

WORLD BANK MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION
REGIONAL ECONOMIC UPDATE

HARNESSING THE GLOBAL RECOVERY
A TOUGH ROAD AHEAD



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WORLD BANK MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION

REGIONAL ECONOMIC UPDATE, April 2014

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This report is a product of the Chief Economist Office of the Middle East and North Africa Region of the World Bank. It presents the short-term, regional macroeconomic outlook and economic challenges facing the countries in the Middle East and North Africa region.

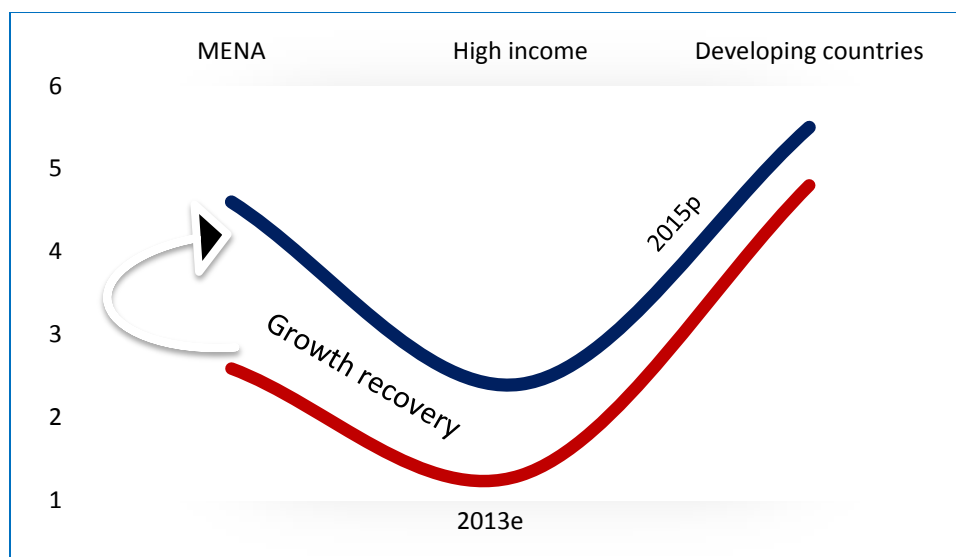
This report was prepared by Lili Mottaghi (Economist) and under the guidance of Shanta Devarajan (Chief Economist, Middle East and North Africa Region). We are grateful to MNSD country economists for providing country specific data and Mustapha Rouis, Elena Ianchovichina and Christina Wood for their useful comments. Isabelle Chaal-Dabi provided excellent data support.

In this report, the MENA region is divided into three subgroups: the GCC oil exporters, developing oil exporters and oil importers. The first group contains the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, namely, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates. The second group comprises the developing oil exporters: Algeria, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen. Oil importers include Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Lebanon, Djibouti and West Bank and Gaza. Developing MENA represents all MENA countries except the GCC oil exporters.

Middle East and North Africa's Macroeconomic Outlook

Global Outlook. Compared with the previous three years, 2014 seems hopeful and 2015 could be a turning point for the countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Many countries in MENA will start to benefit from stronger external demand in the high-income economies, as the global economy is set for a rebound in 2014. After a marked slowdown in 2013, a recovery in high income economies is expected to boost global growth to 3.2 percent in 2014, an increase by 0.8 percentage points compared to 2013. Global output is expected to improve further in 2015 with real GDP accelerating to 3.4 percent in 2015 (Figure 1). In addition to growth expansion in the United States, the United Kingdom as well as a modest recovery in the Euro Zone countries, global growth will continue to be driven by growth in developing countries, expected to be about 5.3 and 5.5 percent in 2014 and 2015 respectively, led by China and India. The World Bank estimates that growth in the US will increase by 1 percentage point reaching 2.8 percent in 2014 and 2.9 percent in 2015; and the Euro Zone will improve to 1.1 percent and accelerate to 1.4 percent in 2014 and 2015 respectively, relative to negative 0.4 percent growth in 2013. The growth rebound in the Euro Zone is largely export-led, with Germany and France continuing to expand at a solid pace, and Spain exiting recession.

