

# Joint Arab Economic Report 2025 (Overview)



صندوق النقد العربي  
ARAB MONETARY FUND



No part of this report may be translated or reproduced in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of co-authoring institutions.  
In case of a short citation, the source should be mentioned.

© 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.

All Rights Reserved

Please send all correspondence to:  
Surveillance and Financing 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>

# Contents

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Global Economic Performance</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Economic and Social Developments in Arab Economies</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Economic Developments</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Social Developments</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Sectoral Developments</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Agriculture And Water</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Industry</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Energy Developments</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Public Finance Developments</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Developments In Monetary Policy, Banking, And Arab Capital Markets</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Foreign Trade Of Arab Countries</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Balances Of Payments, Public External Debt, And Exchange Rates</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>Harnessing Artificial Intelligence To Enhance Financial Inclusion And Innovation In Arab Countries</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Arab Development Assistance</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Arab Cooperation In Cybersecurity</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>The Palestinian Economy</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Statistical Annexes</b> .....	<b>22</b>

## Foreword

The **forty-fifth edition of the Joint Arab Economic Report** addresses economic developments in Arab countries during 2024. The Report exemplifies the collaborative work of Arab institutions, with contributions to its preparation from 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 (OAPEC). Each institution prepares its assigned chapters according to the agreed annual framework. The Arab Monetary Fund then edits and publishes the final report. Member countries review and comment on a preliminary, limited-circulation draft during the September sessions of the Board of Governors of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities and the Economic and Social Council. The Arab Monetary Fund, in coordination with the other partner institutions, incorporates this feedback and issues the final version of the report before the year's end.

The partner institutions have worked to ensure that the report presents an objective and evidence-based picture of Arab economies, both in the data it draws on as well as the methodology governing its preparation. On data sourcing, the authors draw on reliable national sources and produce estimates where official figures are unavailable, ensuring timely completion. Official entities in Arab countries have made commendable efforts to respond to the report's survey questionnaires. We hope this positive trend continues, enabling the authors to present a comprehensive picture of Arab economies.

Regarding the report methodology, each chapter uses key indicators to analyze economic developments and country groups thematically to facilitate cross-country comparison. To this end, country-level data are converted to US dollars using the national currency exchange rates that countries report. Each year, the report devotes a thematic chapter to a key economic topic, reflecting the interests of Arab policymakers.

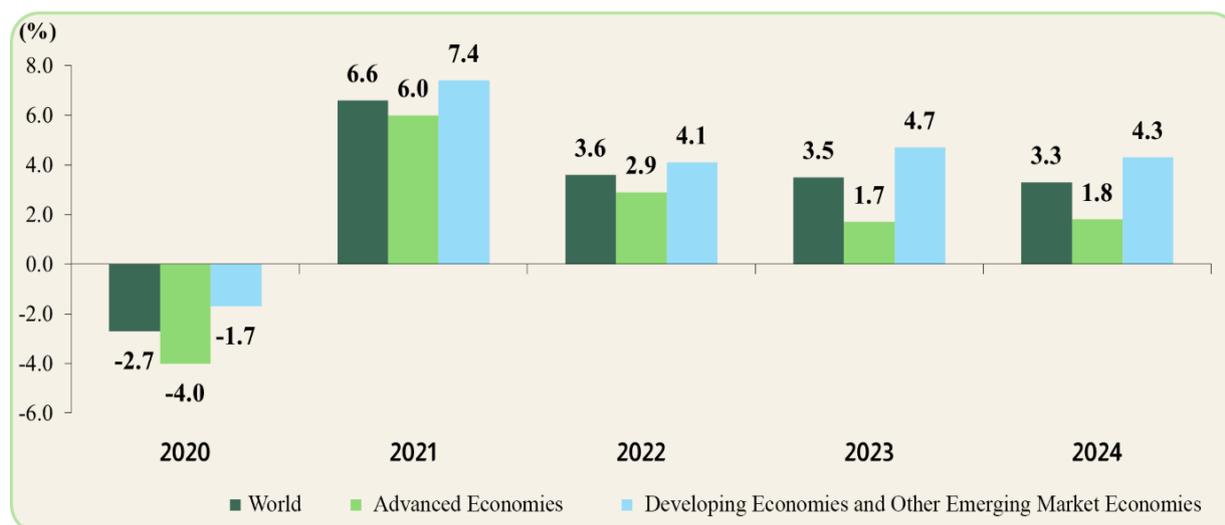
We hope this edition of the Joint Arab Economic Report, like its predecessors, will serve as a reference for officials and experts analyzing Arab economies.

This year's report analyzes economic developments in Arab countries during 2024. It begins with a brief review of global economic performance, then turns to Arab economies, covering economic and social conditions, sectoral developments in agriculture, industry, energy, public finance, the monetary and banking sector, Arab financial markets, foreign trade, balances of payments, and public external debt and exchange rates. This year's thematic chapter discusses "**Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to Enhance Financial Inclusion and Innovation in Arab Countries.**" The report then presents an overview of Arab Development Assistance. To underscore the importance of Arab economic cooperation, this year's report includes a chapter on Arab cooperation in "**Cybersecurity**" and concludes with a chapter on the Palestinian economy.

## Global Economic Performance

The global economy maintained relative stability in 2024, despite some headwinds: ongoing geopolitical tensions, the cumulative effects of prior economic shocks, interest rates at multi-decade highs, and political uncertainty tied to elections in influential countries such as the United States and India. Although global growth slowed slightly to about 3.3 percent in 2024 from about 3.5 percent in 2023, this performance is considered positive given the prevailing circumstances. Despite diverging performance across countries and economic regions, advanced economies grew by 1.8 percent in 2024, up from 1.7 percent in 2023, with most countries in this group posting higher rates. Japan and the United States were the exceptions, both recording lower growth than in 2023. Growth in developing economies and emerging markets, meanwhile, slowed to 4.3 percent in 2024 from 4.7 percent in 2023, driven primarily by deceleration in the Chinese and Indian economies (Figure 1).

Figure (1): Real Growth Rates in the World, Advanced Economies, and Developing Economies (2020-2024)

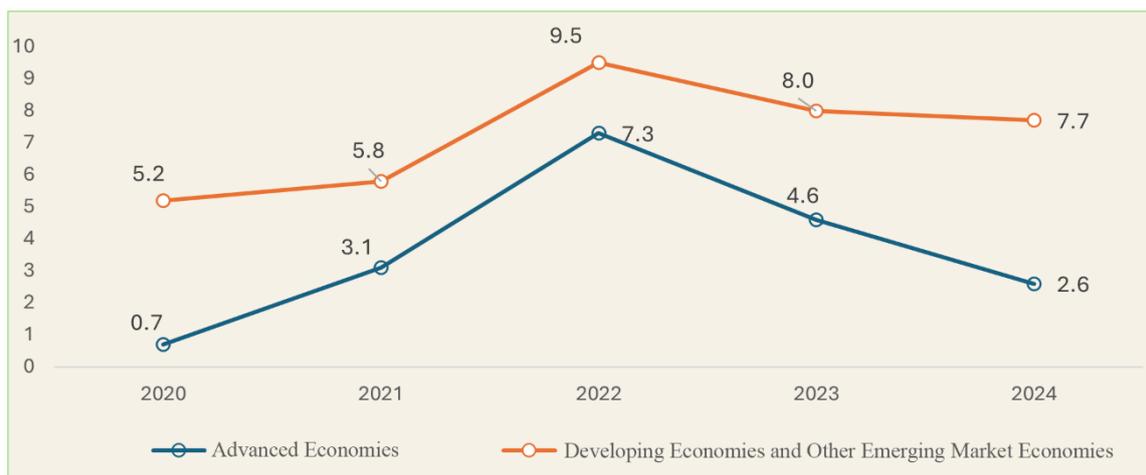


Source: Annex Table (1).

Monetary policies pursued by central banks worldwide proved broadly effective. Inflation declined, particularly in advanced economies, falling to about 2.6 percent in 2024 from about 4.6 percent in 2023. In the United States, inflation declined to 3 percent in 2024

from 4.1 percent in 2023. The Eurozone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Canada also saw lower inflation, as the Eurozone rate fell to 2.4 percent from 5.4 percent, Japan's to 2.7 percent from 3.3 percent, the United Kingdom's to 2.5 percent from 7.3 percent, and Canada's to 2.4 percent from 3.9 percent. In developing economies, inflation eased only modestly, from 8.0 percent to 7.7 percent. Lower oil prices during 2024, together with modest easing in food and raw material prices, helped bring inflation down. Inflation fell in developing Europe, developing Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa. It continued to rise, however, in sub-Saharan Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean (Figure 2).

Figure (2): Inflation Rates in Advanced Economies and Developing Economies (2020–2024)



Source: Annex Table (2).

World trade expanded more rapidly in 2024 than in 2023, despite slowing global growth and geopolitical developments and their potential to disrupt supply chains and production networks, and the restrictions on the flow of goods, services, and capital. Global trade grew by about 3.8 percent in 2024, compared with about 1.0 percent in 2023 (Annex Table (3)).

Rising borrowing costs amid elevated interest rates, together with unfavorable international developments, pushed total outstanding public external debt in developing and emerging-market economies to approximately \$12.6 trillion in 2024, up from \$12.1 trillion in 2023 (Annex Table (4)).

## Economic and Social Developments in Arab Economies

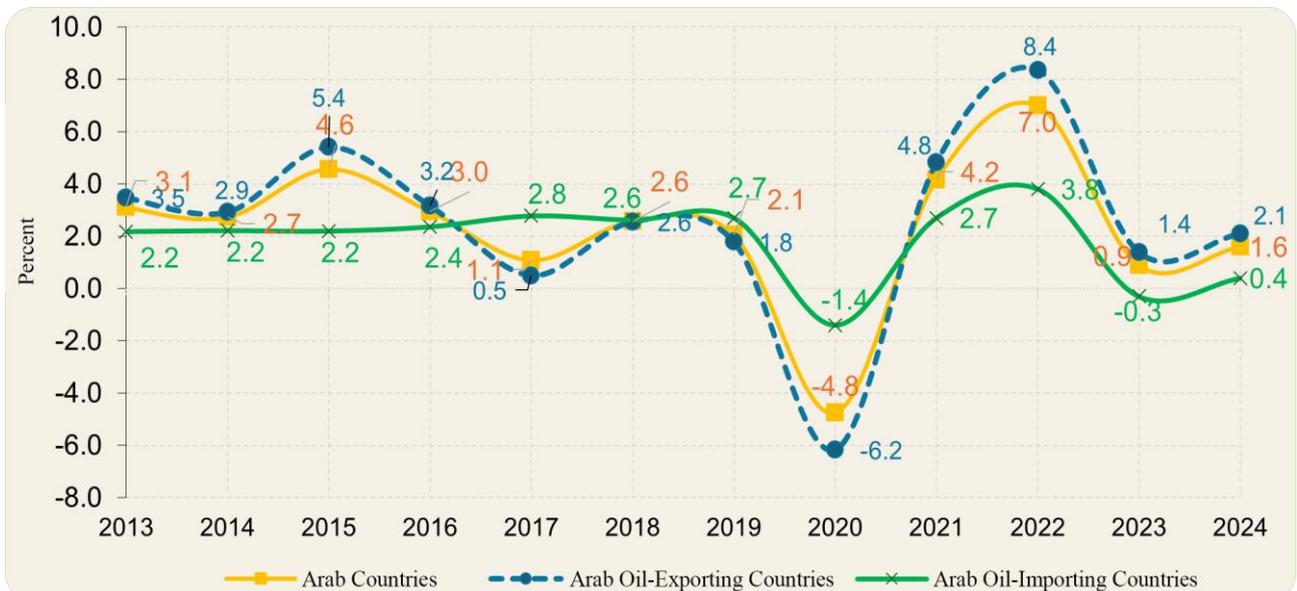
### Economic Developments

Arab economies faced multiple external shocks in 2024, particularly those arising from the ongoing war on Palestine, adverse conditions in Lebanon, internal conflict in Sudan, disruptions to trade routes in the Red Sea, and tensions in Yemen. Despite these pressures, economic performance across Arab countries improved in 2024 relative to 2023. The real growth rate rose from about 0.9 percent to about 1.6 percent, driven by gains in non-oil sectors and activities, as well as the expansion of domestic and foreign investment in several Arab countries due to sound policy measures (Figure 3). Gross

domestic product (GDP) at current prices for Arab countries as a group increased by 1.7 percent in 2024 to reach about 3,624.5 billion US dollars, up from about 3,563.1 billion US dollars in 2023 (Annex Table (5)). Average per capita GDP at current prices, however, declined by 0.27 percent to about 8,113 US dollars in 2024 from about 8,135 US dollars in 2023, as population growth outpaced GDP growth.

Output in Arab oil-importing countries grew by about 0.4 percent in 2024, after contracting by about 0.3 percent in 2023, driven by expansion in productive services (2.1 percent) and social services (1.7 percent), respectively. Sudan, Palestine, Lebanon, and Yemen, however, suffered sharp economic downturns because of the war on Palestine and its extension into Yemen and Lebanon, together with the internal conflict in Sudan. Arab oil-exporting countries achieved higher growth, with their real growth rate rising to about 2.1 percent in 2024 from about 1.4 percent in 2023. This improvement is attributable to economic policies focused on encouraging non-oil activities, as productive services and social services sectors grew by about 5.5 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively, at constant prices during the same year. More broadly, the sectoral composition of GDP at current prices shows a growing contribution from non-extractive productive sectors. Manufacturing returned to growth at 0.2 percent in 2024, after contracting by 1.2 percent in 2023. Conversely, the share of extractive industries fell to about 21.2 percent in 2024 from about 23.0 percent in 2023, as the sector contracted by about 6.1 percent (Annex Tables (6) and (7)). This followed a decline in global oil prices, with the average price per barrel dropping from about \$83 in 2023 to about \$79.9 in 2024, coupled with a 4.9 percent cut in production across Arab countries over the same period.

Figure (3): GDP Growth Rates at Constant Prices for Arab Countries (2013–2024)

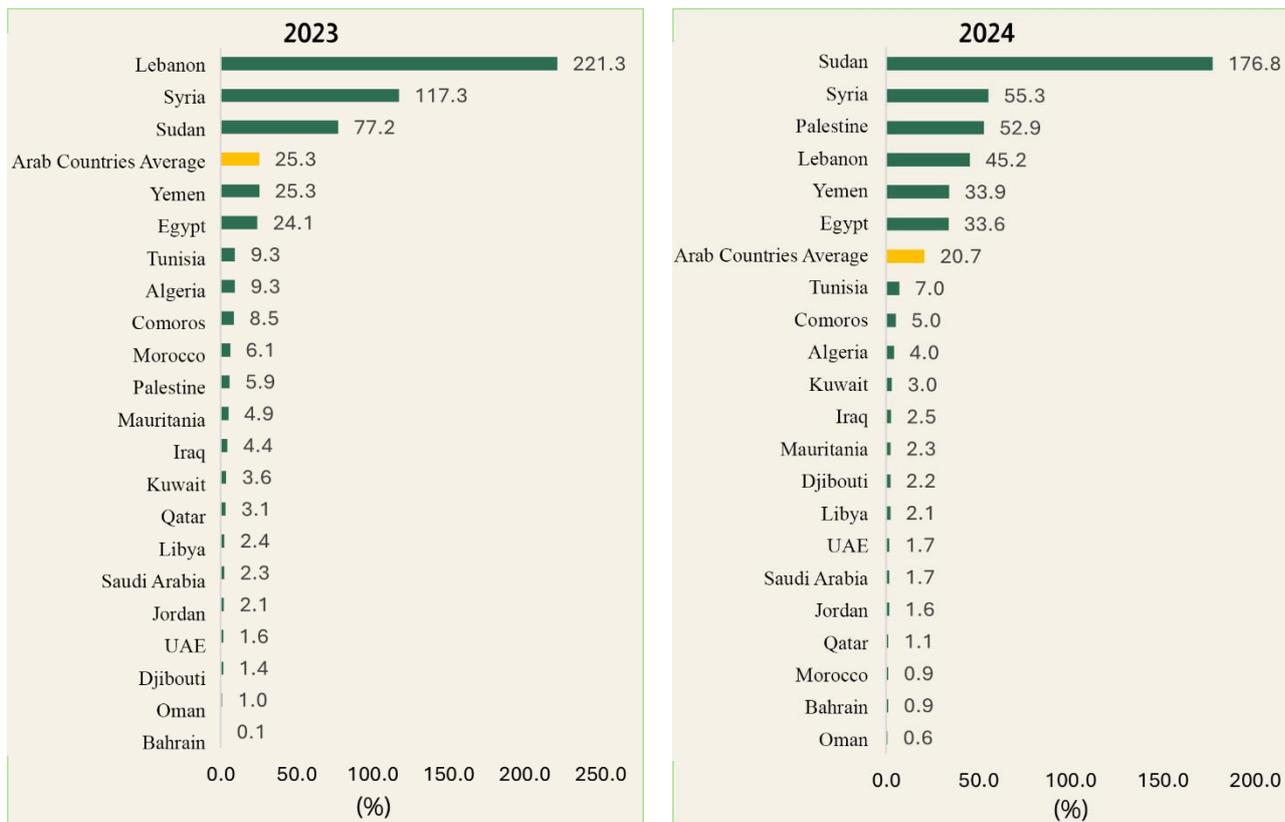


Source: Report authors' estimates based on national and other international sources, using country-level GDP estimates in national currencies at constant prices, aggregated after unifying the base year (2015) and converted to US dollar estimates by applying the national currency exchange rate against the US dollar for the base year.

The average Consumer Price Index (CPI) rate declined in most Arab countries during 2024. The primary driver was the restrictive monetary policy maintained over the preceding two years, which enabled many central banks to lower interest rates in 2024 compared with 2022 and 2023. A notable decline in global food prices also contributed. The highest

inflation rates in 2024 were concentrated in Sudan (176.8 percent), Syria (55.3 percent), Palestine (52.9 percent), Lebanon (45.2 percent), Yemen (33.9 percent), and Egypt (33.6 percent). All these countries saw a sharp depreciation of their currencies against the US dollar in 2024, pushing up the domestic cost of imports (Figure 4).

Figure (4): Annual Rate of Change in the Consumer Price Index (Inflation) during 2023 and 2024



Source: Values calculated from country data reported in the Joint Arab Economic Report 2023 survey, and other national and international sources.

Despite different effects on exporters and importers, Arab countries as a group faced growing pressure on public finances, which weakened the ability of government consumption and investment to stimulate economic growth. In this regard, the ratio of gross investment to GDP in Arab countries reached about 28 percent in 2024, up from about 26.8 percent in 2023. The decline in inflation rates across most Arab countries during 2024 relative to 2023 helped raise the share of private consumption in GDP from about 48.9 percent in 2023 to about 50.7 percent in 2024 (Annex Tables (8) and (9)).

These external shocks have underscored the urgency for Arab oil exporters to build resilience through the sustainable diversification of revenue sources and exports. modern industrial policies aligned with contemporary technological developments, and a stronger role for small and medium enterprises in driving growth and employment.

## Social Developments

Arab countries advanced across several social indicators between 2010 and 2023, particularly in the universalization of healthcare, education, and gender equality. Life expectancy at birth rose, the crude death rate fell, and under-five mortality declined by two-thirds over the period. Enrollment rates across education stages improved markedly, as did adult and youth literacy rates. The share of the population with access to clean drinking water and adequate sanitation also increased, despite the region's geographic character.

Data indicate that poverty rates in the Arab region rose markedly over the past decade, making it one of the few regions globally to record a sharp increase in poverty, contrary to general worldwide trends. Persistent conflicts, political instability, rising inflation rates and food prices, worsening debt burdens, and growing numbers of displaced people and refugees all contributed, with significant disparities both between and within countries, especially those affected by conflicts. Multidimensional poverty indicators, however, show a slight downward trend at the regional level, despite the persistent fragility of conditions in certain crisis-affected settings. The Arab region also ranks among the world's most unequal in the distribution of income and wealth, with a large share of wealth concentrated among the highest-income bracket compared with lower-income groups. Inequality also manifests in disparities among youth, between genders, and between urban and rural areas, as well as in unequal access to food and basic services. These structural imbalances deepen poverty levels and hinder efforts to reduce poverty and promote inclusive development.

Despite this progress, some Arab countries still face shortages in medical and paramedical human resources relative to their populations. Unemployment remains largely structural, reflecting a mismatch between workforce skills and labor market needs. Deeper education reform and stronger engagement with the knowledge economy are essential, even as the knowledge index has risen in most Arab countries, according to the SDG progress report.

## Sectoral Developments

### Agriculture and Water

Total agricultural land in Arab countries reached approximately 79 million hectares in 2024, representing about 15.0 percent of cultivable land, as water scarcity limits the utilization of most potentially arable areas. Natural pastureland in Arab countries covered about 425.7 million hectares in 2024, an increase of about 2.7 percent compared with 2023, while forest area stood at about 36.3 million hectares, a decline of about 5 percent compared with 2023. Forest cover in Arab countries shrinks annually, driven by agricultural expansion, overlogging, desertification, and limited forest development and protection programs (Annex Table (10)).

