

JOINT ARAB ECONOMIC REPORT 2016

(OVERVIEW & STATISTICAL ANNEXES)



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Historical Background

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

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

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

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Preface

Edition 36 of the Joint Arab Economic Report 2016 (JAER), as is the case since its first edition published in 1980, addresses economic developments in the Arab economies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Basic Indicators for Arab Countries in 2015

Area

Total Area	13.3	(Million Km ²)
Arab Region Area to World Area	9.6	Percent

Population and Work Force

Total Arab Population	387	(Million)
Total Arab Population to World Population Ratio	5.3	(Percent)
Arab Total Work Force	128.5	(Million Workers)
Unemployment Rate*	11.4	(Percent)

Gross Domestic Product

GDP Value at Current Prices	2429	(Billion USD)
Annual Growth Rate (at current prices)	-10.9	(Percent)
Annual Growth Rate (at constant prices)**	2.8	(Percent)
GDP Per Capita (at current prices)	6872	(USD)
Agriculture Value Added to GDP	5.8	(Percent)
Extractive Industries Value Added to GDP	22.6	(Percent)
Manufacturing Industries Value Added to GDP	11.0	(Percent)
Services Value Added to GDP	51.4	(Percent)

Oil & Natural Gas

Arab Oil Reserves to World Reserves	55.4	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Reserves to World Reserves	27.6	(Percent)
Arab Crude Oil Production	23.7	(Million barrels per day)
Arab Crude Oil Production to World Production	30.4	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Production to World Production	16.4	(Percent in 2014)
Proceeds of Oil Exports (estimated at current prices)	325.4	(Billion USD)

Trade

Arab Merchandise Exports (fob)	832.5	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Exports to World Exports	5.1	(Percent)
Arab Merchandise Imports (cif)	830.9	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Imports to World Imports	5.0	(Percent)
Value of Intra-Arab Exports	108.1	(Billion USD)
Intra-Arab Exports to Total Arab Exports	13.0	(Percent)

External Official Reserves***

Official Reserves Assets	1194.1	(Billion USD)
Import Coverage	19.1	(Month)

External Public Debt of Arab Borrowing Countries

External Public Debt	210.1	(Billion USD)
Value of External Public Debt Service	16.6	(Billion USD)
External Public Debt to GDP	22.6	(Percent)
External Public Debt Service to Exports	7.5	(Percent)

* According to International Labor Organization (ILO) Statistics.

** Excluding Syria and Libya

***Excluding Gold.

Symbols used in this report

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

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The Joint Arab Economic Report 2016

Overview

The Joint Arab Economic Report 2016 presents an overview of economic developments that took place in the Arab countries during 2015. It begins with a summary review of the performance of the global economy in Chapter 1 followed by economic and social developments in Arab countries in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 and 4 review developments in the agricultural and the industrial sectors in Arab countries respectively, while Chapter 5 deals with developments in oil and energy sectors. Chapter 6 reviews public finance developments and Chapter 7 addresses developments in monetary policy, banking, and financial markets. Chapter 8 outlines developments in international and intra-regional trade and Chapter 9 describes developments in the balances of payments, external public debt and exchange rates in Arab countries.

Chapter 10 is the thematic chapter of the report. The chapter addresses this year the issue of “Non-conventional Oil Sources: Reality, Outlook, and Implications for Arab Countries”. Chapter eleven sheds light on Arab development assistance. Chapter 12 is focusing this year on Arab cooperation in the Field of “Climate Changes”. Chapter 13 highlights major developments in the Palestinian economy in 2015. Finally, tables relevant to each chapter are annexed.

(Chapter 1)

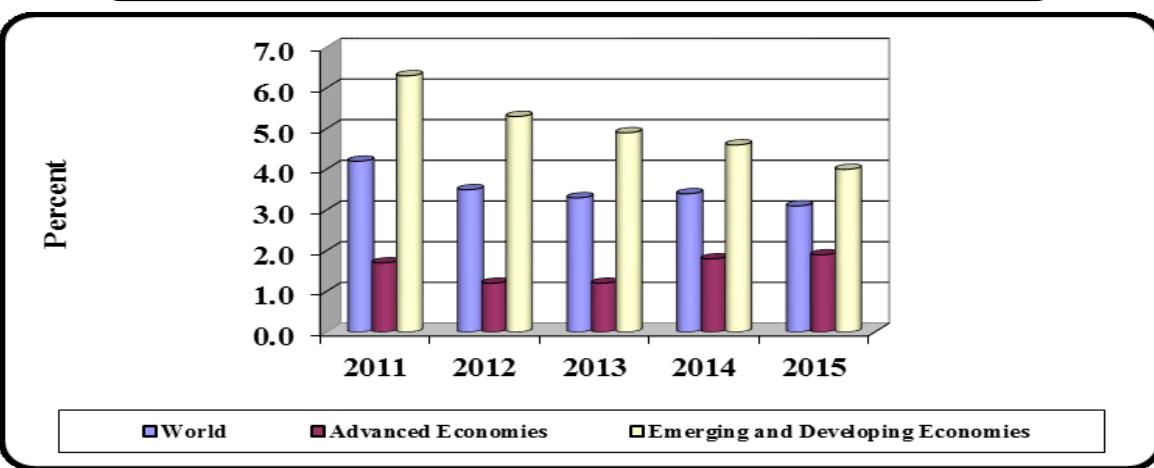
Global Economic Performance

In 2015, global economic slowdown persisted for the fourth consecutive year, reflecting a number of factors, mainly low levels of consumer and capital investor spending, which reflected negatively on aggregate demand in certain advanced economies. This was further driven by the deterioration in the commodity prices, mainly oil, as well as unfavorable political developments and fluctuating foreign capital flows. These factors caused economic growth in developing and emerging market economies to slow down.

During 2015, advanced economies recorded a slight pick-up in economic activity amidst varying trends across this group. While economic growth improved in the euro area, the rest of advanced economies recorded either stable or deteriorating growth rates amid indicators of weakening potential output as a result of persistent deterioration of investment in these economies. Developing and emerging market economies, have recorded lower growth rates in 2015 compared to those achieved in 2014 due to a sharp slowdown in a number of major economies within this group, however, have continued to observe growth rates that are about double those recorded in advanced economies.

Against this backdrop, **Global Economic Growth Rate** grew at a modest 3.1% against 3.4% in 2014, the lowest growth level of the global economy since the onset of the global financial crisis. This growth reflected the slight pick-up in economic activity in advanced economies to about 1.9% in 2015, up from about 1.8% in 2014 and the slowdown of the growth in developing and emerging market economies to about 4%, down from 4.6% in 2014, (Annex Table 1/1 & Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1
Real GDP Growth Rate of World, Developed and Developing Economies
(2011-2015)

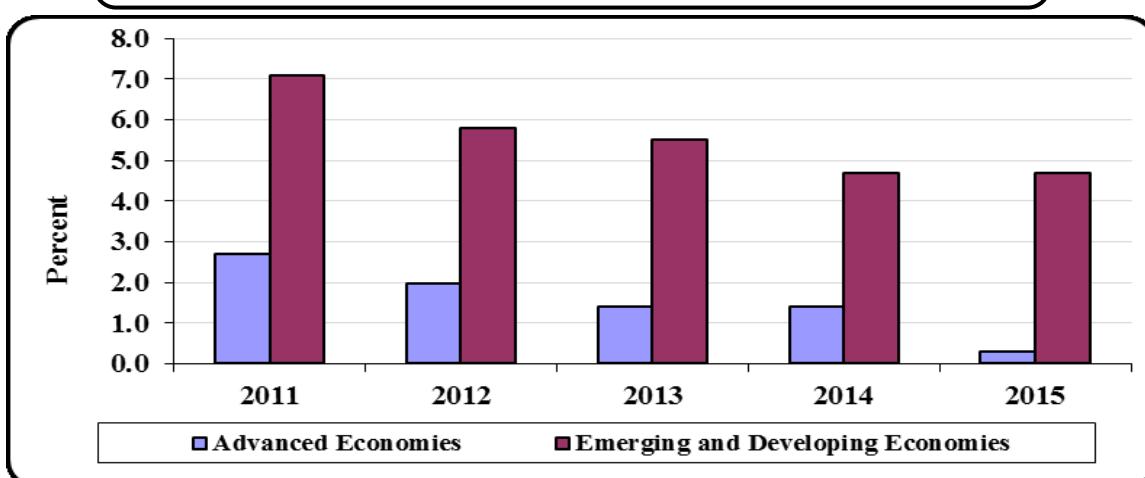


Source: Annex 1/1

Inflation Rate in advanced economies significantly moderated to 0.3% in 2015, down from about 1.4% in 2014, reflecting an environment of slow, weak economic activity in advanced economies and lower commodity prices. The inflation rate in developing and emerging market economies, however, stabilized at a relatively high level (4.7%). Despite

weaker global commodity prices, developing and emerging market economies observed some inflationary pressures. These pressures were generated by the depreciation of the currencies of some developing countries against major currencies, particularly the US dollar, as well as inflationary pressures resulted from the liberalization of some subsidized prices and structural distortions in some commodity markets, (Annex Table 1/2 & Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2
Inflation in Developed & Developing Countries
(2011-2015)



Source: Annex 1/2.

In 2015, **Unemployment Rate** declined in advanced economies declined to about 6.7%, down from 7.3% in 2014. Despite such a decrease, it remains higher than a global average of about 5.9%. Within this context, the euro area created new jobs in 2015, as a result, the number of unemployed in the euro area as of End-December 2015 went down to about 17.5 million against about 18 million as of End-June 2014 on the back of a higher growth rate of employment of about 1.2% in 2015 against 0.7% in 2014. This contributed to a lower unemployment rate of about 10.9% in 2015 against 11.6% in 2014, as unemployment rates in the euro area went down to their lowest levels since 2012, (Annex Table 1/3).

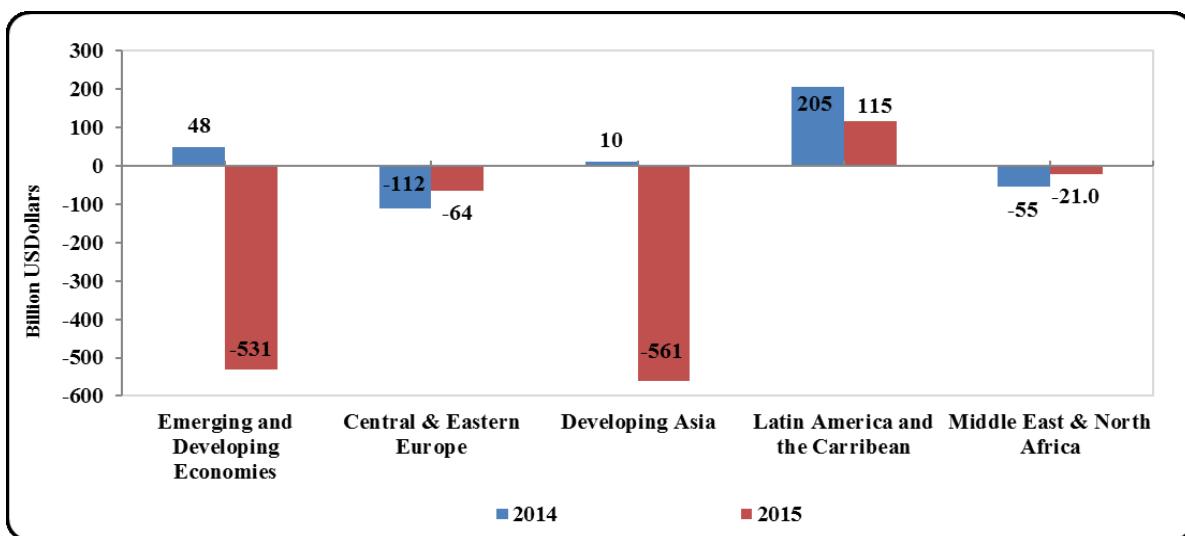
On **Global Monetary Developments**, financial markets kept anticipating a decision on higher interest rates on US dollar by the US Federal Reserve System during 2015, particularly as strong data on economic activity and the decline of the unemployment to its lowest level in 2015 came out. Short-term interest rate in US moved to 0.484% In 2015, up from 0.329% in 2014. This was not accompanied by parallel interest rate increases in other advanced economies, except the UK. On the other hand, long-term interest rates in the US, Japan, the euro area, UK and Canada went down to 2.130%, 0.360%, 1.210%, 1.780%, and 1.490%, respectively, in 2015 against 2.530%, 0.550%, 2.090%, 2.140%, and 2.600%, respectively, in 2014. This low levels of long-term interest rate reflected the quest of advanced economies to foster investment through making credit available and promoting higher aggregate demand with a view to ensuring higher growth rates after four years of modest growth, (Annex Table 1/4).

International trade growth rate has been disappointingly low since 2011 due to a number of factors, mainly, global economic slowdown, weaker commodity prices, political tensions, significant fluctuations in exchange rates and financial markets, uncertainty on US monetary policy, and economic slowdown in the largest global trade power (China) as well as its development policy shift from an external demand-driven model to a domestic demand-driven one. The 2.8% **Foreign Trade Growth Rate** recorded in 2015 turned out to be much lower than the 3.6% growth rate projected by the World Trade Organization (WTO). It is also below the 7.1% growth rate observed in 2011 and the 3.5% growth rate observed in 2014.

As to the **Balances of Payments**, advanced economies recorded higher balance of payments current account surpluses in 2015 that amounted to about US\$ 302.7 billion, up from about US\$ 232.9 billion in 2014, despite the fact that US current account deficit grew to US\$ 484.1 billion in 2015, up from US\$ 389.5 billion in 2014. This improvement in current account surpluses of advanced economies reflected a higher current account surplus recorded by Japan, from US\$ 24.4 billion in 2014 to US\$ 137.5 billion in 2015, a growth of about 463.5%. This was the result of lower oil import bill as Japan is the largest global oil importer, as well as the improvement in Japanese export volume, (Annex Table 1/6).

Net Foreign Private Financial Inflows to Developing Countries and Emerging Market Economies recorded a significant reversal during 2015. After several years of positive net inflows that exceeded US\$700.00 billion in 2007, for instance, this group observed a negative net inflow of US\$ 531.00 billion in 2015, reflecting an outflow of the private foreign capital flows outside this group of countries, (Annex Tables 1/7, 1/9 & Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3
External Private Financial Flow to Developing Countries
and Other Emerging Market Economies*
(2014-2015)**



Source: Annex 1/7.

(*) Includes the net flows of foreign direct investment, net portfolio investments and net other investments flows for the short and long terms.

(**) Estimates by Institute of International Finance for the Middle East and North Africa include Sub-Saharan Africa, and Central and Eastern Europe include the Commonwealth of Independent States.

As to **External Debt**, in 2015 there was some variance in the path of outstanding aggregate external public debt in developing countries. It amounted to US\$ 8264.6 billion, and despite the fact that this figure reflects a decrease of 5.05% compared to 2014, it was 147% of its level recorded in 2010.

As to **Major Currency Exchange Rate** developments, the announcement that the US Federal Reserve Board stood ready to exit from its unconventional monetary policy and that it was inclined to raise interest rates on US dollar, on the back of concrete

improvement in economic activity and job markets as well as lower unemployment rates, contributed to a strengthened US\$ against a number of major currencies in 2015. A major factor behind this development was the variance of growth paths and monetary policy stance across major economies. Against this backdrop, data showed that US\$ strengthened against the Sterling pound, the Japanese yen, and the euro. In 2015, the Sterling pound depreciated to US\$ 1.529 against US\$ 1.646 in 2014, a depreciation of 7.1%. The Japanese yen depreciated to US\$ 0.008 against US\$ 0.009 in 2014, a depreciation of 11.1%. The euro depreciated to US\$ 1.110 against US\$ 1.328 in 2014, a depreciation of 16.48%, (Annex Table 1/10).

(Chapter 2)

Economic and Social Development in Arab Countries

Macroeconomic Developments

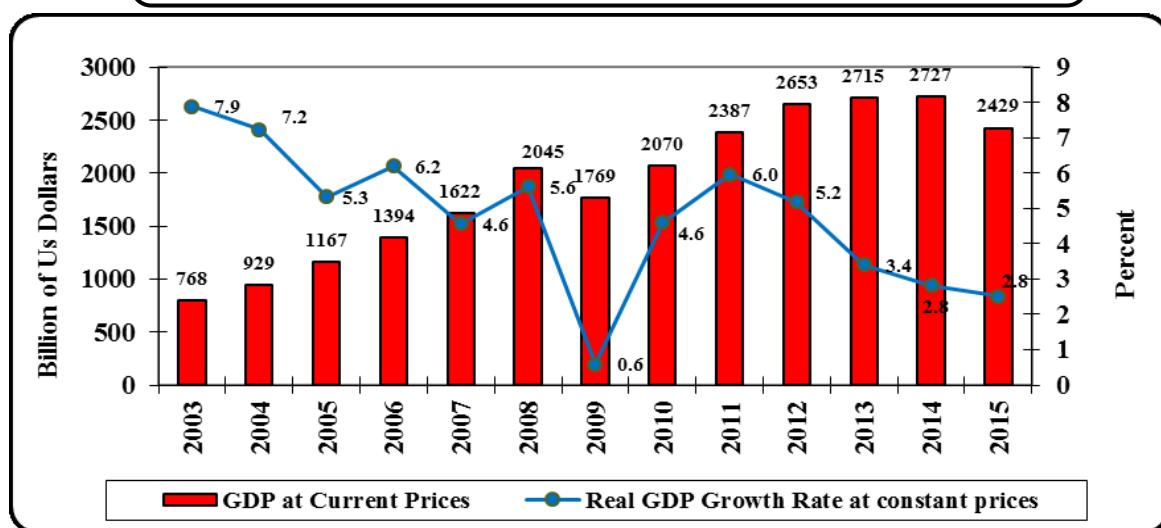
During 2015, **Economic Growth** in Arab countries was negatively affected by a number of factors, mainly the sluggish global economic recovery, the slowdown in the international trade and the declining trend of oil prices that lost in 2015 about 49% of its value recorded in 2014. Moreover, the spillovers of domestic conditions in some Arab countries suppressed opportunities for growth during the year. On the other hand, some factors mitigated the degree of slowdown in economic activity in Arab countries during 2015, mainly the decision by some Arab oil exporters to increase oil production in order to lessen the effect of weak oil prices, as well as the adoption of countercyclical economic policies by a number of oil exporters to support domestic demand through keeping public spending at a level supportive of economic growth in spite of deteriorating oil prices. Additionally, economic reforms implemented in some Arab oil importers during 2015 helped mitigate the impact of economic slowdown in the group as a whole.

As a result of these developments, **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** at Current Prices in Arab countries as a group decreased from about US\$ 2727 billion in 2014 to about US\$ 2429 billion in 2015, that is a contraction of 10.9% against a growth of about 0.5% that had been observed in 2014. Highest rates of decrease in GDP were recorded in major Arab

oil exporters, particularly Kuwait, Iraq, and Qatar. GDP contracted also in Libya and Yemen due to current domestic conditions. As a result, GDP per capita at current prices decreased from about US\$ 7888 in 2014 to about US\$ 6872 in 2015, that is a contraction of about 12.9% against a contraction of about 2.2% that had been observed in 2014, (Annex Table 2/1, 2/2 & Figure 2.1).

As to **GDP Growth Rate** at constant prices for Arab countries as a group, excluding Libya and Syria, it reached 2.8% in 2015 the same average rate of growth recorded in 2014. However, GDP Growth Rate at constant prices varied across Arab countries, reflecting different domestic conditions as previously mentioned. GDP Growth Rate at constant prices increased in major Arab oil exporters to 3% in 2015, up from 2.3% in 2014. In Arab oil importers, average growth rate picked up from about 2.3% in 2014 to about 4.3% in 2015.

Figure 2.1
GDP at Current Prices & Real GDP Growth Rate of Arab Countries*
(2003-2015)



Source: Annex (2-1), estimates by the authors of the report, based on national and other international sources, estimates of country product in domestic currency in constant prices, aggregated after unifying base year, and converted to estimates in US\$ at the exchange rates of domestic currencies in the base year 2005.

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

As to the **Sectoral Structure of GDP** for the Arab region as a group, the contribution of commodity productive sectors amounted to 48.4%, of which extractive industries contributed about 22.6%, manufacturing contributed about 11%, and agriculture contributed about 5.8%. The rest of production sectors contributed about 9%. Productive

service sectors contributed about 24.3% of total **GDP** for the Arab region while social service sector contributed 27.0%, of which government service sector contributed 15.3%.

On Poverty, available data suggests that poverty rates have increased in a number of Arab countries during 2015 due to the deteriorating growth performance, lower remittances from Arab oil exporting countries, subdued global economic recovery and increasing influx of refugees due to domestic conditions in some Arab countries. Djibouti and Yemen continue to be the two countries with the highest rates of extreme poverty whereas lowest rates of poverty are observed in GCC countries. In this respect, based on latest survey results, it is noteworthy that Mauritania succeeded in reducing poverty rate from about 40% in 2008 to about 31%. Within this context, Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) suggests that Somalia, the Sudan, Yemen, the Comoros, and Djibouti lag behind the rest of other countries for which data are available for this index. This suggests that there is unequal access to basic services and economic opportunities in these countries.

Social Developments

The majority of Arab countries continue to face significant challenges in various fields of social development, including high unemployment among youth and low-quality level of attainment in the education system. This causes the labor force competitiveness to below. In response to those challenges, Arab countries must implement structural reforms in education. Arab countries as a group scored 0.686 on the UNDP Human Development Index 2015⁽¹⁾. As such, they are classified at the medium level in terms of human development although least developed countries in the region continue to record modest ranks on various human development indicators.

Total **Population** of Arab countries is estimated at about 387 million people in 2015. The average growth rate during (2005-2015) was about 2.3%. This population growth rate is the highest across all the world regions. During (2005-2015), the highest population growth rate was recorded in Qatar at about 10.3% due to an expansionist policy in attracting expatriate labor to support economic activities., (Annex Table 2/8 & 2/9).

¹ United Nations (2015), “UNDP Human Development Report”.

International literature suggests that the **Education Sector** in Arab countries lags behind counterpart sectors in other developing countries. This entails that Arab countries need to take effective steps to reform their education systems with a view to improving level of attainment, particularly in mathematics, science and modern technology. Arab countries, excluding Djibouti, the Sudan, and Somalia, are able to ensure full coverage of primary education, expressed as total enrollment in basic education. For these three countries, however, total enrollment in basic education in 2014 has been recorded at 68%, 70%, and 33%, respectively. Against this backdrop, Arab countries need to reorient their education systems toward higher and better levels of attainment in line with modern teaching methods and away from direct teaching and learning by heart.

On enrollment in elementary education stage, an upward trend has been observed in most Arab countries during 2010-14. Furthermore, available statistics suggest that Arab countries, excluding Djibouti, the Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, the Comoros, Lebanon, and Yemen, have offered almost equal access opportunities to boys and girls to join primary schools. Within this context, it is noted that relevant reports iterate that negative effects of unequal gender access groups surpassed those resulted from income disparity levels among different social economic classes.

As to spending on education as a share of GNI in Arab countries in 2014, it accounted for 4.3%. This is comparable to spending levels on education in developing countries (4.7%) and the world as a whole (5%)². Spending on education as a share of total public expenditure has exceeded 20% in both UAE and Tunisia while it is slightly less than 10% in Bahrain, Somalia, and Lebanon. Despite the fact that the level of spending on education is acceptable in the Arab region, the performance of education systems remains modest. Therefore, Arab countries need to pay more attention to education spending effectiveness. This calls for efforts to maximize the economic return on considerable resources currently allocated to the education sector, (Annex Tables 2/10 -2/13).

² UNESCO, (2015). “Education for All Global Monitoring Report; and Human Development Report”.

Most Arab countries have made good progress towards universal **Health Service Coverage**. The percentage of population who receive healthcare is estimated at 100% of population in Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Qatar, Kuwait, and Lebanon, over 90% in Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Syria, Oman, Libya, and Egypt, about 85% in Iraq, 75% in Morocco, 61% in Djibouti, 53% in Yemen, 40% in the Comoros, 27% in Mauritania, 24% in the Sudan, and 23% in Somalia. Based on available data, health care index varies across rural/urban classification, as it tilts in favor of urban areas, (Annex Table 2/14 and 2/15).

On access to **Safe Potable Water**, available data suggest that there is a significant disparity across Arab countries in levels of access to safe potable water. However, the average percentage for Arab countries as a group suggests that they have made significant progress towards this goal that compares favorably to developing countries as a group in spite of the fact that this region is a dry one. Levels of access to safe potable water recorded in the Arab region in 2015 have reached about 93%. This is higher than the 90% level recorded in developing countries as a group and the global average of 91% for the same year.³ The gap between urban and rural areas in Arab countries, however, remains wide in access to safe potable water, with about 94% in urban areas against a maximum of 88% for rural areas in 2015, (Annex Table 2/16).

The total number of **Work Force** in the Arab region in 2015 is estimated at about 128.5 million people, i.e., about 33.2% of total population of the region in the same year. It may be noted that this percentage is relatively low due to the high share of age group below 15 years and low participation of women in labor markets despite the upward trend of that participation.

³ WHO,(2015). “World Health Statistics”.

(Chapter 3)

Sectoral Developments

Agriculture and Water

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors in Arab countries in terms of products needed for food consumption, and raw material needed as inputs for manufacturing. It offers jobs to around 20% of total Arab workforce. It generates a significant share of GDP.

Agricultural Output at current prices in 2015 grew to about US\$ 142 billion in Arab countries, a modest 1.3% increase over 2014 while it had grown at an average of 7.2% during 2005-15. As such, it accounted for about 5.8% of total GDP of Arab countries in 2015, down from 6.1% in 2005.

Despite the relative importance of agriculture to some Arab countries, its contribution to development remains limited due to certain obstacles, mainly the fact that about three quarters of land used in agriculture in Arab countries is rain-fed, the sensitivity of this sector to weather fluctuations with limited and uneven precipitation, the fact that rain-fed agriculture follows traditional rather than modern, highly technical methods, and modest infrastructure, utilities and support services in farming and rural areas.

Total **Agricultural Land used in production** was about 72 million acres in 2014, or 5.4% of total land, of which about 9.6 million acres is used for regular crop production and about 62.5 million acres is used for seasonal crops. Irrigated land in 2014 was about 14.9 million acres, or about 20.7% of total land used in agriculture in the same year, of which about 3.3 million acres was used for regular crop production and about 11.6 million acres was used for seasonal crops. For environmental considerations related to the lack of water in some areas, economic conditions related to factors of production, apart from fallow periods needed for rejuvenating land nutrients, the total area of arable land left unused during 2014 was about 11.9 million acres or 16.5% of total exploited farming land.

Traditional **Water Resources**⁴ in the Arab region are estimated at about 350 billion cubic meters per annum, of which renewable surface water counts for about 85%, underground water for 12%, and desalinated and treated water for 3%. About 35% of renewable surface water comes through river inflows from outside the Arab region. About 59% of surface water in the Arab region comes through these rivers. Total uses of water are estimated at about 245 billion cubic meters per annum, of which about 85% goes to agriculture. The share of water used for agriculture in Arab countries is relatively high. This is explained by the fact that the dominant method of irrigation is traditional surface irrigation that overuses water.

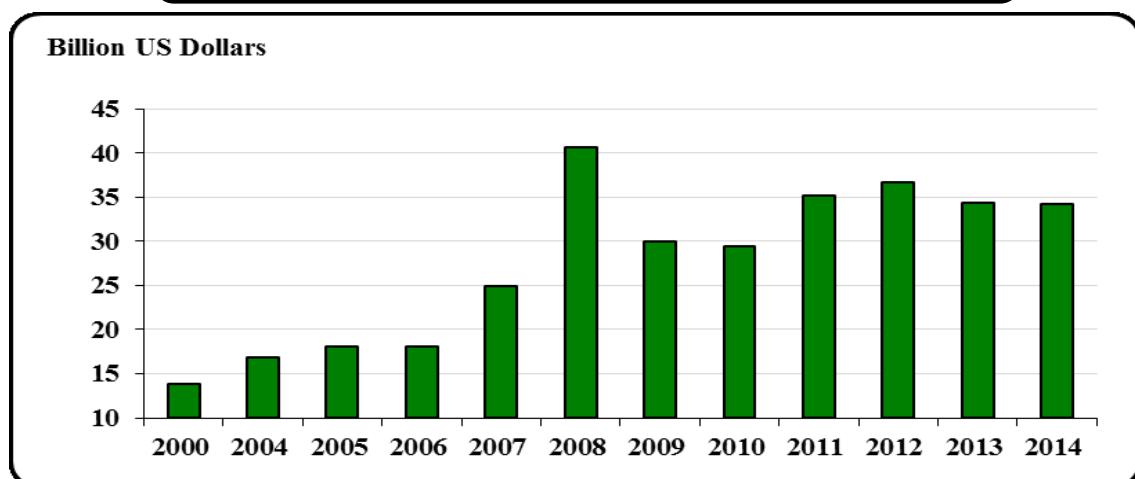
The percentage of **Agricultural Work Force** varies across Arab countries. It exceeds two-thirds of the workforce in both Djibouti and the Comoros and about half the workforce in both Mauritania and the Sudan while it is somewhere between 18.5% and 35% in Yemen, Oman, Morocco, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, and Syria. And it is somewhere between 1% and 6% in Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Libya, Lebanon, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Intra-Regional Trade in Agricultural Products in the Arab region accounts for a modest 10% of total volume of trade in the region. The relative weight of intra-regional trade in agricultural products as a share of total volume of trade varies across Arab countries. This is explained by a number of considerations, including the availability of surplus to export, promotion policies in place, and agreements concluded on agricultural commodity trade with other countries. Intra-regional trade in agricultural products in the Arab region plays an important part in ensuring food security. The total value of intra-regional trade in agricultural products in the Arab region increased by 16.7% to US\$ 30.1 billion in 2014, up from US\$ 25.8 billion in 2013. Saudi Arabia is the largest trading partner in intra-regional trade in agricultural products with a share of 24.5%, followed by Lebanon at 21.8%, Egypt at 12.3%, and Jordan at 10.7%.

⁴ These include renewable surface and underground water as well as desalinated and treated water.

Total Food Gap for Arab Countries was about USD 34.2 Billion in 2014, with a decrease of 0.52%. the grain group accounted for about 65.5% of total food gap, followed by the meat group at 21.7%. Food gap is expected to widen further to about USD 96 Billion in 2030 if current agricultural production levels continue while population increases and per capita income in the region continue to rise, (Annex Table 3/12 & Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1
Value of Food Gap in Arab Countries
(2000-2014)



Source: Annex 3/12.

(Chapter 4)

Industry

One of the major factors behind the decline in the GDP of Arab countries during 2015 was the significant drop in the output of the **extractive industry** which dropped to about US\$ 548.5 billion, down by 41.8% from US\$ 942.6 billion in 2014. This drop had an impact on most economic indicators in the Arab region.

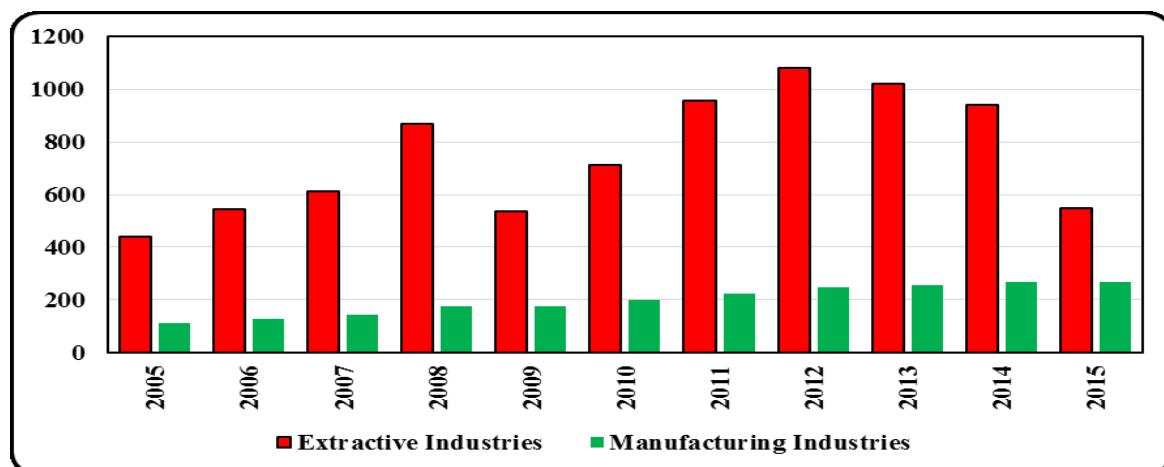
These developments bring into focus some structural characteristics of Arab economies, in particular, the dominance of rent-seeking activities. It shows the wide gap between a rent-based economy that depends on depleting non-renewable natural resources on the one hand and a productive economy that depends on the output generated both physically and

intellectually by man. The former focuses on the exploitation of natural, rather than, human resources at a time when human resources have developed almost endless productive capabilities, compared to depleting, scarce rent-generating resources.

The recent significant drop in oil revenue should create an incentive to adopt economic reform programs and projects, enhance expenditure efficiency, reduce the subsidy, and consider increasing economic diversification, including expanding manufacturing. These programs have assumed a greater importance recently. They have become a significant part of the long-term comprehensive development policies. In this respect, it is noted that most Arab countries have developed ambitious development plans some of which cover the period through 2030.

Manufacturing Activities is one of these areas that offer great opportunities to develop Arab economies and benefit from impressive achievements of science and technology revolution in all fields. **Manufacturing Output** indicators for 2015 showed a 0.6% slowdown compared to the previous year. Value added in this sector was about US\$ 267.4 billion, although its share of GDP increased to about 11%, up from 9.8% in 2014, (Annex Table 4/1, 4/2 & Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1
Extractive and Manufacturing Industries Value Added in Arab Countries
(2005-2015) Billion USD



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

Industrial activity results for 2015 show varying levels of growth across the oil and natural gas, cement, certain fertilizers, phosphates, oil refinery, power, building, and construction. On the other hand, production of iron and steel, and certain fertilizers dropped.

Within the context of **inter-Arab industrial cooperation**, there has been a series of official and private efforts to boost inter-Arab industrial cooperation through intra-regional investment and trade mechanisms. Furthermore, there has been a great deal of work towards greater integration and exchange among Arab countries in power generation and distribution. The volume of exported/imported power during 2014 was about 25292 GW/H, exchanged through joint grids connected across Arab countries through 2014. Following resolutions by ordinary Arab summits over the period 2001-2013 (the last of which during that period was the Riyadh Summit), the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development has developed a strategy on a joint Arab grid, including for transport of natural gas across Arab countries. That strategy envisages 9 projects for joint grids, some of which are in progress already, and 10 projects for natural gas pipelines, some of which are also in progress.

(Chapter 5)

Oil and Energy

Oil market experienced exceptional circumstances during 2015, driven by the sudden changes in supply and demand growth rates, which led to sharp declines in **Global Oil Prices**, as the annual average price of OPEC basket hitting \$49.5 per barrel in 2015, the lowest level since 2005. This volatility in the global oil markets has had an impact on the performance of the global economy on one hand, and the movement of oil trade on the other.

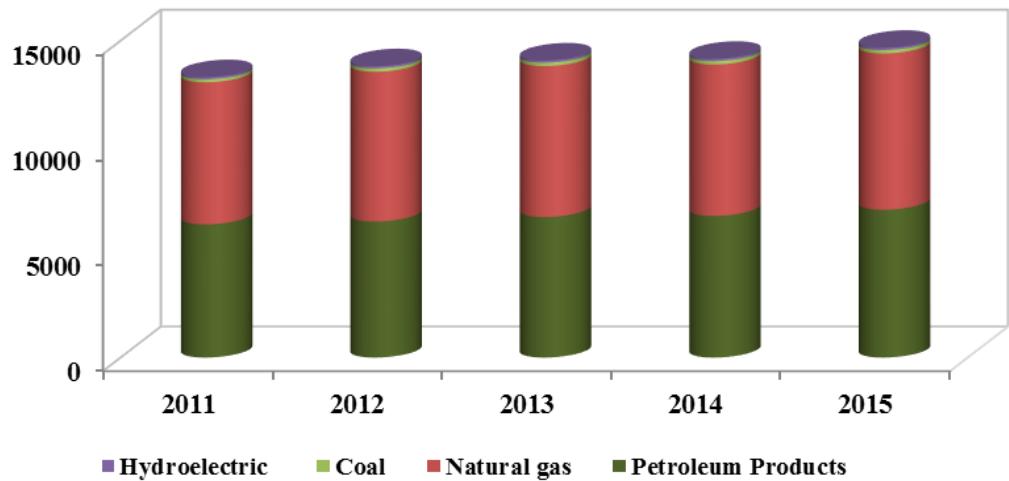
In 2015, **Proven Global Oil Reserves** slightly increased by 0.24% and global natural gas reserves also rose by 0.4%. Total **Global Oil Supplies** (crude oil and liquefied natural gas) witnessed a noticeable growth as it grew by about 1.8 million bpd (2 percent increase compared to 2014) to reach 94.9 million bpd. This increase came from both OPEC (which

increased its crude oil supplies by 0.6 million bpd to reach 38 million bpd in 2015) and non-OPEC oil producers, particularly in North America. **Global Oil Demand** grew by 1.5 million bpd, compared to 1.1 million bpd in 2014. It reached a level of 92.9 million bpd in 2015, (Annex Table 5/3 and 5/5).

Arab countries recorded 9 new oil discoveries and 13 new gas discoveries during 2015. The share of Arab region in global proven oil reserves dropped slightly from 55.5% in 2014 to 55.4% in 2015, and its share of global proven gas reserves also dropped from 27.7% to 27.6%. The share of the Arab region as of the global crude oil production increased from 30% in 2014 to 30.4% in 2015, while its share of global by marketed gas production significantly dropped to 16.4% in 2014, (Annex table 5/1 – 5/4).

In 2015, **Energy Consumption** in Arab countries increased by a rate of 3.7% to reach 14.7 million barrels of oil equivalent per day. Oil and natural gas are the main sources of satisfying demand on energy in Arab countries. These sources covered more than 98% of total energy needs during 2015. Drop in annual average prices of most main export crudes in Arab countries during 2015 was reflected in the value of oil exports in Arab countries; as they dropped by nearly 45% in 2015, (Annex table 5/10 & figure 5.1)

Figure 5.1
Demand for energy in Arab countries
(Million barrels of oil equivalent/day)
(2011-2015)



Source: OAPEC, Secretary General Report, 2015.

(Chapter 6)

Public Finance

Fiscal conditions in Arab countries were negatively affected in 2015 by weak global oil prices that dropped by almost fifty percent during the year. That drop reduced oil revenue in Arab oil exporters, thereby creating strains on budgets in these countries. On the other hand, lower oil prices had positive implications for Arab oil importers countries with diversified economies. They helped reduce fiscal pressures related to petroleum product price subsidy policies adopted by a number of these countries.

Arab countries continued their efforts aiming at enhancing tax revenues. Arab oil exporters have continued with revenue diversification efforts away from oil revenue, through enhanced tax revenue, with a view to strengthening budget resilience vis-à-vis shocks triggered by lower oil prices. Arab countries with diversified economies⁵ continued with fiscal policies that aim at widening the tax base and enhancing collection efficiency and tax compliance, with ensuing positive impact on fiscal revenue collection in 2015.

On the expenditure side, Arab countries doubled their efforts in 2015 to enhance public expenditure efficiency and to reorient expenditure toward capital expenditure and social spending with a view to reducing poverty, improving human development levels and containing current spending growth within certain limits. The overall aim of those efforts is to achieve a whole range of economic, social, and development objectives. Streamlining and controlling public expenditure have been one of the important policies adopted by the Arab countries during 2015 with a view to mitigating the spillovers of lower oil prices. The same efforts assumed a greater importance for other Arab countries that have a limited fiscal space, with a view to mobilizing necessary resources for meeting developmental needs and increasing spending on infrastructure.

On the other hand, fiscal positions in a number of Arab countries were affected by security conditions experienced during the year, which reflected negatively on investment and other

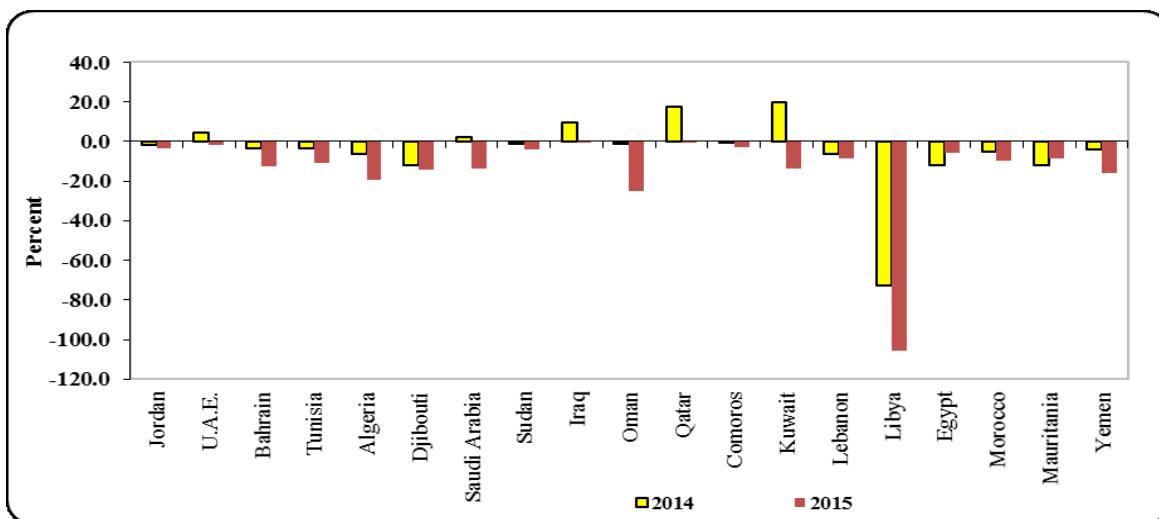
⁵ These are countries that do not depend on a single sector for generating value added.

economic activities. These conditions created downward pressures on tax base and fiscal revenue. Furthermore, their persistence had significant negative economic and fiscal implications, on the budget.

As a result, total **Public Revenues and Grants** for Arab countries as a group dropped by 30.3% to about US\$ 664.5 billion in 2015 or about 27.2% of GDP. Total **public expenditures** in Arab countries dropped by 1% to about US\$ 903.2 billion in 2015 or about 37% of GDP.

Against this backdrop, **Aggregate Fiscal Position** for the Arab region recorded a major shift in 2015 as it turned into a deficit for the first time in many years compared to the surplus recorded since 2010. The **Fiscal Deficit** for Arab countries as a group amounted to about US\$ 238.6 billion in 2015, or 9.8% of GDP, against a surplus of about US\$ 41 billion, or 1.5% of GDP that was recorded in 2014. Deficit financing sources differed across Arab countries, with some tapping domestic financing sources while others tapped international markets. It is noted that a number of Arab countries have started tapping new sources of deficit financing through domestic debt markets, which is a major change on the fiscal policy side in these countries, (Annex Table 6/10 & Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1
Fiscal Overall Deficit/Surplus to GDP in Arab Countries
(2014-2015)



Source: Annexes 6/1 and 6/5

Total outstanding **Public Debt** (both domestic and foreign) for Arab countries for which data are available increased by 2.5% to about US\$ 636.1 billion in 2015 against about US\$ 620.6 billion in 2014. Thus, for Arab borrowing countries, public debt as a share of GDP increased to about 58.9% in 2015 against 53.9% in 2014.

(Chapter 7)

Monetary, Banking and Capital market Developments

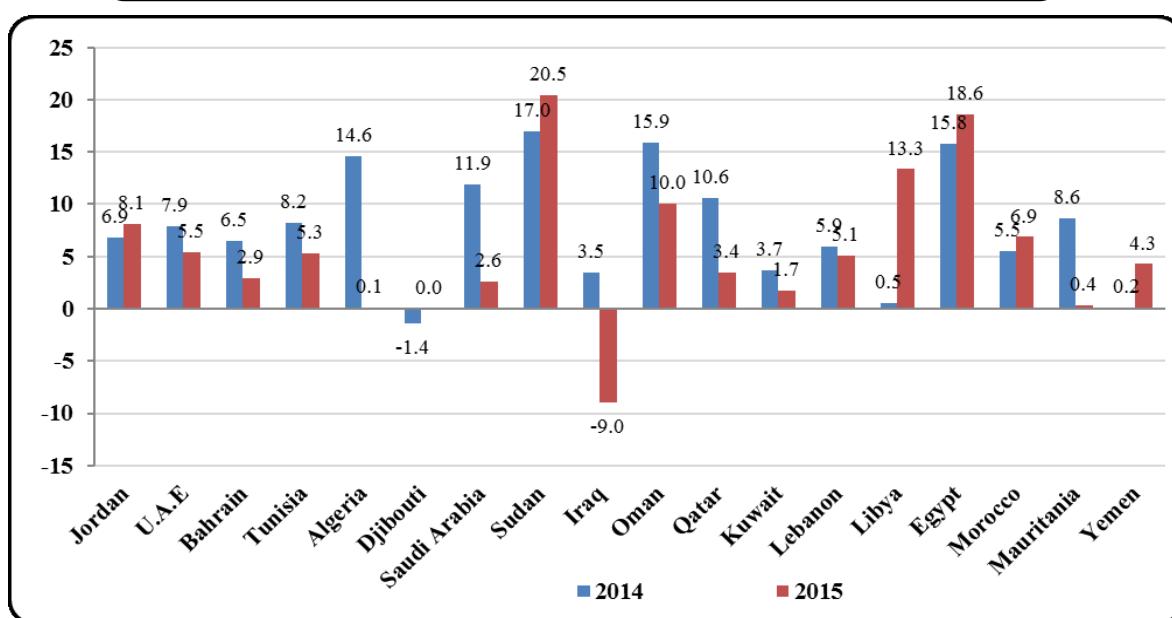
Monetary policy stance in a number of Arab oil exporting countries was deeply affected by lower global oil prices that dropped during the year to nearly fifty per cent of their levels recorded in 2014. This caused a significant drop in government deposits and foreign assets. A number of Arab governments had to borrow from domestic markets to finance the budget deficit. This created strains on domestic liquidity conditions in these countries. Furthermore, liquidity levels in Arab oil-importing countries continued to be affected by a significant drop in net foreign assets (NFAs) due to the slowdown in a number of foreign exchange generating sectors. As a result, central banks in these countries had to intervene using a number of monetary instruments to support liquidity position on domestic markets and ensure sufficient funding for private sector activities.

On the other hand, towards the end of 2015, a number of Arab countries that adopt fixed exchange rate regimes raised domestic interest rates in the wake of a decision by the US Federal Reserve System to raise interest rates by a quarter of percentage point as part of the latter's gradual return to conventional Monetary Policy. Against this backdrop, some central banks and monetary authorities in the Arab countries faced challenges in managing **monetary policy**, mainly due to the differences in business cycles between Arab countries that peg their currencies to the US dollar, particularly oil exporting countries, on the one hand, and the US on the other. While the economic activity in the US picked up, driven by several factors, economic activity in some Arab countries that adopt fixed exchange rate regimes was affected by spillovers of persisting lower oil prices with downward pressures on liquidity and economic growth in these countries.

Despite these challenges, central banks and monetary authorities in Arab countries continued their efforts during 2015 to manage monetary policy in a way that helps boost economic growth and mitigates the effects of liquidity crunch, using indirect monetary policy instruments. Furthermore, Arab central banks continued with several reforms to improve monetary policy operational frameworks and promote inter-bank markets with a view to increasing the efficiency of monetary policy.

As to factors that affect **Domestic Liquidity**, domestic liquidity conditions in Arab countries as a group were deeply affected by the contractionary spillovers of lower net foreign assets recorded for the first time in a long period. This reflected persistent deterioration in oil prices, with ensuing low receipts of oil exports and lower foreign assets, (Annex Table 7/1 & Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1
Domestic Liquidity Growth Rates in Arab Countries
(2014-2015)



Source: Annex 7/1.

*Data for Saudi Arabia is for M3.

The **Banking Sector** continued to perform positively in 2015. Key performance indicators for the banking sector in the Arab region as a whole continues to improve during the year, albeit at a slower pace compared to 2014. As to important developments related to legislation and regulation during 2015, supervisory and oversight authorities in Arab

countries continued their efforts to implement the latest Basel standards, particularly on liquidity risk and governance standards. They paid special attention to enhance financial stability and inclusion. A number of Arab supervisory authorities focused on issues related to Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism during the year, (Annex Table 7/6, 7/7 & Table 7.1, 7.2).

Table 7.1
Banking Sector Deposits in Arab Banks, (2014-2015)
(USD Million)

Year	Private Saving and Term Deposits	Private Current Deposits	Total Private Deposits	Total Deposits	Total Deposits to GDP (%)
2014	1,040,317	670,108	1,710,425	1,899,032	69.5
2015	1,110,056	647,444	1,757,500	1,936,001	79.5
Change (%)	6.7	-3.4	2.8	1.9	

Source: Annex 6/7.

