

Appendix A: Statistical Tables

Table A.1: Real GDP growth, 1996–2007

(percentage per year)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.7
MENA (excl. Iraq)	3.6	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.7
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	4.9	4.2	3.7	6.3	5.4
Djibouti	-0.7	2.4	3.2	4.9	4.8
Egypt, Arab Republic of	5.6	3.9	4.4	6.8	7.1
Jordan	2.9	5.6	7.1	6.3	6.3
Lebanon	2.8	4.2	1.0	0.0	1.0
Morocco	4.4	4.8	2.4	8.0	2.3
Tunisia	5.9	4.6	4.0	5.3	6.3
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	3.2	5.1	6.5	5.7	5.8
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	5.3	4.1	4.7	4.5	5.7
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	3.8	5.0	4.8	4.5	5.7
Algeria	3.4	4.3	5.1	1.8	3.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3.8	5.7	4.6	5.9	7.6
Iraq	—	-22.5	-0.7	6.2	2.8
Syrian Arab Republic	4.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	3.9
Yemen, Republic of	4.9	4.3	5.6	3.2	3.1
Resource-rich, labor-importing	2.9	5.1	7.3	6.2	5.8
Bahrain	4.0	5.6	7.9	6.5	6.6
Kuwait	1.2	6.8	11.5	6.4	4.6
Libya	1.0	3.8	6.3	5.6	5.4
Oman	2.9	4.6	5.6	7.0	6.9
Qatar	12.0	9.1	9.2	10.3	14.2
Saudi Arabia	2.1	3.7	6.1	4.3	4.1
United Arab Emirates	5.2	7.6	8.2	9.4	7.7
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	3.8
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.4
GCC	3.1	5.3	7.4	6.3	5.9
Other	4.7	4.8	4.6	6.2	7.2
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	3.5	4.9	6.2	5.8	6.0
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	4.2	4.7	3.0	5.6	3.4
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	3.6	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.7
All developing countries	4.1	5.0	6.8	7.5	7.4
East Asia and Pacific	6.2	8.0	9.1	9.8	10.0
Europe and Central Asia	2.0	5.4	6.2	6.9	6.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.0	2.2	4.7	5.6	5.1
South Asia	5.7	5.6	8.7	8.9	8.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.4	4.0	5.8	5.7	6.1

Source: National agencies and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: The MENA region includes the resource-poor, labor-abundant (RPLA) economies: Djibouti, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, and the West Bank and Gaza; the resource-rich, labor-abundant (RRLA) economies: Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Republic of Yemen; and the resource-rich, labor-importing (RRLI) economies: Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Because of data limitations, the West Bank and Gaza (WBG) is not included in regional or subregional aggregates. In addition to the resource-based classifications, aggregates are presented for groups based on geography and trade. The Maghreb consists of Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia. The Mashreq consists of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and WBG. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) members are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. And "other" consists of Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, and Yemen. Finally, net oil importers of the region include Djibouti, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia. All others are considered net exporters.

Table A.2: Population growth, 1996–2007

(percentage per year)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
MENA (excl. Iraq)	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Djibouti	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.6
Egypt, Arab Republic of	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Jordan	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6
Lebanon	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Morocco	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
Tunisia	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
West Bank and Gaza	4.4	3.6	3.5	5.0	3.2
Resource-rich	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
Algeria	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8
Iraq	2.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
Syrian Arab Republic	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Yemen, Republic of	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
Resource-rich, labor-importing	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Bahrain	3.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Kuwait	4.0	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.2
Libya	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Oman	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.1
Qatar	4.3	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.5
Saudi Arabia	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4
United Arab Emirates	5.9	7.2	5.8	7.2	7.2
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
GCC	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Other	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
All developing countries	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
East Asia and Pacific	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Europe and Central Asia	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3
South Asia	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9

Sources: UN population database, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.3: Labor force growth, 1996–2007

(percentage per year)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.8
MENA (excl. Iraq)	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.6	2.8
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	2.8	2.6	2.0	3.1	2.7
Djibouti	3.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Jordan	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.7	3.2
Lebanon	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Morocco	2.4	2.5	0.3	3.9	2.4
Tunisia	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	2.9
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.6	2.5
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.9	2.7
Algeria	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.0	1.4
Iraq	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Syrian Arab Republic	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Yemen, Republic of	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2
Resource-rich, labor-importing	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9
Bahrain	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Kuwait	6.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
Libya	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.8	2.1
Oman	3.5	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8
Qatar	2.5	2.2	1.9	-0.5	1.4
Saudi Arabia	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.7
United Arab Emirates	6.0	7.2	5.8	7.2	7.2
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	3.4	3.3	2.2	3.6	3.1
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
GCC	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
Other	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.3
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.9
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	2.7	2.7	1.3	3.4	2.6
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.6	2.8
All developing countries	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
East Asia and Pacific	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Europe and Central Asia	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
South Asia	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3

Sources: International Labor Organization, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.4: Real GDP per capita growth, 1996–2007

(percentage per year)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	2.6	3.8	3.7	3.6
MENA (excl. Iraq)	1.6	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.7
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	3.1	2.6	2.2	4.6	3.8
Djibouti	−3.9	0.1	1.4	3.2	3.2
Egypt, Arab Republic of	3.7	2.0	2.6	4.9	5.2
Jordan	0.3	3.1	4.7	3.9	3.6
Lebanon	1.2	2.8	−0.3	−1.3	−0.2
Morocco	2.8	3.5	1.4	6.7	1.3
Tunisia	4.5	3.6	2.9	4.3	5.2
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	1.1	3.0	4.4	3.4	3.5
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	1.8	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.6
Algeria	1.8	2.8	3.5	3.5	1.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2.2	4.2	3.2	3.2	5.7
Iraq	—	−25.0	−4.0	−4.0	−0.3
Syrian Arab Republic	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.5
Yemen, Republic of	1.5	1.1	2.3	0.2	0.1
Resource-rich, labor-importing	0.1	2.2	4.3	3.2	2.8
Bahrain	0.8	3.5	5.8	4.4	4.5
Kuwait	−2.7	3.5	8.3	4.0	2.4
Libya	−0.9	1.8	4.2	3.6	3.4
Oman	0.4	3.5	4.3	5.1	4.6
Qatar	7.4	3.7	3.7	5.4	3.7
Saudi Arabia	−0.3	1.2	3.4	1.8	1.6
United Arab Emirates	−0.6	0.4	2.3	2.1	0.5
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.5
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
GCC	0.2	2.2	4.3	3.1	2.7
Other	2.7	2.9	2.7	4.1	5.1
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	1.5	2.9	4.1	3.7	3.8
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	2.5	3.3	1.8	4.3	2.2
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	1.6	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.7
All developing countries	2.6	3.7	5.5	6.2	6.2
East Asia and the Pacific	5.1	7.0	8.3	8.9	9.1
Europe and Central Asia	2.1	5.4	6.2	6.9	6.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.4	0.8	3.5	4.2	3.8
South Asia	3.7	3.8	7.0	7.3	6.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.9	1.6	3.5	3.7	4.1

Sources: UN population database, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.5: Real GDP per labor force growth, 1996–2007

(percentage per year)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	1.1	2.5	2.2	2.9
MENA (excl. Iraq)	–0.1	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.8
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	2.1	1.6	1.7	3.1	2.5
Djibouti	–4.3	–0.2	0.9	2.6	2.5
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2.7	1.2	1.7	3.9	4.2
Jordan	–1.1	1.7	3.6	3.5	3.0
Lebanon	0.1	1.5	–1.6	–2.5	–1.5
Morocco	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.9	–0.1
Tunisia	2.6	1.5	1.1	2.5	3.2
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	–1.1	0.7	2.3	1.7	2.8
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	3.1
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	–0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.0
Algeria	–0.9	0.3	1.5	–1.7	–0.9
Iran, Islamic Republic of	–0.9	0.8	0.1	1.8	6.1
Iraq	—	–23.5	–2.1	4.7	1.4
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	–0.1	0.6	1.1	0.0
Yemen, Republic of	0.8	0.2	1.3	–1.0	–1.1
Resource-rich, labor-importing	–1.1	1.0	3.1	2.1	1.9
Bahrain	0.0	2.8	5.1	3.7	3.8
Kuwait	–4.8	1.5	6.2	1.3	–0.4
Libya	–3.3	–0.3	2.3	1.7	3.2
Oman	–0.6	3.6	4.1	6.2	6.1
Qatar	9.3	6.8	7.1	10.8	12.7
Saudi Arabia	–1.1	0.1	2.0	0.6	0.4
United Arab Emirates	–0.7	0.3	2.3	2.0	0.4
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	0.0	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.7
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	–0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	–0.2
GCC	–0.8	1.1	3.2	2.1	1.6
Other	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.6	4.8
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	–0.4	1.0	2.3	2.1	3.0
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.8
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	–0.1	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.8
All developing countries	2.3	3.2	5.0	5.7	5.6
East Asia and Pacific	4.7	6.6	7.7	8.4	8.6
Europe and Central Asia	2.3	4.9	5.7	6.5	6.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.5	–0.1	2.5	3.4	3.0
South Asia	3.6	3.4	6.4	6.6	6.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.8	1.5	3.4	3.3	3.7

Sources: International Labour Organization, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.6: Nominal GDP, 1996–2007

(current US\$ billions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	658.1	838.9	1,225.8	1,421.4	1,593.4
MENA (excl. Iraq)	640.9	822.9	1,194.4	1,371.9	1,531.7
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	163.6	185.6	212.5	241.2	275.1
Djibouti	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Egypt, Arab Republic of	80.4	89.4	89.7	107.5	127.8
Jordan	7.6	9.7	12.6	14.1	15.7
Lebanon	15.8	18.8	21.5	22.7	23.7
Morocco	39.5	44.3	59.0	65.4	73.0
Tunisia	19.8	22.7	29.0	30.7	34.0
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	477.3	673.3	981.9	1,130.8	1,256.7
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	184.8	238.9	371.1	438.7	487.3
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	175.3	223.0	339.7	389.2	425.6
Algeria	48.0	64.0	102.3	115.5	134.9
Iran, Islamic Republic of	105.8	126.4	192.0	222.9	236.8
Iraq	12.7	16.0	31.4	49.5	61.7
Syrian Arab Republic	14.8	21.4	28.6	31.7	33.3
Yemen, Republic of	6.6	11.2	16.8	19.1	20.6
Resource-rich, labor-importing	302.1	414.4	642.2	741.6	831.1
Bahrain	6.3	9.0	13.4	15.8	19.8
Kuwait	29.5	48.7	80.8	98.7	111.4
Libya	32.1	27.4	41.6	50.5	56.6
Oman	15.2	21.3	30.7	38.4	42.4
Qatar	10.8	22.0	42.5	52.7	65.8
Saudi Arabia	157.5	205.3	315.8	349.1	375.3
United Arab Emirates	50.7	80.7	117.5	136.3	159.7
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	119.6	135.7	202.9	231.4	264.6
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	38.2	50.0	62.7	68.5	72.7
GCC	270.0	387.0	600.6	691.1	774.5
Other	193.4	227.5	299.2	350.2	386.0
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	557.7	726.8	1,071.6	1,238.2	1,384.4
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	83.2	96.2	122.8	133.7	147.3
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	641	823	1,194	1,372	1,532
All developing countries	5,667	7,004	9,654	11,336	13,561
East Asia and Pacific	1,514	2,188	2,969	3,431	4,042
Europe and Central Asia	1,105	1,265	1,986	2,436	3,045
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,824	1,911	2,473	2,909	3,478
South Asia	544	746	1,015	1,150	1,419
Sub-Saharan Africa	330	450	627	711	802

