

THE JOINT ARAB ECONOMIC REPORT 2015

(OVERVIEW & STATISTICAL ANNEXES)



Contents

Historical Background	ii
Preface	iii
Basic Indicators for Arab Countries in 2014	iv
Overview	1
Chapter 1. Global Economic Performance	1
Chapter 2. Economic and Social Developments in Arab Countries	6
- Macroeconomic Developments	6
- Social Developments	9
Chapter 3. Agriculture and Water	12
Chapter 4. Industry	14
Chapter 5. Oil and Energy	16
Chapter 6. Public Finance	18
Chapter 7. Monetary, Banking and Capital Market Developments	19
Chapter 8. International and Intra-Regional Trade	22
Chapter 9. Balances of Payments, External Public Debt and Exchange Rates	25
Chapter 10. Thematic Chapter: Improving Linkages Between Education System and Labor Markets in the Arab Countries	27
Chapter 11. Arab Development Assistance	30
Chapter 12. Intra-Arab Cooperation on Marine Transport and Logistics	32
Chapter 13. The Palestinian Economy Developments	36
Statistical Annexes	39

Historical Background

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

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

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

Mohammed Ibrahim At-Twajri
Assistant Secretary General
for Economic Affairs
League of Arab States

Abdelatif Y. Al-Hamad
Director General / Chairman of
the Board of Directors
Arab Fund for Economic and
Social Development

Abdulrahman A. Al Hamidy
Director General
Chairman of the Board
Arab Monetary Fund

Abbas Ali Al-Naqi
Secretary General
Organization of Arab
Petroleum Exporting
Countries (OAPEC)

Preface

Edition 35 of the Joint Arab Economic Report 2014 (JAER), as is the case since its first edition published in 1980, addresses economic developments in the Arab economies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Basic Indicators for Arab Countries in 2014

Area		
Total Area	13.3	(Million Km ²)
Arab Region Area to World Area	9.6	Percent
Population and Work Force		
Total Arab Population	378	(Million)
Total Arab Population to World Population Ratio	5.2	(Percent)
Arab Total Work Force	124	(Million Workers in 2013)
Unemployment Rate*	11.3	(Percent)
Gross Domestic Product		
GDP Value at Current Prices	2,757	(Billion USD)
Annual Growth Rate (at current prices)	1.5	(Percent)
Annual Growth Rate (at constant prices)**	2.5	(Percent)
GDP Per Capita (at current prices)	8,004	(USD)
Agriculture Value Added to GDP	5.3	(Percent)
Extractive Industries Value Added to GDP	34.2	(Percent)
Manufacturing Industries Value Added to GDP	9.8	(Percent)
Services Value Added to GDP	43.2	(Percent)
Oil & Natural Gas		
Arab Oil Reserves to World Reserves	55.2	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Reserves to World Reserves	27.5	(Percent)
Arab Crude Oil Production	22.9	(Million barrels per day)
Arab Crude Oil Production to World Production	30.1	(Percent)
Arab Natural Gas Production to World Production	17.0	(Percent in 2013)
Proceeds of Oil Exports (estimated at current prices)	612	(Billion USD)
Trade		
Arab Merchandise Exports (fob)	1229.6	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Exports to World Exports	6.5	(Percent)
Arab Merchandise Imports (cif)	889.3	(Billion USD)
Arab Merchandise Imports to World Imports	4.7	(Percent)
Value of Intra-Arab Exports	122	(Billion USD)
Intra-Arab Exports to Total Arab Exports	9.9	(Percent)
External Official Reserves***		
Official Reserves Assets	1,353	(Billion USD)
Import Coverage	19.8	(Month)
External Public Debt of Arab Borrowing Countries		
External Public Debt	206.8	(Billion USD)
Value of External Public Debt Service	19.3	(Billion USD)
External Public Debt to GDP	21.7	(Percent)
External Public Debt Service to Exports	5.9	(Percent)

* According to International Labor Organization (ILO) Statistics.

** Excluding Syria and Lybia

***Excluding Gold.

The Joint Arab Economic Report 2015

Overview

The Joint Arab Economic Report 2015 presents an overview of economic developments that took place in the Arab countries during 2014. It begins with a summary review of the performance of the global economy in Chapter 1 followed by economic and social developments in Arab countries in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 and 4 review developments in the agricultural and the industrial sectors in Arab countries respectively, while Chapter 5 deals with developments in oil and energy sectors. Chapter 6 reviews public finance developments and Chapter 7 addresses developments in monetary policy, banking and financial markets. Chapter 8 outlines developments in international and intra-regional trade, and Chapter 9 describes developments in the balances of payments, external public debt and exchange rates in Arab countries.

Chapter 10 is the thematic chapter of the report. The chapter addresses this year the issue of “Improving Linkages Between Education System And Labor Markets In Arab Countries”. Chapter eleven sheds lights on Arab development assistance. Chapter 12 is focusing this year on Arab cooperation in the Field of “Marine Transport and Logistics”. Chapter 13 highlights major developments in the Palestinian economy in 2014. Finally, tables relevant to each chapter are annexed

(Chapter 1)

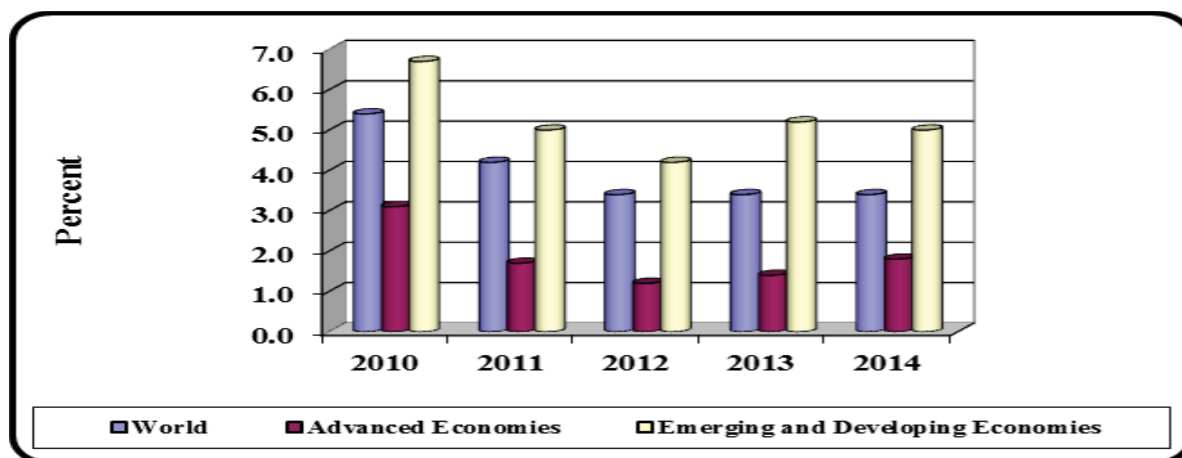
Global Economic Performance

Global economic growth rate continued at a moderate level for the third year in a row. It recorded 3.4%. While accommodative monetary policies in advanced economies and lower global oil prices supported the pace of global economic growth, rising global unemployment to more than 200 million, including 18 million persons in the euro area, reduced the impetus of global economic growth. This mainly reflects the negative impact of unemployment on private consumption. Furthermore, political unrest in a number of regions suppressed a higher rate of global economic growth

In 2014, advanced economies scored favorably in terms of growth performance compared to the previous year. The euro area recorded a moderate recovery following a multi-year crisis. Growth was positive during 2014 following deflation during the previous two years. US economy recorded a better performance, although it fell short of reaching the projected levels. A significant development is the fact that US economy in 2014 created more new jobs. UK economy benefited from lower oil prices and improved investor confidence relative to the euro area. It recorded the highest economic growth rate among advanced economies, at about 2.6%. Despite expansionary measures adopted during 2013 in support of economic activity last year, the Japanese economy could not benefit from the impact of those measures, or from lower oil prices, to record a positive growth rate in 2014, on the contrary, it recorded a slight contraction. In 2014, developing and emerging market economies continued to be the main drivers of global economic growth, albeit at lower rates relative to pre-crisis ones. The focus by these economies on domestic policies in support of growth contributed to stronger domestic demand

In aggregate, as an outcome of the above developments, **Global Economic Growth Rate** remained stable at the same level recorded in 2013, i.e., about 3.4%. In 2014, advanced economies grew at 1.8%, up from 1.4% in 2013. Despite recording a higher growth rate compared to advanced economies, at 4.6% in 2014, developing and emerging market economies fell below the 5% growth they had recorded in 2013. (Annex Table 1/1 & Figure 1.1).

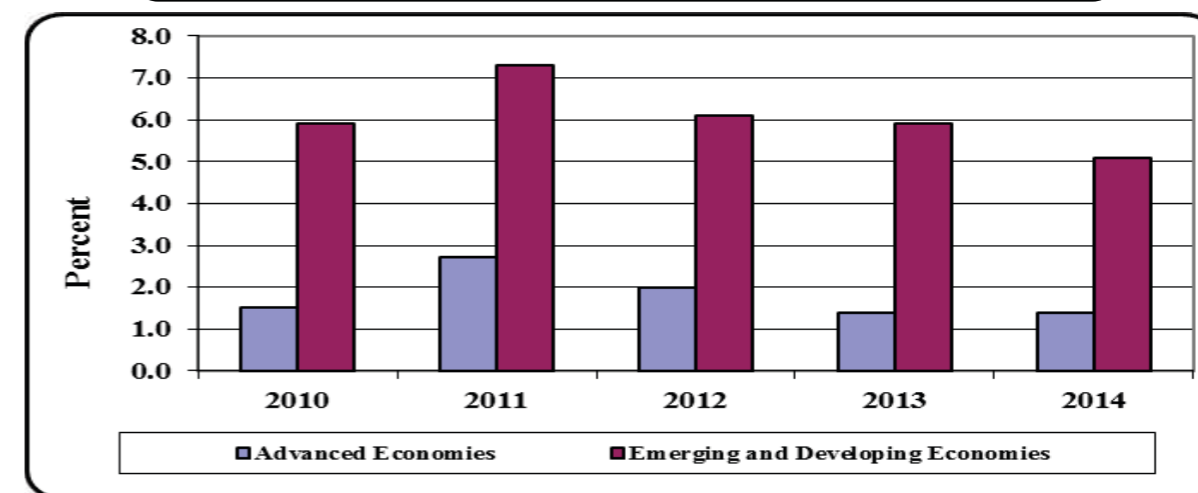
Figure 1.1
Real GDP Growth Rate of World, Developed and Developing Economies (2010-2014)



Source: Annex 1/1

Reflecting a stable global growth rate, **Global Inflation Rate** stabilized at the same level recorded in the previous year. Several factors, mainly lower oil prices during the second half of 2014, tightening measures adopted by euro area to control sovereign debt, and higher unemployment rates in a number of regions around the world helped suppress inflation, (Annex Table 1/2 & Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2
Inflation in Developed & Developing Countries (2010-2014)



Source: Annex 1/2.

In 2014, **Unemployment Rate** moderately receded in advanced economies to about 7.3%, down from 7.9% in 2013. Despite such a decrease, it remains high. In fact, it remains higher than the global average of about 5.6%. The picture is even darker in the euro area. Despite signs of bottoming up, unemployment rate did not recede much in the euro area; it remained at a high 11.6% in 2014 against 12% in 2013. This is the highest unemployment rate recorded in advanced economies during the last ten years. Estimates suggest that the number of unemployed in the euro area alone was as high as about 18 million in mid-2014, of which about 3 million were youth in the age group of 15-24 years, (Annex Table 1/3).

On **Global Monetary Developments**, short term interest rates in advanced economies tended to moderate against the backdrop of expansionary measures adopted by central banks. A number of advanced economies maintained low interest rates in 2014 while others, with the sole exception of US, brought them further down. Similarly, long-term

interest rates tended to moderate in advanced economies, except in the US. They moderated in Japan, the euro area and the UK, while long-term interest rates strengthened in the US following the announcement by the US Federal Reserve of intention to withdraw quantitative easing program and to revert back to traditional monetary policy as US economic growth strengthened, (Annex Table 1/4).

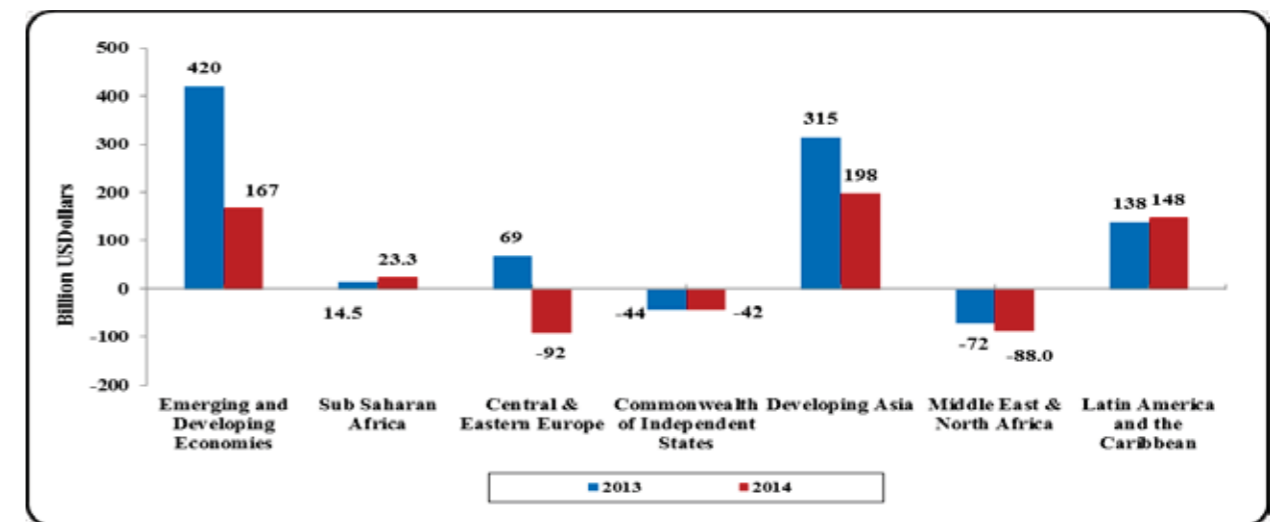
Lower global growth rates, coupled with tightened measures, had an impact on **Foreign Trade Growth Rates** in 2014. Contrary to the trend observed over the last three decades, trade grew at the same level of observed global economic growth. It grew at 3.4% in 2014, down from 3.5% in 2013. This moderate international trade performance reflected, inter alia, significantly lower levels of global demand following the onset of the global financial crisis and growing protectionist policies in a number of advanced economies, particularly in the euro area. The recently adopted agreement in Bali towards the end of 2014 on the implementation of the “Doha Round” agreements suffered a setback due to India’s decision in July 2014 to reject those agreements. On the other hand, with China becoming the largest global trading power, it became less dependent on imported inputs, thereby causing international trade levels to moderate.

As to **Current Transaction Balances**, advanced economies recorded higher balance of payments current account surpluses in 2014 to about USD 169.9 billion, up from about USD 157.6 billion in 2013, despite the fact that US current account deficit grew to USD 410.6 billion in 2014, up from USD 400.3 billion in 2013. This improvement in current transaction balances of advanced economies reflected higher current account surpluses recorded by the euro area from USD 284.3 billion in 2013 to USD 313 billion in 2014, at a growth rate of about 10%. This was the outcome of protectionist measures adopted by the euro area, lower oil and commodity import bill and lower imports due to lackluster economic growth. (Annex Table 1/6).

Net Foreign Private Financial Inflows to Developing Countries dropped again to about USD 167 billion in 2014, down from USD 419.9 in 2013, a 60.2% drop, thus falling to its lowest level for more than 10 years. This reflected modest economic growth in Europe as well as geopolitical risks in some of these countries, as well as the impact of lower oil

prices on the Russian economy and an appreciating US dollar. As a result, part of those flows went to advanced economy markets, particularly the US, with prospects of higher US interest rates growing stronger, (Annex Tables 1/7, 1/9 & Figure 1.3.)

Figure 1.3
Net Private Capital Flow to Emerging and Developing Countries
(2013-2014)



Source: Annex 1/7.

Foreign Indebtedness data suggest that outstanding aggregate foreign public debt on developing and emerging market economies grew at 4.7% to USD 7791 billion in 2014, up from USD 7436 billion in 2013. This reflected increasing financing needs for these countries due to higher levels of foreign and domestic deficits.

As to **Major Currency Exchange Rate** developments, the US dollar strengthened against other currencies, thanks to policies adopted by the US Fed. Furthermore, recent pro-private capital measures and policies supported a stronger USD. On the other hand, the inability of the euro area to break the vicious circle in which it has been moving since the onset of the global financial crisis in 2008 and the lackluster performance of the Japanese economy over several years deepened USD gains against both the euro and the yen during 2014, (Annex Table 1/10).

(Chapter 2)

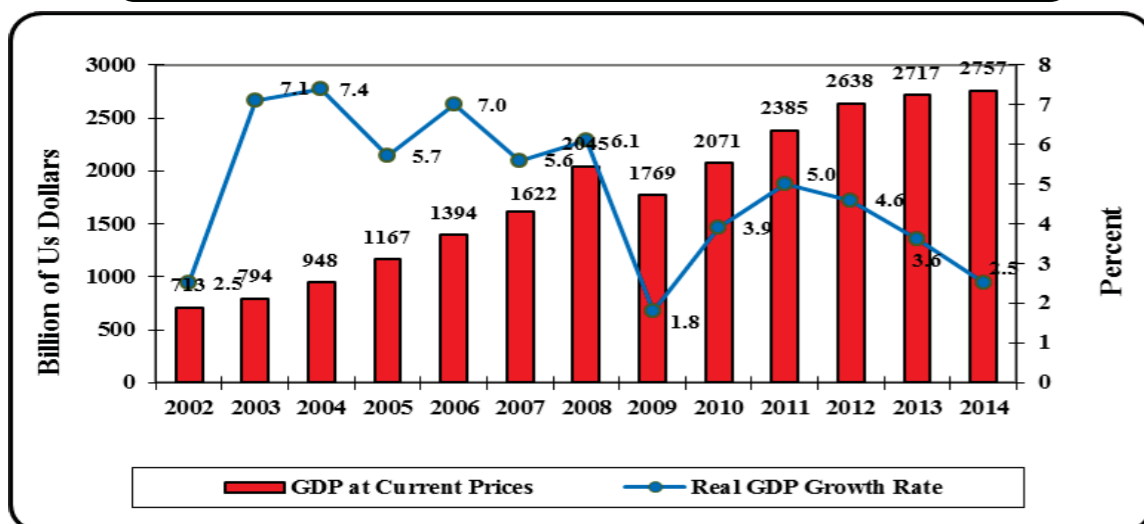
Economic and Social Development in Arab Countries

Macroeconomic Developments

Economic Growth in Arab countries during 2014 continued to reflect the same factors that affected its performance in 2013, i.e., the spillovers of domestic conditions in some Arab countries and the impact of receding receipts of oil exports in a number of Arab oil producers due to downward movement of international oil prices and receding or stable levels of production in a number of oil exporters. The limited recovery of euro area economies did not help a recovery of demand on exports of a number of Arab oil importers such as Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices in Arab countries as a group has been estimated at about USD 2757 billion at a growth rate of about 1.5%. This is lower than the approximately 3.0% rate observed in 2013. Arab countries combined recorded a lower growth rate of **GDP at Constant Prices**, about 2.5% in 2014, down from 3.6% in 2013, reflecting the above conditions (Annex Table 2/1, 2/2 & Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1
GDP at Current Prices & Real GDP Growth Rate of Arab Countries*
(2002-2014)

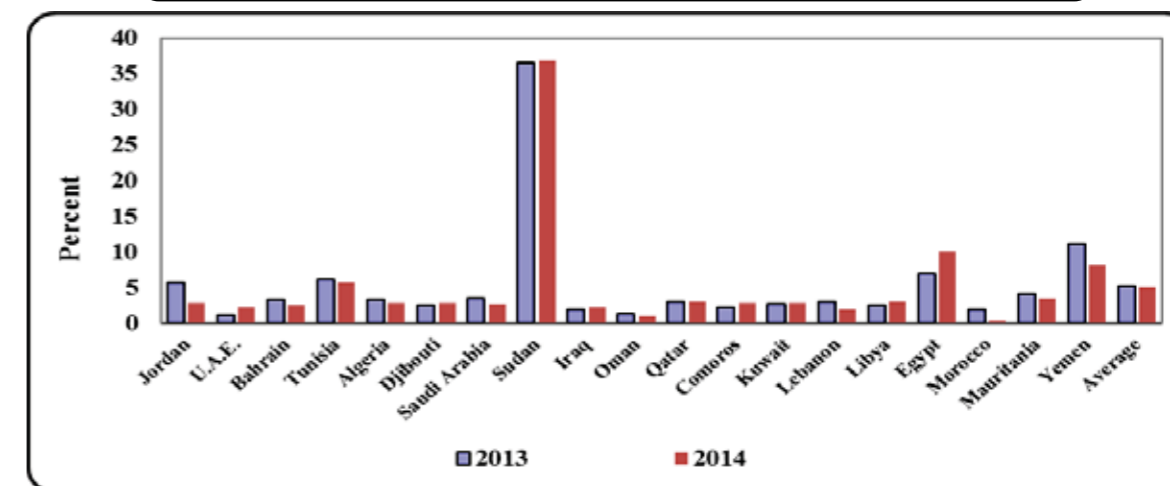


* Excluding Syria (for lack of data) and Libya (due to sharp fluctuations of growth following 2011).
Source: Annex 2-1, estimates by the authors of the report, based on national and other international sources, estimates of country product in domestic currency in constant prices, aggregated after unifying base year, and converted to estimates in US\$ at the exchange rates of domestic currencies in base year 2005.

For Arab sub-regions, **Growth Rate of GDP** at constant prices in major oil exporters was recorded at about 2.4% in 2014, up from 2.0% in 2013, while in GCC countries it was recorded at about 2.9% in 2014, down from 3.6% in 2013. In Arab oil importers, average growth rate receded from about 3.0% in 2013 to about 2.5% in 2014 for different reasons,

Average Per Capita GDP at current prices in Arab countries combined dropped to about USD 8004 in 2014, down from USD 8069 in 2013, a 0.81% drop against a positive growth rate of about 0.52% in 2013. But weighted constant price per capita GDP growth rate in Arab countries increased by about 0.13% in 2014, compared to 0.81% in 2013, (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2
Inflation Rates in Arab Countries
(2013-2014)



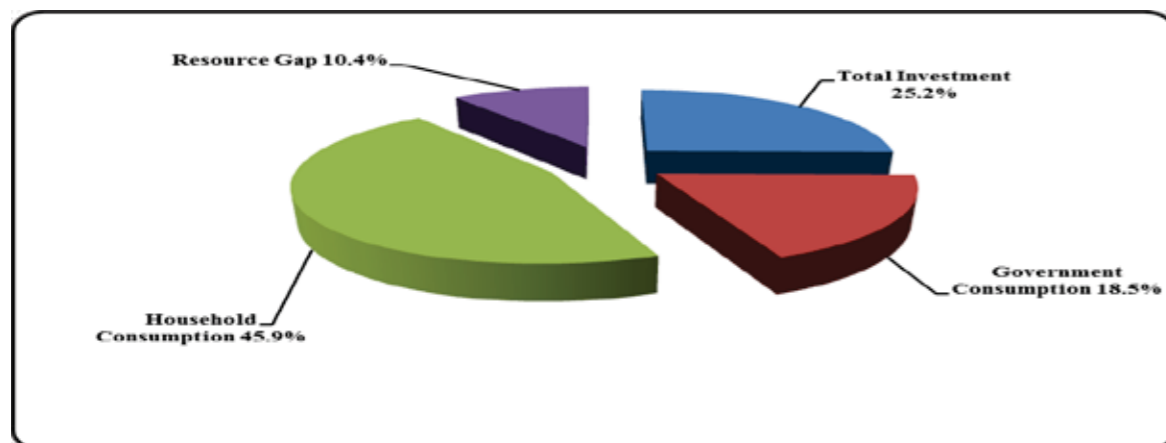
Source: percentages are calculated using data from the Joint Arab Economic Report questionnaire for 2015 and other national and international sources.

As to the **Sectoral Structure of GDP**, the contribution of commodity production sector dropped to 57.3% in 2014, down from 59.7% in 2013, while the rest of sectors improved their respective contributions to GDP, (Annex Table 2/3).

While value added of extractive industries dropped at 8.5% in 2014, value added generated by manufacturing and other production sectors increased. As to the **Distribution of Product by Expenditure Items**, consumer spending for both households and government accounted for 64.4% of total expenditure, up from about 60.1% in 2013. Investment also

accounted for a higher share compared to the previous year, while the contribution of exports to GDP dropped. (Annex Table 2/5 & Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3
Distribution of GDP by Expenditure Items
(2014)



Source: Annex 2/5.

Available **Poverty** data suggest that poverty rates have increased, particularly in countries that have gone through unfavorable domestic conditions due to weakening growth and living conditions, apart from the relapse of an increasing number of people into poverty due to an increasing influx of immigrants from some Arab countries. In addition to income poverty, some Arab countries suffer from unequal distribution of education and health services and deteriorating living conditions in general.

But Arab countries compare favorably to other country groups in income and spending inequality. However, there is a significant variation among Arab countries in this respect. Research suggests that income and spending inequality in Arab countries is mainly explained by certain factors that are out of control for individuals, such as place of birth (urban versus rural), level of education of the head of household, size of the household. This calls for doubled efforts in order to improve levels of equal distribution of education and health services and reduce income inequality among different regions within a country, (Annex Table 2/7).

Social Developments

On progress towards **Achieving MDGs**, it is noted that, with few exceptions, Arab countries have managed to achieve these goals by 2015 in order to get ready for the new set of goals agreed upon by the international community for post-2015, better known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, despite positive developments on a good number of social indicators in the region, the majority of Arab countries continue to face challenges in education and health sectors, particularly in Arab LDCs, apart from other problems, including high unemployment among educated youth and low labor force participation of women. The best rank assigned to an Arab country, namely UAE, in Knowledge Economy index 42 worldwide, followed by Oman and Saudi Arabia at 47 and 50, respectively, remain below the desired level. The rank of the rest of Arab countries appears in the lower part of the list. This indicates that the Arab region continues to face significant challenges before it can catch up with developed countries on human resource efficiency and productivity.

On human development, UNDP Human Development Index 2014 has classified Arab countries under the “medium-level human development” category at 0.68 point. Despite progress made by Arab countries in human development, favorably comparing to the 0.59 point rank for developing countries, they remain well behind the 0.89 point assigned to countries with high levels of human development for the same year.

Total **Population** of the Arab countries is estimated at about 378 million people in 2014. The average growth rate during 2000-2014 was about 2.2%. This population growth rate, which has not significantly decreased for many years, remains relatively high. With the only exception of Sub-Saharan Africa, it is the highest across all world major regions. The highest population growth rate worldwide was recorded in Qatar at about 9.3% due to policies aiming at attracting expatriate labor to implement mega investment projects. Population growth rates in Oman, Kuwait, Libya, Sudan and Djibouti remain higher than 3.0% per annum, (Annex Table 2/8 & 2/9).

The **Education Sector** in Arab countries faces a host of challenges, mainly the need to accommodate an increasing demand on education for new generations, with ensuing increasing need for investment. Development and education policies in the region have

focused mainly on the expansion of access to education services at the elementary level. Efforts need to be doubled in order to expand such achievements into preparatory, secondary and technical levels which, unlike primary education, have been less able to offer greater access.

On enrollment in elementary education stage, the MDG goals call for universal primary education by 2015, and this has been already fulfilled by most Arab countries. An upward trend has been observed in net enrollment rates in most Arab countries. On enrollment in secondary stage, available data suggest that it has exceeded 80% in 12 Arab countries, while it falls below that level in the rest of the region. The gender index for secondary education suggests that enrollment rates for boys and girls in secondary education are about the same, if not favorable for girls, in all Arab countries.

Latest available data show that expenditure on education as share of GDP accounted for 4.5% in 2014. However, spending on education in Arab countries continues to prove insufficiently effective; it does not help improve labor productivity or increase per capita income. Unlike the data for developing countries as a group, statistics for Arab countries show that education system is biased towards tertiary education at the expense of other stages. The share of spending on one student at the tertiary stage is about ten-fold higher than on a primary stage student, (Annex Tables 2/10 -2/13).

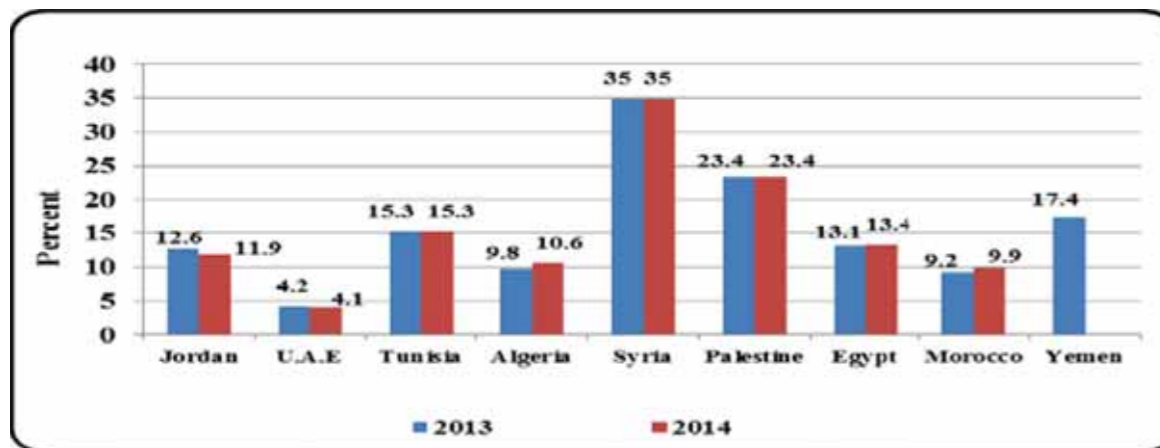
On **Health Indicators**, average life expectancy at birth rose in Arab countries from 45 years in 1960 to about 71 years based on latest data available, slightly above the world average of 70 years. Most Arab countries made significant progress in expanding health services, as evidenced by the increase in the number of Arab countries that managed to provide health care to 95% of their total population, now totaling 14 countries. However, six Arab countries significantly suffer from scarcity of trained medical cadres and clinic beds. Spending on health as a percentage of GDP in Arab countries reached about 6% based on latest available data. This is much below the 10.2% world average. This shows the need to increase spending on health care in Arab countries and improve its cost effectiveness, (Annex Table 2/14 and 2/15).

Available data on access to **Safe Potable Water** suggest that there is a significant disparity among Arab countries in levels of access to safe potable water. However, the average percentage for Arab countries as a group suggests that they have made significant progress towards this goal that compares favorably to developing countries as a group. Based on latest data, this indicator has been recorded at about 90% for the Arab region, well above the 64% level observed for developing countries as a group. The gap between urban and rural areas, however, remains wide in access to safe potable water, with about 95% in urban areas against a maximum of 83% for rural areas in 2012, (Annex Table 2/16).

Estimates by Arab Labor Organization suggest that growth rates of Arab labor force have followed an upward trend during the current decade. This relative increase could be explained by two factors: the nature of population structure and the increase in women's labor market participation, although there is still a persistent wide gap in favor of male population. Sectoral distribution of labor force in the Arab region continues to suggest that economic activity is not sufficiently diversified and that Arab economies are not adequately integrated into knowledge economy. It also suggests that Arab countries continue to face challenges in strengthening the efficiency of educational institutions and their capability to train new qualified generations that are in a position to be internationally competitive on a solid basis, (Annex Table 2/17, 2/18 & Figure 2.4).

The total number of work force in the Arab region is estimated at about 124 million people, i.e., about 33.2% of total population of the region in the same year. It may be noted that this percentage is lower than the averages for the world and developing countries as a group of about 65% and about 70.5%, respectively. This is explained by the high share of age group below 15 years and low participation of women in labor markets despite the upward trend of that participation.

Figure 2.4
Unemployment Rates in Selected Arab Countries
(2013-2014)



* For GCC countries, unemployment includes both citizens and expatriates.
Source: Annex 2/18 and report authors' estimates based on official sources and different international data.

(Chapter 3)

Sectoral Developments

Agriculture and Water

Agriculture is one of the most important economy sectors in Arab countries from economic, social and environmental perspectives as well as that of interdependence relationships with other production and service sectors. In terms of inputs and products, Agriculture is a pillar to which many economic activities, including manufacturing, marketing, trade and service activities are linked and are dependent thereupon. It offers jobs to around 26 million people of Arab work force and satisfies food consumption needs of the population.

Agriculture Value Added of Arab countries at current prices in 2014 grew to about USD 146.6 billion, a 3.7% increase over the previous year. As such, it accounted for about 5.3% of total GDP of Arab countries in 2014, while agriculture value added per capita was about USD 399. In fact, the growth in agricultural product in 2014 can be explained by positive agricultural developments in main agricultural producers in the Arab region, including Egypt, the Sudan and Algeria, where policies focused on improving food security, offering

facilities to the private sector to increase investment in agriculture and to expand use of modern agricultural technology.

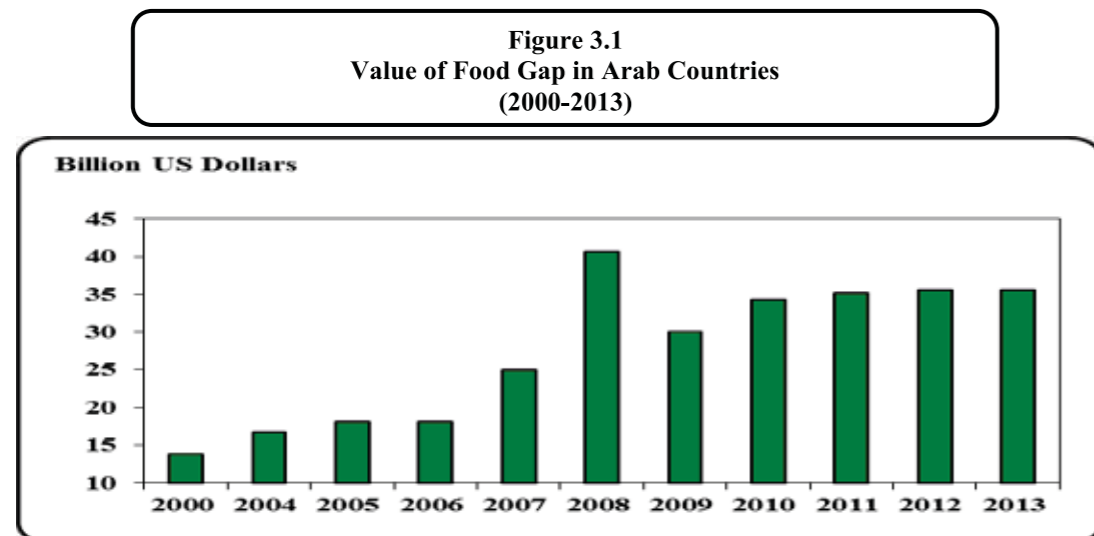
Despite the vital importance of agriculture to Arab countries and the moderate improvements achieved over the last couple of years, this progress remains of limited significance due to the modest size of cultivated land, scarce water resources, low efficiency of irrigation, small size of irrigated land, the technological gap between outputs of agricultural research and the needs of agricultural development, low crop yield and livestock productivity in most Arab countries.

Total **Agricultural Lands** in 2013 accounted for about 33% of total lands that could be cultivated. The area of rain-fed agriculture lands accounts for about 60% of total seasonal agriculture land against 22% for irrigated agriculture land. Crop and livestock production grew at 4.5% and 1.9%, respectively, in 2014, thanks to favorable weather conditions and expansion of modern agricultural production systems.

Renewable Water and Underground Water Resources in the Arab region are estimated at about 314.7 billion cubic meters in 2011. This amount cannot be fully mobilized and some of it is considered marginal and remotely located from consumption areas. Half of water resources come from outside the Arab region, a crucial fact from the perspective of Arab food and water security, due to the volatility and deteriorated quality of those resources in the absence of an internationally documented convention that ensures the rights of Arab countries. Total uses of water are estimated at about 245.8 billion cubic meters per annum, of which about 84% goes to agriculture, about 13% to domestic uses and about 3% to industrial uses.

The percentage of **Agricultural Work Force** in Arab countries receded to 20.6% of total Arab work force in 2013. Per capita added value in the agricultural sector in Arab countries was recorded at about USD 5429 in 2013. Work force in this sector receives lower wages compared to other sectors of the economy; the income of a worker in this sector being within the range of 25-30% of average worker income in other sectors. Migration from rural to urban areas is a consequence of that imbalance. It is also one of major impediments the agricultural sector faces.

Agricultural Foreign Trade deficit in Arab countries increased to USD 71.6 billion in 2014 against USD 69.7 billion in 2013, a 2.8% increase. Food gap in main agricultural commodities continued to widen. It was recorded at USD 35.6 billion in 2013. Arab countries import about 58% of its grains needs, 61% of vegetable oil, 68% of sugar and 26% of meat. These commodities accounted for 91.7% of major food commodity gap in 2013, (Annex Table 3/11 & Figure 3.1).



Source: Annex 3/12.

(Chapter 4)

Industry

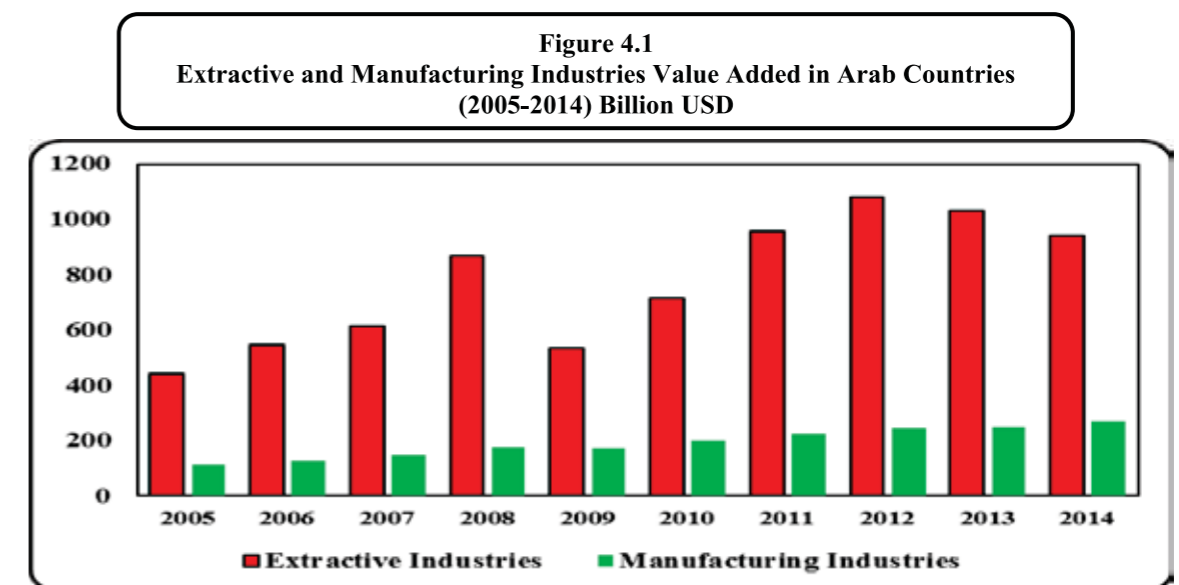
The industrial sector is a leading sector in Arab economies in terms of contribution to GDP, foreign trade, per capita income and employment. It has been the driver of economic activity for decades in the Arab region, although it has been affected recently by lower oil prices and production, lower external demand and global economic downturn as well as developments in certain Arab countries.

Total **Industrial Production** in Arab countries was recorded at about USD 1214 in 2014, or about 44% of total Arab region GDP, down by 5.1% from the level observed in 2013. This is explained mainly by a contraction of extractive industry GDP by about 8.5% due to lower crude oil prices and production. However, manufacturing recorded a positive growth at about 9% in 2014 over the previous year. The industrial sector accounted for 17.4% of

employment of total Arab region work force. It helped strengthen the pace of development and improved living conditions in most Arab countries. Industrial per capita GDP was recorded at about USD 3530 in 2014, Extractive and manufacturing industries accounted for more than 90% of total Arab region exports.

Extractive Industries accounted for a significant share of Arab region GDP, that is 34.2%, more than one third of Arab region GDP in 2014. This high contribution enhances the importance and role of extractive industries in Arab economies. It has been reflected in production-based development and human development observed by many Arab countries over the last fifty years, particularly in GCC countries.

Manufacturing Industries performance indicators showed positive results. Value added in this sector grew by 9.0% in 2014, from USD 248.5 billion in 2013 to USD 270.8 billion in 2014. In other words, manufacturing accounted for about 9.8% of Arab region GDP. These positive results were the outcome of improved performance in most activities. Construction GDP grew by 8.7% in 2014 over the previous year, cement production by 9.9% from about 214 million tons in 2012 to 235 million tons in 2013, iron and steel production by 6.1% from 19.2 million tons in 2013 to 20.4 million tons, and fertilizers by 7.1% from 51.4 million tons in 2013 to 55.1 million tons in 2014, (Annex Table 4/1, 4/2 & Figure 4.1).



Source: Annexes 4/1 and 4/2.

Indicators for quantitative targets of the **Arab Industrial Development Strategy (2005-2014)**, that aims at accelerating the pace of industrial growth in Arab countries to a minimum of 7%, show that the growth rate of industrial production during that period outpaced the targeted level in that strategy, as it reached 9.2% during that period. However, this growth rate is a bit modest when compared to others in many developing countries, particularly in East Asia. The growth rate of industrial production in the Arab region varied across extractive industries and manufacturing, at 8.8% and 10.6%, respectively, on the average.

Within the context of **Inter-Arab Industrial Cooperation and Integration**, Arab countries adopted a strategy to build industrial zones and cities in well-chosen areas following plans that take into account architectural, professional and environmental factors. These zones and cities have been provided with services and infrastructure as well as enabling legislation that attract and protect domestic, Arab and foreign investments. About 250 such zones/cities/clusters, as well as 12 free zones, were developed. They offer a good number of jobs and attract big industrial investments.

(Chapter 5)

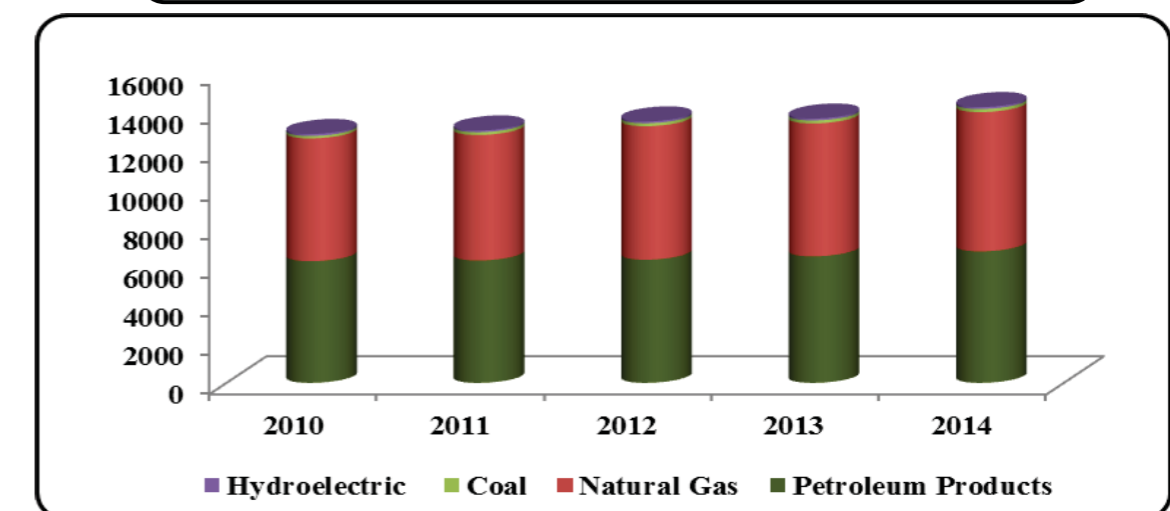
Oil and Energy

In the first half of 2014, oil market was relatively stable, reflecting a modest performance of the global economic growth. During the second half of the year, however, oil market was jolted by a sudden, sharp drop of **Global Oil Prices**, from USD 105.9/barrel for OPEC basket in 2013 to USD 96.2/barrel in 2014, the lowest level since 2010, reflecting a host of intertwined factors.

In 2014, **Proven Global Oil Reserves** slightly grew at 0.9% and proven global natural gas reserves also grew slightly at 0.4%. Total **Global Oil Supplies** (crude oil and liquefied natural gas) in 2014 grew at a significant rate of about 1.1 million b/d (1.2 percent increase compared to 2013) to reach 92.5 million b/d. This increase came mainly from

non-OPEC oil producers, particularly in North America. At the same time, OPEC crude oil supplies dropped in 2014 for the second year in a row to 30.8 million b/d. Growth of **Global Oil Demand** dropped below projections. Demand grew by only 1 million b/d, down from 1.3 million b/d in 2013. It reached 91.2 million b/d in 2014, (Annex Table 5/3 and 5/7).

Figure 5.1
Demand for energy in Arab countries
(Million barrels of oil equivalent/day)
(2010-2014)



Source: OAPEC, Secretary General Report, 2014.

Arab countries recorded 12 new oil discoveries and 5 new gas discoveries during 2014. The share of the Arab region in total proven oil reserves dropped from 55.6% to 55.2%, while its share of total proven gas reserves stabilized at 27.5% for the second year in a row. Arab region crude oil production dropped to 30.1% of total global production, down from 31% during the previous year. Its share of marketed gas slightly dropped to 17% of total global figures observed in 2013, (Annex Table 5/1 and 5/2).

Energy Consumption in Arab countries in 2014 increased at 4.3% to 14.3 million barrels of oil equivalent per day. Oil derivatives produced from oil and natural gas are the main sources of satisfying demand on energy in Arab countries. These sources covered over 98.2% of total energy needs in the region during the year. Drop in annual average prices of most main export crude oils in Arab countries during 2014 was reflected in total oil exports of these countries; as they dropped by 11.6% in 2014, (Annex Table 5/5 & Figure 5.1).

(Chapter 6)**Public Finance**

The drop in global oil prices during 2014 had significant implications for fiscal revenue in a number of Arab countries whose budgets depend on oil revenues. But foreign grant inflows sustained fiscal position in a number of Arab countries that receive such grants. Tax reforms in a number of Arab countries helped widen the tax base and increase collection efficiency, with ensuing positive impact on fiscal revenue.

Some Arab oil producers opted to cut down public expenditure both in current and capital budgets in view of lower global oil prices, while others continue to follow expansionary policies, funding government expenditure through accumulated fiscal balances and surpluses. Arab countries with diversified economies opted to make use of the fiscal space provided by lower oil prices in order to adopt policies that contain public expenditure and to focus on social and investment spending as part of an effort to cut fiscal deficit and restore fiscal balance.

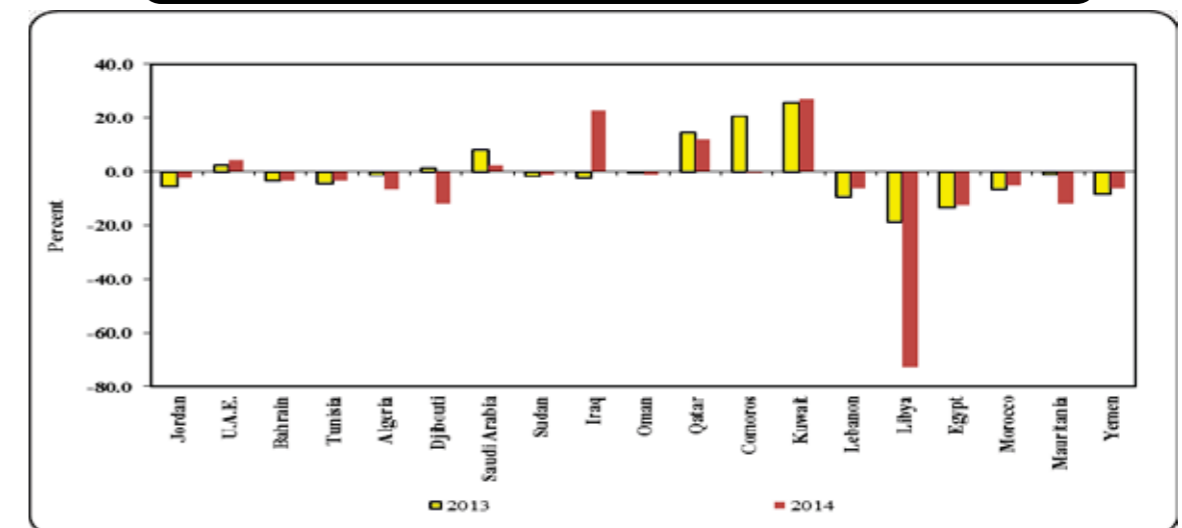
However, fiscal positions at both sides of revenue and expenditure were affected by internal conditions in a number of Arab countries during the year, with ensuing negative implications for investment and other economic activities. They were also affected by challenges created by the high economic and fiscal cost of security needs.

Against this backdrop, total **Public Revenue and Grants** for Arab countries combined dropped down by 6.2% to USD 952.6 billion in 2014, or 34.5% of GDP. Oil revenue dropped by 12.4% to USD 650.1 billion, while tax revenue strengthened slightly by 0.9% to USD 169.9 billion.

