



Arab Spring and Its Economic Impact on the Arab Spring Countries Exports

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Abstract: The Research aimed to identify the most important economic reasons leading to the Arab Spring revolutions and its repercussions on the Arab Spring countries, Determine the economic impact of the Arab Spring revolutions on the most-affected countries exports which its data are available, The research found that the Arab Spring revolutions Spring affected negatively on exports of Libya and Tunisia, and it had a positive effect on Egypt. The most important procedures and management of the negative effects of the Arab Spring revolutions in the short and average time represented in protect the most effected categories by economic decrease by providing the largest amount of social justice and Equal access to economic opportunities With enhanced transparency for all, whenever possible, the establishment of social safety nets instead of support systems on Arab spring countries, Creating a cooperative private sector with the public sector, Make the unemployment working by follow the non-traditional ways to saving jobs. As such the most important procedures and management of the negative effects of the Arab Spring revolutions represented in long-term timetable for achieving economic stability of the countries of the Arab Spring on the need to focus on raising the human resource capacity and invest in him by adopting his creative and innovative thought, which contributes to building a knowledge-based economy, In order to correct the economic conditions in the Arab Spring countries, by conjunction with the implementation of an integrated intellectual foundations and procedural democratic country projects, In order to build an Arab city-state institutional subject to law Succeed in the end in the development of human resources for trade and investment In integrated development projects and environmentally sustainable countries of the Arab Spring integration with the rest of the Arab countries.

Key words: Arab Spring - The Food Crisis- The Global Financial Crisis - Economic Slowdown - International Monetary Fund (IMF) - World Bank – Exports.

Introduction:

Both of food and the financial world crises caused the creation of the Arab Spring revolutions, instead of rising of food prices, energy and metals and simultaneous with high rates of unemployment among young people and political instability in the Arab world. Since the beginning of 2011 increased political turmpetrol in the Arab world where uprisings that swept many countries in the Arab region, mainly Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Syria, and many other Arab countries in the region have suffered from the repercussions of the Arab Spring revolutions, while the Arab Cooperation Council (GCC) was and still is less exposed to the fallout and that is attributed to putting social programs to avoid revolutions and working by the policy of monetary expansion By increasing the economic activities funding support for the growth of domestic demand, Causing mutations financial and leaps in gross domestic product (GDP)¹. This would require research to identify and

analysis the most important economic causes and consequences of the Arab Spring revolution and the possibility to avoid those consequences.

Arab countries have been affected like the entire world countries by global financial crisis However, the degree of the effect varied according to the degree of openness to the outside world, as is the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) of the most affected countries by the crisis, Large decreases and cascading that have occurred in petrol prices impacted negatively on the petrol-producing countries revenues, and on public budgets and rates of economic growth, Preliminary indications reported in the years, 2006, 2007, Benefit on declining economic growth rates, but owning the Gulf countries a large number of sovereign boxes which its size of investments abroad amounted about 1.5 trillion dollar that about half the value of the assets of Global sovereign boxes combined, It caused the loss of the Gulf states after the occurrence of the global financial crisis at about 450 billion dollar. And also the Middle East and the Gulf region lost a large amount of its securities ranged between 47%, 60% in 2008, and Gulf countries also suffered significant financial losses following the collapse of US financial markets and the European, and that Increase the intensity of this acceleration of Arab and foreign investors in the sell-off in conditions of instability and uncertainty. This will display all the Arab countries to the global financial crisis one way or another And the Arab world, estimated losses of about 2.5 trillion dollar, Which reflected later on the overall performance of Arab economies in terms of slowing economic growth and declining employment levels².

About Arab Spring revolutions in gross domestic product losses it was estimated at about 20.56 billion dollars in 2011, According to estimates by the International Monetary Fund in Libya, Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Bahrain, while the cost of funding itself to these countries was estimated by the United States at about 35.28 billion dollars, In contrast, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Kuwait saw significant increases in gross domestic product in the same year It has been attributed to higher of petrol prices and increased production levels, Especially Saudi Arabia to cover the direct result of supply shocks arising from Libya's revolution as direct result of covered supply shocks arising from Libya's revolution But it can't be overlooked large increases for those countries in spending on social programs to avoid similar revolution and then internal uprisings similar to the Arab Spring, other countries Spent much socially in abundance in response to the Arab Spring revolutions to avoid revolutions expects to occur³.