The rural population grew by about 0.5 percent in 2024, below the overall Arab population growth rate of about 2.5 percent. Continued rural-to-urban migration explains this gap, reducing the rural share of the total population from about 46.2

percent in 2010 to about 39.6 percent in 2024. The agricultural population reached about 96.7 million in 2024, comprising about 52.2 percent of the rural population (Annex Table (11)).

Agricultural output in Arab countries at constant prices rose from about \$166.3 billion in 2023 to about \$167.2 billion in 2024, a marginal growth rate of about 0.5 percent, despite a roughly 6.5 percent increase in agricultural production and a roughly 2.9 percent expansion in total agricultural area across Arab countries compared with 2023 (Table 1). Per capita agricultural output at constant prices, however, fell from 381 US dollars to 373 US dollars in 2024, as population growth outpaced growth in agricultural output (Annex Table (12)).

Table (1): Agricultural Output in Arab Countries at Constant Prices, 2015 and 2021–2024, Base Year 2015

(Million US dollars)

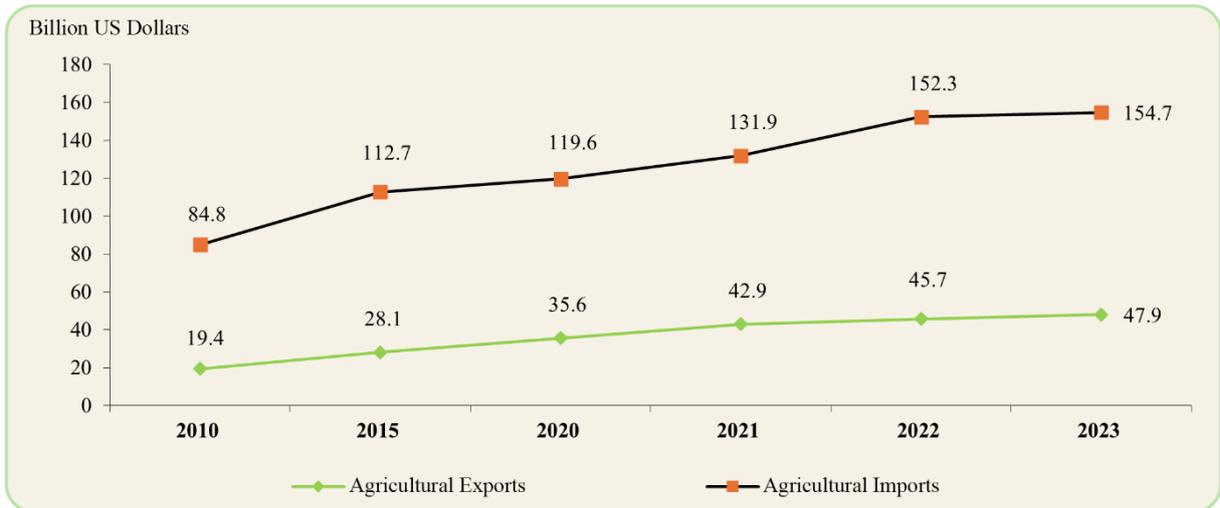
	2015	2021	2022	2023	2024	Rate of Change	
						2015-2024	2023-2024
Agricultural Output	149,863	174,059	172,935	166,349	167,214	1.2	0.5
Ratio of Agricultural Output to GDP	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.7		

Source: Annex Table (12).

Water scarcity is a defining feature of the Arab region, as several indicators confirm. Per capita water consumption, the most telling indicator, declines year after year as population growth outpaces supply and outdated irrigation methods cause substantial losses. Agriculture is the most water-intensive economic sector, consuming on average more than 70 percent of water resources across Arab countries. Most Arab countries face high water stress (above 75 percent), while only four enjoy safe levels (below 25 percent). Higher water stress ratios signal greater resource overexploitation, which in turn drives reliance on seawater desalination and wastewater reuse. The total water footprint of the Middle East region stands at about 263 billion cubic meters per year for the period 2012–2021. Agriculture accounts for the largest share (85 percent), followed by the energy sector (6 percent), domestic water use (6 percent), and the industrial sector (3 percent).

Rising demand for most agricultural commodities in Arab countries has affected agricultural trade. The agricultural trade balance deficit continued its upward trajectory, reaching about 106.8 billion US dollars in 2023, with an annual growth rate of about 3.8 percent over the period 2010–2023 (Figure 5). Compared with 2023, the food gap for major commodities in Arab countries narrowed by 4.6 percent, falling to about 47.6 billion US dollars in 2024. Self-sufficiency ratios for major food commodity groups — including wheat, cereals, pulses, and sugar — improved markedly in 2024 relative to 2023. Self-sufficiency also improved for medium-sufficiency commodities such as fiber and meat, as well as for high-sufficiency commodities, including fruits, vegetables, and potatoes. Fish generated an exportable surplus (Annex Table (14)).

Figure (5): Arab Agricultural Exports and Imports, 2010, 2015, and 2020–2023 (billion US dollars)

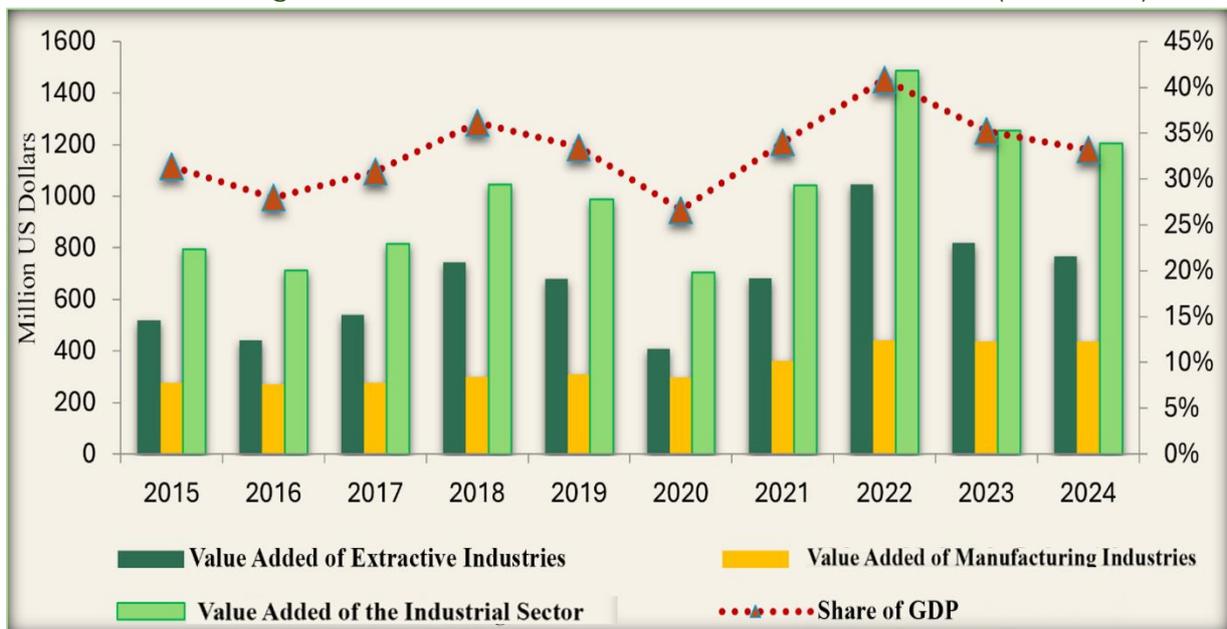


Source: Annex Table (13).

## Industry

Arab industrial output declined for the second consecutive year, falling by about 4.0 percent in 2024 compared with 2023, driven directly by a roughly 6.2 percent drop in extractive industries output as oil production volumes fell in most Arab countries and global oil prices declined by about 3.7 percent. Manufacturing industries, by contrast, grew marginally by about 0.2 percent, with output improving at varying rates across several industries. Despite this contraction, industry remained the largest component of GDP in 2024, contributing about 33.2 percent, split between extractive industries at 21.2 percent and manufacturing at 12.0 percent (Figure 6).

Figure (6): The Evolution of Value Added of the Industrial Sector, Extractive Industries, and Manufacturing Industries in Arab Countries and Their Share of GDP (2015–2024)



Source: Annex Tables (15), (16), and (17).

Data for 2024 showed no notable change in Arab reserves of crude oil and natural gas, or in mining ores, including iron ore, zinc, copper, gold, silver, sulfur, aluminum, salt, and gypsum. Production levels likewise held steady within the ranges recorded in recent years, underscoring that the mining sector's performance has not reached the hoped-for level and that development activity has not kept pace with the mineral wealth abundant in many Arab countries.

Manufacturing performance varied across industries during 2024. Iron and steel production grew, as did cement output, while Arab production in several food industries declined, most notably olive oil. Oil refining improved markedly during 2024. Total ethylene production capacity held steady at its 2023 level, and nominal liquefied natural gas production capacity rose slightly compared with 2023.

On the competitiveness of Arab manufacturing industries, total Arab manufacturing exports grew by about 5.6 percent during 2024, reaching about 379.1 billion US dollars compared with about 359.1 billion US dollars in 2023. Manufacturing exports accounted for about 25.6 percent of total Arab exports in 2024, the same share recorded in 2023, following a decline in the contribution of extractive industries over the past two years as oil export revenues in Arab countries fell due to lower global oil prices. Arab countries' contribution to total global manufacturing exports, however, remained limited, not exceeding 2.0 percent in 2024. Their presence in advanced technology industries and global markets for such products remained negligible, with no meaningful progress relative to other regions. Closing this gap will require strengthening the innovation ecosystem and expanding exports of advanced technology products, such as smart industrial products that leverage technological advancement and information technology.

## **Energy Developments**

The global oil market fluctuated sharply during 2024, driven by a complex interplay of geopolitical tensions, economic developments, shifting demand patterns, and climate change. In this context, escalating geopolitical tensions in the Middle East disrupted oil trade through the Red Sea, raising concerns over supply security. Western sanctions on Russia, compounded by attacks on energy infrastructure in the Russia–Ukraine conflict, continued to reshape global trade flows, pushing Russian oil exports toward Asian markets. Global oil demand growth also slowed markedly, reflecting weaker economic performance, especially in China, the world's largest oil importer. Chinese fuel demand fell as electric-vehicle sales surged and the use of LNG in heavy-duty transport increased, as part of China's environmental policy to cut carbon emissions. Demand was further dampened by persistent weakness in European manufacturing activity, while an active hurricane season disrupted energy infrastructure in the United States. Lower global inflation, however, supported demand, which reached a record of about 103.8 million barrels per day.

On the reserves front, global proven oil reserves edged up by 0.3 percent, while global natural gas reserves fell by 0.2 percent, coinciding with a decline in US gas prices at the Henry Hub benchmark, which hit an all-time low in April 2024. At those price levels, many wells became uneconomic, and their gas volumes were reclassified out of proven reserves. Geological depletion of mature North Sea fields, particularly in Norway, as well as shifts in the European energy market away from support for natural gas projects, compounded the decline (Figures 7 and 8).

Figure (7): Global Crude Oil Reserves by World Groups at End 2024

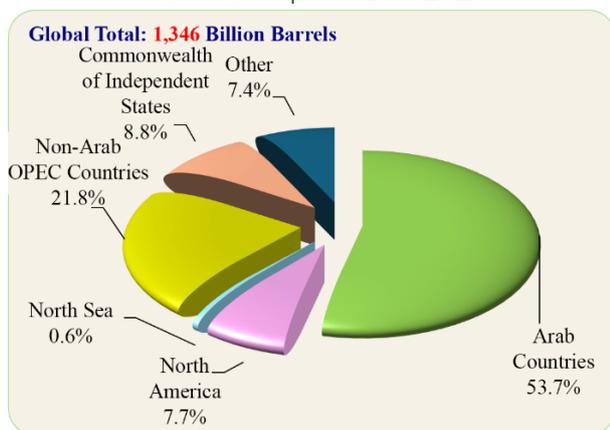
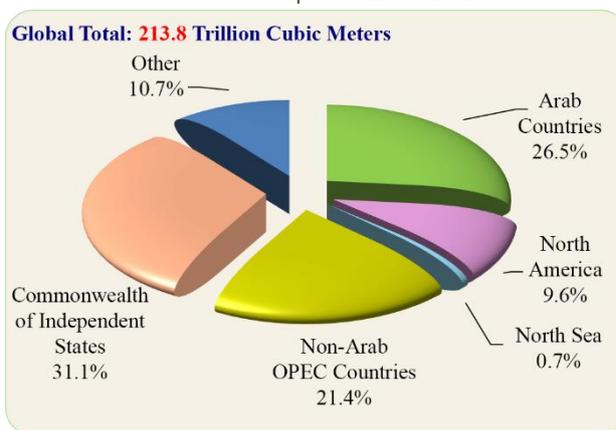


Figure (8): Global Natural Gas Reserves by World Groups at End 2024



Source: The OPEC Secretary General's Annual Report, 2024.

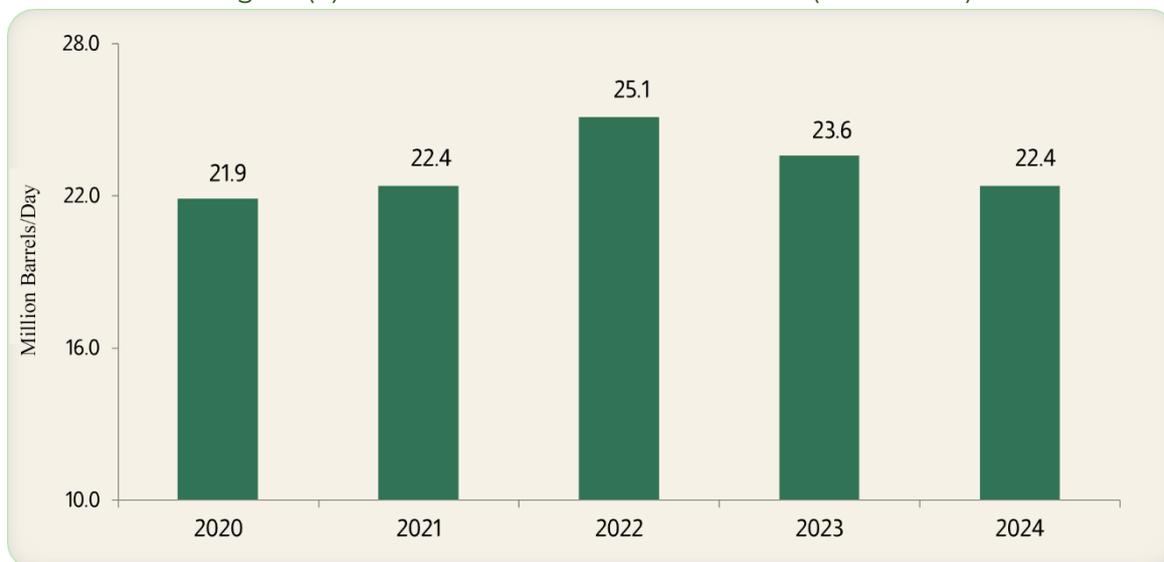
In line with their preemptive and precautionary approach to achieving stability and balance in the global oil market, (OPEC+) countries adopted several decisions that significantly limited the negative impact of market volatility. Total global oil supply rose to about 102.3 million barrels per day in 2024, as supply from non-OPEC producing countries increased by about 620,000 barrels per day compared with the previous year, while OPEC supply of crude oil and natural gas liquids fell by about 290,000 barrels per day over the same period. This reduction reflected the extension of additional voluntary cuts by certain OPEC+ members (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Iraq, Algeria, Oman, Russia, and Kazakhstan) announced in April and November 2023. Temporary supply disruptions from Libya, which is not covered by the OPEC+ agreement, also contributed. Global natural gas supply rose modestly in 2024. Demand growth slowed in key markets, especially Europe, where elevated inventories, lower prices, and mild weather dampened consumption.

Crude oil prices fell in 2024, posting their second consecutive annual loss. The average price of the OPEC Reference Basket reached 79.9 US dollars per barrel. Prices fluctuated notably throughout the year, driven by a combination of varying geopolitical risk levels, growing concerns about weak global oil demand, particularly in China, OPEC+ decisions, and movements in US oil inventories.

Exploration activity in Arab countries yielded 34 oil and gas discoveries during 2024. Arab countries held about 53.7 percent of estimated global proven crude oil reserves and about 26.5 percent of global natural gas reserves; they accounted for 25.3 percent of total global crude oil production and about 14.9 percent of global marketed natural gas in 2024 (Annex Tables (18) and (19)). Combined Arab crude oil production averaged about 22.4 million barrels per day in 2024, down by approximately 1.2 million barrels per day

from 2023, a decline of 4.9 percent (Figure 9). Arab energy consumption, meanwhile, rose by about 411,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day — an increase of 2.7 percent — to reach about 15.6 million barrels of oil equivalent per day. Oil and natural gas remained the two primary sources on which Arab countries rely to meet their energy needs, together accounting for about 98 percent of their energy supply. However, renewables continued to gain share in the electricity generation mix.

Figure (9): Arab Crude Oil Production Trends (2020–2024)



Source: The OAPEC Secretary General's Annual Report, 2024.

## Public Finance Developments

Public finance conditions in Arab countries deteriorated overall during 2024 compared with 2023, as public revenues and grants grew modestly while public expenditure rose. Modest public revenue growth resulted from declining petroleum revenues, as oil export earnings fell due to lower global oil prices, reduced oil production, and rising domestic demand in 2024. Tax revenues, customs duties, and other non-oil revenues, however, increased thanks to packages of measures and procedures implemented by several countries. Public expenditure also rose in 2024 compared with 2023, driven by higher current and capital spending. Current expenditure increased largely because of a growing wage and salary bill, which accounts for a substantial share of most Arab countries' budgets, along with higher operational costs, interest payments, and government subsidies.

Aggregate public revenues and grants in Arab countries rose by 0.2 percent to approximately 1,000.2 billion US dollars (about 27.7 percent of GDP) during 2024. This outcome reflected a decline in petroleum revenues of about 9.3 percent, offset by a rise in tax revenues of about 7.6 percent over the same year. Total public expenditure for Arab countries combined, meanwhile, increased by 4.8 percent to reach about 1,100.3 billion US dollars (about 30.4 percent of GDP) during 2024, driven by a 5.3 percent rise in current expenditure and a 2.4 percent rise in capital expenditure (Annex Tables (20) and (21)).

Given these developments on both the revenue and expenditure sides, the general budget recorded a widening of the overall deficit by about 1.4 percent of GDP, from about 51.5 billion US dollars (about 1.4 percent of GDP) in 2023 to about 100.1 billion US dollars (about 2.8 percent of GDP) in 2024. This increase resulted from the widening deficit in major Arab oil and natural gas-exporting countries, which grew from about 13 billion US dollars (about 0.5 percent of GDP) in 2023 to about 72.1 billion US dollars (about 2.5 percent of GDP) in 2024. Meanwhile, the deficit in other Arab countries narrowed from around 38.4 billion US dollars (about 5.2 percent of GDP) in 2023 to about 28 billion US dollars (about 3.8 percent of GDP) in 2024 (Figure 10).

Figure (10): Share of Overall Surplus/Deficit to GDP in Arab Countries during 2023 and 2024



Source: Annex Table (22).

Outstanding public debt (domestic and external) owed by Arab countries for which data are available rose by about 17.5 billion US dollars to reach about 1,240.1 billion US dollars (about 47.8 percent of GDP) at end-2024, compared with about 1,222.6 billion US dollars (about 48.2 percent of GDP) at end-2023 (Table 2).

Table (2): Total Public Debt in Selected Arab Countries During 2023 and 2024

Country	Total Public Debt* (Million US dollars)		Total Public Debt to GDP (%)	
	2023	2024**	2023	2024**
Jordan	45,541	48,205	89.0	90.2
Bahrain	47,577	51,413	103.0	109.1
Tunisia	41,319	42,403	85.7	82.6
Algeria	118,105	129,350	47.7	48.8
Saudi Arabia	280,075	324,245	23.0	26.2
Iraq	113,080	124,986	46.1	50.9
Oman	40,775	37,451	38.5	35.0
Lebanon	69,003	46,338	292.8	164.1
Egypt	360,789	321,773	91.7	84.0
Morocco	101,892	109,141	69.8	68.0
Mauritania	4,446	4,754	41.8	44.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,222,603</b>	<b>1,240,060</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>

Source: Annex Table (23) and other national sources.

\* Only for Arab countries for which data on domestic and external debt are available.

\*\* Preliminary actual data.

