البنك المركزي اليمني
CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN

2025

Annual Report

General Department of Research and Statistics
Central Bank of Yemen
Head Office -Ade

Annual Report 2025

Issued by

General Department of Research and Statistics

Central Bank of Yemen

Head Office -Aden

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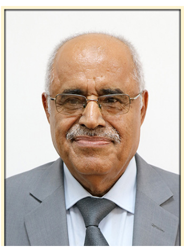

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Foreword

"The Central Bank of Yemen is pleased to present its **ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2025** to readers, researchers, and all those with an interest in the economic, monetary, and financial developments of the Republic of Yemen. We trust this report will serve as a reliable and valuable reference.

The report provides a comprehensive review of the economic, monetary, and financial developments witnessed by the Yemeni economy during **2025** and is structured across four chapters. The first chapter examines economic conditions at both the global and local levels, while the second addresses the latest developments in money and credit. The third and fourth chapters are devoted to public finance and external sector developments, respectively.

The diligent efforts of the General Department of Research and Statistics in producing this report have been instrumental in ensuring the continued smooth and effective functioning of the Central Bank of Yemen and are deserving of our deepest appreciation. We also wish to acknowledge the valuable contributions of all other departments that provided data and support throughout this process and extend our sincere gratitude to each of them for their role in bringing this work to fruition."

God bless,

Ahmed Ahmed Ghaleb

Governor

Key Economic Indicators

Economic Indicator

Gross domestic product at market pricesl	2023	2024	2025
Billion Rials	26,753.42	35,176.40	36,062.66
Growth in (%)	0.2	32	2.5
Million USD	19,412	19,101	17,352
Growth in (%)	-17.5	-1.6	-9.1
Consumer price index (CPI), Annual Growth Rate in %			
(CPI (end of period	%23.8	%8.9	%31.0
(CPI (annual average	%0.9	%33.9	%20.4
Crude oil export price (weighted average) USD/barrel	-	-	-
Exchange rate (period average) YER/USD	1,378.19	1,841.60	2,078.30
Exchange rate (end of period) YER/USD	1,529.40	2,059.20	1,624.45
Monetary aggregates (Annual Growth Rate in ٪)			
Broad money (M2)	14.0	17.9	-15.4
Narrow money (M1)	9.8	1.5	3.4
Quasi-Money	16.9	28.5	-24.8
Monetary base	5.8	6.9	-1.5
Money velocity	2.3	2.6	3.2
Money multiplier	2.7	3.0	2.6
Government Finance (by ٪ of GDP)			
Public revenues	4.6	5.9	4.0
Public expenditures	11.3	8.2	7.7
Budget deficit	6.7	2.3	3.7
External sector (by ٪ of GDP)			
Current account deficit	-32.39	-32.54	-39.56
Exports of goods and services	5.73	5.71	6.37
- Oil exports	0	0	0
- Other exports	5.73	5.71	6.37
Imports of goods and services	68	71	78
- Imports of petroleum products	19	14	15
- Food commodity imports	17	12	13
- Other imports	33	45	50

1): Estimates of the International Monetary Fund: World Economic Outlook - October 2025.

Source: CBY.

CHAPTER I

GLOBAL ECONOMIC PROSPECTS AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

I. World Economic Growth:

According to the International Monetary Fund's report (World Economic Outlook – October 2025), estimates indicate that global real ecnomic growth reached 3.2% in 2025, compared to a growth of 3.3% in 2024. This slight decrease is mainly attributed to the slowdown in real growth of emerging and developing economies from 4.3% in 2024 to 4.2% in 2025, as well as the decrease in real growth of advanced economies from 1.8% to 1.6%.

Meanwhile, global GDP at current prices rose to USD 117.165 trillion in 2025, compared to USD 111.113 trillion in 2024, an increase of USD 6.052 trillion.

Regarding inflation rates, estimates indicated a decrease in global inflation from 5.8% in 2024 to 4.2% in 2025. This anticipated decrease is primarily attributed to lower commodity prices, particularly fuel prices, as well as food and energy prices falling by more than expected in emerging and developing economies (especially in Asia, including China and India), in addition to the continued effects of previously tight monetary policy, moderated wage growth, and decreasing global demand stemming from prevailing uncertainties. This is also true for advanced economies, where inflation decreased slightly from 2.6% in 2024 to 2.5% in 2025. Similarly, the inflation rate in emerging and developing economies decreased from 7.9% in 2024 to 5.3% in 2025.

Global growth 3.2%

Global GDP USD 117.165 trillio

Table 1-1
Real GDP Growth

Items	Estimates		Projections
	2024	2025	2026
Global Growth Rate ٪	3.3	3.2	3.1
(Global Growth (USD trillion	111.113	117.165	123.585
Advanced Economies Growth Rate ٪	1.8	1.6	1.6
Emerging and Developing Economies Growth Rate ٪	4.3	4.2	4.0
Middle East and North Africa Growth Rate ٪	2.1	3.3	3.7
Low-Income Developing Countries Growth Rate ٪	4.2	4.4	5.0

Source: World Economic Outlook – October 2025, IMF.

