In Washington, D.C. (EST): 10:00 a.m., April 20, 2012

## Middle East and North Africa: Historic Transitions under Strain

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is going through a period of unprecedented change. In the 'Arab Spring' countries, political transition, pressing social demands, and an adverse external environment have combined to increase the near-term risks to macroeconomic stability. These risks were contained during 2011 but, with growth faltering, unemployment rising, and continued fiscal and external pressures, 2012 will be an equally challenging year. Moreover, many countries are faced with diminished policy space, having eaten into their foreign exchange and fiscal buffers during 2011. There is a risk that these developments could derail the historic transition that is under way in these countries, and managing this risk is a shared international responsibility. Arab Spring countries need to set out on their own paths toward economic modernization and transformation. At the same time, the international community is called upon to provide financial support and technical and policy advice, as well as enhanced market access, to support homegrown reform agendas. On the other hand, Middle East oil exporters are benefiting from high oil prices. Growth in 2011 was concentrated in Gulf Cooperation Council countries, but is expected to pick up further and be more broad-based across the region in 2012.

# **Economic Stagnation, Rising Unemployment, and Eroding Buffers**

Political transitions in a number of countries created uncertainty that weighed on investment, tourism, and overall economic activity during 2011. In addition, MENA oil importers had to manage higher commodity prices, lower global growth, and negative spillovers from the euro area and from within the region. As a result, except in Morocco, per capita incomes stagnated or contracted in 2011, and more young people are without a job today than a year ago.

Governments responded to surging global commodity prices by higher spending—including on wages and food and fuel subsidies. As a result, fiscal deficits increased (to about 8 percent of GDP on average) and domestic government borrowing has begun to crowd out credit to the

private sector. External positions have also weakened, with a drawdown of international reserves—most dramatically in Egypt—and a worsening of creditworthiness and other financial market indicators.

#### 2012 Will Be Even More Difficult

The protracted political transition, lower global growth, and rising oil prices are likely to result in a slow and drawn-out economic recovery, with unemployment at best stabilizing at high levels. Maintaining macroeconomic stability in this environment will be challenging, not least since policy buffers were reduced during 2011. Resolute action is needed to maintain macroeconomic stability and protect those hit hardest by the economic downturn. While many of the necessary reforms will take time to implement, first steps can—and need to—be

taken immediately. Governments must control spending (for example, by better targeting subsidies) while enhancing the effectiveness of social safety nets to protect the poor and vulnerable. Central banks will need to focus on maintaining external stability, which, in some cases, may require more exchange rate flexibility to mitigate external vulnerability.

### **Some Countries Will Need Official Support**

Even with ambitious domestic efforts, official financial support will be essential to allow countries to continue on their path toward economic transformation. In 2012 and 2013, gross external and fiscal financing needs of MENA oil importers are projected at about US\$90 billion and US\$100 billion, respectively. Capital markets are likely to provide only part of these funds, and timely official financing will be critical.

The IMF is committed to supporting the Arab Spring economies with financing, technical assistance, and policy advice. For example, it has recently approved a loan for Yemen under the Rapid Credit Facility, and discussions with several other countries are ongoing. However, IMF resources will have to be complemented with resources from other donors.

### **Moving from Stabilization to Transformation**

Stabilization is an immediate need. But, at the same time, countries need to make tangible progress on transforming and modernizing their economies. Stepped-up job creation is vital. Unemployment rates in the MENA region rank among the highest in the world, and populations will continue to grow over the coming decade. A piecemeal approach will not suffice to meet the challenge of generating high and inclusive growth that leads to sustainable job creation.

An urgent priority is to develop and implement bold national reform and modernization agendas that command broad consensus and are embedded in a sustainable medium-term macroeconomic policy framework. Each country will define its own path and pace of transition, but all will traverse some common themes. First, reforms will need to provide more equal access to economic opportunities, promote transparency, improve access to credit by strengthening financial market infrastructures, and, more generally, enhance the business environment by cutting red tape and streamlining rules and procedures. Second, targeted social safety nets should replace wasteful generalized subsidy regimes that mostly benefit the wealthy; fiscal resources freed up by this shift could be used for investment in infrastructure, education, and health. Third, reforms need to tackle problems in education systems and labor markets, and strengthen skill formation to prepare graduates for successful careers in the private sector.

While the main responsibility for this economic transformation lies with the countries themselves, the international community also has a responsibility to support them through all available means. Enhanced market access will be a key dimension of a sustained support package, and will help foster the development of a competitive and vibrant private sector that generates jobs.

# **MENAP Oil-Importing Countries**

### **Domestic and External Factors Contributed** to an Economic Downturn in 2011

Economic activity slowed sharply and unemployment rose in a number of MENAP oil-importing countries in 2011. Growth among these countries (excluding Syria)—Afghanistan, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, and Tunisia—fell from 4.3 percent in 2010 to 2.2 percent in 2011, as social unrest in Egypt, Syria, and Tunisia led to large declines in tourist arrivals and investment, which, together with higher energy prices and slower global growth, weakened economic activity and external positions.

Importantly, slower growth resulted in higher unemployment, especially as a number of countries also suffered from deteriorating security, delays and interruptions in the delivery of basic goods, and rising social pressures.

Slowing growth in Europe adversely affected exports from Morocco and Tunisia in late 2011, and returning migrants from Libya reduced remittances into Tunisia. Drought in Afghanistan and Mauritania, floods in Pakistan, and sanctions in Syria also played a role in the downturn.

Remittances and export receipts helped stabilize income in many countries. However, adverse movements in fundamentals and investor sentiment contributed to a decline in stock market indices, wider sovereign spreads, a growing number of nonperforming loans, credit-rating downgrades, and capital outflows from some countries (notably Egypt).

Despite public-sector wage increases and rising global food and energy prices, in most countries, headline inflation remained subdued as aggregate demand faltered and government subsidies for key commodities rose. A notable exception was Pakistan, where inflation increased due to rising global food prices and overly accommodative monetary policy.

In the face of rising social pressures, most governments of oil-importing countries increased spending on generalized subsidies, while partially offsetting this increase by cutting back in other areas, including capital expenditure. Tax revenues decreased as a result of tax breaks in some countries and the operation of automatic stabilizers. As a result, fiscal balances deteriorated almost everywhere.

Given rising borrowing costs in international markets, governments increasingly relied on domestic financing. The authorities also typically maintained an accommodative monetary policy and limited exchange rate movements by tapping into international reserve buffers. As a result, reserves declined—most markedly in Egypt—and policy buffers were partially eroded.

#### **Outlook Is Marked by Difficulties**

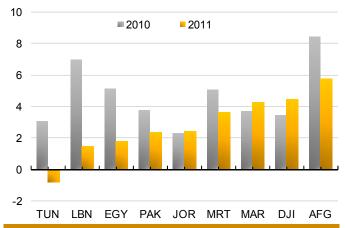
In the Arab Spring countries, social unrest and policy uncertainty are likely to endure in the near term, as stakeholders attempt to influence the contours of their emerging political systems and broad consultations on the medium-term economic framework are yet to materialize. In addition, the external environment is expected to be weaker than in 2011, owing to the euro area recession and rising fuel commodity prices.

Lingering concern over social instability and policy uncertainty implies that tourism—an important source of jobs and foreign exchange receipts—and private investment are likely

# **MENAP Oil-Importing Countries: Recent Economic Developments and Outlook**

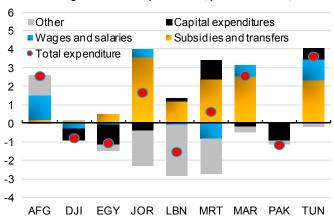
External pressures and social unrest contributed to an economic downturn.

#### Real GDP, annual percentage change



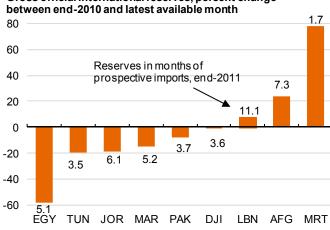
Many governments increased spending on subsidies, partially offset by cuts in other areas...

#### Increase in government expenditures, percent of GDP, 2011



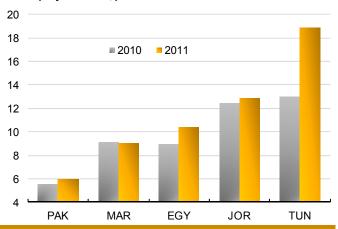
International reserves declined as tourists stayed away and capital inflows weakened.

# Gross official international reserves, percent change between end-2010 and latest available month



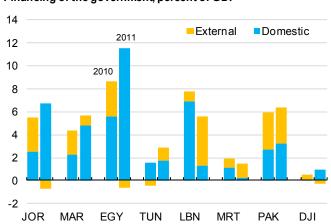
Unemployment rates increased further from already high levels.

#### Unemployment rate, percent



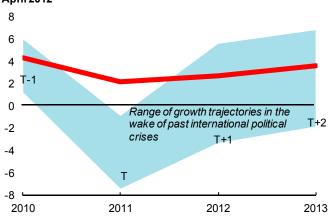
...and much of this was financed from domestic sources.

#### Financing of the government, percent of GDP



The outlook for 2012 remains challenging.

# Real GDP growth projections for MENAP oil importers, percent, April 2012



Sources: National authorities; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: Afghanistan (AFG), Djibouti (DJI), Egypt (EGY), Jordan (JOR), Lebanon (LBN), Mauritania (MRT), Morocco (MAR), Pakistan (PAK), and Tunisia (TUN).

to recover only slowly in 2012. Rising energy prices are likely to increase import bills, especially in Djibouti, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Morocco, which are the most oil-import-dependent countries.

At the same time, a decline in mineral prices is expected to adversely affect mining export receipts for Jordan, Mauritania, and Morocco, and, similarly, a drop in cotton prices would decrease export receipts for Pakistan.

The Maghreb will face additional pressures due to reduced demand from European trading partners, while Jordan and Lebanon will continue to be affected by negative spillovers from Syria. As a result, oil importers' growth in 2012 is projected to remain at low levels.

Inflation pressures are projected to pick up in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia, as planned cutbacks in subsidies cause consumer prices to rise. In other countries, weak aggregate demand and falling international food prices are likely to dampen inflation.

Countries facing diminishing reserve buffers need to mobilize external financing in the near term to avoid an unduly sharp adjustment. More broadly, excessive reliance on domestic financing in a low-growth environment could crowd out credit to the private sector, put pressure on domestic interest rates (as in Egypt already), worsen fiscal positions, and further slow the recovery.

Given these domestic and external pressures, it is all the more important to maintain the confidence of investors and markets. Exchange rate regimes could come under pressure as investors lose confidence. These concerns are prompting authorities in Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco to adopt fiscal consolidation policies

that are expected to result in a procyclical fiscal stance in 2012, with output remaining well below potential. Initial steps to curtail untargeted subsidies can help alleviate fiscal pressures in the near term.

In other countries, governments are maintaining a countercyclical fiscal stance amid rising fiscal expenditures and widening deficits. Looking ahead, some countries will also need greater real exchange rate flexibility and expanded monetary and macroprudential policy toolkits to help adjust to external shocks and maintain competitiveness.

Over the medium term, greater cutbacks in universal subsidies—which predominantly benefit the wealthy—are needed to create fiscal space for pro-poor and pro-growth spending. Together with well-designed structural reforms, these can help achieve macroeconomic stability and higher and more inclusive growth.

#### **Risks Remain Tilted to the Downside**

The main near-term downside risk for many MENAP oil importers lies in a potentially large increase in oil prices that could emanate from a regional supply shock. This shock, as well as an intensification of the euro area crisis, would have a substantial impact on oil importers' output and external balances. Regional spillover risks from cross-border trade and migration links with Syria may also come into play in some neighboring countries.

Upside risks include stronger-than-expected growth for trading partners, a dissipation of the oil price risk premium, and a smoother-than-expected political transition and restoration of peace, which would boost economic activity and external flows.

# **MENAP Oil-Exporting Countries**

# Mixed Economic Performance amid Higher Oil Prices in 2011

MENAP oil exporters benefitted from high oil prices, and generally shrugged off the impact of the global slowdown induced by the euro area crisis. GDP growth for this group of countries— Algeria, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen—fell to about 4 percent in 2011. But, for the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), it reached 8 percent, as their oil production increased to compensate for oil supply decreases (primarily in, but not limited to, Libya). Oil exporters outside of the GCC witnessed growth of a mere 0.4 percent. For most oil exporters, non-oil GDP grew faster than oil GDP largely on account of higher government spending.

Many oil-exporting countries registered low inflation (less than 5 percent). Libya, Sudan, and Yemen, however, share currency depreciation and nonfood commodity shortages as proximate causes of inflation, which has climbed to almost 20 percent; Iran saw even higher inflation stemming from the temporary price effects of subsidy reform. Stock market indices have risen since the start of 2012, but have generally stayed below pre-Arab Spring levels. Credit default swap spreads have widened, but not to the same extent as in other regions.

Intensified social demands and higher oil prices prompted large jumps in government spending. In non-GCC countries, governments increased spending by one-third in dollar terms, giving rise to an average fiscal deficit of 1 percent of GDP despite average oil prices of more than US\$100 per barrel in 2011. GCC fiscal expenditure also rose—by about one-fifth in

dollar terms—but the twin effects of higher oil prices and export volumes allowed GCC fiscal balances to improve.

Aided by higher oil prices, the oil exporters' combined current account surplus approached US\$400 billion in 2011—almost double the 2010 level. This increase helped lift their official reserve position above the US\$1 trillion mark and raised other foreign assets. Nevertheless, current account balances varied across oil-exporting countries, with GCC countries recording rising surpluses (reaching an average of more than one-fifth of GDP), while Sudan and Yemen registered deficits.

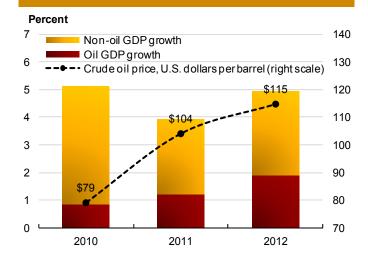
#### **Growth Outlook Is Broadly Positive**

In 2012, GDP growth is projected to average almost 5 percent and be evenly spread between the GCC and other MENAP oil exporters, as oil prices are expected to average about US\$115 per barrel. The recovery of oil production in Libya is likely to more than offset the decline in production and exports in Iran due to sanctions, while capacity expansion continues in Iraq. Qatar's recent rapid hydrocarbon growth is likely to tail off, pending a moratorium on capacity expansion, while Saudi Arabia's role as swing producer is expected to require a smaller oil production increase than was required in 2011 to keep global energy demand and supply in balance.

Non-oil GDP growth is expected to rise in the majority of countries. On aggregate, non-oil GDP growth is projected to accelerate to almost 4.5 percent in 2012, largely on the back of heightened construction activity as increased government spending takes effect. As a result, non-oil GDP, which is more labor intensive than oil GDP, will again account for approximately three-quarters of overall GDP growth by 2013.

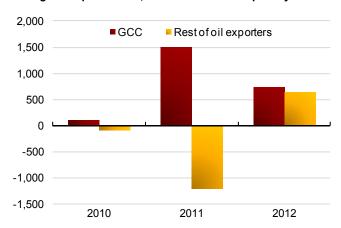
# **MENAP Oil-Exporting Countries: Recent Economic Developments and Outlook**

Despite high and rising oil prices, the majority of growth comes from non-oil GDP.