Total **Public Expenditure** in Arab countries combined dropped by 6.8% to USD 885.6 billion in 2014, or 32.1% of GDP. Current expenditure dropped by 10.6% to USD 645.6 bn. while capital expenditure increased by 5.4% to USD 238.4 billion.

As an outcome of these developments, **Aggregate Fiscal Surplus** for Arab countries grew at 3.1% (that is, about 2.0 billion USD) to about USD 67 billion in 2014, or 2.4% of GDP for Arab countries combined. In the case of oil-producers, aggregate fiscal surplus dropped by 1.8% to USD 114.7 billion (5.2% of GDP) while aggregate budgets for Arab diversified economies combined recorded some improvement as deficit decreased at 8% to USD 47.7 billion (or 8.9% of GDP), (Annex Table 6/10 & Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1
Fiscal Overall Deficit/Surplus to GDP in Arab Countries
(2013-2014)



Source: Annexes 6/1 and 6/5

Total outstanding **Public Debt** (both domestic and foreign), for Arab borrowing countries for which data are available, increased by 4.9% to USD 618.1 billion in 2014 against about USD 590 billion in 2013. Thus, public debt as a share of GDP increased to 53.6% in 2014 against 51.9% in 2013.

(Chapter 7)**Monetary, Banking and Capital market Developments**

The pace of monetary expansion moderated significantly in a number of Arab countries, reflecting several factors, mainly the significant drop in net foreign assets (NFAs) that had a contractionary effect on domestic liquidity growth rates in a number of Arab countries, as well as the effect of persisting lower growth rates of net domestic credit, whether due to

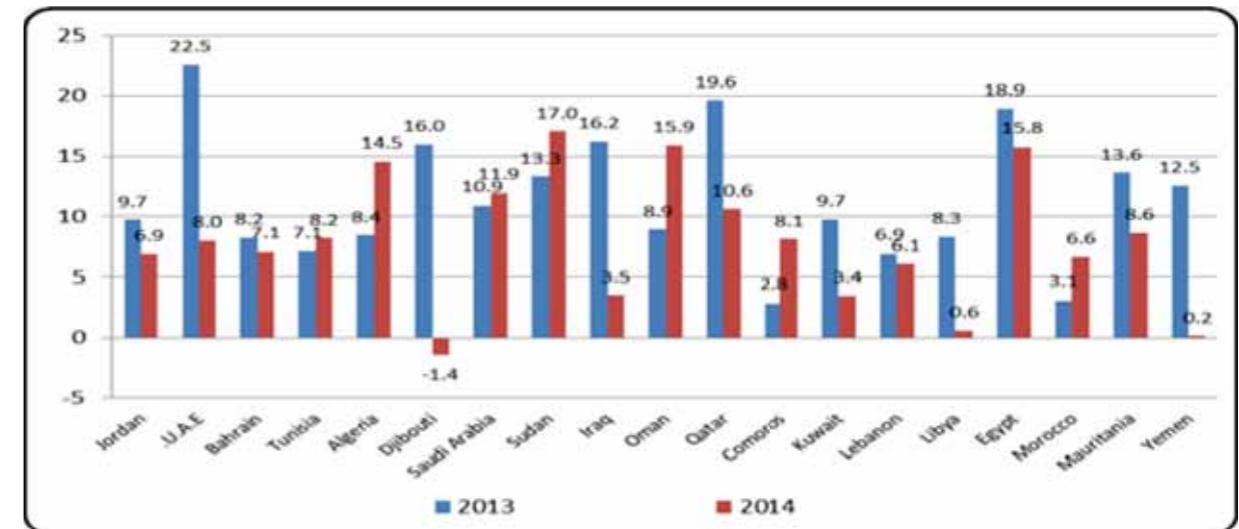
persisting lower growth rates of credit to private sector or due to continued fiscal reforms aimed at containing fiscal deficits, with ensuing lower growth rates of credit to the government sector.

During the year, central banks and monetary authorities in Arab countries continued to employ indirect **Monetary Policy** instruments to manage domestic liquidity and achieve monetary policy ultimate targets, mainly price stability and stimulated economic growth. Within this context, intervention by central banks continued to mop up excess liquidity in some Arab countries, particularly those that adopt fixed exchange rate regimes, even though these interventions largely decelerated in a number of countries. Meanwhile, the impact of liquidity crunch in other Arab countries continued to be felt. This required regular intervention by central banks to develop new liquidity support mechanisms and enhance existing ones.

Furthermore, Arab central banks made efforts to develop monetary policy operational frameworks through several mechanisms, mainly the development of inter-bank markets with a view to increasing the efficiency of monetary transmission channels to economic activity. Additionally, some banks introduced domestic liquidity management and forecasting frameworks in coordination with ministries of finance in order to improve monetary policy functioning. They also developed new monetary instruments that would help in managing liquidity of Islamic banks, reflecting the growth of Islamic banking in some Arab countries.

As to factors that affect **Domestic Liquidity**, domestic liquidity positions in Arab countries as a group underwent a significant change during the year. There was a large shift in the contribution of factors driving domestic liquidity due to a large drop in net foreign assets as a source of domestic liquidity expansion. This, in turn, was the result of lower net foreign assets as a result of the decline in oil revenues reflecting the drop in oil prices during Q4 of 2015. However, the contribution of net domestic credit increased significantly, whereby it became the primary factor affecting domestic liquidity in some Arab countries including oil-exporting countries. (Annex Table 7/1 & Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1
Domestic Liquidity Growth Rates in Arab Countries
(2013-2014)



*Data for Saudi Arabia for M3.
Source: Annex 7/1.

The **Banking Sector** continued to perform positively. Credit facilities to the private sector grew at rates that exceeded the outcome of the previous year. Total deposits also increased, although at lower rates than observed in the previous year. Earnings indicators for the majority of Arab banks improved this year. As to important developments related to legislation and regulation during 2014, supervisory and oversight authorities in Arab countries continued efforts to modernize and develop the whole system of laws, regulations and circulars, in tandem with international developments, and to adopt measures to implement the latest Basel standards, particularly on liquidity risk and governance regimes and rules. Arab central banks and monetary authorities paid particular attention to issues related to financial stability, (Annex Table 7/6, 7/7 & Table 7.1, 7.2).

Table 7.1
Banking Sector Deposits in Arab Banks, (2013-2014)
(USD Million)

year	Private Saving and Term Deposits	Private Current Deposits	Total Private Deposits	Total Deposits	Total Deposits to GDP (%)
2013	978,785	594,984	1,573,769	1,758,385	65
2014	1,032,120	668,981	1,701,101	1,906,064	69
Change (%)	5.4	12.4	8.1	8.4	

Table 7.2
Loans and Credit Facilities Extended by Arab Commercial Banks, (2013-2014)
(USD Million)

year	Total Credit Domestic Facilities	Total Credit to Public Sector	Total Credit to Private Sector (%)	Credit to Private Sector/ Total Deposit (%)	Credit to Private Sector/ GDP (%)
2013	1,679,600	554,926	1,124,674	67	41
2014	1,850,006	597,965	1,252,041	68	45
Change (%)	10.1	7.8	11.3		

Source: Annexes 7/7 and 7/8.

As to **Arab Capital Markets**, in 2014 the total capitalization of Arab stock exchanges as a group increased by 7% to about USD 1203 bn by the end of 2014, gaining about USD 65.0 bn in capitalization. This improvement was accompanied by an improvement in the business of primary issuance market, both in numbers and value. Foreign investment on Arab stock exchanges recorded a positive net inflow for the second year in a row. Supervisory and oversight authorities during 2014 made efforts to cope with recent developments on global financial markets through amendments to laws, regulations and circulars, particularly those on trading, clearance and settlement, following the improvement in a number of Arab financial markets to ranks that are comparable to those in emerging economies. Some Arab stock exchanges developed a system of legislation and regimes on SMEs with a view to listing, or creating separate stock exchanges for, those enterprises.

(Chapter 8)

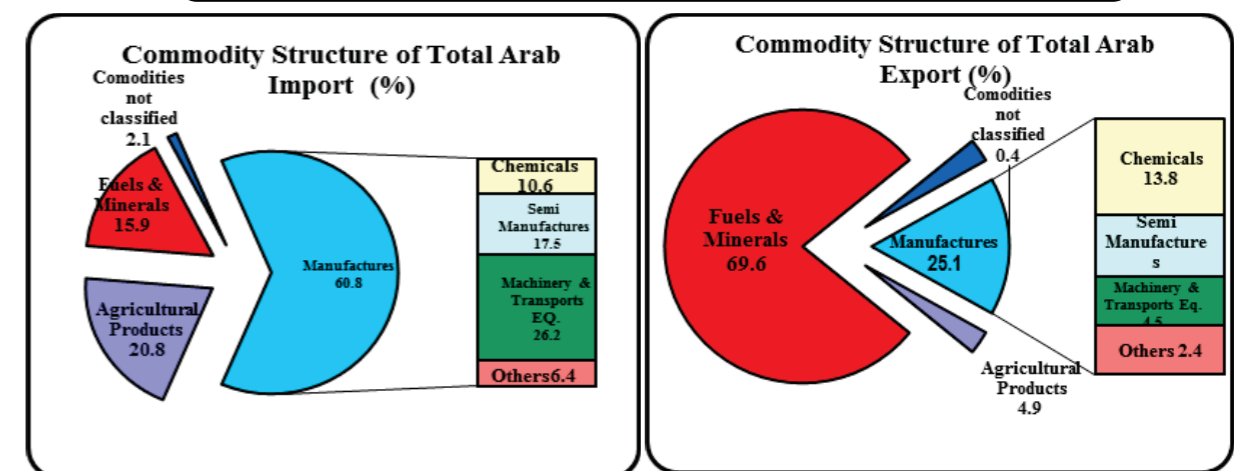
International and Intra-Regional Trade

Total value of **Arab Foreign Trade** dropped by 2.7% in 2014 to reach USD 2118.9 billion, down from USD 2176.9 billion in 2013. This was a result of the drop in total value of Arab commodity exports by 6.6% to USD 1230 billion in 2014, down from USD 1316 billion in 2013 due to lower oil prices since the second half of 2014. As to the performance

of total Arab commodity imports, there was a 3.3% increase to USD 889.3 billion in 2014 against USD 860.6 billion in 2013, (Annex Table 8/1).

As to **Direction of Arab Commodity Trade** in 2014, data show a decrease in Arab exports to the US, EU, Japan and rest of the world. Arab exports to China and the rest of Asia increased. Arab commodity imports from main trade partners increased, Imports from Asia constituted the major share of total Arab imports (38.2 %) in 2014, (Annex Table 8/3& Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1
Commodity Structure of foreign trade of Arab Countries (2014)



Source: Annex 8/3.

On **Commodity Structure** of trade, fuels and minerals accounted for the greatest shares of total Arab exports. The share of manufactured goods increased and the relative weight of chemicals increased. As to simple products and agricultural produce, their relative weights decreased in 2014. Import data show that manufactured goods accounted for the largest share of Arab imports. The share of chemicals increased, while that of agricultural commodities decreased in 2014

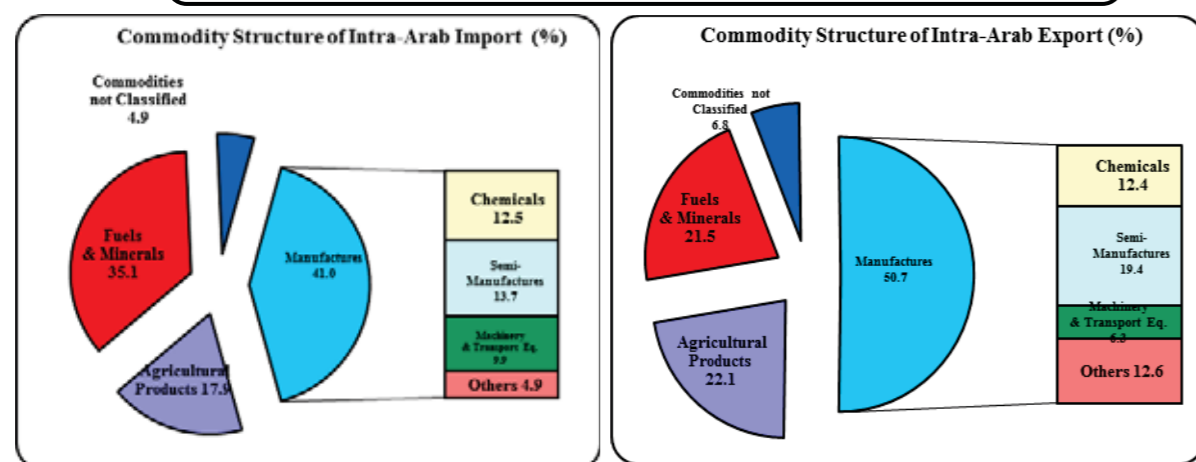
The performance of **Intra-Regional Trade** performance was affected significantly by lower global oil prices as well as persistent domestic development in some Arab countries that affected intra-regional trade, particularly with neighbor countries. These developments

pushed freight and insurance costs upwards. As a result, intra-regional trade recorded a slight growth at 5.4% to USD 121.9 billion in 2014 against a growth of 4.5% during 2013. This was the outcome of higher growth of intra-regional exports at 6.2% and a lower growth of intra-regional imports at 4.7% during 2014.

As to the development of commodity composition of intra-regional trade, intra trade in crude oil accounted for 6.7% of the average value of intra-regional trade, i.e., USD 8.1 billion during 2014. Among non-oil intra trade components, the group of manufactured goods accounted for the largest share, followed by agricultural goods.

In 2014, **Trade in Services** continued to be affected by domestic conditions in some Arab countries. These affected all components of service balance in those countries. Trade in services was also positively affected by higher levels of government expenditure, thanks to the adoption of national mega projects by some Arab countries. Receipts of service exports for Arab countries as a group increased during 2014 at 11.8% to USD 137.1 billion, up from USD 122.6 observed in the previous year. Total payments for service imports for Arab countries increased to USD 332.5 billion against USD 288.7 billion during 2013, a 15.2% increase. As a result, services balance for Arab countries as a group widened further during 2014, from USD 166 to USD 195.3 billion, a 17.7% increase, (Annex Table 8/5, 8/6, 8/9 & Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2
Commodity Structure of Intra-Regional Trade
(2014)



Source: Annex 8/9

On developments related to **The Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA)**, one issue was the liberalization of commodity trade. In this respect, negotiations continued during 2014 with a view to addressing and completing the legislative architecture of GAFTA as adopted at the Riyadh Summit and on which some progress was made following the 2013 Doha Summit, particularly on detailed rules of origin and non-tariff barriers. This resulted in the finalization of implementation process for GAFTA for the treatment of products of free zones on an equal footing with foreign products when they are exported to GAFTA members.

Liberalization of trade in services has become a central component of all free trade agreements and regional arrangements. Early in 2002, Arab countries started negotiations on an Intra-regional Agreement of Liberalization of Trade in Services. One of the challenges Arab countries face before they can make progress on such an agreement is the fact that they have different negotiation capabilities on issues related to trade in services, different technical capabilities, apart from the quick turnover of negotiators entrusted with the dossier on trade in services at the WTO.

On preparations for the Arab Customs Union, the Committee on the Unified Arab Customs Law is the body in charge of all issues related to Unified Customs Law, Regulations and Interpretive Notes. The Committee on Customs Procedure and Information has been entrusted with the task of unifying customs procedure and forms to be used by customs administrations of member countries. Within this context, the period 2015-17 was identified for the revamp of customs points in Arab countries and finalizing draft Unified Arab Customs Law, Customs Procedure Guide, and Unified Arab Customs Declaration Form.

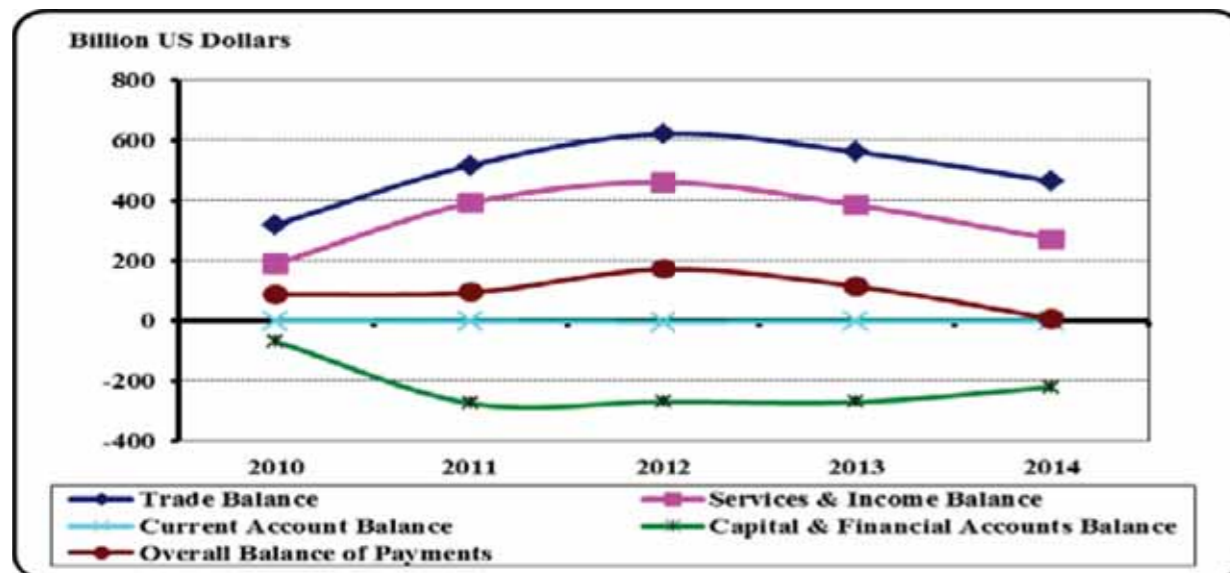
(Chapter 9)

Balances of Payments, External Public Debt and Exchange Rates

During 2014, **Balances of Payment of Arab Countries** were affected by the significant drop in global oil prices, particularly during Q4 when oil prices plummeted at about 27%, apart from the effect of expansion in public investment expenditure and the adoption of a

number of infrastructure mega projects by some Arab countries. Balances of payments of non-oil Arab countries were negatively affected by lackluster global economic growth, particularly in the euro area, the major trading partner. As a result, transactions between Arab countries as a group and the rest of the world showed a decrease in total surplus of Arab balances of payments from USD 115.1 billion in 2013 to a modest USD 5.9 in 2014, (Annex Table 9/1 & Figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1
Balance of Payments for Arab Countries as a Group
(2010-2014)



Source: Annex 9/1

Total **External Public Debt** for borrowing Arab countries increased slightly by 0.7% in 2014 to USD 206.8 bn. This is explained by the decision of several Arab countries to borrow on external markets in order to finance fiscal deficit that remains at high levels. External public debt service increased by 26.6% to USD19.3 billion.

External indebtedness indicators for Arab borrowing countries as a group show that external public debt to GDP ratio decreased from 22.7% in 2013 to 21.7% in 2014 as GDP growth rate exceeded that of external indebtedness. External public debt service to exports of goods and services ratio for borrowing Arab countries remained unchanged at 5.9%, (Annex Table 9/6, 9/7, and 9/8).

Global exchange rate developments had their impact on **Arab Currency Exchange Rates**, particularly in view of gains made by the US dollar during the year thanks to recovering

regime, whether free or managed floating, mostly depreciated against both the US dollar and the euro. The Sudanese pound recorded the greatest depreciation against these two currencies during the year, reflecting pressures on exchange market in the Sudan since the secession of the South with ensuing loss of a significant source of foreign exchange, (Annex Table 9/11 -9/14).

(Chapter 10)

Thematic Chapter:

Improving Linkages Between Education System and Labor Markets In Arab Countries

The thematic chapter of the current report discusses the main reasons behind the lack of harmony between outputs of education system and the needs of labor markets in Arab countries. It reviews the main challenges the education system faces in improving the employability of graduates as well as policies that can successfully fill the gap between outputs of education system and the needs of labor markets. These challenges undermine the employability of graduates and negatively affect the quantity and quality of **Labor Supply**. They include the fact that the public sector has been “the employer of last resort” and the major client of education system, a fact that has shaped an education model that is meant to produce and appreciate the certification needed for employment with public sector. The absence of incentives, weak governance within the education system and the lack of mechanisms for accountability on quality caused a dichotomy between academic institutions on the one hand and their milieu on the other, particularly business sector and civil society. This also led to the preference being accorded to passing exams, selectivity in taking university disciplines, rigid mechanisms for allocating students to different divisions without due regard to emerging needs on the labor market or improvement of qualifications and skills. Also the lack of the culture of merit in the region in general widened the gap between outputs of education and the requirements of employment and raised the relevance of the certification per se at the expense of skills and efficiency.

Some literature and surveys suggest that getting an employment with the public sector in Arab countries largely reflects factors that are beyond the control of an individual, including gender, place of birth, and education level of parents. Furthermore, the allocation of jobs in both public and private sectors is made in many cases on the basis of influence, “connections” or personal relations rather than efficiency, skills and individual endeavor of job seekers. This undermines the societal value of knowledge and the need to acquire skills. It also undermines efforts by Arab countries to establish social equity and equal opportunity principle.

Another weak link is the low quality of education. Despite huge spending on education and increasing enrollment rates, achievements on quality of education leave a great deal to be desired compared to global average, as evidenced by results achieved by Arab students in international math and science competitions. Education reform programs did not achieve significant success in providing students with skills, knowledge and capabilities needed for increased productivity and comparative advantages based on innovation and creativity. This reflects significant demographic pressures, scarce resources and increasing demand on education services and the priority being accorded to numerical targets over education quality.

On **Labor Demand**, the chapter highlights the fact that, in view of the prevalent development model and lack of diversification, apart from other distortions in macroeconomic and sectoral policies, Arab economies have not been able to generate new jobs for a fast growing labor force. Labor markets could not identify where supply would be equal to demand so that they may function well. This is due to lack of information and communication mechanisms between job seekers and employers, the absence of a clear structure of professional qualifications and standards that links available jobs to needed skills, in addition to the lack of experience and incentives in employment offices, lack of transparency in filling vacancies, and proliferation of recruitment based on “connections” and personal relations.

Due to these difficulties, recommendations have been made for **Improving Linkages Between Education System and Labor Markets** in Arab countries. The first part of those proposals focuses on enhancement the role of education system in order to improve the

outlook for recruitment of its graduates. The second part focuses on the role of macroeconomic and sectoral policies in stimulating demand and improving employment policies and labor market mechanisms.

The first part focuses on the importance of **The Role Of Education System In Improving Employment Outlook** through improved quality of education and curriculum, enhancement of the role of the state in knowledge acquisition system, review of policies and mechanisms of tertiary education funding, enhancement of the role of universities in improving recruitment outlook for their graduates, shift from certificate generation to skill generation, from selectivity and exams to human capital formation and acquisition of knowledge. It also highlights the need to improve governance within education institutions through enhanced accountability and quality control mechanisms, promote the engagement of private sector and NGOs in education policy making, provide necessary incentives to all stakeholders in order to increase harmony between outputs of tertiary education and labor market needs. Concurrently, accountability for performance, evaluation and appropriate frameworks for quality assurance should be promoted, particularly through neutral bodies and committees that are dependent from institutions whose performance is to be evaluated. This calls for bridging the gap between outputs of education system and labor market needs, promoting technical education and removing the stigma attached to that kind of education in the Arab region. It further reiterates the importance of opening tertiary education to its milieu, particularly international environment, through partnerships with universities and research centers and exchange of experience and knowledge.

On macroeconomic and sectoral policies, the chapter concludes that there is need to review the old development model and related social contract, mainly through the establishment of merit culture, transparency in vacancy filling, focus on policies that stimulate economic growth and increase productivity, enhancement of the role of private sector in employment through removing distortions in the structure of wages and fringe benefits. These actions would help enhance work culture in public sector, remove impediments resulting from unconducive investment and business environment, promote SMEs with a view to formalizing the largest possible part of informal sector, adjust macroeconomic policies, complete pending reforms in fiscal, foreign trade and finance sectors, and improve

legislation and mechanisms that govern labor markets, amend employment policies and programs, evaluate existing programs to identify shortcomings, promote skill formation programs for temporary migration, and activate inter-Arab and international cooperation on movement of labor and skills, particularly in countries with abundant educated labor supply.

(Chapter 11)

Arab Development Assistance

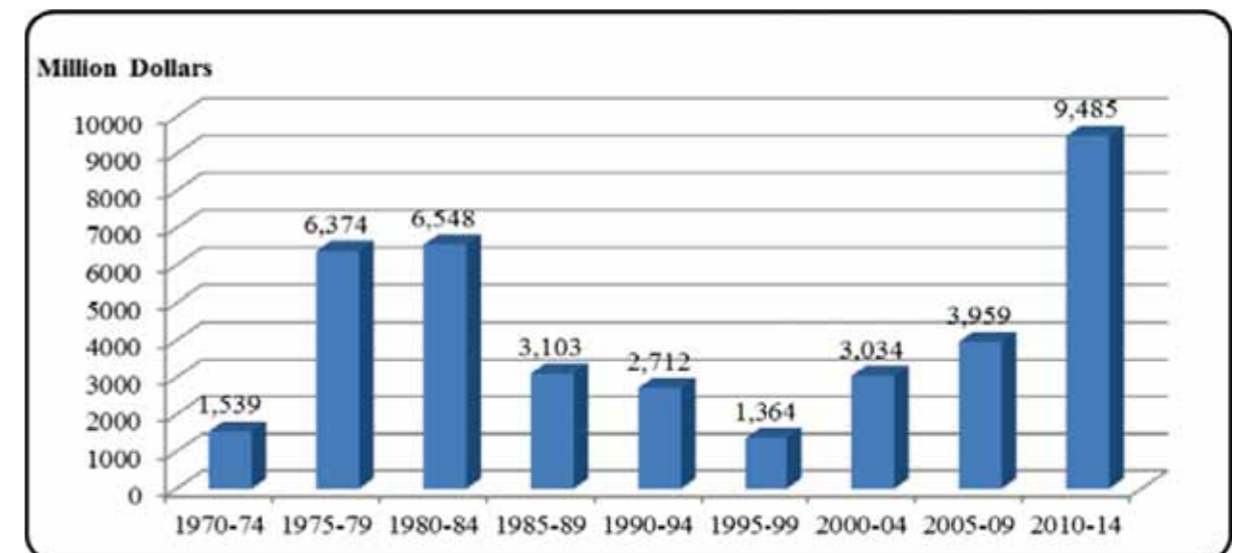
Arab Development Assistance accounts for a significant share of economic cooperation between Arab and other developing countries. Development assistance is provided by Arab countries through multiple channels, including bilateral official assistance and development finance through the Institutions of Arab Coordination Group⁽¹⁾, apart from assistance provided by charities and other NGOs to support poverty reduction projects, health, education and relief programs. As well as Arab country contributions through international aid donors.

Official concessional **Development Assistance Extended by Donor Arab Countries**⁽²⁾ increased to USD 18.5 billion in 2014, i.e., an increase of USD 4.7 billion over 2013. Thus, total concessional development assistance extended by Arab countries during the period 1970-2014 was USD 190.6 billion. Arab development assistance as a percentage of total GDP for major donor countries was 1.11% in 2014.

⁽¹⁾ The institutions of Arab Coordination Group consists of nine institutions, three of which are national institutions including the Kuwait Fund for Arab Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, the six regional organizations are the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for international Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Gulf Program for United Nations Development Organizations as well as the Arab Monetary Fund.

⁽²⁾ This amount includes total developmental assistance commitments by Saudi Arabia and net withdrawals for other countries.

Figure 11.1
Arab Official Development Assistance (Net Disbursements)
(1970-2014)

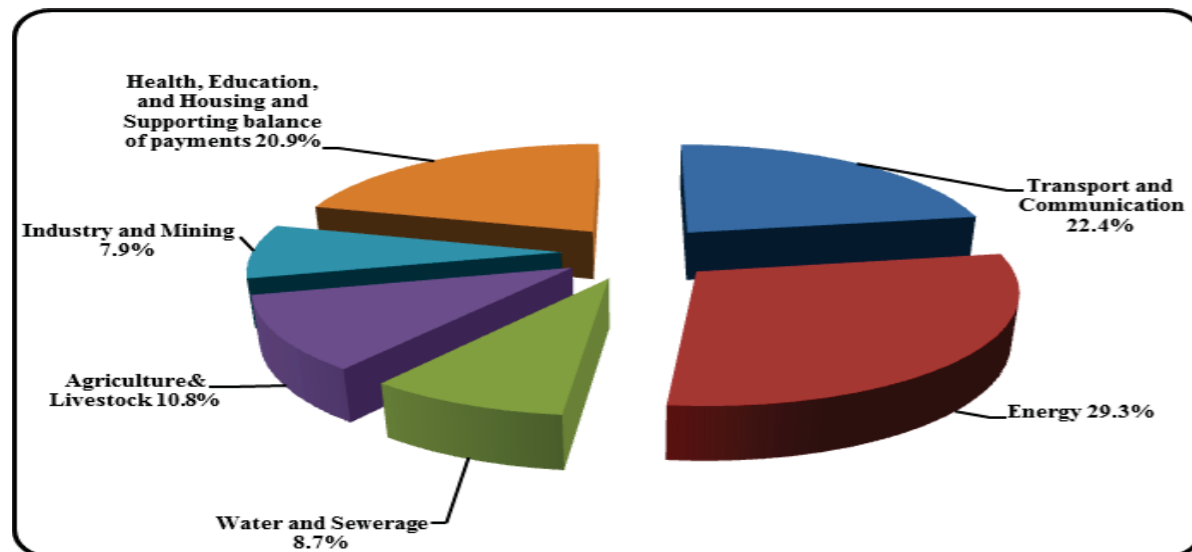


Source: Annex 11/1

On the other hand, aid extended by the **Institution of Arab Coordination Group** was USD 15.4 billion in 2014, up from USD 12.3 billion in 2013, i.e., an increase of 25.2%. Commitments extended by these institutions to Arab countries accounted for 45.1% in 2014 against 47.4% in 2013. Sectoral distribution of finance operations by member institutions of the Coordination Group for 2014 suggests a continued focus on support to infrastructure projects, particularly energy projects of different kinds. Total development assistance for these projects in 2014 accounted for USD 6.6 billion, i.e., 43.1% of total assistance extended during the year, (Annex Table 11/3).

Total official development assistance (ODA) extended to Arab countries from all sources, excluding Arab institutional aid, was USD 22 billion in 2013, i.e., an increase of 47.3% over 2012. This assistance accounts for 14.7% of total official development aid extended to developing countries during 2013.

Figure 11.2
Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Total Development
Aid Provided by Arab and Regional Development Funds till (2014)



Source: Annex 11/6.

The accumulative total of commitments for finance operations extended by member Arab development institutions of the Arab Coordination Group was USD 130.5 billion by the end of 2013. This was contributed to finance 7020 development projects across 130 countries. These projects cover different economic and social sectors and activities, (Annex Table 11/4 & Figure 11.2).

(Chapter 12)

Intra-Arab Cooperation on Marine Transport and Logistics

Marine transport is a global economic sector that has been affected most by global economic developments. It handles a significant share of international trade exchanges. Furthermore, this vital economic sector is one of the most important and richest productive power houses in terms of income and value added generation. Conglomerates working in that field have understood the importance of this sector and the need to further develop it in tandem with a growing demand on international marine trade, and an expanding need to fleets, piers, terminals and port-related distribution networks. This led to the establishment of new benchmarks for international competition and new standards for logistics quality in

services delivered by fleets and ports to global market clients, including shippers and importers.

Economic evidence worldwide suggests that trade and transport are positively correlated and that they are interdependent. The efficiency of transport affects that of trade and the development of one of them implies development of the other. In the Arab region, inadequate regular marine transport lines are among the factors that impede the development of intra-regional trade and affect the cost and volume of trade with certain world regions that do not receive regular sea marine transport lines. Despite the fact that most Arab countries are located on ocean, the volume of intra trade carried by sea continues to account for a low share of total intra-regional trade. In view of the above, this chapter sheds light on the current status of marine transport in the Arab region, the kind of challenges that face this sector and the ways and means to tackle such challenges.

Within this context, the Thematic Chapter for this year discusses inter-Arab cooperation in the field of marine transport and logistics. It defines divisions of marine navigation, the relative weight of trade carried by sea, the status of marine transport sector in Arab countries, obstacles facing efforts to further develop this sector in the Arab region, and the salient features of inter-Arab cooperation in marine transport. Furthermore, the chapter discusses logistic services delivered in Arab countries and makes certain recommendations on further developing that sector in the Arab region.

On the **Relative Weight of Trade Carried by Sea**, it is noted that there has been a significant growth of global trade carried by sea in different country groups. Worldwide, it increased from MT 15.7 billion in 2009 to MT 19 billion in 2013, a growth at 21.8%. Despite lack of data on the volume of trade carried by sea, it grew significantly also in the Arab region during the same period. This creates an obligation for Arab countries to pay greater attention to marine transport and emphasizes the need to create more regular lines across Arab sea ports, as a channel to further develop intra-regional trade.

The chapter also discusses the **Status of Marine Transport in the Arab Region**. It notes that this sector assumes a special importance in the Arab region in view of its location and natural resources, including oil and gas. Arab fleets as a group, including oil tankers, general merchandise ships and container carriers have increased during the period 2011-

15. It is further noted that oil tankers account for about 51% of total Arab merchant fleets combined, with a total tonnage of MT 8431.5 thousand. This is explained by the high relative weight of oil exports as a share of total Arab exports.

Despite physical, human and financial resources possessed by Arab countries that would contribute to a greater intra-regional trade, which would positively reflect on a more developed marine transport sector, there are currently some challenges that limit the potential for growth of this vital sector. These challenges may be divided into four groups, namely, economic challenges, mainly the modest contribution by Arab private sector to investment in marine transport sector; administrative challenges created by red tape and excessive licensing requirements; legal challenges created by the lack of harmonization of applicable laws and codes on marine transport in Arab countries; in addition to some other challenges.

On **Inter-Arab Cooperation in Marine Transport**, it is vitally important to note that an essential part of this cooperation is the Arab-international cooperation in this sector. The accession by Arab countries to international conventions and agreements on marine transport has paved the way to facilitate inter-Arab cooperation in this respect. On inter-Arab cooperation, the Arab League managed to finalize the “Agreement on Multi-means Transport of Goods among Arab Countries”. This was the result of the integration of two draft agreements that were under preparation at that time, namely, draft Agreement on Multi-Means Transport of Goods in the Arab Mashreq Region, adopted by UN-ESCWA; and the draft Agreement on Multi-Means Transport of Goods developed by the Arab League Council of Transport Ministers, with a view to increasing intra-regional trade, particularly following the adoption by Arab League Economic and Social Council of Resolution on the Implementation Program of GAFTA.

The creation of the United Arab Shipping Company in 1976 is another important development towards strengthening inter-Arab cooperation in this field. It grew into a world class company with a service network that covers 240 ports around the world. Using a modern, efficient and environment-friendly fleet, it provides traditional (dry) and refrigerated goods container transport as well as other logistic services to a wide range of clients around the world.

International indicators for logistic services show the special status assumed by UAE in this respect, as the 27th worldwide and the first in the Arab region. UAE has been classified as the 24th on logistic services performance and the 22nd worldwide in terms of customs services. Qatar came second in the Arab region and 29th worldwide, at 34 in terms of logistic services with a score of 3.35, followed by Saudi Arabia as third in the Arab region with a score of 3.16 on logistic service performance. One of the most important projects currently implemented in marine transport and logistics is the one in Egypt. It would generate benefits to neighboring countries. It is the Suez Canal Corridor, a national mega project through which sea ports and logistics centers in Egypt and other Arab countries will be connected. It will reduce the anchorage time to 3 hours in worst weather conditions instead of 8-11 hours, with ensuing cost savings and higher traffic through the canal.

There are several other sea ports in Arab countries that perform logistics activities. Dubai for instance, makes every effort to further elevate the global and regional rank of UAE as a center of excellence in operating sea ports and marine stations and a hub for expertise in different fields, particularly merchant sea-ports, shipping and logistics. Saudi Arabia has made tremendous efforts in developing sea ports and creating state of the art ones. Before 38 years, foundations were laid in Saudi Arabia for a network of sea ports by the Saudi Arabia Sea-port Public Corporation that turned the erstwhile modest loading and unloading wharfs managed and operated by the state into full-fledged industrial cities that offer a whole range of logistic services.

The chapter concludes with a number of recommendations that may help **Enhance Inter-Arab Cooperation in Marine Transport and Logistics** and promote this vitally important sector. They include, mainly, the integration of Arab countries into geographic common markets that can face advanced economic blocs with high-level logistic support, the creation of an Inter-Arab Logistics Council as well as similar individual country councils, further development of national legislation on marine transport and logistics in a way that is responsive to the needs of Arab markets.

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

Palestinian economy was negatively affected by accelerated actions of occupation authorities during the year, with ensuing losses for all Palestinian economic activities. According to a report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Israeli military action in Gaza in July 2014 caused the Gaza economy to contract by 15%. The impact of these Israeli policies was a contraction of the Palestinian economy in 2014, the first such contraction since 2006. This was caused by both the Israeli aggression against Gaza and the economic blockade against West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

Gross Domestic Product at constant prices dropped in 2014 to USD 7.45 billion, down from USD 7.48 billion in 2013, a drop of 0.4%. Per capita real GDP, in turn, dropped by 3.3% to USD 1734.6, a fact that aggravated structural imbalances in the Palestinian economy. **Total Investment** in 2014 dropped by 8.4% to USD 2.7 billion, down from USD 2.9 billion in 2013. This caused investment's share of GDP to drop from 23.8% in 2013 to 21.3% in 2014. Total consumption increased in 2014 by 9.7% to USD 15.9 billion, against USD 14.4 billion in 2013.

On the contribution of different economic sectors to GDP, the contribution of agricultural sector deteriorated due to continued control by occupation authorities over agricultural factors of production, including land and water. Furthermore, the contribution of industrial sector to GDP in 2014 deteriorated to 11.6% due to continued Israeli blockade against Gaza. Building and Construction contribution to GDP also deteriorated, for the second year in a row, to 7.2% in 2014 despite the fact that it had been one of the fastest growing sectors of the Palestinian economy. On the contrary, services sector contributed the major share of GDP, at 77.4%, a fact that partially mitigated the contractionary effect of other sectors.

On **Social Developments**, the number of Palestinians in the old Palestine lands and the diaspora was about 12.1 mn in 2014; up from 11.8 mn in 2013, of which 4.62 mn people live in Palestinian territories occupied in 1967. Palestinian labor force participation

increased for persons at the age of 15 and above by 8.6% in 2014. Despite a significant increase in labor force participation in 2014, unemployment increased to about 26.9% in 2014. This was a result of the fact that unemployment increase exceeded that of labor force participation, (Annex Table 13/1 & Figure 13.1).

In 2014, **Poverty** and reliance on international and humanitarian assistance continued to persist among wide sections of the Palestinian population. This caused a section of the Palestinian population to fall into persistent impoverishment. Based on 2014 figures, 35.5% of Palestinians in occupied territories live below poverty line, of which 52% live in Gaza and 19% live in the West Bank.

On foreign trade, Palestinian net trade balance deficit persisted, reaching USD 5.5 billion, an increase of 15.9% in 2014, due to occupation authority policies. In 2014, the Palestinian government continued fiscal management efforts in a way that aims at reducing fiscal deficit, ensuring fiscal sustainability and reducing dependence on donor support in an uncondusive environment of receding donor support and falling development spending.

Annex Tables

Annex Table (1/1): World Real GDP Growth Rates
(2010-2014)

	(Annual Percentage Change)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
World	5.4	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Advanced Economies	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.8
United States	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.4
Euro Zone	2.0	1.6	0.8-	-0.5	0.9
United Kingdom	1.9	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.6
Japan	4.7	0.5-	1.8	1.6	0.1-
Canada	3.4	3	1.9	2.0	2.5
Other Advanced Economies, of which :	5.8	3.3	1.9	2.2	2.8
Asian Countries (ASEAN-5)*	7.0	4.5	6.1	5.2	4.6
Australia	7.4	6.2	5.2	5.0	4.6
Emerging and Developing Economies	6.7	5.0	4.2	5.2	5.0
Sub Saharan Africa	4.8	5.4	1.3	2.9	2.8
Central & Eastern Europe	4.6	4.8	3.4	2.2	1.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	9.6	7.7	6.8	7.0	6.8
Developing Asia	10.4	9.3	7.8	7.8	7.4
China	10.3	6.6	5.1	6.9	7.2
India	7.0	4.5	6.1	5.2	4.6
Middle East and North Africa	5.1	4.5	4.9	2.3	2.4
Latin America and the Caribbean**	6.1	4.9	3.1	2.9	1.3
Brazil	7.6	3.9	1.8	2.7	0.1
Mexico	5.1	4.0	4.0	1.4	2.1

* ASEAN-5 : Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam

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

Source: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook: April 2015."

**Annex Table (1/2): World Average Inflation Rates
(2010-2014)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Advanced Economies					
United States	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.4
Euro Zone	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.6
United Kingdom	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.3	0.4
Japan	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.4	2.7
Canada	3.3	4.5	2.8	2.6	2
Other Advanced Economies	1.8	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.9
Emerging and Developing Economies	2.4	3.4	2.1	1.7	1.5
Sub Saharan Africa	5.9	7.3	6.1	5.9	5.1
Central & Eastern Europe	8.2	9.5	9.4	6.5	6.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	5.6	5.4	6.0	4.3	3.8
Developing Asia	7.1	9.8	6.2	6.4	8.1
Middle East and North Africa	5.2	6.5	4.7	4.8	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.2	8.7	9.7	9.3	6.5
	6.2	6.8	6.1	7.1	...

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

**Annex Table (1/3): Unemployment and Employment in Developed Countries
(2010-2014)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Unemployment Rate					
Developed Countries	8.3	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.3
United States	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2
Euro Zone	10.1	10.2	11.4	12.0	11.6
Germany	6.9	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.0
France	9.3	9.2	9.8	10.2	10.2
Italy	8.4	8.4	10.6	12.1	12.8
U.K	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.6	6.2
Japan	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.6
Canada	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9
Employment growth					
Developed Countries	0.1-	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2
United States	0.6-	0.6	1.8	1.0	1.6
Euro Zone	0.5-	0.2	0.7-	-0.8	0.5
Germany	0.7	2.4	1.0	0.9	1.0
France	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2-	0.2
Italy	-0.6	0.4	0.2-	-2.1	-0.4
U.K	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.2	2.3
Japan	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.6
Canada	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.6

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

**Annex Table (1/4): Interest Rates for Advanced Economies
(2010-2014)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Short-term interest rate					
United States	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3
Japan	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Euro Zone	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
U.K.*	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
Canada*	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Long-term interest rate**					
United States	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.5
Japan	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6
Euro Zone	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.0	2.0
U.K.	3.6	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.1
Canada	3.4	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.6

* Average interest rates for the first 9 months of 2014.

** Return on long-term government bonds.

Sources: World Economic Outlook database, April 2014.

United Nations, World Economic Situation and Prospects database, April 2015.

Eurostats database, April 2015.

**Annex Table (1/5): World Trade Volumes and Terms of Trade
(2010-2014)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume of Trade (Goods and Services)					
World Trade	12.6	6.8	2.8	3.5	3.4
Advanced Economies	12.3	6.3	2.0	3.1	3.3
Exports Volume	11.7	5.5	0.9	2.1	3.3
Imports Volume	13.6	7.4	4.4	4.6	3.4
Emerging and Developing Economies	14.1	9.8	6.0	5.5	3.7
Exports Volume					
Imports Volume					
Terms of Trade (Goods)					
Developed Countries	0.9-	-1.7	-0.6	0.7	0.3
Emerging and Developing Economies	2.0	3.6	0.7	0.3-	-0.6

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

**Annex Table (1/6): Balance of Payments: Current Account Balance
(2010-2014)**

	(Billions of U.S. dollars)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Advanced Economies					
United States	-6.0	-63.5	-28.4	157.6	169.9
Euro Zone	-443.9	-459.3	-460.8	-400.3	-410.6
Japan	3.7	9.6	194.2	284.3	313.0
Other Advanced Economies	217.6	126.5	58.7	33.6	24.3
Emerging and Developing Economies					
Sub Saharan Africa	267.9	248.3	261.9	338.4	330.9
Middle and Eastern Europe	315.7	413.1	383.3	217.0	197.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	-7.7	-9.7	-28.7	-39.7	-55.2
Developing Asia	-86.8	-119.5	-81.2	-72.5	-54.4
Asian Countries(ASEAN-5)	69.1	107.9	67.0	16.3	54.7
Middle East and North Africa	234.7	99.2	122.2	142.5	195.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	45.3	49.9	8.0	2.0	25.8
	174.3	415.9	414.8	335.0	223.4
	-65.3	-82.1	-107.4	-163.7	-164.8

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

**Annex Table (1/7): External Private Financial Flows to Developing Countries
and Other Emerging Market Economies*
(2010-2014)**

	(Billions of U.S. dollars)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014**	
Emerging and Developing Economies	557.8	479.6	228.7	419.9	167.0	
Sub Saharan Africa	18.0	0.6	14.6	14.5	23.3	
Central & Eastern Europe	84.6	96.5	63.9	69.3	92.0	
Commonwealth of Independent States	-25.4	-63.3	-41.4	-43.6	42.3	
Developing Asia	389.4	370.8	116.3	314.8	198.0	
Middle East and North Africa	6.9	-103.4	-48.2	-72.3	-88.0	
Latin America and the Caribbean	117.7	176.3	123.4	137.9	148.0	

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

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

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

**Annex Table (1/8): Foreign Reserves of Developing Countries
and Other Emerging Market Economies*
(2010-2014)**

	(Billions of U.S. dollars)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Emerging and Developing Economies	6,298.2	6,943.7	7,397.3	8,007.6	7,888.4
Sub Saharan Africa	161.0	179.7	202.1	204.5	197.8
Central & Eastern Europe	318.9	335.3	351.2	349.6	345.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	521.4	536.3	559.8	539.5	396.4
Developing Asia	3,641.8	4,040.3	4,191.1	4,682.9	4,726.1
China	2,891.6	3,238.6	3,349.5	3,857.5	3,877.3
India	276.2	272.2	271.6	277.5	304.4
Middle East and North Africa	1,009.0	1,108.0	1,280.5	1,396.3	1,375.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	635.5	741.4	799.6	804.2	831.4

* Excluding Gold.

Source: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics Database, April 2014".

**Annex Table (1/9): External Debt of Developing Countries and
Other Emerging Market Economies
(2010-2014)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total External Debt (Billions of U.S. dollars)					
Emerging and Developing Economies	5,622.1	6,207.3	6,823.6	7,436.0	7,791.2
Sub Saharan Africa	269.0	296.1	328.9	358.0	388.3
Central & Eastern Europe	1084.7	1102.4	1,173.1	1,244.8	1,206.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	789.6	874.3	994.5	1105.3	1065.1
Developing Asia	1514.9	1,789.1	1,993.2	2,207.5	2,398.6
Middle East and North Africa	719.1	736.2	767.2	825.0	851.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1182.1	1341.6	1500.1	1633.1	1,814.6
Debt Service Payments (As a percentage of exports of goods and services)					
Emerging and Developing Economies	25.7	24.8	27.0	29.4	31.6
Sub Saharan Africa	11.8	10.6	12.0	13.1	15.3
Central and Eastern Europe	62.3	57.7	62.7	62.2	59.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	36.0	28.9	30.6	37.9	39.5
Developing Asia	19.6	22.1	25.4	27.0	30.3
Middle East and North Africa	17.7	14.4	13.8	16.5	16.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	30.0	30.1	32.9	34.7	37.4

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

**Annex Table (1/10): Exchange Rates of the U.S. Dollar Per Major Currencies*
(2010-2014)**

	(U.S. Dollars per Unit of National Currency)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pound Sterling	1.564	1.546	1.604	1.585	1.564
Japanese Yen	0.011	0.011	0.013	0.013	0.010
Euro	1.393	1.327	1.391	1.286	1.328

* (Period Average)

Source: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics database, April 2015."