Table 7.2
Loans and Credit Facilities Extended by Arab Commercial Banks, (2014-2015)
(USD Million)

Year	Total Credit Domestic Facilities	Total Credit to Public Sector	Total Credit to Private Sector (%)	Credit to Private Sector/Total Deposit (%)	Credit to Private sector/GDP (%)
2014	1,812,263	561,928	1,250,335	65.8	45.8
2015	1,925,879	594,774	1,331,105	68.8	54.6
Change (%)	6.3	5.8	6.5		

Source: Annexes 7/7 and 7/8.

In 2015, the performance **Arab Capital Markets** was modest compared to 2014. The total capitalization of Arab stock exchanges that are members of the AMF data base⁶ as a group dropped by about US\$ 138 billion. Trading dropped by a significant 31%. As for foreign

⁶ They include Amman Stock Exchange, Abu Dhabi Capital Market, Dubai Financial Market, Bahrain Stock Exchange, Tunisia Stock Exchange, Saudi Capital Market, Damascus Security Market, Muscat Security Market, Qatar Stock Exchange, Palestine Stock Exchange, Kuwait Stock Exchange, Beirut Stock Exchange, Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange, and Casablanca Stock Exchange.

investments on Arab stock exchanges, trading dropped by more than 70%. It recorded a positive net inflow that was significantly lower than net inflows recorded in 2014. Initial public offerings (IPOs) dropped both in volume and value. Supervisory and oversight authorities in the Arab region continued with efforts in 2015 to improve capital market legislative and regulatory structures to cope with latest developments on global financial markets, converge with international principles and standards, and amend instructions and practices in accordance with those standards, and enhance transparency.

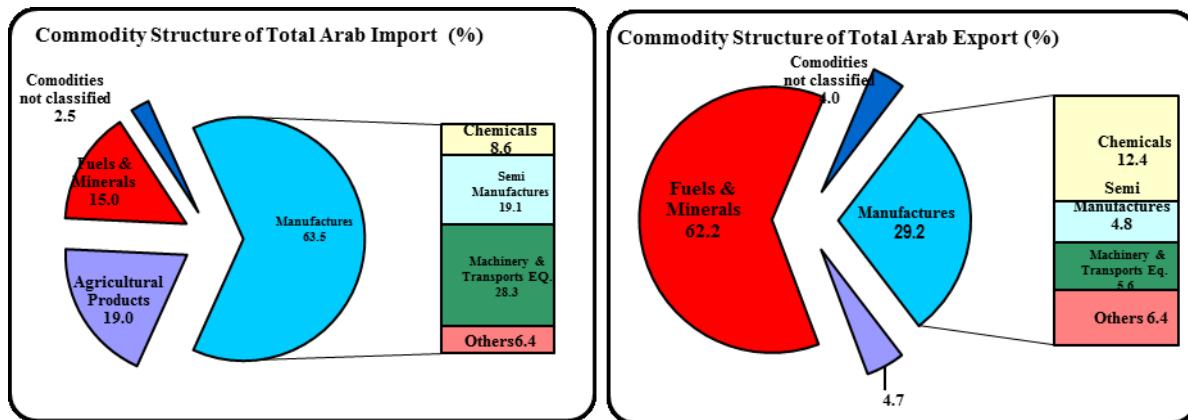
(Chapter 8)

International and Intra-Regional Trade

The Total value of **Arab Foreign Trade** in 2015 dropped by 21.6% to reach US\$ 1663 billion, down from US\$ 2120 billion in 2014. This was a result of the drop in total value of Arab commodity exports by about 32.1% to about US\$ 832 billion in 2015, down from about US\$ 1225 billion in 2014 due to persisting lower global oil prices. Total Arab commodity imports in 2015 dropped by 7.2% to US\$ 831 billion, down from about US\$ 895 billion in 2014, (Annex Table 8/1).

As to the **Direction of Arab Commodity Trade**, data show a decrease in Arab exports and imports with most of the trade partners in 2015. On Commodity Composition of Trade, fuels and minerals continued to account for the largest shares of total Arab exports, although their share dropped in 2015. The share of manufactured goods increased to 29.2% and the relative weight of machines, transport equipment, and chemicals increased. The relative weight of agricultural products decreased in 2015. Data for imports showed that manufactured goods continued to account for the largest share of Arab imports, with an increasing relative weight. This is explained by the increase in relative weight of basic manufactured goods, machines, and transport equipment. The relative weights of agricultural product, and fuels and minerals decreased in 2015, (Annex Table 8/3& Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1
Commodity Structure of foreign trade of Arab Countries
(2015)



Source: Annex 8/3.

The performance of **Intra-Regional Trade** was significantly affected in 2015 by the tangible, continuous drop in global oil prices as well as persistent domestic conditions in some Arab countries. As a result, the value of intra-regional trade⁷ dropped by about 8.3% to US\$ 110 billion in 2015 against about US\$ 120 billion in the previous year. This was the outcome of a drop in intra-regional exports by about 9% to about US\$ 108.1 billion in 2015, down from about US\$ 118.8 billion that was recorded in 2014. And the decrease in the value of intra-regional imports dropped by 7.7%.

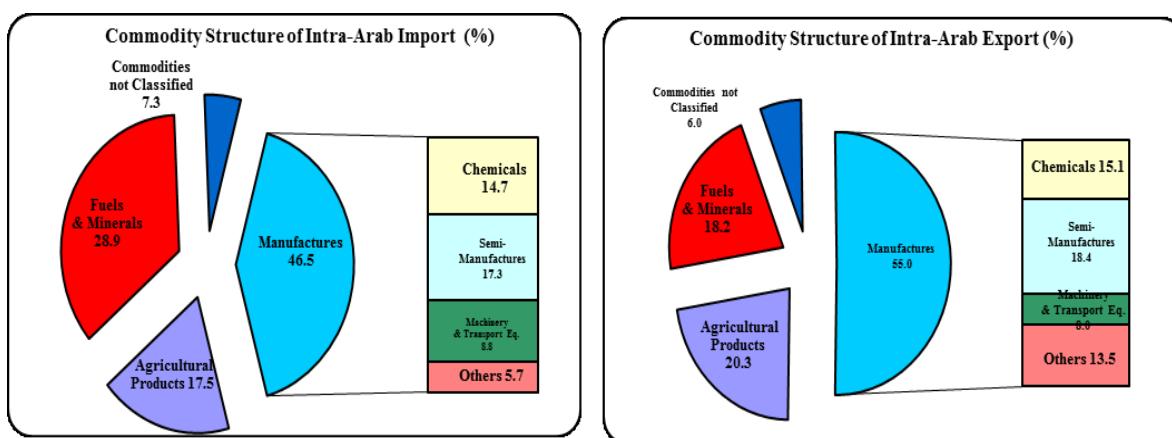
As to the commodity composition of intra-regional trade in 2015, intra-regional trade in crude oil accounted for about 6.4% of the average value of intra-regional trade, i.e., about US\$ 7.5 billion during 2015. Among non-oil intra-regional trade components, the group of manufactured goods accounted for the largest share, followed by agricultural products.

In 2015, **intra-regional trade in services** in the Arab countries was affected by lower service payments on items related to transport, shipping and insurance due to the drop in the value of commodity imports. Additionally, domestic conditions and certain events in some Arab countries continued to affect components of service balance, in particular travel receipts in some Arab countries. Receipts of service exports for Arab countries as a group

⁷ The value of intra-regional trade has been calculated as an average, using the formula: (exports + imports)/2.

dropped by 0.9% during 2015 to about US\$ 141.4 billion, down from US\$ 142.6 recorded in 2014. Total payments for service imports for Arab countries also dropped to about US\$ 304.4 billion against about US\$ 319.3 billion during the previous year, a 4.6% drop. As an outcome of the above developments on both receipt and payment sides, services balance deficit for Arab countries as a group contracted during 2015 by 7.7%, to US\$ 163.1, down from a deficit of US\$ 176.7 billion recorded in 2014, (Annex Table 8/5, 8/6, 8/9 & Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2
Commodity Structure of Intra-Regional Trade
(2015)



Source: Annex 8/9

On developments related to the **Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA)**, negotiations among Member-States continued during 2015 with a view to addressing and completing the legislative architecture of GAFTA, particularly on the liberalization of trade in services. These negotiations also covered steps towards an Arab Customs Union.

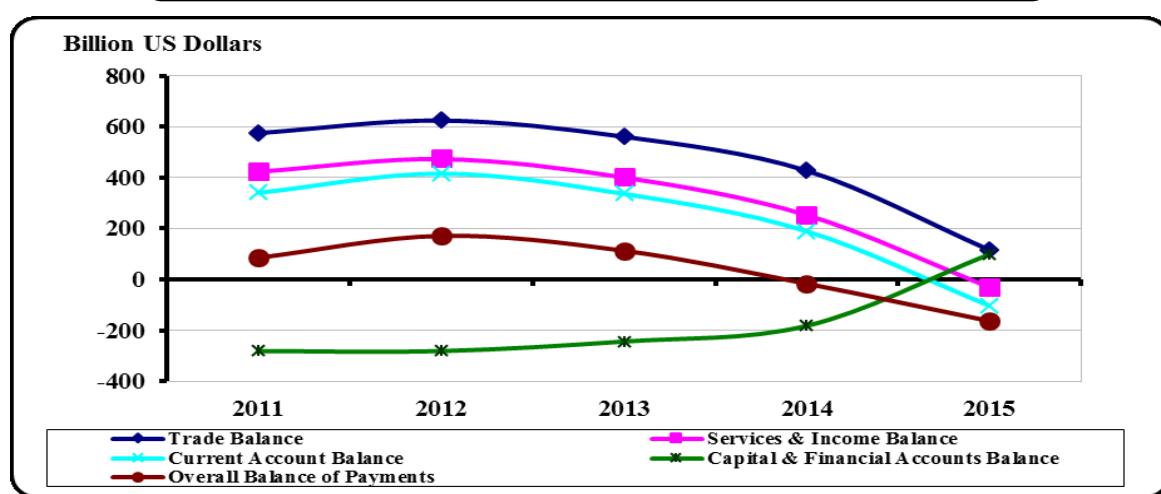
(Chapter 9)

Balances of Payments, External Public Debt and Exchange Rates

During 2015, the overall position of **Balances of Payment of Arab Countries** was affected by the significant drop in oil export receipts due to lower global oil prices. Initial estimates suggest that the drop in oil export receipts during 2015 has caused the current account surplus for Arab countries as a group recorded earlier to turn into deficit for the

first time since 2003. As a result, the surplus recorded in current account balance since 1999 turned into a deficit that accounted for 4.2% of total GDP in 2015. This turned out to be the case despite the decrease in the deficit of service and income account and the modest increase in the deficit of the net current transfers in 2015. In light of the above developments, transactions between Arab countries as a group and the rest of the world led to an increase in overall BOP deficit to about US\$ 163 billion in 2015 against about US\$ 16.1 billion recorded in the previous year, (Annex Table 9/1 & Figure 9.1).

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



Source: Annex 9/1

Total outstanding **External Public Debt** for Arab borrowing countries as a group increased by 5.1% in 2015, to about US\$ 210.1 billion. This increase is explained by the decision of several Arab countries to borrow from external markets in order to finance the fiscal deficit that remains at high levels. Another factor that explains that increase is the change in exchange rates of major currencies composing this debt against US dollar. In 2015, external public debt servicing decreased by 2.2% to about US\$16.6 billion for borrowing Arab countries as a group.

External indebtedness indicators for Arab borrowing countries as a group showed that external public debt to GDP ratio increased from 21% in 2014 to 22.6% in 2015. This increase is explained by the slowdown of GDP growth rate for Arab borrowing countries

in 2015 compared to the growth recorded in external public debt for these countries as a group. The ratio of external public debt service to goods and services exports for Arab borrowing countries increased to 7.5% in 2015, up from 5.9% in the previous year, (Annex Table 9/6, 9/7, and 9/8).

Global exchange rate developments had their impact on **Arab Currency Exchange Rates**, particularly in view of continued gains made by the US dollar against other major currencies. The US dollar traded through 2015 with gains that exceeded 9% against a basket of major currencies. The above developments in global exchange markets strengthened Arab currencies pegged to US dollar against the euro and a number of other major currencies. Within this context, Arab currencies pegged to US dollar made significant gains against the euro; the highest gain reached almost 18% during the year, (Annex Table 9/11 -9/14).

(Chapter 10)

Thematic Chapter:

Non-Conventional Oil Sources: Reality, Outlook, and Implications for Arab Countries

The thematic chapter of the current report reviews major developments in the global oil markets during (1985-2015). It clearly notes that global oil markets witnessed some oil crisis characterized by a significant drop in oil prices. The first, and perhaps the deepest, such crisis was the one that was experienced in the mid-1980s, when oil prices dropped by almost 68% in nominal terms during November 1985 and July 1986. It was triggered by a number of factors, mainly weak demand in industrialized countries and the glut in supplies from non-OPEC countries, particularly from the North Sea and Alaska. At the time, OPEC decided to cut supplies with a view to maintaining a global balanced market. That led to a sharp decrease in OPEC's share to 28.5% of total global crude production in 1985, down from 43% in 1980.

It is noteworthy that there is a striking similarity in reasons behind the current crisis in global oil prices and those that triggered the crisis in the mid-1980s. i.e., the glut in oil supplies from non-OPEC countries, concurrently with a subdued growth of global oil demand. Also noteworthy is the fact that such a glut in oil supplies from non-OPEC countries comes from non-conventional sources, mainly US shale oil, tar sands and very heavy oil.

A large part of the glut in oil supplies originating from non-OPEC countries comes mainly from non-conventional sources that are classified in the following categories based on the form it naturally exists in: heavy oil; tar sands, also known as natural bitumen; shale oil; kerogen oil; oil rocks; as well as oil extracted from ultra-deep sea bed, particularly in the pre-salt layer in Brazil.

Non-conventional Oil Sources already discovered worldwide are estimated at huge quantities. However, total amounts that are technically extractable are estimated at about 3298 billion barrels as of end-2014. This is almost double the estimated traditional oil sources of 1700 billion barrel as of end-2014. Within this context, estimates suggest that the Arabian Basin that extends from North East Yemen to Oman to the South holds about one-quarter of global reserves of heavy oil. Estimates also suggest that seven Arab countries, namely, Libya, UAE, Oman, Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, and Jordan together hold about 19.5% of global reserves of technically extractable shale oil.

Global heavy oil production was about 10.3 mbpd in 2014, or 13.1% of total global production of all crudes during that year. The Middle East region, including Arab countries, accounts for a modest share of global heavy oil production compared to its share of other crudes. It was a mere 356 thousands bpd in 2014 or 3.4% of total global production during that year.

Global shale oil production was about 5.6 million bpd in 2015, or 7.1% of the total global production of all crudes during the same year. The United States, that has made a quantum leap in the production of crude extracted from shale oil since 2009 particularly in Texas and North Dakota, accounts for about 85% of global production.

Global production of crude extracted from tar sands (or natural bitumen) was about 2.52 million bpd in 2015 or 3.2% of total global production of all crudes during the same year. Canada, particularly its western province, is largest tar sand area in the world. Canada's production of crude extracted from tar sands was estimated at about 2.3 million bpd in 2015, or 91% of total global production. Brazil's pre-salt layer production of crude was about 493 thousands bpd in 2014 or 22% of total crude oil production in Brazil in the same year. The Santos Basin is the source of about half the amount extracted in that area, while the rest comes from the Campos Basin.

The chapter highlights of Scenarios for future oil prices, including the base scenario developed by OPEC, scenarios developed by the US Energy Information Administration (i.e., the base scenario, the high price scenario, and the low-price scenario), and scenarios developed by the International Energy Agency (i.e., the new policy scenario, the low price scenario, and the reference scenario). These scenarios show different implications for non-conventional oil source production both in the medium and long term.

It is noted that production of crude from non-conventional oil sources faces a host of challenges, mainly the high cost of production, use of energy-intensive methods, and environmental challenges related to that type of production, including the negative impact on air and underground water sources.

As to the implications of non-conventional oil production on the Arab region, major Arab oil exporting countries have drastically cut down their estimates for oil prices adopted in their public budgets, due to the current drop in global oil prices. Some sources estimate that the break-even oil price needed to achieve budget balance in major Arab oil exporting countries ranges from US 47.1 per barrel for Kuwait to US 215 per barrel for Libya in 2015. The picture is different from the perspective of Arab oil-importing countries. They have benefited from the persisting drop in oil prices, as their oil import bills dropped.

Weaker global oil prices led to a drop in the value of oil exports of major Arab oil exporting countries by percentages that ranged between 42.3% in the case of Oman and 68% in the case of Libya. This is reminiscent of the events that took place following the onset of the global financial

crisis in 2008, mainly the significant deterioration of oil export receipts for major Arab oil exporting countries in 2009, due to the plunge in oil prices on International markets.

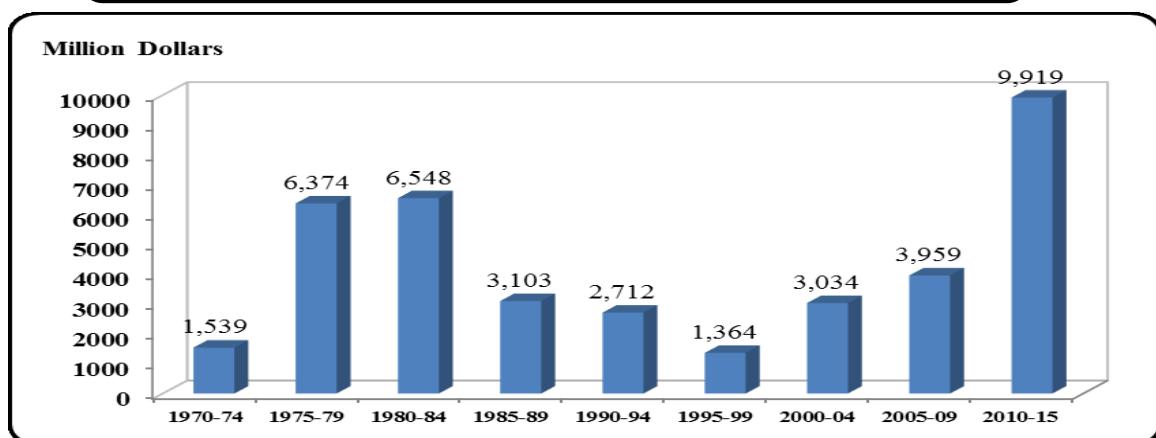
On the other hand, the higher levels of oil production from non-conventional sources helped cut down US oil imports from Arab countries by about 35.2% during 2008-2013. Implications of the shale oil production developments on oil exports from Arab countries to the US market differed across Arab oil exporting countries. US imports of Algerian crude (mainly light crude) dropped by about 80%. Kuwait, a producer of heavy crudes, on the other hand, experienced an increase of crude to the US market by about 48% during the same period.

(Chapter 11)

Arab Development Assistance

Official concessional **Arab Development Assistance** extended by Donor Arab Countries⁸ in 2015 dropped to about US\$ 12.1 billion, i.e., a drop of about US\$ 6.4 billion compared to 2014. Thus, total concessional development assistance extended by Arab countries during (1970-2015) was about US\$ 202.7 billion. Arab development assistance as a share of total GDP for major donor countries was about 0.86% in 2015.

Figure 11.1
Arab Official Development Assistance (net disbursements)
(1970-2015)



Source: Annex 11/1

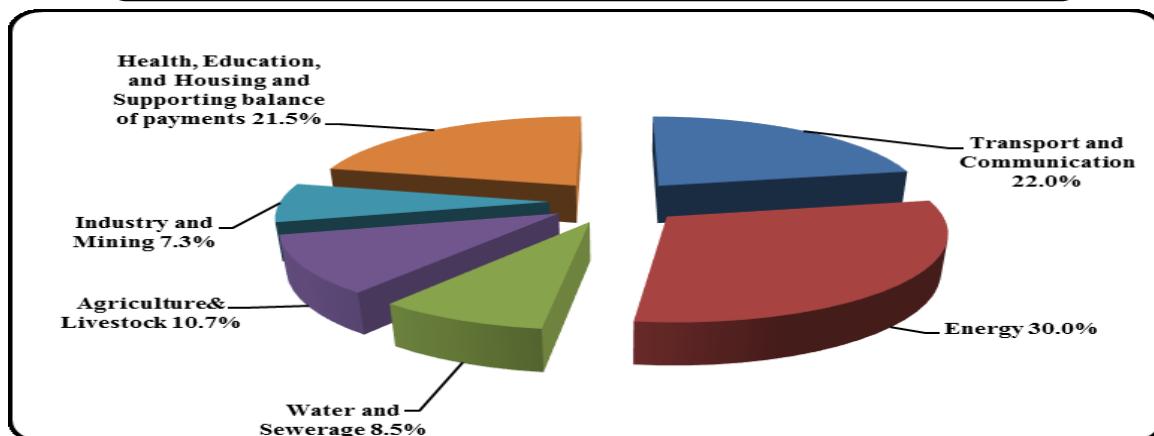
⁸ This includes total development aid commitments by Saudi Arabia and net withdrawals for other countries.

On the other hand, development assistance extended by **the Institutions of the Arab Coordination Group⁹**, was about US\$ 17.7 billion in 2015, up from about US\$ 15.4 billion in 2014, i.e., an increase of about 14.9%. Commitments extended by these institutions to Arab countries accounted for 36.1% in 2014 against 45.1% in 2014, (Annex Table 11/3).

Sectoral distribution of finance operations by the institutions of the Arab Coordination Group for 2015 suggests a continued focus on support to infrastructure projects, particularly energy projects of different types. Total development assistance for these projects in 2015 accounted for about US\$ 10.9 billion, i.e., about 61.7% of total assistance extended during the year.

Total official development assistance (ODA) extended to Arab countries from all sources, excluding Arab institutional aid, was about US\$ 22.3 billion in 2014, i.e., a drop of 0.9% compared to 2013. This assistance accounts for about 13.8% of total official development aid extended to developing countries during 2014. Initial estimates by the OECD ODA Committee suggest that net ODA has remained around US\$ 131.5 billion in 2015, compared to US\$ 137.2 billion recorded in 2014, (Annex Table 11/4 & Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2
Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Total Development Aid Provided by Arab and Regional Development Funds (2015)



Source: Annex 11/6.

⁹ The institutions of Arab Coordination Group consists of nine institutions, three of which are national institutions including the Kuwait Fund for Arab Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, the six regional organizations are the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for international Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Gulf Program for United Nations Development Organizations as well as the Arab Monetary Fund.

(Chapter 12)

Inter-Arab Cooperation in the Field of Climate Changes

Climate Change is long term global challenge that implies different types of interaction among environmental, economic, political, institutional, social and technological factors. Climate change is a reality. There is a consensus within science community that climate changes mainly as a result of man-made emissions that has significant regional and global effects.

Despite the low contribution by the Arab region to greenhouse emissions (less than 5% of total global emissions), it will be one of the regions that are most vulnerable to possible effects of climate change and related interactions. This is due to the sheer expanse of the region; its diverse social and economic structure; its deteriorating natural resources; and the dependence of a number of countries in the region on resources that are affected by climate change, including agriculture, water sources, and fisheries.

Potential climate change-related interactions threaten coastal areas. Furthermore, they include severe drought, desertification and water scarcity; higher salinity of underground water; more widespread epidemics, pests and diseases, with ensuing negative implications for economic and social development, further impediments to sustainable development. This would make it more difficult for Arab countries to deliver on sustainable development goals for (2015-2039).

Therefore, the interest in climate change is not only about a better life for human beings; it is rather about mitigating its threats and costs to the world. Taking into account that Arab region is most affected by climate change, the issue has received ample attention in Arab countries. Hence, it was decided that the Council of Arab Ministers in charge of Environment will be the coordination body for the Arab region in this respect.

The Council of Arab Ministers in charge of Environment adopted an inter-Arab action plan to respond to climate change. It includes programs and activities to cope with climate change. This action plan may also build on the Paris Convention in order to bring about the desired change in this respect in the Arab region.

(Chapter 13)

Palestinian Economic Developments

The Palestinian territories have experienced a slowdown in economic activity during 2015 due to economic blockade imposed by Israeli occupation authorities for the ninth consecutive year. The result was more restrictions on movements of goods and persons, more obstacles to export and import transactions, lower donor aid for budget particularly for development spending, and further delay of transfers for reconstruction in Gaza Strip.

Over recent years, Palestinian economy faced a series of financial, political and security crises, including Israeli wars and security crackdowns against Palestinian territories, seizure of fiscal revenue under settlement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, tightening blockade against the Gaza Strip and tightening restrictions and impediments in the West Bank from time to time, restrictions on movement and access of people and goods, fluctuating, and recently deteriorating, external assistance.

Despite the fact that **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** at constant prices picked up in 2015 by 3.5%, it remains around levels recorded before 16 years. The economy continues to depend on exogenous factors. Despite the decrease in the unemployment rate to 25.6% in 2015, the unemployment in the West Bank reached 17.3% while in Gaza it recorded 41%. The growth does not create enough jobs, as it has not been driven by greater private investment or greater productive capacity.

Israeli occupation has been the most influential factor in defining the structure and nature of the Palestinian economy and, consequently, human development indicators. The current effective Israeli policy aims at hindering Palestinian economy, impeding economic activity with a view to hindering any attempt to achieve real economic development in the Palestinian territories as 90% of Palestinians depend on Israel for livelihood.

However, the economy can grow at rates that are one-third higher if Israel lifted its restrictions on development in 60% of West Bank territories currently under its full control, referred to as “Area C” and the Ghor Area. The Palestinian Economy loses about US\$ 3.4 billion per annum due to the deprivation of Palestinians from access to “Area C” currently under the full control of Israel.¹⁰

¹⁰ World Bank, (2014), “Report on the growth of Palestinian Economy and Israeli Policy on Territories Occupies in 1967”.

Annex Tables

**Annex Table (1/1): World Real GDP Growth Rates
(2011-2015)**

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World		4.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1
Advanced Economies		1.7	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9
United States		1.6	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.4
Euro Zone		1.6	0.9-	0.3-	0.9	1.6
United Kingdom		2.0	1.2	2.2	2.9	2.2
Japan		-0.5	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.5
Canada		3.1	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.2
Other Advanced Economies*		3.0	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.9
Emerging and Developing Economies		6.3	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.0
Sub Saharan Africa		5.0	4.3	5.2	5.1	3.4
Central & Eastern Europe		5.4	1.2	2.8	2.8	3.5
Commonwealth of Independent States		4.8	3.5	2.1	1.1	2.8-
Developing Asia		7.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6
China		9.5	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.9
India		6.6	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.3
Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)**		4.5	6.1	5.2	4.6	4.7
Middle East and North Africa		4.6	5.1	2.1	2.6	2.3
Latin America and the Caribbean***		4.9	3.2	3.0	1.3	0.1-
Brazil		3.9	1.9	3.0	0.1	3.8-
Mexico		4.0	4.0	1.3	2.3	2.5

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

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

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

Source: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook: April 2016."

**Annex Table (1/2): World Average Inflation Rates
(2011-2015)**

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Advanced Economies						
United States	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.3	
Euro Zone	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	
Japan	2.7	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	
United Kingdom	-0.3	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.8	
Canada	4.5	2.8	2.6	1.5	0.1	
Other Advanced Economies	2.9	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.1	
Emerging and Developing Economies	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.6	
Sub Saharan Africa	7.1	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.7	
Central & Eastern Europe	9.5	9.3	6.6	6.4	7.0	
Commonwealth of Independent States	5.4	5.9	4.3	3.8	2.9	
Developing Asia	9.7	6.2	6.4	8.1	15.5	
Middle East and North Africa	6.5	4.6	4.7	3.5	2.7	
Latin America and the Caribbean	8.6	9.7	9.3	6.6	5.9	
	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.5	

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

**Annex Table (1/3): Unemployment and Employment in Developed Countries
(2011-2015)**

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	(Percent)
Unemployment Rate							
Developed Countries		8.0	8.0	7.9	7.3	6.7	
United States		8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	
Euro Zone, of which:		10.2	11.4	12.0	11.6	10.9	
Germany		5.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.6	
France		9.2	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.4	
Italy		8.4	10.7	12.1	12.6	11.9	
United Kingdom		8.1	8.0	7.6	6.2	5.4	
Japan		4.6	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.4	
Canada		7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.9	
Employment growth							
Developed Countries		0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	
United States		0.6	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.7	
Euro Zone, of which:		0.3	0.6-	0.7-	0.7	1.2	
Germany		2.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	
France		0.3-	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	
Italy		0.3	-0.1	1.7-	0.4	0.8	
United Kingdom		0.5	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.5	
Japan		-0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	
Canada		1.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	

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

**Annex Table (1/4): Interest Rates for Advanced Economies
(2011-2015)**

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	(Percent)
Short-term interest rate							
United States	0.507	0.687	0.409	0.329	0.484		
Japan	0.341	0.325	0.236	0.178	0.132		
Euro Zone	1.400	0.600	0.200	0.200	0.000		
United Kingdom	0.900	0.800	0.500	0.500	0.570		
Canada	1.000	1.250	1.250	1.250	0.880		
Long-term interest rate ⁽¹⁾							
United States	2.760	1.790	2.340	2.530	2.130		
Japan	1.120	0.860	0.720	0.550	0.360		
Euro Zone	4.270	3.650	3.010	2.090	1.210		
United Kingdom	2.870	1.740	2.000	2.140	1.780		
Canada	3.210	2.330	2.720	2.600	1.490		

(1) Return on long-term government bonds.

Sources: World Economic Outlook database, April 2016.

United Nations, World Economic Situation and Prospects database, April 2016.
Eurostat database, April 2016.

Annex Table (1/5): World Trade Volumes Growth Rate and Terms of Trade (2011-2015)

		(Annual Percentage Change)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume of Trade (Goods and Services)						
World Trade	7.1	2.8	3.4	3.5	2.8	
Advanced Economies						
Exports Volume	5.9	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.4	
Imports Volume	5.0	1.1	2.2	3.5	4.3	
Emerging and Developing Economies						
Exports Volume	9.0	4.0	4.4	3.1	1.7	
Imports Volume	11.4	5.6	5.2	3.7	0.5	
Terms of Trade (Goods)						
Developed Countries	-1.5	-0.7	0.8	0.3	1.9	
Emerging and Developing Economies	3.6	0.5	0.0	-0.4	-3.9	

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

**Annex Table (1/6): Balance of Payments: Current Account Balance
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Advanced Economics	-40.4	18.8	222.1	232.9	302.7
United States	-460.4	-449.7	-376.8	-389.5	-484.1
Euro Zone	33.2	159.8	257.6	320.1	344.7
Japan	129.8	59.7	40.7	24.4	137.5
Other Advanced Economies	269.2	280.7	357.2	369.3	374.6
Emerging and Developing Economies	413.1	383.3	217.0	197.0	197.0
Sub Saharan Africa	-9.4	-28.4	-39.5	-69.6	-88.2
Middle and Eastern Europe	-119.3	-81.7	-72.0	-58.6	-32.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	107.9	67.2	18.1	57.7	51.4
Developing Asia	98.1	120.9	100.9	208.4	290.3
of which: Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)	48.9	6.5	-3.9	22.4	36.9
Middle East and North Africa	416.6	419.3	339.4	192.6	-111.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	-113.6	-136.8	-157.3	-185.1	-181.1

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

**Annex Table (1/7): External Private Financial Flows to Developing Countries
and Other Emerging Market Economies***
(2011-2015)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015**
Emerging and Developing Economies		479.6	228.7	329.0	48.0	-531.0
Sub Saharan Africa	0.6	14.6			-112.0	
Central & Eastern Europe	96.5	63.9				-64.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	-63.3	-41.4				
Developing Asia	370.8	116.3	172.0	10.0	-561.0	
Middle East and North Africa	-103.4	-48.2	-49.0	-55.0	-21.0	
Latin America and the Caribbean	176.3	123.4	169.0	205.0	115.0	

* Includes the net flows of foreign direct investment and net portfolio investments and net other investment flows for the short and long terms.

** Estimates by Institute of International Finance for Middle East and North Africa include Sub-Saharan Africa, and Central and Eastern Europe include the Commonwealth of Independent States.

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

**Annex Table (1/8): Foreign Reserves of Developing Countries
and Other Emerging Market Economies***
(2011-2015)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(Billions of U.S. dollars)					
Emerging and Developing Economies	7,054.8	7,478.5	8,056.9	8,183.7	7,624.8
Sub Saharan Africa	182.7	202.3	202.7	194.7	181.5
Central & Eastern Europe	333.6	361.4	380.0	379.9	374.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	545.2	572.7	548.9	430.6	398.0
Developing Asia, of which:					
China	3,202.8	3,331.1	3,839.6	3,859.2	3,350.0
India	271.3	270.6	276.5	304.2	341.6
Middle East and North Africa	1,145.2	1,303.0	1,432.8	1,375.5	1,228.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	758.0	817.5	823.6	861.5	828.0

* Excluding Gold.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics Database, April 2016".

Annex Table (1/9): External Debt of Developing Countries and Other Emerging Market Economies (2011-2015)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total External Debt (Billions of U.S. dollars)					
Emerging and Developing Economies	6,696.8	7,403.0	8,294.6	8,704.3	8,264.6
Sub Saharan Africa	296.1	328.9	358.0	395.9	401.3
Central & Eastern Europe	1,110.0	1,175.9	1,249.1	1,192.8	1,135.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	874.3	994.9	1,121.4	984.0	900.3
Developing Asia	2,140.0	2,418.8	2,878.8	3,205.0	2,831.7
Middle East and North Africa	750.9	781.1	840.2	897.4	960.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,457.9	1,637.3	1,785.1	1,962.5	1,968.6
Debt Service Payments (%) (As a percentage of exports of goods and services)	26.7	30.8	34.3	39.4	46.2
Emerging and Developing Economies	11.2	11.9	13.4	15.9	19.3
Sub Saharan Africa	56.0	62.8	61.9	61.3	60.1
Central and Eastern Europe	27.8	29.7	38.0	39.3	39.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	27.2	34.2	37.0	45.7	52.0
Developing Asia	14.2	13.6	17.3	17.1	26.0
Middle East and North Africa	29.4	33.4	36.4	40.7	49.8

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

Annex Table (1/10): Exchange Rates of the U.S. Dollar Per Major Currencies*
(2011-2015)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Pound Sterling	1.604	1.585	1.563	1.646	1.529
Japanese Yen	0.013	0.013	0.010	0.009	0.008
Euro	1.391	1.286	1.328	1.329	1.110

* (Period Average)

Source: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics database, April 2016."

**Annex Table (2/1) : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(2000 , 2005 , 2010 - 2015)**

COUNTRY	YEAR	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
(Millions of Domestic Currency Units)									
Jordan	5,999	8,925	18,762	20,477	21,966	23,852	25,437	26,637	
U.A.E.	383,179	663,317	1,050,516	1,279,962	1,371,421	1,421,963	1,466,985	1,378,034	
Bahrain	3,018	5,061	9,668	10,921	11,564	12,370	12,728	12,123	
Tunisia	29,433	41,871	63,055	64,492	70,355	75,152	80,816	85,491	
Algeria	4,123,514	7,561,984	11,991,564	14,588,532	16,208,698	16,643,834	17,205,106	18,255,500	
Djibouti	98,795	125,939	200,578	220,439	240,569	258,658	282,228	308,688	
Saudi Arabia	710,681	1,230,771	1,975,543	2,510,650	2,752,334	2,791,259	2,826,869	2,422,507	
Sudan	33,663	85,707	160,647	186,690	243,413	342,803	471,295	582,937	
Syria	904,622	1,506,440	2,791,775	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	40,470,980	53,386,429	137,051,310	184,220,817	216,811,690	241,506,072	224,772,441	167,219,000	
Oman	7,501	11,951	22,548	26,122	29,353	30,061	31,451	27,013	
Qatar	64,646	162,091	455,445	618,089	691,398	734,863	764,797	607,544	
Comoros	107,811	153,111	197,056	207,236	218,515	235,183	251,100	268,000	
Kuwait	11,570	23,593	33,079	42,512	48,722	49,392	46,285	34,315	
Lebanon	26,020,000	32,089,000	57,300,000	60,419,000	64,467,000	68,013,000	70,053,000	70,100,000	
Libya	17,669	62,402	87,375	39,171	100,627	65,995	30,871	28,555	
Egypt	340,100	538,511	1,206,590	1,371,106	1,656,596	1,843,814	2,101,920	2,429,825	
Morocco	393,381	527,679	764,030	802,607	827,497	872,791	904,522	965,125	
Mauritania	256,837	493,308	997,054	1,170,334	1,174,230	1,249,783	1,350,000	1,400,000	
Yemen	1,756,999	3,646,557	6,786,814	6,644,660	6,875,253	7,459,699	7,308,532	5,481,400	

* Preliminary Estimates .

Source : Based on the 2016 Arab Unified Economic Report survey and preliminary estimates based on consensus among participating institutions.

**Annex Table (2/2) : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(2000 , 2005 , 2010 - 2015)**

COUNTRY	YEAR	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Arab Countries		715,908	1,166,512	2,070,437	2,387,093	2,653,084	2,714,827	2,727,449	2,429,068
Jordan	8,461	12,589	26,463	28,881	30,981	33,641	35,877	37,570	
U.A.E.	104,337	180,617	286,049	348,526	373,430	387,192	399,451	375,230	
Bahrain	8,028	13,459	25,713	29,044	30,756	32,900	33,850	32,241	
Tunisia	21,459	32,256	44,014	45,807	45,047	46,239	43,422	42,070	
Algeria	54,772	103,071	161,159	200,245	209,010	209,671	213,569	181,712	
Djibouti	556	709	1,129	1,240	1,354	1,455	1,588	1,737	
Saudi Arabia	189,515	328,206	526,812	669,507	733,956	744,336	753,832	646,002	
Sudan	13,379	35,186	71,849	71,392	70,677	72,288	78,917	90,238	
Syria	18,937	28,499	60,038	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	20,969	36,243	117,138	157,994	185,945	207,124	192,772	143,413	
Oman	19,507	31,082	58,641	67,938	76,341	78,183	81,797	70,255	
Qatar	17,760	44,530	125,122	169,805	189,945	201,885	210,109	166,908	
Comoros	202	387	528	584	571	635	692	744	
Kuwait	37,707	80,798	115,336	154,064	174,665	174,179	162,695	114,079	
Lebanon	17,261	21,286	38,010	40,079	42,764	45,116	46,470	46,500	
Libya	34,574	47,635	68,799	32,108	79,863	51,964	24,308	20,655	
Egypt	99,590	89,528	218,387	235,464	275,681	285,458	301,737	332,162	
Morocco	36,958	59,524	90,714	99,274	96,109	103,682	107,852	99,132	
Mauritania	1,072	1,857	3,629	4,064	3,914	4,166	4,500	4,379	
Yemen	10,864	19,050	30,907	31,079	32,075	34,714	34,011	24,041	

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

**Annex Table (2/3) : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) By Kind of Economic Activity at Current Market Prices
2015**

	(\$ Million)											GDP at Market Prices					
	Agriculture Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Commodity Production Sectors			Productive Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors								
			Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	Trade Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance Insurance & Banks	Housing Services	Public Services	Other Services						
Total Arab Countries	142,000	5,48,529	267,368	171,755	45,795	1,175,447	308,150	192,023	91,066	59,1,239	204,523	372,091	656,547	2,423,233	5,836	2,429,069	
Jordan	1,382	1,097	6,115	1,635	967	11,196	3,497	4,404	1,930	9,830	2,985	7,432	1,667	12,085	33,111	4,459	37,570
U.A.E.	2,801	90,699	38,266	39,009	10,628	181,403	58,724	37,229	4,134	100,086	44,528	27,185	13,587	85,300	366,789	8,441	375,230
Bahrain	97	5,161	5,411	2,226	432	13,427	2,228	2,352	5,368	9,948	1,770	4,412	2,332	8,515	31,889	351	32,241
Tunisia	4,168	2,086	6,724	1,830	610	15,418	5,502	4,695	1,038	11,235	5,226	7,809	205	13,241	39,893	2,177	42,070
Algeria	20,914	36,411	7,760	20,682	1,582	87,349	26,222	19,077	886	46,184	1,261	28,129	4,297	33,687	167,221	14,491	181,712
Djibouti	58	2	38	0	79	178	290	441	225	956	199	208	26	433	1,568	169	1,737
Saudi Arabia	14,626	164,238	79,457	43,460	9,346	311,127	74,141	40,690	34,366	149,197	48,410	121,351	8,983	178,744	639,069	6,932	646,002
Sudan	28,351	3,744	9,302	4,347	852	46,596	15,351	13,073	6,091	34,515	719	5,705	933	7,358	88,470	1,768	90,238
Iraq	7,750	54,882	5,519	7,180	3,991	79,322	16,819	13,117	1,581	31,518	16,058	32,576	5,122	33,756	164,596	-21,184	143,413
Oman	1,112	24,204	7,645	5,800	1,086	39,847	5,972	4,256	2,390	12,618	3,347	8,593	8,054	19,994	72,459	-2,204	70,255
Qatar	227	60,437	16,496	14,896	1,242	93,298	15,832	7,332	7,297	30,461	17,223	21,755	3,157	42,135	165,894	1,014	166,908
Comoros	242	0	42	35	11	330	203	34	70	307	0	104	4	108	744	0	744
Kuwait	789	49,452	7,685	3,334	3,625	64,885	7,290	8,327	4,782	20,399	9,701	28,346	1,537	39,584	124,869	-10,789	114,080
Lebanon	1,800	251	3,514	2,838	1,408	9,812	7,929	1,413	3,356	12,698	6,511	4,419	9,872	20,803	43,313	3,187	46,500
Libya	579	7,233	803	868	275	9,758	1,808	1,013	181	3,002	195	13,418	2,148	15,761	28,521	-7,866	20,655
Egypt	37,588	42,889	55,757	16,136	6,991	159,359	49,570	25,661	15,486	90,717	32,449	37,687	15,941	86,077	336,154	-3,992	332,162
Morocco	14,596	3,833	14,177	6,001	2,393	40,999	11,797	5,738	998	18,534	11,815	18,445	1,298	31,558	91,090	8,041	99,132
Mauritania	619	1,230	163	235	41	2,288	489	178	0	666	0	547	485	1,033	3,987	392	4,379
Yemen	4,302	680	2,493	1,144	235	8,854	4,487	2,994	887	8,368	2,123	3,969	281	6,373	23,596	446	24,041

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

**Annex Table (2/4) : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) By Kind of Economic Activity at Current Market Prices
2014**

	Commodity Production Sectors										Productive Services Sectors										Social Services Sectors				GDP at Market Prices	
	Agriculture Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	Commodity Production Sector	Total	Trade Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance Insurance & Banks	Productive Services Sectors	Total	Productive Services Sectors	Housing	Public Services	Other Services	Social Services Sectors	Total	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes						
Total Arab Countries	140,232	942,586	268,917	170,760	44,437	1,566,931	294,865	187,144	86,197	568,206	187,964	339,548	80,705	608,217	2,743,353	-15,912	2,727,449									
Jordan	1,192	955	6,001	1,608	836	10,591	3,425	4,197	1,814	9,435	2,768	7,165	1,586	11,519	31,546	4,332	35,877									
U.A.E.	2,709	138,140	36,030	35,972	9,818	222,670	53,967	34,580	3,139	91,687	41,275	23,836	11,867	76,979	391,335	8,116	399,451									
Bahrain	94	8,371	4,980	2,126	417	15,987	2,120	2,197	5,207	9,524	1,713	4,224	2,085	8,022	33,533	317	33,850									
Tunisia	3,911	2,559	6,772	1,880	616	15,758	5,652	4,998	1,164	11,814	...	7,611	5,209	12,820	40,372	3,043	43,422									
Algeria	21,990	58,105	8,404	22,269	1,699	112,466	28,042	19,316	957	48,314	1,370	31,380	4,666	37,416	198,196	15,373	213,569									
Djibouti	53	2	35	0	72	163	265	403	206	874	182	189	24	396	1,433	155	1,588									
Saudi Arabia	14,325	301,348	81,650	40,791	8,661	446,775	71,106	38,590	33,079	142,776	45,051	104,434	8,524	158,009	747,560	6,272	753,832									
Sudan	25,136	3,956	7,997	3,755	686	41,531	13,021	11,176	5,259	29,455	631	4,977	812	6,420	77,406	1,511	78,917									
Iraq	10,877	100,725	4,228	15,573	5,015	136,417	17,485	16,667	1,875	36,027	15,004	29,049	5,544	49,598	222,042	-29,269	192,772									
Oman	1,056	38,919	8,197	5,343	978	54,494	6,092	4,095	2,266	12,454	3,200	8,229	7,780	19,209	86,156	-4,360	81,797									
Qatar	209	107,342	21,279	12,901	1,184	142,915	14,348	6,870	6,726	27,944	15,413	20,077	2,846	38,336	209,195	914	210,109									
Comoros	230	0	39	33	10	312	190	31	59	280	0	96	3	99	692	0	692									
Kuwait	733	98,975	9,017	3,363	3,424	115,512	7,220	8,748	4,740	20,708	9,886	29,370	1,582	40,838	177,058	-14,363	162,695									
Lebanon	1,774	250	3,470	2,775	1,403	9,672	7,983	1,399	3,355	12,737	6,500	4,498	9,893	20,890	43,300	3,170	46,470									
Libya	673	18,547	945	787	315	21,268	1,457	630	157	2,244	134	8,740	1,496	10,370	33,882	-9,574	24,308									
Egypt	34,667	50,338	51,291	13,657	6,392	156,345	44,294	23,663	14,099	82,055	29,102	30,597	14,533	74,233	312,633	-10,896	301,737									
Morocco	15,390	4,533	15,600	6,529	2,606	44,658	12,883	6,355	1,088	20,326	12,923	20,101	1,415	34,439	99,423	8,429	107,852									
Mauritania	639	1,284	166	240	41	2,370	496	182	0	679	0	558	493	1,051	4,100	400	4,500									
Yemen	4,573	8,237	2,816	1,158	264	17,047	4,819	3,045	1,008	8,872	2,810	4,417	346	7,573	33,492	519	34,011									

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

**Annex (2/5) : Expenditure Decomposition of GDP at Market Prices
2015**

	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	1,279,091	481,004	1,787,095	692,613	1,021,901	1,072,542	-50,641	2,429,067	25,835	2,454,903
Jordan	31,492	7,232	38,723	6,901	13,921	21,975	-8,054	37,570	-491	37,079
U.A.E.	213,270	34,391	247,661	107,692	342,001	322,124	19,877	375,230	251	375,481
Bahrain	14,649	5,513	20,162	6,238	16,965	11,125	5,840	32,241	-5,718	26,523
Tunisia	29,156	8,507	37,662	8,927	16,580	21,099	-4,519	42,070	-1,177	40,893
Algeria	71,680	38,965	110,645	88,940	41,207	59,081	-17,874	181,712	-2,994	178,718
Djibouti	1,509	519	2,028	301	318	910	-591	1,737	116	1,853
Saudi Arabia	236,682	190,970	454,652	223,832	218,024	250,506	-32,482	646,002	15,663	661,665
Sudan	60,124	7,479	67,603	18,460	13,932	9,756	4,175	90,238	-1,155	89,083
Iraq	99,485	25,446	124,931	19,554	57,118	58,190	-1,072	143,413	1,581	144,993
Oman	29,163	21,847	51,009	24,707	40,052	45,514	-5,462	70,255	-3,026	67,229
Qatar	36,167	32,547	68,714	65,174	92,291	59,271	33,020	166,908	-8,242	158,666
Comoros	762	181	943	78	121	398	-277	744	-2	743
Kuwait	47,138	28,016	75,154	28,524	62,036	51,635	10,401	114,079	13,702	127,781
Lebanon	40,954	5,874	46,828	12,959	13,431	26,719	-13,287	46,500	-138	46,362
Libya	8,647	9,982	18,629	940	10,850	9,765	1,085	20,655	260	20,915
Egypt	273,175	39,288	312,463	47,736	43,868	71,905	-28,038	332,162	13,192	345,354
Morocco	59,689	19,105	78,794	28,760	35,642	44,064	-8,423	99,132	5,033	104,165
Mauritania	2,981	744	3,725	1,501	1,867	2,715	-848	4,379	110	4,489
Yemen	22,368	4,399	26,768	1,388	1,675	5,789	-4,114	24,041	-1,129	22,913

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

**Annex Table (2/6) : Expenditure Decomposition of GDP at Market Prices
2014**

	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	1,241,598	493,125	1,734,724	698,553	1,407,313	1,113,141	294,172	2,727,449	23,634	2,751,084
Jordan	30,461	6,968	37,429	8,604	14,810	24,965	-10,155	35,877	-417	35,460
U.A.E.	192,060	30,142	222,202	97,192	391,296	311,238	80,057	399,451	278	399,729
Bahrain	13,878	5,301	19,178	5,519	24,089	14,936	9,152	33,850	-5,665	28,185
Tunisia	29,738	8,121	37,859	10,332	19,519	24,288	-4,769	43,422	-1,446	41,976
Algeria	77,765	41,503	119,268	97,402	65,201	68,302	-3,101	213,569	-4,482	209,086
Djibouti	1,392	500	1,891	285	300	888	-588	1,588	106	1,694
Saudi Arabia	242,629	197,108	439,737	214,937	354,541	255,383	99,158	753,832	16,526	770,358
Sudan	55,200	7,676	62,877	15,184	10,108	9,252	856	78,917	-918	78,000
Iraq	95,469	35,314	130,783	33,868	88,112	59,990	28,121	192,772	2,019	194,791
Oman	25,488	18,518	44,005	21,430	62,384	46,023	16,361	81,797	-3,813	77,984
Qatar	31,123	29,725	60,848	68,023	145,242	64,004	81,238	210,109	-9,301	200,809
Comoros	709	170	879	71	113	371	-258	692	-1	690
Kuwait	47,150	28,887	76,037	26,503	111,455	51,300	60,155	162,695	15,647	178,342
Lebanon	41,033	5,944	46,977	12,990	13,727	27,224	-13,497	46,470	-141	46,329
Libya	11,914	14,809	26,723	1,603	14,014	18,032	-4,018	24,308	290	24,598
Egypt	249,211	36,233	285,444	41,717	43,554	68,977	-25,423	301,737	11,125	312,862
Morocco	65,591	20,728	86,318	35,366	36,773	50,605	-13,832	107,852	5,366	113,218
Mauritania	3,108	763	3,871	1,829	2,767	3,967	-1,200	4,500	106	4,606
Yemen	27,681	4,717	32,398	5,698	9,308	13,393	-4,085	34,011	-1,644	32,366

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

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

Country	Year	Poverty Ratio (National Poverty Line)	Poverty Ratio (International Poverty Line)*	Gini Coefficient (%)	Notes
Jordan	1980	3.0	0.00	44.20	
	1987/1986	14.4	2.74	36.06	
	1992	21.1	1.49	43.36	
	1997	14.2	1.16	36.42	
	2003/2002	13.0	0.25	38.87	
	2006	13.3	0.07	37.72	
	2008	14.4	0.08	33.82	
	2010			35.43	
UAE	2013			35.40	
	2007			38.30	
Bahrain	2003	11	0	.	
Tunisia	1985	7.7	8.64	43.43	
	1990	6.7	5.86	40.24	National Poverty Line: 1277 Tunisian Dinars per person
	1995	6.2	6.47	41.66	
	2000	32.4	2.55	40.81	each year for cities and 820 Tunisian Dinars per person
	2005	23.33	1.38	41.42	
	2010	15.5	0.74	35.79	
	2013			36.10	
Algeria	1988	8.1	7.10	40.19	
	1995	14.1	6.38	35.33	
	2000	12.1	.	36.90	
	2005	5.7	.	.	
Comoros	1995	54.7	.	.	
	2000	60.0	.	.	
	2004	44.8	46.11	64.34	
Djibouti	1996	9.6	4.76	36.77	
	2000	42.0	.	.	National Poverty Line:
	2002	.	18.83	39.96	147936 Djiboutian Franc per
	2006	.		40.00	year
	2013	40.8		44.00	
Sudan	1992	77.5	.	.	
	1996	90.5	.	.	National Poverty Line: 114 Sudanese Pound (year 2010)
	2002	50.0	.	.	
	2009	46.5	19.80	35.29	
	2013			35.30	
Syria	1997	14.3	.	33.70	
	2003/2004	11.4	1.71	35.78	
	2006/2007	12.3	.	33.80	
	2013			35.80	
	2002	43.2	.	.	
Iraq	1993			37.00	
	1998			51.00	
	2004			41.50	
	2007	22.4	3.37	30.86	
	2012	18.9	3.91	29.54	
	2013			30.90	
Oman	2000			39.90	
Palestine	2003	35.5	.	.	
	2007	31.2	0.92	38.65	National Poverty Line: 2293
	2009	26.2	0.08	35.50	Israeli New Sheqel (year
	2011	25.8		40.30	2011)
	2013			35.50	
Qatar	2007			41.10	
	2013			41.10	
Kuwait	1987			34.70	
	1999			36.00	
Lebanon	1996	6.3	.	.	
	2005/2004	28.6	.	36.00	
Egypt	1982/1981	17.2	.	.	
	1991/1990	24.3	4.46	32.00	
	1996/1995	19.4	2.46	30.13	
	2000/1999	16.7	1.81	32.76	National Poverty Line: 3920.8
	2005/2004	19.6	2.26	32.14	Egyptian Pound (years
	2008	22.0	1.68	30.75	2012/2013)
	2009	21.6			
	2011	25.2			
	2013	26.3		30.80	
	1980				
Morocco	1985/1984	21.1	10.29	39.19	
	1991/1990	13.1	2.45	39.20	
	1999/1998	16.3	6.76	39.46	
	2001/2000	15.3	6.27	40.63	
	2004/2003	14.2	.	.	
	2007	8.9	2.57	40.88	
	2013			40.90	
	1987				
Mauritania	1990	56.6	41.32	43.94	
	1993	.	.	.	
	1996/1995	50.5	42.79	50.05	
	2000	51.0	23.40	37.29	
	2004	46.7	21.16	39.04	
	2008	42.0	25.41	41.26	
	2013		23.43	40.46	
Yemen	1992	19.1	1.05	40.50	
	1998	40.1	10.47	39.45	
	2006/2005	34.8	9.78	33.44	
	2012	38.0		37.69	
	2013			37.70	

* Poverty line is 1.25 dollars at Purchasing Power Parity for 2005

Sources: World Bank database on Poverty and UN Country Reports on Millennium Development Goals

Joint Arab Economic Report (2015), and various official national and international sources.

