

The Joint Arab Economic Report

2020

(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 Arab Economic Report provides Arab Ministers of Economy and Finance, the governors of Central Banks, Monetary Authorities, and other interested stakeholders in Arab economic affairs, with information about recent developments in the economies of Arab countries to enable them to discuss key issues facing the Arab region, whether in terms of their relationships with each other or their relationships with other countries of the world.

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

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

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Preface

The 40th edition of the Joint Arab Economic Report 2020 (JAER), as is the case since its first edition published in 1980, addresses economic developments in the Arab economies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Basic Indicators for Arab Countries

In 2019

Area

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

Population and Workforce

Total Arab Population	426.9	(Million)
Ratio of total Arab Population to World Population	5.5	(Percent)
Arab Total Workforce (2018)	134.0	(Million)
Unemployment Rate*	15.9	(Percent)

Gross Domestic Product

GDP Value at Current Prices	2744.1	(Billion USD)
Annual Growth Rate (at current prices)	1.5	(Percent)
Annual Growth Rate (at constant prices)	1.5	(Percent)
GDP Per Capita (at current prices)	6669	(USD)
Agriculture Value Added to GDP	4.8	(Percent)
Value of Food Gap (2018)	33.6	(Billion USD)
Extractive Industries Value Added to GDP	25	(Percent)
Manufacturing Industries Value Added to GDP	10.3	(Percent)
Services Value Added to GDP	51.2	(Percent)

Oil & Natural Gas

Arab Oil Reserves to World Reserves	56.5	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Reserves to World Reserves	26.7	(Percent)
Arab Crude Oil Production	24.8	(Million barrels per day)
Arab Crude Oil Production to World Production	28.4	(Percent)
Arab Marketed Natural Gas Production to World Production	14.9	(Percent)
Oil exports revenues (estimated at current prices)	432.9	(Billion USD)

Trade

Arab Merchandise Exports (fob)	1009.6	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Exports to World Exports	5.3	(Percent)
Arab Merchandise Imports (cif)	838.4	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Imports to World Imports	4.4	(Percent)
Value of Intra-Arab Exports	112.3	(Billion USD)
Intra-Arab Exports to Total Arab Exports	11.1	(Percent)

External Official Reserves

Official Reserves Assets**	1029.8	(Billion USD)
Import Coverage	16.7	(Month)

External Public Debt of Arab Borrowing Countries

External Public Debt	308.9	(Billion USD)
Value of External Public Debt Service	23.4	(Billion USD)
External Public Debt to GDP	35.1	(Percent)
External Public Debt Service to Exports	9.9	(Percent)

* 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
Kilowatt	KW
Megawatt	MW
Gigawatt	GW
Kilowatt-hour	KWH
Megawatt-hour	MWH
Gigawatt-hour	GWH

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The Joint Arab Economic Report 2020

Overview

The Joint Arab Economic Report 2020 analyzes the economic developments in Arab countries during the year 2019. The report begins with a brief review of the performance of the global economy. It then discusses the economic and social developments in the Arab world, touching on the sectoral performance of agriculture, industry, oil, and energy. The report also sheds light on public financial developments, as well as developments in monetary policy, banking, and the Arab financial market. It outlines international, intra-regional trade, the balance of payments, external public debt, and exchange rates. This year's thematic chapter covers "**The Digital Economy and its Role in development in Arab countries**", followed by a review of Arab and international development aid. In the context of highlighting the importance of joint Arab economic cooperation, this year's report also devotes a chapter to "**Arab Cooperation in Environmental Affairs and its Role in Achieving Sustainable Development.**" The report concludes with a chapter on the Palestinian economy.

The world has witnessed an exceptional situation and an unprecedented crisis during the year 2020 with the spread of the new Coronavirus pandemic, which has had wide and multidimensional economic repercussions. Since its publication, forty years ago, the Joint Arab Economic Report deals with the economic developments of the previous year. Despite the importance and intensity of this crisis, it was difficult to elaborate more on it in this edition of the Joint Arab Economic Report. Therefore, the institutions participating in the preparation of the report decided to address the economic repercussions of this pandemic where it is possible in the various chapters of this report, with a view to addressing the pandemic and its repercussions on the Arab economies more extensively in the forty-first edition of the report in 2021.

(Chapter 1)

Global Economic Performance

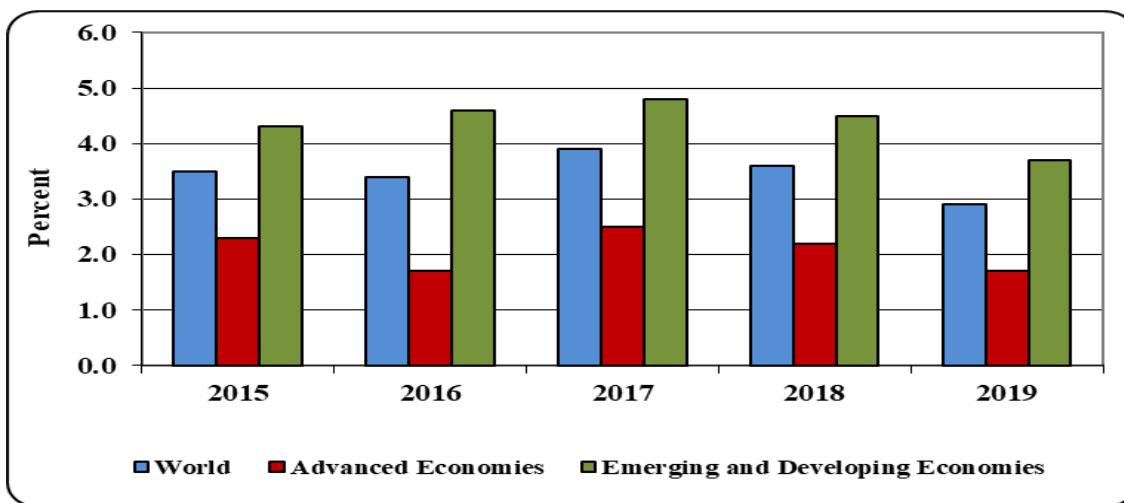
During the year 2019, the global economy faced several challenges that negatively affected its growth rate, on top of which was the slowdown in aggregate demand levels in many relatively developed countries. In addition, the global supply chains have been negatively impacted by trade tensions between the United States of America and China, resulting in a significant decline in the growth rate of world trade. The increasing level of uncertainty led to a decline in the rate of investment growth in major economies as well, especially in the commodity production sectors affected by the mutual trade protectionist measures. The ambiguity of Britain's exit from the European Union and the structural factors experienced by some European economies also contributed to the decline in the global economic growth rate.

To face these challenges, several major economies have taken economic, fiscal, and monetary measures to accelerate economic growth, including those related to strengthening the domestic

demand side by injecting more government investments, as well as adopting expansionary monetary policies to support output and employment, such as those adopted by the Federal Reserve Board in the United States of America, where it decided to cut interest rates three times in 2019 to stimulate economic activity and boost domestic consumption.

Accordingly, the global economic growth rate declined to 2.9 percent in 2019, compared to 3.6 percent in 2018. At the level of developed economies, this Group of Countries' growth rate declined to about 1.7 percent in 2019, compared to 2.2 percent in 2018. The group of developing countries and emerging market economies achieved a growth rate that was more than double that recorded by developed countries and reached 3.7 percent in 2019 compared to 4.5 percent in 2018. However, this rate represents the lowest growth rate recorded by this Group of countries over the past ten years, Annex (1/1) & Figure (1.1).

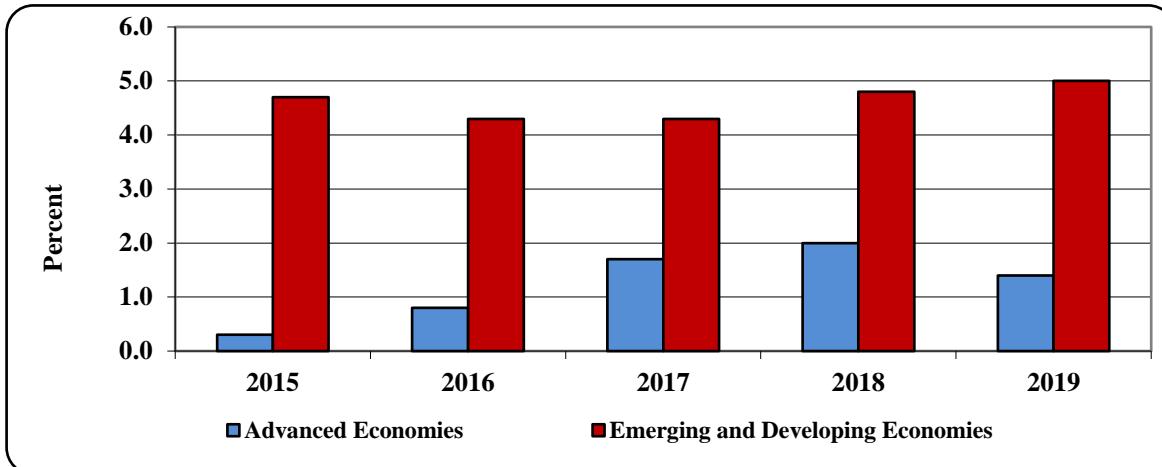
Figure 1.1
Real GDP Growth Rate of World, Developed and Developing Economies
(2015-2019)



Source: Annex (1/1).

The year 2019 witnessed a decline in inflation rates in the developed countries, reaching 1.4 percent compared to 2 percent in 2018. This is mainly due to the decline in the inflation rate in the developed countries, especially the United States of America and the Eurozone, and their inability to achieve the targeted inflation rate of 2 percent. The decline in the inflation rate encouraged many developed countries to adopt accommodating monetary policies by making successive cuts in interest rates to stimulate domestic demand. As for the rate of inflation in the group of developing countries and emerging market economies, it recorded an increase in 2019, reaching 5 percent compared to 4.8 percent in 2018, reflecting the relatively high prices of food commodities, which represent a relatively large weight in the consumer basket in those countries, Annex (1/2) & Figure (1.2).

Figure 1.2
Inflation in Developed & Developing Countries
(2015-2019)



Source: Annex (1/2).

On the other hand, the decline in the global economic growth rate and protectionist trade measures led to a reduction in **international trade** growth during 2019, which declined to about 0.9 percent, compared to 3.8 percent in 2018. Thus, 2019 is considered one of the few years in which the growth rate of international trade falls below the global economy's growth rate, which was nearly three times the international growth rate.

Regarding the **external indebtedness**, international developments have contributed to the increase of the total external public debt in developing countries and emerging market economies in 2019, thus reaching about USD 10,600 billion in 2019, compared to about USD 10,127 billion in 2018.

In terms of **exchange rates of major currencies**, the US dollar value increased against the pound and the euro despite the US interest rate cuts, reflecting the weak economic conditions in the Eurozone and Brexit's uncertainty. In contrast, the dollar's value stabilized against the Japanese yen for the third year in a row.

Global economic developments have impacted the economies of the Arab countries. Trade tensions between the two largest global economic powers and geopolitical developments have negatively affected external demand levels and lowered the international oil prices, which led, in addition to several other factors, to a slowdown in the growth rate of Arab economies during 2019.

(Chapter 2)

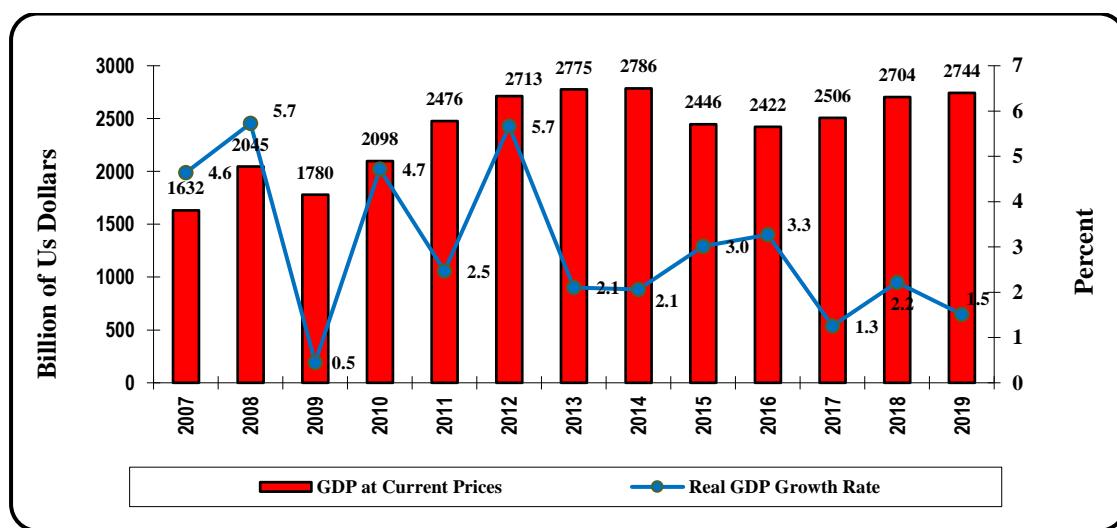
Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Countries

Macroeconomic Developments

The year 2019 witnessed a decline in the growth rate of the Arab countries due to the slowing levels of external demand, the decline in international oil prices, and its production levels in light of the commitment of Arab countries within the "OPEC +" agreement. Also, the continuation of the unfavorable internal developments in some Arab countries negatively affected those countries' economic activities. However, the economic reforms adopted in some Arab oil-importing countries have boosted investments and export levels in these countries and supported economic growth.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices in the Arab countries, as a group, reached about USD 2,744 billion in 2019, recording a growth rate estimated at 1.5 percent compared to 7.9 percent in 2018. As a result, the average per capita GDP declined by 0.6 percentage points, down from about USD 6,707 to about USD 6,669 in 2019, Annex (2/1) & Figure (2.1).

Figure 2.1
GDP at Current Prices & Real GDP Growth Rate in Arab Countries
(2007-2019)



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

Accordingly, the **GDP growth rate at constant prices** decreased from about 2.2 percent in 2018 to about 1.5 percent in 2019. This came as a result of the decline in the real growth rate in the Group of Arab main oil-exporting countries from about 1.9 percent in 2018 to about 0.9 percent in 2019. The decline in output growth in this Group was more severe in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, where it declined from 2.0 percent in 2018 to only 0.3 percent

in 2019. Alternatively, the group of other Arab countries with more diversified economies recorded the same level of growth rate recorded in 2018 reached 3.0 percent.

Inflationary pressures have receded in most Arab countries due to several common factors and other country-specific ones. Among the common factors in several countries are the low global prices of primary materials, the waning effect of policies implemented by a number of countries to reduce subsidies on consumer goods and impose taxes on consumption, as well as the decrease in rent and housing costs in a number of the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Regarding the **GDP's sectorial structure**, the contribution of the extractive industries to the GDP decreased to 25 percent in 2019 compared to 27 percent in 2018, reflecting the decline in international oil prices and the impact of the "OPEC+" agreement on oil production levels in Arab countries. Therefore, the share of commodity production sectors declined from 50.5 percent in 2018 to about 48.8 percent of GDP in 2019, while the services sector's contribution increased to reach 51.2 percent.

In terms of the **GDP distribution by expenditure items**, the shares of household and government consumption and investment have increased in 2019, while the share of the resource gap has decreased by 3 percent.

Social Developments

Regarding **poverty levels**, the latest available data indicate that about 40 percent of the population in the Arab countries lives below the international poverty line of USD 2.75 per day using the equivalent dollar of purchasing power.

Also, some statistics have shown a decline in achieving sustainable development goals related to eradicating poverty and inequality in the Arab region. It is estimated that about 15 percent of the poor suffer from extreme poverty, 83.4 percent live in rural areas. The Multidimensional Poverty Index also indicates that the educational dimension is the largest contributing factor to the index in most Arab countries for which data are available. The uneven access to economic opportunities between different society members lies behind the spread of poverty in a number of Arab countries, especially between urban and rural areas and between females and males.

In general, the Arab countries made steady progress during the period (2010-2018) in certain social development areas such as generalizing education, expanding health care coverage, promoting gender equality, and elevating extreme poverty, which was evident in the positive and regular improvement of these indicators.

Despite this positive development, most Arab countries still face fundamental challenges, including the **high population growth rates and unemployment**, which reached about 15.9 percent of the Arab workforce in 2019. Unemployment is concentrated, especially among educated youth. The average human development index for Arab countries has reached about

0.703 points according to the Human Development Index⁽¹⁾ prepared by the United Nations Development Program in 2019. It classifies Arab countries in the medium human development category (0.634 points), which is higher than the group of countries with low human development levels (0.507 points). However, it is well below the OECD index of 0.895.

(Chapter 3)

Sectorial Developments

Agriculture

The agricultural sector is an essential economic activity in many Arab countries due to its role in fulfilling food consumption needs and contributing to the provision of raw materials used in many manufacturing industries. It also employs a considerable proportion of the total workforce in Arab countries.

Despite the relative importance of the agricultural sector in some Arab countries, especially those with rich agricultural resources, its performance is still weak due to the volatility of production, its high sensitivity to climate change and the limited rainfall on which about 80 percent of the total agricultural area depends on, which is estimated at about 77.2 million hectares.

The **value of Arab agricultural output** at current prices increased to about USD 131 billion in 2019. It recorded a growth of 5.7 percent, while agricultural production did not achieve an average annual growth rate during the period (2010-2019). The achieved growth in the value of agricultural output in 2019 is attributed to the improvement in the performance of agricultural activities in some major Arab agrarian countries such as Syria, Egypt, and Iraq, whose agricultural output accounted for about 37.8 percent of the total Arab agricultural output for the year 2019. The rate of growth of the agricultural output in these countries ranged from about 10.8 percent to about 26 percent.

The favorable climatic conditions in 2019 and the expansion of modern technologies contributed to an increase in plant production by 4.4 percent, the growth of animal production in all its components by 1.7 percent, and fish production by 2.8 percent. **The contribution of agriculture to the GDP** of Arab countries was about 4.8 percent in 2019, while the average per capita agricultural product was about USD 318.

The **percentage of workers in agriculture** in 2018 was about 17.8 percent of the total Arab employment, compared to 24.1 percent in 2010. this decline is attributed to the migration of the labor force from the agricultural sector to other sectors that have become centers of attraction for rural people to improve their living conditions. In this context, the agricultural worker's share of the added value in the agricultural sector in 2018 was about 5074 dollars.

Concerning **foreign trade of agricultural products**, agricultural exports rose by 1.8 percent in 2018 to reach about USD 29.8 billion. Agricultural imports reached about USD 92 billion, an increase of 0.4 percent due to the decrease in demand for some agricultural commodities

¹ United Nations Development Program, Human Development Report 2019

reflecting internal conditions in some Arab countries and the decrease in some agricultural products' international prices. Accordingly, the deficit in the agricultural trade balance in 2018 amounted to about USD 62.2 billion.

The modest growth in agricultural production has kept the food gap at high levels, although its value declined by 3.2 percent in 2018 to around USD 33.6 billion. The cereals group accounted for 61.8 percent of the total gap value, followed by meat at 21.7 percent, milk at 9.9 percent, and sugar at 9.3 percent. Self-sufficiency ratios also registered a decrease in a number of major food commodities by 3.9 percent for cereals, 1.7 percent for wheat, 4.8 percent for sugar, and 0.5 percent for legumes.

Milk and dairy products maintained their sufficiency levels, while the percentage of self-sufficiency in meat, oils, and fats increased by 2.2 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. In contrast, some commodity groups achieved high self-sufficiency levels, such as fish, fruits, and vegetables, ranging between 101.2 percent and 111.5 percent.

(Chapter 4)

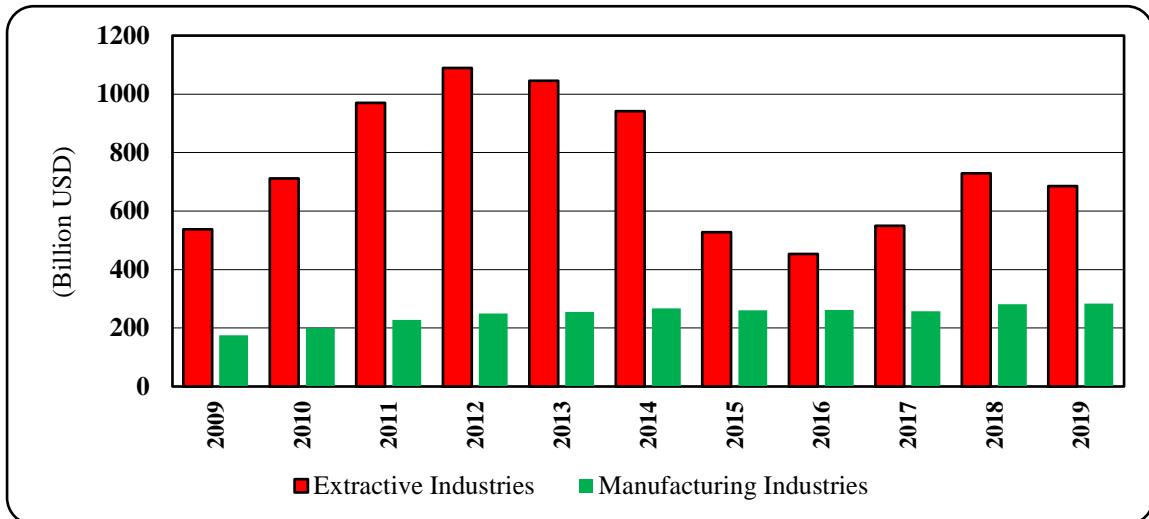
Industry

The performance of the **Arab industrial sector** in 2019 was affected by the decline in demand for oil and natural gas as a result of the slowdown in global economic growth, which led to a decline in the output of the extractive industries. On the other hand, the manufacturing sector's value-added increased in 2019 due to the strong performance of many industrial activities such as building materials, food industries, pharmaceutical industry, oil refining, and petrochemical industries, and fertilizers.

On the other hand, some industries such as spinning and weaving witnessed a slowdown in growth because of external competition or internal conditions in some Arab countries, which resulted in challenges that faced these industries and reflected on economic activity in general.

Global industrial competitiveness indicators also showed that a number of Arab manufacturing industries enjoy positive competitiveness in global markets. In sum, the **total output of the industrial sector** in the Arab countries in 2019 was about USD 968 billion, compared to about USD 1009.9 billion in 2018, with a decline of about 4.1 percent, due to the decline in oil and natural gas prices in global markets, Annexes (4/1), (4/2) and figure (4.1).

Figure: 4.1
Extractive and Manufacturing Industries Value Added in Arab Countries
(2009-2019)



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

The **extractive industries' value-added** reached USD 684.8 billion in 2019, a decrease of 6.1 percent compared to 2018, due to the decline in oil and gas prices in global markets as the barrel's average price decreased to USD 64 compared to USD 69.8 in 2018. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) prices also declined. In contrast, the **manufacturing industries' value-added** amounted to around USD 283.2 billion in 2019, compared to approximately USD 280.9 billion in 2018. Saudi Arabia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Morocco, and Qatar recorded the highest manufacturing value-added in 2019. Accordingly, the extractive industries contributed about 25 percent of the GDP in Arab countries, while the manufacturing industries' share reached 10.3 percent of the GDP.

Thus, the **industrial sector** -including both the extractive and manufacturing sector-contributed about 35.3 percent of the GDP of Arab countries in 2019 and provided about 17.7 percent of direct job opportunities, while the average added-value of the Arab industrial worker grew to about USD 43.1 thousand in 2019.

(Chapter 5)

Oil and Energy

The **global oil markets** were significantly affected by the geopolitical factors and economic challenges prevailing in 2019. A fall was noticed during the first quarter, as a result of the decline in global demand because of the slowdown in the global economic activity, this was even though the new amendments to the “OPEC +” Production Reduction Agreement entered into force in January 2019 for a period of six months.

During the second quarter of 2019, global oil markets witnessed a relative recovery when the global economic downturn had stabilized, coinciding with the agreement of the United States of America and China to resume trade negotiations. Oil markets were affected during the third

quarter by the increase in global geopolitical tensions, as well as the slowdown in the performance of the global economy. Concurrently, the manufacturing industry witnesses the biggest decline in 2019 since the global financial crisis in 2008. The global oil markets has been impacted also by the escalated tension between the United States of America and China which caused China to impose new tariffs on its oil imports from the USA by 5 percent.

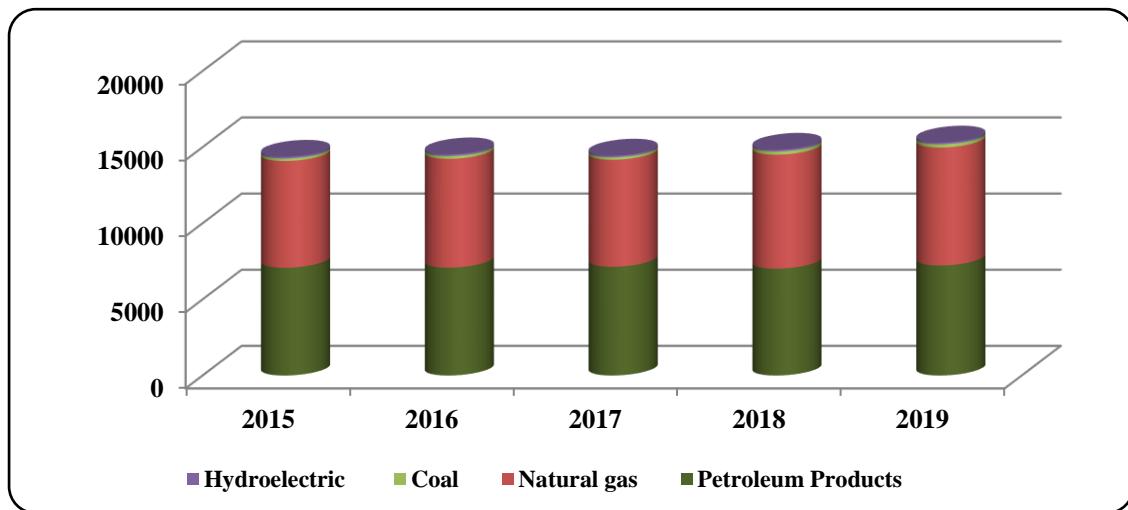
These events limited both; the positive impact resulting from the “OPEC +” extension of the production cut agreement till March 2020, and the impact of the noticeable increase in global demand during the third quarter of 2019. On the contrary, the fourth quarter witnessed a recovery in oil markets coinciding with the United States of America and China involvement in negotiations to conclude phase one of trade deal. Other factors supported the global oil markets in the fourth quarter including the receding fears of Brexit without an agreement, the agreement of “OPEC +” countries to further reduce oil production, and the noticeable rise in crude oil demand by China and India.

Although the global oil prices in the first quarter of 2019 recorded the best performance in future markets since 2009, the prices decreased in 2019 compared to the previous year. This decline is considered the first since 2016, owing to a group of intertwined factors including the slowdown of the global economy to its lowest level in the past ten years, and the rising commercial tensions between USA and China. This had negative repercussions on the global oil demand in 2019, which recorded a limited increase by 0.9 mb/d compared to an increase of 1.5 mb/d in 2018, to reach 99.7 mb/d in 2019.

In this context, total **global oil supplies** decreased by about 100 tb/d, to reach 98.9 mb/d, this was due to the significant decline of the OPEC countries supplies of crude oil and unconventional oils declined significantly by 2 million barrels/day, to reach 34.6 mb/d, as a result of the commitment of OPEC countries to the agreement to reduce production with some non-OPEC oil-producing countries, and global geopolitical tensions. In contrast, supplies from non-OPEC producing countries increased by 1.9 million barrels/day to reach 64.3 million barrels/day. In addition, global oil inventories rose at a lower rate compared to the increase achieved during the previous year. Also, during 2019, a slight increase was achieved in **global proven reserves of oil and natural gas** by 0.99 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively.

With regard to **exploration activity in the Arab countries** during the year 2019, the Arab countries made about 12 oil discoveries and 13 gas discoveries and acquired about 56.5 percent of the estimates of global proven reserves of oil, and about 26.7 percent of global natural gas reserves. The Arab countries accounted for 28.4 percent of the total global production of crude oil, and their share of the quantities of marketed natural gas constituted about 14.9 percent of the global total in 2019, Annex (5/10) & figure (5.1).

Figure 5.1
Demand for Energy in Arab Countries
(Million barrels of oil equivalent/day)
(2015-2019)



Source: OAPEC, Secretary General Report, 2019.

Energy consumption in Arab countries increased in 2019 by about 473 thousand oil-equivalent barrels per day (BOED), or 3.2 percent to reach 15.3 million barrels of oil equivalent per day. Oil and natural gas remain the main sources on which Arab countries depend to cover their energy needs. Their combined share together accounted for 97.9 percent of total resources, with the continued entry of renewable energies significantly into the fuel mix used to generate electric power.

Besides, **the annual prices of the main crude oil exports in the Arab countries** witnessed a decline during the year 2019 in varying degrees, ranging from 5.8 and 10.4 percent, which led to a decrease in the value of oil exports in the Arab countries to USD 432.9 billion.

(Chapter 6)

Public Finance

The public finance of Arab oil-producing countries was affected by the decline in international oil prices in 2019 after recording a significant increase in the previous year. However, a number of Arab oil-exporting countries made great efforts to diversify public revenues by introducing new taxes, such as the value-added tax, which led to an increase in tax revenues and strengthened the financial position of a number of these countries in 2019.

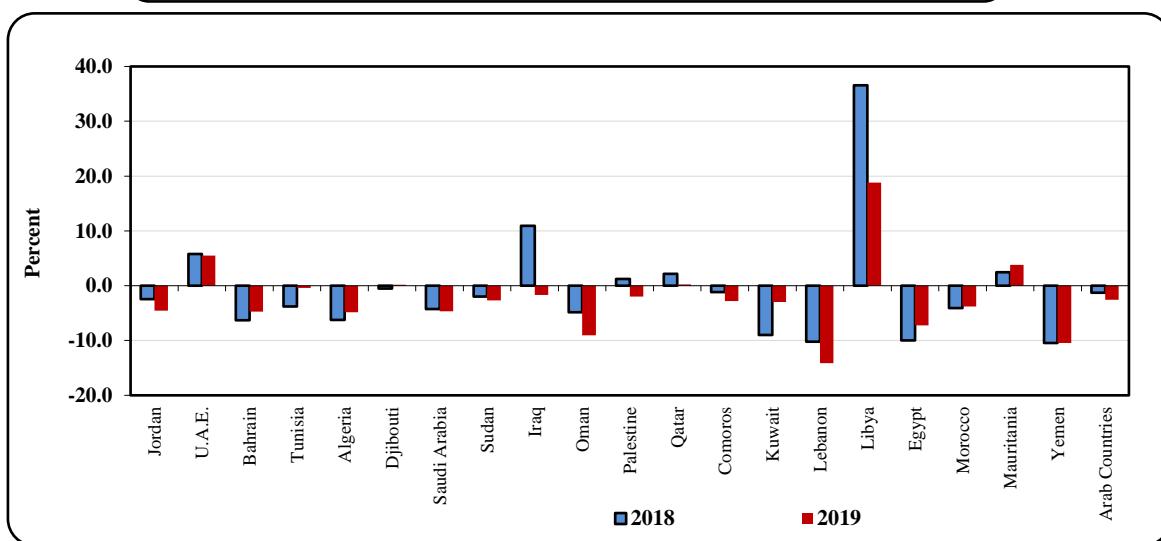
In addition, tax reforms that were implemented in a number of Arab countries with diversified economies, and the return of economic recovery in some of them, albeit at a slow pace, played a major role in increasing tax revenues and reducing the fiscal deficit. On the other hand, public spending developments reflect the efforts of Arab countries to contain public spending within the tracks that ensure financial sustainability and reinforce the state of the public budget in the medium and long-term. Most Arab countries recorded limited growth or a decline in the level

of public spending during 2019, taking into consideration the available financial resources, inflation factors, and the requirements for meeting developmental and social needs.

In light of the foregoing, **total public revenues and grants** in the Arab countries combined increased by about 2.2 percent, to reach about USD 846.6 billion in 2019, representing about 31.2 percent of GDP during the aforementioned year, while **total public spending** increased for Arab countries as a group, at a rate of about 6.2 percent to reach about USD 916.3 billion, or 33.7 percent of the gross domestic product of the Arab countries combined.

As a result, **the combined general budget deficit of Arab countries** recorded about USD 69.7 billion (about 2.6 percent of GDP) in 2019, compared to a deficit of about USD 34.3 billion (about 1.3 percent of GDP) in 2018, Annex (6/10) & Figure (6.1).

Figure 6.1
Fiscal Overall/Surplus to GDP in Arab Countries
(2018-2019)



Source: Annex (6/10).

The **total outstanding public debt** (internal and external) owed by the Arab countries with available data increased by about 4.2 percent to reach nearly USD 734.4 billion by the end of 2019, compared to approximately USD 704.8 billion in 2018. However, the proportion of total public debt of the GDP decreased by about 4.3 percentage points to reach about 121.4 percent by the end of 2019, compared to a rate of about 125.7 percent at the end of 2018.

(Chapter 7)

Monetary, Banking, and Capital Market Development

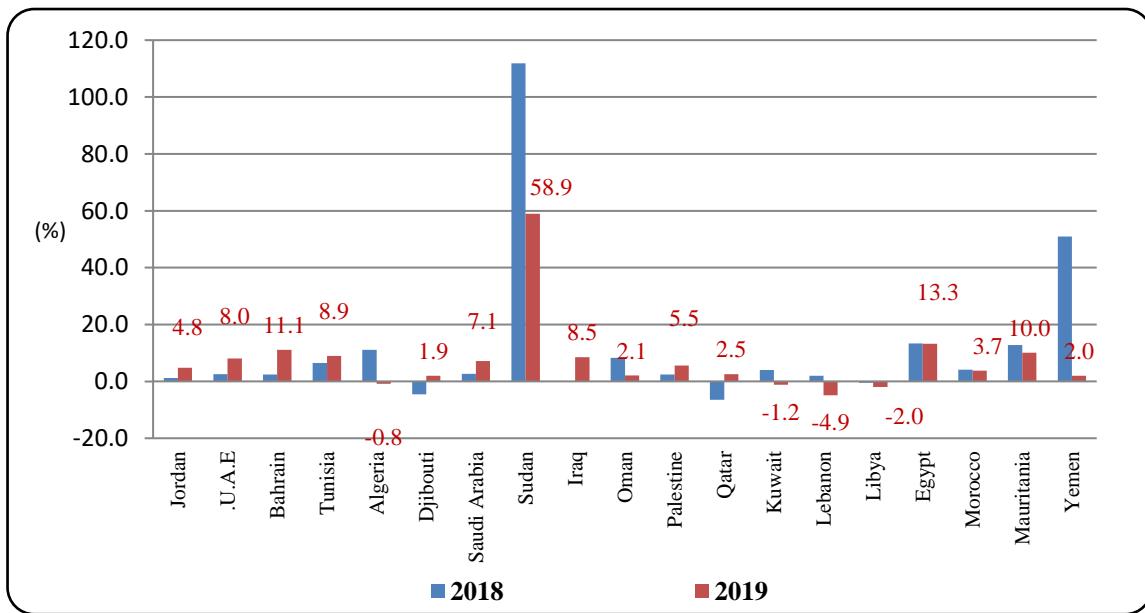
Expansionary trends dominated the **monetary policy stance** – as measured by changes in official interest rates - in many Arab countries in 2019. Countries with fixed exchange rate regimes pegged to the US dollar benefited from the US Federal Reserve's approach to conduct three successive rounds to reduce USD interest in 2019, which helped them adopt

accommodative monetary policies that supported economic growth. The coincidence of the business cycles in the United States of America with their counterparts in Arab countries with fixed exchange rate regimes strengthened monetary policy effectiveness in these countries.

On the other hand, the monetary policy stance varied in the Arab countries that adopt flexible exchange rate regimes. While the success of the inflation targeting policy enabled some of these countries to adopt an expansionary monetary policy to support growth, other countries within this group adopted contractionary monetary policies to overcome the pressures facing their domestic currencies considering the persistence of internal and external imbalances. Although some other central banks maintained a neutral monetary policy stance in 2019, they introduced new monetary and exchange rate policy measures to adequately manage domestic liquidity.

The reforms adopted in the Arab countries on the monetary policy level have focused on increasing the effectiveness of existing monetary policy tools and creating new monetary tools to ensure the foreign exchange market's efficiency and manage liquidity in Shariah-compliant banks. In addition, much of the interest of Arab central banks have focused on supporting financial stability, encouraging modern financial technologies, and studying the possibility of issuing digital currencies issued by central banks, Annex (1/7) & Figure (7.1).

Figure 7.1
Domestic Liquidity Growth Rate in Arab Countries
(2018-2019)



Source: Annex 1/7.

The **Arab banking sector's** performance improved during 2019 compared to the previous year, as the consolidated data of Arab banks showed improvement in total assets, deposits, loans and banking facilities, and capital base denominated in dollars. The capital adequacy ratios for banks maintained their relatively high levels in most Arab countries in 2019, compared to the minimum levels required according to the Basel requirements of 10.5 percent.

The performance of Arab financial markets during 2019 was generally positive, compared to 2018. The market value of Arab stock exchanges included in the Arab Monetary Fund database increased by USD 1961.3 billion. The value of trades increased by 3.8 percent, ending the downward trend known over the past four years.

On the level of foreign investment in **Arab stock exchanges**, foreign investors' transaction values increased significantly, compared to 2018, and these transactions recorded a positive net flow for the second consecutive year. The year 2019 marked the continuation of efforts by supervisory and oversight authorities in the Arab countries to upgrade and develop the legislative and regulatory structure for the banking sector and financial markets by keeping pace with developments and complying with international standards and principles and working on developing and updating instructions and practices consistent with these standards and promoting disclosure and transparency.

(Chapter 8)

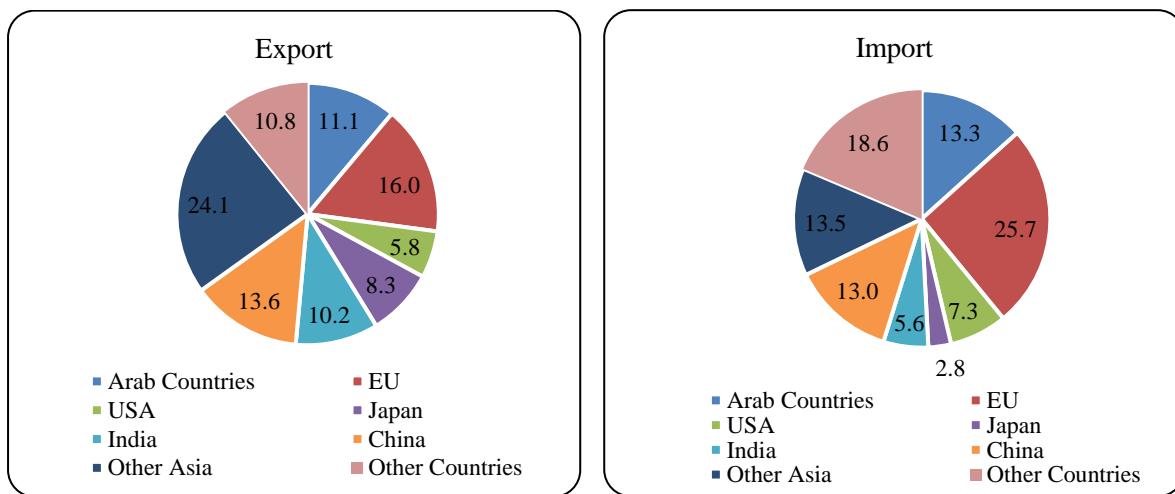
International and Intra-Regional Trade

Total **Arab merchandise trade** reached USD 1848 billion during 2019, compared to USD 1898 billion in 2018, recording a decline of 2.7 percent, due to the decrease in the value of total Arab merchandise exports to USD 1009.6 billion in 2019 compared to about USD 1082 billion in 2018, i.e. the decrease percentage reached about 6.7 percent. The total Arab merchandise imports increased in 2019 to reach USD 838 billion, compared to about USD 817 billion in 2018.

Regarding the **Direction of Arab international trade** during the year 2019, the data showed a limited change in trading partners' shares. Intra-Arab exports represented 11.1 percent of total Arab exports, while the United States of America received 5.8 percent of the total Arab exports, and the European Union received 16 percent. On the other hand, trade with Asian countries achieved a remarkable improvement, taking over the bulk of Arab exports with a share of 56.3 percent, while the share of the rest of the world reached about 10.8 percent.

Regarding Arab imports from the main trading partners during the year 2019, imports from most trading partners maintained their percentage, as imports from the United States of America recorded about 7.3 percent of total imports, and imports from the European Union recorded 25.7 percent. On the other hand, the share of imports from Arab countries remained at 13.3 percent, imports from Asia reached 35.1 percent, and for the rest of the world countries, they reached 18.6 percent, Annex (8/2) & Figure (8.1).

Figure 8.1
Direction of Arab commodity Trade (%)
(2019)*



* Preliminary Data.

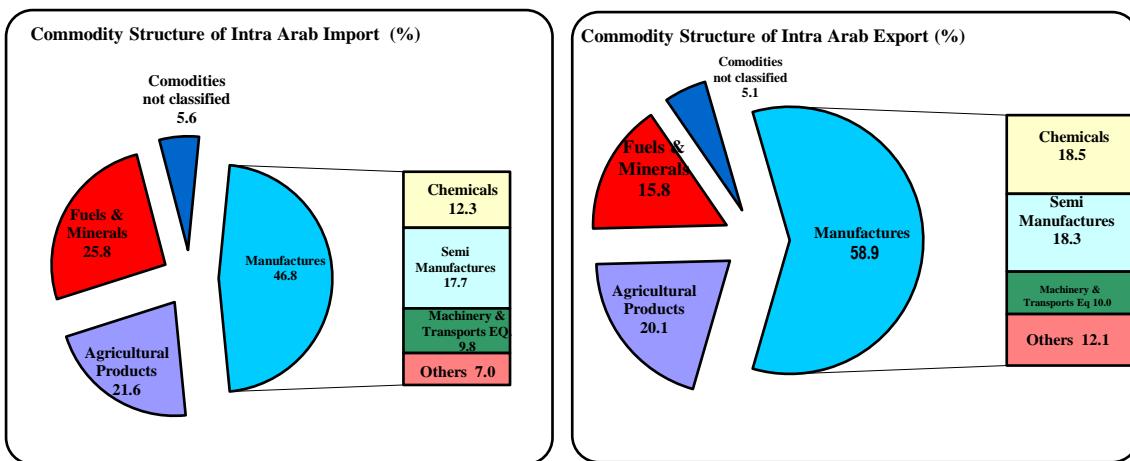
Source: Annex (8/2).

Regarding the **commodity structure** of Arab international trade, the fuel and metals category still captured the highest share of the total Arab exports, as they contributed about 58.1 percent for the year 2019, compared to 63.1 percent in 2018, while manufactures accounted for 30.6 percent of total Arab exports, while the percentage of agricultural goods exports reached about 8 percent of total exports. Regarding the imports, the manufactures group maintained the lion's share in Arab imports representing 65.2 percent. At the same time, the relative importance of agricultural commodities registered a slight increase, achieving 19.4 percent of total Arab imports during 2019.

On the **intra-Arab merchandise trade** level, its performance during the year 2019 benefited from the improvement in the internal conditions in some Arab countries, and its impact on the increase in intra-Arab trade. While the decline in global oil prices negatively affected the value of intra-Arab trade during 2019, which recorded a slight decline by about 0.5 percent to reach approximately USD 112 billion in 2019.

Regarding the commodity structure of intra-Arab exports, the share of intra-Arab trade in crude oil during 2019 was about 15.8 percent of total inter-Arab exports, compared to 17.2 percent in 2018. As for the non-oil intra-trade components, the industrial commodities group took the largest share, then the agricultural commodities group, Annex (8/8) & Figure (8.2).

Figure 8.2: Commodity Structure of Intra- Arab Trade (2019)



Source: Annex (8/8).

In terms of **trade in services**, the deficit achieved in the net balance of trade in services for the Arab countries decreased due to the decline in service payments and the increase in service receipts. The value of service payments of Arab countries as a group declined by 1.5 percent to reach USD 324.2 billion in 2019, while the service receipts achieved an increase of USD 8.0 billion, a rate of 3.7 percent, to reach about USD 222.1 billion in 2019. This came because of the continued increase in gains from the travel item (tourism) in some major tourist destinations Arab countries, with the stability of internal conditions in some Arab countries that are major tourist destinations in the region. Accordingly, the deficit achieved in the service balance of the Arab countries as a group improved to record about USD 102.1 billion in 2019.

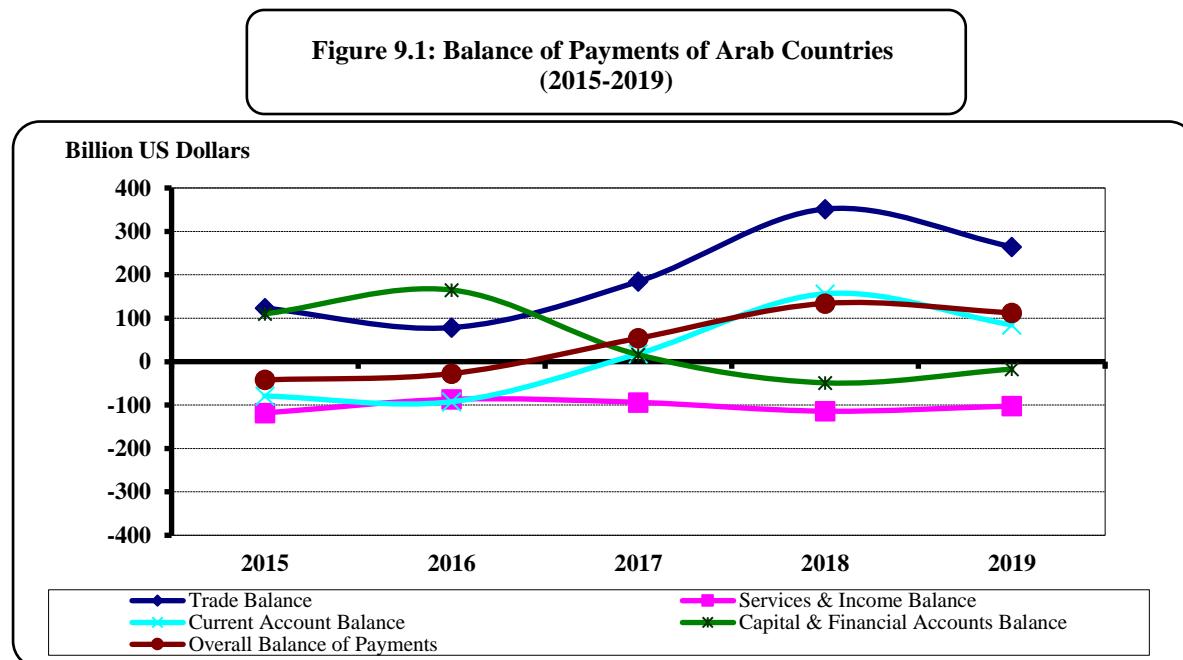
Within its efforts to support Arab economic integration and enhance inter-Arab trade, the League of Arab States continued to ensure the Greater Arab Free Trade Zone's prerequisites and move forward in liberalizing trade in services between Arab countries, leading to the establishment of the Arab Customs Union. In 2019, The Technical Secretariat of the Greater Arab Free Trade Zone continued its efforts to liberalize commodity trade, facilitate trade between Arab countries, and liberalize trade in services between Arab countries and the Arab Customs Union.

(Chapter 9)

Balances of payments, external public debt, and exchange rates

The performance of **the balance of payments of Arab countries as a group** was affected in 2019 by the decline in global oil prices, which resulted in a decline in the trade balance surplus of these countries by 26.7 percent, to reach about USD 237.4 billion. The achieved deficit in the balance of services, income, and net transfers also shrank by 10.4 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively, in 2019. This resulted in a decline in the surplus recorded in the current account balance of the Arab countries as a group during 2019 to reach about USD 57.4 billion, representing about 2.1 percent of the GDP of the Arab countries as a group. In light of the aforementioned developments, the overall surplus of the balances of payments of Arab countries as a group decreased during 2019 by 16.2 percent, to reach about USD 112.5 billion,

compared to about USD 134.1 billion, which represented a total surplus recorded during the previous year, Annex (9/1) & Figure (9.1).



Source: Annex 9/1.

In terms of the developments of **external debt** and their burdens on the Arab countries, the total external debt of the Arab countries for which data are available increased by about USD 21.6 billion, registering a growth rate of 7.5 percent to reach about USD 309 billion by the end of 2019, compared to about USD 287.2 billion at the end of 2018 year. This is partly due to the tendency of a number of Arab countries to borrow and issue bonds and other debt instruments to attract external financing resources to support their financial positions in light of the decline in oil revenues, the decline in the flow of external grants, in addition to the need for resources to meet the external obligations payable during 2019. Accordingly, the **external public debt service** increased by about USD 3.1 billion, recording a rate of about 14.5 percent, to reach about USD 24.7 billion by the end of 2019, compared to about USD 21.6 billion at the end of 2018.

Regarding **external indebtedness indicators**, the ratio of external public debt to GDP for Arab countries as a group increased by about 0.5 percent, to reach about 35.1 percent by the end of 2019, compared to about 34.2 percent at the end of 2018. This is the result of the acceleration in the growth of external public debt compared to GDP growth at current prices.

The annual change in exchange rates of the Arab currencies pegged to the dollar reflected the change in the value of the dollar against major currencies during 2019. Accordingly, the value of Arab currencies pegged to the dollar improved against the euro in light of the rise in the dollar's value during that year, supported by the strong performance of economic activities in the United States of America. On the other hand, the value of the currencies of Arab countries that adopt flexible exchange rate regimes declined against the dollar in light of the pressures

on their external balances, policies that have been adopted to increase exchange rate flexibility, and the internal conditions in some of these countries.

(Chapter 10)

Thematic Chapter: The Digital Economy and its Role in Development

The development of the digital economy ranks high in decision-makers' priorities in various developed and developing countries globally, with countries adopting strategies to foster digital transformation and allocated massive resources for this purpose. In addition, this topic has attracted the international institutions' attention based on its role in promoting economic growth and improving competitiveness by reducing the cost of transactions, improving access to information, and achieving comprehensive and sustainable development.

Given the astonishing speed with which the digital economy is evolving, driven by the doubling of the speed of data and information gathering, storing, analyzing, processing, and exchanging it through digital platforms to produce goods and services, develop business activities, and creating new value chains, the development of the digital economy in the Arab countries has become necessary crucial. Not only it keeps pace with global developments in the field of technology and copes with the global technological trends, thus avoiding marginalization and further lagging behind developed countries, it is also paramount to address several economic and social challenges that these countries face, especially the creation of inclusive and sustainable development and the reduction in poverty and unemployment levels, especially among educated youth and females.

The Arab region is witnessing rapid development in the use of information and communication technologies. It is estimated that the average rate of Internet usage more than doubled during the period (2010-2018), with a variation between Arab countries. However, in general, the digital infrastructure in the Arab countries lags behind other geographical regions, especially in terms of internet speed as few users have access to high-speed internet, and prices are still high according to international standards.

Accordingly, this year's thematic chapter sheds light on the importance of developing the digital economy and explores ways to maximize its developmental benefits in Arab countries, based on international experiences and successful practices in this regard. The chapter highlights the developmental role of the digital economy and its contribution to achieving several economic and social benefits and deals with the condition of the infrastructure and institutional prerequisites for the digital economy in the Arab countries through surveying a number of international indicators adopted in the fields of information and communication technology. It also reviews the experiences of some countries. It then provides some recommendations on the most important requirements and challenges of developing the digital economy in the Arab countries and the steps that can be taken to develop it and maximize its benefits according to the economic characteristics and structures in these countries, all based on international experiences and practices.

The most important digital divide sources in the Arab countries are the infrastructure because of the insufficient investment in the basic digital networks. This is mainly because the

broadband markets in these countries are considered the most concentrated and the least competitive in the world, resulting in limited access to data and related electronic services, which limits innovation and the creation of new data-related value chains and discourages the development of data-intensive sectors, especially innovative startups. The second source of the digital divide is the institutional structure. Most Arab countries need to develop laws and regulatory frameworks and make them more flexible to keep pace with the current and expected major technical transformations. The third source of the digital divide is the spread of illiteracy and limited skills in information and communication technology. This calls for stimulating the demand for these technologies, especially by improving digital knowledge and completing the digital government projects that are still in implementation in a number of these countries.

The economic impact of modern digital technologies remains modest in most Arab countries due to the limited prevalence of the use of these technologies in the fields of business and economic activities, especially since that use is driven mostly by consumption than by the search for the creation of new value chains or innovation. Based on the international experiences reviewed in this chapter, the Arab countries need, in their endeavor to develop the digital economy, a comprehensive approach that combines four main elements consists of (1) developing the infrastructure for the digital economy by investing in broadband and high-speed Internet packages, (2) improving the institutional structure by enhancing the business environment and the ecosystem associated with the digital economy, especially through the enactment of appropriate legislation and encouraging competition in general and in the communications market in particular, (3) ensuring cybersecurity and the integrity of electronic transactions and preserving data privacy, and a participatory approach in formulating and implementing digital transformation policies with the includes all of the concerned parties and institutions responsible for overseeing the design and implementation of those policies, and (4) encouraging the use of digital technologies, especially through training, knowledge dissemination, digital culture and the digitization of government services.

(Chapter 11)

Arab Developmental Assistance

Arab development aid is an important source of international development aid and one of the most important elements that support development at the regional and international levels. Arab development aid benefits most developing countries in all regions of the world, including the Arab region, Africa, Asia, and Latin America and Eastern European states, North America, and the Pacific countries.

Arab official developmental assistance is provided through three main mechanisms: bilateral governmental assistance, aid provided by development funds and institutions that are members of the Coordination Group, and Arab countries' contributions to multilateral international development institutions, in addition to some types of non-governmental charitable aid provided by official charitable organizations, societies, and non-governmental organizations. National and regional funds are the main sources through which the governments of Arab donor countries provide facilitated bilateral assistance to the beneficiary countries through Arab regional funds and institutions that are members of the Coordination Group.

The development finance provided by the Arab institutions of the Arab Coordination Group aims to support economic reform programs and the implementation of development projects in various economic and social sectors in addition to joint projects between the beneficiary countries.

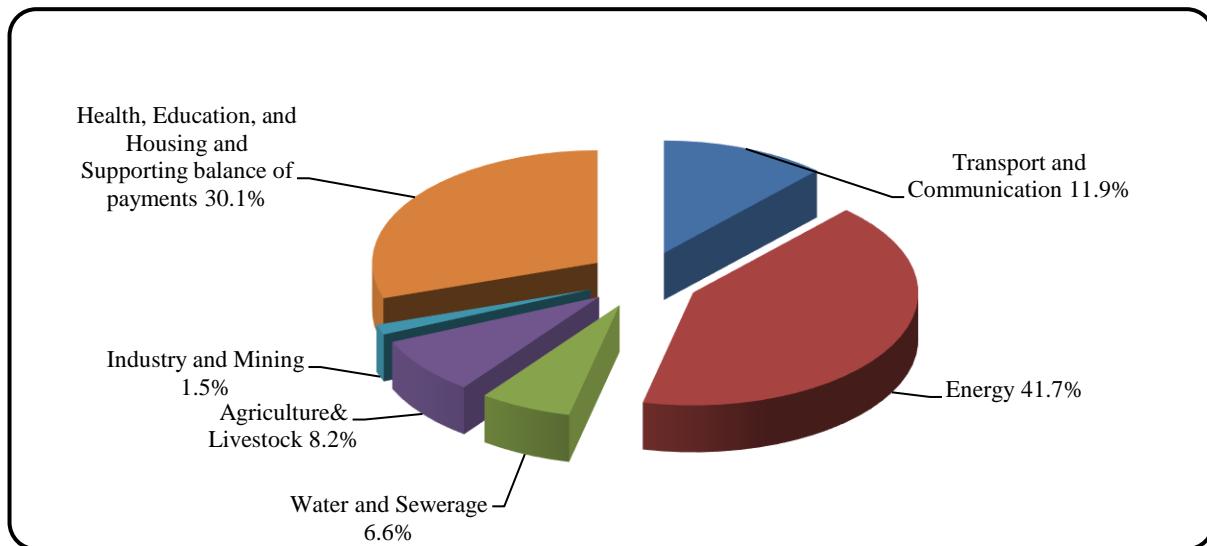
The total commitments of financing operations of the Coordination Group institutions in 2019 amounted to about USD 12.9 billion, which means that it decreased by about 7.1 percent compared to the previous year, bringing the cumulative total of the financing operations commitments of the Coordination Group institutions until the end of 2019 to about USD 231 billion.

Data available at the Coordination Secretariat indicate that the Coordination Group institutions' activities during the period (2016-2019) extended to 132 entities to implement 2,317 operations, with a total value estimated at USD 66.5 billion. These operations included development loans, grants, aid, foreign trade financing, and private sector support, and contributing to financing the balance of payments of the beneficiary countries and other operations.

At the level of the geographical distribution of financing operations, the share of the Arab region of these funded commitments was about 37.2 percent in 2019 compared to 52.7 percent in 2018. The group of Asian countries was about 33.7 percent. The group of African countries was about 25.2 percent, and the group of Latin American countries was about 2.8 percent, while the share of other countries and organizations/authorities was about 0.5 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively, during 2019.

Regarding the sectoral distribution of financing operations, the share of the energy sector, which includes electricity, oil, and gas, was about 41.7 percent, followed by other sectors that include health, education, housing, and balance of payments support, at about 30.1 percent of the total commitments during 2019. The share of transport and communications reached about 11.9 percent, followed by the agriculture and livestock sector by about 8.2 percent, followed by the water and sanitation sector by 6.6 percent. Finally, the industry and mining sectors constituted about 1.5 percent of the total commitment, Annex (11/6) & Figure (11.1).

Figure 11.1 :Sectoral Distribution of Official Development Assistance Provided by Arab and Regional Development Funds (2019)



Source: Annex 11/6.

(Chapter 12)

Arab Cooperation in Environmental Affairs and its Role in Achieving Sustainable Development

There is a close link between the environment and sustainable development. When environmental practices are not sustainable and ecological degradation occurs, economic resources are depleted, and it is not easy to achieve the desired and sustainable economic development. The Arab region provides a good example of this reciprocal relationship; the region is characterized as a unique and unified arid or semi-arid ecological region that extends over a wide range from the ocean to the Gulf. The environmental situation in the Arab countries is characterized by specificity due to a number of factors, the most important of which are the rapid increase in population rates and urbanization, the high rates of desertification and water stress, and the continuous decline in levels of environmental diversity.