**Annex Table (2/1): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 - 2014)**

COUNTRY	(Millions of Domestic Currency Units)									
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*		
Jordan	4,715	5,999	8,925	18,762	20,477	21,966	23,852	25,437		
U.A.E.	241,345	383,179	663,317	1,050,516	1,276,025	1,367,323	1,477,594	1,541,500		
Bahrain	2,214	3,018	5,061	9,668	10,921	11,564	12,370	12,735		
Tunisia	17,052	29,433	41,871	63,059	64,586	70,491	76,232	82,530		
Algeria	2,004,995	4,123,514	7,561,984	11,991,564	14,526,608	16,115,430	16,569,271	17,730,700		
Djibouti	88,456	98,795	125,939	200,578	220,439	240,569	258,658	282,403		
Saudi Arabia	533,504	710,681	1,230,771	1,975,543	2,510,650	2,752,334	2,791,259	2,821,723		
Sudan	4,050	33,663	85,707	160,647	186,690	243,413	342,803	475,828		
Syria	570,975	904,622	1,506,440	2,791,775	...	...	...	...
Iraq	1,570,000	40,470,980	53,386,429	137,051,310	184,220,817	216,811,690	239,246,352	229,110,438		
Oman	5,307	7,501	11,951	22,548	26,122	29,353	30,061	31,451		
Qatar	29,622	64,646	162,091	455,445	618,089	692,655	739,776	771,013		
Comoros	86,812	107,811	153,111	197,056	207,236	218,515	235,183	251,100		
Kuwait	8,114	11,570	23,593	33,079	42,512	48,722	49,392	46,564		
Lebanon	18,028,000	26,020,000	32,089,000	57,918,000	60,414,000	66,481,000	71,185,000	74,745,000		
Libya	10,679	17,669	62,402	87,375	39,171	100,627	65,995	30,871		
Egypt	204,000	340,100	538,511	1,206,590	1,371,106	1,575,527	1,753,252	1,997,615		
Morocco	317,550	393,381	527,679	764,030	802,607	827,497	872,791	904,522		
Mauritania	183,660	256,837	493,308	997,054	1,170,334	1,174,230	1,249,783	1,350,000		
Yemen	551,694	1,756,999	3,646,557	6,786,814	6,644,660	6,875,253	7,459,699	8,168,370		

* Preliminary Estimates.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

**Annex Table (2/2): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices
(1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 - 2014)**

	(Million US Dollars)									
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*		
Total Arab Countries	507,914	715,909	1,166,513	2,070,851	2,384,692	2,638,448	2,717,148	2,757,343		
Jordan	6,650	8,461	12,589	26,463	28,881	30,981	33,641	35,877		
U.A.E.	65,744	104,337	180,617	286,049	347,454	372,314	402,340	419,741		
Bahrain	5,889	8,028	13,459	25,713	29,044	30,756	32,898	33,869		
Tunisia	18,050	21,459	32,256	44,017	45,874	45,134	46,903	48,544		
Algeria	42,079	54,772	103,071	161,159	199,395	207,807	208,730	220,091		
Djibouti	498	556	709	1,129	1,240	1,354	1,455	1,589		
Saudi Arabia	142,458	189,515	328,206	526,812	669,507	733,956	744,336	752,460		
Sudan	7,003	13,379	35,186	71,849	71,392	70,677	72,288	79,676		
Syria	16,617	18,937	28,499	60,038	...	...	...	...
Iraq	7,500	20,969	36,243	117,138	157,454	185,945	205,186	196,493		
Oman	13,803	19,507	31,082	58,641	67,938	76,341	78,183	81,797		
Qatar	8,138	17,760	44,530	125,122	169,805	190,290	203,235	211,817		
Comoros	232	202	387	528	584	571	635	692		
Kuwait	27,181	37,708	80,799	115,337	154,062	174,066	174,128	163,677		
Lebanon	11,122	17,261	21,286	38,420	40,076	44,100	47,220	49,582		
Libya	30,510	34,574	47,635	68,799	32,108	79,863	51,964	24,308		
Egypt	60,106	99,590	89,528	218,387	235,464	262,195	271,443	286,766		
Morocco	37,407	36,958	59,524	90,714	99,274	96,109	103,682	107,852		
Mauritania	1,411	1,072	1,857	3,629	4,064	3,914	4,166	4,500		
Yemen	5,517	10,864	19,050	30,907	31,079	32,075	34,714	38,012		

* Preliminary Estimates.

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

**Annex Table (2/3): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices)
(2014)**

	(Million US Dollars)																
	Commodity Production Sectors					Productive Services Sectors				Social Services Sectors			GDP at Factor Cost	GDP at Market Prices			
	Agriculture, Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	Total Commodity Production Sector	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance & Banks	Total Productive Services Sectors	Housing	Public Services			Other Services	Total Social Services Sectors	Net Indirect Taxes
Total Arab Countries	146,552	943,373	270,845	175,721	43,400	1,579,891	290,995	186,537	103,841	581,374	170,655	348,094	84,020	602,768	2,751,924	7,205	2,757,343
Jordan	1,192	955	6,001	1,608	836	10,591	3,425	4,197	3,600	11,222	2,768	7,165	1,586	11,519	33,332	4,332	35,877
U.A.E.	3,106	141,267	39,725	40,676	11,227	236,000	56,653	36,116	9,266	102,085	45,467	23,349	12,891	81,706	414,579	5,162	419,741
Bahrain	93	8,373	4,979	2,126	416	15,987	2,166	2,197	5,243	9,606	1,713	4,153	2,098	7,964	33,557	312	33,869
Tunisia	4,008	2,945	7,577	629	705	15,865	5,911	6,166	1,950	14,027	735	8,569	6,263	15,568	45,460	3,084	48,544
Algeria	22,725	55,085	8,951	23,196	1,852	111,810	28,662	18,899	1,230	48,791	1,468	35,947	4,836	42,250	202,851	17,240	220,091
Djibouti	53	2	35	0	73	163	265	404	206	875	182	190	24	396	1,434	155	1,589
Saudi Arabia	14,300	302,225	81,029	40,631	8,735	446,921	70,616	38,531	27,386	136,532	44,848	103,837	14,269	162,954	746,407	6,052	752,460
Sudan	25,136	4,715	7,997	3,755	686	42,290	13,021	11,176	5,259	29,455	631	4,977	812	6,420	78,165	1,511	79,676
Iraq	9,350	104,687	6,525	17,497	4,221	142,280	16,873	12,969	3,122	32,963	15,004	28,346	4,914	48,265	223,508	-27,015	196,493
Oman	1,056	38,919	8,197	5,343	978	54,494	6,092	4,095	2,266	12,454	3,200	8,229	7,780	19,209	86,156	-4,360	81,797
Qatar	209	106,988	21,245	11,910	1,137	141,489	14,299	7,576	7,494	29,368	16,511	20,851	2,716	40,078	210,936	881	211,817
Comoros	230	0	39	33	10	312	190	31	59	280	0	96	3	99	692	0	692
Kuwait	733	98,944	9,658	3,407	3,356	116,098	6,977	8,374	12,155	27,506	11,922	27,554	3,366	42,842	179,499	-15,822	163,677
Lebanon	1,893	267	3,702	2,961	1,497	10,319	8,518	1,493	3,579	13,590	6,935	4,799	10,556	22,290	46,199	3,383	49,582
Libya	673	18,547	945	787	315	21,268	1,457	630	157	2,244	134	8,740	1,496	10,370	33,882	-9,574	24,308
Egypt	39,726	47,346	45,087	12,767	4,366	149,292	36,113	22,711	18,605	77,430	3,913	35,487	8,155	47,555	274,277	12,489	286,766
Morocco	15,390	4,533	15,600	6,529	2,606	44,658	12,883	6,355	1,088	20,326	12,923	20,101	1,415	34,439	99,423	8,429	107,852
Mauritania	639	1,284	166	240	41	2,370	496	182	0	679	0	558	493	1,051	4,100	400	4,500
Yemen	6,039	6,290	3,387	1,626	341	17,683	6,380	4,437	1,174	11,991	2,300	5,147	346	7,792	37,466	546	38,012

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

Annex Table (2/4): Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at Current Market Prices) (2013)

	(Million US Dollars)																		
	Commodity Production Sectors					Total			Productive Services Sectors				Social Services Sectors			Total		GDP at	
	Agriculture Fishing and Forests	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing Industries	Building and Construction	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	Total Commodity Production Sector	Trade Hotels & Restaurants	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance Insurance & Banks	Total Productive Services Sectors	Housing	Public Services	Other Services	Total Social Services Sectors	GDP at Factor Cost	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP at Market Prices		
Total Arab Countries	141,280	1,031,530	248,466	161,574	40,392	1,623,242	270,279	173,716	95,355	539,349	154,965	330,612	78,125	563,703	2,713,162	3,985	2,717,148		
Jordan	1,007	795	5,747	1,496	749	9,794	3,216	4,075	3,399	10,689	2,533	6,815	1,473	10,821	29,593	4,048	33,641		
U.A.E.	2,654	157,152	34,314	36,312	9,766	240,996	49,193	31,779	8,414	89,386	40,615	20,926	11,318	72,858	397,816	4,524	402,340		
Bahrain	89	8,771	4,820	1,936	402	16,018	2,012	2,033	4,982	9,027	1,625	4,012	1,923	7,560	32,605	293	32,898		
Tunisia	3,871	3,080	7,381	604	671	15,606	5,679	5,910	1,831	13,419	682	8,158	5,990	14,830	43,856	3,048	46,903		
Algeria	20,306	62,867	7,775	20,411	1,585	113,143	25,758	18,180	1,073	45,010	1,286	29,443	4,278	35,008	193,161	15,589	208,730		
Djibouti	49	2	32	0	67	150	243	369	188	801	167	174	22	363	1,314	142	1,455		
Saudi Arabia	13,796	328,753	74,152	35,890	8,166	460,757	64,423	35,802	25,368	125,593	40,923	98,152	13,264	152,339	738,689	5,646	744,336		
Sudan	24,406	3,635	6,703	3,379	644	38,767	11,858	9,546	4,913	26,317	573	4,899	747	5,819	70,903	1,384	72,288		
Iraq	11,189	108,441	5,491	19,689	4,206	149,015	17,610	12,681	2,263	32,554	13,908	31,669	5,352	50,928	232,497	-27,312	205,186		
Oman	965	39,845	8,163	4,934	900	54,808	5,931	3,821	2,005	11,757	3,004	7,190	5,924	16,118	82,683	-4,500	78,183		
Qatar	191	110,529	20,200	9,336	1,036	141,691	12,450	6,754	6,262	25,465	13,639	19,175	2,427	35,242	202,398	837	203,235		
Comoros	202	0	36	30	9	277	171	28	66	266	0	89	3	92	635	0	635		
Kuwait	618	110,641	10,238	3,163	3,243	127,904	6,629	8,734	11,248	26,612	11,376	25,132	3,294	39,802	187,420	-13,291	174,128		
Lebanon	1,853	256	3,611	2,943	1,434	10,097	7,991	1,447	3,407	12,844	6,620	4,404	9,998	21,022	43,964	3,256	47,220		
Libya	760	39,102	1,543	1,346	530	43,272	2,425	992	205	3,622	230	13,441	2,400	16,061	62,955	-10,991	51,964		
Egypt	37,677	45,013	40,642	11,882	4,190	139,404	36,630	21,794	17,700	76,124	3,540	33,020	7,605	44,164	259,692	11,751	271,443		
Morocco	15,736	3,660	14,659	6,276	2,500	42,830	12,293	5,893	1,043	19,229	12,291	19,260	1,354	32,905	94,964	8,718	103,682		
Mauritania	586	1,152	157	225	40	2,159	469	169	0	639	0	524	467	991	3,789	376	4,166		
Yemen	5,127	7,837	2,802	1,422	266	17,454	5,297	3,708	989	9,995	1,964	4,529	288	6,780	34,228	486	34,714		

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

Annex Table (2/5): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices) (2014)

	(Million US Dollars)									
	Households Consumption	Government Consumption	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product
Total Arab Countries	1,265,178	510,249	1,775,427	695,658	1,443,428	1,157,170	286,258	2,757,343	9,950	2,767,293
Jordan	30,461	6,968	37,429	8,604	14,810	24,965	-10,155	35,877	-417	35,460
U.A.E.	220,340	29,544	249,884	99,306	419,170	348,618	70,551	419,741	408	420,150
Bahrain	13,750	5,213	18,963	5,585	24,707	15,386	9,321	33,869	-4,122	29,747
Tunisia	33,540	9,258	42,798	11,002	21,381	26,638	-5,257	48,544	-1,690	46,854
Algeria	79,170	44,079	123,250	99,648	65,287	68,093	-2,806	220,091	-2,110	217,981
Djibouti	1,393	500	1,893	285	300	889	-588	1,589	106	1,695
Saudi Arabia	238,433	197,757	436,190	200,714	363,553	247,997	115,555	752,460	13,118	765,578
Sudan	60,994	7,676	68,670	15,184	5,074	9,252	-4,178	79,676	-918	78,758
Iraq	93,070	45,874	138,944	44,470	82,204	69,126	13,078	196,493	2,019	198,512
Oman	25,488	18,518	44,005	21,430	62,384	46,023	16,361	81,797	-3,251	78,546
Qatar	29,547	29,478	59,025	66,363	151,209	64,780	86,429	211,817	-9,505	202,311
Comoros	709	170	879	71	113	371	-258	692	-1	690
Kuwait	46,213	31,675	77,888	25,884	111,090	51,186	59,904	163,677	14,756	178,433
Lebanon	43,781	6,342	50,123	13,859	14,647	29,047	-14,400	49,582	-150	49,432
Libya	11,914	14,809	26,723	1,603	14,014	18,032	-4,018	24,308	290	24,598
Egypt	237,455	34,453	271,908	40,281	43,554	68,978	-25,423	286,766	-2,512	284,254
Morocco	65,591	20,728	86,318	35,366	36,773	50,605	-13,832	107,852	5,366	113,218
Mauritania	3,108	763	3,871	1,829	2,767	3,967	-1,200	4,500	106	4,606
Yemen	30,222	6,444	36,666	4,171	10,391	13,217	-2,825	38,012	-1,542	36,470

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

Annex Table (2/6): Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (at Current Market Prices) (2013)

	(Million US Dollars)									
	Households Consumption	Government Consumption	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services	Resources Gap	GDP	Net Factor Income	Gross National Product
Total Arab Countries	1,178,088	453,982	1,632,069	662,010	1,497,952	1,074,884	423,068	2,717,148	3,976	2,721,123
Jordan	28,491	6,417	34,908	8,434	14,289	23,990	-9,701	33,641	-339	33,302
U.A.E	200,387	27,531	227,918	91,033	395,888	312,499	83,389	402,340	340	402,680
Bahrain	13,266	5,130	18,396	5,490	24,228	15,217	9,011	32,898	-4,286	28,612
Tunisia	31,945	8,809	40,754	10,586	21,707	26,143	-4,436	46,903	-2,303	44,601
Algeria	72,684	39,728	112,413	90,301	69,648	63,631	6,017	208,750	-2,087	206,663
Djibouti	1,280	459	1,738	261	277	821	-544	1,455	97	1,552
Saudi Arabia	223,663	167,606	391,269	195,324	387,644	229,901	157,743	744,336	10,766	755,102
Sudan	55,139	5,316	60,455	14,245	8,343	10,755	-2,412	72,288	-1,057	71,231
Iraq	89,879	43,730	133,609	43,615	93,066	65,104	27,962	205,186	1,752	206,938
Oman	23,605	16,703	40,308	20,414	59,311	41,850	17,461	78,183	-3,241	74,942
Qatar	27,163	26,995	54,158	59,920	148,111	58,953	89,158	203,235	-11,325	191,910
Comoros	650	152	802	68	103	338	-235	635	-1	634
Kuwait	43,785	28,534	72,319	24,990	123,389	46,570	76,819	174,128	13,252	187,381
Lebanon	41,482	5,890	47,371	13,120	13,330	26,601	-13,272	47,220	-147	47,073
Libya	11,791	12,855	24,646	4,836	41,905	19,422	22,483	51,964	598	52,562
Egypt	219,500	31,708	251,208	38,489	49,017	67,270	-18,254	271,443	-2,477	268,966
Morocco	62,295	19,667	81,962	35,420	34,886	48,586	-13,700	103,682	5,840	109,522
Mauritania	2,814	708	3,522	1,582	2,944	3,882	-938	4,166	101	4,267
Yemen	28,270	6,044	34,314	3,884	9,866	13,350	-3,484	34,714	-1,508	33,206

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

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

Country	Year	Poverty Ratio (National Poverty Line)	Poverty Ratio (International Poverty Line)*	Gini Coefficient (%)	Notes
Jordan	1980			44.20	
	1987/1986	3.0	0.00	36.06	
	1992	14.4	2.74	43.36	
	1997	21.1	1.49	36.42	
	2003/2002	14.2	1.16	38.87	
	2006	13.0	0.25	37.72	
	2008	13.3	0.07	33.82	
	2010	14.4	0.08	35.43	
UAE	2007			38.30	
Bahrain	2003	11	0		
Tunisia	1985	7.7	8.64	43.43	National Poverty Line: 1277 Tunisian Dinars per person each year for cities and 820 Tunisian Dinars per person each year for regions
	1990	6.7	5.86	40.24	
	1995	6.2	6.47	41.66	
	2000	32.4	2.55	40.81	
	2005	23.33	1.38	41.42	
	2010	15.5	0.74	35.79	
Algeria	1988	8.1	7.10	40.19	
Comoros	1995	14.1	6.38	35.33	
	2000	12.1	.	36.90	
	2005	5.7	.	.	
	2004	44.8	46.11	64.34	
Djibouti	1996	9.6	4.76	36.77	National Poverty Line: 147936 Djiboutian Franc per year
	2000	42.0	.	.	
	2002	.	18.83	39.96	
	2006	.	.	40.00	
Sudan	2013	40.8	.	44.00	
	1992	77.5	.	.	National Poverty Line: 114 Sudanese Pound (year 2010)
	1996	90.5	.	.	
	2002	50.0	.	.	
2009	46.5	19.80	35.29		
Syria	2013	.	.	35.30	
	2003/2004	14.3	.	33.70	
	2006/2007	11.4	1.71	35.78	
	2013	12.3	.	33.80	
Somalia	2002	43.2	.	35.80	
Iraq	1993	.	.	37.00	
	1998	.	.	51.00	
	2004	.	.	41.50	
	2007	22.4	3.37	30.86	
	2012	18.9	3.91	29.54	
Oman	2000	.	.	30.90	
Palestine	2003	35.5	.	39.90	
	2007	31.2	0.92	38.65	National Poverty Line: 2293 Israeli New Sheqel (year 2011)
	2009	26.2	0.08	35.50	
	2011	25.8	.	40.30	
2013	.	.	35.50		
Qatar	2007	.	.	41.10	
Kuwait	2013	.	.	41.10	
	1987	.	.	34.70	
Lebanon	1999	.	.	36.00	
	1996	6.3	.	.	
Egypt	2005/2004	28.6	.	36.00	
	1982/1981	17.2	.	.	National Poverty Line: 3920.8 Egyptian Pound (years 2012/2013)
	1991/1990	24.3	4.46	32.00	
	1996/1995	19.4	2.46	30.13	
	2000/1999	16.7	1.81	32.76	
	2005/2004	19.6	2.26	32.14	
	2008	22.0	1.68	30.75	
	2009	21.6	.	.	
	2011	25.2	.	.	
	2013	26.3	.	30.80	
Morocco	1980	.	.	54.00	
	1985/1984	21.1	10.29	39.19	
	1991/1990	13.1	2.45	39.20	
	1999/1998	16.3	6.76	39.46	
	2001/2000	15.3	6.27	40.63	
	2004/2003	14.2	.	.	
	2007	8.9	2.57	40.88	
Mauritania	2013	.	.	40.90	
	1987	.	41.32	43.94	
	1990	56.6	.	.	
	1993	.	42.79	50.05	
	1996/1995	50.5	23.40	37.29	
Yemen	2000	51.0	21.16	39.04	
	2004	46.7	25.41	41.26	
	2008	42.0	23.43	40.46	
	2013	.	.	40.50	
	1992	19.1	1.05	39.45	
Yemen	1998	40.1	10.47	33.44	
	2006/2005	34.8	9.78	37.69	
	2012	38.0	.	.	
2013	.	.	37.70		

* Poverty line is 1.25 dollars at Purchasing Power Parity for 2005
Sources: World Bank database on Poverty and UN Country Reports on Millennium Development Goals
Joint Arab Economic Report (2015), and various official national and international sources.

**Annex Table (2/8) : Population of Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2010-2014)**

	(Thousands)									
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2013-2014		Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
									2013-2014	2000-2014
Total Arab Countries	278,292	309,561	352,767	361,689	360,866	369,426	377,690	2.24	2.20	
Jordan	4,857	5,473	6,113	6,249	6,388	6,530	6,675	2.22	2.30	
U.A.E. ⁽¹⁾	2,995	4,106	8,264	8,361	8,442	8,533	8,625	1.08	7.84	
Bahrain	638	889	1,229	1,195	1,209	1,253	1,315	4.95	5.30	
Tunisia	9,553	10,029	10,547	10,674	10,778	10,887	10,997	1.01	1.01	
Algeria	30,416	32,906	35,978	36,717	37,495	38,297	38,700	1.05	1.73	
Djibouti	680	792	923	951	981	1,011	1,042	3.07	3.09	
Saudi Arabia	20,476	23,118	27,563	28,376	29,196	29,994	30,770	2.59	2.95	
Sudan	31,081	35,397	41,709	43,048	35,056	36,164	37,289	3.11	1.31	
Syria	16,320	18,269	20,619	21,124	21,378	21,768	22,165	1.82	2.21	
Somalia	9,596	10,082	10,594	10,699	10,806	10,914	11,021	0.99	0.99	
Iraq	24,086	27,963	32,490	33,339	34,196	35,087	36,000	2.60	2.91	
Oman	2,402	2,509	2,773	3,295	3,623	3,855	3,993	3.58	3.70	
Palestine ⁽²⁾
Qatar	614	906	1,715	1,733	1,833	2,004	2,191	9.33	9.51	
Comoros	552	617	692	708	725	742	760	2.43	2.31	
Kuwait	2,189	2,194	2,673	3,099	3,205	3,311	3,421	3.32	3.24	
Lebanon	3,765	3,892	4,018	4,044	4,070	4,096	4,122	0.63	0.65	
Libya	5,640	6,629	7,774	8,026	8,286	8,554	8,830	3.23	1.25	
Egypt	63,860	70,653	78,685	80,530	82,550	84,629	86,814	2.58	2.22	
Morocco	28,466	30,172	31,894	32,245	32,597	32,950	33,304	1.07	1.13	
Mauritania	2,645	2,981	3,362	3,443	3,527	3,612	3,700	2.44	2.43	
Yemen	17,461	19,983	23,154	23,833	24,527	25,235	25,956	2.86	2.87	

* Preliminary estimates.

⁽¹⁾ Data for 2005 represent the preliminary results for the general population, housing and enterprises census for 2005.

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

Source: Various National and International Sources.

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

	Land Area (sq. km)		Population Density (People per sq. km of land Area)		Urban and Rural Population As a Percentage of Total Population (%)		Population by Age Groups As a Percentage of Total Population (%)													
							2000		2010		2012		2013		2000		2012		2013	
							Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +	Under 15	15 - 65	65 +
							2000	2010	2012	2013	2000	2012	2013	2000	2012	2013	2000	2012	2013	2000	2012	2013
Jordan	89,342	75	75	82.6	17.4	82.6	17.4	37.3	59.5	3.2	37.3	59.5	3.2	37.3	59.5	3.2				
U.A.E.	83,600	36	102	84.6	15.38	84.6	15.38	23.8	75.1	1.1	14.4	85.2	0.4	15.3	84.3	0.4				
Bahrain	707	1776	1788	88.8	11.24	88.8	11.24	28.1	69.1	2.8	20.2	77.7	2.1	21.0	76.8	2.2				
Tunisia	155,566	61	70	66.3	33.7	66.5	33.47	30.1	63.7	6.2	23.2	69.7	7.1	23.2	69.6	7.2				
Algeria	2,381,741	13	16	68.9	31.1	73.7	26.29	33.9	61.5	4.6	27.4	67.9	4.7	27.8	67.7	4.5				
Djibouti	23,200	29	44	77.2	22.84	77.2	22.84	41.2	56.1	2.7	33.7	62.4	3.9	33.7	62.3	4.0				
Saudi Arabia	2,000,000	9	15	82.5	17.5	82.5	17.5	38.0	59.3	2.7	30.1	67.1	2.8	29.0	68.1	2.9				
Sudan	1,882,000	12	19	33.3	66.7	33.4	66.61	42.2	54.6	3.2	41.5	55.3	3.2	41.1	55.6	3.3				
Syria	185,180	88	118	56.5	43.5	56.5	43.54	40.6	56.4	3.0	35.4	60.7	3.9	35.1	60.8	4.1				
Somalia	637,657	15	17	38.2	61.8	38.2	61.8	44.2	53.1	2.7	47.4	49.8	2.8	47.2	50.0	2.8				
Iraq	435,052	55	81	67.8	32.2	66.5	33.5	42.9	53.6	3.5	40.5	56.2	3.3	40.1	56.7	3.2				
Oman	309,500	8	12	71.6	28.4	76.2	23.8	36.8	61.1	2.1	22.1	75.3	2.6	23.5	73.7	2.8				
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.7	49.8	3.5	40.4	56.7	2.9	40.1	57.0	2.9
Qatar	11,607	54	158	98.9	1	98.9	1	26.5	72.0	1.5	13.3	85.7	1.0	14.8	84.1	1.1				
Comoros	2,236	247	332	340	28.0	28.0	71.8	40.0	57.0	3.0	42.2	55.0	2.9	42.1	55.1	2.8				
Kuwait	17,818	124	186	192	98.2	1.8	98.3	2	26.0	1.4	24.9	72.9	2.2	24.8	72.9	2.3				
Lebanon	10,452	360	392	394	86.0	14.0	87.4	12.6	30.5	62.7	6.8	21.6	8.6	20.8	70.5	8.7				
Libya	1,775,500	3	5	76.4	23.6	77.9	22.09	32.2	64.5	3.3	29.5	65.8	4.7	29.4	65.8	4.8				
Egypt	1,009,450	64	84	43.6	57.4	43.0	57.2	36.9	58.8	4.3	31.1	64.5	4.4	31.1	63.1	5.8				
Morocco	710,850	40	46	54.2	45.8	57.4	42.59	33.6	61.7	4.7	27.9	67.2	5.0	27.9	67.2	4.9				
Mauritania	1,030,700	3	4	40.0	60.0	58.0	41.8	42.2	55.1	2.7	40.2	56.6	3.2	40.1	56.7	3.2				
Yemen	555,000	31	45	26.3	73.7	32.9	67.1	54.6	42.1	3.3	41.4	55.7	2.9	40.2	56.9	2.9				

Source : National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators"; Various reports and The World Bank Database, January 2015.

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

	Primary Education						Secondary Education						Higher Education					
	2012		2013		2012		2013		2012		2013		2012		2013			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Jordan	(4) 99.6	(4) 98.1	(4) 98.9	(4) 99.3	(4) 97.5	(4) 98.4	(4) 87.5	(4) 90.6	(4) 89.1	(4) 86.6	(4) 89.0	(4) 87.8	(4) 37.2	(4) 42.8	(4) 39.9	(4) 43.4	(4) 49.9	(4) 46.6
U.A.E.	109.7	106.9	108.3	(4) 109.7	(4) 106.9	(4) 108.3	(3) 91.0	(3) 93.9	(3) 92.4	(3) 91.0	(3) 93.9	(3) 92.4	(3) 17.4	(3) 35.7	(3) 25.2	(3) 17.4	(3) 35.7	(3) 25.2
Bahrain	(3) 106.1	(3) 104.4	(3) 105.3	(3) 106.1	(3) 104.4	(3) 105.3	94.5	96.6	95.5	(4) 94.5	(4) 96.6	(4) 95.5	23.6	46.8	33.5	(4) 23.6	(4) 46.8	(4) 33.5
Tunisia	110.9	108.4	109.7	111.8	108.7	110.3	(3) 89.0	(3) 93.3	(3) 91.1	(4) 89.0	(4) 93.3	(4) 91.1	27.3	43.4	35.2	(4) 27.3	(4) 43.4	(4) 35.2
Algeria	120.7	114.0	117.4	(4) 120.7	(4) 114.0	(4) 117.4	(4) 95.7	(4) 99.6	(4) 97.6	(4) 95.7	(4) 99.5	(4) 97.6	25.4	37.7	31.5	(4) 25.4	(4) 37.7	(4) 31.5
Djibouti	73.1	65.9	69.5	72.4	63.9	68.2	49.4	38.1	43.8	52.1	40.1	46.2	(4) 5.9	(4) 4.0	(4) 4.9	(4) 5.9	(4) 4.0	(4) 4.9
Saudi Arabia	99.8	106.0	102.8	104.9	108.1	106.4	115.6	112.7	114.3	115.7	116.7	116.2	49.5	52.5	50.9	56.4	58.8	57.5
Sudan	(3) 76.4	(3) 68.8	(3) 72.6	(4) 74	(4) 66	(4) 70.0	(3) 41.4	(3) 36.5	(3) 39.0	(4) 42.6	(4) 38.9	(4) 40.7	(3) 6.4	(2) 5.9	(2) 6.2	(4) 16.2	18.1	17.2
Syria	124.2	120.2	122.3	75.3	73.1	74.2	74.3	74.6	74.4	47.7	47.7	47.7	(4) 25.5	(4) 25.8	(4) 25.6	(4) 28.1	(4) 28.6	(4) 28.4
Somalia	(3) 42.0	(3) 23.1	(3) 32.6	(3) 42.0	(3) 23.1	(3) 32.6	(3) 10.6	(3) 4.9	(3) 7.7	(3) 10.6	(3) 4.9	(3) 7.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	(3) 113.1	(3) 95.4	(3) 104.5	(3) 113.1	(3) 95.4	(3) 104.5	(3) 60.3	(3) 45.1	(3) 52.9	(3) 60.3	(3) 45.1	(3) 52.9	(3) 15.4	(3) 8.4	(3) 12.0	(3) 15.4	(3) 8.4	(3) 12.0
Oman	108.6	109.5	109.0	109.2	116.8	112.9	90.9	97.9	94.2	(4) 100.2	(4) 97.9	(4) 95.5	11.8	22.8	15.8	(4) 23.7	(4) 22.8	(4) 28.1
Palestine	95.1	93.7	94.4	94.9	95.6	95.3	79.1	86.7	82.8	78.5	86.2	82.3	40.8	57.7	49.1	36.6	55.0	45.6
Qatar	(4) 99.4	(4) 99.4	(4) 99.1	(4) 99.4	(4) 99.4	(4) 99.1	(4) 106.7	(4) 117.2	(4) 111.6	(4) 106.7	(4) 117.2	(4) 111.6	5.4	36.5	12.1	6.5	(4) 10.6	(4) 9.9
Comoros	122.9	111.7	117.4	105.9	99.9	103.0	75.0	71.9	73.5	62.8	65.0	63.9	12.4	10.4	11.4	(4) 10.6	(4) 9.1	(4) 9.9
Kuwait	(3) 103.6	(3) 107.5	(3) 105.6	(3) 103.6	(3) 107.5	(3) 105.6	(3) 97.9	(3) 104.3	(3) 101.0	(3) 97.9	(3) 104.3	(3) 101.0	(3) 11.0	(3) 25.6	(3) 17.6	18.4	41.2	28.5
Lebanon	111.4	101.9	106.6	118.2	108.8	113.5	73.7	74.3	74.0	74.8	75.3	75.0	44.5	47.8	46.3	45.8	49.8	47.9
Libya	(4) 117.0	(4) 112.0	(4) 114.0	(4) 117.0	(4) 112.0	(4) 114.0	(3) 86.3	(3) 101.1	(3) 93.5	(3) 86.3	(3) 101.1	(3) 93.5	(3) 50.7	(3) 49.9	(3) 50.3	(3) 50.7	(3) 49.9	(3) 50.3
Egypt	(4) 111.8	(4) 105.3	(4) 108.6	(4) 115.7	(4) 111.1	(4) 113.4	(3) 77.2	(3) 74.4	(3) 75.9	(4) 87.1	(4) 85.5	(4) 86.3	(4) 30.2	(4) 27.2	(4) 28.8	(4) 30.6	(4) 29.5	(4) 30.1
Morocco	118.8	113.1	116.1	119.6	114.1	116.9	74.1	63.4	68.9	(4) 74.1	(4) 68.9	(4) 68.9	(3) 15.1	(3) 13.5	(3) 16.2	(3) 15.1	(3) 13.5	(3) 16.2
Mauritania	94.2	99.2	96.7	94.7	99.5	97.1	29.0	24.5	26.8	30.4	28.6	29.5	7.2	3.1	5.1	7.5	3.3	5.4
Yemen	105.8	87.6	96.9	109.6	92.1	101.0	56.4	36.9	46.9	58.1	39.9	49.2	(4) 14.2	(4) 6.3	(4) 10.3	(4) 14.2	(4) 6.3	(4) 10.3

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

(1) Data for the year 1991-1992.

(2) Data for the year 2000-2005.

(3) Data for the year 2006-2010.

(4) Data for the year 2011-2012

(5) Data for the year 2013.

Source : National Sources; UNESCO "Statistical Yearbook, 1999", UNESCO database; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", Database, January 2015.

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

	Primary Education						Secondary Education							
	2012		2013		2012		2013		2012		2013			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Jordan	(4) 98.2	(4) 96.8	(4) 97.5	(4) 97.5	(4) 96.3	(4) 97.1	(4) 86.5	(4) 89.4	(4) 87.9	(4) 86.5	(4) 89.4	(4) 87.9	(4) 89.4	(4) 87.9
U.A.E.	92.3	90.1	91.2	(4) 92.3	(4) 90.1	(4) 91.2	(3) 81.4	(3) 84.0	(3) 82.6	(3) 81.4	(3) 84.0	(3) 82.6	(3) 81.4	(3) 82.6
Bahrain	(3) 98.2	(3) 97.4	(3) 97.9	(3) 98.2	(3) 97.4	(3) 97.9	84.3	87.4	85.8	(4) 84.3	(4) 87.4	(4) 85.8	(4) 84.3	(4) 85.8
Tunisia	(3) 97.9	(3) 98.5	98.9	(3) 97.9	(3) 98.5	98.7	(3) 67.1	(3) 75.6	(3) 71.3	(3) 67.1	(3) 75.6	(3) 71.3	(3) 67.1	(3) 75.6
Algeria	(4) 97.0	(4) 95.0	97.3	(4) 97.0	(4) 95.0	(4) 97.3	(3) 64.5	(1) 68.0	(1) 66.2	(3) 64.5	(3) 64.5	(1) 68.0	(1) 68.0	(1) 66.2
Djibouti	64.5	57.9	61.2	61.2	54.4	57.8	(3) 25.1	(3) 17.9	(3) 21.5	(3) 25.1	(3) 17.9	(3) 21.5	(3) 25.1	(3) 17.9
Saudi Arabia	90.8	96.3	93.4	93.4	97.8	96.5	(3) 56.6	(3) 65.8	90.1	(3) 56.6	(3) 65.8	91.6	(3) 56.6	(3) 65.8
Sudan	(2) 50.6	(2) 42.0	(2) 46.0	(2) 50.6	(2) 42.0	(2) 46.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	(4) 94.2	(4) 92.8	(4) 93.5	(4) 93.5	62.4	61.8	69	69.2	69.1	44.3	44.3	44.1	44.3	44.1
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	(3) 94.0	(3) 81.5	(3) 88.0	(3) 94.0	(3) 81.5	(3) 88.0	(3) 38.5	(3) 25.4	(3) 32.1	(3) 38.5	(3) 25.4	(3) 32.1	(3) 38.5	(3) 25.4
Oman	95.9	96.8	96.3	96.3	93.0	93.7	79.7	88.1	83.6	(4) 79.7	(4) 88.1	(4) 83.6	(4) 79.7	(4) 83.6
Palestine	90.7	90.0	90.4	90.4	90.5	91.2	77.2	84.3	80.7	76.6	76.6	80.1	76.6	80.1
Qatar	(4) 94.0	(4) 94.0	(4) 94.0	(4) 94.0	(4) 94.0	(4) 94.0	(4) 87.0	(4) 96.0	(4) 91.0	(4) 90.6	(4) 100.0	(4) 94.9	(4) 90.6	(4) 100.0
Comoros	(3) 82.5	(3) 70.1	(3) 76.4	(3) 76.4	83.6	81.4	...	...	...	...	...	47.3	45.8	48.9
Kuwait	(3) 93.6	(3) 92.8	(3) 93.2	(3) 93.2	(3) 93.6	(3) 93.2	(3) 100.0	(3) 98.7	(3) 99.4	(3) 100.0	(3) 98.7	(3) 99.4	(3) 100.0	(3) 98.7
Lebanon	96.7	89.9	93.2	93.2	96.5	93.4	67.4	67.6	67.5	(4) 67.4	(4) 67.6	(4) 67.5	(4) 67.4	(4) 67.5
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	(4) 96.4	(4) 90.7	(4) 95.6	(4) 95.6	(4) 96.4	(4) 95.6	(3) 69.0	(3) 67.0	(3) 68.0	(4) 82.6	(4) 82.4	(4) 82.5	(4) 82.6	(4) 82.4
Morocco	97.2	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.8	97.5	(3) 33.0	(3) 27.4	(3) 30.2	(4) 58.8	(4) 53.0	(4) 56.0	(4) 58.8	(4) 53.0
Mauritania	67.1	72.1	69.6	69.6	70.5	72.8	(3) 17.0	(3) 15.0	(3) 16.0	23.1	20.1	21.6	23.1	20.1
Yemen	93.7	78.5	86.3	86.3	64.9	87.9	50.6	33.7	42.3	(4) 50.6	(4) 33.7	(4) 42.3	(4) 50.6	(4) 33.7

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

(1) Data for the year 1991-1993.

(2) Data for the year 2003-2005.

(3) Data for the year 2006-2010.

(4) Data for the year 2011-2012

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

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

	Gender Equality in Education					
	Primary Education		Secondary Education		Higher Education	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Jordan	(3) 0.98	(3) 0.98	(3) 1.03	(3) 1.03	(3) 1.15	(3) 1.15
U.A.E.	0.97	(3) 0.97	(2) 1.03	(2) 1.03	(2) 2.05	(2) 2.05
Bahrain	(2) 0.98	(2) 0.98	1.02	(3) 1.02	2.00	(3) 1.98
Tunisia	0.98	1.59	(2) 1.05	(3) 1.05	1.60	(3) 1.59
Algeria	0.94	(3) 0.94	(3) 1.04	(3) 1.04	1.50	(3) 1.48
Djibouti	0.90	0.68	0.80	0.77	(3) 0.68	(3) 0.68
Saudi Arabia	1.06	1.04	0.97	1.01	1.06	1.04
Sudan	(2) 0.90	(3) 0.89	(2) 0.88	(3) 0.91	(1) 0.92	1.12
Syria	0.97	0.97	1.00	1.00	(3) 1.01	(3) 1.02
Somalia	(2) 0.55	(2) 0.55	(2) 0.46	(2) 0.46	...	...
Iraq	(2) 0.84	(2) 0.84	(2) 0.75	(2) 0.75	(2) 0.54	(2) 0.55
Oman	1.01	0.96	1.08	(3) 0.98	1.93	(3) 0.55
Palestine	0.98	1.50	1.10	1.10	1.41	1.50
Qatar	(3) 1.00	(3) 1.00	(3) 1.10	(3) 1.10	6.80	6.71
Comoros	0.91	0.94	1.00	1.04	0.83	(3) 0.86
Kuwait	(2) 1.03	(2) 1.04	(2) 1.06	(2) 1.07	(2) 2.33	2.24
Lebanon	0.91	0.92	1.09	1.01	1.07	1.09
Libya	(3) 0.96	(3) 0.96	(2) 1.17	(2) 1.17	(1) 0.98	(2) 0.98
Egypt	(3) 0.94	(3) 0.96	(2) 0.96	(3) 0.98	(3) 0.90	(3) 0.96
Morocco	0.95	0.95	0.86	(3) 0.93	(2) 0.89	(3) 0.89
Mauritania	1.05	1.05	0.84	0.94	0.43	0.44
Yemen	0.83	0.84	0.65	0.69	(3) 0.44	(3) 0.44

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

(1) Data for the year 2000-2005.

(2) Data for the year 2006-2010.

(3) Data for the year 2011-2012.

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

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

	Expected Years of Schooling						Dropout Rate (%)						
	2011		2012		2001		2002-2011		2002-2011		2002-2011		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	13.1	13.5	13.3	13.1	13.5	13.3	4.7	3.6	4.2	...	...	...	0.3
U.A.E.	(2) 12.9	(2) 13.9	10.8	12.9	13.9	13.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	...	...	...	3.3
Bahrain	(2) 14.5	(2) 13.8	(2) 14.6	13.7	15.1	14.4	2.4	-	1.3	0.0	2.6	4.5	1.8
Tunisia	14.5	15.3	14.9	14.0	15.0	14.6	7.8	5.8	6.9	6.1	6.1	4.5	5.3
Algeria	13.0	14.2	14.0	13.8	14.2	14.0	6.5	4.4	5.5	6.8	2.9	2.9	5.0
Djibouti	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.9	5.9	6.4	...	...	...	35.9	35.5	35.5	35.7
Saudi Arabia	(3) 15.4	(3) 15.9	(3) 15.6	15.4	15.9	15.6	9.5	12.3	10.9	3.3	10.0	10.0	6.7
Sudan	(2) 6.7	(2) 6.0	(2) 6.3	(1) 6.7	(1) 6.0	7.3	19.6	12.3	16.4	14.4	2.3	2.3	9.1
Syria	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.0	10.7	10.1	10.4	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.4
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	(1) 11.1	(1) 8.3	(1) 9.7	11.4	8.7	10.1	48.7	52.8	50.6	21.7	38.9	38.9	33.3
Oman	13.4	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.9	13.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Palestine	(3) 12.5	(3) 14.0	(3) 13.2	12.5	14.0	13.2	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Qatar	12.3	14.2	12.9	13.9	14.0	13.8	...	...	...	9.3	3.2	3.2	6.4
Comoros	(3) 13.2	(3) 12.3	(3) 12.8	13.2	12.3	12.8	...	...	34.5	35.9	...	...	25.9
Kuwait	(1) 11.9	(1) 13.2	(1) 12.5	14.2	15.2	14.6	3.8	1.2	2.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Lebanon	(3) 13.3	(3) 13.0	(3) 13.2	13.3	13.0	13.2	14.6	8.4	11.5	9.7	6.6	6.6	8.2
Libya	(2) 16.0	(2) 16.4	(2) 16.2	15.9	16.4	16.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	(2) 13.3	(2) 12.7	(2) 13.0	13.3	12.7	13.0	24.0	-	2.0	...	...	...	3.2
Morocco	(2) 11.6	(2) 10.6	(3) 11.6	11.6	10.6	11.6	44.2	25.1	24.5	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5
Mauritania	(3) 8.3	(3) 8.1	(3) 8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	50.6	52.0	51.3	29.1	29.6	29.6	29.3
Yemen	10.6	7.7	9.2	10.6	7.7	9.2	26.0	35.6	29.9	38.8	43.2	43.2	40.5

(1) Data for the year 2003-2008.

(2) Data for the year 2009 - 2010.

(3) Data for the year 2012.

Sources : National Sources; UNESCO, Database, March 2015; UNDP, Human Development Report, 2015.

Annex Table (2/12) : Expenditure on Education

	Public Expenditure on Education			
	(Percent of GNI)		(Percent of Total Public Expenditure)	
	2008-2011	2008-2012	2008-2011	2008-2012
Jordan	3.1	3.4	12.0	12.0
U.A.E.	1	1.0	23.4	23.4
Bahrain	3.1	2.9	11.7	8.9
Tunisia	6.2	6.5	20.1	17.3
Algeria	4.4	4.4	20.3	11.4
Djibouti	4.5	4.5	12.3	12.3
Saudi Arabia	5.5	5.1	19.3	17.7
Sudan	0.8	2.2	8.0	10.8
Syria	5.1	5.1	18.9	19.2
Somalia	...	...	2.0	2.0
Iraq	...	...	...	...
Oman	4.7	3.1	6.9	10.9
Palestine	4.6	4.9	15.5	18.1
Qatar	2.4	2.4	8.2	7.3
Comoros	7.6	7.6	...	29.2
Kuwait	⁽¹⁾ 3.8	⁽¹⁾ 3.8	⁽¹⁾ 12.9	⁽¹⁾ 12.9
Lebanon	1.6	2.6	5.7	8.4
Libya	...	...	...	...
Egypt	3.7	3.8	11.9	9.9
Morocco	5.4	5.4	25.7	18.3
Mauritania	3.8	3.7	12.9	13.0
Yemen	6.7	6.7	17.1	15.5

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2006-2007.

Source : National Sources; UNESCO, Database, March 2014; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", various reports; The World Bank Database, January 2015.

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

	Illiteracy Rate (%)											
	Adult (Ages 15 and Above)						Youth (Ages 15-24)					
	2011		2012		2011		2012		2011		2012	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Jordan	2.3	6.1	1.6	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9
U.A.E.	⁽¹⁾ 9.7	⁽¹⁾ 11.3	⁽¹⁾ 9.7	⁽¹⁾ 11.3	⁽¹⁾ 10.2	⁽¹⁾ 1.7	⁽¹⁾ 3.9	⁽¹⁾ 2.6	⁽¹⁾ 2.6	⁽¹⁾ 1.7	⁽¹⁾ 3.9	⁽¹⁾ 2.6
Bahrain	⁽²⁾ 3.9	⁽²⁾ 8.4	⁽²⁾ 3.9	⁽²⁾ 8.4	⁽²⁾ 5.4	⁽²⁾ 1.4	⁽²⁾ 2.4	⁽²⁾ 1.8	⁽²⁾ 1.8	⁽²⁾ 1.4	⁽²⁾ 2.4	⁽²⁾ 1.8
Tunisia	⁽²⁾ 12.6	⁽²⁾ 28.9	⁽³⁾ 12.2	⁽³⁾ 28.3	⁽³⁾ 20.3	⁽²⁾ 1.8	⁽²⁾ 3.9	⁽²⁾ 2.8	⁽²⁾ 2.8	⁽³⁾ 1.8	⁽³⁾ 3.7	⁽³⁾ 2.7
Algeria	⁽¹⁾ 15.6	⁽¹⁾ 29.0	⁽¹⁾ 15.6	⁽¹⁾ 29.0	⁽¹⁾ 22.3	⁽¹⁾ 5.8	⁽¹⁾ 9.4	⁽¹⁾ 7.5	⁽¹⁾ 7.5	⁽¹⁾ 5.8	⁽¹⁾ 9.4	⁽¹⁾ 7.5
Djibouti	⁽¹⁾ 20.1	⁽¹⁾ 38.6	⁽¹⁾ 20.1	⁽¹⁾ 38.6	⁽¹⁾ 29.7	⁽¹⁾ 9.0	⁽¹⁾ 15.1	⁽¹⁾ 12.1	⁽¹⁾ 12.1	⁽¹⁾ 9.0	⁽¹⁾ 15.1	⁽¹⁾ 12.1
Saudi Arabia	9.2	17.8	⁽⁴⁾ 3.5	⁽⁴⁾ 8.6	⁽⁴⁾ 5.6	1.0	2.9	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
Sudan	19.3	36.8	18.3	34.7	26.6	10.1	15.5	12.7	12.7	9.7	14.5	12.1
Syria	9.7	22.3	9.2	20.8	14.9	3.6	5.9	4.7	4.7	3.4	5.5	4.4
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	14.0	28.8	14.2	27.8	21.0	15.9	19.5	17.6	17.6	16.3	19.5	17.8
Oman	⁽²⁾ 9.8	⁽²⁾ 18.2	⁽²⁾ 9.8	⁽²⁾ 18.2	⁽²⁾ 13.1	⁽²⁾ 2.6	⁽²⁾ 1.8	⁽²⁾ 2.3	⁽²⁾ 2.3	⁽²⁾ 2.6	⁽²⁾ 1.8	⁽²⁾ 2.3
Palestine	2.1	7.4	1.9	6.4	4.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Qatar	3.4	4.4	3.1	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.9
Comoros	19.5	29.4	19.3	28.2	24.1	13.9	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.6
Kuwait	⁽¹⁾ 5.0	⁽¹⁾ 8.2	4.2	8.2	4.5	⁽¹⁾ 1.4	⁽¹⁾ 1.3	⁽¹⁾ 1.4	⁽¹⁾ 1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Lebanon	⁽¹⁾ 5.6	⁽¹⁾ 10.2	⁽¹⁾ 5.6	⁽¹⁾ 10.2	⁽¹⁾ 7.9	⁽¹⁾ 1.6	⁽¹⁾ 0.9	⁽¹⁾ 1.3	⁽¹⁾ 1.3	⁽¹⁾ 1.6	⁽¹⁾ 0.9	⁽¹⁾ 1.3
Libya	4.2	16.7	3.9	16.3	10.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egypt	21.6	38.5	18.3	34.2	26.1	8.4	12.2	10.2	10.2	7.6	14.0	10.7
Morocco	23.9	42.4	⁽³⁾ 23.9	⁽³⁾ 49.4	⁽³⁾ 32.9	11.2	26.0	18.5	18.5	⁽³⁾ 11.2	⁽³⁾ 26.0	⁽³⁾ 18.5
Mauritania	34.7	48.0	⁽³⁾ 34.7	⁽³⁾ 48.0	⁽³⁾ 41.4	28.4	33.8	31.0	31.0	⁽³⁾ 28.4	⁽³⁾ 33.8	⁽³⁾ 31.0
Yemen	17.9	51.5	17.4	49.9	33.6	3.6	24.0	13.6	13.6	3.5	22.2	12.6

⁽¹⁾Data for the year 2005 - 2008. ⁽²⁾Data for the year 2010.

Source : National Sources; UNESCO, Database, January 2015.

⁽³⁾Data for the year 2013.

