



# The Joint Arab Economic Report 2022

(Overview & Statistical Annexes)



صندوق النقد العربي  
ARAB MONETARY FUND

**Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)**

P.O. Box 2818

Abu Dhabi - UAE

[www.amf.org.ae](http://www.amf.org.ae)



**Secretariat General of the League of Arab States**

Tahrir Square

Post Office 11642

Cairo - Arab Republic of Egypt

[www.lasportal.org](http://www.lasportal.org)



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

P.O. Box 20501 - Safat

Kuwait 13066

Kuwait - State of Kuwait

[www.oapecorg.org](http://www.oapecorg.org)



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

P.O. Box 21923 - Safat

Kuwait 13080

Kuwait - State of Kuwait

[www.arabfund.org](http://www.arabfund.org)



# **The Joint Arab Economic Report 2022**

(Overview & Statistical Annexes)

**© Arab Monetary Fund 2022**

**All Rights Reserved**

No part of this report may be translated or reproduced in any form or by any means without prior permission from the Arab Monetary Fund.  
In case of a short citation, the source should be mentioned.

Please send all correspondences to:

Economic Department  
Arab Monetary Fund  
P.O. Box 2818 - Abu Dhabi- United Arab Emirates

Phone: +971-2-6171 552

Fax: +971-2-632 6454

Email: [economic@amfad.org.ae](mailto:economic@amfad.org.ae)

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

**The report is available through this link:**



---

## 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 is in charge of preparing a Joint Annual Report on economic developments in the Arab region in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Arab League and other Arab regional specialized institutions, in order to avoid duplicating the efforts made by each of them and to provide a unified source of data and information on the Arab economies. The Joint Arab Economic Report provides Arab Ministers of Economy and Finance, the governors of Central Banks, Monetary Authorities, and other interested stakeholders in Arab economic affairs with information about recent developments in the economies of Arab countries to enable them to discuss key issues facing the Arab region, whether in terms of their relationships with each other or their relationships with other countries of the world.

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

The four institutions participating in preparing the Report hope to have been successful in achieving the objective of describing the Arab economic situation, practically, objectively, and neutrally within a concise framework that reflects the most important trends in Arab economies. This may provide helpful 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 continuously enhanced, benefiting from various stakeholders' comments and suggestions. To this end, they expect the Report becomes the primary reference to follow up on 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.

---

<b>Mubarak Alhajri</b>	<b>Bader Mohammad Al-Saad</b>	<b>Abdulrahman A. Al Hamidy</b>	<b>Ali Sabt Ben Sabt</b>
Assistant Secretary-General, Head of Economic Affairs League of Arab States	Director General/Chairman of the Board of Directors Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	Director General Chairman of the Board Arab Monetary Fund	Secretary-General Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)

---

## Preface

---

The 42<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Joint Arab Economic Report 2021 (JAER), as has been 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 its 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 and 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 and an established methodology in preparing the Report.

The JAER authors collect the required data and information from reliable national sources and make necessary estimations for the missing data 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.

Regarding the Report methodology and its development, the participating institutions ensure that the individual Chapters analyze 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. 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, economic analysts, and researchers.

# Basic Indicators for Arab Countries

## In 2021

<b>Area</b>		
Total Area	13.2	(Million Km <sup>2</sup> )
Arab Region Area to World Area	9.6	Percent
<b>Population and Workforce</b>		
Total Arab Population	441	(Million)
The ratio of the total Arab Population to the World Population	5.6	(Percent)
Percent of Arab Total Workforce (From Total population) (2020)	47.6	(Percent)
Unemployment Rate	11.3	(Percent)
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>		
GDP Value at Current Prices	2881	(Billion USD)
Annual Growth Rate (at current prices)	13.9	(Percent)
Annual Growth Rate (at constant prices)	3.9	(Percent)
GDP Per Capita (at current prices)	6786	(USD)
Agriculture Value Added to GDP	5.4	(Percent)
Value of Food Gap (2018)	44.1	(Billion USD)
Extractive Industries Value Added to GDP	22.9	(Percent)
Manufacturing Industries Value Added to GDP	10.8	(Percent)
Services Value Added to GDP	49.0	(Percent)
<b>Oil &amp; Natural Gas</b>		
Arab Oil Reserves to World Reserves	55.2	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Reserves to World Reserves	26.9	(Percent)
Arab Crude Oil Production	22.8	(Million barrels per day)
Arab Crude Oil Production to World Production	27.4	(Percent)
Arab Marketed Natural Gas Production to World Production	16.0	(Percent)
Oil exports revenues (estimated at current prices)	440.8	(Billion USD)
<b>Trade</b>		
Arab Merchandise Exports (fob)	1038.2	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Exports to World Exports	4.9	(Percent)
Arab Merchandise Imports (cif)	810.4	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Imports to World Imports	3.7	(Percent)
Value of Intra-Arab Exports	113.9	(Billion USD)
Intra-Arab Exports to Total Arab Exports	11.0	(Percent)
<b>External Official Reserves</b>		
Official Reserves Assets*	983.7	(Billion USD)
Import Coverage	15.3	(Month)
<b>External Public Debt of Arab Borrowing Countries</b>		
External Public Debt	366.4	(Billion USD)
Value of External Public Debt Service	35.3	(Billion USD)
External Public Debt to GDP	37.7	(Percent)
External Public Debt Service to Exports	14.2	(Percent)

\* Excluding Gold.

## Symbols used in this report

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



---

## Contents

---

<b>Historical Background</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>Fundamental Indicators for Arab Countries in 2021</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>Overview</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter 1. Global Economic Performance</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter 2. Economic and Social Development</b> .....	<b>3</b>
- <b>Macroeconomic Developments</b> .....	<b>3</b>
- <b>Social Developments</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Chapter 3. Agriculture and Water</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Chapter 4. Industry</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Chapter 5. Energy Sector Developments</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Chapter 6. Public Finance</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Chapter 7. Monetary, Banking, and Capital Market Developments</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Chapter 8. International Trade of Arab Countries</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Chapter 9. Balances of Payments, External Public Debt, and Exchange Rates</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Chapter 10. Climate Change in Arab Countries</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Chapter 11. Arab Development Assistance</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Chapter 12. Arab cooperation in the Quality Infrastructure</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Chapter 13. The Palestinian Economy</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Statistical Annexes</b> .....	<b>22</b>



---

## The Joint Arab Economic Report 2021

### Overview

---

**The Joint Arab Economic Report 2022** analyzes the economic developments in Arab countries during the year 2021. The report begins with a brief review of the global economy's performance. It then discusses the economic and social developments in the Arab world, touching on the performance of the agriculture, industry, oil, and energy sectors. The report also sheds light on public finance developments and developments in monetary policy, banking, and the Arab financial market. In addition, it outlines developments in international and intra-regional trade, the balance of payments, external public debt, and exchange rates.

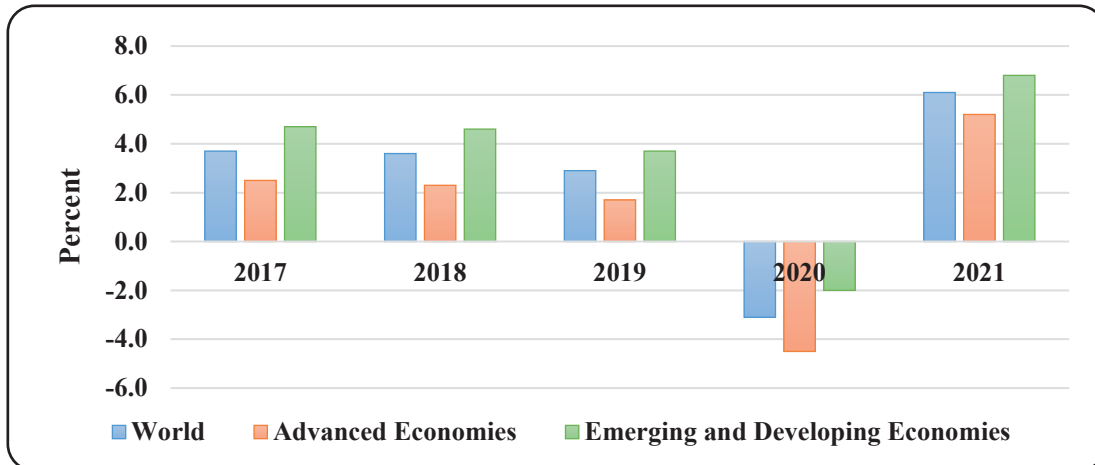
Furthermore, this year's thematic chapter covers "**The Climate Change in the Arab Region,**" followed by a review of Arab development aid. Again, In the context of highlighting the importance of joint Arab economic cooperation, this year's report also devotes a chapter to "**Arab cooperation in the areas of quality infrastructure.**" Finally, the report concludes with a chapter on the Palestinian economy.

#### (Chapter 1)

#### Global Economic Performance

The year 2021 witnessed the beginning of the recovery phase from the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic. *The global economy* achieved a relatively high growth rate of about 6.1 percent, compared to a contraction of about 3.4 percent in 2020. High vaccination rates worldwide, and the adoption by most governments of financial packages, contributed huge incentives, whether funded entirely or based on funding provided by regional and international financial and development institutions, in supporting and strengthening government efforts to confront the repercussions of the pandemic and mitigate its economic and social consequences. However, despite the relative success achieved by *the global economy* during the first year of the recovery phase, this phase witnessed a concentration of the achieved growth within a narrow range of countries and economic regions as a result of the significant disparity between countries regarding the percentage of people vaccinated to the total population. In addition to the depletion of a large number of countries of the available fiscal space during the phase of facing the repercussions of the pandemic, and thus the weakness of the capabilities required to finance the recovery phase, which may raise some doubts about the extent of the sustainability of this growth, especially in light of these circumstances coinciding with the rise in global energy prices that it witnessed. The second half of 2021, and the possibility of the continuation of the upward trend in the prices of energy products in the short and medium term, especially in the oil, natural gas, coal, and a large number of other basic commodities, due to the recovery in demand, especially from it related to consumer spending, and the restriction of supply. Appendix (1/1), and Figure (1-1).

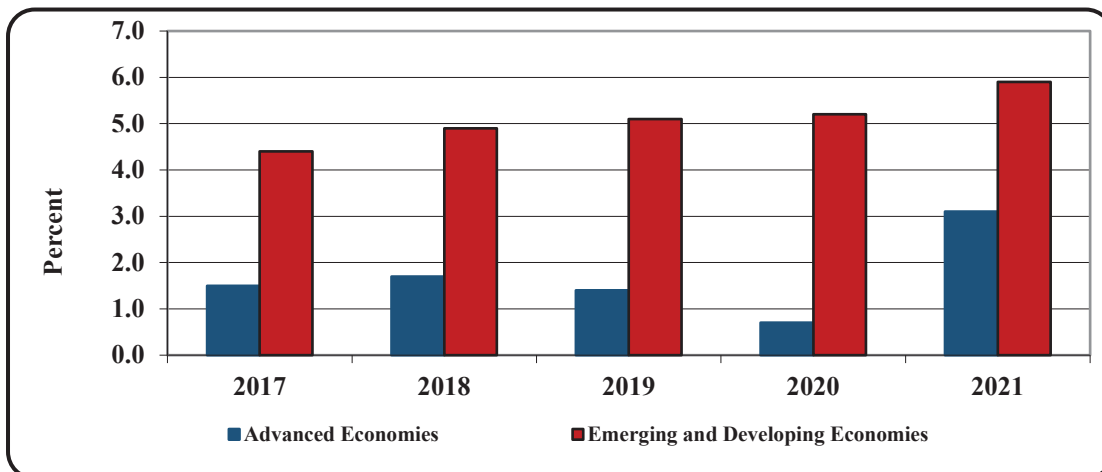
**Figure (1-1): Real GDP Growth Rate of World, Developed and Developing Economies (2017-2021)**



Source: Annex (1/1).

The global **inflation rate** during 2021 recorded a significant increase, reaching 3.1 percent in developed countries, compared to about 0.7 percent in 2020. At the level of economic regions and major economies, the rise was more noticeable in the United States of America, which increased from 1.2 percent in 2020 to about 4.7 percent in 2021. Canada came in second place, and the inflation rate witnessed a rise in both the euro area and the United Kingdom, but at lower rates, while it witnessed a decline in Japan. In developing countries and other emerging market economies, the inflation rate increased, but to a lesser extent, from 5.2 percent in 2020 to about 5.9 percent in 2021. Most sub-groups witnessed an increase in the inflation rate in 2021. Appendix (1/2) and Figure (1-2).

**Figure (1-2): Inflation in Developed & Developing Countries (2017-2021)**



Source: Annex (1/2).

Regarding developments at the level of *international trade*, it achieved a relative recovery during the year 2021, recording a growth of about 9.5 percent compared to 2020. However, expectations indicate that international trade may slow down in 2022 to 5.8 percent and 4.7 percent in 2023, with demand returning to its normal pre-pandemic levels. The recovery in the global trade movement during the year 2021 was mainly based on the growth of the merchandise trade movement, while the services trade did not achieve the desired growth, especially services that depend primarily to direct contact, while the services trade witnessed some sectors that showed resilience in facing the pandemic, especially communications. As a result, information technology, e-commerce, and other service sectors will increase their growth rates during 2021.

The Supply pressures continued during the year 2021, which may lead to additional challenges in international trade in the future, in addition to the challenges facing global trade since 2020, resulting from the fluctuations faced by global supply chains, which resulted in the accumulation of demands for traded goods, and a record high. Freight rates peaked in October 2021, reaching six times their levels in 2019. At the same time, inventories have been depleted by companies seeking to meet the recovery in demand despite the negative repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic, foremost among them Fluctuations in supply chains and production networks and restriction of the flow of goods and services and the movement of capital, which led to a decline in the volume of international trade in 2020. Despite the challenges, international trade achieved significant growth during 2021, and the growth was not limited to commodities only. Still, the services trade is also important, reaching its pre-pandemic level during the fourth quarter of 2021. In this regard, the value of global trade in goods and services reached a record level of about \$28.5 trillion, with a growth rate of About 10.1 percent, compared to a contraction of about 7.9 percent in 2020.

Regarding *external debt*, the pandemic imposed on all countries of the world, including developing countries, the expansion of social programs and stimulus packages, which led to an increase in the total external public debt owed by developing countries and emerging market economies to reach about \$11936.1 billion by the end of 2021 compared to About \$11,287 billion by the end of 2020.

## **(Chapter 2)**

### **Economic and Social Developments in Arab Countries**

#### **Macroeconomic Developments**

The Arab countries witnessed a relative improvement in **economic performance** during the year 2021 compared to the year 2020, as many countries began to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although this recovery varied across countries because of different policy adaptations, the effectiveness of policies and measures taken to support the economy, and the extent to which each country is affected by the economic performances of the most

important trading partners abroad, as well as the structural characteristics of each economy before the onset of the pandemic.

**Crude oil prices** rose in global markets during 2021 due to the relative improvement in global health conditions and the recovery of the international economy, which led to a rise in global demand for oil that exceeded supply and a decrease in the global oil stock. This improvement in the global economy, in addition to the outcome of the OPEC+ agreements between the member states of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the main oil-producing countries outside the organization regarding oil production quotas, has had a positive impact on the economic performance of the main oil-exporting Arab countries. However, as for other Arab countries, the recovery was limited due to ongoing economic repercussions caused by the pandemic, especially in the transport and tourism sectors, and the slow recovery of external demand because of the modest growth in the economies of important trading partners, in addition to the continuing effects of unfavorable internal conditions on economic performance in some countries.

**The gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices** in the Arab countries collectively grew by about 14.0 percent in 2021, reaching about 2881 billion US dollars. **At constant prices, the gross domestic product** in the Arab countries increased by about 3.9 percent, compared to a contraction of about 5.8 percent in 2020. The gross domestic product at constant prices increased for major oil-exporting Arab countries by 4.5 percent in 2021, of which the countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC) accounted for about 2.6 percent of the increase. For Arab countries with more diversified economies, the gross domestic product increased by 2.5 percent. Gross domestic product growth rates in Arab countries varied according to the circumstances of each country, and the average per capita share of gross domestic product at current prices increased from about 6,058 US dollars in 2020 to about 6,786 US dollars in 2021, an increase of about 12.0 percent. Appendix (2/1), and Figure (2-1).

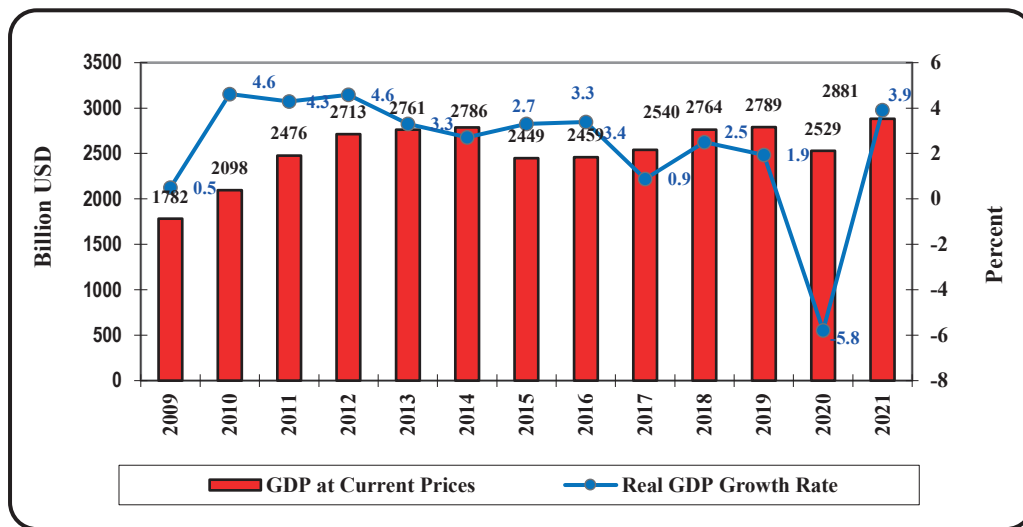
**Inflation rates** increased in 2021 in most Arab countries, driven by several factors, the most important of which is the rise in fuel prices and energy costs, as well as the rise in food prices in international markets because of the continuous fluctuations in global supply chains, and the rise in demand for goods because of the economic recovery in several regions in the world. Except for Sudan, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen, which witnessed high inflation rates in 2020 considering the unfavorable internal developments, the average inflation rate in the rest of the Arab countries was about 2.7 percent in 2021, compared to 1.5 percent in 2020.

**The sectoral structure of the gross domestic product** shows an increase in the share of the extractive industries sector in the gross domestic product of the Arab countries in 2021 by about 6.0 percent, reaching approximately 22.9 percent. This increase is due to the rise in oil prices in global markets and the increase in production within the framework of the OPEC+ agreement. It has affected the economic performance and the sectoral structure of the gross domestic product of the Arab countries, as the contribution of the rest of the sectors to output declined. As a result, sectoral growth rates at constant prices show an improvement in the

performance of most sectors, whereby the extractive and manufacturing sectors were among the sectors that benefited most from the countries’ recovery from the pandemic. On the other hand, the share of main expenditure items declined during 2021 in most Arab countries, especially household consumption and investment, due to the cumulative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic that impacted the level of economic activity and also as a result of the high share of Arab exports of goods and services, following the recovery of global demand for various commodities, especially oil.

Figure (2-1): GDP at Current Prices & Real GDP Growth Rate in Arab Countries

2017-2021



Source: Annex (2/1)

### Social Developments

The COVID-19 pandemic has hindered progress in achieving *sustainable development goals*, especially the goal of poverty reduction, as the pandemic has globally led to increased poverty rates and levels of inequality. Moreover, according to United Nations estimates, the spread of the pandemic led to an increase in the number of poor people in Arab countries, particularly among the middle class.

*Poverty* still represents one of the challenges facing the Arab region, as the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCW A) estimated that 11.5 percent of the region’s population was below the international poverty line in 2019, compared to 8.0 percent in 2015. Furthermore, multidimensional poverty (which includes severe deprivation of health and education services and low standards of living) was estimated to be about 14.5 percent in 2020 in Arab countries, according to the latest estimates of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Additionally, the Arab region accounts for the third most significant proportion of the population suffering from multidimensional poverty, although its percentage has decreased over time.

Considering the conditions that the world is facing concerning the food crisis and the rise in its prices because of the **current developments**, it is expected that poverty levels will be affected in many countries around the world, especially the developing and least developed countries that import food commodities, which serve as a basic food source for some of the poorest and most vulnerable people. The United Nations estimates that the current global developments will cause the number of poor people to double, reaching about 1.7 billion.

Regarding *income distribution*, the Arab region suffers from inequality, particularly in Comoros and Djibouti, which have the highest Gini index ratios, at about 45.33 percent and 41.59 percent, respectively. At the same time, the United Arab Emirates improved equality remarkably, as the Gini index decreased by about 20 percent between 2013 and 2018 (from 32.5 percent to 26.0 percent). In addition, the female labor force participation rate is the lowest regionally at about 20 percent and is also lower than the global average estimated at 46 percent. Inequality-related factors include inequality of opportunity and low social mobility, especially between generations. Decreased social mobility leads to increased inequality, trapping individuals in a “vicious cycle” of inequality from which it is difficult to break out. The studies on these factors show that social mobility is lower in developing countries compared to high-income countries and that low mobility is associated with high inequality. Moreover, increasing social mobility between generations in education contributes positively to increasing growth and reducing poverty.

During the period (2010-2020), the Arab countries made remarkable progress in education access and healthcare and promoting gender equality. This is evident from the positive development of several social indicators, including trends in vital statistics for the population and health services, an increase in life expectancy at birth, and a decrease in crude mortality. Furthermore, most Arab countries have also made tangible progress towards achieving the global goal of reducing the mortality rate of children under the age of five by two-thirds during the period. The percentage of the population that has access to clean drinking water and adequate sanitation also witnessed a positive development despite the geographical nature of the Arab region. Literacy rates among adults and youth also improved, as well as enrolment rates in the various stages of education. Despite the positive developments of many social indicators in the Arab countries, some of these countries still face major challenges in some health indicators, such as insufficient medical and paramedical human resources relative to the population. In the field of social development, the pivotal challenges lie in the high unemployment rates, especially among young people and holders of higher degrees, and the consequent weak competitiveness of the labor force, which shows the importance of the need for more reforms in the education sector to contribute effectively to the knowledge economy that has become an important factor in achieving inclusive and sustainable economic development.



### (Chapter 3)

#### **Agriculture and Water**

The total agricultural area in Arab countries during the year 2021 amounted to about 75.2 million hectares, representing about 38.2 percent of the potential agricultural area, where water scarcity limits the ability to utilize most of this area. The natural pastoral area in Arab countries in 2021 amounted to about 379.8 million hectares, a decrease of about 1.6 percent compared to 2020. Forest areas amounted to about 37.9 million hectares, an increase of about 0.3 million hectares compared to 2020. Forest areas in Arab countries are experiencing an annual decline mostly caused by agricultural expansion, deforestation, desertification, and poor forest development and preservation programs. Arab countries suffer from water scarcity, as the average per capita share of renewable water in 2021 did not exceed 600 cubic meters. The water scarcity challenge is amplified yearly due to population growth, declining groundwater reserves, and other factors. Water conditions in Arab countries are likely to face additional challenges due to the expected impact of climate change, which will affect temperature patterns, precipitation, and river flows.

The labor force in the agricultural sector is estimated at 24.1 million, representing about 15.2 percent of the total labor force in various economic sectors. This proportion is one of the lowest among developing countries, and it is affected by the increasing migration from rural to urban areas due to rural areas, the declining economy, and poor public services.

Arab countries suffer from desertification, as the total desert areas amount to about 9 million km<sup>2</sup>, representing about 68 percent of the total area of these countries. Most of this area is concentrated in the Maghreb region at 53.4 percent. A further area of 3.6 million km<sup>2</sup> is estimated to be threatened by desertification.

Agricultural output in Arab countries in 2021 recorded a decline of about 3.2 percent compared to 2020 due to the decline in yields for most crops because of unfavorable weather conditions and the impact of climate change. Livestock production in 2021 also declined by 0.9 percent compared to 2020.

Agricultural output increased at current prices in 2021 to about USD 154.6 billion, an estimated increase of about 1.2 percent over 2020, while its contribution to the 2021 GDP was about 5.4 percent. However, the value of agricultural exports declined by 7.0 percent, from about USD 30.4 billion in 2019 to about USD 28.3 billion in 2020. This decline is attributed to the decrease in the production of several food commodities, the increased total demand for these commodities, and the disruption of supply chains during the Covid-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, agricultural exports accounted for about 30.1 percent of agricultural imports, which rose in 2020 to about USD 94.1 billion, an increase of 1.8 percent from their value in 2019.

The value of the Arab food gap increased between 2019 and 2020 from about USD 42.1 billion to about USD 44.1 billion, of which cereals accounted for about 47.5 percent, followed by meat, dairy, vegetable oils, sugar, and legumes with about 16.7, 11.3, 9.4, 5.7 and 3.4 percent respectively.

Regarding self-sufficiency in food commodities, the self-sufficiency rates within the group of main deficit commodities, which includes wheat, grains, sugar, legumes, and vegetable oils, ranged between 35 percent and 40 percent, and in the group of medium self-sufficiency commodities, which includes dairy and meat, ranged between about 78 and 80 percent. The group of high-sufficiency commodities, which includes fruits, vegetables, and potatoes, ranged between 96 and 98 percent, while fish achieved a surplus for export.

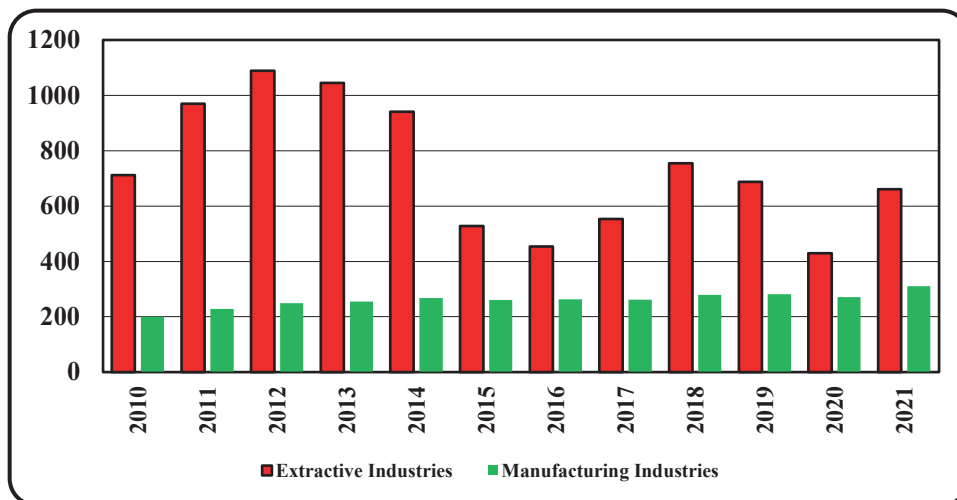
**(Chapter 4)**

**Industry**

Following the fluctuations that the Arab industrial sector experienced in recent years, along with other economic sectors, because of the Covid 19 pandemic and the preventive measures taken to limit its spread, vaccination campaigns contributed to curbing the pandemic and the gradual return to everyday life during the year 2021. As a result, industrial activity entered the phase of recovery and growth, and Arab industrial output reached about USO 970.8 billion, with a growth rate of 38.6 percent at current prices compared to 2020. This growth was contributed to by the extractive industries sector, whose added value grew by about 53.9 percent in 2021 compared to 2020, and by the manufacturing industries sector, which grew by 14.3 percent during the same period.

Meanwhile, the industrial sector’s contribution to the Gross Domestic Product of Arab countries increased from 27.7 percent in 2020 to 33.7 percent in 2021. This positive evolution reveals the recovery of the manufacturing sector despite the additional shocks having affected the Arab industries, including the disruption of input supply chains, transportation, and waves of transmitted inflation, annexes (4/1), (4/2), and figure (4-1).

**Figure (4-1): Extractive and Manufacturing Industries Value Added in Arab Countries (2010-2021)**

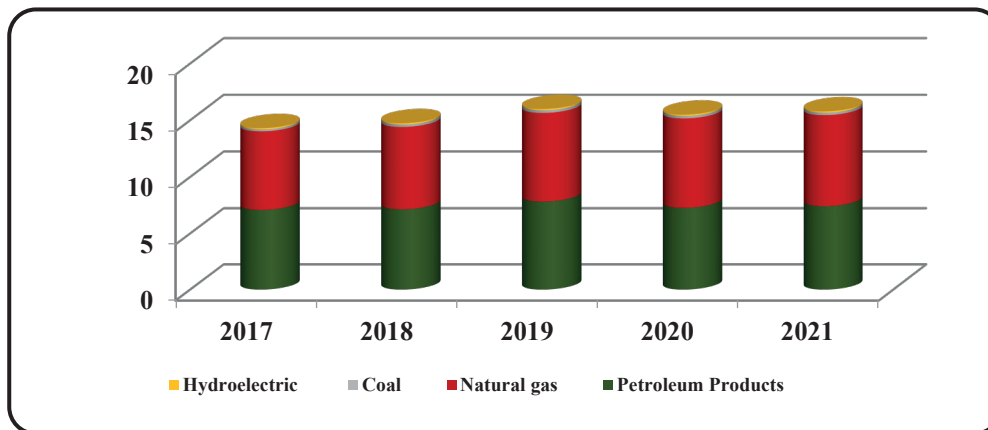


Source: Annexes (4/1) and (4/2).

**(Chapter 5)****Energy Sector Developments**

The global oil market witnessed positive developments during 2021, supported by a recovery in economic performance from the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic, amid uncertainty caused by the emergence of new virus mutations and disruptions in supply chains. In addition, it's worth mentioning that the acceleration of vaccination campaigns has contributed to easing movement restrictions imposed with the pandemic and helped progress in resuming economic activities, thus increasing global trade movement and improving international manufacturing industries activities, albeit in relative terms. As a result, global oil demand recorded its highest annual increase, reaching about 96.8 million barrels/day in 2021, but it is still below its pre-pandemic levels.

**Figure (5-1): Energy Demand in the Arab Countries,  
(mboe/d), (2017 – 2021)**



Source: OAPEC, The Secretary General's Annual Report, 2021.

Within the framework of the efforts to achieve stability and balance in the global oil market, OPEC+ countries took some crucial decisions that contributed to restricting global crude oil supplies during 2021 and getting rid of the oil stocks glut caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result, total global oil supplies increased to 95.1 million b/d. OPEC countries' supplies rose by 723 thousand b/d to reach 31.5 million b/d coinciding with OPEC+ countries production increase," and the steady increase in production of Libya, which is excluded from OPEC+ agreement, as well as the increase in Iran and Venezuela's production, despite the US economic pressures. On the other hand, non-OPEC-producing countries' supplies increased by 590 thousand b/d to reach 63.6 million b/d. Global oil inventories also recorded their lowest level since the end of the Q3 of 2018. On the other hand, a slight decrease in proven global reserves of oil and natural gas by 1 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively, coincided with a decline in discoveries to their lowest level for decades due to low investments. As a result of these variables, annual rates of global crude oil prices rose in 2021 at their highest pace since 2011, reaching \$69.9 /barrel.

As for exploration activities in the Arab countries, ten oil discoveries and two gas discoveries were made in 2021. Arab countries accounted for about 55.2% of the estimated global proven oil reserves, about 26.9 percent of global natural gas reserves, and 27.5 percent of total global crude oil production—their share of global marketed natural gas was 16 percent in 2021. In contrast, energy consumption in Arab countries rose in 2021 by about 291 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day, or 1.9 percent, to reach about 15.8 mboe/d. Oil and natural gas remained the main sources on which Arab countries depend to cover their energy needs. Their share together constituted 97.9% of the total energy sources, with renewable energies continuing to enter significantly into the fuel mix used to generate electricity.

The annual rates of main export oil prices in Arab countries witnessed a remarkable rise in their levels during 2021, at varying rates, ranging between 62.6 and 72.2 percent. Accordingly, the value of Arab countries' oil exports increased significantly and returned to pre-Covid 19 levels.

### (Chapter 6)

#### Public Finance

*The Public Finance* conditions in the Arab countries have improved during 2021 after the decline caused by the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. The recovery of economic activity during 2021 led to an increase in tax revenues, considering the relative improvement in consumption, investment, and the movement of foreign trade. In addition, the exit of several Arab countries, in whole or in part, from the fiscal stimulus policies that they adopted in the context of addressing the repercussions of the pandemic led to an improvement in government tax and fee revenues and the rise in global oil prices during 2021 contributed to an increase in oil revenues, which greatly supported the public finance conditions in Arab oil-exporting countries.

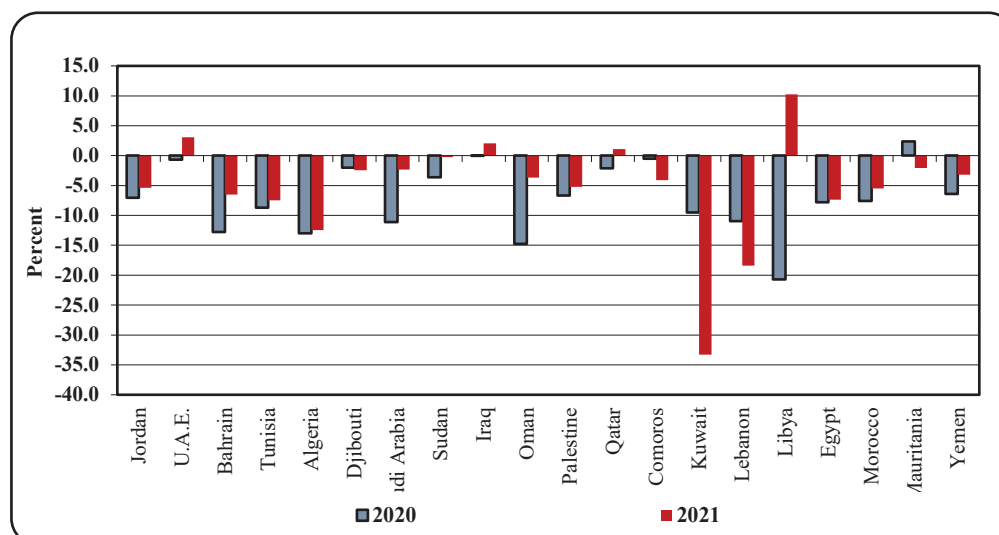
Considering this, *the total public revenues and grants* for the Arab countries combined increased by about 15.5 percent to reach about 796.7 billion US dollars in 2021, which represents about 27.8 percent of the gross domestic product, because of the increase in oil revenues by about 24 percent. As a result, it reached about 402.6 billion US dollars, and tax revenues increased by about 16.5 percent to reach about 292.6 billion US dollars during the mentioned year.

*The total public spending* recorded a slight increase of about 0.9 percent (about 8.1 billion US dollars) to reach about 901.9 billion US dollars, which represented about 31.5 percent of the gross domestic product, because of the rise in current spending by about 3.1 percent. In contrast, capital spending declined by 10.7 percent in 2021.

As a result, *the deficit of the combined public budget* of the Arab countries decreased to about 105.2 billion US dollars (about 3.7 percent of GDP) in 2021, compared to a deficit of about 204 billion dollars (about 8.2 percent of GDP) in the year 2020.

As for the *total outstanding public debt* owed by Arab countries for which data is available, it decreased by about 0.09 percent to reach approximately \$766.7 billion at the end of 2021, compared to about \$766 billion at the end of 2020. It also declined public debt as a percentage of GDP by about 5.2 percent, to reach about 108.8 percent at the end of 2021, compared to 114 percent at the end of 2020. Annex (6/10), and Figure (6-1).

Figure (6-1): Fiscal deficit/Surplus to GDP in Arab Countries (2020-2021)



Source: Annex (10/6)

## Chapter 7

### Monetary, Banking, and Capital Market Developments

Arab central banks and monetary institutions maintained the accommodative stance of monetary policy to support the economic recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic, whether by keeping interest rates low or adopting many interventions that would facilitate access to credit facilities for individuals, companies, and priority sectors. As a result, 2021 witnessed the continuation of coordination between monetary, fiscal, and macroprudential policies to ensure adequate liquidity conditions, stimulate economic activity, and maintain financial stability. Overall, the monetary stimulus packages played an essential role in supporting the economic recovery in the Arab countries during 2020 and 2021, especially considering the pressures that faced public financial conditions in many of those countries because of the narrow fiscal space. Of the total stimulus packages adopted by Arab governments, amounting to \$341.5 billion from the beginning of 2020 until the end of 2021, monetary stimulus packages constituted about 63 percent of these interventions.

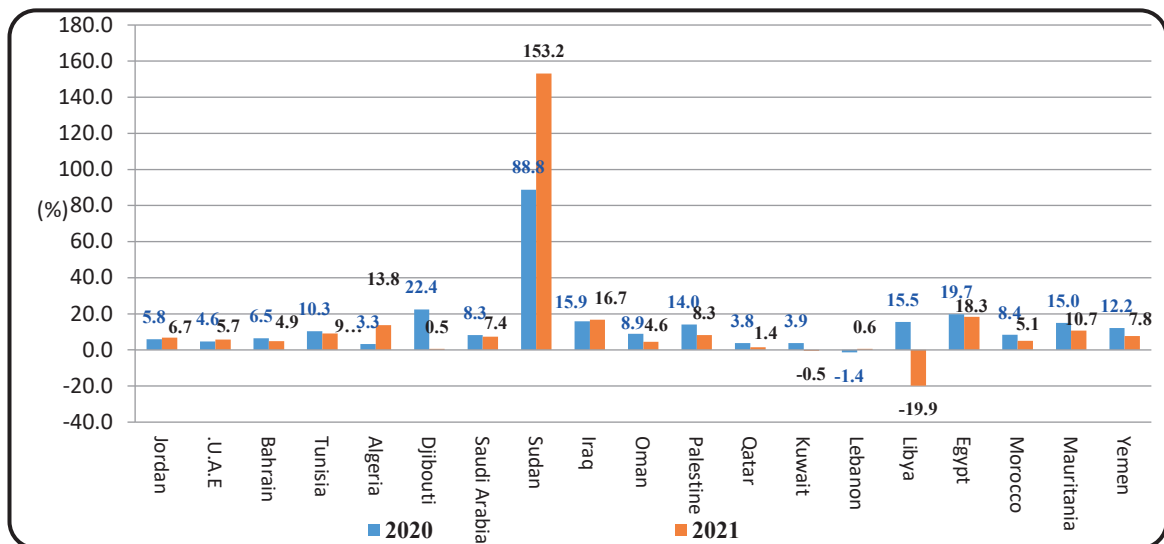
The year 2021 was characterized by an increase in the levels of dependence of Arab central banks and monetary institutions on several non-traditional tools to enhance the expansionary directions of monetary policy, the most important of which were guarantees to increase the

levels of credit granted to individuals and companies, and the continuation of work with programs to postpone loan payments, and reducing the weights of lending risks for small and medium enterprises within the framework of Basel capital adequacy requirements.

The reforms adopted in the Arab countries at the level of monetary policy during 2021 focused on increasing the levels of efficiency of monetary policy in achieving its objectives through the development of some existing monetary policy tools and the development of new monetary tools to ensure liquidity management and increase the efficiency levels of the operational frameworks of monetary policy and macroprudential policies. On the other hand, Arab central banks and monetary institutions focused their reform efforts on developing the financial market and enhancing its liquidity to encourage investors, continue to work with macroprudential policies that support economic growth, strengthen the stability of the financial sector, and achieve integration between monetary and macroprudential policies.

*Arab central banks and monetary Authorities* have given special priority to encouraging digital financial services by developing payment systems in line with technical developments, establishing departments concerned with financial technologies to support the development of this sector, as well as supporting digital transformation, including developing the necessary regulatory frameworks to allow licensing of digital banks, and efforts to issue Digital currencies, and the provision of open banking services to deliver financial services to customers in an innovative way to enhance financial inclusion. Annex (7/1) and Figure (7-1).

**Figure (7-1): Domestic Liquidity Rate in Arab Countries (2020-2021)**



Source: Annex (7/1)

In *the Banking Sector*, the continued recovery of the economy from the repercussions of the Covid-19 Pandemic contributed to an improvement in the performance of the Arab banking sector during 2021 compared to 2020, as the aggregated data of Arab banks showed an

improvement in total assets, total deposits, loans and facilities, and capital bases denominated in dollars. The capital adequacy rates of banks maintained their relatively high levels in most Arab countries in 2021, compared to the minimum limits of the decisions of the Basel Committee of 10.5 percent.

The performance of *Arab financial markets* during 2021 was also significantly positive, compared to 2020, as the market value of Arab stock exchanges listed in the Arab Monetary Fund database increased by about 587.5 billion US dollars, and the value of trading recorded an increase for the third year in a row by about 21.4 percent. In terms of foreign investment in Arab stock exchanges, the values of transactions of foreign investors increased compared to 2020, and these transactions recorded a net positive inflow for the fourth year in a row. The year 2021 was marked by the continuation of the supervisory and supervisory authorities in the Arab countries with their efforts to upgrade and develop the legislative and regulatory structure of the banking sector and the financial markets by keeping pace with developments, adhering to international standards and principles, and supporting efforts to promote digital transformation, using modern financial technologies.

## (Chapter 8)

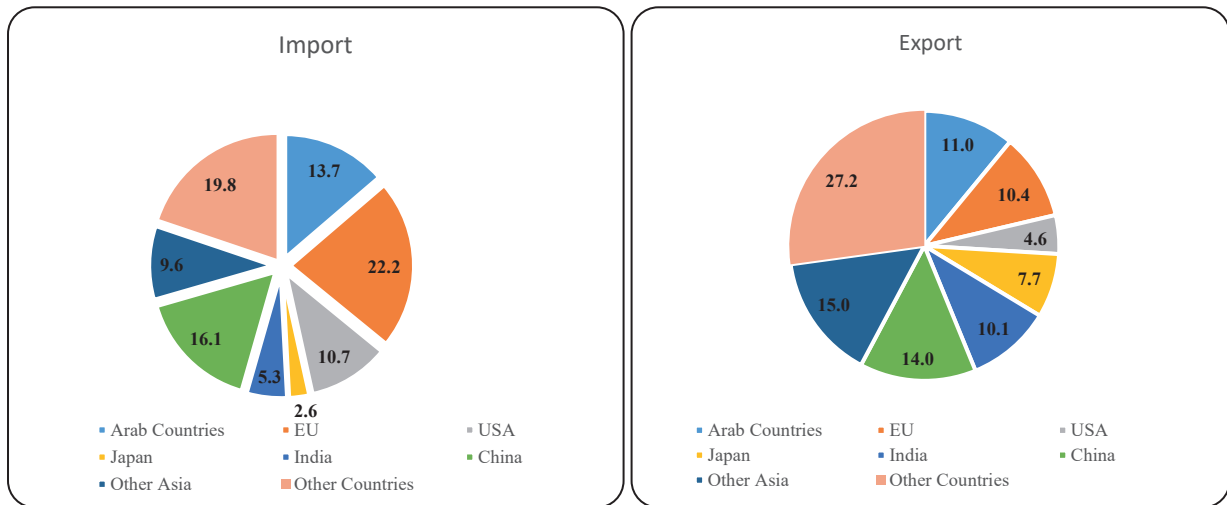
### International Trade of Arab Countries

*The total volume of Arab merchandise trade* during 2021 amounted to 1849 billion US dollars, compared to 1502 billion US dollars in 2020, i.e., a growth rate of 23.1 percent, reflecting the expectations of international organizations that growth will be modest during 2021 due to the repercussions of the Covid-19 epidemic. 19. International efforts to contain the crisis, including the development and distribution of vaccines, had clear effects on the speed of the recovery, which was faster than expected. The effects of this recovery have been particularly evident in the foreign trade sector since the end of 2020, despite the rise in the cost of international freight and the slowdown in supply and supply chains.

*Total Arab exports* increased 37.4 percent to reach 1038 billion US dollars in 2021 compared to 755 billion US dollars in 2020. Arab total merchandise imports also witnessed less than the rise in exports in 2021 to reach 810 billion US dollars compared to the previous year—about 746 billion US dollars in 2020, an increase of 8.6 percent.

As for *the trends of Arab trade* during 2021, the data showed little changes in the shares of trading partners, as inter-Arab exports recorded 11.0 percent, a decline from the previous year, which achieved 13.1 percent, while the share of the United States of America increased from the previous year to about 13.1 percent. 4.6 percent of the total Arab exports, while it decreased with the European Union to reach about 10.4 percent, as well as the case for the exports of Asian countries, which decreased to about 46.8 percent, retaining the largest percentage among the trading partners, while the share of the rest of the world witnessed a remarkable and steady increase to reach about 27.2%. Appendix (8/2), and Figure.(8-1)

**Figure (8-1): Direction of Arab commodity Trade (%) (2021) \***



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

Concerning *Arab imports* from the main trading partners during 2021, imports retained their percentage from most trading partners, as inter-Arab imports recorded 13.7 percent, slightly higher than the previous year, while they rose with the United States of America to reach about 10.7 percent, as well as with the Union The European Union recorded a rate of 22.2 percent, and with Asian countries by 33.6 percent, while it decreased with the rest of the world to reach about 19.8 percent.

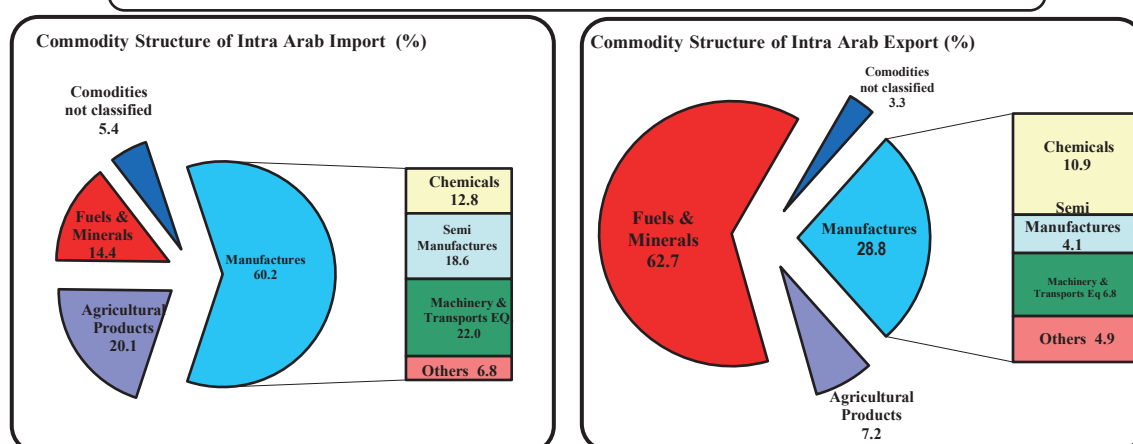
As for the *commodity structure of trade*, fuel and minerals still account for the largest share in the total Arab exports, reaching about 62.7 percent in 2021 compared to 55 percent in 2020, with a decrease in favor of other sectors, and manufacturing recorded 26.8 percent, while commodities Agriculture accounted for 7.2 percent of total exports. Regarding imports, the data indicate that manufacturers maintained the most significant proportion of Arab imports by 60.2 percent. At the same time, agricultural commodities recorded 20.1% of total Arab imports during 2021, and the fuel and minerals category recorded 14.4 percent, while unclassified goods decreased, where it recorded 5.4 percent, compared to about 9.5 percent in 2020.

As for *the intra-Arab merchandise trade*, it witnessed an improvement in 2021 because of the relative easing of the restrictions imposed to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic, the impact of high oil and commodity prices in global markets, and the start of the recovery of economic activities and its effects on increasing commodity production levels in Arab countries.

Regarding the commodity structure of intra-Arab exports, the share of intra-Arab trade of crude oil during the year 2021 represented about 4.1 percent of the average value of intra-Arab trade. Regarding the non-oil intra-trade components, the industrial commodities group acquired the largest share, followed by the agricultural commodities group. Appendix (8/8) and Figure (2-8).



Figure (8-2): Commodity Structure of Intra-Arab Trade  
(2021)



Source: Annex (8/8)

Regarding *Services Trade*, the year 2021 recorded an increase in the deficit recorded in the net balance of services trade for the Arab countries because of the easing procedures related to the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on the increase in both payments and service receipts, as the value of service payments to the Arab countries increased. By 10.6 percent to reach \$282.7 billion in 2021, compared to about \$255.5 billion in 2020. This is due to increased payments for travel (tourism) items and increased payments for other services to Arab countries. As a result, the transportation item, as well as the service receipts of the Arab countries, increased during the year 2021 by about 14.8 percent to reach about 183.1 billion US dollars, compared to about 159.5 billion US dollars in 2020. This reflects the noticeable rise in the movement of travel because of the easing witnessed by some restrictions on international travel.

As a result of previous developments in both payments and service receipts, the deficit recorded in the service balance of Arab countries in 2021 increased by 3.8 percent to reach about \$99.6 billion.

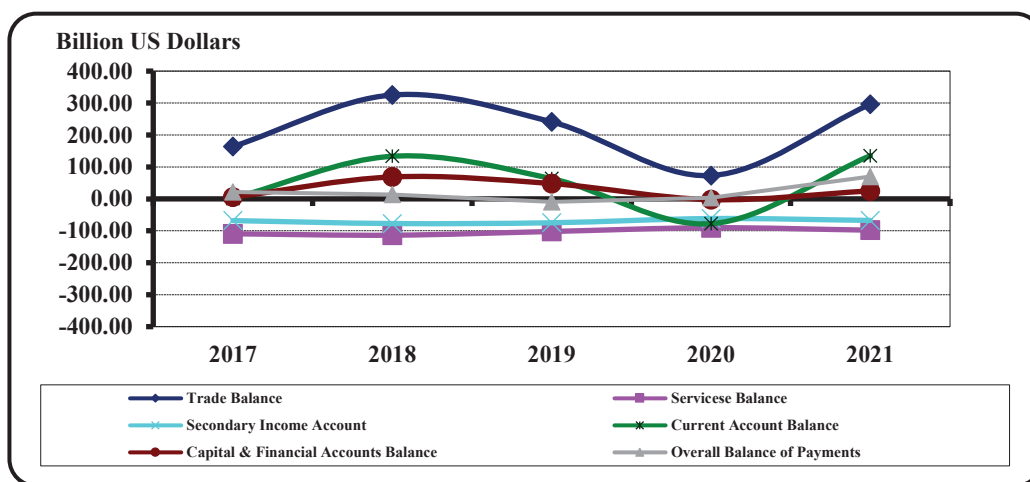
## (Chapter 9)

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

The year 2021 has witnessed an improvement in *the performance of the balance of payments of the Arab countries* in line with the relative improvement witnessed by the performance of the global economy and its reflection on the increase in demand levels because of the countries' relative easing of the measures previously taken considering the Covid-19 pandemic, in addition to the impact resulting from the increase in global oil prices and basic commodities. Considering this, the surplus of the trade balance of Arab countries doubled in 2021 to record about \$296.5 billion, while the deficit in the balance of services increased by 8.6 percent during

2021, and the net primary income balance doubled to about \$4.2 billion. In addition, the secondary income balance deficit also increased by 9.5 percent in 2021. Reflecting these developments, the deficit recorded in the current account balance of Arab countries in 2021 turned into a surplus of \$135.3 billion, representing about 4.7 percent of the gross domestic product of Arab countries. As a result of the developments, the overall balance of payments surplus of Arab countries increased during 2021 to reach about \$70 billion, compared to a surplus of \$3.1 billion in 2020. Annex (9/1) and Figure (9-1).

Figure (9-1): Balance of Payments of Arab Countries (2017-2021)



Source: Annex (9/1)

*The total external public debt balance of the Arab countries* for which data are available declined by about \$3.6 billion, a decrease of 1.0 percent, to reach nearly \$366.4 billion by the end of 2021, compared to about \$370 billion at the end of 2020. On the other hand, the total Serving external public debt is about 2 billion US dollars, to reach about 35.3 billion US dollars by the end of 2021, compared to about 33.3 billion US dollars by the end of 2020.

*The ratio of the total external public debt to the GDP of the Arab countries* for which data are available recorded a decline of about 2.7 percent, to reach about 37.7 percent by the end of 2021, compared to about 40.5 percent at the end of 2020. The ratio of external public debt service to exports was also recorded. Of the goods and services in the Arab countries for which data are available, a decline of about 3.5 percent, to reach about 14.2 percent by the end of 2021, compared to about 17.7 percent at the end of 2020.

*The exchange rates of Arab currencies fixed* against the US dollar reflected the developments in the major currencies in the international exchange markets during 2021, as their value improved, especially with the interventions of some central banks and Arab monetary institutions in the foreign exchange markets to maintain the fixed exchange rate systems in these countries within the borders announced. On the other hand, the value of the Arab

currencies that are fixed against the Euro increased during 2021, while the value of the currencies of other Arab countries decreased against the Euro, except for those that are fixed against the dollar or that are flexible.

## (Chapter 10)

### Thematic Chapter: The Climate Change in the Arab Region

International efforts and conferences on climate change have ranged from scientific to the - level diplomacy and were devoted to the search for common legal and institutional mechanisms to maintain a sustainable environment and a moderate climate. One of the outstanding outcomes of these efforts was the formation of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which began its work in 1988 and which played a fundamental role in highlighting the scientific, economic, and social dimensions of climate change and in explaining its causes, impacts and proposed programs to confront it. Additionally, the reports issued by the IPCC drew a road map of needed actions to sustain life on planet Earth.

The various international conferences on climate change have produced numerous agreements, such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Climate Agreement. However, the implementation of these agreements was challenged by the conflict between the belief in the importance of joint work to reduce the Earth's temperature by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHGE) on the one hand, and the burdens which the responsible countries will have to bear to lower the GHGE on the other hand. Nevertheless, because of these agreements, the rights of the affected countries to receive compensation for the accrued or future damages were established. Notably, Arab countries account for only 5.3% of the world's annual GHGE, which in 2018 totaled about 50 billion tons of carbon dioxide gas equivalent. On the other hand, industrial countries account for more than 80% of this amount.

Based on the climate models developed as part of the "Regional Initiative for the Assessment of Climate Change in the Arab Region (RICCAR)," it is expected that the Arab region will become drier due to higher temperatures and lower precipitation by about 10-30%. Consequently, the agriculture sector and food security will face increasing threats, especially in rainfed agriculture, causing a decline in food production to alarming levels.

Greenhouse gas emissions are a joint responsibility of the international community; however, the burden of this responsibility should vary among countries according to their contribution. Arab countries are certainly part of the solution to confronting climate change, and they are making unremitting efforts and investments to carry out their role in this regard. For example, in the field of power generation, which is responsible for about 25% of the global GHGE, Arab countries' efforts are focused on projects to remove carbon from the power generation sector, lowering energy demand through measures to increase efficiency, shifting to low carbon emission energy sources such as renewable energy. It is expected that the total production

capacity of renewable energy in the Arab countries will reach 165,000 MW by 2035, with an investment of about 100 billion US\$.

Arab countries' cooperation in the field of climate change is deemed inevitable, not only because of the similarity of climate but also due to the transboundary nature of the impacts of climate change, causing similar problems on both sides of the borders and requiring joint efforts to address them. Indeed, there is a genuine need to promote Arab countries' cooperation on climate change issues. Hence, it is proposed that Arab development funds sponsor two initiatives: one for capacity building and the other for green projects.

### (Chapter 11)

#### Arab Development Assistance

Arab aid is characterized by providing support to countries to implement their development plans and achieve their sustainable development goals while respecting the independence of these countries in defining their goals, arranging their development priorities, selecting their projects, and adhering to transparency rules throughout the funded projects' stages of implementation. Arab development aid is provided through multiple and various channels, the most important of which is bilateral governmental aid and the contributions of Arab countries through international aid institutions, in addition to assistance provided by national and regional institutions, charitable institutions, and non-governmental organizations.

The national development funds are considered the main channel through which the governments of Arab donor countries provide concessional bilateral assistance to beneficiary countries and through Arab regional institutions, which are members of the Coordination Group.<sup>1</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic caused an economic shock, prompting countries to rearrange their economic and social priorities. This also led to a severe slowdown in development efforts in the Arab region, as the focus during 2020 and 2021 turned to helping the sectors most affected by the pandemic.

The accelerated funds approved by the institutions of the Coordination Group, within the initiative announced in 2020 to help the countries most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, contribute to meeting priority needs, especially in the health sector. While also providing additional financial assistance to other affected strategic industries, including the agriculture, energy, and education sectors, micro, small and medium enterprises, and supporting local financial institutions. The Group's financial operations during 2020-2021 related to confronting the Covid-19 pandemic amounted to 264 projects, totaling about USD 10.6 billion.

---

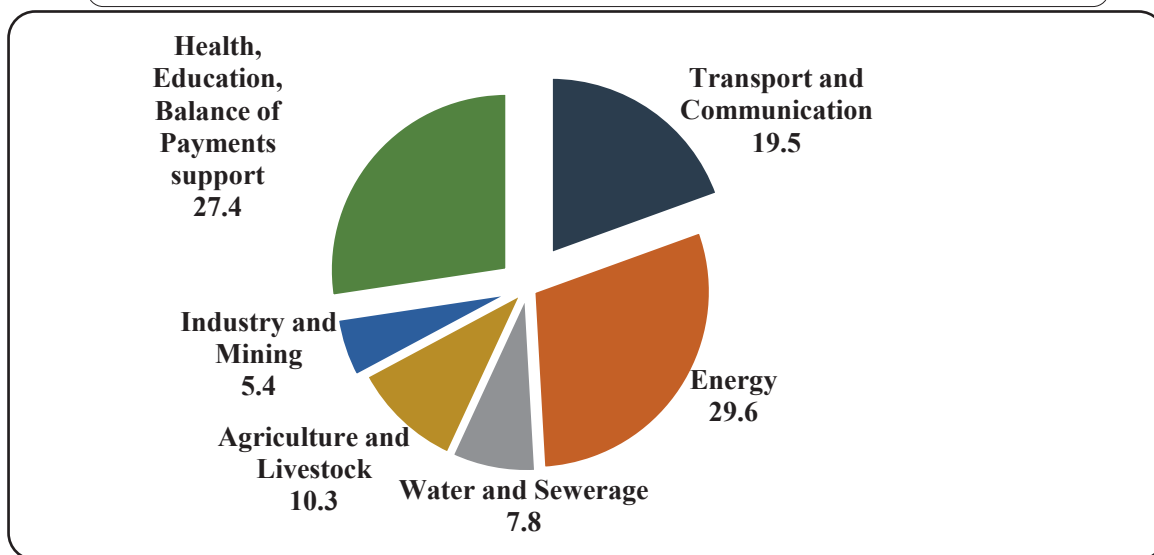
<sup>1</sup> Coordination Group Institutions: Islamic Development Bank, Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, OPEC Fund for International Development, Saudi Fund for Development, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Arab Gulf Programme for Development {AGFUND}, Arab Monetary Fund, and Qatar Fund for Development.

Development Assistance provided by the Coordination Group in 2021 through its financial operations amounted to about USD 8.4 billion, a decrease of about 41.1 percent from 2020. This brings the cumulative contributions of the Coordination Group’s financial operations since the commencement of its member institutions’ activities to the end of 2021 to about USD 253.5 billion.

**The sectoral distribution of the Coordination Group’s** financial operations for the year 2021 illustrates the ongoing interest in supporting developing countries and assisting them in containing and mitigating the adverse effects of the Covid-19 pandemic to achieve economic recovery. The share of the financial operations that went towards the health, education, housing, and balance of payments sector amounted to about USD 3.8 billion, representing approximately 44.6 percent of the total commitments during 2021. The Coordination Group provided the health sector during 2017 - 2021 with about 348 projects totaling about USD 3.4 billion, benefiting 86 countries, organizations, and international institutions.

The assistance provided by the Coordination Group aims to strengthen national and international efforts targeted at supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including the sixth goal related to clean water and sanitation for all and its sustainable management, as the strategic framework for the operations of the Coordination Group focuses on sectors and projects that support the SDGs. The Coordination Group’s operations during 2017 - 2021 allocated to the water and sanitation sector amounted to about 127 operations for nearly USD 4.1 billion. Annex (11/4), and figure (11-1).

**Figure (11-1): Sectoral Distribution of the Official Development Assistance provided by Arab and Regional Development Funds**



Source: Annex (11/4)

**(Chapter 12)**

**(Chapter of joint Arab economic cooperation): Arab Cooperation in the Quality Infrastructure**

A country's quality infrastructure system significantly impacts its economic performance. This system addresses various topics through its crucial elements linked to metrology, standardization, conformity assessment, and accreditation. These elements are the most crucial pillars sustaining the national industry, raising the standards for goods, products, and services to break through international markets, and creating a suitable and alluring business climate for domestic and foreign investors.