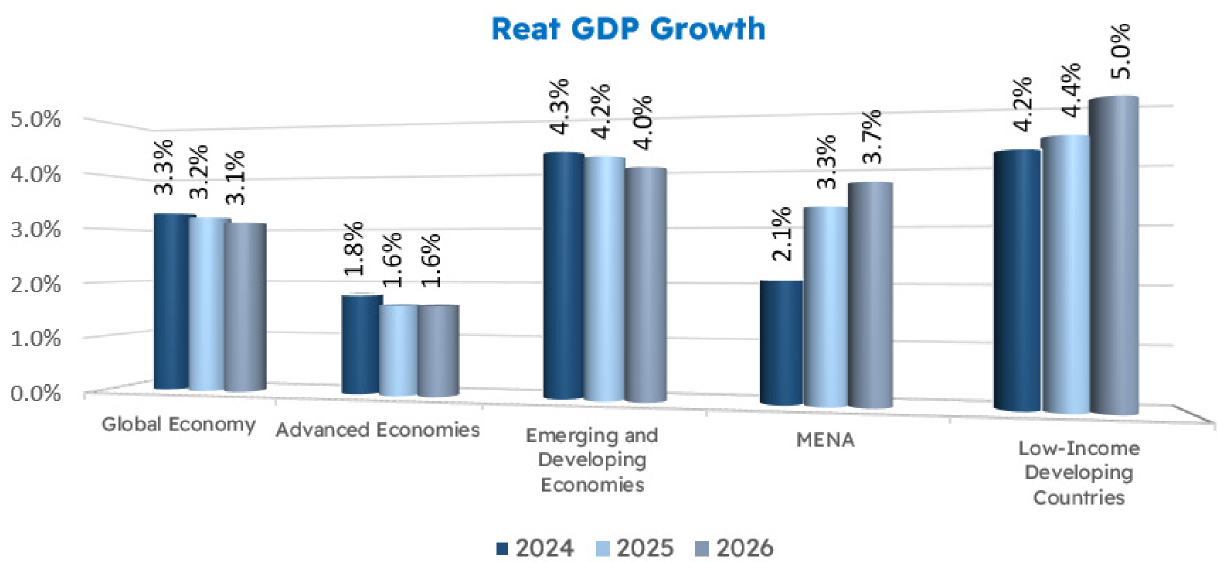

Chart 1-1: Real GDP Growth.

Table 1-2
Inflation rate (by average consumer prices)

Items	Estimates		Projections
	2024	2025	2026
Global Economy ٪	5.8	4.2	3.7
Advanced Economies ٪	2.6	2.5	2.2
Emerging and Developing Economies ٪	7.9	5.3	4.7
Middle East and North Africa ٪	14.2	12.2	10.3
Low-Income Developing Countries ٪	19.6	13.8	11.5
Source: World Economic Outlook – October 2025, IMF.			

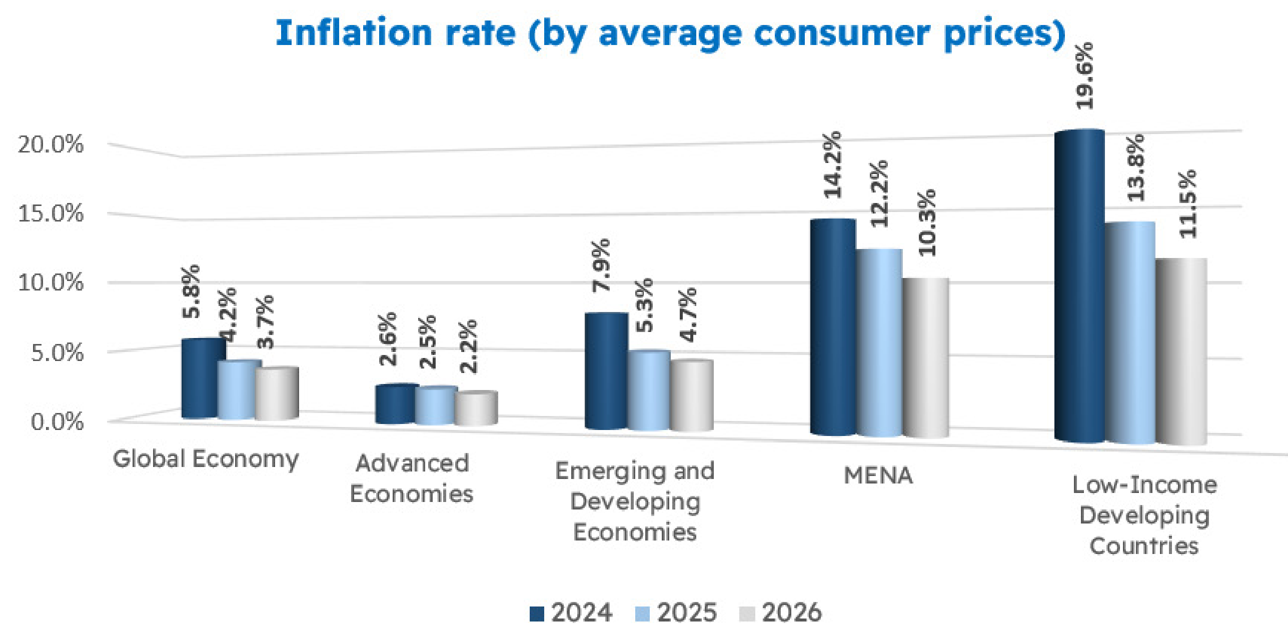

Chart 1-2: Inflation rate (by average consumer prices)

Below, we review the most important global economic developments that various groups, regions, and countries of the world have experienced, according to their level of development, regional connection, and importance in the global economy during 2025:

1. Advanced Economies:

Growth in advanced economies decreased during 2025, recording 1.6%, compared to growth of 1.8% in 2024. The IMF projects the growth rate of this group to remain at 1.6% in 2026.

Regarding inflation rates, the inflation rate in advanced economies decreased slightly to 2.5% in 2025, compared to 2.6% in 2024. Inflation is projected to decrease further to 2.2% in 2026.

Regarding unemployment rates in advanced economies, estimates indicate a slight increase to 4.7% in 2025, compared to 4.6% in 2024, and the rate is projected to remain stable at 4.7% in 2026.

• United States:

The United States recorded a growth of 2.0% in 2025, decreasing from 2.8% recorded in 2024. Growth is projected to increase slightly to 2.1% by the end of 2026, according to IMF projections.