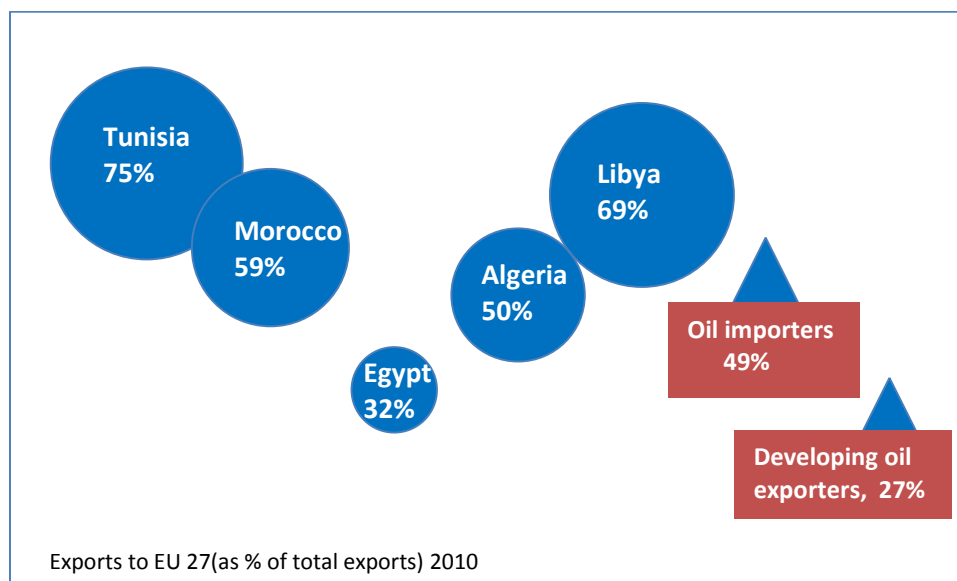
Figure 1. Recovery in global activity (real GDP growth, percent)



Source: World Bank. Note: P: projection and e: estimate.

In the MENA region, higher global demand is expected to boost exports of energy and manufactured products in those countries that have trade linkages with high-income countries (Figure 2). The outlook in the Euro Zone (especially Southern Europe), China and to some extent the US, are key for the majority of MENA countries. While growth in the US and the Euro Zone area is expected to expand, growth in China, compared to previous years, will moderate slightly to about 7.5 - 7.7 percent in 2014 and 2015, due to slower credit growth and rising capital cost. However China's growth is still high enough to keep demand for hydro-carbon exports from the MENA region steady. Most oil-importing countries in MENA are likely to see a slight boost in tourism, FDI and remittances as a result of the recovery in the global economy, but domestic security issues remain a challenge. The World Travel and Tourism Council estimates show that tourism revenues will increase by 7 percent in the MENA region in 2015 relative to 2014. To be sure, the global recovery is still fragile and downside risks, including continued low inflation in high-income economies, which could weaken demand and delay the economic recovery, and the escalation of conflict in Ukraine remain (See Box 1).

Figure 2. MENA countries with large trade linkages with the Euro Zone



Source: EuroStat and IMF Direction of Trade Statistics

The MENA Region. After three years of slowdown, economic performance in the MENA region is expected to improve in 2014 but growth will remain below the average for 2000-2010. Growth in MENA will reach 3.3 percent in 2014 and further accelerate to 4.6 percent in 2015. The oil exporters in MENA, especially the GCC countries, are expected to lead the regional recovery with growth reaching 3.5 percent in 2014 and 4.8 percent in 2015 (Table 2). Large stimulus packages in the GCC countries together with the flow of funds to the rest of the

region, particularly Egypt and Jordan, will continue to boost regional growth rates as capital and current spending continue to rise. Between 2011 to August 2013 about \$21.5 billion has been pledged by GCC countries (mainly Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait and Qatar) to countries in transition, with Egypt getting more than half of the pledge. In oil exporting countries, growth in Iran is expected to turn positive after two years of contraction that resulted from the sharp decline in oil production and trade following the tightening of international sanctions. The economies of oil importers including Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon and Jordan, remain fragile but a slight rebound in growth is expected over this period. Growth in Egypt is expected to be supported by the Gulf funds (\$17 billion has been committed since July 2014) and Tunisia and Morocco could benefit from the recovery in the Euro Zone. Nevertheless, the continuation of political and social tensions remains a major risk, and high debt and current account and fiscal deficits leave these economies vulnerable to economic and external shocks (See Box 1).

The pace of economic recovery will vary across countries within the region. Growth in GCC countries is expected to remain on a sustainable path, exceeding 4 percent in 2014 and 2015. Large fiscal spending has made these countries vulnerable to negative oil price shocks, however. The IMF estimates that most of these countries need an oil price higher than \$90 per barrel (p/b) to balance their budget. An adverse scenario in which oil prices decline to \$90 p/b could increase fiscal pressures particularly in Bahrain (already running a fiscal deficit), and Oman (with fiscal deficit expected in 2014 and 2015), given their high fiscal breakeven prices of over \$130 and \$100 p/b and declining oil production, and to some extent in Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates going forward.