Sources: National agencies and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.7: Population, 1996–2007

(millions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^e
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	286.5	313.0	331.7	338.6	345.5
MENA (excl. Iraq)	264.4	287.7	303.8	309.8	315.8
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	109.3	117.8	123.4	125.4	127.3
Djibouti	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Egypt, Arab Republic of	63.5	69.0	72.8	74.2	75.5
Jordan	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.7
Lebanon	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
Morocco	27.5	29.2	30.1	30.5	30.8
Tunisia	9.4	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3
West Bank and Gaza	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.8
Resource-rich	155.1	170.0	180.4	184.4	188.5
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	144.6	158.2	168.2	171.9	175.7
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	122.5	133.0	140.3	143.1	145.9
Algeria	29.4	31.4	32.9	33.3	33.8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	61.3	65.5	68.3	69.5	70.8
Iraq	22.1	25.2	27.9	28.8	29.7
Syrian Arab Republic	15.2	17.0	18.2	18.6	19.1
Yemen, Republic of	16.6	19.1	21.0	21.6	22.3
Resource-rich, labor-importing	32.6	37.0	40.1	41.3	42.5
Bahrain	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Kuwait	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6
Libya	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.1
Oman	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Qatar	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Saudi Arabia	19.3	21.5	23.1	23.7	24.3
United Arab Emirates	2.8	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.2
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	71.3	75.9	79.0	80.0	81.1
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	23.4	26.0	27.7	28.3	28.9
GCC	27.5	31.5	34.3	35.3	36.4
Other	142.1	154.4	162.9	166.1	169.3
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	218.7	239.0	253.3	258.6	264.0
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	45.7	48.7	50.6	51.2	51.8
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	264	288	304	310	316
All developing countries	4,703	5,083	5,256	5,318	5,381
East Asia and Pacific	1,688	1,782	1,822	1,837	1,852
Europe and Central Asia	439	438	438	438	439
Latin America and the Caribbean	477	519	537	544	551
South Asia	1,258	1,390	1,451	1,472	1,493
Sub-Saharan Africa	607	695	738	752	766

Sources: UN population database, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.8: Labor force, 1996–2007

(millions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	90.7	106.8	118.3	122.2	125.6
MENA (excl. Iraq)	84.7	100.2	111.5	115.3	118.6
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	35.2	40.0	43.0	44.4	45.6
Djibouti	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Egypt, Arab Republic of	18.5	21.1	22.9	23.5	24.2
Jordan	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Lebanon	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Morocco	10.7	11.9	12.5	13.0	13.3
Tunisia	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1
West Bank and Gaza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource-rich	49.5	60.3	68.2	70.9	72.9
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	44.4	53.5	59.9	62.1	63.7
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	38.4	46.9	53.2	55.2	56.7
Algeria	10.0	12.0	13.4	13.9	14.4
Iran, Islamic Republic of	19.3	24.1	27.5	28.7	29.1
Iraq	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.0
Syrian Arab Republic	4.7	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.8
Yemen, Republic of	4.4	5.3	5.9	6.2	6.5
Resource-rich, labor-importing	11.1	13.3	15.0	15.6	16.2
Bahrain	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kuwait	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Libya	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
Oman	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Qatar	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saudi Arabia	5.7	6.7	7.5	7.7	8.0
United Arab Emirates	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.7
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	25.5	29.5	32.1	33.3	34.3
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	7.4	8.8	9.7	10.1	10.4
GCC	9.4	11.3	12.7	13.2	13.8
Other	42.4	50.7	56.7	58.7	60.0
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	68.0	81.3	91.0	94.4	97.1
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	16.8	18.9	20.2	20.9	21.4
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	85	100	111	115	119
All developing countries	2,230	2,423	2,535	2,579	2,623
East Asia and Pacific	964	1,027	1,063	1,077	1,091
Europe and Central Asia	214	216	220	221	222
Latin America and the Caribbean	214	240	254	260	265
South Asia	500	554	585	598	610
Sub-Saharan Africa	255	287	305	312	320

Sources: International Labour Organization, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.9: Consumer price inflation, 1996–2007

(percentage per year)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
MENA (excl. Iraq)	5.1	3.5	4.8	5.1	7.2
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	5.3	3.4	5.3	6.2	6.7
Djibouti	2.6	2.0	3.1	3.6	4.5
Egypt, Arab Republic of	7.5	4.7	8.8	7.7	9.9
Jordan	3.4	1.8	3.5	6.2	5.4
Lebanon	3.6	1.5	-0.7	5.6	3.2
Morocco	1.9	1.6	1.0	3.3	2.1
Tunisia	3.3	2.1	2.0	4.5	3.1
West Bank and Gaza	7.4	3.4	3.5	4.2	9.5
Resource-rich	5.1	3.6	4.6	5.4	7.3
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	12.6	10.7	11.3	16.6	17.2
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	13.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	11.3
Algeria	7.8	2.4	1.6	2.5	3.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	19.6	14.1	13.4	11.9	16.8
Iraq	3.1	20.8	31.6	64.8	4.7
Syrian Arab Republic	2.0	2.1	7.2	10.0	3.3
Yemen, Republic of	11.4	10.4	11.4	18.4	12.6
Resource-rich, labor-importing	0.7	0.8	2.8	3.5	4.7
Bahrain	0.7	-0.3	2.6	2.2	3.5
Kuwait	1.8	1.3	4.1	3.1	4.9
Libya	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Oman	-0.9	-0.3	1.9	3.2	4.8
Qatar	3.7	2.6	8.8	11.8	12.0
Saudi Arabia	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	2.3	3.0
United Arab Emirates	2.5	3.0	8.0	6.5	9.5
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	4.0	2.1	2.0	3.6	3.4
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	4.3	2.3	2.8	6.2	5.3
GCC	2.2	1.6	5.6	7.6	8.1
Other	5.9	5.4	5.8	9.1	6.4
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	4.8	3.5	5.4	5.6	7.1
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	2.7	1.7	1.1	4.4	2.9
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	5.1	3.5	4.8	5.1	7.2
All developing countries	7.7	5.6	6.0	7.8	6.7
East Asia and Pacific	6.7	4.5	3.8	4.3	4.6
Europe and Central Asia	17.1	5.9	5.8	7.3	6.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.8	6.1	6.6	10.0	8.7
South Asia	6.8	4.1	5.7	7.5	7.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.8	6.0	6.0	6.5	5.8

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1. Aggregate Consumer price index (CPI) figures are GDP-weighted averages of country constituents.

Table A.10: Overall fiscal balance, 1996–2007

(current US\$ billions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^e
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	—	133.3	174.1	183.5
MENA (excl. Iraq)	–13.1	19.5	129.9	168.2	178.0
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	–6.1	–11.2	–14.5	–13.9	–16.4
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	–1.5	–5.8	–8.6	–8.8	–9.8
Jordan	–0.1	–0.2	–0.6	–0.6	–0.9
Lebanon	–2.9	–2.9	–2.0	–2.7	–3.1
Morocco	–0.7	–1.6	–2.4	–1.0	–1.6
Tunisia	–0.8	–0.7	–0.9	–0.9	–1.0
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	–7.0	30.1	147.4	148.1	168.9
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	–0.3	4.4	15.0	4.7	7.5
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	–0.3	4.4	11.6	–1.2	2.0
Algeria	0.1	3.8	12.2	16.1	15.6
Iran, Islamic Republic of	–1.6	0.8	1.0	–16.1	–11.1
Iraq	—	—	3.4	5.9	5.5
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	–0.2	–1.3	–1.4	–1.4
Yemen, Republic of	1.1	0.0	–0.3	0.2	–1.0
Resource-rich, labor-importing	–6.7	25.8	135.7	149.6	167.4
Bahrain	–0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Kuwait	4.1	11.2	30.8	41.7	37.0
Libya	0.9	2.7	13.3	19.6	20.7
Oman	0.1	1.5	2.0	7.0	7.5
Qatar	–0.9	2.0	4.0	8.0	8.0
Saudi Arabia	–8.0	3.1	58.1	67.4	75.8
United Arab Emirates	–2.3	5.8	24.0	39.2	43.1
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	–0.9	4.2	22.0	33.9	33.7
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	–2.9	–3.3	–3.8	–4.6	–5.3
GCC	–7.2	23.7	119.4	163.6	171.7
Other	–2.0	–5.0	–8.0	–24.7	–22.1
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	–8.5	21.2	139.8	137.3	161.9
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	–4.6	–5.4	–5.9	–5.1	–6.6
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	–13.1	19.5	129.9	168.2	178.0
All developing countries	–86.8	–151.4	–62.0	–9.0	–96.0
East Asia and Pacific	–19.6	–46.7	–42.0	–19.0	–35.0
Europe and Central Asia	–52.1	–29.8	39.0	70.0	47.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.2	–2.9	–18.0	–14.0	–12.0
South Asia	–41.5	–56.3	–65.0	–73.0	–87.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	–8.7	–6.4	4.0	11.5	–1.9

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.11: Overall fiscal balance, 1996–2007