Other international sources confirmed that the economic costs of conflicts and regional tensions Witnessed by all of Egypt and Tunisia, Yemen and Libya have reached nearly 35 billion dollar at the very least⁴.As Mohammed Mabrouk see that despite the political and social gains that have been achieved from the revolutions in Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Tunisia, However, these countries paid the price, as the value of economic losses reaching about 100 billion dollar⁵. Not to mention the decrease in petrol prices at the moment it is expected that this market not recover however, it happened economic development in the euro zone and China, and then international economies recovered from the impact of the global financial and food crisis.

The research problem:

Represented in the fallout of the global financial and food crisis affected on Arab countries in general and the Arab Spring countries, particularly And it was one of the most important economic reasons leading to the Arab Spring revolutions in the absence of political and economic stability, Which calls for research to determine the economic impact of the Arab Spring revolutions on the export of most important countries that experienced its Fallout, Hence the possibility of issuing identification management and procedures to treatment the economic status quo To avoid poor economic conditions and ending the negative Fallout And then achieve the Economic stability on Arab Spring countries.

The research aims:

Identify the most important economic reasons for the Arab Spring revolution and its Fallout on the Arab Spring countries, knowing the most important economic effects resulting from the sharp slowdown in economic activity for Arab Spring countries, determine the economic impact of the Arab Spring revolution on exports of the most important affected countries', Then access to the most important procedures and management from the viewpoint of research to treatment the negative effects in the short, Medium and long-timetable term for achieving economic stability of Arab Spring countries.

Materials and Methods

Statistical Analysis:

It was use the descriptive statistical analysis to explain and display the various theoretical aspects As well as to study the evolution of the exports of most important Arab Spring countries as it has been use a macro-economic analysis by using the annual growth rates and employ them to get to know the outlook for exports of the Arab Spring countries in 2011 and by comparing it by the actual figures and that based on the Exponential Model, Then determine the economic impact of the Arab Spring revolution on the exports of the most affected Arab countries which data is available about it.

Data Sources:

This research relied on several sources of data represented in the secondary data published on World Bank Bulletin, International Monetary Fund, The National Institute of Statistics - Tunisia, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Cases- Egypt as well as some economic research and studies related to the subject of the study.

Results and Discussion

The most important causes of the Arab Spring revolutions³:

Tunisia was the first country where the Arab Spring began its revolution and it faced times of political and economic non stability under the deal with the high level of corruption⁶ and rising prices, unemployment, political repression and poverty. Egypt Follow it and also faced a political and economic non stability, as well as Libya, Yemen and Syria, we can identify the most important economic reasons as follows:

- **Fallout of the global food and financial crisis:** and the resulting adverse conditions all over the world in particular the Arab Spring countries, Because of what Arab Spring countries governments fronted from the rising of prices of food commodities and fuel that Led to increased spending on food and fuel subsidies, the International Monetary Fund estimates that the total support prices in the Middle East and North Africa amounted to about 200 billion dollar, Which is equivalent to 8% of gross domestic product for the region, Including about 30 billion dollar for food prices causing the deterioration of the financial conditions in general for those countries⁷.
- **Political conditions in the Arab Spring countries:** Affected on economic activity in general and it led to an uncertainty situation for tourism, investment and social conditions. As a result of the Arab Spring revolutions the rate of Arab world arrivals tourist retreat with more than 41%, However the tourism income in Tunisia decreased by 43%, It emerged from World Bank data in 2014 that tourism revenues declining for countries such as Tunisia, Egypt and Yemen by 55%, To move from 24.5 billion dollar in 2010, compared with about only 11 billion dollar in 2013 This means that the losses amounted to approximately 13.6 billion dollar⁸.
- **Decrease in official development assistance to most of the Arab Spring countries from total source:** The average of ODA for most of the Arab Spring countries during the period (2000 - 2004) to Egypt, Yemen, Tunisia, Syria and Libya reach about 6.31, 1.79, 1.51, 0.61, 0.02 billion dollar respectively And the value of that aid retreat with 0.66, 0.66, 0.55, 0.36, 0.01 billion dollars in 2010, respectively, The value of aid is improved to Egypt, Yemen, Syria and Libya in 2013 by Values reach about 5.51, 1, 3.63, 0.13 billion dollars respectively except the aid of Tunisia in 2013 is retreat than 2012⁹.
- **Total Inflation:** Due to low of total demand and rising government support for main primary commodities Increased inflation of consumer price (annual Average %) and it rise in all of Tunisia, Syria, Libya and Yemen with about 3.5%, 2.8%, 2.4%, 3.7% in 2009 Opposite to about 4.4%, 4.4%, 2.5%, 11.2% respectively in 2010 and about 6.1%, 87.3%, 2.6%, 11% respectively in 2013¹⁰, Due to currency devaluation and a shortage of primary commodities In light of the structural bottlenecks in the displaywhichledtoincrease commodity prices in the Arab Spring countries. The reason in Syria may be due, the severe shortage of foreign currency and the current crisis.