For consumer protection, environmental safety, and international trade, it is imperative to establish an integrated quality infrastructure system. This system measures how far a nation has embraced cutting-edge manufacturing and production techniques as well as its capacity to expand its exports to international markets. In line with the highest and most recent worldwide standards, this system also helps provide respectable employment prospects based on science and technology, raising community welfare and quality of life.

Multilateral organizations in the region play a significant role in helping Arab countries create a robust quality infrastructure system by offering technical assistance, particularly in measurement, assessment, conformity, and accreditation. These organizations and specialized bodies, like The Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining, which coordinates between Arab nations in the fields of standards, metrology, and other related fields, and the Arab Accreditation Body, which in turn plans, coordinates, and develops the activity of accrediting conformity assessment bodies in Arab countries, and supports Arab capabilities in the field of quality, help to support inter-Arab trade.

**(Chapter 13)****The Palestinian Economy**

The Palestinian economy achieved relative recovery during the year 2021 with the decline of the COVID-19 pandemic, as the gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices in Palestine recorded an increase of 7.1 percent during 2021 compared to 2020. Despite the decline in external support for the budget, the aggression against the Palestinian territories, and the continued deduction of occupation authorities' part of the clearance revenues, the per capita GDP recorded an increase of 4.5 percent. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Palestinian economy was characterized by poor productivity, geographical fragmentation, market dispersion, restrictions on the import of inputs and technology, loss of land, water, and natural resources to the settlements, and depletion of the Palestinian economy due to the blockade and continuous aggression. The occupation authorities still control the main factors of production in the Palestinian economy, which limits its ability to create job opportunities and forces the population to abandon work in several vital sectors, especially the agricultural sector, which was a significant source of employment. In addition, the expansion of settlements paralyzed the Palestinian economy, as the occupation authorities created a noticeable structural gap in production costs between the Palestinian economy and the occupation economy and favor of the latter, which led to an increase in the percentage of the occupying state's exports to the Palestinian territories and contributed to a steady rise in the Palestinian trade balance deficit.

The economic growth and revenues of the Palestinian Authority are still below their potential due to the restrictions imposed by the occupation authorities on movement and land use, which has led to a decline in the performance of the Palestinian economy, which necessitates a reformulation of the economic relationship with the occupation concerning freedom of trade.





# **Annex Tables**

**Annex Table (1/1): World Real GDP Growth Rates  
(2017-2021)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>World</b>	3.7	3.6	2.9	-3.1	6.1
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	2.5	2.3	1.7	-4.5	5.2
United States of America	2.3	2.9	2.3	-3.4	5.7
Euro Zone	2.6	1.8	1.6	-6.4	5.3
United Kingdom	2.1	1.7	1.7	-9.3	7.4
Japan	1.7	0.6	-0.2	-4.5	1.6
Canada	3.0	2.8	1.9	-5.2	4.6
Other Advanced Economies*	2.9	2.5	1.9	-3.9	5.5
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	4.7	4.6	3.7	-2.0	6.8
Sub Saharan Africa	3.0	3.3	3.1	-1.7	4.5
Central & Eastern Europe	4.1	3.4	2.5	-1.5	6.7
Asian Developing Countries	6.6	6.4	5.3	-0.8	7.3
China	6.9	6.8	6.0	2.2	8.1
India	6.8	6.5	3.7	-6.6	8.9
Middle East and North Africa	1.8	2.0	1.7	-3.3	5.8
Latin America and the Caribbean**	1.4	12.0	0.1	-7.0	6.8
Brazil	1.3	1.8	1.2	-3.9	4.6
Mexico	2.1	2.2	-0.2	-8.2	4.8

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

\*\* 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 2022."

**Annex Table (1/2): World Average Inflation Rates \***  
**(2017-2021)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
United States of America	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.2	4.7
Euro Zone	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.3	2.6
Japan	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	- 0.3
United Kingdom	2.7	2.5	1.8	0.9	2.6
Canada	1.6	2.3	1.9	0.7	3.4
Other Advanced Economies	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.6	2.5
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Sub Saharan Africa	10.6	8.3	8.1	10.2	11.0
Central & Eastern Europe	5.6	6.4	6.6	5.3	9.5
Developing Asia	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.1	2.2
Middle East and North Africa	7.0	11.1	8.2	11.2	14.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.3	6.6	7.7	6.4	9.8

\* 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  
(2017-2021)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>					
<b>Developed Countries</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>
United States of America	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.4
Euro Zone, of which:	9.1	8.3	7.6	8.0	7.7
Germany	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.5
France	9.4	9.0	8.4	8.0	7.9
Italy	11.3	10.6	9.9	9.3	9.5
United Kingdom	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.5
Japan	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.8
Canada	6.4	5.9	5.8	9.6	7.4
<b>Employment growth</b>					
<b>Developed Countries</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
United States of America	1.3	1.6	1.1	-6.2	3.2
Euro Zone, of which:	1.6	1.6	1.3	-1.5	1.1
Germany	1.1	0.7	0.9	-1.0	-0.7
France	0.9	0.6	0.6	-0.7	1.8
Italy	1.2	0.9	0.7	-3.1	0.8
United Kingdom	1.0	1.2	1.1	-0.8	-0.5
Japan	1.0	2.0	0.9	-0.2	0.2
Canada	2.1	1.6	2.2	-5.1	4.8

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

**Annex Table (1/4): Interest Rates for Advanced Economies  
(2017-2021)**

	(Percent)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Short-term interest rate</b>					
United States of America	1.277	2.367	2.338	0.603	0.173
Japan	-0.016	-0.053	-0.081	-0.066	-0.085
Euro Zone	-0.329	-0.322	-0.356	-0.425	-0.544
United Kingdom	0.359	0.723	0.808	0.295	0.099
Canada	1.061	1.791	1.890	0.635	0.199
<b>Long-term interest rate <sup>(1)</sup></b>					
United States of America	2.330	2.910	2.144	0.894	1.458
Japan ..	0.052	0.071	-0.098	0.003	0.048
Euro Zone	1.170	1.265	0.584	0.213	0.200
United Kingdom	1.236	1.461	0.936	0.374	0.768
Canada	1.784	2.278	1.589	0.753	1.273

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

Sources: OECD database.

**Annex Table (1/5): International Trade Volumes Growth Rate and Terms of Trade  
(2017-2021)**

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Volume of International Trade (Goods and Services)</b>					
<b>World Trade</b>	5.6	4.0	0.9	-7.9	10.1
<b>Advanced Economies</b>					
Exports Volume	4.9	3.6	1.3	-9.1	8.6
Imports Volume	4.8	3.8	2.1	-8.7	9.5
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>					
Exports Volume	6.5	4.1	0.4	-4.8	12.3
Imports Volume	7.5	5.1	-1.1	-7.9	11.8
<b>Terms of Trade (Goods)</b>					
Developed Countries	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7
Emerging and Developing Economies	1.5	1.1	-1.3	-1.2	1.4

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

**Annex Table (1/6): Balance of Payments - Current Account Balance  
(2017-2021)**

(Billions of U.S. Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	<b>488.9</b>	<b>401.2</b>	<b>337.9</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>379.3</b>
United States of America	-361.7	-438.2	-472.1	-618.1	-806.6
Euro Zone	402.1	392.4	306.7	250.0	345.2
Japan	203.5	177.8	176.0	148.8	141.7
Other Advanced Economies	333.2	331.6	349.2	409.1	602.3
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>-52.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>160.1</b>	<b>365.3</b>
Sub Saharan Africa	-34.8	-39.7	-57.0	-49.1	-20.8
Middle and Eastern Europe	-20.0	66.1	50.0	0.3	71.1
Asian Developing Countries	166.4	-51.3	92.9	319.5	247.9
Middle East and North Africa	-19.4	130.5	41.8	-86.3	154.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	-94.9	-142.1	-107.7	-8.9	-82.0

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

**Annex Table (1/7): Foreign Reserves of Developing Countries  
and Other Emerging Market Economies \*  
(2017-2021)**

(Billions of U.S. Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>7,454.7</b>	<b>7,582.5</b>	<b>7,753.7</b>	<b>7,834.7</b>	<b>8,346.0</b>
Sub Saharan Africa	196.2	201.0	207.2	197.2	224.4
Central & Eastern Europe	433.7	481.1	574.3	570.9	705.3
Asian Developing Countries	4,762.6	4,785.5	4,882.5	5,050.2	5,302.9
Middle East and North Africa	1,141.0	1,091.0	1,110.8	942.1	1,168.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	892.0	903.5	871.2	883.4	933.7

\* Excluding Gold.

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



**Annex Table (1/8): External Debt of Developing Countries and Other Emerging Market Economies (2017-2021)**

	(Billions of U.S. Dollars)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total External Debt</b>					
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>9,672.1</b>	<b>10,124.6</b>	<b>10,590.5</b>	<b>11,287.0</b>	<b>11,936.1</b>
Sub Saharan Africa	610.3	656.4	694.8	717.8	743.6
Central & Eastern Europe	1,920.2	1,813.5	1,836.7	1,918.5	1,973.4
Asian Developing Countries	3,375.2	3,672.5	3,849.1	4,262.7	4,645.1
Middle East and North Africa	1,518.0	1,643.0	1,809.9	1,977.0	2,076.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,248.4	2,339.1	2,400.0	2,410.9	2,497.8
<b>Debt Service (%)</b> (As a percentage of exports of goods and services)					
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>38.7</b>
Sub Saharan Africa	22.9	27.7	27.9	32.8	29.5
Central and Eastern Europe	45.0	44.0	41.7	49.2	38.3
Asian Developing Countries	37.9	42.8	47.3	50.2	43.6
Middle East and North Africa	19.6	18.8	21.7	30.0	20.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	48.4	45.1	49.9	59.5	41.7

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

**Annex Table (1/9): Exchange Rates of the U.S. Dollar Per Major Currencies \***  
**(2017-2021)**

	(U.S. Dollars per Unit of National Currency)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>British Pound</b>	1.288	1.336	1.277	1.283	1.376
<b>Japanese Yen</b>	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009
<b>Euro</b>	1.129	1.181	1.120	1.141	1.184

\* (Period Average)

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

**Annex Table (2/1): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices  
(2000, 2010, 2017-2021)**

COUNTRY	(Millions of Domestic Currency Units)									
	YEAR	2000	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *		
<b>Jordan</b>		5,999	19,265	29,400	30,482	31,597	31,025	32,123		
<b>U.A.E.</b>		383,179	1,064,244	1,416,136	1,550,585	1,532,224	1,317,946	1,542,000		
<b>Bahrain</b>		3,018	9,668	13,338	14,214	14,534	13,056	14,615		
<b>Tunisia</b>		29,433	63,055	102,012	112,986	122,578	119,566	130,894		
<b>Algeria</b>		4,123,514	11,991,564	18,575,761	20,393,500	20,501,100	18,383,800	21,378,000		
<b>Djibouti</b>		98,795	200,678	491,728	535,438	594,702	611,325	649,305		
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>		710,681	1,980,777	2,582,198	3,062,170	3,013,561	2,637,629	3,125,780		
<b>Sudan</b>		33,771	160,647	815,855	1,318,000	1,950,300	4,066,000	19,616,400		
<b>Syria</b>		904,623	2,834,517	8,317,173	9,588,167	11,904,318	23,808,640	39,785,000		
<b>Iraq</b>		40,470,980	137,051,310	207,621,134	249,574,276	254,443,953	208,788,748	304,389,688		
<b>Oman</b>		7,501	21,883	27,140	30,679	29,350	28,442	33,017		
<b>Palestine</b>		4,314	9,682	16,128	16,277	17,134	15,532	18,037		
<b>Qatar</b>		64,646	455,445	586,401	667,339	641,991	525,657	653,638		
<b>Comoros</b>		107,811	336,947	469,217	490,958	512,300	525,300	542,800		
<b>Kuwait</b>		11,570	33,079	36,611	41,731	41,349	32,445	45,089		
<b>Lebanon</b>		26,020,000	57,954,190	79,939,000	82,764,000	80,196,000	95,700,000	162,690,000		
<b>Libya</b>		17,669	87,375	93,604	104,674	96,836	69,931	193,295		
<b>Egypt</b>		340,100	1,206,590	3,470,000	4,437,400	5,322,100	5,820,000	6,341,000		
<b>Morocco</b>		412,897	784,624	1,063,045	1,108,463	1,152,806	1,089,521	1,193,002		
<b>Mauritania</b>		42,517	155,297	243,407	262,320	289,478	294,389	351,700		
<b>Yemen</b>		1,756,999	6,786,814	5,190,032	11,579,000	12,606,000	14,012,000	16,745,000		

\* Preliminary Estimates.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (2/2): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices  
(2000, 2010, 2017-2021)**

COUNTRY	YEAR							(Million U.S. Dollars)
	2000	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>722,956</b>	<b>2,098,395</b>	<b>2,539,653</b>	<b>2,764,211</b>	<b>2,789,052</b>	<b>2,528,886</b>	<b>2,881,103</b>	
<b>Jordan</b>	8,458	27,164	41,455	42,980	44,552	43,746	45,307	
<b>U.A.E.</b>	104,337	289,787	385,605	422,215	417,216	358,869	419,877	
<b>Bahrain</b>	8,028	25,713	35,474	37,802	38,653	34,723	38,869	
<b>Tunisia</b>	21,459	44,014	42,162	42,688	41,791	42,533	46,915	
<b>Algeria</b>	54,772	161,159	167,391	174,909	171,675	145,040	158,356	
<b>Djibouti</b>	556	1,129	2,767	3,013	3,346	3,440	3,654	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	189,515	528,207	688,586	816,579	803,616	703,368	833,541	
<b>Sudan</b>	13,422	79,844	122,065	40,847	42,614	75,299	52,718	
<b>Syria</b>	18,937	60,957	16,902	21,966	27,272	26,033	18,101	
<b>Iraq</b>	20,969	117,138	175,652	211,146	215,268	175,134	209,924	
<b>Oman</b>	19,507	56,913	70,586	79,789	76,332	73,971	85,869	
<b>Palestine</b>	4,314	9,682	16,128	16,277	17,134	15,532	18,037	
<b>Qatar</b>	17,760	125,122	161,099	183,335	176,371	144,411	179,571	
<b>Comoros</b>	202	904	1,077	1,179	1,200	1,200	1,300	
<b>Kuwait</b>	37,708	115,337	120,727	138,182	136,152	106,377	149,400	
<b>Lebanon</b>	17,261	38,444	53,027	54,901	53,198	24,677	14,510	
<b>Libya</b>	34,574	68,799	67,341	76,404	69,168	49,951	42,859	
<b>Egypt</b>	99,590	218,387	234,325	251,069	303,167	363,092	402,859	
<b>Morocco</b>	38,948	93,159	109,705	118,098	119,872	114,662	132,703	
<b>Mauritania</b>	1,775	5,629	6,818	7,348	7,888	7,919	9,715	
<b>Yemen</b>	10,864	30,907	20,760	23,486	22,568	18,909	17,017	

\* Preliminary Estimates.

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

**Annex Table (2/3): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices) (2021)\***

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Commodity Production Sectors						Productive Services Sectors			Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors**	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices	
	Agriculture Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	Total Commodity Production Sectors	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banking	Total Productive Services Sectors	Housing	Public Services					Other Services
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>154,580</b>	<b>660,865</b>	<b>309,953</b>	<b>186,755</b>	<b>60,244</b>	<b>1,372,397</b>	<b>321,456</b>	<b>209,046</b>	<b>139,076</b>	<b>669,577</b>	<b>209,151</b>	<b>375,175</b>	<b>157,745</b>	<b>742,071</b>	<b>2,777,083</b>	<b>104,020</b>	<b>2,881,103</b>
Jordan	2,377	1,079	7,821	1,221	849	13,347	4,166	3,794	2,097	10,058	5,068	6,433	4,827	16,327	39,732	5,575	45,307
U.A.E.	3,354	97,486	37,196	36,802	17,468	192,306	62,176	35,204	37,672	135,052	30,600	29,431	32,488	92,519	412,916	6,961	419,877
Bahrain	110	6,161	7,819	2,879	556	17,524	2,127	2,356	6,603	11,086	1,905	4,892	2,427	9,224	37,834	1,035	38,869
Tunisia	4,291	1,256	6,316	504	637	13,004	6,710	3,265	1,867	11,842	2,010	10,601	5,664	18,275	43,121	3,794	46,915
Algeria	21,110	33,003	7,197	19,845	1,813	82,968	18,001	15,956	654	34,612	1,255	23,334	4,687	29,275	146,855	11,501	158,356
Djibouti	50	27	116	318	148	659	954	763	120	1,837	143	495	274	913	3,409	245	3,654
Saudi Arabia	19,267	213,998	108,820	45,513	11,114	398,712	76,680	45,672	35,008	157,360	56,773	154,939	12,519	224,231	780,304	53,238	833,541
Sudan	10,423	3,711	4,912	1,914	245	21,206	8,964	4,836	10,168	23,968	...	2,784	4,761	7,545	52,718	-ع	52,718
Syria	7,114	1,682	1,588	132	107	10,622	1,891	1,552	279	3,721	...	1,618	762	2,379	16,723	1,378	18,101
Iraq	10,477	92,880	4,008	4,887	5,619	117,872	18,916	20,557	1,482	40,955	11,597	30,019	6,901	48,517	207,343	2,581	209,924
Oman	2,043	28,031	8,311	6,356	2,126	46,867	8,602	4,721	3,240	16,563	4,643	9,359	10,378	24,380	87,809	-1,941	85,869
Palestine	1,281	66	2,012	770	270	4,399	3,800	914	800	5,514	1,184	2,164	2,157	5,505	15,418	2,618	18,037
Qatar	536	66,141	15,748	24,132	1,791	108,347	14,698	10,118	7,265	32,080	15,998	12,348	9,859	38,204	178,631	940	179,571
Comoros	380	11	91	10	6	498	270	92	30	392	...	124	221	345	1,235	65	1,300
Kuwait	623	60,781	10,193	3,680	3,597	78,873	7,886	11,117	4,814	23,816	15,164	19,832	21,256	56,251	158,940	-9,540	149,400
Lebanon	879	46	1,400	385	355	3,065	2,351	749	1,303	4,403	3,254	1,820	2,173	7,248	14,716	-206	14,510
Libya	749	22,819	1,070	1,330	474	26,442	2,802	1,497	1,508	5,807	...	21,739	78	21,817	54,065	-11,206	42,859
Egypt	47,664	25,589	62,439	27,265	8,752	171,710	64,090	36,093	17,332	117,515	43,666	27,790	21,441	92,898	382,122	20,737	402,859
Morocco	16,782	3,540	20,479	7,656	3,902	52,359	11,885	6,703	5,905	24,493	14,199	13,018	13,497	40,714	117,566	15,137	132,703
Mauritania	1,951	1,554	575	405	250	4,735	1,177	573	316	2,066	500	558	985	2,044	8,845	870	9,715
Yemen	3,120	1,003	1,843	750	167	6,882	3,312	2,513	614	6,439	1,192	1,876	390	3,459	16,780	237	17,017

\* Sudan, Syria and Libya: Housing sector is within the Finance, Insurance & Banking and real estate sector

\*\* Housing sector is within the Other Services sector.

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

**Annex Table (2/4): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices)  
(2020)\***

	(Million U.S. Dollars)																
	Commodity Production Sectors				Productive Services Sectors				Total Productive Services Sectors			Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes
	Agriculture and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	Total Commodity Production Sectors	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banking	Total Productive Services Sectors	Housing	Public Services	Other Services	Total Social Services Sectors			
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>152,769</b>	<b>429,337</b>	<b>271,201</b>	<b>178,342</b>	<b>57,959</b>	<b>1,089,608</b>	<b>301,654</b>	<b>194,486</b>	<b>141,429</b>	<b>637,568</b>	<b>202,255</b>	<b>394,754</b>	<b>150,816</b>	<b>747,826</b>	<b>2,468,440</b>	<b>60,447</b>	<b>2,528,886</b>
Jordan	2,276	925	7,555	1,149	832	12,737	4,016	3,670	3,274	10,960	4,949	6,282	3,461	14,692	38,389	5,357	43,746
U.A.E.	3,297	61,848	34,752	33,404	16,654	149,955	55,772	30,933	35,339	122,044	28,221	27,872	30,777	86,871	352,307	6,562	358,869
Bahrain	109	4,257	6,295	2,879	546	14,086	2,087	2,315	6,222	10,624	1,887	4,747	2,386	9,019	33,729	994	34,723
Tunisia	4,333	1,041	5,457	394	631	11,856	6,081	2,839	1,762	10,682	1,679	9,635	5,248	16,562	39,099	3,434	42,533
Algeria	20,501	20,587	6,988	18,919	1,843	68,838	17,207	16,127	638	33,972	1,286	24,577	4,716	30,579	133,389	11,650	145,040
Djibouti	47	25	109	299	139	619	906	718	114	1,737	133	463	257	853	3,210	230	3,440
Saudi Arabia	17,879	142,852	85,215	42,959	11,062	299,966	71,179	43,347	34,385	148,911	55,541	154,125	13,554	223,219	672,096	31,272	703,368
Sudan	14,561	3,450	7,754	2,774	343	28,883	13,172	7,161	15,344	35,677	...	3,724	7,016	10,740	75,299	...	75,299
Syria	10,250	2,312	2,366	190	156	15,274	2,475	2,274	419	5,168	...	2,407	1,133	3,540	23,982	2,051	26,033
Iraq	11,014	53,367	4,992	11,337	6,362	87,072	16,404	19,167	1,753	37,325	14,758	36,418	8,771	59,947	184,344	-9,210	175,134
Oman	1,897	20,386	5,901	6,822	2,011	37,017	7,544	4,272	3,001	14,816	4,241	9,564	9,740	23,545	75,378	-1,407	73,971
Palestine	1,110	54	1,721	636	237	3,758	3,305	786	724	4,815	989	1,840	1,812	4,641	13,213	2,318	15,532
Qatar	489	41,852	11,425	20,635	1,663	76,065	13,409	8,508	6,026	27,943	16,167	13,257	10,132	39,556	143,563	848	144,411
Comoros	351	10	85	9	5	460	244	86	28	359	...	115	206	321	1,140	60	1,200
Kuwait	487	36,653	7,029	2,219	2,422	48,810	5,981	8,701	4,155	18,837	12,772	16,229	16,225	45,226	112,872	-6,495	106,377
Lebanon	2,206	82	3,023	705	543	6,559	4,284	1,304	2,161	7,748	5,366	3,197	3,745	12,308	26,615	-1,938	24,677
Libya	1,616	9,530	1,644	2,237	796	15,823	4,724	2,320	3,726	10,770	...	40,794	100	40,894	67,486	-17,535	49,951
Egypt	41,786	25,661	58,794	23,174	7,850	157,264	58,159	30,666	15,759	104,583	38,572	25,061	19,329	82,962	344,810	18,282	363,092
Morocco	13,395	2,602	17,510	6,385	3,467	43,359	9,964	5,955	5,636	21,556	13,909	11,855	10,953	36,718	101,632	13,030	114,662
Mauritania	1,599	1,238	482	357	207	3,883	955	465	261	1,682	412	466	803	1,681	7,245	674	7,919
Yemen	3,567	605	2,106	857	191	7,325	3,786	2,872	703	7,361	1,373	2,127	452	3,952	18,638	271	18,909

\* Sudan, Syria and Libya: Housing sector is within the Finance, Insurance & Banking and real estate sector.

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

**Annex Table (2/5): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices)  
(2021)**

	(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
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,477,829</b>	<b>520,839</b>	<b>1,998,668</b>	<b>627,449</b>	<b>1,309,248</b>	<b>1,054,262</b>	<b>254,985</b>	<b>2,881,103</b>	<b>26,007</b>	<b>2,907,109</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	39,635	8,269	47,904	5,394	13,032	21,023	-7,990	45,307	-353	44,955
<b>U.A.E.</b>	149,896	51,645	201,541	81,456	463,965	327,085	136,880	419,877	2,099	421,977
<b>Bahrain</b>	13,737	5,868	19,605	10,855	26,608	18,200	8,408	38,869	-2,318	36,551
<b>Tunisia</b>	33,151	9,935	43,085	6,953	21,314	24,436	-3,123	46,915	-1,362	45,554
<b>Algeria</b>	71,270	28,668	99,939	60,997	39,299	41,879	-2,581	158,356	-3,304	155,052
<b>Djibouti</b>	2,305	769	3,075	466	5,420	5,307	113	3,654	164	3,818
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	345,914	203,664	549,578	197,093	289,815	202,945	86,870	833,541	16,000	849,541
<b>Sudan</b>	45,983	3,963	49,946	7,350	2,887	7,465	-4,578	52,718	69	52,787
<b>Syria</b>	17,739	2,947	20,686	1,221	3,170	6,977	-3,807	18,101	-622	17,479
<b>Iraq</b>	110,535	39,808	150,343	32,840	84,255	57,514	26,742	209,924	-1,489	208,435
<b>Oman</b>	33,562	21,961	55,523	19,433	44,839	33,927	10,912	85,869	-6,868	79,001
<b>Palestine</b>	16,099	4,355	20,454	4,648	3,180	10,245	-7,065	18,037	3,398	21,435
<b>Qatar</b>	39,865	34,837	74,701	65,210	103,972	64,312	39,660	179,571	-3,713	175,858
<b>Comoros</b>	1,171	134	1,305	206	149	360	-211	1,300	-1	1,299
<b>Kuwait</b>	58,784	36,839	95,623	36,044	71,156	53,423	17,734	149,400	18,224	167,624
<b>Lebanon</b>	14,483	2,271	16,754	1,587	3,540	7,371	-3,831	14,510	-580	13,930
<b>Libya</b>	23,744	2,272	26,015	729	25,201	9,086	16,115	42,859	516	43,375
<b>Egypt</b>	358,577	31,995	390,572	49,263	44,708	81,684	-36,976	402,859	8,057	410,916
<b>Morocco</b>	79,203	27,175	106,378	38,848	56,617	69,139	-12,522	132,703	-2,002	130,701
<b>Mauritania</b>	5,443	1,188	6,631	4,169	3,836	4,920	-1,085	9,715	146	9,862
<b>Yemen</b>	16,733	2,277	19,010	2,688	2,284	6,965	-4,681	17,017	-57	16,961

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

**Annex Table (2/6): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices)  
(2020)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)									
	Households Consumption	Government Consumption	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,417,109</b>	<b>521,084</b>	<b>1,938,193</b>	<b>595,977</b>	<b>927,582</b>	<b>932,866</b>	<b>-5,284</b>	<b>2,528,886</b>	<b>17,853</b>	<b>2,546,740</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	38,327	8,064	46,390	5,201	10,376	18,221	-7,845	43,746	-367	43,379
<b>U.A.E.</b>	140,386	50,499	190,885	79,632	335,238	246,886	88,351	358,869	1,838	360,707
<b>Bahrain</b>	14,462	6,301	20,763	11,418	23,997	21,455	2,543	34,723	-2,168	32,556
<b>Tunisia</b>	31,455	9,364	40,820	5,254	16,140	19,680	-3,540	42,533	-1,223	41,310
<b>Algeria</b>	69,652	30,175	99,827	60,702	25,115	40,604	-15,490	145,040	-3,377	141,663
<b>Djibouti</b>	2,176	720	2,896	357	5,113	4,925	187	3,440	154	3,594
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	304,053	202,966	507,019	194,315	184,162	182,128	2,034	703,368	13,828	717,196
<b>Sudan</b>	66,005	5,832	71,837	10,749	3,524	10,811	-7,287	75,299	-1,266	74,033
<b>Syria</b>	23,963	3,738	27,701	1,653	3,131	6,452	-3,321	26,033	-823	25,211
<b>Iraq</b>	103,170	40,718	143,889	35,322	50,182	54,258	-4,076	175,134	-1,822	173,312
<b>Oman</b>	31,393	20,577	51,970	16,596	32,352	26,946	5,406	73,971	-5,881	68,091
<b>Palestine</b>	13,798	3,640	17,437	3,775	2,385	8,066	-5,680	15,532	2,493	18,024
<b>Qatar</b>	37,513	31,706	69,220	63,323	70,933	59,065	11,869	144,411	-3,052	141,359
<b>Comoros</b>	1,078	123	1,202	190	121	313	-192	1,200	-1	1,199
<b>Kuwait</b>	54,669	34,564	89,233	13,731	47,607	44,193	3,413	106,377	14,193	120,570
<b>Lebanon</b>	26,157	3,867	30,024	2,356	6,934	14,638	-7,704	24,677	-1,114	23,563
<b>Libya</b>	57,743	11,788	69,532	2,597	17,733	39,911	-22,178	49,951	898	50,849
<b>Egypt</b>	311,529	28,941	340,470	50,184	47,870	75,432	-27,563	363,092	7,174	370,266
<b>Morocco</b>	66,853	23,936	90,789	32,621	40,048	48,795	-8,747	114,662	-1,697	112,965
<b>Mauritania</b>	4,509	1,014	5,522	3,308	3,150	4,061	-911	7,919	130	8,049
<b>Yemen</b>	18,218	2,551	20,769	2,693	1,472	6,025	-4,553	18,909	-63	18,846

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 (%)
Jordan	2017/2018	15.70	0.10	33.70
UAE	2018			26.00
Bahrain	2015	0.00	0.00	60.00
Tunisia	2018	15.20	0.20	
Algeria	2018/2019	5.50	0.40	
Comoros	2014	42.00	19.07	45.33
Djibouti	2017	21.10	17.01	41.59
Sudan	2014	46.50	12.16	34.24
Syria	2013			35.80
Somalia	2017		68.62	36.82
Iraq	2018	18.90	1.70	29.50
Oman	2000			39.90
Palestine	2017	29.20	0.83	33.69
	2019/2020	29.20	0.80	
Qatar	2013			41.10
Kuwait	1999			36.00
Lebanon	2011/2012	27.40	0.00	31.83
Egypt	2017	32.50	3.81	31.53
Morocco	2017/2018	4.80	0.90	
Mauritania	2015	31.00	6.00	32.60
Yemen	2014	48.60	18.27	36.71

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

Sources: The World Bank PovcalNet Database, UNDP, the Joint Arab Economic Report 2021 and other official national and international sources.

**Annex Table (2/8) : Population of Arab Countries  
(2000, 2010, 2017-2021)**

	2000	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Growth Rate (%) (2020-2021)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%) (2010-2021)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>280,721</b>	<b>359,252</b>	<b>409,283</b>	<b>417,418</b>	<b>425,706</b>	<b>433,319</b>	<b>440,909</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Jordan	4,857	6,698	10,053	10,309	10,554	10,806	11,057	2.32	4.67
U.A.E.	3,155	8,271	9,304	9,367	9,504	9,282	9,384	1.10	1.16
Bahrain	638	1,229	1,501	1,503	1,484	1,472	1,518	3.13	1.94
Tunisia	9,552	10,566	11,435	11,560	11,658	11,747	11,835	0.75	1.04
Algeria	30,416	35,978	41,389	42,578	43,424	43,850	44,280	0.98	1.91
Djibouti	718	835	948	962	976	988	1,000	1.21	1.65
Saudi Arabia	20,476	27,563	32,613	33,414	34,218	35,013	35,826	2.32	2.41
Sudan <sup>(1)</sup>	31,081	42,200	40,783	41,985	43,222	44,495	45,807	2.95	0.75
Syria	16,411	21,019	17,096	16,945	17,070	17,501	17,943	2.52	-1.43
Somalia	8,872	12,044	14,589	15,008	15,443	15,893	16,356	2.91	2.82
Iraq	24,086	32,490	37,139	38,124	39,128	40,150	41,191	2.59	2.18
Oman	2,402	2,773	4,560	4,602	4,618	4,603	4,479	-2.69	4.46
Palestine	3,053	4,023	4,733	4,854	4,977	5,101	5,228	2.49	2.41
Qatar	614	1,715	2,725	2,760	2,799	2,834	2,869	1.25	4.80
Comoros	542	690	814	832	851	870	889	2.23	2.34
Kuwait	2,217	2,933	4,082	4,227	4,420	4,464	4,336	-2.87	3.62
Lebanon	3,843	4,953	6,819	6,859	6,856	6,825	6,794	-0.45	2.92
Libya	5,356	6,198	6,581	6,679	6,777	6,871	6,966	1.39	1.07
Egypt	63,860	78,685	95,203	97,147	98,902	100,604	102,061	1.45	2.40
Morocco	28,466	31,894	34,852	35,220	35,586	35,951	36,313	1.01	1.19
Mauritania	2,645	3,341	3,894	3,984	4,077	4,172	4,270	2.33	2.26
Yemen	17,461	23,154	28,170	28,499	29,162	29,826	30,505	2.28	2.54

\* Preliminary estimates.

<sup>(1)</sup> 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**

	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population Density (People/km <sup>2</sup> of Land Area)		Urban and Rural Population as a Percentage of Total Population (%)				Population in Age Groups as a Percentage of Total Population (%)					
		2010		2020		2010		2010		2020			
		2010	2021	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Under 15	15-65	65+	Under 15	15-65	65+
<b>Jordan</b>	89,318	75	124	82.6	17.4	90.3	9.7	37.0	59.3	37.0	34.3	62.0	3.7
<b>U.A.E.</b>	71,024	116	132	84.1	15.9	86.8	13.2	13.4	85.9	13.4	15.0	84.0	1.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	787	1,612	1,913	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.2	77.7	20.2	20.4	76.4	3.3
<b>Tunisia</b>	163,610	65	72	66.0	34.0	69.3	30.7	24.9	67.6	24.9	20.5	71.1	8.4
<b>Algeria</b>	2,381,741	15	19	52.1	47.9	73.8	26.2	27.2	67.3	27.2	31.0	62.0	7.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	23,200	36	43	76.0	24.0	78.0	22.0	34.8	61.5	34.8	29.0	66.0	5.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	2,149,700	13	17	77.3	22.7	84.2	15.8	32.8	63.9	32.8	25.0	72.0	3.0
<b>Sudan<sup>(1)</sup></b>	1,865,813	23	25	33.1	66.9	34.9	65.1	43.0	53.7	43.0	40.0	57.0	3.0
<b>Syria</b>	185,180	114	97	55.7	44.3	54.8	45.2	36.4	60.2	36.4	31.0	64.0	5.0
<b>Somalia</b>	637,657	19	26	30.1	69.9	45.8	54.2	47.7	49.7	47.7	46.0	51.0	3.0
<b>Iraq</b>	435,052	75	95	66.2	33.8	69.9	30.1	41.7	55.0	41.7	38.0	59.0	3.0
<b>Oman</b>	309,500	9	14	66.3	33.7	85.9	14.1	25.7	71.6	25.7	22.0	75.0	3.0
<b>Palestine</b>	...	...	...	68.4	31.6	77.1	22.9	42.4	54.9	42.4	38.0	58.0	4.0
<b>Qatar</b>	11,627	148	247	94	4	99.2	0.8	13.7	85.9	13.7	14.0	85.0	1.0
<b>Comoros</b>	1,861	371	478	27.9	72.1	29.2	70.8	41.0	56.0	41.0	39.0	58.0	3.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	17,818	165	243	98.3	1.7	100.0	0.0	23.2	74.8	23.2	21.0	76.0	3.0
<b>Lebanon</b>	10,452	474	650	83.0	17.0	88.9	11.1	23.7	67.9	23.7	25.0	67.0	8.0
<b>Libya</b>	1,759,500	4	4	76.0	24.0	81.1	18.9	28.4	67.4	28.4	28.0	68.0	4.0
<b>Egypt</b>	1,001,450	79	102	43.0	57.0	42.7	57.3	32.1	63.1	32.1	34.0	61.0	5.0
<b>Morocco</b>	710,850	45	51	57.7	42.3	63.4	36.6	27.5	66.6	27.5	26.1	66.6	7.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	1,030,700	3	4	39.0	61.0	54.9	45.1	41.2	55.7	41.2	40.0	57.0	3.0
<b>Yemen</b>	527,968	44	58	31.7	68.3	37.8	62.2	42.5	54.8	42.5	39.0	58.0	3.0

(...) Not available.

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 2022.

**Annex Table (2/10) : Enrollment in Primary, Secondary and Higher Education**  
**(A) Gross Enrollment Ratios \***

	Primary Education						Secondary Education						Higher Education					
	2010			2020			2010			2020			2010			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Jordan</b>	82.7	81.8	81.9	80.9	79.3	80.4	79.4	82.5	80.9	66.8	68.8	67.8	34.9	39.7	37.3	30.3	36.9	33.6
<b>U.A.E.</b>	96.9	98.9	97.9	114.8	115.9	115.4	91.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	93.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	92.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	102.7	104.0	103.4	10.7	29.9	17.0	46.4	66.3	53.7
<b>Bahrain</b>	94.1	95.7	94.9	98.3	97.7	98.0	92.2	93.5	92.9	93.2	101.5	97.1	33.6	57.5	44.0	45.3	78.5	60.3
<b>Tunisia</b>	109.0	105.3	107.2	114.3	112.5	113.4	87.5	93.4	90.4	87.3	99.6	93.1	27.8	42.6	35.2	22.6	41.7	32.2
<b>Algeria</b>	118.9	111.4	115.2	113.0	109.5	111.3	95.3	98.7	97.0	97.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	101.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	99.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	24.4	35.3	29.8	39.2	66.4	51.4
<b>Djibouti</b>	64.2	69.3	66.5	75.3	72.2	73.8	42.1	39.4	40.9	53.5	55.2	54.3	4.1	3.1	3.6	6.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	4.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	5.3 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	106.5	105.6	106.1	99.3	101.2	100.2	103.3	97.9	100.6	116.7	108.3	112.6	34.0	39.1	36.5	67.9	73.6	70.6
<b>Sudan</b>	75.8	68.1	72.0	81.7	76.1	79.0	45.6	39.6	42.7	46.2	46.8	46.5	14.7	17.3	16.0	16.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	17.1 <sup>(3)</sup>	16.9 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Syria</b>	120.8	116.5	118.7	77.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	80.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	78.7 <sup>(2)</sup>	72.3	72.4	72.3	49.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	49.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	49.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	27.8	24.0	25.9	40.5	45.7	43.0
<b>Somalia</b>	42.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	23.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	32.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	42.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	23.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	32.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	10.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	4.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	7.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	10.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	4.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	7.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	113.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	95.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	104.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	113.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	95.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	104.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	60.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	45.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	52.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	60.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	45.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	52.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	...	11.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	15.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	15.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	8.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	12.0 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Oman</b>	102.5	102.7	102.6	101.4	107.8	104.5	101.8	100.7	101.3	111.6	102.6	107.1	19.7	28.5	23.3	35.6	57.4	45.5
<b>Palestine</b>	91.9	90.1	91.0	96.6	96.2	96.4	82.4	89.0	85.7	86.5	95.0	90.7	41.1	54.9	47.9	32.7	53.8	43.1
<b>Qatar</b>	104.7	105.9	105.3	102.2	105.7	103.9	99.2	103.3	101.2	77.3	96.3	85.6	4.8	25.6	9.9	8.0	58.8	20.8
<b>Comoros</b>	116.9	98.9	108.0	99.6	99.4	99.5	52.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	39.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	45.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	57.6	61.4	59.5	6.6	4.9	5.8	9.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	8.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	9.0 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Kuwait</b>	103.0	101.5	102.3	82.5	93.0	87.3	96.8	99.0	97.8	94.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	101.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	97.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	11.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	25.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	17.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	43.5	81.8	61.1
<b>Lebanon</b>	109.5	100.0	104.7	97.3	89.5	93.4	74.5	76.1	75.3	63.60	63.00	63.30	47.4	49.3	48.4	...	...	38.1
<b>Libya</b>	113.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	107.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	110.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	117.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	112.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	114.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	86.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	101.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	93.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	86.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	101.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	93.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	56.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	61.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	58.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	50.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	49.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	50.3 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Egypt</b>	105.1	102.0	103.6	106.0	106.9	106.4	70.1	68.17	69.15	89.9	89.0	89.5	31.5	28.9	30.2	38.0	39.8	38.9
<b>Morocco</b>	112.8	106.2	109.6	116.8	113.4	115.2	67.5	58.8	63.2	84.5	80.3	82.5	15.2	13.7	14.5	39.6	41.7	40.6
<b>Mauritania</b>	94.2	98.3	96.2	97.4	103.5	100.4	21.84	18.58	20.23	38.4	40.4	39.4	6.1	2.5	4.4	7.2	4.5	5.9
<b>Yemen</b>	99.5	81.2	90.5	98.6	87.1	93.6	53.4	33.2	43.5	59.6	43.3	51.6	14.6	6.4	10.6	14.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	6.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	10.2 <sup>(2)</sup>

(...) Not available.

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the period 2006-2010.

<sup>(2)</sup> Data for the period 2011-2013.

<sup>(3)</sup> Data for the period 2014-2015.

Source : National sources; UNESCO Database 2022; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", World Bank Database 2022.

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

	Primary Education						Secondary Education					
	2010			2020			2010			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Jordan</b>	81.4	80.0	80.7	80.4	79.4	79.9	75.3	77.9	76.6	52.0	56.6	54.2
<b>U.A.E.</b>	83.1	84.8	83.9	100.0	96.7	99.8	81.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	84.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	82.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	97.5	98.3	98.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	89.3	91.2	90.2	98.1	97.2	97.7	85.9	89.3	87.6	81.9	93.7	87.3
<b>Tunisia</b>	...	...	98.9	98.2	100.0	99.2	67.1 <sup>(2)</sup>	75.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	71.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	67.1 <sup>(2)</sup>	75.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	71.3 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Algeria</b>	...	...	97.2	100.0	99.4	99.8	64.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	68.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	66.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	64.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	68.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	66.2 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Djibouti</b>	47.8	47.9	47.9	68.4	65.4	67.0	23.1	17.5	20.4	47.6	47.5	47.5
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	96.8	96.4	96.6	94.6	95.0	94.8	78.4	83.0	80.7	98.8	93.3	96.5
<b>Sudan</b>	62.1 <sup>(2)</sup>	55.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	58.7 <sup>(2)</sup>	61.1	58.9	60.0	32.3	30.7	31.5	46.5	50.3	48.4
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	92.9	68.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	67.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	68.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	41.0	41.4	41.2	48.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	48.1 <sup>(3)</sup>	48.5 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	83.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	71.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	77.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	97.7 <sup>(2)</sup>	86.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	92.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	58.5	42.3	50.7	49.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	39.9 <sup>(2)</sup>	44.8 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Oman</b>	94.9	95.5	95.2	95.6	100.0	98.3	88.3	89.3	88.8	92.3	83.1	90.1
<b>Palestine</b>	87.7	85.7	86.7	95.4	95.1	95.3	67.1	82.9	74.9	67.7	81.7	74.6
<b>Qatar</b>	90.3	92.3	91.3	96.6	99.7	98.2	92.4	89.7	91.1	68.5	85.4	75.8
<b>Comoros</b>	90.7 <sup>(2)</sup>	83.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	87.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	81.9	81.8	81.8	43.6	45.2	44.4	48.6	51.9	50.1
<b>Kuwait</b>	93.4	91.7	92.6	75.3	91.5	82.8	72.9	80.9	76.7	84.5	88.7	86.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	95.2	88.4	91.8	89.1	83.5	86.3	68.5	69.6	69.0	64.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	65.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	64.9 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Libya</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Egypt</b>	...	...	97.2	98.6	100.0	99.3	36.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	36.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	36.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	77.3	75.9	76.6
<b>Morocco</b>	92.8	91.6	92.2	99.2	100.0	99.6	58.7	48.6	53.7	75.9	69.9	72.2
<b>Mauritania</b>	68.6	71.2	69.9	75.0	78.8	76.9	18.5	16.3	16.9	36.9	41.2	39.0
<b>Yemen</b>	88.0	72.6	80.4	88.2	77.7	84.2	47.2	28.6	38.1	54.7	40.2	47.6

(...) Not available.

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the period 2006-2010.

<sup>(2)</sup> Data for the period 2011-2013.

<sup>(3)</sup> Data for the period 2014-2015.

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 \***

	Guide to Gender Equality in Education					
	Primary Education		Secondary Education		Higher Education	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
<b>Jordan</b>	0.99	0.98	1.04	1.03	1.14	1.22
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1.02	1.01	1.03 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.01	2.79	1.43
<b>Bahrain</b>	1.02	0.99	1.01	1.09	2.45 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.73
<b>Tunisia</b>	0.97	0.98	1.07	1.14	1.53	1.85
<b>Algeria</b>	0.94	0.97	1.04	1.04 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.44	1.69
<b>Djibouti</b>	1.08	0.96	0.94	1.03	0.76	0.77 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	0.99	1.02	0.95	0.93	1.40	1.08
<b>Sudan</b>	0.90	0.93	0.87	1.01	1.17	1.02 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Syria</b>	0.96	1.04 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.00	1.00 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.86	1.13
<b>Somalia</b>	0.55 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.55 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.46 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.46 <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	0.84 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.84 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.75 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.75 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.59 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.55 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Oman</b>	1.00	1.06	0.99	0.92	1.44	1.61
<b>Palestine</b>	0.98	1.00	1.08	1.10	1.34	1.65
<b>Qatar</b>	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.25	5.32	7.35
<b>Comoros</b>	0.85	1.00	0.75 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.07	0.74	0.81 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Kuwait</b>	0.99	1.13	1.02	1.06 <sup>(3)</sup>	2.33 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.88
<b>Lebanon</b>	0.91	0.92	1.02	0.99	1.04	1.16 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Libya</b>	0.95 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.96 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.17 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.17 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.09 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.98 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Egypt</b>	0.97	1.01	0.97	0.99	0.92	1.05
<b>Morocco</b>	0.94	0.97	0.87	0.95	0.90	1.05
<b>Mauritania</b>	1.04	1.06	0.85	1.05	0.41	0.63
<b>Yemen</b>	0.82	0.88	0.62	0.73	0.44	0.44 <sup>(2)</sup>

(...) Not available.

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

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

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

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

	Expected Years of Schooling						Dropout Rate (%)		
	2010			2020			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Jordan</b>	11.5	11.7	11.6	10.5	10.8	10.6	19.6	20.5	20.1
<b>U.A.E.</b>	12.9	13.9	13.3	15.2	16.5	15.7	2.0	3.6	2.8
<b>Bahrain</b>	13.1	14.3	13.6	15.6	17.0	16.3	1.9	2.8	2.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	13.8	15.2	14.5	14.3	15.8	15.1	...	...	0.4
<b>Algeria</b>	13.8	14.2	14.0	14.4	14.8	14.6	...	1.4	0.2
<b>Djibouti</b>	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.8	31.6	34.6	33.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	13.4	13.4	13.4	16.1	16.2	16.1	5.4	5.0	5.2
<b>Sudan</b>	7.5	6.9	7.2	8.3	7.7	7.9	37.1	38.2	38.0
<b>Syria</b>	11.9	11.6	11.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	32.3	33.1	32.7
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	11.4	8.7	10.1	12.2	10.4	11.3	...	...	...
<b>Oman</b>	13.3	13.7	13.4	14.5	15.0	14.6	1.4	1.0	1.2
<b>Palestine</b>	12.3	14.0	13.4	12.5	14.3	13.4	4.6	4.9	4.7
<b>Qatar</b>	13.1	13.6	13.4	12.1	14.5	12.6	3.4	0.3	1.9
<b>Comoros</b>	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.1	11.2	15.2	16.4	15.8
<b>Kuwait</b>	14.2	15.2	14.6	13.2	15.2	14.2	6.7	6.9	6.8
<b>Lebanon</b>	13.3	13.0	13.2	11.5	11.1	11.3	8.9	14.0	11.5
<b>Libya</b>	15.9	16.4	16.1	12.6	13.1	12.9	...	...	...
<b>Egypt</b>	12.1	11.7	11.7	13.8	13.6	13.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
<b>Morocco</b>	11.6	10.6	11.1	14.4	13.9	14.2	1.9	2.2	2.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	7.9	7.8	7.9	9.2	9.6	9.4	25.0	21.2	23.1
<b>Yemen</b>	10.0	7.3	8.7	10.2	7.4	8.8	11.5	22.1	16.0

(...) Not available.

Sources: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, January 2022; UNDP, Human Development Report, 2020.

Annex Table (2/12) : Expenditure on Education

	Public Expenditure on Education			
	Percent of GNI (%)		Percent of Total Public Expenditure (%)	
	(2008-2011)	2020	(2008-2011)	2020
<b>Jordan</b>	3.1	3.3	11.0	12.0
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1.0	3.1	23.4	23.4
<b>Bahrain</b>	3.1	2.3	11.7	7.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	6.9	1.4	20.1	5.6
<b>Algeria</b>	4.4	6.1	20.3	16.5
<b>Djibouti</b>	4.5	3.6	12.3	14.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	5.5	5.1	19.3	17.7
<b>Sudan</b>	0.8	2.2	8.0	10.8
<b>Syria</b>	5.1	4.9	18.9	19.2
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	2.0	4.4
<b>Iraq</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Oman</b>	4.6	5.4	9	12.2
<b>Palestine</b>	4.6	5.3	15.5	17.7
<b>Qatar</b>	2.4	3.2	8.2	9.3
<b>Comoros</b>	7.6	4.3	...	15.3
<b>Kuwait</b>	4.7	6.6	12.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	11.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	1.6	2.6	5.7	9.9
<b>Libya</b>	...	3.3	...	...
<b>Egypt</b>	3.7	3.8	11.9	8.4
<b>Morocco</b>	5.4	4.9	25.7	18.5
<b>Mauritania</b>	3.8	1.9	12.9	9.7
<b>Yemen</b>	6.7	4.6	17.1	15.5

(..) Not available.

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the period 2006-2007.

Source: National Sources; UNESCO, Database 2022; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" and World Bank Database 2022.



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

	Illiteracy Rate (%)											
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)						Youth (People Ages 15-24)					
	2010			2020			2010			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Jordan</b>	3.7	10.3	7.0	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.7
<b>U.A.E.</b>	9.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	11.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	10.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.0	3.1	2.4	1.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	3.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.5	0.9	1.8
<b>Bahrain</b>	3.9	8.4	5.4	0.9	3.6	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Tunisia</b>	...	...	18.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	10.4	25.8	18.2	1.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	4.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	3.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.7	2.2	1.9
<b>Algeria</b>	15.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	29.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	22.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	12.6	24.7	18.6	5.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	9.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	7.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.4	2.7	2.6
<b>Djibouti</b>	20.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	38.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	29.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	20.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	38.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	29.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	9.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	15.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	12.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	9.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	15.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	12.1 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	8.1	15.3	11.3	1.4	4.0	2.4	2.3	3.8	3.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
<b>Sudan</b>	19.9	38.0	28.9	34.6	43.9	39.3	10.4	16.4	13.3	27.5	26.5	27.0
<b>Syria</b>	10.1	23.1	16.6	9.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	20.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	14.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.9	6.4	5.1	3.4 <sup>(3)</sup>	5.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	4.4 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	14.0	29.4	21.8	9.8	21.1	14.4	15.5	19.5	17.4	5.1	7.9	6.5
<b>Oman</b>	10.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	19.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	11.7	3.0	7.3	4.3	8.2	18.4	13.3	1.6	1.0	1.4
<b>Palestine</b>	2.1 <sup>(2)</sup>	7.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	4.7 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.3	3.8	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Qatar</b>	3.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	4.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	3.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	6.9	7.6	6.5	2.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	2.1 <sup>(2)</sup>	5.9	3.9	5.4
<b>Comoros</b>	20.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	31.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	25.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	35.4	47.1	41.2	14.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	15.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	14.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	21.8	21.7	21.7
<b>Kuwait</b>	5.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	8.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	6.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.9	4.6	3.5	1.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.2	0.4	0.7
<b>Lebanon</b>	5.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	10.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	7.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	3.1	6.7	4.9	1.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.2
<b>Libya</b>	4.4	17.3	10.8	3.3	14.4	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Egypt</b>	21.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	38.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	29.9 <sup>(2)</sup>	23.5	34.5	28.8	8.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	12.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	10.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	10.5	13.2	11.8
<b>Morocco</b>	31.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	56.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	43.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	16.7	35.4	26.2	...	...	20.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	2.0	2.6	2.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	35.1	48.8	42.0	36.3	56.6	46.5	28.7	34.7	31.7	29.1	43.2	36.1
<b>Yemen</b>	18.8	53.2	36.1	14.9	45.0	29.9	4.0	25.9	14.8	2.4	17.3	9.8

(...) Not available.

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

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

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

Source: National Sources; UNESCO, Database, 2022.

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

	Guide to Gender Equality in Illiteracy Rate			
	Adult (People Ages 15 and Above)		Youth (People Ages 15-24)	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
<b>Jordan</b>	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.6
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.6	2.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.4
<b>Bahrain</b>	2.2	4.2	1.8	1.1
<b>Tunisia</b>	2.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	2.5	2.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.3
<b>Algeria</b>	1.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.0	1.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.1
<b>Djibouti</b>	1.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.7 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	1.9	2.5	1.7	1.2
<b>Sudan</b>	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.0
<b>Syria</b>	2.3	2.3 <sup>(3)</sup>	1.6	1.6 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.5
<b>Oman</b>	1.9	2.4	1.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.6
<b>Palestine</b>	3.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	2.9	0.9	1.0
<b>Qatar</b>	1.3 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.1	0.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.7
<b>Comoros</b>	1.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.3	1.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	1.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.6	0.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.3
<b>Lebanon</b>	1.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.2	0.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.7
<b>Libya</b>	3.9	4.4	2.0	0.0
<b>Egypt</b>	1.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.5	1.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.3
<b>Morocco</b>	1.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.1	2.1 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5
<b>Yemen</b>	2.8	3.0	6.9	7.2

(...) Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

Annex Table (2/14) : Health indicators in the Arab countries

	Total Expenditure on Health (%)		Public Expenditure on Health (%)		Health Expenditure by Type (%)		Percentage of the Population with Access to Health Services (%)			Number of Doctors		Number of Nurses		Population	
	2019		2019		2019		2020			per 100,000 inhabitants		per 100,000 inhabitants		per bed	
	(of GDP)	(of Total Expenditure)	Public	Private	Urban	Rural	Total	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
Jordan	7.6	10.5	51.2	48.8	98	98	98	65	50	89	78	519	720		
U.A.E.	4.3	7.4	52.3	47.7	98	95	98	147	250	270	570	526	714		
Bahrain	4.0	7.2	59.2	40.8	100	99	100	208	273.7 <sup>(3)</sup>	414	609.6 <sup>(3)</sup>	173	588		
Tunisia	7.0	12.6	57.1	42.9	97	77	90	121	130	220	250	476	455		
Algeria	6.2	10.7	65	35	99	88	94	156	170	190	150	582	621		
Djibouti	1.8	4.3	53.7	46.3	73	22	61	21	21	80	70	714	714		
Saudi Arabia	5.7	11.0	69.2	30.8	100	100	100	244	260	470	550	455	455		
Sudan	4.6	5.6	22.7	77.3	44	13	24	30	30	80	70	1,250	1,429		
Syria	3.3	4.5	44.8	55.2	96	95	96	157	133	191	150	667	714		
Somalia	3.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	45.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	55.0 <sup>(1)</sup>	52	6	23	3	3	10	10	1,429 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,111		
Iraq	4.5	6.0	49.4	50.6	86	82	85	75	93	140	225	214	48		
Oman	4.1	8.0	86.4	13.6	97	95	97	211	207	462	440	556	667		
Palestine	10.9 <sup>(2)</sup>	11.0	43.3	56.7	100	100	100	208	167	182	291	769	780		
Qatar	2.5	6.3	74.7	25.3	100	100	100	403	250	570	730	833	769		
Comoros	5.2	4.1	16.1	83.9	50	30	40	20	30	70	60	455	455		
Kuwait	5.5	8.9	87.0	13.0	100	...	100	291	345	636	689	417	503		
Lebanon	8.6	13.4	49.0	51.0	100	...	100	320	210	180	170	286	370		
Libya	5.0	4.3	69.6	30.4	97	96	97	200	210	680	650	270	313		
Egypt	4.7	4.7	27.8	72.2	98	94	96	76	124	139	229	43	128		
Morocco	1.4	5.6	39.9	60.1	76	61	69	61	71	90	89	1,408	1,402		
Mauritania	3.3	7.0	37.5	62.5	51	9	27	20	20	80	90	1,892 <sup>(1)</sup>	2,500 <sup>(1)</sup>		
Yemen	0.6	2.2	10.2	89.8	93	34	53	27	30	70	80	1,429	1,429		

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Data for the year 2021.

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators" and Database 2022; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, 2022.

**Annex Table (2/15) : Vital Statistics of the Arab Countries (Birth, Life Expectancy, Fertility, Mortality)**

	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 People)		Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)		Total Fertility Rate (Birth per Woman)		Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 People)		Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 Live Births)		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)		Children Under Five Years Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
<b>Jordan</b>	30.1	17.4	73.0	74.3	3.8	2.7	7.0	6.0	41	25	23.0	17.0	28.0	19.0
<b>U.A.E.</b>	13.1	10.2	77.7	77.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	12	3	7.3	4.0	8.6	7.2
<b>Bahrain</b>	14.8	12.3	75.3	76.2	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	11	11	7.7	6.8	9.4	8.8
<b>Tunisia</b>	19.3	16.8	74.2	76.7	2.3	2.2	5.1	6.2	45	42	16.8	14.1	4.3	4.1
<b>Algeria</b>	24.7	24.1	76.3	76.6	2.1	2.9	4.4	4.8	97	110	23.7	16.1	27.5	23.2
<b>Djibouti</b>	28.9	21.1	56.1	66.5	3.6	2.6	10.2	7.2	200	247	62.5	30.6	76.5	57.3
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	23.3	17.4	73.7	74.9	3.0	2.2	3.9	3.9	14	15	16.9	3.8	19.5	6.6
<b>Sudan</b>	32.7	32.0	58.8	65.9	4.2	4.3	9.0	7.0	730	293	51.3	27.2	76.7	58.2
<b>Syria</b>	22.8	23.2	74.6	74.3	2.8	2.7	3.5	4.9	70	31	14.0	10.9	16.3	21.5
<b>Somalia</b>	43.5	42.1	50.4	27.9	6.3	5.9	15.0	11.1	1,000	828	97.2	36.9	159.2	117.0
<b>Iraq</b>	35.4	29.9	68.5	74.1	4.5	3.8	5.8	5.4	63	34	31.4	18.8	38.6	35.5
<b>Oman</b>	31.0	19.4	76.1	77.5	3.7	2.8	3.3	1.9	26	19	9.3	5.2	11.3	10.8
<b>Palestine</b>	32.8	29.3	72.2	73.8	4.3	3.5	4.1	3.0	...	28	19.5	10.8	23.0	19.3
<b>Qatar</b>	11.4	9.1	78.2	80.0	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	7	9	7.7	3.3	9.0	6.5
<b>Comoros</b>	37.5	31.1	66.2	65.0	4.7	4.1	8.8	7.1	280	274	64.5	29.8	88.2	62.9
<b>Kuwait</b>	18.2	11.7	77.9	78.5	2.3	2.0	3.1	2.4	14	2	9.2	5.0	10.8	7.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	15.4	17.2	72.4	78.8	1.8	2.1	6.9	4.1	25	27	8.8	6.9	10.3	7.7
<b>Libya</b>	23.1	18.5	74.5	72.7	2.4	2.2	4.0	5.0	58	71	14.2	6.4	16.6	11.5
<b>Egypt</b>	28.8	22.2	69.6	71.7	2.8	2.9	6.1	6.6	54	49	14.0	15.7	18.7	19.8
<b>Morocco</b>	18.8	16.5	72.8	75.4	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.1	112	73	28.8	18.0	36.3	22.2
<b>Mauritania</b>	33.8	33.0	57.3	64.6	4.4	4.4	9.7	7.0	510	764	62.1	32.0	97.4	72.9
<b>Yemen</b>	37.9	29.9	62.0	66.0	5.5	3.6	8.9	5.9	200	169	43.8	26.7	56.3	58.4

(...) Not available.

Source : National sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", various reports and World Bank Database 2022; UNDP, "Human Development Report" 2020; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, 2022; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The State of the World's Children 2021.