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

	Gender Equality in Illiteracy Rate					
	Adult (Ages 15 and Above)			Youth (Ages 15-24)		
	2011		2012	2011		2012
Jordan	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.8		
U.A.E.	(1) 1.2	(1) 1.2	(1) 2.3	(1) 2.3	(1) 2.3	(1) 2.3
Bahrain	(2) 2.2	(2) 2.2	(2) 1.7	(2) 1.7	(2) 1.7	(2) 1.7
Tunisia	(2) 2.3	(3) 2.3	(2) 2.2	(3) 2.1	(3) 2.1	(3) 2.1
Algeria	(1) 1.9	(1) 1.9	(1) 1.6	(1) 1.6	(1) 1.6	(1) 1.6
Djibouti	(1) 1.9	(1) 1.9	(1) 1.7	(1) 1.7	(1) 1.7	(1) 1.7
Saudi Arabia	1.9	(4) 2.5	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sudan	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Syria	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Oman	(2) 1.9	(2) 1.9	(2) 0.7	(2) 0.7	(2) 0.7	(2) 0.7
Palestine	3.5	3.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Qatar	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Comoros	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kuwait	(1) 1.6	2.0	(1) 0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Lebanon	(1) 1.8	(1) 1.8	(1) 0.6	(1) 0.6	(1) 0.6	(1) 0.6
Libya	4.0	4.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Egypt	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Morocco	1.8	(3) 2.1	2.3	(3) 2.3	(3) 2.3	(3) 2.3
Mauritania	1.4	(3) 1.4	1.2	(3) 1.2	(3) 1.2	(3) 1.2
Yemen	2.9	2.9	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3

(*) Gender Equality in Illiteracy : Illiteracy rate (Female) / Illiteracy rate (Male)

(1) Data for the year 2005 - 2008.

(2) Data for the year 2010.

(3) Data for the year 2011.

(4) Data for the year 2013.

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

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

	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 People)		Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)		Total Fertility Rate (Birth per Woman)		Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 People)		Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 Live Births)		Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)		Children Under Five Years Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)						
	2000	2012	2013	2000	2012	2013	2000	2012	2013	2000	2012	2013	2000	2012	2013				
	Jordan	28	28.1	28	70	73.6	74	3.7	2.9	3.2	5	7.0	7	50	31	16.4	17	38	19.1	21.0
U.A.E.	17	12.4	14	75	76.5	77	3.2	1.7	1.8	3	1.4	1	8	8	7.2	7	10	8.4	8.0
Bahrain	22	18.3	15	74	75.4	77	2.8	2.4	2.1	3	2.7	2	22	8	8.2	5	11	9.6	6.0
Tunisia	17	16.6	18	73	74.8	75	2.1	1.9	2.0	6	6.1	6	46	24	13.8	14	31	16.1	15.0
Algeria	19	26.1	25	73	76.4	77	3.2	2.1	2.8	5	4.5	4	89	37	22.6	22	39	20.0	25.0
Djibouti	35	28.3	27	46	58.4	62	5.3	3.6	3.4	13	9.8	9	230	115	65.7	57	178	80.9	70.0
Saudi Arabia	28	22.0	22	72	75.4	74	4.0	2.8	2.8	4	3.9	4	16	21	15.9	16	25	18.3	18.0
Sudan	32	31.9	33	56	62.0	62	4.6	4.2	4.4	11	8.6	8	360	81	49.3	51	97	73.1	77.0
Syria	28	21.9	24	70	76.1	75	3.7	2.8	3.0	4	3.7	4	49	24	12.3	12	29	15.1	15.0
Somalia	47	42.7	44	45	51.7	55	6.6	6.3	6.6	19	14.4	12	850	133	90.8	90	225	147.4	146.0
Iraq	38	34.0	31	71	70.2	69	5.3	4.5	4.0	5	5.0	5	67	38	28.4	28	48	34.4	34.0
Oman	33	32.1	21	73	76.2	77	4.7	3.7	2.9	4	3.2	3	11	18	9.5	10	22	11.5	11.0
Palestine	41	32.7	33	72	72.7	73	5.7	4.3	4.1	5	3.9	4	47	22	19.2	18	26	22.6	21.7
Qatar	18	12.2	12	75	77.7	80	3.1	2.2	3.3	2	1.5	1	5	11	6.3	7	10	7.4	7.8
Comoros	33	35.6	35	62	61.7	61	4.0	4.7	4.7	8	8.1	9	350	81	57.7	58	114	77.6	78.0
Kuwait	19	17.7	21	74	75.0	74	2.5	2.3	2.6	2	3.1	3	14	9	9.5	8	12	11.0	10.0
Lebanon	20	14.9	13	70	72.8	80	2.3	1.8	1.5	6	7.1	4	16	27	8.0	8	35	9.3	9.0
Libya	27	21.2	21	71	75.0	75	3.5	2.4	2.4	5	4.3	4	15	17	13.2	12	20	15.4	15.0
Egypt	27	31.9	31	69	73.5	71	3.5	3.0	2.8	6	5.2	6	50	32	15.2	15	39	19.7	19.1
Morocco	24	18.7	23	67	72.6	71	2.9	2.2	2.7	6	5.9	6	120	47	26.8	26	60	31.1	30.0
Mauritania	32	32.7	34	58	59.2	62	4.5	4.4	4.7	12	9.2	9	320	104	64.8	67	105	84.0	90.0
Yemen	40	37.2	31	61	66.0	63	6.5	4.9	4.1	11	6.0	7	270	67	46.3	40	105	60.0	51.0

Source : National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", various reports; The World Bank Database, January 2015; UNDP, "Human Development Report", various reports; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, March 2014; The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The World's Children 2015 .

Annex Table (2/15) : Health Indicators in the Arab Countries

	Total Expenditure on Health (%)		Public Expenditure on Health (%)		Health Expenditure by Type (%)		Percentage of Population With Access to Health Care (%)			Number of Physicians (Per 100,000 People)			Number of Nurses (Per Hospital Bed)		
	2013		2013		2013		2012			2012			2011		
	(of GDP)	(of Total Expenditure on Health)	Public	Private	Public	Private	Urban	Rural	Total	2012	2013	2012	2013	2011	2012
Jordan	7.2	17.8	66.0	34.0	98	98	98	98	271	286	466	486	521	528	
U.A.E.	3.2	9.3	70.3	29.7	98	98	98	98	147	178	260	336	935	935	
Bahrain	4.9	9.6	70.2	29.8	99	99	99	99	244	279	443	513	588	481	
Tunisia	7.1	13.3	59.3	40.7	97	97	97	90	128	168	325	325	478	472	
Algeria	6.6	8.1	74.2	25.8	98	98	98	95	(3) 162	120	(3) 253	190	582	594	
Djibouti	8.9	14.1	60.0	40.0	73	22	61	21	21	21	51	51	704	704	
Saudi Arabia	3.2	5.7	64.2	35.8	100	100	100	100	245	268	478	1030	467	478	
Sudan	6.5	10.6	21.1	78.9	44	13	24	37	37	42	100	95	1190	1220	
Syria	3.3	5.6	46.1	53.9	96	95	96	96	65	158	150	192	645	654	
Somalia	(1) 3.0	(1) 2.4	(1) 45.0	(1) 55.0	52	6	23	3	3	3	8	8	(1) 1429	(1) 1429	
Iraq	5.2	4.4	63.5	36.5	86	82	85	84	84	88	163	195	769	769	
Oman	2.6	5.5	80.0	20.0	97	95	97	97	195	199	431	457	556	604	
Palestine	10.9	10.0	43.3	56.7	100	100	100	100	166	...	197	250	769	782	
Qatar	2.2	5.3	83.8	16.2	100	100	100	100	349	253	619	581	819	833	
Comoros	5.8	13.1	32.7	67.3	50	30	40	20	20	...	(1) 70	...	(1) 454	(1) 454	
Kuwait	2.9	5.6	82.6	17.4	100	100	100	100	270	270	560	560	541	455	
Lebanon	7.2	6.6	50.7	49.3	100	100	100	100	365	319	291	331	290	290	
Libya	4.3	6.9	70.3	29.7	97	96	97	96	200	200	710	670	270	270	
Egypt	5.1	5.8	43.0	57.0	98	94	96	94	80	85	142	143	1923	2023	
Morocco	6.0	6.0	33.9	66.1	85	63	75	63	61	64	90	90	1176	1176	
Mauritania	3.8	7.3	49.0	51.0	51	9	27	9	(1) 13	10	(1) 67	70	(1) 1892	(1) 1892	
Yemen	5.4	4.0	24.9	75.1	93	34	53	34	30	30	72	72	1428	1389	

(1) Data for the year 2002-2010. (2) Data for the year 1991-1996. (3) Data for the year 2011.

Source : National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", various reports; The World Bank Database, January 2015; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, Statistical Report of Health, Indicators for the Eastern Mediterranean Countries (EMRO), January 2015.

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

	Improved Water Source			Improved Sanitation Facilities		
	2011			2012		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Jordan	97.3	90.5	96.2	98.1	98.0	98.0
U.A.E.	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	95.2	97.5
Bahrain	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.2
Tunisia	100.0	89.2	96.4	97.3	75.0	89.8
Algeria	85.5	79.5	83.9	97.6	88.4	95.1
Djibouti	100.0	67.3	92.5	73.1	21.6	61.3
Saudi Arabia	97.0	97.0	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sudan	66.0	50.2	55.4	43.9	13.4	23.5
Syria	92.6	86.5	89.9	96.1	94.0	95.2
Somalia	66.4	7.2	29.5	52.0	6.3	23.6
Iraq	94.0	66.9	84.9	86.0	79.8	83.9
Oman	94.8	85.2	92.3	97.3	94.7	96.6
Palestine	96.7	82.3	94.2	99.4	98.7	99.3
Qatar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Comoros	90.7	96.7	95.1	50.0	29.7	35.4
Kuwait	99.0	99.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lebanon	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Libya	...	...	98.0	96.8	95.7	96.6
Egypt	100.0	98.8	99.3	96.9	93.5	95.0
Morocco	98.2	60.8	82.1	83.1	52.0	69.8
Mauritania	52.3	47.7	49.6	51.1	9.2	26.6
Yemen	72.0	46.5	54.8	92.5	34.1	53.0

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

Source : National Sources; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", different reports; The World Bank Database, January 2015; The World Health Organization (WHO) Database, February 2015.

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

	Employment As a Percentage of Total Population		Employment (Annual Growth Rate) (%)	Proportion of Employed Women (Ages 15+)		Proportion of Working Children (Ages 5-14)			Employment by Main Economic Sector (%)						
	2012	2013		2013	2012	2013	Male	Female	Total	Agriculture		Industry*		Services	
										2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
	2012	2013	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Total Arab Countries	36.1	33.2	2.6	23.2	22.2	1.6	0.4	1.0	21.1	20.6	16.8	17.4	61.5	62.0	
Jordan	32.0	30.0	3.2	18.2	18.5	...	...	...	5.8	5.6	13.1	13.4	81.1	81.0
U.A.E.	69.1	73.6	11.7	15.5	15.4	...	...	...	2.8	2.7	9.7	8.9	87.5	88.4
Bahrain	52.4	60.1	7.3	19.4	19.6	6.0	3.0	5.0	0.6	0.6	24.9	21.9	74.5	77.5	
Tunisia	38.2	36.5	1.7	26.9	26.9	3.7	2.9	3.4	19.9	19.6	30.7	31.4	49.4	49.0	
Algeria	43.9	32.2	2.3	16.9	17.2	6.0	4.0	5.0	20.5	20.1	23.9	31.6	55.6	48.3	
Djibouti	38.6	28.9	2.8	34.9	34.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	73.1	72.7	8.2	10.3	18.7	17.0	
Saudi Arabia	36.7	36.4	4.4	14.2	14.9	...	...	...	4.5	4.2	8.3	7.9	87.4	87.9
Sudan	42.2	32.1	2.9	29.2	29.4	15.2	9.5	12.5	49.5	48.6	8.8	10.9	41.7	40.5	
Syria	34.0	27.9	2.3	15.0	15.3	8.8	4.3	6.6	19.1	18.7	31.6	37.2	49.3	44.1	
Somalia	37.9	28.2	2.7	33.6	33.7	41.5	45.5	43.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	24.6	23.8	3.2	17.3	17.6	8.3	4.3	6.4	4.9	4.6	15.2	15.0	79.9	80.4	
Oman	37.7	45.5	7.8	16.7	14.6	...	...	...	28.0	27.6	8.2	6.2	63.8	66.2
Palestine	...	...	4.4	18.1	18.5	7.0	4.0	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	74.7	74.3	14.8	11.7	11.6	...	...	...	0.7	0.6	53.5	43.9	45.8	55.5
Comoros	43.7	32.2	2.8	30.3	30.6	20.0	24.0	22.0	68.5	67.9	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	46.4	50.7	4.8	23.7	23.8	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	14.4	13.5	84.6	85.5
Lebanon	43.2	44.1	3.3	23.3	24.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	28.5	27.6	69.9	70.9	
Libya	27.2	26.2	1.7	27.8	28.6	...	...	...	2.7	2.5	21.9	21.3	75.4	76.2
Egypt	32.8	31.8	2.7	24.1	24.3	4.8	0.9	2.9	23.4	22.8	12.2	11.9	64.4	65.3	
Morocco	37.2	36.1	1.4	44.5	27.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	24.1	23.5	28.6	28.9	47.3	47.6	
Mauritania	46.6	34.0	3.5	26.4	26.6	23.9	18.6	21.3	49.8	49.6	5.4	7.1	44.8	43.3	
Yemen	24.5	27.5	4.0	25.9	26.0	17.1	15.0	16.1	36.8	35.7	8.7	7.3	54.5	57.0	

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

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

Country	Year	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number of Unemployed Persons (Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Persons (Male, Thousands)	Number of Unemployed Persons (Female, Thousands)	Unemployment Rate (Male) (%)	Unemployment Rate (Female) (%)	Share of Females in Unemployment (%)	Youth's Share (Ages 15-24) in Unemployment (%)	Share of University Graduates in Unemployment (%)	Share of First-Time Jobseekers in Unemployment (%)	Share of those Unemployed (for more than one year) in Total Unemployment (%)
Jordan	2014	11.9	173.6	122.0	51.7	10.1	20.7	29.8	49.7	40.6	46.7	37.9
U.A.E. ⁽¹⁾	2012	3.8	232.0	118.1	113.9	2.4	10.8	49.1	33.8	4.6	76.6	...
Bahrain*	2012	7.4	6.8	2.2	4.5	1.1	4.1	67.0	54.0	...	...	...
Tunisia	2014	15.3	653.8	396.2	257.6	13.9	24.2	39.4	40.0	32.9	54.8	71.9
Algeria	2014	10.6	1175.0	752.0	320.0	8.3	16.3	31.6	42.7	14.3	62.1	60.8
Djibouti	2012	54.0	150.0	...	...	...	...	...	62.2	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia ⁽²⁾	2014	5.7	632.6	259.0	204.0	2.8	20.7	57.8	40.8	58.8	88.8	13.9
Sudan	2014	19.4	1930.0	...	...	...	...	47.8	36.4	22.9	60.7	56.0
Syria	2012	10.8	866.3	...	...	10.4	37.1	41.9	73.0	9.4	70.0	...
Somalia	2007	34.7	1727.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	2013	11.0	653.0	...	...	7.0	13.0	24.0	18.0	...	...	...
Oman*	2012	7.9	153.3	...	...	19.0	39.0	64.3	64.0	16.5	90.0	34.6
Qatar ⁽³⁾	2013	0.3	6.5	1.5	2.4	0.1	2.8	73.0	32.4	39.8	81.5	...
Comoros	2012	22.0	47.6	...	...	...	...	...	30.0	...	47.6	...
Kuwait ⁽⁴⁾	2014	4.7	15.2	1.2	14.0	...	...	82.4	35.1	12.4	...	61.4
Lebanon	2012	10.0	108.0	56.1	130.9	5.0	10.4	40.5	51.2	36.6	46.0	33.0
Libya	2012	19.5	298.5	...	...	21.0	18.0	...	...	...	98.0	...
Egypt	2014	13.4	3600.0	1019.0	1356.0	9.6	24.7	43.1	53.9	32.6	73.7	...
Morocco	2014	9.1	1100.0	779.9	320.1	8.3	9.8	29.1	37.8	18.9	51.9	66.8
Mauritania	2013	30.0	520.0	302.6	217.4	23.9	44.0	41.8	...	...	...	...
Yemen	2013	17.4	1000.0	530.0	251.0	11.5	40.9	25.3	58.0	...	...	...

* Nationals only.

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

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

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

(4) Unemployment rate among nationals is estimated at 2.6%, (about 9588 unemployed from which 2809 male and 6779 female) and including expatriates is estimated at 2.72%.

Sources : National and international sources

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

Indicator	Year	Index	Value
Population, urban (% of total)	2013	60.0	%
Population ages 0 -14 (% of total)	2013	30.0	%
Population ages 15-65 (% of total)	2013	65.0	%
Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	2013	5.0	%
Illiteracy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	2012	22.5	%
Illiteracy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)	2012	14.9	%
Illiteracy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)	2012	30.8	%
Illiteracy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	2012	10.3	%
Illiteracy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	2012	7.2	%
Illiteracy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	2012	13.6	%
Gender literacy gap, adult total	2005-2012	0.8	
Gender literacy gap, youth total	2005-2012	0.9	
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	2012	88.4	%
Total enrollment, primary, Male (% net)	2012	90.4	%
Total enrollment, primary, Female (% net)	2012	86.3	%
Gender enrollment gap in primary education	2012	0.93	
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Total	2012	11.8	Year
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Male	2012	12.2	Year
Expected years of schooling in primary education , Female	2012	11.5	Year
Dropout rate in primary education , Total	2011	9.0	%
Dropout rate in primary education , Male	2011	6.0	%
Dropout rate in primary education , Female	2011	12.0	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNP	2011	4.5	%
Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure	2011	16.0	%
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	2013	71.0	Year
Total fertility rate, (births per woman)	2013	2.8	Child
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	2013	24.0	Child
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2013	31.0	Child
Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP	2012	6.0	%
Public expenditure on Health as a percentage of total expenditure on health	2012	49.9	%
Improved water sources (% of population with access)	2012	88.0	%
Improved water sources, urban (% of urban population with access)	2012	94.0	%
Improved water sources, rural (% of rural population with access)	2012	79.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	2012	84.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	2012	92.0	%
Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of rural population with access)	2012	71.0	%

Sources : The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Database, February 2015; UNDP; The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", different reports; The World Bank Database , January 2015; "Human Development Report", different reports; UNESCO Database, February 2015.

Annex Table (3/1): Agricultural Value Added and its Contribution to GDP in the Arab Countries (2000, 2005, 2012-2014)

	Agricultural Value Added (US \$ Million)				Average Annual Change (%)		Percent Change (%)		Agricultural Value Added per Capita Income* (US \$)				Contribution of Agriculture to GDP (%)				
	2000	2005	2012	2013	2014	2000 - 2014	2013 - 2014	2000	2005	2012	2013	2014	2000	2005	2012	2013	2014
Total Arab Countries	55,941	70,751	130,144	141,280	146,553	7.1	3.7	209	237	372	394	399	7.8	6.1	4.9	5.2	5.3
Jordan	171	347	853	1007	1192	14.9	18.5	35	63	133	154	179	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3
UAE	2361	2520	2582	2654	3106	2.0	17.1	788	614	306	311	360	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bahrain	61	52	85	89	93	3.1	4.1	95	59	70	71	71	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tunisia	2147	2958	3976	3871	4008	4.6	3.5	225	295	369	355	364	10.0	9.2	8.8	8.3	8.3
Algeria	4598	7927	18333	20506	22725	12.1	10.8	151	241	489	536	587	8.4	7.7	8.8	9.8	10.3
Djibouti	17	23	45	49	53	8.5	9.0	25	29	46	48	51	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Saudi Arabia	9326	10571	13284	13796	14300	3.1	3.7	455	453	455	460	465	4.9	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.9
Sudan	4796	11682	23425	24406	25136	12.6	3.0	154	330	668	675	674	35.8	33.2	33.1	33.8	31.5
Syria	4667	5907	...	...	...	...	...	286	323	...	...	...	24.6	20.7	...	...	...
Iraq	1206	3438	8992	11189	9350	15.7	16.4	50	123	263	319	260	5.8	9.5	4.8	5.5	4.8
Oman	437	502	888	965	1056	6.5	9.4	182	200	245	250	265	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Qatar	66	59	176	191	209	8.6	9.5	108	65	98	104	95	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Comoros	98	197	198	202	230	6.3	13.9	178	320	273	272	303	48.6	51.0	34.7	31.8	33.3
Kuwait	134	243	626	618	733	12.9	18.6	61	111	195	187	185	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Lebanon	1077	754	1638	1853	1893	4.1	2.2	286	194	402	452	459	6.2	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8
Libya	2813	1105	591	760	673	9.7-	11.4	499	167	71	89	76	8.1	2.3	0.7	1.5	2.8
Egypt	15474	12517	36315	37677	39726	7.0	5.4	244	179	440	445	458	15.5	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.9
Morocco	4908	7847	12843	15736	15390	8.5	2.2-	172	260	394	478	462	13.3	13.2	13.4	15.2	14.3
Mauritania	276	291	561	586	639	6.2	9.1	104	98	159	162	173	25.8	15.7	14.3	14.1	14.2
Yemen	1308	1809	4733	5127	6039	11.5	17.8	75	91	193	203	233	12.0	9.5	14.8	14.8	15.9

* All Arab countries except Somalia.
Source: Annexes (2/3), (2/4) & (2/7).

Annex Table (3/2): Agricultural Land and its Uses in the Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2011-2013)

(1000 Hectares)

	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	Average Annual Change (%) 2000-2013	Percentage Change (%) 2012-2013
Total Cultivated Land Area	65,429	71,412	75,268	77,490	78,311	1.4	1.1
1- Permanent Crops Area	7,204	8,251	9,322	9,350	9,951	2.5	6.4
2- Seasonal Crops Area	58,225	63,161	65,946	68,140	68,360	1.2	0.3
A- Rainfed Agriculture	32,998	33,104	41,024	38,460	41,187	1.7	7.1
B- Irrigated Agriculture	9,500	10,657	14,894	14,997	15,039	3.6	0.3
C- Uncultivated Area	15,727	19,400	10,028	14,683	12,134	-2.0	-17.4
Forest Area	93,782	92,687	49,008	48,790	48,384	-5.0	-0.8
Pasture Area	420,943	468,647	494,288	425,295	494,592	1.2	16.3

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

Annex Table (3/3): Renewable Water Resources and its uses in Agriculture in Arab Countries

	2011 Actual Renewable Water Resources (Million M3)	Per capita (M3)				Total Water Withdrawals (Million M3/Yr)	Agriculture share of total withdrawals (%)	Agriculture share of total renewable water resources (%)	Irrigation Water Requirement (Million M3/Yr)	Water Withdrawals Agriculture (Million M3/Yr)	Efficiency Ratio (%)
		2011	2020	2030	2050						
Jordan	937	145.1	127.2	111.4	94.8	64.96	65.23	301	611	49.26	
UAE	150	18.5	16.4	14.3	12.3	82.84	2,208.00	1,815	3,312	54.8	
Bahrain	116	83.4	76.9	70.1	64.4	44.54	137.2	40	159	25.16	
Tunisia	4,595	429.2	398.9	376.3	363.3	75.94	47.12	1,552	2,165	71.69	
Algeria	11,670	319.8	290.4	268.4	250.9	61.19	30.01	2,551	3,502	72.84	
Djibouti	310	325.0	290.8	245.5	191.4	15.79	1	51	85	60	
Saudi Arabia	2,410	83.6	71.9	62.6	53.6	88	867.91	11,599	20,830	55.68	
Sudan	64,510	1411.0	1174.6	964.9	709.2	94.78	40.54	8,015	26,153	30.65	
Syria	16,810	795.5	698.1	603.4	508.6	87.53	87.32	7,123	14,670	48.55	
Somalia	14,700	1500.0	1201.3	898.5	521.0	99.48	22.32	263	820	32.07	
Iraq	89,831	2666.0	2104.6	1625.7	1077.7	78.79	57.87	15,023	52,000	28.89	
Oman	1,410	482.1	428.6	391.3	377.0	88.42	83.43	721	1,168	61.73	
Qatar	58	29.9	26.4	24.5	22.2	59.01	451.7	76	262	29.01	
Palestine	837	196.0	157.4	123.9	86.1	45.22	22.58	93	189	49.21	
Comoros	1,200	1552.0	1286.2	1034.5	705.9	47	0.39	-	-	-	
Kuwait	20	6.9	5.9	5.0	3.9	53.87	2,460.00	199	492	24.19	
Lebanon	4,503	1049.0	997.1	957.9	962.6	59.54	17.32	529	780	67.82	
Libya	710	108.2	100.2	91.2	80.9	82.85	517	1,833	3,584	51.14	
Egypt	57,300	682.5	604.4	538.0	464.2	86.38	103	45,111	59,000	76.46	
Morocco	29,000	889.6	826.7	773.3	739.8	87.31	37.97	5,823	11,010	52.89	
Mauritania	11,410	3147.0	2654.7	2194.2	1610.4	90.59	10.73	375	1,223	30.66	
Yemen	2,110	82.1	65.5	51.0	34.3	90.74	154	1,773	3,235	54.81	
GCC	4,164	93.4	78.4	68.7	59.1	85.41	629.15	14,370	26,223	54.8	
North Africa	57,385	636.3	584.6	540.5	502.4	79.99	37.74	12,134	21,484	56.48	
Arab Countries	314,730	813.1	729.5	625.4	497.3	84.48	65.97	104,786	205,250	51.05	

Source: Arab Forum for Environment and Development, Arab Environment & Food Security, Challenges and Prospects, 2014.

**Annex Table (3/4): Rural and Agricultural Population in the Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2011-2013)**

	Rural Population (1000)						Average Annual Change (%)						Agricultural Population (1000)						Average Annual Change (%)	
	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2012-2013	2000-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2000-2013	2012-2013	
	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2012-2013	2000-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2012-2013	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2000-2013	2012-2013	
Total Arab Countries	128,604	137,007	147,407	149,252	151,008	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	84,400	84,620	83,896	83,571	84,537	0.0	1.2		
Jordan	963	986	1,163	1,194	1,221	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	441	409	383	374	382	-1.1	2.3		
UAE	598	736	1,396	1,412	1,407	-0.4	6.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	151	159	234	230	229	3.3	-0.4		
Bahrain	78	102	146	148	149	0.7	5.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	7	6	8	8	8	1.1	0.7		
Tunisia	3,493	3,505	3,623	3,642	3,659	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2,253	2,202	2,143	2,131	2,141	-0.4	0.5		
Algeria	12,438	11,313	10,212	10,065	9,926	-1.4	-1.7	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	7,376	7,408	7,383	7,352	7,250	-0.1	-1.4		
Djibouti	170	180	194	197	199	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	573	616	666	675	682	1.3	1.0		
Saudi Arabia	4,060	4,696	4,915	4,948	4,984	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	2,027	1,743	1,334	1,270	1,279	-3.5	0.7		
Sudan	22,766	24,387	25,614	26,112	26,601	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	20,825	21,602	22,563	22,664	23,088	0.8	1.9		
Syria	7,867	8,396	9,580	9,532	9,449	-0.9	1.4	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	3,810	4,005	4,074	4,062	4,027	0.4	-0.9		
Iraq	7,657	9,023	10,676	11,008	11,350	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2,213	1,963	1,702	1,662	1,714	-1.9	3.1		
Oman	623	709	803	872	946	8.5	3.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	815	776	804	801	869	0.5	8.5		
Qatar	22	21	23	22	20	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	8	8	13	13	12	3.0	-9.1		
Comoros	380	433	504	529	528	-0.2	2.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	414	460	519	516	515	1.7	-0.2		
Kuwait	36	42	55	56	58	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	21	24	29	29	30	2.8	3.6		
Lebanon	453	535	571	587	604	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	136	104	72	68	70	-5.0	2.9		
Libya	1,225	1,294	1,360	1,361	1,361	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	302	240	184	175	175	-4.1	0.0		
Egypt	37,832	40,894	44,857	45,492	46,110	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	23,446	23,280	22,501	22,325	22,628	-0.3	1.4		
Morocco	13,398	13,566	13,775	13,857	13,944	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	9,696	8,980	8,129	8,000	8,050	-1.4	0.6		
Mauritania	1,625	1,877	2,167	2,212	2,256	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1,393	1,570	1,774	1,807	1,843	2.2	2.0		
Yemen	12,920	14,312	15,773	16,006	16,236	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	8,493	9,065	9,381	9,409	9,544	0.9	1.4		

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

**Cont'd Annex Table (3/4): Total Economically Active Population and Agricultural Economically Active Population in the Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2011-2013)**

	Total Economically Active Population (1000)						Total Economically Active Population in Agriculture (1000)						Percentage Change (%) 2012-2013
	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2012-2013	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2012-2013	
	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2012-2013	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2012-2013	
Total Arab Countries	84,780	99,404	120,249	123,379	126,428	2.5	25,207	26,202	25,924	25,985	26,024	0.2	
Jordan	1,284	1,465	1,960	2,045	2,124	3.9	117	113	119	119	119	0.0	
UAE	1,755	2,584	5,671	5,833	5,903	1.2	87	101	170	166	161	-3.0	
Bahrain	312	426	642	653	659	0.9	3	4	4	4	4	0.0	
Tunisia	3,206	3,557	4,041	4,117	4,190	1.8	764	791	818	820	821	0.1	
Algeria	11,519	13,540	16,052	16,456	16,859	2.4	2,824	3,096	3,345	3,368	3,387	0.6	
Djibouti	294	324	370	379	388	2.4	230	247	272	277	282	1.8	
Saudi Arabia	6,550	8,805	10,419	10,710	11,013	2.8	662	638	498	478	459	-4.0	
Sudan	10,216	11,675	11,658	12,021	12,394	3.1	6,223	6,566	5,898	5,963	6,025	1.0	
Syria	4,818	5,754	7,212	7,271	7,304	0.5	1,143	1,240	1,406	1,390	1,369	-1.5	
Iraq	5,804	6,722	8,091	8,422	8,775	4.2	535	479	419	413	408	-1.2	
Oman	790	923	1,222	1,367	1,524	11.5	284	296	347	383	420	9.7	
Qatar	322	492	1,243	1,337	1,416	5.9	4	5	9	9	9	0.0	
Comoros	219	254	307	317	327	3.2	161	182	211	217	222	2.3	
Kuwait	959	1,170	1,575	1,630	1,679	3.0	11	12	16	16	17	6.3	
Lebanon	1,138	1,449	1,686	1,758	1,832	4.2	41	37	28	28	27	-3.6	
Libya	1,782	2,024	2,241	2,250	2,256	0.3	102	83	64	60	57	-5.0	
Egypt	18,672	21,241	26,529	27,021	27,520	1.8	6,197	6,361	6,347	6,316	6,277	-0.6	
Morocco	10,122	10,908	11,911	12,140	12,377	2.0	3,364	3,180	2,953	2,929	2,905	-0.8	
Mauritania	1,108	1,315	1,593	1,643	1,694	3.1	584	677	798	819	841	2.7	
Yemen	3,910	4,776	5,826	6,009	6,194	3.1	1,871	2,094	2,202	2,210	2,214	0.2	

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

**Annex Table (3/5): Agricultural Value Added Per Capita in the Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2011-2013)**

	Percent of Agricultural Worker (%)					Agricultural Value Added Per Worker ⁽¹⁾ (US \$)							Agriculture Economic Efficiency ⁽²⁾ (%)								
	2000		2005		2011		2012		2013		2000		2005		2011		2012		2013		
	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2012 - 2013	2012 - 2013	2012 - 2013	2012 - 2013	2012 - 2013	2012 - 2013	2012 - 2013	2012 - 2013	2012 - 2013	2012 - 2013	
Total Arab Countries	29.7	26.4	21.6	21.1	20.6	2,219	2,700	4,822	5,008	5,429	8.4	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.25					
Jordan	4.1	7.7	6.1	5.8	5.6	1,457	3,073	7,091	7,165	8,459	18.1	0.49	0.36	0.48	0.47	0.53					
UAE	5.0	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	27,136	24,954	14,983	15,555	16,481	6.0	0.46	0.36	0.24	0.24	0.24					
Bahrain	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	20,213	13,092	20,924	21,197	22,354	5.5	0.79	0.41	0.46	0.45	0.45					
Tunisia	23.8	22.2	20.2	19.9	19.6	2,811	3,739	4,784	4,848	4,715	-2.7	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.42					
Algeria	24.5	22.9	20.8	20.5	20.1	1,628	2,561	4,855	5,443	6,054	11.2	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.43	0.49					
Djibouti	78.2	76.2	73.5	73.1	72.7	74	92	154	164	173	5.9	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05					
Saudi Arabia	10.1	7.2	4.8	4.5	4.2	14,088	16,569	25,790	27,791	30,057	8.2	0.49	0.44	0.40	0.41	0.44					
Sudan	60.9	56.2	50.6	49.6	48.6	771	1,779	4,124	3,928	4,051	3.1	0.59	0.59	0.67	0.67	0.69					
Syria	23.7	21.6	19.5	19.1	18.7	4,083	4,764	...	...	...	...	1.04	0.96	...	...	...		
Iraq	9.2	7.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	2,254	7,177	20,301	21,773	27,423	25.9	0.62	1.33	1.04	0.99	1.17					
Oman	35.9	32.1	28.4	28.0	27.6	1,540	1,698	2,458	2,318	2,299	-0.8	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04					
Qatar	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	16,552	11,868	18,010	19,567	21,215	8.4	0.30	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15					
Comoros	73.5	71.7	68.7	68.5	67.9	609	1,085	1,026	913	909	-0.4	0.66	0.71	0.54	0.51	0.47					
Kuwait	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	12,177	20,291	42,265	39,143	36,364	-7.1	0.31	0.29	0.43	0.37	0.35					
Lebanon	3.6	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	26,260	20,367	54,252	58,493	68,619	17.3	1.73	1.39	2.28	2.33	2.66					
Libya	5.7	4.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	27,581	13,313	7,331	9,852	13,331	35.3	1.42	0.57	0.51	0.28	0.58					
Egypt	33.2	29.9	23.9	23.4	22.7	2,497	1,968	5,145	5,750	6,002	4.4	0.47	0.47	0.58	0.59	0.61					
Morocco	33.2	29.2	24.8	24.1	23.5	1,459	2,468	4,811	4,385	5,417	23.5	0.40	0.45	0.58	0.55	0.65					
Mauritania	52.7	51.5	50.1	49.8	49.6	473	430	700	685	696	1.6	0.49	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.28					
Yemen	47.9	43.8	37.8	36.8	35.7	699	864	1,968	2,142	2,316	8.1	0.25	0.22	0.37	0.40	0.41					

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

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

Source: Annex (3/4).

**Annex Table (3/6): Agricultural Production in the Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2012-2014)**

Crops	2000			2005			2012			2013			2014			Percentage Change (2013-2014)		
	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (1000 Tons)	Area Harvested (1000 H)	Yield (Kg/H)	Production (%)	Area Harvested (%)	Yield (%)
Cereals	37,606	27,184	1,383	51,728	32,687	1,583	51,016	31,630	1,613	52,692	31,026	1,698	53,736	30,726	1,749	2.0	-1.0	3.0
Wheat	16,865	10,739	1,570	25,652	12,690	2,021	26,086	11,213	2,326	27,482	11,666	2,356	27,669	12,215	2,265	0.7	4.7	-3.8
Rice	6,151	704	8,737	6,607	755	8,750	6,630	764	8,678	6,704	903	7,426	7,011	1,025	6,843	4.6	13.5	-7.9
Barley	2,830	6,488	436	4,552	6,099	746	5,418	5,765	940	6,621	5,487	1,207	7,074	5,233	1,352	6.8	-4.6	12.0
Maize	6,989	1,471	4,751	8,224	1,825	4,506	8,977	1,809	4,962	8,854	1,980	4,473	9,956	2,327	4,278	12.4	17.6	-4.4
Millet & Sorghum	4,771	7,782	613	6,693	11,318	591	3,905	12,079	323	3,031	10,990	276	2,025	9,926	204	-33.2	-9.7	-26.0
Roots & Tubers	7,360	404	18,218	11,864	570	20,819	14,916	616	24,214	16,532	672	24,613	17,816	710	25,079	7.8	5.8	1.9
Pulses	1,255	1,314	955	1,406	1,268	1,108	1,352	1,389	973	1,450	1,478	981	1,474	1,600	921	1.6	8.2	-6.1
Oil Seeds	2,927	3,754	780	6,156	6,775	909	7,820	8,842	884	8,441	8,789	960	8,653	8,768	987	2.5	-0.2	2.7
Vegetables	39,164	2,147	18,241	46,111	2,331	19,780	53,401	2,363	22,599	53,135	2,323	22,877	54,166	2,336	23,191	1.9	0.6	1.4
Fruits	27,367	2,528	10,826	27,076	4,145	6,532	33,105	3,418	9,685	34,260	3,987	8,593	38,929	4,548	8,559	13.6	14.1	-0.4
Fibres	1,801	690	2,610	1,393	770	1,810	1,166	538	2,167	1,296	599	2,162	1,234	660	1,870	-4.8	10.1	-13.5
Sugar Crops	22,897	228	100,425	24,490	224	109,176	23,111	223	103,637	24,112	224	107,819	24,441	222	110,102	1.4	-0.7	2.1
Sugar Beets	7,325	148	49,493	7,895	168	46,884	12,864	254	50,646	13,671	265	51,620	14,369	286	50,200	5.1	8.1	-2.8

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

**Annex Table (3/7): Livestock Production in the Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2012-2014)**

	(Thousand Tons)						
	2000	2005	2012	2013	2014*	Average Annual Change (%) 2000 - 2014	Percentage Change (%) 2013 - 2014
Cows & Buffaloes ⁽¹⁾	60,735	65,830	58,469	59,638	60,712	0.0	1.8
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	255,597	286,721	266,017	269,475	274,865	0.5	2.0
Camels ⁽¹⁾	13,091	15,056	16,112	16,209	16,355	1.6	0.9
Meat Total	6,361	7,223	8,606	9,014	9,510	2.9	5.5
Red Meat (Beaf, Buffalo & Goat)	3,923	4,184	4,901	4,983	5,068	1.8	1.7
Poultry Meat	2,438	3,039	3,705	4,031	4,442	4.4	10.2
Dairy	18,721	24,156	26,148	26,647	27,073	2.7	1.6
Eggs	1,118	1,264	1,804	1,908	2,057	4.5	7.8

* Preliminary Estimates.

⁽¹⁾ 1000 Heads.

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

**Annex Table (3/8): Fish Production in the Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2012-2014)**

	(Thousand Tons)						
	2000	2005	2012	2013	2014*	Average Annual Change (%) 2000 - 2014	Percentage Change (%) 2013 - 2014
Total Arab Countries	3,062.0	3,556.4	4,185.2	4,289.6	4,385.0	2.6	2.2
Jordan	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	3.5	16.3
UAE	105.5	90.0	77.7	77.7	77.7	-2.2	0.0
Bahrain	11.9	11.9	12.3	10.8	9.5	-1.6	-12.3
Tunisia	95.6	108.7	116.8	117.2	122.7	1.8	4.7
Algeria	102.3	139.8	103.6	102.2	95.6	-0.5	-6.5
Djibouti	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-1.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	54.7	67.0	90.0	92.3	86.5	3.3	-6.2
Sudan	58.0	60.0	87.0	95.9	105.6	4.4	10.2
Syria	13.4	17.0	7.0	5.4	4.2	-7.9	-22.7
Somalia	83.3	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	-7.0	0.0
Iraq	28.0	37.0	51.0	57.6	65.1	6.2	13.0
Oman	120.4	142.1	191.7	195.6	213.3	4.2	9.1
Palestine	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	0.3	14.7
Qatar	7.1	14.0	11.3	11.5	11.6	3.6	1.6
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	8.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	-3.7	-0.3
Lebanon	7.4	8.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	2.5	1.0
Libya	44.0	27.1	47.4	47.4	47.4	0.5	0.0
Egypt	724.4	889.3	1372.0	1452.6	1505.8	5.4	3.7
Morocco	914.3	1024.4	1164.9	1169.8	1194.7	1.9	2.1
Mauritania	544.9	642.9	644.3	646.7	647.5	1.2	0.1
Yemen	134.7	238.9	159.7	157.8	147.8	0.7	-6.4

* Preliminary Estimates.

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

**Annex Table (3/9): Agricultural Exports and Imports of the Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2011-2013)**

	(Million US dollars)													
	Agricultural Exports				Average Annual Change (%)				Agricultural Imports				Average Annual Change (%)	
	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2000-2013	2012-2013	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2000-2013	2012-2013
Total Arab Countries	5,243	10,479	18,559	18,698	18,977	10.4	1.5	27,898	39,620	86,583	88,359	90,556	9.5	2.5
Jordan	294	652	1,187	1,267	1,322	12.3	4.4	840	1,403	2,605	2,829	2,978	10.2	5.3
UAE	822	2,396	3,066	3,449	3,594	12.0	4.2	2,693	3,657	11,807	12,456	12,797	12.7	2.7
Bahrain	33	47	320	383	419	21.6	9.4	422	642	1,228	1,334	1,373	9.5	3.0
Tunisia	429	963	1,357	1,318	1,275	8.7	-3.2	756	1,171	2,748	2,825	2,687	10.2	-4.9
Algeria	33	95	148	170	188	14.3	10.7	2,592	3,922	6,807	7,529	8,021	9.1	6.5
Djibouti	3	16	81	90	95	30.4	5.4	140	209	483	550	576	11.5	4.8
Saudi Arabia	476	1,253	3,062	3,175	3,239	15.9	2.0	5,389	8,605	20,122	20,424	21,949	11.4	7.5
Sudan	408	514	395	328	321	-1.8	-2.1	442	851	1,525	1,254	1,067	7.0	-14.9
Syria	658	848	2,537	1,644	1,473	6.4	-10.4	863	1,606	3,257	2,221	1,990	6.6	-10.4
Somalia	110	112	185	208	224	5.6	7.9	137	264	401	428	447	9.5	4.4
Iraq	6	30	43	50	44	16.5	-11.9	1,921	3,048	6,729	7,018	7,362	10.9	4.9
Oman	335	418	921	932	979	8.6	5.0	1,057	1,698	1,698	1,739	1,573	3.1	-9.5
Palestine	80	53	51	52	51	-3.4	-1.9	529	537	529	519	514	-0.2	-1.0
Qatar	9	31	23	25	26	8.6	5.9	396	696	2,166	2,309	2,454	15.1	6.3
Comoros	6	13	12	12	13	5.8	1.1	16	41	85	86	90	14.2	5.1
Kuwait	54	57	141	148	156	8.5	5.3	1,249	1,476	2,316	2,267	2,274	4.7	0.3
Lebanon	138	292	539	566	583	11.7	3.0	1,088	1,370	2,807	2,959	3,038	8.2	2.7
Libya	55	7	2	2	2	-21.7	-5.3	1,206	1,268	2,451	1,900	1,763	3.0	-7.2
Egypt	518	1,169	2,406	2,495	2,510	12.9	0.6	3,532	4,009	8,636	8,938	8,163	6.7	-8.7
Morocco	695	1,353	1,852	2,134	2,194	9.2	2.8	1,668	2,303	5,287	5,726	6,358	10.8	11.0
Mauritania	13	16	42	45	46	10.3	1.9	168	174	355	404	428	7.4	5.7
Yemen	68	144	189	205	222	9.5	8.2	794	1,315	2,541	2,645	2,655	9.7	0.4

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

**Cont'd Annex Table (3/9): Net Agricultural Imports & Per Capita Net Agricultural Imports
in Arab Countries
(2000, 2005, 2011-2013)**

	Net Agricultural Imports (Million US \$)										Per Capita Net Agricultural Imports (US \$)				
	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013
	Total Arab Countries	22,655	29,141	68,024	69,660	71,579	81	94	188	193	194	81	94	188	193	194
Jordan	546	751	1,418	1,563	1,656	112	137	227	245	254	112	137	227	245	254
UAE	1,871	1,261	8,741	9,007	9,203	625	307	1045	1067	1078	625	307	1045	1067	1078
Bahrain	389	595	908	950	954	610	669	760	763	760	610	669	760	763	760
Tunisia	327	208	1,391	1,507	1,411	34	21	130	140	130	34	21	130	140	130
Algeria	2,559	3,827	6,659	7,359	7,833	84	116	181	196	205	84	116	181	196	205
Djibouti	137	193	402	460	481	201	244	423	468	476	201	244	423	468	476
Saudi Arabia	4,913	7,352	17,060	17,249	18,710	240	318	601	591	624	240	318	601	591	624
Sudan	34	337	1,130	926	746	1	10	26	26	21	1	10	26	26	21
Syria	205	758	720	577	517	13	41	34	27	24	13	41	34	27	24
Somalia	27	152	216	220	223	3	15	20	20	20	3	15	20	20	20
Iraq	1,915	3,018	6,686	6,969	7,318	80	108	201	204	209	80	108	201	204	209
Oman	722	635	777	807	594	301	253	236	223	154	301	253	236	223	154
Palestine	449	484	478	467	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	387	665	2,143	2,284	2,427	630	734	1237	1246	1211	630	734	1237	1246	1211
Comoros	10	28	73	73	78	18	45	103	101	105	18	45	103	101	105
Kuwait	1,195	1,419	2,175	2,119	2,118	546	647	702	661	640	546	647	702	661	640
Lebanon	950	1,078	2,268	2,393	2,455	252	277	561	588	599	252	277	561	588	599
Libya	1,151	1,261	2,449	1,897	1,760	204	190	305	229	206	204	190	305	229	206
Egypt	3,014	2,840	6,230	6,443	5,653	47	40	77	78	67	47	40	77	78	67
Morocco	973	950	3,435	3,592	4,164	34	31	107	110	126	34	31	107	110	126
Mauritania	155	158	313	359	381	59	53	91	102	106	59	53	91	102	106
Yemen	726	1,171	2,352	2,440	2,433	42	59	99	99	96	42	59	99	99	96

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

**Annex Table (3/10): Imports of Basic Food Commodities of the Arab Countries in Quantity and Value
(2000, 2005, 2011-2013)**

	2000		2005		2011		2012		2013		Average Annual Change (%) (2000-2013)		Percentage Change (%) (2012-2013)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Value: (Million US Dollars)													
Total	71,673	18,531	92,956	27,663	114,641	59,953	119,325	64,977	122,521	66,376	4.2	10.3	2.7	2.2
Cereals & Flour	48,028	7,877	55,846	10,150	66,846	20,510	72,701	25,249	75,422	26,144	3.5	9.7	3.7	3.5
Potatoes	406	153	610	245	761	443	843	502	840	497	5.8	9.5	-0.4	-1.0
Sugar (raw)	4,815	1,182	8,167	2,223	9,958	5,510	9,707	5,815	10,499	5,860	6.2	13.1	8.2	0.8
Pulses	824	436	1,316	528	1,512	1,233	1,371	1,160	1,246	1,099	3.2	7.4	-9.1	-5.3
Oil Seeds	1,348	460	2,752	1,010	3,880	2,634	4,877	3,085	4,320	2,733	9.4	14.7	-11.4	-11.4
Vegetable Oil	2,573	1,575	4,116	2,484	4,613	6,046	4,292	5,241	4,393	5,641	4.2	10.3	2.4	7.6
Vegetables	1,739	756	2,174	802	3,331	1,840	3,863	2,084	3,913	2,102	6.4	8.2	1.3	0.9
Fruits	2,262	1,002	3,208	1,568	5,350	3,792	5,516	3,871	5,659	3,852	7.3	10.9	2.2	-0.5
Cows & Buffalo ⁽¹⁾	539	364	546	256	387	441	565	673	596	703	0.8	5.2	5.5	4.5
Sheep & Goats ⁽¹⁾	11,431	482	13,210	1,042	13,827	1,197	14,042	1,237	12,037	1,205	0.4	7.3	-14.3	-2.6
Meat	1,142	1,615	1,760	2,797	3,155	7,825	3,288	8,073	3,458	8,034	8.9	13.1	5.2	-0.5
Milk & Dairy Prod.	8,054	2,047	12,297	3,643	14,229	6,479	11,785	5,703	11,649	6,144	2.9	8.8	-1.2	7.7
Eggs	73	91	86	146	169	258	164	260	192	268	7.7	8.7	17.1	3.1
Fish	409	491	623	769	837	1,745	918	2,024	950	2,094	6.7	11.8	3.5	3.5

(1) 1000 Heads

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

**Cont'd Annex Table (3/10): Exports of Basic Food Commodities of the Arab Countries in Quantity and Value
(2000, 2005, 2011-2013)**

	2000		2005		2011		2012		2013		Average Annual Change (%) (2000-2013)		Percentage Change (%) (2012-2013)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Value: (Million US Dollars)													
Total	7,230	3,690	12,891	7,439	20,889	16,599	18,279	16,465	18,989	18,023	7.7	13.0	3.9	9.5
Cereals & Flour	1,559	322	2,765	597	1,605	853	1,870	1,038	1,866	1,081	1.4	9.8	-0.2	4.1
Potatoes	354	78	650	124	699	285	774	276	851	339	7.0	12.0	9.9	22.8
Sugar (raw)	233	58	1,292	402	1,784	1,540	1,698	1,334	1,701	1,337	16.5	27.3	0.2	0.2
Pulses	78	52	282	106	184	218	200	194	237	197	8.9	10.8	18.5	1.6
Oil Seeds	270	169	516	222	362	170	473	652	420	555	3.5	9.6	-11.2	-14.9
Vegetable Oil	434	448	689	1,049	1,620	1,706	966	1,534	992	1,553	6.6	10.0	2.7	1.2
Vegetables	1,460	503	2,183	866	4,355	2,711	3,898	2,781	3,916	2,989	7.9	14.7	0.4	7.5
Fruits	1,584	709	2,081	1,147	5,419	3,747	4,212	3,291	4,525	3,694	8.4	13.5	7.4	12.2
Cows & Buffalo (1)	76	19	179	52	116	30	128	35	130	34	4.2	4.6	1.6	-2.9
Sheep & Goats (1)	6,071	321	5,832	431	5,455	722	5,790	725	6,503	788	0.5	7.2	12.3	8.7
Meat	52	88	58	115	167	364	244	467	292	571	14.2	15.5	19.7	22.3
Milk & Dairy Prod.	570	200	1,665	406	3,724	1,684	2,959	1,482	3,177	1,700	14.1	17.9	7.4	14.7
Eggs	15	15	23	39	94	218	85	206	100	229	15.7	23.3	17.6	11.2
Fish	621	708	686	1,884	876	2,351	900	2,450	912	2,956	3.0	11.6	1.3	20.7

(1) 1000 Heads

Source: Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD)2011, and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agriculture Database 2015.

