	2.04	2.09	2.03	22.8	-2.9
Saudi Arabia	92.00	100.50	117.00	131.00	141.68	140.57	4.3	-0.8
Sudan	72.00	102.00	108.00	122.34	133.21	132.05	6.3	-0.9
Syria	12.77	2.80	1.70	1.93	1.98	1.92	-17.3	-3.0
Somalia	30.00	30.00	30.00	33.98	35.96	35.29	1.6	-1.9
Iraq	42.00	41.90	47.50	53.81	63.89	65.15	4.5	2.0
Oman	164.05	279.75	348.00	390.22	405.00	395.85	9.2	-2.3
Palestine	1.80	3.60	3.90	4.43	4.54	4.41	9.4	-2.9
Qatar	13.80	14.52	13.61	15.41	15.83	15.37	1.1	-2.9
Comoros	0.25	1.10	1.60	1.81	1.86	1.81	21.9	-2.7
Kuwait	4.81	16.47	16.80	19.03	19.45	18.85	14.6	-3.1
Lebanon	10.00	5.40	6.00	6.80	6.98	6.78	-3.8	-2.9
Libya	0.82	3.88	3.89	4.42	4.54	4.41	18.3	-2.9
Egypt	1,304.79	1,640.00	1,706.11	1,902.58	1,997.58	1,963.72	4.2	-1.7
Morocco	1,137.60	1,465.15	1,497.80	1,696.72	1,786.95	1,750.72	4.4	-2.0
Mauritania	644.33	773.00	858.80	972.86	1,003.21	975.31	4.2	-2.8
Yemen	194.26	158.20	145.80	165.16	169.69	164.74	-1.6	-2.9

* Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2021.

**Annex Table (3/5): Livestock Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2020)**

(Thousand Tons)

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2020)	Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)
Cows & Buffaloes ⁽¹⁾	69,163	59,393	60,015	60,704	58,129	59,616	-1.5	2.6
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	280,659	275,642	274,193	275,073	274,660	274,642	-0.2	-0.01
Camels ⁽¹⁾	15,774	16,692	16,293	16,366	16,545	16,401	0.4	-0.9
Meat	8,237	8,954	9,787	10,580	10,990	10,452	2.4	-4.9
Red Meat (Beef, Buffalo & Goat)	4,937	4,687	5,225	5,593	5,440	5,419	0.9	-0.4
Poultry Meat	3,300	4,267	4,562	4,987	5,550	5,033	4.3	-9.3
Dairy	26,506	27,683	28,003	28,370	28,700	28,358	0.7	-1.2
Eggs	1,616	1,686	1,899	2,410	2,570	2,293	3.6	-10.8

* Preliminary Estimates.

⁽¹⁾ 1000 Heads.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2021.

**Annex Table (3/4): Agricultural Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2020)**

Crops	2010			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)		
	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 (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)
Cereals																					
(Wheat)	49,220	33,405	1,473	44,879	27,404	1,638	47,774	28,548	1,673	51,979	29,689	1,751	56,620	32,348	1,750	51,704	30,021	1,722	-8.7	-7.2	-1.6
(Rice)	23,848	10,360	2,302	21,857	8,447	2,588	23,026	8,717	2,642	25,670	8,996	2,853	28,470	10,129	2,811	25,722	9,281	2,772	-9.7	-8.4	-1.4
(Barley)	4,707	551	8,548	5,834	692	8,431	5,716	673	8,493	5,360	658	8,146	5,940	674	8,809	5,672	668	8,486	-4.5	-0.9	-3.7
(Maize)	6,459	6,364	1,015	3,652	4,207	868	3,993	4,021	993	4,309	3,917	1,100	6,590	5,509	1,196	5,006	4,482	1,117	-24.0	-18.6	-6.6
(Millet & Sorghum)	7,181	1,535	4,678	8,715	1,675	5,203	8,516	1,564	5,445	8,890	1,500	5,927	8,610	1,417	6,074	8,210	1,320	6,220	-4.6	-6.9	2.4
Roots & Tubers	7,025	14,595	481	4,821	12,383	389	6,523	13,573	481	7,750	14,618	530	7,010	14,618	480	7,094	14,270	497	1.2	-2.4	3.7
Pulses	12,354	521	23,712	14,796	610	24,256	15,284	626	24,415	15,727	641	24,535	15,269	641	23,821	15,427	636	24,256	1.0	-0.8	1.8
Oil Seeds	1,228	1,229	999	1,299	1,437	904	1,380	1,436	961	1,391	1,434	970	1,357	1,435	946	1,376	1,435	959	1.4	0.0	1.4
Vegetables	7,510	8,568	877	6,596	9,505	694	7,716	9,999	772	8,735	10,479	834	10,928	9,994	1,093	9,126	9,100	1,003	-16.5	-8.9	-8.3
Fruits	55,021	2,483	22,159	57,795	2,879	20,075	59,637	2,816	21,178	60,949	2,780	21,924	59,460	2,034	29,238	60,015	2,543	23,600	0.9	25.0	-19.3
Fibres	32,107	3,680	8,725	35,000	4,063	8,614	37,102	4,686	7,918	39,069	5,281	7,398	46,921	3,710	12,648	41,031	3,800	10,798	-12.6	2.4	-14.6
Sugar Crops	1,027	429	2,394	531	225	2,360	476	202	2,356	449	186	2,414	485	202	2,402	470	263	1,785	-3.1	30.3	-25.7
Sugar Cane	35,111	457	76,877	37,902	543	69,801	36,716	537	68,372	35,820	534	67,079	36,866	516	71,477	36,467	529	68,988	-1.1	2.5	-3.5
Sugar Beets	23,285	222	104,969	22,283	236	94,419	21,082	243	86,757	20,155	248	81,270	22,512	230	97,984	21,250	240	88,430	-5.6	4.6	-9.8
	11,826	235	50,348	15,620	306	51,046	15,634	294	53,177	15,665	285	54,965	14,354	286	50,184	15,218	288	52,784	6.0	0.8	5.2

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2021.

**Annex Table (3/3): Agricultural Worker's share of the Agricultural Value Added
and Agricultural Economic Efficiency in Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2019)**

	Agricultural Worker's share of the Value Added ⁽¹⁾ (U.S. Dollars)					Agricultural Economic Efficiency ⁽²⁾ (%)					
	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Arab Countries	5,093	6,233	6,403	6,416	6,595	2.8	0.27	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34
Jordan	15,910	13,863	14,644	14,869	15,148	1.9	0.90	0.84	0.89	0.91	0.93
UAE	14,422	15,287	15,077	15,720	16,066	2.2	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28
Bahrain	21,616	18,563	17,310	14,787	13,372	-9.6	0.59	0.47	0.44	0.39	0.35
Tunisia	4,112	6,297	6,370	6,040	6,061	0.3	0.30	0.49	0.50	0.54	0.46
Algeria	4,001	10,884	11,005	11,200	11,341	1.3	0.31	0.76	0.77	0.80	0.82
Djibouti	108	125	126	129	134	3.6	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Saudi Arabia	28,850	10,947	10,228	9,788	9,847	0.6	0.55	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20
Sudan	3,541	6,100	6,963	6,702	6,565	-2.0	0.43	0.73	0.83	0.83	0.85
Syria	9,204	9,296	10,108	8,721	9,199	5.5	1.27	2.32	2.54	2.17	2.24
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	19,787	17,977	15,669	22,647	32,822	44.9	1.28	0.92	0.86	1.27	1.78
Oman	2,695	1,897	1,931	2,340	2,361	0.9	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09
Palestine	10,596	10,113	9,269	9,075	9,022	-0.6	0.90	0.86	0.80	0.80	0.80
Qatar	20,751	18,577	19,472	19,887	21,506	8.1	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.26
Comoros	2,389	2,710	2,741	2,742	2,538	-7.4	0.48	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.50
Kuwait	34,253	7,147	7,289	7,200	7,085	-1.6	0.59	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15
Lebanon	53,615	66,215	68,167	64,779	71,506	10.4	1.74	2.72	2.84	2.77	3.30
Libya	17,740	5,956	5,911	6,182	6,498	5.1	0.87	0.84	0.52	0.47	0.44
Egypt	5,147	5,558	5,620	5,654	5,772	2.1	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47
Morocco	3,354	4,297	4,892	4,970	4,764	-4.1	0.45	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.50
Mauritania	1,225	3,293	3,134	3,076	3,359	9.2	0.25	0.61	0.58	0.57	0.61
Yemen	2,844	1,785	1,611	1,596	1,619	1.5	0.31	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.51

(...) Not available

⁽¹⁾ Agricultural production value / number of Agricultural workers.

⁽²⁾ Agricultural production share of GDP / Agricultural Labor Force share of Total Labour Force.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Database 2021, International Labor Organization (ILO), Database 2021.

**Cont'd Annex Table (3/2): The Labor Force in Agriculture in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2019)**

	Percentage of labor force in agriculture (%)				
	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Arab Countries	22.4	18.3	18.0	17.8	18.4
Jordan	6.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0
UAE	6.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Bahrain	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Tunisia	20.6	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.4
Algeria	11.7	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.5
Djibouti	74.0	60.3	60.2	60.2	59.6
Saudi Arabia	5.1	12.0	12.6	12.9	12.9
Sudan	51.5	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.6
Syria	20.0	15.0	14.3	14.1	14.0
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	5.5	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.6
Oman	28.9	32.1	32.4	32.5	32.2
Palestine	...	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
Qatar	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Comoros	69.4	55.0	54.8	54.7	54.4
Kuwait	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7
Lebanon	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Libya	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
Egypt	32.7	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.3
Morocco	25.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.2
Mauritania	50.3	35.3	34.9	34.7	34.3
Yemen	36.0	39.1	38.4	38.0	38.0

(...) Not available

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Database 2021; International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2021.

**Annex Table (3/2): Rural Population and Agricultural Population in Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2019)**

	Rural Population (Thousands)						Agricultural Population (Thousands)							
	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2019)	Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2019)	Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)
Total Arab Countries	156,790	169,965	172,068	174,143	176,119	1.3	1.1	82,015	85,458	86,506	87,546	88,825	0.9	1.5
Jordan	999	898	898	893	889	-1.3	-0.4	390	394	394	392	390	0.0	-0.4
UAE	1,316	1,301	1,293	1,286	1,291	-0.2	0.4	234	225	224	223	224	-0.5	0.4
Bahrain	141	155	161	168	174	2.4	3.6	8	8	9	9	9	1.6	3.6
Tunisia	3,548	3,610	3,616	3,621	3,596	0.1	-0.7	2,154	2,171	2,175	2,178	2,163	0.0	-0.7
Algeria	11,724	11,590	11,548	11,498	11,565	-0.2	0.6	7,404	7,190	7,164	7,133	7,165	-0.4	0.4
Djibouti	196	212	214	216	217	1.1	0.5	58	97	98	99	100	6.2	0.5
Saudi Arabia	4,884	5,357	5,395	5,421	5,461	1.2	0.7	1,400	1,302	1,311	1,317	1,327	-0.6	0.7
Sudan	24,003	26,074	26,602	27,131	28,133	1.8	3.7	22,443	24,439	24,934	25,430	26,369	1.8	3.7
Syria	9,322	8,693	8,495	8,381	8,191	-1.4	-2.3	4,080	4,071	3,978	3,924	3,855	-0.6	-1.8
Somalia	7,315	8,044	8,198	8,355	8,401	1.5	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	9,505	11,126	11,376	11,616	11,790	2.4	1.5	1,742	1,845	1,887	1,926	1,955	1.3	1.5
Oman	755	774	762	747	724	-0.5	-3.1	304	340	334	328	318	0.5	-3.1
Palestine	1,038	1,168	1,186	1,204	1,246	2.0	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	27	25	24	23	23	-1.8	-0.4	13	9	9	9	9	-4.4	-0.4
Comoros	497	568	580	591	602	2.2	1.9	479	550	562	572	583	2.2	1.9
Kuwait	52	60	61	62	63	2.2	1.6	28	32	32	33	34	2.0	1.6
Lebanon	549	705	704	695	680	2.4	-2.2	77	80	79	78	77	0.0	-2.2
Libya	1,354	1,288	1,287	1,288	1,328	-0.2	3.1	193	176	176	176	181	-0.7	3.1
Egypt	47,925	54,799	55,893	56,938	57,899	2.1	1.7	22,664	23,638	24,110	24,561	24,976	1.1	1.7
Morocco	13,606	13,631	13,614	13,586	13,495	-0.1	-0.7	8,260	8,081	8,071	8,055	8,001	-0.4	-0.7
Mauritania	1,928	2,066	2,085	2,103	2,059	0.7	-2.1	741	866	873	881	901	2.2	2.3
Yemen	16,106	17,821	18,076	18,320	18,292	1.4	-0.2	9,343	9,943	10,085	10,221	10,190	1.0	-0.3

(...) Not available

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Database 2021; International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2021.

**Annex Table (3/1): Agricultural Land and its Uses in Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2019)**

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2019)	Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)
I- Total Cultivated Land Area	68,486	72,027	72,360	74,120	75,100	1.0	1.3
1- Permanent Crops Area	8,996	9,653	9,635	9,869	10,110	1.3	2.4
a- Rainfed Agriculture	5,937	5,811	5,804	5,945	6,114	0.3	2.8
b- Irrigated Agriculture	3,059	3,842	3,831	3,924	3,996	3.0	1.8
2- Seasonal Crops Area	59,490	62,374	62,725	64,251	64,990	1.0	1.2
a- Rainfed Agriculture	35,474	31,273	25,104	25,715	26,119	-3.3	1.6
b- Irrigated Agriculture	10,444	9,991	9,742	9,979	10,199	-0.3	2.2
c- Uncultivated Area	13,572	21,110	27,879	28,557	28,672	8.7	0.4
II- Forest Area	94,887	41,409 *	42,051	37,415	37,415	-9.8	0.0
III- Pasture Area	494,259	371,392	370,933	382,189	375,922	-3.0	-1.6

* The decrease in the forest area in 2016 compared to 2010 is due to the secession of South Sudan in 2011.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2021.

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

Indicator	Year	Index Value	
Population, urban (% of total)	2019	59.2	%
Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	2019	32.7	%
Population ages 15-65 (% of total)	2019	62.7	%
Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	2019	4.6	%
Illiteracy rate, adult total	2019	25.5	%
Illiteracy rate, adult male	2019	18.4	%
Illiteracy rate, adult female	2019	35.6	%
Illiteracy rate, youth total	2019	14.0	%
Illiteracy rate, youth male	2019	11.8	%
Illiteracy rate, youth female	2019	16.4	%
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	2019	84.1	%
Total enrollment, primary, Male (% net)	2019	85.9	%
Total enrollment, primary, Female (% net)	2019	82.1	%
Gender enrollment gap in primary education	2019	0.98	
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Total	2019	12.1	years
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Male	2019	12.4	years
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Female	2019	11.9	years
Dropout rate in primary education, Total	2019	11.5	%
Dropout rate in primary education, Male	2019	10.8	%
Dropout rate in primary education, Female	2019	12.3	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNI	2019	3.6	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure	2019	16.7	%
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	2019	72.1	years
Total fertility rate, (births per woman)	2019	3.2	child
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	2019	26.0	child
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2019	35	child
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP	2018	5.2	%
Public expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health	2018	9.4	%
Improved water sources (% of population with access)	2019	94.0	%
Improved water sources, urban (% of urban population with access)	2019	97.0	%
Improved water sources, rural (% of rural population with access)	2019	88.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2019	91.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	2019	95.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)	2019	82.0	%

Sources : The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Database, February 2021; UNDP; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", The World Bank Database, January 2021; "Human Development Report", various reports; UNESCO Database, February 2021.

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

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	2020	23.2	1,742	404	294	111	21.2	30.7	27.4	34.8	39.2	48.8	48.0
U.A.E. * (1)	2020	5.0	6,820	341	186	155	3.3	12.9	45.3	27.7	57.9	76.6	...
Bahrain * (2)	2020	4.1	1,010	41	6	35	0.7	17.5	85.7	57.1	2.2	...	...
Tunisia	2020	18.0	4,147	746	449	297	15.3	24.6	39.8	27.3	40.0	53.8	71.9
Algeria	2020	12.8	12,231	1,569	997	573	9.9	26.6	36.5	30.5	30.2	50.2	65.4
Djibouti	2020	11.6	412	48	29	19	11.6	11.5	39.5	34.9	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia * (3)	2020	7.7	14,632	1,122	447	675	3.9	22.8	60.1	30.9	50.8	88.1	47.7
Sudan	2020	26.8	12,387	3,320	2,088	1,232	24.2	32.7	37.1	42.2	22.9	60.7	56.0
Syria	2020	34.3	5,346	1,831	475	1,356	12.9	62.2	74.0	42.4	11.8	66.1	...
Somalia	2020	13.1	4,065	533	412	121	13.2	12.8	22.7	42.2	...	...	...
Iraq	2020	13.7	10,357	1,423	968	455	10.8	32.6	31.9	39.9	...	...	...
Oman * (4)	2020	5.0	2,678	133	57	76	2.4	22.3	57.3	42.7	36.9	80.2	...
Palestine (5)	2020	25.9	1,289	334	233	102	22.3	41.1	30.4	36.3	43.7	61.8	25.6
Qatar * (6)	2020	0.1	2,171	3	1	2	0.1	0.6	58.7	50.1	39.8	82.8	17.8
Comoros	2020	8.4	235	20	11	9	8.0	8.9	45.0	20.0	...	47.6	...
Kuwait * (7)	2020	1.3	2,845	36	21	15	1.0	1.9	41.6	10.0	14.2	...	44.5
Lebanon	2020	6.6	2,318	153	94	60	5.3	10.5	38.9	41.6	36.6	46.0	33.0
Libya	2020	19.4	2,389	463	254	209	16.1	25.7	45.1	20.7	...	98.0	...
Egypt	2020	7.9	28,467	2,258	1,412	846	6.0	17.7	37.5	41.1	39.7	37.5	26.6
Morocco	2020	11.9	11,971	1,429	979	450	10.7	16.2	31.5	31.2	18.5	54.9	67.6
Mauritania	2020	10.7	1,250	133	79	54	9.3	13.6	40.3	26.9	...	...	...
Yemen	2020	13.4	6,957	934	795	138	12.4	25.9	14.8	44.1	12.2	...	...

(..) Not available.

* Nationals and expatriates.

(1) The unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 6.9% and the number of unemployed was around 35,000.

(2) In 2016, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 4.3% and the national labor force was estimated at 197,300 with 8,400 being unemployed.

(3) In 2020, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 13.7% from the labor force. The unemployment rate among females was estimated at 30.2% and among the youth (Age Group of 15-24) at 29.8%.

(4) In 2019, the employed labor among nationals was estimated at 463,000 and among expatriates at 1,848,000.

(5) Share of university graduates among the unemployed = number of holders of intermediate diploma and higher / total number of unemployed.

(6) In 2020, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 0.2% from the labor force with around 504 being unemployed (with 126 males & 378 females).

(7) In 2020, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 7.2%, with a rate of 7.7% for males and 6.6% for females.

Sources: Authors's estimations based on Official National sources as well as Regional & International sources with mainly the International Labor Organization (ILO) Database.