(percentage of GDP)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	—	10.9	12.2	11.5
MENA (excl. Iraq)	–2.1	2.2	10.9	12.3	11.6
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	–3.7	–6.0	–6.8	–5.7	–6.0
Djibouti	–2.4	–2.2	0.2	–2.4	–3.4
Egypt, Arab Republic of	–1.8	–6.8	–9.6	–8.2	–7.7
Jordan	–1.9	–2.1	–4.7	–3.9	–5.5
Lebanon	–18.6	–15.7	–9.1	–11.7	–12.9
Morocco	–1.7	–3.7	–4.1	–1.5	–2.2
Tunisia	–4.2	–3.2	–3.0	–2.9	–3.0
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	–1.5	4.6	14.7	16.1	15.5
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	–0.2	1.9	4.1	1.1	–0.1
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	–0.2	1.9	3.4	–0.3	–0.1
Algeria	0.2	5.7	12.0	14.0	11.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	–1.6	0.5	0.5	–7.2	–4.7
Iraq	—	—	10.8	11.9	8.9
Syrian Arab Republic	0.7	–0.7	–4.4	–4.4	–4.1
Yemen, Republic of	16.8	0.4	–1.8	0.9	–5.4
Resource-rich, labor-importing	–2.3	6.2	20.7	24.7	23.2
Bahrain	–4.3	1.0	3.4	2.7	1.6
Kuwait	13.9	23.7	38.2	42.2	33.2
Libya	3.0	9.7	31.9	38.9	36.6
Oman	0.8	7.3	6.6	18.1	17.7
Qatar	–8.1	8.1	9.5	15.1	12.1
Saudi Arabia	–5.2	0.9	18.4	19.3	20.2
United Arab Emirates	–4.4	7.1	20.4	28.7	27.0
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	–0.8	2.9	11.0	14.7	12.7
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	–7.7	–6.6	–6.1	–6.7	–7.3
GCC	–2.7	6.2	19.9	23.7	22.2
Other	–1.0	–2.2	–2.7	–7.1	–5.7
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	–1.6	3.1	12.7	14.0	13.3
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	–5.5	–5.8	–4.8	–3.8	–4.5
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	–2.1	2.2	10.9	12.3	11.6
All developing countries	–1.5	–2.6	–0.9	–0.1	–1.0
East Asia and Pacific	–1.3	–3.0	–1.9	–0.7	–1.2
Europe and Central Asia	–4.4	–2.8	3.0	4.3	2.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.1	–0.2	–1.0	–0.7	–0.5
South Asia	–8.4	–10.0	–8.6	–8.3	–8.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	–2.7	–1.9	0.9	2.1	–0.3

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.12: Total fiscal revenue (including grants), 1996–2007

(percentage of GDP)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	—	41.4	42.8	42.5
MENA (excl. Iraq)	28.1	26.2	39.6	41.3	41.3
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	24.3	24.3	23.4	25.3	25.5
Djibouti	31.7	31.8	37.1	35.0	35.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	24.6	23.9	20.6	24.5	24.8
Jordan	33.6	34.0	34.2	34.7	35.1
Lebanon	17.4	21.3	22.8	24.2	26.1
Morocco	24.7	23.4	25.3	25.6	25.3
Tunisia	24.3	24.2	23.9	24.2	23.3
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	29.3	35.4	43.1	44.7	44.8
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	23.5	25.0	38.6	35.6	34.6
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	24.7	26.7	32.3	29.4	29.1
Algeria	30.5	36.4	41.1	43.4	41.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	20.5	20.7	26.6	20.3	20.9
Iraq	—	—	107.4	85.0	72.5
Syrian Arab Republic	25.8	30.1	37.4	37.0	33.1
Yemen, Republic of	48.5	32.6	34.6	38.2	34.9
Resource-rich, labor-importing	32.0	26.1	48.9	52.8	52.9
Bahrain	26.9	32.6	33.0	30.9	28.4
Kuwait	60.3	58.9	62.7	65.1	64.9
Libya	36.8	49.5	66.8	71.1	68.8
Oman	39.5	45.6	43.7	51.5	51.1
Qatar	36.0	39.9	39.8	42.2	35.9
Saudi Arabia	28.5	35.3	48.0	50.3	53.3
United Arab Emirates	34.0	37.9	41.8	50.5	48.5
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	29.0	38.8	45.2	47.6	45.9
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	23.9	27.5	31.8	32.3	31.2
GCC	33.8	39.7	47.7	51.5	51.7
Other	23.2	22.9	25.2	22.6	23.0
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	28.6	34.4	41.2	43.0	43.0
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	24.1	24.3	25.5	26.0	26.0

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.13: Total fiscal expenditures, 1996–2007

(percentage of GDP)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	—	30.5	30.4	30.9
MENA (excl. Iraq)	30.1	30.8	28.7	29.1	29.6
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	28.0	30.8	30.4	31.3	31.9
Djibouti	34.1	34.0	36.8	37.4	38.4
Egypt, Arab Republic of	26.4	31.8	30.2	32.6	32.5
Jordan	35.5	36.1	38.9	38.6	40.6
Lebanon	36.0	36.9	32.0	35.9	39.0
Morocco	26.4	27.2	29.9	27.6	28.3
Tunisia	28.6	27.4	26.9	27.2	27.9
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	30.9	30.8	28.4	28.6	29.1
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	23.7	23.2	34.6	34.0	33.0
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	24.9	24.8	28.8	29.7	28.6
Algeria	30.3	30.7	29.2	29.4	30.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	22.0	20.2	26.1	27.5	25.6
Iraq	—	—	96.5	68.5	63.5
Syrian Arab Republic	25.1	30.7	41.8	41.4	37.2
Yemen, Republic of	31.7	32.1	36.4	37.4	40.3
Resource-rich, labor-importing	34.3	34.1	28.1	28.0	29.4
Bahrain	31.2	31.6	25.5	26.2	25.3
Kuwait	46.5	35.2	24.5	22.9	29.1
Libya	33.8	39.8	34.8	32.2	33.1
Oman	38.7	38.3	37.1	33.4	33.4
Qatar	44.1	31.8	30.3	27.0	28.6
Saudi Arabia	33.6	34.4	29.6	31.0	30.8
United Arab Emirates	38.4	30.9	21.4	21.7	21.5
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	29.8	35.9	34.4	33.1	34.6
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	31.6	34.1	37.8	39.0	38.5
GCC	36.6	33.7	27.7	27.7	28.7
Other	24.2	25.4	27.9	29.6	28.7
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	30.2	30.9	28.5	29.0	29.3
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	29.6	30.1	30.5	30.1	31.8

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.14: Current fiscal expenditures, 1996–2007

(percentage of GDP)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^e
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	—	23.6	23.6	23.3
MENA (excl. Iraq)	24.3	25.0	22.1	22.4	22.2
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	22.2	24.6	25.4	26.9	26.0
Djibouti	29.6	29.2	27.5	29.9	26.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	20.5	24.8	25.7	30.2	27.3
Jordan	28.1	28.5	31.9	30.7	33.8
Lebanon	29.3	34.0	29.8	33.1	34.0
Morocco	22.2	22.3	24.2	21.6	21.9
Tunisia	21.6	19.8	20.5	20.2	20.5
West Bank and Gaza	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
Resource-rich	25.0	25.1	21.5	21.5	21.4
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	16.9	17.0	24.5	24.4	23.5
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	17.8	18.2	19.7	20.5	19.6
Algeria	23.0	21.8	16.5	17.0	17.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	15.6	15.8	19.2	20.3	18.9
Iraq	0.0	0.0	77.2	55.3	50.4
Syrian Arab Republic	13.5	18.7	29.6	29.5	26.2
Yemen, Republic of	25.1	23.7	26.6	28.3	31.6
Resource-rich, labor-importing	29.2	28.8	22.4	22.0	22.3
Bahrain	25.6	25.2	20.2	18.5	18.3
Kuwait	41.0	32.2	24.5	22.9	29.1
Libya	29.1	27.9	15.0	14.5	14.5
Oman	31.4	29.4	25.2	23.9	24.8
Qatar	38.6	26.3	19.8	18.8	15.8
Saudi Arabia	29.6	29.9	24.4	25.1	24.6
United Arab Emirates	29.0	25.5	18.7	17.3	17.3
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	23.7	26.5	21.4	20.4	20.7
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	22.9	26.4	30.1	30.9	30.4
GCC	31.1	28.9	22.9	22.5	22.8
Other	17.9	19.7	21.6	23.8	22.4
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	24.3	25.0	21.8	22.2	21.9
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	24.0	24.7	25.1	24.2	24.8

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.15: Exports of goods and services, 1996–2007

(percentage of GDP)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	33.2	43.7	55.3	57.4	57.3
MENA (excl. Iraq)	33.5	42.5	55.1	57.4	57.2
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	23.3	27.0	35.5	36.3	37.2
Djibouti	38.8	37.9	40.6	39.9	41.4
Egypt, Arab Republic of	17.3	22.0	34.2	34.1	33.9
Jordan	48.0	46.2	52.6	54.5	51.8
Lebanon	13.2	16.4	21.2	23.7	26.0
Morocco	25.2	29.2	31.9	33.3	33.6
Tunisia	42.5	45.7	50.1	51.5	58.5
West Bank and Gaza	0.0	0.0	—	—	—
Resource-rich	37.0	47.1	59.3	61.9	61.6
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	25.5	31.2	41.1	42.6	42.8
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	23.4	32.4	39.1	40.7	40.5
Algeria	27.5	38.2	47.7	49.6	46.3
Iran, Islamic Republic of	19.2	28.6	35.2	37.7	39.0
Iraq	60.4	117.8	62.8	57.4	59.0
Syrian Arab Republic	35.0	35.6	34.5	30.9	31.9
Yemen, Republic of	35.0	36.4	38.6	38.3	32.2
Resource-rich, labor-importing	44.9	55.0	70.0	73.0	72.4
Bahrain	77.6	84.2	88.7	88.2	83.1
Kuwait	48.7	47.7	63.9	66.5	63.0
Libya	25.7	53.4	70.5	74.3	71.3
Oman	47.4	57.8	63.4	57.7	55.0
Qatar	49.2	74.8	69.2	70.6	72.9
Saudi Arabia	36.1	44.6	59.3	62.6	65.4
United Arab Emirates	76.6	78.0	102.4	107.2	99.0
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	33.3	45.7	54.9	57.2	55.7
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	28.6	30.4	33.6	33.4	34.2
GCC	47.2	55.3	69.9	72.9	72.5
Other	19.0	26.1	35.1	36.7	37.0
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	34.2	43.9	57.2	59.5	59.0
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	29.1	32.3	36.5	38.1	40.2
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	33.5	42.5	55.1	57.4	57.2
All developing countries	25.4	31.5	35.7	36.7	36.1
East Asia and Pacific	33.0	38.0	44.0	47.0	49.0
Europe and Central Asia	31.5	39.3	41.0	40.0	38.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.5	24.0	26.0	26.0	25.0
South Asia	13.0	15.3	19.0	20.0	18.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.0	32.3	37.0	39.0	39.0