Annex Table (3/11): Value of Intra-Arab Agricultural Imports, Exports and Trade (2011-2013)

	2011						2012			2013			Percentage Change (%) 2012-2013		
	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Trade	Intra-Imports	Intra-Exports	Intra-Trade
Total Arab Countries	6,794	8,588	15,383	9,659	11,485	21,144	11,648	13,353	24,896	20.6	16.3	17.7			
Jordan	991	1,040	2,031	621	1,073	1,693	599	1,339	1,938	-3.4	24.8	14.5			
UAE	967	834	1,801	967	834	1,801	1,067	835	1,801	10.3	0.1	0.0			
Bahrain	183	38	221	183	38	221	186	39	221	1.6	3.7	0.0			
Tunisia	136	424	560	136	424	560	136	420	560	0.5	-0.9	0.0			
Algeria	25	209	234	25	209	234	27	210	234	10.5	0.2	0.0			
Saudi Arabia	1,079	862	1,942	2,402	1,903	4,305	3,724	2,944	6,669	55.1	54.7	54.9			
Sudan	25	1,195	1,220	16	181	198	9	462	471	-47.6	154.9	138.1			
Syria	517	1,534	2,050	517	1,534	2,050	576	1,404	1,980	11.4	-8.5	-3.4			
Iraq	516	515	1,031	694	591	1,285	678	542	1,219	-2.4	-8.3	-5.1			
Oman	707	-	707	344	12	356	470	16	485	36.4	32.8	36.2			
Qatar	466	100	566	408	113	520	349	126	475	-14.4	11.7	-8.7			
Lebanon	379	129	508	2,189	1,839	4,028	2,784	2,411	5,195	27.2	31.1	29.0			
Egypt	176	1,354	1,530	470	2,327	2,797	477	2,270	2,747	1.6	-2.5	-1.8			
Morocco	243	218	461	265	254	519	264	228	492	-0.3	-10.1	-5.1			
Yemen	385	137	521	423	153	576	301	108	409	-28.9	-29.5	-29.0			

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

Annex Table (3/12): Arab Food Gap in Basic Food Commodities (2000, 2005, 2011-2013)

	Percentage Change (%)							Self Sufficiency Ratios (%)				
	2000	2005	2011	2012	2013	2012-2013		2000	2005	2011	2012	2013
						2012-2013	2000-2013					
Total	13,905	18,060	35,250	35,624	35,633	0.03	7.5	44.7	49.7	45.6	42.7	41.7
Cereals & Flour	6,378	9,661	18,211	19,343	19,951	3.1	9.2	44.7	49.9	43.4	46.4	40.6
(Wheat & Flour)	2,752	4,497	8,516	9,204	9,709	5.5	10.2	47.7	49.9	43.4	46.4	40.6
(Malt)	956	1,400	2,196	2,779	2,779	0.0	8.6	25.2	32.4	40.6	29.9	35.8
(Rice)	1,120	1,470	3,011	2,938	2,991	1.8	7.8	67.8	70.6	59.8	68.8	60.1
(Corn)	1,323	2,098	4,188	4,093	4,534	10.8	9.9	38.5	36.2	29.2	30.3	28.7
Potatoes	92	104	67	181	125	-30.5	2.4	99.3	100.6	100.1	99.5	100.1
Sugar (raw)	1,163	1,359	3,800	3,580	3,343	-6.6	8.5	37.8	38.5	30.4	30.6	31.5
Pulses	414	414	849	772	718	-7.0	4.3	62.7	56.2	50.9	53.6	58.3
Oil Seeds	1,101	1,960	2,936	2,962	3,254	9.9	8.7	44.3	28.1	39.3	34.4	39.1
Vegetables	265	-66	-669	-697	-887	.....	.....	99.3	100.1	100.9	100.1	100.0
Fruits	285	448	347	364	126	-65.4	-6.1	97.6	95.9	96.3	96.2	96.9
Meat	1,439	2,610	6,385	6,217	6,122	-1.5	11.8	85.4	80.9	73.7	73.6	73.9
Milk & Dairy Prod.	1,914	2,856	3,654	3,372	3,538	4.9	4.8	71.4	71.4	73.8	74.8	75.9
Eggs	64	57	44	43	31	-27.0	-5.4	96.8	95.9	97.5	95.8	95.4
Fish	-252	-1,343	-373	-510	-687	34.6	8.0	107.4	103.1	100.9	102.8	99.1

(-) Surplus.

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

Annex Table (4/1) : Value Added of Extractive Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010-2014)

	(Million US Dollars)							Change (%) (2013-2014)
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Total Arab Countries	215,894	440,086	712,774	956,209	1,080,285	1,031,530	943,373	-8.5
Jordan	242	395	877	1,133	1,021	795	955	20.0
U.A.E.	29,987	62,139	90,959	137,717	147,549	157,152	141,267	-10.1
Bahrain	2,236	3,419	5,584	8,011	7,833	8,771	8,373	-4.5
Tunisia	1,006	1,597	3,144	3,374	3,408	3,080	2,945	-4.4
Algeria	21,536	45,786	56,426	72,228	71,685	62,867	55,085	-12.4
Djibouti	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	7.9
Saudi Arabia	69,973	152,505	218,994	324,138	349,719	328,753	302,225	-8.1
Sudan	956	2,717	6,683	4,370	3,730	3,635	4,715	29.7
Syria	5,204	7,457	14,900	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	21,684	28,872	62,880	99,485	109,113	108,441	104,687	-3.5
Oman	9,807	15,354	27,256	36,379	40,185	39,845	38,919	-2.3
Qatar	10,732	25,958	65,864	98,668	108,381	110,529	106,988	-3.2
Comoros	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	18,101	42,004	64,448	97,793	113,784	110,641	98,944	-10.6
Lebanon	0	89	169	202	212	256	267	4.1
Libya	13,646	33,681	52,599	24,160	67,121	39,102	18,547	-52.6
Egypt	6,384	10,644	29,999	33,511	43,547	45,013	47,346	5.2
Morocco	797	1,015	3,512	5,115	4,686	3,660	4,533	23.8
Mauritania	141	266	1,165	1,465	1,151	1,152	1,284	11.4
Yemen	3,445	6,165	7,311	8,458	7,160	7,837	6,290	-19.7

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and estimates of partner institutions preparing this report.

Annex Table (4/2) : Value Added of Manufacturing Industries at Current Market Prices
(2000, 2005, 2010-2014)

	(Million US Dollars)							Change (%) (2013-2014)
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Total Arab Countries	76,120	111,094	199,527	223,124	242,573	248,466	270,845	9.0
Jordan	1,139	2,012	4,437	4,916	5,125	5,747	6,001	4.4
U.A.E.	13,610	19,160	25,744	29,897	32,676	34,314	39,725	15.8
Bahrain	914	1,628	3,724	4,330	4,569	4,820	4,979	3.3
Tunisia	3,141	4,628	7,455	7,603	7,173	7,381	7,577	2.7
Algeria	3,167	4,596	6,727	7,324	7,522	7,775	8,951	15.1
Djibouti	13	17	25	28	30	32	35	8.6
Saudi Arabia	18,211	31,324	58,179	67,201	72,048	74,152	81,029	9.3
Sudan	904	3,006	5,803	6,228	6,294	6,703	7,997	19.3
Syria	781	2,142	2,779	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	236	659	3,144	5,260	5,934	5,491	6,525	18.8
Oman	1,117	2,619	6,203	7,750	8,176	8,163	8,197	0.4
Qatar	966	4,394	11,218	15,882	19,654	20,200	21,245	5.2
Comoros	9	17	28	32	32	36	39	8.2
Kuwait	2,608	5,866	6,895	8,648	10,382	10,238	9,658	-5.7
Lebanon	1,970	1,537	2,924	3,026	3,213	3,611	3,702	2.5
Libya	2,316	2,385	3,514	953	3,012	1,543	945	-38.8
Egypt	18,363	14,959	35,166	37,126	39,654	40,642	45,087	10.9
Morocco	6,019	8,872	12,829	14,385	14,214	14,659	15,600	6.4
Mauritania	76	190	123	130	141	157	166	5.8
Yemen	561	1,083	2,611	2,407	2,723	2,802	3,387	20.9

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

Annex Table (4/3) : Value Added of the Industrial Sector and its Contribution to GDP in the Arab Countries at Current Market Prices (2014)

	Extractive Industries		Manufacturing Industries		Total Industrial Sector	
	Value Added (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Value Added (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Value Added (Million Dollars)	Contribution to GDP (%)
Total Arab Countries	943,373	34.2	270,845	9.8	1,214,218	44.0
Jordan	955	2.7	6,001	16.7	6,955	19.4
U.A.E.	141,267	33.7	39,725	9.5	180,991	43.1
Bahrain	8,373	24.7	4,979	14.7	13,352	39.4
Tunisia	2,945	6.1	7,577	15.6	10,523	21.7
Algeria	55,085	25.0	8,951	4.1	64,036	29.1
Djibouti	2	0.1	35	2.2	37	2.3
Saudi Arabia	302,225	40.2	81,029	10.8	383,254	50.9
Sudan	4,715	5.9	7,997	10.0	12,712	16.0
Iraq	104,687	53.3	6,525	3.3	111,212	56.6
Oman	38,919	47.6	8,197	10.0	47,116	57.6
Qatar	106,988	50.5	21,245	10.0	128,233	60.5
Comoros	...	...	39	5.6	39	5.6
Kuwait	98,944	55.1	9,658	5.4	108,602	55.7
Lebanon	267	0.5	3,702	7.5	3,969	8.0
Libya	18,547	76.3	945	3.9	19,492	80.2
Egypt	47,346	16.5	45,087	15.7	92,434	32.2
Morocco	4,533	4.2	15,600	14.5	20,132	18.7
Mauritania	1,284	28.5	166	3.7	1,450	32.2
Yemen	6,290	16.5	3,387	8.9	9,677	25.5

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

Annex Table (4/4): Industrial Value Added Per Worker in the Industrial Sector and Industrial Economic Efficiency in the Arab Countries (2014)

	Industrial Output (Millions of Dollars)	Industrial Output Per Capita (Dollars)	Industrial Value Added Per Worker (Dollars)	Industrial Economic Efficiency (%)
Total Arab Countries	1,214,218	3,530	40,927	1.9
Jordan	6,955	1,042	18,712	1.1
U.A.E.	180,991	20,985	132,731	1.9
Bahrain	13,352	10,838	57,396	1.1
Tunisia	10,523	957	7,727	0.7
Algeria	64,036	1,655	12,292	0.9
Djibouti	37	36	1,167	0.3
Saudi Arabia	383,254	12,455	140,891	2.1
Sudan	12,712	341	11,655	1.8
Iraq	111,212	3,089	55,103	2.5
Oman	47,116	11,800	83,557	1.6
Qatar	128,233	58,527	174,490	1.2
Comoros	39	51	...	...
Kuwait	108,602	31,747	228,075	2.1
Lebanon	3,969	963	6,770	0.3
Libya	19,492	2,208	39,453	3.7
Egypt	92,434	1,065	14,928	1.4
Morocco	20,132	604	7,601	0.9
Mauritania	1,450	392	15,848	6.0
Yemen	9,677	373	8,310	1.4

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

Annex Table (4/5) : Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves and Production of Some Extractive Industries in the Arab Countries (2014)

Country	Oil Reserves (billion barrels)	Crude Oil Production (thousand b/d)	Natural Gas Reserves (billion cubic meters)	Marketed Natural Gas (billion cubic meters) ⁽¹⁾	Iron Ore Reserves (billion tons) ⁽²⁾	Production Capacity Iron Ore (thousand tons/year) ⁽²⁾	Production Capacity Phosphate Rock (thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Zinc Production (thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Lead Production (thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Copper Production (thousand tons) ⁽²⁾	Coal Production (thousand tons) ⁽²⁾
Total Arab Countries	713.1	22,903.8	54,219	585.0	12.4	23,270.3	64,255.0	146.2	114.0	79.5	1,265.0
Jordan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000.0	...	...	...	...
U.A.E.	97.8	2,769.0	6,091	54.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	0.1	199.5	92	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	0.4	55.5	65	1.9	0.0	390.0	8,000.0	29.0	14.0	...	...
Algeria	12.2	1,191.0	4,505	82.7	1.1	4,549.0	1,600.0	4.4	2.0	1.0	15.0
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	265.8	9,701.0	8,316	100.0	2.6	...	5,280.0	1.8	18.0	0.7	...
Sudan	1.5	122.0	85	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	2.5	10.0	285	5.3	0.5	37.3	3,575.0	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	145.3	3,073.0	3,694	8.6	...	37.8	1,700.0	...	...	...	...
Oman	5.5	857.0	705	30.0	...	301.1	...	...	20.0	39.8	...
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	25.2	703.0	24,400	204.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	101.5	2,856.0	1,784	12.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	48.4	560.0	1,532	18.3	3.1	1,300.0	...	...	...	...	600.0
Egypt	4.2	666.4	2,186	52.2	0.4	2,850.0	9,100.0	...	...	...	650.0
Morocco	...	...	...	...	0.1	8.1	28,000.0	83.0	46.0	38.0	...
Mauritania	...	...	...	...	2.3	13,797.0	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	2.7	140.4	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

⁽¹⁾ Data for the year 2013.

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

Sources : National Sources; The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), The Secretary General's Annual Report 2015;

The Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining, Industrial Statistics for the Arab States, Database, January 2012;

The Arab Fertilizers Association, Fertilizers Statistical Yearbook, 2013.

Annex Table (4/6) : Value Added of Construction Sector at Current Market Prices (2000, 2005, 2010-2014)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Arab Countries	38,952	60,894	128,871	130,314	141,373	161,665	175,721
Jordan	287	539	1,264	1,252	1,356	1,496	1,608
U.A.E.	9,548	15,769	33,316	32,949	32,462	36,212	40,676
Bahrain	259	617	1,914	1,779	1,843	1,936	2,126
Tunisia	326	475	605	624	585	604	629
Algeria	4,449	7,693	16,899	18,301	19,229	20,411	23,196
Saudi Arabia	11,126	15,568	24,208	28,539	31,603	35,890	40,631
Sudan	460	1,570	3,283	3,334	3,346	3,379	3,755
Syria	586	1,075	2,186	...	...	...	...
Iraq	118	1,823	8,772	8,884	13,222	19,689	17,497
Oman	414	1,188	3,417	3,763	4,544	4,934	5,343
Qatar	640	2,402	7,555	7,783	8,458	9,736	11,910
Comoros	11	20	27	29	28	30	33
Kuwait	800	1,497	2,546	2,801	2,975	3,034	3,407
Lebanon	1,347	733	1,481	1,784	2,278	3,163	2,961
Libya	1,984	2,048	4,470	910	970	1,346	787
Egypt	4,433	3,343	9,522	10,316	11,214	11,882	12,767
Morocco	1,675	3,556	5,590	5,930	5,819	6,276	6,529
Mauritania	66	125	154	177	206	225	240
Yemen	424	853	1,662	1,159	1,236	1,422	1,626

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

Annex Table (4/7): Existing Capacity Production and Consumption of Cement in the Arab Countries (2010, 2012-2013)

Countries	Design Capacity	Actual Production			Consumption		
		2010	2012	2013*	2010	2012	2013*
Total Arab Countries	316.3	200.7	214.0	235.3	211.4	223.0	243.5
Jordan	10.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	3.7	4.0	4.1
U.A.E.	40.9	17.0	14.0	15.0	12.8	9.5	10.0
Bahrain	....	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.0
Tunisia	12.6	7.9	7.4	8.2	7.2	7.2	7.4
Algeria	20.1	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.0	20.6	22.0
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saudi Arabia	56.1	43.0	53.2	57.4	41.3	52.7	57.2
Sudan	10.3	2.1	6.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	4.1
Syria	13.8	7.0	5.5	5.0	8.5	5.0	3.8
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Iraq	21.2	7.0	7.5	10.0	11.7	18.0	20.0
Oman	8.0	4.1	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.6	6.2
Palestine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.3	2.4
Qatar	7.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.8
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Kuwait	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.2
Lebanon	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.0
Libya	10.3	7.2	1.5	8.3	9.0	4.0	11.0
Egypt	65.0	48.0	55.2	58.0	49.5	51.1	54.2
Morocco	23.5	14.7	16.0	17.2	14.6	15.8	16.3
Mauritania	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Yemen	6.6	4.9	2.8	3.8	6.7	4.4	5.6

*Estimates

Source: Cement World Report, the 10th Report 2013

Annex Table (4/8) : Crude Steel Production in the Arab Countries (2005, 2009-2014)

Countries	Production (Thousand Tons)							
	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Total Arab Countries	13,698	14,159	16,508	17,679	18,409	19,238	20,402	
Jordan	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	
U.A.E.	90	90	500	2,000	2,408	2,878	2,390	
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	70	155	150	150	150	150	150	
Algeria	1,007	597	662	551	557	440	415	
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	4,186	4,690	5,015	5,275	5,203	5,471	6,291	
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	70	70	70	70	10	10	...	
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	...	200	300	500	...
Qatar	1,057	1,448	1,970	2,038	2,145	2,236	3,047	
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	1,255	914	825	100	315	712	968	
Egypt	5,603	5,541	6,676	6,486	6,627	6,754	6,485	
Morocco	205	499	485	654	539	558	501	
Mauritania	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: World Steel Association, Steel Statistical Yearbook 2014 - Database, February 2015.

**Annex Table (4/9) : Production Capacity and Actual Production of Fertilizers in Arab Countries
(2012-2013)**

Products	2012					2013				
	Capacities	Arab Countries Share in the World (%) Production	Production	Exports	Consumption	Capacities	Arab Countries Share in the World (%) Production	Production	Exports	Consumption
Total Arab Countries*	67,189	12.3	51,429	28,077	22,449	70,690	13.1	55,088	31,132	25,418
Ammonia	18,037	9	14,427	3,402	10,500	18,606	9	15,165	3,350	13,001
Urea	19,199	11	16,488	13,603	3,494	20,158	11	17,866	14,942	3,370
Ammonia Nitrate	2,276	9	1,127	88	1,153	2,156	10	1,278	80	1,342
Phosphoric Acid	7,971	16	6,292	2,343	3,883	8,016	15	6,499	2,365	4,041
Single Super Phosphate	3,376	...	2,297	459	1,119	3,456	...	1,808	420	1,154
Triple Super Phosphate	2,938	31	1,726	1,620	444	3,558	32	1,925	1,823	433
Potash	2,450	4	1,824	1,479	255	2,450	5	1,749	1,579	333
MAP	8,775	20	6,604	4,981	847	10,075	27	7,875	6,312	778
NPK	2,167	...	644	102	754	2,215	...	923	261	966

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

Source: Arab Fertilizers Association, Fertilizers Statistical Yearbook, 2014.

**Annex Table (4/10) : Prices of Some Fertilizer Products
(2005, 2009-2013)**

Products	(US Dollar per Ton)										Remarks
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Ammonia	266.6	267.8	277.3	589.8	272.3	374.3	512.0	593.0	504.0	FOB Middle East	
	239.1	245.1	262.6	590.0	253.5	371.7	523.0	...	...	FOB Yuzhny
Ammonia Sulphate	246.0	259.0	437.7	1039.6	332.8	515.4	618.0	506.0	435.0	FOB US Gulf	
	254.6	265.4	430.3	1094.0	363.1	518.2	661.0	583.5	476.5	FOB North Africa	
Urea	241.8	237.5	313.1	558.7	(*) 281.5	311.9	(*) 438	428.0	349.0	FOB Middle East	
	226.1	228.3	318.8	583.5	(**) 256.9	312.1	(**) 420	437.0	370.0	FOB Eastern Europe	
Phosphoric Acid	290.0	361.3	453.3	1404.0	...	453.3	...	...	...	FOB US Gulf
Phosphate Rock	66.1	55.7	182.5	(*) 445.7	(*) 43.3	161.3	205.0	181.0	144.0	FOB Middle East	
	62.9	52.8	110.3	491.3	37.8	111.8	212.0	183.0	136.0	FOB Vancouver	

(*) FOB Arabian Gulf. (**) FOB Yuzhny.

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

Annex Table (4/11) : Total Refinery Capacity in the Arab Countries
(2005, 2010-2014)

Country	(Thousand b/d)					Number of Refineries 2014
	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014
Total World Capacity	85,120	88,230	88,050	88,960	90,850	90,730
Arab Capacity to World Capacity (%)	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.2
Total Arab Countries	7,198	7,833	7,949	7,949	8,322	8,322
Jordan	90	90	90	90	90	90
U.A.E.	778	761	761	761	690	690
Bahrain	255	267	267	267	267	267
Tunisia	34	34	34	34	34	34
Algeria	450	583	583	583	583	583
Saudi Arabia	2,095	2,109	2,107	2,107	2,507	2,507
Sudan	122	140	140	140	140	140
Syria	240	240	240	240	240	240
Somalia	10	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	597	858	860	860	860	860
Oman	85	222	222	222	222	222
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	137	283	283	283	283	283
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	889	936	936	936	936	936
Lebanon(*)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	380	380	380	380	380	380
Egypt	726	726	726	726	770	770
Morocco	155	155	155	155	155	155
Mauritania	25	25	25	25	25	25
Yemen	130	140	140	140	140	140

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

Source : The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEEC), The Secretary Generals' Annual Report 2015.

Annex Table (4/12): Sugar Production in Arab Countries
(2005 and 2013)

Country	2005						2013										
	Production	Exports		Imports		Consumption	Production	Exports		Imports		Consumption					
	White Sugar	Raw Sugar	Total	White Sugar	Raw Sugar	Total	White Sugar	Raw Sugar	Total	White Sugar	Raw Sugar	Total					
Total Arab Countries	2,994.2	1,657.5	17.7	1,675.2	5,246.3	4,617.7	9,864.0	11,183.0	3,134.7	2,533.8	731.4	3,265.2	7,068.0	5,729.0	12,797.0	9,531.8	
Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	273.1	0.0	273.1	273.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	304.6	0.0	304.6	304.6	
UAE	0.0	981.7	0.1	981.8	977.3	667.7	1,645.0	663.2	0.0	1,551.5	606.4	2,157.9	1,164.3	1,109.2	2,273.4	1,15.6	
Bahrain	0.0
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.6	197.3	326.9	326.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	278.9	143.8	422.7	422.7	
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	574.7	1,345.3	1,920.0	1,920.0	0.0	370.4	0.0	370.4	220.4	1,576.0	1,796.3	1,425.9	
Djibouti	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	141.6	0.3	141.9	3.4	1,065.6	1,069.0	927.1	0.0	145.4	0.0	145.4	625.3	617.7	1,243.0	1,097.6	
Sudan	727.7	105.2	17.4	122.6	150.0	50.0	200.0	805.1	689.8	266.2	125.0	391.2	1,612.9	125.8	1,738.7	1,347.5	
Syria	110.0	370.0	0.0	370.0	966.5	85.1	1,051.6	791.6	138.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	537.2	26.2	563.4	563.4	
Somalia	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.7	0.0	195.7	210.7	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	167.5	9.7	177.2	177.2	
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	398.2	0.0	398.2	398.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	757.5	0.2	757.6	757.6	
Oman	0.0
Palestine	0.0
Qatar	0.0
Kuwait	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.4	0.1	177.5	177.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	0.2	94.3	94.3	
Lebanon	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	147.1	0.7	147.8	151.5	1,250	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.1	42.2	237.4	237.4	
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	269.3	0.0	269.3	269.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	211.6	0.0	211.6	211.6	
Egypt	1,625.0	59.0	0.0	59.0	422.1	600.8	1,022.9	2,588.9	1,919.0	200.3	0.0	200.3	68.1	1,005.9	1,074.0	873.7	
Morocco	512.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	605.1	605.1	1,117.9	363.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	920.7	920.7	920.7	
Mauritania	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	0	0.0	0	0.0	372.3	24.5	396.8	396.8
Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	561.9	0.0	561.9	561.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	458.3	126.9	585.2	585.2	

Source: International Sugar Organization, Sugar Production Yearbook 2014

**Annex Table (4/13) : Arab Manufacturing Exports and Share in Total Merchandise Exports
(2000 and 2013)**

	Manufacturing Exports (Million Dollars)		Share of Manufacturing Exports in Total Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Ores and Metals Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Fuel Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)		Proportion of Other Goods Exports To Merchandise Exports (%)	
	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Total Arab Countries	25,768.2	110,769.0	9.8	8.0	1.7	1.3	79.4	50.0	9.1	40.8
Jordan	1,310.3	5,688.0	69.0	71.9	14.6	7.3	0.0	0.2	16.4	20.6
U.A.E.	1,146.2	0.0	2.3	...	3.2	...	93.8	...	0.7	...
Bahrain	607.1	1,046.4	9.8	5.0	16.2	21.0	0.0	72.0	74.0	2.0
Tunisia	4,504.5	12,470.9	77.0	73.1	1.5	1.5	12.1	15.2	9.4	10.2
Algeria	506.7	1,559.4	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.2	97.2	96.7	0.2	0.7
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	5,586.0	42,480.4	7.2	11.3	0.1	0.4	92.1	87.4	0.6	0.9
Sudan	142.8	70.9	7.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	69.3	91.0	22.3	8.0
Syria	361.5	...	7.8	...	0.7	...	76.4	...	15.1	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	82.4	0.0	0.4	...	0.0	...	97.1	...	2.5	...
Oman	1,403.6	5,699.3	12.4	10.1	0.9	4.8	82.5	82.5	4.2	2.6
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	997.1	6,842.8	8.6	5.0	0.1	1.0	91.2	75.0	0.1	0.0
Comoros	1.3	0.0	9.0	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	88.0	...
Kuwait	874.6	5,866.7	4.5	5.1	0.1	0.2	94.3	94.2	1.1	0.5
Lebanon	505.5	0.0	70.7	55.2	7.4	12.6	0.2	10.0	21.7	22.2
Libya	936.6	0.0	7.0	...	0.0	...	93.0	...	1.0	...
Egypt	2,026.0	13,875.6	38.4	48.7	3.9	5.1	41.9	26.9	15.8	19.3
Morocco	4,763.9	14,184.3	64.1	65.0	8.8	12.0	3.7	4.0	23.4	18.0
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	75.0	...	3.0	...	22.0
Yemen	12.2	984.4	0.3	10.7	0.1	0.1	96.9	75.9	2.7	13.3

Source : The World Bank, "World Development Indicators", Database, December 2014.

**Annex Table (4/14) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2012 and 2013)**

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Jordan		U.A.E.		Bahrain		Tunisia		Algeria		Djibouti		Saudi Arabia	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-78.9	-83.0	3.0	-6.3	-33.2	-96.9	27.5	38.5	-97.7	-99.3	-100.0	-100.0	-55.4	-65.6
Organic chemicals	-85.2	-92.8	-15.0	-19.6	81.4	72.3	-96.8	-96.9	-84.1	-77.6	-99.7	-99.7	70.6	80.0
Pharmaceutical products	12.3	18.5	-66.4	-81.4	-98.0	-98.8	-84.8	-83.7	-99.8	-99.7	-100.0	-100.0	-87.0	-90.8
Inorganic chemicals	71.2	70.1	-60.4	-72.7	-76.5	-47.0	25.0	21.8	27.9	22.6	-100.0	-100.0	5.9	36.6
Plastic products	-40.9	-39.8	17.1	6.6	-29.0	-41.5	-49.3	-49.5	-99.3	-99.3	-99.8	-99.7	65.7	70.8
Fertilizers	91.4	92.1	77.3	82.0	97.3	98.7	87.0	83.6	-89.6	-61.2	-100.0	-99.8	88.0	90.0
Paper	-22.8	-29.2	-58.1	-69.7	17.0	-85.8	-29.0	-21.5	-99.0	-97.6	-99.6	-99.8	-23.6	-47.8
Rubber and articles thereof	-79.5	-86.0	-79.0	-83.9	-91.6	-97.0	-56.6	-59.3	-96.9	-97.7	-96.0	-91.8	-95.1	-98.5
Leather products	-40.1	-75.8	-91.6	-92.3	-98.2	-98.7	37.1	38.9	-99.6	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-97.5	-99.7
Clothing	-24.0	-29.5	-74.2	-78.3	59.5	52.7	30.2	26.5	-100.0	-100.0	-99.9	-99.5	-76.5	-93.6
Laminated textile fabric	-76.5	-84.1	-58.3	-73.7	-99.5	-99.8	-90.0	-90.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-83.0	-97.7
Cement products	-27.4	-30.0	-51.0	-58.4	-72.1	-75.8	-26.9	-33.8	-92.9	-91.1	-94.9	-100.0	-43.9	-77.1
Iron and steel products	-87.0	-78.0	-31.8	-42.1	5.7	-21.3	-76.7	-81.0	-98.0	-98.7	-97.7	-97.2	-85.0	-86.0
Aluminium and articles thereof	-22.2	-23.2	68.1	66.9	93.6	82.8	-39.8	-40.7	-100.0	-100.0	-99.0	-82.3	-57.8	-26.5
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-44.8	-61.6	-72.8	-82.0	-89.1	-96.3	17.5	19.1	-99.9	-99.9	-97.4	-99.5	-84.9	-95.0

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

Source : International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization Database, October 2014.

"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/14) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2012 and 2013)

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *													
	Sudan		Syria		Somalia		Iraq		Oman		Palestine		Qatar	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-98.9	-88.0	-72.7	-82.2	-99.7	-100.0	-99.5	-97.2	-22.7	-11.7	3.8	-56.0	-93.8	-96.0
Organic chemicals	-95.0	-100.0	-97.1	-98.8	-63.7	-100.0	-98.8	-100.0	36.7	6.5	-97.5	-42.4	75.1	63.9
Pharmaceutical products	-100.0	-99.6	-64.8	-88.4	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-69.7	-78.6	-74.6	-78.6	-94.8	-94.9
Inorganic chemicals	-99.7	-99.6	-90.4	-90.3	-43.3	-100.0	-99.9	-99.0	-66.5	-74.7	-56.2	-100.0	-78.8	-62.5
Plastic products	-96.3	-94.4	-45.5	-73.0	-62.1	-37.0	-97.2	-98.1	1.5	2.3	-97.2	-94.2	-83.6	-79.6
Fertilizers	-100.0	-96.7	-64.1	-98.7	-100.0	-100.0	-96.0	-99.3	94.1	93.5	-90.2	-100.0	-94.8	-97.9
Paper	-97.5	-99.3	-76.8	-90.1	-99.8	-100.0	-99.9	-99.9	-75.7	-75.4	-68.1	-91.4	-90.5	-91.2
Rubber and articles thereof	-99.8	-97.7	-97.2	-99.1	-98.7	-99.6	-99.9	-100.0	-84.6	-83.5	-49.2	-100.0	-87.7	-96.2
Leather products	-99.9	-99.8	-74.7	-87.0	-99.8	-94.7	-99.7	-99.9	-95.8	-97.0	-77.8	-98.2	-94.9	-95.6
Clothing	-99.8	-97.8	-4.5	-82.1	-99.9	-99.2	-99.9	-99.7	-74.0	-64.6	-85.5	-84.8	-93.5	-95.5
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-100.0	-93.3	-96.4	-98.9	-100.0	-100.0	-99.6	-99.2	-99.8	-96.9	-100.0	-74.3	-95.9
Cement products	-99.9	-94.8	26.5	40.5	-99.6	-98.6	-99.6	-99.7	-15.7	-5.6	18.4	66.2	-94.3	-92.7
Iron and steel products	-91.6	-98.0	-72.9	-38.7	-98.7	-99.8	-99.9	-100.0	-29.5	-16.0	-36.3	42.6	43.3	44.7
Aluminium and articles thereof	-85.0	-79.4	-0.8	-38.4	-99.9	-100.0	-99.8	-99.7	59.3	53.7	-34.8	-95.4	-88.5	-87.7
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-86.8	-81.4	-89.1	-93.9	-99.1	-95.4	-99.7	-99.8	-59.9	-56.9	-85.4	-99.9	-90.8	-89.9

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

Source : International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization Database, October 2014.

"Cont'd" Annex Table (4/14) : Industrial Products Competitiveness in Arab Countries
(2012 and 2013)

Some Industrial Products	Ratio of Trade Balance to Total Trade (%) *															
	Comoros		Kuwait		Lebanon		Libya		Egypt		Morocco		Mauritania		Yemen	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Animal, vegetable fats and oil	-100.0	-100.0	-94.3	-96.5	-72.7	-69.1	-100.0	-99.7	-70.8	-73.7	-67.6	-64.9	-58.7	-91.8	-97.8	
Organic chemicals	-89.1	-100.0	93.9	87.6	-93.5	-92.7	-71.6	22.3	-56.9	-58.3	-94.6	-94.7	-100.0	-94.1	-99.1	
Pharmaceutical products	-100.0	-98.9	-91.3	-95.0	-93.7	-93.6	-100.0	-100.0	-69.4	-68.7	-70.4	44.1	-98.4	-98.0	-99.7	
Inorganic chemicals	-96.5	-73.1	23.3	17.5	29.1	-26.9	9.3	20.5	14.6	14.4	44.7	-89.1	-99.7	-95.9	-100.0	
Plastic products	-99.5	-99.9	56.0	87.6	-63.3	-66.7	-99.6	-99.1	-42.1	-37.2	-88.1	-89.1	-98.5	-95.6	-73.1	
Fertilizers	-100.0	-100.0	96.7	96.0	28.3	12.5	-21.2	46.2	77.1	75.0	85.3	75.4	-84.1	-99.9	-7.6	
Paper	-96.8	-100.0	-59.4	-89.0	-47.3	-50.8	-99.9	-100.0	-47.8	-54.7	-80.9	-77.5	-72.0	-98.6	-100.0	
Rubber and articles thereof	-86.4	-99.7	-96.0	-97.4	-87.8	-90.5	-99.7	-99.8	-83.8	-79.6	-70.8	-83.6	-100.0	-98.9	-99.8	
Leather products	-100.0	-95.3	-98.8	-98.5	-78.2	-76.0	-100.0	-99.9	-92.3	-87.9	-6.4	-8.3	-96.3	-97.9	-100.0	
Clothing	-99.6	-97.6	-93.2	-92.4	-64.1	-70.2	-99.8	-100.0	51.2	58.0	56.8	52.0	-100.0	-96.7	-100.0	
Laminated textile fabric	-100.0	-71.4	-98.0	-99.8	-94.0	-93.7	-100.0	-99.9	-65.8	-57.3	-93.1	-90.6	-100.0	-97.3	-100.0	
Cement products	-23.1	-100.0	-96.2	-98.4	-60.6	-61.9	-99.9	-100.0	41.3	41.3	-72.2	-69.2	-100.0	-99.7	-99.5	
Iron and steel products	-53.3	-62.1	-52.0	-71.9	-71.2	-68.3	-61.4	-69.1	-69.5	-60.4	-78.0	-82.7	-43.3	-84.6	-84.8	
Aluminium and articles thereof	-91.0	-100.0	-21.3	-40.3	-46.1	-48.5	-91.2	-77.8	35.9	27.1	-54.8	-59.6	-100.0	-99.4	-63.7	
Electrical & Electronic equipment	-94.0	-95.4	-93.1	-96.9	-54.9	-65.9	-99.2	-98.4	-52.7	-55.4	-0.6	-4.7	-96.5	-92.4	-99.5	

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

Source : International Trade Centre, World Trade Organization Database, October 2014.

**Annex Table (5/1): Arab and World Crude Oil Reserves
(2010-2014)**

	(Billion Barrels at Year's End)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	Change (%) 2013/2014
Algeria	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.80	0.0
Bahrain	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.0
Egypt	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.0
Iraq	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	0.0
Kuwait	264.59	265.40	265.90	265.85	265.78	0.03-
Libya	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.0
Oman	142.30	141.40	145.30	145.30	145.30	0.0
Qatar	25.50	25.26	25.24	25.24	25.24	0.0
Saudi Arabia	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	101.50	0.0
Sudan	47.10	48.00	48.50	48.40	48.36	0.08-
Syria	4.30	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.20	0.0
Tunisia	5.00	5.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.0
UAE	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	0.0
Yemen	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	0.0
Total Arab countries	711.5	712.1	713.4	713.2	713.1	0.02-
Angola	9.06	9.06	9.06	9.06	9.01	0.6-
Ecuador	151.17	154.58	157.30	157.80	157.80	0.0
Iran	99.40	99.40	99.40	99.40	100.00	0.6
Nigeria	37.20	37.20	37.14	37.14	37.07	0.2-
Venezuela	7.21	8.24	8.24	8.24	8.23	0.1-
Total non-Arab OPEC	304.0	308.5	311.1	311.6	312.1	0.15
Total OPEC	995.0	1000.0	1007.6	1007.9	1008.3	0.04
Brazil	12.86	13.99	13.15	15.05	15.31	1.7
Canada	2.86	2.83	3.10	2.98	2.98	0.0
China	5.67	5.32	5.37	5.83	5.50	5.7-
CIS	19.12	20.68	28.95	33.40	37.90	13.5
Of which: Azerbaijan	10.40	10.16	10.26	10.07	9.81	2.6-
Kazakhstan	6.10	5.60	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.0
Russian Federation	98.90	98.90	119.06	118.89	119.79	0.8
Turkmenistan	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.0
Uzbekistan	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.0
Mexico	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.0
Norway	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00	80.90	1.1
UK	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	0.0
USA	20.35	20.35	23.72	24.38	24.65	1.1
Rest of the world	39.19	43.17	32.70	40.41	45.74	13.2
World total	1231.0	1241.6	1266.8	1281.9	1292.9	0.86
Arab countries/ world (%)	57.8	57.4	56.3	55.6	55.2	

* Preliminary estimates.

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

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

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

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, O.APEC.

**Annex Table (5/2): Arab and World Natural Gas Reserves
(2010-2014)**

	(Billion Cubic Meters at Year's End)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	Change (%) 2013/2014
Algeria	6091	6091	6091	6091	6091	0.0
Bahrain	92	92	92	92	92	0.0
Egypt	65	65	65	65	65	0.0
Iraq	4504	4504	4504	4505	4505	0.0
Kuwait	8016	8150	8234	8234	8316	1.0
Libya	285	285	285	285	285	0.0
Oman	3170	3158	3694	3694	3694	0.0
Qatar	25190	25030	24400	24400	24400	0.0
Saudi Arabia	1784	1784	1784	1784	1784	0.0
Sudan	1495	1547	1532	1532	1532	0.0
Syria	2193	2045	2186	2186	2186	0.0
Tunisia	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
UAE	705	705	705	705	705	0.0
Yemen	479	479	479	479	479	0.0
Total Arab countries	54154	54020	54136	54137	54219	0.2
Angola	275	275	275	275	275	0.0
Ecuador	33090	33090	33780	33780	34020	0.7
Iran	5525	5525	5563	5562	5581	0.3
Nigeria	5110	5154	5118	5118	5111	0.1-
Venezuela	8	8	6	6	6	0.0
Total non-Arab OPEC	44008	44052	44742	44741	44993	0.6
Total OPEC	94258	94316	94981	94981	95315	0.4
Brazil	366	417	396	389	389	0.0
Canada	256	253	246	241	244	1.2
China	2039	2007	2070	2049	2090	2.0
CIS	6928	7717	9877	8723	9595	10.0
Of which: Azerbaijan	339	490	488	484	469	3.1-
Kazakhstan	1754	1727	1930	1889	2033	7.6
Russian Federation	61301	61301	61675	61675	61675	0.0
Turkmenistan	850	850	991	991	991	0.0
Uzbekistan	1841	1841	1841	1841	1841	0.0
Mexico	7504	7504	7504	7504	7504	0.0
Norway	47573	47573	47806	47806	47806	0.0
UK	2407	2407	2407	2407	2407	0.0
USA	3036	3036	4006	4406	4649	5.5
Rest of the world	17160	15777	15297	17851	16973	4.9-
World total	191341	190797	194863	196585	197329	0.4
Arab countries/world (%)	28.3	28.3	27.8	27.5	27.5	

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, O.APEC.

**Annex Table (5/3): Arab and World Crude Oil Production
(2010-2014)**

	(Thousand Barrels/Day)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	Change (%) 2013/2014
Algeria	2324.0	2564.0	2652.5	2797.0	2769.0	1.0-
Bahrain	182.0	190.0	173.0	197.0	199.5	1.3
Egypt	78.8	70.0	66.8	62.7	55.5	11.5-
Iraq	1189.8	1262.0	1203.0	1203.0	1191.0	1.0-
Kuwait	8165.6	9311.0	9763.4	9640.0	9701.0	0.6
Libya	387.0	330.0	170.0	31.0	10.0	67.7-
Oman	2359.0	2653.0	2942.0	2980.0	3073.0	3.1
Qatar	733.4	734.0	736.0	724.0	703.0	2.9-
Saudi Arabia	2312.1	2658.7	2977.6	2921.6	2866.8	1.9-
Sudan	1495.0	589.5	1454.0	993.3	560.0	43.6-
Syria	560.7	566.0	571.5	581.0	666.4	14.7
Tunisia	462.1	453.0	99.7	117.8	122.0	3.6
UAE	758.3	780.2	813.2	841.0	857.0	1.9
Yemen	275.0	190.0	180.1	158.8	140.4	11.6-
Total Arab countries	21282.8	22351.4	23802.8	23248.2	22914.6	1.4-
Angola	1757.6	1618.0	1704.0	1701.2	1664.0	2.2-
Ecuador	3544.0	3576.0	3739.8	3575.0	3146.0	12.0-
Iran	2853.6	2880.9	2803.9	2789.0	2839.0	1.8
Nigeria	2048.3	1974.8	1954.1	1753.0	1820.0	3.8
Venezuela	476.4	500.3	503.6	526.4	556.0	5.6
Total non-Arab OPEC	10679.9	10550.0	10705.4	10344.6	10025.0	3.1-
Total OPEC	29258.8	30322.2	32433.9	31603.5	30888.8	2.3-
Brazil	2049.7	2094.0	2017.5	2029.0	2224.5	9.6
Canada	1196.2	993.6	869.0	798.0	768.0	3.8-
China	1875.0	1739.4	1604.5	1517.0	1524.0	0.5
CIS	5486.0	5642.5	6504.2	7449.5	8467.4	13.7
Of which: Azerbaijan	2594.3	2561.3	2553.9	2531.5	2448.7	3.3-
Kazakhstan	2016.8	2082.8	2339.5	2504.2	2676.6	6.9
Russian Federation	13220.5	13264.5	12792.0	13315.0	13400.0	0.6
Turkmenistan	1027.4	931.0	861.3	815.0	810.8	0.5-
Uzbekistan	87.0	86.0	70.0	68.0	63.0	7.4-
Mexico	220.0	220.0	215.4	229.0	238.0	3.9
Norway	10147.6	10325.0	9935.0	10047.3	10081.5	0.3
UK	1600.0	1600.0	1559.5	1398.5	1361.4	2.7-
USA	4049.0	4090.2	4228.1	4175.0	4185.0	0.2
Rest of the world	7501.6	7136.9	6156.8	7029.0	7601.0	8.1
World Oil Production	71951.8	72506.6	73573.7	74941.0	76234.8	1.7
Arab countries/world (%)	29.6	30.8	32.4	31.0	30.1	

* Preliminary estimates.

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

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2015, O.APEC.

**Annex Table (5/4): Arab and World Marketed Natural Gas
(2010-2013)**

	(Million Cubic Meters/Year)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013*	Change (%) 2012/2013
Algeria	51,282	52,300	54,300	54,600	0.6
Bahrain	13,200	12,700	13,800	14,700	6.5
Egypt	2,000	1,930	1,860	1,880	1.1
Iraq	83,800	82,600	85,700	82,700	-3.5
Kuwait	87,700	92,300	99,300	100,030	0.7
Libya	8,900	7,900	5,800	5,300	-8.6
Oman	8,100	8,000	7,600	8,600	13.2
Qatar	182,400	202,500	204,000	204,600	0.3
Saudi Arabia	11,700	11,900	14,300	12,100	-15.4
Syria	23,400	7,900	18,100	18,300	1.1
Tunisia	61,600	61,300	58,800	52,200	-11.2
UAE	25,800	26,921	28,692	29,953	4.4
Total Arab countries	559,882	568,251	592,252	584,963	-1.2
Angola	733	752	760	925	21.7
Ecuador	187,357	188,753	202,431	199,293	-1.6
Iran	19,728	20,769	22,726	21,820	-4.0
Nigeria	28,099	41,323	42,571	38,411	-9.8
Venezuela	330	241	517	515	-0.4
Total non-Arab OPEC	236,247	251,838	269,005	260,964	-3.0
Total OPEC	684,629	709,338	752,305	741,894	-1.4
Canada	59,700	47,600	59,700	57,100	-4.4
China	107,700	101,700	114,700	108,700	-5.2
CIS	603,600	648,500	681,200	687,600	0.9
Of which: Azerbaijan	57,600	58,300	56,900	56,600	-0.5
Kazakhstan	159,900	159,700	156,000	154,800	-0.8
Russian Federation	741,900	776,500	764,300	776,500	1.6
Turkmenistan	15,100	14,800	15,600	16,200	3.8
Uzbekistan	59,600	57,000	56,900	55,200	-3.0
Mexico	42,400	59,500	62,300	62,300	0.0
Norway	588,900	607,000	592,300	604,800	2.1
UK	17,600	19,300	18,400	18,500	0.5
USA	94,800	102,700	107,200	117,100	9.2
Rest of the world	673,871	664,932	664,935	633,473	-4.7
World total	3,295,200	3,380,021	3,466,192	3,437,800	-0.8
Arab countries/world (%)	17.0	16.8	17.1	17.0	

* Preliminary estimates.

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2014, O.APEC.

**Annex Table (5/5): Energy Consumption in Arab Countries
(2010-2014)**

	(Thousand Barrels of Oil per Day)											
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014 ⁽¹⁾			
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%		
Petroleum products⁽²⁾	6296	48.9	6,332	48.5	6,372	47.1	6,546	47.9	6,805	47.7		
Natural gas	6355	49.4	6,494	49.7	6,910	51.1	6,879	50.3	7,205	50.5		
Hydroelectricity	100	0.8	92	0.7	95	0.7	95	0.7	99	0.7		
Coal	124	1.0	142	1.1	150	1.1	154	1.1	158	1.1		
Total Energy	12,875	100	13,060	100	13,528	100	13,675	100	14,268	100		
Annual Change (Thousand boe/d)	1,246	...	185	...	468	...	147	...	593	...		
Percentage Change (%)	10.7	...	1.4	...	3.6	...	1.1	...	4.3	...		

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

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

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2014, OAPEC.

**Annex Table (5/6): World Oil Inventories, (End of Period)
(2010-2014)**

	(Million Barrels)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	
Total Commercial Of which:	4357	4176	4925	4833	5162	
Industrial countries	2670	2620	2664	2567	2710	
Rest of the World	1687	1556	2261	2266	2452	
Inventory aboard tankers	1031	981	959	1049	1044	
Total Strategic Storage	1780	1782	1831	1743	1848	
Total World (Commercial & Strategic)	7168	6939	7715	7625	8054	
OECD Commercial (Days Supply)	60.2	56.5	58.1	55.6	57.7	
Total Commercial (Days Supply)	71.9	67.9	53.8	52.0	54.1	

* Preliminary data.