Positive advances in the political climate of the transition countries could likely set the stage for gradual improvements in the economic prospects, provided the necessary reforms are advanced. In Tunisia, a new, inclusive constitution that protects basic freedoms was approved. Yemen's National Dialogue, an inclusive, two-year-long process, reached an agreement on the country's future path. Egypt's new constitution, although adopted in a period of polarization, unrest, and concerns about freedom of expression, offers some important safeguards of women's rights and freedom of religion.

Among the countries in transition, Egypt has embarked on two stimulus packages amounting to 3 percent of GDP. They are expected to boost growth to 2.7 percent in 2014, accelerating to a projected 3.8 percent in 2015, up from about 2 percent in 2013. This mild recovery, however, is stimulus-driven; foreign direct investment (FDI) and private sector investment have yet to resume. In Tunisia where a political consensus on the constitution and transition government was reached recently, growth is set to improve in 2014 and 2015 to 3 and 4.5 percent respectively. Jordan, which also benefits from increased public investment financed by Gulf

BOX 1. Ukraine crisis spillovers to MENA countries

Russia's annexation of Crimea after the popular voting in early March has intensified the political crisis in Ukraine. The European Union and recently the U.S. and Canada have imposed their first round of sanctions—an asset freeze and travel ban on some officials in Russia and Crimea. Should the crisis escalate, potential fallout on MENA countries is likely. The effects would be transmitted directly through trade and indirectly through commodity prices.

Russia and Ukraine are major agricultural producers and exporters. In 2012, Russia and Ukraine accounted for 11 and 5 percent of global wheat exports, and Ukraine accounted for more than 14 percent of global maize exports (third largest globally). A disruption to Russia's and Ukraine's exports could potentially lower the volume of trade globally and particularly to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. MENA is one of the two regions (after Sub-Saharan Africa) most dependent on imported wheat. More than 50 percent of Russian wheat exports go to Egypt followed by Lebanon, Jordan and Yemen (Table 1). These countries also rely on Ukraine for more than 50 percent of their supply of wheat and maize (60 percent in Lebanon and 50 percent in Egypt, see table 1). In the event of a supply disruption from Russia and Ukraine, these countries will have to import more from other sources with potentially higher prices that could have large economic effects.

Any disruption to Russia and Ukraine's exports of commodities could also impact global commodity prices. Recent data from the World Bank show that, at the start of the crisis, the prices of wheat and maize for delivery in May jumped by 4-6 percent. Higher international prices of these commodities could worsen the already high fiscal and current account deficits in those countries that are directly affected by the shock. This could put additional pressures on their already high levels of public debt. Furthermore these countries have little space for fiscal and monetary policies to respond under an extreme scenario of a collapse in Russian and Ukrainian exports.

Table 1. Imports of Wheat and Maize by partners

2010	Imports of Wheat in total imports, %		Imports of Maize in total imports, %		Imports of oil in total imports, %
	Russia	Ukraine	Russia	Ukraine	Russia
Egypt	52.1	23.6	0.2	46.6	7.7
Jordan	30.9	42.2	0.3	18.9	3.5
Lebanon	36.5	31.5	16.0	61.9	2.8
Saudi Arabia	1.3	2.0	...	5.6	...
Yemen	23.6	4.6	...	...	...
Morocco	...	...	...	...	18.5

Source: WITS, COMTRADE.

Since Russia is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of oil (13 percent of global crude production and exports), a drop in its exports of energy could lead to an oil price hike. After the US and the European Union imposed sanctions on Russia, the price of Brent crude for delivery in May climbed 47 cents and stood at \$106.92 per barrel. Some estimate that a price hike of \$30 per barrel range is possible under a severe supply shock scenario. Oil exporters in the MENA region, particularly Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE and possibly Iran will see a gain in their export receipts. Oil importer countries, except for Morocco which imports about 20 percent of petroleum from Russia and could be directly affected by the volume of oil imports as well, will feel the brunt directly through an increase in their import bill. This could put extra pressure on their twin deficits (See Figure 6) and force governments to resort to their foreign reserves or raise public debt.