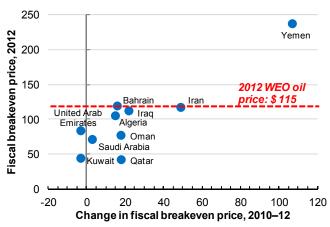
The GCC covered supply shortfalls elsewhere in the region during 2011.

#### Change in oil production, thousands of barrels per day



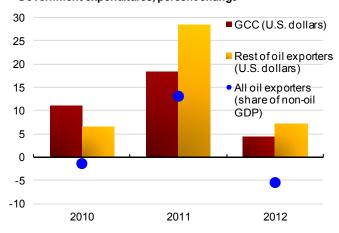
Fiscal breakeven prices have moved up...





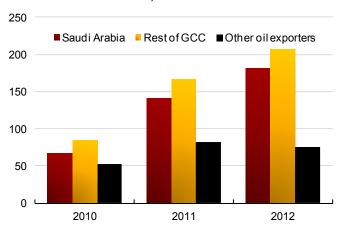
...partly because spending rose fast in 2011.

#### Government expenditures, percent change



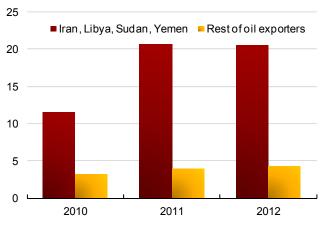
Higher oil prices will help current account surpluses double from 2010 to 2012.

Current account balances, billions of U.S. dollars



Some countries are exhibiting high inflation, driven by currency movements and non-food commodities.

### ${\bf Consumer\,price\,index}, {\bf percent\,change}$



Causes of previous price pressures are unwinding in Libya, but inflation is not expected to fall in other high-inflation oil exporters in 2012. Elsewhere, particularly in the GCC, inflation is broadly foreseen to remain muted. Although moderating government spending and non-oil GDP growth will reduce most non-oil fiscal deficits, fiscal sustainability concerns remain. Partly propelled by increasing public-sector salaries, fiscal breakeven prices—the price at which the fiscal accounts are in balance at the given level of spending and oil output—are generally rising.

Even with high oil prices, fiscal sustainability is an immediate issue for those countries already running deficits, many of which are expected to rise in 2012. In the medium term, ensuring intergenerational equity warrants tighter and higher-quality government expenditure, particularly in countries which, by ramping up production, have brought forward the stream of oil revenue at the expense of future revenue.

This development has coincided with increases in civil-service wages and other current expenditures that have outpaced capital expenditure increases. Current expenditure increases are harder to reverse, which heightens fiscal vulnerability to a drop in oil prices. Furthermore, instead of generating alternative and diversified income streams for future generations, high civil-service salaries can increase reservation wages and crowd out employment in the private sector.

Additional measures are needed to promote private-sector employment among nationals and to diversify economic activity away from the government and the oil sector, even though non-oil GDP already accounts for the majority of growth.

#### **Risks Are Roughly Balanced**

A euro-area-induced global slowdown would reduce MENAP oil-exporter volumes by a moderate amount, primarily resulting in lower oil prices, which would make countries with fiscal deficits especially vulnerable.

Tensions with Iran could raise oil prices, which would have a positive financial impact on other MENAP oil exporters, provided their exports are not directly affected by a potential closure of the Strait of Hormuz. Oil supplies from Iraq, Libya, and Yemen remain uncertain, and non-OPEC production projections may not be met. While global oil demand and supply remain finely balanced, Saudi Arabia remains well positioned to respond to most disruptions in global energy markets.

# MENAP Region: Selected Economic Indicators, 2000-13

(Percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)

	Average						Project	ions
	2000–06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
IENAP <sup>1</sup>								
Real GDP (annual growth)	5.3	5.8	4.5	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.2	3.7
Current Account Balance	9.4	13.1	13.6	1.9	7.0	12.2	13.2	11.5
Overall Fiscal Balance <sup>2</sup>	3.3	6.2	6.7	-2.6	-0.3	1.7	2.2	1.5
Inflation, p.a. (annual growth)	5.6	9.9	14.3	7.3	7.3	10.2	10.2	9.3
MENAP oil-importing countries								
Real GDP (annual growth)	4.7	6.5	5.5	4.2	4.3	2.2	2.7	3.6
Current Account Balance	-0.5	-2.3	-4.4	-4.4	-3.2	-3.5	-4.1	-3.9
Overall Fiscal Balance	-4.7	-5.3	-5.8	-5.2	-5.9	-7.3	-7.6	-6.4
Inflation, p.a. (annual growth)	4.4	7.0	12.9	10.1	8.2	9.5	9.2	9.
MENAP oil-exporting countries								
Real GDP (annual growth)	5.6	5.4	4.1	2.0	5.0	4.0	4.8	3.
Current Account Balance	13.2	18.0	19.0	4.3	10.6	16.9	18.2	16.
Overall Fiscal Balance <sup>2</sup>	7.4	12.0	13.0	-1.3	2.6	6.1	6.9	5.2
Inflation, p.a. (annual growth)	6.2	11.3	15.0	5.9	6.8	10.6	10.6	9.
Of which: Gulf Cooperation Cou	ncil							
Real GDP (annual growth)	5.6	5.0	6.4	0.2	5.2	8.0	5.3	3.
Current Account Balance	15.4	19.9	22.7	7.2	14.1	22.2	25.2	21.
Overall Fiscal Balance	11.3	17.6	24.8	-0.4	5.9	12.9	15.3	11.3
Inflation, p.a. (annual growth)	1.6	6.6	11.0	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.
IENA <sup>1</sup>								
Real GDP (annual growth)	5.3	5.6	4.7	2.7	4.9	3.5	4.2	3.
Current Account Balance	10.2	14.6	15.2	2.5	7.8	13.2	14.5	12.
Overall Fiscal Balance <sup>2</sup>	4.1	7.7	8.5	-2.3	0.4	2.8	3.4	2.
Inflation, p.a. (annual growth)	5.6	10.2	14.7	6.2	7.0	9.8	10.0	8.
MENA oil-importing countries								
Real GDP (annual growth)	4.4	6.1	6.4	4.9	4.5	2.0	2.2	3.
Current Account Balance	-0.9	-1.2	-2.9	-4.0	-3.8	-5.3	-5.3	-4.
Overall Fiscal Balance	-5.8	-5.4	-5.1	-5.3	-6.1	-8.1	-8.3	-6.
Inflation, p.a. (annual growth)	3.9	6.6	13.5	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.7	8.3

Sources: National authorities; and IMF staff calculations and projections.

MENAP: (1) Oil-exporting countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuw ait, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen; (2) Oil-importing countries: Afghanistan, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Syria, and Tunisia.

MENAP excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Note: Data refer to the fiscal year for the following countries: Afghanistan and Iran (March 21/March 20), Qatar (April/March), and Egypt and Pakistan (July/June), except for inflation data for Iran, for which the Iranian calendar year (beginning March 21) is used.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>2011–13 data exclude South Sudan and Syria.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>2011–13 data exclude Libya.

**MENAP Oil-Importing Countries: Selected Economic Indicators** 

	Average						Project	tions
	2000-06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Real GDP Growth	4.7	6.5	5.5	4.2	4.3	2.2	2.7	3.6
(Annual change; percent)								
Afghanistan, Rep. of		13.7	3.6	21.0	8.4	5.7	7.2	5.8
Djibouti	2.8	5.1	5.8	5.0	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.0
Egypt	4.4	7.1	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.8	1.5	3.3
Jordan	6.3	8.2	7.2	5.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0
Lebanon	3.0	7.5	9.3	8.5	7.0	1.5	3.0	4.0
Mauritania	4.8	1.0	3.5	-1.2	5.1	3.6	5.3	6.1
Morocco	4.9	2.7	5.6	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.7	4.3
Pakistan	5.1	6.8	3.7	1.7	3.8	2.4	3.4	3.5
Syrian Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	4.0	5.7	4.5	5.9	3.4			
Tunisia	4.6	6.3	4.5	3.1	3.1	-0.8	2.2	3.5
Consumer Price Inflation <sup>1</sup>	4.4	7.0	12.9	10.1	8.2	9.5	9.2	9.7
(Year average; percent)					0	0.0	0	
Afghanistan, Rep. of		8.6	30.5	-8.3	0.9	13.8	5.2	4.9
Djibouti	2.3	5.0	12.0	1.7	4.0	5.1	4.3	2.5
Egypt	5.1	9.5	18.3	11.7	11.4	10.3	10.8	11.9
Jordan	2.7	4.7	13.9	-0.7	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.6
Lebanon	1.3	4.1	10.8	1.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.3
Mauritania	6.5	7.3	7.3	2.2	6.3	5.7	5.3	6.1
Morocco	1.7	2.0	3.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.5
Pakistan	5.0	7.8	10.8	17.6	10.1	13.7	12.0	12.5
Syrian Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	3.8	4.7	15.2	2.8	4.4			
Tunisia	2.9	3.4	4.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	5.0	4.0
General Gov. Overall Fiscal Balance	-4.7	-5.3	-5.8	-5.2	-5.9	-7.3	-7.6	-6.4
(Percent of GDP)								
Afghanistan, Rep. of		-2.0	-4.1	-1.6	0.9	0.1	-1.5	-1.7
Djibouti	-1.9	-2.6	1.3	-4.6	-0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.9
Egypt	-9.6	-7.3	-6.8	-6.9	-8.1	-9.8	-9.8	-8.7
Jordan <sup>2</sup>	-3.2	-5.7	-5.5	-8.9	-5.6	-6.0	-5.2	-4.9
Lebanon <sup>2</sup>	-14.6	-10.8	-9.5	-8.3	-7.7	-5.6	-8.1	-8.0
Mauritania <sup>2,3</sup>	1.8	-1.6	-6.5	-5.1	-1.9	-1.5	-3.6	-2.3
Morocco <sup>2</sup>	-5.0	-0.1	0.7	-1.8	-4.4	-6.9	-5.4	-5.0
Pakistan	-2.8	-5.5	-7.3	-5.2	-5.9	-6.4	-6.7	-6.0
Syrian Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	-2.0 -1.9	-3.0	-7.3 -2.9	-3.2 -2.9	-5.9 -4.8			
Tunisia	-2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.9 -2.6	-1.2	-3.2	-5.7	-4.7
Current Account Balance (Percent of GDP)	-0.5	-2.3	-4.4	-4.4	-3.2	-3.5	-4.1	-3.9
•		1.3	0.9	-2.8	1.7	-0.1	-1.1	-2.6
Afghanistan, Rep. of Djibouti	-2.0		-24.3	-2.0 -9.1	-5.8		-12.1	-11.9
-		-21.4				-12.6		
Egypt	1.6	1.7	0.5	-2.3	-2.0	-2.0	-2.6	-2.1
Jordan Lebanon	-1.6	-17.2	-9.3	-4.9	-5.6	-9.5	-8.3	-6.8
	-13.8	-6.8	-9.2	-9.8 10.7	-10.8	-14.4	-14.2	-13.4
Mauritania	-16.3	-17.2	-14.8	-10.7	-8.8	-6.5	-18.3	-13.7
Morocco	2.2	-0.1	-5.2	-5.4	-4.2	-7.4	-5.9	-6.0
Pakistan	0.8	-4.8	-8.5	-5.7	-2.2	0.2	-1.9	-2.1
Syrian Arab Republic <sup>1</sup>	-1.8	-0.2	-1.3	-3.6	-3.3	7.4		7.1
Tunisia	-2.8	-2.4	-3.8	-2.8	-4.8	-7.4	-7.1	-7.1

 $<sup>^{1}2011\!-\!13</sup>$  data exclude Syria due to the uncertain political situation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Central government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Includes oil revenue transferred to the oil fund.

**MENAP Oil-Exporting Countries: Selected Economic Indicators** 

	Average					_	Project	
	2000–06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Real GDP Growth	5.6	5.4	4.1	2.0	5.0	4.0	4.8	3.7
(Annual change; percent)								
Algeria	4.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.4
Bahrain	6.1	8.4	6.3	3.1	4.5	1.8	2.0	2.8
Iran, I.R. of	6.0	6.4	0.6	3.9	5.9	2.0	0.4	1.3
Iraq		1.5	9.5	4.2	8.0	9.9	11.1	13.5
Kuwait	6.8	4.5	5.0	-5.2	3.4	8.2	6.6	1.8
Libya	4.6	7.5	5.4	-0.1	2.5	-61.0	76.3	21.0
Oman	3.8	5.3	12.9	1.1	4.0	5.5	5.0	4.0
Qatar	11.2	18.0	17.7	12.0	16.6	18.8	6.0	4.6
Saudi Arabia	3.9	2.0	4.2	0.1	4.6	6.8	6.0	4.1
Sudan <sup>1</sup>	7.5	11.5	3.2	3.0	4.5	-3.9	-7.3	-1.5
United Arab Emirates	8.2	6.5	5.3	-3.3	0.9	4.9	2.3	2.8
Yemen	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.9	7.7	-10.5	-0.9	2.9
Consumer Price Inflation	6.2	11.3	15.0	5.9	6.8	10.6	10.6	9.1
(Year average; percent)								
Algeria	2.3	3.6	4.9	5.7	3.9	4.5	5.5	4.5
Bahrain	0.9	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Iran, I.R. of	13.3	18.4	25.4	10.8	12.4	21.3	21.8	18.2
Iraq	53.2	30.8	2.7	-2.2	2.4	6.0	7.0	6.0
Kuwait	1.9	5.5	10.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.5	4.0
Libya	-2.6	6.2	10.4	2.4	2.5	14.1	1.9	-2.3
Oman	0.5	5.9	12.6	3.5	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.0
Qatar	4.7	13.8	15.0	-4.9	-2.4	2.0	4.0	4.0
Saudi Arabia	0.3	4.1	9.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4
Sudan <sup>1</sup>	7.6	8.0	14.3	11.3	13.0	18.1	23.2	26.0
United Arab Emirates	4.4	11.1	12.3	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.7
Yemen	11.5	7.9	19.0	3.7	11.2	17.6	17.1	14.1
General Gov. Overall Fiscal Balance	7.4	12.0	13.0	-1.3	2.6	6.1	6.9	5.2
(Percent of GDP)	7.6	4.4	7.0	C 4	0.4	2.6	2.0	4.0
Algeria	7.6	4.4	7.6	-6.4	-2.4	-3.6	-2.9	-1.2
Bahrain <sup>2</sup>	1.6	1.9	4.9	-6.6	-6.7	-2.3	-1.0	-1.7
Iran, I.R. of	2.7	7.4	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.0
Iraq		12.4	-1.3	-22.1	-9.1	7.4	0.2	6.8
Kuwait <sup>2</sup>	28.4	39.0	19.8	27.2	24.2	31.0	34.5	31.8
Libya <sup>3</sup>	15.1	32.4	29.4	11.7	5.0			
Oman <sup>2</sup>	9.1	11.1	13.8	-2.2	4.1	8.2	11.5	8.2
Qatar	8.7	10.9	10.0	15.3	2.9	8.0	9.0	8.1
Saudi Arabia	10.1	15.8	34.4	-4.6	6.6	15.2	16.6	10.1
Sudan <sup>1</sup>	-1.2	-5.5	-1.6	-4.8	-3.4	-2.9	-3.9	-3.4
United Arab Emirates <sup>4</sup>	7.3	16.0	16.8	-12.3	-2.1	2.9	7.7	7.0
Yemen	0.2	-7.2	-4.5	-10.2	-4.0	-4.4	-5.0	-5.6
Current Account Balance	13.2	18.0	19.0	4.3	10.6	16.9	18.2	16.0
(Percent of GDP)								
Algeria	15.5	22.8	20.1	0.3	7.5	10.3	10.0	7.9
Bahrain	6.3	15.7	10.2	2.9	3.4	4.2	7.1	9.5
Iran, I.R. of	5.5	10.6	6.5	2.6	6.0	10.7	6.6	5.1
Iraq		12.5	19.2	-13.8	-1.8	7.9	9.1	10.8
Kuwait	28.8	36.8	40.9	24.4	29.6	41.8	46.2	41.9
Libya	24.2	43.5	38.0	14.9	20.9	4.4	15.4	23.6
Oman	10.3	5.9	8.3	-1.3	8.8	13.2	12.9	8.3
Qatar	25.0	25.4	28.7	10.2	26.3	28.4	31.5	29.0
Saudi Arabia	15.6	24.3	27.8	5.6	14.8	24.4	27.9	22.7
Sudan <sup>1</sup>	-3.6	-4.4	-4.7	-7.9	0.7	2.1	-4.6	-4.0
United Arab Emirates	9.8	6.9	7.9	3.4	3.1	9.2	10.3	10.4
Yemen	4.7	-7.0	-4.6	-10.2	-3.7	-3.5	-1.0	-3.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>2011–13 data exclude South Sudan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Central government.

