



Central Bank of Jordan

Recent Monetary & Economic Developments in Jordan

**Research Dept / Monthly Report
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Central Bank of Jordan

Tel: (962 6) 4630301

Fax: (962 6) 4638889 / 4639730

P.O. Box 37 Amman 11118 Jordan

Website: <http://www.cbj.gov.jo>

E-mail redp@cbj.gov.jo

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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

Contents

Executive Summary

1

First

Monetary & Financial Sector

3

Second

Output, Prices and Employment

15

Third

Public Finance

23

Fourth

External Sector

39

Executive Summary

□ Output, Prices and Employment

Real GDP at market prices grew by 2.2 percent during the first half of 2024, compared to a growth of 2.9 percent during the same period of 2023. The general price level, measured by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased during the first ten months of 2024 by 1.56 percent, compared to an increase of 2.21 percent during the same period of 2023. The unemployment rate during the second quarter of 2024 reached 21.4 percent, compared to 22.3 percent during the same quarter of 2023.

□ Monetary and Financial Sector

- The CBJ's gross foreign reserves amounted to US\$ 20,361.4 million at the end of October 2024. This level of reserves covers around 8.1 months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.
- Domestic liquidity amounted to JD 44,618.6 million at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 42,663.1 million at the end of 2023.
- The outstanding balance of credit facilities extended by other depository corporations amounted to JD 34,769.6 million at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 33,387.1 million at the end of 2023.
- Total deposits at other depository corporations amounted to JD 45,992.2 million at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 43,744.3 million at the end of 2023.
- The Share Price Index (SPI) weighted by market capitalization of free float shares at Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) reached 2,406.0 points at the end of October 2024, compared to 2,431.2 points at the end of 2023.

- **Public Finance:** The general budget, including foreign grants, recorded a fiscal deficit in the amount of JD 1,419.1 million (5.2 percent of GDP) during the first three quarters of 2024, comparing to a fiscal deficit of JD 1,390.2 million (5.1 percent of GDP) during the same period of 2023. Government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 1,583.1 million at the end of September 2024, compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 24,073.0 million (64.3 percent of GDP). Moreover, outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) went up by JD 987.3 million, to reach JD 19,679.1 million (52.4 percent of GDP). Accordingly, outstanding government debt (domestic and external) rose up to reach JD 43,752.1 million (116.7 percent of GDP) at the end of September 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 14,824.3 million (39.6 percent of GDP). While the outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) stand at JD 19,191.7 million (51.2 percent of GDP). As a result, the outstanding government debt (domestic and external) stand at JD 34,016.0 million (90.8 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 2.8 percent during the first eight months of 2024 to reach JD 6,227.9 million. Meanwhile, merchandise imports increased by 0.8 percent to reach JD 12,457.3 million. As a result, the trade balance deficit decreased by 1.0 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 6,229.4 million. The preliminary data during the first nine months of 2024 showed a decrease in travel receipts by 4.3 percent, to reach JD 3,950.4 million, and an increase in travel payments by 2.2 percent, to reach JD 1,079.2 million, compared to the same period of 2023. Moreover, total workers' remittances receipts increased by 3.2 percent during the first nine months of 2024, to reach JD 1,875.3 million. The preliminary data for the balance of payments during the first half of 2024 displayed a deficit in the current account amounted to JD 1,198.0 million (6.8 percent of GDP) compared to a deficit of JD 1,160.0 million (6.9 percent of GDP) during the same half of 2023. Meanwhile, the current account deficit (excluding grants) increased to reach 8.4 percent of GDP, compared with 8.2 percent of GDP during the same half of 2023. Moreover, total foreign direct investment inflow to Jordan amounted to JD 412.8 million during the first half of 2024, compared to an inflow of JD 396.0 million during the same half of 2023. Furthermore, the international investment position (IIP) registered a net obligation to abroad amounted to JD 38,107.9 million at the end of the first half of 2024, compared to a net obligation to abroad by JD 38,077.6 million at the end of 2023.

First: Monetary and Financial Sector

□ Summary

- The CBJ's gross foreign reserves amounted to US\$ 20,361.4 million at the end of October 2024. This level of reserves covers around 8.1 months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.
- Domestic liquidity amounted to JD 44,618.6 million at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 42,663.1 million at the end of 2023.
- The outstanding balance of credit facilities extended by other depository corporations amounted to JD 34,769.6 million at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 33,387.1 million at the end of 2023.
- Total deposits at other depository corporations amounted to JD 45,992.2 million at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 43,744.3 million at the end of 2023.
- The interest rates on all types of deposits held by other depository corporations had increased at the end of October 2024, compared to their levels at the end of 2023. In contrast, the interest rate on all types of credit facilities extended by other depository corporations had decreased at the end of October 2024, compared to their levels at the end of 2023, except the interest rate on “discounted bills and bonds”, which had increased.

- The Share Price Index (SPI) weighted by market capitalization of free float shares at Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) reached 2,406.0 points at the end of October 2024, compared to 2,431.2 points at the end of 2023. Moreover, the market capitalization reached JD 16,799.7 million at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 16,939.2 million at the end of 2023.

Main Monetary Indicators

JD Million, and Percentage Change Relative to the Previous Year

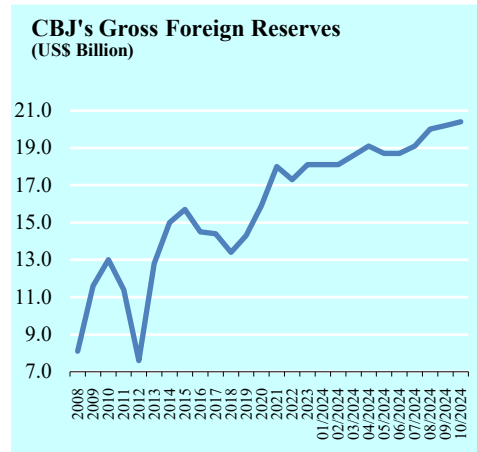
		End of October	
2023		2023	2024
US\$ 18,122.9	CBJ's Foreign Reserves*	US\$ 17,523.1	US\$ 20,361.4
5.0%		1.5%	12.4%
7.4	Coverage in months	7.2	8.1
42,663.1	Money Supply (M2)	42,354.7	44,618.6
2.4%		1.6%	4.6%
33,387.1	Credit Facilities, of which:	33,319.9	34,769.6
2.4%		2.2%	4.1%
29,324.0	Private Sector (Resident)	29,332.4	30,141.9
1.6%		1.6%	2.8%
43,744.3	Total Deposits, of which:	43,329.2	45,992.2
3.9%		2.9%	5.1%
34,468.9	In JD	34,096.8	36,225.8
5.0%		3.8%	5.1%
9,275.4	In Foreign Currencies	9,232.4	9,766.4
0.1%		-0.4%	5.3%
34,163.0	Deposits of Private Sector (Resident), of which:	33,959.6	36,015.3
2.9%		2.3%	5.4%
27,615.8	In JD	27,426.4	29,017.3
3.8%		3.1%	5.1%
6,547.1	In Foreign Currencies	6,533.2	6,998.0
-0.8%		-1.1%	6.9%

* 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\$ 20,361.4 million at the end of October 2024. This level of reserves covers around 8.1 months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.



□ Domestic Liquidity (M2)

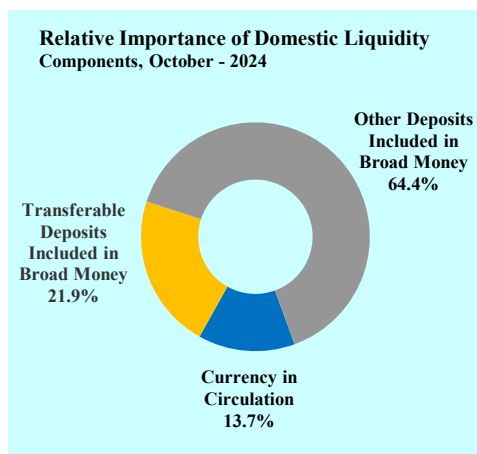
■ Domestic liquidity amounted to JD 44.6 billion at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 42.7 billion at the end of 2023.