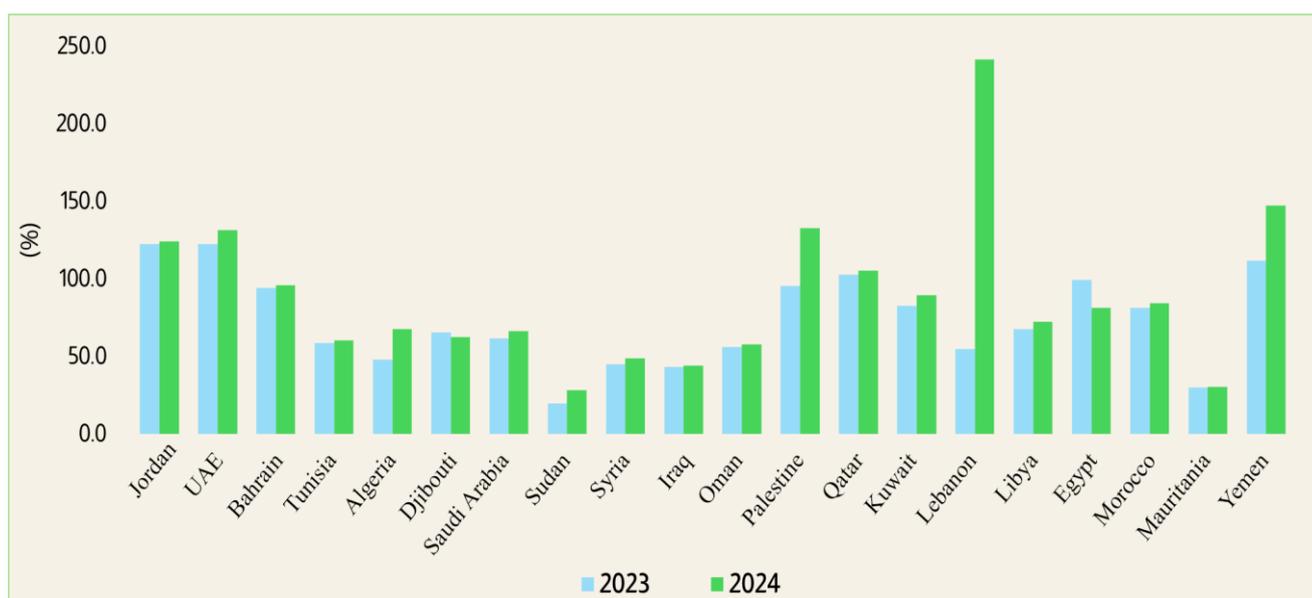
## Developments in Monetary Policy, Banking, and Capital Markets

Banking-sector performance diverged across Arab countries in 2024. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries performed relatively well, containing inflation, strengthening foreign reserves, and reinforcing monetary stability. Net energy importers, by contrast, struggled to maintain currency stability amid elevated inflation. Their central banks responded by tightening monetary policy, raising interest rates, which posed an additional challenge to achieving targeted economic growth rates. Against this backdrop, Arab central banks in 2024 focused on shielding monetary and financial stability from regional geopolitical fallout while developing macroprudential tools.

Domestic liquidity growth for Arab countries as a group slowed from about 20.7 percent in 2023 to about 16.1 percent in 2024, reflecting declines in ten Arab countries. Syria recorded the sharpest deceleration in liquidity growth at about 71.3 percent, followed by Oman at about 5 percent, then Bahrain at about 4.6 percent. Iraq, Qatar, and Libya shifted from liquidity expansion in 2023 to contraction in 2024 (Annex Table (24)).

Total deposits held by Arab banks as a group rose by about 8.1 percent in 2024 compared with 2023, reaching about 2.9 trillion US dollars at the end of 2024 (Figure 11). By the end of 2024, the aggregate USD-denominated capital base of banks in Arab countries as a group stood at about 560 billion US dollars, up from about 526 billion US dollars in 2023, reflecting a 6.5 percent growth over the comparison period (Annex Table (26)). Capital adequacy ratios for banks in most Arab countries exceeded the minimum threshold of 10.5 percent under Basel Committee requirements and remained sound throughout 2024. Data on bank profitability indicators (net profits of Arab banks denominated in US dollars) across several Arab countries revealed marked variation in Arab banking performance.

Figure (11): The Evolution of the Ratio of Total Bank Deposits in Local Currencies to GDP in Some Arab Countries during 2023 and 2024



Source: Annex Table (25).

On another front, the Islamic banking industry in Arab countries advanced notably in 2024, recording strong growth in assets and issuance, in line with the momentum in innovation in Islamic financial instruments and advances in the laws and procedures governing Islamic banking — reflecting a growing commitment to Sharia-compliant financing. Supervisory and regulatory developments related to Islamic banking across Arab countries in 2024 demonstrated a deepening commitment by relevant authorities to enhance transparency, harmonize standards, and strengthen Sharia governance in the Islamic banking sector, to build confidence in the sector, broaden its customer base, and provide a suite of advanced financing instruments to meet rising demand.

Arab financial market indices fluctuated during 2024, ending the year on a broadly positive note, in line with performance in advanced and emerging markets. In this regard, trading values in Arab financial markets rose by 53.62 percent and trading volumes by 27 percent compared with 2023, even as the market capitalization of Arab stock exchanges fell by 4.1 percent (equivalent to \$185.97 billion) to about \$4,374.1 billion at year-end. Foreign investment maintained its positive momentum, recording a net positive inflow of \$12.6 million for the seventh consecutive year.

### Foreign Trade of Arab Countries

Arab foreign trade performance in 2024 was shaped by developments in global oil and commodity prices, the performance of the global economy, especially among major trading partners, and international and regional geopolitical developments, and their impact on the movement and cost of international and Arab trade. As a result, total Arab merchandise trade reached about 2,337 billion US dollars in 2024, up from 2,235.2 billion US dollars in 2023, an increase of about 4.6 percent. This rise stemmed primarily from a 10.7 percent increase in total Arab merchandise imports, which reached about 1,111.4 billion US dollars in 2024 compared with about 1,004.2 billion US dollars in 2023. Total Arab merchandise exports, meanwhile, edged down by about 0.4 percent to about 1,225.5 billion US dollars in 2024 compared with about 1,231 billion US dollars in 2023 (Table 3).

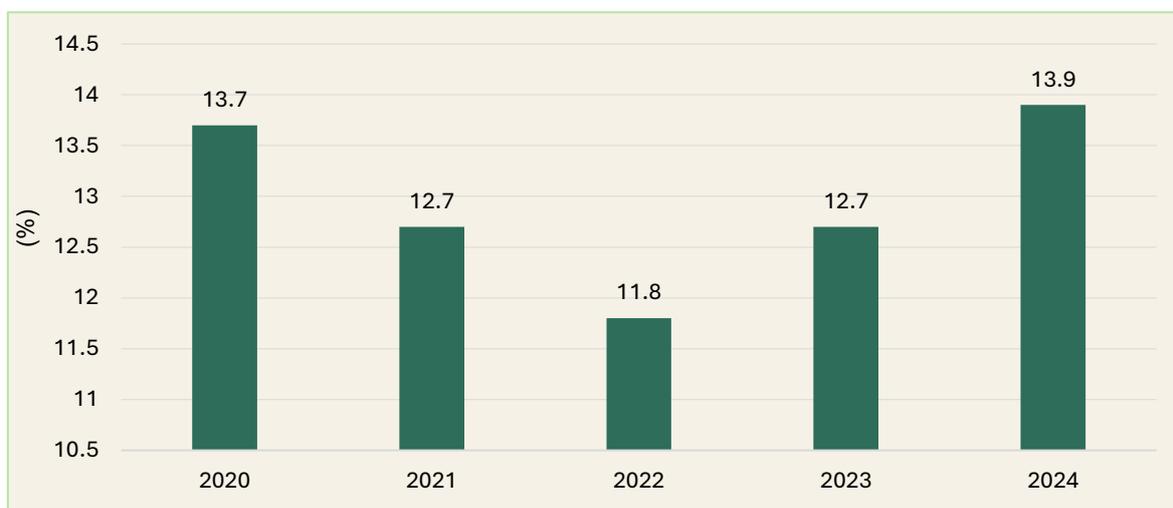
Table (3): Total Arab Foreign Trade (2020–2024)

Items	Value (Billion USD)					Annual Change Rate (%)					Annual Change Rate (2020–2024)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	*2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	*2024	
<b>Arab Exports</b>	759.7	1,086.5	1,441.5	1,231.0	1,225.5	-25.3	43.0	32.7	-14.6	-0.4	12.7
<b>Arab Imports</b>	758.3	843.8	973.8	1,004.2	1,111.4	-11.7	11.3	15.4	3.1	10.7	10.0
<b>Global Exports</b>	17,647.6	22,289.7	24,904.4	23,886.1	24,430.9	-7.2	26.3	11.7	-4.1	2.3	8.5
<b>Global Imports</b>	17,878.8	22,571.5	25,661.5	24,278.0	24,747.0	-7.6	26.2	13.7	-5.4	1.9	8.5
<b>Share of Arab Exports in Global Exports</b>	4.3	4.9	5.8	5.2	5.0						
<b>Share of Arab Imports in Global Imports</b>	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.5						

Source: Annex Table (27) for Arab trade data; UNCTAD for global trade data.

Regarding Arab trade directions during 2024, Asian countries captured the largest share of Arab exports at 42.3 percent, down from about 43.8 percent in 2023. The European Union's share of Arab exports also declined, reaching about 9.5 percent in 2024, down from 10.0 percent the previous year. Arab exports to the United States fell to about 3.2 percent, down from about 3.4 percent in 2023. Intra-Arab exports, by contrast, increased their share of total Arab merchandise exports to about 13.9 percent in 2024 from about 12.7 percent the previous year (Figure 12), as intra-Arab merchandise exports rose by 8.7 percent to reach about 170 billion US dollars compared with about 156.4 billion US dollars in 2023. On the import side, the share of Arab countries as suppliers rose to about 15 percent in 2024 from 14.7 percent in 2023, while the European Union's share edged down to about 18.5 percent from about 18.8 percent the previous year. Asian countries, the largest source of Arab imports, saw their share dip slightly to about 30.5 percent from 30.6 percent in 2023. Imports from the United States also declined, falling to about 7.3 percent from about 7.7 percent in 2023 (Annex Table (28)).

Figure (12): Share of Intra-Arab Exports in Total Arab Exports (2020–2024)



Source: Annex Table (29).

In services trade during 2024, the services trade deficit for Arab countries as a group widened, as both payments and receipts were affected by ongoing regional and international geopolitical developments, particularly in the transport and travel (tourism) categories. Arab services trade payments rose by about 5.2 percent in 2024 to about 420 billion US dollars, up from about 399.2 billion US dollars in 2023, driven by increases of about 6.8 percent and 4 percent in transport and travel payments, respectively. Services receipts for Arab countries as a group also rose, increasing by 5.1 percent in 2024 to about 395.7 billion US dollars, compared with about 376.5 billion US dollars the previous year. This growth was mainly driven by an 8.2 percent increase in travel (tourism) receipts, reflecting stronger inbound tourist flows to several Arab countries. Considering these developments on both the payments and receipts sides, the services balance deficit for Arab countries as a group widened by 7.2 percent during 2024 to reach about 24.3 billion US dollars, compared with a deficit of about 22.7 billion US dollars in 2023. This widening reflects continued pressure on the transport and travel categories, despite the relative improvement in services receipts (Annex Table (30)).

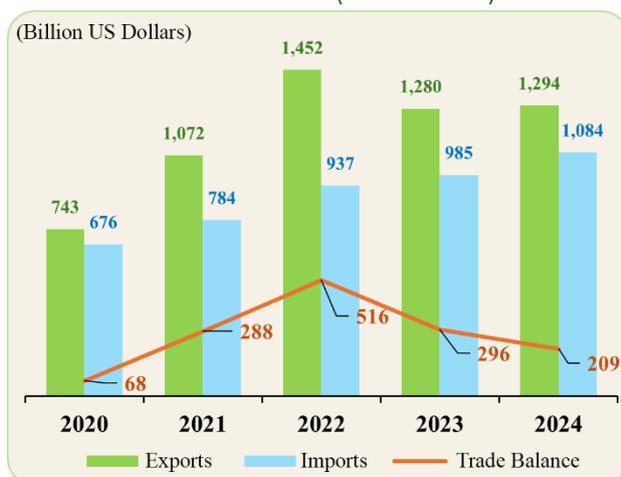
## Balances of Payments, Public External Debt, and Exchange Rates

Balance of payments data indicate that the trade balance surplus for Arab countries as a group narrowed by about 29.1 percent in 2024 to reach about 209.5 billion US dollars, compared with a surplus of 295.5 billion US dollars in 2023. This decline mainly resulted from merchandise imports growing faster than merchandise exports. Merchandise imports grew by 10.1 percent to reach about 1,084.3 billion US dollars, while total merchandise exports rose by only 1.1 percent to reach 1,293.7 billion US dollars (Figure 13).

The services balance for Arab countries registered a deficit of 24.3 billion US dollars, up from 22.7 billion US dollars in 2023. The services balance deficit for GCC countries stood at 10.8 billion US dollars, compared with a deficit of about 26.5 billion US dollars in 2023. The deficit in the other oil-exporting countries rose by 29.1 percent, while the surplus in oil-importing countries fell by 26.4 percent.

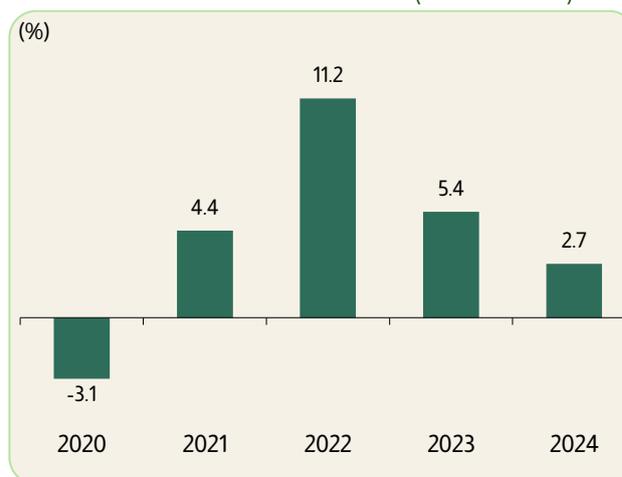
The current account surplus for Arab countries declined by 48.3 percent to reach about 99 billion US dollars in 2024, compared with a surplus of about 191.5 billion US dollars in 2023. This decline reflected a 27.3 percent drop in the current account surplus for GCC countries and an 80 percent drop for the other oil-exporting countries. Arab oil-importing countries, meanwhile, saw their current account deficit widen to about 41.3 billion US dollars in 2024, from 27.7 billion US dollars in 2023 (Figure 14).

Figure (13): Evolution of the Trade Balance of Arab Countries (2020–2024)



Source: Annex Tables (31) and (32).

Figure (14): Ratio of Current Account Balance to GDP for Arab Countries (2020–2024)



Source: Annex table (33).

Total official foreign reserves held by Arab countries fell by 1.0 percent in 2024 to about 1,145.7 billion US dollars, down from 1,157.1 billion US dollars in 2023. The ratio of official foreign reserves to merchandise import cover for Arab countries as a group also declined, from about 14.1 months in 2023 to about 12.7 months in 2024 (Annex Tables (34) and (35)).

Total outstanding public external debt owed by Arab countries for which data are available rose by about 76.1 billion US dollars, from about 798.4 billion US dollars in 2023 to about 874.5 billion US dollars in 2024. External debt service costs for Arab countries for which data are available, by contrast, fell by about 125 million US dollars, from about 46.9 billion US dollars in 2023 to about 46.7 billion US dollars in 2024 (Annex Tables (36) and (37)).

## **Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to Enhance Financial Inclusion and Innovation in Arab Countries**

Rapid advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning are transforming the global financial and banking sector, entirely reshaping traditional operations, opening new horizons in decision-making, enhancing operational efficiency, and delivering more personalized customer experiences. AI systems also enable central banks to improve systemic risk monitoring and prudential supervision, thereby strengthening financial stability. With the rise of generative AI, up to 39 percent of tasks in financial markets, insurance, and banking can be automated, and about 37 percent of existing functions can be enhanced. Financial institutions' spending on AI jumped to \$35 billion in 2023, with projections exceeding \$97 billion by 2027. Meanwhile, 70 percent of executive leaders believe these technologies will directly support revenue growth. This acceleration, however, compels policymakers and regulators to address challenges related to transparency, cybersecurity, and the spread of misinformation.

With over 60 percent of the population under 30 and smartphone penetration above 70 percent, the Arab financial sector offers fertile ground for adopting artificial intelligence. Ambitious national visions, such as Saudi Vision 2030 and the UAE Artificial Intelligence Strategy 2031, support digital transformation and help create an environment where innovative financial solutions based on machine learning can thrive. Financial inclusion challenges nevertheless persist, and AI can bridge this gap through Arabic-language voice banking services for populations unable to read and write, as well as credit scoring models that use alternative data and psychometrics combined with machine learning to assess creditworthiness. Maximizing returns for Arab financial institutions requires balancing accelerated investment in AI with the establishment of transparent governance frameworks that address data sovereignty, algorithmic bias, and cybersecurity challenges, ensuring safe and responsible adoption that promotes innovation and serves the region's sustainability and financial inclusion objectives. Strategic AI adoption in the Arab financial and banking sector is an urgent necessity to drive innovation, improve efficiency, and strengthen financial stability. Banks are developing AI laboratories and forging partnerships with financial technology (fintech) companies to create advanced financial products. They are also adopting AI-based regulatory technology (RegTech) to reduce costs and enhance compliance. At the same time, central banks are deploying supervisory technology (SupTech) tools, such as real-time liquidity monitoring systems, to improve early risk-response capabilities.

Despite these trends, financial institutions face substantial obstacles to large-scale AI adoption. Foremost, poor data quality and fragmentation across systems, along with the lack of unified Arabic-language datasets. Regulatory ambiguity also prevails, requiring the creation of clear governance frameworks designed specifically for financial services. As AI use expands, cybersecurity risks intensify, necessitating investment in explainable systems that protect against attacks. Financial and banking institutions also face human capital challenges, as many financial tasks that can be automated require reskilling affected employees and preparing them for new roles in areas like data interpretation and AI ethics. Successful institutions are adopting smart training programs and attracting AI talent by offering competitive work environments. Policymakers in Arab countries, for their part,

need to pursue a multilateral approach to activate AI's role. This requires accelerating the establishment of regulatory sandboxes and embedding clear implementation plans for the financial sector within national strategies. Public-private data sharing can close information gaps, while regional efforts can build unified infrastructure, including Arabic-language models serving the financial sector.

Coordinated and ethical AI adoption represents a strategic opportunity to position the Arab financial and banking sector at the forefront of responsible innovation, delivering broad economic and societal benefits that support sustainable development in the region. From a forward-looking perspective, future trends point to profound shifts in how the Arab banking sector adopts AI. The sector will witness the rise of generative AI in delivering highly personalized financial advice, alongside the integration of AI technologies with the Internet of Things, enhancing the quality of financial services. AI explainability is also growing in importance as a critical element for meeting regulatory requirements and reinforcing transparency.

Considering these developments, leading banks are expected to adopt a platform-based model in which AI capabilities provide financial services to smaller institutions, fostering collaboration and integration within the financial ecosystem. Effective regional cooperation will be needed to develop shared Arabic-language resources, alongside the use of AI to combat cross-border financial crime and strengthen the security of financial systems. As the focus on sustainability intensifies, AI applications in green banking and compliance with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards will become key strategic tools. Quantum computing will also open new horizons, particularly in cybersecurity and computational acceleration, enhancing institutions' ability to leverage AI.

## **Arab Development Assistance**

Arab development assistance is a significant component of global development finance, thanks to the coordinated efforts of the Arab Coordination Group institutions. This assistance has reached more than 160 developing countries across Asia, Africa, the Arab region, and Latin America, with a focus on infrastructure, energy, and social services. It is also a key instrument on which Arab donor countries rely to support sustainable development at regional and international levels, delivered with full respect for recipient-country sovereignty and their freedom to set their own development priorities. This assistance is delivered through multiple channels, including bilateral assistance, contributions to international institutions, and aid directed through regional and charitable organizations and agencies.

Coordination Group institutions represent the most prominent channel for this assistance, playing a leading role in providing concessional financing through two tracks:

- Multilateral institutions: the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), and the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF).

- National funds: the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), the Saudi Fund for Development, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, and the Qatar Fund for Development.

Development aid provided by Coordination Group institutions in 2024 is summarized as follows:

#### 1. Financing level in 2024:

- Total development aid from Coordination Group institutions reached about 19.6 billion US dollars in 2024, compared with about 16.9 billion US dollars in 2023, reflecting a notable increase in commitment volumes.
- The Islamic Development Bank accounted for the largest share of financing, at 72.6 percent of the total.
- Assistance was distributed as follows (Annex Table (38)):
  - Asian countries: 44 percent of total financing.
  - Arab countries: 24.9 percent of total financing.
  - African countries: 23.2 percent of total financing.
  - Latin American countries: 3.7 percent of total financing.
  - Other countries: 1.5 percent of total financing.
  - International organizations and agencies: 2.7 percent of total financing.