 $<sup>^{3}2011\</sup>text{--}13$  data exclude Libya due to the uncertain political situation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Consolidated accounts of the federal government and the emirates Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah.

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# Caucasus and Central Asia Set for Solid Growth, But Global Risks Loom Large

The Caucasus and Central Asia (CCA) region recorded fairly strong economic performance in 2011, underpinned by robust commodity exports and remittance inflows. Although growth of such flows is expected to moderate in the near term—reflecting a weaker external environment—CCA economies are still expected to hold up well. This broadly positive outlook presents an opportunity for CCA policymakers to rebuild policy buffers, prepare for downside risks that might materialize, and foster an inclusive growth agenda.

# Following a Fairly Strong Performance in 2011, the Outlook Remains Broadly Positive

Economic recovery continued at a robust pace in the CCA region in 2011, supported by high commodity exports and strong remittance inflows. The region's oil and gas exporters—Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan—saw 6.8 percent growth on average, and the importers—Armenia, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan—grew by 6.1 percent. Both groups saw improvements in their external current account positions.

After rising sharply during the first half of 2011, inflation has been on a downward trend in most countries through early 2012, benefiting from a moderation in international food prices, good harvests in the region, and monetary policy tightening in some countries. The ongoing euro area crisis has had a limited impact so far, but the region remains vulnerable to a downturn, with spillovers via Russian and global growth.

The near-term outlook remains broadly positive for CCA oil and gas exporters. Despite a weaker

external environment, oil and gas prices are still expected to remain high this year and next, which will help maintain high export levels and sustain activity in the nonhydrocarbon sector through continued public spending. As such, growth in the oil and gas exporters, while slowing from a fast pace, is expected to remain fairly strong, with Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan projected to grow by 6 percent or more in 2012–13. Following last year's sharp drop in oil output, Azerbaijan's hydrocarbon production is expected to remain broadly unchanged in the near term, but continued strong nonhydrocarbon growth will help the economy expand by an average of 2.5 percent in 2012–13, up from 0.1 percent in 2011.

Despite some weakening in key growth drivers, CCA oil and gas importers are also expected to hold up fairly well. On account of lower global demand, these countries are likely to see a moderation in export growth, but nowhere near the sharp collapse witnessed in 2009. Despite an expected slight easing in Russia's growth this year, total remittance inflows to CCA oil and



gas importers are still forecast to expand—by 12.7 percent in 2012 compared with 20.2 percent in 2011. As a result, most of these countries—Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan—would still grow by a fairly solid rate of 5–6 percent this year and next. Armenia's post-crisis construction sector weaknesses remain a drag on growth, forecast at about 4 percent in 2012–13.

## **But Subject to Significant Downside Risks**

Nonetheless, downside risks continue to loom large. The most immediate concern is that a severe escalation of the euro area crisis would trigger a much sharper decline in global growth than currently envisioned—including in Russia and China. If such a scenario materializes, external demand, commodity export prices, remittances, and capital flows would sharply decline, dragging down CCA growth.

While CCA oil and gas exporters can draw on their accumulated foreign assets to mitigate the effect of such a shock, the oil and gas importers have smaller buffers and limited policy space. An upside risk to the oil and gas exporters is a further rise in oil prices resulting from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. Oil and gas importers would face a higher import bill, but would also benefit from increased remittances from Russia.

# Time to Bolster Buffers and Advance Inclusive Growth

Given the increasingly uncertain and fragile global environment, CCA countries should take advantage of their strong recovery to rebuild policy buffers and prepare for any downside risks. In this regard, fiscal consolidation should continue, or commence, in most countries. For the oil and gas importers, this adjustment should aim to rebuild fiscal buffers and put debt on a

downward path, and—coupled with exchange rate flexibility—would help rein in their large external current account deficits, most notably in Armenia and Georgia. While oil and gas exporters have ample fiscal space, considerable scope exists to improve the quality and efficiency of public spending.

The easing of inflationary pressures in most countries should give monetary policy some room to maneuver. Nonetheless, such pressures could arise again in some countries (Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan) if current plans for macroeconomic policy easing are followed through, in which case monetary tightening would be appropriate, including through greater exchange rate flexibility. Monetary (and fiscal) policy, however, should stand ready to adjust quickly if external downside risks materialize.

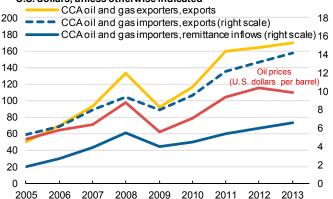
Banking sector balance sheets remain impaired in a number of CCA countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan), requiring continued policy attention. In particular, nonperforming loans are still high—most notably in Kazakhstan—weighing on bank lending and limiting growth of private domestic demand. Developing a clear plan to address problem loans that includes replenishment of bank capital, where needed, remains a priority.

Over the medium term, the key challenges facing the region are creating jobs and fostering high, sustained, and inclusive growth. Meeting those challenges will depend on progress toward diversifying economies away from natural resources; improving the business environment, transparency, and governance; boosting regional trade integration; resolving skill mismatches; enhancing banking sector competition; and removing impediments to access to credit for small and medium-sized enterprises.

## **CCA: Recent Economic Developments and Outlook**

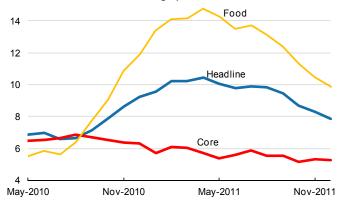
On account of a weaker external environment, growth in exports and remittances is slowing.

# Exports of goods and services and remittance inflows, billions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated



With inflationary pressures abating, monetary policy can ease if external conditions deteriorate significantly.

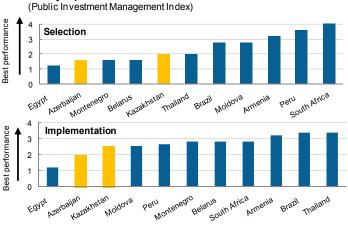
CCA inflation, 12-month change, percent<sup>1</sup>



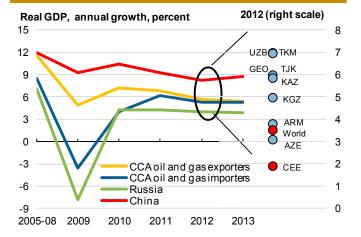
<sup>1</sup> Based on PPP GDP weights. Turkmenistan is excluded from CCA aggregates.

Elsewhere, the focus should be on improving the efficiency and quality of public spending.

#### Quality of public investment (Public Investment Management Index

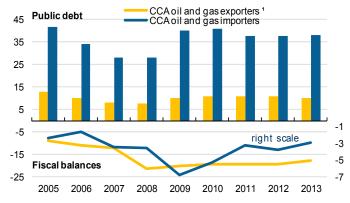


As such, activity is moderating from a fast pace, but remains fairly strong across the region.



Fiscal consolidation is needed to rebuild buffers for countries with large debt.

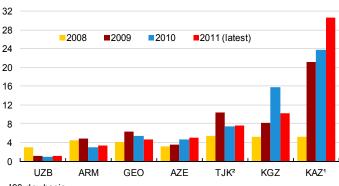
Fiscal balances and public debt, percent of GDP



<sup>1</sup> Non-oil and gas fiscal balance in percent of non-oil and gas GDP.

Bank balance sheets need to be repaired in some countries.

#### Nonperforming loans, percent of total loans



190-day basis.

<sup>2</sup>Overdue by 30 days or more.

Sources: National authorities; IMF staff calculations; and IMF Working Paper No.11/137.

Note: Armenia (ARM), Azerbaijan (AZE), Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), Georgia (GEO), Kazakhstan (KAZ), Kyrgyz Republic (KGZ), Tajikistan (TJK), Turkmenistan (TKM), and Uzbekistan (UZB).

**CCA: Selected Economic Indicators** 

	Average						Project	ions
	2000-06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Real GDP Growth	10.0	12.3	6.8	3.7	6.7	6.7	5.6	5.4
(Annual change; percent)								
Armenia	11.7	13.7	6.9	-14.1	2.1	4.4	3.8	4.0
Azerbaijan	14.6	25.0	10.8	9.3	5.0	0.1	3.1	1.9
Georgia	6.9	12.3	2.3	-3.8	6.3	7.0	6.0	5.5
Kazakhstan	10.3	8.9	3.2	1.2	7.3	7.5	5.9	6.0
Kyrgyz Republic	3.9	8.5	7.6	2.9	-0.5	5.7	5.0	5.5
Tajikistan	8.9	7.8	7.9	3.9	6.5	7.4	6.0	6.0
Turkmenistan	15.8	11.1	14.7	6.1	9.2	14.7	7.0	6.7
Uzbekistan	5.4	9.5	9.0	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.0	6.5
Consumer Price Inflation	9.6	11.4	16.5	6.2	7.0	9.2	6.7	7.5
(Year average; percent)								
Armenia	2.7	4.6	9.0	3.5	7.3	7.7	4.0	4.2
Azerbaijan	4.7	16.6	20.8	1.6	5.7	7.9	5.6	6.1
Georgia	6.1	9.2	10.0	1.7	7.1	8.5	1.7	5.5
Kazakhstan	8.1	10.8	17.1	7.3	7.1	8.3	5.5	7.0
Kyrgyz Republic	6.4	10.2	24.5	6.8	7.8	16.6	4.1	8.1
Tajikistan	17.8	13.2	20.4	6.5	6.5	12.4	7.9	8.4
Turkmenistan	8.4	6.3	14.5	-2.7	4.4	5.8	6.2	7.0
Uzbekistan	17.4	12.3	12.7	14.1	9.4	12.8	12.7	10.9
General Gov. Overall Fiscal Balance	1.1	3.1	6.1	0.9	3.8	6.3	4.3	3.5
(Percent of GDP)								
Armenia <sup>1</sup>	-2.5	-2.3	-1.8	-7.7	-4.9	-2.7	-3.1	-2.3
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	0.2	2.6	20.3	7.2	15.0	13.3	10.9	7.1
Georgia	-1.4	-4.7	-6.3	-9.2	-6.6	-3.6	-3.5	-3.0
Kazakhstan	3.1	4.7	1.1	-1.4	1.4	5.7	4.4	4.4
Kyrgyz Republic	-5.1	-0.3	0.0	-3.5	-6.3	-4.8	-6.0	-5.8
Tajikistan	-2.4	-5.5	-5.1	-5.2	-3.0	-2.1	-3.3	-1.3
Turkmenistan <sup>2</sup>	1.6	3.9	10.0	7.6	2.3	3.5	4.1	3.9
Uzbekistan	0.2	5.2	10.2	2.8	4.9	9.0	3.8	3.1
Current Account Balance	-0.9	1.6	8.9	0.4	5.2	8.5	7.0	5.6
(Percent of GDP)								
Armenia	-5.8	-6.4	-11.8	-15.8	-14.7	-12.3	-11.0	-9.5
Azerbaijan	-7.9	27.3	35.5	23.6	29.1	26.3	21.8	16.4
Georgia	-9.0	-19.7	-22.6	-11.3	-11.5	-12.7	-10.3	-9.3
Kazakhstan	-1.6	-8.1	4.7	-3.5	2.0	7.6	6.6	5.6
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.5	-0.2	-8.1	0.7	-6.9	-3.1	-4.8	-4.2
Tajikistan	-2.8	-8.6	-7.6	-5.9	2.1	-2.3	-3.6	-5.0
Turkmenistan	5.8	15.5	16.5	-16.0	-11.7	1.8	2.1	1.3
Uzbekistan	4.5	7.3	8.7	2.2	6.2	5.8	2.8	3.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Central government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>State government.