Regarding inflation rates, the rate decreased to approximately 2.7% in 2025, compared to 3.0% in 2024. The IMF projects a further decrease to 2.4% by the end of 2026. Regarding unemployment rates, estimates indicate a slight increase to 4.2% in 2025, compared to 4.0% in 2024, with a projected decrease to 4.1% in 2026.

• Eurozone:

The Eurozone recorded a growth of 1.2% in 2025, compared to 0.9% in 2024. IMF estimates indicate a slight decrease in growth to 1.1% in 2026. This is primarily attributed to the slowdown in global growth, the repercussions of trade tensions, and the impact of tariffs affecting trade and investment worldwide.

Regarding inflation rates, the inflation rate in the Eurozone decreased to 2.1% in 2025, compared to 2.4% in 2024. It is projected to decrease to 1.9% by the end of 2026. Regarding unemployment rates, estimates indicate a stable rate of 6.4% in 2025 (the same level projected for 2024), with a slight projected decrease to 6.3% in 2026.

• Japan:

The Japanese economy recorded a growth of 1.1% in 2025, according to IMF estimates, compared to 0.1% in 2024. Growth is projected to slow to 0.6% in 2026.

Regarding the inflation rate, it rose to 3.3% in 2025, compared to 2.7% in 2024, and is projected to decrease to 2.1% by the end of 2026.

Regarding the unemployment rate, estimates indicate it remained stable at 2.6% during 2024, 2025, and 2026.

2. Emerging and Developing Economies:

IMF estimates indicate a slight decrease in growth of emerging and developing economies to 4.2% in 2025, compared to 4.3% in 2024, with the rate projected to decrease further to 4.0% in 2026. On the other hand, the inflation rate in these economies recorded 5.3% in 2025, with projections indicating a decrease to 4.7% by the end of 2026. As for unemployment rates, they recorded 4.2% in 2025, compared to 4.3% in 2024, and are projected to continue decreasing to 4.0% in 2026.

• Emerging and Developing Asia:

IMF estimates indicate a decrease in growth of emerging and developing Asia to 5.2% in 2025, compared to 5.3% in 2024, with growth projected to decrease to 4.2% in 2026.

Regarding inflation rates, the inflation rate in these economies reached 1.3% in 2025, compared to 1.9% in 2024, with projections of an increase to 2.1% by the end of 2026.

- China:

IMF estimates a slight slowdown in Chinese economic growth to 4.8% in 2025, down from 5.0% in 2024, with the slowdown expected to continue to 4.2% in 2026. This is attributed primarily to the ongoing real estate sector crisis and weak domestic demand, alongside excessive reliance on manufacturing exports and ineffective government support for strategic sectors — factors that contribute to inefficient resource allocation and subdued long-term productivity.

Regarding inflation, projections place the rate at zero in 2025, compared to 0.2% in 2024, with a modest recovery expected to 0.7% in 2026. As for unemployment, estimates suggest the rate will remain stable at 5.1% across 2024, 2025, and 2026.

- India:

The Indian economy recorded a growth of 6.6% in 2025, compared to 6.5% in 2024, and growth is projected to slow to 6.2% in 2026, according to IMF estimates.

Regarding inflation rates, the inflation rate decreased significantly to 2.8% in 2025, compared to 4.6% in 2024, with projections of an increase to 4.0% in 2026. Regarding unemployment rates, IMF estimates indicate that the rate remained stable at 4.9% during 2024, 2025, and 2026.

• Middle East and North Africa:

The economies of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region grew by 3.3% in 2025, compared to 2.1% in 2024. IMF projections indicate a relative improvement in growth to reach 3.7% in 2026. Regarding inflation rates, the inflation rate in the region decreased to 12.2% in 2025, compared to 14.2% in 2024, and is projected to decrease to 10.3% by the end of 2026.

II. Local Economic Developments:

Real GDP contracted by 1.5% in 2025, the same rate of contraction as the previous year. On the other hand, estimates indicated that the general price level increased by 20.4% in 2025, compared to an increase of 33.9% in the previous year. The inflation rate is projected to record approximately 18.5% by the end of 2026, according to preliminary IMF estimates.

Regarding developments in domestic liquidity and its components during 2025, broad money (M2) decreased by YER 2,073.6 billion, or 15.4%, to reach YER 11,429.3 billion, compared to an increase of YER 2,053.9 billion, or 17.9%, to reach YER 13,502.9 billion in 2024. The decrease in 2025 was driven by a decrease in quasi-money by YER 2,227.1 billion, or 24.8%, while narrow money supply (M1) increased by YER 153.6 billion, or 3.4%. The ratio of narrow money supply (M1) to broad money (M2) in YER was 41.0% in 2025. The ratio of demand deposits to broad money (M2) in YER stood at 12.4% in 2025, while the ratio of quasi-money deposits (time and savings deposits) to broad money (M2) in YER reached 59.0% in 2025, and the ratio of foreign currency deposits to broad money (M2) stood at 50.7% in 2025.

Regarding developments in exchange rates, the average exchange rate of the US dollar against the Yemeni Rial reached 2,078.30 YER/USD in 2025, compared to 1,841.60 YER/USD in 2024. This indicates a depreciation of the Yemeni Rial against the US dollar of approximately 12.9% in 2025, compared to a depreciation of approximately 33.6% in 2024.

The significant depreciation of the Yemeni currency (Rial) in 2025 is attributed to the immense pressures faced by the Yemeni economy due to a combination of intertwined circumstantial and structural factors related to the decrease in foreign currency reserves and a record rise in aggregate demand to finance the bill for essential and non-essential imports from the outside world. In addition to the complete halt of oil export revenues, which are considered the main artery of hard currency reserves, as a result of Houthi terrorist threats to production and export facilities.