Sources: National agencies and World Bank estimates based on National Income Account concept.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.16: Merchandise exports, 1996–2007

(current US\$ billions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	190.9	326.9	611.4	741.7	834.2
MENA (excl. Iraq)	184.6	310.3	591.7	713.3	797.8
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	20.6	28.5	44.0	52.2	65.7
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Egypt, Arab Republic of	4.9	8.5	16.1	20.5	26.7
Jordan	1.8	2.8	4.3	5.2	5.5
Lebanon	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.6
Morocco	7.1	8.2	10.7	11.9	14.6
Tunisia	5.7	7.4	10.5	11.5	15.2
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	..
Resource-rich	164.0	281.8	547.7	661.2	732.1
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	43.2	80.9	138.7	171.7	191.3
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	36.9	64.3	119.0	143.3	154.9
Algeria	12.4	23.2	46.3	54.7	59.9
Iran, Islamic Republic of	18.7	31.7	60.0	75.7	82.3
Iraq	6.3	16.6	19.7	28.4	36.4
Syrian Arab Republic	3.6	5.7	6.6	6.1	6.5
Yemen, Republic of	2.1	3.8	6.1	6.7	6.2
Resource-rich, labor-importing	127.1	217.5	428.7	517.9	577.2
Bahrain	4.2	6.4	10.2	12.1	14.5
Kuwait	12.8	20.6	46.9	58.6	62.9
Libya	8.3	14.2	28.8	37.0	39.9
Oman	7.0	11.7	18.7	21.2	22.3
Qatar	5.2	15.8	26.2	35.0	45.6
Saudi Arabia	52.7	87.4	180.7	211.3	237.7
United Arab Emirates	37.0	61.3	117.2	142.6	154.4
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	33.4	53.1	96.4	115.1	129.5
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	6.5	10.0	13.4	14.2	15.7
GCC	118.8	203.2	399.8	480.9	537.4
Other	25.8	44.0	82.2	103.1	115.2
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	168.9	290.3	563.8	681.7	758.8
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	15.7	20.0	28.0	31.6	39.0
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	185	310	592	713	798
All developing countries	1,191	1,902	2,959	3,607	4,253
East Asia and Pacific	434	747	1,173	1,447	1,779
Europe and Central Asia	242	415	676	833	967
Latin America and the Caribbean	297	404	562	674	761
South Asia	56	86	134	158	185
Sub-Saharan Africa	86	125	202	245	280

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.17: Crude oil and refined product exports, 1996–2007

(current US\$ billions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	129.2	226.7	461.1	584.8	653.4
MENA (excl. Iraq)	123.7	212.0	442.0	557.1	617.8
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	2.9	3.4	6.8	8.3	10.1
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	2.3	2.5	5.5	7.0	8.4
Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Lebanon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morocco	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Tunisia	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.5
West Bank and Gaza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource-rich	120.8	208.6	435.3	548.9	607.7
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	36.4	69.2	127.1	150.4	166.5
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	30.9	54.5	108.0	122.7	130.9
Algeria	11.4	22.8	45.5	53.6	59.0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	15.3	25.3	53.2	59.1	63.0
Iraq	5.5	14.7	19.1	27.7	35.6
Syrian Arab Republic	2.3	3.1	4.1	4.2	3.9
Yemen, Republic of	1.9	3.3	5.2	5.7	5.1
Resource-rich, labor-importing	89.9	154.1	327.3	426.2	476.8
Bahrain	1.1	1.8	7.2	9.2	11.0
Kuwait	11.8	18.5	44.1	58.6	62.8
Libya	7.9	13.0	28.3	37.0	39.9
Oman	5.5	8.4	13.6	15.4	16.2
Qatar	3.8	8.4	22.8	31.2	40.7
Saudi Arabia	45.6	77.2	161.4	205.0	230.6
United Arab Emirates	14.1	26.7	49.9	69.8	75.6
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	19.9	36.8	75.1	91.8	100.5
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	2.3	3.1	4.1	4.2	3.9
GCC	81.9	141.1	299.0	389.2	436.9
Other	19.5	31.1	63.8	71.9	76.5
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	123.1	211.1	440.7	555.8	616.1
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Energy Agency, UN Comtrade database, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.18: Imports of goods and services, 1996–2007

(percentage of GDP)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	35.0	38.0	40.4	40.7
MENA (excl. Iraq)	31.8	32.6	37.0	38.4	38.7
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	32.3	33.5	43.7	43.7	45.8
Djibouti	50.6	48.0	50.9	57.3	57.6
Egypt, Arab Republic of	24.9	24.8	38.3	37.8	39.2
Jordan	69.3	70.6	93.9	91.9	91.4
Lebanon	45.6	38.6	41.7	39.9	44.8
Morocco	28.4	33.3	38.6	39.5	42.8
Tunisia	45.0	49.5	50.6	53.8	56.5
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	31.6	32.3	35.5	37.3	37.2
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	20.0	26.7	32.4	35.8	35.8
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	21.1	25.1	28.2	27.9	28.0
Algeria	22.9	23.6	24.1	22.0	24.6
Iran, Islamic Republic of	16.6	23.9	28.4	28.7	27.9
Iraq	—	89.5	77.8	97.5	89.1
Syrian Arab Republic	37.2	30.4	37.5	36.2	35.9
Yemen, Republic of	44.7	36.3	35.4	40.9	39.7
Resource-rich, labor-importing	37.8	36.2	39.4	42.2	41.9
Bahrain	68.1	66.2	66.1	64.2	62.6
Kuwait	43.6	30.7	28.3	24.9	23.5
Libya	22.8	32.3	35.1	34.2	33.1
Oman	40.4	37.2	36.1	37.2	37.0
Qatar	49.5	29.0	31.1	36.5	36.8
Saudi Arabia	26.7	26.5	26.4	29.9	31.5
United Arab Emirates	71.3	64.7	84.2	90.0	83.0
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	32.1	36.4	37.8	36.7	38.7
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	47.0	41.3	50.3	48.9	50.8
GCC	39.5	36.6	39.7	42.7	42.5
Other	21.1	24.9	31.8	32.2	32.3
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	30.6	31.3	57.2	59.5	59.0
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	39.4	42.0	36.5	38.1	40.2
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	31.8	32.6	37.0	38.4	38.7
All developing countries	25.4	31.5	35.7	36.7	36.1
East Asia and Pacific	33.2	38.1	44.1	46.9	48.6
Europe and Central Asia	31.4	39.5	40.6	40.3	35.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	18.5	24.1	25.8	26.2	24.8
South Asia	13.3	15.5	17.4	17.6	18.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	29.0	32.4	37.0	39.0	39.2

Sources: National agencies and World Bank estimates based on National Income Account concept.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.19: Workers' remittances (net), 1996–2007

(current US\$ billions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	-14.2	-11.2	-10.1	-11.9	-10.4
MENA (excl. Iraq)	-14.2	-11.2	-10.1	-11.9	-10.4
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	8.9	10.3	13.3	15.4	19.0
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	3.4	3.0	4.3	5.0	6.3
Jordan	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8
Lebanon	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.5
Morocco	2.0	3.2	4.5	5.4	6.7
Tunisia	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7
West Bank and Gaza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource-rich	-23.1	-21.5	-23.5	-27.3	-29.4
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	2.9	3.9	5.0	5.6	5.7
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	2.9	3.9	5.0	5.6	5.7
Algeria	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Yemen, Republic of	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Resource-rich, labor-importing	-26.1	-25.4	-28.5	-32.9	-35.1
Bahrain	-0.7	-1.1	-1.2	-1.5	-1.7
Kuwait	-1.5	-2.0	-2.6	-3.0	-3.1
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	-1.4	-1.6	-2.3	-2.8	-2.8
Qatar	-1.2	-1.6	-3.0	-3.9	-4.1
Saudi Arabia	-14.8	-14.9	-14.0	-15.6	-16.4
United Arab Emirates	-6.3	-4.2	-5.4	-6.0	-7.0
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	3.6	5.6	7.9	9.4	9.8
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.3	5.1
GCC	-26.1	-25.4	-28.5	-32.9	-35.0
Other	5.1	5.1	6.6	7.3	8.8
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	-19.8	-18.5	-19.1	-22.2	-23.0
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	5.5	7.3	9.0	10.4	12.6
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq), net recipients	11.8	14.2	18.4	21.0	24.7
All developing countries	61.5	107.8	155.2	177.0	201.0
East Asia and Pacific	11.5	25.2	36.7	42.4	58.0
Europe and Central Asia	6.9	11.8	18.4	17.8	20.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.1	30.0	46.3	53.9	55.0
South Asia	14.9	24.0	31.3	37.8	40.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.3	3.5	6.0	7.3	8.0

Sources: World Bank estimates, International Monetary Fund, and national agencies.

e = estimate.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.20: Tourism revenues (balance of payments basis), 1996–2007

(current US\$ billions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	11.9	16.6	23.5	26.1	29.2
MENA (excl. Iraq)	11.9	16.6	23.5	26.1	29.2
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	7.9	10.7	15.8	17.7	20.1
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	3.3	4.5	6.9	7.2	8.2
Jordan	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7
Lebanon	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Morocco	1.7	2.9	4.6	5.9	7.2
Tunisia	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4
West Bank and Gaza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource-rich	4.0	5.9	7.7	8.4	9.0
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.9
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.9
Algeria	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Yemen, Republic of	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Resource-rich, labor-importing	2.3	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.2
Bahrain	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
Kuwait	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
Qatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6
United Arab Emirates	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	3.7	5.2	7.9	9.3	10.7
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.7
GCC	2.3	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.2
Other	3.7	5.4	8.0	8.4	9.6
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	7.4	10.4	14.5	15.7	17.2
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	4.5	6.1	9.0	10.5	12.0

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, World Tourism Organization, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.21: Current account balance, 1996–2007