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

	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 Sectors (%)					
	2010	2019	2010-2019 (%)	2010	2019	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
						2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
Total Arab Countries	50.4	51.5	2.2	19.5	20.7	22.4	18.4	16.9	17.7	60.8	63.9
Jordan	41.9	38.9	3.5	15.3	14.4	6.3	5.0	13.0	13.9	80.7	81.1
U.A.E.	82.2	78.8	1.5	44.3	52.5	6.2	2.8	9.5	9.2	84.3	88.0
Bahrain	72.2	73.0	3.0	43.8	45.0	0.6	0.9	24.9	22.2	74.5	76.9
Tunisia	46.7	46.5	1.3	24.5	23.6	20.6	18.4	30.6	32.3	48.8	49.3
Algeria	42.4	41.3	1.8	14.4	14.6	11.7	14.5	33.1	32.5	55.2	53.0
Djibouti	59.3	59.1	2.5	49.6	50.8	74.0	59.6	8.2	10.8	17.8	29.6
Saudi Arabia	51.1	56.7	4.1	18.3	22.3	5.1	12.9	19.3	8.3	75.6	78.8
Sudan	47.5	46.3	2.6	28.1	29.1	51.5	40.6	7.9	9.3	40.6	50.2
Syria	43.1	40.3	-1.8	13.1	14.3	20.0	14.0	31.5	37.4	48.5	48.7
Somalia	46.0	46.2	3.2	20.5	21.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	46.8	46.9	3.2	12.0	11.8	5.5	3.6	15.1	15.5	79.4	80.9
Oman	61.9	71.1	7.9	27.0	31.0	28.9	32.2	8.0	7.0	63.1	60.8
Palestine	40.9	46.5	4.5	13.8	17.9	...	8.7	...	9.8	...	81.6
Qatar	86.7	87.0	4.7	51.4	56.8	0.7	0.9	54.4	23.8	44.9	75.3
Comoros	42.1	43.4	2.9	34.5	36.8	69.4	54.4	...	15.6	...	30.0
Kuwait	70.0	68.3	4.3	46.6	49.3	3.8	3.7	14.4	26.1	81.8	70.3
Lebanon	45.7	47.3	4.4	22.8	22.9	1.8	1.3	28.5	28.7	69.7	70.0
Libya	53.8	52.4	1.3	33.6	33.8	3.0	2.1	21.9	21.2	75.1	76.7
Egypt	49.3	48.2	1.6	22.6	22.1	32.7	23.3	24.5	12.2	42.8	64.5
Morocco	49.9	48.7	0.5	25.5	21.4	25.5	22.2	28.4	29.6	46.1	48.2
Mauritania	49.7	49.4	3.2	28.1	29.9	50.3	34.3	5.4	7.3	44.3	58.4
Yemen	39.5	37.8	2.5	10.0	5.7	36.0	38.0	8.7	7.3	55.3	54.8

(...) Not available.

Source : Annex Table (3/3), Joint Arab Economic Report, various reports; National Sources; The World Bank "World Development Indicators" 2021;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Database 2021; UNICEF, the World's Children Situation 2019; International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2021.

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

	Guide to Gender Equality in Illiteracy Rate			
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)		Youth (People Ages 15-24)	
	2010	2019	2010	2019
Jordan	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.6
U.A.E.	1.2 ⁽¹⁾	0.6	2.3 ⁽¹⁾	2.3
Bahrain	1.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	2.2 ⁽¹⁾	2.5	2.2 ⁽¹⁾	1.3
Algeria	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	2.0	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	1.1
Djibouti	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	1.7 ⁽¹⁾	1.7 ⁽¹⁾
Saudi Arabia	1.9	2.5	1.7	1.0
Sudan	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.0
Syria	2.3	2.3 ⁽³⁾	1.6	1.6 ⁽³⁾
Somalia	...	...	...	...
Iraq	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Oman	1.9	2.4	1.0 ⁽¹⁾	0.6
Palestine	3.5 ⁽²⁾	3.3	0.9	0.9
Qatar	1.3 ⁽²⁾	0.8	0.5 ⁽²⁾	0.7
Comoros	1.5 ⁽¹⁾	1.3	1.1 ⁽¹⁾	1.0
Kuwait	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	1.5	0.9 ⁽¹⁾	0.4
Lebanon	1.8 ⁽¹⁾	2.2	0.6 ⁽¹⁾	0.7
Libya	3.9	4.4	2.0	0.0
Egypt	1.8 ⁽²⁾	1.5	1.5 ⁽²⁾	1.3
Morocco	1.8 ⁽¹⁾	2.1	2.1 ⁽¹⁾	1.3
Mauritania	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1
Yemen	2.8	3.0	6.9	7.2

(...) Not available.

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

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2005-2009.

⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2011.

⁽³⁾ Data for the year 2012.

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

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

	Illiteracy Rate (%)										
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)					Youth (People Ages 15-24)					
	2010					2019					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Jordan	3.7	10.3	7.0	3.0	7.3	5.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.5
U.A.E.	9.7 ⁽¹⁾	11.3 ⁽¹⁾	10.2 ⁽¹⁾	6.9	4.2	6.2	1.7 ⁽¹⁾	3.9 ⁽¹⁾	2.6 ⁽¹⁾	0.4	0.9
Bahrain	7.2	9.8	8.1	1.2	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Tunisia	...	...	18.0 ⁽²⁾	10.4	25.8	18.2	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	4.2 ⁽¹⁾	3.2 ⁽¹⁾	1.7	2.2
Algeria	15.6 ⁽¹⁾	29.0 ⁽¹⁾	22.3 ⁽¹⁾	12.6	24.7	18.6	5.8 ⁽¹⁾	9.4 ⁽¹⁾	7.5 ⁽¹⁾	2.4	2.7
Djibouti	20.1 ⁽¹⁾	38.6 ⁽¹⁾	29.7 ⁽¹⁾	20.1 ⁽¹⁾	38.6 ⁽¹⁾	29.7 ⁽¹⁾	9.0 ⁽¹⁾	15.1 ⁽¹⁾	12.1 ⁽¹⁾	9.0 ⁽¹⁾	15.1 ⁽¹⁾
Saudi Arabia	8.1	15.3	11.3	2.9	7.3	4.7	2.3	3.8	3.0	0.7	0.7
Sudan	19.9	38.0	28.9	34.6	43.9	39.3	10.4	16.4	13.3	27.5	26.5
Syria	10.1	23.1	16.6	9.2 ⁽³⁾	20.8 ⁽³⁾	14.9 ⁽³⁾	3.9	6.4	5.1	3.4 ⁽³⁾	5.5 ⁽³⁾
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	14.0	29.4	21.8	43.8	56.0	49.9	15.5	19.5	17.4	40.2	47.3
Oman	10.0 ⁽¹⁾	19.1 ⁽¹⁾	11.7	3.0	7.3	4.3	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	1.6	1.0
Palestine	2.1 ⁽²⁾	7.4 ⁽²⁾	4.7 ⁽²⁾	1.2	4.2	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Qatar	3.4 ⁽²⁾	4.4 ⁽²⁾	3.6 ⁽²⁾	6.9	5.3	6.5	2.4 ⁽²⁾	1.3 ⁽²⁾	2.1 ⁽²⁾	5.9	3.9
Comoros	20.3 ⁽¹⁾	31.3 ⁽¹⁾	25.8 ⁽¹⁾	35.4	47.1	41.2	14.2 ⁽¹⁾	15.3 ⁽¹⁾	14.7 ⁽¹⁾	21.8	21.7
Kuwait	5.0 ⁽¹⁾	8.2 ⁽¹⁾	6.1 ⁽¹⁾	3.3	5.1	3.9	1.4 ⁽¹⁾	1.3 ⁽¹⁾	1.4 ⁽¹⁾	1.2	0.5
Lebanon	5.6 ⁽¹⁾	10.2 ⁽¹⁾	7.9 ⁽¹⁾	3.1	6.7	4.9	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	0.9 ⁽¹⁾	1.3 ⁽¹⁾	0.3	0.2
Libya	4.4	17.3	10.8	3.3	14.4	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Egypt	21.6 ⁽²⁾	38.5 ⁽²⁾	29.9 ⁽²⁾	23.5	34.5	28.8	8.4 ⁽²⁾	12.2 ⁽²⁾	10.2 ⁽²⁾	10.5	13.2
Morocco	31.1 ⁽¹⁾	56.1 ⁽¹⁾	43.9 ⁽¹⁾	16.7	35.4	26.2	...	...	20.5 ⁽²⁾	2.0	2.6
Mauritania	35.1	48.8	42.0	36.3	56.6	46.5	28.7	34.7	31.7	29.1	33.2
Yemen	18.8	53.2	36.1	14.9	45.0	29.9	4.0	25.9	14.8	2.4	17.3

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2005-2009.⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2011.⁽³⁾ Data for the year 2012.

Source: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, 2021.

Annex Table (2/15) : Expenditure on Education

	Public Expenditure on Education			
	Percent of GNI (%)		Percent of Total Public Expenditure (%)	
	(2008-2011)	2019	(2008-2011)	2019
Jordan	3.1	3.8	12.0	28.5
U.A.E.	1.0	1.0	23.4	23.4
Bahrain	3.1	2.3	11.7	7.2
Tunisia	6.2	1.3	20.1	3.7
Algeria	4.4	4.3	20.3	11.4
Djibouti	4.5	4.5	12.3	12.3
Saudi Arabia	5.5	5.1	19.3	17.7
Sudan	0.8	2.2	8.0	10.8
Syria	5.1	4.9	18.9	19.2
Somalia	...	...	2.0	2.0
Iraq	...	...	...	...
Oman	4.7	6.7	6.9	15.3
Palestine	4.6	5.3	15.5	18.1
Qatar	2.4	2.9	8.2	8.9
Comoros	7.6	4.3	...	15.3
Kuwait	3.8 ⁽¹⁾	3.8	12.9 ⁽¹⁾	...
Lebanon	1.6	2.5	5.7	8.6
Libya	...	3.3	...	...
Egypt	3.7	3.8	11.9	8.4
Morocco	5.4	5.2	25.7	18.3
Mauritania	3.8	2.6	12.9	9.3
Yemen	6.7	4.6	17.1	15.5

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2006-2007.

Source: National Sources; UNESCO, Database 2021; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" and World Bank Database 2021.

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

	Expected Years of Schooling						Dropout Rate (%)		
	2012			2019					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	13.1	13.5	13.3	11.1	11.6	11.4	18.0	19.3	18.7
U.A.E.	12.9	13.9	13.3	14.1	14.8	14.3	2.0	3.6	2.8
Bahrain	13.7	15.1	14.4	16.1	16.7	16.3	1.7	2.8	2.3
Tunisia	14.0	15.0	14.6	14.3	15.8	15.1	...	...	0.4
Algeria	13.8	14.2	14.0	14.4	14.8	14.6	...	1.4	0.4
Djibouti	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.9	6.7	6.8	32.9	33.0	33.0
Saudi Arabia	15.4	15.9	15.6	16.2	16.0	16.1	1.3	0.4	0.9
Sudan	...	...	7.3	8.3	7.7	7.9	37.1	38.2	38.0
Syria	12.1	12.0	12.0	8.8	8.9	8.9	32.3	33.1	32.7
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	11.4	8.7	10.1	12.2	10.4	11.3	...	...	...
Oman	13.4	13.9	13.6	13.7	15.0	14.2	1.4	1.0	2.2
Palestine	12.5	14.0	13.2	12.6	14.3	13.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
Qatar	13.9	14.0	13.9	11.3	14.1	12.0	3.4	0.4	1.9
Comoros	13.2	12.3	12.8	11.4	11.1	11.2	15.2	16.4	15.8
Kuwait	14.2	15.2	14.6	13.2	15.2	14.2	6.7	6.9	6.8
Lebanon	13.3	13.0	13.2	11.5	11.1	11.3	8.9	14.0	11.5
Libya	15.9	16.4	16.1	12.6	13.1	12.9	...	...	...
Egypt	13.3	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	2.0	0.8	0.7
Morocco	11.6	10.6	11.1	14.1	13.3	13.7	2.9	3.3	3.1
Mauritania	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.6	25.0	21.5	23.1
Yemen	10.6	7.7	9.2	10.2	7.4	8.8	11.5	22.1	16.0

(...) Not available.

Sources: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, January 2021; UNDP, Human Development Report, 2021; UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 2019.

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

	Guide to Gender Equality in Education					
	Primary Education		Secondary Education		Higher Education	
	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
Jordan	0.99	0.96	1.04	1.09	1.14	1.19
U.A.E.	1.02	0.98	1.03 ⁽¹⁾	0.92	2.79	1.99
Bahrain	1.02	0.99	1.01	1.09	2.45 ⁽¹⁾	1.83
Tunisia	0.97	0.99	1.07	1.14	1.53	1.85
Algeria	0.94	0.93	1.04	1.04 ⁽²⁾	1.44	1.66
Djibouti	1.08	1.00	0.94	1.03	0.76	0.68 ⁽²⁾
Saudi Arabia	0.99	1.02	0.95	0.90	1.40	1.08
Sudan	0.90	0.94	0.87	1.01	1.17	1.01 ⁽³⁾
Syria	0.96	0.97 ⁽²⁾	1.00	1.00 ⁽²⁾	0.86	1.14
Somalia	0.55 ⁽¹⁾	0.55 ⁽¹⁾	0.46 ⁽¹⁾	0.46 ⁽¹⁾	...	...
Iraq	0.84 ⁽¹⁾	0.84 ⁽¹⁾	0.75 ⁽¹⁾	0.75 ⁽¹⁾	0.59 ⁽¹⁾	0.55 ⁽¹⁾
Oman	1.00	1.09	0.99	0.92	1.44	1.86
Palestine	0.98	1.00	1.08	1.10	1.34	1.64
Qatar	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.25	5.32	7.75
Comoros	0.85	1.00	0.75 ⁽¹⁾	1.07	0.74	0.81 ⁽³⁾
Kuwait	0.99	1.15	1.02	1.08 ⁽³⁾	2.33 ⁽¹⁾	2.06
Lebanon	0.91	0.92	1.02	0.99	1.04	1.16 ⁽³⁾
Libya	0.95 ⁽¹⁾	0.96 ⁽²⁾	1.17 ⁽¹⁾	1.17 ⁽¹⁾	1.09 ⁽¹⁾	0.98 ⁽¹⁾
Egypt	0.97	1.01	0.97	0.99	0.92	1.03
Morocco	0.94	0.97	0.87	0.93	0.90	1.03
Mauritania	1.04	1.06	0.85	1.05	0.41	0.62
Yemen	0.82	0.88	0.62	0.73	0.44	0.44 ⁽²⁾

(...) Not available.

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

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2006-2010. ⁽²⁾ Data for the period 2011-2013. ⁽³⁾ Data for the period 2014-2015.

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

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

	Primary Education				Secondary Education							
	2010		2019		2010		2019					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Jordan	81.4	80.0	80.7	82.0	80.7	81.3	75.3	77.9	76.6	51.9	56.5	54.1
U.A.E.	83.1	84.8	83.9	95.5	93.6	94.6	81.4 ⁽²⁾	84.0 ⁽²⁾	82.6 ⁽²⁾	94.5	81.0	88.1
Bahrain	89.3	91.2	90.2	98.1	97.2	97.7	85.9	89.3	87.6	81.9	93.7	87.3
Tunisia	...	...	98.9	98.1	100.0	99.0	67.1 ⁽²⁾	75.6 ⁽²⁾	71.3 ⁽²⁾	67.1 ⁽²⁾	75.6 ⁽²⁾	71.3 ⁽²⁾
Algeria	...	...	97.2	100.0	99.2	99.6	64.5 ⁽¹⁾	68.0 ⁽¹⁾	66.2 ⁽¹⁾	64.5 ⁽¹⁾	68.0 ⁽¹⁾	66.2 ⁽¹⁾
Djibouti	47.8	47.9	47.9	66.5	66.5	66.5	29.4 ⁽²⁾	21.3 ⁽²⁾	25.4 ⁽²⁾	38.3	37.3	37.8
Saudi Arabia	96.8	96.4	96.6	98.9 ⁽⁴⁾	97.4 ⁽⁴⁾	98.2 ⁽⁴⁾	78.4	83.0	80.7	98.8	93.3	96.5
Sudan	62.1 ⁽²⁾	55.3 ⁽²⁾	58.7 ⁽²⁾	61.1	58.9	60.0	32.3	30.7	31.5	...	...	...
Syria	...	...	92.9	68.9 ⁽³⁾	67.0 ⁽³⁾	68.0 ⁽³⁾	41.0	41.4	41.2	48.5 ⁽³⁾	48.5 ⁽³⁾	48.5 ⁽³⁾
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	83.5 ⁽¹⁾	71.2 ⁽¹⁾	77.4 ⁽¹⁾	97.7 ⁽²⁾	86.6 ⁽²⁾	92.3 ⁽²⁾	44.2 ⁽¹⁾	31.2 ⁽¹⁾	37.8 ⁽¹⁾	49.4 ⁽²⁾	39.9 ⁽²⁾	44.8 ⁽²⁾
Oman	94.9	95.5	95.2	94.6	100.0	97.2	88.3	89.3	88.8	92.3	83.1	90.1
Palestine	87.7	85.7	86.7	96.5	96.6	96.5	67.1	82.9	74.9	67.7	81.7	74.6
Qatar	90.3	92.3	91.3	96.6	99.7	98.1	92.4	89.7	91.1	68.5	85.4	75.8
Comoros	90.7 ⁽²⁾	83.8 ⁽²⁾	87.3 ⁽²⁾	81.9	81.8	81.8	...	...	...	48.5	51.9	50.1
Kuwait	93.4	91.7	92.6	75.3	91.5	82.8	72.9	80.9	76.7	84.5	88.7	86.5
Lebanon	95.2	88.4	91.8	89.1	83.5	86.3	68.5	69.6	69.0	64.8 ⁽³⁾	65.0 ⁽³⁾	64.9 ⁽³⁾
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	97.2	98.6	100.0	99.3	36.2 ⁽²⁾	36.4 ⁽²⁾	36.3 ⁽²⁾	77.3	75.9	76.6
Morocco	92.8	91.6	92.2	99.2	100.0	99.6	58.7	48.6	53.7	74.3	69.9	72.1
Mauritania	68.6	71.2	69.9	75.0	78.8	76.9	17.8 ⁽²⁾	15.7 ⁽²⁾	16.8 ⁽²⁾	36.8	41.0	38.9
Yemen	88.0	72.6	80.4	88.2	77.7	84.2	47.2	28.6	38.1	54.7	40.2	47.6

(...) Not available.

* Net enrollment rates are defined as the number of students enrolled in a level of education of the official school age for that stage.

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2000-2005.

⁽²⁾ Data for the period 2006-2010.

⁽³⁾ Data for the period 2011-2015.

⁽⁴⁾ Data for the year 2016.