This results in increased environmental pollution levels, as the average per capita carbon dioxide emission in Arab countries is significantly higher than the global average. It is also higher compared to the average in major industrial countries. The same is reflected in the international indicators related to assessing the environmental conditions, the most important of which are the ecological pollution index, the environmental performance index, the ecological footprint, and biological capacity index, as a number of Arab countries score low in these indicators, indicating the challenges facing the environment.

The Arab countries have relied on their natural resources to achieve development for many centuries, then the world's view of development changed and turned to the adoption of

sustainable development goals in 2015, including a number of environment-related goals that take into account the rights of future generations to benefit from society's resources and not to deplete it for the benefit of one generation at the expense of the generations that follow. Consequently, many efforts have been made in the Arab region to take care of the environment to help sustain sources of economic growth and move forward towards achieving sustainable development goals.

Accordingly, joint Arab action has been concerned with strengthening the efforts of Arab countries in the field of environmental affairs. In 1987, the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environmental Affairs was established. In 2018, the Arab Strategy for Health and Environment and the Strategic Arab Action Guide for Health and Environment for the Period (2017-2030) were approved. The frameworks for joint Arab action in this field also include other efforts, including the approval of the "Arab Strategy for Aquaculture (2017-2037)", the "Institutional Framework for Arab Environmental Cooperation", and the "Arab Environment Facility".

Based on the increasing interest in sustainable development, starting from 2015, Arab countries intensified their efforts to achieve environmentally related sustainable development goals. They focused their efforts on sustainable consumption and production patterns and took urgent measures to address climate change and its impacts and to preserve and use the oceans, seas, and marine resources in line with sustainable development goals, protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and promote their sustainable use. The Arab countries also intensify joint Arab action in combating desertification, ending and reversing land degradation, and preventing biological diversity loss. In their endeavor to improve the environment and achieve sustainable development goals, Arab countries face a number of challenges, perhaps the most important of which are the lack of funding and the necessary financial resources, the absence of effective coordination at the level of policies and implementation mechanisms, the mismanagement of the water and food security file, and the exposure of a number of Arab countries to unfavorable internal developments that have significantly affected their environmental conditions.

Accordingly, chapter twelve deals with policies applied by Arab countries in the field of environment and their relationship to sustainable development. It highlights Arab environment indicators and the performance of Arab countries in the most important multilateral environmental agreements. Also, it sheds light on the most outstanding challenges facing environmental action in Arab countries.

(Chapter 13)

Palestinian Economic Developments

During the past years, the Palestinian economy has been exposed to successive financial, political, and security crises, such as attacks on the Palestinian territories, reserving Palestinian clearance funds, and tightening the Gaza blockade Strip. The Palestine economy also suffered

from the increasing restrictions and obstacles in the occupied West Bank, continuing the policy of Judaizing Jerusalem's occupied city and separating it from the rest of Palestine. Additionally, restrictions on movement and access to individuals and goods and the fluctuation and decrease in foreign aid volume adversely impacted the economic activities.

The "occupying power" decided on February 17, 2019, to deduct 138 million dollars from Palestinian tax funds, in clear violation of all international charters and laws, since these funds are Palestinian funds that the "occupying power" collects on behalf of the Palestinian Authority following the Oslo Agreement. The tax funds that the "occupying power" collects on behalf of the Palestinian Authority are estimated at between 200 and 250 million dollars per month. They constitute about 70 percent of the Palestinian domestic revenues. The occupying power deducts 3 percent of the total value of taxes that it transfers to the authority as a commission for it.

As a result of these practices of the occupation authorities, the Palestinian financial crisis worsened, which hurt all official Palestinian institutions' work, including paying the salaries of public sector employees. Hence, the Palestinian Authority took a series of austerity measures, including stopping appointments, promotions, purchases of real estate and cars, and rationing of travel allowances to alleviate the severity of the financial crisis afflicting the State of Palestine against the backdrop of the decision to withhold Palestinian tax funds. The United Nations estimated the total cost of losses incurred by the Palestinian people at more than USD 47.7 billion during the period (2000 – 2017) due to the occupied entity's measures.

Considering the financial, economic, and political crisis in the State of Palestine during 2019, the GDP growth rate decreased to 0.9 percent compared to 1.2 percent in 2018. Therefore, the development process in Palestine has been subjected to many difficulties and obstacles that prevent its continuity, limit its results, and negatively affect the standard of living for most of the population due to the instability and direct interventions of the occupation authorities, striking the elements of infrastructure, public facilities, and production expansions in all activities.

As economic development in any country requires implementation mechanisms that start with setting goals to limit resources considering assessing the current situation, then determining requirements for achieving goals and drawing up the policies, procedures, and mechanisms necessary for their implementation. This requires an organized effort from all Palestinian development partners, the state, the private sector, and civil society organizations within an institutional and legal framework, which is achieved using various economic means and policies.

Annex Tables

**Annex Table (1/1): World Real GDP Growth Rates
(2015-2019)**

(Annual Percentage Change)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
World	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.6	2.9
Advanced Economies	2.3	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.7
United States	2.9	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.3
Euro Zone	2.1	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.2
United Kingdom	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.4
Japan	1.2	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.7
Canada	0.7	1.1	3.0	1.8	1.8
Other Advanced Economies*	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.6
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.7
Sub Saharan Africa	3.2	1.4	3.0	3.3	3.1
Central & Eastern Europe	0.9	1.8	4.0	3.2	2.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	-1.9	0.8	2.4	2.8	...
Developing Asia	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	5.5
China	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.1
India	8.0	8.3	7.0	6.1	4.2
Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)**	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.2	4.8
Middle East and North Africa	2.4	5.3	1.8	1.4	0.3
Latin America and the Caribbean***	0.3	-0.6	1.3	1.1	0.1
Brazil	-3.6	-3.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
Mexico	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.1	-0.1

(...) Not available

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

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

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

Source: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook: April 2020."

Annex Table (1/2): World Average Inflation Rates *
(2015-2019)

(Percent)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Advanced Economies	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.4
United States	0.1	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.8
Euro Zone	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.2
Japan	0.8	-0.1	0.5	1.0	0.5
United Kingdom	0.0	0.7	2.7	2.5	1.8
Canada	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.9
Other Advanced Economies	0.5	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.4
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.0
Sub Saharan Africa	6.9	10.7	10.7	8.3	8.4
Central & Eastern Europe	10.5	5.5	5.4	6.1	6.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	15.5	8.3	5.5	4.5	4.5
Developing Asia	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.2
Middle East and North Africa	5.6	5.2	6.7	11.0	9.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.2

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

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

**Annex Table (1/3): Unemployment and Employment Growth in Developed Countries
(2015-2019)**

					(Percent)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Unemployment Rate					
Developed Countries	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.1	4.8
United States	5.3	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.7
Euro Zone, of which:	10.9	10.0	9.1	8.2	7.6
Germany	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.2
France	10.4	10.0	9.4	9.0	8.5
Italy	11.9	11.7	11.3	10.6	10.0
United Kingdom	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8
Japan	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.4
Canada	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.3	5.8
Employment growth					
Developed Countries	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.0
United States	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	0.7
Euro Zone, of which:	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9
Germany	0.8	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.6
France	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3
Italy	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.4
United Kingdom	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2
Japan	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.2
Canada	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.9

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

**Annex Table (1/4): Interest Rates for Advanced Economies
(2015-2019)**

	(Percent)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Short-term interest rate					
United States	0.227	0.644	1.153	2.188	2.208
Japan	0.170	0.074	0.059	0.072	0.031
Euro Zone	-0.019	-0.264	-0.329	-0.322	-0.356
United Kingdom	0.574	0.499	0.359	0.723	0.808
Canada	0.823	0.816	1.061	1.791	1.890
Long-term interest rate ⁽¹⁾					
United States	2.130	1.830	2.330	2.910	2.144
Japan	0.360	-0.050	0.060	0.070	-0.111
Euro Zone	1.270	0.930	1.170	1.270	0.590
United Kingdom	1.900	1.310	1.240	1.460	0.937
Canada	1.490	1.250	1.780	2.280	1.580

⁽¹⁾ Return on long-term government bonds.

Sources: OECD database, 2020.

**Annex Table (1/5): World Trade Volumes Growth Rate and Terms of Trade
(2015-2019)**

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Volume of Trade (Goods and Services)					
World Trade	2.8	2.2	5.4	3.8	0.9
Advanced Economies					
Exports Volume	3.8	1.8	4.4	3.3	1.2
Imports Volume	4.9	2.5	4.3	3.3	1.5
Emerging and Developing Economies					
Exports Volume	1.4	2.9	7.2	4.1	0.8
Imports Volume	-1.0	1.8	7.5	5.6	-0.8
Terms of Trade (Goods)					
Developed Countries	1.9	1.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.0
Emerging and Developing Economies	-4.3	-1.6	0.8	1.3	-1.3

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

**Annex Table (1/6): Balance of Payments - Current Account Balance
(2015-2019)**

					(Billions of U.S. Dollars)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Advanced Economies	323.6	390.4	441.5	394.2	386.6
United States	-400.9	-430.4	-448.9	-493.9	-492.8
Euro Zone	342.6	383.6	410.6	403.6	390.0
Japan	159.1	208.6	222.5	195.2	205.6
Other Advanced Economies	438.3	421.6	382.5	407.6	497.9
Emerging and Developing Economies	-127.5	-198.0	17.3	-73.2	98.3
Sub Saharan Africa	-216.4	-144.7	-89.1	-106.1	-174.7
Middle and Eastern Europe	92.1	-17.5	-40.0	170.0	146.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	53.0	0.6	20.4	108.3	109.3
Developing Asia	690.6	517.2	391.7	-53.7	291.7
of which: Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)*	73.3	100.0	98.6	7.2	95.3
Middle East and North Africa	-123.6	-119.4	-20.3	79.3	31.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	-309.5	-187.8	-154.7	-246.1	-172.4

* Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

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

**Annex Table (1/7): Foreign Reserves of Developing Countries
and Other Emerging Market Economies ***
(2015-2019)

(Billions of U.S. Dollars)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Emerging and Developing Economies	8,334.0	7,862.9	7,979.8	7,438.8	7,526.5
Sub Saharan Africa	189.8	179.8	188.5	169.0	177.6
Central & Eastern Europe	381.7	416.7	387.8	442.3	439.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	325.5	318.7	328.5	390.2	...
Developing Asia, of which:	4,945.8	4,563.7	4,826.9	4,273.7	4,521.1
China	3,345.2	3,029.7	3,158.8	3,091.8	3,100.0
India	334.3	341.1	389.2	374.4	401.0
Middle East and North Africa	1,362.6	1,227.5	1,141.0	1,091.0	942.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	907.4	897.4	891.2	902.9	925.9

(...) Not available

* Excluding Gold.

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

**Annex Table (1/8): External Debt of Developing Countries and
Other Emerging Market Economies
(2015-2019)**

(Billions of U.S. Dollars)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total External Debt					
Emerging and Developing Economies	8,392.8	8,766.9	9,707.6	10,127.0	10,599.7
Sub Saharan Africa	469.6	517.4	595.5	644.0	693.5
Central & Eastern Europe	1,791.7	1,777.3	1,911.4	1,822.4	1,828.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	892.3	895.4	919.1	889.8	...
Developing Asia	2,819.6	2,874.7	3,374.2	3,622.8	3,879.0
Middle East and North Africa	1,256.1	1,448.5	1,584.8	1,705.3	1,793.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,055.7	2,149.0	2,241.7	2,332.6	2,405.0
Debt Service Payments (%) (As a percentage of exports of goods and services)					
Emerging and Developing Economies	47.1	42.5	38.1	38.3	40.4
Sub Saharan Africa	28.1	29.2	25.1	28.2	32.5
Central and Eastern Europe	54.8	54.3	46.9	41.4	38.5
Commonwealth of Independent States	43.2	39.6	33.2	29.3	...
Developing Asia	52.4	42.2	37.9	42.1	45.5
Middle East and North Africa	19.3	23.0	21.2	20.5	23.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	59.1	57.1	52.8	46.4	46.4

(...) Not available

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

Annex Table (1/9): Exchange Rates of the U.S. Dollar Per Major Currencies *
(2015-2019)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	(U.S. Dollars per Unit of National Currency)
Pound Sterling	1.527	1.350	1.287	1.333	1.277	
Japanese Yen	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	
Euro	1.110	1.107	1.130	1.181	1.120	

* (Period Average)

Source: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics database, April 2020".

**Annex Table (2/1): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2015-2019)**

(Millions of Domestic Currency Units)

COUNTRY \ YEAR	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Jordan	6,435	9,454	18,829	26,925	27,830	28,903	29,984	30,929
U.A.E.	383,179	663,318	1,064,244	1,315,251	1,311,248	1,416,136	1,550,585	1,546,645
Bahrain	3,018	5,061	9,668	11,703	12,126	13,319	14,157	14,504
Tunisia	29,433	41,871	63,055	84,689	89,789	96,298	105,269	113,848
Algeria	4,123,514	7,561,984	11,991,564	16,712,675	17,514,635	18,575,761	20,259,044	20,288,400
Djibouti	98,795	125,939	200,678	434,612	465,375	491,728	519,000	562,724
Saudi Arabia	710,681	1,230,771	1,980,777	2,453,512	2,418,508	2,582,198	2,949,457	2,973,626
Sudan	33,771	85,707	160,647	505,761	605,409	815,855	1,176,630	1,607,295
Syria	904,623	1,506,438	2,834,517	4,732,656	6,117,033	8,317,173	9,220,511	11,848,300
Iraq	40,470,980	53,386,429	137,051,310	183,275,255	186,542,703	207,621,134	235,525,587	242,581,686
Oman	7,501	11,951	21,883	26,300	25,177	27,145	30,482	29,350
Palestine	4,314	4,832	9,682	13,972	15,405	16,128	16,277	17,059
Qatar	64,646	162,091	455,445	588,733	552,305	607,620	696,557	666,798
Comoros	107,811	153,111	336,947	438,331	454,127	472,560	496,897	524,500
Kuwait	12,308	23,593	33,079	34,473	33,056	36,611	42,475	40,914
Lebanon	26,020,000	32,407,000	57,954,000	75,284,000	77,192,000	80,110,000	82,567,000	82,377,000
Libya	17,669	62,402	87,375	24,563	21,300	43,403	65,642	61,456
Egypt	340,100	538,511	1,206,590	2,443,900	2,709,400	3,470,000	4,437,400	5,322,300
Morocco	412,897	552,671	784,624	988,021	1,013,229	1,063,045	1,108,463	1,151,170
Mauritania	42,517	77,981	155,297	200,221	225,473	241,913	251,497	276,650
Yemen	1,756,999	3,646,557	6,786,814	5,729,031	5,316,938	5,190,032	5,731,456	6,132,650

* Preliminary Estimates.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (2/2): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2015-2019)**

COUNTRY \ YEAR	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	(Million U.S. Dollars) 2019 *
Total Arab Countries	725,975	1,176,115	2,097,736	2,445,617	2,421,668	2,506,196	2,704,465	2,744,099
Jordan	9,073	13,330	26,549	37,964	39,240	40,754	42,279	43,611
U.A.E.	104,337	180,618	289,787	358,135	357,045	385,606	422,215	421,142
Bahrain	8,028	13,459	25,713	31,126	32,250	35,424	37,653	38,574
Tunisia	21,459	32,255	44,014	43,158	41,817	39,793	39,724	38,764
Algeria	54,772	103,071	161,159	163,673	160,141	167,391	173,756	169,894
Djibouti	556	709	1,129	2,445	2,619	2,767	2,920	3,166
Saudi Arabia	189,515	328,206	528,207	654,270	644,935	688,586	786,522	792,967
Sudan	13,422	35,186	79,844	83,735	99,574	122,134	48,026	37,751
Syria	18,937	28,499	60,957	20,018	13,292	16,902	21,124	27,144
Iraq	20,969	36,243	117,138	157,015	157,839	175,683	199,134	205,230
Oman	19,507	31,082	56,913	68,400	65,481	70,598	79,776	76,331
Palestine	4,314	4,832	9,682	13,972	15,405	16,128	16,277	17,059
Qatar	17,760	44,530	125,122	161,740	151,732	166,929	191,362	183,186
Comoros	202	387	904	988	1,021	1,082	1,192	1,194
Kuwait	40,112	80,748	115,337	114,534	109,407	120,688	140,673	134,755
Lebanon	17,261	21,500	38,400	49,900	51,200	53,100	54,809	54,645
Libya	34,574	47,635	68,799	17,784	14,792	31,095	48,089	43,922
Egypt	99,590	89,528	218,387	332,700	332,927	234,325	250,895	303,174
Morocco	38,948	62,312	93,159	101,232	103,285	109,690	118,089	119,702
Mauritania	1,775	2,936	5,629	6,166	6,398	6,762	7,025	7,358
Yemen	10,864	19,050	30,907	26,660	21,268	20,760	22,926	24,531

* Preliminary Estimates.

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

**Annex Table (2/3): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices)
(2019)**

	Commodity Production Sectors					Total Commodity Production Sectors	Productive Services Sectors			Total Productive Services Sectors	Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
	Agriculture Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply		Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banks		Housing	Public Services	Other Services		GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
Total Arab Countries	130,905	684,823	283,174	180,809	60,252	1,339,963	313,129	209,210	139,833	662,172	212,292	362,535	141,941	716,767	2,708,258	31,990	2,744,099
Jordan	2,312	955	8,047	1,241	1,481	14,036	4,424	3,897	972	9,293	6,300	5,619	3,525	15,445	38,774	4,837	43,611
U.A.E.	3,078	105,393	36,727	35,497	16,784	197,479	61,167	36,879	36,688	134,734	34,798	28,743	25,387	88,928	410,497	6,793	421,142
Bahrain	109	5,771	6,910	3,181	502	16,472	2,577	3,014	6,219	11,811	2,003	4,609	2,768	9,379	37,662	912	38,574
Tunisia	4,021	1,310	5,212	506	517	11,566	5,650	4,105	1,266	11,021	1,505	7,248	4,496	13,249	35,836	2,927	38,764
Algeria	20,344	33,047	7,717	20,779	2,014	83,902	23,234	18,864	859	42,957	1,247	24,023	4,643	29,913	156,772	13,121	169,894
Djibouti	45	10	98	127	134	414	857	717	108	1,683	132	459	255	846	2,943	223	3,166
Saudi Arabia	17,710	220,455	99,438	43,641	12,580	393,824	79,469	48,552	44,062	172,083	56,010	153,854	11,536	221,401	787,307	5,659	792,967
Sudan	7,628	3,586	3,148	1,350	178	15,890	6,234	3,336	6,870	16,440	0	2,120	3,301	5,421	37,751	0	37,751
Syria	10,092	2,592	2,627	210	162	15,684	2,307	1,989	479	4,775	0	2,875	1,290	4,165	24,624	2,520	27,144
Iraq	5,923	96,537	4,531	10,261	6,204	123,457	17,333	22,846	1,642	41,821	13,843	34,794	6,684	55,321	220,599	-15,370	205,230
Oman	1,796	26,583	7,989	4,823	1,613	42,805	6,172	4,476	3,127	13,776	3,666	9,297	7,898	20,861	77,442	-1,109	76,332
Palestine	1,228	58	1,979	973	275	4,513	3,925	869	672	5,466	1,083	1,699	1,899	4,682	14,661	2,398	17,059
Qatar	334	62,412	15,787	25,515	2,045	106,091	15,166	10,728	7,135	33,030	17,212	14,225	12,424	43,862	182,983	203	183,186
Comoros	350	13	103	22	7	495	235	93	26	355	178	108	0	286	1,136	58	1,194
Kuwait	586	60,414	9,287	3,782	3,742	77,810	6,763	8,162	5,066	19,991	15,770	14,272	15,443	45,484	143,286	-8,531	134,755
Lebanon	1,765	243	3,326	1,862	1,239	8,435	8,914	2,851	4,508	16,274	12,174	6,169	8,597	26,941	51,649	2,996	54,645
Libya	683	26,294	908	959	342	29,186	2,009	1,253	242	3,504	207	17,822	2,434	20,463	53,153	-9,230	43,922
Egypt	33,496	34,846	48,241	18,275	6,634	141,493	48,299	25,275	13,275	86,849	30,719	19,908	15,547	66,174	294,516	8,658	303,174
Morocco	13,372	2,738	17,852	6,404	3,335	43,701	12,635	7,250	5,393	25,278	13,183	11,216	12,484	36,882	105,861	13,841	119,702
Mauritania	1,504	751	571	299	217	3,342	975	470	242	1,687	385	500	718	1,603	6,632	726	7,358
Yemen	4,526	816	2,675	1,102	248	9,367	4,783	3,582	980	9,345	1,876	2,974	611	5,461	24,173	358	24,531

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

**Annex Table (2/4): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices)
(2018)**

	Commodity Production Sectors					Total Commodity Production Sectors	Productive Services Sectors			Total Productive Services Sectors	Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
	Agriculture Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply		Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banks		Housing	Public Services	Other Services		GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
Total Arab Countries	123,798	729,042	280,861	175,207	56,965	1,365,873	297,229	198,674	134,370	630,272	204,062	347,724	135,385	687,171	2,668,133	28,296	2,704,465
Jordan	2,379	890	8,039	1,228	1,503	14,038	4,099	3,660	857	8,617	6,034	5,527	3,386	14,946	37,602	4,677	42,279
U.A.E.	3,035	109,717	36,874	36,087	15,902	201,615	60,615	35,462	36,003	132,079	35,080	28,552	24,889	88,521	407,033	7,146	422,215
Bahrain	109	5,967	6,661	3,101	476	16,313	2,460	2,814	6,168	11,442	2,071	4,875	2,689	9,635	37,389	263	37,653
Tunisia	4,189	1,369	5,536	514	455	12,063	5,623	4,380	1,182	11,186	1,566	7,188	4,733	13,487	36,735	2,988	39,724
Algeria	20,815	39,299	7,426	20,125	1,954	89,619	22,658	18,353	866	41,876	1,208	23,712	4,492	29,412	160,908	12,848	173,756
Djibouti	40	9	88	118	121	376	784	671	99	1,554	122	425	237	785	2,716	205	2,920
Saudi Arabia	17,496	235,363	100,748	40,399	13,138	407,144	74,709	45,777	40,353	160,838	55,166	147,691	10,521	213,378	781,361	5,161	786,522
Sudan	8,902	4,440	5,259	1,597	183	20,381	7,807	4,311	9,592	21,710	0	1,752	4,183	5,935	48,026	0	48,026
Syria	8,010	2,046	2,110	160	133	12,459	1,749	1,566	379	3,694	0	2,140	1,007	3,147	19,300	1,824	21,124
Iraq	5,346	100,020	4,171	9,488	5,819	124,844	16,192	21,333	1,526	39,051	12,428	32,906	6,261	51,594	215,489	-16,356	199,134
Oman	1,735	29,066	7,580	5,066	1,348	44,795	6,632	4,396	2,825	13,853	3,673	9,605	8,300	21,578	80,225	-449	79,776
Palestine	1,198	65	1,880	988	207	4,337	3,904	833	678	5,415	1,056	1,378	1,914	4,348	14,099	2,178	16,277
Qatar	336	70,601	17,612	27,038	1,593	117,179	14,929	10,419	6,599	31,947	17,519	12,980	11,523	42,022	191,148	214	191,362
Comoros	347	13	104	22	7	492	234	92	27	353	178	111	0	288	1,133	59	1,192
Kuwait	618	66,646	9,617	4,054	3,505	84,441	6,786	8,284	4,662	19,732	15,131	14,122	15,204	44,457	148,629	-7,956	140,673
Lebanon	1,598	219	4,165	2,151	1,316	9,449	8,770	2,740	4,575	16,085	11,765	6,268	7,674	25,706	51,241	3,569	54,809
Libya	639	32,065	838	882	317	34,741	1,851	1,146	229	3,227	194	16,452	2,292	18,938	56,906	-8,817	48,089
Egypt	28,163	26,963	40,629	14,538	5,580	115,873	39,587	21,797	11,268	72,652	25,531	18,063	12,968	56,563	245,088	5,807	250,895
Morocco	13,219	2,712	18,511	6,359	2,973	43,773	12,424	6,866	5,327	24,617	13,183	10,784	11,835	35,801	104,192	13,897	118,089
Mauritania	1,408	685	549	279	206	3,127	943	445	233	1,621	370	488	705	1,564	6,312	713	7,025
Yemen	4,218	887	2,465	1,015	229	8,813	4,472	3,327	924	8,723	1,788	2,705	572	5,066	22,602	324	22,926

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

**Annex Table (2/5): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices)
(2019)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)									
	Households Consumption	Government Consumption	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product
Total Arab Countries	1,374,113	499,339	1,873,453	721,688	1,222,623	1,073,664	148,959	2,744,099	25,478	2,769,577
Jordan	37,009	8,518	45,527	7,366	14,952	24,234	-9,282	43,611	-387	43,224
U.A.E.	163,876	55,921	219,797	100,370	389,372	288,398	100,974	421,142	2,059	423,201
Bahrain	16,144	6,186	22,330	12,870	29,072	25,697	3,375	38,574	-2,061	36,513
Tunisia	28,001	7,915	35,916	7,782	17,879	22,814	-4,935	38,764	-1,127	37,636
Algeria	74,696	31,606	106,302	75,321	38,346	50,075	-11,729	169,894	-3,768	166,125
Djibouti	1,963	691	2,654	786	4,283	4,557	-274	3,166	145	3,312
Saudi Arabia	308,752	189,112	497,864	220,511	281,173	206,581	74,592	792,967	12,800	805,767
Sudan	32,765	2,752	35,517	5,137	2,368	5,270	-2,902	37,751	-734	37,017
Syria	25,907	4,138	30,045	1,849	3,323	8,073	-4,750	27,144	-1,000	26,144
Iraq	107,626	36,468	144,094	33,799	84,963	57,627	27,337	205,230	-1,823	203,407
Oman	31,990	21,456	53,446	19,698	41,344	38,156	3,188	76,332	-4,941	71,391
Palestine	15,500	3,443	18,943	4,617	2,653	9,153	-6,501	17,059	2,800	19,859
Qatar	43,187	31,374	74,560	82,582	93,159	67,116	26,043	183,186	-440	182,747
Comoros	1,071	134	1,206	256	108	377	-268	1,194	-1	1,192
Kuwait	57,893	33,573	91,466	37,791	75,091	69,593	5,498	134,755	18,933	153,688
Lebanon	49,334	7,802	57,136	11,540	11,660	25,691	-14,031	54,645	-299	54,346
Libya	29,971	7,343	37,315	1,365	27,790	22,548	5,242	43,922	465	44,387
Egypt	251,463	23,224	274,687	53,545	53,055	78,113	-25,058	303,174	7,263	310,437
Morocco	67,963	23,857	91,820	38,560	46,800	57,478	-10,678	119,702	-2,443	117,259
Mauritania	4,416	981	5,398	2,019	2,949	3,008	-59	7,358	118	7,476
Yemen	24,587	2,844	27,431	3,924	2,283	9,108	-6,825	24,531	-81	24,449

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

**Annex Table (2/6): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices)
(2018)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)										
	Households Consumption	Government Consumption	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product	
Total Arab Countries	1,305,083	489,782	1,794,865	678,712	1,289,407	1,058,520	230,886	2,704,465	25,026	2,729,491	
Jordan	35,792	8,237	44,029	7,018	14,574	23,343	-8,768	42,279	-371	41,908	
U.A.E.	161,716	49,903	211,619	99,269	392,863	281,536	111,327	422,215	1,424	423,639	
Bahrain	15,508	6,005	21,513	13,014	30,311	27,186	3,125	37,653	-2,026	35,627	
Tunisia	28,714	7,925	36,640	8,288	19,236	24,439	-5,203	39,724	-1,163	38,561	
Algeria	73,487	30,085	103,572	81,855	44,523	56,194	-11,672	173,756	-4,148	169,608	
Djibouti	1,801	640	2,442	732	3,607	3,860	-253	2,920	133	3,054	
Saudi Arabia	298,198	193,627	491,825	190,576	313,842	209,721	104,121	786,522	13,333	799,855	
Sudan	41,255	3,721	44,976	7,575	2,905	7,430	-4,525	48,026	-681	47,345	
Syria	20,639	3,504	24,142	1,552	3,274	7,845	-4,571	21,124	-788	20,336	
Iraq	99,462	36,105	135,567	27,635	92,772	56,840	35,932	199,134	-1,753	197,381	
Oman	29,680	20,321	50,002	18,886	46,186	35,298	10,888	79,776	-5,279	74,498	
Palestine	14,512	3,579	18,092	4,611	2,598	9,024	-6,426	16,277	2,787	19,064	
Qatar	42,203	30,397	72,600	82,012	102,561	65,811	36,750	191,362	-467	190,895	
Comoros	1,020	126	1,146	243	128	325	-197	1,192	-1	1,191	
Kuwait	55,120	31,872	86,992	35,458	79,789	61,567	18,223	140,673	18,609	159,282	
Lebanon	49,641	8,424	58,065	11,436	11,397	26,088	-14,691	54,809	-314	54,495	
Libya	27,086	7,711	34,796	1,502	30,684	18,893	11,791	48,089	539	48,628	
Egypt	214,381	20,954	235,335	41,789	47,449	73,679	-26,229	250,895	7,633	258,528	
Morocco	67,841	23,111	90,951	39,443	45,792	58,098	-12,306	118,089	-2,479	115,610	
Mauritania	4,209	932	5,141	1,992	2,783	2,890	-108	7,025	114	7,139	
Yemen	22,818	2,603	25,421	3,827	2,131	8,454	-6,322	22,926	-77	22,849	

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

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

Country	Year	Poverty Ratio (National Poverty Line)	Poverty Ratio (International Poverty Line - \$1.9 / day)*	Gini Coefficient (%)	Notes
Jordan	1980			44.20	
	1986/1987	3.00	0.00	36.06	
	1992	14.40	2.60	43.36	
	1997	21.10	1.40	36.42	
	2002/2003	14.20	0.90	37.00	
	2006	13.00	0.30	33.90	
	2008	13.30	0.10	32.60	
	2010	14.40	0.10	33.70	
	2013			35.40	
	2017/2018	14.40	0.10	33.70	
UAE	2007			38.30	
Bahrain	2003	11.00			
Tunisia **	1985	7.70	13.93	43.43	
	1990	6.70	9.82	40.24	
	1995	6.20	10.86	41.66	
	2000	25.40	5.32	40.81	
	2005	23.30	3.09	37.73	
	2010	20.50	2.00	35.81	
	2015	15.20		36.10	
Algeria	1988	8.10		40.19	
	1995	14.10	5.90	35.33	
	2000	12.10		36.90	
	2005	5.70			
	2011/2012	5.50	0.50	27.60	
	2012/2013	5.50	0.50	27.60	
Comoros	1995	54.70			
	2000	60.00			
	2004	44.80	13.47	55.93	
	2012	42.40	17.90	45.30	
	2013		18.10	45.30	
	2014	42.00		45.00	
Djibouti	1996	9.60		36.77	
	2000	42.00			
	2002		20.63	39.96	
	2006			40.00	
	2012		18.32	45.13	
	2013	40.80	22.50	44.10	
Sudan	2017	21.10		41.59	
	1992	77.50			
	1996	90.50			
	2002	50.00			
	2009	46.50	14.92	35.39	
	2013			35.30	
Syria	2014	46.50	14.90	35.40	
	1997	14.26		33.70	
	2003/2004	30.10	1.70	35.78	
	2007	35.20		33.80	
Somalia	2013			35.80	
Iraq	2002	43.20			
	1993			37.00	
	1998			51.00	
	2004			41.50	
	2006/2007	22.40	2.10	28.60	
	2012	18.90	2.50	29.54	
Oman	2013			30.90	
	2014	22.50			
	2018	18.90	2.50	29.50	
	2000			39.90	
	2003	35.50		.	
	2004	25.60	1.10	33.97	
Palestine	2005	29.50	0.90	34.72	
	2006	30.80	0.30	33.96	
	2007	31.20	1.50	35.61	
	2009	26.20	0.30	34.46	
	2010	25.70	0.30	36.10	
	2011	25.80	0.20	34.40	
Qatar	2013			35.50	
	2007			1.00	
	2017	29.20		37.40	
	2007			41.10	
	2013			41.10	
Kuwait	1987			34.70	
Lebanon	1999			36.00	
	1975	22.00			
	1993	28.00			
	1996	32.10			
	2004/2005	28.60		36.00	
	2011/2012	27.40	0.00	31.80	
Egypt	1981/1982	17.20		.	
	1990/1991	24.32	7.30	32.00	
	1995/1996	19.41	4.60	30.13	
	1999/2000	16.70	2.00	32.76	
	2004/2005	19.60	4.40	31.90	
	2008/2009	21.60	3.90	31.10	
	2010/2011	25.20	3.00	31.50	
	2012/2013	26.30	2.30	29.80	
	2013/2014	25.20			
	2015/2016	27.80	1.30	31.80	
Morocco	2017			31.53	
	1980			54.00	
	1984/1985	21.10	11.07	39.19	
	1990/1991	13.10	2.87	39.20	
	1998/1999	16.30	7.52	39.46	
	2000/2001	15.30	6.27	40.63	
Mauritania	2004	14.20		40.70	
	2006		3.12	40.72	
	2007	8.90	3.12	40.88	
	2011	6.20		40.80	
	2013	4.80	1.00	39.50	
	2014			38.80	
Yemen	1987		40.05	43.94	
	1990	56.60			
	1993		41.16	50.05	
	1995/1996	50.50	20.62	37.75	
	2000	51.00	19.64	39.04	
	2004	46.70	14.39	40.17	
National Poverty Line: 1277 Tunisian Dinars/year per person for urban areas and 820 Tunisian Dinars/year per person for rural areas (year 2015)	2008	42.00	10.79	35.69	
	2013			40.50	
	2014	31.00	6.00	34.00	
	2015	31.00	6.00	32.60	
	1992	19.10		39.45	
	1998	40.10	7.00	35.00	
National Poverty Line: 147936 Djiboutian Francs (year 2013)	2005/2006	34.80	9.80	34.70	
	2012	38.00			
	2014	48.60	18.80	36.70	
	2017				

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

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

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

Annex Table (2/8) : Population of Arab Countries (2000, 2009, 2010, 2015-2019)

(Thousands)

	2000	2009	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Growth Rate (%)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
									2018-2019	2009-2019
Total Arab Countries	280,846	351,437	360,196	388,030	399,320	409,985	418,215	426,889	2.07	1.96
Jordan	4,857	6,490	6,698	9,559	9,798	10,053	10,309	10,554	2.38	4.98
U.A.E.	3,155	8,200	8,264	9,104	9,121	9,304	9,367	9,504	1.46	1.49
Bahrain	638	1,178	1,229	1,370	1,424	1,501	1,549	1,599	3.20	3.10
Tunisia	9,552	10,458	10,566	11,163	11,304	11,435	11,551	11,722	1.48	1.15
Algeria	30,416	35,268	35,978	39,963	40,836	41,721	42,578	43,449	2.05	2.11
Djibouti	718	828	840	918	933	948	959	974	1.56	1.64
Saudi Arabia	20,476	26,660	27,563	31,521	31,742	32,613	33,414	34,218	2.41	2.53
Sudan ⁽¹⁾	31,081	40,500	42,200	38,435	39,599	40,783	41,985	43,222	2.95	0.65
Syria	16,411	21,206	21,019	17,997	17,466	17,096	16,945	17,070	0.74	- 2.15
Somalia	8,872	11,718	12,044	13,979	14,186	14,589	15,008	15,443	2.90	2.80
Iraq	24,086	31,665	32,490	35,213	36,169	37,139	38,124	39,128	2.63	2.14
Oman	2,402	3,174	2,773	4,159	4,414	4,560	4,602	4,618	0.35	3.82
Palestine	3,053	3,935	4,048	4,529	4,636	4,747	4,863	4,981	2.43	2.38
Qatar	614	1,639	1,715	2,438	2,618	2,725	2,760	2,795	1.28	5.48
Comoros	542	673	690	777	796	814	832	851	2.28	2.37
Kuwait	2,228	3,443	3,566	4,184	4,330	4,438	4,564	4,651	1.91	3.05
Lebanon	3,843	4,813	4,953	6,533	6,714	6,819	6,859	6,856	-0.04	3.60
Libya	5,356	6,134	6,198	6,418	6,492	6,581	6,679	6,777	1.47	1.00
Egypt	63,974	76,925	78,685	88,958	91,023	95,203	97,147	99,131	2.04	2.57
Morocco	28,466	30,786	32,182	34,125	34,487	34,852	35,220	35,587	1.04	1.46
Mauritania	2,645	3,251	3,341		3,806	3,894	3,984	4,077	2.33	2.29
Yemen	17,461	22,492	23,154	26,687	27,426	28,170	28,917	29,683	2.65	2.81

* Preliminary estimates.

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

Source : Various National and International Sources.

Annex Table (2/9) : Land Area, Population Density, Urban and Rural Population of Arab Countries (2010, 2018)

	Land Area (km ²)	Population Density (People/km ² of Land Area)	Urban and Rural Population as a Percentage of Total Population (%)				Population in Age Groups as a Percentage of Total Population (%)						(Percent)		
			2010		2018		2010			2018			2010		
			2018	2010	2018	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +
Jordan	89,318	75	115	82.5	17.5	90.3	9.7	37.0	59.3	3.7	34.3	62.0	3.7		
U.A.E.	83,600	99	114	84.1	15.9	87.0	13.0	13.4	85.9	0.7	14.6	84.3	1.1		
Bahrain	780	1,575	1,986	88.5	11.5	89.2	10.8	20.3	77.6	2.1	19.4	78.2	2.4		
Tunisia	163,610	65	71	65.9	34.1	68.6	31.4	23.3	69.2	7.5	24.0	68.0	8.0		
Algeria	2,381,741	15	18	67.5	32.5	73.1	26.9	27.2	67.3	5.5	29.6	64.2	6.2		
Djibouti	23,200	36	41	77.0	23.0	77.9	22.1	34.8	61.5	3.7	30.1	65.3	4.6		
Saudi Arabia	2,149,700	13	16	82.6	17.4	83.6	16.4	32.8	63.9	3.3	25.4	71.4	3.2		
Sudan ⁽¹⁾	1,865,813	23	23	33.1	66.9	34.6	65.4	43.0	53.7	3.3	40.9	55.7	3.4		
Syria	185,180	114	92	55.7	44.3	53.5	46.5	36.4	60.2	3.4	31.4	64.0	4.6		
Somalia	637,657	19	24	37.3	62.7	44.7	55.3	47.7	49.7	2.6	46.8	50.4	2.8		
Iraq	435,052	75	88	55.7	44.3	70.8	29.2	41.7	55.0	3.3	38.4	58.5	3.1		
Oman	309,500	9	15	75.2	24.8	84.6	15.4	25.7	71.6	2.7	22.1	75.5	2.4		
Palestine	...	...	...	74.1	25.9	75.9	24.1	42.4	54.9	2.7	39.4	57.6	3.0		
Qatar	11,627	148	237	99	1	99.1	0.9	13.7	85.9	0.4	14.0	84.9	1.1		
Comoros	1,861	371	447	27.9	72.1	28.8	71.2	41.0	56.0	3.0	39.7	57.3	3.0		
Kuwait	17,818	200	256	98.3	1.7	100.0	0.0	23.2	74.8	2.0	21.7	75.7	2.6		
Lebanon	10,452	474	656	87.2	12.8	88.8	11.2	23.7	67.9	8.4	26.1	66.5	7.4		
Libya	1,759,500	4	4	77.6	22.4	79.8	20.2	28.4	67.4	4.2	28.2	67.5	4.3		
Egypt	1,001,450	79	97	43.0	57.0	42.7	57.3	32.1	63.1	4.8	34.2	61.0	4.8		
Morocco	446,550	72	79	57.7	42.3	61.9	38.1	28.5	65.4	6.1	27.4	65.9	6.7		
Mauritania	1,030,700	3	4	56.7	43.3	53.8	46.2	41.2	55.7	3.1	39.9	57.0	3.1		
Yemen	527,968	44	55	31.7	68.3	37.0	63.0	42.5	54.8	2.7	39.9	57.5	2.6		

(...) Not available.

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

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", January 2020.

Annex Table (2/10) : Enrollment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education

(A) Gross Enrollment Ratios *

(2010, 2018)

	Primary Education						Secondary Education						Higher Education					
	2010			2018			2010			2018			2010			2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	82.7	81.8	81.9	82.2	80.7	81.5	79.4	82.5	80.9	62.1	64.2	63.1	34.94	39.73	37.29	31.50	37.40	34.40
U.A.E.	96.9	98.9	97.9	123.4	121.1	122.3	91.0 ⁽¹⁾	93.9 ⁽¹⁾	92.4 ⁽¹⁾	109.3	100.4	104.9	10.71	29.92	16.97	26.68	53.18	36.85
Bahrain	94.1	95.7	94.9	100.0	98.8	99.4	92.2	93.5	92.9	95.8	101.7	98.6	19.1 ⁽¹⁾	46.8 ⁽¹⁾	32.1 ⁽¹⁾	37.00	67.80	50.50
Tunisia	109.0	105.3	107.2	115.9	114.9	115.4	87.5	93.4	90.4	92.9	99.3	92.9	27.82	42.62	35.16	23.10	41.70	32.10
Algeria	118.9	111.4	115.2	112.4	107.3	109.9	95.3	98.7	97.0	97.8 ⁽²⁾	101.5 ⁽²⁾	99.6 ⁽²⁾	24.44	35.28	29.77	38.80	64.40	51.40
Djibouti	64.2	69.3	66.5	69.6	71.2	70.3	42.1	39.4	40.9	51.4	51.5	51.5	4.08	3.10	3.60	5.9 ⁽²⁾	4.0 ⁽²⁾	5.0 ⁽²⁾
Saudi Arabia	106.5	105.6	106.1	99.2	100.3	99.8	103.3	97.9	100.6	132.7 ⁽³⁾	102.6 ⁽³⁾	117.8 ⁽³⁾	34.00	39.10	36.50	66.30	69.90	68.00
Sudan	75.8	68.1	72.0	79.2	74.4	76.8	45.6	39.6	42.7	46.3	47.0	46.6	14.73	17.26	15.99	16.8 ⁽³⁾	17.1 ⁽³⁾	16.9 ⁽³⁾
Syria	120.8	116.5	118.7	77.3 ⁽²⁾	74.7 ⁽²⁾	76.0 ⁽²⁾	72.3	72.4	72.3	49.3 ⁽²⁾	49.3 ⁽²⁾	49.3 ⁽²⁾	27.77	24.01	25.93	37.50	42.80	40.10
Somalia	42.0 ⁽¹⁾	23.1 ⁽¹⁾	32.6 ⁽¹⁾	42.0 ⁽¹⁾	23.1 ⁽¹⁾	32.6 ⁽¹⁾	10.6 ⁽¹⁾	4.9 ⁽¹⁾	7.7 ⁽¹⁾	10.6 ⁽¹⁾	4.9 ⁽¹⁾	7.7 ⁽¹⁾
Iraq	113.1 ⁽¹⁾	95.4 ⁽¹⁾	104.5 ⁽¹⁾	113.1 ⁽¹⁾	95.4 ⁽¹⁾	104.5 ⁽¹⁾	60.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.1 ⁽¹⁾	52.9 ⁽³⁾	60.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.1 ⁽¹⁾	52.9 ⁽¹⁾	19.3 ⁽¹⁾	11.4 ⁽¹⁾	15.4 ⁽¹⁾	15.4 ⁽¹⁾	8.4 ⁽¹⁾	12.0 ⁽¹⁾
Oman	102.5	102.7	102.6	98.6	108.6	103.4	101.8	100.7	101.3	111.0	102.5	106.7	19.70	28.47	23.28	26.40	55.60	38.00
Palestine	91.9	90.1	91.0	98.5	98.7	98.6	82.4	89.0	85.7	85.2	93.9	89.5	41.09	54.88	47.85	34.50	54.30	44.30
Qatar	104.7	105.9	105.3	103.3	104.4	103.8	99.2	103.3	101.2	77.3	96.3	85.6	4.81	25.60	9.85	7.00	54.90	17.90
Comoros	116.9	98.9	108.0	101.6	97.2	99.4	52.1 ⁽¹⁾	39.3 ⁽¹⁾	45.8 ⁽¹⁾	53.9	57.2	55.5	6.62	4.90	5.78	9.9 ⁽³⁾	8.0 ⁽³⁾	9.0 ⁽³⁾
Kuwait	103.0	101.5	102.3	88.1	97.2	92.4	96.8	99.0	97.8	94.9 ⁽³⁾	101.0 ⁽³⁾	97.8 ⁽³⁾	11.0 ⁽¹⁾	25.6 ⁽¹⁾	17.6 ⁽¹⁾	35.80	76.10	54.40
Lebanon	109.5	100.0	104.7	97.3	89.5	93.4	74.5	76.1	75.3	63.60	63.00	63.30	47.40	49.30	48.40	...	...	38.10
Libya	113.0 ⁽¹⁾	107.6 ⁽¹⁾	110.4 ⁽¹⁾	117.0 ⁽²⁾	112.0 ⁽²⁾	114.0 ⁽²⁾	86.3 ⁽¹⁾	101.1 ⁽¹⁾	93.5 ⁽¹⁾	86.3 ⁽¹⁾	101.1 ⁽¹⁾	93.5 ⁽¹⁾	56.0 ⁽¹⁾	61.0 ⁽¹⁾	58.0 ⁽¹⁾	50.7 ⁽¹⁾	49.9 ⁽¹⁾	50.3 ⁽¹⁾
Egypt	105.1	102.0	103.6	106.1	106.5	106.3	70.07	68.17	69.15	88.5	87.3	87.9	31.5	28.87	30.21	34.60	35.80	35.20
Morocco	112.8	106.2	109.6	116.1	111.5	113.9	67.5	58.8	63.2	83.7	76.6	80.2	15.21	13.73	14.47	36.20	35.70	35.90
Mauritania	94.2	98.3	96.2	97.1	102.8	99.9	21.84	18.58	20.23	36.5	37.1	36.8	6.10	2.51	4.37	6.60	3.30	5.00
Yemen	99.5	81.2	90.5	98.6	87.1	93.6	53.4	33.2	43.5	59.6	42.8	51.6	14.58	6.39	10.55	13.7 ⁽²⁾	6.0 ⁽²⁾	9.9 ⁽²⁾

(...) Not available.

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

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2006-2010.

⁽²⁾ Data for the period 2011-2013.

⁽³⁾ Data for the period 2014-2015.

Source : National sources; UNESCO Database 2020; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", World Bank Database 2020.

Cont'd Annex Table (2/10) : Enrollment in Primary and Secondary Education
(B) Net Enrollment Ratios *
(2010, 2018)

	Primary Education						Secondary Education					
	2010			2018			2010			2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	81.4	80.0	80.7	81.5	80.2	80.9	75.3	77.9	76.6	61.7	63.5	62.6
U.A.E.	83.1	84.8	83.9	95.5	93.6	94.6	81.4 ⁽²⁾	84.0 ⁽²⁾	82.6 ⁽²⁾	95.2	90.3	92.8
Bahrain	89.3	91.2	90.2	97.6	95.9	96.7	85.2	87.1	86.1	87.0	93.8	90.2
Tunisia	...	...	98.9	98.2 ⁽³⁾	97.3 ⁽³⁾	97.8 ⁽³⁾	67.1 ⁽²⁾	75.6 ⁽²⁾	71.3 ⁽²⁾	67.1 ⁽²⁾	75.6 ⁽²⁾	71.3 ⁽²⁾
Algeria	...	...	97.2	98.4	96.6	97.6	64.5 ⁽¹⁾	68.0 ⁽¹⁾	66.2 ⁽¹⁾	64.5 ⁽¹⁾	68.0 ⁽¹⁾	66.2 ⁽¹⁾
Djibouti	47.8	47.9	47.9	61.1	62.6	61.8	29.4 ⁽²⁾	21.3 ⁽²⁾	25.4 ⁽²⁾	38.3	37.3	37.8
Saudi Arabia	96.8	96.4	96.6	97.2 ⁽³⁾	98.7 ⁽³⁾	97.9 ⁽³⁾	78.4	83.0	80.7	87.1 ⁽³⁾	84.2 ⁽³⁾	85.7 ⁽³⁾
Sudan	62.1 ⁽²⁾	55.3 ⁽²⁾	58.7 ⁽²⁾	61.1	58.9	60.0	32.3	30.7	31.5	...	...	...
Syria	...	...	92.9	68.9 ⁽³⁾	67.0 ⁽³⁾	68.0 ⁽³⁾	66.8	67.1	66.9	48.9 ⁽³⁾	48.1 ⁽³⁾	44.5 ⁽³⁾
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	83.5 ⁽¹⁾	71.2 ⁽¹⁾	77.4 ⁽¹⁾	97.7 ⁽²⁾	86.6 ⁽²⁾	92.3 ⁽²⁾	44.2 ⁽¹⁾	31.2 ⁽¹⁾	37.8 ⁽¹⁾	49.4 ⁽²⁾	39.9 ⁽²⁾	44.8 ⁽²⁾
Oman	94.9	95.5	95.2	86.2	86.4	86.3	88.3	89.3	88.8	99.3	93.2	96.2
Palestine	87.7	85.7	86.7	94.6	95.0	94.8	80.4	86.1	83.2	83.4	91.2	87.2
Qatar	90.3	92.3	91.3	93.1	95.2	94.1	88.0	92.3	90.0	68.5	85.4	75.8
Comoros	90.7 ⁽²⁾	83.8 ⁽²⁾	87.3 ⁽²⁾	80.7	78.9	79.8	...	...	...	41.2	44.8	43.0
Kuwait	93.4	91.7	92.6	79.0	86.9	82.6	85.1	89.7	87.4	84.5	88.7	86.5
Lebanon	95.2	88.4	91.8	89.1	83.5	86.3	68.5	69.6	69.0	64.8 ⁽³⁾	65.0 ⁽³⁾	64.9 ⁽³⁾
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	97.2	96.5	97.6	97.0	36.2 ⁽²⁾	36.4 ⁽²⁾	36.3 ⁽²⁾	82.4	83.1	82.8
Morocco	92.8	91.6	92.2	99.3	98.8	99.1	53.4	48.4	50.9	64.5	64.5	64.5
Mauritania	68.6	71.2	69.9	78.3	80.9	79.6	17.8 ⁽²⁾	15.7 ⁽²⁾	16.8 ⁽²⁾	30.2	31.7	31.0
Yemen	88.0	72.6	80.4	88.2	77.7	84.2	47.9	30.1	39.2	54.7	40.2	47.6

(...) Not available.

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

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2000-2005.

⁽²⁾ Data for the period 2006-2010.

⁽³⁾ Data for the period 2011-2013.

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

Cont'd Annex Table (2/10) : Enrollment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education
(C) Guide to Gender Equality in Education *
(2010, 2018)

	Guide to Gender Equality in Education					
	Primary Education		Secondary Education		Higher Education	
	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018
Jordan	0.99	0.98	1.04	1.03	1.14	1.19
U.A.E.	1.02	0.98	1.03 ⁽¹⁾	0.92	2.79	1.99
Bahrain	1.02	0.99	1.01	1.06	2.45 ⁽¹⁾	1.83
Tunisia	0.97	0.99	1.07	1.07	1.53	1.81
Algeria	0.94	0.95	1.04	1.04 ⁽²⁾	1.44	1.66
Djibouti	1.08	1.02	0.94	1.00	0.76	0.68 ⁽²⁾
Saudi Arabia	0.99	1.01	0.95	1.04 ⁽³⁾	1.40	1.05
Sudan	0.90	0.94	0.87	1.02	1.17	1.01 ⁽³⁾
Syria	0.96	0.97 ⁽²⁾	1.00	1.00 ⁽²⁾	0.86	1.14
Somalia	0.55 ⁽¹⁾	0.55 ⁽¹⁾	0.46 ⁽¹⁾	0.46 ⁽¹⁾
Iraq	0.84 ⁽¹⁾	0.84 ⁽¹⁾	0.75 ⁽¹⁾	0.75 ⁽¹⁾	0.59 ⁽¹⁾	0.55 ⁽¹⁾
Oman	1.00	1.10	0.99	0.92	1.44	2.11
Palestine	0.98	1.00	1.08	1.10	1.34	1.57
Qatar	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.25	5.32	7.84
Comoros	0.85	0.96	0.75 ⁽¹⁾	1.06	0.74	0.81 ⁽³⁾
Kuwait	0.99	1.10	1.02	1.08 ⁽³⁾	2.33 ⁽¹⁾	2.13
Lebanon	0.91	0.92	1.02	0.99	1.04	1.16 ⁽³⁾
Libya	0.95 ⁽¹⁾	0.96 ⁽²⁾	1.17 ⁽¹⁾	1.17 ⁽¹⁾	1.09 ⁽¹⁾	0.98 ⁽¹⁾
Egypt	0.97	1.00	0.97	0.99	0.92	1.03
Morocco	0.94	0.96	0.87	0.92	0.90	0.99
Mauritania	1.04	1.06	0.85	1.02	0.41	0.50
Yemen	0.82	0.88	0.62	0.72	0.44	0.44 ⁽²⁾

(...) Not available.

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

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2006-2010.

⁽²⁾ Data for the period 2011-2013.

⁽³⁾ Data for the period 2014-2015.

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

**Annex Table (2/11) : Expected Years of Schooling and Dropout Rates in Primary Education
(2012, 2018)**

	Expected Years of Schooling						Dropout Rate (%)		
	2012			2018			2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	13.1	13.5	13.3	11.6	12.1	11.9	11.0	11.0	11.0
U.A.E.	12.9	13.9	13.3	13.4	14.3	13.6	2.0	3.6	2.8
Bahrain	13.7	15.1	14.4	14.7	16.1	15.3	1.0	1.3	1.1
Tunisia	14.0	15.0	14.6	14.4	15.8	15.1	...	...	0.4
Algeria	13.8	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.9	14.7	...	1.6	0.6
Djibouti	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.5	38.7	45.6	42.2
Saudi Arabia	15.4	15.9	15.6	17.6	15.8	17.0	1.3	0.4	0.9
Sudan	...	...	7.3	8.3	7.7	7.7	37.1	38.2	37.7
Syria	12.1	12.0	12.0	8.8	8.7	8.9	32.3	33.1	32.7
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	11.4	8.7	10.1	12.1	10.2	11.1	...	...	...
Oman	13.4	13.9	13.6	14.1	15.5	14.7	1.4	1.0	1.2
Palestine	12.5	14.0	13.2	12.0	13.7	12.8	5.9	6.3	6.1
Qatar	13.9	14.0	13.8	11.1	14.1	12.2	0.9	1.7	1.3
Comoros	13.2	12.3	12.8	11.4	11.1	11.2	15.2	16.4	15.8
Kuwait	14.2	15.2	14.6	12.9	14.3	13.8	6.7	6.9	6.8
Lebanon	13.3	13.0	13.2	11.6	11.4	11.3	8.9	14.0	11.5
Libya	15.9	16.4	16.1	12.6	13.0	12.8	...	...	...
Egypt	13.3	12.7	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	2.0	0.8	1.4
Morocco	11.6	10.6	11.6	13.6	12.6	13.1	2.9	3.3	3.1
Mauritania	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	25.2	21.5	23.4
Yemen	10.6	7.7	9.2	10.1	7.4	8.7	11.5	22.1	16.7

(...) Not available.

Sources: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, January 2020; UNDP, Human Development Report, 2019; UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 2019.

Annex Table (2/12) : Expenditure on Education (2008-2011, 2018)

	Public Expenditure on Education			
	Percent of GNI (%)		Percent of Total Public Expenditure (%)	
	2008-2011	2018	2008-2011	2018
Jordan	3.1	3.8	12.0	28.5
U.A.E.	1.0	3.6	14.3	14.3
Bahrain	3.1	2.3	11.7	7.2
Tunisia	6.2	6.6	20.1	22.9
Algeria	4.4	4.3	20.3	11.4
Djibouti	4.5	4.5	12.3	12.3
Saudi Arabia	5.5	5.1	19.3	17.7
Sudan	0.8	2.2	8.0	10.8
Syria	5.1	4.9	18.9	19.2
Somalia	...	...	2.0	2.0
Iraq	...	...	...	...
Oman	4.7	6.7	6.9	15.3
Palestine	4.6	5.3	15.5	18.1
Qatar	2.4	2.9	8.2	8.9
Comoros	7.6	4.3	...	15.3
Kuwait	3.8 ⁽¹⁾	3.8	12.9 ⁽¹⁾	12.9 ⁽¹⁾
Lebanon	1.6	2.5	5.7	8.6
Libya	...	3.3	...	...
Egypt	3.7	3.8	11.9	10.4
Morocco	5.4	5.2	25.7	18.3
Mauritania	3.8	2.6	12.9	9.3
Yemen	6.7	4.6	17.1	15.5

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2006-2007.

Source: National Sources; UNESCO, Database 2020; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" and World Bank Database 2020.