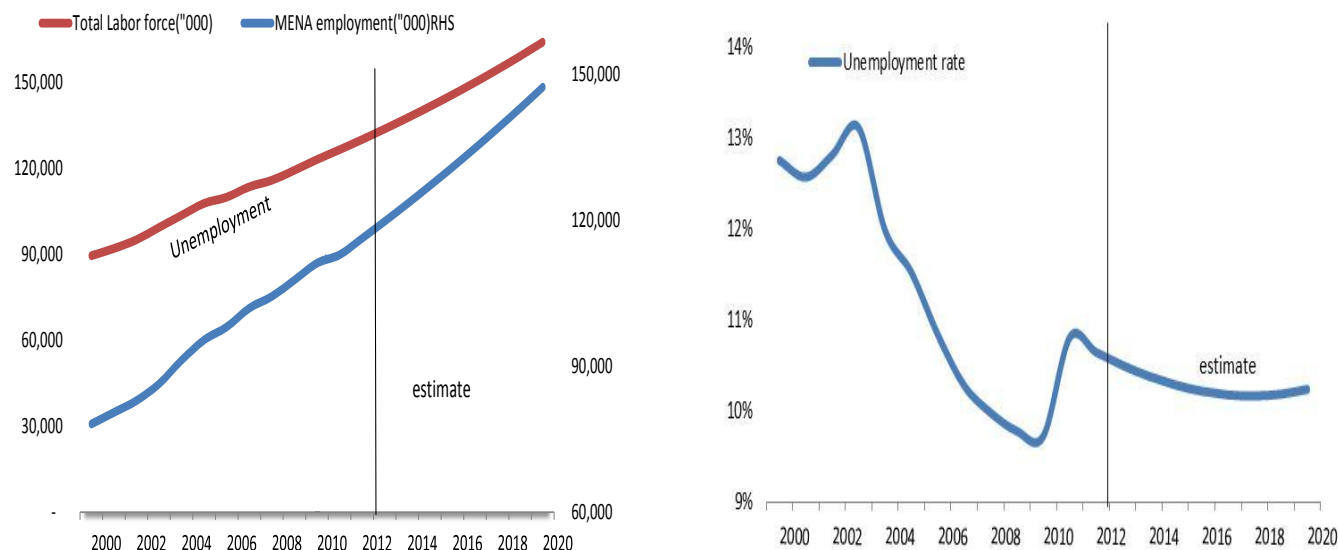
funds, could see growth improve to 3.5 percent in 2015. Growth in Lebanon is expected to double in 2014 from its lowest level in 2013 but will remain well below its pre-conflict level as the country faces security and political challenges arising directly from conflict in Syria.

Growth in developing oil exporters including Iran, Iraq, Algeria, Libya and Yemen is expected to rebound but will remain below the pre-Arab-Spring levels. Real GDP growth in this group of countries is expected to reach 6.8 percent in 2015, from negative 0.7 in 2013. In Iran, the new reformist government has taken major steps to integrate the country into the global economy; growth will turn to positive 1.5 percent in 2014 and accelerate to 2.3 percent in 2015 after two years of negative growth. Political tensions are expected to gradually subside in Yemen and Libya and growth could be higher in 2015 compared to the previous year. Growth recovery in Yemen would be mainly driven by non-oil sectors. In Libya, however, insurgencies in the oil fields have been holding back oil production, a major contributor to output and fiscal revenue.

Risks. The biggest risk to the outlook for an economic recovery in MENA is that overdue structural problems will remain unresolved. MENA countries share many structural problems that have been preventing their economies from moving to a higher and sustainable growth path. They have long suffered from high unemployment, low labor force participation rates particularly among women, and the sluggish rates of job-creating growth. The regional unemployment rate is about 11 percent. The rate is much higher for those under 24, exceeding 50 percent in Yemen and Libya. Job markets in almost all countries in MENA are segmented with a sharp division between the protected and the excluded. Burdensome regulations put new and small firms at a disadvantage. Labor markets are skewed toward public sector jobs which offer attractive benefits and wages resulting in high wage expectations among job seekers and university graduates. Corruption is prevalent in almost all countries in the MENA region and common particularly in public sector hiring. A recent survey in Tunisia showed that 8 out of 10 think that *Wasta* or connections are critical to getting a job in the public sector.

