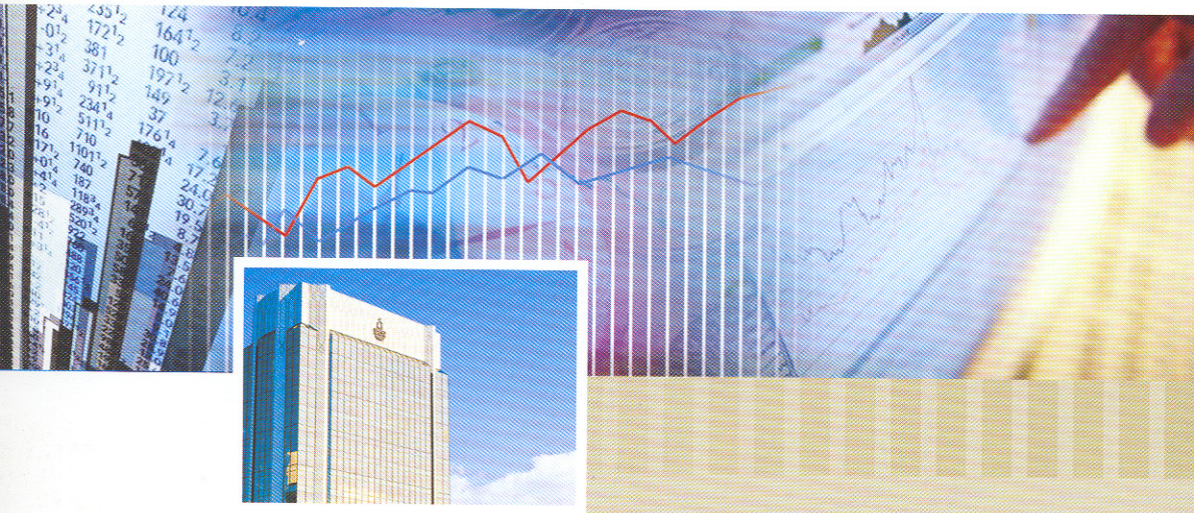




Contribution of the Arab Monetary Fund to the Development of Arab Capital Markets



June 2003



Arab Monetary Fund

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Contribution of the Arab Monetary Fund to The Development of Arab Capital Markets

Introduction

The Fund's Articles of Agreement accorded a special attention to the development of Arab capital markets. Indeed, it has listed the subject under Article Four as one of the objectives for the achievement of which the Fund aims at making a contribution. Additionally, Article Five stipulates that for the realization of its goals, the Fund shall employ, among other means, the encouragement of capital movements between member states.

At the time of the Fund's creation, efforts to establish an Arab market for financial papers were already underway. In this connection, it is worth recalling that the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States submitted to the Economic and Social Council a proposal to that effect. The League was motivated in this initiative by the interest which the matter attracted with the emergence of financial surpluses in the Arab oil exporting countries and the attempts made in a number of Arab countries to create markets for financial papers in order to encourage capital flows between them. In 1976, the Council approved, in principle, the league's proposal and requested the Board of Governors of Central Banks to finalize the studies prepared by the League's Secretariat on

the subject and to consider the arrangements necessary for the establishment of the market.

The Report of the Technical Committee of the Board of Governors of Central Banks

The technical committee set up by the Board submitted a report that highlighted two issues. The first was that financial markets in Arab countries were suffering from many shortcomings and from the absence of communication among them. The second issue, flowing from the first one, was that commercially- based capital movements between Arab countries were limited. The shortcomings facing those Arab capital markets, irrespective of their stage of development and scope, were numerous. The main ones consisted in most cases in the lack of diversification of investment instruments that meet the needs of market operators; the narrowness or the absence of a secondary market where financial papers could be traded thereby restricting their liquidity and the readiness of investors to acquire them; the low level of investment awareness and the weakness of actions to develop it; and the paucity of institutions performing the financial intermediation function particularly investment banks which handle the promotion and marketing of new issues.

Those markets were also suffering from the existing local legislations which used to restrict the ability to register and to trade financial papers. In addition to the limited flexibility of interest rate structures and the absence of efficient supervisory bodies capable of securing a minimum level of financial disclosure and protection that are needed to gain investor's confidence.