Annex Table (2/13) : Illiteracy Rate in the Arab Countries
(A) : Illiteracy Rate (%)
(2010, 2018)

	Illiteracy Rate (%)											
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)						Youth (People Ages 15-24)					
	2010			2018			2010			2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	3.7	10.3	7.0	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.8
U.A.E.	9.7 ⁽¹⁾	11.3 ⁽¹⁾	10.2 ⁽¹⁾	6.9	4.2	6.2	1.7 ⁽¹⁾	3.9 ⁽¹⁾	2.6 ⁽¹⁾	0.4	0.9	0.6
Bahrain	7.2	9.8	8.1	1.2	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Tunisia	...	...	18.0 ⁽²⁾	10.4	25.8	18.2	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	4.2 ⁽¹⁾	3.2 ⁽¹⁾	1.7	2.2	1.9
Algeria	15.6 ⁽¹⁾	29.0 ⁽¹⁾	22.3 ⁽¹⁾	12.6	24.7	18.6	5.8 ⁽¹⁾	9.4 ⁽¹⁾	7.5 ⁽¹⁾	2.4	2.7	2.6
Djibouti	20.1 ⁽¹⁾	38.6 ⁽¹⁾	29.7 ⁽¹⁾	20.1 ⁽¹⁾	38.6 ⁽¹⁾	29.7 ⁽¹⁾	9.0 ⁽¹⁾	15.1 ⁽¹⁾	12.1 ⁽¹⁾	9.0 ⁽¹⁾	15.1 ⁽¹⁾	12.1 ⁽¹⁾
Saudi Arabia	8.1	15.3	11.3	2.9	7.3	4.7	2.3	3.8	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sudan	19.9	38.0	28.9	34.6	43.9	39.3	10.4	16.4	13.3	27.5	26.5	27.0
Syria	10.1	23.1	16.6	9.2 ⁽³⁾	20.8 ⁽³⁾	14.9 ⁽³⁾	3.9	6.4	5.1	3.4 ⁽³⁾	5.5 ⁽³⁾	4.4 ⁽³⁾
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Iraq	14.0	29.4	21.8	43.8	56.0	49.9	15.5	19.5	17.4	40.2	47.3	43.7
Oman	10.0 ⁽¹⁾	19.1 ⁽¹⁾	11.7	3.0	7.3	4.3	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	1.6	1.0	1.4
Palestine	2.1 ⁽²⁾	7.4 ⁽²⁾	4.7 ⁽²⁾	1.3	4.3	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Qatar	3.4 ⁽²⁾	4.4 ⁽²⁾	3.6 ⁽²⁾	6.9	5.3	6.5	2.4 ⁽²⁾	1.3 ⁽²⁾	2.1 ⁽²⁾	5.9	3.9	5.4
Comoros	20.3 ⁽¹⁾	31.3 ⁽¹⁾	25.8 ⁽¹⁾	35.4	47.1	41.2	14.2 ⁽¹⁾	15.3 ⁽¹⁾	14.7 ⁽¹⁾	21.8	21.7	21.7
Kuwait	5.0 ⁽¹⁾	8.2 ⁽¹⁾	6.1 ⁽¹⁾	3.3	5.1	3.9	1.4 ⁽¹⁾	1.3 ⁽¹⁾	1.4 ⁽¹⁾	1.2	0.5	0.9
Lebanon	5.6 ⁽¹⁾	10.2 ⁽¹⁾	7.9 ⁽¹⁾	3.1	6.7	4.9	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	0.9 ⁽¹⁾	1.3 ⁽¹⁾	0.3	0.2	0.2
Libya	4.4	17.3	10.8	3.3	14.4	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Egypt	21.6 ⁽²⁾	38.5 ⁽²⁾	29.9 ⁽²⁾	23.5	34.5	28.8	8.4 ⁽²⁾	12.2 ⁽²⁾	10.2 ⁽²⁾	10.5	13.2	11.8
Morocco	31.1 ⁽¹⁾	56.1 ⁽¹⁾	43.9 ⁽¹⁾	16.7	35.4	26.2	...	...	20.5 ⁽²⁾	2.0	2.6	2.3
Mauritania	35.1	48.8	42.0	36.3	56.6	46.5	28.7	34.7	31.7	29.1	33.2	36.1
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

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2005-2009.

⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2011.

⁽³⁾ Data for the year 2012.

Source: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, 2020.

Cont'd Annex Table (2/13) : Illiteracy Rate in the Arab Countries
(B) : Guide to Gender Equality in Illiteracy rate *
(2010, 2018)

	Guide to Gender Equality in Illiteracy Rate			
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)		Youth (People Ages 15-24)	
	2010	2018	2010	2018
Jordan	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.6
U.A.E.	1.2 ⁽¹⁾	0.6	2.3 ⁽¹⁾	2.3
Bahrain	1.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	2.2 ⁽¹⁾	2.5	2.2 ⁽¹⁾	1.3
Algeria	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	2.0	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	1.1
Djibouti	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	1.9 ⁽¹⁾	1.7 ⁽¹⁾	1.7 ⁽¹⁾
Saudi Arabia	1.9	2.5	1.7	1.0
Sudan	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.0
Syria	2.3	2.3 ⁽³⁾	1.6	1.6 ⁽³⁾
Somalia	...	...	...	...
Iraq	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Oman	1.9	2.4	1.0 ⁽¹⁾	0.6
Palestine	3.5 ⁽²⁾	3.3	0.9	0.9
Qatar	1.3 ⁽²⁾	0.8	0.5 ⁽²⁾	0.7
Comoros	1.5 ⁽¹⁾	1.3	1.1 ⁽¹⁾	1.0
Kuwait	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	1.5	0.9 ⁽¹⁾	0.4
Lebanon	1.8 ⁽¹⁾	2.2	0.6 ⁽¹⁾	0.7
Libya	3.9	4.4	2.0	0.0
Egypt	1.8 ⁽²⁾	1.5	1.5 ⁽²⁾	1.3
Morocco	1.8 ⁽¹⁾	2.1	2.1 ⁽¹⁾	1.3
Mauritania	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1
Yemen	2.8	3.0	6.9	7.2

(...) Not available.

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

⁽¹⁾ Data for the period 2005-2009.

⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2011.

⁽³⁾ Data for the year 2012.

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

Annex Table (2/14) : Vital Statistics in the Arab Countries (Birth, Life Expectancy, Fertility, Mortality)
(2010, 2018)

	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	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018
Jordan	30.1	22.3	73.0	73.5	3.8	2.7	7.0	6.0	41	25	23.0	17.0	28.0	19.0
U.A.E.	13.1	10.6	77.7	77.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	12	3	7.3	5.1	8.6	8.1
Bahrain	19.5	14.4	76.0	77.2	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.1	20	14	7.3	3.3	8.6	7.2
Tunisia	17.8	18.3	74.6	76.5	2.1	2.2	5.8	6.1	56	43	14.9	8.0	17.4	17.5
Algeria	24.7	25.3	76.3	76.7	2.1	3.0	4.4	5.2	97	112	23.5	15.4	27.3	24.0
Djibouti	28.9	22.7	56.1	66.6	3.6	2.8	10.2	7.3	200	248	62.5	32.1	76.5	59.1
Saudi Arabia	23.3	18.2	73.7	75.0	3.0	2.4	3.9	3.0	14	17	16.9	4.4	19.5	7.1
Sudan	32.7	33.0	58.8	65.1	4.2	4.5	9.0	7.0	730	295	51.3	30.1	76.7	61.3
Syria	22.8	24.1	74.6	71.8	2.8	2.8	3.5	6.0	70	31	14.0	9.0	16.3	17.0
Somalia	43.5	42.3	50.4	57.1	6.3	6.2	15.0	11.2	1,000	829	97.2	39.3	159.2	122.0
Iraq	35.4	30.3	68.5	70.5	4.5	3.8	5.8	5.2	63	79	30.2	17.1	36.9	27.2
Oman	31.0	20.1	76.1	77.6	2.2	2.9	3.3	2.0	18	19	10.0	5.1	11.7	11.3
Palestine	32.8	30.9	72.2	73.9	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.0	...	27	19.5	16.6	23.0	20.1
Qatar	11.4	10.3	78.2	80.1	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.1	7	9	7.7	4.5	9.0	7.4
Comoros	37.5	32.3	66.2	64.1	4.7	4.3	8.8	7.2	280	273	64.5	32.2	88.2	68.1
Kuwait	18.2	15.1	77.9	75.4	2.3	2.1	3.1	3.0	14	12	9.2	4.1	10.8	8.2
Lebanon	15.4	18.6	72.4	78.9	1.8	2.1	6.9	4.2	25	29	8.8	5.0	10.3	7.4
Libya	23.1	19.8	74.5	72.7	2.4	2.3	4.0	5.0	58	72	14.2	7.0	16.6	12.3
Egypt	23.2	27.7	70.5	71.8	2.8	3.4	5.1	6.2	50	37	24.3	12.1	29.1	21.1
Morocco	18.8	19.2	74.8	76.5	2.2	2.5	5.6	5.1	112	70	28.8	14.1	33.5	22.2
Mauritania	33.8	34.0	57.3	64.7	4.4	4.6	9.7	7.0	510	766	62.1	34.3	97.4	76.1
Yemen	37.9	31.1	62.0	66.1	5.5	3.9	8.9	6.0	200	164	43.8	27.4	56.3	55.2

(...) Not available.

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

Annex Table (2/15) : Expenditure on Health (2017)

	Total Expenditure on Health (of GDP)	Public Expenditure on Health (of Total Expenditure)	Health Expenditure by Type		(Percent)
			Public	Private	
Jordan	5.5	12.0	69.7	30.3	
U.A.E.	4.0	14.1	59.5	40.5	
Bahrain	4.9	8.4	63.3	36.7	
Tunisia	7.0	13.7	63.0	37.0	
Algeria	6.6	10.7	78.8	21.2	
Djibouti	3.5	3.1	63.9	36.1	
Saudi Arabia	5.7	10.1	74.5	25.5	
Sudan	5.7	10.7	21.4	78.6	
Syria	3.3	5.3	46.3	53.7	
Somalia	3.0 ⁽¹⁾	2.4 ⁽¹⁾	45.0 ⁽¹⁾	55.0 ⁽¹⁾	
Iraq	3.3	1.7	60.3	39.7	
Oman	4.3	7.6	89.8	10.2	
Palestine	10.9 ⁽²⁾	11.0	43.3	56.7	
Qatar	3.1	6.3	85.7	14.3	
Comoros	7.6	3.6	32.9	67.1	
Kuwait	3.9	6.2	85.9	14.1	
Lebanon	8.0	14.3	47.6	52.4	
Libya	5.0	4.3	73.5	26.5	
Egypt	4.6	4.2	38.2	61.8	
Morocco	5.8	9.1	33.9	66.1	
Mauritania	4.2	5.5	49.6	50.4	
Yemen	0.6	2.2	22.6	77.4	

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

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" and Database 2020; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, 2020; Statistical Report of Health Indicators for the Eastern Mediterranean Countries (EMRO), April 2018.

Annex Table (2/16) : Population with Access to Improved Water Sources and Sanitation Facilities *
(2010, 2018)

(Percent)

	Improved Water Source						Improved Sanitation Facilities					
	2010			2018			2010			2018		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Jordan	98	92	97	99.0	98.0	99.0	98	98	98	97.0	96.0	97.0
U.A.E.	100	100	100	...	...	98.0	98	95	99	...	...	99.0
Bahrain	100	...	100	...	...	100.0	100	...	100	...	...	100.0
Tunisia	99	94	97	100.0	89.0	96.0	96	64	84	95.0	81.0	91.0
Algeria	85	79	83	95.0	89.0	94.0	98	88	95	90.0	82.0	88.0
Djibouti	99	54	88	84.0	47.0	76.0	63	10	50	76.0	19.0	64.0
Saudi Arabia	...	...	96	100.0	100.0	100.0	99	99	99	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sudan	67	52	58	74	53	60.0	44	14	26	60	24	37.0
Syria	93	86	90	99.0	95.0	97.0	96	93	95	91.0	91.0	91.0
Somalia	66	7	29	83	28	52.0	52	6	23	61	20	38.0
Iraq	91	56	79	99.0	91.0	97.0	76	67	73	97.0	88.0	94.0
Oman	93	78	89	95.0	78.0	92.0	100	95	99	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palestine	91	91	91	94.9	94.9	94.9	60.9	10.3	55	99.2	98.8	99.2
Qatar	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100.0
Comoros	91	97	95	88	77	80.0	50	30	36	45	32	36.0
Kuwait	100	...	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lebanon	100	100	100	...	...	93.0	100	...	95.2	...	...	98.0
Libya	...	...	98	...	...	99.0	97	96	97	100.0	100.0	100.0
Egypt	100	99	99	99.0	99.0	99.0	97	93	95	98.0	91.0	94.0
Morocco	98	61	83	97.0	71.0	87.0	83	52	70	94.0	79.0	89.0
Mauritania	52	48	50	89.0	50.0	71.0	51	9	26	75.0	19.0	48.0
Yemen	72	47	55	79	55	63.0	93	34	53	88	43	59.0

(...) Not available.

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

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", different reports; The World Bank Database 2020;

The World Health Organization (WHO) Database 2020; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The State of the World's Children 2017.

Annex Table (2/17) : Employment in the Arab Countries (2010, 2018)

	Employment As a Percentage of Total Population (Ages 15+)		Employment (Annual Growth Rate) (%)	Proportion of Employed Women (Ages 15+) to Total Employment (%)		Employment by Main Economic Sectors (%)					
	2010	2018		2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018
	2010	2018	2009-2018		2010	2018	2010	2018	2010	2018	
Total Arab Countries	50.4	51.4	2.1	20.5	20.3	22.3	17.8	16.9	17.7	60.8	64.5
Jordan	41.9	39.0	3.8	17.8	17.7	6.3	5.1	13.0	13.9	80.7	81.0
U.A.E.	82.2	79.2	2.0	11.4	16.7	6.2	2.8	9.5	9.2	84.3	88.0
Bahrain	72.2	72.6	3.6	21.0	20.9	0.6	0.8	24.9	22.2	74.5	77.0
Tunisia	46.7	46.7	1.0	26.7	26.6	20.6	18.8	30.6	32.3	48.8	48.9
Algeria	42.4	41.4	1.3	16.9	17.9	11.7	14.7	33.1	32.5	55.2	52.8
Djibouti	59.3	59.1	2.2	40.1	41.1	74.0	60.2	8.2	10.8	17.8	29.0
Saudi Arabia	51.1	56.4	4.5	14.8	16.8	5.1	12.9	19.3	8.3	75.6	78.8
Sudan	47.5	46.4	2.6	24.5	26.3	51.5	40.7	7.9	9.3	40.6	50.0
Syria	43.1	40.7	-1.1	15.3	14.8	20.0	14.1	31.5	37.3	48.5	48.6
Somalia	46.0	46.2	3.1	19.2	20.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	46.8	46.7	4.0	19.3	14.4	5.5	3.6	15.1	15.5	79.4	80.9
Oman	61.9	70.6	8.4	17.0	13.1	28.9	32.5	8.0	7.1	63.1	60.4
Palestine	40.9	46.2	4.3	18.0	20.8	...	8.7	...	13.0	...	78.3
Qatar	86.7	86.9	5.9	12.1	13.7	0.7	1.0	54.4	23.9	44.9	75.1
Comoros	42.1	43.2	3.0	40.9	42.2	69.4	54.7	...	15.3	...	30.0
Kuwait	70.0	68.6	5.4	27.7	29.8	3.8	3.8	14.4	30.2	81.8	66.0
Lebanon	45.7	47.2	4.0	23.7	24.9	1.8	1.4	28.5	28.7	69.7	69.9
Libya	53.8	52.5	1.4	26.7	24.4	3.0	2.3	21.9	21.2	75.1	76.5
Egypt	49.3	48.1	1.4	23.1	23.7	32.7	23.6	24.5	12.2	42.8	64.2
Morocco	49.9	48.9	0.6	26.4	24.2	25.5	22.3	28.4	29.6	46.1	48.1
Mauritania	49.7	49.4	3.0	30.6	31.7	50.3	34.7	5.4	7.4	44.3	57.9
Yemen	39.5	37.9	2.8	12.7	8.0	36.0	38.0	8.7	7.0	55.3	55.0

(...) Not available.

Source : Annex Table (3/3), Joint Arab Economic Report, various reports; National Sources; The World Bank "World Development Indicators" 2020;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Database 2020; UNICEF, the World's Children Situation 2019; International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2020.

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

Country	Year	Unemployment Rate (%)	Labor Force (Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Persons (Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Male (Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Female (Thousands)	Unemployment Rate Male (%)	Unemployment Rate Female (%)	Share of Females in Unemployment (%)	Youth's Share (Ages 15-24) in Unemployment (%)	Share of University Graduates in Unemployment (%)	Share of First-Time Jobseekers in Unemployment (%)	Share of those Unemployed for more than one year in Total Unemployment (%)
Jordan	2019	19.0	2,638	501	357	144	17.7	24.1	28.8	40.6	28.4	52.5	55.7
U.A.E. **(1)	2019	2.4	6,840	161	88	73	1.6	6.1	45.3	28.0	4.6	76.6	...
Bahrain **(2)	2019	0.7	979	7	1	6	0.2	3.0	85.7	57.1	2.2	...	...
Tunisia	2019	14.9	4,190	624	360	264	12.1	21.7	42.3	28.5	40.9	53.8	71.9
Algeria	2019	11.4	12,730	1,449	920	529	9.1	20.4	36.5	30.5	30.2	50.2	65.4
Djibouti	2019	10.3	415	43	26	17	21.1	24.0	39.5	34.9	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia **(3)	2019	5.6	14,389	806	331	475	2.5	21.0	58.9	29.4	60.4	90.2	53.9
Sudan	2019	36.1	35,730	12,893	7,995	4,898	31.0	49.3	38.0	36.1	22.9	60.7	56.0
Syria	2019	32.2	5,297	1,706	713	993	19.8	58.4	58.2	43.1	16.1	68.5	...
Somalia	2019	11.4	3,925	445	344	101	11.4	11.1	22.7	42.2	...	...	...
Iraq	2019	12.8	10,476	1,343	914	429	10.1	30.4	31.9	39.9	...	...	...
Oman **(4)	2019	2.7	2,734	75	32	43	1.3	11.9	57.3	42.7	36.9	80.2	...
Palestine ⁽⁵⁾	2019	24.0	1,374	330	227	102	20.6	38.0	31.0	37.0	43.7	61.8	25.6
Qatar **(6)	2019	0.1	2,052	2	1	1	0.1	0.4	55.5	42.7	39.8	88.0	22.2
Comoros	2018	4.3	224	10	6	5	4.1	4.7	45.0	20.0	...	47.6	...
Kuwait **(7)	2019	1.2	2,966	35	20	15	0.9	1.9	41.9	34.0	12.4	...	44.5
Lebanon	2019	6.2	2,399	149	91	58	5.1	9.9	38.9	41.6	36.6	46.0	33.0
Libya	2019	18.6	2,422	450	247	203	15.5	24.6	45.1	20.7	...	98.0	...
Egypt	2019	8.0	28,950	2,329	1,120	1,209	4.7	22.7	51.9	39.6	47.0	59.3	71.6
Morocco	2019	10.2	12,162	1,239	777	462	8.5	15.3	37.3	31.3	18.9	54.9	67.6
Mauritania	2019	9.6	1,248	119	71	48	8.4	12.1	40.3	26.9	...	...	...
Yemen	2019	12.9	6,735	869	740	129	11.9	24.9	14.8	44.1	12.2	...	...

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary estimates.

** Nationals and expatriates.

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

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

(3) In 2019, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 12.3% from the labor force. The unemployment rate among females was estimated at 31.1% and among the youth (Age Group of 15-24) at 31.3%.

(4) In 2019, the employed labor among nationals was estimated at 463,000 and among expatriates at 1,848,000. The share of university graduates in unemployment was estimated at 40.2%.

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

(6) In 2019, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 0.2% from the labor force with around 228 being unemployed (with 114 males & 114 females).

(7) In 2019, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 7%, with a rate of 7.5% for males and 6.6% for females.

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

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

Indicator	Year	Index Value	
Population, urban (% of total)	2018	65.0	%
Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	2018	30.4	%
Population ages 15-65 (% of total)	2018	64.7	%
Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	2018	4.9	%
Illiteracy rate, adult total	2018	25.2	%
Illiteracy rate, adult male	2018	18.4	%
Illiteracy rate, adult female	2018	35.6	%
Illiteracy rate, youth total	2018	14.0	%
Illiteracy rate, youth male	2018	11.8	%
Illiteracy rate, youth female	2018	16.4	%
Gender literacy gap, adult total	2012 - 2005	0.8	
Gender literacy gap, youth total	2012 - 2005	0.9	
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	2018	88.0	%
Total enrollment, primary, Male (% net)	2018	89.7	%
Total enrollment, primary, Female (% net)	2018	86.2	%
Gender enrollment gap in primary education	2018	0.99	
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Total	2018	12.0	years
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Male	2018	12.3	years
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Female	2018	11.7	years
Dropout rate in primary education, Total	2018	11.5	%
Dropout rate in primary education, Male	2018	10.8	%
Dropout rate in primary education, Female	2018	12.3	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNI	2018	3.9	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure	2018	13.5	%
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	2018	71.9	years
Total fertility rate, (births per woman)	2018	2.8	child
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	2018	27.0	child
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2018	22	child
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP	2017	5.3	%
Public expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health	2017	49.9	%
Improved water sources (% of population with access)	2018	94.0	%
Improved water sources, urban (% of urban population with access)	2018	97.0	%
Improved water sources, rural (% of rural population with access)	2018	88.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2018	91.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	2018	95.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of rural population with access)	2018	82.0	%

Sources : The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Database, February 2020; UNDP; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", The World Bank Database, January 2020; "Human Development Report", various reports; UNESCO Database, February 2020.

**Annex Table (3/1): Agricultural Value Added and its Contribution to GDP in Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2019)**

	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)						Average Annual Change (%)	Percentage Change (%)	Agricultural per Capita Income (U.S. Dollars)					Average Annual Change (%)	Percentage Change (%)	Contribution of Agriculture to GDP (%)						
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *			2010-2019	2018-2019	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Total Arab Countries	130,937	148,082	143,615	138,580	123,798	130,905	-0.0	5.7	376.1	392.0	372.9	350.5	307.0	318.4	-1.8	3.7	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.5	4.6	4.8
Jordan	1111	1,941	2,059	2,259	2,379	2,312	8.5	-2.8	165.9	203.1	210.1	224.7	230.7	219.1	3.1	-5.0	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.3
UAE	2,212	2,654	2,771	2,971	3,035	3,078	3.7	1.4	267.5	291.5	303.8	319.3	324.0	323.9	2.1	-0.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Bahrain	77	98	107	103	109	109	4.0	-0.2	62.3	71.7	75.2	68.7	70.3	68.0	1.0	-3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tunisia	3,317	4,438	3,927	3,854	4,189	4,021	2.2	-4.0	313.9	397.5	347.4	337.0	362.7	343.1	1.0	-5.4	7.5	10.3	9.4	9.7	10.5	10.4
Algeria	13,644	18,951	19,569	19,997	20,815	20,344	4.5	-2.3	379.2	474.2	479.2	479.3	488.9	468.2	2.4	-4.2	8.5	11.6	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.0
Djibouti	38	29	34	40	40	45	1.8	11.2	45.3	31.6	36.7	42.3	42.0	46.0	0.2	9.5	3.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Saudi Arabia	13,946	17,138	17,321	17,411	17,496	17,710	2.7	1.2	506.0	543.7	545.7	533.9	523.6	517.6	0.3	-1.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.2
Sudan	27,070	26,755	24,166	27,554	8,902	7,628	-13.1	-14.3	641.5	696.1	610.3	675.6	212.0	176.5	-13.3	-16.8	33.9	32.0	24.3	22.6	18.5	20.2
Syria	11,842	6,703	4,550	6,894	8,010	10,092	-1.8	26.0	563.4	372.5	260.5	403.2	472.7	591.2	0.5	25.1	19.4	33.5	34.2	40.8	37.9	37.2
Iraq	7,151	6,991	6,627	5,583	5,346	5,923	-2.1	10.8	220.1	198.5	183.2	150.3	140.2	151.4	-4.1	8.0	6.1	4.5	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9
Oman	811	1,362	1,492	1,605	1,735	1,796	9.2	3.5	292.3	327.4	337.9	352.0	376.9	388.9	3.6	3.2	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
Palestine	872	1,035	1,171	1,136	1,198	1,228	3.9	2.5	215.3	228.6	252.7	239.2	246.3	246.6	1.5	0.1	9.0	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.4	7.2
Qatar	148	261	279	310	336	334	9.5	-0.7	86.0	107.1	106.6	113.8	121.6	119.3	3.7	-1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Comoros	275	297	304	320	347	350	2.7	0.9	398.3	381.9	381.4	392.8	417.0	411.2	0.4	-1.4	30.4	30.0	29.7	29.5	29.1	29.3
Kuwait	521	616	561	634	618	586	1.3	-5.1	146.1	147.2	129.6	142.8	135.4	124.9	-1.7	-7.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Lebanon	1,483	1,688	1,476	1,558	1,598	1,765	2.0	10.4	299.4	258.3	219.8	228.4	233.0	257.5	-1.7	10.5	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2
Libya	571	378	324	554	639	683	2.0	6.9	92.1	58.9	49.9	84.2	95.7	100.8	1.0	5.3	0.8	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.6
Egypt	29,135	37,908	39,183	26,913	28,163	33,496	1.6	18.9	370.3	426.1	430.5	282.7	289.9	337.9	-1.0	16.6	13.3	11.4	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.0
Morocco	12,058	12,787	12,391	13,560	13,219	13,372	1.2	1.2	374.7	374.7	359.3	389.1	375.3	375.8	0.0	0.1	12.9	12.6	12.0	12.4	11.2	11.2
Mauritania	942	1,272	1,391	1,410	1,408	1,504	5.3	6.9	281.9	342.0	365.5	362.2	353.3	369.0	3.0	4.4	16.7	20.6	21.7	20.9	20.0	20.4
Yemen	3,715	4,781	3,912	3,916	4,218	4,526	2.2	7.3	160.5	179.2	142.6	139.0	145.9	152.5	-0.6	4.6	12.0	17.9	18.4	18.9	18.4	18.5

Sources: Annexes (2/3), (2/4) & (2/7) and previous editions of the Joint Arab Economic Report.

Annex Table (3/2): Agricultural Land and its Uses in Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)

							(1000 Hectares)
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2018)	Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)
Total Cultivated Land Area	68,486	70,131	63,478	70,283	77,203	1.5	9.8
1- Permanent Crops Area	8,996	9,591	9,231	9,119	9,151	0.2	0.4
A- Rainfed Agriculture	5,190	5,795	5,288	5,315	5,345	0.4	0.6
B- Irrigated Agriculture	3,806	3,796	3,943	3,804	3,806	0.0	0.1
2- Seasonal Crops Area	59,490	60,540	54,247	61,164	68,052	1.7	11.3
A- Rainfed Agriculture	35,474	33,393	29,990	36,214	42,308	2.2	16.8
B- Irrigated Agriculture	10,444	10,230	9,997	10,945	11,915	1.7	8.9
C- Uncultivated Area	13,572	16,917	14,260	14,005	13,829	0.2	-1.3
Forest Area *	94,887	52,364	37,624	37,816	37,724	-10.9	-0.2
Pasture Area	494,259	397,047	371,239	370,637	371,049	-3.5	0.1

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2020.

**Annex Table (3/3): Rural Population and Agricultural Population in Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)**

	Rural Population (Thousands)							Agricultural Population (Thousands)						
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2018)	Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2018)	Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)
Total Arab Countries	156,790	167,819	169,965	172,068	174,143	1.3	1.2	82,015	84,243	85,458	86,506	87,546	0.8	1.2
Jordan	999	893	898	898	893	-1.4	-0.6	390	393	394	394	392	0.1	-0.6
UAE	1,316	1,311	1,301	1,293	1,286	-0.3	-0.5	234	226	225	224	223	-0.6	-0.5
Bahrain	141	151	155	161	168	2.2	4.3	8	8	8	9	9	1.3	4.3
Tunisia	3,548	3,601	3,610	3,616	3,621	0.3	0.1	2,154	2,159	2,171	2,175	2,178	0.1	0.1
Algeria	11,724	11,623	11,590	11,548	11,498	-0.2	-0.4	7,404	7,214	7,190	7,164	7,133	-0.5	-0.4
Djibouti	196	209	212	214	216	1.2	0.9	58	96	97	98	99	6.9	0.9
Saudi Arabia	4,884	5,308	5,357	5,395	5,421	1.3	0.5	1,400	1,293	1,302	1,311	1,317	-0.8	0.5
Sudan	24,003	25,548	26,074	26,602	27,131	1.5	2.0	22,443	23,873	24,439	24,934	25,430	1.6	2.0
Syria	9,322	8,961	8,693	8,495	8,381	-1.3	-1.3	4,080	4,015	4,071	3,978	3,924	-0.5	-1.3
Somalia	7,315	7,894	8,044	8,198	8,355	1.7	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	9,505	10,863	11,126	11,376	11,616	2.5	2.1	1,742	1,801	1,845	1,887	1,926	1.3	2.1
Oman	755	783	774	762	747	-0.1	-2.0	304	323	340	334	328	0.9	-2.0
Palestine	1,038	1,149	1,168	1,186	1,204	1.9	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	27	26	25	24	23	-2.0	-4.2	13	11	9	9	9	-4.9	-4.2
Comoros	497	556	568	580	591	2.2	1.9	479	540	550	562	572	2.3	1.9
Kuwait	52	58	60	61	62	2.2	1.6	28	31	32	32	33	1.9	1.6
Lebanon	549	696	705	704	695	3.0	-1.3	77	74	80	79	78	0.2	-1.3
Libya	1,354	1,292	1,288	1,287	1,288	-0.6	0.1	193	175	176	176	176	-1.2	0.1
Egypt	47,925	53,655	54,799	55,893	56,938	2.2	1.9	22,664	23,299	23,638	24,110	24,561	1.0	1.9
Morocco	13,606	13,640	13,631	13,614	13,586	0.0	-0.2	8,260	8,074	8,081	8,071	8,055	-0.3	-0.2
Mauritania	1,928	2,046	2,066	2,085	2,103	1.1	0.9	741	854	866	873	881	2.2	0.9
Yemen	16,106	17,556	17,821	18,076	18,320	1.6	1.3	9,343	9,785	9,943	10,085	10,221	1.1	1.3

(...) Not available

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Database 2020; International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2020.

**Annex Table (3/4): Agricultural Worker's share of the Agricultural Value Added
and Agricultural Economic Efficiency in Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)**

	Agricultural Worker's share of the Value Added ⁽¹⁾ (U.S. Dollars)						Agricultural Economic Efficiency ⁽²⁾ (%)				
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Arab Countries	4,824	6,463	6,067	5,745	5,074	-11.7	0.26	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.26
Jordan	9,336	15,843	16,198	17,913	18,560	3.6	0.66	0.96	0.98	1.08	1.10
UAE	13,169	15,555	15,432	15,798	16,096	1.9	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.26
Bahrain	19,136	21,319	18,931	17,148	14,907	-13.1	0.53	0.53	0.47	0.42	0.36
Tunisia	4,070	5,774	5,216	5,112	5,496	7.5	0.34	0.53	0.50	0.52	0.56
Algeria	4,112	8,237	11,008	11,260	11,657	3.5	0.28	0.59	0.81	0.81	0.81
Djibouti	142	103	142	163	159	-2.0	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Saudi Arabia	26,819	37,530	10,994	10,274	9,849	-4.1	0.49	0.68	0.22	0.20	0.17
Sudan	3,800	5,503	5,601	6,228	1,957	-68.6	0.43	0.67	0.59	0.55	0.46
Syria	8,411	7,717	6,436	10,175	11,967	17.6	0.78	1.83	2.28	2.85	2.69
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	16,786	17,640	17,089	14,939	15,018	0.5	1.07	1.01	1.00	0.81	0.75
Oman	2,533	2,213	1,919	1,934	1,974	2.1	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Palestine	9,372	...	10,365	9,799	9,963	1.7	0.91	...	0.87	0.81	0.85
Qatar	18,441	17,540	18,229	17,601	16,819	-4.4	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.18
Comoros	2,316	2,249	2,732	2,804	2,964	5.7	0.43	0.45	0.54	0.54	0.53
Kuwait	32,557	26,218	6,474	7,023	6,789	-3.3	0.46	0.53	0.14	0.14	0.12
Lebanon	51,134	61,518	54,421	52,162	52,982	1.6	1.96	2.48	2.22	2.10	2.08
Libya	8,517	6,982	5,544	9,803	11,811	20.5	0.27	0.90	0.88	0.74	0.59
Egypt	4,573	5,733	5,572	3,749	3,827	2.1	0.58	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.48
Morocco	4,046	4,896	4,824	5,316	5,609	5.5	0.49	0.56	0.54	0.55	0.55
Mauritania	1,212	2,300	3,409	3,388	3,298	-2.7	0.21	0.42	0.62	0.60	0.58
Yemen	1,696	2,350	1,627	1,596	1,689	5.8	0.29	0.52	0.47	0.49	0.48

(...) Not available

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

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

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Database 2020, International Labor Organization (ILO), Database 2020.

**Annex Table (3/5): Agricultural Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2016-2019)**

Crops	2010			2016			2017			2018			2019			Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)		
	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)												
Cereals	49,220	33,405	1,473	49,272	32,474	1,517	54,726	34,618	1,581	51,406	30,286	1,697	54,016	30,384	1,778	5.1	0.3	4.7
(Wheat)	23,848	10,360	2,302	22,125	9,348	2,367	25,741	10,278	2,504	26,299	9,311	2,825	26,723	8,953	2,985	1.6	-3.8	5.7
(Rice)	4,707	551	8,548	5,830	692	8,425	5,603	703	7,970	4,713	573	8,225	4,310	506	8,515	-8.6	-11.7	3.5
(Barley)	6,459	6,364	1,015	3,609	4,742	761	6,152	5,549	1,109	6,448	5,285	1,220	6,979	4,939	1,413	8.2	-6.6	15.8
(Maize)	7,181	1,535	4,678	8,701	1,683	5,170	7,830	1,370	5,715	7,756	1,255	6,180	8,030	1,194	6,725	3.5	-4.9	8.8
(Millet & Sorghum)	7,025	14,595	481	9,007	16,009	563	9,400	16,718	562	6,190	13,862	447	7,974	14,792	539	28.8	6.7	20.7
Roots & Tubers	12,354	521	23,712	14,725	601	24,501	15,348	623	24,636	14,869	612	24,296	14,339	603	23,798	-3.6	-1.5	-2.0
Pulses	1,228	1,229	999	1,230	1,422	865	1,492	1,637	911	1,553	1,652	940	1,630	1,723	946	5.0	4.3	0.7
Oil Seeds	7,510	8,568	877	6,602	9,469	697	10,322	9,350	1,104	17,432	11,773	1,481	24,225	13,395	1,808	39.0	13.8	22.1
Vegetables	55,021	2,483	22,159	58,049	2,928	19,825	50,159	2,477	20,250	54,231	2,629	20,628	55,004	2,743	20,054	1.4	4.3	-2.8
Fruits	32,107	3,680	8,725	35,916	4,035	8,901	35,097	3,937	8,915	33,693	3,930	8,573	33,157	3,837	8,641	-1.6	-2.4	0.8
Fibres	1,027	429	2,394	532	226	2,354	907	317	2,861	1,096	328	3,341	1,247	327	3,811	13.8	-0.2	14.1
Sugar Crops	35,111	457	76,877	37,902	543	69,866	37,585	526	71,454	37,824	528	71,636	37,725	614	61,397	-0.3	16.4	-14.3
Sugar Cane	23,285	222	104,969	22,283	236	94,298	22,085	230	96,022	22,621	231	97,926	22,581	318	71,078	-0.2	37.5	-27.4
Sugar Beets	11,826	235	50,348	15,620	306	51,011	15,500	296	52,365	15,203	297	51,189	15,144	297	51,032	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2020.

**Annex Table (3/6): Livestock Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2019)**

	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2019)	(Thousand Tons) Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)
Cows & Buffaloes⁽¹⁾	69,163	58,129	58,556	58,715	58,173	58,189	-1.9	0.0
Sheep & Goats⁽¹⁾	280,659	271,021	274,505	273,301	273,514	274,357	-0.3	0.3
Camels⁽¹⁾	15,774	16,222	16,424	16,487	16,622	16,758	0.7	0.8
Meat	8,237	8,839	9,131	9,292	9,377	9,570	1.7	2.1
Red Meat (Beef, Buffalo & Goat)	4,937	4,428	4,438	4,501	4,462	4,474	-1.1	0.3
Poultry Meat	3,300	4,411	4,693	4,791	4,915	5,096	4.9	3.7
Dairy	26,506	27,250	27,784	28,117	28,370	28,754	0.9	1.4
Eggs	1,616	2,150	2,182	2,354	2,408	2,502	5.0	3.9

* Preliminary Estimates.

⁽¹⁾ 1000 Heads.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2020.

Annex Table (3/7): Fish Production in the Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2019)

								(Thousand Tons)
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2019)	Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)
Total Arab Countries	4,086.2	4,728.6	5,127.0	5,259.3	5,677.4	5,834.0	4.0	2.8
Jordan	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	9.0	3.4
UAE	77.7	74.0	74.4	74.4	74.7	75.6	-0.3	1.2
Bahrain	16.4	17.1	15.2	15.2	13.9	13.3	-2.3	-4.2
Tunisia	102.4	131.7	126.5	128.0	133.0	136.4	3.2	2.5
Algeria	130.1	105.2	102.1	108.3	120.4	130.7	0.0	8.6
Djibouti	0.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	25.5	0.0
Saudi Arabia	126.9	100.5	109.3	121.4	131.3	138.0	0.9	5.1
Sudan	72.0	35.8	36.0	38.4	41.2	44.1	-5.3	7.0
Syria	12.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	-15.9	-1.4
Somalia	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	42.0	69.5	46.8	56.9	45.1	45.3	0.8	0.5
Oman	164.1	257.2	279.8	310.2	345.6	380.6	9.8	10.1
Palestine	1.7	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.4	11.1	2.8
Qatar	13.8	15.2	14.5	15.0	14.7	14.8	0.8	0.7
Comoros	...	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	49.5 **	8.3
Kuwait	4.8	14.9	16.5	16.5	17.5	18.1	15.8	3.2
Lebanon	10.0	4.7	5.1	4.0	3.9	3.5	-11.0	-10.0
Libya	0.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.7	2.0	10.4	-25.9
Egypt	1,304.8	1,518.9	1,612.0	1,726.0	1,826.0	1,900.0	4.3	4.1
Morocco	1,136.2	1,371.1	1,465.2	1,432.5	1,484.4	1,494.7	3.1	0.7
Mauritania	644.3	773.0	1,103.6	1,082.8	1,296.3	1,310.0	8.2	1.1
Yemen	194.3	195.6	74.7	84.2	84.4	84.5	-8.8	0.1

* Preliminary Estimates.

** From (2015-2019)

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2020.

**Annex Table (3/8): Agricultural Exports and Imports of the Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Agricultural Exports					Average Annual Change (%)		Agricultural Imports					Average Annual Change (%)	
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2010-2018	2017-2018	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2010-2018	2017-2018
Total Arab Countries	19,569	25,142	28,499	29,251	29,772	5.4	1.8	67,239	85,093	90,576	91,618	91,957	4.0	0.4
Jordan	1,070	1,870	2,129	2,150	2,161	9.2	0.5	2,425	4,200	4,379	4,395	4,401	7.7	0.1
UAE	4,076	4,700	5,149	5,250	5,262	3.2	0.2	8,280	10,110	10,830	11,139	11,145	3.8	0.1
Bahrain	293	520	583	562	566	8.6	0.7	586	580	599	590	592	0.1	0.3
Tunisia	1,160	1,535	1,835	1,897	1,997	7.0	5.3	2,138	2,600	2,795	2,790	2,792	3.4	0.1
Algeria	134	407	508	538	545	19.2	1.3	6,223	11,210	11,910	12,032	12,099	8.7	0.6
Djibouti	80	45	50	50	51	-5.5	2.3	143	141	143	142	142	-0.1	0.0
Saudi Arabia	2,995	3,570	3,991	4,112	4,210	4.3	2.4	17,148	19,115	20,434	21,101	21,121	2.6	0.1
Sudan	462	960	1,090	1,035	1,039	10.7	0.4	603	365	380	332	335	-7.1	0.9
Syria	2,550	510	509	475	467	-19.1	-1.7	3,107	2,205	2,191	1,889	1,772	-6.8	-6.2
Somalia	164	485	487	478	477	14.3	-0.2	527	435	445	439	437	-2.3	-0.5
Iraq	40	70	81	79	77	8.5	-2.5	1,354	1,310	1,374	1,424	1,449	0.9	1.8
Oman	757	1,255	1,356	1,402	1,426	8.2	1.7	944	915	975	989	999	0.7	1.0
Palestine	68	100	101	99	96	4.4	-3.0	342	235	238	234	233	-4.7	-0.4
Qatar	19	40	45	44	47	12.0	6.0	1,555	2,340	2,588	2,620	2,659	6.9	1.5
Comoros	12	31	33	31	32	13.0	3.2	74	90	96	94	95	3.2	1.1
Kuwait	122	490	591	587	592	21.8	0.9	1,920	2,111	2,367	2,501	2,590	3.8	3.6
Lebanon	518	745	846	876	895	7.1	2.2	1,727	4,915	5,237	5,441	5,571	15.8	2.4
Libya	7	15	16	15	14	8.5	-6.7	2,231	1,900	2,003	1,882	1,858	-2.3	-1.3
Egypt	2,918	4,990	5,891	6,221	6,429	10.4	3.3	9,271	13,800	14,794	14,767	14,799	6.0	0.2
Morocco	1,962	2,570	2,973	3,121	3,162	6.1	1.3	4,175	4,220	4,599	4,720	4,872	1.9	3.2
Mauritania	43	24	26	25	26	-6.1	4.3	94	96	98	96	97	0.3	1.0
Yemen	119	210	210	204	201	6.8	-1.5	2,373	2,200	2,101	2,001	1,899	-2.4	-5.1

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Database 2020.

**Cont'd Annex Table (3/8): Net Agricultural Imports & Net Agricultural Imports Per Capita
in Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)**

	Net Agricultural Imports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Per Capita Net Agricultural Imports (U.S. Dollars)				
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Arab Countries	47,671	59,951	62,077	62,367	62,185	132	153	155	152	149
Jordan	1,355	2,330	2,250	2,245	2,240	202	244	230	223	217
UAE	4,204	5,410	5,681	5,889	5,883	508	594	623	633	620
Bahrain	293	60	16	28	26	239	44	11	19	17
Tunisia	978	1,065	960	893	795	93	95	85	78	69
Algeria	6,089	10,803	11,402	11,494	11,554	169	270	279	275	271
Djibouti	63	96	93	92	91	75	105	100	97	95
Saudi Arabia	14,153	15,545	16,443	16,989	16,911	513	493	518	521	506
Sudan	141	595-	710-	703-	-704	3	-15	-18	-17	-17
Syria	557	1,695	1,682	1,414	1,305	26	94	96	83	77
Somalia	363	-50	-42	-39	-40	30	-4	-3	-3	-3
Iraq	1,314	1,240	1,293	1,345	1,372	40	35	36	36	36
Oman	187	-340	-381	-413	-427	67	-82	-86	-91	-93
Palestine	274	135	137	135	137	68	30	30	28	28
Qatar	1,536	2,300	2,543	2,576	2,612	896	943	971	945	946
Comoros	62	59	63	63	63	90	76	79	77	76
Kuwait	1,798	1,621	1,776	1,914	1,998	504	387	410	431	438
Lebanon	1,209	4,170	4,391	4,565	4,676	244	638	654	669	682
Libya	2,224	1,885	1,987	1,867	1,844	359	294	306	284	276
Egypt	6,353	8,810	8,903	8,546	8,370	81	99	98	90	86
Morocco	2,213	1,650	1,626	1,599	1,710	69	48	47	46	49
Mauritania	51	72	72	71	71	15	19	19	18	18
Yemen	2,254	1,990	1,891	1,797	1,698	97	75	69	64	59

Source: Annex Table (3/8).

**Annex Table (3/9): Exports of Basic Food Commodities of Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)**

	Quantity: (Thousand Tons) Value: (Million U.S. Dollars)													
	2010		2015		2016		2017		2018		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2018)		Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total	20,930	15,576	26,018	20,629	25,932	19,142	29,058	21,530	31,346	22,484	5.2	4.7	7.9	4.4
Cereals & Flour	2,120	1,196	5,516	2,025	5,386	1,792	7,040	1,944	8,735	2,266	19.4	8.3	24.1	16.5
Potatoes	644	235	840	313	676	223	1,091	345	984	364	5.4	5.6	-9.8	5.4
Sugar (raw)	2,132	1,096	2,865	1,405	3,628	1,813	4,049	2,038	4,046	2,286	8.3	9.6	-0.1	12.2
Pulses	364	319	412	410	436	396	569	498	588	561	6.2	7.3	3.3	12.6
Oil Seeds	538	470	467	391	590	595	770	648	735	754	4.0	6.1	-4.5	16.3
Vegetable Oil	845	1,239	1,468	2,461	1,117	1,766	1,178	1,872	1,174	1,738	4.2	4.3	-0.3	-7.2
Vegetables	4,130	2,642	3,489	2,957	3,292	2,496	3,918	2,882	3,903	2,992	-0.7	1.6	-0.4	3.8
Fruits	4,039	3,107	6,494	4,686	6,828	4,677	6,326	4,481	6,861	4,564	6.8	4.9	8.5	1.8
Cows & Buffalo ⁽¹⁾	178	38	268	144	225	98	105	98	92	95	-7.9	12.1	-12.0	-3.1
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	4,016	404	11,666	1,149	7,534	773	3,808	869	3,387	750	-2.1	8.0	-11.0	-13.7
Meat	201	431	141	405	117	420	132	380	138	377	-4.6	-1.7	4.3	-0.7
Milk & Dairy Prod.	4,985	2,010	3,261	2,795	2,666	2,448	2,661	2,521	2,537	2,319	-8.1	1.8	-4.7	-8.0
Eggs	82	234	60	121	47	62	71	89	76	96	-1.0	-10.5	6.7	8.1
Fish	850	2,155	1,005	1,367	1,149	1,583	1,253	2,865	1,571	3,324	8.0	5.6	25.3	16.0

⁽¹⁾ 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2020.

**Con'td Annex Table (3/9): Imports of Basic Food Commodities of Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2018)**

													Quantity (Thousand Tons)		Value: (Million U.S. Dollars)	
	2010		2015		2016		2017		2018		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2018)		Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total	117,170	53,183	131,688	73,463	133,088	70,283	142,042	73,483	145,008	74,066	4.0	4.2	2.1	0.8		
Cereals & Flour	65,103	20,286	78,404	23,233	78,095	20,259	85,010	21,618	87,526	22,320	3.8	1.2	3.0	3.2		
Potatoes	822	485	1,477	664	2,287	832	1,820	731	1,800	730	10.3	5.3	-1.1	-0.1		
Sugar (raw)	8,358	4,019	11,336	5,514	11,766	6,527	11,018	4,439	10,124	4,075	2.4	0.2	-8.1	-8.2		
Pulses	1,222	985	1,867	1,799	2,264	1,872	2,786	2,046	3,236	2,337	12.9	11.4	16.2	14.2		
Oil Seeds	4,006	2,488	3,970	2,757	2,964	1,973	5,127	2,781	5,584	2,750	4.2	1.3	8.9	-1.1		
Vegetable Oil	3,992	4,467	6,354	3,708	7,514	7,185	8,403	7,722	8,796	7,992	10.4	7.5	4.7	3.5		
Vegetables	2,977	1,796	4,177	3,187	5,747	3,483	5,743	3,222	6,368	3,210	10.0	7.5	10.9	-0.4		
Fruits	4,792	3,389	7,085	7,161	7,048	6,867	6,891	5,805	7,093	5,802	5.0	7.0	2.9	-0.1		
Cows & Buffalo ⁽¹⁾	561	539	1,482	1,004	1,522	972	927	1,021	741	1,020	3.5	8.3	-20.1	0.0		
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	10,605	982	13,108	1,782	11,184	1,550	12,629	1,572	12,276	1,562	1.8	6.0	-2.8	-0.6		
Meat	2,696	6,353	4,014	10,099	3,285	7,928	3,787	9,312	3,820	9,703	4.5	5.4	0.9	4.2		
Milk & Dairy Prod.	11,107	5,513	11,526	9,598	10,772	8,007	9,689	9,772	8,900	9,346	-2.7	6.8	-8.1	-4.4		
Eggs	163	345	309	667	303	628	567	806	640	899	18.7	12.7	12.9	11.5		
Fish	767	1,537	1,170	2,290	1,043	2,200	1,201	2,636	1,120	2,320	4.8	5.3	-6.7	-12.0		

⁽¹⁾ 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2020.

**Annex Table (3/10): Value of Intra-Imports, Intra-Exports and Intra-Agricultural Trade
in the Arab Countries
(2015-2018)**

(Billion U.S. Dollars)

	2015			2016			2017			2018			Average Annual Change (%) (2015-2018)			Percentage Change (%) (2017-2018)		
	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade									
Total Arab Countries	18.66	17.06	35.72	18.48	16.23	34.71	18.56	17.46	36.02	18.57	16.92	35.48	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-3.1	-1.5
Jordan	0.87	1.52	2.39	0.91	1.17	2.08	0.91	1.40	2.31	0.90	1.36	2.26	1.0	-3.6	-1.8	-1.5	-2.6	-2.2
UAE	2.03	3.89	5.92	2.20	3.48	5.68	2.19	4.11	6.30	2.14	3.83	5.97	1.8	-0.5	0.3	-2.3	-6.9	-5.3
Bahrain	0.53	0.42	0.95	0.54	0.33	0.87	0.53	0.46	0.99	0.53	0.40	0.94	0.2	-1.4	-0.5	0.6	-11.9	-5.2
Tunisia	0.16	0.44	0.60	0.14	0.38	0.52	0.16	0.41	0.57	0.15	0.41	0.56	-1.4	-2.2	-2.0	-4.2	-0.5	-1.6
Algeria	0.32	0.07	0.39	0.31	0.17	0.48	0.32	0.14	0.46	0.32	0.13	0.44	-0.2	21.5	4.4	-1.7	-8.1	-3.6
Djibouti	0.15	0.03	0.18	0.17	0.02	0.19	0.16	0.03	0.18	0.16	0.03	0.18	1.9	-5.2	0.8	1.4	-4.2	0.6
Saudi Arabia	4.74	3.45	8.19	4.37	3.28	7.65	4.51	3.43	7.94	4.54	3.39	7.93	-1.4	-0.6	-1.1	0.7	-1.2	-0.1
Sudan	0.36	0.31	0.67	0.32	0.97	1.29	0.43	0.73	1.15	0.37	0.67	1.04	0.8	29.2	15.7	-13.5	-8.0	-10.0
Syria	0.37	0.36	0.73	0.26	0.38	0.64	0.45	0.39	0.84	0.36	0.38	0.74	-0.9	1.4	0.3	-20.0	-2.9	-12.1
Somalia	0.38	0.60	0.98	0.33	0.51	0.84	0.38	0.55	0.93	0.36	0.55	0.92	-1.5	-2.6	-2.2	-4.4	0.2	-1.7
Iraq	1.32	0.00	1.32	1.28	0.00	1.28	1.12	0.00	1.12	1.24	0.00	1.24	-2.1	0.0	-2.1	10.9	-66.7	10.7
Oman	1.77	1.26	3.03	2.41	1.13	3.54	1.97	1.17	3.14	2.05	1.19	3.24	5.0	-2.0	2.2	4.1	1.4	3.1
Palestine	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.11	-3.2	2.2	-0.7	2.1	6.7	4.3
Qatar	1.28	0.13	1.41	1.20	0.02	1.22	1.27	0.05	1.32	1.25	0.07	1.32	-0.8	-19.5	-2.2	-1.6	27.1	-0.4
Comoros	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.6	0.0	1.8	-16.7	0.0	-9.5
Kuwait	1.38	0.49	1.87	1.30	0.46	1.76	1.30	0.47	1.77	1.33	0.47	1.80	-1.3	-1.1	-1.3	2.2	0.2	1.7
Lebanon	0.54	0.51	1.05	0.55	0.39	0.94	0.52	0.52	1.03	0.54	0.47	1.01	-0.3	-2.5	-1.4	3.7	-8.6	-2.5
Libya	0.99	0.01	1.00	0.83	0.02	0.85	0.87	0.01	0.88	0.90	0.01	0.91	-3.2	13.0	-3.1	3.1	8.3	3.1
Egypt	0.61	2.78	3.39	0.63	2.71	3.34	0.60	2.75	3.35	0.61	2.75	3.36	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	2.6	-0.1	0.4
Morocco	0.26	0.42	0.68	0.27	0.56	0.83	0.30	0.47	0.77	0.28	0.48	0.76	2.1	4.7	3.7	-7.8	3.3	-1.0
Mauritania	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.06	-3.1	0.0	-2.5	-2.4	0.0	-2.0
Yemen	0.48	0.30	0.78	0.36	0.17	0.53	0.48	0.30	0.78	0.44	0.26	0.70	-2.9	-5.1	-3.7	-7.9	-14.4	-10.4

Source: Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the conditions of agriculture in the Arab countries, April 2020.

Annex Table (3/11): Arab Food Gap in Basic Food Commodities
(2010, 2015-2018)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percentage Change (%)		Self Sufficiency Ratios (%)				
						2010-2018	2017-2018	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	29,409	38,259	35,181	34,686	33,577	1.7	-3.2					
Cereals & Flour	17,479	20,274	18,846	21,768	20,755	2.2	-4.7	44.6	44.9	39.3	41.8	37.9
(Wheat & Flour)	7,981	8,804	8,211	8,613	9,490	2.2	10.2	42.8	45.0	36.3	39.4	37.7
(Malt)	2,299	2,498	3,373	2,403	2,225	-0.4	-7.4	40.7	38.8	20.5	32.7	35.3
(Rice)	3,095	4,356	3,184	3,446	4,232	4.0	22.8	55.9	48.9	54.0	53.8	45.8
(Corn)	3,643	4,573	4,034	7,334	4,692	3.2	-36.0	30.9	29.9	31.7	28.5	24.5
Potatoes	-22	243	342	72	150	...	109.9	101.2	96.8	93.8	98.8	97.0
Sugar (raw)	2,989	1,927	2,411	4,039	3,120	0.5	-22.8	33.4	51.3	51.2	43.2	38.4
Pulses	507	838	770	727	542	0.8	-25.5	55.5	60.9	58.6	59.6	59.1
Oil Seeds	3,987	595	1,267	1,335	1,271	-13.3	-4.8	36.8	55.5	42.8	49.8	50.9
Vegetables	-2,007	-773	-307	-1,153	-1,016	-8.2	-11.9	102.7	100.6	98.3	105.7	101.2
Fruits	-1,136	764	270	-1,771	-774	-4.7	-56.3	97.5	102.6	103.9	108.5	102.8
Meat	6,018	9,066	7,705	7,531	7,297	2.4	-3.1	75.5	70.7	69.1	74.2	76.4
Milk & Dairy Prod.	2,088	4,479	3,169	3,687	3,312	5.9	-10.2	77.7	79.0	79.9	98.2	98.2
Eggs	5	310	323	378	486	77.1	28.7	95.6	89.4	87.4	85.4	83.8
Fish	-499	535	385	-1,925	-1,564	15.3	-18.8	100.7	101.5	110.1	114.7	111.5

(...) Not available

(-) Surplus.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2020.