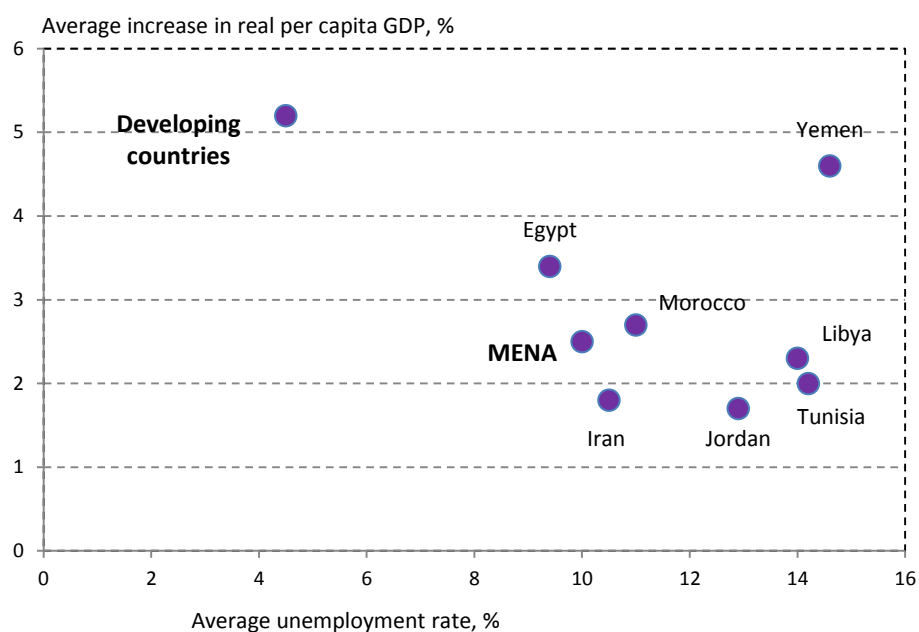
Estimates from the World Bank show that over the next 7 years (between 2014-2020) the region must create about 28 million jobs just to keep the unemployment rate from rising (Figure 3 and 4). This translates into creating 4 million jobs per year. Prior to the 2011 revolutions, the region historically created about 3.5 million jobs per year with an average GDP growth rate of 5 percent. The slowdown in economic activity in the transition countries post-Arab Spring (2011-13) and the spillovers to neighboring countries have been holding back output resulting in growth averaging about 2-3 percent. Under the scenario of a continued slowdown in economic activity, the average unemployment rate in the region will increase substantially, with youth and females being affected the most.

Figure 3. Narrowing the unemployment gap in the MENA region



Source: World Bank staff calculations.

Figure 4. High unemployment and low per capita GDP growth are prevalent in MENA



Source: World Bank.

Income inequality has remained low in some of the countries in the MENA region contributing to an unprecedented reduction in poverty, reaching 2.4 percent in 2010. For example Egypt's Gini coefficient was below the median for middle-income countries and in Iran, Gini Coefficient declined slightly after the removal of universal subsidies. The incomes of the bottom 40 percent have been growing at higher rates than average incomes in almost all MENA countries for which data exist. The bottom 40 percent in Tunisia saw faster income growth than the average, while the poverty rate fell by half. Vulnerability, however, has increased and a large proportion of people are exposed to external shocks. World Bank data show that, while only 1 percent of population in Egypt, Morocco and Algeria lived under the basic poverty line of \$1.25 a day (PPP) in 2010, a large number of people lived very close to the poverty line. A slight increase in the poverty line (from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day) could push about 10 percent of population of these countries into poverty. This suggests that a large segment of population in MENA (for example; Yemen 45 percent, Djibouti 30 percent and Iraq 20 percent) is in a state of vulnerability. In the event of an adverse shock, these households are at risk of falling into extreme poverty.

Lack of economic diversification has largely contributed to growth volatility in the MENA region. Oil exporters rely primarily on only one export commodity (oil) and oil importer countries lack multiple trading partners. For example France is the major trading partner of Tunisia and Morocco. Many governments have tried to diversify their exports, with limited success. A recent World Bank study (2013) suggests that, for resource-rich countries, a better strategy is to diversify their accumulated wealth instead of their exports.¹ In the process of diversification, governments need to invest the rents from natural capital (resources) in physical and "intangible" capital, which includes education, innovation and strong institutions that foster competition, rather than simply subsidizing particular industries. Such a strategy will better prepare the economy for the post-oil era.

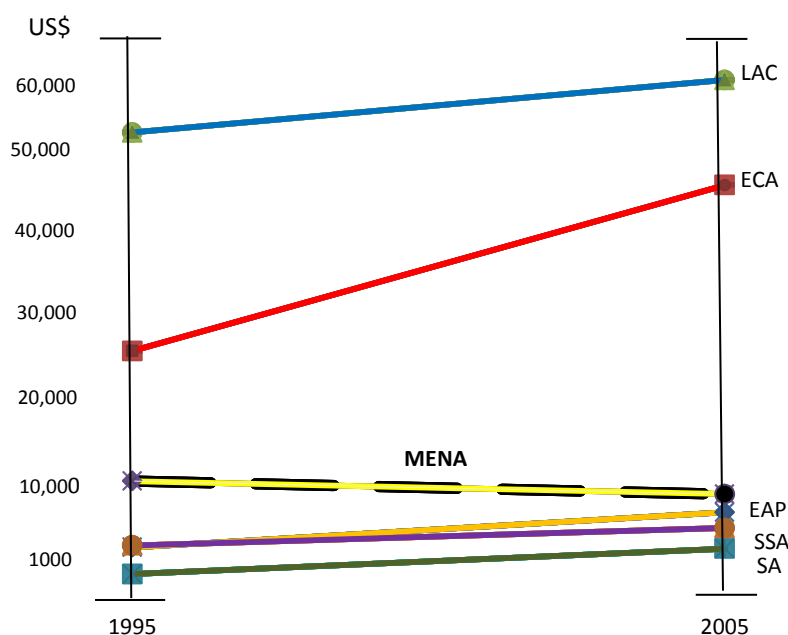
With its accumulated wealth dominated by natural capital, MENA has produced less intangible capital per capita over the period of 1995-2005 than any other region. World Bank data shows that per capita intangible wealth has declined in the MENA region while it has increased in all other developing regions (Figure 5). Rapid growth in intangible capital in developing regions other than MENA is partly due to education attainment but also results from improvements in institutions, governance and other factors that contribute to better and effective use of the country's assets.