#### 2. Sectoral distribution in 2024:

- Assistance was directed primarily to the following sectors (Annex Table (39)):
  - Health, education, housing, and balance of payments support: 35.6 percent.
  - Energy (electricity, oil, and gas): 29.3 percent.
  - Agriculture and livestock: 19.8 percent.
  - Transport and telecommunications, water and sanitation, and industry and mining received smaller shares.

#### 3. Cumulative financing through end-2024:

- The cumulative total of Coordination Group institution operations from inception through end-2024 reached approximately 305.8 billion US dollars.
- Arab countries received the largest share at 48.6 percent, followed by Asian countries at 26.9 percent and African countries at 19.2 percent (Figure 15).
- The cumulative sectoral distribution underscores the continued focus on infrastructure (Figure 16):
  - Health, education, housing, and balance of payments support: 30 percent.
  - Energy (electricity, oil, and gas): 29 percent.
  - Transport and telecommunications: 18 percent.
  - Growing attention has also been directed to agriculture, water, and industry.

Figure (15): Cumulative Total of Coordination Group Institution Operations by Recipient Country Group (through End 2024)

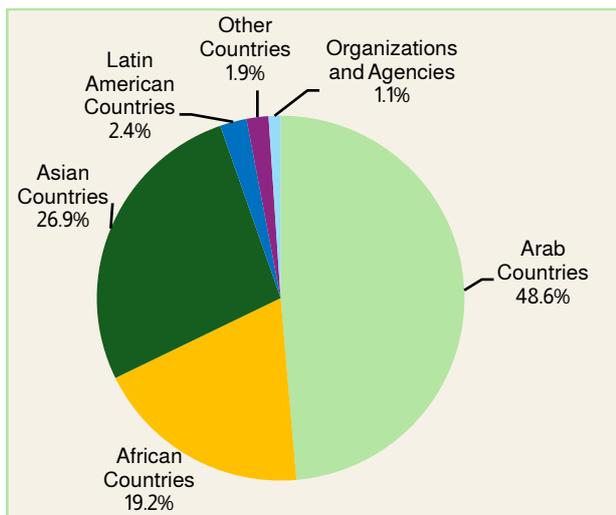
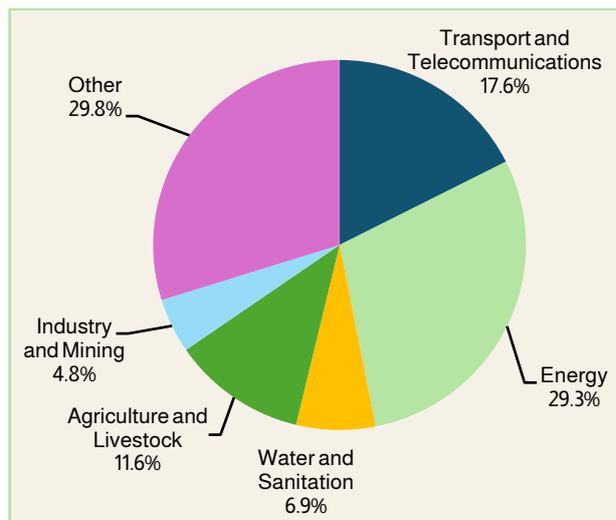


Figure (16): Sectoral Distribution of the Cumulative Total of Coordination Group Institution Operations (through End 2024)



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

The financing performance of Coordination Group institutions in 2024 reflects a sustained commitment to supporting sustainable development goals in developing countries, accompanied by notable geographic and sectoral expansion. Cumulative data further underscore the importance of this joint Arab cooperation in advancing development at the regional and international levels.

## Arab Cooperation in Cybersecurity

Arab countries have expanded their use of digital technology amid the digital transformation, relying on the internet to convert essential services linked to institutions, individuals, and various investments from their traditional forms to electronic (digital) ones. Consequently, cyber threats have grown in frequency and severity, driven by the unprecedented progress countries have made in deploying digital transformation technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, blockchain, cloud computing, the Internet of Things (IoT), and cybersecurity, alongside the development of digital infrastructure and digital ecosystems, and the digitization of their economies and government services. Cybersecurity has become a key enabling technology that supports the digital transformation process, ensuring data and information security and protecting digital privacy.

Cyber threats have occasionally caused severe disruptions to economic activities and essential services, including public-facing government platforms and payment networks. Between 2000 and 2024, the rate of cyber threats rose markedly. During the 2000–2010 period, threats centered on viruses and malicious software, while the 2010–2024 period saw a shift toward ransomware and infrastructure-targeted attacks against government institutions and major corporations. The financial sector is particularly vulnerable to cyber threats because financial institutions handle vast volumes of sensitive data and transactions. Attacks on financial firms account for about one-fifth of

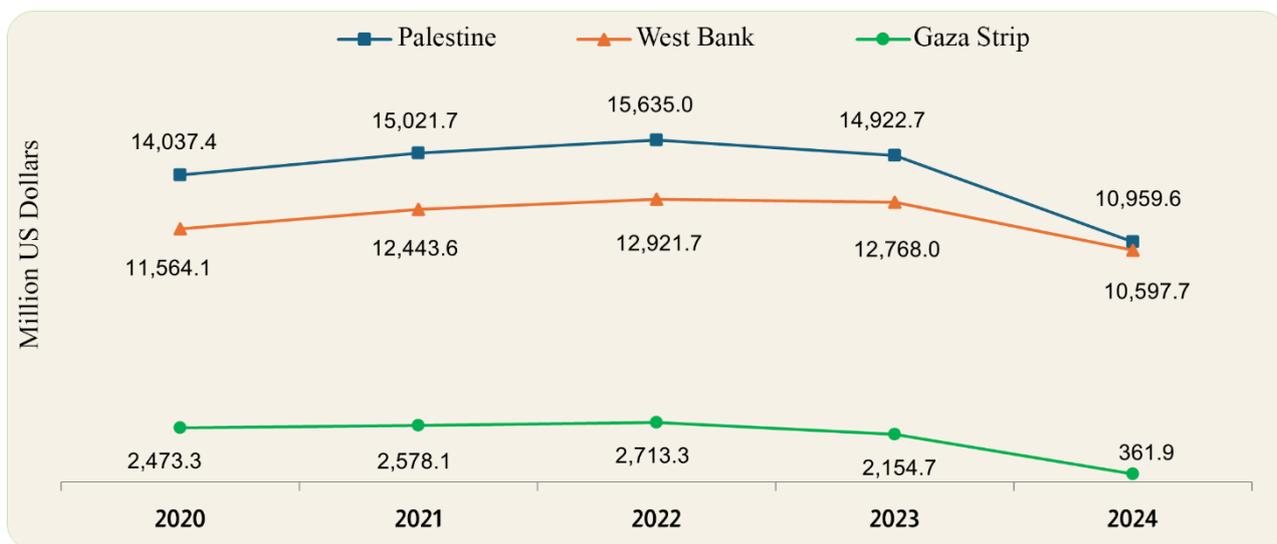
total attacks, with banks being the most exposed, creating challenges for financial and economic stability.

Arab countries have collaborated to enhance cybersecurity by establishing the Council of Arab Cybersecurity Ministers and working toward the release of the second edition of the Arab Cybersecurity Strategy.

## The Palestinian Economy

The Palestinian economy faced a sharp decline across all its economic and social indicators and vital sectors in 2024 due to the war on the Gaza Strip, leading to a 26.6 percent contraction in GDP at constant prices, with 17.0 percent in the West Bank and 83.2 percent in the Gaza Strip (Figure 17). Unemployment, as a result, increased to 51 percent, driven by a rate of 79.7 percent in the Gaza Strip. Prices of basic commodities and foodstuffs also rose sharply, pushing inflation to 238 percent in the Gaza Strip and 2.48 percent in the West Bank. Human development indicators in Palestine declined overall.

Figure (17): GDP at Constant Prices by Region (2020–2024)



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS).

Most Palestinian economic activities at constant prices contracted during 2024. Construction recorded the steepest decline at 45.4 percent, affecting numerous vital projects. Industry followed with a 28.3 percent contraction, then agriculture at 21 percent, and services and other branches at 28.6 percent.

The fiscal crisis in Palestine deepened due to the withholding of about 60 percent of monthly clearance revenues, which form the backbone of public revenues. This led to a deterioration in the Palestinian government's financial revenues and a widening of the Palestinian budget deficit in 2024. Palestine's trade with the rest of the world also declined sharply in 2024, with exports of goods and services falling by 8.9 percent and imports by 25.1 percent.

## **Statistical Annexes**

**Annex Table (1): World Real GDP Growth Rates (2020-2024)**

(%)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>World</b>	-2.7	6.6	3.6	3.5	3.3
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	-4.0	6.0	2.9	1.7	1.8
United States of America	-2.2	6.1	2.5	2.9	2.8
Euro Zone	-6.0	6.3	3.5	0.4	0.9
United Kingdom	-10.3	8.6	4.8	0.4	1.1
Japan	-4.2	2.7	0.9	1.5	0.1
Canada	-5.0	6.0	4.2	1.5	1.5
Other Advanced Economies*	-4.0	6.5	3.4	1.5	1.9
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	-1.7	7.4	4.1	4.7	4.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1.5	4.7	4.1	3.6	4.0
Emerging and Developing Europe	-1.8	7.1	0.5	3.6	3.4
Emerging and Developing Asia	-0.5	7.8	4.7	6.1	5.3
China	2.3	8.6	3.1	5.4	5.0
India	-5.8	9.7	7.6	9.2	6.5
Middle East and North Africa	-2.4	4.2	5.5	2.1	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean**	-6.9	7.4	4.2	2.4	2.4
Brazil	-3.3	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
Mexico	-8.4	6.0	3.7	3.3	1.5

\* 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 2025."

**Annex Table (2): World Inflation Rates\* (2020-2024)**

(%)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	0.7	3.1	7.3	4.6	2.6
United States of America	1.3	4.7	8.0	4.1	3.0
Euro Zone	0.3	2.6	8.4	5.4	2.4
Japan	0.0	0.2	2.5	3.3	2.7
United Kingdom	0.9	2.6	9.1	7.3	2.5
Canada	0.7	3.4	6.8	3.9	2.4
Other Advanced Economies	0.8	3.3	7.3	4.7	2.7
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	5.2	5.8	9.5	8.0	7.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.2	11.6	15.2	17.6	18.3
Emerging and Developing Europe	5.1	9.0	25.2	17.1	16.8
Emerging and Developing Asia	3.2	2.3	3.9	2.4	2.0
Middle East and North Africa	10.9	12.9	13.6	14.9	14.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.5	9.9	14.2	14.8	16.6

\* Inflation rate is measured by the annual percentage change in the CPI.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook: April 2025."

**Annex Table (3): International Trade Volumes Growth Rate and Terms of Trade  
(2020-2024)**

(%)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Volume of International Trade (Goods and Services)</b>					
<b>World Trade</b>	8.4-	10.9	5.7	1.0	3.8
<b>Advanced Economies</b>					
Exports Volume	6.5-	10.0	3.6	0.6-	0.9
Imports Volume	6.0-	11.5	5.0	2.9-	1.4
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>					
Exports Volume	1.4-	12.0	0.9	0.2-	6.6
Imports Volume	5.6-	11.9	2.3	1.8	4.3
<b>Terms of Trade (Goods)</b>					
Developed Countries	1.1	1.2	2.0-	0.6	0.6
Emerging and Developing Economies	2.7-	0.9	2.4	1.3-	1.4-

Source: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook: April 2025."

**Annex Table (4): External Debt of Emerging and Developing Economies  
(2020-2024)**

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total External Debt - (Billions of U.S. Dollars)</b>					
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	11,314.4	12,057.0	11,764.1	12,108.7	12,555.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	728.7	744.0	769.7	786.5	822.5
Emerging and Developing Europe	1,872.4	1,929.4	1,863.3	1,948.1	2,080.2
Emerging and Developing Asia	4,270.9	4,722.7	4,433.2	4,509.5	4,612.9
Middle East and North Africa	1,976.0	2,114.1	2,109.0	2,165.7	2,298.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,466.5	2,546.7	2,589.0	2,698.9	2,741.0
<b>Debt Service (As a Percent of Exports of Goods and Services)</b>					
<b>Emerging and Developing Economies</b>	45.7	37.0	34.4	36.1	35.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	33.2	23.6	19.4	22.9	22.8
Emerging and Developing Europe	48.8	39.8	34.4	39.5	41.9
Emerging and Developing Asia	46.7	40.1	40.4	40.6	38.1
Middle East and North Africa	29.1	20.7	18.0	19.9	20.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	58.1	42.5	36.4	39.0	38.4

Source: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook: April 2025."

**Annex Table (5): Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Current Market Prices  
(2000, 2010, 2020-2024)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2010	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>725,708</b>	<b>2,144,046</b>	<b>2,645,416</b>	<b>3,069,003</b>	<b>3,639,178</b>	<b>3,563,085</b>	<b>3,624,511</b>
Jordan	8,458	27,171	43,761	46,360	48,832	51,161	53,427
U.A.E.	104,337	307,736	357,162	422,441	511,403	522,622	552,325
Bahrain	8,028	26,806	35,838	40,840	46,458	46,192	47,110
Tunisia	21,459	46,168	42,510	47,149	44,982	48,270	51,387
Algeria	54,772	177,775	164,817	186,182	225,260	247,613	265,200
Djibouti	556	1,129	3,185	3,386	3,675	4,010	4,378
Saudi Arabia	189,515	528,207	767,951	982,661	1,239,074	1,218,585	1,239,805
Sudan	13,422	79,844	81,235	50,301	61,482	41,264	25,580
Syria	18,937	60,957	20,389	18,861	31,691	9,284	10,163
Iraq	20,969	117,138	173,165	194,235	258,928	245,220	245,593
Oman	22,260	64,994	75,909	87,324	109,884	105,896	106,943
Palestine	4,314	9,682	15,532	18,109	19,166	17,848	13,711
Qatar	17,760	125,122	144,411	179,732	236,258	216,560	218,500
Comoros	202	904	1,222	1,299	1,293	1,353	1,440
Kuwait	37,708	115,337	111,021	148,372	183,472	165,378	160,240
Lebanon	17,261	38,444	17,300	15,193	21,215	23,567	28,233
Libya	34,574	68,799	61,942	43,255	40,656	42,643	42,015
Egypt	99,590	218,387	389,036	424,491	408,233	393,609	383,182
Morocco	38,948	92,910	121,354	142,020	131,245	145,991	160,611
Mauritania	1,775	5,629	8,409	9,959	9,541	10,631	10,755
Yemen	10,864	30,907	9,266	6,832	6,425	5,389	3,912

\* Preliminary Estimates.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and estimates made by the authors.

**Annex Table (6): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity, Current Market Prices  
(2023)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Commodity Production Sectors					Total Commodity Production Sectors	Productive Services Sectors			Total Productive Services Sectors	Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
	Agriculture, Fishing, and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Constructio n	Electricity Gas & Water Supply		Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banking		Housing	Public Services	Other Services				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	166,143	819,518	435,828	267,670	76,452	1,765,610	417,361	263,819	192,910	874,090	213,157	403,165	225,686	842,008	3,471,528	91,558	3,563,085
Jordan	2,455	1,632	8,040	1,360	808	15,095	4,792	4,050	2,085	10,927	5,604	7,115	5,844	18,562	44,584	6,577	51,161
U.A.E.	3,993	122,634	49,433	41,888	23,320	241,267	75,835	47,305	51,535	174,675	25,427	31,458	49,795	106,600	512,441	10,181	522,622
Bahrain	116	7,045	9,298	3,063	658	20,181	2,248	3,468	7,308	13,024	2,506	4,132	4,333	10,971	44,176	2,016	46,192
Tunisia	4,573	1,826	7,324	1,657	823	16,203	8,012	3,756	1,992	13,761	2,914	5,195	8,103	16,212	46,175	2,095	48,270
Algeria	32,405	35,565	23,017	31,761	3,149	125,896	29,514	23,605	1,579	54,690	17,744	21,595	14,426	53,765	234,359	13,255	247,613
Djibouti	59	21	168	255	166	669	1,082	836	143	2,062	150	564	316	1,030	3,761	249	4,010
Saudi Arabia	29,949	279,234	193,654	90,206	17,018	610,060	133,764	66,729	72,767	273,260	62,862	165,806	43,449	272,117	1,155,438	63,148	1,218,585
Sudan	11,969	1,846	4,488	905	1,599	20,807	4,638	5,843	6,367	16,849	*	2,273	1,335	3,608	41,264	٠.٤	41,264
Syria	3,644	226	1,177	33	3	5,083	1,337	337	22	1,696	*	390	1,903	2,293	9,072	212	9,284
Iraq	8,352	113,888	8,110	17,693	5,398	153,441	21,209	26,714	3,258	51,181	14,593	40,305	11,336	66,234	270,856	25,636	245,220
Oman	2,592	38,898	9,934	7,195	2,523	61,142	9,756	5,959	4,444	20,159	2,758	9,558	12,885	25,201	106,502	606	105,896
Palestine	1,018	51	1,772	752	207	3,799	3,567	741	978	5,286	942	1,765	2,454	5,162	14,246	3,602	17,048
Qatar	624	83,655	18,456	23,882	3,610	130,228	17,152	13,157	10,862	41,171	12,970	13,118	18,011	44,099	215,497	1,063	216,560
Comoros	478	9	100	16	4	606	273	68	22	363	**	94	218	312	1,281	71	1,353
Kuwait	775	77,954	12,489	5,463	3,807	100,488	8,129	10,583	4,592	23,303	11,810	41,409		53,219	177,011	11,633	165,378
Lebanon	1,137	54	2,809	454	400	4,854	5,288	871	1,497	7,656	4,360	2,122	5,007	11,488	23,997	431	23,567
Libya	956	20,546	1,124	1,479	561	24,666	3,117	1,596	1,434	6,146	*	19,258	86	19,344	50,156	7,513	42,643
Egypt	41,723	29,950	59,292	30,862	8,740	170,568	63,882	38,899	14,732	117,513	38,352	21,990	25,436	85,779	373,860	19,749	393,609
Morocco	16,250	2,351	23,046	8,165	3,398	53,211	21,638	7,872	6,693	36,203	9,268	13,499	19,458	42,225	131,638	14,353	145,991
Mauritania	1,993	2,010	690	348	205	5,245	1,118	655	389	2,161	497	759	1,242	2,499	9,904	727	10,631
Yemen	1,082	125	608	231	55	2,102	1,011	776	212	1,999	401	757	50	1,208	5,309	80	5,389

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

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and estimates made by the authors.

**Annex Table (7): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity, Current Market Prices  
(2024)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Commodity Production Sectors					Total Commodity Production Sectors	Productive Services Sectors			Total Productive Services Sectors	Social Services Sectors			Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices
	Agriculture, Fishing, and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturin g Industries	Constructio n	Electricity Gas & Water Supply		Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banking		Housing	Public Services	Other Services				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	178,560	768,621	436,670	288,971	77,848	1,750,670	443,475	270,232	203,128	916,835	222,006	416,812	230,703	869,522	3,526,246	98,264	3,624,511
Jordan	2,697	1,741	9,454	1,314	861	16,068	5,026	4,274	2,195	11,495	5,728	7,282	6,101	19,111	46,674	6,753	53,427
U.A.E.	4,250	122,376	51,773	46,019	24,673	249,091	81,685	50,921	56,451	189,057	28,285	33,536	52,356	114,177	541,545	10,780	552,325
Bahrain	116	6,715	9,379	3,153	676	20,039	2,322	3,681	7,764	13,768	2,567	4,325	4,393	11,286	45,092	2,018	47,110
Tunisia	5,004	1,508	7,603	1,669	812	16,596	8,836	3,975	2,112	14,923	3,124	5,381	8,744	17,249	48,767	2,619	51,387
Algeria	35,443	35,910	24,476	35,383	3,302	134,514	32,281	25,579	1,679	59,539	19,408	23,620	13,488	56,515	250,568	14,632	265,200
Djibouti	66	20	195	247	183	711	1,161	962	157	2,280	163	631	331	1,125	4,117	261	4,378
Saudi Arabia	31,438	247,473	194,921	96,474	18,231	588,537	145,121	70,555	78,878	294,554	70,434	172,974	45,671	289,079	1,172,170	67,635	1,239,805
Sudan	7,600	1,046	3,350	349	673	13,018	2,825	4,733	3,263	10,820	*	1,018	725	1,743	25,500	٠٤	25,500
Syria	4,049	241	1,188	34	3	5,515	1,486	377	24	1,887	*	441	2,290	2,732	10,133	30	10,163
Iraq	7,776	110,081	8,372	18,552	5,606	150,388	22,109	27,713	3,397	53,220	15,139	42,425	11,639	69,204	272,811	27,218	245,593
Oman	2,784	37,374	10,791	7,180	2,612	60,740	10,351	5,983	4,531	20,864	2,816	9,902	13,415	26,133	107,737	795	106,943
Palestine	814	46	1,292	451	112	2,715	2,854	592	763	4,209	603	1,236	1,963	3,802	10,726	2,985	13,711
Qatar	630	81,426	17,694	24,663	3,849	128,262	18,245	13,619	11,017	42,881	13,568	13,554	19,096	46,218	217,362	1,138	218,500
Comoros	514	9	108	16	4	651	286	72	23	382	**	100	231	332	1,365	76	1,440
Kuwait	790	69,543	12,816	5,370	3,811	92,330	8,340	10,886	4,756	23,983	12,817	42,641		55,458	171,771	11,531	160,240
Lebanon	1,327	60	3,197	486	428	5,498	6,635	1,085	1,820	9,539	5,513	2,683	5,566	13,761	28,799	566	28,233
Libya	943	19,445	1,165	1,555	587	23,694	3,291	1,669	1,470	6,430	*	19,378	88	19,466	49,590	7,575	42,015
Egypt	52,542	28,133	53,237	36,498	6,905	177,316	65,034	34,141	14,696	113,871	31,267	19,809	22,555	73,630	364,817	18,365	383,182
Morocco	16,972	3,387	24,508	9,037	4,236	58,140	23,766	8,187	7,595	39,548	9,785	14,596	20,767	45,148	142,835	17,776	160,611
Mauritania	2,003	2,037	702	354	245	5,342	1,084	658	383	2,125	495	724	1,247	2,466	9,933	822	10,755
Yemen	801	47	449	168	41	1,505	737	569	156	1,461	295	556	36	887	3,853	59	3,912

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

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and estimates made by the authors.

