



Central Bank of Jordan

**Recent Monetary &  
Economic  
Developments in Jordan**

**Research Dept / Monthly Report  
October, 2024**

**Central Bank of Jordan**

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**Classification level: public**



#### **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**

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

Classification level: Public

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## 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 three quarters of 2024 by 1.6 percent, compared to an increase of 2.3 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\$ 20,239.2 million at the end of September 2024. This level of reserves covers around 8.1 months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.
- Domestic liquidity amounted to JD 44,883.5 million at the end of September 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 34,734.2 million at the end of September 2024, compared to JD 33,387.1 million at the end of 2023.
- Total deposits at other depository corporations amounted to JD 46,345.9 million at the end of September 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 2,374.0 points at the end of September 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 1,275.2 million (5.3 percent of GDP) during the first eight months of 2024, comparing to a fiscal deficit of JD 1,184.9 million (4.9 percent of GDP) during the same period in 2023. Government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 1,320.7 million at the end of August 2024, compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 23,810.6 million (63.8 percent of GDP). Moreover, outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) went up by JD 842.0 million, to reach JD 19,533.8 million (52.2 percent of GDP). Accordingly, outstanding government debt (domestic and external) rose up to reach JD 43,344.4 million (116.1 percent of GDP) at the end of August 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 14,761.9 million (39.6 percent of GDP). While the outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) stand at JD 19,046.4 million (51.0 percent of GDP). As a result, the outstanding government debt (domestic and external) stand at JD 33,808.3 million (90.6 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 1.9 percent during the first seven months of 2024 to reach JD 5,366.0 million. Meanwhile, merchandise imports increased by 0.8 percent to reach JD 10,742.1 million. As a result, the trade balance deficit decreased by 0.3 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 5,376.1 million. The preliminary data during the first eight months of 2024 showed a decrease in travel receipts by 3.7 percent, to reach JD 3,515.1 million, and an increase in travel payments by 3.0 percent, to reach JD 983.9 million, compared to the same period of 2023. Moreover, total workers' remittances receipts increased by 3.5 percent during the eight months of 2024, to reach JD 1,661.4 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\$ 20,239.2 million at the end of September 2024. This level of reserves covers around 8.1 months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.
- Domestic liquidity amounted to JD 44,883.5 million at the end of September 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 34,734.2 million at the end of September 2024, compared to JD 33,387.1 million at the end of 2023.
- Total deposits at other depository corporations amounted to JD 46,345.9 million at the end of September 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 September 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 September 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 2,374.0 points at the end of September 2024, compared to 2,431.2 points at the end of 2023. Moreover, the market capitalization reached JD 16,487.2 million at the end of September 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

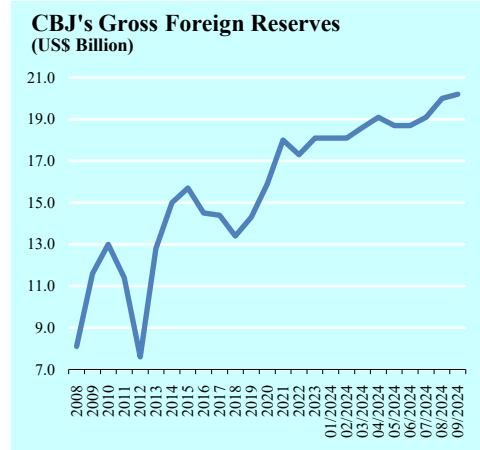
		End of September	
2023		2023	2024
US\$ 18,122.9	CBJ's Foreign Reserves*	US\$ 17,289.7	US\$ 20,239.2
5.0%		0.1%	11.7%
7.4	Coverage in months	7.1	8.1
42,663.1	Money Supply (M2)	42,344.7	44,883.5
2.4%		1.6%	5.2%
33,387.1	Credit Facilities, of which:	33,299.4	34,734.2
2.4%		2.2%	4.0%
29,324.0	Private Sector (Resident)	29,344.2	30,091.7
1.6%		1.6%	2.6%
43,744.3	Total Deposits, of which:	43,289.2	46,345.9
3.9%		2.8%	5.9%
34,468.9	In JD	33,941.0	36,499.4
5.0%		3.3%	5.9%
9,275.4	In Foreign Currencies	9,348.2	9,846.6
0.1%		0.9%	6.2%
34,163.0	Deposits of Private Sector (Resident), of which:	34,011.5	35,957.3
2.9%		2.4%	5.3%
27,615.8	In JD	27,392.4	28,945.2
3.8%		3.0%	4.8%
6,547.1	In Foreign Currencies	6,619.1	7,012.1
-0.8%		0.2%	7.1%

\* Including gold reserves and special drawing rights.

Source: Central Bank of Jordan / Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

### □ CBJ's Foreign Reserves

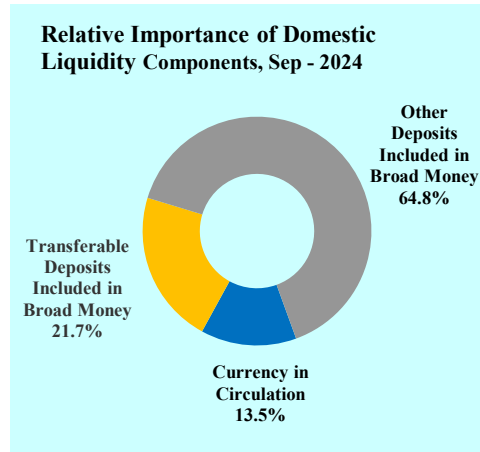
The CBJ's gross foreign reserves amounted to US\$ 20,239.2 million at the end of September 2024. This level of reserves covers around 8.1 months of the Kingdom's imports of goods and services.



### □ Domestic Liquidity (M2)

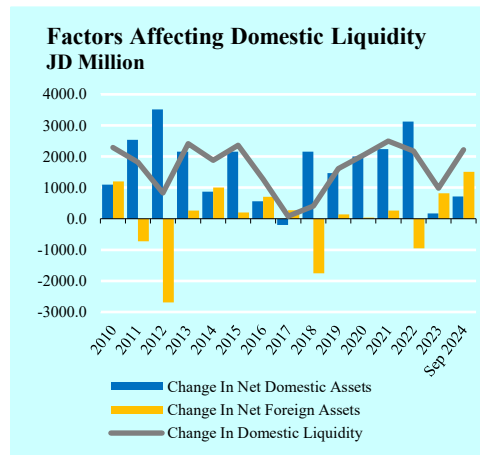
- Domestic liquidity amounted to JD 44.9 billion at the end of September 2024, compared to JD 42.7 billion at the end of 2023.
- ◆ **Developments in the components and the factors affecting domestic liquidity at the end of September 2024, reveal the following:**
  - **Components of Domestic Liquidity**
    - Total deposits, according to liquidity definition, amounted to JD 38.8 billion at the end of September 2024, compared to JD 36.5 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 September 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 35.4 billion at the end of September 2024, compared to JD 35.1 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 9.5 billion at the end of September 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 14.0 billion at the end of September 2024.

