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Debt burden

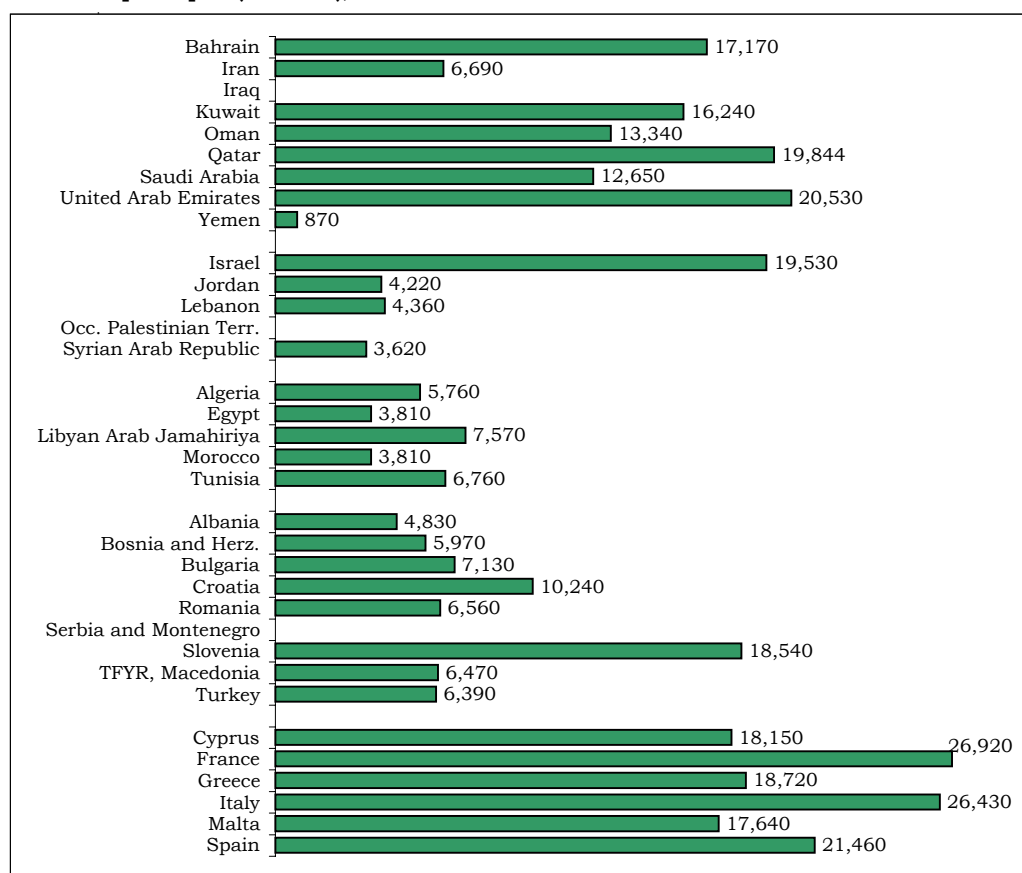
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51.1 GDP per capita

The classification of nations with respect to this indicator highlights the huge gap, in terms of economic progress, separating countries like France, Italy, Israel, Spain, Greece and some oil-producing countries of the Arabian peninsula, from other countries in Southeast Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. The GDP per capita of \$870 in Yemen and of \$23,990 in France mark the boundaries of two worlds isolated from one another by a seemingly unbridgeable gap.

Average annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, during the period 1990-2002 was, however, higher in those developing countries with the lowest GDP per capita than in developed countries in southwest Europe; e.g., Yemen and Egypt (2.5%), Lebanon (3.1%), Tunisia (3.3%), and Albania (6%), compared with the average of 1.8% reported for the industrialized countries combined.

Real GDP per capita (PPP US\$), 2002



Source: *Human Development Report, UNDP 2004*

51.2 GDP per capita

Average annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita (%), 1960-1990 and 1990-2003

Country	1960-1990	1990-2003
Bahrain	n.a.	1.5
Iran	-3.5	2.4
Iraq	-1.1	n.a.
Kuwait	-6.2	-1.7
Oman	7.6	0.9
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	2.2	-0.6
United Arab Emirates	-5.0	-2.1
Yemen	n.a.	2.4
Israel	3.1	1.5
Jordan	2.5	0.9
Lebanon	n.a.	2.9
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	-6.0
Syrian Arab Republic	2.9	1.4
Algeria	2.4	0.6
Egypt	3.5	2.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.2	n.a.
Morocco	2.3	1.0
Tunisia	3.3	3.1
Albania	n.a.	5.1
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a.	15.4
Bulgaria	n.a.	0.6
Croatia	n.a.	2.4
Romania	2.0	0.5
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	3.6
Slovenia	n.a.	4.1
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	-0.5
Turkey	2.0	1.3
Cyprus	6.2	3.2
France	2.9	1.5
Greece	3.8	2.4
Italy	3.2	1.5
Malta	7.1	3.6
Spain	3.2	2.3
Developing countries	2.9	2.8
Industrialized Countries	3.1	1.8
MENA	0.9	1.9
World	3.1	1.2

Source: *The State of the World's Children*, UNICEF, 2005

51.3 GDP per capita

Average annual growth-rate of GDP per capita, 2003

Country	2003
Bahrain	n.a.
Iran	4.4
Iraq	n.a.
Kuwait	-3.3
Oman	n.a.
Qatar	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	-1.8
United Arab Emirates	n.a.
Yemen	0.7
Israel	-0.8
Jordan	0.5
Lebanon	1.4
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0
Algeria	5.2
Egypt	1.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.
Morocco	3.8
Tunisia	4.4
Albania	5.9
Bosnia and Herz.na	3.0
Bulgaria	4.9
Croatia	4.0
Romania	5.6
Serbia and Montenegro	5.5
Slovenia	3.5
TFYR Macedonia	2.5
Turkey	4.2
Cyprus	n.a.
France	n.a.
Greece	4.2
Italy	0.4
Malta	n.a.
Spain	1.9