## Annex Table (8): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure, Current Market Prices (2023)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Consumption			Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product
	Households	Government	Total							
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,743,000</b>	<b>599,979</b>	<b>2,342,979</b>	<b>954,626</b>	<b>1,664,089</b>	<b>1,398,608</b>	<b>265,481</b>	<b>3,563,085</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>3,563,551</b>
Jordan	39,101	7,685	46,785	12,290	22,217	30,132	-7,915	51,161	-237	50,924
U.A.E.	234,510	63,851	298,361	147,712	558,402	481,852	76,550	522,622	3,839	526,462
Bahrain	17,954	6,750	24,704	13,518	40,349	32,379	7,970	46,192	-2,607	43,585
Tunisia	37,855	9,373	47,228	3,962	25,602	28,523	-2,920	48,270	-1,209	47,061
Algeria	101,004	44,392	145,396	93,412	58,485	49,680	8,806	247,613	-3,585	244,028
Djibouti	3,012	594	3,606	587	6,931	7,115	-184	4,010	194	4,204
Saudi Arabia	530,677	255,095	785,772	355,847	368,531	291,565	76,966	1,218,585	10,933	1,229,519
Sudan	35,022	2,629	37,651	5,885	3,831	6,103	-2,273	41,264	-2,751	38,513
Syria	10,999	1,135	12,135	697	1,812	5,359	-3,547	9,284	-366	8,918
Iraq	106,974	47,128	154,102	64,764	106,561	80,207	26,353	245,220	-938	244,281
Oman	39,996	20,253	60,248	28,311	64,749	47,412	17,337	105,896	-7,058	98,838
Palestine	17,526	3,614	21,140	4,569	3,167	11,028	-7,861	17,848	3,675	21,523
Qatar	50,946	33,085	84,031	78,941	127,836	74,247	53,589	216,560	-6,074	210,487
Comoros	1,353	125	1,479	172	175	473	-298	1,353	-2	1,351
Kuwait	63,341	40,679	104,021	29,309	95,472	63,423	32,049	165,378	20,366	185,744
Lebanon	24,179	1,021	25,200	1,660	8,130	11,424	-3,293	23,567	-691	22,876
Libya	18,249	5,499	23,747	518	30,239	11,861	18,378	42,643	714	43,357
Egypt	310,790	26,720	337,510	64,908	75,203	84,012	-8,810	393,609	-11,627	381,981
Morocco	87,998	27,750	115,748	42,335	61,926	74,018	-12,092	145,991	-2,251	143,739
Mauritania	5,881	1,826	7,707	4,508	4,070	5,654	-1,583	10,631	176	10,808
Yemen	5,632	777	6,408	722	401	2,142	-1,741	5,389	-36	5,353

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and estimates made by the authors.

## Annex Table (9): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure, Current Market Prices (2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Consumption			Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product
	Households	Government	Total							
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,836,854</b>	<b>620,677</b>	<b>2,457,530</b>	<b>1,016,619</b>	<b>1,661,636</b>	<b>1,511,275</b>	<b>150,361</b>	<b>3,624,511</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>3,626,142</b>
Jordan	40,237	7,765	48,002	13,149	22,766	30,489	-7,724	53,427	-238	53,189
U.A.E.	246,240	64,444	310,685	183,073	584,041	525,473	58,567	552,325	4,012	556,337
Bahrain	18,813	6,649	25,462	13,389	41,303	33,044	8,259	47,110	-2,649	44,461
Tunisia	40,852	9,731	50,583	4,038	25,694	28,929	-3,235	51,387	-1,126	50,261
Algeria	108,122	47,880	156,002	104,187	60,549	55,538	5,010	265,200	-3,812	261,388
Djibouti	3,069	614	3,683	808	7,232	7,344	-112	4,378	200	4,578
Saudi Arabia	556,685	264,357	821,042	374,878	360,897	317,012	43,886	1,239,805	11,040	1,250,845
Sudan	23,022	1,630	24,652	2,331	2,375	3,777	-1,403	25,580	-1,178	24,402
Syria	17,436	1,324	18,761	845	2,417	11,860	-9,443	10,163	-400	9,762
Iraq	113,142	50,323	163,465	66,860	103,538	88,269	15,268	245,593	-940	244,652
Oman	41,432	20,541	61,973	29,125	65,203	49,358	15,845	106,943	-7,199	99,744
Palestine	13,037	2,836	15,873	3,218	2,885	8,264	-5,379	13,711	910	14,621
Qatar	55,524	35,455	90,979	83,059	129,104	84,642	44,462	218,500	-6,378	212,122
Comoros	1,441	133	1,574	182	175	491	-316	1,440	-2	1,439
Kuwait	65,811	43,187	108,998	32,416	83,209	64,383	18,827	160,240	19,707	179,947
Lebanon	31,819	1,341	33,160	1,534	7,614	14,075	-6,461	28,233	-807	27,426
Libya	19,502	5,627	25,129	620	28,229	11,963	16,266	42,015	726	42,741
Egypt	335,596	24,027	359,622	49,801	62,751	88,992	-26,241	383,182	-7,993	375,189
Morocco	95,111	30,352	125,463	48,303	67,454	80,609	-13,154	160,611	-2,382	158,230
Mauritania	5,741	1,886	7,627	4,302	3,989	5,163	-1,174	10,755	166	10,921
Yemen	4,220	576	4,796	503	213	1,599	-1,386	3,912	-27	3,885

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and estimates made by the authors.

## Annex Table (10): Agricultural Land and its Uses in Arab Countries (2010, 2020-2024)

(1000 Hectares)

	2010	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Average Annual Percent Change (2010-2024)	Percent Change (2023-2024)
<b>I- Total Cultivated Land Area</b>	68,486	78,290	76,888	76,653	76,771	78,961	1.0	2.9
<b>1- Permanent Crops Area</b>	8,996	13,615	13,462	13,500	13,481	15,125	3.8	12.2
<b>a- Rainfed Agriculture</b>	5,937	10,148	9,041	9,318	9,179	10,818	4.4	17.9
<b>b- Irrigated Agriculture</b>	3,059	3,467	4,421	4,183	4,302	4,306	2.5	0.1
<b>2- Seasonal Crops Area</b>	59,490	64,675	63,427	63,153	63,290	63,836	0.5	0.9
<b>a- Rainfed Agriculture</b>	35,474	39,998	35,581	36,685	36,133	37,244	0.3	3.1
<b>b- Irrigated Agriculture</b>	10,444	12,805	13,921	13,056	13,488	13,960	2.1	3.5
<b>c- Uncultivated Area</b>	13,572	11,871	13,925	13,411	13,668	12,632	-0.5	-7.6
<b>II- Forest Area</b>	94,887	36,500	38,457	37,968	38,212	36,319	-6.6	-5.0
<b>III- Pasture Area</b>	494,259	416,338	414,132	414,684	414,408	425,653	-1.1	2.7

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2025.

**Annex Table (11). Rural Population and Agricultural Population in Arab Countries  
(2010, 2020-2024)**

	Rural Population								Agricultural Population									
	(Thousands)							Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2024)	Percent Change (2023-2024)	(Thousands)							Average Annual Change (%) (2010-2024)	Percent Change (2023-2024)
	2010	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2010			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	164,842	178,244	180,440	182,436	184,481	185,444	0.8	0.5	82,015	92,214	93,347	94,485	95,560	96,742	1.2	1.2		
Jordan	999	876	964	851	836	822	-1.4	-1.7	390	274	302	340	342	343	-0.9	0.3		
UAE	1,316	1,271	1,262	1,253	1,245	1,239	-0.4	-0.5	234	207	206	205	203	202	-1.0	-0.5		
Bahrain	141	178	181	183	183	183	1.9	0.0	8	9	10	10	10	10	1.4	0.0		
Tunisia	3,548	3,622	3,619	3,613	3,604	3,601	0.1	-0.1	2,154	2,102	2,100	2,097	2,092	2,090	-0.2	-0.1		
Algeria	11,724	11,382	11,317	11,248	11,174	11,112	-0.4	-0.6	7,404	6,903	6,864	6,822	6,777	6,739	-0.7	-0.6		
Djibouti	196	219	221	222	224	227	1.1	1.3	58	104	105	105	106	107	4.5	1.3		
Saudi Arabia	4,914	5,454	5,463	5,466	5,465	5,464	0.8	0.0	1,400	1,400	1,403	1,404	1,403	1,403	0.0	0.0		
Sudan	32,054	28,192	28,720	29,247	29,767	30,298	-0.4	1.8	22,443	25,766	26,249	26,731	27,206	27,691	1.5	1.8		
Syria	9,332	8,426	8,593	8,848	9,146	9,482	0.1	3.7	4,080	3,591	3,662	3,771	3,898	4,041	-0.1	3.7		
Somalia	7,315	8,674	8,832	9,001	9,165	9,330	1.8	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Iraq	9,505	12,080	12,307	12,528	12,745	12,969	2.2	1.8	1,742	1,994	2,032	2,068	2,104	2,141	1.5	1.8		
Oman	756	707	683	657	631	607	-1.6	-3.8	304	254	245	236	227	218	-2.3	-3.8		
Palestine	1,051	1,239	1,256	1,271	1,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Qatar	27	21	21	20	19	19	-2.7	-2.6	13	12	12	12	11	11	-1.2	-2.6		
Comoros	497	614	625	637	647	658	2.0	1.7	479	599	610	621	631	642	2.1	1.7		
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Lebanon	549	667	650	631	611	590	0.5	-3.4	77	87	84	82	79	77	0.0	-3.4		
Libya	1,354	1,286	1,282	1,276	1,268	1,260	-0.5	-0.6	193	166	166	165	164	163	-1.2	-0.6		
Egypt	47,925	58,900	59,819	60,691	61,519	62,469	1.9	1.5	22,664	28,508	28,953	29,375	29,776	30,235	2.1	1.5		
Morocco	13,606	13,519	13,475	13,423	13,365	13,310	-0.2	-0.4	8,260	8,001	8,055	8,024	7,989	7,956	-0.3	-0.4		
Mauritania	1,927	2,137	2,153	2,168	2,183	2,200	1.0	0.8	741	1,120	1,128	1,136	1,144	1,153	3.2	0.8		
Yemen	16,106	18,780	18,996	19,202	19,398	19,604	1.4	1.1	9,343	11,035	11,162	11,283	11,398	11,519	1.5	1.1		

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Database 2024 and International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2023.

**Annex Table (12): Total Agricultural Output and Agricultural Output per Capita (constant price - base year 2015) in Arab Countries**  
(2010, 2015, 2020-2024)

	Agricultural Output (Million U.S. Dollars)							Average Annual Change (%)	Percent Change	Agricultural Output Per Capita (U.S. Dollars)							Average Annual Change (%)	Percent Change	Contribution of Agriculture to GDP (%)						
	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	(2010-2024)	(2023-2024)	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	(2010-2024)	(2023-2024)	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Arab Countries	140,951.9	149,862.3	172,398.0	174,059.3	172,934.7	166,349.2	167,214.2	1.2	0.5	409.7	397.7	417.2	414.7	403.2	380.8	372.8	-0.7	-2.1	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.7
Jordan	1,054.2	1,697.2	1,865.4	2,009.7	2,086.3	2,222.6	2,375.4	2.6	6.9	247.0	177.5	174.5	181.8	184.8	193.0	202.4	-1.4	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1
UAE	2,461.9	2,679.6	3,240.9	3,963.1	3,761.1	3,804.4	3,873.0	3.3	1.8	297.7	294.3	348.9	403.9	365.5	356.3	349.6	1.2	-1.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Bahrain	86.5	98.2	107.1	114.9	119.9	125.5	128.9	2.9	2.7	70.4	71.7	72.8	76.4	78.6	79.6	80.7	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tunisia	3,143.6	4,213.0	4,635.2	4,527.1	4,620.6	3,870.8	4,216.4	2.1	9.0	297.5	377.4	396.6	384.8	391.4	326.6	354.9	1.3	8.6	7.5	9.2	10.3	9.6	9.6	8.0	8.6
Algeria	13,492.4	19,793.8	21,934.0	21,429.5	22,565.3	23,310.0	24,242.4	4.3	4.0	375.0	495.3	495.8	476.0	492.7	500.3	511.3	2.2	2.2	9.5	10.5	12.8	12.1	12.3	12.2	12.1
Djibouti	29.9	29.0	54.3	63.2	62.9	66.7	73.1	6.6	9.7	35.0	31.6	54.9	63.2	62.1	65.0	70.5	5.1	8.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Saudi Arabia	14,695.4	18,564.3	21,185.5	21,498.1	21,675.5	22,875.0	24,031.9	3.6	5.1	620.8	589.0	663.7	695.1	691.8	687.7	678.0	0.6	-1.4	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0
Sudan	25,223.4	26,754.7	29,051.9	28,877.5	28,473.3	16,810.6	13,431.7	-4.4	-20.1	597.7	700.9	653.7	632.5	608.3	349.9	272.3	-5.5	-22.2	33.9	32.0	33.9	34.4	34.2	28.6	26.2
Syria	16,005.8	6,703.3	6,638.7	6,605.6	6,341.3	6,233.6	6,096.5	-6.7	-2.2	761.5	372.5	379.3	366.1	345.1	331.4	316.6	-6.1	-4.5	36.2	33.5	36.8	37.7	36.6	35.0	33.7
Iraq	8,429.4	6,992.9	14,428.8	11,462.5	9,060.8	10,827.8	11,369.2	2.2	5.0	259.4	198.6	359.4	278.3	215.0	249.9	246.5	-0.4	-1.4	7.3	4.5	8.5	6.6	4.9	6.0	6.4
Oman	862.2	1,361.5	2,266.2	2,482.4	2,650.7	2,808.1	2,885.9	9.0	2.8	310.9	327.4	505.7	548.3	537.2	543.7	542.3	4.1	-0.3	1.4	1.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
Palestine	985.4	1,035.2	1,001.0	993.9	938.6	835.2	660.0	-2.8	-21.0	244.9	228.5	196.2	190.1	175.3	152.3	117.6	-5.1	-22.8	8.9	7.4	7.1	6.6	6.0	5.6	6.0
Qatar	159.2	261.0	484.1	486.6	523.9	551.9	557.7	9.4	1.0	93.7	108.5	170.1	177.1	197.1	204.1	200.0	5.6	-2.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Comoros	283.6	295.5	347.5	359.5	367.4	378.4	387.4	2.3	2.4	432.4	404.7	431.2	437.3	439.0	444.1	446.8	0.2	0.6	34.1	30.6	31.9	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.0
Kuwait	546.0	615.9	578.7	731.2	761.0	798.7	827.8	3.0	3.6	153.7	164.5	123.9	156.0	160.7	164.4	165.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Lebanon	1,593.7	1,688.9	2,015.7	1,873.3	1,858.3	1,854.6	1,722.9	0.6	-7.1	321.6	263.9	355.9	334.9	338.5	346.4	330.1	0.2	-4.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Libya	1,188.6	378.3	307.5	313.6	319.9	327.9	324.0	-8.9	-1.2	183.1	61.1	46.1	44.8	44.9	45.3	44.0	-9.7	-2.8	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Egypt	32,788.5	37,908.0	44,546.0	46,238.8	48,074.5	50,045.5	51,937.2	3.3	3.8	416.7	426.1	442.8	453.1	464.0	475.8	487.4	1.1	2.4	10.9	11.4	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.8
Morocco	9,939.7	12,735.7	11,534.5	13,745.9	12,120.2	12,314.2	11,753.3	1.2	-4.6	311.6	375.2	322.6	381.7	335.4	337.4	319.1	0.2	-5.4	11.7	12.6	11.0	12.1	10.5	10.3	9.5
Mauritania	1,148.2	1,275.3	1,564.0	1,538.3	1,672.8	1,655.6	1,731.8	3.0	4.6	341.5	323.2	381.8	360.2	362.6	336.0	341.6	0.0	1.6	23.2	20.6	22.1	21.3	21.7	20.2	20.1
Yemen	6,232.2	4,781.2	4,770.9	4,734.6	4,678.3	4,632.0	4,585.8	-2.2	-1.0	269.2	179.2	157.4	151.7	146.7	142.0	137.5	-4.7	-3.2	13.1	17.9	20.7	21.4	22.3	23.2	24.2

Source: Source, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Database 2024, International Labour Organization (ILO) Database 2023 and estimations made by the Authors.

**Annex Table (13): Agricultural Exports and Imports of Arab Countries  
(2010, 2015, 2020-2023)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Agricultural Exports						Average Annual Change (%)		Agricultural Imports						Average Annual Change (%)	
	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	(2010-2023)	(2022-2023)	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	(2010-2023)	(2022-2023)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	19,398	28,087	35,642	42,912	45,749	47,895	7.2	4.7	84,836	112,707	119,584	131,942	152,297	154,721	4.7	1.6
Jordan	1,062	1,549	1,121	1,308	1,007	1,641	3.4	63.0	2,475	3,786	3,940	4,428	4,020	5,058	5.7	25.8
UAE	3,998	7,228	13,129	14,702	17,799	18,726	12.6	5.2	11,799	16,322	16,320	18,014	22,770	22,803	5.2	0.1
Bahrain	292	371	512	614	832	898	9.0	7.9	1,208	1,902	1,772	1,717	2,177	2,116	4.4	-2.8
Tunisia	1,145	1,900	1,721	1,576	1,921	1,611	2.7	-16.1	2,125	2,260	2,383	2,650	3,341	2,727	1.9	-18.4
Algeria	131	284	432	486	387	291	6.3	-24.8	6,097	9,950	9,335	10,687	11,994	11,140	4.8	-7.1
Djibouti	80	59	227	1,771	2,008	2,000	28.1	-0.4	474	1,126	1,287	1,681	1,914	2,081	12.1	8.7
Saudi Arabia	2,949	3,659	3,517	4,093	3,896	4,210	2.8	8.1	16,328	22,549	19,907	22,710	26,101	27,238	4.0	4.4
Sudan	523	1,897	1,516	1,633	2,076	2,310	12.1	11.3	3,160	2,034	2,358	2,596	3,105	2,636	-1.4	-15.1
Syria	2,544	350	668	739	506	620	-10.3	22.5	3,667	2,149	2,131	2,341	2,455	2,184	-3.9	-11.0
Somalia	164	534	254	285	316	471	8.5	49.1	377	1,721	2,501	2,694	2,893	2,551	15.9	-11.8
Iraq	40	143	121	996	210	303	16.9	44.3	6,295	8,186	11,710	12,414	15,227	15,961	7.4	4.8
Oman	751	1,381	1,522	1,829	954	1,026	2.4	7.5	2,323	3,501	4,466	5,114	4,934	5,248	6.5	6.4
Palestine	59	108	97	124	95	89	3.2	-6.3	584	1,072	1,300	1,284	1,145	1,300	6.4	13.5
Qatar	17	170	26	41	49	58	9.9	18.4	1,865	3,099	3,033	3,008	3,946	3,440	4.8	-12.8
Comoros	12	11	13	19	36	63	13.6	75.0	69	197	118	124	165	184	7.8	11.5
Kuwait	122	507	389	372	473	453	10.6	-4.2	2,321	4,909	5,472	5,097	6,127	6,152	7.8	0.4
Lebanon	515	738	712	792	774	699	2.4	-9.7	2,716	3,277	2,195	2,277	2,739	2,921	0.6	6.6
Libya	7	16	13	8	15	16	6.6	6.7	2,222	3,456	3,698	4,612	4,304	4,629	5.8	7.6
Egypt	2,890	4,381	5,183	6,257	6,882	6,920	7.0	0.6	11,631	13,158	13,749	14,868	17,246	17,685	3.3	2.5
Morocco	1,935	2,583	4,212	4,927	5,311	5,235	8.0	-1.4	4,149	4,195	6,525	7,555	9,625	9,733	6.8	1.1
Mauritania	43	32	20	20	32	45	0.4	40.6	342	834	855	971	1,230	1,211	10.2	-1.5
Yemen	119	186	237	320	170	210	4.5	23.5	2,609	3,024	4,529	5,100	4,839	5,723	6.2	18.3

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Database 2025.