**Factors Affecting Domestic Liquidity (M2)**  
JD Million

		End of September	
2023		2023	2024
<b>7,946.9</b>	<b>Foreign Assets (Net)</b>	<b>7,252.9</b>	<b>9,452.1</b>
12,387.6	CBJ	11,683.3	13,990.4
-4,440.6	Other Depository Corporations	-4,430.4	-4,538.4
<b>34,716.1</b>	<b>Domestic Assets (Net)</b>	<b>35,091.8</b>	<b>35,431.5</b>
16,103.5	Claims on Public Sector (Net)	15,839.1	16,965.7
1,613.8	Claims on Other Financial Corporations	1,681.7	1,635.3
29,676.7	Claims on Private Sector (Resident)	29,674.1	30,517.2
-12,677.8	Other Items (Net)	-12,103.1	-13,686.7
<b>42,663.1</b>	<b>Domestic Liquidity (M2)</b>	<b>42,344.7</b>	<b>44,883.5</b>
5,807.6	Currency in Circulation	5,812.7	6,073.5
36,855.5	Deposits Included in Broad Money	36,532.0	38,810.0

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 22/9/2024 to cut interest rates by 50 basis points on all monetary policy instruments for the first time, ending the monetary tightening cycle implemented by the CBJ since March 2022. During

Interest Rates on Monetary Policy Instruments, percentage points			
2023		September	
		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.

2022 and 2023, the Central Bank 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, to become as follow:

- The CBJ main interest rate: 7.00 percent.
- Re-discount Rate: 8.00 percent.
- Interest Rate on Overnight Repurchase Agreements: 7.75 percent.
- Overnight Deposit Window Rate: 6.75 percent.
- Weekly/ Monthly Repurchase Agreements: 7.00 percent.
- The interest rate on weekly certificates of deposit: 7.00 percent.

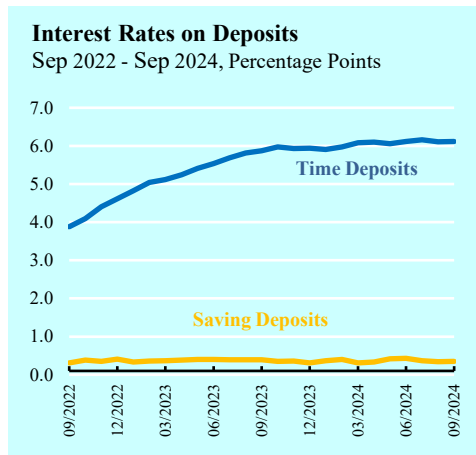
The CBJ also decided to extend the CBJ's program to refinance the vital economic sectors, with a value of JD 1.4 billion, covering ten sectors, and to keep the interest rate for this program unchanged at

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

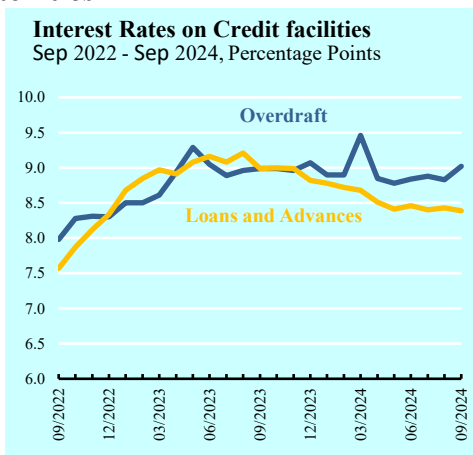
- **Time Deposits:** The weighted average interest rate on time deposits increased by one basis point at the end of September 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 6.12 percent. This rate is higher by 18 basis points than its level registered at the end of 2023.



- **Saving Deposits:** The weighted average interest rate on saving deposits increased by one basis point at the end of September 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 0.35 percent. This rate is higher by 4 basis points than its level registered at the end of 2023.
- **Demand Deposits:** The weighted average interest rate on demand deposits decreased by one basis point at the end of September 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 0.71 percent. This level is higher by 18 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 increased by 19 basis points at the end of September 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 9.02 percent. This level is lower by 5 basis points than its level registered at the end of 2023.
- **Discounted Bills and Bonds:** The weighted average interest rate on “discounted bills and bonds” decreased by 2 basis points at the end of September 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 8.89 percent. This level is higher by 20 basis points than its level registered at the end of 2023.
- **Loans and Advances:** The weighted average interest rate on “loans and advances” decreased by 4 basis points at the end of September 2024, compared to its level registered in the previous month to stand at 8.39 percent. This level is lower by 43 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**

		September		Change Relative to the Preceding Year Basis Points
		2023	2024	
<b>Deposits</b>				
0.53	Demand	0.63	0.71	18
0.31	Saving	0.39	0.35	4
5.94	Time	5.87	6.12	18
<b>Credit Facilities</b>				
8.69	Discounted Bills and Bonds	7.96	8.89	20
8.82	Loans and Advances	8.99	8.39	-43
9.07	Overdraft	8.99	9.02	-5

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 1,347.0 million, or 4.0 percent, at the end of September 2024, compared to its level registered at the end of 2023, against an increase by JD 707.9 million, or 2.2 percent during the same period in 2023.
- In terms of borrower sectors, the credit facilities at the end of September 2024 had shown an increase in credit extended to the private sector (resident) by JD 767.7 million, or 2.6 percent, the private sector (non-resident) by JD 488.1 million, or 57.8 percent, the credit facilities extended to the central government by JD 62.8 million, or 3.0 percent. In contrast, the credit facilities extended to the other financial corporations decreased by JD 27.4 million, or 45.3 percent, and the credit facilities extended to public non-financial by JD 0.4 million, or 0.1 percent, compared to their levels at the end of 2023.

### □ Deposits at Other Depository Corporations

- Total deposits at other depository corporations stood at JD 46.3 billion at the end of September 2024, compared to JD 43.3 billion at the end of September 2023, and JD 43.7 billion at the end of 2023.
- The currency composition of deposits at the end of September 2024 revealed that the JD deposits amounted to JD 36.5 billion, and the deposits in foreign currencies amounted to JD 9.8 billion, compared to JD 33.9 billion of JD deposits, and JD 9.3 billion of deposits in foreign currency at the end of September 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 September 2024, compared to their levels in 2023. This can be demonstrated as follows:

#### ■ Trading Volume

Trading volume at ASE totaled JD 78.2 million in September 2024, decreasing by JD 6.6 million, or 7.8 percent, compared to its level registered at the end of the previous month, against a decrease by JD 23.1 million, or 21.8 percent during the same month in 2023. As for the first three quarters of 2024, the trading volume totaled JD 877.7 million.

