

Stability in the MENA Region: Beyond ISIS and War

Part Two: Country-by-Country Trends in The Levant

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Contacting the Authors

The attached analysis is a working document and will be revised over time. Comments, and suggested revisions and additions, will be very helpful. It is not possible to respond individually to each comment, but the authors will take them into full consideration.

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Table of Contents

Introduction	Page 4
Country Overall Performance /Risk Level by Sector and Rank	Page 10
Defining the Key Metrics and Elements of the Risk	Page 18
Country-by-Country Analyses	Page 34
Includes summary risk comparisons, governance, violence, rule of law, demographics, economics, ease of doing business, geography, environment, food, water, human development and technology	
Israel	Page 36
Jordan	Page 91
Lebanon	Page 149
Syria	Page 205

Introduction

The political dynamics and violence that shape the current crises in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) – and the daily events in Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia, Syria, and Yemen – dominate the current course of violence and instability in the region. They are, however, only part of the story. There are deep structural causes of violence and instability as well.

Looking Beyond Politics, Terrorism, and Conflict

The present wars and upheavals have also been shaped by the major tribal, ethnic, sectarian, and regional differences within a given nation. In addition, an examination of the broader demographic, economic, and security trends in the MENA region shows how critical these factors have been in shaping public anger and discontent and will continue to be in the future. The same is true of the critical role played by the quality of governance, internal security system, justice systems, and progress in social that are shaping each nation's problems.

These factors not only help explain the current conflicts, they are critical to any risk assessment of the countries and areas in the MENA region. The UN Arab Human Development Report began to warn over a decade ago that the region faced critical demographic pressures, failures in economic development and the combination of challenges related to income distribution, deep problems with corruption and nepotism, and discrimination. These factors were compounding on pre-existing agitation over a lack of freedom, threatening regional stability, and creating significant challenges to given countries. Current UN, World Bank, IMF, CIA, and World Economic Forum data and reports show that these pressures and trends have generally gotten worse, particularly in conflict states. They also show that the pace of change and reform in most countries lags badly behind actual need.

Modeling Risk as Well as Showing Key Data

This analysis displays the size of many of the problems involved, as well as key trends, using wide range of different sources and metrics. It also provides a new approach to integrating these data into summary risk assessments developed by Dr. Abdullah Toukan. There is no fully reliable way to quantify or assess the deep

underlying structural impacts of such factors in shaping regional extremism, unrest, violence and conflict.

There are inevitable limits to any summary risk assessment. Both past efforts at modeling and analysis, and a review of the uncertainties in the data, show that any method of assigning a weight to a given measurement or trend presents inevitable problems.

The new risk assessment model used in this report does, however, cover a wide range of variable and trends for every country that is based on different sources of data, and highlights the trends that are not dependent on politics, diplomacy, or conflict. It is explained in detail in the Annex to this report, but it draws on a sufficiently wide range of indicators and data sources to ensure that it can provide clear warnings of key problems and risks.

The Analytic Focus of Volume I and Volume II

The region-wide data in this country-by-county Volume of the report, and the region-wide data in Volume I, show that a focus on politics and violence, and on issues like terrorism and religion, sharply understates the full range of forces at work and the time and effort needed to correct key problems.

This volume sets the stage for a better understanding of the underlying causes of unrest by surveying some of the key statistics and data on the key trends in demographics, economics, internal security and justice systems, governance, and social change on a country by country basis, and showing how they affect both the region and differ by individual nation.

The Need for Far Better Data, Planning, and Analysis

Both volumes illustrate the importance of generating more accurate data on many key aspects of stability. For example, they show the need to generate better data on the impact of population pressure, corruption, poor distribution of income, and every aspect of the opportunities and problems faced by the region's youth, growing urban population, and farmers.

They warn that no amount of improvement in counterterrorism, or level of repression, can bring lasting stability to any nation in the region. The social and economic forces driving the future of each country are simply too great. Security must be developed on the basis of meeting human needs as well as countering extremism, terrorism, and violence.

Finally, the data and risk assessments provide a further warning that countries, intelligence experts, members of international institutions, NGOs, and area experts need to do a far better job of developing basic data on the causes of instability.

The Need for Valid Data, and More Relevant Metrics, in A World of International Statistical Gaps and Uncertainties

The current crises in the region have sometimes made it difficult to impossible to collect accurate, up-to-date data that measures the seriousness of the problems involved in nations whose instability and violence has now led to years of deterioration in the real-world politics, governance, economics, and human development factors that affect their citizens and key ethnic, sectarian, tribal, and income groups.

In some cases, key data predate the Arab Spring. Most of the available data do not go beyond national totals and provide a basis for examining differences by ethnicity, region, sect, tribe, class, and other key sources of discontent. This is important because nation-wide trends like GDP growth and GDP per capita have value, but can show progress that is misleading in regard to their real world impact of most of the population, and on pressures and perceptions that shape the actions of key elements of the population

The effort to gather the data in the charts and tables in Volumes I and II also show the need for far better international statistical standardization. Important variations exist in the way given countries and sources report or estimate even basic data on factors such as the size of given economies, per capita incomes, populations, and population growth rates. These discrepancies challenge much of the single point analysis used by the US government, some UN agencies, and key international organizations like the World Bank and IMF.

There are problems in many of the efforts to provide summary scores on factors like governance and justice systems. Some comparisons seem very uncertain in the way they measure how given countries do or do not meet given challenges. These problems often seem to be driven by underfunding although there are inherent limits to collection and methodology, but better efforts are necessary.

It is also important to note that no one source or organization clearly emerges as reliable in reporting on any key parameter that is currently being measured. Seeming agreement between sources is sometimes the result of using the same uncertain method or data. More often, different sources do not agree on even basic data like the size of given economies, per capita incomes, populations, and population growth rates. There is a clear need for far better efforts at international statistical standardization, providing clear estimate of uncertainty, and making methodology more transparent.

Measuring What Actually Counts

The problems and trends that are revealed in the existing data also show that new forms of data are needed on key potential causes of instability like unemployment and underemployment, income distribution, the efficiency of the state sector, barriers to growth and economic development, the size and function security forces and police, and quality of governance.

Some key societal factors that affect a remarkably young population remain unmeasured. These include factors such as access to meaningful, job-related education, the cost of marriage, substantive employment leading to real careers and income to marry, dependence on the state sector, career options for young women, social mobility and status, and the belief that government and social order offer dignity and justice while being free enough of corruption and favoritism to create loyalty and hope.

There is a need for more reliable qualitative data on key government services such as education, housing, medical services, water and refuse removal, and infrastructure. The data on corruption and rule of law do not

begin to reflect the degree to which given elements of MENA populations are angry at their governments and corruption, angry about their living conditions and job prospects, feel deeply discriminated against, identify the political and social framework as unjust, and support some form of violent or extremist reaction.

Finally, it is clear that there is a need metrics and analyses that include survey data on popular perceptions of the quality of all these factors. Polls can be a key tool in supplementing the metrics provided in this briefing, but they are often lacking – or unreliable – in measuring key areas of popular perceptions of the causes of instability.

A Decade to a Quarter Century, Not a “Spring” or a “Winter”

For all these limits in the data, both the data and the risk assessment in these volumes do, however, said, illustrate the range and intensity of the conditions that have made popular unrest so great in much of the region, and show why many of the peoples in the MENA region have reason to fear their futures and distrust their governments.

There are no exact ways to measure the quality of governance and the justice system, but World Bank governance indicators alone are reliable enough to warn that that “corruption” is sometimes part of a broader pattern of problems in governance that includes favoritism nepotism, and indifference to popular needs that has built up over decades.

Similarly, the demographic and economic data often reveal pressures from population growth and other factors that clearly make quick solutions or improvements difficult to impossible. In far too many countries, problems such as the need for jobs on the part of the region’s youth are, in and of themselves, certain to put extreme stress on their governments for a decade or more to come.

Finally, the broader patterns that emerge from the entire set of indicators warn that that the “Arab spring” or “Arab winter” is likely to involve a decade of more of political, economic, and social unrest. The causes of unrest are deep, complex, and involve structural problems in governance, demographics, and economics. None can be solved in a few months or years. Even the most successful nations – and the briefing shows that such nations clearly exist – still face major challenges over the next decade. Others must fight their way out of problems that have brought them close to the edge of becoming “failed states.”

Some in the region and the West may still think in terms of stable democratic change. None of the proper conditions exist in many states, however, and political evolution will be the only road to stability in the others. The reality is that far too many past revolutions failed to meet the hopes of the moderates and reformers that began them or serve the people they are meant to help. The “European spring” in 1848, for example, produced continuing instability through 1914 – when new crises led to still greater problems.

Some MENA states have no real opposition political parties or pluralistic political structures, and it is largely the monarchies have a history of political legitimacy. In other states, the forces shown in this analysis can trigger upheavals, revolutions, or violent opposition where there is no clear basis for representative government, no experience with political compromise and making elections work, and no pattern of effective governance combined with economic progress and social evolution to build upon. Ethnic and religious issues can cut deep that have been repressed for decades. Justice systems can be weak and/or corrupt, religious extremism can challenge necessary social and economic change, and the security forces can create popular resentment and anger.

There will be Arab successes even in states where such upheavals do occur in spite of such problems, particularly with proper support and help from neighboring Arab states and the outside world, but sudden successes are unlikely and even the best regimes face major challenges where it will take years for them to meet popular hopes and expectations.

Country Sector and Overall Performance / Risk Level and Rank

Assessing Risk Level and Rank

In the charts that follow, the model summarizes risk by:

- Deriving the average sector risk relative to the other countries. The sector indicator risks are given equal weight. Sector indicator risks and weights can be introduced by the user.
- The Rank of the average sector risk is then obtained from the 181 countries in the data set.
- An average overall risk is obtained for the country. Each sector is given equal weight. Weights can be introduced by the user.
- An overall country rank is the obtained.

The methodology involved uses the *SIRA Strategic and International Risk Assessment Model*, developed by Dr. Abdullah Toukan, and is explained in detail in the Annex to this analysis.

The Annex notes that, in essence, the country indicator performance level is taken as the indicator risk level for that specific country. This will make it easier to identify potential Risks and low risk Opportunities during the development of a Country Risk Registry. After which, a Risk Assessment Cause-Effect analysis, based on a comparison of the risk register contents can improve the efficacy of the risk management process.

In this report, the main objective is to identify a group of indicators, or initiating events, taken from the, Economic, Financial, Societal, Governance, Environmental and Technology sectors as shown in the table on the next page. The probability of an initiating event taking place, in the Risk Assessment phase, consists of studying all possible factors that cause the initiating events to occur.

Typical Country Indicators

Economic	Business/Financial	Governance	Societal	Environment	Technology
Current Account as % of GDP (IMF)	Starting a Business (WB)	Voice and Accountability (WB)	Education expenditure as % of GDP (WB)	Freshwater withdrawal as % of total renewable water (WB)	ICT goods exports as % of total goods export (WEF)
External Debt as % of GDP (WB)	Dealing with Licenses (WB)	Political Stability and Absence of Violence (WB)	Quality of the educational system (WEF)	CO2 emissions from natural gas (million mt) (EIA)	Availability of latest technologies (WEF)
Public Debt as % of GDP (WB)	Getting Electricity (WB)	Government Effectiveness (WB)	Quality of primary education (WEF)	CO2 emissions from petroleum (million mt) (EIA)	Firm-level technology absorption (WEF)
Budget as % of GDP (IMF)	Registering Property (WB)	Regulatory Quality (WB)	Quality of Math and Science education (WEF)	Environmental sustainability (WEF)	FDI and technology transfer (WEF)
Government National Savings as % of GDP (IMF)	Getting Credit (WB)	Rule of Law (WB)	Quality of Management Schools (WEF)	Stringency of environmental regulations (WEF)	Quality of scientific research institutions (WEF)
Industrial Growth % (WB)	Protecting Investors (WB)	Control of Corruption (WB)	Health expenditure per capita (WB)	Quality of the natural environment (WEF)	University-industry collaboration in R&D (WEF)
Inflation CPI % Change (WB)	Paying taxes (WB)		Physicians per 10,000 (WB)	Health and hygiene (FAO)	Government procurement of advanced technology products (WEF)
Government Investment as % of GDP (IMF)	Trading Across Borders (WB)		Food imports (% of merchandise imports) (WB)	Access to improved water resources % (WB)	Internet access in schools (WEF)
Labor Force as % of Population (ILO)	Enforcing Contracts (WB)		Births per 1000 (WB)	Access to improved sanitation facilities % (WB)	Availability of scientists and engineers (WEF)
Labor Force Participation Rate ages 15-24 (ILO)	Resolving insolvency (WB)		Deaths per 1000 (WB)		
Unemployment % of Labor Force (ILO)	Business costs of terrorism (WEF)		Infant mortality rate (WB)		
Unemployment Youth as % of ages 15-24 (ILO)	Burden of custom procedures (WEF)		Fertility rate (%) (WB)		
GDP per Capita Growth Rate (WB)	Regulation of securities exchange (WEF)		Life expectancy (WB)		
External Trade as % of GDP (WB)	Business impact of rules on FDI (WEF)		Net migration per 1000 (WB)		
Total Reserves as % of GDP (WB)	Strength of auditing and reporting standards (WEF)				
	Soundness of banks (WEF)				
	Venture capital availability (WEF)				
	Financing through local equity market (WEF)				

Overall Country Performance / Risk Level and Rank
The lower the risk level / the higher the performance level

Country	Overall Performance / Risk Level	Overall Rank out of 181 countries	Risk Level
Qatar	0.24	20	Moderate
UAE	0.25	22	Moderate
Israel	0.29	27	Moderate
Oman	0.38	44	Moderate
Saudi Arabia	0.4	46	Moderate
Bahrain	0.41	47	Medium
Jordan	0.46	64	Medium
Morocco	0.51	83	Medium
Kuwait	0.511	86	Medium
Tunisia	0.52	87	Medium
Lebanon	0.59	105	Medium
Iran	0.61	111	High
Algeria	0.65	127	High
Egypt	0.67	134	High
Libya	0.74	153	High
Iraq	0.79	171	High
Yemen	0.83	175	Critical

Israel

(2015)

Ranks out of 181 Countries:

Economy 33

Finance 42

Governance 43

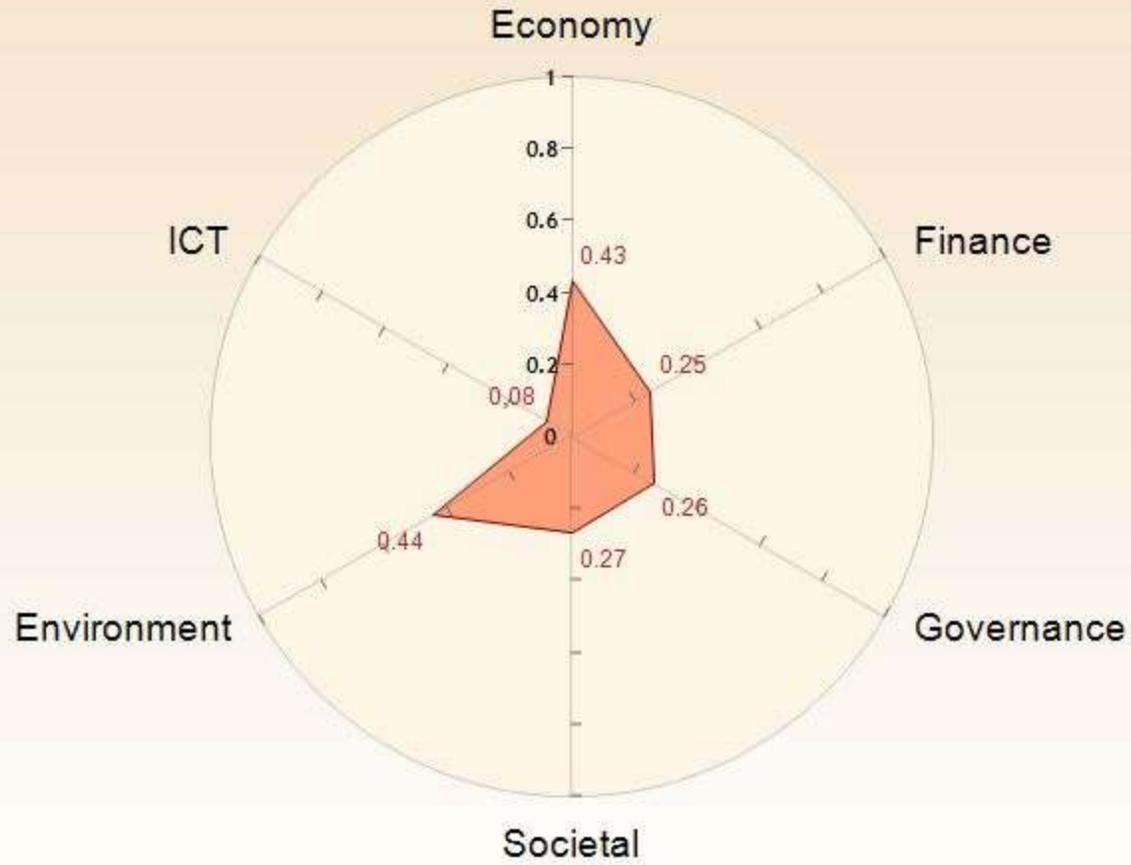
Societal 28

Environment 54

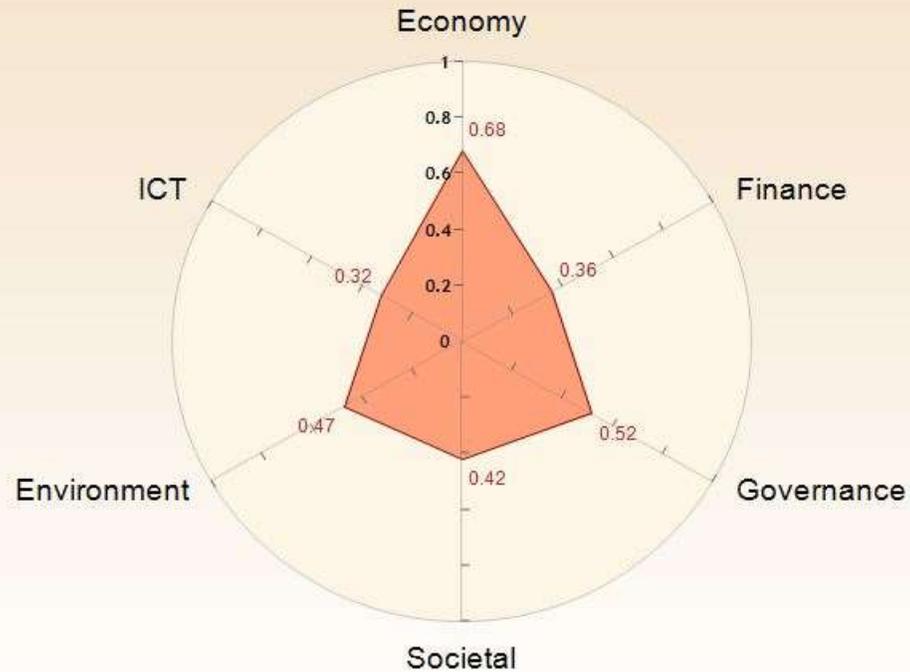
ICT 2

Overall Country Risk 0.28

Overall Country Rank 29



Jordan



The risk score goes from 0 to 1.0. the lower the risk the better the performance.

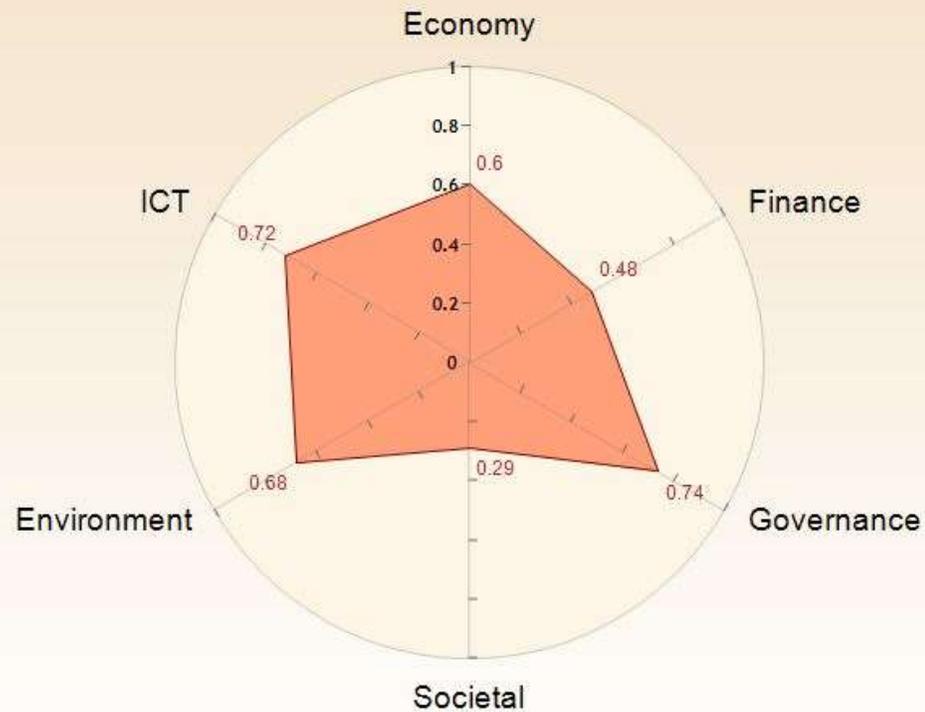
(2015)

Ranks out of 181 Countries:

Economy	165
Finance	72
Governance	82
Societal	62
Environment	63
ICT	38
Overall Country Risk	0.46
Overall Country Rank	64

(Equal weights all throughout)

Lebanon



The risk score goes from 0 to 1.0. the lower the risk the better the performance.

(2015)

Ranks out of 181 Countries:

Economy 137

Finance 106

Governance 138

Societal 32

Environment 128

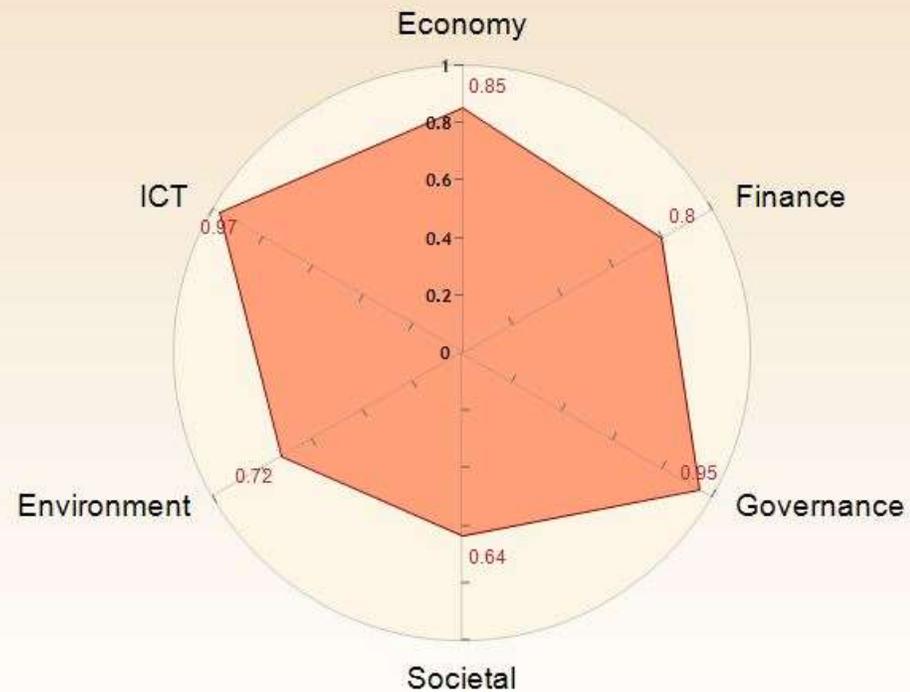
ICT 112

Overall Country Risk 0.59

Overall Country Rank 105

(Equal weights all throughout)

Syria



The risk score goes from 0 to 1.0. the lower the risk the better the performance.

(2015)

Ranks out of 181 Countries:

Economy	181
Finance	158
Governance	180
Societal	124
Environment	142
ICT	179

Overall Country Risk 0.83

Overall Country Rank 176

(Equal weights all throughout)

Defining the Key Metrics and Elements of the Risk Assessment

**Governance, Security, Regulation,
Rule of Law, Corruption, and
Effectiveness by Country**

Governance Comparisons

- **As is the case with other indicators, MENA levels of governance differ sharply both in terms of overall ranking and scoring and by critical category**
- **Political stability and absence of violence is a key indicator, and is often driven by internal tensions between key interest groups.**
- **Poor rule of law rankings are also a warning.**
- **So are effectiveness rankings.**
- **Corruption, however, is the metric that seems to produce the most popular concern and unrest – and is often associated with poor income distribution and elites that consume the nation’s wealth at the expense of both development and its people.**
- **One key metric that is lacking is perceptions of security measures and repression. These are often excessive, and interact with failures in the rule of law.**

(Estimate of governance ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to +2.5 (strong) governance performance)

World Bank

Governance Indicator Data Base 2014

Definition of Governance terms:

Voice and Accountability:

Captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.

Political Stability and Absence of Violence:

Measures perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism.

Government Effectiveness:

Captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.

Regulatory Quality:

Captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.

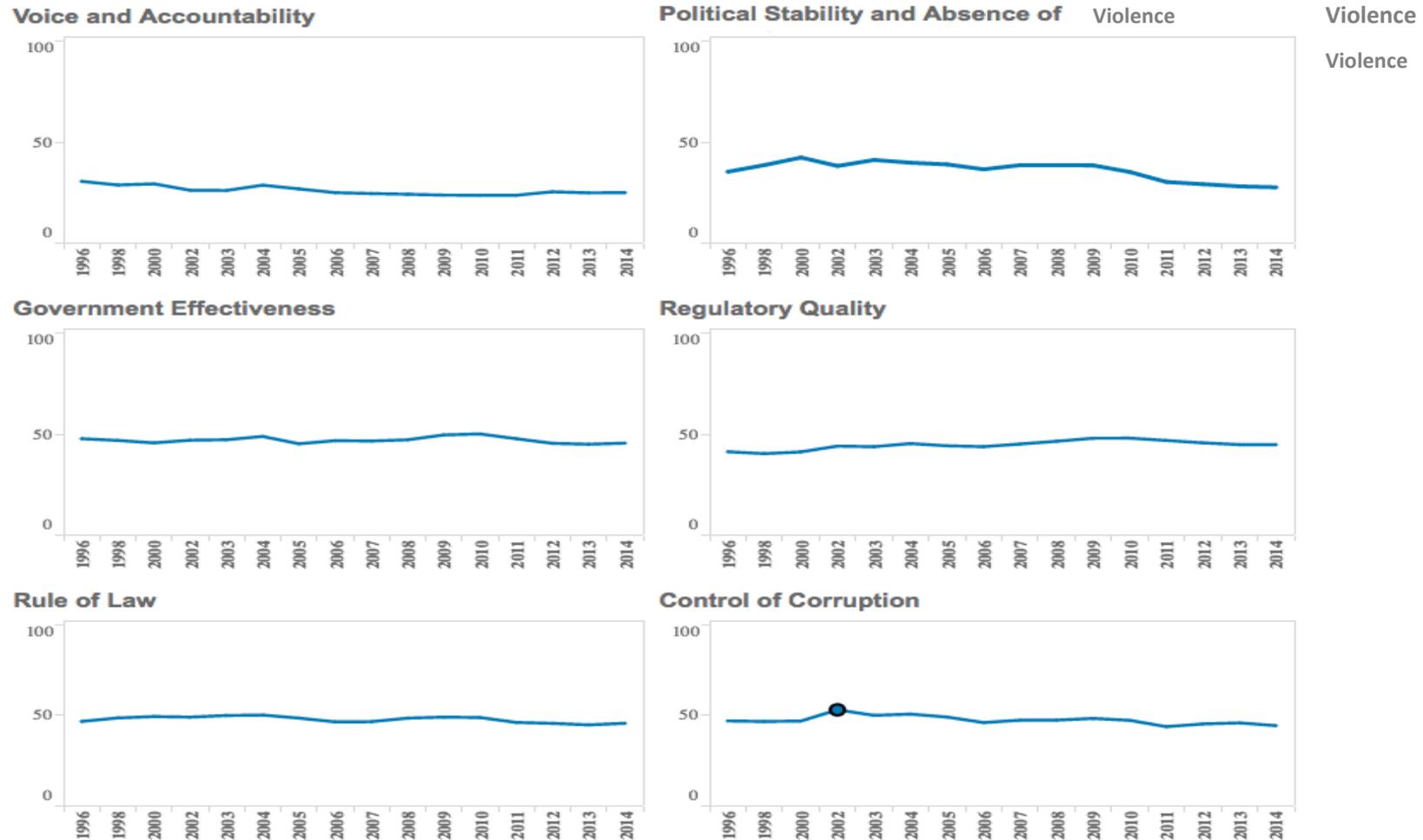
Rule of Law:

Captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.

Control Corruption:

Captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

World Bank Global Rating of Governance in Entire MENA



The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Source: Kaufmann D., A. Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi (2010), *The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues*

The Worldwide Governance Indicators are available at: www.govindicators.org

Note: The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) are a research dataset summarizing the views on the quality of governance provided by a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. These data are gathered from a number of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms. The WGI do not reflect the official views of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. The WGI are not used by the World Bank Group to allocate resources.

World Bank, World Wide Governance Indicators, Syria: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports>.

Demographics and Unemployment

Demographic Pressures

- Rapid population growth places additional strains on states already suffering from sluggish economic growth, and creates critical problems in terms of the future of the region's youth, its ability to gain productive employment, and social factors like marriage and child raising.
- The following tables illustrate how there has been massive population growth since 1950, and growth is projected to continue through at least 2030 and continue to have a major impact through 2050.
- What the tables cannot show is that this growth has led to major population movements, dislocation and hyper urbanization. It has created serious direct and indirect unemployment and jobs without meaningful productivity gain while creating social pressures to focus on male employment to the exclusion of women.
- It has also led to grossly swollen state sector employment, including inefficient state industries as well as distorted the employment levels in service industries.
- It has put broad pressure on the number of people working in agriculture at time when MENA countries need economies of scale and capital, not more farmers.
- At the same time, population growth has put a massive strain on both natural and government resources, including water, energy (including consumption of potential petroleum exports), education, and health.

Demographics and “Youth Bulge”

The following charts show the level of population pressure, and the impact on creating a “youth bulge” in terms of dependency, education, jobs with productive employment, valid career opportunities, suitable increase in social and physical infrastructure, and the ability to meet basic human needs like housing, marriage, and the ability to afford children.

These forces are clearly reflected in the data on:

- **Total Population (Source: World Bank Indicator Data Base 2015)**
- **Labor as % of Population (Source: International Labor Organization 2015)**
- **Labor Participation Rate % for Ages 15-24 (Source: International Labor Organization 2015)**
- **Unemployment Total as % of Total Labor Force (Source: International Labor Organization 2015)**
- **Unemployment youth age 15-24 as % Total Labor Force (Source: International Labor Organization 2015)**

They also illustrate key reasons why the political upheavals began in 2011, and why some portions of such a young population may turn to violence or extremism.

GDP Per Capita in Current Dollars and by Global Ranking

IMF Time Series Indicators with projections: 2000 – 2020

Per Capita Income

GDP per capita provides a rough indication of the ability of an economy to meet the needs of its population and the difference between MENA countries range from wealth to poverty at levels that raise serious question about the ability of a given government to avoid major political upheavals.

The data shown, however, do not reflect the fact that income distribution is often very unequal, that corruption has given an extraordinary share of wealth to a small number of elites, and that income inequality is often shaped by sect, ethnicity, tribe, and region, and is acute within urban areas that often have large slums and higher costs that reshape the level at which a given income produces serious poverty.

The GINI index data available are too unreliable and poorly defined to reflect these issues, but the corruption data shown later are a severe warning about the prospects for stability in several countries without change and reform. Similarly, enough polling data are available to warn that both current income and perceived opportunity can be serious sources of discontent.

- **Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Report, October 2015**
- **Refer to Appendix for an Overview of Method Applied**

World Bank Ease of Business Indicators by Country

World Bank Ease of Doing Business Indicators

- These indicators drawn on the World Bank Ease of Doing Business Report 2015. Like the previous WEF data they provide a key indicator of a country's ability to deal with population pressure and modernization.
- The methodology the World Bank uses, and its strengths and weaknesses are addressed in detail in pages v to X of the World Bank Report on *Doing Business 2015 Going Beyond Efficiency*, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/~media/GIAWB/Doing%20Business/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB15-Chapters/DB15-Report-Overview.pdf>.
- While the summary rankings and scores are useful, it is important to examine the detailed rankings. They often reveal barriers that are not clear from the summary scores.
- Once again, these indicators have value that goes far beyond business opportunities. Efforts to develop the state sector have generally led to low productivity, excessive cost ,and often to increase corruption – particularly outside the petroleum sector.

**World Economic Forum (WEF)
Global Competitiveness Index
2015-2016
Performance / Risk Chart**

World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Competitiveness Report

The ability of given economies to compete on a global basis is steadily more important, and the history of the MEA region has shown that barriers to provide business development, and overreliance on the state sector of controls, have seriously damaged regional development.

The WEF defines the following indicators as follows:

“The World Economic Forum defines Competitiveness as the set of initiations, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of an economy, which in turn sets the level of prosperity that the country can earn

The Global Competitiveness Index combines 114 indicators which capture concepts that matter for productivity.

These indicators are grouped into 12 pillars, and are based on surveys and score cards for each of the economies is developed. Although all of the pillars will matter to a certain extent for all economies, it is clear that they affect different economies in different ways.

The computation of the GCI is based on successive aggregations of scores from the indicator level (i.e., the most disaggregated level) all the way up to the overall GCI score. Weights are applied at each stage and pillar of the calculations.”

(Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index)

**World Economic Forum (WEF)
Global Information Technology
Report: 2015
Performance / Risk Level and Rank**

World Economic Forum Global IT (Network Readiness Index - NRI) Report 2015

“The NRI is a Composite Indicator made up of 4 main categories (subindexes), 10 subcategories (pillars), and 53 individual indicators distributed across the different pillars.

- **Environment subindex**
 1. **Political and regulatory environment (9 indicators)**
 2. **Business and innovation environment (9 indicators)**

- **Readiness subindex**
 3. **Infrastructure (4 Indicators)**
 4. **Affordability (3 indicators)**
 5. **Skills (4 indicators)**

- **Usage subindex**
 6. **Individual usage (7 indicators)**
 7. **Business usage (6 indicators)**
 8. **Government usage (3 indicators)**

- **Impact subindex**
 9. **Economic impacts (4 indicators)**
 10. **Social impacts (4 indicators)**

The computation of the overall NRI score is based on successive aggregations of scores: Individual indicators are aggregated to obtain pillar scores, which are then combined to obtain subindex scores. Subindex scores are in turn combined to produce a country’s overall NRI score. Each indicator is defined and its relevancy for the analysis is outlined.

Human Development Indicators by Country

Human Development

- **The UN human development indicators attempt to address some of the most intangible but critical aspects of a given state.**
- **Once again, rankings vary from good to poor, and sometimes warn that problems are so serious they can lead to serious instability.**
- **Some aspects of the ranking, like education, focus too much on level of effort rather than quality of effort.**
- **Countries differ sharply in the quality of the data they provide to the UN.**
- **It is difficult to impossible to fully assess progress in countries with significant levels of internal conflict – a growing problem since 2011.**

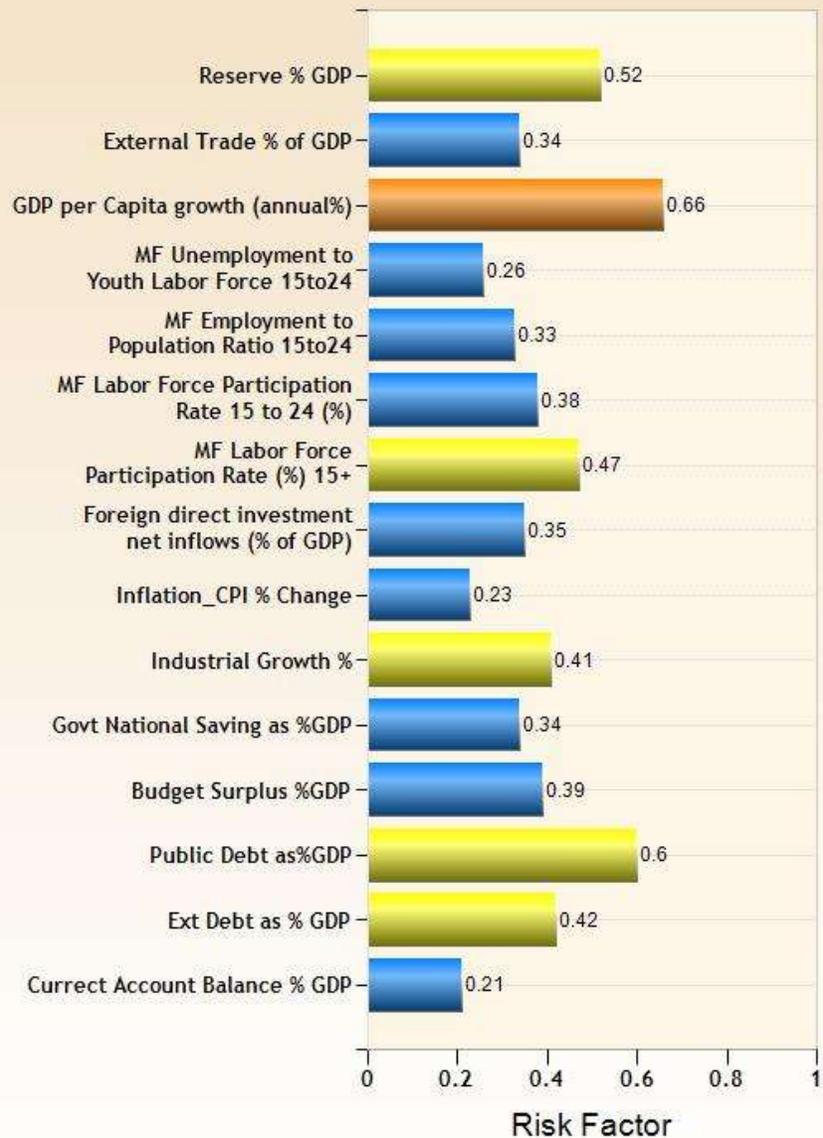
Israel

Risk Color Legend



Israel

Economics



Israel

Finance

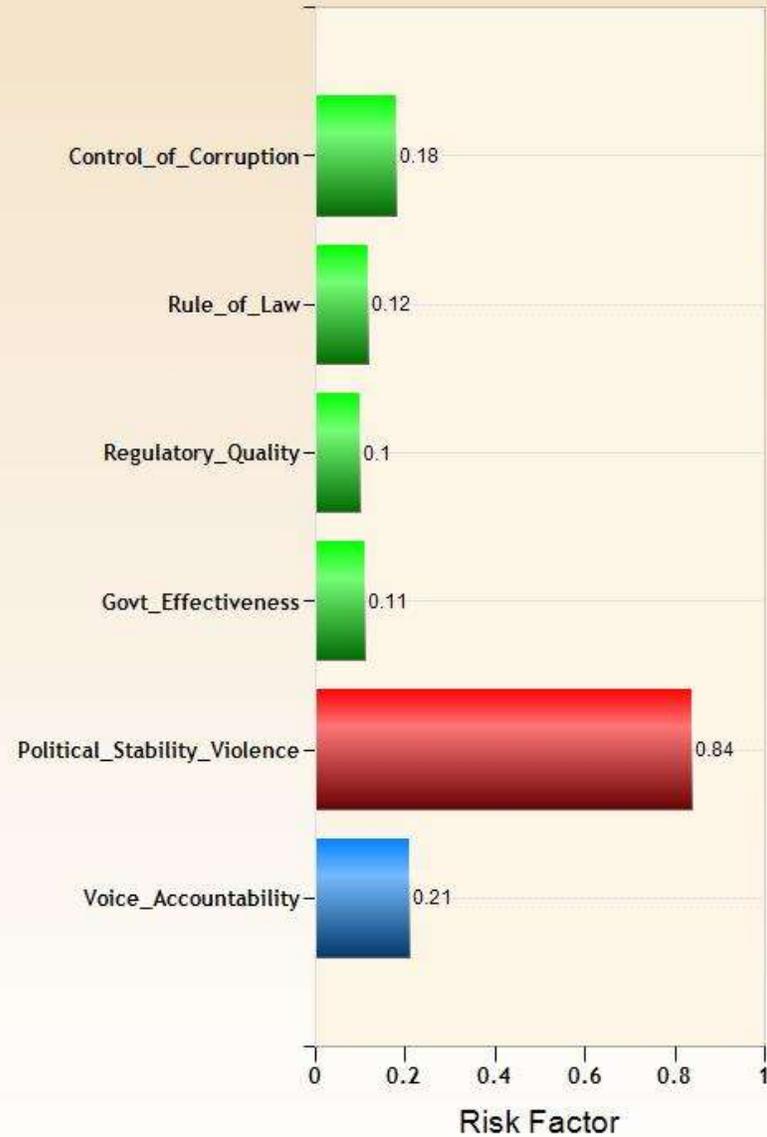


Risk Color Legend



Israel

Governance



Israel

Societal



Risk Color Legend



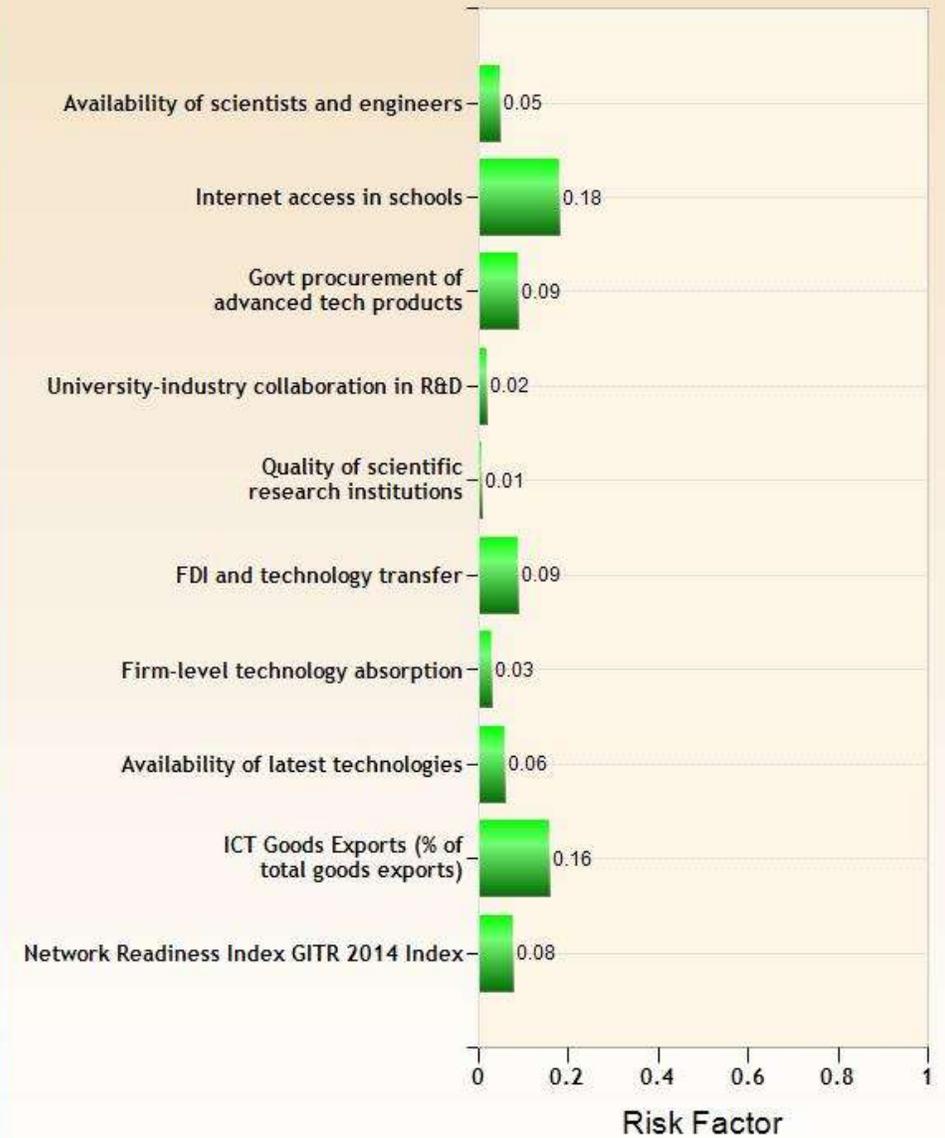
Israel

Environment



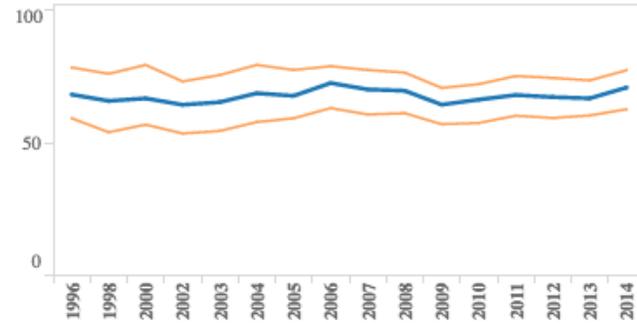
Israel

ICT

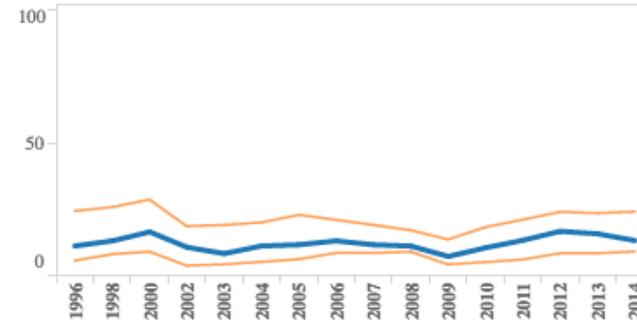


World Bank Global Rating of Governance in Israel

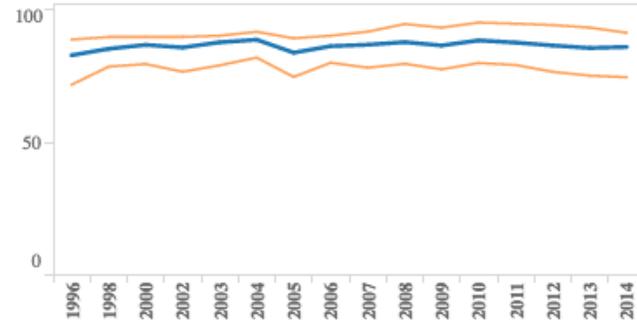
Voice and Accountability



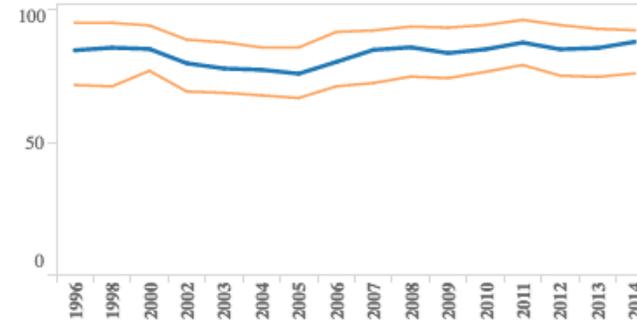
Political Stability and Absence of Violence



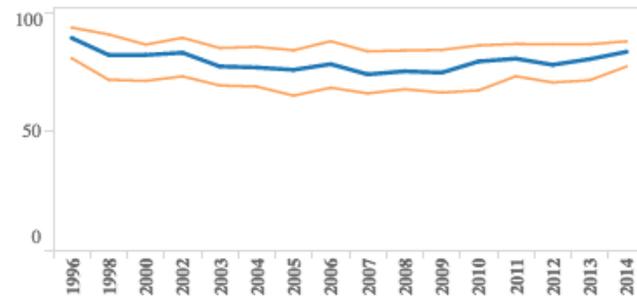
Government Effectiveness



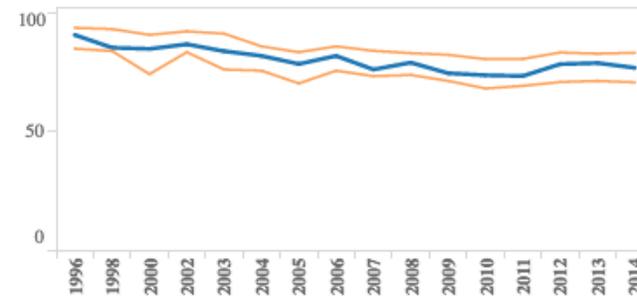
Regulatory Quality



Rule of Law

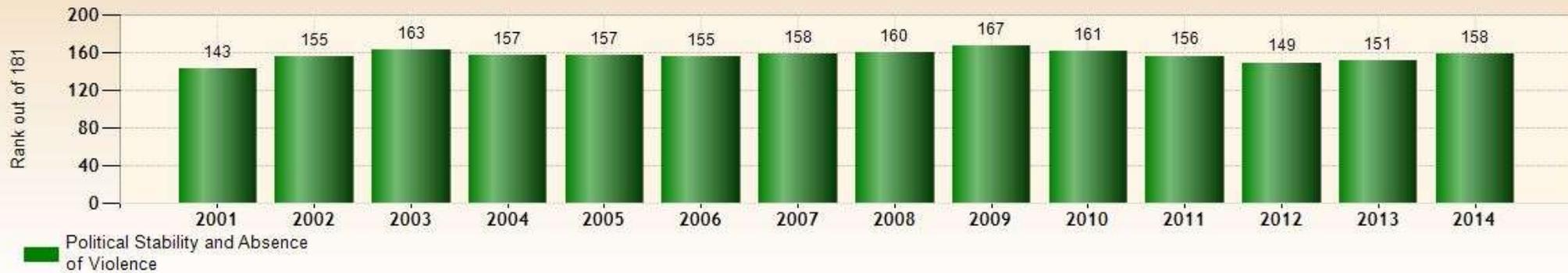
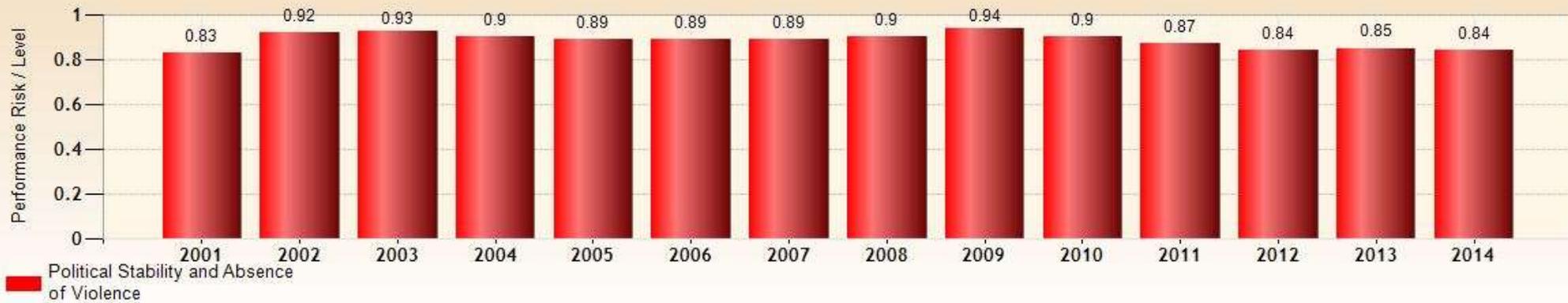
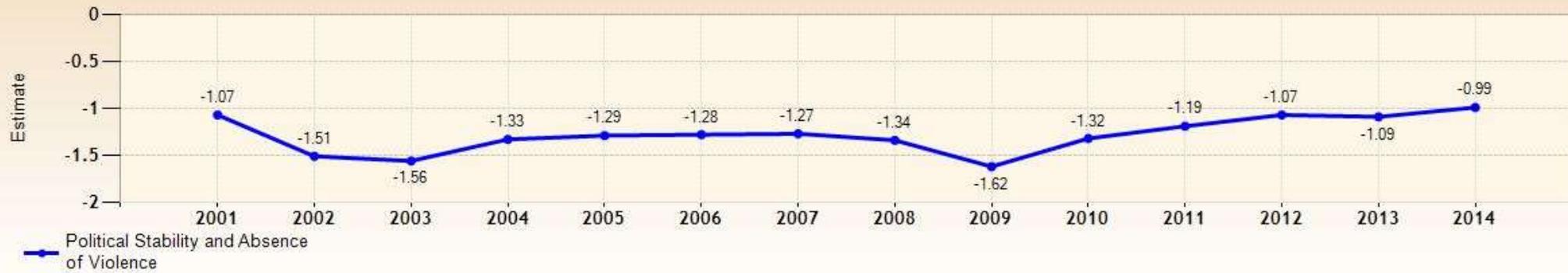


Control of Corruption



The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

Israel



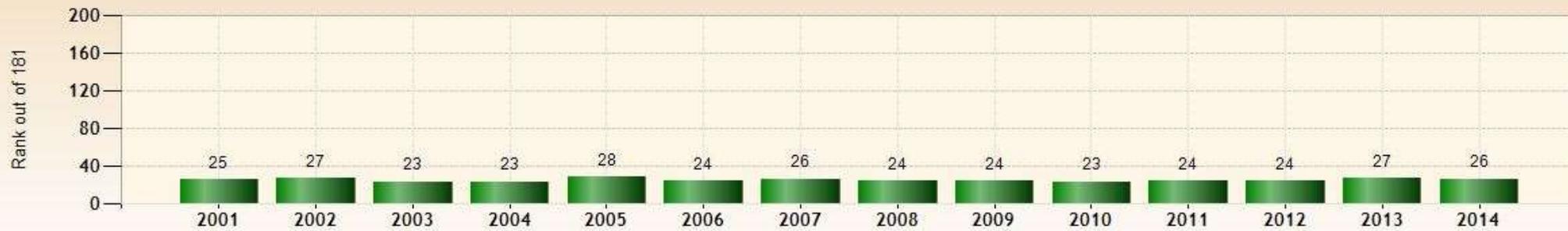
Israel



Government Effectiveness



Government Effectiveness



Government Effectiveness

Israel



Regulatory Quality



Regulatory Quality



Regulatory Quality

Israel



Rule of Law

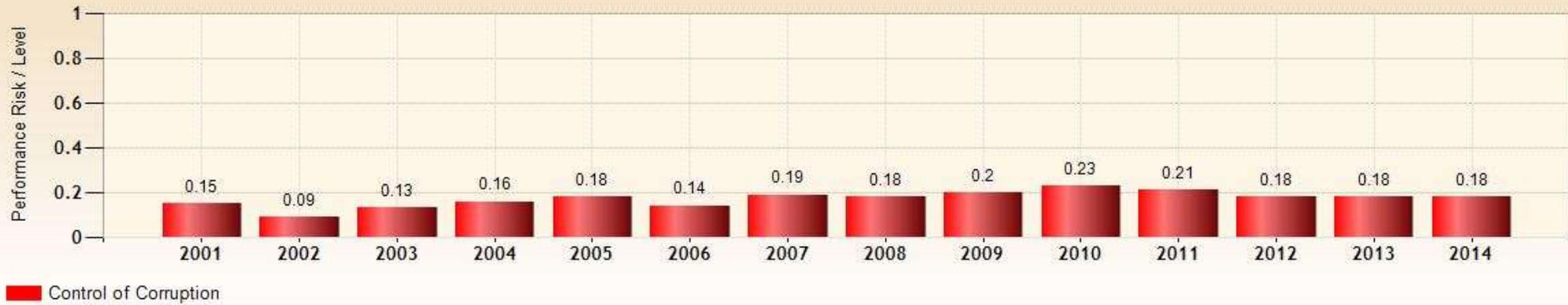
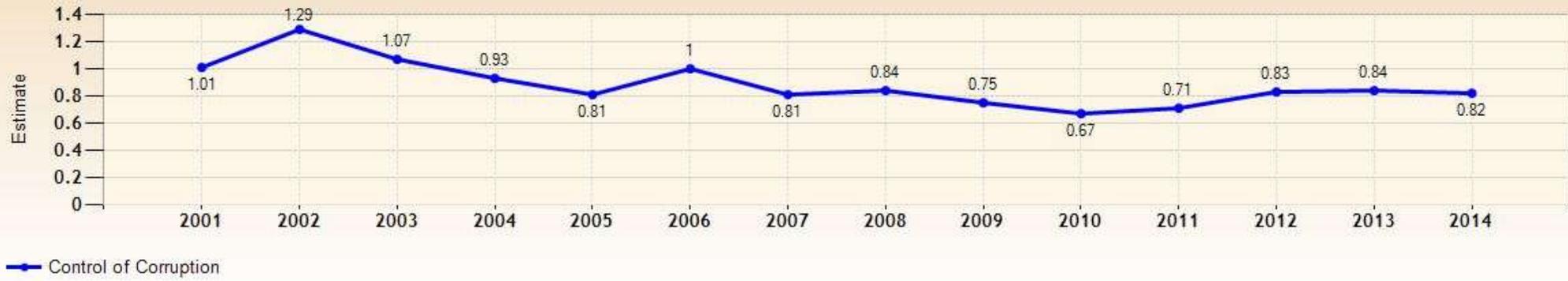


Rule of Law

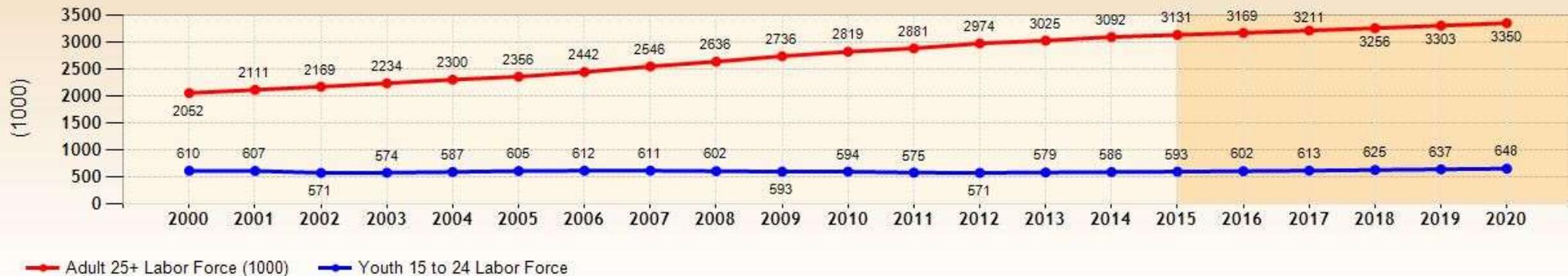
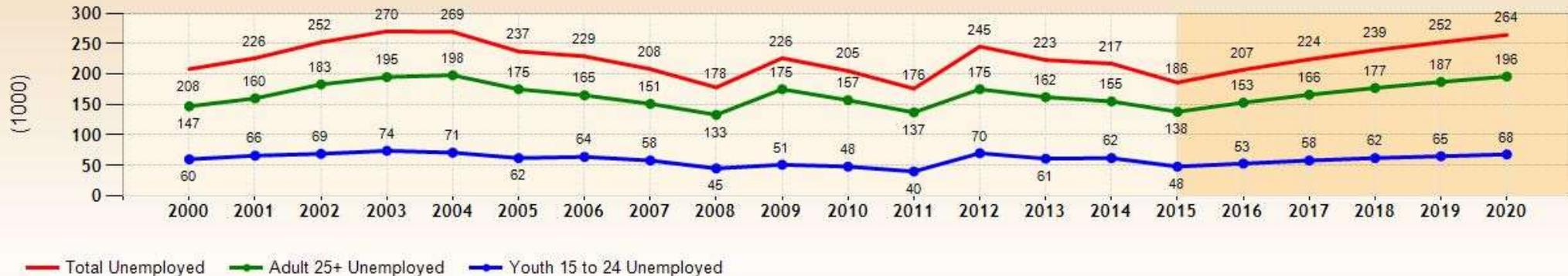
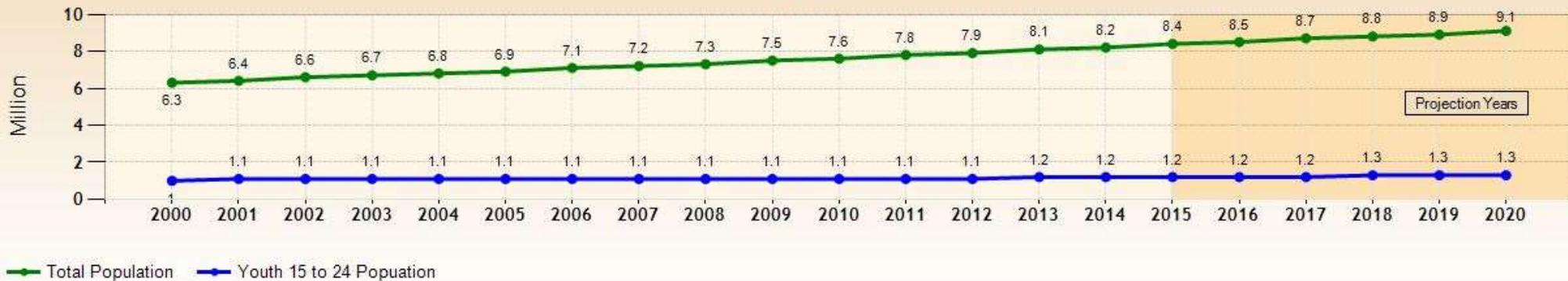


Rule of Law

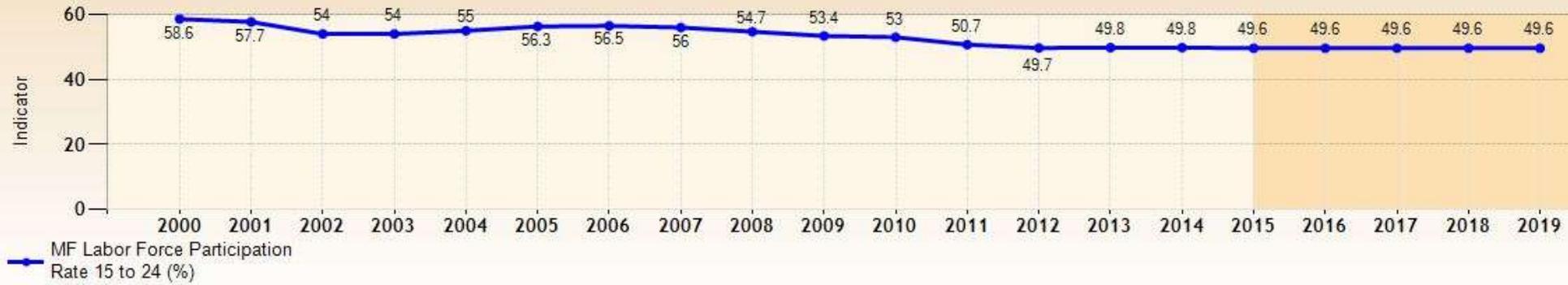
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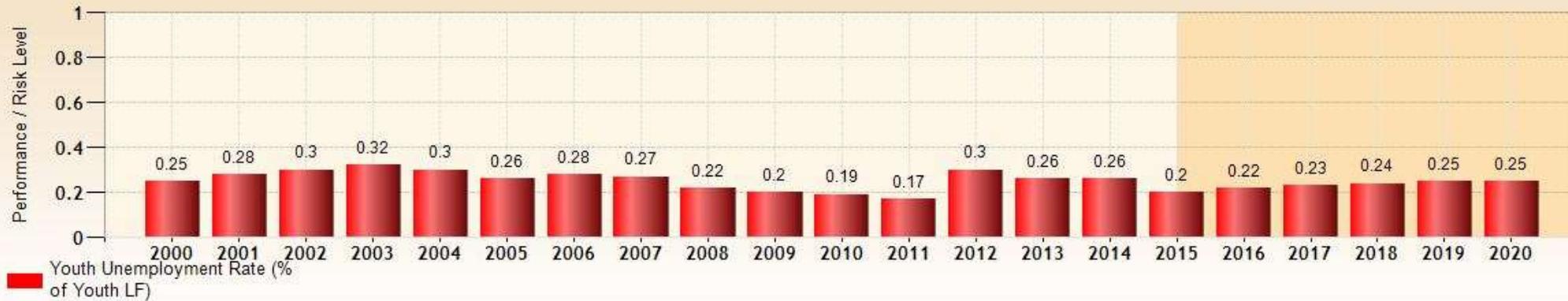
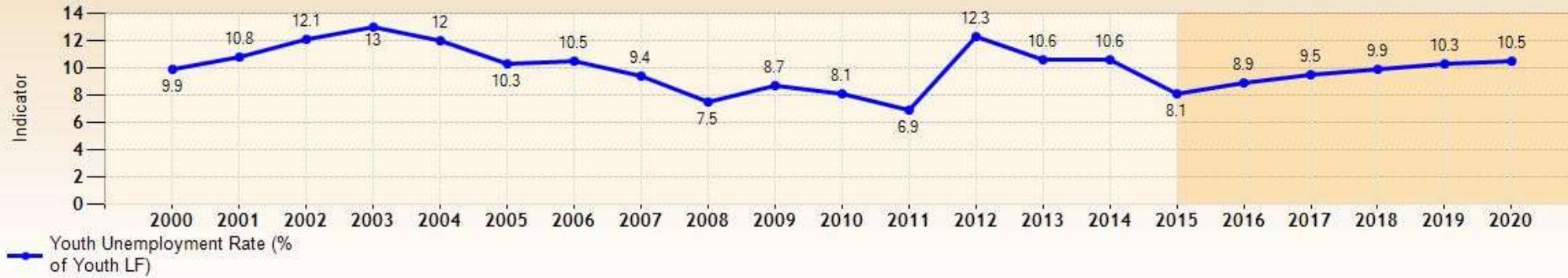
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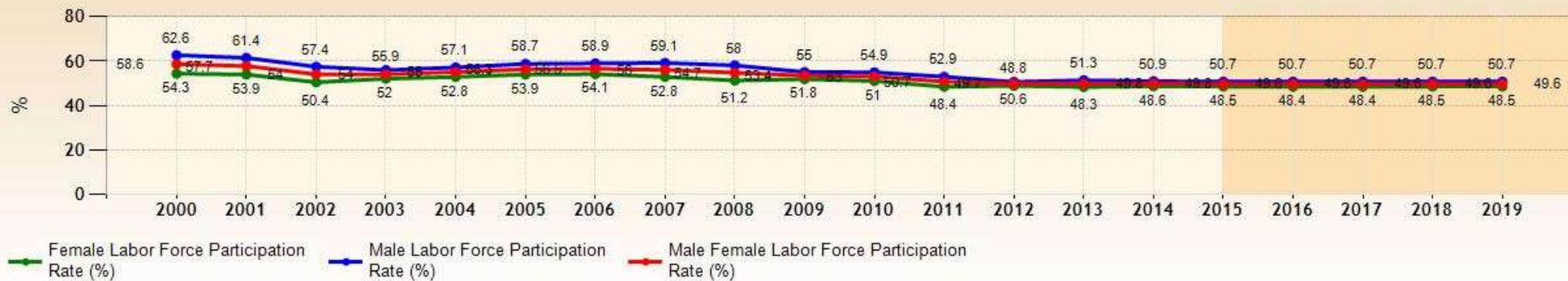
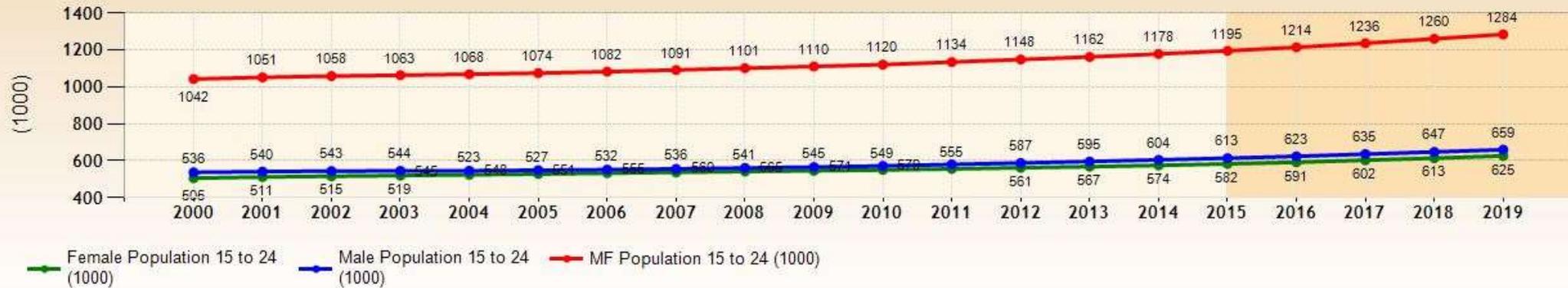
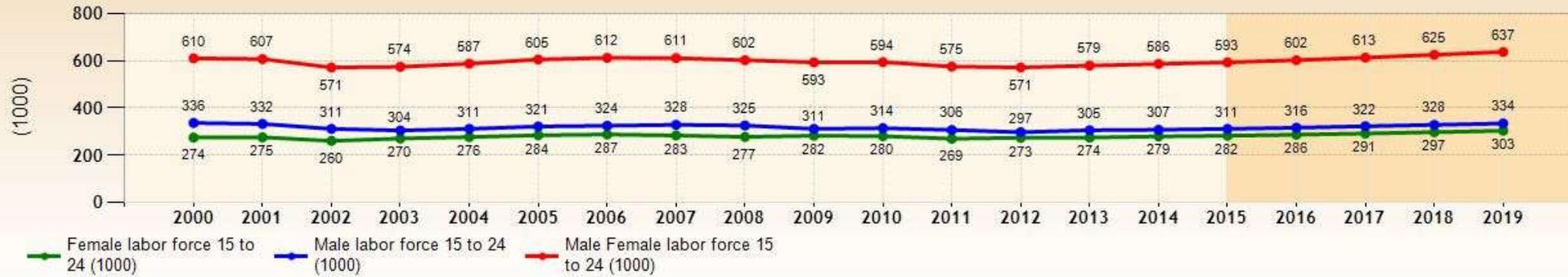
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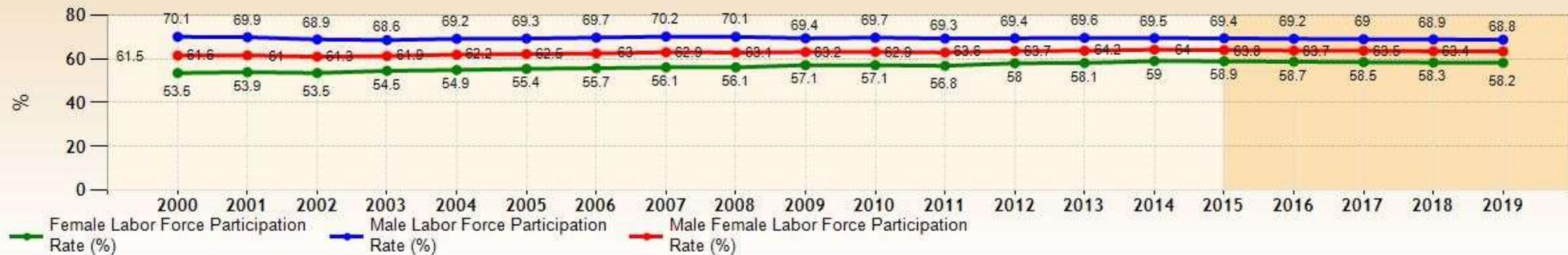
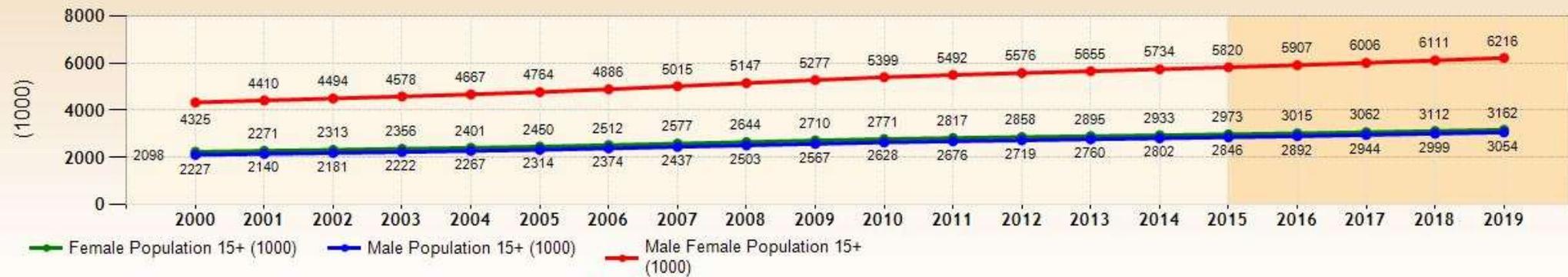
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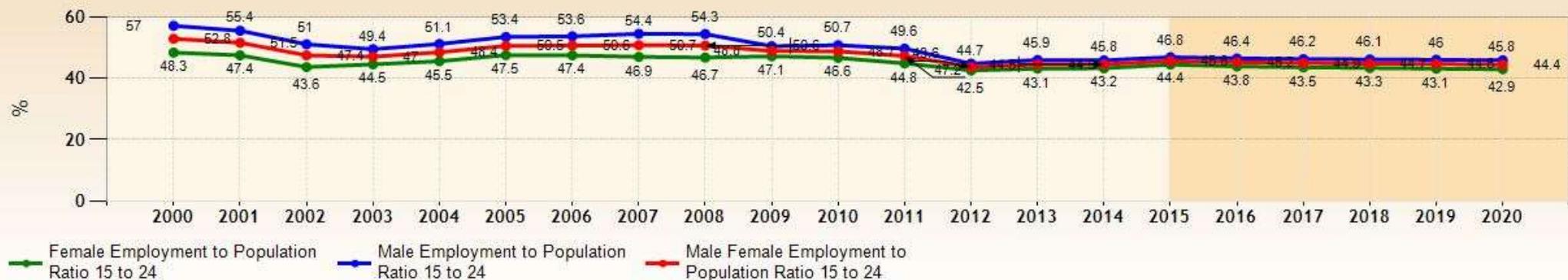
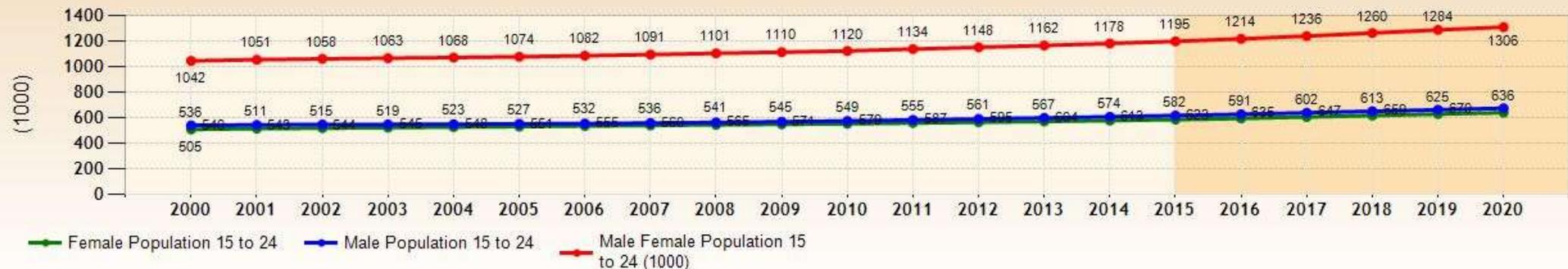
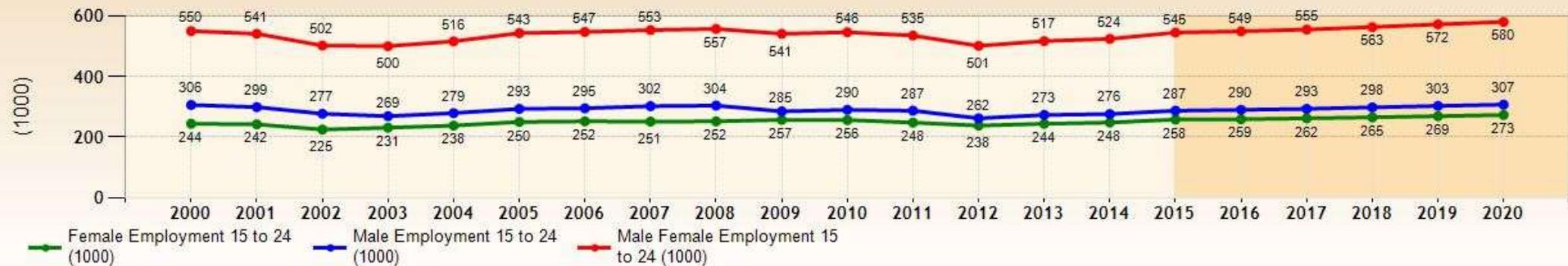
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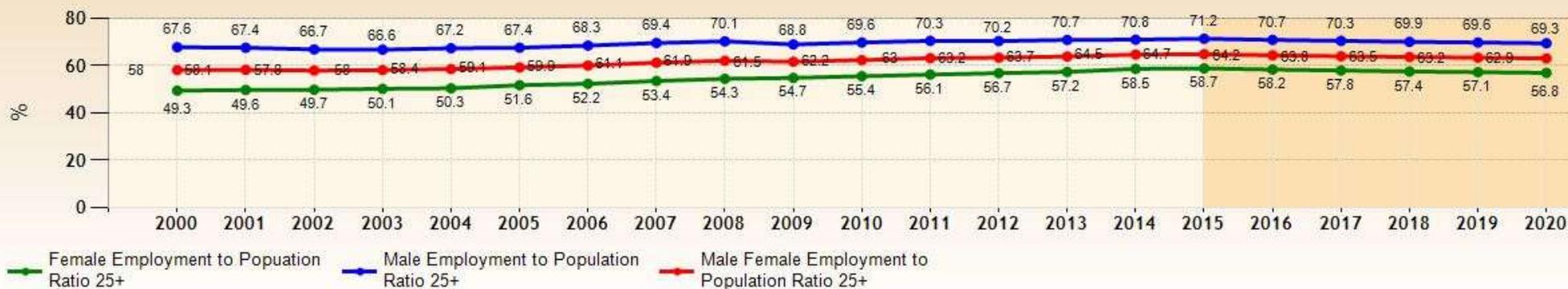
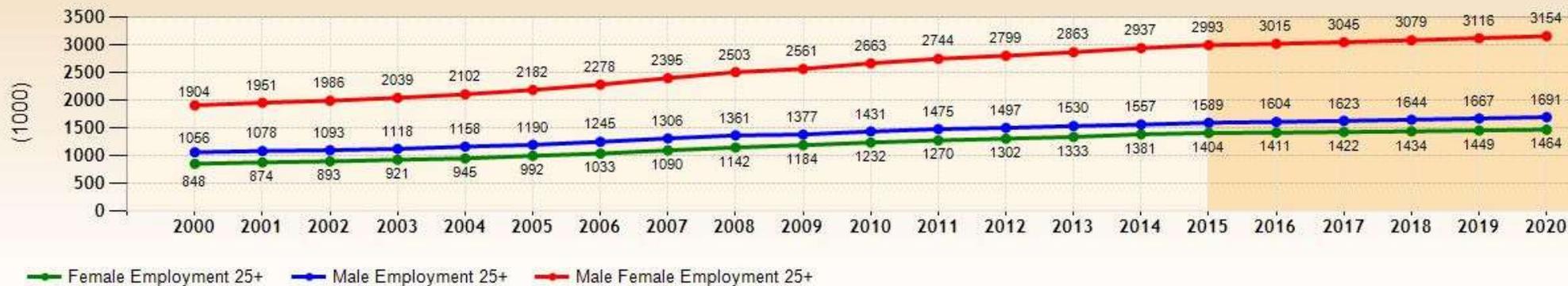
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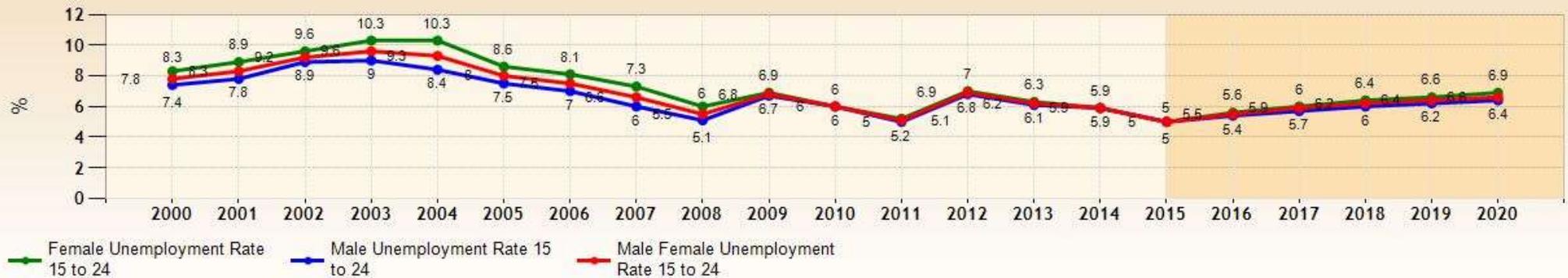
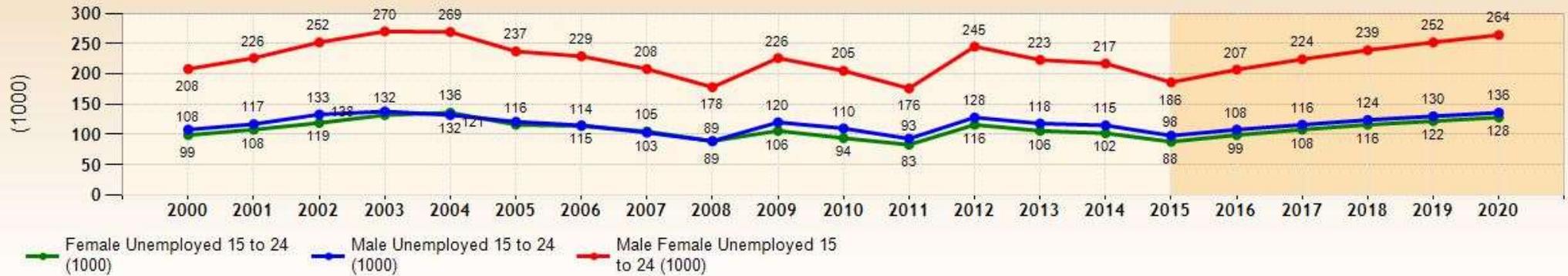
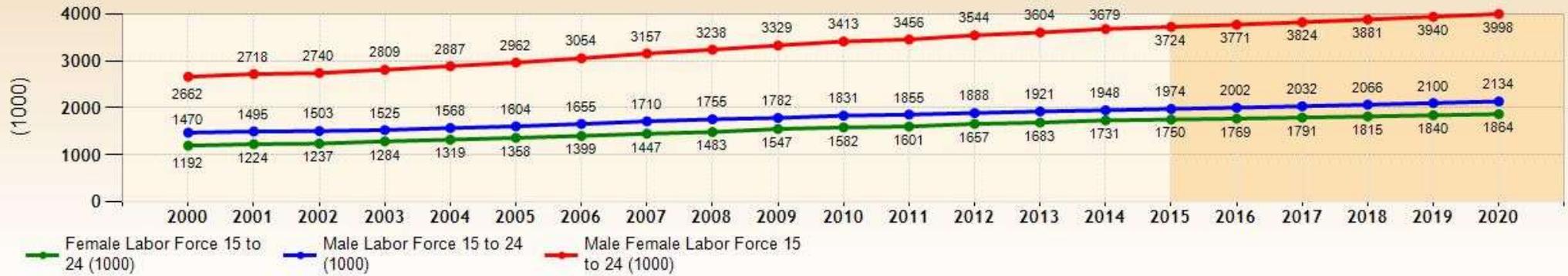
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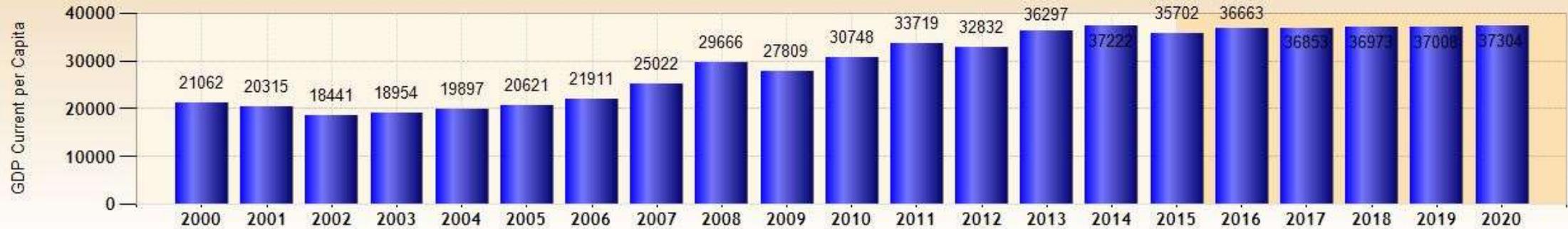
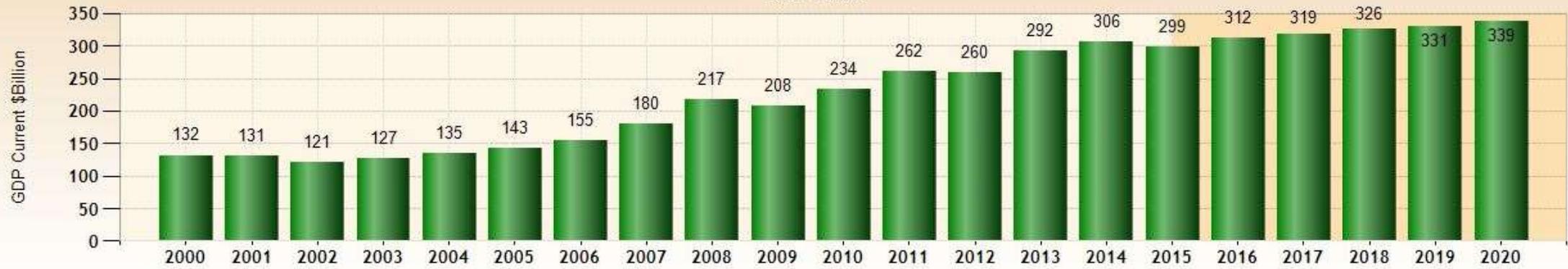
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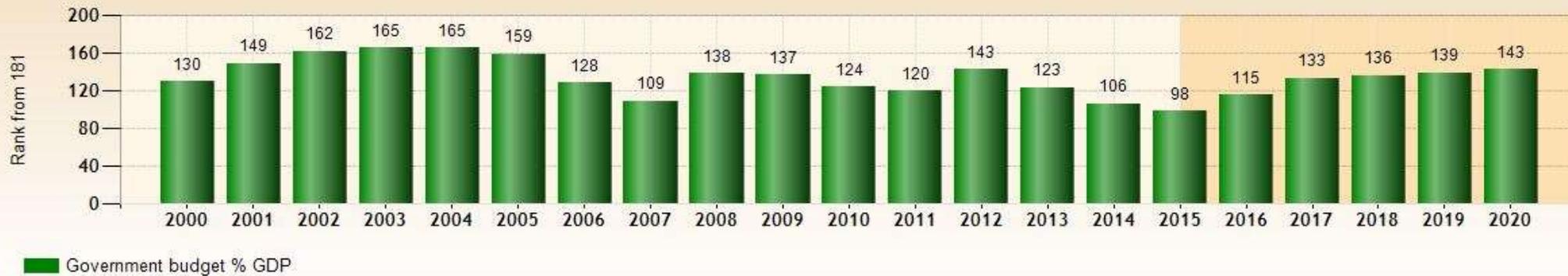
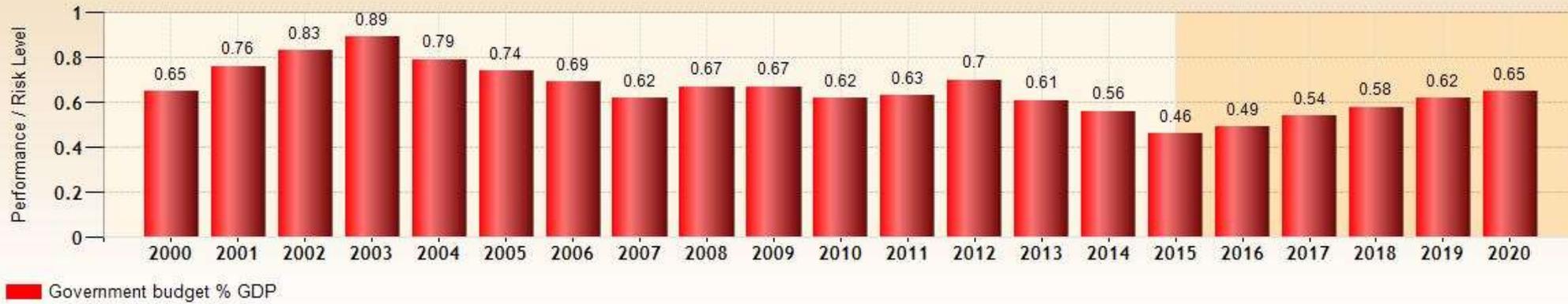
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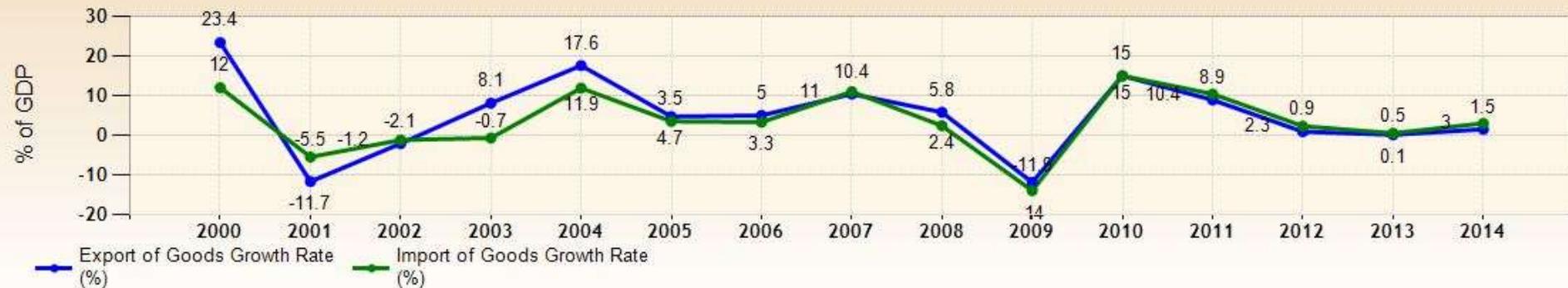
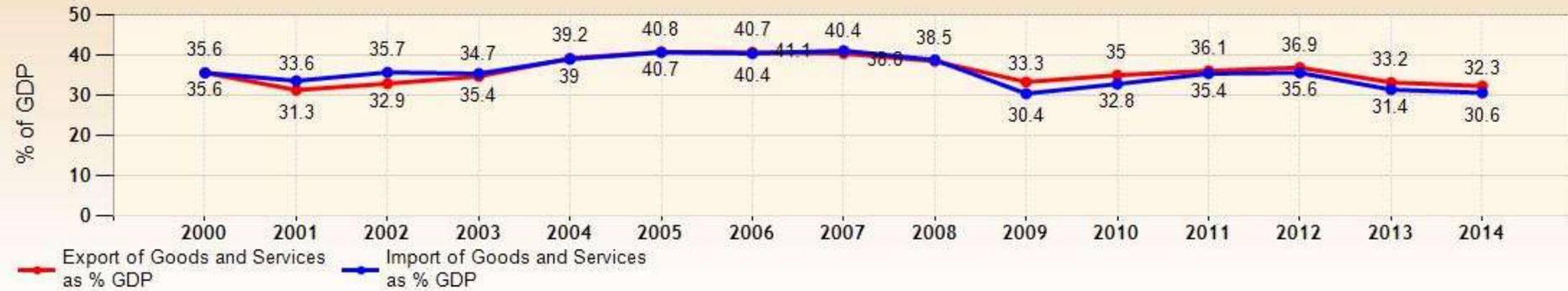
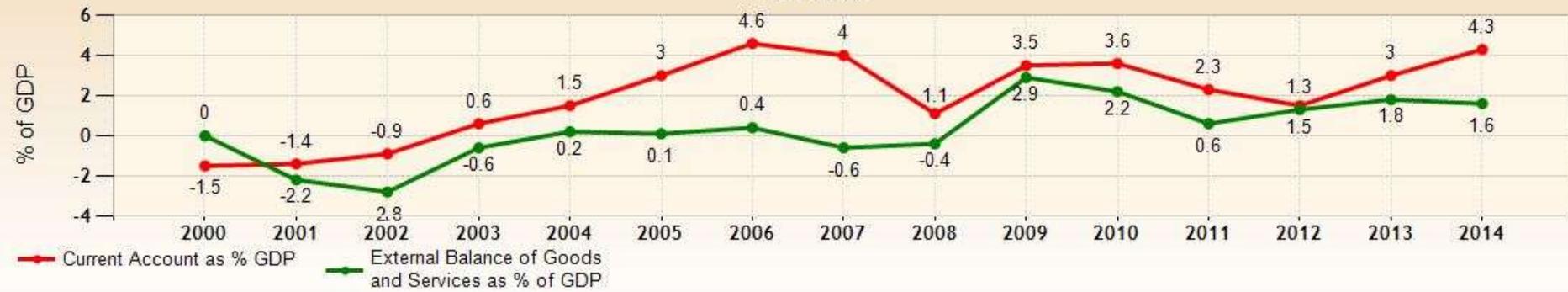
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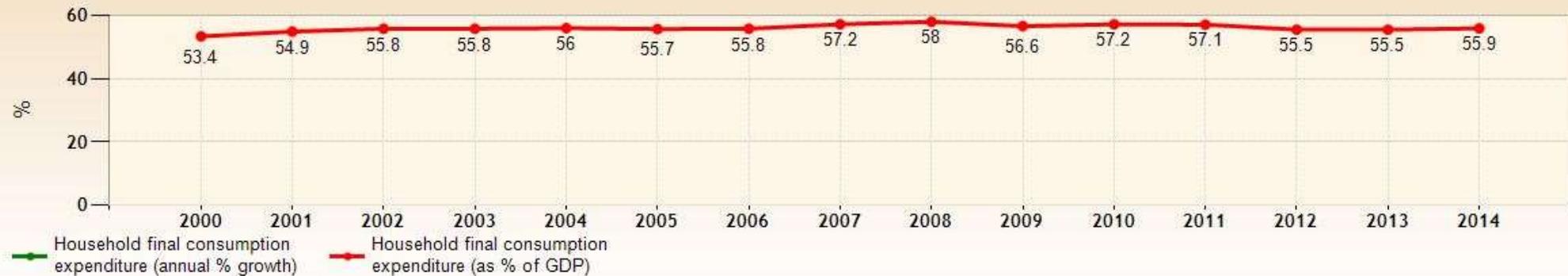
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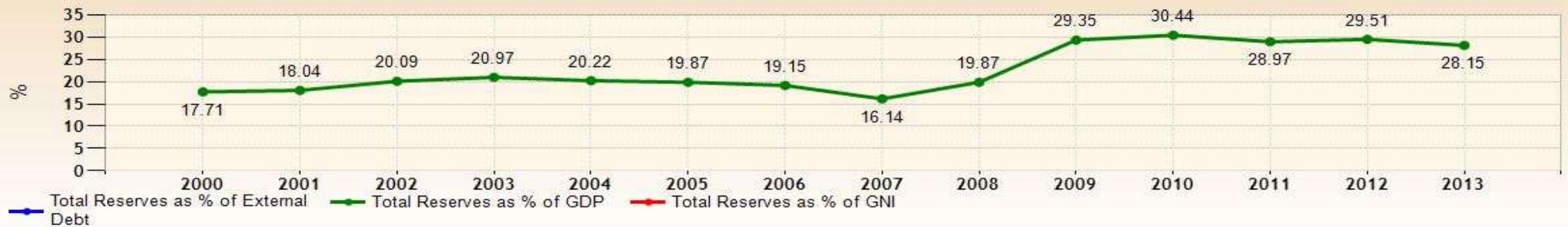
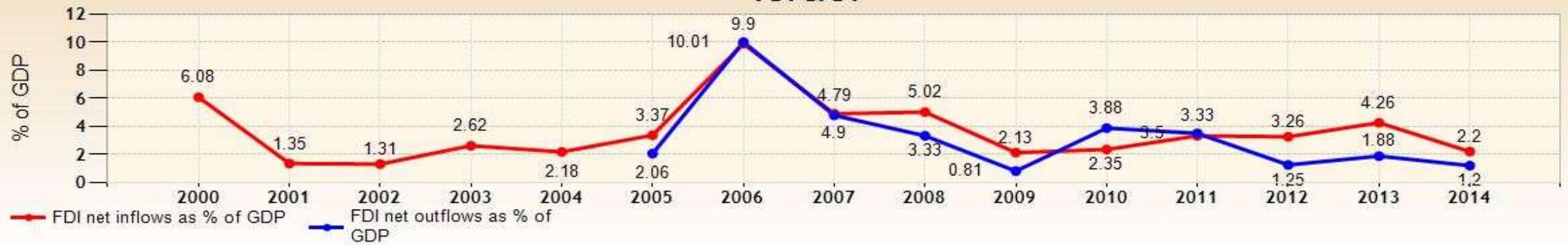
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Israel



