

CENTRAL BANK OF JORDAN

البنك المركزي الأردني



Research Dept / Monthly Report

**Recent Monetary & Economic
Developments in Jordan**

**February
2025**



Central Bank of Jordan

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OUR VISION

To continue maintaining monetary and financial stability and thereby contributing to the achievement of economic and social growth in the kingdom.

OUR MISSION

Maintaining monetary stability represented in maintaining the stability of the Jordanian Dinar exchange rate and the general prices level. And contributing to providing an investment environment that is both attractive and motivating for the economic and social development through providing a convenient interest rate structure and implementing macro and micro prudential supervision policies that maintain financial and banking stability. In addition to providing safe and efficient national payments systems, promoting financial inclusion, and protecting the financial customer. To this end, the Central Bank of Jordan employs optimally its human, material, financial, technical and knowledge resources.

OUR VALUES

Loyalty	:	Commitment, responsibility, and dedication to the institution, its staff and clients.
Integrity	:	Dealing with the highest standards of professionalism and credibility to ensure equality and equal opportunities to all partners, clients, and workers.
Excellence	:	To make a difference in the quality of services provided in accordance with international standards and practices.
Continuous Learning	:	Aspiring to continuously improve professional and academic levels in accordance with international best practices.
Involvement	:	Working together, on all levels, in a team spirit to achieve our national and organizational goals with high efficiency.
Transparency	:	Disclosing information and knowledge, and simplifying and clarifying procedures and regulations in accordance with professional standards and pertinent rules

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Important Note: There are some discrepancies between totals and disaggregated sums due to rounding.

Executive Summary

Output, Prices and Employment

Real GDP at market prices grew by 2.4 percent during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to a growth of 2.8 percent during the same period of 2023. The general price level, measured by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased during January of 2025 by 2.29 percent, compared to an increase of 1.95 percent during the same month of 2024. The unemployment rate during the fourth quarter of 2024 reached 21.3 percent, compared to 21.4 percent during the same quarter of 2023.

Monetary and Financial Sector

- The CBJ's gross foreign reserves amounted to US\$ 21,116.5 million at the end of January 2025. This level of reserves covers around 8.3 months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.
- Domestic liquidity amounted to JD 45,561.4 million at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 45,283.4 million at the end of 2024.
- The outstanding balance of credit facilities extended by other depository corporations amounted to JD 35,102.0 million at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 34,798.2 million at the end of 2024.
- Total deposits at other depository corporations amounted to JD 47,003.5 million at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 46,699.9 million at the end of 2024.
- The Share Price Index (SPI) weighted by market capitalization of free float shares at Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) reached 2,615.8 points at the end of January 2025, compared to 2,488.8 points at the end of 2024.

Public Finance: The general budget, including foreign grants, recorded a fiscal deficit in the amount of JD 2,098.5 million (5.6 percent of GDP) during 2024, comparing to a fiscal deficit of JD 1,860.3 million (5.1 percent of GDP) during 2023. Government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 1,849.6 million at the end of 2024, compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 24,339.5 million (64.4 percent of GDP). Moreover, outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) went up by JD 1,130.6 million, to reach JD 19,822.4 million (52.4 percent of GDP). Accordingly, outstanding government debt (domestic and external) rose up to reach JD 44,161.9 million (116.8 percent of GDP) at the end of 2024, compared to JD 41,181.7 million (113.8 percent of GDP) at the end of 2023. When excluding the debt holding by the Social Security Investment Fund, the government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) stand at JD 14,843.4 million (39.3 percent of GDP). While the outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) stand at JD 19,335.0 million (51.1 percent of GDP). As a result, the outstanding government debt (domestic and external) stand at JD 34,178.4 million (90.4 percent of GDP compared to 89.2 percent of GDP at the end of 2023).

External Sector: Total merchandise exports (domestic exports *plus* re-exports) increased by 5.2 percent during the first eleven months of 2024 to reach JD 8,619.3 million. Meanwhile, merchandise imports increased by 1.8 percent to reach JD 17,284.7 million. As a result, the trade balance deficit decreased by 1.4 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 8,665.4 million. The preliminary data during 2024 showed a decrease in travel receipts by 2.3 percent, to reach JD 5,132.4 million, and an increase in travel payments by 4.1 percent, to reach JD 1,373.3 million, compared to the same period of 2023. Moreover, total workers' remittances receipts increased by 2.8 percent during 2024, to reach JD 2,551.9 million. The preliminary data for the balance of payments during the first three quarters of 2024 displayed a deficit in the current account amounted to JD 2,119.2 million (7.7 percent of GDP) compared to a deficit of JD 1,970.1 million (7.4 percent of GDP) during the same period of 2023. Meanwhile, the current account deficit (excluding grants) increased to reach 9.4 percent of GDP during the first three quarters, compared with 8.7 percent of GDP during the same period of 2023. Moreover, foreign direct investment inflow to Jordan amounted to JD 905.5 million during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to an inflow of JD 1,128.9 million during the same period of 2023. Furthermore, the international investment position (IIP) registered a net obligation to abroad amounted to JD 35,570.7 million at the end of the first three quarters of 2024, compared to a net obligation to abroad by JD 35,380.8 million at the end of 2023.

First: Monetary and Financial Sector

Summary

- The CBJ's gross foreign reserves amounted to US\$ 21,116.5 million at the end of January 2025. This level of reserves covers around 8.3 months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.
- Domestic liquidity amounted to JD 45,561.4 million at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 45,283.4 million at the end of 2024.
- The outstanding balance of credit facilities extended by other depository corporations amounted to JD 35,102.0 million at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 34,798.2 million at the end of 2024.
- Total deposits at other depository corporations amounted to JD 47,003.5 million at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 46,699.9 million at the end of 2024.
- The interest rates on all types of deposits held by other depository corporations had decreased at the end of January 2025, compared to their levels at the end of 2024, As well as, the interest rate on all types of credit facilities extended by other depository corporations had decreased at the end of January 2025, compared to their levels at the end of 2024.

- The Share Price Index (SPI) weighted by market capitalization of free float shares at Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) reached 2,615.8 points at the end of January 2025, compared to 2,488.8 points at the end of 2024. Moreover, the market capitalization reached JD 18,989.7 million at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 17,655.9 million at the end of 2024.

Main Monetary Indicators

JD Million, and Percentage Change Relative to the Previous Year

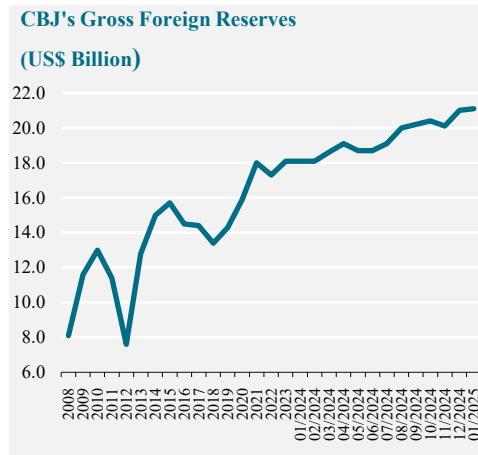
2024		End of January	
		2024	2025
US\$ 21,014.8	CBJ's Foreign Reserves*	US\$ 18,178.0	US\$ 21,116.5
16.0%		0.3%	0.5%
8.2	Coverage in months	7.5	8.3
45,283.4	Money Supply (M2)	42,816.2	45,561.4
6.1%		0.4%	0.6%
34,798.2	Credit Facilities, of which:	33,494.4	35,102.0
4.2%		0.3%	0.9%
30,009.1	Private Sector (Resident)	29,442.5	30,068.7
2.3%		0.4%	0.2%
46,699.9	Total Deposits, of which:	43,994.6	47,003.5
6.8%		0.6%	0.7%
36,701.2	In JD	34,719.2	36,913.5
6.5%		0.7%	0.6%
9,998.7	In Foreign Currencies	9,275.4	10,090.0
7.8%		0.0%	0.9%
36,317.4	Deposits of Private Sector (Resident), of which:	34,262.9	36,593.4
6.3%		0.3%	0.8%
29,170.3	In JD	27,670.0	29,378.3
5.6%		0.2%	0.7%
7,147.2	In Foreign Currencies	6,592.9	7,215.1
9.2%		0.7%	1.0%

* Including gold reserves and special drawing rights.

Source: Central Bank of Jordan / Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

CBJ's Foreign Reserves

The CBJ's gross foreign reserves amounted to US\$ 21,116.5 million at the end of January 2025. This level of reserves covers around 8.3 months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.



Domestic Liquidity (M2)

- Domestic liquidity amounted to JD 45.6 billion at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 45.3 billion at the end of 2024.

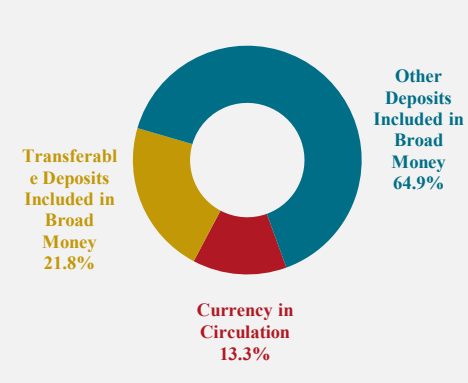
- ◆ **Developments in the components and the factors affecting domestic liquidity at the end of January 2025, reveal the following:**

- **Components of Domestic Liquidity**

- Total deposits, according to liquidity definition, amounted to JD 39.5 billion at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 39.2 billion at the end 2024.

- Currency in circulation amounted to JD 6.1 billion at the end of January 2024, almost maintaining its level recorded at the end of 2024.