#### ■ Traded Shares

The number of traded shares in September 2024 totaled 69.1 million shares, decreasing by 0.8 million shares, or 1.2 percent, compared to its level registered at the end of the previous month, against a decrease by 17.9 million shares, or 23.8 percent during the same month in 2023. As for the first three quarters of 2024, the number of traded shares amounted to 647.8 million shares.

■ **Share Price Index (SPI)**

The SPI weighted by market capitalization of free float shares at ASE decreased by 39.1 points, or 1.6 percent, at the end of

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

		September	
2023		2023	2024
2,431.2	<b>General Index</b>	2,414.0	2,374.0
2,729.0	Financial Sector	2,633.9	2,592.4
4,718.7	Industrial Sector	4,870.7	4,792.6
1,644.0	Services Sector	1,698.7	1,640.1

Source: Amman Stock Exchange.

September 2024 compared to its level in the previous month, to stand at 2,374.0 points, compared to an increase by 5.3 points, or 0.2 percent during the same month in 2023. The aforementioned decrease was an outcome of the decrease in the SPI of the financial sector by 136.6 points, or 5.0 percent, and the services sector by 4 points, or 0.2 percent. In contrast, the SPI of the industrial sector increased by 73.9 points, or 1.6 percent, compared to their levels at the end of 2023.

■ **Market Capitalization**

The ASE's market capitalization totaled JD 16.5 billion at the end of September 2024, decreasing by JD 350.5 million, or 2.1 percent, compared to its level registered in the previous month, against an increase



by JD 33.2 million, or 0.2 percent, during the same month in 2023.

Furthermore, the ASE’s market capitalization decreased by JD 452.0 million, or 2.7 percent at the end of September 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 2.6 million in September 2024, compared to an outflow amounted by JD 1.6 million during the same month of 2023. The value of shares buying by non-Jordanian in September 2024 amounted to JD 8.9 million, while their

Main Amman Stock Exchange Trading Indicators, JD Million			
		September	
2023		2023	2024
1,457.0	Value Traded	82.8	78.2
5.9	Average Daily Trading	4.4	3.9
16,939.2	Market Capitalization	16,884.7	16,487.2
1,120.2	No. of Traded Shares (million)	93.4	69.1
-30.1	Net Investment of Non-Jordanian	-1.6	-2.6
151.1	Non-Jordanian Buying	8.2	8.9
181.2	Non-Jordanian Selling	9.8	11.5

Source: Amman Stock Exchange.

selling amounted to JD 11.5 million. The net investment of Non-Jordanian during the first three quarters of 2024, recorded an outflow amounted to JD 27.6 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 three quarters of 2024 by 1.6 percent, compared to an increase of 2.3 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
<b>2022</b>					
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
<b>2023</b>					
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
<b>2024</b>					
GDP at Constant Prices	2.0	2.4	-	-	-
GDP at Current Prices	4.2	4.0	-	-	-

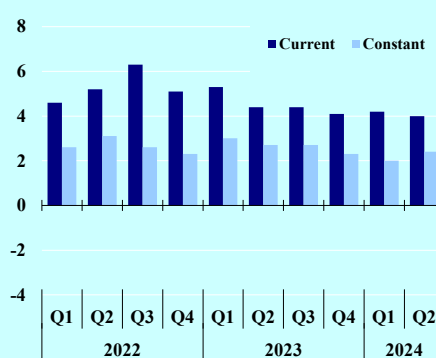
Source: Department of Statistics.

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
<b>GDP at Constant Market Prices</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
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” (22.0 percent), “production of phosphate” (20.2 percent), and “extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas” (6.4 percent). On the other hand, the performance of some sectors declined, mainly; “licensed areas for building” (11.1 percent), and “manufacturing production quantity index” (0.7 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	9.5	Jan. – Aug.	-11.1
0.03	Manufacturing production quantity index	1.0		-0.7
7.7	Food products and beverages	5.2		5.2
3.6	Tobacco products	4.4		1.8
-16.8	Refined petroleum products	-17.7		10.5
-1.4	Wearing apparel	-2.1		-21.8
5.1	Pharmaceuticals, medical products	4.0		4.5
3.5	Chemical products	0.1		1.9
5.2	Mining and quarrying production quantity index	1.3		8.4
13.9	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	-6.6		6.4
3.1	Other mining and quarrying	1.4	8.5	
3.6	Production of potash	4.9	Jan. – Sep.	2.3
1.5	Production of phosphate	-1.9		20.2
24.4	Number of departures	34.1		1.3
-14.3	Cargo through Royal Jordanian	-11.0		22.0
18.1	Number of passengers through Royal Jordanian	24.0		0.5

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

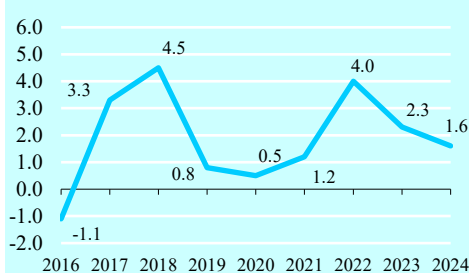


**Prices**

The general price level, measured by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased during the first three quarters of 2024 by 1.6 percent, compared to an increase of 2.3 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 3.4 percent, compared to a decline by 0.3 percent, during the first three quarters of 2023.
  - “vegetables and legumes dry and canned” which increased by 3.8 percent, compared to a decline by 10.5 percent.
  - “sugar and its products” and “cereals and products” increased by 2.4 percent and 2.0 percent compared to an increase by 1.9 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively, during the first three quarters of 2023.