### **Table 1. Real GDP Growth**

(Annual change; percent)

	Average						Projection	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	5.3	5.8	4.5	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.2	3.7
Oil exporters	5.6	5.4	4.1	2.0	5.0	4.0	4.8	3.7
Algeria	4.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.4
Bahrain	6.1	8.4	6.3	3.1	4.5	1.8	2.0	2.8
Iran, I.R. of	6.0	6.4	0.6	3.9	5.9	2.0	0.4	1.3
Iraq		1.5	9.5	4.2	0.8	9.9	11.1	13.5
Kuwait	6.8	4.5	5.0	-5.2	3.4	8.2	6.6	1.8
Libya	4.6	7.5	5.4	-0.1	2.5	-61.0	76.3	21.0
Oman	3.8	5.3	12.9	1.1	4.0	5.5	5.0	4.0
Qatar	11.2	18.0	17.7	12.0	16.6	18.8	6.0	4.6
Saudi Arabia	3.9	2.0	4.2	0.1	4.6	6.8	6.0	4.1
Sudan	7.5	11.5	3.2	3.0	4.5	-3.9	-7.3	-1.5
United Arab Emirates	8.2	6.5	5.3	-3.3	0.9	4.9	2.3	2.8
Yemen	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.9	7.7	-10.5	-0.9	2.9
Oil importers	4.7	6.5	5.5	4.2	4.3	2.2	2.7	3.6
Afghanistan, Rep. of		13.7	3.6	21.0	8.4	5.7	7.2	5.8
Djibouti	2.8	5.1	5.8	5.0	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.0
Egypt	4.4	7.1	7.2	4.7	5.1	1.8	1.5	3.3
Jordan	6.3	8.2	7.2	5.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0
Lebanon	3.0	7.5	9.3	8.5	7.0	1.5	3.0	4.0
Mauritania	4.8	1.0	3.5	-1.2	5.1	3.6	5.3	6.1
Morocco	4.9	2.7	5.6	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.7	4.3
Pakistan	5.1	6.8	3.7	1.7	3.8	2.4	3.4	3.5
Syrian Arab Republic	4.0	5.7	4.5	5.9	3.4			
Tunisia	4.6	6.3	4.5	3.1	3.1	-0.8	2.2	3.5
CCA	10.0	12.3	6.8	3.7	6.7	6.7	5.6	5.4
Oil and gas exporters	10.4	12.6	7.0	4.9	7.2	6.8	5.7	5.4
Azerbaijan	14.6	25.0	10.8	9.3	5.0	0.1	3.1	1.9
Kazakhstan	10.3	8.9	3.2	1.2	7.3	7.5	5.9	6.0
Turkmenistan	15.8	11.1	14.7	6.1	9.2	14.7	7.0	6.7
Uzbekistan	5.4	9.5	9.0	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.0	6.5
Oil and gas importers	7.9	11.2	5.7	-3.5	4.0	6.2	5.3	5.2
Armenia	11.7	13.7	6.9	-14.1	2.1	4.4	3.8	4.0
Georgia	6.9	12.3	2.3	-3.8	6.3	7.0	6.0	5.5
Kyrgyz Republic	3.9	8.5	7.6	2.9	-0.5	5.7	5.0	5.5
Tajikistan	8.9	7.8	7.9	3.9	6.5	7.4	6.0	6.0
Memorandum	0.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
MENA	5.3	5.6	4.7	2.7	4.9	3.5	4.2	3.7
MENA oil importers	4.4	6.1	4. <i>1</i> 6.4	4.9	4.5 4.5	2.0	2.2	3.6
GCC	5.6	5.0	6.4	0.2	4.5 5.2	8.0	5.3	3.6 3.7
Maghreb	4.5	4.2	4.0	2.8	3.3	-1.7	5.3 11.0	5. <i>1</i> 5.9
Mashreq	4.3	4.2 7.0	4.0 6.9	5.2	3.3 4.9	1.8	1.8	3.4

### **Table 2. Nominal GDP**

(Billions of U.S. dollars)

	Average					_	Project	tions
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	1,140.6	2,015.0	2,503.8	2,234.5	2,593.3	2,993.9	3,290.0	3,406.5
Oil exporters	819.4	1,532.3	1,924.0	1,620.7	1,918.7	2,310.1	2,559.1	2,647.7
Algeria	77.1	134.3	171.7	138.0	160.8	190.7	206.5	213.1
Bahrain	10.7	18.5	22.1	19.3	22.4	26.1	27.8	28.7
Iran, I.R. of	154.1	307.4	350.6	360.6	419.1	482.4	496.2	518.2
Iraq		57.0	86.5	64.2	81.1	115.4	144.2	164.6
Kuwait	57.2	114.7	147.4	105.9	124.3	176.7	202.2	199.3
Libya	36.4	68.6	97.7	63.0	80.4	36.9	79.7	96.0
Oman	24.7	41.9	60.6	46.9	57.8	71.9	78.9	80.5
Qatar	30.8	79.5	115.0	97.6	127.3	173.8	195.6	198.4
Saudi Arabia	242.7	385.2	476.9	377.2	451.4	577.6	651.7	666.8
Sudan	20.1	45.5	53.7	52.6	65.2	64.7	53.3	48.1
United Arab Emirates	141.7	258.2	314.8	270.3	297.6	360.1	386.4	394.5
Yemen	13.1	21.7	26.9	25.1	31.0	33.7	36.7	39.3
Oil importers	321.1	482.7	579.7	613.8	674.6	683.8	730.9	758.7
Afghanistan, Rep. of		8.7	10.5	12.5	15.9	18.2	19.7	21.1
Djibouti	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5
Egypt	91.3	130.3	162.4	188.6	218.5	235.7	252.5	253.4
Jordan	10.9	17.1	22.0	23.8	26.4	29.2	31.5	33.5
Lebanon	20.0	25.1	30.1	34.7	37.1	39.0	41.8	45.0
Mauritania	1.5	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.4
Morocco	49.6	75.2	88.9	90.9	90.8	99.2	100.4	107.3
Pakistan	91.1	143.2	163.9	161.8	176.9	210.6	233.5	244.9
Syrian Arab Republic	24.7	40.4	52.6	53.9	60.0			
Tunisia	27.4	38.9	44.9	43.5	44.3	46.4	46.1	47.7
CCA	85.8	211.4	266.5	239.6	290.2	348.6	393.2	437.6
Oil and gas exporters	74.0	184.5	231.7	210.5	258.7	311.7	353.0	394.6
Azerbaijan	9.6	33.1	46.4	43.1	51.7	62.3	72.2	82.1
Kazakhstan	39.6	103.1	135.2	115.3	148.0	178.3	198.9	219.9
Turkmenistan	12.1	26.0	21.5	18.7	20.0	25.7	29.9	34.3
Uzbekistan	12.6	22.3	28.6	33.5	39.0	45.4	52.0	58.3
Oil and gas importers	11.9	26.9	34.8	29.1	31.4	36.9	40.2	43.0
Armenia	3.4	9.2	11.7	8.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	11.0
Georgia	4.7	10.2	12.9	10.8	11.6	14.3	16.0	17.3
Kyrgyz Republic	2.0	3.8	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.9	6.4	7.0
Tajikistan	1.7	3.7	5.1	5.0	5.6	6.5	7.2	7.7
Memorandum	•••	<del>-</del>						
MENA	1,045.5	1,863.0	2,329.4	2,060.2	2,400.5	2,765.1	3,036.8	3,140.5
MENA oil importers	226.1	330.8	405.3	439.5	481.8	455.0	477.7	492.7
GCC	507.7	897.9	1,136.9	917.2	1,081.0	1,386.2	1,542.5	1,568.3
Maghreb	192.0	319.8	406.7	338.4	379.9	377.4	436.8	468.5
Mashreq	147.0	213.0	267.1	301.0	342.0	304.0	325.7	331.9

Table 3. Oil Exporters: Oil and Non-Oil Real GDP Growth

(Annual change; percent)

	Average					_	Projection	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
				Non-Oil (	GDP			
MENAP oil exporters	6.3	7.3	4.9	4.6	5.5	3.6	4.4	4.3
Algeria	4.9	6.3	5.9	9.3	5.9	4.9	5.3	5.2
Bahrain	7.9	9.6	7.2	3.7	4.9	1.5	1.9	1.9
Iran, I.R. of	6.4	6.8	0.9	4.7	6.3	2.2	1.4	1.7
Iraq	•••	-2.0	5.4	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.5
Kuwait	9.3	9.7	6.1	-1.2	3.5	4.4	5.5	5.2
Libya	3.9	14.8	7.9	6.0	7.0	-50.0	20.0	15.0
Oman	7.0	11.6	16.1	-0.8	3.2	6.4	5.9	5.5
Qatar	14.2	21.6	21.3	17.6	8.4	9.0	9.0	9.0
Saudi Arabia	4.1	4.6	4.3	3.5	5.5	7.7	6.5	5.6
Sudan	5.2	7.5	5.0	3.0	6.3	1.8	-0.4	-0.9
United Arab Emirates	9.6	9.1	6.3	0.6	2.1	2.7	3.5	3.8
Yemen	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.4	-10.0	-1.6	3.0
CCA oil and gas exporters	10.7	9.9	8.3	2.8	7.5	9.1	6.4	5.9
Azerbaijan	10.8	11.3	15.7	3.0	7.6	9.4	6.0	5.5
Kazakhstan	9.9	9.1	3.2	0.5	7.2	8.3	6.4	5.8
Turkmenistan	16.4	10.7	18.6	14.8	8.8	12.4	7.4	7.0
Uzbekistan								
Memorandum								
GCC	6.8	9.6	8.1	7.3	3.6	4.8	6.4	6.0
				Oil GD	P			
MENAP oil exporters	4.9	1.0	1.4	-4.2	3.5	2.7	1.1	0.2
Algeria	3.2	-0.9	-2.3	-6.0	-2.6	-2.1	-0.7	0.5
Bahrain	-1.0	1.1	0.4	-0.8	1.8	4.1	2.6	9.2
Iran, I.R. of	3.2	2.6	-2.2	-3.0	2.1	-0.4	-10.5	-3.5
Iraq		4.0	12.3	4.3	-1.5	13.2	14.7	18.0
Kuwait	4.3	-2.6	3.3	-11.3	3.2	14.8	8.2	-3.4
Libya	5.4	2.8	3.6	-4.6	-1.2	-70.9	163.3	25.2
Oman	0.3	-4.6	6.8	4.9	5.5	3.8	3.3	0.8
Qatar	8.6	13.8	13.2	4.5	28.8	31.1	2.9	-0.3
Saudi Arabia	3.6	-3.6	4.2	-7.8	2.4	4.3	4.7	0.0
Sudan	47.1	31.6	-4.5	3.0	-3.9	-32.3	-58.8	-13.4
United Arab Emirates	4.3	-2.7	1.6	-9.9	-1.5	9.2	0.0	1.0
Yemen	-0.5	-13.1	-8.1	1.6	46.9	-14.5	5.9	2.5
CCA oil and gas exporters	16.7	15.4	3.6	4.6	7.3	2.1	1.4	4.8
Azerbaijan	20.2	37.3	6.9	14.8	5.0	-9.8	-0.3	-2.5
Kazakhstan	15.3	6.9	2.8	7.1	7.3	1.0	1.6	7.7
Turkmenistan	16.1	12.6	-0.7	-35.5	12.9	33.2	4.0	4.9
Uzbekistan								
Memorandum								
GCC	3.8	-1.8	4.5	-6.4	5.0	9.9	3.9	0.0

Table 4. Oil Exporters: Crude Oil Production and Exports

(Millions of barrels per day)

	Average						Projection	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
				Product	ion			
MENAP oil exporters	22.3	25.9	26.6	25.0	25.0	25.3	26.7	27.3
Algeria	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Bahrain	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Iran, I.R. of	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.5
Iraq		2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.6
Kuwait	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8
Libya	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.4	1.7
Oman	0.8	0.7	0.8	8.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Qatar	0.7	0.8	0.8	8.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Saudi Arabia	8.4	8.8	9.2	8.4	8.4	9.3	9.8	9.8
Sudan	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
United Arab Emirates	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
Yemen	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
CCA oil and gas exporters	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
Azerbaijan	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Kazakhstan	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Turkmenistan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uzbekistan								
Memorandum			•••					
GCC	14.7	15.7	16.2	14.8	14.9	16.4	17.1	17.0
						10		1110
				Export				
MENAP oil exporters	16.4	19.5	20.2	18.2	18.6	18.8	19.6	20.1
Algeria	0.7	0.9	8.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bahrain	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iran, I.R. of	•••	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.8
Iraq	•••	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.9
Kuwait	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7
Libya	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.3
Oman	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Qatar	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Saudi Arabia	6.4	7.0	7.3	6.3	6.6	7.3	7.6	7.6
Sudan	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
United Arab Emirates	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Yemen	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CCA oil and gas exporters	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Azerbaijan	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	8.0	8.0	0.8
Kazakhstan	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan								
Memorandum								
GCC	11.5	12.4	13.0	11.3	11.8	12.7	13.3	13.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Excluding exports of refined oil products.

**Table 5. Consumer Price Inflation** 

(Year average; percent)

	Average						Projecti	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	5.6	9.9	14.3	7.3	7.3	10.2	10.2	9.3
Oil exporters	6.2	11.3	15.0	5.9	6.8	10.6	10.6	9.1
Algeria	2.3	3.6	4.9	5.7	3.9	4.5	5.5	4.5
Bahrain	0.9	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Iran, I.R. of	13.3	18.4	25.4	10.8	12.4	21.3	21.8	18.2
Iraq		30.8	2.7	-2.2	2.4	6.0	7.0	6.0
Kuwait	1.9	5.5	10.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.5	4.0
Libya	-2.6	6.2	10.4	2.4	2.5	14.1	1.9	-2.3
Oman	0.5	5.9	12.6	3.5	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.0
Qatar	4.7	13.8	15.0	-4.9	-2.4	2.0	4.0	4.0
Saudi Arabia	0.3	4.1	9.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4
Sudan	7.6	8.0	14.3	11.3	13.0	18.1	23.2	26.0
United Arab Emirates	4.4	11.1	12.3	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.7
Yemen	11.5	7.9	19.0	3.7	11.2	17.6	17.1	14.1
Oil importers	4.4	7.0	12.9	10.1	8.2	9.5	9.2	9.7
Afghanistan, Rep. of		8.6	30.5	-8.3	0.9	13.8	5.2	4.9
Djibouti	2.3	5.0	12.0	1.7	4.0	5.1	4.3	2.5
Egypt	5.1	9.5	18.3	11.7	11.4	10.3	10.8	11.9
Jordan	2.7	4.7	13.9	-0.7	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.6
Lebanon	1.3	4.1	10.8	1.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.3
Mauritania	6.5	7.3	7.3	2.2	6.3	5.7	5.3	6.1
Morocco	1.7	2.0	3.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.5
Pakistan	5.0	7.8	10.8	17.6	10.1	13.7	12.0	12.5
Syrian Arab Republic	3.8	4.7	15.2	2.8	4.4			
Tunisia	2.9	3.4	4.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	5.0	4.0
CCA	9.6	11.4	16.5	6.2	7.0	9.2	6.7	7.5
Oil and gas exporters	9.9	11.9	16.8	6.5	7.0	8.9	7.1	7.7
Azerbaijan	4.7	16.6	20.8	1.6	5.7	7.9	5.6	6.1
Kazakhstan	8.1	10.8	17.1	7.3	7.1	8.3	5.5	7.0
Turkmenistan	8.4	6.3	14.5	-2.7	4.4	5.8	6.2	7.0
Uzbekistan	17.4	12.3	12.7	14.1	9.4	12.8	12.7	10.9
Oil and gas importers	7.7	8.8	14.4	4.2	7.1	10.7	4.1	6.3
Armenia	2.7	4.6	9.0	3.5	7.3	7.7	4.0	4.2
Georgia	6.1	9.2	10.0	1.7	7.1	8.5	1.7	5.5
Kyrgyz Republic	6.4	10.2	24.5	6.8	7.8	16.6	4.1	8.1
Tajikistan	17.8	13.2	20.4	6.5	6.5	12.4	7.9	8.4
Memorandum	17.0	10.2	20.4	0.0	0.0	12.7	7.0	0.4
MENA	E 6	40.2	147	6.2	7.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
MENA oil importers	5.6 3.9	10.2 6.6	14.7 13.5	6.2 7.0	7.0 7.5	9.8 7.1	10.0 7.7	8.9 8.3
GCC	3.9 1.6	6.6	11.0	7.0 3.0	7.5 3.2	3.7	7.7 3.8	o.s 3.7
Maghreb	1.6	3.6	5.5	3.6	3.2 3.1	3. <i>7</i> 3.9	3.0 4.1	3. <i>1</i> 3.0
Mashreq	4.5	3.6 8.0	5.5 17.0	3.6 8.8	9.4	9.4	9.8	3.0 10.7

**Table 6. Core Consumer Price Inflation** 

(Year average; percent)