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

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

	Primary Education						Secondary Education						Higher Education					
	2010			2019			2010			2019			2010			2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	82.7	81.8	81.9	82.5	79.1	80.8	79.4	82.5	80.9	64.4	70.0	67.2	34.9	39.7	37.3	31.5	37.4	34.4
U.A.E.	96.9	98.9	97.9	123.4	121.1	122.3	91.0 ⁽¹⁾	93.9 ⁽¹⁾	92.4 ⁽¹⁾	109.4	100.5	105.0	10.7	29.9	17.0	26.7	53.2	36.9
Bahrain	94.1	95.7	94.9	98.3	97.7	98.0	92.2	93.5	92.9	93.2	101.5	97.1	19.1 ⁽¹⁾	46.8 ⁽¹⁾	32.1 ⁽¹⁾	41.0	73.9	55.6
Tunisia	109.0	105.3	107.2	115.9	114.9	115.4	87.5	93.4	90.4	87.3	99.6	93.1	27.8	42.6	35.2	22.6	41.7	31.8
Algeria	118.9	111.4	115.2	112.4	104.9	107.3	95.3	98.7	97.0	97.8 ⁽²⁾	101.5 ⁽²⁾	99.6 ⁽²⁾	24.4	35.3	29.8	38.8	64.4	51.4
Djibouti	64.2	69.3	66.5	75.4	75.1	75.3	42.1	39.4	40.9	51.2	52.9	52.0	4.1	3.1	3.6	5.9 ⁽²⁾	4.0 ⁽²⁾	5.0 ⁽²⁾
Saudi Arabia	106.5	105.6	106.1	100.0	101.5	100.7	103.3	97.9	100.6	117.3	106.1	111.8	34.0	39.1	36.5	68.3	73.7	70.9
Sudan	75.8	68.1	72.0	79.1	74.5	76.8	45.6	39.6	42.7	46.2	46.8	46.5	14.7	17.3	16.0	16.8 ⁽³⁾	17.1 ⁽³⁾	16.9 ⁽³⁾
Syria	120.8	116.5	118.7	77.3 ⁽²⁾	74.7 ⁽²⁾	76.0 ⁽²⁾	72.3	72.4	72.3	49.3 ⁽²⁾	49.3 ⁽²⁾	49.3 ⁽²⁾	27.8	24.0	25.9	37.7	42.9	40.2
Somalia	42.0 ⁽¹⁾	23.1 ⁽¹⁾	32.6 ⁽¹⁾	42.0 ⁽¹⁾	23.1 ⁽¹⁾	32.6 ⁽¹⁾	10.6 ⁽¹⁾	4.9 ⁽¹⁾	7.7 ⁽¹⁾	10.6 ⁽¹⁾	4.9 ⁽¹⁾	7.7 ⁽¹⁾	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	113.1 ⁽¹⁾	95.4 ⁽¹⁾	104.5 ⁽¹⁾	113.1 ⁽¹⁾	95.4 ⁽¹⁾	104.5 ⁽¹⁾	60.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.1 ⁽¹⁾	52.9 ⁽³⁾	60.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.1 ⁽¹⁾	52.9 ⁽¹⁾	...	11.4 ⁽¹⁾	15.4 ⁽¹⁾	15.4 ⁽¹⁾	8.4 ⁽¹⁾	12.0 ⁽¹⁾
Oman	102.5	102.7	102.6	98.6	107.7	102.9	101.8	100.7	101.3	111.9	102.4	107.1	19.7	28.5	23.3	29.7	55.3	40.4
Palestine	91.9	90.1	91.0	97.8	97.7	97.7	82.4	89.0	85.7	86.5	95.0	90.7	41.1	54.9	47.9	32.9	53.9	43.2
Qatar	104.7	105.9	105.3	102.1	105.1	103.5	99.2	103.3	101.2	77.3	96.3	85.6	4.8	25.6	9.9	7.3	56.6	18.9
Comoros	116.9	98.9	108.0	99.6	99.4	99.5	52.1 ⁽¹⁾	39.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.8 ⁽¹⁾	57.6	61.4	59.5	6.6	4.9	5.8	9.9 ⁽³⁾	8.0 ⁽³⁾	9.0 ⁽³⁾
Kuwait	103.0	101.5	102.3	82.3	94.8	88.0	96.8	99.0	97.8	94.9 ⁽³⁾	101.0 ⁽³⁾	97.8 ⁽³⁾	11.0 ⁽¹⁾	25.6 ⁽¹⁾	17.6 ⁽¹⁾	37.2	76.5	55.3
Lebanon	109.5	100.0	104.7	97.3	89.5	93.4	74.5	76.1	75.3	63.60	63.00	63.30	47.4	49.3	48.4	...	...	38.1
Libya	113.0 ⁽¹⁾	107.6 ⁽¹⁾	110.4 ⁽¹⁾	117.0 ⁽²⁾	112.0 ⁽²⁾	114.0 ⁽²⁾	86.3 ⁽¹⁾	101.1 ⁽¹⁾	93.5 ⁽¹⁾	86.3 ⁽¹⁾	101.1 ⁽¹⁾	93.5 ⁽¹⁾	56.0 ⁽¹⁾	61.0 ⁽¹⁾	58.0 ⁽¹⁾	50.7 ⁽¹⁾	49.9 ⁽¹⁾	50.3 ⁽¹⁾
Egypt	105.1	102.0	103.6	106.0	106.9	106.4	70.07	68.17	69.15	89.9	89.0	89.5	31.5	28.9	30.2	34.8	36.0	35.4
Morocco	112.8	106.2	109.6	116.7	112.7	114.8	67.5	58.8	63.2	84.1	78.2	81.2	15.2	13.7	14.5	38.1	39.1	38.5
Mauritania	94.2	98.3	96.2	97.4	103.5	100.4	21.84	18.58	20.23	38.4	40.4	39.4	6.1	2.5	4.4	7.1	4.4	5.8
Yemen	99.5	81.2	90.5	98.6	87.1	93.6	53.4	33.2	43.5	59.6	43.3	51.6	14.6	6.4	10.6	13.7 ⁽²⁾	6.0 ⁽²⁾	9.9 ⁽²⁾

(...) Not available.

* Gross enrollment rates are defined as the number of students enrolled in an educational stage, regardless of their age, as a percentage of the population of official school age at that stage.

⁽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 2021; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", World Bank Database 2021.

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

(Percent)

	Improved Water Source						Improved Sanitation Facilities					
	2010			2019			2010			2019		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Jordan	98	92	97	99.0	98.0	99.0	98	98	98	97.0	96.0	97.0
U.A.E.	100	100	100	99.0	97.0	98.0	97	95	97	...	...	99.0
Bahrain	100	...	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	...	100	...	...	100.0
Tunisia	99	94	97	100.0	88.0	96.0	96	64	84	95.0	81.0	91.0
Algeria	85	79	83	96.0	89.0	94.0	98	88	95	90.0	82.0	88.0
Djibouti	99	54	88	83.0	48.0	76.0	63	10	50	76.0	19.0	64.0
Saudi Arabia	...	...	96	100.0	100.0	100.0	99	99	99	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sudan	67	52	58	75	52	60.0	44	14	26	60	24	37.0
Syria	93	86	90	99.0	94.0	97.0	96	93	95	91.0	91.0	91.0
Somalia	66	7	29	84	27	52.0	52	6	23	61	20	38.0
Iraq	91	56	79	99.0	90.0	95.0	76	67	73	97.0	88.0	94.0
Oman	93	78	89	96.0	77.0	92.0	100	95	99	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palestine	96	85	94	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	98.7	99.7	99.1	96.9	98.8
Qatar	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100.0
Comoros	91	97	95	89	77	80.0	50	30	36	45	32	36.0
Kuwait	100	...	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lebanon	100	100	100	...	...	93.0	100	...	95.2	...	...	98.0
Libya	...	...	98	...	...	99.0	97	96	97	100.0	100.0	100.0
Egypt	100	99	99	99.0	99.0	99.0	97	93	95	98.0	91.0	94.0
Morocco	98	61	83	98.0	70.0	87.0	83	52	70	94.0	79.0	89.0
Mauritania	52	48	50	90.0	49.0	71.0	51	9	26	75.0	19.0	48.0
Yemen	72	47	55	78	56	63.0	93	34	53	88	43	59.0

(...) Not available.

* Most of the figures mean the proportion of people who have suitable sanitation facilities (whether public sanitation systems or adequate facilities on site).

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", different reports; The World Bank Database 2021;

The World Health Organization (WHO) Database 2021; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The State of the World's Children 2019.

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

	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	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
Jordan	30.1	22.3	73.0	73.5	3.8	2.7	7.0	6.0	41	25	23.0	17.0	28.0	19.0
U.A.E.	13.1	10.4	77.7	78.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	12	2	7.3	4.0	8.6	7.5
Bahrain	19.5	13.2	76.0	77.3	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.1	20	15	7.3	2.9	8.5	6.9
Tunisia	17.8	18.2	74.6	76.7	2.1	2.3	5.8	6.0	56	44	14.9	11.9	17.4	16.9
Algeria	24.7	23.8	76.3	77.8	2.1	2.9	4.4	4.6	97	111	23.7	21.0	27.5	24.2
Djibouti	28.9	22.8	56.1	67.1	3.6	2.7	10.2	8.0	200	247	62.5	30.5	76.5	57.5
Saudi Arabia	23.3	17.7	73.7	75.2	3.0	2.4	3.9	2.1	14	16	16.9	3.7	19.5	6.6
Sudan	32.7	32.9	58.8	65.3	4.2	4.4	9.0	7.0	730	294	51.3	27.2	76.7	58.4
Syria	22.8	24.2	74.6	72.7	2.8	2.9	3.5	6.1	70	32	14.0	10.8	16.3	21.5
Somalia	43.5	42.4	50.4	57.4	6.3	6.3	15.0	11.1	1,000	828	97.2	36.9	159.2	117.0
Iraq	40.0	27.6	68.5	71.4	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.3	63	32	24.0	19.6	28.7	24.3
Oman	31.0	19.2	76.1	77.9	2.2	2.8	3.3	1.8	18	19	10.0	5.3	11.7	11.4
Palestine	32.8	31.0	72.2	74.1	4.3	3.8	4.1	3.0	...	30	19.5	10.7	23.0	19.4
Qatar	11.4	10.2	78.2	80.2	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	7	10	7.7	3.4	9.0	6.5
Comoros	37.5	32.4	66.2	64.3	4.7	4.4	8.8	7.1	280	275	64.5	29.8	88.2	62.9
Kuwait	18.2	13.5	77.9	75.5	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.6	14	10	9.2	4.5	10.8	7.9
Lebanon	15.4	17.9	72.4	78.9	1.8	1.9	6.9	4.2	25	28	8.8	4.2	10.3	7.2
Libya	23.1	19.7	74.5	72.9	2.4	2.2	4.0	5.0	58	70	14.2	6.5	16.6	11.5
Egypt	28.8	23.3	69.6	73.9	2.8	3.5	6.1	5.8	54	43	14.0	15.7	18.7	20.4
Morocco	18.8	19.3	74.8	76.7	2.2	2.4	5.6	5.2	112	71	28.8	13.6	33.5	21.4
Mauritania	33.8	34.0	57.3	64.9	4.4	4.7	9.7	7.0	510	765	62.1	32.0	97.4	72.9
Yemen	37.9	31.0	62.0	66.1	5.5	3.8	8.9	7.0	200	170	43.8	26.7	56.3	58.4

(...) Not available.

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", various reports and World Bank Database 2021 ; UNDP, "Human Development Report" 2020; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, 2021; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The State of the World's Children 2019.

Annex Table (2/10) : Health indicators in the Arab countries

	Total Expenditure on Health (%)		Public Expenditure on Health (%)		Health Expenditure by Type (%)		Percentage of the Population with Access to Health Services (%)			Number of Doctors		Number of Nurses		Population	
	(of GDP)	2018	(of Total Expenditure)	2018	Public	Private	Urban	Rural	Total	per 100,000 inhabitants		per 100,000 inhabitants		per bed	
										2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2018
Jordan	7.8		12.4		53.7	46.3	98	98	98	64	54	89	79	519	726
U.A.E.	4.2		7.2		51.6	48.4	98	95	98	147	250	270	570	526	714
Bahrain	4.1		7.2		58.8	41.2	99	99	99	210	473	250	250	556	588
Tunisia	7.3		13.6		57.8	42.2	97	77	90	121	130	220	250	476	455
Algeria	6.2		10.7		65.9	34.1	97	88	95	156	170	190	150	582	621
Djibouti	2.3		4.3		69.4	30.6	73	22	61	21	21	80	70	714	714
Saudi Arabia	6.4		10.9		62.4	37.6	100	100	100	244	260	470	550	455	455
Sudan	4.5		6.8		30.5	69.5	44	13	24	30	30	80	70	1,250	1,429
Syria	3.3		4.5		46.3	53.7	96	95	96	157	133	191	150	667	714
Somalia	3.0 ⁽¹⁾		2.4 ⁽¹⁾		45.0 ⁽¹⁾	55.0 ⁽¹⁾	52	6	23	3	3	10	10	1,429 ⁽¹⁾	1,111
Iraq	4.1		6.2		48.6	51.4	86	82	85	75	93	140	225	214	48
Oman	4.1		8.0		87.7	12.3	97	95	97	190	200	420	420	556	667
Palestine	10.9 ⁽²⁾		11.0		43.3	56.7	100	100	100	208	167	182	291	769	780
Qatar	2.5		6.3		74.7	25.3	100	100	100	403	250	570	730	833	769
Comoros	4.6		2.6		23.7	76.3	50	30	40	20	30	70	60	455	455
Kuwait	5.0		8.9		88.0	12.0	100	100	100	167	260	650	740	526	500
Lebanon	8.4		13.3		51.0	49.0	100	96	100	320	210	180	170	286	370
Libya	5.0		4.3		73.5	26.5	97	96	97	200	210	680	650	270	313
Egypt	4.9		4.7		29.4	70.6	98	94	96	76	124	139	229	43	128
Morocco	5.3		7.2		40.4	59.6	85	63	75	61	70	90	140	909	1,000
Mauritania	4.6		6.1		43.5	56.5	51	9	27	20	20	80	90	1,892 ⁽¹⁾	2,500 ⁽¹⁾
Yemen	0.6		2.2		18.0	82.0	93	34	53	27	30	70	80	1,429	1,429

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

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" and Database 2021; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, 2021;

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

	Land Area (km ²)	Population Density (People/km ² of Land Area)		Urban and Rural Population as a Percentage of Total Population (%)				Population in Age Groups as a Percentage of Total Population (%)			
		2010	2020	2010		2019		2010		2019	
				Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +	65 +
Jordan	89,318	75	121	82.5	17.5	90.3	9.7	37.0	59.3	3.7	3.7
U.A.E.	71,024	116	124	84.1	15.9	86.8	13.2	13.4	85.9	0.7	1.2
Bahrain	783	1,569	1,848	88.5	11.5	89.4	10.6	20.3	77.6	2.1	2.5
Tunisia	163,610	65	71	66.0	34.0	68.8	31.2	25.0	67.5	7.5	8.8
Algeria	2,381,741	15	18	66.5	33.5	73.2	26.8	27.2	67.3	5.5	6.4
Djibouti	23,200	36	43	77.0	23.0	77.9	22.1	34.8	61.5	3.7	4.6
Saudi Arabia	2,149,700	13	15	82.6	17.4	84.1	15.9	32.8	63.9	3.3	3.4
Sudan ⁽¹⁾	1,865,813	23	24	33.1	66.9	34.9	65.1	43.0	53.7	3.3	3.6
Syria	185,180	114	95	55.7	44.3	54.8	45.2	36.4	60.2	3.4	4.6
Somalia	637,657	19	25	37.3	62.7	45.6	54.4	47.7	49.7	2.6	2.9
Iraq	435,052	75	92	55.7	44.3	70.7	29.3	41.7	55.0	3.3	3.1
Oman	309,500	9	14	75.2	24.8	85.4	14.6	25.7	71.6	2.7	2.5
Palestine	...	...	...	74.1	25.9	76.4	23.6	42.4	54.9	2.7	3.2
Qatar	11,627	148	236	99	1	99.2	0.8	13.7	85.9	0.4	1.5
Comoros	1,861	371	467	27.9	72.1	29.2	70.8	41.0	56.0	3.0	3.0
Kuwait	17,818	200	253	98.3	1.7	100.0	0.0	23.2	74.8	2.0	2.5
Lebanon	10,452	474	653	87.2	12.8	88.8	11.2	23.7	67.9	8.4	7.2
Libya	1,759,500	4	4	77.6	22.4	80.4	19.6	28.4	67.4	4.2	4.4
Egypt	1,001,450	79	101	43.0	57.0	42.7	57.3	32.1	63.1	4.8	5.3
Morocco	446,550	72	81	57.7	42.3	63.0	37.0	28.5	65.4	6.1	7.3
Mauritania	1,030,700	3	4	56.7	43.3	54.5	45.5	41.2	55.7	3.1	3.1
Yemen	527,968	44	56	31.7	68.3	37.3	62.7	42.5	54.8	2.7	2.9

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Land Area data for Sudan from 2012 represents North Sudan after the secession of South Sudan on 9/7/2011.

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", January 2021.

**Annex Table (2/8) : Population of Arab Countries
(2000, 2010, 2016-2020)**

	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	Growth Rate (%) (2019-2020)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%) (2010-2020)
Total Arab Countries	280,846	360,173	399,031	409,233	417,755	425,889	430,735	1.14	1.81
Jordan	4,857	6,698	9,798	10,053	10,309	10,554	10,806	2.39	4.90
U.A.E.	3,155	8,271	9,121	9,304	9,367	9,430	8,817	-6.50	0.64
Bahrain	638	1,229	1,424	1,501	1,503	1,484	1,472	-0.81	1.82
Tunisia	9,552	10,566	11,304	11,435	11,560	11,646	11,538	-0.93	0.88
Algeria	30,416	35,978	40,551	41,389	42,578	43,424	43,850	0.98	2.00
Djibouti	718	835	933	948	962	976	988	1.23	1.70
Saudi Arabia	20,476	27,563	31,742	32,613	33,414	34,218	33,260	-2.80	1.90
Sudan ⁽¹⁾	31,081	42,200	39,599	40,783	41,985	43,222	44,495	2.95	0.53
Syria	16,411	21,019	17,466	17,096	16,945	17,070	17,501	2.52	- 1.82
Somalia	8,872	12,044	14,186	14,589	15,008	15,443	15,893	2.91	2.81
Iraq	24,086	32,490	36,169	37,139	38,124	39,127	40,150	2.61	2.14
Oman	2,402	2,773	4,414	4,560	4,602	4,618	4,387	-5.00	4.69
Palestine	3,053	4,023	4,632	4,733	4,854	4,977	5,101	2.49	2.40
Qatar	614	1,715	2,618	2,725	2,760	2,832	2,749	-2.93	4.83
Comoros	542	690	796	814	832	851	870	2.23	2.35
Kuwait	2,228	3,566	4,330	4,437	4,564	4,651	4,507	-3.10	2.37
Lebanon	3,843	4,953	6,714	6,819	6,859	6,856	6,825	-0.45	3.26
Libya	5,356	6,198	6,492	6,581	6,679	6,777	6,871	1.39	1.04
Egypt	63,974	78,685	91,023	94,798	97,147	98,902	100,689	1.81	2.50
Morocco	28,466	32,182	34,487	34,852	35,220	35,592	35,968	1.06	1.12
Mauritania	2,645	3,341	3,806	3,894	3,984	4,077	4,172	2.33	2.25
Yemen	17,461	23,154	27,426	28,170	28,499	29,162	29,826	2.28	2.56

* Preliminary estimates.

⁽¹⁾ Data for Sudan from 2012 represents North Sudan after the secession of South Sudan on 9/7/2011.

Source : Various National and International Sources.