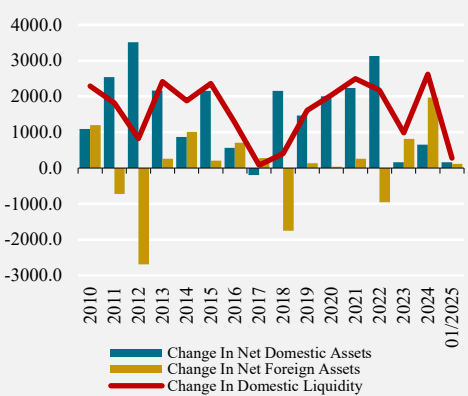
Relative Importance of Domestic Liquidity Components, January 2025



• Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity

- Net domestic assets of the banking system amounted to JD 35.5 billion at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 35.4 billion at the end 2024.

Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity JD Million



- Net foreign assets of the banking system amounted to JD 10.0 billion at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 9.9 billion at

the end of 2024. The net foreign assets of the CBJ amounted to JD 14.6 billion at the end of January 2025.

Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (M2)

JD Million

		End of January	
2024		2024	2025
9,914.6	Foreign Assets (Net)	7,709.9	10,031.7
14,544.8	CBJ	12,251.5	14,614.1
-4,630.2	Other Depository Corporations	-4,541.6	-4,582.4
35,368.8	Domestic Assets (Net)	35,106.3	35,529.7
17,158.3	Claims on Public Sector (Net)	16,196.3	17,403.0
1,661.8	Claims on Other Financial Corporations	1,597.9	1,655.2
30,363.6	Claims on Private Sector (Resident)	29,836.7	30,423.3
-13,814.9	Other Items (Net)	-12,524.5	-13,951.8
45,283.4	Domestic Liquidity (M2)	42,816.2	45,561.4
6,083.4	Currency in Circulation	5,766.0	6,063.4
39,200.0	Deposits Included in Broad Money	37,050.2	39,497.9

Source: Central Bank of Jordan / Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

Interest Rates Structure

■ Interest Rates on Monetary Policy Instruments and CBJ's procedures

- ◆ The CBJ decided on 22/12/2024 to cut interest rates by 25 basis points on all monetary policy instruments, the total cut

2024		January	
		2024	2025
6.50	CBJ main rate	7.50	6.50
7.50	Re-discount Rate	8.50	7.50
7.25	Repurchase Agreements Rate (overnight)	8.25	7.25
6.25	Overnight Deposit Window Rate	7.25	6.25
6.50	Repurchase Agreements rate (one week and one month)	7.50	6.50
6.50	Certificates of Deposits (one week)	7.50	6.50

Source: Central Bank of Jordan / Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

of interest rates during this year amounted to 100 basis points, after ending the monetary tightening cycle implemented by the CBJ since March 2022. While during 2022 and 2023, the CBJ raised interest rates on monetary policy instruments 11 times, by 500 basis points on all monetary policy instruments and 525 basis points on the overnight deposit window. Therefore, the interest rates on monetary policy instruments become as follow:

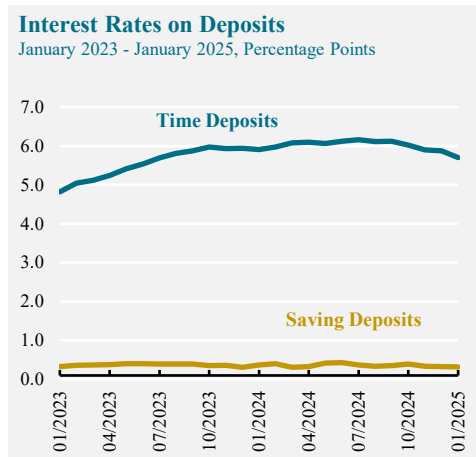
- The CBJ main interest rate: 6.50 percent.
- Re-discount Rate: 7.50 percent.
- Interest Rate on Overnight Repurchase Agreements: 7.25 percent.
- Overnight Deposit Window Rate: 6.25 percent.
- Weekly/ Monthly Repurchase Agreements: 6.50 percent.
- The interest rate on weekly certificates of deposit: 6.50 percent.

The CBJ also decided to extend the CBJ’s program to refinance the vital economic sectors, with a value of JD 1.4 billion, covering ten sectors, and to keep the interest rate for this program unchanged at 1.0% for projects in Amman, and 0.5% for projects in the other governorates, in order to provide financing for productive activities with preferential terms.

■ Interest Rates in the Banking Sector

◆ Interest Rates on Deposits

- Time Deposits: The weighted average interest rate on time deposits decreased by 17 basis point at the end of January 2025, compared to its level registered at the end of 2024 to stand at 5.70 percent.

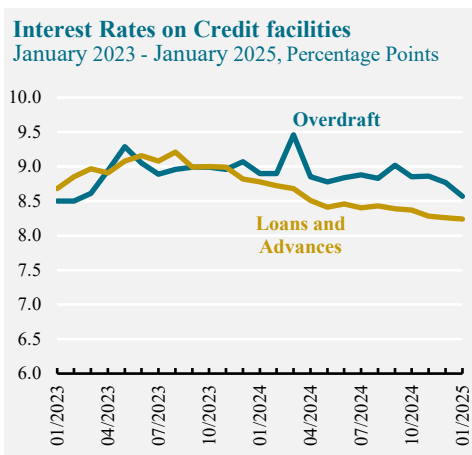


- Saving Deposits: The weighted average interest rate on saving deposits decreased by one basis point at the end of January 2025, compared to its level registered at the end of 2024 to stand at 0.32 percent.

- ◆ Demand Deposits: The weighted average interest rate on demand deposits decreased by one basis point at the end of January 2025, compared to its level registered at the end of 2024 to stand at 0.68 percent.

◆ Interest Rates on Credit Facilities

- Overdraft Accounts: The weighted average interest rate on overdraft accounts decreased by 20 basis point at the end of January 2025, compared to its level registered at the end of 2024 to stand at 8.57 percent.



- Discounted Bills and Bonds: The weighted average interest rate on “discounted bills and bonds” decreased by 93 basis points at the end of January 2025, compared to its level registered at the end of 2024 to stand at 9.36 percent.

- Loans and Advances: The weighted average interest rate on “loans and advances” decreased by 2 basis points at the end of January 2025, compared to its level registered at the end of 2024 to stand at 8.24 percent.

Weighted Average Interest Rates on Deposits and Credit Facilities at Licensed Banks, percentage points

	January		Change Relative to the Preceding Year Basis Points
	2024	2025	
Deposits			
0.69 Demand	0.58	0.68	-1
0.33 Saving	0.37	0.32	-1
5.87 Time	5.91	5.70	-17
Credit Facilities			
10.29 Discounted Bills and Bonds	8.11	9.36	-93
8.26 Loans and Advances	8.78	8.24	-2
8.77 Overdraft	8.90	8.57	-20

Source: Central Bank of Jordan / Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

Credit Facilities Extended by Other Depository Corporations

- Total credit facilities extended by other depository corporations increased by JD 303.8 million, or 0.9 percent, at the end of January 2024, compared to its level registered at the end of 2024, against an increase by JD 107.3 million, or 0.3 percent during the same month of 2024.
- In terms of borrower sectors, the credit facilities at the end of January 2025 had shown an increase in credit extended to the central government by JD 204.4 million, or 9.0 percent, the private sector (resident) by JD 59.5 million, or 0.2 percent, the private sector (non- resident) by JD 44.2 million, or 3.3 percent, and the credit facilities extended to the public non-financial by JD 3.1 million, or 0.3 percent. In contrast, the credit facilities extended to the other financial corporations decreased by JD 7.5 million, or 22.9 percent, compared to their levels at the end of 2024.

Deposits at Other Depository Corporations

- Total deposits at other depository corporations stood at JD 47.0 billion at the end of January 2025, compared to JD 46.7 billion at the end of 2024.
- The currency composition of deposits at the end of January 2025 revealed that the JD deposits amounted to JD 36.9 billion, and the deposits in foreign currencies amounted to JD 10.1 billion, compared to JD 36.7 billion of JD deposits, and JD 10.0 billion of deposits in foreign currency at the end of 2024.

Amman Stock Exchange (ASE)

The ASE main indicators showed a mixed performance during January 2025, compared to their levels in 2024. This can be demonstrated as follows:

■ Trading Volume

Trading volume at ASE totaled JD 141.7 million in January 2025, increasing by JD 8.8 million, or 6.6 percent, compared to its level registered at the end of the previous month, against an increase by JD 6.8 million, or 6.9 percent during the same month in 2024. As for 2024, the trading volume totaled JD 1,199.2 million.

■ Traded Shares

The number of traded shares in January 2025 totaled 74.4 million shares, decreasing by 39.7 million shares, or 34.8 percent, compared to its level registered at the end of the previous month, against an increase by 0.2 million shares, or 0.2 percent during the same month in 2024. As for 2024, the number of traded shares amounted to 913.2 million shares.

■ **Share Price Index (SPI)**

The SPI weighted by market capitalization of free float shares at ASE increased by 127.1 points, or 5.1 percent, at the end of January 2025 compared to its level registered at the end of 2024,

to stand at 2,615.8 points, compared to an increase by 49.6 points, or 2.0 percent during the same month in 2024. The aforementioned increase was an outcome of the increase in the SPI of the industrial sector by 465.1 points, or 8.4 percent, and the Financial sector by 101.6 point, or 3.8 percent, and the services sector by 74.3 points, or 4.4 percent, compared to their levels at the end 2024.