Source: World Development Report, WB, 2005

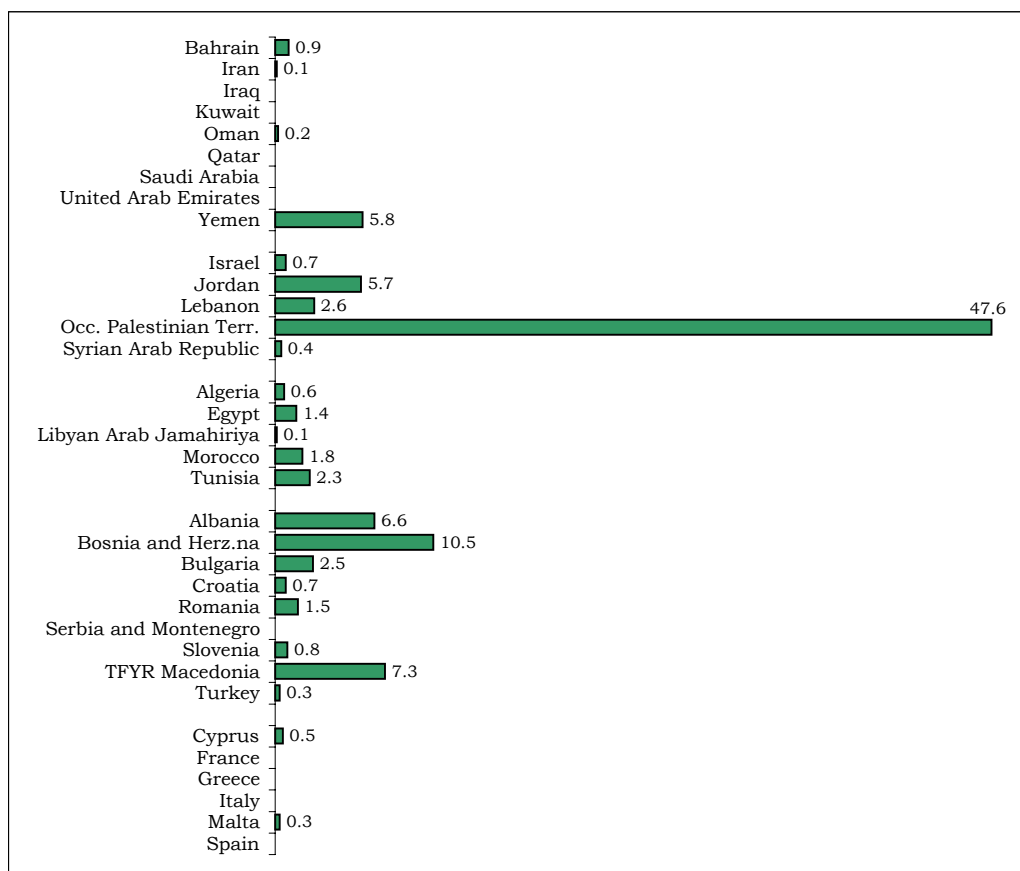
52 Official development assistance (ODA)

Published figures on official development assistance (ODA) display a predominant focus, at the international level, on countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Aid to Arab countries represented, on average, around 0.7% of total GNI in 2002, compared to 3.6% in 1990. The aid received by the Arab region in 2002 amounted to a total of \$17.9 per capita, but with great variation between countries. Thus, ODA as a percentage of GDP amounted to almost 48% in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, 5.7% and 5.8% in Jordan and Yemen respectively, 2.6% and 2.3% in Lebanon and Tunisia, and 1.4% and 1.8% in Egypt and Morocco.

The year 2002 also saw a focus on three countries in the Balkan region, particularly on Bosnia-Herzegovina (10.5%), Macedonia (7.3%), and Albania (6.6%).

The need for greater development assistance to countries in the Middle East and North Africa is recognized within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership for countries on the southern shores of the Mediterranean.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) as % of GDP, 2002