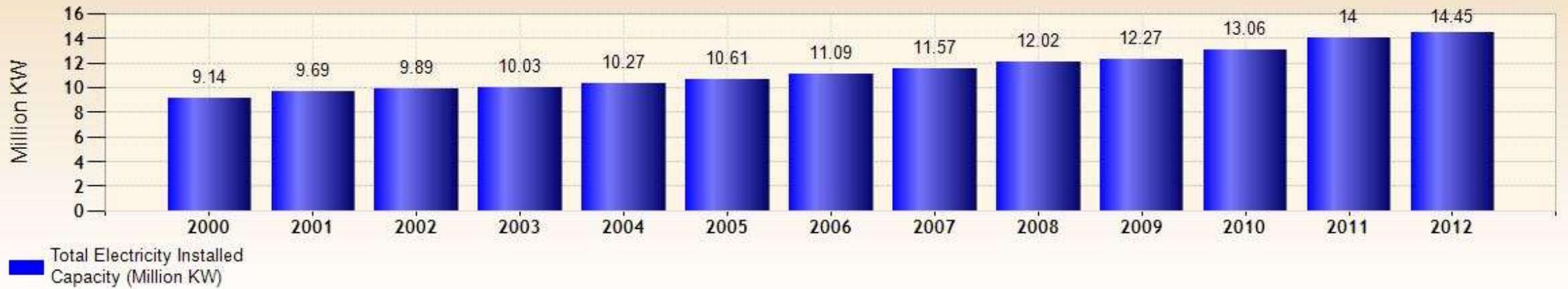
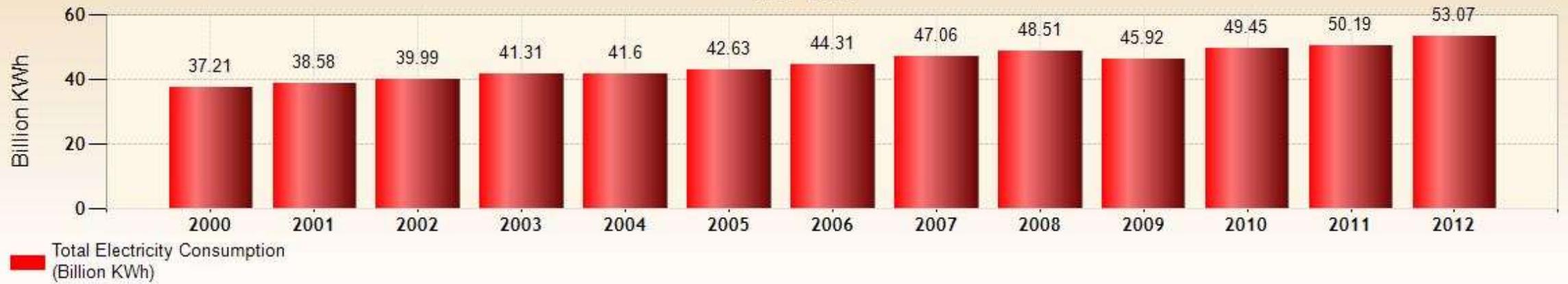
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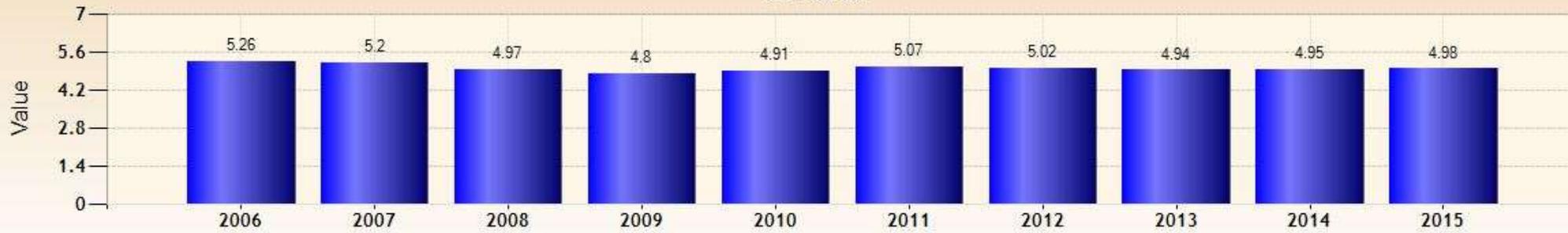
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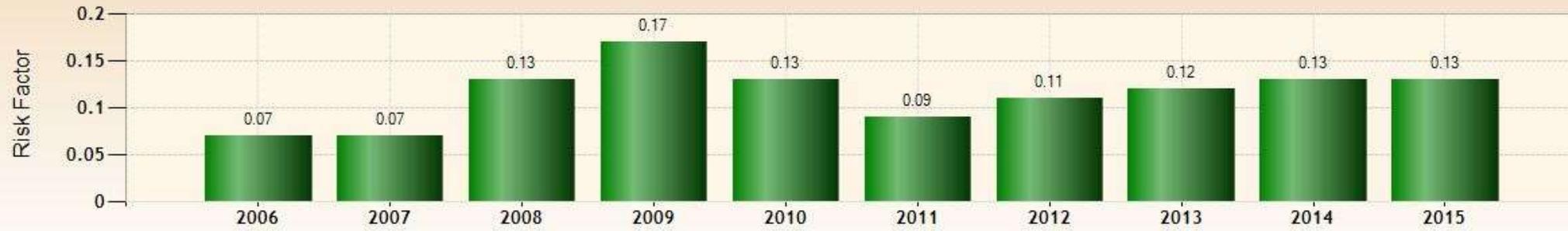
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Israel



Global Competitiveness Index

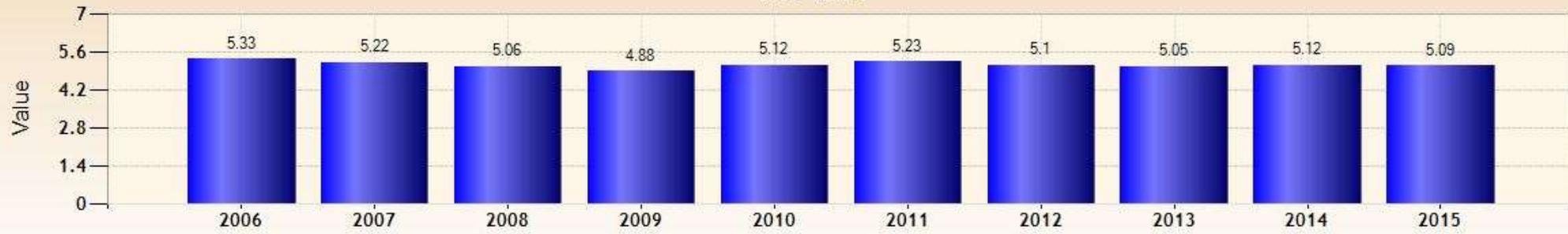


Global Competitiveness Index

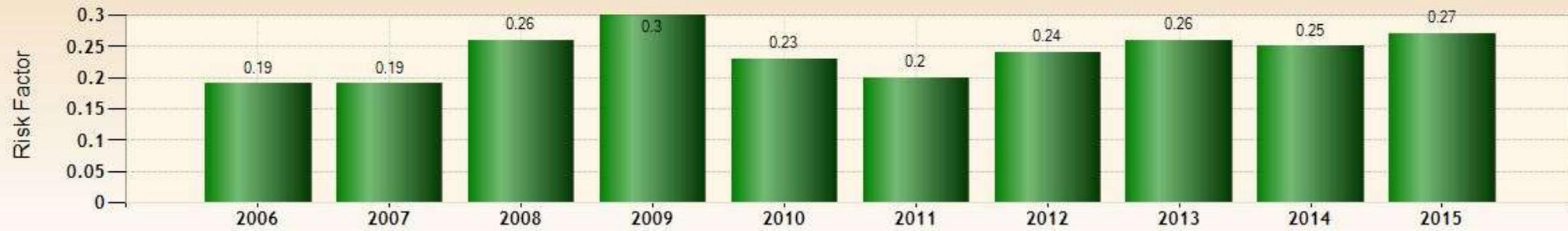


Global Competitiveness Index

Israel



Basic requirements

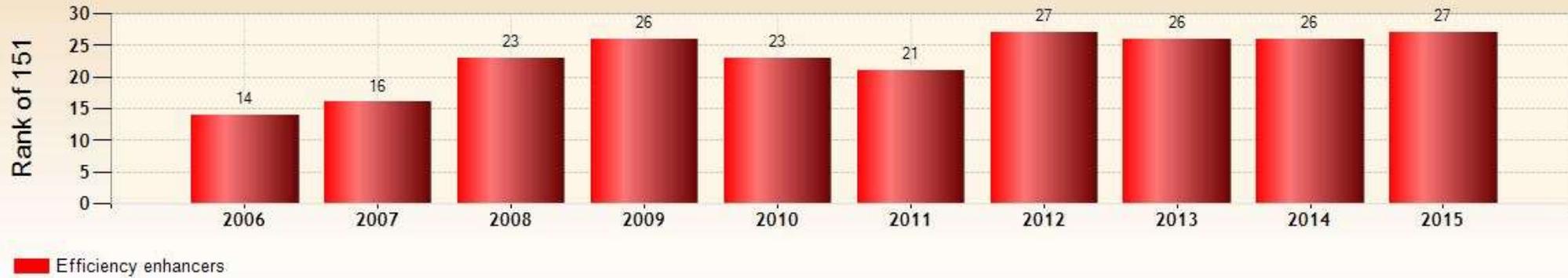
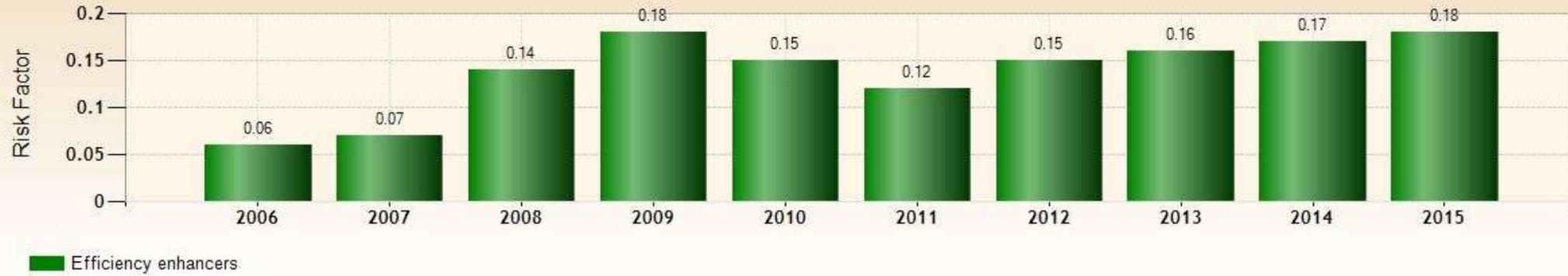
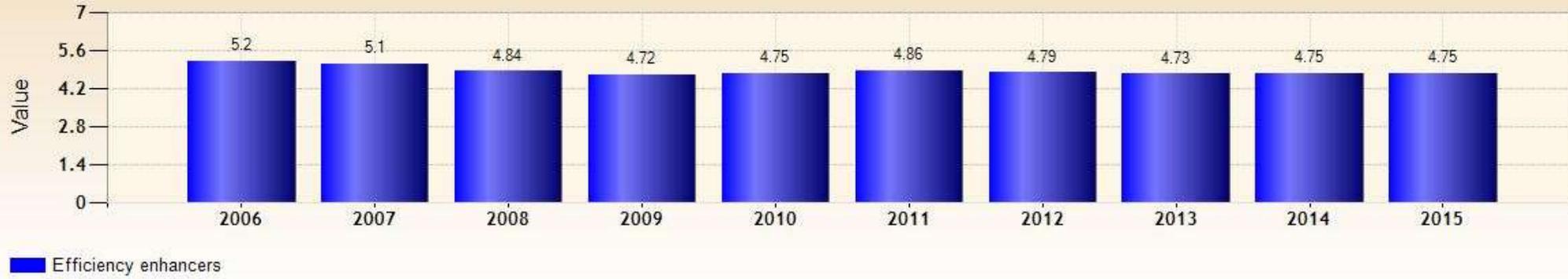


Basic requirements

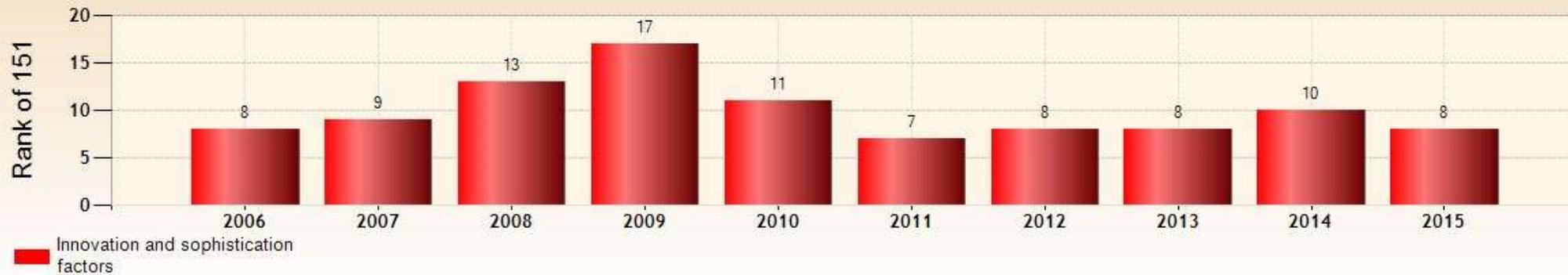
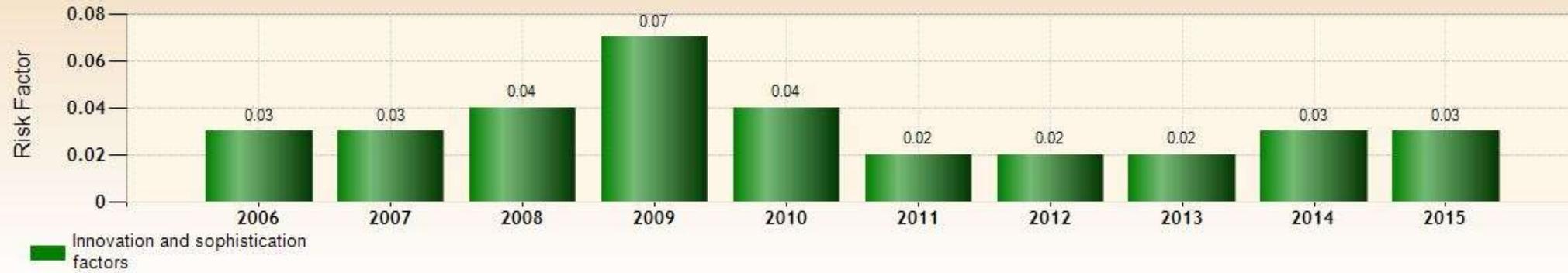
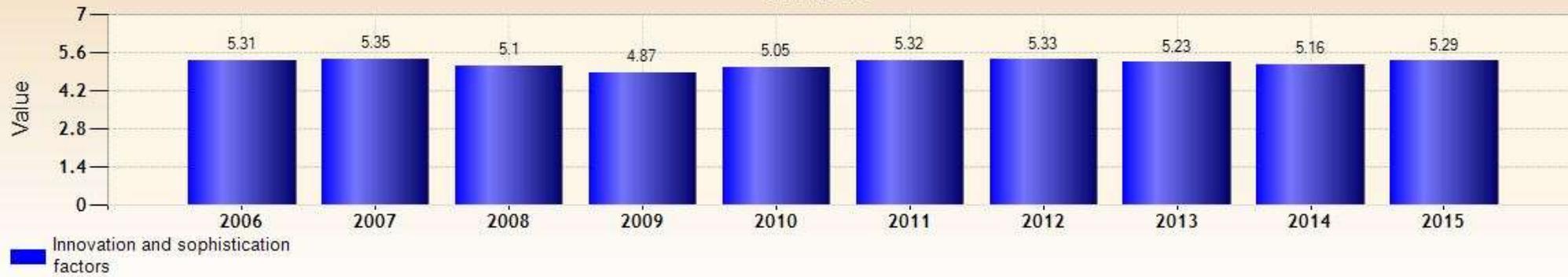


Basic requirements

Israel



Israel



World Bank Global Ranking of Ease of Doing Business in Israel in 2016: 53rd of 189

REGION	OECD high income	DOING BUSINESS 2016 RANK	DOING BUSINESS 2015 RANK ^①	CHANGE IN RANK
INCOME CATEGORY	High income	53	50	↓ -3
POPULATION	8,215,300	DOING BUSINESS 2016 DTF (% POINTS) ^①	DOING BUSINESS 2015 DTF (% POINTS) ^①	CHANGE IN DTF (% POINTS) ^①
GNI PER CAPITA (US\$)	34,990	70.56	70.59	↓ -0.03
CITY COVERED	Tel Aviv			

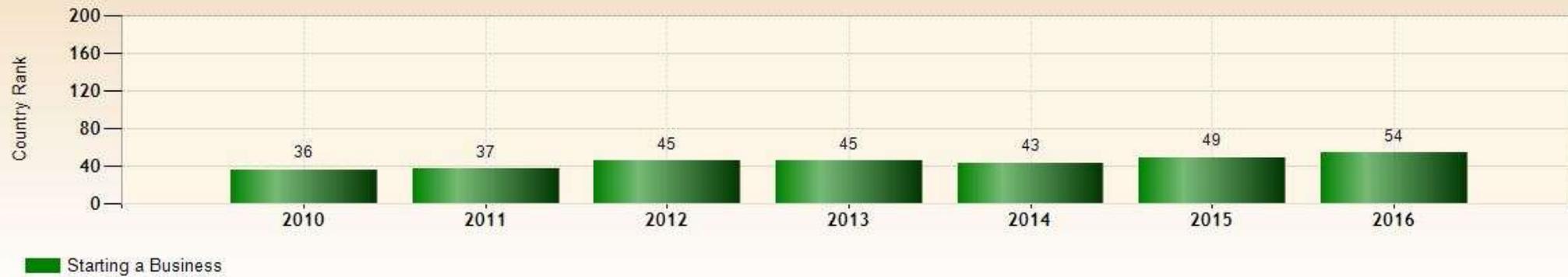
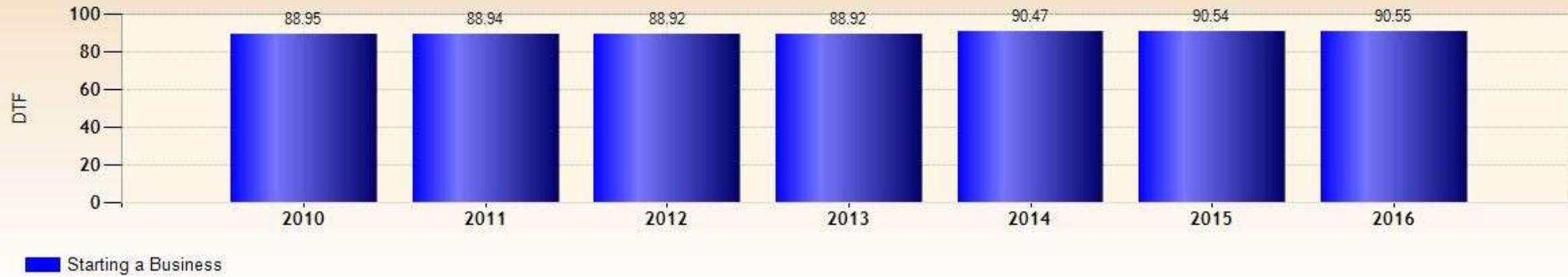
Rankings Distance to Frontier

Topics	DB 2016 Rank	DB 2015 Rank	Change in Rank
Starting a Business	56	51	+ -5
Dealing with Construction Permits	96	91	+ -5
Getting Electricity	91	83	+ -8
Registering Property	127	128	+ 1
Getting Credit	42	36	+ -6
Protecting Minority Investors	8	8	No change
Paying Taxes X	103	95	+ -8
Trading Across Borders	58	56	+ -2
Enforcing Contracts	77	77	No change
Resolving Insolvency	29	27	+ -2

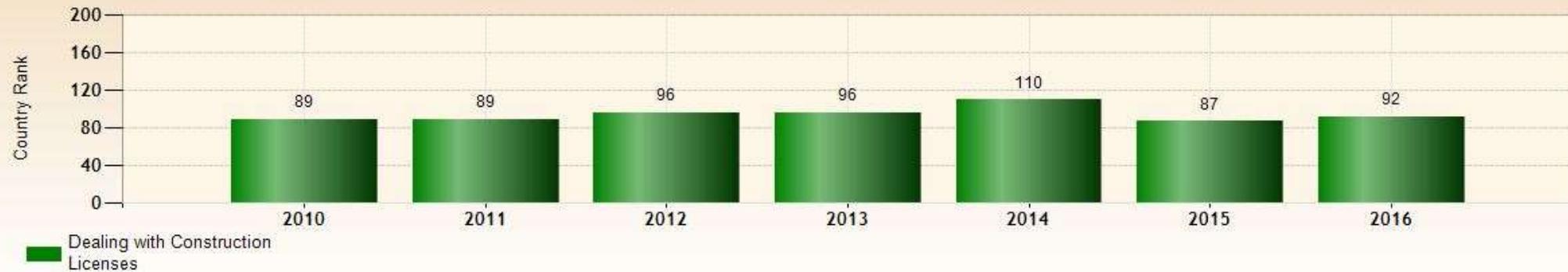
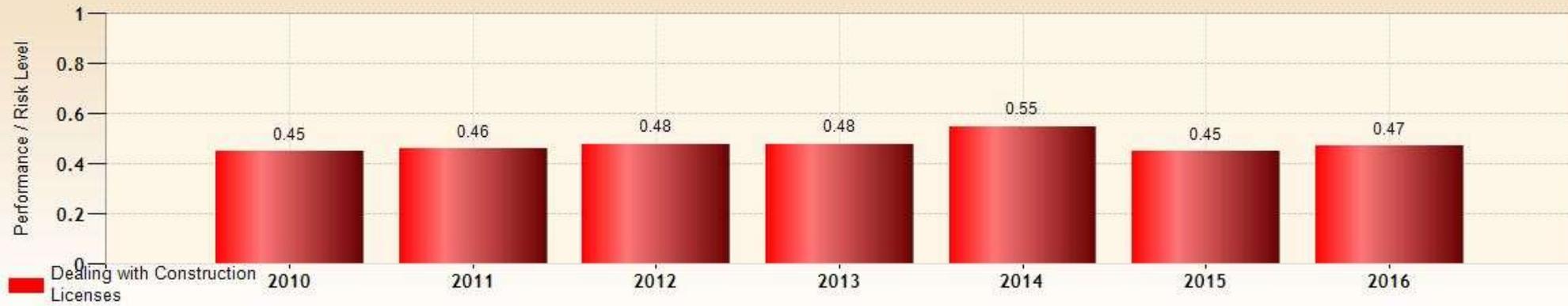
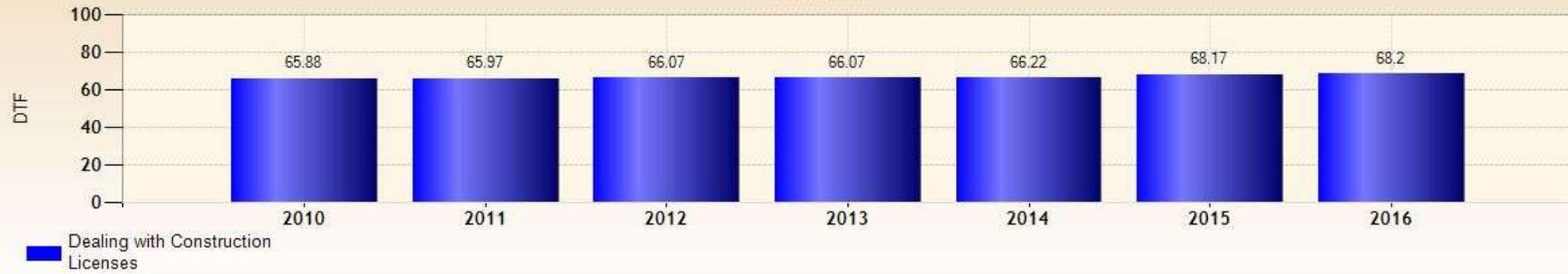
✓=Doing Business reform making it easier to do business. X=Change making it more difficult to do business.

World Bank, <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/israel>, 19.4.16.

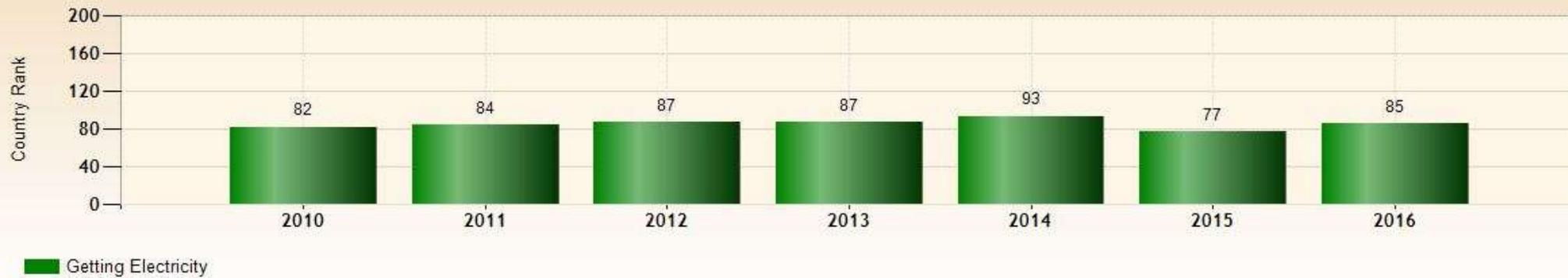
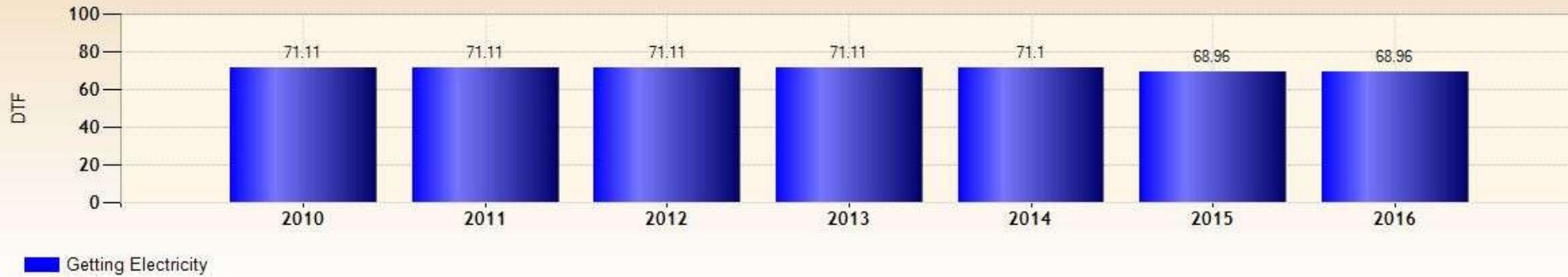
Israel



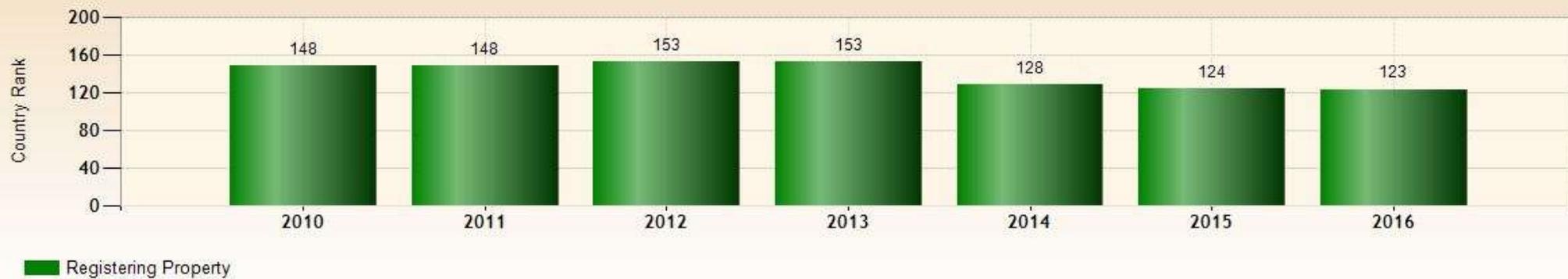
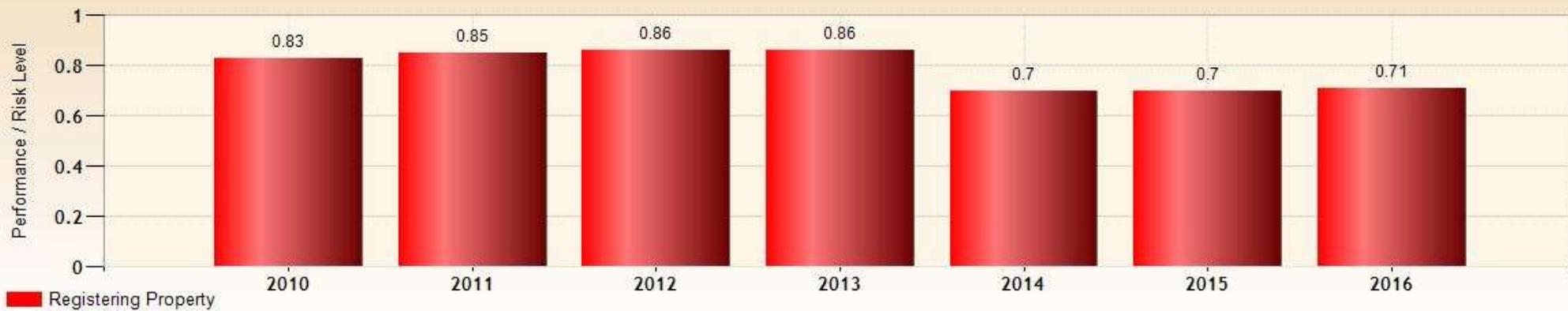
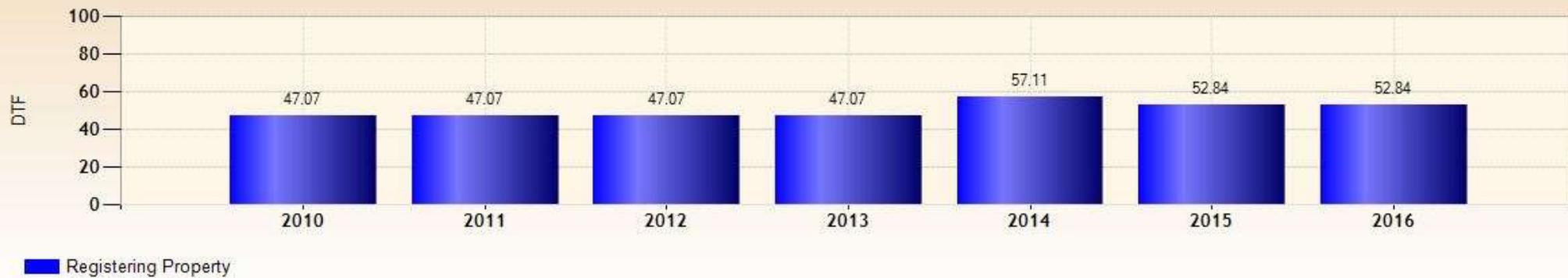
Israel



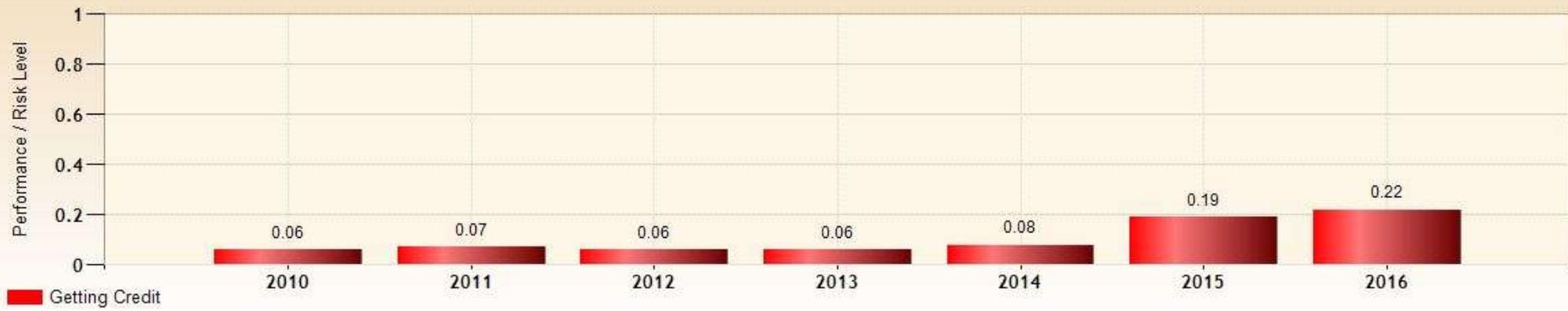
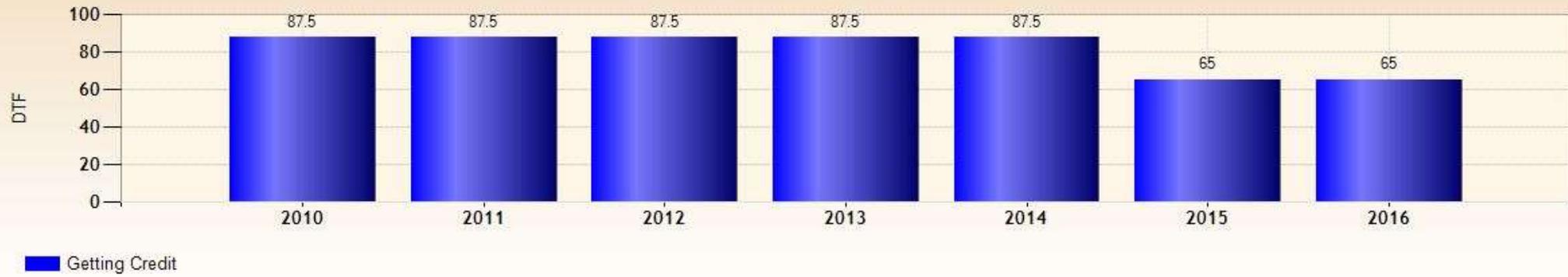
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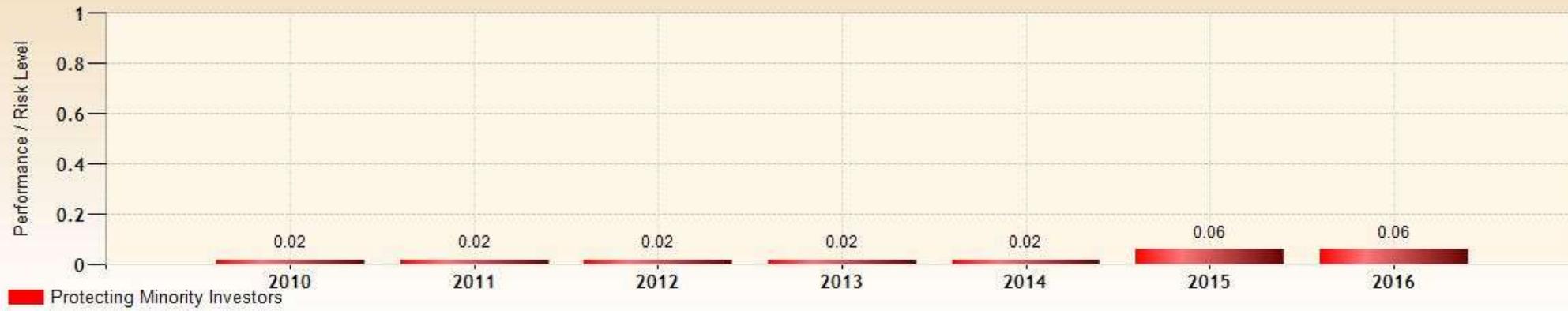
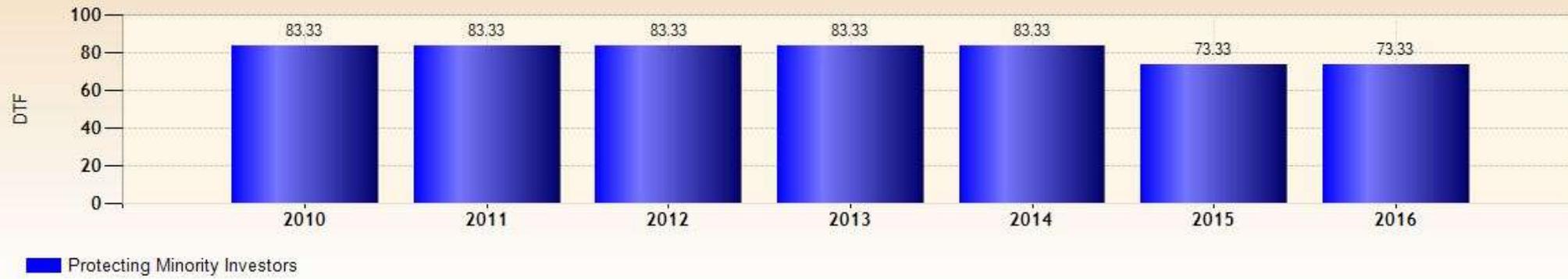
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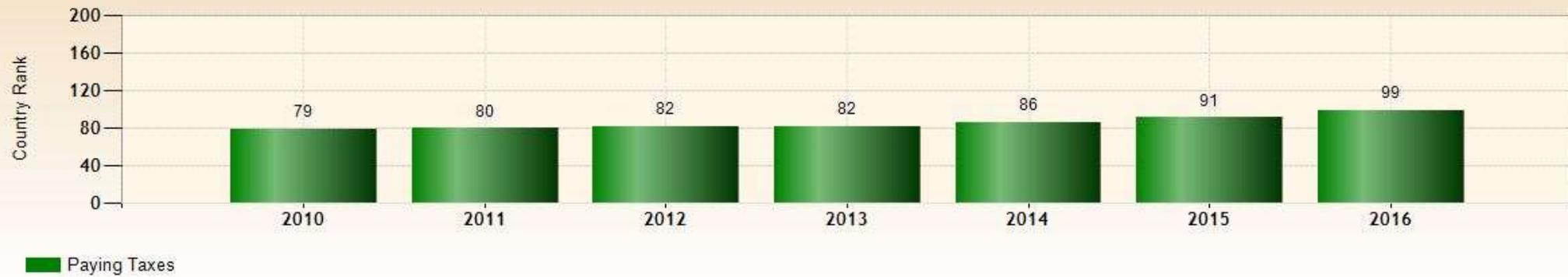
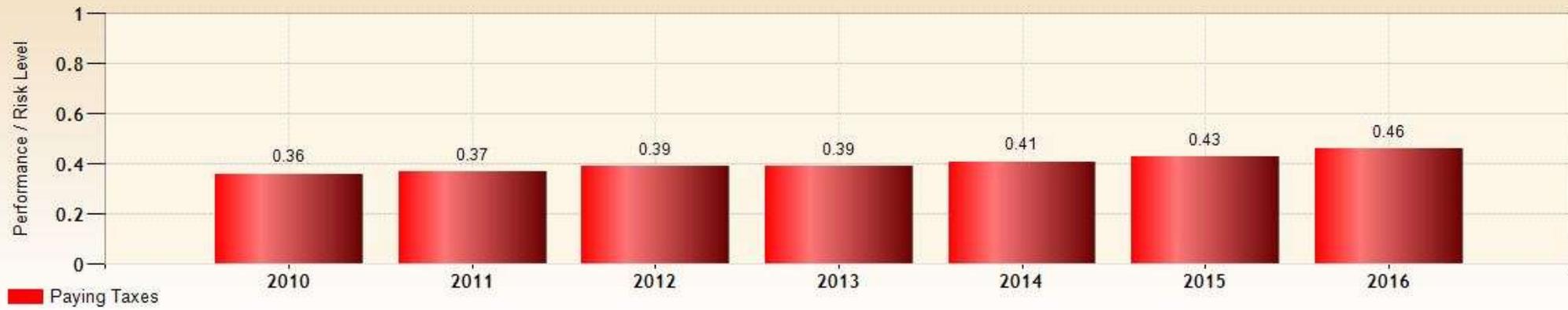
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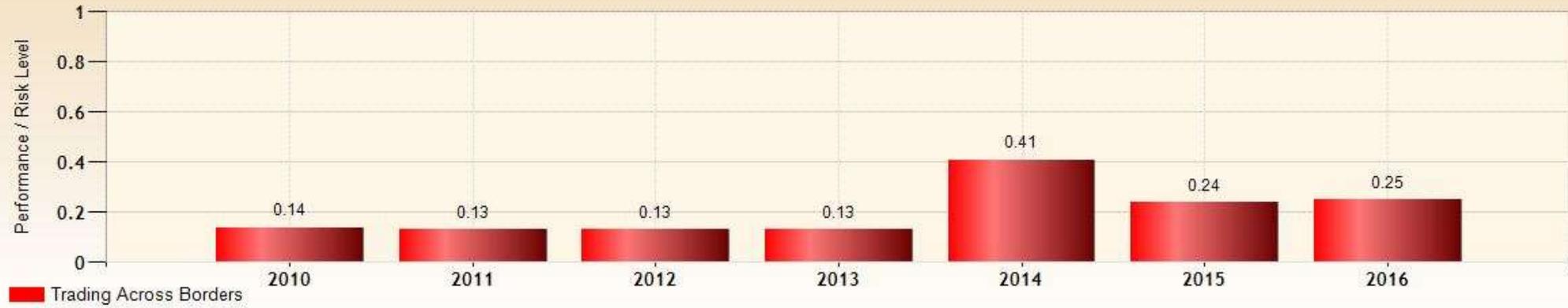
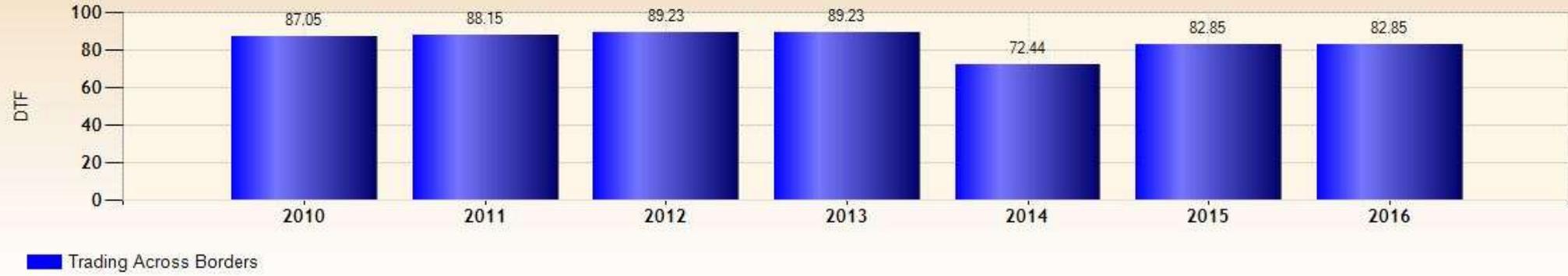
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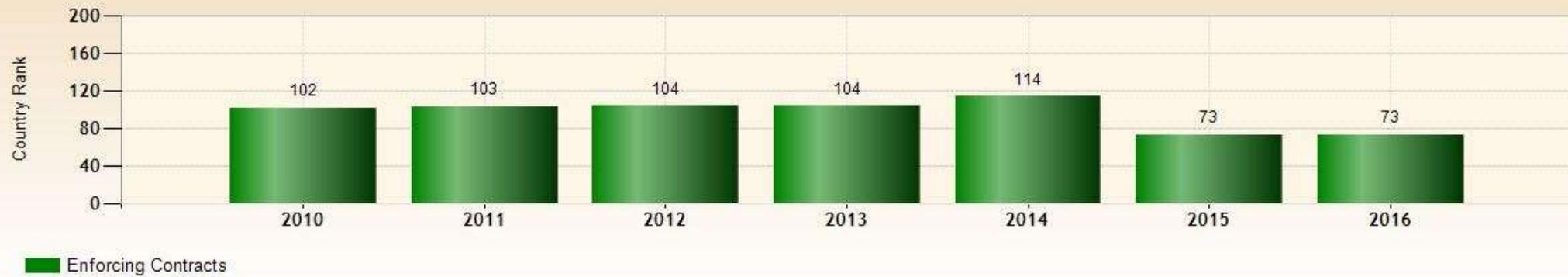
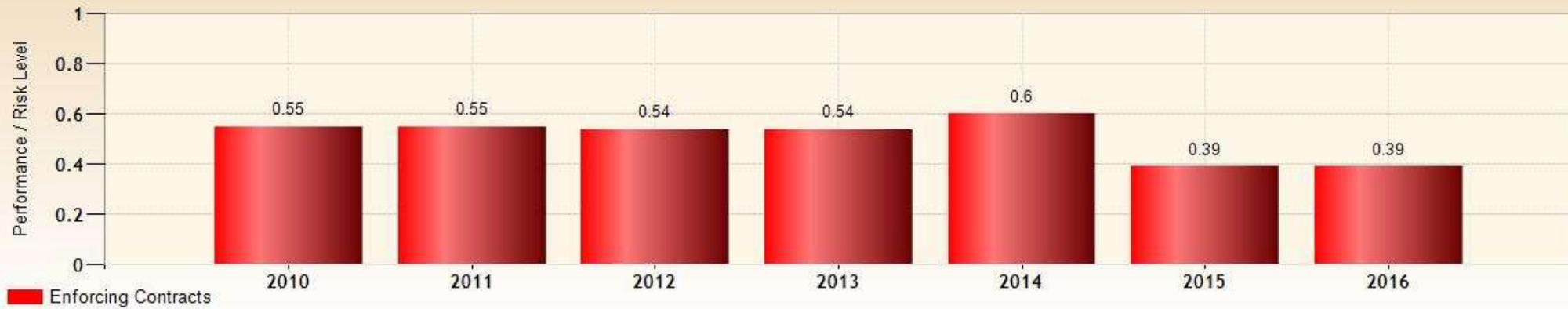
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Israel



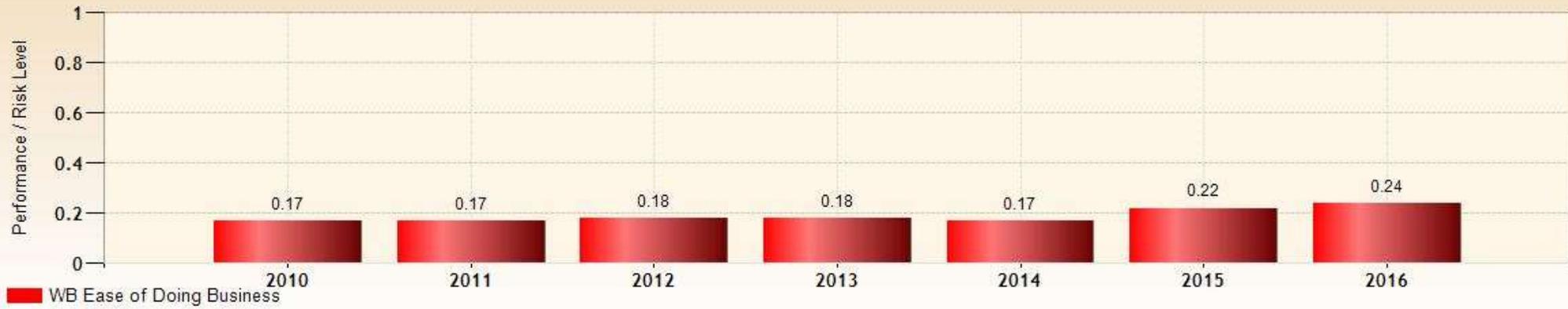
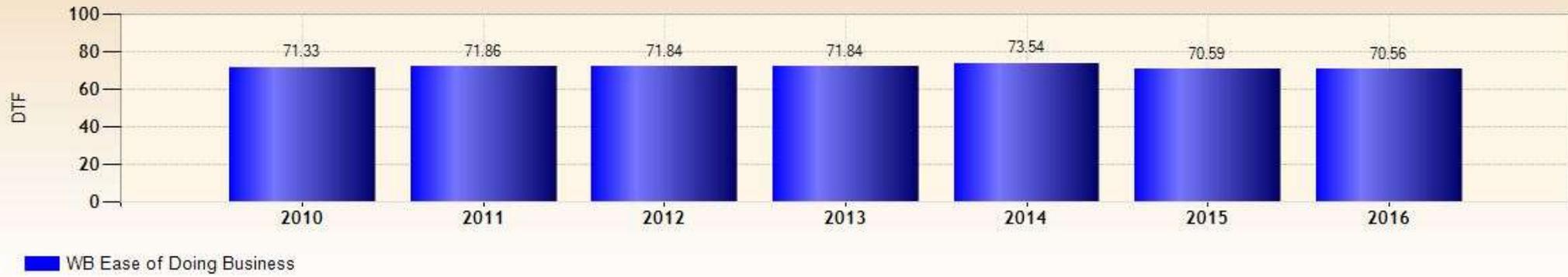
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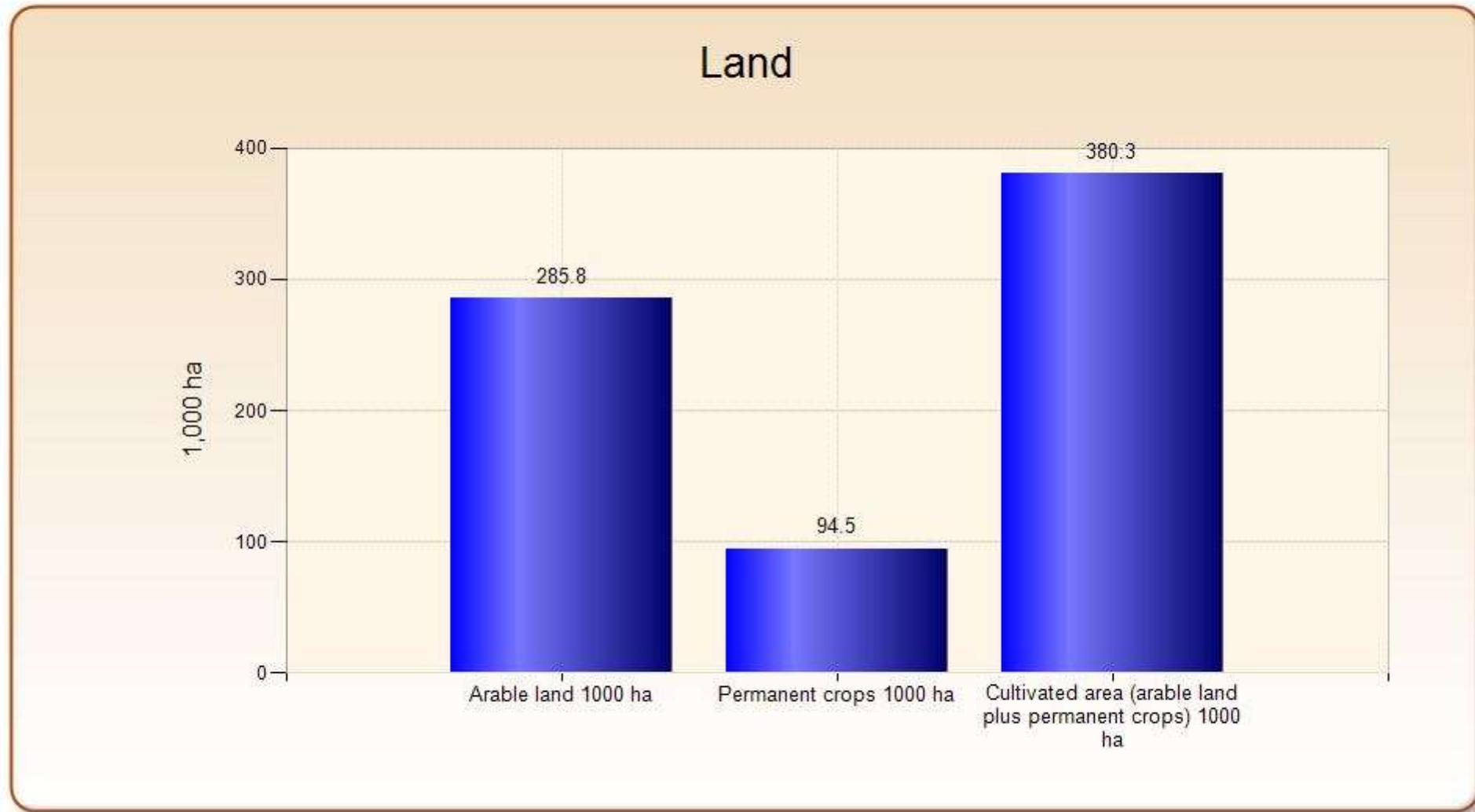
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Israel



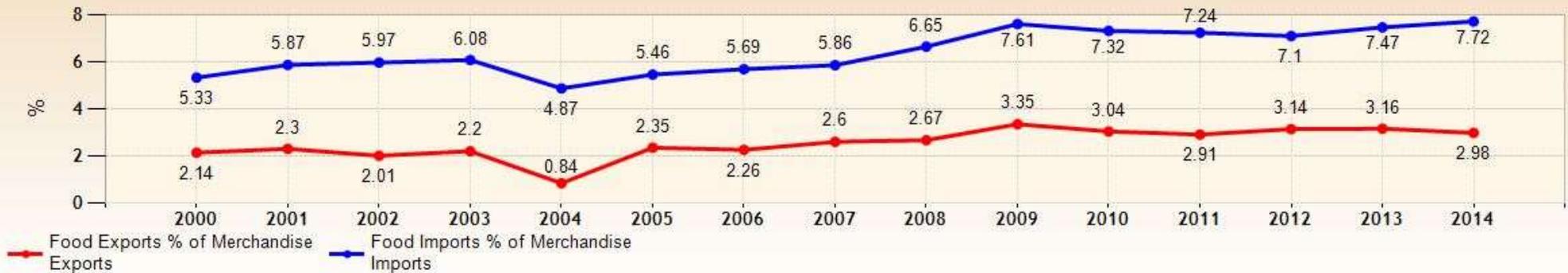
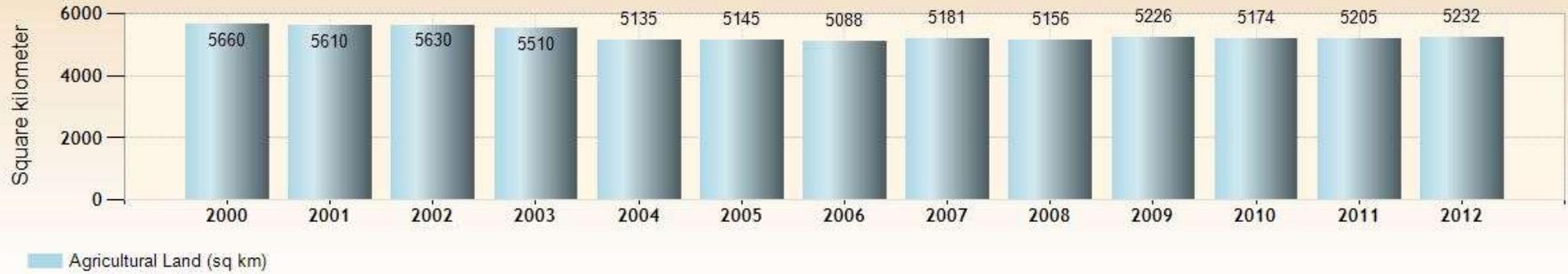
Geography



Total land area (1,000 ha): 2207

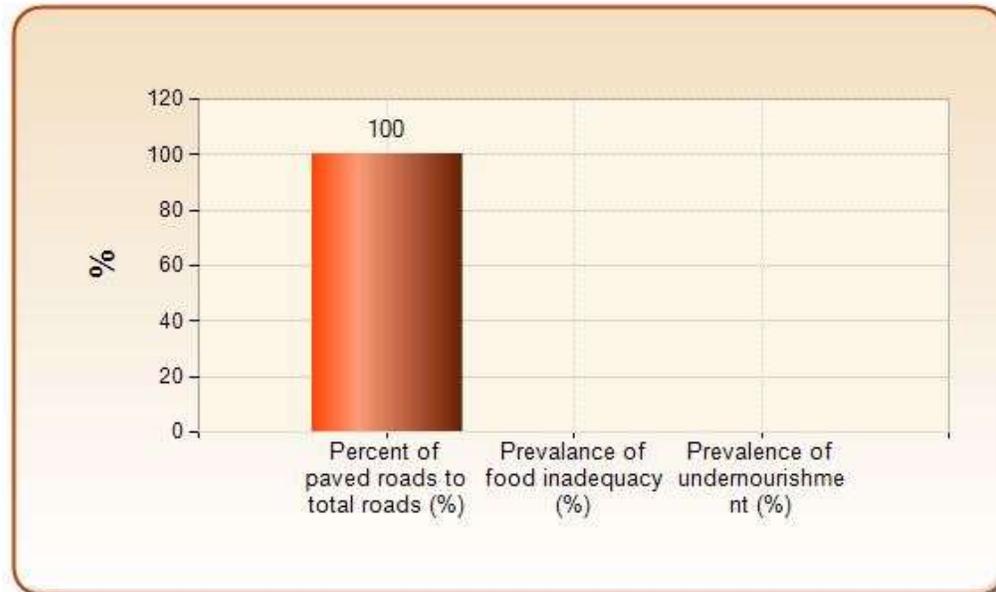
% of total country area cultivated: 17.23

Israel



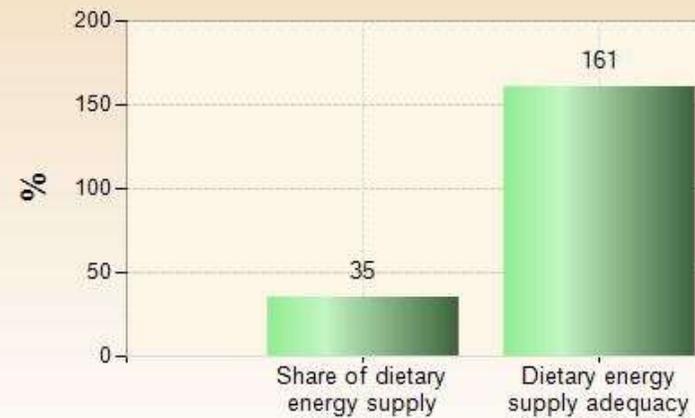
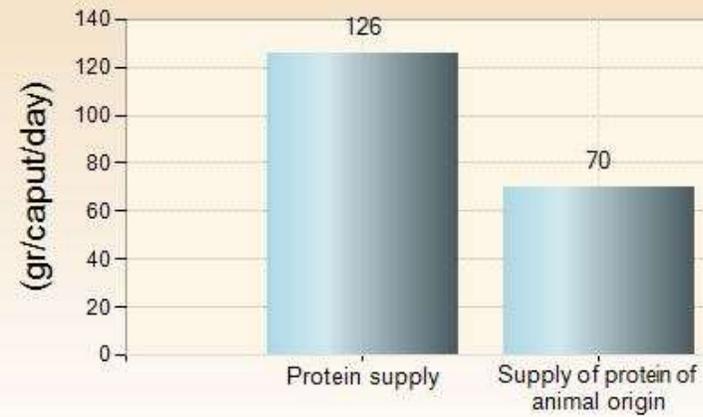
FAO Food Indicators

Access



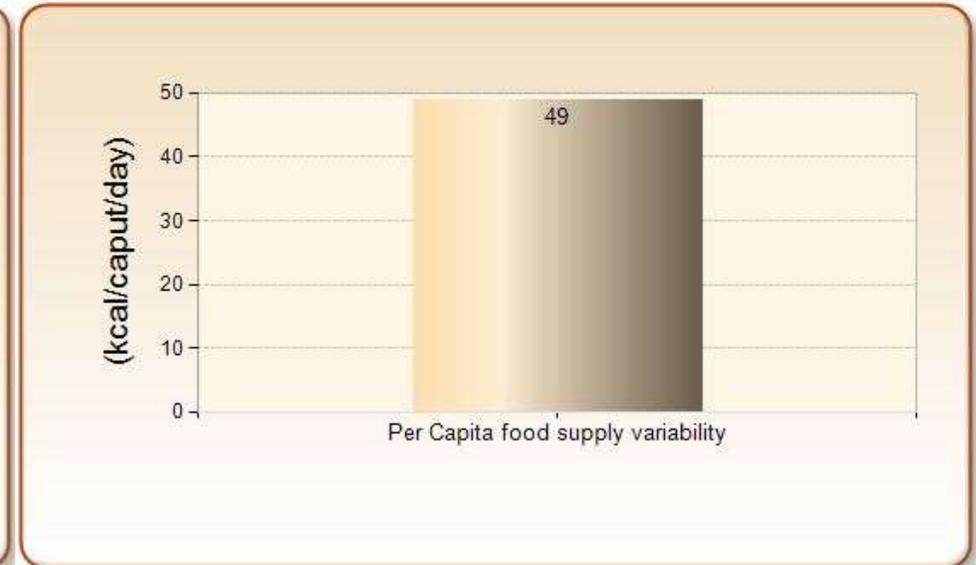
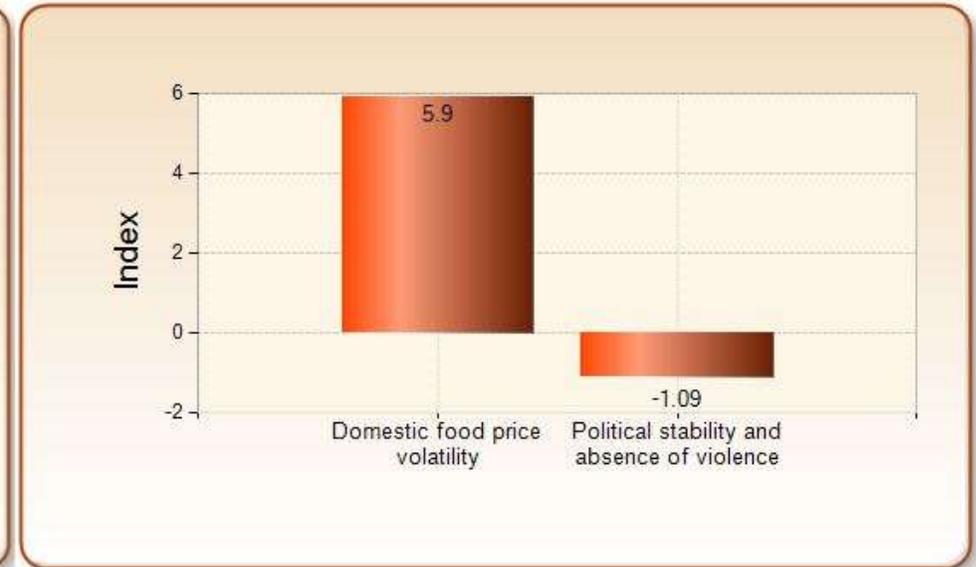
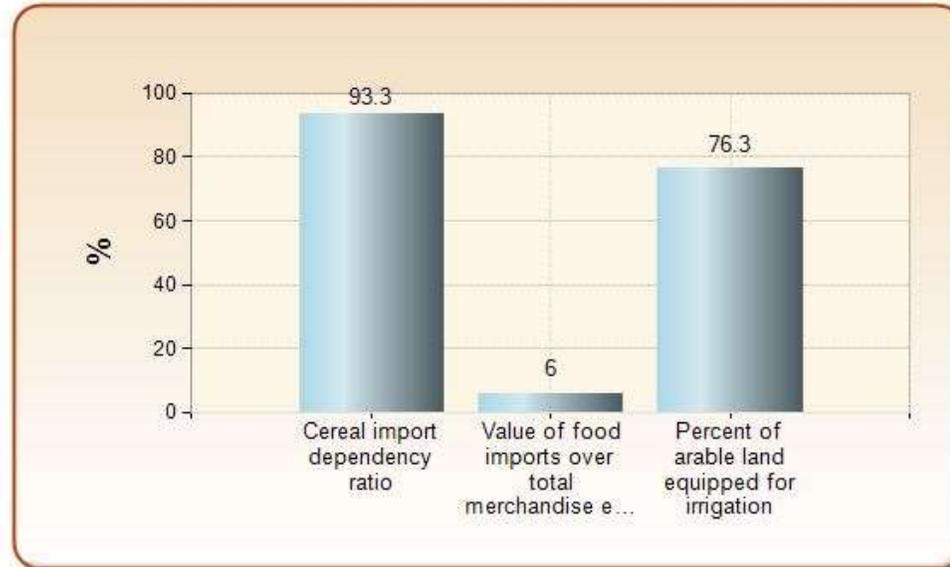
FAO Food Indicators

Availability

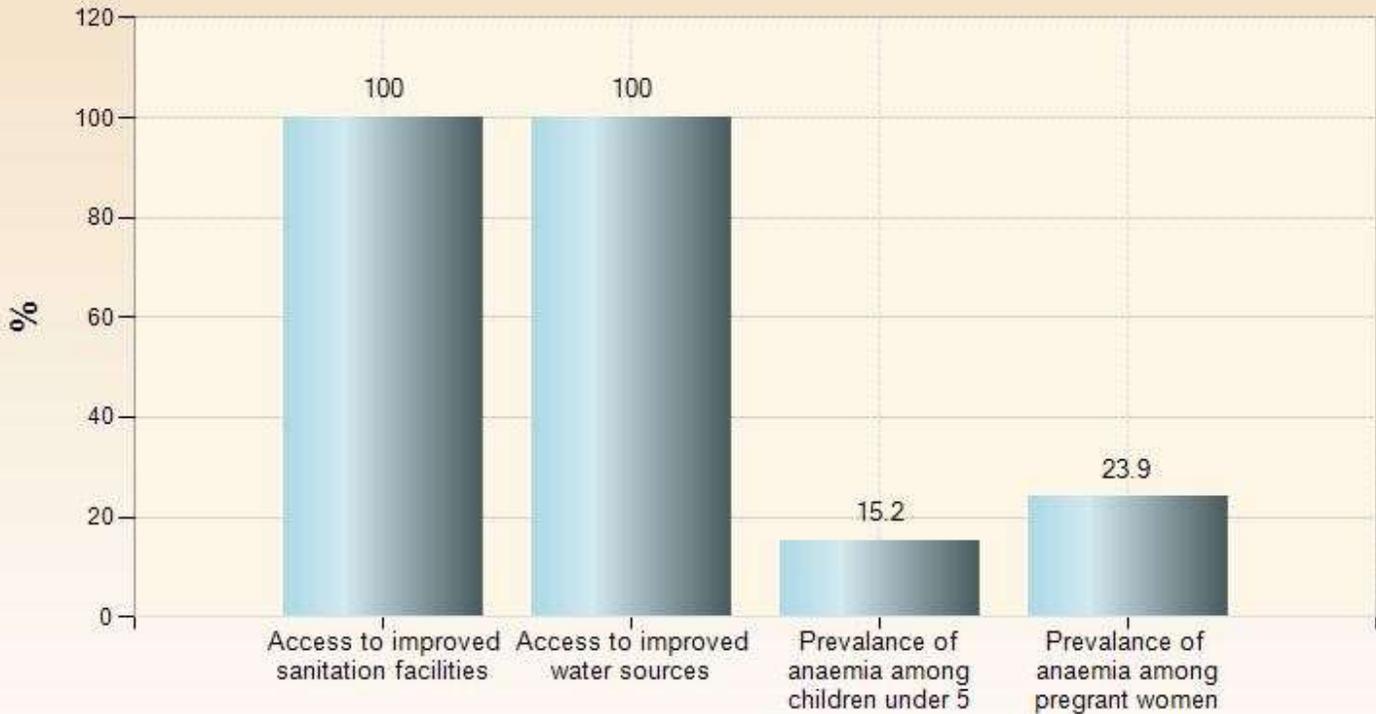


FAO Food Indicators

Stability



FAO Food Indicators Utilization

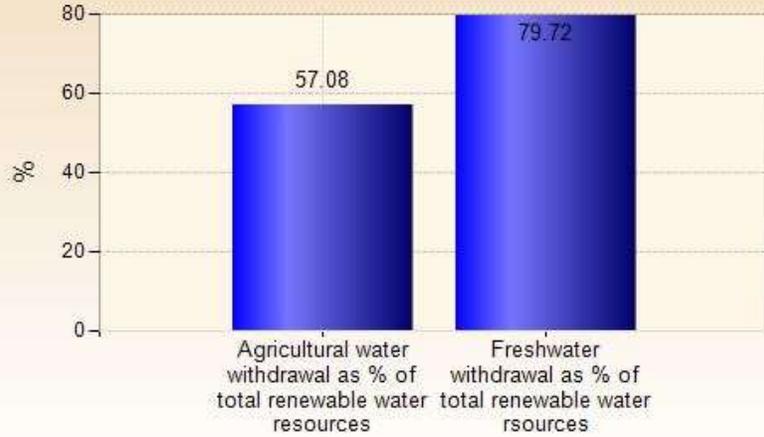


Water Use

Total Water Withdrawal per capita (m³/year): 282

Total Water Withdrawal (10⁹ m³/year): 1.954

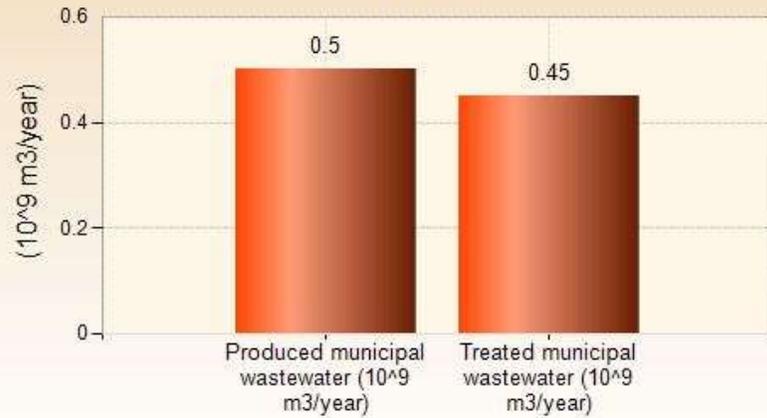
Pressure on Water Resources



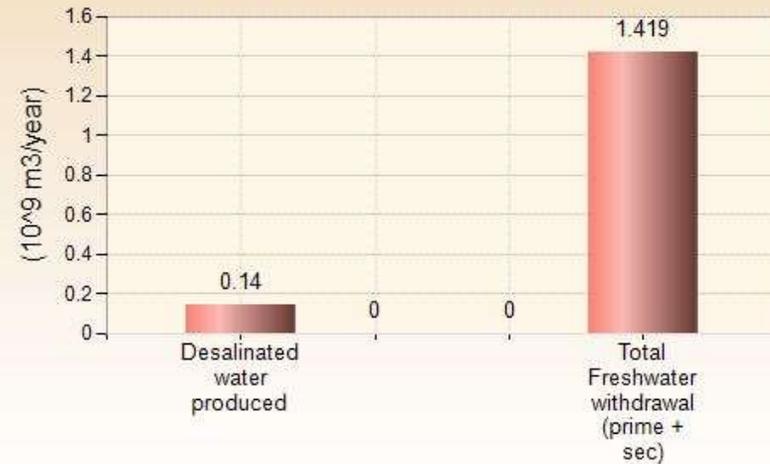
Water Withdrawal by Sector



Waste Water



Water Withdrawal by Source



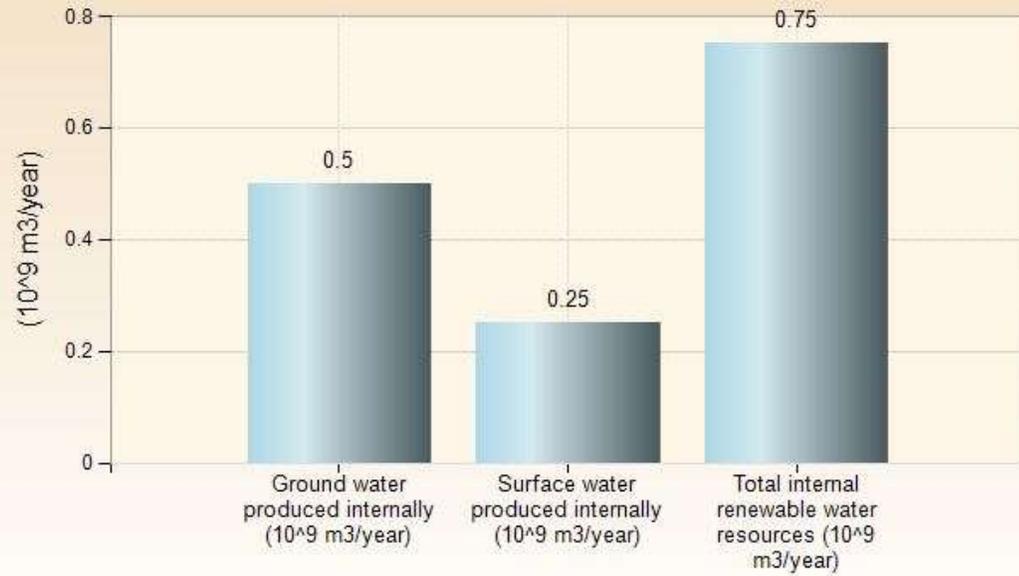
Water Resources

Dam Capacity per capita (m³/capita):

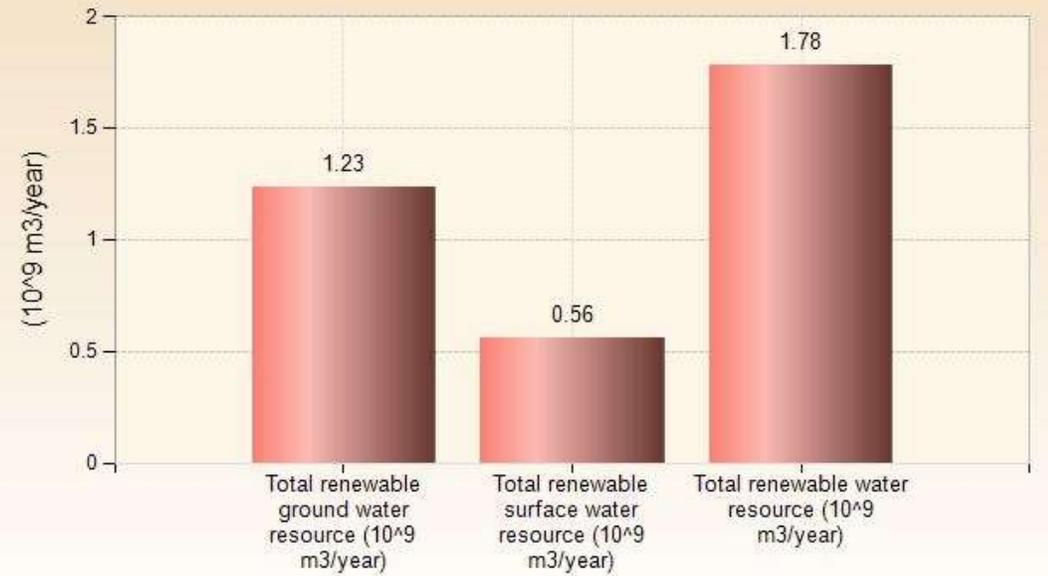
Total Dam Capacity (km³):

Total Renewable Water Resources per capita (m³/year): 227.6

Internal Renewable Water Resources

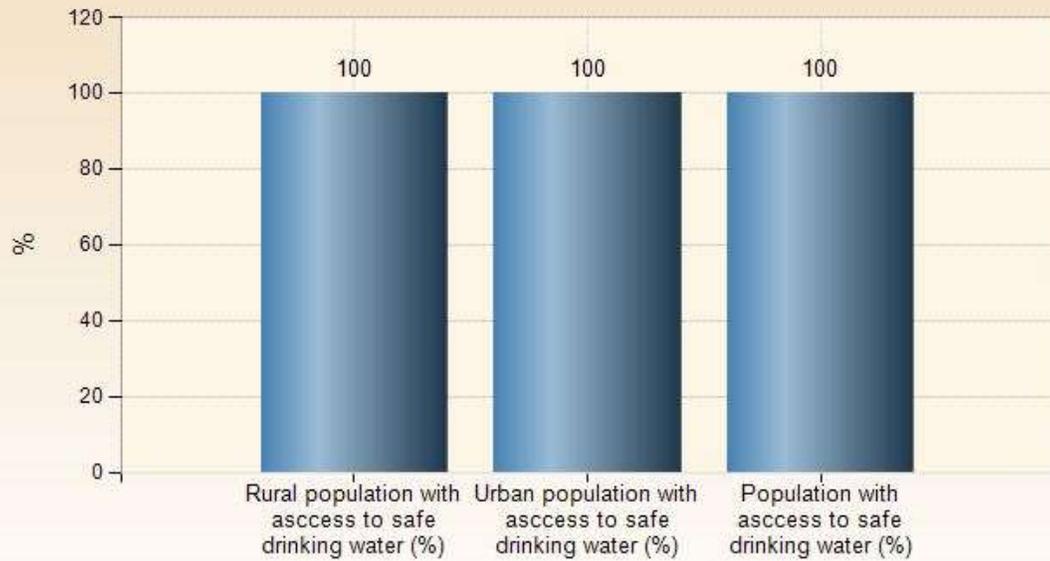


Renewable Water Resources



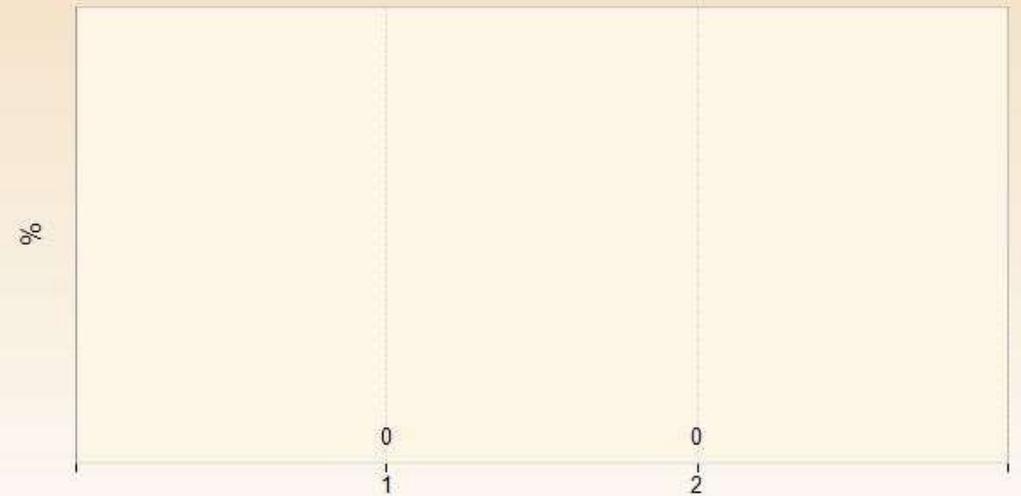
Environment and Health

Access to Improved Drinking Water

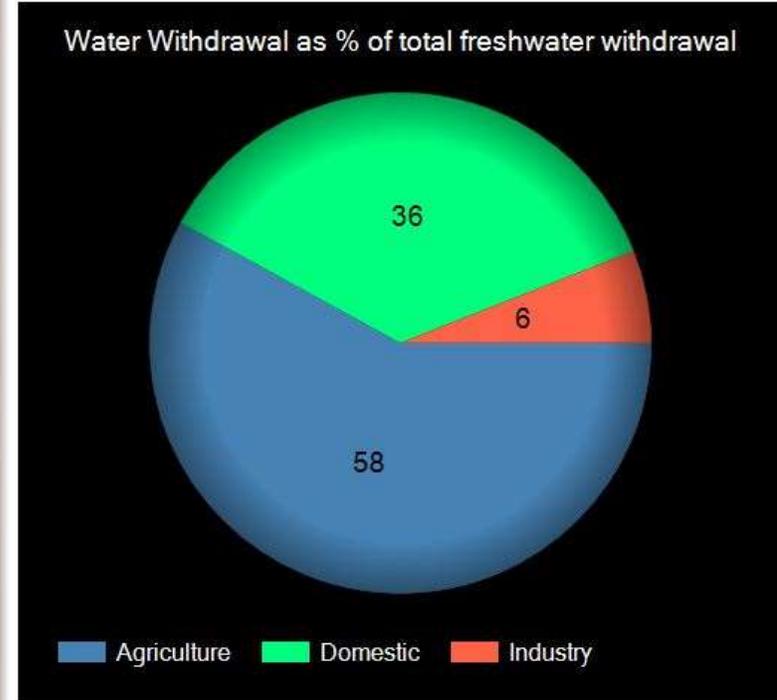
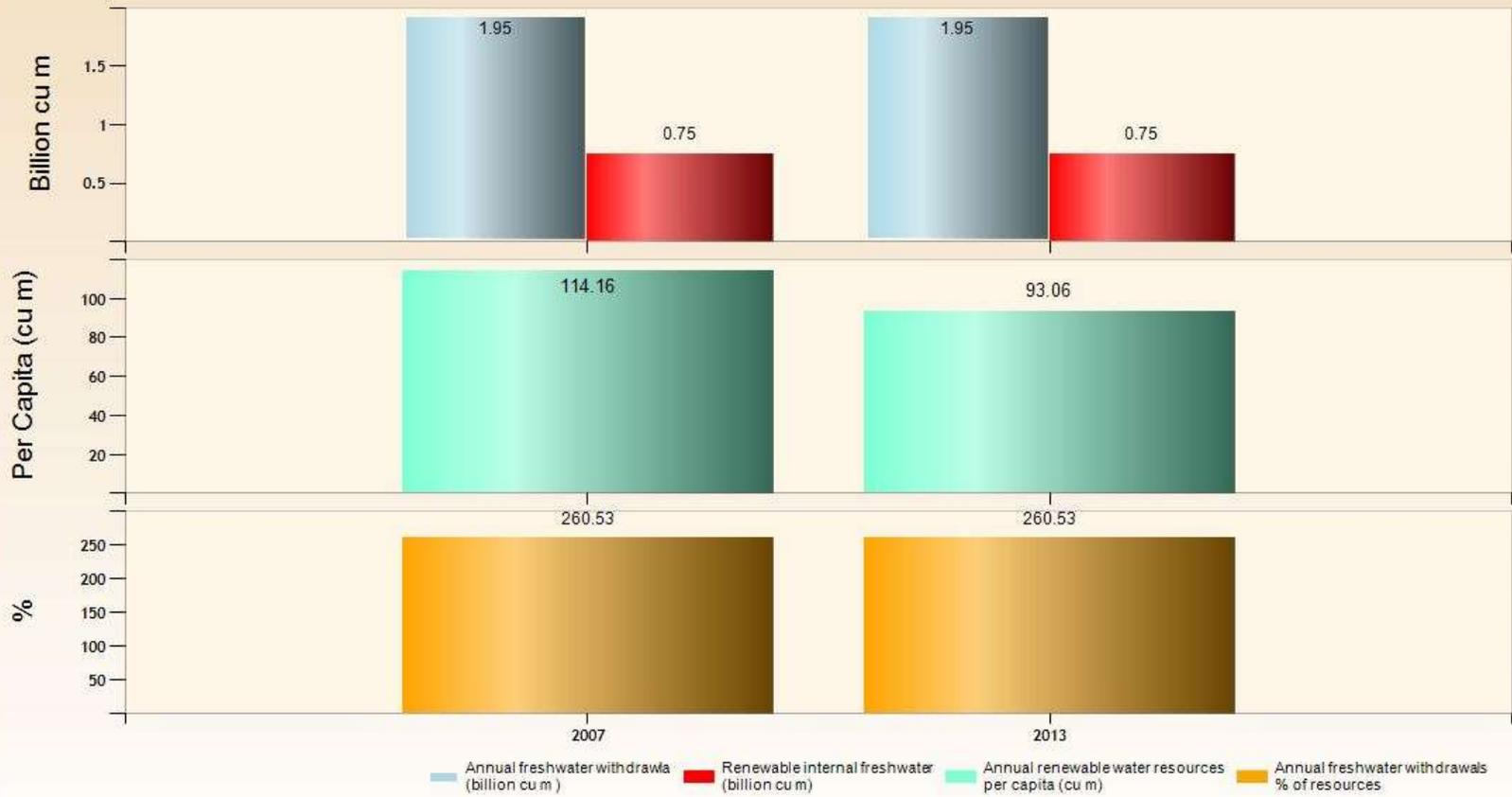


Irrigation and Drainage Development

Area Equipped for Irrigation by Source of Water



Israel

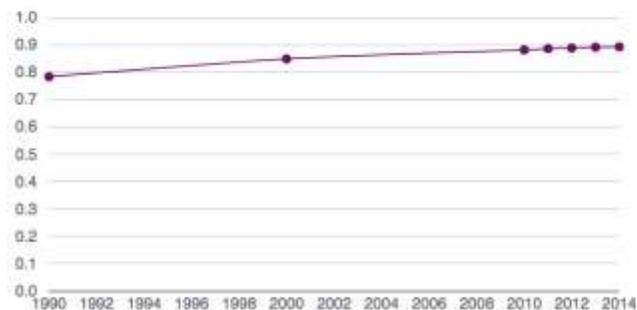


UNDP Ranking of Human Development Indicators in Israel in 2015: 18th of 188 Countries

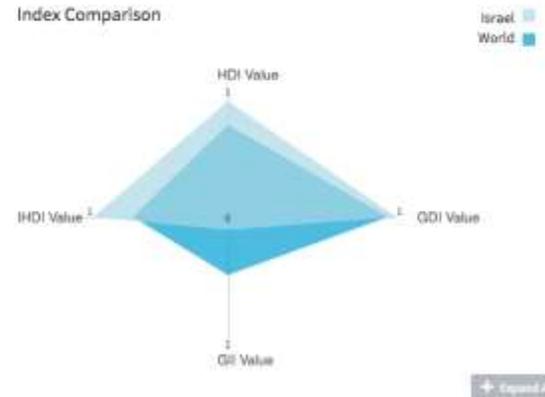
Human Development Indicators

Human Development Index	Index 0.894	Rank 18
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Trends 1990 - Present

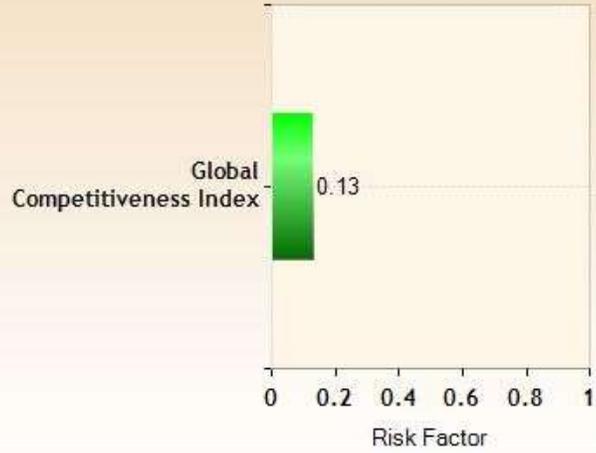


Index Comparison

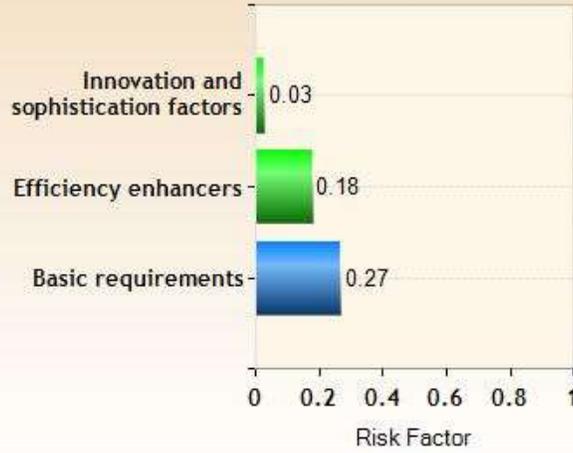


+ Health	Life expectancy at birth 82.4
+ Education	Expected Years of Schooling (years) 16
+ Income/Composition of Resources	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP\$) 30,675.5
+ Inequality	Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI) 0.775
+ Gender	Gender Development Index (GDI) 0.971
+ Poverty	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), HDRO specifications n.a.
+ Work, employment and vulnerability	Employment to population ratio (% ages 15 and older) 59.4
+ Human Security	Homicide rate (per 100,000 people) 1.8
+ Trade and Financial Flows	Exports and imports (% of GDP) 64.5
+ Mobility and Communication	Mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 people) 121.5
+ Environmental sustainability	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes) 9
+ Demography	Population, total (millions) 7.8

GCI Index (2015-2016)



GCI Sub-Indices



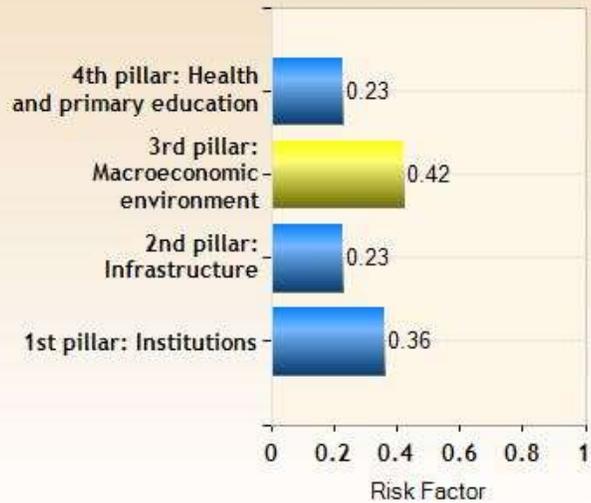
Israel

Rank : 27

Out of 151 Countries



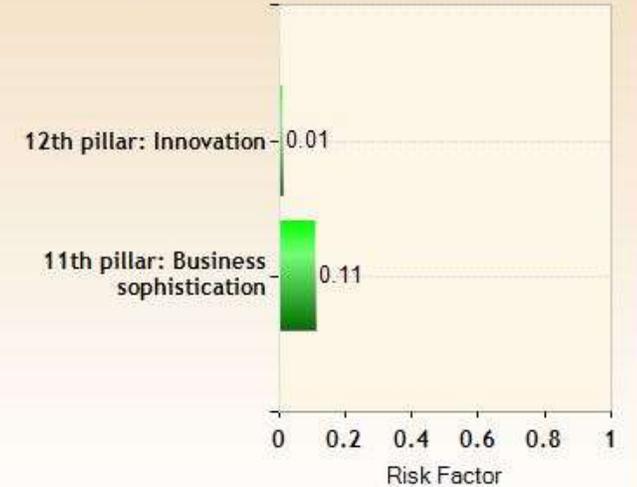
Basic Requirements

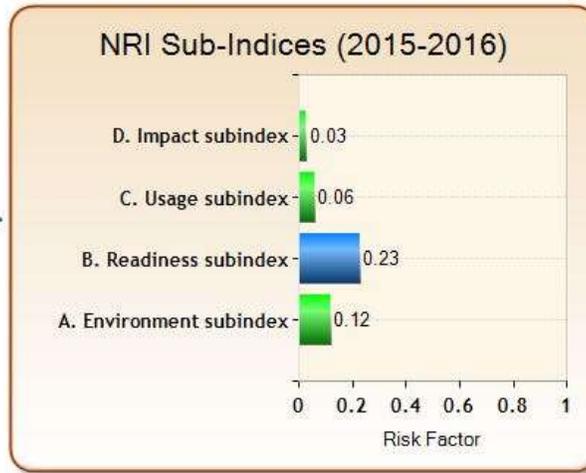
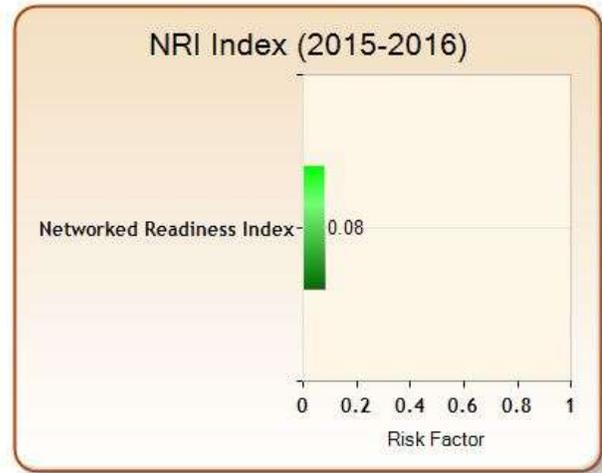


Efficiency Enhancers



Innovation and Sophistication

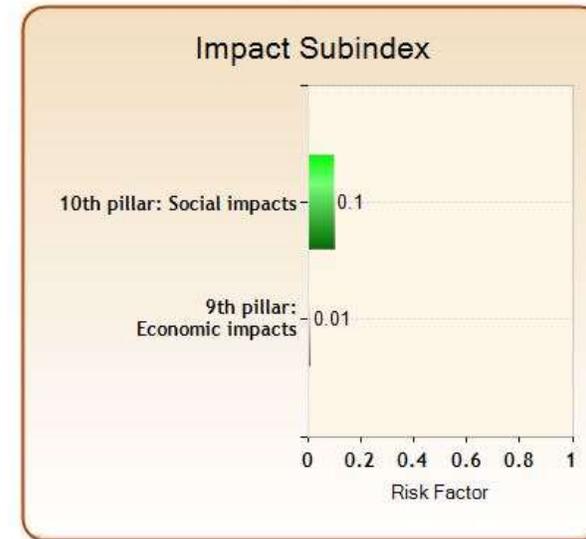
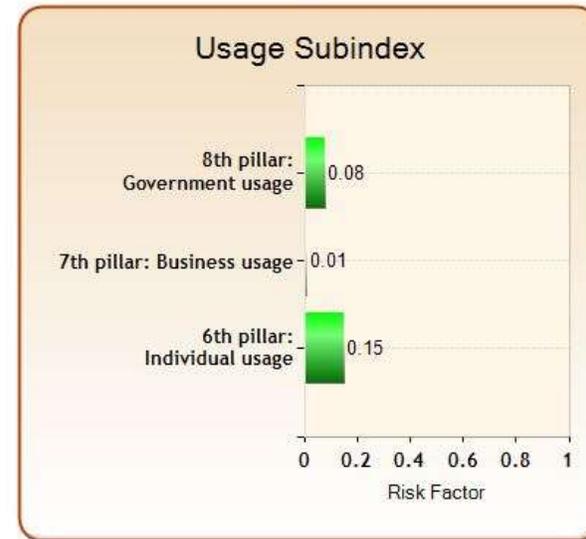
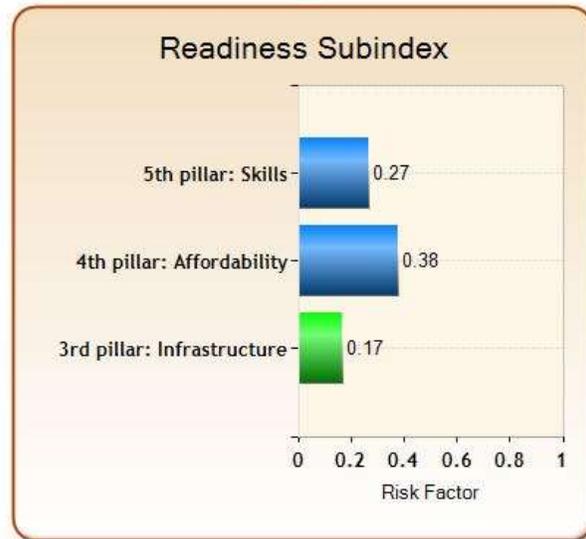
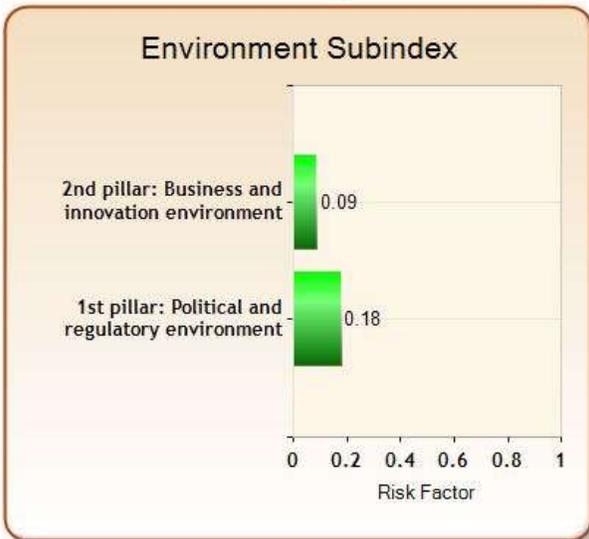