It is noteworthy that the exchange rate of the US dollar against the Yemeni Rial reached 1,624.45 YER/USD at the end of 2025, owing to a number of factors, most importantly the establishment of the National Committee for the Regulation and Financing of Imports, aimed at enhancing transparency in import operations and directing foreign exchange flows toward the formal banking sector.

Regarding developments in public finances, public revenues decreased in 2025 by YER 630.4 billion, or 30.5%, to reach YER 1,435.2 billion, compared to an increase of YER 854.1 billion, or 70.5% in 2024. It is noteworthy that the ratio of public revenues to GDP stood at 4.0% in 2025, compared to 5.9% in 2024. Public expenditures also decreased in 2025 by YER 96.7 billion, or 3.4%, to reach YER 2,773.5 billion, representing approximately 7.7% of GDP in 2025, compared to 8.2% in the previous year.

The overall balance of the state's general budget in 2025 showed a cash deficit of YER 1,338.2 billion, representing 3.7% of GDP, compared to a cash deficit of YER 804.6 billion, or 2.3% of GDP in 2024. It is noteworthy that the revenue coverage ratio for public expenditures in 2025 stood at 51.8%, compared to 72.0% in 2024.

With regard to developments in domestic public debt since the decision to relocate the operations of the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) to the temporary capital, Aden, in September 2016, it recorded a total value of approximately YER 8,596.7 billion in 2025, compared to YER 7,284.5 billion in 2024. Borrowing from the Central Bank in 2025 constituted the primary source of financing for domestic public debt, amounting to YER 7,809.4 billion, representing 90.9% of total domestic public debt. Treasury bills and certificates of deposit constituted the second source, with a total value of YER 512.7 billion, representing 6.0% of total domestic public debt, followed by Islamic Sukuk, which constituted the third source, with a value of YER 274.6 billion, representing 3.2% of total domestic public debt.

Regarding the developments in external public debt, actual data indicates a decrease in the outstanding balance of the International Development Association (IDA) debt at the end of 2025 by USD 32.3 million, or 3.1%, to reach USD 1,010.32 million.

With regard to the developments in the external sector, preliminary data during 2025 showed an overall balance of payments surplus of approximately USD 471.95 million, representing 2.72% of GDP in 2025.

The Most Important Local Economic Developments In 2025

11,429.3
Billion Rials
Broad Moiney
M2

%1.5
Real GDP
Contraction

2,773.5
Billion Rials
Public Expenditures

2,078.30
Rials
average
exchange rate

1,435.2
Billion Rials
Public Revenues

1,010.32
USD million
Outstanding
debt to IDA

471.95
BOP Overall
Balance

8,596.7
Billion Rials
Domestic
Public Debt

CHAPTER II

MONEY AND CREDITS

I. CBY Balance Sheet:

The total balance sheet of the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) decreased by YER 125.3 billion, or 1.1%, to reach YER 11,710 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 778.7 billion, or 7.0% in 2024.

1. Assets:

The net foreign assets of the Central Bank increased by YER 1,249.6 billion, or 19.6%, to record negative value of YER 5,122.6 billion in 2025, compared to a decrease of YER 3,702.3 billion, or 138.7% in 2024.

The increase in net foreign assets in 2025 is primarily attributed to the decrease in foreign liabilities resulting from revaluation effects stemming from the appreciation of the local currency against foreign currencies. The net claims on the government increased by YER 1,089.0 billion, or 13.7%, reaching YER 9,042.8 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 889.3 billion, or 12.6% in 2024. Meanwhile, the receivables from public enterprises remained unchanged, recording YER 262.9 billion in 2025.

Table 2-1: CBY Balance Sheet

(YER billion)

Items	2024	2025
Foreign Assets	**2,554.8**	**1,933.3**
Domestic Assets	**9,280.5**	**9,776.8**
Government	8,084.2	9,310.3
Public Enterprises	262.9	262.9
Banks	0.0	0.0
Fixed and Other Assets	933.4	203.5
Assets = Liabilities	**11,835.3**	**11,710.0**
Base Money	**4,510.6**	**4,444.4**
Currency Issued	3,646.0	3,641.1
Banks	864.6	803.3
Government	130.4	267.5
Public Enterprises	80.3	96.7
Social Security Fund	0.0	0.0
Certificates of Deposit	0.0	0.0
Liabilities under settlement	**453.1**	**453.1**
Foreign Liabilities	**8,927.0**	**7,055.9**
Other Liabilities	**(2,266.1)**	**(607.6)**
Capital and Reserves	503.5	(75.5)
Revaluation Account	-5,120.8	(2,195.3)
Special Drawing Rights	1,881.0	1,563.8
Other Liabilities	470.3	99.4