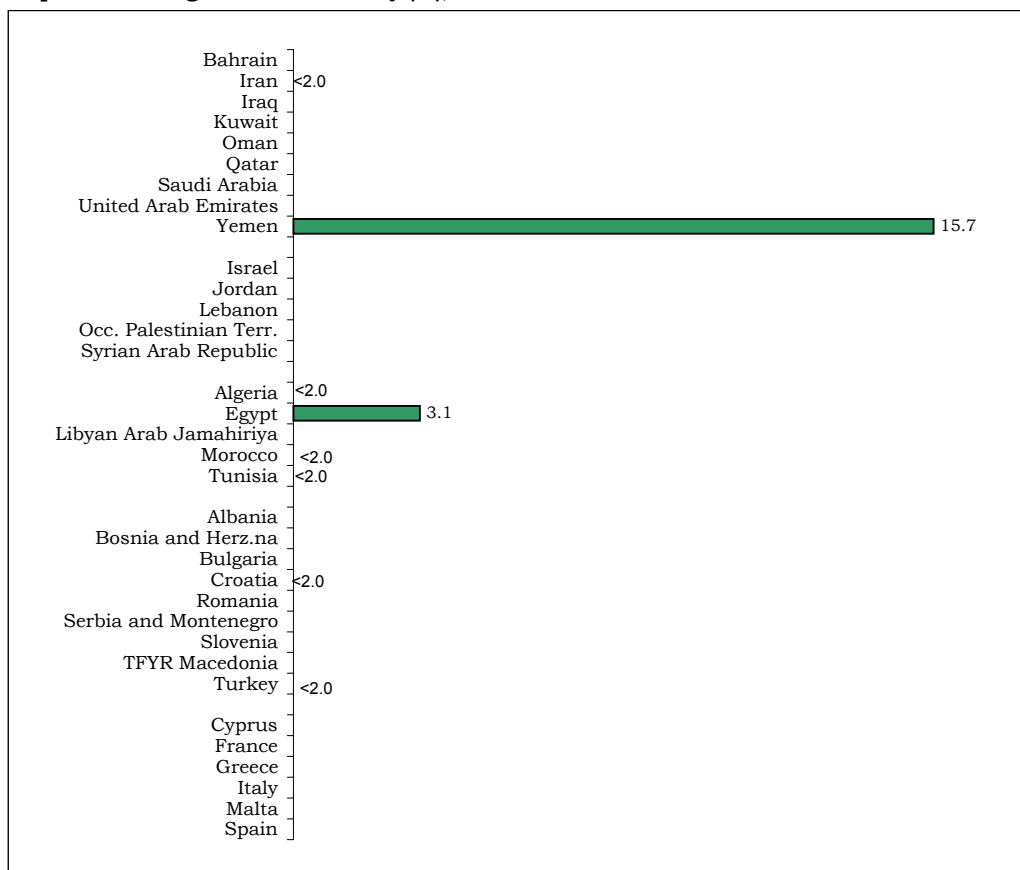
Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2004

53.1 Income poverty

Despite the numerous gaps in the data, the proportion living below the international poverty line appears to be around 2% of the population in Algeria, Iran, Morocco, and Tunisia, as well as in Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia, and Turkey. This proportion rises to 3.1% in Egypt, and to a high of 16% in Yemen.

It should be pointed out, however, that significant numbers of people in the countries south the Mediterranean live in a state of hardship, albeit above the level of \$1a day.

Population living below US\$ 1 a day (%), 1990 - 2002



Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Source: World Development Report, WB, 2004

53.2 Income poverty

In the Middle East and North Africa, a significant number of people live on an income of \$2 a day. This includes more than two-fifths of the population in Egypt and in Yemen (with a further 3.1% and 15.7% of the population in these two countries, respectively, at the \$1 a day level), around 14-15% in Algeria and Morocco, and 10% in Turkey.

Population living below the national poverty line (%), 1990 - 2002

Country	\$ 1 a day (1)	\$ 2 a day (1)	National poverty line
	1990-2002	1990-2002	1990-2001
Bahrain			
Iran	<2.0	7.3	
Iraq			
Kuwait			
Oman			
Qatar			
Saudi Arabia			
United Arab Emirates			
Yemen	15.7	45.2	41.8
Israel			
Jordan	<2.0	7.4	11.7
Lebanon			
Occ. Palestinian Terr.			
Syrian Arab Republic			
Algeria	<2.0	15.1	12.2
Egypt	3.1	43.9	16.7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			
Morocco	<2.0	14.3	19.0
Tunisia	<2.0	6.6	7.6
Albania			
Bosnia and Herz.na			
Bulgaria			
Croatia			
Romania			
Serbia and Montenegro			
Slovenia			
TFYR Macedonia			
Turkey	<2.0	10.3	10.3
Cyprus			
France			
Greece			
Italy			
Malta			
Spain			

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

(1) 1994 PPP US\$.

Source: UNDP Human Development Report, 2004

53.3 Income poverty

Despite the incomplete coverage of the data available, it appears that income poverty has not disappeared completely in prosperous Europe. While 10% of the French population live on less than \$11 a day (the international yardstick applied in the case of the industrialized countries), 22% and 23% of the population in Bulgaria and in Romania, respectively, live on less than \$4 a day. This figure drops to less than 1% in Slovenia.

Population living below 50% of median income (%), 1990-2000

Country	50% of median income	\$ 11 a day (1)	\$ 4 a day (2)
	1990-2000	1994-1995	1996-1999
Bahrain			
Iran			
Iraq			
Kuwait			
Oman			
Qatar			
Saudi Arabia			
United Arab Emirates			
Yemen			
Israel	13.5		
Jordan			
Lebanon			
Occ. Palestinian Terr.			
Syrian Arab Republic			
Algeria			
Egypt			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			
Morocco			
Tunisia			
Albania			
Bosnia and Herz. na			
Bulgaria			22
Croatia			
Romania	8.1		23
Serbia and Montenegro			
Slovenia	8.2		<1
TFYR Macedonia			
Turkey			
Cyprus			
France	8.0	9.9	
Greece			
Italy	12.7		
Malta			
Spain	10.1		