- **Imbalance in justice and equality between society categories in the Arab Spring countries** for access to economic opportunities which associated by non-transparency, and then there may be no economic reform and social justice and distribution of wealth and entering¹¹.

- **Sharp Slowdown in economic activity:** This is due to several reasons, the most important are:

1- Decrease the growth of real gross domestic product: In Egypt, Tunisia and Libya whereas the social unrest in Egypt and Tunisia have led to big decreases in the number of tourist arrivals and investments, In addition to the cumulative effects of energy prices raising and a slowdown in global economic growth. The rate of growth of real gross domestic product arrive in Arab Countries to about – 0.1% in 2011 Opposite 4.4% for the period average (2000-2010), and about 4.1% in 2012¹², And in Arab spring countries (Egypt, Tunisia, Syria, Libya and Yemen) about (1.8% - 0.2% - 3.4% - 61.3% - 12.8% respectively in 2011) opposite to about (2.2%, 4.1% - 21.8%, 98.2% 0.2% respectively in 2012) Which confirms the stability of social unrest and the relative improvement of the internal situation in the Arab Spring countries in 2012¹³. It is the expected growth of real gross domestic product in the Arab states continue in the coming years to reach about 3.5% in 2017¹².

2- Decrease the fiscal balance at the government level as a percentage of gross domestic products: Especially in Egypt, Libya, Yemen and Syria as fiscal balance is Decrease at the government level as a percentage of gross domestic products of about 6.9%, 11.7%, 10.2%, - 2.9% in 2009 compared to approximately - 1.2% - 0.5% - 4% - 4.6%, to these countries in 2010, respectively¹⁰.

3- Decrease of current account balance as a percentage of gross domestic products: current account balance is decreasing as a percentage of gross domestic products for all spring countries With the exception of Libya due to high of petrol prices and the contribution of the petrol sector with about 80% of gross domestic products.

The most important economic effects resulting from the sharp slowdown in economic activity for the Arab Spring countries: The sharp slowdown in economic activity for Arab Spring countries and which is justified by the International Monetary Fund to the presence of three major factors, The first is: Rising commodity prices and petrol prices, which works to block the economic growth of these countries, The second is: Declining economic performance in Europe, which led to a strong negative fallout on those countries because of a close association between the Aruban and the economies of petrol-importing countries' economies in North Africa and the Levant, The third is: Confusion economic performance due to changes caused by the Arab revolutions¹¹**Causing :**

1- Rising unemployment rates in the Arab Spring countries: unemployment rate reached its Peak in 2010 on Arab Spring countries approximately 18.2%, 14.6%, 13%, 9%, 8.6% for Libya, Yemen, Tunisia, Egypt and Syria respectively opposite for about 26% 0.22% 0.19% 0.10% 14.9% in 2011. Because of the deterioration of security and mounting social pressures. By the end of the first half of 2013, the unemployment rate raise in Egypt to about 13.2%, and Tunisia by 16.5% and Libya 15%, while the registered unemployment in Yemen, about 40%¹⁴ as the Annual Report No. (8) of the General Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries show that the transformations and ongoing conflicts in the Arab region have led to the rise in unemployment than the average size of 14% to the pre of the events of the Arab Spring revolutions which currently more than percentage of 16%⁴. Also other estimates show that Arab economies need to create 50 million jobs by 2020 to accommodate the next young people on the labor market¹⁵. In light of cyclical unemployment turning into structural unemployment, and it is a result of mismatch offered jobs with vacancies and skills obsolescence.