**Inflation rate during the first three quarters of the years (2016-2024), %**



**Inflation rate during the first three quarters for the years 2023-2024**

Expenditure Groups	Relative Imp.	Relative change		Contribution	
		Jan. – Sep. 2023	2024	Jan. – Sep. 2023	2024
<b>All Items</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>1) Food and non-Alcoholic Beverages</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Cereals and Products	4.2	3.8	2.0	0.2	0.1
Meat and Poultry	4.7	-0.3	3.4	0.0	0.2
Fish and Sea Product	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Dairy Products and Eggs	3.7	6.6	-0.1	0.2	0.0
Oil and Fats	1.7	2.4	-1.6	0.0	0.0
Fruits and Nuts	2.6	-1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Vegetables and Legumes Dry and Canned	3.0	-10.5	3.8	-0.3	0.1
<b>2) Alcohol and Tobacco and Cigarettes</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Alcohol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tobacco and Cigarettes	4.4	2.9	3.2	0.1	0.1
<b>3) Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Clothing	3.4	-0.9	-0.8	0.0	0.0
Footwear	0.7	1.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>4) Housing</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Rents	17.5	4.3	3.9	0.8	0.7
Fuels and Lighting	4.7	9.0	-0.8	0.4	0.0
<b>5) Household Furnishings and Equipment</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>6) Health</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>7) Transportation</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>8) Communication</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>9) Culture and Recreation</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>10) Education</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>11) Restaurants and Hotels</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>12) Other Goods and Services</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>

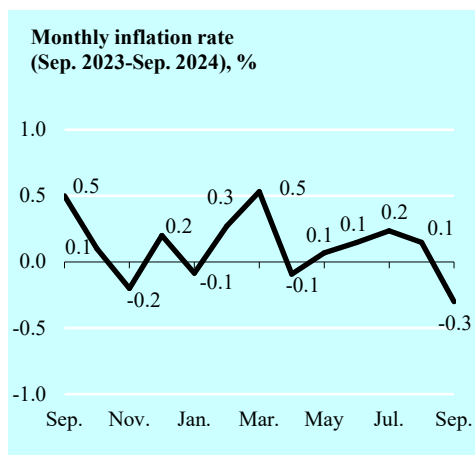
Source: Department of Statistics.

- An increase in rents item by 3.9 percent compared to an increase by 4.3 percent during the first three quarters of 2023.
- The “tobacco and cigarettes” also increased of 3.2 percent compared to an increase by 2.9 percent during the first three quarters of 2023. This comes 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 three quarters of 2024 by 1.2 percentage points, compared to 0.8 percentage point during the same period of 2023.

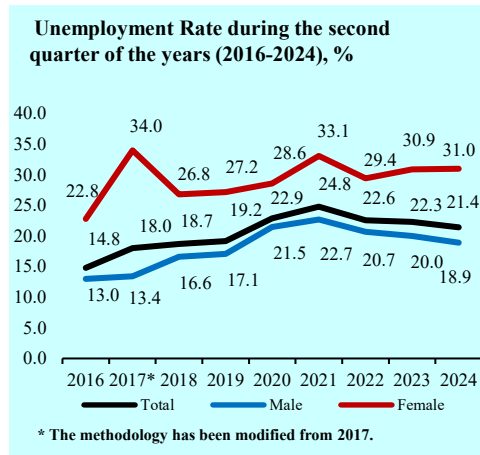
On the other hand, the price of some items declined, notably; “oils and fats” (1.6 percent) “dairy products and eggs” (0.1 percent) and “fuels and lighting” (0.8 percent), compared to an increase by 2.4 percent, 6.6 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively, during the first three quarters of 2023.

In September 2024, the CPI witnessed a decline compared to the previous month (August 2024) by 0.3 percent. This was an outcome of the decline in the prices of some items, mainly, “vegetables and legumes dry and canned” (5.1 percent), “meat and poultry” (4.0 percent), and “fuels and lighting” (0.3 percent), and the increase in the prices of a number of other items, mainly; “cereals and products” (0.1 percent), and “oil and fats” (0.6 percent).



### □ 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 1,275.2 million (5.3 percent of GDP) during the first eight months of 2024, comparing to a fiscal deficit of JD 1,184.9 million (4.9 percent of GDP) during the same period of 2023. When excluding foreign grants (JD 79.3 million), the general budget deficit amounted to JD 1,354.5 million (5.6 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 1,221.1 million (5.1 percent of GDP) during the same period of 2023.
- Government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 1,320.7 million at the end of August 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 23,810.6 million (63.8 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 14,761.9 million (39.6 percent of GDP).
- Outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) went up by JD 842.0 million at the end of August 2024, compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 19,533.8 million (52.2 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 19,046.4 million (51.0 percent of GDP).
- As a result, outstanding government debt (domestic and external) rose by JD 2,162.7 million at the end of August 2024, to reach JD 43,344.4 million (116.1 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 33,808.3 million (90.6 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 eight months of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023:

■ Public Revenues

Public revenues (domestic revenues plus external grants) during august 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, increased by JD 34.5 million, or 5.6 percent, to reach JD 646.3 million compared to the same month of 2023. As for the first eight months of 2024, public revenues went up by JD 143.5 million, or 2.4 percent, compared to the same period in 2023, to reach JD 6,051.7 million. This came as an outcome of an increase in both domestic revenues by JD 100.5 million and foreign grants by JD 43.1 million.

**Main Government Budget Indicators During the First Eight Months of 2024**

(JD Million and Percentages)

	August		Growth Rate %	(Jan.-Aug.)*		Growth Rate %
	2023	2024		2023	2024	
<b>Public Revenues</b>	<b>611.8</b>	<b>646.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5,908.2</b>	<b>6,051.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Domestic Revenues, of which:	602.4	645.0	7.1	5,872.0	5,972.5	1.7
Tax Revenues, of which:	441.2	474.6	7.6	4,451.8	4,465.8	0.3
General Sales Tax	359.0	380.9	6.1	2,715.4	2,779.0	2.3
Other Revenues	160.8	170.0	5.7	1,416.9	1,503.9	6.1
Foreign Grants	9.3	1.3	-86.0	36.2	79.3	119.1
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>874.6</b>	<b>897.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7,028.1</b>	<b>7,291.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Current Expenditures	766.4	803.1	4.8	6,303.5	6,651.5	5.5
Capital Expenditures	108.2	94.1	-13.0	724.6	639.5	-11.7
<b>Overall Deficit/ Surplus (Including Grants)</b>	<b>-262.8</b>	<b>-250.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,184.9</b>	<b>-1,275.2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Overall Deficit/ Surplus (Including Grants) as a Percent of GDP</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-</b>

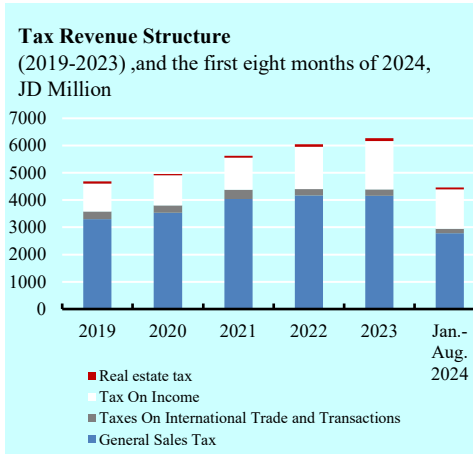
Source: Ministry of Finance/ General Government Finance Bulletin.