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

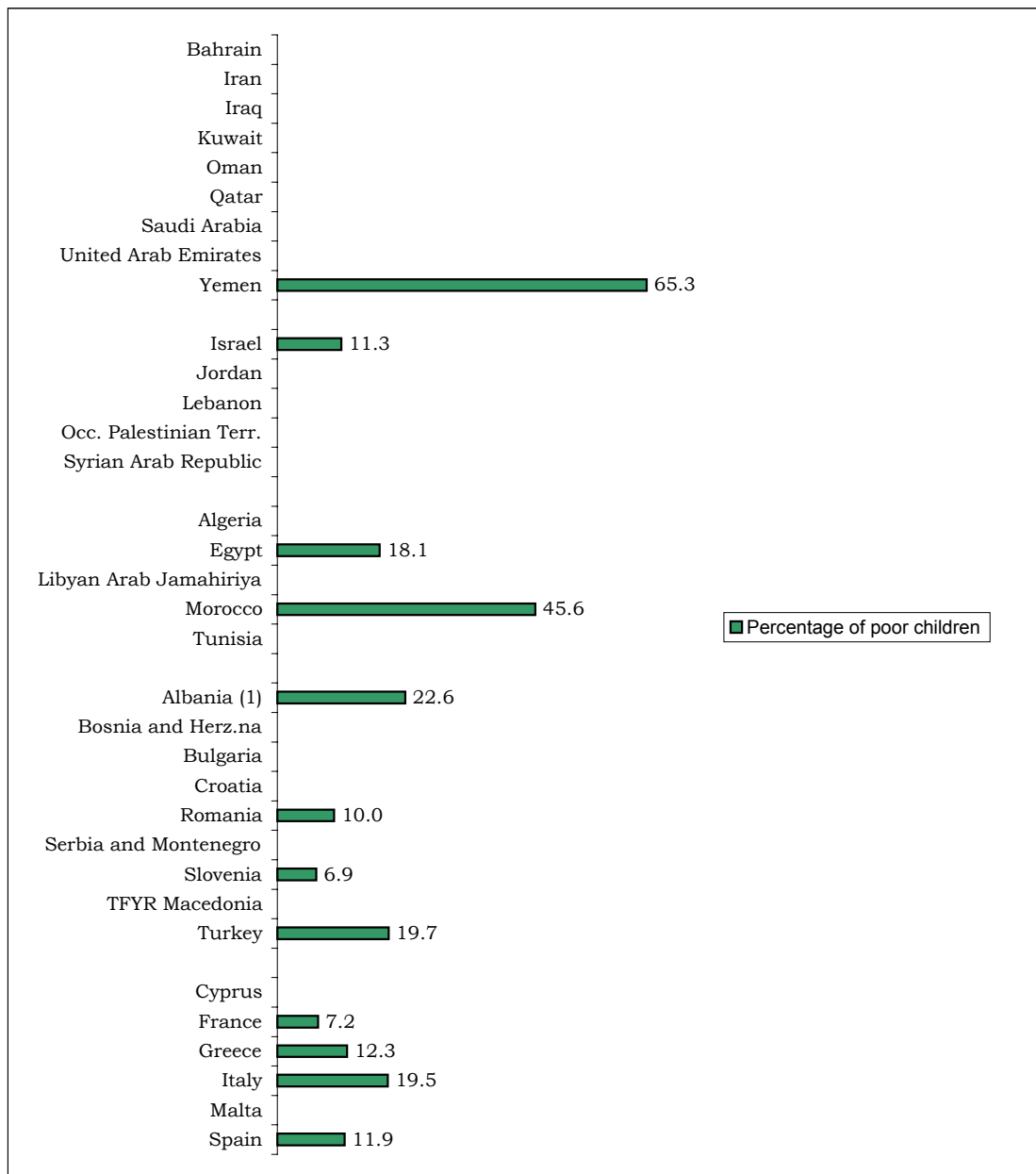
(1) 1994 PPP US\$.

(2) 1990 PPP US\$.

Source: World Bank, 2002

53.4 Income poverty

Child Poverty rates, 1990 - 2002



Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

(1) Data refers to urban areas only.

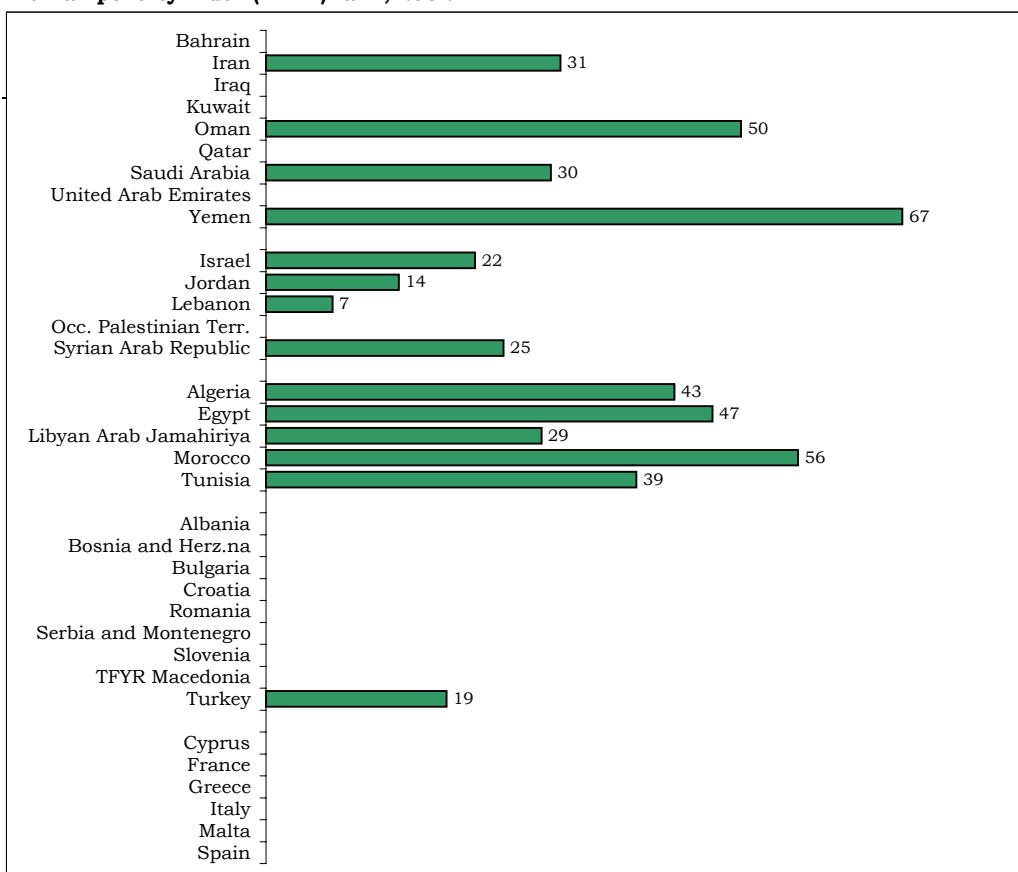
Source: World Bank, UNICEF 2000, LIS, Gordon 2003.