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

Annex Table (5/7): Spot Price of OPEC Basket of Crudes*
(2010-2014)

(US Dollar per Barrel)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	76.0	92.8	111.8	109.3	104.7
February	73.0	100.3	117.5	112.8	105.4
March	77.2	109.8	123.0	106.4	104.2
April	82.3	118.1	118.2	101.1	104.3
May	74.5	109.9	108.1	100.7	105.4
June	73.0	109.0	94.0	101.0	107.9
July	72.5	111.6	99.6	104.5	105.6
August	74.2	106.3	109.5	107.5	100.8
September	74.6	107.6	110.7	108.7	96.0
October	79.9	106.3	108.4	106.7	85.1
November	82.8	110.1	106.9	105.0	75.6
December	88.6	107.3	106.6	107.7	59.5
First quarter	75.4	101.0	117.4	109.5	104.7
Second quarter	76.6	112.3	106.8	100.9	105.9
Third quarter	73.8	108.5	106.6	106.9	100.8
Fourth quarter	83.8	107.9	107.3	106.5	73.4
Annual average	77.4	107.4	109.5	105.9	96.2

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

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report 2014, OAPEC

Annex Table (5/8): Nominal and Real Prices of Crude Oil
(2000-2014)

(US Dollar per Barrel)

	Nominal Price	Index* (2000=100)	Constant 2000 Prices
2000	27.6	100.0	27.6
2001	23.1	101.9	22.7
2002	24.3	103.5	23.5
2003	28.2	105.2	26.8
2004	36.0	107.3	33.5
2005	50.6	109.5	46.2
2006	61.0	111.8	54.6
2007	69.1	114.2	60.5
2008	94.4	116.4	81.1
2009	61.0	117.2	52.0
2010	77.4	118.4	65.4
2011	107.5	120.0	89.6
2012	109.5	121.4	90.2
2013	105.9	122.8	86.2
2014 **	96.2	124.5	77.3

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

**Preliminary data.

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

Annex (5/9) :Domestic prices of oil products in some Arab countries, at the end of 2014

	(liter / local currency)		House hold kerosene	Oil Gas/Diesel	LPG
	Motor Gasoline				
	Supper	Normal			
UAE	1.83	1.72	3.25	3.42-2.35	30-70*
Bahrain	0.100	0.080	0.025	0.100	1.200*
Tunisia	0.998	0.998	0.180	0.357	0.158
Algeria	23.00	21.20	-	13.70	9.00
Saudi Arabia	0.60	0.45	0.44	0.25	0.72
Syria	55.00	50.0	40.0	20	250*
Iraq	-	450	150	400	160
Qatar	0.80	0.70	0.55	0.70	15.00*
Kuwait	0.065	-	0.055	0.055	0.75*
Libya	0.150	-	0.080	0.170	0.054
Egypt	6.25	2.60	1.80	1.80	8.00*
Jordan	0.835	0.690	0.545	0.545	10.0

* Cylinder device 12 kg
Source: Annex source (1/5).

Annex Table (5/10): Value of Oil Exports in OAPEC
Member Countries
(2010-2014)

	(Million US dollars)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
UAE	57,900	85,900	93,613	94,495	76,447
Bahrain	4,664	6,305	7,269	7,216	6,034
Algeria	28,089	37,289	34,662	29,807	26,976
Saudi Arabia	184,421	289,518	307,119	284,906	264,207
Syria	6,689	2,994	...	...	...
Iraq	54,248	83,768	92,685	90,411	81,740
Qatar	20,553	27,328	21,014	18,162	21,511
Kuwait	53,029	67,688	99,735	97,632	88,005
Libya	38,764	7,391	41,705	27,659	7,821
Egypt	2,593	4,689	4,770	4,590	4,175
Sudan(North &South)	7,955	12,291	2,400	4,059	4,583
Oman	20,831	27,735	30,669	32,096	31,382
Yemen**	2,652	3,902	3,496	2,663	...
Total (Current Price)	482,388	656,798	739,137	693,696	612,881
Total (Real Price 2000=100) ***	405,369	541,465	606,160	568,894	497,631

* Preliminary data.

** Center Bank

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

Source: Secretary General's Annual Report, 2014,OAPEC.

Annex Table (6/1): Public Revenues and Grants of the Arab Countries (2010-2014)

	Total Revenues and Grants (Million US Dollars)					Percentage Change (2013-2014) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾		2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
	Total Arab Countries	709,302	878,410	1,045,882	1,015,629		952,585	-6.2	34.1	36.6	39.5	37.0	34.5
Jordan	6,576	7,635	7,187	8,122	10,251	26.2	24.9	26.4	23.2	24.1	28.6
UAE	77,461	97,889	103,263	110,954	112,970	1.8	27.1	28.2	27.7	27.6	26.9
Bahrain	5,786	7,498	8,063	7,823	8,217	5.0	22.5	25.8	26.3	23.9	24.3
Tunisia	12,823	14,554	14,324	12,205	12,202	0.0	29.1	31.7	31.7	26.0	25.1
Algeria	59,042	79,476	81,743	75,529	73,337	-2.9	36.6	39.9	40.0	33.4	33.3
Djibouti	405	435	413	528	559	5.8	35.9	35.1	30.5	36.2	35.2
Saudi Arabia	197,537	298,004	332,395	307,342	277,370	-9.8	37.5	44.5	45.3	41.2	36.9
Sudan	9,286	8,503	6,212	6,183	8,093	30.9	12.9	11.9	8.8	8.6	10.2
Iraq	59,981	92,996	102,759	97,633	90,383	-7.4	51.2	59.0	55.8	50.0	46.0
Oman	20,589	27,633	35,044	36,143	35,515	-1.7	35.1	39.7	45.2	45.4	43.4
Qatar**	47,919	63,859	82,673	94,164	79,247	-15.8	38.3	37.6	43.5	46.5	37.4
Comoros	155	128	169	274	148	-45.8	29.4	21.9	29.6	46.5	21.4
Kuwait*	61,518	75,584	109,632	113,902	111,776	-1.9	53.5	50.6	62.1	64.2	68.3
Lebanon	7,972	9,337	9,396	9,420	10,879	15.5	21.0	23.3	22.0	20.9	21.9
Libya	48,812	13,781	63,062	42,885	17,044	-60.3	66.1	37.6	75.8	66.6	70.1
Egypt**	48,527	45,558	50,532	54,238	64,336	18.6	22.2	19.3	19.3	20.0	22.4
Morocco	22,865	26,741	26,256	27,216	28,599	5.1	25.2	26.9	27.3	25.8	26.5
Mauritania	960	1,146	1,544	1,408	1,001	-28.9	26.5	28.2	39.4	33.8	22.2
Yemen	8,239	7,653	11,215	9,661	10,657	10.3	26.7	24.6	35.0	26.9	28.0

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

*Fiscal year ending March 31.

**Fiscal year ending June 30.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/2): Hydrocarbon Revenues of Arab Oil and Natural Gas Exporting Countries (2011-2014)

	Hydrocarbon Revenues (Million US Dollars)				Percentage Change 2012-2013 (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)			As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2011	2012	⁽¹⁾ 2013	⁽¹⁾ 2014		2011	2012	⁽¹⁾ 2013	⁽¹⁾ 2014	2011	2012	2013	⁽¹⁾ 2014
	Total Arab Countries	661,160	791,355	752,229		659,117	-12.4	75.3	75.7	74.1	69.2	27.6	29.9	27.4	23.9
UAE	71,460	73,180	75,824	75,521	-0.4	73.0	70.9	68.3	66.8	20.6	19.7	18.8	18.0
Bahrain	6,393	6,825	6,873	7,041	2.4	85.3	84.7	87.9	85.7	22.0	22.3	21.0	20.8
Tunisia	249	231	67	72	6.0	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
Algeria	54,626	53,955	46,761	42,490	-9.1	68.7	66.0	61.9	57.9	27.4	26.4	20.7	19.3
Saudi Arabia	275,829	305,285	276,012	243,559	-11.8	92.6	91.8	89.8	87.8	41.2	41.6	37.0	32.4
Sudan	2,430	1,175	1,157	780	-32.6	28.6	18.9	18.7	9.6	3.4	1.7	1.6	1.0
Oman	23,332	29,688	30,986	30,410	-1.9	84.4	84.7	85.7	85.6	33.6	38.3	38.9	37.2
Qatar	42,658	48,778	53,685	35,846	-33.2	66.8	59.0	57.0	45.2	25.1	25.7	26.5	16.9
Kuwait	70,119	103,589	106,647	102,923	-3.5	92.8	94.5	93.6	92.1	46.9	58.6	60.1	62.9
Libya	12,975	60,317	40,545	15,804	-61.0	94.2	95.6	94.5	92.7	35.4	72.5	62.9	65.0
Egypt	3,608	2,501	13,112	11,227	-14.4	7.9	4.9	24.2	17.5	1.5	1.0	4.8	3.9
Yemen	5,645	4,992	5,189	5,212	0.4	75.4	55.8	55.9	51.0	18.2	15.6	14.4	13.7

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Note: Hydrocarbon revenues include oil and natural gas revenues.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/3): Tax Revenues of the Arab Countries
(2011-2014)

	Tax Revenues (Million US Dollars)				Percentage Change 2012-2013 (%)	Share in Public Revenues and Grants (%)				As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)			
	2011	2012	(1)2013	(1)2014		2011	2012	(1)2013	(1)2014	2011	2012	(1)2013	(1)2014
	Total Arab Countries	142,582	165,107	168,330		169,929	0.9	16.2	15.8	16.6	17.8	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.2
Jordan	4,322	4,765	5,251	5,694	8.4	56.6	66.3	64.7	55.5	15.0	15.4	15.6	15.9
UAE	5,370	9,133	9,457	9,853	4.2	5.5	8.8	8.5	8.7	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Bahrain	321	363	348	276	-20.9	4.3	4.5	4.5	3.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8
Tunisia	12,758	12,553	10,042	10,941	8.9	87.7	87.6	82.3	89.7	27.8	27.8	21.4	22.5
Algeria	20,961	24,611	25,662	27,458	7.0	26.4	30.1	34.0	37.4	10.5	12.0	11.4	12.5
Djibouti	255	282	353	365	3.4	58.7	68.3	66.9	65.4	20.6	20.8	24.3	23.0
Saudi Arabia	14,651	17,125	20,399	20,961	2.8	4.9	5.2	6.6	7.6	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.8
Sudan	4,166	4,365	4,357	4,396	0.9	49.0	70.3	70.5	54.3	5.8	6.2	6.0	5.5
Iraq	1,203	1,982	2,160	2,167	0.3	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Oman	1,895	2,366	2,453	2,492	1.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.0
Qatar	9,833	16,143	11,598	10,859	-6.4	15.4	19.5	12.3	13.7	5.8	8.5	5.7	5.1
Comoros	74	70	72	76	4.9	58.1	41.6	26.5	51.2	12.7	12.3	12.3	11.0
Kuwait	1,125	1,182	1,248	1,383	10.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Lebanon	6,557	6,758	6,710	6,891	2.7	70.2	71.9	71.2	63.3	16.4	15.8	14.9	13.9
Libya	806	2,459	2,340	1,239	-47.0	5.8	3.9	5.5	7.3	2.2	3.0	3.6	5.1
Egypt	32,985	34,519	38,879	36,660	-5.7	72.4	68.3	71.7	57.0	14.0	13.2	14.3	12.8
Morocco	22,880	23,055	23,255	23,841	2.5	85.6	87.8	85.4	83.4	23.0	24.0	22.1	22.1
Mauritania	638	827	896	732	-18.3	55.6	53.6	63.7	73.2	15.7	21.1	21.5	16.3
Yemen	1,782	2,547	2,848	3,644	27.9	23.3	22.7	29.5	34.2	5.7	7.9	7.9	9.6

(1) Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/4): Structure of Public Revenues of the Arab Countries
(2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Hydrocarbon Revenues	68.3	75.3	75.7	74.1	69.2
Tax Revenues	18.9	16.2	15.8	16.6	17.8
Taxes on Income and Profits	6.3	4.8	5.9	5.9	6.4
Taxes on Goods and Services	6.6	5.7	5.1	5.8	6.1
Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Other Taxes and Fees	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.7
Non-tax Revenues	6.4	5.4	4.9	5.2	6.4
Other Revenues*	5.1	2.7	3.1	3.9	4.8
Grants	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.8
Total Revenues and Grants	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Actual preliminary figures.

* Investment income and capital revenues.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/5) : The structure of Tax Revenues of the Arab Countries (2013-2014) ⁽¹⁾

	2013							2014							
	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million of US Dollars)	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million of US Dollars)	Taxes on Income and Profits	Taxes on Goods and Services	Customs Duties on Foreign Trade	Other Taxes and Fees	Tax Revenues (Million of US Dollars)
Jordan	18.7	69.3	8.9	3.1	5,251	19.4	69.2	8.1	3.3	5,694	19.4	69.2	8.1	3.3	5,694
UAE	36.4	31.1	32.3	0.2	9,457	36.4	31.1	32.3	0.2	9,853	36.4	31.1	32.3	0.2	9,853
Bahrain	0.0	12.1	87.9	0.0	348	0.0	14.5	85.5	0.0	276	0.0	14.5	85.5	0.0	276
Tunisia	43.4	41.9	8.3	6.5	10,043	43.8	41.5	7.8	6.9	10,941	43.8	41.5	7.8	6.9	10,941
Algeria	40.5	36.5	19.9	3.1	25,662	41.3	37.0	18.5	3.2	27,458	41.3	37.0	18.5	3.2	27,458
Djibouti	33.0	0.6	50.0	16.4	353	33.0	0.6	50.0	16.4	365	33.0	0.6	50.0	16.4	365
Saudi Arabia	16.0	39.3	27.7	17.0	20,399	17.7	34.2	29.9	18.2	20,961	17.7	34.2	29.9	18.2	20,961
Sudan	7.1	64.3	28.2	0.4	4,357	8.4	58.0	32.9	0.7	4,396	8.4	58.0	32.9	0.7	4,396
Somalia	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
Iraq	51.1	10.2	35.1	3.6	2,160	55.2	19.4	0.0	25.4	2,167	55.2	19.4	0.0	25.4	2,167
Oman	41.8	16.4	23.0	18.8	2,453	45.2	14.4	21.9	18.4	2,492	45.2	14.4	21.9	18.4	2,492
Qatar	92.6	...	7.4	...	11,598	97.0	...	3.0	...	10,859	97.0	...	3.0	...	10,859
Comoros	...	...	20.3	79.7	72	...	82.7	17.3	...	76	...	82.7	17.3	...	76
Kuwait	21.1	0.7	73.8	4.4	1,248	19.6	1.1	71.0	8.4	1,383	19.6	1.1	71.0	8.4	1,383
Lebanon	24.7	37.4	21.3	16.6	6,710	26.9	36.7	19.7	16.7	6,891	26.9	36.7	19.7	16.7	6,891
Libya	28.5	13.6	4.7	53.2	2,340	42.2	...	3.8	54.0	1,239	42.2	...	3.8	54.0	1,239
Egypt	39.0	36.9	6.7	17.4	38,879	37.9	35.2	6.8	20.1	36,660	37.9	35.2	6.8	20.1	36,660
Morocco	20.8	38.4	3.9	36.9	23,255	20.6	37.5	3.9	38.0	23,841	20.6	37.5	3.9	38.0	23,841
Mauritania	19.4	50.7	11.9	18.0	896	19.4	50.7	11.9	18.0	732	19.4	50.7	11.9	18.0	732
Yemen	45.1	35.6	17.0	2.3	2,848	44.7	33.8	19.2	2.3	3,644	44.7	33.8	19.2	2.3	3,644

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/6): Public Expenditures and Net Public Lending of the Arab Countries (2010-2014)

	Public Expenditures (Million US Dollars)						Percentage Change (2013-2014) (%)	As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2010		2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	
	Total Arab Countries	701,903	784,444	891,887	950,621	885,553		-6.8	33.7	32.7	33.7	34.6	32.1
Jordan	8,003	9,537	9,687	9,962	11,073	11.2	30.2	33.0	31.3	29.6	30.9	
UAE	90,682	93,570	98,036	101,663	94,298	-7.2	31.7	26.9	26.3	25.3	22.5	
Bahrain	6,984	7,574	8,661	8,908	9,427	5.8	27.2	26.1	28.2	27.2	27.8	
Tunisia	13,285	15,864	15,449	14,288	13,881	-2.8	30.2	34.6	34.2	30.5	28.6	
Algeria	61,904	82,121	91,871	78,685	87,301	11.0	38.4	41.2	45.0	34.8	39.7	
Djibouti	426	440	485	510	745	46.1	37.7	35.5	35.9	35.0	46.9	
Saudi Arabia	174,369	220,453	232,881	248,560	259,248	4.3	33.1	32.9	31.7	33.4	34.5	
Sudan	12,024	12,026	8,831	7,358	8,961	21.8	16.7	16.8	12.5	10.2	11.2	
Iraq	59,944	67,314	90,176	102,168	45,770	-55.2	51.2	42.7	49.0	52.3	23.3	
Oman	20,716	27,927	35,254	36,358	36,454	0.3	35.3	40.2	45.5	45.6	44.6	
Qatar**	40,252	49,003	56,491	65,227	53,445	-18.1	32.2	28.9	29.7	32.2	25.2	
Comoros	130	139	154	153	150	-2.0	24.5	23.8	26.9	26.1	21.7	
Kuwait*	39,130	57,022	61,667	68,706	67,263	-2.1	34.0	38.2	34.9	38.7	41.1	
Lebanon	11,295	11,716	13,393	13,627	13,912	2.1	29.7	29.2	31.3	30.2	28.1	
Libya	43,253	19,152	42,929	55,122	34,703	-37.0	58.6	52.2	51.6	85.5	142.8	
Egypt**	66,272	68,649	78,277	91,352	100,314	9.8	30.3	29.2	29.9	33.7	35.0	
Morocco	26,427	31,184	33,265	33,865	34,035	0.5	29.1	31.4	34.6	32.2	31.6	
Mauritania	1,030	1,125	1,433	1,456	1,534	5.4	28.4	27.7	36.6	34.9	34.1	
Yemen	10,288	9,626	12,946	12,654	13,039	3.0	33.3	31.0	40.4	35.2	34.3	

⁽¹⁾ Actual preliminary figures.

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

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

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2014, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/7): Current and Capital Expenditures of the Arab Countries (2012-2014)

	2012						2013 ⁽¹⁾						2014 ⁽¹⁾					
	Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*		Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*		Current Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures*	
	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change	Value	Percentage Change
Total Arab Countries	693,066	16.7	198,976	5.0	892,042	722,252	4.2	226,219	13.7	948,472	645,609	-10.6	238,435	5.4	884,044			
Jordan	8,736	8.5	951	-36.1	9,687	8,524	-2.4	1,438	51.2	9,962	9,469.1	11.1	1,604	11.5	11,073			
UAE	85,974	6.0	12,062	-3.1	98,036	89,159	3.7	12,505	3.7	101,663	82,699.0	-7.2	11,599	-7.2	94,298			
Bahrain	6,620	4.7	2,042	63.0	8,661	7,559	14.2	1,349	-33.9	8,908	8,138.0	7.7	1,289	-4.5	9,427			
Tunisia	13,124	2.5	3,231	-6.9	16,355	11,687	-11.0	2,604	-19.4	14,291	11,266.6	-3.6	2,614	0.4	59,404			
Algeria	61,670	15.8	29,342	8.3	91,011	53,451	-13.3	23,575	-19.7	77,026	56,790.0	6.2	30,511	29.4	87,301			
Djibouti	322	6.4	164	18.5	485	337	4.6	173	6.0	510	491.9	46.1	253	46.1	745			
Saudi Arabia	163,100	11.1	69,781	-5.3	232,881	165,893	1.7	82,667	18.5	248,560	147,926.9	-10.8	111,321	34.7	259,248			
Sudan	8,129	-23.9	703	-47.9	8,831	6,545	-19.5	814	15.7	7,358	7,934.2	21.2	1,026	26.2	8,961			
Iraq	65,004	24.8	25,172	65.2	90,176	67,536	3.9	34,632	37.6	102,168	24,389.0	-63.9	21,381	-38.3	45,770			
Oman	22,816	43.7	12,438	3.2	35,254	22,918	0.4	13,440	8.1	36,358	21,320.4	-7.0	15,133	12.6	36,454			
Qatar	42,327	20.6	14,164	1.9	56,491	46,096	8.9	19,131	35.1	65,227	38,089.8	-17.4	15,355	-19.7	53,445			
Comoros	102	9.8	50	7.9	151	100	-1.4	53	6.3	153	99.3	-1.1	51	-3.8	150			
Kuwait**	55,144	9.1	6,523	0.8	61,667	62,263	12.9	6,443	-1.2	68,706	61,072.2	-1.9	6,191	-3.9	67,263			
Lebanon	9,320	9.5	4,073	27	13,393	9,700	4.1	3,927	-3.6	13,627	13,174.4	35.8	738	-81.2	13,912			
Libya	38,519	148.0	4,410	21.9	42,929	45,647	18.5	9,475	114.9	55,122	31,116.9	-31.8	3,586	-62.2	34,703			
Egypt	72,410	16.5	5,978	-12.7	78,388	84,947	17.3	6,118	2.3	91,065	91,356.7	7.5	7,448	21.7	98,805			
Morocco	27,288	9.2	5,977	-3.4	33,265	27,506	0.8	6,358	6.4	33,865	27,774.2	1.0	6,261	-1.5	34,035			
Mauritania	977	17.7	457	54.6	1,433	891	-8.8	565	23.8	1,456	950.3	6.7	584	3.3	1,534			
Yemen	11,486	29.9	1,460	86.9	12,946	11,494	0.1	954	-34.7	12,448	11,550.1	0.5	1,489	56.1	13,039			

(1) Actual preliminary figures.

* Represents the sum of current and capital expenditures, while public expenditures includes this total in addition to net public lending.

** The current expenditures item includes social security transfers, while the capital expenditures item includes expenditure on construction, land acquisition and non-movable assets.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/8): Structure of Public Expenditures in the Arab Countries (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Current Expenditures	71.2	75.7	77.7	76.0	72.9
Capital Expenditures	28.4	24.2	22.3	23.8	26.9
Net Public Lending	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Public Expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2010-2014)**

	Expenditure on Public Services										Expenditure on Defence and Security				
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	28.1	27.0	27.0	24.1	27.3	22.3	21.4	23.5	22.7	18.3	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6
Jordan	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.1	35.8	31.3	28.3	29.4	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6
UAE	44.1	41.9	45.4	...	...	15.1	9.2	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	10.9	10.3	11.0	11.6	15.0	29.6	30.8	31.6	31.2	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8
Tunisia	6.5	6.3	7.4	7.4	6.4	10.9	11.0	12.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	2.4	23.5	...	...	5.4	5.1	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	17.0	20.7	20.7	20.7	...	31.4	32.7	32.7	32.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	27.2	36.6	29.4	27.3	21.1	20.8	18.7	20.0	21.4	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3
Oman	8.8	7.0	12.9	...	...	40.8	43.3	21.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	70.7	66.9	68.1	65.6	69.7	9.4	12.0	11.6	10.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.6	16.3	15.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9
Lebanon	45.9	45.9	13.7	13.4	12.5	13.8	13.8	13.9	18.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	22.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	30.8	30.8	30.7	32.2	31.9	12.6	12.5	11.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
Morocco	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	...	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Yemen	133.1	17.0	...	...	...	176.1	23.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2010-2014)**

	Expenditure on Social Services										Expenditure on Economic Affairs				
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	33.8	33.4	33.6	35.7	37.1	9.4	11.9	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Jordan	47.3	55.1	56.8	52.1	49.1	6.5	4.6	3.8	4.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
UAE	25.1	27.7	30.3	...	...	14.1	15.2	13.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	42.5	42.5	43.4	40.5	41.1	16.7	16.2	10.6	16.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Tunisia	59.1	56.2	52.4	50.4	51.4	17.5	19.6	23.2	22.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	22.8	23.6	...	...	...	2.5	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	37.6	36.0	36.0	38.0	...	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	21.9	22.8	21.1	23.9	17.1	13.0	17.1	0.0	14.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Oman	42.4	42.1	31.9	...	...	2.3	1.8	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	14.2	13.5	14.9	16.8	10.8	3.5	3.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	24.6	28.4	29.2	81.6	...	24.2	22.5	22.9	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4
Lebanon	12.1	12.1	10.3	15.4	19.1	19.3	19.3	31.1	41.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
Libya	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	18.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	51.1	52.2	53.4	53.5	53.7	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Morocco	37.4	37.4	37.4	38.4	...	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	34.0	34.0	34.0	36.0	37.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Yemen	503.6	52.0	...	...	...	35.8	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2014, and other national and international data sources.

**Cont'd Annex Table (6/9): Functional Classification of Current Expenditures
(2010-2014)**

	Other Expenditures (%)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	6.5	6.3	5.6	6.7	6.2
Jordan	8.4	7.5	9.5	12.2	13.7
UAE	1.6	4.5	1.9	...	...
Bahrain	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6
Tunisia	6.0	6.9	...	6.0	6.0
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	69.3	69.0	2.6	...	...
Saudi Arabia	5.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	19.3	12.0	12.3	12.6	8.5
Oman	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	2.2	3.8	3.8	5.8	3.6
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	...	20.6	13.5	18.8	16.7
Lebanon	8.9	8.9	31.0	37.9	17.2
Libya	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Morocco	21.6	21.6	21.6	20.6	...
Mauritania	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	3.0
Yemen	0.9	4.0	...	...	...

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

**Annex Table (6/10): Overall Deficit/Surplus in the Arab Countries' Fiscal Balances
(2010-2014)**

	Overall Fiscal Deficit/Surplus (Million US dollars)					As a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (%)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Total Arab Countries	7,399	93,966	153,995	65,008	67,032	0.4	3.9	5.8	2.4	2.4
Jordan	-1,427	-1,902	-2,500	-1,840	-822	-5.4	-6.6	-8.1	-5.5	-2.3
UAE	-13,221	4,319	5,228	9,291	18,673	-4.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	4.4
Bahrain	-1,198	-76	-599	-1,085	-1,210	-4.7	-0.3	-2.0	-3.3	-3.6
Tunisia	-462	-1,311	-1,125	-2,083	-1,678	-1.0	-2.9	-2.5	-4.4	-3.5
Algeria	-2,861	-2,645	-10,129	-3,155	-13,965	-1.8	-1.3	-5.0	-1.4	-6.3
Djibouti	-21	-5	-72	18	-187	-1.8	-0.4	-5.3	1.2	-11.8
Saudi Arabia	23,167	77,550	99,514	58,782	18,123	4.4	11.6	13.6	7.9	2.4
Sudan	-2,738	-3,523	-2,619	-1,175	-868	-3.8	-4.9	-3.7	-1.6	-1.1
Iraq	38	25,682	12,583	-4,535	44,613	0.0	16.3	6.8	-2.3	22.7
Oman	-127	-294	-209	-215	-938	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1
Qatar	7,667	14,856	26,182	28,937	25,802	6.1	8.7	13.8	14.3	12.2
Comoros	26	-11	15	120	-2	4.9	-1.9	2.7	20.5	-0.2
Kuwait	22,388	18,564	47,965	45,196	44,513	19.5	12.4	27.2	25.5	27.2
Lebanon	-3,323	-2,379	-3,998	-4,207	-3,034	-8.7	-5.9	-9.3	-9.3	-6.1
Libya	5,559	-5,371	20,133	-12,237	-17,659	7.5	-14.6	24.2	-19.0	-72.6
Egypt	-17,745	-23,091	-27,745	-37,114	-35,977	-8.1	-9.8	-10.6	-13.7	-12.5
Morocco	-3,563	-4,443	-7,009	-6,649	-5,436	-3.9	-4.5	-7.3	-6.3	-5.0
Mauritania	-70	21	111	-48	-534	-1.9	0.5	2.8	-1.2	-11.9
Yemen	-2,050	-1,972	-1,731	-2,994	-2,383	-6.6	-6.3	-5.4	-8.3	-6.3

⁽¹⁾Actual preliminary figures.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (6/11): Outstanding Gross Domestic Public Debt
(2013-2014)

	(Million US Dollars)				
	2013		2014		
	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%)	Outstanding Gross Domestic Debt	As a Percentage of GDP (%)	
Total Arab Countries	384,091	70.8	411,369	72.0	Rate of Change of Outstanding Domestic Debt in 2014 (%)
Jordan	18,956	56.3	20,622	57.5	8.8
UAE	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	8,483	25.9	8,652	25.5	2.0
Tunisia	9,232	19.7	9,694	20.0	5.0
Algeria	...	...	...	...	...
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...
Comoros	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	5,386	3.1	5,579	3.4	3.6
Lebanon	37,354	82.8	40,963	82.6	9.7
Libya	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	236,476	87.1	255,859	89.2	8.2
Morocco	54,752	52.0	55,879	51.8	2.1
Mauritania	827	19.8	839	18.6	1.5
Yemen	12,625	35.1	13,281	34.9	5.2

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, and other national and international data sources.

Annex Table (7/1): Annual Growth Rates of Domestic Liquidity
(2010-2014)

	(Percent)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Arab Countries	10.67	12.02	11.48	13.69	10.16
Jordan	11.46	8.12	3.43	9.69	6.86
U.A.E.	6.18	5.01	4.43	22.54	7.98
Bahrain	10.51	3.40	4.05	8.20	7.09
Tunisia	11.89	9.30	7.48	7.10	8.16
Algeria	13.80	21.64	10.94	8.41	14.50
Djibouti	2.43	6.24	8.07	15.95	-1.38
Saudi Arabia	5.00	13.25	13.91	10.86	11.92
Sudan	25.37	17.90	40.17	13.27	17.00
Iraq	33.14	19.53	4.56	16.18	3.48
Oman	11.34	12.18	10.73	8.89	15.87
Qatar	23.08	17.09	22.93	19.59	10.60
Comoros	19.41	9.57	15.99	2.85	8.09
Kuwait	1.14	10.20	6.93	9.74	3.40
Lebanon	12.10	5.47	6.97	6.88	6.07
Libya	4.96	25.01	9.99	8.28	0.57
Egypt	12.42	6.66	12.35	18.89	15.77
Morocco	4.20	6.44	4.52	3.12	6.62
Mauritania	10.97	21.68	10.49	13.60	8.62
Yemen	9.20	0.07	21.54	12.51	0.15

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015, Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Arab Countries, IMF: International Financial Statistics (IFS), April 2015.

**Annex Table (7/2): Components of Domestic Liquidity
(2010-2014)**

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money	Money	Quasi-money
	(Percent)									
Total Arab Countries	46.60	53.37	48.58	51.40	49.50	50.47	49.57	50.41	49.59	50.38
Jordan	29.36	70.64	30.15	69.85	28.91	71.09	30.73	69.27	31.57	68.43
U.A.E.	29.62	70.38	31.98	68.02	34.69	65.31	35.92	64.08	38.22	61.78
Bahrain	29.28	70.72	32.41	67.59	30.85	69.15	30.52	69.48	31.54	68.46
Tunisia	41.78	58.22	45.74	54.26	44.80	55.20	43.69	56.31	43.58	56.42
Algeria	69.08	30.92	71.93	28.07	69.74	30.26	69.09	30.91	70.16	29.84
Djibouti	43.76	56.24	49.78	50.22	43.40	56.60	42.71	57.29	43.62	56.38
Saudi Arabia	57.91	42.09	62.19	37.81	63.65	36.35	64.75	35.25	66.09	33.91
Sudan	56.08	43.92	59.37	40.63	52.83	47.17	53.68	46.32	55.42	44.58
Iraq	85.69	14.31	86.56	13.44	84.46	15.54	84.21	15.79	80.12	19.88
Oman	32.74	67.26	31.10	68.90	32.00	68.00	33.62	66.38	34.92	65.08
Qatar	25.82	74.18	26.41	73.59	23.87	76.13	23.25	76.75	24.65	75.35
Comoros	62.04	37.96	64.81	35.19	64.67	35.33	63.29	36.71	64.09	35.91
Kuwait	20.46	79.54	22.94	77.06	25.80	74.20	26.65	73.35	27.22	72.78
Lebanon	4.13	95.87	4.20	95.80	4.54	95.46	4.56	95.44	4.68	95.32
Libya	89.15	10.85	92.23	7.77	92.91	7.09	93.18	6.82	96.14	3.86
Egypt	22.94	77.06	24.60	75.40	24.69	75.31	26.92	73.08	27.75	72.25
Morocco	61.61	38.39	61.81	38.19	61.70	38.30	61.47	38.53	60.56	39.44
Mauritania	84.13	15.87	86.55	13.45	87.51	12.49	86.17	13.83	86.27	13.73
Yemen	34.68	65.32	43.78	56.22	40.08	59.92	36.00	64.00	36.36	63.64

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

**Annex Table (7/3): Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (Annual Change)
(2013-2014)**

	(Percent)					
	Foreign Assets (Net)		Domestic Credit (Net)		Other Items (Net)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Jordan	3.87	14.57	8.60	1.86	1.09	-4.32
U.A.E.	53.50	12.63	15.44	6.56	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	-7.22	74.59	10.31	-4.95	4.58	1.04
Tunisia	-44.28	-43.12	7.47	10.57	-11.19	4.66
Algeria	1.91	3.35	64.00	132.96	2.13	25.59
Djibouti	8.71	-3.91	13.06	2.59	-16.80	-3.91
Saudi Arabia	10.23	1.81	17.52	108.79	18.63	12.80
Sudan	-78.30	1.40	35.95	18.92	29.09	14.35
Iraq	16.22	-7.25	7.27	6.28	26.99	-53.42
Oman	13.62	-3.17	6.72	21.65	10.08	4.28
Qatar	359.66	16.88	1.63	10.24	9.46	12.91
Kuwait	11.61	3.65	6.76	5.46	4.47	11.40
Lebanon	-12.23	-5.12	9.83	7.11	-33.36	-27.77
Libya	-2.71	-15.62	16.04	43.42	6.18	3.04
Egypt	-11.82	-28.27	23.04	19.01	24.30	13.50
Morocco*	0.90	21.93	5.55	3.08	22.47	-4.43
Mauritania	2.32	-45.05	12.59	17.94	2.52	-14.93
Yemen	-11.25	-13.91	27.13	6.23	4.22	-3.91

* Other Items (Net), does not include net deposits with Treasury, the Moroccan Postal Cheque Agency as well as accounts on the books of the National Savings Fund.
Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

Annex Table (7/4): Contributions of Factors Affecting the Changes of Domestic Liquidity (2010-2014)

	(Percent)																			
	Foreign Assets (Net)						Domestic Assets (Net)						Other Items (Net)							
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government	Total	Government
Total Arab Countries	7.4	11.5	13.9	9.9	1.0	7.5	4.8	4.8	-2.6	0.7	-8.4	8.9	1.0	12.6	5.2	-4.2	-4.3	-3.1	-4.9	-3.4
Jordan	6.0	-3.2	-11.2	1.0	3.7	5.5	11.3	8.0	8.0	14.6	11.3	8.7	4.1	3.2	-0.4	-0.6	-2.5	-1.0	-0.3	1.2
U.A.E.	4.3	1.8	8.3	10.0	3.0	1.9	3.2	2.0	2.0	-3.8	-4.0	12.6	4.0	5.0	-2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bahrain	-1.0	-5.3	0.8	-1.4	12.6	16.3	11.7	3.0	3.0	4.6	1.7	10.7	8.7	-5.2	2.8	-4.8	-2.9	-1.4	-1.1	-0.2
Tunisia	-1.6	-8.5	3.1	-7.2	-3.6	18.4	17.8	3.4	3.4	11.6	1.9	9.5	1.8	13.4	2.9	-4.9	0.0	-7.2	4.8	-1.7
Algeria	15.5	23.6	10.2	2.6	4.3	2.2	6.9	1.3	1.3	8.6	2.9	6.8	-1.1	21.4	10.1	-3.9	-8.8	-7.9	-1.0	-11.2
Djibouti	-2.5	2.0	20.5	7.1	-3.0	4.6	7.3	2.1	2.1	-5.2	-6.6	5.2	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.4	-3.0	-7.2	3.6	0.6
Saudi Arabia	11.5	36.1	34.5	18.8	3.3	0.4	-10.8	-18.4	-18.4	-14.5	-26.6	3.7	-5.5	17.2	8.5	-6.9	-12.1	-6.1	-11.7	-8.6
Sudan	2.0	-4.6	-2.9	-9.2	0.3	21.1	17.9	11.4	11.4	28.9	9.9	30.4	18.0	19.2	9.0	2.2	4.6	14.2	-7.9	-2.4
Iraq	13.2	18.1	20.6	20.2	-9.0	31.4	-10.5	-16.5	-16.5	-19.2	-29.9	3.9	0.2	2.7	0.2	-11.5	12.0	3.2	-7.9	9.8
Oman	8.8	9.3	0.7	11.3	-1.8	7.9	5.9	-14.4	-14.4	16.4	-2.7	6.2	-14.9	19.7	0.2	-5.4	-3.0	-6.4	-1.7	-2.1
Qatar	7.8	-17.5	1.8	21.9	4.0	25.9	4.2	44.0	13.3	32.6	3.8	2.3	-11.1	12.4	2.7	-10.6	-9.4	-11.5	-4.6	-5.8
Kuwait	-0.2	8.2	8.4	5.4	1.7	3.6	2.6	0.1	0.1	-0.5	-3.6	5.7	-1.3	4.5	-0.5	-2.3	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-3.4
Lebanon	7.6	-0.8	-0.7	-5.0	-1.7	8.7	6.0	1.5	1.5	6.3	2.5	7.2	3.2	5.3	2.2	-4.2	0.2	1.4	4.7	2.5
Libya	12.1	12.9	27.0	-6.8	-35.1	0.9	18.3	21.0	18.3	-18.4	-24.1	17.5	14.2	36.8	34.3	-8.1	-6.2	1.5	-2.5	-1.2
Egypt	5.7	-11.8	-5.5	-1.4	-2.4	6.7	4.1	18.7	15.5	19.3	15.7	23.5	20.9	20.0	14.7	-0.0	-0.2	-1.5	-3.2	-1.9
Morocco*	-0.0	-2.7	-3.0	0.1	3.0	7.5	-0.8	10.7	2.3	6.7	2.5	5.3	2.4	3.0	-0.6	-3.3	-1.6	0.8	-2.3	0.5
Mauritania	4.6	20.0	32.4	1.1	-18.9	16.5	12.0	1.7	1.7	-11.7	-23.2	14.0	4.3	19.7	10.2	-10.2	-10.3	-10.2	-1.5	7.7
Yemen	-4.8	-13.9	8.4	-6.4	-6.2	13.8	14.0	13.8	13.8	18.5	13.9	20.2	14.6	5.3	4.9	0.1	-0.1	-5.4	-1.3	1.1

* Other Items (Net), does not include net deposits with Treasury, the Moroccan Postal Cheque Agency as well as accounts on the books of the National Savings Fund.
Source: Source of Annex Table (7/1).

Annex Table (7/5): Total Assets in Consolidated Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries (2013-2014)

	(Millions of Currency Units)															
	2013						2014						Change in 2014 (%)			
	Local Currency		US\$		Local Currency		US\$		Local Currency		US\$		Local Currency		US\$	
Total Arab Countries	42,802.9		2,618,485.3		44,868.1		2,873,645.8		4.8		9.7		4.8		9.7	
Jordan	1,945,091.0		60,370.8		2,304,867.0		63,283.6		18.5		18.5		4.8		4.8	
U.A.E.	28,317.9		75,313.6		30,083.2		80,008.5		6.2		6.2		6.2		6.2	
Bahrain	75,413.5		46,399.7		82,888.0		48,754.8		9.9		5.1		5.1		5.1	
Tunisia	10,320,000.0		130,005.3		12,016,100.0		149,156.0		16.4		14.7		14.7		14.7	
Algeria	249,463.2		1,403.7		234,600.0		1,320.0		-6.0		-6.0		-6.0		-6.0	
Djibouti	1,670,041.9		445,344.5		1,860,767.0		496,204.5		11.4		11.4		11.4		11.4	
Saudi Arabia	77,479.4		14,007.4		92,317.1		16,196.0		19.2		15.6		15.6		15.6	
Sudan	135,484,381.0		116,195.9		145,119,239.0		124,459.0		7.1		7.1		7.1		7.1	
Iraq	23,172.3		60,266.1		26,011.0		67,648.9		12.3		12.3		12.3		12.3	
Oman	910,071.5		250,019.6		1,004,769.5		276,035.6		10.4		10.4		10.4		10.4	
Qatar	51,485.4		181,542.3		55,461.8		194,944.8		7.7		7.4		7.4		7.4	
Kuwait	248,467,728.0		164,819.5		264,863,319.0		175,697.1		6.6		6.6		6.6		6.6	
Lebanon	169,926.4		133,800.3		146,953.1		115,711.1		-13.5		-13.5		-13.5		-13.5	
Libya	1,648,719.8		255,259.3		1,925,969.9		276,481.5		16.8		8.3		8.3		8.3	
Egypt	1,169,573.0		138,937.2		1,213,186.0		144,655.9		3.7		4.1		4.1		4.1	
Morocco	673,406.0		2,244.7		723,111.0		2,410.4		7.4		7.4		7.4		7.4	
Mauritania	2,776,072.1		12,918.6		2,810,001.8		13,076.5		1.2		1.2		1.2		1.2	
Yemen																

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

**Annex Table (7/6): Total Deposits with Commercial Banks in the Arab Countries*
(2013-2014)**

	(Millions of Currency Units)								
	2013		2014		Change (%)				
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$			
Total Arab Countries ***		1,758,356.6		1,909,534.0		8.6			
Jordan	24,480.1	34,527.6	26,808.4	37,811.6	9.5	9.5	102.6	105.4	
U.A.E.	1,167,662.0	317,947.4	1,270,922.0	346,064.5	8.8	8.8	79.0	82.4	
Bahrain	10,907.0	29,008.0	11,449.0	30,449.5	5.0	5.0	88.2	89.9	
Tunisia	41,438.0	25,495.6	44,469.0	26,156.7	7.3	2.6	54.3	53.6	
Algeria	7,731,700.0	97,399.4	8,981,900.0	111,492.5	16.2	14.5	46.7	50.7	
Djibouti	191,451.0	1,077.3	202,600.0	1,140.0	5.8	5.8	74.0	71.7	
Saudi Arabia	1,401,980.0	373,861.3	1,588,630.0	423,634.7	13.3	13.3	50.2	56.3	
Sudan	44,133.0	7,978.8	53,469.0	9,380.5	21.2	17.6	12.9	11.2	
Iraq	87,004,404.0	74,617.8	90,930,927.0	77,985.4	4.5	4.5	36.4	39.7	
Oman	15,472.0	40,239.3	17,715.0	46,072.8	14.5	14.5	51.5	56.3	
Qatar	514,804.0	141,429.7	552,955.0	151,910.7	7.4	7.4	69.6	71.7	
Kuwait	36,442.0	128,497.9	37,625.0	132,249.6	3.2	2.9	73.8	80.8	
Lebanon	166,857,832.0	110,684.1	176,883,019.0	117,335.3	6.0	6.0	234.4	236.6	
Libya	81,291.0	64,008.7	76,206.0	60,004.7	-6.3	-6.3	123.2	246.9	
Egypt	1,307,341.0	202,406.1	1,548,701.0	222,322.9	18.5	9.8	74.6	77.5	
Morocco **	822,387.0	97,693.9	871,374.0	103,899.5	6.0	6.4	94.2	96.3	
Mauritania	338,408.0	1,128.0	379,704.0	1,265.7	12.2	12.2	27.1	28.1	
Yemen	2,225,335.0	10,355.7	2,225,702.0	10,357.4	0.0	0.0	29.8	27.2	

* Excludes deposits of non-residents.

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

*** Syria is excluded

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

**Annex Table (7/7): Total Loans and Credit Facilities⁽¹⁾
(2012-2013)**

	(Millions of Currency Units)					
	2013		2014		Change in 2014 (%)	
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$
Total Arab Countries ⁽³⁾		1,620,069.2		1,777,523.5		9.7
Jordan	27,751.0	39,141.0	28,936.8	40,813.5	4.3	4.3
U.A.E.	1,114,950.0	303,594.3	1,277,619.0	347,888.1	14.6	14.6
Bahrain	13,341.4	35,482.4	12,996.2	34,564.4	2.6-	2.6-
Tunisia	58,607.1	36,059.3	64,372.8	37,864.1	9.8	5.0
Algeria	6,586,900.0	82,977.9	8,050,800.0	99,934.7	22.2	20.4
Djibouti	82,716.9	465.4	83,600.0	470.4	1.1	1.1
Saudi Arabia	1,217,400.0	324,640.0	1,355,159.0	361,375.7	11.3	11.3
Sudan	44,280.0	8,005.4	51,171.2	8,977.4	15.6	12.1
Iraq	32,674,466.0	28,022.7	39,195,915.0	33,615.7	20.0	20.0
Oman	15,710.0	40,858.3	17,730.6	46,113.4	12.9	12.9
Qatar	674,414.9	185,278.8	703,873.2	193,371.8	4.4	4.4
Kuwait	32,601.6	114,956.3	34,282.6	120,501.2	5.2	4.8
Lebanon	119,350,852.0	79,170.6	124,699,010.0	82,719.1	4.5	4.5
Libya	18,232.3	14,356.1	19,972.3	15,726.2	9.5	9.5
Egypt	1,267,231.6	196,196.3	1,518,594.4	218,000.9	19.8	11.1
Morocco ⁽²⁾	1,022,304.0	121,442.6	1,052,071.0	125,445.2	2.9	3.3
Mauritania	421,845.0	1,406.1	467,076.0	1,556.9	10.7	10.7
Yemen	1,722,487.3	8,015.7	1,844,791.3	8,584.8	7.1	7.1

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

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

⁽³⁾ Syria is excluded

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

**Annex Table (7/8): Total Claims of Commercial Banks on Private Sector
(2013-2014)**

	(Millions of Currency Units)					
	2013		2014		Change in 2014 (%)	
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$
Total Arab Countries (*)		1,065,143.3		1,179,558.7		10.7
Jordan	17,201.9	24,262.2	17,830.3	25,148.5	3.7	3.7
U.A.E.	753,513.0	205,177.1	940,009.0	255,958.9	24.8	24.8
Bahrain	8,519.2	22,657.4	8,019.2	21,327.7	-5.9	-5.9
Tunisia	51,206.5	31,505.9	56,024.1	32,953.4	9.4	4.6
Algeria	2,720,100.0	34,266.2	3,274,600.0	40,647.7	20.4	18.6
Djibouti	79,412.5	446.8	80,000.0	450.1	0.7	0.7
Saudi Arabia	900,404.1	240,107.8	984,400.0	262,506.7	9.3	9.3
Sudan	33,033.8	5,972.2	35,919.8	6,301.7	8.7	5.5
Iraq	16,947,533.0	14,534.8	17,745,132.0	15,218.8	4.7	4.7
Oman	13,960.5	36,308.2	15,735.8	40,925.4	12.7	12.7
Qatar	492,630.1	135,337.9	537,180.7	147,577.1	9.0	9.0
Kuwait	31,099.2	109,658.7	32,720.0	115,008.8	5.2	4.9
Lebanon	62,565,288.0	41,502.3	68,390,624.0	45,366.9	9.3	9.3
Libya	13,133.3	10,341.2	14,075.4	11,083.0	7.2	7.2
Egypt	495,593.3	76,729.1	554,356.7	79,580.3	11.9	3.7
Morocco	611,558.0	72,648.8	634,098.0	75,607.6	3.7	4.1
Mauritania	393,989.0	1,313.3	438,374.0	1,461.2	11.3	11.3
Yemen	510,010.2	2,373.4	523,236.7	2,434.9	2.6	2.6

* Syria is Excluded

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

**Annex Table (7/9): Capitalization of Commercial Banks
(2013-2014)**

	(Millions of Local Currency)					
	2013		2014		Change in 2014 (%)	
	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$	Local Currency	US\$
Total Arab Countries (*)		306,048.2		328,430.2		7.3
Jordan	6,146.2	8,668.8	6,773.7	9,553.9	10.2	10.2
U.A.E.	278,218.0	75,757.1	299,474.0	81,545.0	7.6	7.6
Bahrain	2,216.4	5,894.7	2,447.7	6,509.8	10.4	10.4
Tunisia	10,470.8	6,442.4	12,385.0	7,284.9	18.3	13.1
Algeria	724,000.0	9,120.5	842,800.0	10,461.7	16.4	14.7
Djibouti	17,171.4	96.6	11,500.0	64.7	-33.0	-33.0
Saudi Arabia	225,855.0	60,228.0	248,111.0	66,162.9	9.9	9.9
Sudan	13,149.1	2,377.2	14,739.4	2,585.9	12.1	8.8
Iraq	14,034,643.0	12,036.6	16,431,425.0	14,092.1	17.1	17.1
Oman	3,248.6	8,448.9	3,135.1	8,153.7	-3.5	-3.5
Qatar	110,931.2	30,475.6	118,081.0	32,439.8	6.4	6.4
Kuwait	7,180.0	25,317.3	7,350.1	25,835.1	2.4	2.0
Lebanon	21,409,896.0	14,202.1	23,719,087.0	15,734.1	10.8	10.8
Libya	4,743.7	3,735.2	4,911.4	3,867.2	3.5	3.5
Egypt	188,083.2	29,119.6	205,624.9	29,518.4	9.3	1.4
Morocco	104,516.0	12,415.8	108,126.0	12,892.6	3.5	3.8
Mauritania	210,958.0	703.2	200,549.0	668.5	-4.9	-4.9
Yemen	216,727.7	1,008.6	227,772.4	1,059.9	5.1	5.1

* Syria is excluded

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2013)
a - Volume Indicators

Market / Exchange	Number of Listed Companies		Listed Foreign Companies 2014	Market Capitalization (Billions \$)		Change of Market Capitalization (Billions \$)	Market Capitalization to GDP*	Average Company Market Cap.	Market Capitalization to Total Banking Assets**	Number of Brokerage Firms
	2013	2014		2013	2014					
Amman Stock Exchange	240	236	0	25.77	25.50	-0.27	69.77	108.1	42.2	61
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	66	67	2	116.90	110.44	-6.46	26.50	1,648.4	21.4	50
Dubai Financial Market	55	59	23	70.69	87.86	17.17	21.08	1,489.2	16.1	58
Bahrain Bourse	47	47	4	18.46	22.09	3.63	65.04	470.0	29.3	12
Tunis Stock Exchange	65	72	1	8.59	9.28	0.69	20.84	128.9	20.3	23
Saudi Stock Exchange	163	169	0	467.43	483.44	16.01	62.15	2,860.6	95.8	88
Damascus Securities Exchange	22	24	0	0.96	0.77	-0.19	...	32.3	...	8
Muscat Securities Market	131	131	0	36.80	37.82	1.02	47.02	288.7	65.1	21
Qatar Exchange	42	43	0	152.60	185.83	33.23	87.65	4,321.6	74.3	11
Palestine Exchange	49	49	0	3.25	3.19	-0.06	26.71	65.1	28.5	8
Kuwait Stock Exchange	196	207	11	109.24	101.05	-8.19	59.01	488.2	55.4	14
Beirut Stock Exchange	10	10	0	10.55	11.22	0.67	23.51	1,122.0	6.8	16
Egyptian Exchange	212	214	1	61.96	69.93	7.97	25.13	326.8	29.4	139
Casablanca Stock Exchange	75	77	1	54.50	54.47	-0.03	53.15	707.4	38.0	17
Total	1,373	1,405	43	1,137.70	1,202.89	65.19	54.34	856.2	52.8	526

* GDP - 2014, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

**Total Banking Assets - 2014, Joint Arab Economic Report - AMF.

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2014)
b - Price Indices

Market / Exchange	Local Price Indices (points)		High 2014	Low 2014	Percentage Change 2014	Volatility %	Correlation Coefficients				
	End 2013	End 2014					EMAsia	Nikkei 225	Dow Jones S&P500	FTSE100	CAC40
Amman Stock Exchange	2,065.8	2,165.5	2,266.7	2,087.6	4.8	7.7	-0.64	-0.30	-0.54	0.06	0.12
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	4,290.3	4,528.9	5,253.4	3,892.1	5.6	22.3	0.45	-0.34	-0.05	0.04	0.38
Dubai Financial Market	3,369.8	3,774.0	5,406.0	2,992.5	12.0	38.2	0.59	-0.28	0.11	0.20	0.43
Bahrain Bourse	1,248.9	1,426.6	1,494.0	1,268.5	14.2	7.2	0.80	0.11	0.04	0.62	0.19
Tunis Stock Exchange	4,376.7	5,090.0	5,141.9	4,364.1	16.3	6.6	0.23	0.75	0.75	0.75	-0.26
Saudi Stock Exchange	8,555.6	8,333.3	11,149.4	7,330.3	-2.4	20.8	0.72	-0.13	0.13	0.29	0.15
Damascus Securities Exchange	1,249.5	1,271.3	1,325.3	1,214.3	1.7	4.8	0.85	0.25	0.45	0.58	-0.08
Muscat Securities Market	6,834.6	6,343.2	7,551.4	5,401.5	-7.2	15.9	0.28	-0.23	-0.24	-0.14	0.02
Qatar Exchange	10,379.6	12,285.8	14,350.5	11,049.7	18.4	21.0	0.76	0.24	0.52	0.62	0.19
Palestine Exchange	541.5	511.8	603.0	482.5	-5.5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kuwait Stock Exchange	7,549.5	6,535.7	7,863.0	6,115.6	-13.4	10.5	-0.39	-0.59	-0.73	-0.72	0.10
Beirut Stock Exchange	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Egyptian Exchange	6,782.8	8,926.6	9,811.4	6,801.3	31.6	21.1	0.70	0.48	0.66	0.77	-0.05
Casablanca Stock Exchange	9,114.1	9,620.1	10,370.9	9,085.9	5.6	6.8	0.18	0.51	0.55	0.56	-0.30
AMF Composite Index	310.8	320.9	262.6	312.2	3.24	22.4	-0.57	-0.28	-0.57	-0.04	-0.23

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2014)
c - Trading Indicators

Market / Exchange	No. of Shares Traded (Million)		Value of Shares Traded (\$ Million)		Turnover Ratio (%) *		Foreign Investors Transactions (\$ Million)		Foreign Investors' Share in Total Trading (%)	Transactions By Type of Investors (%)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	Buy	Sell		Net	Individual	Corporate
	Amman Stock Exchange	2,705.8	2,321.8	4,269.8	3,192.4	12.4	12.5	511.6	542.7	-31.1	16.5
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	51,455.4	58,407.6	23,092.6	39,496.2	19.8	35.8	16,737.7	15,761.8	975.9	41.1	62.4
Dubai Financial Market	127,180.4	160,532.7	43,517.2	103,839.5	61.6	118.2	46,053.3	44,964.6	1,088.7	43.8	71.9
Bahrain Bourse	1,867.8	1,127.5	599.1	714.4	1.6	1.6	276.5	231.4	45.0	35.5	42.8
Tunis Stock Exchange	209.1	195.7	876.6	798.1	10.2	8.6	101.3	33.5	67.8	8.4	...
Saudi Stock Exchange	52,306.0	70,803.3	365,244.2	572,403.2	78.1	118.4	25,003.2	24,993.9	9.3	4.4	89.8
Damascus Securities Exchange	18.6	25.3	28.1	22.6	2.9	2.9	...	...	...	...	...
Muscat Securities Market	7,949.2	6,620.0	5,735.6	5,896.1	15.6	15.6	1,212.2	1,267.3	-55.1	21.0	28.9
Qatar Exchange	1,937.5	4,439.9	20,567.4	54,720.7	13.5	29.4	11,547.6	10,549.7	997.9	20.2	57.9
Palestine Exchange	203.0	181.5	340.8	353.9	10.5	11.1	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait Stock Exchange	126,507.2	54,659.8	39,141.5	21,077.6	35.8	20.9	3,173.4	2,458.3	715.1	13.4	66.62
Beirut Stock Exchange	42.6	89.0	343.6	606.7	3.3	5.4	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian Exchange	28,936.6	57,000.0	23,222.1	26,433.6	37.5	37.8	3,000.0	2,524.5	475.5	20.9	71.0
Casablanca Stock Exchange	220.1	302.9	7,314.7	5,783.6	13.4	10.6	371.0	256.6	114.4	5.425714567	...
Total	401,539.3	416,707.0	534,293.3	835,338.5	47.0	69.4	107,987.8	103,584.3	4,403.5	12.66	...