							Projections		
	2000-2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
MENAP <sup>1</sup>		7.6	13.5	6.2	6.1	6.5			
Oil exporters		8.5	15.0	6.6	6.1				
Algeria									
Bahrain					2.4				
Iran, I.R. of	14.3	12.6	24.7	11.6	10.7				
Iraq		19.3	13.0	5.1	2.9	7.0	8.0	6.5	
Kuwait		4.8	9.1	3.7	2.2				
Libya									
Oman		2.3	5.9	3.4	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.0	
Qatar		7.5	11.3	-1.9	2.2	4.5			
Saudi Arabia		1.3	5.0	3.4	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.0	
Sudan	7.6	13.7	8.0	10.2	9.9	15.8	23.2	26.0	
United Arab Emirates				2.9	0.8				
Yemen	9.2	9.2	20.3	3.8	10.6				
Oil importers	1.2	6.3	11.2	5.5	6.1	7.7			
Afghanistan, Rep. of	***	4.5	9.5	4.8	5.9	13.8	2.5	3.8	
Djibouti	2.4	2.3	4.2	-1.4	4.1				
Egypt	***	7.9	18.9	8.5	6.9	8.0			
Jordan	0.9	2.5	4.5	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	
Lebanon	***			0.4	3.7	4.7			
Mauritania									
Morocco	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	
Pakistan	0.5	8.3	9.6	6.2	8.6	10.7			
Syrian Arab Republic		1.0	6.4	0.6	3.5				
Tunisia	2.5	3.7	4.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	5.0	4.0	
CCA		7.4	13.3	6.6	6.4	5.2	5.3	7.0	
Oil and gas exporters		7.8	14.2	6.6	6.5	5.2	5.0	7.0	
Azerbaijan		6.3	22.1	1.6	3.5	5.4	3.1	5.3	
Kazakhstan		8.9	10.7	9.4	7.9	5.4	5.3	7.3	
Turkmenistan		4.7	14.4	4.5	6.6	3.4	7.0	8.7	
Uzbekistan									
Oil and gas importers		5.8	9.3	6.6	5.9	5.5	7.5	7.1	
Armenia	•••	2.3	7.0	8.2	6.9	3.5	5.7	5.8	
Georgia		6.5	8.2	2.0	3.9	3.3			
Kyrgyz Republic		7.6	15.5	13.0	8.1	12.3	 10.1	8.2	
Tajikistan		8.2	9.0	5.9	6.0	5.6	7.5	7.5	
		0.2	9.0	5.9	0.0	5.0	7.5	7.5	
Memorandum MENA		7 5	44.0	6.0	FO	F A			
MENA MENA oil importers		7.5	14.2	6.2	5.8	5.4	•••		
GCC		5.2	12.2	5.1	4.9	5.8			
Maghreb		2.6	6.5	2.8	2.5	3.9	4.2	3.9	
Mashreq		 6.4	 16.0	 6.3	 6.0	 7.4		•••	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Core inflation uses country-specific definitions of core in its calculation.

**Table 7. Broad Money Growth** 

(Annual change; percent)

	Average						Projection	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	16.7	24.8	18.4	13.2	11.8	14.3	13.2	11.8
Oil exporters	18.2	27.7	19.2	14.2	12.1	15.4	14.3	11.7
Algeria	15.3	24.1	16.1	3.1	13.8	19.9	14.0	2.4
Bahrain	11.0	40.8	18.4	6.5	11.7	2.7	3.8	2.8
Iran, I.R. of	31.9	28.6	15.2	23.5	26.7	19.7	21.8	15.7
Iraq		37.3	35.4	26.7	14.8	32.9	22.8	23.1
Kuwait	11.1	19.3	15.6	13.4	3.0	8.5	8.8	9.4
Libya	10.3	36.6	48.8	22.6	-4.9	25.4	-20.5	4.5
Oman	10.4	37.2	23.1	4.7	11.3	12.2	12.9	13.3
Qatar	22.8	39.5	19.7	16.9	23.1	24.9	20.9	14.4
Saudi Arabia	11.8	19.6	17.6	10.7	5.0	13.3	13.7	9.5
Sudan	31.7	10.4	16.4	24.1	24.9	17.5	30.8	28.3
United Arab Emirates	20.4	41.7	19.2	9.8	6.2	5.0	7.1	9.1
Yemen	20.7	16.8	13.7	10.6	9.2	0.0	12.0	15.0
Oil importers	13.3	16.7	15.7	10.0	10.8	11.0	9.5	12.2
Afghanistan, Rep. of		14.4	64.9	17.1	21.3	18.8	17.1	13.8
Djibouti	11.1	9.6	20.6	17.5	12.2	-4.5	6.5	7.5
Egypt	13.3	18.3	15.5	8.4	10.5	10.0	8.1	16.0
Jordan	11.2	10.6	17.3	9.3	11.5	8.1	7.5	6.6
Lebanon¹	8.7	10.9	15.5	23.2	12.2	7.2	9.0	9.0
Mauritania	21.0	18.9	13.7	14.9	12.9	19.9	13.8	14.0
Morocco	12.7	17.4	13.5	7.0	4.9	6.4	5.0	5.0
Pakistan	15.1	19.3	15.3	9.6	12.5	15.9	13.0	13.4
Syrian Arab Republic	15.7	12.4	12.5	9.4	12.6			
Tunisia	9.8	12.5	14.4	13.0	12.1	7.9	10.5	8.3
CCA	40.2	43.5	34.2	19.3	24.9	23.4	19.2	17.4
Oil and gas exporters	41.9	42.6	38.4	19.6	24.8	23.1	19.2	17.4
Azerbaijan	37.0	72.4	25.5	16.6	21.9	32.1	19.3	19.4
, Kazakhstan	46.1	25.9	35.4	17.9	15.7	14.1	13.4	12.2
Turkmenistan	35.7	72.2	62.8	10.9	43.4	46.2	38.7	27.1
Uzbekistan	40.5	46.9	38.7	40.8	52.4	32.3	30.4	29.1
Oil and gas importers	30.5	49.2	5.8	17.1	26.0	25.4	18.9	18.0
Armenia	24.3	42.3	2.4	16.4	10.6	23.6	13.5	12.5
Georgia	29.5	49.6	7.0	8.1	41.5	22.6	22.0	22.0
Kyrgyz Republic	26.3	33.3	9.8	20.9	21.1	14.9	17.6	17.4
Tajikistan	50.2	78.8	6.3	38.9	25.7	44.5	22.3	18.2
Memorandum								
MENA	16.9	25.3	18.4	13.5	11.7	14.2	13.1	11.6
MENA oil importers	12.6	15.6	14.6	10.0	9.9	8.6	7.8	11.6
GCC	14.5	28.3	18.3	11.0	7.3	11.4	11.9	10.0
Maghreb	12.6	23.1	21.8	9.6	7.3 7.4	16.4	5.6	4.2
Mashreq	12.8	15.5	15.1	10.4	11.2	9.4	8.2	14.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Broad money is defined to include nonresident deposits (M5).

**Table 8. General Government Fiscal Balance** 

	Average					_	Projection	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	3.3	6.2	6.7	-2.6	-0.3	1.7	2.2	1.5
Oil exporters	7.4	12.0	13.0	-1.3	2.6	6.1	6.9	5.2
Algeria	7.6	4.4	7.6	-6.4	-2.4	-3.6	-2.9	-1.2
Bahrain <sup>1</sup>	1.6	1.9	4.9	-6.6	-6.7	-2.3	-1.0	-1.7
Iran, I.R. of <sup>1</sup>	2.7	7.4	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.0
Iraq		12.4	-1.3	-22.1	-9.1	7.4	0.2	6.8
Kuwait <sup>1</sup>	28.4	39.0	19.8	27.2	24.2	31.0	34.5	31.8
Libya	15.1	32.4	29.4	11.7	5.0			
Oman <sup>1</sup>	9.1	11.1	13.8	-2.2	4.1	8.2	11.5	8.2
Qatar	8.7	10.9	10.0	15.3	2.9	8.0	9.0	8.1
Saudi Arabia	10.1	15.8	34.4	-4.6	6.6	15.2	16.6	10.1
Sudan	-1.2	-5.5	-1.6	-4.8	-3.4	-2.9	-3.9	-3.4
United Arab Emirates <sup>2</sup>	7.3	16.0	16.8	-12.3	-2.1	2.9	7.7	7.0
Yemen	0.2	-7.2	-4.5	-10.2	-4.0	-4.4	-5.0	-5.6
Oil importers	-4.7	-5.3	-5.8	-5.2	-5.9	-7.3	-7.6	-6.4
Afghanistan, Rep. of		-2.0	-4.1	-1.6	0.9	0.1	-1.5	-1.7
Djibouti	-1.9	-2.6	1.3	-4.6	-0.5	-0.7	0.5	0.9
Egypt	-8.8	-7.5	-7.8	-6.8	-7.8	-9.9	-10.0	-7.8
Jordan <sup>1</sup>	-3.2	-5.7	-5.5	-8.9	-5.6	-6.0	-5.2	-4.9
Lebanon <sup>1</sup>	-14.6	-10.8	-9.5	-8.3	-7.7	-5.6	-8.1	-8.0
Mauritania <sup>1,3</sup>	1.8	-1.6	-6.5	-5.1	-1.9	-1.5	-3.6	-2.3
Morocco <sup>1</sup>	-5.0	-0.1	0.7	-1.8	-4.4	-6.9	-5.4	-5.0
Pakistan	-2.8	-5.5	-7.3	-5.2	-5.9	-6.4	-6.7	-6.0
Syrian Arab Republic	-1.9	-3.0	-2.9	-2.9	-4.8			
Tunisia	-2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.6	-1.2	-3.2	-5.7	-4.7
CCA	1.1	3.1	6.1	0.9	3.8	6.3	4.3	3.5
Oil and gas exporters	1.9	4.3	7.8	2.2	5.2	7.8	5.6	4.6
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	0.2	2.6	20.3	7.2	15.0	13.3	10.9	7.1
Kazakhstan	3.1	4.7	1.1	-1.4	1.4	5.7	4.4	4.4
Turkmenistan <sup>4</sup>	1.6	3.9	10.0	7.6	2.3	3.5	4.1	3.9
Uzbekistan	0.2	5.2	10.2	2.8	4.9	9.0	3.8	3.1
Oil and gas importers	-2.6	-3.4	-3.6	-6.8	-5.3	-3.3	-3.8	-3.0
Armenia <sup>1</sup>	-2.5	-2.3	-1.8	-7.7	-4.9	-2.7	-3.1	-2.3
Georgia	-1.4	-4.7	-6.3	-9.2	-6.6	-3.6	-3.5	-3.0
Kyrgyz Republic	-5.1	-0.3	0.0	-3.5	-6.3	-4.8	-6.0	-5.8
Tajikistan	-2.4	-5.5	-5.1	-5.2	-3.0	-2.1	-3.3	-1.3
Memorandum		0.0	<b>.</b>		5.5		0.0	0
MENA	4.1	7.7	8.5	-2.3	0.4	2.8	3.4	2.4
MENA oil importers	-6.6	-5.4	o.5 -5.1	-2.3 -5.3	-6.1	2.0 -8.1	-8.3	-6.8
GCC	11.3	-3. <del>4</del> 17.6	24.8	-0.4	5.9	12.9	-6.3 15.3	11.3
Maghreb	4.0	6.5	7.9	-0. <del>4</del> -1.8	-1.6	-4.5	-4.2	-3.1
Mashreq	-7.8	-7.0	-7.0	-1.6 -6.4	-1.0 -7.2	- <del>4</del> .5 -9.3	- <del>4</del> .2 -9.5	-3.1 -7.7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Central government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Consolidated accounts of the federal government and the emirates Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 3} Includes$  oil revenue transferred to the oil fund.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>State government.

Table 9. General Government Total Revenue, Excluding Grants

	Average					_	Projecti	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	31.1	35.1	37.1	31.2	31.2	33.0	32.5	31.8
Oil exporters	36.0	41.4	44.4	35.7	36.3	39.5	38.4	37.0
Algeria	37.8	39.6	46.8	36.6	36.4	39.5	38.0	35.6
Bahrain <sup>1</sup>	31.5	28.8	32.0	23.5	25.7	27.0	29.7	28.6
Iran, I.R. of <sup>1</sup>	24.4	29.0	25.4	23.7	22.8	25.7	23.5	21.4
Iraq		78.9	76.7	69.7	70.7	75.6	73.2	74.3
Kuwait <sup>1</sup>	64.4	69.2	60.2	69.4	65.6	66.9	68.8	69.3
Libya	51.7	70.1	66.9	61.7	57.2			
Oman <sup>1</sup>	47.0	45.4	46.3	38.9	39.9	41.9	44.2	42.3
Qatar	39.9	40.7	33.7	47.6	33.6	33.8	35.0	36.5
Saudi Arabia	45.8	50.4	66.0	41.0	48.6	55.1	51.7	48.7
Sudan	16.5	20.9	23.5	16.3	15.6	15.1	10.4	10.0
United Arab Emirates <sup>2</sup>	27.1	33.8	39.0	25.7	28.7	33.3	34.6	33.2
Yemen	33.5	32.8	36.5	24.6	24.8	23.5	25.7	23.4
Oil importers	21.5	22.6	22.8	22.6	21.3	19.7	20.3	20.9
Afghanistan, Rep. of		7.7	7.8	10.3	11.0	11.5	11.2	11.5
Djibouti	27.1	30.2	28.8	30.6	30.1	28.5	29.2	31.0
Egypt	25.3	27.2	27.6	26.9	24.8	21.8	23.1	24.4
Jordan <sup>1</sup>	26.1	29.5	25.5	24.5	22.7	20.2	23.0	23.1
Lebanon <sup>1</sup>	20.7	22.7	22.8	24.2	22.7	23.4	24.2	24.6
Mauritania <sup>1,3</sup>	29.0	25.8	23.4	24.7	25.3	26.9	28.1	26.2
Morocco <sup>1</sup>	24.2	29.5	32.2	28.9	27.3	27.4	27.1	27.3
Pakistan	13.9	15.0	14.6	14.5	14.0	12.5	12.6	13.0
Syrian Arab Republic	27.0	22.7	20.1	23.8	21.8			
Tunisia	26.7	27.4	29.6	29.0	29.5	30.9	30.7	29.9
CCA	25.2	28.5	33.2	28.6	30.1	32.6	31.7	30.9
Oil and gas exporters	26.6	29.3	34.8	29.5	31.1	33.8	32.8	31.8
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	24.7	28.2	51.1	41.6	46.7	46.1	43.5	39.2
Kazakhstan	25.0	29.3	27.9	22.1	23.9	28.5	28.5	28.9
Turkmenistan <sup>4</sup>	21.1	17.3	20.9	22.1	17.8	20.2	19.4	18.7
Uzbekistan	33.2	35.4	40.5	36.3	36.6	39.9	38.7	37.9
Oil and gas importers	18.3	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.7	25.0	24.9	25.0
Armenia <sup>1</sup>	15.9	19.3	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.8	20.9
Georgia <sup>5</sup>	19.0	28.7	27.5	27.1	26.0	27.4	26.3	26.4
Kyrgyz Republic	21.7	28.1	28.0	27.1	27.7	30.2	30.6	30.5
Tajikistan	16.8	20.5	20.5	20.0	20.9	22.6	22.6	22.7
Memorandum								
MENA	33.4	37.8	40.1	33.4	33.4	35.8	35.3	34.4
MENA oil importers	25.4	26.9	27.3	26.8	25.1	24.0	24.8	25.6
GCC	43.6	47.5	54.7	41.3	43.8	48.2	47.4	45.7
Maghreb	34.8	39.9	43.4	37.2	36.1	34.0	33.1	31.8
Mashreq	25.3	26.3	26.0	26.1	24.0	21.9	23.2	24.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Central government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Consolidated accounts of the federal government and the emirates Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Includes oil revenue transferred to the oil fund.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>State government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Revised for 2002–04 to include extrabudgetary revenues.