As a result of the above factors, there were no communication channels between those markets that open opportunities for dealing among them as a way to facilitate capital movements on commercial basis. This took place in spite of the availability of resources in the form of surpluses from the Arab oil exporting countries and the rising demand for external financing in the other Arab countries.

The Work Program of the Fund on the Arab Capital Markets

In its early days, the Fund sought to closely identify the requirements for developing capital markets in the Arab countries so that it could sketch out its own work program in this area while proceeding with the build-up of its internal technical capabilities and stock of knowledge on issues pertaining to such requirements. In this respect, in early 1984 the Fund held a seminar on “Capital Markets in the Arab countries: Status and Prospects for their Development”. Based on the seminar’s recommendations and its accumulated body of expertise and studies, the Fund devised a work program made up of three main components. These were: the conduct of surveys and field studies aimed at analyzing the regulatory and institutional situation of capital markets in member countries; the establishment of a database to provide information on the activities of those markets; and the provision of technical assistance to Arab countries for the development of markets for financial papers operating in their jurisdiction.

Later on, this program was expanded and adapted to the various stages of evolution and growth of Arab economies. The Fund subsequently created a specialized mechanism to provide credit rating services and increased its financial and technical support to

macroeconomic reforms, in general, and to structural reforms in the financial and banking sectors, in particular, in the context of its newly launched the Structural Adjustment Facility. Through its work program, the Fund aimed at assisting its member countries in establishing and developing their capital markets in conformity with international standards and in a manner favoring greater harmonization in their growth pattern in a more favorable and stable macroeconomic framework.

Surveys and Field Studies

The surveys and field studies initiated by the Fund aimed at examining the factors hindering the growth and development of these markets and their mutual openness. They were designed to recommend proposals on practical steps needed to overcome the identified impediments. These studies covered countries in which markets for financial papers already existed or those countries whose situation suggested the likelihood for the creation of such markets. These studies also reviewed the legal and institutional conditions prevailing in those markets. They looked into the specificities of supply and demand in them. In all, the Fund produced over a two-year period ten such studies which covered Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Egypt and Morocco. The reports were forwarded to the relevant authorities of each of those countries for their use and for considering the implementation of their recommendations in the context of their national policies.

The studies and surveys reached the conclusion that a host of impediments have been preventing the development of those markets in member countries and they needed to be addressed. Prominent

among these hurdles were: the deficient legal framework governing those markets; the narrowness or non-existence of a secondary market; the predominance of the public sector in the economic activity and the poor role of the private sector; the small number of listed companies; the undiversified investment instruments available; the paucity of institutions performing the functions of financial intermediation and market-making; the absence of investment awareness; and finally, in many cases, the lack of economic stability.

Studies and Seminars

The Fund's work program incorporated the preparation of studies and the organization of specialized seminars centered on the activities of Arab capital markets as an additional tool to promote investment awareness and disseminate adequate information on those markets and the opportunities they offer for domestic and foreign investors. This tool was envisaged to complement the creation of the database on participating markets and the issuance of a quarterly bulletin on the activities of those markets.

The studies under this reference comprised general reports broadly discussing the situation and evolution of those markets and special research work addressing specific issues aimed at assisting the relevant authorities in dealing with them. Papers produced in this latter work category included the ones on the following topics (i) the assessment of the experience of the Arab countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in applying unified rules for the ownership and trading of company shares; (ii) evaluation of the role of markets for financial papers in GCC countries in attracting private foreign investments; (iii) the regulatory approach to Arab capital market systems and improvement of transparency; and (iv) the role

of the capital markets and the banking sector in financing the private sector. In parallel, the Fund organized in cooperation with relevant Arab and international institutions a number of specialized seminars on themes dealing with Arab capital markets. In this regard, it devoted to this subject more than one of the regular annual seminars it jointly organized with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Finally, the Fund has been keen on cooperating with the federation of Arab stock exchanges and financial market authorities in which it enjoys the status of observer. Additionally, the Fund's membership in the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) enables it to monitor developments taking place within this organization, particularly those pertaining to the formulation of policies and standards to regulate the activities of international markets for securities and their supervision in a manner that ensures investor protection.