◆ **Developments in the components and the factors affecting domestic liquidity at the end of October 2024, reveal the following:**

● Components of Domestic Liquidity

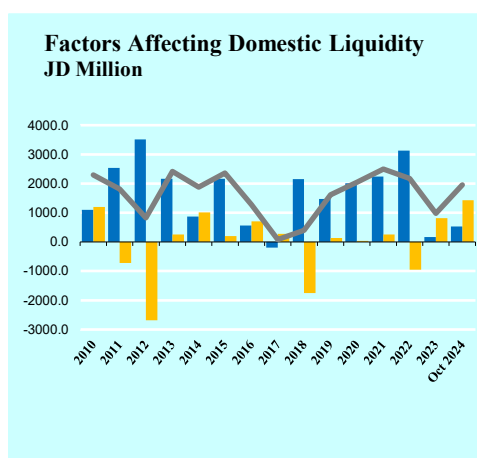
- Total deposits, according to liquidity definition, amounted to JD 38.5 billion at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 36.6 billion during the same period in 2023, and JD 36.9 billion at the end of 2023.

- Currency in circulation amounted to JD 6.1 billion at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 5.8 billion at the end of 2023.



• Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity

- Net domestic assets of the banking system amounted to JD 35.2 billion at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 35.0 billion during



- the same period in 2023, and JD 34.7 billion at the end of 2023.
- Net foreign assets of the banking system amounted to JD 9.4 billion at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 7.3 billion

during the same period in 2023 and JD 7.9 billion at the end of 2023. The net foreign assets of the CBJ amounted to JD 14.1 billion at the end of October 2024.

Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (M2)
JD Million

		End of October	
2023		2023	2024
7,946.9	Foreign Assets (Net)	7,347.6	9,378.4
12,387.6	CBJ	11,848.4	14,105.5
-4,440.6	Other Depository Corporations	-4,500.8	-4,727.1
34,716.1	Domestic Assets (Net)	35,007.1	35,240.2
16,103.5	Claims on Public Sector (Net)	16,234.3	17,124.0
1,613.8	Claims on Other Financial Corporations	1,640.7	1,634.8
29,676.7	Claims on Private Sector (Resident)	29,659.3	30,574.4
-12,677.8	Other Items (Net)	-12,527.2	-14,093.0
42,663.1	Domestic Liquidity (M2)	42,354.7	44,618.6
5,807.6	Currency in Circulation	5,800.6	6,104.4
36,855.5	Deposits Included in Broad Money	36,554.1	38,514.2

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 10/11/2024 to cut interest rates by 25 basis points on all monetary policy instruments, the total cut of interest rates during this year amounted to 75 basis points, after ending the monetary tightening

Interest Rates on Monetary Policy Instruments, percentage points

		October	
		2023	2024
7.50	CBJ main rate	7.50	7.00
8.50	Re-discount Rate	8.50	8.00
8.25	Repurchase Agreements Rate (overnight)	8.25	7.75
7.25	Overnight Deposit Window Rate	7.25	6.75
7.50	Repurchase Agreements rate (one week and one month)	7.50	7.00
7.50	Certificates of Deposits (one week)	7.50	7.00

Source: Central Bank of Jordan / Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

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: 6.75 percent.
- Re-discount Rate: 7.75 percent.
- Interest Rate on Overnight Repurchase Agreements: 7.50 percent.
- Overnight Deposit Window Rate: 6.50 percent.
- Weekly/ Monthly Repurchase Agreements: 6.75 percent.
- The interest rate on weekly certificates of deposit: 6.75 percent.

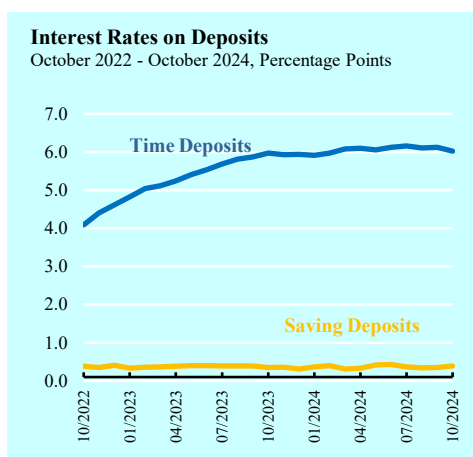
The CBJ also decided to extend the CBJ's program to refinance the vital economic sectors, with a value of JD 1.4 billion, covering ten

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

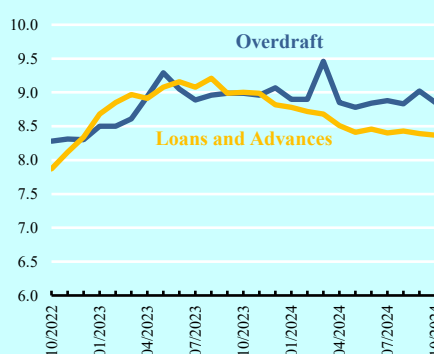
- **Time Deposits:** The weighted average interest rate on time deposits decreased by 10 basis point at the end of October 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 6.02 percent. This rate is higher by 8 basis points than its level registered at the end of 2023.
- **Saving Deposits:** The weighted average interest rate on saving deposits increased by 4 basis point at the end of October 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 0.39 percent. This rate is higher by 8 basis points than its level registered at the end of 2023.
- **Demand Deposits:** The weighted average interest rate on demand deposits decreased by two basis point at the end of October 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 0.69 percent. This level is higher by 16 basis points than its level registered at the end of 2023.



◆ Interest Rates on Credit Facilities

- **Overdraft Accounts:** The weighted average interest rate on overdraft accounts decreased by 17 basis points at the end of October 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 8.85 percent. This level is lower by 22 basis points than its level registered at the end of 2023.

Interest Rates on Credit facilities
October 2022 - October 2024, Percentage Points



- **Discounted Bills and Bonds:** The weighted average interest rate on “discounted bills and bonds” increased by 13 basis points at the end of October 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 9.02 percent. This level is higher by 33 basis points than its level registered at the end of 2023.

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

		October		Change Relative to the Preceding Year
2023		2023	2024	Basis Points
Deposits				
0.53	Demand	0.83	0.69	16
0.31	Saving	0.35	0.39	8
5.94	Time	5.91	6.02	8
Credit Facilities				
8.69	Discounted Bills and Bonds	8.41	9.02	33
8.82	Loans and Advances	9.00	8.37	-45
9.07	Overdraft	8.99	8.85	-22

Source: Central Bank of Jordan / Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

- **Loans and Advances:** The weighted average interest rate on “loans and advances” decreased by two basis points at the end of October 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 8.37 percent. This level is lower by 45 basis points than its level registered at the end of 2023.

□ Credit Facilities Extended by Other Depository Corporations

- Total credit facilities extended by other depository corporations increased by JD 1,382.5 million, or 4.1 percent, at the end of October 2024, compared to its level registered at the end of 2023, against an increase by JD 728.4 million, or 2.2 percent during the same period in 2023.
- In terms of borrower sectors, the credit facilities at the end of October 2024 had shown an increase in credit extended to the private sector (resident) by JD 817.9 million, or 2.8 percent, the private sector (non-resident) by JD 497.7 million, or 58.9 percent, the credit facilities extended to the public non-financial by JD 73.1 million, or 6.9 percent, and the credit facilities extended to central government by JD 21.4 million, or 1.0 percent. In contrast, the credit facilities extended to the other financial corporations decreased by JD 27.7 million, or 45.6 percent, compared to their levels at the end of 2023.

□ Deposits at Other Depository Corporations

- Total deposits at other depository corporations stood at JD 46.0 billion at the end of October 2024, compared to JD 43.3 billion at the end of October 2023, and JD 43.7 billion at the end of 2023.
- The currency composition of deposits at the end of October 2024 revealed that the JD deposits amounted to JD 36.2 billion, and the deposits in foreign currencies amounted to JD 9.8 billion, compared to JD 34.1 billion of JD deposits, and JD 9.2 billion of deposits in foreign currency at the end of October 2023, and JD 34.5 billion of JD deposits, and JD 9.3 billion of deposits in foreign currency at the end of 2023.

□ Amman Stock Exchange (ASE)

The ASE main indicators showed a mixed performance during October 2024, compared to their levels in 2023. This can be demonstrated as follows:

■ Trading Volume

Trading volume at ASE totaled JD 92.6 million in October 2024, increasing by JD 14.4 million, or 18.5 percent, compared to its level registered at the end of the previous month, against an increase by JD 20.5 million, or 24.7 percent during the same month in 2023. As for the first ten months of 2024, the trading volume totaled JD 970.3 million.