Fiscal spending in almost all of the countries in MENA is dominated by a large civil-service wage bill and general subsidies, both of which have been on the rise after the Arab Spring, mainly to

¹ Diversified Development, World Bank. 2013.

prevent further social discontent. Especially in the oil importers, this has reduced the fiscal space for capital spending and investment in infrastructure, lowering the prospects of higher growth in these countries (Figure 6). Higher current spending together with lower revenues

Figure 5. Changing volume of intangible capital per capita (1995-2005)



Source: World Bank.

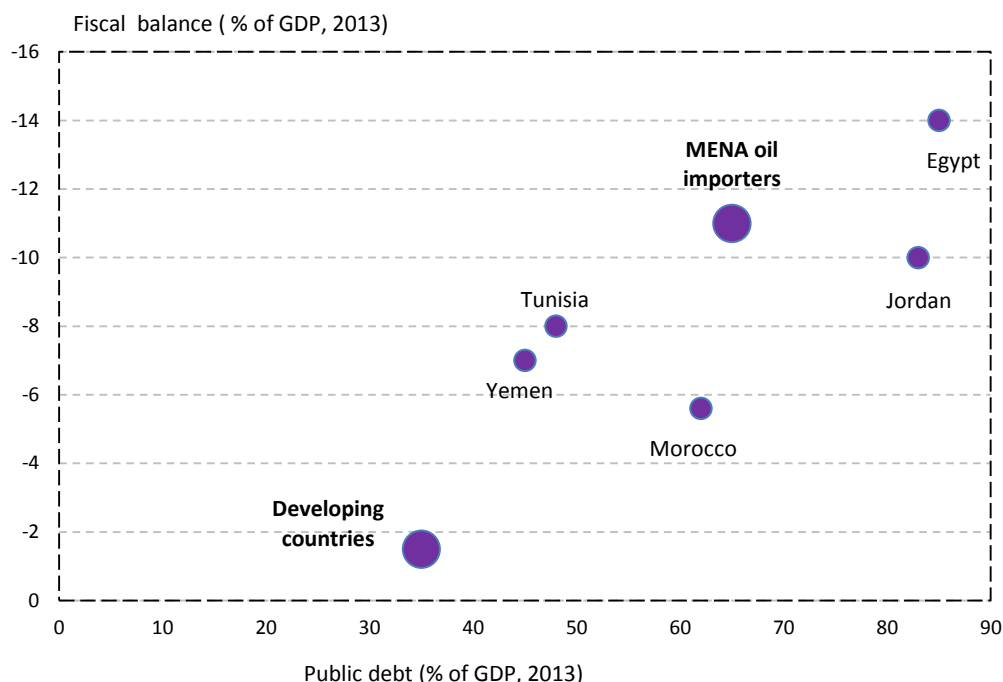
have increased fiscal deficits and public debt, making countries vulnerable to even slightly economic shocks. In Tunisia, energy subsidies remain at 5 percent of GDP, equivalent to the government's total budget deficit. General subsidies in Libya (estimated at 11 percent of GDP in 2013) and Yemen (9 percent of GDP in 2012) exceeds government spending on education and health.

Furthermore, general food and fuel subsidies benefit the rich more than the poor. A recent study by the World Bank show that low-income households in Tunisia receive only 2 percent of energy subsidy while high income households receive about 67 percent of the subsidy on petrol and 60 percent of the subsidy on diesel.² In Egypt, ballooning subsidies (9 percent of GDP) have kept Egypt's fiscal deficit at an exceptionally high 13.7 percent of GDP; spending on petroleum subsidies is set to increase by an additional 10 percent in the current fiscal year ending June 2014. A World Bank study showed that for food subsidies in rural Upper Egypt, the

² Towards Greater Equity: Energy Subsidies, Targeting and Social Protection in Tunisia, World Bank, 2013.

richest quintile received about 48 percent more in per capita benefits than the poorest group.³ In Iran where universal subsidies were replaced by unconditional cash transfers in 2012, fiscal savings amounted to less than what was initially projected, forcing government to increase borrowing from the Central Bank, which has contributed to the recent sharp increase in the fiscal deficit and inflation rate.