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	2.71	43.36	
	1997	21.10	1.48	36.42	
	2002/2003	14.20	0.98	36.95	
	2006	13.00	0.29	33.86	
	2008	13.30	0.12	32.57	
	2010	14.40	0.10	33.66	
	2013			35.40	
	2017/2018	15.70	0.10	33.70	
UAE	2007			38.30	
Bahrain	2003	11.00			
Tunisia **	1985	7.70	15.10	43.43	National Poverty Line: 1277 Tunisian Dinars/year per person for urban areas and 820 Tunisian Dinars/year per person for rural areas (year 2015)
	1990	6.70	10.73	40.24	
	1995	6.20	11.83	41.66	
	2000	25.40	6.01	40.81	
	2005	23.10	3.40	37.73	
	2010	20.50	2.00	35.81	
	2015	15.20	0.25	32.82	
	2017				
Algeria	1988	8.10	6.25	40.19	
	1995	14.10	5.63	35.33	
	2000	12.10		36.90	
	2005	5.70			
	2011/2012	5.50	0.45	27.62	
Comoros	2012/2013	5.50	0.50	27.60	
	1995	54.70			
	2000	60.00			
	2004	44.80	14.98	55.93	
	2012	42.40	17.90	45.30	
Djibouti	2013	42.40	18.10	45.30	
	2014	42.00	19.07	45.33	
	1996	9.60		36.77	
	2000	42.00			
	2002		20.20	40.00	
Sudan	2006			40.00	National Poverty Line: 147936 Djiboutian Francs (year 2013)
	2012		18.18	45.13	
	2013	40.80	22.32	44.13	
	2017	21.10	17.01	41.59	
	1992	77.50			
Syria	1996	90.50			National Poverty Line: 114 Sudanese Pounds (year 2010)
	2002	50.00			
	2009	46.50	15.70	35.40	
	2013			35.30	
	2014	46.50	12.16	34.24	
Somalia	1997	14.26	2.11	35.17	
	2003/2004	30.10	0.90	37.51	
	2007	35.20		33.80	
	2013			35.80	
	2002	43.20			
Iraq	2017	73.00	68.62	36.82	
	1993		37.00		
	1998			51.00	
	2004			41.50	
	2006/2007	22.40	1.54	28.60	
Oman	2012	18.90	1.65	29.54	
	2013			30.90	
	2014	22.50			
	2018	18.90	2.50	29.50	
	2000			39.90	
Palestine	2003	35.50			National Poverty Line: \$706 (year 2017)
	2004	25.90	0.75	34.04	
	2005	24.30	0.73	34.74	
	2006	24.00	0.31	33.96	
	2007	31.20	1.47	35.61	
	2009	22.60	0.30	34.46	
	2010	25.70	0.17	35.29	
	2011	25.80	0.19	34.42	
	2013			35.50	
	2016	29.20	0.83	33.69	
Qatar	2017	29.20		37.40	
	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	31.83	
Egypt	1981/1982	17.20			National Poverty Line: 3920.8 Egyptian Pounds (year 2012/2013)
	1990/1991	24.32	8.65	32.00	
	1995/1996	19.41	5.61	30.13	
	1999/2000	16.70	2.38	32.76	
	2004/2005	19.60	5.17	31.85	
	2008/2009	21.60	4.68	31.10	
	2010/2011	25.20	2.15	30.19	
	2012/2013	26.30	1.48	28.29	
	2013/2014	25.20			
	2015/2016	27.80	1.61	31.82	
Morocco	2017	32.50	3.81	31.53	National Poverty Line: 4395 Moroccan Dirhams for urban areas and 4266 Moroccan Dirhams for rural areas (year 2014)
	1980			54.00	
	1984/1985	21.10	10.61	39.19	
	1990/1991	13.10	2.94	39.21	
	1998/1999	16.30	6.37	39.35	
	2000/2001	15.30	5.83	40.64	
	2004	14.20		40.70	
	2006	8.90	2.97	40.72	
	2007	8.90	3.12	40.88	
	2011	6.20		40.80	
Mauritania	2013	4.80	0.92	39.55	National Poverty Line: 169.45 Mauritanian Ouguiya (year 2014)
	2014			38.80	
	1987		40.04	43.94	
	1990	56.60			
	1993		41.14	50.05	
	1995/1996	50.50	20.62	37.75	
	2000	51.00	20.41	39.03	
	2004	46.70	16.90	40.17	
	2008	42.00	10.90	35.69	
	2013			40.50	
Yemen	2014	31.00	5.97	32.62	
	2015	31.00	6.00	32.60	
	1992	19.10		39.45	
	1998	40.10	6.97	35.00	
	2005/2006	34.80	9.39	34.73	
	2012	38.00			
	2014	48.60	18.27	36.71	

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

** The poverty indicators calculation was changed for the year 2000 and beyond.

Sources: The World Bank PovcalNet Database, UNDP, the Joint Arab Economic Report 2018 and other official national and international sources.

Annex Table (2/6): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices)
(2019)

(Million U.S. 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
Total Arab Countries	1,351,166	511,532	1,862,699	722,355	1,228,635	1,065,747	162,888	2,747,942	21,496	2,767,714
Jordan	36,298	7,282	43,580	9,609	15,536	24,159	-8,623	44,566	-391	44,175
U.A.E.	163,876	55,921	219,797	100,370	389,372	288,398	100,975	421,142	2,059	423,201
Bahrain	15,326	6,065	21,391	12,905	29,564	25,208	4,357	38,653	-2,261	36,214
Tunisia	28,028	7,964	35,992	7,405	19,135	23,319	-4,184	39,213	-1,301	37,912
Algeria	75,091	31,606	106,696	74,780	38,456	50,075	-11,620	169,857	-3,768	166,088
Djibouti	2,105	709	2,813	505	4,953	4,927	25	3,344	151	3,495
Saudi Arabia	308,752	189,112	497,864	216,611	285,712	207,221	78,491	792,967	12,800	805,767
Sudan	32,765	2,752	35,517	5,137	2,368	5,271	-2,903	37,751	734	38,485
Syria	25,609	4,006	29,615	1,909	3,462	7,713	-4,252	27,272	-1,012	26,261
Iraq	100,387	45,128	145,515	54,592	88,903	72,283	16,620	216,727	-1,166	215,561
Oman	28,692	18,755	47,447	17,748	39,919	28,782	11,137	76,332	-6,142	70,189
Palestine	15,428	3,540	18,968	4,592	2,659	9,086	-6,426	17,134	3,106	20,165
Qatar	43,124	32,565	75,689	74,872	92,046	66,770	25,276	175,838	-4,410	171,428
Comoros	1,053	120	1,173	185	149	341	-192	1,166	-1	1,165
Kuwait	56,322	34,349	90,672	34,072	72,580	61,135	11,445	136,189	18,933	153,650
Lebanon	49,155	8,694	57,849	6,597	10,915	21,804	-10,890	53,556	-1,271	52,285
Libya	24,651	12,643	37,293	1,364	27,774	22,535	5,239	43,897	464	44,361
Egypt	249,706	23,224	272,931	55,215	53,056	78,035	-24,979	303,167	7,263	310,430
Morocco	68,700	23,186	91,886	38,292	47,132	57,432	-10,299	119,878	-2,343	117,535
Mauritania	4,749	1,083	5,833	2,354	2,632	2,889	-258	7,929	122	8,051
Yemen	21,349	2,829	24,178	3,240	2,313	8,365	-6,053	21,366	-71	21,295

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

Annex Table (2/5): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices)
(2020)

	(Million U.S. 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
Total Arab Countries	1,331,162	505,273	1,836,436	626,218	833,276	863,710	-30,434	2,432,219	15,705	2,447,734
Jordan	35,416	7,137	42,553	9,408	11,122	19,323	-8,201	43,759	-367	43,393
U.A.E.	147,338	58,108	205,446	95,684	290,048	230,497	59,551	360,681	1,838	362,519
Bahrain	13,816	6,184	20,000	12,657	20,032	17,960	2,072	34,729	-2,168	32,372
Tunisia	29,914	8,693	38,607	4,854	14,869	19,095	-4,226	39,235	-1,470	37,765
Algeria	72,516	28,586	101,102	71,440	23,550	42,459	-18,909	153,633	-3,377	150,256
Djibouti	2,156	713	2,869	353	5,066	4,880	186	3,408	152	3,561
Saudi Arabia	300,990	199,763	500,753	185,460	184,131	170,226	13,905	700,118	10,667	710,785
Sudan	33,886	2,994	36,880	5,518	1,809	5,550	-3,741	38,657	-650	38,008
Syria	23,951	3,736	27,687	1,652	3,130	6,448	-3,319	26,020	-822	25,198
Iraq	106,838	37,822	144,660	27,332	42,165	59,564	-17,399	154,592	-1,361	153,231
Oman	28,479	18,440	46,918	15,007	27,145	24,421	2,724	64,648	-5,202	59,447
Palestine	13,876	3,647	17,522	3,635	2,496	8,092	-5,596	15,561	2,545	18,106
Qatar	38,796	33,526	72,322	68,515	68,369	62,806	5,563	146,401	-3,984	142,417
Comoros	1,040	119	1,159	184	117	302	-185	1,158	-1	1,157
Kuwait	46,194	27,769	73,963	30,444	38,194	39,672	-1,478	102,929	14,161	117,090
Lebanon	16,946	2,771	19,717	3,925	3,939	8,851	-4,913	18,730	-105	18,625
Libya	16,402	8,518	24,920	863	4,322	8,424	-4,102	21,682	309	21,991
Egypt	311,529	28,941	340,470	50,184	47,870	75,432	-27,563	363,092	7,174	370,266
Morocco	66,864	23,940	90,805	32,626	40,055	48,803	-8,749	114,682	-1,697	112,985
Mauritania	4,579	1,123	5,702	2,785	2,675	2,956	-281	8,206	129	8,335
Yemen	19,635	2,744	22,380	3,691	2,174	7,947	-5,773	20,297	-68	20,230

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

Annex Table (2/4): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices)
(2019)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Commodity Production Sectors					Productive Service 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	Total Commodity Production Sectors	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banks	Housing	Public Services	Other Services				
Total Arab Countries	134,959	688,268	281,789	181,864	59,516	1,346,396	315,859	207,174	132,553	202,693	366,882	154,022	723,597	2,718,785	29,157	2,747,942
Jordan	2,189	947	7,889	1,219	843	13,088	4,179	3,936	1,891	4,889	6,126	4,895	15,909	39,003	5,563	44,566
U.A.E.	3,078	105,393	36,727	35,497	16,784	197,479	61,168	36,879	36,688	30,194	28,743	29,991	88,929	414,349	6,793	421,142
Bahrain	109	5,771	6,811	3,181	502	16,373	2,579	3,002	6,404	2,003	4,781	2,412	9,196	37,555	1,098	38,653
Tunisia	4,027	1,312	5,295	507	294	11,434	5,657	4,110	1,267	1,507	7,258	4,980	13,744	36,213	3,000	39,213
Algeria	20,344	33,047	7,717	20,779	2,014	83,901	23,234	18,828	859	1,247	24,023	4,643	29,913	156,736	13,121	169,857
Djibouti	45	26	107	291	135	604	865	700	109	133	456	251	841	3,119	225	3,344
Saudi Arabia	17,710	220,455	99,438	43,641	12,580	393,824	79,469	48,552	37,564	56,010	153,854	18,034	227,898	787,307	5,659	792,967
Sudan	7,628	3,586	3,148	1,350	178	15,890	6,234	3,336	6,870	0	2,120	3,301	5,421	37,751	0	37,751
Syria	10,846	2,304	2,339	200	162	15,852	3,145	2,326	408	0	2,386	1,124	3,510	25,240	2,033	27,272
Iraq	8,808	97,150	4,994	15,716	6,849	133,518	20,212	20,336	1,523	14,322	37,386	7,800	59,509	235,097	-18,370	216,727
Oman	1,796	26,583	7,989	4,823	1,612	42,804	6,172	4,476	3,125	3,666	9,297	7,899	20,862	77,440	-1,108	76,332
Palestine	1,209	67	1,925	955	212	4,367	4,254	818	686	1,083	1,405	2,225	4,713	14,837	2,297	17,134
Qatar	404	63,133	13,704	21,476	1,716	100,434	15,340	10,234	6,607	17,112	14,401	10,742	42,255	174,870	968	175,838
Comoros	340	10	81	9	5	446	246	81	26	196	111	0	308	1,107	59	1,166
Kuwait	524	62,282	9,769	3,935	3,522	80,031	6,862	9,330	3,549	19,741	11,568	17,791	45,667	145,439	-9,250	136,189
Lebanon	1,647	163	3,969	1,384	1,361	8,524	8,066	2,722	4,894	12,183	6,327	8,063	26,573	50,780	2,776	53,556
Libya	683	26,278	908	958	342	29,169	2,008	1,253	242	207	17,811	2,433	20,451	53,122	-9,225	43,897
Egypt	33,497	34,847	48,242	18,275	6,635	141,495	48,300	25,264	13,275	30,719	19,908	15,547	66,174	294,509	8,658	303,167
Morocco	14,560	2,739	17,858	6,425	3,336	44,918	12,639	7,297	5,523	13,728	11,220	10,707	35,655	106,032	13,846	119,878
Mauritania	1,485	1,493	498	274	217	3,968	953	448	250	398	516	686	1,600	7,219	710	7,929
Yemen	4,030	684	2,380	968	215	8,277	4,278	3,245	792	1,527	2,444	497	4,468	21,060	306	21,366

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

Annex Table (2/3): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices)
(2020)

(Million U.S. 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	Other Services				
Total Arab Countries	138,916	421,806	267,959	176,581	56,693	1,061,955	301,588	195,738	132,054	629,381	200,106	358,323	146,857	705,286	2,390,059	42,161	2,432,219
Jordan	2,277	925	7,557	1,150	832	12,741	4,017	3,671	1,985	9,673	4,951	6,285	4,752	15,987	38,401	5,358	43,759
U.A.E.	2,875	65,078	34,630	33,683	15,385	151,651	57,291	34,037	34,200	125,528	28,591	26,957	27,954	83,502	354,118	6,562	360,681
Bahrain	109	4,257	6,295	2,879	557	14,097	2,087	2,095	6,757	10,939	1,874	4,756	2,105	8,735	33,771	958	34,729
Tunisia	4,606	1,106	5,202	507	294	11,715	5,168	3,551	1,345	10,065	1,426	8,179	4,827	14,432	36,212	3,023	39,235
Algeria	20,434	18,925	7,521	20,316	1,971	69,166	22,791	18,465	856	42,111	1,219	23,704	4,536	29,460	140,737	12,896	153,633
Djibouti	46	25	108	297	138	613	898	711	113	1,721	132	459	255	845	3,180	228	3,408
Saudi Arabia	17,941	141,676	90,869	45,000	12,171	307,658	75,888	45,947	37,812	159,647	55,907	153,508	17,528	226,943	694,247	5,870	700,118
Sudan	7,475	1,771	3,981	1,424	176	14,828	6,762	3,676	7,877	18,316	0	1,912	3,602	5,514	38,657	0	38,657
Syria	10,245	2,311	2,364	190	156	15,267	2,474	2,273	419	5,165	0	2,406	1,133	3,538	23,970	2,050	26,020
Iraq	6,734	53,230	4,263	11,609	5,716	81,552	18,161	18,582	1,353	38,096	12,471	31,159	6,708	50,338	169,987	-15,395	154,592
Oman	1,955	20,447	5,308	3,937	1,631	33,280	5,165	3,530	2,783	11,478	3,309	9,069	8,613	20,990	65,748	-1,099	64,648
Palestine	1,110	54	1,721	636	237	3,758	3,305	786	724	4,815	989	1,840	1,812	4,641	13,213	2,348	15,561
Qatar	420	42,002	10,602	20,602	1,795	75,421	13,501	8,568	6,188	28,257	16,132	15,063	10,773	41,968	145,647	754	146,401
Comoros	334	10	82	8	5	440	237	84	27	348	200	112	0	311	1,100	58	1,158
Kuwait	587	34,875	6,409	1,934	3,121	46,926	5,716	7,649	5,393	18,758	14,194	14,416	15,804	44,414	110,098	-7,169	102,929
Lebanon	606	81	1,284	675	437	3,082	3,020	954	1,568	5,541	4,140	2,121	2,784	9,045	17,668	1,062	18,730
Libya	701	4,137	714	971	345	6,868	2,050	1,007	251	3,309	214	16,654	2,248	19,116	29,293	-7,611	21,682
Egypt	41,786	25,661	58,794	23,174	7,850	157,264	58,159	30,666	15,759	104,583	38,572	25,061	19,329	82,962	344,810	18,282	363,092
Morocco	13,398	2,602	17,513	6,386	3,468	43,367	9,966	5,956	5,637	21,560	13,912	11,857	10,955	36,724	101,650	13,032	114,682
Mauritania	1,448	1,983	480	282	205	4,398	868	445	254	1,568	401	521	655	1,577	7,543	663	8,206
Yemen	3,828	650	2,261	920	205	7,863	4,064	3,083	754	7,901	1,474	2,283	486	4,242	20,007	291	20,297

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

**Annex Table (2/2): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2016-2020)**

COUNTRY	YEAR	2000	2005	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *
(Million U.S. Dollars)									
Total Arab Countries		727,010	1,178,676	2,097,780	2,423,073	2,502,321	2,705,668	2,747,942	2,432,219
Jordan		9,073	13,330	26,549	39,949	41,467	42,993	44,566	43,759
U.A.E.		104,337	180,618	289,787	357,045	385,605	422,215	421,142	360,681
Bahrain		9,063	15,969	25,713	32,235	35,474	37,801	38,653	34,729
Tunisia		21,459	32,255	44,014	41,817	39,801	39,772	39,213	39,235
Algeria		54,772	103,071	161,159	160,141	167,391	173,756	169,857	153,633
Djibouti		556	709	1,129	2,619	2,767	3,013	3,344	3,408
Saudi Arabia		189,515	328,206	528,207	644,935	688,586	786,522	792,967	700,118
Sudan		13,422	35,186	79,844	99,574	122,134	48,026	37,751	38,657
Syria		18,937	28,499	60,957	13,292	16,902	21,966	27,272	26,020
Iraq		20,969	36,243	117,138	157,820	175,652	211,146	216,727	154,592
Oman		19,507	31,082	56,913	65,441	70,586	79,789	76,332	64,648
Palestine		4,314	4,832	9,682	15,405	16,128	16,277	17,134	15,561
Qatar		17,760	44,530	125,122	151,732	161,099	183,335	175,838	146,401
Comoros		202	387	904	1,012	1,075	1,178	1,166	1,158
Kuwait		40,111	80,799	115,337	109,407	120,688	138,209	136,189	102,929
Lebanon		17,261	21,500	38,444	51,389	53,325	55,276	53,556	18,730
Libya		34,574	47,635	68,799	15,324	32,150	47,224	43,897	21,682
Egypt		99,590	89,528	218,387	332,927	234,325	251,069	303,167	363,092
Morocco		38,948	62,312	93,159	103,342	109,630	118,131	119,878	114,682
Mauritania		1,775	2,936	5,629	6,398	6,776	7,045	7,929	8,206
Yemen		10,864	19,050	30,907	21,268	20,760	20,926	21,366	20,297

* Preliminary Estimates.