(current US\$ billions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	100.1	209.7	286.6	294.9
MENA (excl. Iraq)	1.6	66.5	210.5	282.0	291.0
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	–6.0	–2.3	–4.4	–2.0	–3.2
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	–0.1	–0.1
Egypt, Arab Republic of	–1.1	1.4	2.1	2.6	2.8
Jordan	0.1	0.4	–2.2	–1.9	–2.2
Lebanon	–4.3	–4.3	–5.0	–3.8	–3.6
Morocco	–0.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.6
Tunisia	–0.5	–0.7	–0.3	–0.6	–0.8
West Bank and Gaza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource-rich	7.5	68.8	214.9	284.0	294.2
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	3.6	12.5	35.3	54.7	59.5
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	3.6	14.4	36.1	50.1	55.6
Algeria	0.9	8.1	21.2	29.0	30.8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3.0	4.9	14.0	20.7	26.3
Iraq	—	–9.5	–0.8	4.6	3.9
Syrian Arab Republic	–0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	–0.6
Yemen, Republic of	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	–0.9
Resource-rich, labor-importing	4.0	54.4	178.7	233.9	238.6
Bahrain	–0.1	0.3	1.5	2.1	3.1
Kuwait	5.6	11.0	34.3	51.0	52.2
Libya	1.2	5.6	14.9	22.2	19.6
Oman	–0.9	1.9	4.7	6.2	8.3
Qatar	–1.6	4.6	14.1	16.1	21.7
Saudi Arabia	–2.9	23.1	90.1	99.1	92.0
United Arab Emirates	2.8	7.9	19.1	37.2	41.7
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	1.5	13.9	36.8	52.3	50.2
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	–4.7	–3.1	–6.9	–5.4	–6.3
GCC	2.8	48.8	163.8	211.7	219.0
Other	2.0	6.9	16.8	23.4	28.2
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	6.5	70.1	217.0	286.6	297.0
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	–4.9	–3.6	–6.5	–4.6	–6.0
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	1.6	66.5	210.5	282.0	291.0
All developing countries	–64.2	106.8	266.6	399.9	407.7
East Asia and Pacific	–1.1	67.9	168.8	287.6	408.6
Europe and Central Asia	–3.9	13.0	21.9	15.4	–40.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	–44.2	–6.7	34.6	46.2	18.3
South Asia	–9.5	3.0	–12.7	–15.4	–33.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	–7.2	1.7	–2.1	–1.2	–8.0

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.22: Current account balance, 1996–2007

(percentage in GDP)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^e
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	9.7	17.1	20.2	18.5
MENA (excl. Iraq)	0.2	7.9	17.6	20.6	19.0
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	–3.6	–1.2	–2.1	–0.8	–1.2
Djibouti	1.0	1.6	1.1	–8.8	–8.1
Egypt, Arab Republic of	–1.2	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.2
Jordan	0.6	3.9	–17.6	–13.5	–13.8
Lebanon	–27.6	–23.0	–23.2	–16.7	–15.0
Morocco	–0.2	2.3	1.7	2.7	0.8
Tunisia	–2.8	–3.4	–1.1	–2.1	–2.4
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	1.5	10.6	21.9	25.1	23.4
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	1.9	5.7	9.5	12.5	12.2
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	2.0	6.8	10.6	12.9	13.1
Algeria	1.9	12.6	20.7	25.1	22.8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2.8	4.4	7.3	9.3	11.1
Iraq	—	–36.7	–2.5	9.3	6.3
Syrian Arab Republic	–2.8	4.0	1.0	0.9	–1.8
Yemen, Republic of	1.1	5.6	3.8	1.0	–4.2
Resource-rich, labor-importing	1.1	12.7	27.8	31.5	28.7
Bahrain	–2.3	3.7	11.2	13.3	15.7
Kuwait	18.5	23.0	42.5	51.7	46.9
Libya	3.6	19.1	35.9	43.9	34.6
Oman	–6.3	9.0	15.3	16.1	19.6
Qatar	–16.5	20.8	33.2	30.5	33.0
Saudi Arabia	–2.0	10.5	28.5	28.4	24.5
United Arab Emirates	5.7	9.9	16.2	27.3	26.1
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	1.2	10.1	18.2	22.6	19.0
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	–12.4	–6.2	–11.0	–7.9	–8.7
GCC	0.9	12.2	27.3	30.6	28.3
Other	1.0	3.1	5.6	6.7	7.3
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	1.1	9.5	20.2	23.1	21.5
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	–5.9	–3.9	–5.3	–3.5	–4.1
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	0.2	7.9	17.6	20.6	19.0
All developing countries	–0.8	1.5	2.8	3.5	3.0
East Asia and Pacific	0.9	3.1	5.7	8.4	10.1
Europe and Central Asia	–0.4	1.2	1.1	0.6	–1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	–2.6	–0.3	1.4	1.6	0.5
South Asia	–1.7	0.4	–1.3	–1.3	–2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	–1.7	0.3	–0.3	–0.2	–1.0

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.23: Foreign direct investment, 1996–2007

(current US\$ billions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	6.1	11.0	31.1	52.1	45.4
MENA (excl. Iraq)	6.1	10.9	30.6	51.6	44.9
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	3.5	4.0	11.6	21.9	18.9
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egypt, Arab Republic of	0.7	0.8	5.4	10.0	8.0
Jordan	0.1	0.5	1.6	3.4	1.7
Lebanon	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.4	1.8
Morocco	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.7	3.8
Tunisia	0.4	0.6	0.7	3.3	3.5
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	2.7	6.9	19.0	29.8	26.0
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	0.3	2.1	3.4	8.7	5.2
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	0.3	2.0	2.9	8.2	4.7
Algeria	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.6	0.8
Iraq	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Yemen, Republic of	−0.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.6
Resource-rich, labor-importing	2.3	4.9	16.0	21.6	21.4
Bahrain	−0.6	0.0	−0.1	1.9	2.0
Kuwait	0.4	0.9	−4.9	−7.8	−6.4
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Qatar	1.2	1.3	2.5	3.5	4.7
Saudi Arabia	−0.1	0.7	10.9	17.5	14.7
United Arab Emirates	0.3	2.0	7.2	6.1	6.1
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	1.4	2.2	3.4	7.8	9.8
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	1.8	2.1	4.4	6.4	4.2
GCC	2.3	4.9	16.0	21.6	21.4
Other	0.6	1.7	6.8	15.8	9.5
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	3.1	6.8	22.3	38.0	31.5
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	2.7	3.2	6.2	11.8	10.9
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	6.1	10.9	30.6	51.6	44.9
All developing countries	135.0	181.0	280.5	285.0	299.3
East Asia and Pacific	48.0	54.9	96.9	95.0	99.8
Europe and Central Asia	19.9	40.7	73.6	72.0	75.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	55.3	62.2	70.1	65.0	68.3
South Asia	3.7	5.8	9.9	9.0	9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.4	10.9	16.2	16.0	16.8

Sources: Economist Intelligence Unit, International Monetary Fund, UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.24: Foreign direct investment as a share of gross fixed investment, 1996–2007

(percentage per year)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
MENA (excl. Iraq)	4.4	6.2	11.9	17.0	12.1
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	9.8	10.4	25.1	41.6	28.9
Djibouti	6.4	12.6	44.6	44.0	31.5
Egypt, Arab Republic of	4.8	5.0	33.5	49.9	28.6
Jordan	8.0	21.7	51.8	88.9	40.2
Lebanon	32.9	37.4	62.5	85.9	45.8
Morocco	7.2	5.7	9.2	14.4	17.9
Tunisia	8.5	11.4	11.3	48.0	45.5
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	2.6	4.9	9.0	11.9	8.5
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	0.7	3.6	4.1	9.1	4.7
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	0.7	3.4	3.5	8.6	4.3
Algeria	3.1	5.8	4.7	6.8	7.6
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.1	0.1	0.5	7.8	1.3
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian Arab Republic	4.2	4.2	7.4	10.3	10.2
Yemen, Republic of	–13.1	40.3	33.9	33.6	12.3
Resource-rich, labor-importing	4.0	6.1	12.7	13.9	10.9
Bahrain	75.0	0.6	–2.6	58.5	51.7
Kuwait	8.6	16.8	–30.5	–34.6	–19.3
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	2.5	3.0	6.7	5.2	5.4
Qatar	35.7	24.9	17.8	31.8	34.7
Saudi Arabia	–0.5	1.8	20.9	29.5	18.7
United Arab Emirates	1.9	8.9	25.3	13.7	12.4
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	4.8	6.2	6.3	12.8	13.5
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	18.7	19.8	32.5	48.3	27.4
GCC	4.3	6.3	13.4	14.7	11.5
Other	1.3	3.2	9.6	19.2	9.8
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	2.8	4.9	11.4	15.5	10.5
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	13.5	13.9	20.7	36.5	29.1
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	4.4	6.2	11.9	17.0	12.1
All developing countries	10.2	10.7	11.1	9.3	7.8
East Asia and Pacific	10.1	7.5	8.7	7.2	6.3
Europe and Central Asia	10.2	15.7	18.1	13.6	10.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	14.9	17.1	14.8	11.0	9.2
South Asia	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.8	2.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.7	13.4	13.0	10.5	9.1

Sources: International Monetary Fund, UNCTAD, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.25: Foreign direct investment as a share of GDP, 1996–2007

(percentage per year)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	0.9	1.3	2.5	3.7	2.8
MENA (excl. Iraq)	1.0	1.3	2.6	3.8	2.9
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	2.1	2.2	5.5	9.1	6.9
Djibouti	0.6	2.0	8.5	13.0	12.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	0.9	0.9	6.0	9.3	6.3
Jordan	1.9	4.7	12.8	23.8	10.7
Lebanon	10.1	7.6	10.7	10.5	7.6
Morocco	1.6	1.4	2.6	4.1	5.2
Tunisia	2.1	2.8	2.5	10.7	10.3
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.6	2.1
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.1
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.1	1.1
Algeria	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.9
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.3
Iraq	0.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.8
Syrian Arab Republic	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.2	2.3
Yemen, Republic of	-3.1	7.7	6.4	5.8	2.9
Resource-rich, labor-importing	0.9	1.1	2.5	2.9	2.6
Bahrain	9.0	-0.2	-0.6	12.2	9.9
Kuwait	2.0	2.3	-6.1	-7.9	-5.8
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.9
Qatar	11.2	5.6	5.9	6.6	7.1
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.3	3.5	5.0	3.9
United Arab Emirates	0.6	2.0	6.1	4.5	3.8
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	1.1	1.6	1.7	3.4	3.7
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	5.9	4.1	7.0	9.4	5.8
GCC	1.0	1.2	2.7	3.1	2.8
Other	0.3	0.8	2.3	4.5	2.5
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	0.6	0.9	2.2	3.1	2.3
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	3.6	3.3	5.1	8.8	7.4
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	1.0	1.3	2.6	3.8	2.9
All developing countries	2.4	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.1
East Asia and Pacific	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.4
Europe and Central Asia	1.7	4.2	5.8	4.4	3.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.2	2.8
South Asia	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.6	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.7