2- Adverse movements in the previous economic fundamentals of Arab Spring countries led to investor's fears, and then contributed to decrease the stock indexes and increase the size of stumble loans and the flow of capital funds abroad Arab Spring countries and Egypt are on her head.

3- Escalating borrowing costs in international markets has led governments to adopt local self-financing: Governments have often followed monetary and fiscal stimulus policies to reduce exchange rate movements resorting to international reserves instead of relying on local self-financing as a direct result those reserves decreased which led the deterioration of public finances on Arab Spring countries.

The fallout of Arab Spring revolutions on the most important Arab countries:

Arab Spring countries facing serious challenges under conditions of global uncertainty this requires determining the most important fallout on the ground In order to access the procedures and management and treatments to be followed by the Arab Spring countries, we can mention some of the economic fallout, **the most important:**

1. In Some of Arab Spring countries the return of the stable security situation is delayed in conjunction with the decrease of crude petrol and natural gas prices in the world market which hampered the economic recovery of the private sector and impose more challenges on the economies Arab Spring countries which exporting it and international sources succeed on calculated political movement costs witnessed in Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen and Libya at about 35 billion dollar¹⁰. It consequent on it threat to economic stability in the Arab countries.
2. Destruction of the non-petrol economic activity in Libya because of destruction of infrastructure and production facilities and unrest of banking activities and limited access to foreign exchange and the departure of foreign labor, under contraction of the non-petrol output by about 50% Which led to a decrease the total of real gross domestic product of Libya in 2011 by about 61% than its level in 2010⁽¹⁶⁾. Also growth rate of real gross domestic product is decrease on Yemen, Tunisia, Syria and Egypt in 2011 to about 11.5%, - 2.2%, 0%, 1.8%, respectively, opposite to the growth rate of real gross domestic product for those countries, respectively in 2010 reach about 2.5% to Libya, Yemen 7.7%, 3.1% for Tunisia, 3.4% for Syria, 5.1% for Egypt, This is due to attributed social unrest in Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, and decrease the tourists number and decrease foreign investments In the face of rising fuel prices and slowing of global economic growth particularly in Europe countries and interruptions in the delivery of primary commodities. And the return of migrants from Libya led to lower remittances sent to Tunisia, Egypt and the economic sanctions that have been in Syria in September 2011 The imposition of the European Union and Switzerland ban on imports of Syrian crude petrol.
3. Libya's exports in 2011 decrease to about 17.94 billion dollars opposite to 47.40 billion dollars in 2010, and it represents about 29.46 billion dollars, by percentage 62% on 2010 It has been attributed to the lack of diversity of its products exported, And more than 95% of its exports is petrol¹⁶. Egypt's exports improved in 2011 opposite to the previous year Because of the increase of crude petrol and petroleum products by 21% and metals and articles thereof by 5% and chemicals and drugs by 15%, cotton and yarn and textiles and clothes and furnishings by 4% and engineering commodities and electronic by 23%, and books and paper by 13%. And that opposite to a decrease of exports of agricultural products without cotton by 5% and the food industry by 6% and leather and its products by 17%. By total increase of outcome exports in Egypt's in 2011 opposite to the previous year 2010 by about 15.78%. And Tunisian exports have not been affected because of diversify of its products exported by slight decrease by about 0.89%¹⁷.
4. According to the World Bank tourism revenue has formed in the Arab Spring countries (Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, Libya and Syria) in 2010, about 24.5 billion dollar, Egypt had the largest share by about 13.6 billion dollar, and Syria by about 6.3 billion dollar and in Syria, the tourism sector accounts by 12% of the national income of the country, and it plays a major role in providing opportunities to fill more than 14% of the labor force in Syria and a fifth of its revenue from foreign currency any defect fall will affects very negatively in the Syrian economy as a whole, Tunisia is the third by about 3.4 billion dollar, while the luck of Libya is the least revenues worth by 170 million dollars, and revenue in 2011 fell to about 11 billion dollars¹⁰.
5. Saudi Arabia leads the Storm military packages on Yemen since the end of March 2015 which has a negative economic impact, especially on petrol prices. As the Arab petrol-producing countries are facing different effects. Saudi Arabia with its huge reserves of foreign currency can withstand the decrease in the petrol price and in opposite each of Yemen and Libya will face huge negative fallout⁸.
6. Migration in general and the migration of the human element efficient in particular¹⁸: It was for this pattern of immigration since 2010, in Arab spring countries on its top is Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, Syria and Libya, with its negative fallout on the development process and simultaneous with the negative aspects of economic and political non stability It may be reconsidered in many hypothesis study for human capital efficient migration, And its relationship to sustainable development process of Arab Spring countries.
7. There are many Arab and international basic challenges that impacted negatively on the Arab economy in 2015, May be because of that 2014 was the most prominent fallout many conflicts and wars which their effects still continue, and on its list is Syrian crisis, And the political movement in Libya, Yemen and the