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

**Annex Table (2/1): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2016-2020)**

COUNTRY	YEAR	2000	2005	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Jordan		6,435	9,454	18,829	28,324	29,400	30,482	31,597	31,025
U.A.E.		383,179	663,318	1,064,244	1,311,248	1,416,136	1,550,585	1,546,645	1,324,600
Bahrain		3,408	6,004	9,668	12,120	13,338	14,213	14,534	13,058
Tunisia		29,433	41,871	63,055	89,789	96,298	105,269	115,016	110,295
Algeria		4,123,514	7,561,984	11,991,564	17,514,635	18,575,761	20,259,044	20,284,000	19,473,000
Djibouti		98,795	125,939	200,678	465,375	491,728	535,438	594,336	605,702
Saudi Arabia		710,681	1,230,771	1,980,777	2,418,508	2,582,198	2,949,457	2,973,626	2,625,442
Sudan		33,771	85,707	160,647	605,409	815,855	1,176,630	1,607,295	2,090,300
Syria		904,623	1,506,438	2,834,517	6,117,033	8,317,173	9,588,167	11,904,318	23,808,640
Iraq		40,470,980	53,386,429	137,051,310	186,542,703	207,621,134	249,574,276	256,170,955	186,283,600
Oman		7,501	11,951	21,883	25,162	27,140	30,679	29,350	24,857
Palestine		4,314	4,832	9,682	15,405	16,128	16,277	17,134	15,561
Qatar		64,646	162,091	455,445	552,305	586,401	667,339	640,049	532,898
Comoros		107,811	153,111	336,947	450,159	469,217	490,958	512,344	517,577
Kuwait		12,308	23,593	33,079	33,056	36,611	41,731	41,349	31,393
Lebanon		26,020,000	32,407,000	57,954,190	77,469,000	80,387,000	83,329,000	80,736,000	28,235,500
Libya		17,669	62,402	87,375	21,300	43,403	65,642	61,456	30,139
Egypt		340,100	538,511	1,206,590	2,709,400	3,470,000	4,437,400	5,322,100	5,820,000
Morocco		412,897	552,671	784,624	1,013,218	1,063,045	1,108,463	1,152,806	1,089,521
Mauritania		42,517	77,981	155,297	225,473	241,913	251,497	290,978	307,075
Yemen		1,756,999	3,646,557	6,786,814	5,316,938	5,190,032	5,231,552	5,341,415	5,074,344

* Preliminary Estimates.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2021, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

Annex Table (1/9): Exchange Rates of the U.S. Dollar Per Major Currencies *
(2016-2020)

	(U.S. Dollars per Unit of National Currency)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
British Pound	1.355	1.288	1.336	1.277	1.283
Japanese Yen	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009
Euro	1.107	1.129	1.181	1.120	1.141

* (Period Average)

Source: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics database, April 2021".

Annex Table (1/8): External Debt of Developing Countries and Other Emerging Market Economies (2016-2020)

	(Billions of U.S. Dollars)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total External Debt					
Emerging and Developing Economies	8,712.1	9,676.1	10,139.1	10,600.5	11,143.2
Sub Saharan Africa	504.7	609.6	656.0	700.1	738.6
Central & Eastern Europe	1,785.6	1,918.4	1,829.1	1,846.8	1,876.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	...	...	...	...	...
Developing Asia	2,870.9	3,375.7	3,671.3	3,831.7	4,174.6
Middle East and North Africa	1,394.6	1,520.6	1,642.6	1,820.0	1,921.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,156.2	2,251.7	2,340.8	2,401.9	2,431.7
Debt Service (%)					
(As a percentage of exports of goods and services)					
Emerging and Developing Economies	37.6	33.3	34.3	37.4	43.0
Sub Saharan Africa	23.4	19.0	24.2	23.7	29.6
Central and Eastern Europe	48.4	43.4	40.0	39.4	46.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	...	...	...	...	...
Developing Asia	39.0	34.4	38.9	42.8	45.2
Middle East and North Africa	17.4	16.6	15.5	17.9	26.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	47.7	41.2	37.4	42.4	50.3

(...) Not available

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

**Annex Table (1/7): Foreign Reserves of Developing Countries
and Other Emerging Market Economies ***
(2016-2020)

	(Billions of U.S. Dollars)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Emerging and Developing Economies	7,864.5	8,030.9	8,150.3	8,321.4	8,406.8
Sub Saharan Africa	180.5	194.0	197.3	204.5	187.6
Central & Eastern Europe	417.3	433.5	481.1	574.5	570.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	...	...	...	...	...
Developing Asia, of which:	4,563.4	4,763.4	4,788.4	4,888.6	5,069.0
China	3,029.7	3,158.8	3,091.8	3,223.0	3,100.0
India	341.1	389.2	374.4	434.0	401.0
Middle East and North Africa	1,227.5	1,141.0	1,091.0	1,110.8	942.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	878.8	899.8	916.9	930.6	898.3

(...) Not available

* Excluding Gold.

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

**Annex Table (1/6): Balance of Payments - Current Account Balance
(2016-2020)**

(Billions of U.S. Dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Advanced Economies	375.3	480.2	389.5	342.1	175.8
United States of America	-394.9	-365.3	-449.7	-480.2	-646.4
Euro Zone	364.8	393.7	393.5	306.7	293.3
Japan	197.9	203.5	176.9	188.1	165.8
Other Advanced Economies	336.3	333.1	334.9	351.9	397.9
Emerging and Developing Economies	-85.3	-10.2	-55.0	52.2	106.2
Sub Saharan Africa	-56.0	-36.8	-44.4	-63.0	-60.7
Middle and Eastern Europe	-8.0	-19.1	66.9	52.5	1.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	...	...	...	...	...
Developing Asia	223.1	172.8	-49.9	130.5	359.0
of which: Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)*	33.1	32.9	2.7	29.3	45.8
Middle East and North Africa	-120.5	-20.9	119.5	40.8	-97.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	-100.9	-87.8	-131.3	-88.8	8.0

(...) Not available

* Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

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

**Annex Table (1/5): International Trade Volumes Growth Rate and Terms of Trade
(2016-2020)**

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Volume of International Trade (Goods and Services)					
World Trade	2.3	5.6	3.9	0.9	-8.5
Advanced Economies					
Exports Volume	2.0	4.8	3.6	1.3	-9.5
Imports Volume	2.6	4.8	3.7	1.7	-9.1
Emerging and Developing Economies					
Exports Volume	2.8	6.5	3.9	0.5	-5.7
Imports Volume	1.7	7.4	4.7	-1.0	-8.6
Terms of Trade (Goods)					
Developed Countries	1.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.7
Emerging and Developing Economies	-1.4	1.5	1.1	-1.2	-1.3

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

**Annex Table (1/4): Interest Rates for Advanced Economies
(2016-2020)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Short-term interest rate					
United States of America	1.056	1.476	2.490	2.320	0.691
Japan	0.013	0.015	0.015	-0.015	-0.028
Euro Zone	-0.264	-0.329	-0.322	-0.356	-0.425
United Kingdom	0.574	0.499	0.359	0.723	0.808
Canada	0.823	0.816	1.061	1.791	1.890
Long-term interest rate ⁽¹⁾					
United States of America	1.842	2.330	2.910	2.144	0.894
Japan	-0.066	0.052	0.065	-0.110	-0.005
Euro Zone	0.929	1.170	1.265	0.584	0.213
United Kingdom	1.305	1.236	1.461	0.936	0.374
Canada	1.252	1.784	2.278	1.589	0.753

⁽¹⁾ Return on long-term government bonds.

Sources: OECD database.

**Annex Table (1/3): Unemployment and Employment Growth in Developed Countries
(2016-2020)**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unemployment Rate					
Developed Countries	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.8	6.6
United States of America	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1
Euro Zone, of which:	10.0	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.9
Germany	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.2	4.2
France	10.0	9.4	9.0	8.5	8.2
Italy	11.7	11.3	10.6	9.9	9.1
United Kingdom	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.5
Japan	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.8
Canada	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.7	9.6
Employment growth					
Developed Countries	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	-2.6
United States	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.1	-6.2
Euro Zone, of which:	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	-1.6
Germany	2.5	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.3
France	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	-0.6
Italy	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	-1.8
United Kingdom	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	-0.5
Japan	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.9	-0.7
Canada	0.7	2.1	1.6	2.2	-5.1

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

Annex Table (1/2): World Average Inflation Rates *
(2016-2020)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Advanced Economies	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4
United States of America	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.2
Euro Zone	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.5
Japan	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.9
United Kingdom	0.7	2.7	2.5	1.8	0.9
Canada	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.9	0.7
Other Advanced Economies	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.4	0.6
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.1
Sub Saharan Africa	10.4	10.7	8.4	8.5	10.8
Central & Eastern Europe	5.5	5.6	6.4	6.6	5.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	...	...	...	...	...
Developing Asia	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.1
Middle East and North Africa	5.5	7.0	10.7	7.6	10.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.7	6.4

(...) Not available

* Inflation rate measured by the annual change in the CPI.

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

**Annex Table (1/1): World Real GDP Growth Rates
(2016-2020)**

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
World	3.3	3.8	3.6	2.8	-3.3
Advanced Economies	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.6	-4.7
United States of America	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.2	-3.5
Euro Zone	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.3	-6.6
United Kingdom	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	-9.9
Japan	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.3	-4.8
Canada	1.0	3.0	2.4	1.9	-5.4
Other Advanced Economies*	2.2	2.8	2.4	1.8	-4.2
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.5	4.8	4.5	3.6	-2.2
Sub Saharan Africa	1.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	-1.9
Central & Eastern Europe	1.9	4.1	3.4	2.4	-2.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	...	...	...	...	...
Developing Asia	6.8	6.6	6.4	5.3	-1.0
China	6.9	6.9	6.7	5.8	2.3
India	8.3	6.8	6.5	4.0	-8.0
Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)**	5.0	5.4	5.2	4.8	-3.4
Middle East and North Africa	5.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	-3.4
Latin America and the Caribbean***	0.6-	1.3	1.2	0.2	-7.0
Brazil	3.3-	1.3	1.8	1.4	-4.1
Mexico	2.6	2.1	2.2	-0.1	-8.2

(...) Not available

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

** Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, 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 2021."

Annex Tables

hand, coupled with the decline of support provided by donors and the Palestinian economy loss of its most important financial resource in the form of “clearance revenues” ⁽²⁾ as an outcome to the intransigence of the occupation authorities on the other hand.

The spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic led to the declaration of a state of emergency. The Palestinian government took a set of precautionary measures to eliminate the virus spread, including suspending the educational process in schools and universities and enforced total or partial lockdown of many economic activities, which led to the loss of many job opportunities. These measures have added more burdens and exacerbated the economic situation, along with the additional loads the economy bears due to the occupation and its continuous practices of perpetuating the dependence of the Palestinian economy on it.

is also considered a link between different value chains. It brings together a complex network of interconnected industries and generates 7 percent of the global trade.

The Arab countries have elements that make the tourism sector a pillar that effectively contributes to achieving sustainable development goals. The sector contributes about 10 percent of the Arab countries' GDP, generates a significant part of job opportunities, stimulates demand for local goods and services, and strengthens official reserves and receipts of foreign currencies, which is reflected positively on the development plans in the Arab countries. The COVID-19 Pandemic had a severe negative impact on the tourism sector's performance in several Arab countries, especially those that depend heavily on tourism revenues to support growth and external balance.

Arab governments have saved no effort to support the tourism and travel sector because of its great significance. The last ten years have witnessed vigorous efforts to prepare the infrastructure and legislation to support this sector and attract foreign investments towards it. Therefore, the governments rapidly took measures to support the tourism and travel sector since the beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic. As the governments called for precautionary measures that include "social distancing," which significantly impacted the tourism and travel sector, Arab countries have rapidly worked to contain the crisis and provide a more than USD 190 billion subsidy to the tourism sector.

In this context, the Arab governments have adopted packages of policies aimed at mitigating the negative repercussions on the tourism sector, ensuring the ability of its institutions to afford operational costs, and enabling them to retain labor. These interventions varied between facilitating access to credit and liquidity at an affordable cost, government guarantees for banks to expand credit directing to this sector, exempting sector institutions from installments and interest payments on loans, postponing taxes due, and other interventions to contain the impact of the shock. Various Arab countries have provided support in multiple ways to ensure the continuity of the sector's work and reduce its losses as much as possible.

(Chapter 13)

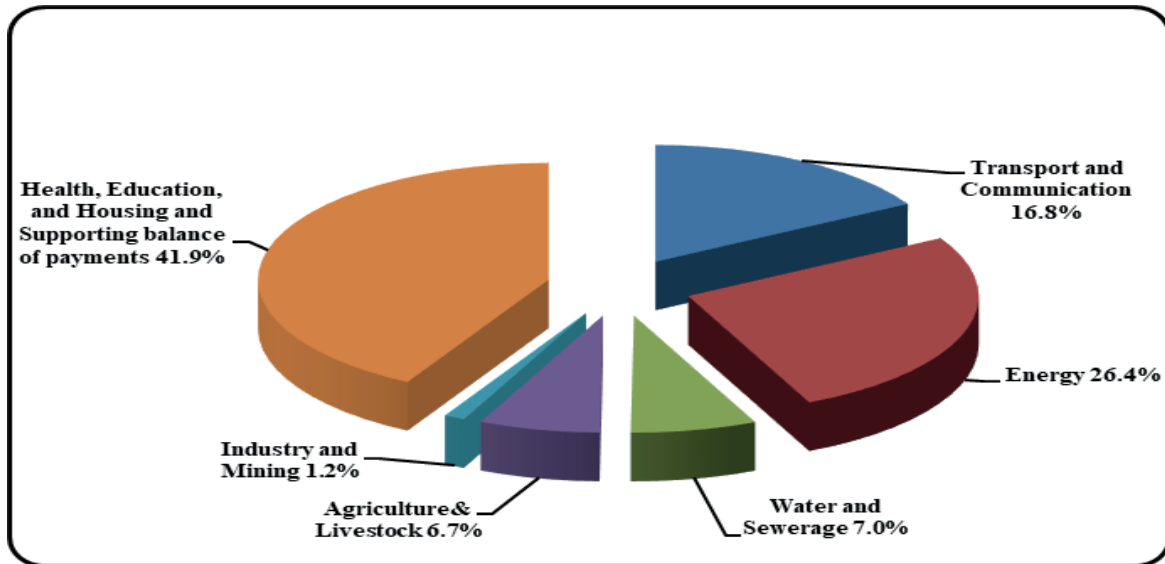
The Palestinian Economy

In 2020, the Palestinian economy was negatively impacted by the spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic due to the total and partial lockdown measures that affected the performance of important economic sectors, especially the tourism, industry, and service sectors, in addition to cutting many economic activities. Accordingly, many workers in the private sector institutions lost their source of income.

Therefore, the Palestinian economy recorded a drop in the GDP at current prices reached about 9.2 percent during 2020, compared to the previous year. The Palestinian economy entered a state of economic recession compounded by the strict restrictions imposed on the Palestinian territories and the control of potentials, natural resources, crossings, and borders, on the one

commencement of its member institutions' activities to the end of 2020 to about USD 245 billion, Annex (11/6) & Figure (11.1).

**Figure 11.1 :Sectoral Distribution of Official Development Assistance
Provided by Arab and Regional Development Funds
(2020)**



Source: Annex 11/6.

(Chapter 12)

Arab Cooperation in the Travel and Tourism Sector as One of the Sectors Most Affected by Repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The tourism and travel sector is one of the vital and dynamic sectors in the global economy. It was the most affected sector due to the repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic due to the government's precautionary measures to limit the spread of the Pandemic through the enforced measures within the total or partial lockdown. The Pandemic resulted in an unprecedented recession leading to an exceptional disruption of the performance of the tourism and travel sector and suspension of flights around the world, which led to a decline in the sector's revenues by between 60 and 80 percent, representing a loss of USD 910 to 1,170 billion in tourism revenues.

The risk of a decline in the performance of the tourism and travel sector is a global concern, as it represents about 30 percent of the global service exports. Such percentage increases to 45 percent of the total services exports in developing countries. According to the data of the World Tourism Organization, the sector also contributes about 10.4 percent of the Gross World Product. In addition, it's an intensive labor sector, as it provides job opportunities estimated at 300 million jobs, meaning that it employs one out of every ten people worldwide. The sector

(Chapter 11)**Arab Development Assistance**

The COVID-19 Pandemic has not solely resulted in a health crisis, but it has also created a deep economic and social crisis which has driven the global economy into a recession, forcing countries completely shift their economic and social priorities. In conjunction with supporting and allocating additional funding to the health systems, this has resulted in countries adopting economic plans and recovery programs to prevent economic collapse, corporate bankruptcies, as well as financial and monetary market turmoil.

During this time, the Coordination Group¹ took quick action by providing urgent support to the countries most affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic to help them meet their high priority needs, especially in the health sector and the provision of medical supplies and protective gear. Additional financial assistance was also provided to other negatively affected strategic sectors including agriculture, food security, energy, education and micro, small and medium enterprises, through the utilization of all the available financial tools. These included grants, soft loans, technical assistance, public budget and balance of payment support, lines of finance, trade finance, trade and investment insurance, and capacity building programs for both the public and private sector.

The Coordination Group has also developed a comprehensive methodology and a coordinated strategy, driven by the sustainable development goals, to design interventions able to contain the COVID-19 Pandemic repercussions and optimally utilize the allocated resources, which include co-financing and parallel financing.

Moreover, the Group announced a **coordinated initiative to mitigate, contain and limit the negative effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic** by allocating USD 10 billion to assist developing countries in their immediate response and efforts to achieve economic recovery from the recession caused by the Pandemic and its ramifications.

During 2020, the **Coordination Group allocated 102 financial operations** to confront the Pandemic for a total amount of about USD 10 billion. The Coordination Group contributed to about 269 projects in the health sector during the period (2017 – 2020) for a total amount of about USD 2.9 billion, benefiting 79 countries.

In 2020, **the development aid provided by the Coordination Group** through its financial operations amounted to USD 14.2 billion, an increase of about 10 percent from 2019. This brings the cumulative contribution of the Coordination Group's financial operations since the

¹ Coordination Group Institutions: Islamic Development Bank, Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, OPEC Fund for International Development, Saudi Fund for Development, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Arab Gulf Programme for Development (AGFUND), Arab Monetary Fund, and Qatar Development Fund.

- Drafting legislations that cope with the sustainable financing activities in conformity with an orientation towards sustainable development economies.
- Preparing framework legislation that enables central banks to face the challenges posed by the rapid digital transformation of digital currencies.

At the **level of education and human capital**, educational systems that have been affected by the Pandemic should be improved by working on quality and aligning the outputs of the education systems with the requirements of current and future labor markets. The main objective is to build human capital and a qualified workforce capable of keeping pace with developments in information technologies, the digital revolution, and the digital economy. This would reduce unemployment, especially for young people, which is a significant challenge for the Arab countries. This also allows upgrading the activities of the economy and keeping pace with rapid digital transformations, thus contributing to the diversification of economic activities, facilitating the transfer of high-value technologies, and stimulating innovation. It will also contribute to employing the skills and talents of the Arab youth, helping them to deal with challenges, establishing companies in various fields, and holding them back from migrating abroad.

In addition, it has become clear to everyone the role played by modern technologies in many services, particularly in education, distance work, and many administrative and banking services. This experience is essential for all countries, especially in distance work and education. The crisis highlighted the critical role of technologies in the continuity of essential services, which strongly suggests necessary reforms to enhance these technologies in line with strengthening knowledge economies.

The reform priorities also include improving modern technologies, considering their significant role during the crisis in many services, including education, distance work, and many administrative and banking services. This experience is vital for all countries, especially in distance work and education. The crisis highlighted the critical role of technologies in the continuity of basic services, which strongly suggests necessary reforms to enhance these technologies in line with strengthening knowledge economies.