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

	Improved Water Source						Improved Sanitation Facilities					
	2010			2020			2010			2020		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Jordan	98	92	97	99.1	97.3	99.0	98.8	98.4	98	97.3	95.2	97.0
U.A.E.	100	100	100	...	...	100.0	98	95	97	...	...	99.0
Bahrain	100	...	100	100.0	...	100.0	100	...	100	100.0	...	100.0
Tunisia	99	94	98	99.1	93.9	98.3	93.2	47.6	84	97.6	97.1	97.3
Algeria	85	79	83	96.0	90.0	94.0	91.7	73.6	95	88.3	79.5	86.0
Djibouti	99	54	88	84.1	47.3	76.0	57.9	11.5	50	79.3	21.9	67.0
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	40.5	11	26	60	24	37.0
Syria	93	86	90	95.4	92.1	94.0	95	89.5	95	89.6	89.9	89.7
Somalia	66	7	29	79	37	56.0	46.5	7.1	23	56	25	39.0
Iraq	91	56	79	99.8	94.8	98.0	77.4	53.7	73	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oman	93	78	89	94.7	76.3	92.0	93.5	78.2	99	99.3	99.3	99.0
Palestine	96	85	94	97.6	98.7	98.0	91.6	87.1	98.9	98.9	97.9	98.8
Qatar	100	100	100	100.0	...	100.0	100	100	100	100	...	100.0
Comoros	91	97	95	88	77	80.0	44	24	36	45	32	36.0
Kuwait	100	...	100	100.0	...	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	...	100.0
Lebanon	100	100	100	...	...	93.0	100	...	95.2	...	...	99.0
Libya	...	...	98	...	...	100.0	97	96	97	...	...	92.0
Egypt	100	99	99	99.6	99.3	99.0	94.8	88.7	95	99.7	95.6	97.0
Morocco	94	60	78	93.5	77.4	86.3	99	73.3	87.5	99.8	89.9	95.8
Mauritania	52	48	50	89.3	49.9	72.0	34.5	7	26	74.8	18.9	50.0
Yemen	72	47	55	77	51	61.0	89.1	29.6	53	79	39	54.0

(..) Not available.

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

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

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

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

	Employment As a Percentage of Total Population (Ages 15+)		Employment (Annual Growth Rate) (%)	Proportion of Employed Women (Ages 15+ ) to Total Employment (%)		Employment by Main Economic Sectors (%)					
	2010	2020		2010	2020	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
						2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>62.8</b>
Jordan	44.8	38.0	3.8	20.1	18.3	3.5	3.0	26.4	24.4	70.1	72.6
U.A.E.	82.5	81.8	0.8	11.5	17.5	3.4	1.4	37.2	34.2	59.4	64.4
Bahrain	74.7	83.6	3.2	21.0	20.1	1.1	1.0	35.7	35.1	63.2	63.9
Tunisia	53.6	53.2	0.7	26.9	27.4	17.9	12.7	33.4	32.5	48.7	54.8
Algeria	45.1	44.5	1.0	16.9	19.9	11.9	9.7	30.1	30.7	58.0	59.6
Djibouti	36.3	33.9	1.7	24.3	39.9	40.7	32.4	11.5	13.3	47.8	54.3
Saudi Arabia	56.4	63.4	4.9	14.8	15.8	4.2	2.3	21.1	24.8	74.7	72.9
Sudan	43.4	49.6	2.5	29.3	30.6	45.6	39.7	14.7	15.9	39.7	44.4
Syria	45.1	46.2	-1.0	15.2	16.7	14.5	10.5	31.0	26.5	54.5	63.0
Somalia	36.0	35.6	3.0	29.9	23.5	83.8	83.0	4.1	3.5	12.1	13.5
Iraq	40.0	43.8	3.8	14.4	13.4	21.9	17.8	21.7	22.4	56.4	59.8
Oman	72.8	76.8	6.2	15.9	15.4	5.2	4.4	36.9	32.8	57.9	62.8
Palestine	39.6	41.0	3.3	17.1	20.3	11.8	5.9	24.7	31.7	63.5	62.4
Qatar	95.7	90.3	4.4	11.6	13.6	1.5	1.2	56.4	54.4	42.1	44.4
Comoros	45.5	45.4	2.7	37.5	37.7	53.7	49.9	13.7	13.0	32.6	37.1
Kuwait	60.7	67.5	3.6	27.6	25.1	2.5	2.0	24.5	24.4	73.0	73.6
Lebanon	46.4	47.3	3.3	24.2	24.5	14.7	13.4	25.2	22.3	60.1	64.3
Libya	50.6	50.0	1.0	34.7	34.1	19.1	18.8	27.5	21.7	53.4	59.5
Egypt	55.5	45.4	0.1	23.5	20.6	28.3	23.3	25.4	28.2	46.3	48.5
Morocco	54.5	49.1	0.2	26.9	24.3	40.5	34.1	21.5	21.8	38.0	44.1
Mauritania	51.0	52.7	2.8	30.9	31.1	56.9	50.6	11.9	13.1	31.2	36.3
Yemen	40.6	38.8	2.7	12.9	7.9	24.1	28.6	19.0	10.0	56.9	61.4

(...) Not available.

Source : Annex Table (3/3), Joint Arab Economic Report, various reports; National Sources; The World Bank "World Development Indicators" 2022;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Database 2022; UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 2021; International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2022.

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	2021	24.1	2,124	512	385	127	22.4	30.7	24.8	37.0	34.2	38.5	45.8
U.A.E. *	2021	3.4	6,498	218	128	90	2.4	8.1	41.1	27.7	57.9	76.6	...
Bahrain *	2021	1.9	1,008	19	8	11	1.0	5.6	58.1	43.0	2.2	...	...
Tunisia	2021	16.2	4,143	762	464	299	16.0	24.0	39.2	42.0	30.1	53.8	71.9
Algeria	2021	12.7	12,398	1,575	1,043	532	10.4	22.1	33.8	27.4	30.2	50.2	65.4
Djibouti	2021	28.4	225	64	41	23	24.6	39.4	35.9	30.1	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia * (1)	2021	6.9	14,006	960	412	548	3.3	18.7	57.1	20.1	47.6	71.1	62.7
Sudan	2021	19.8	13,060	2,586	1,335	1,252	14.6	31.8	48.4	32.9	22.9	60.7	56.0
Syria	2021	10.6	5,448	576	343	233	7.7	23.2	40.5	38.9	11.8	66.1	...
Somalia	2021	19.9	2,986	593	351	242	17.1	25.9	40.8	32.3	...	...	...
Iraq	2021	14.2	10,719	1,521	1,053	468	11.3	32.8	30.8	39.1	...	...	...
Oman *	2021	3.1	2,750	86	57	29	1.7	12.9	33.8	34.4	36.9	80.2	...
Palestine (2)	2021	26.0	1,431	372	255	117	22.0	43.0	31.5	27.0	43.7	61.8	25.6
Qatar * (3)	2021	0.1	1,968	3	1	1	0.1	0.4	48.8	55.4	39.8	85.4	20.0
Comoros	2021	9.4	236	22	12	11	7.9	12.1	47.3	22.7	...	47.6	...
Kuwait * (4)	2021	1.3	2,798	37	22	15	1.1	2.0	41.7	35.1	14.2	...	44.5
Lebanon	2021	14.5	2,172	315	215	99	13.1	18.6	31.5	30.2	36.6	46.0	33.0
Libya	2021	19.6	2,404	471	240	231	15.5	26.8	49.0	19.4	...	98.0	...
Egypt	2021	7.4	29,358	2,170	1,359	811	5.6	16.0	37.4	33.2	39.7	47.5	26.6
Morocco	2021	11.9	12,062	1,438	974	464	10.4	17.3	32.3	30.6	28.2	50.5	74.4
Mauritania	2021	11.5	1,293	148	97	52	10.8	13.0	34.8	31.0	...	...	...
Yemen	2021	13.6	6,911	938	790	148	12.4	26.3	15.8	43.0	12.2	...	...

(...) Not available.

\* Nationals and expatriates.

(1) In 2021, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 11% from the labor force. The unemployment rate among females was estimated at 22.5% and among the youth (Age Group of 15-24) at 15.9%.

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

(3) In 2021, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 0.5% from the labor force with around 633 being unemployed (with 213 males & 420 females).

(4) In 2021, the unemployment rate among nationals was estimated at 7.2%, with a rate of 7.8% for males and 6.6% for females.

Sources: Author'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) : Some Indicators of Arab Social Developments**

Indicator	Year	Index Value
Population, urban (% of total)	2020	66.0 %
Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	2020	30.0 %
Population ages 15-65 (% of total)	2020	65.0 %
Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	2020	5.0 %
Illiteracy rate, adult total	2020	24.6 %
Illiteracy rate, adult male	2020	18.0 %
Illiteracy rate, adult female	2020	31.8 %
Illiteracy rate, youth total	2020	13.7 %
Illiteracy rate, youth male	2020	11.6 %
Illiteracy rate, youth female	2020	15.9 %
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	2020	84.1 %
Total enrollment, primary, Male (% net)	2020	85.9 %
Total enrollment, primary, Female (% net)	2020	82.1 %
Gender enrollment gap in primary education	2020	0.98
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Total	2020	12.4 years
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Male	2020	12.6 years
Expected years of schooling in primary education, Female	2020	12.5 years
Dropout rate in primary education, Total	2020	9.9 %
Dropout rate in primary education, Male	2020	8.6 %
Dropout rate in primary education, Female	2020	11.3 %
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNI	2020	3.5 %
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure	2020	4.3 %
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	2020	42.3 years
Total fertility rate, (births per woman)	2020	3.3 child
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	2020	16.8 child
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2020	22 child
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP	2019	5.1 %
Public expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health	2019	9.4 %
Improved water sources (% of population with access)	2020	95.0 %
Improved water sources, urban (% of urban population with access)	2020	98.0 %
Improved water sources, rural (% of rural population with access)	2020	89.0 %
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2020	92.0 %
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	2020	95.0 %
Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)	2020	84.0 %

**Source :** The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Database, February 2022; UNDP; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", The World Bank Database, January 2022; "Human Development Report", various reports; UNESCO Database, February 2022.



**Annex Table (3/1): Agricultural Land and its Uses in Arab Countries  
(2010, 2017-2021)**

	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2021)	Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)
<b>I- Total Cultivated Land Area</b>	68,486	71,270	74,154	71,618	75,173	0.9	5.0
<b>1- Permanent Crops Area</b>	8,996	13,472	14,040	13,591	13,701	3.9	0.8
<b>a- Rainfed Agriculture</b>	5,937	8,914	9,851	9,359	9,375	4.2	0.2
<b>b- Irrigated Agriculture</b>	3,059	4,558	4,189	4,232	4,326	3.2	2.2
<b>2- Seasonal Crops Area</b>	59,490	57,798	60,114	58,027	61,472	0.3	5.9
<b>a- Rainfed Agriculture</b>	35,474	34,626	39,082	36,675	39,795	1.1	8.5
<b>b- Irrigated Agriculture</b>	10,444	11,037	10,852	10,678	10,681	0.2	0.0
<b>c- Uncultivated Area</b>	13,572	12,135	10,180	10,674	10,996	-1.9	3.0
<b>II- Forest Area</b>	94,887	37,275	38,704	37,824	37,934	-8.0	0.3
<b>III- Pasture Area</b>	494,259	487,606	414,719	386,180	379,826	-2.4	-1.6

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2022.

**Annex Table (3/2): Rural Population and Agricultural Population in Arab Countries  
(2010, 2018-2021)**

	Rural Population (Thousands)						Agricultural Population (Thousands)							
	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2021)	Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2021)	Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)
	<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	159,747	172,208	170,919	177,037	179,279	1.1	1.3	82,008	88,219	87,283	91,813	93,007	1.2
Jordan	1,131	1,025	1,025	1,049	1,037	-0.8	-1.1	390	321	321	329	325	-1.7	-1.1
UAE	1,346	1,286	1,291	1,281	1,269	-0.5	-0.9	234	210	211	209	207	-1.1	-0.9
Bahrain	143	168	174	179	181	2.2	1.6	1	1	1	1	1	-1.4	0.7
Tunisia	3,622	3,621	3,596	3,597	3,594	-0.1	-0.1	2,154	2,101	2,087	2,087	2,086	-0.3	-0.1
Algeria	12,036	11,498	11,543	11,518	11,484	-0.4	-0.3	7,404	6,973	7,001	6,986	6,965	-0.6	-0.3
Djibouti	192	216	215	217	218	1.2	0.7	58	102	102	103	103	5.4	0.7
Saudi Arabia	4,884	5,421	5,461	5,470	5,475	1.0	0.1	1,400	1,392	1,402	1,405	1,406	0.0	0.1
Sudan	32,024	23,931	24,841	28,391	28,925	-0.9	1.9	22,443	21,872	22,703	25,948	26,436	1.5	1.9
Syria	9,544	8,381	8,358	7,792	8,019	-1.6	2.9	4,080	3,572	3,562	3,321	3,417	-1.6	2.9
Somalia	6,046	8,355	8,408	8,560	8,715	3.4	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	9,588	11,496	11,496	11,708	11,893	2.0	1.6	1,742	1,898	1,898	1,933	1,964	1.1	1.6
Oman	696	747	724	707	683	-0.2	-3.4	304	268	260	254	245	-1.9	-3.4
Palestine	1,038	704	1,222	1,239	1,256	1.7	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	24	23	23	22	21	-1.1	-4.0	13	14	14	13	12	-0.4	-4.0
Comoros	492	591	603	614	625	2.2	1.8	479	577	588	599	610	2.2	1.8
Kuwait	52	0	...	...	...	...	...	28	33	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	556	782	770	756	738	2.6	-2.3	77	102	100	98	96	2.0	-2.3
Libya	1,351	1,288	1,329	1,327	1,323	-0.2	-0.3	193	166	172	171	171	-1.1	-0.3
Egypt	44,488	56,408	57,286	58,553	59,571	2.7	1.7	22,664	27,302	27,727	28,340	28,833	2.2	1.7
Morocco	13,390	13,589	13,497	13,461	13,420	0.0	-0.3	8,260	8,123	8,068	8,046	8,022	-0.3	-0.3
Mauritania	1,564	2,103	2,059	2,077	2,095	2.7	0.8	741	1,102	1,079	1,088	1,097	3.6	0.8
Yemen	15,540	20,575	17,000	18,520	18,738	1.7	1.2	9,343	12,090	9,989	10,882	11,010	1.5	1.2

(...) Not available

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

**Annex Table (3/3): Agricultural Worker's share of the Agricultural Value Added and Agricultural Economic Efficiency in Arab Countries (2010, 2018-2021)**

	Agricultural Worker's share of the Value Added <sup>(1)</sup> (U.S. Dollars)						Agricultural Economic Efficiency <sup>(2)</sup> (%)				
	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>5,709</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>6,507</b>	<b>6,409</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.35</b>
Jordan	8,161	37,359	40,353	43,183	44,446	2.9	0.56	0.95	1.25	1.32	1.75
UAE	13,169	31,406	33,578	26,859	37,995	41.5	0.27	0.26	0.55	0.48	0.57
Bahrain	19,136	12,352	12,052	12,193	12,396	1.7	0.53	0.36	0.31	0.34	0.28
Tunisia	4,070	8,599	8,403	9,198	9,030	-1.8	0.34	0.53	0.84	0.89	0.72
Algeria	4,112	7,841	7,863	7,675	8,028	4.6	0.28	0.81	0.58	0.64	1.37
Djibouti	142	479	500	967	1,008	4.2	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.04
Saudi Arabia	26,819	52,603	54,220	49,404	52,755	6.8	0.49	0.17	0.97	1.12	1.00
Sudan	3,800	1,912	2,095	2,824	1,947	-31.1	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.47	0.50
Syria	8,411	17,007	22,329	21,320	14,042	-34.1	0.78	2.76	4.28	4.23	3.74
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	16,786	3,843	5,278	6,664	6,132	-8.0	1.07	0.84	0.26	0.39	0.28
Oman	2,533	21,023	29,935	25,040	26,004	3.9	0.06	0.07	0.82	0.90	0.54
Palestine	9,372	19,833	19,726	18,379	21,239	15.6	0.91	0.85	1.09	1.12	1.20
Qatar	18,441	15,670	14,215	17,537	17,627	0.5	0.20	0.22	0.16	0.26	0.25
Comoros	2,316	5,183	4,664	4,803	5,042	5.0	0.43	0.60	0.91	0.92	0.59
Kuwait	32,557	14,296	12,411	12,124	14,900	22.9	0.46	0.12	0.22	0.26	0.21
Lebanon	51,196	67,719	65,408	84,219	28,100	-66.6	1.96	2.31	2.20	7.38	0.45
Libya	8,517	8,494	8,712	5,160	2,324	-55.0	0.27	1.62	0.31	0.24	0.09
Egypt	4,573	5,006	5,934	7,849	8,579	9.3	0.58	0.48	0.57	0.60	0.51
Morocco	4,036	3,340	3,179	3,030	3,703	22.2	0.49	0.55	0.32	0.31	0.37
Mauritania	1,212	5,050	4,989	4,590	5,436	18.4	0.21	0.67	0.78	0.73	0.40
Yemen	1,696	2,741	2,609	2,047	1,739	-15.1	0.29	0.50	0.73	0.73	0.64

(...) Not available

<sup>(1)</sup> Agricultural production value / number of Agricultural workers.

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

Source: Sources of Annex (3/2).

**Annex Table (3/4): Agricultural Production in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2018-2021)**

Crops	2010			2018			2019			2020			2021 *			Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)		
	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)
<b>Cereals</b>																		
(Wheat)	49,246	33,415	1,474	50,401	29,690	1,698	57,534	30,389	1,893	56,670	30,195	1,877	54,868	30,091	1,823	54,868	30,091	1,823
(Rice)	23,848	10,360	2,302	24,154	8,996	2,685	26,125	10,972	2,381	25,968	9,281	2,798	25,415	9,749	2,607	25,415	9,749	2,607
(Barley)	4,707	551	8,548	5,670	658	8,612	7,781	1,048	7,424	6,555	668	9,807	6,669	792	8,424	6,669	792	8,424
(Maize)	6,459	6,364	1,015	4,309	3,917	1,100	8,626	5,528	1,560	6,811	4,482	1,519	6,582	4,642	1,418	6,582	4,642	1,418
(Millet & Sorghum)	7,207	1,545	4,665	8,389	1,500	5,591	8,450	1,448	5,836	9,074	1,494	6,074	8,637	1,481	5,834	8,637	1,481	5,834
	7,025	14,595	481	7,879	14,618	539	6,552	11,393	575	8,263	14,270	579	7,565	13,427	563	7,565	13,427	563
<b>Roots &amp; Tubers</b>	12,180	520	23,423	15,727	641	24,546	17,165	742	23,142	17,056	636	26,818	16,649	673	24,746	16,649	673	24,746
<b>Legumes</b>	1,235	1,228	1,006	1,438	1,434	1,003	1,742	1,679	1,037	1,633	1,435	1,138	1,604	1,516	1,058	1,604	1,516	1,058
<b>Oil Seeds</b>	7,473	8,949	835	8,735	10,479	834	10,407	13,004	800	11,388	10,157	1,121	6,385	11,213	569	6,385	11,213	569
<b>Vegetables</b>	54,067	2,451	22,059	60,949	2,780	21,927	54,817	2,628	20,861	56,774	2,543	22,324	57,513	2,650	21,702	57,513	2,650	21,702
<b>Fruits</b>	25,445	2,517	10,109	39,069	5,281	7,398	40,277	3,395	11,862	40,491	4,559	8,882	39,945	4,412	9,054	39,945	4,412	9,054
<b>Fibres</b>	1,029	434	2,373	449	186	2,410	674	396	1,701	661	365	1,811	595	316	1,883	595	316	1,883
<b>Sugar Crops</b>	35,111	457	76,877	35,820	534	67,140	37,066	521	71,076	37,926	552	68,732	36,937	536	68,964	36,937	536	68,964
<b>Sugar Cane</b>	23,285	222	104,969	20,155	248	81,165	22,712	235	96,451	21,128	223	94,582	21,332	236	90,493	21,332	236	90,493
<b>Sugar Beets</b>	11,826	235	50,348	15,665	285	54,929	14,354	286	50,184	16,798	328	51,149	15,606	300	52,041	15,606	300	52,041

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2022.

**Annex Table (3/5): Livestock Production in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2018-2021)**

	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2021)	Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)
<b>Cows &amp; Buffaloes</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	69,163	60,704	58,129	59,616	59,483	-1.4	-0.2
<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	280,659	275,073	274,660	274,642	274,792	-0.2	0.05
<b>Camels</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	15,774	16,366	16,547	16,401	16,438	0.4	0.2
<b>Meat</b>	8,237	9,275	9,320	9,080	9,225	1.0	1.6
Red Meat (Beef, Buffalo & Goat)	4,937	4,288	4,389	4,105	4,261	-1.3	3.8
Poultry Meat	3,300	4,987	4,931	4,975	4,964	3.8	-0.2
<b>Dairy</b>	26,506	26,608	27,241	27,411	27,087	0.2	-1.2
<b>Eggs</b>	1,616	2,074	2,558	2,529	2,387	3.6	-5.6

\* Preliminary Estimates.

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

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2022.

**Annex Table (3/6): Fish Production in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2018-2021)**

	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2021)	Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>3,101.0</b>	<b>4,972.8</b>	<b>5,220.9</b>	<b>5,379.5</b>	<b>5,563.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	0.76	2.65	2.60	1.67	1.74	7.8	4.2
<b>UAE</b>	43.12	69.40	73.07	74.92	77.95	5.5	4.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	13.40	21.10	18.30	17.20	13.00	-0.3	-24.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	76.00	122.83	127.87	132.06	136.97	5.5	3.7
<b>Algeria</b>	61.73	99.36	104.38	107.26	116.92	6.0	9.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	0.20	2.10	2.27	1.35	1.46	19.7	8.1
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	71.35	114.84	125.26	129.90	133.63	5.9	2.9
<b>Sudan</b>	56.21	58.77	56.28	52.27	53.44	-0.5	2.2
<b>Syria</b>	9.97	4.07	4.08	5.40	4.66	-6.7	-13.7
<b>Somalia</b>	23.42	33.98	35.96	35.29	35.63	3.9	1.0
<b>Iraq</b>	32.79	67.46	74.87	66.07	67.38	6.8	2.0
<b>Oman</b>	341.22	549.23	579.33	592.92	618.03	5.6	4.2
<b>Palestine</b>	1.41	2.82	3.94	2.95	3.07	7.4	3.9
<b>Qatar</b>	10.74	14.67	16.94	14.14	14.18	2.6	0.3
<b>Comoros</b>	7.18	13.83	17.60	11.32	11.58	4.4	2.3
<b>Kuwait</b>	3.76	3.07	3.02	6.15	6.38	4.9	3.7
<b>Lebanon</b>	7.81	4.02	2.62	4.65	4.31	-5.3	-7.2
<b>Libya</b>	...	32.28	32.45	29.69	29.69	...	0.0
<b>Egypt</b>	775.50	1,248.25	1,310.02	1,352.94	1,397.52	5.5	3.3
<b>Morocco</b>	868.56	1,398.04	1,456.16	1,509.26	1,564.55	5.5	3.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	620.40	998.60	1,043.84	1,078.04	1,119.13	5.5	3.8
<b>Yemen</b>	151.67	111.48	130.00	154.05	152.03	0.0	-1.3

(...) Not available

\* Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2022.

**Annex Table (3/7): Agricultural Output and its per Capita Share in the Arab Countries (2010, 2018-2021)**

	Agricultural Output (Million U.S. Dollars)					Per Capita Share of Agricultural Output (U.S. Dollars)					Average Annual Change (%)		Percentage Change (%)		Contribution of Agriculture to GDP (%)				
	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	(2010-2021)	(2020-2021)	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021 *		
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	130,767	127,881	139,461	152,769	154,580	376.6	317.8	339.9	366.0	364.1	-0.3	-0.5	6.2	4.6	5.0	6.0	5.4		
Jordan	971	2,080	2,189	2,276	2,377	145.0	201.8	207.4	210.6	214.9	3.6	2.1	3.6	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2		
UAE	2,212	3,035	3,117	3,297	3,354	267.5	324.0	328.0	355.2	357.5	2.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8		
Bahrain	77	109	109	109	110	62.3	72.4	73.2	73.8	72.3	1.4	-2.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Tunisia	3,317	4,221	4,030	4,333	4,291	313.9	365.2	345.7	368.8	362.6	1.3	-1.7	7.5	9.9	9.6	10.2	9.1		
Algeria	13,644	20,769	21,178	20,501	21,110	379.2	487.8	487.7	467.5	476.7	2.1	2.0	8.5	11.9	12.3	14.1	13.3		
Djibouti	38	44	45	47	50	45.6	45.8	46.4	47.2	49.5	0.8	4.9	3.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4		
Saudi Arabia	13,946	17,465	17,654	17,879	19,267	506.0	522.7	515.9	510.6	537.8	0.6	5.3	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3		
Sudan	27,070	7,571	8,611	14,561	10,423	641.5	180.3	199.2	327.3	227.6	-9.0	-30.5	33.9	18.5	20.2	19.3	19.8		
Syria	11,842	8,562	10,846	10,250	7,114	563.4	505.3	635.4	585.7	396.5	-3.1	-32.3	19.4	39.0	39.8	39.4	39.3		
Iraq	7,151	6,406	8,808	11,014	10,477	220.1	168.0	225.1	274.3	254.4	1.3	-7.3	6.1	3.0	4.1	6.3	5.0		
Oman	811	1,692	1,796	1,897	2,043	292.3	367.7	388.9	412.1	456.1	4.1	10.7	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.4		
Palestine	872	1,198	1,209	1,110	1,281	216.7	246.8	242.8	217.6	245.0	1.1	12.6	9.0	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1		
Qatar	148	400	459	489	536	86.0	145.0	163.8	172.6	186.7	7.3	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Comoros	275	385	350	351	380	398.3	462.6	411.7	403.6	427.2	0.6	5.8	30.4	32.6	29.2	29.3	29.2		
Kuwait	521	618	524	487	623	177.6	146.3	118.4	109.0	143.6	-1.9	31.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4		
Lebanon	1,485	1,774	1,686	2,206	879	299.8	258.7	245.9	323.3	129.3	-7.4	-60.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	8.9	6.1		
Libya	571	2,796	2,828	1,616	749	92.1	418.7	417.3	235.2	107.5	1.4	-54.3	0.8	3.7	4.1	3.2	1.7		
Egypt	29,135	28,182	33,497	41,786	47,664	370.3	290.1	338.7	415.3	467.0	2.1	12.5	13.3	11.2	11.0	11.5	11.8		
Morocco	12,026	14,428	14,560	13,395	16,782	377.1	409.6	409.1	372.6	462.2	1.9	24.0	12.9	12.2	12.1	11.7	12.6		
Mauritania	942	1,714	1,710	1,599	1,951	281.9	430.3	419.4	383.2	456.9	4.5	19.2	16.7	23.3	21.7	20.2	20.1		
Yemen	3,715	4,430	4,257	3,567	3,120	160.5	155.4	146.0	119.6	102.3	-4.0	-14.5	12.0	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.3		

\* Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Annexes (2/3), (2/4), (2/7) and previous issues of the Joint Arab Economic Report.

**Annex Table (3/8): Agricultural Exports and Imports of the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2017-2020)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)													
	Agricultural Exports						Agricultural Imports						Average Annual Change (%)	
	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2020	2019-2020	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010-2020	2019-2020
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	19,569	29,251	29,772	30,397	28,284	3.8	-7.0	67,239	91,618	91,957	92,414	94,110	3.4	1.8
Jordan	1,070	2,150	2,161	2,172	1,799	5.3	-17.2	2,425	4,395	4,401	4,413	4,452	6.3	0.9
UAE	4,076	5,250	5,262	5,298	4,502	1.0	-15.0	8,280	11,139	11,145	11,152	11,501	3.3	3.1
Bahrain	293	562	566	570	460	4.6	-19.3	586	590	592	595	596	0.2	0.2
Tunisia	1,160	1,897	1,997	2,088	1,906	5.1	-8.7	2,138	2,790	2,792	2,796	2,799	2.7	0.1
Algeria	134	538	545	552	470	13.4	-14.9	6,223	12,032	12,099	12,153	12,379	7.1	1.9
Djibouti	80	50	51	52	41	-6.5	-21.2	143	142	142	144	143	0.0	-0.7
Saudi Arabia	2,995	4,112	4,210	4,351	4,367	3.8	0.4	17,148	21,101	21,121	21,145	21,781	2.4	3.0
Sudan	462	1,035	1,039	1,045	1,048	8.5	0.3	603	332	335	338	337	-5.6	-0.3
Syria	2,550	475	467	469	401	-16.9	-14.4	3,107	1,889	1,772	1,773	1,772	-5.5	-0.1
Somalia	164	478	477	478	402	9.4	-15.9	527	439	437	436	434	-1.9	-0.5
Iraq	40	79	77	80	65	5.0	-18.8	1,354	1,424	1,449	1,470	1,468	0.8	-0.1
Oman	757	1,402	1,426	1,445	1,217	4.9	-15.8	944	989	999	1,012	1,009	0.7	-0.3
Palestine	68	99	96	97	82	1.9	-15.5	342	234	233	233	232	-3.8	-0.4
Qatar	19	44	47	50	41	8.0	-18.0	1,555	2,620	2,659	2,689	2,840	6.2	5.6
Comoros	12	31	32	33	26	8.0	-21.2	74	94	95	96	95	2.5	-1.0
Kuwait	122	587	592	598	512	15.4	-14.4	1,920	2,501	2,590	2,679	2,729	3.6	1.9
Lebanon	518	876	895	915	860	5.2	-6.0	1,727	5,441	5,571	5,656	5,645	12.6	-0.2
Libya	7	15	14	15	11	4.2	-26.7	2,231	1,882	1,858	1,810	1,806	-2.1	-0.2
Egypt	2,918	6,221	6,429	6,658	6,701	8.7	0.6	9,271	14,767	14,799	14,899	15,201	5.1	2.0
Morocco	1,962	3,121	3,162	3,205	3,214	5.1	0.3	4,175	4,720	4,872	5,026	5,021	1.9	-0.1
Mauritania	43	25	26	27	20	-7.4	-25.9	94	96	97	98	97	0.3	-1.0
Yemen	119	204	201	199	139	1.6	-30.2	2,373	2,001	1,899	1,801	1,773	-2.9	-1.6

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Database 2022.



**Cont'd Annex Table (3/8): Net Agricultural Imports & Net Agricultural Imports Per Capita  
in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2017-2020)**

	Net Agricultural Imports (Million U.S. Dollars)						Per Capita Net Agricultural Imports (U.S. Dollars)				
	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020		2010	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>47,671</b>	<b>62,367</b>	<b>62,185</b>	<b>62,017</b>	<b>65,826</b>		<b>133</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	1,355	2,245	2,240	2,241	2,653		202	223	217	212	246
<b>UAE</b>	4,204	5,889	5,883	5,854	6,999		508	633	628	616	754
<b>Bahrain</b>	293	28	26	25	136		239	19	17	17	92
<b>Tunisia</b>	978	893	795	708	893		93	78	69	61	76
<b>Algeria</b>	6,089	11,494	11,554	11,601	11,909		169	278	271	267	272
<b>Djibouti</b>	63	92	91	92	102		75	97	95	94	103
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	14,153	16,989	16,911	16,794	17,414		513	521	506	491	497
<b>Sudan</b>	141	-703	-704	-707	-711		3	-17	-17	-16	-16
<b>Syria</b>	557	1,414	1,305	1,304	1,371		26	83	77	76	78
<b>Somalia</b>	363	-39	-40	-42	32		30	-3	-3	-3	2
<b>Iraq</b>	1,314	1,345	1,372	1,390	1,403		40	36	36	36	35
<b>Oman</b>	187	-413	-427	-433	-208		67	-91	-93	-94	-45
<b>Palestine</b>	274	135	137	136	150		68	29	28	27	29
<b>Qatar</b>	1,536	2,576	2,612	2,639	2,799		896	945	946	943	988
<b>Comoros</b>	62	63	63	63	69		90	77	76	74	79
<b>Kuwait</b>	1,798	1,914	1,998	2,081	2,217		613	469	473	471	497
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,209	4,565	4,676	4,741	4,785		244	669	682	692	701
<b>Libya</b>	2,224	1,867	1,844	1,795	1,795		359	284	276	265	261
<b>Egypt</b>	6,353	8,546	8,370	8,241	8,500		81	90	86	83	84
<b>Morocco</b>	2,213	1,599	1,710	1,821	1,807		69	46	49	51	50
<b>Mauritania</b>	51	71	71	71	77		15	18	18	17	18
<b>Yemen</b>	2,254	1,797	1,698	1,602	1,634		97	64	60	55	55

Source: Annex (3/8).

**Annex Table (3/9): Exports of Basic Food Commodities of Arab Countries  
(2010, 2017-2020)**

	2010		2017		2018		2019		2020		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2020)		Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Quantity: (Thousand Tons) Value: (Million U.S. Dollars)													
<b>Total</b>	16,539	15,844	22,244	16,760	25,436	21,040	22,660	20,845	21,680	19,754	2.7	-5.2	-4.3	-5.2
Cereals & Flour	2,093	1,163	2,364	962	3,241	1,242	2,118	859	1,840	673	-1.3	-21.7	-13.1	-21.7
Potatoes	592	220	1,102	233	849	284	893	338	729	310	2.1	-8.3	-18.4	-8.3
Sugar (raw)	2,095	1,331	4,081	2,863	3,258	1,320	2,702	1,029	3,569	1,489	5.5	44.7	32.1	44.7
Legumes	514	362	442	404	590	497	570	400	481	352	-0.7	-12.1	-15.6	-12.1
Oil Seeds	527	470	561	552	529	648	573	815	648	799	2.1	-1.9	12.9	-1.9
Vegetable Oil	921	1,365	840	1,551	1,432	2,382	1,430	1,824	1,724	2,283	6.5	25.2	20.6	25.2
Vegetables	4,251	2,672	3,292	2,622	3,380	2,744	3,921	2,959	3,668	3,407	-1.5	15.1	-6.5	15.1
Fruits	3,977	3,066	4,821	3,254	6,834	5,450	5,027	5,944	4,841	4,095	2.0	-31.1	-3.7	-31.1
Cows & Buffalo <sup>(1)</sup>	120	34	172	61	198	107	143	60	68	33	-5.5	-44.5	-52.6	-44.5
Sheep & Goats <sup>(1)</sup>	4,016	404	8,811	811	3,600	841	8,477	974	5,648	705	3.5	-27.6	-33.4	-27.6
Meat	165	378	142	462	251	543	390	1,104	264	745	4.8	-32.5	-32.3	-32.5
Milk & Dairy Prod.	480	2,010	3,371	2,133	3,351	2,739	3,403	2,764	2,109	2,596	16.0	-6.1	-38.0	-6.1
Eggs	84	234	58	100	80	86	119	66	203	99	9.3	49.4	70.9	49.4
Fish	841	2,135	1,170	1,624	1,642	3,105	1,514	2,742	1,604	2,906	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.0

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

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2022.

**Con'td Annex Table (3/9): Imports of Basic Food Commodities of Arab Countries  
(2010, 2017-2020)**

	2010		2017		2018		2019		2020		Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2020)		Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Value: (Million U.S. Dollars)													
<b>Total</b>	111,284	53,612	136,411	63,581	140,167	71,302	122,692	68,454	128,111	70,145	1.4	2.7	4.4	2.5
<b>Cereals &amp; Flour</b>	65,859	19,481	84,393	20,201	83,633	24,327	70,902	22,294	77,112	22,866	1.6	1.6	8.8	2.6
<b>Potatoes</b>	641	428	1,400	621	1,821	729	1,609	658	1,743	749	10.5	5.7	8.3	13.8
<b>Sugar (raw)</b>	9,538	5,219	14,074	7,293	8,565	2,768	7,088	2,518	10,078	5,142	0.6	-0.1	42.2	104.2
<b>Legumes</b>	1,428	113	2,711	1,830	2,939	1,783	3,219	1,761	2,661	1,842	6.4	32.2	-17.4	4.6
<b>Oil Seeds</b>	4,413	2,695	5,394	3,581	6,834	3,639	7,354	3,985	5,494	3,448	2.2	2.5	-25.3	-13.5
<b>Vegetable Oil</b>	4,129	4,492	4,381	3,822	7,904	7,360	7,196	6,636	5,681	5,621	3.2	2.3	-21.1	-15.3
<b>Vegetables</b>	3,249	1,848	4,471	2,062	6,145	3,209	4,372	2,592	4,836	2,785	4.1	4.2	10.6	7.5
<b>Fruits</b>	5,481	3,515	5,120	3,823	7,337	5,935	7,605	6,219	6,409	6,313	1.6	6.0	-15.7	1.5
<b>Cows &amp; Buffalo<sup>(1)</sup></b>	941	557	1,324	950	591	780	538	962	970	969	0.3	5.7	80.2	0.7
<b>Sheep &amp; Goats<sup>(1)</sup></b>	12,845	1,137	10,104	1,411	11,161	1,402	10,740	1,499	10,544	1,546	-2.0	3.1	-1.8	3.2
<b>Meat</b>	2,856	6,678	2,955	7,405	1,674	5,498	1,977	6,309	2,402	7,167	-1.7	0.7	21.5	13.6
<b>Milk &amp; Dairy Prod.</b>	12,723	5,674	10,364	8,161	11,543	10,210	9,626	9,082	10,241	9,264	-2.1	5.0	6.4	2.0
<b>Eggs</b>	156	239	184	261	569	813	506	693	369	571	9.0	9.1	-27.0	-17.5
<b>Fish</b>	812	1,537	964	2,160	1,204	2,849	1,237	3,247	1,087	2,737	3.0	5.9	-12.1	-15.7

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

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2022.

**Annex Table (3/10): Value of Intra-Imports, Intra-Exports and Intra-Agricultural Trade in the Arab Countries (2016-2020)**

	(Billion U.S. Dollars)																				
	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			Average Annual Change (%) (2016-2020)			Percentage Change (%) (2019-2020)		
	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Agricultural Trade			
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>18.48</b>	<b>16.23</b>	<b>34.71</b>	<b>15.70</b>	<b>14.36</b>	<b>30.06</b>	<b>20.06</b>	<b>21.03</b>	<b>41.09</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.46</b>	<b>40.45</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>19.62</b>	<b>38.62</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
Jordan	0.91	1.17	2.08	0.85	1.00	1.84	0.89	1.09	1.99	0.90	1.12	2.02	1.06	1.10	2.16	3.9	-1.5	0.9	18.0	-1.7	7.0
UAE	2.20	3.48	5.68	2.11	2.77	4.87	1.97	7.83	9.80	2.30	8.13	10.44	1.95	8.44	10.39	-3.0	24.8	16.3	-15.5	3.8	-0.5
Bahrain	0.54	0.33	0.87	0.53	0.37	0.90	0.59	0.51	1.10	0.53	0.52	1.06	0.55	0.48	1.04	0.7	10.1	4.5	3.7	-7.4	-1.8
Tunisia	0.14	0.38	0.52	0.10	0.38	0.47	0.19	0.51	0.70	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.11	0.15	0.26	-5.7	-21.2	-16.2	-44.0	-63.5	-57.1
Algeria	0.31	0.17	0.48	0.26	0.16	0.42	0.20	0.17	0.37	0.21	0.16	0.37	0.20	0.18	0.29	-10.1	1.9	-5.4	-5.1	16.7	4.2
Djibouti	0.17	0.02	0.19	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	-50.0	-58.7	-50.7	-11.5	-80.4	-25.2
Saudi Arabia	4.37	3.28	7.65	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.34	0.05	0.39	0.38	0.06	0.45	0.45	0.02	0.47	-43.3	-71.5	-50.1	18.1	-65.8	6.2
Sudan	0.32	0.97	1.29	3.95	3.07	7.02	3.92	3.22	7.13	3.96	3.19	7.15	3.90	3.06	6.96	86.8	33.3	52.4	-1.7	-4.0	-2.7
Syria	0.26	0.38	0.64	0.34	1.23	1.57	0.34	1.36	1.70	0.28	0.97	1.25	0.37	0.59	1.12	22.2	-6.7	7.5	14.2	-38.8	-22.7
Somalia	0.33	0.51	0.84	0.25	0.34	0.59	0.54	0.32	0.85	0.64	0.34	0.99	0.73	0.39	1.12	22.2	-6.7	7.5	14.2	12.3	13.5
Iraq	1.28	0.00	1.28	0.42	0.22	0.65	0.67	0.25	0.92	0.71	0.12	0.83	0.83	0.10	0.93	-10.3	....	-7.7	17.1	-17.6	12.1
Oman	2.41	1.13	3.54	0.94	0.09	1.03	2.78	0.04	2.83	2.34	0.33	2.67	1.91	0.03	1.94	-5.7	-60.5	-14.0	-18.3	-91.7	-27.4
Palestine	0.05	0.06	0.11	1.51	0.84	2.35	2.35	1.17	3.52	1.77	0.67	2.44	1.48	0.75	2.23	133.3	87.8	112.2	16.2	11.0	-8.7
Qatar	1.20	0.02	1.22	0.12	0.04	0.17	0.11	0.06	0.17	0.11	0.07	0.18	0.14	0.06	0.19	-41.7	28.9	-36.9	26.2	-20.3	8.2
Comoros	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.71	0.02	0.73	0.56	0.02	0.58	0.41	0.02	0.44	0.39	0.02	0.41	150.2	15.8	112.8	-5.1	-26.6	-6.3
Kuwait	1.30	0.46	1.76	1.41	0.47	1.88	1.48	0.62	2.09	1.58	0.38	1.96	1.61	0.38	1.99	5.4	-4.7	3.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
Lebanon	0.55	0.39	0.94	0.43	0.40	0.83	0.50	0.41	0.90	0.50	0.37	0.86	0.34	0.41	0.75	-11.5	1.5	-5.4	-31.8	12.7	-12.9
Libya	0.83	0.02	0.85	0.52	0.01	0.53	0.93	0.01	0.95	0.88	0.01	0.88	0.80	0.01	0.81	-0.9	-23.1	-1.3	-9.0	26.9	-8.8
Egypt	0.63	2.71	3.34	0.42	2.29	2.71	0.76	2.53	3.29	0.81	2.71	3.52	0.71	2.49	3.20	3.1	-2.1	-1.1	-12.1	-8.2	-9.1
Morocco	0.27	0.56	0.83	0.25	0.42	0.68	0.42	0.62	1.04	0.41	0.67	1.08	0.38	0.70	1.09	9.2	5.9	7.0	-5.7	5.4	1.2
Mauritania	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.14	0.00	0.14	36.3	-26.7	29.6	73.7	-61.5	62.0
Yemen	0.36	0.17	0.53	0.37	0.18	0.55	0.43	0.24	0.67	0.97	0.21	1.18	0.94	0.25	1.19	27.0	10.6	22.4	-3.9	23.8	1.0

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2022.

**Annex Table (3/11): Food Gap of Basic Food Commodities  
(2010, 2017-2020)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percentage Change (%)	
						(2010-2020)	(2019-2020)
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,948</b>	<b>31,917</b>	<b>46,659</b>	<b>42,132</b>	<b>44,116</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Cereals &amp; Flour</b>	17,018	18,795	23,086	21,435	20,977	2.1	-2.1
(Wheat & Flour)	7,981	8,613	11,636	10,017	9,150	1.4	-8.7
(Malt)	2,299	2,403	1,930	1,457	2,123	-0.8	45.7
(Rice)	3,095	3,446	4,617	5,231	4,764	4.4	-8.9
(Corn)	3,643	4,334	4,683	4,246	4,939	3.1	16.3
<b>Potatoes</b>	-22	276	445	320	270	...	-15.6
<b>Sugar (raw)</b>	2,989	4,039	2,690	2,439	2,513	-1.7	3.0
<b>Legumes</b>	507	727	1,287	1,361	1,502	11.5	10.4
<b>Oil Seeds</b>	3,987	1,334	4,978	4,498	4,139	0.4	-8.0
<b>Vegetables</b>	-2,007	-1,153	464	-368	202	...	-154.9
<b>Fruits</b>	-1,136	-1,771	484	275	1,982	...	620.1
<b>Meat</b>	6,018	7,531	5,253	5,732	7,362	2.0	28.4
<b>Milk &amp; Dairy Prod.</b>	2,088	3,687	7,472	6,318	5,004	9.1	-20.8
<b>Eggs</b>	5	378	756	626	531	59.4	-15.2
<b>Fish</b>	-499	-1,925	-256	-505	-366	-3.1	-27.5

(...) Not available

(-) Surplus.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2022.

**Annex Table (3/12): Evolution of Production and Consumption and Gap in Main Food Commodities and its Sufficiency Ratio**

	Average Annual Change (2010-2015)				Average Annual Change (2016-2020)			
	Production (Thousand Tons)	Gap (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Sufficiency Ratios (%)	Production (Thousand Tons)	Gap (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Sufficiency Ratios (%)
<b>Cereals &amp; Flour</b>								
Wheat	53,707	69,441	123,148	44	51,452	76,542	127,993	40
Rice	26,949	35,958	62,907	43	24,226	41,785	66,011	37
Malt	5,968	4,324	10,291	58	6,311	4,917	11,228	56
Potatoes	6,236	11,298	17,534	36	5,478	8,354	13,832	40
Legumes	14,179	179	14,358	99	15,048	902	15,951	94
Vegetable Oil	1,397	1,121	2,518	55	1,498	2,214	3,712	40
Vegetables	2,024	3,186	5,210	39	2,444	4,579	7,023	35
Fruits	55,052	-348	54,704	101	57,994	1,457	59,451	98
Sugar (raw)	32,086	1,461	33,547	96	38,388	1,362	39,749	97
Oil Seeds	3,440	8,174	11,613	30	3,763	6,802	10,565	36
Meat	7,691	3,480	11,172	69	8,969	5,027	13,996	64
Milk & Dairy Prod.	8,161	3,954	12,115	67	9,111	2,208	11,319	80
Fish	26,562	9,002	35,564	75	27,273	7,494	34,767	78
	4,034	142	4,176	97	4,630	-307	4,323	107

Source: Sources of annexes (3/5) and (3/9).

**Annex Table (4/1) : Value Added of Extractive Industries at Current Market Prices  
(2000, 2010, 2015-2021)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>215,935</b>	<b>711,293</b>	<b>528,077</b>	<b>453,508</b>	<b>553,288</b>	<b>754,066</b>	<b>687,037</b>	<b>429,337</b>	<b>660,865</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	242	699	868	724	734	823	947	925	1,079
<b>U.A.E.</b>	29,987	90,141	78,140	68,931	78,961	109,717	94,591	61,848	97,486
<b>Bahrain</b>	2,236	5,584	4,408	3,884	4,741	5,965	5,771	4,257	6,161
<b>Tunisia</b>	1,006	3,004	1,811	1,465	1,364	1,510	1,390	1,041	1,256
<b>Algeria</b>	21,536	56,426	30,953	27,924	33,576	39,308	33,698	20,587	33,003
<b>Djibouti</b>	3	4	8	9	9	21	26	25	27
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	69,973	218,994	160,135	142,303	174,870	259,293	228,075	142,852	213,998
<b>Sudan</b>	956	7,427	4,824	6,764	9,026	3,777	4,048	3,450	3,711
<b>Syria</b>	5,204	14,341	1,479	1,038	1,591	2,046	2,304	2,312	1,682
<b>Iraq</b>	21,684	62,880	56,205	57,358	75,351	102,044	97,151	53,367	92,880
<b>Oman</b>	9,807	27,256	23,097	17,797	21,378	29,032	26,583	20,386	28,031
<b>Palestine</b>	36	33	49	46	46	65	67	54	66
<b>Qatar</b>	10,732	65,864	60,726	45,051	54,782	71,483	63,001	41,852	66,141
<b>Comoros</b>	12	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	11
<b>Kuwait</b>	18,101	64,448	49,450	42,012	50,709	65,726	62,265	36,653	60,781
<b>Lebanon</b>	0	173	235	265	247	226	161	82	46
<b>Libya</b>	13,646	52,599	9,026	7,847	19,928	31,926	27,608	9,530	22,819
<b>Egypt</b>	6,384	29,999	42,765	26,399	22,078	26,993	34,847	25,661	25,589
<b>Morocco</b>	732	2,680	2,316	2,106	2,527	2,712	2,739	2,602	3,540
<b>Mauritania</b>	212	1,418	399	723	698	637	1,034	1,238	1,554
<b>Yemen</b>	3,445	7,311	1,172	853	665	752	722	605	1,003

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (4/2) : Value Added of Manufacturing Industries at Current Market Prices  
(2000, 2010, 2015-2021)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)										
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>77,844</b>	<b>200,308</b>	<b>261,208</b>	<b>262,788</b>	<b>261,832</b>	<b>279,036</b>	<b>281,715</b>	<b>271,201</b>	<b>309,953</b>		
<b>Jordan</b>	1,095	5,141	7,093	7,191	7,482	7,692	7,887	7,555	7,821		
<b>U.A.E.</b>	13,610	23,037	31,635	32,078	35,300	36,874	36,661	34,752	37,196		
<b>Bahrain</b>	914	3,724	5,398	5,835	6,565	6,661	6,811	6,295	7,819		
<b>Tunisia</b>	3,174	6,659	5,908	5,660	5,578	5,765	5,598	5,457	6,316		
<b>Algeria</b>	3,167	6,727	7,233	7,062	7,347	7,426	7,545	6,988	7,197		
<b>Djibouti</b>	13	23	67	76	86	94	107	109	116		
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	18,211	58,179	82,991	83,243	88,774	99,128	96,924	85,215	108,820		
<b>Sudan</b>	904	6,449	5,482	7,387	8,477	4,473	3,553	7,754	4,912		
<b>Syria</b>	780	2,674	1,642	1,188	1,496	2,108	2,339	2,366	1,588		
<b>Iraq</b>	236	3,144	3,629	3,753	4,078	4,623	4,994	4,992	4,008		
<b>Oman</b>	1,117	6,068	6,779	5,965	7,046	8,370	7,989	5,901	8,311		
<b>Palestine</b>	450	1,184	1,302	1,545	1,880	1,880	1,925	1,721	2,012		
<b>Qatar</b>	966	11,218	14,420	12,861	12,964	15,102	14,698	11,425	15,748		
<b>Comoros</b>	9	65	70	73	75	81	84	85	91		
<b>Kuwait</b>	2,608	6,895	7,992	7,793	9,056	10,297	9,766	7,029	10,193		
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,970	2,968	4,019	4,275	5,235	4,088	3,752	3,023	1,400		
<b>Libya</b>	2,316	3,514	525	1,825	1,890	2,141	2,015	1,644	1,070		
<b>Egypt</b>	18,363	35,166	55,552	56,069	38,531	40,657	48,242	58,794	62,439		
<b>Morocco</b>	7,204	14,485	16,275	16,210	17,223	18,512	17,857	17,510	20,479		
<b>Mauritania</b>	175	377	460	391	437	449	453	482	575		
<b>Yemen</b>	561	2,611	2,736	2,308	2,312	2,616	2,514	2,106	1,843		

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 (2021)**

	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 (%)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>660,865</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>309,953</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>970,819</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Jordan	1,079	2.4	7,821	17.3	8,900	19.6
U.A.E.	97,486	23.2	37,196	8.9	134,682	32.1
Bahrain	6,161	15.9	7,819	20.1	13,980	36.0
Tunisia	1,256	2.7	6,316	13.5	7,572	16.1
Algeria	33,003	20.8	7,197	4.5	40,199	25.4
Djibouti	27	0.7	116	3.2	144	3.9
Saudi Arabia	213,998	25.7	108,820	13.1	322,818	38.7
Sudan	3,711	7.0	4,912	9.3	8,624	16.4
Syria	1,682	9.3	1,588	8.8	3,269	18.1
Iraq	92,880	44.2	4,008	1.9	96,889	46.2
Oman	28,031	32.6	8,311	9.7	36,342	42.3
Palestine	66	0.4	2,012	11.2	2,079	11.5
Qatar	66,141	36.8	15,748	8.8	81,889	45.6
Comoros	11	0.9	91	7.0	103	7.9
Kuwait	60,781	40.7	10,193	6.8	70,973	47.5
Lebanon	46	0.3	1,400	9.7	1,446	10.0
Libya	22,819	53.2	1,070	2.5	23,889	55.7
Egypt	2,5589	6.4	62,439	15.5	88,028	21.9
Morocco	3,540	2.7	20,479	15.4	24,019	18.1
Mauritania	1,554	16.0	575	5.9	2,129	21.9
Yemen	1,003	5.9	1,843	10.8	2,845	16.7

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

**Annex Table (4/4): Share of Industrial Worker in the Added Value in the Industrial Sector, and Industrial Economic Efficiency in Arab Countries (2021)**

	Industrial Output (Million U.S. Dollars)	Industrial Output Per Capita (U.S. Dollars)	Share of Industrial Worker in the Added Value in the Industrial Sector (U.S. Dollars)	Industrial Economic Efficiency *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>970,819</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>31,703</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	8,900	805	13,511	0.8
<b>U.A.E.</b>	134,682	14,352	61,031	0.9
<b>Bahrain</b>	13,980	9,295	39,463	1.0
<b>Tunisia</b>	7,572	640	4,686	0.5
<b>Algeria</b>	40,199	908	9,722	0.8
<b>Djibouti</b>	144	144	4,547	0.3
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	322,818	9,011	78,141	1.6
<b>Sudan</b>	8,624	188	4,097	1.0
<b>Syria</b>	3,269	182	2,213	0.7
<b>Iraq</b>	96,889	2,352	39,697	2.1
<b>Oman</b>	36,342	8,114	40,178	1.3
<b>Palestine</b>	2,079	398	5,061	0.4
<b>Qatar</b>	81,889	28,538	68,410	0.8
<b>Comoros</b>	103	115	3,276	0.6
<b>Kuwait</b>	70,973	16,368	122,241	1.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,446	213	1,431	0.3
<b>Libya</b>	23,889	3,429	44,489	2.6
<b>Egypt</b>	88,028	863	10,359	0.8
<b>Morocco</b>	24,019	661	8,539	0.8
<b>Mauritania</b>	2,129	499	12,310	1.7
<b>Yemen</b>	2,845	93	4,032	1.7

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

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

**Annex Table (4/5) : Reserves and Production of Some Extractive Industries  
in the Arab Countries  
(2021)**

Country	Oil Reserves (Billion barrels)	Crude Oil Production (Thousand b/d)	Natural Gas Reserves (Billion cubic meters)	Marketed Natural Gas (Billion cubic meters) <sup>(1)</sup>	Iron Ore Production (Thousand tons/year) <sup>(2)</sup>	Zinc Production (Thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	Copper Production (Thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	Gold Production (Thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	Silver Production (Thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	Sulfur Production (Thousand tons) <sup>(1)</sup>	Primary Aluminium Production (Thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	Salt Production (Thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	Gypsum Production (Thousand tons) <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>719.3</b>	<b>22,867.0</b>	<b>55,244.7</b>	<b>661.5</b>	<b>9,009.5</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>15,758.0</b>	<b>6,218.9</b>	<b>7,557.9</b>	<b>19,895.1</b>
Jordan	...	...	6.0	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	...	49.0	200.0
U.A.E.	107.0	2,740.0	7,730.0	54.5	...	...	...	...	...	6,000.0	2,579.0	...	...
Bahrain	0.1	200.0	68.2	17.2	...	...	...	...	...	139.6	1,365.0	...	...
Tunisia	0.4	28.0	64.0	0.9	100.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,039.8	946.9
Algeria	12.2	919.0	4,505.0	105.0	409.9	0.5	...	0.1	0.1	6.0	...	100.8	2,200.0
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	261.6	9,251.0	8,438.0	120.5	294.1	31.8	68.6	12.4	5.6	6,600.0	967.0	2,778.0	3,472.0
Sudan	1.5	67.0	25.0	...	...	...	...	57.7	1.0	...	...	263.0	193.0
Syria	2.5	25.0	285.0	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	70.0
Somalia	...	...	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	148.4	3,998.0	3,820.0	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	40.0	...	270.0	1,000.0
Oman	4.7	748.0	674.0	36.0	...	...	...	...	...	79.1	390.5	15.0	10,663.2
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	25.2	611.0	23,831.0	207.0	...	...	...	...	...	2,050.0	627.4	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	101.5	2,433.0	1,784.0	12.7	...	...	...	...	...	623.3	...	55.0	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	...
Libya	48.4	1,220.0	1,505.0	24.2	...	...	...	...	...	130.0	...	30.0	200.0
Egypt	3.1	561.0	2,209.0	70.3	270.0	...	...	14.9	...	80.0	290.0	1,000.0	800.0
Morocco	...	...	1.4	0.1	7.1	43.5	30.7	0.2	185.7	...	...	854.3	...
Mauritania	...	...	28.0	...	7,927.7	...	29.6	13.5	...	...	...	...	130.0
Yemen	2.7	66.0	266.0	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	20.0

(...) Not available.

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for the year 2020. <sup>(2)</sup> 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, US Geological Survey data of 2022.

**Annex Table (4/6) : Value Added in the Construction Sector at Current Market Prices  
(2000, 2010, 2015-2021)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)									
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>39,210</b>	<b>127,048</b>	<b>167,469</b>	<b>174,279</b>	<b>173,146</b>	<b>171,309</b>	<b>183,237</b>	<b>178,342</b>	<b>186,755</b>	
Jordan	287	905	1,170	1,202	1,209	1,218	1,219	1,149	1,221	
U.A.E.	9,548	31,842	34,770	33,715	34,810	36,087	37,411	33,404	36,802	
Bahrain	259	1,914	2,299	2,544	2,871	3,101	3,181	2,879	2,879	
Tunisia	326	615	504	468	409	432	407	394	504	
Algeria	4,449	16,899	18,776	18,953	19,858	20,126	20,868	18,919	19,845	
Djibouti	33	129	100	106	111	262	291	299	318	
Saudi Arabia	11,126	24,208	43,460	42,553	41,225	38,895	41,513	42,959	45,513	
Sudan	460	3,648	3,056	3,765	3,653	1,358	1,524	2,774	1,914	
Syria	586	2,138	251	139	133	160	200	190	132	
Iraq	118	8,772	10,724	10,373	11,344	10,527	15,716	11,337	4,887	
Oman	414	3,417	5,376	5,959	5,423	5,066	4,823	6,822	6,356	
Palestine	314	361	665	786	862	988	955	636	770	
Qatar	640	7,555	16,674	21,176	21,714	22,692	21,504	20,635	24,132	
Comoros	11	20	18	13	10	9	9	9	10	
Kuwait	800	2,546	3,269	3,231	3,896	3,733	3,934	2,219	3,680	
Lebanon	1,347	1,345	2,440	2,456	2,145	1,948	1,307	705	385	
Libya	1,984	4,470	567	1,802	2,906	2,340	2,274	2,237	1,330	
Egypt	4,433	9,522	16,273	17,873	13,175	14,548	18,275	23,174	27,265	
Morocco	1,627	4,905	5,572	5,906	6,160	6,359	6,425	6,385	7,656	
Mauritania	25	175	366	306	290	398	379	357	405	
Yemen	424	1,662	1,139	954	941	1,064	1,022	857	750	

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

**Annex Table (4/7): Existing Production Capacity and Consumption of Cement in Arab Countries  
(2010, 2018-2021)**

Country	Design Capacity	Actual Production						Change (%) (2020-2021)	Consumption					
		2010	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	2010		2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Change (%) (2020-2021)	
		(Million Tons)												
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	434.5	200.70	218.62	218.17	216.68	231.89	7.0	211.39	223.81	223.22	221.06	235.86	6.7	
Jordan	9.3	4.50	4.94	3.47	3.32	3.72	12.0	3.70	4.39	3.19	2.57	2.86	11.3	
U.A.E	45.2	17.00	17.20	16.08	14.85	15.00	1.0	12.76	11.20	11.35	11.25	11.00	-2.2	
Bahrain	1.8	0.90	1.17	0.67	0.61	0.71	16.1	1.90	2.06	1.51	1.44	1.56	8.2	
Tunisia	13.3	7.90	7.51	7.73	6.82	7.65	12.2	7.18	7.24	6.65	6.06	6.95	14.7	
Algeria	41.1	18.70	24.48	25.37	22.50	24.00	6.7	19.00	24.48	25.16	22.00	23.00	4.5	
Djibouti	....	0.00	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.24	-2.1	0.08	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.31	3.3	
Saudi Arabia	84.8	42.97	42.18	44.32	53.42	58.95	10.4	41.32	40.91	42.32	51.08	57.47	12.5	
Sudan	10.2	2.11	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.30	6.2	3.01	4.12	4.23	4.58	4.68	2.2	
Syria	8.2	7.00	2.15	2.20	2.40	2.50	4.2	8.50	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.80	2.7	
Somalia	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	....	0.10	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.61	5.2	
Iraq	41.3	7.00	24.20	26.70	28.00	29.70	6.1	11.70	25.50	27.00	28.00	29.70	6.1	
Oman	9.8	4.08	5.37	5.51	6.23	6.45	3.5	5.10	8.45	8.57	8.84	8.95	1.2	
Palestine	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	....	2.10	2.75	2.65	2.76	2.80	1.6	
Qatar	12.8	5.28	5.59	4.50	3.92	4.38	11.6	4.90	5.80	5.00	4.33	4.58	5.6	
Comoros	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	....	0.14	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.27	15.1	
Kuwait	11.5	2.00	3.38	3.86	3.35	3.59	7.2	4.20	5.22	5.56	4.95	5.33	7.7	
Lebanon	6.9	6.10	4.70	3.20	1.95	1.65	-15.4	5.20	4.70	3.20	1.95	1.65	-15.4	
Libya	9.3	7.20	4.50	3.62	3.10	3.70	19.4	9.00	6.20	6.00	5.30	5.70	7.5	
Egypt	91.9	47.95	50.70	50.00	46.94	50.00	6.5	49.53	49.40	48.90	45.95	49.00	6.6	
Morocco	24.9	14.70	13.38	13.69	12.31	12.56	2.0	14.60	13.29	13.63	12.26	12.50	1.9	
Mauritania	2.5	0.46	1.02	1.00	0.97	1.00	2.9	0.63	1.02	1.00	0.97	1.00	2.9	
Yemen	9.6	4.85	1.88	1.90	1.70	1.80	5.9	6.74	2.40	2.45	1.95	2.15	10.3	

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Cement World Report, 14th Edition 2019.