Sources: International Monetary Fund, UNCTAD, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.26: Gross foreign reserves (including gold), 1996–2007

(current US\$ billions)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	89.5	5.1	293.5	375.0	501.6
MENA (excl. Iraq)	89.5	166.6	281.4	355.0	473.2
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	32.8	43.5	64.5	79.4	89.7
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egypt, Arab Republic of	14.7	13.9	21.4	25.6	29.5
Jordan	2.0	4.3	5.5	7.0	8.0
Lebanon	9.3	11.7	16.6	19.2	20.2
Morocco	4.7	10.9	16.5	20.8	24.0
Tunisia	2.0	2.6	4.4	6.8	7.8
West Bank and Gaza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource-rich	56.7	123.1	216.9	275.6	383.5
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	16.6	54.5	125.6	154.8	202.7
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	16.6	52.8	113.5	134.8	174.3
Algeria	6.2	26.2	56.5	78.1	110.6
Iran, Islamic Republic of	8.8	19.9	47.8	46.2	52.0
Iraq	0.0	1.8	12.1	20.0	28.4
Syrian Arab Republic	0.4	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
Yemen, Republic of	1.2	4.3	6.1	7.5	8.6
Resource-rich, labor-importing	40.0	70.3	103.4	140.7	209.2
Bahrain	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.4
Kuwait	4.1	8.5	9.0	12.7	16.7
Libya	6.9	17.7	35.9	59.7	90.9
Oman	2.2	3.0	4.4	4.9	5.3
Qatar	1.0	2.1	4.6	5.4	10.3
Saudi Arabia	15.3	21.8	26.8	27.8	34.0
United Arab Emirates	9.2	15.4	21.0	27.6	48.5
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	19.8	57.5	113.3	165.3	233.4
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	11.8	18.4	25.1	29.2	31.3
GCC	33.1	52.6	67.6	81.1	118.3
Other	24.8	38.2	75.4	79.4	90.2
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	65.2	110.7	181.8	223.1	302.3
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	18.1	29.6	43.1	53.9	60.2
Comparator regions					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	90	167	281	355	473
All developing countries	583	1,198	2,051	2,415	2,657
East Asia and Pacific	225	550	1,020	1,200	1,320
Europe and Central Asia	95	212	395	450	495
Latin America and the Caribbean	150	196	263	325	358
South Asia	39	107	157	170	187
Sub-Saharan Africa	28	46	82	95	105

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.27: Reserves in months of import coverage, 1996–2007

(months of goods imports)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	10.0	9.8	10.1	11.9
MENA (excl. Iraq)	7.1	10.0	10.1	10.7	12.6
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	9.2	10.6	10.5	11.4	10.3
Djibouti	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	11.9	11.4	10.8	10.6	9.0
Jordan	6.5	10.3	7.0	8.2	8.4
Lebanon	16.9	20.6	23.3	26.4	23.6
Morocco	6.0	10.4	10.5	11.7	10.8
Tunisia	3.1	3.2	4.3	5.8	5.7
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	6.2	9.8	10.0	10.5	13.3
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	—	12.4	15.3	13.8	16.4
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	6.8	13.6	18.3	18.8	22.4
Algeria	8.6	24.3	34.1	45.3	50.4
Iran, Islamic Republic of	7.4	9.5	14.0	11.2	12.7
Iraq	—	3.1	5.9	5.0	6.2
Syrian Arab Republic	5.6	5.8	4.2	3.6	3.4
Yemen, Republic of	6.3	16.5	15.8	15.2	14.5
Resource-rich, labor-importing	6.0	8.1	6.6	7.4	9.9
Bahrain	4.5	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.6
Kuwait	6.5	12.4	7.6	10.6	13.7
Libya	14.5	31.6	35.0	49.2	67.9
Oman	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.6	5.4
Qatar	3.0	5.8	6.0	4.4	6.5
Saudi Arabia	7.0	8.2	5.9	5.2	5.6
United Arab Emirates	3.9	4.6	3.1	3.3	5.4
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	7.5	16.2	21.4	28.1	32.8
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	9.8	13.2	11.3	12.0	11.6
GCC	5.4	6.5	4.6	4.6	6.0
Other	9.4	10.7	13.0	11.3	11.3
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	6.8	8.8	8.2	8.3	10.1
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	7.9	10.3	10.4	11.8	11.1
<i>Comparator regions</i>					
MENA (excl. Iraq)	7.1	10.0	10.1	10.7	12.6
All developing countries	4.4	5.9	7.6	8.0	8.6
East Asia and Pacific	5.1	6.9	9.0	9.9	10.5
Europe and Central Asia	3.5	4.3	5.3	5.9	7.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.8
South Asia	4.6	7.6	11.0	11.0	11.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.1	3.6	4.4	5.2	6.0

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.28: Exchange rates, 1996–2007

(unit of local currency per US\$)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
MENA (excl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	—	—	—	—	—
Djibouti	177.72	177.72	177.72	177.72	177.72
Egypt, Arab Republic of	3.39	4.52	6.00	5.75	5.72
Jordan	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
Lebanon	1,533.72	1,507.50	1,507.50	1,507.50	1,507.50
Morocco	9.41	10.28	8.87	8.80	8.20
Tunisia	1.10	1.35	1.30	1.33	1.30
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
Algeria	59.44	76.32	73.28	72.65	69.40
Iran, Islamic Republic of	3,100.88	7,263.18	8,963.96	9,170.94	10,534.92
Iraq	—	1,845.60	1,467.05	1,459.08	1,254.86
Syrian Arab Republic	51.27	50.11	52.14	53.90	55.41
Yemen, Republic of	137.25	174.85	191.42	197.05	199.00
Resource-rich, labor-importing	—	—	—	—	—
Bahrain	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Kuwait	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29
Libya	0.42	0.99	1.31	1.31	1.31
Oman	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Qatar	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64
Saudi Arabia	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
United Arab Emirates	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	—	—	—	—	—
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
GCC	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: International Monetary Fund and World Bank (Atlas exchange rates).

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.29: Real effective exchange rates, 1996–2007

(percentage change per year)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
MENA (excl. Iraq)	3.5	–1.4	1.0	2.8	–1.6
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	4.2	–4.6	2.2	4.6	–3.7
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Egypt, Arab Republic of	1.8	–7.2	4.2	8.1	–7.7
Jordan	4.3	–1.5	6.7	4.4	–2.3
Lebanon	24.1	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Morocco	3.4	–1.2	0.1	–0.5	–5.2
Tunisia	0.4	–4.9	–4.5	–0.8	13.2
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	1.0	2.0	3.0
Resource-rich	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	4.9	2.8	1.8	4.5	–3.4
Algeria	2.4	–3.4	–3.9	–0.3	–0.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	6.8	6.4	4.7	7.4	–6.1
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	1.7	0.6	—
Yemen, Republic of	9.4	5.2	3.8	9.9	1.8
Resource-rich, labor-importing	2.4	–2.0	0.2	1.0	0.2
Bahrain	1.6	–1.8	–2.8	–2.9	–1.2
Kuwait	3.2	–1.0	2.0	1.6	—
Libya	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
Oman	1.8	–4.3	3.2	0.2	—
Qatar	5.8	–0.3	7.1	8.3	—
Saudi Arabia	1.6	–3.0	–2.5	–0.6	—
United Arab Emirates	4.7	–0.5	4.0	3.5	—
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	1.2	–2.8	–2.3	0.1	4.9
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	12.2	–1.1	3.8	4.1	–1.1
GCC	4.0	–1.2	3.8	4.7	—
Other	4.5	2.4	2.2	5.6	2.3
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	2.7	–1.2	1.5	2.9	—
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	7.0	–1.4	–0.1	0.4	1.1

Sources: International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and JP Morgan.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Table A.30: Real private fixed investment growth, 1996–2007

(percentage per year)

Country	1996–99	2000–04	2005	2006	2007 ^a
MENA region (incl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
MENA (excl. Iraq)	12.3	13.0	14.4	15.3	16.6
<i>By resource-based classification</i>					
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	10.5	9.9	10.1	11.3	13.1
Djibouti	5.3	6.2	9.7	22.0	21.9
Egypt, Arab Republic of	9.3	10.0	10.7	13.6	16.5
Jordan	15.0	10.7	15.0	16.0	15.5
Lebanon	21.1	15.7	14.5	9.7	12.3
Morocco	6.8	5.7	5.1	4.7	4.6
Tunisia	12.1	12.7	11.3	11.2	11.3
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich	12.9	13.9	15.7	16.5	17.6
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (incl. Iraq)	—	—	—	—	—
Resource-rich, labor-abundant (excl. Iraq)	14.9	16.8	19.4	19.2	21.4
Algeria	14.3	11.7	10.7	10.2	11.3
Iran, Islamic Republic of	16.4	21.8	25.4	24.8	28.4
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian Arab Republic	9.0	7.2	13.6	14.4	17.0
Yemen, Republic of	14.6	11.3	14.8	15.5	16.5
Resource-rich, labor-importing	11.9	12.5	13.8	15.2	17.0
Bahrain	7.5	9.5	13.3	13.3	14.0
Kuwait	12.5	12.7	22.8	28.8	37.3
Libya	1.8	1.7	-2.7	8.6	11.2
Oman	—	—	—	—	—
Qatar	18.7	15.4	18.1	17.1	20.1
Saudi Arabia	14.1	15.6	12.8	12.0	10.5
United Arab Emirates	11.7	11.0	18.3	18.9	23.6
<i>By geographic subregion</i>					
Maghreb	9.1	8.0	6.2	8.5	6.9
Mashreq (excl. WBG, Iraq)	14.9	11.1	14.2	13.0	15.0
GCC	13.0	13.6	15.4	15.8	17.5
Other	13.0	15.8	18.3	19.3	22.5
<i>By oil-trade group</i>					
Oil-exporting countries (excl. Iraq)	11.2	12.4	14.1	15.3	17.4
Oil-importing countries (excl. WBG)	11.9	9.8	9.5	8.5	9.0

Sources: International Monetary Fund, national agencies, and World Bank estimates.

e = estimate.

— = data not available.

Note: See note to table A.1.