**Annex Table (4/1) : Value Added of Extractive Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2015-2019)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)								
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Total Arab Countries	215,870	440,077	711,357	528,037	453,247	549,246	729,042	684,823	
Jordan	208	339	757	940	784	795	890	955	
U.A.E.	29,987	62,139	90,141	78,140	68,931	79,281	109,717	105,393	
Bahrain	2,236	3,419	5,584	4,408	3,884	4,741	5,967	5,771	
Tunisia	1,006	1,597	3,004	1,713	1,366	1,286	1,369	1,310	
Algeria	21,536	45,786	56,426	30,953	27,924	33,576	39,299	33,047	
Djibouti	3	3	4	8	9	9	9	10	
Saudi Arabia	69,973	152,505	218,994	160,135	142,303	174,870	235,363	220,455	
Sudan	956	2,717	7,427	4,824	6,764	9,031	4,440	3,586	
Syria	5,204	7,356	14,341	1,479	1,038	1,591	2,046	2,592	
Iraq	21,684	28,872	62,880	56,193	57,365	75,364	100,020	96,537	
Oman	9,807	15,354	27,256	23,097	17,797	21,378	29,066	26,583	
Palestine	36	20	33	49	46	46	65	58	
Qatar	10,732	25,958	65,864	60,726	45,051	53,841	70,601	62,412	
Comoros	12	23	10	11	11	12	13	13	
Kuwait	18,070	42,004	64,448	49,449	42,481	50,693	66,646	60,414	
Lebanon	0	91	172	235	265	249	219	243	
Libya	13,646	33,681	52,599	9,018	7,150	16,496	32,065	26,294	
Egypt	6,384	10,644	29,999	42,765	26,399	22,078	26,963	34,846	
Morocco	732	928	2,687	2,325	2,104	2,526	2,712	2,738	
Mauritania	212	476	1,418	398	723	720	685	751	
Yemen	3,445	6,165	7,311	1,172	853	665	887	816	

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (4/2) : Value Added of Manufacturing Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2015-2019)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)								
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Total Arab Countries	78,131	113,836	200,631	261,020	261,717	257,584	280,861	283,174	
Jordan	1,379	2,438	5,373	7,412	7,514	7,819	8,039	8,047	
U.A.E.	13,610	19,160	23,091	31,635	32,078	34,262	36,874	36,727	
Bahrain	914	1,628	3,724	5,398	5,835	6,565	6,661	6,910	
Tunisia	3,174	4,574	6,659	5,927	5,623	5,542	5,536	5,212	
Algeria	3,167	4,596	6,727	7,233	7,062	7,347	7,426	7,717	
Djibouti	13	15	23	67	76	87	88	98	
Saudi Arabia	18,211	31,324	58,179	82,991	83,243	88,774	100,748	99,438	
Sudan	904	3,006	6,449	5,482	7,387	8,481	5,259	3,148	
Syria	780	2,113	2,674	1,642	1,188	1,496	2,110	2,627	
Iraq	236	659	3,144	3,628	3,754	4,078	4,171	4,531	
Oman	1,117	2,619	6,068	6,779	5,965	7,046	7,580	7,989	
Palestine	450	609	1,184	1,302	1,545	1,880	1,880	1,979	
Qatar	966	4,394	11,218	14,420	12,861	14,501	17,612	15,787	
Comoros	9	17	65	77	84	93	104	103	
Kuwait	2,610	5,866	6,895	7,992	7,793	7,880	9,617	9,287	
Lebanon	1,970	1,615	2,966	3,428	4,275	2,404	4,165	3,326	
Libya	2,316	2,385	3,514	524	472	744	838	908	
Egypt	18,363	14,959	35,166	55,552	56,069	38,531	40,629	48,241	
Morocco	7,204	10,494	14,524	16,335	16,193	17,220	18,511	17,852	
Mauritania	175	283	377	459	391	522	549	571	
Yemen	561	1,083	2,611	2,736	2,308	2,312	2,465	2,675	

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

**Annex Table (4/3) : Value Added of the Industrial Sector at Current Market Prices
and its Contribution to GDP in Arab Countries
(2019)**

	Extractive Industries		Manufacturing Industries		Total Industrial Sector	
	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Value Added (Million U.S. Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)
Total Arab Countries	684,823	25.0	283,174	10.3	967,997	35.3
Jordan	955	2.2	8,047	18.5	9,002	20.6
U.A.E.	105,393	25.0	36,727	8.7	142,120	33.7
Bahrain	5,771	15.0	6,910	17.9	12,680	32.9
Tunisia	1,310	3.4	5,212	13.4	6,522	16.8
Algeria	33,047	19.5	7,717	4.5	40,764	24.0
Djibouti	10	0.3	98	3.1	108	3.4
Saudi Arabia	220,455	27.8	99,438	12.5	319,893	40.3
Sudan	3,586	9.5	3,148	8.3	6,734	17.8
Syria	2,592	9.5	2,627	9.7	5,220	19.2
Iraq	96,537	47.0	4,531	2.2	101,069	49.2
Oman	26,583	34.8	7,989	10.5	34,572	45.3
Palestine	58	0.3	1,979	11.6	2,037	11.9
Qatar	62,412	34.1	15,787	8.6	78,199	42.7
Comoros	13	1.1	103	8.6	116	9.8
Kuwait	60,414	44.8	9,287	6.9	69,701	51.7
Lebanon	243	0.4	3,326	6.1	3,569	6.5
Libya	26,294	59.9	908	2.1	27,202	61.9
Egypt	34,846	11.5	48,241	15.9	83,088	27.4
Morocco	2,738	2.3	17,852	14.9	20,590	17.2
Mauritania	751	10.2	571	7.8	1,322	18.0
Yemen	816	3.3	2,675	10.9	3,491	14.2

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 Arab Countries
(2019)**

	Industrial Output (Million U.S. Dollars)	Per Capita Industrial Output (U.S. Dollars)	Share of Industrial Worker of Added Value in the Industrial Sector (U.S. Dollars)	Industrial Economic Efficiency (%)
Total Arab Countries	967,997	2,353	43,141	2.0
Jordan	9,002	853	25,771	1.5
U.A.E.	142,120	14,954	219,748	3.6
Bahrain	12,680	7,932	63,752	1.5
Tunisia	6,522	556	4,979	0.5
Algeria	40,764	938	11,048	0.7
Djibouti	108	111	2,377	0.3
Saudi Arabia	319,893	9,349	279,873	4.9
Sudan	6,734	156	4,933	1.9
Syria	5,220	306	2,908	0.5
Iraq	101,069	2,583	65,740	3.2
Oman	34,572	7,486	189,679	6.4
Palestine	2,037	409	11,339	0.9
Qatar	78,199	27,974	169,240	1.8
Comoros	116	137	3,557	0.6
Kuwait	69,701	14,847	97,798	1.7
Lebanon	3,569	521	5,769	0.2
Libya	27,202	4,014	53,418	2.9
Egypt	83,088	838	21,800	2.2
Morocco	20,590	579	6,075	0.6
Mauritania	1,322	324	15,929	2.4
Yemen	3,491	118	7,584	2.0

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

**Annex Table (4/5) : Reserves and Production of Some Extractive Industries
in the Arab Countries
(2019)**

Country	Oil Reserves (Billion barrels)	Crude Oil Production (Thousand b/d)	Natural Gas Reserves (Billion cubic meters)	Natural Gas Marketed (Billion cubic meters) ⁽¹⁾	Iron Ore Production (Thousand tons/year) ⁽²⁾	Phosphate Rock Production Capacity (Thousand tons) ⁽¹⁾	Phosphate Rock Production (Thousand tons) ⁽¹⁾	Zinc Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Copper Production (Thousand tons) ⁽¹⁾	Sulfur Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Primary Aluminium Production (Thousand tons) ⁽¹⁾	Salt Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Gypsum Production (Thousand tons) ⁽²⁾
Total Arab Countries	712.6	24,788.8	54,608.5	610.6	14,615.0	86,683.0	59,229.0	124.1	226.0	10,185.0	5,427.9	6,653.5	16,740.1
Jordan	...	...	6.0	0.1	...	11,000.0	8,023.0	...	...	...	...	10.0	80.0
U.A.E.	97.8	3,058.0	6,091.0	55.1	...	...	...	...	...	4,360.0	2,533.0	...	...
Bahrain	0.1	193.9	192.5	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	145.0	981.0	...	...
Tunisia	0.4	37.0	64.0	1.2	200.0	8,000.0	2,191.0	...	...	...	...	1,200.0	800.0
Algeria	12.2	1,024.0	4,505.0	89.6	600.0	1,500.0	1,800.0	0.4	...	...	...	165.0	2,200.0
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	267.3	9,900.0	9,119.0	117.0	...	9,908.0	6,900.0	21.7	67.1	3,900.0	762.1	2,520.0	3,150.0
Sudan	1.5	79.0	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.5	30.1
Syria	2.5	24.0	285.0	3.6	...	3,575.0	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	20.0
Somalia	...	...	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	145.0	4,581.0	3,729.0	11.5	...	1,700.0	...	...	...	...	...	200.0	1,000.0
Oman	4.8	845.0	707.0	35.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	252.7	18.0	8,438.0
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	25.2	650.1	23,861.0	183.6	...	...	...	...	...	850.0	620.0	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	101.5	2,617.8	1,784.0	14.0	...	...	...	...	...	850.0	...	67.0	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	...
Libya	48.4	1,115.0	1,505.0	14.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.0	150.0
Egypt	3.2	626.0	2,221.0	68.9	500.0	7,000.0	6,000.0	...	...	80.0	279.1	1,700.0	742.0
Morocco	...	...	1.0	0.1	15.0	44,000.0	34,315.0	102.0	126.0	...	...	659.0	...
Mauritania	...	...	28.0	...	13,300.0	...	...	...	32.9	...	...	...	80.0
Yemen	2.7	38.0	479.0	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	50.0

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2018.

⁽²⁾ Data for the year 2019.

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

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

The Arab Fertilizers Association, Annual Statistical Report 2018, US Geological Survey data.

**Annex Table (4/6) : Value Added of Construction Sector at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010, 2015-2019)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Arab Countries	39,139	60,932	127,068	167,657	173,200	172,832	175,207	180,809
Jordan	206	388	913	1,180	1,213	1,220	1,228	1,241
U.A.E.	9,548	15,769	31,842	34,770	33,715	33,956	36,087	35,497
Bahrain	259	617	1,914	2,299	2,544	2,871	3,101	3,181
Tunisia	326	475	615	665	617	543	514	506
Algeria	4,449	7,693	16,899	18,776	18,953	19,858	20,125	20,779
Djibouti	33	48	129	100	106	111	118	127
Saudi Arabia	11,126	15,568	24,208	43,460	42,553	41,225	40,399	43,641
Sudan	460	1,570	3,648	3,056	3,765	3,655	1,597	1,350
Syria	586	1,053	2,138	251	139	133	160	210
Iraq	118	1,823	8,772	10,722	10,374	11,346	9,488	10,261
Oman	414	1,188	3,417	5,376	5,959	5,423	5,066	4,823
Palestine	314	284	361	665	786	862	988	973
Qatar	640	2,402	7,555	16,674	21,176	25,024	27,038	25,515
Comoros	11	20	20	19	19	20	22	22
Kuwait	810	1,497	2,546	3,269	3,267	3,026	4,054	3,782
Lebanon	1,347	756	1,344	2,439	2,470	2,215	2,151	1,862
Libya	1,984	2,048	4,470	567	513	787	882	959
Egypt	4,433	3,343	9,522	16,273	17,873	13,175	14,538	18,275
Morocco	1,627	3,438	4,918	5,593	5,900	6,159	6,359	6,404
Mauritania	25	99	175	365	306	282	279	299
Yemen	424	853	1,662	1,139	954	941	1,015	1,102

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

**Annex Table (4/7): Existing Production Capacity and Consumption of Cement in Arab Countries
(2010, 2015-2019)**

Country	Design Capacity	Actual Production							Consumption							(Million Tons)
		2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change (%) (2018-2019)	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change (%) (2018-2019)	
Total Arab Countries	416.1	200.70	228.34	227.95	218.70	206.84	210.14	1.6	211.39	243.47	239.92	225.91	213.13	211.25	-0.9	
Jordan	11.7	4.50	4.55	4.53	4.68	4.68	5.05	7.9	3.70	4.20	4.20	4.30	4.00	4.25	6.3	
U.A.E	42.6	17.00	20.50	16.89	17.37	16.34	16.35	0.1	12.76	13.00	10.60	11.02	11.20	11.35	1.3	
Bahrain	2.1	0.90	1.05	1.39	1.49	1.60	1.76	10.0	1.90	2.30	2.31	2.35	2.55	2.71	6.3	
Tunisia	13.1	7.90	9.75	8.23	7.28	7.24	7.39	2.1	7.18	7.52	7.20	7.00	7.00	7.10	1.4	
Algeria	38.4	18.70	20.25	22.87	25.33	24.48	27.66	13.0	19.00	26.07	26.07	25.42	24.48	25.16	2.8	
Djibouti	...	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.20	11.1	0.08	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.32	6.7	
Saudi Arabia	81.3	42.97	61.49	55.94	47.13	42.18	42.28	0.2	41.32	60.74	54.79	47.07	40.91	40.48	-1.1	
Sudan	10.2	2.11	4.25	4.01	4.09	4.05	4.00	-1.2	3.01	4.08	4.20	4.18	4.07	4.21	3.4	
Syria	8.2	7.00	1.85	2.45	2.12	2.15	2.20	2.3	8.50	3.64	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.70	2.8	
Somalia	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	0.10	0.48	0.64	0.30	0.31	0.33	6.5	
Iraq	42.6	7.00	7.00	12.50	13.50	14.70	16.20	10.2	11.70	16.00	15.00	15.00	15.90	17.20	8.2	
Oman	9.8	4.08	5.24	5.70	4.86	5.37	5.20	-3.2	5.10	6.04	9.88	9.08	8.71	8.55	-1.8	
Palestine	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	2.10	2.20	2.68	3.10	2.66	2.78	4.5	
Qatar	12.6	5.28	6.88	6.71	6.04	4.83	5.23	8.3	4.90	7.08	7.12	6.10	5.03	4.73	-6.0	
Comoros	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	...	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	12.5	
Kuwait	8.5	2.00	3.10	3.99	3.37	3.34	3.47	3.9	4.20	5.66	6.19	4.77	5.14	5.07	-1.4	
Lebanon	6.9	6.10	5.50	5.30	5.20	4.80	4.90	2.1	5.20	5.04	5.25	5.15	4.70	4.00	-14.9	
Libya	9.7	7.20	5.00	4.10	4.50	4.50	4.20	-6.7	9.00	7.00	5.50	6.00	6.20	5.50	-11.3	
Egypt	82.1	47.95	53.94	56.75	54.96	50.20	47.40	-5.6	49.53	53.66	56.48	53.80	49.40	46.40	-6.1	
Morocco	24.1	14.70	14.46	14.26	13.85	13.40	13.73	2.5	14.60	14.25	14.15	13.79	13.29	13.61	2.4	
Mauritania	2.5	0.46	0.86	0.79	0.85	0.92	0.97	5.4	0.63	0.90	0.99	1.05	1.12	1.17	4.5	
Yemen	9.6	4.85	2.53	1.41	1.92	1.88	1.90	1.1	6.74	3.19	2.75	2.50	2.40	2.45	2.1	

Source: Cement World Report, 13th Edition 2019.

Annex Table (4/8) : Steel Production in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2015-2019)

	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	(Thousand Tons) 2019 *
Total Arab Countries	13,698	16,508	20,063	20,039	21,251	24,076	23,651
Jordan	150	150	151	150	150	150	150
U.A.E.	90	500	3,006	3,149	3,309	3,248	3,327
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	70	150	50	50	50	50	50
Algeria	1,007	662	650	650	415	2,000	2,000
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	4,186	5,015	5,229	5,461	4,831	5,240	5,093
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	70	70	5	5	5	5	5
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Qatar	1,057	1,970	2,593	2,521	2,644	2,575	2,558
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	1,255	825	352	492	422	396	606
Egypt	5,603	6,676	5,506	5,036	6,870	7,807	7,257
Morocco	205	485	516	520	550	600	600
Mauritania	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: World Steel Association, Steel Statistical Yearbook 2019, Database, January 2020.

Arab Iron and Steel Union.

**Annex Table (4/9) : Production and Exports of Fertilizers in Arab Countries
(2017-2018)**

	Production capacities (thousand tons)		Production (thousand tons)		Arab production to global production ratio (%)	Exports (thousand tons)		Arab exports to global exports ratio (%)	Consumption (thousand tons)	
	2017	2018	2017	2018		2017	2018		2017	2018
Ammonia	22,699	22,207	18,685	19,220	11	4,490	4,540	25	15,020	16,867
Urea	26,420	24,787	23,200	23,596	15	19,757	20,397	42	3,793	3,297
Ammonium Nitrate	2,261	1,911	1,365	1,150	3	59	51	...	1,445	1,563
Phosphate Rock	76,183	86,683	59,402	59,229	28	21,852	21,262	68	41,650	39,954
Phosphoric Acid P2O5	12,625	13,285	8,228	9,323	20	2,436	2,424	55	6,773	8,055
Triple Super Phosphate	3,960	3,860	1,854	1,824	71	1,815	1,504	87	281	276
Ammonium Dihydrogen Phosphate / Diammonium Phosphate	18,384	19,684	11,639	12,653	42	9,913	10,900	76	1,571	1,661
Compound Fertilizers	3,178	3,138	1,389	1,218	...	1,075	1,003	...	598	632
Potash	2,450	2,450	2,320	2,436	4	2,166	2,198	4	370	535
Sulfur	10,660	10,660	10,185	10,185	18	9,146	9,146	22	8,405	8,709

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Arab Fertilizer Association, Annual Statistical Report 2018.

Annex Table (4/10) : Sugar Industry in Arab Countries
(2010, 2017-2018)

	2010					2017					2018				
	Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (Kg)	Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (Kg)	Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (Kg)
Total Arab Countries	2,905	10,794	2,750	11,003	30.8	3,608	13,528	5,175	15,652	34.1	3,401	13,419	3,864	14,090	33.2
Jordan	0	271	0	249	40.5	0	320	15	329	31.8	0	320	10	322	31.0
U.A.E.	0	170	1,738	1,750	20.6	0	265	2,337	2,593	28.5	0	270	1,444	1,799	28.4
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	0	356	0	330	33.7	0	450	0	418	39.4	0	455	0	557	39.4
Algeria	0	1,235	124	1,226	34.3	0	1,600	499	2,243	38.3	0	1,675	626	2,397	39.3
Djibouti	0	16	145	111	19.0	0	19	165	181	20.0	0	20	480	499	20.9
Saudi Arabia	0	965	246	1,347	35.0	0	1,210	323	1,332	37.1	0	1,245	331	1,644	37.3
Sudan	470	1,071	20	859	25.4	575	1,809	2	1,235	44.3	570	1,800	0	959	42.9
Syria	147	880	127	1,141	41.9	90	560	0	463	32.8	90	575	0	488	33.9
Somalia	18	198	0	130	16.4	23	235	300	505	16.1	23	241	270	485	16.1
Iraq	0	708	0	683	21.8	0	940	425	1,462	25.3	0	985	225	1,203	25.8
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	0	9	0	9	13.0	0	10	0	8	12.3	0	9	0	8	10.8
Kuwait	0	89	0	72	25.0	0	120	0	119	27.0	0	122	0	120	26.7
Lebanon	5	147	0	175	29.7	0	195	45	332	28.6	0	205	20	237	29.9
Libya	0	267	0	256	43.1	0	215	0	218	32.7	0	215	0	212	32.2
Egypt	1,918	2,659	135	1,008	33.8	2,405	3,595	234	1,811	37.8	2,162	3,300	53	1,341	34.0
Morocco	349	1,090	0	833	33.9	515	1,215	419	1,163	34.9	556	1,207	375	1,051	34.3
Mauritania	0	143	65	195	42.8	0	160	260	432	41.1	0	165	30	196	41.4
Yemen	0	520	150	628	22.5	0	610	150	808	21.7	0	610	0	573	21.1

(...) Not available.

Source: Source of Annex Table (2/8), and the International Sugar Organization, Sugar Yearbook, 2019.

Annex Table (4/11) : Total Refinery Capacity in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010, 2015-2019)

Country	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Number of Refineries 2018
Total World Capacity	85,120	88,230	91,620	91,613	92,015	92,890	93,270	...
Arab Capacity to World Capacity (%)	8.5	8.9	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.9	...
Total Arab Countries	7,198	7,833	9,298	9,120	8,872	9,133	9,223	63
Jordan	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	1
U.A.E.	778	761	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	1,119	5
Bahrain	255	267	260	260	260	260	260	1
Tunisia	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	1
Algeria	450	583	651	651	651	651	671	6
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	2,095	2,109	2,907	2,907	2,819	2,859	2,859	8
Sudan	122	140	140	140	140	140	140	3
Syria	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	2
Somalia	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	597	858	946	622	662	802	872	12
Oman	85	222	222	222	222	303	303	2
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	137	283	283	429	429	429	429	2
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	889	936	936	936	736	736	736	2
Lebanon (*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	5
Egypt	726	726	770	770	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

(...) Not available.

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

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

**Annex Table (4/12) : Arab Manufacturing Exports and their Share to Total Merchandise Exports
(2000, 2018)**

	Manufacturing Exports (Million U.S. Dollars)		Share of Manufacturing Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Share of Ores and Metals Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Share of Fuel Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Share of Other Goods Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)	
	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
	Total Arab Countries	102,122.3	212,374.4	11.0	19.0	1.6	5.0	75.4	46.5	12.0	29.6
Jordan	5,172.6	5,689.8	73.6	73.2	8.5	8.2	1.1	0.1	16.8	18.5
U.A.E.	13,239.4	79,119.5	6.2	22.9	1.8	10.7	53.5	58.6	38.5	7.8
Bahrain	838.4	3,676.9	5.6	18.5	18.1	22.8	74.3	55.0	2.0	3.7
Tunisia	12,484.5	12,598.1	76.0	81.1	1.6	1.8	14.2	6.0	8.2	11.1
Algeria	1,027.0	1,758.0	1.8	4.3	0.3	0.2	97.3	94.5	0.6	1.0
Djibouti	77.1	82.0	90.7	48.8	0.3	0.2	6.5	0.1	2.5	50.9
Saudi Arabia	27,876.9	48,753.3	11.1	16.3	0.2	1.2	87.5	81.2	1.2	1.3
Sudan	34.2	...	0.3	...	0.2	...	94.4	...	5.1	...
Syria	3,160.6	...	24.7	...	2.7	...	49.9	...	22.7	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	105.0	268.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.4	99.7	98.1	0.1	0.2
Oman	3,843.1	7,368.6	10.5	15.8	2.7	6.2	77.8	73.7	9.0	4.3
Palestine	418.3	83.3	72.7	65.3	9.8	6.2	0.1	0.2	17.4	28.3
Qatar	1,499.3	9,598.1	2.0	11.1	0.3	0.3	92.6	81.4	5.1	7.2
Comoros	6.5	16.2	31.0	31.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	68.1	68.2
Kuwait	4,618.5	5,582.1	6.6	7.8	0.2	0.2	92.8	90.9	0.4	1.1
Lebanon	3,193.4	2,416.7	63.6	63.1	10.7	11.6	0.2	0.9	25.5	24.4
Libya	1,125.5	340.0	2.3	1.6	0.0	2.6	97.7	95.6	0.0	0.2
Egypt	11,474.1	14,281.6	43.4	51.7	6.3	4.2	29.8	25.9	20.5	18.2
Morocco	11,782.2	20,468.1	66.3	70.4	11.7	6.7	1.1	0.9	20.9	22.0
Mauritania	...	11.6	...	0.6	40.8	48.7	16.6	...	...	39.1
Yemen	145.8	262.5	1.8	10.5	0.2	7.8	91.2	63.5	6.8	18.2

(...) Not available.

Source: The World Bank, Database, January 2020.

**Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2017-2018)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Jordan		U.A.E.		Bahrain		Tunisia		Algeria		Djibouti		Saudi Arabia	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-93.5	-94.8	-39.0	-23.6	-96.8	-96.3	30.5	66.8	-97.0	-99.4	-100.0	-100.0	-54.7	-60.8
Organic chemicals	-87.9	-90.4	-47.8	-37.8	45.0	49.8	-95.3	-96.5	-81.9	-87.3	-100.0	-99.9	67.1	74.3
Pharmaceutical products	9.1	7.0	-63.4	-49.9	-99.7	-99.4	-81.2	-85.8	-99.5	-99.3	-99.1	-99.8	-83.7	-86.2
Inorganic chemicals	73.8	70.1	-76.0	-84.1	-75.5	-87.4	39.3	38.8	27.1	63.7	-100.0	-100.0	-1.5	45.3
Plastic products	-44.8	-46.2	3.7	5.9	-31.5	-34.3	-45.1	-51.7	-99.6	-99.6	-99.9	-99.4	70.8	74.3
Fertilizers	89.5	92.1	8.4	4.6	98.0	98.4	84.2	66.5	55.5	73.6	-100.0	-100.0	83.7	87.1
Paper	-35.9	-39.3	-46.9	-26.2	-17.3	-39.6	-36.8	-59.0	-98.1	-99.1	-100.0	-94.9	-43.5	-39.9
Rubber and articles thereof	-90.3	-90.5	-12.4	-9.9	-75.5	-70.0	-77.2	-68.7	-99.9	-99.8	-94.7	-100.0	-76.2	-66.7
Leather products	-84.4	-88.8	-61.1	-53.0	-67.9	-71.8	40.3	64.3	-99.8	-99.7	-100.0	-100.0	-96.8	-95.9
Clothing	64.9	69.5	-29.7	-20.2	-52.9	-64.9	65.1	80.2	-100.0	-100.0	-99.8	-99.6	-97.0	-96.3
Laminated textile fabric	-58.3	-49.1	-52.1	-51.4	-88.6	-91.0	-94.5	-93.3	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-80.1	-88.2
Cement products	-4.8	-6.9	-52.7	-28.8	-76.7	-88.5	-47.5	-54.6	-94.4	-99.3	-99.9	-100.0	-39.2	-36.9
Iron and steel products	-60.5	-64.9	-34.9	-22.9	2.6	-5.7	-14.4	-19.6	-99.9	-98.6	-99.3	-99.8	-69.8	-61.5
Aluminium and articles thereof	-9.7	-21.2	68.7	68.9	67.5	71.1	-39.4	-51.6	-99.9	-99.8	-99.1	-97.9	23.0	25.9
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-54.4	-61.0	-32.4	-11.2	-86.5	-87.6	16.2	16.8	-99.1	-97.3	-98.1	-98.2	-86.2	-83.9

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

Sources: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, January 2020.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2017-2018)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Sudan		Syria		Somalia		Iraq		Oman		Palestine		Qatar	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	- 77.4	- 86.3	- 31.3	- 20.7	- 99.0	- 97.5	- 100.0	- 98.9	- 12.0	- 26.1	- 19.3	- 30.3	- 98.4	- 93.3
Organic chemicals	- 74.8	- 99.8	- 99.8	- 99.3	- 100.0	- 97.3	- 100.0	- 92.3	82.0	31.7	- 92.1	- 95.4	73.0	67.6
Pharmaceutical products	- 99.8	- 99.6	- 96.0	- 98.0	- 100.0	- 99.9	- 99.9	- 99.9	- 72.5	- 62.3	- 56.2	- 66.0	- 88.6	- 99.2
Inorganic chemicals	- 100.0	- 99.6	- 95.8	- 93.6	- 99.4	- 98.9	- 99.2	- 99.9	- 90.0	4.6	- 74.1	- 82.2	31.9	32.5
Plastic products	- 98.3	- 97.5	- 95.4	- 96.9	- 99.9	- 99.9	- 99.0	- 99.0	- 17.6	13.0	- 92.9	- 94.2	61.4	60.0
Fertilizers	- 100.0	- 74.8	- 99.3	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 99.8	- 100.0	92.5	89.5	- 99.1	- 100.0	99.2	99.2
Paper	- 99.0	- 99.8	- 94.3	- 93.8	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 99.0	- 99.0	- 58.3	- 66.0	- 90.6	- 91.1	- 89.6	- 83.2
Rubber and articles thereof	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 99.4	- 99.2	- 99.9	- 97.2	- 99.9	- 99.8	- 76.3	- 94.4	- 99.9	- 100.0	- 97.0	- 96.6
Leather products	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 92.3	- 91.9	- 99.7	- 99.7	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 61.6	- 99.3	- 98.9	- 92.5	- 97.8	- 93.6
Clothing	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 30.9	- 35.8	- 100.0	- 99.9	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 63.3	- 78.9	- 93.1	- 82.3	- 98.9	- 96.6
Laminated textile fabric	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 97.9	- 95.9	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 86.1	- 98.4	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 99.5	- 96.0
Cement products	- 98.8	- 99.9	19.8	- 10.4	- 99.8	- 99.8	- 100.0	- 100.0	- 1.8	- 7.4	36.4	65.5	- 99.4	- 99.1
Iron and steel products	- 99.9	- 99.6	- 94.3	- 94.0	- 99.5	- 100.0	- 99.2	- 99.9	- 65.5	- 64.9	- 87.9	- 97.2	- 94.7	- 58.6
Aluminium and articles thereof	- 76.1	- 85.4	- 69.8	- 79.5	- 96.3	- 97.3	- 70.9	- 74.0	42.6	55.8	- 79.3	- 82.2	82.4	76.2
Electrical & Electronic equipment	- 100.0	- 99.1	- 99.6	- 99.8	- 97.3	- 94.8	- 99.2	- 99.6	- 61.6	- 80.5	- 99.5	- 99.6	- 95.8	- 94.6

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

Sources: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, January 2020.

"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/13) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2017-2018)

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *															
	Comoros		Kuwait		Lebanon		Libya		Egypt		Morocco		Mauritania		Yemen	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-100.0	-96.6	-89.2	-92.7	-65.1	-48.0	-99.9	-99.9	-78.1	-82.7	-48.6	-45.1	-24.5	-10.5	-91.7	-95.7
Organic chemicals	-24.5	-100.0	70.1	77.6	-86.2	-91.4	30.4	-84.7	-65.2	-60.7	-92.7	-92.1	-100.0	-100.0	-99.3	-100.0
Pharmaceutical products	-99.2	-99.5	-94.0	-94.9	-92.0	-91.6	-100.0	-100.0	-77.6	-80.7	-70.1	-68.6	-100.0	-99.8	-99.8	-100.0
Inorganic chemicals	-98.0	-98.9	-60.8	-44.6	-27.0	7.3	46.6	26.0	-18.5	-4.2	20.4	34.2	-65.9	-35.4	-97.2	-100.0
Plastic products	-99.9	-100.0	-9.5	-2.7	-62.9	-56.3	-98.5	-99.9	-36.0	-36.7	-82.5	-81.9	-98.7	-99.3	-87.6	-97.3
Fertilizers	-100.0	-100.0	92.0	84.2	9.2	17.1	24.8	67.2	78.2	78.6	81.1	82.2	-82.9	-83.5	-100.0	-94.0
Paper	-100.0	-99.9	-67.8	-66.4	-56.2	-56.9	-99.2	-100.0	-60.5	-58.7	-78.4	-79.0	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-99.8
Rubber and articles thereof	-99.3	-100.0	-93.6	-95.0	-94.2	-93.3	-99.1	-99.7	80.4	-79.7	-81.9	-77.8	-99.9	-99.8	-99.9	-100.0
Leather products	-98.7	-99.0	-95.5	-94.5	-80.8	-79.8	-99.7	-100.0	-94.8	-97.5	-24.9	-42.2	-100.0	-100.0	-99.3	-99.7
Clothing	-96.1	-93.7	-92.9	-95.5	-89.5	-91.7	-100.0	-100.0	70.2	60.3	59.4	59.1	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9	-100.0
Laminated textile fabric	-93.7	-100.0	-98.3	-98.8	-95.4	-95.8	-100.0	-100.0	-98.7	-99.0	-93.6	-96.1	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Cement products	-97.0	-100.0	-91.5	-95.9	-81.6	-77.9	-99.9	-99.6	42.3	47.5	-69.5	-67.0	-100.0	-100.0	-96.1	-96.5
Iron and steel products	-99.4	-99.3	-88.6	-92.2	-70.6	-63.8	-95.2	-95.3	-82.0	-84.2	-74.4	-69.6	-96.9	-99.9	-99.1	-98.2
Aluminium and articles thereof	-99.3	-99.1	-73.9	-86.7	-54.2	-48.2	25.7	-32.3	14.3	1.2	-53.0	-57.0	-99.9	-99.3	-39.7	-59.5
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-85.2	-95.8	-92.8	-90.9	-62.1	-71.8	-97.4	-98.0	-47.2	-62.4	-4.2	0.3	-100.0	-100.0	-91.2	-81.8

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

Sources: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, January 2020.

Annex Table (4/14) : Revealed Comparative Advantage Index of Manufacturing Products in Arab Countries *
(2017-2018)

Industrial Products	Country	RCA Index		Country	RCA Index	
		2017	2018		2017	2018
Organic chemicals	Oman	1.7	1.8	Saudi Arabia	2.1	2.1
Inorganic chemicals	Algeria	1.7	2.1	Egypt	2.1	2.7
	Jordan	8.2	7.6	Qatar	1.8	1.9
	Morocco	7.0	7.5	Tunisia	3.9	2.9
Plastic products	Egypt	1.7	1.8	Saudi Arabia	2.3	2.1
Paper	Jordan	2.1	2.0	Lebanon	2.0	2.4
Electrical & Electronic equipment	Tunisia	2.0	1.9	Morocco	1.1	1.2
Aluminium	Bahrain	13.9	11.6	U.A.E.	2.0	2.0
	Lebanon	1.7	1.9	Egypt	1.9	2.3
	Qatar	2.2	1.7	Palestine	1.7	2.0
	Jordan	1.9	1.7	Oman	1.8	2.2
Fish Industry	Mauritania	48.0	63.1	Morocco	7.5	7.2
	Yemen	7.8	13.7	Somalia	11.1	16.8
Iron ore products	Bahrain	10.9	11.5	Mauritania	56.6	51.3
Leather	Syria	5.0	6.3	Djibouti	5.1	7.8
	Morocco	1.1	1.2	Tunisia	1.5	2.6
	Egypt	2.9	2.7	Yemen	3.3	6.7
Salt products	Tunisia	8.3	30.9	Egypt	7.3	12.0
	Morocco	3.2	4.3			
Fertilizers	Jordan	30.2	34.2	Algeria	3.2	7.2
	Bahrain	3.3	3.4	Egypt	13.9	15.5
	Lebanon	5.5	6.7	Saudi Arabia	1.4	1.4
	Morocco	34.7	35.3	Oman	5.9	4.3
	Qatar	6.8	5.7	Tunisia	6.8	2.6
Oil and grease products	Tunisia	6.5	10.6	Palestine	24.7	19.9
	Syria	22.2	38.8	Lebanon	1.7	3.4
	Mauritania	3.0	4.3	Morocco	1.5	1.6
Ready-made garments	Jordan	15.6	17.1	Egypt	1.4	1.5
	Tunisia	3.4	4.9	Morocco	2.4	2.3
Pharmaceutical products	Jordan	3.0	2.8	Palestine	2.8	2.3

* The RCA index is equal to the proportion of the country's exports that are within the class under consideration, divided by the proportion of world exports that are within that class.

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

**Annex Table (5/1): Arab and World Crude Oil Reserves
(2015-2019)**

(Billion Barrels at Year's End)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Change (%) (2018-2019)
Algeria	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	0.0
Bahrain	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.0
Egypt	3.47	3.47	3.30	3.19	3.19	0.0
Iraq	143.10	148.40	147.20	145.02	145.02	0.0
Kuwait	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.0
Libya	49.52	48.36	48.36	48.36	48.36	0.0
Oman	4.74	4.74	4.74	4.74	4.79	1.1
Qatar	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	25.24	0.0
Saudi Arabia	266.46	266.20	266.30	267.26	267.26	0.0
Sudan	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.0
Syria	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.0
Tunisia	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.0
UAE	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	0.0
Yemen	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	0.0
Total Arab countries	711.2	715.1	713.8	712.5	712.6	0.0
Total OPEC	948.5	956.4	952.8	953.9	928.6	-2.6
World total	1,220.9	1,242.6	1,247.9	1,248.1	1,260.4	1.0
Arab countries/World (%)	58.3	57.6	57.2	57.1	56.5	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

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

2- Total OPEC countries include Gabon (starting from 2016), Equatorial Guinea (from 2017), Congo (from 2018), and doesn't include Qatar (starting from 2019).

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

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

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2019, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/2): Arab and World Natural Gas Reserves
(2015-2019)**

(Billion Cubic Meters at Year's End)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Change (%) (2018-2019)
Algeria	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	0.0
Bahrain	163	224	210	193	193	0.0
Egypt	2,186	2,086	2,221	2,221	2,221	0.0
Iraq	3,694	3,820	3,744	3,729	3,729	0.0
Jordan	6	6	6	6	6	0.0
Kuwait	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	0.0
Libya	1,495	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	0.0
Mauritania	28	28	28	28	28	0.0
Morocco	1	1	1	1	1	0.0
Oman	705	705	705	707	707	0.0
Qatar	24,299	24,073	23,861	23,861	23,861	0.0
Saudi Arabia	8,587	8,618	8,715	9,069	9,119	0.6
Somalia	6	6	6	6	6	0.0
Sudan	25	25	25	25	25	0.0
Syria	285	285	285	285	285	0.0
Tunisia	65	65	64	64	64	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	54,404	54,305	54,235	54,558	54,609	0.1
Total OPEC	95,607	95,679	95,850	96,539	72,791	-24.6
World total	196,887	195,388	197,196	201,651	204,278	1.3
Arab countries/World (%)	27.6	27.8	27.5	27.1	26.7	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

1/ Total OPEC countries include Gabon (starting from 2016), Equatorial Guinea (from 2017), Congo (from 2018), and doesn't include Qatar (starting from 2019).

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

Annex Table (5/3): Arab and World Crude Oil Production (2015-2019)

	(Thousand Barrels/Day)					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Change (%) (2018-2019)
Algeria	1,157.0	1,020.0	993.3	970.0	1,024.0	5.6
Bahrain	202.0	202.0	197.0	194.0	193.9	-0.1
Egypt	596.2	567.0	537.0	544.0	626.0	15.1
Iraq	3,744.0	4,164.0	4,469.0	4,410.0	4,581.0	3.9
Kuwait	2,859.0	2,954.3	2,704.2	2,736.2	2,617.8	-4.3
Libya	401.5	390.0	817.0	951.0	1,115.0	17.2
Oman	885.0	909.0	897.0	870.0	845.0	-2.9
Qatar	649.0	654.0	605.0	600.6	650.1	8.2
Saudi Arabia	10,193.0	10,460.0	9,959.2	10,317.0	9,900.0	-4.0
Sudan	116.0	109.0	100.0	86.0	79.0	-8.1
Syria	9.7	8.0	17.0	16.0	24.0	50.0
Tunisia	47.0	43.4	36.6	38.2	37.0	-3.1
UAE	2,971.0	3,088.0	2,967.0	3,007.2	3,058.0	1.7
Yemen	36.0	24.0	31.8	38.0	38.0	0.0
Total Arab countries	23,866.1	24,593.7	24,331.1	24,778.2	24,788.8	0.0
Total OPEC	31,838.0	32,733.5	32,536.7	32,284.1	29,897.8	-7.4
World Oil Production	78,653.6	79,956.9	85,540.2	87,250.1	87,291.8	0.0
Arab countries/World (%)	30.3	30.8	28.4	28.4	28.4	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

- 1- The production of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait includes half of the production of the Divided Region (currently discontinued).
- 2- Total OPEC countries include Gabon (starting from 2016), Equatorial Guinea (from 2017), Congo (from 2018), and doesn't include Qatar (starting from 2019).

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

**Annex Table (5/4): Arab and World Marketed Natural Gas
(2015-2019)**

(Billion Cubic Meters/Year)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Change (%) (2018-2019)
Algeria	84.6	95.0	96.6	97.5	89.6	-8.1
Bahrain	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.4	0.0
Egypt	44.3	42.0	50.7	60.9	68.9	13.0
Iraq	9.7	10.9	11.5	14.5	11.5	-20.4
Jordan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kuwait	16.9	14.7	13.1	13.9	14.0	0.3
Libya	19.9	15.6	14.3	13.9	14.2	2.0
Morocco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Oman	29.1	29.8	28.8	33.0	35.9	8.7
Qatar	170.5	171.6	167.0	170.3	183.6	7.8
Saudi Arabia	104.5	110.9	115.0	118.0	117.0	-0.8
Syria	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	0.0
Tunisia	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0
UAE	60.2	61.9	49.8	53.2	55.1	3.6
Yemen	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Total Arab countries	563.9	573.5	567.5	596.1	610.6	2.4
Total OPEC	765.2	780.7	791.2	817.9	641.7	-21.5
World total	3,550.2	3,563.6	3,664.5	3,842.4	4,092.9	6.5
Arab countries/World (%)	15.9	16.1	15.5	15.5	14.9	

* Preliminary estimates.

Remarks:

1- Total OPEC countries include Gabon (starting from 2016), Equatorial Guinea (from 2017), Congo (from 2018), and doesn't include Qatar (starting from 2019).

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

**Annex Table (5/5): World Oil Inventories, (End of Period)
(2015-2019)**

	(Million Barrels)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Total Commercial Of which ** :	5,881	5,668	5,519	5,786	5,890
Industrial countries	2,986	2,984	2,853	2,873	2,902
Rest of the World	2,895	2,682	2,666	2,913	2,989
Inventory aboard tankers	1,164	1,250	1,172	1,205	1,158
Total Strategic Storage	1,860	1,881	1,848	1,829	1,825
Total World (Commercial & Strategic) ***	8,905	8,798	8,539	8,820	8,873
OECD Commercial (Days Supply)	63.2	63.6	60.0	59.5	63.3
Total Commercial (Days Supply)	60.6	58.4	55.8	57.6	60.5

* Preliminary data.

** Excluding Oil at Sea

*** Including Oil at Sea

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

Annex Table (5/6): Spot Price of OPEC Basket of Crudes*
(2015-2019)

	(U.S. Dollars per Barrel)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	44.4	26.5	52.4	66.9	58.7
February	54.1	28.7	53.4	63.5	63.8
March	52.5	34.7	50.3	63.8	66.4
April	57.3	37.9	51.4	68.4	70.8
May	62.2	43.2	49.2	74.1	70.0
June	60.2	45.8	45.2	73.2	62.9
July	54.2	42.7	46.9	73.3	64.7
August	45.5	43.1	49.6	72.3	59.6
September	44.8	42.9	53.4	77.2	62.4
October	45.0	47.9	55.5	79.4	59.9
November	40.5	43.2	60.7	65.3	62.9
December	33.6	51.7	62.1	56.9	66.5
First quarter	50.3	30.0	52.0	64.7	63.0
Second quarter	59.9	42.3	48.6	71.9	67.9
Third quarter	48.2	42.9	50.0	74.2	62.2
Fourth quarter	39.7	47.6	59.4	67.2	63.1
Annual Average	49.5	40.8	52.4	69.8	64.0

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

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

**Annex Table (5/7): Value of Oil Exports in Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Algeria	13,912	11,812	12,755	15,901	13,494
Bahrain	3,061	2,518	3,219	4,239	3,881
Egypt	2,155	1,774	2,280	3,021	2,782
Iraq	43,047	28,095	46,513	72,924	78,527 ⁽¹⁾
Kuwait	43,274	37,008	43,946	59,106	53,793
Libya	3,581	2,813	11,686	18,504	20,343
Oman ⁽²⁾	17,392	12,921	15,390	20,163	19,737
Qatar	7,938	6,199	6,658	8,644	7,963
Saudi Arabia	152,910	136,195	170,241	194,358	174,460
Sudan ⁽³⁾	574	271	322	440	474
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	61,484	46,453	58,135	67,317	57,449
Total Arab Countries (at current prices)	349,327	286,059	371,146	464,616	432,903
Total Arab Countries (Real Price 2005=100) ⁽⁴⁾	302,448	245,334	313,733	386,537	354,838

(...) Not available

* Preliminary data.

⁽¹⁾ The website of the Iraqi Ministry of Oil - <https://oil.gov.iq>.

⁽²⁾ Data of the National Center for Statistics and Information in the Sultanate of Oman, Monthly Bulletin, March 2020.

⁽³⁾ Central Bank of Sudan data.

⁽⁴⁾ Real prices represent revenues adjusted to the GDP Deflator of industrialized countries, as published by the IMF.

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

**Annex Table (6/1): Public Revenues and Grants of Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	Total Revenues and Grants (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (2018-2019) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	667,003	591,149	668,078	828,311	846,631	2.2	27.5	24.5	26.5	30.9	31.2
Jordan	9,526	9,917	10,442	11,054	10,166	-8.0	25.1	25.3	25.6	26.1	23.3
UAE	82,991	103,826	109,433	130,086	130,225	0.1	23.2	29.1	28.4	30.8	30.9
Bahrain	5,431	4,972	5,854	7,381	7,670	3.9	17.4	15.4	16.5	19.6	19.9
Tunisia	10,274	10,396	9,969	10,106	10,958	8.4	23.8	24.9	25.1	25.4	28.3
Algeria	44,585	45,822	54,790	55,791	53,869	-3.4	27.2	28.6	32.7	32.1	31.7
Djibouti	643	616	644	688	758	10.1	26.3	23.5	23.3	23.6	23.9
Saudi Arabia	163,385	138,522	184,403	241,500	242,667	0.5	25.0	21.5	26.8	30.7	30.6
Sudan	9,659	9,321	11,537	3,872	3,491	-9.9	11.5	9.4	9.4	8.1	9.2
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	59,766	46,395	65,390	90,084	91,004	1.0	38.1	29.4	37.2	45.2	44.3
Oman	23,583	19,788	22,627	28,625	27,075	-5.4	34.5	30.2	32.1	35.9	35.5
Palestine	3,612	4,341	4,289	4,127	3,754	-9.0	25.9	28.2	26.6	25.4	22.0
Qatar *	51,432	46,938	44,855	57,120	56,868	-0.4	31.8	30.9	26.9	29.8	31.0
Comoros	186	117	109	203	205	1.1	18.8	11.5	10.1	17.0	17.2
Kuwait *	86,600	45,117	43,221	52,968	67,906	28.2	53.2	39.4	39.5	43.9	48.3
Lebanon	9,568	9,922	10,769	11,032	10,586	-4.0	19.2	19.4	20.3	20.1	19.4
Libya	12,194	6,143	16,004	46,373	40,999	-11.6	68.6	41.5	51.5	96.4	93.3
Egypt **	63,336	60,393	44,514	46,428	56,400	21.5	19.0	18.1	19.0	18.5	18.6
Morocco	23,925	24,574	26,325	27,605	28,720	4.0	23.6	23.8	24.0	23.5	24.0
Mauritania	1,407	1,300	1,379	1,590	1,684	5.9	22.8	20.3	20.4	22.6	22.9
Yemen	4,900	2,727	1,525	1,677	1,627	-3.0	18.4	12.8	7.3	7.3	6.6

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Fiscal year ending March 31.

** Fiscal year ending June 30.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/2): Hydrocarbon Revenues of Arab Oil and Natural Gas Exporting Countries *
(2018-2019)

	Hydrocarbon Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)		Percentage Change (2018-2019) (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾		2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	479,855	495,973	3.4	57.9	58.6	17.9	18.3
UAE	53,594	53,652	0.1	41.2	41.2	12.7	12.7
Bahrain	6,080	5,543	-8.8	82.4	72.3	17.2	15.6
Tunisia	249	291	16.8	2.5	2.7	0.6	0.7
Algeria	22,591	21,446	-5.1	40.5	39.8	13.5	12.8
Saudi Arabia	161,930	159,501	-1.5	67.0	65.7	20.7	23.2
Sudan	253	195	-23.0	6.5	5.6	0.2	0.2
Iraq	80,828	83,939	3.8	89.7	92.2	46.0	47.8
Oman	21,410	20,380	-4.8	74.8	75.3	30.3	28.9
Qatar	47,563	46,703	-1.8	83.3	82.1	24.8	28.0
Kuwait	47,282	60,869	28.7	89.0	89.6	39.2	43.3
Libya	34,894	40,111	14.9	75.2	97.8	112.2	129.0
Egypt	2,908	3,051	4.9	6.3	5.4	1.2	1.3
Yemen	218	179	-17.9	13.0	11.0	1.1	0.9

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Hydrocarbon revenues include oil and natural gas revenues.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/3): Tax Revenues of Arab Countries
(2018-2019)**

	Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)		Percentage Change (2018-2019) (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾		2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	240,382	257,445	7.1	29.0	30.4	9.0	9.5
Jordan	6,395	6,546	2.3	57.9	64.4	15.1	15.0
UAE	56,658	60,782	7.3	43.6	46.7	13.4	14.4
Bahrain	413	1,071	159.6	5.6	14.0	1.1	2.8
Tunisia	8,862	9,840	11.0	87.7	89.8	22.3	25.4
Algeria	25,104	26,537	5.7	45.0	49.3	14.4	15.6
Djibouti	411	436	6.1	59.6	57.5	14.1	13.8
Saudi Arabia	44,267	50,133	13.3	18.3	20.7	5.6	6.3
Sudan	2,831	2,421	-14.5	73.1	69.4	5.9	6.4
Iraq	4,807	3,396	-29.4	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.7
Oman	4,623	4,897	5.9	16.2	18.1	5.8	6.4
Palestine	3,033	2,905	-4.2	73.5	77.4	18.6	17.0
Qatar	7,967	8,352	4.8	13.9	14.7	4.2	4.6
Comoros	112	110	-1.5	55.3	53.9	9.4	9.2
Kuwait	2,815	1,815	-35.5	5.3	2.7	2.0	1.3
Lebanon	8,826	8,866	0.5	80.0	83.8	16.1	16.2
Libya	1,109	888	-19.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0
Egypt	35,581	41,932	17.8	76.6	74.3	14.2	13.8
Morocco	25,051	24,766	-1.1	90.7	86.2	21.2	20.7
Mauritania	1,015	1,183	16.6	63.8	70.3	14.5	16.1
Yemen	503	569	13.2	30.0	35.0	2.2	2.3

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/4): Structure of Public Revenues of Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾
Hydrocarbon Revenues	51.4	45.4	49.8	57.9	58.6
Tax Revenues	30.0	32.0	30.9	29.0	30.4
Taxes on Income and Profits	8.0	8.2	11.9	5.5	5.6
Taxes on Goods and Services	14.6	14.0	10.4	10.3	11.3
Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	3.9	5.0	4.0	6.3	6.4
Other Taxes and Fees	3.5	4.8	4.5	7.0	7.1
Non-tax Revenues	8.6	10.9	12.6	11.3	9.2
Other Revenues *	8.5	11.1	6.3	1.4	1.6
Grants	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2
Total Revenues and Grants	99.5	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

* Investment income and capital revenues .

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/5) : Structure of Tax Revenues of Arab Countries (2018-2019)

	2018					2019 ⁽¹⁾					(% Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars))
	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)	
Jordan	21.3	70.2	6.5	2.1	6,395	22.9	69.5	6.0	1.7	6,545	
UAE	...	...	51.7	48.3	56,658	...	...	51.6	48.4	60,782	
Bahrain	...	...	63.9	36.1	412	...	...	22.6	77.4	1,072	
Tunisia	35.7	47.8	8.8	7.7	8,862	43.7	41.0	8.2	7.2	9,840	
Algeria	45.8	37.5	13.1	3.6	25,104	46.9	36.8	12.7	3.6	26,537	
Djibouti	50.7	41.2	...	8.1	411	48.0	40.1	...	11.9	436	
Saudi Arabia	9.6	68.1	9.6	12.7	44,267	8.5	75.0	9.0	7.4	50,133	
Sudan	7.2	73.6	19.0	0.2	2,831	7.6	74.6	17.6	0.2	2,421	
Iraq	60.0	40.0	...	...	4,807	60.0	40.0	...	...	3,396	
Oman	32.0	...	30.0	38.0	4,622	31.9	...	33.1	35.0	4,897	
Palestine	7.8	13.2	69.8	9.2	3,032	7.2	10.4	76.6	5.8	2,905	
Qatar	22.0	...	35.0	43.0	7,967	22.3	...	36.8	40.9	8,352	
Comoros	...	...	35.8	64.2	112	...	...	35.5	64.5	110	
Kuwait	36.0	...	60.0	4.0	2,815	31.6	...	64.5	4.0	1,816	
Lebanon	33.8	33.8	15.2	17.1	8,826	32.9	34.8	16.3	16.0	8,866	
Libya	70.3	...	29.7	...	1,109	76.1	...	23.9	...	888	
Egypt	22.7	46.8	6.0	24.5	35,581	22.1	47.6	5.7	24.6	41,932	
Morocco	21.1	48.9	4.1	25.9	25,051	20.5	49.4	4.1	26.0	24,766	
Mauritania	3.0	52.5	18.0	26.5	1,015	27.2	44.7	14.0	14.2	1,184	
Yemen	31.3	25.0	10.7	33.0	503	32.1	24.1	11.2	32.6	569	

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/6): Public Expenditures and Net Public Lending of Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	Public Expenditures (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (2018-2019) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	930,390	825,311	825,039	862,588	916,346	6.2	38.4	34.3	32.7	32.1	33.7
Jordan	10,835	11,207	11,524	12,080	12,142	0.5	28.5	28.6	28.3	28.6	27.8
UAE	105,988	108,436	110,184	105,707	107,142	1.4	29.6	30.4	26.2	25.0	25.4
Bahrain	9,466	9,394	9,407	9,761	9,484	- 2.8	30.4	29.1	26.6	25.9	24.6
Tunisia	12,907	11,187	11,256	11,610	11,122	- 4.2	29.9	26.8	28.3	29.2	28.7
Algeria	95,038	66,723	64,120	66,675	62,118	- 6.8	58.1	41.7	38.3	38.4	36.6
Djibouti	1,017	916	676	703	753	7.1	41.6	35.0	24.4	24.1	23.8
Saudi Arabia	267,011	221,470	248,000	274,773	279,467	1.7	40.8	34.3	36.0	34.9	35.2
Sudan	10,867	11,108	12,846	4,828	4,500	- 6.8	13.0	11.2	10.5	10.1	11.9
Iraq	69,859	63,499	63,759	68,363	94,521	38.3	44.5	40.2	36.3	34.3	46.1
Oman	35,628	33,571	30,429	32,511	33,974	4.5	52.1	51.3	43.1	40.8	44.5
Palestine	3,947	4,391	4,811	3,931	4,091	4.1	28.2	28.5	29.8	24.1	24.0
Qatar *	52,571	51,688	55,823	52,959	56,449	6.6	32.5	40.1	33.5	27.7	30.8
Comoros	181	185	204	217	239	10.2	18.4	18.1	18.9	18.2	20.0
Kuwait ⁽²⁾ *	74,404	60,381	58,426	63,720	72,168	13.3	45.7	52.7	53.4	52.8	51.3
Lebanon	13,452	14,847	14,067	16,623	18,292	10.0	27.0	29.0	26.5	30.3	33.5
Libya	28,305	20,258	23,422	28,800	32,742	13.7	159.2	137.0	75.3	59.9	74.5
Egypt **	99,835	102,110	70,609	71,412	78,259	9.6	30.0	30.7	30.1	28.5	25.8
Morocco	28,883	29,487	30,716	32,422	33,286	2.7	28.5	28.5	28.0	27.5	27.8
Mauritania	1,429	1,208	1,271	1,419	1,404	- 1.1	23.2	18.9	18.8	20.2	19.1
Yemen	8,766	3,246	3,489	4,073	4,193	3.0	32.9	15.3	16.8	17.8	17.1

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

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

* Fiscal year ending March 31.

** Fiscal year ending June 30.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/7): Current and Capital Expenditures of Arab Countries
(2018-2019)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)									
	2018					2019 ⁽¹⁾				
	Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*	Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*
	Value	Percentage Change (%)	Value	Percentage Change (%)		Value	Percentage Change (%)	Value	Percentage Change (%)	
Total Arab Countries	703,258	7.4	158,536	-6.4	861,794	754,915	7.3	160,953	1.5	915,868
Jordan	10,744	7.1	1,336	-10.6	12,080	11,124.9	3.5	1,017	-23.9	12,142
UAE	88,713	-9.4	16,994	38.5	105,707	89,917.0	1.4	17,225	1.4	107,142
Bahrain	8,891	5.0	870	-7.7	9,761	8,819.4	-0.8	665	-23.6	9,484
Tunisia	9,443	7.1	2,167	-11.1	11,610	9,031.7	-4.4	2,091	-3.5	11,122
Algeria	43,613	5.4	23,063	1.4	66,675	38,896.9	-10.8	23,221	0.7	62,118
Djibouti	525	11.1	178	-12.4	703	541.5	3.2	212	18.7	753
Saudi Arabia	220,107	14.3	54,667	-1.3	274,773	233,600.0	6.1	45,867	-16.1	279,467
Sudan	4,806	-62.5	22	-52.5	4,828	4,423.0	-8.0	77	251.1	4,500
Iraq	56,680	13.6	11,683	-16.0	68,363	73,859.0	30.3	20,662	76.9	94,521
Oman	25,057	14.4	7,454	-12.5	32,511	27,894.1	11.3	6,080	-18.4	33,974
Palestine	3,377	-19.1	286	-22.7	3,662	3,563.4	5.5	208	-27.2	3,771
Qatar	31,592	-1.9	21,367	-9.6	52,959	33,869.5	7.2	22,580	5.7	56,449
Comoros	204	91.4	13	-84.8	217	216.7	6.4	22	69.2	239
Kuwait **	60,119	10.4	3,601	-9.3	63,720	67,433.8	12.2	4,734	31.5	72,168
Lebanon	16,124	17.7	499	33.6	16,623	17,574.1	9.0	718	43.9	18,292
Libya	26,298	19.2	2,502	85.0	28,800	29,427.9	11.9	3,314	32.5	32,742
Egypt	66,659	1.0	4,227	1.8	70,886	73,726.9	10.6	4,418	4.5	78,145
Morocco	25,434	6.9	6,989	1.1	32,422	25,966.8	2.1	7,319	4.7	33,286
Mauritania	907	8.0	512	18.8	1,419	949.4	4.7	410	-20.1	1,359
Yemen	3,967	17.0	105	8.0	4,073	4,078.6	2.8	115	8.7	4,193

⁽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 2020, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/8): Structure of Public Expenditures in the Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾	(%)
Current Expenditures	77.8	80.3	79.4	81.5	82.4	
Capital Expenditures	21.9	19.7	20.5	18.4	17.6	
Net Public Lending	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Public Expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2015-2019)**

	Expenditure on Public Services					Expenditure on Defence and Security					(%)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾	
Total Arab Countries	30.1	31.2	30.0	17.7	20.5	17.7	17.2	14.5	28.9	26.2	
Jordan	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.7	25.1	26.0	27.5	30.2	30.3	
UAE	42.4	48.2	45.3	...	...	13.2	14.2	13.4	...	...
Bahrain	14.2	...	...	...	...	26.4	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	6.1	6.1	5.1	8.0	9.5	14.0	14.0	26.8	14.0	14.8	
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	7.1	8.0	...	...	...	32.9	28.0	
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	19.8	24.4	27.3	31.0	29.7	22.6	23.7	22.0	21.1	15.9	
Oman	6.9	6.1	6.1	...	...	1.4	1.5	8.5	...	...
Palestine	16.4	16.5	17.1	13.8	12.9	29.2	29.1	27.2	22.7	22.3	
Qatar	64.2	...	...	...	...	19.8	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	18.9	21.3	...	...	...	7.9	9.5	...	...	...
Lebanon	14.2	17.2	17.3	16.1	...	14.9	20.1	19.2	18.2	...	
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	34.1	36.4	38.7	38.9	47.6	12.3	11.9	12.0	15.7	10.2	
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	10.2	10.2	10.2	...	10.4	21.0	21.0	21.0	...	22.3	
Yemen	28.3	...	...	...	...	19.7	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

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

Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures (2015-2019)

	Expenditure on Social Services					Expenditure on Economic Affairs					(%)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾	
Total Arab Countries	34.6	37.6	34.0	34.3	33.5	10.7	5.9	10.8	12.1	12.5	
Jordan	42.5	43.2	42.5	43.2	44.2	4.8	5.5	4.6	6.9	7.1	
UAE	28.2	30.2	28.4	...	...	12.0	...	12.8	...	...
Bahrain	42.0	...	...	...	...	16.5	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	52.0	52.0	...	55.0	53.1	24.0	24.0	...	23.0	21.9	
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	35.6	36.5	...	...	...	14.3	15.6	
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	21.2	23.3	12.1	10.6	9.3	33.2	28.5	26.8	21.7	28.9	
Oman	41.0	39.0	39.1	...	...	2.2	2.1	2.1	...	...
Palestine	51.8	51.7	52.6	60.5	62.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.5	
Qatar	10.1	...	...	...	...	2.7	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	40.8	41.0	42.1	...	...	23.7	17.2	17.9	...	...
Lebanon	20.1	23.0	22.3	22.1	...	24.3	22.4	23.4	24.5	...	
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	49.6	44.6	45.9	40.7	35.6	3.7	3.3	3.0	4.7	5.4	
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	38.5	38.5	38.5	...	38.1	29.0	29.0	29.0	...	28.5	
Yemen	25.5	...	...	...	...	7.2	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2015-2019)**

	Other Expenditures					(% ⁽¹⁾)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾	
Total Arab Countries	6.9	8.0	10.7	7.0	7.3	
Jordan	13.8	11.0	10.5	14.6	13.7	
UAE	1.6	2.3	2.1	...	...
Bahrain	0.9	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	3.9	3.9	1.1	...	0.7	
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	10.1	11.9	
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	3.1	0.1	11.8	15.6	16.2	
Oman	48.5	51.3	44.2	...	...
Palestine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Qatar	4.1	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	8.8	11.0	21.6	...	...
Lebanon	26.5	17.3	17.8	19.1	...	
Libya	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	1.3	1.3	1.3	...	0.7	
Yemen	2.8	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/10): Overall Deficit/Surplus in the Arab Countries' Fiscal Balances
(2015-2019)**

	Overall Fiscal Deficit/Surplus (Million U.S. dollars)					As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	-263,388	-234,163	-156,961	-34,277	-69,715	- 10.9	- 9.7	- 6.2	- 1.3	- 2.6
Jordan	-1,309	-1,290	-1,082	-1,026	-1,976	-3.4	-3.3	-2.7	-2.4	-4.5
UAE	-22,997	-4,610	-751	24,379	23,083	-6.4	-1.3	-0.2	5.8	5.5
Bahrain	-4,035	-4,423	-3,552	-2,380	-1,814	-13.0	-13.7	-10.0	-6.3	-4.7
Tunisia	-2,633	-791	-1,287	-1,504	-164	-6.1	-1.9	-3.2	-3.8	-0.4
Algeria	-50,453	-20,901	-9,330	-10,884	-8,248	-30.8	-13.1	-5.6	-6.3	-4.9
Djibouti	-375	-300	-32	-15	5	-15.3	-11.5	-1.2	-0.5	0.2
Saudi Arabia	-103,626	-82,948	-63,597	-33,273	-36,800	-15.8	-12.9	-9.2	-4.2	-4.6
Sudan	-1,208	-1,787	-1,309	-956	-1,009	-1.4	-1.8	-1.1	-2.0	-2.7
Iraq	-10,093	-17,104	1,631	21,721	-3,517	-6.4	-10.8	0.9	10.9	-1.7
Oman	-12,045	-13,783	-7,802	-3,885	-6,899	-17.6	-21.0	-11.1	-4.9	-9.0
Palestine	-335	-51	-523	197	-337	-2.6	-0.3	-3.2	1.2	-2.0
Qatar	-1,139	-4,749	-10,968	4,161	419	-0.7	-3.1	-6.6	2.2	0.2
Comoros	5	-68	-95	-14	-34	0.5	-6.6	-8.8	-1.2	-2.8
Kuwait	12,196	-15,264	-15,205	-10,752	-4,262	7.5	-13.3	-13.9	-9.0	-3.0
Lebanon	-3,884	-4,924	-3,298	-5,591	-7,706	-7.8	-9.6	-6.2	-10.2	-14.1
Libya	-16,110	-14,115	-7,418	17,573	8,256	-90.6	...	-23.9	36.5	18.8
Egypt	-36,499	-41,717	-26,095	-24,985	-21,859	-11.0	-12.5	-11.1	-10.0	-7.2
Morocco	-4,958	-4,913	-4,391	-4,818	-4,566	-4.9	-4.8	-4.0	-4.1	-3.8
Mauritania	-22	93	108	171	280	-0.4	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.8
Yemen	-3,866	-518	-1,964	-2,396	-2,566	-14.5	-2.4	-9.5	-10.4	-10.5

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/11): Outstanding Gross Domestic Public Debt (2018-2019)

	2018		Rate of Change of Outstanding Domestic Debt (%)	2019 ⁽¹⁾		Rate of Change of Outstanding Domestic Debt (%)
	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%) *		Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%) *	
Total Arab Countries	433,993	77.4	3.8	441,910	73.0	1.8
Jordan	22,879	54.1	5.3	24,756	56.8	8.2
Tunisia	8,425	21.2	4.5	8,226	21.2	- 2.4
Sudan	14,427	30.0	9.0	14,774	39.1	2.4
Lebanon	51,901	94.7	5.1	54,755	100.2	5.5
Egypt	274,342	109.3	2.0	277,698	91.6	1.2
Morocco	61,218	51.8	9.7	60,872	50.9	- 0.6
Mauritania	801	11.4	1.5	829	11.3	3.5

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (7/1): Annual Growth Rates of Domestic Liquidity * (2015-2019)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	(Percent)
Total Arab Countries	5.88	8.65	8.98	5.56	6.82	
Jordan	8.09	4.02	0.25	1.22	4.83	
U.A.E.	5.45	3.26	4.14	2.53	8.00	
Bahrain	2.95	1.25	4.20	2.37	11.13	
Tunisia	5.40	8.00	11.64	6.51	8.92	
Algeria	0.13	0.82	8.38	11.10	-0.85	
Djibouti	18.64	8.60	20.00	-4.54	1.92	
Saudi Arabia	3.25	0.79	0.30	2.69	7.09	
Sudan	20.46	29.00	68.35	111.89	58.93	
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-9.25	7.00	2.58	-0.02	8.53	
Oman	10.02	1.84	4.18	8.25	2.05	
Palestine	8.17	9.91	12.73	2.46	5.54	
Qatar	3.44	-4.57	21.26	-6.52	2.48	
Kuwait	1.67	3.52	3.84	3.97	-1.24	
Lebanon	5.06	7.96	3.85	1.95	-4.85	
Libya	17.79	22.54	15.59	-0.56	-2.01	
Egypt	18.61	39.00	20.92	13.30	13.28	
Morocco	5.69	4.74	5.55	4.06	3.72	
Mauritania	0.37	16.80	12.51	12.79	10.02	
Yemen	13.32	17.40	-28.69	50.93	2.02	

(...) Not available.