**Annex Table (4/8) : Steel Production in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2015-2021)**

	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>16,503</b>	<b>20,207</b>	<b>20,214</b>	<b>21,426</b>	<b>29,457</b>	<b>29,214</b>	<b>29,164</b>	<b>32,585</b>
Jordan	150	300	330	330	350	350	350	350
U.A.E.	500	3,006	3,149	3,309	3,247	3,327	2,722	2,997
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	720	700	700	700
Tunisia	150	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Algeria	662	650	650	415	2,300	2,400	4,000	4,000
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	5,015	5,229	5,461	4,831	8,187	8,191	7,775	8,735
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	70	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Qatar	1,970	2,593	2,521	2,644	2,575	2,558	1,218	1,002
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	1,300	1,270	1,300	1,300
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	825	352	492	422	396	606	495	652
Egypt	6,676	5,506	5,036	6,870	7,807	7,257	8,229	10,294
Morocco	485	516	520	550	520	500	320	500
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary estimates.

Source: World Steel Association, Steel Statistical Yearbook 2021, Database, February 2022.

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

	2010						2020								
	Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (kg)		Production (Thousand Tons)	Consumption (Thousand Tons)	Exports (Thousand Tons)	Imports (Thousand Tons)	Per Capita consumption (kg)				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	2,905	10,794	2,750	11,003	30.8	3,619	13,434	2,990	13,154	31.6	3,368	12,839	4,104	15,143	29.6
Jordan	0	271	0	249	40.5	0	325	2	326	30.8	0	325	30	371	30.1
U.A.E.	0	170	1,738	1,750	20.6	0	280	651	850	29.5	0	260	945	1,407	28.0
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	0	356	0	330	33.7	0	460	3	369	39.5	0	445	0	488	37.9
Algeria	0	1,235	124	1,226	34.3	0	1,750	322	2,210	40.3	0	1,750	513	2,449	39.9
Djibouti	0	16	145	111	19.0	0	20	280	311	20.5	0	20	320	335	20.2
Saudi Arabia	0	965	246	1,347	35.0	0	1,250	480	1,735	36.5	0	1,230	321	1,718	35.1
Sudan	470	1,071	20	859	25.4	481	1,765	0	1,293	40.8	468	1,398	3	1,659	31.4
Syria	147	880	127	1,141	41.9	70	570	0	504	33.4	70	550	0	478	31.4
Somalia	18	198	0	130	16.4	23	250	500	793	16.2	23	255	550	798	16.0
Iraq	0	708	0	683	21.8	0	1,020	0	976	26.1	0	1,025	200	1,319	25.5
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	0	9	0	9	13.0	0	10	0	10	11.8	0	9	10	...	10.3
Kuwait	0	89	0	72	25.0	0	125	0	127	28.3	0	126	0	141	28.2
Lebanon	5	147	0	175	29.7	0	210	20	168	30.6	0	200	67	202	29.3
Libya	0	267	0	256	43.1	0	220	0	220	32.5	0	220	0	218	32.0
Egypt	1,918	2,659	135	1,008	33.8	2,454	3,193	64	1,045	32.3	2,282	3,100	32	970	30.8
Morocco	349	1,090	0	833	33.9	591	1,197	518	1,200	33.6	526	1,141	644	1,289	31.7
Mauritania	0	143	65	195	42.8	0	170	150	326	41.7	0	175	170	343	41.9
Yemen	0	520	150	628	22.5	0	620	0	692	21.3	0	610	300	960	20.5

(...) Not available.

Source: Source of Annex Table (2/8), and the International Sugar Organization, Sugar Yearbook, 2021.

**Annex Table (4/10) : Total Refinery Capacity in the Arab Countries  
(2010, 2015-2021)**

Country	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	(Thousand b/d) Number of Refineries 2021
<b>Total World Capacity</b>	88,230	91,620	91,613	92,015	92,890	93,270	92,880	92,885	630
<b>Arab Capacity to World Capacity (%)</b>	8.9	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.4	10
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	7,833	9,298	9,060	9,082	9,102	9,221	9,486	9,686	64
Jordan	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	1
U.A.E.	761	1,119	1,124	1,124	1,127	1,127	1,272	1,272	5
Bahrain	267	260	260	260	267	267	267	267	1
Tunisia	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	1
Algeria	583	651	657	657	657	657	670	670	6
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	2,109	2,907	2,934	2,921	2,856	2,896	2,927	3,127	9
Sudan	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	3
Syria	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	2
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	858	946	520	740	815	824	824	824	12
Oman	222	222	222	222	222	304	304	304	2
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	283	283	433	433	433	433	433	433	2
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	936	936	936	736	736	724	800	800	2
Lebanon *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	5
Egypt	726	770	770	785	785	785	785	785	8
Morocco	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	2
Mauritania	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	1
Yemen	140	140	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 2022.



**Annex Table (4/11) : Arab Manufacturing Exports and their Share to Total Merchandise Exports  
(2010, 2021)**

	Manufacturing Exports (Million U.S. Dollars)		Share of Manufacturing Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Share of Ores and Metals Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Share of Fuel Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Share of Other Goods Exports To Total Merchandise Exports (%)	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>102,521.0</b>	<b>324,825.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Jordan	5,172.6	6,706.2	73.6	71.6	8.5	16.2	1.1	0.5	16.8	11.7
U.A.E.	13,239.4	142,531.0	6.2	41.1	1.8	17.5	53.5	40.0	38.5	1.4
Bahrain	838.4	7,218.4	5.6	32.3	18.1	22.3	74.3	44.4	2.0	1.0
Tunisia	12,484.5	12,921.4	76.0	77.5	1.6	3.3	14.2	5.7	8.2	13.6
Algeria	1,027.0	3,662.0	1.8	9.7	0.3	0.2	97.3	89.6	0.6	0.5
Djibouti	77.1	1,600.7	90.7	48.8	0.3	0.2	6.5	0.1	2.5	50.9
Saudi Arabia	27,876.9	68,958.9	11.1	24.7	0.2	0.7	87.5	73.6	1.2	1.0
Sudan	34.2	445.5	0.3	10.9	0.2	45.5	94.4	8.3	5.1	35.3
Syria	3,160.6	382.7	24.7	51.7	2.7	8.6	49.9	1.2	22.7	38.5
Iraq	105.0	478.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	12.3	99.7	86.9	0.1	0.2
Oman	3,843.1	15,638.5	10.5	35.2	2.7	4.9	77.8	58.3	9.0	1.5
Palestine	418.3	1,505.3	72.7	65.7	9.8	11.0	0.1	0.1	17.4	23.2
Qatar	1,499.3	13,104.6	2.0	15.0	0.3	0.5	92.6	84.4	5.1	0.1
Comoros	6.5	10.3	31.0	33.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	...	68.1	65.4
Kuwait	4,618.5	6,527.3	6.6	10.1	0.2	0.2	92.8	89.2	0.4	0.5
Lebanon	3,193.4	2,491.9	63.6	59.5	10.7	7.0	0.2	0.3	25.5	33.2
Libya	1,125.5	1,594.2	2.3	5.5	0.0	17.7	97.7	76.6	0.0	0.2
Egypt	11,474.1	18,963.5	43.4	51.9	6.3	10.7	29.8	17.6	20.5	19.8
Morocco	11,782.2	19,934.0	66.3	70.2	11.7	5.5	1.1	0.5	20.9	23.8
Mauritania	398.7	59.0	2.2	1.3	62.9	67.8	13.1	0.4	21.8	30.5
Yemen	145.8	91.1	1.8	12.8	0.2	8.2	91.2	56.1	6.8	22.9

(...) Not available.

Source: National sources, The World Bank, Database, February 2022.

**Annex Table (4/12) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries  
(2019-2020)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Jordan		U.A.E.		Bahrain		Tunisia		Algeria		Djibouti		Saudi Arabia	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-89.3	-89.5	-4.8	14.6	-94.4	-96.1	48.0	71.1	-99.5	-99.4	-82.1	-79.5	-58.1	-52.4
Organic chemicals	-90.0	-87.5	-27.7	-29.1	41.6	30.1	-95.4	-98.3	-83.2	-81.9	-98.7	-99.7	73.0	69.0
Pharmaceutical products	7.2	1.2	-56.3	-48.4	-99.2	-99.0	-75.6	-82.5	-99.2	-98.8	-100.0	-99.7	-85.4	-86.3
Inorganic chemicals	67.8	58.2	-86.1	-72.6	-89.4	-91.0	48.1	46.3	47.7	50.3	-12.2	32.6	44.8	46.6
Plastic products	-46.7	-53.5	12.0	24.3	-25.2	-23.6	-40.6	-44.8	-99.2	-99.5	-99.3	-99.8	70.3	66.4
Fertilizers	91.6	92.3	-18.2	-39.4	98.1	96.5	82.0	53.6	75.6	79.7	-100.0	-100.0	83.9	84.9
Paper	-40.1	-43.4	-19.7	15.9	-17.8	-37.2	-40.6	-60.2	-96.3	-96.7	-94.7	-93.1	-45.6	-42.3
Rubber and articles thereof	-92.0	-89.8	-4.7	-5.2	-48.4	-46.1	-77.3	-75.2	-99.6	-95.7	-99.9	-99.8	-77.1	-75.2
Leather products	-86.3	-86.0	-45.7	-43.7	-78.0	-80.1	47.3	58.0	-99.8	-99.7	-100.0	-97.3	-99.8	-99.6
Clothing	74.6	71.1	-17.6	-18.6	-75.4	-79.4	63.8	72.7	-99.9	-99.9	-99.6	-99.3	-99.8	-99.7
Laminated textile fabric	-40.7	-63.0	-48.1	-45.1	-77.8	-95.0	-92.8	-92.4	-100.0	-100.0	-99.1	-99.9	-98.4	-94.6
Cement products	-8.1	-29.7	-41.6	-47.0	-83.5	-75.7	-36.6	-49.5	-97.3	-98.8	-100.0	-99.9	-41.1	-57.2
Iron and steel products	-78.5	-87.8	-21.3	-21.6	28.9	53.3	-61.4	-62.5	-85.6	-90.8	-100.0	-99.6	-71.3	-76.7
Aluminium and articles thereof	-32.0	-19.3	66.6	62.8	66.6	62.8	-40.4	-52.0	-98.2	-99.6	-97.6	-94.8	21.5	11.8
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-66.9	-70.1	-9.3	-7.5	-79.8	-77.3	13.3	18.0	-96.9	-99.2	-93.7	-95.8	-90.4	-90.2

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

Source: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, February 2022.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/12) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries (2019-2020)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Sudan		Syria		Somalia		Iraq		Oman		Palestine		Qatar	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-75.1	-58.9	-15.3	-4.6	-95.8	-92.0	-95.0	-99.0	-18.8	-21.8	-7.7	-12.5	-89.9	-87.2
Organic chemicals	-99.7	-99.4	-99.6	-99.0	-99.9	-100.0	-94.4	-90.4	44.2	34.2	-99.4	-98.6	69.4	70.8
Pharmaceutical products	-99.4	-99.4	-84.9	-96.3	-99.8	-100.0	-99.9	-100.0	-68.7	-61.9	-88.5	-85.9	-99.0	-98.3
Inorganic chemicals	-99.8	-100.0	-92.3	-93.5	-98.5	-98.4	-99.5	-97.0	12.8	-21.9	-79.8	-82.1	16.8	44.0
Plastic products	-97.8	-98.1	-96.5	-95.1	-99.8	-100.0	-98.6	-99.1	13.9	4.8	-46.8	-40.0	59.2	56.3
Fertilizers	-99.9	-99.9	-99.8	-99.9	-100.0	-100.0	-99.7	-99.2	95.3	89.9	-99.9	-99.6	98.9	98.8
Paper	-98.3	-94.2	-91.5	-86.5	-81.9	-62.0	-99.9	-98.7	-75.6	-81.7	-61.0	-59.6	-78.3	-76.7
Rubber and articles thereof	-99.8	-100.0	-99.6	-99.3	-99.9	-99.9	-99.9	-92.7	-94.5	-93.6	-71.7	-61.4	-93.9	-94.0
Leather products	-99.9	-100.0	-67.4	-65.0	-95.1	-98.0	-100.0	-100.0	-98.5	-99.3	-73.4	-71.8	-95.1	-94.3
Clothing	-99.9	-100.0	-19.6	23.6	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	-100.0	-99.7	-99.8	-91.8	-88.2	-95.8	-98.1
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-100.0	-98.9	-96.8	-99.5	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.4	-99.9	-56.4	-6.6	-98.3	-97.9
Cement products	-99.7	-100.0	-12.4	6.4	-99.3	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	-8.0	-0.9	67.8	66.2	-98.8	-98.6
Iron and steel products	-95.8	-99.8	-99.8	-98.8	-99.8	-99.3	-99.3	-95.4	60.9	51.4	-59.0	-49.2	19.3	-56.2
Aluminium and articles thereof	-95.9	-94.9	-76.2	-67.5	-94.8	-97.7	-95.2	-83.6	54.1	52.9	-41.1	-41.8	80.2	77.6
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-99.3	-99.7	-99.3	-99.0	-95.0	-98.0	-99.8	-99.7	-79.5	-82.0	-88.3	-85.9	-91.6	-92.5

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

Source: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, February 2022.

**"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/12) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries  
(2019-2020)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *															
	Comoros		Kuwait		Lebanon		Libya		Egypt		Morocco		Mauritania		Yemen	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-100.0	-100.0	-91.7	-91.8	-36.2	-41.8	-30.7	-65.1	-71.9	-60.8	-41.9	-42.3	-17.8	-62.7	-94.6	-92.5
Organic chemicals	-100.0	-100.0	73.5	71.1	-90.7	-91.7	-22.9	-58.8	-84.4	-79.9	-91.8	-93.0	-100.0	-100.0	-99.6	-100.0
Pharmaceutical products	-100.0	-100.0	-93.9	-95.4	-91.1	-92.0	-100.0	-99.9	-81.1	-78.8	-70.2	-74.7	-100.0	-97.6	-100.0	-99.9
Inorganic chemicals	-100.0	-100.0	-58.6	-39.0	-90.7	-91.7	-64.5	-62.3	-25.2	-14.0	-56.3	-53.3	1.5	-12.7	-100.0	-100.0
Plastic products	-99.9	-99.6	-24.9	-13.1	-56.0	-50.2	-99.6	-99.9	-31.1	-26.5	-80.3	-77.1	-99.4	-86.8	-94.1	-96.8
Fertilizers	-100.0	-100.0	-97.4	-99.7	12.3	1.1	-56.6	-67.3	71.8	72.5	83.3	85.5	-99.9	-100.0	-97.3	-99.2
Paper	-99.9	-100.0	-66.0	-66.5	-51.6	-43.6	-99.9	-100.0	-64.3	-61.0	-77.6	-77.0	-99.8	-96.4	-100.0	-100.0
Rubber and articles thereof	-100.0	-100.0	-45.5	-94.8	-94.8	-76.9	-100.0	-99.6	-74.8	-72.5	-73.4	-68.9	-100.0	-98.7	-100.0	-100.0
Leather products	-99.0	-99.3	-94.4	-94.8	-72.4	-39.2	-100.0	-100.0	-97.0	-94.8	-38.0	-34.6	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9
Clothing	-93.7	-94.0	-93.9	-95.2	-91.9	-73.3	-100.0	-100.0	48.3	49.2	53.8	48.3	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-100.0	-99.5	-97.9	-83.2	-61.5	-99.9	-99.7	-99.5	-92.7	-93.2	-91.9	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Cement products	-100.0	-100.0	-97.5	-96.0	-75.2	-53.9	-100.0	-100.0	43.4	46.1	-70.5	-65.3	-100.0	-100.0	-95.2	-95.7
Iron and steel products	-99.3	-99.6	-85.0	-65.8	-69.6	-34.1	2.0	44.3	-68.0	-58.2	-90.1	-89.0	-100.0	-99.1	-89.7	-92.1
Aluminium and articles thereof	-99.1	-99.4	-74.9	-75.3	-40.3	-4.1	-52.4	-35.0	-14.2	-0.2	-64.6	-62.8	-100.0	-99.2	-80.2	-82.9
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-95.8	-96.1	-88.9	-91.6	-63.7	-44.3	-98.2	-95.4	-60.4	-43.6	3.7	0.9	-100.0	-100.0	-84.4	-85.7

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

Source: International Trade Centre; World Trade Organization, Database, February 2022.

**Annex Table (4/13) : Revealed Comparative Advantage Index of Manufacturing Products in Arab Countries \***  
(2019-2020)

Industrial Products	Country	RCA Index		Country	RCA Index	
		2019	2020		2019	2020
Fish Industry	Mauritania	50.14	35.22	Yemen	14.26	19.22
	Morocco	6.22	7.07	Somalia	13.12	14.29
Oil and grease products	Tunisia	7.84	11.12	Palestine	10.93	7.16
	Syria	35.23	22.76	Lebanon	3.29	2.35
Fertilizers	Mauritania	2.92	2.23	Egypt	1.37	1.52
	Jordan	33.13	35.99	Algeria	7.42	13.29
Organic chemicals	Bahrain	4.90	4.70	Egypt	13.87	13.67
	Morocco	31.34	38.49	Oman	8.26	10.39
Inorganic chemicals	Qatar	6.16	8.07	Tunisia	5.07	2.45
	Oman	2.07	1.86	Saudi Arabia	2.28	2.49
Ready-made garments	Jordan	9.38	13.03	Qatar	1.30	2.08
	Algeria	2.16	2.75	Egypt	1.92	1.65
Aluminium	Lebanon	1.87	2.09	Saudi Arabia	1.39	1.90
	Morocco	7.15	6.48	Tunisia	3.78	2.96
Plastic products	Jordan	17.23	16.17	Egypt	1.55	1.40
	Tunisia	2.90	4.45	Morocco	2.06	1.80
Paper	Bahrain	15.39	25.58	U.A.E.	1.86	1.40
	Qatar	1.98	2.48	Palestine	3.33	3.48
Electrical & Electronic equipment	Egypt	1.89	2.23	Oman	2.27	2.62
	Egypt	1.97	1.85	Saudi Arabia	2.26	2.64
Iron ore products	Jordan	1.69	1.47	Lebanon	2.04	1.55
	Tunisia	1.85	1.74	Morocco	1.24	1.06
Pharmaceutical products	Bahrain	14.80	8.67	Mauritania	48.00	42.84
	Jordan	2.32	2.00			

\* The RCA index is equal to a country's exports of a particular product by the country's total exports divided by the world's exports of that product to the world's total exports.  
Source: International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization, UNCTAD.

**Annex Table (5/1): Arab and World Crude Oil Reserves  
(2017-2021)**

	(Billion Barrels at Year's End)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Change (%) (2020-2021)
UAE	97.8	97.8	97.8	107.0	107.0	0.0
Bahrain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tunisia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Algeria	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	0.0
Saudi Arabia	266.3	267.3	258.6	261.6	261.6	0.0
Syria	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0
Iraq	147.2	145.0	148.4	148.4	148.4	0.0
Qatar	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	0.0
Kuwait	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	0.0
Libya	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	0.0
Egypt	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0
Sudan	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0
Oman	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0
Yemen	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
<b>Total Arab countries</b>	<b>713.8</b>	<b>712.5</b>	<b>707.1</b>	<b>719.3</b>	<b>719.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Angola	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.2	-7.1
Iran	155.6	155.6	155.6	208.6	208.6	0.0
Venezuela	41.4	41.4	41.4	42.4	42.4	-0.1
Nigeria	37.5	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.9	0.1
Gabon	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Congo	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	-37.4
<b>Total 'non-arab' OPEC countries</b>	<b>248.9</b>	<b>248.2</b>	<b>248.2</b>	<b>301.7</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Total OPEC countries</b>	<b>922.3</b>	<b>920.4</b>	<b>915.1</b>	<b>980.7</b>	<b>979.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Brazil	12.6	12.8	13.2	12.7	11.9	-6.5
United Kingdom	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.0	-20.0
Norway	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.7	-4.7
United States of America	49.9	61.2	68.9	68.8	60.5	-12.0
Mexico	7.2	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.0	3.5
Canada	4.7	4.7	5.2	6.2	6.1	-1.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	119.8	119.8	119.8	118.9	118.9	0.0
of which: Azerbaijan	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Turkmenistan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Russia Federation	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.0
China	25.6	25.6	26.2	26.0	26.5	1.8
Rest of the world	79.6	74.2	66.5	46.7	44.8	-4.1
<b>World total</b>	<b>1,269.0</b>	<b>1,276.1</b>	<b>1,271.8</b>	<b>1,316.8</b>	<b>1,303.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>Arab countries/World (%)</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>55.2</b>	

\* Preliminary estimates.

**Remarks:**

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

2- Total OPEC countries doesn't include the data from Qatar nor Ecuador (which their membership got freezed since 2019 and 2020 respectively) but include data from Congo (which joined OPEC since 2018).

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 2021, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/2): Arab and World Natural Gas Reserves  
(2017-2021)**

(Billion Cubic Meters at Year's End)						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Change (%) (2020-2021)
UAE	6,091	6,091	6,091	7,730	7,730	0.0
Bahrain	210	193	81	68	68	0.0
Tunisia	64	64	64	64	64	0.0
Algeria	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	0.0
Saudi Arabia	8,715	9,069	9,423	8,438	8,438	0.0
Syria	285	285	285	285	285	0.0
Iraq	3,744	3,729	3,820	3,820	3,820	0.0
Qatar	23,861	23,846	23,831	23,831	23,831	0.0
Kuwait	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	0.0
Libya	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	0.0
Egypt	2,221	2,221	2,209	2,209	2,209	0.0
Sudan	25	25	25	25	25	0.0
Oman	705	677	674	674	674	0.0
Yemen	266	265	265	266	266	0.0
Mauritania	28	28	28	28	28	0.0
Jordan	6	6	6	6	6	0.0
Somalia	6	6	6	6	6	0.0
Morocco	1	1	1	1	1	0.0
<b>Total Arab countries</b>	<b>54,022</b>	<b>54,299</b>	<b>54,603</b>	<b>55,245</b>	<b>55,245</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Angola	422.0	383.0	343.0	343.0	301.0	-14.0
Iran	33,810.0	33,899.0	33,988.0	34,076.0	34,076.0	0.0
Venezuela	5,707.0	5,674.0	5,674.0	5,674.0	5,674.0	0.0
Nigeria	5,627.0	5,675.0	5,761.0	5,846.0	5,846.0	0.0
Gabon	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	42.0	42.0	39.0	36.0	36.0	0.0
Congo	285.0	285.0	284.0	283.0	283.0	0.0
<b>Total 'non-arab' OPEC countries</b>	<b>45,919.0</b>	<b>45,984.0</b>	<b>46,115.0</b>	<b>46,284.0</b>	<b>46,242.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Total OPEC</b>	<b>72,263</b>	<b>72,667</b>	<b>73,243</b>	<b>74,066</b>	<b>74,024</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Brazil	373.0	366.0	364.0	364.0	338.0	-7.7
United Kingdom	183.0	187.0	187.0	180.7	131.4	-37.5
Norway	1,762.0	1,710.0	1,603.0	1,544.5	1,440.3	-7.2
United States of America	9,022.0	12,278.0	13,294.0	13,178.7	12,256.2	-7.5
Mexico	196.0	185.0	178.3	180.3	195.0	7.5
Canada	2,033.0	2,070.0	1,995.0	2,067.1	2,353.1	12.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	60,985.0	60,985.0	64,085.0	66,205.6	66,205.6	0.0
of which: Azerbaijan	980.0	980.0	1,400.0	1,699.0	1,699.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	1,820.0	1,820.0	1,820.0	1,840.6	1,840.6	0.0
Turkmenistan	7,420.0	7,420.0	9,800.0	1,132.7	1,132.7	0.0
Russia Federation	47,270.4	47,270.0	47,270.0	47,805.3	47,805.3	0.0
Kazakhstan	2,380.0	2,380.0	2,380.0	2,407.0	2,407.0	0.0
China	5,830.0	5,953.0	6,243.0	6,654.3	7,000.6	4.9
Rest of the world	17,145.6	17,578.1	16,518.6	15,293.0	14,037.0	-8.9
<b>World total</b>	<b>197,470</b>	<b>201,596</b>	<b>205,185</b>	<b>207,197</b>	<b>205,444</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Arab countries/World (%)</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.9</b>	

\* Preliminary estimates.

**Remark:**

Total OPEC countries doesn't include the data from Qatar nor Ecuador (which their membership got freezed since 2019 and 2020 respectively) but include data from Congo (which joined OPEC since 2018).

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

**Annex Table (5/3): Arab and World Crude Oil Production  
(2017-2021)**

(Thousand Barrels/Day)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Change (%) (2020-2021)
UAE	2,967.0	3,007.2	3,058.0	2,780.0	2,740.0	-1.4
Bahrain	197.0	194.0	194.0	194.0	200.0	3.1
Tunisia	36.6	38.2	37.0	34.0	28.0	-16.7
Algeria	993.3	970.0	954.2	839.0	919.0	9.6
Saudi Arabia	9,959.2	10,315.4	9,808.2	9,100.0	9,251.0	1.7
Syria	17.0	16.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Iraq	4,469.0	4,410.0	4,576.0	3,998.0	3,998.0	0.0
Qatar	605.0	600.6	650.0	590.0	611.0	3.6
Kuwait	2,704.0	2,736.2	2,677.8	2,439.0	2,414.0	-1.0
Libya	817.0	951.0	1,096.6	422.0	1,220.0	189.4
Egypt	537.0	544.0	526.0	507.0	561.0	10.6
Sudan	95.0	100.0	102.0	86.0	67.0	-22.1
Oman	897.0	870.0	845.0	768.0	748.0	-2.6
Yemen	31.8	38.0	61.0	66.0	66.0	0.0
<b>Total Arab countries</b>	<b>24,330.9</b>	<b>24,790.5</b>	<b>24,609.8</b>	<b>21,847.0</b>	<b>22,848.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Angola	1,632.0	1,473.3	1,365.4	1,264.0	1,118.0	-11.6
Iran	3,872.0	3,552.7	2,356.2	1,975.0	2,414.0	22.2
Venezuela	2,124.0	1,510.2	974.2	538.0	660.0	22.6
Nigeria	1,536.0	1,601.6	1,761.2	1,464.0	1,304.0	-10.9
Gabon	199.0	193.4	211.0	203.0	180.0	-11.3
Equatorial Guinea	129.0	120.2	108.0	112.0	91.0	-18.4
Congo	354.0	323.5	344.0	302.0	266.0	-12.0
<b>Total 'non-arab' OPEC countries</b>	<b>9,846.0</b>	<b>8,774.9</b>	<b>7,120.0</b>	<b>5,859.0</b>	<b>6,033.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total OPEC</b>	<b>31,755.5</b>	<b>31,164.7</b>	<b>29,290.8</b>	<b>25,436.0</b>	<b>26,575.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Brazil	2,733.0	2,695.0	2,888.0	3,040.0	3,030.0	-0.3
United Kingdom	990.4	1,078.0	1,107.0	1,017.0	900.0	-11.5
Norway	1,965.0	1,840.0	1,737.0	2,010.0	2,060.0	2.5
United States of America	13,131.7	15,354.0	17,073.0	16,460.0	16,490.0	0.2
Mexico	2,229.0	2,063.0	1,923.0	1,917.0	1,925.0	0.4
Canada	4,829.0	5,200.0	5,378.0	5,130.0	5,402.0	5.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	14,453.2	14,529.0	14,651.0	13,396.0	13,590.0	1.4
of which: Azerbaijan	793.0	798.5	722.0	695.0	685.0	-1.4
Uzbekistan	62.1	54.3	54.0	50.0	55.0	10.0
Turkmenistan	277.0	276.5	236.0	233.0	220.0	-5.6
Russia Federation	11,360.0	11,357.0	11,580.0	10,471.0	10,680.0	2.0
Kazakhstan	1,877.0	1,956.0	1,923.0	1,857.0	1,860.0	0.2
China	3,854.0	3,778.0	3,826.0	3,970.0	4,070.0	2.5
Rest of the world	7,178.0	7,148.0	6,746.0	8,124.0	6,893.0	-15.2
<b>World total</b>	<b>85,540.2</b>	<b>87,250.4</b>	<b>87,057.8</b>	<b>82,770.0</b>	<b>83,241.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Arab countries/World (%)</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>	

\* Preliminary estimates.

**Remarks:**

1- The production of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait includes half of the production of the divided region.

2- Total OPEC countries doesn't include the data from Qatar nor Ecuador (which their membership got freezed since 2019 and 2020 respectively) but include data from Congo (which joined OPEC since 2018).

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



**Annex Table (5/4): Arab and World Marketed Natural Gas  
(2017-2021)**

	(Billion Cubic Meters/Year)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Change (%) (2020-2021)
UAE	54.1	47.6	55.1	55.1	54.5	-1.1
Bahrain	14.5	14.6	16.3	16.4	17.2	4.9
Tunisia	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0
Algeria	94.8	95.9	90.0	85.1	105.0	23.4
Saudi Arabia	115.0	118.0	117.0	119.0	120.5	1.2
Syria	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.9	7.4
Iraq	10.7	11.1	11.5	7.4	9.6	30.0
Qatar	165.4	170.0	176.3	205.7	207.0	0.6
Kuwait	17.1	17.7	14.0	12.9	12.7	-1.2
Libya	20.7	23.2	26.8	20.9	24.2	15.8
Egypt	51.9	62.1	68.9	61.8	70.3	13.8
Oman	31.3	35.7	35.9	35.7	36.0	0.9
Yemen	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	33.3
Jordan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Morocco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Total Arab countries</b>	<b>580.6</b>	<b>601.0</b>	<b>616.5</b>	<b>624.0</b>	<b>661.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Angola	3.1	9.6	10.5	11.3	8.8	-22.0
Iran	238.0	233.1	241.7	249.7	257.1	3.0
Venezuela	29.8	24.8	20.6	18.0	23.7	31.6
Nigeria	45.4	44.3	47.8	49.9	48.6	-2.8
Gabon	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-9.6
Equatorial Guinea	8.2	7.8	6.2	6.0	7.0	17.0
Congo	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.5
<b>Total 'non-arab' OPEC countries</b>	<b>325.9</b>	<b>320.9</b>	<b>327.9</b>	<b>335.9</b>	<b>346.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total OPEC</b>	<b>638.2</b>	<b>634.5</b>	<b>642.4</b>	<b>636.3</b>	<b>672.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>
United Kingdom	41.9	40.7	40.3	39.9	32.4	-18.8
Norway	127.7	126.4	119.1	116.2	116.7	0.4
United States of America	755.1	873.2	963.0	950.0	963.5	1.4
Mexico	31.6	28.3	27.0	25.6	23.9	-6.5
Canada	190.6	195.5	188.0	183.5	189.1	3.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	831.7	873.3	831.2	774.5	933.0	20.5
of which: Azerbaijan	16.9	17.8	22.8	24.3	30.7	26.6
Uzbekistan	52.0	55.2	54.3	44.2	46.4	5.0
Turkmenistan	80.5	84.4	86.7	82.7	87.7	6.0
Russia Federation	636.4	668.2	620.5	577.6	719.3	24.5
Kazakhstan	25.8	27.0	26.5	25.7	29.4	14.5
China	144.0	154.8	170.0	185.9	193.3	4.0
Rest of the world	730.3	716.2	731.3	681.9	686.1	0.6
<b>World total</b>	<b>3,759.4</b>	<b>3,930.2</b>	<b>4,014.3</b>	<b>3,917.4</b>	<b>4,145.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Arab countries/World (%)</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	

\* Preliminary estimates.

**Remark:**

Total OPEC countries doesn't include the data from Qatar nor Ecuador (which their membership got freezed since 2019 and 2020 respectively) but include data from Congo (which joined OPEC since 2018).

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

**Annex Table (5/5): World Oil Inventories, (End of Period)  
(2017-2021)**

(Million Barrels)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Commercial Inventory of which ** :</b>	<b>5,519</b>	<b>5,786</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>5,529</b>
OECD Countries	2,853	2,873	2,902	3,037	2,643
Rest of the World	2,666	2,913	2,989	3,203	2,886
<b>Inventory on board tankers</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>1,348</b>
<b>Strategic Inventory</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,783</b>
<b>Total World Inventory ***</b>	<b>8,539</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>8,873</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>8,661</b>
<b>OECD Commercial Inventory (Days Supply)</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>56.7</b>
<b>Total Commercial Inventory (Days Supply)</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>55.6</b>

\* Preliminary data.

\*\* Excluding Oil at Sea.

\*\*\* Including Oil at Sea.

Source: Various issues of 'Oil Market Intelligence' monthly reports.

**Annex Table (5/6): Spot Price of OPEC Basket of Crudes\*  
(2017-2021)**

(U.S. Dollars per Barrel)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>January</b>	52.4	66.9	58.7	65.1	54.4
<b>February</b>	53.4	63.5	63.8	55.5	61.1
<b>March</b>	50.3	63.8	66.4	33.9	64.6
<b>April</b>	51.4	68.4	70.8	17.7	63.2
<b>May</b>	49.2	74.1	70.0	25.2	66.9
<b>June</b>	45.2	73.2	62.9	37.1	71.9
<b>July</b>	46.9	73.3	64.7	43.4	73.5
<b>August</b>	49.6	72.3	59.6	45.2	70.3
<b>September</b>	53.4	77.2	62.4	41.5	73.9
<b>October</b>	55.5	79.4	59.9	40.1	82.1
<b>November</b>	60.7	65.3	62.9	42.6	80.4
<b>December</b>	62.1	56.9	66.5	49.2	74.4
<b>First quarter</b>	52.0	64.7	63.0	51.5	60.0
<b>Second quarter</b>	48.6	71.9	67.9	26.6	67.3
<b>Third quarter</b>	50.0	74.2	62.2	43.4	72.6
<b>Fourth quarter</b>	59.4	67.2	63.1	44.0	79.0
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>69.9</b>

\* The OPEC basket reference currently includes thirteen 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  
(2017-2021)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>UAE</b>	48,987	65,815	64,937	38,967	62,006
<b>Bahrain</b>	3,219	4,239	3,941	2,572	4,317
<b>Algeria</b>	12,755	15,901	13,638	5,503	12,423
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	170,241	194,358	178,617	106,367	178,741
<b>Iraq <sup>(1)</sup></b>	46,513	72,924	78,527	41,756	75,651 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Qatar</b>	6,658	8,644	9,665	6,325	10,624
<b>Kuwait</b>	43,946	59,106	53,648	30,965	52,472
<b>Libya</b>	11,686	18,504	20,378	3,980	23,432
<b>Egypt</b>	2,280	3,021	2,782	1,417	2,550
<b>Sudan <sup>(2)</sup></b>	322	440	474	45	...
<b>Oman <sup>(3)</sup></b>	15,072	20,099	19,737	13,204	18,580
<b>Total Arab Countries (at current price)</b>	<b>361,680</b>	<b>463,052</b>	<b>446,344</b>	<b>251,101</b>	<b>440,796</b>
<b>Total Arab Countries (Real Price 2005=100) <sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>305,473</b>	<b>384,594</b>	<b>365,257</b>	<b>202,501</b>	<b>345,451</b>

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

<sup>(1)</sup> The website of the Iraqi Ministry of Oil - <https://oil.gov.iq>.<sup>(2)</sup> Estimated data according to the statistical summary of foreign trade issued by the Central Bank of Sudan.<sup>(3)</sup> Data of the National Center for Statistics and Information in the Sultanate of Oman, Monthly Bulletin, February 2022.<sup>(4)</sup> 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  
(2017-2021)**

	Total Revenues and Grants (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (2020-2021) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>
	<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>681,057</b>	<b>846,950</b>	<b>874,998</b>	<b>689,814</b>		<b>796,688</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	10,445	11,057	10,908	9,906	11,483	15.9	25.2	25.7	24.5	22.6	25.3
<b>UAE</b>	112,040	133,185	133,328	106,331	124,656	17.2	28.4	31.5	30.9	29.6	29.7
<b>Bahrain</b>	5,854	7,381	7,719	5,538	6,956	25.6	16.5	19.5	20.0	15.9	17.9
<b>Tunisia</b>	9,875	10,557	11,035	10,848	12,347	13.8	23.4	24.7	26.4	25.5	26.3
<b>Algeria</b>	54,790	55,791	53,869	43,705	46,881	7.3	32.7	31.9	31.4	30.1	29.6
<b>Djibouti</b>	644	688	758	635	766	20.6	23.3	22.9	22.7	18.5	21.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	179,358	241,213	247,159	208,489	257,463	23.5	26.0	30.7	30.8	29.6	30.9
<b>Sudan</b>	11,535	3,872	3,762	5,119	3,794	-25.9	9.5	9.5	8.8	6.8	7.2
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	65,501	90,161	91,005	53,012	75,229	41.9	37.3	42.7	42.3	30.3	35.8
<b>Oman</b>	22,627	28,625	27,075	22,013	28,463	29.3	32.1	35.9	35.5	29.8	33.1
<b>Palestine</b>	4,372	4,109	3,947	3,937	4,550	15.6	27.1	25.2	23.0	25.3	25.2
<b>Qatar *</b>	44,855	57,120	58,997	47,029	54,689	16.3	26.9	31.2	33.5	32.6	30.5
<b>Comoros</b>	109	203	194	219	208	-4.9	10.2	17.2	16.1	18.2	16.0
<b>Kuwait *</b>	58,458	68,135	85,112	56,640	34,424	-39.2	39.6	39.5	43.9	41.6	32.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	10,777	11,546	11,065	10,177	9,221	-9.4	20.3	21.0	20.8	41.2	63.6
<b>Libya</b>	16,071	46,203	40,975	16,297	23,419	43.7	23.9	60.5	59.2	32.6	54.6
<b>Egypt **</b>	44,514	46,460	56,400	61,182	70,621	15.4	19.0	18.5	18.6	16.9	17.5
<b>Morocco</b>	26,325	27,605	28,727	26,057	28,669	10.0	24.0	23.5	24.0	22.7	21.6
<b>Mauritania</b>	1,382	1,589	1,690	1,702	1,735	1.9	20.3	21.6	21.4	21.5	17.9
<b>Yemen</b>	1,525	1,448	1,271	977	1,115	14.1	7.3	6.2	5.6	5.2	6.6

(...) Not available.

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

\* Fiscal year ending March 31.

\*\* Fiscal year ending June 30.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/2): Hydrocarbon Revenues of Arab Oil and Natural Gas Exporting Countries \*  
(2020-2021)**

	Hydrocarbon Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)		Percentage Change (2020-2021) (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>		2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>324,724</b>	<b>402,575</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>UAE</b>	41,469	49,862	20.2	39.0	40.0	11.6	13.9
<b>Bahrain</b>	3,279	4,743	44.7	59.2	68.2	9.4	13.7
<b>Tunisia</b>	299	559	86.8	2.8	4.5	0.7	1.3
<b>Algeria</b>	16,164	18,600	15.1	37.0	39.7	11.1	12.8
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	110,146	149,909	36.1	52.8	58.2	15.7	21.3
<b>Sudan</b>	420	288	-31.5	8.2	7.6	0.6	0.4
<b>Iraq</b>	45,672	65,704	43.9	86.2	87.3	26.1	37.5
<b>Oman</b>	15,771	17,529	11.1	71.6	61.6	21.3	23.7
<b>Qatar</b>	36,618	43,022	17.5	77.9	78.7	25.4	29.8
<b>Kuwait</b>	50,550	28,762	-43.1	89.2	83.6	47.4	27.0
<b>Libya</b>	3,771	22,920	507.7	23.1	97.9	7.6	45.9
<b>Egypt</b>	199	260	30.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
<b>Yemen</b>	350	404	15.5	35.8	36.2	1.8	2.1

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

\* Hydrocarbon revenues include oil and natural gas revenues.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/3): Tax Revenues of Arab Countries  
(2020-2021)**

	Tax Revenues (Million U.S. Dollars)		Percentage Change (2020-2021) (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)		As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)	
	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>		2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>251,098</b>	<b>292,599</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	6,994	7,756	10.9	70.6	67.5	16.0	17.1
<b>UAE</b>	55,292	59,033	6.8	52.0	47.4	15.4	14.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	995	1,078	8.4	18.0	15.5	2.9	2.8
<b>Tunisia</b>	9,657	11,045	14.4	89.0	89.5	22.7	23.5
<b>Algeria</b>	17,077	19,422	13.7	39.1	41.4	11.8	12.3
<b>Djibouti</b>	361	456	26.4	56.8	59.5	10.5	12.5
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	60,369	84,561	40.1	29.0	32.8	8.6	10.1
<b>Sudan</b>	3,116	1,698	-45.5	60.9	44.8	4.1	3.2
<b>Iraq</b>	3,958	3,128	-21.0	7.5	4.2	2.3	1.5
<b>Oman</b>	1,430	2,729	90.8	6.5	9.6	1.9	3.2
<b>Palestine</b>	3,137	3,973	26.6	79.7	87.3	20.2	22.0
<b>Qatar</b>	8,959	9,290	3.7	19.0	17.0	6.2	5.2
<b>Comoros</b>	92	100	8.8	42.2	48.3	7.7	7.7
<b>Kuwait</b>	1,742	1,549	-11.1	3.1	4.5	1.3	1.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	6,948	6,918	-0.4	68.3	75.0	28.2	47.7
<b>Libya</b>	452	177	-60.8	2.8	0.8	0.9	0.4
<b>Egypt</b>	46,143	52,986	14.8	75.4	75.0	12.7	13.2
<b>Morocco</b>	23,088	25,120	8.8	88.6	87.6	20.1	18.9
<b>Mauritania</b>	990	1,150	16.1	58.2	66.3	12.5	11.8
<b>Yemen</b>	298	428	43.7	30.5	38.4	1.6	2.5

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/4): Structure of Public Revenues of Arab Countries  
(2017-2021)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Hydrocarbon Revenues</b>	52.2	58.4	56.7	47.1	50.5
<b>Tax Revenues</b>	30.5	28.5	30.7	36.4	36.7
Taxes on Income and Profits	11.8	5.2	5.3	7.0	6.7
Taxes on Goods and Services	9.8	11.1	12.5	14.7	16.9
Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	3.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.0
Other Taxes and Fees	4.9	6.1	6.7	8.3	7.2
<b>Non-tax Revenues</b>	10.2	11.5	10.9	14.8	11.7
<b>Other Revenues *</b>	6.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7
<b>Grants</b>	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<b>Total Revenues and Grants (%)</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total Revenues and Grants (Billion U.S. Dollars)</b>	681.1	846.9	875.0	689.8	796.7

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

\* Investment income and capital revenues.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.



**Annex Table (6/5) : Structure of Tax Revenues of Arab Countries  
(2020-2021)**

	2020							2021 <sup>(1)</sup>				
	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million 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)		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(Million U.S. Dollars)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(Million U.S. Dollars)		
Jordan	17.4	70.7	5.5	6.3	6,994	22.8	70.1	5.9	1.2	7,756		
UAE	...	8.6	48.0	43.4	55,292	...	10.0	48.3	41.7	59,033		
Bahrain	...	77.3	22.7	...	994	...	78.1	22.0	...	1,078		
Tunisia	33.0	40.7	8.3	18.1	9,657	30.9	42.3	8.4	18.4	11,045		
Algeria	44.4	39.7	...	15.9	17,077	41.3	38.6	...	20.1	19,422		
Djibouti	50.0	38.0	...	12.0	361	4.3	51.1	...	44.6	456		
Saudi Arabia	8.0	72.2	7.9	11.9	60,369	5.6	79.3	5.9	9.2	84,561		
Sudan	11.3	67.6	15.5	5.7	3,116	12.0	65.2	13.3	9.5	1,698		
Iraq	70.3	...	29.7	...	3,958	71.7	28.3	...	...	3,128		
Oman	31.8	...	33.1	35.1	1,430	28.6	...	30.7	40.7	2,729		
Palestine	6.0	9.8	78.7	5.5	3,137	5.6	16.0	72.5	5.9	3,973		
Qatar	18.4	...	22.8	58.8	8,959	24.9	...	31.6	43.4	9,290		
Comoros	...	...	66.7	33.3	92	...	...	64.2	35.8	100		
Kuwait	28.6	...	68.4	3.0	1,740	34.1	...	62.9	3.0	1,547		
Lebanon	35.5	38.9	3.3	22.3	6,948	35.6	39.0	3.3	22.0	6,918		
Libya	77.6	...	16.1	6.3	452	80.0	...	12.8	7.3	177		
Egypt	38.8	44.6	4.4	12.2	46,143	29.2	46.2	4.3	20.4	52,986		
Morocco	18.6	44.7	3.7	33.0	23,089	41.3	51.3	7.1	0.3	25,120		
Mauritania	35.6	48.4	15.5	0.6	990	31.0	49.4	17.0	2.7	1,150		
Yemen	...	...	18.1	81.9	298	...	...	19.6	80.4	428		

(...) Not available.

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/6): Public Expenditures and Net Public Lending of Arab Countries (2017-2021)**

	Public Expenditures (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (2020-2021) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>
	<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>825,345</b>	<b>884,683</b>	<b>908,521</b>	<b>893,842</b>		<b>901,920</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>32.9</b>
Jordan	11,528	12,084	12,402	12,984	13,921	7.2	27.8	28.1	27.8	29.7	30.7
UAE	110,183	113,987	118,914	108,794	111,845	2.8	28.6	27.0	25.4	30.3	26.6
Bahrain	9,407	9,761	9,537	9,981	9,489	-4.9	26.5	25.8	24.7	28.7	24.4
Tunisia	12,160	12,251	12,198	14,543	15,857	9.0	28.8	28.7	29.2	34.2	33.8
Algeria	64,120	66,675	62,118	62,563	66,585	6.4	38.3	38.1	36.2	43.1	42.0
Djibouti	676	703	753	704	854	21.4	24.4	23.3	22.5	20.5	23.4
Saudi Arabia	247,940	287,575	282,461	286,862	277,049	-3.4	32.0	35.2	35.1	40.8	33.2
Sudan	12,844	4,828	5,319	7,846	3,913	-50.1	10.5	11.8	12.5	10.4	7.4
Iraq	63,866	68,421	71,956	63,819	70,931	11.1	36.4	32.4	33.4	36.4	33.8
Oman	30,429	32,511	33,974	32,926	31,644	-3.9	43.1	40.7	44.5	44.5	36.9
Palestine	4,053	3,936	3,860	4,977	5,490	10.3	25.1	24.2	22.5	32.0	30.4
Qatar *	55,823	52,959	57,258	50,125	52,692	5.1	33.5	28.9	32.5	34.7	29.3
Comoros	204	217	247	225	262	16.3	19.0	18.4	20.6	18.7	20.1
Kuwait <sup>(2)</sup> *	58,426	63,720	72,168	69,533	69,674	0.2	53.4	52.8	52.2	51.1	65.8
Lebanon	14,078	17,792	16,900	12,886	11,892	-7.7	26.5	32.4	31.8	52.2	82.0
Libya	23,519	28,694	32,724	26,650	19,019	-28.6	34.9	37.6	47.3	53.4	44.4
Egypt **	70,609	71,462	78,260	89,508	100,303	12.1	30.1	28.5	25.8	24.7	24.9
Morocco	30,716	32,422	33,295	35,218	36,911	4.8	28.0	27.5	27.8	30.7	27.8
Mauritania	1,274	1,418	1,409	1,514	1,934	27.7	18.7	19.3	17.9	19.1	19.9
Yemen	3,489	3,267	2,771	2,185	1,655	-24.3	16.8	13.9	12.3	11.6	9.7

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

<sup>(2)</sup> 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 2022, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/7): Current and Capital Expenditures of Arab Countries (2020-2021)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2020 <sup>(1)</sup>						2021 <sup>(1)</sup>					
	Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*	Percentage Change (%)	Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*	Percentage Change (%)
	Value	Percentage Change (%)	Value	Percentage Change (%)			Value	Percentage Change (%)	Value	Percentage Change (%)		
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>753,886</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>139,956</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>893,842</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>777,001</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>124,919</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>901,920</b>	
<b>Jordan</b>	11,831	6.2	1,153	-8.7	12,984	4.8	12,397.2	4.8	1,523	32.1	13,921	
<b>UAE</b>	96,126	-7.8	12,668	-13.3	108,794	10.1	105,875.8	10.1	5,969	-52.9	111,845	
<b>Bahrain</b>	9,396	6.0	585	-12.7	9,981	-4.7	8,957.3	-4.7	532	-9.1	9,489	
<b>Tunisia</b>	11,925	20.4	2,618	14.2	14,543	7.7	12,844.2	7.7	3,013	15.1	15,857	
<b>Algeria</b>	40,666	4.5	21,897	-5.7	62,563	3.3	42,000.0	3.3	24,585	12.3	66,585	
<b>Djibouti</b>	508	-6.2	196	-7.3	704	11.0	563.7	11.0	291	48.1	854	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	245,505	3.5	41,357	-8.5	286,862	0.1	245,790.9	0.1	31,258	-24.4	277,049	
<b>Sudan</b>	7,684	59.3	161	252.1	7,846	-51.1	3,755.4	-51.1	158	-2.3	3,913	
<b>Iraq</b>	46,968	-8.4	16,851	-18.4	63,819	20.3	56,498.3	20.3	14,433	-14.4	70,931	
<b>Oman</b>	29,987	7.5	2,939	-51.7	32,926	-3.2	29,026.8	-3.2	2,617	-11.0	31,644	
<b>Palestine</b>	4,809	44.0	169	-15.6	4,977	9.1	5,248.6	9.1	241	42.7	5,490	
<b>Qatar</b>	31,328	-8.8	18,797	-17.9	50,125	7.9	33,791.2	7.9	18,901	0.6	52,692	
<b>Comoros</b>	128	-7.0	96	-11.3	225	22.2	157.0	22.2	105	8.5	262	
<b>Kuwait **</b>	61,966	-2.5	7,567	-12.3	69,533	3.2	63,972.0	3.2	5,702	-24.6	69,674	
<b>Lebanon</b>	12,499	-22.9	387	-43.3	12,886	-6.8	11,654.4	-6.8	238	-38.5	11,892	
<b>Libya</b>	25,364	-13.8	1,286	-61.2	26,650	-40.2	15,163.0	-40.2	3,856	199.8	19,019	
<b>Egypt</b>	87,591	18.8	1,917	-56.6	89,508	11.0	97,265.8	11.0	3,038	58.5	100,303	
<b>Morocco</b>	26,520	2.1	8,698	18.8	35,218	9.5	29,039.5	9.5	7,872	-9.5	36,911	
<b>Mauritania</b>	951	-0.2	563	37.1	1,514	45.3	1,381.2	45.3	552	-1.9	1,934	
<b>Yemen</b>	2,133	16.9	52	-22.0	2,185	-24.1	1,618.3	-24.1	37	-29.1	1,655	

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

\* Represents the sum of current and capital expenditures.

\*\* The current expenditures item includes social security transfers and other expenditures, while the capital expenditures item includes expenditure on construction, land acquisition and non Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/8): Structure of Public Expenditures in the Arab Countries  
(2017-2021)**

(%)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Current Expenditures</b>	80.3	82.9	82.4	84.3	86.1
<b>Capital Expenditures</b>	19.7	17.0	17.5	15.7	13.9
<b>Net Public Lending</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Public Expenditures</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures  
(2017-2021)**

	Expenditure on Defence and Security (%)									
	Expenditure on Public Services					Expenditure on Defence and Security				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	30.0	17.4	36.7	36.0	35.5	14.5	29.0	21.4	16.6	15.6
Jordan	2.0	5.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	27.5	30.2	31.4	30.0	28.1
UAE	45.1	...	...	...	...	13.3	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	5.2	5.3	6.7	5.0	6.0	32.1	30.7	30.7	28.6	29.5
Tunisia	4.7	8.0	9.5	9.0	8.6	24.8	14.0	14.8	15.0	13.9
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	7.1	8.0	...	...	...	32.9	28.0	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	33.3	36.7	37.1	35.5	39.5	28.1	38.0	37.1	25.3	25.0
Oman	6.1	...	...	...	...	8.5	...	...	...	...
Palestine	20.2	13.8	12.9	12.9	8.7	32.2	22.7	22.3	22.3	18.9
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	17.3	16.1	...	...	...	19.2	18.2	...	...	...
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	38.7	38.9	47.6	46.9	47.9	12.0	15.7	10.2	10.3	11.3
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	10.2	...	10.4	10.1	11.1	21.0	...	22.3	21.9	22.9
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures  
(2017-2021)**

	(%)									
	Expenditure on Social Services					Expenditure on Economic Affairs				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	34.0	34.5	31.2	31.9	30.2	10.8	12.2	8.9	8.5	11.5
Jordan	42.5	43.2	47.2	47.5	45.3	4.6	6.9	19.2	20.4	20.1
UAE	28.3	...	...	...	...	12.7	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	12.2	12.1	13.2	12.7	13.6	11.2	9.4	7.8	7.6	4.8
Tunisia	...	55.0	53.1	54.0	54.1	...	23.0	21.9	22.0	23.4
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	35.6	36.5	...	...	...	14.3	15.6	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	14.3	16.0	16.1	9.1	12.2	10.1	10.0	9.5	6.3	16.1
Oman	39.1	...	...	...	...	2.1	...	...	...	...
Palestine	62.2	60.5	62.1	62.1	46.2	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.3
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	42.1	...	...	...	...	17.9	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	22.3	22.1	...	...	...	23.4	24.5	...	...	...
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
Egypt	45.9	40.7	35.6	36.3	35.2	3.0	4.7	5.4	5.3	5.1
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	38.5	...	38.1	38.7	27.6	29.0	...	28.5	28.6	20.4
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures  
(2017-2021)**

	Other Expenditures				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Jordan	10.5	14.6	14.1	18.4	17.0
UAE	2.1	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	39.3	42.4	41.6	46.2	46.0
Tunisia	1.0	...	0.6	...	...
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	9.5	11.7	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	11.8	15.6	16.2	18.1	19.5
Oman	44.2	...	...	...	...
Palestine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	...
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	21.6	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	17.8	19.1	...	...	...
Libya	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Morocco	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	1.3	...	0.7	0.7	0.7
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not available.

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/10): Overall Deficit/Surplus in the Arab Countries' Fiscal Balances (2017-2021)**

	Overall Fiscal Deficit/Surplus (Million U.S. dollars)						As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-144,288	-37,734	-33,524	-204,028	-105,231		-5.7	-1.4	-1.2	-8.2	-3.7	
Jordan	-1,083	-1,026	-1,493	-3,078	-2,438		-2.6	-2.4	-3.4	-7.0	-5.4	
UAE	1,857	19,199	14,414	-2,462	12,811		0.5	4.5	5.5	-0.7	3.1	
Bahrain	-3,552	-2,380	-1,818	-4,443	-2,533		-10.0	-6.3	-4.7	-12.8	-6.5	
Tunisia	-2,286	-1,694	-1,163	-3,695	-3,510		-5.4	-4.0	-2.8	-8.7	-7.5	
Algeria	-9,330	-10,884	-8,248	-18,858	-19,704		-5.6	-6.2	-4.8	-13.0	-12.4	
Djibouti	32	-15	5	-69	-89		-1.2	-0.5	0.2	-2.0	-2.4	
Saudi Arabia	-68,582	-46,362	-35,302	-78,373	-19,586		-10.0	-5.7	-4.4	-11.1	-2.3	
Sudan	-1,309	-956	-1,556	-2,727	-119		-1.1	-2.3	-3.7	-3.6	-0.2	
Iraq	1,635	21,740	19,050	-10,806	4,298		0.9	10.3	8.8	-0.1	2.0	
Oman	-7,802	-3,885	-6,899	-10,913	-3,181		-11.1	-4.9	-9.0	-14.8	-3.7	
Palestine	319	172	87	-1,040	-940		2.0	1.1	0.5	-6.7	-5.2	
Qatar	-10,968	4,161	1,739	-3,096	1,997		-6.8	2.3	1.0	-2.1	1.1	
Comoros	-95	-14	-53	-6	-54		-8.8	-1.2	-4.4	-0.5	-4.1	
Kuwait	32	4,415	12,944	-12,893	-35,250		-13.9	-8.9	-3.1	-9.5	-33.3	
Lebanon	-3,301	-6,246	-5,836	-2,709	-2,671		-6.2	-11.4	-11.0	-11.0	-18.4	
Libya	-7,449	17,509	8,252	-10,353	4,400		-11.1	22.9	11.9	-20.7	10.3	
Egypt	-26,095	-25,002	-21,859	-28,326	-29,682		-11.1	-10.0	-7.2	-7.8	-7.4	
Morocco	-4,391	-4,818	-4,567	-9,161	-8,242		-4.0	-4.1	-3.9	-7.6	-5.5	
Mauritania	108	171	281	188	-199		1.6	2.3	3.6	2.4	-2.0	
Yemen	-1,964	-1,818	-1,500	-1,209	-540		-9.5	-7.7	-6.6	-6.4	-3.2	

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and other national and international data sources.





**Annex Table (7/1): Annual Growth Rates of Domestic Liquidity \***  
(2017-2021)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>11.72</b>	<b>8.71</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	0.25	1.22	4.83	5.84	6.75
<b>U.A.E.</b>	4.14	2.53	8.00	4.63	5.71
<b>Bahrain</b>	4.15	2.37	11.23	6.54	4.87
<b>Tunisia</b>	11.28	6.18	11.72	10.32	9.11
<b>Algeria</b>	8.38	11.10	-0.78	3.31	13.76
<b>Djibouti</b>	20.00	-4.54	4.97	22.38	0.53
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	0.30	2.69	7.09	8.27	7.42
<b>Sudan</b>	68.35	111.83	60.13	88.80	153.16
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	2.64	2.73	8.44	15.92	16.66
<b>Oman</b>	4.18	8.29	2.02	8.93	4.57
<b>Palestine</b>	12.73	2.46	5.54	14.02	8.27
<b>Qatar</b>	21.26	-6.52	2.48	3.79	1.44
<b>Kuwait</b>	3.80	4.06	-1.47	3.85	-0.46
<b>Lebanon</b>	3.85	1.95	-4.85	-1.41	0.61
<b>Libya</b>	15.59	-0.56	-1.79	15.45	-19.85
<b>Egypt</b>	20.92	13.30	13.28	19.71	18.33
<b>Morocco</b>	5.55	4.06	3.78	8.36	5.11
<b>Mauritania</b>	12.51	12.79	10.02	15.02	10.68
<b>Yemen</b>	15.81	32.37	7.28	12.16	7.76

(...) Not available.

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries.

**Annex Table (7/2): Components of Domestic Liquidity  
(2017-2021)**

(Percent)

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	50.40	48.96	50.47	48.94	49.97	49.41	52.34	47.04	52.24	47.13
<b>Jordan</b>	30.75	69.25	29.01	70.99	29.52	70.48	32.83	67.17	33.20	66.80
<b>U.A.E.</b>	38.58	61.42	37.12	62.88	36.45	63.55	40.58	59.42	44.90	55.10
<b>Bahrain</b>	31.67	68.33	31.55	68.45	29.15	70.85	30.23	69.77	33.49	66.51
<b>Tunisia</b>	45.37	54.63	44.27	55.73	43.64	56.36	46.10	53.90	45.75	54.25
<b>Algeria</b>	68.56	31.44	68.55	31.45	66.49	33.51	69.80	30.20	70.26	29.74
<b>Djibouti</b>	40.97	59.03	47.91	52.09	47.59	52.41	42.03	57.97	42.10	57.90
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	65.06	34.94	65.86	34.14	64.90	35.10	69.27	30.73	67.76	32.24
<b>Sudan</b>	59.50	40.50	53.96	46.04	63.71	36.29	67.57	32.43	55.62	44.38
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	82.91	17.09	81.59	18.41	83.88	16.12	86.20	13.80	85.74	14.26
<b>Oman</b>	30.75	69.25	28.33	71.67	30.10	69.90	28.76	71.24	28.42	71.58
<b>Palestine</b>	44.00	56.00	42.37	57.63	42.33	57.67	42.33	57.67	46.54	53.46
<b>Qatar</b>	20.40	79.60	21.11	78.89	21.57	78.43	24.41	75.59	24.37	75.63
<b>Kuwait</b>	26.64	73.36	26.21	73.79	26.67	73.33	31.55	68.45	32.16	67.84
<b>Lebanon</b>	5.09	94.91	5.48	94.52	8.21	91.79	20.13	79.87	28.86	71.14
<b>Libya</b>	97.98	2.02	98.37	1.63	97.08	2.92	97.93	2.07	96.74	3.26
<b>Egypt</b>	23.03	76.97	23.04	76.96	23.56	76.44	23.24	76.76	23.74	76.26
<b>Morocco</b>	63.91	36.09	65.02	34.98	66.53	33.47	68.63	31.37	69.62	30.38
<b>Mauritania</b>	81.97	18.03	82.15	17.85	82.53	17.47	83.23	16.77	83.25	16.75
<b>Yemen</b>	54.10	45.90	56.06	43.94	56.66	43.34	59.84	40.16	61.57	38.43

(...) Not available.