54.1 Human poverty

The Arab countries have made considerable progress in reducing income poverty—the proportion living below US\$1 a day is below 2% of the combined population of the region; but they need to do much more to convert income into human development. Looking at income inequalities alone can mask inequalities in human lives and capabilities and how they are changing. The UNDP Human Poverty Index (HPI-1) measures deprivations in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, as measured by the probability of not surviving to age 40; knowledge, as measured by the adult illiteracy rate; a decent standard of living, as measured by the average of two indicators, the percentage of the population without sustainable access to an improved water source and the percentage of children under weight for age.

In this respect, attention can be drawn to a number of countries that have a relatively good rank in terms of income but a particularly low rank in terms of HPI. Jordan, for example, has a real gross national income per capita of \$4,220 and is ranked 14th on the human poverty index (HPI-1), while Oman, with \$13,340 of real GNI per capita, is ranked 50th. Saudi Arabia, with a real GNI per capita of \$12,650, is ranked 30th in terms of HPI, while Lebanon, with a lower real GNI per capita (\$4,360), is ranked 7th.

Human poverty index (HPI-1) rank, 2002



Source: Human Development Report, UNDP 2004

54.2 Human poverty

Human poverty index (HPI-1), rank and value, 2002

Country	Rank	Value (%)
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	16	31
Iraq		
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	32	50
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	16	30
United Arab Emirates	n.a.	n.a.
Yemen	40	67
Israel		
Jordan	10	14
Lebanon	7	7
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	14	25
Algeria	22	43
Egypt	31	47
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15	29
Morocco	35	56
Tunisia	19	39
Albania		
Bosnia and Herz.na		
Bulgaria		
Croatia		
Romania		
Serbia and Montenegro		
Slovenia		
TFYR Macedonia		
Turkey	12	19
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.
France		
Greece		
Italy		
Malta		
Spain		

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP, 2004

54.3 Human poverty

In view of the fact that conditions of deprivation vary in accordance with the social and economic standards regarded as acceptable by a society, a second human poverty index (HPI-2) has been developed for application in the OECD, Central & Eastern Europe & CIS countries. The HPI-2 measures deprivations in the same dimensions as the HPI-1 and also captures social exclusion. Thus it reflects deprivations in four dimensions: the probability at birth of not surviving to age 60, the percentage of adults lacking functional literacy skills, the rate of long-term unemployment (12 months or more), and the percentage of people living below the income poverty line (50% of the median adjusted household income). In the industrialized countries in particular, there are over 100 million people living below the poverty line of 50% of median income. Available data show that there are economically challenged sections of the population in France, Italy and Spain, but we may assume that such populations also exist in countries for whom we have not been able to obtain relevant data. The human poverty index is around 11% for the countries of Mediterranean Europe: France (10.8%), Spain (11%) and Italy (12.2%). In other words, one in ten persons is living in a condition of human poverty with respect to the social and economic factors assessed by the HPI-2.

Human poverty index (HPI-2), rank and value, 2002

Country	Rank	% Value
Albania	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	n.a.	n.a.
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.
TFYR Macedonia	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	n.a.	n.a.
France	8	10.8
Greece	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	11	11.6
Malta	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	9	11.0

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP, 2004

55 Public expenditure

Public expenditure on health, education and defense (as % of total government expenditure), 1992 - 2002

Country	% public expenditure allocated to:		
	Health	Education	Defense
Bahrain	7.0	13.0	14.0
Iran	6.0	7.0	12.0
Iraq	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kuwait	7.0	15.0	17.0
Oman	7.0	15.0	33.0
Qatar	n.a	n.a	n.a
Saudi Arabia	6.0	14.0	36.0
United Arab Emirates	8.0	18.0	31.0
Yemen	4.0	22.0	19.0
Israel	13.0	15.0	20.0
Jordan	10.0	16.0	19.0
Lebanon	2.0	7.0	11.0
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a	n.a	n.a
Syrian Arab Republic	2.0	9.0	24.0
Algeria	4.0	24.0	17.0
Egypt	3.0	15.0	9.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a	n.a	n.a
Morocco	6.0	18.0	13.0
Tunisia	3.0	20.0	5.0
Albania	4.0	2.0	4.0
Bosnia and Herz.na	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bulgaria	11.0	5.0	7.0
Croatia	16.0	8.0	5.0
Romania	15.0	6.0	5.0
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a	n.a	n.a
Slovenia	15.0	12.0	3.0
TFYR Macedonia	n.a	n.a	n.a
Turkey	3.0	10.0	8.0
Cyprus	6.0	12.0	4.0
France	16.0	7.0	6.0
Greece	7.0	11.0	8.0
Italy	11.0	8.0	4.0
Malta	10.0	11.0	2.0
Spain	15.0	2.0	4.0
Developing countries	3.0	10.0	10.0
Industrialized countries	15.0	4.0	10.0
MENA	4.0	14.0	13.0
World	12.0	5.0	10.0

Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Source: World Development Report, 2005