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries.

**Annex Table (7/2): Components of Domestic Liquidity
(2015-2019)**

	(Percent)									
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money
Total Arab Countries	48.45	50.95	48.09	51.27	49.45	49.90	49.62	49.77	49.36	50.01
Jordan	31.26	68.74	31.59	68.41	30.75	69.25	29.01	70.99	29.52	70.48
U.A.E.	38.50	61.50	38.68	61.32	38.58	61.42	37.12	62.88	36.45	63.55
Bahrain	32.80	67.20	32.61	67.39	31.67	68.33	31.55	68.45	29.15	70.85
Tunisia	44.99	55.01	44.92	55.08	46.98	53.02	45.67	54.33	44.43	55.57
Algeria	67.58	32.42	68.09	31.91	68.56	31.44	68.55	31.45	66.47	33.53
Djibouti	46.54	53.46	48.61	51.39	40.97	59.03	47.91	52.09	47.58	52.42
Saudi Arabia	64.33	35.67	63.70	36.30	65.06	34.94	65.86	34.14	64.90	35.10
Sudan	56.46	43.54	59.75	40.25	59.50	40.50	53.94	46.06	65.79	34.21
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	82.36	17.44	83.48	16.52	82.91	17.09	81.59	18.41	83.88	16.12
Oman	35.45	64.55	32.28	67.72	30.75	69.25	28.31	71.69	30.10	69.90
Palestine	47.87	52.13	47.64	52.36	44.00	56.00	42.37	57.63	42.33	57.67
Qatar	24.34	75.66	25.80	74.20	20.40	79.60	21.11	78.89	21.57	78.43
Kuwait	27.19	72.81	27.26	72.74	27.37	72.63	26.88	73.12	27.51	72.49
Lebanon	4.86	95.14	5.04	94.96	5.09	94.91	5.48	94.52	8.21	91.79
Libya	97.68	2.32	98.22	1.78	97.98	2.02	98.37	1.63	97.12	2.88
Egypt	27.32	72.68	23.62	76.38	23.03	76.97	23.04	76.96	23.56	76.44
Morocco	61.59	38.41	62.53	37.47	63.91	36.09	65.02	34.98	66.56	33.44
Mauritania	83.61	16.39	82.31	17.69	81.97	18.03	82.15	17.85	82.53	17.47
Yemen	60.51	39.49	61.39	38.61	42.20	57.80	53.64	46.36	53.13	46.87

(...) Not available.

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

**Annex Table (7/3): Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (Annual Change)
(2018-2019)**

(Percent)

	Foreign Assets (Net)		Domestic Credit (Net)		Other Items (Net)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Jordan	-19.23	1.88	9.05	5.66	0.00	0.00
U.A.E.	27.36	16.08	-6.07	4.21	10.12	-4.80
Bahrain	-953.65	174.05	3.72	2.65	-7.78	-8.84
Tunisia	-72.39	79.76	7.55	5.28	4.17	8.61
Algeria	-15.51	-19.89	20.12	9.60	-6.86	-1.98
Djibouti	-8.11	2.31	6.79	3.98	1.98	9.30
Saudi Arabia	-0.99	-1.72	5.29	10.40	0.00	0.00
Sudan	5,118.2	12.07	60.09	36.36	479.09	-114.59
Iraq	30.50	7.71	54.8-	38.30	117.02	-67.08
Oman	18.84	-3.50	5.02	-9.80	-2.34	-32.40
Palestine	-0.24	-11.73	7.91	9.64	6.09	0.00
Qatar	-19.98	-73.50	2.58	14.71	0.00	20.50
Kuwait	10.01	6.19	1.66	-2.09	0.00	6.37
Lebanon	-15.15	-7.44	2.33	-8.93	5.62	-51.30
Libya	10.93	-0.28	-86.19	-501.54	-162.97	-88.33
Egypt	-40.47	172.85	16.37	7.59	-15.75	8.97
Morocco	-4.61	5.21	5.92	5.45	8.31	19.78
Mauritania	44.66	90.29	12.79	10.02	3.28	90.29
Yemen	3.26	2.33	41.48	9.45	44.66	32.49

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

**Annex Table (7/4): Contributions of Factors Affecting the Changes of Domestic Liquidity
(2015-2019)**

	Foreign Assets (Net)					Domestic Assets (Net)								Other Items (Net)					(Percent)	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
						Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government					
Total Arab Countries	-12.0	-10.2	3.1	6.6	0.7	16.7	40.4	15.6	5.8	7.1	6.0	3.7	-15.7	7.1	-178.4	2.6	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.5
Jordan	0.7	2.2	0.8	-5.3	0.4	7.4	4.3	1.8	-2.3	-0.6	-3.1	6.5	2.8	4.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.A.E.	-12.8	5.0	26.8	27.4	16.1	11.6	217.8	2.8	-17.8	-1.9	14.8	-6.1	-107.3	4.2	-1,185.2	30.0	-0.3	-5.8	10.1	-4.8
Bahrain	-15.3	-5.7	-2.6	-3.5	6.5	17.9	9.6	6.9	12.2	7.6	4.6	4.4	-0.3	3.2	5.2	0.3	-0.0	-0.7	1.4	1.4
Tunisia	-0.9	-4.9	-2.5	-2.5	4.5	11.2	4.3	15.4	4.1	17.9	3.7	10.6	0.2	7.5	2.7	-4.8	-2.6	-3.8	-1.5	3.1-
Algeria	-2.6	-20.3	-9.9	-11.6	-11.3	24.3	18.7	20.0	15.4	21.6	14.5	18.2	10.9	9.4	4.1	-21.6	1.0	-3.3	4.5	1.1
Djibouti	14.0	8.1	20.0	-6.5	1.8	4.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	4.0	0.1	2.2	-1.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	-4.0	-0.3	-1.3
Saudi Arabia	-21.4	-21.6	-8.0	-1.1	-1.8	16.9	1.9	7.9	5.2	3.4	4.2	5.0	2.8	10.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	11.2	-6.7	4.0	123.0	6.9	21.4	9.3	28.4	12.9	47.6	18.4	53.4	20.0	24.4	15.2	-12.1	7.4	16.7	-64.6	27.6
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-26.6	-15.4	4.9	23.1	-9.5	18.2	17.1	22.3	22.1	3.5	2.2	-23.4	-20.7	1.6	1.3	-0.8	0.1	-5.8	0.4	16.4
Oman	-13.3	-1.0	-1.6	5.1	-1.0	27.4	11.5	3.9	-8.7	9.5	-0.3	5.9	-2.8	-11.2	19.5	-4.1	-1.1	-3.7	-2.7	14.3
Palestine	-2.8	-0.4	2.1	-0.1	-4.9	12.4	3.9	11.2	-0.3	10.6	-0.3	5.2	-0.1	6.7	3.4	1.4	0.8	-0.1	2.7	-3.7
Qatar	-15.4	-20.4	-3.0	-2.5	-11.6	9.4	13.4	15.9	11.2	16.2	7.9	3.9	-5.4	24.5	2.8	9.4	-0.0	8.1	-8.0	-10.4
Kuwait	-1.0	4.0	-1.5	4.4	2.9	5.2	-2.4	4.7	2.2	5.5	2.6	1.5	-2.4	-1.9	-6.3	-2.6	-5.1	-0.2	-2.0	-2.3
Lebanon	-4.0	1.2	1.1	-3.7	-1.5	7.7	5.2	5.9	3.0	0.8	-1.6	1.7	3.1	-6.6	-0.8	1.3	0.9	2.0	4.0	3.2
Libya	-26.0	-9.6	2.6	10.6	-0.3	16.7	26.9	24.6	26.4	8.6	9.9	-13.0	-12.2	-10.5	-11.0	27.1	7.6	4.4	1.8	8.8
Egypt	-6.3	-9.4	15.5	-2.7	6.1	29.1	22.2	47.0	20.8	6.6	1.4	16.8	10.1	8.0	6.3	-4.2	1.4	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8
Morocco	4.6	1.5	1.7	-1.0	1.0	1.7	0.4	4.2	-0.5	4.8	2.1	5.4	2.8	5.1	0.9	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.4	-2.3
Mauritania	-5.9	-4.2	1.3	4.3	11.1	-19.1	0.4	16.8	-4.5	12.5	4.1	12.8	-0.4	10.0	-7.8	25.3	4.2	-1.3	-4.3	-11.1
Yemen	-24.7	-6.8	7.8	1.1	0.6	28.4	34.1	30.9	29.3	-66.0	-55.6	44.8	41.8	9.6	6.9	9.6	-6.7	29.4	5.0	-8.1

(...) Not available.

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

**Annex Table (7/5): Total Assets in Consolidated Balance
Sheet of Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries
(2018-2019)**

	2018		2019		Annual Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries *		3,664,497.8		3,813,617.9		4.1
Jordan	50,917.8	71,796.1	53,642.0	75,637.3	5.4	5.4
U.A.E.	2,868,516.0	781,079.9	3,082,934.0	839,464.7	7.5	7.5
Bahrain	32,569.0	86,619.7	35,369.8	94,068.6	8.6	8.6
Tunisia	122,347.3	46,168.8	128,269.0	43,673.5	4.8	- 5.4
Algeria	15,514,325.9	133,061.7	16,586,807.1	138,896.7	6.9	4.4
Djibouti	391,200.0	2,201.2	398,010.0	2,239.5	1.7	1.7
Saudi Arabia	2,398,146.4	639,505.7	2,631,128.2	701,634.2	9.7	9.7
Sudan	447,850.6	13,879.3	505,415.9	11,077.6	12.9	- 20.2
Iraq	122,994,835.0	104,056.5	133,052,175.0	112,565.3	8.2	8.2
Oman	33,947.7	88,290.5	36,050.0	93,758.1	6.2	6.2
Palestine	15,797.8	15,797.8	16,907.1	16,907.1	7.0	7.0
Qatar	1,417,956.0	389,548.4	1,549,554.5	425,701.8	9.3	9.3
Kuwait	66,537.6	219,198.0	71,021.4	234,278.0	6.7	6.8
Lebanon	788,446,484.9	523,385.2	678,968,581.4	450,393.8	-13.9	- 13.9
Libya	117,062.3	85,759.9	111,847.5	79,936.7	-4.5	- 6.8
Egypt	5,282,826.5	298,696.0	5,686,711.8	323,931.3	7.6	8.4
Morocco	1,389,350.5	148,012.7	1,465,412.3	152,329.8	5.5	2.9
Mauritania	122,021.1	3,420.4	120,822.2	3,280.8	-1.0	- 4.1
Yemen	3,509,214.0	14,020.0	3,464,940.0	13,843.1	-1.3	- 1.3

* Total doesn't include Syria

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

**Annex Table (7/6): Total Deposits with Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries⁽¹⁾
(2018-2019)**

	2018		2019		Annual Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)		Total bank deposit to GDP in local currency (%)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars	2018	2019
Total Arab Countries		2,026,090.2		2,094,176.5		3.4		
Jordan	30,005.0	42,308.2	31,250.0	44,063.7	4.1	4.1	100.1	101.0
U.A.E.	1,542,237.0	419,942.0	1,648,812.0	448,961.7	6.9	6.9	99.5	106.6
Bahrain	12,522.0	33,303.2	11,659.0	31,008.0	-6.9	-6.9	88.4	80.4
Tunisia	58,510.0	22,079.2	64,011.0	21,794.7	9.4	-1.3	55.6	56.2
Algeria	10,453,799.0	89,659.1	10,345,624.0	86,633.5	-1.0	-3.4	51.6	51.0
Djibouti	299,500.0	1,685.2	314,810.0	1,771.4	5.1	5.1	57.7	55.9
Saudi Arabia	1,673,513.0	446,270.1	1,795,979.0	478,927.7	7.3	7.3	56.7	60.4
Sudan	298,158.0	9,240.2	334,940.0	7,341.2	12.3	-20.6	25.3	20.8
Iraq	76,893,927.0	65,054.1	82,107,454.0	69,464.9	6.8	6.8	35.4	37.7
Oman	15,988.0	41,581.3	16,600.0	43,173.0	3.8	3.8	52.5	56.6
Palestine	11,858.0	11,858.0	12,865.0	12,865.0	8.5	8.5	72.9	75.4
Qatar	643,972.0	176,915.4	640,927.0	176,078.8	-0.5	-0.5	92.5	96.1
Kuwait	43,484.3	143,253.0	43,628.0	143,914.0	0.3	0.5	102.4	106.6
Lebanon	188,451,370.0	125,097.5	167,642,824.0	111,205.9	-11.0	-11.1	228.2	203.5
Libya	93,625.0	68,589.7	86,990.0	62,171.2	-7.1	-9.4	142.6	141.5
Egypt	3,800,452.0	214,881.1	4,216,982.0	240,211.3	11.0	11.8	85.6	79.2
Morocco⁽²⁾	960,345.0	102,309.1	987,359.0	102,636.1	2.8	0.3	86.6	85.8
Mauritania	61,680.0	1,728.9	67,333.0	1,828.3	9.2	5.7	24.5	24.3
Yemen	2,586,836.0	10,334.9	2,534,560.0	10,126.1	-2.0	-2.0	45.1	41.3

⁽¹⁾ Excludes deposits of non-residents.

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

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

**Annex Table (7/7): Total Loans and Credit Facilities ⁽¹⁾
(2018-2019)**

	2018		2019		Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries		2,096,932.2		2,197,830.1		4.8
Jordan	35,239.0	49,688.4	37,372.0	52,696.0	6.1	6.1
U.A.E.	1,509,437.0	411,010.8	1,592,609.0	433,658.0	5.5	5.5
Bahrain	16,983.1	45,167.8	17,459.9	46,435.9	2.8	2.8
Tunisia	89,863.3	33,910.7	93,622.2	31,876.8	4.2	- 6.0
Algeria	12,193,512.8	104,580.1	13,297,807.5	111,354.9	9.1	6.5
Djibouti	115,300.0	648.8	117,700.0	662.3	2.1	2.1
Saudi Arabia	1,938,049.5	516,813.2	2,055,722.8	548,192.7	6.1	6.1
Sudan	178,672.0	5,537.2	213,593.6	4,681.5	19.5	- 15.5
Iraq	38,486,947.0	32,560.9	42,052,305.0	35,577.3	9.3	9.3
Oman	24,730.1	64,317.6	25,850.0	67,230.2	4.5	4.5
Palestine	8,680.2	8,680.2	9,396.8	9,396.8	8.3	8.3
Qatar	1,026,733.6	282,069.7	1,076,273.5	295,679.5	4.8	4.8
Kuwait	36,855.0	121,412.0	38,428.0	126,763.0	4.3	4.4
Lebanon	90,316,822.2	59,954.0	78,814,769.8	52,281.8	- 12.7	- 12.8
Libya	17,903.8	13,116.3	17,993.7	12,860.0	0.5	- 2.0
Egypt	3,686,684.0	208,448.6	3,962,463.6	225,713.2	7.5	8.3
Morocco ⁽²⁾	1,209,978.2	128,903.5	1,273,921.3	132,424.3	5.3	2.7
Mauritania	69,059.9	1,935.8	77,327.5	2,099.7	12.0	8.5
Yemen	2,046,610.0	8,176.6	2,064,013.0	8,246.2	0.9	0.9

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

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

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

**Annex Table (7/8): Credit Facilities for Private Sector
(2018-2019)**

	2018		2019		Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries		1,348,204.8		1,427,255.1		5.9
Jordan	23,686.8	33,399.3	24,724.3	34,862.2	4.4	4.4
U.A.E.	1,130,067.0	307,710.6	1,134,615.0	308,948.9	0.4	0.4
Bahrain	9,860.5	26,224.7	9,966.8	26,507.4	1.1	1.1
Tunisia	80,211.5	30,268.5	82,883.2	28,220.4	3.3	- 6.8
Algeria	5,029,262.4	43,134.5	5,218,462.4	43,699.0	3.8	1.3
Djibouti	93,500.0	526.1	95,200.0	535.7	1.8	1.8
Saudi Arabia	1,445,252.0	385,400.5	1,546,518.9	412,405.0	7.0	7.0
Sudan	123,107.2	3,815.2	155,286.6	3,403.5	26.1	- 10.8
Iraq	26,694,884.0	22,584.5	30,015,594.0	25,393.9	12.4	12.4
Oman	22,049.8	57,346.7	23,000.0	59,817.9	4.3	4.3
Palestine	7,293.9	7,293.9	7,680.7	7,680.7	5.3	5.3
Qatar	553,700.1	152,115.4	659,737.8	181,246.6	19.2	19.2
Kuwait	38,663.3	127,370.0	40,358.3	133,130.0	4.4	4.5
Lebanon	710,103.2	471.4	429,182.0	284.7	- 39.6	- 39.6
Libya	11,616.4	8,510.2	11,274.6	8,057.9	- 2.9	- 5.3
Egypt	1,140,924.2	64,508.9	1,287,689.8	73,350.5	12.9	13.7
Morocco	691,327.0	73,649.6	729,016.0	75,781.3	5.5	2.9
Mauritania	70,010.2	1,962.4	78,418.1	2,129.3	12.0	8.5
Yemen	478,672.0	1,912.4	450,600.0	1,800.2	- 5.9	- 5.9

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

**Annex Table (7/9): Total capital of commercial banks
(2018-2019)**

	2018		2019		Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
Total Arab Countries		419,875.2		436,478.6		4.0
Jordan	7,865.8	11,091.1	8,263.2	11,651.4	5.1	5.1
U.A.E.	355,223.0	96,725.1	392,854.0	106,971.8	10.6	10.6
Bahrain	3,059.2	8,136.2	3,216.8	8,555.3	5.2	5.2
Tunisia	17,818.3	6,723.9	19,200.5	6,537.5	7.8	- 2.8
Algeria	1,161,631.0	9,963.0	1,333,314.6	11,165.1	14.8	12.1
Djibouti	29,500.0	166.0	30,200.0	169.9	2.4	2.3
Saudi Arabia	351,586.8	93,756.5	393,290.9	104,877.6	11.9	11.9
Sudan	31,058.5	962.5	52,380.9	1,148.1	68.7	19.3
Iraq	15,001,306.0	12,691.5	15,351,276.0	12,987.5	2.3	2.3
Oman	5,304.5	13,795.8	5,800.0	15,084.5	9.3	9.3
Palestine	1,796.8	1,796.8	1,855.2	1,855.2	3.3	3.3
Qatar	145,499.6	39,972.4	155,420.8	42,698.0	6.8	6.8
Kuwait	9,173.3	30,375.2	9,425.5	31,035.6	2.7	2.2
Lebanon	62,492,180.6	41,483.5	35,176,149.8	23,334.1	- 43.7	- 43.8
Libya	7,221.2	5,290.3	7,656.7	5,472.2	6.0	3.4
Egypt	544,785.1	30,802.7	625,373.5	35,623.1	14.8	15.6
Morocco	133,708.3	14,244.4	147,506.4	15,333.3	10.3	7.6
Mauritania	26,809.6	751.5	30,172.2	819.3	12.5	9.0
Yemen	287,051.0	1,146.8	290,123.0	1,159.1	1.1	1.1

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2019)

a- Volume Indicators

Market / Exchange	Number of Listed Companies		Listed Foreign Companies	Market Capitalization (Billion U.S. Dollars)		Change of Market Capitalization (Billion U.S. Dollars)	Market Capitalization to GDP * (%)	Average Company Market Capitalization	Market Capitalization to Total Banking Assets **	Number of Brokerage Firms
	2018	2019		2018	2019					
Amman Stock Exchange	196	191	0	22.75	21.02	-1.73	48.20	110.1	27.8	58
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	70	69	2	137.59	144.60	7.01	34.65	2,095.7	16.4	27
Dubai Financial Market	67	67	23	93.47	101.97	8.50	24.44	1,521.9	12.1	27
Bahrain Bourse	44	44	4	21.75	26.87	5.12	69.66	610.7	28.6	12
Bourse de Tunis	81	81	1	8.14	8.49	0.34	21.89	104.8	19.4	21
Algiers Stock Exchange	6	6	0	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.22	62.0	0.3	9
Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawal)	190	199	0	495.72	2,406.78	1,911.06	303.52	12,094.4	343.0	31
Khartoum Stock Exchange	66	67	0	2.48	3.11	0.63	8.24	46.4	28.1	12
Damascus Securities Exchange	25	24	0	1.52	2.42	0.90	8.92	100.9	...	7
Muscat Securities Market	113	113	0	47.21	48.74	1.53	64.01	431.3	52.0	14
Qatar Stock Exchange	46	47	0	161.67	160.03	-1.64	87.36	3,405.0	37.6	9
Palestine Exchange	48	48	0	3.73	3.76	0.03	22.04	78.3	22.2	8
Boursa Kuwait	174	172	10	95.90	119.70	24.80	88.80	695.9	51.2	12
Beirut Stock Exchange	30	28	0	9.68	7.76	-1.92	14.20	277.1	1.7	12
Egyptian Exchange	252	248	1	42.07	44.15	2.08	14.56	178.0	13.6	130
Casablanca Stock Exchange	75	75	1	60.74	65.33	4.59	51.60	871.1	40.0	17
Total	1,483	1,479	42	1,204.80	3,165.11	1,961.30	129.05	2,140.0	85.2	406

(...) Not available.

* GDP of 2019

** Total Banking Assets - 2019, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2019)

b - Price Indices

Market / Exchange	Local Price Indices (points)		2019 High	2019 Low	Annual Percentage Change (%)
	End 2018	End 2019			
Amman Stock Exchange	1,908.8	1,815.2	1,994.4	1,769.2	-4.9
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	4,915.1	5,075.8	5,426.2	4,671.0	3.3
Dubai Financial Market	2,529.8	2,764.9	2,951.6	2,475.5	9.3
Bahrain Bourse	1,337.3	1,610.2	1,610.2	1,370.0	20.4
Bourse de Tunis	7,271.7	7,122.1	7,290.0	6,800.0	-2.1
Algiers Stock Exchange	1,431.5	1,588.1	1,588.1	1,431.5	10.9
Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawal)	7,826.7	8,389.2	9,362.0	7,496.9	7.2
Khartoum Stock Exchange	12,478.3	15,964.1	15,982.1	13,436.6	27.9
Damascus Securities Exchange	6,190.1	5,837.0	6,182.2	5,517.0	-5.7
Muscat Securities Market	4,323.7	3,981.2	4,166.5	3,860.3	-7.9
Qatar Stock Exchange	10,299.0	10,425.5	10,720.0	10,107.0	1.2
Palestine Exchange	529.4	526.0	541.2	517.7	-0.6
Boursa Kuwait	5,079.6	6,282.5	6,538.2	5,516.1	23.7
Beirut Stock Exchange	90.3	72.7	89.9	95.9	119.7
Egyptian Exchange	13,035.8	13,961.6	15,247.8	13,035.8	7.1
Casablanca Stock Exchange	11,364.3	12,171.9	12,171.9	10,874.8	7.1
AMF Composite Index	318.7	381.5	381.5	334.3	19.7

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2019)

c - Trading Indicators

Market / Exchange	No. of Shares Traded (Millions)		Value of Shares Traded (Million U.S. Dollars)		Turnover Ratio (%) *		Value of Foreign Investors Transactions (Million U.S. Dollars)			Foreign Investors' trading value / Total Trading (%)	Transactions By Type of Investors (%)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	Buy	Sell	Net		Individual	Corporate
Amman Stock Exchange	1,245.9	1,247.0	3,271.2	2,236.0	14.4	10.6	745.7	584.8	160.9	29.8	...	...
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	15,236.0	15,525.9	10,792.9	15,461.0	7.8	10.7	9,286.0	6,643.6	2,642.4	51.5	27.9	72.1
Dubai Financial Market	45,376.0	40,045.0	16,084.0	14,448.0	17.2	14.1	7,334.6	6,564.6	770.0	48.1	48.8	51.2
Bahrain Bourse	1,441.1	1,157.3	859.0	759.7	3.9	2.7	358.6	244.9	113.7	39.7	36.3	63.7
Bourse de Tunis	0.2	2.3	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algiers Stock Exchange	249.8	172.0	841.8	475.0	8.6	5.6	67.8	54.2	13.5	12.8	...	...
Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawal)	38,050.8	33,055.3	232,231.9	234,703.8	46.8	9.8	68,200.2	45,825.5	22,374.7	24.3	66.3	33.7
Khartoum Stock Exchange	1,371.0	465.0	29.0	29.0	2.9	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damascus Securities Exchange	30.7	84.8	50.3	75.0	3.9	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat Securities Market	4,014.5	3,863.0	1,981.0	1,719.0	4.2	3.5	610.6	656.1	-45.5	36.8	25.6	74.4
Qatar Stock Exchange	2,285.9	11,415.7	18,819.0	18,549.0	11.6	11.6	4,832.5	4,177.6	654.9	48.6	40.4	59.6
Palestine Exchange	185.1	142.8	353.5	273.9	9.5	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boursa Kuwait	21,357.0	39,017.0	13,670.9	26,142.0	14.5	33.5	6,074.9	4,208.9	1,866.0	19.7	42.4	57.6
Beirut Stock Exchange	90.0	200.0	633.7	902.0	6.5	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian Exchange	59,711.6	49,789.0	18,706.3	25,541.0	44.8	57.9	4,193.3	4,139.6	53.7	16.3	26.2	73.8
Casablanca Stock Exchange	258.8	404.0	4,799.9	6,033.0	7.9	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	190,904.4	196,586.0	334,791.3	347,349.5	26.9	11.0	101,704.2	73,099.8	28,604.4	25.2		

(...) Not available.

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

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

Annex Table (8/1) : Total Exports and Imports (2015-2019)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Total Exports (FOB)					Compound Growth Rate (%) (2015-2018)	Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	Total Imports (CIF)					Compound Growth Rate (%) (2015-2018)	Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *		
Total Arab Countries	864,894	781,731	901,258	1,081,538	1,009,602	7.7	-6.7	819,943	762,973	790,459	816,659	838,385	- 0.1	2.7
Jordan	6,766.7	6,201.0	6,352.9	6,584.5	6,203.8	- 0.9	-5.8	20,503.8	19,351.7	20,527.1	20,244.3	19,288.4	- 0.4	-4.7
UAE	300,477.0	295,031.0	313,547.0	321,028.4	315,909.1	2.2	-1.6	223,907.0	226,603.0	246,344.0	235,360.1	241,132.2	1.7	2.5
Bahrain	16,540.4	12,784.6	15,376.0	19,955.0	18,802.0	6.5	-5.8	17,673.3	15,286.8	17,390.7	13,100.0	15,068.0	- 9.5	15.0
Tunisia	14,068.8	13,573.8	14,229.0	15,486.0	14,952.0	3.3	-3.4	19,096.9	19,443.0	20,674.0	22,673.0	21,569.0	5.9	-4.9
Algeria	34,378.1	29,338.5	34,610.1	41,697.7	34,994.2	6.6	-16.1	52,253.6	49,287.2	48,813.3	49,011.6	43,241.0	- 2.1	-11.8
Djibouti	126.0	124.3	156.2	168.0	197.0	10.1	17.2	890.1	451.4	636.4	804.0	834.1	- 3.3	3.7
Saudi Arabia	203,550.1	183,579.5	221,835.0	294,373.0	261,603.0	13.1	-11.1	174,675.5	140,169.6	134,519.0	137,065.0	153,163.0	- 7.8	11.7
Sudan	3,169.0	3,093.6	4,100.4	3,484.7	3,973.3	3.2	14.0	9,509.1	8,311.0	9,133.7	7,850.0	9,290.5	- 6.2	18.4
Syria	1,600.0	1,700.0	1,800.0	2,000.0	2,100.0	7.7	5.0	5,500.0	4,500.0	4,900.0	4,900.0	4,900.0	- 3.8	0.0
Somalia	440.0	418.0	450.0	490.0	520.0	3.7	6.1	1,100.0	1,045.0	1,087.0	1,120.0	1,200.0	0.6	7.1
Iraq	51,338.0	41,298.0	57,559.0	86,360.0	81,585.0	18.9	-5.5	47,467.0	34,208.0	37,866.0	45,736.0	58,138.0	- 1.2	27.1
Oman	35,672.0	27,536.0	29,440.9	37,527.2	36,556.0	1.7	-2.6	26,556.0	21,280.0	27,157.3	25,412.0	25,739.0	- 1.5	1.3
Palestine	1,631.1	1,682.5	1,903.7	1,837.8	1,883.9	4.1	2.5	6,172.8	6,457.2	6,912.6	7,239.6	7,343.4	5.5	1.4
Qatar	77,294.2	57,308.8	67,498.4	84,288.5	72,934.9	2.9	-13.5	28,496.2	31,934.1	30,765.7	33,307.1	31,353.8	5.3	-5.9
Comoros	17.0	31.0	38.0	42.0	52.0	35.2	23.8	214.0	219.0	252.0	276.0	222.0	8.9	-19.6
Kuwait	54,428.0	46,508.0	55,199.0	72,104.0	64,798.0	9.8	-10.1	30,952.0	30,679.0	33,569.0	35,864.0	33,573.0	5.0	-6.4
Lebanon	2,953.4	2,977.6	2,844.5	2,952.8	3,751.3	0.0	27.0	18,600.7	19,125.3	19,588.8	19,986.2	19,342.0	2.4	-3.2
Libya	11,114.5	9,938.4	19,520.5	29,998.4	27,674.3	39.2	-7.7	12,910.4	10,445.0	9,198.6	13,491.1	14,840.1	1.5	10.0
Egypt	21,986.7	22,501.7	26,278.1	29,303.9	30,304.7	10.0	3.4	74,373.8	71,356.6	66,565.4	81,909.5	78,042.7	3.3	-4.7
Morocco	22,340.0	23,002.0	25,676.0	28,795.2	26,874.8	8.8	-6.7	38,138.0	41,854.0	45,202.0	50,331.1	46,828.0	9.7	-7.0
Mauritania	1,502.0	1,524.0	1,608.8	1,702.6	2,455.0	4.3	44.2	2,052.6	2,093.6	2,256.1	2,578.0	2,786.0	7.9	8.1
Yemen	3,501.0	1,578.2	1,235.0	1,358.0	1,478.0	- 27.1	8.8	8,900.0	8,872.8	7,100.0	8,400.0	10,491.0	- 1.9	24.9

* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and other national sources.

International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2020".

**Annex Table (8/2) : Direction of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade
(2015-2019)**

	Exports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	Imports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	
World	864,894	781,731	901,258	1,081,538	1,009,602	-6.7	819,943	762,973	790,459	816,659	838,385	2.7
Arab Countries	103,472	99,953	108,080	112,333	112,263	-0.1	106,949	99,035	102,844	112,876	111,823	-0.9
European Union	108,090	98,623	104,962	169,584	161,579	-4.7	227,513	225,676	221,614	217,606	215,636	-0.9
USA	42,529	37,148	41,451	60,030	58,558	-2.5	71,419	69,213	67,275	61,674	60,910	-1.2
ASIA :	326,140	279,331	303,305	582,536	568,149	-2.5	368,766	327,631	393,473	295,519	293,896	-0.5
Japan	73,688	50,735	58,823	89,837	83,914	-6.6	28,345	25,287	24,832	21,334	23,888	12.0
India	39,103	35,879	45,927	105,789	103,147	-2.5	35,777	34,577	37,639	49,909	47,243	-5.3
China	87,016	78,548	90,577	137,116	137,802	0.5	133,650	130,927	128,177	103,346	109,220	5.7
Rest of Asia	126,332	114,169	107,979	249,794	243,287	-2.6	170,994	136,841	202,825	120,930	113,545	-6.1
Rest of the World	284,663	266,675	343,460	157,055	109,053	-30.6	45,296	41,419	5,253	128,983	156,121	21.0
Contribution to total (%)												
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Arab Countries	12.0	12.8	12.0	10.4	11.1		13.0	13.0	13.0	13.8	13.3	
European Union	12.5	12.6	11.6	15.7	16.0		27.7	29.6	28.0	26.6	25.7	
USA	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.6	5.8		8.7	9.1	8.5	7.6	7.3	
ASIA :	37.7	35.7	33.7	53.9	56.3		45.0	42.9	49.8	36.2	35.1	
Japan	8.5	6.5	6.5	8.3	8.3		3.5	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	
India	4.5	4.6	5.1	9.8	10.2		4.4	4.5	4.8	6.1	5.6	
China	10.1	10.0	10.1	12.7	13.6		16.3	17.2	16.2	12.7	13.0	
Rest of Asia	14.6	14.6	12.0	23.1	24.1		20.9	17.9	25.7	14.8	13.5	
Rest of the World	32.9	34.1	38.1	14.5	10.8		5.5	5.4	0.7	15.8	18.6	

* Preliminary data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and other national sources.

International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2020".

**Annex Table (8/3) : Commodity Structure of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade ⁽¹⁾
(2015-2019)**

Commodity	Exports					Imports					(Percent)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	4.7	7.8	7.7	7.3	8.0	19.0	19.2	18.9	18.9	19.4	
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	62.2	58.7	59.2	63.1	58.1	15.0	13.2	13.8	13.5	13.4	
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	29.2	30.7	30.5	28.9	30.6	63.5	65.9	66.1	65.1	65.2	
Chemicals	12.4	10.8	9.8	9.3	9.7	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.9	8.8	
Basic manufactures	4.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	19.1	18.5	18.3	17.9	18.4	
Machinery and transport equipment	5.6	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.3	28.3	30.5	30.4	29.6	29.8	
Other miscellaneous manufactures	6.4	7.0	7.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	8.1	8.8	8.7	8.2	
Commodities not classified elsewhere	4.0	2.4	2.3	0.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.2	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

* Preliminary Data.

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

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

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

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

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

Annex Table (8/4): Intra-Arab Trade (2015-2019)

	Total Intra-Arab Exports (FOB)					Average Annual Change (%) (2015-2018)	Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	Total Intra-Arab Imports (CIF)					Average Annual Change (%) (2015-2018)	Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *		
	Total Intra-Trade	103,471.7	99,953.3	108,080.3	112,332.8	112,263.1	-3.6	-0.1	106,949.2	99,034.5	102,844.1	112,876.0	111,823.2	1.8	-0.9
Jordan	3,446.1	3,020.1	2,926.0	2,822.2	2,674.3	-7.9	-5.2	5,237.3	4,424.9	4,895.6	5,423.0	5,320.1	1.2	-1.9
UAE	23,874.7	22,530.8	24,234.5	26,640.3	26,338.3	2.3	-1.1	21,636.2	21,097.3	22,805.6	23,115.0	23,028.5	2.2	-0.4
Bahrain	3,254.8	3,122.0	4,975.7	6,671.3	6,306.0	16.7	-5.5	5,085.8	4,738.9	5,033.4	4,827.8	4,761.6	-1.7	-1.4
Tunisia	1,541.4	1,492.9	1,311.9	1,472.9	1,459.0	-7.8	-0.9	1,574.1	1,512.9	1,718.9	2,056.1	2,610.0	9.3	26.9
Algeria	2,088.1	1,575.9	2,067.7	2,631.8	2,695.9	-14.3	2.4	2,468.9	2,513.6	2,041.7	2,376.0	2,235.5	-1.3	-5.9
Djibouti	106.3	97.4	99.0	144.1	140.1	-1.8	-2.8	456.6	422.7	479.7	459.5	462.4	0.2	0.6
Saudi Arabia	33,025.6	31,693.0	37,391.2	38,420.3	38,451.6	-4.2	0.1	18,349.0	15,844.3	16,883.5	19,024.5	19,659.2	1.2	3.3
Sudan	1,833.8	2,154.5	2,836.3	2,370.9	2,011.1	6.5	-15.2	2,058.6	2,137.0	2,618.7	2,186.5	2,749.0	2.0	25.7
Syria	590.8	520.5	512.8	520.0	525.4	-13.2	1.0	1,169.3	784.6	1,009.7	1,045.2	1,064.0	-3.7	1.8
Somalia	434.1	387.5	328.4	404.6	407.0	-17.6	0.6	1,024.4	869.4	782.6	474.1	478.4	-22.6	0.9
Iraq	1,942.0	1,836.0	1,529.0	1,369.0	2,399.0	-16.9	75.2	4,211.0	2,267.0	2,611.0	4,046.0	3,606.1	-1.3	-10.9
Oman	8,135.0	6,475.1	6,790.4	7,994.3	7,740.0	-10.6	-3.2	11,806.0	12,668.7	13,055.6	13,698.3	14,481.5	5.1	5.7
Palestine	121.1	119.0	141.4	358.3	366.6	7.9	2.3	343.2	320.0	358.3	429.0	433.8	7.7	1.1
Qatar	7,117.5	6,841.0	5,609.5	4,220.1	3,028.0	-18.3	-28.2	5,758.2	5,778.2	4,240.2	2,048.7	1,794.7	-29.1	-12.4
Comoros	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.5	3.8	4.7	53.5	42.3	40.2	41.9	55.6	60.3	9.5	8.4
Kuwait	2,575.4	2,121.7	2,782.5	2,719.4	2,932.1	-0.9	7.8	5,826.4	5,687.5	6,222.8	7,114.2	6,942.1	6.9	-2.4
Lebanon	1,596.5	1,297.2	1,396.5	1,573.0	1,531.2	-7.0	-2.7	2,135.1	2,607.7	2,295.1	2,547.9	2,555.2	6.1	0.3
Libya	1,526.4	2,928.1	1,792.6	945.3	1,620.8	21.3	71.5	2,766.8	1,947.3	1,709.8	2,783.5	2,555.9	0.2	-8.2
Egypt	8,330.3	9,804.6	9,785.7	9,517.3	10,079.7	1.2	5.9	9,295.7	8,628.0	9,787.9	13,002.6	11,346.4	11.8	-12.7
Morocco	1,201.0	1,348.0	1,168.0	1,216.8	1,229.0	1.5	1.0	3,546.0	2,920.0	2,874.0	3,844.1	3,441.7	2.7	-10.5
Mauritania	4.7	4.9	5.3	8.3	8.3	19.0	0.0	618.9	604.0	338.9	614.1	614.1	-0.3	0.0
Yemen	722.3	579.3	392.4	310.2	315.9	-30.0	1.9	1,539.4	1,220.4	1,039.1	1,704.2	1,622.7	3.4	-4.8

* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and other national sources.

International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2020".

**Annex Table (8/5) : Shares of Intra-Arab trade in Total Foreign Trade of Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	Share of Intra-Arab Exports						Share of Intra-Arab Imports						(Percent)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2015-2019)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2015-2019)	
	Total	12.0	12.8	12.0	10.4	11.1	11.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.8	13.3	13.2
Jordan	50.9	48.7	41.7	42.9	43.1	45.5	25.5	22.9	23.8	26.8	27.6	25.3	
UAE	7.9	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.0	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.5	
Bahrain	19.7	24.4	32.4	33.4	33.5	28.7	28.8	31.0	28.9	36.9	31.6	31.4	
Tunisia	11.0	11.0	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.1	8.2	7.8	8.3	9.1	12.1	9.1	
Algeria	6.1	5.4	6.0	6.3	7.7	6.3	4.7	5.1	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.8	
Djibouti	84.4	78.3	63.4	85.8	71.1	76.6	51.3	93.6	75.4	57.2	55.4	66.6	
Saudi Arabia	16.2	17.3	16.9	13.1	14.7	15.6	10.5	11.3	12.6	13.9	12.8	12.2	
Sudan	57.9	69.6	69.2	68.0	50.6	63.1	21.6	25.7	28.7	27.9	29.6	26.7	
Syria	36.9	30.6	28.5	26.0	25.0	29.4	21.3	17.4	20.6	21.3	21.7	20.5	
Somalia	98.7	92.7	73.0	82.6	78.3	85.0	93.1	83.2	72.0	42.3	39.9	66.1	
Iraq	3.8	4.4	2.7	1.6	2.9	3.1	8.9	6.6	6.9	8.8	6.2	7.5	
Oman	22.8	23.5	23.1	21.3	21.2	22.4	44.5	59.5	48.1	53.9	56.3	52.4	
Palestine	7.4	7.1	7.4	19.5	19.5	12.2	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	
Qatar	9.2	11.9	8.3	5.0	4.2	7.7	20.2	18.1	13.8	6.2	5.7	12.8	
Comoros	22.4	11.9	9.2	5.9	7.4	11.4	19.8	18.4	16.6	20.1	27.1	20.4	
Kuwait	4.7	4.6	5.0	3.8	4.5	4.5	18.8	18.5	18.5	19.8	20.7	19.3	
Lebanon	54.1	43.6	49.1	53.3	40.8	48.2	11.5	13.6	11.7	12.7	13.2	12.6	
Libya	13.7	29.5	9.2	3.2	5.9	12.3	21.4	18.6	18.6	20.6	17.2	19.3	
Egypt	37.9	43.6	37.2	32.5	33.3	36.9	12.5	12.1	14.7	15.9	14.5	13.9	
Morocco	5.4	5.9	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.9	9.3	7.0	6.4	7.6	7.3	7.5	
Mauritania	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	30.2	28.8	15.0	23.8	22.0	24.0	
Yemen	20.6	36.7	31.8	22.8	21.4	26.7	17.3	13.8	14.6	20.3	15.5	16.3	

* Preliminary Data.

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

**Annex Table (8/5) "A" : Shares of Arab Countries in Intra-Arab Trade
(2015-2019)**

(Percent)

	Share of Intra-Arab Exports						Share of Intra-Arab Imports					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2015-2019)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2015-2019)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jordan	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
UAE	23.1	22.5	22.4	23.7	23.5	23.0	20.2	21.3	22.2	20.5	20.6	21.0
Bahrain	3.1	3.1	4.6	5.9	5.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.6
Tunisia	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.8
Algeria	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saudi Arabia	31.9	31.7	34.6	34.2	34.3	33.3	17.2	16.0	16.4	16.9	17.6	16.8
Sudan	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.2
Syria	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Somalia	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7
Iraq	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.7	3.9	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.2	3.1
Oman	7.9	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.9	6.9	11.0	12.8	12.7	12.1	13.0	12.3
Palestine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Qatar	6.9	6.8	5.2	3.8	2.7	5.1	5.4	5.8	4.1	1.8	1.6	3.8
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kuwait	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0
Lebanon	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Libya	1.5	2.9	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.2
Egypt	8.1	9.8	9.1	8.5	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.5	11.5	10.1	9.7
Morocco	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.1
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Yemen	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.3

* Preliminary Data.

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

Annex Table (8/6) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade (2019) *

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudia Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total
Jordan																							
Exports	262.4	70.3	9.9	92.7	2.3	650.2	84.0	46.8	1.6	560.4	35.0	159.3	139.4	0.0	242.7	107.7	37.4	111.2	11.3	1.0	48.6	2,674.3	
Imports	828.6	110.2	18.0	80.2	0.0	3,290.1	38.7	70.7	1.7	2.3	49.2	48.6	117.3	0.0	44.9	74.3	0.0	525.2	19.8	0.1	0.1	5,320.1	
UAE																							
Exports	797.0	1,232.2	156.7	246.1	386.2	9,184.5	659.9	113.7	0.0	0.0	8,346.3	38.4	56.6	0.0	1,843.2	566.2	59.9	931.6	689.8	323.8	706.2	26,338.3	
Imports	353.5	2,983.6	130.5	19.7	1.4	9,508.6	935.6	45.1	148.2	235.6	3,251.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	1,742.5	464.4	489.8	2,410.5	109.6	68.6	116.8	23,028.5	
Bahrain																							
Exports	126.3	2,424.4	30.8	39.1	0.5	1,342.9	14.8	0.1	0.6	65.6	1,152.7	0.4	7.6	0.0	420.2	35.3	7.9	454.4	139.6	0.2	42.6	6,306.0	
Imports	49.2	1,198.4	4.9	0.2	0.2	3,112.3	14.5	2.6	4.9	0.3	122.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	110.7	33.0	0.0	87.9	11.0	0.1	8.5	4,761.6	
Tunisia																							
Exports	14.0	67.3	1.0	396.7	0.7	43.5	3.2	21.3	0.1	10.0	10.6	0.2	21.8	0.7	4.5	15.7	539.2	57.6	237.0	12.0	1.9	1,459.0	
Imports	15.2	154.9	5.6	1,432.5	0.0	280.8	18.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	12.5	0.0	21.9	0.0	18.3	9.9	69.9	469.3	97.1	1.6	0.5	2,610.0	
Algeria																							
Exports	48.2	495.1	0.8	1,336.0	2.0	19.4	0.0	...	0.0	0.2	0.1	...	4.1	0.0	12.0	78.0	28.5	226.7	420.1	24.4	0.1	2,695.9	
Imports	94.0	231.2	51.6	317.5	0.0	599.1	6.2	...	0.1	0.2	45.9	2.1	55.3	0.0	13.1	49.2	28.2	558.2	183.1	0.4	0.0	2,235.5	
Djibouti																							
Exports	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	...	3.2	...	...	81.4	0.1	0.3	...	18.9	...	3.3	0.2	0.0	7.6	0.0	...	23.2	140.1
Imports	0.9	89.0	0.7	0.1	...	101.2	2.2	1.8	12.0	1.1	101.1	...	48.3	...	8.0	1.9	...	22.3	0.1	0.5	71.0	462.4	
Saudia Arabia																							
Exports	3,218.6	13,732.7	7,537.0	239.9	658.0	443.8	665.5	1.5	62.6	1,140.3	1,305.8	17.7	0.5	0.0	2,128.7	506.9	131.0	5,119.4	601.8	23.7	916.3	38,451.6	
Imports	784.0	12,116.4	1,543.3	66.5	7.3	51.3	579.4	100.6	70.5	8.2	1,732.4	11.4	5.3	0.0	416.3	282.4	7.5	1,539.2	181.0	2.7	153.5	19,659.2	
Sudan																							
Exports	91.2	1,298.7	3.6	...	...	...	510.2	33.0	...	0.5	5.1	...	25.0	...	9.1	26.2	...	...	...	...	8.6	2,011.1
Imports	106.2	1,441.0	45.0	...	...	...	1,000.5	4.7	...	1.9	64.4	...	12.7	...	55.3	8.6	...	...	...	...	8.7	2,749.0
Syria																							
Exports	121.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323.3	...	...	...	...	...	80.8	...	...	...	...	...	525.4
Imports	49.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765.5	...	...	...	...	...	249.4	...	...	...	...	...	1,064.0
Somalia																							
Exports	1.4	138.8	4.6	0.0	...	11.4	66.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	146.7	...	4.4	...	0.3	0.1	...	9.7	0.5	...	22.5	407.0	
Imports	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	...	87.1	66.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	214.3	...	4.5	...	0.0	0.6	...	86.0	0.3	...	16.3	478.4	
Iraq																							
Exports	53.0	799.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	...	449.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	1,067.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,399.0	
Imports	946.0	0.0	37.0	17.0	2.0	0.0	1,243.0	3.0	86.0	...	150.0	2.0	283.0	0.0	276.0	328.0	0.0	138.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	3,606.1	
Oman																							
Exports	38.3	2,112.7	145.9	3.7	7.4	169.9	1,603.6	59.1	4.3	199.3	520.7	3.7	1,560.6	1.6	366.0	23.4	14.6	73.8	5.1	0.1	826.1	7,740.0	
Imports	39.9	11,422.9	269.4	1.9	0.2	0.3	1,243.2	6.0	2.0	156.4	0.0	0.0	888.3	0.0	17.7	9.3	0.0	72.4	4.9	0.0	346.7	14,481.5	
Palestine																							
Exports	156.7	39.3	3.0	0.3	...	79.0	...	...	...	3.7	...	10.3	...	0.7	...	...	71.1	2.4	...	...	366.6	
Imports	166.9	40.6	0.5	0.0	...	112.5	...	...	...	3.9	...	15.8	...	0.8	...	...	90.9	1.8	...	...	433.8	
Qatar																							
Exports	64.7	1,075.6	0.0	31.5	44.4	56.6	0.0	33.0	1.0	2.3	177.3	556.1	0.2	17.2	811.7	46.0	6.5	48.7	49.6	1.5	4.0	3,028.0	
Imports	155.1	14.8	0.0	33.3	4.4	0.2	0.1	29.0	12.2	5.6	17.5	1,004.9	2.9	0.0	293.1	158.7	2.9	0.3	56.5	0.0	3.1	1,794.7	
Comoros																							
Exports	...	1.1	0.0	0.0	...	2.2	0.0	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	...	...	3.8
Imports	...	44.6	...	0.8	...	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0														

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary Data.

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

**Annex Table (8/7) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade
(2019) ***

(Percent)

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudia Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total
Jordan		9.81	2.63	0.37	3.47	0.08	24.31	3.14	1.75	0.06	20.95	1.31	5.96	5.21	0.00	9.08	4.03	1.40	4.16	0.42	0.04	1.82	100
Exports		15.57	2.07	0.34	1.51	0.00	61.84	0.73	1.33	0.03	0.04	0.92	0.91	2.21	0.00	0.84	1.40	0.00	9.87	0.37	0.00	1.82	100
Imports																							
UAE	3.03	4.68	0.60	0.93	1.47	34.87	2.51	0.43	0.00	0.00	31.69	0.15	0.21	0.00	7.00	2.15	0.23	3.54	2.62	1.23	2.68	100	
Exports	1.54	12.96	0.57	0.09	0.01	41.29	4.06	0.20	0.64	1.02	14.12	0.06	0.00	0.00	7.57	2.02	2.13	10.47	0.48	0.30	0.51	100	
Imports																							
Bahrain	2.00	38.45	0.49	0.62	0.01	21.30	0.23	0.00	0.01	1.04	18.28	0.01	0.12	0.00	6.66	0.56	0.13	7.21	2.21	0.00	0.68	100	
Exports	1.03	25.17	0.10	0.00	0.00	65.36	0.30	0.05	0.10	0.01	2.58	0.01	0.00	0.00	2.33	0.69	0.00	1.85	0.23	0.00	0.18	100	
Imports																							
Tunisia	0.96	4.61	0.07	27.19	0.05	2.98	0.22	1.46	0.01	0.69	0.72	0.01	1.49	0.05	0.31	1.08	36.96	3.95	16.24	0.82	0.13	100	
Exports	0.58	5.93	0.21	54.88	0.00	10.76	0.71	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.70	0.38	2.68	17.98	3.72	0.06	0.02	100	
Imports																							
Algeria	1.79	18.37	0.03	49.56	0.07	0.72	0.00	...	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.45	2.89	1.06	8.41	15.58	0.91	0.00	100	
Exports	4.20	10.34	2.31	14.20	0.00	26.80	0.28	...	0.01	0.01	2.05	0.09	2.48	0.00	0.59	2.20	1.26	24.97	8.19	0.02	0.00	100	
Imports																							
Djibouti	0.01	1.05	0.13	0.07	...	2.30	...	...	58.13	0.08	0.22	...	13.49	0.00	2.38	0.14	0.01	5.42	0.00	0.00	16.57	100	
Exports	0.20	19.25	0.16	0.03	...	21.89	0.48	0.39	2.60	0.23	21.87	...	10.45	0.00	1.73	0.42	0.00	4.82	0.01	0.12	15.36	100	
Imports																							
Saudia Arabia	8.37	35.71	19.60	0.62	1.71	1.15	...	1.73	0.00	0.16	2.97	3.40	0.05	0.00	0.00	5.54	1.32	0.34	13.31	1.56	0.06	2.38	100
Exports	3.99	61.63	7.85	0.34	0.04	0.26	...	2.95	0.51	0.36	0.04	8.81	0.06	0.03	0.00	2.12	1.44	0.04	7.83	0.92	0.01	0.78	100
Imports																							
Sudan	4.54	64.58	0.18	...	...	...	25.37	...	1.64	...	0.02	0.25	...	1.24	...	0.45	1.30	...	...	...	0.43	100	
Exports	3.86	52.42	1.64	...	...	...	36.40	0.17	...	0.07	2.34	...	0.46	...	2.01	0.31	...	...	...	...	0.32	100	
Imports																							
Syria	23.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.54	...	...	...	...	...	15.38	...	...	...	...	100	
Exports	4.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.95	...	...	...	...	...	23.44	...	...	...	...	100	
Imports																							
Somalia	0.36	34.11	1.13	0.00	...	2.80	16.27	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.00	36.04	...	1.09	...	0.08	0.01	...	2.38	0.12	...	5.54	100
Exports	0.30	0.00	0.14	0.07	...	18.21	13.88	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.00	44.79	...	0.94	...	0.00	0.12	...	17.98	0.06	...	3.40	100
Imports																							
Iraq	2.21	33.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.00	0.04	0.00	18.72	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.21	0.17	0.00	44.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	
Exports	26.23	0.00	1.03	0.47	0.06	0.00	34.47	0.08	2.38	0.00	4.16	0.06	7.85	0.00	7.65	9.10	0.00	3.83	2.63	0.00	0.00	100	
Imports																							
Oman	0.50	27.30	1.89	0.05	0.10	2.19	20.72	0.76	0.06	2.58	6.73	...	0.05	20.16	0.02	4.73	0.30	0.19	0.95	0.07	0.00	10.67	100
Exports	0.28	78.88	1.86	0.01	0.00	0.00	8.58	0.04	0.01	1.08	0.00	0.00	6.13	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.50	0.03	0.00	2.39	100	
Imports																							
Palestine	42.76	10.73	0.83	0.08	...	21.56	...	...	...	...	1.01	...	2.81	...	0.19	...	...	19.39	0.65	...	...	100	
Exports	38.48	9.36	0.13	0.00	...	25.94	...	...	...	...	0.90	3.64	...	0.18	...	...	0.18	...	20.95	0.42	...	...	100
Imports																							
Qatar	2.14	35.52	0.00	1.04	1.47	1.87	0.00	1.09	0.03	0.08	5.85	18.36	0.01	0.57	0.00	26.80	1.52	0.21	1.61	1.64	0.05	0.13	100
Exports	8.64	0.82	0.00	1.86	0.24	0.01	0.00	1.61	0.68	0.31	0.97	55.99	0.16	...	...	8.84	0.16	0.01	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.17	100
Imports																							
Comoros	...	28.64	0.78	0.66	...	57.46																	

**Annex Table (8/8): Commodity Structure of Intra-Arab Trade ⁽¹⁾
(2015-2019)**

(Percent)

Commodity	Intra-Arab Exports						Intra-Arab Imports					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Average Annual Change (2015-2019)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	Average Annual Change (2015-2019)
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	20.3	19.8	19.6	19.7	20.1	19.9	17.5	21.2	20.8	20.8	21.6	20.4
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	18.2	15.9	16.1	17.2	15.8	16.6	28.9	24.1	25.3	25.9	25.8	26.0
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	55.0	59.6	60.2	58.3	58.9	58.4	46.5	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.8	46.3
Chemicals	15.1	18.3	17.9	18.1	18.5	17.6	14.7	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.7
Basic manufactures	18.4	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.2	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.6
Machinery and transport equipment	8.0	10.5	10.4	9.9	10.0	9.8	8.8	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.8
Other miscellaneous manufactures	13.5	12.9	13.8	12.1	12.1	12.9	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.3
Commodities not classified elsewhere ⁽⁵⁾	6.0	4.9	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.0	7.3	8.6	8.0	7.3	5.6	7.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Preliminary data.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database), and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database.