**Annex Table (14): Food Gap of Basic Food Commodities  
(2010, 2015, 2020-2024)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Percent Change		Self-Sufficiency Rate						
								(2023- 2024)	(2010- 2024)	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total</b>	28,948	34,758	43,120	43,814	43,428	49,900	47,594	-4.6	3.6							
<b>Cereals &amp; Flour</b>	17,018	20,620	22,596	20,435	20,431	23,643	20,839	-11.9	15	44.6	45.1	38.8	42.4	39.4	39.9	40.6
(Wheat & Flour)	7,981	10,148	10,753	9,643	9,622	11,135	9,835	-11.7	15	42.8	42.3	38.8	43.1	39.3	40.9	41.1
(Malt)	2,299	2,324	1,770	1,399	1,242	1,438	719	-50.0	-8.0	40.7	40.8	46.3	37.7	48.0	49.6	45.1
(Rice)	3,095	3,664	4,788	4,705	4,873	5,639	5,425	-3.8	4.1	55.9	59.9	46.9	52.3	48.2	46.5	49.0
(Corn)	3,643	4,484	5,284	4,687	4,693	5,431	4,860	-10.5	2.1	30.9	26.8	24.5	30.3	26.1	25.9	27.4
<b>Potatoes</b>	-22	-78	263	428	487	393	582	48.0	...	101.2	103.2	96.6	96.4	93.0	93.5	94.3
<b>Sugar (raw)</b>	2,989	3,227	2,513	2,477	2,422	1,837	2,090	13.7	-2.5	33.4	33.8	36.3	40.8	38.6	37.8	39.1
<b>Legumes</b>	507	911	1,339	1,499	1,587	1,441	1,741	20.8	9.2	55.5	56.2	42.9	52.1	38.9	39.8	43.6
<b>Oil Seeds</b>	3,987	3,699	1,979	3,362	2,160	5,371	2,868	-46.6	-2.3	36.8	37.4	35.4	34.2	35.3	33.4	34.3
<b>Vegetables</b>	-2,007	-2,891	245	-37	230	784	578	-26.3	...	102.7	107.0	95.9	100.5	95.4	90.3	92.3
<b>Fruits</b>	-1,136	-1,120	1,729	273	426	1,373	1,342	-2.2	...	97.5	104.7	94.3	93.1	93.2	93.6	93.3
<b>Meat</b>	6,018	7,997	7,955	8,611	8,796	8,286	8,996	8.6	2.9	75.5	73.3	70.6	76.9	70.5	71.1	72.8
<b>Milk &amp; Dairy Products</b>	2,088	3,125	5,004	6,412	6,876	7,260	8,090	11.4	10.2	77.7	74.9	75.5	80.5	81.5	80.3	80.8
<b>Eggs</b>	5	180	531	649	715	644	839	30.3	44.2	95.6	95.4	91.3	90.7	85.6	84.9	87.1
<b>Fish</b>	-499	-912	-1,033	-294	-701	-1,132	-371	-67.2	-2.1	100.7	101.5	106.3	109.7	108.3	108.1	108.7

(-) Surplus.

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), report on the performance of the agricultural sector in the Arab countries 2025.

**Annex Table (15). Value Added of Extractive Industries (Current Prices)**  
(2000, 2010, 2015, 2020-2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Percent Change (2023-2024)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	216,021	696,697	518,830	407,253	681,495	1,046,758	819,518	768,621	-6.2
Jordan	242	699	869	938	1,071	1,483	1,632	1,741	6.7
U.A.E.	29,987	89,100	77,172	60,340	99,696	149,326	122,634	122,376	-0.2
Bahrain	2,236	5,584	4,408	4,045	6,161	8,114	7,045	6,715	-4.7
Tunisia	1,006	3,004	1,811	1,021	1,459	2,170	1,826	1,508	-17.4
Algeria	21,536	44,637	23,130	12,164	24,134	44,141	35,565	35,910	1.0
Djibouti	3	4	8	15	18	19	21	20	-3.0
Saudi Arabia	69,973	218,931	160,401	127,237	240,179	374,503	279,234	247,473	-11.4
Sudan	956	7,427	4,836	7,364	5,014	930	1,846	1,046	-43.3
Syria	5,204	12,391	1,183	1,023	457	683	226	241	6.5
Iraq	21,684	62,880	56,205	53,826	96,973	165,577	113,888	110,081	-3.3
Oman	9,894	27,504	24,568	20,644	28,159	44,156	38,898	37,374	-3.9
Palestine	36	33	49	49	55	52	51	46	-8.0
Qatar	10,732	65,864	60,726	41,852	66,141	104,467	83,655	81,426	-2.7
Comoros	12	10	10	9	9	8	9	9	4.0
Kuwait	18,101	64,448	49,471	36,408	61,799	97,558	77,954	69,543	-10.8
Lebanon	.....	173	236	57	59	53	54	60	11.9
Libya	13,646	52,599	9,018	9,510	18,834	18,801	20,546	19,445	-5.4
Egypt	6,384	29,999	40,727	26,688	26,201	29,440	29,950	28,133	-6.1
Morocco	732	2,680	2,514	1,754	2,703	3,358	2,351	3,387	44.1
Mauritania	212	1,418	399	1,760	2,050	1,695	2,010	2,037	1.4
Yemen	3,445	7,311	1,091	551	320	224	125	47	-62.4

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and estimates of made by the authors.

**Annex Table (16): Value Added of Manufacturing Industries (Current Prices)**  
(2000, 2010, 2015, 2020-2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Percent Change (2023-2024)
Total Arab Countries	78,105	214,599	276,048	297,320	361,778	440,919	435,829	436,670	0.2
Jordan	1,095	5,143	7,095	7,504	7,836	8,374	8,840	9,454	7.0
U.A.E.	13,610	24,923	33,938	32,116	37,058	43,696	49,433	51,773	4.7
Bahrain	914	3,911	5,585	6,468	8,384	9,726	9,298	9,379	0.9
Tunisia	3,174	7,274	6,412	5,821	6,811	7,030	7,324	7,603	3.8
Algeria	3,167	16,659	13,362	10,354	15,249	23,088	23,017	24,476	6.3
Djibouti	13	23	66	141	139	157	168	195	16.0
Saudi Arabia	18,211	57,196	90,818	102,799	138,942	187,293	193,654	194,921	0.7
Sudan	904	6,449	5,495	6,779	4,232	9,583	4,488	3,350	-25.4
Syria	780	4,865	1,843	3,451	3,301	4,070	1,177	1,188	0.9
Iraq	236	3,144	3,629	4,723	5,187	6,455	8,110	8,372	3.2
Oman	1,378	6,529	7,018	6,343	8,217	11,557	9,934	10,791	8.6
Palestine	450	1,184	1,302	1,716	2,027	2,146	1,772	1,292	-27.1
Qatar	966	11,218	14,420	11,425	15,748	21,887	18,456	17,694	-4.1
Comoros	9	65	70	78	93	95	100	108	8.0
Kuwait	2,608	6,895	7,995	10,094	16,384	14,447	12,489	12,816	2.6
Lebanon	1,970	2,968	4,019	2,175	2,752	2,712	2,809	3,197	13.8
Libya	2,316	3,514	524	1,640	971	1,000	1,124	1,165	3.6
Egypt	18,363	35,166	52,904	63,726	65,734	65,197	59,292	53,237	-10.2
Morocco	7,204	14,485	16,545	18,418	21,364	21,064	23,046	24,508	6.3
Mauritania	175	377	460	562	606	632	690	702	1.9
Yemen	561	2,611	2,547	986	742	711	608	449	-26.1

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and estimates of made by the authors.

**Annex Table (17). Value Added of the Industrial Sector (Current Prices)  
and its Contribution to GDP in Arab Countries (2024)**

	Extractive Industries		Manufacturing Industries		Total Industrial Sector	
	Value Added	Contribution to GDP	Value Added	Contribution to GDP	Value Added	Contribution to GDP
	(Million U.S. Dollars)	(%)	(Million U.S. Dollars)	(%)	(Million U.S. Dollars)	(%)
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>768,621</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>436,670</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1,205,291</b>	<b>33.2</b>
Jordan	1,741	3.3	9,454	17.7	11,195	21.0
U.A.E.	122,376	22.2	51,773	9.4	174,149	31.5
Bahrain	6,715	14.3	9,379	19.9	16,095	34.2
Tunisia	1,508	2.9	7,603	14.8	9,111	17.7
Algeria	35,910	13.5	24,476	9.2	60,386	22.8
Djibouti	20	0.5	195	4.4	215	4.9
Saudi Arabia	247,473	20.0	194,921	15.7	442,394	35.7
Sudan	1,046	4.1	3,350	13.1	4,396	17.2
Syria	241	2.4	1,188	11.7	1,429	14.1
Iraq	110,081	44.8	8,372	3.4	118,453	48.2
Oman	37,374	34.9	10,791	10.1	48,165	45.0
Palestine	46	0.3	1,292	11.2	1,338	9.8
Qatar	81,426	37.3	17,694	8.1	99,120	45.4
Comoros	9	0.6	108	7.5	117	8.1
Kuwait	69,543	43.4	12,816	8.0	82,359	51.4
Lebanon	60	0.2	3,197	11.3	3,257	11.5
Libya	19,445	46.3	1,165	2.8	20,610	49.1
Egypt	28,133	7.3	53,237	13.9	81,371	21.2
Morocco	3,387	2.1	24,508	15.3	27,895	17.4
Mauritania	2,037	18.9	702	6.5	2,740	25.5
Yemen	47	1.2	449	11.5	496	12.7

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and estimates of made by the authors.

**Annex Table (18): Arab and World Crude Oil Production  
(2020-2024)**

(Thousand Barrels/Day)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	Percent Change (2023-2024)
UAE	2,780.0	2,718.0	3,064.2	2,945.0	2,923.0	-0.7
Bahrain	194.0	193.0	190.0	183.6	174.2	-5.1
Tunisia	31.0	28.8	33.2	33.4	29.2	-12.6
Algeria	839.0	849.3	1,020.3	907.5	907.0	-0.1
Saudi Arabia	9,213.0	9,125.0	10,590.9	9,606.3	8,976.0	-6.8
Syria	25.0	16.0	18.0	15.0	10.0	-33.3
Iraq	3,998.0	3,971.0	4,452.5	4,117.6	3,905.0	-5.2
Qatar	554.3	551.3	619.8	601.4	606.0	0.8
Kuwait	2,438.0	2,415.0	2,707.0	2,590.0	2,411.0	-6.9
Libya	389.3	1,207.0	981.3	1,188.6	1,107.0	-6.9
Egypt	507.0	469.3	467.2	475.8	568.5	19.5
Sudan	86.0	67.0	60.0	40.0	29.0	-27.5
Oman	768.0	748.0	819.0	816.0	760.0	-6.9
Yemen	95.0	95.0	49.0	51.0	15.0	-70.6
<b>Total Arab countries</b>	<b>21,917.6</b>	<b>22,453.7</b>	<b>25,072.4</b>	<b>23,571.2</b>	<b>22,422.5</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
Iran	1,975.0	2,414.0	2,554.4	2,859.3	3,241.0	13.3
Venezuela	538.0	660.0	716.4	783.4	911.0	16.3
Nigeria	1,464.0	1,304.0	1,137.9	1,186.9	1,334.0	12.4
Gabon	203.0	180.0	190.5	223.2	214.0	-4.1
Equatorial Guinea	112.0	91.0	81.3	54.9	57.1	3.9
Congo	302.0	266.0	261.6	271.3	261.0	-3.8
<b>Total 'non-arab' OPEC countries</b>	<b>4,594.0</b>	<b>4,915.0</b>	<b>4,942.1</b>	<b>5,379.0</b>	<b>6,018.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>Total OPEC</b>	<b>24,251.3</b>	<b>25,200.3</b>	<b>27,758.3</b>	<b>26,734.0</b>	<b>26,247.1</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Brazil	3,040.0	3,030.0	3,113.0	3,500.0	3,365.0	-3.9
United Kingdom	1,017.0	900.0	835.0	719.0	683.0	-5.0
Norway	2,010.0	2,060.0	1,902.0	2,018.0	2,038.0	1.0
United States of America	11,220.0	11,110.0	11,730.0	12,860.0	13,460.0	4.7
Mexico	1,917.0	1,925.0	1,980.0	2,100.0	2,008.0	-4.4
Canada	5,130.0	4,738.7	5,500.0	5,630.0	5,850.0	3.9
Commonwealth of Independent States	13,396.0	13,869.0	13,715.0	13,556.2	13,453.0	-0.8
of which: Azerbaijan	695.0	708.0	670.0	620.0	594.0	-4.2
Uzbekistan	50.0	53.0	35.0	33.0	31.0	-6.1
Turkmenistan	233.0	250.0	240.0	250.0	235.0	-6.0
Russia Federation	10,471.0	10,870.0	10,910.0	10,700.0	10,617.0	-0.8
Kazakhstan	1,857.0	1,865.0	1,827.0	1,920.0	1,942.0	1.1
China	3,970.0	3,995.0	4,113.0	4,270.0	4,275.0	0.1
Rest of the world	14,751.0	13,992.0	15,048.7	14,473.5	15,106.0	4.4
<b>World total</b>	<b>82,962.6</b>	<b>82,988.4</b>	<b>88,031.2</b>	<b>88,076.9</b>	<b>88,678.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Total Arab countries as (%) of total world</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>25.3</b>	

\* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2023, OIAPEC.

**Annex Table (19): Arab and World Marketed Natural Gas  
(2020-2024)**

(Billion Cubic Meters/Year)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	Percent Change (2023-2024)
UAE	53.7	53.1	54.2	55.3	61.4	10.8
Bahrain	16.4	16.6	15.8	15.8	16.6	4.9
Tunisia	0.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.0
Algeria	81.4	101.1	97.6	101.5	94.7	-7.0
Saudi Arabia	113.1	114.5	116.7	117.4	121.5	3.2
Syria	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	4.5
Iraq	7.0	9.1	9.3	10.4	11.9	14.2
Qatar	174.9	177.0	178.5	181.0	179.5	-1.1
Kuwait	12.2	12.1	13.2	14.8	14.9	0.7
Libya	12.7	15.3	14.6	14.8	14.3	-4.1
Egypt	58.5	67.8	64.5	57.1	47.5	-17.0
Oman	36.9	40.3	42.1	43.2	45.3	4.7
Yemen	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Jordan	0.2	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>571.1</b>	<b>612.8</b>	<b>611.6</b>	<b>616.1</b>	<b>612.5</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Iran	235.8	242.8	247.7	259.7	262.9	0.9
Venezuela	21.6	28.1	29.1	29.7	31.7	6.6
Nigeria	49.4	52.4	47.1	44.4	46.8	5.3
Gabon	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	6.0	7.0	8.1	7.1	7.1	0.0
Congo	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
<b>Total 'non-arab' OPEC countries</b>	<b>313.8</b>	<b>331.2</b>	<b>332.8</b>	<b>341.8</b>	<b>349.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Total OPEC</b>	<b>593.9</b>	<b>636.5</b>	<b>638.4</b>	<b>656.0</b>	<b>668.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
United Kingdom	39.6	32.8	38.1	34.5	30.7	-11.2
Norway	110.3	113.3	122.9	116.1	113.2	-2.8
United States of America	924.8	944.5	990.7	1,033.0	1,033.0	-0.3
Mexico	36.1	34.3	36.1	30.5	35.8	-7.4
Canada	165.6	172.3	184.8	189.8	194.2	2.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	808.4	891.2	807.6	772.3	813.3	5.0
of which: Russia Federation	638.4	702.1	618.4	586.4	629.9	7.1
China	194.0	209.2	221.8	234.3	248.4	5.7
Rest of the world	703.0	705.0	704.0	688.0	694.0	0.9
<b>World total</b>	<b>3,866.7</b>	<b>4,046.7</b>	<b>4,050.4</b>	<b>4,064.4</b>	<b>4,124.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Total Arab countries as (%) of total world</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	

\* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Statistical Review of World Energy 2023.

## Annex Table (20): Public Revenues and Grants (2020-2024)

	Total Revenues and Grants (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percent Change (2023-2024)	Percent of GDP				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	668,172	819,844	1,067,010	998,243	1,000,240	0.2	25.5	26.9	29.6	28.1	27.7
Jordan	9,914	11,464	12,572	12,897	13,313	3.2	22.7	24.7	25.7	25.2	24.9
<b>UAE</b>	106,331	126,309	162,498	148,841	150,676	1.2	29.8	29.9	31.8	28.5	27.3
Bahrain	5,538	6,956	9,061	8,500	8,319	-2.1	15.5	17.0	19.5	18.4	17.7
Tunisia	10,830	12,006	13,209	13,915	15,107	8.6	25.5	25.5	29.4	28.8	29.4
Algeria	44,480	48,834	50,820	66,356	61,396	-7.5	27.0	26.2	22.6	26.8	23.2
Djibouti	635	766	814	704	762	8.2	19.9	22.6	22.2	17.6	17.4
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	208,489	257,463	338,177	323,277	335,759	3.9	27.1	26.2	27.3	26.5	27.1
Sudan	4,392	3,386	8,590	1,938	1,440	-25.7	5.4	6.7	14.0	4.7	5.6
Iraq	53,468	75,229	111,515	103,121	104,094	0.9	30.9	38.7	43.1	42.1	42.4
Oman	22,013	22,471	37,641	32,619	32,960	1.0	29.0	25.7	34.3	30.8	30.8
Palestine	3,943	4,559	5,173	5,194	4,783	-7.9	25.4	25.2	27.0	29.1	34.9
<b>Qatar **</b>	47,029	54,689	81,810	69,904	58,598	-16.2	32.6	30.4	34.6	32.3	26.8
Comoros	222	209	171	219	251	14.5	18.1	16.1	13.3	16.2	17.4
<b>Kuwait **</b>	34,424	61,691	93,833	76,884	61,636	-19.8	31.0	41.6	51.1	46.5	38.5
Lebanon	2,739	860	1,024	3,106	4,641	49.4	15.8	5.7	4.8	13.2	16.4
Libya	16,432	23,396	27,918	26,162	25,570	-2.3	26.5	54.1	68.7	61.4	60.9
<b>Egypt ***</b>	61,677	70,628	70,126	60,615	70,109	15.7	15.9	16.6	17.2	15.4	18.3
<b>Morocco</b>	32,623	35,635	37,209	40,236	46,775	16.3	26.9	25.1	28.4	27.6	29.1
<b>Mauritania</b>	1,732	1,880	2,360	2,351	2,481	5.5	20.6	18.9	24.7	22.1	23.1
<b>Yemen</b>	1,261	1,415	2,488	1,405	1,571	11.8	13.6	20.7	38.7	26.1	40.2

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

\*\* Fiscal year ending March 31.

\*\*\* Fiscal year ending June 30.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and other national and international data sources.

## Annex Table (21): Public Expenditures and Net Public Lending of Arab Countries (2020-2024)

	Public Expenditures (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percent Change (2023-2024)	Percent of GDP				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	885,333	887,687	965,895	1,049,709	1,100,349	4.8	33.7	29.1	26.8	29.5	30.4
Jordan	12,984	13,867	14,737	15,520	16,273	4.8	29.7	29.9	30.2	30.3	30.5
UAE	108,794	109,566	109,205	118,438	120,846	2.0	30.5	25.9	21.4	22.7	21.9
Bahrain	9,981	9,489	9,920	10,559	10,780	2.1	27.9	23.2	21.4	22.9	22.9
Tunisia	14,547	15,570	16,331	17,361	18,136	4.6	34.2	33.0	36.3	36.0	35.3
Algeria	54,431	55,041	69,855	89,378	113,876	27.4	33.0	29.6	31.0	36.1	42.9
Djibouti	704	854	846	811	893	10.2	22.1	25.2	23.0	20.2	20.4
Saudi Arabia	286,862	277,049	310,482	344,863	366,592	6.3	37.4	28.2	25.1	28.3	29.6
Sudan	8,478	4,054	9,798	3,383	2,323	-31.3	10.4	8.1	15.9	8.2	9.1
Iraq	64,368	70,931	80,662	108,254	104,947	-3.1	37.2	36.5	31.2	44.1	42.7
Oman	32,926	28,296	34,666	30,185	31,558	4.5	43.4	32.4	31.5	28.5	29.5
Palestine	5,129	5,496	5,343	5,212	5,278	1.3	33.0	30.3	27.9	29.2	38.5
Qatar **	50,125	52,692	57,349	58,064	57,052	-1.7	34.7	29.3	24.3	26.8	26.1
Comoros	228	263	217	237	291	22.7	18.7	20.2	16.8	17.5	20.2
Kuwait <sup>(1)**</sup>	69,674	76,076	72,876	81,962	79,999	-2.4	62.7	51.3	39.7	49.6	49.9
Lebanon	3,468	1,109	1,869	3,131	4,538	44.9	20.0	7.3	8.8	13.3	16.1
Libya	26,867	19,000	26,568	26,123	25,500	-2.4	43.4	43.9	65.3	61.3	60.7
Egypt ***	90,719	100,580	95,312	84,671	84,207	-0.5	23.3	23.7	23.3	21.5	22.0
Morocco	41,296	44,048	44,251	46,668	53,075	13.7	34.0	31.0	33.7	32.0	33.0
Mauritania	1,536	2,069	2,724	2,607	2,650	1.7	18.3	20.8	28.6	24.5	24.6
Yemen	2,217	1,636	2,883	2,282	1,535	-32.7	23.9	23.9	44.9	42.4	39.2

<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 2025, and other national and international data sources.