**Annex Table (2/8) : Population of Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2010-2015)**

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Growth Rate (%)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	(Thousands)
									1990-2000	2005-2015	
Total Arab Countries	278,407	309,266	353,368	361,933	360,302	369,179	378,973	387,193	2.36	2.43	2.28
Jordan	4,857	5,473	6,113	6,249	6,388	6,530	6,675	6,823	2.22	3.43	2.23
U.A.E.	2,995	4,106	8,264	8,361	8,442	8,533	8,625	8,718	1.08	5.38	7.82
Bahrain	638	889	1,229	1,195	1,209	1,253	1,315	1,380	4.94	2.41	4.50
Tunisia	9,553	10,029	10,566	10,674	10,778	10,895	11,007	11,154	1.34	1.60	1.07
Algeria	30,416	32,906	35,978	36,717	37,495	38,297	39,114	39,950	2.14	1.97	1.96
Djibouti	680	778	842	865	889	914	939	965	2.77	2.72	2.18
Saudi Arabia	20,476	23,330	27,563	28,376	29,196	29,994	30,770	31,521	2.44	3.03	3.05
Sudan⁽¹⁾	31,081	35,397	41,709	43,048	43,056	36,164	37,289	38,449	3.11	2.86	0.83
Syria	16,320	18,269	20,619	21,124	21,378	21,768	22,165	22,568	1.82	3.02	2.14
Somalia	9,596	10,082	10,594	10,699	10,806	10,914	11,021	11,130	0.99	1.01	0.99
Iraq	24,086	27,963	32,490	33,339	34,196	35,087	36,000	36,936	2.60	3.02	2.82
Oman	2,402	2,509	2,773	3,295	3,623	3,855	3,993	4,159	4.16	3.99	5.18
Palestine⁽²⁾
Qatar	614	906	1,715	1,733	1,833	2,004	2,216	2,423	9.34	3.92	10.34
Comoros	552	617	692	708	725	742	760	779	2.50	2.41	2.36
Kuwait	2,217	2,491	3,582	3,697	3,268	3,465	4,692	4,239	6.80	0.22	6.25
Lebanon	3,738	3,759	3,772	3,776	3,780	3,784	3,788	3,793	3.60	3.50	0.90
Libya	5,640	6,629	7,774	8,026	8,286	8,554	8,830	9,115	3.23	2.92	3.24
Egypt	63,974	69,997	78,685	80,530	82,305	84,629	86,814	88,958	2.47	2.11	2.43
Morocco	28,466	30,172	31,894	32,245	32,597	32,950	33,304	33,656	1.06	1.65	1.10
Mauritania	2,645	2,981	3,362	3,443	3,527	3,612	3,700	3,790	2.43	2.94	2.43
Yemen	17,461	19,983	23,154	23,833	24,527	25,235	25,956	26,687	2.86	3.11	2.94

* Preliminary estimates.

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

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

Source : Various National and International Sources.

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

	Land Area (sq. km)	Urban and Rural Population As a Percentage of Total Population (%)						Population in Age Groups As a Percentage of Total Population (%)					
		2010			2014			2010			2014		
		2015	2010	2015	Urban	Rural	Urban	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +
Jordan	89,342	68	76	82.6	17.4	82.6	17.4	37.3	59.5	3.2	37.3	59.5	3.2
U.A.E.	83,600	99	104	84.1	15.9	85.2	14.8	17.0	82.5	0.5	14.0	85.0	1.0
Bahrain	707	1858	1952	88.6	11.4	88.9	11.1	20.0	77.9	2.1	21.0	76.0	3.0
Tunisia	155,566	68	72	67.3	32.7	67.7	32.3	23.5	69.6	6.9	23.8	68.4	7.8
Algeria	2,381,741	15	17	66.5	33.5	75.5	24.5	27.7	66.9	5.4	28.4	65.9	5.7
Djibouti	23,200	40	42	76.2	23.8	77.3	22.7	35.8	60.9	3.3	33.0	63.0	4.0
Saudi Arabia	2,000,000	13	16	82.6	17.4	82.9	17.1	26.4	71.1	2.5	29.5	67.7	2.8
Sudan⁽¹⁾	1,882,000	17	20	40.1	59.9	33.7	66.3	40.1	56.3	3.6	41.0	56.0	3.0
Syria	185,180	111	122	55.7	44.3	57.3	42.7	37.1	58.8	4.1	37.0	59.0	4.0
Somalia	637,657	17	17	37.5	62.5	39.2	60.8	44.9	52.3	2.8	47.0	50.0	3.0
Iraq	435,052	77	85	66.2	33.8	66.4	33.6	43.2	53.6	3.2	41.0	56.0	3.0
Oman	309,500	11	13	75.0	25.0	74.2	25.8	27.8	69.5	2.7	21.0	76.0	3.0
Palestine	...	...	74.1	25.9	73.9	26.1	42.5	54.8	2.7	39.7	57.4	2.9	
Qatar	11,607	149	209	96	4	99.2	0.8	13.7	85.5	0.8	15.0	84.0	1.0
Comoros	2,236	309	348	28.2	71.8	28.3	71.7	42.6	54.7	2.7	40.0	57.0	3.0
Kuwait	17,818	215	226	98.4	1.6	98.3	1.7	26.7	70.8	2.5	22.0	76.0	2.0
Lebanon	10,452	384	363	87.2	12.8	87.6	12.4	24.8	67.9	7.3	24.0	68.0	8.0
Libya	1,775,500	4	5	77.9	22.1	78.2	21.8	30.4	65.3	4.3	30.0	66.0	4.0
Egypt	1,009,450	78	88	43.4	56.6	42.7	57.3	31.5	63.4	5.1	31.3	64.4	4.3
Morocco	710,850	45	47	58.2	41.8	58.1	41.9	28.0	66.5	5.5	27.0	67.0	6.0
Mauritania	1,030,700	3	4	41.4	58.6	42.3	57.7	39.9	57.4	2.7	40.0	57.0	3.0
Yemen	555,000	42	48	28.8	71.2	34.1	65.9	42.4	54.4	3.2	41.0	57.0	3.0

⁽¹⁾ Land Area data for Sudan represents Sudan after the separation on 9/7/2011

Source : National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", Various reports and The World Bank Database, January 2016.

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

	Expenditure on Health (%)	Total Expenditure on Health (of GDP)	Public Expenditure on Health (%)	Health Expenditure by Type (%)			Percentage of Population With Access to Health Care (%)			Number of Physicians (Per 100,000 People)		Number of Nurses (Per Hospital Bed)	
				2014			2012			2010			
				Public	Private	Urban	Rural	Total	2010	2014	2010	2014	
Jordan	7.5	13.5	69.7	30.3	98	98	98	64	64	96	105	521	538
U.A.E.	3.5	9.4	72.3	27.7	98	95	98	147	171	226	336	935	870
Bahrain	5.0	10.6	63.3	36.7	99	99	99	210	276	410	521	588	493
Tunisia	7.0	13.3	56.7	43.3	97	77	90	121	168	325	325	478	472
Algeria	7.2	8.1	78.8	21.2	98	88	95	156	173 ⁽²⁾	253	259 ⁽²⁾	582	606 ⁽²⁾
Djibouti	10.6	14.1	63.9	36.1	73	22	61	21	21	51	51	704	704
Saudi Arabia	4.7	5.4	74.5	25.5	100	100	100	244	260	474	540	467	454
Sudan	8.4	11.4	21.4	78.6	44	13	24	35	42 ⁽²⁾	44	95	1190	1235
Syria	3.3	5.3	46.3	53.7	96	95	96	157	133	191	198	645	658
Somalia	3.0 ⁽¹⁾	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	45.0 ⁽¹⁾	55.0 ⁽¹⁾	52	6	23	3	3	8	8	1429 ⁽¹⁾	1149
Iraq	5.5	6.0	60.3	39.7	86	82	85	78	84	149	178	769	725
Oman	3.6	4.8	89.8	10.2	97	95	97	190	217	432	470	556	609
Palestine	10.9 ⁽²⁾	11.0	43.3	56.7	100	100	100	208	165	182	290	769	766
Qatar	2.2	5.8	85.7	14.3	100	100	100	403	213	617	618	819	833
Comoros	6.7	13.1	32.9	67.1	50	30	40	19 ⁽²⁾	20 ⁽²⁾	70 ⁽¹⁾	70 ⁽¹⁾	454 ⁽¹⁾	454 ⁽¹⁾
Kuwait	3.0	5.8	85.9	14.1	100	100	100	167	242	443	587	541	490
Lebanon	5.9	10.7	47.6	52.4	100	100	100	320	307	272	330	290	351
Liberia	5.0	4.3	73.5	26.5	97	96	97	200	200	710	660	270	270
Egypt	5.5	4.7	38.2	61.8	98	94	96	113	82	201	144	1923	2111
Morocco	5.9	6.0	33.9	66.1	85	63	75	61	63	90	89	1176	909
Mauritania	3.8	7.3	49.6	50.4	51	9	27	9 ⁽²⁾	10 ⁽²⁾	67 ⁽¹⁾	70 ⁽²⁾	1892 ⁽¹⁾	2500 ⁽¹⁾
Yemen	5.6	3.9	22.6	77.4	93	34	33	27	30	53	73	1428	1408

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2002-2010.

⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2013.

Source : National Sources ; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", various reports ; The World Bank Database, January 2016 ; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, Statistical Report of Health Indicators for the Eastern Mediterranean Countries (EMRO), April 2016.

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

	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 People)		Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)		Total Fertility Rate (Birth per Woman)		Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 People)		Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 Live Births)		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)		Children Under Five Years Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	
	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014
Jordan	30.1	28.6	73.0	74.4	2.9	3.2	7.0	6.1	41	59	23.0	17.0	28.0	21.0
U.A.E.	13.1	11.0	77.7	77.0	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.0	12	6	6.1	6.8	7.1	8.3
Bahrain	19.5	15.0	76.0	77.0	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.0	20	15	8.7	5.0	10.2	6.0
Tunisia	17.8	20.5	74.6	74.5	2.1	2.4	5.8	5.7	56	63	17.0	16.3	16.1	4.2
Algeria	24.7	25.9	76.3	77.2	2.1	2.9	4.4	4.4	97	141	23.7	22.0	36.0	25.6
Djibouti	28.9	25.0	56.1	62.0	3.6	3.4	10.2	9.0	200	237	73.0	54.0	91.1	65.3
Saudi Arabia	23.3	21.5	73.7	74.2	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.5	14	14	16.9	15.5	19.5	17.8
Sudan	32.7	33.0	58.8	63.0	4.2	4.4	9.0	8.0	730	318	66.4	48.0	103.3	70.4
Syria	22.8	23.0	74.6	70.0	2.8	3.0	3.5	6.0	70	64	13.8	11.0	16.0	13.1
Somalia	43.5	44.0	50.4	55.0	6.3	6.6	15.0	12.0	1000	753	108.3	85.0	180.0	137.5
Iraq	35.4	35.0	68.5	69.0	4.5	4.1	5.8	5.0	63	50	31.4	27.0	38.6	32.2
Oman	31.0	20.0	76.1	77.0	2.2	3.9	3.3	3.0	18	18	9.3	10.0	11.3	12.1
Palestine	33.1	32.3	73.9	73.2	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.7	...	47	20.1	18.2	22.3	21.7
Qatar	11.4	12.0	78.2	79.0	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.0	7	13	6.7	7.0	8.4	8.0
Comoros	37.5	34.0	66.2	63.0	4.7	4.6	8.8	8.0	280	344	62.0	56.6	85.6	75.9
Kuwait	18.2	20.0	77.9	75.0	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.0	14	4	9.6	7.0	11.1	9.1
Lebanon	15.4	15.0	72.4	79.0	1.8	1.5	6.9	5.0	25	16	18.8	7.0	22.1	8.2
Libya	23.1	21.0	74.5	72.0	2.4	2.4	4.0	5.0	58	9	13.4	11.0	16.9	13.3
Egypt	23.2	28.0	70.5	71.0	2.8	3.5	5.1	6.0	50	34	18.6	20.0	21.8	24.2
Morocco	18.8	21.0	74.8	74.0	2.2	2.7	5.6	6.0	100	126	30.4	24.0	35.5	28.1
Mauritania	33.8	33.0	57.3	63.0	4.4	4.7	9.7	8.0	510	629	75.3	66.1	111.2	87.5
Yemen	37.9	35.9	62.0	63.0	5.5	6.1	8.9	8.1	200	398	72.1	68.3	90.2	86.4

Source : National Sources ; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" , various reports; The World Bank Database , January 2016; UNDP, "Human Development Report" , various reports; The World Organization (WHO) Database , March 2016; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The World's Children 2015 .

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

	Improved Water Source						Improved Sanitation Facilities					
	2010			2015			2010			2015		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Jordan	98	92	97	97.8	92.3	96.9	98	98	98	98.6	98.9	98.6
U.A.E.	100	100	100	99.6 ⁽²⁾	99.6 ⁽²⁾	99.6 ⁽²⁾	98	95	100	98.0	95.2	97.6
Bahrain	100	...	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	...	100	99.2	99.2	99.2
Tunisia	99	94	99	100.0	93.2	97.7	96	64	84	97.4	79.8	91.6
Algeria	85	79	83	84.3	81.8	83.6	98	88	95	89.8	82.2	87.6
Djibouti	99	54	88	97.4	64.7	90.0	63	10	50	59.8	5.1	47.4
Saudi Arabia	...	...	96	97.0	97.0	97.0	100	...	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sudan	67	52	58	...	...	55.0	44	14	26	...	...	24.0
Syria	93	86	90	92.3	87.2	90.1	96	93	95	96.2	95.1	95.7
Somalia	66	7	29	...	...	31.0 ⁽¹⁾	52	6	23	...	...	23.0
Iraq	91	56	79	93.8	70.1	86.6	76	67	73	86.4	83.8	85.6
Oman	93	78	89	95.5	86.1	93.4	100	95	99	97.3	94.7	96.7
Palestine	91	91	91	94.9	94.8	94.9	60.9	10.3	55	99.2	99.3	99.2
Qatar	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	98.0 ⁽²⁾	98.0 ⁽²⁾	98.0 ⁽²⁾
Comoros	91	97	95	...	...	95.1	50	30	36	50.0 ⁽¹⁾	29.7 ⁽¹⁾	35.4 ⁽¹⁾
Kuwait	100	...	100	99.0	99.0	99.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lebanon	100	100	100	99.0	99.0	99.0	100	...	95.2	80.7	80.7	80.7
Libya	...	...	98	...	...	98.0	97	97	96.8	95.7	96.6	96.6
Egypt	100	99	99	100.0	99.0	99.4	97	93	95	96.8	93.1	94.7
Morocco	98	61	83	98.7	65.3	85.4	83	52	70	84.1	65.5	76.7
Mauritania	52	48	50	58.4	57.1	57.9	51	9	26	57.5	13.8	40.0
Yemen	72	47	55	...	...	55.0	93	34	53	...	...	53.0

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

Source : National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", different reports; The World Bank Database, January 2016; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, February 2016; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The World's Children 2015.

(1) Data for the year 2011. (2) Data for the year 2013.

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

	Primary Education						Secondary Education						Higher Education					
	2010			2014			2010			2014			2010			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	(1) 96.5	(1) 97.5	(1) 97.0	(2) 99.3	(2) 97.5	(2) 98.4	(1) 93.0	(1) 91.1	(2) 86.6	(2) 89.0	(2) 87.8	(1) 39.5	(1) 44.3	(1) 41.8	(2) 43.8	(2) 49.9	(2) 46.6	
U.A.E.	(1) 107.0	(1) 106.0	(1) 106.5	(1) 106.3	(1) 107.1	(1) 106.7	(1) 91.0	(1) 93.9	(1) 92.4	(1) 91.0	(1) 93.9	(1) 17.4	(1) 35.7	(1) 25.2	15.4	34.6	22.0	
Bahrain	(1) 106.1	(1) 104.4	(1) 105.3	(1) 106.1	(1) 104.4	(1) 105.3	(1) 94.9	(1) 98.9	(1) 96.8	(2) 94.5	(2) 96.6	(1) 19.1	(1) 46.8	(1) 32.1	24.2	56.5	36.8	
Tunisia	(1) 110.9	(1) 106.5	(1) 108.7	(3) 113	(3) 109.5	(3) 111.3	(1) 88.0	(1) 93.1	(1) 90.5	(3) 89.0	(3) 93.2	(3) 90.1	(1) 27.5	(1) 41.4	(1) 34.4	26.3	43.1	34.6
Algeria	113.4	106.8	110.2	122.3	115.1	118.7	(1) 94.1	(1) 95.8	(1) 94.9	(2) 95.7	(2) 99.5	(2) 97.6	25.1	36.6	30.8	27.5	41.9	34.6
Djibouti	(1) 57.6	(1) 51.4	(1) 54.5	75.5	63.3	68.0	(1) 34.8	(1) 25.5	(1) 30.2	51.1	41.5	46.4	(1) 4.1	(1) 2.8	(1) 3.4	(2) 5.9	(2) 4.0	(2) 4.9
Saudi Arabia	106.3	105.7	106.3	110.2	108.2	108.7	103.3	97.8	100.6	110.5	116.8	113.3	34.7	38.8	36.8	60.6	67.9	63.9
Sudan	(1) 76.4	(1) 68.8	(1) 72.6	(2) 74	(2) 66	(2) 70.0	(1) 41.4	(1) 36.5	(1) 39.0	(2) 42.6	(2) 38.9	(2) 40.7	(4) 6.4	(4) 5.9	(4) 6.2	(3) 16.0	(3) 17.9	(3) 16.9
Syria	119.2	116.4	117.8	(3) 81.4	(3) 78.7	(3) 80.1	72.2	72.6	72.4	(3) 47.7	(3) 47.7	(3) 47.7	...	...	...	(3) 34.3	(3) 34.8	(3) 34.5
Somalia	(1) 42.0	(1) 23.1	(1) 32.6	(1) 42.0	(1) 23.1	(1) 32.6	(1) 10.6	(1) 4.9	(1) 7.7	(1) 10.6	(1) 4.9	(1) 7.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	(1) 113.1	(1) 95.4	(1) 104.5	(1) 113.1	(1) 95.4	(1) 104.5	(1) 60.3	(1) 45.1	(1) 52.9	(1) 60.3	(1) 45.1	(1) 52.9	(4) 19.3	(4) 11.4	(4) 15.4	(1) 15.4	(1) 8.4	(1) 12.0
Oman	102.5	102.7	102.6	105.8	114.9	110.3	101.8	100.7	101.3	(3) 84.8	(3) 99.0	(3) 91.2	29.2	21.1	24.5	(2) 24.7	(2) 22.8	(2) 28.1
Palestine	91.6	90.0	90.8	95.2	94.6	94.9	82.7	89.4	86.0	78.5	86.2	82.2	43.1	57.6	50.2	34.6	53.8	44.0
Qatar	102.1	104.0	103.0	(2) 99.4	(2) 99.4	(2) 99.1	97.0	99.4	98.1	(2) 106.7	(2) 117.2	(2) 111.6	4.9	26.1	15.5	7.3	45.8	15.8
Comoros	(1) 108.6	(1) 99.8	(1) 104.3	(3) 108.3	(3) 102.0	(3) 105.2	(4) 52.1	(4) 39.3	(4) 45.8	(3) 58.3	(3) 60.4	(3) 59.3	9.1	6.7	7.9	(3) 9.3	(3) 8.1	(3) 8.7
Kuwait	(1) 103.6	(1) 107.5	(1) 105.6	(3) 103.0	(3) 105.3	(3) 104.2	(1) 97.9	(1) 104.3	(1) 101.0	(3) 89.2	(3) 96.2	(3) 92.6	(1) 11.0	(1) 25.6	(1) 17.6	(3) 20.4	(3) 33.1	(3) 27.0
Lebanon	106.0	103.1	104.6	(3) 101.6	(3) 92.7	(3) 97.1	76.8	86.2	81.5	(3) 68.0	(3) 68.4	(3) 68.2	49.4	58.8	54.0	39.5	45.7	42.8
Libya	(1) 113.0	(1) 107.6	(1) 110.4	(2) 117.0	(2) 112.0	(2) 114.0	(1) 86.3	(1) 101.1	(1) 93.5	(1) 86.3	(1) 101.1	(1) 93.5	(4) 56.0	(4) 61.0	(4) 58.0	(1) 50.7	(1) 49.9	(1) 50.3
Egypt	(1) 108	(1) 103.3	(1) 105.7	(3) 106.0	(3) 105.1	(3) 105.5	(4) 89.5	(4) 82.6	(4) 86.2	(3) 86.8	(3) 85.3	(3) 86.1	...	...	(1) 30.4	(3) 32.0	(3) 28.6	(3) 30.3
Morocco	115.0	107.6	111.4	118.7	113.4	116.1	(1) 60.3	(1) 51.8	(1) 56.1	(2) 74.1	(2) 68.9	(2) 68.9	(1) 14.1	(1) 12.3	(1) 13.2	25.0	34.1	24.6
Mauritania	99.5	104.5	102.0	95.3	100.7	98.0	26.4	22.4	24.4	31.2	28.6	29.9	6.1	2.5	4.3	(3) 7.5	(3) 3.3	(3) 5.5
Yemen	95.9	78.3	87.3	(3) 105.7	(3) 88.9	(3) 97.5	54.1	33.7	44.1	(3) 57.4	(3) 39.5	(3) 48.6	(1) 14.3	(1) 6.0	(1) 10.2	(2) 14.2	(2) 6.3	(2) 10.3

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

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2006-2010.

⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2011-2012.

⁽³⁾ Data for the year 2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Data for the year 2000-2005

Source : National Sources; UNESCO database February 2016; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", Database, January 2016.

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

	Primary Education						Secondary Education					
	2010			2014			2010			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	(2) 88.8	(2) 90.2	(2) 89.5	(3) 88.0	(3) 87.1	(3) 87.5	(2) 80.0	(2) 84.0	(2) 81.9	(3) 83.2	(3) 87.9	(3) 85.5
U.A.E.	(2) 91.3	(2) 90.4	(2) 90.9	(2) 90.8	(2) 90.7	(2) 90.7	(2) 81.4	(2) 84.0	(2) 82.6	(2) 81.4	(2) 84.0	(2) 82.6
Bahrain	(2) 98.2	(2) 97.4	(2) 97.9	(2) 98.2	(2) 97.4	(2) 97.9	(2) 87.2	(2) 91.7	(2) 89.4	(3) 84.3	(3) 87.4	(3) 85.8
Tunisia	(2) 98.0	(2) 97.2	(2) 97.6	(2) 98.0	(2) 97.2	(2) 98.6	(2) 67.1	(2) 75.6	(2) 71.3	(2) 67.1	(2) 75.6	(2) 71.3
Algeria	96.6	94.6	95.6	(3) 97.0	(3) 95.0	(3) 96.3	(1) 64.5	(1) 68.0	(1) 66.2	(1) 64.5	(1) 68.0	(1) 66.2
Djibouti	(2) 46.8	(2) 42.1	(2) 44.5	62.8	54.6	58.8	(2) 29.4	(2) 21.3	(2) 25.4	(2) 29.4	(2) 21.3	(2) 25.4
Saudi Arabia	96.6	96.5	96.6	96.2	98.7	97.4	78.4	83	80.7	94.2	100.8	97.1
Sudan	(1) 50.6	(1) 42.0	(1) 46.0	(3) 52.4	(3) 55.1	(3) 53.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	94.2	92.8	93.5	(4) 67.5	(4) 65.8	(4) 66.7	66.7	67.2	67.0	(4) 46.8	(4) 46.4	(4) 46.6
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	(1) 83.5	(1) 71.2	(1) 77.4	(2) 97.7	(2) 86.6	(2) 92.3	(1) 44.2	(1) 31.2	(1) 37.8	(2) 49.4	(2) 39.9	(2) 44.8
Oman	94.9	95.5	95.2	91.2	90.9	91.1	88.3	89.3	88.8	(4) 76.6	(4) 90.9	(4) 83.0
Palestine	87.4	85.6	86.5	90.7	91.0	90.8	80.6	86.5	83.5	76.5	83.9	80.1
Qatar	91.2	94.0	92.6	(3) 93.9	(3) 90.3	(3) 92.1	73.0	76.2	74.5	(3) 100.0	(3) 89.4	(3) 94.5
Comoros	(2) 90.7	(2) 83.8	(2) 87.3	(4) 85.5	(4) 80.8	(4) 83.2	...	...	...	(4) 42.5	(4) 45.5	(4) 43.9
Kuwait	(2) 88.6	(2) 86.6	(2) 87.6	(4) 91.3	(4) 93	(4) 92.1	(2) 79.6	(2) 80.2	(2) 79.9	(3) 81.3	(3) 84.8	(3) 83.1
Lebanon	92.2	91.2	91.7	(4) 89.8	(4) 83.4	(4) 86.6	70.6	78.8	74.7	(3) 64.7	(3) 64.9	(3) 64.8
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	(2) 97.4	(2) 94.1	(2) 95.8	(3) 99.5	(3) 97.1	(4) 99.9	(2) 36.2	(2) 36.4	(2) 36.3	(4) 85.6	(4) 85.2	(4) 85.4
Morocco	94.5	92.8	93.7	98.6	98.3	98.4	(1) 38.0	(1) 33.0	(1) 36.0	(3) 59.0	(3) 53.1	(3) 56.1
Mauritania	72.5	75.7	74.0	72.7	76.2	74.4	(2) 17.8	(2) 15.7	(2) 16.8	(4) 23.0	(4) 19.9	(4) 21.5
Yemen	84.8	70.0	77.6	(4) 91.6	(4) 77.8	(4) 84.8	(1) 48.5	(1) 25.8	(1) 37.4	(3) 49.9	(3) 33.2	(3) 41.7

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

(1) Data for the year 2006-2010.
Source: Sources of Annex Table (2/10) - A.

(2) Data for the year 2011-2012.
(3) Data for the year 2013.

(4) Data for the year 2000-2005

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

	Primary Education		Secondary Education		Higher Education	
	2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014
Jordan	(1) 1.01	(2) 0.98	(1) 1.04	(2) 1.03	(1) 1.11	(2) 1.14
U.A.E.	(1) 0.99	1.01	(1) 1.03	(1) 1.03	(1) 2.05	2.25
Bahrain	(1) 0.98	(1) 0.98	(1) 1.04	(2) 1.02	(1) 2.45	2.34
Tunisia	(1) 0.96	(3) 0.97	(1) 1.06	(2) 1.05	(1) 1.51	1.64
Algeria	0.94	0.94	(1) 1.02	(2) 1.04	1.46	1.52
Djibouti	(1) 0.89	0.84	(1) 0.73	0.81	(1) 0.69	(2) 0.68
Saudi Arabia	0.99	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.12	1.12
Sudan	(1) 0.90	(2) 0.89	(1) 0.88	(2) 0.91	(4) 0.92	(3) 1.12
Syria	0.98	(3) 0.97	1.01	(3) 1.00	...	(2) 1.02
Somalia	(1) 0.55	(1) 0.55	(1) 0.46	(1) 0.46	...	...
Iraq	(1) 0.84	(1) 0.84	(1) 0.75	(1) 0.75	(4) 0.59	(1) 0.55
Oman	1.00	1.09	0.99	(3) 1.17	1.39	(2) 0.92
Palestine	0.98	0.99	1.08	1.10	1.34	1.56
Qatar	1.02	(2) 1.00	1.02	(2) 1.10	5.38	6.27
Comoros	(1) 0.92	(3) 0.94	(4) 0.75	(3) 1.04	0.74	(3) 0.87
Kuwait	(1) 1.03	(3) 1.02	(1) 1.07	(1) 1.07	(1) 2.33	(3) 1.62
Lebanon	0.97	(3) 0.91	1.12	(3) 1.01	1.19	1.16
Libya	(1) 0.95	(2) 0.96	(1) 1.17	(1) 1.17	(4) 1.09	(1) 0.98
Egypt	(1) 0.96	(3) 0.99	(4) 0.92	(2) 0.98	...	(2) 0.96
Morocco	0.94	(3) 0.96	(1) 0.86	(2) 0.93	(1) 0.87	1.36
Mauritania	1.05	(3) 1.06	0.85	0.92	0.41	(3) 0.44
Yemen	0.82	(3) 0.84	0.62	(3) 0.69	(1) 0.42	(2) 0.44

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

(1) Data for the year 2006-2010.

(2) Data for the year 2011-2012.

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

(3) Data for the year 2013.

(4) Data for the year 2000-2005

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

	Expected Years of Schooling						Dropout Rate (%)	
	2012			2014			2003-2012	2008-2014
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total
Jordan	13.1	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.5	2.1	2.1
U.A.E.	12.9	13.9	13.3	12.9	13.9	13.3	15.6	8.0
Bahrain	13.7	15.1	14.4	13.7	15.1	14.4	2.2	2.2
Tunisia	14.0	15.0	14.6	14.0	15.0	14.6	5.3	5.9
Algeria	13.8	14.2	14.0	13.8	14.2	14.0	7.2	7.2
Djibouti	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.9	5.9	6.4	(2) 35.7	
Saudi Arabia	15.4	15.9	15.6	16.1	16.6	16.3	1.3	1.3
Sudan	(1) 6.7	6.0	7.3	7.3	6.7	7.0	9.1	20.1
Syria	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.3	12.2	12.3	6.8	6.8
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	11.4	8.7	10.1	11.4	8.7	10.1	(2) 33.3	
Oman	13.4	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.9	13.6	6.4	6.4
Palestine	12.5	14.0	13.2	12.2	13.8	13.0	0.7	3.5
Qatar	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.8	6.4	2.3
Comoros	13.2	12.3	12.8	11.9	11.0	11.5	(2) 25.9	
Kuwait	14.2	15.2	14.6	14.2	15.2	14.7	5.9	5.9
Lebanon	13.3	13.0	13.2	13.9	13.6	13.8	6.7	6.7
Libya	15.9	16.4	16.1	13.8	14.3	14.0	...	...
Egypt	13.3	12.7	13.0	13.8	13.3	13.5	1.1	3.9
Morocco	11.6	10.6	11.6	11.6	10.6	11.6	8.4	10.7
Mauritania	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	18.8	35.9
Yemen	10.6	7.7	9.2	10.6	7.7	9.2	(2) 40.5	

(1) Data for the year 2003-2008. (2) Data for the year 2002 - 2011.

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

Annex Table (2/15) : Expenditure on Education

	Public Expenditure on Education (Percent of GNP)			(Percent of Total Public Expenditure)
	2008-2011	2005-2014	2008-2011	
Jordan	3.1	3.4	12.0	12.0
U.A.E.	1.0	1.0	23.4	23.4
Bahrain	3.1	2.7	11.7	9.0
Tunisia	6.2	6.2	20.1	21.6
Algeria	4.4	4.3	20.3	11.4
Djibouti	4.5	4.5	12.3	12.3
Saudi Arabia	5.5	5.1	19.3	17.7
Sudan	0.8	2.2	8.0	10.8
Syria	5.1	4.9	18.9	19.2
Somalia	...	...	2.0	2.0
Iraq	...	...	...	...
Oman	4.7	4.2	6.9	10.9
Palestine	4.6	4.9	15.5	18.1
Qatar	2.4	3.5	8.2	12.8
Comoros	7.6	7.6	...	18.5
Kuwait	⁽¹⁾ 3.8	3.8	⁽¹⁾ 12.9	⁽¹⁾ 12.9
Lebanon	1.6	2.6	5.7	8.6
Libya	...	3.3	...	...
Egypt	3.7	3.8	11.9	10.4
Morocco	5.4	6.6	25.7	18.3
Mauritania	3.8	3.3	12.9	11.4
Yemen	6.7	4.6	17.1	15.5

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2006-2007.

Source : National Sources; UNESCO, Database, February 2015; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" Database January 2016

**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		2015		2010		2015		Male		Female	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	3.7	10.3	7.0	1.9	4.8	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8
U.A.E.	(1) 9.7	(1) 11.3	(1) 10.2	6.9	4.2	6.2	(1) 1.7	(1) 3.9	(1) 2.6	0.4	0.9	0.6
Bahrain	7.2	9.8	8.1	3.1	6.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tunisia	(1) 13.6	(1) 30.4	(2) 18.0	10.4	25.8	18.2	(1) 1.9	(1) 4.2	(1) 3.2	1.7	2.2	1.9
Algeria	(1) 15.6	(1) 29.0	(1) 22.3	12.8	26.9	19.8	(1) 5.8	(1) 9.4	(1) 7.5	4.4	4.5	4.4
Djibouti	(1) 20.1	(1) 38.6	(1) 29.7	(1) 20.1	(1) 38.6	(1) 29.7	(1) 9.0	(1) 15.1	(1) 12.1	(1) 9.0	(1) 15.1	(1) 12.1
Saudi Arabia	8.6	16.2	11.7	3.2	8.2	5.3	2.3	3.8	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
Sudan	19.9	38.0	28.9	16.7	31.4	24.1	10.4	16.4	13.3	8.7	12.2	10.4
Syria	10.1	23.1	16.6	(3) 9.2	(3) 20.8	(3) 14.9	3.9	6.4	5.1	(3) 3.4	(3) 5.5	(3) 4.4
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	14.0	29.4	21.8	14.3	26.3	20.3	15.5	19.5	17.4	17.6	19.4	18.5
Oman	(1) 10.0	(1) 19.1	11.7	3.1	10.0	5.2	(1) 2.4	(1) 2.4	(1) 2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Palestine	(2) 2.1	(2) 7.4	(2) 4.7	1.5	5.2	3.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Qatar	(2) 3.4	(2) 4.4	(2) 3.6	2.1	2.7	2.2	(2) 2.4	(2) 1.3	(2) 2.1	1.7	0.3	1.4
Comoros	(1) 20.3	(1) 31.3	(1) 25.8	18.2	26.3	22.2	(1) 14.2	(1) 15.3	(1) 14.7	13.1	11.8	12.4
Kuwait	(1) 5.0	(1) 8.2	(1) 6.1	3.1	5.0	3.8	(1) 1.4	(1) 1.3	(1) 1.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Lebanon	(1) 5.6	(1) 10.2	(1) 7.9	4.0	8.2	6.1	(1) 1.6	(1) 0.9	(1) 1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9
Libya	4.4	17.3	10.8	3.3	14.4	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Egypt	(2) 21.6	(2) 38.5	(2) 29.9	16.8	32.7	24.8	(2) 8.4	(2) 12.2	(2) 10.2	5.5	7.9	6.7
Morocco	(1) 31.1	(1) 56.1	(1) 43.9	17.3	37.5	27.6	(1) 13.3	(1) 27.9	(2) 20.5	3.4	6.5	4.9
Mauritania	35.1	48.8	42.0	37.4	58.4	47.9	28.7	34.7	31.7	30.0	45.0	37.4
Yemen	18.8	53.2	36.1	14.9	45.0	29.9	4.0	25.9	14.8	2.4	17.3	9.8

(1) Data for the year 2005 - 2009.
Source : National Sources; UNESCO, Database, February 2016.

(2) Data for the year 2011.
(3) Data for the year 2012.

**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)	2015	2010
Jordan	2.8	2.5	1.0
U.A.E.	(1) 1.2	0.6	(1) 2.3
Bahrain	1.4	2.1	0.0
Tunisia	(1) 2.2	2.5	(1) 2.2
Algeria	(1) 1.9	2.1	(1) 1.6
Djibouti	(1) 1.9	(1) 1.9	(1) 1.7
Saudi Arabia	1.9	2.6	1.6
Sudan	1.9	1.9	1.6
Syria	2.3	(3) 2.3	1.6
Somalia	...	...	...
Iraq	2.1	1.8	1.3
Oman	1.9	3.2	(1) 1.0
Palestine	(2) 3.5	3.5	0.9
Qatar	(2) 1.3	1.3	(2) 0.5
Comoros	(1) 1.5	1.4	(1) 1.1
Kuwait	(1) 1.6	1.6	(1) 0.9
Lebanon	(1) 1.8	2.1	(1) 0.6
Libya	3.9	4.4	2.0
Egypt	(2) 1.8	1.9	(2) 1.5
Morocco	(1) 1.8	2.2	(1) 2.1
Mauritania	1.4	1.6	1.2
Yemen	2.8	3.0	6.9

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

(1) Data for the year 2005 - 2008.

(2) Data for the year 2011.

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

(3) Data for the year 2012.

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

	Employment As a Percentage of Total Population		Employment (Annual Growth Rate) (%)		Proportion of Employed Women (Ages 15+)		Employment by Main Economic Sector(%)			
	2010	2014	2005-2014		2010	2014	2010	2014	Industry	Services
			2010	2014			to Total Employment (%)	Agriculture		
Total Arab Countries	34.5	44.0	2.0	34.5	21.0	22.3	20.3	16.9	17.8	60.8
Jordan	23.9	22.6	21.6	18.4	17.1	6.3	5.5	13.0	13.9	80.7
U.A.E.	63.1	32.2	9.0	63.1	15.4	6.2	2.6	9.5	9.2	84.3
Bahrain	49.7	63.0	6.5	49.7	21.0	0.6	0.6	24.9	22.1	74.5
Tunisia	37.4	26.9	1.7	37.4	28.0	20.6	19.4	30.6	32.1	48.8
Algeria	42.2	29.3	2.2	42.2	19.0	11.7	19.8	33.1	32.5	55.2
Djibouti	43.3	52.5	2.7	43.3	34.9	74.0	72.4	8.2	10.8	17.8
Saudi Arabia	36.7	38.2	4.2	36.7	15.5	5.1	4.0	19.3	8.3	75.6
Sudan	31.7	53.5	2.9	31.7	29.4	51.5	48.0	7.9	9.3	40.6
Syria	32.8	43.5	1.8	32.8	16.8	20.0	18.5	31.5	37.4	48.5
Somalia	38.9	40.6	2.6	38.9	33.7	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	25.0	42.5	3.2	25.0	13.0	5.5	4.5	15.1	15.6	79.4
Oman	39.5	56.0	9.8	39.5	20.0	28.9	27.3	8.0	7.0	63.1
Palestine	...	27.6	5.1	...	19.4	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	64.8	73.5	12.6	64.8	12.7	0.7	0.6	54.4	46.4	44.9
Comoros	43.5	57.5	3.1	43.5	28.2	69.4	67.6	...	...	53.0
Kuwait	50.6	63.5	6.3	50.6	27.0	3.8	1.0	14.4	14.0	81.8
Lebanon	36.7	47.5	2.4	36.7	25.0	1.8	1.4	28.5	28.6	69.7
Libia	36.7	53.0	0.8	36.7	30.9	3.0	2.4	21.9	21.2	75.1
Egypt	32.5	32.2	2.4	32.5	23.4	32.7	22.4	24.5	12.2	42.8
Morocco	36.9	51.5	1.4	36.9	26.9	25.5	23.0	28.4	29.6	46.1
Mauritania	42.8	54.0	3.2	42.8	24.3	50.3	49.5	5.4	7.2	44.3
Yemen	24.8	23.5	4.1	24.8	26.0	36.0	35.1	8.7	7.4	55.3

Source : Annex Table (3/3), Joint Arab Economic Report; different reports; National Sources; The World Bank "World Development Indicators"; The World Bank Database, 2016, Statistical Year Book (Fifty - third Issue); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2016, and the Database 2016; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The World's Children 2015.

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

Country	Year	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number of Unemployed Persons (Thousands)	Unemployment Rate (Male) (%)	Unemployment Rate (Female) (%)	Share of Females in Unemployment (%)	Youth's Share (Ages 15-24) in Unemployment (%)	Share of University Graduates in Unemployment (%)	First-Time Jobseekers in Unemployment (%)	Share of those Unemployed (for more than one year) in Total Unemployment (%)
Jordan	2015	13.0	1573.0	11.0	22.5	31.1	71.5	40.1	40.6	37.2
U.A.E. (1)	2012	3.8	232.0	2.4	10.8	49.1	33.8	4.6	76.6	...
Bahrain *	2015	3.1	6.8	1.1	4.1	67.0	54.0	...	...	...
Tunisia	2015	15.4	618.8	12.5	22.6	41.5	40.0	31.2	52.3	71.9
Algeria	2015	11.2	1175.0	8.3	16.3	31.6	42.7	14.3	62.1	60.8
Djibouti	2012	54.0	150.0	...	...	...	62.2	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia (2)	2015	5.7	682.3	2.7	21.8	60.3	35.8	58.4	86.1	12.9
Sudan	2014	19.4	1930.0	...	...	47.8	36.4	22.9	60.7	56.0
Syria	2012	10.8	866.3	10.4	37.1	41.9	73.0	9.4	70.0	...
Somalia	2007	34.7	1727.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	2013	11.0	653.0	7.0	13.0	24.0	18.0	...	...	...
Oman *	2012	7.9	153.3	19.0	39.0	64.3	64.0	16.5	90.0	...
Palestine (5)	2015	25.9	336.0	18.9	29.5	29.9	40.5	38.1	52.5	27.8
Qatar (3)	2015	0.4	6.5	0.1	2.8	73.0	32.4	39.8	81.5	34.6
Comoros	2015	22.0	47.6	...	...	...	30.0	...	47.6	...
Kuwait *(4)	2015	4.1	15.2	4.2	5.5	82.4	35.1	12.4	...	45.2
Lebanon	2012	10.0	108.0	5.0	10.4	40.5	51.2	36.6	46.0	33.0
Libya	2012	19.5	298.5	21.0	18.0	...	...	...	98.0	...
Egypt	2015	12.8	3648.8	9.6	24.7	43.7	53.9	27.9	74.3	68.1
Morocco	2015	9.7	1148.0	9.4	10.5	29.1	37.8	18.9	51.9	65.3
Mauritania	2015	30.0	520.0	23.9	44.0	41.8	...	...	...	...
Yemen	2014	13.5	653.0	12.3	26.1	38.7	24.5	...	...	...

Sources: National and international sources

* Nationals only.

(1) Nationals and expatriates. Unemployment rate among nationals is estimated at 14.0%, (about 35,000 unemployed).

(2) Unemployment rate among nationals is estimated at 12.1%, (about 603,000 unemployed).

(3) Unemployment rate among nationals is estimated at 3.1%, (about 2600 unemployed).

(4) Unemployment rate among nationals and expatriates is estimated at 2.2%.