■ Traded Shares

The number of traded shares in October 2024 totaled 70.4 million shares, increasing by 1.3 million shares, or 1.9 percent, compared to its level registered at the end of the previous month, against an increase by 11.1 million shares, or 11.9 percent during the same month in 2023. As for the first ten months of 2024, the number of traded shares amounted to 718.2 million shares.

■ Share Price Index (SPI)

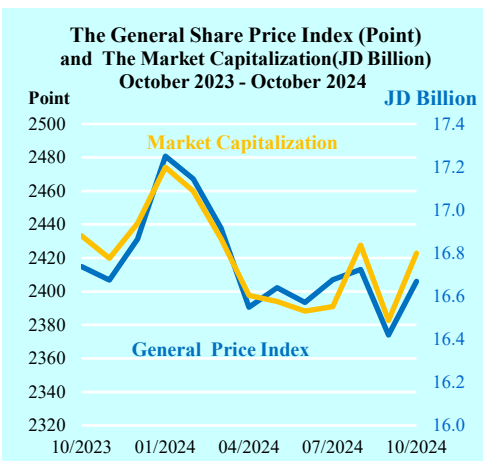
The SPI weighted by market capitalization of free float shares at ASE increased by 32.0 points, or 1.3 percent, at the end of October 2024 compared to

its level in the previous month, to stand at 2,406.0 points, compared to an increase by 0.7 points, or 0.03 percent during the same month in 2023. Furthermore, the SPI decreased by 25.2 points, or 1 percent during the first ten months of 2024. The aforementioned decrease was an outcome of the decrease in the SPI of the financial sector by 127.1 points, or 4.7 percent. In contrast the industrial sector increased by 287.7 points, or 6.1 percent, and the services sector by 24.7 points, or 1.5 percent, compared to their levels at the end of 2023.

■ Market Capitalization

The ASE's market capitalization totaled JD 16.8 billion at the end of October 2024, increasing by JD 312.5 million, or 1.9 percent, compared to its level registered in the previous month, against a decrease by JD 4.0 million, or 0.02 percent, during the same month in 2023.

Share Price Index Weighted by Market Capitalization of Free Float Shares, by Sectors			
		October	
2023		2023	2024
2,431.2	General Index	2,414.8	2,406.0
2,729.0	Financial Sector	2,678.6	2,601.9
4,718.7	Industrial Sector	4,737.7	5,006.4
1,644.0	Services Sector	1,661.8	1,668.7
Source: Amman Stock Exchange.			



Furthermore, the ASE's market capitalization decreased by JD 139.5 million, or 0.8 percent at the end of October 2024 compared to its level registered at the end of 2023.

■ Net Investment of Non - Jordanian

The net investment of Non-Jordanian at ASE recorded an outflow amounted of JD 2.8 million in October 2024, compared to an inflow amounted by JD 0.09 million during the same month of 2023. The value of shares buying by non-Jordanian in October 2024 amounted to JD 18.3 million, while their

Main Amman Stock Exchange Trading Indicators,
JD Million

		October	
2023		2023	2024
1,457.0	Value Traded	103.2	92.6
5.9	Average Daily Trading	4.5	4.0
16,939.2	Market Capitalization	16,880.7	16,799.7
1,120.2	No. of Traded Shares (million)	104.5	70.4
-30.1	Net Investment of Non-Jordanian	0.09	2.8
151.1	Non-Jordanian Buying	6.15	18.3
181.2	Non-Jordanian Selling	6.06	15.5

Source: Amman Stock Exchange.

selling amounted to JD 15.5 million. The net investment of Non-Jordanian during the first ten months of 2024, recorded an outflow amounted to JD 24.9 million.

Second: Output, Prices and Employment

□ Summary

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at constant market prices, grew by 2.4 percent during the second quarter of 2024, compared to a growth of 2.7 percent during the same quarter of 2023. At current market prices, GDP grew by 4.0 percent during the second quarter of 2024, compared to a growth of 4.4 percent in the same quarter of 2023.
- Accordingly, real GDP grew by 2.2 percent during the first half of 2024, compared to a growth of 2.9 percent during the same period of 2023. At current market prices, GDP grew by 4.1 percent during the first half of 2024, compared to 4.8 percent during the same period of 2023.
- The general price level, measured by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased during the first ten months of 2024 by 1.56 percent, compared to an increase of 2.21 percent during the same period of 2023.
- The unemployment rate during the second quarter of 2024 reached 21.4 percent (18.9 percent for males and 31.0 percent for females), compared to 22.3 percent (20.0 percent for males and 30.9 percent for females) during the same quarter of 2023. The highest unemployment rate was among youth, which reached 55.4 percent for the (15-19) years old category and 46.4 percent for the category (20-24) years old.

▣ Developments of GDP

The national economy continued to show high resilience in maintaining macroeconomic stability, this is despite the uncertainty resulting from the repercussions of the geopolitical situation in the region, recording a real growth of 2.4 percent during the second quarter of 2024, after recording a growth rate of 2.0 percent during the first quarter of the same year. Thus, the growth rate reaches 2.2 percent during the first half of 2024, compared to a growth rate of 2.9 percent during the same period of 2023.

When excluding “net taxes on products” (which grew by 1.1 percent during the first half of 2024 compared to a growth of 1.0 percent during the first half of 2023), GDP at constant basic prices, grew by 2.4 percent during the first half of 2024, compared to a growth of 3.1 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	-	-	-
GDP at Current Prices	4.2	4.0	-	-	-

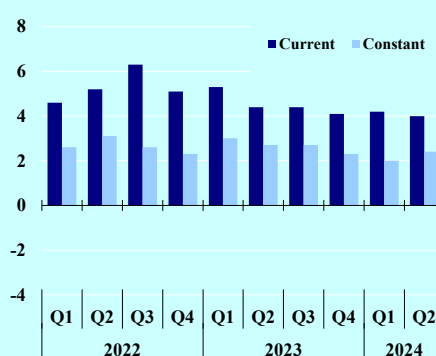
Source: Department of Statistics.

At current market prices, GDP grew by 4.1 percent, compared to a growth of 4.8 percent during the first half of 2023. This was in light of the increase of the general price level, measured by the GDP deflator, by 1.8 percent during the first half of 2024 compared to a growth of 1.9 percent during the same period of 2023.

The economic growth recorded during the first half 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 2.2 percent during the first half of 2024.

As for the economic sectors contribution to the growth rate during the first half of 2024, all sectors contributed positively to the growth rate except for the construction sector which contributed negatively by 0.1 percentage point. Most notably; manufacturing contributed by (0.6 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 81.8 percent of the real growth recorded during the first half of 2024.

Quarterly Growth Rates of GDP at Market Prices (2022- 2024), %



Main Constituent Sectors of GDP at Constant Market Prices

Sectors	Relative change		Contribution Percentage Point	
	H1 2023	H1 2024	H1 2023	H1 2024
GDP at Constant Market Prices	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.2
Agriculture	8.1	5.9	0.4	0.3
Mining And Quarrying	6.8	2.5	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	3.7	3.5	0.6	0.6
Electricity And Water	4.2	4.6	0.1	0.1
Construction	1.7	-2.2	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale And Retail Trade	2.4	1.7	0.2	0.1
Restaurant And Hotels	6.2	1.6	0.1	0.0
Transport, Storage And Communications	5.1	2.9	0.4	0.3
Finance And Insurance Services	3.6	2.5	0.3	0.2
Real Estate	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Social And Personal Services	2.5	2.4	0.2	0.2
Producers of Government Services	1.6	1.8	0.2	0.2
Producers of Private Non-Profit	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Domestic Services of Households	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source : Department of Statistics.