## Annex Table (22): Overall Fiscal Balances (Deficit/Surplus) (2020-2024)

	Overall Fiscal Deficit/Surplus (Million U.S. dollars)					Percent of GDP				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-217,161	-67,843	101,116	-51,466	-100,109	-8.3	-2.2	2.8	-1.4	-2.8
Jordan	-3,070	-2,403	-2,165	-2,624	-2,960	-7.0	-5.2	-4.4	-5.1	-5.5
UAE	-2,462	16,743	53,293	30,403	29,830	-0.7	4.0	10.4	5.8	5.4
Bahrain	-4,443	-2,533	-859	-2,059	-2,461	-12.4	-6.2	-1.8	-4.5	-5.8
Tunisia	-3,717	-3,564	-3,122	-3,447	-3,028	-8.7	-7.6	-6.9	-7.1	-6.0
Algeria	-9,951	-6,207	-19,035	-23,022	-52,480	-6.0	-3.3	-8.5	-9.3	-19.8
Djibouti	-69	-89	-32	-106	-131	-2.2	-2.6	-0.9	-2.7	-3.0
Saudi Arabia	-78,373	-19,586	27,695	-21,586	-30,833	-10.2	-2.0	2.2	-1.8	-2.5
Sudan	-4,086	-668	-1,208	-1,445	-883	-5.0	-1.3	-2.0	-3.5	-3.5
Iraq	-10,899	4,298	30,854	-5,133	-853	-6.3	2.2	11.9	-2.1	-0.3
Oman	-10,913	-5,826	2,975	2,434	1,402	-14.4	-6.7	2.7	2.3	1.3
Palestine	-1,186	-937	-170	-18	-496	-7.6	-5.2	-0.9	-0.1	-3.6
Qatar	-3,096	1,997	24,462	11,840	1,546	-2.1	1.1	10.4	5.5	0.7
Comoros	-6	-54	-46	-18	-40	-0.5	-4.1	-3.5	-1.3	-2.8
Kuwait	-35,250	-14,385	20,957	-5,078	-18,363	-31.7	-9.7	11.4	-3.1	-11.5
Lebanon	-729	-249	-845	-25	102	-4.2	-1.6	-4.0	-0.1	0.4
Libya	-10,436	4,396	1,351	40	70	-16.8	10.2	3.3	0.1	0.2
Egypt	-29,042	-29,952	-25,186	-24,056	-14,098	-7.5	-7.1	-6.2	-6.1	-3.7
Morocco	-8,673	-8,414	-7,042	-6,433	-6,300	-7.1	-5.9	-5.4	-4.4	-3.9
Mauritania	196	-189	-364	-256	-169	2.3	-1.9	-3.8	-2.4	-1.6
Yemen	-956	-221	-396	-878	36	-10.3	-3.2	-6.2	-16.3	0.9

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and other national and international data sources.

## Annex Table (23): Total Domestic Public Debt (2023-2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2023		Percent Change (2023-2024)	2024*		Percent Change (2023-2024)
	Domestic Public Debt	Percent of GDP**		Domestic Public Debt	Percent of GDP**	
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>810,008</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>806,162</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Jordan	19,861	38.8	-0.7	20,936	39.2	5.4
Bahrain	14,601	31.6	0.0	14,601	31.0	0.0
Tunisia	19,503	40.4	23.2	22,813	44.4	17.0
Algeria	117,191	47.3	8.9	128,548	48.5	9.7
Saudi Arabia	171,841	14.1	4.8	196,867	15.9	14.6
Iraq	52,671	21.5	12.4	61,742	25.1	17.2
Oman	10,463	9.9	-6.8	9,363	8.8	-10.5
Kuwait	648	0.4	-25.2	162	0.1	-76.3
Lebanon	51,349	217.9	36.8	28,266	100.1	-45.0
Egypt	275,939	70.1	-16.1	240,539	62.8	-12.8
Morocco	75,288	51.6	5.5	81,629	50.8	8.4
Mauritania	652	6.1	9.6	697	6.5	6.9

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

\*\* Percentage of GDP to total Arab countries included in this table.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, and other national and international data sources.

## Annex Table (24): Annual Growth Rates of Domestic Liquidity \* (2020-2024)

(%)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	11.3	14.5	15.2	20.7	16.1
Jordan	5.8	6.7	5.5	2.4	6.1
U.A.E.	4.6	5.7	9.0	18.7	14.6
Bahrain	6.5	4.9	3.9	5.0	0.4
Tunisia	10.3	8.7	9.1	9.0	10.4
Algeria	3.3	17.6	14.3	6.1	5.5
Djibouti	22.4	5.3	-1.7	7.9	3.4
Saudi Arabia	8.3	7.4	8.1	7.6	8.8
Sudan	88.8	153.2	49.4	54.2	90.6
Syria	-	53.3	37.0	109.6	38.3
Iraq	15.9	16.7	20.3	7.5	-3.8
Oman	8.9	4.6	0.6	13.1	8.1
Palestine	14.0	8.3	2.1	3.9	7.7
Qatar	3.8	1.4	17.4	1.1	-0.6
Kuwait	-7.3	3.8	6.5	1.0	4.3
Lebanon	-1.4	0.6	14.2	407.1	448.0
Libya	15.5	-19.9	9.7	28.2	-28.5
Egypt	19.7	18.3	27.1	19.9	31.1
Morocco	8.4	5.1	8.0	4.0	8.0
Mauritania	15.0	23.1	8.5	8.1	5.3
Yemen	10.2	7.9	43.1	10.7	24.5

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries.

**Annex Table (25): Total Deposits with Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries <sup>(1)</sup>**  
**(2023-2024)**

	2023		2024		Percent Change (2023-2024)		Total bank deposit as percent of GDP (local currency)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars	2023	2024
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		<b>2,648,964.7</b>		<b>2,863,663.7</b>		<b>8.1</b>		
Jordan	44,343.0	63,347.1	46,966.0	67,094.3	5.9	5.9	122.5	124.3
U.A.E.	2,306,776.0	623,453.0	2,591,271.0	700,343.5	12.3	12.3	122.2	131.4
Bahrain	16,319.0	40,797.5	16,950.0	42,375.0	3.9	3.9	94.0	96.0
Tunisia	88,088.0	28,415.5	97,505.0	31,453.2	10.7	10.7	58.8	60.1
Algeria	16,067,900.0	118,233.3	24,043,903.0	179,298.3	49.6	51.6	47.8	67.6
Djibouti	467,745.0	2,632.2	484,811.0	2,728.3	3.6	3.7	65.6	62.3
Saudi Arabia	2,473,458.0	659,588.8	2,692,384.0	717,969.1	8.9	8.9	61.8	66.2
Sudan	5,182,493.0	8,125.6	11,424,557.0	7,259.2	120.4	-10.7	19.7	28.4
Syria	52,380,844.0	4,169.8	67,422,975.0	4,969.6	28.7	19.2	44.9	48.9
Iraq	139,107,463.0	105,720.8	140,470,556.0	108,054.3	1.0	2.2	43.1	44.0
Oman	22,744.0	56,860.0	23,808.0	59,520.0	4.7	4.7	55.9	57.9
Palestine	17,009.0	17,009.0	18,218.0	18,218.0	7.1	7.1	95.3	132.9
Qatar	807,933.0	224,425.8	835,954.0	232,209.4	3.5	3.5	102.5	105.1
Kuwait	41,974.4	136,657.5	43,887.2	142,444.7	4.6	4.2	82.6	89.3
Lebanon	1,122,479,346.0	12,865.0	6,113,735,769.0	68,157.6	444.7	429.8	54.6	241.4
Libya	138,895.0	28,936.5	146,970.0	30,618.8	5.8	5.8	67.7	72.4
Egypt	10,086,263.0	390,940.4	11,298,059.0	311,241.3	12.0	-20.4	99.3	81.3
Morocco	1,187,550.0	117,579.2	1,293,965.0	130,703.5	9.0	11.2	81.2	84.3
Mauritania	116,796.0	3,191.1	128,822.0	3,244.9	10.3	1.7	30.0	30.2
Yemen	8,153,100.0	6,016.6	10,959,100.0	5,760.7	34.4	-4.3	111.6	147.2

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries.

**Annex Table (26): Total Capital of Arab Commercial Banks  
(2023-2024)**

	2023		2024		Percent Change (2023-2024)	
	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency (Million)	U.S. Dollars (Million)	Local Currency	U.S. Dollars
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>		526,273.3		560,237.2		6.5
Jordan	7,263.9	10,377.0	7,559.5	10,799.3	4.1	4.1
U.A.E.	489,294.0	132,241.6	534,652.0	144,500.5	9.3	9.3
Bahrain	3,492.6	8,731.5	6,200.0	15,500.0	77.5	77.5
Tunisia	14,341.0	4,626.1	15,104.0	4,872.3	5.3	5.3
Algeria	1,700,000.0	12,509.2	1,750,265.0	13,051.9	3.0	4.3
Djibouti	34,900.0	196.4	42,000.0	236.4	20.3	20.4
Saudi Arabia	540,967.6	144,258.0	589,069.2	157,085.1	8.9	8.9
Sudan	900,792.7	1,412.3	1,507,259.5	957.7	67.3	-32.2
Syria	29,573,918.6	2,354.2	32,696,014.7	2,410.0	10.6	2.4
Iraq	21,193,485.0	16,106.9	22,546,871.0	17,343.7	6.4	7.7
Oman	5,767.7	14,419.3	5,628.0	14,070.0	-2.4	-2.4
Palestine	2,225.1	2,225.1	2,304.2	2,304.2	3.6	3.6
Qatar	190,673.8	52,964.9	190,231.0	52,841.9	-0.2	-0.2
Kuwait	14,392.7	46,859.0	15,778.4	51,211.9	9.6	9.3
Lebanon	76,374,013.0	875.3	428,536,263.0	4,777.4	461.1	445.8
Libya	9,500.0	1,979.2	15,200.0	3,166.7	60.0	60.0
Egypt	1,436,615.0	55,682.8	1,654,231.0	45,571.1	15.1	-18.2
Morocco	171,381.0	16,968.4	180,183.0	18,200.3	5.1	7.3
Mauritania	36,368.0	993.7	37,400.0	942.1	2.8	-5.2
Yemen	667,200.0	492.4	750,900.0	394.7	12.5	-19.8

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries.

**Annex Table (27): Total Exports and Imports of Arab Countries  
(2020-2024)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Total Exports (FOB)					Compound Growth Rate (%) (2020-2023)	Percent Change (2023-2024)	Total Imports (CIF)					Compound Growth Rate (%) (2020-2023)	Percent Change (2023-2024)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*		
	<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	759,700	1,086,460	1,441,508	1,231,029			1,225,519	17.5	-0.4	758,329	843,846		
Jordan	7,114	8,517	11,799	11,630	12,100	17.8	4.0	17,257	21,573	27,403	25,794	26,954	14.3	4.5
UAE	273,099	317,600	335,100	317,005	335,388	5.1	5.8	234,200	235,400	246,300	262,815	300,917	3.9	14.5
Bahrain	14,066	22,369	30,194	24,814	24,516	20.8	-1.2	14,193	17,464	21,949	21,709	22,052	15.2	1.6
Tunisia	13,769	16,684	18,538	19,980	19,980	13.2	0.0	18,333	22,481	26,664	25,474	26,032	11.6	2.3
Algeria	21,925	38,447	65,105	55,061	49,580	35.9	-10.0	35,421	37,405	38,860	42,962	46,100	6.6	7.3
Djibouti	5,161	5,610	5,980	4,785	3,830	-2.5	-20.0	2,911	3,972	5,091	5,295	4,385	22.1	-17.2
Saudi Arabia	173,864	276,198	411,214	320,018	305,499	22.6	-4.5	137,997	152,849	189,877	206,940	232,806	14.5	12.5
Sudan	3,802	4,279	4,357	3,628	3,134	-1.5	-13.6	9,838	9,238	11,095	7,499	4,911	-8.7	-34.5
Syria	2,727	1,823	2,019	3,033	3,336	3.6	10.0	5,696	6,423	6,517	5,870	6,240	1.0	6.3
Somalia	513	500	717	920	1,100	21.5	19.6	3,650	3,945	4,458	4,353	4,200	6.0	-3.5
Iraq	46,863	73,084	118,045	99,149	99,755	28.4	0.6	48,293	40,849	55,194	65,826	87,410	10.9	32.8
Oman	30,508	43,091	66,052	59,011	63,016	24.6	6.8	21,107	30,918	38,573	38,776	43,464	22.5	12.1
Palestine	1,055	1,358	1,525	1,521	1,538	13.0	1.1	6,063	7,830	9,089	8,271	6,356	10.9	-23.1
Qatar	51,504	87,203	130,964	97,735	95,044	23.8	-2.8	25,835	27,985	33,479	31,431	35,802	6.8	13.9
Comoros	21	34	54	31	33	13.9	6.5	280	327	348	358	377	8.5	5.3
Kuwait	39,932	68,294	99,770	83,977	76,001	28.1	-9.5	27,778	31,880	35,934	37,487	38,110	10.5	1.7
Lebanon	3,544	3,380	3,491	2,995	2,707	-5.5	-9.6	11,310	13,641	19,054	17,524	16,902	15.7	-3.6
Libya	9,463	32,904	37,585	35,175	33,544	54.9	-4.6	12,406	17,711	18,511	21,369	20,116	19.9	-5.9
Egypt	29,323	43,637	52,116	42,553	44,849	13.2	5.4	70,437	89,206	96,189	84,218	94,698	6.1	12.4
Morocco	27,703	36,647	42,184	42,457	45,039	15.3	6.1	44,526	58,805	72,578	70,637	75,116	16.6	6.3
Mauritania	2,810	2,914	3,204	4,065	4,228	13.1	4.0	2,336	3,520	4,181	4,281	4,798	22.4	12.1
Yemen	935	1,887	1,495	1,484	1,299	16.6	-12.4	8,462	10,423	12,461	15,268	13,700	21.7	-10.3

\* Preliminary Data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, International Monetary Fund, UNCTAD, and other national sources.

**Annex Table (28): Direction of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade  
(2020-2024)**

	Exports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percent Change (2023-2024)	Imports (Million U.S. Dollars)					Percent Change (2023-2024)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	
<b>World</b>	759,700	1,086,460	1,441,508	1,231,029	1,225,519	-0.4	758,329	843,846	973,804	1,004,155	1,111,446	10.7
<b>Arab Countries</b>	104,048	138,373	169,759	156,370	170,029	8.7	97,857	124,097	158,651	147,396	166,399	12.9
<b>European Union</b>	93,327	110,554	146,981	123,088	116,398	-5.4	158,686	179,763	194,360	189,230	205,874	8.8
<b>USA</b>	25,157	52,189	58,224	41,625	39,426	-5.3	45,652	86,386	94,315	77,500	81,574	5.3
<b>ASIA:</b>	383,369	507,948	654,444	539,158	518,563	-3.8	227,096	285,456	312,900	307,068	338,692	10.3
Japan	51,990	82,795	84,272	72,018	66,831	-7.2	16,985	26,159	30,145	25,644	27,187	6.0
India	80,532	110,534	138,492	112,006	113,472	1.3	37,952	45,602	56,245	50,799	53,777	5.9
China	116,732	152,009	193,865	154,786	144,489	-6.7	122,968	135,551	140,365	142,190	160,120	12.6
Rest of Asia	134,114	162,611	237,814	200,348	193,771	-3.3	49,190	78,144	86,145	88,435	97,609	10.4
<b>Rest of the World</b>	153,799	277,397	412,100	370,788	381,102	2.8	229,039	168,144	213,579	282,960	318,907	12.7
	<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	
<b>Arab Countries</b>	13.7	12.7	11.8	12.7	13.9		12.9	14.7	16.3	14.7	15.0	
<b>European Union</b>	12.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.5		20.9	21.3	20.0	18.8	18.5	
<b>USA</b>	3.3	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.2		6.0	10.2	9.7	7.7	7.3	
<b>ASIA:</b>	50.5	46.8	45.4	43.8	42.3		29.9	33.8	32.1	30.6	30.5	
Japan	6.8	7.6	5.8	5.9	5.5		2.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	
India	10.6	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.3		5.0	5.4	5.8	5.1	4.8	
China	15.4	14.0	13.4	12.6	11.8		16.2	16.1	14.4	14.2	14.4	
Rest of Asia	17.7	15.0	16.5	16.3	15.8		6.5	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	
<b>Rest of the World</b>	20.2	25.5	28.6	30.1	31.1		30.2	19.9	21.9	28.2	28.7	

\* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, International Monetary Fund, UNCTAD, and other national sources.

**Annex Table (29): Shares of Intra-Arab trade in Total Foreign Trade of Arab Countries  
(2020-2024)**

(%)

	Share of Intra-Arab Exports						Share of Intra-Arab Imports					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	Average of Annual Percent Change (2020-2024)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	Average of Annual Percent Change (2020-2024)
<b>Total Arab countries</b>	13.7	12.7	11.8	12.7	13.9	13.0	12.9	14.7	16.3	14.7	15.0	14.7
Jordan	40.0	37.6	32.8	37.4	41.6	37.9	23.6	28.4	29.8	25.7	26.6	26.8
UAE	10.2	11.3	11.7	11.6	10.6	11.1	8.9	10.7	12.9	12.3	12.0	11.4
Bahrain	30.7	29.5	17.8	27.3	23.1	25.7	15.5	14.0	12.6	13.8	12.3	13.6
Tunisia	8.7	8.7	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.2	13.0	12.0	12.0	11.1
Algeria	11.0	5.9	3.9	4.3	5.2	6.1	5.8	6.5	9.6	8.6	9.2	7.9
Djibouti	6.9	6.6	4.6	8.2	7.9	6.8	32.6	29.8	32.1	28.3	32.4	31.0
Saudi Arabia	18.2	17.4	16.2	16.8	20.1	17.7	13.1	16.0	16.3	14.2	13.6	14.7
Sudan	64.3	92.2	72.0	75.7	79.4	76.7	27.5	34.2	34.0	33.8	41.4	34.2
Syria	81.1	65.0	72.0	73.6	79.3	74.2	13.7	11.1	11.5	11.8	11.7	12.0
Somalia	49.5	71.8	89.8	97.8	93.6	80.5	8.2	9.0	7.8	10.1	12.2	9.5
Iraq	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	6.4	4.3	7.6	7.4	8.6	8.6	9.5	8.3
Oman	23.2	16.5	14.3	16.9	15.4	17.3	70.1	53.2	53.7	53.0	51.2	56.3
Palestine	10.3	8.9	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.1	6.5	8.0	10.6	9.0	13.8	9.6
Qatar	6.0	7.5	7.2	8.3	11.4	8.1	5.1	5.2	7.0	8.7	13.0	7.8
Comoros	13.9	13.7	8.4	7.5	6.7	10.0	22.7	46.6	42.3	41.5	43.5	39.3
Kuwait	5.6	4.1	2.9	3.5	5.0	4.2	20.1	22.3	21.8	18.7	22.0	21.0
Lebanon	40.0	48.0	53.9	46.2	45.2	46.7	15.5	13.5	11.2	11.9	20.6	14.6
Libya	11.7	3.8	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.9	18.8	19.9	20.8	15.8	20.2	19.1
Egypt	34.3	25.6	23.9	31.9	33.3	29.8	13.3	15.7	17.7	14.7	15.1	15.3
Morocco	4.6	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	6.5	8.7	11.8	9.1	9.5	9.1
Mauritania	0.4	0.1	11.6	14.0	18.2	8.9	21.0	18.3	15.3	30.2	27.4	22.4
Yemen	42.3	20.4	22.7	12.8	14.9	22.6	16.5	18.4	19.4	10.7	13.7	15.7

\* Preliminary Data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, International Monetary Fund, UNCTAD, and other national sources.