implications of those conflicts in Syria, Yemen, Libya and other Arab Spring countries. Syria crisis remain the most important factors of economic instability in the region And it reflected the negative impacts on all aspects of economic, social and cultural life on Syria, along with fragmentation happening in both Libya and Yemen. The united nation report, which issued during March 2015, reported that there are four people out of every 5 Syrian people under the poverty line. And as evidenced by the crisis in the capital, Tripoli, to provide food and pharmaceutical goods because of the closure of about 80% of shops and bakeries In light of the continuing conflict in Libya, which led to raise prices about 100% in 2014¹⁹.

8. Arab banks probably exposure to liquidity risk of non-banks unable to meet its obligations towards depositors to withdraw their money when they wish, That would occur banking crises, as happened during the global financial crisis that hit the global financial system and led to the collapse of a number of major banks¹⁹.
9. It's of the highlights of the fallout of the Arab Spring revolutions and the international controversy and regional about the development of the Arab revolutions paths and ways out of them, it highlights the differences evident in the Syrian case, Which translates the division which deals between supporters and opponents of the Syrian regime and enter the Arab region into a circle of international polarization and struggle for spheres of influence²⁰.
10. The Arab Spring countries show, a sharp decrease in net foreign exchange reserves by about 32 billion dollars, but the economic fallout of these events affected the economy of the Arab countries, if by variable rates²¹.

The fallout of petrol price decrease on Arab Spring countries:

Petrol is linked to a close relationship for a long time with crises and political conflicts²², but the decrease in petrol prices to the lowest levels will lead to lower production on producing countries, which limit those states from expansion on internal and foreign policies as same, The Gulf states began in the exchange of savings and sovereign wealth funds which estimated at more than 2 trillion dollar, If it run out of their wealth it will make austerity policies commensurate with a decrease in financial revenue it may resort to borrowing from the International Monetary Fund to meet its financial and entitlements to its people²³, but for the Arab Spring countries, the implications of the decrease of petrol price is represented as follows⁹:

- **The state of Egypt:** Egypt benefit from the decrease in petrol price to increase the consumption of petroleum products by about 3% per year that equates more than its production, In addition to the possibility of obtaining additional supplies of petrol products from more diverse sources In the case of increased demand for petroleum products. Which work on uninterrupted power supply, and promoting political and social stability for Egypt, If we assume that the current price in the range of 50 dollar for a barrel, that will provide about 25% of the amount allocated to support energy and estimated at 100.4 billion pounds from the energy subsidy allocations which listed by the State general budget on the basis of price in the range of 105 dollar for a barrel. And also it leads to a decrease in inflation and poverty rates, but in conjunction with the decrease in the number of potential tourists from the Gulf States and lower remittances from Egyptians expatriates in the region, and it is associated with the extent of the continuing decrease in petrol prices.

- **The state of Tunisia:** Decrease in petrol price in Tunisia works to shrink government spending on energy subsidies especially that the budget which newly-approved based on a price in the range of 95 dollar for a barrel. Which reduce the cost of food production and transport, which lead to a decrease about 15% in energy prices coupled with another decrease range about 5% in food price; this would increase the real incomes of the poor in the range of 3% and to the poorest of about 40% and for the general population of about 2.5%⁹. The International Monetary Fund has said that the decrease in petrol prices boosts the development of net balance of Tunisia, as experts show that the decrease in petrol prices helps governments to treat deformities fuel subsidies²⁴.