Source: CBY

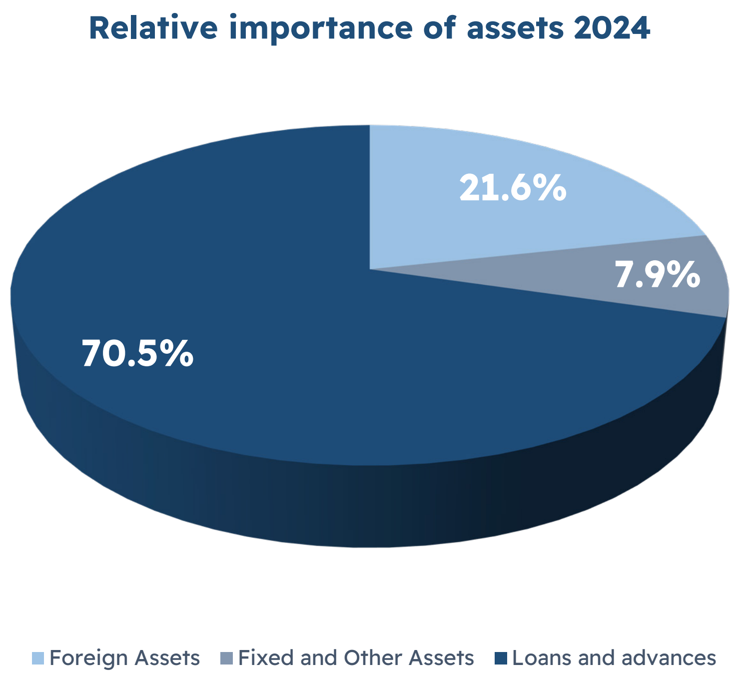

Chart 2-1: Relative Importance of Assets 2024

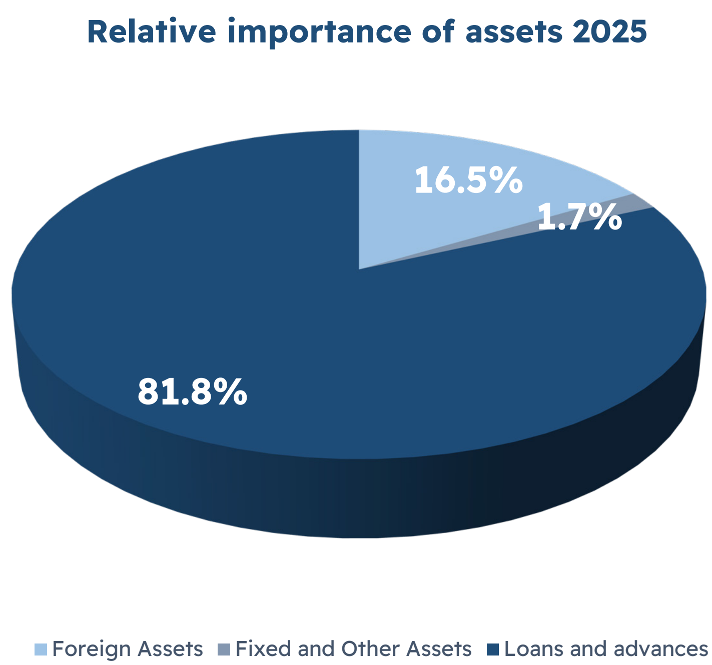

Chart 2-2: Relative Importance of Assets 2025

2. Liabilities:

The monetary base (currency outside banks + currency in banks' vaults + banks' balances at the CBY) decreased by YER 66.2 billion, or 1.5%, to reach YER 4,444.4 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 291.7 billion, or 6.9% in 2024. The decrease in 2025 is primarily attributed to a decrease in the issued currency by YER 4.9 billion, or 0.1%, and a decrease in bank deposit balances by YER 61.3 billion, or 7.1%. Public sector deposits, on the other hand, increased by YER 16.4 billion, or 20.4%, reaching YER 96.7 billion, compared to a decrease of YER 24.0 billion, or 23.0% in 2024.

Other net items decreased by YER 2,388.4 billion, or 74.6%, recording YER 811.1 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 1,470.4 billion, or 85.0% in 2024.