The Arab Capital Markets Database

The Purpose

As noted above, the shortage of data and unavailability, locally and internationally, of adequate information on Arab capital markets were the motivations which prompted the Fund to establish this database as an instrument for the compilation of official and reliable statistics on the situation and activities of those markets. Under the system, the compiled data are processed consistently and scientifically and serve in the generation of markets performance indices based on the use of a unified methodology. The resulting output is published at regular periodic intervals. The purpose from

all this is to achieve a set of objectives. The main ones among these are the following: (i) to assist in promoting investment awareness in the Arab public; (ii) to provide information on the activities of Arab capital markets and highlight their role as a source for financing productive projects and placement of savings as well as an efficient instrument in the privatization of government-owned or public sector enterprises; and (iii) to ensure continuity in the regular and systematic availability of information on those markets and comparability of data for purposes of financial analysis and assessment of price and trading trends in each market.

The database also targeted two other objectives, namely: (i) to enable the Fund, relevant officials, experts and researchers to benefit from the current data compiled in the preparation of specialized studies and periodic reports on those markets; and (ii) to assist in the assessment of correlation in and similarities of developments occurring in various Arab markets for financial papers, based on consolidated data on their respective situation and activities in considering the feasibility of linking those having similarities in their systems and level of advancement. Thus the database contributes to a gradual coordination which hopefully could lead to the interconnection between the said markets.

Operating Modalities

The functioning of the database relies on close cooperation between the Fund where it is headquartered, and the participating Arab markets for financial papers. In view of this, the Fund has been keen in this project to extend adequate support to those markets. It has equipped them with computers and state-of-the-art software's that are necessary for linking them to the database and trained their

respective technicians, who subsequently became the database's correspondents, on the scientific methodology and required technologies for the compilation of data on these markets and its transmission to the Fund. Moreover, the Fund has been regularly updating the equipments and software's made available to the markets and providing continuously refresher-training courses to correspondents in order to maintain the currentness of their knowledge and improve their skills in the use of modern technologies in the performance of their assignments. To that effect, the Fund organized for the benefit of those correspondents several specialized training seminars.

The bulletin further contains an AMF index calculated for each market in addition to the market's own index. For calculating the index, the system in operation selects data on a sample of listed companies in the relevant market, the market value of which represents about two thirds of the total market value of all companies listed in the said market. For the selection of the sample several criteria are taken into consideration. The first criterion is the size of the market value of the companies, as the sample is expected to contain the largest companies in terms of market value. The second criterion is the volume of trading in the company's shares since the sample targets the most active and traded companies in the market. The third criterion is that the sample takes into account all economic sectors represented in the market so that it contains shares of companies from all sectors with due consideration to the relative size if a given sector compared to that of the total market.

Finally, the bulletin publishes the AMF composite index in the calculation of which the sample shares of all participating markets is

merged in a single sample. The sample shares of each market are reviewed regularly to ensure that they fulfill the above three criteria.

The Quarterly Bulletin on the Performance of the Participating Markets

Using the data generated by the database on Arab capital markets, the Fund started the publication of a quarterly report named the “Quarterly Bulletin of the Arab Capital Markets Database” which was the first of its kind in the Arab countries. The bulletin’s first issue was published in April 1995. Each issue of this bulletin reports on developments in the participating markets during the relevant quarters. The information and data reported in each issue are organized in two parts. The first of these covers developments in and performance of a market and contains analysis of the relevant market, monitoring changes in value traded, shares traded, the number of listed companies and total market capitalization. The second part of the bulletin provides an analysis of the related developments which have a bearing on market activities; it briefly reviews the macroeconomic picture, the fiscal situation and the position of the monetary and external sectors and touches on most recent legal and institutional innovations.

Furthermore, the earlier issues of the bulletin devoted a special section for individual markets to round-up its origin, evolution and objectives. The Fund also published a special issue which reviewed the legal and institutional frameworks of markets, the conditions and requirements governing company listing, the systems for disclosure, supervision, clearing and settlements used, the type of financial instruments traded, the conditions for foreign investments, in addition to information on accredited brokerage houses and the ways

of doing business with them. The Fund published that particular issue as a guide for investors in those markets and follows the same practice in respect of each member market joining the database.