Table 10. Oil Exporters: General Government Non-Oil Fiscal Balance

(Percent of non-oil GDP)

	Average						Projecti	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP oil exporters	-31.7	-38.4	-48.9	-46.5	-48.4	-48.7	-48.2	-46.6
Algeria	-32.1	-45.7	-53.3	-44.1	-40.6	-49.5	-47.4	-39.5
Bahrain <sup>1</sup>	-29.0	-28.7	-31.7	-34.4	-38.1	-37.6	-39.8	-38.6
Iran, I.R. of <sup>1</sup>	-18.1	-17.1	-21.5	-15.2	-16.2	-17.1	-15.7	-14.9
Iraq		-126.0	-215.5	-171.3	-174.2	-200.4	-240.8	-202.9
Kuwait <sup>1</sup>	-35.1	-28.7	-74.5	-61.9	-64.5	-68.2	-67.8	-66.3
Libya	-90.3	-152.8	-175.1	-149.2	-185.6			
Oman <sup>1</sup>	-48.7	-41.1	-51.1	-50.3	-53.3	-60.2	-58.5	-57.0
Qatar	-43.7	-28.0	-20.3	-14.5	-37.2	-28.5	-26.5	-24.9
Saudi Arabia	-41.5	-51.2	-52.2	-66.6	-68.4	-75.1	-66.4	-69.6
Sudan	-11.1	-21.7	-21.9	-14.7	-13.9	-12.7	-7.6	-6.3
United Arab Emirates <sup>2</sup>	-16.7	-12.8	-22.9	-42.0	-34.3	-41.0	-35.2	-32.6
Yemen	-36.4	-43.1	-46.3	-31.3	-29.9	-30.5	-30.6	-28.2
CCA oil and gas exporters	-7.7	-12.3	-21.2	-20.1	-19.4	-19.5	-19.6	-17.9
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	-14.9	-28.6	-39.4	-38.1	-37.7	-42.9	-39.8	-36.0
Kazakhstan	-5.3	-6.5	-16.0	-13.7	-12.8	-10.7	-12.8	-12.3
Turkmenistan <sup>3</sup>	-9.6	-6.5	-6.0	-8.4	-9.7	-13.4	-11.2	-9.3
Uzbekistan	***							
Memorandum								
GCC	-36.1	-37.5	-45.2	-53.9	-56.1	-60.2	-54.6	-55.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Central government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Consolidated accounts of the federal government and the emirates Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>State government.

Table 11. Oil Exporters: General Government Non-Oil Revenue

(Percent of non-oil GDP)

	Average						Projection	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP oil exporters	16.5	18.7	18.7	16.9	15.1	16.0	16.1	15.9
Algeria	17.2	17.1	18.1	18.2	18.8	19.1	18.0	17.1
Bahrain <sup>1</sup>	10.8	7.1	6.1	4.7	4.6	3.4	4.3	5.1
Iran, I.R. of <sup>1</sup>	10.1	12.1	11.6	12.6	10.6	11.9	11.4	11.5
Iraq		13.1	12.5	16.0	13.6	12.5	11.7	12.5
Kuwait <sup>1</sup>	36.7	38.4	30.3	25.8	26.3	28.8	30.7	30.6
Libya	21.3	30.9	35.4	19.4	20.2			
Oman <sup>1</sup>	14.3	16.6	13.6	14.4	12.6	11.0	11.1	11.2
Qatar	29.2	33.8	32.4	44.1	26.4	39.3	42.7	44.0
Saudi Arabia	22.6	25.1	27.8	19.2	18.5	17.2	16.5	15.6
Sudan	9.1	11.2	10.4	9.8	8.7	8.4	7.8	8.0
United Arab Emirates <sup>2</sup>	11.1	14.1	12.5	11.5	10.6	9.8	10.3	10.2
Yemen	13.2	14.8	12.4	12.6	12.2	11.1	13.9	12.2
CCA oil and gas exporters	24.2	26.1	22.5	19.5	18.6	20.7	20.1	20.2
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	24.8	29.7	27.7	26.8	23.6	22.3	21.8	22.5
Kazakhstan	25.4	26.9	21.8	16.8	16.9	20.2	19.9	20.2
Turkmenistan <sup>3</sup>	14.2	11.6	13.4	15.5	15.2	19.7	17.4	16.2
Uzbekistan								
Memorandum								
GCC	21.6	24.3	24.0	20.4	18.1	19.3	19.9	19.6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Central government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Consolidated accounts of the federal government and the emirates Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>State government.

Table 12. General Government Total Expenditure and Net Lending

	Average						Projection	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	28.3	29.3	30.9	34.4	31.8	31.6	30.7	30.6
Oil exporters	28.9	29.7	31.8	37.5	33.9	33.5	31.8	31.9
Algeria <sup>1</sup>	30.3	35.2	39.2	43.0	38.8	43.1	40.9	36.8
Bahrain <sup>2</sup>	30.6	27.5	27.4	30.5	32.7	30.3	33.1	33.8
Iran, I.R. of <sup>2</sup>	21.7	21.7	24.7	22.6	21.2	25.5	23.9	22.4
Iraq		71.9	87.1	102.4	84.7	69.8	73.6	67.7
Kuwait <sup>2</sup>	36.0	30.2	40.4	42.2	41.5	35.8	34.3	37.5
Libya	36.6	37.7	37.6	50.0	52.2			
Oman <sup>2</sup>	37.8	36.4	32.4	41.2	35.7	33.5	33.9	35.3
Qatar	31.2	29.8	23.7	32.3	30.7	25.8	26.0	28.4
Saudi Arabia	35.7	34.6	31.6	45.6	42.0	39.9	35.1	38.6
Sudan	17.7	26.6	25.1	21.2	19.6	18.4	14.7	13.9
United Arab Emirates <sup>3</sup>	19.8	17.8	22.3	38.0	30.8	30.4	26.9	26.2
Yemen	33.8	40.3	41.2	35.2	30.1	29.0	34.7	30.4
Oil importers	27.2	28.6	29.2	28.4	27.8	27.7	28.6	27.9
Afghanistan, Rep. of		22.0	21.7	22.1	21.1	23.7	25.1	25.6
Djibouti	34.7	37.7	40.6	41.6	36.0	35.2	35.4	35.0
Egypt	33.6	35.3	35.6	34.5	33.0	32.0	33.9	32.5
Jordan <sup>2</sup>	35.6	38.0	35.6	35.4	30.4	32.1	32.1	31.3
Lebanon <sup>2</sup>	35.8	34.9	33.2	32.8	30.6	29.1	32.4	32.7
Mauritania <sup>2</sup>	35.8	29.6	30.7	30.6	28.4	29.1	32.9	29.6
Morocco <sup>2,4</sup>	29.4	30.1	31.8	31.1	31.9	34.5	32.6	32.4
Pakistan	17.8	20.8	22.3	19.9	20.3	19.1	19.5	19.3
Syrian Arab Republic	28.9	25.7	23.0	26.7	26.6			
Tunisia	29.6	30.2	30.7	32.0	30.8	34.4	37.1	34.7
CCA	24.4	25.7	27.5	28.4	27.1	26.9	27.8	27.6
Oil and gas exporters	24.9	25.1	27.1	27.4	26.4	26.4	27.3	27.3
Azerbaijan <sup>2,5</sup>	24.4	25.9	31.1	34.8	32.4	32.8	32.6	32.2
Kazakhstan	22.0	24.6	26.9	23.5	22.5	22.8	24.1	24.5
Turkmenistan <sup>6</sup>	19.4	13.4	10.9	14.5	15.6	16.7	15.3	14.8
Uzbekistan	33.6	30.4	30.5	33.9	33.7	32.8	35.2	35.1
Oil and gas importers	22.0	29.2	29.6	34.2	31.2	30.4	30.4	29.2
Armenia <sup>2,5</sup>	20.0	23.2	23.0	32.0	26.9	25.7	25.1	24.4
Georgia	21.1	34.0	37.0	38.4	34.9	32.0	30.8	30.2
Kyrgyz Republic	27.8	31.1	29.2	36.1	36.6	38.0	38.8	37.7
Tajikistan	20.1	28.0	27.2	28.6	26.1	27.0	29.0	26.0
Memorandum	20.1	_0.0	_,	_0.0	_0	_,.0	_0.0	20.0
MENA	29.7	30.5	32.0	36.3	33.3	33.3	32.2	32.1
MENA oil importers	32.1	30.5 32.8	32.0 32.9	36.3 32.7	33.3 31.6	33.5 32.5	32.2 33.8	32.1
GCC	32.1	32.6 30.1	32. <del>9</del> 29.9	32.7 41.7	37.9	35.2	33.6 32.2	34.6
Maghreb	31.0	33.5	25.5 35.6	39.2	37. <del>9</del> 37.7	38.7	37.5	35.0
Mashreq	33.1	33.9	33.4	33.2	31.7	31.7	33.7	32.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Including special accounts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Central government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Consolidated accounts of the federal government and the emirates Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Net lending includes balance on special treasury accounts.

 $<sup>^{5}\</sup>mbox{Expenditures}$  do not include statistical discrepancy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>State government.

**Table 13. Total Government Gross Debt** 

	Average						Projecti	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	55.1	35.6	31.7	35.7	34.5	33.3	31.9	31.0
Oil exporters	39.3	20.3	16.0	21.3	19.4	16.9	13.9	12.9
Algeria	45.9	13.5	8.1	10.4	11.1	9.9	8.9	8.6
Bahrain <sup>1</sup>	30.7	19.2	14.6	25.4	34.1	36.5	31.6	31.3
Iran, I.R. of <sup>1</sup>	11.6	7.8	7.2	8.9	11.3	9.0	7.7	6.8
Iraq		181.0	110.4	144.1	119.5	86.9	31.3	25.6
Kuwait <sup>1</sup>	22.8	7.0	5.3	6.7	5.7	4.1	3.6	3.6
Libya	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Oman <sup>1</sup>	16.9	6.9	4.7	6.5	5.4	5.1	5.6	6.3
Qatar	37.4	8.9	11.2	31.0	33.8	32.5	29.7	27.6
Saudi Arabia	70.1	18.5	13.2	15.9	9.9	7.5	5.9	5.2
Sudan	131.7	80.4	75.2	77.2	71.7	73.1	109.0	104.9
United Arab Emirates <sup>2</sup>	4.7	7.8	12.5	22.5	21.3	16.9	14.6	14.3
Yemen	53.3	40.4	36.4	49.8	40.9	42.5	43.4	44.9
Oil importers	85.5	66.7	63.3	64.1	64.2	68.1	70.0	69.3
Afghanistan, Rep. of								
Djibouti	36.1	63.6	60.2	59.8	56.1	55.5	52.8	53.5
Egypt	92.3	80.2	70.2	73.0	73.2	76.4	79.2	77.6
Jordan <sup>1</sup>	93.8	73.8	60.6	64.9	67.7	70.6	72.7	72.3
Lebanon <sup>1</sup>	164.8	167.7	156.3	147.6	141.7	136.2	135.3	133.8
Mauritania <sup>3</sup>	191.6	96.8	116.6	134.6	96.8	92.4	98.0	92.0
Morocco <sup>1</sup>	65.6	54.6	48.2	48.0	51.3	54.4	56.0	57.4
Pakistan	74.0	54.5	59.6	60.7	61.5	60.1	61.7	60.1
Syrian Arab Republic	109.7	43.2	37.4	31.4	29.4			
Tunisia	60.3	45.9	43.3	42.8	40.4	42.4	43.5	49.1
CCA	28.1	11.2	10.8	14.4	15.0	14.5	14.5	14.0
Oil and gas exporters	21.6	8.1	7.7	10.1	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.2
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	19.4	8.6	7.3	12.1	11.4	10.2	11.2	10.8
Kazakhstan	14.9	5.9	6.7	10.2	10.7	10.9	9.6	8.3
Turkmenistan <sup>4</sup>	17.2	2.4	2.8	2.6	11.8	15.4	19.8	22.2
Uzbekistan	40.3	15.8	12.7	11.0	10.0	9.1	8.8	8.5
Oil and gas importers	60.4	28.2	28.0	40.2	40.9	37.9	37.8	38.1
Armenia <sup>1</sup>	31.5	14.2	14.6	34.1	33.3	35.1	37.6	38.7
Georgia	51.8	21.5	27.6	37.3	39.2	33.9	32.7	31.3
Kyrgyz Republic	99.2	56.8	48.5	58.0	60.3	52.4	51.2	51.9
Tajikistan	70.1	34.6	29.8	36.2	36.3	35.3	35.0	36.4
Memorandum								
MENA	52.7	33.2	28.2	32.6	31.1	29.9	28.0	27.2
MENA oil importers	91.4	72.9	65.1	65.7	65.6	72.5	74.6	74.4
GCC	46.0	13.4	11.4	17.5	14.7	12.7	10.9	10.3
Maghreb	50.5	27.6	23.7	24.9	25.3	30.7	31.0	32.3
Mashreq	101.1	80.9	71.5	72.3	72.0	82.1	84.5	82.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Central government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Consolidated accounts of the federal government and the emirates Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Includes oil revenue transferred to the oil fund, as well as public enterprises and central bank debts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>State government.

**Table 14. Selected MENAP Countries: Total Government Net Debt** 

	Average						Projection	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP <sup>1</sup>	28.8	19.0	16.6	20.9	22.4	25.6	24.2	23.8
MENAP oil exporters <sup>1</sup>	-12.1	-13.0	-15.1	-8.4	-6.3	-3.2	-7.8	-8.7
Bahrain	22.6	19.2	14.6	25.4	34.1	36.5	31.6	31.3
Iran, I.R. of <sup>2</sup>	-1.2	-8.4	-6.4	0.2	0.0	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0
Iraq		181.0	110.4	144.1	119.5	86.9	31.3	25.6
Libya	-30.6	-85.0	-69.5	-100.9	-76.9			
Oman <sup>2</sup>	-28.4	-36.2	-29.5	-39.9	-35.4	-35.1	-34.6	-35.8
Qatar	31.7	5.1	7.9	26.4	30.2	29.2	26.0	23.7
United Arab Emirates <sup>3</sup>	-114.0	-100.8	-100.7	-102.9	-92.4	-82.7	-83.5	-88.3
Yemen	47.0	35.2	31.4	43.7	36.8	39.2	40.5	42.3
MENAP oil importers <sup>1</sup>	72.7	57.9	54.6	55.8	56.9	61.8	64.2	64.1
Jordan	87.9	67.6	54.9	57.1	61.1	64.6	65.2	65.2
Lebanon <sup>2</sup>	158.5	162.0	144.9	134.0	132.1	131.1	130.6	129.4
Mauritania <sup>4</sup>	191.1	94.8	90.6	101.4	86.2	90.6	96.2	89.9
Morocco <sup>2</sup>	63.3	53.1	47.5	47.3	50.8	54.0	55.6	57.0
Pakistan	72.3	49.6	54.6	57.0	57.9	56.8	58.5	57.0
Syrian Arab Republic	79.2	27.6	22.9	18.1	18.6			
Tunisia	60.3	45.9	43.3	42.8	40.4	42.4	43.5	49.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Weighted average of the selected countries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Central government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Consolidated accounts of the federal government and the emirates Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Includes oil revenue transferred to the oil fund, as well as public enterprise and central bank debts.