**Annex Table (8/9): Intra-Arab Trade of Crude Oil
(2019) ***

Exporting Countries																						(Million U.S. Dollars)				
		Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudia Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total		
Value		839.7	0.0	0.0	90.6			4,526.8	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		142.4		459.2		30.8	0.0			0.0	6,089.5	(%)	
Share		13.8	0.0	0.0	1.5			74.3	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		2.3		7.5		0.5	0.0			0.0		100.00	
Importing Countries																										
Jordan		201.0				30.6		1,725.3							95.6									2,052.5	33.7	
UAE																									0.0	0.0
Bahrain																									0.0	0.0
Tunisia																									0.0	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
Palestine																									0.0	0.0
Qatar																									0.0	0.0
Comoros																									0.0	0.0
Kuwait																									0.0	0.0
Lebanon		38.1			11.7		20.7								46.2		237.8								354.5	5.8
Libya																									0.0	0.0
Egypt		126.0					2,176.0										221.4								2,523.4	41.4
Morocco		90.6			48.3		604.8								0.6			30.8							775.1	12.7
Mauritania		384.0																							384.0	6.3
Yemen																									0.0	0.0

* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2019; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

Annex Table (8/10) "A" : Total Trade in Services in Arab Countries
(2015-2019)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Total Arab Countries	-315,053	-295,011	-313,125	-329,081	-324,213	179,187	183,442	202,769	214,114	222,130	-135,867	-111,570	-110,356	-114,967	-102,083
Jordan	-4,535	-4,584	-4,742	-4,800	-4,885	6,278	6,044	6,796	7,291	8,050	1,743	1,460	2,053	2,491	3,165
UAE	-68,711	-70,505	-71,807	-72,324	-74,058	60,764	65,601	70,509	71,835	73,462	-7,947	-4,904	-1,298	-488	-596
Bahrain	-6,592	-7,500	-7,800	-7,939	-8,020	9,113	10,998	11,356	11,915	12,869	2,520	3,498	3,556	3,977	4,849
Algeria	-11,132	-10,877	-11,278	-11,731	-9,866	3,475	3,429	3,111	3,279	3,316	-7,657	-7,448	-8,167	-8,452	-6,550
Tunisia	-3,169	-3,101	-3,134	-3,302	-3,136	3,472	3,421	3,439	4,019	4,326	303	320	305	717	1,190
Djibouti	-189	-179	-171	-182	-190	371	358	370	385	389	182	179	199	203	199
Saudi Arabia	-88,036	-70,267	-78,575	-83,952	-77,706	14,474	17,253	18,132	20,529	24,243	-73,562	-53,014	-60,443	-63,423	-53,463
Sudan	-1,688	-1,508	-1,595	-1,172	-1,291	1,727	1,545	1,780	1,511	1,424	39	37	185	339	132
Iraq	-17,812	-15,039	-16,269	-18,000	-23,386	5,033	5,531	6,045	5,571	6,477	-12,779	-9,508	-10,224	-12,429	-16,909
Oman	-10,214	-9,924	-10,811	-10,080	-10,392	3,395	3,498	4,010	3,492	3,561	-6,819	-6,426	-6,801	-6,589	-6,831
Palestine	-1,473	-1,414	-1,591	-1,784	-1,810	613	525	632	760	767	-859	-890	-959	-1,024	-1,043
Qatar	-30,775	-31,541	-31,427	-32,504	-35,416	14,997	15,176	17,706	18,273	19,080	-15,778	-16,366	-13,721	-14,231	-16,335
Comoros	-114	-115	-116	-120	-126	82	78	75	79	82	-32	-37	-41	-41	-44
Kuwait	-25,985	-25,624	-26,788	-31,955	-25,486	6,012	5,605	6,589	7,360	8,646	-19,972	-20,019	-20,199	-24,595	-16,840
Lebanon	-13,682	-13,268	-13,847	-14,338	-9,661	15,838	15,157	15,115	15,292	10,440	2,156	1,890	1,268	954	779
Libya	-4,559	-2,883	-4,558	-5,062	-7,695	86	98	107	134	100	-4,473	-2,785	-4,451	-4,928	-7,595
Egypt	-17,519	-17,235	-17,820	-18,693	-20,393	18,539	13,606	19,535	23,574	25,369	1,020	-3,629	1,715	4,881	4,977
Morocco	-7,920	-8,446	-9,797	-10,515	-10,186	14,685	15,327	17,266	18,636	19,372	6,765	6,881	7,469	8,121	9,186
Mauritania	-949	-1,002	-998	-630	-510	232	194	194	180	156	-717	-808	-804	-450	-354
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary Data.

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

Annex Table (8/10) "B" : Trade in Services in Arab Countries - Transport
(2015-2019)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Total Arab Countries	-84,502	-76,834	-79,587	-81,957	-87,246	54,588	55,755	62,477	64,341	64,991	-29,913	-21,079	-17,110	-17,617	-22,255
Jordan	-2,542	-2,548	-2,578	-2,621	-2,587	1,237	1,249	1,257	1,336	1,472	-1,304	-1,299	-1,321	-1,284	-1,115
UAE	-13,751	-14,122	-14,406	-14,953	-15,247	23,417	25,490	27,905	28,325	28,892	9,666	11,368	13,499	13,372	13,645
Bahrain	-1,297	-1,044	-1,153	-1,339	-1,379	798	176	194	278	292	-499	-869	-960	-1,061	-1,087
Algeria	-3,711	-3,614	-3,478	-3,611	-3,415	685	677	711	716	653	-3,027	-2,937	-2,766	-2,895	-2,762
Tunisia	-1,372	-1,291	-1,357	-1,471	-1,419	881	949	977	1,142	1,130	-491	-342	-380	-329	-289
Djibouti	-130	-122	-99	-95	-90	140	140	135	141	132	10	18	36	46	42
Saudi Arabia	-20,097	-16,353	-15,799	-15,714	-16,817	2,853	4,383	4,302	4,508	4,741	-17,244	-11,970	-11,497	-11,206	-12,076
Sudan	-964	-836	-913	-785	-639	532	260	401	409	408	-432	-576	-512	-376	-231
Iraq	-5,511	-4,006	-4,466	-5,113	-6,517	328	507	587	967	643	-5,183	-3,499	-3,879	-4,146	-5,873
Oman	-3,945	-3,550	-4,094	-3,760	-3,873	1,257	1,306	1,654	1,282	1,346	-2,688	-2,244	-2,440	-2,479	-2,527
Palestine	-208	-209	-238	-251	-410	5	4	3	5	8	-203	-205	-235	-246	-401
Qatar	-11,460	-10,954	-10,925	-11,449	-13,959	7,413	7,607	10,235	10,060	10,662	-4,046	-3,347	-690	-1,389	-3,297
Comoros	-75	-74	-64	-59	-62	9	9	6	7	7	-66	-65	-58	-52	-55
Kuwait	-5,307	-4,808	-5,473	-4,480	-4,282	1,525	1,219	1,284	1,369	1,480	-3,782	-3,589	-4,189	-3,111	-2,802
Lebanon	-2,154	-1,960	-1,871	-2,137	-1,831	988	944	1,037	1,331	863	-1,166	-1,016	-834	-806	-968
Libya	-1,546	-915	-994	-1,298	-1,695	36	44	41	52	39	-1,510	-871	-952	-1,246	-1,656
Egypt	-7,179	-7,025	-7,429	-8,163	-8,420	9,727	8,191	8,600	8,843	8,497	2,549	1,166	1,170	680	77
Morocco	-3,024	-3,175	-4,043	-4,444	-4,322	2,725	2,568	3,123	3,525	3,670	-299	-608	-920	-919	-652
Mauritania	-230	-226	-206	-214	-282	33	33	25	45	56	-197	-194	-181	-169	-226
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary Data.

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

**Annex Table (8/10) "C" : Trade in services in Arab Countries - Travel
(2015-2019)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Total Arab Countries	-82,256	-82,174	-83,921	-85,690	-89,293	65,510	68,369	79,275	86,305	93,125	-16,746	-13,804	-4,647	615	3,832
Jordan	-1,161	-1,260	-1,388	-1,389	-1,554	4,071	4,049	4,645	5,256	5,906	2,909	2,790	3,257	3,867	4,353
UAE	-16,637	-17,136	-17,650	-18,003	-18,381	17,481	19,496	21,056	21,372	21,799	844	2,360	3,406	3,368	3,418
Bahrain	-822	-1,891	-1,791	-1,990	-2,019	1,574	3,846	3,642	4,195	4,279	752	1,954	1,851	2,205	2,259
Algeria	-683	-477	-581	-493	-591	314	209	141	169	119	-369	-268	-440	-324	-472
Tunisia	-695	-749	-795	-864	-798	1,380	1,237	1,305	1,741	2,117	685	488	509	877	1,319
Djibouti	-20	-19	-17	-18	-19	26	22	22	26	27	7	3	5	8	8
Saudi Arabia	-19,346	-16,658	-17,552	-16,651	-15,140	10,130	11,096	12,056	13,790	16,431	-9,216	-5,562	-5,496	-2,861	1,291
Sudan	-195	-203	-29	-13	-15	949	1,009	1,029	1,044	912	754	806	1,000	1,030	897
Iraq	-7,934	-7,677	-8,093	-7,855	-10,767	2,833	3,120	2,959	2,586	2,896	-5,101	-4,557	-5,134	-5,269	-7,871
Oman	-1,767	-2,138	-2,336	-1,953	-2,011	1,540	1,618	1,748	1,633	1,659	-227	-520	-588	-320	-352
Palestine	-1,073	-1,000	-1,139	-1,317	-846	404	338	411	538	323	-669	-662	-728	-779	-523
Qatar	-8,171	-9,089	-9,638	-9,272	-9,486	5,035	5,411	5,971	5,565	5,442	-3,135	-3,678	-3,668	-3,707	-4,044
Comoros	-21	-20	-18	-17	-19	46	42	34	32	33	25	22	16	15	14
Kuwait	-13,117	-12,477	-11,291	-13,339	-12,292	500	600	1,393	1,252	1,239	-12,617	-11,877	-9,898	-12,087	-11,053
Lebanon	-4,741	-5,040	-5,587	-5,795	-6,244	6,857	7,044	7,610	7,686	8,437	2,116	2,004	2,024	1,891	2,193
Libya	-967	-714	-2,005	-2,042	-3,604	0	0	0	0	0	-967	-714	-2,005	-2,042	-3,604
Egypt	-3,442	-4,110	-2,160	-2,667	-3,309	6,065	2,645	7,775	11,615	13,299	2,623	-1,466	5,615	8,948	9,990
Morocco	-1,403	-1,458	-1,789	-1,978	-2,176	6,265	6,547	7,442	7,780	8,189	4,862	5,089	5,653	5,802	6,013
Mauritania	-60	-58	-62	-35	-22	39	41	35	26	18	-21	-17	-27	-9	-4
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary Data.

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

Annex Table (8/10) "D" : Trade in Services in Arab Countries - Others *
(2015-2019)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019**	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019**	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019**
Total Arab Countries	-148,296	-136,004	-149,617	-161,434	-147,674	59,088	59,318	61,018	63,468	64,014	-89,208	-76,686	-88,599	-97,966	-83,660
Jordan	-832	-776	-776	-791	-744	970	746	893	699	672	138	-31	117	-92	-72
UAE	-38,323	-39,247	-39,751	-39,367	-40,430	19,865	20,614	21,548	22,139	22,771	-18,457	-18,632	-18,202	-17,228	-17,659
Bahrain	-4,473	-4,564	-4,856	-4,610	-4,621	6,740	6,976	7,520	7,443	8,298	2,268	2,412	2,665	2,833	3,677
Algeria	-6,738	-6,786	-7,220	-7,627	-5,860	2,477	2,543	2,259	2,394	2,544	-4,261	-4,243	-4,961	-5,233	-3,316
Tunisia	-1,102	-1,061	-982	-967	-919	1,211	1,236	1,157	1,136	1,079	109	175	176	169	160
Djibouti	-39	-37	-54	-69	-81	205	195	213	218	230	166	158	159	149	149
Saudi Arabia	-48,594	-37,256	-45,224	-51,587	-45,749	1,492	1,774	1,774	2,231	3,071	-47,102	-35,482	-43,450	-49,356	-42,678
Sudan	-530	-469	-653	-374	-637	247	276	350	58	104	-283	-193	-304	-316	-534
Iraq	-4,367	-3,356	-3,710	-5,032	-6,103	1,872	1,904	2,499	2,018	2,938	-2,495	-1,452	-1,211	-3,015	-3,165
Oman	-4,502	-4,237	-4,382	-4,368	-4,509	597	574	609	578	557	-3,904	-3,662	-3,774	-3,790	-3,951
Palestine	-191	-206	-213	-216	-555	204	183	218	217	436	13	-23	5	2	-119
Qatar	-11,145	-11,498	-10,864	-11,782	-11,971	2,548	2,157	1,501	2,647	2,976	-8,597	-9,341	-9,363	-9,135	-8,995
Comoros	-18	-21	-34	-44	-45	27	26	36	40	42	9	6	2	-4	-3
Kuwait	-7,560	-8,339	-10,024	-14,136	-8,912	3,988	3,786	3,912	4,739	5,927	-3,573	-4,553	-6,112	-9,397	-2,985
Lebanon	-6,787	-6,268	-6,390	-6,406	-1,586	7,993	7,169	6,468	6,275	1,140	1,206	901	78	-131	-446
Libya	-2,046	-1,254	-1,560	-1,723	-2,396	50	54	66	82	61	-1,996	-1,200	-1,494	-1,641	-2,335
Egypt	-6,899	-6,100	-8,231	-7,863	-8,664	2,746	2,770	3,161	3,115	3,574	-4,152	-3,330	-5,070	-4,748	-5,090
Morocco	-3,493	-3,813	-3,965	-4,093	-3,688	5,695	6,212	6,701	7,331	7,513	2,202	2,400	2,736	3,238	3,825
Mauritania	-660	-718	-730	-381	-205	161	120	134	109	82	-498	-597	-596	-272	-124
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

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

** Preliminary Data.

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

**Annex Table (9/1) : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Merchandise Exports (F.O.B)					
Total Arab Countries	855,889.6	771,336.1	896,674.5	1,076,503.4	1,003,226.8
Jordan	7,841.6	7,557.0	7,519.7	7,781.3	8,366.0
UAE	300,476.4	295,027.1	313,556.3	321,028.4	315,909.1
Bahrain	16,540.4	12,784.6	15,376.1	18,043.6	18,119.7
Tunisia	14,068.8	13,574.4	14,228.8	15,485.6	14,951.9
Algeria	34,390.4	29,347.8	34,622.3	41,697.7	34,994.0
Djibouti	135.0	140.0	200.0	168.0	197.0
Saudi Arabia	203,536.5	183,607.5	221,862.0	294,387.0	261,530.2
Sudan	3,169.0	3,093.6	4,100.4	3,484.7	3,207.5
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	51,338.0	41,298.0	57,559.0	86,360.0	81,585.0
Oman	35,682.7	27,544.9	32,885.3	41,730.1	38,700.0
Palestine	1,631.1	1,682.5	1,903.7	1,837.8	1,883.9
Qatar	77,294.2	57,308.8	67,498.4	84,288.5	72,934.9
Comoros	27.0	18.2	19.2	20.1	22.0
Kuwait	54,427.5	46,508.2	55,198.4	72,103.6	64,798.4
Lebanon	3,987.2	3,940.5	4,041.0	3,001.9	3,750.0
Libya	10,861.0	6,764.1	18,864.6	29,830.4	26,397.1
Egypt	19,030.9	20,018.3	23,339.4	28,045.8	28,472.1
Morocco	18,625.3	19,055.4	21,500.0	24,609.0	24,658.0
Mauritania	1,387.5	1,365.3	1,600.0	1,800.0	1,950.0
Yemen	1,438.9	700.0	800.0	800.0	800.0
Merchandise Imports (F.O.B)					
Total Arab Countries	-765,369.2	-710,246.5	-733,017.8	-752,474.6	-765,866.2
Jordan	-18,185.6	-17,155.4	-18,226.0	-18,078.0	-17,441.0
UAE	-237,075.6	-239,918.4	-246,339.0	-235,360.1	-241,132.2
Bahrain	-15,709.6	-13,588.3	-16,076.1	-19,110.1	-17,263.3
Tunisia	-19,096.9	-18,382.5	-19,536.1	-21,435.1	-20,382.7
Algeria	-52,272.2	-49,302.8	-48,830.4	-48,990.7	-42,932.0
Djibouti	-750.0	-850.0	-950.0	-1,000.0	-1,020.0
Saudi Arabia	-159,271.1	-127,843.4	-123,401.0	-125,639.0	-132,247.7
Sudan	-8,558.2	-7,479.5	-8,220.3	-7,065.1	-8,035.3
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-40,347.0	-29,077.0	-32,186.0	-38,876.0	-49,418.0
Oman	-26,564.4	-21,287.4	-24,122.2	-23,645.1	-24,000.0
Palestine	-6,172.8	-6,457.2	-6,912.6	-7,239.6	-7,343.4
Qatar	-28,496.2	-31,934.1	-30,765.7	-33,307.1	-31,353.8
Comoros	-229.0	-185.0	-202.8	-209.5	-218.0
Kuwait	-26,531.0	-26,987.9	-29,505.0	-31,095.7	-29,452.5
Lebanon	-17,569.5	-17,937.2	-18,439.3	-17,831.8	-17,950.0
Libya	-16,428.5	-8,667.0	-10,556.2	-13,786.2	-13,682.6
Egypt	-50,420.0	-51,066.1	-52,403.9	-57,635.4	-59,878.7
Morocco	-33,324.6	-36,673.9	-39,545.1	-44,870.0	-44,665.0
Mauritania	-1,944.2	-1,753.5	-2,000.0	-2,100.0	-2,200.0
Yemen	-6,422.8	-3,700.0	-4,800.0	-5,200.0	-5,250.0

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2020.

**Annex Table (9/1) "A": Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	(Million U.S. Dollars) 2019 *
Trade Balance					
Total Arab Countries	90,520.4	61,089.6	163,656.7	324,028.7	237,360.6
Jordan	-10,344.0	-9,598.3	-10,706.4	-10,296.7	-9,075.0
UAE	63,400.9	55,108.7	67,217.2	85,668.2	74,776.9
Bahrain	830.9	-803.7	-700.0	-1,066.5	856.4
Tunisia	-5,028.1	-4,808.1	-5,307.3	-5,949.5	-5,430.8
Algeria	-17,881.8	-19,955.0	-14,208.1	-7,293.0	-7,938.0
Djibouti	-615.0	-710.0	-750.0	-832.0	-823.0
Saudi Arabia	44,265.4	55,764.1	98,461.0	168,748.0	129,282.5
Sudan	-5,389.2	-4,385.9	-4,119.9	-3,580.4	-4,827.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	10,991.0	12,221.0	25,373.0	47,484.0	32,167.0
Oman	9,118.3	6,257.5	8,763.1	18,085.0	14,700.0
Palestine	-4,541.7	-4,774.8	-5,008.8	-5,401.8	-5,459.5
Qatar	48,798.1	25,374.7	36,732.7	50,981.3	41,581.1
Comoros	-202.0	-166.8	-183.6	-189.4	-196.0
Kuwait	27,896.5	19,520.3	25,693.4	41,007.9	35,345.9
Lebanon	-13,582.3	-13,996.7	-14,398.3	-14,830.0	-14,200.0
Libya	-5,567.5	-1,902.9	8,308.4	16,044.2	12,714.5
Egypt	-31,389.1	-31,047.8	-29,064.5	-29,589.6	-31,406.6
Morocco	-14,699.2	-17,618.5	-18,045.1	-20,261.0	-20,007.0
Mauritania	-556.7	-388.2	-400.0	-300.0	-250.0
Yemen	-4,983.9	-3,000.0	-4,000.0	-4,400.0	-4,450.0
Net Services and Income					
Total Arab Countries	-118,147.7	-86,659.8	-93,803.9	-114,121.4	-102,231.1
Jordan	1,309.6	1,154.1	1,846.2	2,290.9	2,823.0
UAE	-6,203.9	-2,807.1	1,481.0	936.9	1,462.0
Bahrain	784.3	1,702.4	1,566.2	1,900.8	1,239.6
Tunisia	-757.4	-595.5	-623.2	-261.1	274.7
Algeria	-11,987.0	-9,020.9	-10,765.4	-13,073.5	-10,668.0
Djibouti	350.0	380.0	400.0	400.0	420.0
Saudi Arabia	-56,282.2	-37,287.4	-49,746.0	-55,711.0	-45,744.0
Sudan	-1,124.0	-829.6	-1,466.6	-1,473.6	-1,784.1
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-14,296.0	-11,069.0	-11,663.8	-14,183.5	-16,713.0
Oman	-9,081.2	-8,280.6	-9,707.4	-12,474.1	-12,300.0
Palestine	853.1	1,005.9	1,170.4	1,762.4	1,616.8
Qatar	-19,343.7	-17,475.0	-14,140.4	-17,976.6	-20,745.1
Comoros	-26.0	-53.0	-45.0	-47.5	-49.0
Kuwait	-7,284.0	-7,241.1	-1,422.8	-6,256.8	2,574.6
Lebanon	1,646.1	1,071.7	1,058.1	899.7	930.0
Libya	-3,297.1	-2,034.2	-3,165.8	-4,015.6	-6,461.5
Egypt	-3,983.2	-7,938.9	-3,628.7	-2,176.5	-5,602.3
Morocco	12,538.8	13,435.1	5,529.2	6,037.8	7,270.1
Mauritania	-572.4	-426.7	-100.0	-200.0	-250.0
Yemen	-1,391.5	-350.0	-380.0	-500.0	-525.0

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2020.

**Annex Table (9/1) "B" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Goods, Services & Income Balance					
Total Arab Countries	-27,627.3	-25,570.2	69,852.9	209,907.4	135,129.6
Jordan	-9,034.4	-8,444.2	-8,860.1	-8,005.8	-6,252.0
UAE	57,197.0	52,301.6	68,698.3	86,605.1	76,238.9
Bahrain	1,615.2	898.7	866.2	834.3	2,096.0
Tunisia	-5,785.5	-5,403.6	-5,930.5	-6,210.6	-5,156.1
Algeria	-29,868.8	-28,975.9	-24,973.5	-20,366.5	-18,606.0
Djibouti	-265.0	-330.0	-350.0	-432.0	-403.0
Saudi Arabia	-12,016.8	18,476.7	48,715.0	113,037.0	83,538.5
Sudan	-6,513.2	-5,215.5	-5,586.5	-5,054.0	-6,611.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-3,305.0	1,152.0	13,709.2	33,300.5	15,454.0
Oman	37.1	-2,023.1	-944.3	5,610.9	2,400.0
Palestine	-3,688.6	-3,768.9	-3,838.4	-3,639.4	-3,842.7
Qatar	29,454.4	7,899.7	22,592.3	33,004.7	20,836.0
Comoros	-228.0	-219.8	-228.6	-236.9	-245.0
Kuwait	20,612.5	12,279.2	24,270.6	34,751.1	37,920.5
Lebanon	-11,936.2	-12,925.0	-13,340.2	-13,930.3	-13,270.0
Libya	-8,864.6	-3,937.1	5,142.6	12,028.6	6,253.0
Egypt	-35,372.3	-38,986.7	-32,693.2	-31,766.1	-37,008.9
Morocco	-2,160.4	-4,183.4	-12,515.9	-14,223.2	-12,736.9
Mauritania	-1,129.1	-814.9	-500.0	-500.0	-500.0
Yemen	-6,375.4	-3,350.0	-4,380.0	-4,900.0	-4,975.0
Net Current Transfers					
Total Arab Countries	-84,340.3	-84,003.1	-72,699.5	-81,161.1	-77,757.2
Jordan	5,624.9	4,751.1	4,554.3	5,065.0	4,968.0
UAE	-39,646.0	-39,101.4	-41,198.1	-46,105.9	-46,593.9
Bahrain	-2,367.3	-2,391.5	-2,466.0	-3,268.9	-2,890.2
Tunisia	1,937.1	1,707.7	1,851.0	1,767.2	1,870.5
Algeria	2,760.4	2,810.3	2,944.9	3,186.1	2,111.0
Djibouti	30.0	35.0	39.0	40.0	43.0
Saudi Arabia	-44,706.9	-42,319.4	-38,251.0	-41,066.0	-36,589.0
Sudan	952.8	932.6	975.3	375.4	768.7
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	543.0	1,005.5	1,183.3	1,068.8	308.0
Oman	-10,990.9	-10,312.1	-9,815.3	-9,957.7	-10,100.0
Palestine	1,749.4	1,626.3	1,708.5	1,499.1	2,009.1
Qatar	-15,703.6	-16,169.2	-16,166.8	-16,352.5	-16,606.9
Comoros	180.0	190.0	180.0	187.0	191.0
Kuwait	-16,598.7	-17,336.9	-14,666.9	-14,853.2	-15,778.8
Lebanon	3,390.4	2,450.7	1,204.6	1,813.8	1,950.0
Libya	-839.8	-729.9	-716.2	-752.6	-859.2
Egypt	18,161.1	18,518.8	24,774.3	25,489.2	26,799.4
Morocco	7,655.7	8,199.7	8,765.8	8,004.0	7,817.0
Mauritania	178.7	229.5	200.0	200.0	225.0
Yemen	3,349.4	1,900.0	2,200.0	2,500.0	2,600.0

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2020.

**Annex Table (9/1) "C" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Current Account Balance					
Total Arab Countries	-111,967.6	-109,573.3	-2,846.6	128,746.3	57,372.4
Jordan	-3,409.5	-3,693.1	-4,305.8	-2,940.8	-1,284.0
UAE	17,550.9	13,200.2	27,500.2	40,499.2	29,645.1
Bahrain	-752.1	-1,492.8	-1,599.7	-2,434.6	-794.1
Tunisia	-3,848.4	-3,695.9	-4,079.5	-4,443.4	-3,285.6
Algeria	-27,108.4	-26,165.6	-22,028.7	-17,180.4	-16,495.0
Djibouti	-235.0	-295.0	-311.0	-392.0	-360.0
Saudi Arabia	-56,723.8	-23,842.7	10,464.0	71,971.0	46,949.5
Sudan	-5,560.4	-4,282.9	-4,611.2	-4,678.5	-5,843.1
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-2,762.0	2,157.5	14,892.5	34,369.3	15,762.0
Oman	-10,953.8	-12,335.2	-10,759.7	-4,346.8	-7,700.0
Palestine	-1,939.2	-2,142.5	-2,130.0	-2,140.4	-1,833.6
Qatar	13,750.8	-8,269.5	6,425.5	16,652.2	4,229.1
Comoros	-48.0	-29.8	-48.6	-49.9	-54.0
Kuwait	4,013.8	-5,057.7	9,603.7	19,897.9	22,141.7
Lebanon	-8,545.8	-10,474.3	-12,135.6	-12,116.5	-11,320.0
Libya	-9,704.4	-4,667.0	4,426.4	11,276.0	5,393.8
Egypt	-17,211.2	-20,467.9	-7,918.9	-6,276.9	-10,209.5
Morocco	5,495.3	4,016.3	-3,750.1	-6,219.2	-4,919.9
Mauritania	-950.3	-585.5	-300.0	-300.0	-275.0
Yemen	-3,026.0	-1,450.0	-2,180.0	-2,400.0	-2,375.0
Capital & Financial Accounts Balance					
Total Arab Countries	110,103.1	165,010.6	15,999.9	-48,828.5	-17,145.0
Jordan **	2,516.9	3,200.7	3,196.5	3,864.9	2,322.1
UAE	-3,213.1	-19,328.0	-17,037.4	-34,556.3	-20,004.7
Bahrain **	864.4	-2,563.8	-1,585.1	-4,079.0	-1,307.7
Tunisia	4,143.9	2,947.6	3,670.4	4,490.6	4,624.1
Algeria **	27,733.3	25,910.6	21,718.8	16,598.2	16,405.6
Djibouti	250.0	260.0	265.0	280.0	260.0
Saudi Arabia **	74,144.0	92,253.0	-5,614.0	-66,478.0	-41,265.0
Sudan	5,399.1	3,559.4	3,548.3	3,100.0	2,943.4
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq **	-16,322.0	-2,835.0	6,251.0	22,297.0	13,110.0
Oman	12,008.7	4,197.2	9,053.6	5,600.0	6,100.0
Palestine **	-1,388.0	-683.0	-875.6	-877.6	-1,190.1
Qatar	-19,673.1	3,802.2	-25,452.7	284.3	5,968.7
Comoros	47.0	27.7	45.1	46.8	50.0
Kuwait **	-8,149.0	5,403.5	-17,861.6	-22,081.4	-24,326.0
Lebanon	10,546.8	13,390.6	10,564.0	6,292.2	6,000.0
Libya	-4,636.5	-902.8	-764.3	-3,315.1	-3,291.5
Egypt	23,319.5	32,612.3	23,844.3	14,698.8	12,961.2
Morocco **	1,475.3	3,613.1	2,908.8	4,926.0	3,470.0
Mauritania	1,250.3	395.4	325.0	330.0	300.0
Yemen	-214.3	-250.0	-200.0	-250.0	-275.0

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2020.

**Annex Table (9/1) "D" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	(Million U.S. Dollars) 2019 *
Net Errors & Omissions					
Total Arab Countries	-23,926.3	-81,706.3	-815.0	-3,580.0	-2,274.4
Jordan	666.6	343.2	1,024.8	-1,047.2	-680.5
UAE	973.7	-949.0	-538.4	2,409.8	-3.4
Bahrain	1,617.3	-1,069.1	15.4	-1,644.4	-513.6
Tunisia	102.8	216.4	408.3	557.3	444.0
Algeria	624.5	265.3	311.4	393.3	90.0
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	-15,296.2	-66,615.5	-1,153.0	-836.0	-2,219.0
Sudan	199.7	704.8	1,050.1	1,553.4	1,229.1
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-13,557.0	-4,992.0	-8,640.0	-12,061.0	-2,631.0
Oman	-442.1	-1,264.0	-1,066.3	-1,160.0	350.0
Palestine	-299.4	321.3	5.7	364.5	127.9
Qatar	419.2	-1,167.3	1,150.5	-1,075.5	-817.9
Comoros	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.8
Kuwait	4,134.4	345.5-	8,257.5	2,183.2	2,184.7
Lebanon	-2,011.8	-2,917.8	1,560.5	7,071.8	-3,100.0
Libya	2,507.5	-1,310.7	-1,120.1	-756.9	1,707.3
Egypt	-4,771.5	-4,533.5	-3,634.4	-1,595.8	-669.3
Morocco	689.9	570.4	841.0	1,293.0	1,449.4
Mauritania	-138.2	139.8	110.0	119.0	75.0
Yemen	652.5	550.0	600.0	650.0	700.0
Overall Balance of Payments					
Total Arab Countries	-41,974.0	-27,438.0	53,875.5	134,144.6	112,478.6
Jordan	573.9	579.8	141.3	-2,375.6	357.5
UAE	15,311.6	-7,076.8	9,924.3	3,533.1	9,643.8
Bahrain	-2,656.9	-1,103.5	165.7	-469.1	-2,615.4
Tunisia	398.3	-531.8	-0.9	624.5	1,782.2
Algeria	70,041.7	66,504.1	66,064.9	68,568.4	61,373.0
Djibouti	15.0	-35.0	-46.0	-112.0	-100.0
Saudi Arabia	-115,935.3	-80,620.8	-39,374.0	166.0	2,987.0
Sudan	38.4	-18.7	-12.8	-25.2	-1,670.7
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-14,066.0	-8,344.0	2,701.0	6,596.0	8,725.0
Oman	612.8	-9,402.0	-2,772.4	93.2	-1,250.0
Palestine	-99.7	-270.6	133.5	91.4	120.5
Qatar	-5,503.0	-5,634.6	-17,876.6	15,861.0	9,379.9
Comoros	0.8	-0.6	-1.6	-1.3	-1.2
Kuwait	-2,943.3	3,177.7	1,968.7	3,774.9	2,704.7
Lebanon	-3,354.3	1,238.0	-2,369.3	-1,540.1	-8,420.0
Libya	21,023.5	10,453.6	23,654.4	34,776.4	31,174.8
Egypt	1,336.8	7,610.9	12,291.0	5,421.1	2,082.4
Morocco	-4,342.1	-2,763.2	929.4	1,013.0	-1,945.0
Mauritania	161.7	-50.3	135.0	149.0	100.0
Yemen	-2,587.8	-1,150.0	-1,780.0	-2,000.0	-1,950.0

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2020.

**Annex Table (9/2): Ratio of Trade Balance of Arab Countries to GDP
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	(Percent) 2019 *
Total Arab Countries	3.7	2.5	6.6	12.0	8.7
Jordan	-27.2	-24.5	-26.3	-24.4	-20.8
UAE	17.7	15.4	17.8	20.7	17.9
Bahrain	2.7	-2.5	-2.0	-2.8	2.2
Tunisia	-11.7	-11.5	-13.3	-18.0	-17.0
Algeria	-10.9	-12.5	-8.5	-4.2	-4.7
Djibouti	-25.1	-27.1	-27.1	-28.5	-26.0
Saudi Arabia	6.8	8.6	14.3	21.5	16.3
Sudan	-6.4	-4.4	-3.4	-7.5	-12.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	7.0	7.7	14.4	23.8	15.7
Oman	13.3	9.6	12.4	22.8	19.3
Palestine	-32.5	-31.0	-31.1	-33.2	-32.0
Qatar	30.2	16.7	22.0	26.6	22.7
Comoros	-20.4	-16.3	-17.0	-15.9	-16.4
Kuwait	24.4	17.8	21.3	29.2	26.2
Lebanon	-27.2	-27.3	-27.1	-27.1	-26.0
Libya	-31.3	-12.9	26.7	33.4	28.9
Egypt	-9.4	-9.3	-12.4	-11.8	-10.4
Morocco	-14.5	-17.1	-16.5	-17.2	-16.7
Mauritania	-9.0	-6.1	-5.9	-4.3	-3.4
Yemen	-18.7	-14.1	-19.3	-19.2	-18.1

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/3): Ratio of Current Account Balance of Arab countries to GDP
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	(Percent) 2019 *
Total Arab Countries	-4.6	-4.5	-0.1	4.8	2.1
Jordan	-9.0	-9.4	-10.6	-7.0	-2.9
UAE	4.9	3.7	7.3	9.8	7.1
Bahrain	-2.4	-4.6	-4.5	-6.5	-2.1
Tunisia	-8.9	-8.8	-10.3	-11.2	-8.5
Algeria	-16.6	-16.3	-13.2	-9.9	-9.7
Djibouti	-9.6	-11.3	-11.2	-13.4	-11.4
Saudi Arabia	-8.7	-3.7	1.5	9.2	5.9
Sudan	-6.6	-4.3	-3.8	-9.7	-15.5
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	-1.8	1.4	8.5	17.3	7.7
Oman	-16.0	-18.8	-15.2	-5.5	-10.1
Palestine	-13.9	-13.9	-13.2	-13.2	-10.7
Qatar	8.5	-5.5	3.8	8.7	2.3
Comoros	-4.9	-2.9	-4.5	-4.2	-4.5
Kuwait	3.5	-4.6	8.0	14.1	16.4
Lebanon	-17.1	-20.5	-22.9	-22.1	-20.7
Libya	-54.6	-31.6	14.2	23.4	12.3
Egypt	-5.2	-6.1	-3.4	-2.5	-3.4
Morocco	5.4	3.9	-3.4	-5.3	-4.1
Mauritania	-15.4	-9.2	-4.4	-4.3	-3.7
Yemen	-11.4	-6.8	-10.5	-10.5	-9.7

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

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

Annex Table (9/4): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries *
(2015-2019)

	(Million U.S. Dollars)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 **
Total Arab Countries	1,164,722.6	1,040,471.4	996,963.8	1,020,246.1	1,029,838.6
Jordan	14,290.7	12,978.7	12,313.3	11,555.6	13,513.0
UAE	93,725.6	85,117.8	95,060.0	99,194.5	113,925.0
Bahrain	3,387.3	2,440.1	2,622.4	2,151.4	1,960.9
Tunisia	7,343.0	5,857.0	5,481.6	5,029.6	7,202.3
Algeria	142,643.7	112,930.0	96,053.7	78,635.2	55,614.7
Djibouti	476.4	504.0	430.0	450.0	621.2
Saudi Arabia	615,985.1	535,364.2	495,990.4	496,156.0	499,143.0
Sudan	1,007.4	863.4	902.3	1,018.6	1,067.2
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	50,881.7	42,802.5	45,923.1	52,722.0	53,189.9
Oman	17,544.0	20,262.0	16,088.7	17,388.7	16,088.6
Palestine	583.0	312.8	446.3	537.8	544.3
Qatar	37,132.8	31,629.6	14,808.6	30,355.9	44,321.5
Comoros	169.0	168.4	171.4	195.0	197.7
Kuwait	28,333.8	31,172.8	33,618.1	37,171.1	39,909.8
Lebanon	38,756.1	43,338.0	43,455.2	40,561.2	31,711.0
Libya	71,134.3	65,894.3	74,063.6	79,782.3	77,738.3
Egypt	14,289.0	20,854.3	33,208.3	41,325.0	44,797.8
Morocco	22,752.1	25,407.0	24,860.8	24,573.6	26,253.4
Mauritania	822.8	824.4	833.8	892.6	1,004.6
Yemen	3,465.0	1,750.0	632.1	550.0	1,034.5

(...) Not available.

* Excluding gold.

** Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and national sources;
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, April 2020.

**Annex Table (9/5): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries (in Months of Imports)
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Total Arab Countries	18.3	17.6	16.3	16.3	16.1
Jordan	8.3	7.4	6.9	7.7	9.3
UAE	4.7	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.7
Bahrain	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.4
Tunisia	4.6	3.8	3.4	2.8	4.2
Algeria	32.7	27.5	23.6	19.3	15.5
Djibouti	7.6	7.1	5.4	5.4	7.3
Saudi Arabia	46.4	50.3	48.2	47.4	45.3
Sudan	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	15.1	17.7	17.1	16.3	12.9
Oman	7.9	11.4	8.0	8.8	8.0
Palestine	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
Qatar	15.6	11.9	5.8	10.9	17.0
Comoros	8.9	10.9	10.1	11.2	10.9
Kuwait	11.0	12.1	12.0	12.4	14.3
Lebanon	26.5	29.0	28.3	27.3	21.2
Libya	52.0	91.2	84.2	69.4	68.2
Egypt	3.4	4.9	7.6	8.6	9.0
Morocco	8.2	8.3	7.5	6.6	7.1
Mauritania	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.5
Yemen	6.5	5.7	1.6	1.3	2.4

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/6): Outstanding External Public Debt of Borrowing Arab Countries
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	(Million U.S. Dollars) 2019 *
Total Arab Countries	210,028.7	236,482.6	266,998.3	287,236.0	308,869.4
Jordan	13,226.1	14,505.6	14,806.1	17,024.7	17,629.8
Tunisia	28,346.0	30,729.0	34,002.0	38,981.0	35,115.0
Algeria	3,020.8	3,848.8	3,989.0	4,042.6	3,832.0
Djibouti	1,217.0	1,621.0	1,814.0	1,850.0	2,231.0
Sudan	43,884.0	45,835.0	48,249.0	49,996.0	51,398.0
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	3,298.5	4,020.0	4,317.3	3,878.6	3,520.0
Comoros	132.7	140.0	157.8	166.2	198.6
Lebanon	26,799.0	27,810.0	30,077.0	33,133.0	37,612.0
Egypt	47,792.3	67,322.6	82,884.5	92,644.0	110,334.0
Morocco	30,385.0	30,950.0	35,646.0	34,145.0	35,886.4
Mauritania	5,042.8	4,459.6	4,679.5	4,832.9	4,472.6
Yemen	6,884.5	5,241.0	6,376.1	6,542.0	6,640.1

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/7): External Public Debt Service of Borrowing Arab countries
(2015-2019)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Total Arab Countries	17,003.5	18,748.4	26,987.0	21,499.5	23,383.6
Jordan	2,059.9	2,252.8	2,309.7	1,831.2	1,784.0
Tunisia	1,661.0	2,103.0	2,878.0	2,623.0	3,166.0
Algeria	471.2	281.3	249.0	273.7	259.6
Djibouti	73.1	97.3	108.8	119.7	137.4
Sudan	450.0	83.0	155.5	174.2	145.9
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	454.4	386.2	414.5	372.3	338.0
Comoros	11.8	12.4	5.2	8.2	8.9
Lebanon	3,952.0	4,353.0	4,812.0	4,745.0	4,645.1
Egypt	4,628.8	5,658.2	12,194.9	7,822.1	10,322.1
Morocco	2,521.0	2,957.0	3,284.0	3,038.0	3,309.2
Mauritania	364.4	293.1	250.2	236.4	243.1
Yemen	356.0	271.0	325.2	333.6	340.2

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/8): Ratio of Outstanding External Public Debt to GDP
(2015-2019)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	(Percent) 2019 *
Total Arab Countries	22.9	25.6	30.7	34.2	35.1
Jordan	34.8	37.0	36.3	40.3	40.4
Tunisia	65.4	72.9	84.3	97.3	90.3
Algeria	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Djibouti	49.8	61.9	65.6	63.3	70.5
Sudan	52.4	46.0	39.5	104.1	136.2
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	4.8	6.1	6.1	4.9	4.6
Comoros	13.4	13.7	14.6	13.9	16.6
Lebanon	53.7	54.3	56.6	60.5	68.8
Egypt	14.2	28.7	36.1	37.1	36.4
Morocco	30.0	30.0	32.5	28.9	30.0
Mauritania	81.8	69.7	69.2	68.8	60.8
Yemen	25.8	24.6	30.7	28.5	27.1

(...) Not available.

* 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
(2015-2019)**

	(Percent)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Total Arab Countries	8.2	9.9	12.5	8.7	9.9
Jordan	9.3	10.2	10.4	8.3	8.1
Tunisia	9.4	12.3	16.3	13.0	9.6
Algeria	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
Djibouti	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sudan	9.2	1.8	3.0	2.0	1.4
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Oman **	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8
Comoros	8.8	11.5	4.6	6.8	6.6
Lebanon	27.8	24.0	26.8	26.0	32.7
Egypt	8.3	10.2	21.9	14.8	18.5
Morocco	5.4	6.4	7.1	6.6	7.2
Mauritania	14.0	11.2	9.6	9.1	9.3
Yemen	10.2	17.2	40.6	...	...

(...) Not available.

* 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 Arab Countries
(2019)**

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/11) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per U.S. Dollar (period average)
(2015-2019)**

Country	National Currency	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	Average Annual Change ⁽¹⁾ (%) (2015-2019)
Jordan	Dinar	0.7092	0.7092	0.7092	0.7092	0.7092	0.00	0.00
UAE	Dirham	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	Dinar	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.00	0.00
Tunisia	Dinar	1.9623	2.1472	2.4200	2.6469	2.9344	10.86	10.58
Algeria	Dinar	100.6914	109.4431	110.9730	116.5938	119.3572	2.37	4.34
Djibouti	Franc	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	0.00	0.00
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	0.00	0.00
Sudan	Pound	5.6424	6.2115	6.6830	24.5000	42.5762	73.78	65.74
Syria	Pound	236.4167	460.2000	492.6500	436.5000	436.5000	0.00	16.57
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,167.2455	1,181.8541	1,184.0000	1,182.7500	1,182.0000	-0.06	0.31
Oman	Riyal	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.00	0.00
Qatar	Riyal	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	0.00	0.00
Comoros	Franc	443.6000	444.8000	436.6000	416.5848	439.4631	5.49	-0.23
Kuwait	Dinar	0.3010	0.3021	0.3033	0.3020	0.3036	0.55	0.22
Lebanon	Pound	1,507.5090	1,507.4990	1,507.4921	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	0.00	0.00
Libya	Dinar	1.3812	1.4400	1.3600	1.3650	1.3983	2.44	0.31
Egypt	Pound	7.3151	8.0559	17.7825	17.7673	17.5553	-1.19	24.46
Morocco	Dirham	9.7662	9.8071	9.6914	9.3861	9.6171	2.46	-0.38
Mauritania	Ouguiy	32.4700	35.2400	35.7750	35.6775	36.6908	2.84	3.10
Yemen	Riyal	214.8900	241.2697	250.2500	250.2500	250.2500	0.00	3.88

(...) Not available.

⁽¹⁾ 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 2020 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/12) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per Euro (period average)**
(2015-2019)

Country	National Currency	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	Average Annual Change ⁽¹⁾ (%) (2015-2019)
Jordan	Dinar	0.7872	0.7851	0.8007	0.8375	0.7939	-5.21	0.21
UAE	Dirham	4.0765	4.0655	4.1463	4.3371	4.1113	-5.21	0.21
Bahrain	Dinar	0.4174	0.4162	0.4245	0.4440	0.4209	-5.21	0.21
Tunisia	Dinar	2.1782	2.3770	2.7322	3.1258	3.2850	5.09	10.82
Algeria	Dinar	111.7675	121.1535	125.2885	137.6920	133.6173	-2.96	4.57
Djibouti	Franc	197.2703	196.7371	200.6470	209.8804	198.9541	-5.21	0.21
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	4.1625	4.1513	4.2338	4.4286	4.1980	-5.21	0.21
Sudan	Pound	6.2630	6.8761	7.5451	28.9334	47.6630	64.73	66.09
Syria	Pound	262.4225	509.4414	556.2019	515.4866	488.6506	-5.21	16.82
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,295.6425	1,308.3125	1,336.7360	1,396.7739	1,323.2189	-5.27	0.53
Oman	Riyal	0.4268	0.4256	0.4341	0.4541	0.4304	-5.21	0.21
Qatar	Riyal	4.0370	4.0264	4.1019	4.2987	4.0749	-5.21	0.23
Comoros	Franc	492.3960	492.3936	492.9214	491.9678	491.9678	0.00	-0.02
Kuwait	Dinar	0.3341	0.3344	0.3423	0.3570	0.3400	-4.76	0.44
Lebanon	Pound	1,673.3350	1,668.8014	1,701.9586	1,780.2889	1,687.6078	-5.21	0.21
Libya	Dinar	1.5331	1.5941	1.5354	1.6120	1.5653	-2.89	0.52
Egypt	Pound	8.1198	8.9179	20.0765	20.9824	19.6527	-6.34	24.73
Morocco	Dirham	10.8295	10.8494	10.9264	11.0846	10.7661	-2.87	-0.15
Mauritania	Ouguiy	36.0417	39.0107	40.3900	42.1335	41.0745	-2.51	3.32
Yemen	Riyal	238.5279	267.0855	282.5323	295.5339	280.1485	-5.21	4.10

(...) Not available.

⁽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: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/13) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per SDR (period average)
(2015-2019)**

Country	National Currency	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2018-2019)	Average Annual Change ⁽¹⁾ (%) (2015-2019)
Jordan	Dinar	0.9934	0.9869	0.9844	1.0052	0.9810	-2.41	- 0.31
UAE	Dirham	5.1382	5.1046	5.0920	5.1996	5.0742	-2.41	- 0.31
Bahrain	Dinar	0.5265	0.5226	0.5213	0.5324	0.5195	-2.41	- 0.34
Tunisia	Dinar	2.7445	2.9857	3.3546	3.7475	4.0544	8.19	10.25
Algeria	Dinar	140.8790	152.1220	153.8670	165.0770	165.4701	0.24	4.10
Djibouti	Franc	248.6506	247.0245	246.4134	251.6213	245.5492	-2.41	- 0.31
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	5.2467	5.2124	5.1995	5.3094	5.1812	-2.41	- 0.31
Sudan	Pound	8.4307	8.6341	9.2667	34.4456	61.7391	79.24	64.50
Syria	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1633.2328	1642.9380	1641.6467	1674.5729	1633.1258	-2.48	0.00
Oman	Riyal	0.5380	0.5344	0.5331	0.5444	0.5312	-2.41	- 0.31
Qatar	Riyal	5.0928	5.0595	5.0470	5.1536	5.0293	-2.41	- 0.31
Comoros	Franc	620.3796	617.7755	603.8217	589.8133	607.1900	2.95	-0.54
Kuwait	Dinar	0.4209	0.4200	0.4206	0.4275	0.4195	-1.88	- 0.09
Lebanon	Pound	2109.1648	2095.3714	2090.1878	2134.3636	2082.8572	-2.41	- 0.31
Libya	Dinar	1.9325	1.9326	1.9326	1.9326	1.9319	-0.03	-0.01
Egypt	Pound	10.7609	13.9350	24.6559	25.1555	23.1713	-7.89	21.14
Morocco	Dirham	13.6614	13.6320	13.4382	13.2891	13.2876	-0.01	-0.69
Mauritania	Ouguiy	45.4253	48.9783	49.6299	50.5133	50.6944	0.36	2.78
Yemen	Riyal	300.6557	335.3563	346.9781	354.3114	345.7612	-2.41	3.56

(...) Not available.

⁽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 2020 and the International Monetary Fund.

Annex Table (9/14) : Change in Real Effective Exchange Rate of the Arab Countries *
(2015-2019)

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Annual Change (%)	
						2000-2005	2015-2019
Jordan	7.7	-0.6	2.6	4.5	...	-0.9	3.6
UAE	12.2	2.0	-0.2	...	...	-0.3	4.7
Bahrain	10.7	2.7	0.5	0.2	2.3	-2.5	3.3
Tunisia	5.2	-4.7	-8.0	-6.2	-1.1	-2.9	-2.9
Algeria	-4.2	-1.7	2.0	-4.6	2.2	-3.8	-1.3
Djibouti	4.7	0.6	-2.0	-0.3	...	-1.1	0.7
Saudi Arabia	12.6	3.9	-1.0	-7.6	-1.1	-3.0	1.4
Sudan	19.1	15.7	23.5	...	...	5.3	19.4
Syria	-16.1	4.0	4.4	...	...	-2.8	-2.6
Oman	7.2	0.1	0.7	...	...	-3.1	2.7
Qatar	11.0	2.6	-1.1	-3.1	...	0.9	2.4
Kuwait	4.7	2.4	0.2	-2.5	1.2	-0.5	1.2
Lebanon	10.7	-0.7	3.2	2.2	...	-3.0	3.9
Libya	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	...	...	-16.4	-0.1
Egypt	14.4	-7.1	-32.7	...	...	-7.2	-8.5
Morocco	0.4	2.0	-0.5	1.0	0.5	-1.2	0.7
Mauritania	7.8	-5.8	-2.1	...	...	-1.6	0.0
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	...

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

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 (IMF).

**Annex Table (10-1) : Number of Landline Subscriptions
(2000-2018)**

(Thousand Subscriptions)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jordan	620	628	486	465	434	378	375	369	359	328	319
UAE	1,020	1,237	1,479	1,825	1,967	2,086	2,103	2,259	2,286	2,321	2,341
Bahrain	171	194	228	277	299	291	285	280	280	300	288
Tunisia	955	1,257	1,290	1,218	1,099	1,022	949	944	974	1,113	1,302
Algeria	1,761	2,572	2,923	3,059	3,289	3,133	3,099	3,268	3,405	4,101	4,159
Djibouti	10	11	18	18	20	21	22	23	25	37	37
Saudi Arabia	2,965	3,844	4,166	4,633	4,802	4,940	4,567	3,747	4,239	4,660	5,387
Sudan	387	570	545	484	425	416	415	119	136	143	137
Syria	1,675	2,903	4,069	4,289	4,254	4,429	3,629	3,540	3,465	2,726	2,740
Somalia	25	100	100	90	70	64	57	51	48	55	60
Iraq	675	1,115	1,721	1,794	1,871	1,900	1,948	1,997	2,031	3,238	2,705
Oman	222	265	284	287	305	351	375	435	423	510	560
Palestine	272	337	360	383	394	403	403	407	432	476	470
Qatar	160	205	270	309	394	413	418	460	467	462	452
Comoros	7	17	21	23	24	23	24	15	13	17	10
Kuwait	467	505	519	515	510	508	494	480	533	542	516
Lebanon	576	635	838	855	867	870	966	1,013	1,816	908	894
Libya	605	852	1,228	1,000	814	789	914	1,063	1,374	1,576	1,500
Egypt	5,484	10,396	9,618	8,714	8,557	6,821	6,316	6,235	6,118	6,605	7,865
Morocco	1,425	1,341	3,749	3,566	3,279	2,925	2,488	2,222	2,070	2,046	2,199
Mauritania	19	41	72	72	65	60	51	51	53	57	60
Yemen	347	901	1,046	1,075	1,104	1,143	1,169	1,142	1,166	1,190	1,210
Arab World	19,482	28,984	33,913	33,805	33,675	31,782	29,847	28,925	30,495	32,164	33,941

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - Country ICT Data (until 2018) - Fixed Telephone Subscriptions.

**Annex Table (10-2) : Number of Mobile Telephone Subscriptions
(2000-2018)**

(Thousand Subscriptions)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jordan	389	3,138	6,620	7,483	8,984	10,314	11,092	13,798	9,818	9,703	8,732
UAE	1,428	4,534	10,926	11,727	13,775	16,064	16,819	17,943	19,905	19,826	20,081
Bahrain	206	767	1,567	1,694	2,124	2,210	2,329	2,519	2,995	2,364	2,093
Tunisia	119	5,681	11,114	12,388	12,844	12,712	14,284	14,596	14,282	14,334	14,770
Algeria	86	13,661	32,780	35,616	37,528	39,517	43,298	43,228	47,041	45,846	51,490
Djibouti	0	44	166	193	212	244	287	314	345	373	395
Saudi Arabia	1,376	14,164	51,564	54,000	53,000	53,104	52,735	52,796	47,933	40,211	41,311
Sudan	23	1,828	18,093	25,056	27,659	27,658	27,797	27,939	27,807	28,644	30,100
Syria	30	2,950	11,696	12,917	12,980	12,291	14,040	14,312	13,350	15,386	16,670
Somalia	80	500	648	1,800	2,300	5,183	5,500	5,836	6,653	7,119	7,653
Iraq	0	1,533	23,264	25,519	26,756	32,450	33,000	33,559	33,447	33,416	36,467
Oman	162	1,333	4,606	4,809	5,278	5,617	6,194	6,647	6,866	6,944	6,441
Palestine	7	568	2,604	2,885	3,135	3,190	3,198	3,531	3,713	3,996	4,352
Qatar	121	717	2,186	2,302	2,601	3,310	3,306	3,740	3,653	3,989	3,946
Comoros	0	16	165	216	284	348	383	425	454	469	499
Kuwait	476	1,382	3,979	4,934	5,100	6,410	7,600	7,665	7,659	7,139	7,389
Lebanon	743	994	2,864	3,457	3,755	3,885	4,387	4,658	4,277	4,399	4,424
Libya	40	2,000	10,900	10,000	9,587	10,235	8,497	9,747	7,660	6,020	6,300
Egypt	1,360	13,630	70,661	83,425	96,799	99,705	95,316	94,016	97,791	102,958	93,784
Morocco	2,342	12,393	31,982	36,554	39,016	42,424	44,115	43,080	41,514	43,916	44,738
Mauritania	15	746	2,776	3,315	4,025	3,988	3,753	3,644	3,614	4,074	4,567
Yemen	32	2,278	11,085	11,668	13,900	16,845	17,100	15,022	16,433	15,358	16,000
Arab World	9,035	84,855	312,248	351,958	381,642	407,705	415,029	419,014	417,212	416,484	422,200

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - Country ICT Data (until 2018) - Mobile-Cellular Telephone.

**Annex Table (10-3) : The Density of Landline and Mobile Phones, the Number of Fixed Broadband Subscribers, and the Percentage of Internet Users
(2000-2018)**

	Density (subscription per hundred people)									Percentage of Internet users (%)		
	Landline			Mobile phone			Fixed broadband					
	2000	2010	2018	2000	2010	2018	2000	2010	2018	Total	Male	Female
Jordan	12.8	7.2	3.1	8.0	98.8	84.7	0.0	4.4	3.9	2.6	27.2	71.6
UAE	32.3	17.9	24.7	45.3	132.1	211.6	0.1	9.5	31.9	24.3	67.9	98.5
Bahrain	26.8	18.6	18.6	32.2	127.5	135.1	0.0	12.6	11.9	6.2	55.0	98.6
Tunisia	10.0	12.2	11.3	1.2	105.2	127.9	0.0	4.6	8.8	2.8	36.7	64.3
Algeria	5.8	8.1	9.8	0.3	91.1	120.9	0.0	2.5	7.2	0.5	12.5	49.0
Djibouti	1.4	2.2	3.8	0.0	19.7	41.2	0.0	1.0	2.7	0.2	6.5	28.6
Saudi Arabia	14.5	15.1	16.1	6.7	187.1	123.6	0.0	6.2	20.4	2.2	41.0	93.3
Sudan	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	42.9	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	16.7	33.5
Syria	10.2	19.4	16.2	0.2	55.6	98.4	0.0	0.3	7.8	0.2	20.3	39.3
Somalia	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	5.4	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Iraq	2.8	5.3	7.1	0.0	71.6	95.7	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	2.5	48.2
Oman	9.2	10.2	12.2	6.7	166.1	140.0	0.0	2.1	9.2	3.5	35.8	85.6
Palestine	8.9	8.9	9.7	0.2	64.3	89.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.1	37.4	67.5
Qatar	26.1	15.7	16.4	19.7	127.5	143.0	0.0	8.5	9.7	4.9	69.0	93.2
Comoros	1.2	3.1	1.2	0.0	24.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	5.1	9.1
Kuwait	21.0	14.6	11.3	21.4	111.6	161.9	0.0	1.3	2.3	6.7	46.0	99.6
Lebanon	15.0	16.9	13.0	19.3	57.8	64.5	0.0	6.7	0.1	7.8	35.4	44.6
Libya	11.3	19.8	22.5	0.7	175.9	94.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	17.6	22.6
Egypt	8.6	12.2	8.1	2.1	89.8	96.5	0.0	1.8	6.8	0.6	21.6	46.9
Morocco	5.0	11.7	6.2	8.2	99.4	127.0	0.0	1.6	4.4	0.7	51.5	64.8
Mauritania	0.7	2.1	1.5	0.6	83.1	114.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.0	24.6
Yemen	2.0	4.5	4.2	0.2	47.9	55.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	12.4	29.2
Arab World	6.9	9.4	8.1	3.2	86.7	100.9	0.0	2.0	7.2	1.1	24.5	58.2

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - Country ICT Data 2019 Global and Regional ICT Estimates.