The Daily Bulletin on the Performance of the Participating Markets

Since June 10, 2002, the Fund started to publish on its website on the Internet on daily basis some basic indices for markets participating in the database. Included in these indices are those pertaining to the market capitalization of the relevant stock exchange, the volume traded therein, represented in the number of shares traded, their value, the number of contracts, the number of listed companies, together with the Fund's index on the performance of those markets.

Rating of Credit Worthiness

Developments in the Arab capital markets and the conclusions of studies and seminars organized by the Fund have all indicated that these markets were in dire need for credit rating services.

Interest in such services grew in the context of endeavors to activate trading in markets for financial papers; to diversify the range of traded papers in terms of their maturities and issuers and to expand the investors' base. In fact, rating services address the shortage in financial information on issuers of those papers and the differences in accounting standards. They consist in the classification and evaluation of borrowers and issuers of debt instruments in terms of their ability to regularly meet their obligations on maturity.

Rating services encourage the structures of interest rates to better reflect credit risks attached to investment in either debt instruments

or direct borrowing. An evolution of those structures along this line leads to an expansion in the issuance of various investment instruments - financial papers and alternatives - which correspond to the requirements of both investors and borrowers.

Furthermore, the assessment of the credit worthiness of borrowers and their classification accordingly, foster the capabilities of official supervisory bodies such as central banks and financial markets authorities in conducting the surveillance and supervision over the activities of financial institutions. This, in turn, contributes to an improved protection of investors and operators in Arab capital markets.

The Inter Arab Rating Company (IARC)

The Fund created this company in order to provide assessments of credit worthiness established on internationally agreed scientific standards and to meet the requirements of capital markets in this area. IARC was founded in collaboration with the World Bank's International Finance Corporation and Fitch-IBCA, a world-leading house in this field. The agreement of IARC was signed in October 1995 and its establishment took place in March 1996. IARC sought to provide services designed to facilitate comparisons between investment alternatives in different Arab countries based on the use of the homogeneous methodology followed by the Fitch-IBCA group, which was widely approved by relevant authorities in all world financial centers. In this regard, IARC adopted a unified system for the evaluation and classification of credit worthiness of corporations issuing financial papers and debt instruments, banks, non-banking financial intermediaries and companies in such a manner as to permit objective, coherent and practical comparisons.

The end output is aimed at enabling both the Arab and foreign investor to work out an investment strategy that takes into consideration the available alternatives in terms of risks and returns involved.

The company proceeded to open subsidiaries with a view to meeting the requirements of all Arab countries. It thus created the “Maghreb Rating” in Tunisia and “Nile Rating” in Egypt. Additional subsidiaries were expected to be established in those other Arab countries that had sufficient demand for rating services which would justify such additions on commercial grounds.

In 2001, IARC’s full ownership was shifted in response to its demand to Fitch-IBCA, whose previous share was 60 percent of the company’s capital. In this regard, in its last meeting in 2001, the Fund’s Board of Executive Directors considered that the Fund’s contribution to IARC had achieved its intended purpose; it further considered that this, together with the intent of the new owner of IARC to maintain and expand its role in the region, offered a suitable opportunity for the Fund to sell its shares and withdraw from the company.

Economic Reforms and Development of the Arab Capital Markets

The economic reforms pursued in the Arab countries, with the backing and support of the Fund, have strengthened the recognition that Arab capital markets play an important role in the economic development process. The role of those markets in meeting financing requirements gained additional importance with the increased reliance by the growing number of member countries on market

forces in resource allocation, greater participation of the private sector in the economic activity and for securing non-inflationary financing of budget deficits.

One aspect of the Fund's support to member countries' efforts consists in the assistance it provides in the formulation of policies for developing these markets within the broader framework of their comprehensive economic adjustment programs benefiting from its financial and technical backing. A second aspect relates to the technical assistance, which the Fund extends to specifically assist some of these countries in establishing and developing such markets. The latter aspect was accorded further attention in the context of programs approved by the Fund under the Structural Adjustment Facility involving the reform of the financial and banking sectors in member countries.

As a result of the above efforts, Arab capital markets witnessed remarkable developments in their various aspects, including the legal and organizational levels, thereby contributing to their foundation on sound structures, which are constantly evolving.