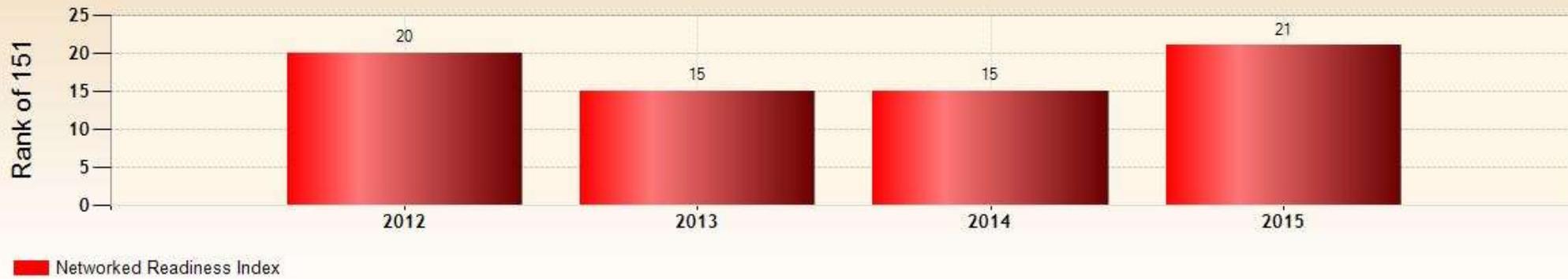
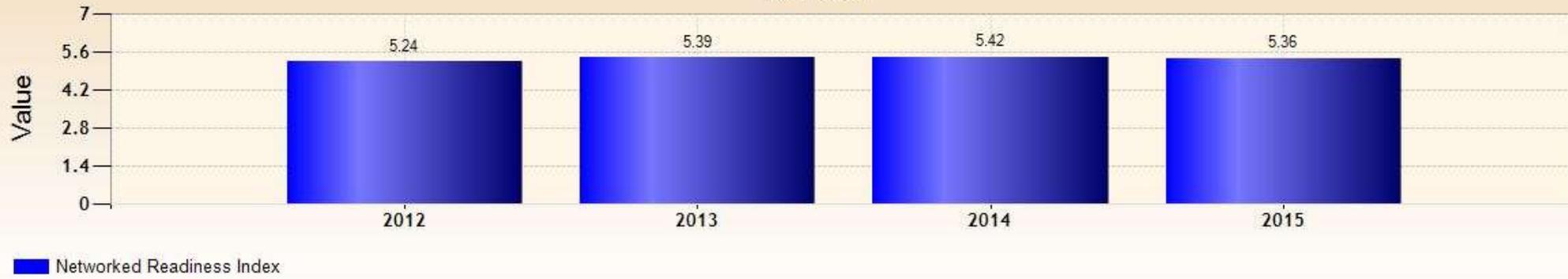
Israel

Rank : 21

Out of 151 Countries

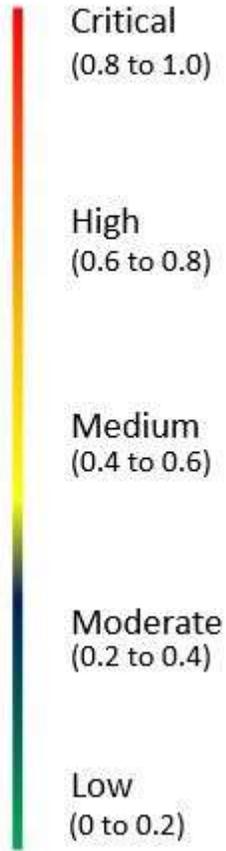


Israel



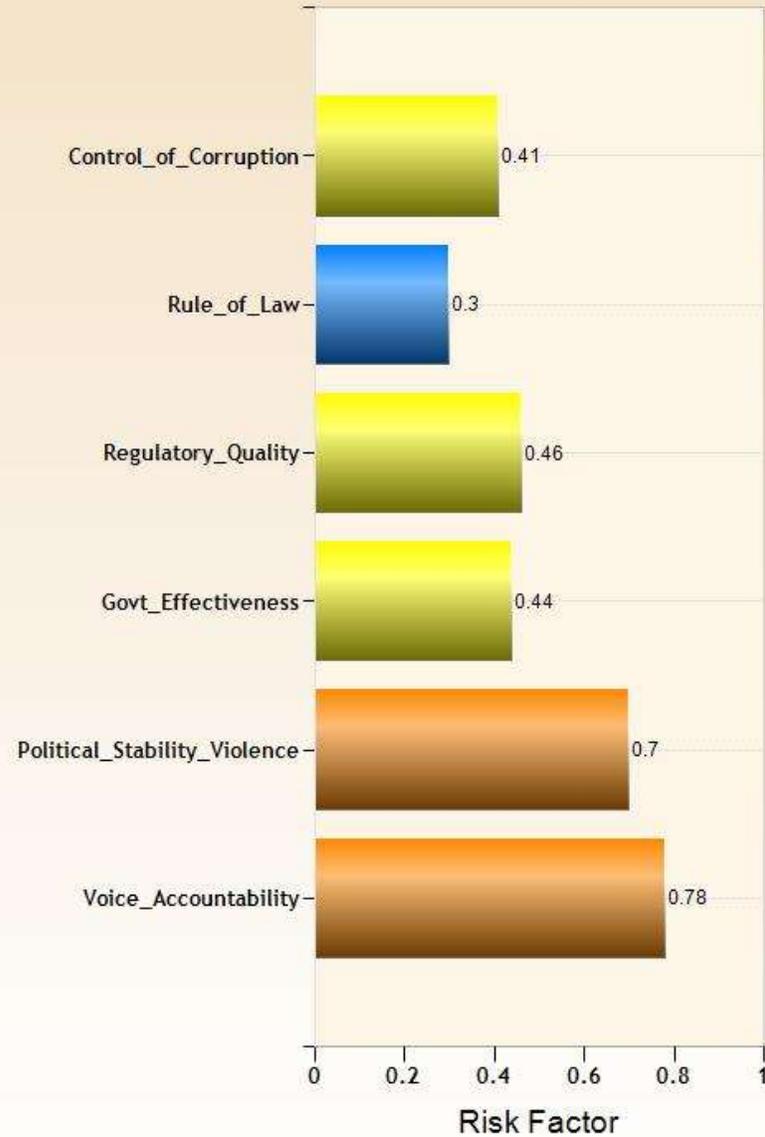
Jordan

Risk Color Legend



Jordan

Governance



Jordan

Societal

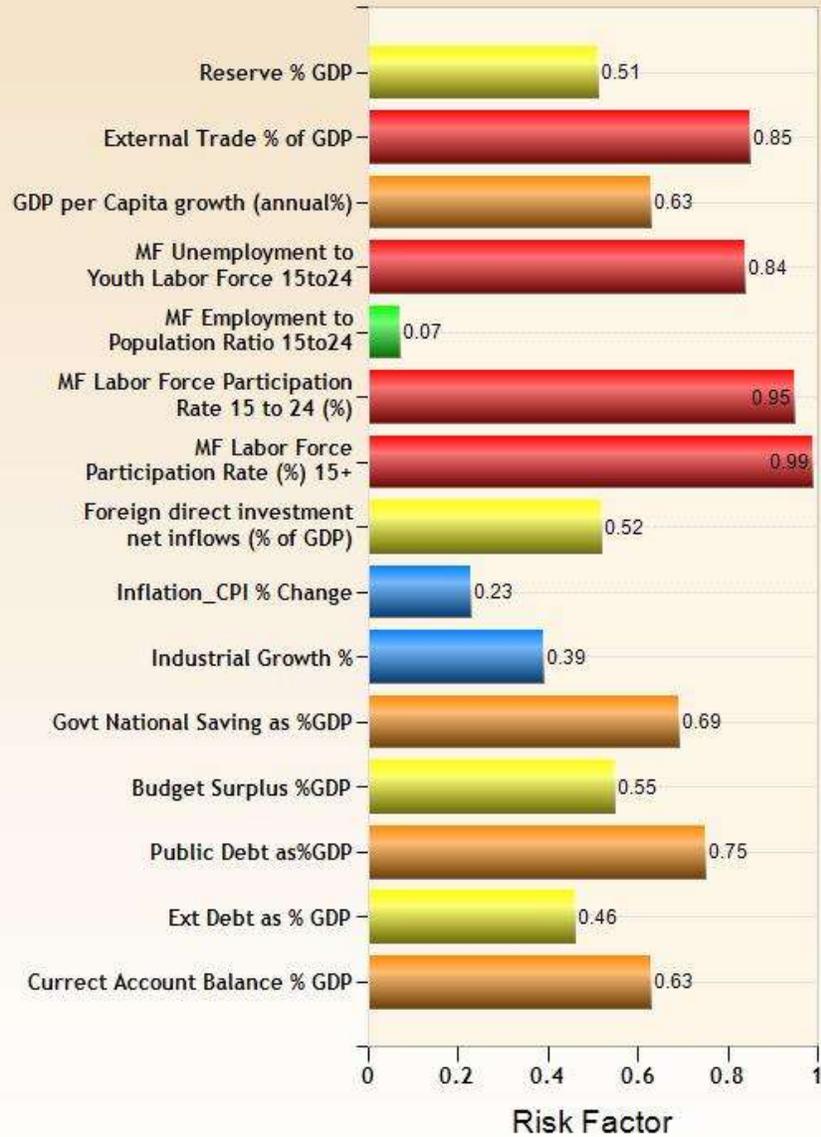


Risk Color Legend



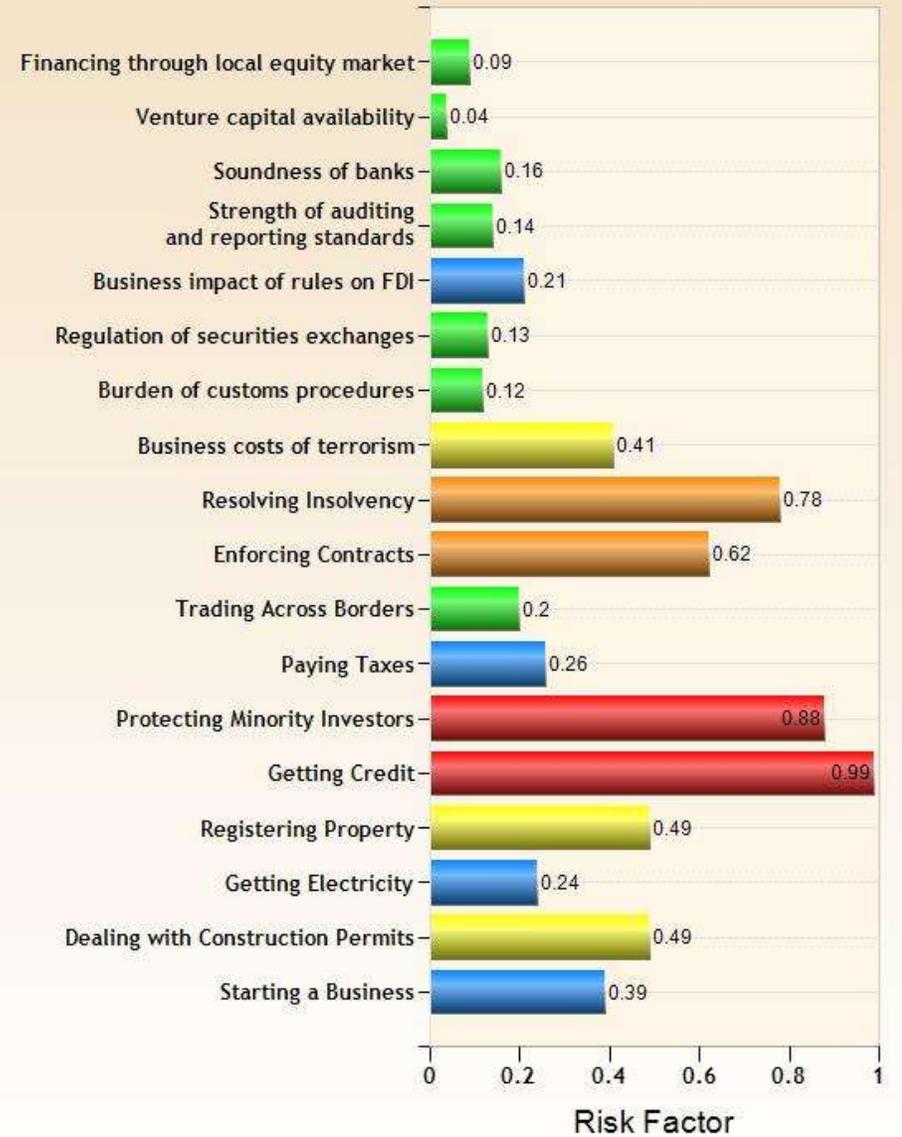
Jordan

Economics



Jordan

Finance

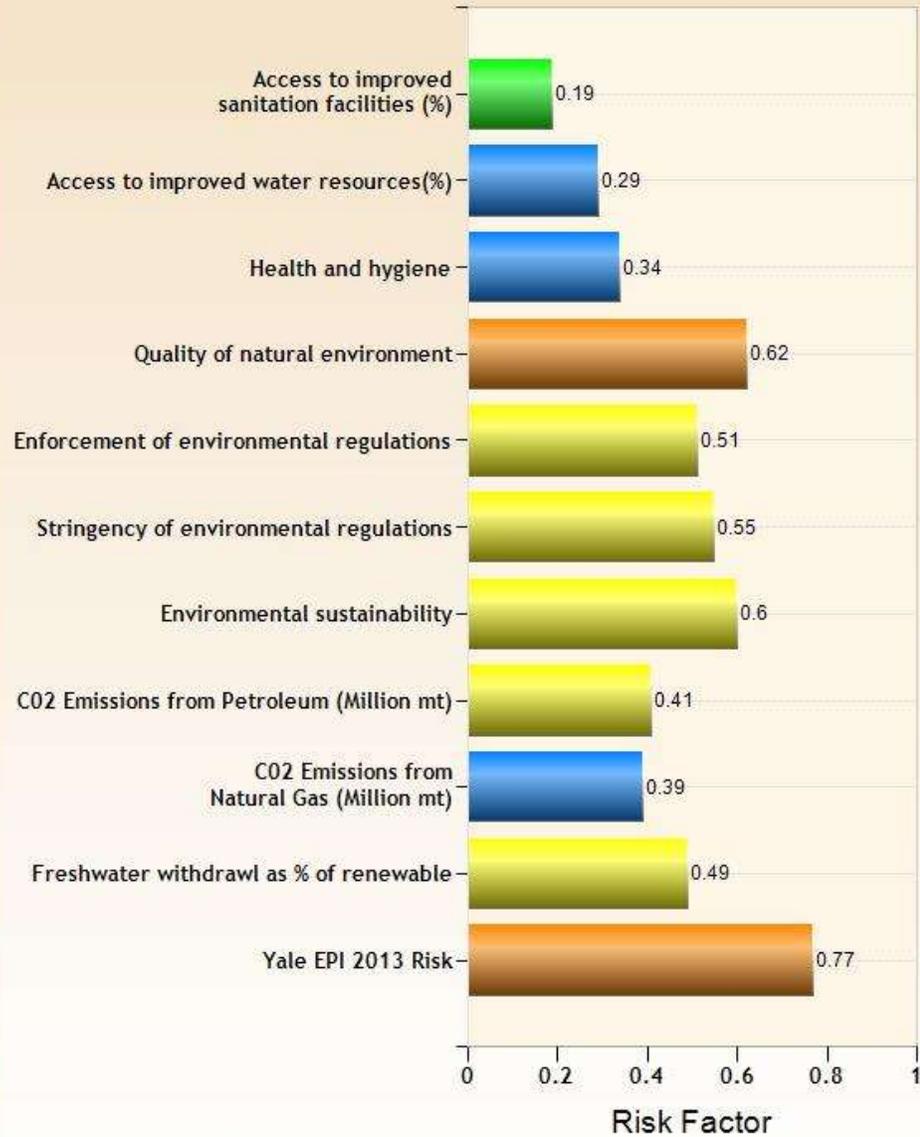


Risk Color Legend



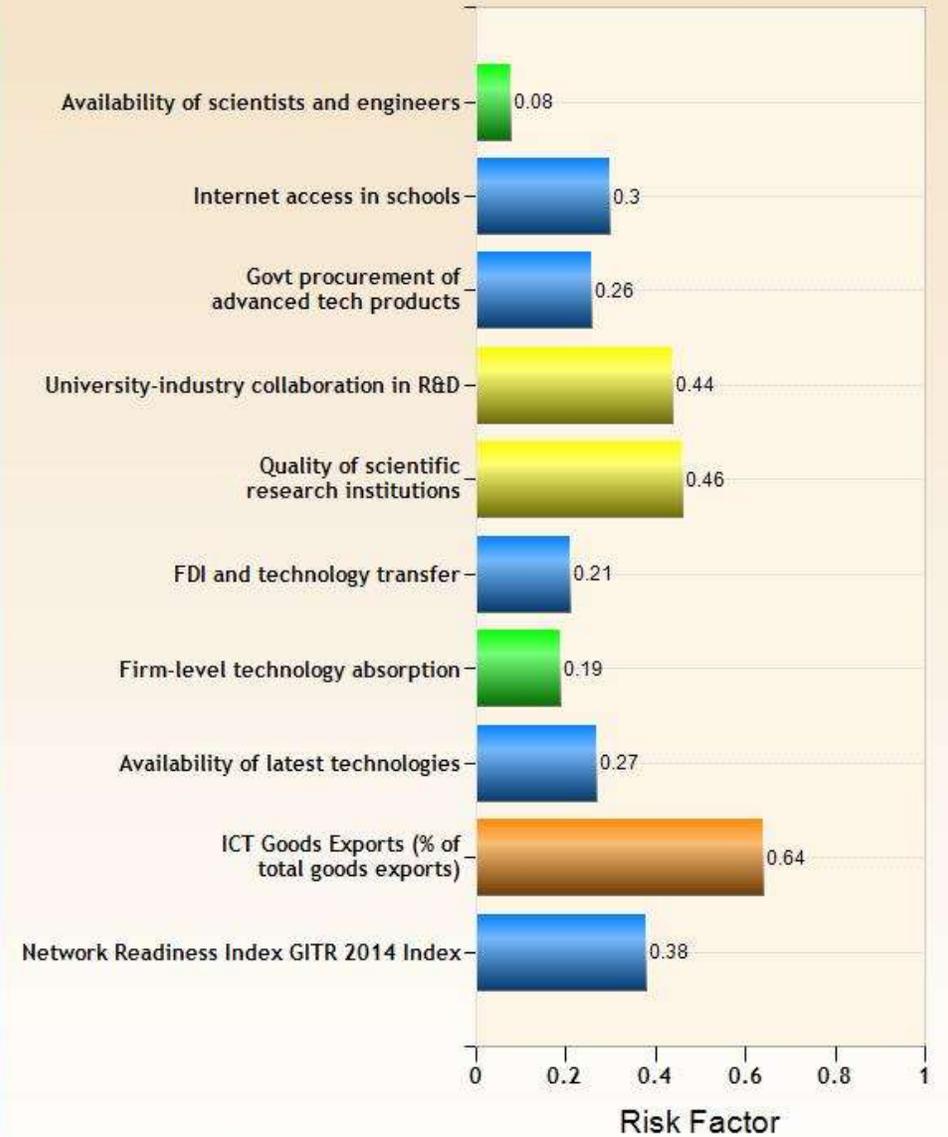
Jordan

Environment



Jordan

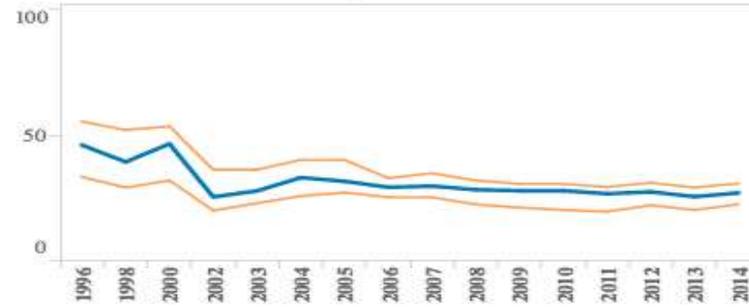
ICT



World Bank Global Rating of Governance in Jordan

Income Group, Region, or Country: **Jordan**

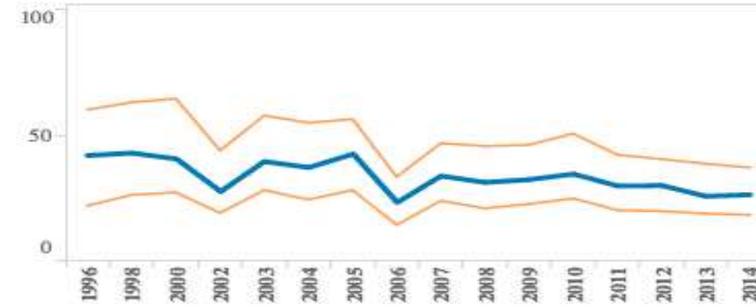
Voice and Accountability



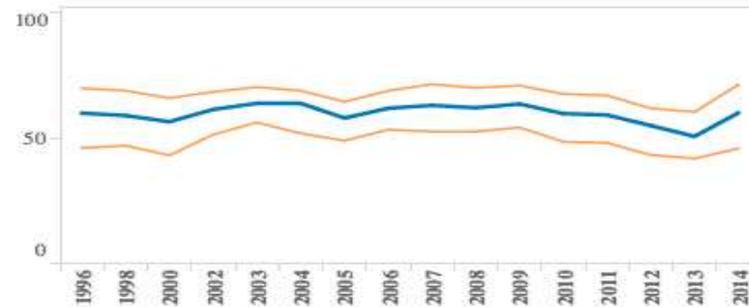
Political Stability and Absence of

Violence

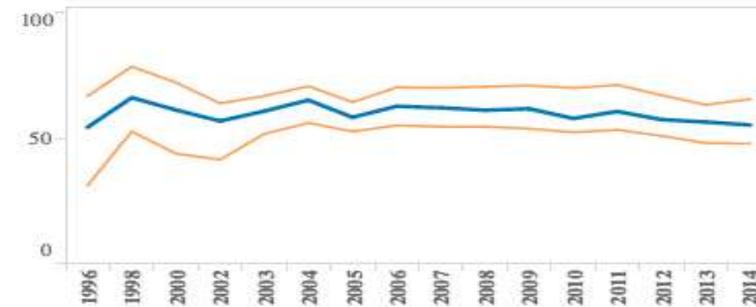
Violence



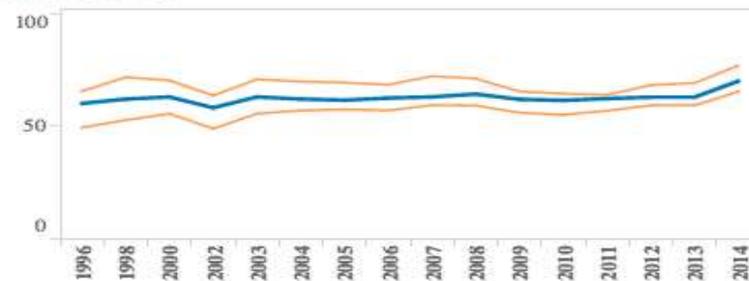
Government Effectiveness



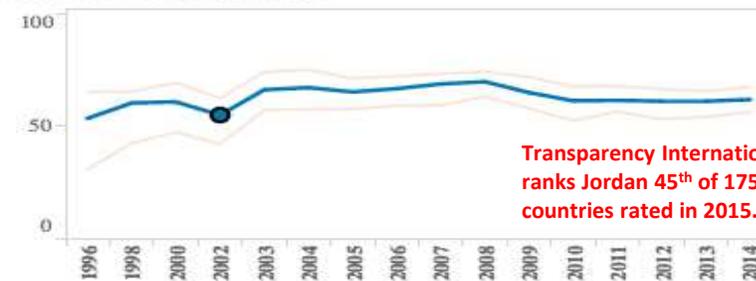
Regulatory Quality



Rule of Law



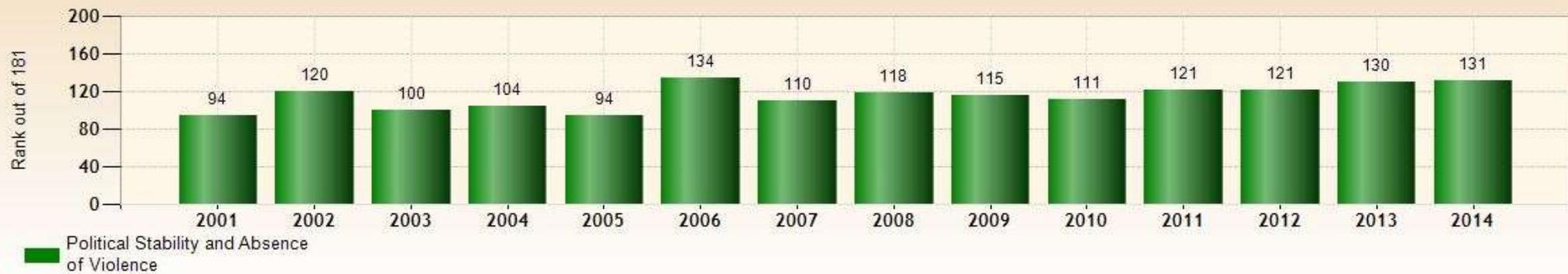
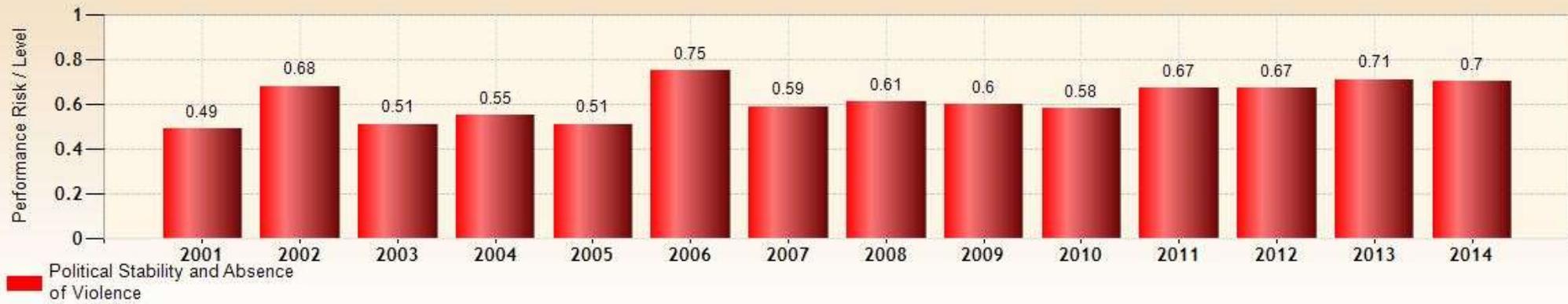
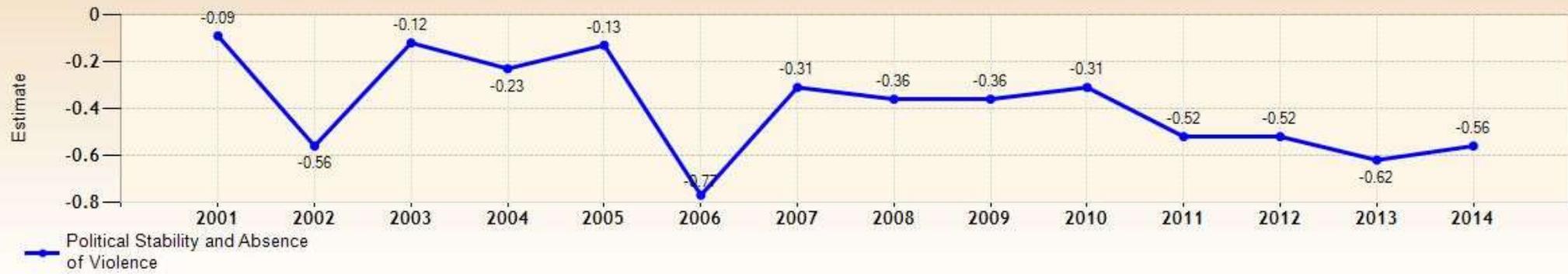
Control of Corruption



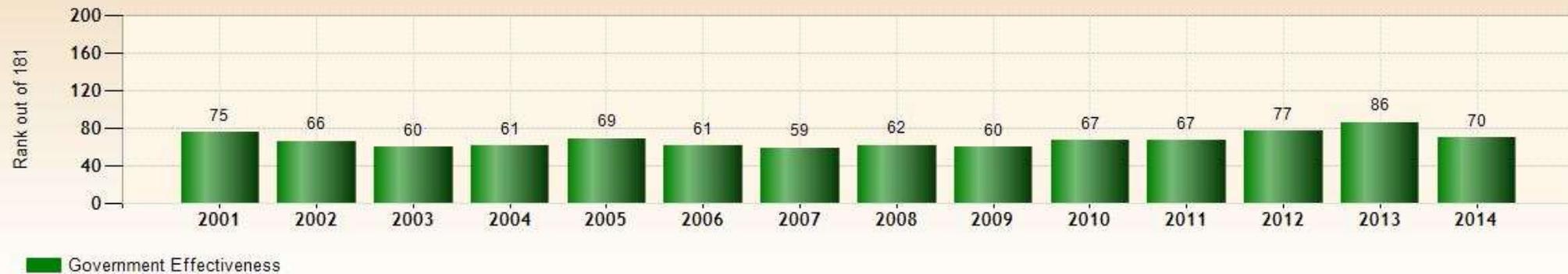
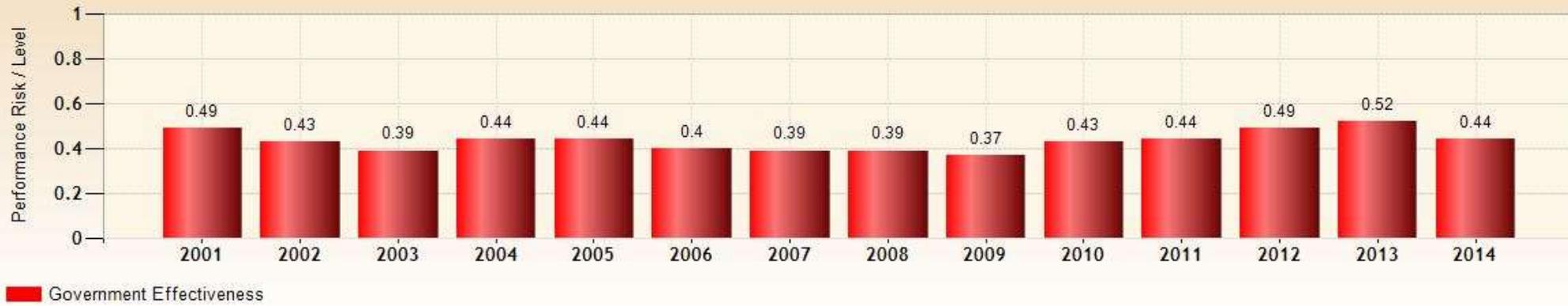
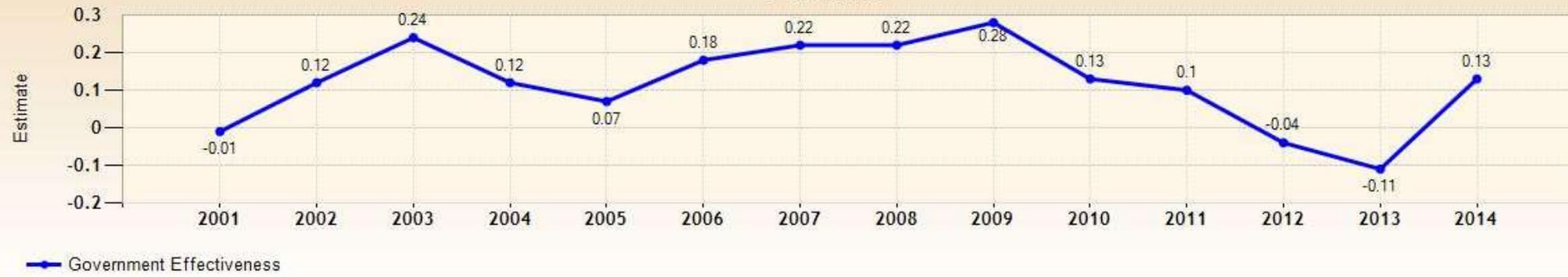
Transparency International ranks Jordan 45th of 175 countries rated in 2015.

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

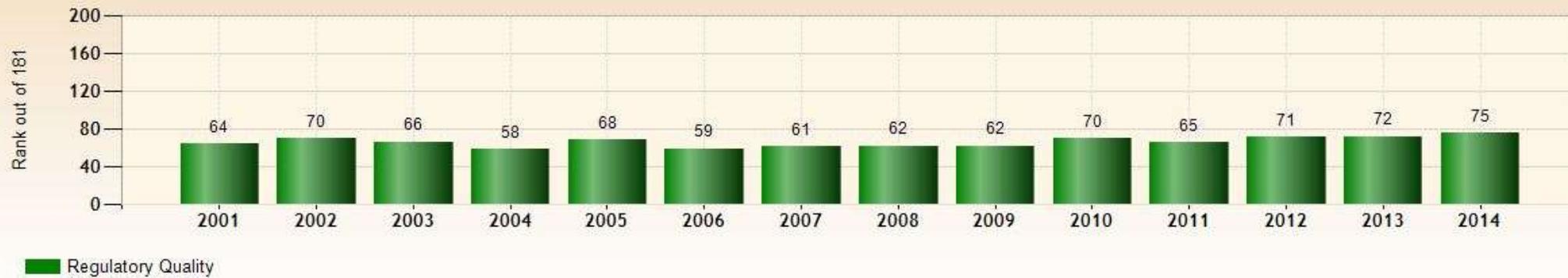
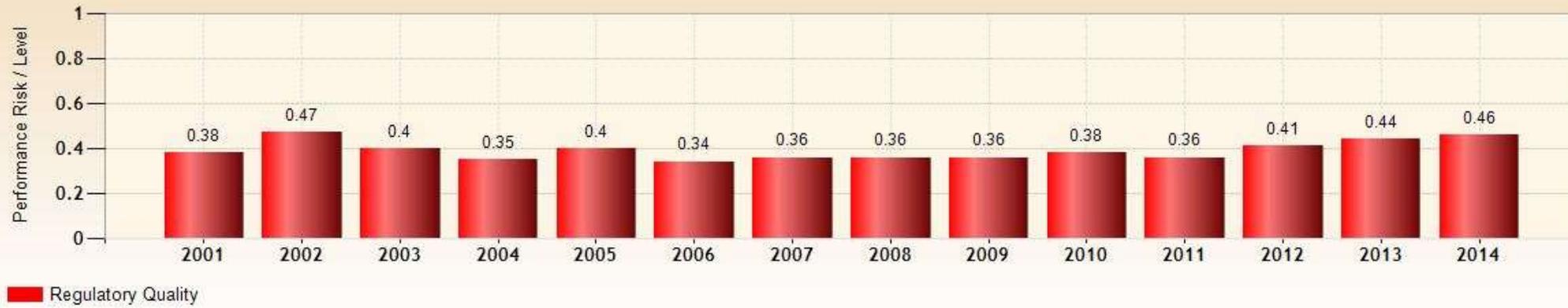
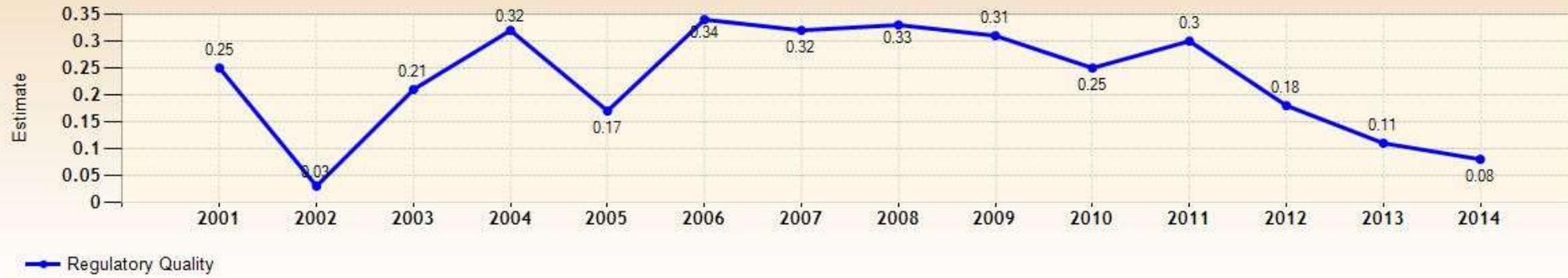
Jordan



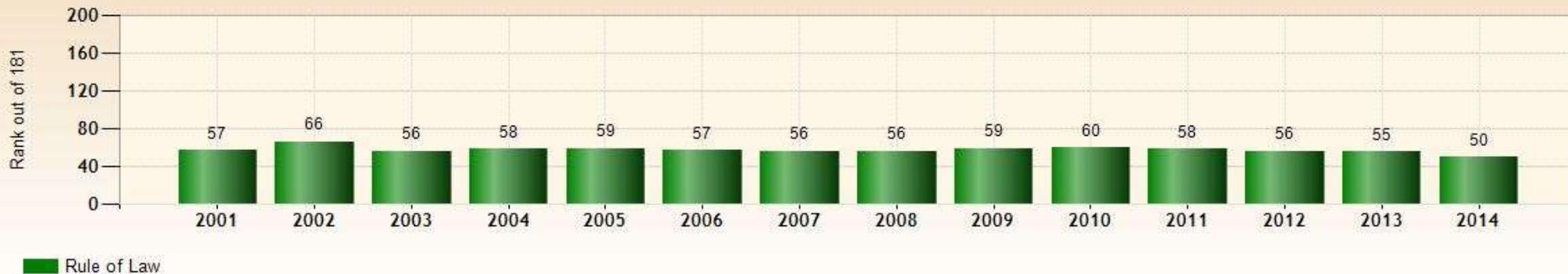
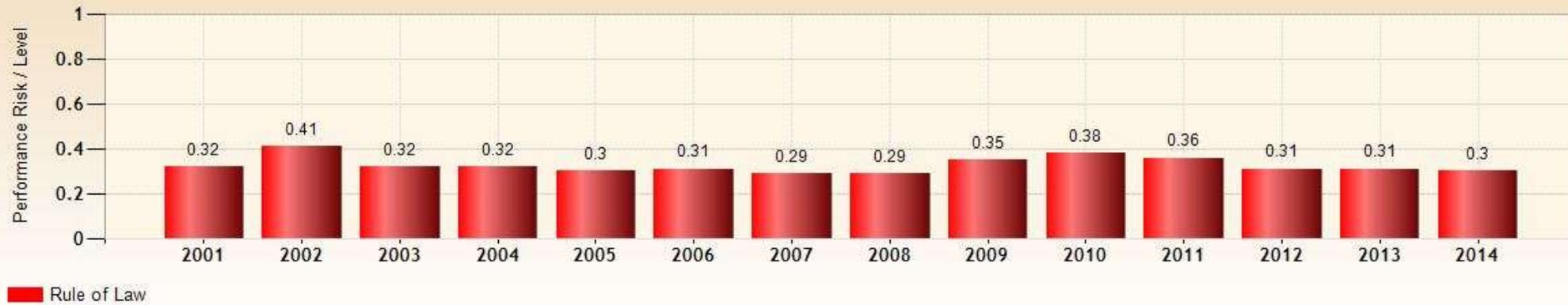
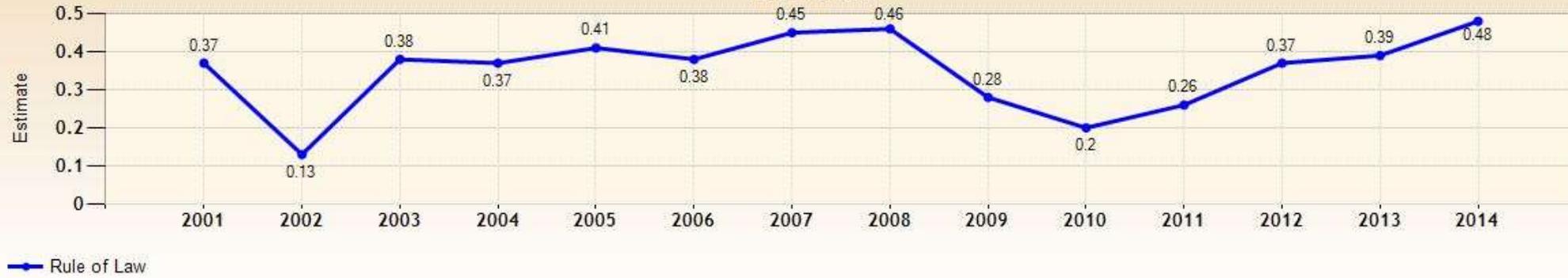
Jordan



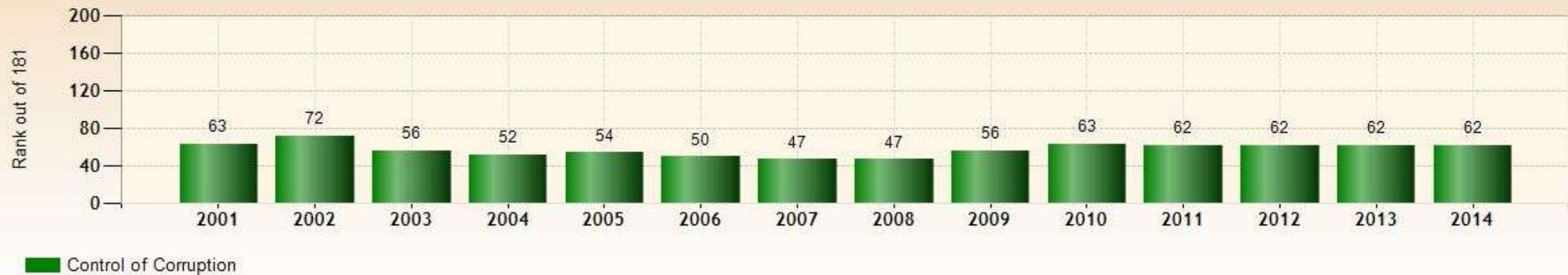
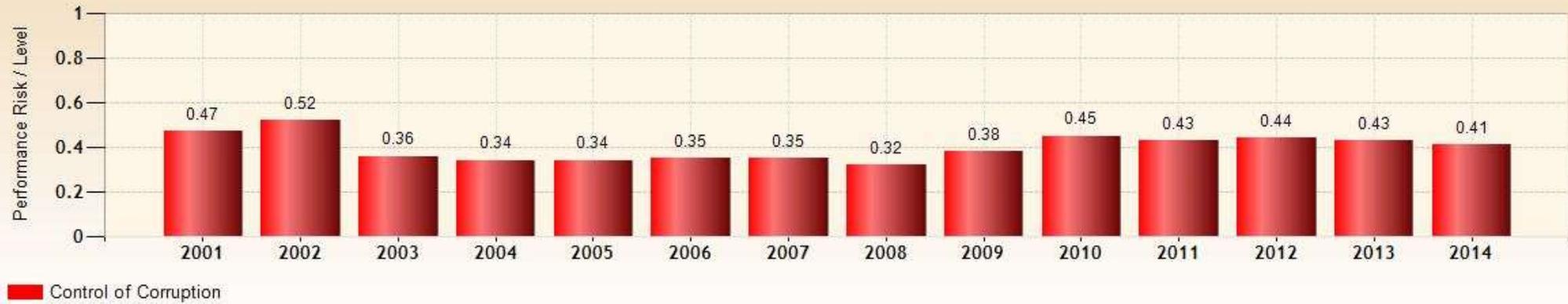
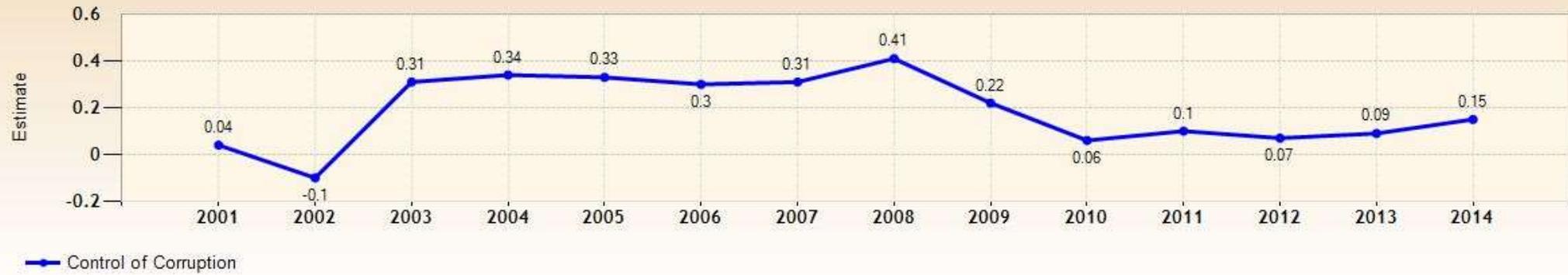
Jordan



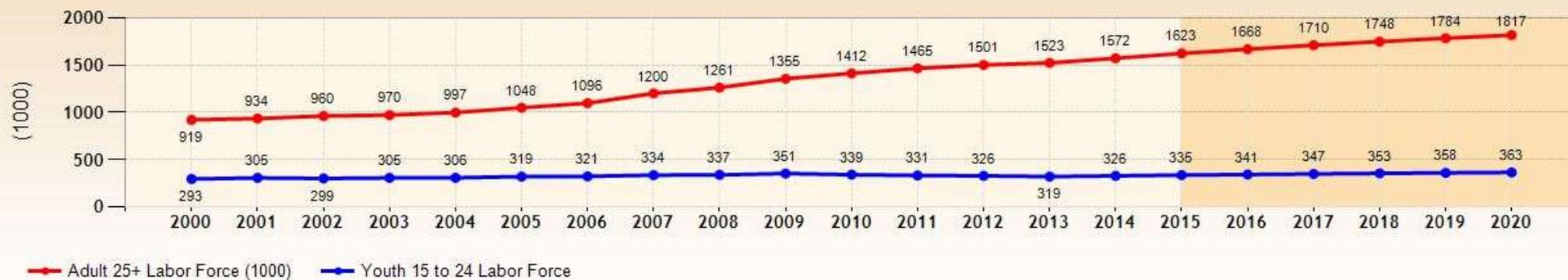
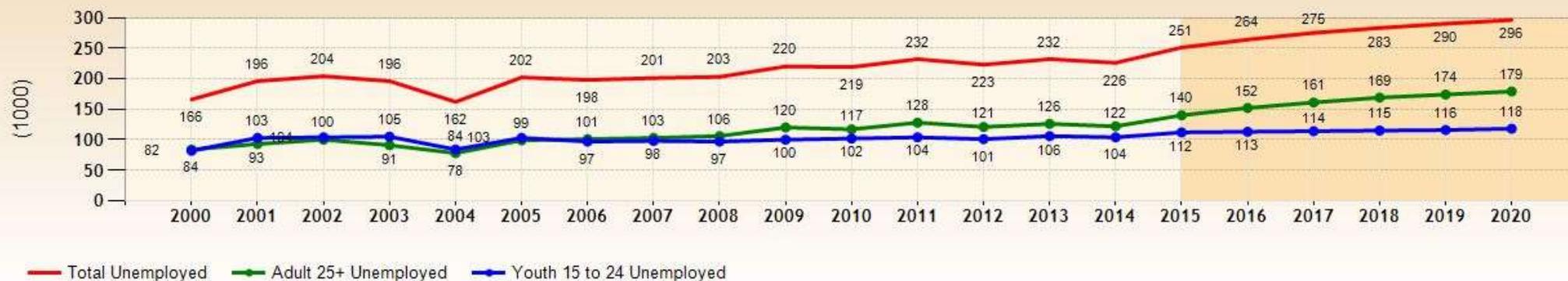
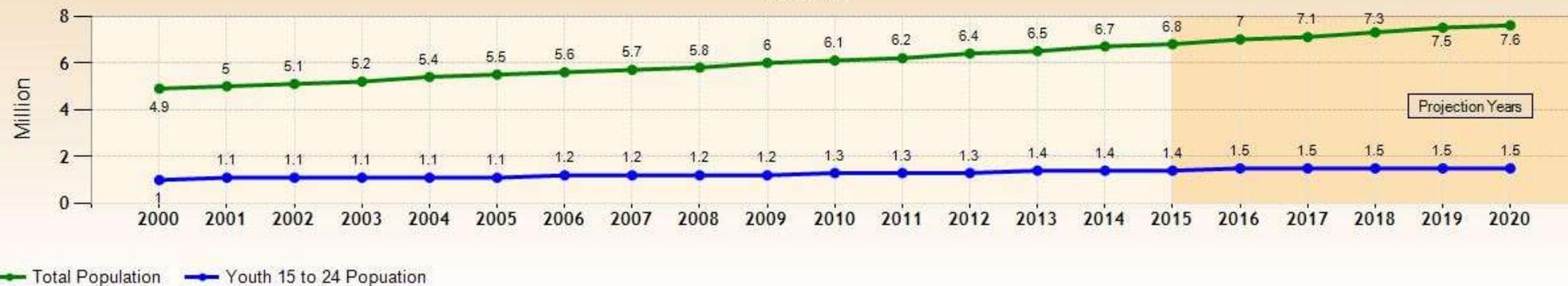
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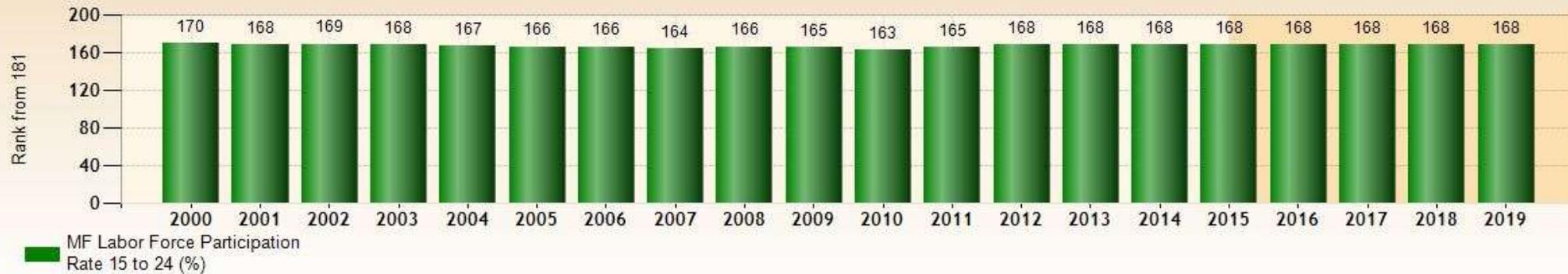
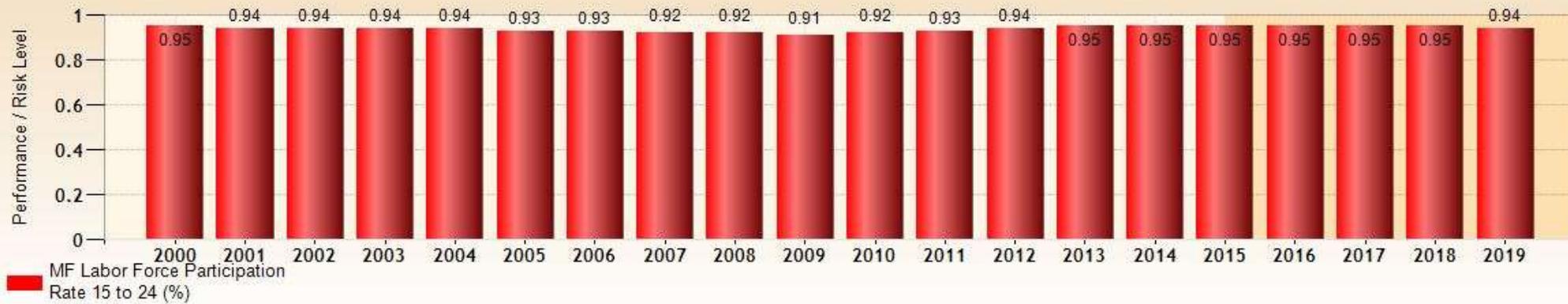
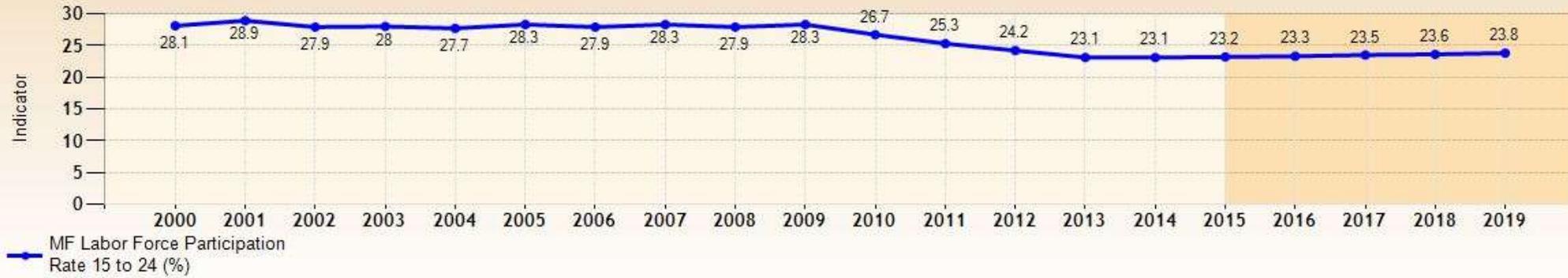
Jordan



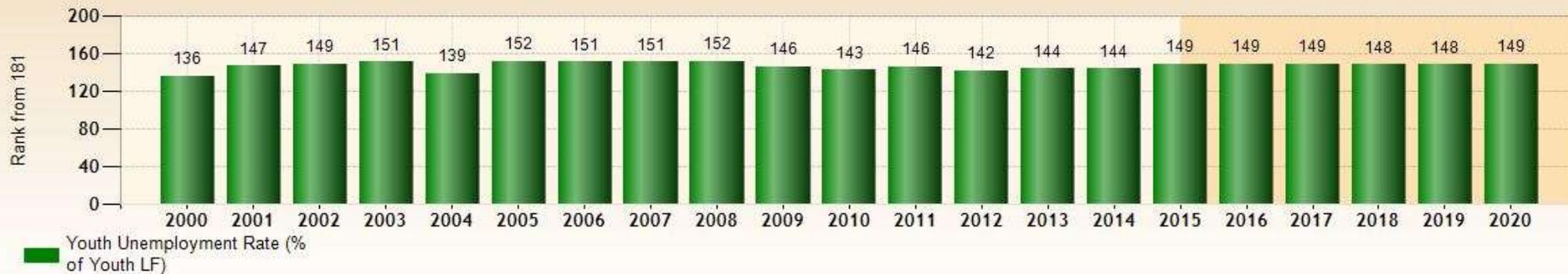
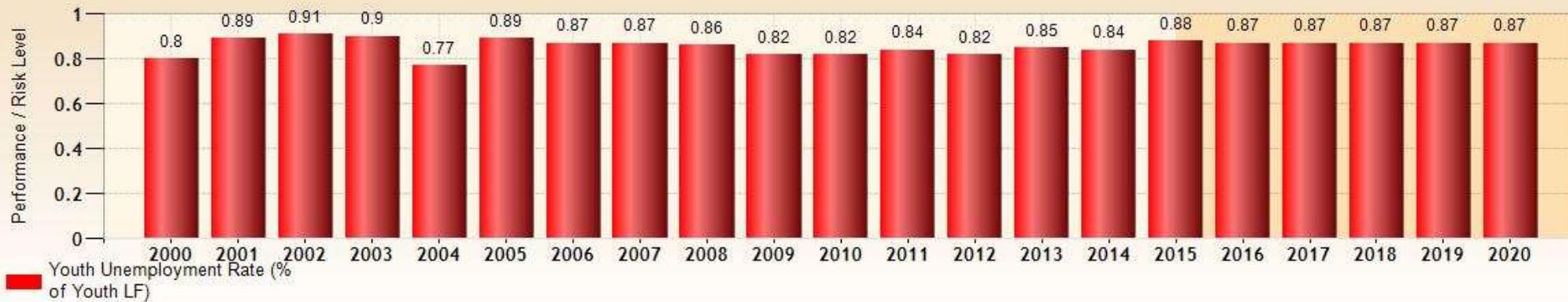
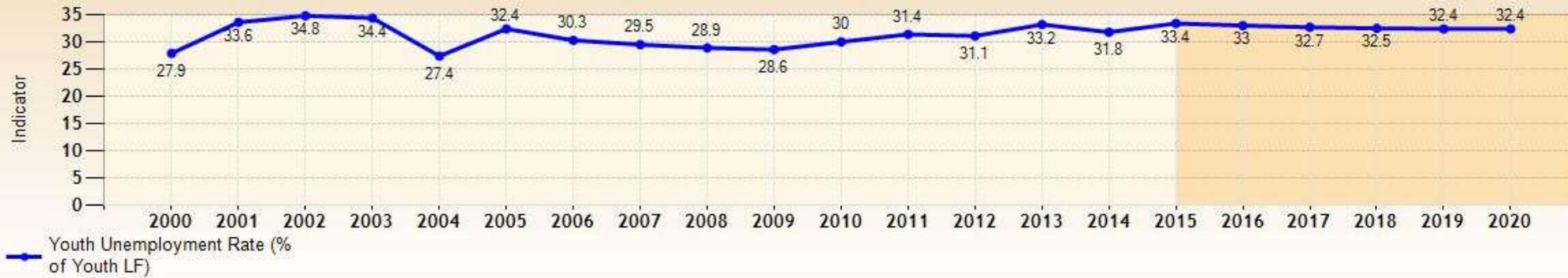
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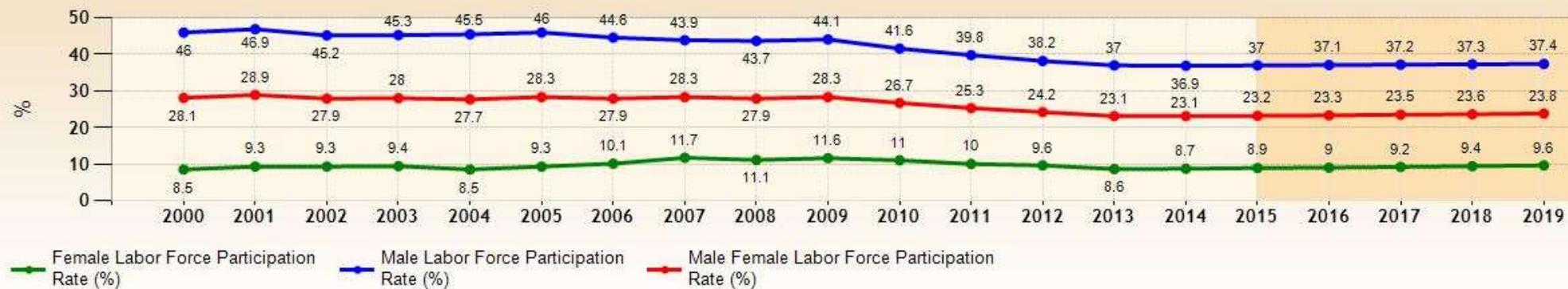
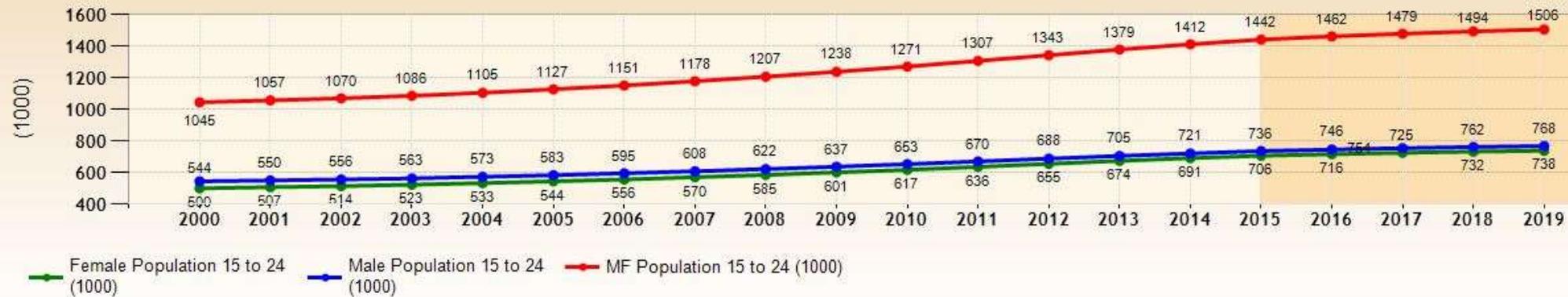
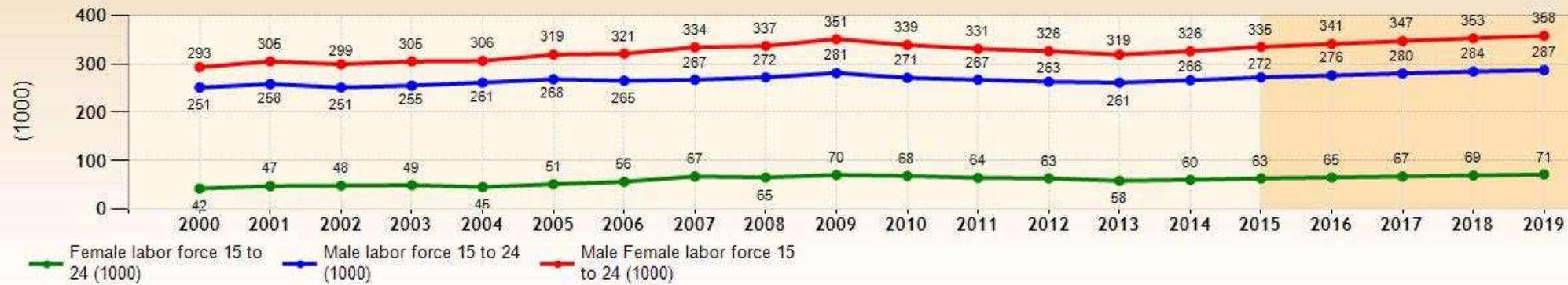
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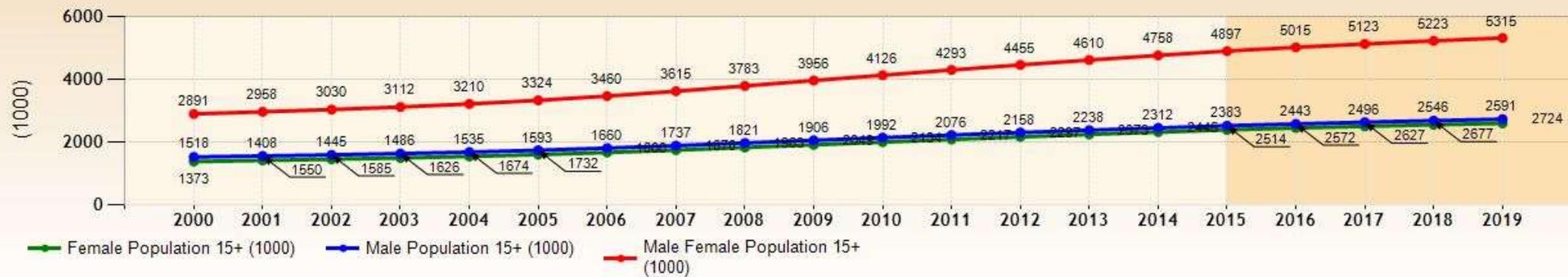
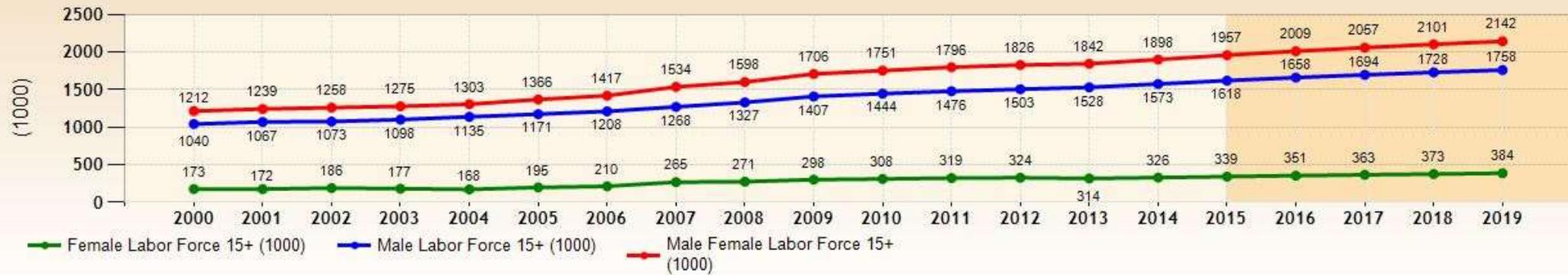
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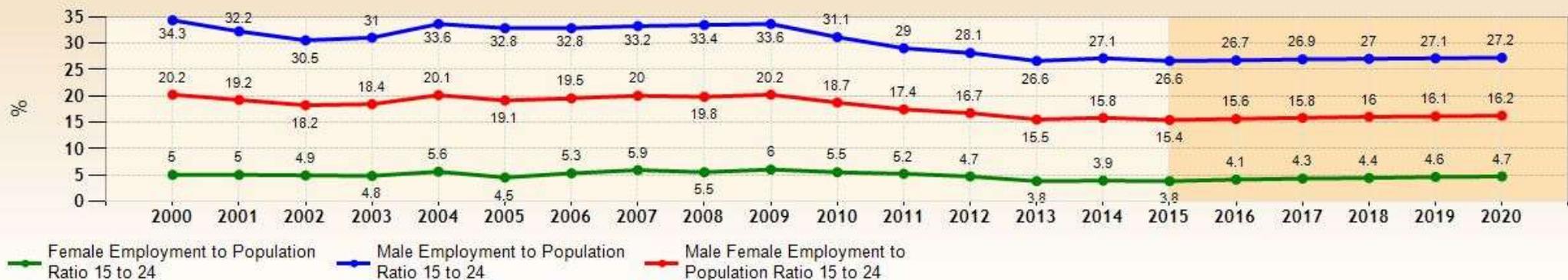
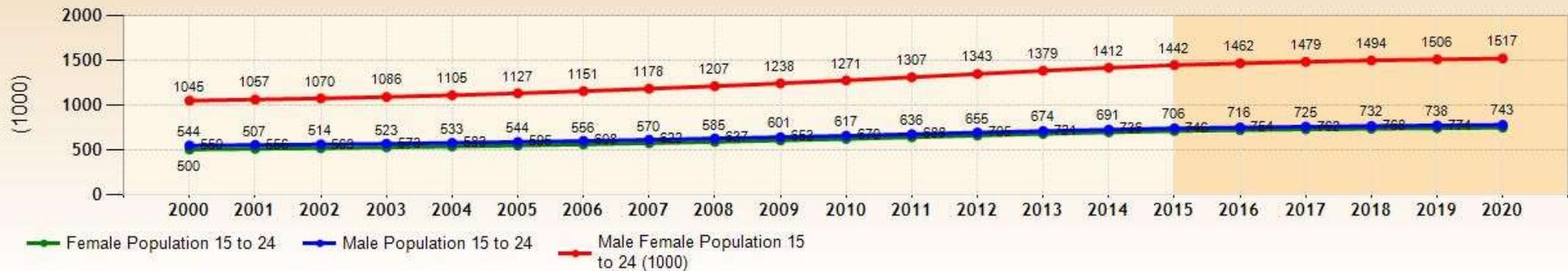
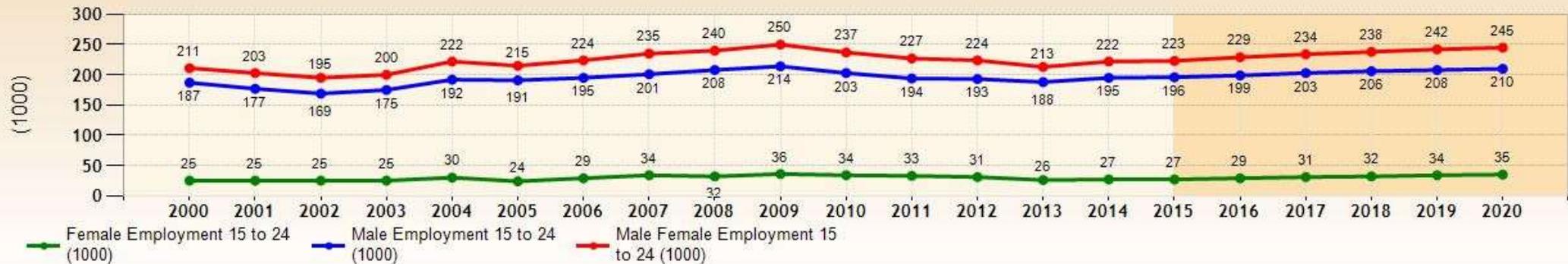
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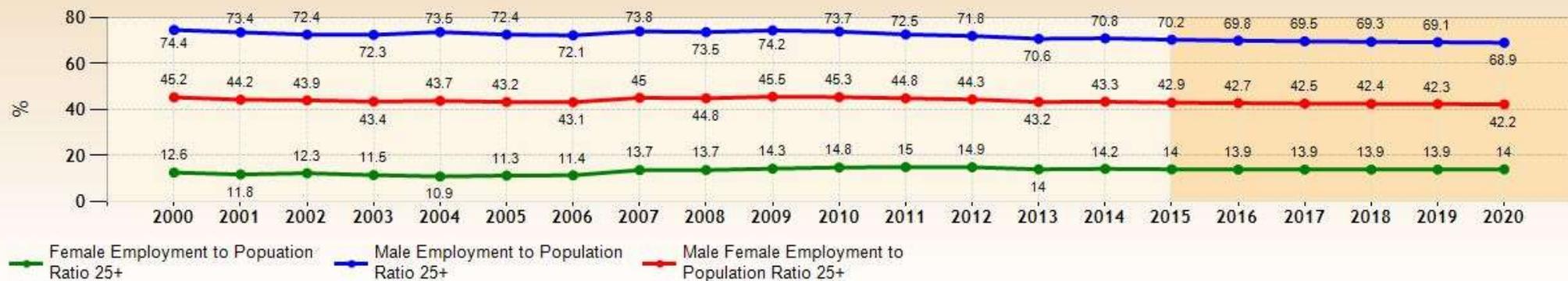
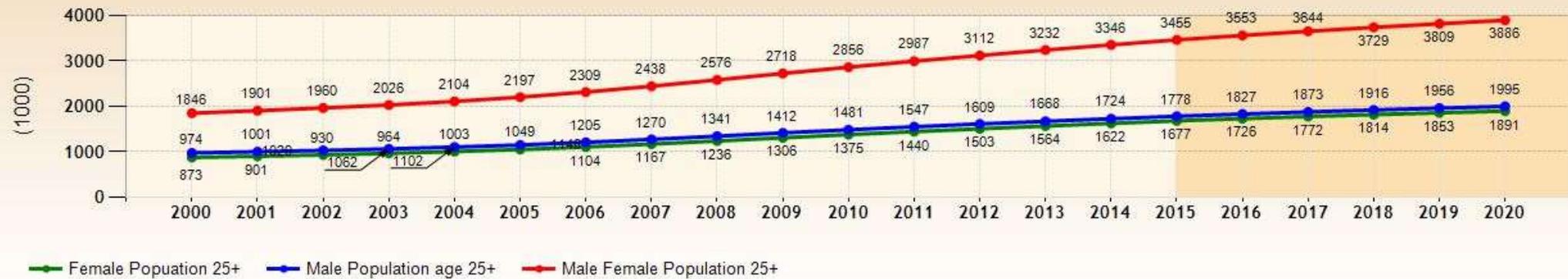
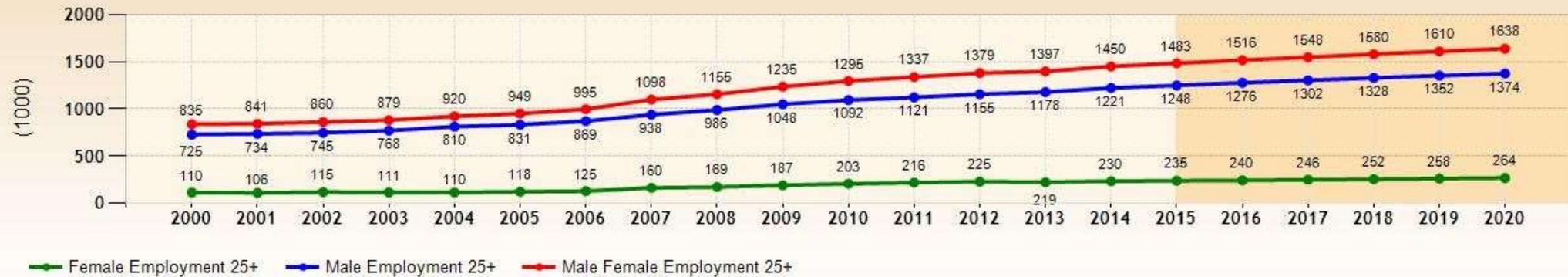
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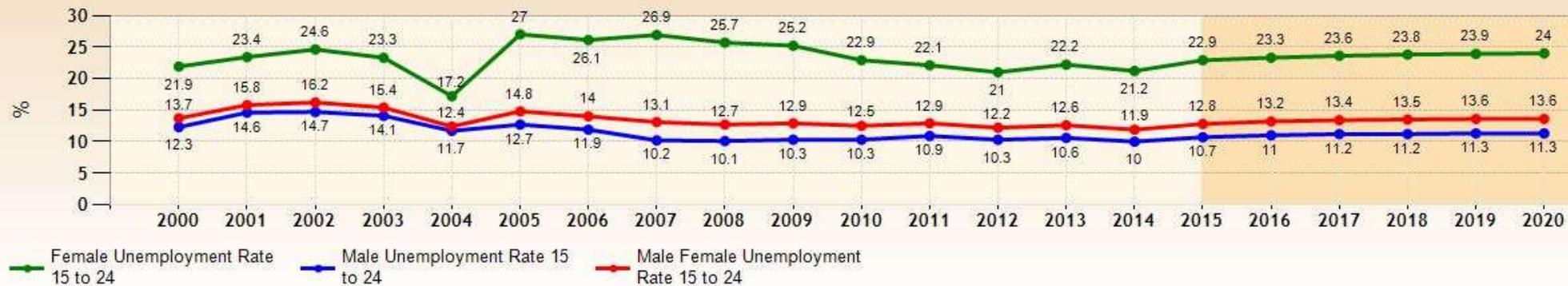
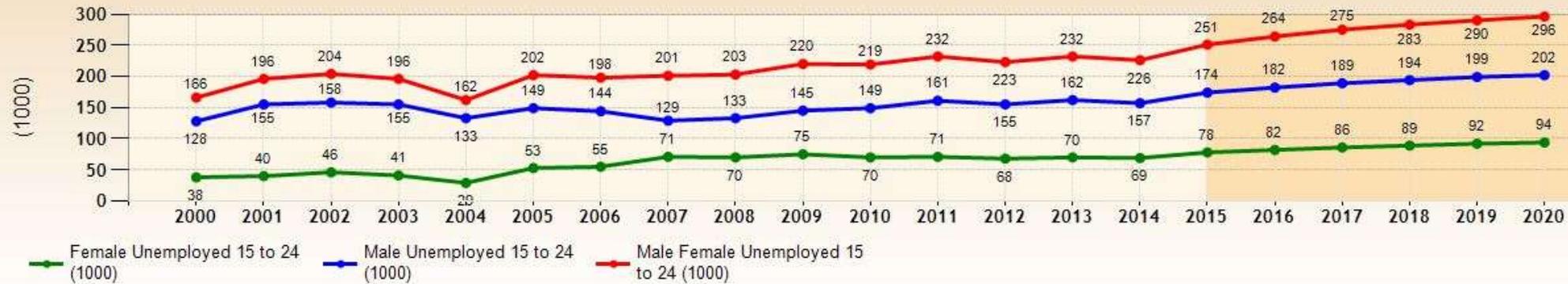
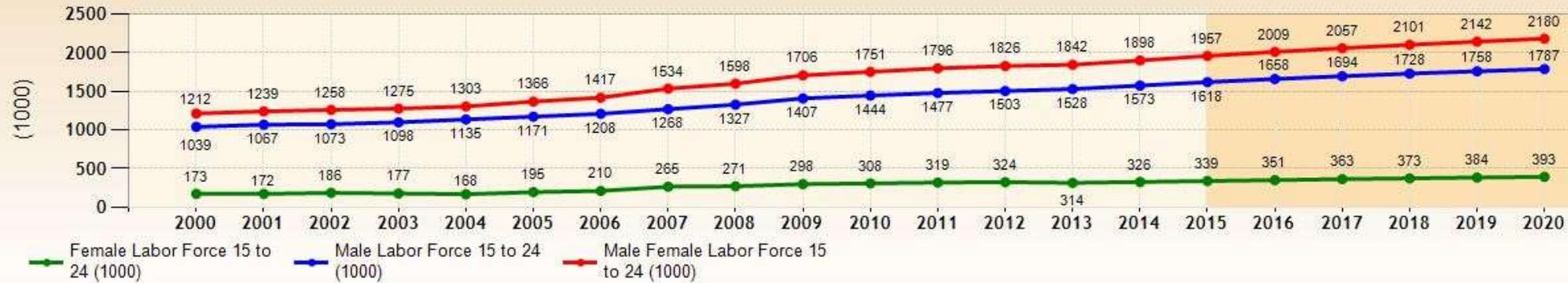
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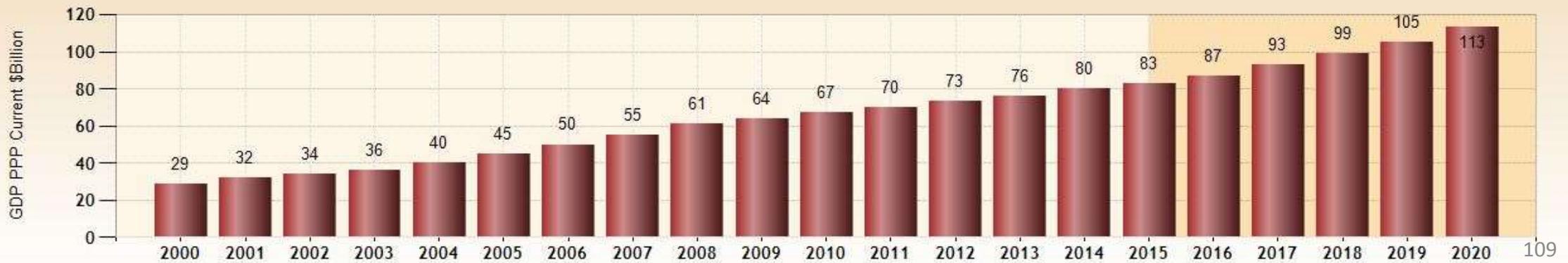
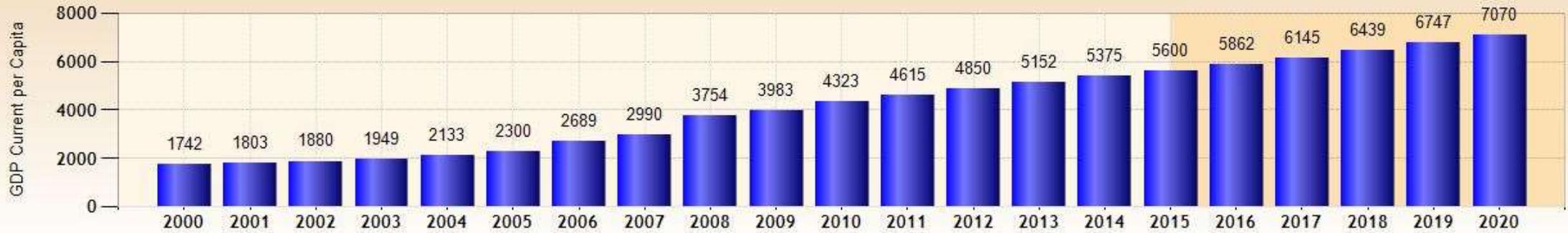
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Jordan



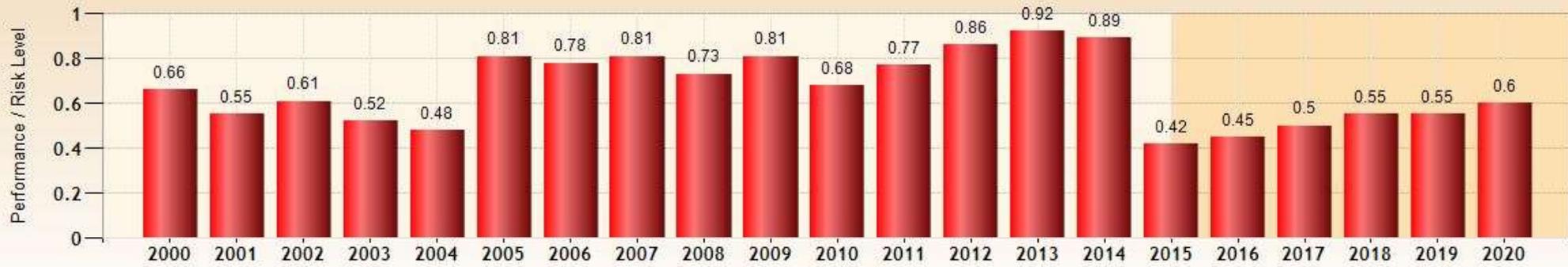
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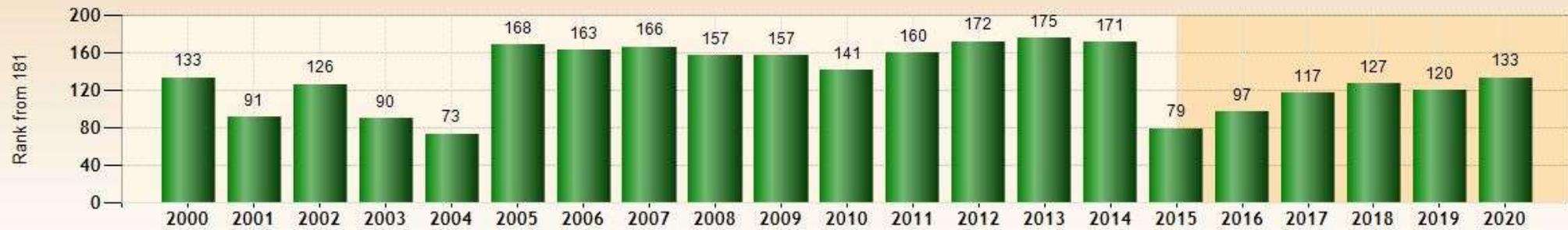
Jordan



Government budget % GDP

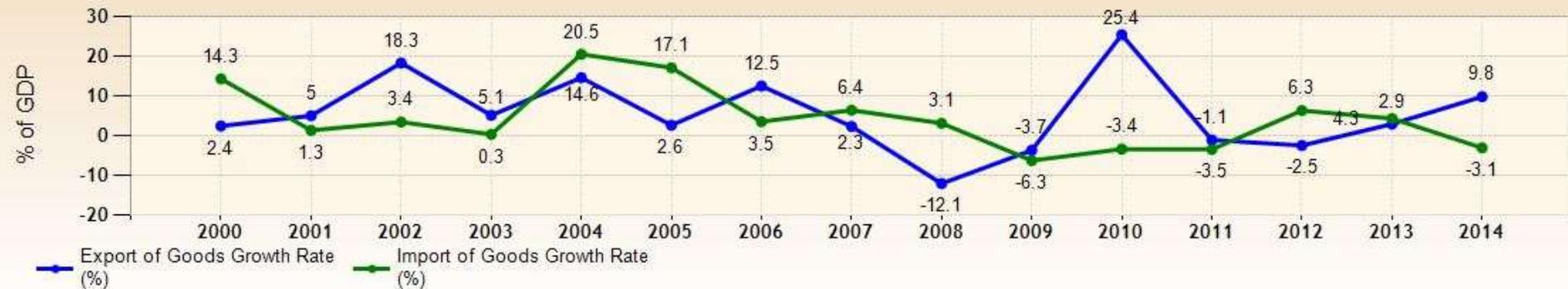
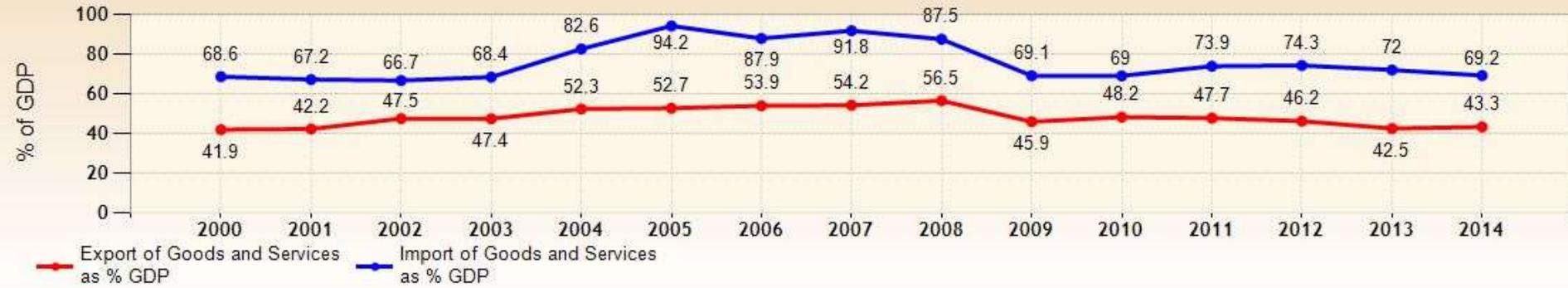


Government budget % GDP

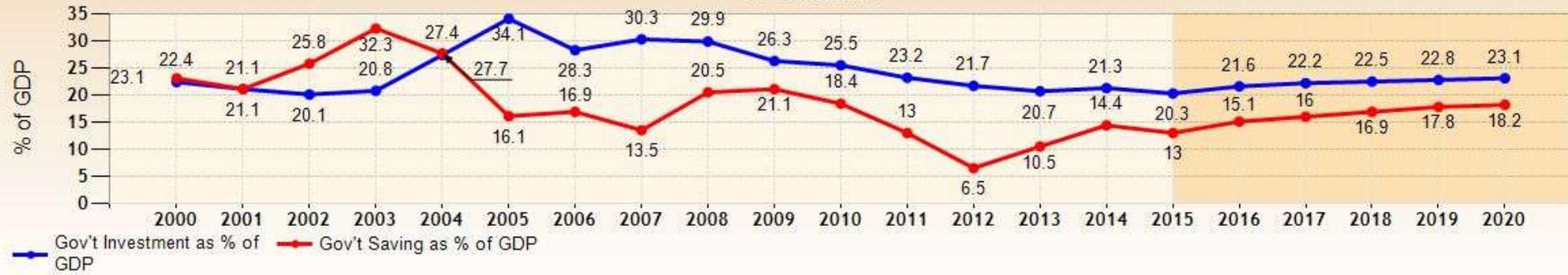


Government budget % GDP

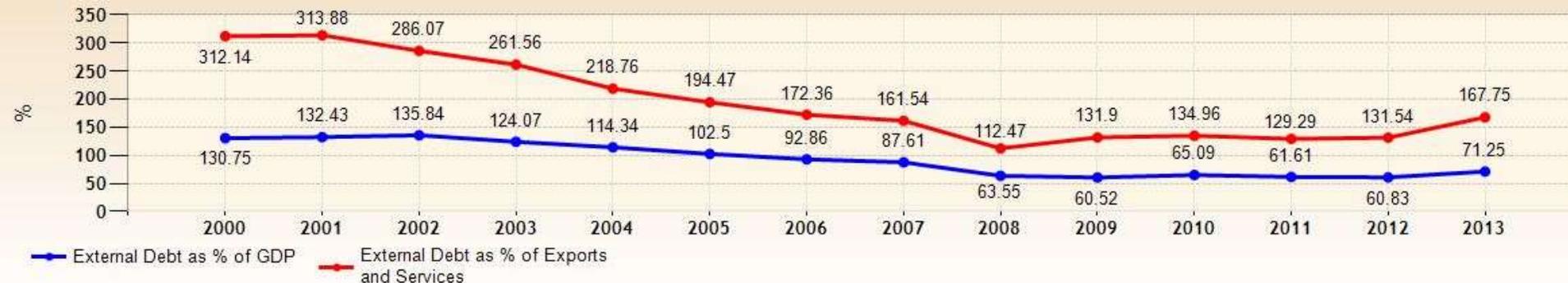
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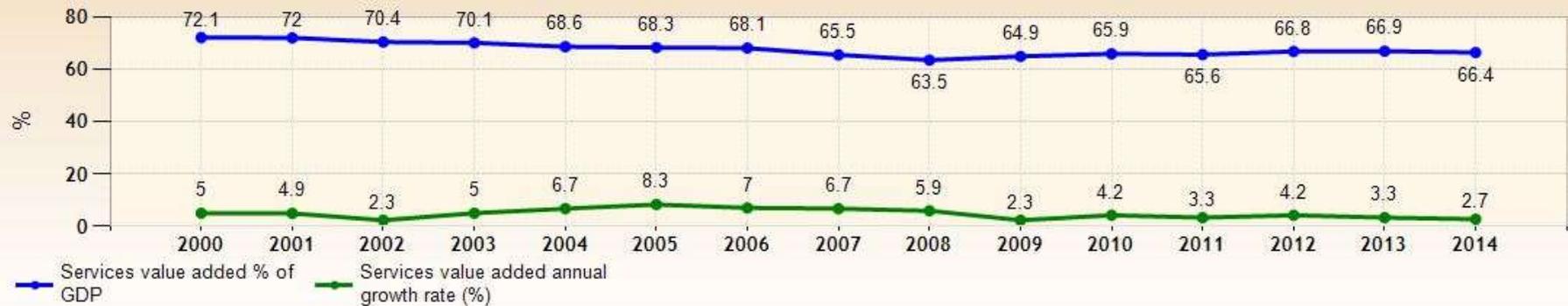
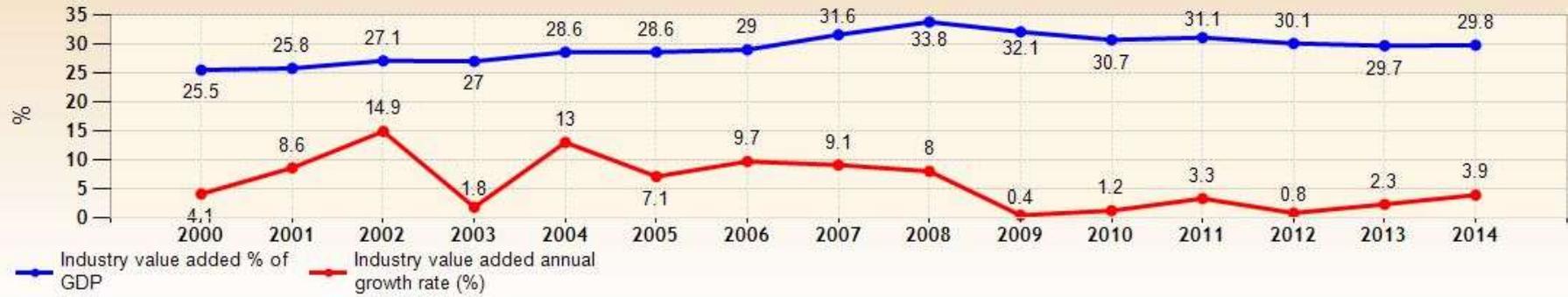
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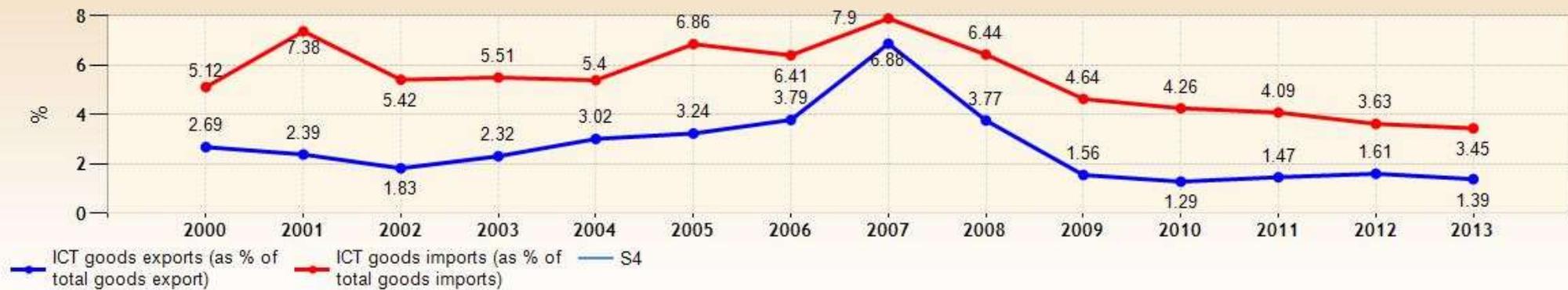
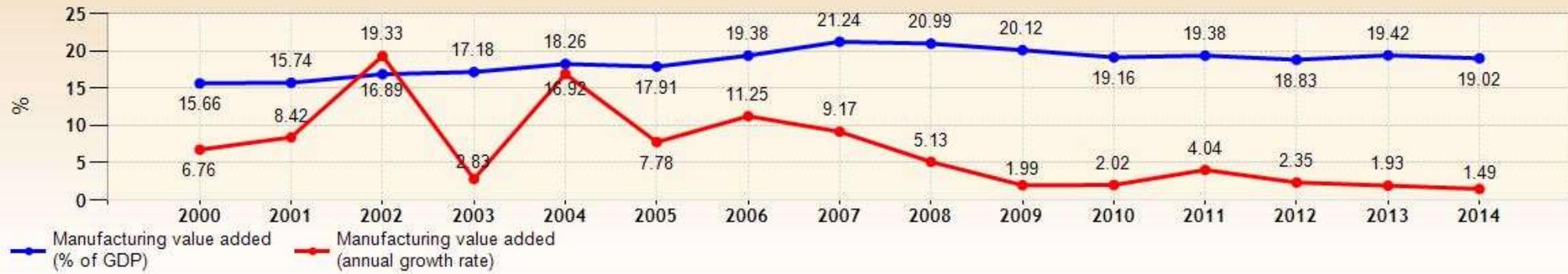
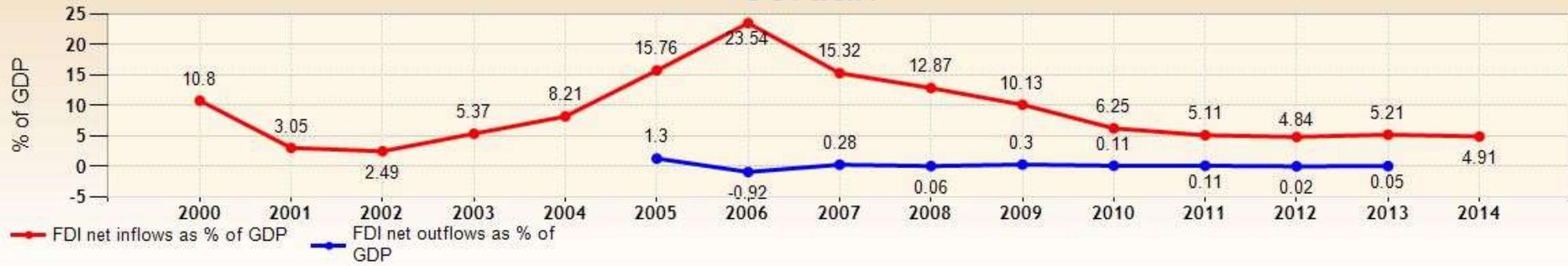
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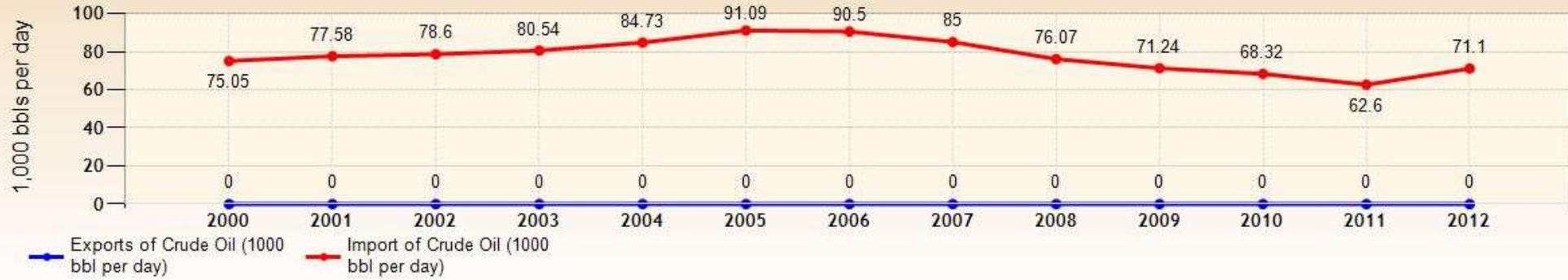
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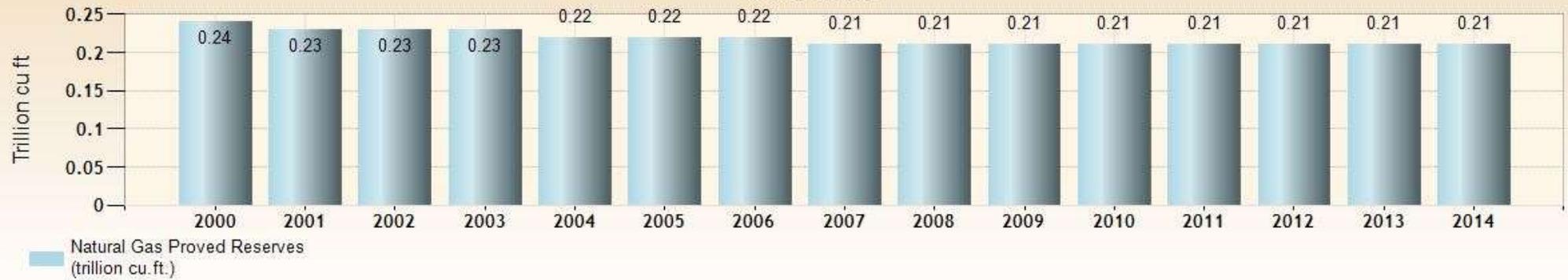
Jordan