**Annex Table (10-4) : Percentage of Internet Users
(2000-2018)**

(Thousand Subscriptions)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jordan	128	746	1,822	2,537	2,902	3,485	4,152	5,746	6,104	6,714	7,385
UAE	767	1,642	5,620	6,522	7,176	7,509	8,200	8,239	8,264	8,822	9,344
Bahrain	39	189	676	920	1,064	1,128	1,190	1,281	1,396	1,439	1,528
Tunisia	263	968	3,881	4,174	4,467	4,769	5,083	5,191	5,607	7,340	7,426
Algeria	150	1,923	4,497	5,471	6,824	8,617	11,539	15,266	17,537	19,897	20,882
Djibouti	1	7	55	60	72	84	97	109	123	194	274
Saudi Arabia	450	2,964	11,301	13,479	15,766	18,146	19,912	21,944	24,147	26,732	31,179
Sudan	9	457	7,047	5,936	7,362	8,209	9,188	10,228	11,286	12,590	14,044
Syria	30	1,024	4,268	4,753	5,195	5,703	5,394	5,617	5,874	6,258	6,668
Somalia	2	109	0	133	149	164	180	196	211	227	245
Iraq	0	252	812	1,667	2,429	3,229	4,756	5,282	7,679	13,853	18,376
Oman	85	168	994	1,582	2,174	2,562	2,804	3,058	3,392	3,656	3,942
Palestine	34	573	1,514	1,720	1,865	2,061	2,442	2,689	2,947	3,230	3,282
Qatar	30	224	1,183	1,196	1,270	1,709	2,027	2,265	2,490	2,654	2,572
Comoros	1	12	35	39	43	48	53	58	63	69	76
Kuwait	150	775	1,641	2,038	2,258	2,498	3,179	3,012	3,393	4,437	4,546
Lebanon	299	395	1,755	2,103	2,493	2,888	2,765	2,807	2,891	2,973	3,058
Libya	11	260	1,088	1,124	0	1,411	1,102	1,186	1,276	1,387	1,508
Egypt	406	9,020	16,996	20,616	21,793	24,881	29,425	33,643	37,545	42,612	45,515
Morocco	199	4,551	16,585	14,867	18,064	18,452	19,188	19,479	20,096	21,525	22,824
Mauritania	5	20	134	155	176	224	396	576	699	827	979
Yemen	14	210	2,860	3,552	4,279	5,047	5,853	6,430	6,749	7,546	8,437
Arab World	3,073	27,712	88,182	100,085	112,117	127,610	144,181	176,202	170,737	207,573	243,585

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU) - Country ICT Data (until 2018) - Percentage of Individuals Using the Internet.

Annex Table (10-5) :

The most important features of national strategies and plans related to developing the digital economy in the Arab countries

Country	
UAE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Artificial Intelligence Strategy 2031: Dependence on electronic services and data analysis.• UAE Blockchain Strategy 2021: “It aims to develop advanced technologies and employ them to convert 50 per cent of government transactions at the federal level to a blockchain platform.”• The National Cybersecurity Strategy: create a secure cyber environment that helps empower individuals and companies to achieve growth and development.• The UAE Strategy for the Fourth Industrial Revolution: “It aims to strengthen the UAE’s position as a global center for the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and to contribute to achieving a competitive national economy based on knowledge, innovation and future applications that integrate physical, digital and biological technologies”.
Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The digital government strategy 2020 to support digital transformation in the government sector: Focusing on individuals, companies, private institutions, government agencies, users and the state as a whole, through three strategic objectives to improve the level of government services for individuals and companies, raise the efficiency of government administrative processes, and increase the level of transparency and community participation.• Qatar Central Bank, Qatar Financial Markets Authority and Qatar Financial Center Regulatory Authority have prepared a second strategic plan for the financial sector based on the Qatar National Vision 2030, which seeks to achieve five objectives, including developing financial markets and promoting financial innovation, as the strategic application of modern financial technologies (fintech) has been encouraged, Maintaining the integrity and confidence of the financial system by enhancing cybersecurity within the financial sector and enhancing public awareness of its importance.
Bahrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bahrain Economic Vision 2030: Transitioning from an oil-based economy to a diversified and competitive economy by focusing on three principles: sustainability, competitiveness and justice, as they are interdependent in the economy, government and society, through focusing on laying the foundations to benefit from the global knowledge economy and evolving innovations.• E-participation policy by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism: aims to lay down rules for regulation, control, supervision and electronic use to protect consumers and society.• Thiqqa program (Cyber Security) by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism: aims to improve government agencies' awareness of information security as well as build and sustain a reliable government electronic environment supported by technical human capabilities.• Efforts within the framework of the objectives of Bahrain Economic Vision 2030 and the government's work program for the extended period (2019-2022), to improve e-government services, build cloud computing, support blockchain technology initiatives, and study artificial intelligence initiatives.

“Cont’d” Annex Table (10-5) :

The most important features of national strategies and plans related to developing the digital economy in the Arab countries

Country	
Saudi Arabia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030: Developing communications and information technology infrastructure, high-speed internet service, expanding capacity and coverage to reach 90 percent of housing in densely populated cities, developing building standards to facilitate the expansion of high-speed networks, and strengthening digital transformation governance. • Activating the first digital signature service for banking transactions without the need to go to the bank. • Adoption of "controls for the delivery service through electronic platforms" to encourage competition between the providers of these services and protect the beneficiaries. • National Transformation Program within the framework of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030: "Achieving excellence in government performance, enhancing economic capabilities, upgrading the level of services by accelerating the pace of implementation of basic and digital infrastructure projects, involving beneficiaries in identifying challenges and creating solutions, and their contribution to implementation, as well as the evaluation of the performance of the program initiatives." • Fintech Saudi initiative: "One of the initiatives of the financial sector development program launched by the Saudi Central Bank aims to manufacture financial services technology with the objective of transforming Saudi Arabia into a global center for fintech."
Kuwait	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Kuwait Vision 2035: The national development plan consists of seven basic pillars, which are, 1) a distinguished international position, 2) an advanced infrastructure, 3) a creative human capital, 4) an effective government administration, 5) a high-quality health care, 6) a diversified sustainable economy, and 7) a sustainable living environment. Digitalization is coherent in each of these pillars. • Kuwait seeks to achieve development in the field of digital financial services and the field of modern financial technology, as advanced electronic services have been established for payment and transfer of money, such as the payment service at the National Bank of Kuwait (NBK) Garmin Pay and the KIB Direct service from the Central Bank that connects the customer with all the banking services without the need for the internet and which is among the list of innovative services for clients. • Completion of the strategic framework for cybersecurity in the banking sector by the Central Bank of Kuwait *.
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt Vision 2030: aims to achieve economic and social development based on the principles of "inclusive sustainable development for all" and "balanced regional development", as the strategic economic dimension consists of pillars revolving around economic development, energy, knowledge, innovation, scientific research, transparency and efficiency of government institutions. • The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology seeks to promote the development of information and communication technology infrastructure and digital services for government agencies by focusing on digital transformation in the education and health sector, e-government, legislative services, communications and green information technology. The ministry also aims to achieve digital inclusion and strengthens human capabilities and technological innovation. • Central Bank of Egypt's FinTech and innovation Strategy: it is based on Fintech's vision for Egypt, which relies on 32 strategic initiatives aiming to achieve these initiatives by the first half of 2021 through the formation of a financial technology innovation support fund to encourage emerging companies, support youth talent and establish a concerned regulatory body.

“Cont’d” Annex Table (10-5) :

The most important features of national strategies and plans related to developing the digital economy in the Arab countries

Country	
Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REACH 2025 vision for the development of the digital economy in Jordan: It aims for economic and social development in the healthcare, education, energy, finance, transportation, communications and cybersecurity sectors to reach an advanced stage of global competition. • Establishing the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship, which encourages transformation to digital economy in Jordan, and which provides e-government services such as issuing certificates and paying fees. • Within the framework of the Central Bank's vision to enhance financial inclusion in Jordan, the e-Money Initiative for Empowerment (Mobile Money for Resilience (MM4R)) and the FinTech Regulatory Sandbox was launched, and the necessary infrastructure was provided. • Encouraging digitization in the field of education: Establishing and encouraging the use of e-learning (electronic certificates) through the EDRAAK program affiliated with Queen Rania Foundation, which is a website that contains a set of lessons and contexts in various fields in the Arabic language
Oman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Oman Strategy (led by the Ministry of Technology and Communications): as part of Oman's economic vision for developing the Omani knowledge society and e-government, focusing on developing the information technology industry, empowering society and individuals, and developing electronic services. • Establishing an electronic payment gateway, innovation and support center, and a training project for civil servants in the field of information technology, the personal computer initiative, and knowledge community centers. • The Central Bank of Oman approved the allocation of \$ 100 million to Bank Muscat to support development in financial technology, digital financial services and modern financial technologies, with the aim of assisting SMEs and personal banking customers and developing the Omani economy as a whole.
Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanon Digital Transformation Strategy (Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Development): aims to form an open digital government that provides all electronic services to citizens through a single website that includes all information in all government sector, provides high-quality electronic services to the citizen, guarantees cyber security and encourages digitization in SMEs and digital skills development in the government sector and human capital as a whole. • Cooperation between OPEC and Lebanon to implement an open and digital government as well as achieve the objectives of Lebanon's strategy for digital transformation, where the focus is in the following areas: Bringing the government closer to citizens by forming an open government with transparency, supporting the establishment of a government communication network and building the capacities of employees in the government sector.
Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Digital Tunisia 2020” National Strategic Plan: To make Tunisia a global digital center, to strengthen the role of the communications and information technology sector as a lever for economic and social development, and the development of digital infrastructure. • Endorsement of the ‘Musanada’ program to finance digital projects. • The National Identifier Project, a law for emerging enterprises, and the "Smart Tunisie" project to attract major international companies and create the digital magazine, and continuous efforts to digitize more government services.

“Cont’d” Annex Table (10-5) :

The most important features of national strategies and plans related to developing the digital economy in the Arab countries

Country	
Djibouti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Djibouti Public Administration Modernization Project in cooperation with the World Bank (2018-2022) to support Djibouti's ongoing efforts to enhance digital technologies and to bring the government closer to citizens, in addition to improve the impact, transparency and efficiency of its public administration, as the project consists of three pillars: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthening the e-government structure by developing electronic services and establishing an experimental center to serve the citizen and build institutions to enable the objectives of the project, 2) Modernizing the Tax and Customs administration to be more efficient, 3) Establishing a project coordination unit within the National Agency for the State Information System to support the coordination and management of the project implementation.
Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Maroc Digital 2020”: aims to develop the digital economy sector and strengthen Morocco's position as a regional digital center capable of competing and activating digital government (E-Gov), digital infrastructure as well as developing human skills by training more than 15,000 Moroccans in the field of digitization and eliminating the digital gap by 50 percent, and connecting 20 percent of SMEs to the internet. • Financial and Digital Inclusion Development Policy Financing (DPF) program, in cooperation with the World Bank, aims to overcome the challenges related to economic and social inclusion through the digital economy, by focusing on three main fundamentals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improving the financial inclusion of individuals and small and medium enterprises, 2) Supporting the development of digital platforms and digital infrastructure, 3) Enhancing support for digital entrepreneurs.

Source: Official websites of ministries and intergovernmental bodies of 2020, The World Bank.

* **Source:** Al-Qabas newspaper No. 16722 dated 19/02/2020.

** **Note:** Based on the reports on digital strategies in the Arab countries published by the Arab Union for the Digital Economy. There are national digital strategies also in Libya and Algeria, but they are not available.

Annex Table (11/1) : Total Commitments of National and Regional Arab Development Institutions by Region *
(2019)

														(Million U.S. Dollars)
	Islamic Development Fund	Abu Dhabi Fund	OAPEC Fund	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Qatar Fund	Total	Region's Share (%)		
Total Assistance	7,371.3	517.7	1,072.8	996.8	1,171.8	752.8	326.0	334.9	2.2	388.3	12,934.5	100.0		
Institutions' Share (%)	57.0	4.0	8.3	7.7	9.1	5.8	2.5	2.6	0.02	3.0	100.0			
Arab Countries	1,934.9	272.6	165.0	187.2	1,171.8	432.8	326.0	-	1.6	322.7	4,814.5	37.2		
African Countries	1,941.2	80.3	348.4	356.6	-	175.6	-	334.0	0.4	23.5	3,259.9	25.2		
Asian Countries	3,371.8	59.0	394.8	443.6	-	61.3	-	-	0.1	25.3	4,355.8	33.7		
Latin American Countries	83.3	90.2	139.1	9.3	-	39.1	-	-	-	0.3	361.4	2.8		
Other Countries	3.45	15.5	-	-	-	39.4	-	-	-	1.5	59.8	0.5		
Institutions and Organizations	36.7	0.2	25.6	-	-	4.6	-	0.9	0.1	15.1	83.1	0.6		

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

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

Annex Table (11/2) : Sectoral Distribution of Financial Operations by Region *
(2019)

	Transport and Communications	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors **	Total	(Million U.S. Dollars) Sector Share (%)
Total Assistance	1,540.1	5,391.5	855.9	1,066.6	188.3	3,892.3	12,934.5	100.0
Sector Share (%)	11.9	41.7	6.6	8.2	1.5	30.1	100.0	
Arab Countries	507.1	1,735.4	466.5	470.7	133.3	1,501.6	4,814.5	37.2
African Countries	631.2	882.7	214.2	379.4	-	1,152.4	3,259.9	25.2
Asian Countries	339.6	2,674.4	30.2	165.9	55.0	1,090.7	4,355.8	33.7
Latin American Countries	22.1	99.0	130.0	25.1	-	85.1	361.4	2.8
Other Countries	39.4	-	15.0	-	-	5.4	59.8	0.5
Institutions and Organizations	0.6	-	-	25.5	-	57.1	83.1	0.6

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

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

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

Annex Table (11/3) : Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region *
as at 31/12/2019

	Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OAPEC	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Qatar Fund **	Total	(Million U.S. Dollars) Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance	99,283	10,514	18,651	23,969	35,598	24,555	10,909	6,016	32	1,404	230,930	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	43.0	4.6	8.1	10.4	15.4	10.6	4.7	2.6	***	0.6	100	
Arab Countries	35,655.5	6,385.2	3,391.2	13,231.0	35,597.7	13,855.2	10,909.3	9.6	12.5	1,087.3	120,135	52.0
African Countries	18,621.4	948.0	6,507.8	3,789.6	-	4,459.7	-	6,004.7	0.9	86.0	40,418	17.5
Asian Countries	43,021.5	990.4	5,220.3	6,415.2	-	4,953.6	-	-	0.7	53.4	60,655	26.3
Latin American Countries	345.0	300.7	2,988.5	217.8	-	789.3	-	-	-	12.8	4,654	2.0
Other Countries	756.7	1,832.8	427.9	315.8	-	487.7	-	-	-	63.5	3,884	1.7
Institutions and Organizations	882.7	56.5	115.5	-	-	9.0	-	1.7	17.9	100.6	1,184	0.5

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

** Figures cover only operations starting 2017.

*** Less than 0.1 %

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

Annex Table (11/4) : Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region *
as at 31/12/2019

	Transport and Communication	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors **	Total	(Million U.S. Dollars) Sectors' Share (%)
Total Assistance	46,225	68,818	18,662	23,952	13,550	59,724	230,930	100
Share by Sector (%)	20.0	29.8	8.1	10.4	5.9	25.9	100	
Arab Countries	21,958.8	37,831.2	11,695.9	10,953.2	8,725.6	28,969.9	120,135	52.0
African Countries	12,730.0	6,460.1	3,003.4	6,789.9	678.4	10,756.3	40,418	17.5
Asian Countries	9,121.4	23,580.2	2,826.6	5,629.0	4,090.6	15,407.3	60,655	26.3
Latin American Countries	1,140.9	839.9	986.6	324.1	30.0	1,332.6	4,654	2.0
Other Countries	1,271.6	84.6	148.4	223.4	25.6	2,130.7	3,884	1.7
Institutions and Organizations	1.8	21.6	1.3	32.0	-	1,127.2	1,184	0.5

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

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

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

**Annex Table (11/5) : Official Development Assistance Received by Arab Countries
from All Sources (net disbursements)
(1990-2018)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percent Distribution (%) 2018	Percent Change (%) (2017-2018)	Total (1990-2018)	Percent Distribution (%) (1990-2017)
Total Developing Countries	299,099.9	269,025.0	312,268.1	579,424.7	129,264.0	139,449.8	133,751.6	151,137.9	161,729.8	146,741.5	158,807.9	165,026.2	166,278.1		0.8	2,645,726.4	
Arab Countries' Share (%)	15.0	10.7	11.8	17.8	9.5	9.8	11.3	14.9	13.8	14.1	17.5	18.2	20.4		15.6		
Total Arab Countries	44,855.9	28,891.6	36,968.0	102,963.6	12,318.0	13,655.6	15,120.1	22,498.6	22,270.0	20,726.8	27,757.4	29,991.5	33,868.1	100.0	12.9	411,885.1	100.00
Jordan	2,164.7	2,349.1	3,387.4	3,357.9	954.8	974.1	1,157.5	1,400.3	2,697.2	2,141.1	2,728.0	2,979.5	2,525.8	7.5	-15.2	28,817	7.00
United Arab Emirates	-25.7	23.2	22.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	20	0.00
Bahrain	386.0	274.0	318.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	979	0.24
Tunisia	1,473.9	791.6	1,514.4	1,992.8	550.2	925.2	1,022.1	714.7	922.7	495.9	646.8	811.6	806.7	2.4	-0.6	12,669	3.08
Algeria	1,777.0	1,426.2	1,302.2	1,623.1	201.3	193.4	147.3	203.4	160.6	71.1	144.6	174.7	144.5	0.4	-17.3	7,569	1.84
Djibouti	678.9	444.1	349.6	609.4	132.0	141.4	148.5	149.3	166.1	173.4	185.4	142.5	179.2	0.5	25.8	3,500	0.85
Saudi Arabia	195.0	104.9	92.5	-80.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	312	0.08
Sudan	3,125.4	1,050.0	2,353.8	10,909.1	2,025.9	1,742.4	1,369.1	1,507.3	874.7	969.7	809.1	862.4	966.3	2.9	12.0	28,565	6.94
Syria	2,266.8	1,146.5	610.7	544.7	131.1	335.5	1,671.6	3,637.9	4,174.3	4,920.5	8,899.8	10,427.9	9,992.0	29.5	-4.2	48,759	11.84
Somalia	2,760.9	552.7	814.9	2,454.5	505.7	1,099.0	990.5	1,054.6	1,109.2	1,260.6	1,183.6	1,760.4	1,575.1	4.7	-10.5	17,122	4.16
Iraq	1,197.0	1,086.9	7,225.6	52,815.4	2,178.3	1,914.7	1,300.9	1,541.5	1,369.3	1,482.9	2,287.9	2,907.5	2,300.2	6.8	-20.9	79,608	19.33
Oman	262.1	269.9	179.5	491.2	-21.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	1,181	0.29
Palestine	723.3	2,775.2	5,209.9	9,490.4	2,512.6	2,434.7	2,006.1	2,602.3	2,487.8	1,872.2	2,401.7	2,147.2	2,241.1	6.6	4.4	38,905	9.45
Qatar	10.1	10.9	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	29	0.01
Comoros	249.0	164.9	129.3	191.8	69.9	55.4	101.6	81.2	75.0	65.8	53.8	67.2	90.8	0.3	35.1	1,396	0.34
Kuwait	20.1	19.6	18.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	58	0.01
Lebanon	893.8	1,103.0	1,383.1	3,690.2	445.1	475.5	711.6	621.6	821.0	965.6	1,129.3	1,303.0	1,422.4	4.2	9.2	14,965	3.63
Libya	62.4	21.0	15.4	196.0	7.6	641.1	87.1	128.8	210.3	157.4	179.5	431.9	303.3	0.9	-29.8	2,442	0.59
Egypt	19,158.3	9,735.1	6,314.0	5,771.9	599.2	423.7	1,813.4	5,512.5	3,537.6	2,524.5	2,437.4	33.0	2,070.3	6.1	-	59,931	14.55
Morocco	4,773.6	2,817.7	2,667.7	5,513.1	985.5	1,440.2	1,471.1	2,008.7	2,240.2	1,518.3	2,062.3	2,417.2	817.5	2.4	-66.2	30,733	7.46
Mauritania	1,257.1	1,123.8	1,261.4	1,585.6	373.6	381.7	409.8	294.7	260.7	329.5	307.3	291.6	447.5	1.3	53.5	8,324	2.02
Yemen	1,446.2	1,601.3	1,789.6	1,807.0	667.1	477.6	711.8	1,039.6	1,163.4	1,778.4	2,301.1	3,234.0	7,985.4	23.6	146.9	26,003	6.31

(...) Not available.

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

Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy (2015-2019)

	(Million U.S. Dollars)				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Population (Thousand)	4,529.0	4,636.0	4,747.0	4,863.0	4,981.0
Labor Force (Thousand) **	1,299.2	1,338.7	1,374.6	1,340.0	1,357.0
Number of Workers (Thousand)	958.3	978.0	929.8	918.8	...
Unemployment Rate (%)	25.9	26.9	29.0	26.2	25.3
Palestinian Workers in Israel (Thousand)	112.3	120.3	130.8	127.0	...
Workers in Palestinian Economy (Thousand)	846.2	861.2	863.5	...	...
Distribution of Palestinian Workers by Sector (%):					
Agriculture (%)	8.7	7.4	6.7	6.3	...
Manufacturing (%)	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.0	...
Construction (%)	15.2	16.3	17.2	17.7	...
Services and Other Branches (%)	63.2	63.1	63.0	63.0	62.6
Nominal GDP	12,673.0	13,425.7	14,498.1	14,615.9	17,058.7
Nominal GNI	14,385.3	15,321.9	16,490.0	16,635.9	19,858.7
Nominal GDP per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	3,085.1	3,323.0	3,397.5	3,347.0	3,424.8
Real GDP per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	1,744.5	2,922.9	2,923.4	2,709.9	3,163.0
Nominal GNI per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	3,250.9	3,374.9	3,521.7	3,264.4	3,986.9
Real GNI per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	1,935.1	3,296.5	3,298.9	3,069.0	...
Economic Sectors Contribution to GDP (%):					
Agriculture (%)	3.6	3.2	2.8	7.4	7.2
Manufacturing (%)	11.0	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.9
Construction (%)	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.7
Services and Other Branches (%)	79.6	61.1	61.0	61.0	...
Public Consumption	3,429.5	3,530.3	3,809.8	3,828.1	3,442.6
Private Consumption	11,765.6	12,314.1	12,756.7	13,079.2	15,500.1
Total Consumption	15,195.1	15,844.4	16,566.5	16,907.3	18,942.7
Total Consumption to GDP (%)	119.9	118.0	114.3	115.7	111.0
Public Investment	622.9	620.2	672.7	...	...
Private Investment	2,371.9	2,375.8	2,577.2	...	...
Total Investment	2,994.8	2,996.0	3,249.9	3,536.0	4,616.5
Total Investment to GDP (%)	23.6	22.3	22.4	24.2	27.1

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and the Palestine Monetary Authority based on the data from Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance.

Cont'd Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy (2015-2019)

					(Million US dollars)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 *
Exports of Goods and Services	2,338.1	2,381.0	2,692.7	2,692.7	2,652.5
Imports of Goods and Services	7,537.6	7,626.7	8,066.7	8,730.9	9,153.0
Resources Gap	- 5,199.0	- 5,245.7	- 5,374.0	- 6,038.2	- 6,500.5
Exports to GDP (%)	18.4	17.7	18.6	18.4	15.5
Imports to GDP (%)	41.0	56.8	55.6	59.7	53.7
Total Public Expenditure and Net Lending	3,946.8	4,391.3	4,545.6	3,930.7	4,091.2
Net Lending	300.5	269.8	265.9	268.2	319.8
Capital Expenditure	229.8	338.1	369.9	329.6	208.0
Capital Expenditure to Budget (%)	5.8	7.7	8.1	8.4	5.1
Current Expenditure	3,717.0	4,053.2	4,175.7	3,332.9	3,883.2
Current Expenditure to Budget (%)	94.2	92.3	91.9	84.8	94.9
Distribution of Current Expenditure:					
Wages and Salaries (%)	51.6	52.6	51.5	49.7	45.7
Transfers Expenditure (%)	23.7	47.4	48.5	...	...
Operating Expenditure (%)	24.7	...	...	...	...
Total Revenues and Grants	3,612.3	4,340.7	4,288.8	4,127.4	3,753.8
Current Revenues	2,815.5	3,574.4	3,568.4	3,462.5	3,261.7
Tax Revenues (Clearing Revenues included)	2,565.7	2,967.3	3,177.6	3,032.5	2,904.9
Non-Tax Revenues	248.5	584.0	388.0	430.0	356.8
Grants, of Which:					
External Budgetary Support	707.1	608.0	554.4	...	...
External Financing for Development Expenditure	89.7	158.4	175.0	...	...
Budget Deficit (-)	- 334.5	- 50.6	- 256.8	196.7	- 337.4
Public Debt	1,070.8	1,043.9	1,041.9	1,031.7	1,218.0
Total Assets of the Banking Sector	12,295.0	13,866.8	15,468.5	15,797.8	16,907.1
Deposits of Residents	9,309.6	10,268.2	11,579.7	11,393.3	12,865.0
Credit Facilities of which:					
Private sector	4,349.3	5,453.1	6,553.4	7,298.5	7,680.7

(...) Not available.

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2020, and the Palestine Monetary Authority based on the data from Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance.

الملاحق الإحصائية

الفلسطينية بما يتراوح بين 200 إلى 250 مليون دولار أمريكي شهرياً تشكل نحو 70 بالمائة من الإيرادات المحلية الفلسطينية. وتقطع دولة الاحتلال نسبة 3 في المائة من إجمالي قيمةضرائب التي تحولها إلى السلطة كعمولة لها.

نتيجة لهذه الممارسات لسلطات الاحتلال، تفاقمت الأزمة المالية الفلسطينية، وانعكست سلباً على عمل كل المؤسسات الفلسطينية الرسمية، بما في ذلك صرف رواتب موظفي القطاع العام، وقد اتخذت السلطة الفلسطينية جملة من الإجراءات التشفيفية، بما فيها وقف التعيينات والترقيات وشراء العقارات والسيارات وتقنين بدلات السفر، وذلك لتخفيف حدة الأزمة المالية التي تعانيها دولة فلسطين على خلفية قرار اقتطاع أموال الضرائب الفلسطينية. وقد قدرت الأمم المتحدة الكلفة الإجمالية للخسائر التي تكبدها الشعب الفلسطيني بين عامي 2000 و2017، بسبب الإجراءات المتخذة من جانب الكيان المحتل، بأكثر من 47.7 مليار دولار أمريكي.

في ظل الأزمة المالية والاقتصادية والسياسية التي شهدتها دولة فلسطين خلال عام 2019، فقد تراجع معدل النمو الحقيقي للناتج المحلي خلال عام 2019 ليصل إلى 0.9 في المائة مقارنة مع 1.2 في المائة عام 2018. عليه، تعرضت عملية التنمية في فلسطين للعديد من المصاعب والمعوقات التي تحول دون استمراريتها، وتحد من نتائجها وتؤثر سلباً على مستوى المعيشة لغالبية السكان، نظراً لعدم الاستقرار والتدخلات المباشرة لسلطات الاحتلال، وضرب عناصر البنية الأساسية والمرافق العامة وتوسيعات الإنتاج في كل الأنشطة. حيث تتطلب التنمية الاقتصادية في أي بلد آليات تنفيذ تبدأ بوضع الأهداف لحصر الموارد في ضوء تقييم الوضع الراهن، ثم تحديد متطلبات تحقيق الأهداف ورسم السياسات والإجراءات والآليات اللازمة لتنفيذها. وهذا يحتاج إلى جهد منظم من جميع شركاء التنمية الفلسطينية، الدولة والقطاع الخاص ومنظمات المجتمع المدني، في إطار مؤسسي وقانوني، يتحقق باستخدام الوسائل والسياسات الاقتصادية المختلفة.

البصمة والقدرة البيولوجية، حيث تسجل عدد من الدول العربية مراتب متأخرة في هذه المؤشرات بما يُشير إلى التحديات التي تواجه الأوضاع البيئية بها.

اعتمدت الدول العربية على مواردها الطبيعية لتحقيق التنمية لقرون عديدة ثم تغيرت نظرة العالم إلى التنمية واتجه إلى اعتماد أهداف التنمية المستدامة في عام 2015 ومن بينها عدد من الأهداف ذات الصلة بالبيئة والتي تأخذ في الاعتبار حقوق الأجيال القادمة في الاستفادة بموارد المجتمع وعدم استنزافها من جيل على حساب الأجيال التي تليه. ومن ثم بذلت العديد من الجهد في المنطقة العربية للاهتمام بالبيئة بما يساعد على استدامة مصادر النمو الاقتصادي والسعى نحو تقدم على صعيد تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة.

بناءً عليه، اهتم العمل العربي المشترك بتعزيز جهود الدول العربية في مجال شؤون البيئة، حيث تم في عام 1987 تأسيس "مجلس الوزراء العرب المسؤولين عن شؤون البيئة"، كما تم في عام 2018 إقرار "الاستراتيجية العربية للصحة والبيئة ودليل العمل العربي الاستراتيجي للصحة والبيئة للفترة (2017-2030)". كما تتضمن أطر العمل العربي المشترك أيضاً في هذا المجال جهود أخرى من بينها إقرار "الاستراتيجية العربية للتربية للأحياء المائية (2017-2037)"، والإطار المؤسسي للتعاون البيئي العربي"، و"مرفق البيئة العربي".

استناداً إلى تزايد الاهتمام بالتنمية المستدامة بداية من عام 2015، كثفت الدول العربية مجهوداتها لتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة ذات الصلة بالبيئة لاسيما من خلال العمل على ضمان وجود أنماط استهلاك وإنفاق مستدامين، واتخاذ إجراءات عاجلة للتصدي للتغير المناخي وأثره، وحفظ المحيطات والبحار والموارد البحرية واستخدامها على نحو مستدام لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة، وحماية النظم الإيكولوجية البرية وترميمها وتعزيز استخدامها على نحو مستدام، إضافة إلى تكثيف العمل العربي المشترك في مجال مكافحة التصحر ووقف تدهور الأراضي وعكس مساره ووقف فقدان التنوع البيولوجي. تواجه الدول العربية في سعيها لتحسين الأوضاع البيئية وتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة بعدد من التحديات، لعل من أهمها نقص التمويل والموارد المالية اللازمة، وغياب التنسيق الفاعل على مستوى السياسات وآليات التنفيذ، وسوء إدارة ملف الأمن المائي وال الغذائي، وتعرض عدد من الدول العربية إلى تطورات داخلية غير موافية أثرت بشكل كبير على أوضاعها البيئية.

على ضوء ما سبق، يتطرق الفصل الثاني عشر إلى السياسات التي تطبقها الدول العربية في مجال البيئة وعلاقتها بالتنمية المستدامة، مع نظرة على تطور مؤشرات البيئة العربية، وموقف وأداء الدول العربية في أهم الاتفاقيات البيئية متعددة الأطراف ثم ينتهي باستعراض لأهم التحديات التي تواجه العمل البيئي في الدول العربية خلال الفترة القادمة.

الفصل الثالث عشر

الاقتصاد الفلسطيني

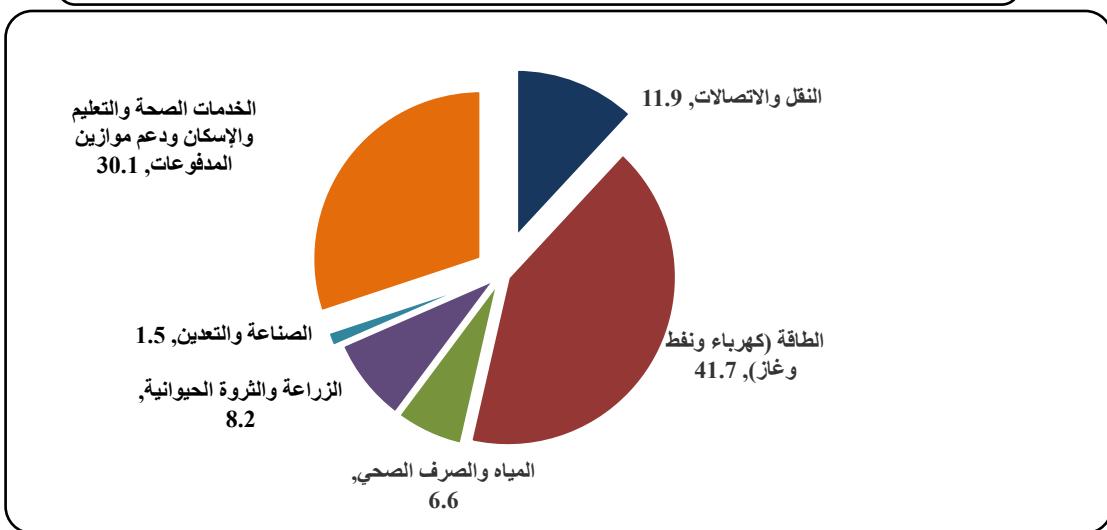
تعرض الاقتصاد الفلسطيني خلال الفترة الأخيرة لأزمات متتالية على الصعيد المالي والسياسي والأمني، تمثلت بالاعتداءات على الأراضي الفلسطينية، والجزر على أموال المقاومة الفلسطينية، وتشديد الحصار على قطاع غزة، وزيادة القيود والعوائق في الضفة الغربية المحتلة، والاستمرار في سياسة تهويد مدينة القدس المحتلة وفصلها عن باقي أجزاء دولة فلسطين، وتقييد حرمة التنقل والنفاذ للأفراد والبضائع وتذبذب حجم المساعدات الخارجية وانخفاضها بل وتوقف الكثير منها في السنوات الأخيرة.

وقد قررت (القوة القائمة بالاحتلال) بتاريخ 17 فبراير 2019 اقتطاع 138 مليون دولار من أموال الضرائب الفلسطينية في مخالفة صريحة لكافة المواثيق والقوانين الدولية، كون هذه الأموال أموال فلسطينية تجنيها (القوة القائمة بالاحتلال) بالنيابة عن السلطة الفلسطينية طبقاً لاتفاقية أوسلو. وتقدر أموال الضرائب التي تجنيها القوة المحتلة نيابة عن السلطة

على مستوى التوزيع الجغرافي للعمليات التمويلية، بلغ نصيب مجموعة الدول العربية من هذه الالتزامات الممولة حوالي 37.2 في المائة مقابل 52.7 في المائة في عام 2018، ومجموعة الدول الآسيوية حوالي 33.7 في المائة، ومجموعة الدول الأفريقية حوالي 25.2 في المائة، ومجموعة دول أمريكا اللاتينية حوالي 2.8 في المائة، ومجموعة الدول الأخرى حوالي 0.5 في المائة خلال عام 2019، والهيئات والمنظمات حوالي 0.6 في المائة.

فيما يتعلق بالتوزيع القطاعي للعمليات التمويلية، بلغ نصيب قطاع الطاقة التي تشمل الكهرباء والنفط والغاز بنحو 41.7 في المائة، يليه القطاعات الأخرى التي تشمل الصحة والتعليم والإسكان ودعم موازين المدفوعات حوالي 30.1 في المائة من إجمالي التزامات مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق خلال عام 2019، ثم قطاع النقل والاتصالات حوالي 11.9 في المائة، ثم قطاع الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية بحوالي 8.2 في المائة، يليه قطاع المياه والصرف الصحي بنحو 6.6 في المائة، وأخيراً قطاع الصناعة والتدعين بحوالي 1.5 في المائة، الملحق (11/6) والشكل (1.11).

الشكل (1.11): التوزيع القطاعي للمعونة الإنمائية التراكمية المقدمة من صناديق التنمية العربية (2019)



المصدر: الملحق (11/6).

الفصل الثاني عشر: (فصل التعاون الاقتصادي العربي المشترك)

التعاون العربي في مجال شؤون البيئة ودوره في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة

يوجد ارتباط وثيق بين البيئة والتنمية المستدامة، فعندما تكون الممارسات البيئية غير مستدامة ويحدث التدهور البيئي يتم استنزاف الموارد الاقتصادية ويصعب تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية المنشودة والمستدامة. توفر المنطقة العربية مثلاً جيداً لهذه العلاقة التبادلية، فتتميز هذه المنطقة بأنها منطقة إيكولوجية فاحلة أو شبه فاحلة، فريدة وموحدة تمتد على نطاق واسع من المحيط إلى الخليج. يتسم الوضع البيئي في الدول العربية بالخصوصية نتيجة لعدد من العوامل التي يتمثل أهمها في زيادة معدلات الزيادة السكانية السريعة والتحضر، وارتفاع معدلات التصحر والإجهاد المائي، والتراجع المستمر لمستويات التنوع البيئي.

ينتج عن ذلك زيادة مستويات تلوث البيئة، حيث يرتفع متوسط نصيب الفرد من انبعاثات ثاني أوكسيد الكربون في الدول العربية عن المتوسط العالمي بشكل كبير بل ويرتفع كذلك مقارنة بمتوسطه في دول صناعية كبرى. الأمر ذاته تعكسه المؤشرات الدولية ذات الصلة بتقييم الأوضاع البيئية، ومن أهمها مؤشر التلوث البيئي، ومؤشر الأداء البيئي، ومؤشر

يظل التأثير الاقتصادي للتقنيات الرقمية الحديثة متواضعاً في معظم الدول العربية نتيجة الانتشار المحدود لاستخدام تلك التقنيات في مجالات الأعمال والأنشطة الاقتصادية، خاصة وأن ذلك الاستخدام يُحرّكه في الأغلب الاستهلاك أكثر مما يحرّكه البحث عن إنشاء سلاسل قيمة جديدة أو الابتكار. واستناداً إلى التجارب الدولية التي تم استعراضها في هذا الفصل، تحتاج الدول العربية في إطار سعيها لتطوير الاقتصاد الرقمي إلى مقاربة شاملة تجمع بين أربعة عناصر رئيسية تمثل في تطوير البنية الأساسية للاقتصاد الرقمي من خلال الاستثمار في حزم النطاق العريض والإنترنت عالي السرعة، وتحسين البنية المؤسسية عن طريق النهوض ببنية الأعمال والنظام الأيكولوجي المرتبط بالاقتصاد الرقمي لاسيما من خلال سن التشريعات الملائمة وفتح المنافسة بصفة عامة وفي سوق الاتصالات بصفة خاصة وتحقيق الأمن السيبراني وضمان سلامة المعاملات الإلكترونية والمحافظة على خصوصية البيانات، واتباع مقاربة تشاركية في صياغة وتنفيذ سياسات التحول الرقمي بمشاركة كل الأطراف المعنية والتنسيق بين كل المؤسسات المشرفة على تصميم وتنفيذ تلك السياسات، والتشجيع على استخدام التقنيات الرقمية لاسيما من خلال التدريب ونشر المعرفة والثقافة الرقمية ورفمنة الخدمات الحكومية.

الفصل الحادي عشر

العون الإنمائي العربي

يعتبر العون الإنمائي العربي مصدراً هاماً من مصادر المساعدات الإنمائية الدولية، وأحد أهم عناصر التعاون لدعم التنمية التي تقدمها الدول العربية المانحة للعون على الصعيدين الإقليمي والدولي، وتشمل المساعدات الإنمائية العربية معظم الدول النامية في كل مناطق العالم بحيث تشمل المنطقة العربية، وأفريقيا، وأسيا، وأمريكا اللاتينية، بالإضافة إلى دول شرق أوروبا، وأمريكا الشمالية ودول المحيط الهادئ.

تقدم المساعدات الرسمية الإنمائية العربية من خلال ثلاثة آليات رئيسية هي المساعدات الحكومية الثنائية، والعون المقدم من صناديق ومؤسسات التنمية الأعضاء في مجموعة التنسيق، ومساهمات الدول العربية في مؤسسات التنمية الدولية متعددة الأطراف، بالإضافة إلى بعض الأنواع من العون الأهلي الخيري الذي تقدمه الهيئات والجمعيات الخيرية الرسمية والمنظمات غير الحكومية.

وتعتبر الصناديق الوطنية والإقليمية القناة الرئيسية التي تقدم من خلالها حكومات الدول العربية المانحة المساعدات الثنائية الميسرة للدول المستفيدة عبر الصناديق والمؤسسات الإقليمية العربية أعضاء مجموعة التنسيق⁽³⁾. يهدف التمويل الإنمائي المقدم من مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق إلى دعم برامج الإصلاح الاقتصادي وتنفيذ مشاريع إنمائية في مختلف القطاعات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية إضافة إلى المشاريع المشتركة بين الدول المستفيدة.

بلغ إجمالي التزامات العمليات التمويلية لمؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق في عام 2019 حوالي 12.9 مليار دولار، أي بانخفاض بلغ نسبته حوالي 7.1 في المائة بالمقارنة مع العام السابق ليبلغ بذلك المجموع التراكمي لالتزامات العمليات التمويلية لمؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق إلى نهاية عام 2019 حوالي 231 مليار دولار. تشير البيانات المتوفرة لدى أمانة التنسيق بأن نشاط مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق خلال الفترة (2016-2019) قد امتد إلى 132 جهة لتنفيذ 2317 عملية بقيمة إجمالية قدرت بنحو 66.5 مليار دولار. وقد شملت هذه العمليات القروض الإنمائية والمنح والمعونات إلى جانب عمليات تمويل التجارة الخارجية ودعم القطاع الخاص، والمساهمة في تمويل موازن المدفوعات للدول المستفيدة وعمليات أخرى.

⁽³⁾ ممؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق: البنك الإسلامي للتنمية، صندوق أبو ظبي للتنمية، صندوق الأوبك للتنمية الدولية، الصندوق السعودي للتنمية، الصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي الاجتماعي، الصندوق الكويتي للتنمية الاقتصادية العربية، المصرف العربي للتنمية الاقتصادية في إفريقيا، برنامج الخليج العربي للتنمية (أجفند)، صندوق النقد العربي، وصندوق قطر للتنمية.

التي شهدتها التوازنات الخارجية لهذه البلدان والسياسات التي تم تبنيها في بعض تلك الدول لزيادة مستويات مرونة نظم الصرف، وكذلك الأوضاع المحلية التي شهدتها بعض هذه الدول خلال عام 2019.

الفصل العاشر : (فصل محور التقرير)

الاقتصاد الرقمي ودعم دوره في التنمية

يحتل تطوير الاقتصاد الرقمي مرتبةً عاليةً في سلم أولويات صانعي القرار في مختلف دول العالم المتقدمة والنامية، حيث أعدت له استراتيجيات ورصدت له استثمارات هائلة. كما أن هذا الموضوع حظي باهتمامات المؤسسات الدولية بحثاً وتمويلياً نظراً لدوره المتزايد في دفع النمو الاقتصادي وتحسين القدرات التنافسية في الأسواق من خلال تخفيض تكاليف المعاملات وتحسين القدرة على الوصول للمعلومات وخصائص ومتطلبات الأسواق الداخلية والخارجية، وتحقيق تنمية شاملة ومستدامة.

بالنظر إلى السرعة المذهلة التي يتطور بها الاقتصاد الرقمي، المدفوع بتضاعف سرعة جمع البيانات والمعلومات وتخزينها وتحليلها ومعالجتها وتبادلها من خلال المنصات الرقمية لأغراض إنتاج السلع والخدمات وتطوير أنشطة الأعمال وخلق سلاسل قيمة جديدة، فإن تطوير الاقتصاد الرقمي في الدول العربية بات أمراً ضرورياً ليس فقط لمواكبة التطورات العالمية في مجال التقنية وتحقيق مقتضيات العصر، وبالتالي تفادي التهميش ومزيداً من التخلف عن ركب الدول المتقدمة، بل أيضاً لمواجهة عدد من التحديات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية التي تواجهها هذه الدول لاسيما إحداث تنمية شاملة ومستدامة وتحفيز مستويات الفقر والبطالة، خاصة بين الشباب المتعلم والإناث.

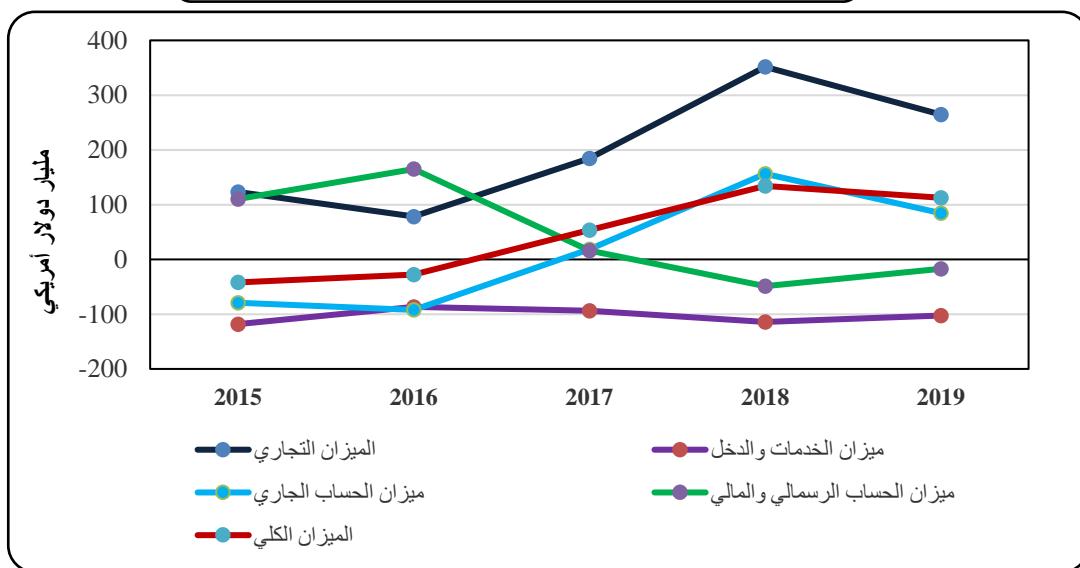
تشهد المنطقة العربية تطوراً سريعاً فيما يتعلق باستخدام تقنيات المعلومات والاتصالات، حيث يقدر أن متوسط نسبة استخدام الإنترنت زادت بأكثر من الضعف خلال الفترة (2010-2018)، مع وجود تباين بين البلدان العربية. مع ذلك، فإن البنية التحتية الرقمية في الدول العربية، بصفة عامة، تُعتبر متأخرة عن المناطق الأخرى في العالم لاسيما في سرعة الإنترنت حيث إن عدداً قليلاً من المستخدمين لديهم إنترنت عالي السرعة، وبأسعار لاتزال مرتفعة وفق المعايير الدولية.

استناداً إلى ما سبق، يلقي فصل محور التقرير لهذا العام الضوء على أهمية تطوير الاقتصاد الرقمي وسبل تعظيم فوائده التنموية في الدول العربية بناءً على التجارب الدولية والمارسات الناجحة في ذلك الخصوص. على هذا الأساس، يتناول الجزء الأول من الفصل إبراز الدور التنموي للاقتصاد الرقمي ومساهمته في تحقيق عدد من المنافع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، ويتناول الجزء الثاني وضع البني الأساسية والمؤسسية للاقتصاد الرقمي في الدول العربية من خلال عدد من المؤشرات الدولية المعتمدة في مجالات تقنية المعلومات والاتصالات. كما يستعرض تجارب بعض الدول ومن ثم تقديم بعض التوصيات حول أهم متطلبات تحديات تطوير الاقتصاد الرقمي في الدول العربية، والخطوات التي يمكن اتخاذها لتطويره وتعظيم فوائده حسب الخصائص والهيكل الاقتصادي في هذه الدول، واستناداً إلى التجارب والمارسات الدولية.

أشار فصل محور التقرير إلى أن أهم مصادر الفجوة الرقمية في الدول العربية تتمثل في البنية الأساسية، نتيجة لضعف الاستثمار في الشبكات الرقمية الأساسية نظراً لكون أسواق النطاق العريض في هذه الدول ثُعتبر الأكثر تركيزاً والأقل تنافسية في العالم، وهو ما ينتج عنه الوصول المحدود إلى البيانات والخدمات الإلكترونية ذات الصلة، مما يحد من الابتكار ومن إنشاء سلاسل قيمة جديدة مرتبطة بالبيانات، وينتظر تطوير القطاعات ذات الاستخدام الكثيف للبيانات، وخاصة الشركات الناشئة المبكرة. أما المصدر الثاني للفجوة الرقمية فيتمثل في البنية المؤسسية حيث تحتاج معظم الدول العربية إلى تطوير القوانين والتشريعات والقواعد التنظيمية وإضفاء المزيد من المرونة عليها لتوسيع التحولات التقنية الكبيرة الحالية والمتوقعة. ويتمثل المصدر الثالث للفجوة الرقمية وقلة استخدام التقنيات الحديثة وتطور الاقتصاد الرقمي في انتشار الأهمية وتواضع المهارات في مجال تقنية المعلومات والاتصالات، مما يدعو إلى تحفيز الطلب على تلك التقنيات لاسيما من خلال تحسين المعرفة الرقمية واستكمال مشروع الحكومة الرقمية الذي لا يزال في طور التنفيذ في عدد من هذه الدول.

التطورات سالفة الذكر انخفض الفائض الكلي لموازن مدفوعات الدول العربية كمجموعه خلال عام 2019 بنحو 16.2 بالمائة ليبلغ حوالي 112.5 مليار دولار، مقارنة مع نحو 134.1 مليار دولار يمثل فائض كلي مسجل خلال العام السابق، الملحق (1/9) والشكل (1.9).

الشكل (1.9): ميزان المدفوعات في الدول العربية (2019-2015)



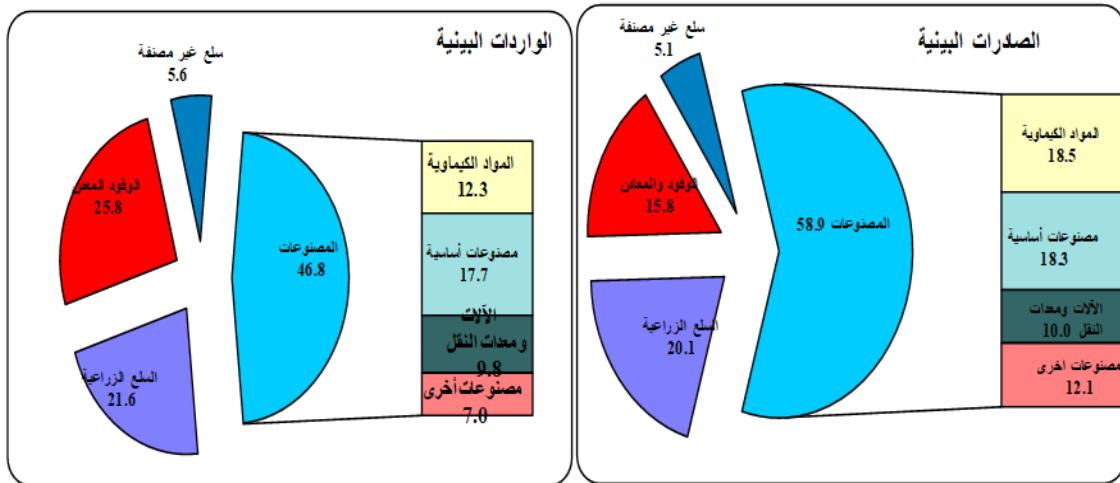
المصدر: الملحق (1/9).

على صعيد تطورات الدين **الخارجي** وأعباءه على الدول العربية، فقد شهد إجمالي رصيد الدين الخارجي للدول العربية المتوفرة عنها بيانات كمجموعه ارتفاعاً بحوالي 21.6 مليار دولار مسجلاً نسبة نمو بلغت 7.5 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 309 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2019، مقارنة بحوالي 287.2 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2018. يعود ذلك في جزء منه إلى توجه عدد من الدول العربية إلى الاقتراض، وإصدار سندات وصكوك لاستقطاب موارد خارجية تدعم أوضاعها المالية في ظل تراجع الإيرادات النفطية، وانحسار تدفق المنح الخارجية، إلى جانب الحاجة لموارد لمقابلة الالتزامات الخارجية واجبة السداد خلال عام 2019. على نحو متصل، فقد ارتفعت خدمة الدين العام **الخارجي** بحوالي 3.1 مليار دولار مسجلة نسبة بلغت حوالي 14.5 في المائة لتصل إلى حوالي 24.7 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2019، مقارنة بحوالي 21.6 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2018.

فيما يتعلق بمؤشرات **المديونية الخارجية**، فقد ارتفعت نسبة الدين العام **الخارجي** إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالنسبة للدول العربية كمجموعه بأقل من نصف نقطة مئوية، لتصل إلى حوالي 35.1 في المائة بنهاية عام 2019، مقارنة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 34.2 في المائة بنهاية عام 2018. جاء ذلك كمحصلة لتسارع وتيرة نمو الدين العام **الخارجي**، مقارنة بنمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية.

عكست أسعار صرف العملات العربية، المثبتة مقابل الدولار التطورات التي شهدتها العملات الرئيسية في أسواق الصرف الدولية خلال عام 2019 حيث تحسن قيمة هذه العملات مقابل اليورو في ظل ارتفاع قيمة الدولار مقابل اليورو خلال ذلك العام مدعوماً بالأداء القوي للنشاط الاقتصادي في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية خلال العام. من جانب آخر، تراجعت قيمة بعض عملات الدول العربية التي تبني نظماً أكثر مرنة لأسعار الصرف مقابل الدولار على ضوء الضغوطات

**الشكل (2.8): الهيكل السلعي للتجارة البينية العربية
*(2019)**



المصدر: الملحق (8/8).

في جانب تجارة الخدمات، فقد تراجع العجز المحقق بصفي ميزان تجارة الخدمات للدول العربية كمجموعة، جاء ذلك كمحصلة لتراجع المدفوعات الخدمية وارتفاع المتصولات الخدمية. حيث تراجعت قيمة المدفوعات الخدمية للدول العربية كمجموعة بما نسبته 1.5 في المائة لتصل إلى 324.2 مليار دولار في 2019، في حين حققت المتصولات الخدمية للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2019 زيادة قدرها 8.0 مليار دولار بنسبة بلغت 3.7 بالمائة لتصل إلى حوالي 222.1 مليار دولار. جاء ذلك كنتيجة لاستمرار الزيادة المتتحقق بالمتصولات من بند السفر (السياحة) في بعض الدول العربية، وذلك مع استقرار الظروف الداخلية في بعض الدول السياحية الرئيسية بالمنطقة. نتيجة للتطورات السابقة في جانبي المدفوعات والمتصولات الخدمية، تحسن العجز المتحقق في الميزان الخدمي للدول العربية كمجموعة في عام 2019، ليسجل نحو 102.1 مليار دولار.

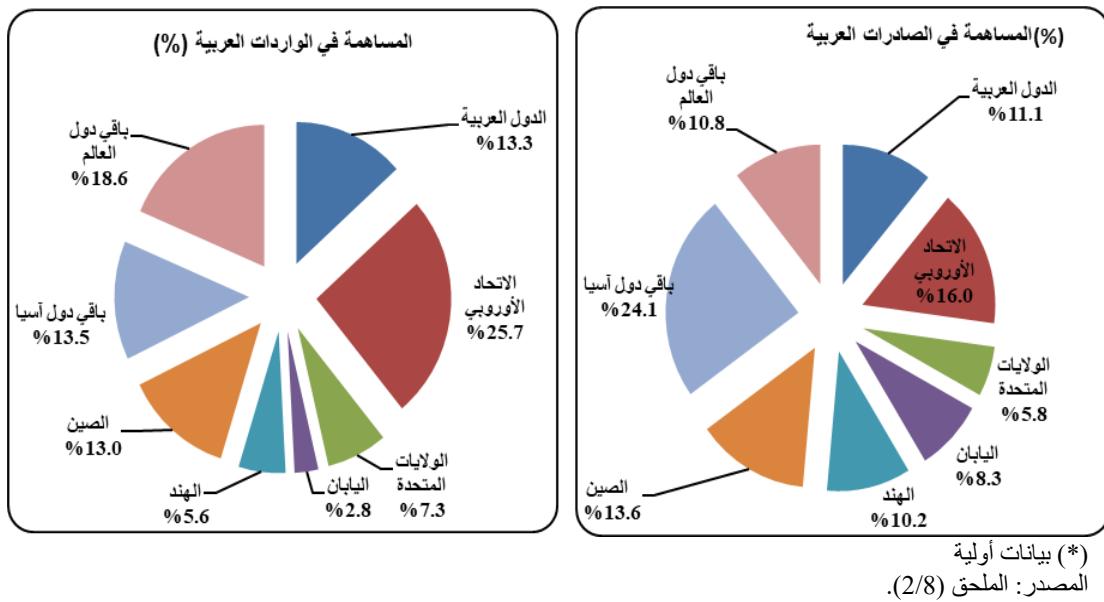
استكمالاً لمسيرة التكامل الاقتصادي العربي ولتعزيز التبادل التجاري العربي البيني، واصلت جامعة الدول العربية العمل على استكمال أركان منطقة التجارة الحرة العربية الكبرى والمُضي قدماً في تحرير التجارة في الخدمات بين الدول العربية وصولاً لإقامة الاتحاد الجمركي العربي، حيث تعمل (الأمانة الفنية لمنطقة التجارة الحرة العربية الكبرى) على محاور رئيسية تمثل في تحرير التجارة السلعية، وتسهيل التجارة بين الدول العربية، وتحrir التجارة في الخدمات بين الدول العربية، والاتحاد الجمركي العربي.