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

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

Indicator	Year	Index	Value
Population, urban (% of total)	2014	57.4	%
Population ages 0 -14 (% of total)	2014	33.3	%
Population ages 15-65 (% of total)	2014	62.4	%
Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	2014	4.3	%
Illiteracy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	2015	19.5	%
Illiteracy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)	2015	12.3	%
Illiteracy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)	2015	27.4	%
Illiteracy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	2015	7.2	%
Illiteracy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	2015	5.7	%
Illiteracy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	2015	8.9	%
Gender literacy gap, adult total	2012 - 2005	0.8	
Gender literacy gap, youth total	2012 - 2005	0.9	
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	2013	75.9	%
Total enrollment, primary, Male (% net)	2013	76.8	%
Total enrollment, primary, Female (% net)	2013	74.9	%
Gender enrollment gap in primary education	2013	0.94	
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Total	2014	11.9	Year
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Male	2014	12.3	Year
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Female	2014	11.6	Year
Dropout rate in primary education , Total	2014-2008	8.8	%
Dropout rate in primary education , Male	2013	10.3	%
Dropout rate in primary education , Female	2013	13.3	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNP	2014	4.3	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure	2011	16.0	%
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	2014	73.0	Year
Total fertility rate, (births per woman)	2014	3.4	Child
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	2015	28	Child
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015	36	Child
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP	2015	4.8	%
Public expenditure on Health as a percentage of total expenditure on health	2015	63.2	%
Improved water sources (% of population with access)	2015	93.0	%
Improved water sources, urban (% of urban population with access)	2015	94.3	%
Improved water sources, rural (% of rural population with access)	2015	88.2	%
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2015	91.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	2015	92.7	%
Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)	2015	87.0	%

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

**Annex Table (3/1): Added Value of the Agricultural Sector and its Contribution to GDP in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010 & 2013-2015)**

	Added Value (US \$ Million)					Agricultural per Capita Income* (US \$)					Contribution of Agriculture to GDP (%)						
	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015	2005-2015	2014-2015	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015
Total Arab Countries	70,763	125,829	136,412	140,232	142,000	7.2	1.3	237	367	380	406	402	6.1	6.1	5.0	5.1	5.8
Jordan	347	791	1,007	1,192	1,382	14.8	15.9	63	129	154	179	203	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.7
UAE	2,520	2,448	2,643	2,709	2,801	1.1	3.4	614	296	310	314	321	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bahrain	52	77	89	94	97	6.3	3.1	59	62	71	71	70	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tunisia	2,958	3,316	4,144	3,911	4,168	3.5	6.6	295	314	381	355	374	9.2	7.5	9.0	9.0	9.7
Algeria	7,927	13,644	20,660	21,990	20,914	10.2	4.9-	241	379	539	568	524	7.7	8.5	9.9	10.3	11.5
Djibouti	23	38	49	53	58	9.9	9.5	29	41	48	51	60	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Saudi Arabia	10,571	12,550	13,796	14,325	14,626	3.3	2.1	453	455	460	466	464	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.2
Sudan	11,682	24,359	24,406	25,136	28,351	9.3	12.8	330	384	675	674	737	33.2	33.9	33.8	31.9	31.4
Syria	5,907	11,778	...	...	...	...	...	323	571	...	...	...	20.7	19.6	...	...	...
Iraq	3,438	7,151	11,189	10,877	7,750	8.5	28.7-	123	220	319	302	210	9.5	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.4
Oman	502	811	965	1,056	1,112	8.3	5.2	200	292	250	265	267	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6
Qatar	59	148	191	209	227	14.4	8.8	65	86	95	94	94	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Comoros	197	209	202	230	242	2.1	5.3	320	302	272	303	311	510	39.6	31.8	33.3	32.5
Kuwait	243	521	619	733	789	12.1	4.4	111	178	179	205	190	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Lebanon	766	1,462	1,774	1,800	8.9	1.5	197	364	432	430	475	36	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Libya	1,105	571	760	673	579	6.3-	14.0-	167	73	89	76	63	2.3	0.8	1.5	2.8	2.8
Egypt	12,517	29,135	32,473	34,667	37,588	11.6	8.4	179	370	384	399	423	14.0	13.3	11.4	11.5	11.3
Morocco	7,847	12,530	15,736	15,390	14,596	6.4	5.2-	260	393	478	462	434	13.2	13.8	15.2	14.3	14.7
Mauritania	291	575	586	639	619	7.8	3.2-	98	171	162	173	163	15.7	15.8	14.1	14.2	14.1
Yemen	1,809	3,715	5,127	4,573	4,302	9.1	5.9-	91	160	203	176	161	9.5	12.0	14.8	13.4	17.9

* All Arab countries except Somalia.

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

**Annex Table (3/2): Agricultural Land and its Uses in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2012 - 2014)**

	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	Average Annual Change (%) 2005-2014	Percentage Change (%) 2013-2014
Total Cultivated Land Area	71,412	68,486	68,971	69,625	72,074	0.1	3.5
1- Permanent Crops Area	8,251	8,996	9,231	9,406	9,566	1.7	1.7
A- Rainfed Agriculture	5,503	5,937	6,092	6,208	6,313	1.5	1.7
B- Irrigated Agriculture	2,748	3,059	3,139	3,198	3,253	1.9	1.7
2- Seasonal Crops Area	63,161	59,490	59,740	60,219	62,508	-0.1	3.8
A- Rainfed Agriculture	33,104	35,474	32,905	36,713	38,961	1.8	6.1
B- Irrigated Agriculture	10,657	10,444	10,798	11,024	11,624	1.0	5.4
C- Uncultivated Area	19,400	13,572	16,037	12,482	11,923	-5.3	-4.5
Forest Area	92,687	94,887	51,973	51,972	48,225	-7.0	-7.2
Pasture Area	468,647	494,259	425,295	425,321	425,332	-1.1	0.0

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

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

**Annex Table (3/3): Rural and Agricultural Population in the Arab Countries
(2005 , 2010 , 2012 - 2014)**

	Rural Population (1000)					Average Annual Change (%)					Agricultural Population (1000)					Average Annual Change (%)
	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2005 - 2014	2013 - 2014	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2005 - 2014	2013 - 2014		
Total Arab Countries	140,557	152,663	148,353	150,166	151,836	0.8	1.1	84,620	84,146	83,571	84,537	85,556	0.1	1.2		
Jordan	986	1,131	1,194	1,221	1,242	2.3	1.7	409	390	374	382	389	-0.5	1.7		
UAE	736	1,346	1,410	1,404	1,392	6.6	-0.9	159	234	230	229	227	3.6	-0.9		
Bahrain	102	143	150	151	152	4.1	0.7	6	8	8	8	8	3.1	0.7		
Tunisia	3,508	3,622	3,668	3,689	3,708	0.6	0.5	2,202	2,154	2,131	2,141	2,152	-0.2	0.5		
Algeria	12,284	12,036	11,979	11,955	11,927	-0.3	-0.2	7,408	7,404	7,352	7,250	7,233	-0.2	-0.2		
Djibouti	180	192	197	199	202	1.2	1.5	616	658	675	682	692	1.2	1.5		
Saudi Arabia	4,696	4,884	4,948	4,982	5,015	0.7	0.7	1,743	1,400	1,270	1,279	1,288	-3.0	0.7		
Sudan	27,899	32,024	24,804	25,262	25,730	-0.8	1.9	21,602	22,443	22,664	23,088	23,516	0.9	1.9		
Syria	8,396	9,544	9,531	9,448	9,398	1.1	-0.5	4,005	4,080	4,062	4,027	4,005	0.0	-0.5		
Iraq	8,551	9,588	10,104	10,379	10,653	2.2	2.6	1,963	1,742	1,662	1,714	1,759	-1.1	2.6		
Oman	696	696	789	846	869	2.2	2.7	776	804	801	869	893	1.4	2.7		
Qatar	21	24	22	20	19	-1.0	-5.0	8	13	13	12	11	3.4	-5.0		
Comoros	433	492	516	528	540	2.2	2.3	460	510	516	515	527	1.4	2.3		
Kuwait	42	52	55	57	58	3.3	1.8	24	28	29	30	31	2.4	1.8		
Lebanon	535	556	584	600	512	-0.4	-14.7	104	77	68	70	66	-4.4	-5.7		
Libya	1,292	1,351	1,355	1,354	1,353	0.5	-0.1	240	193	175	175	175	-3.1	-0.1		
Egypt	40,894	44,488	46,010	46,752	47,473	1.5	1.5	23,280	22,664	22,325	22,628	22,977	-0.1	1.5		
Morocco	13,519	13,390	13,432	13,467	13,498	0.0	0.2	8,980	8,260	8,000	8,050	8,069	-1.1	0.2		
Mauritania	1,475	1,564	1,594	1,609	1,623	1.0	0.9	1,570	1,741	1,807	1,843	1,859	1.7	0.9		
Yemen	14,312	15,540	16,011	16,243	16,472	1.4	1.4	9,065	9,343	9,409	9,544	9,679	0.7	1.4		

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agriculture Database 2016.

**Cont'd Annex Table (3/3): Total Economically Active Population and Agricultural Economically Active Population in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2012 - 2014)**

	Total Economically Active Population (1000)					Total Economically Active Population in Agriculture (1000)					Percentage Change (%) 2013-2014
	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	
Total Arab Countries	98,124	118,374	121,749	124,676	126,685	1.6	26,202	27,135	25,985	26,024	26,064
Jordan	1,465	1,873	2,045	2,124	2,182	2.7	113	119	119	119	0.0
UAE	2,584	5,373	5,833	5,903	5,982	1.3	101	168	166	161	-1.8
Bahrain	426	622	653	659	665	0.9	4	4	4	4	0.0
Tunisia	3,557	3,962	4,117	4,190	4,241	1.2	791	815	820	821	0.1
Algeria	13,540	15,651	16,456	16,859	17,137	1.6	3,096	3,318	3,368	3,387	0.4
Djibouti	324	361	379	388	394	1.6	247	268	277	282	1.2
Saudi Arabia	8,805	10,148	10,710	11,013	11,218	1.9	638	520	478	459	-2.7
Sudan	11,675	13,825	12,021	12,394	12,649	2.1	6,566	7,124	5,963	6,025	0.7
Syria	5,754	7,088	7,271	7,304	7,335	0.4	1,240	1,408	1,390	1,369	-0.9
Iraq	6,722	7,793	8,422	8,775	9,015	2.7	479	426	413	408	-0.9
Oman	923	1,108	1,367	1,524	1,640	7.6	296	320	383	420	448
Qatar	492	1,135	1,337	1,416	1,479	4.4	5	8	9	9	0.0
Comoros	254	297	317	327	334	2.1	182	206	217	222	1.7
Kuwait	1,170	1,515	1,630	1,679	1,715	2.2	12	16	16	17	2.0
Lebanon	1,449	1,627	1,758	1,832	1,883	2.8	37	29	28	27	-1.2
Libya	2,024	2,223	2,250	2,256	2,261	0.2	83	67	60	57	-3.8
Egypt	21,241	26,180	27,021	27,520	27,858	1.2	6,361	6,371	6,316	6,277	-0.4
Morocco	9,628	10,404	10,510	10,625	10,646	0.2	3,180	2,980	2,929	2,905	-0.5
Mauritania	1,315	1,544	1,643	1,694	1,729	2.1	677	777	819	841	1.8
Yemen	4,776	5,645	6,009	6,194	6,322	2.1	2,094	2,191	2,210	2,214	0.2

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agriculture Database 2016.

**Annex Table (3/4): Per Capita Added Value of the Agricultural Sector in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2012 - 2014)**

	Per Worker Added Value of Agricultural Sector ⁽¹⁾ (US \$)					Agriculture Economic Efficiency ⁽²⁾ (%)					
	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2013-2014	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Total Arab Countries	2,701	4,637	4,822	5,242	5,395	2.9	0.23	0.27	0.22	0.24	0.25
Jordan	3,073	6,648	7,165	8,459	10,020	18.5	0.36	0.47	0.47	0.53	0.61
UAE	24,954	14,574	15,555	16,419	17,134	4.4	0.36	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.26
Bahrain	13,092	19,136	21,197	22,354	23,464	5.0	0.41	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.46
Tunisia	3,739	4,069	4,990	5,048	5,207	3.2	0.41	0.37	0.46	0.46	0.46
Algeria	2,561	4,112	5,443	6,100	6,465	6.0	0.34	0.40	0.43	0.49	0.52
Djibouti	92	142	164	173	187	7.7	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Saudi Arabia	16,569	24,135	27,791	30,057	32,068	6.7	0.44	0.46	0.41	0.44	0.48
Sudan	1,779	3,419	3,928	4,051	4,142	2.3	0.59	0.66	0.67	0.69	0.66
Syria	4,764	8,365	...	...	...	...	0.96	0.99	...	...	...
Iraq	7,177	16,786	21,773	27,423	26,895	-1.9	1.33	1.12	0.99	1.16	1.26
Oman	1,698	2,533	2,318	2,299	2,360	2.7	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05
Qatar	11,868	18,441	19,567	21,215	23,230	9.5	0.13	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.16
Comoros	1,085	1,015	913	909	1,019	12.0	0.71	0.57	0.51	0.47	0.49
Kuwait	20,291	32,557	39,143	36,385	42,229	16.1	0.29	0.43	0.37	0.35	0.44
Lebanon	20,689	50,415	56,716	65,573	66,522	1.4	1.40	2.16	2.33	2.66	2.70
Libya	13,313	8,517	9,852	13,331	12,276	-7.9	0.57	0.28	0.28	0.58	1.14
Egypt	1,968	4,573	4,974	5,173	5,543	7.2	0.47	0.55	0.49	0.50	0.51
Morocco	2,468	4,205	4,385	5,417	5,327	-1.7	0.45	0.54	0.55	0.65	0.62
Mauritania	430	740	685	696	747	7.2	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.29
Yemen	864	1,696	2,142	2,316	2,062	-11.0	0.22	0.31	0.40	0.41	0.38

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

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

Source: Annex (3/4).

**Annex Table (3/5): Agricultural Production in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2013-2015)**

Crops	2005			2010			2013			2014			2015			Percentage Change (2014-2015)		
	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)												
Cereals	51,728	32,687	1,583	49,246	33,415	1,474	56,520	33,221	1,701	61,334	33,918	1,808	63,606	34,038	1,869	3,7	0.4	3.3
Wheat	25,652	12,690	2,021	23,848	10,360	2,302	27,277	10,734	2,541	29,993	10,790	2,780	31,400	10,878	2,887	4,7	0.8	3.8
Rice	6,607	755	8,750	4,707	551	8,548	6,802	746	9,118	7,164	770	9,308	7,792	823	9,468	8,8	6.9	1.7
Barley	4,552	6,099	746	6,459	6,364	1,015	6,885	5,845	1,178	7,325	5,756	1,273	7,420	5,642	1,315	1,3	-2.0	3.4
Maize	8,224	1,825	4,506	7,207	1,545	4,665	7,987	1,501	5,321	8,617	1,568	5,494	8,493	1,573	5,399	-1.4	0.3	-1.7
Millet & Sorghum	6,693	11,318	591	7,025	14,595	481	7,569	14,395	526	8,235	15,033	548	8,501	15,122	562	3,2	0.6	2.6
Roots & Tubers	11,864	570	20,819	12,180	520	23,423	15,614	614	25,430	16,347	621	26,337	17,337	643	26,962	6,1	3.6	2.4
Pulses	1,406	1,268	1,108	1,235	1,228	1,006	1,417	1,427	993	1,407	1,419	991	1,444	1,461	988	2,6	2.9	-0.3
Oil Seeds	6,156	6,775	909	7,473	8,949	835	8,724	10,343	843	9,239	11,222	823	9,639	11,742	821	4,3	4.6	-0.3
Vegetables	46,111	2,331	19,780	54,067	2,451	22,059	54,121	2,351	23,020	56,226	2,378	23,640	56,668	2,364	23,969	0.8	-0.6	1.4
Fruits	27,076	4,145	6,532	25,445	2,517	10,109	33,312	3,925	8,487	34,319	4,099	8,373	36,435	4,519	8,063	6,2	10.2	-3.7
Fibres	1,393	770	1,810	1,029	434	2,373	1,031	423	2,437	864	396	2,181	834	389	2,144	-3.4	-1.8	-1.7
Sugar Crops	32,386	393	82,465	35,111	457	76,877	36,817	489	75,290	36,813	508	72,526	37,171	537	69,283	1,0	5.7	-4.5
Sugar Cane	24,490	224	109,176	23,285	222	104,969	23,613	235	100,481	23,674	239	99,161	23,753	247	96,137	0.3	3.5	
Sugar Beets	7,895	168	46,884	11,826	235	50,348	13,204	254	51,984	13,139	269	48,873	13,419	289	46,360	2,1	7.7	-5.1

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

**Annex Table (3/6): Livestock Production in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2013-2015)**

		2005	2010	2013	2014	2015*	Average Annual Change (%) 2005 - 2015	Percentage Change (%) 2014 - 2015
Cows & Buffaloes (1)		65,830	69,163	58,487	59,540	60,003	-0.9	0.8
Sheep & Goats (1)		286,721	280,659	268,489	273,858	275,620	-0.4	0.6
Camels (1)		15,056	15,774	16,480	16,628	16,892	1.2	1.6
Meat Total		7,223	8,237	8,702	9,463	9,970	3.3	5.4
Red Meat (Beef, Buffalo & Goat)		4,184	4,937	4,960	5,231	5,417	2.6	3.6
Poultry Meat		3,039	3,300	3,742	4,232	4,553	4.1	7.6
Dairy		24,156	26,506	26,333	26,211	26,178	0.8	-0.1
Eggs		1,264	1,616	1,781	1,946	2,026	4.8	4.1

* Preliminary Estimates.

(1) 1000 Heads.

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

**Annex Table (3/7): Fish Production in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2013-2015)**

	2005	2010	2013	2014	2015*	Average Annual Change (%) 2005 - 2015	Average Annual Change (%) 2005 - 2015	Percentage Change (%) 2014- 2015
Total Arab Countries	3,562.4	4,099.4	4,620.1	4,625.5	4,728.1	2.9	2.2	
Jordan	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	3.8	7.5	
UAE	90.0	77.7	73.2	73.2	72.3	-2.2	-1.2	
Bahrain	11.9	16.4	15.0	15.9	15.8	2.9	-0.6	
Tunisia	108.7	102.4	123.5	127.0	130.3	1.8	2.6	
Algeria	139.8	130.1	104.1	101.6	100.8	-3.2	-0.8	
Djibouti	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Saudi Arabia	73.0	92.0	71.0	92.0	94.0	3.9	2.2	
Sudan	60.0	72.0	89.0	100.9	108.6	6.1	7.6	
Syria	17.0	12.8	7.0	7.0	6.1	-9.7	-13.4	
Somalia	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	
Iraq	37.0	42.0	100.7	87.5	80.4	8.1	-8.1	
Oman	142.1	164.1	206.9	211.6	224.1	4.7	5.9	
Palestine	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.3	3.4	6.4	3.9	
Qatar	14.0	13.8	12.1	16.3	16.8	1.9	2.9	
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	4.8	4.8	14.6	15.2	19.1	14.8	25.9	
Lebanon	8.5	10.0	9.2	4.1	3.5	-8.4	-13.6	
Libya	27.1	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	5.7	0.0	
Egypt	889.3	1,304.8	1,588.0	1,481.8	1,523.9	5.5	2.8	
Morocco	1,024.4	1,137.6	1,262.0	1,369.1	1,415.5	3.3	3.4	
Mauritania	642.9	644.3	644.3	644.3	644.3	0.0	0.0	
Yemen	238.9	194.3	217.9	195.6	190.1	-2.3	-2.8	

* Preliminary Estimates.

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

**Annex Table (3/8): Agricultural Exports and Imports of the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2012 - 2014)**

	Agricultural Exports										Agricultural Imports					(Million US dollars) Average Annual Change (%)	
	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014	2013-2014	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2005-2014	2013-2014			
Total Arab Countries	10,479	19,569	20,633	24,594	24,938	10.1	1.4	39,620	67,239	92,906	93,139	90,866	10.2	2.4-			
Jordan	652	1,070	1,370	1,543	1,555	10.1	0.8	1,403	2,425	3,653	4,315	4,281	13.2	-0.8			
UAE	2,396	4,076	3,248	4,462	4,520	7.3	1.3	3,657	8,280	10,281	10,552	10,466	12.4	-0.8			
Bahrain	47	293	457	819	824	37.5	0.6	642	586	586	586	571	-1.3	-2.6			
Tunisia	963	1,160	1,476	1,520	1,530	5.3	0.7	1,171	2,138	2,825	2,687	2,654	9.5	-1.2			
Algeria	95	134	314	399	403	17.4	1.2	3,922	6,223	11,245	11,934	11,798	13.0	-1.1			
Djibouti	16	80	45	47	48	12.9	1.1	209	143	145	146	143	-4.1	-2.0			
Saudi Arabia	1,253	2,995	3,504	3,305	3,548	12.3	7.0	8,605	17,148	19,953	22,496	21,108	12.7	-6.2			
Sudan	514	462	755	959	964	7.2	0.5	851	603	1,418	397	381	-8.6	-4.1			
Syria	848	2,550	638	748	650	-2.9	-13.1	1,606	3,107	3,107	2,372	2,340	4.3	-1.3			
Somalia	112	164	322	480	483	17.6	0.7	264	527	527	476	476	6.8	-9.7			
Iraq	30	40	73	82	79	11.4	-3.3	3,048	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,332	-8.8	-1.6			
Oman	418	757	968	1,235	1,248	12.9	1.1	1,053	944	986	917	904	-1.7	-1.4			
Palestine	53	68	107	96	97	6.9	0.8	537	342	507	241	238	-8.7	-1.1			
Qatar	31	19	60	38	39	2.6	2.6	696	1,555	2,246	2,362	2,331	14.4	-1.3			
Comoros	13	12	27	30	31	9.9	0.7	41	74	86	90	95	9.8	5.5			
Kuwait	57	122	140	482	487	26.9	1.0	1,476	1,920	1,869	2,036	1,998	3.4	-1.9			
Lebanon	292	518	615	731	736	10.8	0.7	1,370	1,727	4,672	4,963	4,852	15.1	-2.2			
Libya	7	7	7	17	16	9.6	-3.6	1,268	2,231	2,093	2,093	2,093	5.7	0.0			
Egypt	1,169	2,918	4,141	4,867	4,925	17.3	1.2	4,009	9,271	15,793	14,346	14,176	15.1	-1.2			
Morocco	1,353	1,962	2,101	2,472	2,500	7.1	1.1	2,303	4,175	5,964	5,272	5,214	9.5	-1.1			
Mauritania	16	43	24	23	23	4.3	0.9	174	94	94	95	65	0.9				
Yemen	144	119	242	240	232	5.4	-3.5	1,315	2,373	3,502	3,360	3,320	10.8	-1.2			

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agriculture Database 2015.

**Con'td Annex Table (3/8): Net Agricultural Imports & Net Agricultural Imports Per Capita
in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2012-2014)**

	Net Agricultural Imports (Million US \$)					Per Capita Net Agricultural Imports (US \$)				
	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014
Total Arab Countries	29,141	47,671	72,273	68,544	65,928	93	134	208	191	183
Jordan	751	1,355	2,283	2,772	2,726	137	222	357	425	408
UAE	1,261	4,204	7,034	6,090	5,946	307	509	833	714	689
Bahrain	595	293	130	233-	253-	669	239	107	-186	-193
Tunisia	208	978	1,349	1,167	1,124	21	93	125	107	102
Algeria	3,827	6,089	10,931	11,535	11,394	116	169	292	301	291
Djibouti	193	63	100	98	95	248	75	112	108	101
Saudi Arabia	7,352	14,153	16,649	19,191	17,558	315	513	690	737	707
Sudan	337	141	663	562-	583-	10	3	19	-16	-16
Syria	758	557	2,469	1,624	1,690	41	27	115	75	76
Somalia	152	363	205	48	7-	15	34	19	4	-1
Iraq	3,018	1,314	1,281	1,272	1,253	108	40	37	36	35
Oman	635	187	18	318-	344-	253	67	5	-82	-86
Palestine	484	274	400	144	141	138	68	93	33	31
Qatar	665	1,536	2,186	2,324	2,292	734	896	1193	1159	1034
Comoros	28	62	59	60	65	45	90	82	81	85
Kuwait	1,419	1,798	1,730	1,554	1,511	647	613	529	451	401
Lebanon	1,078	1,209	4,057	4,232	4,116	287	320	1073	1118	1087
Libya	1,261	2,224	2,086	2,077	2,077	190	286	252	243	235
Egypt	2,840	6,353	11,652	9,479	9,251	41	81	142	112	107
Morocco	950	2,213	3,863	2,800	2,714	31	69	119	85	81
Mauritania	158	51	71	71	72	53	15	20	19	19
Yemen	1,171	2,254	3,260	3,120	3,088	59	97	133	124	119

Source: Annex Table (3/8).

**Annex Table (3/9): Exports of Basic Food Commodities of the Arab Countries in Quantity and Value
(2005, 2010, 2012-2014)**

	2005				2010				2012				2013				2014				Average Annual Change (%) (2005-2014)		Quantity (Thousand Tons)		Value: (Million US Dollars)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Percentage Change (%) (2013-2014)	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
Total	12,891	7,439	16,539	15,844	18,160	16,860	20,008	17,948	23,004	20,127	6,6	11.7	15.0	12.1												
Cereals & Flour	2,765	597	2,093	1,163	1,658	854	2,520	1,184	2,837	1,263	0.3	8.7	12.6	6.6												
Potatoes	650	124	592	220	769	272	1,019	385	1,071	393	5.7	13.7	5.1	2.1												
Sugar (raw)	1,292	402	2,095	1,331	2,001	1,476	1,840	1,440	2,010	1,556	5.0	16.2	9.2	8.0												
Pulses	282	106	514	362	201	193	275	231	278	234	-0.1	9.3	1.4	1.3												
Oil Seeds	516	222	527	470	444	317	524	381	537	390	0.5	6.5	2.6	2.1												
Vegetable Oil	689	1,049	921	1,365	894	1,468	892	1,499	932	1,624	3.4	5.0	4.5	8.4												
Vegetables	2,183	866	4,251	2,672	3,797	2,638	4,029	2,749	4,840	3,170	9.2	15.5	20.1	15.3												
Fruits	2,081	1,147	3,977	3,066	3,982	3,042	4,572	3,425	5,616	4,078	11.7	15.1	22.9	19.1												
Cows & Buffalo (1)	179	52	120	34	126	35	117	34	117	34	-4.6	-4.5	0.6	0.2												
Sheep & Goats (1)	5,832	431	4,016	404	5,894	702	5,566	886	7,115	930	2.2	8.9	27.8	4.9												
Meat	58	115	165	378	179	486	166	478	168	491	12.5	17.5	0.8	2.7												
Milk & Dairy Prod.	1,665	406	480	2,010	3,298	2,519	3,169	2,503	3,671	2,853	9.2	24.2	15.8	13.9												
Eggs	23	39	84	234	84	205	101	216	101	218	18.0	21.2	0.5	1.2												
Fish	686	1,884	841	2,135	852	2,650	902	2,535	942	2,893	3.6	4.9	4.5	14.1												

(1) 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2014.

**Con'td Annex Table (3/9): Imports of Basic Food Commodities of the Arab Countries in Quantity and Value
(2005, 2010, 2012-2014)**

	2005						2010						2012						2013						2014						Average Annual Change (%) (2005 -2014)	Quantity (Thousand Tons)	Value : (Million US Dollars)	Percentage Change (%) (2013-2014)
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value						
Total	92,956	27,663	111,284	53,612	118,133	72,331	110,811	69,720	114,653	74,063	2.4	11.6	3.5	6.2																				
Cereals & Flour	55,846	10,150	65,859	19,481	69,863	26,998	62,743	25,644	67,947	27,948	2.2	11.9	8.3	9.0																				
Potatoes	610	245	641	428	899	514	918	503	714	500	1.8	8.2	-22.2	-0.6																				
Sugar (raw)	8,167	2,223	9,538	5,219	10,126	6,310	10,597	5,589	9,797	6,388	2.0	12.4	-7.5	14.3																				
Pulses	1,316	528	1,428	113	1,355	1,196	1,302	1,193	701	497	-6.8	-0.7	-46.2	-58.3																				
Oil Seeds	2,752	1,010	4,413	2,695	4,453	3,340	5,400	3,404	5,665	3,570	8.3	15.1	4.9	4.9																				
Vegetable Oil	4,116	2,484	4,129	4,492	5,182	6,560	5,328	6,063	5,227	7,554	2.7	13.2	-1.9	24.6																				
Vegetables	2,174	802	3,249	1,848	3,765	2,067	3,811	2,159	2,708	1,766	2.5	9.2	-28.9	-18.2																				
Fruits	3,208	1,568	5,481	3,515	6,199	4,872	6,008	4,826	5,707	4,625	6.6	12.8	-5.0	-4.2																				
Cows & Buffalo (1)	546	256	941	557	649	694	929	751	944	845	6.3	14.2	1.6	12.5																				
Sheep & Goats (1)	13,210	1,042	12,845	1,137	12,428	1,010	12,352	1,307	12,551	1,307	-0.6	2.5	1.6	0.0																				
Meat	1,760	2,797	2,856	6,678	3,457	8,737	3,173	8,454	3,471	9,250	7.8	14.2	9.4	9.4																				
Milk & Dairy Prod.	12,297	3,643	12,723	5,674	11,658	7,394	10,512	7,452	11,513	7,154	-0.7	7.8	9.5	-4.0																				
Eggs	86	146	156	239	168	281	152	310	203	300	10.0	8.4	33.3	-3.2																				
Fish	623	769	812	1,537	1,006	2,360	867	2,064	1,000	2,359	5.4	13.3	15.3	14.3																				

(1) 1000 Heads
Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2014.

**Annex Table (3/10): Exports of Fish of the Arab Countries in Quantity and Value
(2005, 2010, 2012-2014)**

	2005		2010		2012		2013		2014		Average Annual Change (%) (2005 -2014)	Quantity (Thousand Tons) Value : (Million US Dollars)	Percentage Change (%) (2013-2014)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value				
Total Arab Countries	694.5	1,901.8	820.5	2,299.4	970.7	2,850.2	1,095.7	2,823.4	1,102.8	2,876.9	5.2	4.5	0.7	1.9
Jordan	0.02	0.04	2.1	4.5	1.9	4.9	2.0	5.5	2.1	5.9	71.7	73.2	5.4	7.6
UAE	15.4	42.3	12.6	38.8	15.1	46.8	27.2	25.9	28.6	27.3	7.1	-4.7	5.4	5.6
Bahrain	6.8	12.6	6.6	5.3	8.5	18.7	9.5	22.1	8.0	22.9	1.8	6.8	-16.3	3.6
Tunisia	21.2	161.3	21.9	161.6	25.3	182.7	21.4	178.1	20.7	173.2	-0.3	0.8	-3.4	-2.8
Algeria	2.2	11.8	1.7	6.9	1.6	6.5	1.2	4.8	2.0	7.8	-1.6	-4.5	58.5	62.8
Djibouti	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	-6.7	28.7
Saudi Arabia	17.0	45.6	32.1	83.8	28.0	56.0	26.0	33.9	38.0	80.0	5.1	-3.1	46.0	135.0
Sudan	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	-16.3	-5.5	-25.0	-15.3
Syria	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	2.0	3.4	2.2	5.8	2.2	5.8	2.2	5.8	2.2	5.8	1.3	5.9	0.0	0.0
Oman	83.5	152.7	86.6	157.3	117.1	242.6	125.7	131.6	132.5	215.3	5.3	3.9	5.4	63.6
Palestine	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	-6.7	0.1
Qatar	5.9	14.4	2.2	5.8	1.0	2.7	1.9	6.3	0.9	3.2	-19.4	-15.3	-54.8	-48.9
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	0.5	3.0	0.5	3.0	1.3	3.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	-13.9	-20.6	1.9	-1.2
Lebanon	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.5	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	2.7	30.0	21.6	5.9	3.2
Libya	3.6	4.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	-15.5	-16.0	-4.3	12.5
Egypt	5.5	4.3	19.5	24.9	15.8	11.1	20.5	16.3	28.0	22.3	19.8	20.1	36.9	36.8
Morocco	323.6	1,030.8	376.1	1,406.3	490.6	1,832.3	545.4	1,952.4	590.3	1,893.1	6.9	7.0	8.2	-3.0
Mauritania	119.7	174.4	143.0	119.7	144.6	141.1	146.5	143.3	149.5	146.9	2.5	-1.9	2.0	2.5
Yemen	84.3	239.1	111.8	272.2	115.3	291.9	163.4	292.4	97.7	268.5	1.7	1.3	-10.4	-8.8

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Fishery Statistics Year Book, Volume 9, 2015.

**Con'td Annex Table (3/10): Imports of Fish of the Arab Countries in Quantity and Value
(2005, 2010, 2012-2014)**

	2005				2010				2012				2013				2014				Average Annual Change (%) (2005 -2014)		Quantity (Thousand Tons)		Value: (Million US Dollars)					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Percentage Change (%) (2013-2014)	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value				
Total Arab Countries	599.3	719.0	774.7	1,642.2	969.1	1,810.3	877.6	1,590.1	1,266.1	1,885.8	8.6	10.9	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	44.3	18.6	18.6	-11.2	-11.2				
Jordan	19.5	35.0	27.4	77.5	30.5	55.1	32.3	52.0	34.5	46.2	6.5	3.1	6.8	3.1	6.8	3.1	6.8	3.1	6.8	3.1	6.8	3.1	6.8	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4			
UAE	64.6	165.4	132.7	296.1	172.0	421.4	183.9	161.0	194.9	211.5	13.1	2.8	6.0	2.8	6.0	2.8	6.0	2.8	6.0	2.8	6.0	2.8	6.0	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3			
Bahrain	3.2	5.6	6.3	4.5	9.3	14.0	12.4	20.9	14.6	31.0	18.5	20.9	17.8	20.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8			
Tunisia	36.9	40.3	45.6	66.6	47.0	80.1	37.3	76.0	38.1	81.2	0.4	8.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1	2.1	8.1		
Algeria	20.5	21.1	25.6	40.7	36.1	86.9	30.9	84.2	45.8	144.2	9.3	23.8	48.2	9.3	23.8	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2		
Djibouti	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6		
Saudi Arabia	104.0	192.0	352.2	175.0	368.0	179.0	392.0	187.0	453.0	6.2	12.7	4.5	12.7	4.5	12.7	4.5	12.7	4.5	12.7	4.5	12.7	4.5	12.7	4.5	12.7	4.5	12.7	4.5		
Sudan	0.4	0.4	4.6	4.3	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	
Syria	14.1	22.6	28.9	57.1	25.5	56.0	25.5	56.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	15.0	12.9	12.0	24.7	16.8	25.1	11.9	33.5	19.3	43.6	2.9	14.5	14.5	2.9	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	
Palestine	7.7	10.0	12.0	24.7	6.1	16.4	5.7	18.3	4.0	10.0	-7.0	0.0	-29.8	0.0	-29.8	0.0	-29.8	0.0	-29.8	0.0	-29.8	0.0	-29.8	0.0	-29.8	0.0	-29.8	0.0	-29.8	
Qatar	5.4	8.1	3.9	11.5	4.4	12.5	5.5	14.6	5.4	11.8	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	8.9	18.9	8.9	18.9	22.8	74.4	23.3	82.4	23.8	83.5	11.5	17.9	2.1	17.9	2.1	17.9	2.1	17.9	2.1	17.9	2.1	17.9	2.1	17.9	2.1	17.9	2.1	17.9	2.1	
Lebanon	16.3	37.4	27.7	111.6	17.9	78.1	19.7	83.4	20.9	95.1	2.8	10.9	6.1	10.9	6.1	10.9	6.1	10.9	6.1	10.9	6.1	10.9	6.1	10.9	6.1	10.9	6.1	10.9	6.1	
Libya	22.6	28.5	15.6	40.5	15.6	40.5	16.2	41.8	16.8	43.4	-3.3	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.8	3.7	
Egypt	225.9	137.1	174.9	381.8	335.0	327.2	236.0	298.3	583.9	429.3	11.1	13.5	14.7.4	13.5	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	14.7.4	
Morocco	32.0	35.4	51.0	123.2	51.7	150.0	54.4	170.8	74.1	196.9	9.8	21.0	36.2	21.0	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2
Mauritania
Yemen	2.2	5.9	5.0	5.5	1.7	3.7	2.0	3.8	1.9	4.1	-1.8	-3.9	5.6	-3.9	5.6	-3.9	5.6	-3.9	5.6	-3.9	5.6	-3.9	5.6	-3.9	5.6	-3.9	5.6	-3.9	5.6	-3.9

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Fishery Statistics Year Book, Volume 9, 2015.

**Annex Table (3/11): Value of Intra-Arab Agricultural Imports, Exports and Trade
(2013 - 2014)**

	2013				2014				Percentage Change (%)		
	Agri- Intra- Imports	Agri- Intra - Exports	Agri- Intra - Trade	Agri- Intra- Imports	Agri- Intra - Exports	Agri- Intra- Trade	Agri- Intra- Imports	Agri- Intra - Exports	Agri- Intra- Trade	2013-2014	
Total Arab Countries	12.3	13.5	25.8	13.8	16.3	30.1	12.6	20.4	16.7		
Jordan	1.3	1.9	3.1	1.2	2.1	3.2	-7.9	11.4	3.5		
UAE	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Bahrain	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Tunisia	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Algeria	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	42.9	-100.0	0.0		
Saudi Arabia	3.9	3.1	7.0	4.1	3.3	7.4	4.0	6.0	5.0		
Sudan	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	-100.0	-4.1	-5.1		
Oman	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.6	3.3	3.0	3.1		
Qatar	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.9		
Kuwait	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	-9.8	9.1	-5.8		
Lebanon	2.7	2.1	4.8	3.6	3.0	6.6	33.7	40.4	36.7		
Egypt	0.5	2.9	3.4	0.6	3.1	3.7	16.7	6.8	8.2		
Morocco	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	-21.4	-10.7		
Remaining Arab Countries	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.6	2.5	116.7	881.3	327.6		

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2014.

**Annex Table (3/12): Food Gap for Basic Food Commodities in Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2012-2014)**

	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	Percentage Change (%) 2013-2014	2005-2014	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	(Million US Dollars)	
Total	18,060	29,409	36,705	34,361	34,183	-0.52	7.3							
Cereals & Flour														
(Wheat & Flour)	9,661	17,479	21,258	22,296	22,441	0.6	9.8	49.7	44.6	46.0	51.2	52.6		
(Malt)	4,497	7,981	10,514	9,906	9,429	-4.8	8.6	49.9	42.8	46.7	51.5	51.5		
(Rice)	1,400	2,299	3,088	4,094	4,039	-1.4	12.5	32.4	40.7	29.9	32.9	40.6		
(Corn)	1,470	3,095	2,696	3,123	3,996	27.9	11.7	70.6	55.9	68.8	63.3	62.5		
Potatoes														
	2,098	3,643	4,724	5,012	4,841	-3.4	9.7	36.2	30.9	35.0	36.5	30.8		
	104	-22	-11	-126	-170	35.2	...	100.6	101.2	104.5	105.1	105.4		
Sugar (raw)														
	1,359	2,989	3,328	2,430	2,430	0.0	6.7	38.5	33.4	37.4	32.7	35.7		
Pulses														
	414	507	805	730	730	0.0	6.5	56.2	55.5	59.6	65.5	65.2		
Oil Seeds														
	1,960	3,987	4,926	4,587	4,469	-2.6	9.6	28.1	36.8	33.8	35.4	35.1		
Vegetables														
	-66	-2,007	-2,246	-2,643	-2,892	...	...	100.1	102.7	107.2	108.9	113.1		
Fruits														
	448	-1,136	-392	-950	-1,160	22.1	...	95.9	97.5	104.1	107.3	107.9		
Meat														
	2,610	6,018	7,755	7,370	7,429	0.8	12.3	80.9	75.5	72.3	75.6	77.5		
Milk & Dairy Prod.														
	2,856	2,088	1,288	1,129	1,471	30.2	-7.1	71.4	77.7	79.8	83.0	82.2		
Eggs														
	57	5	76	96	94	-2.0	5.7	95.9	95.5	97.1	97.5			
Fish														
	-1,343	-499	-82	-558	-659	18.1	-7.6	103.1	100.7	102.8	101.5	102.2		

(-) Surplus.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Arab Food Security Program, 2014.

**Annex Table (4/1) : Added Value of Extractive Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2012-2015)**

	2000	2005	2012	2013	2014	2015	(Million US Dollars)
Total Arab Countries	215,862	440,086	1,082,638	1,022,996	942,586	548,529	
Jordan	242	395	1,021	795	955	1,097	
U.A.E.	29,987	62,139	147,627	145,497	138,140	90,699	
Bahrain	2,236	3,419	7,833	8,771	8,371	5,161	
Tunisia	1,006	1,597	3,426	3,204	2,559	2,086	
Algeria	21,536	45,786	71,685	62,867	58,105	36,411	
Djibouti	3	1	2	2	2	2	
Saudi Arabia	69,973	152,505	349,719	328,753	301,348	164,238	
Sudan	956	2,717	3,730	3,635	3,956	3,744	
Syria	5,204	7,457	...	...	...	...
Iraq	21,684	28,872	109,113	108,444	100,725	54,882	
Oman	9,807	15,354	40,185	39,845	38,919	24,204	
Qatar	10,732	25,958	107,889	110,663	107,342	60,437	
Comoros	12	23	0	0	0	0	
Kuwait	18,070	42,004	113,784	110,673	98,975	49,452	
Lebanon	0	89	205	245	250	251	
Libya	13,646	33,681	67,121	39,102	18,547	7,233	
Egypt	6,384	10,644	46,302	47,851	50,338	42,889	
Morocco	797	1,015	4,686	3,660	4,533	3,833	
Mauritania	141	266	1,151	1,152	1,284	1,230	
Yemen	3,445	6,165	7,160	7,837	8,237	680	

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (4/2) : Added Value of Manufacturing Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2012-2015)**

	2000	2005	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Arab Countries	76,481	111,558	248,148	255,306	268,917	267,368
Jordan	1,139	2,012	5,125	5,747	6,001	6,115
U.A.E.	13,610	19,160	33,170	34,209	36,030	38,266
Bahrain	914	1,628	4,569	4,821	4,980	5,411
Tunisia	3,500	5,049	7,318	7,355	6,772	6,724
Algeria	3,167	4,596	7,522	7,775	8,404	7,760
Djibouti	13	17	30	32	35	38
Saudi Arabia	18,211	31,324	72,048	74,152	81,650	79,457
Sudan	904	3,006	6,294	6,703	7,997	9,302
Syria	781	2,142	...	...	...	...
Iraq	236	659	5,934	5,391	4,228	5,519
Oman	1,117	2,619	8,176	8,163	8,197	7,645
Qatar	966	4,394	19,291	20,233	21,279	16,496
Comoros	9	17	32	36	39	42
Kuwait	2,610	5,866	10,382	10,242	9,017	7,685
Lebanon	1,970	1,581	3,116	3,450	3,470	3,514
Libya	2,316	2,385	3,012	1,543	945	803
Egypt	18,363	14,959	45,052	47,836	51,291	55,757
Morocco	6,019	8,872	14,214	14,659	15,600	14,177
Mauritania	76	190	141	157	166	163
Yemen	561	1,083	2,723	2,802	2,816	2,493

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

**Annex Table (4/3) : Added Value of the Industrial Sector and its Contribution to GDP
in the Arab Countries at Current Market Prices
(2015)**

	Extractive Industries		Manufacturing Industries		Total Industrial Sector	
	Added Value (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Added Value (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Added Value (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)
Total Arab Countries	548,529	22.6	267,368	11.0	815,898	33.6
Jordan	1,097	2.9	6,115	16.3	7,211	19.2
U.A.E.	90,699	24.2	38,266	10.2	128,965	34.4
Bahrain	5,161	16.0	5,411	16.8	10,572	32.8
Tunisia	2,086	4.8	6,724	15.6	8,810	20.5
Algeria	36,411	20.0	7,760	4.3	44,171	24.3
Djibouti	2	0.1	38	2.2	41	2.3
Saudi Arabia	164,238	25.4	79,457	12.3	243,696	37.7
Sudan	3,744	4.1	9,302	10.3	13,046	14.5
Iraq	54,882	38.3	5,519	3.8	60,401	42.1
Oman	24,204	34.5	7,645	10.9	31,849	45.3
Qatar	60,437	36.3	16,496	9.7	76,933	45.9
Comoros	0	0.0	42	5.7	42	5.7
Kuwait	49,452	43.3	7,685	6.7	57,137	50.1
Lebanon	251	0.5	3,514	7.6	3,766	8.1
Libya	7,233	35.0	803	3.9	8,036	38.9
Egypt	42,889	12.9	55,757	16.8	98,645	29.7
Morocco	3,833	3.9	14,177	14.3	18,009	18.2
Mauritania	1,230	28.1	163	3.7	1,393	31.8
Yemen	680	2.8	2,493	10.4	3,173	13.2

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

Annex Table (4/4): Share of Industrial Worker of Added Value in the Industrial Sector and Industrial Economic Efficiency in the Arab Countries (2015)

	Industrial Output (Millions of Dollars)	Per Capita Industrial Output (Dollars)	Share of Industrial Worker of Added Value in the Industrial Sector (Dollars)	Industrial Economic Efficiency (%)
Total Arab Countries	820,939	2,135	34,424	1.9
Jordan	7,211	1,057	23,777	1.4
U.A.E.	128,965	14,793	234,336	3.7
Bahrain	10,572	7,661	71,938	1.5
Tunisia	8,810	790	6,471	0.6
Algeria	44,171	1,106	7,931	0.7
Djibouti	41	42	956	0.2
Saudi Arabia	243,696	7,857	225,092	4.6
Sudan	13,046	339	11,090	1.6
Syria	...	...	...	...
Iraq	60,401	1,635	42,949	2.7
Oman	31,849	7,658	277,432	6.5
Qatar	76,933	31,751	111,462	1.0
Comoros	42	54	...	...
Kuwait	62,178	15,456	258,967	3.8
Lebanon	3,766	993	6,993	0.3
Libya	8,036	882	16,765	1.8
Egypt	98,645	1,109	29,025	2.4
Morocco	18,009	535	4,853	0.6
Mauritania	1,393	368	11,191	4.4
Yemen	3,173	119	6,782	1.8

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

**Annex Table (4/5) : Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves and Production of Some Extractive Industries
in the Arab Countries
(2015)**

Country	Oil Reserves (billion barrels)	Crude Oil Production (thous and b/d)	Natural Gas Reserves (billion cubic meters)	Marketed Natural Gas (billion cubic meters) ⁽¹⁾	Iron Ore Reserves (billion tons)	Production Capacity Iron Ore (thous and tons/year) ⁽²⁾	Production Capacity Phosphate Rock (thous and tons) ⁽²⁾	Zinc Production (thous and tons) ⁽²⁾	Lead Production (thous and tons) ⁽²⁾	Copper Production (thous and tons) ⁽²⁾	Coal Production (thous and tons) ⁽²⁾
Total Arab Countries	711.0	23,707.5	54,392	583.1	12.4	23,270.3	65,875.0	146.2	114.0	79.5	1,265.0
Jordan	... 97.8	... 2,971.0	... 6,091	... 54.2	0.0	... ...	7,000.0	......	......	......	...
U.A.E.	0.1	200.9	92	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	0.4	49.7	65	2.6	0.0	390.0	8,000.0	29.0	14.0	......	...
Tunisia	12.2	1,148.0	4,505	81.7	1.1	4,549.0	1,600.0	4.4	2.0	1.0	15.0
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	266.6	10,191.0	8,489	102.4	2.6	...	5,000.0	1.8	18.0	0.7	...
Sudan	1.5	120.0	85	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	2.5	9.7	285	3.7	0.5	37.3	3,575.0	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	143.1	3,481.0	3,694	9.0	...	37.8	1,700.0	...	...	...	...
Oman	5.5	981.1	705	29.8	...	301.1	...	...	20.0	39.8	...
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	25.2	664.0	24,400	204.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	101.5	2,858.9	1,784	15.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	48.4	412.0	1,532	15.8	3.1	1,300.0	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	3.5	596.2	2,186	48.8	0.4	2,850.0	7,000.0	...	...	...	600.0
Morocco	...	...	...	...	0.1	8.1	32,000.0	83.0	46.0	38.0	650.0
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	2.3	13,797.0	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	2.7	24.0	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2014.

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

Sources : National Sources; The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), The Secretary Generals' Annual Report 2016,
The Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining, Industrial Statistics for the Arab States, Database, January 2012;
The Arab Fertilizers Association, Fertilizers Statistical Yearbook, 2015.