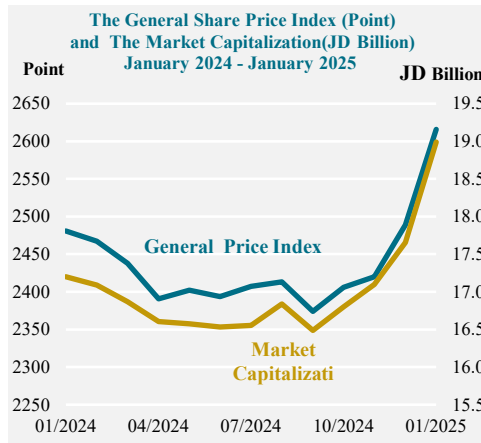
■ **Market Capitalization**

The ASE's market capitalization totaled JD 19.0 billion at the end of January 2025, increasing by JD 1.3 billion, or 7.6 percent, compared to its level registered at the end of 2024, against an increase by JD 260.1 million, or 1.5 percent, during the same month in 2024.

Share Price Index Weighted by Market Capitalization of Free Float Shares, by Sectors

		January	
2024		2024	2025
2,488.8	General Index	2,480.8	2,615.8
2,651.0	Financial Sector	2,747.4	2,752.6
5,531.3	Industrial Sector	4,818.3	5,996.4
1,693.3	Services Sector	1,712.2	1,767.6

Source: Amman Stock Exchange.



■ Net Investment of Non - Jordanian

The net investment of Non-Jordanian at ASE recorded an inflow amounted of JD 4.8 million in January 2025, compared to an outflow amounted by JD 4.0 million during the same month of 2024. The value of shares buying by non-Jordanian in January 2025 amounted to JD 23.4

Main Amman Stock Exchange Trading Indicators, JD Million			
		January	
2024		2024	2025
1,199.2	Value Traded	106.2	141.7
4.9	Average Daily Trading	4.8	6.7
17,655.9	Market Capitalization	17,199.3	18,989.7
913.2	No. of Traded Shares (million)	93.1	74.4
-58.8	Net Investment of Non-Jordanian	-4.0	4.8
234.9	Non-Jordanian Buying	6.6	23.4
293.7	Non-Jordanian Selling	10.6	18.5
Source: Amman Stock Exchange.			

million, while their selling amounted to JD 18.5 million. The net investment of Non-Jordanian during 2024, recorded an outflow amounted to JD 58.8 million.

Second: Output, Prices and Employment

Summary

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at constant market prices, grew by 2.6 percent during the third quarter of 2024, compared to a growth of 2.7 percent during the same quarter of 2023. At current market prices, GDP grew by 4.6 percent during the third quarter of 2024, compared to a growth of 4.4 percent in the same quarter of 2023.
- Accordingly, real GDP grew by 2.4 percent during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to a growth of 2.8 percent during the same period of 2023. At current market prices, GDP grew by 4.3 percent during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to 4.7 percent during the same period of 2023.
- The general price level, measured by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased during January of 2025 by 2.29 percent, compared to an increase of 1.95 percent during the same month of 2024.
- The unemployment rate during the fourth quarter of 2024 reached 21.3 percent (18.2 percent for males and 32.2 percent for females), compared to 21.4 percent (18.9 percent for males and 29.8 percent for females) during the same quarter of 2023. The highest unemployment rate was among youth, which reached 58.9 percent for the (15-19) years old category and 45.1 percent for the category (20-24) years old.

Developments of GDP

The national economy continued to show high resilience in maintaining macroeconomic stability, despite the uncertainty resulting from the repercussions of the geopolitical situation in the region, recording a real growth of 2.6 percent during the third quarter of 2024, after recording a growth rate of 2.4 percent during the second quarter and 2.0 percent during the first quarter of the same year. Thus, the growth rate reaches 2.4 percent during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to a growth rate of 2.8 percent during the same period of 2023.

When excluding “net taxes on products” (which grew by 1.1 percent during the first three quarters of 2024 compared to a growth of 1.2 percent during the same period of 2023), GDP at constant basic prices, grew by 2.5 percent during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to a growth of 3.0 percent during the same period of 2023.

Quarterly Growth Rates of GDP at Market Prices (2022 – 2024)

Percentages

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
2022					
GDP at Constant Prices	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.6
GDP at Current Prices	4.6	5.2	6.3	5.1	5.3
2023					
GDP at Constant Prices	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.7
GDP at Current Prices	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.5
2024					
GDP at Constant Prices	2.0	2.4	2.6	-	-
GDP at Current Prices	4.2	4.0	4.6	-	-

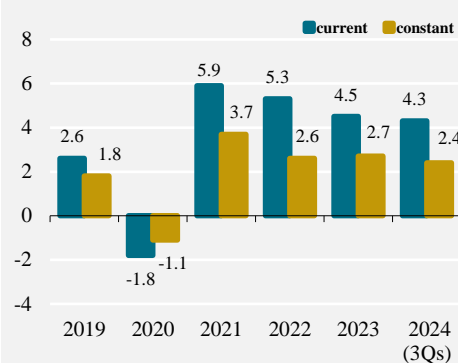
Source: Department of Statistics.

At current market prices, GDP grew by 4.3 percent, compared to a growth of 4.7 percent during the first three quarters of 2023. This was in light of the increase of the general price level, measured by the GDP deflator, by 1.9 percent during the first three quarters of 2024 compared to a growth of 1.8 percent during the same period of 2023.

The economic growth recorded during the first three quarters of 2024, was driven by the positive growth achieved by most sectors, which ranged between 5.9 percent for the agriculture sector and 0.1 percent for the “domestic services of households” sector. While the construction sector recorded a decline of 1.5 percent during the first three quarters of 2024.

As for the economic sectors contribution to the growth rate during the first three quarters of 2024, all sectors contributed positively to the growth rate. Most notably; manufacturing contributed by (0.7 percentage point), agriculture (0.3 percentage point), “transport, storage and communications” (0.3 percent), “finance and insurance services” (0.2 percentage point), “social and personal services” (0.2 percentage point), and “producers of government services” (0.2 percentage point). These sectors accounted for 79.2 percent of the real growth recorded during the first three quarters of 2024.

Annual Growth Rates of GDP at Market Prices (2019-2024), %



Main Constituent Sectors of GDP at Constant Market Prices

Sectors	Relative change		Contribution	
	3Qs 2023	3Qs 2024	Percentage Point 3Qs 2023	Percentage Point 3Qs 2024
GDP at Constant Market Prices	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.4
Agriculture	7.1	5.9	0.3	0.3
Mining And Quarrying	4.2	4.9	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	3.8	3.8	0.7	0.7
Electricity And Water	4.1	4.5	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.8	-1.5	0.0	0.0
Wholesale And Retail Trade	2.3	1.8	0.2	0.2
Restaurant And Hotels	6.3	1.3	0.1	0.0
Transport, Storage And Communications	5.2	3.1	0.4	0.3
Finance And Insurance Services	3.3	2.7	0.3	0.2
Real Estate	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Social And Personal Services	2.8	2.3	0.2	0.2
Producers of Government Services	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2
Producers of Private Non-Profit	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Domestic Services of Households	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source : Department of Statistics.

Microeconomic Indicators

Economic indicators showed a disparity in their performance, while a number of indicators witnessed an improvement in their performance, most notably; “cargo through Royal Jordanian” (38.5 percent), “number of departures” (28.9 percent), and “production of potash” (1.3 percent), the performance of a number of other indicators declined, mainly; “production of phosphate” (13.6 percent), and “tobacco products” (0.7 percent). The following table displays the performance of the main available microeconomic indicators:

Main Sectoral Indicators*				
Percentage				
2024	Item	2024	Available period	2025
-4.0	Licensed areas for buildings	-		-
0.5	Manufacturing production quantity index	1.3	Jan.	2.5
4.9	Food products and beverages	14.5		7.9
1.2	Tobacco products	2.3		-0.7
6.0	Refined petroleum products	-10.7		-11.5
-20.3	Wearing apparel	-7.4		-6.2
3.5	Pharmaceuticals, medical products	6.3		4.4
-3.8	Chemical products	-6.4		2.6
7.3	Mining and quarrying production quantity index	1.3		5.9
-0.6	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-1.7		-7.9
7.4	Other mining and quarrying	1.4		6.2
1.9	Production of potash	0.5		1.3
16.7	Production of phosphate	13.1		-13.6
32.8	Cargo through Royal Jordanian	-16.1		38.5
4.0	Number of passengers through Royal Jordanian	3.4		15.2
3.4	Number of departures	-0.4		28.9

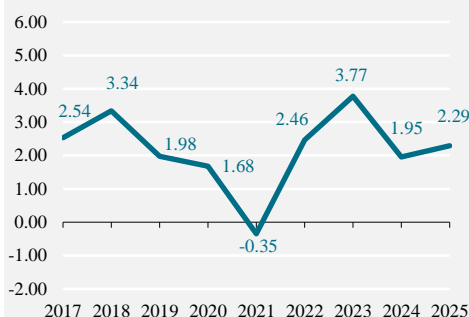
*: Computed based on the data from Department of Statistics, Department of Land and Survey, and Royal Jordanian.

Prices

The general price level, measured by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased during January of 2025 by 2.29 percent, compared to an increase of 1.95 percent during the same month of 2024, this was an outcome of the following:

- An increase in the prices of some items, most notably:
 - “meat and poultry” prices increased by 8.7 percent, compared to an increase by 5.4 percent, during January of 2024.
 - “fruits and nuts” which increased by 3.2 percent, compared to an increase by 1.6 percent.
 - “oil and fats” which increased by 0.9 percent compared to a decline by 0.3 percent.