Broadly, these developments involved an improvement in the performance of capital markets, a strengthening of their supervision and increased trading on their floors. They also related to amendments of tax systems, streamlining of administrative procedures, the creation of a favorable environment suited to the requirements of market actors, the introduction of new financial instruments offering a greater variety of investment opportunities, the acceleration and simplification of trading operations, and the promotion of transparency and disclosure. Added to these was the improvement in skills of operating staff and enhanced discipline and

professional ethics. These developments can be summed up as follows:

Promotion of the Market Supervision Function

A number of Arab countries have proceeded to separate between the supervisory and executive roles, the first being discharged by a public sector affiliated body, while the second being mostly carried out by the private sector. In this area, most Arab countries enacted capital market laws aimed at restructuring the markets and leading to the separation between the supervisory function in charge of regulating the issuance and trading of financial paper on the one hand, and the management of the stock exchange through which such papers are traded and the agency in charge of registering the transfer, sale and purchase of those paper and keeping a registry of records and ownership titles, on the other hand.

By end 2002, the separation between the supervisory and executive roles took place in the following seven Arab capital markets: Jordan, Egypt, Oman, Tunisia, Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and Algeria. The two roles continue to be simultaneously in the hands of the capital market itself in the rest of the Arab countries.

Promotion of Transparency and Disclosure

Arab capital markets have been attaching greater importance to the need for increased transparency and for adapting its exigencies to meet international standards in order to enhance the supervisory role on the one hand, and to ensure equal opportunities for market operators, on the other hand. Accordingly, the scope of instructions, information and data the disclosure of which became mandatory,

widened. Such information must now include, for example, the names of issuers of financial papers, those of the market members, authorized professionals as well as periodic data related to trading movements and main financial indicators. In this connection, most Arab stock exchanges now publish daily, weekly, monthly and annual bulletins reporting general information on their markets and executive boards decisions together with data on traded volumes and price indices. In addition, most of these markets have signed agreements with world class companies specialized in automated instant reporting on trading, including Reuters and Bloomberg. It is worth noting that these markets are also disseminating their data through the Internet in order to further publicize investment opportunities, which they offer. Moreover, the websites of these stock exchanges are now posting daily updated information on trading effected on their floor together with historical data containing time-series on all data pertaining to exchange activities and main by-laws and regulations issued in that area.

On the other hand, these markets have been endeavoring to ensure that joint-stock companies listed on their floors strictly up-hold the principles of disclosures and transparency. In addition to making the submission of annual reports to financial markets authorities mandatory on listed companies, new instructions in some Arab countries are now rendering it an obligation for such companies to present bi-annual and quarterly reports.

Development of the Institutional Investor's Role and Expansion of Investment Instruments

Most capital markets have been seeking to develop that role as a means of enhancing market stability and protecting it from sharp

fluctuations. In general, the institutional investor is interested in medium and long-term investment and bases his decisions on scientific studies. By contrast, an individual investor seeks to achieve quick capital gains; in view of his limited awareness his behavior impacts negatively the business of Arab stock exchanges.

In this regard, authorities in Arab countries have been encouraging long-term savings by creating savings accounts in market-listed shares which enjoy low capital gain tax and by authorizing pension funds and insurance companies to deal in those markets. In addition, Arab stock exchanges encourage the increase of available investment instruments and alternatives such as bonds convertible into shares and investment funds.

Investment funds which have been established in all Arab capital markets participating in the database are being viewed as the most suitable instrument for mobilizing savings and attracting foreign capital. They provide a mechanism for placing resources in financial papers carrying differentiated risks and returns which an individual investor cannot achieve due to his size. These funds enable Arab expatriates and overseas investors to place their savings in Arab markets for financial papers without having to be physically present in the region. In addition, they offer to foreigners residing in Arab countries the opportunity to enter local financial markets since the investor's right in those funds is confined to his share in the financial papers in which the resources of the Fund are invested and to a proportionate entitlement to its returns.

Promotion of Foreign Investments

Investment by-laws in most Arab countries have witnessed a number of changes mostly aimed at attracting foreign investments, meeting

the domestic financing requirements and smoothening the transfer of advanced technologies into their markets. The changes involved represent part of the steps taken by those countries to open the door for the entry of foreign investments by removing the obstacles which used to impede their flows.