**Annex Table (4/6) : Added Value of Construction Sector at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2012-2015)**

	2000	2005	2012	2013	2014	2015	(Million US Dollars)
Total Arab Countries	39,566	61,961	143,751	159,998	170,760	171,755	
Jordan	287	539	1,356	1,496	1,608	1,635	
U.A.E.	9,548	15,769	32,796	33,919	35,972	39,009	
Bahrain	259	617	1,843	1,936	2,126	2,326	
Tunisia	929	1,452	1,987	2,025	1,880	1,830	
Algeria	4,449	7,693	19,229	20,502	22,269	20,682	
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Saudi Arabia	11,126	15,568	31,603	35,890	40,791	43,460	
Sudan	460	1,570	3,346	3,379	3,755	4,347	
Syria	586	1,075	0	0	0	0	
Iraq	118	1,823	13,222	17,326	15,573	7,180	
Oman	414	1,188	4,544	4,934	5,343	5,800	
Qatar	640	2,402	8,575	10,546	12,901	14,896	
Comoros	11	20	28	30	33	35	
Kuwait	810	1,497	2,975	3,164	3,363	3,334	
Lebanon	1,347	823	2,209	2,812	2,775	2,838	
Libya	1,984	2,048	970	1,346	787	868	
Egypt	4,433	3,343	11,807	12,769	13,657	16,136	
Morocco	1,675	3,556	5,819	6,276	6,529	6,001	
Mauritania	66	125	206	225	240	235	
Yemen	424	853	1,236	1,422	1,158	1,144	

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

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

Countries	Design Capacity	Actual Production					Consumption					(Million Tons) Change % 2013-2014	
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	Change % 2013-2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	
Total Arab Countries	348.5	200.7	198.4	208.1	216.1	220.0	1.8	211.4	213.6	225.2	234.0	237.1	1.3
Jordan	10.5	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	6.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.8
U.A.E	41.2	17.0	16.0	15.4	15.7	16.3	3.8	12.8	11.7	9.1	8.5	9.0	5.9
Bahrain	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	10.0
Tunisia	13.3	7.9	6.7	7.0	7.8	8.7	11.1	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.4	8.0	8.2
Algeria	23.0	18.7	18.5	18.5	21.1	14.1	19.0	19.6	21.3	22.8	26.8	17.5	
Djibouti	....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	66.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Saudi Arabia	60.7	43.0	48.4	53.2	55.7	57.2	2.7	41.3	47.0	52.7	55.3	56.6	2.4
Sudan	10.3	2.1	5.8	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.5	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.7	4.0	7.8
Syria	11.6	7.0	10.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	-4.8	8.5	9.8	5.0	4.8	5.1	6.0
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	-6.2
Iraq	22.1	7.0	4.5	6.5	9.0	9.0	0.0	11.7	16.0	18.0	21.5	18.3	-14.9
Oman	6.7	4.1	4.4	5.1	4.9	5.1	2.8	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.1	3.0
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	-10.3
Qatar	9.0	5.3	4.0	5.5	5.9	6.1	3.4	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.5	4.8
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Kuwait	6.3	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.8	38.9	4.2	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.1	9.4
Lebanon	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.0	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.5	-5.3
Libya	10.7	7.2	0.9	3.2	4.8	3.3	-31.3	9.0	1.4	8.4	9.7	7.3	-24.7
Egypt	82.0	48.0	45.4	52.2	50.1	49.0	-2.2	49.5	48.7	49.2	48.0	50.0	4.2
Morocco	23.5	14.7	16.3	16.9	15.7	16.9	-6.9	14.6	16.1	15.9	14.9	14.1	-5.1
Mauritania	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	11.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	13.6
Yemen	10.4	4.9	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.1	-6.1	6.7	3.4	4.4	4.9	4.6	-7.3

*Estimates

Source: Cement World Report, the 11th Report 2015

**Annex Table (4/8) : Crude Steel Production in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010-2015)**

	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(Thousands Tons)							
Total Arab Countries	13,703	16,508	17,678	18,409	19,238	21,623	19,861
Jordan	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
U.A.E.	90	500	2,000	2,408	2,878	2,390	3,006
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	70	150	150	150	150	150	150
Algeria	1,007	662	551	557	417	415	416
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	4,186	5,015	5,275	5,203	5,471	6,291	5,662
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	70	70	70	10	10	5	5
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	200	300	500	1,500	1,500
Qatar	1,057	1,970	2,038	2,145	2,236	3,019	2,593
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	1,255	825	100	315	712	712	352
Egypt	5,603	6,676	6,485	6,627	6,754	6,485	5,506
Morocco	210	485	654	539	558	501	516
Mauritania	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: World Steel Association, Steel Statistical Yearbook 2015 - Database, February 2016.

**Annex Table (4/9) : Production Capacity and Actual Production of Fertilizers in Arab Countries
(2013-2014)**

Products	Capacities	2013			2014			Arab Countries Share in the World (%) Production	Arab Countries Share in the World (%) Production	Exports	Consumption
		Arab Countries Share in the World (%) Production	Production	Exports	Capacities	Arab Countries Share in the World (%) Production	Production				
Total Arab Countries *	70,690	14.8	55,088	31,132	25,231	78,043	14.8	59,019	33,639	26,234	
Ammonia	18,606	9	15,165	3,350	13,001	19,928	10	16,218	3,825	13,264	
Urea	20,158	11	17,866	14,942	3,370	21,614	12	18,919	15,535	3,236	
Ammonia Nitrate	2,156	10	1,278	80	1,342	2,187	10	1,224	78	1,416	
Phosphoric Acid	8,016	15	6,499	2,365	4,041	9,245	16	6,844	2,409	4,481	
Single Super Phosphate	3,456	...	1,808	420	1,154	3,386	...	2,452	487	1,604	
Triple Super Phosphate	3,558	32	1,925	1,823	433	3,540	29	1,821	1,867	391	
Potash	2,450	5	1,749	1,579	255	2,450	4	2,091	2,016	381	
MAP	10,075	27	7,875	6,312	778	13,153	26	8,329	6,855	752	
NPK	2,215	...	923	261	857	2,540	...	1,121	567	709	

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

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

**Annex Table (4/10) : Prices of Some Fertilizer Products
(2005, 2010, 2012-2015)**

Products	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Ammonia	266.6	374.3	593.0	504.0	521.0	408.0	FOB Middle East
	239.1	371.7	...	...	514.0	478.0	FOB Vzhnnv/FOB New Orleans(2014-2015)
Ammonia Sulphate	246.0	515.4	506.0	435.0	473.0	475.0	FOB US Gulf
	254.6	518.2	583.5	476.5	500.0	501.0	FOB North Africa
Urea	311.9	428.0	349.0	334.0	294.0	294.0	FOB Middle East
	226.1	312.1	437.0	370.0	356.0	309.0	FOB Eastern Europe/FOB New Orleans(2014-2015)
Phosphoric Acid	290.0	453.3	...	...	728.0	772.0	FOB US Gulf/FOB North Africa(2014-2015)
	66.1	161.3	181.0	144.0	154.0	156.0	FOB Middle East
Phosphate Rock	62.9	111.8	183.0	136.0	151.0	149.0	FOB Vancouver

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

**Annex Table (4/11) : Total Refinery Capacity in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010-2015)**

Country	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Number of Refineries 2015
Total World Capacity	85,120	88,230	88,050	88,960	90,850	90,730	91,620	
Arab Capacity to World Capacity (%)	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.3	10.1	
Total Arab Countries	7,198	7,833	7,830	7,840	8,294	8,411	9,298	65
Jordan	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	1
U.A.E.	778	761	690	690	707	702	1,119	5
Bahrain	255	267	267	267	260	260	260	1
Tunisia	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	1
Algeria	450	583	583	583	583	651	651	6
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	2,095	2,109	2,107	2,107	2,507	2,507	2,907	9
Sudan	122	140	140	140	140	140	140	3
Syria	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	2
Somalia	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	597	858	812	822	876	946	946	12
Oman	85	222	222	222	222	222	222	2
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	137	283	283	283	283	283	283	2
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	889	936	936	936	936	936	936	3
Lebanon(*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	5
Egypt	726	726	726	726	770	770	770	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

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

Source : The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), The Secretary General's Annual Report 2016.

**Annex Table (4/12) : Arab Manufacturing Exports and their Share in Total Merchandise Exports
(2000 and 2014)**

	Manufacturing Exports (Million Dollars)		Share of Manufacturing Exports in Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Ores and Metals Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Fuel Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Other Goods Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)	
	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014	2000	2014
Total Arab Countries	25,728.0	106,549.7	9.7	8.2	1.7	1.1	79.4	57.9	9.2	32.8
Jordan	1,310.3	5,824.4	69.0	70.9	14.6	8.2	0.0	0.2	16.4	20.7
U.A.E.	1,146.2	...	2.3	...	3.2	...	93.8	...	0.7	...
Bahrain	607.1	2,476.9	9.8	12.1	16.2	21.1	64.1	74.0	2.7	2.7
Tunisia	4,504.5	12,248.6	77.0	73.1	1.5	1.5	15.2	9.4	10.2	10.2
Algeria	506.7	2,140.5	2.3	3.4	0.3	0.2	97.2	95.9	0.2	0.5
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	5,586.0	39,946.6	7.2	11.3	0.1	0.4	92.1	87.4	0.6	0.9
Sudan	142.8	...	7.9	...	0.5	...	69.3	...	22.3	...
Syria	361.5	...	7.8	...	0.7	...	76.4	...	15.1	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	82.4	177.9	0.4	0.2	...	...	97.1	99.8	2.5	...
Oman	1,403.6	5,088.8	12.4	10.5	0.9	3.5	82.5	83.5	4.2	2.5
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	997.1	134.3	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	91.2	87.8	0.1	11.8
Comoros	1.2	...	8.5	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	91.5	...
Kuwait	874.6	5,552.0	4.5	5.1	0.1	0.2	94.3	94.2	1.1	0.5
Lebanon	505.5	2,510.5	70.7	55.2	7.4	12.6	0.2	10.0	21.7	22.2
Libya	896.5	...	6.7	...	...	...	92.6	...	0.7	...
Egypt	2,026.0	13,951.9	38.4	51.5	3.9	4.2	41.9	23.9	15.8	20.4
Morocco	4,763.9	15,641.2	64.1	66.1	8.8	9.1	3.7	5.0	23.4	19.8
Mauritania	...	...	0.3	...	45.7	59.5	...	3.3	...	...
Yemen	12.2	856.0	0.3	10.7	0.1	0.1	96.9	75.9	2.7	13.3

Source : The World Bank, "World Development Indicators Report" 2016.

**Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2013-2014)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) [*]									
	Jordan		U.A.E.		Bahrain		Tunisia		Algeria	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-83.0	-87.2	7.5	-8.1	-98.0	-97.3	38.5	11.9	-99.3	-99.9
Organic chemicals	-92.8	-86.4	-15.6	-5.6	75.8	58.6	-96.9	-95.7	-77.6	-44.9
Pharmaceutical products	18.5	12.3	-66.3	-77.0	-98.6	-99.0	-83.7	-88.4	-99.7	-99.7
Inorganic chemicals	70.1	69.4	-69.6	-78.5	-68.5	-56.3	21.8	69.5	22.6	46.9
Plastic products	-39.8	-39.4	11.6	5.9	-25.4	-22.4	-49.5	-47.3	-99.3	-99.6
Fertilizers	92.1	90.7	82.7	86.5	95.8	95.4	83.6	75.2	-61.2	28.1
Paper	-29.2	-29.3	-54.6	-69.7	-2.3	-3.8	-21.5	-61.1	-97.6	-98.8
Rubber and articles thereof	-86.0	-90.3	-79.1	-82.0	-65.4	-61.8	-59.3	-55.8	-97.7	-99.9
Leather products	-75.8	-87.2	-91.5	-92.0	-69.0	-87.9	38.9	58.8	-100.0	-99.8
Clothing	-29.5	-28.5	-74.7	-79.3	28.9	27.8	26.5	10.3	-100.0	-99.0
Laminated textile fabric	-84.1	-74.6	-69.5	-92.3	-82.7	-82.1	-90.0	-96.0	-100.0	-100.0
Cement products	-30.0	-3.3	-48.7	-50.4	-47.8	-46.2	-33.8	-51.6	-91.1	-91.9
Iron and steel products	-78.0	-84.7	-13.5	-31.0	23.4	47.2	-81.0	-80.4	-98.7	-99.4
Aluminum and articles thereof	-23.2	-12.8	63.6	61.6	88.3	87.1	-40.7	-35.6	-100.0	-99.9
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-61.6	-42.1	-70.6	-77.9	-43.6	-54.7	19.1	21.4	-99.9	-99.8

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

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

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2013-2014)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *																
	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-87.5	-92.9	-75.8	-90.1	-100.0	-99.9	-100.0	-99.9	-11.7	-8.4	-40.5	-41.3	-99.7	-98.7	-99.9	-98.6	
Organic chemicals	-100.0	-99.3	-99.2	-100.0	-93.8	-100.0	52.2	-98.8	6.5	21.8	-98.9	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9
Pharmaceutical products	-99.6	-99.9	-66.8	-93.0	-100.0	-99.4	-100.0	-99.9	-78.6	-75.7	-82.1	-75.7	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Inorganic chemicals	-99.6	-99.6	-90.4	-93.3	-97.6	-96.7	-100.0	-96.2	-74.7	-73.8	-96.8	-100.0	-97.7	-98.6	-98.6	-98.6	-98.6
Plastic products	-94.5	-93.7	-71.6	-87.3	-51.3	-63.1	-98.1	-98.0	2.3	8.9	-40.7	-93.9	77.4	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Fertilizers	-97.8	-99.8	-98.7	-18.0	13.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	93.5	91.0	-95.0	-100.0	-98.2	-98.2	-98.2	-98.2	-98.2
Paper	-98.3	-99.6	-88.7	-94.4	-99.9	-99.3	-100.0	-99.9	-75.4	-77.7	-70.8	-93.4	-99.3	-99.3	-99.3	-99.3	-99.3
Rubber and articles thereof	-97.7	-94.5	-98.7	-99.6	-99.6	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-83.5	-96.4	-44.6	-99.9	-99.1	-98.6	-98.6	-98.6	-98.6
Leather products	-99.8	-100.0	-82.9	-94.6	-95.8	-96.8	-100.0	-99.9	-97.0	-99.6	-61.7	-99.6	-99.2	-99.5	-99.5	-99.5	-99.5
Clothing	-97.9	-99.8	-79.5	-91.7	-99.4	-99.7	-100.0	-100.0	-64.6	-74.0	-85.3	-90.3	-99.6	-99.7	-99.7	-99.7	-99.7
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-100.0	-96.3	-99.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	-99.7	-100.0	-99.3	-100.0	-98.2	-98.2	-98.2	-98.2	-98.2
Cement products	-93.9	-100.0	57.7	7.6	-98.6	-99.8	-100.0	-100.0	-5.6	-4.1	20.6	68.0	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Iron and steel products	-98.0	-99.0	-38.5	-90.6	-99.8	-99.1	-100.0	-100.0	-16.0	-37.2	-43.3	54.8	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Aluminium and articles thereof	-79.5	-90.0	-37.3	-85.0	-99.8	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9	53.7	62.8	-42.8	-96.2	-93.2	-92.0	-92.0	-92.0	-92.0
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-81.7	-91.7	-93.3	-99.4	-89.6	-98.8	-100.0	-99.8	-56.9	-62.8	-85.2	-99.6	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0

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

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

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2013-2014)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *												
	Comoros		Kuwait		Lebanon		Libya		Egypt		Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen
2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-99.2	-100.0	-93.8	-93.0	-69.1	-70.2	-99.7	-99.9	-73.7	-71.0	-64.9	-51.5	-56.3
Organic chemicals	-100.0	-36.8	67.1	67.4	-92.7	-93.7	22.4	50.2	-58.3	-68.6	-94.7	-94.1	-100.0
Pharmaceutical products	-98.9	-97.4	-96.1	-94.8	-93.6	-93.5	-100.0	-99.9	-68.7	-68.6	-67.7	-69.2	-100.0
Inorganic chemicals	-73.3	-100.0	-53.5	-52.4	-26.9	12.1	20.5	62.0	14.4	4.2	44.1	46.4	-100.0
Plastic products	-99.9	-99.1	41.3	21.2	-66.7	-68.4	-99.1	-99.7	-37.2	-33.4	-89.1	-85.6	-100.0
Fertilizers	-100.0	-100.0	96.4	94.8	12.5	13.2	51.6	70.6	75.0	64.3	75.5	78.2	-100.0
Paper	-100.0	-100.0	-73.4	-70.9	-50.8	-53.7	-100.0	-99.8	-54.7	-49.1	-77.5	-75.9	-100.0
Rubber and articles thereof	-99.7	-99.7	-91.5	-91.4	-90.5	-90.7	-99.7	-99.7	-79.6	-79.9	-83.6	-87.2	-100.0
Leather products	-95.2	-100.0	-96.8	-93.6	-76.0	-73.6	-99.9	-99.8	-87.9	-90.8	-8.4	-19.9	-100.0
Clothing	-97.6	-97.3	-26.4	-18.2	-70.2	-74.9	-100.0	-100.0	58.0	42.1	52.0	56.6	-100.0
Laminated textile fabric	-66.7	-100.0	-98.8	-98.1	-93.7	-94.4	-99.9	-100.0	-57.3	-30.7	-90.6	-96.4	-100.0
Cement products	-100.0	-100.0	-44.0	-63.1	-61.9	-70.1	-100.0	-99.9	41.3	51.7	-69.2	-59.6	-100.0
Iron and steel products	-62.3	-61.8	-65.6	-65.7	-68.3	-78.3	-66.2	-44.0	-60.4	-74.9	-82.7	-88.6	-65.6
Aluminium and articles thereof	-100.0	-99.6	-68.1	-65.8	-48.5	-47.8	-82.6	-55.9	27.1	24.2	-59.6	-57.3	-100.0
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-95.4	-97.4	-88.0	-90.7	-65.9	-61.2	-98.3	-98.8	-55.4	-41.1	-4.7	-2.3	-100.0

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

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

**Annex Table (5/1): Arab and World Crude Oil Reserves
(2011-2015)**

(Billion Barrels at Year's End)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Change (%) 2014/2015
Algeria	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	0.0
Bahrain	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.0
Egypt	4.30	4.20	4.20	3.68	3.47	-5.7
Iraq	141.40	145.30	145.30	143.07	143.07	0.0
Kuwait	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.0
Libya	48.00	48.50	48.40	48.42	48.42	0.0
Oman	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	0.0
Qatar	25.26	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	0.0
Saudi Arabia	265.40	265.90	265.85	266.58	266.58	0.0
Sudan	5.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.0
Syria	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.0
Tunisia	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.0
UAE	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	0.0
Yemen	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	0.0
Total Arab countries	712.1	713.4	713.2	711.2	711.0	-0.03
Angola	9.06	9.06	9.01	8.42	8.42	0.0
Ecuador	8.24	8.24	8.24	8.23	8.23	0.0
Iran	154.58	157.30	157.80	157.53	157.53	0.0
Nigeria	37.20	37.14	37.14	37.07	37.07	0.0
Venezuela	99.40	99.40	99.40	100.00	100.00	0.0
Total non-Arab OPEC	308.5	311.1	311.6	311.3	311.3	0.00
Total OPEC	1000.0	1007.6	1007.9	1006.1	1006.1	0.00
Brazil	13.99	13.15	15.05	15.31	16.18	5.7
Canada	5.60	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.56	-24.0
China	20.35	23.72	24.38	24.65	25.10	1.8
CIS	98.90	119.06	118.89	119.79	119.79	0.0
Of which: Azerbaijan	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.0
Kazakhstan	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	0.0
Russian Federation	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.90	80.90	0.0
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.0
Uzbekistan	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.0
Mexico	10.16	10.26	10.07	9.81	9.71	-1.0
Norway	5.32	5.37	5.83	5.50	5.14	-6.5
UK	2.83	3.10	2.98	2.98	2.75	-7.7
USA	20.68	28.95	33.40	36.50	39.90	9.3
Rest of the world	43.17	32.70	40.41	38.57	39.07	1.3
World total	1241.6	1266.8	1281.8	1281.6	1284.5	0.22
Arab countries/ world (%)	57.4	56.3	55.6	55.5	55.4	

* Preliminary estimates.

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

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

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

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/2): Arab and World Natural Gas Reserves
(2011-2015)**

(Billion Cubic Meters at Year's End)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Change (%) 2015/2014
Algeria	4,504	4,504	4,505	4,505	4,505	0.0
Bahrain	92	92	92	92	92	0.0
Egypt	2,045	2,186	2,186	2,186	2,186	0.0
Iraq	3,158	3,694	3,694	3,694	3,694	0.0
Kuwait	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	0.0
Libya	1,547	1,532	1,532	1,532	1,532	0.0
Oman	705	705	705	705	705	0.0
Qatar	25,030	24,400	24,400	24,400	24,400	0.0
Saudi Arabia	8,150	8,234	8,234	8,316	8,489	2.1
Sudan	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
Syria	285	285	285	285	285	0.0
Tunisia	65	65	65	65	65	0.0
UAE	6,091	6,091	6,091	6,091	6,091	0.0
Yemen	479	479	479	479	479	0.0
Total Arab countries	54,020	54,136	54,137	54,219	54,392	0.3
Angola	275	275	275	275	308	12.0
Ecuador	8	6	6	6	11	83.3
Iran	33,090	33,780	33,780	34,020	34,020	0.0
Nigeria	5,154	5,118	5,118	5,111	5,111	0.0
Venezuela	5,525	5,563	5,562	5,581	5,617	0.6
Total non-Arab OPEC	44,052	44,742	44,741	44,993	45,067	0.2
Total OPEC	94,316	94,981	94,981	95,315	95,562	0.3
Brazil	417	396	389	476	471	-1.0
Canada	1,727	1,930	1,889	2,033	1,996	-1.8
China	3,036	4,006	4,406	4,643	4,945	6.5
CIS	61,301	61,675	61,675	61,675	61,675	0.0
Of which: Azerbaijan	850	991	991	991	991	0.0
Kazakhstan	2,407	2,407	2,407	2,407	2,407	0.0
Russian Federation	47,573	47,806	47,806	47,806	47,806	0.0
Turkmenistan	7,504	7,504	7,504	7,504	7,504	0.0
Uzbekistan	1,841	1,841	1,841	1,841	1,841	0.0
Mexico	490	488	484	469	433	-7.7
Norway	2,007	2,070	2,049	2,049	1,922	-6.2
UK	253	246	241	241	205	-14.9
USA	7,717	9,877	8,723	9,579	10,441	9.0
Rest of the world	15,777	15,297	17,851	15,501	15,200	-1.9
World total	190,797	194,862	196,585	195,877	196,747	0.4
Arab countries/world (%)	28.3	27.8	27.5	27.7	27.6	

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/3): Arab and World Crude Oil Production
(2011-2015)**

	(Thous and Barrels/Day)					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Change (%) 2015/2014
Algeria	1,262.0	1,203.0	1,203.0	1,193.0	1,148.0	-3.8
Bahrain	190.0	173.0	197.0	202.0	200.9	-0.5
Egypt	566.0	571.5	579.6	593.4	596.2	0.5
Iraq	2,653.0	2,942.0	2,980.0	3,110.0	3,481.0	11.9
Kuwait	2,658.7	2,977.6	2,924.9	2,866.8	2,858.9	-0.3
Libya	589.5	1,454.0	993.3	480.0	412.0	-14.2
Oman	780.2	813.2	841.0	943.6	981.1	4.0
Qatar	734.0	736.0	724.0	709.0	664.0	-6.3
Saudi Arabia	9,311.0	9,763.4	9,640.0	9,701.0	10,191.0	5.1
Sudan	453.0	99.7	117.8	122.0	120.0	-1.6
Syria	330.0	170.0	31.0	10.0	9.7	-3.0
Tunisia	70.0	66.8	62.7	54.2	49.7	-8.3
UAE	2,564.0	2,652.5	2,797.0	2,794.0	2,971.0	6.3
Yemen	190.0	180.1	158.8	140.4	24.0	-82.9
Total Arab countries	22,351.4	23,802.8	23,250.1	22,919.4	23,707.5	3.4
Angola	1,618.0	1,704.0	1,701.2	1,652.0	1,767.0	7.0
Ecuador	500.3	503.6	526.4	557.0	544.0	-2.3
Iran	3,576.0	3,739.8	3,575.0	3,121.0	3,108.0	-0.4
Nigeria	1,974.8	1,954.1	1,753.0	1,807.0	1,721.0	-4.8
Venezuela	2,880.9	2,803.9	2,789.0	2,683.0	2,652.0	-1.2
Total non-Arab OPEC	10,550.0	10,705.4	10,344.6	9,820.0	9,792.0	-0.3
Total OPEC	30,322.2	32,433.9	31,606.8	30,673.8	31,517.9	2.8
Brazil	2,094.0	2,017.5	2,029.0	2,224.5	2,441.3	9.7
Canada	2,082.8	2,339.5	2,504.2	2,777.8	2,835.3	2.1
China	4,090.2	4,228.1	4,175.0	4,201.0	4,287.6	2.1
CIS	13,264.5	12,792.0	13,315.0	13,400.0	13,477.0	0.6
Of which: Azerbaijan	931.0	861.3	815.0	792.9	795.7	0.4
Kazakhstan	1,600.0	1,559.5	1,398.5	1,361.4	1,367.0	0.4
Russian Federation	10,325.0	9,935.0	10,047.3	10,087.1	10,116.7	0.3
Turkmenistan	220.0	215.4	229.0	235.0	255.0	8.5
Uzbekistan	86.0	70.0	68.0	72.0	66.0	-8.3
Mexico	2,561.3	2,553.9	2,531.5	2,434.2	2,268.5	-6.8
Norway	1,739.4	1,604.5	1,517.0	1,524.0	1,577.0	3.5
UK	993.6	869.0	798.0	768.0	860.0	12.0
USA	5,642.5	6,504.2	7,449.5	8,467.4	9,367.5	10.6
Rest of the world	7,136.9	6,156.8	7,029.0	7,741.3	7,419.6	-4.2
World Oil Production	72,506.6	73,573.7	74,942.9	76,277.6	78,033.4	2.3
Arab countries/world (%)	30.8	32.4	31.0	30.0	30.4	

* Preliminary estimates.

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

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/4): Arab and World Marketed Natural Gas
(2011-2014)**

	(Million Cubic Meters/Year)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014*	Change (%) 2014/2013
Algeria	82,600	85,700	81,500	81,700	0.2
Bahrain	12,700	13,800	14,700	15,400	4.8
Egypt	61,300	58,800	56,400	48,800	-13.5
Iraq	8,000	7,600	8,600	9,000	4.7
Kuwait	11,900	14,300	16,300	15,000	-8.0
Libya	7,900	18,100	18,300	15,800	-13.7
Oman	26,921	28,692	29,950	29,840	-0.4
Qatar	202,500	204,000	204,600	204,600	0.0
Saudi Arabia	92,300	99,300	100,030	102,400	2.4
Syria	7,900	5,800	5,300	3,743	-29.4
Tunisia	1,930	1,860	2,790	2,600	-6.8
UAE	52,300	54,300	54,600	54,200	-0.7
Total Arab countries	568,251	592,252	593,070	583,083	-1.7
Angola	752	760	925	732	-20.9
Ecuador	241	517	515	578	12.2
Iran	188,753	202,431	199,293	212,796	6.8
Nigeria	41,323	42,571	38,411	43,842	14.1
Venezuela	20,769	22,726	21,820	21,878	0.3
Total non-Arab OPEC	251,838	269,005	260,964	279,826	7.2
Total OPEC	709,338	752,305	744,894	762,526	2.4
Canada	159,700	156,000	156,100	162,000	3.8
China	102,700	107,200	117,100	134,500	14.9
CIS	776,500	764,300	776,500	760,300	-2.1
Of which: Azerbaijan	14,800	15,600	16,200	16,900	4.3
Kazakhstan	19,300	18,400	18,500	19,300	4.3
Russian Federation	607,000	592,300	604,800	578,700	-4.3
Turkmenistan	59,500	62,300	62,300	69,300	11.2
Uzbekistan	57,000	56,900	56,900	57,300	0.7
Mexico	58,300	56,900	58,200	58,100	-0.2
Norway	101,700	114,700	108,700	108,800	0.1
UK	47,600	59,700	36,500	36,600	0.3
USA	648,500	681,200	687,600	728,300	5.9
Rest of the world	664,932	664,935	643,000	714,000	11.0
World total	3,380,021	3,466,192	3,437,734	3,565,509	3.7
Arab countries/world (%)	16.8	17.1	17.3	16.4	

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/5): Energy Consumption in Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

	(Thousands Barrels of Oil per Day)						2015 ⁽¹⁾		
	2011		2012		2013			2014	
Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Petroleum products ⁽²⁾									
Natural gas	6,309	47.5	6,444	46.7	6,655	47.3	6,708	47.4	7,000
Hydroelectricity	6,728	50.7	7,092	51.4	7,149	50.8	7,172	50.7	7,400
Coal	92	0.7	95	0.7	96	0.7	99	0.7	100
Total Energy	142	1.1	158	1.1	162	1.2	162	1.1	162
Annual Change (Thousands boe/d)	13,271	100	13,789	100	14,063	100	14,141	100	14,662
Percentage Change (%)	3.1	...	518	...	274	...	78	...	521
									...
									3.7

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

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

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/6): World Oil Inventories, (End of Period)
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	(Million Barrels)
Total Commercial Of which:	4,176	4,925	4,833	5,202	5,825	
Industrial countries	2,620	2,664	2,567	2,737	3,010	
Rest of the World	1,556	2,261	2,266	2,465	2,815	
Inventory aboard tankers	981	959	1,049	1,044	1,164	
Total Strategic Storage	1,782	1,831	1,743	1,846	1,853	
Total World (Commercial & Strategic)	6,939	7,715	7,625	8,092	8,842	
OECD Commercial (Days Supply)	56.5	58.1	55.6	58.2	64.2	
Total Commercial (Days Supply)	67.9	53.8	52.0	54.1	60.1	

* Preliminary data.

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

Annex Table (5/7): Spot Price of OPEC Basket of Crudes*
(2011-2015)

(US Dollar per Barrel)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	92.8	111.8	109.3	104.7	44.4
February	100.3	117.5	112.8	105.4	54.1
March	109.8	123.0	106.4	104.2	52.5
April	118.1	118.2	101.1	104.3	57.3
May	109.9	108.1	100.7	105.4	62.2
June	109.0	94.0	101.0	107.9	60.2
July	111.6	99.6	104.5	105.6	54.2
August	106.3	109.5	107.5	100.8	45.5
September	107.6	110.7	108.7	96.0	44.8
October	106.3	108.4	106.7	85.1	45.0
November	110.1	106.9	105.0	75.6	40.5
December	107.3	106.6	107.7	59.5	33.6
First quarter	101.0	117.4	109.5	104.7	50.3
Second quarter	112.3	106.8	100.9	105.9	59.9
Third quarter	108.5	106.6	106.9	100.8	48.2
Fourth quarter	107.9	107.3	106.5	73.4	39.7
Annual average	107.4	109.5	105.9	96.2	49.5

* The OPEC basket of crudes (effective June 16, 2005) is comprised of Algeria's Saharan Blend, Iraq's Basra Light, Kuwait Export, Libya's Es Sider, Qatar Marine, Saudi's Arabian Light, UAE's Murban, Iran Heavy, Indonesia's Minas, Nigeria's Bonny Light, and Venezuela's Merey. Effective 1 January and mid of October 2007, Angola's Girassol and Ecuadorian Oriente crudes have been incorporated to become the 12th and 13th crudes comprising the new Opec Basket. As of Jan.2009, the basket excludes the Indonesian crude.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, OAPEC

**Annex Table (5/8): Nominal and Real Prices of Crude Oil
(2000-2015)**

			(US Dollar per Barrel)
	Nominal Price	Index* (2000=100)	Constant 2000 Prices
2000	27.6	100.0	27.6
2001	23.1	101.8	22.7
2002	24.3	103.4	23.5
2003	28.2	105.1	26.8
2004	36.0	107.3	33.5
2005	50.6	109.5	46.2
2006	61.0	111.8	54.6
2007	69.1	114.3	60.5
2008	94.4	116.5	81.0
2009	61.0	117.3	52.0
2010	77.4	118.5	65.3
2011	107.5	120.1	89.5
2012	109.5	121.5	90.1
2013	105.9	123.0	86.1
2014	96.2	124.7	77.2
2015**	49.5	126.0	39.3

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

**Preliminary data.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, OAPEC.

Annex (5/9) :Domestic prices of oil products in some Arab countries, at the end of 2015

(liter / local currency)

	Currency	Motor Gasoline		Household kerosene	Oil Gas/Diesel	LPG*
		Supper	Normal			
UAE	Dirham	1.79	1.68	3.25	2.34-3.42	0.93
Bahrain	Dinar	0.100	0.080	0.025	0.100	1.200*
Tunisia	Dinar	0.998	0.998	0.180	0.357	0.158
Algeria	Dinar	23.00	21.20	-	13.70	9.00
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	0.90	0.75	0.44	0.25	0.72
Syria	Pound	100	-	40	60	1.200*
Iraq	Dinar	-	450	150	400	160
Qatar	Riyal	0.80	1.00	-	1.00	15.00*
Kuwait	Dinar	0.065	0.060	0.110	0.110	0.750*
Libya	Dinar	0.150	-	0.080	0.170	0.054
Egypt	Pounds	6.25	2.60	1.80	1.8-2.8	8.00*
Jordan	Dinar	0.700	0.535	0.400	0.400	7.00*

* Cylinder device 12 kg

** Cylinder device 12.5 kg

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/10): Value of Oil Exports in OAPEC
Member Countries
(2011-2015)**

(Million US dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
UAE	85,900	93,613	94,495	76,447	50,344
Bahrain	6,305	7,269	7,216	6,034	3,069
Algeria	37,289	34,662	29,807	26,976	13,804
Saudi Arabia	289,518	307,119	284,906	264,207	140,358
Syria	2,994	...	...	...	...
Iraq	83,768	92,685	90,411	81,740	48,924
Qatar	27,328	21,014	18,162	21,511	9,728
Kuwait	67,688	80,814	79,633	69,612	34,084
Libya	7,391	41,705	27,659	7,821	2,501
Egypt	4,689	4,770	4,590	4,175	2,148
Sudan(North &South)	12,291	2,400	4,059	4,583	2,358
Oman	27,735	30,669	32,096	30,900	17,800
Yemen**	3,902	3,496	2,663	1,673	272
Total (Current Price)	656,798	720,216	675,697	595,679	325,390
Total (Real Price 2000=100) ***	546,876	592,770	549,347	478,067	261,724

* Preliminary data.

** Center Bank

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

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

**Annex Table (6/1): Public Revenues and Grants of the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

	Total Revenues and Grants (Million US Dollars)				Percentage Change (2014-2015) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				2015 ⁽¹⁾
	2011	2012	2013	2014		2011	2012	2013	2014	
Total Arab Countries	878,410	1,038,455	1,015,913	953,624	664,523	-30.3	36.8	39.1	37.4	34.9
Jordan	7,635	7,187	8,122	10,251	9,586	-6.5	26.4	23.2	24.1	28.6
UAE	97,889	103,263	110,954	112,970	105,351	-6.7	28.1	27.7	28.7	28.3
Bahrain	7,498	8,063	7,823	8,217	5,578	-32.1	25.8	26.2	23.8	24.3
Tunisia	14,554	14,324	12,205	12,202	10,078	-17.4	31.8	31.8	26.4	25.7
Algeria	79,476	81,743	75,529	73,337	58,146	-20.7	39.7	39.1	36.0	34.3
Djibouti	435	413	528	559	61.5	10.2	35.1	30.5	36.3	35.2
Saudi Arabia	298,004	307,342	277,370	163,876	40.9	44.5	45.3	41.3	36.8	25.1
Sudan	8,503	6,212	6,183	8,093	9,048	11.8	11.9	8.8	8.6	10.3
Iraq	92,996	102,759	97,633	90,383	46,353	-48.7	58.9	55.3	47.1	46.9
Oman	27,633	35,044	36,143	35,515	17,922	-49.5	40.7	45.9	46.2	43.4
Qatar*	63,859	82,673	94,164	90,337	49,605	-45.1	37.6	43.4	46.6	43.0
Comoros	128	169	274	148	150	1.0	21.9	29.6	43.1	21.4
Kuwait*	75,584	109,632	113,902	101,999	50,502	-50.5	50.6	62.1	64.2	62.3
Lebanon	9,337	9,396	9,420	10,879	9,576	-12.0	23.3	22.0	20.9	23.4
Libya	13,781	55,660	42,885	17,044	12,314	-27.7	42.9	79.0	82.5	70.1
Egypt**	45,558	50,532	54,238	64,336	85,375	32.7	19.3	18.3	19.0	21.3
Morocco	26,741	26,256	27,216	28,599	24,350	-14.9	26.9	27.3	26.2	24.6
Mauritania	1,146	1,544	1,408	1,001	1,196	19.6	28.2	39.4	33.8	22.2
Yemen	7,653	11,191	9,946	10,384	4,901	-52.8	24.6	35.0	27.8	30.5

(1) Actual preliminary figures.

*Fiscal year ending March 31.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/2): Hydrocarbon Revenues of Arab Oil and Natural Gas Exporting Countries
(2012-2015)**

	Hydrocarbon Revenues (Million US Dollars)				Percentage Change 2014-2015 (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)				As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾		2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	784,087	752,093	658,154	342,865	-47.9	75.7	74.1	69.0	51.6	29.8	27.7	24.1	14.1
UAE	73,180	75,824	75,521	44,932	-40.5	70.9	68.3	66.8	42.6	19.6	19.6	18.9	12.0
Bahrain	6,825	6,873	7,041	4,851	-31.1	84.7	87.9	85.7	87.0	22.2	20.9	20.8	15.0
Tunisia	231	67	72	...	...	1.6	0.6	0.6	...	0.5	0.1	0.2	...
Algeria	53,955	46,761	42,490	31,309	-26.3	66.0	61.9	57.9	53.8	25.8	22.3	19.9	17.2
Saudi Arabia	305,285	276,012	243,559	119,050	-51.1	91.8	89.8	87.8	72.6	41.6	37.1	32.3	18.2
Sudan	1,175	1,157	780	764	-2.0	18.9	18.7	9.6	8.4	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.8
Iraq	100,604	95,248	88,112	45,206	-48.7	97.9	97.6	97.5	97.5	54.1	46.0	45.7	31.5
Oman	29,688	30,986	30,410	13,207	-56.6	84.7	85.7	85.6	73.7	38.9	39.6	37.2	18.8
Qatar	48,778	53,685	45,064	24,826	-44.9	59.0	57.0	49.9	50.0	25.6	26.6	21.4	14.9
Kuwait	103,589	106,647	93,117	45,533	-51.1	94.5	93.6	91.3	90.2	58.6	60.1	56.9	38.9
Libya	53,121	40,545	15,804	7,748	-51.0	95.6	94.5	92.7	62.9	75.5	78.0	65.0	37.5
Egypt	2,501	13,112	11,227	4,289	-61.8	4.9	24.2	17.5	5.0	0.9	4.6	3.7	1.3
Yemen	4,920	5,052	4,836	1,106	-77.1	44.5	53.7	46.6	10.6	15.6	14.9	14.2	4.6

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Note: Hydrocarbon revenues include oil and natural gas revenues

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/3): Tax Revenues of the Arab Countries
(2012-2015)**

	Tax Revenues (Million US Dollars)				Percentage Change 2014-2015 (%)		Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)				As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	165,107	168,329	172,462	164,000	-4.9	15.8	16.6	18.1	24.7	6.2	6.2	6.3
Jordan	4,765	5,251	5,694	5,842	2.6	66.3	64.7	55.5	60.9	15.4	15.6	15.9
UAE	9,133	9,457	9,853	10,576	7.3	8.8	8.5	8.7	10.0	2.4	2.4	2.5
Bahrain	363	348	276	263	-4.6	4.5	4.5	3.4	4.7	1.2	1.1	0.8
Tunisia	12,553	10,042	10,941	9,376	-14.3	87.6	82.3	89.7	93.0	27.9	21.7	23.0
Algeria	24,611	25,662	27,458	24,408	-11.1	30.1	34.0	37.4	42.0	11.8	12.2	12.9
Djibouti	282	353	365	319	-12.6	68.3	66.9	65.4	51.9	20.8	24.3	23.0
Saudi Arabia	17,125	20,399	20,961	21,775	3.9	5.2	6.6	7.6	13.3	2.3	2.7	2.8
Sudan	4,365	4,357	4,396	5,913	34.5	70.3	70.5	54.3	65.4	6.2	6.0	5.6
Iraq	1,982	2,160	2,167	1,084	-50.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Oman	2,366	2,453	2,492	2,436	-2.3	6.8	6.8	7.0	13.6	3.1	3.1	3.0
Qatar	16,143	11,598	14,287	7,171	-49.8	19.5	12.3	15.8	14.5	8.5	5.7	6.8
Comoros	70	72	76	78	2.5	41.6	26.5	51.2	52.0	12.3	11.4	11.0
Kuwait	1,182	1,248	1,403	1,558	11.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	3.1	0.7	0.7	0.9
Lebanon	6,758	6,710	6,891	6,853	-0.6	71.9	71.2	63.3	71.6	15.8	14.9	14.8
Libya	2,459	2,340	1,239	524	-57.7	3.9	5.5	7.3	4.3	3.1	4.5	5.1
Egypt	34,519	38,879	36,660	41,825	14.1	68.3	71.7	57.0	49.0	12.5	13.6	12.1
Morocco	23,055	23,255	23,841	20,999	-11.9	87.8	85.4	83.4	86.2	24.0	22.4	22.1
Mauritania	827	896	732	793	8.3	53.6	63.7	73.2	66.2	21.1	21.5	16.3
Yemen	2,547	2,848	2,729	2,206	-19.2	22.7	29.5	26.3	45.0	7.9	8.2	8.0

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/4): Structure of Public Revenues of the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Hydrocarbon Revenues	75.3	75.5	74.0	69.0	51.6
Tax Revenues	16.2	15.7	16.6	18.1	24.7
Taxes on Income and Profits	4.8	5.9	5.9	6.7	8.8
Taxes on Goods and Services	5.7	5.1	5.8	6.1	9.4
Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.8
Other Taxes and Fees	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
Non-tax Revenues	5.4	5.1	5.2	6.5	8.2
Other Revenues*	2.7	3.1	3.9	4.7	11.9
Grants	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.7	3.7
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 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/5) : The structure of Tax Revenues of the Arab Countries
(2014-2015)⁽¹⁾**

	2014				2015 ⁽¹⁾					
	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million of US Dollars)	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million of US Dollars)
Jordan	19.4	69.2	8.1	3.3	5,694	18.0	67.1	8.0	6.8	5,842
UAE	36.4	31.1	32.3	0.2	9,853	38.0	32.0	29.0	1.0	10,576
Bahrain	0.0	14.5	85.5	0.0	276	0.0	20.2	79.8	0.0	263
Tunisia	43.8	41.5	7.8	6.9	10,941	42.0	40.0	10.0	8.0	9,376
Algeria	41.3	37.0	18.5	3.2	27,458	39.2	39.4	18.3	3.0	24,408
Djibouti	33.0	0.6	50.0	16.4	365	45.6	48.1	6.3	0.0	319
Saudi Arabia	17.7	34.2	29.9	18.2	20,961	17.9	33.0	31.8	17.3	21,775
Sudan	8.4	58.0	32.9	0.7	4,396	8.3	56.3	34.8	0.6	5,913
Iraq	55.2	19.4	0.0	25.4	2,167	71.1	28.9	0.0	0.0	1,084
Oman	45.2	14.4	21.9	18.4	2,492	45.1	13.0	22.1	19.8	2,436
Qatar	96.1	...	3.9	...	14,287	98.0	...	2.0	...	7,171
Comoros	...	82.7	17.3	...	76	...	83.0	17.0	...	78
Kuwait	24.1	1.6	68.8	5.5	1,403	29.5	3.5	65.4	1.5	1,557
Lebanon	26.9	36.7	19.7	16.7	6,891	28.0	36.0	20.0	16.1	6,853
Libya	42.2	...	3.8	54.0	1,239	93.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	524
Egypt	37.9	35.2	6.8	20.1	36,660	42.4	40.2	7.1	10.2	41,825
Morocco	20.6	37.5	3.9	38.0	23,841	20.1	48.9	3.7	27.3	20,999
Mauritania	19.4	50.7	11.9	18.0	732	19.4	50.7	11.9	18.0	793
Yemen	47.5	31.1	19.0	2.4	2,729	52.8	31.2	14.1	1.9	2,206

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/6): Public Expenditures and Net Public Lending of the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

	Public Expenditures (Million US Dollars)					Percentage Change (2014-2015) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	784,437	898,166	950,663	912,478	903,172	-1.0	32.9	33.9	35.0	33.4	37.0
Jordan	9,537	9,687	9,962	10,978	10,830	-1.3	33.0	31.3	29.6	30.6	28.8
UAE	93,570	98,036	101,663	94,298	111,940	18.7	26.8	26.3	26.3	23.6	29.8
Bahrain	7,574	8,661	8,908	9,427	9,579	1.6	26.1	28.2	27.1	27.8	29.7
Tunisia	15,864	15,449	14,288	13,881	14,641	5.5	34.6	34.3	30.9	29.2	34.0
Algeria	82,121	91,871	78,685	87,301	93,285	6.9	41.0	44.0	37.5	40.9	51.3
Djibouti	440	485	509	745	861	15.6	35.5	35.9	35.0	46.9	49.6
Saudi Arabia	220,453	232,881	248,560	259,248	253,449	-2.2	32.9	31.7	33.4	34.4	38.8
Sudan	12,026	8,831	7,358	8,961	12,753	42.3	16.8	12.5	10.2	11.4	14.1
Iraq	67,314	90,176	102,168	71,661	47,578	-33.6	42.6	48.5	49.3	37.2	33.2
Oman	27,927	35,254	36,358	36,454	35,693	-2.1	41.1	46.2	46.5	44.6	50.8
Qatar*	49,003	56,491	65,227	53,445	50,571	-5.4	28.9	29.7	32.3	25.4	30.4
Comoros	139	154	153	150	170	13.4	23.8	26.9	24.1	21.7	22.9
Kuwait*	57,022	61,667	68,706	69,697	66,336	-4.8	38.2	34.9	38.7	42.6	56.7
Lebanon	11,716	13,393	13,627	13,912	13,462	-3.2	29.2	31.3	30.2	29.9	28.9
Libya	19,152	49,237	55,122	34,703	34,161	-1.6	59.7	61.7	106.1	142.8	165.4
Egypt**	68,649	78,277	91,352	100,314	103,732	3.4	29.2	28.4	32.0	33.2	31.2
Morocco	31,184	33,265	33,865	34,035	33,784	-0.7	31.4	34.6	32.7	31.6	34.1
Mauritania	1,125	1,433	1,456	1,534	1,582	3.1	27.7	36.6	34.9	34.1	36.1
Yemen	9,620	12,916	12,697	11,736	8,766	-25.3	31.0	40.3	36.6	34.5	36.5

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

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

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/7): Current and Capital Expenditures of the Arab Countries
(2013-2015)**

	2013								2014								2015 ⁽¹⁾									
	Current Expenditures				Capital Expenditures				Current Expenditures				Capital Expenditures				Current Expenditures				Capital Expenditures					
	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Total Expenditures*	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Total Expenditures*	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Total Expenditures*	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Total Expenditures*	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Total Expenditures*	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change		
Total Arab Countries	722,411	4.3	226,135	9.9	948,546	673,682	-6.7	237,334	4.9	911,016	673,295	-0.1	229,143	-3.5	902,439	-3.5	902,439	-3.5	902,439	-3.5	902,439	-3.5	902,439	-3.5		
Jordan	8,324	-2.4	1,438	51.2	9,962	9,477	11.2	1,548	7.6	11,025	9,338.0	-1.5	1,490	-3.7	10,828	-3.7	10,828	-3.7	10,828	-3.7	10,828	-3.7	10,828	-3.7		
UAE	89,159	3.7	12,505	3.7	101,663	82,699	-7.2	11,599	-7.2	94,298	97,511.9	17.9	14,428	24.4	111,940	24.4	111,940	24.4	111,940	24.4	111,940	24.4	111,940	24.4		
Bahrain	7,559	14.2	1,349	-33.9	8,908	8,138	7.7	1,289	-4.5	9,427	8,395.2	3.2	1,184	-8.2	9,579	-8.2	9,579	-8.2	9,579	-8.2	9,579	-8.2	9,579	-8.2		
Tunisia	11,687	-11.0	2,604	-19.4	14,291	11,267	-3.6	2,614	0.4	59,404	11,536.8	2.4	2,373	-9.2	13,910	-9.2	13,910	-9.2	13,910	-9.2	13,910	-9.2	13,910	-9.2		
Algeria	53,451	-13.3	23,575	-19.7	77,026	56,790	6.2	30,511	29.4	87,301	61,544.2	8.4	31,740	4.0	93,285	4.0	93,285	4.0	93,285	4.0	93,285	4.0	93,285	4.0		
Djibouti	336	4.5	173	5.9	509	492	46.3	253	46.3	745	398.8	-18.9	463	82.5	861	82.5	861	82.5	861	82.5	861	82.5	861	82.5	861	82.5
Saudi Arabia	165,893	1.7	82,667	18.5	248,560	147,927	-10.8	111,321	34.7	259,248	144,618.0	-2.2	108,831	-2.2	253,449	-2.2	253,449	-2.2	253,449	-2.2	253,449	-2.2	253,449	-2.2		
Sudan	6,545	-19.5	814	15.7	7,358	7,934	21.2	1,026	26.2	8,961	11,142.8	40.4	1,611	56.9	12,753	56.9	12,753	56.9	12,753	56.9	12,753	56.9	12,753	56.9		
Iraq	67,536	3.9	34,632	37.6	102,168	50,279	-25.6	21,381	-38.3	71,661	39,658.8	-21.1	7,919	-63.0	47,578	-63.0	47,578	-63.0	47,578	-63.0	47,578	-63.0	47,578	-63.0		
Oman	22,918	0.4	13,440	8.1	36,358	21,320	-7.0	15,133	12.6	36,454	18,869.2	-11.5	16,824	11.2	35,693	11.2	35,693	11.2	35,693	11.2	35,693	11.2	35,693	11.2		
Qatar	46,096	8.9	19,131	35.1	65,227	38,090	-17.4	15,555	-19.7	53,445	34,301.9	-9.9	16,269	6.0	50,571	6.0	50,571	6.0	50,571	6.0	50,571	6.0	50,571	6.0		
Comoros	100	-1.4	53	6.3	153	99	-1.1	51	-3.8	150	103.1	3.8	67	32.2	170	32.2	170	32.2	170	32.2	170	32.2	170	32.2		
Kuwait**	62,263	12.9	6,443	-1.2	68,706	63,660	2.2	6,037	-6.3	69,697	60,244.5	-5.4	6,092	0.9	66,336	0.9	66,336	0.9	66,336	0.9	66,336	0.9	66,336	0.9		
Lebanon	9,700	4.1	3,927	-4	13,627	13,174	35.8	738	-81.2	13,912	12,721.2	-3.4	740	0.3	13,462	0.3	13,462	0.3	13,462	0.3	13,462	0.3	13,462	0.3		
Libya	45,647	20.2	9,475	-15.8	55,122	31,117	-31.8	3,586	-62.2	34,703	30,670.1	-1.4	3,490	-2.7	34,161	-2.7	34,161	-2.7	34,161	-2.7	34,161	-2.7	34,161	-2.7		
Egypt	84,947	17.3	6,118	2.3	91,065	91,357	7.5	7,448	21.7	98,805	95,911.0	5.0	7,821	5.0	103,732	5.0	103,732	5.0	103,732	5.0	103,732	5.0	103,732	5.0		
Morocco	27,506	0.8	6,358	6.4	33,865	27,774	1.0	6,261	-1.5	34,035	26,803.3	-3.5	6,981	11.5	33,784	11.5	33,784	11.5	33,784	11.5	33,784	11.5				
Mauritania	891	-8.8	565	23.8	1,456	950	6.7	584	3.3	1,534	969.3	2.0	612	4.9	1,582	4.9	1,582	4.9	1,582	4.9	1,582	4.9	1,582	4.9		
Venem	11,653	1.7	870	-40.3	12,523	11,137	-3.1	599	-37.3	11,736	8,557.1	-23.2	209	-65.1	8,766	-65.1	8,766	-65.1	8,766	-65.1	8,766	-65.1	8,766	-65.1		