Jordan



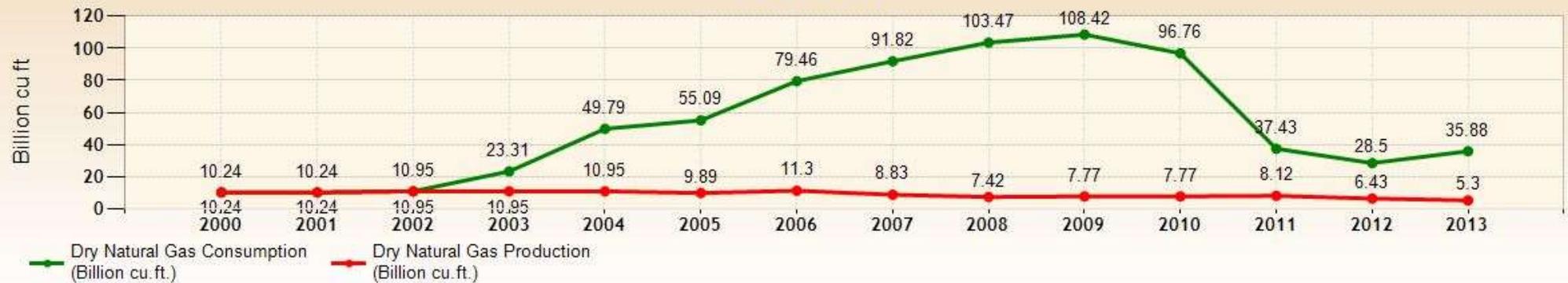
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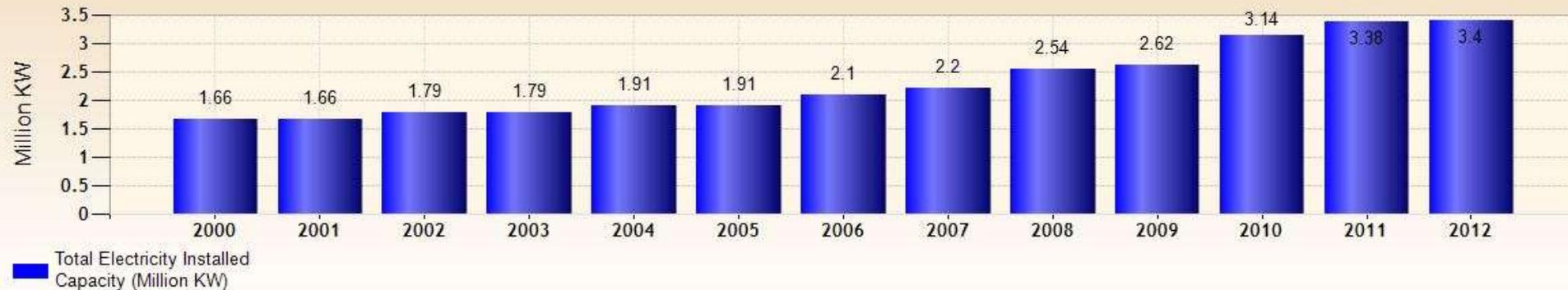
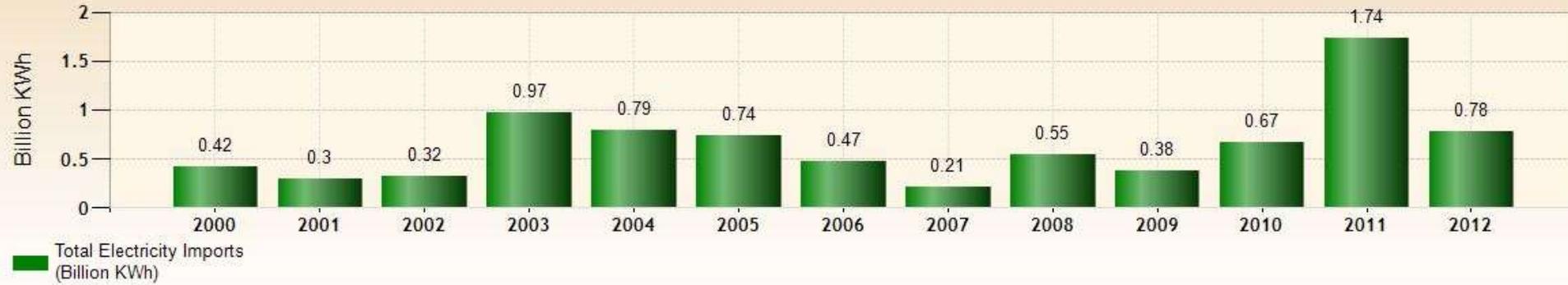
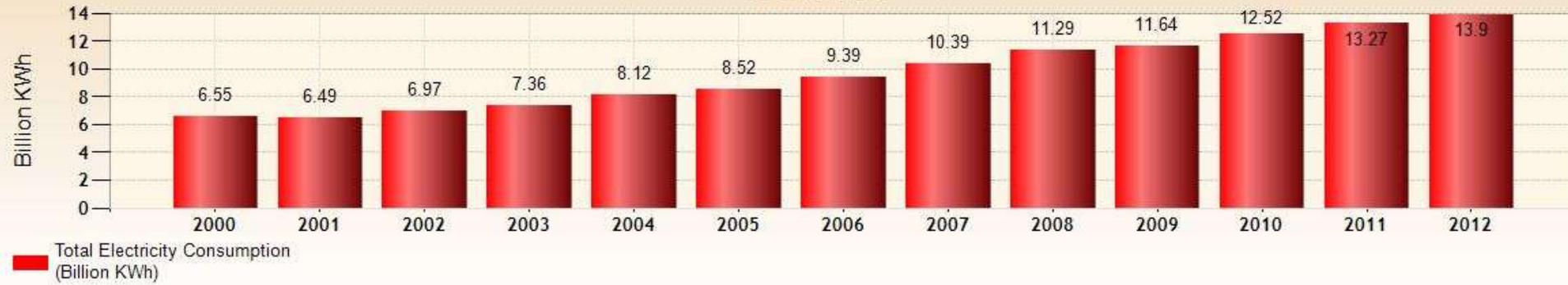
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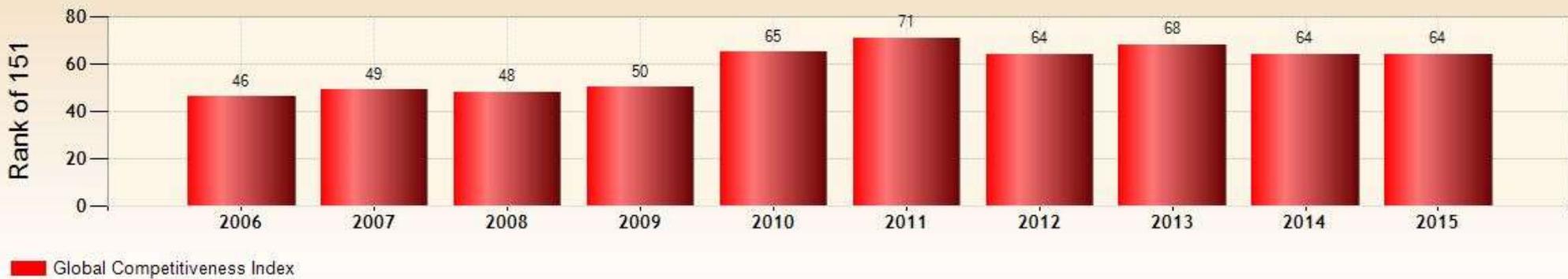
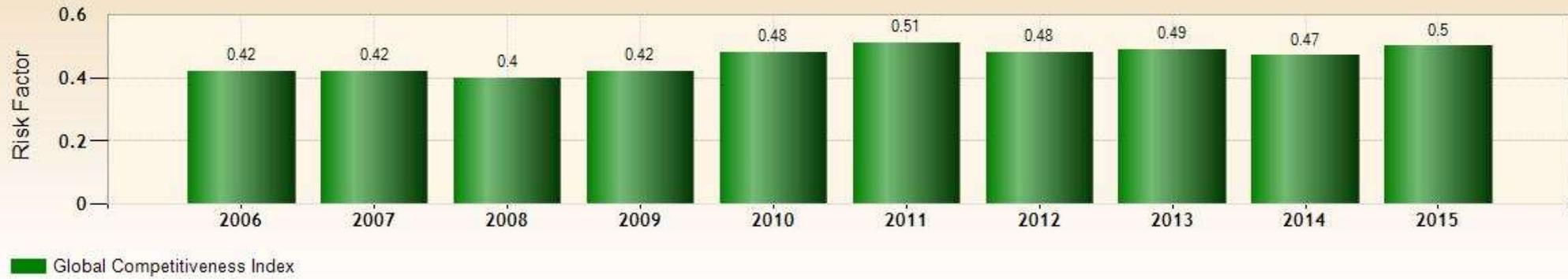
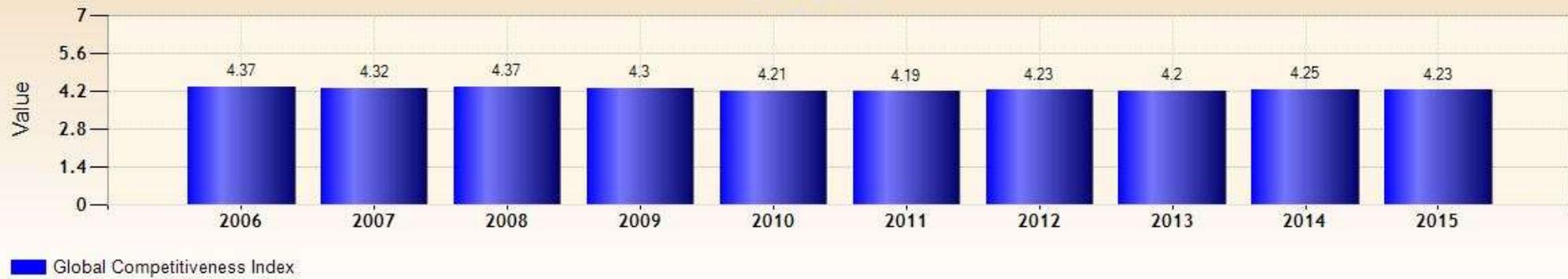
Jordan



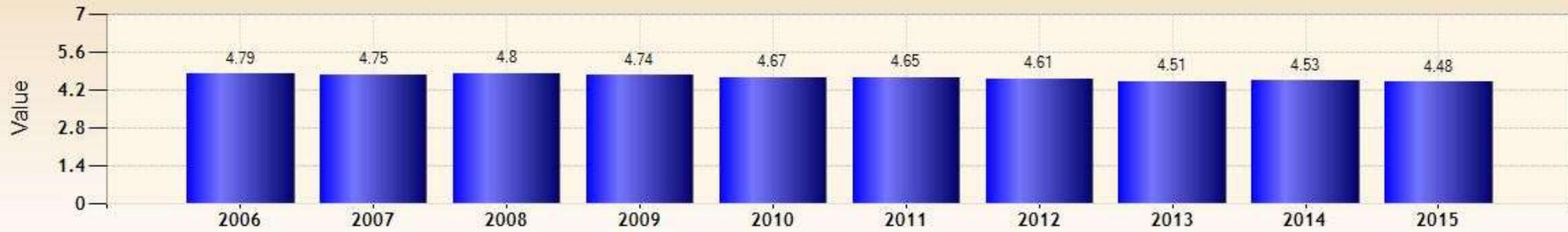
Jordan



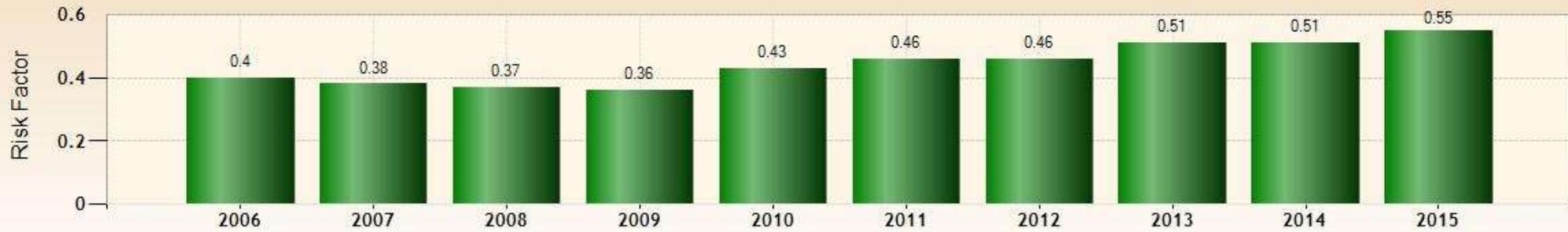
Jordan



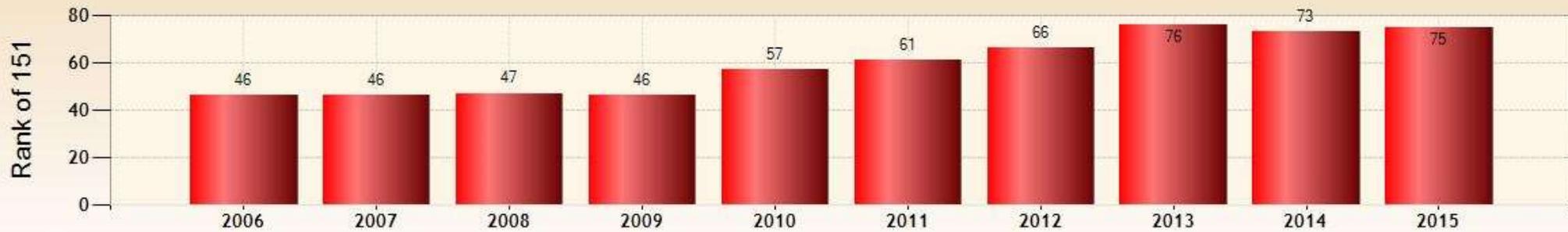
Jordan



Basic requirements



Basic requirements

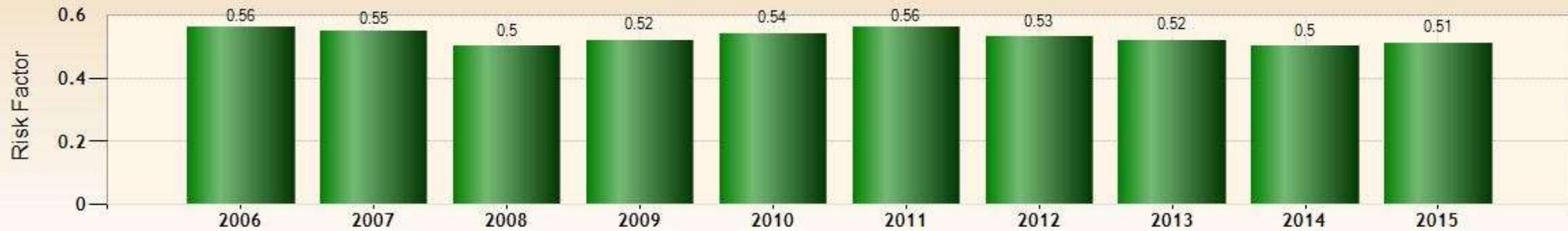


Basic requirements

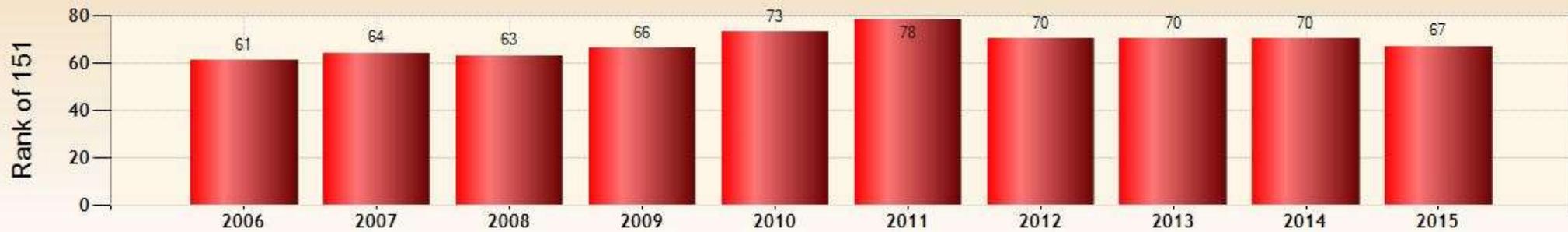
Jordan



Efficiency enhancers

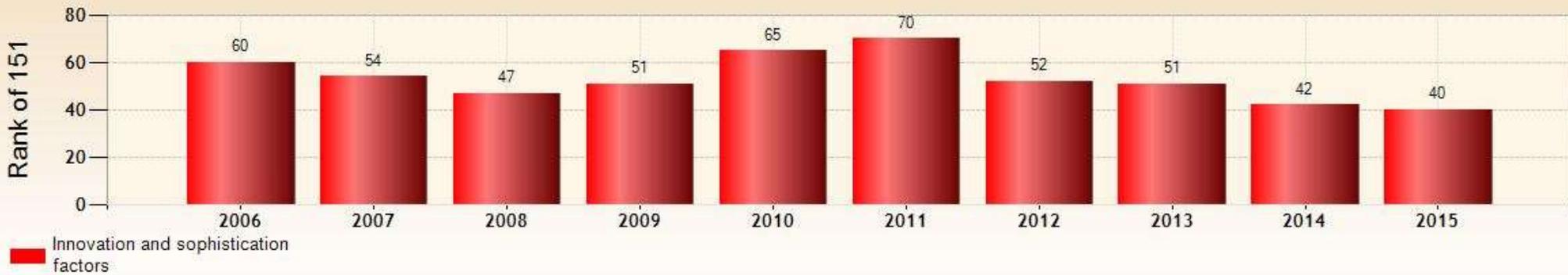
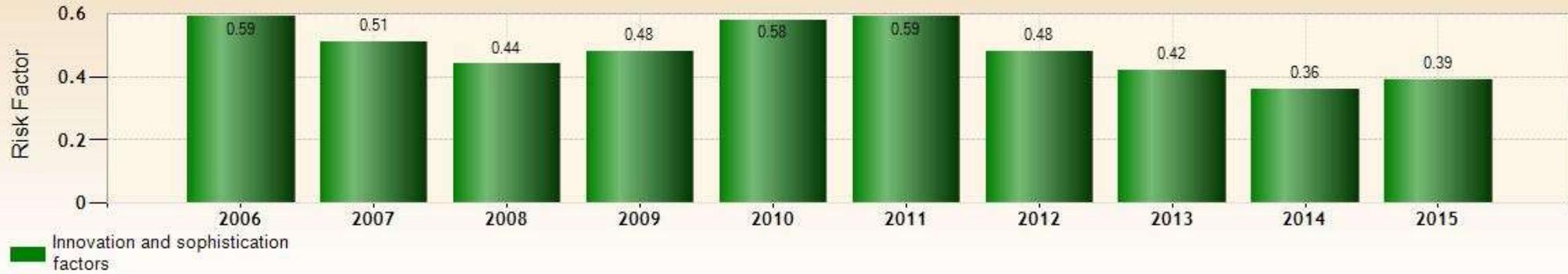


Efficiency enhancers



Efficiency enhancers

Jordan



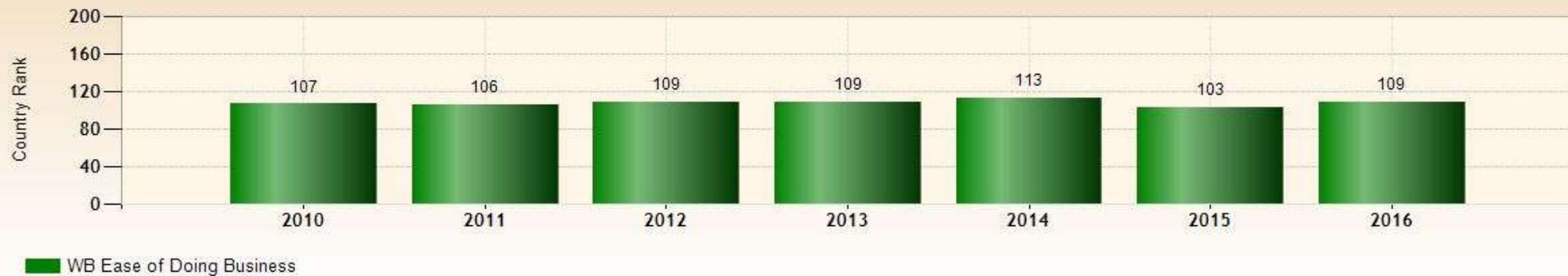
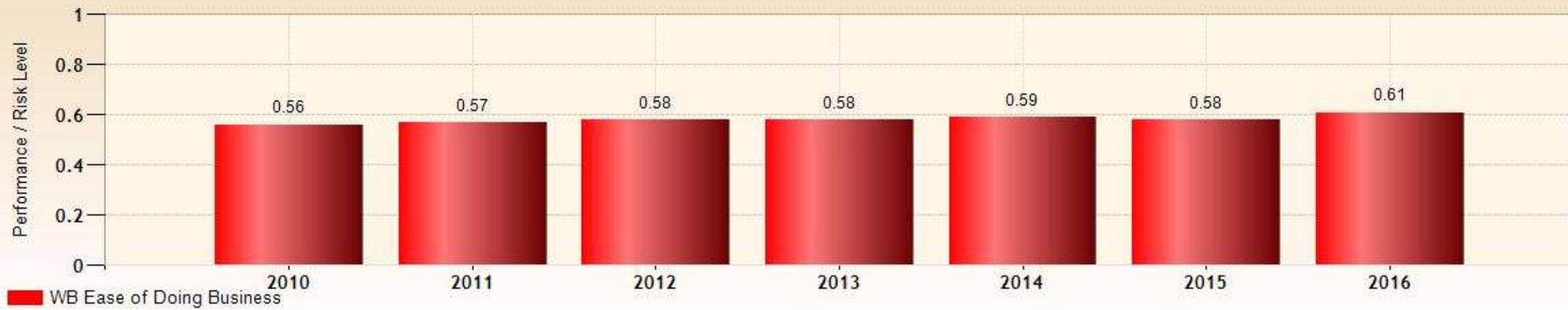
World Bank Global Ranking of Ease of Doing Business in Jordan in 2016: 88th of 189

REGION	Middle East & North Africa	DOING BUSINESS 2016 RANK	DOING BUSINESS 2015 RANK ^①	CHANGE IN RANK
INCOME CATEGORY	Upper middle income	113	107	↓ -6
POPULATION	6,607,000	DOING BUSINESS 2016 DTF (% POINTS) ^①	DOING BUSINESS 2015 DTF (% POINTS) ^①	CHANGE IN DTF (% POINTS) ^①
GNI PER CAPITA (US\$)	5,160	57.84	57.81	↑ 0.03
CITY COVERED	Amman			

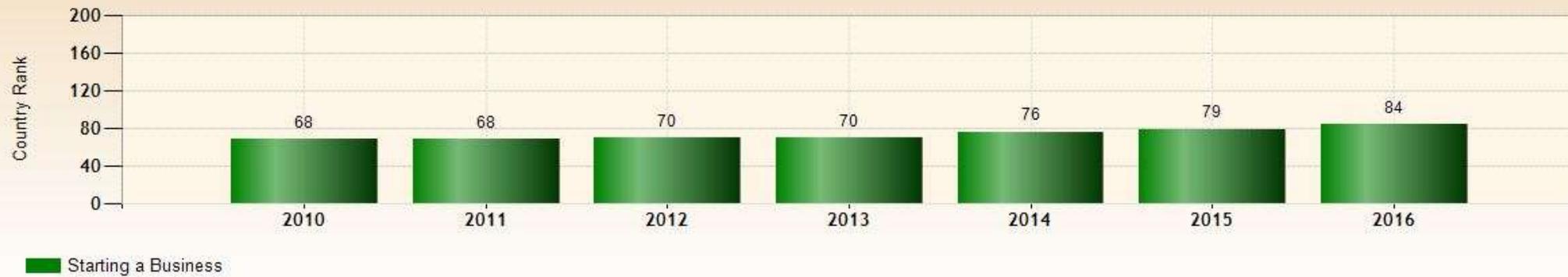
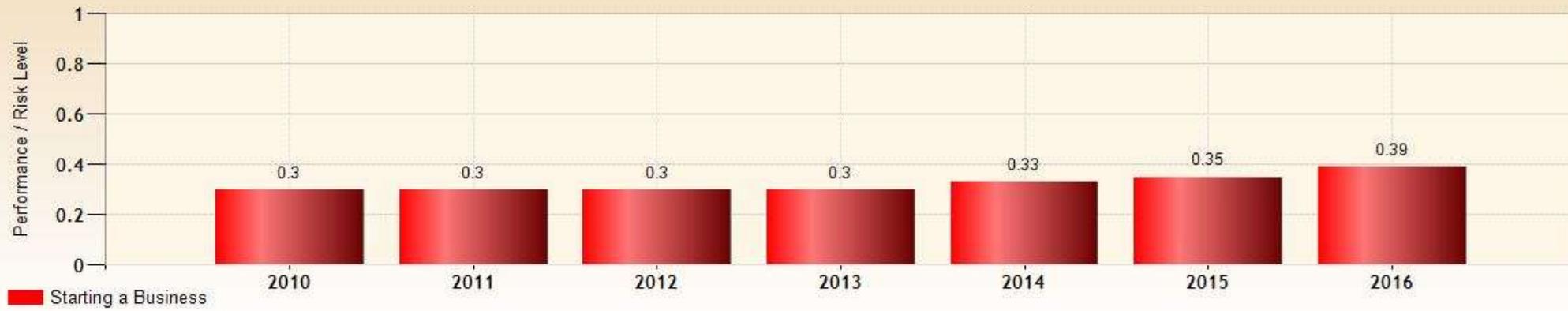
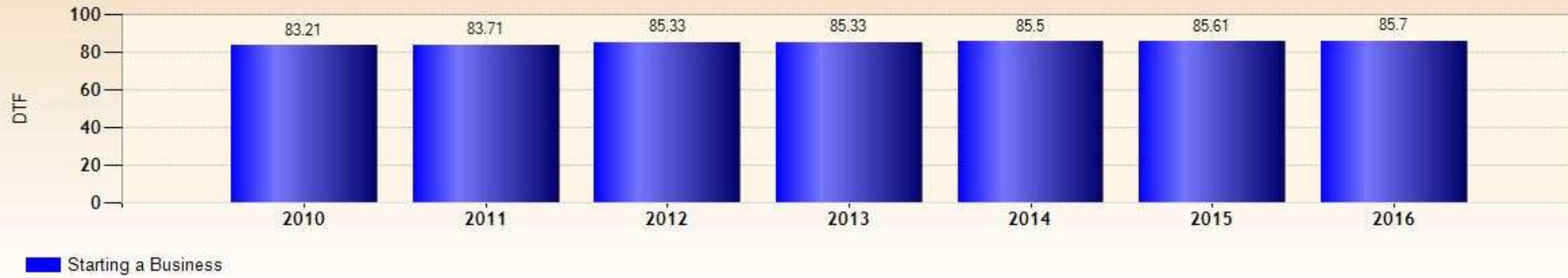
Rankings Distance to Frontier

Topics	DB 2016 Rank	DB 2015 Rank	Change in Rank
Starting a Business	88	83	↑ -5
Dealing with Construction Permits	103	103	No change
Getting Electricity	56	55	↑ -1
Registering Property	98	96	↑ -2
Getting Credit	185	185	No change
Protecting Minority Investors	163	162	↑ -1
Paying Taxes	52	46	↑ -6
Trading Across Borders	50	49	↑ -1
Enforcing Contracts	126	122	↑ -4
Resolving Insolvency	146	146	No change

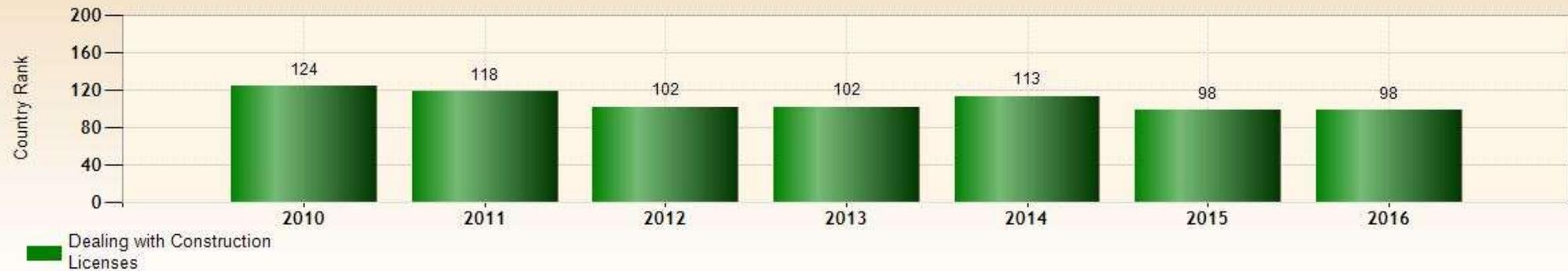
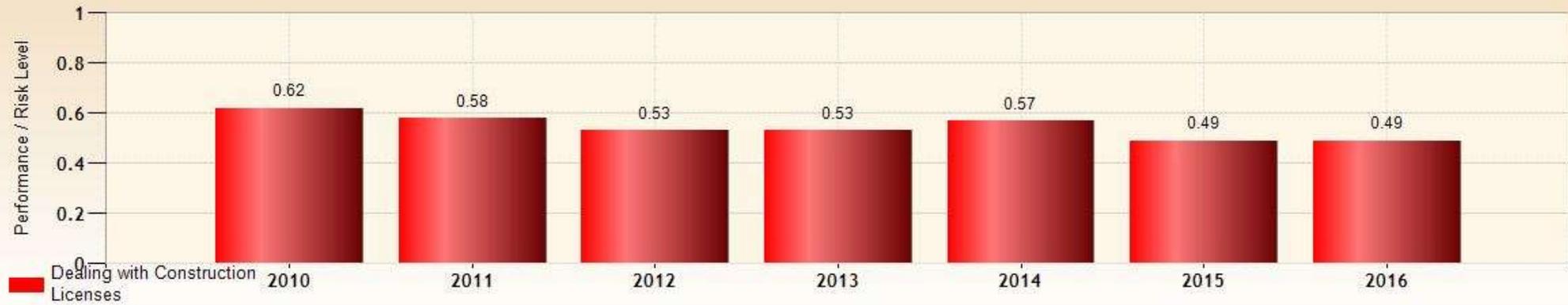
Jordan



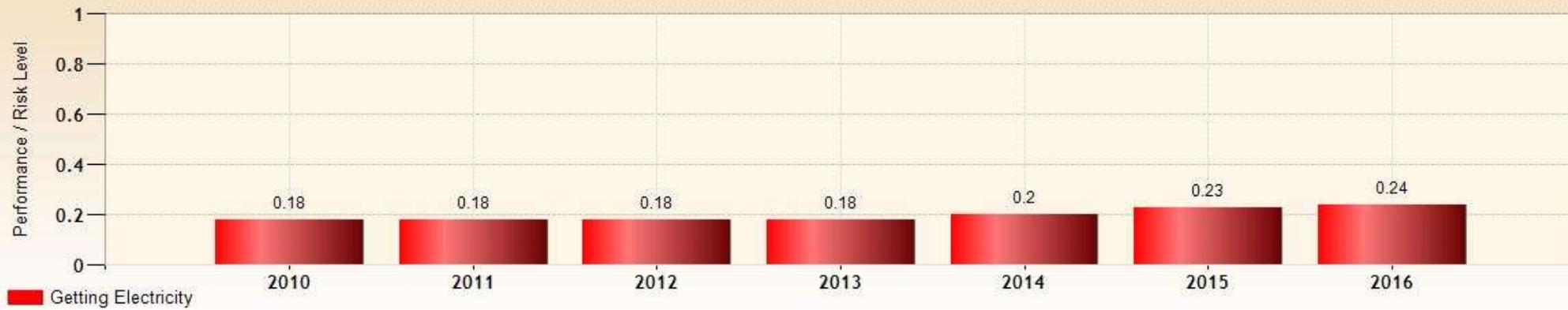
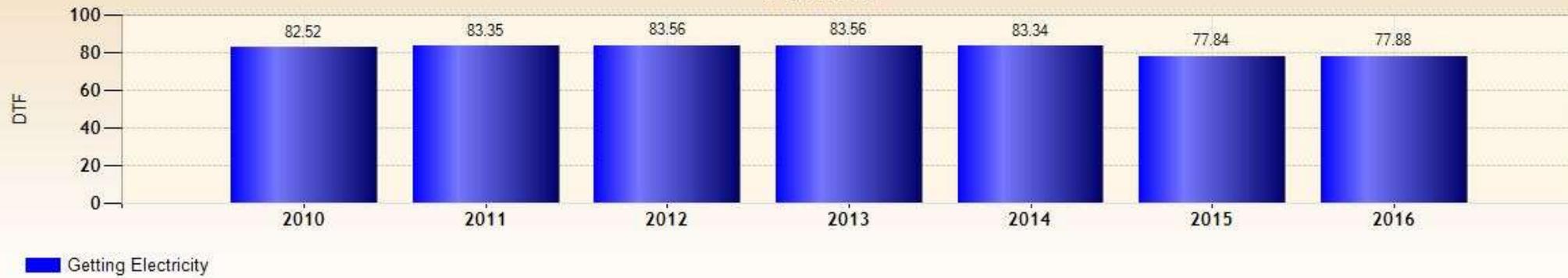
Jordan



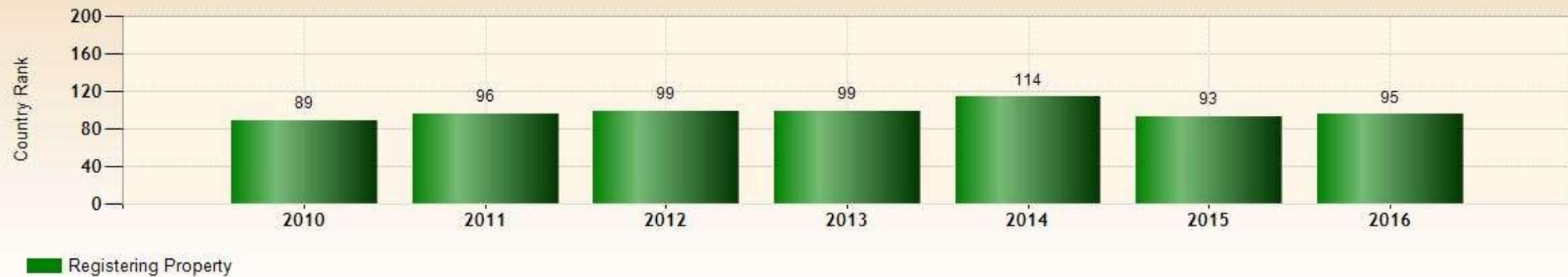
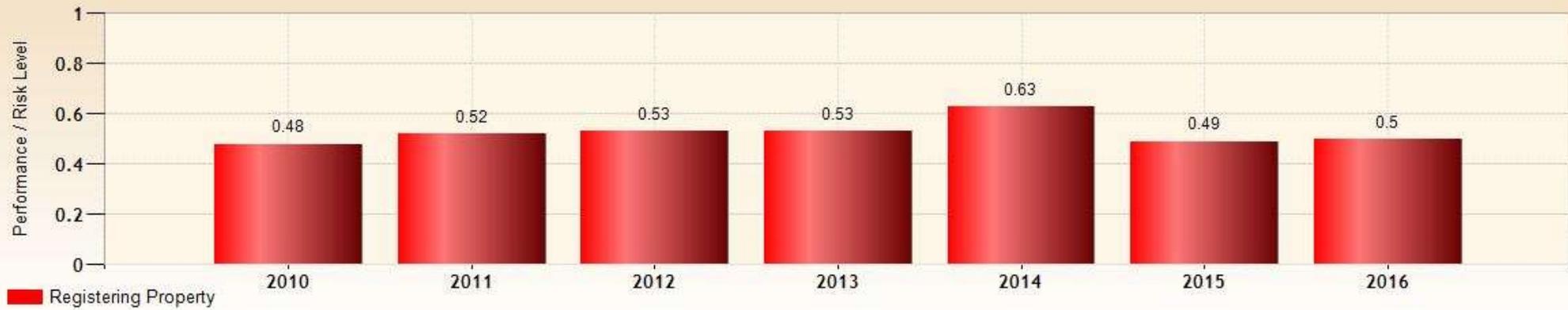
Jordan



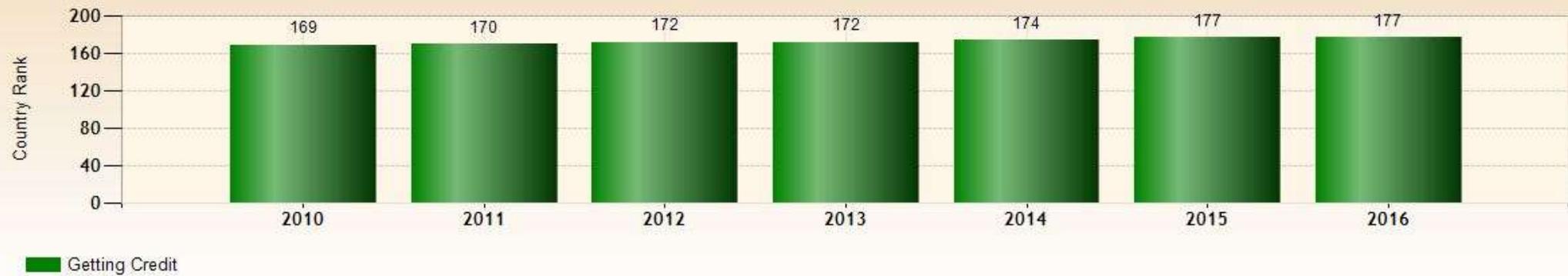
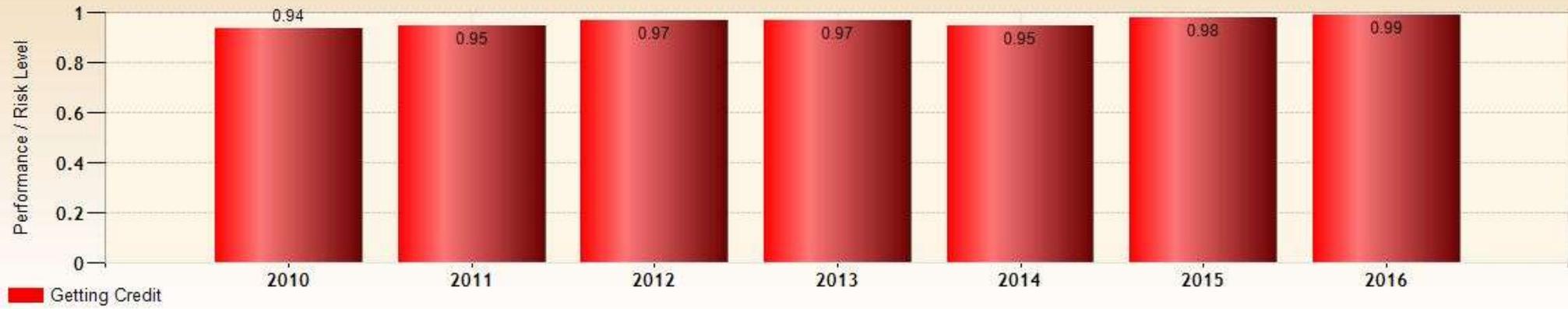
Jordan



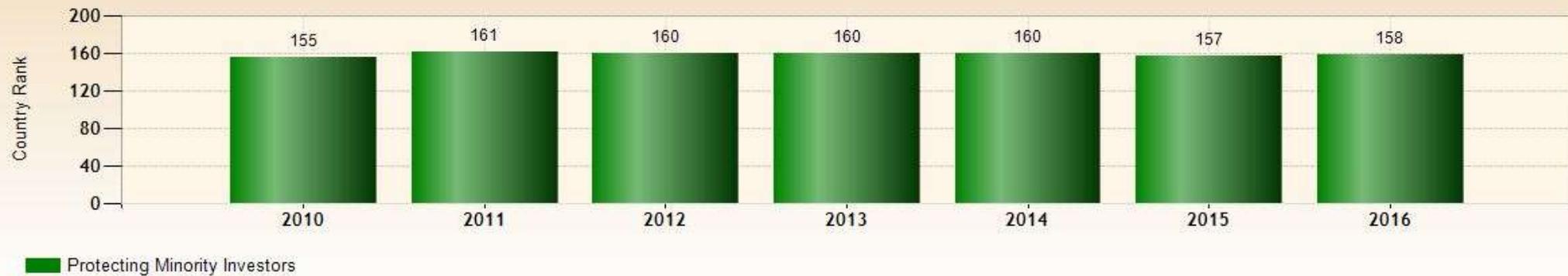
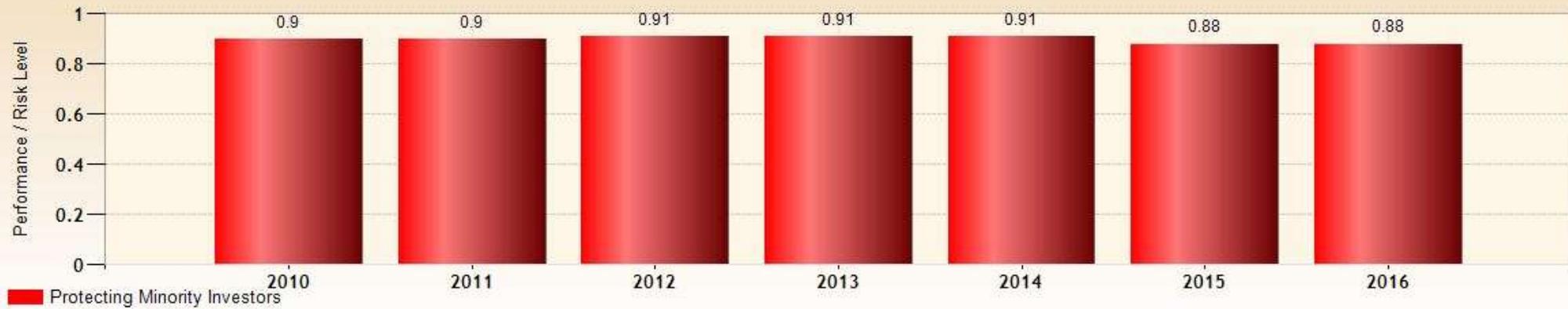
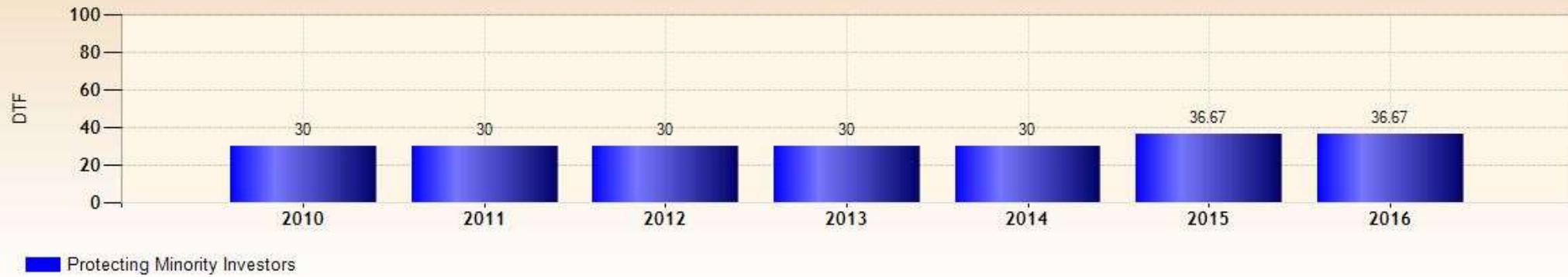
Jordan



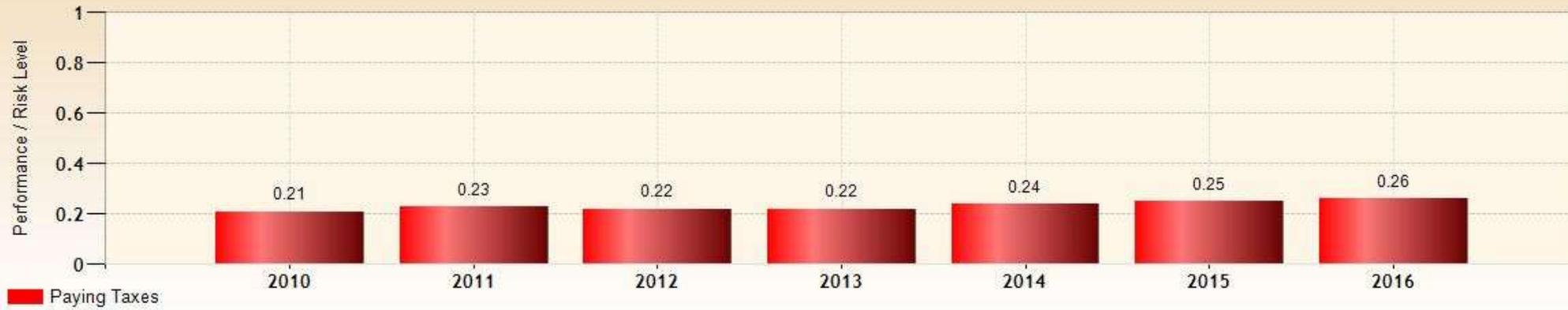
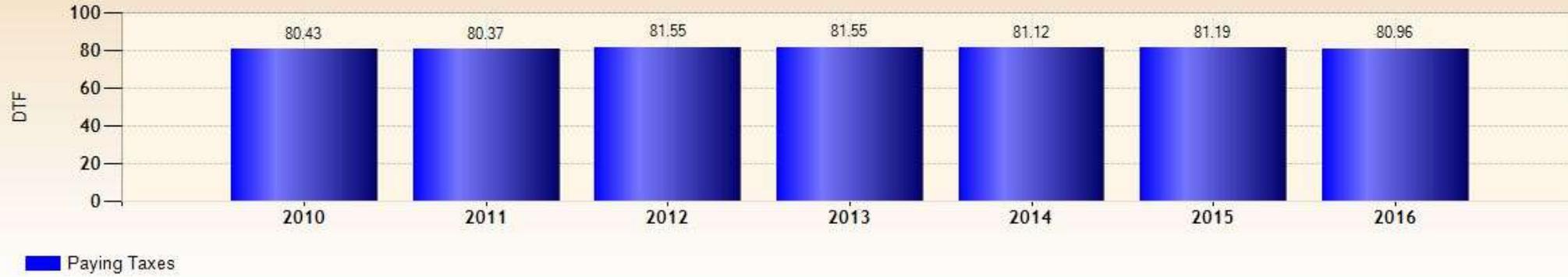
Jordan



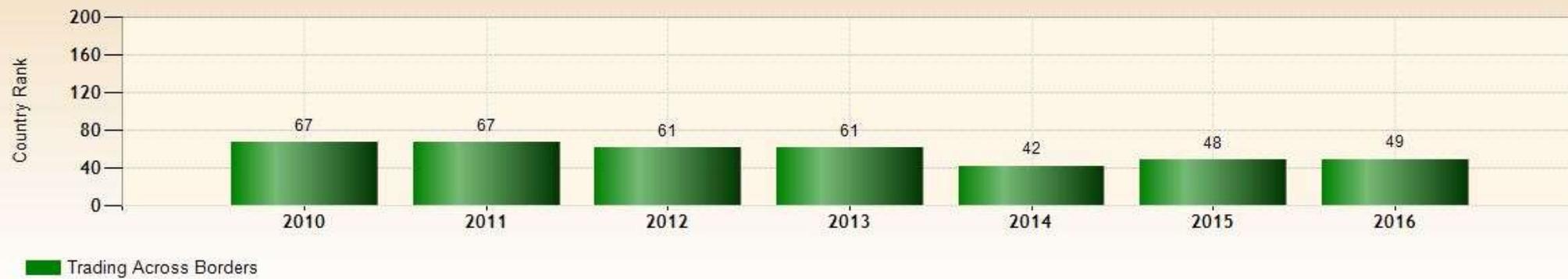
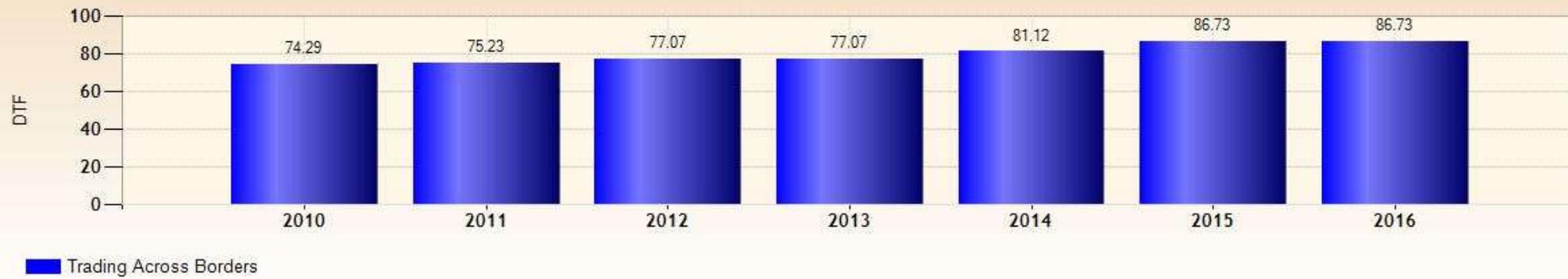
Jordan



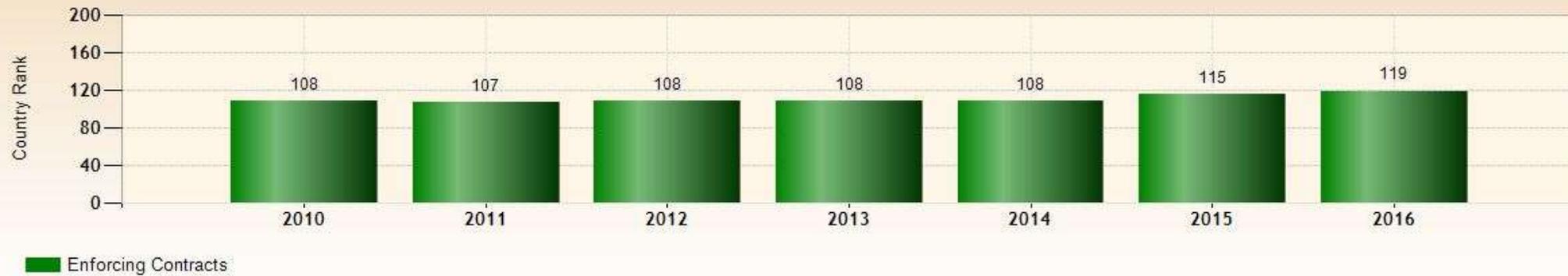
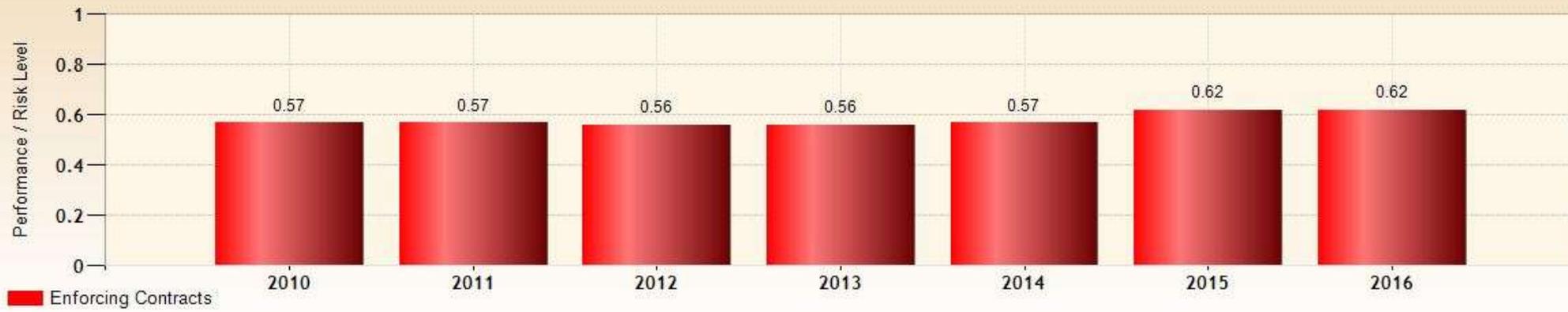
Jordan



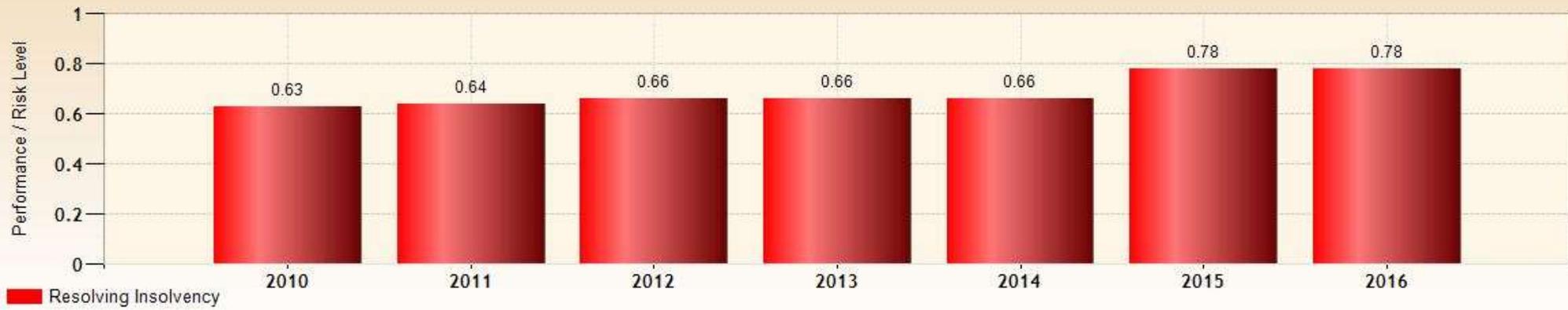
Jordan



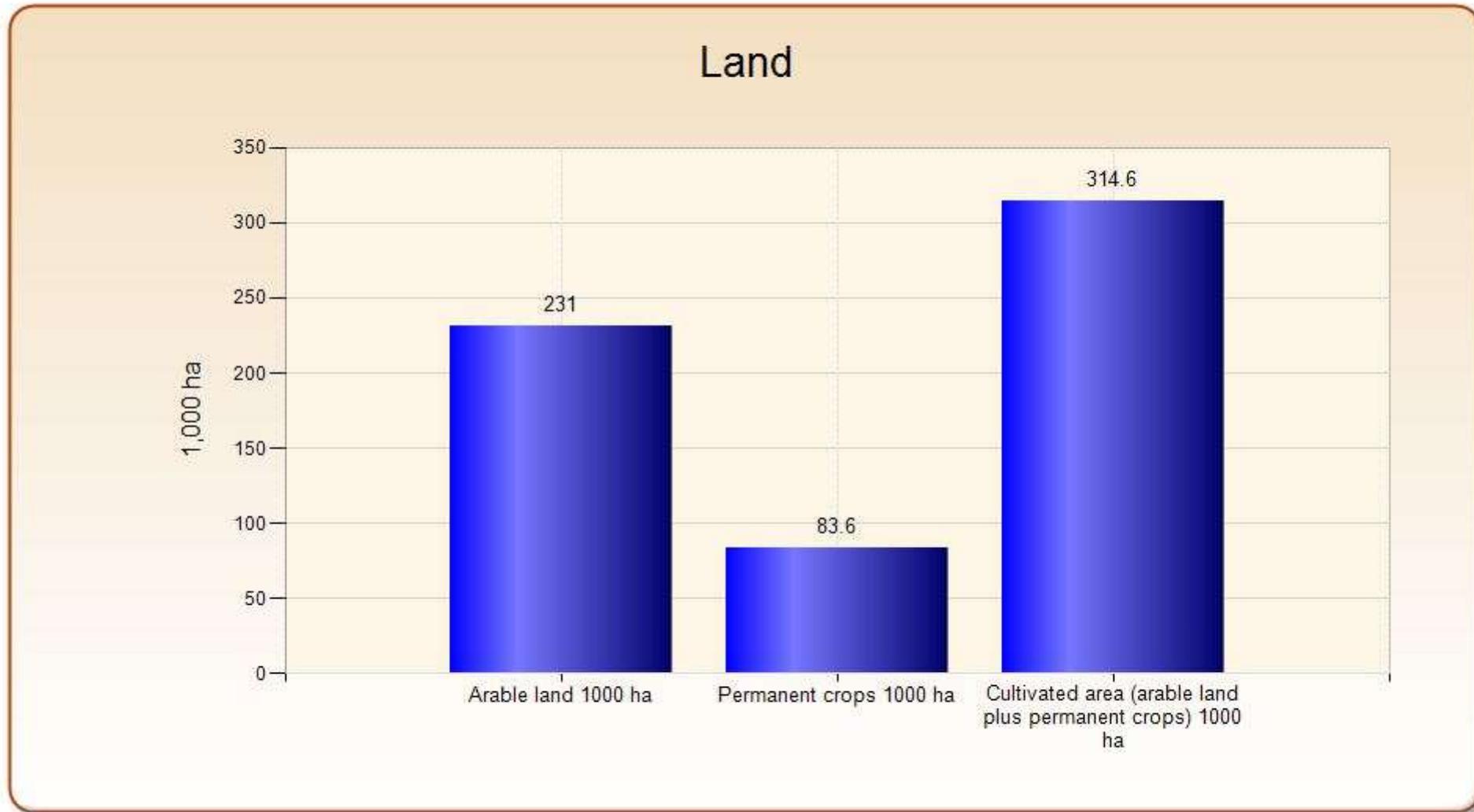
Jordan



Jordan



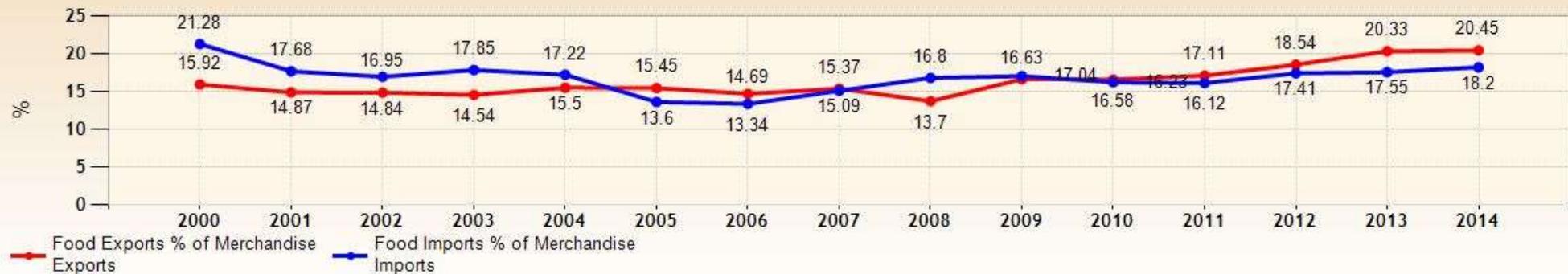
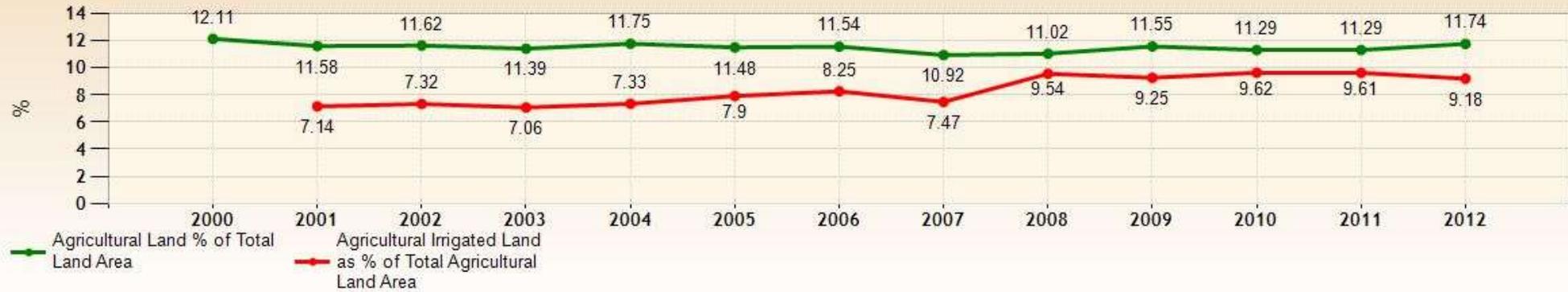
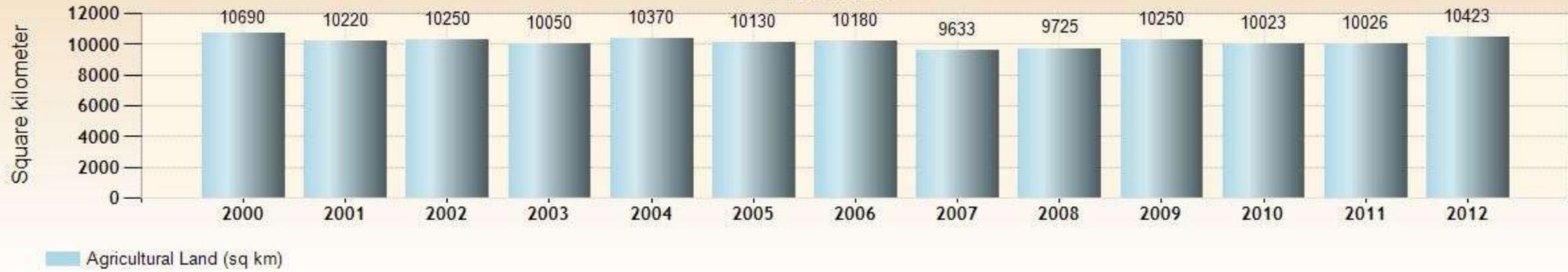
Geography



Total land area (1,000 ha): 8932

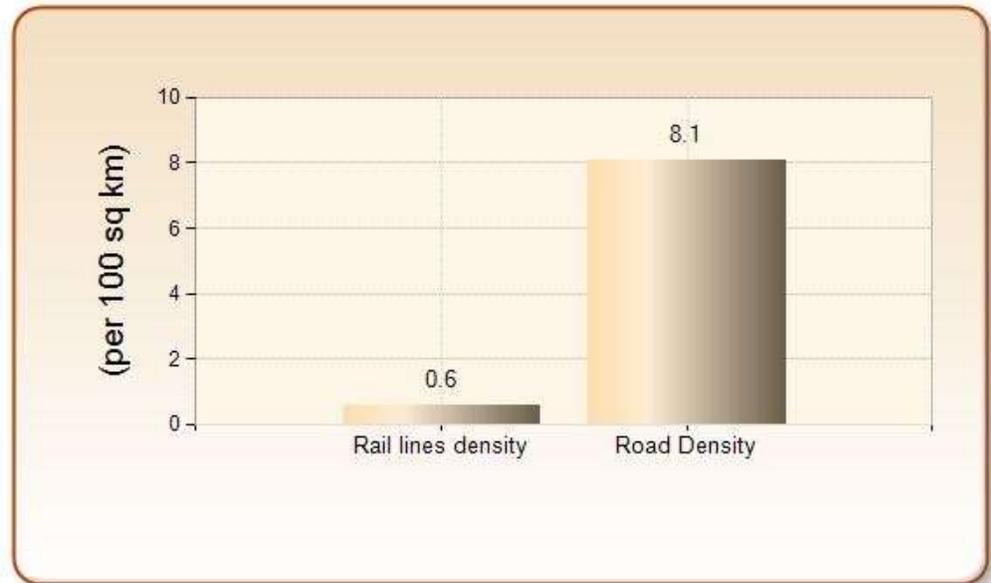
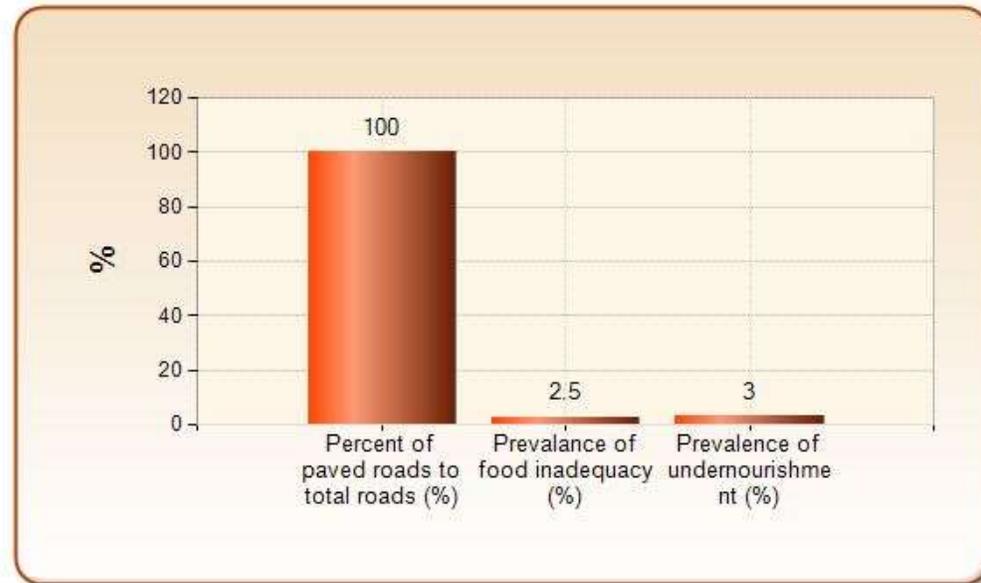
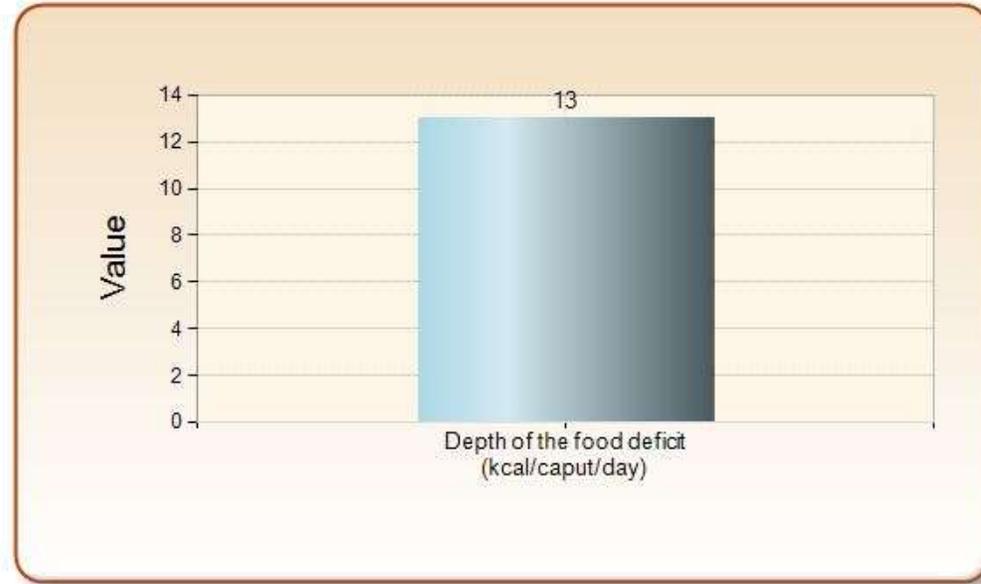
% of total country area cultivated: 3.522

Jordan



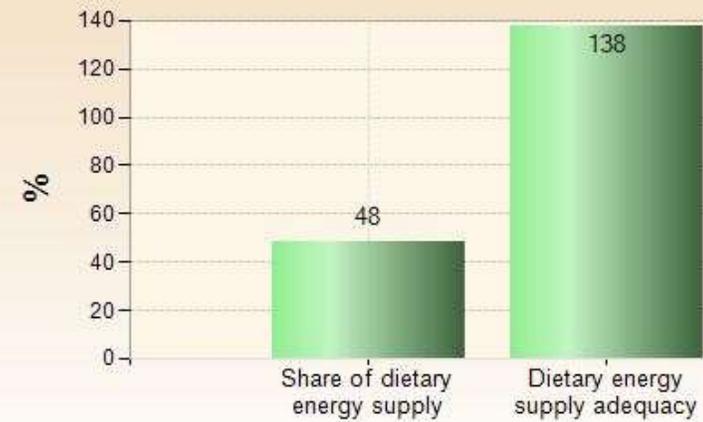
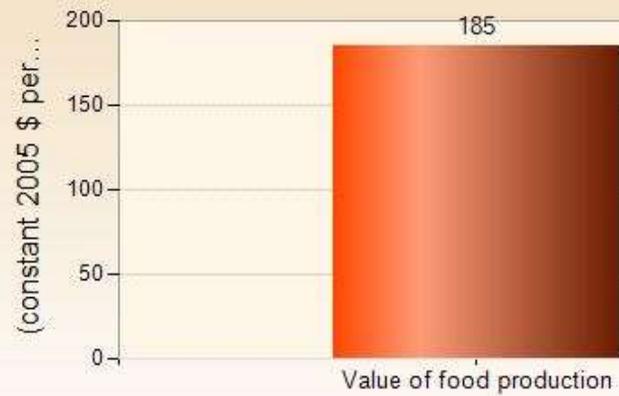
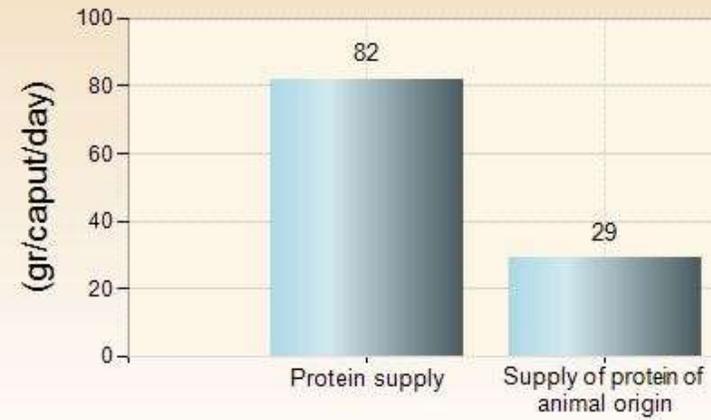
FAO Food Indicators

Access



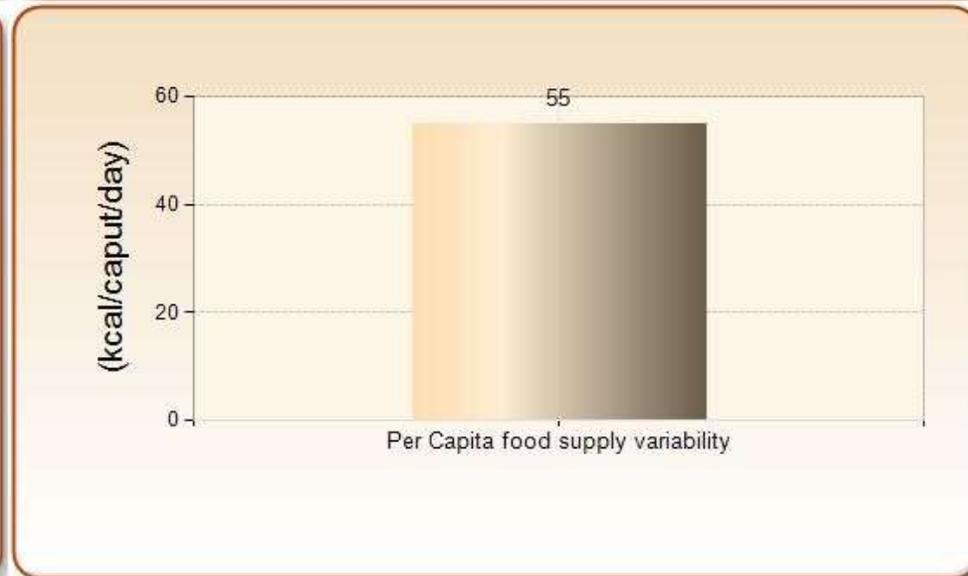
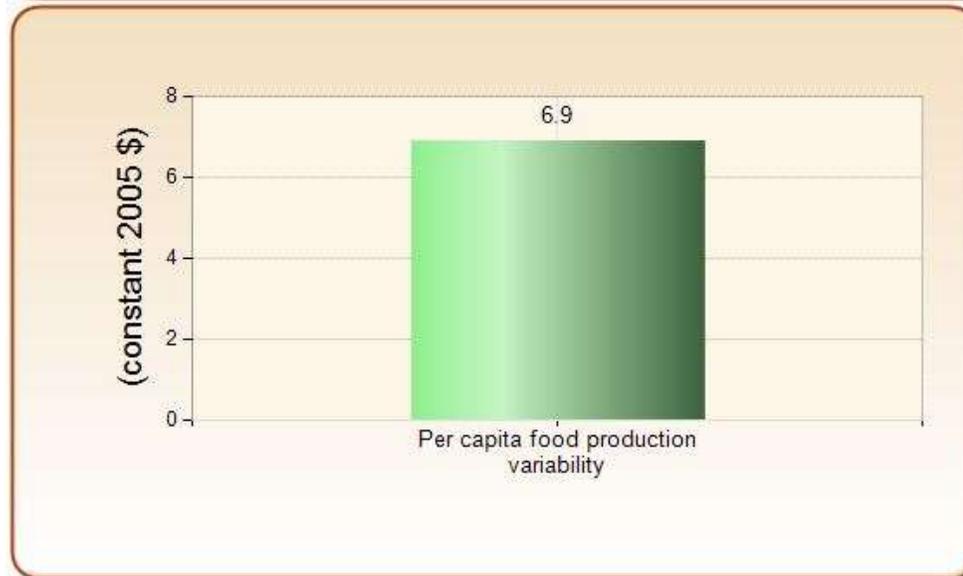
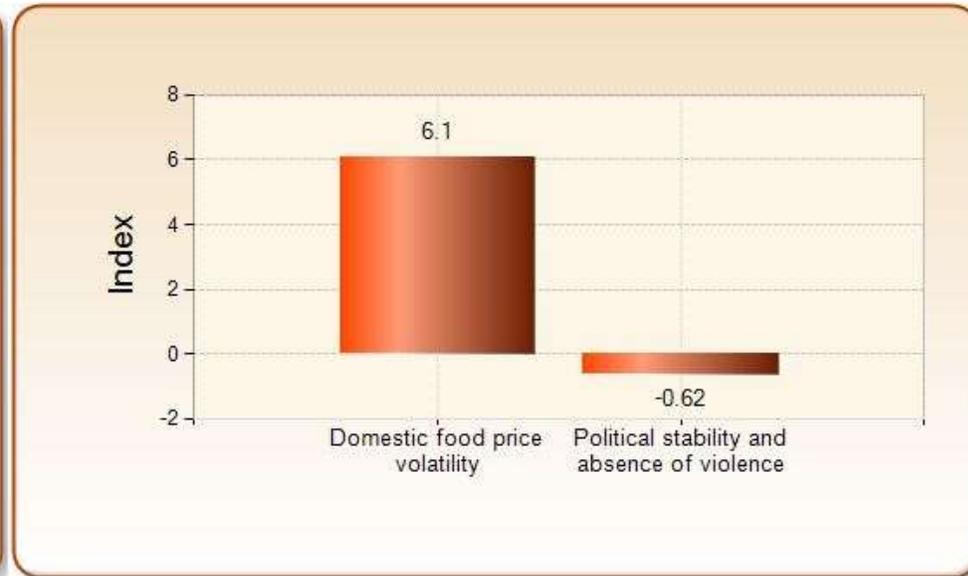
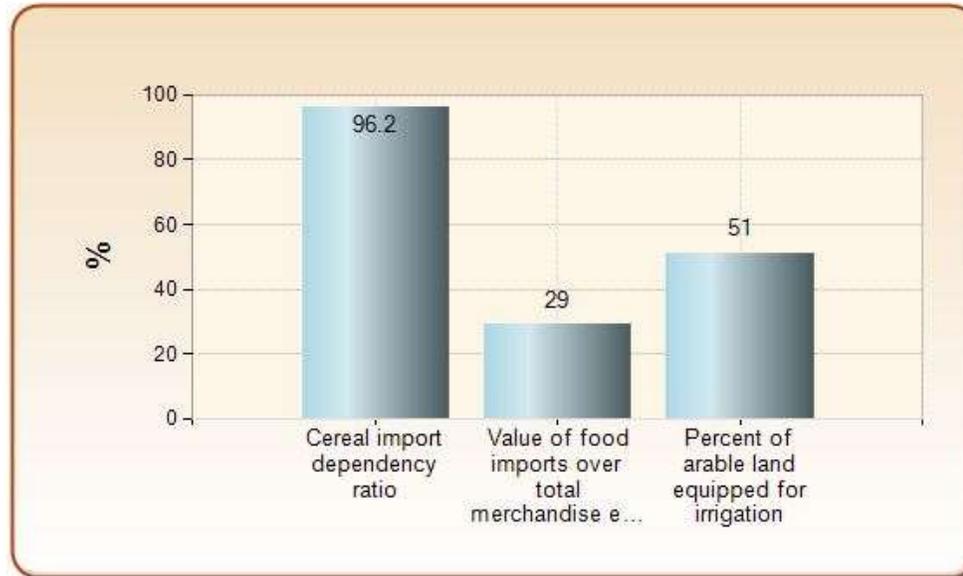
FAO Food Indicators

Availability

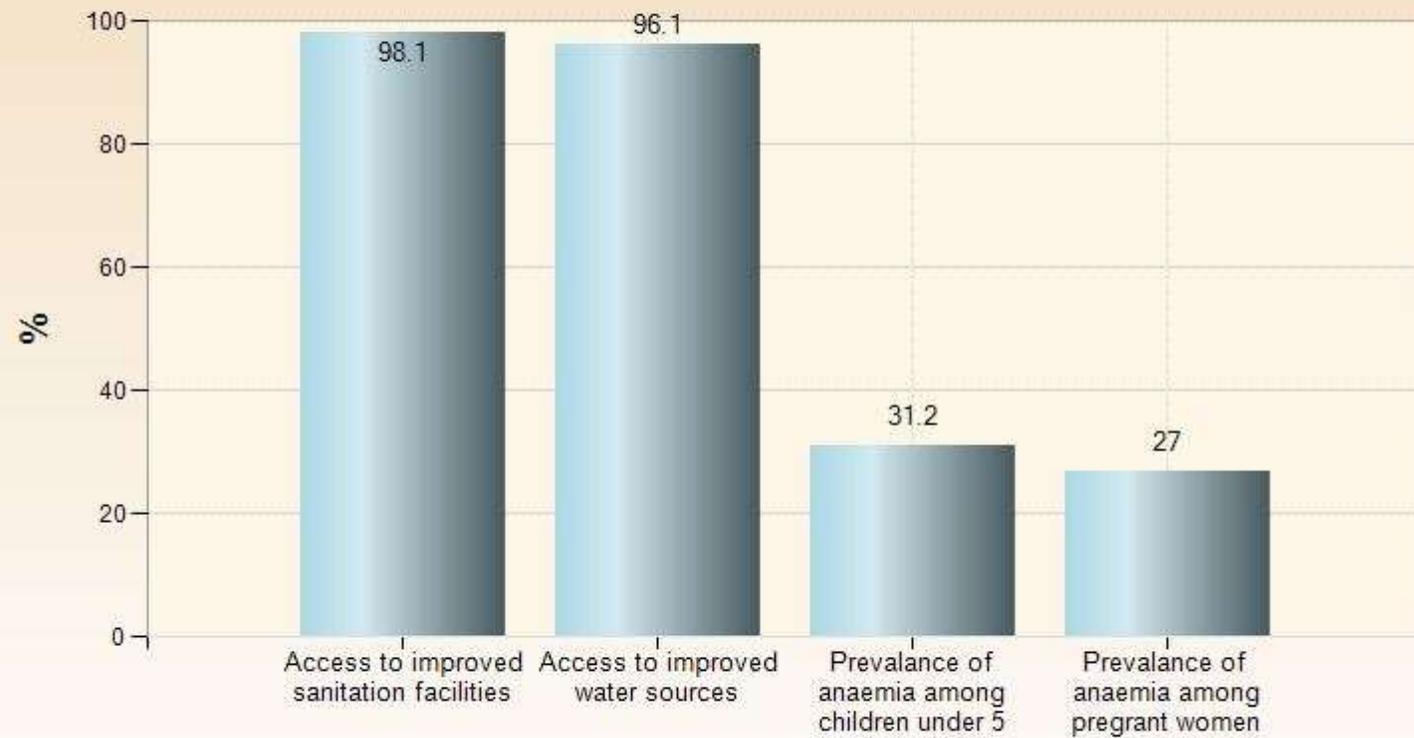


FAO Food Indicators

Stability



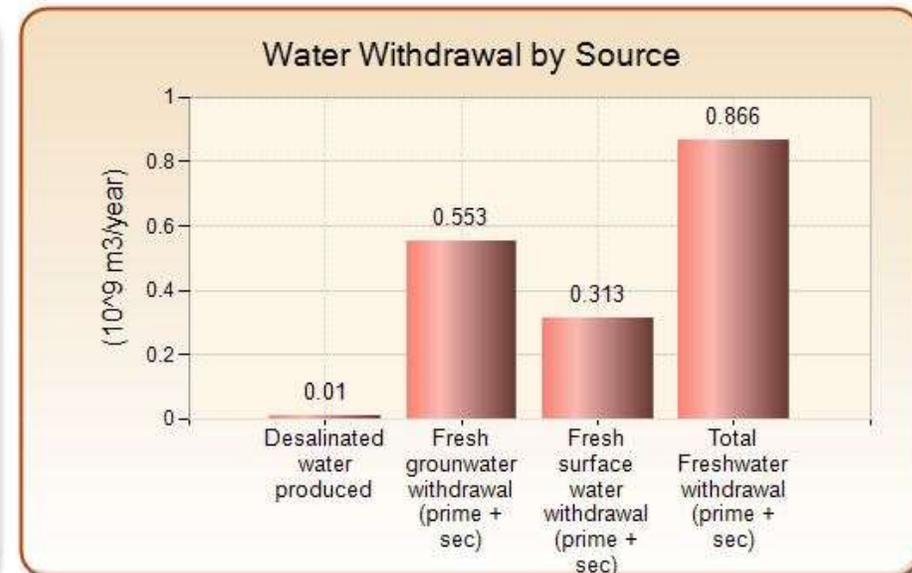
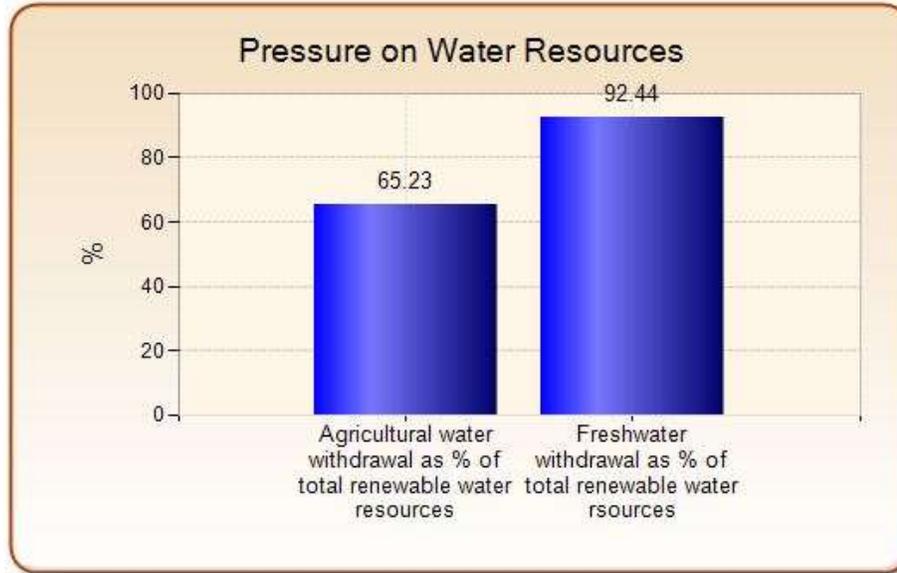
FAO Food Indicators Utilization



Water Use

Total Water Withdrawal per capita (m³/year): 166.4

Total Water Withdrawal (10⁹ m³/year): 0.9409



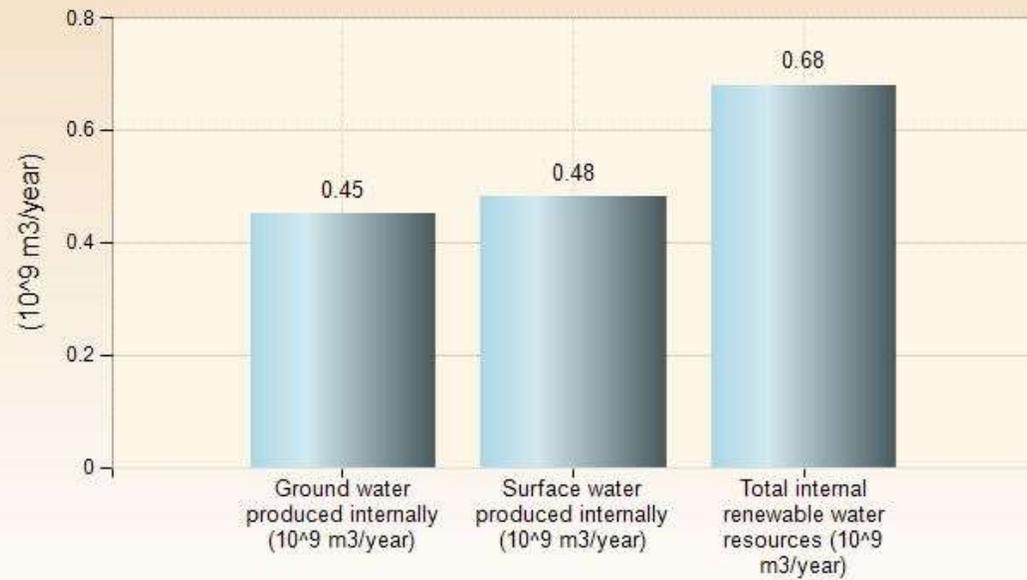
Water Resources

Dam Capacity per capita (m³/capita): 39.22

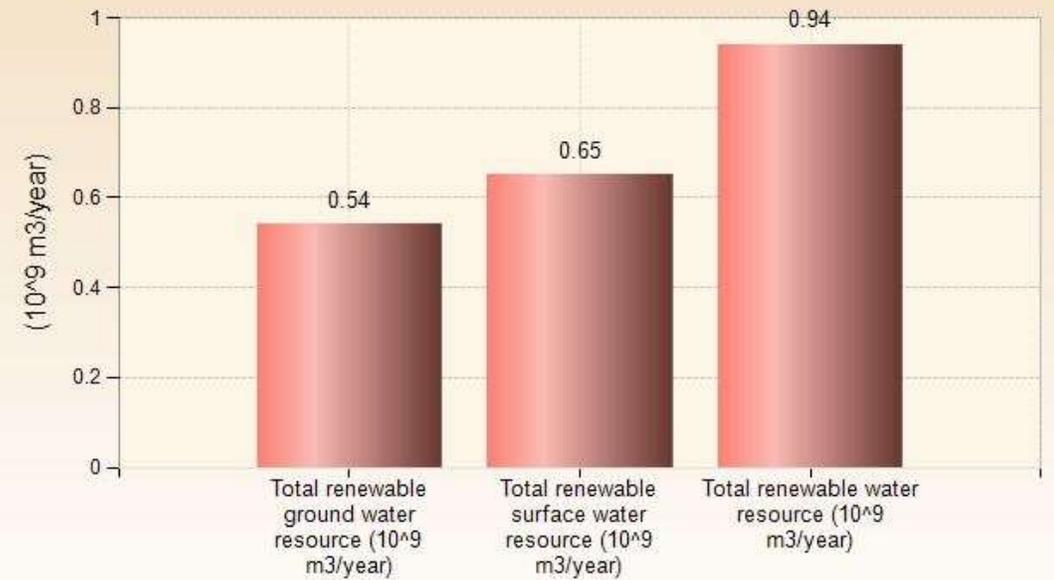
Total Dam Capacity (km³): 0.2749

Total Renewable Water Resources per capita (m³/year): 124.9

Internal Renewable Water Resources

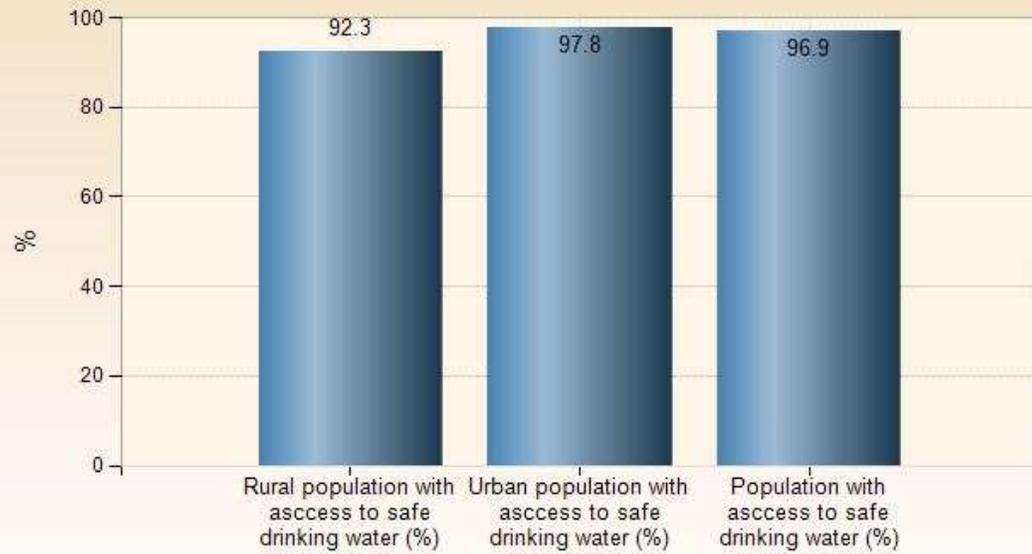


Renewable Water Resources



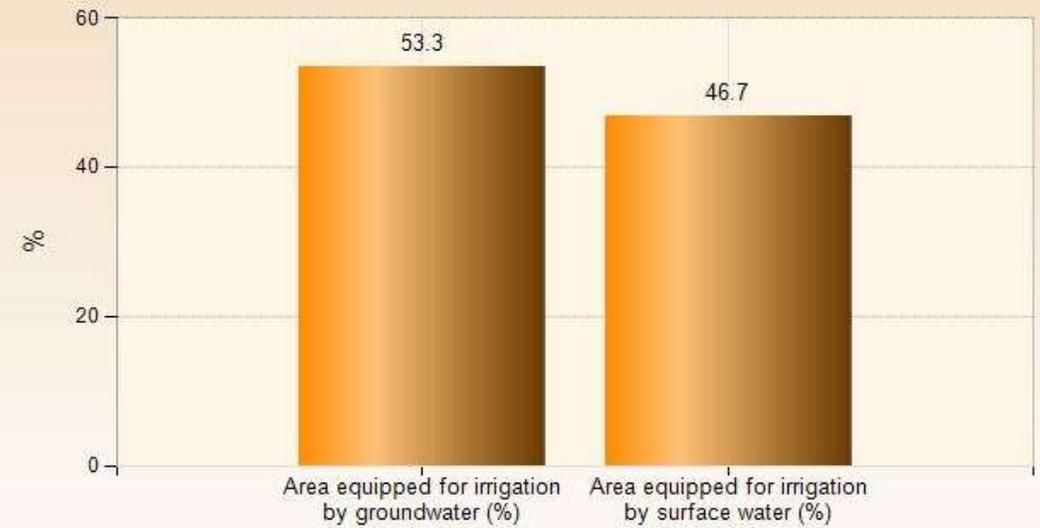
Environment and Health

Access to Improved Drinking Water

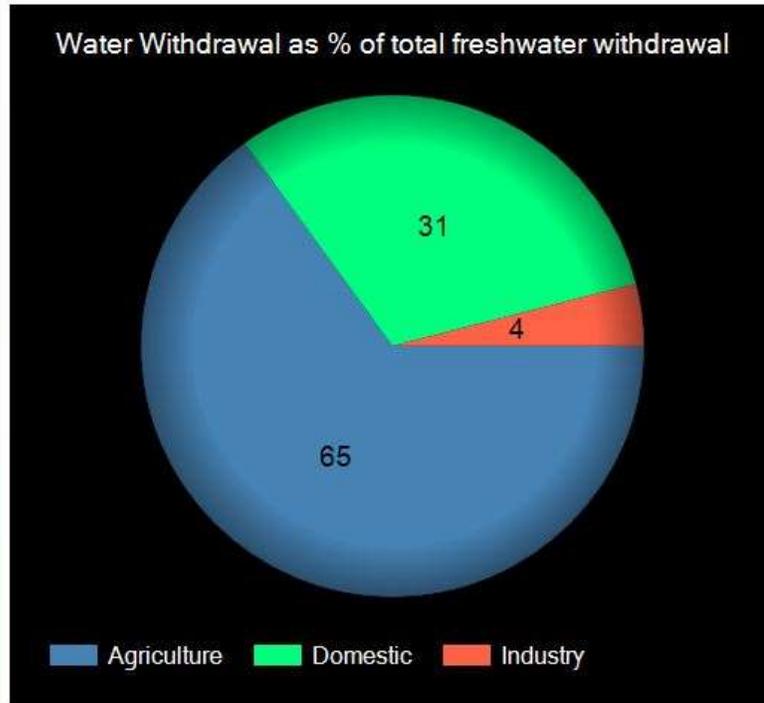
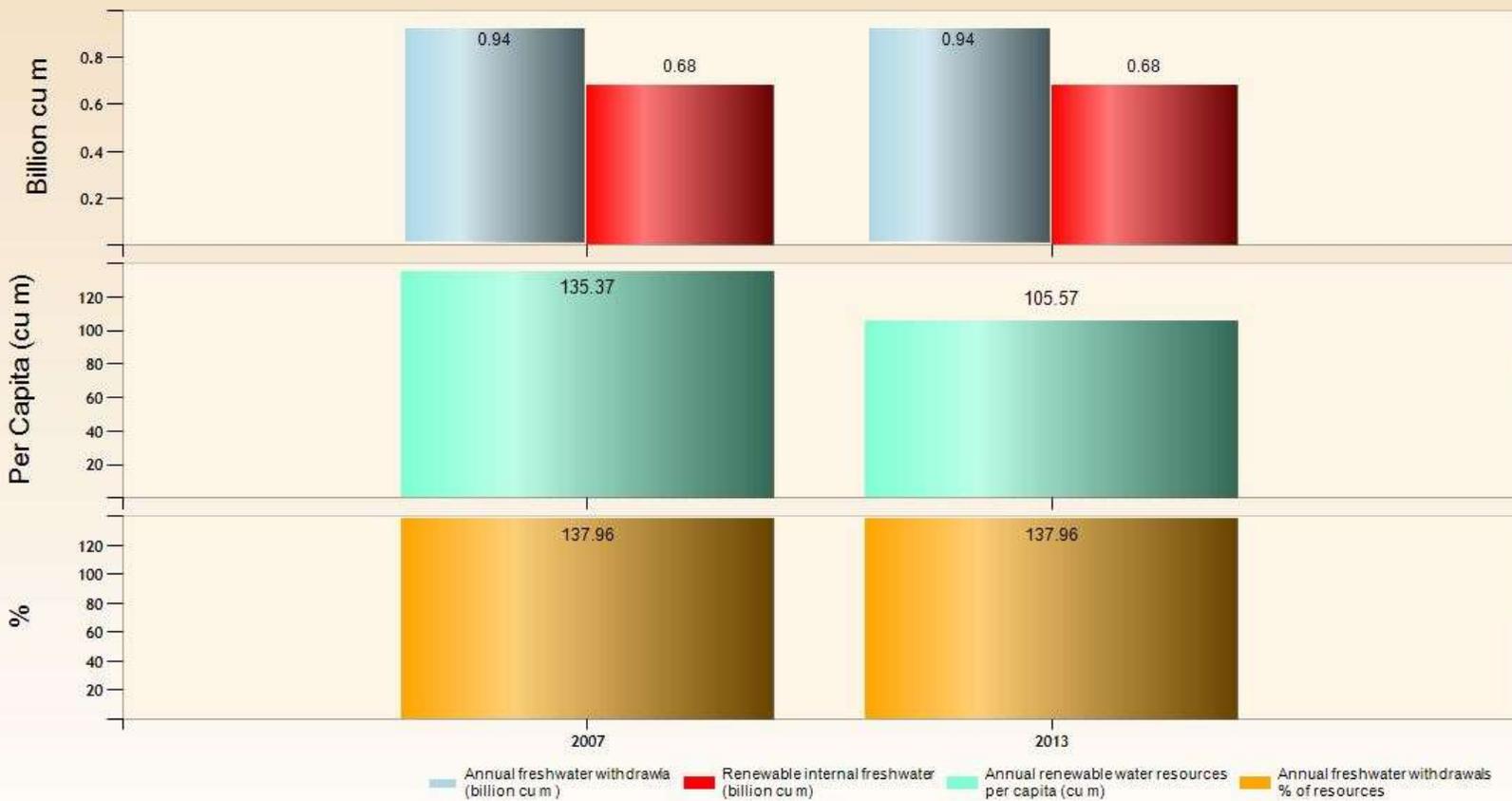