56.1 Natural resources

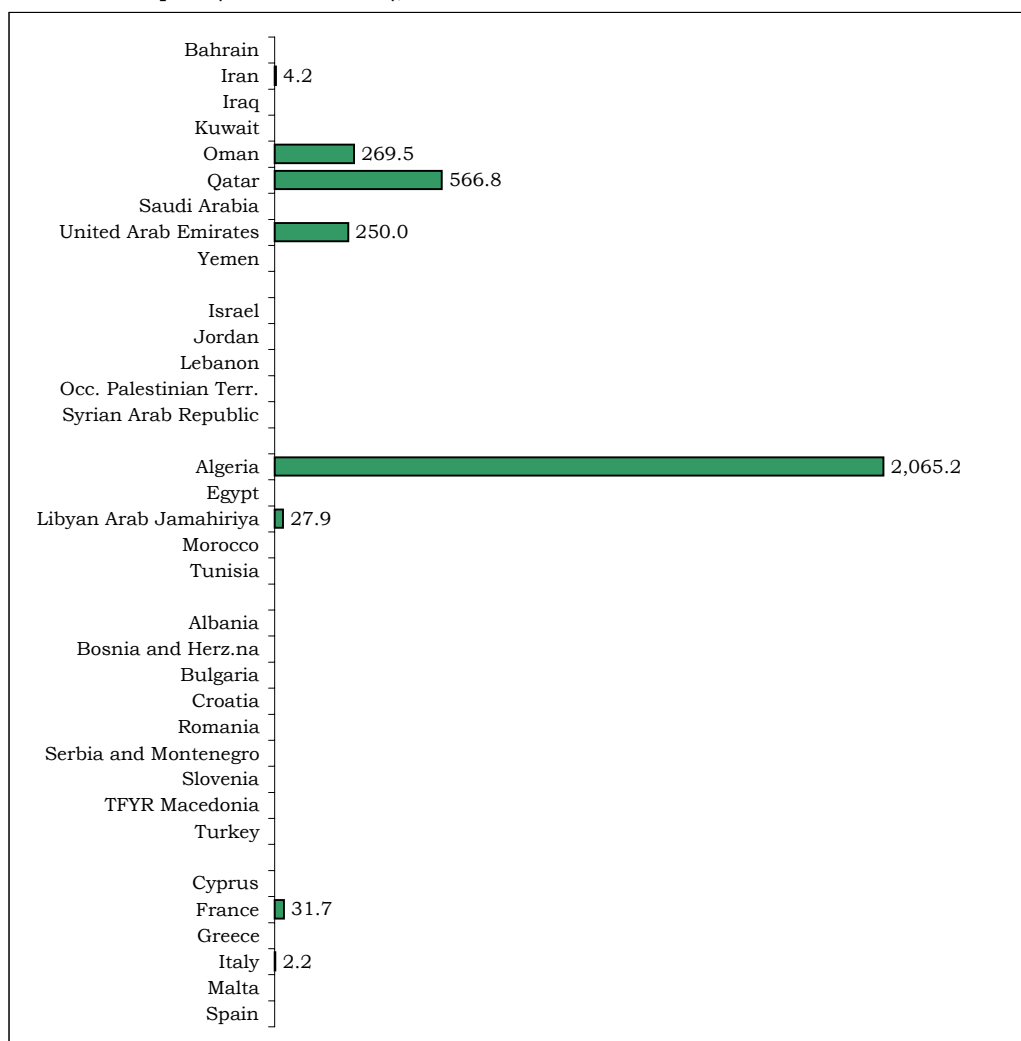
Oil resources (Thousand Barrels per day), 2001

Country	Crude Oil Exports	Total export of refined petroleum products
Bahrain	0.0	238.0
Iran	2,229.0	254.0
Iraq	1,850.0	93.4
Kuwait	1,220.7	627.3
Oman	840.0	29.0
Qatar	680.0	81.2
Saudi Arabia	6,256.5	1,104.8
United Arab Emirates	1,743.0	504.8
Yemen	353.0	36.3
Israel	0.0	56.7
Jordan	0.0	0.0
Lebanon	0.0	0.0
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	367.3	33.0
Algeria	442.5	945.5
Egypt	138.1	90.8
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1,050.0	148.4
Morocco	0.0	23.8
Tunisia	57.6	11.3
Albania	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Herz.na	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	0.0	43.0
Croatia	0.0	37.6
Romania	0.0	66.0
Serbia and Montenegro	0.0	0.7
Slovenia	0.0	3.5
TFYR Macedonia	0.0	4.9
Turkey	0.0	46.1
Cyprus	0.0	0.0
France	0.0	409.7
Greece	0.0	84.7
Italy	0.0	456.6
Malta	0.0	0.0
Spain	0.0	135.1

Source: Energy Information Administration, International Energy Annual 2002

56.2 Natural resources

Natural Gas Exports (Billion cubic feet), 2001



Source: Energy Information Administration, International Energy Annual 2002

57.1 Growth outlook

Getting credit, 2004

Country	Cost to create Collateral (% of income per capita) (1)	Borrowers' and Lenders' Legal Right Index (2)	Credit Information Index (3)
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	n.a.	5	2
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait		5	4
Oman	21	3	
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia		n.a.	2
United Arab Emirates	9	4	2
Yemen	5	2	1
Israel	4	8	4
Jordan	56	6	3
Lebanon	2	4	4
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	6	5	
Algeria		3	
Egypt	53		3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	62	2	2
Tunisia	22	4	2
Albania		9	
Bosnia and Herz.na	15	5	4
Bulgaria	1	6	4
Croatia	n.a.	4	
Romania	1	4	3
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	5	1
Slovenia	3	6	3
TFYR Macedonia	16	6	2
Turkey	20	1	4
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	1	3	3
Greece	30	1	4
Italy	4	3	6
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	11	5	6

(1) The indicator assesses the ease of creating and registering collateral.