Table 15. Exports of Goods and Services

	Average					_	Project	ions
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	494.0	1,030.2	1,341.6	969.8	1,189.0	1,474.3	1,634.4	1,652.7
Oil exporters	406.2	877.4	1,146.1	799.4	1,003.2	1,292.7	1,449.5	1,455.4
Algeria	32.7	63.5	82.1	48.2	60.7	76.8	81.0	78.0
Bahrain	9.6	17.2	21.1	15.5	17.7	19.8	22.0	21.9
Iran, I.R. of	47.2	105.2	109.6	96.7	118.7	146.7	124.2	113.3
Iraq	***	38.7	63.6	40.6	53.5	80.8	103.6	121.0
Kuwait	32.7	72.7	98.4	63.0	74.7	116.5	135.7	127.4
Libya	22.0	49.2	62.3	37.4	49.3	19.4	52.8	64.4
Oman	14.9	26.4	39.5	29.3	38.4	47.2	52.8	53.7
Qatar	19.9	50.5	73.0	48.3	81.7	112.3	128.2	124.3
Saudi Arabia	126.1	249.6	323.5	202.5	262.4	358.7	411.8	399.8
Sudan	3.4	10.0	13.1	8.5	13.0	12.4	6.3	6.3
United Arab Emirates	85.0	186.7	249.7	202.3	223.6	292.1	321.3	335.6
Yemen	5.1	7.8	10.2	7.1	9.4	10.1	9.8	9.8
Oil importers	87.8	152.8	195.5	170.4	185.8	181.6	184.9	197.3
Afghanistan, Rep. of		2.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
Djibouti	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Egypt	21.6	39.4	53.3	47.0	46.6	48.4	48.7	53.7
Jordan	5.3	9.3	12.4	10.9	12.2	12.8	14.2	14.8
Lebanon	9.2	16.0	22.8	22.8	24.6	25.3	26.4	28.4
Mauritania	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Morocco	15.0	27.3	33.4	26.3	30.3	34.9	36.3	37.8
Pakistan	14.0	21.4	24.0	23.2	24.9	30.9	30.1	32.1
Syrian Arab Republic	8.7	15.6	19.3	15.4	19.5			
Tunisia	11.7	20.1	25.2	19.9	21.9	22.6	22.7	24.2
CCA	38.3	100.8	142.4	100.1	126.0	171.2	177.2	183.7
Oil and gas exporters	34.1	92.8	133.0	92.1	116.4	159.0	164.1	169.6
Azerbaijan	5.2	22.5	32.1	22.8	28.5	36.5	37.5	35.4
Kazakhstan	20.3	51.9	76.4	48.2	65.1	90.5	93.4	98.8
Turkmenistan	4.2	9.5	12.3	9.5	10.3	17.0	18.1	19.1
Uzbekistan	4.3	8.9	12.2	11.5	12.5	15.0	15.1	16.3
Oil and gas importers	4.2	8.0	9.3	8.0	9.5	12.2	13.2	14.2
Armenia	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.7
Georgia	1.5	3.2	3.7	3.2	4.1	5.4	5.8	6.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.9	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.8	4.1
Tajikistan	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Memorandum								
MENA	478.8	1,006.8	1,314.8	943.7	1,160.8	1,440.1	1,601.3	1,617.5
MENA oil importers	72.5	129.4	168.7	144.3	157.7	147.4	151.8	162.1
GCC	288.2	603.1	805.2	560.9	698.5	946.5	1,071.7	1,062.6
Maghreb	82.0	161.5	205.0	133.3	164.5	156.7	195.8	207.1
Mashreq	44.9	80.3	107.8	96.3	102.9	86.5	89.3	96.8

Table 16. Imports of Goods and Services

	Average					_	Project	tions
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	374.9	780.2	1,009.6	915.1	984.4	1,066.0	1,157.3	1,218.1
Oil exporters	265.9	580.9	748.0	683.5	741.4	819.8	901.5	951.0
Algeria	18.0	33.3	49.1	49.1	50.8	56.6	57.4	58.1
Bahrain	7.3	12.3	15.7	11.1	12.8	13.2	15.2	14.9
Iran, I.R. of	39.2	73.9	88.2	87.4	94.1	95.9	91.7	87.5
Iraq		29.4	48.7	53.1	55.5	66.5	85.1	97.0
Kuwait	17.8	32.5	38.2	31.1	32.7	37.2	38.9	41.6
Libya	10.4	20.0	24.9	27.1	30.7	15.8	39.7	40.6
Oman	9.4	19.4	26.6	21.5	24.4	28.6	32.3	36.2
Qatar	9.2	27.2	35.0	30.1	38.0	44.2	46.4	50.5
Saudi Arabia	71.0	147.1	179.5	165.0	177.0	194.3	205.8	222.5
Sudan	4.3	10.4	10.7	10.6	11.3	10.5	8.8	8.5
United Arab Emirates	67.5	166.1	219.7	187.3	203.1	246.8	268.9	282.0
Yemen	4.8	9.4	11.7	10.0	11.0	10.3	11.2	11.6
Oil importers	109.0	199.3	261.6	231.6	243.0	246.2	255.8	267.1
Afghanistan, Rep. of		8.4	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1
Djibouti	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Egypt	25.0	45.4	63.1	59.9	57.0	60.2	62.6	64.9
Jordan <sup>1</sup>	8.5	15.7	19.2	16.5	18.1	20.6	21.3	21.5
Lebanon	13.3	20.6	28.1	28.4	30.9	33.0	34.6	36.9
Mauritania	1.0	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.3
Morocco	17.5	34.6	46.3	37.2	40.2	49.3	48.9	51.2
Pakistan	18.1	35.3	45.4	39.2	38.1	43.3	48.2	51.0
Syrian Arab Republic	8.8	15.8	19.9	17.3	21.5			
Tunisia	12.4	20.8	26.6	20.9	24.0	25.8	26.0	27.3
CCA	35.2	82.7	100.9	87.2	93.2	116.7	122.9	130.2
Oil and gas exporters	29.1	67.5	80.2	71.9	75.9	94.9	99.7	105.6
Azerbaijan	4.8	9.4	11.5	9.9	10.5	16.9	18.5	18.9
Kazakhstan	17.4	45.0	49.6	39.0	43.3	49.5	51.2	55.2
Turkmenistan	3.2	4.9	7.8	11.3	10.9	14.3	14.8	15.4
Uzbekistan	3.8	8.1	11.4	11.7	11.2	14.2	15.1	16.1
Oil and gas importers	6.1	15.3	20.7	15.3	17.2	21.8	23.3	24.6
Armenia	1.5	3.6	4.7	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.0
Georgia	2.3	5.9	7.5	5.3	6.1	8.0	8.4	8.7
Kyrgyz Republic	1.1	3.2	4.7	3.7	3.9	5.1	5.7	6.2
Tajikistan	1.2	2.6	3.7	2.7	3.0	4.1	4.3	4.7
Memorandum								
MENA	352.9	736.5	954.6	866.3	936.3	1,012.7	1,099.1	1,157.0
MENA oil importers	87.0	155.6	206.6	182.8	194.9	192.8	197.6	206.0
GCC	182.2	404.6	514.8	446.2	487.9	564.3	607.5	647.7
Maghreb	59.4	110.8	149.5	136.3	148.3	150.7	175.5	180.5
Mashreq	55.7	97.4	130.4	122.1	127.6	113.8	118.4	123.4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Excludes re-exports of goods and services.

**Table 17. Current Account Balance** 

	Average						Projecti	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	119.0	264.7	339.5	42.4	182.5	366.4	435.0	393.4
Oil exporters	120.9	275.6	365.0	69.6	204.3	390.2	465.0	423.2
Algeria	12.9	30.6	34.5	0.4	12.1	19.6	20.6	16.8
Bahrain	0.8	2.9	2.3	0.6	8.0	1.1	2.0	2.7
Iran, I.R. of	8.5	32.6	22.8	9.5	25.3	51.4	32.7	26.3
Iraq		7.1	16.6	-8.9	-1.4	9.1	13.1	17.7
Kuwait	18.2	42.2	60.2	25.9	36.9	73.9	93.3	83.6
Libya	10.4	29.8	37.1	9.4	16.8	1.6	12.3	22.7
Oman	2.7	2.5	5.0	-0.6	5.1	9.5	10.2	6.7
Qatar	7.8	20.2	33.0	10.0	33.5	49.4	61.7	57.6
Saudi Arabia	43.6	93.5	132.5	21.0	66.8	141.1	181.9	151.6
Sudan	-0.9	-2.0	-2.5	-4.2	0.5	1.3	-2.4	-1.9
United Arab Emirates	14.8	17.7	24.8	9.1	9.1	33.3	40.0	40.9
Yemen	0.5	-1.5	-1.3	-2.6	-1.2	-1.2	-0.4	-1.5
Oil importers	-1.9	-10.9	-25.5	-27.2	-21.8	-23.8	-30.0	-29.8
Afghanistan, Rep. of		0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.5
Djibouti	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Egypt	1.3	2.3	0.9	-4.4	-4.3	-4.6	-6.6	-5.3
Jordan	-0.3	-2.9	-2.0	-1.2	-1.5	-2.8	-2.6	-2.3
Lebanon	-2.7	-1.7	-2.8	-3.4	-4.0	-5.6	-5.9	-6.0
Mauritania	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-0.6
Morocco	1.1	-0.1	-4.6	-4.9	-3.8	-7.3	-5.9	-6.5
Pakistan	0.3	-6.9	-13.9	-9.3	-3.9	0.4	-4.5	-5.1
Syrian Arab Republic	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	-1.9	-2.0			
Tunisia	-0.7	-0.9	-1.7	-1.2	-2.1	-3.5	-3.3	-3.4
CCA	-0.1	3.4	23.7	1.0	15.2	29.7	27.6	24.6
Oil and gas exporters	0.5	6.4	28.8	3.9	18.1	33.1	30.9	27.9
Azerbaijan	-0.2	9.0	16.5	10.2	15.0	16.4	15.7	13.5
Kazakhstan	-0.7	-8.3	6.3	-4.1	3.0	13.6	13.1	12.2
Turkmenistan	0.8	4.0	3.6	-3.0	-2.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Uzbekistan	0.6	1.6	2.5	0.7	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.8
Oil and gas importers	-0.7	-2.9	-5.1	-2.8	-2.9	-3.4	-3.4	-3.3
Armenia	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	-1.2	-1.0
Georgia	-0.5	-2.0	-2.9	-1.2	-1.3	-1.8	-1.6	-1.6
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Tajikistan	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Memorandum								
MENA	118.9	271.4	353.3	52.0	186.2	366.0	439.7	399.0
MENA oil importers	-2.0	-4.1	-11.7	-17.5	-18.1	-24.2	-25.3	-24.2
GCC	87.9	178.9	257.8	65.9	152.2	308.3	389.0	343.2
Maghreb	23.5	59.0	64.7	3.3	22.6	10.2	23.0	29.1
•	-2.1	-0.0	÷	-10.9	-11.8		_0.0	-13.6

**Table 18. Current Account Balance** 

	Average						Projecti	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	9.4	13.1	13.6	1.9	7.0	12.2	13.2	11.5
Oil exporters	13.2	18.0	19.0	4.3	10.6	16.9	18.2	16.0
Algeria	15.5	22.8	20.1	0.3	7.5	10.3	10.0	7.9
Bahrain	6.3	15.7	10.2	2.9	3.4	4.2	7.1	9.5
Iran, I.R. of	5.5	10.6	6.5	2.6	6.0	10.7	6.6	5.1
Iraq		12.5	19.2	-13.8	-1.8	7.9	9.1	10.8
Kuwait	28.8	36.8	40.9	24.4	29.6	41.8	46.2	41.9
Libya	24.2	43.5	38.0	14.9	20.9	4.4	15.4	23.6
Oman	10.3	5.9	8.3	-1.3	8.8	13.2	12.9	8.3
Qatar	25.0	25.4	28.7	10.2	26.3	28.4	31.5	29.0
Saudi Arabia	15.6	24.3	27.8	5.6	14.8	24.4	27.9	22.7
Sudan	-3.6	-4.4	-4.7	-7.9	0.7	2.1	-4.6	-4.0
United Arab Emirates	9.8	6.9	7.9	3.4	3.1	9.2	10.3	10.4
Yemen	4.7	-7.0	-4.6	-10.2	-3.7	-3.5	-1.0	-3.9
Oil importers	-0.5	-2.3	-4.4	-4.4	-3.2	-3.5	-4.1	-3.9
Afghanistan, Rep. of		1.3	0.9	-2.8	1.7	-0.1	-1.1	-2.6
Djibouti	-2.0	-21.4	-24.3	-9.1	-5.8	-12.6	-12.1	-11.9
Egypt	1.6	1.7	0.5	-2.3	-2.0	-2.0	-2.6	-2.1
Jordan	-1.6	-17.2	-9.3	-4.9	-5.6	-9.5	-8.3	-6.8
Lebanon	-13.8	-6.8	-9.2	-9.8	-10.8	-14.4	-14.2	-13.4
Mauritania	-16.3	-17.2	-14.8	-10.7	-8.8	-6.5	-18.3	-13.7
Morocco	2.2	-0.1	-5.2	-5.4	-4.2	-7.4	-5.9	-6.0
Pakistan	0.8	-4.8	-8.5	-5.7	-2.2	0.2	-1.9	-2.1
Syrian Arab Republic	-1.8	-0.2	-1.3	-3.6	-3.3			
Tunisia	-2.8	-2.4	-3.8	-2.8	-4.8	-7.4	-7.1	-7.1
CCA	-0.9	1.6	8.9	0.4	5.2	8.5	7.0	5.6
Oil and gas exporters	-0.1	3.5	12.4	1.8	7.0	10.6	8.8	7.1
Azerbaijan	-7.9	27.3	35.5	23.6	29.1	26.3	21.8	16.4
Kazakhstan	-1.6	-8.1	4.7	-3.5	2.0	7.6	6.6	5.6
Turkmenistan	5.8	15.5	16.5	-16.0	-11.7	1.8	2.1	1.3
Uzbekistan	4.5	7.3	8.7	2.2	6.2	5.8	2.8	3.0
Oil and gas importers	-5.7	-10.9	-14.7	-9.8	-9.3	-9.2	-8.4	-7.8
Armenia	-5.8	-6.4	-11.8	-15.8	-14.7	-12.3	-11.0	-9.5
Georgia	-9.0	-19.7	-22.6	-11.3	-11.5	-12.7	-10.3	-9.3
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.5	-0.2	-8.1	0.7	-6.9	-3.1	-4.8	-4.2
Tajikistan	-2.8	-8.6	-7.6	-5.9	2.1	-2.3	-3.6	-5.0
Memorandum								
MENA	10.2	14.6	15.2	2.5	7.8	13.2	14.5	12.7
MENA oil importers	-0.9	-1.2	-2.9	-4.0	-3.8	-5.3	-5.3	-4.9
GCC	15.4	19.9	22.7	7.2	14.1	22.2	25.2	21.9
Maghreb	11.1	18.4	15.9	1.0	6.0	2.7	5.3	6.2
Mashreq	-1.5	-1.2	-1.7	-3.6	-3.4	-4.3	-4.7	-4.1