Irrigation and Drainage Development

Area Equipped for Irrigation by Source of Water



Jordan

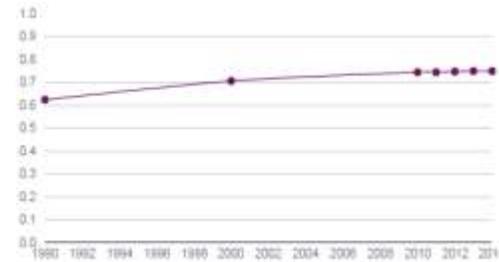


UNDP Ranking of Human Development Indicators in Jordan in 2015: 80th of 188 Countries

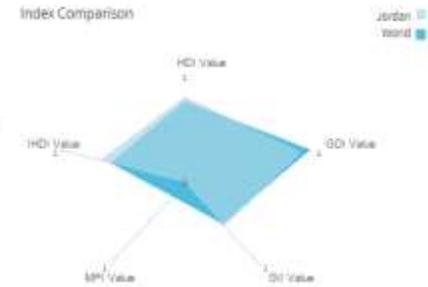
Human Development Indicators

Human Development Index	Value 0.748	Rank 80
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Trends 1990 - Present

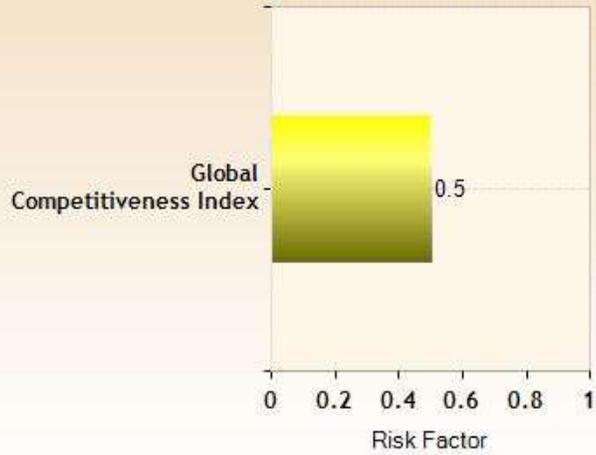


Index Comparison

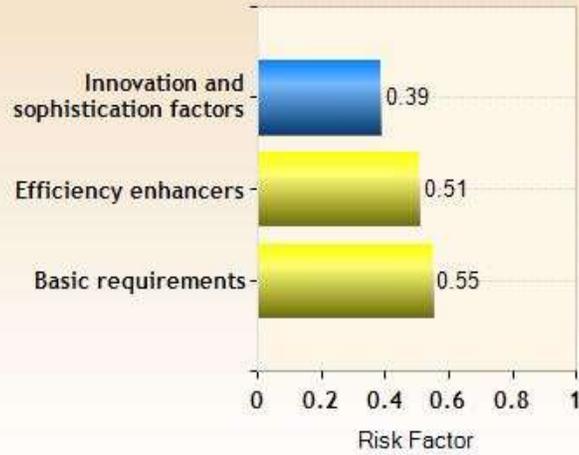


+ Health	Life expectancy at birth 74
+ Education	Expected years of schooling (years) 13.5
+ Income/Composition of Resources	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP\$) 11,365.2
+ Inequality	Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI) 0.625
+ Gender	Gender Development Index (GDI) 0.86
+ Poverty	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), HDRO specifications 0.004
+ Work, employment and vulnerability	Employment to population ratio (% ages 15 and older) 36.3
+ Human Security	Homicide rate (per 100,000 people) 2
+ Trade and Financial Flows	Exports and imports (% of GDP) 113.8
+ Mobility and Communication	Mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 people) 147.8
+ Environmental sustainability	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes) 3.6
+ Demography	Population, total (millions) 7.5

GCI Index (2015-2016)



GCI Sub-Indices

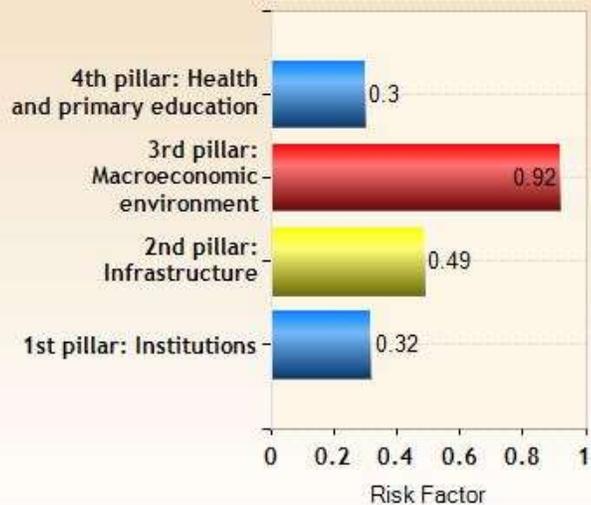


Jordan

Rank : 64

Out of 151 Countries

Basic Requirements

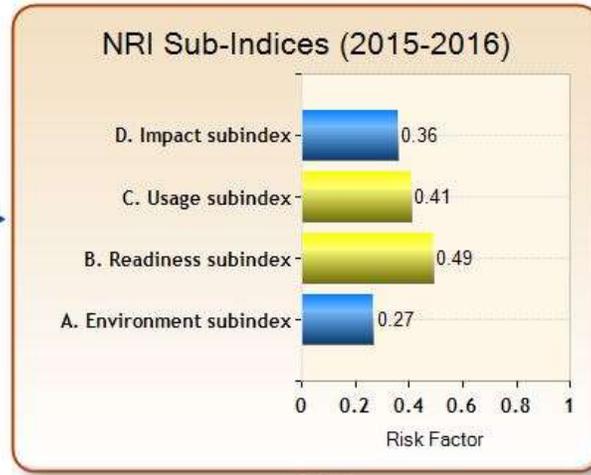
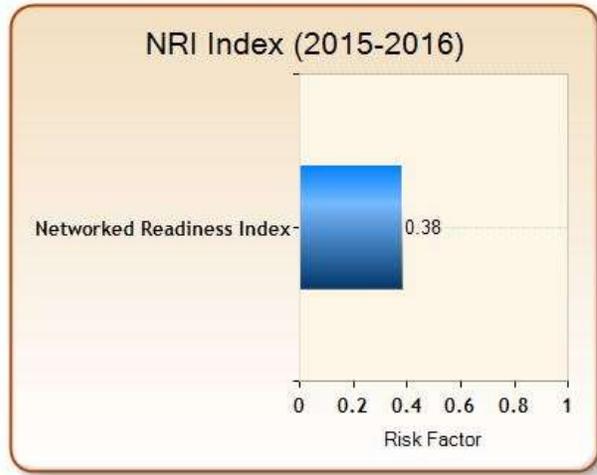


Efficiency Enhancers



Innovation and Sophistication

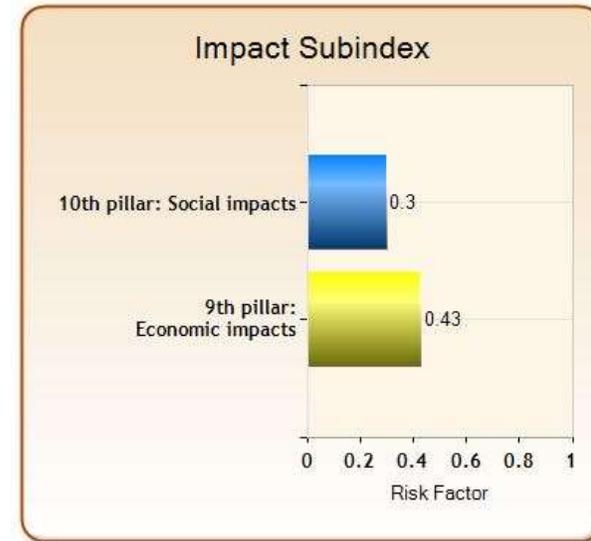
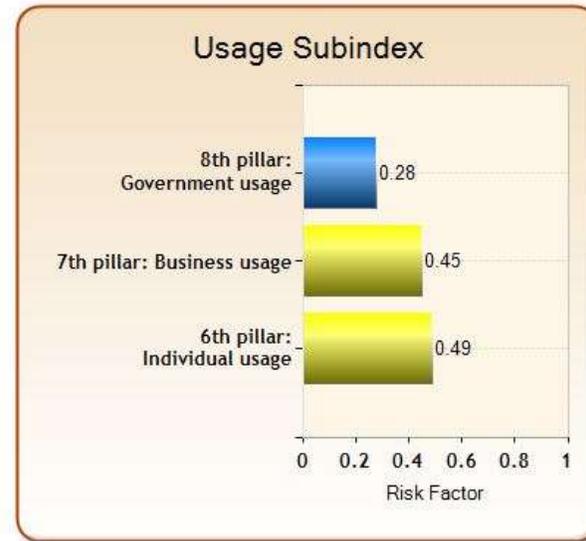
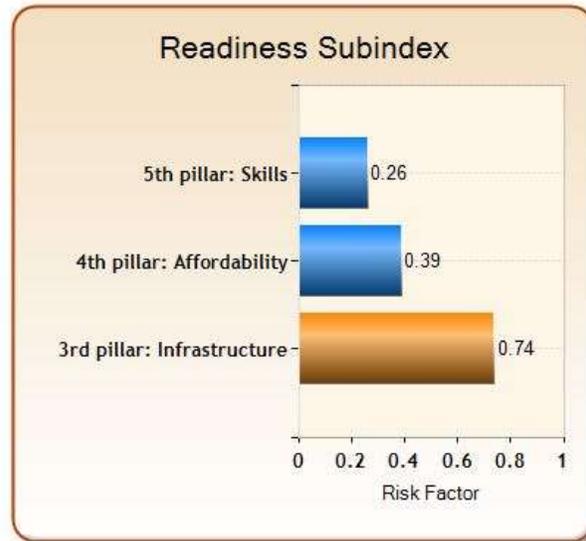
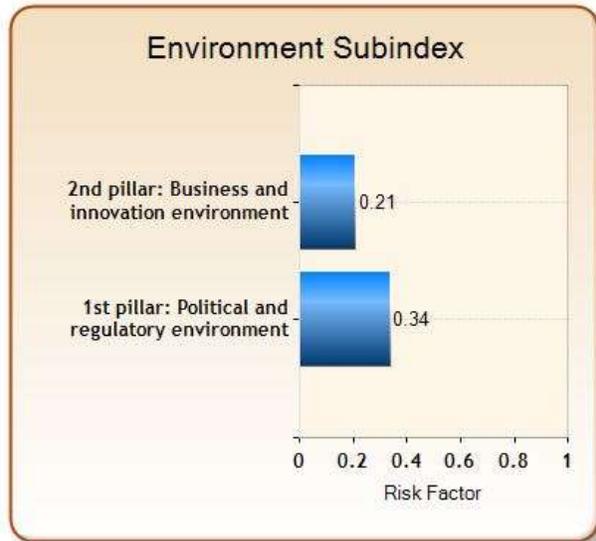




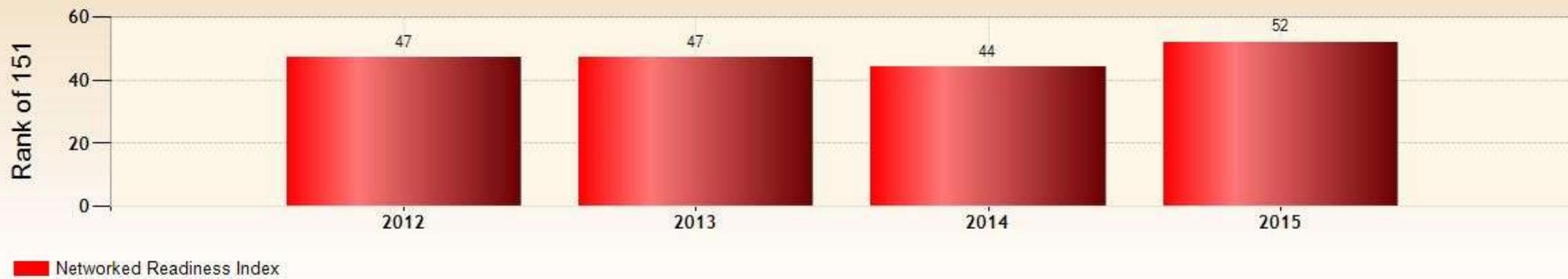
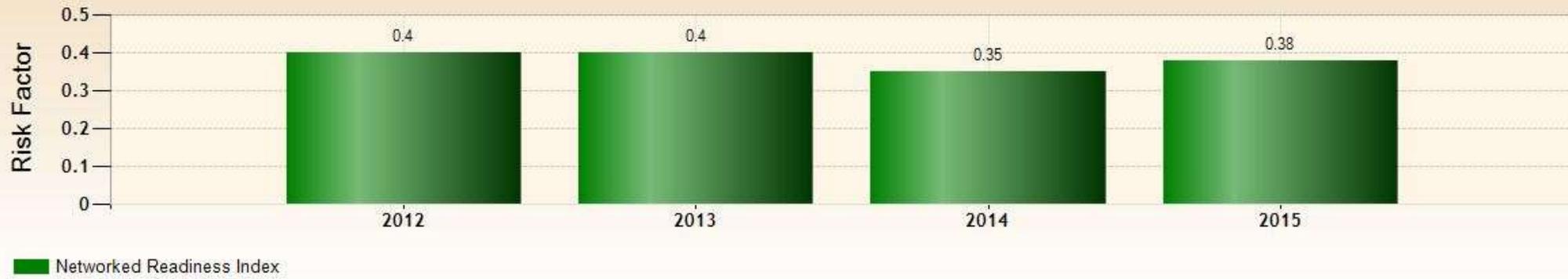
Jordan

Rank : 52

Out of 151 Countries



Jordan



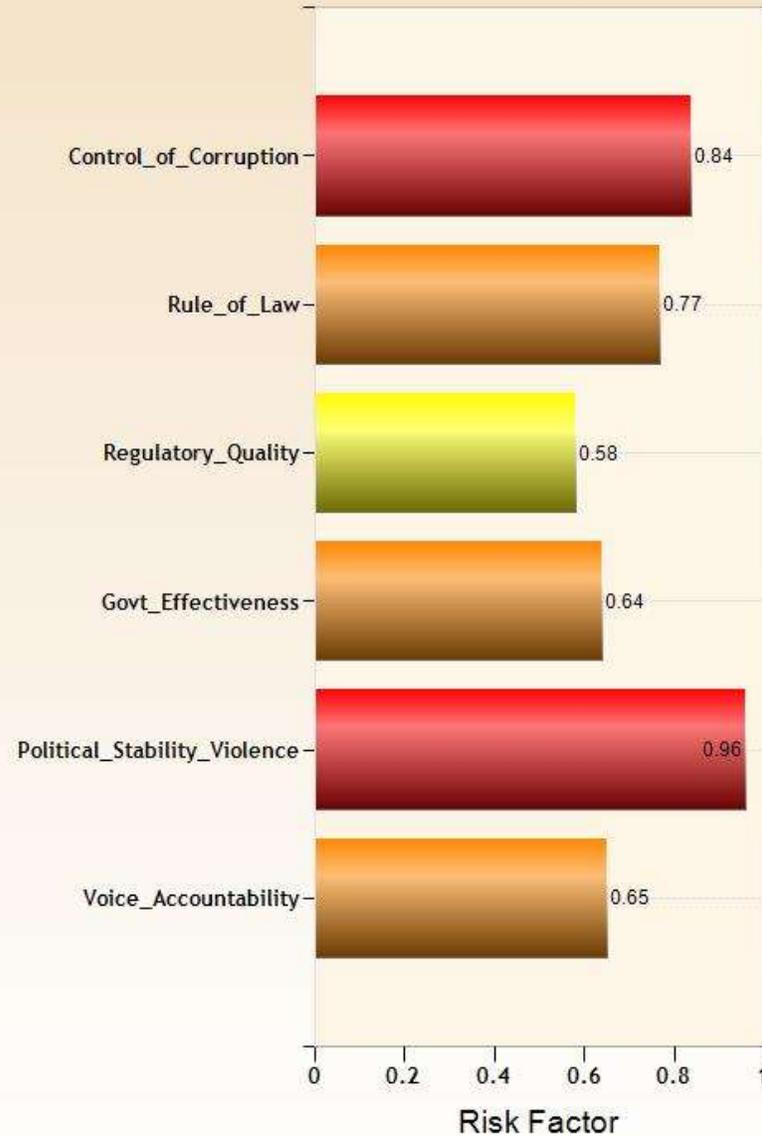
Lebanon

Risk Color Legend



Lebanon

Governance



Lebanon

Societal

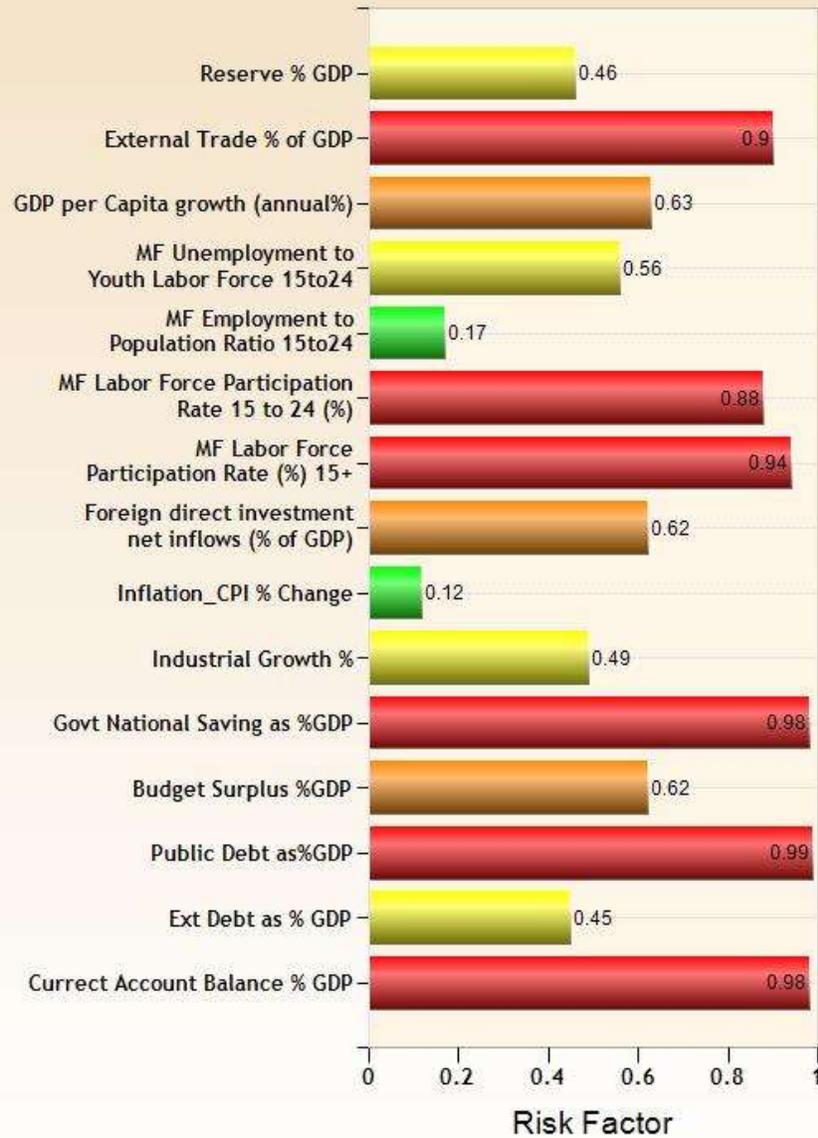


Risk Color Legend



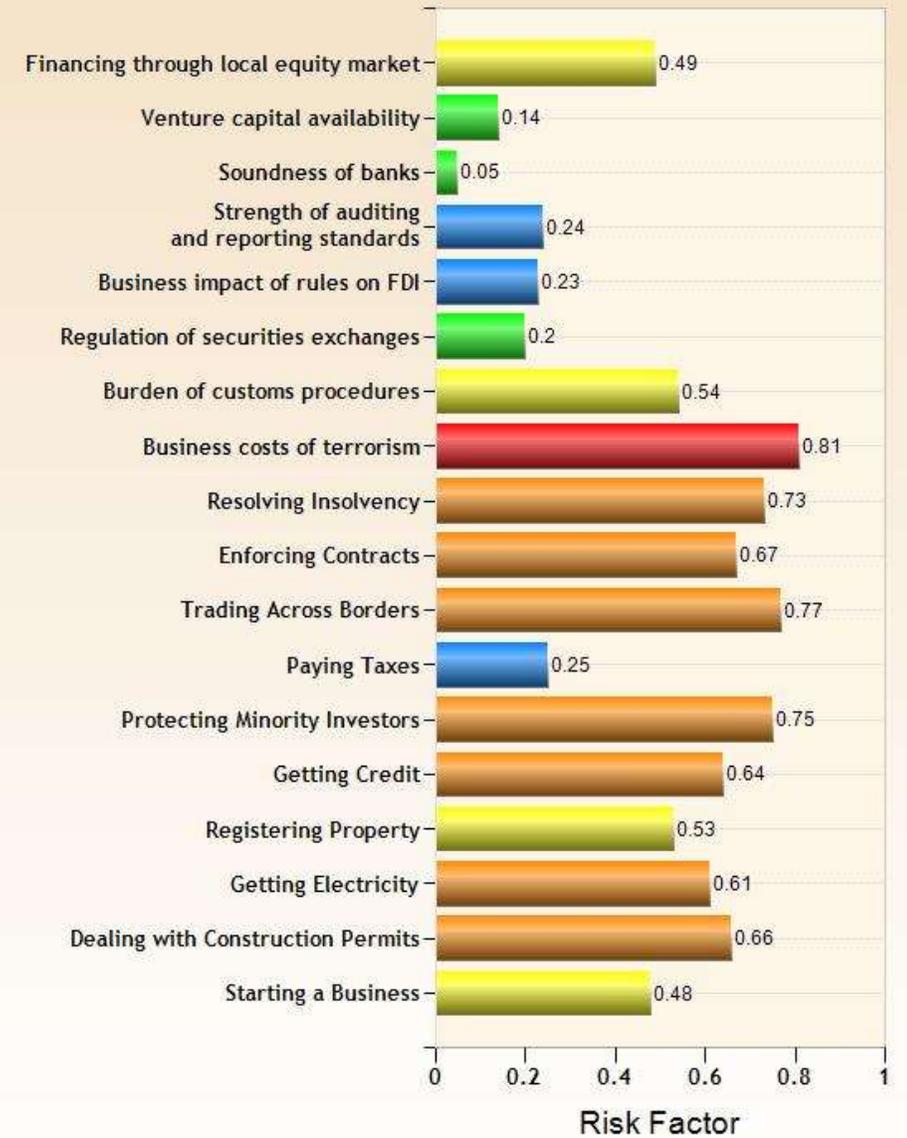
Lebanon

Economics



Lebanon

Finance

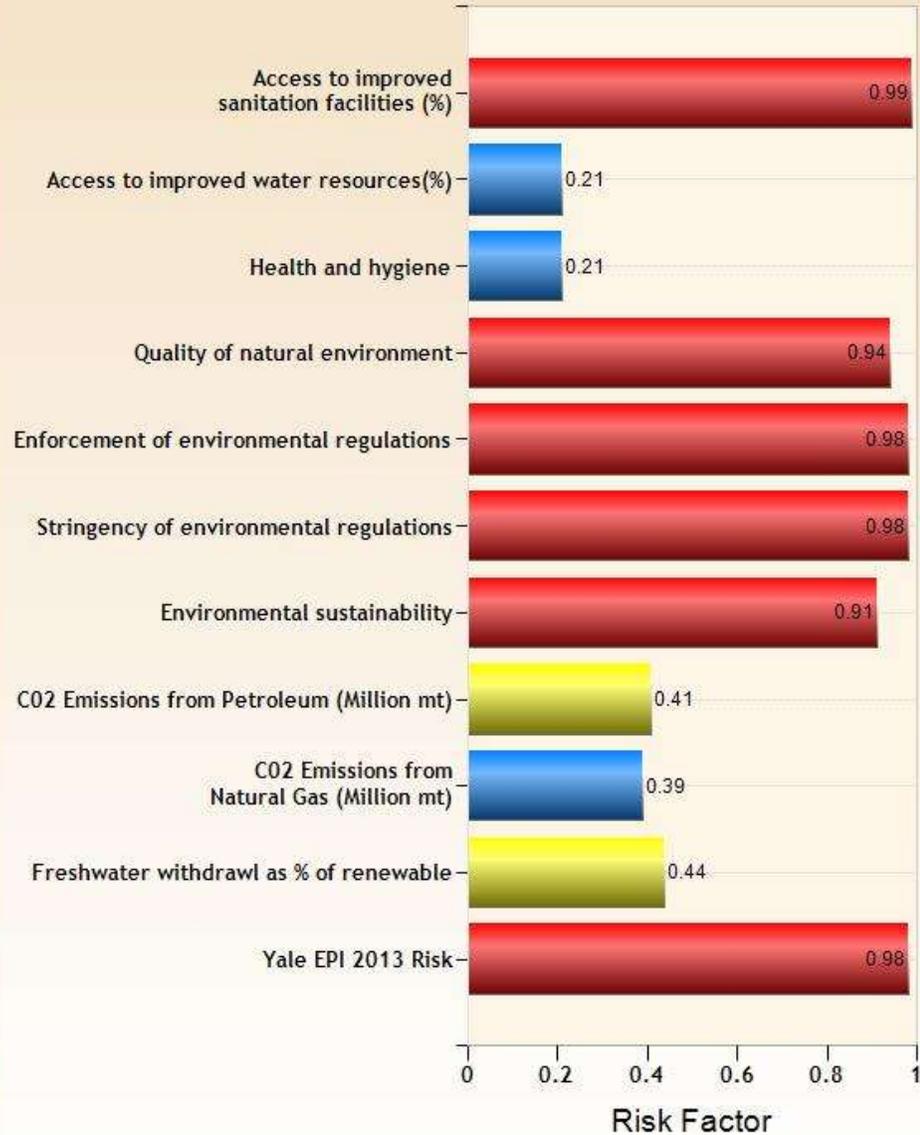


Risk Color Legend



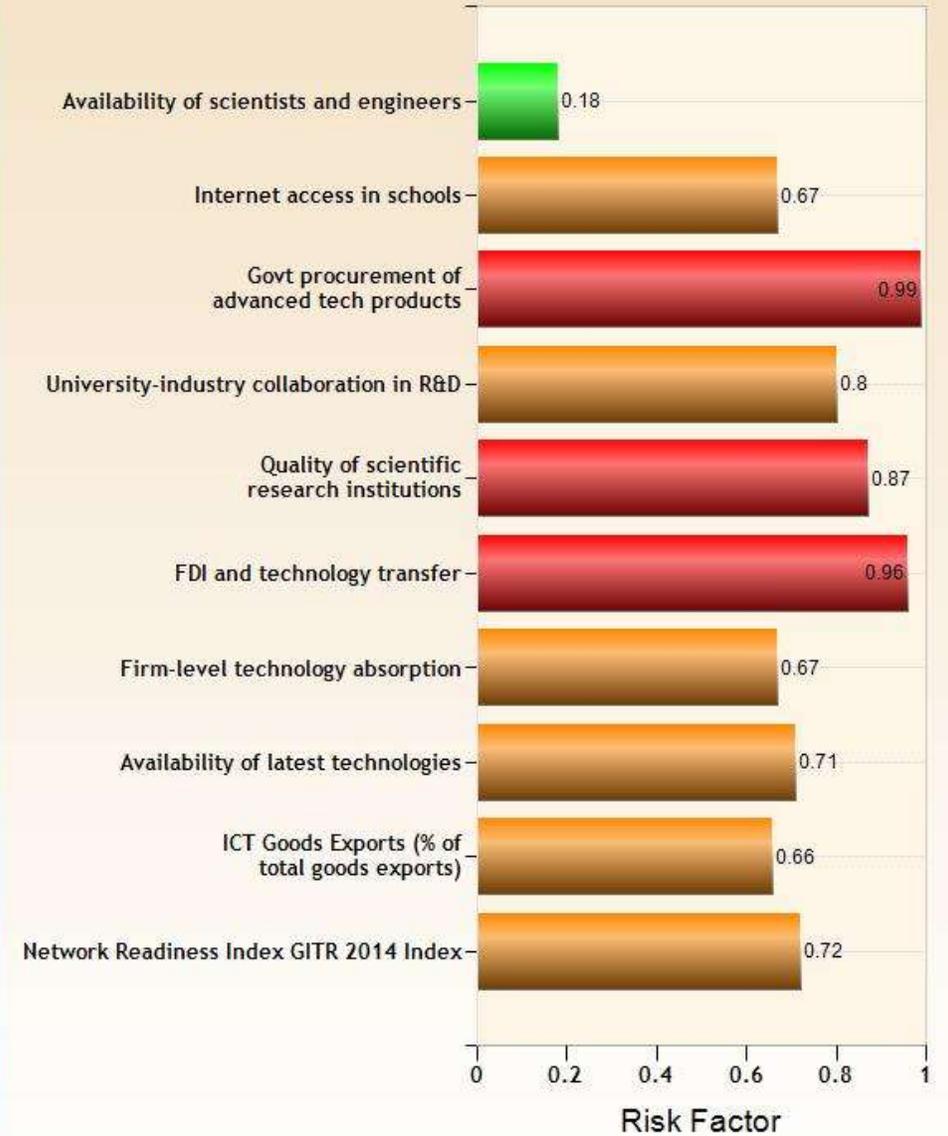
Lebanon

Environment



Lebanon

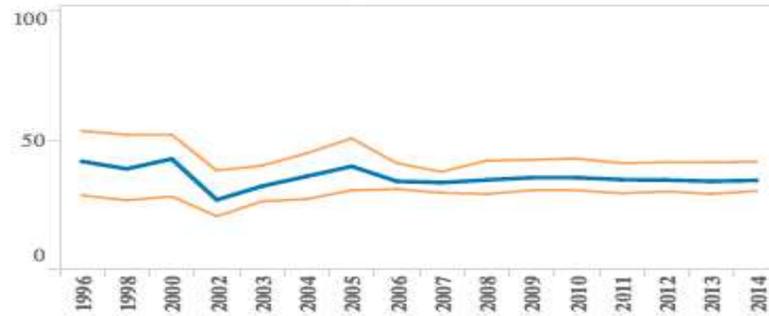
ICT



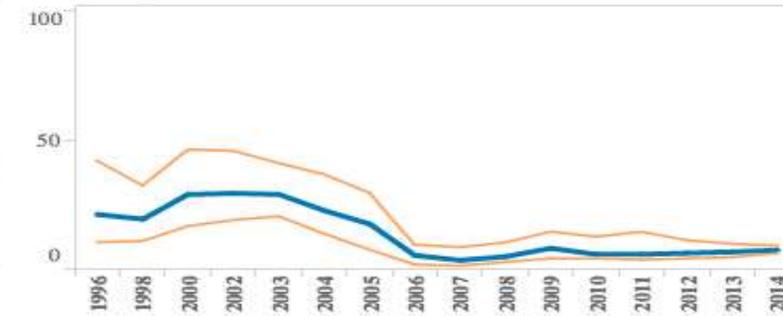
World Bank Global Rating of Governance in Lebanon

Income Group, Region, or Country: **Lebanon**

Voice and Accountability

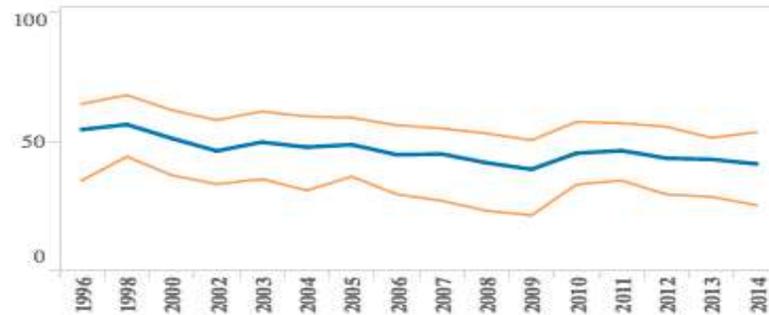


Political Stability and Absence of Violence

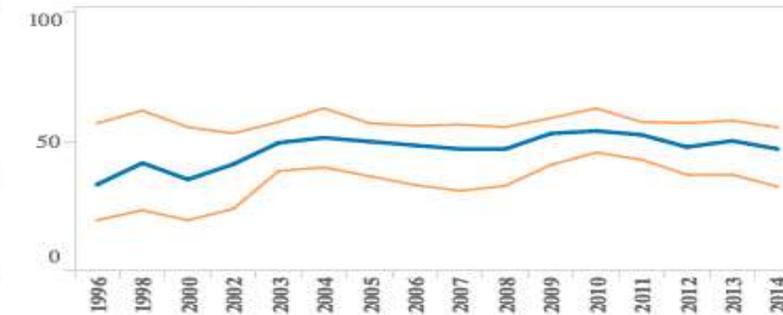


Violence

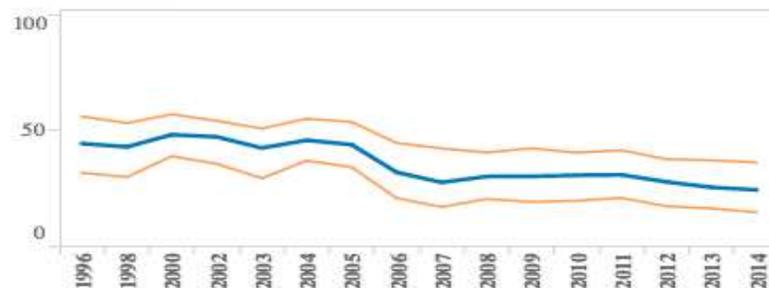
Government Effectiveness



Regulatory Quality



Rule of Law



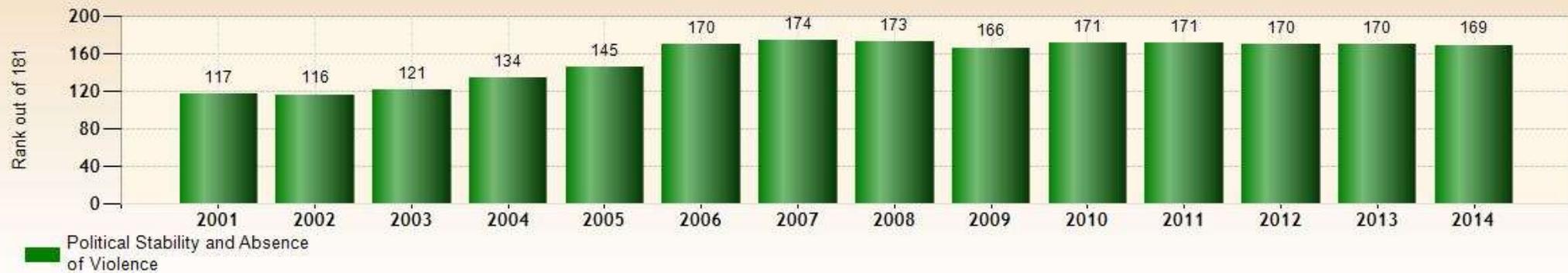
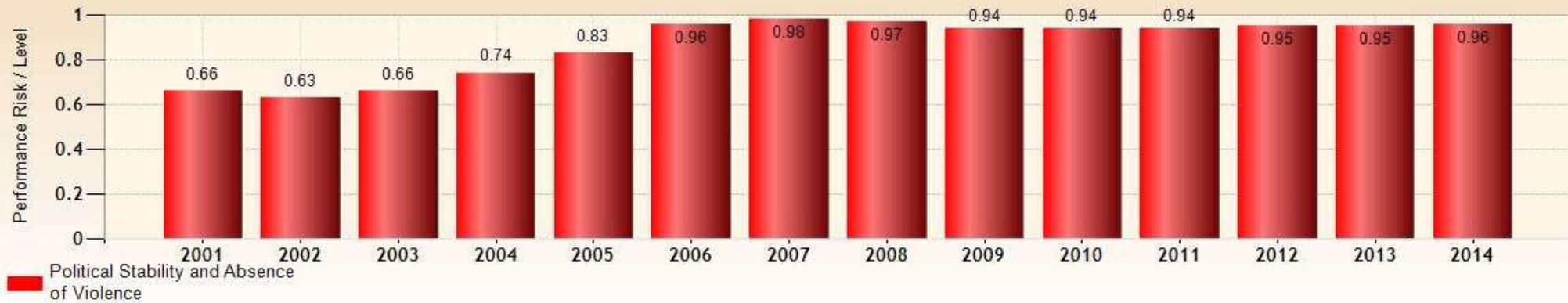
Control of Corruption



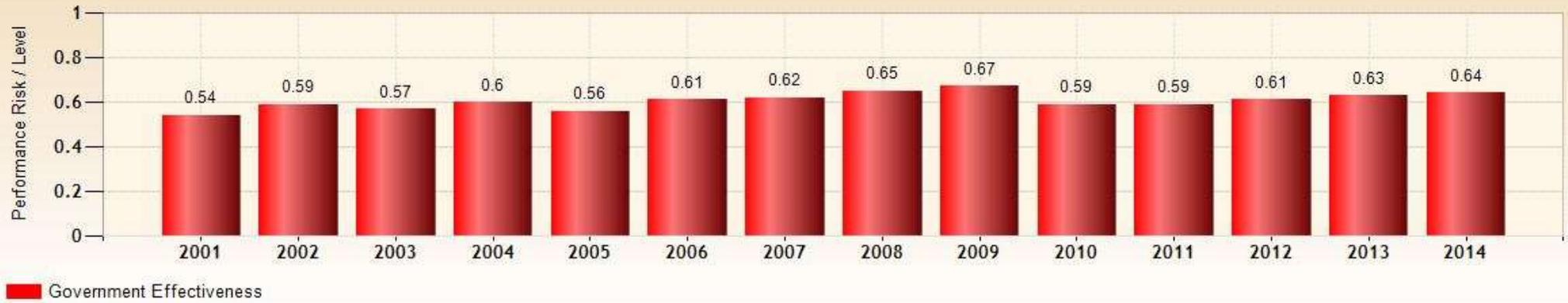
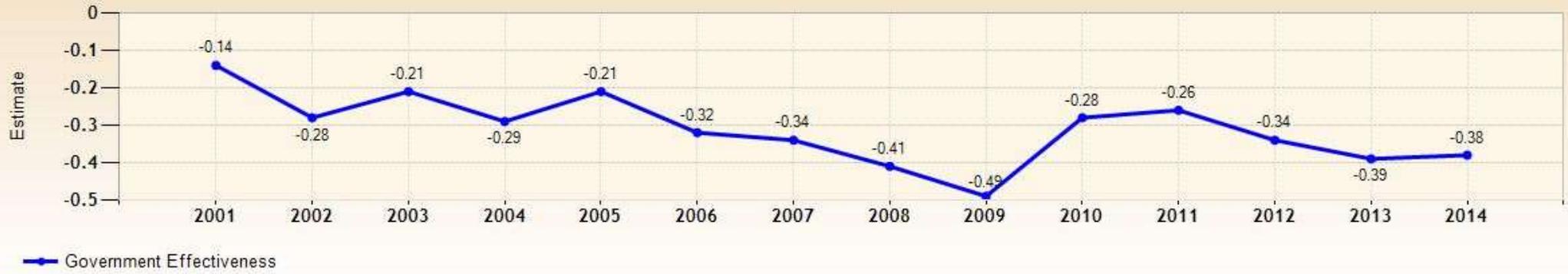
Transparency International ranks Lebanon 123rd worst of 175 countries rated in 2015.

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

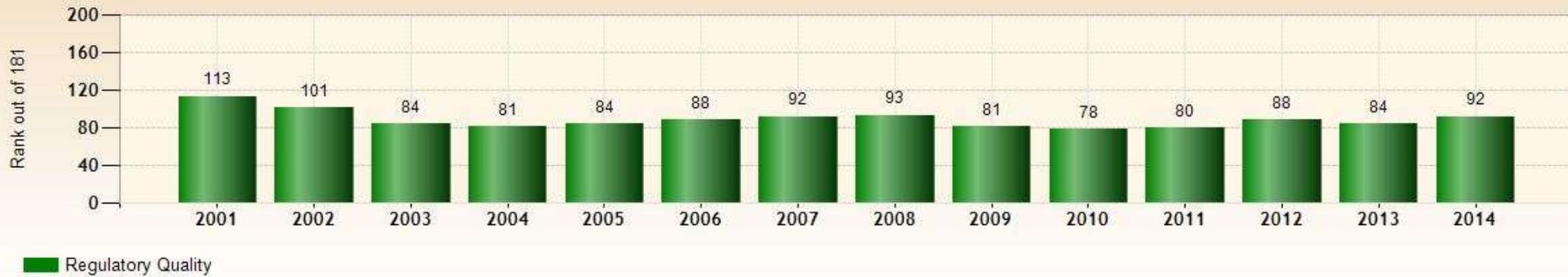
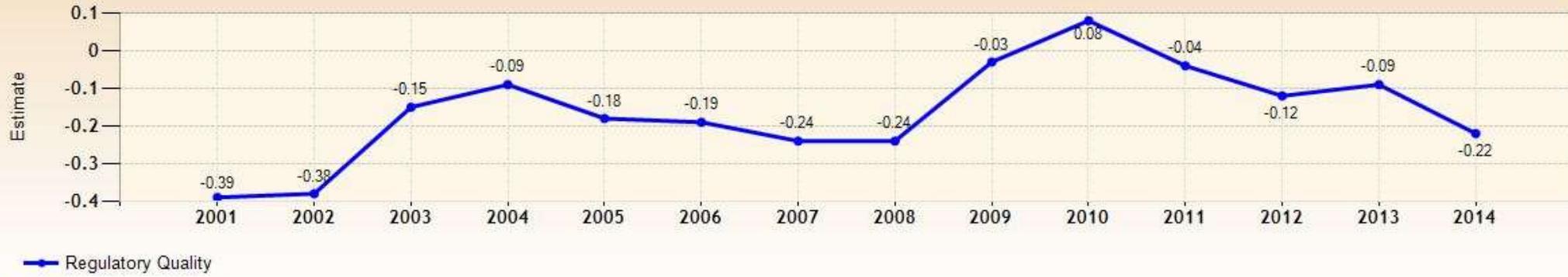
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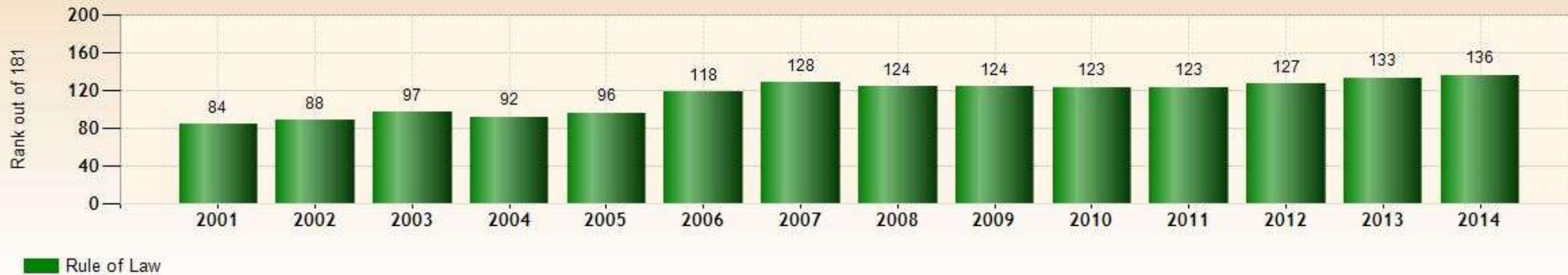
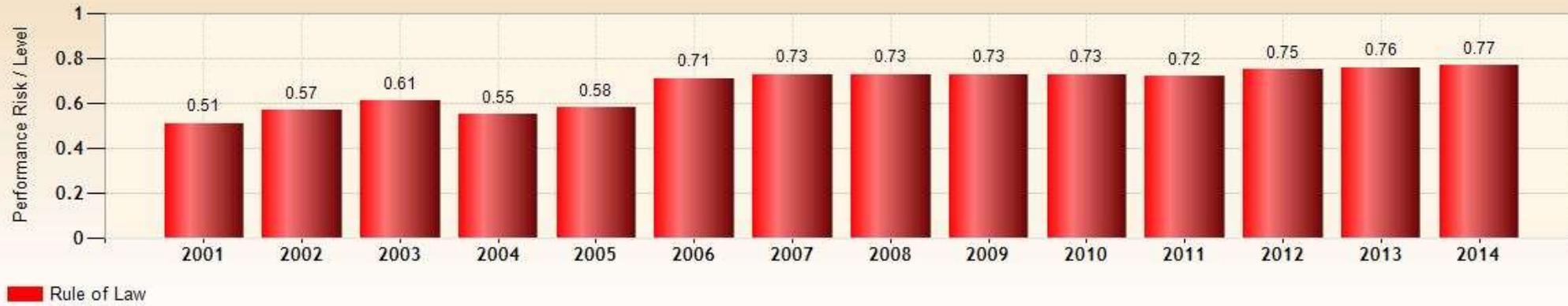
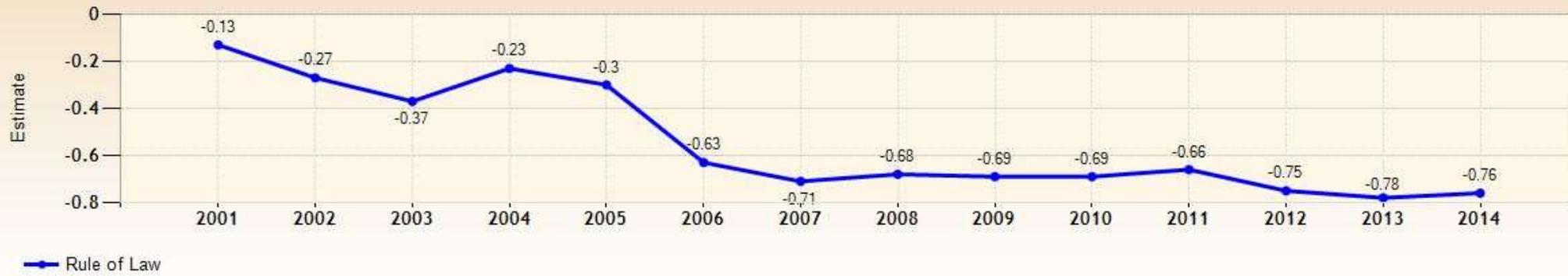
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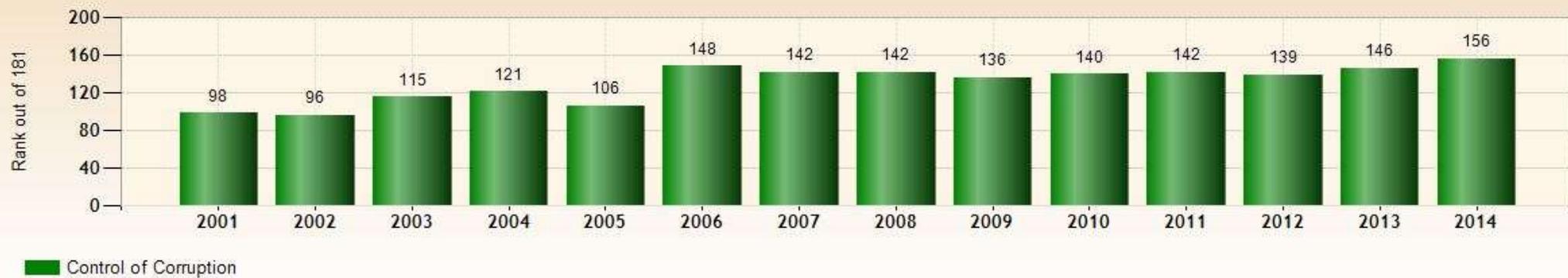
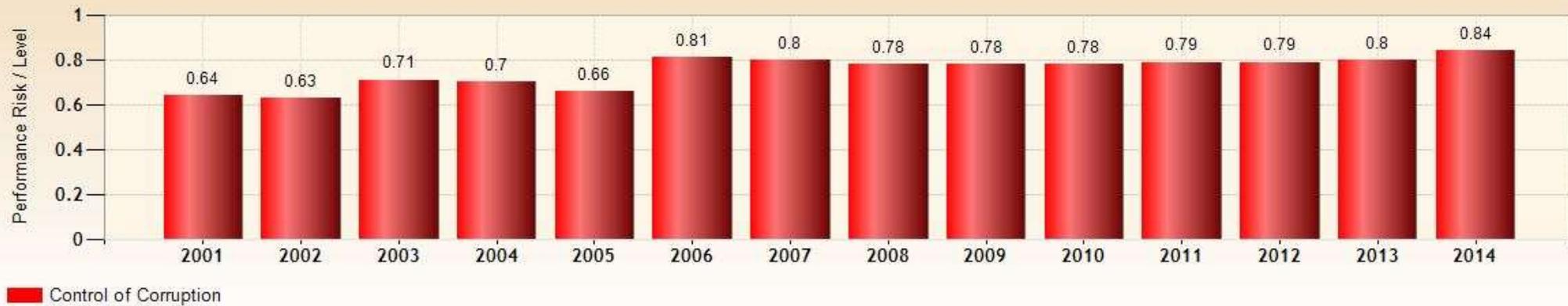
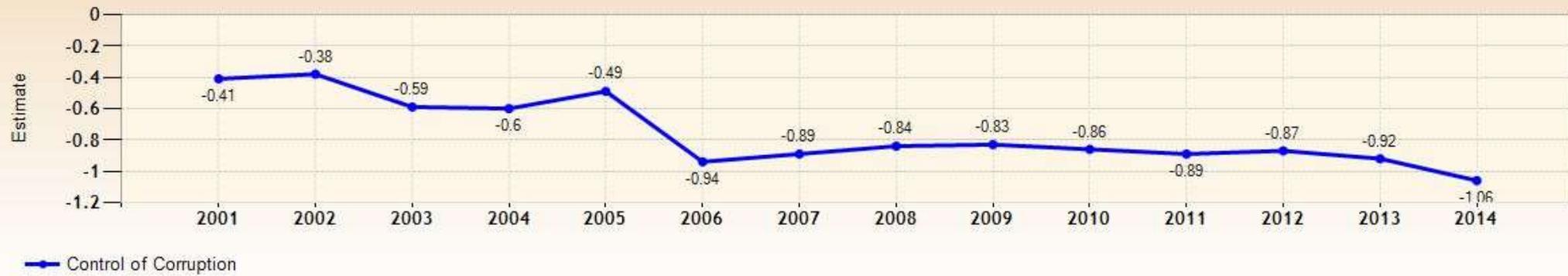
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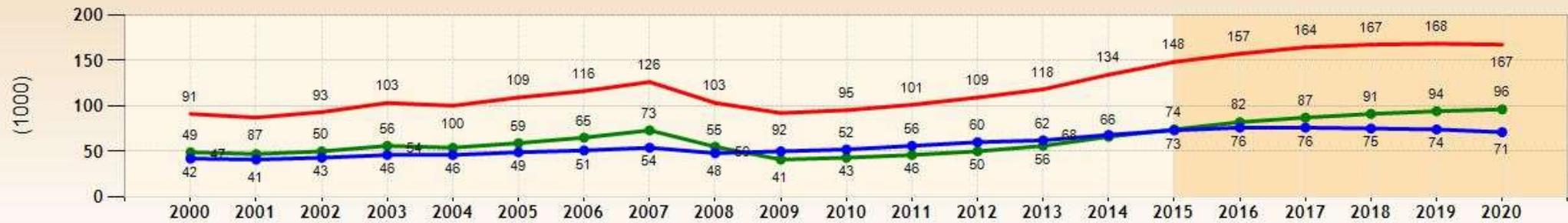
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— Total Population — Youth 15 to 24 Population

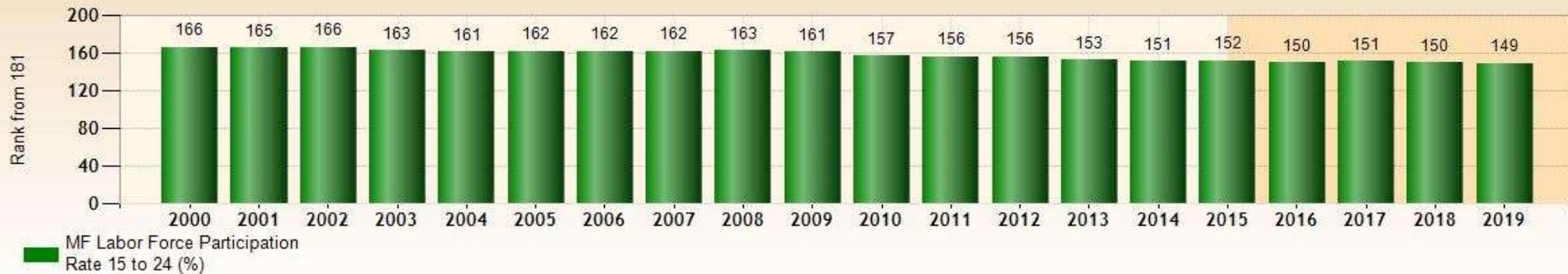
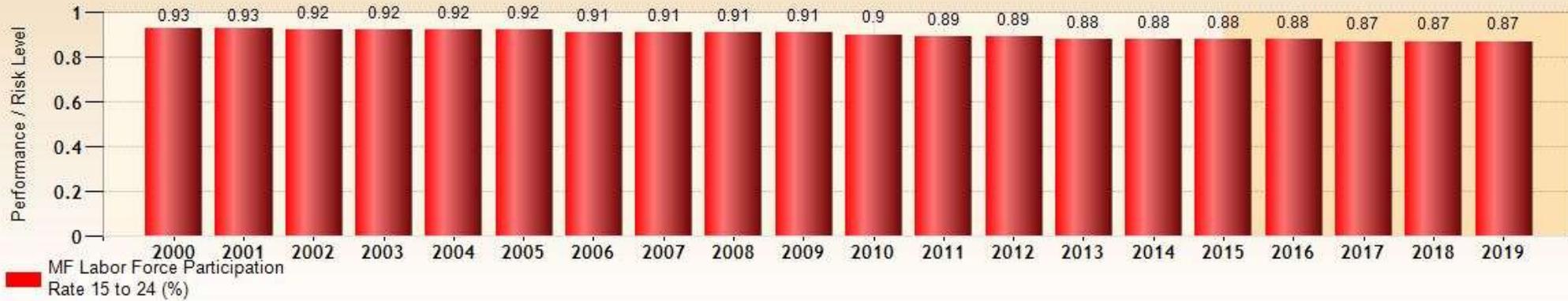


— Total Unemployed — Adult 25+ Unemployed — Youth 15 to 24 Unemployed

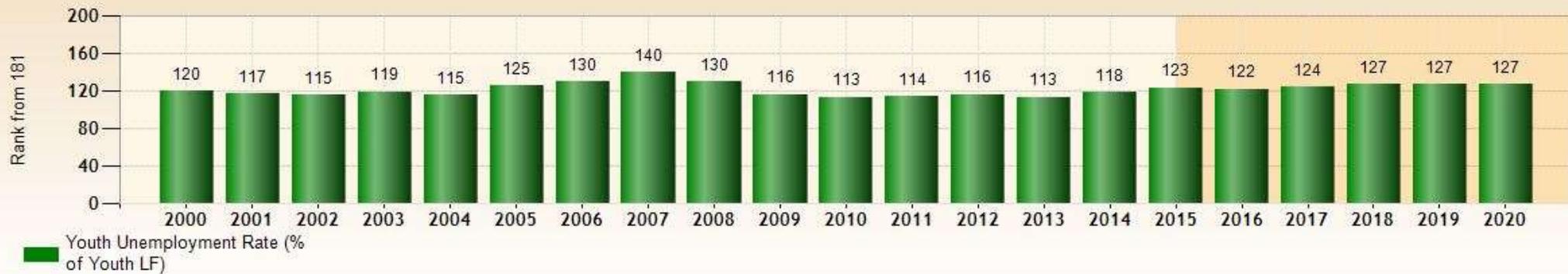
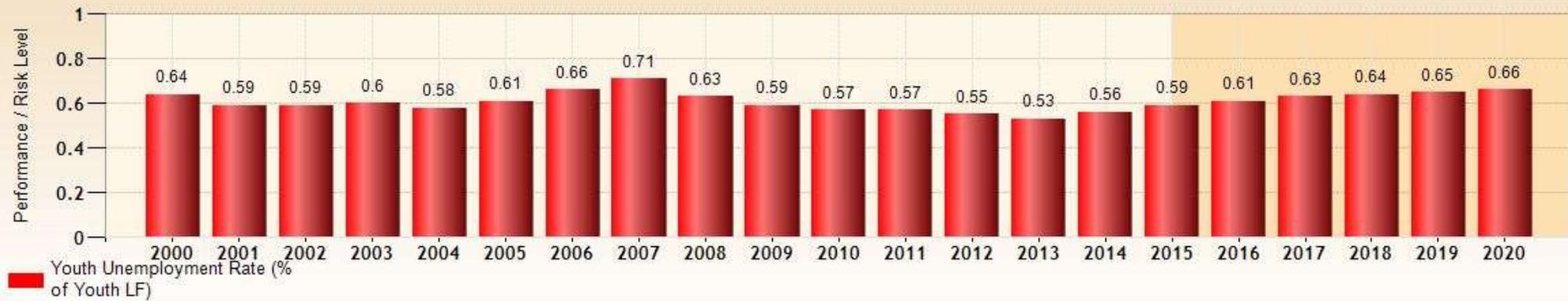
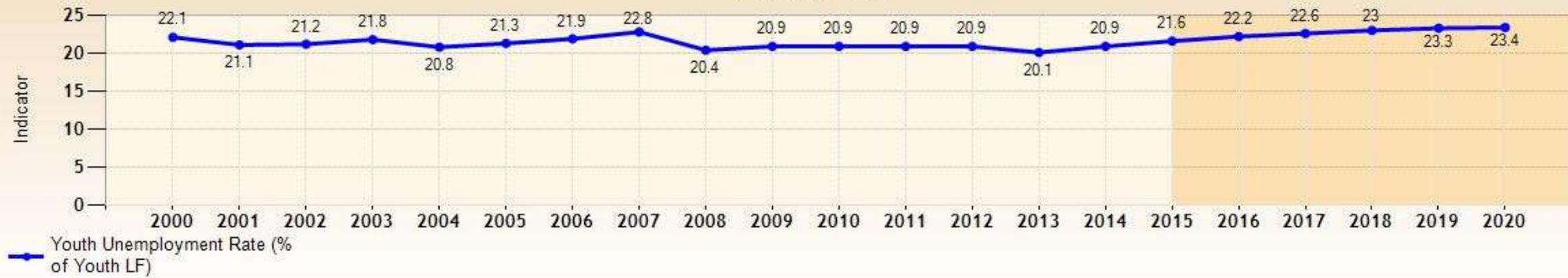


— Adult 25+ Labor Force (1000) — Youth 15 to 24 Labor Force

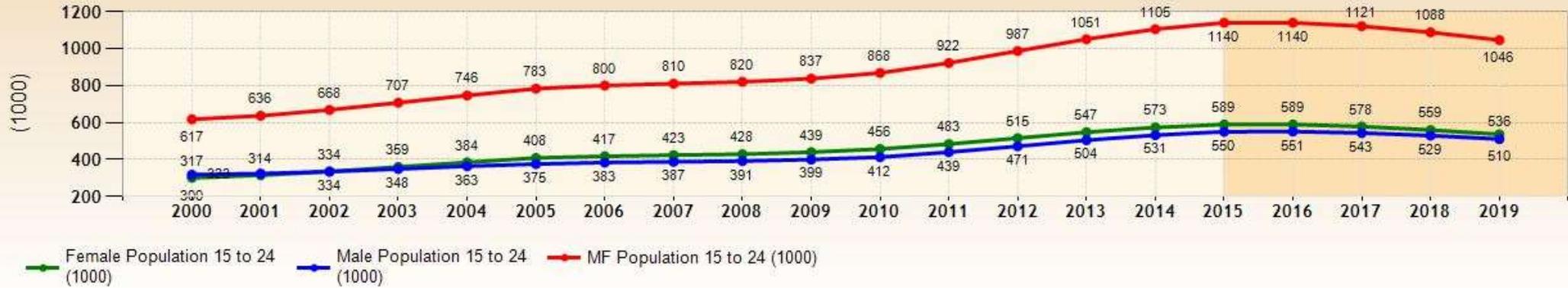
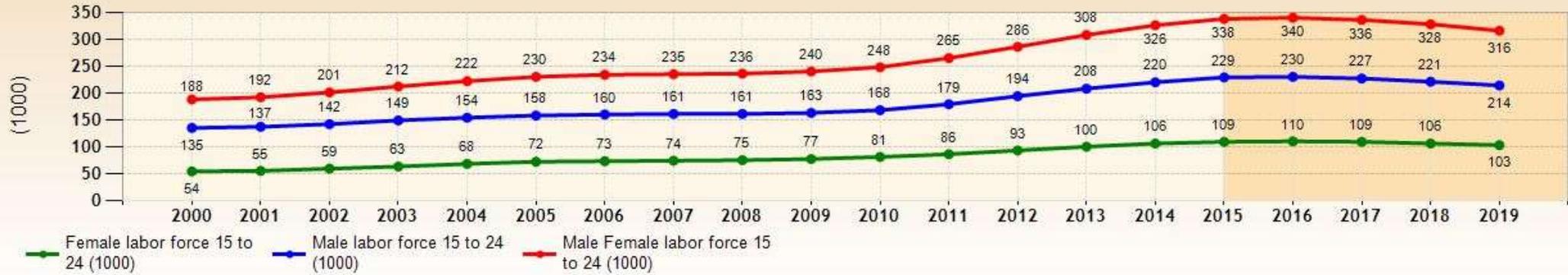
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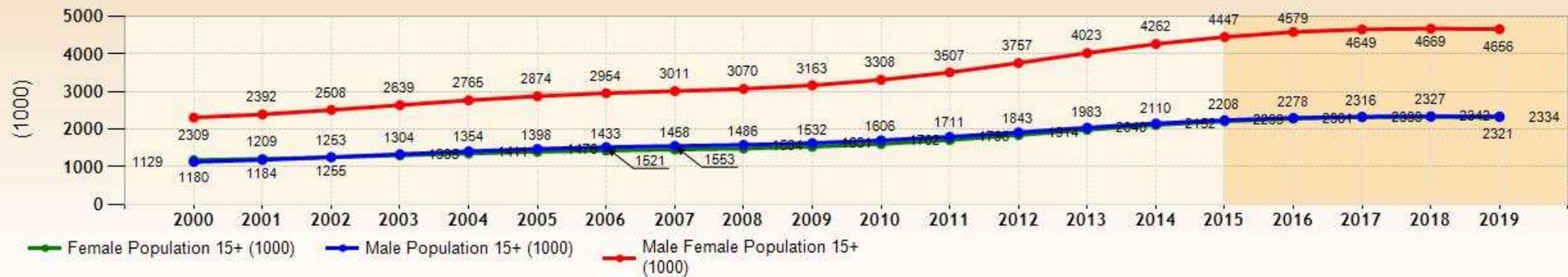
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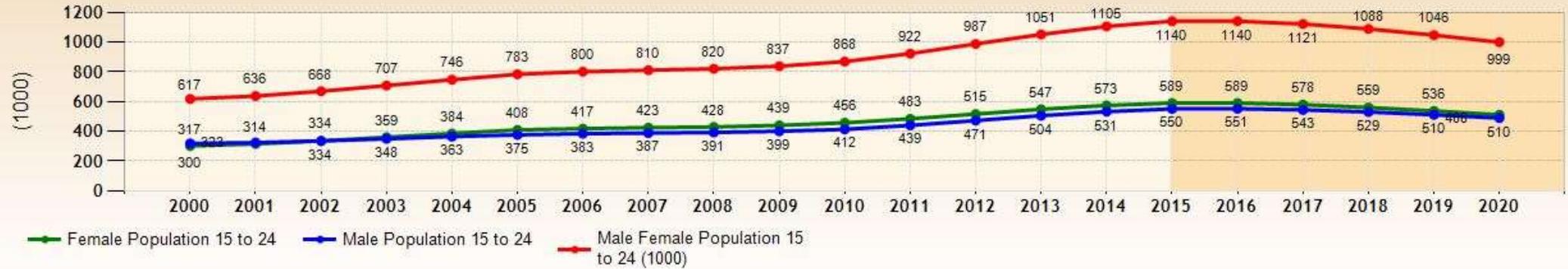
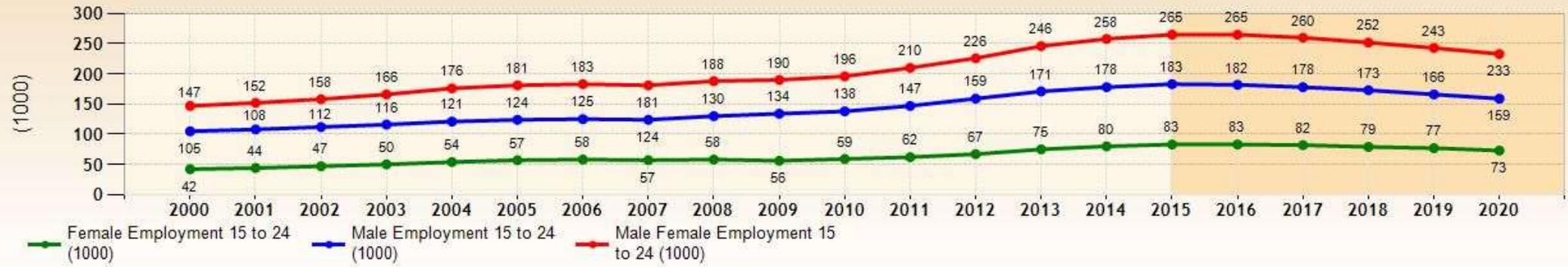
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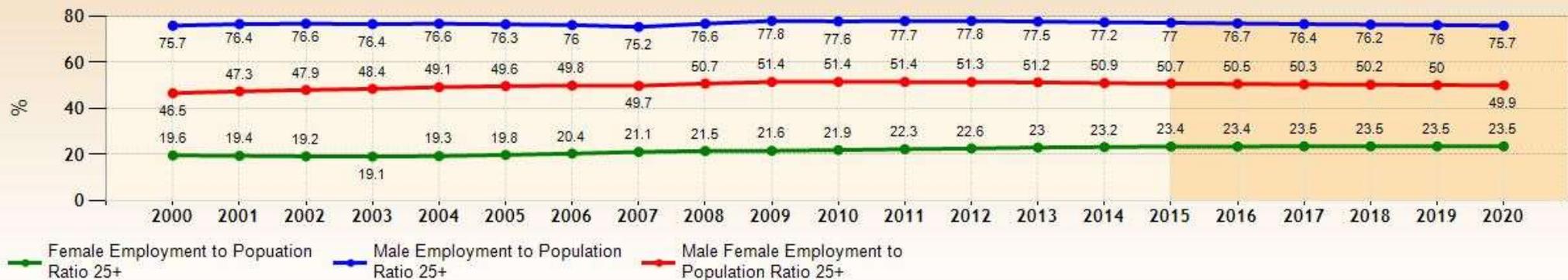
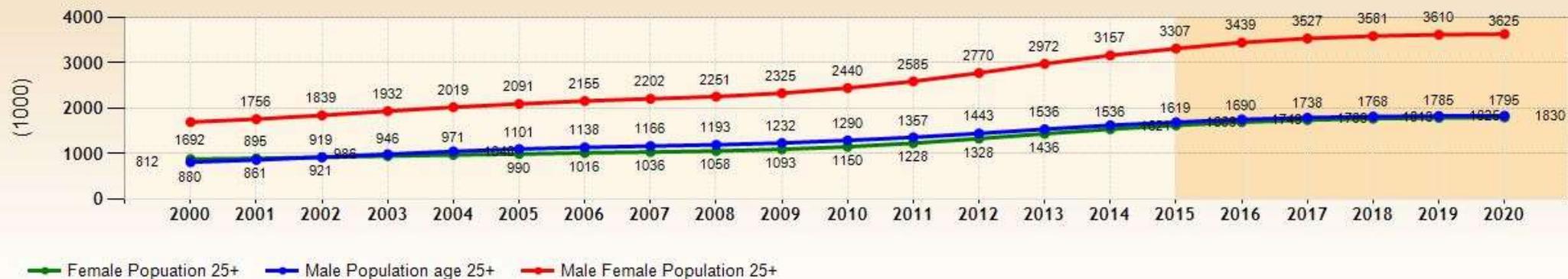
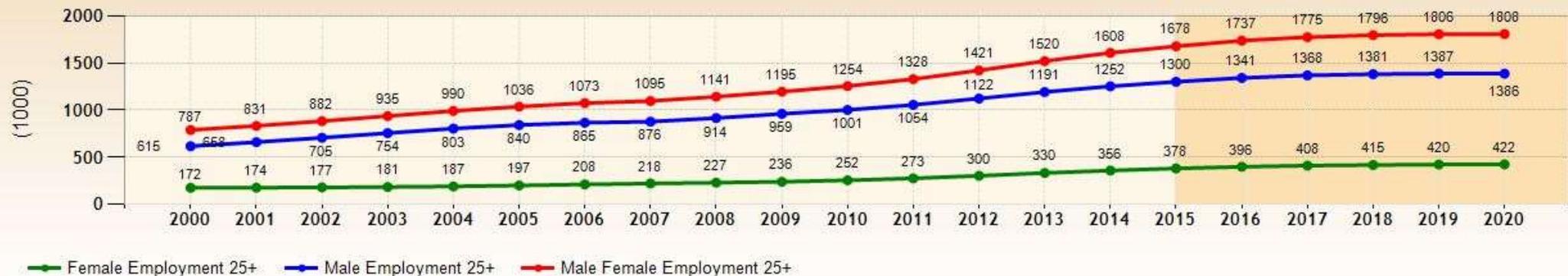
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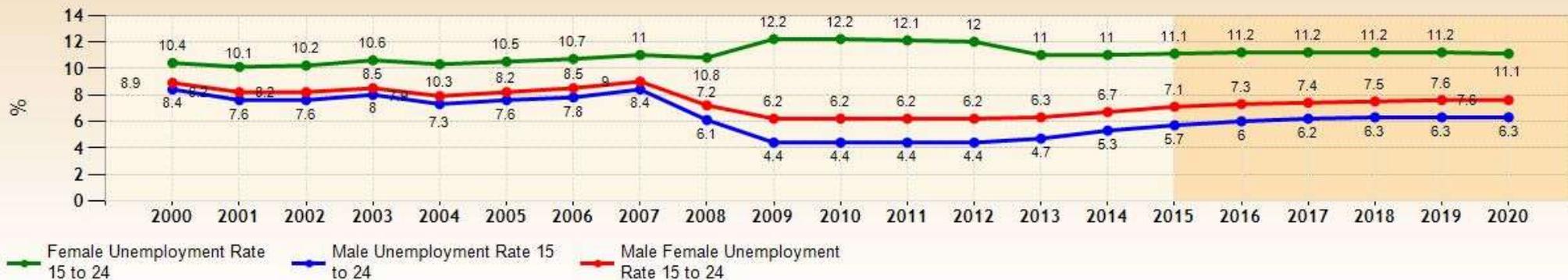
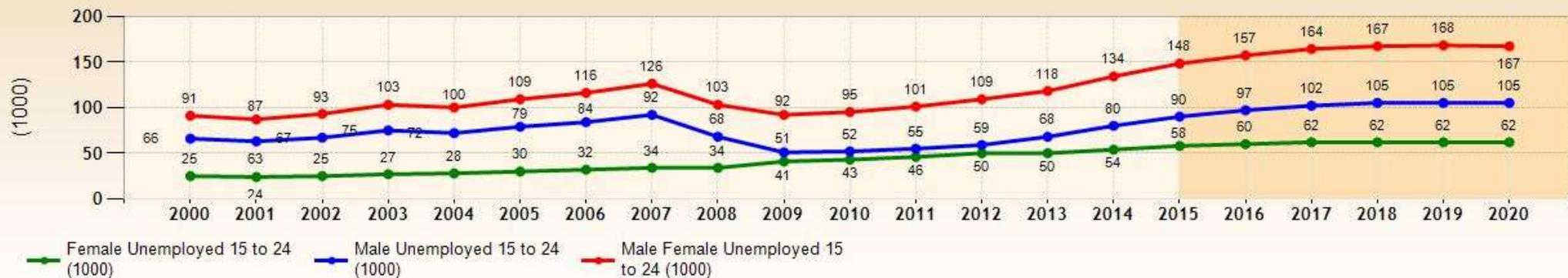
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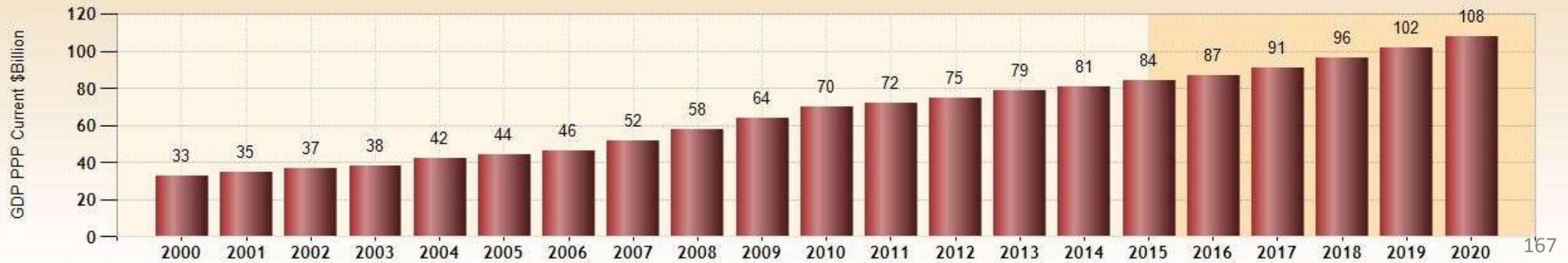
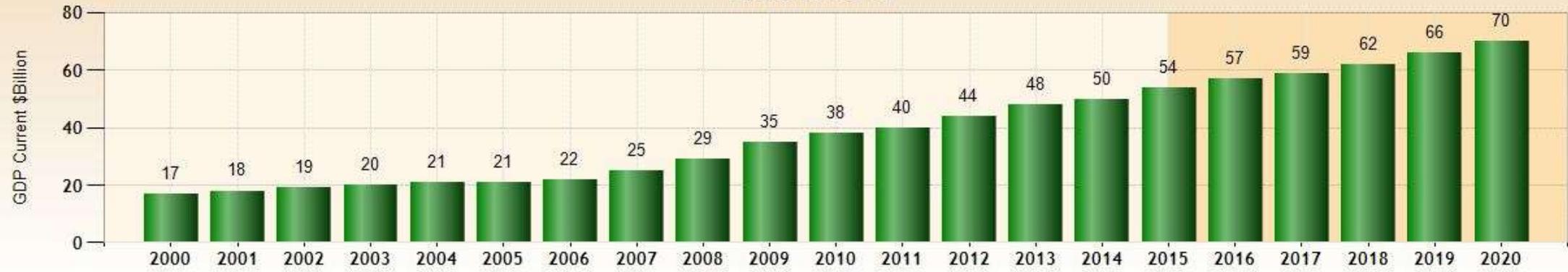
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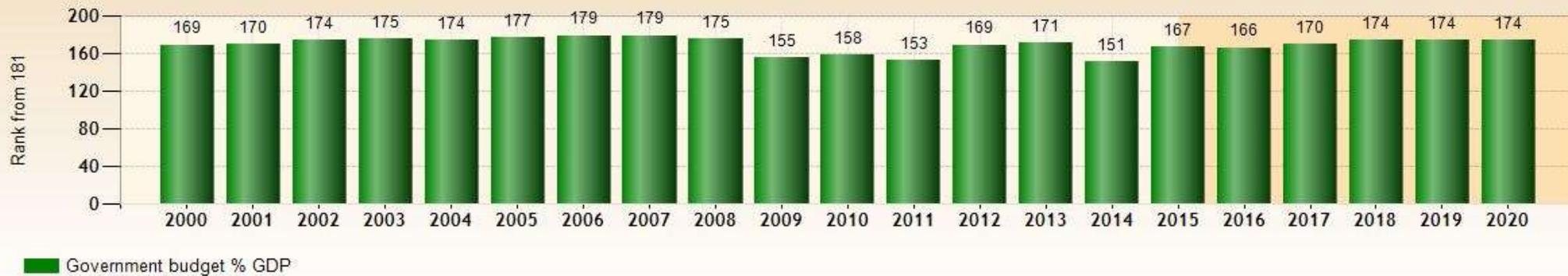
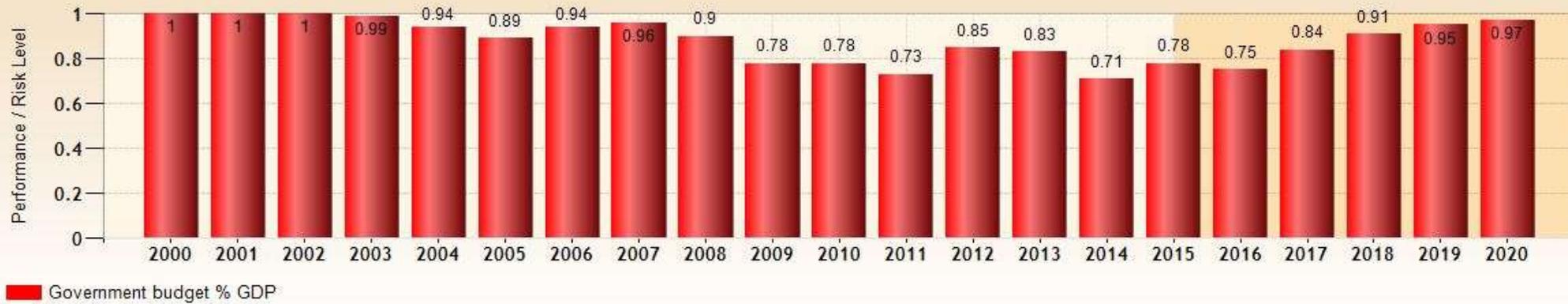
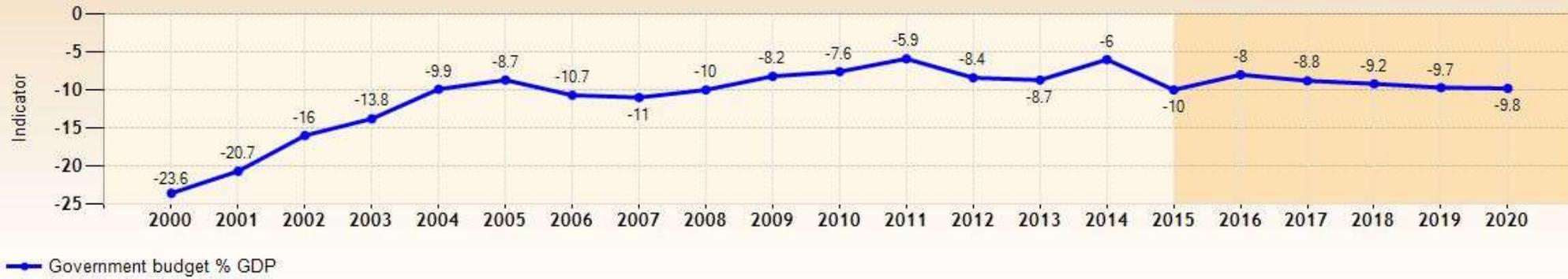
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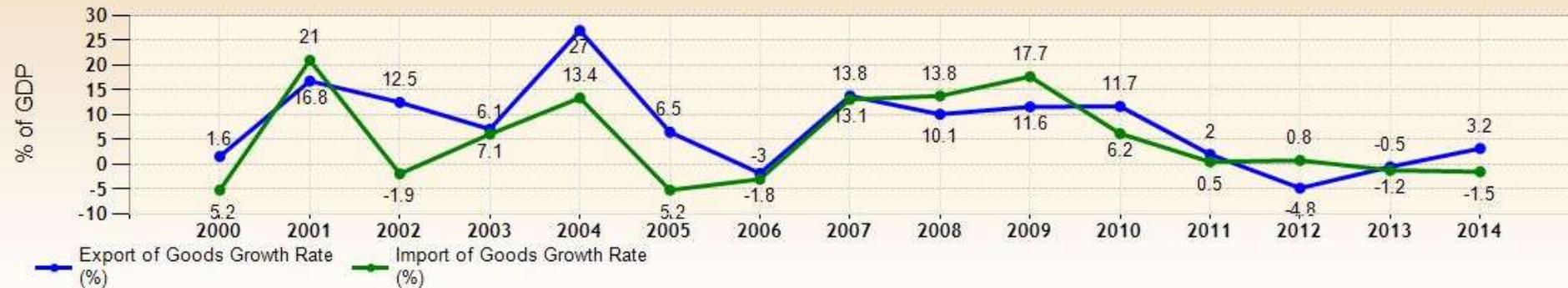
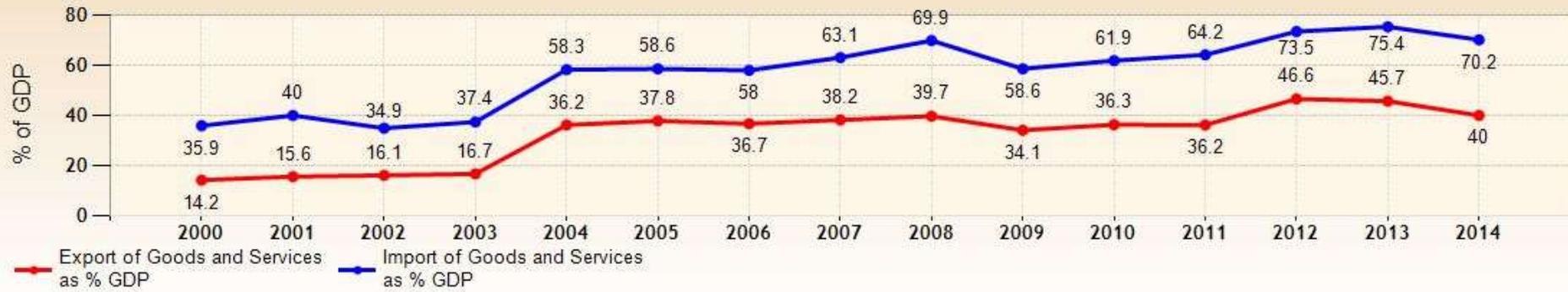
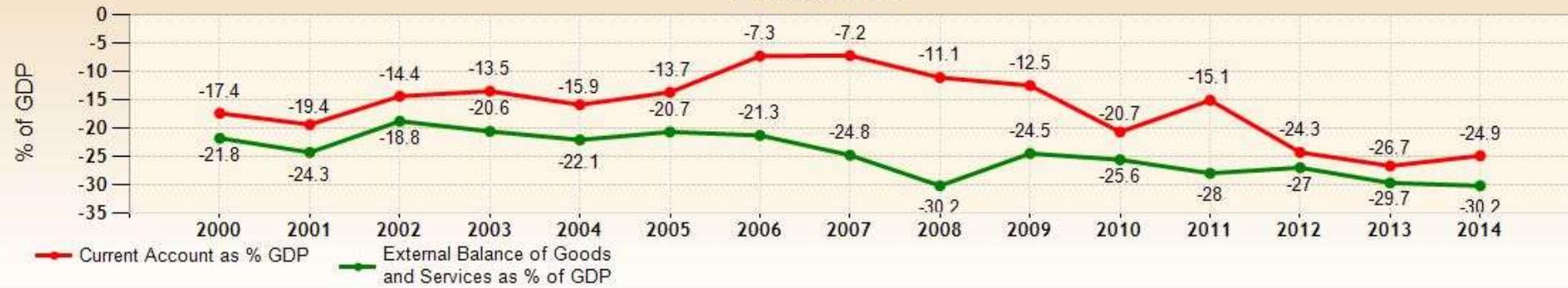
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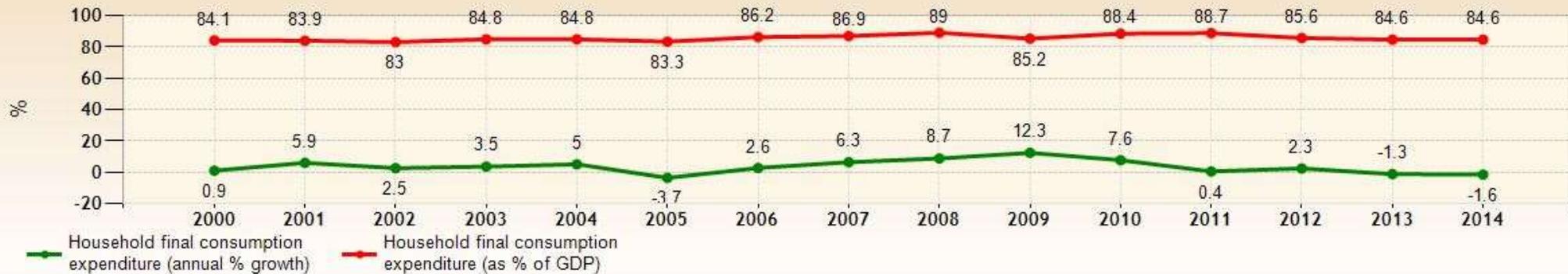
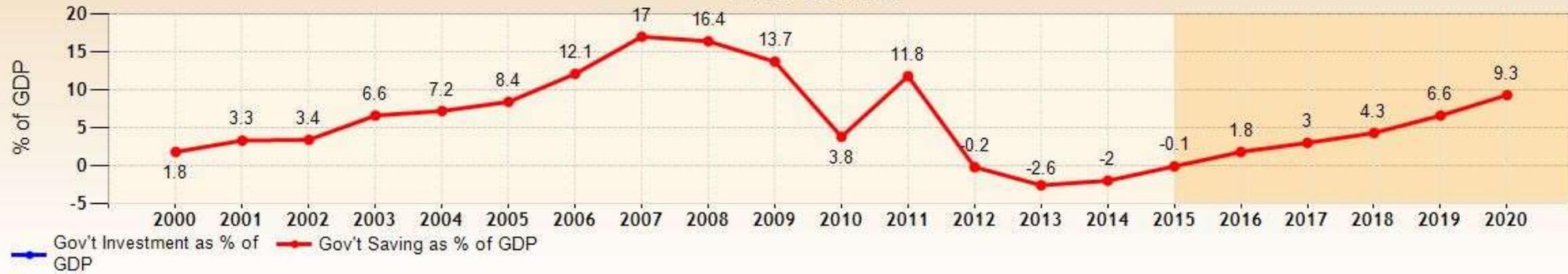
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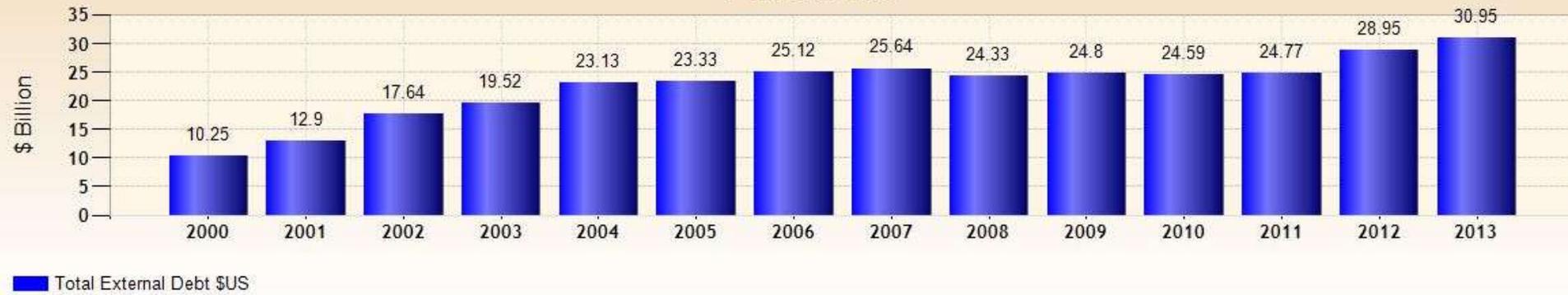
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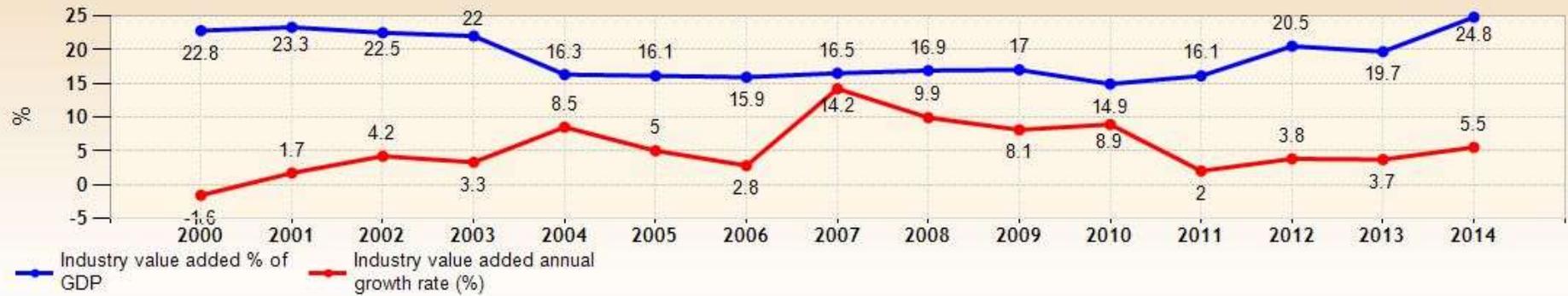
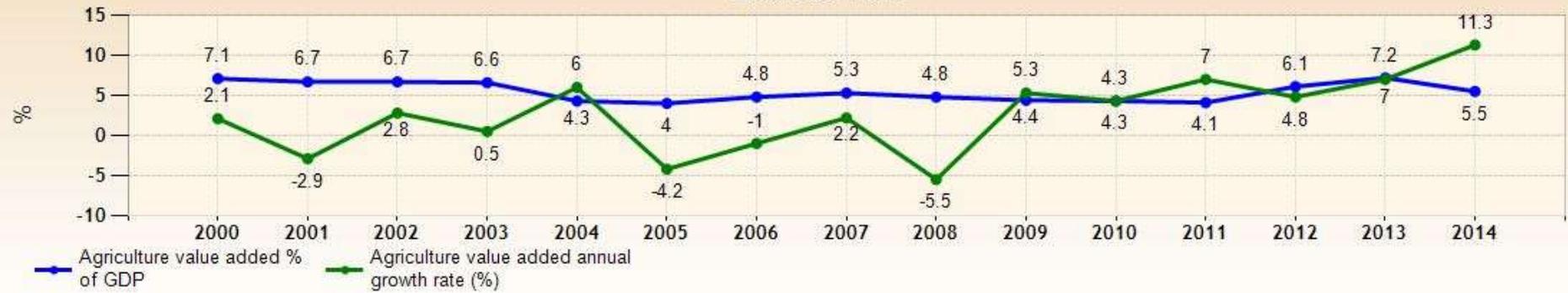
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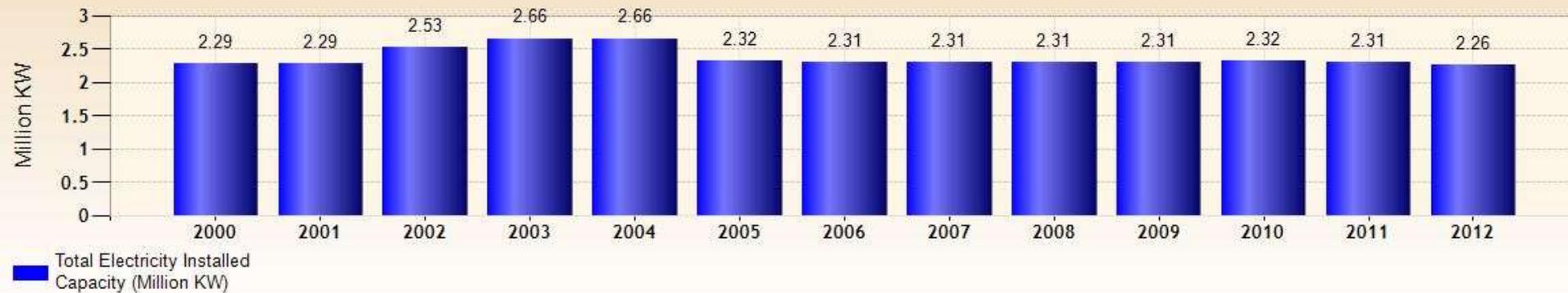
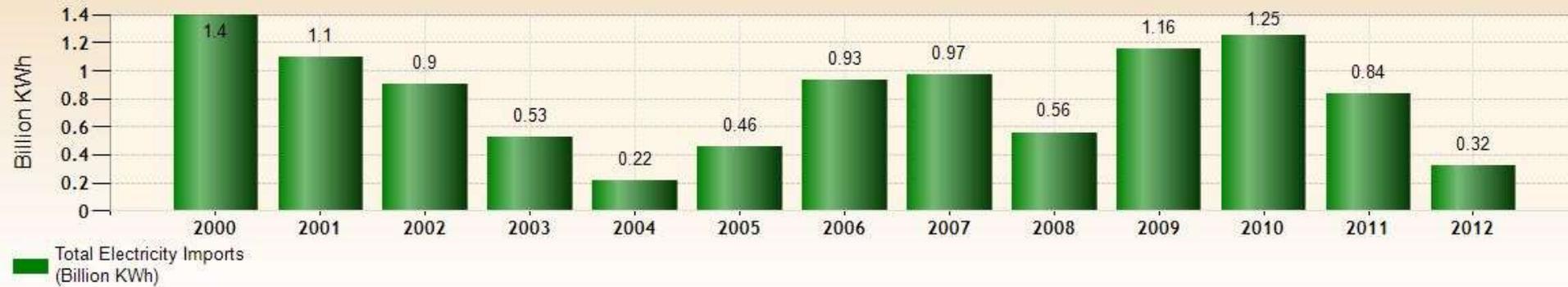
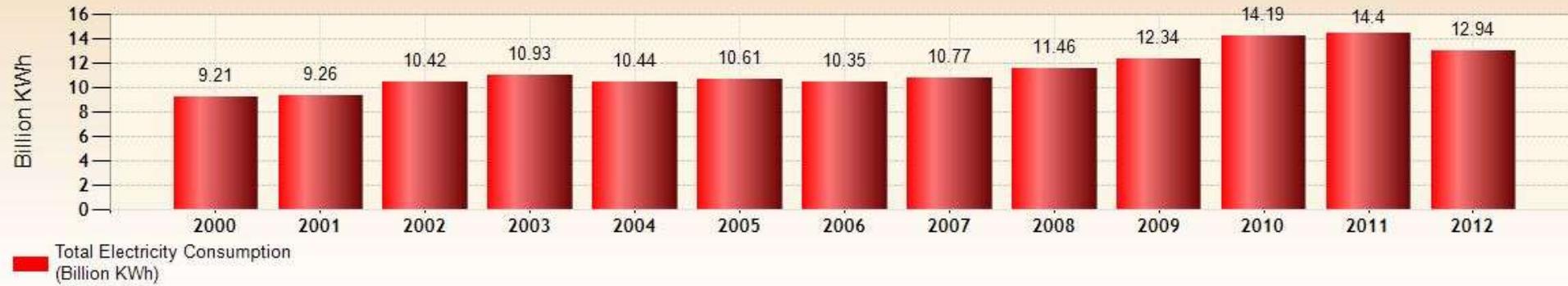