It is worth mentioning that the quality of the reforms would add credibility to the government's borrowing demands imposed by the crisis, which would contribute to the sustainability of public finance and enhance confidence in the national economies to attract more local and foreign investments.

It should also be noted that the role and contribution of the joint Arab action must be strengthened and increased, especially during crises, to face challenges and problems, mainly in relation to common issues, intra-trade policies, and finance.

Regarding reforms in the **public spending side of public finances**, the Arab countries must pay sufficient attention to fiscal consolidation reforms. They must target public investments for activities that increase the competitiveness of the economy, especially through:

- Controlling the current spending that increases the structural deficit of public finances by monitoring the wage bill and depending on the principles of Merit and competitiveness as a base for public job selection.
- Increasing the shares of public capital spending, which is modest, as the current crisis has further decreased its share.

In addition, directing investment spending towards strengthening the infrastructure, especially logistical infrastructure, airports, ports, transportation systems, and railways improves the business climate and supports internal and external commercial activities.

Moreover, continuing the **reform of the subsidy system and strengthening social security networks**, as subsidy reforms are among the priorities that the Pandemic have enhanced their importance due to the decline of the government financial resources. These reforms should focus on reforming the fossil fuels system to safeguard the fiscal budgets from the fluctuations of oil prices in Arab oil-exporting countries and free up financial resources in Arab oil-importing countries to retarget groups that need support.

On the **public revenues reforms**, the focus should be on diversifying public revenue, continuing tax reforms to remedy the shortcomings that characterize most tax systems, establishing mature tax systems that are efficient, fair, and preventing tax evasion and avoidance, mainly through:

- Setting adequate and flexible legislations and laws that outframe subjecting new activities into the tax system, especially digital activities, and e-commerce, in light of their growing economic importance.
- Expanding the tax base by digitizing tax systems to reduce tax evasion.
- Inventorying the informal sectors and activities and overcoming the lost tax collection.

In the field of **monetary reforms**, Arab countries need to focus on the stability of financial and monetary markets and exchange rate reforms in line with the transformations towards diversified economies and more integration in the global environment through:

- Strengthening the role of the banking sector and enhancing its competitiveness apart from the control of public banks to free up liquidity and finance the economy.
- Strengthening financial inclusion strategies, reaching out to all social groups, and expanding its use of modern financial technologies.
- Implementing modern banking supervision standards.

- The need to develop education systems and enhance its role as an essential pillar of human development and a supporter of providing future jobs related to technologies and innovation.
- The need to strengthen social security networks in many Arab countries, along with the healthcare system.

Therefore, as a part of the Arab countries' **strategic response to the economic crisis**, Arab countries should work on setting measures to restore growth in the long term, especially considering the possibility of renewed waves of the virus and the recurring lockdown that may occur in many countries. In this context, the Arab countries should prioritize reforms to address the pre-diagnosed challenges, which have deepened the Pandemic in alignment with short-term reforms and measures to get out of the crisis, and the medium and long-term reforms required to support the recovery and achieve comprehensive and sustainable development. Accordingly, the reform priorities are as follows:

In the field of **the business environment, competitiveness, and trade policies**, for the growing role of the Arab economies and their integration into their regional and international economic environment, the Arab countries are required to intensify efforts to enhance their status and integration into the global economy through:

- Improving the legislative frameworks on the business environment to attract more foreign investments and to activate the competitiveness of exports.
- Promoting trade reforms to integrate the region within the global value chains, especially those related to sectors related to the digital economy.
- Legislative environment reforms, trade policies, and others would enhance the importance of the private sector and contribute to economic diversification and sustainable development, especially in countries that depend on natural resources, through:
 - Increasing the number of commodities of high value-added and integration within global value chains.
 - Diversifying energy resources and moving towards other resources, such as renewable energies.

In the field of **labor market reforms**, the reform priorities are to organize and distribute the workforce, enhance the flexibility of labor markets, reduce unemployment rates, and harmonize education outcomes. Considering the level of education and the challenges formed by rapid digital transformations to the future of jobs, the Arab countries should adopt reforms that take into account the future of jobs in the Arab region, especially for labor-intensive countries, to meet challenges imposed by the structural transformations in jobs markets.

benefited from this initiative, including Djibouti, Comoros, Mauritania, and Yemen, while Somalia did not benefit from this initiative.

As for the **external debt indicators**, the ratio of the total external public debt to GDP for Arab countries for which data are available increased by about three percentage points, to record nearly 42.0 percent of GDP by the end of 2020, compared to about 38.5 percent by the end of 2019. The increase reflected the growth of the external public debt, compared to the GDP at current prices, during 2020. Moreover, the ratio of external public debt service to exports of goods and services of the Arab countries as a group increased by about 2.8 percentage points to reach about 14.4 percent in 2020, compared to about 11.6 percent by the end of 2019.

The exchange rates of **Arab currencies** fixed against the dollar reflected the developments in the major currencies in the international exchange markets during the year 2020, particularly the decline in the dollar's value against the Euro during that year. In this context, the value of the Arab currencies pegged against the US Dollar declined against the Euro in 2020. On the other hand, currencies of some Arab countries that adopt flexible exchange rate regimes depreciated against the US Dollar in 2020 in light of policies adopted to increase the flexibility of exchange rate regimes, the impact of internal developments, and the repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic on external imbalances.

(Chapter 10)

Thematic Chapter: Economic Reform Priorities in Light of the COVID-19 Pandemic

This year's Thematic Chapter of the Joint Arab Economic Report addresses the economic reform priorities in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic, as the health crisis prompted governments to limit citizens' movement to contain the virus. The crisis also urged the governments to respond immediately to eliminate the repercussions of the Pandemic on the economy and lives in the form of stimulus packages, cash transfers, tax exemptions, and other interventions aimed at alleviating the economic and social repercussions of the Pandemic on individuals and companies.

Despite the efforts made in economic reforms in the Arab countries, there are still challenges that strongly appear and have deepened the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic crisis. The economic and social effects caused by the current health crisis indicated the magnitude of the challenges facing the Arab countries and the urgent need to address them. The main challenges are, in particular:

- Decline in economic growth, along with the increase of poverty, wide gaps between social classes, and inequality in income distribution.
- Increase in unemployment rates, which were high in most Arab countries even before the crisis, especially among young people and holders of higher education degrees.

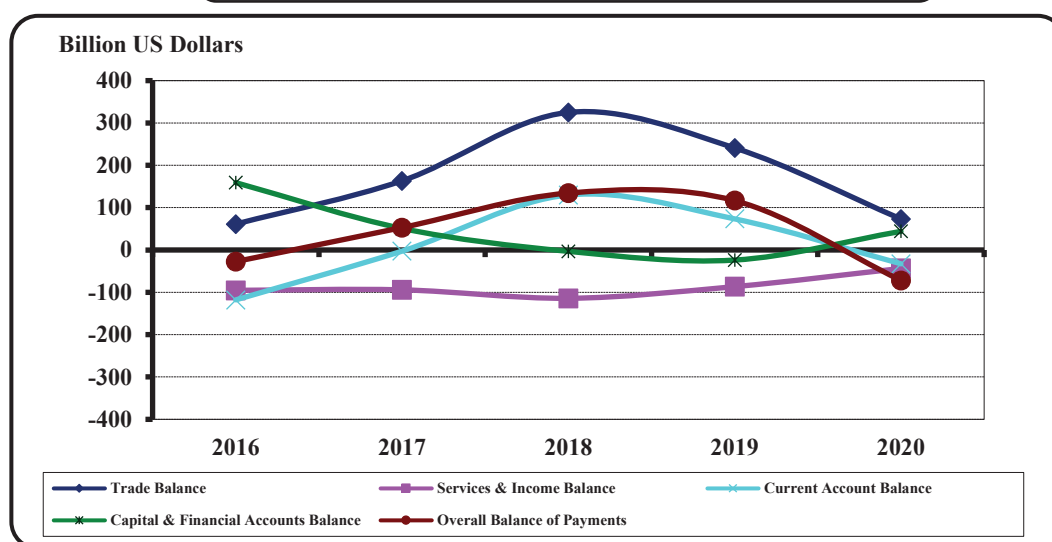
progress in terms of liberalization of trade in services between the Arab countries in this regard to promote regional economic integration, leading to the establishment of the Arab Customs Union.

(Chapter 9)

Balances of payments, external public debt, and exchange rates

The performance of the **balance payments of Arab countries as a group** was affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic, especially by the drop in the global demand for goods and services. In addition to the impact of the decline of global oil prices, which decreased the trade balance surplus of Arab countries as a group by 72.8 percent, to reach about USD 65.5 billion in 2020. The achieved deficit in the balance of services, income, and net transfers has shrunk by 33.2 percent and 21.8 percent, respectively. As a result, the current account balance surplus of Arab countries as a group recorded in 2019 turned into a deficit of USD 55.6 billion in 2020, representing about 2.3 percent of the Arab countries' GDP. Accordingly, the overall surplus of the balances of payments of Arab countries as a group of USD 116.5 billion recorded during 2019 turned into a deficit of about USD 70 billion during 2020, Annex (9/1) & Figure (9.1).

Figure 9.1: Balance of Payments of Arab Countries as a group (2016-2020)



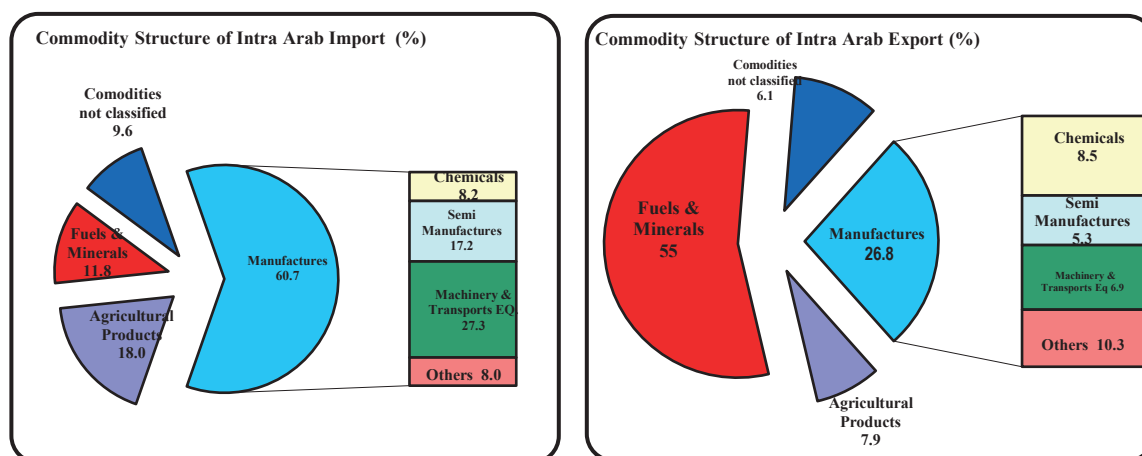
Source: Annex 9/1.

The **external public debt** was affected by the repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic on borrowing the financial positions of the Arab countries. The total balance of the external debt in the Arab countries for which data are available increased by about 8.0 percent, reaching about USD 364.9 billion by the end of 2020, compared to about USD 337.8 billion by the end of 2019. On the other hand, the total external public debt service declined by about 11.6 percent to reach approximately USD 25.6 billion by the end of 2020, compared to about USD 28.9 billion by the end of 2019. Of the five Arab countries eligible to benefit from the debt service suspension initiative launched by the Group of Twenty (G20) in 2020, four Arab countries

The growth of the unclassified goods recorded a significant growth of 9.5 percent, compared to 3 percent in 2019.

The year 2020 witnessed a decline in the performance of **intra-Arab merchandise trade** as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic reflecting the precautionary measures taken by the Arab countries and their impact on the intra-Arab trade. As a result, the value of inter-Arab trade declined by about 16.3 percent to about USD 93.9 billion during 2020. Regarding the commodity structure of intra-Arab exports, oil exports constituted approximately 13.2 percent of the intra-Arab exports. As for the non-oil intra-trade components, the industrial goods group had the largest share, followed by the agricultural commodities group.

Figure 8.2: Commodity Structure of Intra- Arab Trade (2020)



Source: Annex (8/8).

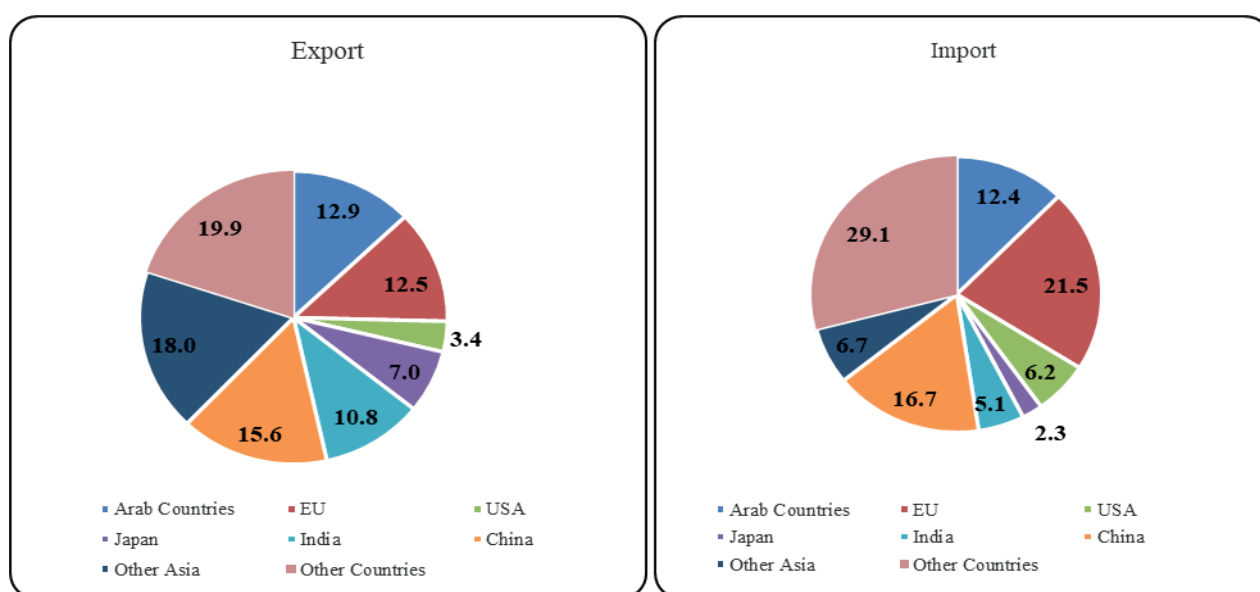
Concerning **trade in services**, the deficit achieved in the net balance of trade in services for the Arab countries as a group has significantly decreased due to the spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic and its impact on both service payments and receipts. The value of service payments of the Arab countries declined by 26.8 percent to reach USD 240.7 billion in 2020. The decline was attributed to the notable decrease in the payments of transport, tourism, and other services of Arab countries. The services receipts of the Arab countries as a group have also decreased by about 32.0 percent during 2020 to reach approximately USD 152.3 billion, considering the noticeable drop in transport and travel (tourism) because of the internationally imposed ban to face the Pandemic. Considering the previous developments in both sides of service payments and receipts, the deficit achieved in the service balance of Arab countries as a group in 2020 decreased by 15.8 percent, reaching about USD 88.5 billion.

In terms of developments related to the **Greater Arab Free Trade Area and the Arab Customs Union**, the Technical Secretariat of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area "Department of Arab Economic Integration, Economic Sector, League of Arab States" continued working on all the pillars of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area. In addition, it achieved significant

percent. On the other hand, exports to Asian countries decreased to 51.3 percent, maintaining the largest proportion among trading partners. In contrast, the share of the rest of the world witnessed a remarkable increase, reaching about 19.9 percent.

As for the Arab imports from the main trading partners during 2020, the inter-Arab imports recorded almost the same level achieved in the previous year, amounting to nearly 12.4 percent. In comparison, imports from the European Union and the United States of America decreased to about 21.5 and 6.2 percent, respectively, in 2020. On the other hand, imports from Asian countries decreased to 30.8 percent of the total Arab imports. However, imports from the rest of the world increased to 29.1 percent of the total Arab imports in the same year, Annex (8/2) & Figure (8.1).

Figure 8.1
Direction of Arab commodity Trade (%)
(2020) *



* Preliminary Data.
Source: Annex (8/2).

Regarding **the commodity structure of Arab international trade**, the fuel and metals category still captured the highest share of the total Arab exports, reaching about 55 percent in 2020, compared to 58.1 percent in 2019. The decrease came in favor of other sectors and resulted from the decline in the value of oil exports in line with Arab countries' obligations under the "OPEC+" agreement.

Manufacturing goods accounted for 26.8 percent, while agricultural commodities accounted for 7.9 percent of total Arab exports. In terms of imports, the data indicates that manufacturing goods maintained the top rank of Arab imports with a share of 60.7 percent. Yet, agricultural commodities registered a slight decrease, achieving 18 percent of Arab imports during 2020.

frameworks for managing the monetary policy and strengthen the flexibility of exchange rate regimes. Moreover, in 2020 the Arab central banks and monetary institutions placed a great focus on adopting several initiatives aimed at accelerating digital transformation in the financial sector and encouraging the financial technology sector to ensure the continued ability of the financial institutions to provide companies and individuals with financial services despite restrictions imposed by social distancing restrictions.

Concerning **the Arab banking sector**, the proactive interventions by the Arab central banks and monetary institutions strengthened the performance of the Arab banking sector during 2020, compared to 2019, as the collected data of Arab banks showed an improvement in total assets, deposits, loans, and facilities, and capital bases denominated in dollars. The capital adequacy ratios of the banks maintained relatively at high levels in most Arab countries in 2020, as opposed to the minimum levels required according to the Basel requirements of 10.5 percent.

The performance of Arab financial markets during 2020 was generally positive, compared to 2019. The market value of the Arab stock exchanges included in the Arab Monetary Fund database increased by about USD 52.9 billion. The trading value increased (for the second year in a row) by more than 100 percent.

At the level of foreign investment in **Arab stock exchanges**, foreign investors' transaction values declined, compared to 2019, while these transactions recorded a positive net inflow for the third year in a row. The year 2020 witnessed a continuation of efforts exerted by supervisory and oversight authorities in the Arab countries to upgrade and develop the legislative and regulatory structure of the banking sector and financial markets. These efforts came in line with the keenness of these institutions to keep pace with developments and comply with international standards principles and support efforts to promote digital transformation using financial technologies.

(Chapter 8)

International Trade of Arab Countries

Total **Arab merchandise trade** reached USD 1483.9 billion during 2020, compared to 1873.6 billion dollars in 2019, achieving a noticeable decrease of about 20.8 percent resulting from the total and partial lockdown imposed to contain COVID-19 Pandemic. The value of total Arab merchandise exports decreased to USD 746.8 billion in 2020, compared to approximately USD 1016.5 billion in 2019, i.e., the decrease in percentage reached about 26.5 percent. The value of total Arab merchandise imports declined by about USD 120 billion during 2020 to reach about 737.1 billion dollars, compared to USD 857.1 billion in 2019.