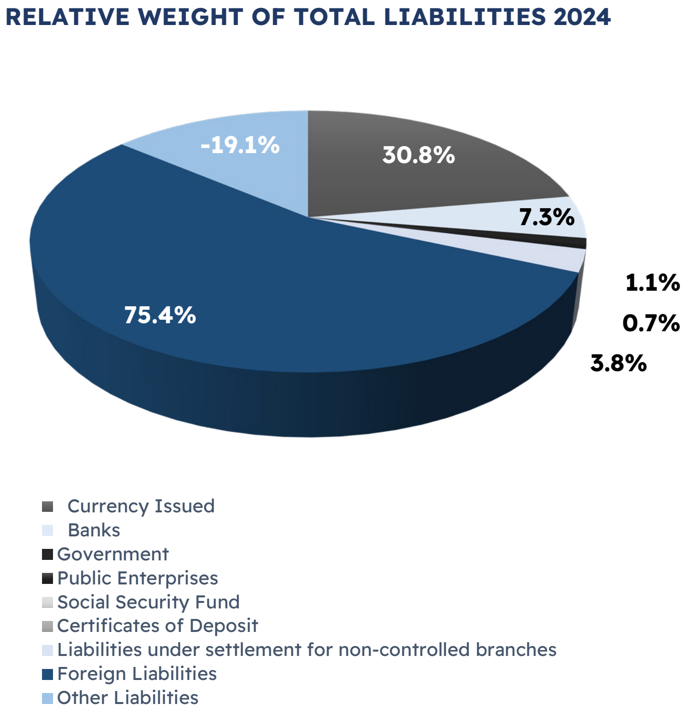

Chart 2-3: Relative Importance of Liabilities 2024

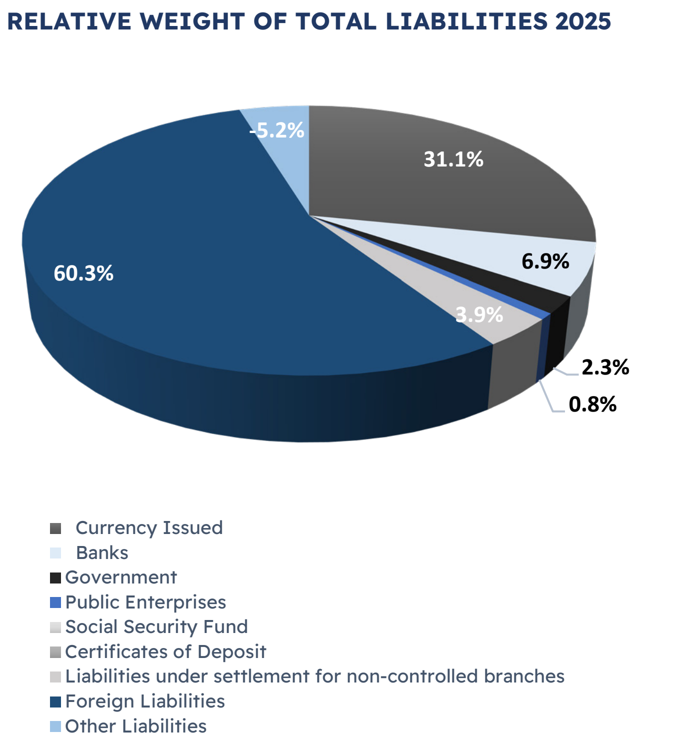

Chart 2-4: Relative Importance of Liabilities 2025

II. Consolidated Balance Sheets of Commercial and Islamic Banks:

The consolidated balance sheet of commercial and Islamic banks in 2025 showed a decrease of YER 2,987.9 billion, or 19.5%, reaching YER 12,341.8 billion, compared to an increase of YER 3,896.1 billion, or 34.1% in 2024.

1. Assets:

Net foreign assets of commercial and Islamic banks increased by YER 143.1 billion, or 3.7%, reaching YER 4,003.7 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 782.5 billion, or 25.4% in 2024. The increase in net foreign assets of commercial and Islamic banks in 2025 is attributable to a decrease in foreign liabilities to banks abroad by YER 92.9 billion, or 48.1%, to record YER 100.3 billion, compared to an increase of YER 131.3 billion, or 212.2% in 2024, and a decrease in liabilities to non-residents by YER 639.6 billion, or 98.1%, to record YER 12.5 billion, compared to YER 652.1 billion in 2024. Total foreign assets recorded a decrease of YER 589.3 billion, or 12.5%, reaching YER 4,116.5 billion, compared to an increase of YER 1,565.8 billion, or 49.9% in 2024. It is noteworthy that the share of total foreign assets within the consolidated balance sheet assets of commercial and Islamic banks reached 33.4% in 2025, compared to 30.7% in the preceding year.

Banks' reserves (cash in vaults + balances at the central bank) decreased by YER 420.7 billion, or 13.3%, in 2025, reaching YER 2,747.4 billion, compared to an increase of YER 786.3 billion, or 33.0% in 2024. The decrease in 2025 is attributable to a decrease in balances at the central bank by YER 439.5 billion, or 15.6%, compared to an increase of YER 727.4 billion, or 34.8% in 2024, while local currency in vaults increased by YER 18.9 billion, or 5.4%, compared to an increase of YER 58.9 billion, or 20.1% in 2024. In terms of the share of banks' reserves as a percentage of their total deposits, it experienced an increase from 30.7% in 2024 to 32.3% in 2025.

Loans and advances decreased by YER 767.9 billion, or 18.7%, reaching YER 3,330.2 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 378.7 billion, or 10.2% in 2024. The decrease in 2025 is attributable to a decrease in loans to the private sector by YER 712.8 billion, or 33.9%, compared to an increase of YER 426.0 billion, or 25.4%, and a decrease in loans to public enterprises by YER 130.6 billion, or 93.5%. Meanwhile, loans to the government increased by YER 75.5 billion, or 4.1%, compared to a decrease of YER 187.0 billion, or 9.2% in 2024.

Table 2-2: Consolidated Balance Sheet of Commercial and Islamic Banks

(YER billion)

Items	2024	2025
Foreign assets	**4,705.8**	**4,116.5**
Foreign currency	981.1	754.9
Banks abroad	2,274.8	2,036.7
Nonresidents	0.0	0.0
Foreign investment	1,449.9	1,324.8
Reserves	**3,168.1**	**2,747.4**
Local currency in vaults	351.8	370.6
Deposits with the CBY	2,816.3	2,376.8
Gross loans and advances	**4,098.1**	**3,330.2**
Private sector	2,105.1	1,392.3
Public enterprises	139.7	9.1
Government	1,853.3	1,928.8
Certificates of deposit	**0.0**	**0.0**
Treasury bills purchased from the CBY (repos)	**0.0**	**0.0**
Other assets	**3,357.7**	**2,147.7**
Assets = Liabilities	**15,329.7**	**12,341.8**
Foreign liabilities	**845.2**	**112.8**
Banks abroad	193.1	100.3
Nonresidents	652.1	12.5
Deposits	**10,305.1**	**8,496.9**
Demand	1,241.5	1,418.8
Time	580.6	574.8
Savings	386.7	372.4
Earmarked	73.3	48.0
Foreign currency	7,999.9	5,792.8
Government	23.1	290.1
Other liabilities	**4,179.4**	**3,732.1**
Loans from the CBY	9.4	9.4
Capital and reserves	750.9	318.3
Diverse liabilities	3,419.2	3,404.4