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

\* : Note: deficit on net basis.

◆ Domestic Revenues

Domestic revenues increased by JD 100.5 million, or 1.7 percent, in the first eight months of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, to reach JD 5,972.5 million. This increase was the result of an increase in both “other revenues” by JD 87.0 million, and “tax revenues” by JD 14.0 million, and decrease in pension contribution by JD 0.5 million.

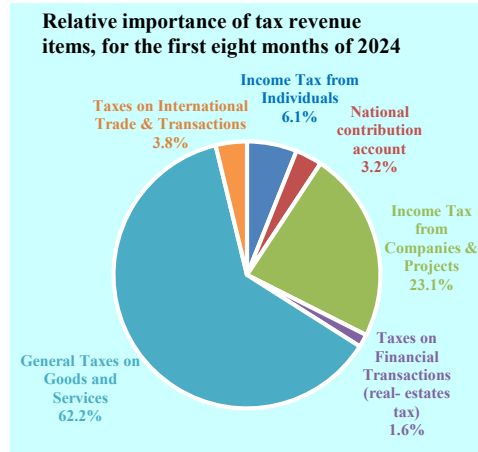


● Tax Revenues

Tax revenues increased by JD 14.0 million, or 0.3 percent, in the first eight months of 2024, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 4,465.8 million (74.8 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 63.6 million, or 2.3 percent, to reach JD 2,779.0 million, accounting for 62.2 percent of total tax revenues. This was mainly due to an increase in the proceeds of sales tax on the commercial sector by JD 109.5 million, and on domestic goods by JD 31.8 million, and on services by 13.6 million, against the decrease in the proceeds of sales tax on imported goods by JD 91.1 million.

- An increase in the proceeds of **taxes on international trade and transactions** (including customs duties and fees) by JD 7.9 million, or 4.9 percent, to reach JD 168.8 million.



- An increase in the proceeds of **taxes on financial transactions (real-estates tax)** by JD 0.3 million, or 0.4 percent, to reach JD 69.5 million.
- A decrease in the proceeds of **income and profit taxes** by JD 57.8 million, or 3.8 percent, to reach JD 1,448.5 million, accounting for 32.4 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 100.2 million, or 8.8 percent, to account for 71.4 percent of total proceeds of income and profits taxes, amounting to JD 1,034.0 million, and an increase in both the proceeds of “national contribution account” by JD 29.0 million, or 25.2 percent, to reach JD 144.0 million, and the proceeds of “income taxes from individuals by JD 13.3 million, or 5.2 percent, to reach JD 270.5 million.



- **Non-Tax Revenues**

- “Other revenues” increased by JD 87.0 million, or 6.1 percent, during the first eight months of 2024, to reach JD 1,503.9 million. This increase was chiefly due to the following:
  - An increase in the **property income** by JD 152.1 million to stand at JD 522.5 million (of which financial surplus of independent government units amounted to JD 490.4 million compared to JD 336.7 million in the same period of 2023).
  - An increase in revenues from **selling goods and services** by JD 0.2 million to reach JD 590.0 million.
  - A decrease in **miscellaneous revenues** by JD 65.3 million to stand at JD 391.4 million.
- Pension contribution decreased by JD 0.5 million, or 15.2 percent, to reach JD 2.8 million during the first eight months of 2024, compared to the same period in 2023.

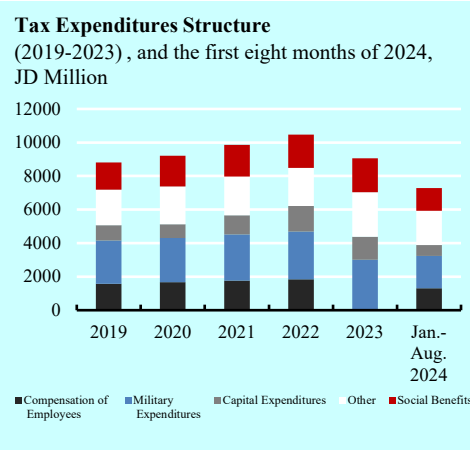
- ◆ **Foreign Grants**

Foreign grants increased by JD 43.1 million, during the first eight months of 2024, standing at JD 79.3 million, compared to JD 36.2 million during the same period in 2023.

**Public Expenditures**

Public expenditures increased by JD 22.6 million, or 3.0 percent, in August 2024 compared to the same month in 2023, to stand at JD 897.2 million. As for the first eight months of 2024, public expenditures increased by JD

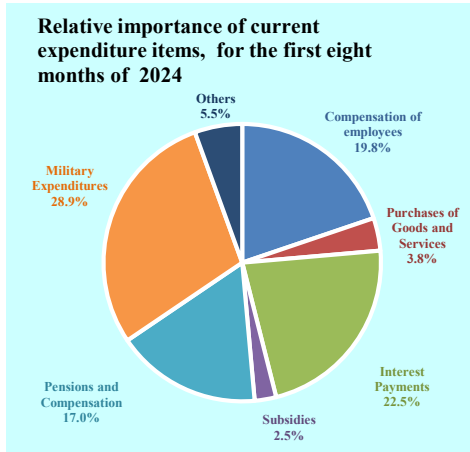
262.9 million, or 3.7 percent, compared to the same period in 2023, to stand at JD 7,291.0 million. This increase was a result of the increase in current expenditures by 5.5 percent, and decrease in capital expenditures by 11.7 percent.



**Current Expenditures**

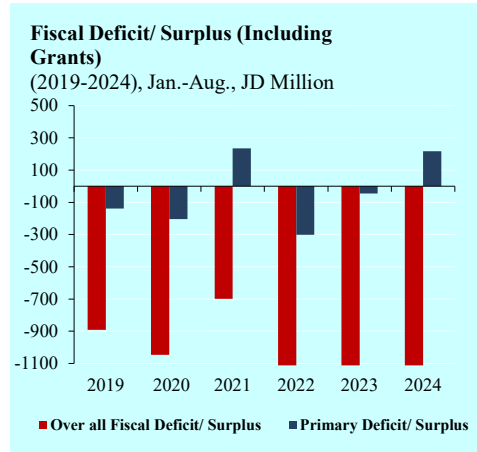
Current expenditures went up by JD 348.0 million, or 5.5 percent, during the first eight months of 2024, to reach JD 6,651.5 million. The current expenditures accounted for 91.2 percent of public expenditures. Because of the growth in the current expenditures higher than domestic revenues, the coverage ratio (measured by the ratio of domestic revenues to current expenditures) decreased by 3.4 percentage points, to reach 89.8 percent, compared to 93.2 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 353.9 million, to stand at JD 1,492.9 million.
- An increase in the **compensation of civil sector's employees (wages, salaries and social security contributions)** by JD 41.6 million, to reach JD 1,317.0 million.
- An increase in **pensions and compensation** by JD 16.5 million, to stand at JD 1,127.8 million.
- A decrease in **military expenditures** by JD 34.4 million, to total JD 1,924.4 million.
- A decrease in **subsidies** by JD 28.3 million, to stand at JD 166.8 million.
- A decrease in the **purchases of goods and services** by JD 9.4 million, to reach JD 253.9 million.