Figure 6. Oil importers suffer from large deficit and public debt.



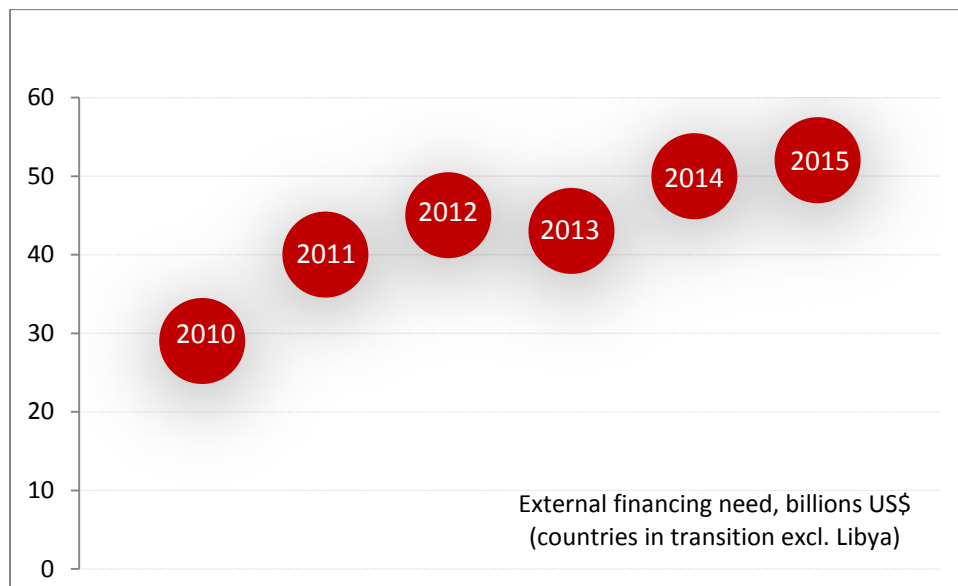
Source: World Bank. Note: (--) deficit)

The external financing needs of the countries in transition have been on the rise since the onset of the Arab Spring, estimated at \$50 billion in 2015 (Figure 7). From January 2011 to August 2013, an estimated total of \$38.5 billion of external funds have been disbursed, of which more than half has come from the GCC countries. Weak private sector activity, low levels of external financing together with fiscal pressures have forced the governments to resort to their foreign reserves or increase public debt. Foreign reserves in Egypt and Tunisia now cover only 4 months of imports. Governments in oil rich countries including Yemen, Libya and Iran have also been tapping to their large foreign reserves. Yemen's foreign reserves are estimated to cover only 3 months of imports in 2015. Libya's reserves have also been dropped to about \$100 billion in

³ Egypt's food subsidies: Benefit, Incidence and Leakages, World Bank, September 2010.

2014 and are expected to decline further to \$82 billion in 2015 from \$122 billion in 2013 when the government started running budget deficits.

Figure 7. Financing needs have been growing since 2011.



Source: National authorities and IMF estimates.

Table 2. Macroeconomic Outlook.

	2011	2012	2013e	2014p	2015p
Real GDP Growth (%)					
MENA	3.7	5.4	2.6	3.3	4.6
Developing MENA	0.4	3.0	1.0	2.1	5.1
Oil Exporters	4.1	6.3	2.6	3.5	4.8
Developing oil Exporters	-1.4	9.3	-0.7	1.5	6.8
GCC	7.2	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.1
Bahrain	2.1	3.4	4.9	4.0	3.0
Kuwait	6.3	5.1	0.8	2.8	3.0
Oman	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
Qatar	13.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	7.1
Saudi Arabia	8.5	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.1
United Arab Emirates	4.9	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.5
Algeria	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.4
Djibouti	4.5	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	2.7	-5.6	-1.7	1.5	2.3
Iraq	8.6	8.4	3.7	6.3	6.6
Jordan	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.5
Lebanon	2.0	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.5
Libya	-62.1	104.5	-9.4	-9.7	28.8
Morocco	5.0	2.7	4.4	3.0	4.6
Tunisia	-1.9	3.6	2.7	3.0	4.5
West Bank & Gaza	12.2	5.9	1.5	2.5	2.7
Yemen	-12.7	2.4	4.0	6.0	4.2