Inflation rate during January for the years (2017-2025), %



Source: Department of Statistics

Inflation rate during the years (2024-2025)

Expenditure Groups	Relative Imp.	Relative change		Contribution	
		2024	2025	2024	2025
All Items	100.0	1.95	2.29	1.95	2.29
1) Food and non-Alcoholic Beverages	26.5	2.7	3.0	0.7	0.8
Food	23.8	3.0	3.1	0.7	0.7
Cereals and Products	4.2	2.6	1.8	0.1	0.1
Meat and Poultry	4.7	5.4	8.7	0.2	0.4
Fish and Sea Product	0.4	-0.1	-2.1	0.0	0.0
Dairy Products and Eggs	3.7	1.9	-1.4	0.1	-0.1
Oil and Fats	1.7	-0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
Fruits and Nuts	2.6	1.6	3.2	0.0	0.1
Vegetables and Legumes Dry and Canned	3.0	5.9	4.2	0.1	0.1
2) Alcohol and Tobacco and Cigarettes	4.4	5.2	12.7	0.2	0.6
Alcohol	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0
Tobacco and Cigarettes	4.4	5.2	12.7	0.2	0.6
3) Clothing and footwear	4.1	-0.5	-2.2	0.0	-0.1
Clothing	3.4	-0.7	-2.4	0.0	-0.1
Footwear	0.7	0.6	-0.9	0.0	0.0
4) Housing	23.8	3.0	2.8	0.7	0.7
Rents	17.5	4.1	3.8	0.7	0.7
Fuels and Lighting	4.7	-1.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.0
5) Household Furnishings and Equipment	4.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
6) Health	4.0	0.7	-0.4	0.0	0.0
7) Transportation	16.0	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.1
8) Communication	2.8	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.0
9) Culture and Recreation	2.6	-1.1	5.0	0.0	0.1
10) Education	4.3	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.1
11) Restaurants and Hotels	1.8	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0
12) Other Goods and Services	4.8	1.3	2.1	0.1	0.1

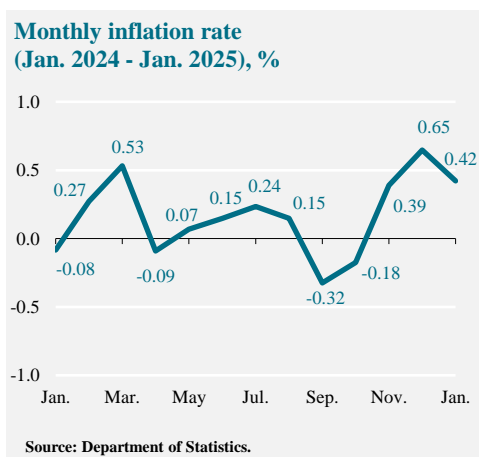
Source: Department of Statistics.

- The “tobacco and cigarettes” also increased by 12.7 percent compared to an increase by 5.2 percent during January of 2024. This increase comes, in part, in light of the adoption of a modified system for the special tax system for 2024, which included raising the special tax on cigarettes and tobacco products of all kinds as of (12/9/2024).
- While the rent item recorded an inflation rate of 3.8 percent during January of 2025, compared to an inflation rate of 4.1 percent during the same month of 2024.

The above items collectively contributed to raising the inflation rate during January of 2025 by 1.7 percentage points, compared to 1.2 percentage point during the same month of 2024.

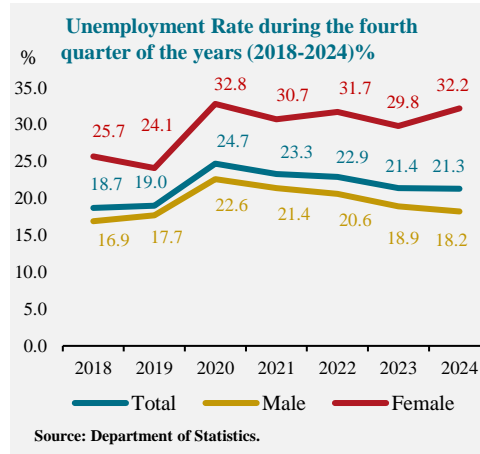
On the other hand, the price of some groups and items declined, most notably; health group (0.4 percent), communication group (0.5 percent), and “dairy products and eggs” item (1.4 percent), compared to an increase by 0.7 percent, 0.4 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively, during January of 2024.

In January 2025, the CPI witnessed an increase compared to the previous month (December 2024) by 0.42 percent. This was an outcome of the increase in the prices of some items, mainly, “meat and poultry” (5.1 percent), “tobacco and cigarettes” (5.6 percent), and “fruits and nuts” (5.0 percent), and the decline in the prices of “dairy products and eggs” item (1.7 percent), and communication group (0.6 percent), on the other hand.



Labor Market

- The unemployment rate reached 21.3 percent (18.2 percent for males, and 32.2 percent for females) during the fourth quarter of 2024, compared to 21.4 percent (18.9 percent for males and 29.8 percent for females), during the same quarter of 2023.



- The unemployment rate among youth, during the fourth quarter of 2024, remains high reaching 58.9 percent for the category (15-19) years old, and 45.1 percent for the category (20-24) years old.
- The unemployment rate among academic degree holders (bachelor and higher) reached 26.5 percent during the fourth quarter of 2024, and the unemployment rate among (intermediate diploma) reached 20.0 percent.
- The refined economic participation rate (the ratio of the labor force to the population of 15 years and over), was 34.0 percent (52.6 percent for males, and 15.2 percent for females), compared to 34.1 percent (53.8 percent for males and 15.1 percent for females) during the fourth quarter of 2023.
- The employment rate among population (15 years and older) reached 26.8 percent during the fourth quarter of 2024, this is the same percent achieved during the fourth quarter of 2023.

Third: Public Finance

Summary:

- The general budget, including foreign grants, recorded a fiscal deficit in the amount of JD 2,098.5 million (5.6 percent of GDP) during 2024, comparing to a fiscal deficit of JD 1,860.3 million (5.1 percent of GDP) during 2023. When excluding foreign grants (JD 704.6 million), the general budget deficit amounted to JD 2,803.1 million (7.4 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 2,572.1 million (7.1 percent of GDP) in 2023.
- Government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 1,849.6 million at the end of 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 24,339.5 million (64.4 percent of GDP). When excluding the domestic debt holding by the Social Security Investment Fund, the government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) stand at JD 14,843.4 million (39.3 percent of GDP).
- Outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) went up by JD 1,130.6 million at the end of 2024, compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 19,822.4 million (52.4 percent of GDP). When excluding the external debt holding by the Social Security Investment Fund, the outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) stand at JD 19,335.0 million (51.1 percent of GDP).
- As a result, outstanding government debt (domestic and external) rose by JD 2,980.2 million at the end of 2024, to reach JD 44,161.9 million (116.8 percent of GDP), compared to JD 41,181.7 million (113.8 percent of GDP) at the end of 2023. When excluding the government debt holding by the Social Security Investment Fund, the outstanding government debt (domestic and external) stand at JD 34,178.4 million (90.4 percent of GDP), compared to JD 32,289.3 million (89.2 percent of GDP) at the end of 2023.

The performance of the general budget during 2024 compared to 2023:

■ Public Revenues

Public revenues (domestic revenues plus foreign grants) increased by JD 96.4 million, or 7.0 percent in December 2024 compared to the same month in 2023, to stand at JD 1,478.0 million. As for the year of 2024, public revenues went up by JD 243.4 million, or 2.6 percent, compared to 2023, to reach JD 9,475.1 million. This came as an outcome of the increase in domestic revenues by JD 250.5 million, and decrease in foreign grants by JD 7.1 million.

Main Government Budget Indicators During of 2024

(JD Million and Percentages)

	December		Growth Rate %	(Jan.- Dec.)*		Growth Rate %
	2023	2024		2023	2024	
Public Revenues	1,381.6	1,478.0	7.0	9,231.7	9,475.1	2.6
Domestic Revenues, of which:	753.5	862.3	14.4	8,520.0	8,770.5	2.9
Tax Revenues, of which:	431.3	565.1	31.0	6,272.2	6,440.9	2.7
General Sales Tax	317.7	388.6	22.3	4,155.9	4,274.1	2.8
Other Revenues	321.5	296.6	-7.7	2,242.4	2,325.1	3.7
Foreign Grants	628.1	615.6	-2.0	711.7	704.6	-1.0
Total Expenditures	1,257.4	1,416.5	12.7	11,004.0	11,537.6	4.8
Current Expenditures	938.2	1,207.9	28.7	9,626.8	10,368.0	7.7
Capital Expenditures	319.2	208.6	-34.6	1,377.2	1,169.6	-15.1
Overall Deficit/ Surplus (Including Grants)	107.8	61.5	-	-1,860.3	-2,098.5	-
Overall Deficit/ Surplus (Including Grants) as a Percent of GDP	-	-	-	-5.1	-5.6	-

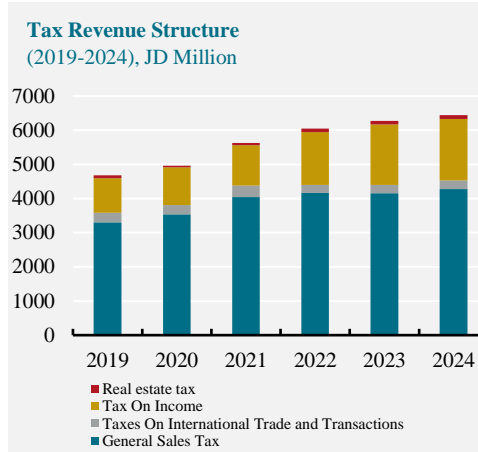
Source: Ministry of Finance/ General Government Finance Bulletin.

* : Includes refunds and clearing data of JD (88) million for the year 2023, and JD (36) million for the year 2024.

* : Note: deficit on net basis.

◆ Domestic Revenues

Domestic revenues increased by JD 250.5 million, or 2.9 percent, in 2024 compared to 2023, to reach JD 8,770.5 million. This increase was the result of an increase in both “tax revenues” by JD 168.7 million, and “other revenues” by JD 82.7 million, and decrease in “pension contribution” by JD 0.8 million.