- **The state of Libya:** The possibility of turning Libya losses in the form of petroleum revenue lost if the political procedures did not reach agreement. The production of petroleum products has now reached almost 20% of what it was before the crisis, which about 1.6 million barrels per day. Libya has been making large financial reserves, but the decrease in petrol prices as well as lower production has forced the government to spend them. The reserves amounted to about 100 billion dollar in August 2014, it decreased by 20% since the beginning of the year, as it can be ended during the four years if the current situation continued. Salaries represent a heavy burden on the budget which included a quarter of the population in Libya in payroll, to increase public sector wages by about 250% since the outbreak of the revolution in 2010. If petrol production

not increases, the government is facing difficulties in Loyalty their financial obligations. With removal of fuel subsidies, which amount about 20% of gross domestic product, to fill part of the growing gap between spending and revenue for the government⁹.

• **The state of Yemen:** Dominated by petroleum products on the government budget. The decrease of petrol prices in world has, coupled with political instability (Including the continuation of sabotage for Pipelines) to the decrease in petrol revenues by about 50%. The total petrol revenues reached about 1.4 billion dollar in the period from May to September 2014 compared with 2.4 billion dollar for the same period in 2013. The World Bank confirms that by 2017, Yemen will not yield any income from petrol²⁵, Yemen is also heavily dependent on remittances from its citizens coming from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which constitute more than 90% of the total remittance flows, and it could be affected ether. It is expected that lower prices lead to lower prices of imported goods and increase household consumption, especially food, which we are imported, about 55% of food products. In conjunction of low inflation, because food form about 44% from consumer spending in Yemen. So it will draw on foreign reserves it has. These reserves not enough currently only 4.6 months of imports, compared with 5.1 months in September. It is probably that this trend will continue toward a decrease in spite of the decrease in petrol price and continues of unrest, in conjunction with the decision of Saudi Arabia to suspend most of its aid to Yemen. Yemen needs a continuous assistance from development partners in order to avoid a crisis in the balance of payments in the coming years; it can't be to bear the cost of important imports⁹. So probably happened a famine in Yemen, if not cessation of hostilities and lay down their weapons to end the war in Yemen and bring peace and then achieve sustainable development, in conjunction with the political stability between Yemen and Saudi Arabia and then end the storm packages with them.

The economic impact of the Arab Spring revolutions on Arab Spring countries exports:

Is evident from the study of the evolution of the value of the Arab Spring countries exports of million dollar during the period (2001 - 2010) before the Arab Spring revolutions to the most important Arab Spring countries (Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Syria and Yemen) and they all took a turn for years a growing significant annual growth rates statistically significant at the potential level 0.01, reaching about 19.68%, 20.56%, 11.64%, 11.95%, 11.35%, respectively.

For a country of Libya annual growth rate of about 19.68% by an annual statistically significant change was approximately 6.33 billion dollars and an annual average of about 32.12 billion dollars during the period (2001-2010) and then expect that Libyan export value must inform in 2011 nearly 53.73 billion dollars, but the actual Libyan exports amounted to about 17.94 billion dollars, This would be the economic impact of the Arab Spring revolution on exports of Libya, according to what was supposed to export a negative impact with about 75.5% of exports value for Libya in 2010 According to data from the International Monetary Fund for 2015, the situation improved in 2012, reaching the value of exports for about 52 billion dollar, which led to the decline in trade performance of the State of Libya index in 2011 the same negative effect of the proportion of exports.

Table 1: Evolution of the value of the Arab Spring countries exports of million dollar during the period (2001-2010)

Year	Libya	Egypt	Tunisia	Syrian	Yemen
2001	11014	4825	3331	5248	3537
2002	90803	5546	6874	6536	3957
2003	14647	7408	8027	5731	4292
2004	20410	9661	9685	7387	5048
2005	31358	12912	10494	8708	6852
2006	40260	16728	11964	10919	7873
2007	46970	19224	15165	11546	7775
2008	62953	262238	19320	15410	10185
2009	36951	230616	14445	10855	7092
2010	47400	26438	16427	13500	9493
average	32177	15203	11876	9583	6610
Rate of growth(%)	19.68	20.56	11.64	11.95	11.35
(2011)Expected	53723	29564	17809	14548	10242
Impact of the revolution(%)	62.15-	15.79	-0.89	---	--
(2011)factual	17942	30611	16280	---	--

Impact = (base year - the comparison year / base year) * 100. -- is not available.