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

**Annex Table (7/3): Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (Annual Change)  
(2020-2021)**

	(Percent)					
	Foreign Assets (Net)		Domestic Credit (Net)		Other Items (Net)	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
<b>Jordan</b>	0.73	3.44	7.24	7.60	0.00	0.00
<b>U.A.E.</b>	6.01	20.67	3.91	-2.27	0.00	0.00
<b>Bahrain</b>	-298.46	96.16	10.27	1.09	-18.49	8.20
<b>Tunisia</b>	46.11	-13.61	9.38	10.30	13.31	7.92
<b>Algeria</b>	-14.22	0.63	14.87	10.75	11.50	-1.00
<b>Djibouti</b>	26.25	0.58	7.21	5.17	-0.17	15.09
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-8.88	-4.53	14.47	14.47	0.00	0.00
<b>Sudan</b>	56.0	447.77	149.36	118.46	1035.54	607.53
<b>Iraq</b>	2.69	15.64	123.90	14.46	74.31	11.14
<b>Oman</b>	-28.40	31.21	15.26	1.09	2.63	5.78
<b>Palestine</b>	45.41	15.06	11.51	6.90	-140.61	-21.77
<b>Qatar</b>	-64.33	-24.39	10.34	9.47	-2.99	12.52
<b>Kuwait</b>	8.65	-13.70	-0.41	9.81	0.51	3.91
<b>Lebanon</b>	-28.54	-15.09	-21.99	-18.55	-174.64	-41.95
<b>Libya</b>	-13.70	237.29	253.73	-746.56	-628.34	1743.68
<b>Egypt</b>	-22.09	-86.04	23.09	14.72	17.78	-96.77
<b>Morocco</b>	19.72	0.63	5.60	6.36	9.11	10.79
<b>Mauritania</b>	52.50	38.27	-6.02	6.43	-36.21	36.24
<b>Yemen</b>	1.17	-68.10	-65.97	-0.08	-559.17	-16.25

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

**Annex Table (7/4): Contributions of Factors Affecting the Changes of Domestic Liquidity (2017-2021)**

	Foreign Assets (Net)					Domestic Assets (Net)						Other Items (Net)								
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
						Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-0.2	3.7	0.6	-3.1	5.3	8.0	4.6	3.5	-0.2	7.9	3.6	15.8	8.3	10.5	2.6	0.5	-1.2	-1.3	-1.6	-3.6
Jordan	0.8	-5.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	-0.6	-3.4	6.5	2.3	4.4	3.0	5.7	2.8	6.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.A.E.	5.7	7.0	5.1	2.1	7.2	-1.5	0.7	-4.5	-5.4	2.9	4.3	2.6	2.5	-1.5	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bahrain	-2.6	-3.5	6.5	-7.4	4.5	7.6	4.6	4.4	-0.3	3.2	5.2	11.4	9.7	1.3	2.2	-0.7	1.4	1.5	2.5	-0.8
Tunisia	-1.4	-1.2	6.6	3.2	1.2	17.3	3.6	11.0	0.2	11.6	3.4	12.5	4.4	13.6	8.3	-4.6	-3.6	-6.4	-5.4	3.3-
Algeria	-9.9	-11.6	-11.3	-6.5	0.2	21.6	14.5	18.2	10.9	9.5	4.2	16.1	14.1	12.9	20.8	-3.3	4.5	1.1	-6.3	0.6
Djibouti	20.0	-6.5	0.6	19.5	0.4	4.0	0.1	2.2	-1.5	4.6	1.0	2.9	0.4	1.8	0.1	-4.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-1.7
Saudi Arabia	-8.0	-1.1	-1.8	-8.6	-3.7	3.4	4.2	5.0	2.8	10.1	4.2	14.5	2.8	15.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	4.0	123.0	7.9	22.7	149.8	47.6	18.4	53.4	19.9	32.2	19.0	92.7	69.3	97.1	38.3	16.7	-64.6	20.1	-26.6	-93.8
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	5.0	23.8	11.2	2.7	13.7	3.6	2.3	-24.2	-21.4	7.4	6.1	30.7	26.3	6.9	2.7	-6.0	3.1	-10.2	-17.4	-3.9
Oman	-1.6	5.1	-1.1	-7.9	5.7	9.5	-0.3	5.9	-2.8	6.2	2.3	18.1	14.6	1.5	-4.3	-3.7	-2.8	-3.1	-1.3	-2.6
Palestine	2.1	-0.1	-4.9	15.8	6.7	10.6	-0.3	5.2	-0.1	6.7	3.4	8.3	4.8	4.9	1.7	-0.1	2.7	-3.7	10.1	3.3
Qatar	-3.0	-2.5	-11.6	-17.2	-10.4	16.2	8.1	4.2	-5.4	24.6	2.9	19.3	-0.5	18.7	0.2	8.1	-8.2	-10.5	1.8	-7.0
Kuwait	-1.4	4.3	3.0	4.3	-7.3	5.4	-2.3	1.5	0.8	-1.9	-2.4	0.3	-1.4	8.4	2.4	0.3	1.8	2.5	0.2	1.5
Lebanon	1.1	-3.7	-2.6	-5.3	-2.0	0.8	-1.6	1.7	3.1	-6.6	-0.8	-15.4	-6.1	-10.3	-4.6	2.0	4.0	4.3	19.4	13.0
Libya	2.6	10.6	-0.3	-15.0	194.2	8.6	9.9	-13.0	-12.2	-9.7	-10.4	19.7	19.6	-77.0	-79.3	4.4	1.8	8.2	10.8	-137.0
Egypt	15.5	-2.7	6.1	-1.9	-4.7	6.6	1.4	16.8	10.1	8.0	6.3	23.1	13.6	14.7	6.9	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8	-1.5	8.0
Morocco	1.7	-1.0	1.0	3.8	1.0	4.8	2.1	5.4	2.8	5.0	0.7	5.8	2.1	5.7	1.3	-1.0	-0.4	-2.3	-1.2	-1.5
Mauritania	1.3	4.3	11.1	11.2	10.8	10.6	4.1	16.3	-0.4	3.3	-7.8	-6.5	-8.9	5.6	5.4	0.6	-7.8	-4.3	10.3	-5.7
Yemen	-2.9	6.5	-7.5	0.0	-2.4	18.7	18.5	25.5	21.6	14.6	14.6	-73.5	-64.3	-0.0	-2.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	85.6	10.2

(...) Not available.

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

## Annex Table (7/5): Total Assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries (2020-2021)

	2020		2021		Annual Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
	<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>3,845,287.7</b>		<b>4,095,286.5</b>	
<b>Jordan</b>	57,037.8	80,425.5	61,057.2	85,996.1	7.0	6.9
<b>U.A.E.</b>	3,188,014.0	868,077.3	3,321,488.0	905,037.6	4.2	4.3
<b>Bahrain</b>	35,447.3	94,274.7	37,374.0	99,398.9	5.4	5.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	131,694.3	46,866.3	141,776.9	50,614.7	7.7	8.0
<b>Algeria</b>	16,979,743.8	133,930.8	20,495,258.9	151,188.6	20.7	12.9
<b>Djibouti</b>	413,500.0	2,326.7	432,700.0	2,434.7	4.6	4.6
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	2,979,625.3	794,566.7	3,277,846.7	874,092.5	10.0	10.0
<b>Sudan</b>	985,048.2	17,910.0	3,524,309.2	9,323.6	257.8	-47.9
<b>Iraq</b>	123,971,815.0	103,929.1	143,273,117.0	98,809.0	15.6	-4.9
<b>Oman</b>	35,814.1	93,144.6	38,521.9	100,187.0	7.6	7.6
<b>Palestine</b>	18,839.9	18,839.9	21,673.0	21,673.0	15.0	15.0
<b>Qatar</b>	1,682,172.5	462,135.3	1,772,700.0	487,005.5	5.4	5.4
<b>Kuwait</b>	73,342.1	240,465.9	77,058.3	256,861.0	5.1	6.8
<b>Lebanon</b>	283,473,630.6	188,042.2	263,546,639.0	174,765.7	-7.0	-7.1
<b>Libya</b>	126,107.9	90,725.1	135,977.2	29,950.9	7.8	-67.0
<b>Egypt</b>	6,815,126.2	425,174.8	8,582,294.8	548,740.1	25.9	29.1
<b>Morocco</b>	1,550,772.8	163,239.2	1,642,014.4	183,876.2	5.9	12.6
<b>Mauritania</b>	130,580.4	3,511.2	138,400.0	3,844.4	6.0	9.5
<b>Yemen</b>	4,430,035.2	17,702.4	4,594,800.0	11,487.0	3.7	-35.1

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

**Annex Table (7/6): Total Deposits with Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries <sup>(1)</sup>  
(2020-2021)**

	2020		2021		Annual Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)		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	2020	2021
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>2,303,455.0</b>		<b>2,412,604.5</b>		<b>4.7</b>		
Jordan	32,013.0	45,139.6	34,256.0	48,247.9	7.0	6.9	103.2	106.6
U.A.E.	1,669,878.0	454,697.9	1,755,680.0	478,386.9	5.1	5.2	126.7	113.9
Bahrain	13,553.4	36,046.3	14,122.7	37,560.4	4.2	4.2	103.8	96.6
Tunisia	72,110.0	25,661.9	78,599.0	28,060.0	9.0	9.3	60.3	60.0
Algeria	10,432,634.0	82,289.3	12,256,151.0	90,410.7	17.5	9.9	56.7	57.3
Djibouti	330,000.0	1,856.8	341,000.0	1,918.7	3.3	3.3	54.0	52.5
Saudi Arabia	1,942,984.0	518,129.1	2,104,454.0	561,187.7	8.3	8.3	73.7	67.3
Sudan	661,482.0	12,026.9	2,074,217.0	5,487.3	213.6	-54.4	16.3	10.6
Iraq	96,518,286.0	80,967.5	109,262,822.0	75,353.7	13.2	-6.9	46.2	35.9
Oman	23,684.9	61,599.2	25,086.1	65,243.4	5.9	5.9	83.3	76.0
Palestine	14,605.0	14,605.0	16,421.0	16,421.0	12.4	12.4	94.0	91.0
Qatar	660,351.0	181,415.1	664,200.0	182,472.5	0.6	0.6	125.6	101.6
Kuwait	45,275.0	149,621.3	44,562.0	147,263.4	-1.6	-1.6	139.5	108.4
Lebanon	176,783,325.0	117,269.2	165,716,732.0	109,891.7	-6.3	-6.3	626.1	1067.1
Libya	102,194.0	73,520.9	92,114.0	20,289.4	-9.9	-72.4	146.1	47.7
Egypt	5,177,876.0	323,031.8	6,420,507.0	410,518.4	24.0	27.1	89.0	101.3
Morocco <sup>(2)</sup>	1,040,399.0	109,515.7	1,094,910.0	122,610.3	5.2	12.0	95.5	91.8
Mauritania	74,771.0	2,010.5	76,700.0	2,130.6	2.6	6.0	25.4	21.8
Yemen	3,516,271.0	14,051.0	3,660,200.0	9,150.5	4.1	-34.9	25.1	21.9

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes deposits of non-residents.

<sup>(2)</sup> 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)  
(2020-2021)**

	2020		2021		Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>2,435,224.8</b>		<b>2,649,010.2</b>		<b>8.8</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	39,706.0	55,987.0	42,410.2	59,732.7	6.8	6.7
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1,596,786.0	434,795.4	1,618,957.0	441,132.7	1.4	1.5
<b>Bahrain</b>	10,413.8	27,696.3	10,906.3	29,006.1	4.7	4.7
<b>Tunisia</b>	105,573.0	37,570.5	113,514.5	40,525.0	7.5	7.9
<b>Algeria</b>	13,685,451.3	107,946.5	16,259,146.2	119,939.8	18.8	11.1
<b>Djibouti</b>	119,500.0	672.4	120,000.0	675.2	0.4	0.4
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	2,301,613.7	613,763.7	2,642,990.4	704,797.4	14.8	14.8
<b>Sudan</b>	391,495.8	7,118.1	1,054,716.4	2,790.3	169.4	-60.8
<b>Iraq</b>	56,453,237.0	47,360.1	60,893,078.0	41,995.2	7.9	-11.3
<b>Oman</b>	26,519.0	68,970.1	27,698.3	72,037.2	4.4	4.4
<b>Palestine</b>	10,444.4	10,444.4	11,203.5	11,203.5	7.3	7.3
<b>Qatar</b>	1,262,827.9	346,930.7	1,336,650.0	367,211.5	5.8	5.8
<b>Kuwait</b>	39,766.5	131,416.0	42,286.7	139,744.4	6.3	6.3
<b>Lebanon</b>	80,033,134.3	53,090.0	62,720,485.5	41,591.8	-21.6	-21.7
<b>Libya</b>	21,225.8	15,270.4	24,074.9	5,302.8	13.4	-65.3
<b>Egypt</b>	5,230,302.7	326,302.5	6,372,603.4	407,455.5	21.8	24.9
<b>Morocco (2)</b>	1,316,295.4	138,557.4	1,390,984.9	155,765.4	5.7	12.4
<b>Mauritania</b>	78,869.4	2,120.7	84,400.0	2,344.4	7.0	10.5
<b>Yemen</b>	2,305,440.8	9,212.6	2,303,700.0	5,759.3	-0.1	-37.5

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

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

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



**Annex Table (7/8): Credit Facilities for Private Sector  
(2020-2021)**

	2020		2021		Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
	<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>1,579,004.4</b>		<b>1,702,270.7</b>	
<b>Jordan</b>	26,238.4	36,997.2	27,535.9	38,783.0	4.9	4.8
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1,108,289.0	301,780.5	1,120,745.0	305,380.1	1.1	1.2
<b>Bahrain</b>	12,275.3	32,647.1	12,938.1	34,409.8	5.4	5.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	91,885.2	32,699.4	96,293.6	34,377.1	4.8	5.1
<b>Algeria</b>	5,287,687.5	41,707.6	5,486,641.9	40,473.6	3.8	- 3.0
<b>Djibouti</b>	96,000.0	540.2	95,600.0	537.9	- 0.4	- 0.4
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	1,762,440.0	469,984.0	2,034,085.2	542,422.7	15.4	15.4
<b>Sudan</b>	307,571.4	5,592.2	886,212.0	2,344.5	188.1	- 58.1
<b>Iraq</b>	29,325,741.0	24,602.1	35,033,715.0	24,161.1	19.5	- 1.8
<b>Oman</b>	22,912.6	59,590.6	23,435.7	60,951.1	2.3	2.3
<b>Palestine</b>	8,122.0	8,122.0	8,254.5	8,254.5	1.6	1.6
<b>Qatar</b>	741,735.8	203,773.6	810,000.0	222,527.5	9.2	9.2
<b>Kuwait</b>	41,797.1	138,126.7	44,370.0	146,629.2	6.2	6.2
<b>Lebanon</b>	47,886,530.1	31,765.5	37,213,652.6	24,677.5	- 22.3	- 22.3
<b>Libya</b>	11,570.1	8,323.8	13,654.1	3,007.5	18.0	- 63.9
<b>Egypt</b>	1,597,289.5	99,650.0	1,892,851.2	121,026.3	18.5	21.5
<b>Morocco</b>	758,103.4	79,800.4	792,921.4	88,793.0	4.6	11.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	80,543.6	2,165.7	86,500.0	2,402.8	7.4	10.9
<b>Yemen</b>	284,222.9	1,135.8	444,600.0	1,111.5	56.4	- 2.1

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

**Annex Table (7/9): Total Capital of Arab Commercial Banks  
(2020-2021)**

	2020		2021		Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
	<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>454,133.5</b>		<b>482,969.2</b>	
<b>Jordan</b>	8,715.2	12,288.8	9,117.6	12,841.7	4.6	4.5
<b>U.A.E.</b>	392,780.0	106,951.7	402,548.0	109,686.1	2.5	2.6
<b>Bahrain</b>	3,215.1	8,550.8	3,579.6	9,520.2	11.3	11.3
<b>Tunisia</b>	22,006.4	7,831.5	23,107.6	8,249.5	5.0	5.3
<b>Algeria</b>	1,440,391.0	11,361.3	1,534,530.5	11,319.9	6.5	-0.4
<b>Djibouti</b>	31,000.0	174.4	33,000.0	185.7	6.5	6.5
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	415,799.3	110,879.8	473,399.8	126,239.9	13.9	13.9
<b>Sudan</b>	75,363.7	1,370.2	250,499.4	662.7	232.4	-51.6
<b>Iraq</b>	16,778,264.0	14,076.7	17,696,513.0	12,204.5	5.5	-13.3
<b>Oman</b>	5,686.4	14,789.1	5,883.6	15,302.0	3.5	3.5
<b>Palestine</b>	1,857.1	1,857.1	2,107.5	2,107.5	13.5	13.5
<b>Qatar</b>	164,844.8	45,287.0	172,932.0	47,508.8	4.9	4.9
<b>Kuwait</b>	9,554.3	31,470.0	9,675.8	31,977.0	1.3	1.6
<b>Lebanon</b>	30,044,817.0	19,930.2	26,810,929.1	17,779.1	-10.8	-10.8
<b>Libya</b>	6,846.3	4,925.4	7,526.7	1,657.9	9.9	-66.3
<b>Egypt</b>	711,436.7	44,384.3	862,734.6	55,162.1	21.3	24.3
<b>Morocco</b>	149,643.2	15,751.9	164,903.3	18,466.2	10.2	17.2
<b>Mauritania</b>	30,589.9	822.5	31,000.0	861.1	1.3	4.7
<b>Yemen</b>	358,046.9	1,430.8	494,900.0	1,237.3	38.2	-13.5

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

**Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2021)**  
**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
	2020	2021		2020	2021					
Amman Stock Exchange	179	172	0	21.86	18.22	3.64	48.24	127.1	27.2	59
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	69	82	2	442.90	202.17	240.73	105.48	5,401.2	23.3	29
Dubai Financial Market	67	67	14	112.10	92.90	19.20	26.70	1,673.1	12.9	27
Bahrain Bourse	43	42	4	28.80	24.70	4.10	74.00	257.5	30.5	12
Bourse de Tunis	81	78	1	8.00	8.39	-0.39	17.05	102.6	16.3	22
Algiers Stock Exchange	6	6	0	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.21	54.8	0.2	11
Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul)	203	210	0	2,669.10	2,427.15	241.95	320.21	12,710.0	335.9	31
Khartoum Stock Exchange	67	67	0	0.23	1.31	-1.08	0.44	3.5	2.1	42
Damascus Securities Exchange	24	24	0	5.92	2.82	3.10	32.71	246.7	...	9
Muscat Securities Market	117	117	0	57.40	52.60	4.80	66.85	490.6	61.6	14
Qatar Stock Exchange	47	49	0	183.30	165.44	17.86	102.08	3,740.8	39.7	8
Palestine Exchange	48	47	0	6.21	3.45	2.76	34.42	132.1	33.0	8
Boursa Kuwait	171	167	8	136.80	106.20	30.60	91.57	819.2	56.6	10
Beirut Stock Exchange	28	28	0	10.60	6.72	3.88	102.91	378.6	5.6	14
Egyptian Exchange	256	256	1	48.70	41.20	7.50	12.09	190.2	11.5	142
Casablanca Stock Exchange	75	75	1	74.50	65.70	8.80	56.14	993.3	40.1	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3,806.75</b>	<b>3,219.30</b>	<b>587.45</b>	<b>178.95</b>	<b>2,560.0</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>455</b>

(...) Not available.

\* GDP of 2021.

\*\* Total Banking Assets - 2021, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

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

## Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2021)

### b - Price Indices

Market / Exchange	Local Price Indices (points)		2021 High	2021 Low	Annual Percentage Change (%)
	End 2020	End 2021			
Amman Stock Exchange	1,657.2	2,118.6	2,152.9	1,658.8	27.8
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	5,045.3	8,488.4	9,077.0	5,551.3	68.2
Dubai Financial Market	2,492.0	3,195.9	3,287.2	2,495.5	28.2
Bahrain Bourse	1,489.8	1,797.3	1,797.3	1,447.5	20.6
Bourse de Tunis	6,884.9	7,046.0	7,394.6	6,657.8	2.3
Algiers Stock Exchange	1,557.2	1,976.5	1,976.5	1,719.7	26.9
Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul)	8,689.5	11,281.7	11,939.6	8,702.6	29.8
Khartoum Stock Exchange	18,254.5	20,455.3	20,455.3	18,254.5	12.1
Damascus Securities Exchange	8,082.7	17,493.8	17,493.8	8,134.6	116.4
Muscat Securities Market	3,658.8	4,129.5	4,156.5	3,548.0	12.9
Qatar Stock Exchange	10,436.0	11,625.8	12,041.9	9,950.5	11.4
Palestine Exchange	471.3	608.5	608.5	479.3	29.1
Boursa Kuwait	6,051.1	7,639.1	7,926.4	6,030.8	26.2
Beirut Stock Exchange	61.1	95.4	95.4	61.4	56.1
Egyptian Exchange	10,845.3	11,949.2	11,959.7	9,769.2	10.2
Casablanca Stock Exchange	11,287.4	13,358.8	13,555.5	11,358.2	18.4
<b>AMF Composite Index</b>	<b>426.9</b>	<b>494.2</b>	<b>494.2</b>	<b>426.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>

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

## Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2021)

### c - Trading Indicators

Market / Exchange	Trading Volume (Millions)		Trading Value (Million U.S. Dollars)		Turnover Ratio (%) *		Value of Foreign Investors' Transactions (Million U.S. Dollars)			Foreign Investors' trading value / Total Trading (%)	Transactions By Type of Investors (%)	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	Buy	Sell	Net		Individual	Corporate
Amman Stock Exchange	1,142.7	1,538.2	1,479.3	2,769.5	10.6	12.7	310.6	396.5	-85.9	12.8	...	...
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	21,830.3	60,796.0	19,815.9	100,616.5	9.8	22.7	32,155.2	27,997.8	4,157.4	29.9	16.1	83.9
Dubai Financial Market	63,670.9	51,462.0	18,340.2	20,224.8	19.7	18.0	9,563.0	9,064.8	498.2	46.1	57	43
Bahrain Bourse	1,208.8	1,017.9	564.5	519.0	2.7	1.8	131.9	128.1	3.8	25.0	38.3	61.7
Bourse de Tunis	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algiers Stock Exchange	911.8	327.9	492.7	730.9	5.6	9.1	23.2	126.1	-102.9	10.2	...	...
Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul)	78,883.9	67,534.8	556,746.7	596,240.0	22.9	22.3	55,790.0	49,683.8	6,106.2	8.8	82.3	17.7
Khartoum Stock Exchange	197.1	198.0	251.7	85.0	2.2	36.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damascus Securities Exchange	21.0	23.2	33.4	56.2	3.1	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat Securities Market	2,306.1	4,209.4	1,127.7	2,125.3	3.5	3.7	308.4	297.6	10.8	14.3	30.8	69.2
Qatar Stock Exchange	55,152.2	47,036.7	29,048.7	30,966.1	17.6	16.9	12,857.7	10,879.6	1,978.1	38.3	57.1	42.9
Palestine Exchange	84.1	185.2	194.0	454.1	5.6	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boursa Kuwait	52,048.9	84,562.5	35,428.5	44,997.6	33.4	32.9	6,474.3	6,367.6	106.7	14.3	97.6	2.4
Beirut Stock Exchange	49.8	29.5	242.8	353.3	11.6	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian Exchange	94,970.1	130,466.5	17,604.5	23,566.8	42.7	48.4	2,009.6	2,288.0	-278.4	18.2	26.0	74.0
Casablanca Stock Exchange	258.8	43,194.8	3,413.0	6,888.1	5.2	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>372,736.5</b>	<b>492,582.9</b>	<b>684,784.3</b>	<b>830,594.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>119,623.9</b>	<b>107,229.9</b>	<b>12,394.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

(...) 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  
(2017-2021)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)												
	Total Exports (FOB)					Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	Total Imports (CIF)					Compound Growth Rate (%) (2017-2020)	Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *		
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	909,724	1,088,980	1,019,271	755,572	1,038,159	-6.0	790,624	825,801	860,249	746,272	810,373	-1.9	8.6
<b>Jordan</b>	6,352.9	6,593.4	7,046.1	7,114.4	8,518.3	3.8	20,527.1	20,338.5	19,197.4	17,257.3	21,643.3	-5.6	25.4
<b>UAE</b>	313,547.0	321,028.4	313,780.8	273,098.7	317,600.0	-4.5	246,344.0	235,360.1	259,251.2	234,200.1	235,400.0	-1.7	0.5
<b>Bahrain</b>	15,355.6	18,234.0	18,119.7	14,065.7	22,369.4	-2.9	16,054.7	19,084.7	17,263.3	12,683.0	17,464.4	-7.6	37.7
<b>Tunisia</b>	14,225.9	15,466.5	14,951.9	13,768.9	16,684.2	-1.1	20,668.9	22,672.8	21,578.4	18,307.3	22,483.0	-4.0	22.8
<b>Algeria</b>	34,569.0	41,114.9	35,311.8	21,925.2	38,557.8	-14.1	48,829.3	48,291.8	44,323.4	35,421.2	37,404.9	-10.1	5.6
<b>Djibouti</b>	3,162.0	3,522.0	3,996.0	2,837.0	3,874.4	-3.6	3,576.0	3,603.0	4,138.0	3,314.0	5,057.0	-2.5	52.6
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	221,835.0	294,373.0	261,603.0	173,490.0	249,200.0	-7.9	134,519.0	137,065.0	153,163.0	132,754.0	139,100.0	-0.4	4.8
<b>Sudan</b>	4,100.4	3,478.3	3,734.7	3,802.6	4,279.0	-2.5	9,133.7	7,850.1	9,290.5	9,837.7	8,935.8	2.5	-9.2
<b>Syria</b>	1,800.0	2,000.0	2,100.0	2,300.0	1,989.0	8.5	4,900.0	4,900.0	4,900.0	4,800.0	5,173.6	-0.7	7.8
<b>Somalia</b>	450.0	490.0	520.0	410.0	...	-3.1	1,087.0	1,120.0	1,200.0	1,170.0	...	2.5	...
<b>Iraq</b>	57,559.0	86,360.0	81,585.0	46,829.0	73,084.0	-6.6	37,866.0	45,736.0	58,138.0	48,150.0	40,849.0	8.3	-15.2
<b>Oman</b>	32,886.0	41,730.1	38,685.3	30,507.9	37,522.0	-2.5	26,951.2	26,289.1	22,856.7	21,107.2	26,595.2	-7.8	26.0
<b>Palestine</b>	1,928.7	1,846.7	1,747.9	1,773.1	1,458.4	-2.8	6,912.6	7,239.6	7,257.5	6,375.4	6,420.4	-2.7	0.7
<b>Qatar</b>	67,498.2	84,288.5	72,934.9	51,504.2	87,203.3	-8.6	29,814.5	31,609.1	29,098.1	25,764.1	27,985.4	-4.8	8.6
<b>Comoros</b>	38.0	42.0	52.0	26.0	45.7	-11.9	252.0	276.0	222.0	217.0	311.4	-4.9	43.5
<b>Kuwait</b>	54,977.0	71,954.0	64,482.0	40,073.0	63,134.0	-10.0	33,568.0	35,864.0	33,572.4	27,726.0	31,891.0	-6.2	15.0
<b>Lebanon</b>	2,844.5	2,952.8	4,839.0	3,926.0	3,188.4	11.3	19,588.8	19,986.2	18,221.0	9,644.0	15,218.6	-21.0	57.8
<b>Libya</b>	19,547.1	30,855.4	29,479.4	9,389.2	27,976.6	-21.7	9,487.4	13,495.1	15,562.6	11,859.9	15,779.4	7.7	33.0
<b>Egypt</b>	26,278.0	29,304.0	30,505.0	29,323.0	43,644.0	3.7	66,569.0	81,910.0	76,390.0	70,437.0	83,475.0	1.9	18.5
<b>Morocco</b>	27,662.0	29,584.0	29,354.0	25,663.0	32,592.0	-2.5	45,189.0	51,308.0	51,053.0	44,449.0	55,427.9	-0.5	24.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	2,091.5	2,483.6	2,967.6	2,810.1	3,351.4	10.3	2,270.2	2,958.5	2,872.7	2,335.8	3,335.1	1.0	42.8
<b>Yemen</b>	1,015.8	1,278.1	1,474.5	935.0	1,887.0	-2.7	6,515.5	8,843.8	10,700.0	8,462.0	10,423.0	9.1	23.2

\* Preliminary Data.

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and other national sources.  
International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2022".

**Annex Table (8/2) : Direction of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade  
(2017-2021)**

	Exports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	Imports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	
<b>World</b>	909,724	1,088,980	1,019,271	755,572	1,038,159	37.4	790,624	825,801	860,249	746,272	810,373	8.6
Arab Countries	108,090	112,173	113,145	98,750	113,902	15.3	102,876	113,103	112,452	92,840	111,151	19.7
European Union	104,962	169,584	189,034	93,327	107,554	15.2	221,614	217,606	215,636	158,686	179,763	13.3
USA	41,451	60,030	58,558	25,157	48,189	91.6	67,275	61,674	60,910	45,652	86,386	89.2
ASIA :	308,305	585,767	577,149	383,369	486,248	26.8	393,473	297,597	302,794	227,096	272,456	20.0
Japan	63,823	90,112	79,957	51,990	79,795	53.5	24,832	20,797	21,486	16,985	21,159	24.6
India	45,927	106,843	108,225	80,532	105,339	30.8	37,639	49,909	47,243	37,952	42,602	12.3
China	90,577	139,018	145,681	116,732	145,009	24.2	128,177	105,960	120,521	122,968	130,551	6.2
Rest of Asia	107,979	249,794	243,287	134,114	156,106	16.4	202,825	120,930	113,545	49,190	78,144	58.9
<b>Rest of the World</b>	346,915	161,426	81,384	154,969	282,266	82.1	5,386	135,821	168,458	221,998	160,617	-27.6
	<b>Contribution to total (%)</b>											
<b>World</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Arab Countries	11.9	10.3	11.1	13.1	11.0		13.0	13.7	13.1	12.4	13.7	
European Union	11.5	15.6	18.5	12.4	10.4		28.0	26.4	25.1	21.3	22.2	
USA	4.6	5.5	5.7	3.3	4.6		8.5	7.5	7.1	6.1	10.7	
ASIA :	33.9	53.8	56.6	50.7	46.8		49.8	36.0	35.2	30.4	33.6	
Japan	7.0	8.3	7.8	6.9	7.7		3.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	
India	5.0	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.1		4.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.3	
China	10.0	12.8	14.3	15.4	14.0		16.2	12.8	14.0	16.5	16.1	
Rest of Asia	11.9	22.9	23.9	17.8	15.0		25.7	14.6	13.2	6.6	9.6	
<b>Rest of the World</b>	38.1	14.8	8.0	20.5	27.2		0.7	16.4	19.6	29.7	19.8	

\* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (8/3) : Commodity Structure of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade <sup>(1)</sup>  
(2017-2021)**

Commodity	Exports					Imports					(Percent)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	
Agricultural commodities <sup>(2)</sup>	7.7	7.3	8.0	7.9	7.2	18.9	18.9	19.4	18.0	20.1	
Mining & Quarrying Products <sup>(3)</sup>	59.2	63.1	58.1	55.0	62.7	13.8	13.5	13.4	11.8	14.4	
Manufactures <sup>(4)</sup>	27.2	26.3	27.9	26.8	26.8	64.1	63.1	64.2	60.7	60.2	
Chemicals	8.8	8.3	8.6	8.5	10.9	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.2	12.8	
Basic manufactures	5.3	5.0	6.0	5.3	4.1	16.3	15.9	17.4	17.2	18.6	
Machinery and transport equipment	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.8	30.4	29.6	29.8	27.3	22.0	
Other miscellaneous manufactures	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	4.9	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.0	6.8	
<b>Commodities not classified elsewhere</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* Preliminary Data.

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

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

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

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

Sources : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022; International Trade Center ITC (PC-ITAS database); and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database.



**Annex Table (8/4): Intra-Arab Trade  
(2017-2021)**

(Millions US dollars)

	Total Intra-Arab Exports (FOB)					Average Annual Change (%) (2017-2020)	Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	Total Intra-Arab Imports (CIF)					Average Annual Change (%) (2017-2020)	Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *		
	<b>Total Intra-Trade</b>	<b>108,090.4</b>	<b>112,172.6</b>	<b>113,145.5</b>	<b>98,750.4</b>			<b>113,902.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>102,875.9</b>	<b>113,103.4</b>		
<b>Jordan</b>	2,926.9	2,863.7	2,931.8	2,843.3	3,202.2	-1.0	12.6	4,897.2	5,431.1	5,085.1	4,065.5	6,127.4	-6.0	50.7
<b>UAE</b>	24,234.5	26,640.3	26,338.3	24,312.7	29,413.5	0.1	21.0	22,805.6	23,115.0	23,028.5	21,811.9	22,912.8	-1.5	5.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	4,975.7	6,671.3	6,306.0	4,322.3	6,604.6	-4.6	52.8	5,033.4	4,827.8	4,761.6	1,671.7	2,566.9	-30.7	53.6
<b>Tunisia</b>	1,311.9	1,472.9	1,460.1	1,201.0	1,453.9	-2.9	21.1	1,718.9	2,056.1	2,610.1	1,732.9	2,067.9	0.3	19.3
<b>Algeria</b>	2,067.7	2,531.7	2,695.9	1,883.2	2,213.4	-3.1	17.5	2,041.7	2,376.0	2,235.5	2,039.4	2,439.4	0.0	19.6
<b>Djibouti</b>	99.0	144.1	140.1	95.1	94.3	-1.3	-0.8	479.7	459.5	462.4	407.3	610.1	-5.3	49.8
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	37,391.2	38,420.3	38,451.6	32,423.9	32,541.5	-4.6	0.4	16,883.5	19,024.5	19,659.2	17,524.0	19,767.7	1.2	12.8
<b>Sudan</b>	2,836.3	2,129.7	2,156.2	2,445.4	3,204.3	-4.8	31.0	2,618.7	2,186.5	3,251.5	2,700.8	2,861.3	1.0	5.9
<b>Syria</b>	512.8	520.0	525.4	...	998.2	...	...	1,009.7	1,045.2	1,064.0	...	985.2	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	328.4	404.6	407.0	254.2	359.0	-8.2	41.3	782.6	474.1	478.4	298.4	356.3	-27.5	19.4
<b>Iraq</b>	1,529.0	1,369.0	2,398.0	1,616.0	2,522.0	1.9	56.1	2,611.0	4,046.0	3,601.0	3,664.0	3,109.0	12.0	-15.1
<b>Oman</b>	6,790.4	7,994.3	7,740.0	7,074.8	7,124.9	1.4	0.7	13,055.6	13,698.3	14,481.5	11,865.5	11,955.2	-3.1	0.8
<b>Palestine</b>	141.4	358.3	366.6	260.9	259.7	22.6	-0.5	358.3	429.0	433.8	378.0	456.2	1.8	20.7
<b>Qatar</b>	5,609.5	4,220.1	3,028.0	3,112.4	3,367.6	-17.8	8.2	4,240.2	2,048.7	1,794.7	1,318.6	2,231.7	-32.3	69.2
<b>Comoros</b>	3.5	2.5	3.8	2.9	4.6	-5.8	58.6	41.9	55.6	60.3	49.9	66.6	6.0	33.5
<b>Kuwait</b>	2,782.5	2,720.0	2,907.0	2,242.0	4,316.6	-6.9	92.5	6,222.8	7,114.2	6,535.0	5,592.0	6,930.1	-3.5	23.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,396.5	1,573.0	1,531.2	1,878.6	2,032.5	10.4	8.2	2,295.1	2,547.9	2,555.2	1,179.7	1,754.0	-19.9	48.7
<b>Libya</b>	1,803.2	1,060.9	1,945.7	1,051.1	1,846.6	-16.5	75.7	1,742.9	2,929.0	3,047.9	2,232.8	3,090.3	8.6	38.4
<b>Egypt</b>	9,785.7	9,517.3	10,116.7	10,067.5	10,680.7	1.0	6.1	9,787.9	13,002.6	11,225.0	9,365.4	13,286.4	-1.5	41.9
<b>Morocco</b>	1,166.6	1,240.1	1,371.8	1,259.4	1,268.2	2.6	0.7	2,871.2	3,917.9	3,844.4	3,053.9	5,019.0	2.1	64.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	5.3	8.3	8.3	7.9	9.1	14.4	15.5	338.9	614.1	614.1	491.0	644.8	13.2	31.3
<b>Yemen</b>	392.4	310.2	315.9	395.8	384.4	0.3	-2.9	1,039.1	1,704.2	1,622.7	1,397.9	1,912.9	10.4	36.8

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary Data.

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

**Annex Table (8/5) : Shares of Intra-Arab trade in Total Foreign Trade of Arab Countries  
(2017-2021)**

	(Percent)											
	Share of Intra-Arab Exports					Share of Intra-Arab Imports						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2017-2021)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2017-2021)
<b>Total</b>	11.9	10.3	11.1	13.1	11.0	11.5	13.0	13.7	13.1	12.4	13.7	13.2
<b>Jordan</b>	41.7	43.4	41.6	40.0	37.6	40.9	23.9	26.7	26.5	23.6	28.3	25.8
<b>UAE</b>	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.3	8.5	9.3	9.8	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.4
<b>Bahrain</b>	32.4	36.6	34.8	30.7	29.5	32.8	31.4	25.3	27.6	13.2	14.7	22.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	9.2	9.5	9.8	8.7	8.7	9.2	8.3	9.1	12.1	9.5	9.2	9.6
<b>Algeria</b>	6.0	6.2	7.6	8.6	5.7	6.8	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.8	6.5	5.3
<b>Djibouti</b>	3.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	2.4	3.3	13.4	12.8	11.2	12.3	12.1	12.3
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	16.9	13.1	14.7	18.7	13.1	15.3	12.6	13.9	12.8	13.2	14.2	13.3
<b>Sudan</b>	69.2	61.2	57.7	64.3	74.9	65.5	28.7	27.9	35.0	27.5	32.0	30.2
<b>Syria</b>	28.5	26.0	25.0	...	...	26.5	20.6	21.3	21.7	...	...	21.2
<b>Somalia</b>	73.0	82.6	78.3	62.0	...	74.0	72.0	42.3	39.9	25.5	...	44.9
<b>Iraq</b>	2.7	1.6	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.8	6.9	8.8	6.2	7.6	7.6	7.4
<b>Oman</b>	20.6	19.2	20.0	23.2	19.0	20.4	48.4	52.1	63.4	56.2	45.0	53.0
<b>Palestine</b>	7.3	19.4	21.0	14.7	17.8	16.0	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	7.1	6.0
<b>Qatar</b>	8.3	5.0	4.2	6.0	3.9	5.5	14.2	6.5	6.2	5.1	8.0	8.0
<b>Comoros</b>	9.2	5.9	7.4	11.3	10.2	8.8	16.6	20.1	27.1	23.0	21.4	21.7
<b>Kuwait</b>	5.1	3.8	4.5	5.6	6.8	5.2	18.5	19.8	19.5	20.2	21.7	19.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	49.1	53.3	31.6	47.8	63.7	49.1	11.7	12.7	14.0	12.2	11.5	12.4
<b>Libya</b>	9.2	3.4	6.6	11.2	6.6	7.4	18.4	21.7	19.6	18.8	19.6	19.6
<b>Egypt</b>	37.2	32.5	33.2	34.3	24.5	32.3	14.7	15.9	14.7	13.3	15.9	14.9
<b>Morocco</b>	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.9	3.9	4.4	6.4	7.6	7.5	6.9	9.1	7.5
<b>Mauritania</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	14.9	20.8	21.4	21.0	19.3	19.5
<b>Yemen</b>	38.6	24.3	21.4	42.3	20.4	29.4	15.9	19.3	15.2	16.5	18.4	17.1

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary Data.

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

**Annex Table (8/5) "A" : Shares of Arab Countries in Intra-Arab Trade  
(2017-2021)**

(Percent)

	Share of Intra-Arab Exports						Share of Intra-Arab Imports					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2017-2021)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Average Annual Change (%) (2017-2021)
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jordan	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.5	4.6
UAE	22.4	23.7	23.5	24.6	25.8	23.3	22.2	20.5	20.5	23.5	20.6	21.6
Bahrain	4.6	5.9	5.6	4.4	5.8	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.2	1.8	2.3	4.0
Tunisia	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Algeria	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Saudi Arabia	34.6	34.1	34.3	32.8	28.6	33.5	16.4	16.8	17.5	18.9	17.8	17.1
Sudan	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.5
Syria	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	...	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	...	...	0.9
Somalia	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6
Iraq	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	2.8	3.1
Oman	6.3	7.1	6.9	7.2	6.3	6.8	12.7	12.1	12.9	12.8	10.8	12.7
Palestine	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Qatar	5.2	3.8	2.7	3.2	3.0	4.3	4.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.0	3.0
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kuwait	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	3.8	2.4	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.0
Lebanon	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.1
Libya	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.3
Egypt	9.1	8.5	9.0	10.2	9.4	9.3	9.5	11.5	10.1	10.1	12.0	10.0
Morocco	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.5	3.2
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Yemen	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary Data.

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

Annex Table (8/6) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade (2021)\*

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total
Jordan Exports	226.8	...	62.2	8.7	96.2	0.0	1,034.4	77.0	79.6	1.9	581.1	72.7	186.5	128.4	0.0	225.0	44.7	57.7	179.2	46.5	1.3	92.3	3,202.2
Jordan Imports	1,430.4	...	57.8	13.7	100.1	0.0	3,218.9	40.9	70.9	1.0	83.3	79.5	66.6	35.3	0.0	78.2	106.2	16.9	713.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	6,127.4
UAE Exports	628.7	...	911.1	153.4	494.7	190.2	8,852.5	1,056.7	150.9	...	...	8,357.7	41.9	9.4	63.5	1,518.4	728.6	1,656.6	2,241.3	774.2	487.4	1,096.3	29,413.5
UAE Imports	604.1	...	1,625.6	57.3	115.5	0.6	7,704.4	1,655.5	57.6	...	1,481.9	3,324.2	14.1	2,321.9	0.5	380.8	646.6	1,584.8	1,131.7	134.2	4.3	...	22,912.8
Bahrain Exports	28.5	2,895.1	...	3.4	21.1	9.5	2,446.9	0.2	...	2.6	24.8	470.8	5.7	0.0	...	162.0	8.4	...	412.8	105.7	0.2	7.0	6,604.6
Bahrain Imports	98.4	859.5	...	1.4	1.1	...	1,192.8	25.4	...	2.8	0.2	95.0	0.3	3.0	...	29.3	18.6	0.0	234.8	4.3	...	...	2,566.9
Tunisia Exports	19.9	95.0	1.7	...	336.5	0.8	35.3	2.2	4.3	0.9	13.6	17.8	0.2	14.8	0.4	4.5	18.1	645.3	67.0	253.3	19.3	3.2	1,453.9
Tunisia Imports	18.6	170.0	16.0	...	792.3	0.0	488.4	8.9	2.9	0.0	0.1	32.8	0.0	27.0	0.0	39.2	10.1	77.2	269.7	132.5	2.2	0.0	2,067.9
Algeria Exports	99.7	69.7	0.0	837.7	...	9.9	49.8	33.5	33.4	0.0	94.8	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	79.1	68.4	176.8	560.7	96.6	1.3	2,213.4
Algeria Imports	112.8	341.5	173.4	200.7	...	0.0	671.9	4.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	146.1	1.4	29.5	...	8.1	16.6	4.6	579.8	107.9	19.6	0.0	2,439.4
Djibouti Exports	...	3.6	...	...	...	...	20.7	...	...	65.5	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	...	...	...	94.3
Djibouti Imports	...	79.0	4.4	0.8	...	...	186.0	...	...	5.3	0.5	78.4	...	12.2	...	3.3	...	...	103.4	136.4	...	...	610.1
Saudi Arabia Exports	2,579.4	8,864.6	8,429.8	156.4	0.9	80.3	...	409.2	0.0	52.3	1,119.8	1,010.8	104.7	16.6	6.7	549.6	262.4	155.0	6,908.8	1,196.2	11.7	626.5	32,541.5
Saudi Arabia Imports	1,456.6	8,125.0	2,294.3	55.1	1.2	1.4	...	1,868.0	81.7	43.8	21.3	2,819.0	10.0	208.4	0.0	345.9	255.3	0.1	2,039.5	140.7	0.4	0.0	19,767.7
Sudan Exports	23.9	2,203.1	4.3	4.2	3.9	0.0	365.3	...	16.7	0.0	0.6	14.6	0.0	19.0	0.0	21.9	24.9	0.5	496.4	0.1	0.0	5.2	3,204.3
Sudan Imports	101.8	990.2	0.3	3.5	25.2	0.0	861.9	...	7.2	0.5	0.2	38.8	...	6.5	0.0	4.0	6.7	0.2	810.6	3.3	0.0	0.5	2,861.3
Syria Exports	63.0	58.8	4.6	1.6	174.7	0.5	315.0	4.0	...	...	69.0	4.7	...	...	...	14.1	194.6	...	66.0	3.5	0.1	7.5	998.2
Syria Imports	115.6	142.3	0.3	30.6	...	...	94.9	70.0	...	...	0.9	7.8	...	...	...	1.1	168.0	...	299.8	53.9	...	...	985.2
Somalia Exports	0.8	101.6	2.9	...	79.4	5.7	46.4	0.1	...	...	...	97.9	0.0	3.9	...	1.4	0.0	...	1.0	0.6	...	...	359.0
Somalia Imports	3.3	...	2.4	...	...	31.8	49.4	...	...	...	...	189.8	...	10.8	...	0.1	1.2	...	66.9	0.6	...	...	386.3
Iraq Exports	198.0	1,381.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	504.0	0.0	51.0	0.0	94.0	7.0	0.0	360.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,522.0
Iraq Imports	882.0	0.0	20.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	1,152.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	...	74.0	0.0	41.0	0.0	41.0	233.0	0.0	507.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	3,109.0
Oman Exports	105.7	2,648.2	159.0	6.2	12.8	126.4	1,927.9	40.0	...	413.2	94.5	...	3.0	715.8	4.5	36.6	91.6	38.3	288.0	32.0	0.3	381.0	7,124.9
Oman Imports	94.3	8,838.2	495.5	5.8	...	0.1	1,158.5	8.0	2.9	120.6	562.0	...	0.9	375.6	...	56.7	24.6	...	145.2	37.8	1.2	7.2	11,955.2
Palestine Exports	187.6	20.0	0.0	0.6	...	...	56.0	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	22.9	0.0	...	1.1	0.8	...	0.7	259.7
Palestine Imports	132.0	39.5	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	216.6	6.9	...	...	456.2
Qatar Exports	43.7	920.2	...	15.2	698.2	12.9	90.5	18.0	...	11.5	62.4	1,267.9	4.7	...	0.0	59.0	21.0	3.3	39.7	98.7	0.5	0.2	3,367.6
Qatar Imports	204.0	8.9	...	16.6	7.2	22.9	633.7	190.1	19.9	3.7	43.5	720.5	4.9	...	...	132.8	180.2	...	3.0	39.8	0.0	...	2,231.7
Comoros Exports	...	2.0	...	0.3	...	...	0.2	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	1.8	0.2	0.0	...	4.6
Comoros Imports	...	59.9	...	0.9	...	...	0.5	...	...	...	...	0.5	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	1.8	2.9	0.0	...	66.6
Kuwait Exports	42.7	1,400.1	84.9	2.2	11.4	3.8	541.3	9.4	0.3	0.1	159.7	50.3	1.0	210.0	0.0	...	446.2	0.2	1,318.1	29.7	...	5.0	4,316.6
Kuwait Imports	312.6	1,432.4	330.2	2.6	1.7	...	1,982.9	20.3	19.1	1.3	0.9	481.3	6.4	1,948.8	...	...	93.6	...	279.0	16.9	0.0	...	6,390.1
Lebanon Exports	80.7	625.1	23.3	15.9	34.2	...	151.9	3.7	121.8	1.2	149.7	332.5	0.0	179.7	...	64.7	...	1.8	207.6	17.2	0.6	0.8	2,032.5
Lebanon Imports	101.8	687.4	38.9	56.8	14.6	0.2	161.8	56.3	187.1	0.0	15.5	27.5	0.0	28.6	...	4.7	...	6.1	324.7	43.7	0.3	...	1,754.0
Libya Exports	2.6	1,487.9	...	66.2	...	...	16.5	...	...	...	...	7.7	...	2.8	...	0.1	103.3	...	147.4	19.2	0.6	...	1,846.6
Libya Imports	44.1	1,373.7	32.5	546.4	27.2	...	108.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	16.9	...	842.3	89.3	0.1	...	3,090.3
Egypt Exports	725.4	1,325.9	450.7	263.6	616.6	88.3	2,201.6	826.8	329.0	66.2	507.4	163.3	284.4	4.5	2.4	320.7	377.3	960.8	778.9	778.9	38.3	348.6	10,680.7
Egypt Imports	190.2	2,446.9	466.5	72.5	60.3	4.9	6,916.8	336.7	69.3	1.3	324.8	422.9	2.6	40.3	0.1	1,377.5	226.8	75.7	324.7	200.0	0.2	50.3	13,286.4
Morocco Exports	20.5	179.7	8.6	75.3	94.6	80.3	121.7	1.5	50.1	0.7	6.8	62.2	3.6	59.5	1.7	14.1	65.7	93.2	200.4	...	128.2	0.0	1,268.2
Morocco Imports	24.6	930.4	103.4	507.6	414.6	...	1,670.1	...	12.1	0.6	1.0	30.9	0.9	309.1	...	0.0	9.1	0.1	999.9	...	4.6	...	5,019.0
Mauritania Exports	...	4.7	0.3	21.5	7.0	...	38.2	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.8	...	...	9.1
Mauritania Imports	1.5	419.8	...	...	...	...	382	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.7	30.6	121.8	...	...	644.8
Yemen Exports	0.1	112.6	4.7	...	...	35.3	144.9	21.9	...	...	...	25.6	...	3.6	0.0	8.5	0.2	...	27.0	0.0	...	...	384.4
Yemen Imports	87.6	634.2	15.4	1.3	...	17.6	521.8	22.1	7.8	16.4	0.2	357.4	0.8	4.8	...	14.3	5.2	...	203.2	2.7	...	...	1,912.9

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

Annex Table (8/7) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade (2021) \*

	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	7.08	1.94	0.27	3.00	0.00	32.30	2.40	2.49	0.06	0.00	18.15	2.27	5.82	4.01	0.00	7.03	1.40	1.80	5.60	1.45	0.04	2.88	100	
Imports	23.34	0.94	0.22	1.63	0.00	52.53	0.67	1.16	0.02	0.00	1.36	1.30	1.09	0.58	0.00	1.28	1.73	0.28	11.64	0.23	0.00	0.00	100	
UAE	2.14	3.10	0.52	1.68	0.65	30.10	3.59	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.41	0.14	0.03	0.22	5.16	2.48	5.63	7.62	2.63	1.66	3.73	100	
Exports	2.64	7.09	0.25	0.05	0.00	33.62	7.23	0.25	0.75	0.00	6.47	14.51	0.06	10.13	0.00	1.66	2.82	6.92	4.94	0.59	0.02	0.00	100	
Imports	43.83	0.00	0.05	0.32	0.14	37.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.38	7.13	0.09	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.13	0.00	6.25	1.60	0.00	0.11	100	
Exports	33.49	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00	46.47	0.99	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.01	3.70	0.01	0.12	0.00	1.14	0.73	0.00	9.15	0.17	0.00	0.00	100	
Tunisia	6.53	0.11	0.11	16.26	0.06	2.43	0.15	0.29	0.06	0.00	0.94	1.23	0.01	1.02	0.03	0.31	1.24	44.38	4.61	17.42	1.33	0.22	100	
Imports	8.22	0.77	0.00	38.31	0.00	22.65	0.43	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.01	1.31	0.00	1.90	0.49	3.73	13.04	6.41	0.11	0.00	100	
Exports	3.15	0.00	37.85	0.00	0.45	2.25	1.52	1.51	0.00	0.00	4.28	0.01	0.00	0.06	...	0.02	3.57	3.09	7.99	25.33	4.37	0.06	100	
Imports	14.00	7.11	8.23	0.00	0.00	27.55	0.17	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.99	0.06	1.21	...	0.33	0.68	0.19	23.77	4.42	0.80	0.00	100	
Djibouti	3.86	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.92	0.00	0.00	69.42	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	
Imports	12.95	0.72	0.14	0.00	0.00	30.49	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.08	12.85	12.85	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	16.96	22.36	0.00	0.00	100	
Exports	27.24	25.90	0.48	0.00	0.25	12.92	1.26	0.00	0.16	0.16	3.44	0.00	0.32	0.05	0.02	1.69	0.81	0.48	10.32	3.68	0.04	1.93	100	
Imports	7.37	11.61	0.28	0.01	0.01	13.86	9.45	0.41	0.22	0.11	0.11	14.26	0.05	1.05	0.00	1.75	1.29	0.00	10.32	0.71	0.00	0.00	100	
Saudia Arabia	68.75	0.13	0.13	0.88	0.00	11.40	0.00	0.52	0.02	0.02	...	0.45	...	0.59	...	0.68	0.78	0.01	15.49	...	...	0.16	100	
Imports	34.61	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	30.12	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	...	1.35	...	0.23	...	0.14	0.24	...	28.33	0.12	...	0.02	100	
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Somalia	0.22	0.81	0.00	22.12	0.00	12.92	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.26	0.01	1.09	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.17	0.00	4.83	100	
Exports	0.94	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.26	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.03	0.33	0.00	18.78	0.18	0.00	0.00	100	
Imports	7.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.98	19.98	0.00	2.02	0.00	3.02	0.28	0.00	14.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	
Exports	28.37	0.64	0.39	0.00	0.00	37.05	0.00	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.00	1.32	0.00	0.00	7.49	0.00	16.31	0.13	0.00	0.00	100	
Imports	1.48	2.23	0.09	0.18	0.00	27.06	0.56	0.00	5.80	0.00	1.33	0.00	0.04	10.05	0.06	0.51	1.29	0.54	4.04	0.45	0.00	5.35	100	
Exports	0.79	74.09	0.05	0.00	0.00	9.69	0.07	0.02	1.01	0.00	4.70	...	0.01	3.14	0.00	0.47	0.21	0.00	1.21	0.32	0.01	0.06	100	
Imports	7.71	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	...	...	1.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.40	0.30	0.00	0.27	100	
Somalia	28.93	0.44	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.49	1.51	0.00	0.00	100	
Exports	1.30	27.32	0.45	20.73	0.38	2.69	0.54	0.00	0.34	0.17	1.85	37.65	0.14	1.03	...	1.75	0.62	0.10	1.18	2.93	0.02	0.01	100	
Imports	9.14	0.40	0.74	0.32	1.03	28.39	8.52	0.89	0.17	0.17	1.95	32.29	0.22	0.52	...	5.95	8.08	0.00	0.13	1.78	0.00	0.00	100	
Comoros	0.00	42.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	37.78	4.09	0.29	0.00	100	
Imports	0.00	89.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	2.64	4.37	0.02	0.00	100	
Exports	0.99	32.43	0.05	0.26	0.09	12.54	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	3.70	1.17	0.02	4.87	0.00	3.00	10.34	0.01	30.54	0.69	0.00	0.12	100	
Imports	4.51	20.67	0.04	0.02	0.00	28.61	0.29	0.28	0.02	0.02	0.01	6.94	0.09	28.12	0.00	10.37	1.35	0.00	4.03	0.24	0.00	0.00	100	
Lebanon	3.97	30.76	1.15	1.68	0.00	7.47	0.18	5.99	0.06	0.06	7.37	17.34	0.00	8.84	...	3.18	...	0.09	10.21	0.85	0.03	0.04	100	
Imports	5.80	39.19	2.22	0.83	0.00	9.22	3.21	10.67	0.00	0.00	0.88	1.57	0.00	1.52	...	0.27	...	0.35	18.51	2.49	0.02	...	100	
Libya	0.14	80.58	...	...	...	0.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.01	5.59	...	7.98	1.04	0.03	...	100	
Exports	1.43	44.45	17.68	0.88	...	3.51	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	0.05	0.55	...	27.26	2.89	...	...	100	
Imports	6.79	12.41	2.47	5.77	0.83	20.61	7.74	3.08	0.62	0.62	4.75	1.53	2.66	0.04	0.02	3.00	3.53	9.00	7.29	7.29	0.36	3.26	100	
Exports	1.43	18.42	0.55	0.45	0.04	52.06	2.53	0.52	0.01	0.01	2.44	3.18	0.02	0.30	0.00	10.37	1.71	0.57	10.37	1.51	0.00	0.38	100	
Imports	1.62	14.17	5.93	7.46	6.33	9.60	0.12	3.95	0.05	0.53	0.53	4.90	0.28	4.69	0.14	1.11	5.18	7.35	15.80	...	10.10	0.00	100	
Exports	0.49	18.54	10.11	8.26	0.00	33.28	0.00	0.24	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.61	0.02	6.16	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	19.92	...	0.09	...	100	
Mauritania	0.00	51.45	0.00	1.61	5.90	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	8.55	1.57	19.75	0.00	0.00	100	
Imports	0.24	65.11	0.05	3.33	1.08	5.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.10	4.75	18.89	...	0.00	100	
Exports	0.04	29.29	1.22	...	...	37.70	5.69	...	...	...	...	6.65	0.04	0.93	0.00	2.22	0.05	...	7.01	0.00	...	...	100	
Imports	4.58	33.16	0.07	...	...	27.28	1.16	0.41	0.86	0.01	0.01	18.68	0.04	0.25	...	0.75	0.27	...	10.62	0.14	...	...	100	

(...) Not available.  
\* Preliminary Data.  
Source: Sources of Annex Tables (8/4) and (8/6).

**Annex Table (8/8): Commodity Structure of Intra-Arab Trade <sup>(1)</sup>  
(2017-2021)**

Commodity	Intra-Arab Exports						Intra-Arab Imports					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Average Annual Change (2017-2021)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	Average Annual Change (2017-2021)
Agricultural commodities <sup>(2)</sup>	19.6	19.7	20.1	19.3	20.8	19.7	20.8	20.8	21.6	20.1	21.0	20.9
Mining & Quarrying Products <sup>(3)</sup>	16.1	17.2	15.8	13.2	16.0	15.6	25.3	25.9	25.8	23.8	25.1	25.0
Manufactures <sup>(4)</sup>	60.2	58.3	58.9	55.0	52.7	58.4	46.1	46.2	46.8	43.5	41.8	45.7
Chemicals	17.9	18.1	18.5	17.0	17.9	18.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.0	15.4	12.2
Basic manufactures	18.1	18.2	18.3	16.9	16.8	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.7	16.2	12.6	17.3
Machinery and transport equipment	10.4	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.0	8.0	9.8
Other miscellaneous manufactures	13.8	12.1	12.1	11.1	7.3	12.4	6.2	6.5	7.0	6.3	5.8	6.4
<b>Commodities not classified elsewhere <sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Preliminary data.

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

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

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

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

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

**Source:** Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database), and United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database.