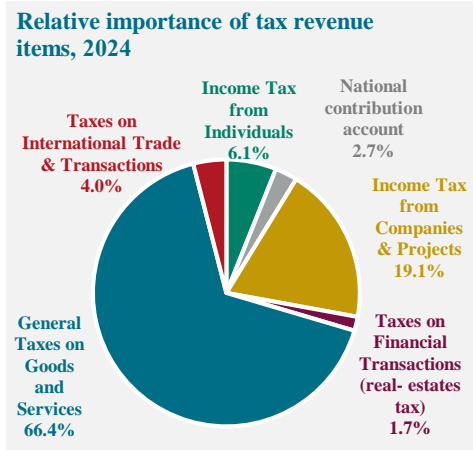


● Tax Revenues

Tax revenues increased by JD 168.7 million, or 2.7 percent, in 2024, compared to 2023, to reach JD 6,440.9 million (73.4 percent of domestic revenues). Following are the main developments in tax revenue items:

- An increase of **general sales tax on goods and services** by JD 118.2 million, or 2.8 percent, to reach JD 4,274.1 million, accounting for 66.4 percent of total tax revenues. This was mainly due to an increase in the proceeds of sales tax on the commercial sector by JD 127.1 million, and on services by 18.7 million, and on domestic goods by JD 4.1 million, against the decrease in the proceeds of sales tax on imported goods by JD 31.6 million.

- An increase in the proceeds of **income and profit taxes** by JD 26.7 million, or 1.5 percent, to reach JD 1,799.8 million, accounting for 27.9 percent of total tax



revenues. This increase came mainly as a result of the increase in both the proceeds of “national contribution account” by JD 48.9 million, or 39.1 percent, to reach JD 173.9 million, and the proceeds of “income taxes from individuals” by JD 34.6 million, or 9.6 percent, to reach JD 396.2 million, and decrease the proceeds of “income taxes from companies and projects” by JD 56.8 million, or 4.4 percent, to account for 68.3 percent of total proceeds of income and profits taxes, amounting to JD 1,229.7 million,

- An increase in the proceeds of **taxes on international trade and transactions** (including customs duties and fees) by JD 17.6 million, or 7.3 percent, to reach JD 257.7 million.

- An increase in the proceeds of **taxes on financial transactions (real-estates tax)** by JD 6.2 million, or 6.0 percent, to reach JD 109.2 million.

- **Non-Tax Revenues**

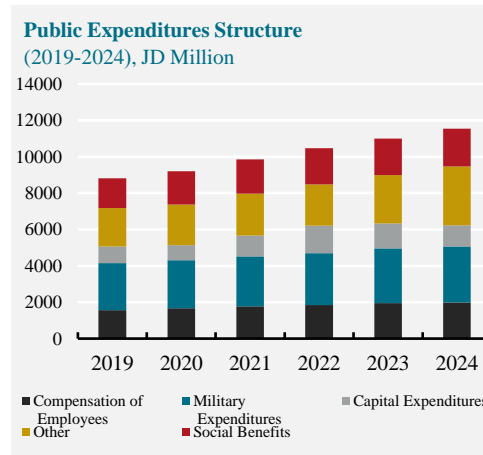
- “Other revenues” increased by JD 82.7 million, or 3.7 percent, during 2024, to reach JD 2,325.1 million. This increase was chiefly due to the following:
 - An increase in the **property income** by JD 142.7 million to stand at JD 749.8 million (of which financial surplus of independent government units amounted to JD 704.6 million compared to JD 559.5 million in 2023).
 - An increase in revenues from **selling goods and services** by JD 16.9 million to reach JD 915.2 million.
 - A decrease in **miscellaneous revenues** by JD 76.8 million to stand at JD 660.2 million.
- Pension contribution decreased by JD 0.8 million, or 15.1 percent, during 2024, compared to 2023, to reach JD 4.5 million.

- ◆ **Foreign Grants**

Foreign grants decreased by JD 7.1 million, during 2024, standing at JD 704.6 million, compared to JD 711.7 million during 2023.

■ Public Expenditures

Public expenditures increased by JD 159.1 million, or 12.7 percent, in December 2024 compared to the same month in 2023, to stand at JD 1,416.5 million. As for the year 2024, public



expenditures increased by JD 533.6 million, or 4.8 percent, compared to 2023, to stand at JD 11,537.6 million. This increase was a result of the increase in current expenditures by 7.7 percent, and decrease in capital expenditures by 15.1 percent.

◆ Current Expenditures

Current expenditures went up by JD 741.2 million, or 7.7 percent, during 2024, to reach JD 10,368.0 million. The current expenditures accounted for 89.9 percent of public expenditures. Because of the growth in the current expenditures higher than domestic revenues, the coverage ratio (measured by the ratio of domestic revenues to current expenditures) decreased by 3.9 percentage points, to reach 84.6 percent, compared to 88.5 percent during 2023. The rise in current expenditures was due to the following:

- An increase in **interest payments**

(commitment basis) by JD 375.4 million, to stand at JD 2,078.2 million.

- An increase in the **purchases of goods and services**

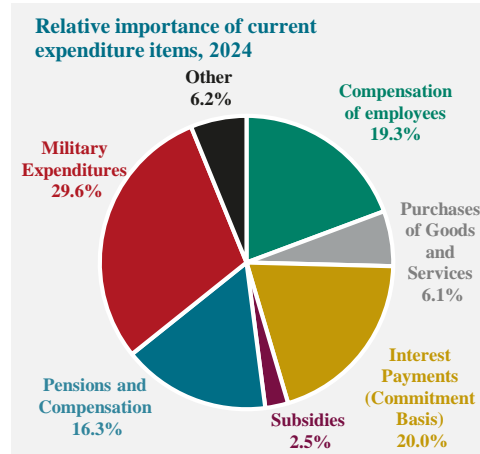
by JD 203.6 million, to reach JD 631.4 million.

- An increase in **military expenditures** by JD 69.6 million, to total JD 3,068.3 million.

- An increase in the **compensation of civil sector's employees (wages, salaries and social security contributions)** by JD 40.7 million, to reach JD 1,994.6 million.

- An increase in **pensions and compensation** by JD 33.3 million, to stand at JD 1,693.3 million.

- A decrease in **subsidies** by JD 92.6 million, to stand at JD 262.0 million.

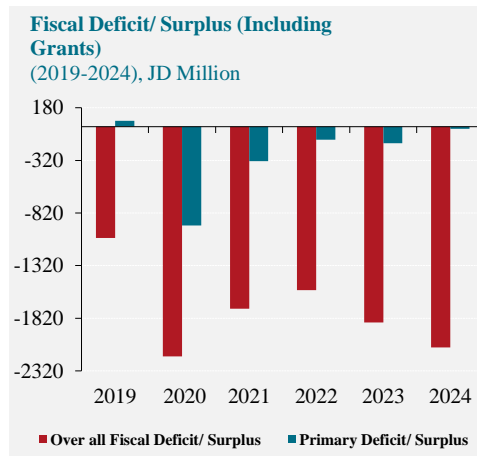


◆ Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures decreased by JD 207.6 million, or 15.1 percent, during 2024, compared to 2023, to reach JD 1,169.6 million.

■ General Budget Deficit/ Surplus

- ◆ The overall fiscal deficit, including foreign grants, during 2024 amounted to JD 2,098.5 million (5.6 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 1,860.3 million (5.1 percent of GDP) in 2023.



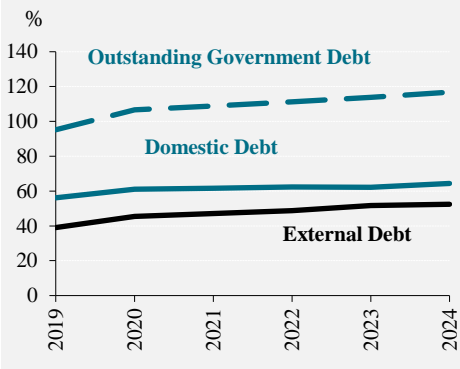
When foreign grants are excluded, the general budget deficit amounted to JD 2,803.1 million (7.4 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 2,572.1 million (7.1 percent of GDP) in 2023.

- ◆ The primary deficit, excluding foreign grants, (domestic revenues *minus* total public expenditures excluding interest payments on public debt) reached JD 724.9 million (1.9 percent of GDP) during 2024, against a primary deficit of JD 869.3 million (2.4 percent of GDP) in 2023. When foreign grants are including, the primary deficit of the general budget reached JD 20.3 million (0.1 percent of GDP), compared to a primary deficit of JD 157.5 million (0.4 percent of GDP) in 2023.

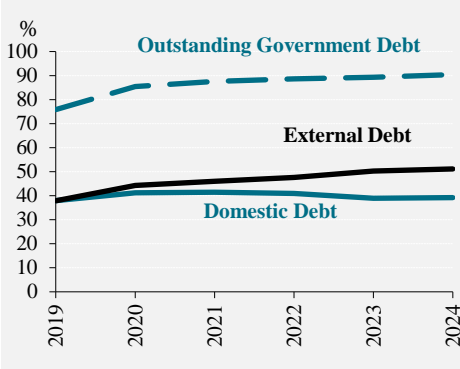
Outstanding Government Debt

■ Government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 1,849.6 million at the end of 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to stand at JD 24,339.5 million (64.4 percent of GDP). This increase was an outcome of the rise in both of the domestic debt of the budget by JD 1,378.7 million, and the domestic debt of guaranteed by JD 470.9 million, compared to the amount of the debt at the end of 2023, to reach JD 20,854.0 million and JD 3,485.5 million, respectively.

Outstanding Government Debt (Budgetary and Guaranteed)
2019 - 2024, As a Percent of GDP



Outstanding Government Debt Excluding the Debt Holding by SSIF
2019 - 2024, As a Percent of GDP



■ When excluding the domestic debt holding by the Social Security Investment Fund (SSIF), the government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 762.0 million, at the end of 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to stand at JD 14,843.4 million (39.3 percent of GDP).

- Outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) went up by JD 1,130.6 million at the end of 2024, compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 19,822.4 million (52.4 percent of GDP). It is worth mentioning that the external debt denominated in the U.S. Dollar accounted for 72.1 percent of the total external debt, and the debt in Euro accounted for 11.4 percent. However, the SDR accounted for 9.2 percent, Kuwaiti Dinar (2.9 percent), and Japanese Yen (2.9 percent).
- When excluding the external debt holding by the Social Security Investment Fund, the outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) increased by JD 1,127.1 million, at the end of 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to stand at JD 19,335.0 million (51.1 percent of GDP).
- In light of the above-mentioned developments, outstanding government debt (domestic and external) increased by JD 2,980.2 million at the end of 2024, to reach JD 44,161.9 million (116.8 percent of GDP), compared to JD 41,181.7 million (113.8 percent of GDP) at the end of 2023. When excluding the debt holding by the Social Security Investment Fund, the outstanding government debt (budget and guaranteed) stand at JD 34,178.4 million (90.4 percent of GDP), compared to JD 32,289.3 million (89.2 percent of GDP) at the end of 2023.
- External debt service (budget and guaranteed) decreased by JD 724.7 million during 2024 compared to 2023, to reach JD 2,436.7 million (including principal payments of JD 1,559.3 million and interest of JD 877.4 million).

Fiscal and Price Measures of 2025

◆ March

- The Oil Derivatives Pricing Committee decided to amend the prices of oil derivatives, while maintaining the prices of all types Gasoline, kerosene and liquid gas cylinder for households unchanged, as follows:

Development of Oil Derivatives Prices

	Unit	2025		Percentage Change
		February	March	
Unleaded Gasoline 90	Fils/ Liter	885	885	0.0
Unleaded Gasoline 95	Fils/ Liter	1,110	1,110	0.0
Unleaded Gasoline 98	Fils/ Liter	1,260	1,260	0.0
Gas Oil (Diesel)	Fils/ Liter	720	705	-2.1
Kerosene	Fils/ Liter	620	620	0.0
Liquid Gas (12.5kg)	JD/ Cylinder	7.0	7.0	0.0
Fuel oil (1%)	JD/ Ton	464.0	471.7	1.7
Fuel for airplanes (local companies)	Fils/ Liter	557	552	-0.9
Fuel for airplanes (foreign companies)	Fils/ Liter	562	557	-0.9
Fuel for unplanned flights	Fils/ Liter	577	572	-0.9
Asphalt	JD/ Ton	458.9	466.6	1.7

Source: Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (1/3/2025).

- The Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission decided to continuation of maintaining fuel price bands item at 0 fils during 2025.

◆ February

- The Cabinet decided to increase in military pensions, setting the minimum at JD350, effective as of the end of March 2025.
- The Cabinet decided provide incentives to operators in the transport sector, including a 50 percent exemption on licensing and permit fees for the year 2025.

| Fiscal and Price Measures of 2024

◆ December

- The Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission decided to continuation of maintaining fuel price bands item at 0 fils during 2024.
- Issuing a modified system for the system of registration, licensing and vehicle market fees for the year 2024, and adopting licensing vehicles according to their pre-customs prices rather than engine capacity. It will be applied to private vehicles licensed for the first time after 1/1/2025.

- The Cabinet decided to extend the decision to exempt vehicles whose licenses have expired for several years from the additional fees (fines) due on them, and exempting vehicles whose license have expired for more than one year from the acquisition fee for previous years, and the re-registration fees due on them, if any, until the 30/1/2025.
- Issuing of the amending by-law for the year 2024 for the special tax, which adopts a new mechanism for calculating the special tax on electric vehicles. the new mechanism adopting a gradual approach over a period of 3 years (2025-2027), and aims to achieve the interests of importers and citizens and ensures legislative stability.

◆ November

- The Cabinet decided to reduce residential apartments from roofing fees by 50 percent for 3 years for those who buy an apartment for the first time, and reduce apartment registration fees by 50 percent for residential apartments with an area of more than 150 square meters.
- The Cabinet decided to exempt taxpayers with claims to the Public Funds Directorate at the Ministry of Finance from accumulated financial penalties, according to specific provisions and criteria, until the end of year 2024.

- The Cabinet decided to exempt vehicles whose license have expired for several years from the additional fees (fines) due on them, and exempting vehicles whose license have expired for more than one year from the acquisition fee for previous years, and the re-registration fees due on them, if any, until the end of year 2024.
- The Cabinet decided to exempt e-vehicles, whose customs value exceeds JD 10,000, from 50 percent of the special tax imposed on them, until end of year 2024.

◆ October

- The Cabinet decided to freeze its January 9, 2022 decision, included reduce customs duties on certain foodstuffs, engineering, construction, and furniture materials, from 25 percent to 20 percent starting from January 1, 2025, and to 15 percent starting from January 1, 2027.
- The Cabinet decided to exempt individuals involved in customs-related cases filed or discovered before December 31, 2019, from up to 90 percent of the fines imposed on them.

◆ September

- Issuing of the amending by-law for the year 2024 for the special tax, which came into effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette (12/9/2024), which include a reduction in special taxes on gasoline vehicles and a progressive increase for higher-priced Electric Vehicles, in addition to raising the special tax on cigarettes, tobacco products and electronic cigarettes of all types and liquids used in them.

| Grants, Loans and Other Agreements for 2025

◆ February

- Signing a grant agreement in the amount USD 8.7 million, provided by the Japan Government through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to fund the establishment of a SCADA system for water supply management in the Maan Governorate.
- Signing a loan and guarantee agreements in the amount USD 56.5 million, provided by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), to support the North Green Station and Power Transmission Lines Project.
- Signing a two financing agreement in the amount USD 65.2 million, provided by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, distributed as follows:
 - USD 32.6 million to finance the third phase of the public education infrastructure project.
 - USD 32.6 million to finance the rehabilitation of roads and bridges project.
- Signing a grant agreement in the amount EUR 14.45 million, provided by the German government, to contribute to the implementation of the national afforestation program.

◆ January

- Signing of Agreement Joint Declaration on EU-Jordan Strategic, Comprehensive Partnership for 2025-2027 in the amount EUR 3 billion, distributed as follows:

- EUR 640 million in grants.
- EUR 1.4 billion in investments.
- EUR 1.0 billion in Macro-Financial Assistance.

| Grants, Loans and Other Agreements for 2024

◆ December

- Signing a three financing agreement in the amount EUR 95.0 million, provided by the German government facilitated through the German Development Bank (KfW), distributed as follows:
 - EUR 20 million a grant to financing the digital transformation program for vocational education.
 - EUR 15 million a grant to financing the second phase of the program for improve quality in basic education (digitalization).
 - EUR 60 million a loan to support the needs of the sanitation sector.
- Signing a two grant agreement in the amount USD 11.0 million, provided by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), to support the implementation of a new water treatment plant in West Irbid.
- Signing a loan agreement in the amount EUR 150.0 million, provided by the French Development Agency, to support the implementation of the Public Sector Modernization Roadmap.

◆ November

- Signing a two financing agreement in the amount EUR 36.5 million, provided by the German government facilitated through the German Development Bank (KfW), distributed as follows:
 - EUR 21.5 million a grant to finance the third phase of the program (Results-Based Financing in the Water Sector).
 - EUR 15 million a loan to support the general budget to contribute to financing the national water carrier project "AQABA-AMMAN WATER DESALINATION & CONVEYANCE".
- Signing a loan agreement in the amount USD 100 million, provided by Japan Government through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to support human development policies and improve the management and efficiency of the social sector, particularly in health, education, and social protection.

◆ September

- Signing a two financing agreement in the amount EUR 100.5 million, provided by the German government facilitated through the German Development Bank (KfW), distributed as follows:

- EUR 25.5 million a grant to finance the salaries of additional teachers and administrators working in two shifts in public schools most accommodating Syrian students.
- EUR 75 million a loan to support the general budget to contribute to implementing education sector reforms, improving and maintaining school infrastructure.

◆ August

- Signing a grant agreements in the amount USD 5.0 million, provided by the Japanese government, to purchase road maintenance equipment and vehicles for the Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

◆ July

- Signing a loan agreement in the amount EUR 400 million, provided by the European Investment Bank (EIB), to strengthen Jordan's water security and climate adaptation.
- Signing a two grant agreements in the amount EUR 25 million, provided by the European Union, distributed as follows:
 - EUR 15 million to support the Technical and Vocational Training for All project in Jordan.
 - EUR 10 million to the Sustainable Cultural Heritage Support Project.

◆ June

- Signing a two grant agreements in the amount USD 1.8 million, provided by the United States Trade Development Agency (USTDA), distributed as follows:
 - USD 1.0 million to conduct an assessment of the status of the electronic healthcare management system and provide recommendations that will improve the quality of the system quality, services, automation, expand coverage, as well as increase the efficiency of patient access to healthcare services.
 - USD 0.8 million to support the King Hussein Cancer Centre (KHCC) to develop a detailed strategic plan and implementation plan to establish an artificial intelligence approach.
- Signing a two loan agreements in the amount USD 19.0 million, provided by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), for the implementation of the wastewater treatment plant project in West Irbid.
- Signing a financing agreement in the amount USD 1.5 million, provided by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for the Middle East, Central Asia, Turkey, Afghanistan and Pakistan, to finance a part of efforts to reduce water losses.

◆ May

- Signing of assistance package (grants and loans) in the amount EUR 619 million (EUR 269 million in grants and EUR 350 million in soft loans), provided by the German government for the years (2024-2025), this support aims to enable Jordan to continue to economic reforms.

◆ March

- Signing a two financing agreement, provided by the German government facilitated through the German Development Bank and the European Union (EU), to support the water and sanitation sector, as follows:
 - EUR 10 million grant to finance a project aimed at enhancing energy efficiency through electricity generation from biogas in sewage treatment plants.
 - EUR 50 million loan to finance a project focused on environmentally friendly sewage sludge disposal and climate protection.