Microeconomic Indicators

Many of the microeconomic indicators witnessed an improvement in their performance during the available period of 2024. Most notably; “cargo through Royal Jordanian” (26.8 percent), “production of phosphate” (19.2 percent). On the other hand, the performance of some sectors declined, mainly; “licensed areas for building” (9.9 percent), and “manufacturing production quantity index” (0.3 percent). The following table displays the performance of the main available microeconomic indicators:

Main Sectoral Indicators*				
Percentage				
2023	Item	2023	Available period	2024
3.9	Licensed areas for buildings	7.9	Jan. – Sep.	-9.9
0.03	Manufacturing production quantity index	0.7		-0.3
7.7	Food products and beverages	5.2		5.5
3.6	Tobacco products	4.1		1.7
-16.8	Refined petroleum products	-15.2		7.9
-1.4	Wearing apparel	-2.8		-22.0
5.1	Pharmaceuticals, medical products	3.6		4.9
3.5	Chemical products	1.3		0.2
5.2	Mining and quarrying production quantity index	1.3		8.3
13.9	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-6.8		4.7
3.1	Other mining and quarrying	1.5		8.4
3.6	Production of potash	5.0	Jan. – Oct.	2.6
1.5	Production of phosphate	-1.6		19.2
-14.3	Cargo through Royal Jordanian	-12.9		26.8
18.1	Number of passengers through Royal Jordanian	22.1		1.2
24.4	Number of departures	30.8		1.2

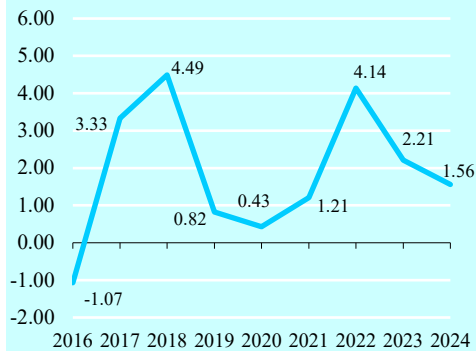
*: Computed based on the data from Department of Statistics, Department of Land and Survey, and Royal Jordanian.

□ Prices

The general price level, measured by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased during the first ten months of 2024 by 1.56 percent, compared to an increase of 2.21 percent during the same period of 2023, this was an outcome of the following:

- An increase in the prices of some items, most notably:
 - “meat and poultry” prices increased by 3.2 percent, compared to a decline by 0.3 percent, during the first ten months of 2023.
 - “vegetables and legumes dry and canned” which increased by 2.6 percent, compared to a decline by 9.2 percent.
 - “cereals and products” prices increased by 2.0 percent compared to an increase by 3.7 percent, during the first ten months of 2023.

Inflation rate during the first ten months of the years (2016-2024), %



Inflation rate during the first ten months for the years 2023-2024

Expenditure Groups	Relative Imp.	Relative change		Contribution	
		Jan. – Oct.		Jan. – Oct.	
		2023	2024	2023	2024
All Items	100.0	2.21	1.56	2.21	1.56
1) Food and non-Alcoholic Beverages	26.5	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.4
Food	23.8	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.4
Cereals and Products	4.2	3.7	2.0	0.2	0.1
Meat and Poultry	4.7	-0.3	3.2	0.0	0.2
Fish and Sea Product	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Dairy Products and Eggs	3.7	6.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Oil and Fats	1.7	2.2	-1.6	0.0	0.0
Fruits and Nuts	2.6	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Vegetables and Legumes Dry and Canned	3.0	-9.2	2.6	-0.2	0.1
2) Alcohol and Tobacco and Cigarettes	4.4	3.1	3.5	0.1	0.2
Alcohol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tobacco and Cigarettes	4.4	3.1	3.5	0.1	0.2
3) Clothing and footwear	4.1	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0
Clothing	3.4	-1.1	-0.7	0.0	0.0
Footwear	0.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0
4) Housing	23.8	4.8	2.9	1.1	0.7
Rents	17.5	4.2	3.9	0.7	0.7
Fuels and Lighting	4.7	7.8	-1.0	0.4	-0.1
5) Household Furnishings and Equipment	4.9	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
6) Health	4.0	3.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0
7) Transportation	16.0	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.2
8) Communication	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
9) Culture and Recreation	2.6	5.5	2.5	0.1	0.1
10) Education	4.3	1.8	1.2	0.1	0.0
11) Restaurants and Hotels	1.8	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.0
12) Other Goods and Services	4.8	3.0	1.7	0.1	0.1

Source: Department of Statistics.

- An increase in rents item by 3.9 percent compared to an increase by 4.2 percent during the first ten months of 2023.
- The “tobacco and cigarettes” also increased of 3.5 percent compared to an increase by 3.1 percent during the first ten months of 2023. This increase comes, in part, in light of the adoption of a modified system for the special tax system for the year 2024, which included raising the special tax on cigarettes and tobacco products of all kinds as of (12/9/2024).

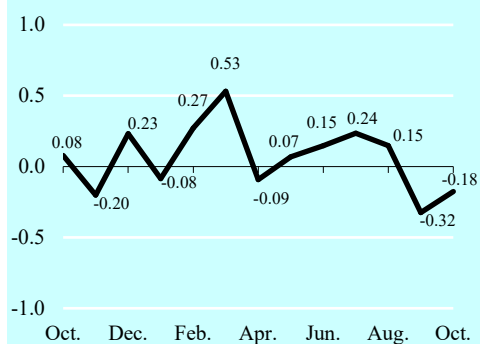
The above items collectively contributed to raising the inflation rate during the first ten months of 2024 by 1.1 percentage points, compared to 0.8 percentage point during the same period of 2023.

On the other hand, the price of some groups and items declined, notably; health group (0.1 percent), “oils and fats” (1.6 percent) and “fuels and lighting” (1.0 percent), compared to an increase by 3.4 percent, 2.2 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively, during the first ten months of 2023.

In October 2024, the CPI witnessed a decline compared to the previous month (September 2024) by 0.18 percent. This was an outcome of the decline in the prices of some items, mainly, “meat and poultry” (1.8 percent), “fruits and nuts” (1.2 percent), and “fuels and lighting” (0.7

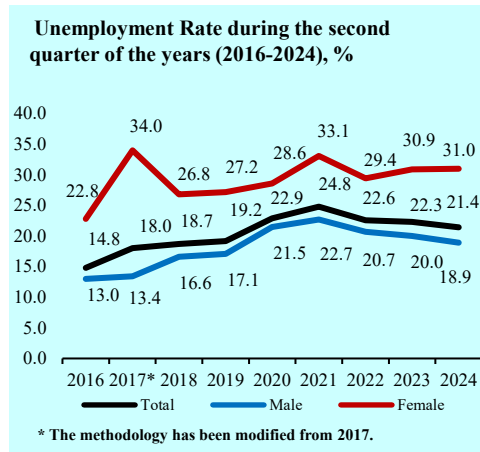
percent), and the increase in the prices of a number of other items, mainly; “dairy products and eggs” (0.3 percent), “cereals and products” (0.5 percent), and “tobacco and cigarettes” (0.1 percent).

Monthly inflation rate
(Oct. 2023 - Oct. 2024), %



□ Labor Market

- The unemployment rate reached 21.4 percent (18.9 percent for males, and 31.0 percent for females) during the second quarter of 2024, compared to 22.3 percent (20.0 percent for males and 30.9 percent for females), during the same quarter of 2023.



- The unemployment rate among youth, during the second quarter of 2024, remains high reaching 55.4 percent for the category (15-19) years old, and 46.4 percent for the category (20-24) years old.
- The unemployment rate among academic degree holders (bachelor and higher) reached 25.0 percent during the second quarter of 2024, and the unemployment rate among (intermediate diploma) reached 18.8 percent.
- The refined economic participation rate (the ratio of the labor force to the population of 15 years and over), was 33.9 percent (53.6 percent for males, and 13.9 percent for females), compared to 33.0 percent (53.0 percent for males and 13.8 percent for females) during the second quarter of 2023.
- The employment rate among population (15 years and older) reached 26.7 percent during the second quarter of 2024, compared to 25.6 percent during the same quarter of 2023.

Third: Public Finance

□ Summary:

- The general budget, including foreign grants, recorded a fiscal deficit in the amount of JD 1,419.1 million (5.2 percent of GDP) during the first three quarters of 2024, comparing to a fiscal deficit of JD 1,390.2 million (5.1 percent of GDP) during the same period of 2023. When excluding foreign grants (JD 81.8 million), the general budget deficit amounted to JD 1,501.0 million (5.5 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 1,428.9 million (5.3 percent of GDP) during the same period of 2023.
- Government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 1,583.1 million at the end of September 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 24,073.0 million (64.3 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 14,824.3 million (39.6 percent of GDP).
- Outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) went up by JD 987.3 million at the end of September 2024, compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 19,679.1 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 19,191.7 million (51.2 percent of GDP).
- As a result, outstanding government debt (domestic and external) rose by JD 2,570.4 million at the end of September 2024, to reach JD 43,752.1 million (116.7 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 34,016.0 million (90.8 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 the first three quarters of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023:

■ Public Revenues

Public revenues (domestic revenues plus foreign grants) increased by JD 5.5 million, or 0.8 percent in september 2024 compared to the same month in 2023, to stand at JD 719.2 million. As for the first three quarters of 2024, public revenues went up by JD 149.0 million, or 2.3 percent, compared to the same period in 2023, to reach JD 6,770.9 million. This came as an outcome of an increase in both domestic revenues by JD 105.9 million and foreign grants by JD 43.1 million.