Source: Collected and calculate of the data ²⁶.

For a country of Egypt annual growth rate of about 20.56% by an annual statistically significant change was approximately 3.13 billion dollars and an annual average of about 15.20 billion dollars during the period (2001-2010) and then expect that Egypt export value must inform in 2011 nearly 29.56 billion dollars, but the actual Egypt exports amounted to about 30.61 billion dollars, This would be the economic impact of the Arab Spring revolution on Egypt's exports, according to what was supposed to export positive impact estimated at about 3.96% of the value of exports in 2010 to Egypt. Which confirm the stability of the economic situation in Egypt and strength.

But For a country of Tunisia annual growth rate of about 11.64% by an annual statistically significant change was approximately 1.38 billion dollars and an annual average of about 11.8 billion dollars during the period (2001-2010) and then expect that Tunisia export value must inform in 2011 nearly 17.81 billion dollars, but the actual Tunisia exports amounted to about 16.28 billion dollars, This would be the economic impact of the Arab Spring revolution on Tunisia exports, according to what was supposed to export negative impact estimated at 9.31% of the value of exported in 2010 to Tunisia.

currently available statistics showed a general decline in Arab exports of goods and services in 2014 decrease by 5.1% to about 1497 billion dollars, compared with 1502 billion dollars in 2013 This is due to the relative decline in the world price of petrol, In addition to the impact of the weak economic activity in the euro zone, Which is the main trading partner of most of the Arab states. In opposite the growth of Arab imports of goods and services raise by the highest decline of Arab exports, amounted to about 5.6% in 2014 to about 1172 billion dollars compared with 1110 billion in 2013²⁷.

The procedures and managements to treat Arab Spring revolutions in the long and medium term time:

It probably to lead the political transition and the decrease in global growth and increasing in petrol prices in the short time to the revival of the economies of the Arab Spring countries with unemployment stabilizing at high levels In light of reduced financial reserves preventative to these countries in 2011. So research show that it necessary and imperative to identify a package of managements and Proceduresto maintain the stability of the economies of the Arab Spring countries strong and at the same time protecting the most vulnerable categories by economic decrease, Thus, the Arab Spring countries follow, a package of managements and Proceduresthat combine to provide emergency funding and investment in infrastructure for Arab Spring countries in the short term And to achieve sustainable economic growth in the medium and long terms, which face current and future challenges, As a prescription treatment for the status quo, **so you must follow the following:**

Medium-Term Procedures and managements: In that case, each individual country has identify the appropriate transformation and the time required for implementation and possible research to identify the most important medium-term Procedures and managements for most of the Arab Spring countries are as follows³:

1. To achieve economic and social reform of Arab Spring countries must provide huge equality and social justice to Access economic opportunities and enhancing the transparency of all, whenever possible, Thus achieving justice in the distribution of wealth and incomes. It has been attributed to increase inequality in access to the dismantling of social protection systems and double the minimum wage policies if not its absence.
2. Strengthen the infrastructure of financial markets (enhancing the business environment) In order to improve access to credit in conjunction with the simplification of procedures and rules and shrinking of government routine.
3. The establishment of social safety nets for Arab Spring countries instead of store support systems which may sometimes be in favor of the rich peoples without account the limited categories and non-existent entry it leads to inefficiency of the financial resources used. Condition of use of the financial resources provided support to invest in infrastructure, trade and investment in spreading the use of solar energy applications in achieving sustainable development of Arab Spring countries and its integration with the Arab countries²⁸.
4. Treat the problems of education and development in order to prepare financial markets cadres to work with technical skills according to the needs of the labor market.
5. The need to provide financial support in the average time to help the Arab Spring affected counters to continue its way towards economic transformation. The International Monetary Fund has confirmed that is

committed to supporting the economies of the Arab Spring countries, funding and technical assistance and advice at the policy levels. Where he had agreed to a loan for Yemen under the credit facility fast, Discussions are under way with several other countries. And need to search for financial quarters and other donor Arab and regional³.