Source: CBY

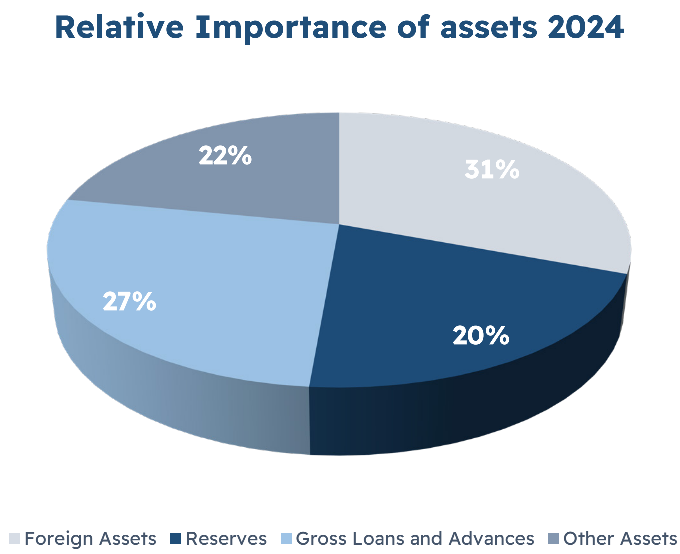

Chart 2-5: Relative Weight of Assets 2024

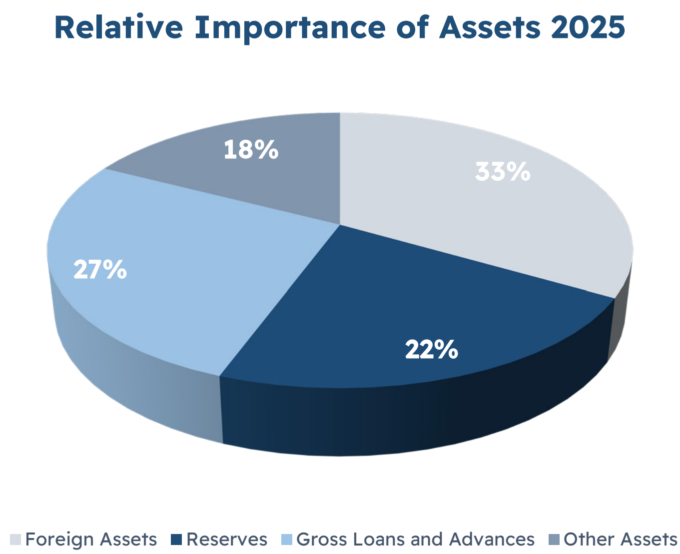

Chart 2-6: Relative Weight of Assets 2025

2. Liabilities:

Total deposits of commercial and Islamic banks in Yemen witnessed a decrease of YER 1,808.2 billion, or 17.5%, reaching YER 8,496.9 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 2,151.4 billion, or 26.4% in 2024. The decrease in 2025 is attributable to decreases in foreign currency deposits by 27.6%, earmarked deposits by 34.6%, time deposits by 1.0%, and savings deposits by 3.7%. Net other liabilities, on the other hand, increased significantly by YER 762.7 billion, or 92.8%, reaching YER 1,584.4 billion in 2025, compared to a decrease of YER 203.9 billion, or 19.9% in 2024.

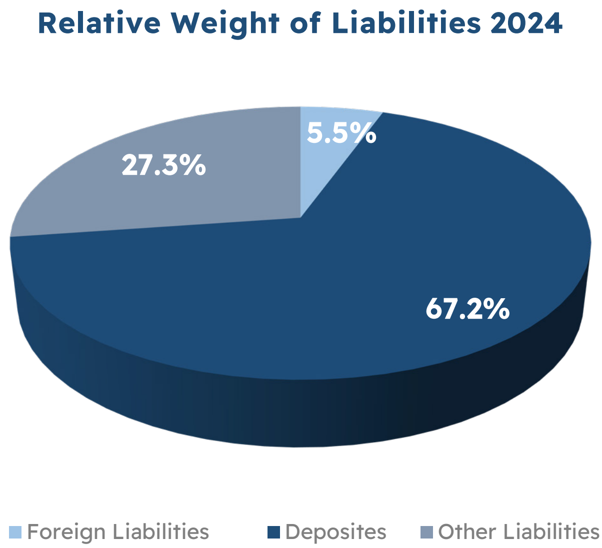

Chart 2-7: Relative Weight of Liabilities 2024

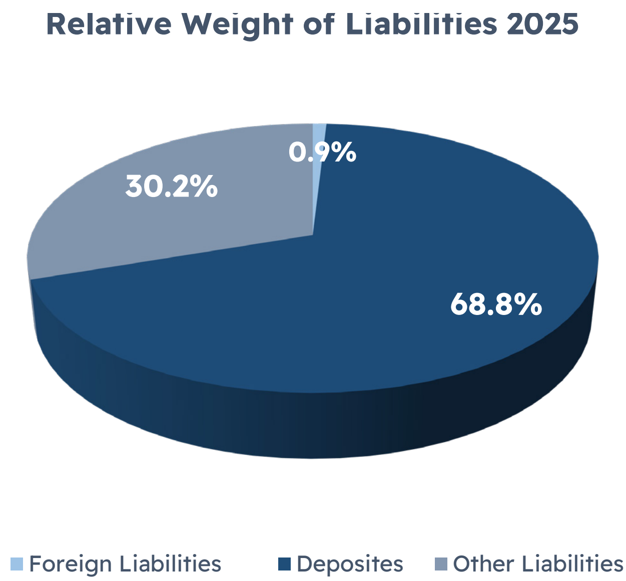

Chart 2-8: Relative Weight of Liabilities 2025

3. Deposits Structure:

The indicators recorded by local currency deposits, categorized by their maturities in 2025, demonstrate:

An increase in demand deposits by YER 177.3 billion, or 14.3%, reaching YER 1,418.8 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 67.3 billion, or 5.7% in 2024. Demand deposits accounted for 16.7% of total deposits in 2025, compared to 12.0% of total deposits in 2024.

Earmarked deposits recorded a decrease of YER 25.3 billion, or 34.6%, reaching YER 48.0 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 13.3 billion, or 22.1% in 2024, representing 0.6% of total deposits in 2025, compared to 0.7% of total deposits in 2024.

Savings deposits decreased by YER 14.3 billion, or 3.7%, reaching YER 372.4 billion in 2025, compared to a decrease of YER 62.6 billion, or 13.9% in 2024. Savings deposits accounted for 4.4% of total deposits in 2025, compared to 3.8% of total deposits in 2024.

Time deposits decreased by YER 5.7 billion, or 1.0%, reaching YER 574.8 billion in 2025, compared to a decrease of YER 70.9 billion, or 10.9% in 2024. Time deposits accounted for 6.8% of total deposits in 2025, compared to 5.6% of total deposits in 2024.