**Annex Table (8/9): Intra-Arab Trade of Crude Oil  
(2021) \***

(Million U.S. Dollars)

Exporting Countries	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Palestine	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total	
Value		763.6	0.0	0.0	34.9		4,430.7	0.0	0.0		58.8	37.9		1.7		2,171.6		95.0	136.8			0.0	7,731.0	
Share		9.9	0.0	0.0	0.5		57.3	0.0	0.0		0.8	0.5		0.0		28.1		1.2	1.8			0.0	100.00	
<b>Importing Countries</b>																								
Jordan		61.7			34.7		533.2				58.4	37.9		0.6		15.9			0.1					742.5
Lebanon		16.2					29.5				0.5			0.0		182.5								228.7
Libya																								0.0
Egypt		243.1					2,241.8							1.0		1,969.9		0.0						4,455.9
Morocco		25.9			0.0		1,626.2									3.2		95.0	136.6					1,887.0
Mauritania		416.7			0.2																			416.9
Yemen																								0.0
																								0.0

\* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022; 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  
(2017-2021)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)														
	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-314,489	-332,127	-332,747	-255,475	-282,671	202,603	215,760	225,733	159,543	183,099	-111,885	-116,367	-107,014	-95,932	-99,573
<b>Jordan</b>	-4,836	-4,870	-4,918	-3,099	-3,681	6,798	7,353	7,864	2,414	3,283	1,962	2,483	2,946	-685	-398
<b>UAE</b>	-71,807	-72,324	-74,058	-65,171	-71,700	70,509	71,835	73,462	60,974	76,800	-1,298	-488	-596	-4,198	5,100
<b>Bahrain</b>	-7,790	-7,928	-7,944	-9,104	-10,113	11,341	11,900	11,445	11,184	12,865	3,551	3,972	3,500	2,080	2,752
<b>Algeria</b>	-11,282	-11,770	-9,939	-7,481	-6,902	3,104	3,216	3,240	2,990	3,237	-8,178	-8,554	-6,699	-4,490	-3,665
<b>Tunisia</b>	-3,134	-3,302	-3,136	-2,296	-2,862	3,439	4,019	4,319	2,317	3,117	305	717	1,183	21	255
<b>Djibouti</b>	-171	-182	-190	-135	-141	370	385	389	268	289	199	203	199	134	149
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-78,575	-83,952	-78,660	-56,208	-75,319	18,132	20,529	24,243	10,298	11,165	-60,443	-63,423	-54,417	-45,910	-64,154
<b>Sudan</b>	-1,595	-1,172	-1,425	-1,666	-1,425	1,029	1,043	821	689	1,317	-566	-129	-604	-976	-108
<b>Iraq</b>	-16,269	-18,000	-22,865	-13,795	-15,986	6,045	5,571	7,318	3,803	5,177	-10,224	-12,430	-15,547	-9,992	-10,809
<b>Oman</b>	-10,839	-11,729	-12,112	-8,177	-8,453	4,078	4,591	4,898	2,237	1,733	-6,761	-7,138	-7,214	-5,941	-6,720
<b>Palestine</b>	-1,591	-1,784	-1,904	-1,571	-1,991	607	752	911	721	882	-983	-1,032	-993	-850	-1,109
<b>Qatar</b>	-31,427	-32,504	-35,416	-34,698	-33,006	17,706	18,273	19,111	19,429	17,843	-13,721	-14,231	-16,305	-15,268	-15,163
<b>Comoros</b>	-116	-120	-126	-88	-127	75	79	82	53	81	-41	-41	-44	-35	-46
<b>Kuwait</b>	-26,788	-31,955	-26,446	-17,681	-6,849	6,589	7,360	8,657	7,429	3,515	-20,199	-24,595	-17,789	-10,252	-3,333
<b>Lebanon</b>	-13,847	-14,330	-13,139	-4,789	-3,540	15,115	15,770	13,579	4,856	3,317	1,268	1,440	440	67	-223
<b>Libya</b>	-4,558	-5,062	-7,695	-2,192	-7,815	107	134	268	221	113	-4,451	-4,928	-7,427	-1,972	-7,702
<b>Egypt</b>	-17,820	-18,693	-21,193	-18,199	-23,126	19,535	23,574	25,051	15,053	21,897	1,715	4,881	3,857	-3,147	-1,229
<b>Morocco</b>	-9,798	-10,515	-9,633	-7,078	-7,496	17,267	18,636	19,355	13,816	15,654	7,469	8,121	9,722	6,738	8,158
<b>Mauritania</b>	-998	-630	-510	-801	-850	194	180	156	205	211	-804	-450	-354	-596	-639
<b>Yemen</b>	-1,248	-1,305	-1,438	-1,245	-1,289	561	562	564	586	602	-687	-743	-874	-659	-687

\* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022; 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  
(2017-2021)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments						Receipts						Net					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *			
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-78,537	-81,593	-89,002	-79,598	-84,675	62,533	65,074	65,642	56,162	61,069	-16,004	-16,519	-23,360	-23,436	-23,606			
<b>Jordan</b>	-2,578	-2,629	-2,592	-1,913	-2,206	1,257	1,336	1,343	488	690	-1,321	-1,293	-1,249	-1,425	-1,516			
<b>UAE</b>	-14,406	-14,953	-15,247	-14,180	-15,130	27,905	28,325	28,892	26,869	28,777	13,499	13,372	13,645	12,690	13,647			
<b>Bahrain</b>	-1,153	-1,339	-1,188	-942	-951	194	278	204	157	160	-960	-1,061	-984	-785	-790			
<b>Algeria</b>	-3,474	-3,612	-3,431	-2,579	-2,710	706	707	647	538	580	-2,768	-2,906	-2,784	-2,041	-2,130			
<b>Tunisia</b>	-1,357	-1,471	-1,419	-1,107	-1,348	977	1,142	1,130	567	860	-380	-329	-289	-540	-488			
<b>Djibouti</b>	-99	-95	-90	-57	-58	135	141	132	86	89	36	46	42	29	31			
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-15,799	-15,714	-17,675	-14,879	-16,800	4,302	4,508	4,741	3,336	4,117	-11,497	-11,206	-12,934	-11,542	-12,683			
<b>Sudan</b>	-913	-785	-929	-984	-897	401	409	385	411	389	-512	-376	-544	-574	-508			
<b>Iraq</b>	-4,446	-5,413	-6,735	-5,567	-4,739	587	967	645	417	445	-3,859	-4,445	-6,090	-5,149	-4,294			
<b>Oman</b>	-2,335	-2,542	-4,372	-3,538	-3,780	1,628	2,170	2,372	1,097	622	-707	-372	-1,999	-2,441	-3,158			
<b>Palestine</b>	-238	-251	-252	-468	-490	3	5	8	13	15	-235	-246	-244	-455	-475			
<b>Qatar</b>	-10,925	-11,449	-13,959	-15,562	-13,195	10,235	10,060	10,662	11,276	11,556	-690	-1,389	-3,297	-4,286	-1,639			
<b>Comoros</b>	-64	-59	-62	-41	-45	6	7	7	3	6	-58	-52	-55	-38	-39			
<b>Kuwait</b>	-5,473	-4,480	-4,105	-3,411	-3,934	1,284	1,369	1,447	1,060	1,129	-4,189	-3,111	-2,658	-2,351	-2,805			
<b>Lebanon</b>	-1,871	-1,881	-1,866	-927	-746	1,037	1,097	727	120	88	-834	-784	-1,139	-806	-658			
<b>Libya</b>	-994	-1,298	-1,668	-1,486	-2,564	41	52	65	47	46	-952	-1,246	-1,604	-1,440	-2,519			
<b>Egypt</b>	-7,429	-8,163	-8,552	-8,033	-10,413	8,600	8,843	8,504	7,132	8,546	1,170	680	-48	-901	-1,867			
<b>Morocco</b>	-4,043	-4,444	-3,826	-2,814	-3,648	3,124	3,525	3,587	2,385	2,788	-920	-919	-239	-429	-860			
<b>Mauritania</b>	-206	-214	-282	-318	-320	25	45	56	72	79	-181	-169	-226	-246	-241			
<b>Yemen</b>	-733	-800	-752	-794	-702	88	88	88	88	88	-645	-712	-664	-706	-614			

\* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022; 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  
(2017-2021)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-83,990	-86,750	-90,201	-52,468	-64,851	79,474	86,745	94,350	47,302	54,621	-4,516	-5	4,149	-5,166	-10,231
<b>Jordan</b>	-1,388	-1,389	-1,463	-382	-758	4,645	5,256	5,794	1,411	1,966	3,257	3,867	4,331	1,029	1,208
<b>UAE</b>	-17,650	-18,003	-18,381	-16,911	-17,520	21,056	21,372	21,799	20,055	21,038	3,406	3,368	3,418	3,144	3,518
<b>Bahrain</b>	-1,791	-1,990	-2,019	-1,474	-1,487	3,642	4,195	4,279	3,466	3,511	1,851	2,205	2,259	1,991	2,023
<b>Algeria</b>	-581	-496	-637	-233	-211	141	169	112	43	76	-440	-327	-524	-190	-134
<b>Tunisia</b>	-795	-864	-798	-370	-446	1,305	1,741	2,117	853	1,025	509	877	1,319	483	579
<b>Djibouti</b>	-17	-18	-19	-10	-12	22	26	27	12	14	5	8	8	3	2
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-17,552	-16,651	-15,140	-8,838	-12,176	12,056	13,790	16,431	4,036	3,817	-5,496	-2,861	1,291	-4,802	-8,359
<b>Sudan</b>	-29	-13	-11	-6	-41	1,029	1,043	821	689	1,317	1,000	1,030	810	683	1,277
<b>Iraq</b>	-8,093	-7,855	-10,925	-4,172	-7,453	2,959	1,986	3,593	955	1,963	-5,133	-5,869	-7,332	-3,218	-5,490
<b>Oman</b>	-2,335	-2,542	-2,635	-796	-924	1,747	1,758	1,811	455	362	-588	-783	-824	-341	-562
<b>Palestine</b>	-1,139	-1,317	-1,434	-558	-680	411	538	726	191	201	-728	-779	-708	-367	-479
<b>Qatar</b>	-9,638	-9,272	-9,486	-6,742	-10,037	5,971	5,565	5,442	3,563	4,264	-3,668	-3,707	-4,044	-3,179	-5,773
<b>Comoros</b>	-18	-17	-19	-9	-10	34	32	33	15	16	16	15	14	6	7
<b>Kuwait</b>	-11,291	-13,339	-12,288	-5,743	-5,070	1,393	1,252	1,250	730	815	-9,898	-12,087	-11,038	-5,013	-4,255
<b>Lebanon</b>	-5,587	-6,254	-6,338	-1,670	-816	7,610	8,400	8,593	2,353	1,515	2,024	2,146	2,255	682	699
<b>Libya</b>	-2,005	-1,982	-2,822	-836	-2,704	0	0	85	28	0	-2,005	-1,982	-2,736	-807	-2,704
<b>Egypt</b>	-2,160	-2,667	-3,518	-2,509	-3,279	7,775	11,615	13,030	4,398	8,895	5,615	8,948	9,512	1,889	5,616
<b>Morocco</b>	-1,789	-1,978	-2,177	-1,110	-1,131	7,442	7,780	8,188	3,839	3,612	5,653	5,802	6,011	2,729	2,481
<b>Mauritania</b>	-62	-35	-22	-31	-29	35	26	18	11	12	-27	-9	-4	-20	-17
<b>Yemen</b>	-69	-69	-69	-69	-69	200	200	200	200	200	131	131	131	131	131

\* Preliminary Data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, 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 \***  
(2017-2021)

	(Million U.S. Dollars)														
	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 **	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 **	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 **
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-151,961	-163,784	-153,544	-123,409	-133,145	60,593	63,942	65,741	56,079	67,410	-91,273	-99,842	-87,803	-67,329	-65,736
<b>Jordan</b>	-871	-852	-863	-805	-717	893	760	726	516	627	117	-92	-137	-289	-90
<b>UAE</b>	-39,751	-39,367	-40,430	-34,081	-39,051	21,548	22,139	22,771	14,049	26,985	-18,202	-17,228	-17,659	-20,032	-12,066
<b>Bahrain</b>	-4,845	-4,599	-4,737	-6,688	-7,675	7,505	7,427	6,963	7,561	9,194	2,660	2,828	2,226	874	1,519
<b>Algeria</b>	-7,227	-7,661	-5,871	-4,668	-3,982	2,257	2,340	2,480	2,409	2,581	-4,970	-5,321	-3,391	-2,259	-1,401
<b>Tunisia</b>	-982	-967	-919	-819	-1,068	1,157	1,136	1,072	897	1,232	176	169	153	78	164
<b>Djibouti</b>	-54	-69	-81	-69	-71	213	218	230	170	186	159	149	149	102	116
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-45,224	-51,587	-45,845	-32,492	-46,343	1,774	2,231	3,071	2,926	3,231	-43,450	-49,356	-42,774	-29,566	-43,112
<b>Sudan</b>	-653	-374	-485	-675	-488	-401	-409	-385	-411	-389	-1,055	-783	-870	-1,086	-877
<b>Iraq</b>	-3,730	-4,733	-5,205	-4,056	-3,794	2,499	2,618	3,080	2,431	2,768	-1,231	-2,116	-2,125	-1,625	-1,026
<b>Oman</b>	-6,169	-6,645	-5,106	-3,843	-3,750	704	663	715	684	750	-5,465	-5,982	-4,391	-3,159	-3,000
<b>Palestine</b>	-213	-216	-218	-546	-821	193	208	177	518	666	-20	-7	-41	-28	-155
<b>Qatar</b>	-10,864	-11,782	-11,971	-12,394	-9,774	1,501	2,647	3,007	4,590	2,023	-9,363	-9,135	-8,964	-7,803	-7,751
<b>Comoros</b>	-34	-44	-45	-38	-72	36	40	42	35	59	2	-4	-3	-3	-14
<b>Kuwait</b>	-10,024	-14,136	-10,053	-8,527	2,155	3,912	4,739	5,960	5,639	1,571	-6,112	-9,397	-4,093	-2,888	3,727
<b>Lebanon</b>	-6,390	-6,195	-4,935	-2,192	-1,979	6,468	6,273	4,259	2,383	1,715	78	78	-677	191	-264
<b>Libya</b>	-1,560	-1,782	-3,205	130	-2,547	66	82	118	146	67	-1,494	-1,700	-3,087	276	-2,480
<b>Egypt</b>	-8,231	-7,863	-9,123	-7,658	-9,434	3,161	3,115	3,517	3,524	4,456	-5,070	-4,748	-5,607	-4,134	-4,978
<b>Morocco</b>	-3,965	-4,093	-3,630	-3,154	-2,717	6,701	7,331	7,580	7,592	9,253	2,736	3,238	3,950	4,438	6,536
<b>Mauritania</b>	-730	-381	-205	-452	-501	134	109	82	122	120	-596	-272	-124	-330	-381
<b>Yemen</b>	-446	-437	-617	-382	-518	273	274	276	298	314	-173	-163	-341	-84	-204

\* 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 2022; 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  
(2017-2021)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Merchandise Exports (F.O.B)</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>899,791.3</b>	<b>1,081,572.7</b>	<b>1,009,371.2</b>	<b>750,542.9</b>	<b>1,068,445.1</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	7,522.0	7,761.2	8,329.1	7,954.3	9,370.7
<b>UAE</b>	313,556.3	321,028.4	313,780.8	273,098.7	317,600.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	15,356.0	18,234.0	18,119.7	14,065.7	22,369.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	14,228.8	15,485.6	14,951.9	13,769.0	16,684.3
<b>Algeria</b>	34,622.3	41,697.7	34,994.0	21,925.2	38,557.8
<b>Djibouti</b>	3,162.0	3,522.0	3,996.2	2,807.1	3,303.9
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	221,862.0	294,387.0	261,617.0	173,864.0	276,198.0
<b>Sudan</b>	4,100.4	3,484.7	3,734.7	3,802.6	4,279.0
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	57,559.0	86,360.0	81,585.0	46,829.0	73,083.8
<b>Oman</b>	32,886.0	41,730.0	38,685.0	33,483.3	44,590.9
<b>Palestine</b>	1,928.7	1,846.7	1,747.9	1,773.1	2,299.0
<b>Qatar</b>	67,498.4	84,288.5	72,934.9	51,503.8	87,203.0
<b>Comoros</b>	39.6	43.7	41.9	21.8	28.3
<b>Kuwait</b>	55,198.7	72,103.6	64,668.7	40,068.3	68,406.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	4,041.0	3,846.8	4,839.3	4,096.7	3,359.9
<b>Libya</b>	18,864.6	30,401.8	29,057.8	9,311.5	27,976.6
<b>Egypt</b>	23,339.4	28,045.8	28,472.1	25,049.0	36,442.2
<b>Morocco</b>	21,500.0	24,607.0	24,690.0	23,587.2	31,646.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	1,726.1	1,898.3	2,325.3	2,597.6	3,158.3
<b>Yemen</b>	800.0	800.0	800.0	935.0	1,887.0
<b>Merchandise Imports (F.O.B)</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>-735,876.4</b>	<b>-756,367.7</b>	<b>-768,303.4</b>	<b>-677,452.1</b>	<b>-771,918.5</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-18,231.7	-18,077.9	-17,076.4	-15,350.6	-19,256.7
<b>UAE</b>	-246,339.0	-235,360.1	-233,326.1	-210,780.1	-235,400.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	-16,055.0	-19,085.0	-17,263.3	-14,192.8	-17,464.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	-19,678.8	-21,608.7	-20,508.5	-17,377.5	-21,461.5
<b>Algeria</b>	-48,830.4	-48,990.7	-42,932.0	-35,358.4	-37,404.9
<b>Djibouti</b>	-3,575.6	-3,602.8	-4,138.1	-2,911.2	-3,143.4
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-123,401.0	-125,639.0	-140,281.0	-125,919.8	-139,735.0
<b>Sudan</b>	-8,220.3	-7,065.1	-8,361.5	-8,853.9	-8,042.2
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	-32,186.0	-38,876.0	-49,418.0	-40,927.0	-34,721.1
<b>Oman</b>	-24,121.0	-23,528.7	-20,457.0	-25,845.2	-28,048.8
<b>Palestine</b>	-6,912.6	-7,239.6	-7,257.5	-6,375.4	-8,254.0
<b>Qatar</b>	-30,765.7	-33,307.1	-31,353.8	-24,366.8	-26,864.3
<b>Comoros</b>	-210.6	-247.3	-247.5	-235.4	-272.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	-29,504.9	-31,095.8	-29,370.3	-24,471.1	-27,449.3
<b>Lebanon</b>	-18,439.3	-18,907.2	-18,217.6	-10,595.8	-12,404.6
<b>Libya</b>	-10,556.2	-13,429.0	-17,725.9	-9,148.0	-15,779.4
<b>Egypt</b>	-52,403.9	-57,635.4	-57,757.6	-54,282.9	-70,912.7
<b>Morocco</b>	-39,545.1	-44,866.5	-44,463.5	-39,108.9	-51,533.4
<b>Mauritania</b>	-2,099.2	-2,605.7	-2,897.6	-2,889.3	-3,347.9
<b>Yemen</b>	-4,800.0	-5,200.0	-5,250.0	-8,462.0	-10,423.0

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

**Sources:** Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and national sources;  
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2022.

**Annex Table (9/1) "A": Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries  
(2017-2021)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Trade Balance</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>163,914.9</b>	<b>325,205.0</b>	<b>241,067.7</b>	<b>73,090.8</b>	<b>296,526.7</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-10,709.7	-10,316.6	-8,747.4	-7,396.3	-9,886.0
<b>UAE</b>	67,217.2	85,668.2	80,454.7	62,318.6	82,200.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	-699.0	-851.0	856.4	-127.1	4,905.0
<b>Tunisia</b>	-5,450.0	-6,123.1	-5,556.6	-3,608.5	-4,777.2
<b>Algeria</b>	-14,208.1	-7,293.0	-7,938.0	-13,433.2	1,152.9
<b>Djibouti</b>	-413.6	-80.8	-142.0	-104.1	160.5
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	98,461.0	168,748.0	121,336.0	47,944.2	136,463.0
<b>Sudan</b>	-4,119.9	-3,580.4	-4,626.8	-5,051.3	-3,763.2
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	25,373.0	47,484.0	32,167.0	5,902.0	38,362.7
<b>Oman</b>	8,765.0	18,201.3	18,228.0	7,638.1	16,542.1
<b>Palestine</b>	-4,983.9	-5,392.9	-5,509.6	-4,602.3	-5,955.0
<b>Qatar</b>	36,732.7	50,981.3	41,581.0	27,137.1	60,338.7
<b>Comoros</b>	-170.9	-203.6	-205.7	-213.6	-243.7
<b>Kuwait</b>	25,693.8	41,007.8	35,298.4	15,597.2	40,957.2
<b>Lebanon</b>	-14,398.3	-15,060.4	-13,378.3	-6,499.1	-9,044.7
<b>Libya</b>	8,308.4	16,972.8	11,331.9	163.5	12,197.2
<b>Egypt</b>	-29,064.5	-29,589.6	-29,285.5	-29,233.9	-34,470.5
<b>Morocco</b>	-18,045.1	-20,259.5	-19,773.5	-15,521.8	-19,886.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	-373.1	-707.4	-572.4	-291.7	-189.6
<b>Yemen</b>	-4,000.0	-4,400.0	-4,450.0	-7,527.0	-8,536.0
<b>Net Services and Income</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>-109,273.0</b>	<b>-113,741.0</b>	<b>-102,053.3</b>	<b>-90,283.5</b>	<b>-98,008.4</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	1,961.9	2,482.5	2,945.8	-594.8	386.2
<b>UAE</b>	-1,300.0	300.0	2,100.0	2,600.0	5,100.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	3,551.1	3,971.6	3,500.3	2,079.5	2,752.1
<b>Tunisia</b>	305.3	716.8	1,182.9	21.1	254.6
<b>Algeria</b>	-8,177.7	-8,553.9	-6,699.1	-4,490.2	-3,665.5
<b>Djibouti</b>	254.2	454.9	528.0	390.3	371.9
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-60,443.0	-63,422.0	-54,417.0	-47,280.0	-62,978.0
<b>Sudan</b>	1,780.1	1,511.0	1,366.6	1,262.9	1,877.9
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	-10,223.6	-12,429.5	-15,546.8	-9,991.9	-6,944.5
<b>Oman</b>	-6,875.5	-7,138.0	-7,213.6	-5,940.6	-6,720.1
<b>Palestine</b>	-983.5	-1,032.3	-983.6	-905.5	-1,109.0
<b>Qatar</b>	-13,720.9	-14,231.3	-16,304.7	-15,268.4	-15,994.0
<b>Comoros</b>	-6.1	-2.7	-11.6	-57.0	-27.3
<b>Kuwait</b>	-20,199.4	-24,594.8	-17,789.2	-9,578.0	-8,583.1
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,268.2	1,439.6	440.0	66.7	769.2
<b>Libya</b>	-4,451.4	-5,038.4	-7,373.8	-4,960.7	-7,702.1
<b>Egypt</b>	1,715.1	4,881.0	3,857.3	-3,146.8	-1,511.8
<b>Morocco</b>	7,469.2	8,120.3	9,722.0	6,695.3	6,939.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	-510.3	-432.6	-483.0	-526.2	-473.9
<b>Yemen</b>	-686.9	-743.2	-873.9	-659.3	-750.0

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

 Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and national sources;  
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2022.

### Annex Table (9/1) "B" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries (2017-2021)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Primary Income (Net)</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>15,244.7</b>	<b>-879.3</b>	<b>-880.2</b>	<b>1,106.2</b>	<b>4,207.6</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-207.2	-199.7	7.5	-124.5	-232.6
<b>UAE</b>	2,800.0	1,400.0	2,100.0	-500.0	-1,400.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	-1,987.0	-2,073.3	-2,260.6	-2,459.0	-2,527.9
<b>Tunisia</b>	-928.5	-977.9	-916.3	-1,075.5	-1,093.3
<b>Algeria</b>	-2,826.8	-4,579.3	-4,251.4	-2,980.6	-3,998.4
<b>Djibouti</b>	-126.7	-142.2	-93.8	-98.6	-67.8
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	10,698.0	7,711.0	7,899.0	13,948.0	15,209.0
<b>Sudan</b>	-1,651.3	-1,812.3	-1,620.1	-1,473.2	-1,345.0
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	-1,440.7	-1,754.0	-1,166.2	-1,806.9	-1,462.3
<b>Oman</b>	-2,922.6	-4,990.6	-5,900.3	-5,231.8	-5,992.5
<b>Palestine</b>	2,129.0	2,786.3	3,030.8	2,492.2	3,398.0
<b>Qatar</b>	-419.5	-3,745.3	-4,409.6	-3,052.5	-2,763.5
<b>Comoros</b>	5.0	6.3	5.8	5.8	12.6
<b>Kuwait</b>	18,776.6	18,338.0	20,204.7	16,360.9	24,137.6
<b>Lebanon</b>	-209.2	-1,112.6	-1,249.5	-1,044.8	-336.6
<b>Libya</b>	1,285.6	1,220.7	1,829.3	837.5	-663.2
<b>Egypt</b>	-5,343.8	-8,462.5	-11,580.7	-11,006.2	-14,061.8
<b>Morocco</b>	-1,939.6	-2,082.8	-2,035.2	-1,211.1	-2,021.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	-79.7	-37.8	-95.4	-105.9	-211.9
<b>Yemen</b>	-366.8	-371.2	-378.2	-367.7	-371.3
<b>Secondary Income (Net)</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>-68,000.1</b>	<b>-77,197.0</b>	<b>-74,790.2</b>	<b>-61,577.2</b>	<b>-67,408.3</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	4,555.7	5,067.1	5,019.6	5,606.5	5,751.2
<b>UAE</b>	-41,200.0	-46,100.0	-47,300.0	-43,500.0	-45,100.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	-2,462.7	-3,264.5	-2,890.2	-2,738.0	-2,526.9
<b>Tunisia</b>	1,851.0	1,767.2	1,897.8	2,128.2	2,836.9
<b>Algeria</b>	2,945.1	3,396.3	3,006.7	2,256.0	1,910.8
<b>Djibouti</b>	156.1	196.7	271.8	194.8	118.6
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-38,254.0	-41,066.0	-36,589.0	-37,427.0	-44,371.0
<b>Sudan</b>	975.3	375.5	1,076.6	1,086.1	2,452.8
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	1,183.3	1,068.8	308.2	-300.5	-717.9
<b>Oman</b>	-9,815.0	-9,958.0	-9,135.0	-8,772.0	-8,117.7
<b>Palestine</b>	1,708.5	1,499.1	1,691.8	1,284.9	2,180.0
<b>Qatar</b>	-16,166.8	-16,352.5	-16,606.9	-12,433.5	-15,294.0
<b>Comoros</b>	149.0	166.4	170.6	241.2	207.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	-14,667.0	-14,853.2	-19,853.0	-17,529.6	-18,290.4
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,205.5	1,366.5	2,962.3	4,520.1	5,036.5
<b>Libya</b>	-716.2	-1,148.8	-970.4	-820.5	-980.0
<b>Egypt</b>	24,774.3	25,489.2	26,799.4	29,160.2	31,157.3
<b>Morocco</b>	8,765.8	8,003.9	7,676.2	8,623.2	11,727.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	251.1	205.5	317.3	342.6	285.9
<b>Yemen</b>	6,761.0	6,944.0	7,356.0	6,500.0	4,325.6

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and national sources;  
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2022.

**Annex Table (9/1) "C" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries  
(2017-2021)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Current Account</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,886.5</b>	<b>133,387.7</b>	<b>63,344.0</b>	<b>-77,663.6</b>	<b>135,317.5</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-4,399.3	-2,966.7	-774.5	-2,509.2	-3,981.2
<b>UAE</b>	27,517.2	41,268.2	37,354.7	20,918.6	40,800.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	-1,597.5	-2,217.3	-794.1	-3,244.6	2,602.3
<b>Tunisia</b>	-4,222.3	-4,617.1	-3,392.1	-2,534.7	-2,779.0
<b>Algeria</b>	-22,267.5	-17,030.0	-15,881.8	-18,647.9	-4,600.2
<b>Djibouti</b>	-130.0	428.6	564.0	382.5	583.3
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	10,462.0	71,971.0	38,229.0	-22,814.8	44,323.0
<b>Sudan</b>	-3,015.8	-3,506.2	-3,803.8	-4,175.5	-777.4
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	14,892.0	34,369.3	15,762.2	-6,197.3	29,238.0
<b>Oman</b>	-10,848.1	-3,885.3	-4,020.9	-12,306.3	-4,288.2
<b>Palestine</b>	-2,129.9	-2,139.9	-1,770.6	-1,730.7	-1,486.0
<b>Qatar</b>	6,425.5	16,652.2	4,259.9	-3,617.3	26,287.2
<b>Comoros</b>	-23.0	-33.7	-40.8	-23.5	-51.5
<b>Kuwait</b>	9,604.1	19,897.8	17,861.0	4,850.5	38,221.3
<b>Lebanon</b>	-12,133.9	-13,366.9	-11,225.5	-2,957.1	-3,575.6
<b>Libya</b>	4,426.4	12,006.3	4,817.0	-4,780.2	2,851.9
<b>Egypt</b>	-7,918.9	-7,681.9	-10,209.5	-14,226.7	-18,886.8
<b>Morocco</b>	-3,749.8	-6,218.1	-4,410.5	-1,414.4	-3,242.3
<b>Mauritania</b>	-712.0	-972.3	-833.6	-581.1	-589.6
<b>Yemen</b>	1,707.3	1,429.6	1,653.9	-2,053.9	-5,331.7
<b>Capital Account (Net)</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>2,532.4</b>	<b>-289.8</b>	<b>3,879.4</b>	<b>11,059.9</b>	<b>4,184.0</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	42.3	33.9	25.4	24.3	24.3
<b>UAE</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	602.9	794.2	896.3	779.5	0.0
<b>Tunisia</b>	183.8	128.4	137.2	365.3	200.8
<b>Algeria</b>	0.7	0.2	-0.4	-41.7	-53.5
<b>Djibouti</b>	26.1	69.6	40.2	1.8	16.3
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-1,848.3	-2,328.7	-1,733.1	-1,844.6	-1,318.0
<b>Sudan</b>	151.5	162.9	188.2	143.6	103.3
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	-0.9	-5.8	-11.1	-8.1	-10.0
<b>Oman</b>	258.8	102.0	93.6	179.7	39.5
<b>Palestine</b>	624.4	449.3	284.3	431.4	640.0
<b>Qatar</b>	-466.3	-239.2	-142.2	-167.9	-526.0
<b>Comoros</b>	48.1	31.7	31.5	34.2	56.4
<b>Kuwait</b>	-429.8	-214.6	306.3	817.8	1,419.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,715.4	1,449.3	1,298.4	1,666.4	902.2
<b>Libya</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Egypt</b>	-155.6	-133.1	-169.5	-232.6	-134.9
<b>Morocco</b>	1,657.3	-530.9	2,689.3	8,915.7	1,627.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	10.9	19.4	22.4	72.6	1,275.0
<b>Yemen</b>	111.0	-78.1	-77.5	-77.5	-78.0

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

**Sources:** Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and national sources;  
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2022.

### Annex Table (9/1) "D" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries (2017-2021)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Financial Account (Net)</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>2,599.5</b>	<b>68,920.9</b>	<b>44,042.2</b>	<b>-13,443.0</b>	<b>20,799.0</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-3,331.3	-3,965.7	-1,074.2	-2,655.6	-1,851.3
<b>UAE</b>	-17,000.0	-34,500.0	-24,615.4	-21,375.1	-27,200.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	979.3	3,140.5	411.4	3,851.6	-1,693.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	3,486.6	4,362.2	4,494.9	2,948.2	2,191.4
<b>Algeria</b>	347.2	1,058.3	85.2	2,411.2	3,015.9
<b>Djibouti</b>	456.9	420.6	311.8	-212.6	-206.9
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	7,462.8	68,806.7	36,163.3	-24,050.5	41,577.0
<b>Sudan</b>	-3,409.6	-2,962.8	-2,936.3	-4,561.9	-1,059.5
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	6,251.6	22,961.5	13,655.4	-7,303.1	24,855.6
<b>Oman</b>	11,567.5	4,484.8	4,482.1	12,573.6	5,157.8
<b>Palestine</b>	-1,569.7	-1,326.8	-1,406.4	-902.9	-1,395.6
<b>Qatar</b>	-24,916.7	522.7	6,096.4	5,580.8	-23,351.0
<b>Comoros</b>	-25.4	1.4	11.6	-14.1	60.4
<b>Kuwait</b>	-17,431.8	-21,866.8	-21,347.9	-14,898.0	-41,503.7
<b>Lebanon</b>	8,856.8	4,143.6	5,920.5	11,221.6	6,618.2
<b>Libya</b>	764.3	3,309.7	3,344.4	4,826.7	4,765.6
<b>Egypt</b>	23,999.9	14,831.9	13,130.7	9,545.5	25,782.8
<b>Morocco</b>	4,566.1	4,394.7	6,021.2	8,610.9	3,950.8
<b>Mauritania</b>	797.2	988.6	884.4	551.6	675.8
<b>Yemen</b>	747.8	115.7	409.0	409.0	409.0
<b>Net Errors &amp; Omissions</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>-1,153.1</b>	<b>-3,479.3</b>	<b>365.3</b>	<b>-9,144.6</b>	<b>-9,482.8</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	1,025.5	-1,032.6	-325.1	-170.8	2,105.6
<b>UAE</b>	-538.4	2,409.8	-3,066.0	-3,314.4	0.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	15.4	-1,718.0	-513.6	-1,386.4	-909.0
<b>Tunisia</b>	550.9	750.9	561.5	575.5	489.6
<b>Algeria</b>	209.4	35.6	-56.2	-27.3	-27.9
<b>Djibouti</b>	-236.0	-918.8	-916.0	-381.7	392.6
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-1,153.0	-836.0	-334.0	608.0	-1,429.0
<b>Sudan</b>	1,050.1	1,559.2	2,104.6	1,135.7	1,040.0
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	-8,640.0	-11,402.2	-2,096.3	-1,097.4	-357.3
<b>Oman</b>	-977.4	-584.9	-556.8	-446.7	-909.2
<b>Palestine</b>	-64.1	364.0	89.0	569.5	9.0
<b>Qatar</b>	1,150.5	-1,075.5	-850.5	-1,298.2	-1,616.5
<b>Comoros</b>	0.3	0.6	-2.3	3.3	0.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	8,257.6	2,183.4	3,180.6	4,150.0	2,653.4
<b>Lebanon</b>	1,561.7	7,774.0	4,006.6	-9,931.0	-3,944.8
<b>Libya</b>	-1,120.1	-1,492.6	-1,985.2	1,587.3	-563.1
<b>Egypt</b>	-3,634.4	-1,595.8	-669.3	-2,618.3	-6,642.3
<b>Morocco</b>	841.0	1,293.0	1,079.0	1,641.0	0.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	-52.2	156.7	15.2	84.2	226.1
<b>Yemen</b>	600.0	650.0	700.0	1,173.0	0.0

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and national sources;  
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2022.



**Annex Table (9/1) "E" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries  
(2017-2021)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Overall Balance</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>21,236.8</b>	<b>13,103.7</b>	<b>-9,387.9</b>	<b>3,148.7</b>	<b>69,952.5</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	130.3	953.7	-571.4	-1,110.3	-2,386.6
<b>UAE</b>	9,924.3	3,533.1	9,720.9	-3,571.7	13,600.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	165.5	-468.5	1,530.1	-1,456.9	2,516.7
<b>Tunisia</b>	-0.9	624.5	1,801.5	1,354.3	102.8
<b>Algeria</b>	-21,762.5	-15,819.8	-16,926.9	-16,368.5	-1,665.7
<b>Djibouti</b>	117.0	0.0	0.0	-210.0	785.2
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	39,374.0	-166.0	-2,987.0	45,920.0	83,153.0
<b>Sudan</b>	12.8	25.2	-12.4	-32.8	-1,154.9
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	-2,701.2	-6,595.8	-8,724.6	8,272.2	-11,842.5
<b>Oman</b>	-5,897.3	2,042.4	-1,394.3	-2,089.2	3,090.5
<b>Palestine</b>	-133.5	-91.4	-120.5	-37.2	174.0
<b>Qatar</b>	-17,827.7	15,812.6	9,354.2	511.0	793.7
<b>Comoros</b>	-1.6	-1.3	-1.2	3.1	65.3
<b>Kuwait</b>	1,968.6	3,775.0	2,685.6	8,462.5	-3,217.9
<b>Lebanon</b>	2,369.3	-2,316.5	-2,390.1	-13,183.0	-7,734.6
<b>Libya</b>	2,542.0	7,204.0	-512.6	-8,019.6	-1,322.0
<b>Egypt</b>	12,291.0	5,421.1	2,082.4	-7,532.1	381.6
<b>Morocco</b>	929.3	1,012.6	-1,945.0	-7,341.0	2,335.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	43.9	192.4	88.5	127.3	1,604.5
<b>Yemen</b>	-306.6	-2,033.5	-1,065.1	-549.4	-9,326.3

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and national sources;  
International Monetary Fund: various issues, 2022.

**Annex Table (9/2): Trade Balance of Arab Countries to GDP  
(2017-2021)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-25.8	-24.0	-19.6	-16.9	-21.8
<b>UAE</b>	17.4	20.3	19.3	17.4	19.6
<b>Bahrain</b>	-2.0	-2.3	2.2	-0.4	12.6
<b>Tunisia</b>	-12.9	-18.0	-17.0	-8.5	-10.2
<b>Algeria</b>	-8.5	-4.2	-4.6	-9.3	0.7
<b>Djibouti</b>	-15.0	-2.7	-4.2	-3.0	4.4
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	14.3	20.7	15.1	6.8	16.4
<b>Sudan</b>	-3.4	-8.8	-10.9	-6.7	-7.1
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	14.4	22.5	14.9	3.4	18.3
<b>Oman</b>	12.4	22.8	23.9	10.3	19.3
<b>Palestine</b>	-30.9	-33.1	-32.2	-29.6	-33.0
<b>Qatar</b>	22.8	27.8	23.6	18.8	33.6
<b>Comoros</b>	-15.9	-17.3	-17.1	-17.8	-18.7
<b>Kuwait</b>	21.3	29.7	25.9	14.6	27.4
<b>Lebanon</b>	-27.2	-27.4	-25.1	-26.3	-62.3
<b>Libya</b>	12.3	22.2	16.4	0.3	28.5
<b>Egypt</b>	-12.4	-11.8	-9.7	-8.1	-8.6
<b>Morocco</b>	-16.4	-17.2	-16.5	-13.5	-15.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	-5.5	-9.6	-7.3	-3.7	-2.0
<b>Yemen</b>	-19.3	-18.7	-19.7	-39.8	-50.2

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/3): Current Account Balance of Arab countries to GDP  
(2017-2021)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	-10.6	-6.9	-1.7	-5.7	-8.8
<b>UAE</b>	7.1	9.8	9.0	5.8	9.7
<b>Bahrain</b>	-4.5	-5.9	-2.1	-9.3	6.7
<b>Tunisia</b>	-10.0	-10.8	-8.1	-6.0	-5.9
<b>Algeria</b>	-13.3	-9.7	-9.3	-12.9	-2.9
<b>Djibouti</b>	-4.7	14.2	16.9	11.1	16.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	1.5	8.8	4.8	-3.2	5.3
<b>Sudan</b>	-2.5	-8.6	-8.9	-5.5	-1.5
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	8.5	16.3	7.3	-3.5	13.9
<b>Oman</b>	-15.4	-4.9	-5.3	-16.6	-5.0
<b>Palestine</b>	-13.2	-13.1	-10.3	-11.1	-8.2
<b>Qatar</b>	4.0	9.1	2.4	-2.5	14.6
<b>Comoros</b>	-2.1	-2.9	-3.4	-2.0	-4.0
<b>Kuwait</b>	8.0	14.4	13.1	4.6	25.6
<b>Lebanon</b>	-22.9	-24.3	-21.1	-12.0	-24.6
<b>Libya</b>	6.6	15.7	7.0	-9.6	6.7
<b>Egypt</b>	-3.4	-3.1	-3.4	-3.9	-4.7
<b>Morocco</b>	-3.4	-5.3	-3.7	-1.2	-2.4
<b>Mauritania</b>	-10.4	-13.2	-10.6	-7.3	-6.1
<b>Yemen</b>	8.2	6.1	7.3	-10.9	-31.3

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/4): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries \***  
(2017–2021)

	(Million U.S. Dollars)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,011,970.9</b>	<b>1,044,857.3</b>	<b>1,069,198.1</b>	<b>986,513.0</b>	<b>983,712.5</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	14,391.8	13,392.2	14,329.3	15,919.7	18,043.2
<b>UAE</b>	95,060.0	99,194.5	113,925.0	106,702.0	120,300.0
<b>Bahrain</b>	2,635.3	2,148.6	3,680.8	2,246.0	4,726.8
<b>Tunisia</b>	5,661.0	5,188.0	7,411.0	9,198.0	8,688.0
<b>Algeria</b>	96,053.7	78,635.2	61,515.5	46,869.7	41,382.1
<b>Djibouti</b>	556.0	445.0	494.0	454.0	466.0
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	496,423.4	496,589.0	499,576.0	453,655.7	455,370.4
<b>Sudan</b>	902.3	853.0	1,203.0	1,101.0	1,850.4
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	49,398.9	64,722.2	68,020.4	57,897.5	36,585.9
<b>Oman</b>	16,088.7	17,388.7	16,662.0	15,008.0	19,731.4
<b>Palestine</b>	446.3	537.8	658.4	697.0	873.0
<b>Qatar</b>	14,808.6	30,355.9	39,643.7	40,834.0	43,799.8
<b>Comoros</b>	171.4	198.4	200.2	292.2	350.2
<b>Kuwait</b>	33,617.8	37,171.1	39,909.9	48,258.5	45,210.0
<b>Lebanon</b>	55,417.3	52,331.0	52,107.0	42,324.8	35,046.3
<b>Libya</b>	66,329.8	78,148.3	76,840.8	67,296.8	71,294.9
<b>Egypt</b>	36,352.6	41,801.9	44,568.9	38,972.8	39,787.4
<b>Morocco</b>	26,190.0	24,436.0	26,413.0	35,999.0	37,151.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	833.8	892.6	1,004.6	1,135.0	1,654.0
<b>Yemen</b>	632.1	427.8	1,034.5	1,651.1	1,401.9

(...) Not available.

\* Excluding gold.

\*\* Preliminary data.

**Sources:** Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and national sources; International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, April 2022.

**Annex Table (9/5): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries (in Months of Imports)  
(2017-2021)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	9.5	8.9	10.1	12.4	11.2
<b>UAE</b>	4.6	5.1	5.9	6.1	6.1
<b>Bahrain</b>	2.0	1.4	2.6	1.9	3.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	3.5	2.9	4.3	6.4	4.9
<b>Algeria</b>	23.6	19.3	17.2	15.9	13.3
<b>Djibouti</b>	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.8
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	48.3	47.4	42.7	43.2	39.1
<b>Sudan</b>	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.8
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	18.4	20.0	16.5	17.0	12.6
<b>Oman</b>	8.0	8.9	9.8	7.0	8.4
<b>Palestine</b>	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3
<b>Qatar</b>	5.8	10.9	15.2	20.1	19.6
<b>Comoros</b>	9.8	9.6	9.7	14.9	15.5
<b>Kuwait</b>	12.0	12.5	14.2	20.7	17.1
<b>Lebanon</b>	36.1	33.2	34.3	47.9	33.9
<b>Libya</b>	75.4	69.8	52.0	88.3	54.2
<b>Egypt</b>	8.3	8.7	9.3	8.6	6.7
<b>Morocco</b>	7.9	6.5	7.1	11.0	7.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.9
<b>Yemen</b>	1.6	1.0	2.4	2.3	1.6

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/6): Outstanding External Public Debt of Borrowing Arab Countries  
(2017-2021)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>285,753.2</b>	<b>317,559.4</b>	<b>337,595.0</b>	<b>370,038.3</b>	<b>366,424.3</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	14,806.1	17,024.7	16,859.7	19,317.2	21,029.7
<b>Tunisia</b>	33,999.0	39,368.0	36,131.0	40,425.0	39,761.0
<b>Algeria</b>	3,989.0	4,005.9	3,836.4	3,466.0	3,800.5
<b>Djibouti</b>	1,814.0	1,850.0	2,231.0	2,485.0	2,718.9
<b>Sudan</b>	48,249.0	49,996.0	51,398.0	58,774.0	28,000.0
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Oman</b>	23,081.0	30,677.0	34,627.0	38,257.0	40,550.4
<b>Comoros</b>	157.8	166.2	198.6	312.6	357.2
<b>Lebanon</b>	30,072.0	33,132.0	33,366.0	33,399.0	38,103.0
<b>Egypt</b>	82,883.7	96,612.1	112,670.5	123,490.5	137,859.6
<b>Morocco</b>	35,646.0	34,145.0	35,505.0	39,599.0	42,117.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	4,679.5	4,040.5	4,131.7	4,342.6	5,451.0
<b>Yemen</b>	6,376.1	6,542.0	6,640.1	6,170.4	6,675.9

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/7): External Public Debt Service of Borrowing Arab countries  
(2017-2021)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>27,570.5</b>	<b>25,835.0</b>	<b>28,954.0</b>	<b>33,337.1</b>	<b>35,268.5</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	2,309.7	1,831.2	3,022.7	2,935.0	3,195.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	2,878.0	2,623.0	3,161.0	2,916.0	3,753.0
<b>Algeria</b>	249.0	273.7	259.6	238.4	261.4
<b>Djibouti</b>	108.8	119.7	137.4	133.7	146.3
<b>Sudan</b>	155.5	174.2	145.9	150.8	71.8
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Oman</b>	414.5	372.3	338.0	289.3	270.1
<b>Comoros</b>	5.2	8.2	8.9	8.4	9.3
<b>Lebanon</b>	4,815.0	4,745.0	5,079.0	4,584.0	4,295.3
<b>Egypt</b>	12,763.4	11,954.5	13,060.8	17,190.8	15,863.9
<b>Morocco</b>	3,296.0	3,038.0	3,030.0	3,379.3	3,264.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	250.2	361.4	370.4	283.5	197.0
<b>Yemen</b>	325.2	333.6	340.2	315.4	341.3

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/8): Outstanding External Public Debt to GDP  
(2017-2021)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>37.7</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	35.7	39.6	37.8	44.2	46.4
<b>Tunisia</b>	80.6	92.2	86.5	95.0	84.8
<b>Algeria</b>	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4
<b>Djibouti</b>	65.6	61.4	66.7	72.2	74.4
<b>Sudan</b>	39.5	122.4	120.6	78.1	53.1
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Oman</b>	32.7	38.4	45.4	51.7	47.2
<b>Comoros</b>	14.7	14.1	16.5	26.1	27.5
<b>Lebanon</b>	56.7	60.3	62.7	135.3	262.6
<b>Egypt</b>	33.6	37.0	36.0	33.9	34.2
<b>Morocco</b>	32.5	28.9	29.6	34.5	31.7
<b>Mauritania</b>	68.6	55.0	52.4	54.8	56.1
<b>Yemen</b>	30.7	27.9	29.4	32.6	39.2

(...) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

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



**Annex Table (9/9): External Public Debt Service to Exports of Goods and Services  
(2017-2021)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	18.6	13.7	21.0	19.6	29.2
<b>Tunisia</b>	16.3	13.9	16.7	16.1	19.8
<b>Algeria</b>	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6
<b>Djibouti</b>	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.5
<b>Sudan</b>	2.8	3.9	3.1	3.3	1.4
<b>Syria</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Oman **</b>	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
<b>Comoros</b>	4.5	7.0	6.8	7.8	9.4
<b>Lebanon</b>	26.7	26.3	24.6	26.2	53.4
<b>Egypt</b>	19.7	28.0	25.5	36.1	35.5
<b>Morocco</b>	7.7	6.5	6.3	7.5	7.0
<b>Mauritania</b>	3.6	5.6	6.0	10.0	5.9
<b>Yemen</b>	1.1	3.1	1.2	34.5	16.4

(...) 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  
(2021)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Annex Table (9/11) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:  
National Currency Units per U.S. Dollar (period average)  
(2017-2021)**

Country	National Currency	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	Average Annual Change <sup>(1)</sup> (%) (2017-2021)
Jordan	Dinar	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.00	0.00
UAE	Dirham	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	Dinar	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.00	0.00
Tunisia	Dinar	2.4200	2.6469	2.9344	2.8111	2.7900	-0.75	3.62
Algeria	Dinar	110.9730	116.5938	119.3572	126.7500	135.0000	6.51	5.02
Djibouti	Franc	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	0.00	0.00
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	0.00	0.00
Sudan	Pound	6.6830	24.5000	42.5762	54.0725	372.1000	588.15	173.16
Syria	Pound	492.6500	436.5000	436.5000	915.0000	2,198.0000	140.22	45.34
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,184.0000	1,182.7500	1,182.0000	1,205.0000	1,450.0000	20.33	5.20
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	436.6000	416.5848	439.4631	447.0000	415.9558	-6.95	-1.20
Kuwait	Dinar	0.3033	0.3019	0.3036	0.3063	0.3016	-1.52	-0.13
Lebanon	Pound	1,507.4921	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	1,507.5000	0.00	0.00
Libya	Dinar	1.3600	1.3650	1.3983	1.3900	4.5100	224.45	34.95
Egypt	Pound	17.7825	17.7673	17.5553	16.0290	15.6445	-2.40	-3.15
Morocco	Dirham	9.6914	9.3861	9.6171	9.5020	8.9920	-5.37	-1.86
Mauritania	Ouguiy	35.7750	35.6775	36.6908	37.4208	36.1892	-3.29	0.29
Yemen	Riyal	250.2500	250.2500	250.2500	250.0000	1,035.4672	314.19	42.62

(...) Not available.

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/12) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:  
National Currency Units per Euro (period average)  
(2017-2021)**

Country	National Currency	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	Average Annual Change <sup>(1)</sup> (%) (2017-2021)
Jordan	Dinar	0.8005	0.8373	0.7937	0.8094	0.8397	3.74	1.20
UAE	Dirham	4.1463	4.3371	4.1113	4.1914	4.3436	3.63	1.17
Bahrain	Dinar	0.4245	0.4440	0.4209	0.4291	0.4447	3.63	1.17
Tunisia	Dinar	2.7322	3.1258	3.2850	3.2102	3.2898	2.48	4.75
Algeria	Dinar	125.2885	137.6920	133.6173	144.7905	159.0263	9.83	6.14
Djibouti	Franc	200.6470	209.8804	198.9541	202.8286	210.1977	3.63	1.17
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	4.2338	4.4286	4.1980	4.2798	4.4353	3.63	1.17
Sudan	Pound	7.5451	28.9334	47.6630	61.6658	449.1387	628.34	177.77
Syria	Pound	556.2019	515.4866	488.6506	588.1025	609.4661	3.63	2.31
Somalia	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1,336.7360	1,396.7739	1,323.2189	1,404.6128	1,715.9591	22.17	6.44
Oman	Riyal	0.4341	0.4541	0.4304	0.4388	0.4548	3.63	1.17
Qatar	Riyal	4.1019	4.2987	4.0749	4.1543	4.3052	3.63	1.22
Comoros	Franc	492.9214	491.9678	491.9678	491.9678	488.8470	-0.63	-0.21
Kuwait	Dinar	0.3423	0.3570	0.3400	0.3493	0.3572	2.26	1.07
Lebanon	Pound	1,701.9586	1,780.2889	1,687.6078	1,720.4824	1,782.9810	3.63	1.17
Libya	Dinar	1.5354	1.6120	1.5653	1.6089	5.3349	231.59	36.53
Egypt	Pound	20.0765	20.9824	19.6527	17.9914	18.5078	2.87	-2.01
Morocco	Dirham	10.9264	11.0846	10.7661	10.8230	10.6340	-1.75	-0.68
Mauritania	Ouguiya	40.3900	42.1335	41.0745	42.4963	42.5432	0.11	1.31
Yemen	Riyal	282.5323	295.5339	280.1485	285.6058	1,224.6888	328.80	44.29

(...) Not available.

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/13) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:  
National Currency Units per SDR (period average)  
(2017-2021)**

Country	National Currency	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Annual Percentage Change (%) (2020-2021)	Average Annual Change <sup>(1)</sup> (%) (2017-2021)
<b>Jordan</b>	Dinar	0.9844	1.0052	0.9810	0.9889	1.0114	2.27	0.68
<b>UAE</b>	Dirham	5.0920	5.1996	5.0742	5.1154	5.2315	2.27	0.05
<b>Bahrain</b>	Dinar	0.5213	0.5324	0.5195	0.5237	0.5356	2.27	0.05
<b>Tunisia</b>	Dinar	3.3546	3.7475	4.0544	3.9173	3.9807	1.62	7.02
<b>Algeria</b>	Dinar	153.8670	165.0770	165.4701	180.3830	192.3999	6.66	4.35
<b>Djibouti</b>	Franc	246.4134	251.6213	245.5492	247.5427	253.1651	2.27	0.05
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Riyal	5.1995	5.3094	5.1812	5.2233	5.3419	2.27	0.05
<b>Sudan</b>	Pound	9.2667	34.4456	61.7391	74.2115	266.5791	259.22	71.22
<b>Syria</b>	Pound	...	...	...	...	540.9488	...	...
<b>Somalia</b>	Shilling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iraq</b>	Dinar	1641.6467	1674.5729	1633.1258	1637.1467	2081.9890	27.17	-0.09
<b>Oman</b>	Riyal	0.5331	0.5444	0.5312	0.5356	0.5477	2.27	0.05
<b>Qatar</b>	Riyal	5.0470	5.1536	5.0293	5.0701	5.1852	2.27	0.05
<b>Comoros</b>	Franc	603.8217	589.8133	607.1900	599.9427	592.5326	-1.24	-0.73
<b>Kuwait</b>	Dinar	0.4206	0.4275	0.4195	0.4265	0.4297	0.74	0.39
<b>Lebanon</b>	Pound	2090.1878	2134.3636	2082.8572	2099.7672	2147.4466	2.27	0.05
<b>Libya</b>	Dinar	1.9326	1.9326	1.9319	1.9295	3.1659	64.08	-0.04
<b>Egypt</b>	Pound	24.6559	25.1555	23.1713	22.0318	22.2858	1.15	12.13
<b>Morocco</b>	Dirham	13.4382	13.2891	13.2876	13.2644	12.8042	-3.47	-0.68
<b>Mauritania</b>	Ouguiy	49.6299	50.5133	50.6944	51.6311	51.6481	0.03	1.33
<b>Yemen</b>	Riyal	346.9781	354.3114	345.7612	348.5683	1228.0070	252.30	0.97

(...) Not available.

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/14) : Change in Real Effective Exchange Rate of the Arab Countries \*  
(2017-2021)**

Country	(Percent)									
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average Annual Change (%)		2017-2021		
						2000-2005	2017-2021			
<b>Jordan</b>	2.6	4.5	...	...	...	...	-0.9	3.6		
<b>UAE</b>	-0.2	...	...	...	...	...	-0.3	-0.2		
<b>Bahrain</b>	0.5	0.2	2.3	-2.9	-5.0	...	-2.5	-1.0		
<b>Tunisia</b>	-8.0	-6.2	-1.1	8.5	1.6	...	-2.9	-1.0		
<b>Algeria</b>	2.0	-4.6	2.2	-4.3	-4.8	...	-3.8	-1.9		
<b>Djibouti</b>	-2.0	-0.3	...	...	...	...	-1.1	-1.2		
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-1.0	-7.6	-1.1	2.5	-1.8	...	-3.0	-1.8		
<b>Sudan</b>	23.5	...	...	...	...	...	5.3	23.5		
<b>Syria</b>	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	-2.8	4.4		
<b>Oman</b>	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	-3.1	0.7		
<b>Qatar</b>	-1.1	-3.1	...	...	...	...	0.9	-2.1		
<b>Kuwait</b>	0.2	-1.8	-0.6	-0.3	1.0	...	-0.5	-0.3		
<b>Lebanon</b>	3.2	2.2	...	...	...	...	-3.0	2.7		
<b>Libya</b>	-0.4	...	...	...	...	...	-16.4	-0.4		
<b>Egypt</b>	-32.7	...	...	...	...	...	-7.2	-32.7		
<b>Morocco</b>	-0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	...	-1.2	0.4		
<b>Mauritania</b>	-2.1	-0.3	1.3	...	...	...	-1.6	-0.4		

(...) Not available.

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

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

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

**Annex Table (10/1) : Total GHG Emissions (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) in the Arab Countries (2005-2018)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Algeria</b>	144.67	150.18	157.43	160.67	170.49	171.63	179.41	189.38	193.39	203.53	211.46	210.03	212.33	219.11
<b>Bahrain</b>	30.46	32.88	34.03	36.43	37.01	38.92	39.66	40.88	43.76	45.90	46.95	47.15	47.94	48.95
<b>Comoros</b>	0.47	0.47	0.42	0.45	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.64	0.65
<b>Djibouti</b>	1.36	1.36	1.40	1.41	1.40	1.46	1.42	1.46	1.52	1.43	1.52	1.47	1.46	1.48
<b>Egypt</b>	233.90	244.52	259.61	268.73	274.79	276.27	284.10	294.89	292.15	298.19	307.26	315.96	320.55	329.40
<b>Iraq</b>	105.09	101.32	95.48	104.97	128.25	141.36	153.68	175.68	186.98	193.77	185.86	197.79	201.29	216.19
<b>Jordan</b>	25.44	26.18	27.63	26.89	27.57	27.43	28.55	32.12	32.42	34.68	34.97	35.07	36.74	35.81
<b>Kuwait</b>	75.23	78.24	77.91	82.71	85.46	89.21	93.58	97.45	100.55	100.31	106.21	109.84	111.46	112.97
<b>Lebanon</b>	20.73	19.80	18.79	22.54	25.97	25.07	25.68	28.28	28.28	30.23	32.58	33.71	35.52	34.28
<b>Libya</b>	133.59	134.75	132.52	138.42	141.57	145.81	115.16	117.93	109.15	102.27	84.88	86.62	96.58	103.04
<b>Mauritania</b>	10.11	10.48	10.74	10.14	10.92	11.50	11.62	12.07	12.06	12.55	13.22	12.17	12.84	12.99
<b>Morocco</b>	61.35	63.90	65.14	68.11	68.69	72.50	80.73	83.00	83.82	85.61	88.35	86.73	91.16	92.35
<b>Oman</b>	32.53	42.44	46.22	45.55	48.44	52.48	58.73	65.34	68.28	72.07	76.26	77.85	78.51	82.32
<b>Qatar</b>	44.81	49.05	55.95	60.67	63.19	68.84	72.84	80.86	82.70	88.94	92.46	94.70	97.34	99.83
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	366.49	389.51	412.59	450.11	470.78	514.56	534.21	568.10	585.81	629.39	660.37	664.17	656.08	638.12
<b>Somalia</b>	45.52	44.29	43.23	43.30	43.37	43.62	43.79	44.11	44.25	44.40	44.46	44.42	44.27	44.32
<b>Sudan</b>	110.72	109.78	115.25	116.38	118.35	116.64	116.09	120.84	121.16	122.35	125.99	130.01	129.91	130.64
<b>Syria</b>	92.26	96.24	99.92	101.03	95.80	95.31	88.89	75.26	55.61	48.43	43.71	44.93	47.55	46.32
<b>Tunisia</b>	31.88	32.93	33.61	33.74	34.33	36.65	40.18	41.13	41.00	43.25	44.05	35.94	36.96	37.31
<b>U.A.E.</b>	156.70	162.95	174.27	199.89	202.08	208.58	214.63	226.57	237.63	240.02	252.85	259.65	269.82	263.24
<b>Yemen</b>	29.33	29.68	31.41	33.06	36.97	35.61	32.39	31.47	38.35	38.81	26.05	22.74	21.97	21.76
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	1,752.64	1,820.95	1,893.55	2,005.20	2,085.89	2,173.95	2,215.85	2,327.34	2,359.42	2,436.68	2,480.03	2,511.55	2,550.92	2,571.08
<b>Total World</b>	40,300.03	41,831.65	42,644.63	43,003.97	43,029.01	44,758.58	44,891.40	45,427.61	46,047.13	46,647.29	46,760.47	47,413.95	47,990.47	48,939.71
<b>%</b>	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Source : World Resources Institute, Database, December 2021.