⁽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 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/8): Structure of Public Expenditures in the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Current Expenditures	75.7	77.1	76.0	73.8	74.5
Capital Expenditures	24.2	22.9	23.8	26.0	25.4
Net Public Lending	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	
Public Expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2011-2015)**

	Expenditure on Public Services						Expenditure on Defence and Security		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Arab Countries	27.0	27.0	24.1	28.5	29.7	21.4	23.5	22.7	19.7
Jordan	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.1	2.1	31.3	28.3	29.4	28.6
UAE	41.9	45.4	...	...	...	9.2	9.2	...	25.1
Bahrain	10.3	11.0	11.6	15.0	14.2	30.8	31.6	31.2	27.8
Tunisia	6.3	7.4	7.4	6.4	6.1	11.0	12.0	14.0	14.0
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	2.4	23.5	...	...	...	5.1	4.8	...	...
Saudi Arabia	20.7	20.7	20.7	...	...	32.7	32.7	32.7	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	36.6	29.4	27.3	34.7	29.6	18.7	20.0	21.4	22.5
Oman	7.0	12.9	...	...	...	43.3	21.7	...	44.2
Qatar	66.9	68.1	65.6	69.7	64.2	12.0	11.6	10.2	14.3
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	21.9	16.2	17.4	17.5	18.9	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.4
Lebanon	45.9	13.7	13.4	12.5	14.2	13.8	13.9	18.5	13.0
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	22.0	...	...
Egypt	30.8	30.7	32.2	31.9	30.1	12.5	11.6	10.6	10.7
Morocco	5.0	5.0	6.0	...	...	31.1	31.1	31.1	...
Mauritania	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	10.2	20.0	20.0	20.0	21.0
Yemen	17.0	...	...	21.8	28.3	23.0	...	...	19.7

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2011-2015)**

	Expenditure on Social Services					Expenditure on Economic Affairs					(%)
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	
Total Arab Countries	33.4	33.6	35.7	35.6	34.3	11.9	10.4	10.7	11.0	9.8	
Jordan	55.1	56.8	52.1	49.1	42.6	4.6	3.8	4.5	7.1	4.8	
UAE	27.7	30.3	...	...	...	15.2	13.2	...	...	...
Bahrain	42.5	43.4	40.5	41.1	42.0	16.2	10.6	16.5	15.5	16.5	
Tunisia	56.2	52.4	50.4	51.4	52.0	19.6	23.2	22.2	23.2	24.0	
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	23.6	...	...	...	...	5.0	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	36.0	36.0	38.0	...	...	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	...	
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	22.8	21.1	23.9	26.4	27.2	17.1	0.0	14.8	12.4	7.3	
Oman	42.1	31.9	...	...	...	1.8	1.5	...	...	...
Qatar	13.5	14.9	16.8	10.8	10.1	3.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.7	
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	31.9	29.4	38.1	41.4	40.8	28.8	26.3	25.8	23.5	23.7	
Lebanon	12.1	10.3	15.4	19.1	20.1	19.3	31.1	41.5	27.5	24.3	
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	18.0	...	...	...
Egypt	52.2	53.4	53.5	53.7	54.0	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	
Morocco	37.4	37.4	38.4	...	...	4.9	4.9	4.8	...	...
Mauritania	34.0	34.0	36.0	37.0	38.5	27.0	27.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	
Yemen	52.0	...	...	19.6	25.5	30.8	14.8	5.2	5.5	7.2	

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2011-2015)**

	Other Expenditures (%)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	6.3	5.6	6.7	5.3	5.2
Jordan	7.5	9.5	12.2	13.7	13.8
UAE	4.5	1.9	...	...	...
Bahrain	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9
Tunisia	6.9	...	6.0	6.0	3.9
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	69.0	2.6	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	1.6	1.6	1.4	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	12.0	12.3	12.6	3.9	5.3
Oman	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	3.8	3.8	5.8	3.6	4.1
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	9.6	9.5	10.4	9.3	8.8
Lebanon	8.9	31.0	37.9	17.2	26.5
Libya	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9
Morocco	21.6	21.6	20.6	...	...
Mauritania	6.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	1.3
Yemen	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.8

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/10): Overall Deficit/Surplus in the Arab Countries' Fiscal Balances
(2011-2015)**

	Overall Fiscal Deficit/Surplus (Million US dollars)					As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	93,972	140,290	65,250	41,146	-238,649	3.9	5.3	2.4	1.5	-9.8
Jordan	-1,902	-2,500	-1,840	-727	-1,244	-6.6	-8.1	-5.5	-2.0	-3.3
UAE	4,319	5,228	9,291	18,673	-6,590	1.2	1.4	2.4	4.7	-1.8
Bahrain	-76	-599	-1,085	-1,210	-4,001	-0.3	-1.9	-3.3	-3.6	-12.4
Tunisia	-1,311	-1,125	-2,083	-1,678	-4,562	-2.9	-2.5	-4.5	-3.5	-10.6
Algeria	-2,645	-10,129	-3,155	-13,965	-35,138	-1.3	-4.8	-1.5	-6.5	-19.3
Djibouti	-5	-72	18	-187	-246	-0.4	-5.3	1.3	-11.8	-14.2
Saudi Arabia	77,550	99,514	58,782	18,123	-89,573	11.6	13.6	7.9	2.4	-13.7
Sudan	-3,523	-2,619	-1,175	-868	-3,706	-4.9	-3.7	-1.6	-1.1	-4.1
Iraq	25,682	12,583	-4,535	18,722	-1,224	16.3	6.8	-2.2	9.7	-0.9
Oman	-294	-209	-215	-938	-17,771	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-25.3
Qatar	14,856	26,182	28,937	36,892	-966	8.7	13.8	14.3	17.6	-0.6
Comoros	-11	15	120	-2	-20	-1.9	2.7	19.0	-0.2	-2.7
Kuwait	18,564	47,965	45,196	32,302	-15,834	12.4	27.2	25.5	19.7	-13.5
Lebanon	-2,379	-3,998	-4,207	-3,034	-3,886	-5.9	-9.3	-9.3	-6.5	-8.4
Libya	-5,371	6,422	-12,237	-17,659	-21,846	-16.7	8.0	-23.5	-72.6	-105.8
Egypt	-23,091	-27,745	-37,114	-35,977	-18,357	-9.8	-10.1	-13.0	-11.9	-5.5
Morocco	-4,443	-7,009	-6,649	-5,436	-9,434	-4.5	-7.3	-6.4	-5.0	-9.5
Mauritania	21	111	-48	-534	-386	0.5	2.8	-1.2	-11.9	-8.8
Yemen	-1,966	-1,725	-2,751	-1,352	-3,865	-6.3	-5.4	-7.9	-4.0	-16.1

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/11): Outstanding Gross Domestic Public Debt
(2014-2015)**

	2014			2015		Rate of Change of Outstanding Domestic Debt in 2015 (%)
	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%)	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%)		
Total Arab Countries	421,429	49.3	427,548	51.7		1.5
Jordan	20,622	57.5	21,842	58.1		5.9
Bahrain	8,652	25.6	9,336	29.0		7.9
Tunisia	9,694	20.4	10,101	23.5		4.2
Sudan	9,000	11.4	9,500.0	10.5		5.6
Kuwait	5,421	3.3	5,233	4.6		-3.5
Lebanon	40,963	88.1	43,247	93.0		5.6
Egypt	255,859	84.8	263,535	79.3		3.0
Morocco	57,097	52.9	53,370	53.8		-6.5
Mauritania	839	18.6	765	17.5		-8.8
Yemen	13,281	39.1	10,618	44.2		-20.1

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (7/1): Annual Growth Rates of Domestic Liquidity
(2011-2015)**

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Arab Countries		12.19	11.22	13.81	10.26	5.64
Jordan		8.12	3.43	9.69	6.86	8.09
U.A.E.		5.01	2.88	22.76	7.90	5.45
Bahrain		3.40	4.05	8.20	6.51	2.95
Tunisia		9.30	7.48	7.10	8.20	5.32
Algeria		21.64	10.94	8.41	14.61	0.13
Djibouti		6.24	8.07	15.95	-1.38	0.00
Saudi Arabia		13.25	13.91	10.86	11.92	2.59
Sudan		17.90	40.17	13.27	17.00	20.46
Syria		-6.60	-	-	-	-
Iraq		19.53	4.56	16.18	3.48	-8.96
Oman		12.18	10.73	8.89	15.87	10.02
Qatar		17.09	22.93	19.59	10.60	3.44
Kuwait		10.33	7.71	10.66	3.70	1.73
Lebanon		5.47	6.97	6.88	5.90	5.06
Libya		23.64	11.21	8.28	0.50	13.35
Egypt		6.66	12.35	18.89	15.77	18.61
Morocco		7.20	4.90	3.67	5.50	6.87
Mauritania		21.68	10.49	13.60	8.62	0.37
Yemen		0.07	21.54	12.51	0.15	4.27

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries, IMF: International Financial Statistics (IFS), April 2016.

**Annex Table (7/2): Components of Domestic Liquidity
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money
Total Arab Countries	49.63	51.00	49.86	50.12	50.05
Jordan	30.15	69.85	28.91	71.09	30.73
U.A.E.	31.98	68.02	35.22	64.78	36.39
Bahrain	32.41	67.59	30.85	69.15	30.52
Tunisia	45.74	54.26	44.80	55.20	43.69
Algeria	71.93	28.07	69.74	30.26	69.09
Djibouti	49.78	50.22	43.40	56.60	42.71
Saudi Arabia	62.19	37.81	63.65	36.35	64.75
Sudan	59.37	40.63	52.83	47.17	53.68
Syria	56.12	43.88	...	...	...
Iraq	86.56	13.44	84.46	15.54	84.21
Oman	31.10	68.90	32.00	68.00	33.62
Qatar	26.41	73.59	23.87	76.13	23.25
Kuwait	23.46	76.54	26.34	73.66	27.34
Lebanon	4.20	95.80	4.54	95.46	4.56
Libya	93.25	6.75	92.91	7.09	93.18
Egypt	24.60	75.40	24.69	75.31	26.92
Morocco	70.06	29.94	70.36	29.64	69.73
Mauritania	86.55	13.45	87.51	12.49	86.17
Yemen	43.78	56.22	40.08	59.92	36.00

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

**Annex Table (7/3): Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (Annual Change)
(2014-2015)**

	Foreign Assets (Net)			Domestic Credit (Net)			Other Items (Net)		(Percent)
	2014	2015	2014	2014	2015	2014	2015	2015	
Jordan	14.57	2.58	1.86	6.01	-4.32	-4.32	-5.61	-5.61	
U.A.E.	16.65	-12.41	1.90	13.00	28.20	28.20	-31.20	-31.20	
Bahrain	48.48	-43.37	-3.43	13.41	-8.78	-8.78	7.90	7.90	
Tunisia	-43.07	-21.52	10.55	8.70	4.46	4.46	14.62	14.62	
Algeria	3.35	-2.28	134.90	73.86	26.04	26.04	45.06	45.06	
Djibouti	-1.80	0.00	42.00	37.40	79.10	79.10	0.00	0.00	
Saudi Arabia	1.81	-12.74	51.54	262.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sudan	1.40	-114.99	18.92	20.56	14.35	14.35	137.36	137.36	
Iraq	-7.25	-22.42	6.28	0.00	-53.43	-53.43	83.44	83.44	
Oman	-3.21	-28.03	21.65	28.65	4.24	4.24	9.39	9.39	
Qatar	16.88	-62.15	19.58	21.69	12.91	12.91	11.32	11.32	
Kuwait	3.65	-2.12	2.91	5.42	8.93	8.93	7.71	7.71	
Lebanon	-5.12	-13.14	7.11	8.88	-25.92	-25.92	-37.20	-37.20	
Libya	-15.67	-11.88	42.27	68.02	0.48	0.48	-6.50	-6.50	
Egypt	-28.27	-120.40	19.01	26.86	13.50	13.50	30.65	30.65	
Morocco*	21.93	30.04	2.60	1.64	5.07	5.07	2.55	2.55	
Mauritania	-45.05	-28.73	17.94	7.48	-14.93	-14.93	6.11	6.11	
Yemen	-13.89	45.05	6.23	22.37	-3.89	-3.89	-5.90	-5.90	

* Other Items (Net), does not include net deposits with Treasury, the Moroccan Postal Cheque Agency as well as accounts on the books of the National Savings Fund.

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

**Annex Table (7/4): Contributions of Factors Affecting the Changes of Domestic Liquidity
(2011-2015)**

	Foreign Assets (Net)					Domestic Assets (Net)					Other Items (Net)									
	2011		2012		2013	2014		2015		2011		2012		2013		2014				
	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government				
Total Arab Countries	12.3	13.9	9.9	1.2	-11.2	1.2	-3.1	0.1	-8.9	8.1	0.4	11.7	4.5	19.5	14.7	-1.4	-1.6	-2.3	-0.8	-3.8
Jordan	-3.2	-11.2	1.0	3.7	0.7	11.3	8.0	14.6	11.3	8.7	4.1	3.2	-0.4	7.4	3.1	-2.5	-1.0	-0.3	1.2	1.5
U.A.E.	1.8	8.5	9.9	3.9	-3.2	3.2	2.0	-5.6	-5.4	12.9	5.6	4.0	-2.5	8.6	4.2	-2.2	-1.4	-4.9	2.4	-1.8
Bahrain	-5.3	0.8	-1.4	8.2	-10.2	11.7	3.0	4.6	1.7	10.7	8.7	-3.6	2.8	12.8	0.0	-2.9	-1.4	-1.1	2.0	0.3
Tunisia	-8.5	3.1	-7.2	-3.6	-1.0	17.8	3.4	11.6	1.9	9.5	1.8	13.4	2.9	11.3	4.3	0.0	-7.2	4.8	-1.6	-5.0
Algeria	23.6	10.2	2.6	4.3	-2.6	6.9	1.3	8.6	2.9	6.8	-1.1	21.7	10.4	24.3	18.7	-8.8	-7.9	-1.0	-11.4	-21.6
Djibouti	2.0	20.5	22.1	-1.6	0.0	7.3	2.1	-5.2	-6.6	-14.7	0.4	9.1	1.2	11.7	0.0	-3.0	-7.2	8.6	-8.9	0.0
Saudi Arabia	36.1	34.5	18.8	3.3	-21.2	-22.9	-19.3	-15.1	-27.3	0.8	-8.4	14.1	5.5	31.2	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	-4.6	-2.9	-9.2	0.3	-17.9	17.9	11.4	28.9	9.9	30.4	18.0	19.2	9.0	21.2	9.3	4.6	14.2	-7.9	-2.4	17.2
Syria	-4.6	...	...	...	27.0	17.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-18.0	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	18.1	20.6	20.2	-9.0	-25.0	-10.5	-16.5	-19.2	-29.9	3.9	0.2	2.7	2.0	0.0	20.4	12.0	3.2	-7.9	9.8	-22.7
Oman	9.3	0.7	11.3	-1.8	-13.3	5.9	-14.4	16.4	-2.7	6.2	-14.9	19.7	0.2	27.4	11.5	-3.0	-6.4	-1.7	-2.0	-4.1
Qatar	-17.5	1.8	21.9	4.0	-15.4	44.0	13.3	32.6	3.8	2.3	-11.1	12.4	2.7	24.0	11.8	-9.4	-11.5	-4.6	-5.8	-5.2
Kuwait	8.2	8.4	5.4	1.7	-1.0	2.6	0.1	-0.5	-3.6	5.7	-1.3	4.5	-0.5	0.0	-2.4	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-2.9	-2.5
Lebanon	-0.8	-0.7	-5.0	-1.7	-4.0	6.0	1.5	6.3	2.5	7.2	3.2	5.3	2.2	6.7	4.2	0.2	1.4	4.7	2.3	2.3
Libya	12.9	27.3	-6.8	-35.2	-22.4	18.3	21.0	-18.6	-24.4	17.5	14.2	35.9	33.3	33.2	-7.6	2.6	-2.5	-0.2	2.6	
Egypt	-11.8	-5.5	-1.4	-2.4	-6.3	18.7	15.5	19.3	15.7	23.5	20.9	20.0	14.7	29.1	21.9	-0.2	-1.5	-3.2	-1.9	-4.2
Morocco*	-2.7	-3.3	0.1	3.4	5.5	10.7	2.3	7.6	2.8	6.0	2.7	2.9	-0.6	1.8	0.3	-5.3	-1.2	-0.4	-0.9	-0.4
Mauritania	20.0	32.4	1.1	-18.9	-6.1	12.0	1.7	-11.7	-23.2	14.0	4.3	19.7	10.2	8.9	0.6	-10.3	-10.2	-1.5	7.7	-2.5
Yemen	-13.9	8.4	-6.4	-6.2	-17.4	14.0	13.8	18.5	13.9	20.2	14.6	5.3	4.9	20.0	24.0	-0.1	-5.4	-1.3	1.1	1.7

* Other Items (Net), does not include net deposits with Treasury, the Moroccan Postal Cheque Agency as well as accounts on the books of the National Savings Fund.

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

Annex Table (7/5): Total Assets in Consolidated Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries (2014-2015)

	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	(Millions of Currency Units)	
					2014	2015
Total Arab Countries		2,917,014.1		3,044,374.1		4.4
Jordan	44,868.1	63,283.8	47,133.2	66,478.6	5.0	5.0
U.A.E.	2,304,869.0	627,602.2	2,478,025.0	674,806.0	7.5	7.5
Bahrain	30,083.2	80,008.5	30,902.3	82,187.0	2.7	2.7
Tunisia	82,897.3	48,760.2	89,650.9	45,686.6	8.1	-6.3
Algeria	11,976,400.0	143,258.4	12,508,700.0	124,012.2	4.4	-13.4
Djibouti	234,600.0	1,320.0	237,500.0	1,336.4	1.2	1.2
Saudi Arabia	2,132,576.3	568,687.0	2,208,768.3	589,004.9	3.6	3.6
Sudan	92,317.1	15,916.7	108,937.6	17,858.6	18.0	12.2
Iraq	145,122,262.0	124,461.6	133,633,765.0	114,608.7	-7.9	-7.9
Oman	26,005.2	67,633.8	30,249.1	78,671.3	16.3	16.3
Qatar	951,105.9	261,292.8	1,069,266.2	293,754.5	12.4	12.4
Kuwait	55,452.3	189,386.4	58,612.5	193,299.3	5.7	2.1
Lebanon	265,019,286.0	175,800.5	280,378,536.3	185,985.8	5.8	5.8
Libya	147,346.3	116,020.7	138,532.6	101,281.3	-6.0	-12.7
Egypt	1,925,969.8	276,481.5	2,429,986.7	332,187.8	26.2	20.1
Morocco	1,213,186.4	141,626.5	1,255,450.6	128,107.2	3.5	-9.5
Mauritania	723,111.0	2,397.0	754,089.0	2,224.5	4.3	-7.2
Yemen	2,810,001.8	13,076.5	2,768,518.4	12,883.4	-1.5	-1.5

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

**Annex Table (7/6): Total Deposits with Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries*
(2014-2015)**

	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Change (%)		Total bank deposit to GDP in local currency (%)	2015
							2014	2015		
Total Arab Countries ***										
Jordan	26,808.4	37,811.6	28,960.0	40,846.3	8.0	8.0	105.4	108.7		
U.A.E.	1,267,279.0	345,072.6	1,300,126.0	354,016.6	2.6	2.6	85.8	95.6		
Bahrain	11,394.0	30,303.2	11,608.0	30,872.3	1.9	1.9	89.5	95.8		
Tunisia	44,491.0	26,169.6	46,333.0	23,611.6	4.1	-9.8	55.1	54.9		
Algeria	9,076,200.0	108,567.0	8,785,700.0	87,102.1	-3.2	-19.8	52.8	48.1		
Djibouti	202,600.0	1,140.0	209,650.0	1,179.7	3.5	3.5	71.8	67.9		
Saudi Arabia	1,575,579.0	420,154.4	1,604,768.0	427,938.1	1.9	1.9	55.7	66.2		
Sudan	53,469.0	9,218.8	63,420.0	10,396.7	18.6	12.8	11.3	10.9		
Iraq	90,932,279.0	77,986.5	76,423,301.0	65,543.1	-16.0	-16.0	40.5	45.7		
Oman	17,712.0	46,065.0	19,130.0	49,752.9	8.0	8.0	56.3	70.8		
Qatar	552,955.0	151,910.7	563,629.0	154,843.1	1.9	1.9	72.3	93.0		
Kuwait	37,766.0	131,131.9	38,775.0	129,638.9	2.7	-1.1	81.1	110.3		
Lebanon	177,391,286.0	117,672.5	185,974,503.0	123,364.0	4.8	4.8	253.2	265.3		
Libya	76,411.0	60,166.1	70,778.0	51,745.9	-7.4	-14.0	247.5	247.9		
Egypt	1,548,701.0	222,322.9	1,899,820.0	259,712.1	22.7	16.8	73.7	78.2		
Morocco **	871,374.0	101,723.5	1,120,181.0	114,304.2	28.6	12.4	96.3	116.1		
Mauritania	379,704.0	1,258.7	382,467.0	1,128.2	0.7	-10.4	28.1	27.3		
Yemen	2,225,701.5	10,357.4	2,150,002.5	10,005.1	-3.4	-3.4	30.5	36.5		

* Excludes deposits of non-residents.

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

*** Syria is excluded

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

**Annex Table (7/7): Total Loans and Credit Facilities⁽¹⁾
(2014-2015)**

	Local Currency	2014		2015		Change in 2015 (%)	
		US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency
Total Arab Countries⁽³⁾		1,812,262.5		1,925,879.3		6.3	
Jordan	28,874.5	40,725.7	30,610.0	43,173.5	6.0	6.0	
U.A.E.	1,277,620.0	347,888.4	1,381,181.0	376,087.4	8.1	8.1	
Bahrain	12,996.2	34,564.4	14,297.2	38,024.5	10.0	10.0	
Tunisia	64,359.3	37,856.2	66,622.7	33,951.3	3.5	-10.3	
Algeria	8,019,300.0	95,924.6	9,091,500.0	90,133.8	13.4	-6.0	
Djibouti	83,600.0	470.4	89,500.0	503.6	7.1	7.1	
Saudi Arabia	1,626,968.4	433,858.2	1,671,990.6	445,864.2	2.8	2.8	
Sudan	51,171.2	8,822.6	62,601.7	10,262.6	22.3	16.3	
Iraq	39,195,924.0	33,615.7	45,697,319.0	39,191.5	16.6	16.6	
Oman	17,730.6	46,113.4	19,891.9	51,734.5	12.2	12.2	
Qatar	650,209.6	178,629.0	748,679.8	205,681.3	15.1	15.1	
Kuwait	30,736.5	104,974.6	33,335.2	109,908.5	8.5	4.7	
Lebanon	124,855,286.0	82,822.7	129,411,030.6	85,843.3	3.6	3.6	
Libya	19,958.1	15,715.0	21,212.9	15,508.8	6.3	-1.3	
Egypt	1,518,594.3	218,000.9	1,913,217.9	261,543.6	26.0	20.0	
Morocco⁽²⁾	1,046,328.2	122,147.6	1,069,676.1	109,150.6	2.2	-10.6	
Mauritania	467,076.0	1,548.3	488,015.0	1,439.6	4.5	-7.0	
Yemen	1,844,791.3	8,584.8	1,692,626.6	7,876.7	-8.2	-8.2	

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

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

⁽³⁾ Syria is excluded

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

**Annex Table (7/8): Total Claims of Commercial Banks on Private Sector
(2014-2015)**

	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	(Millions of Currency Units)	
					2014	2015
Total Arab Countries (*)		1,250,334.9		1,331,105.0		6.5
Jordan	17,830.4	25,148.7	18,681.3	26,348.8	4.8	4.8
U.A.E.	958,373.0	260,959.3	1,043,202.0	284,057.7	8.9	8.9
Bahrain	8,019.2	21,327.7	8,627.4	22,945.2	7.6	7.6
Tunisia	56,010.9	32,945.7	59,423.7	30,282.7	-8.1	-8.1
Algeria	3,224,600.0	38,571.8	3,530,200.0	34,998.7	9.5	-9.3
Djibouti	80,000.0	450.1	86,000.0	483.9	7.5	7.5
Saudi Arabia	1,256,210.0	334,989.3	1,371,925.1	365,846.7	9.2	9.2
Sudan	37,283.5	6,428.2	43,509.2	7,132.7	16.7	11.0
Iraq	17,745,141.0	15,218.8	18,070,058.0	15,497.5	1.8	1.8
Oman	15,735.8	40,925.4	17,927.2	46,624.7	13.9	13.9
Qatar	537,180.7	147,577.1	598,744.0	164,490.1	11.5	11.5
Kuwait	32,705.9	111,766.4	35,302.3	116,394.1	7.9	4.1
Lebanon	68,391,000.0	45,367.2	72,427,359.6	48,043.8	5.9	5.9
Libya	13,996.3	11,020.7	14,440.7	10,557.6	3.2	-4.2
Egypt	554,336.7	79,580.3	651,252.6	89,028.5	17.5	11.9
Morocco	635,349.6	74,170.2	637,420.9	65,042.9	0.3	-12.3
Mauritania	438,374.0	1,453.1	481,066.0	1,419.1	9.7	-2.3
Yemen	523,236.7	2,434.9	410,499.0	1,910.3	-21.5	-21.5

* Syria is excluded

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

**Annex Table (7/9): Capitalization of Commercial Banks
(2014-2015)**

	2014			2015			(Millions of Local Currency)	
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Change in 2015 (%)	
Total Arab Countries (*)	330,152.5			349,241.5			5.8	
Jordan	6,773.7	9,553.9	7,107.8	10,025.1	4.9	4.9		
U.A.E.	299,144.0	81,455.1	324,816.0	88,445.5	8.6	8.6		
Bahrain	2,447.7	6,509.8	2,588.0	6,883.0	5.7	5.7		
Tunisia	12,384.5	7,284.6	13,978.4	7,123.5	12.9	-2.2		
Algeria	990,200.0	11,844.5	990,200.0	9,816.9	0.0	-17.1		
Djibouti	11,500.0	64.7	12,000.0	67.5	4.3	4.3		
Saudi Arabia	248,110.8	66,162.9	270,964.0	72,257.1	9.2	9.2		
Sudan	14,739.4	2,541.3	16,254.4	2,664.7	10.3	4.9		
Iraq	16,452,237.0	14,110.0	17,834,189.0	15,295.2	8.4	8.4		
Oman	3,479.3	9,048.9	3,890.3	10,117.8	11.8	11.8		
Qatar	118,081.0	32,439.8	124,317.9	34,153.3	5.3	5.3		
Kuwait	7,525.4	25,703.1	7,782.4	25,639.8	3.4	-0.2		
Lebanon	23,719,000.0	15,734.0	25,131,118.6	16,670.4	6.0	6.0		
Libya	4,869.4	3,834.2	5,087.5	3,719.5	4.5	-3.0		
Egypt	205,624.9	29,518.4	243,043.5	33,224.9	18.2	12.6		
Morocco	108,126.0	12,622.5	111,880.0	11,416.3	3.5	-9.6		
Mauritania	200,549.0	664.8	208,639.0	615.5	4.0	-7.4		
Yemen	227,772.4	1,060.0	237,552.0	1,105.5	4.3	4.3		

* Syria is excluded

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2015)

a- Volume Indicators

Market / Exchange	Number of Listed Companies		Listed Foreign Companies		Market Capitalization (Billions \$)	Change of Market Capitalization (Billions \$)	Market Capitalization to GDP*	Average Company Market Cap.	Market Capitalization to Total Banking Assets**	Number of Brokerage Firms
	2014	2015	2014	2015						
Amman Stock Exchange	236	228	0	25.50	25.37	-0.13	70.70	111.3	40.1	61
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	67	68	2	110.44	110.00	-0.44	26.21	1,617.6	17.6	50
Dubai Financial Market	59	59	23	87.86	83.86	-4.00	19.98	1,421.4	13.4	58
Bahrain Bourse	47	46	4	22.10	19.10	-3.00	56.39	415.2	23.9	13
Tunis Stock Exchange	72	78	1	9.28	8.87	-0.41	18.27	113.7	18.2	23
Saudi Stock Exchange	169	171	0	483.44	421.08	-62.36	55.96	2,462.5	84.9	88
Damascus Securities Exchange	24	24	0	0.77	0.60	-0.17	...	25.0	...	8
Muscat Securities Market	131	131	0	37.82	40.99	3.17	50.11	312.9	60.6	20
Qatar Exchange	43	43	0	185.93	151.97	-33.96	71.75	3,534.2	55.1	11
Palestine Exchange	48	49	0	3.19	3.34	0.15	26.16	68.2	29.8	8
Kuwait Stock Exchange	207	203	11	101.05	87.94	-13.11	53.73	433.2	45.1	14
Beirut Stock Exchange	10	10	0	11.22	11.22	0.00	22.63	1,122.0	6.4	16
Egyptian Exchange	214	222	1	69.93	54.89	-15.04	19.14	247.3	19.9	139
Casablanca Stock Exchange	77	75	1	54.47	45.31	-9.16	50.50	604.1	37.7	17
Total	1,404	1,407	43	1,203.00	1,064.54	-138.46	48.28	756.6	43.2	526

* GDP - 2015, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

**Total Banking Assets - 2015, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2015)
b - Price Indices

Market / Exchange	Local Price Indices (points)		High 2015	Low 2015	Percentage Change 2015	Volatility %	Correlation Coefficients					
	End 2014	End 2015					EM Asia	Nikkei 225	Dow Jones	S&P500	FTSE 100	CAC 40
Amman Stock Exchange	2,165.5	2,136.3	2,236.8	1,993.7	-1.3	6.3	0.70	0.20	0.43	0.34	0.73	0.19
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	4,528.9	4,307.3	4,902.1	4,000.7	-4.9	14.7	0.48	0.29	0.21	0.29	0.55	0.35
Dubai Financial Market	3,774.0	3,151.0	4,234.2	2,851.2	-16.5	24.3	0.63	0.35	0.30	0.37	0.64	0.39
Bahrain Bourse	1,426.6	1,215.9	1,482.9	1,189.5	-14.8	6.5	0.77	-0.07	0.45	0.32	0.80	0.24
Tunis Stock Exchange	5,090.0	5,042.2	4,824.8	5,699.3	-0.9	7.0	0.49	0.52	0.19	0.29	0.53	0.46
Saudi Stock Exchange	8,333.3	6,911.8	9,897.5	6,672.4	-17.1	22.4	0.88	0.36	0.61	0.57	0.90	0.53
Damascus Securities Exchange	1,271.3	1,227.9	1,268.0	1,195.0	-3.4	2.9	0.31	-0.54	0.26	0.06	0.33	-0.22
Muscat Securities Market	6,343.2	5,406.2	6,729.1	5,354.2	-14.8	9.4	0.75	0.16	0.54	0.49	0.80	0.34
Qatar Exchange	12,285.8	10,429.4	12,692.9	9,643.7	-15.1	16.6	0.69	0.00	0.35	0.31	0.71	0.25
Palestine Exchange	511.8	532.7	535.7	471.9	4.1	7.0	-0.34	-0.20	0.10	0.03	-0.34	-0.23
Kuwait Stock Exchange	6,535.7	5,615.1	6,755.1	5,571.9	-14.1	7.9	0.78	-0.02	0.57	0.46	0.82	0.24
Egyptian Exchange	8,926.6	6,981.0	10,045.9	6,321.4	-21.8	22.6	0.79	-0.14	0.50	0.36	0.81	0.20
Casablanca Stock Exchange	9,620.1	8,873.7	10,527.3	8,796.7	-7.8	8.5	0.71	-0.05	0.48	0.36	0.78	0.28
AMF Composite Index	265.8	222.7	283.2	215.9	-16.20	15	0.85	0.08	0.57	0.48	0.88	0.36

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2015)
c - Trading Indicators

c - Trading Indicators

Market / Exchange	No. of Shares Traded (Million)		Value of Shares Traded (\$ Million)		Turnover Ratio (%) *		Foreign Investors' Transactions (\$ Million)		Foreign Investors' Share in Total Trading (%)		Transactions By Type of Investors (%)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	Buy	Sell	Net	Individual	Corporate	
Amman Stock Exchange	2,321.8	2,585.8	3,192.4	4,819.6	12.5	19.0	1,384.6	1,369.7	15.0	28.6	....	....
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	57,607.7	25,656.6	39,519.6	16,010.3	35.8	14.6	7,830.8	6,248.8	1,582.0	44.0	52.3	47.7
Dubai Financial Market	160,532.7	98,231.1	103,839.5	41,206.5	118.2	49.1	20,088.4	19,991.8	96.6	48.6	73.1	26.9
Bahrain Bourse	1,127.5	515.6	714.4	291.7	1.6	0.8	53.2	141.9	-88.6	33.4	38.3	61.7
Tunis Stock Exchange	195.7	198.4	798.1	918.5	8.6	10.4	231.7	82.6	149.1	17.1	....	....
Saudi Stock Exchange	70,803.3	65,995.9	572,403.2	442,832.5	118.4	105.2	19,696.0	20,690.7	-994.7	4.6	89.8	10.2
Damascus Securities Exchange	25.3	8.4	22.6	5.2	2.9	0.9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Muscat Securities Market	6,620.0	5,642.5	5,896.1	3,610.4	15.6	8.8	1,045.9	1,231.3	-185.4	31.5	30.2	69.8
Qatar Exchange	4,439.9	2,302.4	54,750.7	25,747.3	29.4	16.9	5,280.8	5,186.8	94.0	20.3	55.1	44.9
Palestine Exchange	181.5	175.2	353.9	320.4	11.1	9.6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kuwait Stock Exchange	54,659.8	43,193.2	21,077.6	13,233.7	20.9	15.0	1,998.7	1,871.5	127.3	14.6	47.1	52.9
Beirut Stock Exchange	89.0	74.6	606.7	629.0	5.4	5.6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Egyptian Exchange	57,000.0	45,000.0	40,699.3	31,673.1	37.8	57.7	4,370.9	4,384.7	-13.8	27.6	61.0	39.0
Casablanca Stock Exchange	154.7	130.3	3,040.1	2,915.5	10.6	6.4	406.3	437.5	-31.3	14.5	....	....
Total	415,758.9	289,710.0	846,914.3	584,213.6	70.4	54.9	62,387.3	61,637.2	750.1	10.6		

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

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2015)

d - Primary Markets

Market / Exchange	No. of IPOs		Value of IPOs (\$ Million)		IPOs - Avg (\$ Million)	Oversubscription	Value of Corporate Bonds & Sukuk Issued (\$ Million)		Value of Government Bonds & Sukuk Issued (\$ Million)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015			2014*	2015	2014	2015
Jordan	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	0.0	0.0	9,049.7	6,724.6
UAE	4	1	2,733.3	185.0	0.0	5.1	13,594.1	12,845.7	5,700.0	1,750.0
Bahrain	1	0	24.2	0.0	0.0	....	340.5	800.0	4,376.7	6,696.3
Tunis	6	1	121.6	42.0	42.0	....	147.3	220.3	940.5	1,009.9
Algeria	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	90.1	37.5	571.8	77.9
Saudi Arabia	6	4	6,727.7	1,107.2	276.8	6.2	8,163.0	4,932.4	1,200.0	31,151.1
Syria	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	3	1	215.1	146.3	146.3	15	504.4	815.3	520.2	2,948.2
Qatar	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	750.0	1,799.4	7,690.2	4,696.3
Palestine	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	10.0	0.0	....	....
Kuwait	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	1,250.0	1,111.9	4,101.7	4,123.4
Lebanon	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	0.0	0.0	700.0	3,300.0
Egypt	2	4	117.8	818.3	204.6	6.6	820.8	478.8	26,626.5	33,332.8
Morocco	2	1	198.4	73.9	73.9	....	3,069.8	2,300.8	1,127.0	234.1
Total	24	12	10,138.1	2,372.7	197.7		28,740.0	25,342.0	62,604.2	96,044.6

* Includes an IPO valued 90.1 \$ Millions in Iraq.

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2015)

e - Mutual Funds & Acquisitions

Market / Exchange	Mutual Funds By Origin*		Mutual Funds By Operation ⁽¹⁾		Assets of Mutual Funds (\$ Million)			Acquiring Companies	No. of Acquisitions ⁽²⁾
	No.	Assets (\$ Million)	No.	Assets (\$ Million)	Equity	Debt Instruments	Money Market		
Jordan	2	7.2	3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	9
UAE	36	1,128.2	14	475.2	727.4	232.6	6.1	162.1	26
Bahrain									33
Tunis	26	635.7	1	12.5	495.0	109.7	0.0	31.0	3
Saudi Arabia	109	1,452.8	109	1,452.8	12.1	1,254.0	0.0	186.7	0
Syria	270	25,481.7	136	18,318.5	8,803.1	221.7	16,456.9	0.0	4
Oman	14	562.3	4	298.9	474.1	9.8	38.0	40.4	0
Qatar	13	314.2	9	153.0	184.5	20.8	0.0	108.9	0
Palestine	1	60.0	0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Kuwait	50	3,970.2	32	3,411.1	3,131.7	89.4	259.0	490.1	12
Lebanon	13	1,239.1	10	1,235.5	0.0	1,034.7	172.3	32.1	2
Egypt	90	7,140.9	90	7,099.9	153.6	449.8	6,405.7	131.8	26
Morocco	402	31,254.3	402	31,254.3	2,066.9	23,131.3	4,804.2	1,252.0	0
Total	1026	73,246.6	810	63,718.9	16,108.4	26,553.8	28,142.1	2,442.3	80
									103

(*) Added to this number, one fund founded in Libya worth \$ 2.64 million dollars and two other funds created in Iraq worth 18.74 million dollars bringing the total number of funds at 1029 worth 75.2 million dollars.

(1) This number is added to 70 funds investing in the (GCC) financial markets, 30 funds investing in other Arab financial markets combined, bringing the total number of these funds to 910 funds with Total Assets of 66.2 billion dollars

(2) Mergers & Acquisitions include listed and unlisted companies. Taking into account the acquisitions in Algeria and Sudan, the number of acquiring companies would be 161 and the number of acquired companies would be 161.

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2015)

f- Financial Ratios

Market / Exchange	P/E ratio	Return %	P/Book value	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	Interest Rate (%)	Inflation (%)
Amman Stock Exchange	12.59	3.59	1.24	1.58	7.28	3.75	5.6
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	10.41	5.15	1.37	2.32	12.03	1.00	1.1
Dubai Financial Market	9.19	3.47	1.19	1.83	8.26		
Bahrain Bourse	9.03	5.09	0.9	1.59	9.72	0.5	3.3
Tunis Stock Exchange	13.15	2.99	1.78	0.97	8.15	4.75	6.1
Saudi Stock Exchange	13.8	4.29	1.5	3.43	13.88	2.00	3.5
Damascus Securities Exchange	1.55	0.31	0.59	1.42	8.86	....	....
Muscat Securities Market	9.74	4.98	1.19	2.89	14.77	1.00	1.3
Qatar Exchange	11.18	4.86	1.63	3.42	14.07	4.50	3.1
Palestine Exchange	10.19	4.54	1.18	3.20	3.50	....	1.7
Kuwait Stock Exchange	13.95	4.4	1.13	1.51	6.6	2.00	2.7
Beirut Stock Exchange	11.23	0.22	1.19	1.05	10.15	10.00	3.0
Egyptian Exchange	9.24	2.8	1.36	1.21	4.53	9.25	6.9
Casablanca Stock Exchange	16	3.22	2.15	1.90	14.58	3.00	1.9
Total	10.80	3.57	1.31	2.02	10.49	-	-

Source : Arab Stock Exchange Database, Arab monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (8/1) : Total Exports and Imports
(2011-2015)**

	Total Exports (FOB)					Total Imports (CIF)					(Million US Dollars)			
	2011		2012		2013	2014		2015*	2011-2014		2015*	2011-2014		
									Average Annual Change (%)		Percentage Change (%)	Average Annual Change (%)		
									2011	2015	2011-2014	2011-2014	2015	
Total Arab Countries	1,213,705	1,320,380	1,312,981	1,225,309	832,524	0.3	-32.1	755,342	813,365	860,427	895,194	830,904	5.8	7.2%
Jordan	6,778.4	6,699.0	6,777.5	7,282.2	6,763.3	5.4	-7.1	18,956.6	20,781.0	22,097.9	22,962.3	20,503.0	10.4	-10.7
UAE	281,640.0	300,162.0	325,375.6	327,002.5	265,000.0	5.1	-19.0	227,411.4	234,100.7	245,000.0	266,726.0	230,000.0	5.5	-13.8
Bahrain	19,650.3	19,768.1	20,926.6	20,733.5	16,540.4	1.8	-20.3	12,105.9	13,239.4	13,656.4	13,317.8	13,745.9	3.2	3.2
Tunisia	17,822.2	16,998.1	17,043.7	16,709.0	14,069.0	-2.1	-15.8	23,933.1	24,444.9	24,309.0	24,789.0	20,208.0	1.2	-18.5
Algeria	72,873.6	71,621.6	65,020.5	55,443.2	37,787.0	-8.7	-31.8	46,459.0	44,694.3	52,040.5	60,245.7	51,501.0	9.0	-14.5
Djibouti	101.0	109.5	114.0	121.0	126.0	6.2	4.1	863.1	597.0	560.0	600.0	890.1	-11.4	48.3
Saudi Arabia	364,698.5	388,400.3	375,872.6	342,432.3	203,550.0	-2.1	-40.6	131,586.4	155,592.7	168,155.1	173,833.5	174,175.0	9.7	0.2
Sudan	10,193.0	4,066.5	4,789.7	4,453.7	3,169.0	-24.1	-28.8	9,236.0	9,230.3	9,918.1	9,211.0	9,509.0	-0.1	3.2
Syria	10,501.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,834.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	596.4	684.0	605.0	633.8	440.0	2.0	-30.6	1,550.0	1,881.0	1,720.0	1,887.3	1,100.0	6.8	-41.7
Iraq	79,680.5	94,209.0	89,768.0	83,981.0	49,320.0	1.8	-41.3	47,802.9	59,006.0	59,349.0	53,177.0	52,000.0	3.6	-2.2
Oman	47,092.3	52,137.8	56,429.1	53,212.7	39,244.3	4.2	-26.3	21,498.0	23,027.3	34,442.1	29,310.8	32,151.0	10.9	9.7
Qatar	112,998.0	131,582.7	135,286.3	129,698.6	77,294.2	4.7	-40.4	22,323.4	25,214.4	26,866.1	30,478.7	37,120.0	10.9	21.8
Comoros	38.2	38.5	58.1	34.2	24.3	-3.6	-29.1	228.3	259.4	285.0	279.0	232.0	6.9	-16.8
Kuwait	102,704.0	114,507.0	114,128.0	100,659.0	55,157.0	-0.7	-45.2	25,144.0	27,265.0	29,381.0	31,036.0	31,915.0	7.3	2.8
Lebanon	4,266.9	4,484.5	3,937.2	3,314.0	2,953.4	-8.1	-10.9	20,164.9	21,286.5	21,235.3	20,500.5	18,074.8	0.6	-11.8
Libya	17,539.8	51,898.9	33,142.2	17,167.6	11,355.8	-0.7	-33.9	8,673.6	20,547.7	20,031.4	19,235.7	14,550.7	30.4	-24.4
Egypt	32,346.1	31,084.2	30,945.1	26,724.1	19,051.3	-6.2	-28.7	63,789.2	73,551.7	70,598.5	72,658.5	68,943.9	4.4	-5.1
Morocco	20,402.3	21,475.4	21,932.3	23,665.0	25,676.5	5.1	8.5	41,711.7	44,946.2	45,293.2	45,565.0	43,332.3	3.0	-4.9
Mauritania	2,756.0	2,644.4	2,693.3	2,450.6	1,502.0	-3.8	-38.7	2,460.0	3,176.2	3,068.4	3,934.5	2,052.6	16.9	-47.8
Yemen	9,116.7	7,808.3	8,135.9	9,570.8	3,501.0	1.6	-63.4	9,610.4	10,523.8	12,419.9	15,445.3	8,900.0	17.1	-42.4

* Preliminary Data.

Source : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2016".

**Annex Table (8/2) : Direction of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade
(2011-2015)**

	Exports (Millions US Dollars)				Imports (Millions US Dollars)				Percentage Change (%)	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2011	2012	2013	2014	
World	1,213,705	1,320,380	1,312,981	1,225,309	832,524	-32.1	755,342	813,365	860,427	895,194
Arab Countries	103,854	110,712	114,227	118,826	108,089	-9.0	100,056	110,466	116,673	121,195
Europe Union	152,124	177,477	173,803	136,873	108,090	-21.0	185,915	216,214	246,373	248,360
USA	91,851	106,654	89,087	79,818	42,529	-46.7	60,500	70,931	77,198	76,385
ASIA:	465,752	563,559	607,920	567,644	384,266	-32.3	258,201	280,824	292,976	339,688
Japan	112,985	138,062	138,622	134,743	73,688	-45.3	28,356	32,126	28,984	32,111
China	99,445	113,233	107,013	108,183	87,016	-19.6	89,699	103,853	114,516	127,684
Rest of Asia	253,322	312,264	362,285	324,717	223,562	-31.2	140,146	144,845	149,476	179,894
Rest of the World	400,125	361,977	327,943	322,149	189,550	-41.2	150,669	134,931	127,207	109,565
Share of Total (%)										
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arab Countries	8.6	8.4	8.7	9.7	13.0		13.2	13.6	13.6	13.5
Europe Union	12.5	13.4	13.2	11.2	13.0		24.6	26.6	28.6	27.7
USA	7.6	8.1	6.8	6.5	5.1		8.0	8.7	9.0	8.5
ASIA:	38.4	42.7	46.3	46.3	46.2		34.2	34.5	34.1	37.9
Japan	9.3	10.5	10.6	11.0	8.9		3.8	3.9	3.4	3.6
China	8.2	8.6	8.2	8.8	10.5		11.9	12.8	13.3	14.3
Rest of Asia	20.9	23.6	27.6	26.5	26.9		18.6	17.8	17.4	20.1
Rest of the World	33.0	27.4	25.0	26.3	22.8		19.9	16.6	14.8	12.2
Share of Total (%)										
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Preliminary data.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (8/1).

Annex Table (8/3) : Commodity Structure of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade⁽¹⁾
(2011-2015)

Commodity	Exports					Imports				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 *	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 *
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	3.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	18.7	19.9	20.1	20.8	19.0
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	73.6	76.5	73.7	69.6	62.2	13.8	16.1	16.4	15.9	15.0
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	18.0	15.9	19.8	25.1	29.2	64.0	62.8	62.7	60.8	63.5
Chemicals	6.1	6.0	7.8	13.8	12.4	10.1	9.8	9.1	10.6	8.6
Basic manufactures	4.9	3.8	5.8	4.3	4.8	19.3	16.5	17.6	17.5	19.1
Machinery and transport equipment	4.7	3.1	3.5	4.5	5.6	28.0	29.3	28.6	26.2	28.3
Other miscellaneous manufactures	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.4	6.4	7.5
Commodities not classified elsewhere ⁽⁵⁾	4.6	2.7	1.7	0.4	4.0	3.5	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Preliminary Data.