Fourth: External Sector

Summary

- **Total merchandise exports** (domestic exports *plus* re-exports) decreased by 2.0 percent in November 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 743.1 million. As for the first eleven months of 2024, total export increased by 5.2 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 8,619.3 million.
- **Merchandise imports** increased by 20.8 percent in November 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 1,620.1 million. As for the first eleven months of 2024, imports increased by 1.8 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 17,284.7 million.
- **Consequently**, the trade balance deficit (total exports minus imports) increased by 50.6 percent in November 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 877.0 million. As for the first eleven months of 2024, trade balance deficit decreased by 1.4 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, standing at JD 8,665.4 million.
- **Travel receipts** decreased by 2.3 percent during 2024, to register JD 5,132.4 million, compared to 2023. While, **travel payments** increased by 4.1 percent, to register JD 1,373.3 million, compared to 2023.
- **Total workers' remittances receipts** increased by 2.8 percent during 2024, compared to 2023, to reach JD 2,551.9 million.
- **The current account of the balance of payments** (including grants) registered a deficit amounted to JD 2,119.2 million (7.7 percent of GDP) during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to a deficit of JD 1,970.1 million (7.4 percent of GDP) during the same period of 2023. Meanwhile, the current account deficit (excluding grants) increased to reach 9.4 percent of GDP during the first three quarters, compared with 8.7 percent of GDP during the same period of 2023.

- **foreign direct investment** inflow to Jordan amounted to JD 905.5 million during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to an inflow of JD 1,128.9 million during the same period of 2023.
- **International investment position (IIP)** displayed a net obligation to abroad of JD 35,570.7 million, at the end of the first three quarters of 2024, compared to a net obligation amounted to JD 35,380.8 million at the end of 2023.

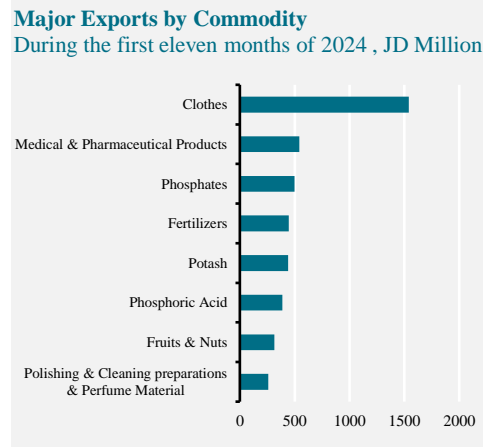
External Trade

- As a result of the increase in domestic exports by JD 252.4 million and the increase in imports by JD 303.0 million during the first eleven months of 2024, the external trade (domestic exports plus imports) increased by JD 555.5 million to stand at JD 25,116.9 million, compared to the same period of 2023.

Jordan's Major Trading Partners				Main External Trade Indicators				
JD Million				JD Million				
January-November				January- November				
	2023	2024	Percentage Change (%)	2023	Percentage Change (%)	2024	Percentage Change (%)	
Exports				External Trade	24,561.4	-4.6	25,116.9	2.3
USA	1,778.9	2,044.1	14.9	Total Exports	8,194.9	-2.1	8,619.3	5.2
Saudi Arabia	911.0	1,036.5	13.8	Domestic Exports	7,579.7	-1.9	7,832.1	3.3
India	1,157.2	878.8	-24.1	Re-Exports	615.2	-4.6	787.2	28.0
Iraq	570.9	830.4	45.4	Imports	16,981.7	-5.7	17,284.7	1.8
UAE	295.0	283.4	-3.9	Trade Balance	-8,786.8	-8.9	-8,665.4	-1.4
China	229.2	207.5	-9.5					
Palestine	215.0	188.6	-12.3					
Imports								
China	2,968.3	3,252.4	9.6					
Saudi Arabia	2,353.5	2,698.8	14.7					
USA	1,083.0	1,134.1	4.7					
UAE	926.5	837.0	-9.7					
India	1,023.8	619.5	-39.5					
Egypt	451.5	608.2	34.7					
Germany	569.2	598.3	5.1					
Source: Department of Statistics.				Source: Department of Statistics.				

■ Merchandise Exports:

Total merchandise exports increased by 5.2 percent during the first eleven months of 2024, to reach JD 8,619.3 million. This increase was a result of the increase in domestic exports by JD 252.4 million, or 3.3 percent to reach JD 7,832.1 million, and the increase in re-exports by JD 172.0 million, or 28.0 percent to reach JD 787.2 million.



◆ The developments of domestic exports during the first eleven months of 2024, compared to the same period of 2023, reveal the following:

- Exports of **Clothes** increased by JD 292.2 million, or 23.4 percent, to reach JD 1,539.0 million. The USA was the main destination market accounting for 81.4 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **“Fruits & Nuts”** increased by JD 133.3 million, or 73.1 percent, to reach JD 315.5 million. The markets of Saudi Arabia and the UAE accounted for 50.3 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **Fertilizers** increased by JD 100.0 million, or 28.9 percent to reach JD 445.8 million. It is worth noting that markets of Iraq, India and the USA accounted for 65.0 percent of these exports.

- Exports of “**Medical & Pharmaceutical Products**” increased by JD 75.7 million, or 16.3 percent, to reach JD 540.9 million. The markets of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Algeria accounted for 54.7 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **Potash** decreased by JD 176.2 million, or 28.6 percent, to stand at JD 439.8 million. Egypt, India and Brazil were the main destination markets for these exports, accounting for 39.9 percent.
- Exports of **Phosphoric Acid** decreased by JD 173.5 million, or 31.0 percent to reach JD 386.8 million. India was the main destination market accounting for 84.3 percent of these exports.

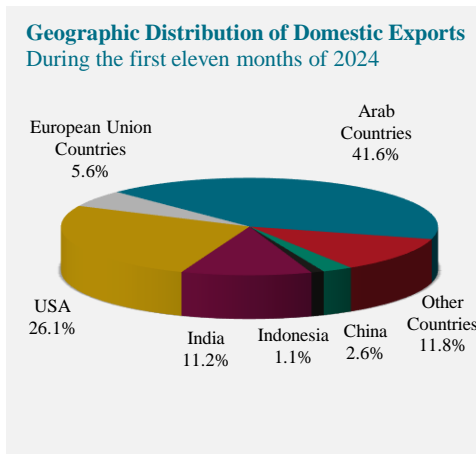
Major Domestic Exports by Commodity, JD Million During the first eleven months 2023-2024

	2023	2024	Percentage Change (%)
Domestic Exports	7,579.7	7,832.1	3.3
Clothes	1,246.8	1,539.0	23.4
USA	1,010.0	1,253.1	24.1
Medical & Pharmaceutical Products	465.2	540.9	16.3
Saudi Arabia	104.3	127.4	22.2
Iraq	67.2	112.3	67.2
Algeria	46.4	56.2	21.3
Phosphates	556.3	498.1	-10.5
India	367.4	361.8	-1.5
Indonesia	76.4	74.0	-3.1
China	3.6	26.9	-
Fertilizers	345.9	445.8	28.9
Iraq	33.9	121.0	256.8
India	100.3	85.7	-14.5
USA	60.1	83.0	38.2
Potash	616.0	439.8	-28.6
Egypt	57.1	61.2	7.1
India	100.8	58.3	-42.1
Brazil	50.4	56.1	11.4
Phosphoric Acid	560.3	386.8	-31.0
India	535.2	326.2	-39.1
Fruits & Nuts	182.2	315.5	73.1
Saudi Arabia	59.9	119.4	99.4
UAE	20.8	39.2	88.5
Polishing & Cleaning preparations & Perfume Material	222.5	258.3	16.1
Iraq	105.7	124.5	17.8
Saudi Arabia	51.9	59.9	15.4
Libya	28.6	29.3	2.5

Source: Department of Statistics.

- Exports of **Phosphates** decreased by JD 58.2 million, or 10.5 percent, to reach JD 498.1 million. The markets of India, Indonesia and China accounted for 92.9 percent of these exports.

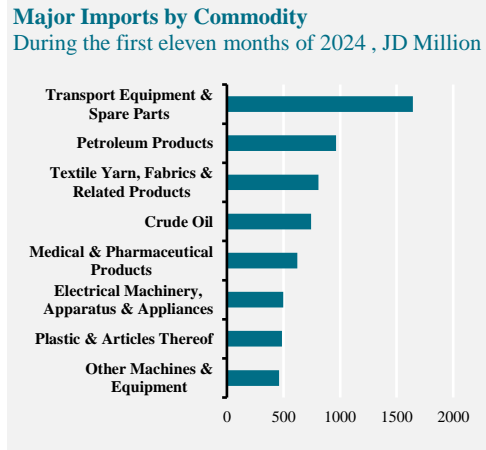
- Consequently, the commodity breakdown of domestic exports indicates that exports of clothes, “Medical & pharmaceutical products”, phosphates, fertilizers, potash, phosphoric acid, “Fruits &



nuts” and “Polishing & cleaning preparations & perfume material” topped the list of domestic exports during the first eleven months of 2024; accounting for 56.5 percent, compared with 55.3 percent during the same period of 2023. Meanwhile, the geographical distribution of domestic exports indicates that the USA, Saudi Arabia, India, Iraq, the UAE, China and Palestine were the main destination markets during the first eleven months of 2024; accounting for 69.8 percent, compared with 68.0 percent during the same period of 2023.

■ **Merchandise Imports:**

Merchandise imports increased by 1.8 percent to reach JD 17,284.7 million during the first eleven months of 2024, compared to a decrease by 5.7 percent during the same period of 2023.