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

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2014)
d -Primary Markets

Market / Exchange	No. of IPOs		Value of IPOs (\$ Million)		IPOs - Avg (\$ Million)	Oversubscription	Value of Corporate Bonds & Sukuk Issued (\$ Million)		Value of Government Bonds & Sukuk Issued (\$ Million)	
	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**			2013	2014****	2013	2014****
	Jordan	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	8,355.0	9,049.7
UAE	0	4	0.0	2,733.3	683.3	27.1	12,416.0	13,594.1	4,065.6	5,700.0
Bahrain	0	1	0.0	24.2	24.2	...	1,900.0	340.5	5,344.0	4,376.7
Tunis	10	6	181.4	121.6	20.3	6.1	323.3	147.3	238.0	940.5
Saudi Arabia	5	6	523.2	6,727.7	1121.3	12.3	10,148.0	8,163.0	4,722.6	1,200.0
Syria	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	4	3	179.1	215.1	71.7	13.17	732.0	504.4	728.3	520.2
Qatar	1	0	905.0	0.0	0.0	...	5,021.0	750.0	5,394.6	7,690.2
Palestine	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	10.0	0.0	...
Kuwait	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	256.4	1,250.0	4,308.0	4,101.7
Lebanon	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	16.4	0.0	1,700.0	700.0
Egypt	0	2	0.0	117.8	58.9	10.6	559.2	820.8	16,905.0	26,626.5
Morocco	1	2	122.3	198.4	99.2	...	273.0	3,069.8	...	1,127.0
Total	21	24	1,911.0	10,138.1	422.4	...	31,645.3	28,649.9	51,761.1	62,032.4

* Includes an IPO valued 1274.6 \$ Millions in Iraq, and another IPO in London Capital Market valued 341.12 \$ Millions

** Include two IPOs, value of 25\$ million in Oslo capital market, the other in London stock exchange value of 274.7\$ Millions.

*** Includes Bonds for Algeria value of 571.7\$ millions.

**** Includes Bonds for companies in Iraq and Algeria value of 365.1\$ millions.

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2014)
e - Mutual Funds & Acquisitions

Market / Exchange	Mutual Funds By Origin		Mutual Funds By Operation*		Assets of Mutual Funds (\$ Million)					No. of Acquisitions **	
	No.	Assets (\$ Million)	No.	Assets (\$ Million)	Equity	Debt Instruments	Money Market	Mixed	Acquiring Companies	Acquired Companies	
Jordan	3	19.1	1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	19	20	
UAE	20	912.1	17	809.7	547.7	40.5	6.7	214.9	46	44	
Bahrain	1	19.8	5	389.0	65.4	323.6	0.0	0.0	7	8	
Tunis	114	2,913.4	114	2,913.4	44.1	2,629.0	0.0	240.3	1	1	
Saudi Arabia	263	29,507.9	266	29,518.9	9,500.0	171.0	17,701.0	2,135.9	27	25	
Syria	....	....	....	....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	3
Oman	7	425.8	6	424.7	424.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	4	
Qatar	10	412.6	7	139.4	139.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28	16	
Palestine	1	53.5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	....
Kuwait	41	3,848.1	38	3,839.2	3,046.9	92.8	289.9	409.6	29	24	
Lebanon	11	869.3	12	481.8	0.0	275.9	143.6	62.3	3	3	
Egypt	88	9,266.3	86	9,227.9	385.8	322.6	8,341.6	177.9	29	33	
Morocco	142	13,936.5	142	13,936.5	1,464.6	6,379.4	5,747.1	345.4	5	5	
Total	701	62,184.3	694	61,685.3	15,618.5	10,234.8	32,229.8	3,591.2	201	186	

*This number is added to 67 funds investing in the (GCC) financial markets, 27 funds investing in other Arab financial markets combined, bringing the total number of these funds to 671 funds with Total Assets of 51.8 billion dollars

**Mergers & Acquisitions include listed and unlisted companies. Taking into account the acquisitions in Algeria and Sudan, the number of acquiring companies would be 201 and the number of acquired companies would be 188.

Annex (7/10): Arab Capital Markets Performance Statistics (2014)

f- Financial Ratios

Market / Exchange	P/E ratio	Return %	P/Book value	ROA (%)	ROE (%)	Interest Rate (%)	Inflation (%)
Amman Stock Exchange	13.4	4.23	1.21	1.58	7.28	4.5	5.6
Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange	9.9	4.82	1.40	2.32	12.03	1.00	1.1
Dubai Financial Market	10.7	3.07	1.36	1.83	8.26	....	....
Bahrain Bourse	10.9	4.68	1.04	1.59	9.72	0.5	3.3
Tunis Stock Exchange	13.6	3.22	1.93	0.97	8.15	4.75	6.1
Saudi Stock Exchange	15.6	3.3	2.05	3.43	12.88	2.00	3.5
Damascus Securities Exchange	4.2	0.49	0.71	1.42	8.86	....	....
Muscat Securities Market	10.3	5.19	1.36	2.89	14.77	1.00	1.3
Qatar Exchange	13.4	4.3	1.85	3.42	14.07	4.50	3.1
Palestine Exchange	10.5	4.74	1.08	2.1	....	....	1.7
Kuwait Stock Exchange	15.4	4.59	1.2	1.51	6.6	2.00	2.7
Beirut Stock Exchange	15.5	0.53	1.4	1.05	10.15	10.00	3.0
Egyptian Exchange	12.5	2.67	1.72	1.21	4.53	9.25	6.9
Casablanca Stock Exchange	16.8	2.83	2.35	1.90	14.58	3.00	1.9
Total	12.34	3.48	1.48	1.94	10.14	-	-

Source : Arab Stock Exchange Database, Arab monetary Fund.

Annex Table (8/1) : Total Exports and Imports
(2010-2014)

	(Million US Dollars)													
	Total Exports (FOB)					Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2013	Percentage Change (%) 2014	Total Imports (CIF)					Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2013	Percentage Change (%) 2014
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*		
Total Arab Countries	902,923	1,199,551	1,322,094	1,316,320	1,229,617	13.4	-6.6	651,431	734,753	813,772	860,613	889,264	9.7	3.3
Jordan	5,947.8	6,778.4	6,699.0	6,777.5	7,283.1	4.4	7.5	15,585.7	18,956.6	20,781.0	22,097.9	22,772.9	12.3	3.1
UAE	212,291.1	281,640.0	300,162.0	325,375.6	327,002.5	15.3	0.5	183,424.1	227,411.4	234,100.7	245,000.0	266,726.0	10.1	8.9
Bahrain	13,647.1	19,650.3	19,768.1	20,926.6	20,753.5	15.3	-0.8	11,190.4	12,105.9	13,239.4	13,656.4	13,317.8	6.9	-2.5
Tunisia	16,417.0	17,822.2	16,998.1	17,043.7	16,726.6	1.3	-1.9	22,209.1	23,933.1	24,444.9	24,309.0	24,755.6	3.1	1.8
Algeria	57,219.2	72,873.6	71,621.6	65,020.5	55,443.2	4.4	-14.7	37,806.2	46,459.0	44,694.3	52,040.5	60,245.7	11.2	15.8
Djibouti	102.8	126.0	117.0	120.0	135.0	5.3	12.5	714.2	863.1	597.0	560.0	600.0	-7.8	7.1
Saudi Arabia	251,142.7	364,698.5	388,400.3	375,872.6	343,245.9	14.4	-8.7	106,863.0	131,586.4	155,592.7	168,155.1	170,571.9	16.3	1.4
Sudan	11,404.3	9,598.6	4,066.5	7,086.2	6,434.3	-14.7	-9.2	10,044.8	9,236.0	9,230.3	9,918.1	9,213.9	-0.4	-7.1
Syria	12,237.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,466.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	456.7	596.4	684.0	605.0	633.8	9.8	4.8	1,050.1	1,550.0	1,881.0	1,720.0	1,887.3	17.9	9.7
Iraq	51,763.6	79,680.5	94,209.0	89,768.0	81,679.4	20.1	-9.0	43,915.3	47,802.9	59,006.0	59,349.0	50,436.8	10.6	-15.0
Oman	36,600.8	47,092.3	52,137.8	56,429.1	53,212.7	15.5	-5.7	17,875.2	21,498.0	23,027.3	34,442.1	29,310.8	24.4	-14.9
Qatar	74,964.6	112,908.0	131,582.7	135,286.3	129,698.6	21.7	-4.1	23,239.8	22,323.4	25,214.4	26,866.1	30,478.7	5.0	13.4
Comoros	21.6	38.2	38.5	58.1	34.2	39.1	-41.1	196.8	228.3	259.4	285.0	279.0	13.1	-2.1
Kuwait	62,461.7	99,620.5	116,213.7	115,164.3	104,569.2	22.6	-9.2	22,602.0	24,388.9	27,671.5	29,566.9	31,902.7	9.4	7.9
Lebanon	3,921.9	4,266.9	4,484.5	3,937.2	3,314.0	0.1	-15.8	17,969.8	20,164.9	21,286.5	21,235.3	20,500.5	5.7	-3.5
Libya	36,663.7	17,539.8	51,898.9	33,142.2	17,040.8	-3.3	-48.6	17,759.0	8,673.6	20,547.7	20,031.4	18,660.7	4.1	-6.8
Egypt	28,027.2	32,346.1	31,084.2	30,945.1	26,724.1	3.4	-13.6	54,364.0	63,789.2	73,551.7	70,598.5	72,658.5	9.1	2.9
Morocco	17,899.5	20,402.3	21,475.4	21,932.3	23,665.0	7.0	7.9	35,655.0	41,711.7	44,946.2	45,293.2	45,565.0	8.3	0.6
Mauritania	2,083.2	2,756.0	2,644.4	2,693.3	2,450.6	8.9	-9.0	1,967.4	2,460.0	3,176.2	3,068.4	3,934.5	16.0	28.2
Yemen	7,648.3	9,116.7	7,808.3	8,135.9	9,570.8	2.1	17.6	9,532.0	9,610.4	10,523.8	12,419.9	15,445.3	9.2	24.4

* Preliminary Data.

Source : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2014; other national sources and International Monetary Fund, "Direction of Trade Statistics, April 2014".

Annex Table (8/2) : Direction of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade
(2010-2014)

	(Millions US Dollars)										Percentage Change (%) 2014	
	Exports					Imports						Percentage Change (%) 2014
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*		
World	902,923	1,199,551	1,322,094	1,316,320	1,229,617	-6.6	651,431	734,753	813,772	860,613	889,264	3.3
Arab Countries	97,366	103,857	111,006	114,700	121,765	6.2	83,748	100,144	110,463	116,650	122,094	4.7
Europe Union	138,556	152,124	177,477	173,803	156,873	-9.7	172,535	185,915	216,214	246,373	248,360	0.8
USA	69,470	91,851	106,654	89,087	79,818	-10.4	56,725	60,500	70,931	77,198	76,385	1.1-
ASIA :	383,358	465,752	563,559	607,920	610,644	0.4	214,924	258,201	280,824	292,976	339,688	15.9
Japan	96,880	112,985	138,062	138,622	134,743	-2.8	29,569	28,356	32,126	28,984	32,111	10.8
China	73,201	99,445	113,233	107,013	111,183	3.9	73,426	89,699	103,853	114,516	127,684	11.5
Rest of Asia	213,278	253,322	312,264	362,285	364,717	0.7	111,930	140,146	144,845	149,476	179,894	20.3
Rest of the World	214,172	385,967	363,398	330,810	260,518	-21.2	123,499	129,992	135,340	127,416	102,736	-19.4
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arab Countries	10.8	8.7	8.4	8.7	9.9		12.9	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7
Europe Union	15.3	12.7	13.4	13.2	12.8		26.5	25.3	26.6	28.6	27.9	27.9
USA	7.7	7.7	8.1	6.8	6.5		8.7	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.6
ASIA :	42.5	38.8	42.6	46.2	49.7		33.0	35.1	34.5	34.0	38.2	38.2
Japan	10.7	9.4	10.4	10.5	11.0		4.5	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
China	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.1	9.0		11.3	12.2	12.8	13.3	14.4	14.4
Rest of Asia	23.6	21.1	23.6	27.5	29.7		17.2	19.1	17.8	17.4	20.2	20.2
Rest of the World	23.7	32.2	27.5	25.1	21.2		19.0	17.7	16.6	14.8	11.6	11.6

* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (8/3) : Commodity Structure of Arab Countries' Foreign Trade⁽¹⁾
(2010-2014)**

Commodity	(Percent)									
	Exports					Imports				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	3.8	3.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	18.0	18.7	19.9	20.1	20.8
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	71.9	73.6	76.5	73.7	69.6	13.6	13.8	16.1	16.4	15.9
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	19.5	18.0	15.9	19.8	25.1	65.3	64.0	62.8	62.7	60.8
Chemicals	6.0	6.1	6.0	7.8	13.8	9.6	10.1	9.8	9.1	10.6
Basic manufactures	4.9	4.9	3.8	5.8	4.3	16.3	19.3	16.5	17.6	17.5
Machinery and transport equipment	5.3	4.7	3.1	3.5	4.5	31.2	28.0	29.3	28.6	26.2
Other miscellaneous manufactures	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	8.2	6.6	7.2	7.4	6.4
Commodities not classified elsewhere ⁽⁵⁾	4.8	4.6	2.7	1.7	0.4	3.1	3.5	1.2	1.3	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

Source : Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2013; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database) and; United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/4) : Trade Performance Indicators
(2013)**

	Fresh Food		Processed Food		Wood Products		Textiles & Yarn		Chemical Products		Leather Products		Basic Industries	
	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)
Jordan	116.7	0.02	63	0.01	32	0.01	50	0.02	1,751	0.09	3	0.00	64	0.00
UAE	590.3	0.08	1,534	0.21	412	0.12	412	0.15	6,029	0.29	109	0.06	8,127	0.61
Bahrain	25.2	0.00	34	0.00	21	0.01	120	0.04	438	0.02	-	-	1,827	0.14
Tunisia	359.1	0.05	363	0.05	86	0.03	298	0.11	992	0.05	494	0.27	407	0.03
Algeria	49.6	0.01	270.57	0.04	114	0.00	-	-	518	0.03	24	0.01	88	0.01
Djibouti	24.0	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	151.3	0.02	478	0.07	505	0.15	273	0.10	35,461	1.73	81	0.04	1,110	0.08
Sudan	734.2	0.10	68	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.00	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	103.0	0.01	-	-	6	0.00	-	-	-	-	6	0.00	-	-
Iraq	82.3	0.01	5	0.00	-	-	-	-	17	0.00	-	-	6	0.00
Oman	312.1	0.04	816	0.11	47	0.01	22	0.01	3,497	0.17	28	0.01	2,017	0.15
Qatar	5.4	0.00	6	0.00	5	0.00	4	0.00	5,917	0.29	-	-	1,423	0.11
Comoros	31.2	0.00	5	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	3.3	0.00	11	0.00	37	0.01	1,182	0.00	4,589	0.22	3	0.00	45	0.00
Lebanon	189.6	0.03	433	0.06	135	0.04	37	0.01	444	0.02	34	0.02	237	0.02
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	0.00	-	-	108	0.01
Egypt	2,659	0.35	2,168	0.30	487	0.15	1,364	0.50	4,442	0.22	110	0.06	3,700	0.28
Morocco	2,337	0.31	1,522	0.21	166	0.05	355	0.13	4,402	0.22	402	0.22	759	0.06
Mauritania	195.0	0.03	433	0.06	135	0.04	37	0.01	444	0.02	34	0.02	237	0.02
Yemen	103.1	0.01	51	0.01	2	0.00	-	-	37	0.00	4	0.00	24	0.00
No. of Countries included in Ranking	180		168		144		129		156		121		151	

Source : WTO/UNCTAD, www.trademap.org

Con't Annex Table (8/4) : Trade Performance Indicators (2013)

	Non-electronic equipment		Information Technology Industries		Electronic Equipment		Transport Equipment		Ready-made Clothes		Diversified Industries		Metal Products	
	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)	Value of Exports (US\$ Million)	Share in World Exports (%)
Jordan	54	0.00	20	0.00	42	0.00	25	0.00	1,059	0.26	122	0.01	1,329	0.04
UAE	2,751	0.18	2,448.4	0.22	970	0.08	788	0.05	330	0.08	7,435	0.56	157,071	4.23
Bahrain	137	0.01	9	0.00	8	0.00	407	0.03	102	0.03	86	0.01	5,621.1	0.15
Tunisia	577	0.04	814	0.07	2,416	0.19	525	0.03	2,746	0.68	660	0.05	62	0.07
Algeria	10	0.00	-	-	2	0.00	-	-	-	-	8	0.00	70,878	1.91
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	312	0.02	117	0.01	114	0.01	86	0.01	16	0.00	350	0.03	317,792	8.56
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.00	-	-	-	-	923	0.02
Syria	34	0.00	-	-	12	0.00	4	0.00	104	0.03	46	0.00	343	0.01
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	15	0.00	5	0.00	2	0.00	1	0.00	-	-	6	0.00	85,638	2.33
Oman	314	0.02	56	0.01	336	0.03	117	0.01	25	0.01	153	0.01	40,379	1.09
Qatar	66	0.00	23	0.00	14	0.00	12	0.00	2	0.00	250	0.02	112,788	3.04
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	77	0.01	13	0.00	21	0.00	25	0.00	-	-	54	0.00	104,633	2.82
Lebanon	281	0.02	23	0.00	133	0.01	41	0.00	78	0.02	355	0.03	625	0.02
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,782	1.10
Egypt	173	0.01	72	0.01	1,126	0.09	128	0.01	1,258	0.31	921	0.07	9,451	0.25
Morocco	212	0.01	96	0.01	2,773	0.22	1,336	0.08	3,225	0.80	279	0.02	3,478	0.09
Mauritania	281	0.02	23	0.00	133	0.01	41	0.00	78	0.02	355	0.03	625	0.02
Yemen	13	0.00	-	-	-	-	4	0.00	-	-	3	0.00	7,845	0.21
No. of Countries included in Ranking	152		128		138		148		125		153		168	

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

Annex Table (8/5): Intra-Arab Trade (2010-2014)

	Total Intra-Arab Exports (FOB)						Total Intra-Arab Imports (CIF)				Average Annual Change (%)					
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2010-2013		2014			
	Value	Change (%)	Value	Change (%)	Value	Change (%)	Value	Change (%)	Value	Change (%)	Value	Change (%)	Value	Change (%)		
Total Intra-Trade	97,366		103,857		111,006		114,700		121,765		83,748		116,650		11.7	4.7
Jordan	3,001.1		3,190.7		3,253.9		3,627.3		3,752.7		5,430.0		6,783.3		7.7	1.3
UAE	17,390.5		16,858.9		17,995.4		21,148.9		22,611.5		11,730.5		18,737.8		16.9	15.0
Bahrain	2,392.9		3,104.2		3,221.1		3,323.0		3,126.7		3,317.3		4,659.6		13.2	10.8
Tunisia	1,776.3		1,789.1		1,818.6		1,825.7		1,823.3		1,593.4		2,418.3		14.9	1.6
Algeria	1,854.0		2,396.4		2,988.1		2,975.1		3,337.7		1,585.5		3,262.7		27.2	12.3
Djibouti	88.9		113.4		105.4		97.8		104.6		200.5		458.5		31.8	-15.0
Saudi Arabia	33,788.3		41,503.7		42,058.4		41,205.6		43,404.8		9,759.2		17,916.0		22.4	0.1
Sudan	1,621.5		1,860.2		2,651.5		1,758.4		1,757.3		2,856.6		2,562.0		-3.3	-9.0
Syria	4,904.6		...		...		...		...		2,593.4		...		...	...
Somalia	424.1		543.3		629.0		545.2		586.7		532.7		853.0		17.0	15.3
Iraq	1,853.1		2,852.6		3,156.0		3,007.0		3,128.9		10,934.9		12,816.0		5.6	-14.7
Oman	6,044.0		5,795.6		6,090.9		6,679.4		8,132.9		7,053.9		9,813.7		11.6	11.4
Qatar	6,909.9		7,448.4		9,580.1		9,647.5		10,292.5		4,266.7		4,443.2		1.4	23.5
Comoros	1.8		2.1		2.5		2.6		3.0		23.6		36.5		15.5	-0.1
Kuwait	2,007.1		2,066.3		2,617.7		3,253.2		4,594.6		3,186.7		5,434.5		19.5	8.7
Lebanon	1,729.2		1,509.9		1,742.5		2,022.6		1,735.3		2,357.6		2,535.4		2.5	-12.4
Libya	656.8		1,676.3		1,989.7		1,437.1		1,661.4		1,349.7		3,089.1		31.8	4.7
Egypt	8,895.4		9,353.2		9,472.8		10,160.6		9,451.7		6,423.2		9,322.3		13.2	10.1
Morocco	888.8		822.4		1,214.9		1,016.8		1,113.4		4,874.4		6,753.7		11.5	-8.0
Mauritania	6.0		1.8		2.4		2.0		3.1		270.9		825.4		45.0	-8.5
Yemen	1,131.2		969.0		415.0		964.2		1,142.6		3,406.8		3,684.2		2.6	22.5

* Preliminary Data.

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

Annex Table (8/6) : Shares of Intra-Arab trade in Total Foreign Trade of Arab Countries (2010-2014)

	(Percent)											
	Share of Intra-Arab Exports					Share of Intra-Arab Imports						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2014
Total	10.8	8.7	8.4	8.7	9.9	9.3	12.9	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.5
Jordan	50.5	47.1	48.6	53.5	51.5	50.2	34.8	36.8	35.7	30.7	30.2	33.6
UAE	8.2	6.0	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	7.3
Bahrain	17.5	15.8	16.3	15.9	15.1	16.1	29.6	37.2	35.2	35.2	40.1	35.5
Tunisia	10.8	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.6	7.2	5.9	8.8	9.9	9.9	8.3
Algeria	3.2	3.3	4.2	4.6	6.0	4.3	4.2	5.2	4.9	6.3	6.1	5.3
Djibouti	86.4	90.0	90.1	81.5	77.5	85.1	28.1	25.3	34.9	81.9	65.0	47.0
Saudi Arabia	13.5	11.4	10.8	11.0	12.6	11.9	9.1	9.8	9.7	10.7	10.5	10.0
Sudan	14.2	19.4	65.2	24.8	27.3	30.2	28.4	27.7	24.5	26.0	25.5	26.4
Syria	40.1	...	...	...	...	...	14.8	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	92.9	91.1	92.0	90.1	92.6	91.7	50.7	39.0	48.2	49.6	52.1	47.9
Iraq	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.5	24.9	24.9	21.7	21.7	21.8	23.0
Oman	16.5	12.3	11.7	11.8	15.3	13.5	39.5	41.2	41.1	28.5	37.3	37.5
Qatar	9.2	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.9	7.6	18.4	19.5	18.1	16.5	18.0	18.1
Comoros	8.4	5.4	6.4	4.4	8.9	6.7	12.0	15.0	13.2	12.8	13.1	13.2
Kuwait	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.8	4.4	3.0	14.1	18.0	16.6	18.4	18.5	17.1
Lebanon	44.1	35.4	38.9	51.4	52.4	44.4	13.1	16.4	14.7	11.9	10.8	13.4
Libya	1.8	9.6	3.8	4.3	9.7	5.9	7.6	30.7	19.1	15.4	17.3	18.0
Egypt	31.7	28.9	30.5	32.8	35.4	31.9	11.8	12.9	13.2	13.2	14.1	13.1
Morocco	5.0	4.0	5.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	13.7	15.2	15.0	14.9	13.6	14.5
Mauritania	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.8	9.0	25.6	26.9	19.2	18.9
Yemen	14.8	10.6	5.4	11.9	11.9	10.9	35.7	36.3	17.8	29.7	29.2	29.7

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

Annex Table (8/6) "A" : Shares of Arab Countries in Intra-Arab Trade (2010-2014)

	(Percent)											
	Share of Intra-Arab Exports					Share of Intra-Arab Imports						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average Annual Change (%) 2010-2014
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jordan	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.5	7.0	6.7	5.8	5.6	6.3
UAE	17.9	16.2	16.2	18.4	18.6	17.5	14.0	14.7	16.3	16.1	17.7	15.7
Bahrain	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2
Tunisia	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
Algeria	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.4
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Saudi Arabia	34.7	40.0	37.9	35.9	35.6	36.8	11.7	12.9	13.6	15.4	14.7	13.7
Sudan	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.4	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.4
Syria	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Iraq	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	13.1	11.9	11.6	11.1	9.0	11.3
Oman	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.7	6.0	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.4	9.0	8.6
Qatar	7.1	7.2	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.0	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.4
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.8	2.6	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.4
Lebanon	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.6
Libya	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.7	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Egypt	9.1	9.0	8.5	8.9	7.8	8.7	7.7	8.2	8.8	8.0	8.4	8.2
Morocco	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.8
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Yemen	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	4.1	3.5	1.7	3.2	3.7	3.2

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

Annex Table (8/7) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade (2014)

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Others	Total	
Jordan Exports	712	2840	583	189	1173	22	9995	700	2005	13	13686	830	1535	00	1732	1366	415	1123	123	10	574	812	37527	
Jordan Imports	3680	10946	1112	795	73	01	44600	475	1524	01	63	276	505	00	145	1177	08	5491	214	00	00	473	583	68742
UAE Exports	11284	4196	1096	6286	826	619	34638	6498	21387	826	00	70997	19238	267	10959	255	1042	14240	3490	18	1558	00	22415	
UAE Imports	3680	9883	746	480	480	285	50018	845	943	420	81	58888	24925	00	655	3676	3830	9599	702	00	1564	00	215538	
Bahrain Exports	700	8257	06	91	01	00	12462	111	240	00	02	2075	2310	00	2164	113	105	1005	652	00	149	00	31267	
Bahrain Imports	700	4706	06	06	01	00	41862	04	730	141	00	1438	2376	00	616	279	00	449	30	01	14	00	53344	
Tunisia Exports	99	678	06	16533	14958	25	360	10	133	00	119	39	47	01	227	259	8672	631	1832	319	59	00	18233	
Tunisia Imports	224	1205	100	00	11958	00	129	146	360	00	417	03	50	00	82	550	239	1703	2387	293	00	00	33377	
Algeria Exports	1427	9125	460	4972	00	00	6536	18	232	00	00	511	552	02	260	545	3398	6188	2415	07	02	00	346631	
Algeria Imports	00	01	120	00	00	00	03	00	00	60	00	18	39	00	00	07	00	07	00	00	00	250	1046	
Djibouti Exports	22	681	00	28	01	00	2000	05	00	22	00	458	00	00	00	63	00	210	141	00	268	00	3898	
Djibouti Imports	22	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1046	
Saudi Arabia Exports	47437	12309	95883	2701	5917	13427	15206	255	73	3231	2524	16867	17944	00	15477	4229	1933	37960	23483	251	12533	67	434048	
Saudi Arabia Imports	9201	84653	18869	456	64	320	21970	27	12	1159	2962	14456	5621	00	5200	3859	03	22237	1485	24	2664	133	177820	
Sudan Exports	406	10768	04	119	13	04	4486	00	76	00	01	09	56	00	19	348	08	1213	01	01	43	00	17573	
Sudan Imports	717	7049	122	09	157	00	7004	00	140	02	00	139	597	00	1065	169	01	4184	544	00	1578	00	23476	
Syria Exports	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Syria Imports	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
Somalia Exports	01	2906	129	00	00	21	248	02	00	00	00	1654	02	00	184	06	00	07	00	00	1308	00	5867	
Somalia Imports	12	909	00	00	00	3796	282	00	04	00	00	3554	08	00	00	02	00	443	00	00	828	00	9838	
Iraq Exports	389	74	00	01	00	00	08	00	12869	00	00	2279	05	00	00	42	00	6598	9857	00	18	00	31289	
Iraq Imports	14537	00	03	131	459	00	00	00	72885	00	00	2713	243	00	00	2865	00	8100	119	00	561	00	10980	
Oman Exports	274	43489	1307	142	215	388	15206	255	73	3231	2524	16867	17944	00	15477	4229	1933	37960	23483	251	12533	67	434048	
Oman Imports	679	61436	2722	19	06	20	21970	27	12	1159	2962	14456	5621	00	5200	3859	03	22237	1485	24	2664	133	177820	
Qatar Exports	3113	64803	3651	249	756	03	11601	397	35	14	1679	4753	727	00	7272	353	78	823	733	08	143	08	102925	
Qatar Imports	1050	24927	3442	115	06	00	26	13901	118	209	08	04	421	06	3992	2398	1101	01	3236	208	03	57	54876	
Comoros Exports	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	00	30	
Comoros Imports	00	288	00	01	00	00	35	00	00	00	00	09	00	00	00	00	00	10	21	00	00	00	364	
Kuwait Exports	559	1316	5941	207	237	00	616	968	1112	00	00	1662	2296	00	70	2510	06	25788	825	00	9994	00	45946	
Kuwait Imports	1776	10549	2380	77	90	00	20661	21	5931	283	00	2418	9532	00	115	819	00	3318	102	08	1200	00	59083	
Lebanon Exports	1398	3200	336	84	310	48	3714	153	290	02	2859	226	935	00	756	170	170	898	123	16	123	00	17353	
Lebanon Imports	1454	3726	160	328	690	89	4154	416	1248	03	37	228	246	00	2511	554	554	5299	1116	15	15	00	22200	
Libya Exports	08	3300	00	3751	3089	00	145	01	5241	00	00	1414	182	00	06	338	00	518	221	00	00	00	16614	
Libya Imports	471	1147	116	9539	262	00	1016	09	7117	00	00	1414	182	00	06	219	00	10385	460	00	14	00	32356	
Egypt Exports	6186	9905	421	1971	5666	207	19751	3927	3007	402	7992	1276	3001	09	5789	5971	9871	4863	183	183	2410	1410	94517	
Egypt Imports	1145	1173	17402	1543	718	1930	28778	07	1246	07	6833	1617	421	06	35046	1067	499	1180	1180	23	777	1200	102621	
Morocco Exports	265	702	28	1055	2110	125	1098	364	455	00	98	62	79	00	128	825	365	1336	825	00	1872	168	11134	
Morocco Imports	134	4280	795	2063	13308	00	24920	00	81	00	8991	389	734	00	860	238	221	5492	102	08	02	00	62118	
Mauritania Exports	00	00	01	00	06	00	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	02	00	05	13	00	00	00	31	
Mauritania Imports	08	20	5000	351	322	00	207	00	207	00	00	17	05	00	18	00	00	189	1200	00	00	00	7554	
Yemen Exports	486	2129	13	07	02	244	3933	1424	132	782	510	625	125	00	1521	11	12	317	02	00	00	00	11426	
Yemen Imports	557	17650	163	65	00	327	10296	48	626	1824	20	2758	207	00	7993	151	00	2546	208	00	00	00	45139	

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

Annex Table (8/8) : Direction of Intra-Arab Trade (2014)

	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Others	Total
Jordan Exports	100	7.57	1.55	0.50	3.13	0.06	26.63	1.87	5.34	0.03	31.14	1.68	4.09	0.00	4.62	3.64	1.11	2.99	0.33	0.03	1.53	2.16	100
Jordan Imports	100	15.92	1.16	0.16	0.11	0.00	64.88	0.69	2.22	0.00	0.09	0.40	0.73	0.00	2.10	1.71	0.01	7.99	0.31	0.00	0.69	0.82	100
UAE Exports	4.99	100	1.86	0.48	3.67	0.27	15.05	2.83	4.38	0.37	0.00	31.13	8.55	0.00	3.03	1.44	1.68	6.52	1.54	0.01	6.65	0.00	100
UAE Imports	1.71	100	4.21	0.35	0.23	0.13	23.21	4.57	4.38	1.96	0.04	27.30	13.47	0.00	3.03	1.71	1.68	4.45	0.33	0.01	7.26	0.00	100
Bahrain Exports	2.28	26.41	100	0.29	1.34	0.00	39.86	0.35	0.77	0.00	0.01	7.92	7.39	0.00	6.92	0.36	0.34	3.22	2.08	0.00	0.48	0.00	100
Bahrain Imports	1.31	8.82	100	0.01	0.00	0.00	78.46	0.01	1.37	0.27	0.00	2.69	4.45	0.00	1.15	0.52	0.00	0.84	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.00	100
Tunisia Exports	0.54	3.72	0.03	100	26.62	0.14	2.09	0.05	0.73	0.00	0.66	0.21	0.26	0.00	0.38	1.42	47.56	3.46	10.05	1.75	0.32	0.00	100
Tunisia Imports	0.91	4.91	0.41	49.53	48.68	0.00	10.79	0.78	0.12	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.26	0.00	0.92	0.39	16.80	3.36	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.00	100
Algeria Exports	0.15	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.44	1.05	0.00	1.25	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.25	1.65	0.71	5.10	37.11	0.88	0.00	0.00	100
Algeria Imports	3.90	24.91	1.26	13.57	0.00	0.00	17.84	0.05	0.63</														

**Annex Table (8/9): Commodity Structure of Intra-Arab Trade⁽¹⁾
(2010-2014)**

Commodity	Intra-Arab Exports							Intra-Arab Imports						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average of (2010-2014)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average of (2010-2014)		
	(Percent)													
Agricultural commodities ⁽²⁾	21.9	21.7	18.9	20.9	22.1	21.1	20.9	20.6	15.7	16.1	18.6	18.4		
Mining & Quarrying Products ⁽³⁾	23.3	23.9	27.1	26.2	21.5	24.4	26.8	26.9	35.3	35.1	33.9	31.6		
Manufactures ⁽⁴⁾	48.5	49.1	47.3	46.2	50.7	48.3	47.0	47.3	44.1	44.3	43.3	45.2		
Chemicals	11.5	11.1	12.0	10.1	12.4	11.4	14.2	15.9	13.6	12.8	13.4	14.0		
Basic manufactures	16.1	16.5	18.1	16.3	19.4	17.3	15.9	17.0	17.4	15.6	19.1	17.0		
Machinery and transport equipment	12.6	13.2	10.0	4.9	6.3	9.4	9.5	10.1	10.0	10.5	7.0	9.4		
Other miscellaneous manufactures	8.3	8.4	7.2	14.9	12.6	10.3	7.3	4.3	3.1	5.4	3.8	4.8		
Commodities not classified elsewhere ⁽⁵⁾	6.3	5.5	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.7		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

(1) Commodity Structure is Classified as in Annex Table (8/3).

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

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

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

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2014; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database) and; United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

**Annex Table (8/10): Intra-Arab Trade of Crude Oil
(2014)**

Exporting Countries	Jordan	UAE	Bahrain	Tunisia	Algeria	Djibouti	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	Somalia	Iraq	Oman	Qatar	Comoros	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Yemen	Total		
																						Value	Share (%)	
Importing Countries																							8,134.6	100.00
Jordan																							26.8	0.0
UAE		441.7	31.9				1,642.7																0.0	0.0
Bahrain																							0.0	0.0
Tunisia																							0.0	0.0
Algeria																							0.0	0.0
Djibouti																							0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia							3,734.8	0.0	0.0		477.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,056.7							0.0	0.0	
Sudan							45.9	0.0	0.0		5.9	0.0	0.0		37.6							0.0	0.0	
Syria																							0.0	0.0
Somalia																							0.0	0.0
Iraq																							0.0	0.0
Oman																							0.0	0.0
Qatar																							0.0	0.0
Comoros																							0.0	0.0
Kuwait																							0.0	0.0
Lebanon																							0.0	0.0
Libya																							413.4	5.1
Egypt		392.3					470.0				477.2												0.0	0.0
Morocco							1,622.1																3,918.3	48.2
Mauritania																							1,622.1	19.9
Yemen																							0.0	0.0

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015; International Trade Center ITC (PC-TAS database) and; United Nations (UNSTAT), Comtrade Database

Annex Table (9/1) : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2010-2014)

(Million US dollars)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Merchandise Exports (F.O.B)					
Total Arab Countries	919,441.5	1,235,478.4	1,381,414.2	1,368,127.3	1,283,264.1
Jordan	7,038.2	8,017.6	7,897.7	7,923.7	8,397.2
UAE	213,539.0	302,037.0	349,482.4	378,660.3	380,347.0
Bahrain	13,833.2	19,906.1	20,034.0	21,245.7	21,046.0
Tunisia	16,417.0	17,822.2	16,998.1	17,043.7	16,726.5
Algeria	57,090.0	72,880.0	71,806.0	64,378.0	60,040.0
Djibouti	80.9	127.0	117.0	120.0	125.0
Saudi Arabia	251,142.7	364,698.7	388,369.6	375,901.0	342,324.0
Sudan	11,404.3	9,655.7	4,066.5	4,789.7	4,350.2
Syria	12,272.7	10,504.9	...	...	...
Iraq	51,764.0	79,680.5	94,208.6	89,768.0	83,980.9
Oman	36,600.8	47,092.3	52,137.8	56,429.1	56,997.0
Qatar	74,964.6	114,298.6	132,984.9	136,767.3	131,715.9
Comoros	20.5	25.1	18.8	17.5	15.8
Kuwait	67,083.8	102,869.9	119,655.3	115,732.6	104,801.7
Lebanon	4,728.9	5,426.4	5,627.0	5,182.0	5,227.0
Libya	48,934.9	19,059.9	61,026.2	34,909.0	13,500.0
Egypt	25,024.2	27,913.4	25,091.8	26,533.7	25,203.7
Morocco	17,760.2	21,645.0	21,473.3	21,939.4	19,927.8
Mauritania	2,093.4	2,701.4	2,610.8	2,651.5	2,038.2
Yemen	7,648.3	9,116.7	7,808.3	8,135.0	6,500.0
Merchandise Imports (F.O.B)					
Total Arab Countries	-599,038.2	-719,017.9	-759,766.5	-807,483.6	-818,736.6
Jordan	-13,841.9	-16,849.3	-18,457.1	-19,588.2	-20,211.4
UAE	-164,561.2	-229,931.9	-217,499.3	-241,507.4	-253,583.0
Bahrain	-11,190.4	-12,105.9	-13,239.4	-13,656.4	-13,317.8
Tunisia	-20,987.8	-22,621.1	-23,103.3	-24,309.0	-24,755.6
Algeria	-38,890.0	-46,927.0	-51,569.0	-55,062.0	-59,440.0
Djibouti	-375.8	-554.0	-577.0	-595.0	-650.0
Saudi Arabia	-97,431.1	-119,960.7	-141,799.2	-153,344.0	-158,462.0
Sudan	-8,839.4	-8,127.6	-8,122.7	-8,727.9	-8,105.9
Syria	-15,935.6	-18,165.7	...	...	...
Iraq	-37,328.0	-40,632.5	-50,155.0	-50,446.0	-45,200.2
Oman	-17,875.2	-21,498.0	-25,628.1	-31,841.4	-34,185.0
Qatar	-20,936.8	-26,925.9	-30,787.2	-31,474.7	-31,145.3
Comoros	-176.6	-198.8	-217.7	-214.3	-195.2
Kuwait	-19,555.7	-22,600.6	-24,244.0	-25,573.5	-27,387.4
Lebanon	-17,229.8	-19,353.5	-20,339.7	-20,510.0	-21,443.0
Libya	-24,558.7	-11,200.0	-25,589.7	-25,343.0	-12,000.0
Egypt	-46,159.8	-49,485.4	-52,440.9	-48,918.1	-56,034.6
Morocco	-32,724.2	-40,933.4	-41,571.2	-42,288.7	-40,450.8
Mauritania	-1,967.2	-2,404.0	-3,071.6	-3,044.3	-2,646.3
Yemen	-8,472.9	-8,542.5	-11,354.5	-11,039.9	-9,523.0

* Preliminary data.

Sources: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015 and national sources.

Annex Table (9/1) "A": Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2010-2014)

(Million US Dollars)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Trade Balance					
Total Arab Countries	320,403.3	516,460.5	621,647.6	560,643.7	464,527.5
Jordan	-6,803.7	-8,831.7	-10,559.4	-11,664.5	-11,814.2
UAE	48,977.8	72,105.1	131,983.0	137,152.9	126,764.0
Bahrain	2,642.8	7,800.3	6,794.7	7,589.4	7,728.2
Tunisia	-4,570.8	-4,798.9	-6,105.1	-7,265.2	-8,029.1
Algeria	18,200.0	25,953.0	20,237.0	9,316.0	600.0
Djibouti	-294.9	-427.0	-460.0	-475.0	-525.0
Saudi Arabia	153,711.5	244,738.0	246,570.4	222,557.0	183,862.0
Sudan	2,564.9	1,528.1	-4,056.2	-3,938.2	-3,755.7
Syria	-3,662.9	-7,660.8	...	...	...
Iraq	14,436.0	39,048.0	44,053.6	39,322.0	38,780.7
Oman	18,725.6	25,594.3	26,509.8	24,587.8	22,812.0
Qatar	54,027.7	87,372.7	102,197.7	105,292.6	100,570.6
Comoros	-156.1	-173.7	-198.9	-196.8	-179.4
Kuwait	47,528.1	80,269.4	95,411.3	90,159.1	77,414.3
Lebanon	-12,500.9	-13,927.1	-14,712.8	-15,328.0	-16,216.0
Libya	24,376.2	7,859.8	35,436.5	9,566.0	1,500.0
Egypt	-21,135.6	-21,572.0	-27,349.1	-22,384.4	-30,830.9
Morocco	-14,964.0	-19,288.4	-20,097.9	-20,349.3	-20,522.9
Mauritania	126.2	297.3	-460.9	-392.8	-608.1
Yemen	-824.6	574.2	-3,546.2	-2,904.9	-3,023.0
Net Services and Income					
Total Arab Countries	-130,108.0	-124,641.2	-161,466.0	-176,244.3	-191,425.5
Jordan	1,091.4	998.9	1,490.0	1,408.7	2,094.4
UAE	-30,463.4	-9,120.8	-47,781.6	-53,587.0	-57,300.0
Bahrain	-231.1	-2,503.2	-2,498.4	-2,863.3	-4,240.2
Tunisia	535.0	-485.4	304.3	-167.4	321.2
Algeria	-8,710.0	-10,845.0	-10,912.0	-10,976.0	-8,130.0
Djibouti	228.6	267.0	275.0	283.2	320.0
Saudi Arabia	-59,039.7	-56,807.0	-51,368.5	-51,246.0	-68,212.0
Sudan	-6,447.1	-3,998.7	-3,057.2	-3,176.2	-2,502.4
Syria	2,346.0	-2,211.0	...	...	...
Iraq	-5,450.9	-8,533.4	-9,399.6	-11,865.3	-11,190.1
Oman	-7,987.0	-9,435.6	-10,624.2	-10,366.7	-10,002.0
Qatar	-18,712.9	-22,744.1	-26,108.8	-27,629.9	-28,633.2
Comoros	-31.3	-33.2	-36.8	-59.8	-51.3
Kuwait	1,685.4	264.3	434.7	-1,569.4	-2,767.0
Lebanon	3,083.4	7,030.2	8,828.0	9,003.0	6,435.0
Libya	-5,746.8	-4,309.8	-8,775.4	-8,658.6	-6,500.0
Egypt	3,101.0	-1,550.0	-1,979.2	-5,263.5	-2,617.6
Morocco	3,595.4	3,290.9	3,025.0	3,779.6	4,573.3
Mauritania	-601.3	-679.9	-1,035.8	-1,016.9	-873.5
Yemen	-2,352.8	-3,235.4	-2,245.6	-2,272.9	-2,150.0

* Preliminary data.