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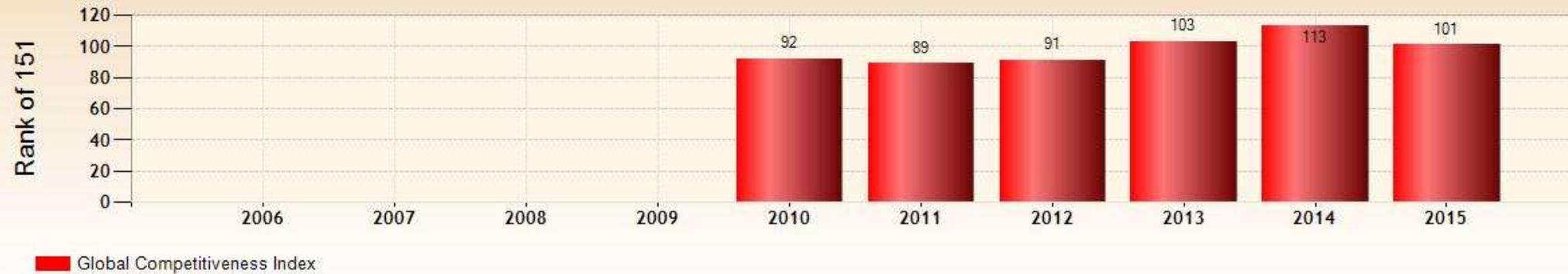
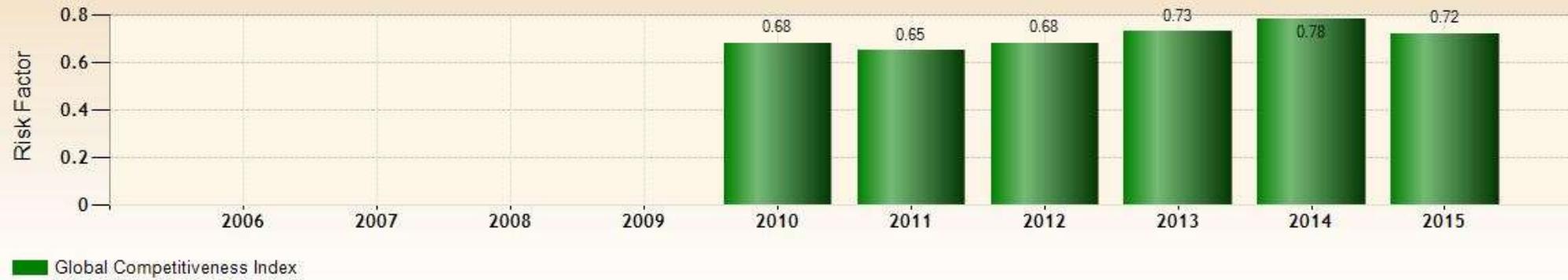
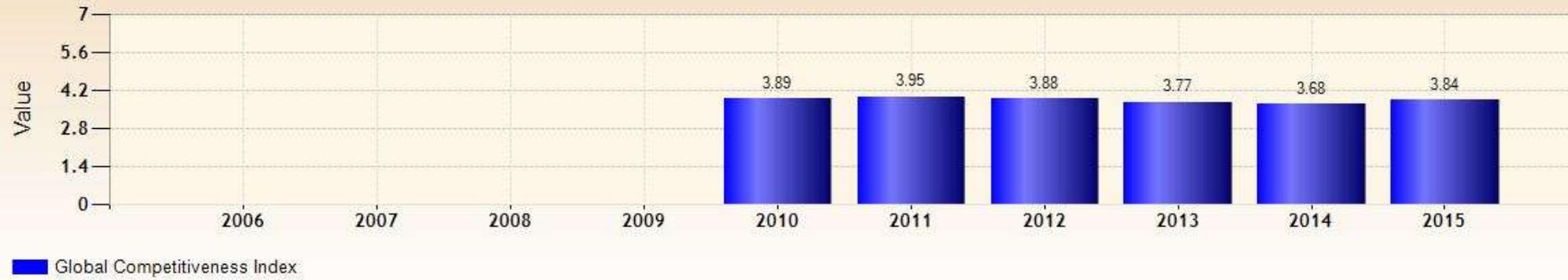




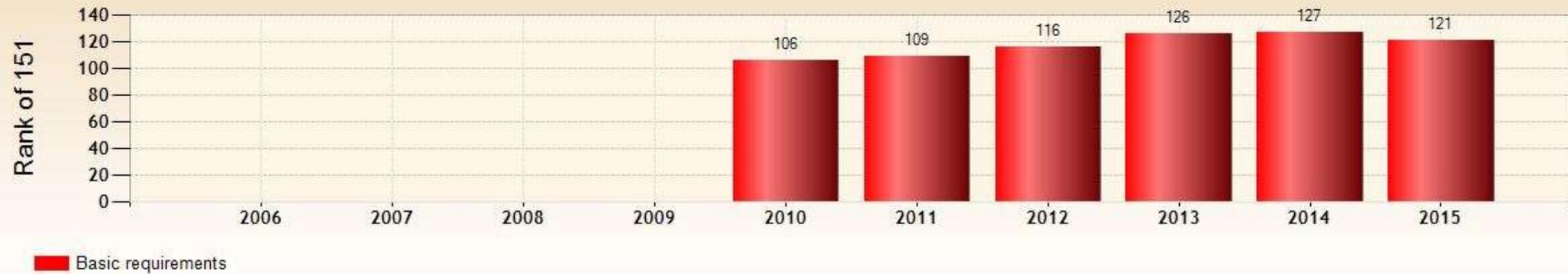
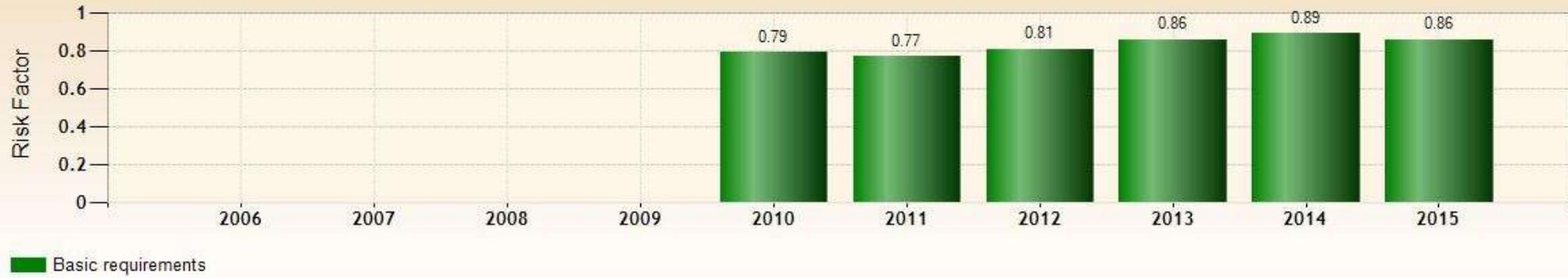
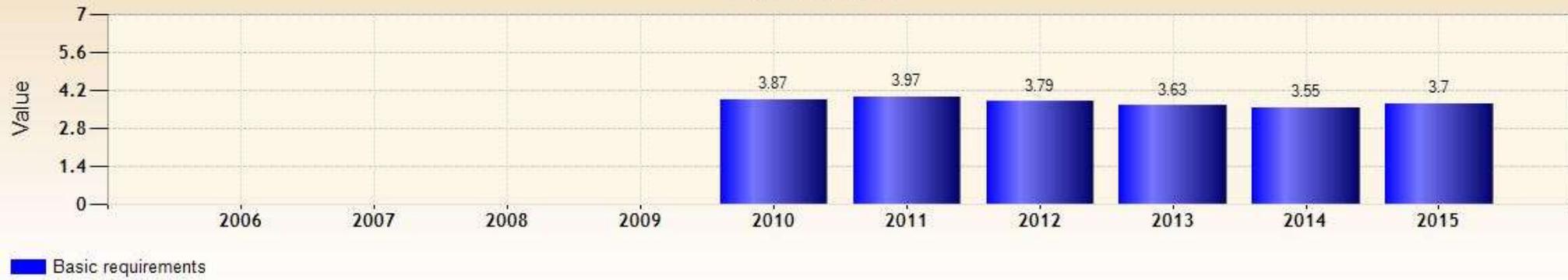
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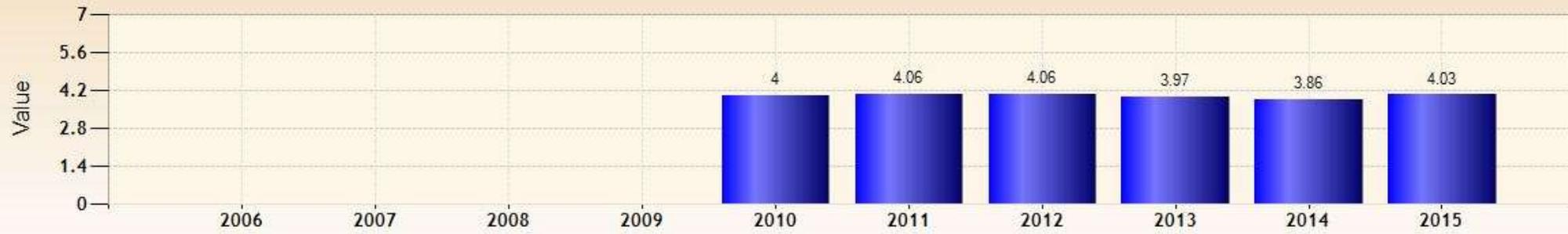
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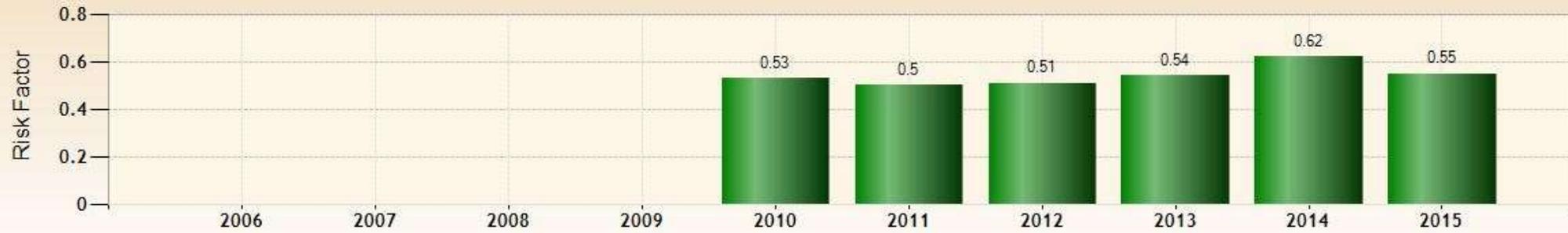
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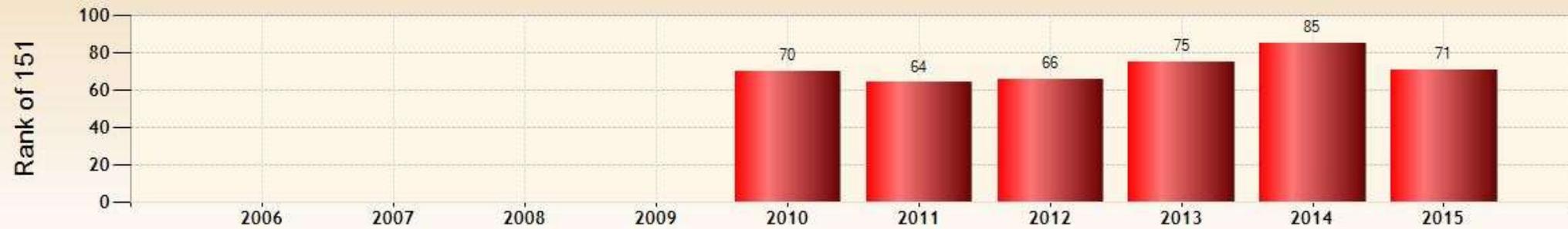
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Efficiency enhancers

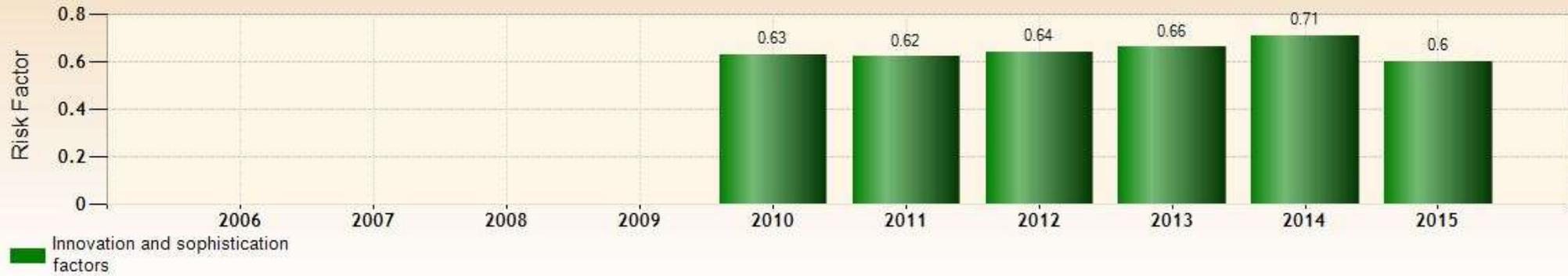


Efficiency enhancers



Efficiency enhancers

Lebanon



World Bank Global Ranking of Ease of Doing Business in Lebanon in 2016: 114th of 189

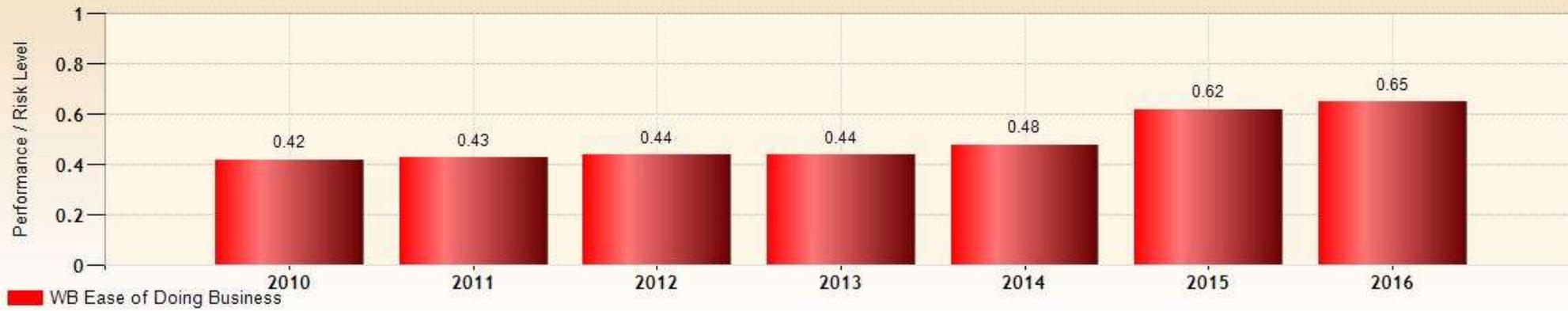
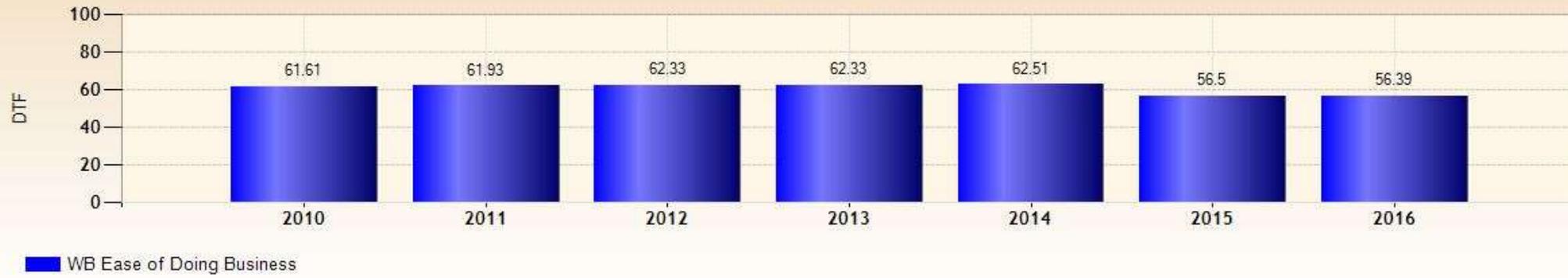
REGION	Middle East & North Africa	DOING BUSINESS 2016 RANK	DOING BUSINESS 2015 RANK ①	CHANGE IN RANK
INCOME CATEGORY	Upper middle income	123	121	↓ -2
POPULATION	4,510,301	DOING BUSINESS 2016 DTF (% POINTS) ①	DOING BUSINESS 2015 DTF (% POINTS) ①	CHANGE IN DTF (% POINTS) ①
GNI PER CAPITA (US\$)	9,880	56.39	56.50	↓ -0.11
CITY COVERED	Beirut			

Rankings Distance to Frontier

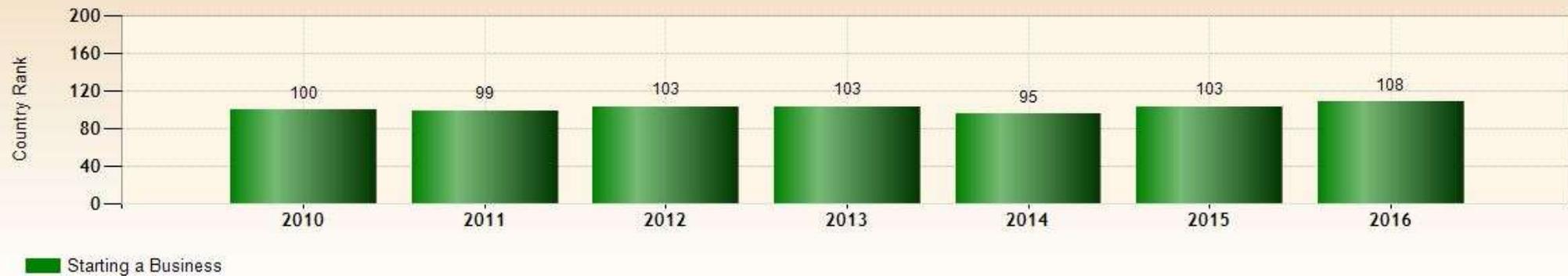
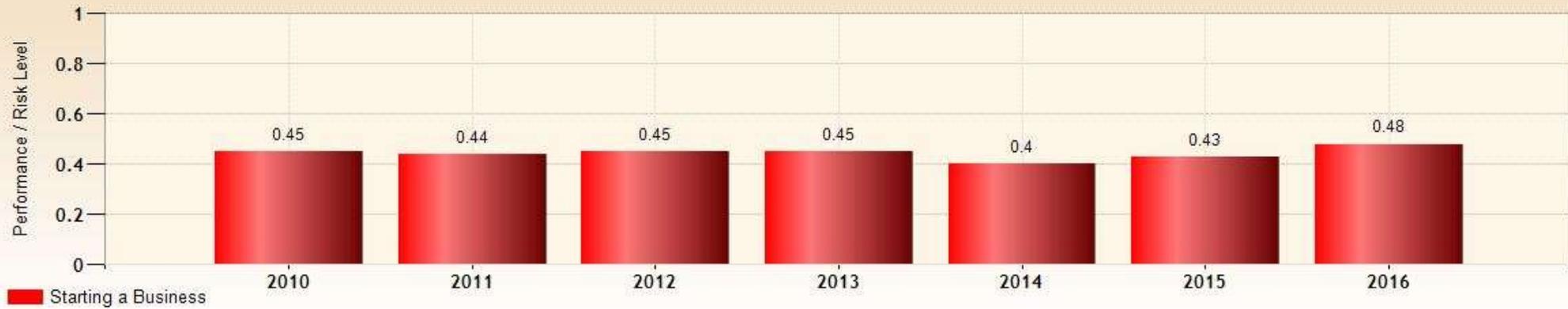
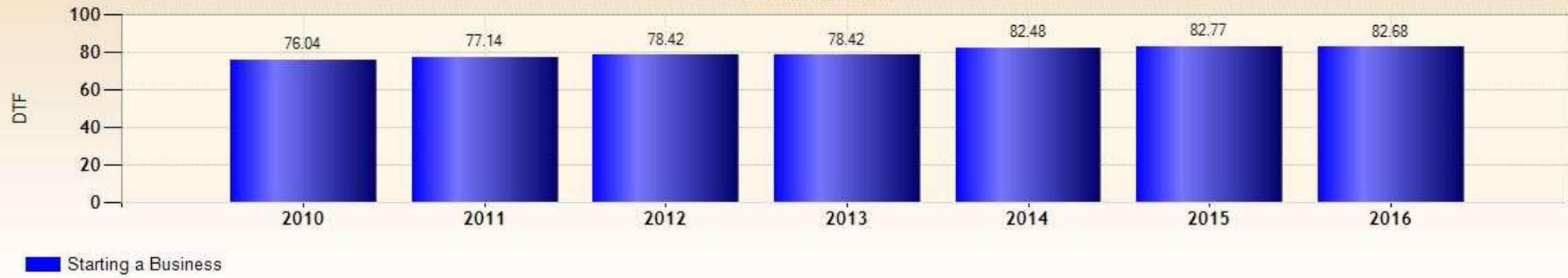
Topics	DB 2016 Rank	DB 2015 Rank	Change in Rank
Starting a Business	114	108	↑ -6
Dealing with Construction Permits	130	129	↑ -1
Getting Electricity	116	111	↑ -5
Registering Property X	103	99	↑ -4
Getting Credit	109	105	↑ -4
Protecting Minority Investors	134	133	↑ -1
Paying Taxes	45	44	↑ -1
Trading Across Borders	147	147	No change
Enforcing Contracts	135	134	↑ -1
Resolving Insolvency	134	135	↑ 1

✓=Doing Business reform making it easier to do business. X=Change making it more difficult to do business.

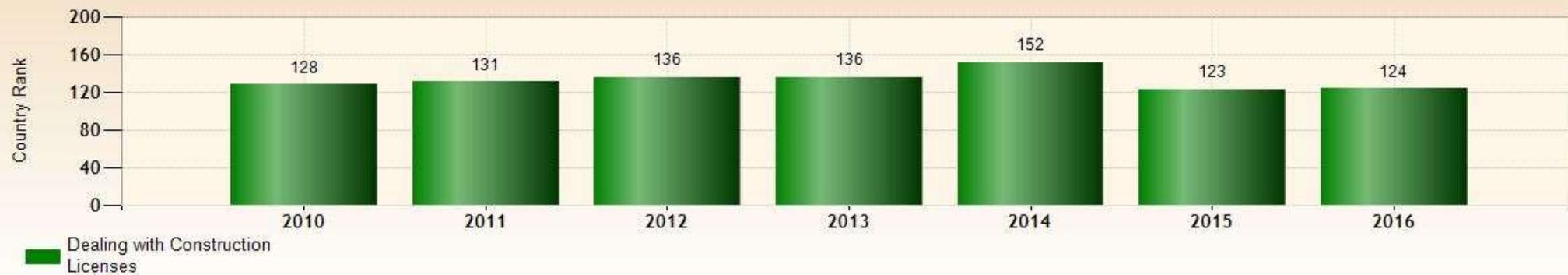
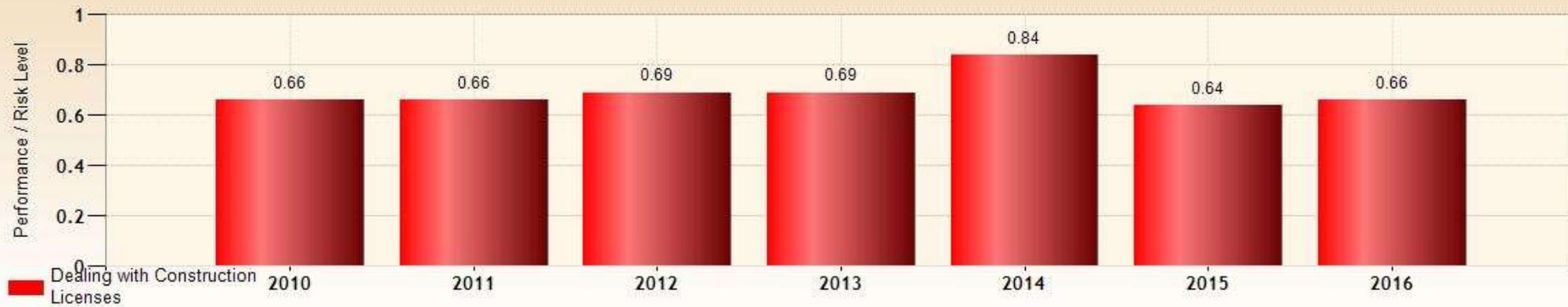
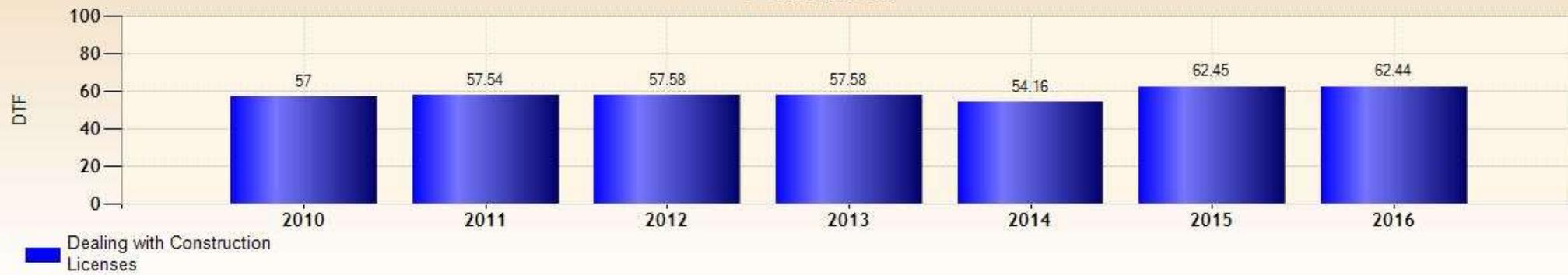
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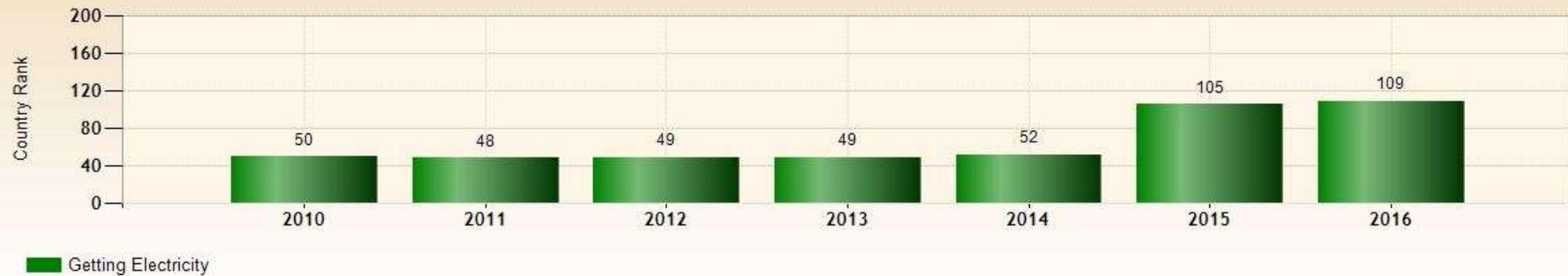
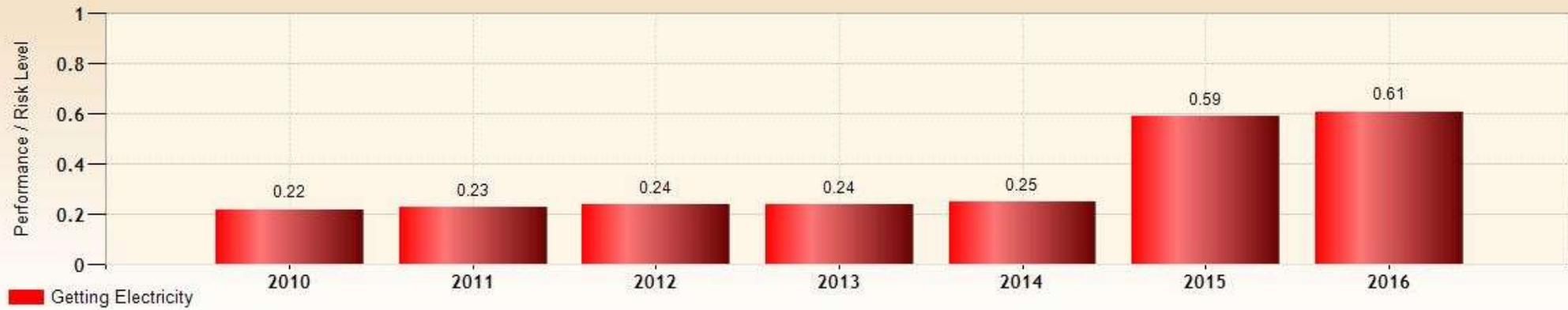
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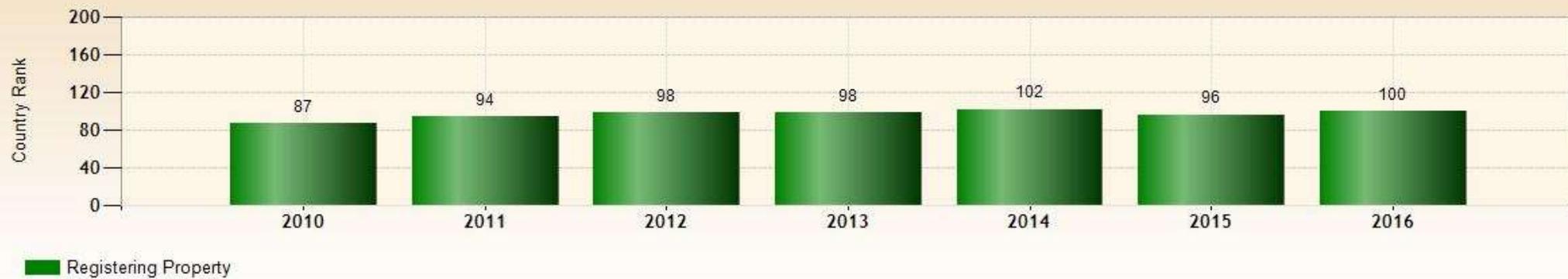
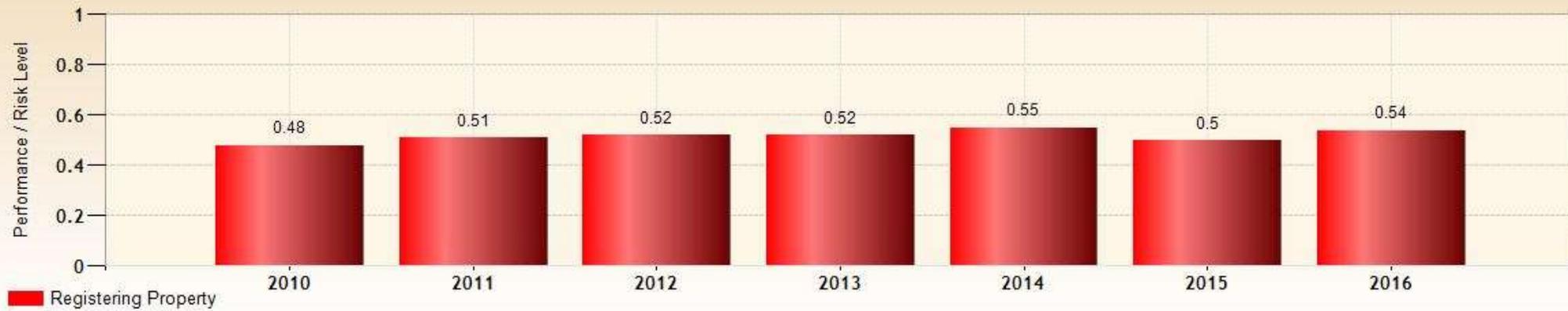
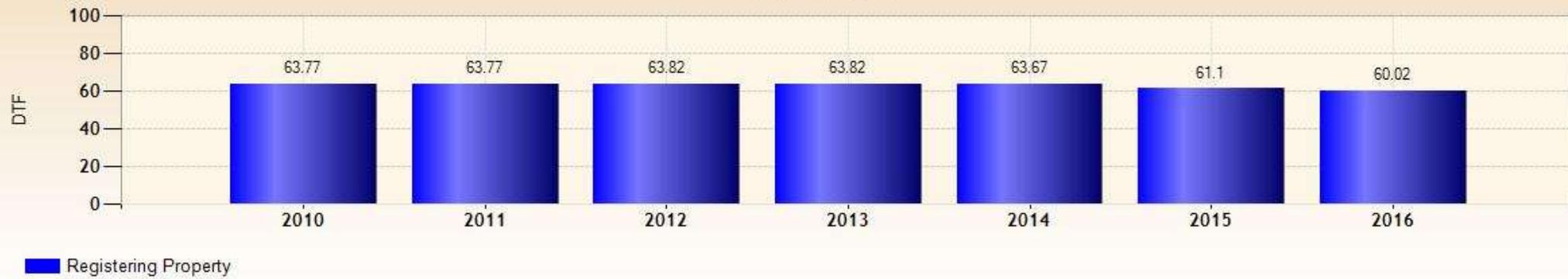
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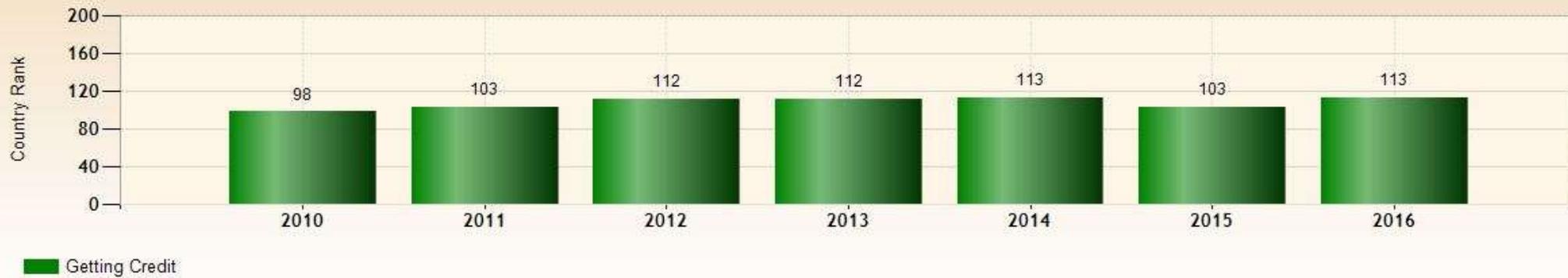
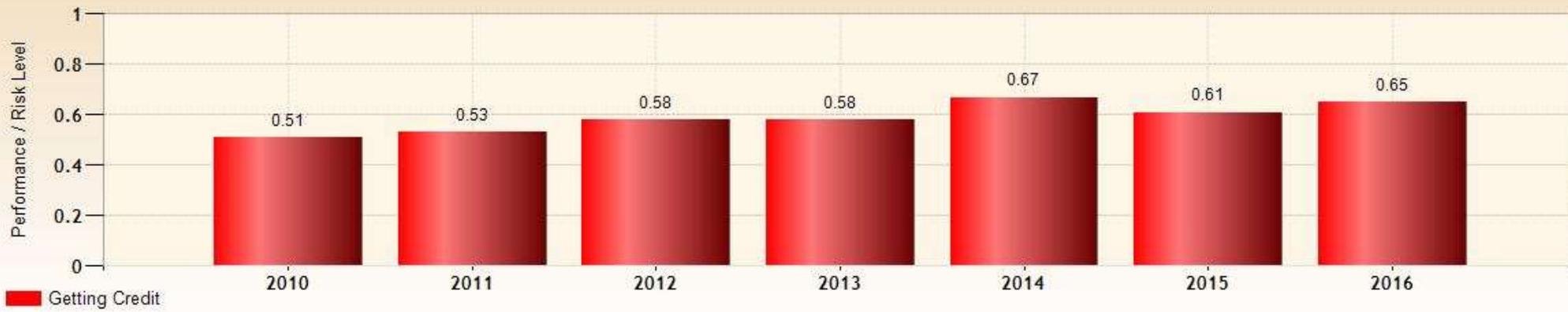
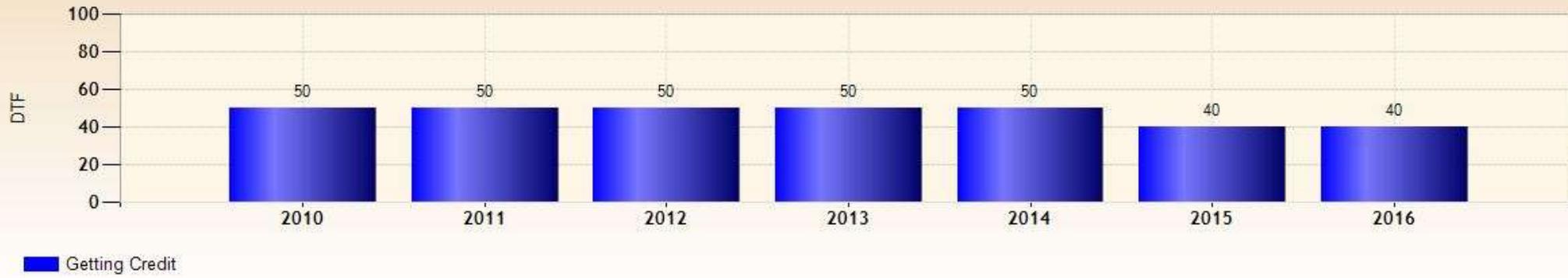
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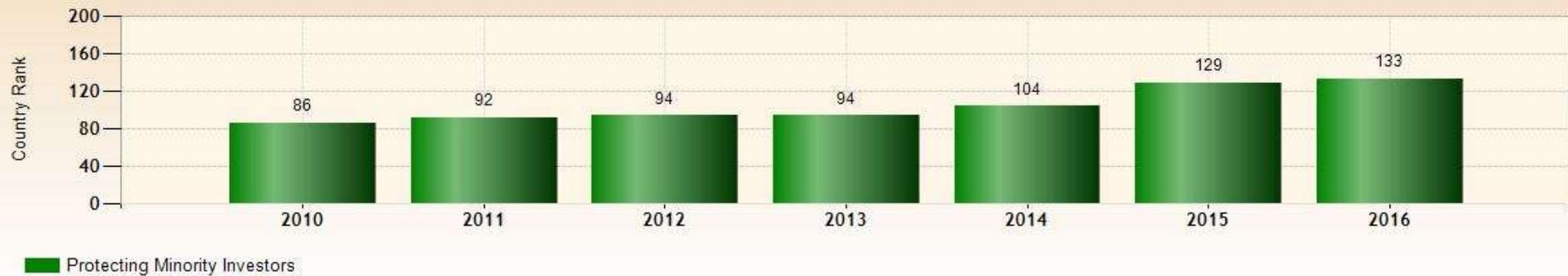
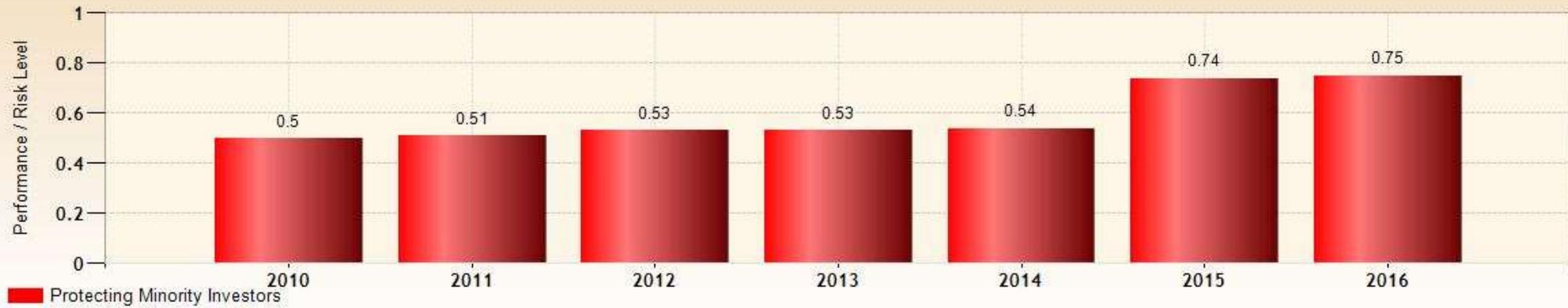
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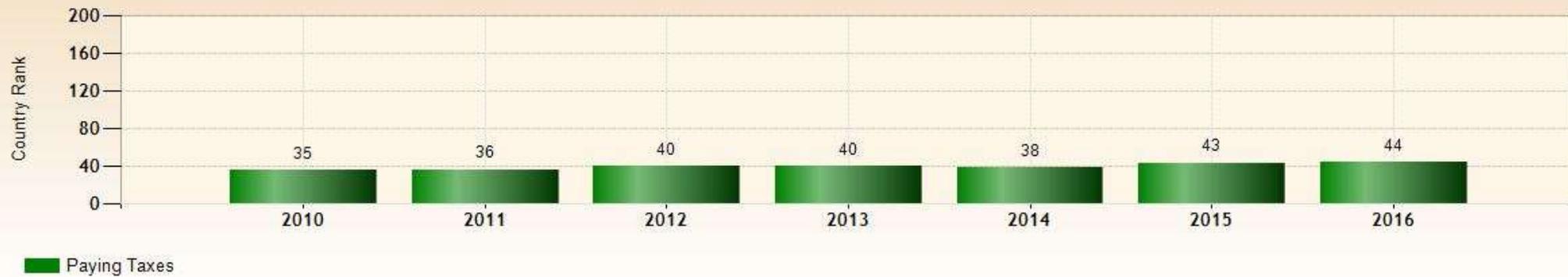
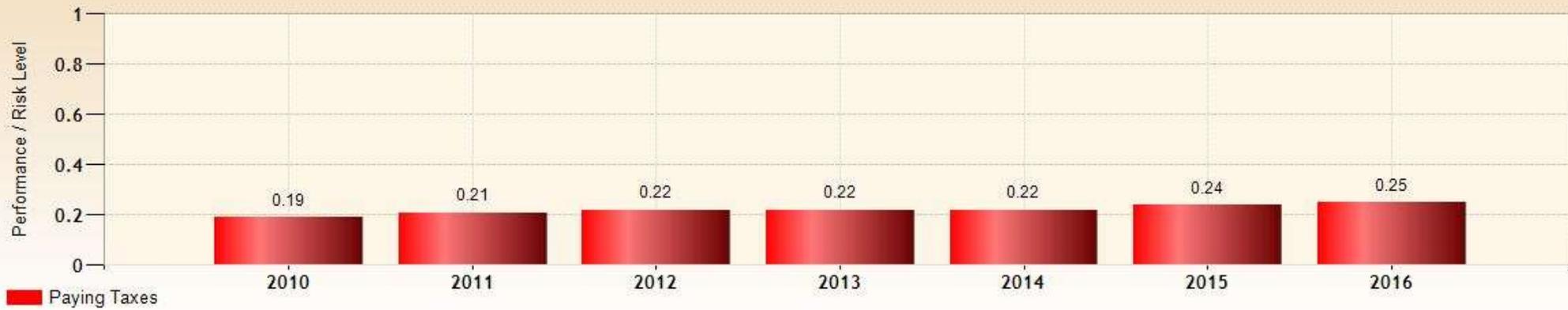
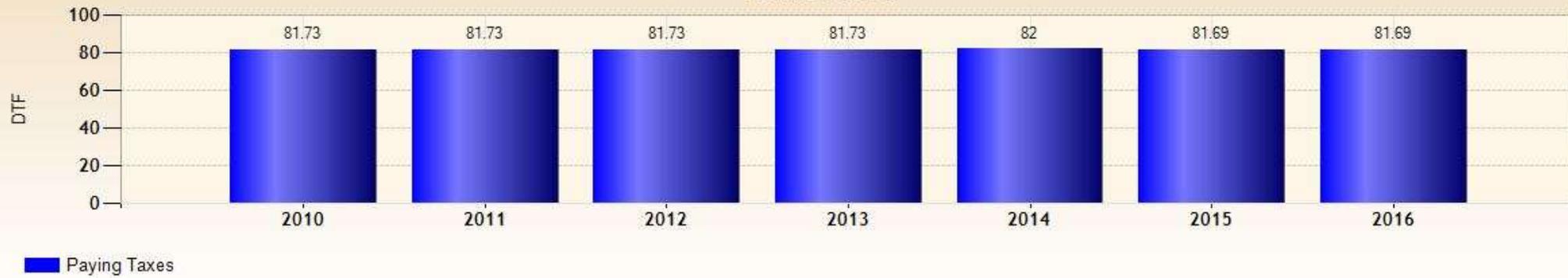
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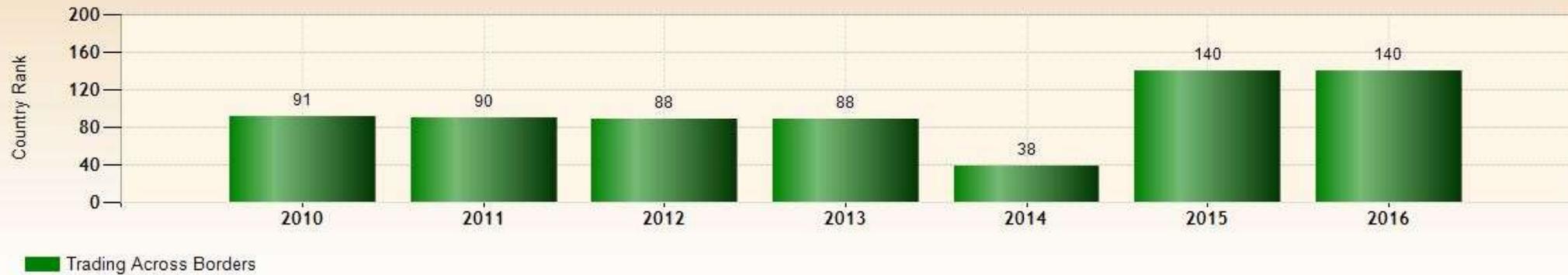
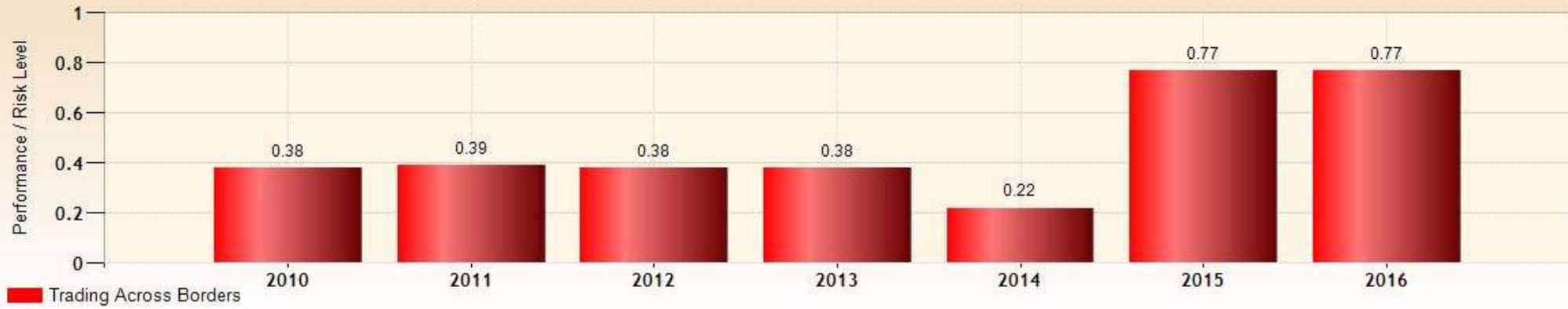
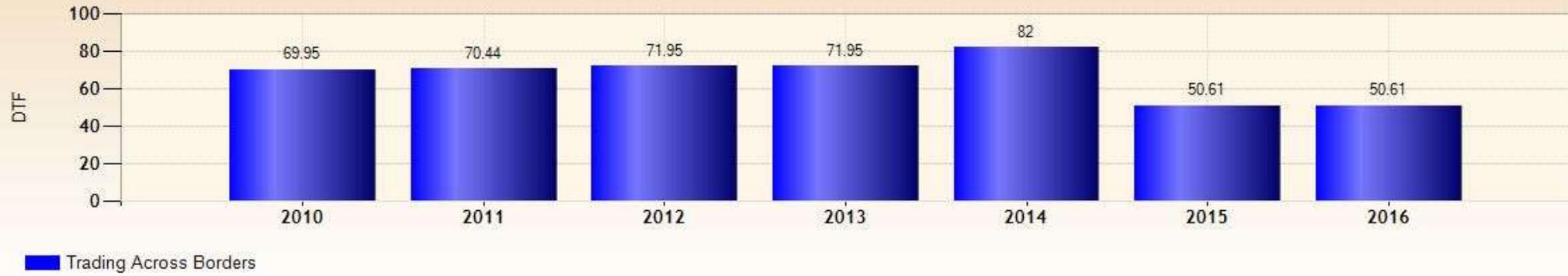
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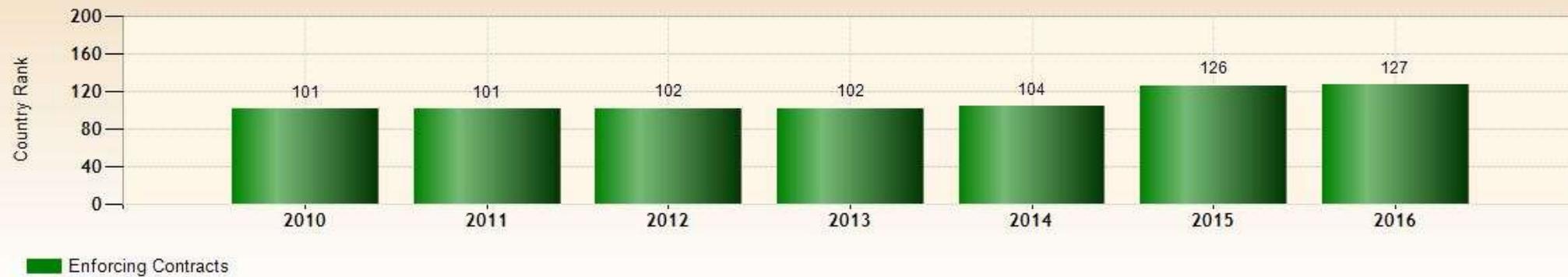
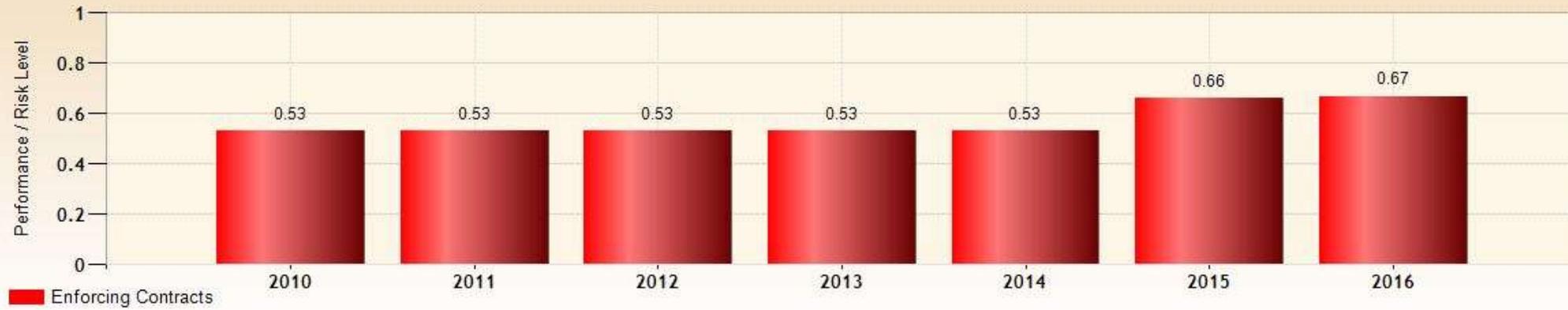
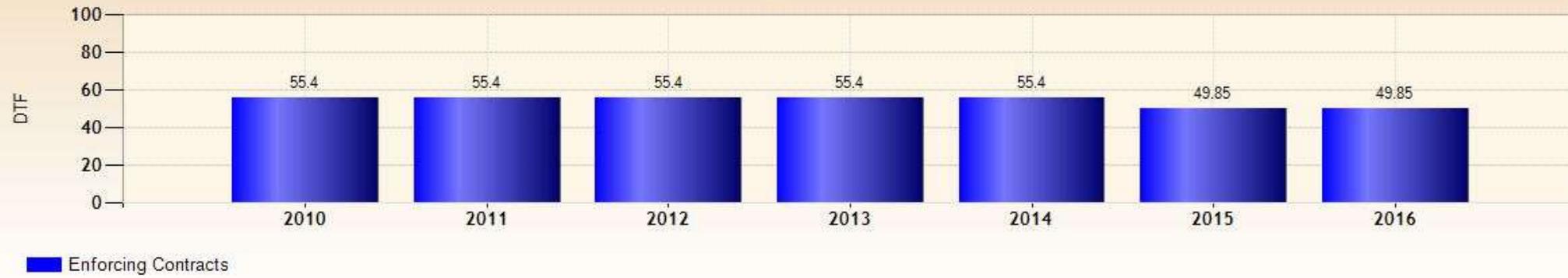
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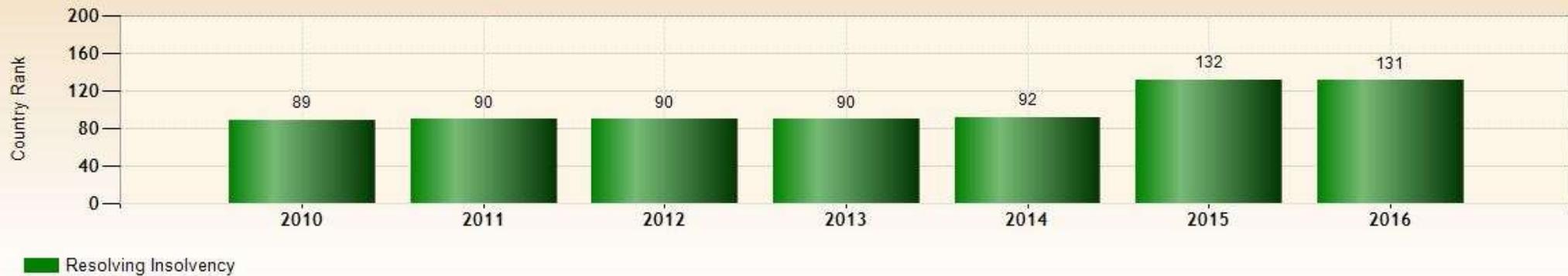
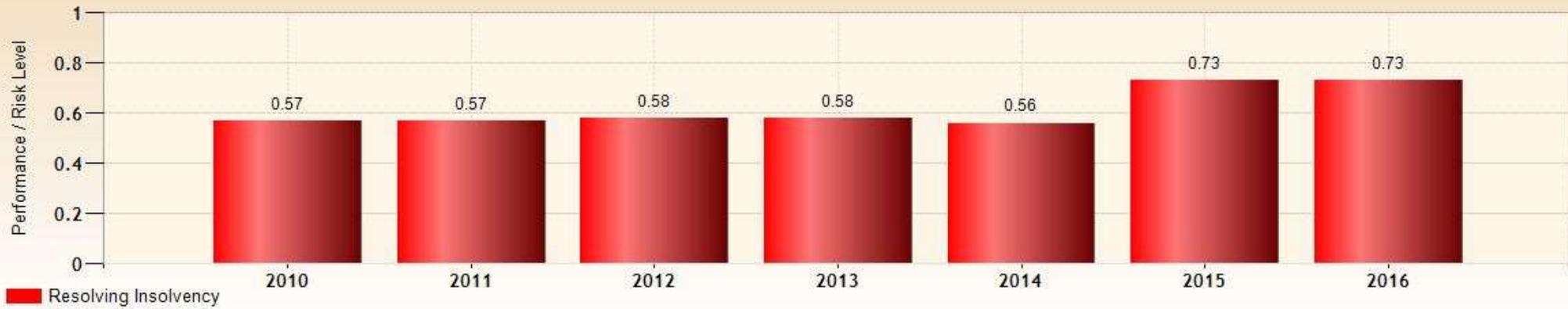
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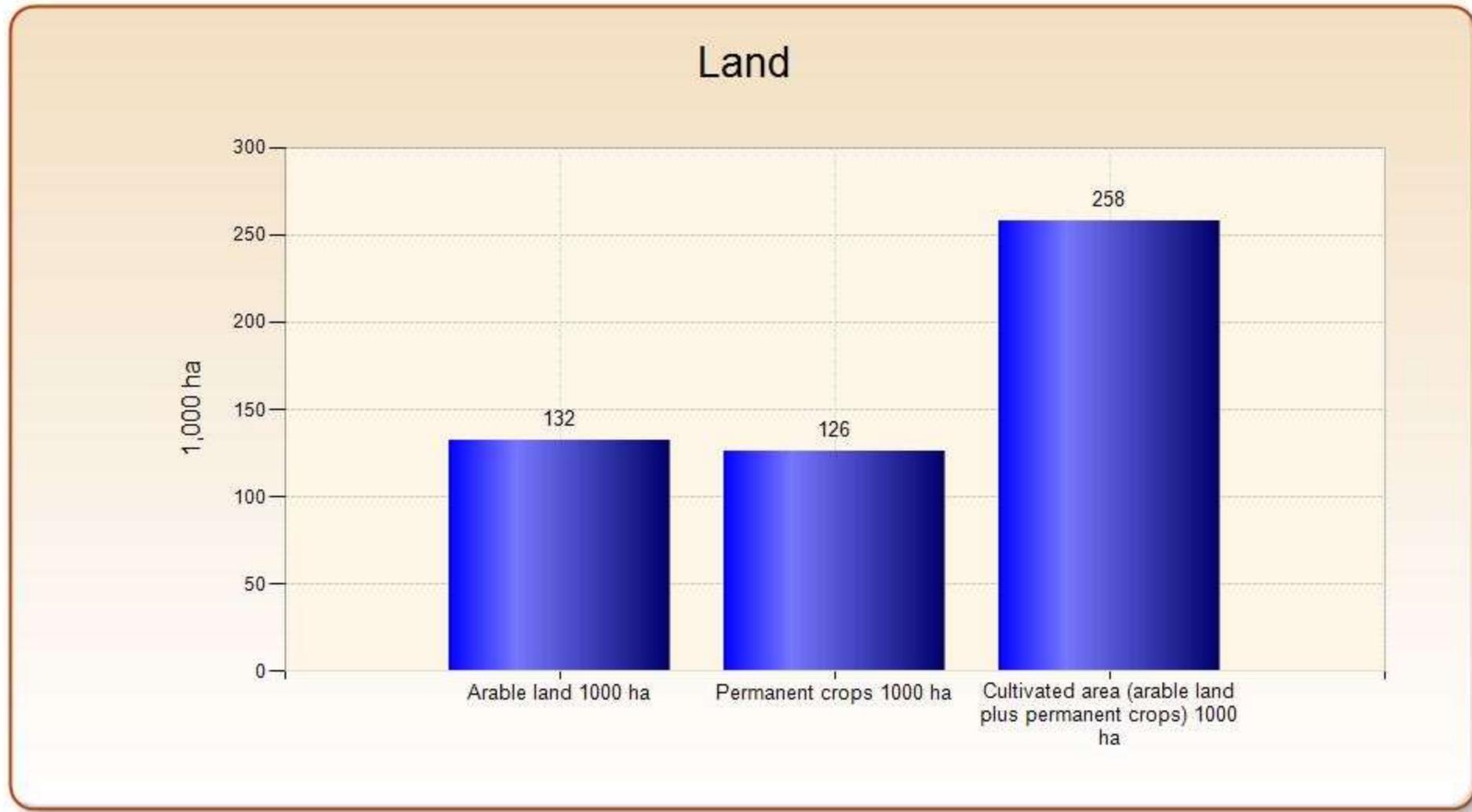
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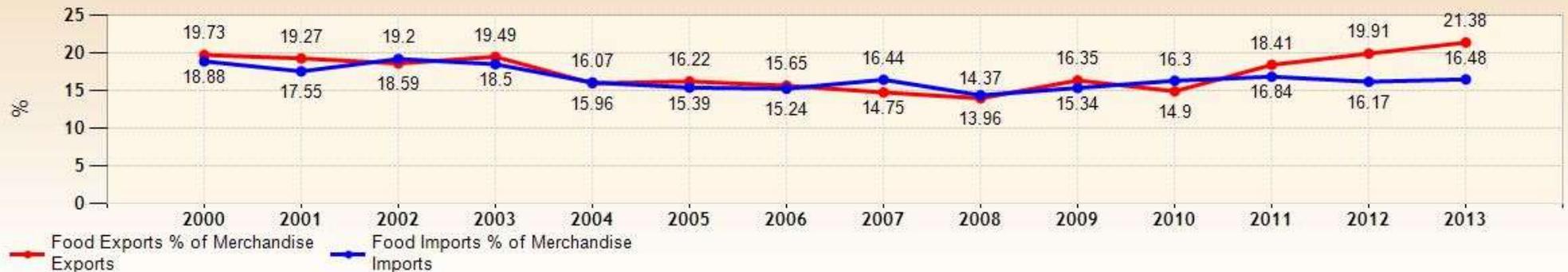
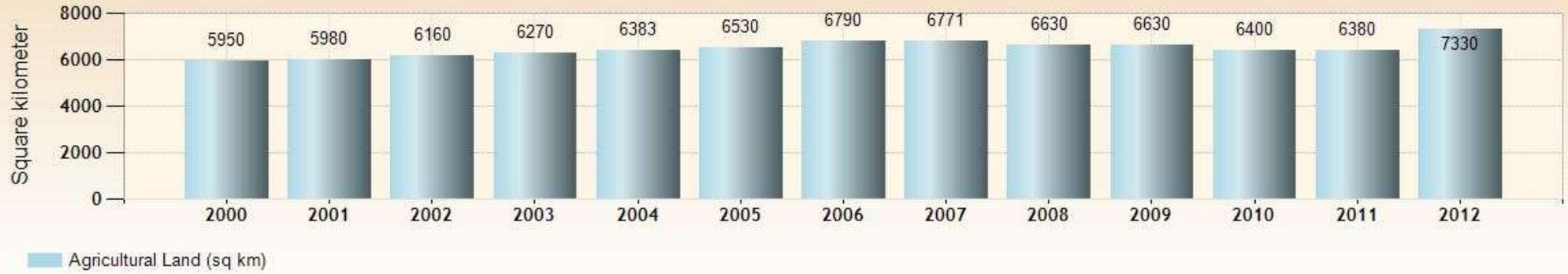
Geography



Total land area (1,000 ha): 1045

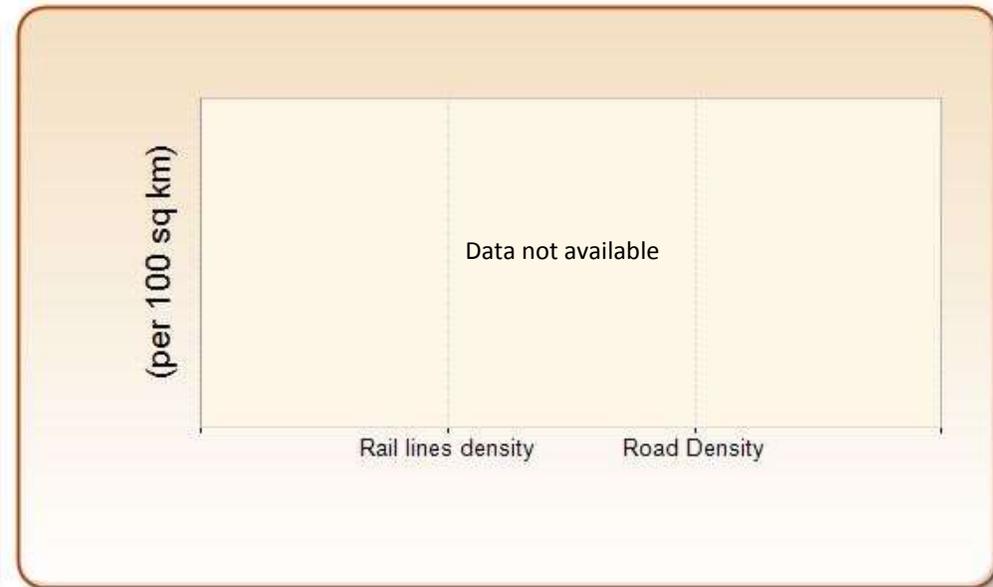
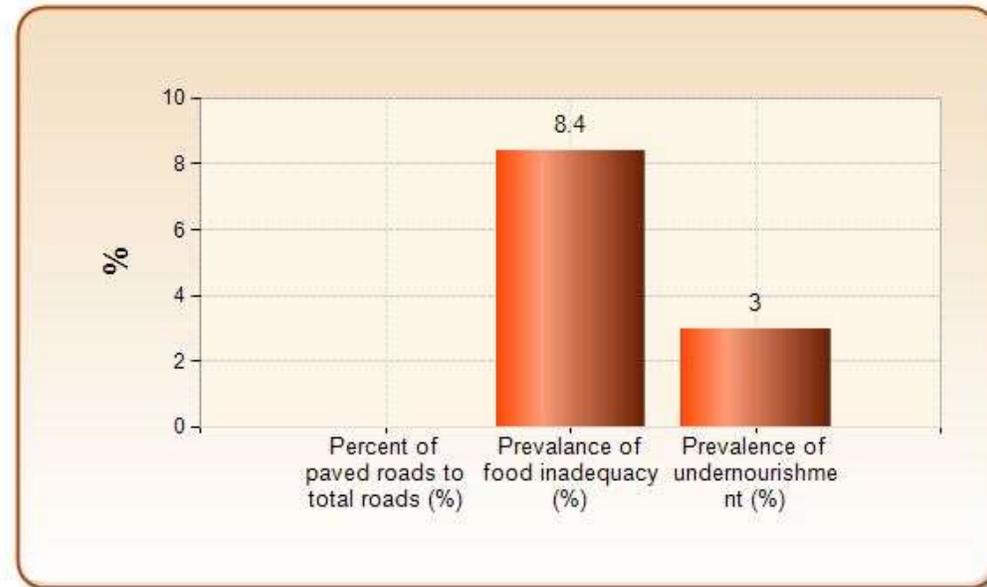
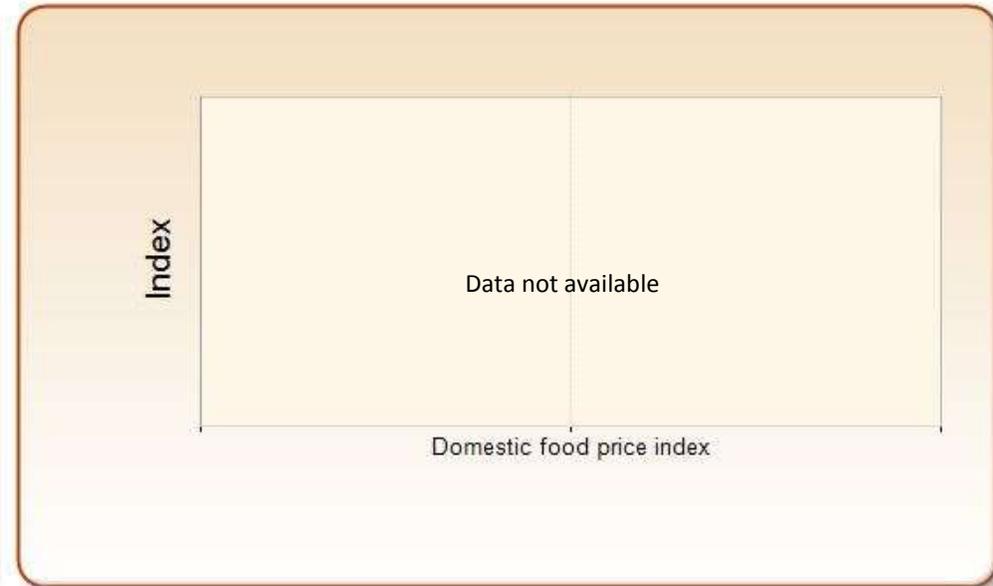
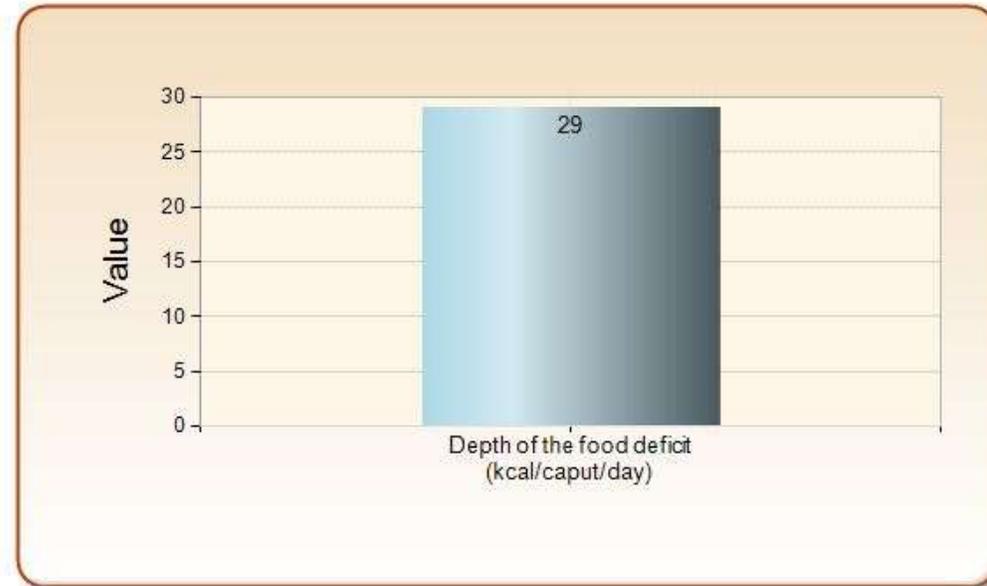
% of total country area cultivated: 24.69

Lebanon



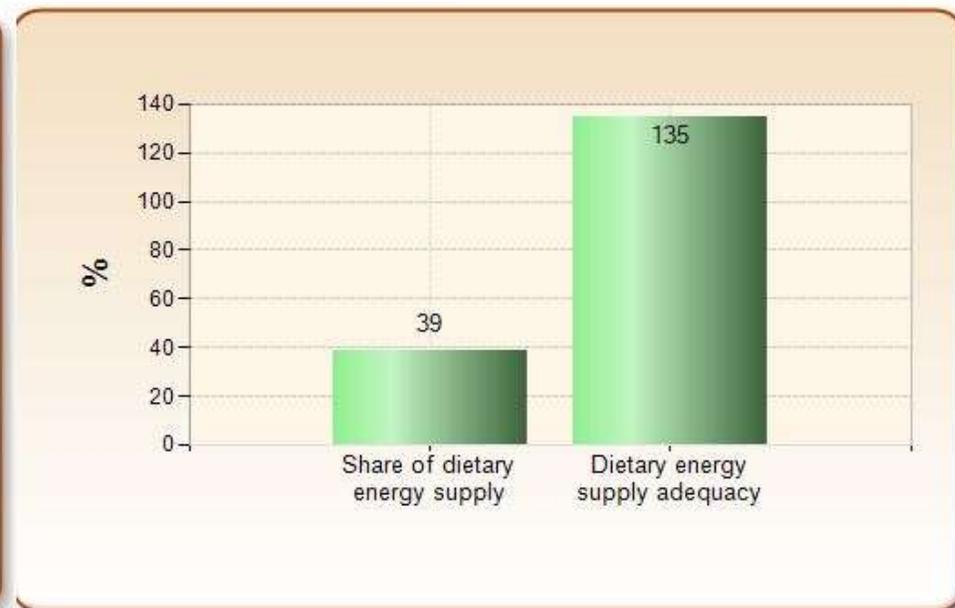
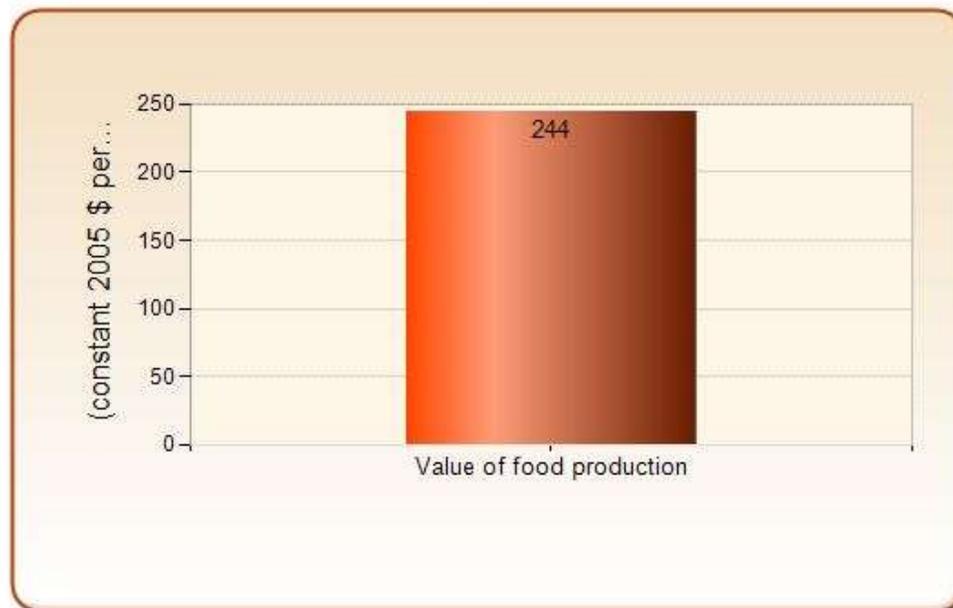
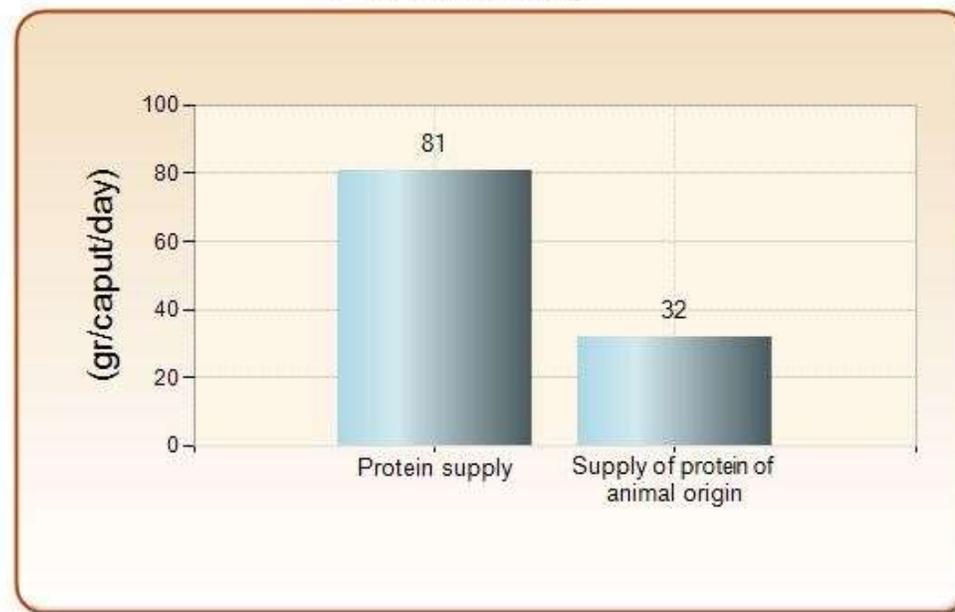
FAO Food Indicators

Access



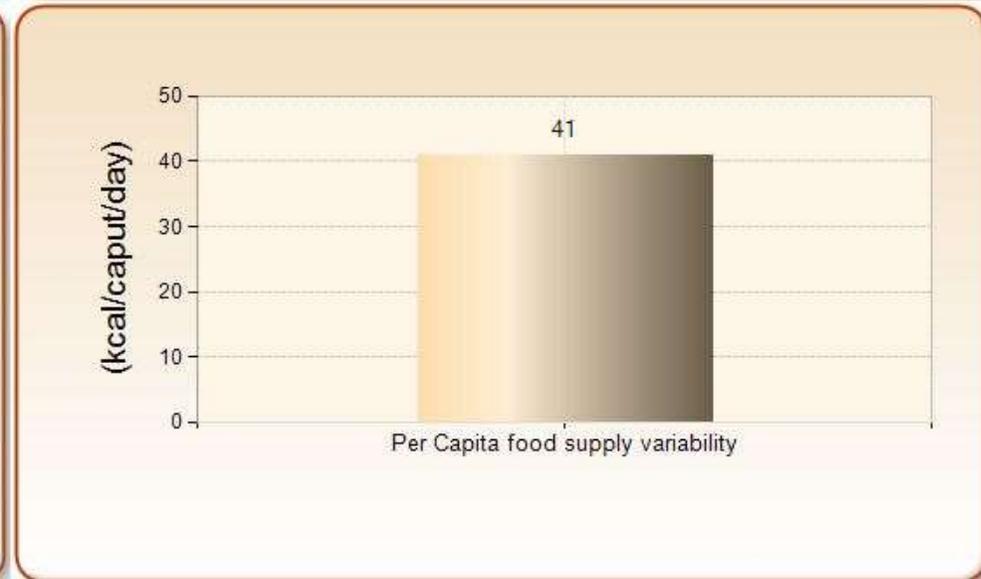
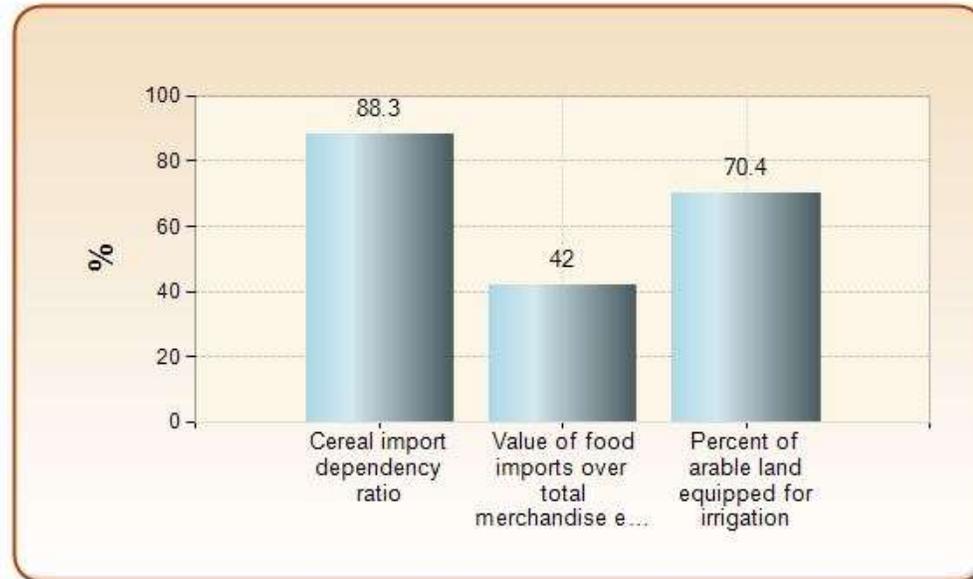
FAO Food Indicators

Availability

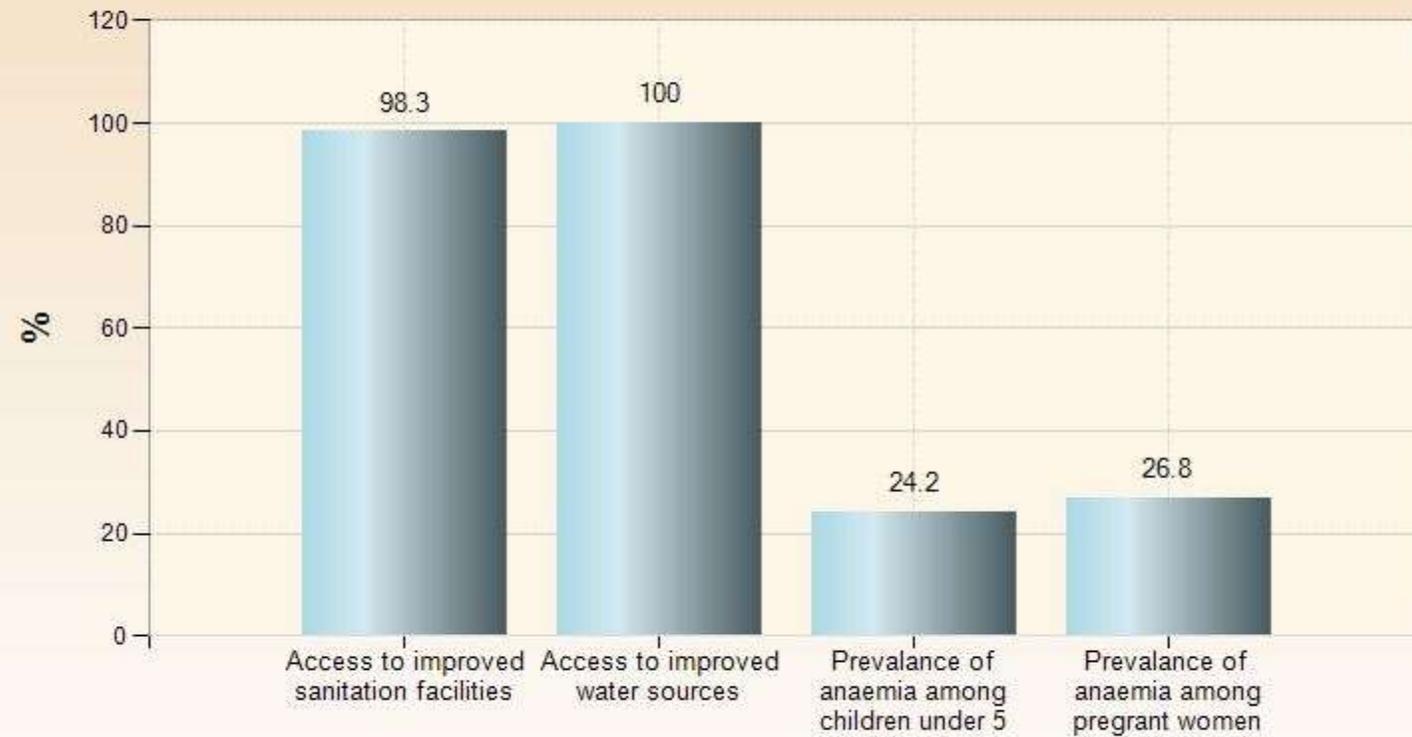


FAO Food Indicators

Stability



FAO Food Indicators Utilization

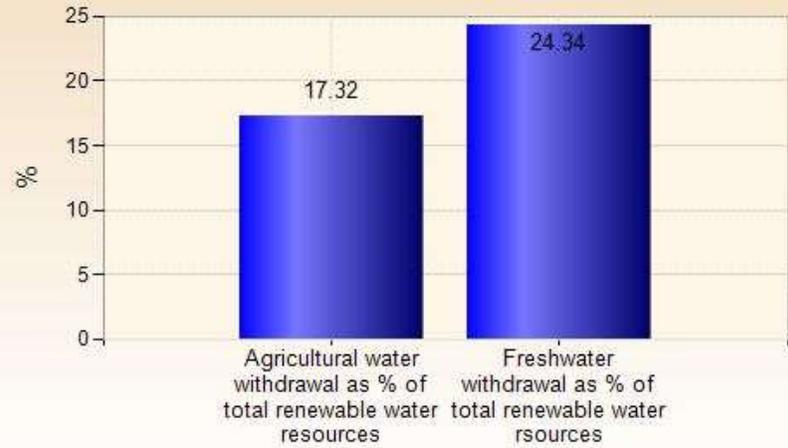


Water Use

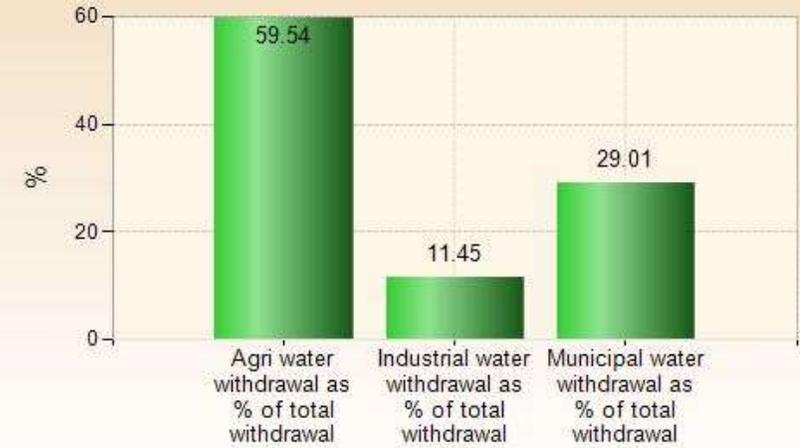
Total Water Withdrawal per capita (m³/year): 316.4