◆ **The developments of imports during the first eleven months of 2024, compared to the same period of 2023, reveal the following:**

- **“Textile Yarn, Fabrics & Related Products”** imports increased by JD 88.4 million or 12.3 percent, to reach JD 808.6 million. China, Taiwan and Türkiye were the main markets, accounting for 74.9 percent of these imports.
- **Crude Oil** imports increased by JD 83.7 million, or 12.7 percent, to reach JD 745.0 million. Saudi Arabia, the Iraq were the main origin markets, accounting for 100 percent of these imports.
- **“Transport Equipment & Spare Parts”** imports increased by JD 71.8 million, or 4.6 percent, to reach JD 1,643.9 million. China, the USA and South Korea were the main origin markets accounting for 67.1 percent of these imports.

- **“Other Machines & Equipment”** imports increased by JD 69.3 million, or 17.7 percent to reach JD 461.6 million. China, Italy and the Germany were the main markets, accounting for 63.0 percent of these imports.
- **Petroleum Products** imports decreased by JD 252.3 million, or 20.7 percent, to stand at JD 963.8 million. Saudi Arabia, India and the UAE were the main markets, accounting for 97.8 percent of these imports.
- **“Electrical Machinery, Apparatus & Appliances”** imports decreased by JD 16.6 million, or 3.2 percent, to reach JD 498.7 million. China and Italy were the main origin markets, accounting 47.9 for percent of these imports.

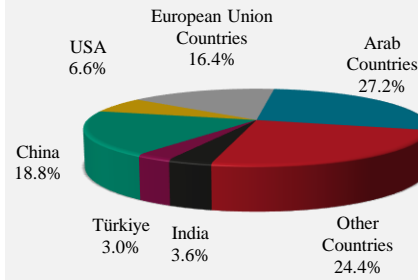
Major Imports by Commodity, JD Million
During the first eleven months of 2023-2024

	2023	2024	Percentage Change (%)
Total Imports	16,981.7	17,284.7	1.8
Transport Equipment & Spare Parts	1,572.1	1,643.9	4.6
China	517.5	613.9	18.6
USA	259.1	280.4	8.2
South Korea	264.8	208.1	-21.4
Petroleum Products	1,216.1	963.8	-20.7
Saudi Arabia	593.1	779.8	31.5
India	534.2	151.6	-71.6
UAE	53.7	11.6	-78.4
Textile Yarn, Fabrics & Related Products	720.2	808.6	12.3
China	337.2	432.8	28.4
Taiwan	93.4	94.2	0.9
Türkiye	72.7	78.7	8.2
Crude Oil	661.4	745.0	12.7
Saudi Arabia	499.8	591.9	18.4
Iraq	161.5	153.1	-5.2
Medical & Pharmaceutical Products	577.0	622.7	7.9
Germany	77.2	89.1	15.4
USA	62.8	71.2	13.3
Switzerland	50.7	52.3	3.1
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus & Appliances	515.3	498.7	-3.2
China	207.4	188.2	-9.3
Italy	25.2	50.6	101.0
Plastic & Articles Thereof	450.1	485.2	7.8
Saudi Arabia	202.6	232.4	14.7
China	72.1	72.7	0.8
UAE	33.1	33.6	1.7
Other Machines & Equipment	392.3	461.6	17.7
China	153.1	183.9	20.1
Italy	55.9	56.5	1.1
Germany	33.5	50.5	50.5

Source: Department of Statistics.

- Consequently, the commodity composition of imports indicates that “Transport equipment & spare parts”, petroleum products, “Textile yarn, fabrics and related products”, crude oil, “Medical & pharmaceutical products”, “Electrical machinery apparatus and appliances “Plastic & articles thereof”, and “Other machines & equipment” topped the list of imports during the first eleven months of 2024, accounting for 36.0 percent, compared with 35.9 percent during the same period of 2023. Meanwhile, the geographical distribution of imports indicates that China, Saudi Arabia, the USA, the UAE, India, Egypt and Germany were the main source markets during the first eleven months of 2024 accounting for 56.4 percent of imports, compared to 55.2 percent during the same period of 2023.

Geographic Distribution of Imports
During the first eleven months of 2024



■ Re-Exports

The value of re-exported goods in November 2024 increased by JD 9.4 million, or 15.2 percent, compared to the same month of 2023, to stand at JD 71.3 million. As for the first eleven months of 2024, re-export increased by JD 172.0 million, or 28.0 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 787.2 million.

■ Trade Balance

The trade balance deficit increased by JD 294.6 million, or 50.6 percent in November 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 877.0 million. As for the first eleven months of 2024, trade balance deficit decreased by JD 121.3 million or 1.4 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 8,665.4 million.

□ Total Workers' Remittances Receipts

Total workers' remittances receipts increased during 2024 by JD 69.2 million, or 2.8 percent, to stand at JD 2,551.9 million, compared to 2023.

□ Travel

■ Receipts

Travel receipts decreased by 2.3 percent during 2024, to register JD 5,132.4 million, compared to 2023.

■ Payments

Travel payments increased by 4.1 percent during 2024, to register JD 1,373.3 million, compared to 2023.

□ Balance of Payments

The preliminary data for the balance of payments during first three quarters of 2024 reveals the following:

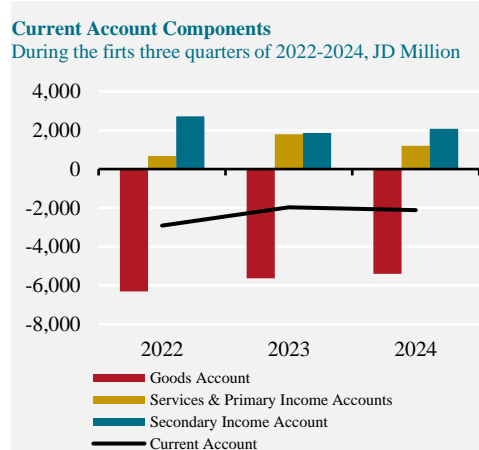
■ **The current account** recorded a deficit of JD 2,119.2 million (7.7 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 1,970.1 million (7.4 percent of GDP) during the same period of 2023. Meanwhile, the current account deficit (excluding grants) increased to reach JD 2,597.8 million (9.4 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 2,296.2 million (8.7 percent of GDP) during the same period of 2023. This was an outcome of the following developments:

- A decrease in the goods account deficit by JD 218.4 million, or 3.9 percent, to reach JD 5,405.8 million, compared to a deficit of JD 5,624.2 million.

◆ A decrease in the services account surplus by JD 217.3 million, to reach JD 1,903.1 million, compared to a surplus of JD 2,120.4 million.

◆ The primary income account recorded a deficit of JD 694.9 million,

compared to a deficit of JD 332.5 million. This was mainly due to an increase in the deficit of investment income (net) to reach JD 846.6 million, compared to deficit of JD 480.8 million, and the increase of “compensation of employees (net)” surplus by JD 3.4 million to reach JD 151.7 million.



- The secondary income account recorded a net surplus of JD 2,078.4 million, compared to a net surplus of JD 1,866.2 million. This was a result of an increase in net surplus of the public sector (foreign grants) by JD 152.5 million to reach JD 478.6 million, and the increase in net surplus of other sectors transfers by JD 59.7 million to reach JD 1,599.8 million.
 - As for the capital and financial transactions during the first three quarters of 2024, the capital account registered a net inflow of JD 22.5 million, compared with the same amount during the same period of 2023. Meanwhile, the financial account registered a net inflow of JD 1,193.2 million during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to a net inflow of JD 2,429.0 million during the same period of 2023, this could be attributed to the following:
 - ◆ Foreign direct investment inflow to Jordan reach JD 905.5 million compared to an inflow of JD 1,128.9 million.
 - ◆ Portfolio investment recorded a net outflow of JD 66.8 million compared to a net inflow of JD 921.6 million.
 - ◆ Other investment registered a net inflow of JD 1,014.3 million, compared to a net inflow of JD 400.6 million.
 - ◆ CBJ's reserve assets registered an increase by JD 639.2 million, compared to a decrease by JD 61.6 million.
- **International Investment Position (IIP)**

The IIP, which represents the Kingdom's net position (stock) of external financial assets and liabilities, displayed an obligation to abroad of JD 35,570.7 million at the end of the first three quarters of 2024, compared to a net obligation by JD 35,380.8 million at end of 2023. This was due to the following developments:

- An increase in the position of external assets (the stock of claims, obligations and financial assets) for all residing economic sectors in the Kingdom by JD 2,091.9 million at the end of first three quarters of 2024 to reach JD 30,286.6 million, compared to its level at the end of 2023. This was mainly due to the increase in reserve assets by JD 1,441.3 million, and the increase in licensed banks loans abroad by JD 488.1 million, and the increase in currency deposits of licensed banks abroad by JD 134.4 million.
- An increase in the position of external liabilities (the stock of claims, obligations and financial liabilities) on all residing economic sectors in the Kingdom by JD 2,281.8 million at the end of the first three quarters of 2024, to reach JD 65,857.3 million, compared to its level at the end of 2023. This was due to the following developments:
 - ◆ An increase in outstanding balance of government loans (long-term) by JD 859.3 million, to stand at JD 8,395.0 million.
 - ◆ An increase in the stock of direct investment in the Kingdom by JD 765.6 million, to stand at JD 30,992.8 million.
 - ◆ An increase in the deposits of non-residents at the banking sector by JD 472.5 million, to stand at JD 11,159.8 million (increasing by JD 704.1 million for the licensed banks, and a decreasing by JD 231.6 million for the CBJ).
 - ◆ An increase in outstanding trade credit to non-resident by JD 109.2 million to reach JD 1,061.0 million.
 - ◆ A decrease in outstanding balance of other sectors' loans (long-term) by JD 97.3 million, to stand at JD 1,791.4 million.
 - ◆ A decrease in the stock of portfolio investment in the Kingdom by JD 28.8 million, to stand at JD 9,282.9 million.