Main Government Budget Indicators During the First three quarters of 2024

(JD Million and Percentages)

	September		Growth Rate %	(Jan.-Sep.)*		Growth Rate %
	2023	2024		2023	2024	
Public Revenues	713.7	719.2	0.8	6,621.9	6,770.9	2.3
Domestic Revenues, of which:	711.2	716.7	0.8	6,583.2	6,689.1	1.6
Tax Revenues, of which:	507.2	505.4	-0.4	4,959.0	4,971.2	0.2
General Sales Tax	421.0	388.1	-7.8	3,136.4	3,167.1	1.0
Other Revenues	203.6	210.9	3.6	1,620.5	1,714.8	5.8
Foreign Grants	2.5	2.5	0.0	38.7	81.8	111.4
Total Expenditures	919.0	863.1	-6.1	7,947.1	8,154.1	2.6
Current Expenditures	836.8	780.7	-6.7	7,140.4	7,432.2	4.1
Capital Expenditures	82.1	82.4	0.4	806.7	721.9	-10.5
Overall Deficit/ Surplus (Including Grants)	-205.3	-143.9	-	-1,390.2	-1,419.1	-
Overall Deficit/ Surplus (Including Grants) as a Percent of GDP	-	-	-	-5.1	-5.2	-

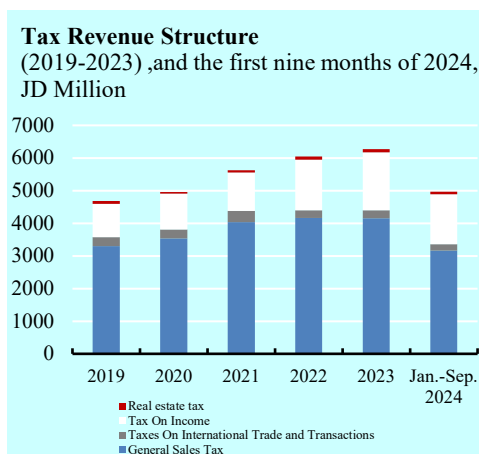
Source: Ministry of Finance/ General Government Finance Bulletin.

* : Includes refunds and clearing data of JD (65) million for the first nine months of 2023, and JD (36) million for the first nine months of 2024

* : Note: deficit on net basis.

◆ Domestic Revenues

Domestic revenues increased by JD 105.9 million, or 1.6 percent, in the first three quarters of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, to reach JD 6,689.1 million. This increase was the result of an increase in both “other revenues” by JD 94.3 million, and “tax revenues” by JD 12.2 million, and decrease in “pension contribution” by JD 0.6 million.

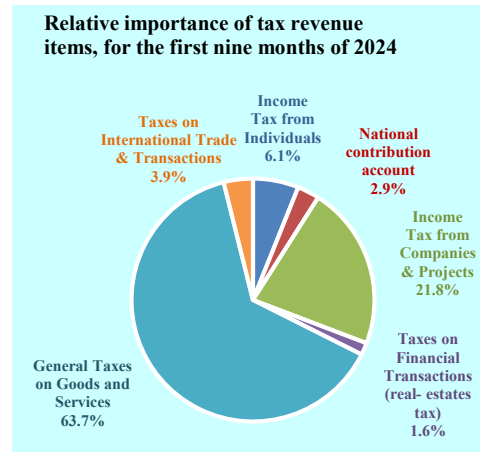


● Tax Revenues

Tax revenues increased by JD 12.2 million, or 0.2 percent, in the first three quarters of 2024, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 4,971.2 million (74.3 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 30.7 million, or 1.0 percent, to reach JD 3,167.1 million, accounting for 63.7 percent of total tax revenues. This was mainly due to an increase in the proceeds of sales tax on the commercial sector by JD 68.9 million, and on domestic goods by JD 29.9 million, and on services by 19.2 million, against the decrease in the proceeds of sales tax on imported goods by JD 87.3 million.

- An increase in the proceeds of **taxes on international trade and transactions** (including customs duties and fees) by JD 14.1 million, or 7.9 percent, to reach JD 193.1 million.



- An increase in the proceeds of **taxes on financial transactions (real-estates tax)** by JD 2.3 million, or 2.9 percent, to reach JD 80.4 million.
- A decrease in the proceeds of **income and profit taxes** by JD 35.0 million, or 2.2 percent, to reach JD 1,530.5 million, accounting for 30.8 percent of total tax revenues. This decrease came mainly as a result of the decrease in the proceeds of “income taxes from companies and projects” by JD 79.0 million, or 6.8 percent, to account for 70.7 percent of total proceeds of income and profits taxes, amounting to JD 1,082.3 million, and an increase in both the proceeds of “national contribution account” by JD 31.0 million, or 27.0 percent, to reach JD 146.0 million, and the proceeds of “income taxes from individuals” by JD 13.0 million, or 4.5 percent, to reach JD 302.2 million.

- **Non-Tax Revenues**

- “Other revenues” increased by JD 94.3 million, or 5.8 percent, during the first three quarters of 2024, to reach JD 1,714.8 million. This increase was chiefly due to the following:
 - An increase in the **property income** by JD 125.2 million to stand at JD 579.3 million (of which financial surplus of independent government units amounted to JD 520.1 million compared to JD 415.2 million in the same period of 2023).
 - An increase in revenues from **selling goods and services** by JD 3.1 million to reach JD 668.5 million.
 - A decrease in **miscellaneous revenues** by JD 34.0 million to stand at JD 467.0 million.
- Pension contribution decreased by JD 0.6 million, or 16.2 percent, to reach JD 3.1 million during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to the same period in 2023.

- ◆ **Foreign Grants**

Foreign grants increased by JD 43.1 million, during the first three quarters of 2024, standing at JD 81.8 million, compared to JD 38.7 million during the same period in 2023.

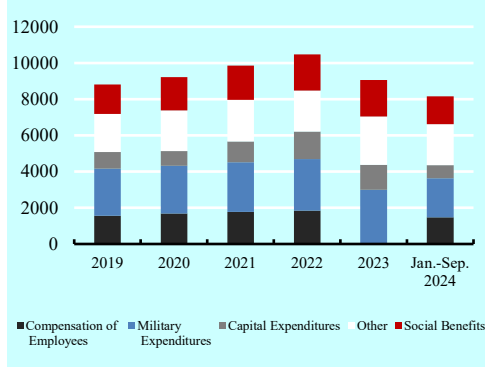
■ Public Expenditures

Public expenditures decreased by JD 55.9 million, or 6.1 percent, in September 2024 compared to the same month in 2023, to stand at JD 863.1million. As for the first three quarters of 2024, public

expenditures increased by JD 207.0 million, or 2.6 percent, compared to the same period in 2023, to stand at JD 8,154.1 million. This increase was a result of the increase in current expenditures by 4.1 percent, and decrease in capital expenditures by 10.5 percent.

Tax Expenditures Structure

(2019-2023) , and the first nine months of 2024, JD Million



◆ Current Expenditures

Current expenditures went up by JD 291.8 million, or 4.1 percent, during the first three quarters of 2024, to reach JD 7,432.2 million. The current expenditures accounted for 91.1 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 2.2 percentage points, to reach 90.0 percent, compared to 92.2 percent during the same period in 2023. The rise in current expenditures was due to the following:

- An increase in **interest payments**

(commitment basis) by JD 301.9 million, to stand at JD 1,635.2 million.