**Table 19. Gross Official Reserves** 

	Average					_	Project	tions
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	300.0	848.9	1,010.4	1,000.2	1,092.4	1,219.2	1,383.1	1,552.2
Oil exporters	235.0	734.8	888.1	865.0	944.5	1,099.5	1,277.3	1,444.5
Algeria	37.6	110.2	143.1	148.9	162.2	183.1	205.2	224.1
Bahrain	1.6	4.1	3.8	3.5	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.3
Iran, I.R. of	30.8	82.9	79.6	78.0	78.9	106.3	113.1	115.9
Iraq		31.5	50.2	44.3	50.6	61.1	71.7	79.7
Kuwait	8.5	15.9	16.7	17.7	18.7	23.0	23.0	24.6
Libya	26.9	79.5	91.9	100.3	102.5	111.3	90.8	96.9
Oman	3.5	9.5	11.4	12.2	13.1	13.7	15.1	16.6
Qatar	2.9	9.8	9.8	18.8	31.1	19.5	25.1	26.9
Saudi Arabia <sup>1</sup>	95.1	305.3	441.9	408.6	443.7	536.9	683.5	806.4
Sudan	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.1	0.1
United Arab Emirates <sup>2</sup>	18.1	77.9	30.9	25.5	32.8	36.4	40.8	44.4
Yemen	4.6	7.0	7.3	6.2	5.1	4.0	4.0	3.5
Oil importers	65.0	114.0	122.3	135.2	148.0	119.7	105.8	107.7
Afghanistan, Rep. of		2.8	3.5	4.2	5.4	6.1	6.6	7.2
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Egypt	16.5	28.6	34.6	31.3	35.2	26.6	14.7	17.0
Jordan	4.2	6.9	7.7	11.1	12.4	10.7	9.7	9.0
Lebanon	8.0	11.5	18.8	27.4	30.0	31.9	35.3	37.6
Mauritania	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Morocco	13.1	24.7	22.8	23.6	23.6	21.4	20.5	19.6
Pakistan	6.8	14.3	8.6	9.1	13.0	14.8	10.5	8.4
Syrian Arab Republic	12.0	17.0	17.1	17.5	18.2			
Tunisia	3.5	7.9	9.0	10.6	9.5	7.5	7.8	8.2
CCA	11.6	33.7	40.1	46.7	55.6	64.9	73.6	81.1
Oil and gas exporters	10.1	29.4	35.9	40.7	49.3	57.8	66.5	73.7
Azerbaijan	1.1	4.3	6.5	5.4	6.4	10.4	11.4	12.3
Kazakhstan	6.9	17.6	19.9	23.1	28.3	29.4	34.7	38.8
Turkmenistan								
Uzbekistan	2.2	7.5	9.5	12.2	14.6	18.0	20.4	22.5
Oil and gas importers	1.4	4.3	4.3	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.1	7.4
Armenia	0.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Georgia	0.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.6
Kyrgyz Republic	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2
Tajikistan	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Memorandum								
MENA	292.4	831.8	998.4	986.9	1,074.1	1,198.3	1,366.0	1,536.7
MENA oil importers	57.4	97.0	110.3	121.9	129.6	98.8	88.7	92.2
GCC	129.7	422.5	514.6	486.3	544.3	633.8	792.3	924.2
Maghreb	81.2	222.5	266.9	283.6	298.2	323.8	324.9	349.3
Mashreq	40.7	64.0	78.2	87.3	96.0	69.2	59.6	63.6

Sources: National authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency gross foreign assets.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Central bank only. Excludes overseas assets of sovereign wealth funds.

**Table 20. Total Gross External Debt** 

	Average						Projecti	ons
	2000–2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
MENAP	31.8	34.3	29.4	33.9	30.8	27.6	24.3	24.4
Oil exporters	23.8	33.6	28.4	33.9	30.3	26.2	22.2	22.0
Algeria	29.8	4.3	3.4	4.1	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.4
Bahrain	48.8	139.3	151.5	169.9	158.0	138.6	135.2	136.6
Iran, I.R. of	10.4	9.2	5.8	5.9	5.4	3.4	2.5	2.2
Iraq		174.6	110.4	137.8	107.5	76.8	21.4	17.3
Kuwait	28.4	50.2	41.0	43.0	25.0	18.0	16.2	16.9
Libya	16.5	8.1	5.7	8.9	6.9	15.1	7.0	5.8
Oman	22.1	16.5	14.8	18.0	12.1	11.5	10.5	10.3
Qatar	57.5	52.6	49.6	82.0	85.6	72.6	69.6	70.7
Saudi Arabia	11.8	19.7	17.5	23.8	20.8	16.3	15.3	15.8
Sudan	127.9	70.1	62.8	67.8	56.4	60.5	77.8	90.9
United Arab Emirates	20.1	50.5	43.2	48.4	47.2	41.0	39.0	39.5
Yemen	41.3	26.9	21.9	24.0	19.8	18.0	17.3	17.0
Oil importers	50.9	36.5	32.7	33.7	32.4	32.5	31.8	32.6
Afghanistan, Rep. of		23.0	19.6	9.2	8.0	8.0	8.7	9.1
Djibouti	58.8	63.6	60.2	59.8	56.1	52.3	51.1	53.5
Egypt	31.8	22.9	21.3	16.8	15.5	14.8	14.6	17.1
Jordan <sup>2</sup>	69.5	43.3	23.4	22.9	24.6	21.6	21.0	19.8
Lebanon	166.1	194.0	173.0	176.3	173.7	174.5	175.8	176.2
Mauritania	199.3	95.7	103.2	124.1	91.1	92.2	102.4	103.3
Morocco	34.4	23.7	20.6	23.3	24.7	24.6	25.3	25.0
Pakistan	38.1	27.0	27.1	32.1	31.6	28.5	25.4	23.6
Syrian Arab Republic	83.2	20.6	15.6	15.4	14.9			
Tunisia <sup>3</sup>	59.2	51.8	45.9	49.4	48.6	47.9	52.1	54.5
CCA	52.5	54.1	48.4	57.9	51.5	49.1	48.5	46.4
Oil and gas exporters	51.0	56.3	49.8	58.0	50.3	48.3	47.9	45.7
Azerbaijan⁴	17.2	7.7	6.5	7.9	7.5	7.7	8.3	8.0
Kazakhstan	75.7	93.9	79.8	98.2	79.8	76.1	75.6	72.4
Turkmenistan	17.2	2.4	2.8	2.6	11.8	15.4	19.8	22.2
Uzbekistan	34.9	16.7	13.1	15.0	14.8	13.3	12.7	12.2
Oil and gas importers	60.9	39.5	39.6	56.5	61.6	56.6	54.4	53.2
Armenia⁴	44.9	31.6	29.5	56.4	65.6	65.5	66.7	64.3
Georgia	45.8	38.5	44.0	58.0	62.0	53.1	50.1	47.5
Kyrgyz Republic	102.9	60.2	45.1	58.2	65.8	59.2	53.4	53.2
Tajikistan	83.4	40.9	46.3	51.7	50.5	48.0	46.9	49.9
Memorandum								
MENA	31.1	34.9	29.6	34.1	30.9	27.7	24.3	24.6
MENA oil importers	55.5	41.0	35.3	34.9	33.5	35.3	35.9	38.0
GCC .	19.7	37.7	33.4	42.2	38.6	32.0	30.2	30.8
Maghreb	33.7	16.3	13.3	17.0	15.4	16.3	14.7	14.5
Mashreq	60.9	44.3	37.5	35.4	33.2	36.0	35.9	39.0

Sources: National authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Nominal GDP is converted to U.S. dollars using period average exchange rate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Excludes deposits of nonresidents held in the banking system.

 $<sup>^{3} \</sup>mbox{lncludes}$  bank deposits of nonresidents.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Public and publicly guaranteed debt, as private debt data are not reliable.

### **Table 21. Capital Adequacy Ratios**

(Percent of risk-weighted assets)

	Dec-06	Dec-07	Dec-08	Dec-09	Dec-10	Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11	Dec-11
Oil exporters									
Algeria	15.2	12.9	16.5	21.9	22.8				
Bahrain	22.0	21.0	18.1	19.6					
Iran, I.R. of <sup>1</sup>	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.6	8.4				
Iraq									
Kuwait	20.2	19.3	15.6	16.7	18.9				18.5
Libya	11.6	11.8	12.2	14.5					
Oman	17.2	15.8	14.7	15.5	15.8			14.3	
Qatar	14.3	13.5	15.5	16.1	16.1	19.2			20.6
Saudi Arabia	21.9	20.6	16.0	16.5	17.1	17.3			
Sudan	19.7	22.0	10.5	7.1	10.0	9.0			13.0
United Arab Emirates <sup>2</sup>	17.3	14.4	13.2	19.9	20.7	20.7	21.0	21.2	21.2
Yemen <sup>3</sup>	12.0	8.7	14.6	14.6	20.2	15.5	15.0	•••	
Oil importers									
Afghanistan, Rep. of									
Djibouti	17.4	8.1	8.5	9.5	10.1				
Egypt	14.7	14.8	14.7	15.1	16.1	16.3	16.0	16.4	
Jordan	21.4	20.8	18.4	19.6	20.3		18.2		
Lebanon <sup>4</sup>	25.0	12.5	12.1	13.7	13.4		12.1		
Mauritania		28.2	33.0	37.9	34.5				
Morocco	12.3	10.6	11.2	11.8	12.3				
Pakistan	12.7	12.3	12.2	14.0	14.0	13.6	14.1	14.9	14.6
Syrian Arab Republic	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5				
Tunisia	11.8	11.6	11.7	12.4	12.6				
CCA									
Armenia	34.9	30.1	27.5	28.3	22.2	21.3	20.0	19.6	18.3
Azerbaijan	18.7	19.9	19.6	17.7	16.9	16.5	16.3	16.1	16.3
Georgia <sup>5</sup>	36.0	30.0	24.0	25.6	23.6	27.5	25.9	24.9	25.6
Kazakhstan	15.0	14.2	14.9	-8.2	17.9	17.8	18.8	17.8	17.4
Kyrgyz Republic	28.5	31.0	32.6	33.5	30.4	30.4	28.2	29.7	30.3
Tajikistan	27.8	19.4	24.2	25.4	24.5	20.3	18.9	19.3	22.2
Turkmenistan	25.3	15.9	30.9	16.5	17.2	14.9			
Uzbekistan	23.6	23.8	23.2	23.4	23.4	23.4	24.1	24.1	24.2

Source: National authorities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>December data refer to March data of the following year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>National banks only.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Data refer to all banks except the Housing Bank and CAC Bank. 2006 includes CAC Bank data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>From 2007 onward, based on revised risk weights (Basel II).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Series with Basel I measure.

Table 22. Return on Assets

(Percent)

	Dec-06	Dec-07	Dec-08	Dec-09	Dec-10	Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11	Dec-11
Oil exporters									
Algeria	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5				
Bahrain	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.2					
Iran, I.R. of									
Iraq									
Kuwait	2.7	3.3	0.8	0.7	1.2				1.1
Libya	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3					
Oman	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.6			1.9	
Qatar	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7			2.7
Saudi Arabia	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8		1.9		
Sudan	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	1.2		2.8	4.2
United Arab Emirates <sup>1</sup>	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3				1.5
Yemen	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.8		
Oil importers									
Afghanistan, Rep. of									
Djibouti	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4				
Egypt	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Jordan	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1		1.2		
Lebanon	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5		1.3	1.3	
Mauritania		4.0	1.9	1.4	0.4				
Morocco	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2		1.3		
Pakistan	3.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Syrian Arab Republic	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.0				
Tunisia	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0				
CCA									
Armenia	3.6	2.9	3.1	0.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.9
Azerbaijan	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Georgia <sup>2</sup>	2.8	1.9	-2.6	-0.8	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.9
Kazakhstan		2.3	0.3	-24.1	12.0				
Kyrgyz Republic	3.4	4.4	3.8	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0
Tajikistan	3.8	2.7	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.7
Turkmenistan	5.4	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.6	2.9			
Uzbekistan	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9

Source: National authorities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>National banks only.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>After tax, cumulative and annualized.

# **Table 23. Nonperforming Loans**

(Percent of total loans)

	Dec-06	Dec-07	Dec-08	Dec-09	Dec-10	Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11	Dec-11
Oil exporters									
Algeria	34.2	35.5	28.2	21.8	19.1				
Bahrain	4.8	6.0	2.3	3.9					
Iran, I.R. of <sup>1</sup>	15.7	16.9	19.1	18.1	13.7				
Iraq									
Kuwait	4.6	3.8	6.8	11.5	8.9				7.3
Libya	26.1	26.2	22.5	17.0					
Oman	4.6	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.9			2.7	
Qatar	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.3			1.7
Saudi Arabia	2.0	2.1	1.4	3.3	3.0				
Sudan	19.4	26.0	22.4	20.5	14.4	13.5		13.9	12.6
United Arab Emirates <sup>2</sup>	6.4	2.6	2.3	4.3	5.6		6.2		6.2
Yemen <sup>3</sup>	23.0	19.5	18.0	13.9	17.7	18.3	20.6		
Oil importers									
Afghanistan, Rep. of									
Djibouti	15.6	10.9	8.6	6.7	6.1				
Egypt <sup>4</sup>	18.2	19.3	14.8	13.4	11.0	11.2	11.0	11.0	
Jordan	4.3	4.1	4.2	6.7	8.2		8.5		
Lebanon	13.5	10.1	7.5	6.0	4.3		4.0	3.8	
Mauritania <sup>5</sup>		32.4	26.4	27.7	28.7	29.7	29.7		
Morocco	10.9	7.9	6.0	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.9		
Pakistan	6.9	7.6	10.5	12.6	14.7	15.4	15.3	16.7	16.2
Syrian Arab Republic	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.8					
Tunisia	19.3	17.6	15.5	13.2	12.1				
CCA									
Armenia	2.5	2.4	4.4	4.8	3.1	3.5	3.4	4.8	3.4
Azerbaijan	6.6	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.7	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1
Georgia <sup>6</sup>	0.8	0.8	4.1	6.3	5.4	5.0	4.4	5.1	4.6
Kazakhstan <sup>7</sup>			5.2	21.2	23.8	25.3	26.3	29.5	30.8
Kyrgyz Republic	6.2	5.3	5.3	8.2	15.8	13.8	12.3	11.4	10.2
Tajikistan <sup>8</sup>	4.1	2.8	5.4	10.4	7.5	7.5	9.1	8.7	7.7
Turkmenistan	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Uzbekistan		2.6	3.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7

Source: National authorities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>December data refer to March data of the following year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>National banks only.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Data refer to all banks except the Housing Bank and CAC Bank. 2006 includes CAC Bank data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Based on data for fiscal year ending June 30 for public sector banks and December 31 for other banks.

<sup>5</sup>Loans in arrears for 360 days or more.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Loans with overdue principal or interest for 90 days or more.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>90-day basis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Overdue by 30 days or more.