**JORDAN.**

The extraction of phosphate, petroleum refining, and cement production are the country's major heavy industries. Food, clothing, and a variety of consumer goods also are produced.

**Lebanon.**

Lebanon's liberal economy is based on competition and private ownership. Services and banking sectors predominate, representing 70% of the country's gross national product.

**United Arab Emirates.**

The UAE rubber and plastics industry is one of the largest and most important industries in the UAE after oil and gas.

**Tunisia.**

In recent years, multinational companies have established call centers primarily for European markets. Due to its moderate Mediterranean climate, beautiful beaches, and outstanding antiquities, Tunisia enjoys an extensive tourism sector. The GOT provides robust incentives for investment in this area.

**Morocco.**

The major resources of the Moroccan economy are agriculture, phosphate minerals, and tourism. Sales of fish and seafood are important as well. Industry and mining contribute about one-third of the annual GDP.

**Qatar.**

Below is a list of the main business sectors within the State of Qatar. Oil and gas is the largest sector accounting for around half the country's gross domestic product. The Government of Qatar has been pushing for the diversification of industry in order to reduce reliance on the oil and gas industry for revenues.

**Kuwait.**

Besides the oil industry, Kuwait engages in industries such as cement, shipbuilding, food processing, and construction materials. These manufacturing segments have grown due to exposure to trade, diversification, and stiff competition.

**Egypt**.

Agriculture remains an important sector of the Egyptian economy. It contributes nearly one-eighth of the GDP, employs roughly one-fourth of the labor force, and provides the country—through agricultural exports—with an important part of its foreign exchange.

**Libya.**

The Libyan economy depends primarily on the oil sector, which represents about 69 percent of export earnings. Oil reserves in Libya are the largest in Africa and among the ten largest globally, with an estimated 46.4 billion barrels. Moreover, the oil and gas sector accounts for about 60 percent of Libya's total GDP.

**Syria.**

The main industrial products are petroleum, textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining, cement, oil seeds crushing, and car assembly.

**Comoros.**

Exports The top exports of Comoros are **Cloves ($21.3M), Recreational Boats ($11.8M), Essential Oils ($8.79M), Vanilla ($8.24M), and Scrap Vessels ($3.92M)**, exporting mostly to India ($15.6M), Greece ($13.3M), France ($7.17M), Germany ($5.43M), and Turkey ($4.07M).

**Sudan.**

Exports The top exports of Sudan are **Gold ($1.84B), Other Oily Seeds ($746M), Crude Petroleum ($317M), Ground Nuts ($305M), and Sheep and Goats ($143M)**, exporting mostly to United Arab Emirates ($1.86B), China ($766M), India ($254M), Saudi Arabia ($241M), and Italy ($164M).

**Oman.**

Exports The top exports of Oman are Crude Petroleum ($13.3B), Petroleum Gas ($4.4B), Refined Petroleum ($2.39B), Semi-Finished Iron ($1.03B), and Nitrogenous Fertilizers ($957M), exporting mostly to China ($13.8B), India ($2.77B), South Korea ($1.93B), United Arab Emirates ($1.75B), and Saudi Arabia ($1.57B).

**Bahrain.**

Besides oil and gas industries, and other main industrial sectors.

**Iraq.**

The economy of Iraq is dominated by the oil sector, which has provided about 99.7% of foreign exchange earnings during its modern history. As of 2021, the oil sector provides about 92% of foreign exchange earnings.

**Palestine.**

Palestine is the birthplace of Judaism and Christianity, and has been controlled by many kingdoms and powers, including Ancient Egypt, Ancient Israel and Judah, the Persian Empire, Alexander the Great and his successors, the Hasmoneans, the Roman Empire, several Muslim Caliphates, and the Crusaders.

**Yemen.**

Oil and gas

Unlike many regional oil producers, Yemen relies heavily on foreign oil companies that have production-sharing agreements with the government. Income from oil production constitutes 70 to 75 percent of government revenue and about 90 percent of exports.

**Algeria.**

The oil and gas sector is the backbone of the economy. The country's other natural resources include iron ore, phosphates, uranium and lead.

**Mauritania.**

Exports The top exports of Mauritania are Iron Ore ($1.33B), Gold ($820M), Non-fillet Frozen Fish ($417M), Processed Crustaceans ($293M), and Copper Ore ($206M), exporting mostly to China ($1.26B), Switzerland ($562M), Spain ($306M), Canada ($284M), and Japan ($209M).

**Somalia.**

Agriculture accounts for about 65% of the GDP and employs 65% of the workforce. Livestock contributes about 40% to GDP and more than 50% of export earnings. Other principal exports include fish, charcoal and bananas; sugar, sorghum and corn are products for the domestic market.

**Djibouti.**

Principal exports from the region transiting Djibouti are coffee, salt, hides, dried beans, cereals, other agricultural products, chalk, and wax. Djibouti itself has few exports, and the majority of its imports come from France. Most imports are consumed in Djibouti and the remainder goes to Ethiopia and Somalia.

From: Naser Sunna 7c