## Annex Table (30): Total Trade in Services in Arab Countries (2020-2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Payments					Receipts					Net				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-256,088	-301,248	-366,432	-399,197	-420,011	181,026	221,265	343,280	376,482	395,670	-75,062	-79,982	-23,152	-22,715	-24,341
Jordan	-3,099	-4,160	-5,685	-6,125	-6,509	2,505	4,518	7,975	9,694	9,462	-595	358	2,290	3,569	2,953
UAE	-61,800	-76,100	-96,900	-105,200	-112,400	78,100	101,800	154,400	162,000	172,800	16,300	25,700	57,500	56,800	60,400
Bahrain	-9,104	-10,113	-11,120	-12,068	-12,374	11,184	12,865	14,388	15,536	17,025	2,080	2,752	3,268	3,468	4,651
Algeria	-7,481	-6,902	-7,833	-8,543	-9,200	2,990	3,237	3,547	3,828	4,200	-4,490	-3,665	-4,286	-4,715	-5,000
Tunisia	-2,116	-2,595	-3,217	-3,864	-3,949	5,533	6,953	8,640	10,694	11,083	3,416	4,359	5,423	6,830	7,134
Djibouti	-638	-613	-769	-787	-733	1,110	1,013	1,073	1,105	1,172	472	400	304	318	439
Saudi Arabia	-56,264	-73,781	-82,449	-97,914	-101,746	8,984	10,303	34,668	48,511	55,277	-47,280	-63,478	-47,782	-49,403	-46,469
Sudan	-1,666	-1,366	-1,590	-1,372	-1,371	1,263	1,637	1,551	25	246	-403	271	-39	-1,347	-1,125
Iraq	-13,816	-15,986	-22,247	-25,227	-33,197	3,803	5,177	9,034	8,703	10,205	-10,013	-10,809	-13,213	-16,524	-22,992
Oman	-8,463	-9,192	-11,935	-12,243	-12,438	2,243	2,233	3,419	5,735	5,827	-6,220	-6,959	-8,516	-6,508	-6,612
Palestine	-1,567	-1,782	-2,099	-1,855	-1,391	661	841	913	557	508	-905	-941	-1,186	-1,298	-883
Qatar	-34,698	-34,340	-41,000	-42,746	-37,085	19,429	18,346	30,728	30,974	30,172	-15,268	-15,994	-10,272	-11,771	-6,913
Comoros	-88	-127	-165	-203	-203	53	81	99	117	129	-35	-46	-67	-86	-74
Kuwait	-18,054	-17,044	-27,549	-30,397	-28,081	8,476	8,329	10,612	11,301	12,220	-9,578	-8,714	-16,937	-19,096	-15,861
Lebanon	-4,789	-4,927	-6,569	-6,679	-6,441	4,856	5,713	8,098	7,986	7,181	67	787	1,529	1,307	740
Libya	-5,066	-8,376	-8,206	-8,282	-10,106	156	83	84	87	106	-4,909	-8,293	-8,122	-8,195	-10,000
Egypt	-18,199	-23,126	-25,398	-22,006	-27,494	15,053	21,897	31,574	33,649	29,551	-3,147	-1,229	6,175	11,643	2,057
Morocco	-7,134	-8,579	-10,792	-12,731	-14,257	13,836	15,425	22,180	25,643	28,156	6,702	6,846	11,389	12,912	13,900
Mauritania	-801	-850	-910	-956	-1,036	205	211	298	338	349	-596	-639	-611	-618	-687
Yemen	-1,245	-1,289	-	-	-	586	602	-	-	-	-659	-687	-	-	-

\* Preliminary Data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, International Monetary Fund, UNCTAD, and other national sources.

## Annex Table (31): Balance of Payments of Arab Countries (2020-2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Merchandise Exports (F.O.B)</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	743,366.1	1,071,631.1	1,452,368.7	1,280,028.7	1,293,741.2
Jordan	7,954.4	9,370.7	12,798.0	12,569.8	13,304.5
UAE	273,098.7	323,300.0	367,500.0	396,700.0	426,800.0
Bahrain	14,065.7	22,369.4	30,193.9	24,813.6	24,278.5
Tunisia	5,685.2	7,104.7	8,636.3	9,038.5	8,935.1
Algeria	21,925.2	38,636.4	65,718.0	54,400.0	55,000.0
Djibouti	2,784.6	4,147.0	4,601.0	4,720.0	4,869.0
Saudi Arabia	173,864.0	276,198.6	411,214.0	320,220.0	305,620.2
Sudan	3,802.6	5,027.4	4,357.4	3,628.4	3,134.5
Iraq	46,863.2	73,083.8	118,044.8	99,149.2	99,755.3
Oman	33,438.4	44,326.3	66,043.8	58,996.4	62,424.0
Palestine	1,723.9	2,299.2	2,620.7	2,610.0	2,378.0
Qatar	51,503.8	87,203.0	130,964.6	97,751.6	95,044.2
Comoros	21.8	28.3	34.9	33.2	45.6
Kuwait	40,061.3	68,406.5	100,311.6	84,170.0	77,499.6
Lebanon	4,096.7	4,141.8	4,517.7	4,139.6	3,782.4
Libya	9,311.5	32,343.0	37,519.0	31,363.0	31,567.0
Egypt	25,049.0	36,442.2	44,721.8	34,568.5	34,822.7
Morocco	23,612.0	31,704.7	36,505.3	36,319.8	39,311.6
Mauritania	2,591.0	2,964.0	3,824.9	3,581.0	3,890.0
Yemen	1,913.0	2,534.0	2,241.0	1,256.0	1,279.0
<b>Merchandise Imports (F.O.B)</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-675,860.4	-783,562.3	-936,559.2	-984,521.3	-1,084,254.0
Jordan	-15,350.6	-19,194.1	-24,376.0	-22,950.1	-23,981.0
UAE	-210,780.1	-244,300.0	-298,000.0	-339,000.0	-367,500.0
Bahrain	-14,192.8	-17,464.4	-21,949.2	-20,310.9	-20,670.5
Tunisia	-12,474.6	-15,587.9	-19,261.1	-18,082.9	-18,643.2
Algeria	-35,358.4	-37,404.9	-38,868.0	-43,800.0	-48,700.0
Djibouti	-2,911.2	-4,870.0	-4,327.5	-4,320.0	-5,097.0
Saudi Arabia	-125,919.8	-139,735.0	-175,921.8	-191,996.1	-215,347.0
Sudan	-8,853.9	-8,904.6	-9,905.4	-6,748.7	-4,612.9
Iraq	-41,048.6	-34,721.1	-46,914.8	-55,952.5	-74,298.5
Oman	-25,356.5	-28,015.4	-34,736.6	-35,158.6	-38,605.0
Palestine	-6,499.0	-8,313.5	-10,158.5	-9,172.0	-6,873.0
Qatar	-24,366.8	-26,864.3	-33,519.8	-29,428.6	-32,606.9
Comoros	-235.4	-272.0	-276.4	-300.6	-288.6
Kuwait	-24,471.1	-27,869.3	-28,363.5	-33,025.0	-33,444.7
Lebanon	-10,595.8	-12,911.7	-18,138.6	-16,855.9	-16,108.6
Libya	-8,662.8	-16,981.0	-17,176.0	-17,579.0	-19,126.0
Egypt	-54,282.9	-70,912.7	-71,745.4	-60,259.0	-72,883.0
Morocco	-39,150.2	-51,653.4	-62,995.6	-61,426.4	-66,482.1
Mauritania	-2,879.0	-3,544.0	-4,827.0	-4,316.0	-4,318.0
Yemen	-12,471.0	-14,043.0	-15,018.0	-13,839.0	-14,668.0

(\*) Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2023, International Monetary Fund and national sources.

**Annex Table (32): Balance of Payments of Arab Countries  
(2020-2024)**

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Trade Balance</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>67,505.6</b>	<b>288,068.8</b>	<b>515,809.5</b>	<b>295,507.4</b>	<b>209,487.2</b>
Jordan	-7,396.2	-9,823.4	-11,578.0	-10,380.3	-10,676.5
UAE	62,318.6	79,000.0	69,500.0	57,700.0	59,300.0
Bahrain	-127.1	4,905.0	8,244.7	4,502.7	3,608.0
Tunisia	-6,789.4	-8,483.2	-10,624.8	-9,044.4	-9,708.1
Algeria	-13,433.2	1,231.6	26,850.0	10,600.0	6,300.0
Djibouti	-126.6	-723.0	273.5	400.0	-228.0
Saudi Arabia	47,944.2	136,463.6	235,292.2	128,223.9	90,273.2
Sudan	-5,051.3	-3,877.2	-5,628.0	-3,120.4	-1,478.4
Iraq	5,814.6	38,362.7	71,130.0	43,196.7	25,456.8
Oman	8,081.9	16,310.9	31,307.2	23,837.8	23,819.0
Palestine	-4,775.1	-6,014.2	-7,537.8	-6,562.0	-4,495.0
Qatar	27,137.1	60,338.7	97,444.8	68,323.1	62,437.4
Comoros	-213.6	-243.7	-241.5	-267.4	-243.0
Kuwait	15,590.2	40,537.2	71,948.2	51,145.0	44,054.8
Lebanon	-6,499.1	-8,769.9	-13,620.9	-12,716.3	-12,326.2
Libya	648.7	15,362.0	20,343.0	13,784.0	12,441.0
Egypt	-29,233.9	-34,470.5	-27,023.6	-25,690.5	-38,060.3
Morocco	-15,538.1	-19,948.7	-26,490.3	-25,106.5	-27,170.5
Mauritania	-288.0	-580.0	-1,002.1	-735.0	-428.0
Yemen	-10,558.0	-11,509.0	-12,777.0	-12,583.0	-13,389.0
<b>Net Services</b>					
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>-75,062.3</b>	<b>-79,982.5</b>	<b>-23,152.2</b>	<b>-22,714.6</b>	<b>-24,341.3</b>
Jordan	-594.8	358.3	2,289.6	3,569.0	2,953.2
UAE	16,300.0	25,700.0	57,500.0	56,800.0	60,400.0
Bahrain	2,079.5	2,752.2	3,268.4	3,467.5	4,651.1
Tunisia	3,416.2	4,358.8	5,423.3	6,830.0	7,134.2
Algeria	-4,490.2	-3,665.5	-4,286.0	-4,715.0	-5,000.0
Djibouti	472.0	400.0	304.0	318.0	439.0
Saudi Arabia	-47,280.0	-63,477.5	-47,781.6	-49,403.3	-46,469.3
Sudan	-402.8	270.6	-38.9	-1,346.6	-1,124.8
Iraq	-10,013.3	-10,809.1	-13,212.7	-16,524.0	-22,991.8
Oman	-6,220.1	-6,959.2	-8,515.6	-6,507.7	-6,611.7
Palestine	-905.4	-941.0	-1,186.4	-1,298.0	-883.0
Qatar	-15,268.4	-15,994.0	-10,272.0	-11,771.4	-6,912.9
Comoros	-35.0	-46.0	-66.6	-85.8	-73.7
Kuwait	-9,578.0	-8,714.4	-16,937.1	-19,096.0	-15,861.3
Lebanon	66.7	786.6	1,528.9	1,306.6	740.0
Libya	-4,909.3	-8,293.1	-8,122.2	-8,195.0	-10,000.0
Egypt	-3,146.8	-1,229.0	6,175.3	11,643.3	2,057.0
Morocco	6,702.4	6,845.9	11,388.9	12,911.8	13,899.8
Mauritania	-595.7	-639.0	-611.4	-618.0	-687.0
Yemen	-659.3	-687.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(\*) Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2023, International Monetary Fund and national sources.

**Annex Table (33): Current Account Balance of Arab Countries  
as a Percent of GDP (2020-2024)**

(%)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	-3.1	4.4	11.2	5.4	2.7
Jordan	-5.7	-8.0	-8.1	-3.6	-5.9
UAE	6.5	11.4	13.0	10.5	8.9
Bahrain	-9.1	6.4	14.7	5.8	4.8
Tunisia	-6.0	-5.9	-8.8	-2.3	-15
Algeria	-11.3	-2.4	8.5	2.1	0.6
Djibouti	13.9	-6.6	17.9	23.6	5.8
Saudi Arabia	-3.3	4.2	12.2	2.9	-0.5
Sudan	-7.2	-5.2	-7.2	-5.7	-16.1
Iraq	-3.6	12.6	22.4	11.6	1.8
Oman	-16.5	-5.5	4.0	2.5	2.4
Palestine	-12.3	-9.8	-10.6	-13.0	-21.1
Qatar	-2.5	14.6	26.7	16.8	17.4
Comoros	-0.1	-5.4	-6.2	-15	-1.7
Kuwait	4.4	25.2	34.4	31.1	29.1
Lebanon	-16.1	-30.0	-35.0	-25.0	-19.7
Libya	-6.8	13.3	29.1	14.6	12.4
Egypt	-3.7	-4.4	-2.6	-3.2	-5.8
Morocco	-1.2	-2.3	-3.5	-1.0	-1.2
Mauritania	-7.7	-9.5	-15.1	-9.8	-7.8
Yemen	-41.2	-50.3	-65.2	-65.9	-103.9

(\*) Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, International Monetary Fund and national sources.

## Annex Table (34): Official Foreign Reserves of Arab Countries \*

(2020-2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024**
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>1,003,143</b>	<b>1,033,790</b>	<b>1,092,487</b>	<b>1,157,063</b>	<b>1,145,672</b>
Jordan	15,920	18,043	17,267	18,123	21,015
UAE	106,702	127,800	135,300	186,300	199,700
Bahrain	2,231	4,748	4,518	4,818	4,572
Tunisia	9,198	8,688	7,600	9,100	8,770
Algeria	46,870	41,382	56,753	64,700	68,448
Djibouti	454	466	580	494	349
Saudi Arabia	472,851	473,890	478,232	457,949	436,769
Sudan	1,101	1,850	2,201	1,200	1,200
Iraq	57,897	63,800	96,600	111,700	100,300
Oman	15,008	19,731	21,629	17,500	17,298
Palestine	697	873	900	1,300	1,323
Qatar	40,834	42,061	47,278	51,539	44,692
Comoros	292	350	353	321	416
Kuwait	48,259	45,210	48,251	47,600	44,104
Lebanon	42,325	34,869	32,281	33,983	34,237
Libya	67,297	69,400	74,100	78,300	79,000
Egypt	38,973	39,787	32,150	33,135	44,921
Morocco	33,755	36,805	33,231	35,470	35,269
Mauritania	1,542	2,347	1,877	2,032	2,039
Yemen	937	1,688	1,388	1,500	1,251

(\*) Excluding gold (except for Saudi Arabia).

(\*\*) Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, International Monetary Fund and national sources.

**Annex Table (35): Official Foreign Reserves of Arab Countries (in Months of Imports)  
(2020-2024)**

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	17.8	15.8	14.0	14.1	12.7
Jordan	12.4	11.3	8.5	9.5	10.5
UAE	6.1	6.3	5.4	6.6	6.5
Bahrain	1.9	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.7
Tunisia	8.8	6.7	4.7	6.0	5.6
Algeria	15.9	13.3	17.5	17.7	16.9
Djibouti	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.8
Saudi Arabia	45.1	40.7	32.6	28.6	24.3
Sudan	15	2.5	2.6	2.1	3.1
Iraq	16.9	22.0	24.7	24.0	16.2
Oman	7.1	8.5	7.5	6.0	5.4
Palestine	13	1.3	1.1	1.7	2.3
Qatar	20.1	18.8	16.9	21.0	16.4
Comoros	14.9	15.5	15.3	12.8	17.3
Kuwait	23.7	19.5	20.4	17.3	15.8
Lebanon	47.9	32.4	21.4	24.2	25.5
Libya	93.2	49.0	51.8	53.5	49.6
Egypt	8.6	6.7	5.4	6.6	7.4
Morocco	10.3	8.6	6.3	6.9	6.4
Mauritania	6.4	7.9	4.7	5.6	5.7
Yemen	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0

(\*) Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2023, International Monetary Fund and national sources.

### Annex Table (36): Total External Debt of Arab Countries (2020-2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>634,588</b>	<b>727,805</b>	<b>738,584</b>	<b>798,430</b>	<b>874,529</b>
Jordan	34,694.4	37,327.8	40,572.5	43,112.1	46,058.0
Tunisia	40,240.0	42,089.0	40,712.0	41,698.0	39,658.0
Algeria	3,470.0	3,449.0	3,036.0	3,114.0	3,400.0
Djibouti	2,356.0	2,416.0	2,453.0	2,527.0	2,596.0
Saudi Arabia	225,519.0	268,334.4	263,360.2	298,547.1	370,003.3
Sudan	77,200.0	62,400.0	64,900.0	66,800.0	68,260.0
Oman	38,257.0	79,838.0	69,950.0	65,578.0	63,404.0
Comoros	312.6	357.2	275.8	299.8	401.8
Lebanon	33,399.0	38,103.0	39,388.0	32,830.0	44,361.0
Egypt	129,195.7	145,529.3	162,927.9	168,034.2	155,500.0
Morocco	42,359.0	40,919.0	41,627.0	66,568.4	71,484.0
Mauritania	4,113.0	4,204.0	3,970.0	4,033.0	4,025.0
Yemen **	3,472.6	2,838.5	5,412.0	5,288.2	5,377.5

(\*) Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, International Monetary Fund and national sources.

### Annex Table (37): External Debt Service of Arab countries (2020-2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
<b>Total Arab Countries</b>	<b>32,303.7</b>	<b>35,972.7</b>	<b>39,425.9</b>	<b>46,851.6</b>	<b>46,726.2</b>
Jordan	2,935.0	3,195.2	3,080.5	3,886.5	2,992.6
Tunisia	2,951.0	3,815.0	2,895.0	3,797.0	4,590.0
Algeria	238.4	261.4	248.8	368.9	404.1
Djibouti	133.7	146.3	159.0	195.4	214.1
Sudan	150.8	71.8	63.0	186.0	279.0
Oman	289.3	270.1	306.6	461.7	505.7
Comoros	8.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Lebanon	4,584.0	4,295.3	4,923.1	6,802.7	7,451.1
Egypt	18,103.3	21,769.4	24,514.4	29,035.2	26,182.5
Morocco	2,529.0	1,661.0	2,808.0	1,668.3	3,499.3
Mauritania	283.3	386.1	314.9	338.8	508.2
Yemen	97.4	91.7	103.2	101.7	90.4

(\*) Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2025, International Monetary Fund and national sources.

## Annex Table (38): Financing Operations of Coordination Group Institutions\* by Beneficiary Countries Group (2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)	Arab Gulf Programme for Development (AGFUND)	Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)	Islamic Development Fund (IsDB)	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	OPEC Fund for International Development	Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD)	Saudi Fund for Development (SFD)	Total	Country Group Share (%)
<b>Total Assistance</b>	477.0	893.5	150.7	8.0	-	14,268.2	135.3	2,373.6	305.6	1,034.8	19,646.7	100.0
Institution Share (%)	2.4	4.5	0.8	0.0	-	72.6	0.7	12.1	1.6	5.3	100.0	
Arab Countries Group	284.3	-	150.7	4.2	-	3,580.0	-	609.1	164.7	96.6	4,889.6	24.9
African Countries Group	151.2	893.5	-	2.3	-	2,783.6	51.0	625.9	5.6	41.1	4,554.2	23.2
Asian Countries Group	40.0	-	-	-	-	7,453.7	61.4	774.4	7.4	306.0	8,642.9	44.0
Latin American Countries Group	-	-	-	-	-	48.0	-	297.5	-	372.0	717.5	3.7
Other Countries Group	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	66.0	17.4	219.1	304.3	1.5
Bodies and Organizations	-	-	-	1.4	-	402.8	22.8	0.7	110.5	-	538.2	2.7

\* Represents institutions commitments in accordance with the agreements signed with the beneficiary entities.

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

Note: Slight differences between numbers and totals are due to rounding.

## Annex Table (39): Sectoral Distribution of Coordination Group's Financing Operations (2024)

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	Transport and Communications	Energy (electricity, oil and gas)	Water and Sewage	Agriculture and livestock	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors*	Total	Sector Share (%)
<b>Total Assistance</b>	2,542.3	5,762.3	120.8	3,897.5	326.2	6,997.5	19,646.7	100.0
<b>Sector Share (%)</b>	12.9	29.3	0.6	19.8	1.7	35.6	100.0	
Arab Countries Group	817.0	1,718.5	7.7	1,390.1	165.0	791.2	4,889.6	24.9
African Countries Group	768.8	1,156.0	76.9	792.5	76.2	1,683.8	4,554.2	23.2
Asian Countries Group	795.8	2,527.9	24.1	1,639.3	85.0	3,570.9	8,642.9	44.0
Latin American Countries Group	146.0	290.7	-	-	-	280.8	717.5	3.7
Other Countries Group	14.1	66.8	12.1	75.0	-	136.3	304.3	1.5
Bodies and Organizations	0.6	2.4	-	0.6	-	534.5	538.2	2.7

\* Includes the Health, Education and Housing Sectors as well as Support for Balance of Payments.

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

Note: Slight differences between numbers and totals are due to rounding.