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

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

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

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

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

Source : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database) and; United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/4) : Trade Performance Indicators
(2014)**

	Fresh Food			Processed Food			Wood Products			Textiles & Yarn			Chemical Products			Leather Products			Basic Industries			
	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	
Jordan	1,099	0.14	73	558	0.07	80	237	0.06	72	52,470	0.03	76	2,669	0.13	57	11,132	0.00	105	470	0.03	83	
UAE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bahrain	43	0.01	155	590	0.08	78	157	0.04	76	0	71.00	0.05	970	0.05	73	-	-	-	3,450	0.26	47	
Tunisia	507	0.06	92	502	0.06	83	106	0.03	83	384	0.13	49	1,023	0.05	71	851	0.37	31	627	0.05	76	
Algeria	64	0.01	148	262	0.03	100	19	0.01	114	-	-	-	1,099	0.05	68	29	0.01	90	53	0.00	120	
Djibouti	16	0.00	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saudi Arabia	476,300	0.06	95	1,672	0.22	55	820	0.22	51	376	0.12	50	39,791	1.88	17	94	0.04	67	2,609	0.19	52	
Sudan	485	0.06	94	139	0.02	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	0.00	121	13	0.01	103	-	-	-	
Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Somalia	231	0.03	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,600	0.00	111	-	-	-	
Iraq	115	0.01	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,600	0.00	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oman	309	0.04	111	903	0.12	70	43	0.01	99	19	0.01	98	3,329	0.16	52	2,900	0.00	119	2,330	0.17	53	
Qatar	-	-	-	8,300	0.00	152	1,303	0.00	146	-	-	-	70	0.00	140	-	-	-	22,500	0.00	140	
Comoros	34	0.00	158	6	0.00	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kuwait	66,600	0.01	144	432	0.06	88	105	0.03	84	20	0.01	96	3,302	0.16	53	19	0.01	98	466	0.03	84	
Lebanon	234	0.03	114	558	0.07	81	117	0.03	82	39	0.01	88	463	0.02	83	39	0.02	83	204	0.02	99	
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	0.01	97	-	-	-	161	0.01	104	
Egypt	2,879	0.36	46	2,429	0.31	44	433	0.13	61	1,546	0.51	26	4,243	0.20	45	209	0.09	59	2,921	0.22	50	
Morocco	2,616	0.33	55	1,908	0.25	50	146	0.04	77	426	0.14	47	3,952	0.19	48	459	0.20	39	636	0.05	75	
Mauritania	567	0.07	90	109	0.01	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yemen	135	0.02	130	50	0.01	131	4	0.00	137	-	-	-	41	0.00	122	4	0.00	116	56	0.00	119	
No. of Countries included in Ranking	177			165			147			130			130			159			125			153

Source : WTO/UNCTAD, www.trademap.org .

**Con't Annex Table (8/4) : Trade Performance Indicators
(2014)**

	Non-electronic equipment			Information Technology Industries			Electronic Equipment			Transport Equipment			Ready-made Clothes			Diversified Industries			Metal Products			
	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Country Rank	
Jordan	248	0.02	67	142	0.01	63	268	0.02	66	134	0.01	72	1,288	0.27	41	505	0.04	63	581	0.02	112	
UAE	-	-	55	0	0.03	52	105	0.01	75	823	0.05	53	176	0.04	77	696	0.05	60	9,957	0.30	51	
Bahrain	537	0.03	54	777	0.07	44	3,162	0.23	36	767	0.04	54	3,758	0.78	24	911	0.06	57	2,219	0.07	87	
Tunisia	759	0.05	136	-	-	4	0.00	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	150	61,680	1.84	19		
Algeria	6	0.00	-	-	-	-	340	0.02	64	204	0.01	94	41	0.01	94	451	0.03	67	299	8.90	2	
Djibouti	-	-	101	0.01	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saudi Arabia	414	0.03	60	-	-	-	17	0.00	103	1	0.00	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,580	0.20	63	
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	0.03	62	38	0.00	99	11	0.00	107	-	-	-	-	43,195	1.29	27
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,800	0.00	138	-	-	-	90	0.01	93	114,230	3.40	6	
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.00	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kuwait	-	0.02	119	63	0.01	70	100	0.01	76	1,035	0.06	50	51,600	0.01	92	449	0.03	68	54,650	2.82	8	
Lebanon	-	0.02	64	29	0.00	78	125	0.01	72	34	0.00	104	86	0.02	86	365	0.03	72	-	-	-	
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,519	0.58	39	
Egypt	104	0.01	77	760	0.07	45	1,343	0.10	48	117	0.01	77	1,292	0.27	40	937	0.07	56	6,593	0.20	62	
Morocco	279	0.02	65	108	0.01	65	3,670	0.27	34	2,837	0.17	39	3,313	0.69	27	330	0.02	74	2,858	0.09	81	
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,141	0.03	98	
Yemen	3	0.00	142	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	0.00	132	-	-	-	3	0.00	152	8,627	0.26	57	
No. of Countries included in Ranking	150			128			135			151			124			158			168			

Source : WTO/UNCTAD, www.trademap.org .

**Annex Table (8/5): Intra-Arab Trade
(2011-2015)**

	Total Intra-Arab Exports (FOB)					Average Annual Change (%)	Percentage Change (%)	Total Intra-Arab Imports (CIF)					Average Annual Change (%)	Percentage Change (%)
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*		
Total Intra-Trade	103,854.1	110,712.4	114,227.4	118,825.5	108,089.0	4.6	-9.0	100,056.3	110,465.8	116,672.8	121,195.3	111,918.3	6.6	-7.7
Jordan	3,190.7	3,253.9	3,627.2	3,746.7	3,447.3	5.8	-8.0	6,978.4	7,420.2	6,783.3	6,895.3	5,239.0	7.0	-24.0
UAE	16,858.9	17,995.4	21,148.9	22,611.5	23,874.7	10.3	5.6	14,684.7	17,952.6	18,737.8	21,553.8	22,636.2	13.6	5.0
Bahrain	3,104.2	3,221.1	3,323.0	3,126.7	3,254.8	0.2	4.1	4,501.8	4,659.6	4,813.5	5,334.4	5,585.8	5.8	4.7
Tunisia	1,789.1	1,818.6	1,825.7	1,798.0	1,541.4	0.2	-14.3	1,414.6	2,146.7	2,418.3	2,493.4	1,574.1	20.8	-36.9
Algeria	2,396.4	2,988.1	2,975.1	3,337.7	2,876.4	11.7	-13.8	2,415.7	2,170.4	3,262.7	2,763.1	2,453.7	4.6	-11.2
Djibouti	98.2	105.4	97.8	104.6	106.3	2.1	1.6	218.6	208.1	458.5	389.8	456.6	21.3	17.1
Saudi Arabia	41,503.7	42,058.4	41,205.6	42,476.5	33,025.6	0.8	-22.2	12,996.0	15,057.1	17,916.0	17,932.0	18,348.8	11.4	2.3
Sudan	1,860.2	2,651.5	1,758.4	1,757.3	1,833.9	-1.9	4.4	2,562.0	2,261.1	2,580.3	2,347.6	2,058.7	-2.9	-12.3
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	543.3	629.0	545.2	586.7	434.1	2.6	-26.0	605.2	906.3	853.0	983.8	1,024.4	17.6	4.1
Iraq	2,882.6	3,156.0	3,007.0	31,289.9	2,816.8	3.1	-10.0	11,902.9	12,816.0	12,891.0	10,998.0	9,826.0	-2.6	-10.7
Oman	5,795.6	6,090.9	6,679.4	8,132.9	8,509.6	12.0	4.6	8,855.1	9,472.8	9,813.7	10,929.7	8,496.4	7.3	-22.3
Qatar	7,448.4	9,580.1	9,647.5	10,292.5	10,197.0	11.4	-0.9	4,357.8	4,565.2	4,443.2	5,487.6	4,695.9	8.0	-14.4
Comoros	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.8	13.9	25.0	34.2	34.2	36.5	36.4	42.3	2.2	16.1
Kuwait	2,078.2	2,324.3	2,780.9	2,891.7	2,991.6	11.6	3.5	4,304.0	4,582.8	5,457.5	5,929.9	6,248.4	11.3	5.4
Lebanon	1,509.9	1,742.5	2,022.6	1,735.3	1,596.0	4.7	-8.0	3,303.9	3,122.4	2,535.4	2,220.0	2,134.3	-12.4	-3.9
Libya	1,676.3	1,989.7	1,437.1	1,384.8	1,450.1	-6.2	4.7	2,663.5	3,929.3	3,089.1	3,157.2	2,594.0	5.8	-17.8
Egypt	9,353.2	9,472.8	10,160.6	9,451.7	8,274.5	0.3	-12.5	8,253.1	9,740.9	9,322.3	10,262.1	9,780.8	7.5	-4.7
Morocco	822.4	1,214.9	1,016.8	1,113.4	1,128.2	10.6	1.3	6,337.1	6,735.7	6,751.1	6,211.8	5,564.5	-0.7	-10.4
Mauritania	1.8	2.4	2.0	3.1	4.7	21.2	52.1	221.6	814.5	825.4	755.4	618.9	50.5	-18.1
Yemen	969.0	415.0	964.2	1,142.6	722.3	5.6	-36.8	3,486.2	1,872.0	3,684.2	4,513.9	2,539.4	9.0	-43.7

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Sources of Annex Table (8/1).

**Annex Table (8/6) : Shares of Intra-Arab trade in Total Foreign Trade of Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

	Share of Intra-Arab Exports					Share of Intra-Arab Imports					Average Annual Change (%) 2011-2015	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	Average Annual Change (%) 2011-2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	
Total	8.6	8.4	8.7	9.7	13.0	9.7	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5
Jordan	47.1	48.6	53.5	51.4	51.0	50.3	36.8	35.7	30.7	30.0	25.6	31.8
UAE	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.9	9.0	6.9	6.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	9.8	7.9
Bahrain	15.8	16.3	15.9	15.1	19.7	16.5	37.2	35.2	35.2	40.1	40.6	37.7
Tunisia	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.6	5.9	8.8	9.9	10.1	7.8	8.5
Algeria	3.3	4.2	4.6	6.0	7.6	5.1	5.2	4.9	6.3	4.6	4.8	5.1
Djibouti	97.2	96.3	85.8	86.4	84.4	90.0	25.3	34.9	81.9	65.0	51.3	51.7
Saudi Arabia	11.4	10.8	11.0	12.4	16.2	12.4	9.8	9.7	10.7	10.3	10.5	10.2
Sudan	18.2	65.2	36.7	39.5	57.9	43.5	27.7	24.5	26.0	25.5	21.7	25.1
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	91.1	92.0	90.1	92.6	98.7	92.9	39.0	48.2	49.6	52.1	93.1	56.4
Iraq	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.7	5.7	3.9	24.9	21.7	21.7	20.7	18.9	21.6
Oman	12.3	11.7	11.8	15.3	21.7	14.6	41.2	41.1	28.5	37.3	26.4	34.9
Qatar	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.9	13.2	8.4	19.5	18.1	16.5	18.0	12.7	17.0
Comoros	5.4	6.4	4.4	8.9	15.7	8.2	15.0	13.2	12.8	13.1	18.2	14.4
Kuwait	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.9	5.4	3.0	17.1	16.8	18.6	19.1	19.6	18.2
Lebanon	35.4	38.9	51.4	52.4	54.0	46.4	16.4	14.7	11.9	10.8	11.8	13.1
Libya	9.6	3.8	4.3	8.1	12.8	7.7	30.7	19.1	15.4	16.4	17.8	19.9
Egypt	28.9	30.5	32.8	35.4	43.4	34.2	12.9	13.2	13.2	14.1	14.2	13.5
Morocco	4.0	5.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.7	15.2	15.0	14.9	13.6	12.8	14.3
Mauritania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	9.0	25.6	26.9	19.2	30.2	22.2
Yemen	10.6	5.4	11.9	11.9	20.6	12.1	36.3	17.8	29.7	29.2	28.5	28.3

* Preliminary Data.

Source : Sources of Annex Table (8/1).

**Annex Table (8/6) "A" : Shares of Arab Countries in Intra-Arab Trade
(2011-2015)**

	Share of Intra-Arab Exports					Share of Intra-Arab Imports					Average Annual Change (%) 2011-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jordan	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	7.0	6.7	5.8	5.7	4.7	6.0
UAE	16.2	16.3	18.5	19.0	22.1	18.4	14.7	16.3	17.8	20.2	17.0
Bahrain	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.4
Tunisia	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8
Algeria	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.3
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Saudi Arabia	40.0	38.0	36.1	35.7	30.6	36.1	12.9	13.6	15.4	14.8	14.6
Sudan	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Iraq	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	11.9	11.6	11.0	9.1	8.8
Oman	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.8	7.9	6.3	8.9	8.6	8.4	9.0	7.6
Qatar	7.2	8.7	8.4	8.7	9.4	8.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.2
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.3	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.6
Lebanon	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.9
Libya	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.7	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
Egypt	9.0	8.6	8.9	8.0	7.7	8.4	8.2	8.8	8.0	8.5	8.7
Morocco	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.0
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Yemen	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	3.5	1.7	3.2	3.7	2.3

* Preliminary Data.
Source: Sources of Annex Table (8/1).

Annex Table (8/7) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade
 (2015)

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Others	Total
(Million US dollars)																							
Jordan	321.6	62.1	18.6	88.6	1.1	1,110.5	91.7	119.6	1.5	695.6	70.7	155.0	0.0	296.8	127.3	34.3	94.7	201	1.0	34.2	102.2	3,447.3	
Exports	321.6	35.9	8.3	43.3	0.0	3,114.7	51.1	102.0	3.0	1.0	35.8	259.2	0.0	106.2	110.3	0.2	441.6	247	0.0	7.3	54.5	54.5	
Imports	844.2	423.3	119.9	268.5	67.0	3,161.5	909.0	2,133.2	81.2	0.0	9,305.1	2,121.9	27.9	1,110.6	360.4	1,571.5	405.8	1.7	999.9	596.8	0.0	23,874.7	5,239.0
UAE	695.9	960.9	71.6	8.1	26.6	4,291.5	1,501.9	873.5	395.1	8.6	6,460.5	4,373.9	0.0	1,228.3	364.3	384.1	1,228.3	58.6	0.0	596.8	22,636.2	3,254.8	
Bahrain	340.4	39.4	873.6	10.0	31.7	0.0	1,304.0	3.2	24.0	0.0	0.3	195.9	305.3	0.0	289.9	16.8	11.2	121.9	73.2	0.0	15.7	5,585.8	
Exports	64.0	474.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	4,221.8	1.3	67.6	12.6	0.0	138.2	457.7	0.0	62.1	28.9	0.0	51.4	33	0.1	1.5	0.0	3,254.8	
Imports	64.0	474.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	568.0	0.3	22.9	5.4	0.1	6.6	4.9	10.2	0.1	7.1	22.8	532.7	71.8	180.0	21.9	1.9	0.3	1,541.4
Tunisia	9.1	64.1	4.9	56.0	501.7	0.0	236.9	10.8	1.8	0.0	8.6	16.9	0.1	20.7	17.4	19.6	155.1	186.6	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,574.1
Exports	243.0	119.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Imports	29.6	74.4	0.0	1,037.2	0.0	0.0	7.0	8.6	28.8	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	24.1	64.7	42.4	416.8	967.4	205.4	0.0	2,876.4	
Algeria	92.6	295.3	34.8	29.2	0.0	687.6	1.9	15.6	0.0	0.2	68.3	109.6	0.2	23.5	52.9	3.9	552.4	233.0	0.6	0.1	2,453.7	0.0	
Djibouti	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Exports	0.0	73.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	240.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	54.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Imports	3,142.1	10,792.0	5,524.0	249.1	562.4	797.1	508.8	67.5	55.2	489.6	1,288.3	1,790.9	0.0	1,698.9	388.3	145.3	4,052.5	869.1	21.1	577.3	6.1	33,025.6	
Saudi Arabia	1,011.9	8,976.4	1,933.1	54.9	9.1	31.5	682.1	96.8	318.7	2.7	1,172.5	470.4	0.0	483.2	422.9	0.0	2,295.7	225.1	6.7	144.0	11.2	18,348.8	
Sudan	29.0	740.3	0.5	13.0	3.5	0.1	657.6	10.8	0.1	0.2	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Exports	126.1	836.0	2.9	12.4	0.1	0.0	436.7	4.6	0.1	0.0	15.3	18.6	0.0	17.8	12.9	0.0	569.4	44.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	3.5	159.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.2	0.7	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Exports	1.1	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	506.6	30.6	30.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Imports	1.0	7.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,289.6	0.0	71.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1,034.9	404.6	0.0	1.9	2,816.8	
Iraq	1,186.6	0.0	0.3	12.6	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,285.0	0.0	226.5	210.4	0.0	0.0	259.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,826.0
Exports	3.80	4,673.2	125.6	12.1	25.3	49.3	1,817.4	15.9	15.3	221.0	205.9	30.9	3.7	480.7	282	125.2	182.9	26.8	3.9	157.2	0.0	0.0	
Imports	55.7	6,035.6	215.5	3.3	0.0	1.1	1,692.4	3.5	6.1	136.7	78.7	475.3	0.0	170.4	32.4	0.0	0.0	151.1	68	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8
Qatar	78.0	6,612.7	416.1	28.1	86.1	0.4	1,022.0	37.0	4.0	1.5	191.3	541.6	0.0	780.5	25.1	8.9	276.9	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Exports	114.9	2,054.1	335.8	11.0	0.6	1,124.5	154.0	19.8	0.8	0.4	304.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	241.7	105.6	0.1	329.9	27.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exports	35.0	0.3	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Imports	240.7	817.9	117.9	13.9	13.6	1.8	851.9	12.9	3.4	0.1	429.3	874	237.9	1.1	35.3	2.2	105.1	11.9	0.1	7.1	2,991.6		
Lebanon	128.9	2,988.5	416.7	27.7	1.5	0.8	1,583.0	13.9	14.7	0.1	245.9	104.1	0.3	217.2	0.1	455.0	44.0	0.0	5.6	6,248.4			
Exports	112.3	312.8	19.7	11.7	31.8	4.8	356.5	17.3	209.8	0.4	234.6	24.4	78.7	0.0	154.0	88.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,596.0	
Imports	133.2	388.0	19.1	32.1	42.8	0.1	380.0	39.6	137.6	0.1	3.5	21.7	22.7	0.0	328.6	33.2	461.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,134.3	
Libya	5.6	349.4	0.0	411.6	3.6	0.0	151.1	0.0	532.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.4	45.5	79	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Exports	36.2	121.4	12.2	919.2	45.9	0.0	107.6	7.2	664.9	0.0	0.0	14.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	638.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Imports	580.9	1,116.6	46.7	212.6	512.9	22.1	2,036.7	502.6	277.1	54.0	487.1	155.5	301.8	0.9	434.0	433.3	582.5	359.4	12.1	145.5	8,274.5		
Morocco	105.0	1,728.7	134.0	82.6	442.7	2.3	2,605.9	26.2	129.7	0.8	1,138.4	91.7	402.2	0.1	2,489.9	111.2	36.4	218.2	1.7	32.9	0.0	9,780.8	
Exports	20.8	53.3	96.4	188.5	210.0	101.8	72.7	35.2	0.0	8.4	4.9	20.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Imports	17.9	446.4	80.5	234.3	1,341.6	0.0	2,307.1	0.1	72.2	0.0	445.1	43.4	70.9	0.0	87.0	23.7	24.1	433.2	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Exports	1.2	1.9	0.0	38.1	313.9	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Imports	12.5	182.6	1.4	0.8	0.1	26.4	127.2	35.7	14.3	81.6	23.9	28.9	5.4	0.0	148.5	1.3	29.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	722.3	
Yemen	45.1	909.9	17.3	6.3	0.0	306	124	689.2	12.4	170.3	2.1	173.0	17.9	0.0	213.9	10.2	0.0	160.1	22.8	0.0	0.0	2,539.4	

Source: Sources of Annex Table (8/1).

Annex Table (8/8) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade (2015)

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Others	Total		
(Percent)																							100		
Jordan	9.3	1.8	0.5	2.6	0.0	32.2	27	3.5	0.0	20.2	2.1	4.5	0.0	8.6	3.7	1.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	1.0	3.0	100			
Exports	16.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	59.5	10	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	4.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	8.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	100			
Imports	2.9	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.3	13.2	38	8.9	0.3	0.0	39.0	8.9	0.0	4.7	1.5	0.5	6.6	1.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	100			
UAE	1.5	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	19.0	66	3.9	1.7	0.0	28.5	19.3	0.0	3.1	16	1.7	5.4	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	100			
Bahrain	1.2	26.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	40.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	9.4	0.0	7.0	0.5	0.3	3.7	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100			
Tunisia	1.1	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	75.6	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.5	8.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100			
Algeria	0.6	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.5	34.6	4.7	11.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	100	
Imports	15.4	7.6	0.4	31.9	0.0	15.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	9.9	1.2	0.0	11.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	100	
Djibouti	1.0	0.3	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	1.5	14.5	33.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	100		
Imports	3.8	12.0	1.4	11.9	0.0	28.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.5	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.2	22.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100		
Saudi Arabia	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	66.8	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	6.4	0.0	100		
Imports	0.1	16.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	52.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	11.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100		
Sudan	9.5	32.7	16.7	0.8	1.7	2.4	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	3.9	5.4	0.0	5.1	1.2	0.4	12.3	2.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100		
Exports	5.5	48.9	10.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	37	0.5	1.7	0.0	6.4	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	12.5	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	100		
Imports	1.6	40.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	35.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100		
Syria	6.1	40.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	27.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100		
Somalia	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Exports	0.8	36.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	28.1	0.0	100		
Imports	0.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	100	
Iraq	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	14.4	0.0	0.1	100	
Imports	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	100	
Oman	0.4	54.9	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	21.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	26	24	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.8	100	
Exports	0.7	71.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	
Qatar	0.8	64.8	4.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	100
Imports	2.4	43.7	7.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	23.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	100
Comoros	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	55.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	26	10.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Exports	82.7	0.7	9.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	2.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	100	
Imports	8.0	27.3	3.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	28.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	
Kuwait	0.0	47.8	6.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	25.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	1.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.6	21.6	4.1	0.1	0.4	100	
Lebanon	7.0	19.6	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.3	22.3	1.1	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	15.4	1.0	5.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	100	
Imports	6.2	18.2	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.0	17.8	1.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100		
Liberia	0.4	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100		
Egypt	7.0	13.5	0.6	2.6	6.2	0.3	24.6	6.1	3.3	0.7	5.9	1.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
Imports	1.1	17.7	1.4	0.8	4.5	0.0	26.6	0.3	1.3	0.0	11.6	0.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	25.5	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	
Morocco	1.8	4.7	0.3	8.5	16.7	1.9	6.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.8	2.0	19.4	14.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	100	
Exports	0.3	8.0	1.4	4.2	24.1	0.0	41.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	
Mauritania	0.6	0.0	2.0	6.3	5.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	12.7	0.0	19.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	100
Imports	0.2	0.3	0.0	6.2	50.7	3.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
Yemen	1.7	25.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.7	17.6	4.9	2.0	11.3	3.3	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	
Exports	1.8	35.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.2	27.1	0.5	2.3	6.7	0.1	6.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.4	0.0	6.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	

Source: Annex Table (8/7)

Annex Table (8/9): Commodity Structure of Intra-Arab Trade⁽¹⁾
(2011-2015)

Commodity	Intra-Arab Exports					Intra-Arab Imports					(Percent) Average of (2011-2015)	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average of (2011-2015)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	21.7	18.9	20.9	22.1	20.3	20.8	20.6	15.7	16.1	18.6	17.5	17.7
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	23.9	27.1	26.2	21.5	18.2	23.4	26.9	35.3	35.1	33.9	28.9	32.0
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	49.1	47.3	46.2	50.7	55.0	49.7	47.3	44.1	44.3	43.3	46.5	45.1
Chemicals	11.1	12.0	10.1	12.4	15.1	12.1	15.9	13.6	12.8	13.4	14.7	14.1
Basic manufactures	16.5	18.1	16.3	19.4	18.4	17.7	17.0	17.4	15.6	19.1	17.3	17.3
Machinery and transport equipment	13.2	10.0	4.9	6.3	8.0	8.5	10.1	10.0	10.5	7.0	8.8	9.3
Other miscellaneous manufactures	8.4	7.2	14.9	12.6	13.5	11.3	4.3	3.1	5.4	3.8	5.7	4.4
Commodities not classified elsewhere ⁽⁵⁾	5.5	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	7.3	5.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Commodity Structure is Classified as in Annex Table (8/3).⁽²⁾ Agricultural commodities : STIC sections 0,1,2,4 minus divisions 27,28.⁽³⁾ Mining Products: STIC sections 3,27,28 and 68.⁽⁴⁾ Manufactures : STIC sections 5,6,7,8 minus division 68 and group 891.⁽⁵⁾ Commodities not classified elsewhere: STIC section 9 and group 891.**Source:** Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database) and; United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/10): Intra-Arab Trade of Crude Oil
(2015)**

		(Million US dollars)																				
Exporting Countries	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total
Value	393.5	0.3	0.0	683.9		3,855.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8		2,497.0		0.0	60.8		0.0	7,492.1	(%)	100.00	
Share	5.3	0.0	0.0	9.1		51.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		33.3		0.0	0.8		0.0	0.0		100.00	
Importing Countries																						
Jordan	303.5						1,922.4				0.2		0.7		53.0		0.7				2,280.5	30.4
UAE																					0.0	0.0
Bahrain																					0.0	0.0
Tunisia								0.9													0.9	0.0
Algeria																					0.0	0.0
Djibouti																					0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia																					0.0	0.0
Sudan																					0.0	0.0
Syria																					0.0	0.0
Somalia																					0.0	0.0
Iraq																					0.0	0.0
Oman																					0.0	0.0
Qatar																					0.0	0.0
Comoros																					435.0	5.8
Kuwait																					0.0	0.0
Lebanon																					0.0	0.0
Libya																					0.0	0.0
Egypt																					2,750.0	36.7
Morocco																					2,025.1	27.0
Mauritania																					0.0	0.0
Yemen																					0.6	0.0

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database) and; United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/11) "B" : Trade in Services (Transport) in the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Arab Countries	-69,594.0	-77,725.7	-79,180.0	-82,569.0	-78,839.0	35,311.7	38,862.2	35,928.4	39,739.7	40,722.8	-34,282.3	-38,863.4	-43,251.6	-42,829.3	-38,116.1
Jordan	-2,503.8	-2,603.0	-2,665.9	-2,680.8	-2,541.5	1,279.3	1,449.9	1,411.8	1,603.7	1,237.2	-1,224.5	-1,153.1	-1,254.1	-1,077.1	-1,304.3
UAE	-7,438.7	-7,574.9	-7,711.2	-7,874.7	-8,065.4	6,757.5	7,220.7	8,038.1	9,019.1	10,327.0	-681.2	-354.2	327.0	1,144.4	2,261.6
Bahrain	-1,186.4	-1,238.0	-1,441.0	-1,381.1	-1,297.3	733.8	692.8	699.7	704.8	797.9	-452.7	-545.2	-741.2	-676.3	-499.5
Algeria	-3,405.9	-3,785.5	-4,034.5	-4,257.3	-4,145.9	701.6	737.9	786.6	794.3	790.4	-2,704.2	-3,047.6	-3,247.9	-3,463.0	-3,355.4
Tunisia	-1,617.3	-1,630.0	-1,673.8	-1,654.0	-1,371.9	1,349.0	1,462.0	1,266.7	1,154.5	880.7	-268.3	-168.0	-407.1	-499.5	-491.2
Djibouti	-93.6	-96.7	-121.8	-138.2	-130.0	116.3	117.0	134.8	145.2	140.0	22.8	20.3	13.0	7.0	10.0
Saudi Arabia	-15,347.5	-17,869.4	-19,248.0	-19,927.0	-19,601.6	2,012.0	2,273.7	2,665.2	2,886.0	2,852.6	-13,335.5	-15,595.6	-16,582.8	-17,041.0	-16,749.0
Sudan	-923.6	-923.0	-991.8	-264.9	-963.9	20.0	14.2	116.1	79.5	415.5	-903.6	-908.9	-875.7	-185.4	-548.4
Iraq	-5,359.0	-6,649.0	-6,785.0	-6,241.0	-6,513.0	444.0	652.0	342.0	329.0	335.5	-4,915.0	-5,997.0	-6,443.0	-5,912.0	-6,177.5
Oman	-1,190.0	-1,401.0	-1,689.0	-1,542.0	-1,615.5	348.0	428.0	420.0	446.0	433.0	-842.0	-973.0	-1,269.0	-1,096.0	-1,182.5
Qatar	-9,845.4	-9,887.6	-10,245.6	-12,116.8	-11,459.6	3,928.6	4,671.4	5,604.8	6,428.6	7,413.2	-5,916.8	-5,216.2	-4,640.8	-5,688.2	-4,046.4
Comoros	-67.2	-66.9	-74.2	-75.3	-74.8	3.8	6.6	8.2	9.5	8.9	-63.3	-60.2	-66.0	-65.8	-65.9
Kuwait	-6,183.0	-6,686.0	-5,294.8	-5,576.6	-5,458.3	5,082.6	4,081.3	1,281.4	1,651.4	1,511.0	-1,100.4	-2,604.7	-4,013.4	-3,925.2	-3,947.3
Lebanon	-2,071.0	-2,233.6	-2,367.9	-2,003.9	-1,905.1	1,359.2	3,137.1	1,095.9	1,275.8	606.5	-711.8	903.5	-1,272.0	-728.1	-1,298.6
Libya	-995.6	-2,423.3	-3,268.6	-3,357.7	-3,313.2	30.0	45.0	65.0	66.0	65.5	-965.6	-2,378.3	-3,203.6	-3,291.7	-3,247.7
Egypt	-6,722.6	-7,564.1	-7,085.4	-8,156.6	-7,137.0	8,199.4	8,866.9	9,418.9	9,785.4	9,727.3	1,476.8	1,302.8	2,333.5	1,628.8	2,590.3
Morocco	-3,328.1	-3,372.3	-2,950.7	-3,637.5	-3,015.3	2,733.4	2,760.3	2,311.2	3,080.3	3,148.1	-594.6	-612.0	-639.5	-557.2	132.8
Mauritania	-261.1	-348.7	-226.3	-233.2	-229.8	12.6	8.7	30.3	34.9	32.6	-248.5	-339.9	-196.1	-198.3	-197.2
Yemen	-1,054.4	-1,372.6	-1,304.6	-1,450.4	...	200.5	236.5	231.7	245.7	...	-853.9	-1,136.1	-1,072.9	-1,204.7	...

Source : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016

**Annex Table (8/11) "C" : Trade in services (Travel) in the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

	Payments						Receipts						Net					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Total Arab Countries	-55,821.9	-62,642.7	-66,315.5	-79,733.0	-77,306.7	54,904.8	51,236.5	56,059.5	54,808.7	60,514.1	63,385.7	-2,227.2	-4,585.4	-6,583.2	-11,506.8	-19,218.9	-13,921.0	
Jordan	-1,162.2	-1,145.1	-1,097.7	-1,143.4	-1,161.2	3,590.0	3,429.5	4,067.1	4,122.7	4,381.7	4,070.5	2,016.2	2,267.3	2,922.0	3,025.0	3,238.3	2,909.3	
UAE	-12,288.8	-13,188.0	-13,787.5	-14,441.4	-15,149.9	8,577.3	9,209.8	10,926.4	12,397.8	13,978.2	16,049.0	-3,240.3	-3,079.0	-2,261.6	-1,389.6	-463.2	899.2	
Bahrain	-776.3	-814.1	-838.6	-611.2	-822.3	1,361.7	1,042.0	1,059.0	1,175.0	1,208.0	1,574.5	856.1	265.7	244.9	336.4	596.8	752.1	
Algeria	-501.9	-495.5	-421.7	-465.3	-443.5	220.0	209.4	217.2	249.9	259.3	254.6	-342.1	-292.5	-278.4	-171.8	-206.0	-188.9	
Tunisia	-606.5	-593.1	-675.1	-680.0	-695.3	2,644.9	1,914.1	2,226.9	2,190.1	2,355.5	1,380.4	2,097.7	1,307.6	1,633.8	1,515.0	1,675.5	685.1	
Djibouti	-21.0	-18.4	-19.2	-20.3	-19.8	18.0	19.2	20.5	21.6	31.2	26.4	9.4	-1.7	2.1	2.4	10.9	6.6	
Saudi Arabia	-17,271.3	-17,023.3	-17,660.3	-24,117.8	-20,725.4	6,712.0	8,459.4	7,432.2	7,651.5	8,238.4	10,129.7	-14,423.0	-8,812.0	-9,591.1	-10,008.8	-15,879.4	-10,595.7	
Sudan	-937.0	-907.6	-459.6	-260.3	-194.6	82.3	90.8	879.8	773.0	278.5	948.8	-1,044.3	-846.2	-27.8	313.4	18.2	754.2	
Iraq	-1,836.0	-2,280.0	-3,292.0	-4,164.0	-3,728.0	1,660.1	1,544.0	1,635.0	2,175.0	2,489.0	2,332.0	40.1	-292.0	-645.0	-1,117.0	-1,675.0	-1,396.0	
Oman	-449.0	-493.0	-548.0	-714.0	-631.0	780.2	383.0	421.0	498.0	520.0	509.0	-221.1	-66.0	-72.0	-50.0	-194.0	-122.0	
Qatar	-1,807.4	-5,648.4	-6,615.9	-8,681.9	-8,170.6	583.5	1,169.5	2,857.1	3,456.3	4,591.5	5,035.4	45.3	-637.9	-2,791.2	-3,159.6	-4,090.4	-3,135.2	
Comoros	-21.1	-19.7	-20.1	-22.3	-21.2	35.0	41.7	38.6	42.1	49.7	45.9	15.9	20.6	18.9	22.0	27.4	24.7	
Kuwait	-8,065.6	-9,251.0	-9,650.6	-11,795.4	-12,330.7	288.5	320.0	425.6	297.2	369.4	499.8	-6,145.1	-7,745.6	-8,825.4	-9,353.4	-11,426.0	-11,830.9	
Lebanon	-4,003.8	-4,205.2	-4,328.7	-5,249.0	-5,479.2	7,860.7	6,544.7	6,300.2	5,859.5	6,406.6	7,052.7	3,346.2	2,540.9	2,095.0	1,530.8	1,157.6	1,573.5	
Libya	-2,269.1	-2,556.8	-2,425.1	-2,567.3	-2,496.2	60.0	5.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	20.5	-1,987.2	-2,264.1	-2,537.8	-2,405.1	-2,546.3	-2,475.7	
Egypt	-2,202.5	-2,618.3	-3,013.6	-3,139.6	-3,441.7	12,527.7	8,707.1	9,940.2	6,047.0	7,207.5	6,065.1	10,288.2	6,504.6	7,321.9	3,033.4	4,067.9	2,623.4	
Morocco	-1,363.0	-1,253.5	-1,317.9	-1,500.6	-1,736.2	6,701.6	7,320.8	6,697.3	6,851.3	7,131.5	7,352.6	5,498.7	5,957.8	5,443.9	5,533.4	5,630.8	5,616.4	
Mauritania	-57.3	-59.2	-58.0	-61.9	-59.9	40.2	46.5	48.2	40.8	36.5	38.7	-16.2	-10.8	-10.9	-17.2	-25.4	-21.3	
Yemen	-182.1	-72.6	-86.0	-97.3	...	1,161.0	780.0	848.0	940.0	960.7	...	978.2	597.9	775.4	854.0	863.4	...	

Source : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016

**Annex Table (8/11) "D" : Trade in Services (Other) in the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Arab Countries	-128,023.8	-127,879.0	-137,224.6	-156,950.4	-148,289.4	38,065.9	38,691.9	39,087.3	42,334.6	37,252.5	-89,957.9	-89,187.1	-98,137.3	-114,615.8	-111,036.9
Jordan	-815.8	-802.7	-854.5	-816.4	-832.3	1,036.8	912.8	789.5	1,164.2	970.3	221.0	110.1	-65.0	347.8	138.0
UAE	-35,301.2	-38,551.8	-40,730.2	-41,658.0	-40,121.3	733.3	790.2	817.4	844.7	871.9	-34,567.9	-37,761.6	-39,912.8	-40,813.4	-39,249.3
Bahrain	-416.0	-3,992.6	-4,771.8	-4,472.6	-1,529.8	6,581.1	6,625.5	6,658.2	7,412.5	1,113.8	2,588.6	1,853.7	1,886.2	2,939.9	2,939.9
Algeria	-8,691.5	-6,581.3	-6,301.5	-6,833.8	-6,777.6	2,816.5	2,860.0	2,875.5	2,551.3	2,713.4	-5,875.0	-3,721.4	-3,426.0	-4,282.6	-4,064.2
Tunisia	-952.5	-1,075.1	-1,060.7	-1,179.3	-1,101.5	1,348.9	1,564.4	1,573.7	1,443.1	1,210.5	396.4	489.3	513.0	263.8	109.0
Djibouti	-33.3	-29.5	-37.1	-41.3	-39.2	183.1	193.2	200.6	208.9	204.8	149.9	163.6	163.6	167.6	165.6
Saudi Arabia	-45,397.8	-38,514.3	-39,743.3	-56,500.6	-49,873.0	1,054.1	1,343.9	1,528.0	1,392.1	1,491.7	-44,343.7	-37,170.4	-38,215.3	-55,108.5	-48,381.3
Sudan	-292.4	-179.8	-578.4	-158.3	-61.5	633.2	273.0	368.9	366.0	286.7	340.8	93.3	-209.5	-122.3	-328.8
Iraq	-3,930.0	-4,372.0	-4,588.7	-4,395.0	-4,491.9	834.0	579.0	829.4	1,358.0	1,093.7	-3,096.0	-3,793.0	-3,759.3	-3,037.0	-3,398.2
Oman	-3,473.4	-1,477.0	-1,533.0	-1,677.0	-1,605.0	587.2	184.0	209.0	213.0	211.0	-2,886.2	-1,293.0	-1,324.0	-1,464.0	-1,394.0
Qatar	-5,214.0	-8,370.3	-10,617.1	-12,060.4	-11,145.1	2,295.6	2,393.7	2,113.4	2,506.3	2,548.4	-2,918.4	-5,976.6	-8,503.7	-9,554.1	-8,596.7
Comoros	-19.3	-17.3	-17.0	-18.6	-17.8	28.3	24.8	27.0	27.6	27.3	9.1	7.5	10.0	9.0	9.5
Kuwait	-4,767.4	-5,164.1	-6,053.9	-6,939.1	-7,289.6	4,695.9	4,331.8	4,599.5	4,192.7	3,885.0	-71.5	-832.3	-1,454.4	-2,746.4	-3,404.6
Lebanon	-6,888.5	-5,438.9	-6,325.3	-5,561.4	-6,598.2	11,768.7	7,142.4	7,780.2	8,154.4	7,984.1	4,880.2	1,703.5	1,454.9	2,593.0	1,385.9
Libya	-1,121.7	-2,015.8	-2,777.8	-2,879.1	-2,828.5	5.2	88.2	94.9	214.4	154.7	-1,116.5	-1,927.6	-2,682.9	-2,664.7	-2,673.8
Egypt	-5,453.9	-6,280.9	-6,334.9	-6,253.3	-6,888.2	2,233.1	2,959.7	2,795.5	4,904.7	2,746.1	-3,208	-3,321.2	-3,539.4	-1,348.6	-4,142.1
Morocco	-3,883.3	-3,510.6	-3,302.7	-3,708.6	-2,932.7	5,844.9	5,888.9	5,190.1	5,697.0	3,279.5	1,961.5	2,378.3	1,887.4	1,988.5	346.7
Mauritania	-443.0	-608.8	-715.1	-604.0	-659.5	150.5	88.2	115.2	207.0	161.1	-292.5	-520.6	-599.9	-397.0	-498.4
Yemen	-928.9	-896.1	-881.7	-894.1	...	286.8	492.6	554.0	561.0	...	-642.1	-403.5	-327.7	-333.1	...

Source : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016

* 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 business.

**Annex Table (9/1) : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

(Million US dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
	Merchandise Exports (F.O.B)				
Total Arab Countries	1,265,386.3	1,391,495.1	1,372,469.0	1,245,956.7	862,112.8
Jordan	8,017.6	7,897.7	7,923.7	8,397.2	7,839.6
UAE	299,169.5	356,541.9	371,027.9	343,063.3	300,476.5
Bahrain	22,505.3	23,076.6	25,602.4	23,497.9	16,540.4
Tunisia	17,822.2	16,998.1	17,043.7	16,708.8	14,068.8
Algeria	72,880.0	71,806.0	64,378.0	60,040.0	35,000.0
Djibouti	127.0	117.0	120.0	125.0	135.0
Saudi Arabia	364,698.7	388,369.5	375,901.0	342,456.8	202,268.5
Sudan	9,655.7	4,066.5	4,789.7	4,453.7	3,169.0
Syria	10,504.9	...	...	...	...
Iraq	79,680.5	94,208.6	89,768.2	83,981.0	46,000.0
Oman	47,092.3	52,137.8	56,429.1	53,222.4	39,250.0
Qatar	144,444.2	132,953.8	133,336.0	126,702.5	77,294.2
Comoros	25.7	19.5	20.5	24.0	27.0
Kuwait	102,899.9	119,664.7	115,718.9	104,529.6	55,299.1
Lebanon	5,426.4	5,627.0	5,182.0	4,557.0	4,200.0
Libya	19,059.9	61,026.2	46,018.2	19,300.0	15,000.0
Egypt	27,913.4	25,091.8	26,477.8	25,268.7	19,030.9
Morocco	21,645.0	21,473.3	21,939.4	19,969.8	23,564.8
Mauritania	2,701.4	2,610.8	2,657.4	1,935.4	1,510.0
Yemen	9,116.7	7,808.3	8,135.0	7,723.7	1,438.9
Merchandise Imports (F.O.B)					
Total Arab Countries	-689,955.6	-766,787.5	-811,384.7	-818,422.9	-746,672.3
Jordan	-16,849.3	-18,457.1	-19,588.2	-20,379.7	-18,191.1
UAE	-195,452.7	-218,053.1	-230,034.0	-234,608.6	-223,907.4
Bahrain	-17,522.6	-19,704.5	-21,280.1	-19,784.6	-15,709.6
Tunisia	-22,621.1	-23,103.3	-22,972.0	-23,369.4	-19,096.9
Algeria	-46,927.0	-51,569.0	-55,062.0	-59,440.0	-53,000.0
Djibouti	-554.0	-577.0	-595.0	-650.0	-750.0
Saudi Arabia	-119,960.8	-141,799.2	-153,343.7	-158,461.9	-154,991.0
Sudan	-8,127.6	-8,122.7	-8,727.9	-8,105.9	-8,367.6
Syria	-18,165.7	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-40,632.5	-50,155.0	-50,447.0	-45,200.0	-34,000.0
Oman	-21,498.0	-25,628.1	-32,044.2	-27,888.2	-25,000.0
Qatar	-26,925.9	-30,787.2	-31,474.7	-31,145.3	-28,496.2
Comoros	-198.8	-217.9	-227.7	-227.6	-229.0
Kuwait	-22,600.6	-24,245.9	-25,570.5	-26,989.5	-27,326.1
Lebanon	-19,353.5	-20,339.7	-20,510.0	-19,580.0	-17,300.0
Libya	-11,200.0	-25,589.7	-34,049.6	-30,418.9	-24,000.0
Egypt	-49,485.4	-52,440.9	-49,101.9	-56,446.4	-50,056.2
Morocco	-40,933.4	-41,571.2	-42,288.7	-40,580.5	-37,894.4
Mauritania	-2,404.0	-3,071.6	-3,027.5	-2,646.3	-1,934.1
Yemen	-8,542.5	-11,354.5	-11,039.9	-12,500.2	-6,422.8

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016 and national sources.

Annex Table (9/1) "A": Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)

(Million US Dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
	Trade Balance				
Total Arab Countries	575,430.7	624,707.5	561,084.3	427,533.9	115,440.5
Jordan	-8,831.7	-10,559.4	-11,664.5	-11,982.5	-10,351.5
UAE	103,716.8	138,488.8	140,993.9	108,454.7	76,569.1
Bahrain	4,982.7	3,372.1	4,322.3	3,713.3	830.9
Tunisia	-4,798.9	-6,105.1	-5,928.3	-6,660.5	-5,028.1
Algeria	25,953.0	20,237.0	9,316.0	600.0	-18,000.0
Djibouti	-427.0	-460.0	-475.0	-525.0	-615.0
Saudi Arabia	244,737.9	246,570.4	222,557.3	183,994.9	47,277.5
Sudan	1,528.1	-4,056.2	-3,938.2	-3,652.2	-5,198.6
Syria	-7,660.8	...	...	...	...
Iraq	39,048.0	44,053.6	39,321.2	38,781.0	12,000.0
Oman	25,594.3	26,509.8	24,384.9	25,334.2	14,250.0
Qatar	117,518.3	102,166.6	101,861.3	95,557.1	48,798.1
Comoros	-173.1	-198.4	-207.2	-203.6	-202.0
Kuwait	80,299.3	95,418.8	90,148.4	77,540.1	27,973.0
Lebanon	-13,927.1	-14,712.8	-15,328.0	-15,023.0	-13,100.0
Libya	7,859.8	35,436.5	11,968.5	-11,118.9	-9,000.0
Egypt	-21,572.0	-27,349.1	-22,624.1	-31,177.7	-31,025.3
Morocco	-19,288.4	-20,097.9	-20,349.3	-20,610.7	-14,329.6
Mauritania	297.3	-460.9	-370.1	-710.9	-424.1
Yemen	574.2	-3,546.2	-2,904.9	-4,776.5	-4,983.9
Net Services and Income					
Total Arab Countries	-150,879.2	-150,325.3	-158,865.0	-173,272.9	-145,320.1
Jordan	998.9	1,490.6	1,366.9	2,091.7	1,252.8
UAE	-37,358.7	-40,054.5	-40,490.1	-39,455.4	-34,309.1
Bahrain	-408.8	1,280.3	253.5	174.2	1,457.2
Tunisia	-485.4	234.0	-198.4	13.2	-659.6
Algeria	-10,845.0	-10,912.0	-10,976.0	-8,130.0	-7,500.0
Djibouti	267.0	275.0	283.2	320.0	350.0
Saudi Arabia	-56,806.9	-51,368.5	-51,245.6	-71,502.9	-60,062.8
Sudan	-3,998.7	-3,057.2	-3,176.2	-1,454.8	-1,822.6
Syria	-2,211.0	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-8,533.4	-9,399.6	-11,866.0	-11,190.0	-7,500.0
Oman	-9,531.9	-10,897.3	-10,031.2	-10,975.3	-7,000.0
Qatar	-22,744.1	-26,108.8	-26,667.9	-28,633.2	-19,343.7
Comoros	-31.5	-33.8	-28.9	-25.4	-26.0
Kuwait	264.3	434.8	-1,569.2	-2,449.8	-5,489.2
Lebanon	7,030.2	8,828.0	9,003.0	6,435.0	4,200.0
Libya	-4,309.8	-8,775.4	-8,706.3	-6,793.7	-6,000.0
Egypt	-1,550.0	-1,979.2	-5,323.0	-2,402.7	-3,930.7
Morocco	3,290.9	3,025.0	3,779.6	4,369.6	3,024.7
Mauritania	-679.9	-1,035.8	-999.5	-873.5	-569.6
Yemen	-3,235.4	-2,271.1	-2,272.9	-2,789.8	-1,391.5

* Preliminary data.