Total Water Withdrawal (10⁹ m³/year): 1.31

Pressure on Water Resources



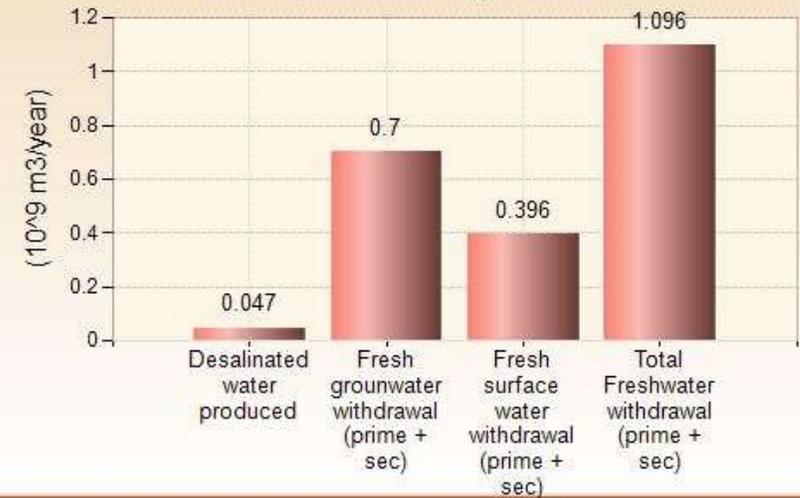
Water Withdrawal by Sector



Waste Water



Water Withdrawal by Source



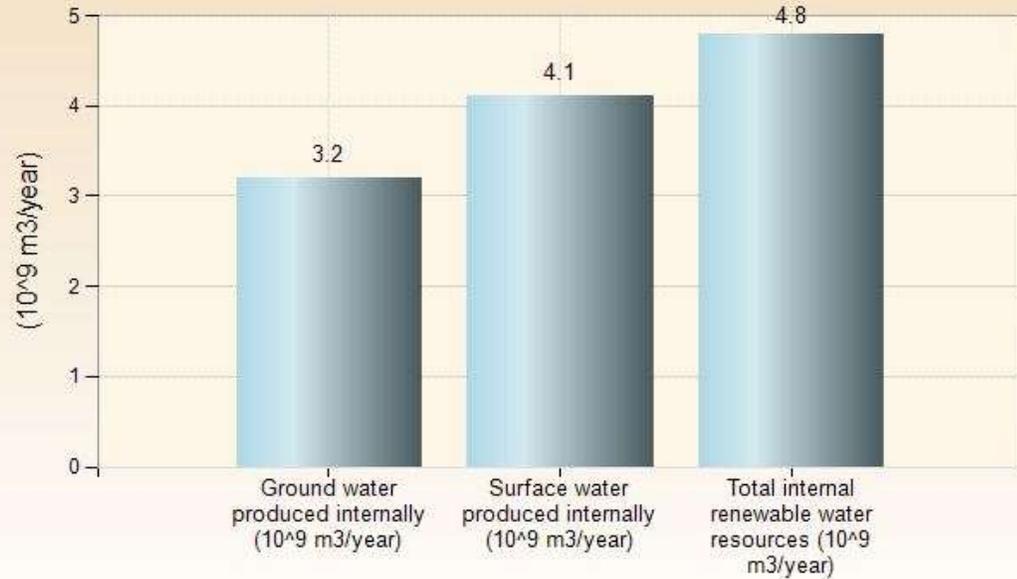
Water Resources

Dam Capacity per capita (m³/capita): 49.06

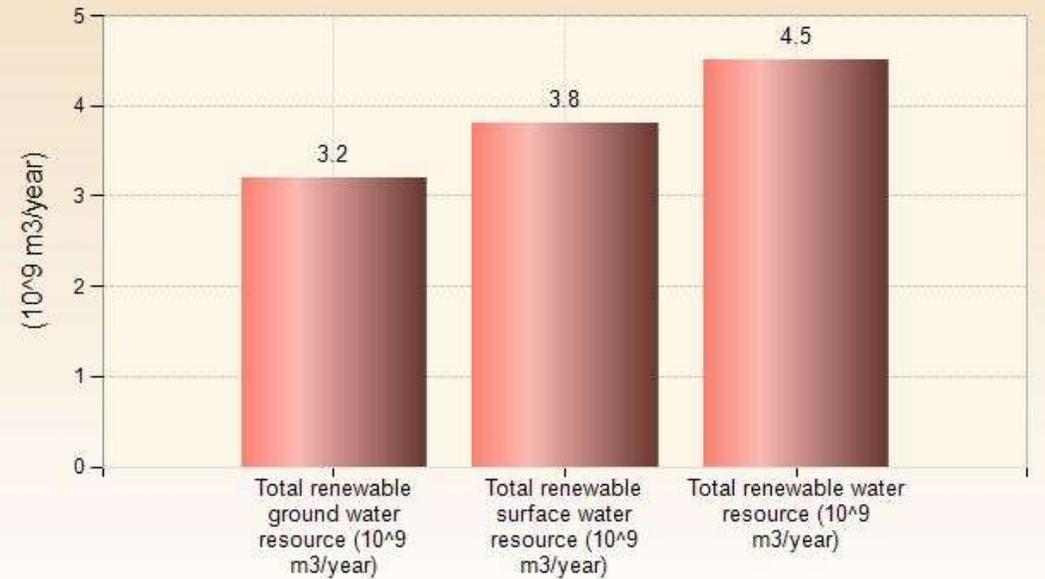
Total Dam Capacity (km³): 0.228

Total Renewable Water Resources per capita (m³/year): 906.8

Internal Renewable Water Resources

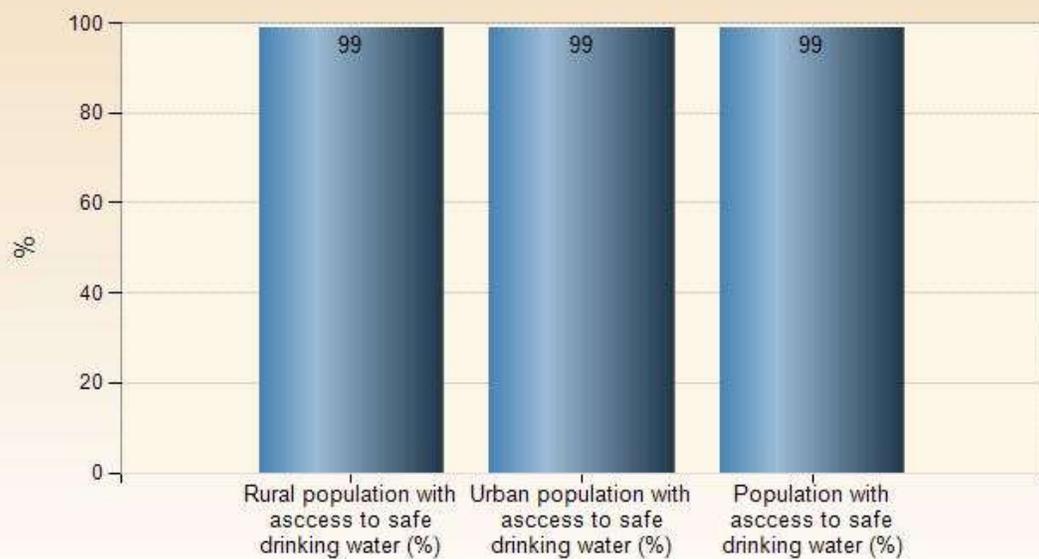


Renewable Water Resources



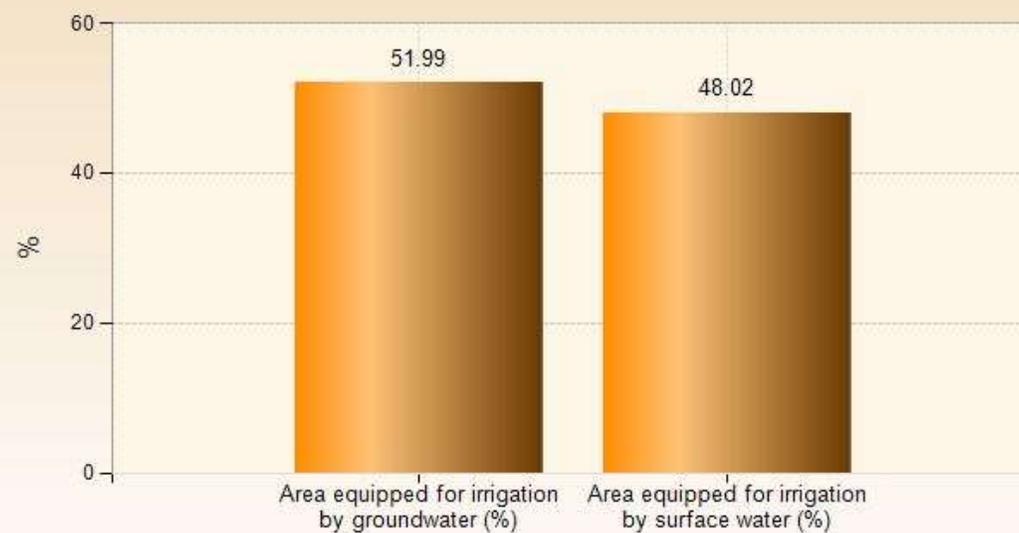
Environment and Health

Access to Improved Drinking Water

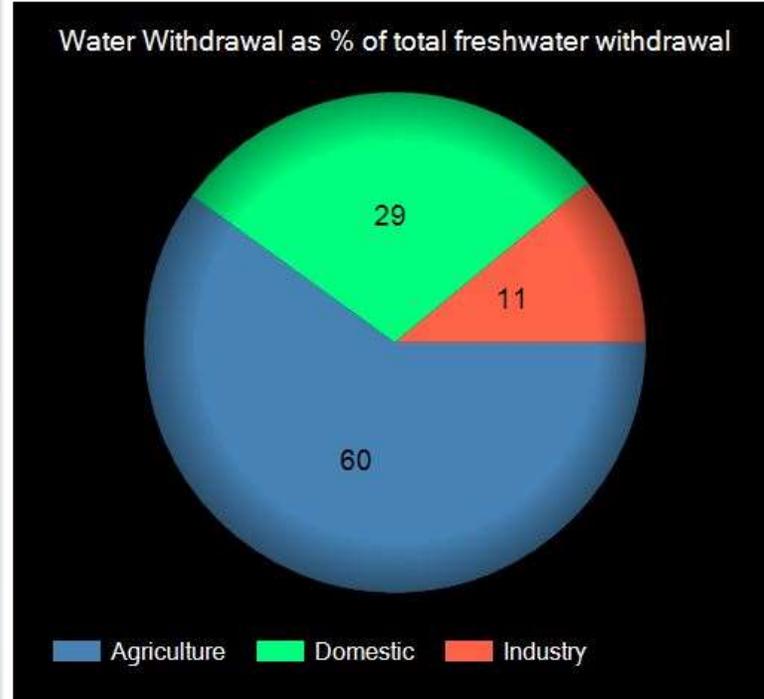
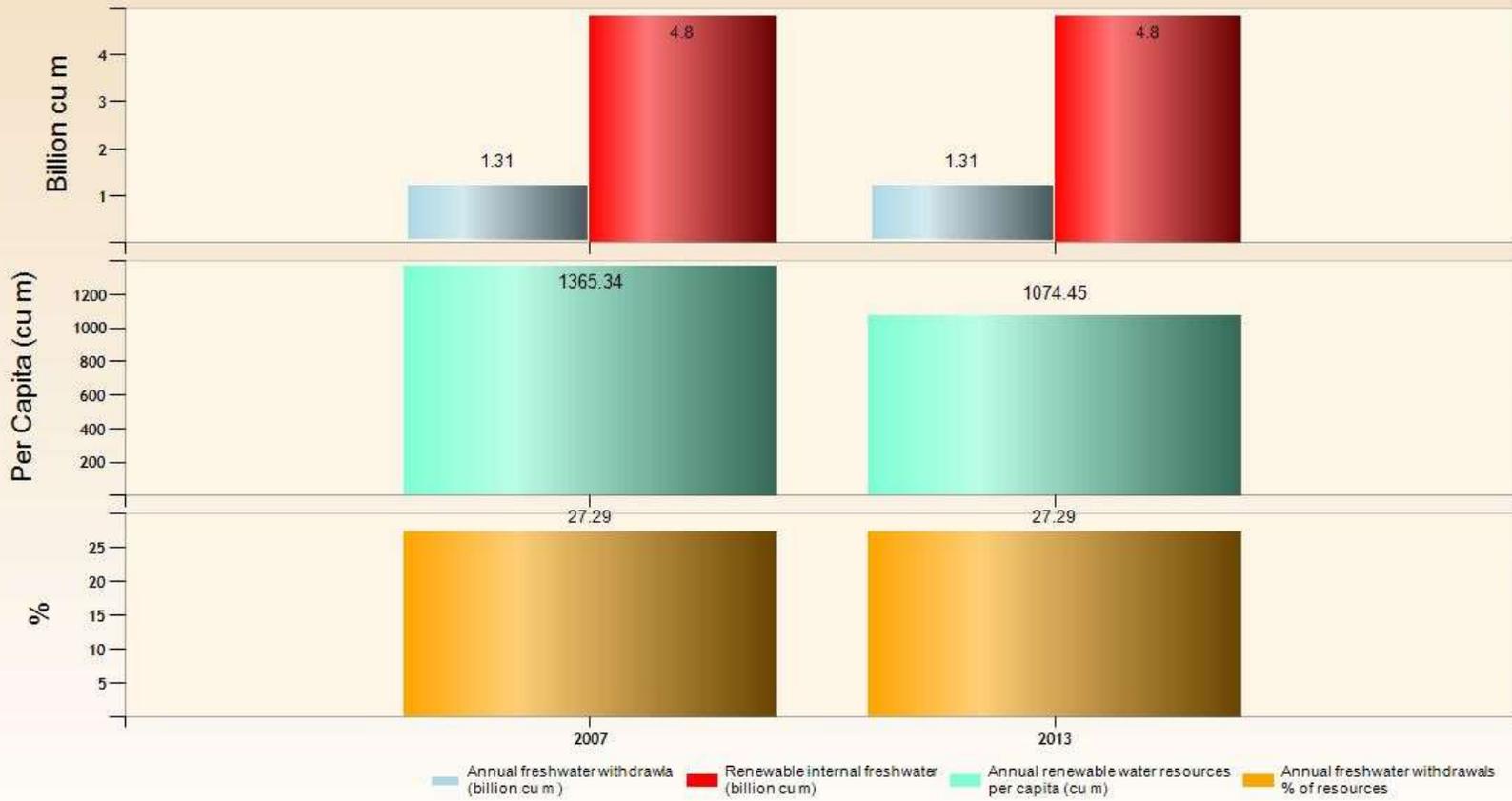


Irrigation and Drainage Development

Area Equipped for Irrigation by Source of Water



Lebanon

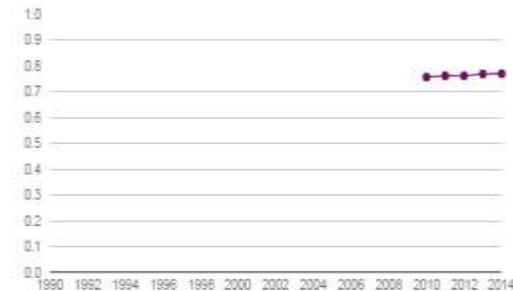


UNDP Ranking of Human Development Indicators in Lebanon in 2015: 67th of 188 Countries

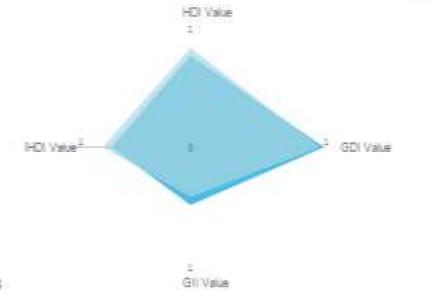
Human Development Indicators

Human Development Index	Index 0.769	Rank 67
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Trends 1990 - Present

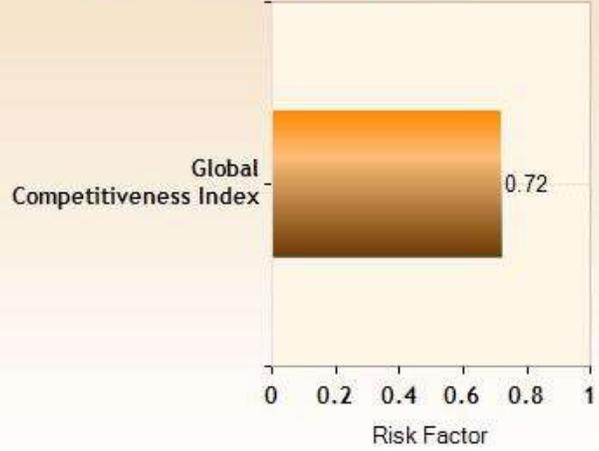


Index Comparison

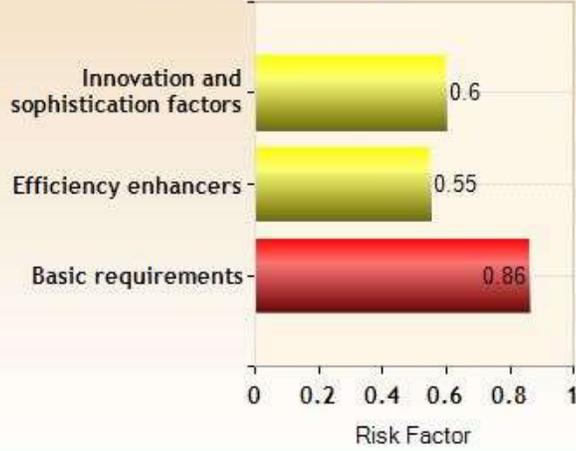


+ Health	Life expectancy at birth	79.3
+ Education	Expected Years of schooling (years)	13.8
+ Income/Composition of Resources	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP\$)	16,509.3
+ Inequality	Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)	0.609
+ Gender	Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.899
+ Poverty	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), HDRO specifications	n.a.
+ Work, employment and vulnerability	Employment to population ratio (% ages 15 and older)	44.4
+ Human Security	Homicide rate (per 100,000 people)	2.2
+ Trade and Financial Flows	Exports and imports (% of GDP)	138.7
+ Mobility and Communication	Mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 people)	88.4
+ Environmental sustainability	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes)	4.7
+ Demography	Population, total (millions)	5

GCI Index (2015-2016)



GCI Sub-Indices

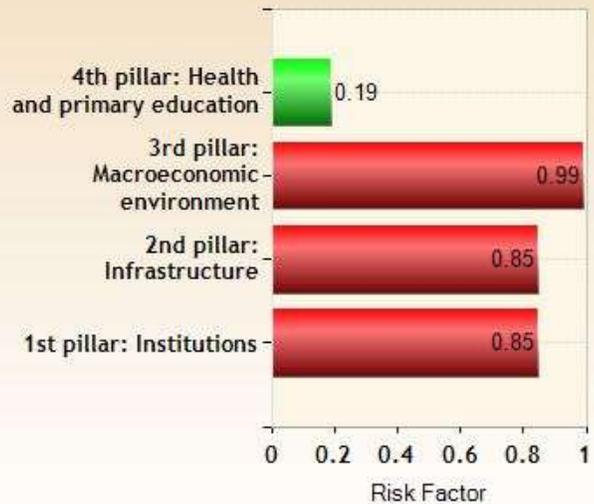


Lebanon

Rank : 101

Out of 151 Countries

Basic Requirements

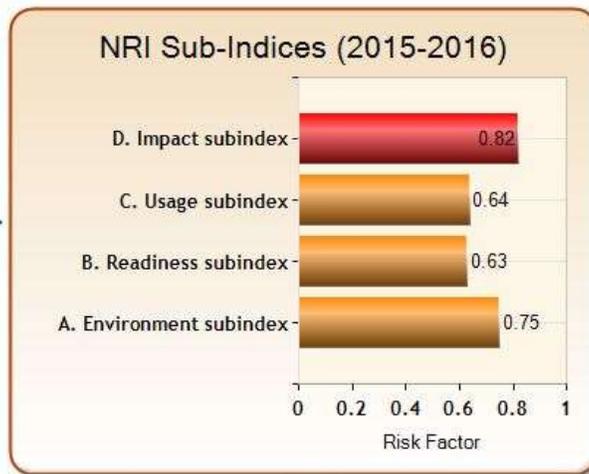
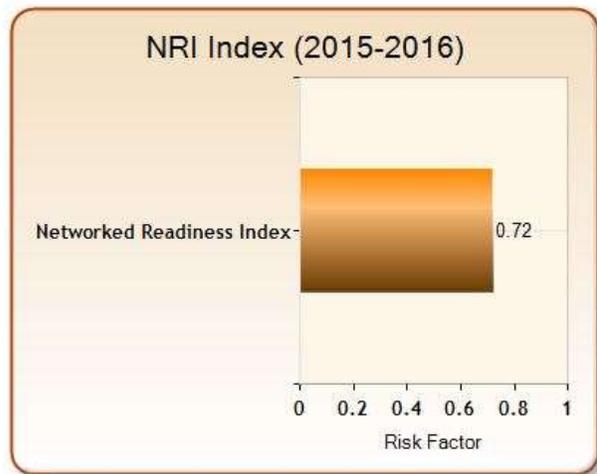


Efficiency Enhancers



Innovation and Sophistication

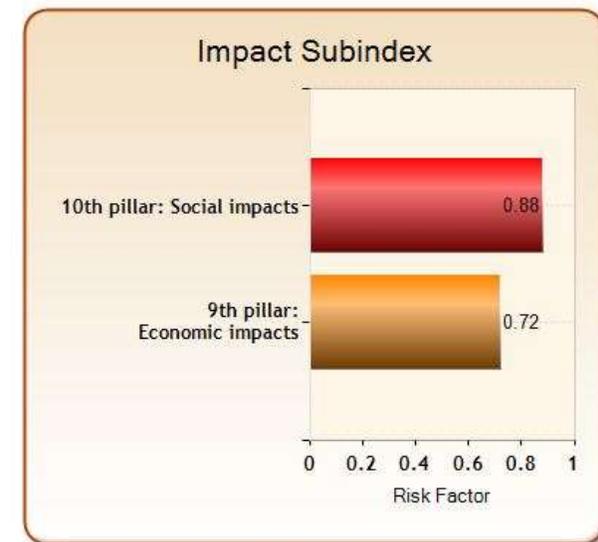
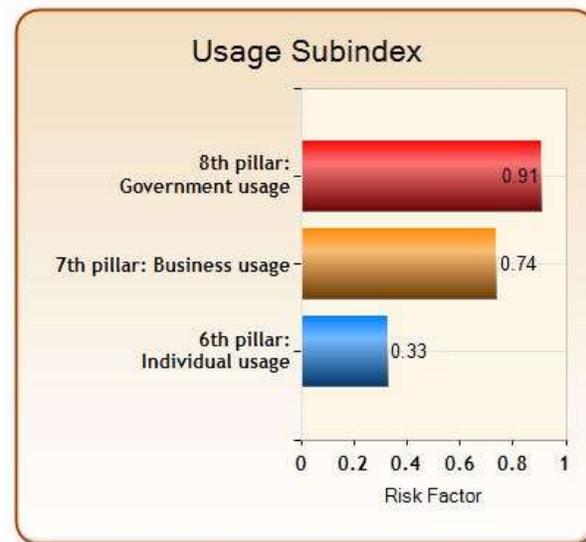
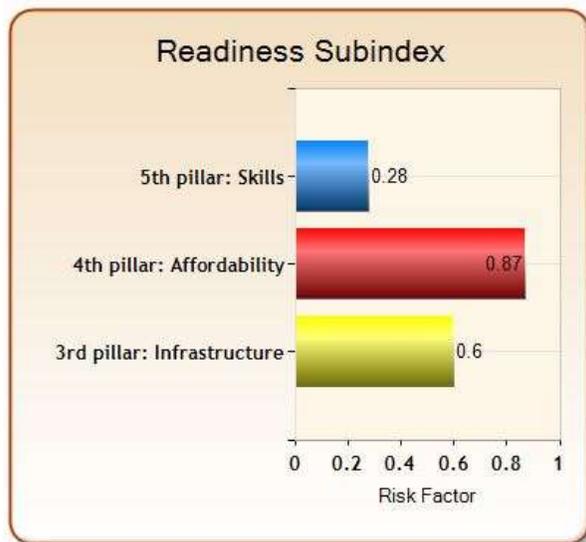
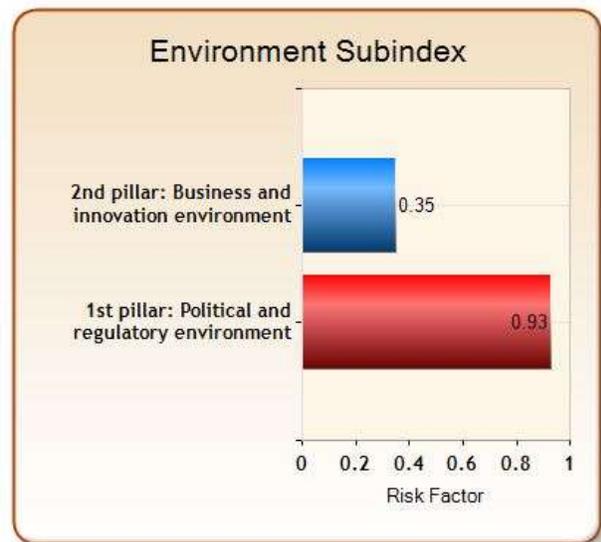




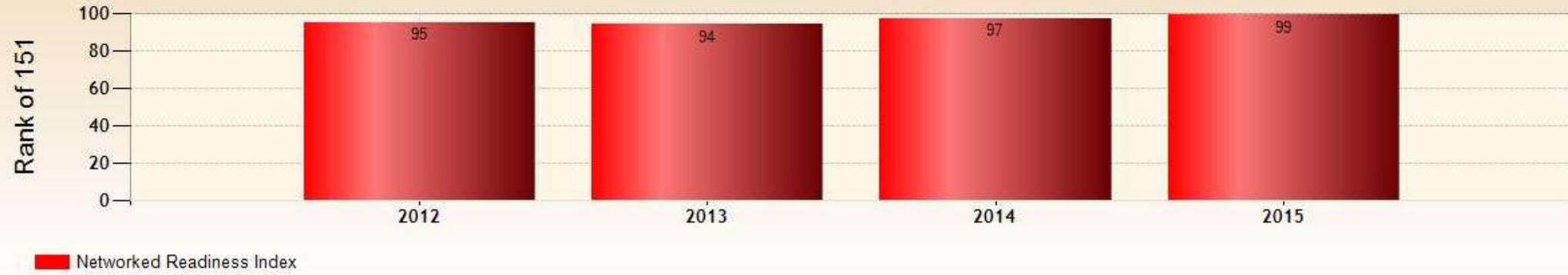
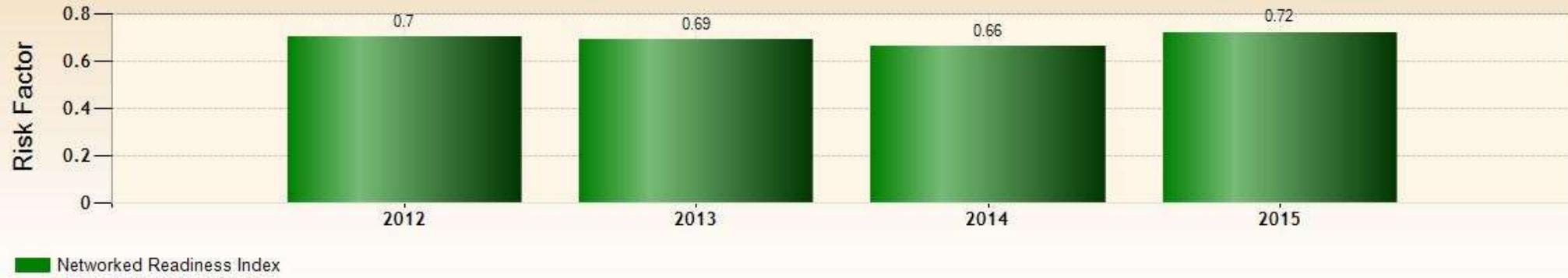
Lebanon

Rank : 99

Out of 151 Countries



Lebanon



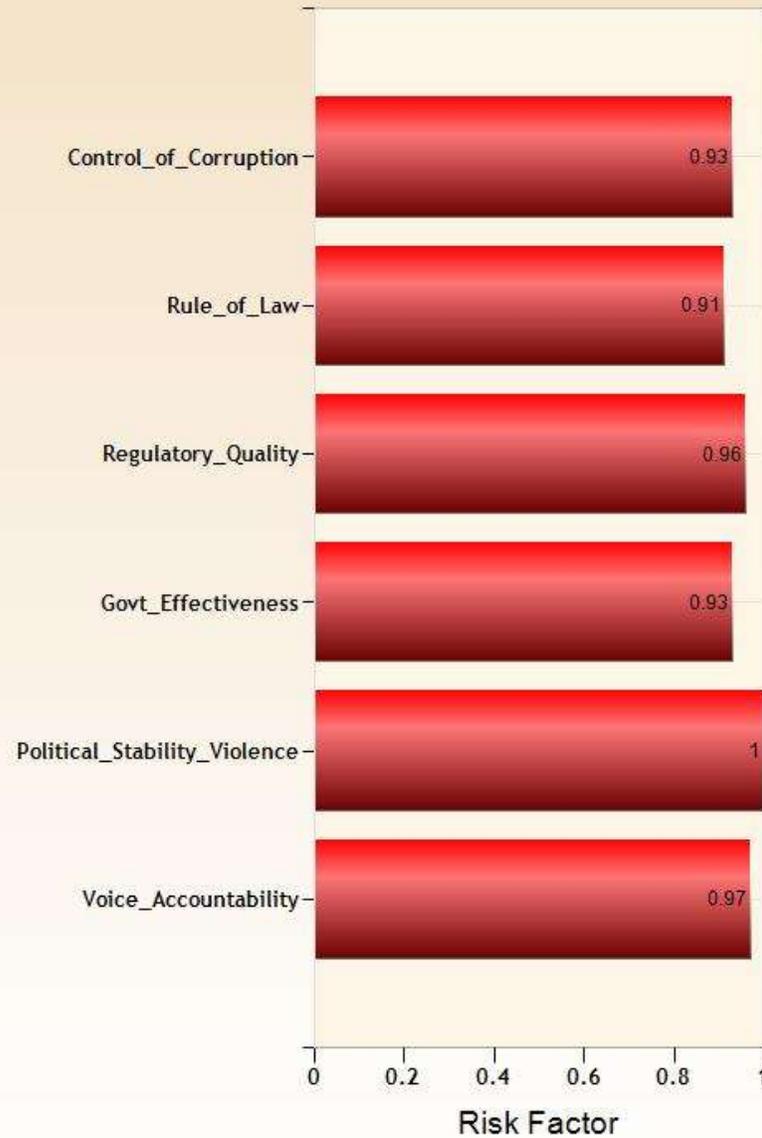
Syria

Risk Color Legend



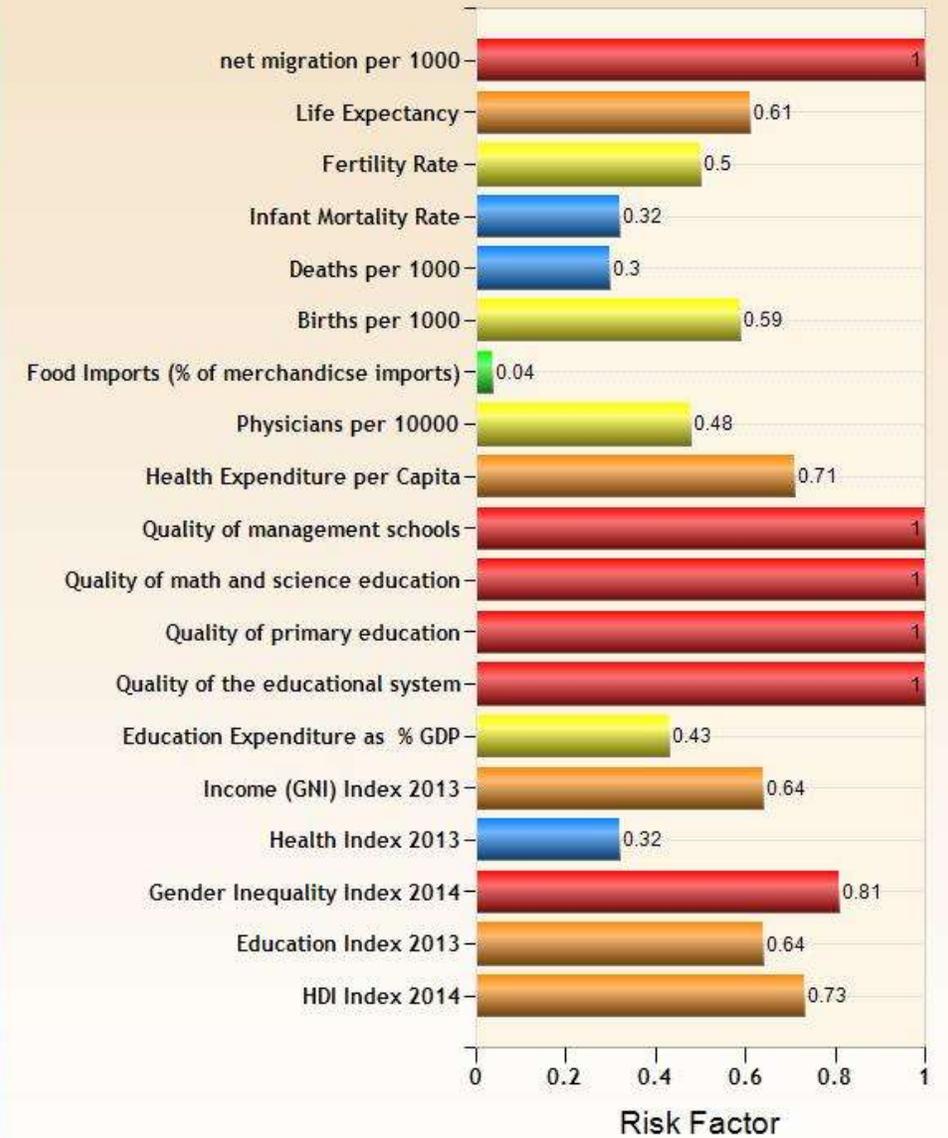
Syria

Governance



Syria

Societal



Risk Color Legend

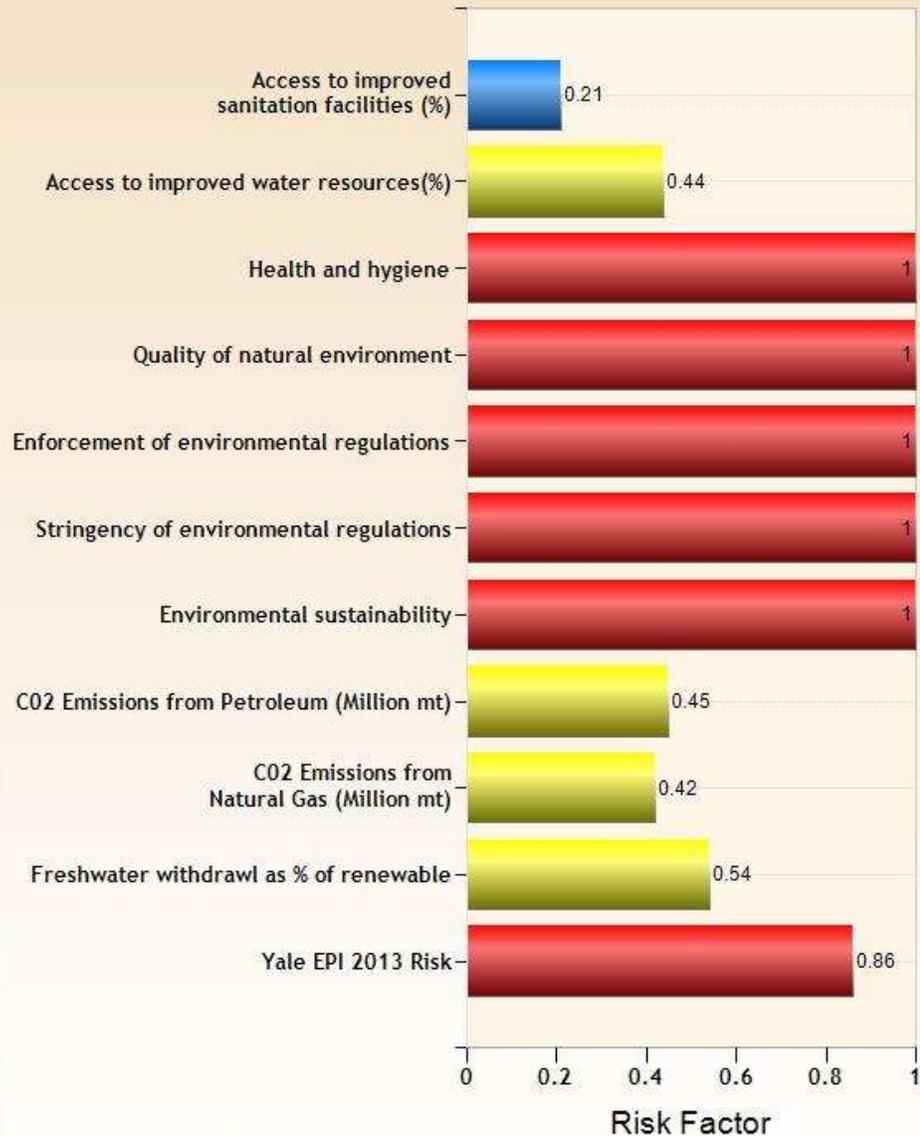


Risk Color Legend



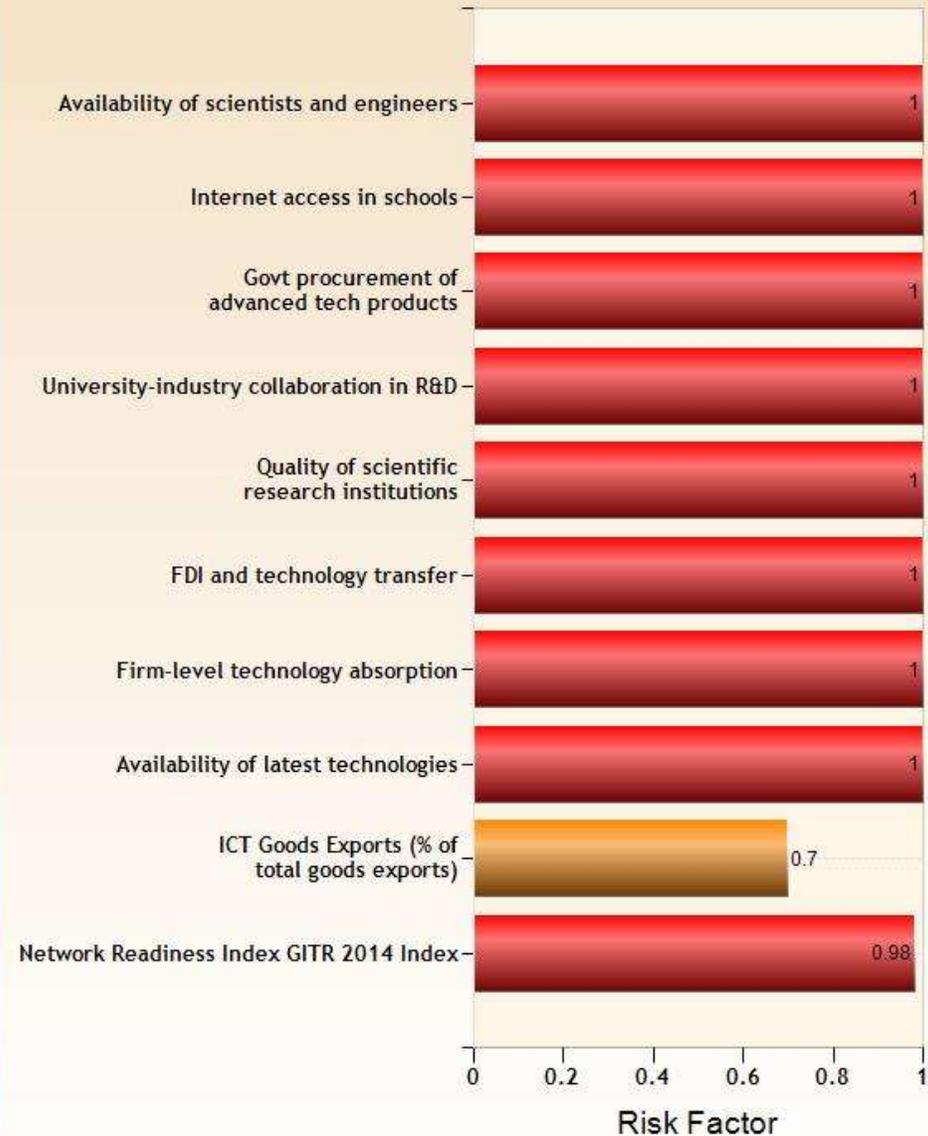
Syria

Environment



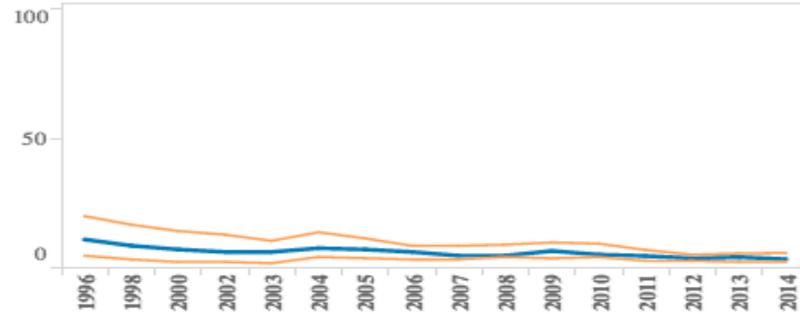
Syria

ICT

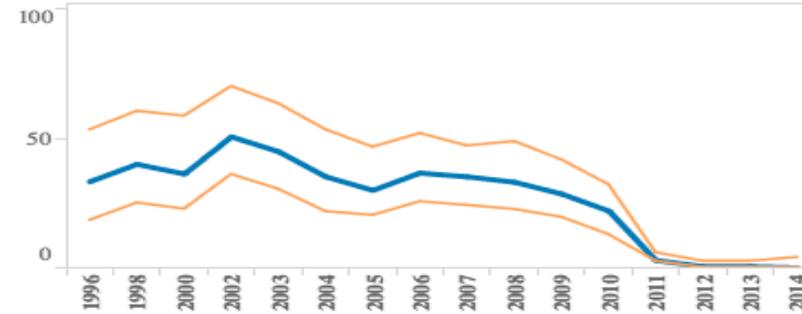


World Bank Global Rating of Failed Governance in Syria

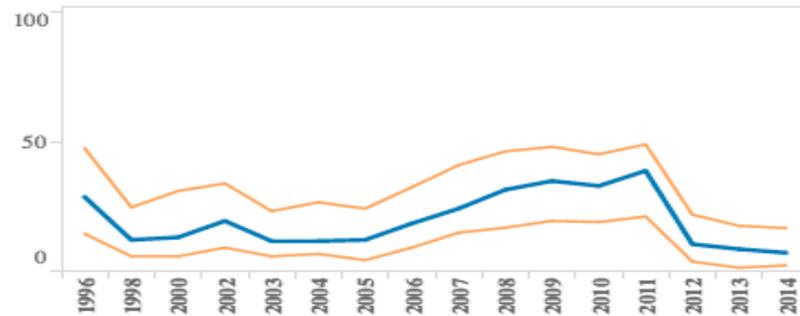
Voice and Accountability



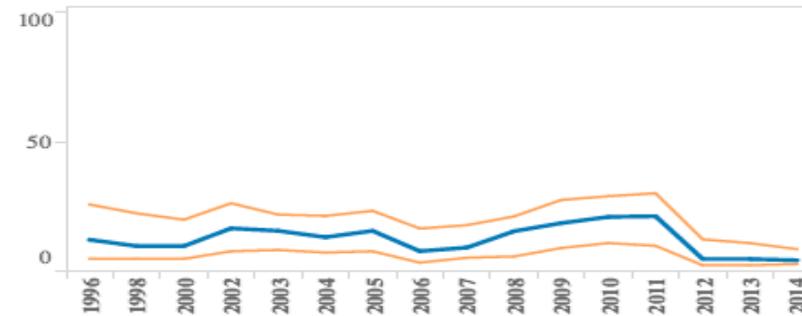
Political Stability and Absence of Violence



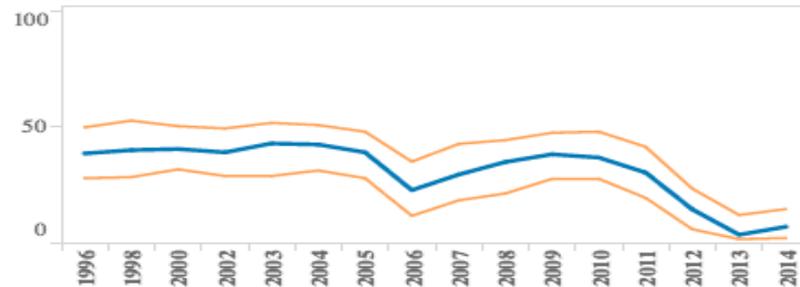
Government Effectiveness



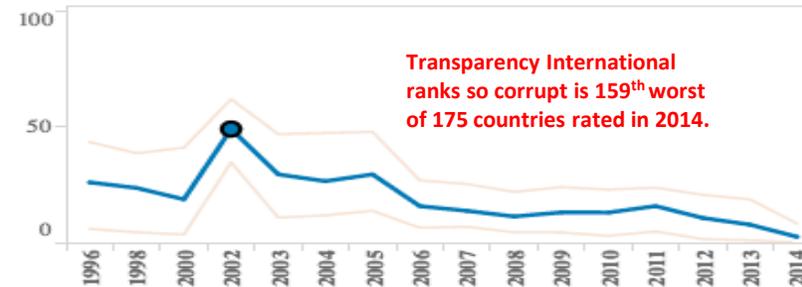
Regulatory Quality



Rule of Law



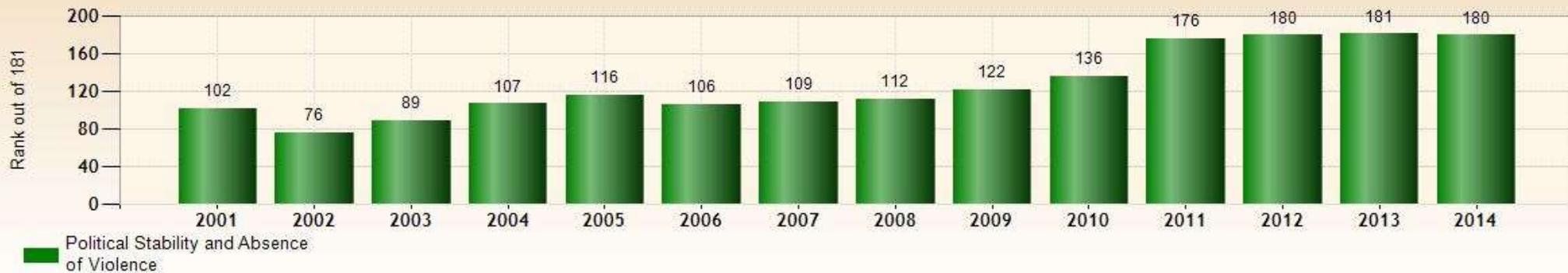
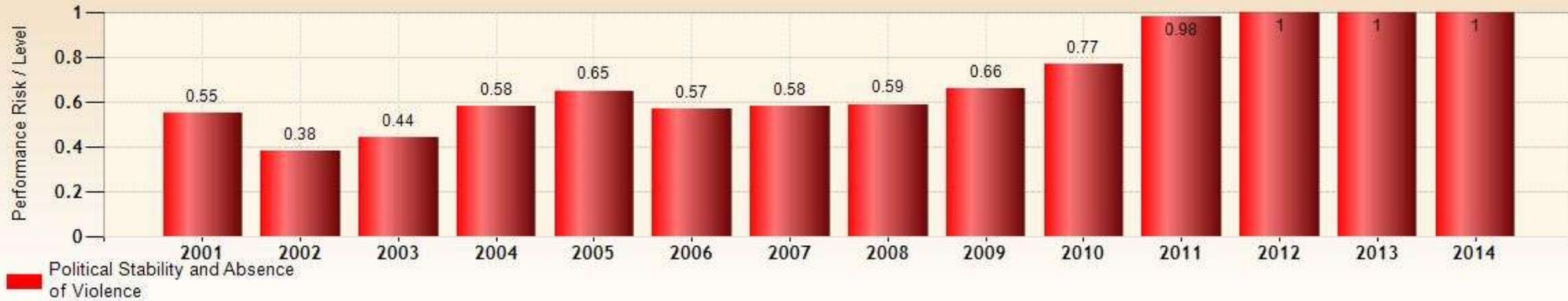
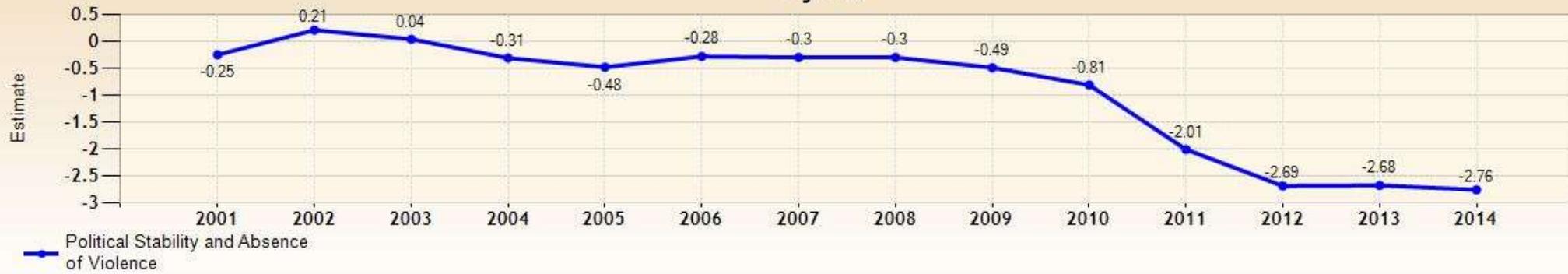
Control of Corruption



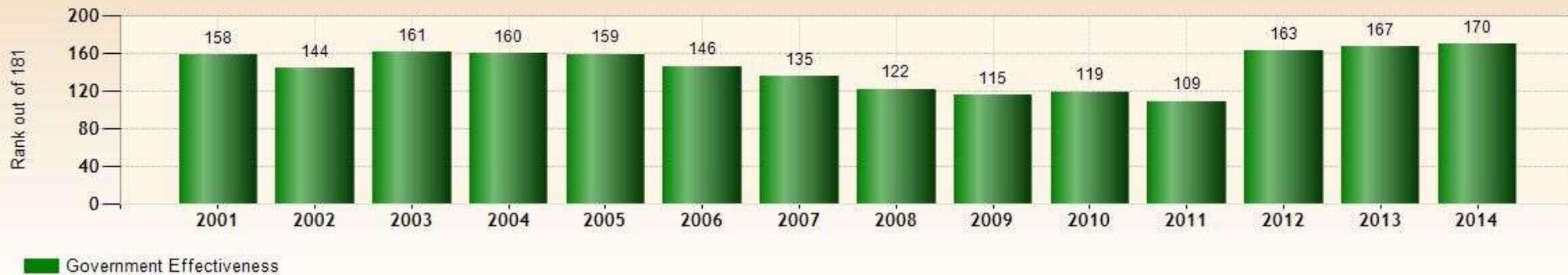
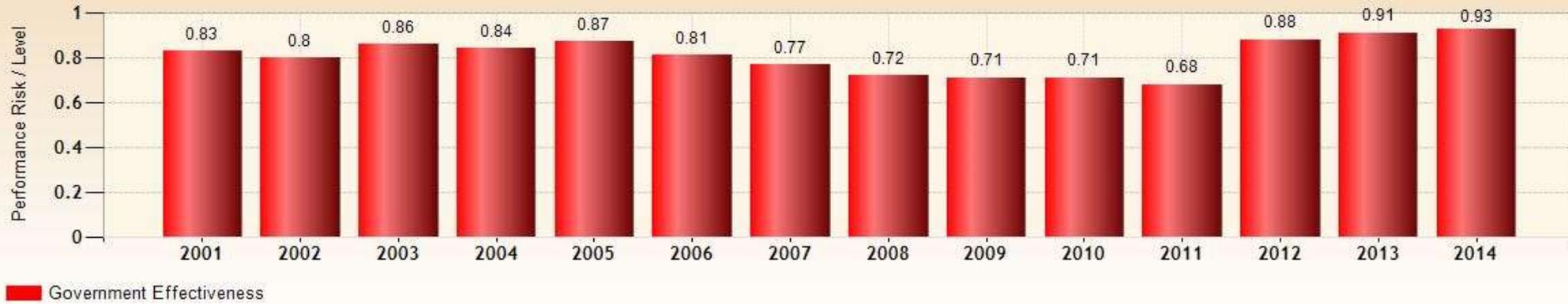
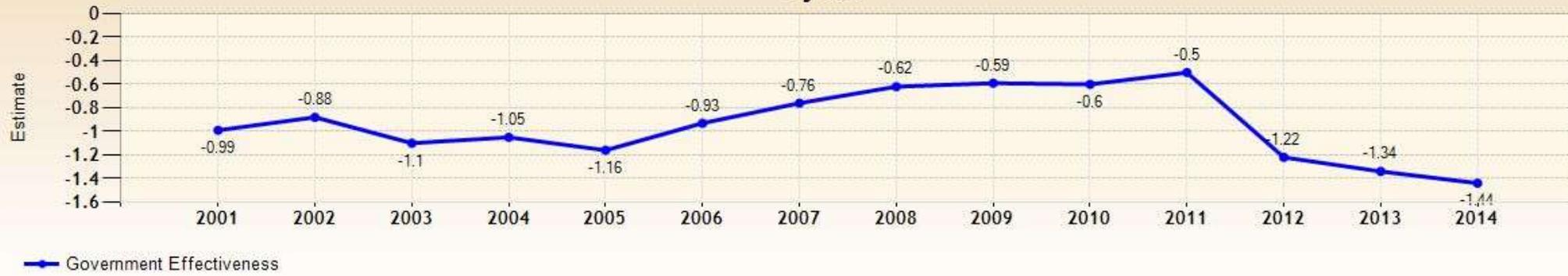
Transparency International ranks so corrupt is 159th worst of 175 countries rated in 2014.

The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

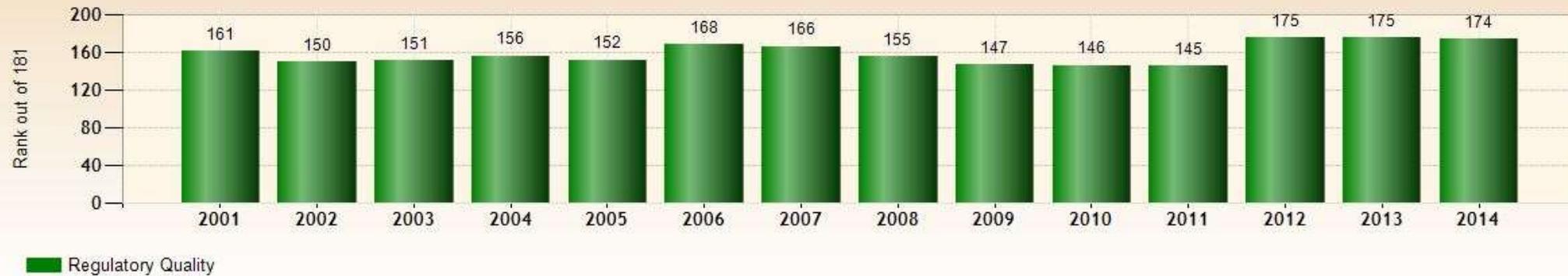
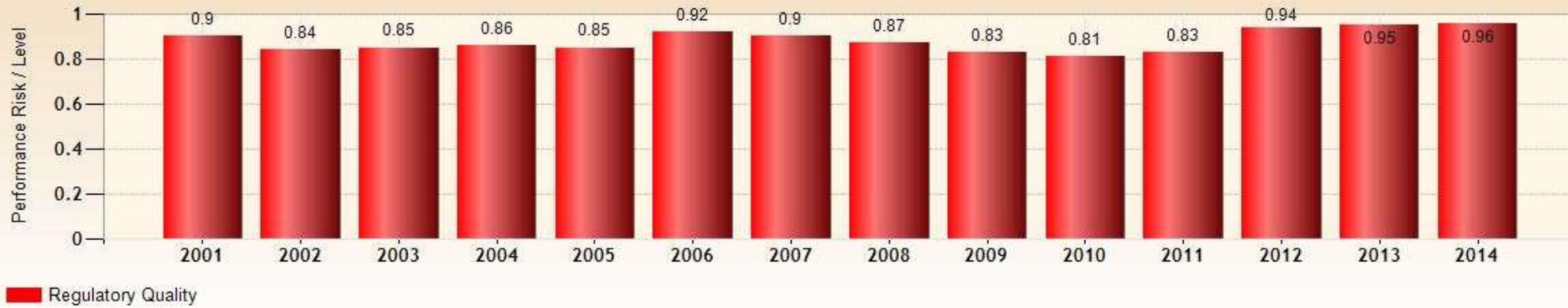
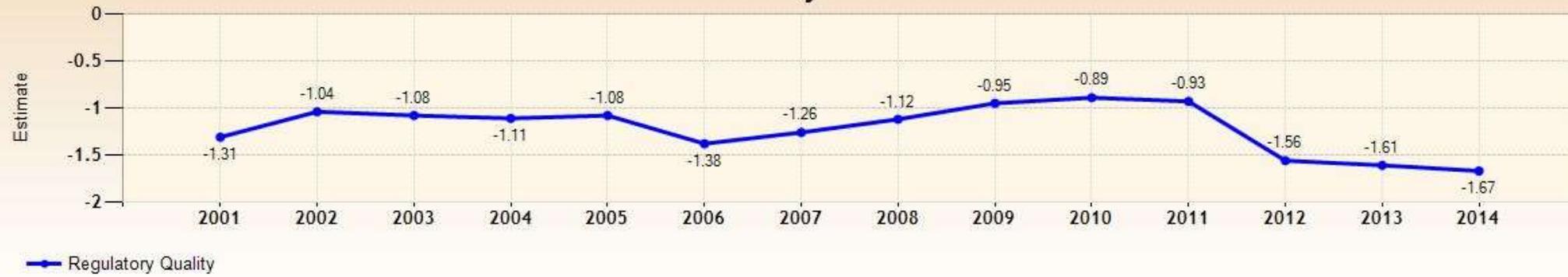
Syria



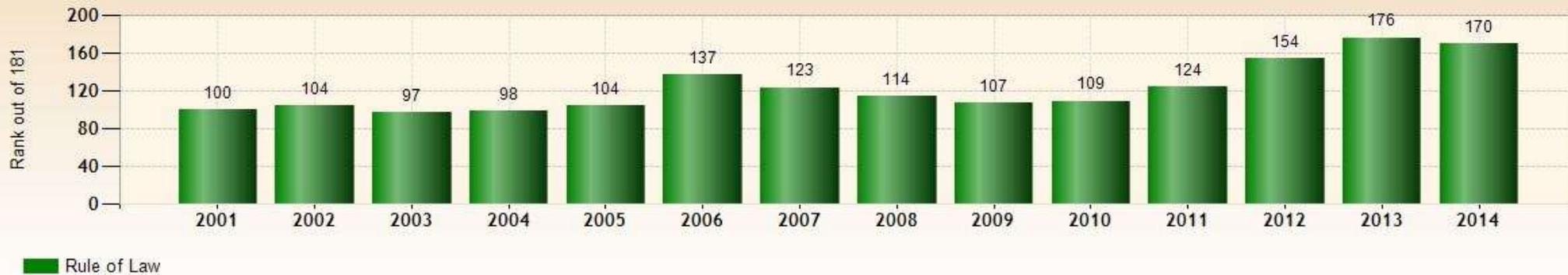
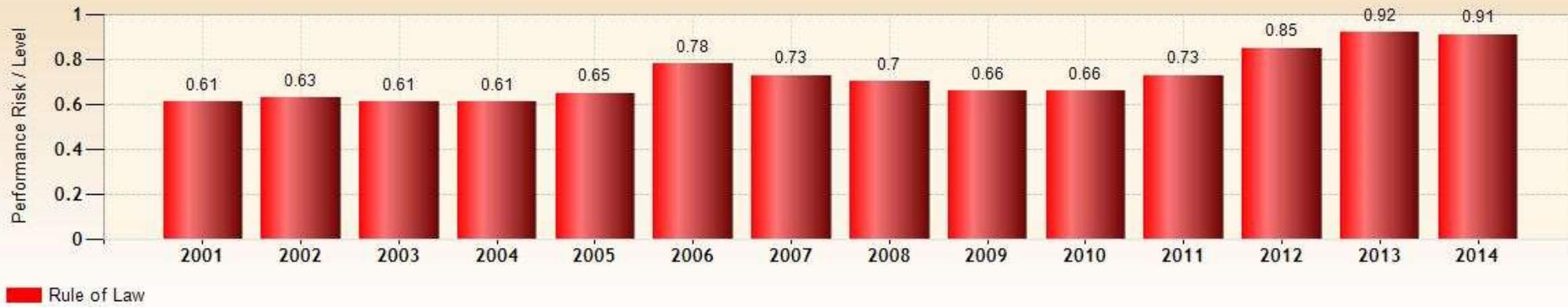
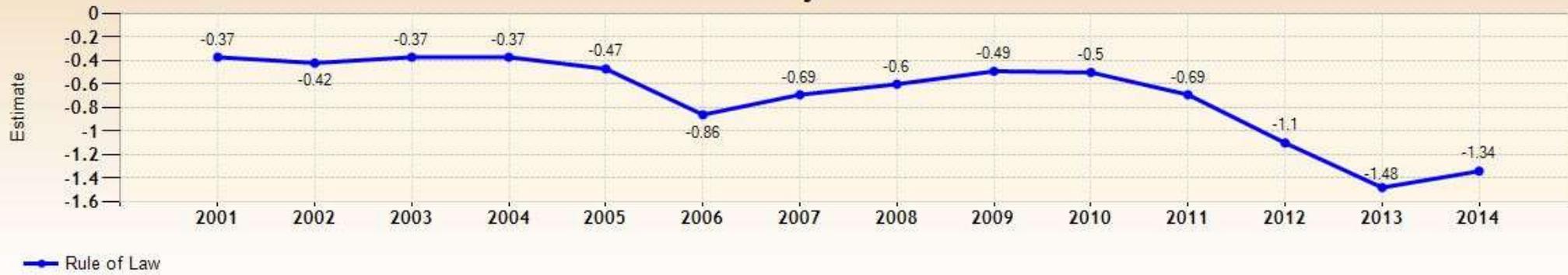
Syria



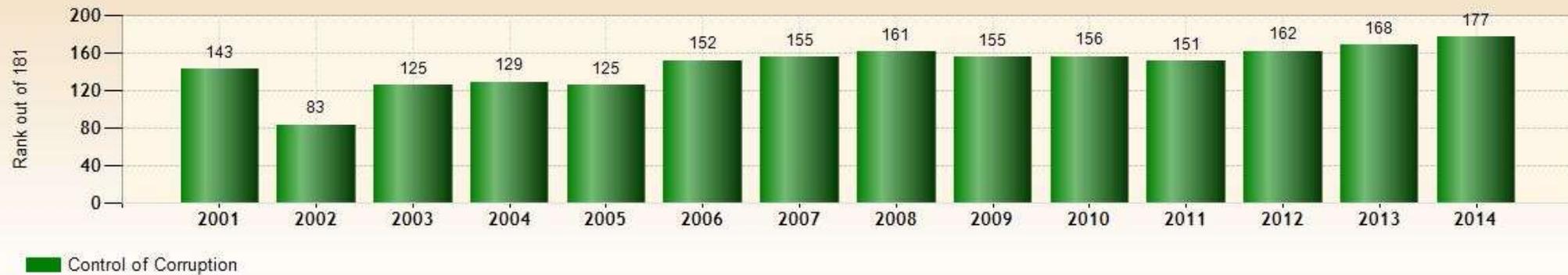
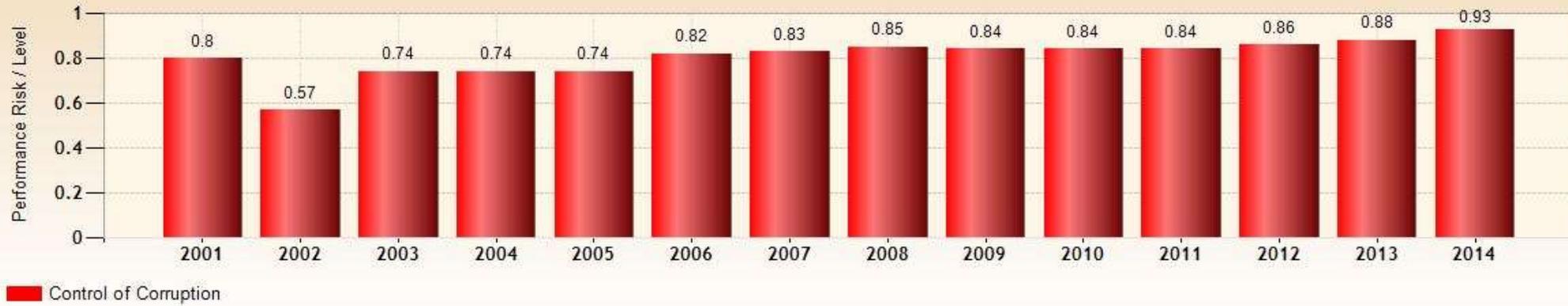
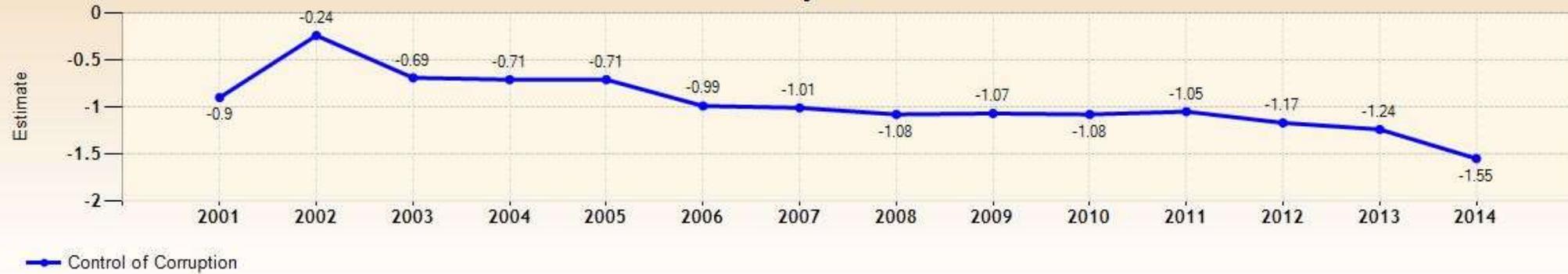
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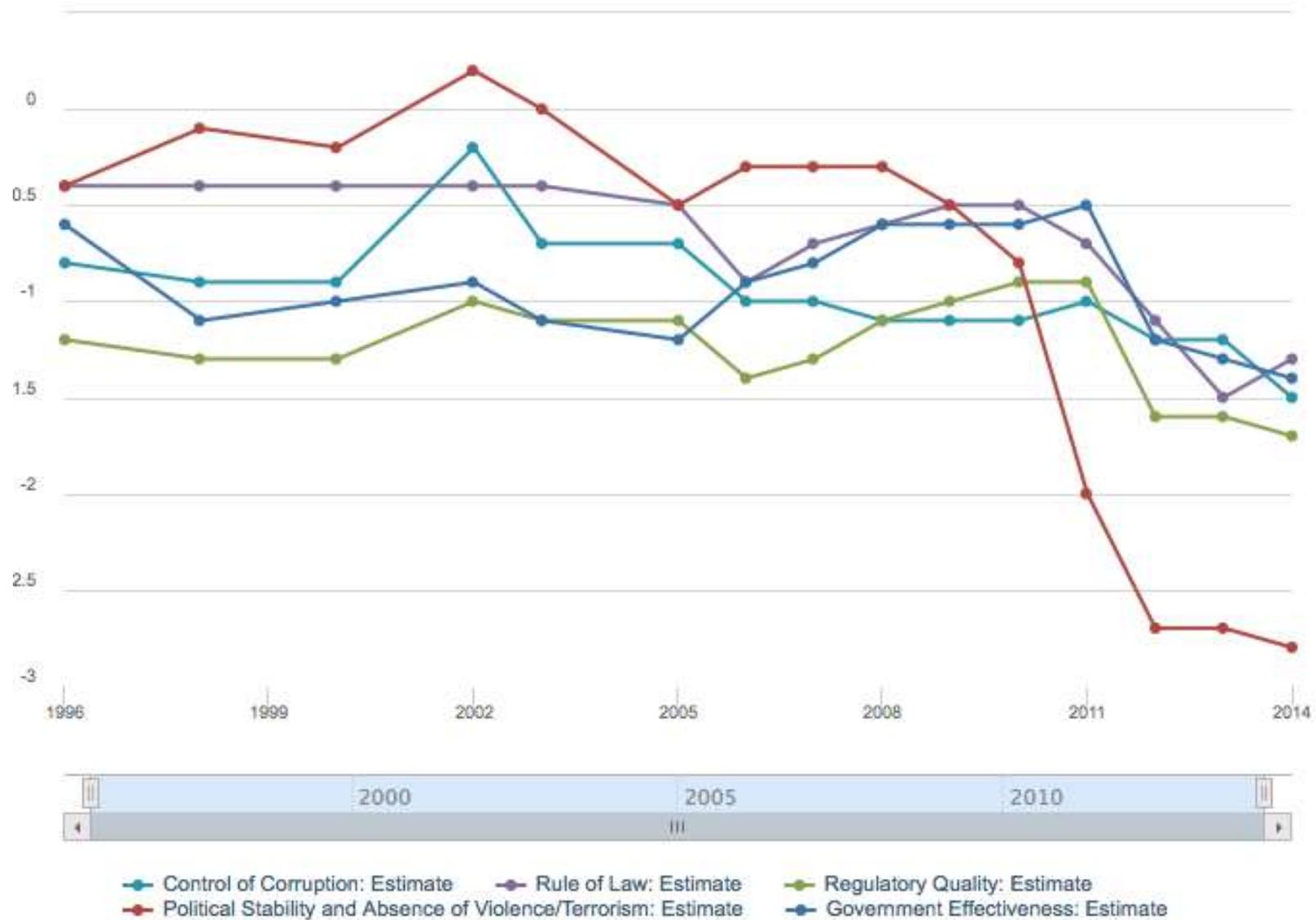
Syria



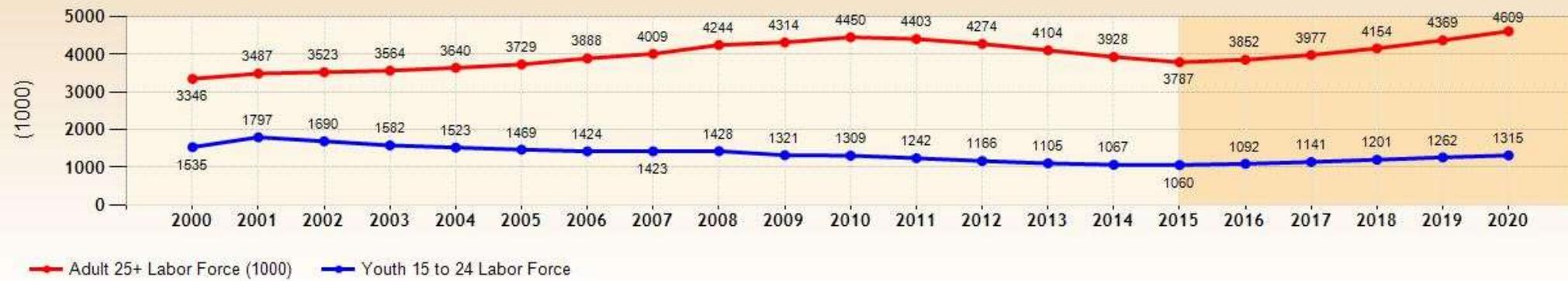
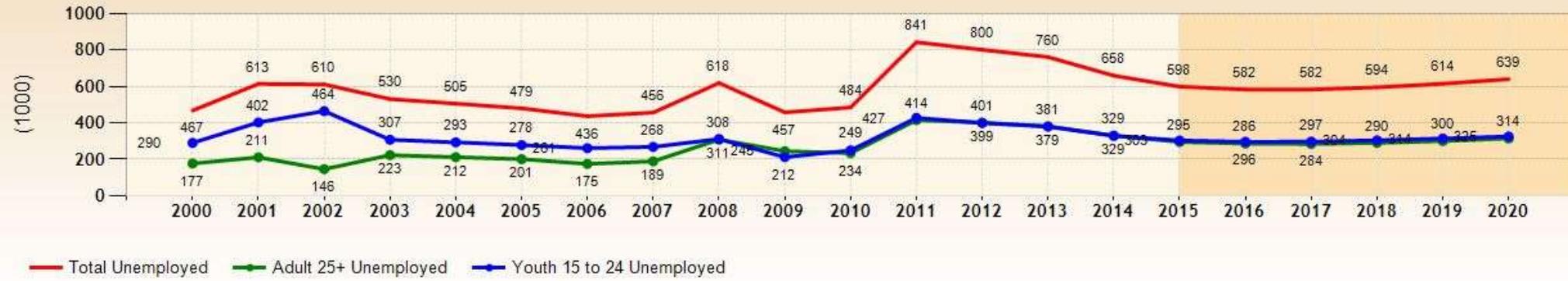
Syria



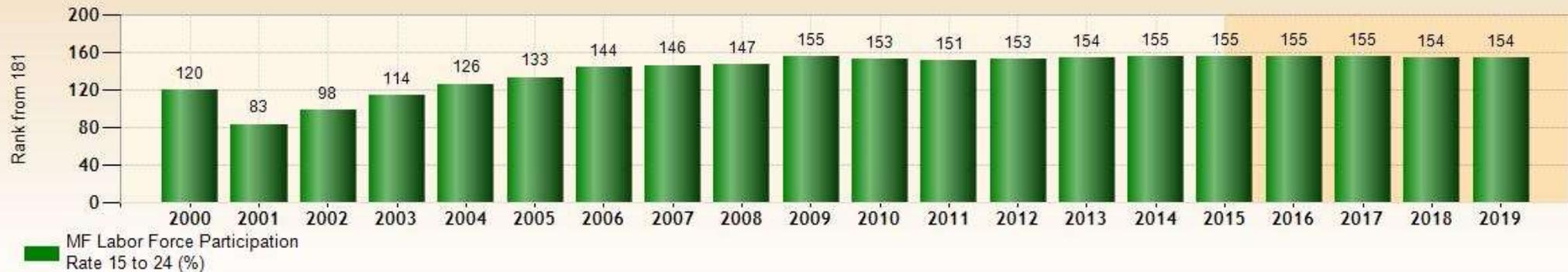
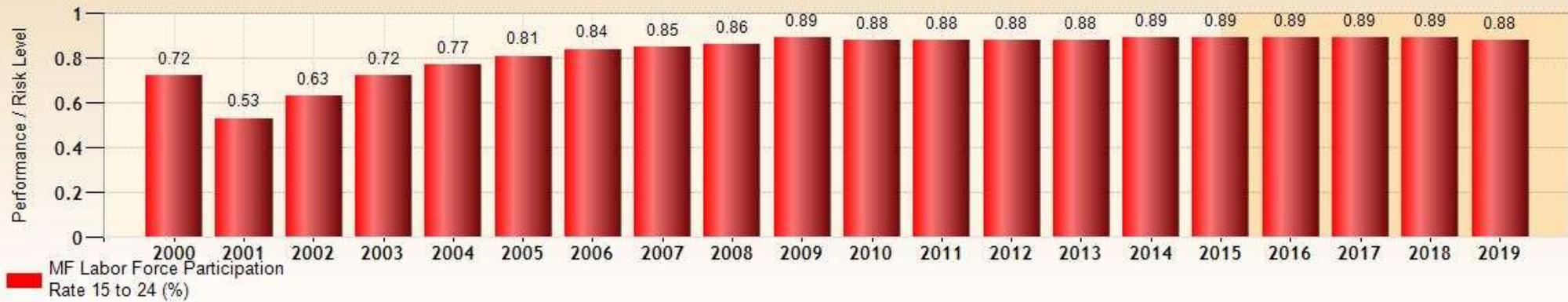
Decline in Governance in Syria



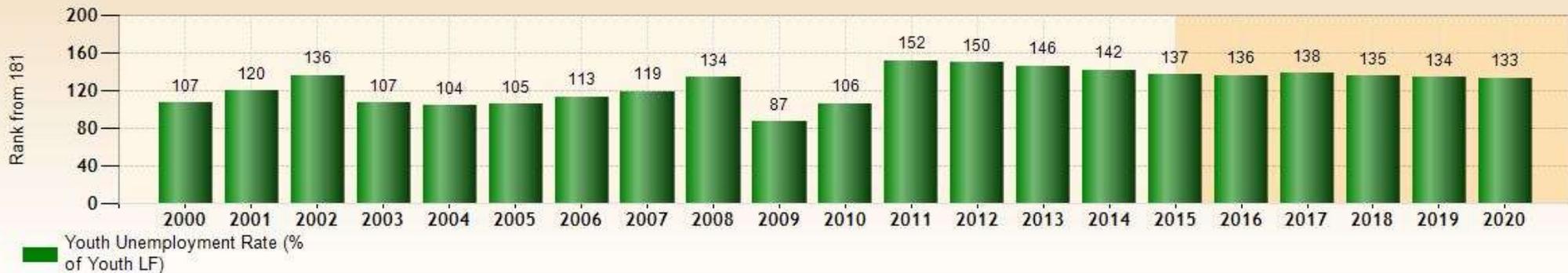
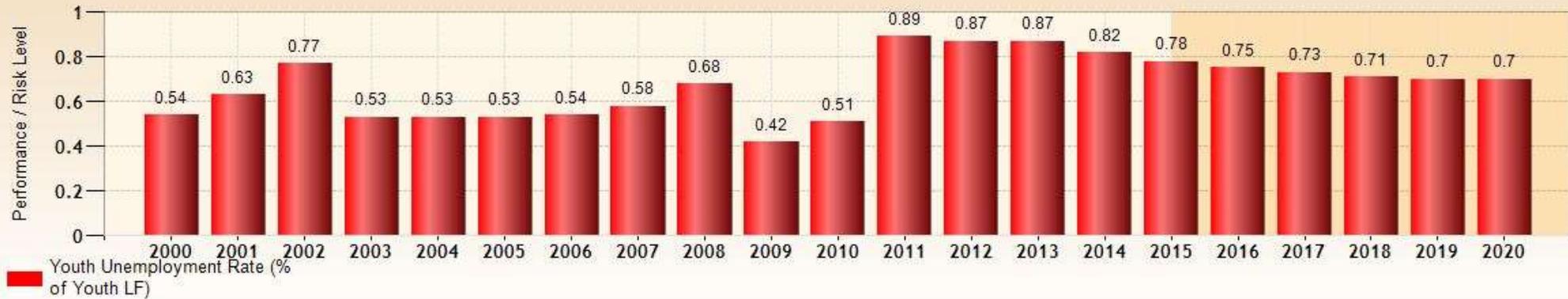
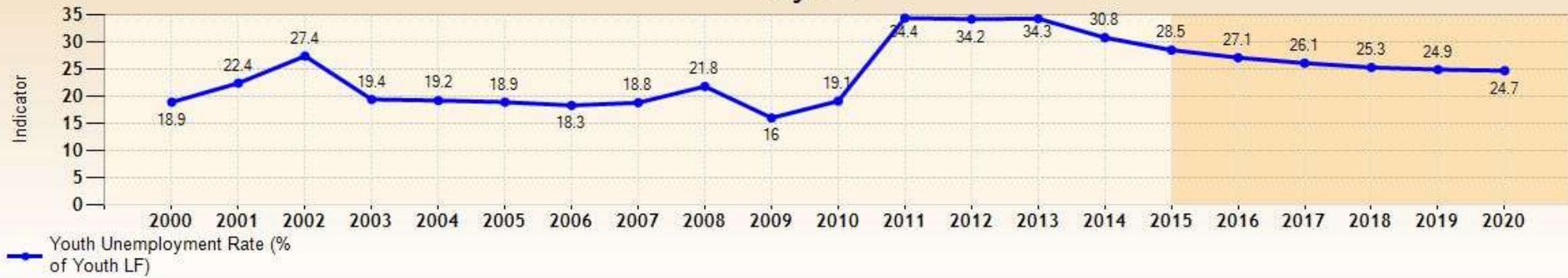
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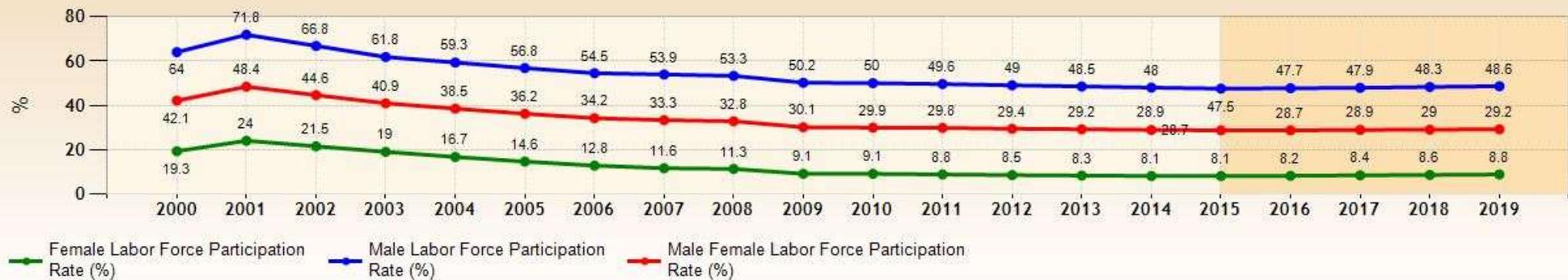
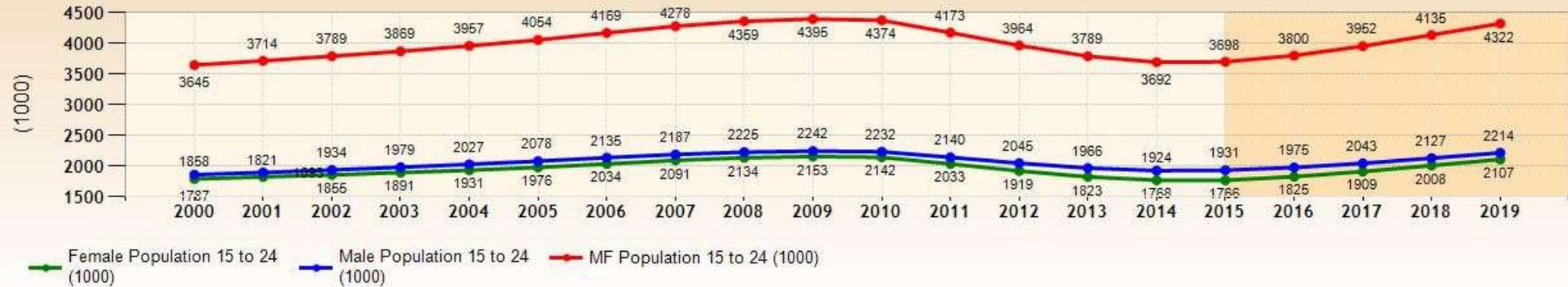
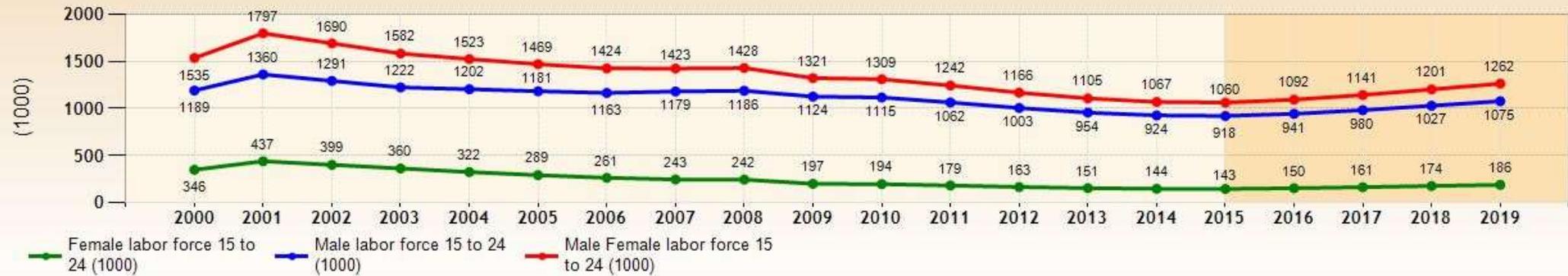
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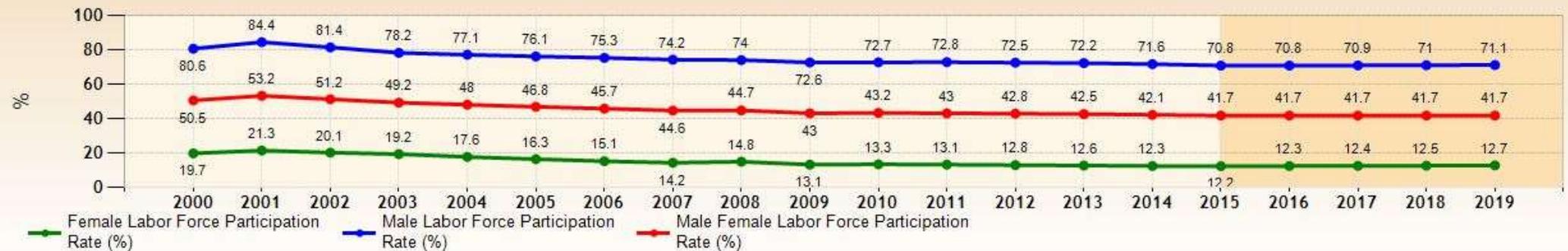
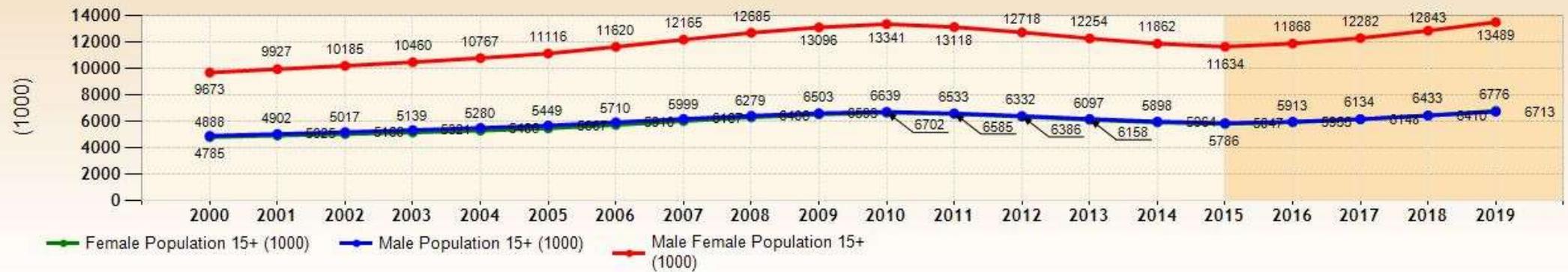
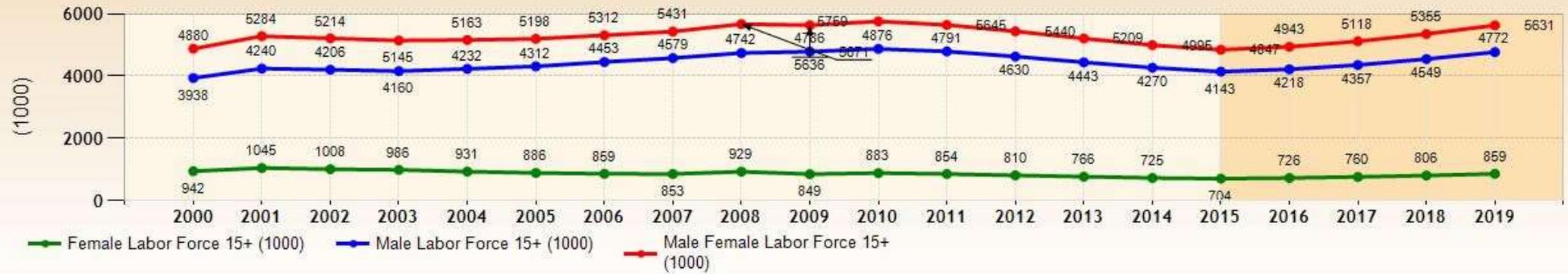
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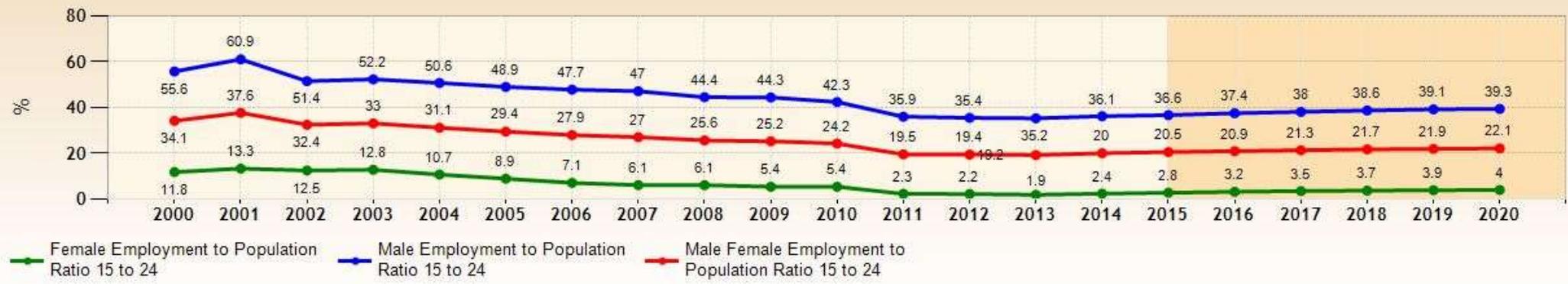
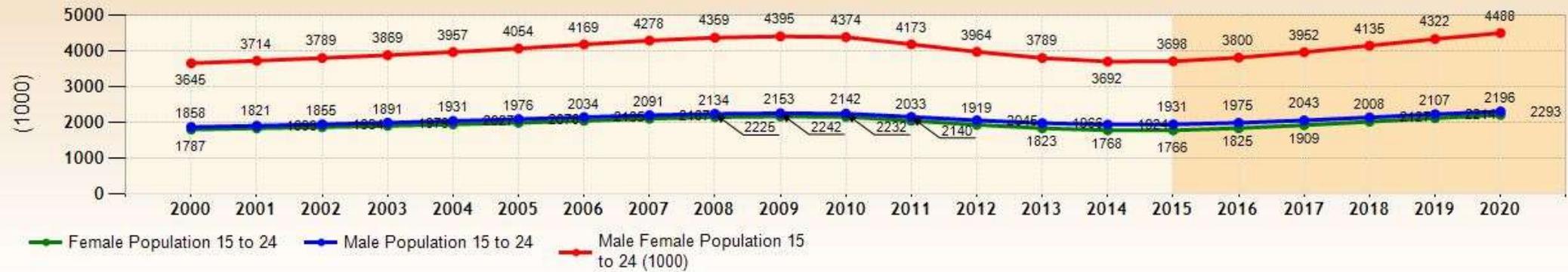
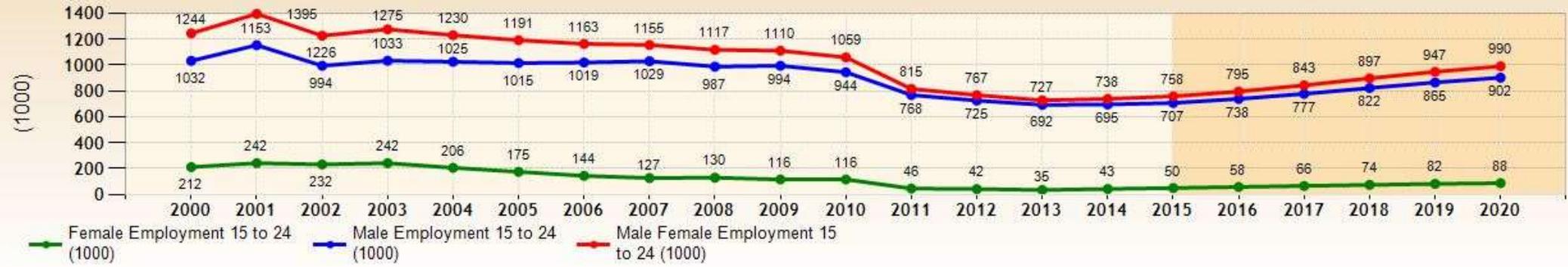
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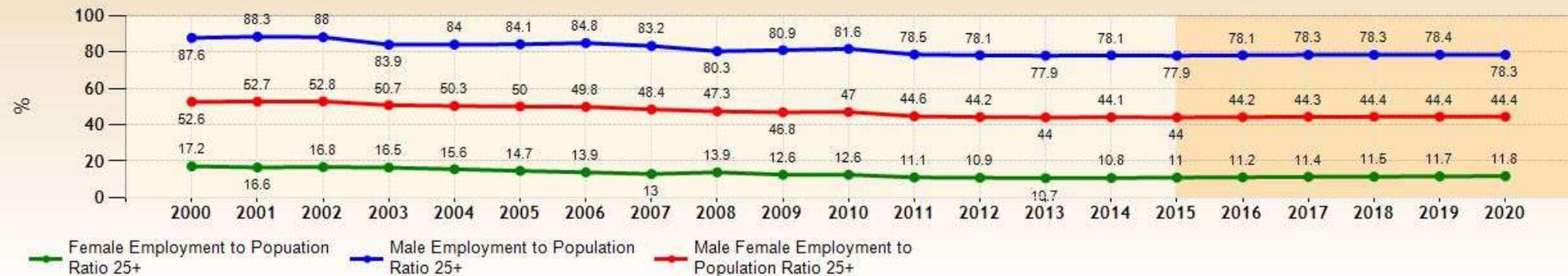
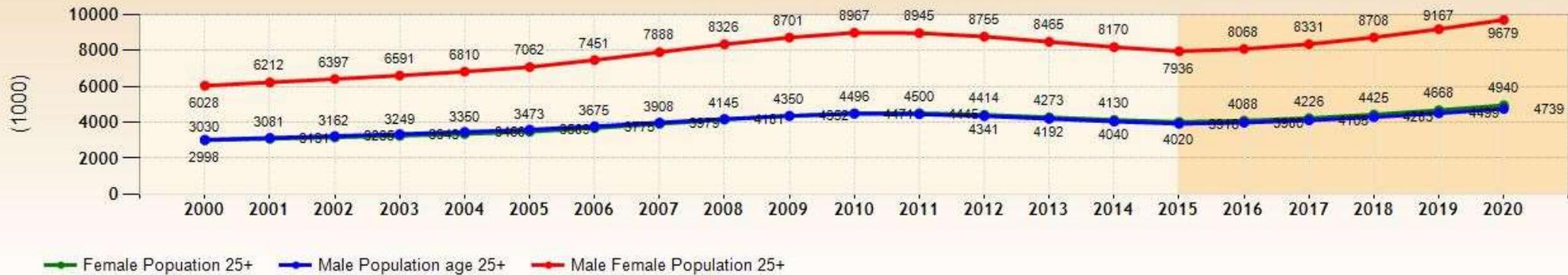
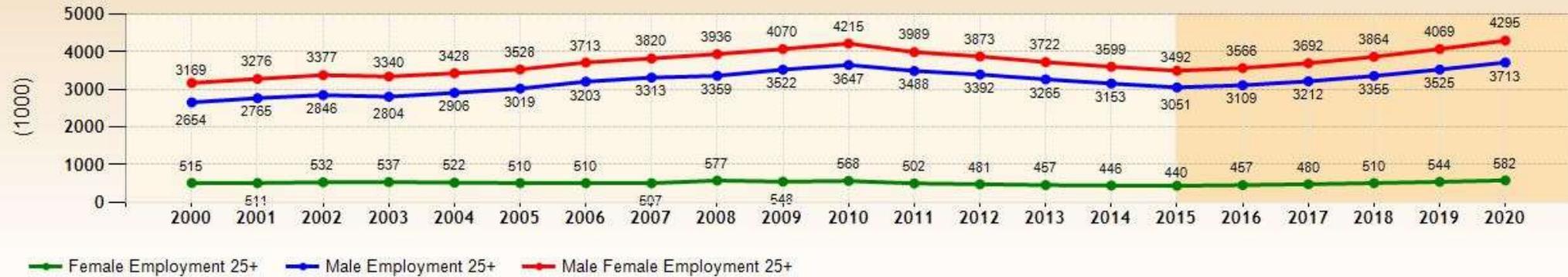
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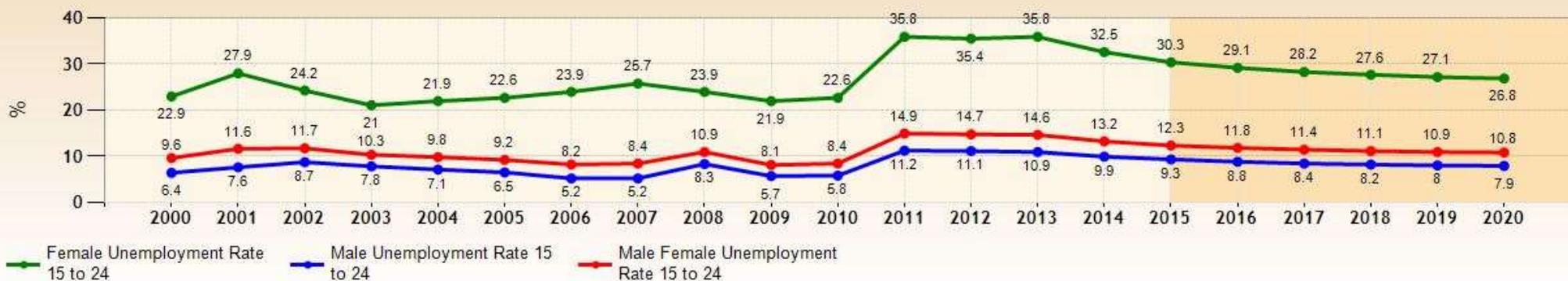
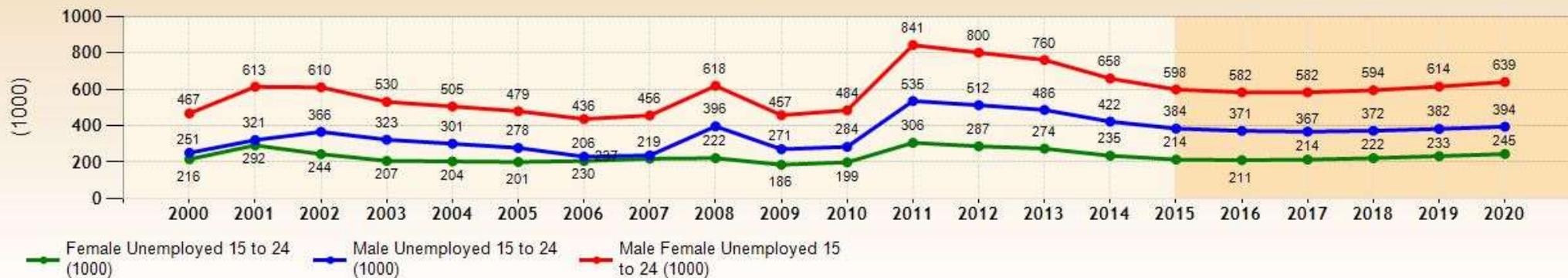
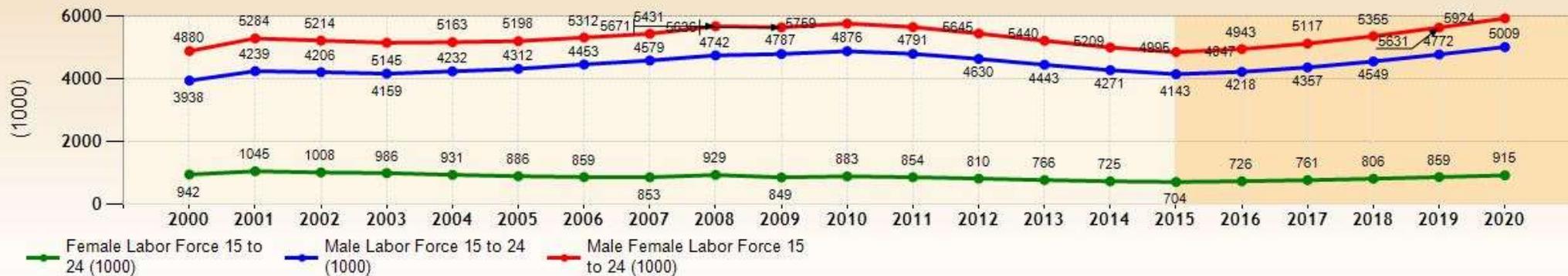
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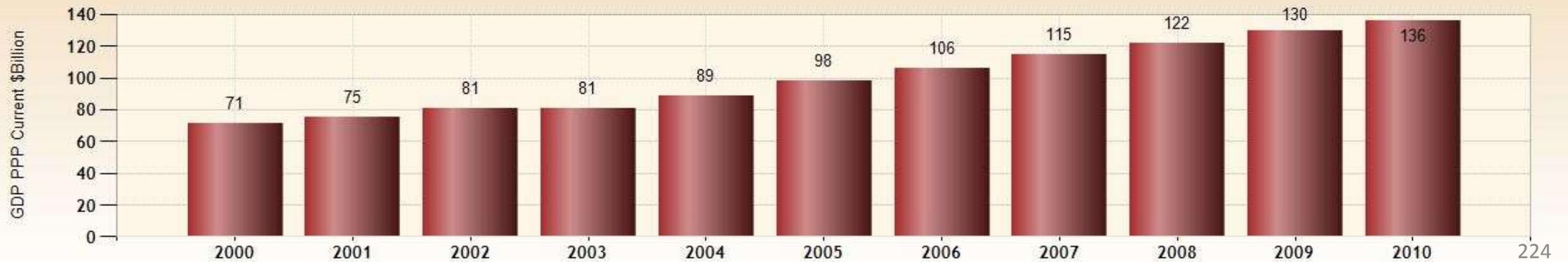
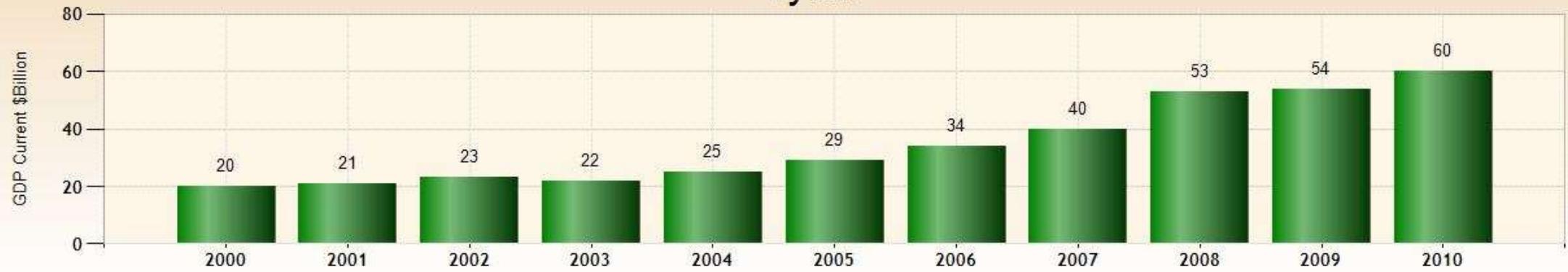
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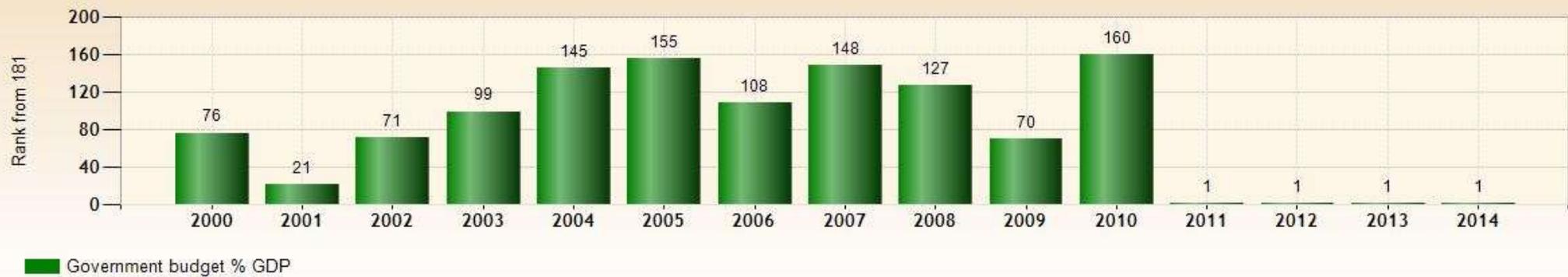
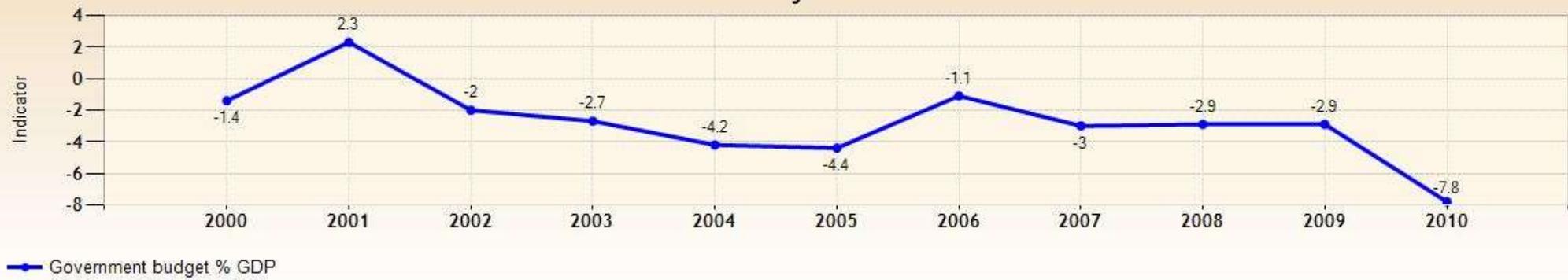
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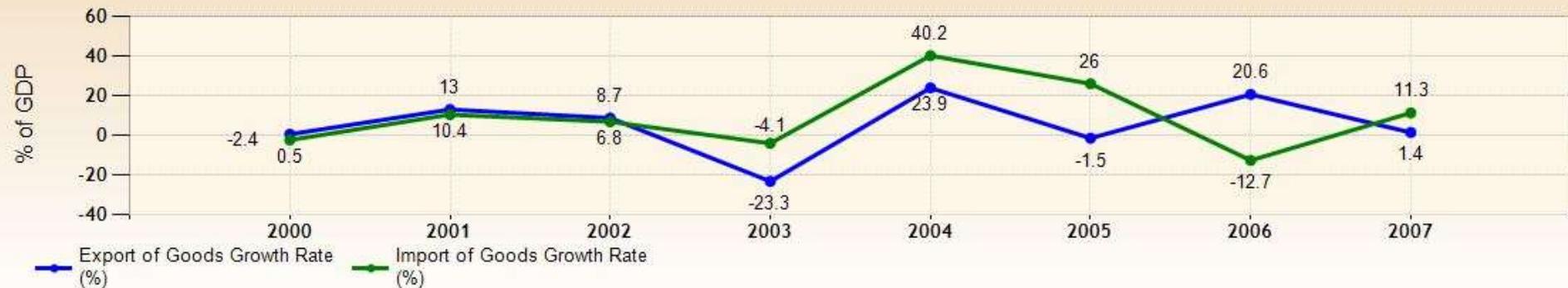
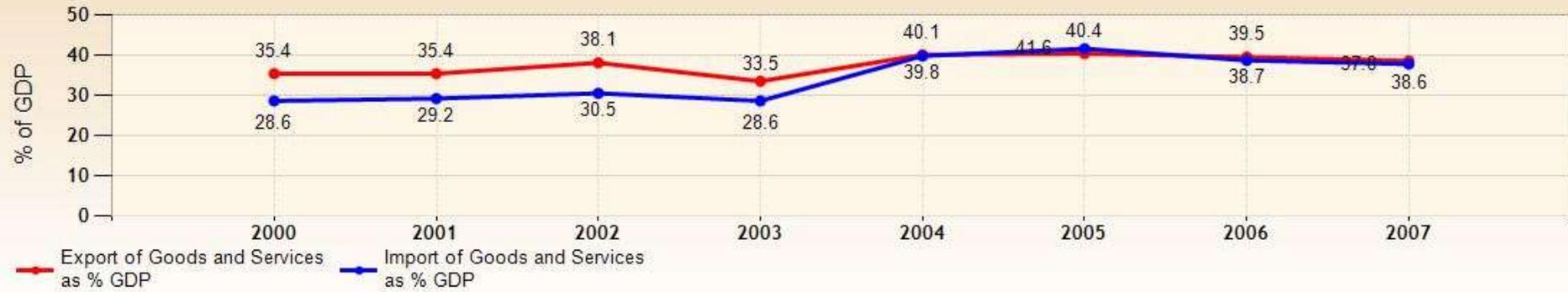
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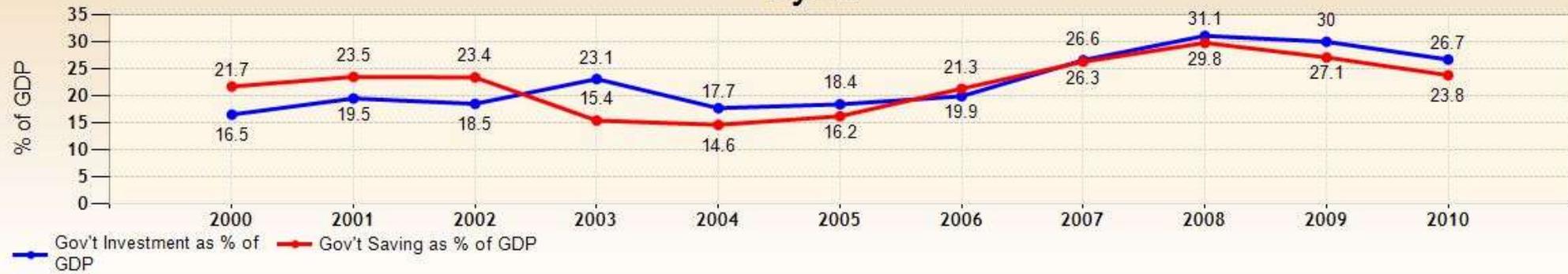
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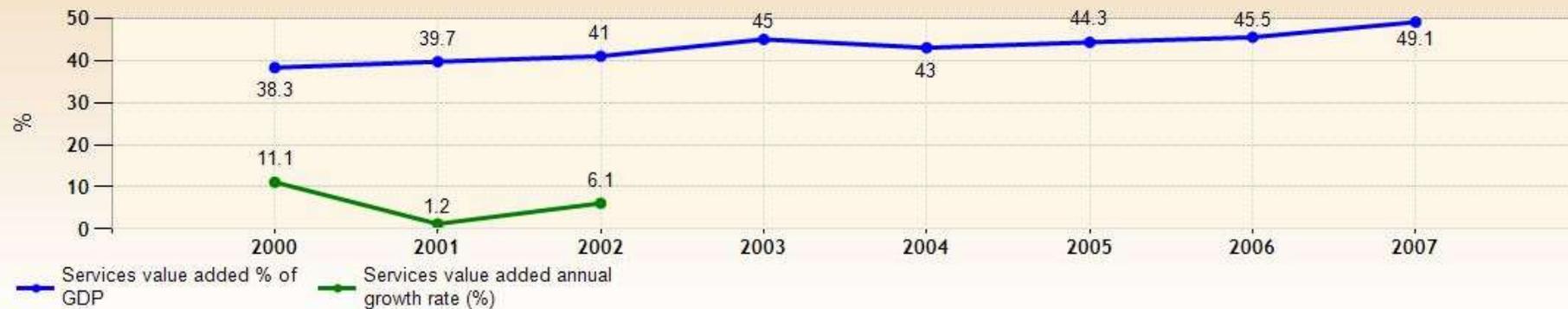
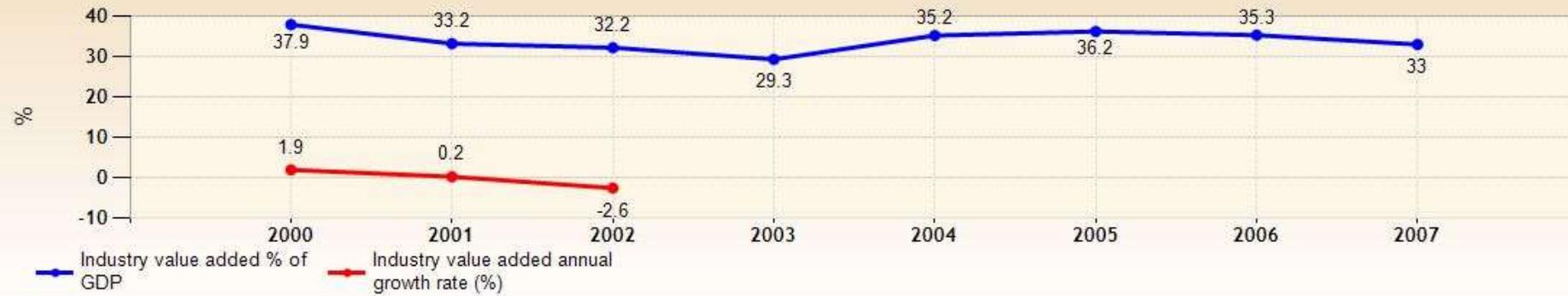
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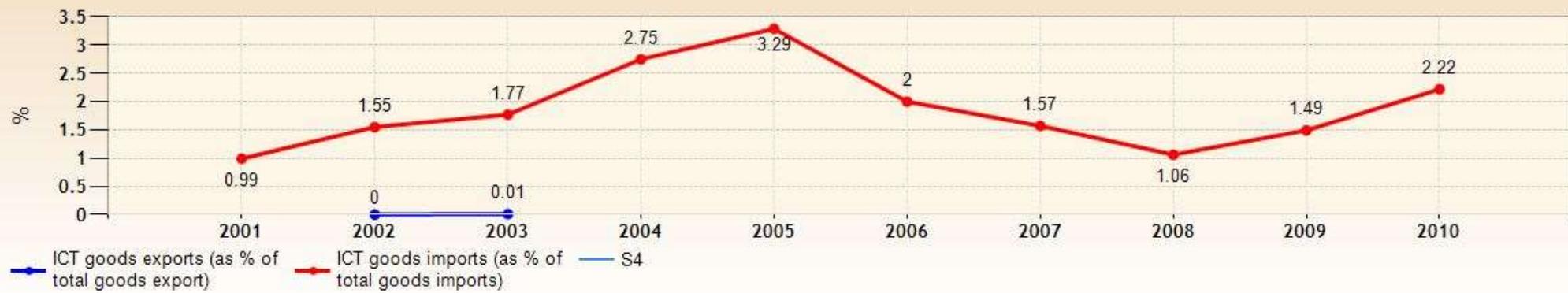
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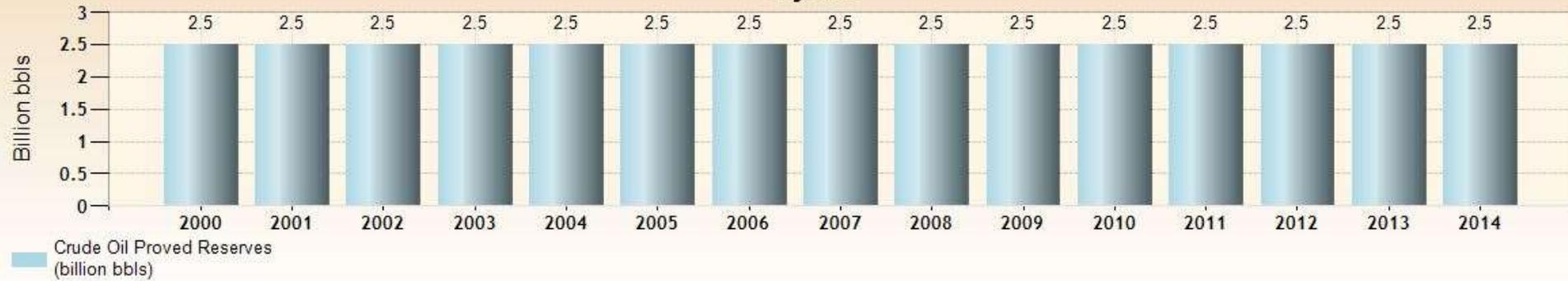
Syria