Regarding the **direction of Arab international trade** during 2020, the data showed limited changes in trading partners' shares. Intra-Arab exports increased to constitute around 12.9 percent of the total Arab exports, while the share of the United States of America decreased to 3.4 percent of the total Arab exports. Also, the share of the European Union amounted to 12.5

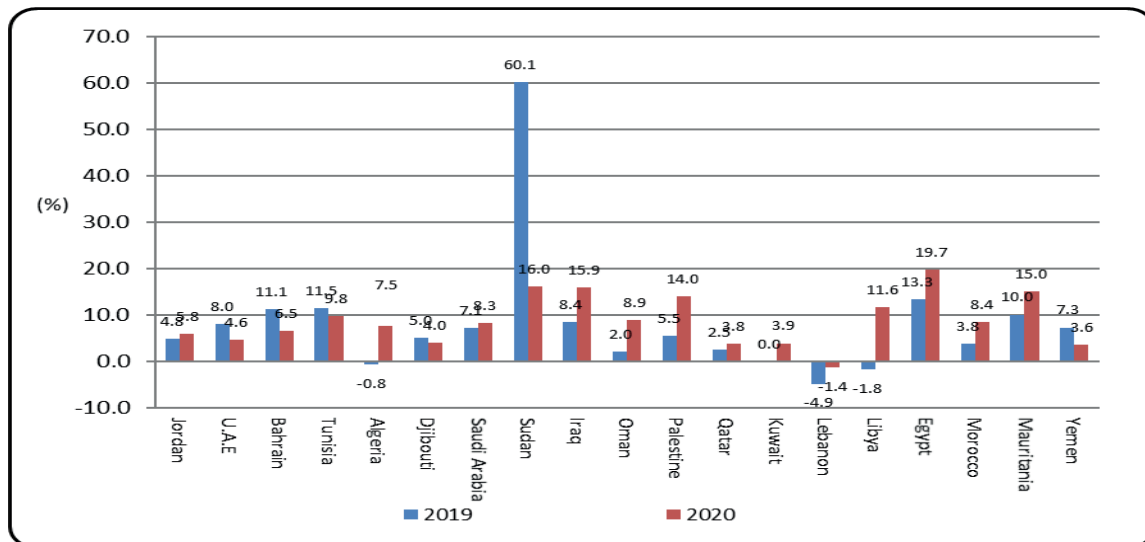
(Chapter 7)

Monetary, Banking, and Capital Market Developments

Monetary policy played a major role in mitigating the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Arab countries via adopting many proactive expansionary monetary policy measures that supported investors' confidence, improved domestic liquidity, and provided the necessary credit to mitigate the economic recession witnessed by such economies.

Central banks and Arab monetary authorities have also benefited from the flexibility provided using macroprudential policy tools, especially with regards to the partial or total liberalization of the margins supporting capital and liquidity within the framework of Basel III requirements to increasing the banking sector's ability to grant credit to individuals, companies and sectors affected by the crisis. In this context, the expansionary trend of monetary policy stance was clear either by the decline in official interest rates or the increase in domestic liquidity during 2020 in many Arab countries to overcome the economic and social repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic, Annex (1/7) & Figure (7.1).

Figure 7.1
Growth Rate of Domestic Liquidity in Arab Countries
(2019-2020)



Source: Annex 1/7.

The interventions of the Arab central banks and monetary authorities varied greatly during 2020 and were deliberately designed and selectively targeted the sectors most affected by the crisis. These measures were implemented in coordination with fiscal policy within total stimulus packages reaching about USD 235 billion by the end of 2020. The monetary stimulus packages alone contributed nearly 51 percent.

The Arab central banks and monetary authorities continued their efforts throughout the year to implement several monetary policy and exchange rate reforms to improve the operational

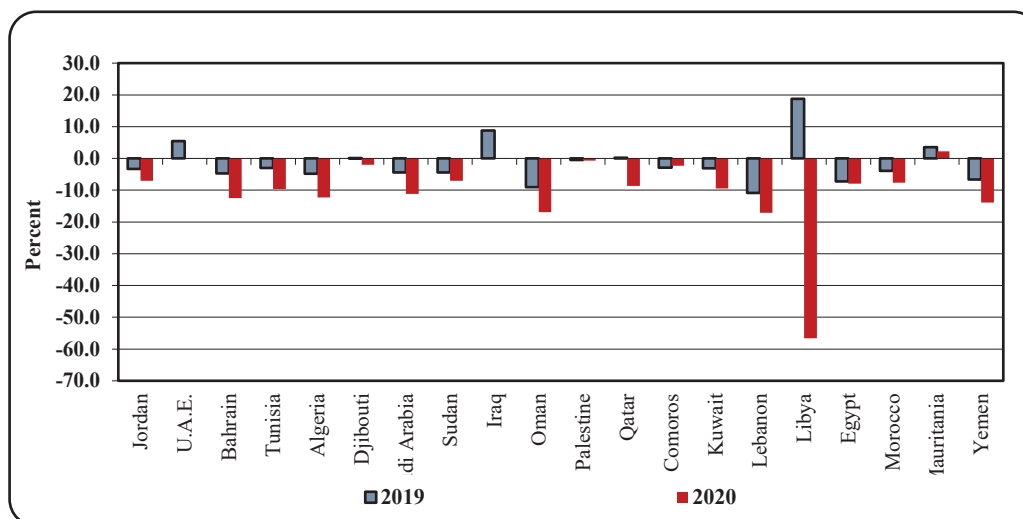
expense of capital spending that witnessed a decline in the Arab countries collectively during 2020.

Considering the developments mentioned above, total public revenues and grants in the Arab countries declined by about 18.9 percent to reach nearly USD 695.1 billion in 2020, representing approximately 28.9 percent of GDP, as oil and tax revenues dropped by 31.8 percent and 7.2 percent respectively in 2020.

Total public spending increased by 1.1 percent to reach about USD 909.9 billion, representing approximately 37.8 percent of GDP considering an increase in current expenditures by about 2.1 percent; meanwhile, capital spending declined by 4.0 percent over 2020. As a result, the combined general budget deficit of the Arab countries increased to about USD 214.7 billion (about 8.9 percent of GDP) in 2020, compared to a deficit of approximately USD 43.0 billion (about 1.6 percent of GDP) in 2019.

The total outstanding public debt (internal and external) owed by the Arab countries, according to available data, increased by about 9.9 percent to reach nearly USD 752.1 billion by the end of 2020, in contrast to approximately USD 683.8 billion by the end of 2019. Furthermore, the proportion of total public debt of the GDP grew to reach about 120.1 percent by the end of 2020, compared to approximately 112.8 percent by the end of 2019, Annex (6/10) & Figure (6.1).

Figure 6.1
Fiscal deficit/Surplus to GDP in Arab Countries
(2019-2020)



Source: Annex (6/10).

OPEC oil supplies decreased by about 3.8 million barrels/day, against the background of its commitment to the production cut agreement and the additional voluntary production cuts by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE during June 2020. In addition to a sharp drop in Libya's production due to the closure of ports and oil fields and the decline of Iran and Venezuela production, to reach about 30.8 million barrels/day.

In addition, non-OPEC producing countries' supplies decreased by 2.5 million barrels/day to reach 62.9 million barrels/day. On the other side, **global oil stocks** increased significantly compared to the increase achieved during the previous year. In 2020, there was also a slight growth in proven global oil and natural gas reserves, 2.6 percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively.

Regarding the **exploration activity in the Arab countries**, twelve oil discoveries and nine gas discoveries were made throughout 2020; Arab countries accounted for about 55.7 percent of estimated global oil proven reserves and about 26.5 percent of international natural gas reserves. It also accounted for 26.8 percent of global crude oil production and 15.1 percent of global marketed natural gas production in 2020.

Energy consumption in the Arab countries decreased in 2020 by about 743 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day, or 5.1 percent, to reach nearly 14 million barrels of oil equivalent per day. Oil and natural gas remained the primary sources on which Arab countries depend to cover their energy needs. Together, their share accounted for 97.7 percent of the total sources, with the continued notable emergence of renewable energies into the fuel mix used to generate electric power.

Besides, the annual prices of **main export crudes in the Arab countries** witnessed a sharp decline in their levels during 2020, at varying levels, ranging between 28.0 and 36.2 percent, which led to a significant decrease of 43.4 percent in crude oil exports value in the Arab countries in 2020.

(Chapter 6)

Public Finance

The public finances in the Arab countries were highly affected by the repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic in 2020. The economic contraction due to the Pandemic led to a decline in tax revenues caused by the decrease of the rates of consumption, investment, and foreign trade of goods and services. Oil revenues also declined, resulting from the decline in global oil prices because of the fall of the oil demand.

The fiscal stimulus packages adopted by the Arab countries to contain the ramifications of the Pandemic negatively impacted tax revenues as they included exemptions in various forms. Fiscal measures also included an increase of the current spending through emergency measures to subsidize households and establishments. The expansion of current expenditures came at the

stabilize its production at the same rates as last year at 27.7 million tons, with a share of 13.3 percent of the total global production.

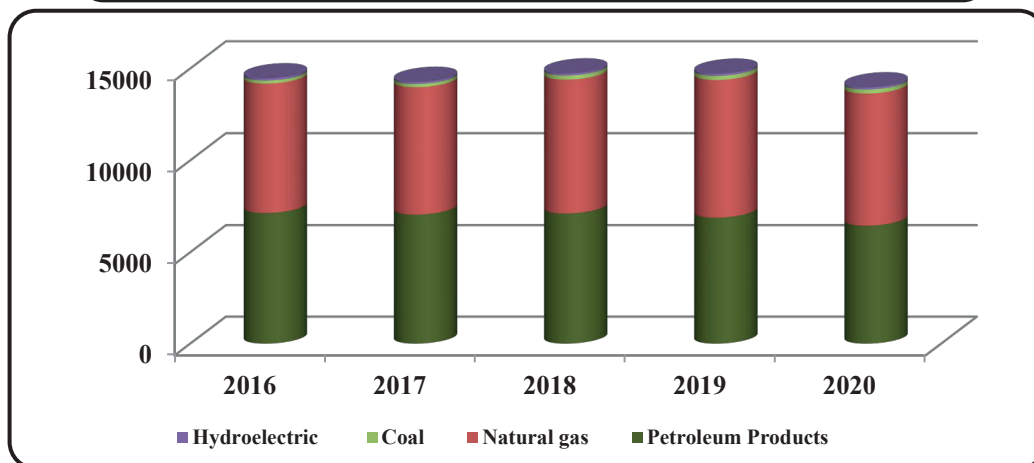
The liquefied natural gas industry production in Arab countries amounted to nearly 137.4 million tons/year in 2020. And the proportion of the Arab countries' contribution to global liquefied gas exports declined to 30.7 percent in 2020, compared to 32.2 percent in 2019.

(Chapter 5)

Oil and Energy

In the first half of 2020, the **global oil market** witnessed a unique development represented by a combination of supply and demand shocks, which wasn't seen for decades, reflecting the restrictive measures imposed to contain the outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic. The Pandemic resulted in an unprecedented global recession considered the largest since the Great Depression in the 1930s. Global manufacturing activity declined, and global oil demand recorded a significant decline for the first time since 2009 by around 9.5 million barrels/day, compared to a growth of about 1.1 million barrels/day in 2019. Hence, reaching 90.5 million barrels/day, the lowest level in eight years, Annex (5/10) & figure (5.1).

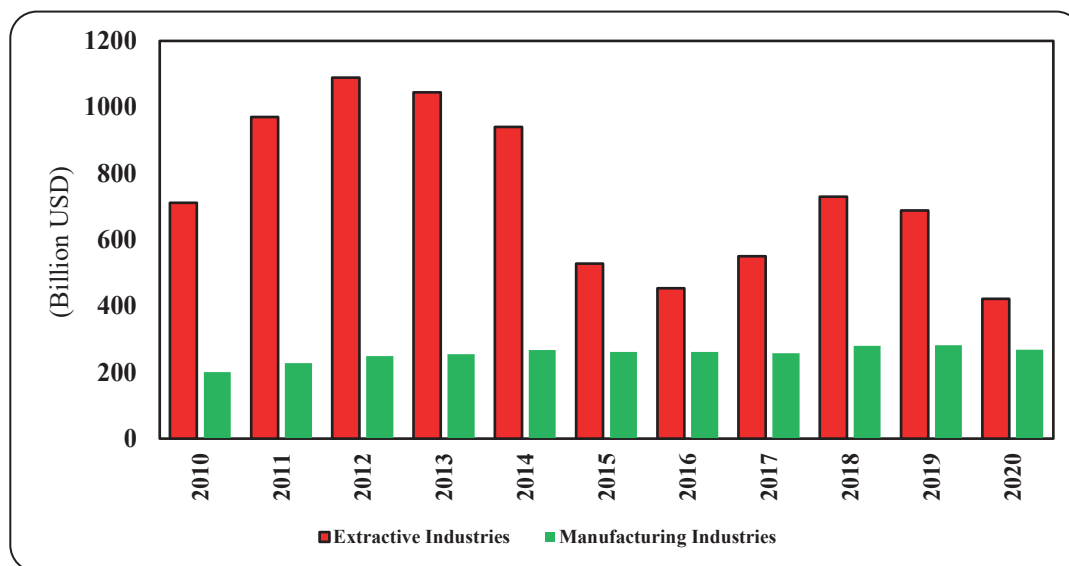
Figure 5.1
Demand for Energy in Arab Countries
(Million barrels of oil equivalent/day)
(2016-2020)



Source: OAPEC, Secretary General Report, 2020

Accordingly, global crude oil prices fell in 2020 compared to the previous year's levels by a high pace since 2015. To rebalance the global oil market to face the consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic, OPEC+ countries and other major oil-producing countries, including the USA, reached a historic agreement on a production cut. The agreement led to a decrease in **global oil supply** during 2020 by about 6.3 million barrels/day, to reach 93.7 million barrels/day, the lowest level since 2014.

Figure: 4.1
Extractive and Manufacturing Industries Value Added in Arab Countries
(2010-2020)



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

The drop in the demand for crude oil and its prices contributed to the decline in Arab industrial output and natural gas prices, albeit at a lower rate. Many manufacturing activities have also been affected to varying degrees due to the complete and partial lockdown procedures imposed to face the repercussions of the Pandemic.

In this regard, the value of **the steel industry** output in 2020 decreased by about 5.1 percent compared to 2019. And the decline of car production in the Arab countries reached almost 43.4 percent during the comparison period. On the other hand, some other industries witnessed growth rates, such as **the oil refining industry**, as the refining capacity of Arab oil refineries increased by 274,000 barrels per day, compared to its level in 2019, thanks to the operation of the new distillation unit in Mina Abdullah Refinery (MAB) in Kuwait having a capacity of 264,000 barrel/day, in addition to the increase in the production of Saudi refineries.

In contrast, **the industries of medicine, medical sanitizers, respirators, protective masks, and disinfectants** in the Arab countries have achieved massive growth, albeit unequally, from one country to another. **The food industries** also achieved significant growth rates; for example, the olive oil industry achieved a higher growth rate in 2020 of about 36.5 percent compared to the previous year.

Some industries have maintained growth rates similar to or close to 2019, as in the case of the petrochemical industries, which have become one of the most important and fastest-growing and spreading Arab industrial manufacturing activities, specifically in gas and oil-producing countries. Important industrial projects in the field of **petrochemicals and ethylene** have been implemented in Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Algeria, Egypt, Bahrain, and Oman, which helped

Agricultural output was also affected during the past year by unstable conditions resulting from the fluctuation of weather factors, irregular rainfall, limited water resources, and the dependence of about 80 percent of cultivated land on rain.

The proportion of **the rural population** to the total population in Arab countries is declining annually due to increasing migration from rural areas to urban areas. The ratio decreased to about 41.4 percent in 2019 compared to 43.5 percent in 2010. In 2019, the **agricultural population** represented nearly half the rural population of 88.8 million, with the labor force employed in the agricultural sector 2019 accounting for about 18.4 percent of the total labor force compared to 22.4 percent in 2010. This decline is due to low investment in agriculture and a greater focus on other economic sectors with higher returns and dwindling job opportunities in the rural area. **The agricultural worker's share of the value-added in the agricultural sector** in Arab countries is considered low, as it amounted to about USD 6595 in 2019.

In terms of **trade of agricultural products**, the deficit of agricultural trade balance increased for Arab countries from about USD 47.7 billion in 2010 to about USD 62 billion in 2019, for an annual growth rate of about 3.0 percent. Forecasts indicate a continued increase in food prices in 2020 due to the increased cost of transport and obstacles resulting from closures and their consequences due to COVID-19, which will increase the agricultural trade balance deficit.

As for the **food gap**, its value in 2019 amounted to about USD 33.6 billion, compared to USD 28.9 billion in 2010 for an annual growth rate of 1.7 percent. Agricultural commodities' self-sufficiency ratio continued to decrease for several commodities, particularly cereals, whose self-sufficiency ratio fell to 37 percent, refined sugar to 45 percent, and oils to 51.4 percent.

(Chapter 4)

Industry

The COVID-19 Pandemic has made the year 2020 a unique case. The Pandemic has affected human life and activities in various sectors, including extractive and manufacturing industries. Most industrial activities were affected by the Pandemic, except for some industries that demonstrated a positive performance and others that resorted to stabilizing their performance within the same level back in 2019, as shown by the performance results of the industries covered in this report.

In the same context, **extractive industries' value-added** decreased in 2020 by around 38.7 percent, compared to its level in 2019. At current prices, the **manufacturing industries' value-added** also fell by a lower rate of nearly 4.9 percent between 2019 and 2020. Thus, the decline of the total **output of the industrial sector** in the Arab countries in 2020 amounted to 28.9 percent.

to certain regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. As for the contribution of different dimensions to overall multidimensional in Arab countries, the contribution of deprivation of health services was estimated at approximately 26 percent, and the education dimension was estimated at 35 percent. In comparison, the share of the standard of living dimension rises to represent the most influential dimension of the index at around 39 percent.

Data on **income inequality** indicates that the average Gini index of inequality for the last five years is estimated at 35 percent, while the highest inequality rate in the Arab countries is in Djibouti, as estimated at 41.6 percent in 2017. The Pandemic is expected to increase inequality due to factors, such as the closure of many small and medium-sized companies, the increase of unemployment rates, especially among young males and females, and the inability of low-skilled people to work remotely. The Pandemic caused, according to ILO data, a loss of more than 11 million full-time jobs in 2020. The Pandemic is expected to increase the inequality of income distribution and access to opportunities to work and vital services, like health and education for certain vulnerable groups of society, including females, especially that the region has one of the greatest levels of gender inequality across the globe.

Pessimism prevailed at the beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic concerning the ability of most Arab countries to face the challenges linked to this Pandemic. Despite the Pandemic's strong negative economic and social aftermath, the situation in the Arab countries has not reached tragic levels, compared to some other countries, particularly in some Latin American countries, in terms of the number of deaths and the inability of hospitals to provide medication for patients.

Nevertheless, providing distance learning, social protection, and health care efficiency for the patients who needed intensive care was insufficient. This indicates the weak infrastructure in the field of communications and the Internet, and the wide digital gap in the Arab region, in addition to the challenges facing the medical emergency system, especially the shortage of trained medical staff and the appropriate advanced equipment, as well as the inadequate financial resources allocated to such vital sectors.

(Chapter 3)

Agriculture & Water

The year 2020 witnessed the spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic, which cast a shadow over all aspects of life and economic activities in most countries, including agricultural activity. The performance of the agricultural sector declined due to the precautionary measures taken by Arab countries to limit the spread of the Pandemic, which caused a reduction in production, internal and external transport of food commodities, as well as an increase in difficulty to access markets, affecting production, supply, and prices.

Together, these conditions led to a decline in **agricultural output** from about USD 164.3 billion in 2019 to about USD 162.4 billion at constant prices, a decrease of 1.2 percent.