**Annex Table (10/2) : Total CO2 Emissions (MtCO2e) in the Arab Countries  
(2005-2018)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Algeria	88.99	93.75	100.52	103.99	112.77	113.14	118.14	126.64	129.91	138.81	145.97	143.35	145.10	151.67
Bahrain	20.70	22.50	23.01	24.77	24.73	25.98	26.03	26.57	28.76	30.22	30.60	30.20	30.38	30.75
Comoros	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.26
Djibouti	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.52	0.48	0.51	0.56	0.46	0.54	0.49	0.47	0.49
Egypt	160.59	169.13	182.23	189.12	195.49	196.50	201.61	212.41	210.43	216.65	225.95	233.96	238.69	246.26
Iraq	88.23	83.89	77.47	86.04	107.52	120.23	131.03	151.86	162.55	168.84	162.19	172.35	174.29	188.14
Jordan	19.87	20.17	21.09	20.01	20.66	20.20	20.76	24.12	23.80	25.59	25.36	24.86	26.10	24.70
Kuwait	67.25	69.67	68.74	72.91	75.04	78.25	81.16	83.59	85.26	83.58	88.04	89.88	89.72	89.46
Lebanon	17.28	16.23	15.05	18.66	21.92	20.88	21.18	23.48	23.24	24.94	27.05	27.81	29.28	27.71
Libya	49.13	49.37	46.29	51.47	53.81	57.23	38.05	52.30	54.99	59.70	53.84	51.18	56.81	58.94
Mauritania	1.45	1.46	1.72	1.80	1.99	2.07	2.19	2.40	2.20	2.52	2.95	2.81	3.80	4.00
Morocco	44.49	46.19	47.73	50.18	50.54	53.66	57.79	60.15	59.72	61.16	63.15	63.08	65.93	66.68
Oman	27.87	37.52	41.03	40.08	42.73	46.47	52.38	58.65	60.99	64.47	68.30	69.54	69.90	73.37
Qatar	41.28	44.98	51.05	55.23	57.17	62.27	65.77	73.29	74.60	80.40	83.31	85.28	87.68	90.17
Saudi Arabia	308.97	328.35	347.53	382.24	399.63	439.23	456.67	488.75	499.38	536.81	561.14	556.74	540.70	514.60
Somalia	0.58	0.58	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.69
Sudan	10.06	12.44	13.42	14.51	14.98	15.87	15.35	15.21	14.50	15.33	17.80	20.48	20.34	20.20
Syria	55.60	58.83	62.12	64.06	59.16	59.70	55.92	45.99	30.53	27.07	26.04	26.46	29.10	27.91
Tunisia	23.14	24.07	24.52	24.79	25.09	27.44	25.72	26.68	26.77	28.83	29.67	28.99	29.89	29.98
U.A.E.	116.28	121.46	131.69	156.20	157.18	162.82	166.32	175.73	184.10	183.84	194.04	199.46	208.25	200.30
Yemen	19.38	19.41	20.63	22.01	25.65	23.99	20.69	19.68	26.35	26.71	14.21	10.88	10.06	9.31
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,161.71</b>	<b>1,220.58</b>	<b>1,277.05</b>	<b>1,379.28</b>	<b>1,447.26</b>	<b>1,527.24</b>	<b>1,558.02</b>	<b>1,668.79</b>	<b>1,699.47</b>	<b>1,776.74</b>	<b>1,820.98</b>	<b>1,838.66</b>	<b>1,857.40</b>	<b>1,855.59</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>28,263.97</b>	<b>29,210.71</b>	<b>30,338.28</b>	<b>30,595.26</b>	<b>30,205.26</b>	<b>32,052.56</b>	<b>33,025.34</b>	<b>33,408.95</b>	<b>34,023.03</b>	<b>34,098.75</b>	<b>34,038.49</b>	<b>34,081.00</b>	<b>34,542.44</b>	<b>35,248.74</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>

Source : World Resources Institute, Database, December 2021.



**Annex Table (10/3) : Total CH4 Emissions (MtCO2e) in the Arab Countries  
(2005-2018)**

(million metric tons of CO2)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Algeria</b>	48.61	48.51	48.38	48.07	48.15	48.21	48.38	48.69	48.88	49.23	49.31	49.40	49.46	49.55
<b>Bahrain</b>	8.88	9.43	9.98	10.52	11.07	11.62	12.08	12.54	13.01	13.47	13.93	14.24	14.54	14.85
<b>Comoros</b>	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27
<b>Djibouti</b>	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.69
<b>Egypt</b>	50.70	52.15	53.70	54.75	53.60	53.53	55.07	56.00	55.67	55.88	55.57	56.31	56.05	56.87
<b>Iraq</b>	11.87	12.28	12.73	13.09	14.04	14.38	15.04	15.59	15.74	16.17	15.36	15.84	16.34	16.75
<b>Jordan</b>	4.20	4.30	4.51	4.75	4.80	4.94	5.11	5.26	5.44	5.64	5.79	6.05	6.16	6.30
<b>Kuwait</b>	4.60	4.62	4.65	4.68	4.71	4.72	4.92	5.12	5.34	5.56	5.76	5.87	5.97	6.08
<b>Lebanon</b>	2.44	2.50	2.54	2.60	2.65	2.68	2.79	2.86	2.92	2.98	3.03	3.10	3.17	3.25
<b>Libya</b>	81.84	82.51	83.13	83.68	84.28	84.89	73.10	61.30	49.52	37.72	25.91	29.89	33.84	37.79
<b>Mauritania</b>	5.61	5.82	5.80	5.40	5.79	6.12	6.16	6.31	6.44	6.63	6.70	7.04	6.86	6.83
<b>Morocco</b>	13.02	13.43	13.65	14.03	14.33	14.81	15.46	15.77	16.22	16.66	16.98	17.20	17.39	17.67
<b>Oman</b>	3.69	3.82	3.95	4.07	4.20	4.34	4.49	4.64	4.98	5.13	5.28	5.34	5.40	5.46
<b>Qatar</b>	3.10	3.55	4.19	4.63	5.10	5.54	5.97	6.39	6.82	7.18	7.69	7.89	8.08	8.11
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	39.44	40.60	41.89	42.90	43.95	45.48	42.07	38.50	39.75	40.68	41.77	42.57	43.37	44.17
<b>Somalia</b>	20.02	19.22	18.56	18.61	18.66	18.81	18.96	19.19	19.28	19.42	19.49	19.49	19.40	19.43
<b>Sudan</b>	50.78	49.82	52.06	52.37	53.46	52.35	52.45	55.92	56.42	56.72	57.64	58.05	58.41	58.85
<b>Syria</b>	31.24	31.47	31.66	31.07	30.86	30.44	27.34	23.77	20.16	16.53	12.92	12.90	12.82	12.77
<b>Tunisia</b>	6.54	6.62	6.67	6.59	6.65	6.63	6.55	6.43	6.39	6.38	6.30	6.29	6.35	6.42
<b>U.A.E.</b>	34.59	35.39	36.20	37.01	37.94	38.55	40.71	42.87	45.12	47.36	49.54	50.68	51.83	52.96
<b>Yemen</b>	7.02	7.20	7.45	7.68	7.87	8.02	8.12	8.15	8.21	8.27	8.20	8.15	8.21	8.59
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>429.06</b>	<b>434.10</b>	<b>442.55</b>	<b>447.37</b>	<b>452.99</b>	<b>456.95</b>	<b>445.68</b>	<b>436.22</b>	<b>427.24</b>	<b>418.55</b>	<b>408.12</b>	<b>417.26</b>	<b>424.60</b>	<b>433.66</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>7,373.14</b>	<b>7,590.39</b>	<b>7,582.12</b>	<b>7,677.21</b>	<b>7,772.89</b>	<b>7,816.38</b>	<b>7,934.65</b>	<b>8,006.94</b>	<b>8,001.46</b>	<b>8,161.13</b>	<b>8,240.68</b>	<b>8,172.01</b>	<b>8,228.64</b>	<b>8,298.27</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>

Source : World Resources Institute, Database, December 2021.

**Annex Table (10/4) : Total F-Gas Emissions (MtCO<sub>2e</sub>) in the Arab Countries (2005-2018)**

(million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Algeria</b>	1.78	2.25	2.73	3.21	3.69	4.17	4.32	4.47	4.62	4.78	4.93	5.15	5.36	5.58
<b>Bahrain</b>	0.81	0.90	0.98	1.07	1.15	1.24	1.46	1.68	1.90	2.12	2.34	2.65	2.95	3.26
<b>Comoros</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Djibouti</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
<b>Egypt</b>	1.98	2.14	2.30	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.86	2.94	3.03	3.11	3.19	3.38	3.58	3.77
<b>Iraq</b>	1.00	1.18	1.37	1.55	1.74	1.92	2.30	2.68	3.06	3.44	3.82	4.34	4.86	5.38
<b>Jordan</b>	0.64	0.76	0.88	1.00	1.12	1.23	1.49	1.74	2.00	2.25	2.51	2.86	3.21	3.56
<b>Kuwait</b>	2.99	3.54	4.09	4.64	5.19	5.74	6.94	8.13	9.33	10.53	11.73	13.38	15.04	16.69
<b>Lebanon</b>	0.50	0.58	0.67	0.76	0.85	0.94	1.12	1.31	1.50	1.69	1.88	2.13	2.39	2.65
<b>Libya</b>	0.93	1.08	1.23	1.39	1.54	1.70	2.01	2.32	2.63	2.94	3.25	3.61	3.98	4.34
<b>Mauritania</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
<b>Morocco</b>	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.29	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.45	0.48	0.52
<b>Oman</b>	0.46	0.58	0.71	0.83	0.95	1.08	1.25	1.43	1.60	1.77	1.94	2.19	2.43	2.68
<b>Qatar</b>	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.23	0.27	0.31	0.36	0.42	0.48	0.53	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.66
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	13.03	15.46	17.89	20.32	22.75	25.18	30.50	35.82	41.14	46.46	51.78	59.05	66.33	73.60
<b>Somalia</b>	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.28
<b>Sudan</b>	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.33	0.36	0.43	0.50	0.57	0.64	0.71	0.80	0.88	0.96
<b>Syria</b>	0.78	0.96	1.14	1.33	1.51	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.93	2.00	2.08	2.20	2.31	2.42
<b>Tunisia</b>	0.29	0.33	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.51	0.60	0.70	0.79	0.89	0.99	1.12	1.25	1.38
<b>U.A.E.</b>	1.51	1.57	1.62	1.67	1.73	1.78	1.93	2.07	2.21	2.36	2.50	2.61	2.73	2.84
<b>Yemen</b>	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.35	0.39	0.44
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>27.44</b>	<b>32.21</b>	<b>37.02</b>	<b>41.83</b>	<b>46.64</b>	<b>51.43</b>	<b>60.20</b>	<b>68.94</b>	<b>77.72</b>	<b>86.47</b>	<b>95.25</b>	<b>107.20</b>	<b>119.15</b>	<b>131.09</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>541.91</b>	<b>587.20</b>	<b>641.45</b>	<b>684.64</b>	<b>705.57</b>	<b>762.28</b>	<b>812.31</b>	<b>861.06</b>	<b>908.93</b>	<b>962.57</b>	<b>1,000.64</b>	<b>1,053.60</b>	<b>1,094.87</b>	<b>1,136.14</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.12</b>

(...) Not available.

Source : World Resources Institute, Database, December 2021.

**Annex Table (10/5) : Total NO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) in the Arab Countries  
(2005-2018)**

(million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Algeria	7.68	8.04	8.11	7.75	8.28	8.51	9.16	10.12	10.59	11.33	11.87	11.91	12.07	12.11
Bahrain	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09
Comoros	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Djibouti	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Egypt	20.80	21.27	21.55	22.58	23.25	23.64	23.65	22.63	22.11	21.64	21.63	22.13	22.05	22.32
Iraq	4.05	4.02	3.96	4.34	5.01	4.88	5.22	5.47	5.55	5.23	4.40	4.77	5.30	5.42
Jordan	0.74	0.96	1.16	1.14	0.99	1.06	1.20	1.00	1.18	1.19	1.31	1.30	1.26	1.25
Kuwait	0.42	0.44	0.46	0.51	0.55	0.54	0.58	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.75
Lebanon	0.50	0.48	0.51	0.50	0.55	0.56	0.66	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.76	0.74
Libya	1.71	1.79	1.87	1.89	1.94	2.00	2.00	2.01	2.01	1.91	1.89	1.94	1.95	1.97
Mauritania	2.65	2.79	2.81	2.53	2.73	2.89	2.85	2.94	3.01	2.98	3.16	3.37	3.23	3.22
Morocco	8.17	8.57	8.03	8.14	8.03	8.20	8.57	8.15	8.93	8.83	9.24	7.94	9.30	9.43
Oman	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.57	0.56	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.72	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.76	0.78
Qatar	0.31	0.37	0.52	0.58	0.65	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.80	0.82	0.87	0.92	0.94	0.88
Saudi Arabia	5.04	5.10	5.28	4.65	4.45	4.66	4.96	5.03	5.54	5.44	5.69	5.81	5.69	5.75
Somalia	7.47	7.02	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.62	6.64	6.72	6.75	6.76	6.74	6.68	6.60	6.57
Sudan	27.32	25.75	27.39	27.08	27.69	26.23	26.30	27.69	28.15	28.13	28.32	29.67	29.27	29.61
Syria	5.32	5.66	5.67	5.24	4.94	4.15	4.53	4.33	3.67	3.50	3.34	3.37	3.31	3.21
Tunisia	3.22	3.22	3.35	3.25	3.43	3.38	3.42	3.43	3.16	3.27	3.21	3.34	3.26	3.32
U.A.E.	4.33	4.54	4.76	5.01	5.23	5.43	5.68	5.90	6.20	6.47	6.77	6.89	7.02	7.14
Yemen	2.81	2.92	3.17	3.19	3.23	3.36	3.34	3.38	3.51	3.53	3.34	3.36	3.31	3.43
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>103.44</b>	<b>103.84</b>	<b>106.06</b>	<b>105.89</b>	<b>108.45</b>	<b>107.80</b>	<b>110.51</b>	<b>111.92</b>	<b>113.61</b>	<b>113.50</b>	<b>114.33</b>	<b>116.01</b>	<b>117.21</b>	<b>118.31</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>2,721.22</b>	<b>2,748.13</b>	<b>2,812.77</b>	<b>2,785.35</b>	<b>2,780.66</b>	<b>2,851.54</b>	<b>2,918.43</b>	<b>2,939.27</b>	<b>2,919.56</b>	<b>2,964.99</b>	<b>2,997.24</b>	<b>3,027.74</b>	<b>3,078.27</b>	<b>3,063.75</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>

Source : World Resources Institute, Database, December 2021.

**Annex Table (11/1) : Total Commitments of National and Regional Arab Development Institutions by Region \***  
(2021)

	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 (%)
<b>Total Assistance</b>	3,818.7	969.3	1,487.4	75.0	35.7	641.4	201.0	822.4	4.8	300.7	8,356.4	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	45.7	11.6	17.8	0.9	0.4	7.7	2.4	9.8	0.10	3.6	100.0	
Arab Countries	2,189.0	747.3	184.9	-	35.7	242.3	201.0	-	2.3	148.6	3,751.1	44.9
African Countries	659.6	67.5	660.8	45.0	-	166.9	-	822.4	1.2	45.0	2,468.3	29.6
Asian Countries	756.1	119.1	415.0	-	-	127.7	-	-	0.2	30.0	1,448.1	17.3
Latin American Countries	25.2	35.4	176.7	-	-	34.5	-	-	-	3.1	274.9	3.3
Other Countries	1.60	-	50.0	30.0	-	25.5	-	-	-	3.6	110.7	1.3
Institutions and Organizations	187.3	-	-	-	-	44.5	-	-	1.2	70.4	303.4	3.6

\* 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 \***  
**(2021)**

	(Million U.S. Dollars)							
	Transport and Communications	Energy	Water and Sewage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors **	Total	Sector Share (%)
<b>Total Assistance</b>	751.1	2,547.5	104.1	1,155.5	67.7	3,730.5	8,356.4	100.0
Sector Share (%)	9.0	30.5	1.3	13.8	0.8	44.6	100.0	
Arab Countries	93.7	1,449.4	2.0	729.0	17.7	1,459.3	3,751.1	44.9
African Countries	299.2	456.5	73.1	366.0	50.0	1,223.4	2,468.3	29.6
Asian Countries	307.7	595.5	-	40.3	***	504.5	1,448.1	17.3
Latin American Countries	-	46.0	29.0	20.0	-	179.9	274.9	3.3
Other Countries	50.0	-	-	-	-	60.7	110.7	1.3
Institutions and Organizations	0.5	-	-	0.2	-	302.6	303.4	3.6

\* 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.

\*\*\* Less than 1%.

**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 31/12/2021

	Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OAPEC	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Qatar Fund **	Total	Region's Share (%)
<b>Total Assistance</b>	108,519	11,832	21,587	25,562	37,507	25,996	12,285	7,264	39	2,881	253,472	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	42.8	4.7	8.5	10.1	14.8	10.3	4.8	2.9	***	1.1	100	
Arab Countries	39,455.1	7,340.0	3,851.6	14,473.9	37,506.8	14,710.2	12,285.3	9.6	16.7	1,837.6	131,487	51.9
African Countries	20,556.0	1,075.7	7,741.7	3,958.0	-	4,713.3	-	7,218.2	2.2	157.5	45,423	17.9
Asian Countries	46,190.8	1,121.2	6,087.7	6,536.4	-	5,116.3	-	-	1.1	112.5	65,166	25.7
Latin American Countries	370.2	336.1	3,312.3	217.8	-	823.8	-	-	-	17.6	5,078	2.0
Other Countries	758.2	1,902.8	477.9	345.8	-	536.4	-	-	-	82.4	4,103	1.6
Institutions and Organizations	1,188.3	56.5	115.4	30.0	-	96.0	-	36.0	19.5	673.6	2,215	0.9

\* 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 31/12/2021

	(Million U.S. Dollars)									
	Transport and Communication	Energy	Water and Sewage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors **	Total	Sectors' Share (%)		
<b>Total Assistance</b>	<b>49,353</b>	<b>75,112</b>	<b>19,761</b>	<b>26,060</b>	<b>13,782</b>	<b>69,404</b>	<b>253,472</b>	<b>100</b>		
Share by Sector (%)	19.5	29.6	7.8	10.3	5.4	27.4	100			
Arab Countries	23,650.3	40,419.2	12,578.4	12,220.0	8,819.9	33,798.9	131,487	51.9		
African Countries	13,669.5	7,620.1	3,136.5	7,438.3	756.4	12,801.8	45,423	17.9		
Asian Countries	9,504.5	26,059.7	2,880.5	5,794.3	4,150.6	16,776.4	65,166	25.7		
Latin American Countries	1,180.9	906.5	1,015.6	344.1	30.0	1,600.6	5,078	2.0		
Other Countries	1,344.8	84.6	148.4	225.2	25.6	2,274.9	4,103	1.6		
Institutions and Organizations	2.7	21.8	1.3	37.8	-	2,151.6	2,215	0.9		

\* 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)  
(1990-2020)**

	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percent Distribution (%) 2020	Percent Change (%) (2019-2020)	Total (1990-2020)	Percent Distribution (%) (1990-2020)
<b>Total Developing Countries</b>	299,099.9	269,025.0	312,268.1	579,424.7	129,264.0	145,839.5	158,043.8	164,356.1	166,931.7	162,638.7	195,412.0		20.2	3,166,895.4	
<b>Arab Countries' Share (%)</b>	15.0	10.7	11.8	17.8	9.5	14.2	17.6	18.2	20.3	18.5	16.8			15.0	
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	44,855.9	28,891.6	36,968.0	102,963.6	12,318.0	20,693.1	27,743.5	29,974.0	33,933.0	30,058.1	32,763.0	100.0	9.0	474,618.5	100.00
Jordan	2,164.7	2,349.1	3,387.4	3,357.9	954.8	2,136.1	2,727.5	2,978.0	2,525.4	2,689.5	3,114.0	9.5	15.8	34,602	7.29
United Arab Emirates	-25.7	23.2	22.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	20	0.00
Bahrain	386.0	274.0	318.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	979	0.21
Tunisia	1,473.9	791.6	1,514.4	1,992.8	550.2	494.7	646.8	811.9	806.8	979.1	974.9	3.0	-0.4	14,613	3.08
Algeria	1,777.0	1,426.2	1,302.2	1,623.1	201.3	71.1	144.6	174.7	144.5	172.0	209.6	0.6	21.9	7,951	1.68
Djibouti	678.9	444.1	349.6	609.4	132.0	173.4	185.4	142.6	179.2	262.5	256.1	0.8	-2.4	4,017	0.85
Saudi Arabia	195.0	104.9	92.5	-80.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	312	0.07
Sudan	3,125.4	1,050.0	2,353.8	10,909.1	2,025.9	968.2	809.1	861.4	967.5	1,535.4	2,347.7	7.2	52.9	32,444	6.84
Syria	2,666.8	1,146.5	610.7	544.7	131.1	4,898.5	8,895.8	10,407.3	9,994.6	10,097.9	10,006.0	30.5	-0.9	68,788	14.49
Somalia	2,760.9	552.7	814.9	2,454.5	505.7	1,260.6	1,182.6	1,759.4	1,573.2	1,719.7	3,039.7	9.3	76.8	21,871	4.61
Iraq	1,197.0	1,086.9	7,225.6	52,815.4	2,178.3	1,482.7	2,286.3	2,905.9	2,300.4	2,090.9	2,359.2	7.2	12.8	84,053	17.71
Oman	262.1	269.9	179.5	491.2	-21.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	1,181	0.25
Palestine	723.3	2,775.2	5,209.9	9,490.4	2,512.6	1,872.2	2,394.9	2,145.2	2,294.1	2,293.7	2,030.0	6.2	-11.5	43,272	9.12
Qatar	10.1	10.9	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	29	0.01
Comoros	249.0	164.9	129.3	191.8	69.9	65.8	53.8	67.2	90.9	72.8	131.9	0.4	81.1	1,600	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	965.6	1,129.3	1,303.0	1,422.2	1,236.5	1,417.6	4.3	14.6	17,608	3.71
Libya	62.4	21.0	15.4	196.0	7.6	157.4	179.5	431.9	303.4	294.2	296.0	0.9	0.6	3,024	0.64
Egypt	19,158.3	9,735.1	6,314.0	5,771.9	599.2	2,523.8	2,437.4	331	2,080.9	1,708.9	1,564.0	4.8	-8.5	63,214	13.32
Morocco	4,773.6	2,817.7	2,667.7	5,513.1	985.5	1,517.7	2,062.3	2,427.7	818.2	751.7	1,828.4	5.6	143.2	33,320	7.02
Mauritania	1,257.1	1,123.8	1,261.4	1,585.6	373.6	329.5	307.3	291.7	448.4	396.5	644.5	2.0	62.5	9,366	1.97
Yemen	1,446.2	1,601.3	1,789.6	1,807.0	667.1	1,776.1	2,301.1	3,233.0	7,983.3	3,756.9	2,543.6	7.8	-32.3	32,295	6.80

(...) Not available.

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



**Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy  
(2017-2021)**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Population (Thousand)</b>	4,733.0	4,854.0	4,977.0	5,101.2	5,228.0
<b>Labor Force (Thousand) **</b>	1,374.6	1,254.8	1,290.3	1,217.4	1,338.0
<b>Number of Workers (Thousand)</b>	994.3	918.8	950.9	886.1	968.2
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	27.4	26.8	26.3	27.2	27.6
<b>Distribution of Palestinian Workers by Sector (%):</b>					
Agriculture (%)	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.7
Manufacturing (%)	13.2	13.0	12.3	13.3	12.4
Construction (%)	17.3	17.7	17.4	16.8	18.8
Services and Other Branches (%)	62.8	63.0	64.2	63.6	62.1
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	16,128.0	16,276.6	17,133.5	15,531.7	18,036.8
<b>Nominal GNI</b>	16,490.0	19,063.9	20,164.3	18,024.4	21,434.6
<b>Nominal GDP per Capita (U.S. Dollars)</b>	3,407.6	3,353.2	3,442.5	3,044.8	3,450.0
<b>Real GDP per Capita (U.S. Dollars)</b>	3,158.7	3,197.4	3,241.0	2,913.6	3,045.3
<b>Nominal GNI per Capita (U.S. Dollars)</b>	3,484.0	3,927.5	4,051.5	3,533.4	4,100.0
<b>Economic Sectors Contribution to GDP (%):</b>					
Agriculture (%)	2.9	3.5	7.1	7.1	7.1
Manufacturing (%)	13.0	13.2	12.9	11.4	11.5
Construction (%)	6.5	6.1	5.6	4.1	4.3
Services and Other Branches (%)	77.6	77.2	74.5	75.9	76.6
<b>Total Consumption</b>	16,654.5	16,889.0	17,328.8	17,437.3	20,453.6
<b>Total Consumption to GDP (%)</b>	114.3	103.8	101.1	112.3	113.4
<b>Total Investment</b>	3,305.6	4,610.6	4,592.0	3,774.8	4,647.9
<b>Total Investment to GDP (%)</b>	22.4	28.3	26.8	24.3	25.8

(...) 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 2022, and the Palestine Monetary Authority based on the data from Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance.

## Cont'd Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy (2017-2021)

	(Million US dollars)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 *
<b>Exports of Goods and Services</b>	2,692.7	2,598.0	2,659.3	2,385.3	3,181.0
<b>Imports of Goods and Services</b>	8,066.7	9,023.7	9,161.7	8,065.7	10,245.0
<b>Resources Gap</b>	5,374.0	6,425.7	6,502.4	- 5,680.4	- 7,064.0
Exports to GDP (%)	18.6	16.0	15.5	15.4	17.6
Imports to GDP (%)	55.6	55.4	53.5	51.9	56.8
<b>Total Public Expenditure and Net Lending</b>	4,052.7	3,936.2	3,860.1	4,977.5	5,489.5
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	258.0	277.0	200.0	168.8	240.9
Capital Expenditure to Budget (%)	6.4	7.0	5.2	3.4	4.4
<b>Current Expenditure</b>	3,528.9	3,391.0	3,340.2	4,808.7	5,248.6
Current Expenditure to Budget (%)	87.1	86.1	86.5	96.6	95.6
<b>Distribution of Current Expenditure:</b>					
Wages and Salaries (%)	51.5	43.3	42.5	41.8	45.8
Transfers Expenditure (%)	48.5	...	...	...	...
Operating Expenditure (%)	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Revenues and Grants</b>	4,371.9	4,108.7	3,946.6	3,937.1	4,549.5
<b>Current Revenues</b>	3,568.4	3,462.5	3,338.8	3,508.7	4,373.9
Tax Revenues (Clearing Revenues included)	3,241.7	3,093.5	2,982.5	3,137.3	3,972.6
Non-Tax Revenues	390.8	432.8	356.3	371.4	401.3
<b>Grants, of Which:</b>					
External Budgetary Support	720.4	664.8	492.1	464.1	316.6
External Financing for Development Expenditure	554.4	506.4	495.9	345.9	185.6
<b>Budget Deficit (-)</b>	175.0	158.4	- 3.7	118.1	131.0
<b>Public Debt</b>	319.2	172.5	86.5	- 1,040.4	- 940.0
	2,543.0	2,369.5	2,795.2	3,649.3	3,848.0
<b>Total Assets of the Banking Sector</b>	15,468.5	15,797.8	16,907.1	18,839.8	21,673.0
<b>Deposits of Residents</b>	11,579.7	11,393.3	12,535.2	14,605.0	16,421.0
<b>Credit Facilities of which:</b>	7,667.6	8,274.3	9,072.1	10,444.4	11,203.5
Private sector	6,735.2	7,298.5	7,680.7	8,122.0	8,254.5

(..) Not available.

\* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2022, and the Palestine Monetary Authority based on the data from Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance.



## الملاحق الإحصائية

يعتبر إنشاء منظومة متكاملة للبنية التحتية للجودة هاماً، للاستفادة من فوائد التجارة العالمية، كما يمتد أثرها ليشمل حماية المستهلك الذي يرغب في الوصول إلى مطابقة المنتجات والخدمات لرغباته دون ضرر بصحته وأمنه، وحماية البيئة، ذلك أن العيش في بيئة نقية وصحية يعتبر من اشتراطات جودة المنتج، كما أنها مؤشر لمدى تبني الدولة للتقنيات المتقدمة في الإنتاج والتصنيع، وقدرتها على تعزيز صادراتها إلى الأسواق العالمية، كما أنها تسهم بشكل واضح في استحداث فرص وظيفية نوعية تعتمد على العلوم والتقنية التي تتسق مع أفضل وأحدث الممارسات العالمية، ما من شأنه تحسين نوعية الحياة ومستوى رفاهية المجتمع.

اهتمت الأوساط التجارية في مختلف أنحاء العالم منذ مراحل مبكرة بالبنية التحتية للجودة، ولم تكن الدول العربية خارج هذا السياق، فقد اهتمت بتطوير منظومة البنية التحتية لديها في مجالات القياس والتقييم والمطابقة والاعتماد، بل وتعاونت مع بعضها في تلك المجالات من خلال عدد من المنظمات والأجهزة المتخصصة منها: المنظمة العربية للتنمية الصناعية والتعدين التي تتولى التنسيق بين الدول العربية في مجال المواصفات القياسية والمترولوجي وغيرها من المجالات ذات العلاقة، والجهاز العربي للاعتماد الذي يقوم بدوره بالتخطيط والتنسيق والتطوير لنشاط اعتماد جهات تقييم المطابقة بالدول العربية، ودعم القدرات العربية في مجال الجودة بما يسهم في دعم التجارة العربية البينية، والتجارة بين الدول العربية وبقية دول العالم، ورفع القدرات التنافسية وخلق الثقة في المنتجات العربية.

## (الفصل الثالث عشر)

### الاقتصاد الفلسطيني

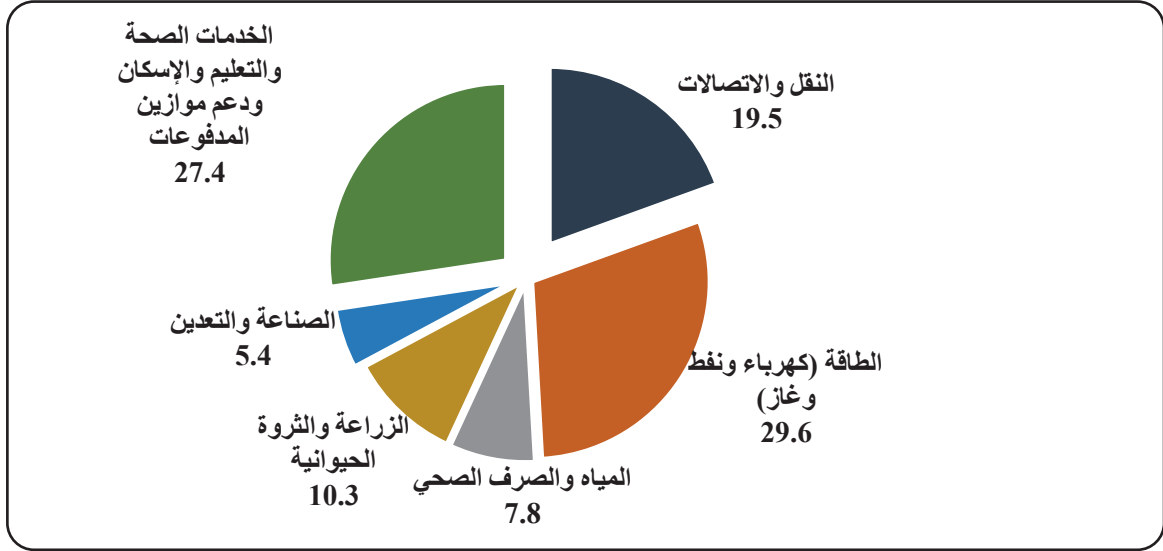
حقق الاقتصاد الفلسطيني تعافياً نسبياً خلال العام 2021 مع تراجع جائحة كوفيد-19، حيث سجل الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الثابتة في فلسطين ارتفاعاً نسبته 7.1 في المائة خلال عام 2021 مقارنة بعام 2020. بالرغم من تراجع الدعم الخارجي للموازنة، والعدوان على الأراضي الفلسطينية، واستمرار انقطاع سلطات الاحتلال جزء من عائدات المقاصة، سجل نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي ارتفاعاً نسبته 4.5 في المائة. اتسم الاقتصاد الفلسطيني قبل جائحة كوفيد-19 بضعف الإنتاجية، والتفتت الجغرافي وتشتت الأسواق، والقيود على استيراد المدخلات والتقنية، وفقدان الأراضي والمياه والموارد الطبيعية لصالح المستوطنات، واستنزاف الاقتصاد الفلسطيني بسبب الحصار والعدوان المستمر. ما تزال سلطات الاحتلال تسيطر على عوامل الإنتاج الرئيسية في الاقتصاد الفلسطيني، الأمر الذي يحد من قدرته على خلق فرص عمل، وهو ما أجبر السكان على التخلي عن العمل في عدة قطاعات حيوية، لا سيما القطاع الزراعي، الذي كان مصدراً رئيسياً للتوظيف. أدى توسيع المستوطنات إلى شل الاقتصاد الفلسطيني، حيث خلقت سلطات الاحتلال فجوة هيكلية ملحوظة في تكاليف الإنتاج بين الاقتصاد الفلسطيني واقتصاد الاحتلال ولصالح الأخير، ما أدى إلى زيادة نسبة صادرات دولة الاحتلال إلى الأراضي الفلسطينية، وساهم في زيادة مطردة في عجز الميزان التجاري الفلسطيني.

ما يزال النمو الاقتصادي وإيرادات السلطة الفلسطينية أقل من إمكاناتهما بسبب القيود المفروضة من سلطات الاحتلال على الحركة واستخدام الأراضي، ما أدى إلى تراجع أداء الاقتصاد الفلسطيني الأمر الذي يستدعي إعادة صياغة العلاقة الاقتصادية مع الاحتلال فيما يتعلق بحرية التجارة.

خلال الفترة 2017-2021 حوالي 348 مشروعاً بقيمة إجمالية بلغت حوالي 3.4 مليار دولار استفادت منها 86 دولة، بالإضافة إلى جهات وهيئات دولية أخرى.

يهدف العون المقدم من مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق إلى تعزيز الجهود الوطنية والدولية الرامية لدعم تنفيذ أهداف التنمية المستدامة، منها الهدف السادس المتعلق بضمان توافر المياه وخدمات الصرف الصحي للجميع وإدارتها إدارة مستدامة، حيث يركز الإطار الاستراتيجي لعمليات مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق على القطاعات والمشاريع التي تدعم أهداف التنمية المستدامة. بلغ عدد العمليات التي خصصتها مؤسسات المجموعة لقطاع المياه والصرف الصحي خلال الفترة 2017-2021 حوالي 127 عملية بتكلفة إجمالية بلغت حوالي 4.1 مليار دولار أمريكي. الملحق (4/11)، والشكل (11-1).

شكل 11-1. التوزيع القطاعي للمعونة الإنمائية الإجمالية التراكمية المقدمة من صناديق التنمية العربية 2021



المصدر: الملحق (4/11)

## (الفصل الثاني عشر)

### (فصل التعاون الاقتصادي العربي المشترك): التعاون العربي في مجال البنية التحتية للجودة

يرتبط نظام البنية التحتية للجودة ارتباطاً وثيقاً بالأداء الاقتصادي للدول، من خلال تأثيره المباشر على حركة المبادلات التجارية، حيث يغطي هذا النظام جوانب عديدة عبر مكوناته الأساسية المتعلقة بكل من ميادين علم القياس، والتقييس، وتقييم المطابقة، والاعتماد. تعد تلك المكونات أهم المرتكزات التي تسهم في دعم الصناعة الوطنية، وتعزيز متطلبات الجودة للسلع والمنتجات والخدمات من أجل الوصول إلى الأسواق العالمية وكذلك تهيئة بيئة أعمال تجارية مناسبة وجاذبة للمستثمرين المحليين والدوليين، كما أنها تسهم في بلوغ أهداف السياسة الاقتصادية في مجالات عدّة بما فيها حماية المستهلك وتحقيق التنمية الصناعية، وزيادة التنافسية التجارية في الأسواق الخارجية، والاستخدام الفاعل للموارد الطبيعية والبشرية، كما أنها تأخذ في الاعتبار معايير السلامة الغذائية، والصحة، والبيئة، والتغير المناخي، مما يجعلها تتداخل مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة.

العربية بدراسة إمكانية تبني مبادرتين، يقترح أن تكون الأولى في مجال بناء القدرات البشرية والمؤسسية والثانية في مجال المشاريع الخضراء.

## (الفصل الحادي عشر)

### العون الإنمائي العربي

يتسم العون العربي بتقديم الدعم للدول لتنفيذ خططها الإنمائية وتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة الخاصة بها مع احترام استقلالية هذه الدول في تحديد أهدافها وترتيب أولوياتها الإنمائية واختيار مشاريعها والالتزام بقواعد الشفافية التامة في مختلف مراحل تنفيذ المشاريع الممولة. تقدم المساعدات الإنمائية العربية عبر قنوات متعددة ومختلفة أهمها المساعدات الحكومية الثنائية، ومساهمات الدول العربية من خلال المؤسسات الدولية المانحة للعون، إضافة إلى المساعدات المقدمة من الهيئات الوطنية والإقليمية والهيئات الخيرية والمنظمات غير الحكومية.

تعتبر الصناديق الوطنية للتنمية القناة الرئيسية التي تقدم من خلالها حكومات الدول العربية المانحة المساعدات الثنائية الميسرة للدول المستفيدة وعبر الهيئات والمؤسسات الإقليمية العربية أعضاء مجموعة التنسيق<sup>(1)</sup>.

أحدثت جائحة كوفيد-19 صدمة اقتصادية دفعت إلى إعادة ترتيب الأولويات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية للدول، كما أدت إلى تباطؤ جهود التنمية في الوطن العربي، حيث تم التركيز خلال عامي 2020 و2021 على مساعدة القطاعات الأكثر تضرراً من الجائحة.

ساهمت التمويلات المسرعة التي أقرتها مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق، في إطار المبادرة التي أعلنت عنها في عام 2020 لمساعدة الدول الأكثر تضرراً من جائحة كوفيد-19، على سد الاحتياجات ذات الأولوية، خاصة في القطاع الصحي، مع تقديم مساعدات مالية إضافية للقطاعات الاستراتيجية الأخرى المتضررة، منها الزراعة والطاقة والتعليم والمنشآت متناهية الصغر والصغيرة والمتوسطة، إلى جانب دعم المؤسسات التمويلية المحلية. بلغ عدد العمليات التمويلية لمؤسسات المجموعة خلال عامي 2020 و2021 الخاصة بمواجهة جائحة كوفيد-19، 264 عملية بمبلغ إجمالي قدره 10.6 مليار دولار أمريكي.

بخصوص المساعدات الإنمائية المقدمة من مؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق في عام 2021، فقد بلغ إجمالي التزامات العمليات التمويلية للمجموعة حوالي 8.4 مليار دولار أمريكي، أي بانخفاض نسبته حوالي 40.8 في المائة مقارنة بعام 2020، وبذلك بلغ المجموع التراكمي من بداية نشاط مؤسسات المجموعة إلى نهاية عام 2021 حوالي 253.5 مليار دولار أمريكي.

يوضح التوزيع القطاعي للعمليات التمويلية لمؤسسات مجموعة التنسيق لعام 2021 الاهتمام المتواصل بدعم الدول النامية ومساعدتها لاحتواء وتدارك الآثار السلبية لجائحة كوفيد-19، وتحقيق التعافي الاقتصادي الناجم عن هذه الجائحة. بلغ إجمالي المساعدات الإنمائية الموجهة لمشروعات قطاعات الصحة والتعليم والإسكان ودعم موازين المدفوعات حوالي 3.8 مليار دولار أمريكي، تشكل حوالي 44.9 في المائة من إجمالي الالتزامات المسجلة في عام 2021، كما وصل عدد مشروعات قطاع الصحة التي ساهمت مؤسسات المجموعة في تمويلها

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

## (الفصل العاشر)

## (فصل محور التقرير)

## التغير المناخي في الدول العربية: الواقع والآفاق

تراوحت الجهود والمؤتمرات الدولية حول التغير المناخي بين العلمي والدبلوماسي الرفيع، وكرست بشقيها للبحث عن آليات مشتركة قانونية ومؤسسية للحفاظ على بيئة مستدامة ومناخ معتدل. وكان من أبرز ما تمخضت عنه تلك الجهود تكوين الهيئة الحكومية الدولية المعنية بتغير المناخ التي باشرت عملها في عام 1988، والتي لعبت دوراً جوهرياً في تبيان الأبعاد العلمية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية لتغير المناخ وأسبابه وتأثيراته وبرامج التصدي له، وقد خلصت التقارير التي أصدرتها الهيئة المذكورة إلى خارطة طريق لما يمكن تنفيذه من أجل استدامة الحياة على كوكب الأرض.

لقد أسفرت المؤتمرات الدولية حول التغير المناخي عن إنجاز اتفاقيات عديدة، منها بروتوكول كيوتو واتفاقية باريس للمناخ. غير أن هذه الاتفاقيات واجهت تحديات تمثلت في التضارب بين القناعات المشتركة بأهمية العمل من أجل خفض درجة حرارة الأرض من خلال تقليل انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة من جهة وبين الأعباء التي ستتحملها الدول المسؤولة عن تلك الانبعاثات من جهة أخرى. في حين تمثلت الإنجازات في هذا المجال في إثبات حق الدول المتضررة في التعويض عن الأضرار التي لحقت وتلحق بها، علماً أن مساهمة الدول العربية في الانبعاثات السنوية من الغازات الدفيئة تمثل فقط حوالي 5.3 في المائة من إجمالي الانبعاثات في العالم، التي بلغت في عام 2018 حوالي 50 بليون طن مكافئ من غاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون. وتعتبر الدول الصناعية الكبرى مسؤولة عن أكثر من 80 في المائة من هذه الانبعاثات.

واستناداً إلى النماذج المناخية التي تمت دراستها في إطار المبادرة الإقليمية لتقييم آثار التغير المناخي في المنطقة العربية (المعروفة بـRICCAR)، يتوقع أن تصبح هذه المنطقة أكثر جفافاً نتيجة لارتفاع درجات الحرارة وانخفاض التساقطات المطرية، بما يتراوح بين حوالي 10 و 30 في المائة، الأمر الذي يضع القطاع الزراعي والأمن الغذائي أمام تهديد متزايد خصوصاً بالنسبة للزراعة المطرية حيث يتوقع انخفاض إنتاج الغذاء إلى مستويات مقلقة.

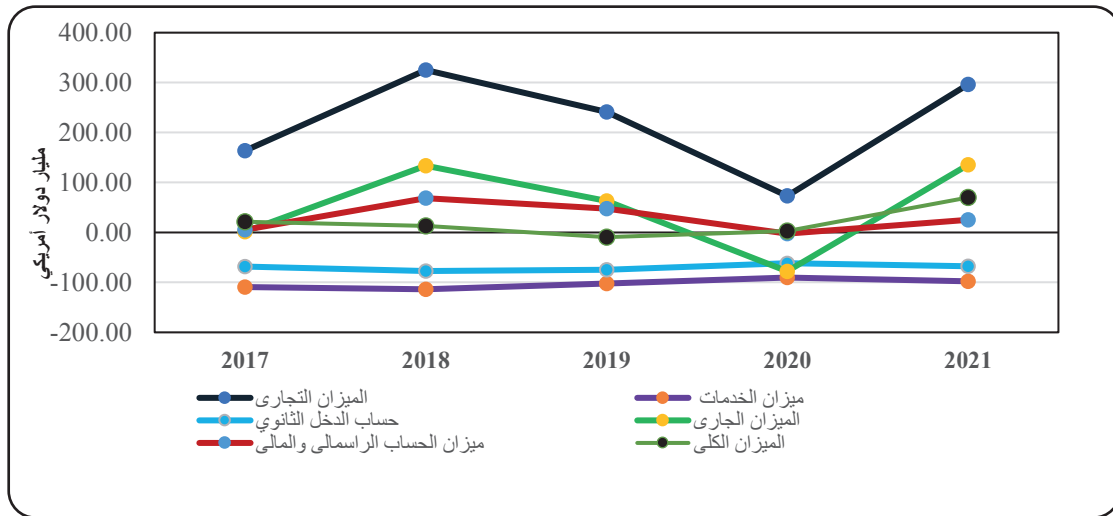
إن المسؤولية عن انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة هي مسؤولية مشتركة للمجتمع الدولي، لكنها متباينة في حجم ما تتحمله كل دولة وفقاً للظروف المحيطة. تمثل الدول العربية جزءاً من الحل في مواجهة التغير المناخي، وهي تبذل جهوداً حثيئة وتوظف الاستثمارات للقيام بدورها في هذا الإطار. تتركز تدابير تخفيف الانبعاثات في الدول العربية في تنفيذ مشاريع إزالة الكربون من قطاع إنتاج الكهرباء، وخفض الطلب على استهلاك الطاقة من خلال إجراءات رفع الكفاءة، والتحول إلى وسائل توليد الطاقة من مصادر الطاقة منخفضة الكربون مثل الطاقات المتجددة. ومن المتوقع أن يبلغ إجمالي القدرات المتجددة في الدول العربية حتى عام 2035 حوالي 160 ألف ميغاوات، وتقدر تكلفة إنشائها بحوالي 100 مليار دولار أمريكي.

إن التعاون العربي في مجال التغير المناخي تقتضيه الظروف المناخية المتشابهة والطبيعة العابرة للحدود للأثار والتداعيات التي يسببها التغير المناخي، مما يعني تشابه التحديات ومن ثم الحاجة لحلول مشتركة، ولهذا، فإن هناك حاجة لتحفيز التعاون العربي في مجال التغير المناخي، حيث يقترح لهذا الغرض أن تقوم صناديق التمويل



الدخل الثانوي بنسبة قدرها 9.5 في المائة خلال عام 2021. انعكاساً لتلك التطورات تحول العجز المسجل بميزان المعاملات الجارية للدول العربية كمجموعة في عام 2021 إلى فائض قدره 135.3 مليار دولار، يمثل حوالي 4.7 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية كمجموعة. كمحصلة للتطورات المذكورة، فقد زاد الفائض الكلي لموازين مدفوعات الدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2021 ليصل إلى حوالي 70 مليار دولار أمريكي، مقارنة مع فائض قدره 3.1 مليار دولار أمريكي مسجل خلال عام 2020. الملحق (1/9)، والشكل (9-1).

شكل (9-1): ميزان المدفوعات للدول العربية 2017-2021



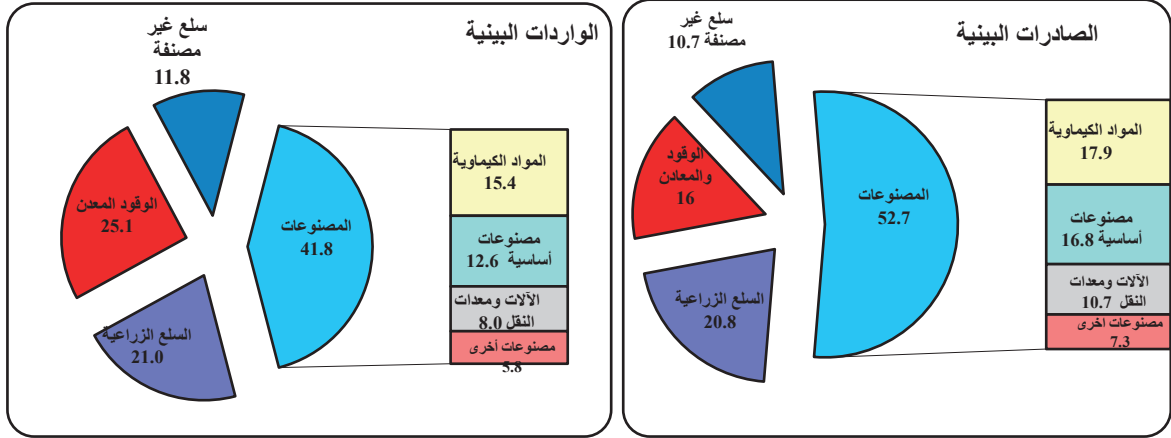
المصدر: الملحق (1/9)

تراجع إجمالي رصيد الدين العام الخارجي للدول العربية المتوفرة عنها بيانات كمجموعة بحوالي 3.6 مليار دولار أمريكي، أي بانخفاض نسبته 1.0 في المائة، ليصل إلى حوالي 366.4 مليار دولار أمريكي بنهاية عام 2021، مقارنة بحوالي 370 مليار دولار أمريكي بنهاية عام 2020. بالمقابل، ارتفع إجمالي خدمة الدين العام الخارجي بحوالي 2 مليار دولار أمريكي، ليصل إلى حوالي 35.3 مليار دولار أمريكي بنهاية عام 2021، مقارنة بحوالي 33.3 مليار دولار أمريكي بنهاية عام 2020.

سجلت نسبة إجمالي الدين العام الخارجي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية المتوفرة عنها بيانات كمجموعة تراجعاً بحوالي 2.7 نقاط مئوية، لتصل إلى حوالي 37.7 في المائة بنهاية عام 2021، مقارنة بحوالي 40.5 في المائة بنهاية عام 2020. كذلك سجلت نسبة خدمة الدين العام الخارجي إلى الصادرات من السلع والخدمات في الدول العربية المتوفرة عنها بيانات كمجموعة تراجعاً بحوالي 2 نقطة مئوية، لتصل إلى حوالي 14.2 في المائة بنهاية عام 2021، مقارنة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 17.7 في المائة بنهاية عام 2020.

عكست أسعار صرف العملات العربية المثبتة مقابل الدولار الأمريكي التطورات التي شهدتها العملات الرئيسية في أسواق الصرف الدولية خلال عام 2021، حيث تحسنت قيمتها خاصة مع تدخلات بعض البنوك المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية في أسواق الصرف الأجنبي بهدف الإبقاء على نظم أسعار الصرف الثابتة في هذه البلدان ضمن الحدود المعلن عنها. في المقابل، ارتفعت قيمة العملات العربية المثبتة مقابل اليورو خلال 2021، بينما انخفضت قيمة عملات الدول العربية الأخرى مقابل اليورو سوى تلك المثبتة مقابل الدولار أو المرنة.

الشكل (2-8): الهيكل السلعي للتجارة البينية العربية (%) عام 2021



المصدر : الملحق (8/8)

فيما يخص **تجارة الخدمات**، فقد سجل عام 2021 ارتفاعاً في العجز المُسجل في صافي ميزان تجارة الخدمات للدول العربية كمجموعة، نتيجة لقيام الدول بتخفيف الإجراءات الخاصة بتداعيات فيروس كوفيد-19 وأثره على زيادة كل من المدفوعات والمتحصلات الخدمية، حيث ارتفعت قيمة **المدفوعات الخدمية** للدول العربية كمجموعة بنسبة 10.6 بالمائة لتصل إلى 282.7 مليار دولار أمريكي في عام 2021، مقارنة بنحو 255.5 مليار دولار خلال عام 2020. يعزى ذلك للزيادة التي شهدتها المدفوعات لكل من بند السفر (السياحة)، إضافة إلى ارتفاع مدفوعات الخدمات الأخرى للدول العربية كمجموعة، وبند النقل، كما ارتفعت **المتحصلات الخدمية** للدول العربية كمجموعة خلال عام 2021 بحوالي 14.8 في المائة لتبلغ نحو 183.1 مليار دولار أمريكي، مقابل حوالي 159.5 مليار دولار أمريكي مسجلة في عام 2020. يعكس ذلك الارتفاع الملحوظ الذي شهدته حركة السفر نتيجة للتخفيف الذي شهدته بعض القيود على السفر دولياً.

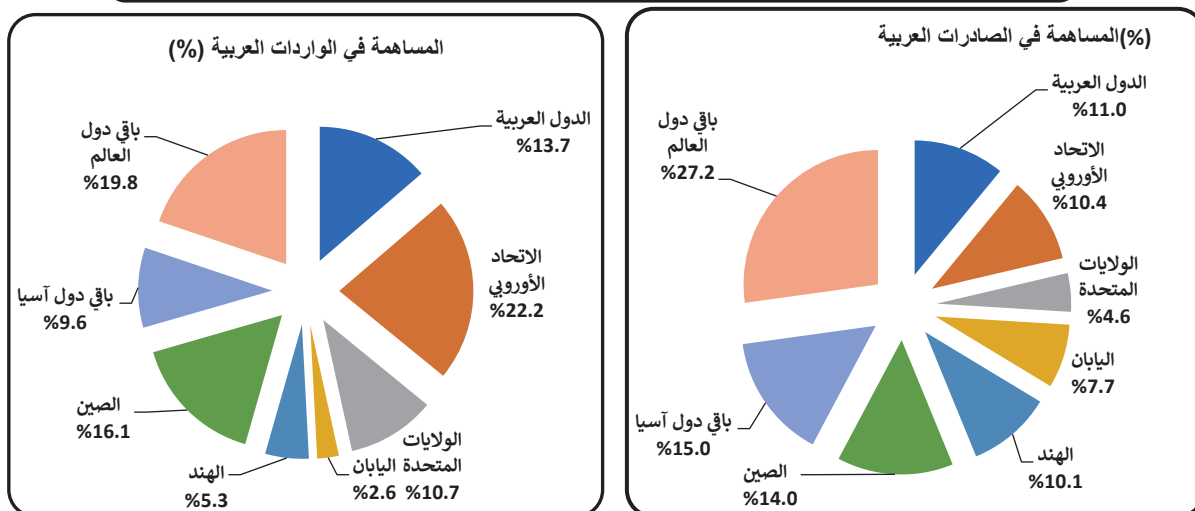
كمحصلة للتطورات السابقة في كل من جانبي المدفوعات والمتحصلات الخدمية، ارتفع العجز المسجل في الميزان الخدمي للدول العربية كمجموعة في عام 2021 بنسبة قدرها 3.8 بالمائة، ليصل إلى حوالي 99.6 مليار دولار أمريكي.

## (الفصل التاسع)

### موازن المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف

شهد عام 2021، تحسن أداء **موازن مدفوعات الدول العربية** كمجموعة تماشياً مع التحسن النسبي الذي شهده أداء الاقتصاد العالمي وانعكاسه على زيادة مستويات الطلب، كنتيجة لقيام الدول بالتخفيف النسبي للإجراءات السابق اتخاذها في ظل جائحة كوفيد-19، إضافة إلى الأثر الناتج عن زيادة الأسعار العالمية للنفط والسلع الأساسية. في ضوء ذلك، تضاعف فائض الميزان التجاري للدول العربية كمجموعة في عام 2021 ليسجل حوالي 296.5 مليار دولار أمريكي. بينما زاد خلال عام 2021 العجز المسجل بميزان الخدمات بنسبة 8.6 بالمائة، وتضاعف صافي ميزان الدخل الأولي ليبلغ نحو 4.2 مليار دولار أمريكي. كما زاد العجز بميزان

الشكل (8-1): اتجاهات التجارة العربية إلى أهم الشركاء التجاريين عام 2021



المصدر : الملحق (2/8)

فيما يتعلق بالواردات العربية من الشركاء التجاريين الرئيسيين خلال عام 2021، فقد احتفظت الواردات بنسبتها من معظم الشركاء التجاريين، حيث سجلت الواردات العربية البنينية نسبة 13.7 بالمائة بارتفاع طفيف عن العام السابق، بينما ارتفعت مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية لتبلغ نحو 10.7 في المائة، وكذلك مع الاتحاد الأوروبي لتسجل نسبة 22.2 في المائة، ومع دول آسيا بنسبة 33.6 في المائة، بينما انخفضت مع باقي دول العالم لتصل إلى نحو 19.8 في المائة.

بالنسبة للهيكل السلعي للتجارة، مازالت فئة الوقود والمعادن تستأثر بالحصة الأكبر في الصادرات الإجمالية العربية، حيث بلغت حوالي 62.7 بالمائة لعام 2021 مقارنة بنسبة 55 في المائة في عام 2020 مع انخفاض لصالح القطاعات الأخرى، كما سجلت المصنوعات ما نسبته 26.8 في المائة، أما السلع الزراعية فقد مثلت ما نسبته 7.2 في المائة من إجمالي الصادرات. فيما يتعلق بالواردات، تشير البيانات أن المصنوعات حافظت على النسبة الأكبر من الواردات العربية بنسبه 60.2 بالمائة، في حين سجلت السلع الزراعية نسبة 20.1 في المائة من إجمالي الواردات العربية خلال عام 2021، وسجلت فئة الوقود والمعادن نسبة 14.4 في المائة، بينما انخفضت السلع غير المصنفة حيث سجلت ما نسبته 5.4 في المائة مقارنة بحوالي 9.5 في المائة في عام 2020.

بالنسبة للتجارة السلعية العربية البنينية، فقد شهدت تحسناً في عام 2021 نتيجة للتخفيف النسبي للقيود المفروضة، للتغلب على جائحة كوفيد-19، وأثر ارتفاع أسعار النفط والسلع الأساسية في الأسواق العالمية، وكذا بدء تعافي الأنشطة الاقتصادية وأثرها على زيادة مستويات الإنتاج السلعي في الدول العربية.

على صعيد الهيكل السلعي للصادرات العربية البنينية، فقد مثل نصيب التجارة البنينية للنفط الخام خلال عام 2021 حوالي 4.1 بالمائة من متوسط قيمة التجارة البنينية العربية. فيما يتعلق بمكونات التجارة البنينية غير النفطية، فقد استحوذت مجموعة السلع الصناعية على النصيب الأكبر، تلتها مجموعة السلع الزراعية. الملحق (8/8)، والشكل (8-2).

على صعيد القطاع المصرفي، ساهم استمرار تعافي الاقتصاد من تداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19، في تحسن أداء القطاع المصرفي العربي خلال عام 2021 مقارنة بعام 2020، حيث أظهرت البيانات المُجمعة للمصارف العربية تحسن إجمالي الموجودات، وإجمالي الودائع، والقروض والتسهيلات، والقواعد الرأسمالية المقومة بالدولار. وقد حافظت معدلات كفاية رأس المال للمصارف على مستوياتها المرتفعة نسبياً في غالبية الدول العربية في عام 2021، مقارنة مع الحدود الدنيا لمقررات لجنة بازل البالغة 10.5 في المائة.

كما جاء أداء الأسواق المالية العربية خلال عام 2021 إيجابياً بشكل ملحوظ، مقارنةً بعام 2020، فقد ارتفعت القيمة السوقية للبورصات العربية المدرجة بقاعدة بيانات صندوق النقد العربي بنحو 587.5 مليار دولار أمريكي، كما سجلت قيمة التداولات ارتفاعاً للعام الثالث على التوالي بنحو 21.4 في المائة. على صعيد الاستثمار الاجنبي في البورصات العربية، ارتفعت قيم التعاملات الخاصة بالمستثمرين الأجانب بالمقارنة مع عام 2020، كما سجلت هذه التعاملات صافي تدفق موجب للعام الرابع على التوالي. هذا وقد حفل عام 2021 بمواصلة السلطات الإشرافية والرقابية في الدول العربية جهودها للارتقاء وتطوير البنية التشريعية والتنظيمية للقطاع المصرفي ولأسواق المال، من خلال مواكبة التطورات والالتزام بالمعايير والمبادئ الدولية، ودعم جهود تعزيز التحول الرقمي، من خلال استخدام التقنيات المالية الحديثة.

## (الفصل الثامن)

### التجارة الخارجية للدول العربية (الإجمالية والبيئية)

بلغ حجم التجارة السلعية الإجمالية العربية خلال عام 2021 ما قيمته 1849 مليار دولار أمريكي مقارنة بنحو 1502 مليار دولار أمريكي في عام 2020 أي بنسبة نمو بلغت 23.1 في المائة، وذلك عكس توقعات المنظمات الدولية بأن يكون النمو متواضعاً خلال عام 2021 جراء تداعيات تفشي وباء كوفيد-19. كان للجهود الدولية لاحتواء الأزمة بما في ذلك تطوير اللقاحات وتوزيعها آثار واضحة على سرعة التعافي الذي كان أسرع من المتوقع. ظهرت آثار ذلك التعافي بشكل خاص على قطاع التجارة الخارجية منذ نهاية عام 2020، بالرغم من ارتفاع كلفة الشحن الدولي وتباطؤ سلاسل الإمداد والتوريد.

شهدت الصادرات العربية الإجمالية ارتفاعاً بنحو 37.4 في المائة لتصل إلى قيمة 1038 مليار دولار أمريكي في عام 2021 مقارنة بقيمة 755 مليار دولار في عام 2020. كما شهد أداء الواردات السلعية الإجمالية العربية ارتفاعاً أقل من ارتفاع الصادرات في عام 2021 لتبلغ ما قيمته 810 مليار دولار أمريكي مقارنة مع نحو 746 مليار دولار أمريكي في عام 2020 بنسبة ارتفاع قدرها 8.6 في المائة.