### ◆ Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures decreased by JD 85.1 million, or 11.7 percent, during the first eight months of 2024, compared to the same period in 2023, to reach JD 639.5 million.

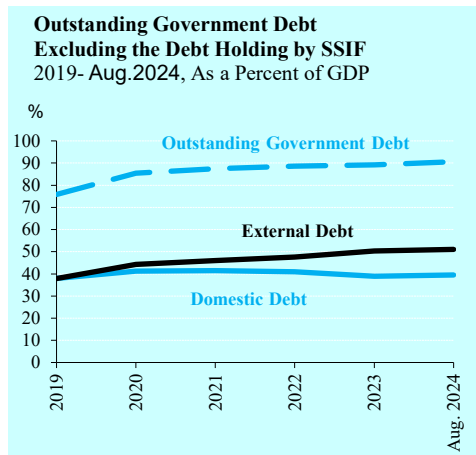
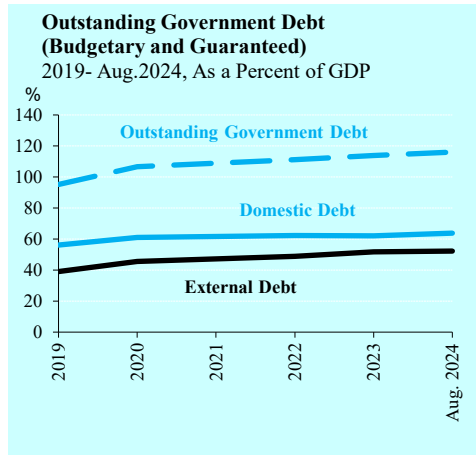


### ■ General Budget Deficit/ Surplus

- ◆ The overall fiscal deficit, including foreign grants, during the first eight months of 2024 amounted to JD 1,275.2 million (5.3 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 1,184.9 million (4.9 percent of GDP) during the same period in 2023. When foreign grants are excluded, the general budget deficit amounted to JD 1,354.5 million (5.6 percent of GDP), compared to a deficit of JD 1,221.1 million (5.1 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 138.4 million (0.4 percent of GDP) during the first eight months of 2024, against a primary surplus of JD 82.1 million (0.3 percent of GDP) during the same period in 2023. When foreign grants are including, the primary surplus of the general budget reached JD 217.7 million (0.7 percent of GDP), compared to a primary surplus of JD 45.9 million (0.2 percent of GDP) during the same period in 2023.

□ Outstanding Government Debt

■ Government domestic debt (budgetary and guaranteed) increased by JD 1,320.7 million at the end of August 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to stand at JD 23,810.6 million (63.8 percent of GDP). This increase was an outcome of the rise in both of the domestic debt of the budget by JD 1,029.5 million and the domestic debt of guaranteed by JD 291.2 million, compared to the amount of the debt at the end of 2023, to reach JD 20,504.8 million and JD 3,305.8 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 680.5 million, at the end of August 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to stand at JD 14,761.9 million (39.6 percent of GDP).

- Outstanding external debt (budget and guaranteed) went up by JD 842.0 million at the end of August 2024, compared to its level at the end of 2023, to reach JD 19,533.8 million (52.2 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 838.5 million, at the end of August 2024 compared to its level at the end of 2023, to stand at JD 19,046.4 million (51.0 percent of GDP).
- In light of the above-mentioned developments, outstanding government debt (domestic and external) increased by JD 2,162.7 million at the end of August 2024, to reach JD 43,344.4 million (116.1 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 33,808.3 million (90.6 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) increased by JD 77.5 million during the first eight months of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, to reach JD 1,793.7 million (including principal payments of JD 1,096.7 million and interest of JD 697.0 million).

## □ Fiscal and Price Measures of 2024

### ◆ November

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

Development of Oil Derivatives Prices				
	Unit	2024		Percentage Change
		October	November	
Unleaded Gasoline 90	Fils/ Liter	860	865	0.6
Unleaded Gasoline 95	Fils/ Liter	1,095	1,110	1.4
Unleaded Gasoline 98	Fils/ Liter	1,245	1,260	1.2
Gas Oil (Diesel)	Fils/ Liter	655	675	3.1
Kerosene	Fils/ Liter	620	620	0.0
Liquid Gas (12.5kg)	JD/ Cylinder	7.0	7.0	0.0
Fuel oil (1%)	JD/ Ton	424.8	439.8	3.5
Fuel for airplanes (local companies)	Fils/ Liter	507	524	3.4
Fuel for airplanes (foreign companies)	Fils/ Liter	512	529	3.3
Fuel for unplanned flights	Fils/ Liter	527	544	3.2
Asphalt	JD/ Ton	419.7	434.7	3.6

Source: Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (1/11/2024).

- The Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission decided to continuation of maintaining fuel price bands item at 0 fils during 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****◆ 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 10 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 18.6 percent in July 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 922.7 million. As for the first seven months of 2024, total export increased by 1.9 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 5,366.0 million.
- **Merchandise imports** increased by 14.3 percent in July 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 1,858.9 million. As for the first seven months of 2024, imports increased by 0.8 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 10,742.1 million.
- **Consequently**, the trade balance deficit (total exports minus imports) increased by 10.3 percent in July 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 936.2 million. As for the first seven months of 2024, trade balance deficit decreased by 0.3 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, standing at JD 5,376.1 million.
- **Travel receipts** decreased by 3.7 percent during the first eight months of 2024, to register JD 3,515.1 million, compared to the same period of 2023. While, **travel payments** increased by 3.0 percent, to register JD 983.9 million, compared to the same period of 2023.
- **Total workers' remittances receipts** increased by 3.5 percent during the first eight months of 2024, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 1,661.4 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 decrease in domestic exports by JD 33.1 million and the increase in imports by JD 82.7 million during the first seven months of 2024, the external trade (domestic exports plus imports) increased by JD 49.6 million to stand at JD 15,598.9 million, compared to the same period of 2023.