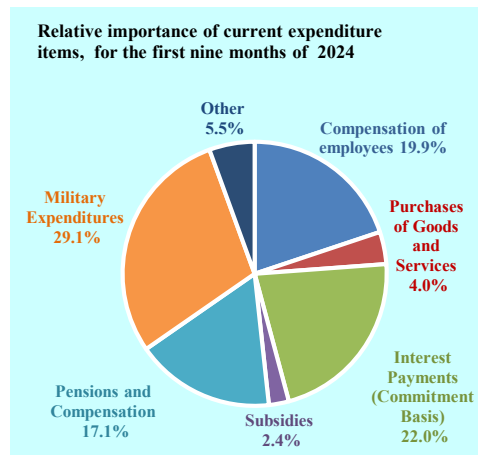
- An increase in the **compensation of civil sector's employees**

(wages, salaries and social security contributions) by JD 41.2 million, to reach JD 1,476.8 million.

- An increase in **pensions and compensation** by JD 18.7 million, to stand at JD 1,269.0 million.
- A decrease in **military expenditures** by JD 46.2 million, to total JD 2,162.1 million.
- A decrease in **subsidies** by JD 27.9 million, to stand at JD 181.8 million.
- A decrease in the **purchases of goods and services** by JD 11.5 million, to reach JD 294.0 million.

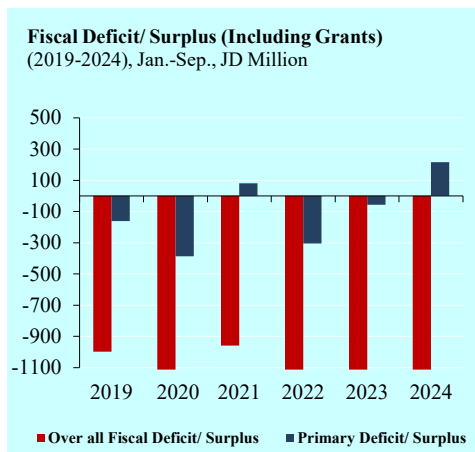
◆ Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures decreased by JD 84.8 million, or 10.5 percent, during the first three quarters of 2024, compared to the same period in 2023, to reach JD 721.9 million.



■ General Budget Deficit/ Surplus

- ◆ The overall fiscal deficit, including foreign grants, during the first three quarters of 2024 amounted to JD 1,419.1 million (5.2 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 1,390.2



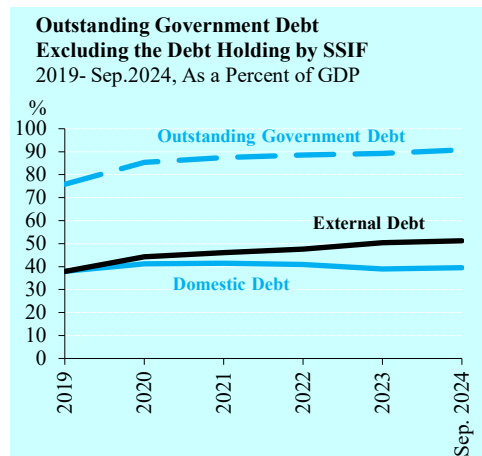
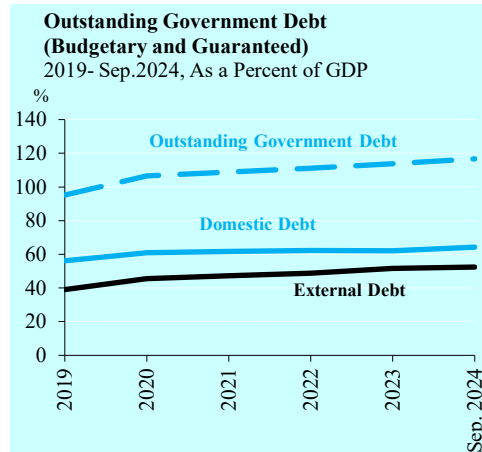
million (5.1 percent of GDP) during the same period in 2023. When foreign grants are excluded, the general budget deficit amounted to JD 1,501.0 million (5.5 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 1,428.9 million (5.3 percent of GDP) during the same period in 2023.

- ◆ The primary surplus, excluding foreign grants, (domestic revenues *minus* total public expenditures excluding interest payments on public debt) reached JD 134.2 million (0.3 percent of GDP) during the first three quarters of 2024, against a primary deficit of JD 95.6 million (0.4 percent of GDP) during the same period in 2023. When foreign grants are including, the primary surplus of the general budget reached JD 216.0 million (0.6 percent of GDP), compared to a primary deficit of JD 56.9 million (0.2 percent of GDP) during the same period in 2023.

□ Outstanding Government Debt

- Government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 1,583.1 million at the end of September 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to stand at JD 24,073.0 million (64.3 percent of GDP). This increase was an outcome of the rise in both of the domestic debt of the budget by JD 1,330.2 million, and the domestic debt of guaranteed by JD 252.9 million, compared to the amount of the debt at the end of 2023, to reach JD 20,805.5 million and JD 3,267.5 million, respectively.

- When excluding the domestic debt holding by the Social Security Investment Fund (SSIF), the government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 742.9 million, at the end of September 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to stand at JD 14,824.3 million (39.6 percent of GDP).



- Outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) went up by JD 987.3 million at the end of September 2024, compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 19,679.1 million (52.4 percent of GDP). It is worth mentioning that the external debt denominated in the U.S. Dollar accounted for 71.6 percent of the total external debt, and the debt in Euro accounted for 11.4 percent. However, the SDR accounted for 9.5 percent, Kuwaiti Dinar (3.0 percent), and Japanese Yen (2.8 percent).
- When excluding the external debt holding by the Social Security Investment Fund, the outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) increased by JD 983.8 million, at the end of September 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to stand at JD 19,191.7 million (51.2 percent of GDP).
- In light of the above-mentioned developments, outstanding government debt (domestic and external) increased by JD 2,570.4 million at the end of September 2024, to reach JD 43,752.1 million (116.7 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 34,016.0 million (90.8 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 142.2 million during the first three quarters of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, to reach JD 1,911.1 million (including principal payments of JD 1,205.2 million and interest of JD 705.9 million).

□ Fiscal and Price Measures of 2024

◆ December

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

Development of Oil Derivatives Prices				
	Unit	2024		Percentage Change
		November	December	
Unleaded Gasoline 90	Fils/ Liter	865	860	-0.6
Unleaded Gasoline 95	Fils/ Liter	1,110	1,105	-0.5
Unleaded Gasoline 98	Fils/ Liter	1,260	1,255	-0.4
Gas Oil (Diesel)	Fils/ Liter	675	680	0.7
Kerosene	Fils/ Liter	620	620	0.0
Liquid Gas (12.5kg)	JD/ Cylinder	7.0	7.0	0.0
Fuel oil (1%)	JD/ Ton	439.8	442	0.5
Fuel for airplanes (local companies)	Fils/ Liter	524	533	1.7
Fuel for airplanes (foreign companies)	Fils/ Liter	529	538	1.7
Fuel for unplanned flights	Fils/ Liter	544	553	1.7
Asphalt	JD/ Ton	434.7	436.9	0.5

Source: Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (1/12/2024).

- The Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission decided to continuation of maintaining fuel price bands item at 0 fils during 2024.

◆ 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 2024

◆ 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 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) increased by 8.8 percent in August 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 861.9 million. As for the first eight months of 2024, total export increased by 2.8 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 6,227.9 million.
- **Merchandise imports** increased by 1.3 percent in August 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 1,715.1 million. As for the first eight months of 2024, imports increased by 0.8 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 12,457.3 million.
- **Consequently**, the trade balance deficit (total exports minus imports) decreased by 5.3 percent in August 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 853.2 million. As for the first eight months of 2024, trade balance deficit decreased by 1.0 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, standing at JD 6,229.4 million.
- **Travel receipts** decreased by 4.3 percent during the first nine months of 2024, to register JD 3,950.4 million, compared to the same period of 2023. While, **travel payments** increased by 2.2 percent, to register JD 1,079.2 million, compared to the same period of 2023.
- **Total workers' remittances receipts** increased by 3.2 percent during the first nine months of 2024, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 1,875.3 million.
- **The current account of the balance of payments** (including grants) registered a deficit amounted to JD 1,198.0 million (6.8 percent of GDP) during the first half of 2024, compared to a deficit of JD 1,160.0 million (6.9 percent of GDP) during the same half of 2023. Meanwhile, the current account deficit (excluding grants) increased to reach 8.4 percent of GDP, compared with 8.2 percent of GDP during the same half of 2023.
- **Total foreign direct investment** inflow to Jordan amounted to JD 412.8 million during the first half of 2024, compared to an inflow of JD 396.0 million during the same half of 2023.