(2) The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher scores indicating that collateral and bankruptcy laws are better designed to expand access to credit. The index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws facilitate lending.

(3) The index range from 0 to 6, with higher scores indicating that more credit information is available from either a public registry or a private bureau to facilitate lending decisions.

Source: *Doing Business in 2005, World Bank*

57.2 Growth outlook

Enforcing Contracts, 2004

Country	Number of procedures	Time (days)	Cost (% of debt)
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	23	545	12
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	52	390	13
Oman	41	455	10
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	44	360	20
United Arab Emirates	53	614	16
Yemen	37	360	11
Israel	27	585	22
Jordan	43	342	9
Lebanon	39	721	27
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	48	672	34
Algeria	49	407	29
Egypt	55	410	18
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	17	240	18
Tunisia	14	27	12
Albania	39	390	29
Bosnia and Herz.na	36	330	20
Bulgaria	34	440	14
Croatia	22	415	10
Romania	43	335	12
Serbia and Montenegro	36	1,028	23
Slovenia	25	1,003	16
TFYR Macedonia	27	509	33
Turkey	22	330	13
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	21	75	12
Greece	14	151	13
Italy	18	1,390	18
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	23	169	14

For the meaning of the terms please refer to the glossary.

Source: *Doing Business in 2005*, World bank

57.3 Growth outlook

Registering Property, 2004

Country	Number of procedures	Time (days)	Cost (% of property value per capita)
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	9	36	5
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	8	75	1
Oman	4	16	3
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	4	4	
United Arab Emirates	3	9	2
Yemen	6	21	4
Israel	7	144	6
Jordan	8	22	10
Lebanon	8	25	6
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	4	23	30
Algeria	16	52	9
Egypt	7	193	7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	3	82	6
Tunisia	5	57	6
Albania	7	47	4
Bosnia and Herz.na	7	331	6
Bulgaria	9	19	2
Croatia	5	956	3
Romania	8	170	2
Serbia and Montenegro	6	186	6
Slovenia	6	391	2
TFYR Macedonia	6	74	4
Turkey	8	9	3
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	10	193	6
Greece	12	23	14
Italy	8	27	1
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	3	25	7

For the meaning of the terms please refer to the glossary.

Source: *Doing Business in 2005*, World Bank

57.4 Growth outlook

On average, it takes a business in most of the countries considered between 9 and 12 procedures to get started, with this number decreasing to 7 procedures in France, 6 in Spain, and 5 in Israel and Morocco. The number of procedures increases to 13 in Egypt, 14 in Algeria, and 15 in Greece.

Registering a new business takes less than 30 days in 7 countries, and between 30-60 days in 16 countries, with the minimum number of days recorded in France (8 days), and the maximum in Spain (108 days).

Starting a Business, 2004

Country	Number of procedures	Time (days)	Min. capital (% of income per capita)
Bahrain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	9	48	2
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	13	35	149
Oman	9	34	100
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	12	64	1,550
United Arab Emirates	12	54	417
Yemen	12	63	1,561
Israel	5	34	
Jordan	11	36	1,148
Lebanon	6	46	82
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	12	47	5,054
Algeria	14	26	66
Egypt	13	43	816
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	5	11	719
Tunisia	9	14	327
Albania	11	47	41
Bosnia and Herz.na	12	54	65
Bulgaria	10	32	117
Croatia	12	49	24
Romania	5	28	
Serbia and Montenegro	11	51	120
Slovenia	10	61	19
TFYR Macedonia	13	48	90
Turkey	8	9	
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	7	8	
Greece	15	38	126
Italy	9	13	11
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	6	108	17

For the meaning of the terms please refer to the glossary.

Source: *Doing Business in 2005*, World Bank

57.5 Growth outlook

Ties to business, 2004

Country	Regulation index	Informal Market index	Fiscal Burden Index	Property Rights Index	Economic (Unfreedom Index)	Corruption Perception Index
Bahrain	2	2.0	1.8	1	2.08	6.1
Iran	5	5.0	3.6	5	4.26	3.0
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.2
Kuwait	3	2.0	1.5	3	2.70	5.3
Oman	3	2.0	1.5	3	2.80	6.3
Qatar	4	2.0	3.1	3	2.86	5.6
Saudi Arabia	3	3.0	2.0	3	3.05	4.5
United Arab Emirates	3	2.0	2.0	2	2.60	5.2
Yemen	4	5.0	4.0	4	3.70	2.6
Israel	3	1.5	4.6	2	2.36	7.0
Jordan	3	3.0	3.8	3	2.73	4.6
Lebanon	4	5.0	2.3	4	3.13	3.0
Occ. Palestinian Terr.						3.0
Syrian Arab Republic	4	5.0	3.3	4	3.88	3.4
Algeria	3	3.0	4.1	4	3.31	2.6
Egypt	4	3.5	4.3	3	3.28	3.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5	5.0	4.5	5	4.55	2.1
Morocco	3	3.5	3.8	4	2.93	3.3
Tunisia	3	3.0	3.9	3	2.94	4.9
Albania	4	4.0	3.0	4	3.10	2.5
Bosnia and Herz.na	5	5.0	2.5	5	3.30	3.3
Bulgaria	4	3.5	1.8	4	3.08	3.9
Croatia	4	3.5	3.1	4	3.11	3.7
Romania	4	4.0	3.1	4	3.66	2.8
Serbia and Montenegro	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.3
Slovenia	2	2.5	3.5	3	2.75	5.9
TFYR Macedonia	4	3.5	2.4	4	3.04	2.3
Turkey	4	3.5	3.9	3	3.39	3.1
Cyprus	2	2.0	2.5	1	1.95	6.1
France	3	2.0	4.3	2	2.63	6.9
Greece	3	3.0	4.0	3	2.80	4.3
Italy	3	2.5	4.1	2	2.26	5.3
Malta	2	3.0	4.1	1	2.51	n.a.
Spain	3	2.0	4.1	2	2.31	6.9

For the meaning of the terms please refer to the glossary.