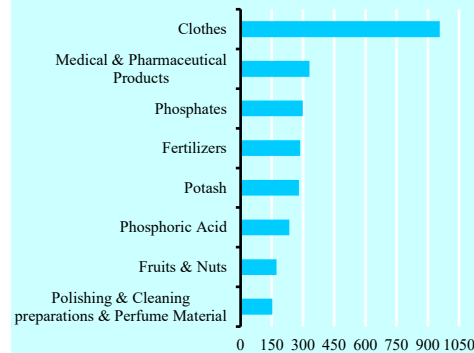
Jordan's Major Trading Partners			
JD Million			
	January-July		Percentage Change (%)
	2023	2024	
<b>Exports</b>			
USA	1,114.3	1,292.9	16.0
Saudi Arabia	553.6	632.2	14.2
India	819.6	510.4	-37.7
Iraq	313.5	470.1	50.0
UAE	206.8	164.2	-20.6
Palestine	144.4	142.6	-1.2
China	132.8	123.2	-7.2
<b>Imports</b>			
China	1,774.4	2,038.2	14.9
Saudi Arabia	1,467.7	1,643.5	12.0
USA	759.9	735.3	-3.2
UAE	506.7	482.1	-4.9
India	670.4	428.0	-36.2
Germany	337.5	390.7	15.8
Egypt	279.0	365.6	31.0
Source: Department of Statistics.			

Main External Trade Indicators				
JD Million				
	January-July		Percentage Change (%)	Percentage Change (%)
	2023	2024		
External Trade	15,549.4	15,598.9	-2.7	0.3
Total Exports	5,267.9	5,366.0	-0.1	1.9
Domestic Exports	4,889.9	4,856.8	0.8	-0.7
Re-Exports	377.9	509.2	-9.7	34.7
Imports	10,659.5	10,742.1	-4.1	0.8
Trade Balance	-5,391.7	-5,376.1	-7.8	-0.3
Source: Department of Statistics.				

### ■ Merchandise Exports:

Total merchandise exports increased by 1.9 percent during the first seven months of 2024, to reach JD 5,366.0 million. This increase was a result of the decrease in domestic exports by JD 33.1 million, or 0.7 percent to reach JD 4,856.8 million, and the increase in re-exports by JD 131.3 million, or 34.7 percent to reach JD 509.2 million.

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



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

- Exports of **Phosphoric Acid** decreased by JD 199.4 million, or 46.0 percent, to reach JD 234.5 million. India was the main destination market accounting for 79.9 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **Potash** decreased by JD 144.9 million, or 34.1 percent, to reach JD 279.7 million. The markets of India, Egypt and Brazil accounted for 42.8 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **Phosphates** decreased by JD 64.4 million, or 17.7 percent to reach JD 298.9 million. The markets of India, Indonesia and China accounted for 92.1 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **Clothes** increased by JD 174.7 million, or 22.3 percent, to reach JD 957.7 million. The USA was the main destination market accounting for 80.4 percent of these exports.

- Exports of **Fertilizers** increased by JD 84.9 million, or 42.0 percent to reach JD 287.0 million. It is worth noting that markets of the USA and Iraq accounted for 45.4 percent of these exports.
- Exports of **“Fruits & Nuts”** increased by JD 56.8 million, or 49.1 percent, to stand at JD 172.4 million. Saudi Arabia and Iraq were the main destination markets for these exports, accounting for 54.7 percent.
- Exports of **“Medical & Pharmaceutical Products”** increased by JD 51.2 million, or 18.3 percent, to reach JD 330.9 million. The markets of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Algeria accounted for 55.2 percent of these exports.

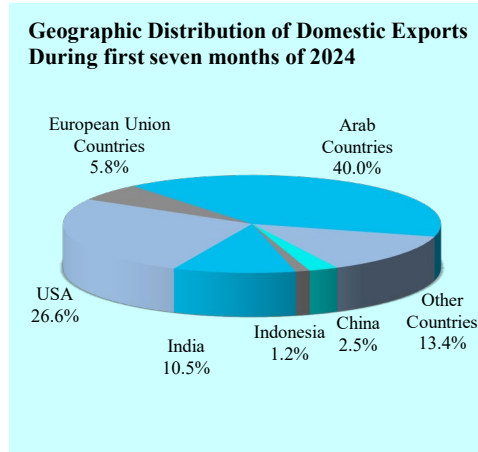
**Major Domestic Exports by Commodity, JD Million During the first seven months 2023-2024**

	2023	2024	Percentage
			Change (%)
<b>Domestic Export</b>	<b>4,889.9</b>	<b>4,856.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Clothes</b>	<b>783.0</b>	<b>957.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>
USA	633.1	769.9	21.6
<b>Medical &amp; Pharmaceutical Products</b>	<b>279.7</b>	<b>330.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Saudi Arabia	66.9	82.5	23.3
Iraq	29.6	65.9	122.6
Algeria	31.2	34.4	10.3
<b>Phosphates</b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>298.9</b>	<b>-17.7</b>
India	234.8	212.6	-9.5
Indonesia	46.1	49.6	7.6
China	0.0	13.0	-
<b>Fertilizers</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>287.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>
USA	42.5	83.0	95.3
Iraq	7.1	47.4	-
<b>Potash</b>	<b>424.6</b>	<b>279.7</b>	<b>-34.1</b>
India	67.4	40.4	-40.1
Egypt	37.0	40.0	8.1
Brazil	37.5	39.2	4.5
<b>Phosphoric Acid</b>	<b>433.9</b>	<b>234.5</b>	<b>-46.0</b>
India	415.5	187.4	-54.9
<b>Fruits &amp; Nuts</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>172.4</b>	<b>49.1</b>
Saudi Arabia	37.6	70.0	86.2
Iraq	11.9	24.3	104.2
<b>Polishing &amp; Cleaning preparations &amp; Perfume Material</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>153.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Iraq	63.2	74.9	18.5
Saudi Arabia	29.2	35.3	20.9
Libya	18.1	16.4	-9.4

Source: Department of Statistics.



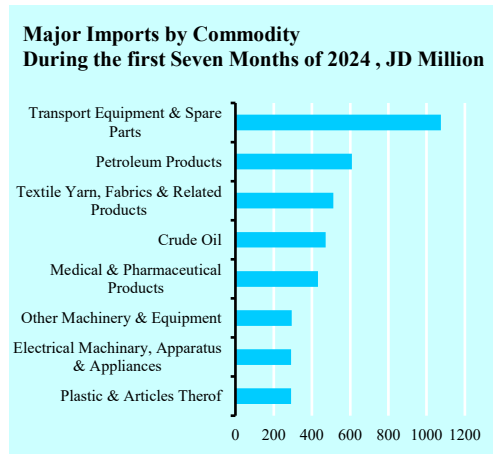
- Consequently, the commodity breakdown of domestic exports indicates that exports of clothes, “Medical & pharmaceutical products”, phosphates,



fertilizers, potash, phosphoric acid, “Fruits & nuts” and “Polishing & cleaning preparations & perfume material” topped the list of domestic exports during the first seven months of 2024; accounting for 55.9 percent, compare with a similar percentage 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 seven months of 2024; accounting for 68.7 percent, compared with 67.2 percent during the same period of 2023.