- **International investment position (IIP)** displayed a net obligation to abroad of JD 38,107.9 million, at the end of the first half of 2024, compared to a net obligation amounted to JD 38,077.6 million at the end of 2023.

□ External Trade

- As a result of the increase in domestic exports by JD 24.1 million and the increase in imports by JD 104.7 million during the first eight months of 2024, the external trade (domestic exports plus imports) increased by JD 128.8 million to stand at JD 18,100.9 million, compared to the same period of 2023.

Jordan's Major Trading Partners

JD Million

	January-August		
	2023	2024	Percentage Change (%)
Exports			
USA	1,324.5	1,504.0	13.6
Saudi Arabia	667.3	742.4	11.3
India	901.6	581.1	-35.5
Iraq	374.0	562.9	50.5
UAE	226.0	191.6	-15.2
Palestine	168.7	167.8	-0.5
China	161.9	146.3	-9.6
Imports			
China	2,061.6	2,328.4	12.9
Saudi Arabia	1,714.3	1,920.9	12.1
USA	832.3	829.7	-0.3
UAE	642.1	564.5	-12.1
India	742.4	471.7	-36.5
Germany	397.4	449.2	13.0
Egypt	328.2	432.9	31.9
Source: Department of Statistics.			

Main External Trade Indicators

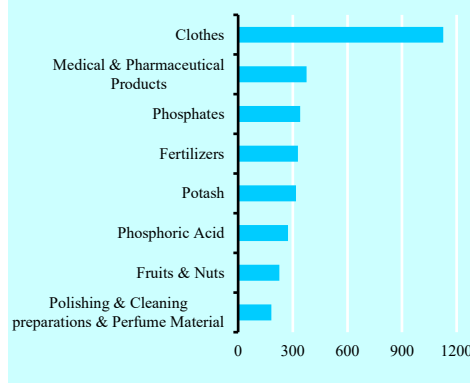
JD Million

	January-August			
	2023	Percentage Change (%)	2024	Percentage Change (%)
External Trade	17,972.1	-4.0	18,100.9	0.7
Total Exports	6,059.7	-0.9	6,227.9	2.8
Domestic Exports	5,619.5	-0.4	5,643.7	0.4
Re-Exports	440.2	-6.8	584.2	32.7
Imports	12,352.6	-5.5	12,457.3	0.8
Trade Balance	-6,292.9	-9.7	-6,229.4	-1.0
Source: Department of Statistics.				

■ Merchandise Exports:

Total merchandise exports increased by 2.8 percent during the first eight months of 2024, to reach JD 6,227.9 million. This increase was a result of the increase in domestic exports by JD 24.1 million, or 0.4 percent to reach JD 5,643.7 million, and the increase in re-exports by JD 144.0 million, or 32.7 percent to reach JD 584.2 million.

Major Exports by Commodity
During the first eight months of 2024, JD Million



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

- Exports of **Clothes** increased by JD 195.3 million, or 21.0 percent, to reach JD 1,125.8 million. The USA was the main destination market accounting for 81.4 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **“Fruits & Nuts”** increased by JD 87.5 million, or 63.3 percent, to reach JD 225.8 million. The markets of Saudi Arabia and Iraq accounted for 55.9 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **Fertilizers** increased by JD 78.7 million, or 31.4 percent to reach JD 329.0 million. It is worth noting that markets of the USA and Iraq accounted for 46.8 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **“Medical & Pharmaceutical Products”** increased by JD 51.9 million, or 16.0 percent, to reach JD 376.2 million. The markets of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Algeria accounted for 54.9 percent of these exports.

- Exports of **Phosphoric Acid** decreased by JD 185.8 million, or 40.5 percent to reach JD 273.3 million. India was the main destination market accounting for 80.9 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **Potash** decreased by JD 151.8 million, or 32.3 percent, to stand at JD 318.4 million. Brazil, Egypt and India were the main destination markets for these exports, accounting for 43.7 percent.
- Exports of **Phosphates** decreased by JD 65.6 million, or 16.1 percent, to reach JD 340.8 million. The markets of India, Indonesia and China accounted for 93.0 percent of these exports.

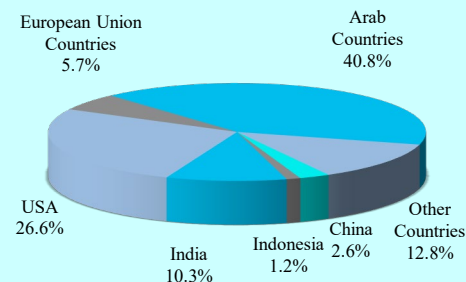
**Major Domestic Exports by Commodity, JD Million
During the first eight months 2023-2024**

	2023	2024	Percentage Change (%)
Domestic Exports	5,619.5	5,643.7	0.4
Clothes	930.5	1,125.8	21.0
USA	760.5	916.4	20.5
Medical & Pharmaceutical Products	324.3	376.2	16.0
Saudi Arabia	74.8	90.7	21.3
Iraq	38.9	76.1	95.6
Algeria	35.0	39.8	13.7
Phosphates	406.4	340.8	-16.1
India	274.3	243.5	-11.2
Indonesia	49.7	55.5	11.7
China	-	18.1	100.0
Fertilizers	250.3	329.0	31.4
USA	60.1	83.0	38.1
Iraq	11.7	71.1	507.7
Potash	470.2	318.4	-32.3
Brazil	43.5	51.5	18.4
Egypt	43.3	46.8	8.1
India	79.8	40.8	-48.9
Phosphoric Acid	459.1	273.3	-40.5
India	439.7	221.2	-49.7
Fruits & Nuts	138.3	225.8	63.3
Saudi Arabia	48.8	94.0	92.6
Iraq	14.7	32.3	119.7
Polishing & Cleaning preparations & Perfume Material	156.4	182.7	16.8
Iraq	73.9	86.5	17.1
Saudi Arabia	36.2	43.6	20.4
Libya	20.7	20.6	-0.5

Source: Department of Statistics.

- Consequently, the commodity breakdown of domestic exports indicates that exports of clothes, “Medical & pharmaceutical products”, phosphates,

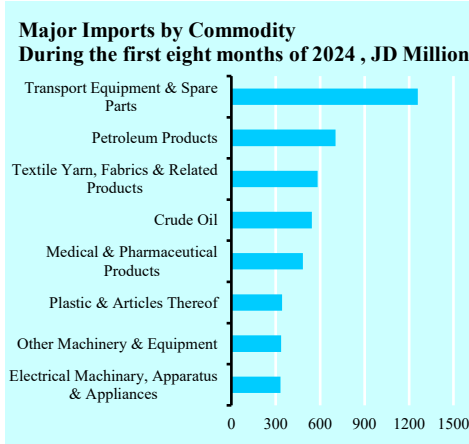
Geographic Distribution of Domestic Exports During first eight months of 2024



fertilizers, potash, phosphoric acid, “Fruits & nuts” and “Polishing & cleaning preparations & perfume material” topped the list of domestic exports during the first eight months of 2024; accounting for 56.2 percent, compared with 55.8 percent during the same period of 2023. Meanwhile, the geographical distribution of domestic exports indicates that the USA, Saudi Arabia, India, Iraq, the UAE, Palestine and China were the main destination markets during the first eight months of 2024; accounting for 69.0 percent, compared with 68.0 percent during the same period of 2023.

■ Merchandise Imports:

Merchandise imports increased by 0.8 percent to reach JD 12,457.3 million during the first eight months of 2024, compared to a decrease by 5.5 percent during the same period of 2023.



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

- **“Transport Equipment & Spare Parts”** imports increased by JD 207.3 million, or 19.7 percent, to reach JD 1,258.7 million. China, the USA and South Korea were the main origin markets accounting for 69.0 percent of these imports.
- **Crude Oil** imports increased by JD 78.1 million, or 16.8 percent to reach JD 543.5 million. Saudi Arabia and Iraq were the main markets, accounting for 100.0 percent of these imports.
- **“Textile Yarn, Fabrics & Related Products”** imports increased by JD 76.1 million or 15.0 percent, to reach JD 582.2 million. China, Taiwan and Türkiye were the main markets, accounting for 74.4 percent of these imports.