In this context, Arab countries can be divided in two groups. The first includes countries, which do not impose any restrictions on foreign investments in financial papers; these are Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, Algeria and Lebanon. The second group comprises countries where such restrictions exist in varying degrees; these are Tunisia and the member states of GCC. Tunisian law allows foreign investors to own not more than 50 percent of shares of companies listed in the stock exchange. In Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, foreigners are allowed to invest in shares through investment funds. The United Arab Emirates allows foreigners to both invest through similar funds and to own not more than 49 percent of shares of companies whose internal by-laws so permit. In Oman, foreigners can buy shares of newly listed companies in proportions of up to 49 percent and in the case of certain companies up to 100 percent. In Bahrain, GCC nationals can own up to 100 percent of shares if it is deemed that this will serve the interests of the national economy. Qatar allows GCC citizens to own up to no more than 25 percent of shares of joint-stock public companies after approval from their general assemblies and with the exception of banks and insurance companies.

Amendment of Tax Systems

Many Arab countries subjected their tax systems to thorough amendments directed towards creating incentives to encourage dealing in financial papers on the one hand, and attracting foreign

investments, on the other. By virtue of those changes, these countries either reduced or eliminated taxes on current returns and capital gains arising from dealing in financial papers. It must be noted that no such taxes existed in all the Arab countries, which had regular financial markets, except in Morocco which imposes a 10 percent tax. Moreover, some Arab countries also directed their tax reform towards encouraging joint-stock companies to have their shares listed in their exchanges.

Computerization of Dealing Systems

Most Arab capital markets took vast steps to modernize their dealing systems and to introduce modern technologies in share trading operations with a view to improve performance, enhance speed and accuracy in the conduct of business and increase transparency and operators' confidence. As a result, high-tech automated dealing systems were introduced to the markets participating in the database. Also, some of these markets inaugurated distant-dealing services which constitute one of the innovative services witnessed by those markets and offered a mechanism enabling accredited brokers to conclude contracts without the need to be represented on the physical floor.

Protocols among Arab Stock Exchanges

Arab stock exchanges have made major strides on the path of cooperation and integration among themselves by concluding bilateral and trilateral agreements. The thrust of the latter is to increase collaboration between stock exchanges in the areas of financial papers issue and trading, organizing and facilitating clearing and settlement mechanisms and the exchange of

information. These agreements also aim at developing cooperation between intermediation institutions in those markets and encourage joint/cross listings. In that regard, agreements were signed between the stock exchanges of Bahrain, Kuwait and Oman on the one hand, and those between the stock exchanges of Bahrain and Jordan, on the other. Comparable agreements were also concluded between Kuwait, Lebanon and Egypt in one case; a memorandum of understanding was signed in the case of Jordan and Kuwait, while in a third case an extended agreement was concluded between the Abu Dhabi and Khartoum markets for financial papers. All those agreements aimed at fostering cooperation and eliminating hurdles hindering the flows of investments between the markets involved. Moreover, the memorandum of understanding between the stock exchanges of Bahrain and Casablanca aimed at developing the procedures and legal systems governing trading between the two markets.

The consolidation of the trend towards greater integration and complementarity among Arab capital markets and the preparation of the propitious conditions for upgrading bilateral and trilateral agreements for cross-listing to a collective level call for a high degree of harmonization between the accounting standards followed and the legal systems and, particularly, coordination in the area of clearing and settlements.

**Combined Data on Arab Capital Markets Participating in the Database
1994-2002**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Market Capitalization									
(Million US Dollars)	72,536.71	84,619.44	107,766.49	145,562.02	122,872.06	149,150.33	148,158.38	152,230.05	208,858.11
No. of Listed Companies	1,089.00	1,081.00	1,091.00	1,184.00	1,446.00	1,634.00	1,678.00	1,687.00	1,826.00
Value Traded									
(Million US Dollars)	10,513.17	14,988.24	30,529.62	63,894.75	35,536.37	35,594.20	36,538.94	42,687.85	65,400.09
Shares Traded									
(Million Shares)	3,150.05	9,590.30	26,621.45	35,856.03	15,837.26	11,865.53	9,073.06	23,522.53	46,086.29
Velocity of Circulation (%)	14.49	17.71	28.33	43.90	28.92	23.86	24.66	28.04	31.31
AMF Composite Index	100.00	108.30	119.93	138.45	104.12	114.31	102.21	101.08	100.71

Data for 1994 and 1995 cover the participating markets of Jordan, Bahrain, Tunisia, Muscat, Morocco and Kuwait.