The GDP of the main Arab oil-exporting countries declined by 6.7 percent in 2020; within this group, the GDP of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries contracted by about 5.0 percent. The GDP of other Arab countries with more diversified economies dropped by 2.7 percent. The declining rates of GDP in the Arab countries varied based on the circumstances of each country, including the implemented lockdown measures and the Pandemic spread levels. At current prices, the average GDP per capita declined from about 6,695 dollars in 2019 to about 5,863 dollars in 2020. Such decline came in line with the average GDP per capita contraction at constant prices by about 6.0 percent.

The **average inflation rate** in the Arab countries has increased as measured by the annual change in the consumer price index, from about 5.4 percent in 2019 to about 19.6 percent in 2020 given the significant increases in inflation rates in Sudan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, and Libya in light of internal developments witnessed by these countries during 2020. The other Arab countries' inflation rates remained relatively low. They ranged between about 0.3 percent in Jordan and 5.7 percent in Tunisia and Egypt, while the general price levels declined in Bahrain, Palestine, Oman, the UAE, and Qatar.

The **GDP's sectorial structure** shows a decrease in the share of the extractive industries sector in the GDP of the Arab countries in 2020 to about 17.3 percent, compared to 25.0 percent in 2019 due to the decline in the oil prices in global markets as well as the decline in production quantities within the framework of the "OPEC+" agreement. This affected the economic performance and the sectorial contribution to the GDP of Arab countries, whereas the contribution of the other sectors to the GDP increased. The sectoral growth rates at constant prices indicate that all the sectors were affected by the repercussions of the Pandemic. The Pandemic most hit the extractive industries, trade, restaurant, and hotel sectors. Moreover, consumption dropped during 2020 in most Arab countries, especially household consumption, and investment. The decline in the global demand for various commodities, especially oil, negatively impacted the exports of the Arab countries in 2020.

Social Developments

The COVID-19 Pandemic has challenged the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially through its contribution to high levels of poverty and growing levels of inequality. According to United Nations estimates, the Pandemic spread increased the number of **poor in the Arab countries** by about 14.3 million people. Accordingly, the total number of poor people increased to almost 115 million people which represents a quarter of the population of Arab countries. The increase in the poor due to the Pandemic was concentrated among the middle classes, impacting social cohesion.

According to the latest available data, among the Arab countries that suffer from the most severe poverty levels, as per the national poverty line, are Somalia with 73 percent, Yemen with 48.6 percent, Sudan with 46.5 percent, and Comoros with 42.0 percent. The poverty rates in other Arab countries range between 4.8 percent in Morocco and 32.5 percent in Egypt.

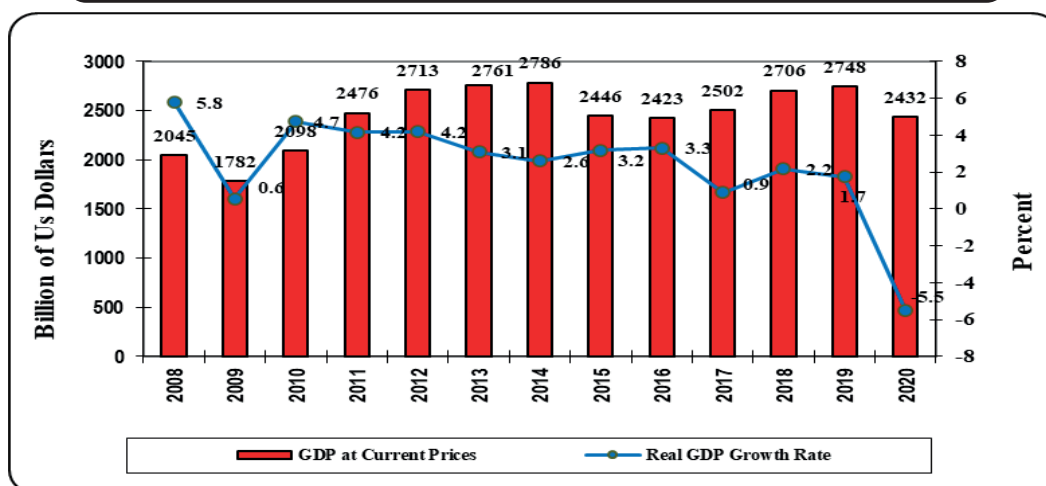
Multidimensional poverty, which includes severe deprivations in health, education, and low living standards, in Arab countries is estimated at 15.8 percent, which is a low level compared

including tourism, transportation, retail, and hospitality services, namely hotels, restaurants, and cafes. Thus, a serious decrease in the GDP and a notable increase in public budget deficits and public debt occurred due to the measures taken by the countries to alleviate the impact of the Pandemic on public health, supporting companies and workers in the formal sector, and extending immediate transfers to the poor classes in cash and in-kind, even to those excluded from social security networks, as well as to institutions and individuals working in the informal sector.

Furthermore, the main Arab-oil exporting countries were also affected by another economic shock in the form of the drop in demand for oil, its prices in the global markets, and production within the framework of the “OPEC+” agreement between the member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC oil producers. As for the rest of Arab countries, they were also affected by the decline of tourism revenues, the reduction of external demand due to the slow growth of the most important trading partners, and the slow of foreign direct investment flows. In addition to the Pandemic, the internal developments continued to have unfavorable effects on the economic performance in some Arab countries.

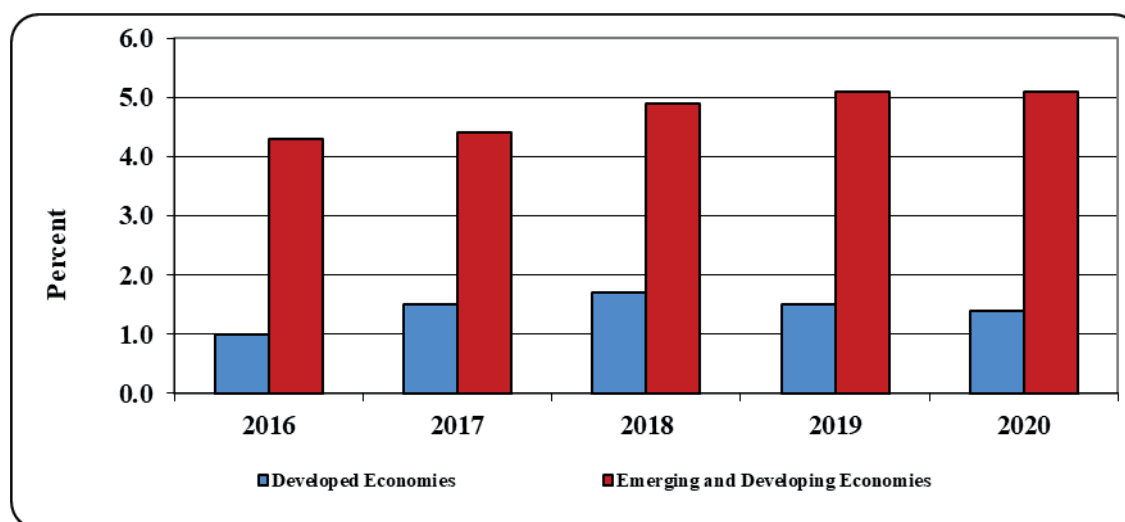
The **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices** of the Arab countries, as a group, reached about USD 2432 billion in 2020, which represents a decline of about 11.5 percent compared to 2019. As a result of above-mentioned circumstances, the **GDP at constant prices** of the Arab countries fell in 2020 by about 5.5 percent. It is a decline that the Arab countries have not known even after the global financial crisis in 2009. The GDP loss of the Arab countries in 2020, as a result of the Pandemic, is estimated at about USD 221 billion at 2015 constant prices. The GDP at constant prices decreased in all Arab countries, except for Egypt, which was the only Arab country that achieved a growth rate in GDP during 2020.

Figure 2.1
GDP at Current Prices and Real GDP Growth Rate in Arab Countries
(2008-2020)



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

Figure 1.2
Inflation rates in Developed, and Emerging and Developing Countries
(2016-2020)



Source: Annex (1/2).

On the other hand, **international trade** played an important role in tackling the Pandemic by ensuring access to vital food and medical supplies. Trade has also facilitated new methods of work during the crisis and benefited from the role played by the communications and information technology sector in overcoming some of the repercussions of the crisis. However, the decline in the global economic growth rate, the disruption of supply chains and production networks, and the restriction in the flow of goods and services and capital movement affected trade and business institutions, and negatively impacted international trade during 2020, which contracted by about 8.5 percent, compared to growth of about 0.9 percent in 2019.

Concerning **external debt**, the Pandemic has obligated all countries, including the developing ones, to expand social programs and stimulus packages, which increased the total external public debt in developing countries and emerging market economies to about USD 11,143.2 billion in 2020, in comparison with about USD 10,600 billion in 2019. Regarding exchange rates of major currencies worldwide during 2020, the US dollar depreciated against certain currencies due to the decline in US interest rates. It is expected that these rates will remain at low levels in the medium term until the American economy approaches its path to recovery.

(Chapter 2)

Economic and Social Developments in Arab Countries

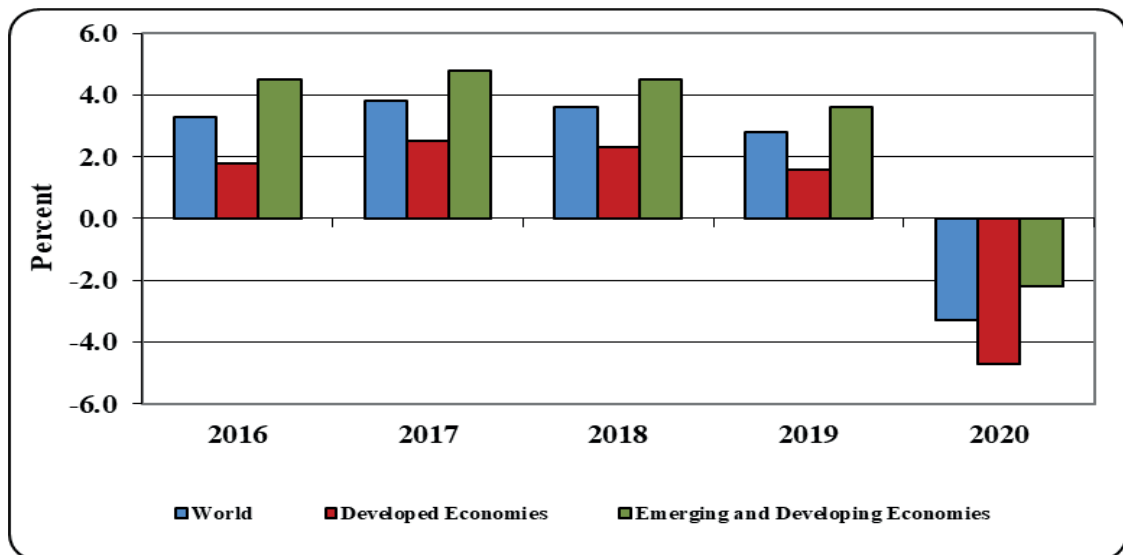
Macroeconomic Developments

The economic performance of the Arab countries in 2020 was dramatically affected by the repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic. This Pandemic mainly hindered the economic performance in the Arab region through the severe decline in economic activity due to lockdown measures used to contain the Pandemic. The impact was felt in several sectors,

To eliminate the negative impact of the Pandemic, most countries have adopted a considerable number of measures, including huge stimulus packages, directed mainly to mitigate the humanitarian and economic impacts of the Pandemic. Monetary policy measures were the first line of defense in response to the crisis and consisted of consecutive decreases in the interest rates, and postponing loan installment payments due by affected sectors, most importantly small and medium enterprises, aviation, and tourism, as well as measures adopted to support credit and liquidity. Moreover, some countries bore part of the private sector wages, provided exemptions from government services fees like electricity and water, tax deferral, and stimulated spending on labor-intensive projects.

As a result of the Pandemic, the **global economy** contracted by 3.3 percent in 2020, compared to an economic growth rate of 2.8 percent in 2019, declining by more than six percentage points. This decline is more severe in developed countries, where their growth rate declined by 6.3 percentage points during 2020, considering their economic contraction by 4.7 percent in 2020, compared to a growth rate of 1.6 percent in 2019. As for the developing countries and emerging market economies, while their economies contracted less than the global average and less than the developed countries, they also lost about 5.8 percentage points of their growth rate, as the GDP of this group of countries contracted by approximately 2.2 percent in 2020, contrasting with a growth of approximately 3.6 percent in 2019, Annex (1/1) & Figure (1.1).

Figure 1.1
Real GDP Growth Rate of World, Developed, and Emerging and Developing Economies (2016-2020)



Source: Annex (1/1).

During 2020, the **global inflation rate** recorded a limited decline to 1.4 percent instead of about 1.5 percent in 2019. The decline was minimal in the Eurozone. In contrast, it witnessed stability in developing countries, and other emerging market economies in 2020 reached around 5.1 percent; since the rise in the inflation rate in both Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa compensated the decline in inflation rates recorded in the remaining regions.

The Joint Arab Economic Report 2021

Overview

The Joint Arab Economic Report 2020 analyzes the economic developments in Arab countries during the year 2020. The report begins with a brief review of the performance of the global economy. It then discusses the economic and social developments in the Arab world, touching on the performance of the agriculture, industry, oil, and energy sectors. The report also sheds light on public finance developments and developments in monetary policy, banking, and the Arab financial market. In addition, it outlines developments in international, intra-regional trade, the balance of payments, external public debt, and exchange rates. This year's thematic chapter covers **"Economic Reform Priorities in Light of the COVID-19 Pandemic"**, followed by a review of Arab development aid. Furthermore, In the context of highlighting the importance of joint Arab economic cooperation, this year's report also devotes a chapter to **"Arab cooperation in Tourism and Travel Sector: One of the Sectors Most Affected by Repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic "**. The report concludes with a chapter on the Palestinian economy.

(Chapter 1)

Global Economic Performance

During the year 2020, the world economy witnessed the most challenging economic crisis since the Great Depression in 1930's in light of the spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic, which caused severe damage to economic activities in developed and developing countries. Even though trade tensions between the United States of America and China calmed down, after the two parties reached an agreement on a Phase One trade deal by the end of 2019; and the expectations for the global economic performance in 2020 became more optimistic, the global economy was hit hard by a major shock due to the spread of COVID-19 Pandemic.

Although this is primarily a health crisis, the losses it caused to the global economy surpass the losses incurred during the global financial crisis, since health-related emergency and containment measures, including lockdown measures, have limited the flow of goods and services along with capital and people movement. As a result, supply chains, and production networks were affected, in addition to the global disruption of travel, tourism, retail trade, and the commercial and business sectors.

The decline in foreign direct investment flows and the significant decline in market capitalization in the global stock markets, particularly during the second and third quarters of the year, generated losses for the business sector and the economic contraction of various countries worldwide. Additionally, what deepened the losses resulting from the Pandemic, is that it broke out at an inopportune time for companies whose profit margins had already declined as a result of the global trade tensions the world witnessed during 2019.

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Symbols used in this report

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

Basic Indicators for Arab Countries In 2020

Area

Total Area	13.2	(Million Km ²)
Arab Region Area to World Area	9.6	Percent

Population and Workforce

Total Arab Population	431	(Million)
Ratio of total Arab Population to World Population	5.5	(Percent)
Arab Total Workforce (2019)	139.8	(Million)
Unemployment Rate	12.7	(Percent)

Gross Domestic Product

GDP Value at Current Prices	2432	(Billion USD)
Annual Growth Rate (at current prices)	-11.5	(Percent)
Annual Growth Rate (at constant prices)	-5.5	(Percent)
GDP Per Capita (at current prices)	5863	(USD)
Agriculture Value Added to GDP	5.7	(Percent)
Value of Food Gap (2018)	33.6	(Billion USD)
Extractive Industries Value Added to GDP	17.3	(Percent)
Manufacturing Industries Value Added to GDP	11.0	(Percent)
Services Value Added to GDP	54.9	(Percent)

Oil & Natural Gas

Arab Oil Reserves to World Reserves	55.7	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Reserves to World Reserves	26.5	(Percent)
Arab Crude Oil Production	21.9	(Million barrels per day)
Arab Crude Oil Production to World Production	26.9	(Percent)
Arab Marketed Natural Gas Production to World Production	15.1	(Percent)
Oil exports revenues (estimated at current prices)	252.8	(Billion USD)

Trade

Arab Merchandise Exports (fob)	746.8	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Exports to World Exports	4.2	(Percent)
Arab Merchandise Imports (cif)	737.1	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Imports to World Imports	4.1	(Percent)
Value of Intra-Arab Exports	96.4	(Billion USD)
Intra-Arab Exports to Total Arab Exports	12.9	(Percent)

External Official Reserves

Official Reserves Assets*	947.8	(Billion USD)
Import Coverage	17.0	(Month)

External Public Debt of Arab Borrowing Countries

External Public Debt	364.9	(Billion USD)
Value of External Public Debt Service	25.6	(Billion USD)
External Public Debt to GDP	42.0	(Percent)
External Public Debt Service to Exports	14.4	(Percent)

* Excluding Gold.

Preface

The 41th edition of the Joint Arab Economic Report 2021 (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 the current situations of Arab economies objectively, 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.

Historical Background

In their meeting of February 1980, the Seven Members Committee of Governors of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities recommended that the Arab Monetary Fund be in charge of preparing a Joint Annual Report on economic developments in the Arab region, in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Arab League and other Arab regional specialized institutions, in order to avoid duplicating the efforts made by each of them and to provide a unified source of data and information on the Arab economies. The Joint 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 2nd edition of the Report, and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) from the 3rd edition.

The four institutions participating in preparing the Report hope to have been successful in achieving the objective of describing the Arab economic situation, practically, objectively, and neutrally, within a concise framework that reflects the most important 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.

Kamal Hassan Ali

Assistant Secretary
General for Economic
Affairs
League of Arab States

Bader Mohammad Al-Saad

Director General/Chairman
of the Board of Directors
Arab Fund for Economic
and Social Development

Abdulrahman A. Al Hamidy

Director General
Chairman of the Board
Arab Monetary Fund

Ali Sabt Ben Sabt

Secretary General
Organization of Arab
Petroleum Exporting
Countries (OAPEC)

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Please send all correspondences to:
Economic Department
Arab Monetary Fund
P.O. Box 2818 - Abu Dhabi- United Arab Emirates

Phone: +971-2-6171 552
Fax: +971-2-632 6454
Email: economic@amfad.org.ae
Website: <https://www.amf.org.ae>

The report available through this link:





The Joint Arab Economic Report 2021

(Overview & Statistical Annexes)



صندوق النقد العربي
ARAB MONETARY FUND

Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)

P.O. Box 2818

Abu Dhabi - UAE

www.amf.org.ae



Secretariat General of the League of Arab States

Tahrir Square

Post Office 11642

Cairo - Arab Republic of Egypt

www.lasportal.org



**Organization of Arab Petroleum
Exporting Countries (OAPEC)**

P.O. Box 20501 - Safat

Kuwait 13066

Kuwait - State of Kuwait

www.oapecorg.org



**Arab Fund for Economic &
Social Development (AFESD)**

P.O. Box 21923 - Safat

Kuwait 13080

Kuwait - State of Kuwait

www.arabfund.org



The Joint Arab Economic Report 2021

(Overview & Statistical Annexes)