Annex Table (9/1) "B" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2010-2014)

(Million US Dollars)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
	Goods, Services & Income Balance				
Total Arab Countries	190,295.3	391,819.3	460,181.6	384,399.4	273,102.1
Jordan	-5,712.3	-7,832.9	-9,069.4	-10,255.7	-9,719.7
UAE	18,514.4	62,984.3	84,201.5	83,566.0	69,464.0
Bahrain	2,411.7	5,297.1	4,296.3	4,726.1	3,488.0
Tunisia	-4,035.8	-5,284.3	-5,800.9	-7,432.7	-7,707.9
Algeria	9,490.0	15,108.0	9,325.0	-1,660.0	-7,530.0
Djibouti	-66.3	-160.0	-185.0	-191.8	-205.0
Saudi Arabia	94,671.9	187,931.0	195,201.9	171,311.0	115,650.0
Sudan	-3,882.2	-2,470.6	-7,113.4	-7,114.4	-6,258.1
Syria	-1,316.9	-9,871.8	...	...	...
Iraq	8,985.1	30,514.6	34,654.0	27,456.7	27,590.6
Oman	10,738.6	16,158.6	15,885.6	14,221.1	12,810.0
Qatar	35,314.8	64,628.6	76,088.9	77,662.6	71,937.4
Comoros	-187.4	-206.9	-235.6	-256.6	-230.7
Kuwait	49,213.5	80,533.7	95,846.0	88,589.7	74,647.3
Lebanon	-9,417.4	-6,896.9	-5,884.7	-6,325.0	-9,781.0
Libya	18,629.4	3,550.0	26,661.1	907.4	-5,000.0
Egypt	-18,034.6	-23,122.0	-29,328.3	-27,647.9	-33,448.5
Morocco	-11,368.5	-15,997.5	-17,072.9	-16,569.7	-15,949.7
Mauritania	-475.1	-382.6	-1,496.6	-1,409.7	-1,481.6
Yemen	-3,177.5	-2,661.2	-5,791.8	-5,177.8	-5,173.0
	Net Current Transfers				
Total Arab Countries	-38,657.8	-42,961.2	-48,465.3	-55,312.8	-55,527.0
Jordan	3,827.5	4,872.6	4,351.0	6,788.9	7,279.2
UAE	-11,273.0	-12,035.4	-15,240.3	-18,883.6	-19,400.0
Bahrain	-1,641.8	-2,050.0	-2,074.5	-2,166.0	-2,364.4
Tunisia	1,933.1	1,898.9	2,149.5	2,193.7	1,986.0
Algeria	2,650.0	2,649.0	3,163.0	2,417.0	3,300.0
Djibouti	0.3	15.0	24.0	20.5	25.0
Saudi Arabia	-27,920.9	-29,385.8	-30,438.3	-35,869.3	-38,734.0
Sudan	2,167.1	1,129.6	871.6	1,716.6	1,409.2
Syria	926.9	1,218.9	...	...	...
Iraq	-2,507.3	-4,385.8	-5,112.0	-4,865.0	-3,162.8
Oman	-5,703.5	-7,214.6	-8,085.8	-9,105.3	-9,171.0
Qatar	-11,363.2	-12,650.7	-14,057.7	-15,245.3	-17,101.9
Comoros	156.6	138.9	187.2	187.6	184.2
Kuwait	-12,512.0	-14,786.5	-17,130.2	-17,330.8	-21,439.3
Lebanon	2,448.6	2,525.3	2,482.4	1,349.0	3,834.0
Libya	-1,827.8	-377.0	-2,824.6	-3,234.1	-2,700.0
Egypt	12,439.0	15,221.1	19,787.3	24,160.3	27,657.2
Morocco	7,293.5	8,006.9	7,706.2	8,709.7	9,722.9
Mauritania	125.5	114.4	318.8	140.8	113.7
Yemen	2,123.4	2,133.8	5,457.1	3,702.6	3,035.0

* Preliminary data.

Annex Table (9/1) "C" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2010-2014)

(Million US dollars)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
	Current Account Balance				
Total Arab Countries	151,637.5	348,858.0	411,716.4	329,086.6	217,575.2
Jordan	-1,884.8	-2,960.3	-4,718.3	-3,466.9	-2,440.5
UAE	7,241.4	50,948.9	68,961.2	64,682.4	50,064.0
Bahrain	769.9	3,247.1	2,221.8	2,560.1	1,123.7
Tunisia	-2,102.7	-3,385.5	-3,651.4	-5,239.0	-5,721.9
Algeria	12,140.0	17,757.0	12,488.0	757.0	-4,230.0
Djibouti	-66.0	-145.0	-161.0	-171.2	-180.0
Saudi Arabia	66,751.0	158,545.2	164,763.7	135,441.7	76,916.0
Sudan	-1,715.0	-1,341.0	-6,241.8	-5,397.8	-4,848.9
Syria	-390.0	-8,652.8	...	...	...
Iraq	6,477.8	26,128.8	29,542.0	22,591.7	24,427.8
Oman	5,035.1	8,944.1	7,799.7	5,115.7	3,639.0
Qatar	23,951.6	51,977.9	62,031.2	62,417.3	54,835.4
Comoros	-30.8	-67.9	-48.4	-68.9	-46.4
Kuwait	36,701.4	65,747.2	78,715.9	71,258.9	53,208.0
Lebanon	-6,968.8	-4,371.6	-3,402.3	-4,976.0	-5,947.0
Libya	16,801.6	3,173.0	23,836.5	-2,326.7	-7,700.0
Egypt	-5,595.6	-7,900.9	-9,541.0	-3,487.6	-5,791.3
Morocco	-4,075.1	-7,990.7	-9,366.8	-7,860.0	-6,226.8
Mauritania	-349.5	-268.1	-1,177.9	-1,268.9	-1,367.9
Yemen	-1,054.1	-527.4	-334.7	-1,475.2	-2,138.0
	Capital & Financial Accounts Balance				
Total Arab Countries	-69,739.9	-274,200.6	-268,743.7	-270,283.2	-221,070.9
Jordan	1,089.7	3,285.6	5,379.3	2,380.8	1,367.8
UAE	5,025.7	-29,720.1	-39,687.4	-44,566.4	-52,989.8
Bahrain	402.4	-3,906.4	-1,667.0	-2,263.3	-425.8
Tunisia	1,837.8	1,619.3	5,013.2	2,792.8	2,790.4
Algeria	3,180.0	2,370.0	-352.0	-623.0	3,230.0
Djibouti	66.5	124.0	157.0	341.7	222.3
Saudi Arabia	-32,358.0	-113,291.0	-118,929.0	-126,533.0	-65,490.0
Sudan	957.7	2,782.4	3,959.6	3,819.2	3,467.8
Syria	1,570.8	1,914.1	...	...	...
Iraq	7,734.3	-12,346.0	-16,169.4	-12,343.3	-14,256.4
Oman	-4,280.9	-6,899.9	-6,031.2	7,693.1	-1,594.0
Qatar	-10,678.0	-62,583.9	-44,398.7	-54,497.2	-52,453.3
Comoros	47.6	46.8	32.4	42.7	46.5
Kuwait	-43,450.4	-56,666.1	-76,482.3	-64,462.8	-53,158.8
Lebanon	-4,500.8	2,719.7	4,254.4	4,254.4	7,048.0
Libya	-9,806.3	-2,459.8	-7,886.5	-4,419.0	-5,001.0
Egypt	8,613.4	-9,559.6	8,545.0	7,592.3	2,578.9
Morocco	4,416.0	8,336.1	13,280.6	8,925.3	2,381.2
Mauritania	363.8	561.3	1,790.9	1,483.4	891.3
Yemen	28.9	-527.2	447.5	99.0	274.0

* Preliminary data.

Annex Table (9/1) "D" : Balance of Payments of the Arab Countries
(2010-2014)

(Million US dollars)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
	Net Errors & Omissions				
Total Arab Countries	-33,366.5	-75,650.4	-78,051.0	-13,060.0	1,684.8
Jordan	795.1	-325.4	-660.9	1,071.9	1,072.8
UAE	-4,934.0	-16,703.1	-19,388.2	929.6	7,615.5
Bahrain	106.9	72.3	118.4	-123.1	-142.0
Tunisia	125.7	98.9	77.3	-13.0	-45.3
Algeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,240.0
Djibouti	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	-34,393.0	-45,254.0	-45,564.0	-8,574.0	-11,097.0
Sudan	-740.8	-809.5	-2,275.4	-1,560.9	1,365.9
Syria	887.5	-373.1	...	...	...
Iraq	-7,946.1	-3,389.1	-4,117.9	...	...
Oman	738.6	-554.0	-733.4	-522.8	-634.0
Qatar	-1,077.7	-3,737.7	-1,553.0	1,143.7	-1,014.3
Comoros	-60.9	7.2	50.0	-3.9	-3.6
Kuwait	7,304.8	-4,620.7	1,083.0	-1,947.9	3,886.2
Lebanon	11,469.7	1,651.9	-852.1	...	...
Libya	-2,494.4	-2,741.8	-2,538.9	-2,382.1	-2,875.0
Egypt	-1,741.7	-870.6	-2,828.4	-1,316.9	1,674.7
Morocco	-1,545.7	2,288.0	-230.7	331.7	663.0
Mauritania	11.4	-46.3	-126.9	-244.3	122.0
Yemen	120.0	-343.6	1,490.0	152.0	-144.0
	Overall Balance of Payments				
Total Arab Countries	88,354.3	94,726.2	171,879.8	115,063.2	5,900.6
Jordan	1,469.7	-1,162.6	-3,793.7	489.7	1,412.1
UAE	7,333.2	4,525.8	9,885.6	21,045.6	4,689.7
Bahrain	1,279.3	-587.0	673.1	173.7	555.9
Tunisia	-139.2	-1,667.3	1,439.2	-2,459.1	-2,976.9
Algeria	15,320.0	20,127.0	12,136.0	134.0	240.0
Djibouti	8.7	-21.0	-4.0	170.5	42.3
Saudi Arabia	35,029.0	98,878.1	112,559.4	69,150.7	6,628.5
Sudan	-1,498.1	631.8	-4,557.5	-3,139.6	-15.2
Syria	2,068.3	-7,111.8	...	...	...
Iraq	6,266.0	10,393.7	9,254.7	10,248.4	10,171.5
Oman	1,492.8	1,490.2	1,035.1	12,286.1	1,411.0
Qatar	12,195.9	-14,343.6	16,079.5	9,063.8	1,367.9
Comoros	-44.0	-13.9	34.0	-30.1	-3.6
Kuwait	555.8	4,460.4	3,316.5	4,848.2	3,935.3
Lebanon	3,324.5	-1,996.2	-1,536.9	-721.6	1,101.0
Libya	4,500.8	-2,028.7	13,411.1	-9,127.8	-15,576.0
Egypt	1,276.1	-18,331.1	-3,824.4	2,787.8	-1,537.7
Morocco	-1,204.8	2,633.5	3,683.1	1,397.0	-3,182.6
Mauritania	25.6	246.9	486.1	-29.7	-354.6
Yemen	-905.3	-1,398.2	1,602.8	-1,224.2	-2,008.0

* Preliminary data.

Annex Table (9/2): Ratio of Trade Balance of Arab Countries to GDP
(2010-2014)

(Percent)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Arab Countries	15.5	21.7	23.6	20.6	16.8
Jordan	-25.7	-30.6	-34.1	-34.7	-32.9
UAE	17.1	20.8	35.4	34.1	30.2
Bahrain	10.3	26.9	22.1	23.1	22.8
Tunisia	-10.4	-10.5	-13.5	-15.5	-16.5
Algeria	11.3	13.0	9.7	4.5	0.3
Djibouti	-26.1	-34.4	-34.0	-32.6	-33.0
Saudi Arabia	29.2	36.6	33.6	29.9	24.4
Sudan	3.6	2.1	-5.7	-5.4	-4.7
Syria	-6.1	...	...	...	...
Iraq	12.3	24.8	23.7	19.2	19.7
Oman	31.9	37.7	34.7	31.4	27.9
Qatar	43.2	51.5	53.7	51.8	47.5
Comoros	-29.5	-29.8	-34.8	-31.0	-25.9
Kuwait	41.2	52.1	54.8	51.8	47.3
Lebanon	-32.5	-34.8	-33.4	-32.5	-32.7
Libya	35.4	24.5	44.4	18.4	6.2
Egypt	-9.7	-9.2	-10.4	-8.2	-10.8
Morocco	-16.5	-19.4	-20.9	-19.6	-19.0
Mauritania	3.5	7.3	-11.8	-9.4	-13.5
Yemen	-2.7	1.8	-11.1	-8.4	-8.0

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

**Annex Table (9/3): Ratio of Current Account Balance of Arab countries to GDP
(2010-2014)**

	(Percent)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Arab Countries	7.3	14.6	15.6	12.1	7.9
Jordan	-7.1	-10.2	-15.2	-10.3	-6.8
UAE	2.5	14.7	18.5	16.1	11.9
Bahrain	3.0	11.2	7.2	7.8	3.3
Tunisia	-4.8	-7.4	-8.1	-11.2	-11.8
Algeria	7.5	8.9	6.0	0.4	-1.9
Djibouti	-5.8	-11.7	-11.9	-11.8	-11.3
Saudi Arabia	12.7	23.7	22.4	18.2	10.2
Sudan	-2.4	-1.9	-8.8	-7.5	-6.1
Syria	-0.6	...	...	...	...
Iraq	5.5	16.6	15.9	11.0	12.4
Oman	8.6	13.2	10.2	6.5	4.4
Qatar	19.1	30.6	32.6	30.7	25.9
Comoros	-5.8	-11.6	-8.5	-10.9	-6.7
Kuwait	31.8	42.7	45.2	40.9	32.5
Lebanon	-18.1	-10.9	-7.7	-10.5	-12.0
Libya	24.4	9.9	29.8	-4.5	-31.7
Egypt	-2.6	-3.4	-3.6	-1.3	-2.0
Morocco	-4.5	-8.0	-9.7	-7.6	-5.8
Mauritania	-9.6	-6.6	-30.1	-30.5	-30.4
Yemen	-3.4	-1.7	-1.0	-4.2	-5.6

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

**Annex Table (9/4): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries*
(2010-2014)**

	(Million US dollars)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014**
Total Arab Countries	1,012,628.0	1,107,735.6	1,264,356.0	1,370,848.7	1,352,568.2
Jordan	12,241.3	10,529.2	6,632.6	12,005.6	14,078.8
UAE	42,812.3	47,299.8	57,080.4	68,562.6	70,187.5
Bahrain	5,083.2	4,544.5	4,853.0	5,110.3	5,378.1
Tunisia	9,545.5	7,548.9	8,642.0	7,558.8	7,753.7
Algeria	162,615.0	182,822.0	191,297.0	194,712.0	187,241.1
Djibouti	249.0	244.1	248.6	419.1	461.4
Saudi Arabia	444,703.0	543,582.0	656,141.0	725,292.0	731,920.0
Sudan	2,920.2	1,322.1	2,093.4	1,931.0	1,449.2
Syria	18,488.6	11,722.2	...	...	...
Iraq	50,357.0	60,738.1	68,733.5	76,112.2	69,096.1
Oman	13,026.0	14,366.8	14,339.7	15,951.4	16,324.8
Qatar	30,720.1	16,304.8	32,669.5	41,666.8	42,813.2
Comoros	145.3	155.2	194.1	164.6	170.2
Kuwait	21,248.1	25,902.6	28,866.9	32,132.7	35,475.9
Lebanon	31,514.1	33,740.6	37,185.6	36,748.0	39,643.9
Libya	101,806.6	104,188.1	117,724.1	112,821.5	91,001.3
Egypt	36,037.9	18,141.0	15,036.8	16,122.4	14,445.1
Morocco	22,613.1	19,526.1	15,621.5	17,064.4	20,593.2
Mauritania	272.6	483.5	942.5	981.8	639.1
Yemen	6,229.1	4,573.8	6,053.9	5,491.4	3,895.7

* Excluding gold.

** Preliminary data.

Source: Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2014 and International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics, April 2014.

**Annex Table (9/5): Official Foreign Reserves of the Arab Countries (in Months of Imports)
(2010-2014)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Arab Countries	21.6	18.5	20.0	20.4	19.8
Jordan	10.6	7.5	4.3	7.4	8.4
UAE	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.3
Bahrain	5.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8
Tunisia	5.5	4.0	4.5	3.7	3.8
Algeria	50.2	46.8	44.5	42.4	37.8
Djibouti	8.0	5.3	5.2	8.5	8.5
Saudi Arabia	54.8	54.4	55.5	56.8	55.4
Sudan	4.0	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.1
Syria	13.9	7.7	...	...	...
Iraq	16.2	17.9	16.4	18.1	18.3
Oman	8.7	8.0	6.7	6.0	5.7
Qatar	17.6	7.3	12.7	15.9	16.5
Comoros	9.9	9.4	10.7	9.2	10.5
Kuwait	13.0	13.8	14.3	15.1	15.5
Lebanon	21.9	20.9	21.9	21.5	22.2
Libya	49.7	111.6	55.2	53.4	91.0
Egypt	9.4	4.4	3.4	4.0	3.1
Morocco	8.3	5.7	4.5	4.8	6.1
Mauritania	1.7	2.4	3.7	3.9	2.9
Yemen	8.8	6.4	6.4	6.0	4.9

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

**Annex Table (9/6): Outstanding External Public Debt of Borrowing Arab Countries
(2010-2014)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total Arab Countries	165,170.0	168,521.0	181,267.2	205,442.7	206,779.7
Jordan	6,494.1	6,319.4	6,947.1	10,189.5	11,310.0
Tunisia	21,544.0	23,636.0	24,609.0	26,210.0	28,940.0
Algeria	5,536.0	4,410.0	3,694.0	3,396.0	3,010.4
Djibouti	633.6	678.0	729.0	705.3	885.1
Sudan	37,805.0	39,800.0	42,047.0	44,379.0	43,677.0
Syria	4,468.6	4,326.5	...	...	...
Oman	2,955.0	3,243.7	3,538.4	3,865.0	3,926.2
Comoros	280.6	277.9	251.2	100.0	120.4
Lebanon	20,274.0	20,655.0	24,118.0	30,528.0	32,977.0
Egypt	34,992.5	33,692.9	38,823.7	45,752.2	41,324.0
Morocco	20,798.0	22,048.0	25,222.0	28,801.0	30,715.0
Mauritania	3,318.5	3,625.9	4,047.5	4,270.4	3,406.1
Yemen	6,070.1	5,807.8	7,240.4	7,246.4	6,488.6

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2014 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/7): External Public Debt Service of Borrowing Arab countries
(2010-2014)**

	(Million US dollars)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total Arab Countries	14,318.6	15,836.9	14,500.3	15,231.0	19,275.2
Jordan	633.8	725.8	786.1	843.5	1,276.5
Tunisia	2,292.0	2,675.0	2,617.0	2,057.0	1,679.0
Algeria	667.0	615.4	844.0	520.0	482.9
Djibouti	35.4	37.7	42.8	44.5	51.6
Sudan	394.5	288.4	267.8	186.0	138.0
Syria	638.0	557.3	...	...	...
Oman	536.8	221.8	419.0	567.0	505.7
Comoros	4.3	3.9	11.9	4.7	3.0
Lebanon	4,188.0	5,196.0	3,791.0	4,798.6	6,368.7
Egypt	2,746.4	2,972.9	3,029.0	3,074.6	5,712.3
Morocco	1,819.5	2,162.6	2,307.0	2,590.0	2,678.0
Mauritania	107.8	105.0	139.8	157.1	92.8
Yemen	255.0	275.0	245.0	388.0	286.7

* Preliminary data.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015 and other national and international sources.

**Annex Table (9/8): Ratio of Outstanding External Public Debt to GDP
(2010-2014)**

	(Percent)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total Arab Countries	20.5	20.4	20.8	22.7	21.7
Jordan	24.5	21.9	22.4	30.3	31.5
Tunisia	48.9	51.5	54.5	55.8	59.3
Algeria	3.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4
Djibouti	56.1	54.7	53.9	48.5	55.7
Sudan	52.6	55.7	59.5	61.4	54.8
Syria	7.4	...	...	...	...
Oman	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.8
Comoros	53.1	47.6	44.0	15.7	17.4
Lebanon	52.8	51.5	54.7	64.7	66.5
Egypt	16.0	14.3	14.8	16.9	14.4
Morocco	22.9	22.2	26.2	27.8	28.5
Mauritania	91.4	89.2	103.4	102.5	75.7
Yemen	19.6	18.7	22.6	20.9	17.1

* Preliminary data.

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

**Annex Table (9/9): Ratio of External Public Debt Service to Exports of Goods and Services
(2010-2014)**

	(Percent)				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total Arab Countries	4.4	5.1	3.8	5.9	5.9
Jordan	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.9	7.8
Tunisia	10.3	11.7	11.7	9.3	7.7
Algeria	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Djibouti	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8
Sudan	5.0	4.0	7.0	3.0	2.3
Syria	3.3	3.3	...	...	...
Oman**	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Comoros	4.7	3.8	10.9	4.1	3.3
Lebanon	20.7	21.2	14.8	17.5	34.8
Egypt	5.5	6.2	6.6	7.1	12.1
Morocco	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5
Mauritania	5.2	3.5	5.3	5.6	4.0
Yemen	3.6	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.6

* Preliminary data.

** ratio of external debt services of the government

Source: Annex Tables (9/1) and (9/7).

**Annex Table (9/10) : Summary Features of Exchange Rate Arrangements
in The Arab Countries, 2014**

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

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

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

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

(2) Article XIV: A member shall notify the Fund whether it intends to avail itself of the transitional arrangements for maintaining any exchange restrictions inconsistent with article VIII, Section 2.3 or 4, and to prepare to adopt to changing circumstances the restrictions on payments and transfers for current international transactions that were in effect on the date on which it became a member.

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015 and the International Monetary Fund, Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions 2014.

**Annex Table (9/11) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries:
National Currency Units per U.S. Dollar (period average)
(2008-2014)**

Country	National Currency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2014	Average Annual Change (%) 2008-2014 ⁽²⁾
Jordan	Dinar	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.7090	0.00	0.00
UAE	Dirham	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	3.6725	0.00	0.00
Bahrain	Dinar	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.3760	0.00	0.00
Tunisia	Dinar	1.2309	1.3494	1.4314	1.4079	1.5618	1.6253	1.7001	4.60	5.53
Algeria	Dinar	64.5828	72.6470	74.3908	72.9379	77.5360	79.3684	80.5790	1.53	3.76
Djibouti	Franc	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	177.7210	0.00	0.00
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	3.7500	0.00	0.00
Sudan	Pound	2.0900	2.3300	2.3200	2.6150	3.4440	4.7422	5.9720	25.93	19.12
Syria ⁽¹⁾	Pound	46.5000	46.7100	46.5000	48.3364	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1193.1000	1170.0000	1170.0000	1170.0000	1166.1700	1166.0000	1166.0000	0.00	-0.38
Oman	Riyal	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.3845	0.00	0.00
Qatar	Riyal	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	3.6400	0.00	0.00
Comoros	Franc	335.8540	354.1400	371.4580	353.8998	382.8960	370.5300	370.8100	0.08	1.66
Kuwait	Dinar	0.2685	0.2872	0.2868	0.2760	0.2799	0.2836	0.2846	0.35	0.97
Lebanon	Pound	1507.5000	1507.5000	1507.5000	1507.5000	1507.5000	1507.5000	1507.5000	0.00	0.00
Libya	Dinar	1.2236	1.2500	1.2668	1.2241	1.2617	1.2716	1.2724	0.06	0.65
Egypt	Pound	5.5446	5.5446	5.6219	5.9328	6.0561	6.8703	7.0776	3.02	4.15
Morocco	Dirham	7.7500	8.0570	8.4172	8.0899	8.6284	8.4055	8.4063	0.01	1.36
Mauritania	Ouguiy	252.8308	261.9686	275.3000	281.1183	296.6200	300.0031	300.0000	0.00	2.89
Yemen	Rial	199.7640	202.8470	219.5900	213.8000	214.3510	214.8900	214.8900	0.00	1.22

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

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2015 and the International Monetary Fund: International Financial Statistics Database (IFS).

**Annex Table (9/12) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries: National Currency Units per Euro
(period average)
(2008-2014)**

Country	National Currency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2014	Average Annual Change (%) 2008-2014 ⁽¹⁾
Jordan	Dinar	1.0400	0.9870	0.9354	0.9922	0.9142	0.9419	0.9354	-0.69	-1.75
UAE	Dirham	5.4015	5.1237	4.8519	5.1405	4.7420	4.8849	4.8498	-0.72	-1.78
Bahrain	Dinar	0.5541	0.5259	0.4980	0.5277	0.4869	0.5014	0.4979	-0.70	-1.77
Tunisia	Dinar	1.8020	1.8794	1.8990	1.9639	2.0144	2.1669	2.2475	3.72	3.75
Algeria	Dinar	93.9597	101.1664	97.5985	101.8108	100.2769	105.7362	106.8079	1.01	2.16
Djibouti	Franc	260.5507	243.1634	234.2294	248.7402	229.4061	236.4714	234.4619	-0.85	-1.74
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	5.5105	5.2319	4.9541	5.2487	4.8412	4.9877	4.9543	-0.67	-1.76
Sudan	Pound	3.0629	3.2787	3.1042	3.7480	4.5754	6.2067	7.8240	26.06	16.92
Syria	Pound	73.5784	64.7147	61.4654	67.6425	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1753.9928	1631.0069	1544.2001	1636.1696	1503.8270	1549.2817	1547.1482	-0.14	-2.07
Oman	Riyal	0.5661	0.5370	0.5086	0.5388	0.4978	0.5120	0.5085	-0.68	-1.77
Qatar	Riyal	5.3521	5.0790	4.8089	5.0962	4.7000	4.8422	4.8100	-0.66	-1.76
Comoros	Franc	492.3938	491.8333	492.2349	491.9038	491.9591	491.9678	491.9678	0.00	-0.01
Kuwait	Dinar	0.3964	0.4006	0.3810	0.3840	0.3599	0.3773	0.3763	-0.27	-0.86
Lebanon	Pound	2214.8463	2095.2666	1984.1186	2107.3121	1941.2030	2005.9097	1993.8040	-0.60	-1.74
Libya	Dinar	1.7913	1.7456	1.6752	1.7071	1.6210	1.6790	1.6579	-1.26	-1.28
Egypt	Pound	7.9740	7.7423	7.4696	8.3304	7.8654	9.1775	9.3649	2.04	2.72
Morocco	Dirham	11.3108	11.2462	11.1506	11.2750	11.1142	11.1811	11.1511	-0.27	-0.24
Mauritania	Ouguiy	355.1704	365.9836	366.0412	393.3883	383.0605	392.0368	387.3893	-1.19	1.46
Yemen	Rial	367.0546	291.0030	289.8103	301.4557	277.9139	286.0420	283.9374	-0.74	-4.19

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

Source: Bloomberg L.P Database

**Annex Table (9/13) : Exchange Rates of the Arab Countries: National Currency Units per SDR
(period average)
(2008-2014)**

Country	National Currency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2014	Average Annual Change (%) 2008-2014 ⁽¹⁾
Jordan	Dinar	1.1213	1.0949	1.0833	1.11209	1.0875	1.0790	1.0785	-0.05	-0.65
UAE	Dirham	5.8029	5.6632	5.6032	5.7977	5.6251	5.5812	5.5787	-0.05	-0.65
Bahrain	Dinar	0.5941	0.5798	0.5737	0.5936	0.5759	0.5714	0.5712	-0.04	-0.65
Tunisia	Dinar	1.9469	2.0822	2.1839	2.2224	2.3923	2.4690	2.5788	4.45	4.80
Algeria	Dinar	102.0474	112.0257	113.4914	115.1459	118.7600	120.6180	122.4030	1.48	3.08
Djibouti	Franc	280.8174	274.0540	271.1507	280.5653	272.2130	270.0870	269.9650	-0.05	-0.65
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	5.9254	5.7827	5.7214	5.9201	5.7438	5.6990	5.6964	-0.05	-0.65
Sudan	Pound	3.3027	3.5491	3.5183	4.2097	5.4727	7.3132	8.7145	19.16	17.55
Syria	Pound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iraq	Dinar	1885.1939	1804.1940	1785.0807	1847.0603	1786.2000	1772.0000	1771.2000	-0.05	-1.03
Oman	Riyal	0.6075	0.5929	0.5866	0.6070	0.5889	0.5843	0.5841	-0.05	-0.65
Qatar	Riyal	5.7516	5.6130	5.5536	5.7464	5.5753	5.5318	5.5293	-0.05	-0.65
Comoros	Franc	530.6839	546.1001	566.7371	558.6959	586.4760	563.1050	563.2780	0.03	1.00
Kuwait	Dinar	0.4253	0.4438	0.4373	0.4371	0.4288	0.4310	0.4323	0.30	0.27
Lebanon	Pound	2382.0045	2324.6346	2300.0079	2379.8661	2309.0200	2290.9900	2289.9600	-0.04	-0.65
Libya	Dinar	1.9334	1.9330	1.9328	1.9325	1.9324	1.9325	1.9328	0.02	0.00
Egypt	Pound	8.5839	8.5500	8.5775	9.3661	9.2760	10.4410	10.7512	2.97	3.82
Morocco	Dirham	12.2463	12.4244	12.8421	12.7714	13.2161	12.7741	12.7696	-0.04	0.70
Mauritania	Ouguiy	376.3857	404.5802	420.9345	443.7970	454.3290	461.5047	434.6415	-5.82	2.43
Yemen	Rial	315.6479	312.7989	335.0307	337.5226	328.3190	326.5740	326.4270	-0.05	0.56

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

Source: Joint Arab Economic Report Questionnaire of 2014 and the International Monetary Fund.

**Annex Table (9/14) : Change in Real Effective Exchange Rate
of the Arab Countries*
(2008-2014)**

Country	National Currency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average Annual Change (%)	
									2000-2005	2008-2014
Jordan	Dinar	4.2	1.7	1.4	-1.1	4.7	3.2	3.0	-0.9	2.4
UAE	Dirham	3.1	4.2	-4.1	-7.0	0.5	0.3	3.3	-0.3	0.0
Bahrain	Dinar	-7.9	4.6	-2.4	-6.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	-2.5	-0.7
Tunisia	Dinar	-0.7	-1.2	-0.5	-1.8	-1.5	-1.8	0.0	-2.9	-1.1
Algeria	Dinar	4.4	-1.1	0.5	-0.6	5.4	-1.4	2.1	-3.8	1.3
Djibouti	Franc	-4.4	7.9	6.0	-3.5	-1.0	0.3	0.6	-1.1	0.9
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	-2.4	7.0	-0.2	-3.4	3.1	2.7	2.9	-3.0	1.4
Sudan	Dinar	0.4	3.1	7.8	-4.8	4.3	-1.6	11.8	5.3	3.0
Syria	Pound	11.9	6.4	0.5	-5.1	2.1	10.8	-9.9	...	2.4
Oman	Riyal	3.5	4.5	-1.3	-2.8	3.2	2.6	0.9	-3.1	1.5
Qatar	Riyal	6.5	-1.7	-5.5	-5.0	3.0	2.5	2.2	0.9	0.3
Kuwait	Dinar	8.1	-1.0	1.1	1.7	3.2	0.8	2.0	-0.5	2.3
Lebanon	Pound	-2.0	2.5	1.1	-0.4	6.9	0.3	3.8	-3.0	1.8
Libya	Dinar	4.6	3.9	-0.3	12.7	4.3	-0.1	-1.8	-16.4	3.3
Egypt	Pound	12.9	14.8	6.6	-2.7	6.5	-5.4	7.6	-7.2	5.8
Morocco	Dirham	0.5	2.0	-4.1	-2.3	-2.0	1.8	0.1	-1.2	-0.6
Mauritania	Ouguiy	6.0	-4.8	-2.5	-5.2	1.3	1.9	3.6	-1.6	0.1
Yemen	Rial	8.7	5.5	-1.4	15.5	9.7	9.5	7.0	4.6	7.8

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

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

Source: International Monetary Fund; IFS database.

Annex Table (10/1) "A": International Assessment Results for Arab Students

PIRLS 2011 Results in Reading Achievement (Fourth Grade)		TIMSS 2011 Results in Science Achievement (Fourth Grade)		TIMSS 2011 Results in Mathematics Achievement (Fourth Grade)	
Country	Average Scale Score	Country	Average Scale Score	Country	Average Scale Score
Hong Kong SAR	571	Republic of Korea	587	Singapore	606
Russian Federation	568	Singapore	583	Republic of Korea	605
Finland	568	Finland	570	Hong Kong SAR	602
Singapore	567	Japan	559	Chinese Taipei	591
Northern Ireland	558	Russian Federation	552	Japan	585
PIRLS Scale Centerpoint	500	TIMSS Scale Centerpoint	500	TIMSS Scale Centerpoint	500
UAE	439	Bahrain	449	Bahrain	436
Saudi Arabia	430	Saudi Arabia	429	UAE	434
Qatar	425	UAE	428	Qatar	413
Oman	391	Qatar	394	Saudi Arabia	410
Morocco	310	Oman	377	Oman	385
Sixth Grade Results					
Morocco	424	Kuwait	347	Tunisia	359
Kuwait	419	Tunisia	346	Kuwait	342
		Morocco	264	Morocco	335
		Yemen	209	Yemen	248

Sources:

International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievements (2012), "TIMSS 2011": C21
 OECD (2014), "PISA 2012 Results in Focus: What 15-year-olds know and what they can do with what they know".

Annex Table (10/1) "B": International Assessment Results for Arab Students

TIMSS 2011 Results in Mathematics Achievement (Eighth Grade)		TIMSS 2011 Results in Science Achievement (Eighth Grade)	
Country	Average Scale Score	Country	Average Scale Score
Republic of Korea	613	Singapore	590
Singapore	611	Chinese Taipei	564
Chinese Taipei	609	Republic of Korea	560
Hong Kong SAR	586	Japan	558
Japan	570	Finland	552
TIMSS Scale Centerpoint	500	TIMSS Scale Centerpoint	500
UAE	456	UAE	465
Lebanon	449	Bahrain	452
Tunisia	425	Jordan	449
Qatar	410	Tunisia	439
Bahrain	409	Saudi Arabia	436
Jordan	406	Syria	426
Palestine	404	Palestine	420
Saudi Arabia	394	Oman	420
Syria	380	Qatar	419
Morocco	371	Lebanon	406
Oman	366	Morocco	376

Sources: Annex Table (10/1)A sources

Annex Table (10/2): Unemployment by Level of Education

Country	Year	Percentage of Total Unemployment (%)				Total Unemployment (Thousands)	
		Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		Other
Algeria	2011	..	55.7	18.5	23.1	2.6	1063
Bahrain	2010	2.9	13.7	62.3	20.9	0.2	8
Egypt	2012	3.0	8.7	51.9	33.2	3.2	3397
Morocco	2012	..	50.1	23.3	18.5	8.1	1038
Palestine	2008	..	53.8	14.3	24.5	7.5	228
Qatar	2012	..	25.8	34.7	39.5	0.0	6
Saudi Arabia	2009	0.9	16.7	38.5	43.6	0.3	463
Syria	2008	12.5	46.1	28.0	4.9	8.5	595
Tunisia	2011	..	22.4	42.5	30.9	4.2	705
UAE	2008	3.2	19.7	42.6	33.2	1.3	77

Source: International Labor Organization (ILO 2015); KILM 10th Edition

Annex Table (11/1) : Arab Official Development Assistance (net disbursements) (1970- 2014)

	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	1970-2014	(Million US dollars)	
											Percentage Change (%) 2013 - 2014	Country Share (%) 1970 - 2014
All Arab Countries	39,566	48,256	20,381	34,967	4,608	7,471	3,139	13,737	18,472	190,595	34.5	100.0
GCC Countries	35,741	45,281	20,142	34,967	4,608	7,471	3,139	13,737	18,472	183,556	34.5	96.3
United Arab Emirates	5,780	3,040	2,439	1,733	47	152	241	481	1,951	15,865	306.0	8.3
Saudi Arabia *	22,528	33,756	13,198	27,473	3,702	5,440	1,717	6,156	13,960	127,930	126.8	67.1
Oman	...	204	266	220	32	48	16	29	60	877	106.0	0.5
Qatar	1,355	720	231	1,849	309	918	460	6,311	584	12,737	-90.7	6.7
Kuwait	6,078	7,561	4,008	3,691	518	912	705	759	1,916	26,148	152.3	13.7
Other Arab Countries	3,825	2,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	...	3.6
Algeria	522	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138	...	0.6
Iraq	2,030	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,045	...	1.6
Libya	1,273	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,617	...	1.4

*Data for the years (1990-2014) are from the Saudi Ministry of Finance, they represent total development aid.

(..) Unavailable

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

Annex Table (11/2) : Official Arab Development Assistance as a Percentage of Gross National Income of Major Donor Arab Countries (1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010-2014)

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GCC Countries	2.50	4.00	0.60	0.79	0.28	0.41	0.53	0.20	0.85	1.11
United Arab Emirates	0.50	2.70	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.46
Saudi Arabia	2.90	4.20	0.50	1.32	0.33	0.69	0.80	0.23	0.82	1.82
Kuwait	3.00	5.00	1.60	0.51	0.53	0.42	0.56	0.38	0.40	0.99

(Percent)

Source: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Annex Table (11/3) : Total Commitments of National and Regional Arab Development Institutions by Region* (2014)

	Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OPEC Fund	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Total	Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance	10,563	276	1,216	686	1,501	750	262	151	17	15,421	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	68	2	8	4	10	5	2	1	0	100	
Arab Countries	4,143	105	338	164	1,501	436	262	0	0	6,948	45.1
African Countries	2,269	74	275	176	0	156	0	151	0	3,100	20.1
Asian Countries	3,760	0	250	281	0	77	0	0	0	4,366	28.3
Latin American Countries	106	0	254	40	0	78	0	0	0	478	3.1
Other Countries	287	97	99	25	0	4	0	0	17	529	3.4

(Million US dollars)

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

Source: Coordination Group Secretariat of Arab Development Institutions at the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Cumulative Summary Report 31/12/2014.

Annex Table (11/4) : Sectoral Distribution of Financial Operations by Region*
(2014)

(Million US dollars)									
	Transport and Communications	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors**	Total	Sector Share (%)	
Total Assistance	2,221	6,645	1,132	1,554	415	3,454	15,421	100.0	
Sector Share (%)	14	43	7	10	3	22	100		
Arab Countries	798	3,519	597	484	297	1,252	6,948	45.1	
African Countries	960	612	255	539	12	723	3,100	20.1	
Asian Countries	352	2,398	118	431	106	962	4,366	28.3	
Latin American Countries	9	116	162	0	0	191	478	3.1	
Other Countries	101	1	1	101	0	325	529	3.4	

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

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

Source: Source of Annex Table (11/3)

Annex Table (11/5) : Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region*
(2014)

(Million US dollars)											
	Islamic Development Bank	Abu Dhabi Fund	OPEC Fund	Saudi Fund	Arab Fund (AFESD)	Kuwait Fund	Arab Monetary Fund	BADEA	AGFUND	Total	Region's Share (%)
Total Assistance	54,526.5	4,775.5	12,677.0	12,991.5	28,671.8	19,986.6	8,203.7	4,080.2	17.1	145,929.9	100.0
Institutions' Share (%)	37.4	3.3	8.7	8.9	19.6	13.7	5.6	2.8	0.0	100.0	
Arab Countries	23,210.1	3,321.4	2,641.5	6,176.6	28,671.8	11,340.7	8,203.7	9.6	0.0	83,575.4	57.3
African Countries	7,382.4	476.9	4,505.3	2,515.0	0.0	3,494.5	0.0	4,070.6	0.0	22,444.7	15.4
Asian Countries	22,809.0	734.0	3,474.3	3,935.3	0.0	4,298.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	35,251.3	24.1
Latin American Countries	143.9	0.0	1,729.7	149.8	0.0	485.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,508.9	1.7
Other Countries	981.1	243.2	326.2	214.8	0.0	367.2	0.0	0.0	17.1	2,149.6	1.5

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

Source: Source of Annex Table (11/3)

Annex Table (11/6) : Sectoral Distribution of Cumulative Financing Operations of Arab Development Institutions by Region* (2014)

	(Millions US dollars)										
	Transport and Communication	Energy	Water and Sewerage	Agriculture	Industry and Mining	Other Sectors**	Total	Sectors' Share (%)			
Total Assistance	32,741.9	42,724.6	12,682.2	15,769.4	11,576.9	30,434.9	145,929.9	100.0			
Share by Sector (%)	22.4	29.3	8.7	10.8	7.9	20.9	100.0				
Arab Countries	16,155.7	26,318.8	7,792.0	8,635.4	7,428.1	17,245.4	83,575.4	57.3			
African Countries	8,673.4	2,761.7	1,931.2	3,664.8	667.7	4,745.9	22,444.7	15.4			
Asian Countries	6,142.2	13,214.6	2,458.8	3,066.1	3,473.1	6,896.5	35,251.3	24.1			
Latin American Countries	750.8	376.8	380.1	230.8	0.0	770.4	2,508.9	1.7			
Other Countries	1,019.8	52.7	120.1	172.3	8.0	776.7	2,149.6	1.5			

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

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

Source: Source of Annex Table (11/3)

Annex Table (11/7) : Official Development Assistance Received by Arab Countries from All Sources (net disbursements) (1990-2013)

	1990-1994	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percent Distribution 2013	Percent Change 2012-2013	Total 1990-2013	Percent Distribution 1990-2013
Total Developing Countries	299,100	269,025	312,268	579,425	131,672	141,028	132,975	150,086		12.9	2,015,579	
Arab Countries' Share (%)	15.0	10.7	11.8	17.8	9.4	9.2	11.2	14.7		-	13.7	
Total Arab Countries	44,856	28,892	36,968	102,964	12,349	13,008	14,953	22,020	100.0	47.3	276,009	100.0
Jordan	2,165	2,349	3,387	3,358	955	979	1,417	1,408	6.4	-0.6	16,017	5.80
United Arab Emirates	-26	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	20	0.01
Bahrain	386	274	319	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	979	0.35
Tunisia	1,474	792	1,514	1,993	550	921	1,017	714	3.2	-29.8	8,975	3.25
Algeria	1,777	1,426	1,302	1,623	198	190	145	208	0.9	43.9	6,870	2.49
Djibouti	679	444	350	609	132	142	147	153	0.7	4.3	2,656	0.96
Saudi Arabia	195	105	93	-81	...	...	...	...	-	-	312	0.11
Sudan	3,125	1,050	2,354	10,909	2,059	1,099	975	1,163	5.3	19.3	22,734	8.24
Syria	2,267	1,147	611	545	135	335	1,672	3,627	16.5	117.0	10,337	3.75
Somalia	2,761	553	815	2,455	498	1,096	999	992	4.5	-0.7	10,167	3.68
Iraq	1,197	1,087	7,226	52,815	2,192	1,908	1,301	1,541	7.0	18.5	69,267	25.10
Oman	262	270	180	491	-40	...	...	...	-	-	1,163	0.42
Palestine	723	2,775	5,210	9,490	2,519	2,442	2,011	2,610	11.9	29.8	27,781	10.07
Qatar	10	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	29	0.01
Comoros	249	165	129	192	67	52	69	82	0.4	19.2	1,005	0.30
Kuwait	20	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	58	0.02
Lebanon	894	1,103	1,383	3,690	448	474	710	626	2.8	-11.8	9,328	3.38
Libya	62	21	15	196	9	642	87	130	0.6	48.7	1,162	0.42
Egypt	19,158	9,735	6,314	5,772	597	415	1,807	5,506	25.0	204.7	49,303	17.86
Morocco	4,774	2,818	2,668	5,513	993	1,456	1,480	1,966	8.9	32.8	21,667	7.85
Mauritania	1,257	1,124	1,261	1,586	374	382	408	291	1.3	-28.7	6,684	2.42
Yemen	1,446	1,601	1,790	1,807	664	476	709	1,004	4.6	41.5	9,497	3.44

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

... Unavailable

Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy (2007-2014)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	*2014
Population (Thousands)		3,811.1	4,168.8	4,293.3	4,420.5	4,616.4
Labor Force (Thousands)**	3,702.2	975.4	1,059.0	1,114.0	1,156.0	1,255.6
Number of Workers (Thousands)	717.7	744.0	837.0	858.0	891.8	911.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	24.5	23.7	20.9	23.0	23.4	26.9
Workers in Israel (Thousands)	73.2	78.1	84.0	87.0	99.4	107.3
Workers in Palestinian Economy (Thousands)	644.5	665.9	753.0	771.0	792.4	804.5
Distribution of Palestinian Workers by Sector (%):						
Agriculture (%)	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.4	10.5	10.5
Manufacturing (%)	11.7	11.4	11.8	11.9	12.2	12.2
Construction (%)	7.5	13.2	13.9	14.4	15.6	15.6
Services and Other Branches (%)	68.9	63.7	62.4	62.3	61.7	61.7
Nominal GDP	6,719.6	8,330.6	9,775.3	10,254.6	11,942.9	12,765.8
Nominal GNI	7,251.8	8,929.7	10,484.2	10,973.4	12,661.7	15,542.9
Nominal GDP per Capita (US dollars)	1,815.0	2,185.9	2,498.2	2,533.5	3,186.1	2,973.4
Real GDP per Capita (US dollars)**	1,415.2	1,509.9	1,635.2	1,679.5	1,709.0	1,734.6
Nominal GNI per Capita (US dollars)	1,958.8	2,343.1	2,669.7	2,711.2	2,752.7	3,325.6
Real GNI per Capita (US dollars)	1,542.0	1,642.7	1,734.8	1,786.7	1,800.1	1,863.4
Economic Sectors Contribution to GDP (%):						
Agriculture (%)	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.8
Manufacturing (%)	13.0	12.6	12.0	11.9	12.6	11.6
Construction (%)	4.0	4.4	13.9	14.1	13.7	7.2
Services and Other Branches (%)	77.4	77.8	68.2	69.1	69.7	77.4
Public Consumption	1,755.8	2,039.1	2,920.4	3,108.0	3,461.5	3,578.3
Private Consumption	7,210.4	8,224.7	9,431.7	10,540.6	11,422.9	11,599.1
Total Consumption	8,966.2	10,263.8	12,352.1	13,641.6	14,884.4	15,852.1
Total Consumption to GDP (%)	133.4	123.2	126.4	133.1	124.6	124.2
Public Investment	498.3	498.3	832.6	688.8	1,158.3	347.9
Private Investment	710.9	849.7	1,188.0	1,145.2	1,925.9	2,375.1
Total Investment	1,232.9	1,541.1	2,020.6	1,834.0	3,084.2	2,723.9
Total Investment to GDP (%)	18.3	16.9	20.7	17.9	25.8	21.3

* Preliminary data.

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

*** Real GDP (Constant Prices 2004=100)

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

Cont'd Annex Table (13/1): Main Indicators of the Palestinian Economy (2009-2014)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	*2014
Exports of Goods and Services	905.3	1,151.6	1,802.6	1,669.6	2,314.3	2,298.0
Imports of Goods and Services	4,384.8	4,625.9	6,532.1	6,466.6	6,978.9	7,781.1
Resources Gap	-3,479.5	-3,474.3	4,730.5	4,797.5	4,666.9	5,483.1
Exports to GDP (%)	13.5	13.8	18.4	16.3	19.4	18.0
Imports to GDP (%)	65.3	55.5	66.9	63.0	58.4	43.0
Total Public Expenditure and Net Lending	3,461.0	3,521.8	3,256.8	3,225.0	3,419.1	3,606.8
Net Lending	355.0	263.5	139.0	277.2	211.2	287.4
Capital Expenditure	186.0	275.1	296.2	211.0	168.4	160.9
Capital Expenditure to Budget (%)	6.0	8.4	9.1	6.5	4.9	4.5
Current Expenditure	2,565.0	2,719.7	2,960.7	2,769.9	3,039.5	3,158.5
Current Expenditure to Budget (%)	78.4	80.5	86.7	85.9	88.9	87.6
Distribution of Current Expenditure:						
Wages and Salaries (%)	52.1	56.8	54.0	57.5	59.7	60.1
Transfers Expenditure (%)	27.6	26.7	15.6	23.5	22.6	25.6
Operating Expenditure (%)	11.0	15.0	24.9	25.4	21.6	14.3
Total Revenues and Grants	2,962.0	3,204.7	3,153.5	3,169.8	3,677.9	4,015.8
Current Revenues	1,549.0	1,927.7	2,176.0	2,238.2	2,319.9	2,791.2
Tax Revenues (Clearing Revenues included)	1,265.0	1,657.2	1,969.5	2,011.9	2,065.5	2,520.7
Non-Tax Revenues	284.0	270.5	220.0	226.3	254.4	270.5
Grants, of Which:						
External Budgetary Support	1,413.0	1,277.0	977.5	931.6	1,358.0	1,230.4
External Financing for Development Expenditure	1,368.0	1,146.5	808.7	775.5	1,251.2	1,029.4
Budget Deficit (-)	45.0	130.5	168.8	156.1	106.8	201.0
Public Debt	-144.0	-53.6	103.3	55.2	258.7	409.0
Public Debt	1,736.3	1,887.4	2,212.9	2,482.6	2,376.3	2,216.9
Total Assets	8,091.5	8,608.4	9,115.0	10,051.9	11,955.3	11,822.3
Deposits of Residents	5,977.1	6,630.3	6,972.0	7,241.6	8,024.9	8,626.1
Credit Facilities of which:	2,234.2	2,882.1	3,495.0	4,199.3	4,480.3	4,871.8
Private sector	1,596.8	2,044.9	2,391.0	2,791.8	3,106.3	3,632.0

* Preliminary data.