Appendix B: Structural Reform Indicators for 2008

Appendix B describes the structural reforms indices in four areas of reform. They are (1) trade policy, (2) the business climate and governance, (3) public administration, and (4) public sector accountability. The report evaluates the current status of reform efforts, which indicates the relative standing of countries, and reform progress, which assesses each country's progress over a set period, relative to the rest of the world.

Measuring structural reform is a complex process and the results are sensitive to small changes in either the methodology or the measures used to construct the composite indicators. Contrary to the changes made between the 2006 and 2007 *Economic Developments and Prospects* (EDP) reports, in this year's report no change was made to the list of subindicators.

B.1 Trade Policy

B.1.1 Current trade policy

The current trade policy of countries is evaluated using four indicators for a large sample of countries for the year 2007, or the most recent year. The same four indicators used in last year's report were adopted for the 2008 EDP. These indicators are (1) the simple average most-favored-nation applied tariff from UNCTAD's Trade Analysis and Information

System (TRAINS) database,¹ (2) the average non-ad valorem duty from the World Trade Organization's (WTO) statistical database,² (3) the average time for export clearing, and (4) the average time for import clearing, the last two from the World Bank's *Doing Business 2008* report.

For each underlying trade indicator, countries were ranked from "good" to "bad" (i.e., most open to least open) on the basis of their trade policies. The ranking was then converted to points in the worldwide cumulative frequency distribution (percentile ranking). For instance, the country with the lowest tariff simple average would have a percentile rank of 100, reflecting the best tariff policy. After the percentile ranking was calculated for the four trade indicators, each country's overall trade policy was calculated by first averaging the percentile rankings and then expressing those averages as points in a cumulative frequency distribution. A value of 0 implies that a country has the least friendly trade policy and one with 100 has the most friendly. Table B.1 presents the trade policy for 2007, reporting both the actual value and the percentile rank for each of the four trade indicators used in the composite trade policy index.

¹ Data used for the tariff simple average were dated January 2008 but cover the year 2006 (most recent).

² The most recent data on non-ad valorem duties were published by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in April 2007.

B.1.2 Trade policy reform

Reform is assessed over the period from 2000 (or the closest available year) to 2007³ (or the closest available year), and as data were not collected

³ In the 2007 EDP, the reform progress was evaluated over a four-year period, that is, between 2003 and 2006. In this year's report, the evaluation could have spanned another four-year period, that is, 2004–07, and with that, adding a few countries to the sample; however, the choice was to expand the time frame at the expense of the few additional observations. Doing business indicators are somewhat sticky in the way they are collected and computed, requiring changes in many subindicators; and with reforms slowly affecting different aspects of the

around 2000 for most of the four trade indicators, reform is evaluated using only the simple average tariff indicator.⁴ Furthermore, the sample of countries was restricted to ones with available data for both years. By restricting the sample of countries, the percentile ranking of the reform index changes in the worldwide frequency distribution.

business environment, any noticeable variations (i.e., reform progress index) are best captured over longer periods.

⁴ Doing business indicators on behind-the-border constraints to trade became available in 2005.

Table B.1: Trade policy in 2007

Country/region	Time for export		Time for import		Average tariff	Percentile rank	Non-ad valorem duties	Percentile rank	Trade policy index (percentile rank)
	(days)	Percentile rank	(days)	Percentile rank					
Algeria	17	73	23	53	18.7	6	0.0	88	58
Bahrain	—	—	—	—	5.0	68	0.9	32	—
Djibouti	22	48	18	73	30.4	0	0.0	88	52
Egypt, Arab Republic of	15	78	18	73	6.9	58	0.2	49	72
Iran, Islamic Republic of	26	35	42	20	22.1	3	—	—	1
Iraq	102	0	101	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	19	65	22	56	11.5	34	0.1	54	50
Kuwait	20	58	20	64	4.7	71	1.2	27	58
Lebanon	27	33	38	24	7.0	57	6.2	1	13
Libya	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	88	—
Morocco	14	79	19	68	22.3	2	0.0	88	64
Oman	22	48	26	44	5.0	68	0.9	32	44
Qatar	—	—	—	—	5.0	69	0.9	32	—
Saudi Arabia	19	65	20	64	5.2	67	1.2	27	61
Syrian Arab Republic	19	65	23	53	19.6	5	—	—	32
Tunisia	17	73	22	56	26.8	1	0.0	88	56
United Arab Emirates	13	82	13	83	4.9	70	0.9	32	77
West Bank and Gaza	25	38	40	21	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen, Republic of	33	22	31	35	7.1	56	2.8	18	20
Regional averages (unweighted)									
MENA	26	54	30	49	12.6	40	1.0	50	47
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	20	59	25	53	17.5	25	1.1	61	51
Resource-rich, labor-abundant	39	39	44	32	16.9	18	1.4	53	28
Resource-rich, labor-importing	19	63	20	64	5.0	69	0.9	39	60
East Asia and Pacific	25	48	26	53	8.3	53	1.4	56	49
Europe and Central Asia	29	50	31	53	6.7	65	2.8	29	50
Latin America and Caribbean	22	55	26	52	8.9	47	0.5	73	60
High-income OECD	10	87	11	87	4.0	86	7.1	17	82
South Asia	31	38	32	42	14.2	25	1.0	47	23
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	28	44	27	13.0	29	0.4	65	29
World	26	50	30	50	9.4	50	2.0	50	50

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Note: Data for time to export and time to import cover 2007; data for average tariff and non-ad valorem (NAV) duties are from 2006 or most recent year available. If data are unavailable for two or more of the four trade indicators, the country is dropped from the trade composite index calculations.

— = data not available.

For each year, the countries were ranked based on their simple average (applied) tariff. The rank was then transformed to a point in a worldwide cumulative frequency distribution generating a percentile ranking from 0 to 100. Trade policy reform was calculated as the change in a country's percentile ranking between 2000 and 2007, expressed as a point in a cumulative frequency distribution. A country, for instance, with a reform index value of 80 can be said to have moved further up the worldwide frequency distribution than 80 percent of all other countries.

B.2 Business Climate

B.2.1 Business climate index

The same eight categories used in last year's report were traced to measure the business climate in 2007. They are (1) ease of starting a business, (2) ease of closing a business, (3) ease of hiring and firing, (4) ease of enforcing contracts, (5) ease of registering property, (6) ease of paying taxes, (7) degree to which investors are protected, and (8) ease of dealing with licensing procedures. Table B.3 provides a de-

Table B.2: Trade policy reform index

Country or region	Average tariff 2000		Average tariff 2007		Trade policy reform
	%	Percentile rank	%	Percentile rank	Percentile rank
Algeria	22.2	5	18.7	7	69
Bahrain	7.8	67	5.0	69	71
Djibouti	31.0	3	30.4	0	47
Egypt, Arab Republic of	19.9	10	6.9	59	96
Iran, Islamic Republic of	66.2	0	22.1	3	73
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	22.1	6	11.5	34	91
Kuwait	3.6	91	4.7	71	7
Lebanon	14.7	31	7.0	58	91
Libya	17.0	25	—	—	—
Morocco	31.7	2	22.3	1	55
Oman	7.7	68	5.0	69	70
Qatar	4.2	89	5.0	70	8
Saudi Arabia	12.0	47	5.2	67	87
Syrian Arab Republic	19.6	12	19.6	5	38
Tunisia	33.9	1	26.8	1	57
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—	—
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen, Republic of	12.8	38	7.1	57	87
Regional averages (unweighted)					
MENA	20.4	31	13.2	38	63
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	25.6	9	17.5	26	73
Resource-rich, labor-abundant	30.2	14	16.9	18	67
Resource-rich, labor-importing	8.7	65	5.0	69	49
East Asia and Pacific	10.3	55	8.6	51	43
Europe and Central Asia	9.1	60	6.8	65	55
Latin America and the Caribbean	13.3	40	9.2	45	57
High-income OECD	4.2	88	4.0	87	63
South Asia	17.4	28	15.3	20	40
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.0	38	12.8	29	30
World	12.0	50	9.4	50	50

Source: World Trade Organization and UNCTAD TRAINS database (for tariff rates) and World Bank staff estimates.

Note: The sample of countries is restricted to the ones with available data for both years. Data for 2000 and 2007 do not always correspond to these two particular years; the closest year with data available was often used to maximize the sample size of countries. For instance, if the simple average tariff rate was not available for the year 2000, data from 1999 or 2001 were used.

— = data not available.

Table B.3: Building the current-status indices

Business climate category	Underlying indicators
Starting a business	(1) the average number of procedures, (2) the average time (days), (3) the average cost (percent of income per capita), and (4) the minimum capital requirements (percent of income per capita)
Closing a business	(1) the average time (years), (2) the average cost (percent of estate), and (3) the average recovery rate (cents on the dollar)
Hiring and firing	(1) the difficulty in hiring index, (2) the rigidity of hours index, (3) the difficulty of firing index, and (4) firing costs (weeks of wages)
Enforcing contracts	(1) the average number of procedures, (2) the average time (days), and (3) the average cost (percent of debt)
Registering property	(1) the average number of procedures, (2) the average time (days), and (3) the average cost (percent of property value)
Paying taxes	(1) the average number of payments, (2) the average time (hours), and (3) the total tax rate (percent of profit)
Dealing with licenses	(1) the average number of procedures, (2) the average time (days), and (3) the average cost (percent of income per capita)
Protecting investors	(1) the disclosure index, (2) the director liability index, and (3) the shareholder suits index

Source: World Bank, Doing Business 2008.

tailed map of the eight categories and the underlying indicators used to compute the composite index.

The 26 indicators were drawn from the World Bank's *Doing Business 2008* report or its online edition. Within each of the eight business climate categories, the country's performance on the underlying indicators (e.g., the average number of procedures to start a business) was ranked from good to bad. The rankings were converted to a point in a worldwide cumulative frequency distribution to get a percentile ranking. The country with the fewest number of procedures would have a percentile rank of 100 for that indicator, reflecting the "best" policy. The percentile rankings were averaged, and the average was expressed as a point, again in the worldwide cumulative frequency distribution, yielding the composite index for each of the eight business climate categories. A country with a value of 100 in the category of hiring and firing, for example, could be considered to have the most flexible labor market in the world.

Table B.4 presents the composite indices (percentile ranking) in each of the eight categories for the MENA countries.

Table B.5 reports the 2007 current business climate for countries in the region as well as the regional averages. This composite index was computed by averaging each country's percentile rank in all the eight categories and expressing the average as a point in the worldwide cumulative frequency distribution. For example, a country with a current business climate index of 70 is said to have an overall business environment that is better than 70 percent of all other countries for 2007.