6. To take procedures that provides jobs of Arab Spring countries and work unemployment, and not only to follow the traditional methods to create jobs but job creation associated and dependent only on raising economic growth rates.
7. Creating a private sector collaborator with public sector and that through the development and role of the private sector to invest in Arab capitals migrating outside the region and returning to direct the Arab investors to trade and invest in the most promising sectors of Arab Spring countries in the current global economic situation²⁹.

Long-Term Procedures and management: the most important long-term Procedures and managements for most of the Arab Spring countries are **as follows:**

1. Fiscal adjustment in the Arab Spring countries to promote and strengthen public financial management by using fiscal policy as a tool to link local policy objectives with economic performance which strengthens and tightens the public financial management, and control the public budgets in many countries by Pursuing appropriate reform policies take into account the country-specific economic fundamentals.
2. Redirect economies of some countries dependence on the economic diversification of its products to be a pillar of the number of development strategy And then a small development plans and development programs of which emerges in the end of development projects in countries which are not in that property which increases the creation of new jobs.
3. Reducing the dependence on public sector as the only employment point of Arab Spring countries, and in order to wage adjustment and adaptation within the living requirements by the adoption of legislation and laws to protect the public sector before the employee's interest And concurrent with the identification system supports the income of migrant workers and strengthens it, to stimulate the establishment of a more just and vital labor markets. With the redefinition of employment in the public sector standards to alleviate duplication between the public and private sectors, Provided that the production of a range of skills necessary to maintain the emerging economies³⁰.
4. Prevention gradual increments in high-income of Arab spring countries in conjunction with the creation of lucrative incentives on the basis of performance for low and middle income, access to justice in individual incomes.
5. Building and strengthening of human capital development in order to provide appropriate opportunities for the people of the three Arab Spring countries (Egypt, Yemen and Tunisia) in the Arab labor markets importing labors.
6. Emphasize that the links and relationships between individuals and groups is the basis for the handling and the economic and social stability of Arab Spring countries, and that the state is a political and economic and social entity expresses these complementary relations, under commitment to common values and respect for the law and moderation in political work and maintain social cohesion Which stems from the satisfaction and agreement between individuals and groups, and adopt peaceful means to modify the style of the prevailing state of relations³¹.
7. Activating inter-Arab trade to Arab countries in general and to give priority to the importation of the Arab Spring countries by world-class quality.
8. The need to intensify the productive investment projects, particularly small businesses and micro-employed labor in the Arab world With increased investment in the education sector by focusing on its quality, and the rehabilitation of vocational training and technical education systems in order to achieve the requirements of the labor market¹¹.
9. Activating the role of the private sector to achieve sustainable development, with the heads of major Arab investors towards the implementation of integrated development projects for reconstruction and investment in the Arab Spring countries And economic integration between them and the Arab countries in food security and pharmaceutical and health projects to help countries that have suffered from disorders to overcome the ordeal and financial crisis and political³⁰.
10. Treat the weaknesses in the development plan for Arab Spring countries and its mechanisms With a focus on raising human resource and invest in the ability to adopt creative and innovative thinking contributes to building a knowledge-based economy.

The Arab Spring revolutions has not yet completed such as all revolutions on global level, which they succeed through two stages:

The first stage is drop the existing system and this stage is almost succeed by all the Arab and the world revolutions but it takes time and effort and energy a lot and all the Arab revolutions communities are still locked in that stage by varying and different distances, It is still suffering from the repercussions and cons of previous systems.

Second, the stage of system-building and the new conditions that correspond to the real objectives of the revolution, and it is more difficult stage, Which we can be judged on the success of any revolution or not, He political movement remain just rebellion and protest movement does not rise to the rank of the revolution, This would inevitability if not need to implement an integrated intellectual foundations and procedural democratic country projects, to building institutional civilian Arab countries subject to the law to accommodate all its citizens regardless of their intellectual backgrounds to succeed in the end in the development of human resources of States before the rest of the financial resources, and then integrated development projects²⁰.

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