Source: Heritage Foundation 2004 and Transparency International Annual Report

57.6 Growth outlook

Growth and Business Competitiveness, 2004

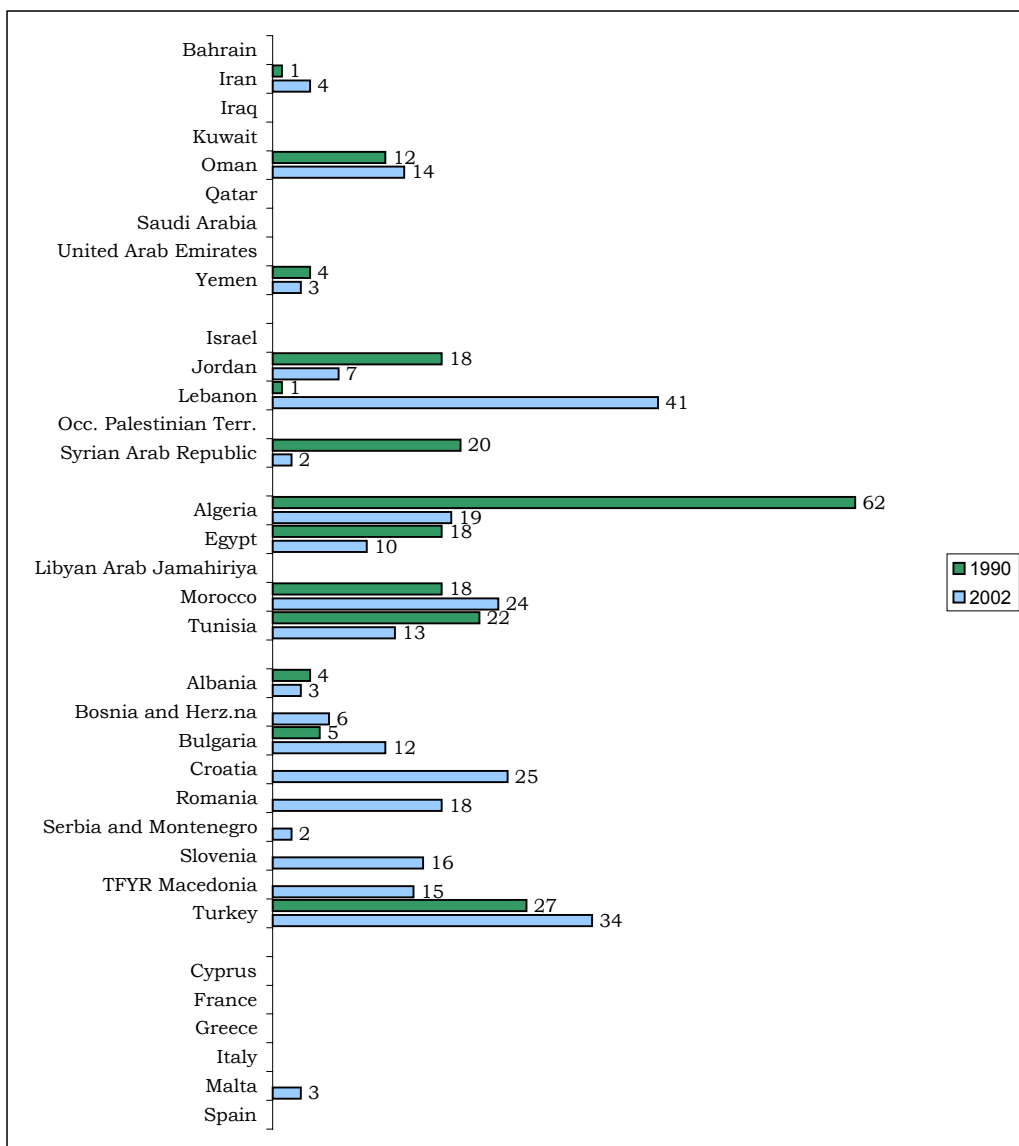
Country	Growth Competitiveness Index	Macroeconomic Environment Index	Technology Index	Public Institutions Index
Bahrain	4.91	4.70	4.47	5.56
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	5.21	5.09	4.71	5.82
Yemen	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	5.09	4.20	5.25	5.64
Jordan	4.58	4.29	4.02	5.43
Lebanon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	3.67	4.23	2.67	4.13
Egypt	3.88	3.86	3.68	4.10
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	4.06	4.13	3.30	4.75
Tunisia	4.51	4.52	3.87	5.14
Albania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bosnia and Herz.na	3.38	3.19	3.15	3.80
Bulgaria	3.98	3.77	3.82	4.36
Croatia	3.94	3.81	4.15	3.86
Romania	3.86	3.50	4.13	3.94
Serbia and Montenegro	3.23	2.77	3.30	3.61
Slovenia	4.75	4.26	4.71	5.28
TFYR Macedonia	3.34	3.37	3.26	3.41
Turkey	3.82	3.22	4.01	4.22
Cyprus	4.56	4.14	4.36	5.18
France	4.92	4.78	4.65	5.62
Greece	4.56	4.52	4.42	4.74
Italy	4.27	4.27	4.08	5.64
Malta	4.79	4.11	4.85	5.39
Spain	5.00	4.99	4.86	5.16

For the meaning of the terms please refer to the glossary.

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2004-2005

58 Debt burden

Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services, 1990 and 2002



Source: The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 2005