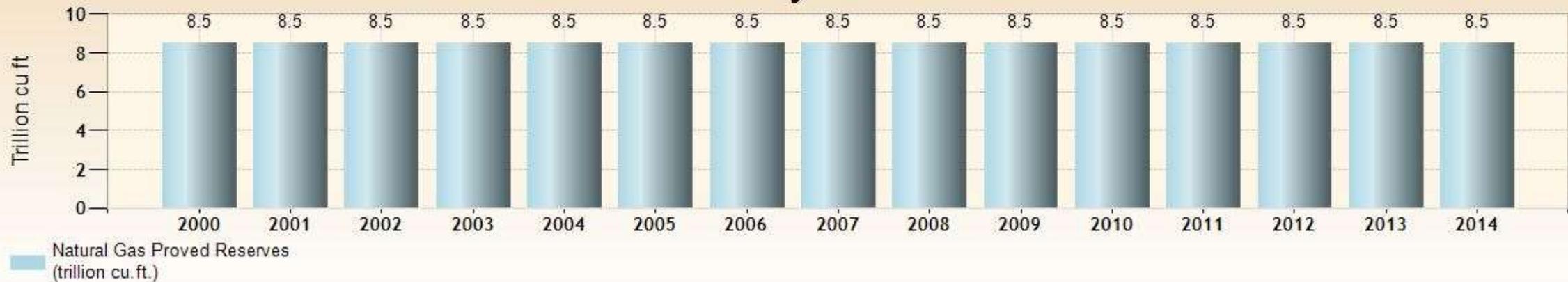
Syria



Syria



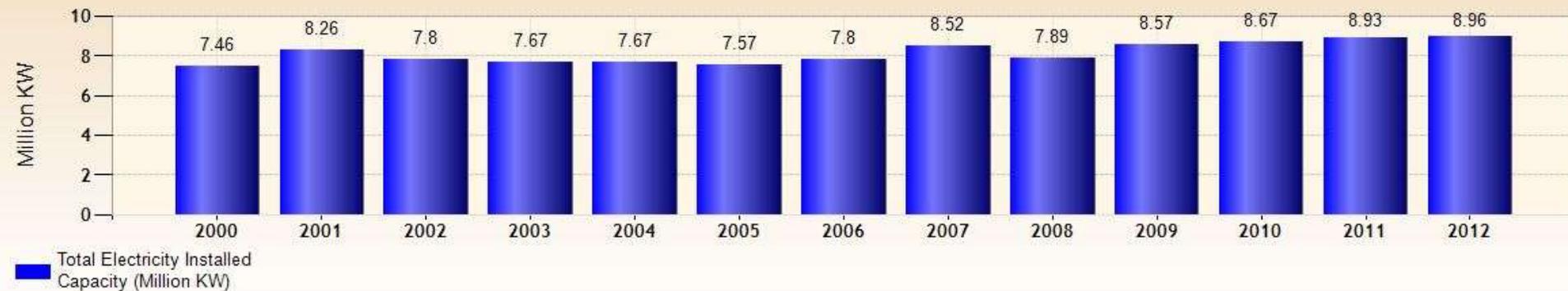
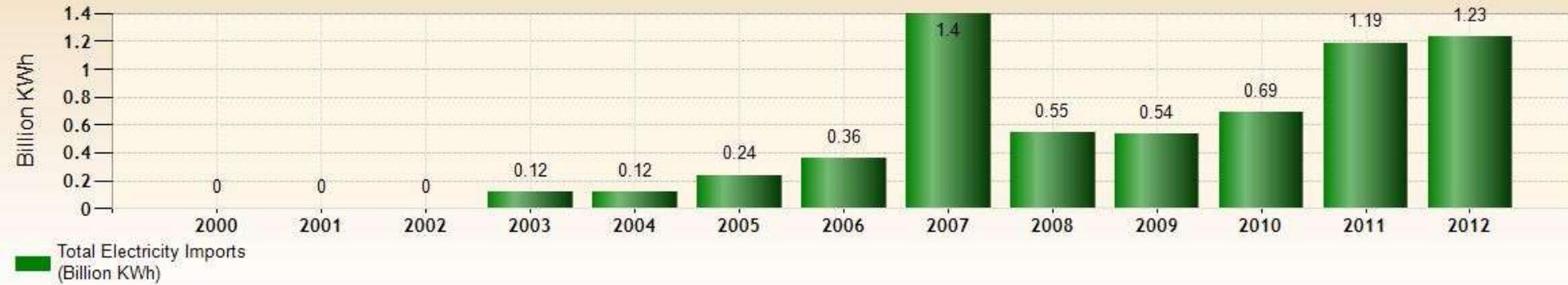
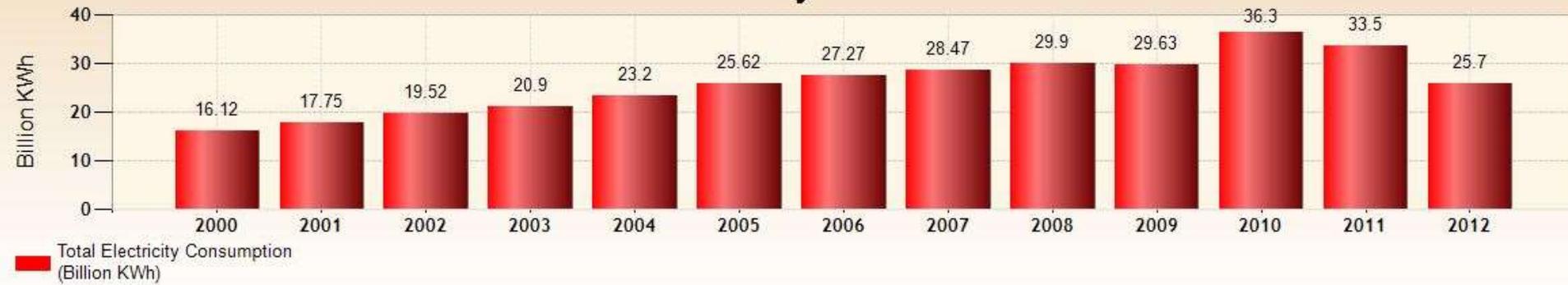
Syria



Syria



Syria



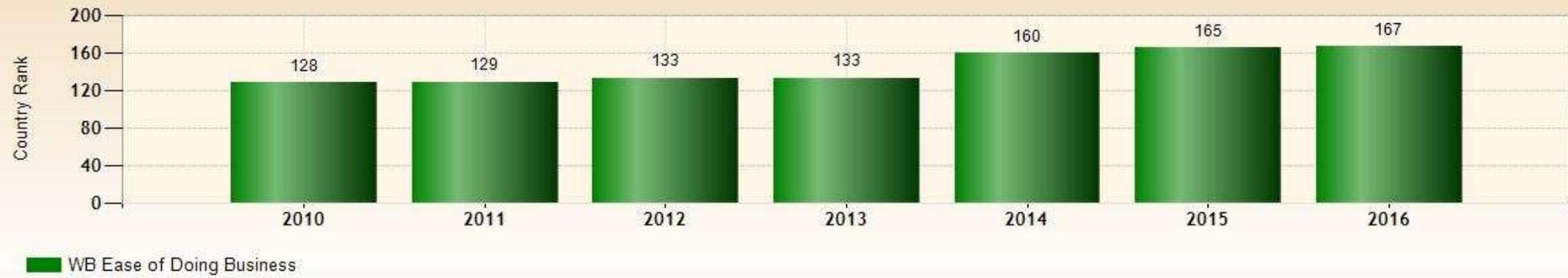
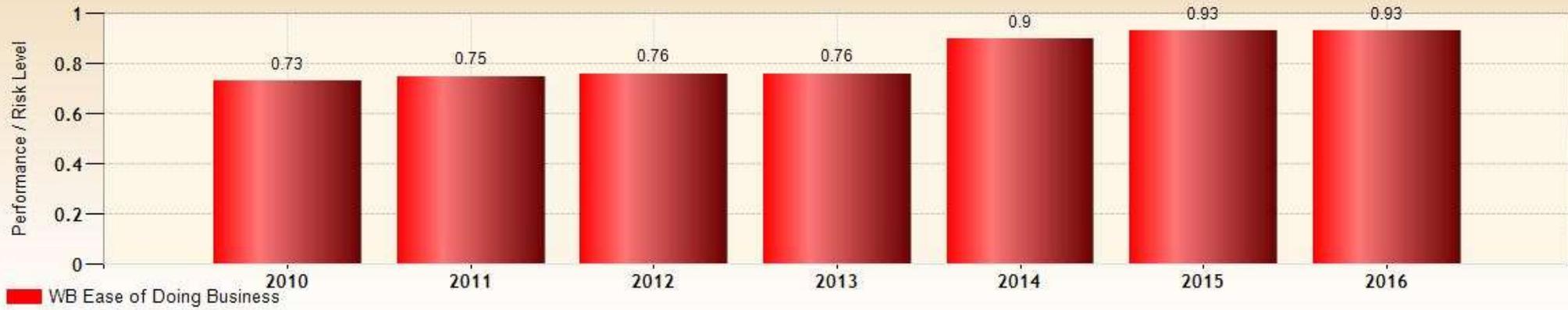
World Bank Global Ranking of Ease of Doing Business in Syria in 2016: 127th of 189

REGION	Middle East & North Africa	DOING BUSINESS 2016 RANK	DOING BUSINESS 2015 RANK ^①	CHANGE IN RANK
INCOME CATEGORY	Lower middle income	175	173	↓ -2
POPULATION	23,300,738	DOING BUSINESS 2016 DTF (% POINTS) ^①	DOING BUSINESS 2015 DTF (% POINTS) ^①	CHANGE IN DTF (% POINTS) ^①
GNI PER CAPITA (US\$)	1,925	42.56	41.61	↑ 0.95
CITY COVERED	Damascus			

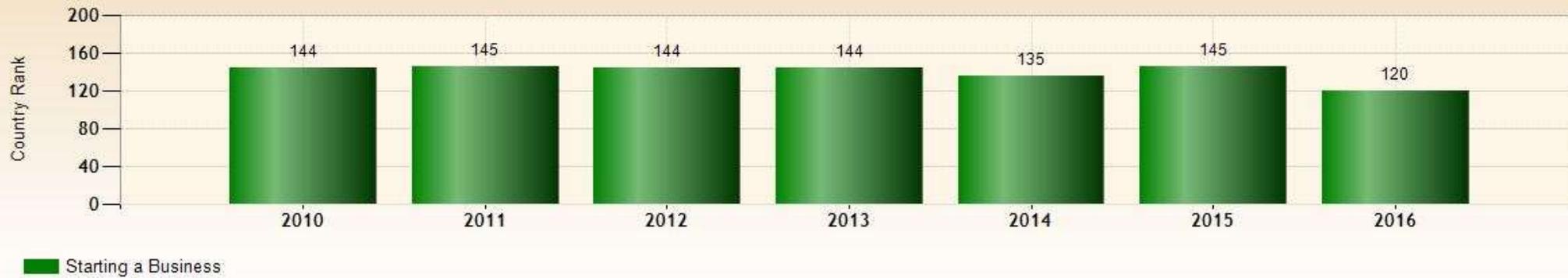
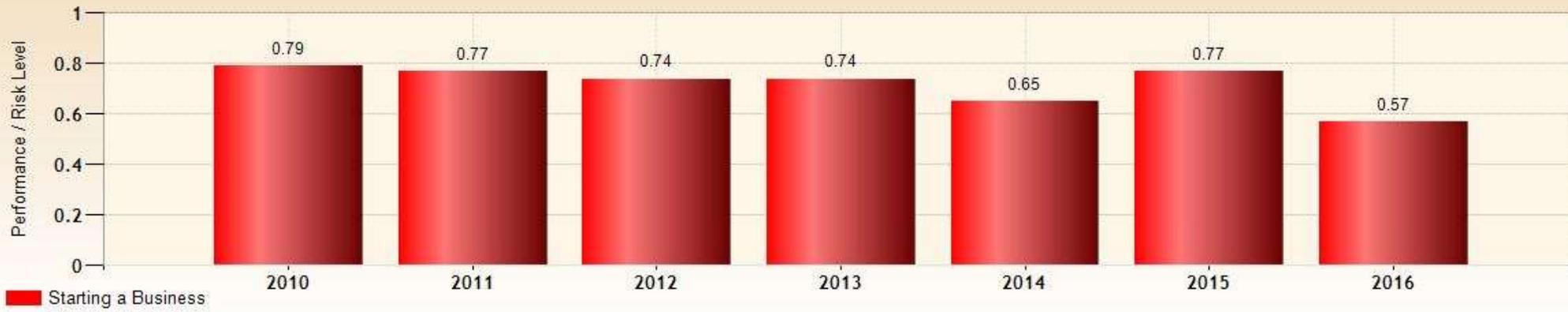
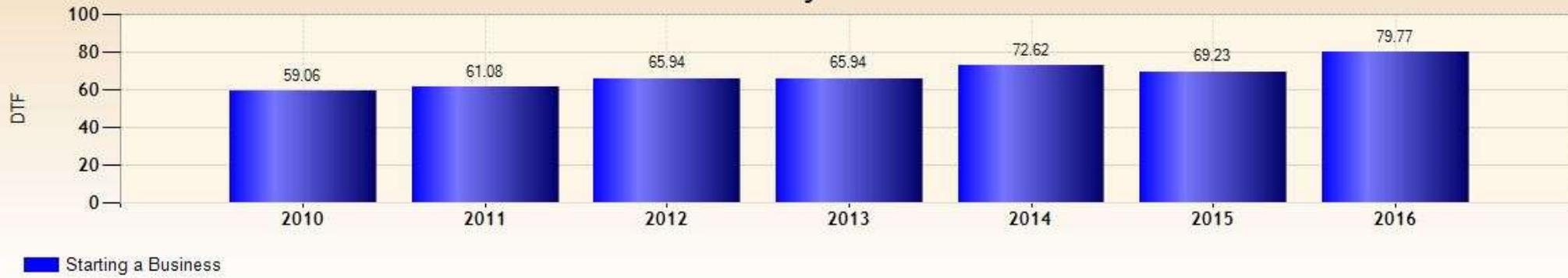
Rankings Distance to Frontier

Topics	DB 2016 Rank	DB 2015 Rank	Change in Rank
Starting a Business	127	152	↑ 25
Dealing with Construction Permits	189	189	No change
Getting Electricity	120	121	↑ 1
Registering Property	136	136	No change
Getting Credit	167	165	↑ -2
Protecting Minority Investors	88	87	↑ -1
Paying Taxes	119	118	↑ -1
Trading Across Borders	173	173	No change
Enforcing Contracts	157	157	No change
Resolving Insolvency	157	151	↑ -6

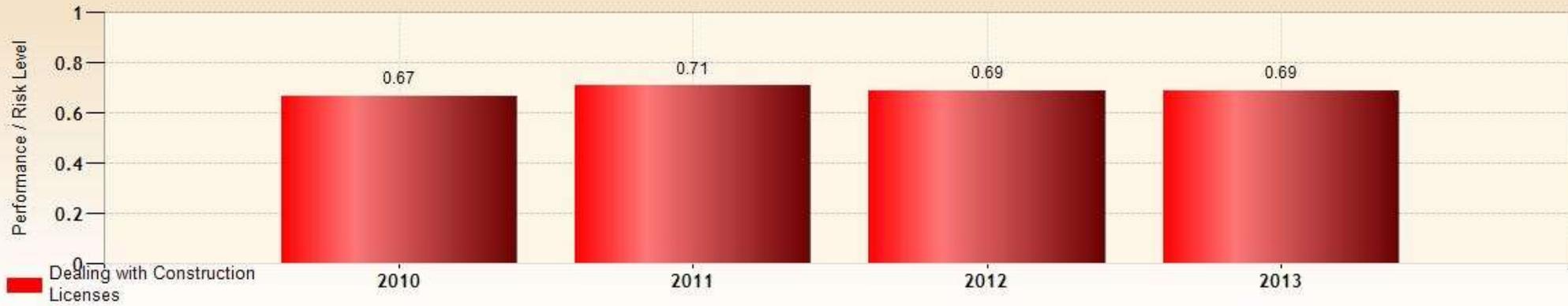
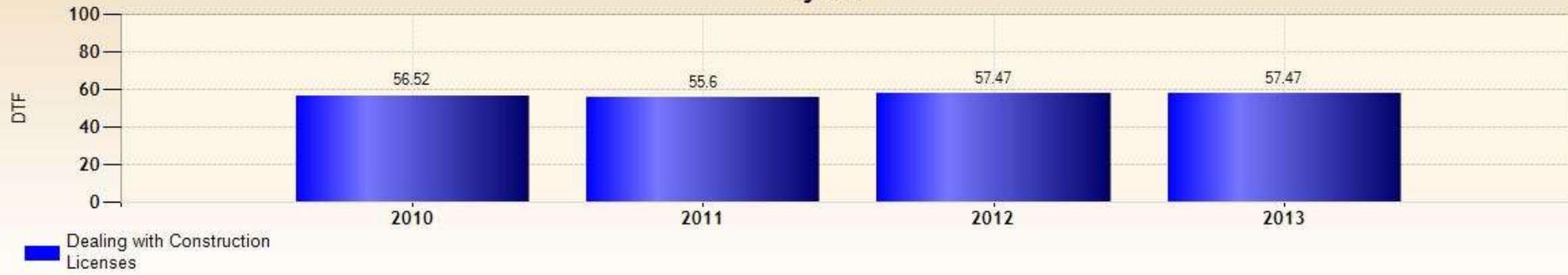
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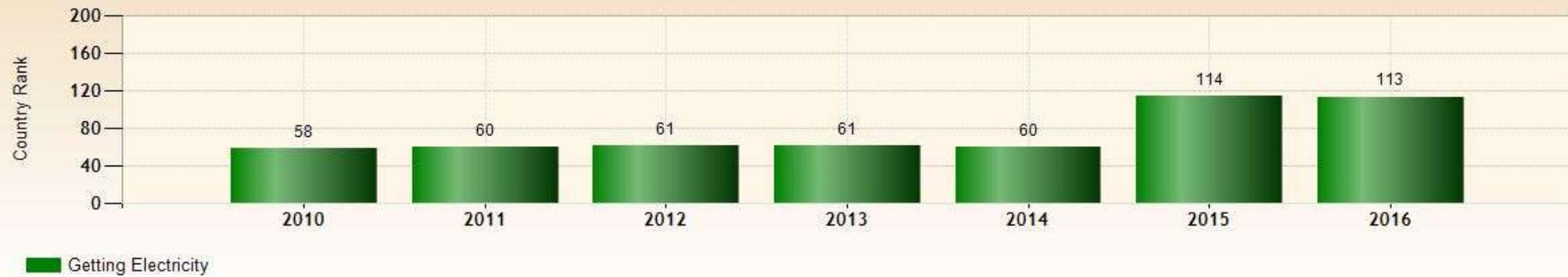
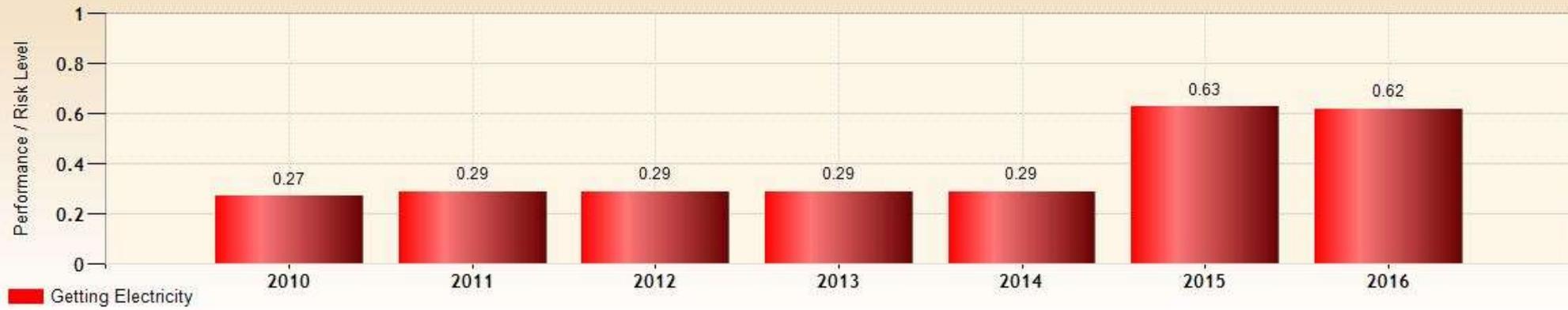
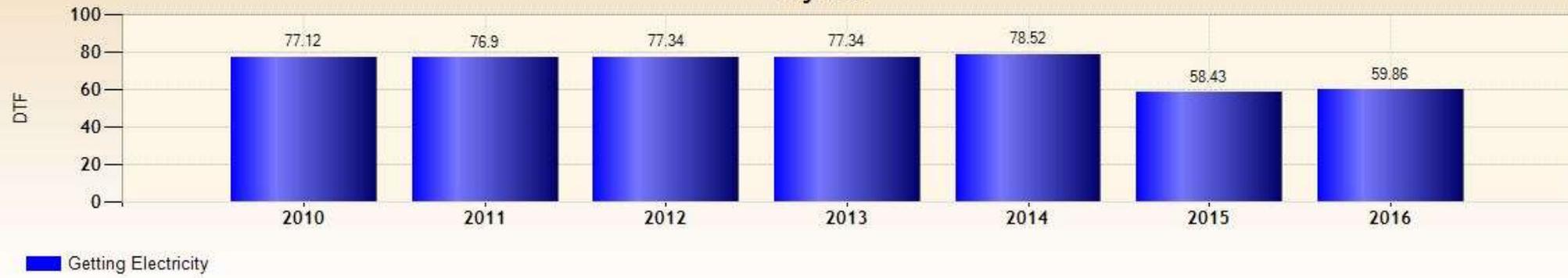
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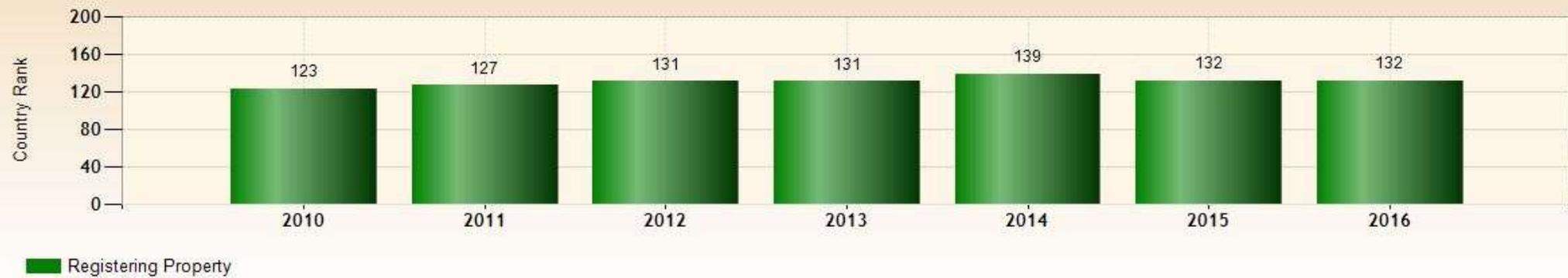
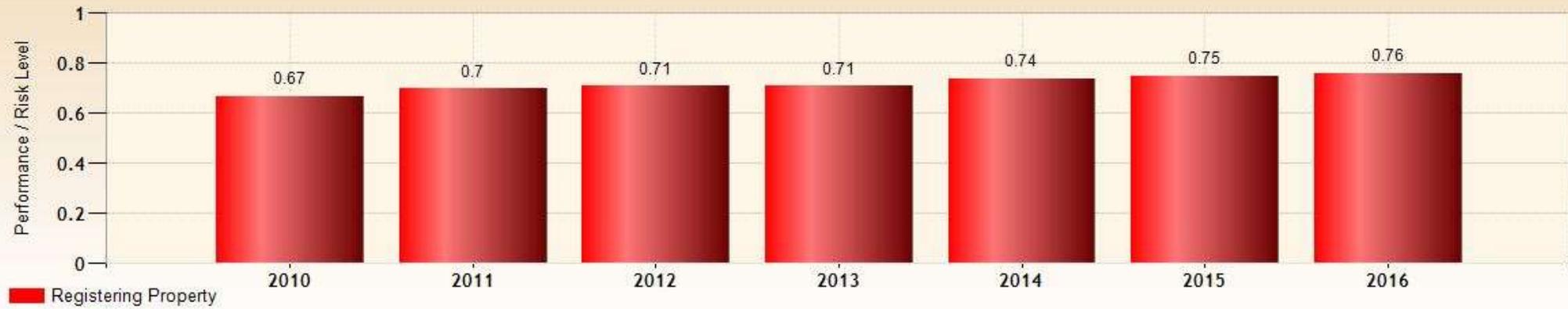
Syria



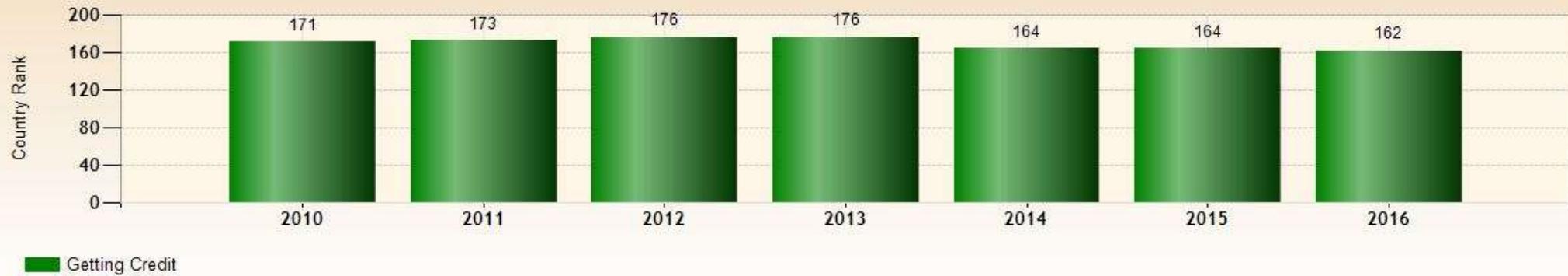
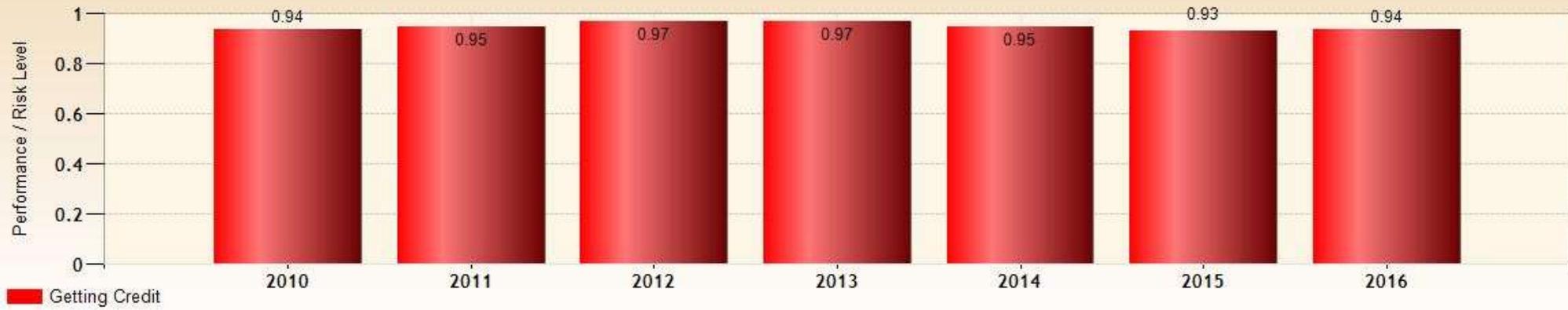
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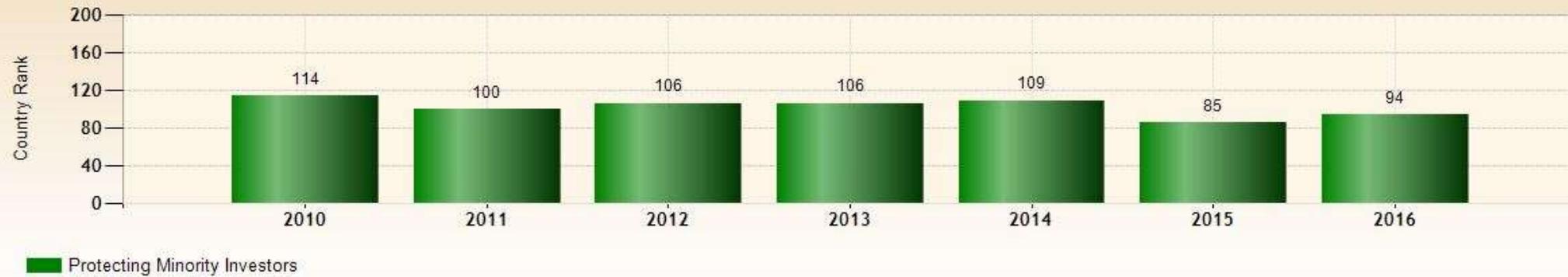
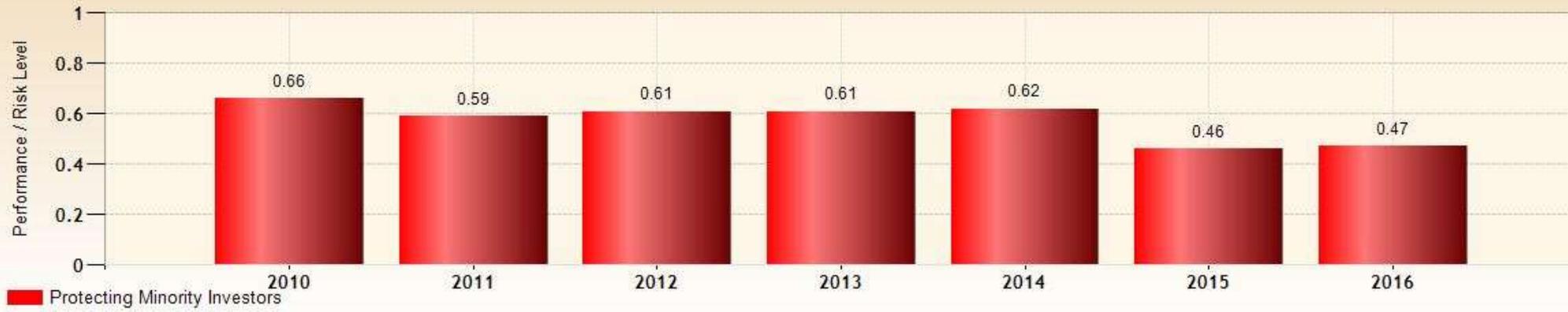
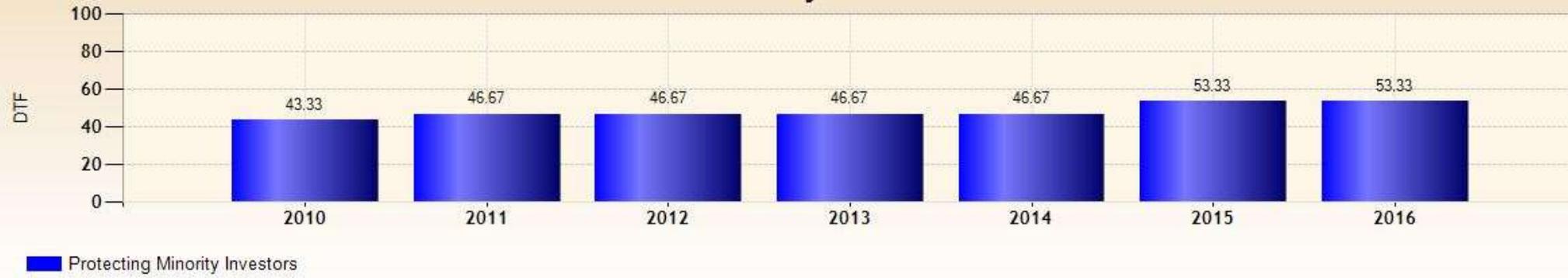
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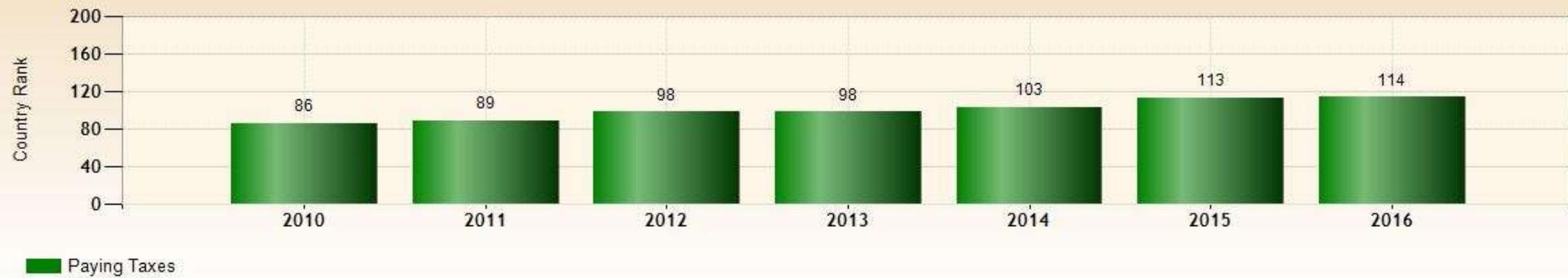
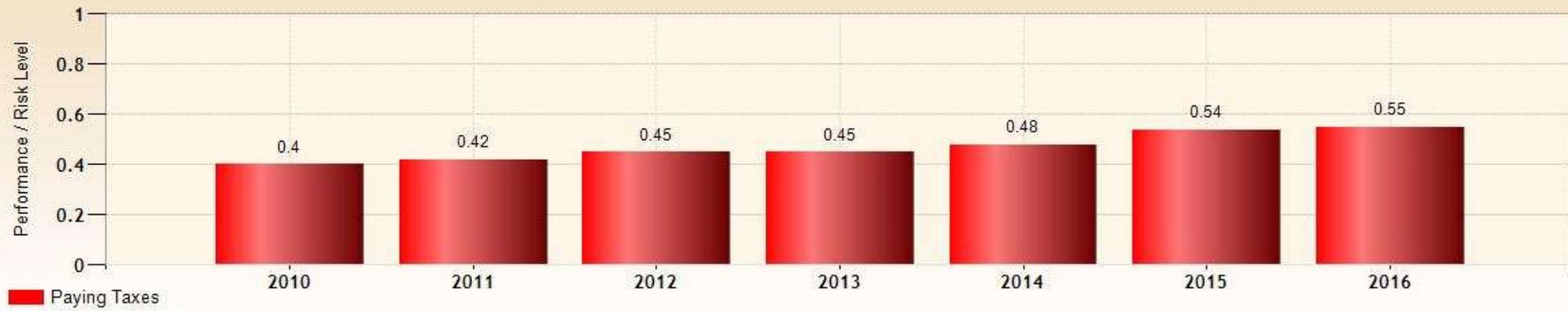
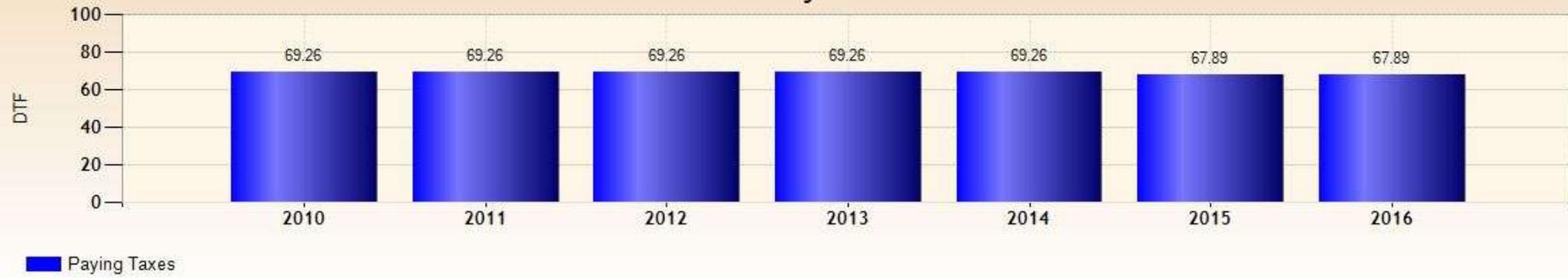
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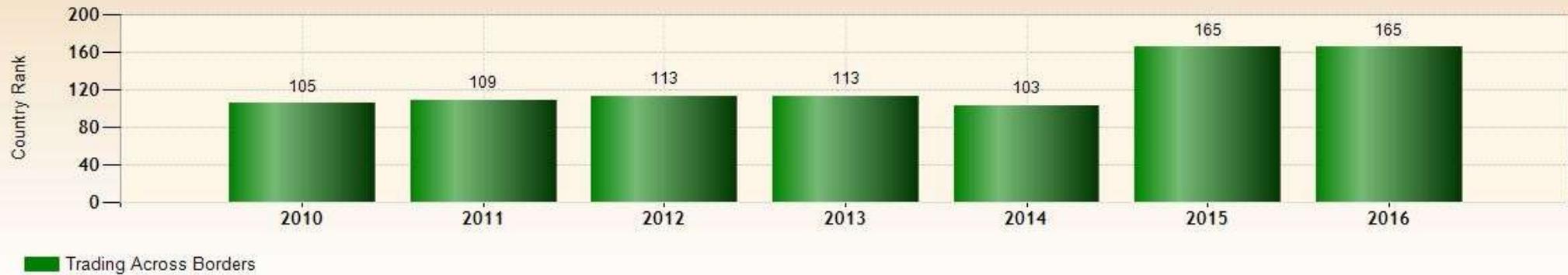
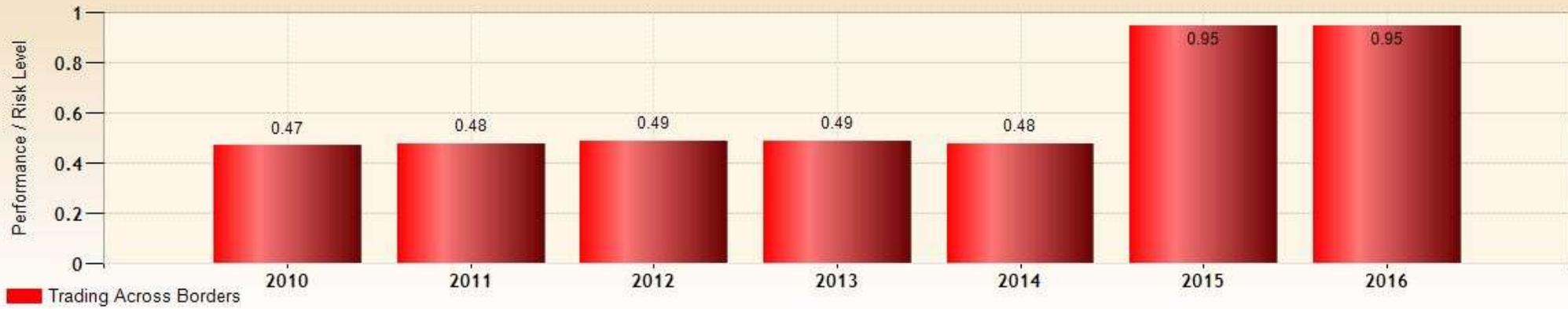
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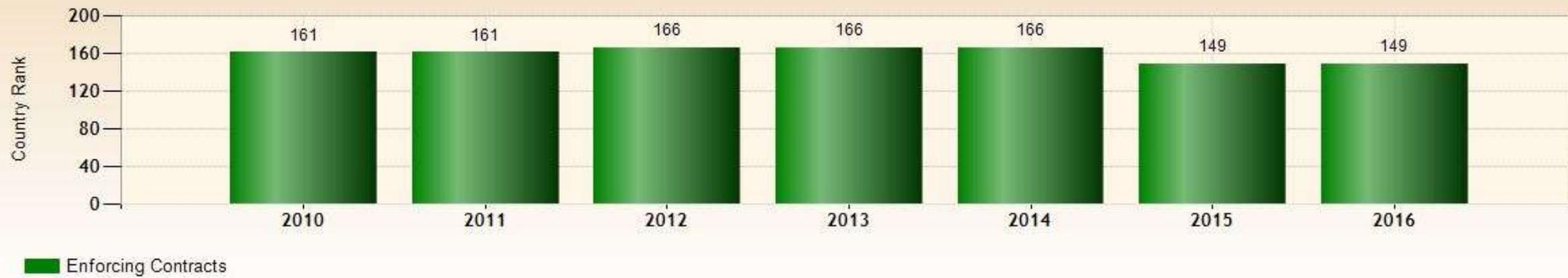
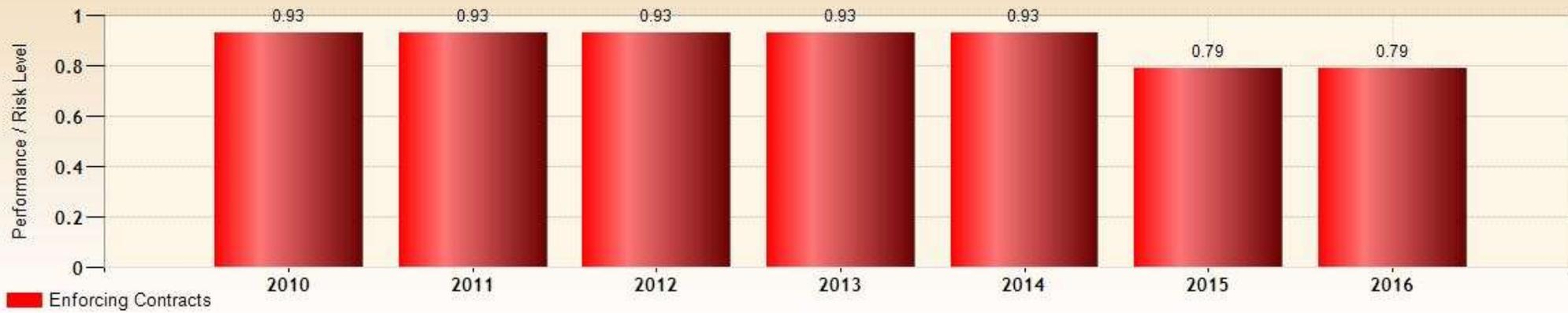
Syria



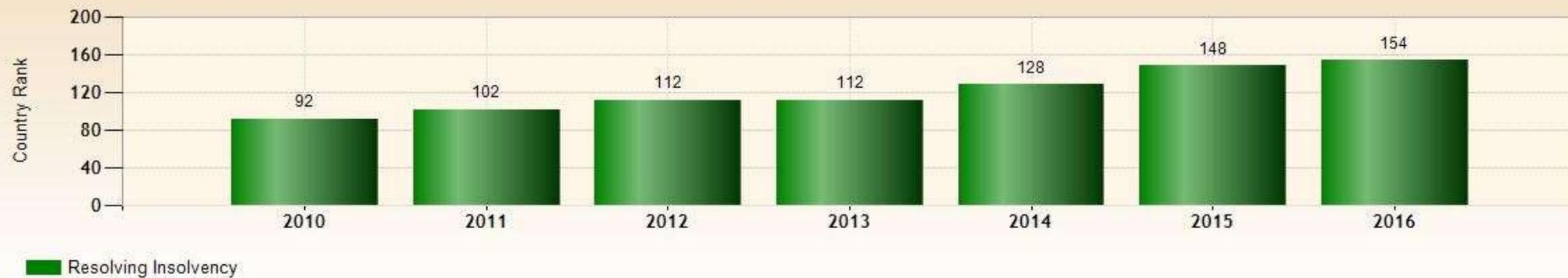
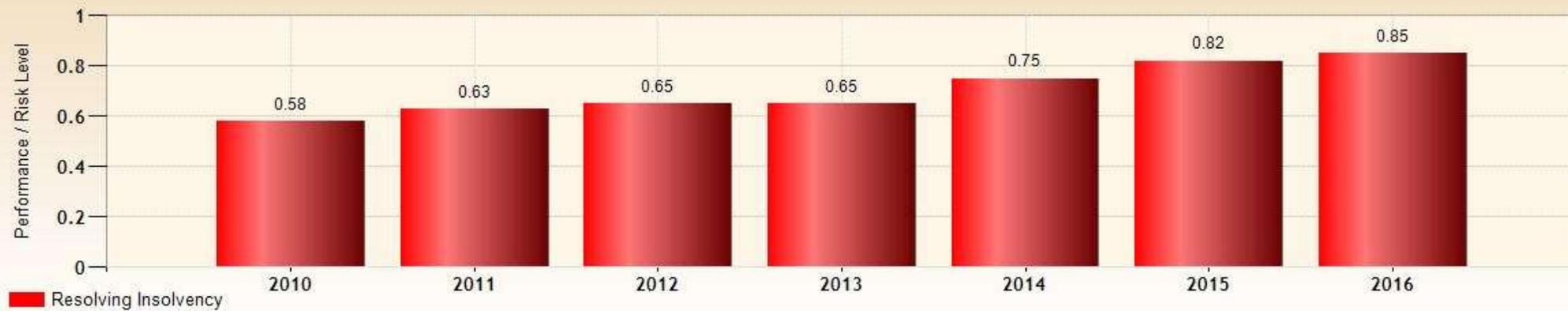
Syria



Syria



Syria



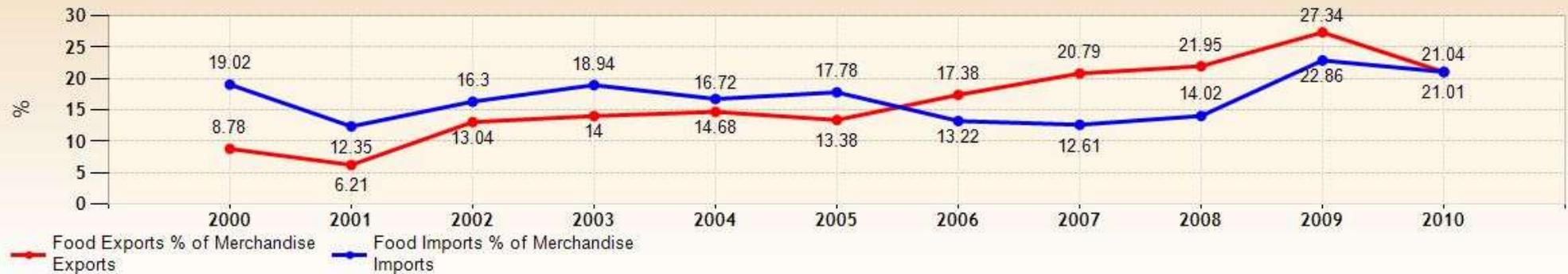
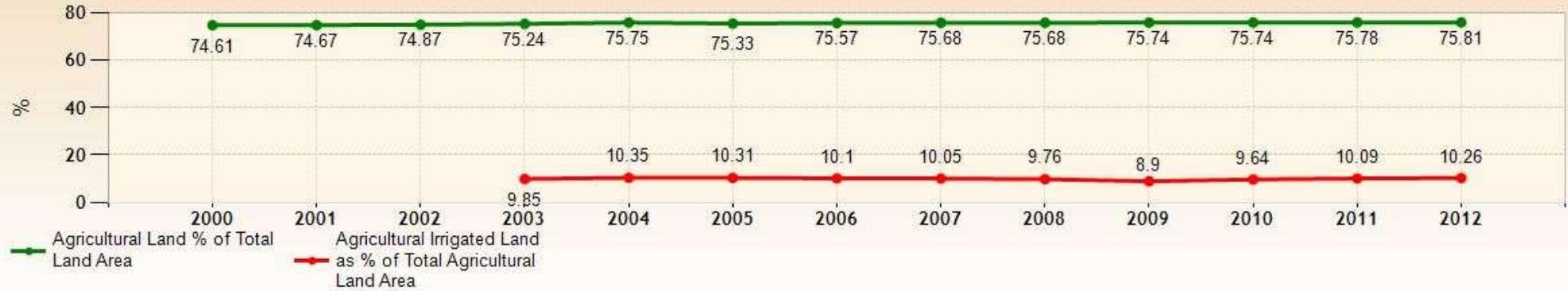
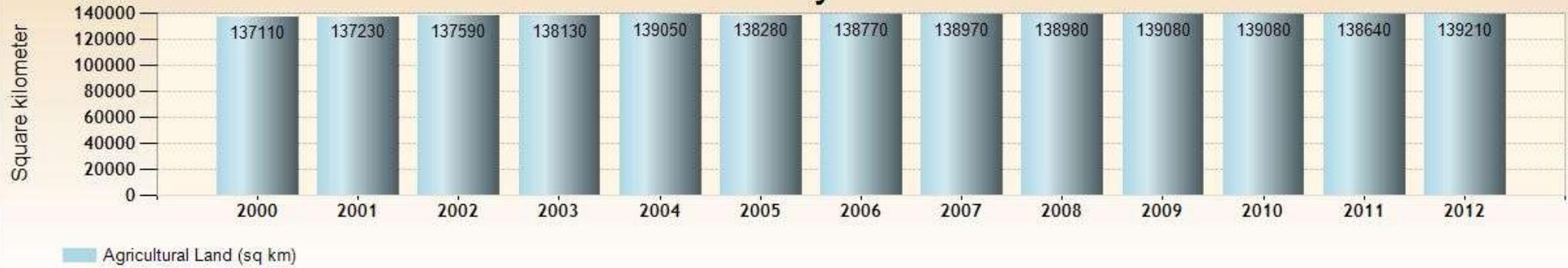
Geography



Total land area (1,000 ha): 18518

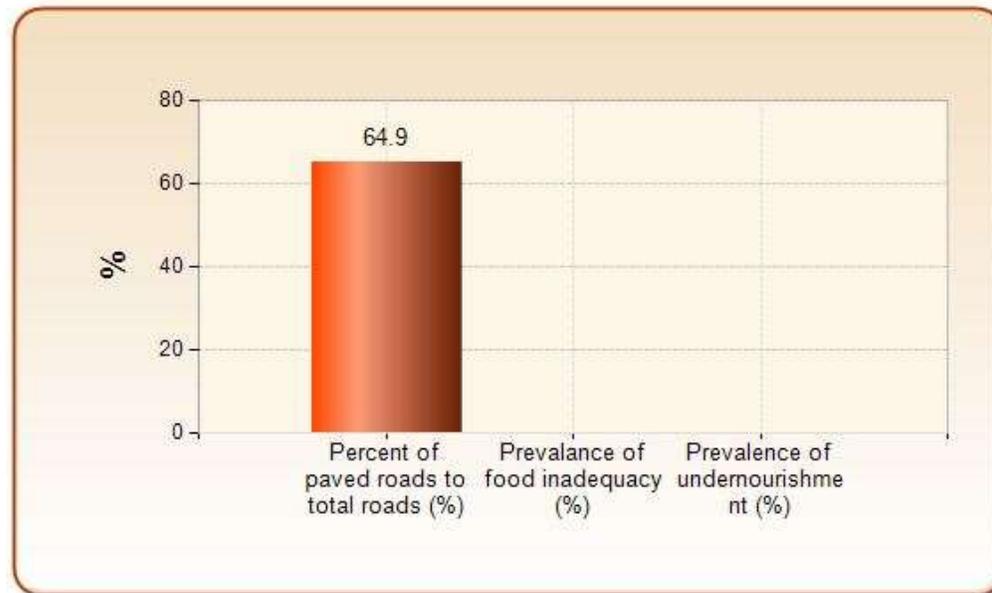
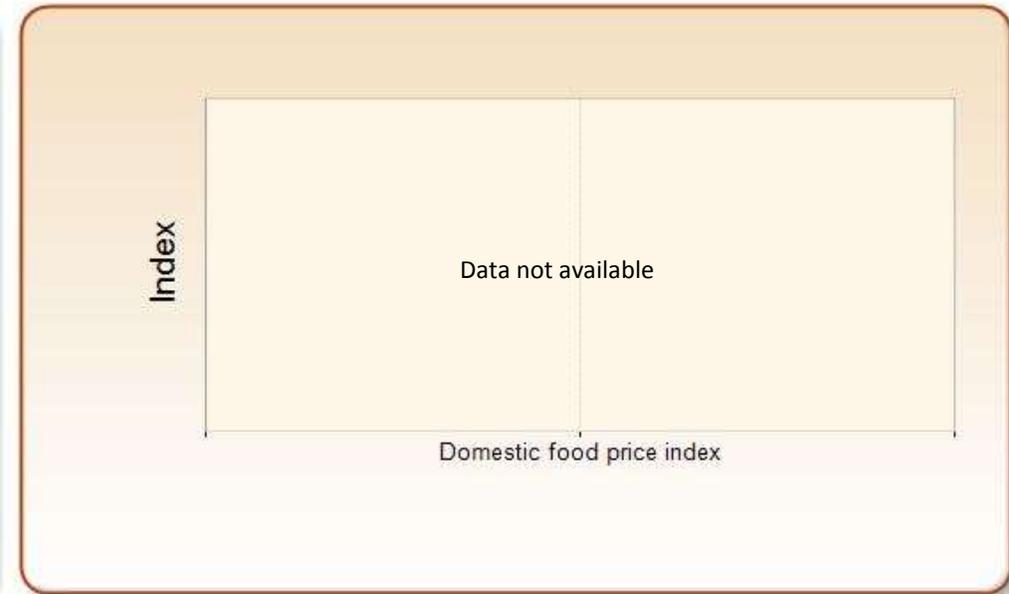
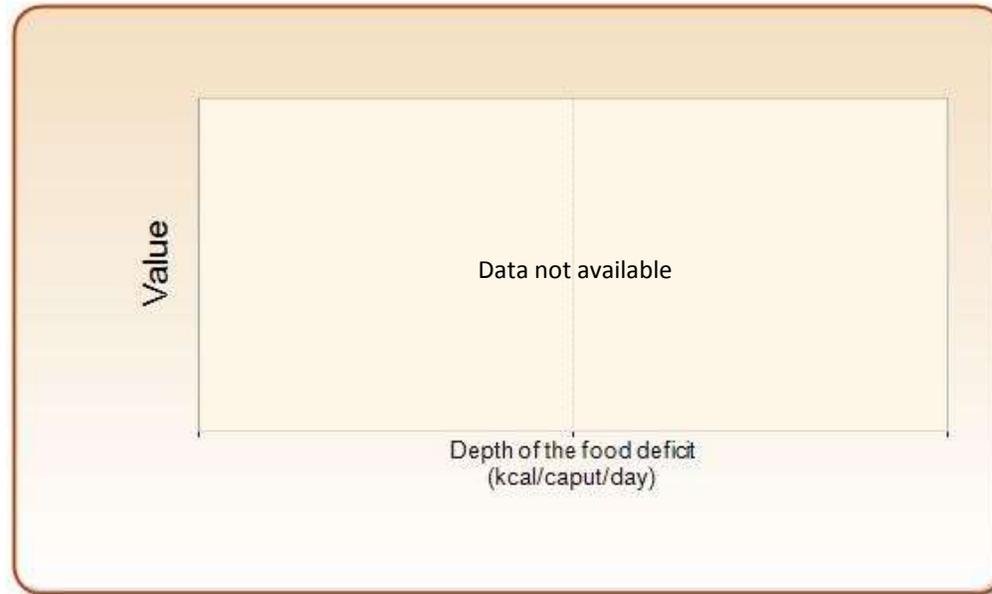
% of total country area cultivated: 30.96

Syria



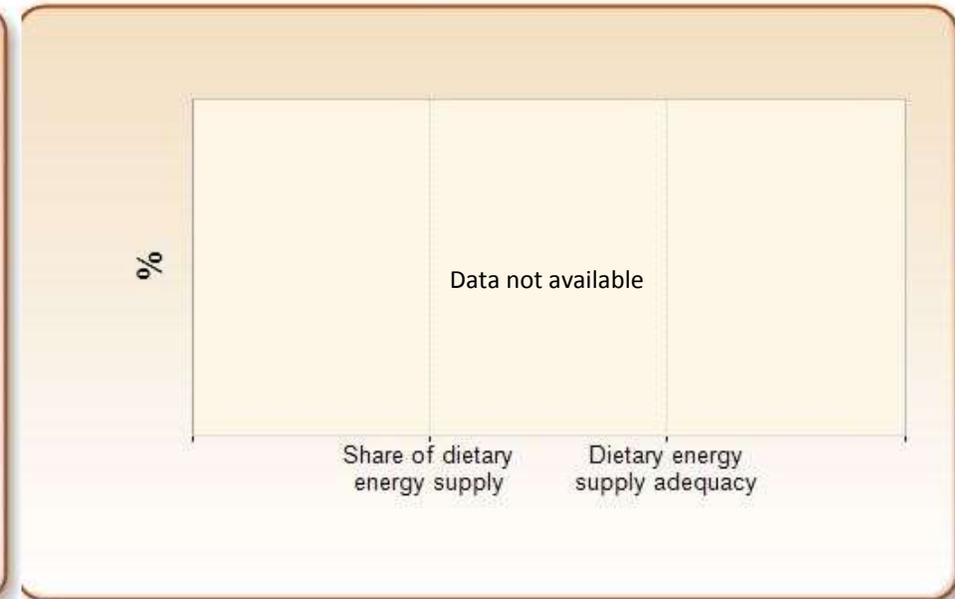
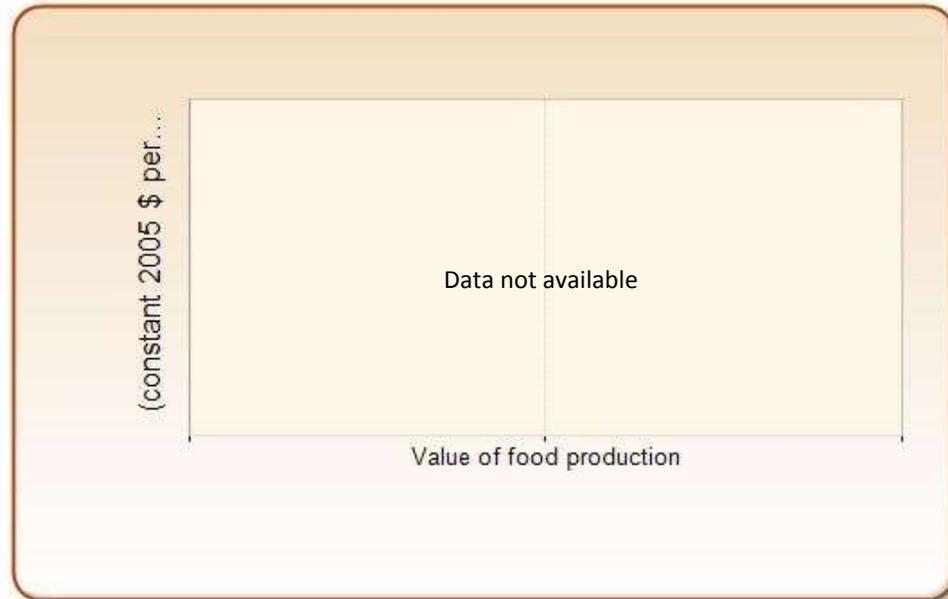
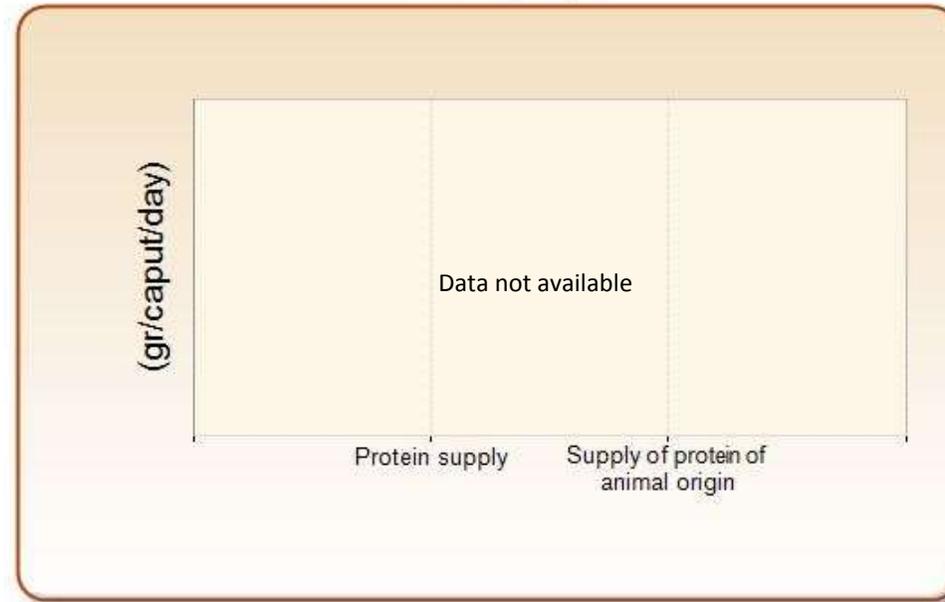
FAO Food Indicators

Access



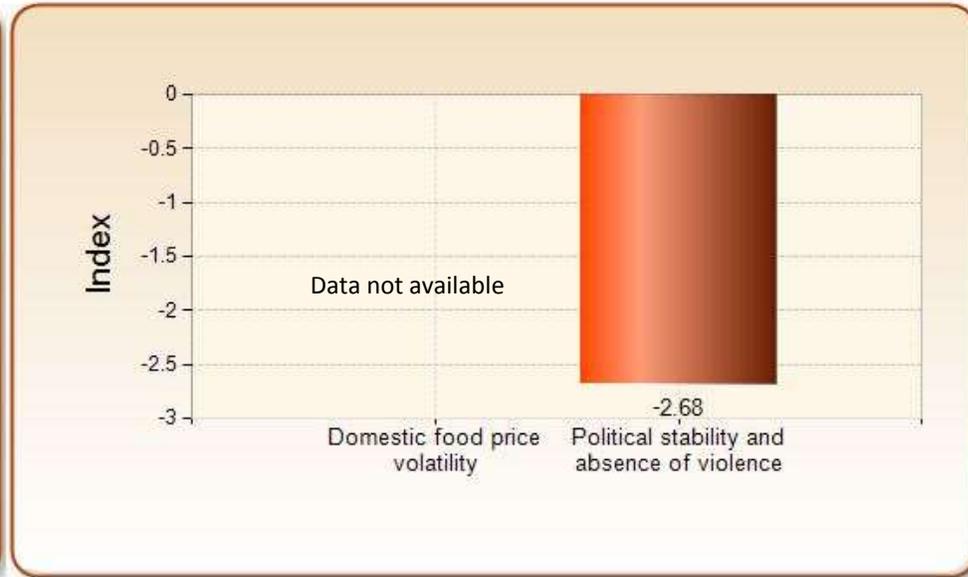
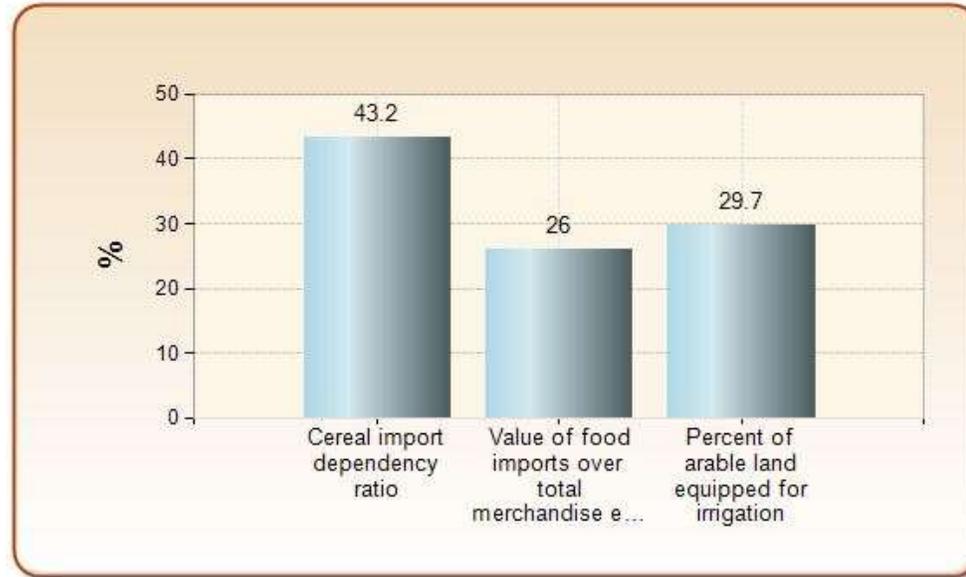
FAO Food Indicators

Availability

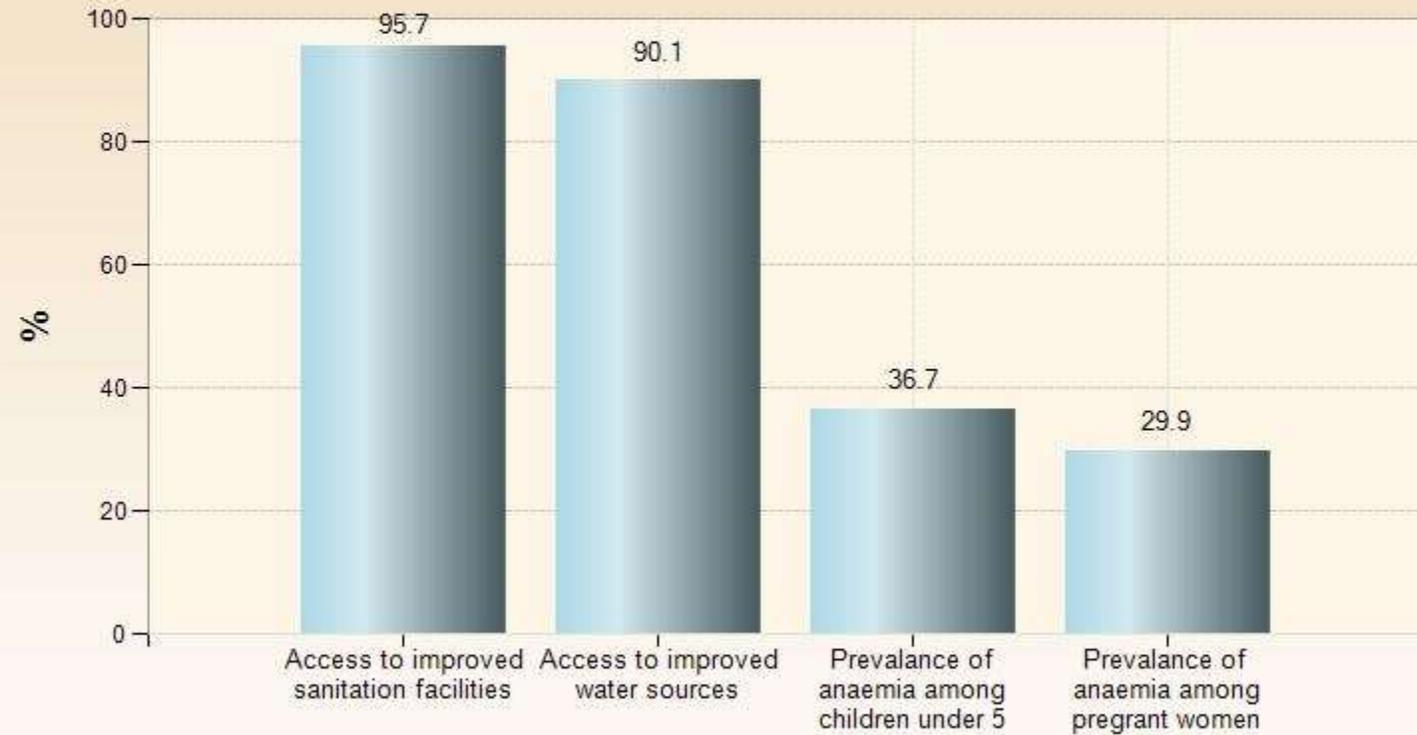


FAO Food Indicators

Stability



FAO Food Indicators Utilization

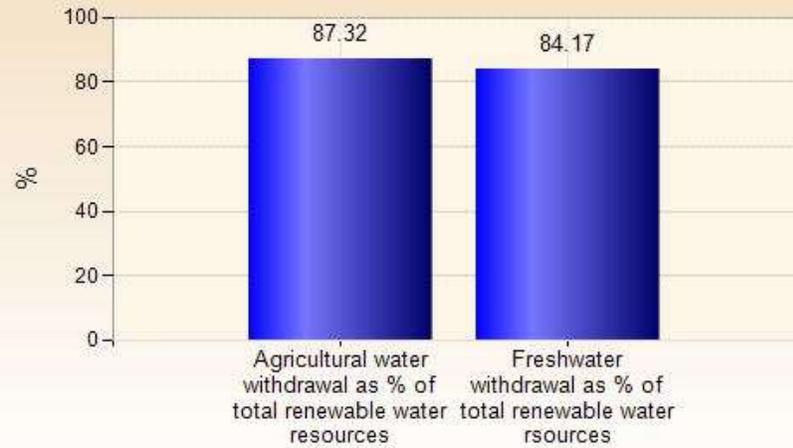


Water Use

Total Water Withdrawal per capita (m³/year): 856.8

Total Water Withdrawal (10⁹ m³/year): 16.76

Pressure on Water Resources



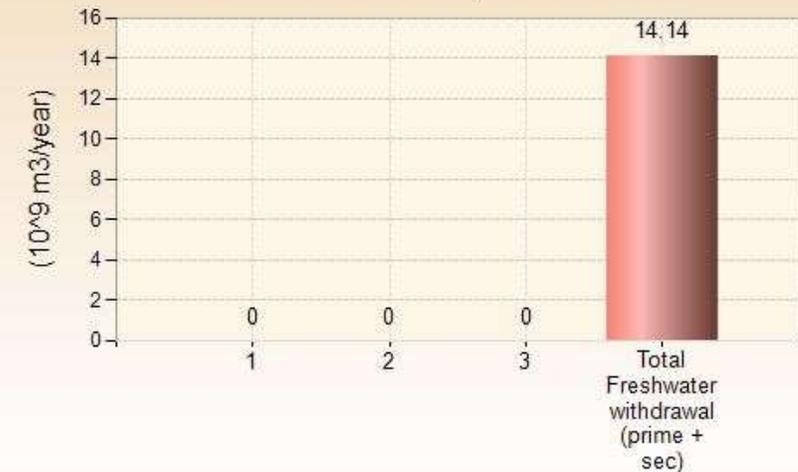
Water Withdrawal by Sector



Waste Water



Water Withdrawal by Source



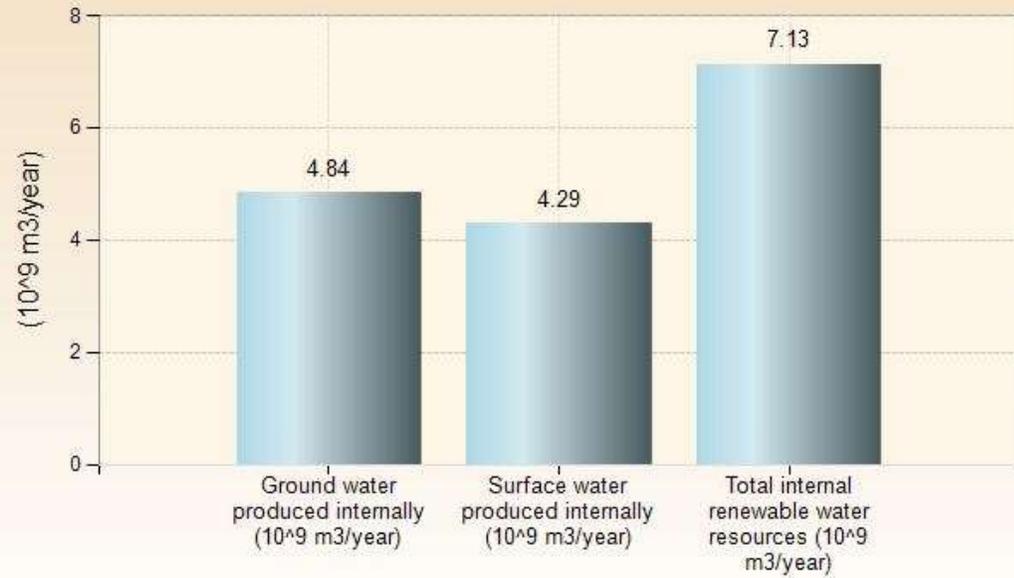
Water Resources

Dam Capacity per capita (m³/capita): 1005

Total Dam Capacity (km³): 19.65

Total Renewable Water Resources per capita (m³/year): 764.1

Internal Renewable Water Resources

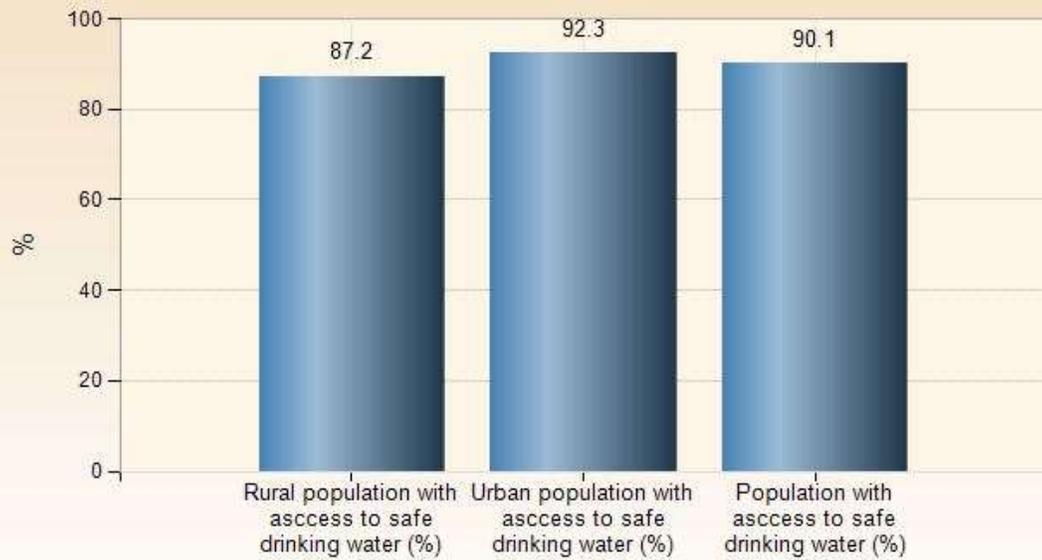


Renewable Water Resources



Environment and Health

Access to Improved Drinking Water

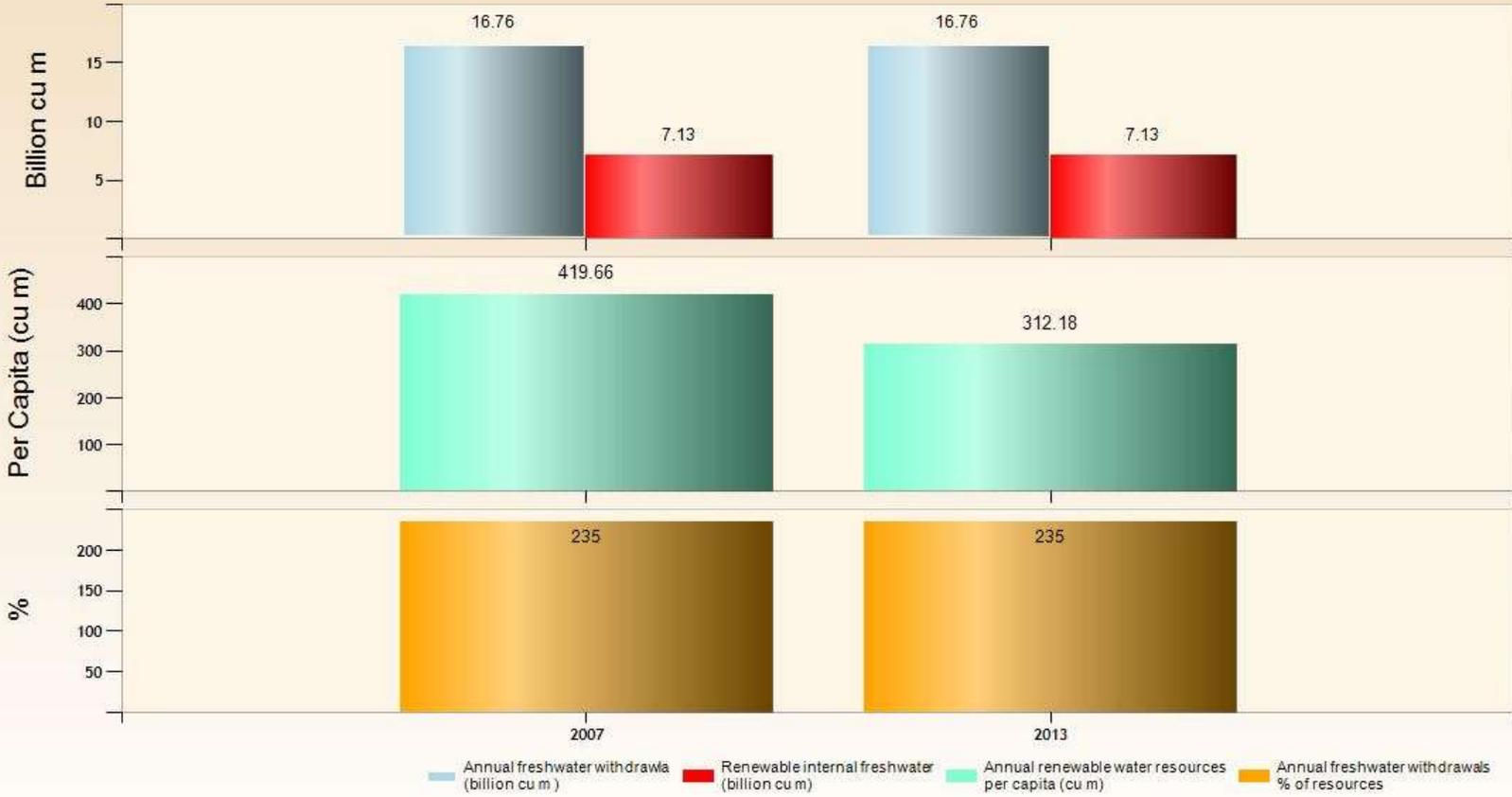


Irrigation and Drainage Development

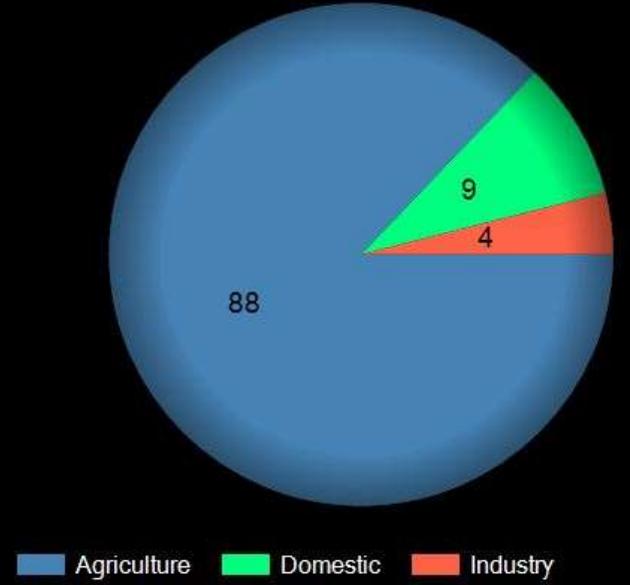
Area Equipped for Irrigation by Source of Water



Syria



Water Withdrawal as % of total freshwater withdrawal

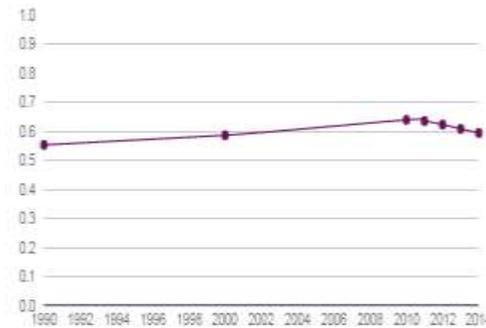


UNDP Ranking of Human Development Indicators in Syria in 2015: 134th of 188 Countries

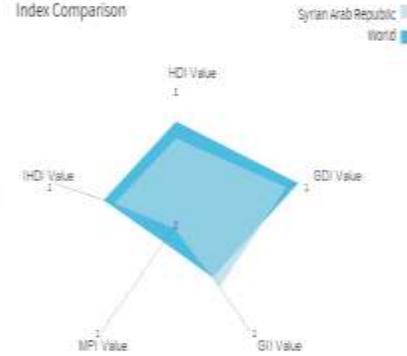
Human Development Indicators

Human Development Index	Index 0.594	Rank 134
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Trends 1990 - Present



Index Comparison



Health	Life expectancy at birth	69.6
Education	Expected Years of Schooling (years)	12.3
Income/Composition of Resources	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPPs)	2,728.2
Inequality	Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)	0.468
Gender	Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.834
Poverty	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), HDRO specifications	0.028
Work, employment and vulnerability	Employment to population ratio (% ages 15 and over)	38.9
Human Security	Homicide rate (per 100,000 people)	2.2
Trade and Financial Flows	Exports and imports (% of GDP)	76.5
Mobility and Communication	Mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 people)	71
Environmental sustainability	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes)	2.6
Demography	Population, total (millions)	22