B.2.2 Business-reform index

Historical data do not exist for all eight business climate categories. Thus, business reform was evaluated using the same four indicators (table B.6) and covered a sample of countries for which data were available in 2003.

For each of the four broad aspects of the business environment, several underlying indicators were used to construct the composite reform index. In each category, reform was calculated as the average change in the country's ranking in the worldwide frequency distribution between 2003 and 2007, based on the changes in the country's percentile ranking on each of the underlying indicators. The overall business reform index was then computed as the average of the reform indices in each category, expressed as a point in the worldwide cumulative frequency distribution. Table B.7 reports the business reform indices for each of the four categories as well as the overall business climate reform index for the MENA countries and the other regional averages.

B.3 GOVERNANCE

Governance in the MENA region was evaluated on two broad dimensions: the quality of the public administration and the accountability of the public sector. For each, two separate indices were constructed to measure the current status of each country's reforms relative to other countries, and the other to assess each country's reform progress over time.

Table B.4: Business climate indices for 2007

(percentile rank)

Country or region	Starting a business	Dealing with licenses	Hiring and firing	Registering property	Protecting investors	Paying taxes	Enforcing contracts	Closing a business	Business and regulatory index
Resource-poor									
Djibouti	9	48	27	24	5	72	11	24	11
Egypt, Arab Republic of	69	9	37	42	49	16	19	23	20
Jordan	27	60	73	39	28	90	28	46	49
Lebanon	26	36	70	48	45	82	32	26	42
Morocco	72	50	7	42	12	26	37	66	31
Tunisia	64	47	41	60	18	17	55	89	49
West Bank and Gaza	3	26	42	35	88	88	30	14	33
Resource-rich, labor-abundant									
Algeria	30	39	35	13	60	11	34	78	30
Iran, Islamic Republic of	56	7	21	18	12	46	69	38	21
Iraq	8	40	71	77	28	80	18	14	37
Syrian Arab Republic	7	52	28	47	40	45	4	50	23
Yemen, Republic of	2	81	66	75	26	53	77	65	63
Resource-rich, labor-importing									
Kuwait	35	53	78	62	86	96	46	63	77
Oman	42	27	86	92	57	98	40	68	76
Saudi Arabia	78	74	77	99	65	97	24	47	87
United Arab Emirates	12	79	64	95	25	98	19	17	54
Regional averages (unweighted)									
MENA	34	46	51	54	40	63	34	46	44
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	41	40	38	41	33	51	30	44	32
Resource-rich, labor-abundant	21	44	44	46	33	47	41	49	35
Resource-rich, labor-importing	42	58	76	87	58	97	32	49	73
East Asia and Pacific	54	63	69	60	56	64	54	47	63
Europe and Central Asia	59	36	49	61	54	38	71	53	56
Latin America and the Caribbean	49	56	50	50	52	40	39	45	47
High-income OECD	80	75	60	69	70	70	80	86	84
South Asia	64	44	59	40	52	51	28	40	46
Sub-Saharan Africa	29	37	34	29	36	41	35	36	26
World	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

B.3.1 Quality of public administration

The current status of each country's public administration was measured using seven indicators drawn from three different sources: the Political Risk Services (PRS), the Heritage Foundation, and the World Bank's Doing Business database. From the PRS, two indicators were used: (1) the index of corruption and (2) the index of bureaucratic quality. From the Heritage Foundation, (3) the index of property rights and (4) the index of regulation were used. And from the Doing Business database, three indicators were used: (5) the number of procedures required to start a business, (6) the average time

needed to enforce a contract, and (7) the average time required to close a business.

The methodology adopted was the same one followed in last year's report, and the weights used in computing last year's composite index on quality of public administration were retained for this year's index. The current status index covers the year 2007 (or the closest available year). The current status of the quality of public administration reflects the resulting composite index, expressed as a point in a worldwide cumulative frequency distribution. A country with a percentile rank of 60 is believed to score better than 60 percent of

Table B.5: Current business climate 2007

Country/region	Business climate (percentile rank)
Algeria	30
Djibouti	11
Egypt, Arab Republic of	20
Iran, Islamic Republic of	21
Iraq	37
Jordan	49
Kuwait	77
Lebanon	42
Morocco	31
Oman	76
Saudi Arabia	87
Syrian Arab Republic	23
Tunisia	49
United Arab Emirates	54
West Bank and Gaza	33
Yemen, Republic of	63
Regional averages (unweighted)	
MENA	44
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	32
Resource-rich, labor-abundant	35
Resource-rich, labor-importing	73
East Asia and Pacific	63
Europe and Central Asia	56
Latin America and the Caribbean	47
High-income OECD	84
South Asia	46
Sub-Saharan Africa	26
World	50

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Table B.6: Building the composite business reform indexes

Business climate category	Underlying indicators
Starting a business	(1) the average number of procedures, (2) the average time (days), (3) the average cost (percent of income per capita), and (4) the minimum capital requirements (percent of income per capita)
Closing a business	(1) the average time (years), (2) the average cost (percent of estate), and (3) the average recovery rate (cents on the dollar)
Hiring and firing	(1) the difficulty-in-hiring index, (2) the rigidity-of-hours index, (3) the difficulty-of-firing index, and (4) firing costs (weeks of wages)
Enforcing contracts	(1) the average number of procedures, (2) the average time (days), and (3) the average cost (percent of debt)

countries with respect to that dimension of governance.

To evaluate progress, the index was also computed for the year 2000; however, data for three (i.e., the doing business indicators) of the underlying seven indicators were not available for 2000; thus, 2003 data were used as proxies for 2000 data values.

Table B.8 presents the results for the current status of the quality of the public administration and the reform progress between 2000 and 2007. Progress toward improving the quality of public administration was measured as the change in a country's percentile ranking between the two years and expressed as a point in the worldwide frequency dis-

Table B.7: Business reform progress, 2003–07

Country/region	Starting a business	Hiring and firing	Enforcing contracts	Closing a business	Overall business and regulatory reform index
Algeria	29	46	41	85	51
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt, Arab Republic of	99	47	67	4	61
Iran, Islamic Republic of	21	3	21	12	1
Iraq	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan	90	40	8	36	37
Kuwait	17	71	36	5	12
Lebanon	15	36	4	14	3
Morocco	98	5	24	13	17
Oman	3	92	43	98	69
Saudi Arabia	100	27	33	52	55
Syrian Arab Republic	8	26	40	49	8
Tunisia	48	55	33	65	52
United Arab Emirates	11	44	46	8	6
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen, Republic of	52	14	8	51	10
Regional averages (unweighted)					
MENA	45	39	31	38	29
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	84	37	33	29	42
Resource-rich, labor-abundant	27	22	27	50	17
Resource-rich, labor-importing	33	59	39	41	35
East Asia and Pacific	53	43	50	40	45
Europe and Central Asia	58	50	64	57	63
Latin America and the Caribbean	51	54	40	48	46
High-income OECD	51	58	57	61	63
South Asia	40	34	40	55	33
Sub-Saharan Africa	44	51	49	46	46
World	50	50	50	50	50

Source: Staff estimates from the World Bank Doing Business indicators.

— = data not available.

Note: Business reform progress reflects the improvement in a country's rank between 2003 and 2007, in a worldwide ordering of countries. The reform composite index is based on four major categories of business and regulatory reform policies where data are available. The four other categories are excluded because data were collected in previous *Doing Business* reports. The reform index is expressed as a cumulative frequency distribution, with 100 reflecting the country or countries that exhibited the greatest improvement in rank, and 0 reflecting the country or countries that exhibited the greatest deterioration.

tribution. For instance, a score of 100 implies that the country made the greatest improvement in rank between 2000 and 2007.

B.3.2 Public sector accountability

The current status of public sector accountability was evaluated using 11 measures from three different sources. Drawing on Freedom House, three indicators were used: (1) political rights, (2) civil liberties, and (3) freedom of the press. From the Polity IV database of the Center for International Development and Conflict Management, seven measures

were used: (4) polity, (5) regulation of executive recruitment, (6) competitiveness of executive recruitment, (7) openness of executive recruitment, (8) regulation of participation, (9) competitiveness of participation, and (10) executive constraints. The final indicator is (11) the index of democratic accountability drawn from the Political Risk Services.

The same methodology adopted in computing the index on quality of public administration was used to compute the index of public sector accountability. Table B.9 presents the results for current status in 2007 and the reform progress between the years 2000 and 2007.

Table B.8: The quality of public administration and reform progress

Percentile rank

Country/region	2000	2007	Reform progress 2000–07
Algeria	52	32	11
Bahrain	71	75	62
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	20	42	94
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	30	30	38
Jordan	61	54	22
Kuwait	62	55	29
Libya	15	4	15
Morocco	58	75	90
Oman	59	56	28
Qatar	50	61	82
Saudi Arabia	53	71	92
Syrian Arab Republic	13	13	48
Tunisia	64	73	75
United Arab Emirates	75	44	2
Yemen, Rep. of	32	23	18
Regional averages (unweighted)			
MENA	48	47	47
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	51	61	70
Resource-rich, labor-abundant	32	24	29
Resource-rich, labor-importing	55	53	44
East Asia and Pacific	46	46	50
Europe and Central Asia	47	54	64
Latin America and the Caribbean	46	43	42
High-income OECD	89	89	48
South Asia	33	34	51
Sub-Saharan Africa	34	31	45
World	50	50	50

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Table B.9: Public sector accountability and reform progress

percentile rank

Country/region	2000	2007	Reform progress: 2000–07
Algeria	26	27	56
Bahrain	15	25	94
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	20	23	75
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	30	22	8
Jordan	33	34	62
Kuwait	28	32	77
Libya	1	0	45
Morocco	29	32	77
Oman	11	17	88
Qatar	12	14	65
Saudi Arabia	3	5	68
Syrian Arab Republic	6	8	67
Tunisia	23	20	30
United Arab Emirates	15	20	84
Yemen, Rep. of	18	19	57
Regional averages (unweighted)			
MENA	18	20	64
Resource-poor, labor-abundant	26	27	61
Resource-rich, labor-abundant	20	19	47
Resource-rich, labor-importing	12	16	74
East Asia and Pacific	42	39	41
Europe and Central Asia	51	53	56
Latin America and the Caribbean	58	57	42
High-income OECD	91	91	48
South Asia	42	37	29
Sub-Saharan Africa	36	36	53
World	50	50	50

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

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