**Annex Table (9/1) "B" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

(Million US Dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
	Goods, Services & Income Balance				
Total Arab Countries	424,551.5	474,382.2	402,220.2	254,261.0	-29,977.4
Jordan	-7,832.8	-9,068.8	-10,297.6	-9,890.8	-9,098.7
UAE	66,358.1	98,434.3	100,503.7	68,999.3	42,260.0
Bahrain	4,573.9	4,652.4	4,575.8	3,887.5	2,288.0
Tunisia	-5,284.3	-5,871.1	-6,126.7	-6,647.4	-5,785.5
Algeria	15,108.0	9,325.0	-1,660.0	-7,530.0	-25,500.0
Djibouti	-160.0	-185.0	-191.8	-205.0	-265.0
Saudi Arabia	187,930.9	195,201.8	171,311.7	112,492.0	-12,785.3
Sudan	-2,470.6	-7,113.4	-7,114.4	-5,107.0	-7,021.2
Syria	-9,871.8	...	...	...	...
Iraq	30,514.6	34,654.0	27,455.2	27,591.0	4,500.0
Oman	16,062.4	15,612.5	14,353.7	14,358.9	7,250.0
Qatar	94,774.2	76,057.8	75,193.4	66,923.9	29,454.4
Comoros	-204.5	-232.2	-236.1	-229.0	-228.0
Kuwait	80,563.6	95,853.6	88,579.2	75,090.3	22,483.8
Lebanon	-6,896.9	-5,884.7	-6,325.0	-8,588.0	-8,900.0
Libya	3,550.0	26,661.1	3,262.2	-17,912.6	-15,000.0
Egypt	-23,122.0	-29,328.3	-27,947.1	-33,580.4	-34,956.0
Morocco	-15,997.5	-17,072.9	-16,569.7	-16,241.1	-11,304.9
Mauritania	-382.6	-1,496.6	-1,369.6	-1,584.4	-993.7
Yemen	-2,661.2	-5,817.3	-5,176.9	-7,566.3	-6,375.4
Net Current Transfers					
Total Arab Countries	-52,535.2	-57,285.6	-64,068.4	-63,072.8	-71,298.7
Jordan	4,872.6	4,351.1	6,788.9	7,279.1	5,626.7
UAE	-22,028.6	-24,479.2	-26,412.5	-28,645.3	-29,952.3
Bahrain	-2,050.0	-2,074.5	-2,166.0	-2,364.4	-2,367.3
Tunisia	1,898.9	2,149.5	2,249.6	2,313.0	1,937.1
Algeria	2,649.0	3,163.0	2,417.0	3,300.0	2,800.0
Djibouti	15.0	24.0	20.5	25.0	30.0
Saudi Arabia	-29,385.9	-30,438.4	-35,869.3	-38,733.9	-40,692.8
Sudan	1,129.6	871.6	1,716.6	1,561.5	1,087.8
Syria	1,218.9	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-4,386.0	-5,112.0	-4,865.0	-3,163.0	400.0
Oman	-7,214.6	-8,085.8	-9,105.3	-10,301.7	-9,500.0
Qatar	-12,650.7	-14,057.7	-14,732.4	-17,514.0	-15,703.6
Comoros	150.1	192.7	176.6	173.2	175.0
Kuwait	-14,378.1	-16,717.0	-19,102.2	-20,681.0	-16,515.0
Lebanon	2,525.3	2,482.4	1,349.0	1,247.0	2,100.0
Libya	-377.0	-2,824.6	-3,252.0	-1,121.3	-1,100.0
Egypt	15,221.1	19,787.3	24,160.3	27,657.4	18,201.5
Morocco	8,006.9	7,706.2	8,709.7	9,722.9	8,633.9
Mauritania	114.4	318.8	145.5	113.7	190.9
Yemen	2,133.8	5,457.1	3,702.6	6,058.9	3,349.4

* Preliminary data.

**Annex Table (9/1) "C" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

(Million US dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
	Current Account Balance				
Total Arab Countries	342,026.3	417,150.8	338,151.8	191,188.2	-101,275.9
Jordan	-2,960.2	-4,717.8	-3,508.7	-2,611.7	-3,472.0
UAE	44,329.5	73,955.1	74,091.2	40,354.0	12,307.7
Bahrain	2,523.9	2,577.9	2,409.8	1,523.1	-79.3
Tunisia	-3,385.5	-3,721.6	-3,877.1	-4,334.4	-3,848.4
Algeria	17,757.0	12,488.0	757.0	-4,230.0	-22,700.0
Djibouti	-145.0	-161.0	-171.2	-180.0	-235.0
Saudi Arabia	158,545.1	164,763.4	135,442.4	73,758.1	-53,477.9
Sudan	-1,341.0	-6,241.8	-5,397.8	-3,545.5	-5,933.4
Syria	-8,652.8	...	...	...	...
Iraq	26,128.6	29,542.0	22,590.2	24,428.0	4,900.0
Oman	8,847.9	7,526.7	5,248.4	4,057.2	-2,250.0
Qatar	52,133.6	62,000.3	60,461.0	49,409.9	13,750.8
Comoros	-54.5	-39.5	-59.4	-55.7	-53.0
Kuwait	66,185.5	79,136.6	69,477.0	54,409.3	5,968.8
Lebanon	-4,371.6	-3,402.3	-4,976.0	-7,341.0	-6,800.0
Libya	3,173.0	23,836.5	10.2	-19,033.9	-16,100.0
Egypt	-7,900.9	-9,541.0	-3,786.8	-5,923.0	-16,754.5
Morocco	-7,990.7	-9,366.8	-7,860.0	-6,518.2	-2,671.0
Mauritania	-268.1	-1,177.9	-1,224.0	-1,470.7	-802.8
Yemen	-527.4	-306.1	-1,474.3	-1,507.4	-3,026.0
Capital & Financial Accounts Balance					
Total Arab Countries	-280,551.7	-280,574.0	-242,793.7	-181,464.0	100,267.2
Jordan	3,242.5	5,372.4	2,616.5	1,359.8	2,433.2
UAE	-30,251.9	-46,725.7	-40,163.4	-38,992.5	-2,151.1
Bahrain	-2,624.5	-2,626.9	-2,412.0	-2,297.1	1,494.1
Tunisia	1,619.3	5,013.2	3,077.3	5,140.0	4,143.9
Algeria	2,370.0	-352.0	-623.0	3,560.0	-700.0
Djibouti	124.0	157.0	341.7	222.3	250.0
Saudi Arabia	-113,290.7	-119,199.9	-126,868.1	-64,314.8	73,448.1
Sudan	2,782.4	3,959.6	3,819.2	2,106.4	5,981.8
Syria	1,914.1	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-12,546.0	-16,169.0	13,385.0	3,575.0	3,000.0
Oman	-6,132.6	-6,270.5	5,922.0	-2,052.0	4,000.0
Qatar	-65,747.0	-44,398.7	-52,147.4	-49,176.9	-19,673.1
Comoros	43.9	39.8	60.4	45.2	47.0
Kuwait	-61,125.8	-79,805.2	-67,574.9	-53,634.7	-7,279.5
Lebanon	2,719.7	4,254.4	4,254.4	7,048.0	6,400.0
Libya	-2,459.8	-7,886.5	-4,443.3	-421.3	-550.0
Egypt	-9,559.6	8,545.0	7,567.2	2,747.3	22,838.7
Morocco	8,336.1	13,280.6	8,925.3	2,381.2	5,900.0
Mauritania	561.3	1,790.9	1,483.4	891.3	898.4
Yemen	-527.2	447.5	-14.0	348.8	-214.3

* Preliminary data.

**Annex Table (9/1) "D" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

(Million US dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
	Net Errors & Omissions				
Total Arab Countries	-73,889.5	-73,035.7	-52,622.9	-36,688.9	-41,903.0
Jordan	-282.2	-654.4	892.2	1,251.9	1,038.9
UAE	-18,597.7	-17,263.4	-12,716.1	7,624.2	4,983.0
Bahrain	100.5	48.9	2.1	773.9	-1,414.9
Tunisia	98.9	96.8	126.4	132.3	103.6
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,240.0	700.0
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	-45,254.4	-45,563.7	-8,574.4	-9,443.5	-19,970.1
Sudan	-809.5	-2,275.4	-1,560.9	1,435.8	-9.9
Syria	-373.1	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-3,189.0	-4,118.0	-28,115.0	-39,874.0	-22,000.0
Oman	-1,222.4	-436.9	1,115.7	-889.5	-550.0
Qatar	720.2	1,521.9	750.7	1,060.4	419.2
Comoros	11.3	1.4	-1.2	9.0	8.0
Kuwait	-5,029.8	668.6	-1,902.2	-774.6	1,305.8
Lebanon	1,651.9	-852.1	...	...	...
Libya	-2,741.8	-2,538.9	-2,395.3	-2,122.8	-2,300.0
Egypt	-870.6	-2,828.4	-992.6	1,638.2	-4,747.5
Morocco	2,288.0	-230.7	331.7	663.0	0.0
Mauritania	-46.3	-126.9	-244.3	122.0	-121.6
Yemen	-343.6	1,515.5	660.3	464.7	652.5
Overall Balance of Payments					
Total Arab Countries	85,660.9	171,654.3	113,422.9	16,112.8-	162,954.8-
Jordan	-1,163.8	-3,788.5	319.3	2,227.8	468.0
UAE	-4,520.1	9,966.0	21,211.7	8,985.7	15,139.6
Bahrain	-622.3	660.4	142.6	721.3	-1,624.2
Tunisia	-1,667.3	1,388.4	-673.5	937.9	399.1
Algeria	20,127.0	12,136.0	134.0	570.0	-22,700.0
Djibouti	-21.0	-4.0	170.5	42.3	15.0
Saudi Arabia	98,878.1	112,559.4	69,150.7	6,628.5	-115,935.5
Sudan	631.8	-4,557.5	-3,139.6	-3.3	38.5
Syria	-7,111.8	...	...	...	...
Iraq	10,393.6	9,255.0	7,860.2	-11,871.0	-14,100.0
Oman	1,492.8	819.2	12,286.1	1,115.7	1,200.0
Qatar	-14,343.6	16,079.5	9,064.3	1,293.4	-5,503.0
Comoros	0.8	1.7	-0.2	-1.5	2.0
Kuwait	4,460.4	3,316.8	3,374.4	1,274.4	-2,943.5
Lebanon	-1,996.2	-1,536.9	-721.6	-293.0	-400.0
Libya	-2,028.7	13,411.1	-9,127.8	-21,578.0	-18,950.0
Egypt	-18,331.1	-3,824.4	2,787.8	-1,537.7	1,336.8
Morocco	2,633.5	3,683.1	1,397.0	-3,474.0	3,216.4
Mauritania	246.9	486.1	15.1	-457.4	-26.0
Yemen	-1,398.2	1,602.9	-828.0	-693.9	-2,587.9

* Preliminary data.

**Annex Table (9/2): Ratio of Trade Balance of Arab Countries to GDP
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	(Percent)
Total Arab Countries	24.1	23.5	20.7	15.7	4.8	
Jordan	-30.6	-34.1	-34.7	-33.4	-27.6	
UAE	29.8	37.1	36.4	27.2	20.4	
Bahrain	17.2	11.0	13.1	11.0	2.6	
Tunisia	-10.5	-13.6	-12.8	-14.0	-11.6	
Algeria	13.0	9.7	4.4	0.3	-9.9	
Djibouti	-34.4	-34.0	-32.6	-33.1	-35.4	
Saudi Arabia	36.6	33.6	29.9	24.4	7.2	
Sudan	2.1	-5.7	-5.4	-4.6	-5.8	
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	24.7	23.7	19.0	20.1	8.4	
Oman	37.7	34.7	31.2	31.0	20.3	
Qatar	51.5	53.7	52.2	45.5	29.3	
Comoros	-29.7	-34.8	-32.6	-29.4	-27.1	
Kuwait	52.1	54.8	51.8	47.7	68.0	
Lebanon	-34.7	-34.4	-34.0	-32.3	-28.2	
Libya	24.5	44.4	23.0	-45.7	-43.6	
Egypt	-9.2	-9.9	-7.9	-10.3	-9.3	
Morocco	-19.4	-20.9	-19.6	-19.1	-14.5	
Mauritania	7.3	-11.8	-8.9	-15.8	-9.7	
Yemen	1.8	-11.1	-8.4	-14.0	18.2	

* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/3): Ratio of Current Account Balance of Arab countries to GDP
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Total Arab Countries	14.3	15.7	12.5	7.0	-4.2
Jordan	-10.2	-15.2	-10.4	-7.3	-9.2
UAE	12.7	19.8	19.1	10.1	3.3
Bahrain	8.7	8.4	7.3	4.5	-0.2
Tunisia	-7.4	-8.3	-8.4	-9.1	-8.8
Algeria	8.9	6.0	0.4	-2.0	-12.5
Djibouti	-11.7	-11.9	-11.8	-11.3	-13.5
Saudi Arabia	23.7	22.4	18.2	9.8	-8.2
Sudan	-1.9	-8.8	-7.5	-4.5	-6.6
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	16.5	15.9	10.9	12.7	3.4
Oman	13.0	9.9	6.7	5.0	-3.2
Qatar	30.6	32.6	30.9	23.5	8.3
Comoros	-9.3	-6.9	-9.4	-8.1	-7.1
Kuwait	42.9	45.5	39.9	33.4	5.2
Lebanon	-10.9	-8.0	-11.0	-15.8	-14.6
Libya	9.9	29.8	0.0	-78.3	-77.9
Egypt	-3.4	-3.5	-1.3	-2.0	-5.0
Morocco	-8.0	-9.7	-7.6	-6.0	-2.2
Mauritania	-6.6	-30.1	-29.4	-32.7	-18.3
Yemen	-1.7	-1.0	-4.2	-4.4	-11.0

* Preliminary data.

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

Annex Table (9/4): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries*
(2011-2015)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015**
Total Arab Countries	1,122,678.9	1,281,841.3	1,384,188.3	1,354,559.2	1,194,103.8
Jordan	10,755.7	6,853.5	12,219.9	14,258.3	14,290.7
UAE	47,299.8	57,080.4	68,562.6	70,187.5	76,800.0
Bahrain	4,561.7	5,207.5	5,340.7	6,068.9	4,415.7
Tunisia	7,551.9	8,644.8	7,719.4	7,662.0	7,471.8
Algeria	182,822.0	191,297.0	194,712.0	187,241.1	173,000.0
Djibouti	244.1	248.6	419.1	461.4	476.4
Saudi Arabia	543,581.1	656,141.7	725,291.8	731,920.7	615,986.0
Sudan	1,322.1	2,093.4	1,931.0	1,449.2	1,667.9
Syria	11,722.2	...	...	...	...
Iraq	61,035.1	70,327.5	77,743.2	66,349.0	53,727.0
Oman	14,366.8	14,339.7	15,951.4	16,324.8	17,544.1
Qatar	16,304.8	32,669.5	41,666.8	42,813.2	37,310.2
Comoros	155.2	194.1	164.6	170.2	169.0
Kuwait	25,902.6	28,866.9	32,132.7	32,169.6	28,229.2
Lebanon	48,141.3	52,497.9	47,851.5	50,498.1	48,604.1
Libya	104,188.1	117,724.1	112,821.5	86,501.3	71,291.8
Egypt	18,141.0	15,036.8	16,122.4	15,356.0	16,500.0
Morocco	19,526.1	15,621.5	17,064.4	20,593.2	22,450.9
Mauritania	483.5	942.5	981.8	639.1	704.0
Yemen	4,573.8	6,053.9	5,491.4	3,895.7	3,465.0

* Excluding gold.

** Preliminary data.

Source: Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016 and International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2016.

**Annex Table (9/5): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries (in Months of Imports)
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Total Arab Countries	18.5	20.0	20.4	19.9	19.1
Jordan	5.9	3.6	6.3	7.2	8.0
UAE	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.1
Bahrain	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.4
Tunisia	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.7
Algeria	46.8	44.5	42.4	37.8	39.2
Djibouti	5.3	5.2	8.5	8.5	7.6
Saudi Arabia	54.4	55.5	56.8	55.4	47.7
Sudan	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.4
Syria	7.7	...	...	...	...
Iraq	18.0	16.8	18.5	17.6	19.0
Oman	8.0	6.7	6.0	7.0	8.4
Qatar	7.3	12.7	15.9	16.5	15.7
Comoros	9.4	10.7	8.7	9.0	8.9
Kuwait	13.8	14.3	15.1	14.3	12.4
Lebanon	29.8	31.0	28.0	30.9	33.7
Libya	111.6	55.2	39.8	34.1	35.6
Egypt	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.3	4.0
Morocco	5.7	4.5	4.8	6.1	7.1
Mauritania	2.4	3.7	3.9	2.9	4.4
Yemen	5.6	5.7	5.1	3.9	3.4

*Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/6): Outstanding External Public Debt of Borrowing Arab Countries
(2011-2015)**

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	(Million US dollars)
Total Arab Countries		168,831.3	181,279.9	200,756.4	199,924.3	210,129.8	
Jordan		6,319.4	6,947.1	10,189.5	11,310.0	13,226.1	
Tunisia		23,636.0	24,609.0	26,210.0	28,951.0	28,066.0	
Algeria		4,410.0	3,694.0	3,396.0	3,010.4	3,006.0	
Djibouti		678.0	729.0	705.3	885.1	1,217.0	
Sudan		39,800.0	42,047.0	44,379.0	43,677.0	44,989.0	
Syria		4,326.5	...	...	...	...
Oman		3,243.7	3,538.4	3,865.0	3,926.2	3,298.5	
Comoros		277.9	251.2	100.0	120.4	132.7	
Lebanon		20,693.0	24,131.0	25,842.0	25,331.0	26,775.0	
Egypt		33,693.0	38,824.0	45,752.2	41,324.0	47,791.9	
Morocco		22,048.0	25,222.0	28,801.0	30,715.0	31,611.0	
Mauritania		3,625.9	4,047.5	4,270.4	3,406.1	3,132.1	
Yemen		6,080.0	7,239.8	7,246.1	7,268.2	6,884.5	

* Preliminary data.
Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/7): External Public Debt Service of Borrowing Arab countries
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Total Arab Countries	15,837.5	14,511.0	13,471.5	17,011.7	16,636.1
Jordan	725.8	786.1	843.5	1,276.6	2,062.9
Tunisia	2,675.0	2,617.0	2,057.0	1,757.0	1,668.0
Algeria	615.4	844.0	520.0	482.9	471.2
Djibouti	37.7	42.8	44.5	51.6	73.1
Sudan	288.4	267.8	186.0	138.0	155.8
Syria	557.3	...	...	...	...
Oman	221.8	419.0	567.0	505.7	454.4
Comoros	3.9	11.9	4.7	3.0	11.8
Lebanon	5,196.0	3,793.0	3,159.0	3,951.0	3,480.8
Egypt	2,972.9	3,029.0	3,074.6	5,712.3	5,018.1
Morocco	2,162.6	2,307.0	2,590.0	2,678.0	2,799.4
Mauritania	105.0	139.8	157.1	92.8	84.6
Yemen	275.6	253.7	268.0	362.9	356.0

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/8): Ratio of Outstanding External Public Debt to GDP
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Total Arab Countries	20.4	20.5	21.9	21.0	22.6
Jordan	21.9	22.5	30.3	31.6	35.3
Tunisia	51.2	54.4	56.3	60.7	64.3
Algeria	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7
Djibouti	54.7	53.9	48.5	55.7	70.1
Sudan	55.7	59.5	61.4	55.3	49.9
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.7
Comoros	47.6	44.0	15.7	17.4	17.8
Lebanon	51.6	56.4	57.3	54.5	57.6
Egypt	14.3	14.1	16.0	13.7	14.4
Morocco	22.2	26.2	27.8	28.5	31.9
Mauritania	89.2	103.4	102.5	75.7	71.5
Yemen	19.3	22.1	21.0	21.4	25.1

* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/9): Ratio of External Public Debt Service to Exports of Goods and Services
(2011-2015)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Total Arab Countries	5.1	3.8	5.9	5.9	7.5
Jordan	5.3	5.5	5.9	8.2	14.6
Tunisia	11.7	11.7	9.3	8.1	9.5
Algeria	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3
Djibouti	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	12.2
Sudan	4.0	7.0	3.0	2.3	2.3
Syria	3.3	...	...	...	...
Oman**	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1
Comoros	3.8	10.9	4.1	3.3	2.3
Lebanon	21.2	14.8	17.5	34.8	17.1
Egypt	6.2	6.6	7.1	12.1	11.3
Morocco	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5	8.8
Mauritania	3.5	5.3	5.6	4.0	5.3
Yemen	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3

* Preliminary data.

** ratio of external debt services of the government
Source: Annex Tables (9/1) and (9/7).

Annex Table (9/10) : Summary Features of Exchange Rate Arrangements in The Arab Countries, 2015

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Iraq	Oman	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen
A. Current Arrangements of Exchange Rates																	
1. Pegged exchange rate to:																	
- US Dollar or Euro	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*
- Special Drawing Rights (SDR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Specified Basket of Currencies (not declared)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Floating exchange rate																	
- Managed floating	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
- Independently floating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Exchange rate structure																	
- Unitary for imports and exports	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
- Unitary for current and capital transactions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Foreign exchange market (spot exchange market)																	
C. Forward exchange market	-	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-
D. Status under IMF Articles of Agreement																	
- Acceptance of Article VIII: (Avoidance of restrictions on Current Payments) ⁽¹⁾	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
- Acceptance of Article IV ⁽²⁾	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	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 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 2016 and the International Monetary Fund, Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions 2016.

**Annex Table (9/11) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per U.S. Dollar (period average)
(2009-2015)**

Country	National Currency	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2015	Average Annual Change (%) 2009-2015 (2)
Jordan	Dinar	0.7090	0.7090	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	3.6725	3.6725	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	Dinar	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.00	0.00
Tunisia	Dinar	1.3494	1.4314	1.4326	1.5618	1.6253	1.7001	1.9623	15.42	6.44
Algeria	Dinar	72.6470	74.3908	72.9379	77.5360	79.3684	80.5790	100.4641	24.68	5.55
Djibouti	Franc	177.7210	177.7210	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	3.7500	3.7500	0.00	0.00
Sudan	Pound	2.3300	2.3200	2.6150	3.4440	4.7422	5.9720	6.6500	11.35	19.10
Syria (1)	Pound	46.7100	46.5000	48.3364	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,170.0000	1,170.0000	1,166.1700	1,166.0000	1,166.0000	1,166.0000	1,166.0000	0.00	-0.06
Oman	Riyal	0.3845	0.3845	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	3.6400	3.6400	0.00	0.00
Comoros	Franc	354.1400	371.4580	353.8998	382.8960	370.5300	370.8100	363.0000	-2.11	0.41
Kuwait	Dinar	0.2872	0.2868	0.2760	0.2799	0.2836	0.2846	0.3008	5.69	1.69
Lebanon	Pound	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	0.00	0.00
Libya	Dinar	1.2500	1.2668	1.2241	1.2617	1.2716	1.2724	1.3796	8.43	1.66
Egypt	Pound	5.5446	5.6350	5.9460	6.0700	6.8650	7.0740	7.6220	7.75	5.45
Morocco	Dirham	8.0570	8.4172	8.0899	8.6284	8.4055	8.4063	9.7350	15.81	3.20
Mauritania	Ouguiy	261.9686	275.3000	281.1183	296.6200	300.0031	300.0000	301.5000	0.50	2.37
Yemen	Riyal	202.8470	219.5900	213.8000	214.3510	214.8900	214.8900	227.7014	5.96	1.95

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

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016 and the International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics Database (IFS).

Annex Table (9/12) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per Euro (period average)
(2009-2015)

Country	National Currency	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Annual Percentage Change (%)/2015	Average Annual Change (%) 2009-2015 ⁽¹⁾
Jordan	Dinar	0.9870	0.9354	0.9922	0.9142	0.9419	0.9354	0.7823	-16.37	-3.80
UAE	Dirham	5.1237	4.8519	5.1405	4.7420	4.8849	4.8498	4.0046	-17.43	-4.02
Bahrain	Dinar	0.5259	0.4980	0.5277	0.4869	0.5014	0.4979	0.4100	-17.65	-4.06
Tunisia	Dinar	1.8787	1.8972	1.9582	2.0081	2.1595	2.2531	2.1770	-3.38	2.49
Algeria	Dinar	101.1664	97.5985	101.8108	100.2769	105.7362	106.8079	109.5500	2.57	1.34
Djibouti	Franc	243.1634	234.2294	248.7402	229.4061	236.4714	234.4619	193.7939	-17.35	-3.71
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	5.2319	4.9541	5.2487	4.8412	4.9877	4.9543	4.0811	-17.63	-4.06
Sudan	Pound	3.2787	3.1042	3.7480	4.5754	6.2067	7.8240	7.2514	-7.32	14.14
Syria	Pound	64.7147	61.4654	67.6425	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,631.0069	1,544.2001	1,636.1696	1,503.8270	1,549.2817	1,547.1482	1,271.4519	-17.82	-4.07
Oman	Riyal	0.5370	0.5086	0.5388	0.4978	0.5120	0.5085	0.4193	-17.55	-4.04
Qatar	Riyal	5.0790	4.8089	5.0962	4.7000	4.8422	4.8100	3.9692	-17.48	-4.03
Comoros	Franc	491.8333	492.2349	491.9038	491.9591	491.9678	491.9678	395.8294	-19.54	-3.55
Kuwait	Dinar	0.4006	0.3810	0.3840	0.3599	0.3784	0.3784	0.3342	-11.68	-2.27
Lebanon	Pound	2,095.2666	1,984.1186	2,107.3121	1,941.2030	2,005.9097	1,993.8040	1,643.8368	-17.55	-3.96
Libya	Dinar	1.7456	1.6752	1.7071	1.6210	1.6790	1.6579	1.5044	-9.26	-2.45
Egypt	Pound	7.7423	7.4696	8.3304	7.8654	9.1775	9.3649	7.9768	-14.82	0.50
Morocco	Dirham	11.2462	11.1506	11.2750	11.1142	11.1811	11.1511	10.6154	-4.80	-0.96
Mauritania	Ouguiy	365.9836	366.0412	393.3883	383.0605	392.0368	387.3893	328.7674	-15.13	-1.77
Yemen	Riyal	291.0030	289.8103	301.4557	277.9139	286.0420	283.9374	248.2945	-12.55	-2.61

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

Source: Bloomberg L.P Database

**Annex Table (9/13) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per SDR (period average)
(2009-2015)**

Country	National Currency	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2015	Average Annual Change (%) 2009-2015 (1)
Jordan	Dinar	1.0949	1.0833	1.1209	1.0875	1.0790	1.0785	0.9943	-7.81	-1.59
UAE	Dirham	5.6632	5.6032	5.7977	5.6251	5.5812	5.5787	5.1430	-7.81	-1.59
Bahrain	Dinar	0.5798	0.5737	0.5936	0.5759	0.5714	0.5712	0.5265	-7.81	-1.59
Tunisia	Dinar	2.0822	2.1839	2.2224	2.3923	2.4690	2.5788	2.7383	6.18	4.67
Algeria	Dinar	112.0257	113.4914	115.1459	118.7600	120.6180	122.4030	135.0913	10.37	3.17
Djibouti	Franc	274.0540	271.1507	280.5653	272.2130	270.0870	269.9650	248.8785	-7.81	-1.59
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	5.7827	5.7214	5.9201	5.7438	5.6990	5.6964	5.2515	-7.81	-1.59
Sudan	Pound	3.5491	3.5183	4.2097	5.4727	7.3132	8.7145	9.2097	5.68	17.23
Syria	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1804.1940	1785.0807	1847.0603	1786.2000	1772.0000	1771.2000	1632.8636	-7.81	-1.65
Oman	Riyal	0.5929	0.5866	0.6070	0.5889	0.5843	0.5841	0.5385	-7.81	-1.59
Qatar	Riyal	5.6130	5.5536	5.7464	5.5753	5.5318	5.5293	5.0974	-7.81	-1.59
Comoros	Franc	546.1001	566.7371	558.6959	586.4760	563.1050	563.2780	619.9725	10.07	2.14
Kuwait	Dinar	0.4438	0.4373	0.4371	0.4288	0.4310	0.4323	0.4210	-2.61	-0.88
Lebanon	Pound	2324.6346	2300.0079	2379.8661	2309.0200	2290.9900	2289.9600	2111.0982	-7.81	-1.59
Libya	Dinar	1.9330	1.9328	1.9325	1.9324	1.9325	1.9328	1.9324	-0.02	-0.01
Egypt	Pound	8.5500	8.5775	9.3661	9.2760	10.4410	10.7512	10.6982	-0.49	3.81
Morocco	Dirham	12.4244	12.8421	12.7714	13.2161	12.7741	12.7696	13.6385	6.80	1.57
Mauritania	Ouguiy	404.5802	420.9345	443.7970	454.3290	461.5047	434.6415	445.5730	2.52	1.62
Yemen	Riyal	312.7989	335.0307	337.5226	328.3190	326.5740	300.9313	-7.81	-0.64	

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2016 and the International Monetary Fund.

Annex Table (9/14) : Change in Real Effective Exchange Rate of the Arab Countries*
(2009-2015)

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average Annual Change (%)	
								2009-2005	2009-2015
Jordan	1.7	1.4	-1.1	4.7	2.5	2.6	7.9	-0.9	2.8
UAE	4.2	-4.1	-7.0	0.5	0.3	3.3	12.0	-0.3	1.3
Bahrain	4.6	-2.4	-6.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	10.8	-2.5	2.0
Tunisia	-1.2	-0.5	-1.8	-1.5	-1.9	-0.2	5.1	-2.9	-0.3
Algeria	-1.1	0.5	-0.6	5.4	-1.5	2.0	-4.3	-3.8	0.1
Djibouti	7.9	6.0	-3.5	-1.0	0.2	0.5	6.6	-1.1	2.4
Saudi Arabia	7.0	-0.2	-3.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	12.5	-3.0	3.5
Sudan	3.1	7.8	-4.8	4.3	-1.6	11.8	19.0	5.3	5.7
Syria	6.4	0.5	-5.1	2.2	10.8	-9.9	-19.4	...	-2.1
Oman	4.5	-1.3	-2.8	3.2	2.6	0.9	7.0	-3.1	2.0
Qatar	-1.7	-5.5	-5.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	11.2	0.9	1.0
Kuwait	-1.0	1.1	1.7	3.2	0.8	1.9	4.8	-0.5	1.8
Lebanon	2.5	1.1	-0.4	6.9	0.3	3.6	11.4	-3.0	3.6
Libya	3.9	-0.3	12.7	4.3	-0.1	-1.8	0.5	-16.4	2.8
Egypt	14.8	6.6	-2.7	6.5	-5.5	7.5	14.3	-7.2	5.9
Morocco	2.0	-4.1	-2.3	-2.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	-1.2	-0.6
Mauritania	-4.8	-2.5	-5.1	1.3	1.4	3.1	4.2	-1.6	-0.4
Yemen	5.5	-1.4	15.5	9.7	9.5	7.1	21.5	4.6	9.6

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

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

Source: International Monetary Fund: IFS database.

Annex Table (10/1) : Technically recoverable unconventional oil resources by type and region, end - 2014

				(billion barrels)
	Extra heavy oil & bitumen	Kerogen oil	Tight oil	Total
OECD	809	1,016	118	1,943
Americas	806	1,000	83	1,889
Europe	3	4	17	24
Asia Pacific	-	12	18	30
Non - OECD	1,068	57	230	1,355
E-Europe/Eurasia	552	20	78	650
Asia and Middle East	17	34	56	107
Africa	2	-	38	40
Latin America	497	3	57	557
Total	1,878	1,073	347	3,298

Source: IEA, World Energy Outlook,2015.

Annex Table (10/2) : Sources of heavy Oil in MENA Region

Basin / Region	(billion barrels)
Arab Basin	842
Zagros Basin	115
Suez Gulf	24.7
Diyarbakir (Syria - Turkey)	13.5
Sudan	0.71
North Egypt	0.667
Timimoun (Algeria)	0.55
Atlantic (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco)	0.45
Al Makla (Yemen)	0.38
Pelagian (Tunisia - Libya)	0.226
Gazian tep (Syria - Turkey)	0.221
Sirte Basin (Libya)	0.17
Tarfaya (Morocco)	0.05
Nile Delta (Egypt)	0.02
Dead Sea (Jordan)	0.0002
Total	998.64

Source: US Geological Survey, 2007.

Annex Table (10/3) : Resources of Shale Oil in Some Arab Countries

Country	Geological Resources	Technically recoverable Resources (billion barrels)
Libya	614	26
UAE	376	22.5
Oman	116	6.2
Algeria	121	5.7
Egypt	114	4.6
Tunisia	29	1.4
Jordan	4	0.1
Total	1,374	66.5

Source: EIA, Technically Recoverable Shale Oil and Gas Resources, December 29, 2014.

Annex Table (10/4) : Shale Oil Production outlook based on different scenarios, 2020-2040

		EIA Scenario						OPEC Scenario			
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
USA	5.60	5.31	4.83	4.40	4.29	4.81	4.89	4.75	4.50	4.16	
World Total Production	7.49	8.31	9.16	9.82	10.15	5.19	5.54	5.61	5.50	5.18	
USA to World(%)	74.8	63.9	52.7	44.8	42.3	92.7	88.3	84.7	81.8	80.3	

Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook, 2015 & OPEC, World Oil Outlook, 2015

Annex Table (10/5) : Spot Prices of OPEC Basket, Brent and West Texas (WTI)

Crudes	2014	2015	(US Dollar Per Barrels)
OPEC Basket of Crudes:	96.2	49.5	
Sahara Blend	99.6	52.8	
Saudi Arab Light	97.1	49.9	
Murban (UAE)	99.3	53.9	
Kuwait Export	95.2	48.2	
ES Sider (Libya)	98.4	51.4	
Marine (Qatar)	96.3	50.7	
Basra Light (Iraq)	94.4	47.9	
(Other Crudes)			
Dubai	96.6	51.1	
Brent	99.0	52.4	
WTI	93.2	48.7	

Source: OPEC, Monthly Oil Market Report, Various Issues.

**Annex Table (10/6) : USA Crude oil imports from Arab Countries,
2008 & 2014**

	2008	2014	Percentage Change % (Thousands b/d)
Algeria	548	110	-79.9
Iraq	627	369	-41.1
Kuwait	210	311	48.0
Saudi Arabia	1,529	1,166	-23.7
Other Arab countries	155	32	-79.4
Total Imports from Arab Countries	3,069	1,988	-35.2
Total USA Imports	12,915	9,241	-28.4

Source: EIA, US Imports of Crude Oil By Country of Origin, 10/3/2015.

Annex Table (11/1) : Arab Official Development Assistance (net disbursements)
(1970- 2015)

	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	1970-2015	Percentage Change (%) 2014-2015	Country Share (%) 1970-2015
All Arab Countries	7,696	31,870	32,741	15,515	13,560	6,820	15,170	19,797	4,608	7,471	3,139	13,737	18,472	12,088	202,684	-34.6	100.0
GCC Countries	6,611	29,130	30,450	14,831	13,321	6,820	15,170	19,797	4,608	7,471	3,139	13,737	18,472	12,088	195,645	-34.6	96.5
United Arab Emirates	923	4,857	2,768	272	1,957	482	804	929	47	152	241	481	1,951	1,833	17,697	-6.1	8.7
Saudi Arabia *	4,013	18,515	21,503	12,253	8,829	4,368	12,339	15,134	3,702	5,440	1,717	6,156	13,960	8,258	136,188	-40.8	67.2
Oman	...	...	6	198	189	77	117	103	32	48	16	29	60	20	896	-67.6	0.4
Qatar	279	1,076	692	28	44	187	408	1,441	309	918	460	6,311	584	460	13,197	-21.2	6.5
Kuwait	1,396	4,682	5,481	2,080	2,302	1,706	1,501	2,190	518	912	705	759	1,916	1,517	27,665	-20.8	13.6
Other Arab Countries	1,085	2,740	2,291	684	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,039	...	3.5
Algeria	73	449	354	262	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183	...	0.6
Iraq	453	1,577	1,091	-76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,121	...	1.5
Libya	559	714	846	498	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,735	...	1.3

* Data for the years (1990-2015) are from the Saudi Ministry of Finance, they represent total development aid.

** Data for the year 2015 is actual, except UAE and Qatar are estimated.

... Unavailable

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

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

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GCC Countries	2.50	4.00	0.60	0.79	0.28	0.41	0.53	0.20	0.86	1.14	0.86
United Arab Emirates	0.50	2.70	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.49	0.49
Saudi Arabia	2.90	4.20	0.50	1.32	0.33	0.69	0.80	0.23	0.82	1.81	1.23
Kuwait	3.00	5.00	1.60	0.51	0.52	0.42	0.56	0.38	0.40	1.07	1.18

Source: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

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

2015

									(Million US dollars)			
		Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OPEC Fund	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Total	Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance		11,546.5	638.3	1,500.4	604.4	1,426.1	847.3	803.1	363.7	0.0	17,730.0	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)		65.1	3.6	8.5	3.4	8.0	4.8	4.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	
Arab Countries		3,030.9	387.2	121.9	218.3	1,426.1	407.9	803.1	0.0	0.0	6,395.4	36.1
African Countries		3,382.0	153.3	506.7	150.0	0.0	124.9	0.0	363.7	0.0	4,680.6	26.4
Asian Countries		4,922.7	16.0	524.5	236.1	0.0	212.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,911.9	33.3
Latin American Countries		37.0	15.0	342.9	0.0	0.0	102.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	496.9	2.8
Other Countries		2.3	66.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	0.4
Institutes and Organizations		171.6	0.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	176.2	1.0

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

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

Annex Table (11/4) : Sectoral Distribution of Financial Operations by Region*
2015

	Transport and Communications	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors**	Total	Sector Share (%)
Total Assistance	3,325.4	6,428.4	1,166.1	1,770.6	305.8	4,733.7	17,730.0	100.0
Sector Share (%)	18.8	36.3	6.6	10.0	1.7	26.7	100.0	
Arab Countries	1,136.1	3,041.4	416.5	269.2	188.4	1,343.9	6,395.4	36.1
African Countries	1,439.6	999.3	370.8	532.4	0.4	1,338.2	4,680.6	26.4
Asian Countries	573.5	2,328.0	216.8	912.2	117.0	1,764.4	5,911.9	33.3
Latin American Countries	175.9	35.6	157.0	6.7	0.0	121.8	496.9	2.8
Other Countries	0.0	11.6	5.0	50.0	0.0	2.3	68.9	0.4
Institutes and Organizations	0.3	12.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	163.1	176.2	1.0

* 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: Source of Annex Table (11/3)

Annex Table (11/5) : Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region* By Beneficiary Regions as of 31/12/2015

(Million US dollars)										
	Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OPEC Fund	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA AGFUND	Total	Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance	66,073.0	5,413.8	14,177.4	13,595.9	30,097.9	20,833.9	9,006.8	4,443.9	17.1	163,659.9
Institutions' Share (%)	40.4	3.3	8.7	8.3	18.4	12.7	5.5	2.7	0.0	100.0
Arab Countries	26,241.0	3,708.6	2,763.4	6,394.9	30,097.9	11,748.6	9,006.8	9.6	0.0	89,970.8
African Countries	10,764.4	630.2	5,012.0	2,665.0	0.0	3,619.4	0.0	4,434.3	0.0	27,125.3
Asian Countries	27,731.7	750.0	3,998.8	4,171.4	0.0	4,511.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	41,163.2
Latin American Countries	180.9	15.0	2,072.6	149.8	0.0	587.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,005.8
Other Countries	983.4	309.8	326.2	214.8	0.0	367.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1
Institutes and Organizations	171.6	0.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	176.2

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

Source: Source of Annex Table (11/3)

Annex Table (11/6) : Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region*
as of 31/12/2015

		Transport and Communication	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors**	Total	Sectors' Share (%)
Total Assistance		36,067.2	49,153.0	13,848.3	17,540.0	11,882.7	35,168.6	163,659.9	100.0
Share by Sector (%)		22.0	30.0	8.5	10.7	7.3	21.5	100.0	
Arab Countries		17,291.8	29,360.2	8,208.5	8,904.6	7,616.5	18,589.3	89,970.8	55.0
African Countries		10,113.0	3,761.0	2,302.0	4,197.2	668.1	6,084.1	27,125.3	16.6
Asian Countries		6,715.7	15,542.6	2,675.6	3,978.3	3,590.1	8,660.9	41,163.2	25.2
Latin American Countries		926.7	412.4	537.1	237.5	0.0	892.2	3,005.8	1.8
Other Countries		1,019.8	64.3	125.1	222.3	8.0	779.0	2,218.5	1.4
Institutes and Organizations		0.3	12.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	163.1	176.2	0.1

* 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: Source of Annex Table (11/3)

Annex Table (11/7) : Official Development Assistance Received by Arab Countries from All Sources (net disbursements)
(1990-2014)

	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Percent Distribution 2014	Percent Change 2013-2014	Total 1990-2014	Percent Distribution 1990-2014
Total Developing Countries	299,100	269,025	312,268	579,425	131,340	141,560	132,798	150,800	161,075	6.8	2,177,391	13.8	299,408
Arab Countries' Share (%)	15.0	10.7	11.8	17.8	9.4	9.6	11.3	14.9	13.8	0.9-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Arab Countries	44,856	28,892	36,968	102,964	12,290	13,627	15,058	22,473	22,281	100.0	92.4	18,441	6.16
Jordan	2,165	2,349	3,387	3,358	951	971	1,157	1,403	2,699	12.1	-	20	0.01
United Arab Emirates	-26	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	979	0.33
Bahrain	386	274	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	1,474	792	1,514	1,993	550	922	1,017	710	921	4.1	29.7	9,894	3.30
Algeria	1,777	1,426	1,302	1,623	198	191	145	201	158	0.7	-21.4	7,021	2.34
Djibouti	679	444	350	609	131	141	149	148	163	0.7	10.0	2,813	0.94
Saudi Arabia	195	105	93	-81	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	312	0.10
Sudan	3,125	1,050	2,354	10,909	2,028	1,741	1,366	1,503	872	3.9	-42.0	24,948	8.33
Syria	2,267	1,147	611	545	135	336	1,672	3,638	4,198	18.8	15.4	14,547	4.86
Somalia	2,761	553	815	2,455	506	1,099	990	1,054	1,109	5.0	5.2	11,342	3.79
Iraq	1,197	1,087	7,226	52,815	2,178	1,915	1,301	1,541	1,370	6.1	-11.1	70,629	23.59
Oman	262	270	180	491	-40	...	...	...	...	-	-	1,163	0.39
Palestine	723	2,775	5,210	9,490	2,513	2,435	2,005	2,601	2,487	11.2	-4.4	30,239	10.10
Qatar	10	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	29	0.01
Comoros	249	165	129	192	67	52	69	79	74	0.3	-6.3	1,076	0.30
Kuwait	20	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	58	0.02
Lebanon	894	1,103	1,383	3,690	448	476	712	621	820	3.7	32.0	10,146	3.39
Libya	62	21	15	196	9	641	87	129	210	0.9	63.1	1,371	0.46
Egypt	19,158	9,735	6,314	5,772	589	416	1,807	5,508	3,532	15.9	-35.9	52,832	17.65
Morocco	4,774	2,818	2,668	5,513	990	1,435	1,466	2,004	2,247	10.1	12.1	23,913	7.99
Mauritania	1,257	1,124	1,261	1,586	371	381	408	294	257	1.2	-12.4	6,938	2.32
Yemen	1446	1601	1790	1807	667	476	709	1,040	1,164	5.2	12.0	10,700	3.57

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

... Unavailable

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

The phenomenon & Trend	The probability of future Trends	Agriculture, Forestry and Environmental Systems	Water resources	Health	Industry, human settlements and society
Recurrent Warmer days and less cooler nights in most areas.	Almost certain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The increase of production in cold environments and its decrease in dry environments. ▪ Increase in pests reproduction . 	<p>Vulnerability of water resources due to the melting of snow and lower precipitations which affects water supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decline in mortality rates as a result of the lack of exposure to coldness. ▪ The increase in deaths due to other diseases like malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The decline in the demand for energy for heating purposes and its increase for cooling. ▪ The deterioration in the quality of air in cities. ▪ Lower transport failure because of the lack of snow and ice. ▪ Winter tourism disruption.
Heat waves more recurrent in most regions	Very likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The decrease in production in the warm regions as a result of the high temperature stress. ▪ The increase of frequency of fires. 		<p>The increased risk of mortality resulting from heat waves, especially in groups with chronic diseases, children and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>The deterioration in the living standards in warm region among those with no appropriate equipment particularly among elderly, children and the poor.</p>
Heavy rainfall in most regions.	Very likely		<p>Damage to crops. Soil Erosion and the loss of agricultural areas due to floods.</p>	<p>Negative effects on the quality of surface water and groundwater, pollution in the water supply.</p>	<p>The increased risk of mortality due to floods and water borne diseases.</p>
Expansion of drought affected areas.	likely		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land degradation. ▪ The decline of agricultural production because of crop damage. ▪ Disruption of livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in water demand. ▪ Shortage in supply. ▪ Less water availability. ▪ Increase risks of fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of water supply for domestic, industrial and urban uses. ▪ Risks of reduction in hydropower energy supply. ▪ Forced displacement and migration.

Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

**Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy
(2010-2015)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
(Million US dollars)						
Population (Thousands)	3,811.1	4,168.8	4,293.3	4,420.5	4,616.4	4,749.5
Labor Force (Thousands)**	975.4	1,059.0	1,114.0	1,156.0	1,254.9	1,299.2
Number of Workers (Thousands)	744.0	837.0	858.0	891.8	906.6	958.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	23.7	20.9	23.0	23.4	26.9	25.6
Workers in Israel (Thousands)	78.1	84.0	87.0	99.4	102.1	112.7
Workers in Palestinian Economy (Thousands)	665.9	733.0	771.0	792.4	804.5	846.0
Distribution of Palestinian Workers by Sector (%):						
Agriculture (%)	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.4	10.4	8.7
Manufacturing (%)	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.6	13.0
Construction (%)	13.2	13.9	14.4	14.4	15.3	15.5
Services and Other Branches (%)	63.7	62.4	62.3	62.3	61.7	62.8
Nominal GDP	8,301.6	9,775.3	10,234.6	12,476.0	12,715.6	12,677.4
Nominal GNI	8,929.7	10,484.2	10,973.4	14,824.9	14,198.3	14,059.0
Nominal GDP per Capita (US dollars)	2,185.9	2,498.2	2,533.5	2,992.2	2,960.1	2,865.8
Real GDP per Capita (US dollars)	1,509.9	1,635.2	1,679.5	1,793.3	1,745.9	1,737.4
Nominal GNI per Capita (US dollars)	2,343.1	2,669.7	2,711.2	3,270.5	3,305.2	3,178.1
Real GNI per Capita (US dollars)	1,642.7	1,734.8	1,786.7	1,935.1	1,935.1	1,863.4
Economic Sectors Contribution to GDP (%):						
Agriculture (%)	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.3
Manufacturing (%)	12.6	12.0	11.9	12.6	14.8	13.4
Construction (%)	4.4	13.9	14.1	13.7	7.3	8.3
Services and Other Branches (%)	77.8	68.2	69.1	69.7	74.0	75.0
Public Consumption	2,039.1	2,920.4	3,108.0	3,381.7	3,478.2	3,374.9
Private Consumption	8,224.7	9,431.7	10,540.6	10,522.5	11,273.5	11,173.0
Total Consumption	10,263.8	12,352.1	13,641.6	14,444.3	15,318.6	15,170.6
Total Consumption to GDP (%)	123.2	126.4	133.1	115.8	120.5	119.7
Public Investment	498.3	832.6	688.8	264.6	334.8	323.1
Private Investment	849.7	1,188.0	1,145.2	2,707.3	2,415.0	2,689.5
Total Investment	1,541.1	2,020.6	1,834.0	2,972.2	2,723.9	3,012.6
Total Investment to GDP (%)	16.9	20.7	17.9	23.8	21.6	23.7

* Preliminary data.

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

Real GDP (Constant Prices 2004=100)

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

**Cont'd Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy
(2010-2015)**

	(Million US dollars)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Exports of Goods and Services	1,151.6	1,802.6	1,669.6	2,071.8	2,172.3
Imports of Goods and Services	4,625.9	6,532.1	6,466.6	6,804.0	7,208.9
Resources Gap	-3,474.3	4,730.5	4,797.5	4,732.2	5,036.6
Exports to GDP (%)	13.8	18.4	16.3	16.6	17.1
Imports to GDP (%)	55.5	66.9	63.0	54.5	39.6
Total Public Expenditure and Net Lending	3,521.8	3,256.8	3,225.0	3,419.1	3,606.9
Net Lending	263.5	139.0	277.2	211.2	287.4
Capital Expenditure	275.1	296.2	211.0	168.4	160.9
Capital Expenditure to Budget (%)	8.4	9.1	6.5	4.9	4.5
Current Expenditure	2,719.7	2,960.7	2,769.9	3,039.5	3,158.5
Current Expenditure to Budget (%)	80.5	86.7	85.9	88.9	87.6
Distribution of Current Expenditure:					
Wages and Salaries (%)	56.8	54.0	57.5	59.7	55.1
Transfers Expenditure (%)	26.7	15.6	23.5	26.2	22.5
Operating Expenditure (%)	15.0	24.9	25.4	14.1	22.4
Total Revenues and Grants	3,204.7	3,153.5	3,169.8	3,658.4	4,021.7
Current Revenues	1,927.7	2,176.0	2,238.2	2,319.9	2,791.2
Tax Revenues (Clearing Revenues included)	1,657.2	1,969.5	2,011.9	2,065.5	2,520.7
Non-Tax Revenues	270.5	220.0	226.3	254.4	270.5
Grants, of Which:					
External Budgetary Support	1,146.5	808.7	775.5	1,251.2	1,029.4
External Financing for Development Expenditure	130.5	168.8	156.1	106.8	201.0
Budget Deficit (-)	-53.6	-103.3	55.2	239.3	414.8
Public Debt	1,887.4	2,212.9	2,482.6	2,376.3	2,216.9
Total Assets	8,608.4	9,115.0	10,051.9	11,190.7	11,815.4
Deposits of Residents	6,630.3	6,972.0	7,241.6	8,022.3	8,625.8
Credit Facilities of which:	2,882.1	3,495.0	4,199.3	4,443.6	4,895.9
Private sector	2,044.9	2,391.0	2,791.8	3,070.3	3,655.3

* Preliminary data.