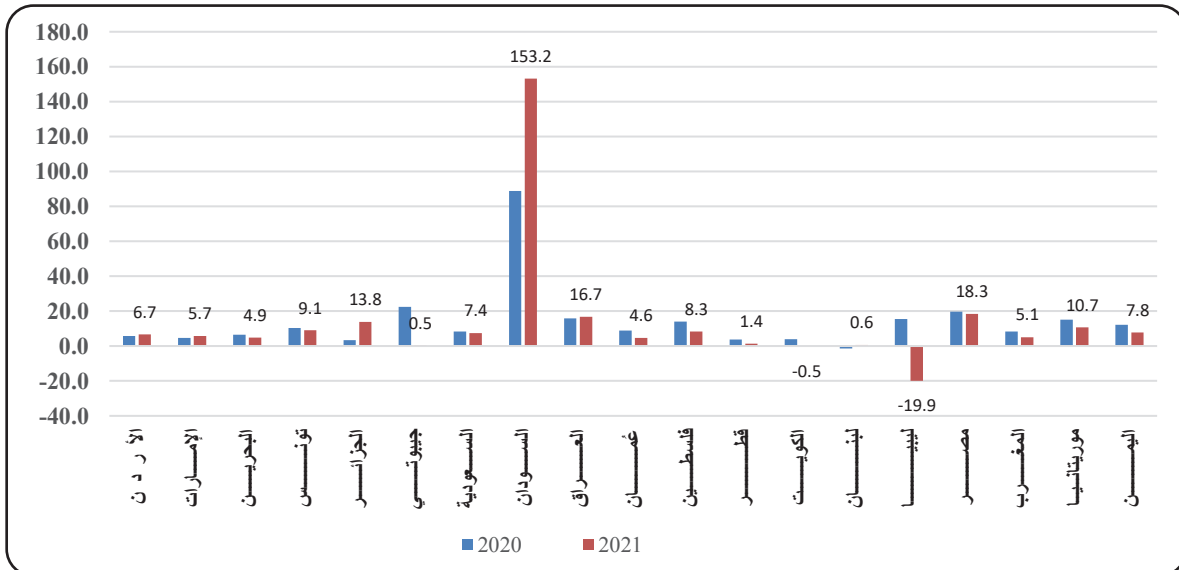
بالنسبة لاتجاهات التجارة العربية خلال عام 2021، فقد أظهرت البيانات تغيرات محدودة في حصص الشركاء التجاريين، حيث سجلت الصادرات البيئية العربية 11.0 في المائة بتراجع عن العام السابق الذي حققت فيه نسبة 13.1 في المائة، في حين ارتفعت حصة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية عن العام السابق إلى ما نسبة 4.6 بالمائة من إجمالي الصادرات العربية، بينما انخفضت مع الاتحاد الأوروبي لتصل لنحو 10.4 بالمائة، وكذلك الحال بالنسبة لصادرات دول آسيا التي انخفضت لتصل لنحو 46.8 بالمائة محتفظة بالنسبة الأكبر بين الشركاء التجاريين، في حين شهدت حصة باقي دول العالم ارتفاعاً ملحوظاً ومطرداً لتصل إلى نحو 27.2 في المائة. الملحق (2/8)، والشكل (1-8)).

النشاط الاقتصادي والحفاظ على الاستقرار المالي. في المجمل، لعبت حزم التحفيز النقدي دوراً مهماً في دعم التعافي الاقتصادي في الدول العربية خلال عامي 2020 و2021 لاسيما في ظل الضغوطات التي واجهت أوضاع المالية العامة في العديد من تلك الدول نتيجة ضيق الحيز المالي. فمن بين إجمالي حزم التحفيز التي تبنتها الحكومات العربية والبالغ قيمتها 341.5 مليار دولار منذ بداية عام 2020 حتى نهاية عام 2021، شكّلت حزم التحفيز النقدي نحو 63 في المائة من هذه التدخلات.

اتسم عام 2021 بتزايد مستويات اعتماد المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية على عدد من الأدوات غير التقليدية لتعزيز التوجهات التوسعية للسياسة النقدية، كان من أهمها الضمانات لزيادة مستويات الائتمان الممنوح للأفراد والشركات، واستمرار العمل ببرامج تأجيل مدفوعات القروض، وخفض أوزان مخاطر الإقراض للمشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة في إطار متطلبات بازل لكفاية رأس المال.

ركزت الإصلاحات المتبناة في الدول العربية على صعيد السياسة النقدية خلال عام 2021 على زيادة مستويات كفاءة السياسة النقدية في تحقيق مستهدفاتها من خلال تطوير بعض أدوات السياسة النقدية القائمة، واستحداث أدوات نقدية جديدة لضمان إدارة السيولة وزيادة مستويات كفاءة الأطر التشغيلية للسياسة النقدية والسياسات الاحترازية الكلية. من جانب آخر، ركزت المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية جهودها الإصلاحية على تطوير السوق المالية وتعزيز سيولتها بهدف تشجيع المستثمرين، ومواصلة العمل بالسياسات الاحترازية الكلية الداعمة للنمو الاقتصادي وتعزيز استقرار القطاع المالي وتحقيق التكامل بين السياستين النقدية والاحترازية الكلية. أولت المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية أولوية خاصة لتشجيع الخدمات المالية الرقمية من خلال تطوير نُظم المدفوعات بما يواكب التطورات التقنية، وإنشاء إدارات معنية بالتقنيات المالية لدعم تطوير هذا القطاع، فضلاً عن دعم التحول الرقمي بما يشمل وضع الأطر التنظيمية اللازمة للسماح بترخيص البنوك الرقمية، وجهود إصدار عملات رقمية، وتقديم الخدمات المصرفية المفتوحة بهدف إيصال الخدمات المالية للعملاء بطريقة مبتكرة لتعزيز الشمول المالي. الملحق (1/7)، والشكل (7-1).

شكل (7-1): معدلات نمو السيولة المحلية في الدول العربية 2020-2021



المصدر: الملحق (1/7)

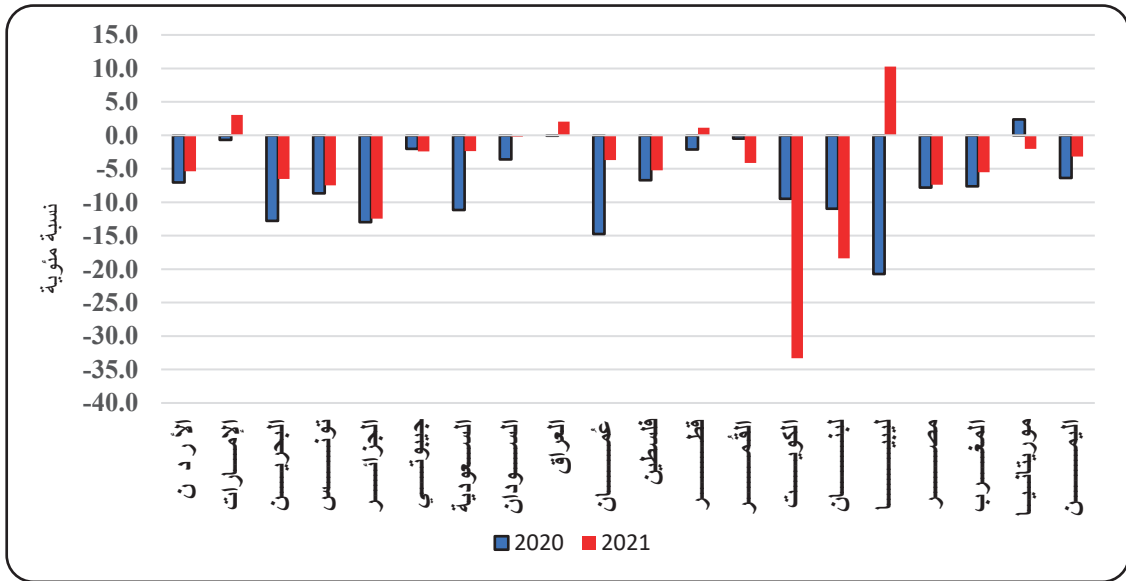
الإجمالي، كمحصلة لارتفاع الإنفاق الجاري بحوالي 3.1 في المائة، مقابل تراجع الإنفاق الرأسمالي بنسبة 10.7 في المائة خلال عام 2021.

كمحصلة لذلك، تراجع عجز الموازنة العامة المُجمّعة للدول العربية ليصل إلى حوالي 105.2 مليار دولار أمريكي (حوالي 3.7 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي) في عام 2021، مقارنةً بعجز بلغ حوالي 204 مليار دولار أمريكي (حوالي 8.2 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي) في عام 2020.

بالنسبة لإجمالي الدين العام القائم (الداخلي والخارجي) في ذمة الدول العربية المتوفر بيانات بشأنها، فقد تراجع بنسبة بلغت حوالي 0.09 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 766.7 مليار دولار أمريكي في نهاية عام 2021، مقارنة بحوالي 766 مليار دولار أمريكي في نهاية عام 2020. كما تراجع الدين العام كنسبة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بحوالي 6.6 نقاط مئوية، ليصل إلى حوالي 108.8 في المائة في نهاية عام 2021، مقارنة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 114 في المائة في نهاية عام 2020. الملحق (10/6)، والشكل (6-1).

الشكل (6-1): نسبة الفائض/ العجز الكلي في الموازنات العامة إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الدول العربية

2021-2020



المصدر: الملحق (10/6)

## (الفصل السابع)

### التطورات النقدية والمصرفية وتطورات أسواق المال في الدول العربية

حافظت المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية على الموقف التيسيري للسياسة النقدية لدعم التعافي الاقتصادي من جائحة كوفيد-19، سواءً من خلال الإبقاء على أسعار الفائدة منخفضة أو تبني العديد من التدخلات التي من شأنها تيسير النفاذ للتسهيلات الائتمانية للأفراد والشركات والقطاعات ذات الأولوية. وشهد عام 2021 استمرار التنسيق ما بين السياسات النقدية والمالية والاحترازية الكلية بهدف ضمان أوضاع ملائمة للسيولة وحفز

63.6 مليون برميل في اليوم. كما سجلت المخزونات النفطية العالمية أدنى مستوى لها منذ نهاية الربع الثالث من عام 2018. من ناحية أخرى، حصل انخفاض طفيف في الاحتياطيات العالمية المؤكدة من النفط والغاز الطبيعي نسبته 1 في المائة و0.9 في المائة على التوالي، تزامناً مع تراجع الاكتشافات الجديدة إلى أقل مستوى لها منذ عقود بسبب انخفاض حجم الاستثمارات. على وقع تلك المعطيات، ارتفعت المعدلات السنوية لأسعار النفط الخام العالمية في عام 2021 بأعلى وتيرة لها منذ عام 2011، لتصل إلى 69.9 دولاراً أمريكياً للبرميل.

فيما يخص نشاط الاستكشاف في الدول العربية، فقد تم تحقيق 10 اكتشافات نفطية، واكتشافان للغاز خلال عام 2021، واستحوذت الدول العربية على نحو 55.2 في المائة من تقديرات الاحتياطي العالمي المؤكد من النفط ونحو 26.9 في المائة من احتياطيات الغاز الطبيعي العالمية، واستأثرت بنسبة 27.5 في المائة من إجمالي الإنتاج العالمي من النفط الخام، وشكلت حصتها من كميات الغاز الطبيعي المسوق 16 في المائة من إجمالي العالمي في عام 2021. في المقابل، ارتفع استهلاك الطاقة في الدول العربية في عام 2021 بنحو 291 ألف برميل مكافئ نفط في اليوم أي بنسبة 1.9 في المائة ليصل إلى نحو 15.8 مليون برميل مكافئ نفط يومياً، وظل النفط والغاز الطبيعي المصدرين الأساسيين اللذين تعتمد عليهما الدول العربية لتغطية إحتياجاتها من الطاقة، حيث شكلت حصتهما معاً 97.9 في المائة من إجمالي مصادر الطاقة، مع استمرار دخول الطاقات المتجددة بشكل ملحوظ في مزيج الوقود المستخدم في توليد الطاقة الكهربائية.

هذا وشهدت المعدلات السنوية لأسعار نفوط التصدير الرئيسية في الدول العربية، ارتفاعاً ملحوظاً في مستوياتها خلال عام 2021 بنسب متفاوتة تراوحت بين 62.6 و72.2 في المائة، لترتفع قيمة صادراتها النفطية بشكل كبير وتعود إلى مستويات ما قبل جائحة كوفيد-19.

## (الفصل السادس)

### التطورات المالية

شهدت أوضاع المالية العامة في الدول العربية تحسناً خلال عام 2021 بعد تراجعها بسبب تداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19 خلال عام 2020. فقد أدى تعافي النشاط الاقتصادي خلال عام 2021 إلى ارتفاع الإيرادات الضريبية في ظل التحسن النسبي في مستويات الاستهلاك والاستثمار وحركة التجارة الخارجية. كذلك أدى خروج عدد من الدول العربية كلياً أو جزئياً من سياسات التحفيز المالي التي تبنتها بإطار التصدي لتداعيات الجائحة، إلى تحسّن إيرادات الضرائب والرسوم الحكومية، كما ساهم ارتفاع أسعار النفط العالمية خلال عام 2021 في زيادة الإيرادات النفطية، ما دعم بشكل كبير أوضاع المالية العامة في الدول العربية المُصدّرة للنفط.

في ضوء ذلك، ارتفع إجمالي الإيرادات العامة والمنح للدول العربية مجتمعة بنسبة بلغت حوالي 15.5 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 796.7 مليار دولار أمريكي في عام 2021، ما يمثل حوالي 27.8 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، كمحصلة لزيادة الإيرادات النفطية بنسبة بلغت حوالي 24 في المائة لتصل إلى حوالي 402.6 مليار دولار أمريكي، وزيادة الإيرادات الضريبية بنسبة بلغت حوالي 16.5 في المائة لتصل إلى حوالي 292.6 مليار دولار أمريكي خلال العام المذكور.

سجل إجمالي الإنفاق العام ارتفاعاً طفيفاً بنسبة بلغت حوالي 0.9 في المائة، (أي بحوالي 8.1 مليار دولار أمريكي)، ليصل إلى حوالي 901.9 مليار دولار أمريكي، ما مثل حوالي 31.5 في المائة من الناتج المحلي

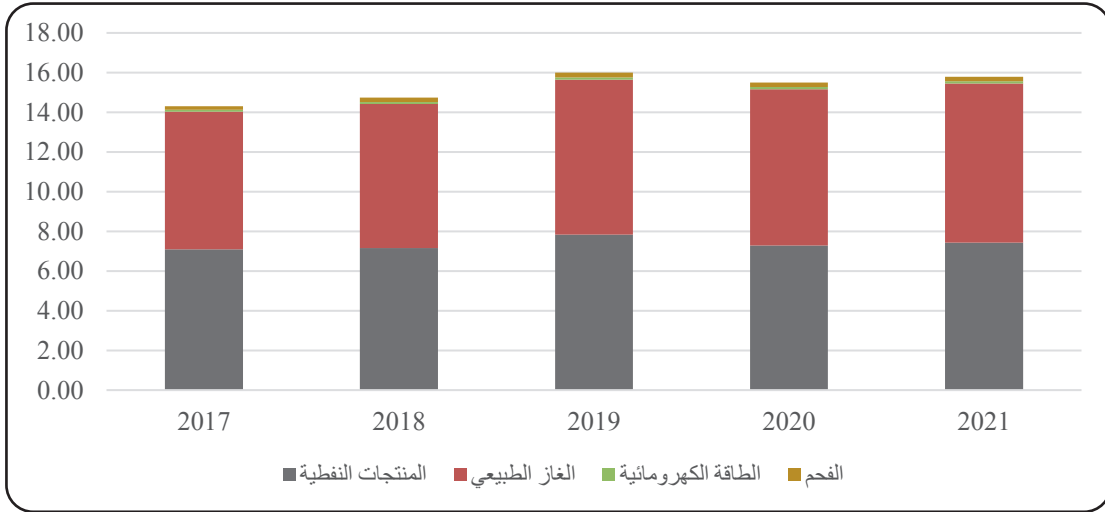
تشكل القوى العاملة في القطاع الصناعي حوالي 22.0 في المائة من إجمالي القوى العاملة العربية واختلفت هذه الحصة من دولة عربية لأخرى، متراوحاً بين 3.5 في المائة و 54.4 في المائة من إجمالي القوى العاملة لكل دولة عربية.

## (الفصل الخامس)

### قطاع الطاقة

شهد سوق النفط العالمي تطورات إيجابية خلال عام 2021 بسبب التعافي المسجل في أداء الاقتصادات من تداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19، وسط حالة من عدم اليقين سببها ظهور متحورات جديدة من الفيروس وتقلبات في سلاسل التوريد. ساهمت حملات التطعيم وتسارع وتيرتها في تخفيف القيود المفروضة على حركة التنقل المرتبطة بالجائحة، وساعدت على إحراز تقدم في استئناف النشاط الاقتصادي، لترتفع بذلك حركة التجارة العالمية، كما تحسن نشاط الصناعات التحويلية العالمية وإن كان بشكل نسبي، وسجل الطلب العالمي على النفط أكبر ارتفاع سنوي له على الإطلاق ليصل إلى نحو 96.8 مليون برميل يوميا في عام 2021، غير أنه ما زال دون مستوياته قبل الجائحة. الشكل (5-1).

الشكل (5-1): الطلب على الطاقة في الدول العربية (مليون برميل مكافئ نفط/يوم)  
(2017-2021)



المصدر: منظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للنفط (أوبك)، "تقرير الأمين العام السنوي"، 2021

في إطار الجهود المبذولة لتحقيق الاستقرار والتوازن في سوق النفط العالمي، اتخذت مجموعة دول أوبك+ عدداً من القرارات الهامة التي ساهمت في تقييد إمدادات النفط الخام العالمية خلال عام 2021، ومن ثم التخلص من تخمة المخزونات النفطية التي تسببت فيها جائحة كوفيد-19، حيث ارتفع إجمالي الإمدادات النفطية العالمية إلى 95.1 مليون برميل يومياً، وارتفعت إمدادات دول أوبك بمقدار 723 ألف برميل يومياً لتصل إلى 31.5 مليون برميل يومياً على خلفية تقليص دول أوبك+ لتخفيضات إنتاج "أي زيادة الإنتاج"، والزيادة المطردة في إنتاج ليبيا التي لا يشملها اتفاق دول أوبك+، فضلاً عن ارتفاع إنتاج إيران وفنزويلا رغم الضغوطات الاقتصادية الأمريكية، وارتفعت الإمدادات من الدول المنتجة من خارج أوبك بمقدار 590 ألف ب/ي لتصل إلى



ارتفعت قيمة الفجوة الغذائية العربية بين عامي 2019 و2020 من حوالي 42.1 مليار دولار أمريكي إلى حوالي 44.1 مليار دولار أمريكي، شكلت الحبوب حوالي 47.5 في المائة منها، تليها اللحوم والألبان والزيوت النباتية والسكر والبقوليات بحوالي 16.7 و11.3 و9.4 و5.7 و3.4 في المائة، على التوالي.

فيما يتعلق بالاكتماء الذاتي من السلع الغذائية، فقد تراوحت نسب الاكتفاء في مجموعة سلع العجز الرئيسة التي تشمل القمح والحبوب والسكر والبقوليات والزيوت النباتية بين 35 في المائة و40 في المائة، وفي مجموعة سلع الاكتفاء المتوسط التي تشمل الألبان واللحوم بين حوالي 78 و80 في المائة، وفي مجموعة سلع الاكتفاء العالي التي تشمل الفواكه والخضروات والبطاطس بين 96 و98 في المائة، فيما حققت الأسماك فائضاً للتصدير.

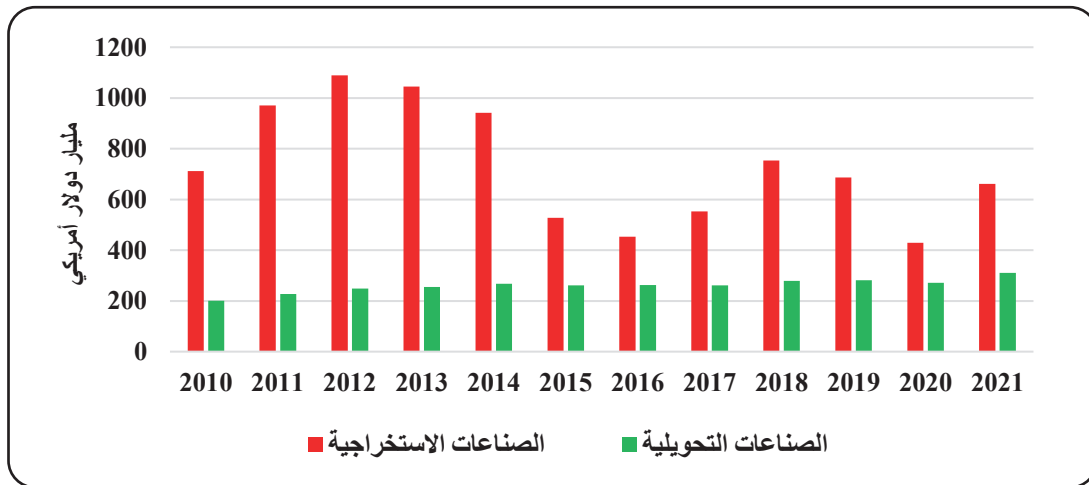
## (الفصل الرابع)

### القطاع الصناعي

بعد التقلبات التي عرفها القطاع الصناعي العربي خلال السنوات الأخيرة كسائر القطاعات الاقتصادية نتيجة الآثار السلبية لجائحة كوفيد-19، والإجراءات الوقائية المتخذة للحد من انتشارها، ساهمت حملات التطعيم في كبح الجائحة والعودة التدريجية لدورة الحياة الطبيعية خلال عام 2021، حيث بدأ النشاط الصناعي مرحلة التعافي والنمو ليبلغ الناتج الصناعي العربي حوالي 970.8 مليار دولار أمريكي، بمعدل نمو بلغ بالأسعار الجارية 38.6 في المائة عن مستواه في العام 2020. ساهم في تحقيق هذا النمو كل من قطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية الذي نمت قيمته المضافة بنحو 53.9 في المائة في عام 2021 مقارنةً بعام 2020، وقطاع الصناعات التحويلية الذي نما خلال فترة المقارنة بنسبة 14.3 في المائة.

ارتفعت مساهمة القطاع الصناعي في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية من 27.7 في المائة في عام 2020 إلى نحو 33.7 في المائة في عام 2021. ويعتبر هذا مؤشراً إيجابياً على تعافي قطاع الصناعات التحويلية، رغم تأثر أداء الصناعات العربية بتحديات إضافية منها تعطل سلاسل الإمداد بالمدخلات، والنقل، وموجات التضخم المنقول. الملاحق (1/4) و(2/4)، والشكل (4-1).

شكل 4-1. الصناعات الاستخراجية والتحويلية في الدول العربية (2010-2021)



المصدر: الملاحق (1/4) و(2/4)

أهمية الحاجة للمزيد من الإصلاحات في قطاع التربية والتعليم سعياً إلى المساهمة الفعالة في اقتصاد المعرفة الذي أصبح أحد العوامل المهمة لتحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية الشاملة والمستدامة.

### (الفصل الثالث)

#### قطاع الزراعة والمياه

بلغت المساحة الزراعية الكلية في الدول العربية خلال عام 2021 حوالي 75.2 مليون هكتار، تمثل 38.2 في المائة من المساحة القابلة للزراعة، ويمثل شح المياه أحد العوامل التي تحد من إمكانية استغلال معظم مساحة الأراضي القابلة للزراعة. بلغت مساحة المراعي الطبيعية في الدول العربية في عام 2021 حوالي 379.8 مليون هكتار وذلك بانخفاض بحوالي 1.6 في المائة مقارنةً بعام 2020، فيما بلغت مساحة الغابات حوالي 37.9 مليون هكتار بزيادة تقدر بحوالي 0.3 بالمائة عن عام 2020، فيما تشهد مساحة الغابات في الدول العربية انحساراً سنوياً ينجم معظمه عن التوسع الزراعي والقطع الجائر للأشجار والتصحر، وضعف برامج تنمية الغابات وحمايتها.

تعاني الدول العربية ندرة المياه، حيث لم يتجاوز متوسط حصة الفرد من المياه المتجددة في عام 2021 حوالي 600 متر مكعب، ويتزايد هذا التحدي عاماً بعد عام بسبب النمو السكاني، وتراجع مخزون المياه وعوامل أخرى. من المرجح أن تواجه أوضاع المياه في الدول العربية مزيداً من التحديات بسبب التأثيرات المتوقعة لتغير المناخ الذي سيؤثر على أنماط درجات الحرارة والأمطار وتدفقات الأنهار.

تقدر القوى العاملة في القطاع الزراعي بحوالي 24.1 مليون نسمة تمثل حوالي 15.2 في المائة من إجمالي القوى العاملة في مختلف القطاعات الاقتصادية. تعتبر هذه النسبة من أقل النسب بين الدول النامية، وهي تتأثر بالهجرة المتزايدة من الريف إلى المدينة بسبب ضعف الاقتصاد الريفي وتدني مستوى الخدمات العامة فيه.

تعاني الدول العربية من ظاهرة التصحر، حيث بلغ مجموع المساحات المتصحرة حوالي 9 مليون كم<sup>2</sup> تمثل حوالي 68 في المائة من مساحة هذه الدول، وتتركز معظم هذه المساحة في منطقة المغرب العربي بنسبة 53.4 في المائة، وتقدر مساحة الأراضي المهتدة بالتصحر بحوالي 3.6 مليون كم<sup>2</sup>.

سجل الإنتاج النباتي في الدول العربية في عام 2021 تراجعاً بنسبة 3.2 في المائة مقارنةً مع عام 2020 بسبب التراجع في الغلة لمعظم المحاصيل الزراعية نتيجة للأحوال الجوية غير المواتية وتأثير التغير المناخي، كما سجل الإنتاج الحيواني في عام 2021 تراجعاً بنسبة 0.9 في المائة مقارنةً بعام 2020.

ارتفع الناتج الزراعي بالأسعار الجارية في عام 2021 إلى حوالي 154.6 مليار دولار أمريكي، بزيادة تقدر بحوالي 1.2 في المائة عن قيمته في عام 2020، فيما بلغت نسبة مساهمته في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي لعام 2021 حوالي 5.4 في المائة.

تراجعت قيمة الصادرات الزراعية بنسبة 7.0 في المائة من حوالي 30.4 مليار دولار أمريكي في عام 2019، إلى حوالي 28.3 مليار دولار أمريكي في عام 2020. يعزى التراجع إلى انخفاض كميات الإنتاج لعدد من السلع الغذائية وازدياد الطلب عليها في الأسواق المحلية، وتعثرت سلاسل الإمداد خلال فترة جائحة كوفيد-19. وقد بلغت الصادرات الزراعية حوالي 30.1 في المائة من الواردات الزراعية التي ارتفعت في عام 2020 إلى حوالي 94.1 مليار دولار أمريكي، بزيادة 1.8 في المائة عن قيمتها في عام 2019.

## التطورات الاجتماعية

تسببت جائحة كوفيد-19 في عرقلة التقدم في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، خاصة هدف الحد من الفقر، حيث كان من تأثيراتها عالمياً ارتفاع معدلات الفقر وزيادة مستويات عدم المساواة، وبحسب تقديرات الأمم المتحدة، أدى انتشار الجائحة إلى زيادة عدد الفقراء في الدول العربية بشكل خاص في أوساط الطبقات المتوسطة.

ما يزال الفقر يمثل أحد التحديات التي تواجه المنطقة العربية، حيث قدرت اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا (الإسكوا) أن 11.5 في المائة من سكان المنطقة كانوا تحت خط الفقر الدولي في عام 2019 مقارنةً بنسبة 8.0 في المائة في عام 2015، و قدرت نسبة الفقر متعدد الأبعاد (الذي يشمل الحرمان الحاد من الخدمات الصحية والتعليم وانخفاض مستويات المعيشة) في الدول العربية بحوالي 14.5 في المائة في عام 2020 حسب أحدث تقديرات برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي. تمثل المنطقة العربية ثالث أكبر نسبة من السكان الذين يعانون الفقر متعدد الأبعاد، رغم انخفاض نسبته بمرور الوقت.

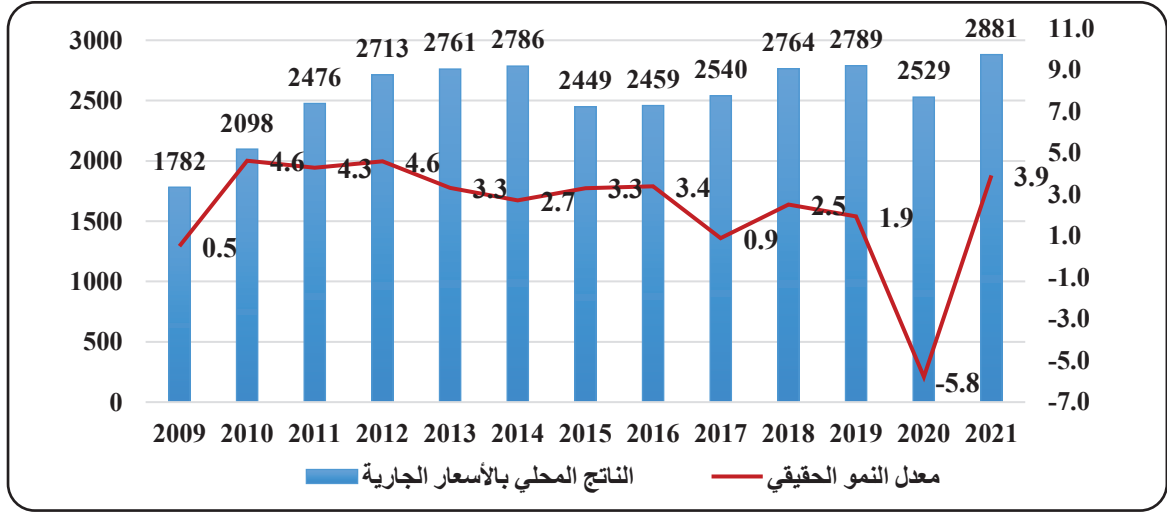
في ظل الظروف التي يواجهها العالم حالياً من بوادر أزمة الغذاء وارتفاع أسعاره نتيجة التطورات الراهنة، من المتوقع أن تتأثر مستويات الفقر في الكثير من دول العالم بالأخص الدول النامية والأقل نمواً المستوردة للسلع الغذائية التي تعتبر مصدراً غذائياً أساسياً لبعض الأشخاص الأكثر فقراً وضعفاً، حيث تتوقع منظمة الأمم المتحدة أن تتسبب التطورات العالمية الراهنة في تضاعف عدد الفقراء في العالم ليصل إلى حوالي 1.7 مليار نسمة.

فيما يتعلق بالتفاوت في توزيع الدخل، تعاني المنطقة العربية من عدم المساواة بالذات في القمر المتحدة وجيبوتي اللتين لديهما أعلى نسب مؤشر جيني لعدم المساواة في توزيع الدخل بحوالي 45.33 في المائة و41.59 في المائة، على التوالي، بينما حققت الإمارات العربية المتحدة إنجازاً ملحوظاً في تحسين المساواة، حيث انخفض مؤشر جيني بحوالي 20 في المائة بين سنة 2013 وسنة 2018 (من 32.5 في المائة إلى 26.0 في المائة). إضافة إلى ذلك، فإن معدل مشاركة المرأة في القوى العاملة هو الأدنى إقليمياً بحوالي 20 في المائة وهو أيضاً أقل من المتوسط العالمي المقدر بحوالي 46 في المائة. تشمل العوامل المرتبطة بعدم المساواة عدم تكافؤ الفرص، وتدني درجة التنقل الاجتماعي خاصة بين الأجيال. بدوره يؤدي انخفاض التنقل الاجتماعي إلى زيادة عدم المساواة، ما يوقع الأفراد في "حلقة مفرغة" من عدم المساواة يصعب الخروج منها. تظهر نتائج الدراسات حول تلك العوامل، أن التنقل الاجتماعي أقل في البلدان النامية بالمقارنة مع الدول ذات الدخل المرتفع، وأن ضعف التنقل مرتبط بارتفاع عدم المساواة، وأن زيادة التنقل الاجتماعي بين الأجيال في التعليم يسهم إيجاباً في زيادة النمو والحد من الفقر.

حققت الدول العربية خلال الفترة (2010-2020) تقدماً ملحوظاً في مجال تعميم التعليم والرعاية الصحية وتعزيز المساواة بين الجنسين، يتضح ذلك من التطور الإيجابي لعدد من المؤشرات الاجتماعية من بينها اتجاهات الإحصاءات الحيوية للسكان والخدمات الصحية، وارتفاع متوسط العمر المتوقع عند الولادة، وانخفاض معدل الوفيات الخام، كما حققت معظم الدول العربية تقدماً ملموساً نحو تحقيق الهدف العالمي بتخفيض معدلات وفيات الأطفال دون سن الخامسة بمقدار الثلثين خلال الفترة المذكورة. كذلك شهدت نسبة السكان الذين يحصلون على مياه شرب نقية وصرف صحي ملائم تطوراً إيجابياً بالرغم من الطبيعة الجغرافية لأراضي المنطقة العربية، كما تحسنت معدلات الإلمام بالقراءة والكتابة بين البالغين والشباب، وتحسنت معدلات الالتحاق بمراحل التعليم المختلفة. رغم التطورات الإيجابية لكثير من المؤشرات الاجتماعية في الدول العربية، فإن بعض هذه الدول مازال يواجه تحديات رئيسة في بعض المؤشرات الصحية، كعدم كفاية الموارد البشرية الطبية وشبه الطبية مقارنة بعدد السكان. في مجال التنمية الاجتماعية، تتمثل التحديات المحورية في ارتفاع معدلات البطالة خاصة لدى الشباب وحاملي الشهادات العليا، وما يترتب عن ذلك من ضعف القدرة التنافسية للقوى العاملة، ما يظهر

دولار أمريكي في عام 2020 إلى حوالي 6786 دولار أمريكي في عام 2021، أي بزيادة بلغت نحو 12.0 في المائة. الملحق (1/2)، والشكل (2-1).

شكل 2-1. الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية و معدل النمو الحقيقي 2017-2021



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

ارتفعت معدلات التضخم في عام 2021 في معظم الدول العربية، مدفوعة بعدة عوامل أهمها ارتفاع أسعار الوقود وتكاليف الطاقة، وكذلك ارتفاع أسعار المواد الغذائية في الأسواق الدولية، نتيجة التقلبات المستمرة خلال السنة في سلاسل التوريد العالمية، وارتفاع الطلب على السلع نتيجة بدء التعافي الاقتصادي في عدة مناطق في العالم.

باستثناء السودان ولبنان وسورية واليمن، التي شهدت معدلات مرتفعة للتضخم في عام 2020 في ظل التطورات الداخلية غير المواتية، فقد بلغ متوسط معدل التضخم في بقية الدول العربية حوالي 2.7 في المائة في عام 2021 مقابل 1.5 في المائة في عام 2020.

يُبين الهيكل القطاعي للناتج المحلي الإجمالي ارتفاع حصة قطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية في عام 2021 بحوالي 6.0 في المائة ليصل إلى حوالي 22.9 في المائة بسبب ارتفاع أسعار النفط في الأسواق العالمية، وارتفاع كميات إنتاجه في إطار اتفاق "أوبك+"، وهو ما أثر في الأداء الاقتصادي وفي الهيكل القطاعي للناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدول العربية، حيث تراجعت مساهمة بقية القطاعات في الناتج. وتُظهر معدلات النمو القطاعي بالأسعار الثابتة، تحسن أداء معظم القطاعات، وكان قطاع الصناعات الاستخراجية وقطاع الصناعات التحويلية من أكثر القطاعات استفادة من تعافي الدول من الجائحة. كما تراجعت حصة بنود الإنفاق الرئيسية خلال عام 2021 في معظم الدول العربية، وخاصة الاستهلاك العائلي والاستثمار، بسبب الآثار التراكمية لجائحة كوفيد-19 التي أثرت في مستوى النشاط الاقتصادي، وأيضاً نتيجة ارتفاع حصة الصادرات العربية من السلع والخدمات، إثر انتعاش الطلب العالمي على مختلف السلع وخاصة النفط.

على صعيد أسعار صرف العملات الرئيسية بالعالم، في عام 2021، فبالرغم من تحسن الاقتصاد الأمريكي إلا أن تنامي التضخم أدى إلى تحول من قبل بنك الاحتياطي الفيدرالي، الذي استمر في رفع أسعار الفائدة خلال عام 2022، ما أدى إلى تراجع الدولار الأمريكي أمام اليورو والجنيه الأسترليني، في حين ارتفع أمام الين الياباني.

في ظل انتعاش الاقتصاد العالمي، حققت اقتصادات الدول العربية نمواً حقيقياً خلال عام 2021 بنسبة 3.9 في المائة، نتيجة تضافر عدة عوامل، يأتي في مقدمها الارتفاع الكبير في عائدات الدول العربية من النفط في ظل ارتفاع أسعاره بنحو 41.7 في المائة في عام 2021 مقارنة بعام 2020، إلى جانب التقدم المحرز في الدول المصدرة للنفط على صعيد حملات التطعيم الوطنية، والاستمرار في تبني حزم للتحفيز المالي. بدورها حققت اقتصادات الدول العربية المستوردة للنفط هي الأخرى نمواً في ظل انتعاش الطلب العالمي، بفعل عدد من العوامل، يأتي في مقدمها تحسن الطلب الخارجي، وارتفاع تحويلات العمالة، والتعافي النسبي للقطاع السياحي، مع التقدم في حملات التطعيم، وعودة فتح الاقتصادات، كما استفاد عدد من دول المجموعة من الآثار الإيجابية للإصلاحات الاقتصادية المتواصلة لإحتواء الاختلالات الداخلية والخارجية.

## (الفصل الثاني)

### التطورات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية

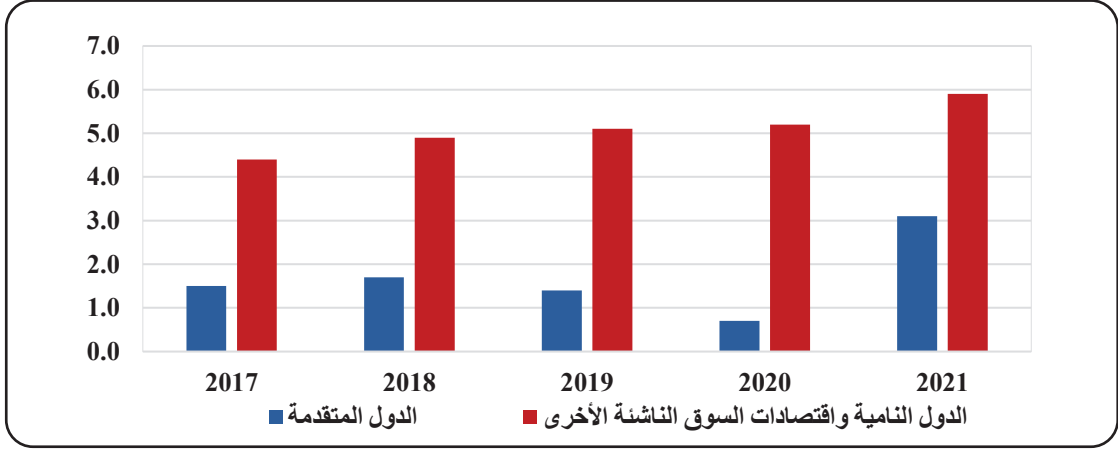
#### التطورات الاقتصادية

شهدت الدول العربية تحسناً نسبياً في الأداء الاقتصادي خلال عام 2021 مقارنة مع سنة 2020، حيث بدأت العديد من الدول في التعافي من آثار جائحة كوفيد-19، وإن كان هذا التعافي متبايناً، نتيجة اختلاف معالجات الوضع الوبائي، وفعالية السياسات والإجراءات المتخذة لدعم الاقتصاد، ومدى التأثير بالأداء الاقتصادي لأهم الشركاء التجاريين في الخارج، والخصائص الهيكلية لكل اقتصاد قبل بداية الجائحة.

ارتفعت أسعار النفط الخام في الأسواق العالمية خلال عام 2021، نتيجة التحسن النسبي في الوضع الوبائي في العالم وانتعاش الاقتصاد الدولي، مما أدى إلى ارتفاع الطلب العالمي على النفط بشكل أسرع من المعروف، وانخفاض المخزون النفطي العالمي. أثر هذا التطور، إضافة إلى ما آلت إليه اتفاقيات "أوبك+" ما بين الدول أعضاء منظمة البلدان المصدرة للنفط (أوبك)، والدول الرئيسية المنتجة له من خارج المنظمة حول حصص إنتاج النفط، إيجابياً في الأداء الاقتصادي للدول العربية المصدرة للرئيسة للنفط. أما في الدول العربية الأخرى، فكان التعافي محدوداً في ظل استمرار الآثار الاقتصادية التي أحدثها الوباء لا سيما في قطاعي النقل والسياحة، وبُطء تعافي الطلب الخارجي نتيجة النمو المتواضع في اقتصادات أهم الشركاء التجاريين، فضلاً عن تواصل تأثيرات الأوضاع الداخلية غير المواتية في الأداء الاقتصادي في بعض هذه الدول.

نما الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية في الدول العربية مجتمعة بنحو 14.0 في المائة في عام 2021، حيث بلغ حوالي 2881 مليار دولار أمريكي في عام 2021، وارتفع الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الثابتة في الدول العربية في عام 2021 بنحو 3.9 في المائة بالمقارنة مع انكماش بلغ حوالي 5.8 في المائة في عام 2020. ارتفع الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الثابتة في مجموعة الدول العربية المصدرة للرئيسة للنفط بنسبة 4.5 في المائة في عام 2021، وكان ارتفاع الناتج في دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية ضمن نفس المجموعة، بحوالي 2.6 في المائة. في مجموعة الدول العربية الأخرى ذات الاقتصادات الأكثر تنوعاً، فقد ارتفع الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بنسبة 2.5 في المائة. تباينت معدلات نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الدول العربية حسب ظروف كل دولة، وارتفع متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية من حوالي 6058

شكل رقم 1-2. معدلات التضخم في الدول المتقدمة والدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة الأخرى (2017-2021)



المصدر: الملحق (2/1)

فيما يخص التطورات على مستوى التجارة الدولية، فقد حققت خلال عام 2021 تعافياً نسبياً، حيث سجلت نمواً بلغ حوالي 9.5 في المائة، مقارنة بعام 2020، إلا أن التوقعات تشير إلى احتمال تباطؤ التجارة الدولية في عام 2022 إلى 5.8 في المائة، وإلى 4.7 في المائة في عام 2023، مع عودة الطلب إلى مستوياته الاعتيادية التي كانت سائدة قبل الجائحة. ارتكز التعافي في حركة التجارة الدولية خلال عام 2021 بصورة أساسية على نمو حركة التجارة السلعية، فيما لم تحقق تجارة الخدمات النمو المأمول وخاصة الخدمات التي تعتمد بصورة كبيرة على الإتصال المباشر، بينما شهدت تجارة الخدمات الخاصة ببعض القطاعات التي أظهرت مرونة في مواجهة الجائحة وعلى رأسها الإتصالات وتقنية المعلومات والتجارة الإلكترونية وغيرها من القطاعات الخدمية الأخرى زيادةً في معدلات نموها خلال عام 2021.

من جانب آخر، استمرت خلال عام 2021 ضغوط العرض ما قد يؤدي إلى تحديات إضافية في التجارة الدولية مستقبلاً، تضاف إلى التحديات التي تواجه التجارة العالمية منذ 2020، والناجمة عن التقلبات التي واجهتها سلاسل التوريد العالمية، وأسفرت عن تراكم الطلبات على السلع المتداولة، والإرتفاع القياسي في أسعار الشحن، التي بلغت ذروتها في أكتوبر 2021، حيث إرتفعت لما يعادل ستة أضعاف مستوياتها في عام 2019. في الوقت نفسه، استنفدت المخزونات من قبل الشركات التي تسعى إلى تلبية الانتعاش في الطلب على الرغم من التداعيات السلبية لجائحة كوفيد-19، في مقدمتها تقلبات سلاسل التوريد وشبكات الإنتاج، وتقييد تدفق السلع والخدمات وحركة رأس المال، ما أدى إلى التراجع في حجم التجارة الدولية في عام 2020. رغم التحديات المذكورة، إلا أن التجارة الدولية حققت نمواً ملموساً خلال عام 2021، ولم يقتصر النمو على السلع فقط، بل نمت تجارة الخدمات كذلك بشكل معتبر، لتصل إلى مستواها ما قبل الجائحة خلال الربع الرابع من عام 2021. بهذا الصدد، وصلت قيمة التجارة العالمية في السلع والخدمات إلى مستوى قياسي بلغ حوالي 28.5 تريليون دولار أمريكي، بمعدل نمو بلغ نحو 10.1 في المائة مقابل إنكماش بنحو 7.9 في المائة في عام 2020.

فيما يتعلق بالديونية الخارجية، فقد فرضت الجائحة على كافة دول العالم، بما فيها الدول النامية التوسع في البرامج الاجتماعية والحزم التحفيزية، وهو ما أدى إلى ارتفاع إجمالي الدين العام الخارجي القائم في ذمة الدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة ليبلغ نحو 11936.1 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2021 مقابل حوالي 11287 مليار دولار بنهاية عام 2020.

على الرغم من النجاح النسبي الذي حققه الاقتصاد العالمي خلال السنة الأولى من مرحلة التعافي، إلا أن هذه المرحلة قد شهدت تركزاً في النمو المحقق داخل حيز ضيق من الدول والمناطق الاقتصادية، نتيجة التفاوت الكبير بين الدول فيما يخص نسبة الحاصلين على التطعيم إلى إجمالي عدد السكان، فضلاً عن استنفاد عدد كبير من الدول للحيز المالي المتاح لديها خلال مرحلة مواجهة تداعيات الجائحة، وبالتالي ضعف الإمكانيات اللازمة لتمويل مرحلة التعافي، وهو ما قد يثير بعض الشكوك حول مدى استدامة هذا النمو، خاصة في ظل تزامن هذه الظروف مع ارتفاع الأسعار العالمية للطاقة الذي شهده النصف الثاني من عام 2021، واحتمالات استمرار الاتجاه التصاعدي لأسعار منتجات الطاقة خلال المديين القصير والمتوسط، خاصة بالنسبة للنفط والغاز الطبيعي والفحم، وعدد كبير من السلع الأساسية الأخرى، بسبب تعافي الطلب وخاصة منه المرتبط بالإفناق الاستهلاكي، وتقييد العرض.

على مستوى الاقتصادات الرئيسية في العالم والمناطق والتجمعات الاقتصادية، فقد تحسن نمو اقتصادات الدول المتقدمة والنامية على حد سواء، حيث نمت اقتصادات الدول المتقدمة خلال عام 2021 بحوالي 5.2 في المائة مقابل انكماش بنحو 4.5 في المائة في عام 2020. بالنسبة للدول النامية واقتصادات الأسواق الناشئة، فقد حققت نمواً أعلى من المعدل العالمي، بلغ نحو 6.8 في المائة بعد انكماش ناتجها المحلي بنحو 2 في المائة في عام 2020. تجدر الإشارة إلى أن عدداً من الدول خاصة الأسواق الصاعدة والبلدان النامية لم تتمكن من توفير الحيز المالي المناسب لتمويل الحزم المالية اللازمة لمواجهة تداعيات الجائحة، وتقديم الدعم لشبكات الضمان الاجتماعي، مما فاقم من التحديات التي تواجه الفئات الهشة في المجتمع، فضلاً عن ضعف وتيرة الانتعاش الاقتصادي بسبب عدم ملائمة الدعم المقدم على مستوى السياسات، وتعود صعوبة الحصول على التمويل من الأسواق العالمية، لارتفاع مستويات المديونية، ما يفرض نسبة مخاطرة عالية تُضاف لنسبة الفائدة الإسمية المرتفعة أصلاً بهذه الدول خاصة في ظل السياسات النقدية التقييدية التي عكبت برامج التيسير النقدي.

خلال عام 2021، استحوذت أربع دول، هي: الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، والصين، واليابان، وألمانيا، على أكثر من نصف حجم الاقتصاد العالمي البالغ حوالي 94 تريليون دولار أمريكي، وكان الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الإسمي للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وحدها أكبر من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي المشترك لنحو 170 دولة. هذا التركيز يعكس عدم قدرة غالبية دول العالم تحقيق معدلات نمو تستطيع معها خلق وظائف تتناسب مع الزيادات المطردة في أعداد الوافدين الجدد لأسواق العمل. كما شكلت الضغوط التضخمية المتزايدة في العديد من الاقتصادات مخاطر إضافية للتعافي، حيث سجلت أسعار السلع الأساسية ارتفاعاً غير مسبوق، وصلت لأعلى مستوياتها منذ عام 2019، فضلاً عن ارتفاع أسعار منتجات الطاقة والمعادن نتيجة انتعاش الطلب، على خلفية عودة النشاط الاقتصادي العالمي إلى مستويات مرتفعة نسبياً. بهذا الصدد، دفعت معدلات التضخم المرتفعة وغير المتوقعة خلال عام 2021، مختلف البنوك المركزية إلى التراجع جزئياً عن سياساتها النقدية التيسيرية.

فيما يخص معدل التضخم العالمي خلال عام 2021، فقد سجل ارتفاعاً ملحوظاً ليبلغ بالدول المتقدمة نحو 3.1 في المائة، مقارنة بحوالي 0.7 في المائة خلال عام 2020. على مستوى المناطق الاقتصادية والاقتصادات الكبرى، فقد كان الارتفاع أكثر وضوحاً في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية حيث ارتفع من 1.2 في المائة في عام 2020 إلى نحو 4.7 في المائة في عام 2021، ثم جاءت كندا في المرتبة الثانية، كما شهد معدل التضخم ارتفاعاً في كل من منطقة اليورو والمملكة المتحدة ولكن بمعدلات أقل، في حين شهد تراجعاً في اليابان. في الدول النامية واقتصادات الأسواق الناشئة الأخرى، فقد ارتفع معدل التضخم لكن بمستوى أقل حيث ارتفع من 5.2 في المائة في عام 2020 لنحو 5.9 في المائة عام 2021، كما شهدت معظم المجموعات الفرعية ارتفاعاً في معدل التضخم في عام 2021. الملحق (2/1)، والشكل (1-2).

# التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لعام 2022

## نظرة عامة

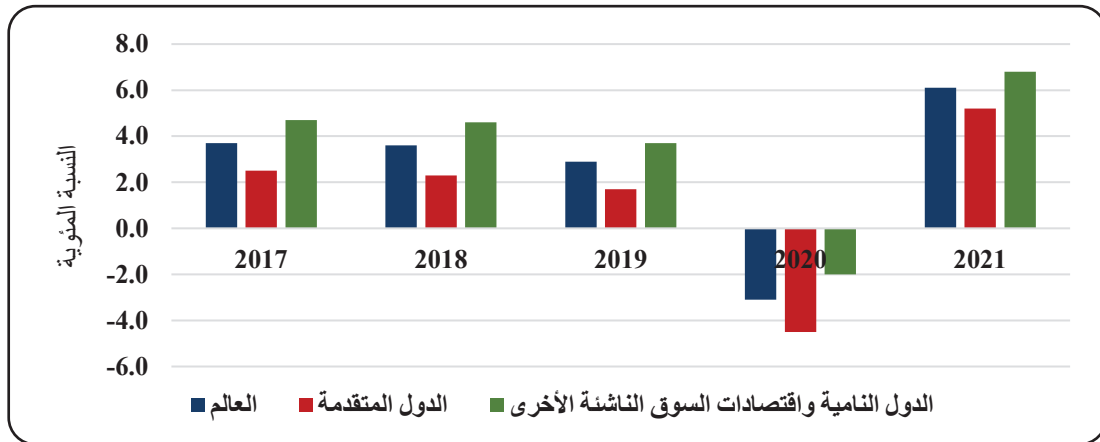
يتناول التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد لعام 2022 تحليلاً للتطورات الاقتصادية التي شهدتها الدول العربية خلال عام 2021. يبدأ التقرير باستعراض مختصر لأداء الاقتصاد العالمي، ثم ينتقل إلى الاقتصادات العربية حيث يتطرق إلى الأوضاع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، ثم التطورات في قطاعات الزراعة والصناعة والطاقة. يستعرض التقرير بعد ذلك تطورات المالية العامة والتطورات النقدية والمصرفية وتطورات أسواق المال العربية، ثم ينتقل إلى التجارة الخارجية والتجارة البينية وموازن المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف. تناول التقرير في فصل المحور أحد الموضوعات الراهنة وهو موضوع "التغير المناخي في الدول العربية"، وبعد ذلك يقدم التقرير عرضاً للوعن الإنمائي العربي، وفي إطار إبراز أهمية التعاون الاقتصادي العربي، يتناول تقرير هذا العام فصلاً عن "التعاون العربي في مجالات البنية التحتية للجودة"، ويختتم التقرير بفصل يستعرض أوضاع الاقتصاد الفلسطيني.

### (الفصل الأول)

#### التطورات الاقتصادية الدولية

شهد عام 2021 بداية مرحلة التعافي من تداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19، حيث حقق الاقتصاد العالمي معدل نمو مرتفع نسبياً بلغ حوالي 6.1 في المائة، مقابل إنكماش بحوالي 3.1 في المائة خلال عام 2020. ساهمت معدلات التطعيم المرتفعة على مستوى العالم، وتبني غالبية الحكومات لحزم مالية تحفيزية ضخمة سواء تم تمويلها كلياً أو اعتماداً على التمويل المقدم من المؤسسات المالية والتنموية الإقليمية والدولية، في دعم وتعزيز الجهود الحكومية المبذولة لمواجهة تداعيات الجائحة، وتخفيف انعكاساتها الاقتصادية والاجتماعية. الملحق (1/1)، والشكل (1-1).

شكل (1-1): معدل نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للعالم، والدول المتقدمة، والدول النامية واقتصادات السوق الناشئة (2017-2021)



المصدر: الملحق (1/1)





## المحتويات

الصفحة

أ	..... نبذة تاريخية
ب	..... تقديم
ج	..... مؤشرات عامة عن الدول العربية خلال عام 2021
د	..... الرموز المستخدمة في التقرير
1	..... نظرة عامة على اقتصادات الدول العربية خلال عام 2021
1	..... : التطورات الاقتصادية الدولية الفصل الأول
4	..... : التطورات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الفصل الثاني
4	..... التطورات الاقتصادية
6	..... التطورات الاجتماعية
7	..... : قطاع الزراعة والمياه الفصل الثالث
8	..... : القطاع الصناعي الفصل الرابع
9	..... : التطورات في مجال الطاقة الفصل الخامس
10	..... : التطورات المالية الفصل السادس
11	..... : التطورات النقدية والمصرفية وفي أسواق المال في الدول العربية الفصل السابع
13	..... : التجارة الخارجية للدول العربية الفصل الثامن
15	..... : موازين المدفوعات والدين العام الخارجي وأسعار الصرف الفصل التاسع
17	..... : التغير المناخي في الدول العربية الفصل العاشر
18	..... : العون الإنمائي العربي الفصل الحادي عشر
19	..... : التعاون العربي في مجال البنية التحتية للجودة الفصل الثاني عشر
20	..... : الاقتصاد الفلسطيني الفصل الثالث عشر
21	..... : الملاحق الإحصائية

## الرموز المستخدمة في التقرير

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

# مؤشرات عامة عن الدول العربية خلال عام 2021

		<b>المساحة</b>
مليون كم <sup>2</sup> (1.4 مليار هكتار)	13.2	المساحة الكلية
في المائة	9.6	نسبتها إلى العالم
		<b>السكان والعمالة</b>
مليون نسمة	441	عدد السكان
في المائة	5.6	نسبتهم إلى العالم
في المائة	47.6	نسبة القوى العاملة (من إجمالي السكان) (2020)
في المائة	11.3	معدل البطالة
		<b>الناتج المحلي الإجمالي</b>
مليار دولار أمريكي	2881	القيمة بالأسعار الجارية
في المائة	13.9	معدل تغير الناتج المحلي الإجمالي السنوي (بالأسعار الجارية)
في المائة	3.9	معدل تغير الناتج المحلي الإجمالي السنوي (بالأسعار الثابتة)
دولار أمريكي	6786	متوسط نصيب الفرد من الناتج (بالأسعار الجارية)
في المائة	5.4	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للقطاع الزراعي في الناتج
مليار دولار أمريكي	44.1	فجوة الغذاء (2020)
في المائة	22.9	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للصناعات الاستخراجية في الناتج
في المائة	10.8	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة للصناعات التحويلية في الناتج
في المائة	49.0	نسبة مساهمة القيمة المضافة لقطاع الخدمات في الناتج
		<b>النفط</b>
في المائة	55.2	نسبة احتياطي النفط المؤكد إلى الاحتياطي العالمي
في المائة	26.9	نسبة احتياطي الغاز الطبيعي إلى الاحتياطي العالمي
مليون برميل يومياً	22.8	إنتاج النفط الخام
في المائة	27.4	نسبة إنتاج النفط الخام إلى الإنتاج العالمي
في المائة	16	نسبة إنتاج الغاز الطبيعي المسوق إلى الإنتاج العالمي
مليار دولار أمريكي	440.8	عوائد الصادرات النفطية (تقديرات بالأسعار الجارية)
		<b>التجارة</b>
مليار دولار أمريكي	1038.2	الصادرات السلعية (فوب)
في المائة	4.9	نسبة الصادرات إلى الصادرات العالمية
مليار دولار أمريكي	810.4	الواردات السلعية (سيف)
في المائة	3.7	نسبة الواردات إلى الواردات العالمية
مليار دولار أمريكي	113.9	إجمالي الصادرات العربية البينية
في المائة	11.0	نسبة الصادرات العربية البينية إلى إجمالي الصادرات العربية
		<b>الاحتياطيات الخارجية الرسمية</b>
مليار دولار أمريكي	983.7	قيمة الاحتياطيات الخارجية الرسمية
شهرًا	15.3	متوسط تغطية الاحتياطيات الرسمية للواردات العربية (فوب)
		<b>الدين العام الخارجي للدول العربية المقترضة</b>
مليار دولار أمريكي	366.4	قيمة الدين العام الخارجي
مليار دولار أمريكي	35.3	قيمة خدمة الدين العام الخارجي
في المائة	37.7	نسبة الدين الخارجي إلى الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
في المائة	14.2	نسبة خدمة الدين الخارجي إلى حصيلة صادرات السلع والخدمات

## تقديم

يتناول العدد الثاني والأربعون من التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد الصادر عام 2022، وكعادته منذ صدور العدد الأول منه عام 1980، التطورات الاقتصادية في الدول العربية. يعتبر 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). في إطار هذا الجهد المشترك تقوم الجهات الأربع بإعداد الفصول المناطة بها وفق التصور المتفق عليه لتقرير كل عام. إضافة لذلك، يضطلع صندوق النقد العربي منذ بداية صدور التقرير في عام 1980 بمهام تحرير التقرير وإصداره. يعرض التقرير في صورة أولية محدودة التداول للمناقشة وإبداء الدول الأعضاء ملاحظاتها، وذلك خلال اجتماعات مجلس محافظي المصارف المركزية ومؤسسات النقد العربية، والمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي، في دورة سبتمبر من كل عام، وفي ضوء تلك الملاحظات يقوم صندوق النقد العربي، بالتنسيق مع المؤسسات المشاركة الأخرى بتحرير الصيغة النهائية من التقرير وإصداره قبل نهاية العام.

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. تبذل 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.

من 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.

نرجو أن يكون هذا العدد من التقرير الاقتصادي العربي الموحد كالأعداد السابقة مرجعاً للمسؤولين والمحليلين لأحوال الاقتصادات العربية.

## نبذة تاريخية

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

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

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

والله من وراء القصد،،،

مبارك الهاجري	بدر السعد	عبد الرحمن بن عبدالله الحميدي	على سبت بن سبت
الأمين العام المساعد	المدير العام	المدير العام	الأمين العام
للشؤون الاقتصادية	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	رئيس مجلس الإدارة	منظمة الأقطار العربية
الأمانة العامة	الصندوق العربي للإنماء	صندوق النقد	المصدرة للبترول
لجامعة الدول العربية	الاقتصادي والاجتماعي	العربي	(الأوابك)

© صندوق النقد العربي 2022

حقوق الطبع محفوظة

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.

توجه جميع المراسلات على العنوان التالي:  
الدائرة الاقتصادية  
صندوق النقد العربي  
ص.ب 2818 - أبوظبي - دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة  
هاتف: +971-2-6171 552  
فاكس: +971-2-632 6454  
البريد الإلكتروني: [economic@amfad.org.ae](mailto:economic@amfad.org.ae)  
Website: <https://www.amf.org.ae>

للحصول على نسخة من التقرير



# التقرير الإقتصادي العربي الموحد

## 2022

(موجز التقرير والملاحق الإحصائية)







صندوق النقد العربي  
ARAB MONETARY FUND

صندوق النقد العربي  
ص.ب 2818  
أبو ظبي - دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة  
[www.amf.org.ae](http://www.amf.org.ae)



الأمانة العامة لجامعة الدول العربية  
ميدان التحرير  
الرقم البريدي 11642  
القاهرة - جمهورية مصر العربية  
[www.lasportal.org](http://www.lasportal.org)



منظمة الأقطار العربية المصدرة للبترول  
ص.ب 20501 - الصفاة  
الكويت 13066  
الكويت- دولة الكويت  
[www.oapecorg.org](http://www.oapecorg.org)



الصندوق العربي للإنماء الإقتصادي والإجتماعي  
ص.ب 21932 - الصفاة  
الكويت 13080  
الكويت - دولة الكويت  
[www.arabfund.org](http://www.arabfund.org)

# التقرير الإقتصادي العربي الموحد

## 2022

(موجز التقرير والملاحق الإحصائية)