■ **Merchandise Imports:**

Merchandise imports increased by 0.8 percent to reach JD 10,742.1 million during the first seven months of 2024, compared to a decrease by 4.1 percent during the same period of 2023.



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

- **“Transport Equipment & Spare Parts”** imports increased by JD 204.2 million, or 23.5 percent, to reach JD 1,073.8 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 95.0 million, or 25.2 percent to reach JD 472.4 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 71.9 million or 16.3 percent, to reach JD 512.0 million. China, Taiwan and Türkiye were the main markets, accounting for 75.1 percent of these imports.

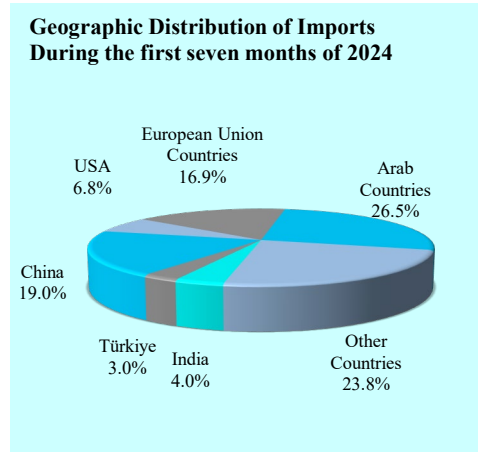
- **“Medical & Pharmaceutical Products”** imports increased by JD 57.6 million, or 15.4 percent, to reach JD 431.6 million. Germany, the USA and Switzerland were the main origin markets, accounting for 35.9 percent of these imports.
- **Petroleum Products** imports decreased by JD 174.8 million, or 22.3 percent, to stand at JD 609.1 million. Saudi Arabia, India and the UAE were the main markets, accounting for 97.9 percent of these imports.
- **“Electrical Machinery, Apparatus & Appliances”** imports decreased by JD 31.8 million, or 9.9 percent, to reach JD 290.4 million. China and Türkiye were the main origin markets, accounting for 46.1 percent of these imports.

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

	2023	2024	Percentage Change (%)
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>10,659.5</b>	<b>10,742.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Transport Equipment &amp; Spare Parts</b>	<b>869.6</b>	<b>1,073.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>
China	248.6	413.7	66.4
USA	155.5	192.9	24.1
South Korea	157.4	134.3	-14.7
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	<b>783.9</b>	<b>609.1</b>	<b>-22.3</b>
Saudi Arabia	369.1	437.3	18.5
India	337.2	151.5	-55.1
UAE	49.8	7.8	-84.3
<b>Textile Yarn, Fabrics &amp; Related Products</b>	<b>440.1</b>	<b>512.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>
China	199.2	270.9	36.0
Taiwan	57.8	61.3	6.1
Türkiye	47.5	52.3	10.1
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>377.4</b>	<b>472.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Saudi Arabia	296.8	369.6	24.5
Iraq	80.6	102.8	27.5
<b>Medical &amp; Pharmaceutical Products</b>	<b>374.0</b>	<b>431.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Germany	51.8	67.1	29.5
USA	41.7	51.2	22.8
Switzerland	35.0	36.7	4.9
<b>Other Machines &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>256.8</b>	<b>294.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>
China	105.4	121.2	15.0
USA	12.0	35.6	196.7
Italy	34.4	32.6	-5.2
<b>Electrical Machinery, Apparatus &amp; Appliances</b>	<b>322.2</b>	<b>290.4</b>	<b>-9.9</b>
China	127.3	117.6	-7.6
Türkiye	18.2	16.4	-9.9
<b>Plastic &amp; Articles Thereof</b>	<b>285.2</b>	<b>290.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Saudi Arabia	123.1	136.4	10.8
China	48.4	42.9	-11.4
UAE	21.4	22.3	4.2

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”, “Other machines & equipment”, “Electrical machinery apparatus and appliances” and “Plastic & articles thereof” topped the list of imports during the first seven months of 2024, accounting for 37.0 percent, compared with 34.8 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 seven months of 2024 accounting for 56.6 percent of imports, compared to 54.4 percent during the same period of 2023.



#### ■ Re-Exports

The value of re-exported goods in July 2024 increased by JD 21.6 million, or 34.9 percent, compared to the same month of 2023, to stand at JD 83.5 million. As for the first seven months of 2024, re-export increased by JD 131.3 million, or 34.7 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 509.2 million.

### ■ Trade Balance

The trade balance deficit increased by JD 87.5 million, or 10.3 percent in July 2024, compared to the same month of 2023, to reach JD 936.2 million. As for the first seven months of 2024, trade balance deficit decreased by JD 15.6 million or 0.3 percent, compared to the same period of 2023, to reach JD 5,376.1 million.

### □ Total Workers' Remittances Receipts

Total workers' remittances receipts increased during the first eight months of 2024 by JD 55.9 million, or 3.5 percent, to stand at JD 1,661.4 million, compared to the same period of 2023.

### □ Travel

#### ■ Receipts

Travel receipts decreased by 3.7 percent during the first eight months of 2024, to register JD 3,515.1 million, compared to the same period of 2023.

#### ■ Payments

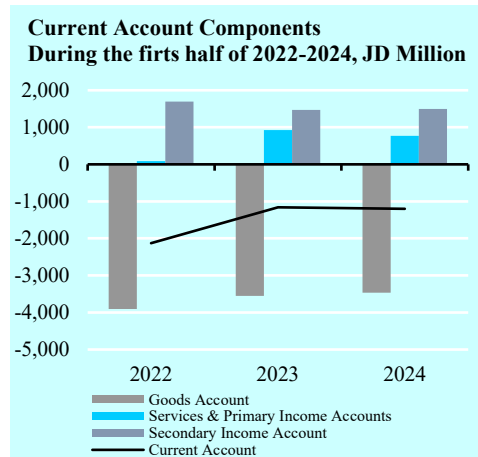
Travel payments increased by 3.0 percent during the first eight months of 2024, to register JD 983.9 million, compared to the same period of 2023.

### □ 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.