الفصل التاسع

موازين المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف

شهد عام 2019 تأثر أداء موازين مدفوعات الدول العربية بالتراجع في أسعار النفط العالمية، مما نتج عنه تراجع الفائض بالميزان التجاري لتلك الدول بنسبة بلغت 26.7 في المائة ليسجل حوالي 237.4 مليار دولار. كما انكمش العجز المتحقق في ميزان الخدمات والدخل، وصافي التحويلات بنساب قدرها 10.4 بالمائة و 4.2 بالمائة على الترتيب في عام 2019. الأمر الذي نتج عنه تراجع الفائض المسجل بميزان المعاملات الجارية للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2019 ليصل إلى حوالي 57.4 مليار دولار، تمثل حوالي 2.1 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية كمجموعة. في ضوء

الشكل (1.8): اتجاهات التجارة العربية إلى أهم الشركاء التجاريين
*(2019)



بالنسبة للهيكل السلعي للتجارة، مازالت فئة الوقود والمعادن تستأثر على الحصة الأعلى في الصادرات الإجمالية العربية، حيث ساهمت بنحو 58.1 بالمائة لعام 2019، مقارنة بنسبة 63.1 في المائة عام 2018، فيما شكلت المصنوعات حصة بلغت 30.6 في المائة من إجمالي الصادرات العربية، فيما بلغت نسبة السلع الزراعية نحو 8 في المائة من إجمالي الصادرات. فيما يتعلق بالواردات حافظت مجموعة المصنوعات على المرتبة الأولى في المرتبة الأولى في الواردات العربية بنسبة 65.2 بالمائة، في حين سجلت الأهمية النسبية للسلع الزراعية ارتفاعاً طفيفاً محققاً نسبة 19.4 من إجمالي الواردات العربية خلال عام 2019.

على صعيد التجارة السلعية العربية البينية، استقادة أداءها خلال عام 2019، بالتحسين الذي شهدته الأحوال الداخلية في بعض الدول العربية وأثره على زيادة حركة التجارة البينية العربية. فيما أثر التراجع الذي شهدته الأسعار العالمية للنفط سلباً على قيمة التجارة العربية البينية خلال عام 2019، التي سجلت تراجعاً طفيفاً بنسبة بلغت نحو 0.5 في المائة لتبلغ حوالي 112 مليار دولار خلال عام 2019.

فيما يخص الهيكل السلعي لل الصادرات البينية العربية، بلغت حصة التجارة البينية للنفط الخام خلال عام 2019 حوالي 15.8 في المائة من إجمالي الصادرات العربية البينية مقارنة مع حصة قدرها 17.2 في المائة خلال عام 2018. بالنسبة لمكونات التجارة البينية غير النفطية، استحوذت مجموعة السلع الصناعية على النصيب الأكبر، ثم مجموعة السلع الزراعية، الملحق (8/8) والشكل (2.8).

الرأسمالية المقومة بالدولار. وقد حافظت معدلات كفاية رأس المال للمصارف على مستوياتها المرتفعة نسبياً في غالبية الدول العربية في عام 2019، بالمقارنة مع الحدود الدنيا المطلوبة وفقاً لمقررات لجنة بازل البالغة 10.5 في المائة.

جاء أداء الأسواق المالية العربية خلال عام 2019 إيجابياً بشكل عام، وذلك بالمقارنة مع عام 2018. فقد ارتفعت القيمة السوقية للبورصات العربية المدرجة بقاعدة البيانات الخاصة بصندوق النقد العربي بنحو 1961.3 مليار دولار. فيما ارتفعت قيمة التداولات بنحو 3.8 في المائة لتهي بذلك الاتجاه النزولي الذي عرفته على مدار السنوات الأربع الماضية.

على صعيد الاستثمار الاجنبي في البورصات العربية، ارتفعت قيم التعاملات الخاصة بالمستثمرين الأجانب بشكل ملحوظ، بالمقارنة مع عام 2018، وسجلت هذه التعاملات صافي تدفق موجب للعام الثاني على التوالي. هذا وقد حل عام 2019 بمواصلة السلطات الإشرافية والرقابية في الدول العربية جهودها للارتفاع وتطوير البنية التشريعية والتنظيمية للقطاع المصرفي ولأسواق المال، من خلال مواكبة التطورات والالتزام بالمعايير والمبادئ الدولية، والعمل على تطوير وتحديث التعليمات والممارسات المنسجمة مع هذه المعايير والمعززة للإفصاح والشفافية.

الفصل الثامن

التجارة الخارجية (الإجمالية والبنية)

بلغت التجارة السلعية الإجمالية العربية خلال عام 2019 ما قيمته 1848 مليار دولار مقارنة 1898 مليار دولار عام 2018 محققة نسبة انخفاض بلغت 2.7 في المائة، وذلك نظراً لانخفاض قيمة الصادرات السلعية العربية الإجمالية إلى 1009.6 مليار دولار عام 2019 مقارنة بنحو 1082 مليار دولار عام 2018 أي بنسبة انخفاض بلغت حوالي 6.7 في المائة. أما أداء الواردات السلعية الإجمالية العربية، فقد شهد ارتفاعاً خلال عام 2019 بلغ قيمته 838 مليار دولار مقارنة مع نحو 817 مليار دولار عام 2018.

بالنسبة لاتجاهات التجارة العربية خلال عام 2019 فقد أظهرت البيانات تغير محدود في حصة الشركاء التجاريين، حيث احتلت الصادرات البنية العربية 11.1 في المائة من إجمالي الصادرات العربية، في حين استقبلت الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية نسبة 5.8 بالمائة من إجمالي الصادرات العربية، والاتحاد الأوروبي نسبة 16 بالمائة، بينما حققت دول آسيا تحسناً ملحوظاً لتبقى مستحوذة على الجزء الأكبر من الصادرات العربية بحصة تبلغ 56.3 بالمائة، في حين بلغت حصة باقي دول العالم نحو 10.8 في المائة.

فيما يتعلق بالواردات العربية من الشركاء التجاريين الرئيسيين خلال عام 2019، فقد احتفظت الواردات بنسبيتها من معظم الشركاء التجاريين حيث سجلت الواردات من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية نحو 7.3 في المائة من إجمالي الواردات، وشكلت الواردات من الاتحاد الأوروبي نسبة 25.7 في المائة، في المقابل تراجعت حصة الواردات من الدول العربية إلى مستوى 13.3 بالمائة، وبلغت نسبة الواردات من آسيا حوالي 35.1 في المائة، وبباقي دول العالم بنحو 18.6 في المائة، الملحق (2/8) والشكل (1.8).

الفصل السابع

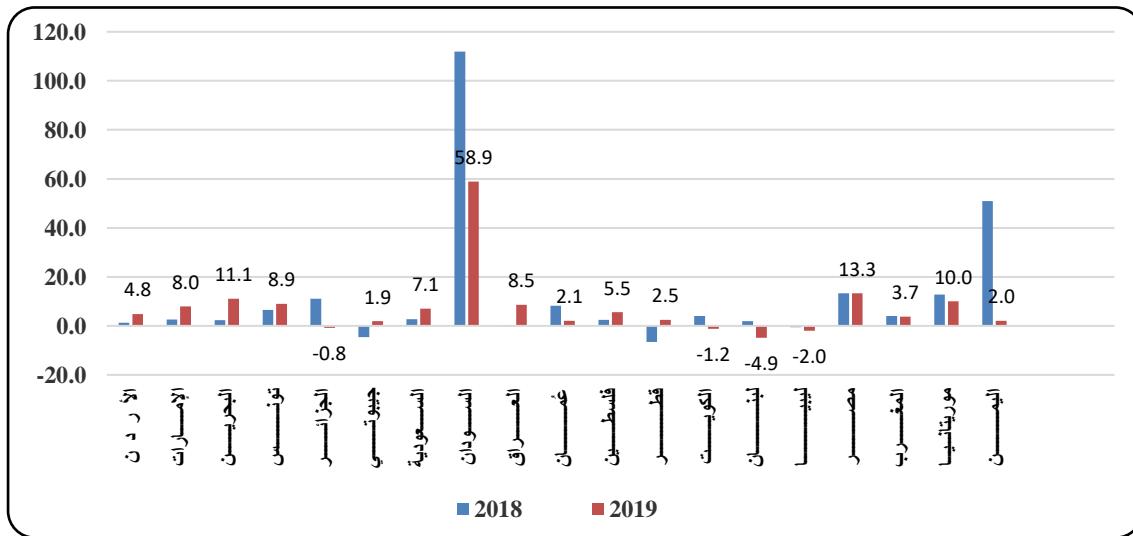
التطورات النقدية والمصرفية وأسواق المال العربية

غلبت الاتجاهات التوسعية على موقف السياسة النقدية -مقاسةً بالتغييرات في أسعار الفائدة الرسمية-. في عدد كبير من الدول العربية خلال عام 2019، حيث استفادت الدول ذات نظم أسعار الصرف الثابتة المرتبطة بالدولار من توجه مجلس الاحتياطي الفيدرالي الأمريكي إلى إجراء ثلاثة جولات متلاحقة لخفض الفائدة على الدولار خلال عام 2019 حيث ساعدها ذلك على تبني سياسات نقدية توسعية ساهمت في دعم النمو الاقتصادي، حيث توافقت دورات الأعمال في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية مع نظيراتها في الدول العربية ذات نظم أسعار الصرف الثابتة وهو ما عزز من موقف السياسة النقدية في هذه البلدان.

من جانب آخر، تباين موقف السياسة النقدية في الدول العربية التي تبني نظماً مرنّة لأسعار الصرف. ففي حين مكن نجاح سياسة استهداف التضخم بعض هذه الدول من تبني سياسة نقدية توسعية لدعم النمو، تبنت دول عربية أخرى سياسات نقدية انكمashية لتجاوز الضغوط التي تواجه عملاتها المحلية في ظل استمرار الاختلالات الداخلية والخارجية. بينما لجأت دول أخرى إلى الإبقاء على موقف السياسة النقدية محايضاً ولكن مع تبني سياسات لمعالجة التحديات التي تواجهها على صعيد إدارة السياسة النقدية.

ركزت الإصلاحات المتبناة في الدول العربية على صعيد السياسة النقدية على زيادة فاعلية أدوات السياسة النقدية القائمة واستحداث أدوات نقدية جديدة لضمان كفاءة سوق الصرف الأجنبي وإدارة السيولة في البنوك المتواقة مع الشريعة. كما انصب جانب كبير من اهتمام البنوك المركزية العربية على دعم الاستقرار المالي وتشجيع التقنيات المالية الحديثة ودراسة مدى إمكانية إصدار عمارات رقمية صادرة عن البنوك المركزية، الملحق (1/7) والشكل (1.7).

الشكل (1.7): معدلات نمو السيولة المحلية في الدول العربية 2019-2018



بيانات السعودية تشمل M3.
المصدر: الملحق (1/7).

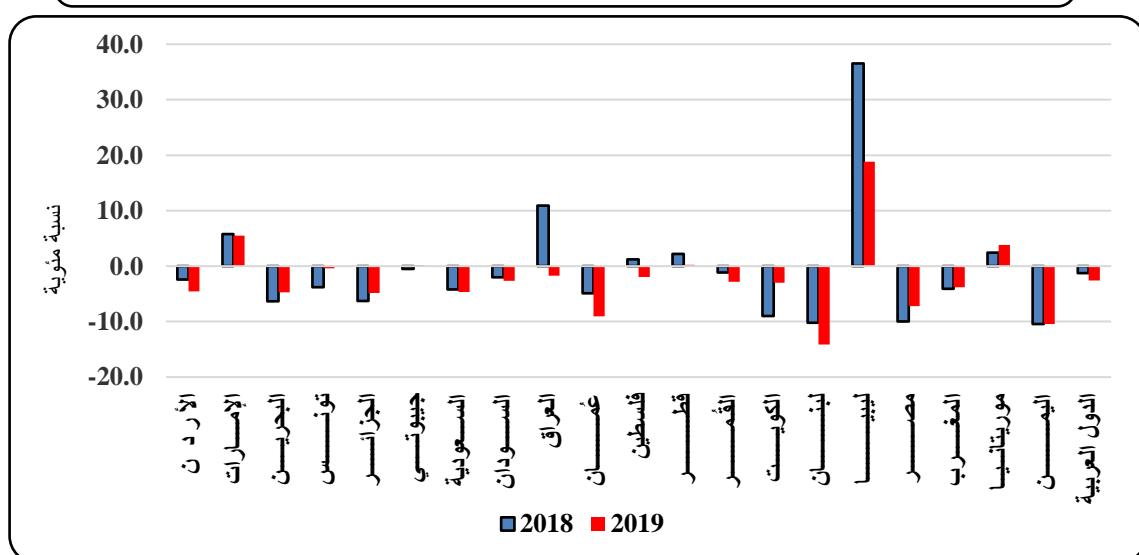
تحسن أداء القطاع المصرفي العربي خلال عام 2019 بالمقارنة مع العام الماضي، حيث أظهرت البيانات المجمعة للمصارف العربية تحسناً في كل من إجمالي الموجودات، والودائع، والقروض والتسهيلات المصرفية، والقواعد

كان للإصلاحات الضريبية التي تم تنفيذها في عدد من الدول العربية ذات الاقتصادات المتنوعة، وعودة التعافي الاقتصادي في بعضها، وإن كان بوتيرة بطيئة، دوراً كبيراً في زيادة حصيلة الإيرادات الضريبية وتقليل العجز المالي. من جهة أخرى، تعكس تطورات الإنفاق العام جهود الدول العربية لاحتواء الإنفاق العام ضمن المسارات التي تضمن الاستدامة المالية وتُعزّز وضع الموازنة العامة في المديين المتوسط والبعيد، حيث سجلت معظم الدول العربية نمواً محدوداً، أو تراجعاً، في مستوى الإنفاق العام، خلال عام 2019، أخذًا بالاعتبار الموارد المالية المتاحة وعوامل التضخم ومتطلبات تلبية الحاجات التنموية والاجتماعية.

في ضوء ما تقدم، ارتفع إجمالي الإيرادات العامة والمنح في الدول العربية مجتمعة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 2.2 في المائة، ليصل إلى حوالي 846.6 مليار دولار في عام 2019، ما يمثل حوالي 31.2 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي خلال العام المذكور، بينما ارتفع إجمالي الإنفاق العام للدول العربية كمجموعه بنسبة بلغت حوالي 6.2 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 916.3 مليار دولار، ما نسبته 33.7 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية مجتمعة.

كمحصلة لذلك، سجل عجز الموازنة العامة المجمعة للدول العربية حوالي 69.7 مليار دولار (حوالي 2.6 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي) في عام 2019، مقارنةً بعجز بلغ حوالي 34.3 مليار دولار (حوالي 1.3 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي) في عام 2018، الملحق (10/6) والشكل (1.6).

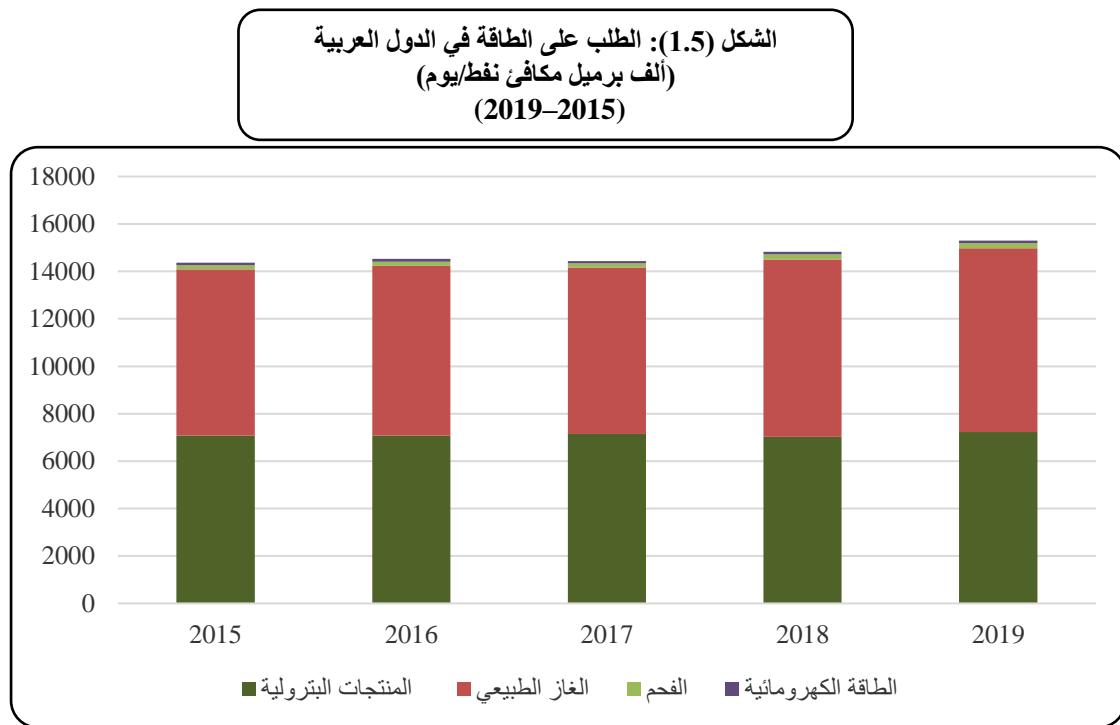
الشكل (1.6): نسبة الفائض/ العجز الكلي في الموازنات العامة إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الدول العربية 2018–2019



المصدر: الملحق (10/6).

بالنسبة لإجمالي الدين العام القائم (الداخلي والخارجي) في ذمة الدول العربية المتوفر بيانات بشأنها، فقد ارتفع بنسبة بلغت حوالي 4.2 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 734.4 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2019، مقارنة بحوالي 704.8 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2018. إلا أن نسبة إجمالي الدين العام من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي تراجعت بحوالي 4.3 نقطة مئوية لتصل إلى حوالي 121.4 في المائة بنهاية عام 2019، مقارنة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 125.7 في المائة بنهاية عام 2018.

من النفط الخام، وشكلت حصتها من كميات الغاز الطبيعي المسوق نحو 14.9 في المائة من الإجمالي العالمي في عام 2019، الملحق (5.1) والشكل (10/5).



المصدر: منظمة الأوابك، تقرير الأمين العام (2019).

كما ارتفع استهلاك الطاقة في الدول العربية عام 2019 بنحو 473 ألف برميل مكافئ نفط في اليوم (بـ مـ ي) أي بنسبة 3.2 في المائة ليصل إلى 15.3 مليون برميل مكافئ نفط يومياً، وظل النفط والغاز الطبيعي المصدرين الأساسيين اللذين تعتمد عليهما الدول العربية لتنمية احتياجاتها من الطاقة، حيث شكلت حصتها معاً 97.9 في المائة من إجمالي المصادر، مع استمرار دخول الطاقات المتعددة بشكل ملحوظ في مزيج الوقود المستخدم في توليد الطاقة الكهربائية.

فيما يخص المعدلات السنوية لأسعار نفوط التصدير الرئيسية في الدول العربية، فقد شهدت انخفاضاً خلال عام 2019 بنسبة متفاوتة تراوحت ما بين 5.8 و10.4 في المائة، مما أدى إلى انخفاض قيمة الصادرات النفطية في الدول العربية إلى 432.9 مليار دولار.

الفصل السادس

التطورات المالية

تأثرت أوضاع المالية العامة في الدول العربية النفطية بتطورات أسعار النفط في الأسواق العالمية خلال عام 2019، حيث تراجعت أسعار النفط خلال العام المذكور بعد تسجيلها لارتفاع كبير خلال عام 2018، بيد أن عدد من الدول العربية النفطية بذلك جهوداً كبيرة في تعزيز الإيرادات غير النفطية، بإطار جهود تنوع الإيرادات المالية، حيث استكملا عدد منها الأطر التشريعية والتنظيمية لتعزيز النظم الضريبية واستحداث أدوات ضريبية جديدة، مثل ضريبة القيمة المضافة، الأمر الذي أدى إلى زيادة حصيلة الإيرادات الضريبية وتعزيز الوضع المالي لعدد من الدول العربية خلال عام 2019.

الصناعات الاستخراجية في عام 2019 بحوالي 25 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي العربي، في المقابل، ساهمت الصناعات التحويلية بحوالي 10.3 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي.

وبذلك بلغت مساهمة قطاع الصناعة بشقيه الاستخراجي والتحويلي حوالي 35.3 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية في العام 2019، ووفر حوالي 17.7 في المائة من فرص العمل المباشرة، وارتفعت إنتاجية العامل الصناعي العربي لتبلغ في المتوسط حوالي 43.1 ألف دولار في العام 2019.

الفصل الخامس

النفط والطاقة

تأثرت أسواق النفط العالمية بشكل ملحوظ بالعوامل الجيوسياسية والتحديات التي شهدتها الاقتصاد العالمي في عام 2019. حيث شهدت تراجعاً خلال الربع الأول، انعكاساً لانخفاض الطلب العالمي على النفط على خلفية تباطؤ نشاط الاقتصاد العالمي، ذلك على الرغم من دخول التعديلات الجديدة لاتفاق خفض الإنتاج بين دول (أوبك +) حيز التنفيذ بدءاً من شهر يناير 2019 ولمدة ستة أشهر، فيما شهدت أسواق النفط العالمية انتعاشًا نسبياً خلال الربع الثاني من العام الذي شهد استقرار الزخم الهبوطي في أداء الاقتصاد العالمي، تزامناً مع اتفاق الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والصين على استئناف المفاوضات التجارية بينهما. تأثرت أسواق النفط خلال الربع الثالث بتزايد التوترات الجيوسياسية العالمية، إلى جانب تباطؤ أداء الاقتصاد العالمي، تزامناً مع تراجع نشاط الصناعات التحويلية إلى مستويات لم تشهدها منذ الأزمة المالية العالمية في عام 2008، وتصاعد التوترات بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والصين، وما نتج عنها من فرض الصين لرسوم جمركية هي الأولى من نوعها على وارداتها من النفط الأمريكي بنسبة 5 في المائة. حدث تلك التطورات من الأثر الإيجابي الناتج عن تمديد دول (أوبك +) لاتفاق خفض الإنتاج حتى شهر مارس من عام 2020، ومن أثر الارتفاع الملحوظ في الطلب العالمي على أسواق النفط الدولية خلال تلك الفترة. في المقابل، شهد الربع الرابع انتعاش أسواق النفط تزامناً مع توصل الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والصين إلى اتفاق تجاري أولي، وتراجع المخاوف بشأن خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي دون اتفاق، إلى جانب اتفاق دول (أوبك +) على خفض إضافي لإنتاج النفط، والارتفاع الملحوظ في طلب الصين والهند على النفط الخام.

بشكل عام، ورغم تسجيلها لأقوى أداء فصلي في الأسواق الأجلة منذ عام 2009، خلال الربع الأول من عام 2019، انخفضت الأسعار العالمية **للنفط** في عام 2019 مقارنة بالعام السابق، ويعُد ذلك الانخفاض هو الأول منذ عام 2016، متأثرةً بعوامل عديدة ومتباينة منها تباطؤ أداء الاقتصاد العالمي إلى أدنى مستوى له خلال السنوات العشر المنقضية والتوترات التجارية المتتسعة بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والصين، مما كان له انعكاساتٍ سلبيةٍ على الطلب العالمي على **النفط** في عام 2019، الذي سجل نمواً محدوداً بنحو 0.9 مليون برميل/يوم، مقارنة بنمو بلغ 1.5 مليون برميل/يوم عام 2018، ليصل مستوىه إلى 99.7 مليون برميل/يوم عام 2019.

في هذا الإطار، انخفض إجمالي الإمدادات **النفطية العالمية** بنحو 100 ألف برميل/يوم، ليبلغ 98.9 مليون برميل/يوم، حيث تراجعت إمدادات دول أوبك من النفط الخام والنفوط غير التقليدية بشكل ملحوظ بلغ 2 مليون برميل/يوم على خلفية التزام دول أوبك باتفاق خفض الإنتاج مع بعض الدول المنتجة للنفط من خارجها والتوترات الجيوسياسية العالمية، لتصل إلى 34.6 مليون برميل/يوم. في المقابل، ارتفعت الإمدادات من الدول المنتجة من خارج أوبك بنحو 1.9 مليون برميل/يوم لتصل إلى 64.3 مليون برميل/يوم. وارتفعت المخزونات **النفطية العالمية** بوتيرة أقل مقارنة بزيادة المحققة خلال العام السابق. كما تحققت خلال عام 2019 زيادة طفيفة في الاحتياطيات العالمية المؤكدة من **النفط والغاز الطبيعي** نسبتها 0.99 في المائة و1.3 في المائة على التوالي.

فيما يخص نشاط الاستكشاف في الدول العربية، فقد حققت الدول العربية خلال عام 2019 نحو 12 اكتشافاً نفطياً و13 اكتشافاً غازياً، واستحوذت على نحو 56.5 في المائة من تقديرات الاحتياطي العالمي المؤكدة من النفط، ونحو 26.7 في المائة من احتياطيات الغاز الطبيعي العالمية. واستأثرت الدول العربية بنسبة 28.4 في المائة من إجمالي الإنتاج العالمي

بالمقابل، حققت بعض المجموعات السلعية مستويات مرتفعة من الاقتقاء الذاتي كالأسماك والفواكه والخضار إذ تراوحت بين 101.2 في المائة و 111.5 في المائة.

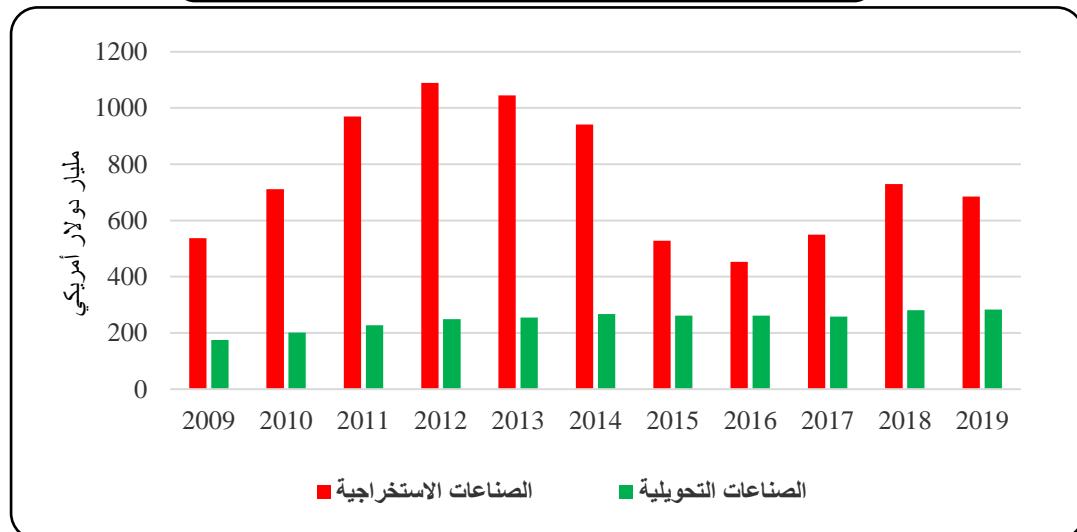
الفصل الرابع

الصناعة

تأثر أداء الصناعة العربية في عام 2019 بانخفاض الطلب على النفط والغاز الطبيعي نتيجة تباطؤ نمو الاقتصاد العالمي، حيث جاء معدل نمو الصناعات الاستخراجية سالباً، فيما كان موجباً بالنسبة للصناعات التحويلية. وجاءت نتائج النشاط الصناعي في الصناعات التحويلية إيجابية في معظمها كصناعات مواد البناء، والصناعات الغذائية، وصناعة الأدوية، وصناعات تكرير النفط والبتروكيماويات، والأسمدة.

في المقابل، شهدت بعض الصناعات مثل صناعات الغزل والنسيج وغيرها تباطؤاً في النمو بتأثير عوامل المنافسة الخارجية أو الأوضاع الداخلية في بعض الدول العربية التي تتج عنها تحديات واجهت تلك الصناعات بشكل خاص وانعكست على النشاط الاقتصادي بشكل عام. كما أظهرت مؤشرات التنافسية الصناعية العالمية تمنع عدد من الصناعات التحويلية العربية بتنافسية إيجابية في الأسواق العالمية. في المحصلة، بلغ الناتج الإجمالي لقطاع الصناعة، في الدول العربية في عام 2019 حوالي 968 مليار دولار مقارنة بحوالي 1009.9 مليار دولار في عام 2018 وبتراجع بلغ حوالي 4.1 في المائة، يُعزى ذلك إلى انخفاض أسعار النفط والغاز الطبيعي في الأسواق العالمية، الملحق (1/4) و(2/4) والشكل (1.4).

الشكل (1.4): الصناعات الاستخراجية والتحويلية في الدول العربية (2019-2009)



المصدر: الملحق (1/4) و(2/4).

بلغت القيمة المضافة للصناعات الاستخراجية في عام 2019 حوالي 684.8 مليار دولار، وبتراجع بلغ نحو 6.1 بالمائة بالمقارنة مع عام 2018، يُعزى ذلك إلى انخفاض أسعار النفط والغاز في الأسواق العالمية حيث بلغ متوسط سعر برميل النفط في عام 2019 حوالي 64 دولاراً للبرميل مقابل 69.8 دولاراً في عام 2018. كما تراجعت أسعار الغاز الطبيعي المسال. في المقابل، بلغت القيمة المضافة للصناعات التحويلية العربية في عام 2019 حوالي 283.2 مليار دولار مقارنة بحوالي 280.9 مليار دولار في عام 2018 وسجلت أعلىها في السعودية، ومصر، والإمارات، والمغرب وقطر. ساهمت

نقطة)، وهو ما يزيد على نظيره على مستوى الدول ذات التنمية البشرية المنخفضة البالغ (0.507 نقطة)، إلا أنه يقل كثيراً عن مؤشر دول منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية (OECD) البالغ 0.895.

الفصل الثالث

التطورات القطاعية

الزراعة

يُشكل القطاع الزراعي نشاطاً اقتصادياً مهماً في العديد من الدول العربية نظراً لأهميته في توفير الاحتياجات الاستهلاكية الغذائية، ولمساهمته في توفير المواد الأولية كمدخلات في العديد من الصناعات التحويلية، كما أنه يستوعب نسبةً لا بأس بها من إجمالي القوى العاملة في الدول العربية. بالرغم من الأهمية النسبية للقطاع الزراعي في بعض الدول العربية وبصفة خاصة ذات الموارد الزراعية الغنية، إلا أن ادائه ما زال ضعيفاً نظراً لتحول الإنتاج وعدم استقراره وارتباطه بالcycles المناخية ومحودية الأمطار التي تعتمد عليها حوالي 80 في المائة من المساحة الزراعية الإجمالية التي تقدر بحوالي 77.2 مليون هكتار.

ارتفعت قيمة الناتج الزراعي العربي بالأسعار الجارية إلى حوالي 131 مليار دولار في عام 2019، مسجلةً بذلك نمواً بلغت نسبته 5.7 في المائة، بينما لم يتحقق الناتج الزراعي أي معدل نمو سنوي في المتوسط خلال الفترة (2010-2019). يرجع سبب النمو المتحقق في قيمة الناتج الزراعي خلال عام 2019 إلى التحسن الذي حققه أداء النشاط الزراعي في بعض الدول العربية الزراعية الرئيسية مثل سوريا ومصر والعراق والتي شكل ناتجها الزراعي حوالي 37.8 المائة من إجمالي الناتج الزراعي العربي لعام 2019، وتراوحت نسبة نمو الناتج الزراعي في هذه الدول بين حوالي 10.8 المائة وحوالي 26 في المائة.

أسهمت الظروف المناخية المواتية عام 2019، والتوجه في استخدامات التقانات الحديثة في زيادة الإنتاج النباتي بنسبة 4.4 في المائة، ونمو الإنتاج الحيواني بجميع مكوناته بنسبة 1.7 في المائة، والإنتاج السمكي بنسبة 2.8 في المائة. وبلغت مساهمة الزراعة في الناتج المحلي للدول العربية عام 2019 حوالي 4.8 في المائة، في حين بلغ متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج الزراعي حوالي 318 دولاراً.

بلغت نسبة العاملين في الزراعة في عام 2018 حوالي 17.8 في المائة من إجمالي العمالة العربية مقابل 24.1 في المائة عام 2010، ويعود سبب هذا التراجع إلى هجرة القوى العاملة من القطاع الزراعي إلى القطاعات الأخرى التي أصبحت مراكز جذب لأنباء الريف لتحسين أوضاعهم المعيشية، فيما بلغ نصيب العامل الزراعي من القيمة المضافة في القطاع الزراعي عام 2018 حوالي 5074 دولاراً.

فيما يخص التجارة الخارجية للمنتجات الزراعية، فقد ارتفعت الصادرات الزراعية بنسبة 1.8 في المائة عام 2018 لتبلغ قيمتها حوالي 29.8 مليار دولار، كما حافظت الواردات الزراعية على مستوى متقارب مع العام السابق حيث بلغت حوالي 92 مليار دولار وبنسبة زيادة 0.4 في المائة. يعود سبب ذلك إلى انخفاض الطلب على بعض السلع الزراعية بسبب الأحداث الداخلية في بعض الدول العربية، وانخفاض الأسعار العالمية لبعض المنتجات الزراعية. في المحصلة، بلغ العجز في الميزان التجاري الزراعي عام 2018 حوالي 62.2 مليار دولار.

أدى توسيع نمو الإنتاج الزراعي إلى بقاء **الفجوة الغذائية** عند مستويات مرتفعة، بالرغم من تراجع قيمتها بنسبة 3.2 في المائة في عام 2018 لتصل إلى حوالي 33.6 مليار دولار. شكلت مجموعة الحبوب حوالي 61.8 في المائة من إجمالي قيمة الفجوة، يليها اللحوم بنسبة 21.7 في المائة، والألبان بنسبة 9.9 في المائة والسكر بنسبة 9.3 في المائة. كما سجلت نسب الاكتفاء الذاتي في عدد من السلع الغذائية الرئيسية تراجعاً بلغ 3.9 في المائة بالنسبة للحبوب، والقمح بنسبة 1.7 في المائة، والسكر بنسبة 4.8 في المائة، والبقوليات بنسبة 0.5 في المائة. حافظت الألبان ومنتجاتها على مستويات الاكتفاء منها، فيما ارتفعت نسبة الاكتفاء الذاتي من اللحوم والزيوت والشحوم بنسبة 2.2 في المائة و 1.1 في المائة على التوالي.

نتيجة لتأثير الأوضاع المذكورة، تراجع معدل نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الثابتة في الدول العربية من حوالي 2.2 في المائة عام 2018 إلى حوالي 1.5 في المائة في عام 2019. جاء ذلك كنتيجة لتراجع معدل النمو الحقيقي في مجموعة الدول العربية المصدرة الرئيسية للنفط من حوالي 1.9 في المائة عام 2018 إلى حوالي 0.9 في المائة عام 2019. كان تراجع نمو الناتج في هذه المجموعة أكثر حدة في دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية، حيث انخفض معدل نمو الناتج من حوالي 2.0 في المائة عام 2018 إلى حوالي 0.3 في المائة عام 2019. في حين استقر معدل النمو الحقيقي في مجموعة الدول العربية الأخرى ذات الاقتصادات الأكثر تنوعاً عند نفس المستوى المسجل عام 2018 والبالغ حوالي 3.0 في المائة.

تراجع الضغوط التضخمية في معظم الدول العربية نتيجة لعدة عوامل مشتركة وأخرى خاصة بكل دولة. من بين العوامل المشتركة في عدد من الدول انخفاض الأسعار العالمية للمواد الأولية، وتلاشي تأثير السياسات التي نفذتها عدد من الدول لتخفيض الدعم على السلع الاستهلاكية وفرض ضرائب على الاستهلاك، فضلاً عن انخفاض الإيجارات وتكليف السكن في عدد من دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية.

يُظهر الهيكل القطاعي للناتج المحلي الإجمالي انخفاض مساهمة الصناعات الاستخراجية في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية عام 2019 لتبلغ حوالي 25 في المائة بالمقارنة مع 27 في المائة عام 2018. ويعود سبب ذلك إلى انخفاض أسعار النفط في الأسواق العالمية واتفاق دول منظمة أوبك مع بعض الدول المصدرة للنفط من خارج المنظمة فيما يُعرف بدول (أوبك+) على تخفيض الإنتاج النفطي، مما أدى إلى انخفاض حصة قطاعات الإنتاج السلعي من 50.5 في المائة إلى حوالي 48.8 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، في الوقت الذي ارتفعت فيه نسب مساهمة قطاع الخدمات لتصل إلى 51.2 في المائة.

وشهدت بنود الإنفاق على الناتج في عام 2019 تغيرات بالمقارنة مع السنة السابقة حيث زادت حصص الاستهلاك العائلي والحكومي والاستثمار وانخفضت حصة فجوة الموارد بحوالي ثلات نقاط مئوية.

التطورات الاجتماعية

فيما يتعلق بمستويات الفقر، تفيد آخر بيانات متوفرة أن حوالي 40 في المائة من عدد السكان في الدول العربية يعيشون تحت خط الفقر الدولي المقدر بحوالي 2.75 دولار أمريكي في اليوم باستخدام الدولار المعادل للقوى الشرائية.

إضافة إلى ذلك، فقد بينت بعض الإحصائيات تراجعاً في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة المتعلقة بالقضاء على الفقر وعدم المساواة في المنطقة العربية، حيث يقدر أن حوالي 15 في المائة من الفقراء يعانون من الفقر المدقع وأن نسبة 83.4 في المائة منهم يقطنون المناطق الريفية. كما يُشير دليل الفقر متعدد الأبعاد إلى أن البعد التعليمي هو أكبر عامل يساهم في الدليل في معظم البلدان العربية المتوفرة عنها بيانات. يمكن عدم تكافؤ الفرص الاقتصادية بين مختلف أفراد المجتمع وراء انتشار الفقر في عدد من الدول العربية، لا سيما بين الحضر والريف وبين الإناث والذكور.

عموماً، قطعت الدول العربية خلال الفترة (2010-2018) خطى حديثة على طريق تحسين مؤشراتها في المجالات التنموية المحورية كتعليم التعلم وتوسيع الرعاية الصحية وتعزيز المساواة بين الجنسين ومكافحة الفقر المدقع، ويتضح ذلك جلياً من خلال التطور الإيجابي والمنتظم لتلك المؤشرات.

رغم هذا التطور الإيجابي، لا زالت غالبية الدول العربية تواجه تحديات جوهرية من بينها ارتفاع معدلات النمو السكاني والبطالة التي بلغت حوالي 15.9 في المائة من قوة العمل العربية في عام 2019. تتركز البطالة خاصة بين الشباب المتعلمين، وقد بلغ متوسط دليل التنمية البشرية للدول العربية حوالي 0.703 نقطة وفقاً لدليل التنمية البشرية⁽²⁾، الذي أصدره برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي لعام 2019. وهو ما يصنف الدول العربية في قمة التنمية البشرية المتوسطة (0.634).

⁽²⁾ برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، تقرير التنمية البشرية 2019.

من جانب آخر، انعكس تراجع معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي والإجراءات الحماية التجارية على معدل نمو التجارة الدولية خلال عام 2019 الذي تراجع إلى نحو 0.9 في المائة، مقابل 3.8 في المائة عام 2018. ليُعد بذلك عام 2019 من الأعوام القلائل التي ينخفض فيها معدل نمو التجارة الدولية إلى ما دون معدل نمو الناتج العالمي حيث بلغ معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي نحو ثلاثة أضعاف معدل نمو التجارة العالمية.

فيما يتعلق بالديون الخارجية، ساهمت التطورات الدولية في ارتفاع إجمالي الدين العام الخارجي القائم في ذمة الدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة ليبلغ نحو 10,600 مليار دولار عام 2019 مقابل حوالي 10,127 مليار دولار عام 2018.

على صعيد أسعار صرف العملات الرئيسية، فرغم انخفاض أسعار الفائدة الأمريكية عام 2019، إلا أن أوضاع اقتصاد منطقة اليورو، وخاصة عدم اليقين بشأن خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي، أدت إلى ارتفاع قيمة الدولار مقابل الجنيه الاسترليني واليورو، في حين استقرت قيمة الدولار مقابل الين الياباني للعام الثالث على التوالي.

انعكست التطورات الاقتصادية العالمية على اقتصادات الدول العربية، فالتطورات التجارية ما بين أكبر قوتين اقتصاديتين في العالم، والتطورات الجيوسياسية انعكست سلباً على مستويات الطلب العالمي والأسعار العالمية للنفط وهو ما أدى، إضافة إلى عدد من العوامل الأخرى، إلى تباطؤ معدل نمو الاقتصادات العربية خلال عام 2019.

الفصل الثاني

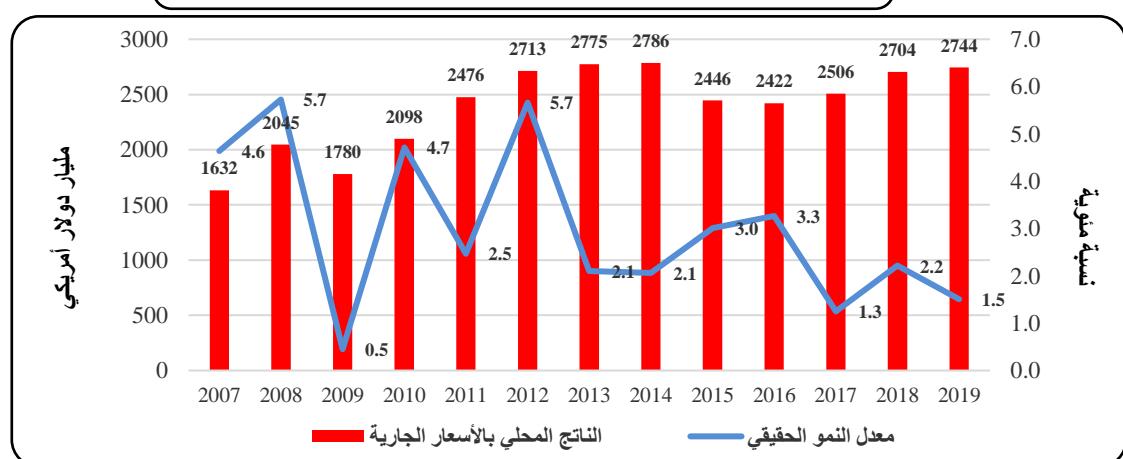
أداء الاقتصادات العربية

التطورات الاقتصادية

شهد عام 2019 تراجع معدل النمو في المنطقة العربية كنتيجة لتباطؤ مستويات الطلب الخارجي، وانخفاض الأسعار العالمية للنفط وكميات انتاجه في ظل التزام الدول العربية باتفاق "أوبك +"، علاوة على استمرار تأثير الأوضاع الداخلية غير المواتية للنمو في عدد من الدول العربية، في حين خفت من حدة تباطؤ معدل نمو نجاح الإصلاحات الاقتصادية المطبقة في بعض الدول العربية المستوردة للنفط والتي ساهمت في دفع مستويات الاستثمار وال الصادرات في هذه الدول.

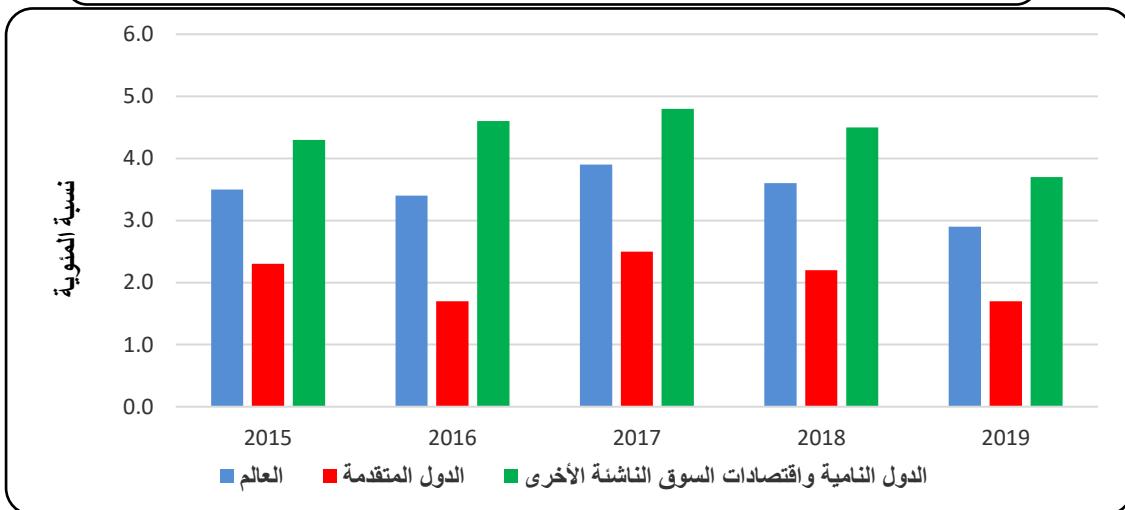
بلغ الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية في الدول العربية كمجموعه حوالي 2744 مليار دولار عام 2019 مسجلاً معدل نمو قدر بحوالي 1.5 في المائة بالمقارنة مع 7.9 في المائة عام 2018. نتيجة لذلك تراجع متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بنحو 0.6 في المائة لينخفض من حوالي 6707 دولار إلى حوالي 6669 دولار، الملحق (1/2) والشكل (2.1).

الشكل (1.2): الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية ومعدل النمو الحقيقي في الدول العربية (2007–2019)



المصدر: الملحق (1/2)، تقديرات مُعدى التقرير، بناءً على المصادر الوطنية والدولية، تقديرات الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية، مجمعة بعد توحيد سنة الأساس، وتحويلها إلى تقديرات بالدولار الأمريكي بأسعار صرف العملات المحلية لسنة الأساس 2010.

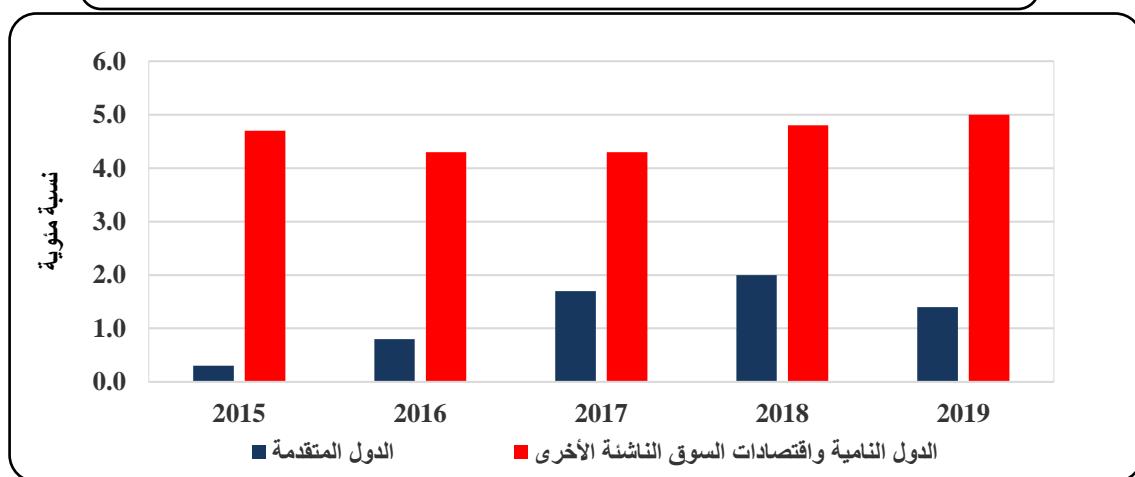
الشكل (1.1): معدلات نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في العالم، والدول المتقدمة، والدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة الأخرى (2019-2015)



المصدر: الملحق (1/1).

فيما يخص التطورات المتعلقة بمعدل التضخم، فقد شهد عام 2019، تراجعاً في معدلات التضخم في الدول المتقدمة، ليصل إلى 1.4 في المائة مقابل 2 في المائة عام 2018. يُعزى ذلك بصورة أساسية إلى تراجع معدل التضخم في الدول المتقدمة خاصة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، ومنطقة اليورو، وعدم قدرتها على تحقيق التضخم المستهدف عند مستوى 2 في المائة. شجع التراجع في معدل التضخم العديد من الدول المتقدمة على تبني سياسات نقية تيسيرية، من خلال إجراء تخفيضات متتالية في أسعار الفائدة لتشجيع الطلب المحلي. بالنسبة لمعدل التضخم في مجموعة الدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة الأخرى، فقد سجل ارتفاعاً خلال عام 2019، ليبلغ 5 في المائة، مقابل 4.8 في المائة عام 2018، وذلك انعكاساً للارتفاع النسبي في أسعار السلع الغذائية التي تمثل وزناً نسبياً كبيراً في السلة الاستهلاكية بتلك الدول، الملحق (2/1) والشكل (2.1).

الشكل (2.1): معدلات التضخم في الدول المتقدمة والدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة الأخرى (2019-2015)



المصدر: الملحق (2/1).

نظرة عامة على اقتصادات الدول العربية خلال عام 2019

يتناول التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لعام 2020 تحليلًا للتطورات الاقتصادية التي شهدتها الدول العربية خلال عام 2019. ويببدأ باستعراض مختصر لأداء الاقتصاد العالمي، ثم ينتقل إلى الاقتصادات العربية حيث يتطرق إلى الأوضاع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، ثم التطورات في قطاعات الزراعة والصناعة والنفط والطاقة. ويستعرض التقرير بعد ذلك تطورات المالية العامة والتغيرات النقدية والمصرفية وتطورات أسواق المال العربية، ثم ينتقل إلى التجارة الخارجية والتجارة البينية وموازنات المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف. وكمحور لهذا العام يتناول التقرير موضوع "الاقتصاد الرقمي ودعم دوره في التنمية العربية"، وبعد ذلك يقدم التقرير عرضاً للعون الإنمائي العربي والدولي. وفي إطار إبراز أهمية التعاون الاقتصادي العربي المشترك، يتناول تقرير هذا العام أيضاً فصلاً عن "التعاون العربي في مجال شؤون البيئة ودوره في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة"، ويختتم التقرير بفصل يستعرض أوضاع الاقتصاد الفلسطيني.

تجدر الإشارة إلى أن العالم قد شهد وضعياً استثنائياً وأزماً غير مسبوقة خلال عام 2020 تمثلت في انتشار جائحة فيروس كورونا المستجد والتي كان لها تداعيات اقتصادية واسعة النطاق ومتحدة الأبعاد. ولما كان التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لعام 2020 يتناول وكعادته منذ صدوره منذ أربعين عاماً، التطورات الاقتصادية لعام سابق، كان من الصعب التطرق بالمزيد من التفصيل إلى هذه الجائحة وتداعياتها رغم أهمية وعمق تأثيرها. من ثم، ارتأت المؤسسات المشاركة في إعداد التقرير التطرق إلى الانعكاسات الاقتصادية لهذه الجائحة حسبما كان ذلك ممكناً في فصول التقرير المختلفة على أن يتم التطرق بعمق إلى هذه الجائحة وانعكاساتها على الاقتصادات العربية في الإصدار الواحد والأربعين من هذا التقرير لعام 2021.

الفصل الأول

أداء الاقتصاد العالمي

واجه الاقتصاد العالمي خلال عام 2019 عدداً من التحديات التي أثرت سلباً على معدل نموه، جاء على رأسها تباطؤ مستويات الطلب الكلي في العديد من المناطق الاقتصادية ذات الوزن النسبي المرتفع، فضلاً عن تأثر سلاسل الإمداد العالمية في ظل التوترات التجارية ما بين الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والصين بما أسفر عن تراجع كبير في معدل نمو التجارة العالمية. كما أدت حالة الترقب وعدم اليقين إلى تراجع معدل نمو الاستثمارات في الاقتصادات الكبرى لاسيما في قطاعات الإنتاج السلعي المتأثرة بالإجراءات الحمائية المتبادلة بين الدولتين.علاوةً على ما سبق، ساهم أيضاً غموض موقف خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي فضلاً عن العوامل الهيكلية التي تعاني منها بعض الاقتصادات الأوروبية في تراجع معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي.

لمواجهة تلك التحديات، اتخذت عدة اقتصادات كبرى إجراءات اقتصادية ومالية ونقدية لدفع عجلة النمو الاقتصادي، منها ما هو متعلق بتعزيز جانب الطلب المحلي من خلال ضخ المزيد من الاستثمارات الحكومية، فضلاً عن تبني سياسات نقدية توسيعية لدعم الناتج والتشغيل، كذلك التي تبناها مجلس الاحتياطي الفيدرالي الأمريكي، حيث قام بثلاث تخفيضات في أسعار الفائدة لتحفيز النشاط الاقتصادي، وتعزيز الاستهلاك المحلي.

في ضوء ذلك، انخفض معدل نمو الاقتصاد العالمي ليصل إلى 2.9 في المائة عام 2019، مقابل 3.6 في المائة عام 2018. على مستوى الاقتصادات المتقدمة، تراجع معدل نمو دول المجموعة خلال عام 2019 ليبلغ نحو 1.7 في المائة، مقابل 2.2 في المائة عام 2018. بالنسبة للدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة، فرغم تحقيق دول المجموعة معدل نمو يتجاوز ضعف ما حققته الدول المتقدمة، حيث بلغ 3.7 في المائة مقابل 4.5 في المائة عام 2018، إلا أن ذلك المعدل يمثل أقل معدل نمو تسجله دول المجموعة على مدى الأعوام العشرة السابقة، الملحق (1/1) والشكل (1.1).

المحتويات

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5	الفصل الثالث : قطاع الزراعة والمياه
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الرموز المستخدمة في التقرير

البيان غير متوفر أو لا ينطبق	_____	...
القيمة أو النسبة تعادل الصفر	_____	-
نسبة مؤوية	_____	(%)
جرام	_____	ج
كيلو متر	_____	كم
كيلو متر مربع	_____	كم ²
كيلو جرام	_____	كج/كجم
ملييلتر (1000 لتر)	_____	مل
مليمتر	_____	ملم
مليمتر مكعب	_____	ملم ³
متر مكعب	_____	م ³
برميل نفط يومياً	_____	ب/ي
برميل مكافئ نفط	_____	ب م ن
برميل مكافئ نفط يومياً	_____	ب م ن/ي
طن مكافئ نفط	_____	طن
وحدة حرارية بريطانية	_____	و ح ب
منظمة الدول المصدرة للبتروول	_____	أوبك
منظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للبتروول	_____	أوابك
كيلوات	_____	ك.و.
ميجالوات	_____	م.و.
جيجاوات	_____	ج.و.
كيلواوت ساعة	_____	ك.و.س.
ميجاوات ساعة	_____	م.و.س.
جيجاوات ساعة	_____	ج.و.س.

مؤشرات عامة عن الدول العربية خلال عام 2019

المساحة المساحة الكلية نسبتها إلى العالم	مليون كم ² (1.4 مليار هكتار) في المائة	13.2 9.6
السكان والعملة	مليون نسمة في المائة مليون نسمة في المائة	426.9 5.5 134.0 15.9
الناتج المحلي الإجمالي القيمة بالأسعار الجارية	مليار دولار أمريكي في المائة في المائة دولار أمريكي في المائة مليار دولار أمريكي في المائة في المائة في المائة	2744.1 1.5 1.5 6669 4.8 33.6 25 10.3 51.2
نفط	في المائة في المائة مليون برميل يومياً في المائة في المائة مليار دولار أمريكي	56.5 26.7 24.8 28.4 14.9 432.9
التجارة	مليار دولار أمريكي في المائة مليار دولار أمريكي في المائة مليار دولار أمريكي في المائة	1009.6 5.3 838.4 4.4 112.3 11.1
الاحتياطيات الخارجية الرسمية	مليار دولار أمريكي شهرأ	1029.8 16.7
الدين العام الخارجي للدول العربية المقترضة	مليار دولار أمريكي مليار دولار أمريكي في المائة في المائة	308.9 23.4 35.1 9.9

* باستثناء الذهب النقدي.

تقديم

يتناول العدد الأربعون من التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد الصادر عام 2020، وكعادته منذ صدور العدد الأول منه عام 1980، التطورات الاقتصادية في الدول العربية. ويعتبر التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد نموذجاً للتعاون المثمر بين مؤسسات العمل العربي المشترك، حيث يشارك في إعداده كل من الأمانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية والصندوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وصندوق النقد العربي ومنظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للبترول (الأوابك). وفي إطار هذا الجهد المشترك تقوم الجهات الأربع بإعداد الفصول المناطة بها وفق التصور المتفق عليه لقرير كل عام. وإضافة لذلك، يضطلع صندوق النقد العربي منذ بداية صدور التقرير في عام 1980 بمهام تحرير التقرير وإصداره. ويعرض التقرير في صورة أولية محدودة التداول للمناقشة وإبداء الدول الأعضاء ملاحظاتها، وذلك خلال اجتماعات مجلس محافظي المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية، والمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي، في دورة سبتمبر من كل عام. وفي ضوء تلك الملاحظات يقوم صندوق النقد العربي، بالتنسيق مع المؤسسات المشاركة الأخرى، بتحرير الصيغة النهائية من التقرير وإصدره قبل نهاية العام.

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

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

نِبْذَةٌ
تَارِيْخِيَّة

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

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

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

وَاللَّهُ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْقَدْدَرِ،،،

على سبت بن سبت	عبدالرحمن بن عبدالله الحميدي	بدر محمد السعدي	كمال حسن على
الأمين العام	المدير العام	المدير المساعد	الأمين العام المساعد
منظمة الأقطار العربية	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	رئيس مجلس الإدراة	رئيس قطاع الشؤون الاقتصادية
المصدرة للبيت رول	صندوق التنمية	الصندوق العربي للإنماء	الأمانة العامة
(الأواباـك)	العمري ربـي	الاقتصادي والإجتماعي	لجامعة الدول العربية

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لا يجوز نسخ أو اقتباس أي جزء من هذا التقرير أو ترجمته أو إعادة طباعته بأي صورة دون موافقة خطية من صندوق النقد العربي إلا في حالات الاقتباس القصير مع وجوب ذكر المصدر.

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التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد

2020

(موجز التقرير والملاحق الإحصائية)