- **“Medical & Pharmaceutical Products”** imports increased by JD 55.3 million, or 12.9 percent, to reach JD 483.5 million. Germany, the USA and Switzerland were the main origin markets, accounting for 35.6 percent of these imports.
- **Petroleum Products** imports decreased by JD 175.9 million, or 20.0 percent, to stand at JD 703.4 million. Saudi Arabia, India and the UAE were the main markets, accounting for 98.0 percent of these imports.
- **“Electrical Machinery, Apparatus & Appliances”** imports decreased by JD 36.5 million, or 9.9 percent, to reach JD 331.6 million. China and Italy were the main origin markets, accounting for 45.7 percent of these imports.

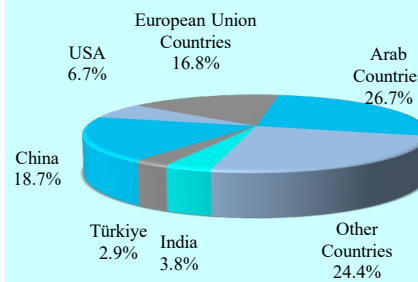
Major Imports by Commodity, JD Million
During the first eight months of 2023-2024

	2023	2024	Percentage Change (%)
Total Imports	12,352.6	12,457.3	0.8
Transport Equipment & Spare Parts	1,051.4	1,258.7	19.7
China	316.2	480.4	51.9
USA	178.7	224.0	25.4
South Korea	193.2	164.2	-15.0
Petroleum Products	879.3	703.4	-20.0
Saudi Arabia	434.9	529.4	21.7
India	363.6	151.5	-58.3
UAE	50.6	8.1	-84.0
Textile Yarn, Fabrics & Related Products	506.1	582.2	15.0
China	231.5	305.6	32.0
Taiwan	65.1	68.6	5.4
Türkiye	54.1	58.7	8.5
Crude Oil	465.4	543.5	16.8
Saudi Arabia	361.7	427.6	18.2
Iraq	103.7	115.9	11.8
Medical & Pharmaceutical Products	428.2	483.5	12.9
Germany	57.7	73.3	27.0
USA	45.7	58.0	26.9
Switzerland	38.8	40.6	4.6
Plastic & Articles Thereof	333.1	342.2	2.7
Saudi Arabia	146.6	162.8	11.1
China	55.8	50.3	-9.9
UAE	23.5	25.3	7.7
Other Machines & Equipment	298.4	336.8	12.9
China	119.4	138.6	16.1
USA	13.9	38.7	178.4
Italy	41.2	38.7	-6.1
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus & Appliances	368.1	331.6	-9.9
China	147.6	133.3	-9.7
Italy	19.8	18.3	-7.6

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”, “Plastic & articles thereof”, “Other machines & equipment” and “Electrical machinery apparatus and appliances” topped the list of imports during the first eight months of 2024, accounting for 36.8 percent, compared with 35.1 percent during the same period of 2023. Meanwhile, the geographical distribution of imports indicates that China, Saudi Arabia, the USA, the UAE, India, Germany and Egypt were the main source markets during the first eight months of 2024 accounting for 56.2 percent of imports, compared to 54.4 percent during the same period of 2023.

**Geographic Distribution of Imports
During the first eight months of 2024**



■ Re-Exports

The value of re-exported goods in August 2024 increased by JD 12.8 million, or 20.5 percent, compared to the same month of 2023, to stand at JD 75.0 million. As for the first eight months of 2024, re-export increased by JD 144.0 million, or 32.7 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 584.2 million.

■ Trade Balance

The trade balance deficit decreased by JD 48.0 million, or 5.3 percent in August 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 853.2 million. As for the first eight months of 2024, trade balance deficit decreased by JD 63.5 million or 1.0 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 6,229.4 million.

□ Total Workers' Remittances Receipts

Total workers' remittances receipts increased during the first nine months of 2024 by JD 58.2 million, or 3.2 percent, to stand at JD 1,875.3 million, compared to the same period of 2023.

□ Travel

■ Receipts

Travel receipts decreased by 4.3 percent during the first nine months of 2024, to register JD 3,950.4 million, compared to the same period of 2023.

■ Payments

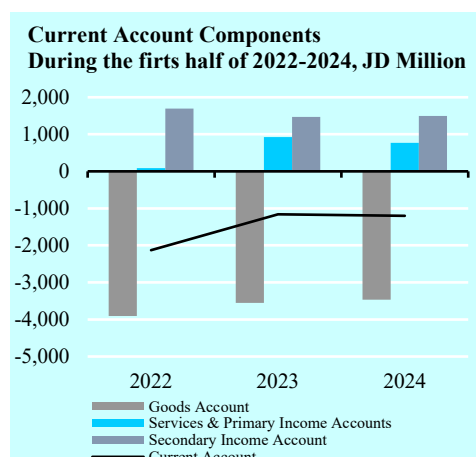
Travel payments increased by 2.2 percent during the first nine months of 2024, to register JD 1,079.2 million, compared to the same period of 2023.

□ Balance of Payments

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

- **The current account** recorded a deficit of JD 1,198.0 million (6.8 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 1,160.0 million (6.9 percent of GDP) during the same half of 2023. Meanwhile, the current account deficit (excluding grants) increased to reach JD 1,465.1 million (8.4 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 1,372.2 million (8.2 percent of GDP) during the same half of 2023. This was an outcome of the following developments:

- A decrease in the goods account deficit by JD 84.6 million, or 2.4 percent, to reach JD 3,462.8 million, compared to a deficit of JD 3,547.4 million.



- ◆ A decrease in the services account surplus by JD 206.0 million, to reach JD 991.3 million, compared to a surplus of JD 1,197.3 million.
- ◆ The primary income account recorded a deficit of JD 218.1 million, compared to a deficit of JD 275.6 million. This was mainly due to a decrease in the deficit of investment income (net) to reach JD 317.2 million, compared to deficit of JD 373.3 million, and the increase of “compensation of employees (net)” surplus by JD 1.4 million to reach JD 99.1 million.
- The secondary income account recorded a net surplus of JD 1,491.6 million, compared to a net surplus of JD 1,465.7 million. The increase in net surplus of the public sector (foreign grants) by JD 54.9 million to reach JD 267.1 million, and this was a result of a decrease in net surplus of other sectors transfers by JD 29.0 million to reach JD 1,224.5 million,

- As for the capital and financial transactions during the first half of 2024, the capital account registered a net inflow of JD 15.0 million, compared with the same amount during the first half of 2023. Meanwhile, the financial account registered a net inflow of JD 951.8 million during the first half of 2024, compared to a net inflow of JD 1,347.8 million during the same half of 2023, this could be attributed to the following:
 - ◆ Total direct investment inflow to Jordan recorded an inflow of JD 412.8 million compared to an inflow of JD 396.0 million.
 - ◆ Portfolio investment recorded a net outflow of JD 113.7 million compared to a net inflow of JD 768.8 million.
 - ◆ Other investment registered a net inflow of JD 807.2 million, compared to a net inflow of JD 90.4 million.
 - ◆ CBJ's reserve assets registered an increase by JD 98.6 million, compared to a decrease by JD 161.1 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 38,107.9 million at the end of the first half of 2024, compared to a net obligation by JD 38,077.6 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 700.5 million at the end of first half of 2024 to reach JD 22,523.1 million, compared to its level at the end of 2023. This was mainly due to the increase in reserve assets by JD 412.8 million, and the increase in currency deposits of licensed banks abroad by JD 241.5 million, and the decrease in trade credit of other sectors abroad by JD 18.8 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 730.8 million at the end of the first half of 2024, to reach JD 60,631.0 million, compared to its level at the end of 2023. This was due to the following developments:
 - ◆ An increase in the deposits of non-residents at the banking sector by JD 460.9 million, to stand at JD 11,148.2 million (increasing by JD 491.1 million for the licensed banks, and a decreasing by JD 30.2 million for the CBJ).
 - ◆ An increase in outstanding balance of government loans (long-term) by JD 277.0 million, to stand at JD 7,812.7 million.
 - ◆ An increase in the stock of direct investment in the Kingdom by JD 214.8 million, to stand at JD 28,283.8 million.
 - ◆ An increase in outstanding trade credit to non-resident by JD 53.7 million to reach JD 1,005.5 million.
 - ◆ A decrease in the stock of portfolio investment in the Kingdom by JD 326.4 million, to stand at JD 7,468.2 million.
 - ◆ A decrease in outstanding balance of other sectors' loans (long-term) by JD 50.7 million, to stand at JD 1,838.0 million.