Data for 1996-2001 cover the markets of the same countries plus those of Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Lebanon.

Data for 2002 cover all participating markets including those of Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

**Arab Monetary Fund Index
1994-2002**

(Million US Dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Abu Dhabi Stock Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,375.76
Amman Stock Exchange	4,626.50	4,724.17	4,556.42	5,456.15	5,862.66	5,834.74	4,943.16	6,314.16	7,087.03
Bahrain Stock Exchange	5,129.30	4,706.80	5,019.39	7,825.78	6,771.80	7,160.73	6,624.35	6,601.27	7,716.39
Saudi Stock Market	38,693.33	40,904.00	45,855.75	59,378.32	42,630.63	60,952.94	67,166.04	73,201.35	74,851.38
Kuwait Stock Market	10,967.25	14,400.00	20,599.80	27,244.56	18,423.92	19,598.67	19,847.98	26,661.70	35,098.89
Casablanca Stock Exchange	4,446.10	5,970.71	8,554.92	12,248.77	15,610.38	13,701.68	10,875.84	9,030.80	8,564.24
Tunis Stock Exchange	2,559.29	3,868.54	3,851.56	2,315.68	2,229.09	2,638.43	2,809.12	2,229.57	2,125.68
Dubai Financial Market	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,469.52
Muscat Securities Market	1,856.12	1,971.02	2,752.81	7,312.51	4,536.72	4,303.14	3,518.13	2,634.37	5,268.05
Doha Market for Financial Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,567.22
Beirut Stock Exchange	-	-	2,391.08	2,904.55	2,425.49	1,921.35	1,582.50	1,248.27	1,395.26
Egypt Capital Market	4,258.82	8,074.20	14,184.76	20,875.70	24,381.37	33,038.65	30,791.26	24,308.57	26,338.69
Total	72,536.71	84,619.44	107,766.49	145,562.02	122,872.06	149,150.33	148,158.38	152,230.05	208,858.11

Source: Arab Capital Markets Database.

Arab Monetary Fund Index

(In US Dollars)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Abu Dhabi Stock Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	107.20
Amman Stock Exchange	100.00	111.52	109.28	116.73	119.50	116.84	94.35	117.93	111.95
Bahrain Stock Exchange	100.00	90.80	95.90	137.02	123.02	122.39	108.50	97.34	111.27
Saudi Stock Market	-	100.00	112.77	136.37	90.70	119.48	128.44	129.68	132.96
Kuwait Stock Market	100.00	117.51	146.97	156.83	96.61	95.48	101.97	133.94	157.92
Casablanca Stock Exchange	100.00	109.39	143.62	181.69	225.62	207.04	155.75	128.58	128.34
Tunis Stock Exchange	100.00	107.37	90.90	42.84	36.93	39.28	38.45	28.32	26.57
Dubai Financial Market	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	120.92
Muscat Securities Market	100.00	103.54	127.22	264.71	115.26	111.66	88.76	64.22	84.15
Doha Market for Financial Papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	135.29
Beirut Stock Exchange	-	100.00	80.90	97.86	78.41	61.24	49.14	34.46	36.37
Egypt Capital Market	-	100.00	115.92	125.59	93.27	99.67	54.07	35.78	36.02
Composite Index	100.00	108.30	119.93	138.45	104.12	114.31	102.21	101.08	100.71

Source: Arab Capital Markets Database.

Copies of publications issued by the Arab Monetary Fund
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The Arab Monetary Fund has published the following information pamphlets:

- Arab Monetary Fund - Establishment, Objectives and Activities.
- Arab Monetary Fund - The Lending Activity.
- Arab Monetary Fund - The Technical Assistance.
- Economic Policy Institute - Objectives and Activities.
- The Arab Committee on Banking Supervision - Origin and Purposes.