	2011	2012	2013e	2014p	2015p
Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)					
MENA	2.6	4.0	1.9	0.3	-0.8
Developing MENA	-3.2	-2.3	-5.5	-6.5	-5.9
Developing oil exporters	-0.5	0.9	-2.5	-4.6	-4.0
GCC	9.5	11.5	9.2	6.9	4.2
Bahrain	-0.1	-3.2	-4.4	-4.8	-6.0
Kuwait	36.0	30.2	25.4	21.9	21.7
Oman	7.3	0.5	1.6	-2.7	-6.3
Qatar	6.4	9.5	11.0	6.8	4.2
Saudi Arabia	8.3	11.7	7.1	5.3	0.6
United Arab Emirates	2.9	7.7	7.0	5.7	5.3
Algeria	-1.2	-4.0	-2.0	-3.7	-4.6
Djibouti	-0.7	-2.7	-3.1	-4.8	0.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	-9.8	-10.6	-13.7	-11.6	-12
Iran, Islamic Republic of	-0.9	-0.7	-2.2	-2.5	-2.5
Iraq	4.9	4.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.2
Jordan	-12.7	-10.4	-15.3	-14.5	-9.7
Lebanon	-6.4	-8.7	-9.5	-10.4	-10.1
Libya	-15.4	20.8	-8.4	-32.3	-19.1
Morocco	-6.9	-7.3	-6.1	-4.8	-4.1
Tunisia	-3.5	-5.7	-6.2	-7.1	-4.4
West Bank & Gaza	-16.9	-16.6	-13.9	-12.9	-12.1
Yemen	-5.6	-12.4	-7.9	-7.3	-6.7

	2011	2012	2013e	2014p	2015p
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)					
MENA	11.6	10.6	8.0	6.7	4.8
Developing MENA	4.1	2.4	-1.9	-2.4	-2.6
Developing oil exporters	9.3	6.6	0.1	-1.3	-1.7
GCC	20.4	20.4	17.9	15.4	12.2
Bahrain	11.2	7.3	8.0	7.0	5.5
Kuwait	41.7	46.0	37.9	35.9	37.7
Oman	15.4	11.7	7.6	0.8	-8.3
Qatar	30.3	32.0	29.2	24.2	19.5
Saudi Arabia	19.9	18.7	15.1	12.7	7.5
United Arab Emirates	9.2	10.3	10.4	9.9	9.6
Algeria	9.9	6.1	1.1	0.0	-1.4
Djibouti	-14.1	-12.3	-13.1	-15.2	-13
Egypt, Arab Rep.	-2.6	-3.1	-2.1	0.0	-0.8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	10.3	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
Iraq	12.5	7.0	0.7	0.8	1.5
Jordan	-12.0	-17.3	-10.6	-12.3	-8.5
Lebanon	-12.1	-3.8	-6.5	-6.8	-7.6
Libya	3.2	23.8	-4.1	-19.8	-18.3
Morocco	-8.0	-9.7	-8.7	-7.6	-6.6
Tunisia	-7.4	-8.2	-8.2	-6.7	-5.5
West Bank & Gaza	-32	-36.4	-29.5	-30.4	-29.6
Yemen	-4.1	-0.9	-3.0	-3.4	-3.7

	2011	2012	2013e	2014p	2015p
Unemployment rate (%)					
MENA	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.0
Developing MENA	13.9	14.3	14.2	14.5	14.6
GCC	6.6	5.8	5.9	2.9	2.9
Bahrain	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.7
Kuwait	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Oman	...	...	...	...	...
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	12.4	12.1	12.0	...	...
United Arab Emirates	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6
Djibouti	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt, Arab Rep.	11.8	12.6	13.34	13.9	14.1
Iran, Islamic Republic of	14.1	15.5	12.9	14.0	14.6
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	...
Libya	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	8.9	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.7
Tunisia	18.3	17.6	16.7	16.0	15.0
West Bank & Gaza	21.0	23.0	25.0	27.0	28.0
Yemen	...	...	...	...	...

	2011	2012	2013e	2014p	2015p
Inflation (%)					
MENA	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.3
Developing MENA	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.3	6.1
GCC	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2
Bahrain	-0.4	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.4
Kuwait	4.8	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0
Oman	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3
Qatar	1.9	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.5
Saudi Arabia	5.4	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.0
United Arab Emirates	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9
Algeria	4.5	8.9	4.5	5.0	4.5
Djibouti	5.1	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	11.0	8.6	6.9	10.2	10.5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	20.6	29.4	35.2	23.0	22.0
Iraq	5.6	6.1	2.3	5.0	5.0
Jordan	4.4	4.8	5.6	3.3	3.0
Lebanon	5.4	5.7	2.6	1.9	1.8
Libya	15.9	6.1	2.6	3.5	4.0
Morocco	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.8
Tunisia	4.1	5.5	5.8	4.9	4.8
West Bank & Gaza	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5
Yemen	19.5	9.9	11.0	12.0	11.0

Source: World Bank and IMF.

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