Government deposits increased by YER 267.0 billion, or 1,156.6%, reaching YER 290.1 billion in 2025, compared to YER 23.1 billion in 2024.

Regarding developments in deposits by currency type, foreign currency deposits recorded a decrease of YER 2,207.0 billion, or 27.6%, in 2025, reaching YER 5,792.8 billion, compared to an increase of YER 2,181.3 billion, or 37.5% in 2024. Their relative share of total deposits stood at 68.2% in 2025, compared to 77.6% of total deposits in 2024. Conversely, the share of Yemeni Rial deposits in total deposits increased from 22.4% in 2024 to 31.8% in 2025.

4. Credit facilities:

The total facilities granted to the private sector provided by banks operating for various economic sectors decreased by YER 712.8 billion, or 33.9%, in 2025, reaching YER 1,392.3 billion, compared to an increase of YER 426.0 billion, or 25.4% in 2024.

III. Money Supply

Broad money supply (M2) decreased by YER 2,073.6 billion, or 15.4%, to record YER 11,429.3 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 2,053.9 billion, or 17.9% in 2024. Upon examining the components of the broad money supply (M2) and the factors influencing it, net domestic assets recorded a decrease of YER 3,466.3 billion, or 21.6% in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 4,973.7 billion, or 45.0% in 2024. This decrease is driven by the contracting effect of the decrease in credit granted to non-governmental sectors by YER 843.3 billion, or 33.6%, compared to an increase of YER 565.7 billion, or 29.1% in 2024, and a decrease in other net items by YER 3,520.4 billion, or 94.6%, compared to an increase of YER 3,728.8 billion in 2024. Meanwhile, credit granted to the government increased by YER 897.5 billion, or 9.2%, in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 679.3 billion, or 7.5% in 2024.

With regard to the net foreign assets of the banking system during 2025, they increased by YER 1,392.7 billion, or 55.5%, compared to a decrease of YER 2,919.8 billion, or 715.2% in 2024. The increase in net foreign assets in 2025 was concentrated at YER 1,249.6 billion in the Central Bank, contrasted by an increase of YER 143.1 billion in commercial and Islamic banks.

The examination of domestic liquidity developments in 2025, based on its components, reveals an increase in narrow money supply (M1) by YER 153.6 billion, or 3.4%, reaching YER 4,689.3 billion, compared to an increase of YER 66.1 billion, or 1.5% in 2024. Quasi-money decreased by YER 2,227.1 billion, or 24.8%, recording YER 6,740.0 billion, compared to an increase of YER 1,987.7 billion, or 28.5% in 2024. The increase in narrow money supply (M1) in 2025 is attributable to the growth of demand deposits by 14.3%, compared to 5.7% in the previous year, while currency in circulation outside banks decreased slightly by 0.7%, compared to 0.04% in the previous year. The decrease in quasi-money, on the other hand, was driven by the decrease in foreign currency deposits by 27.6%, compared to an increase of 37.5% in 2024.

Table 2-3: Monetary Survey

(Based on end-of- period balances -YER billion)

البيان	2024	2025
Broad money (M2), billion Rials	**13,502.9**	**11,429.3**
Broad money, annual % change	17.9	(15.4)
Quasi-money, billion Rials	8,967.2	6,740.0
Quasi-money, annual % change	28.5	(24.8)
Quasi-money/broad money, %	66.6	59.0
Foreign currency deposits, billion Rials	7,999.9	5,792.8
Foreign currency deposits, annual % change	37.5	(27.6)
Foreign currency deposits, as % of total deposits	78.4	71.0
Narrow money (M1), billion Rials	**4,535.7**	**4,689.3**
Narrow money, annual % change	1.5	3.4
Narrow money, as % of broad money	33.6	41.0
Demand deposits, billion Rials	1,241.5	1,418.8
Demand deposits, annual % change	5.7	14.3
Demand deposits, as % of broad money	9.2	12.4
Currency in circulation, billion Rials	3,294.2	3,270.5
Currency in circulation, as % of broad money	24.4	28.6
Net Foreign Assets	**(2,511.6)**	**(1,118.9)**
Net Domestic Assets	**16,014.5**	**12,548.2**
Government	9,784.1	10,681.5
Non-Government	2,507.6	1,664.3
Other (net)	3,722.8	202.4

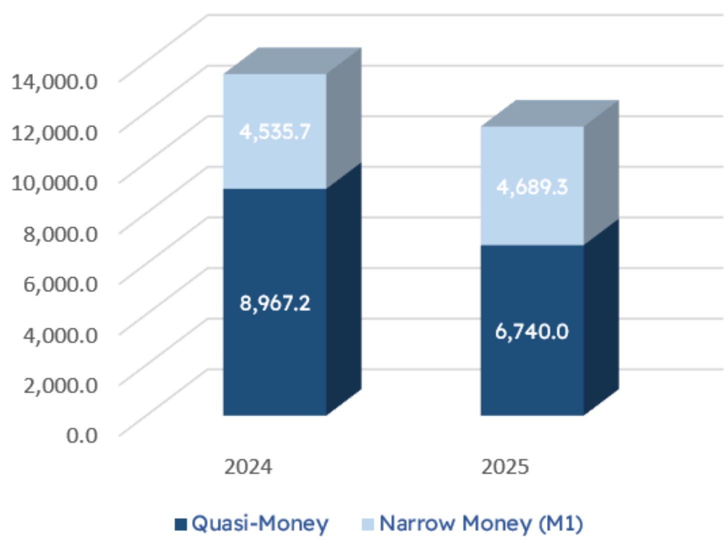

Chart 2-9: Money Supply.

IV. Exchange Rate and Monetary Policy Developments:

1. Exchange Rates:

The average exchange rate of the US dollar against the Yemeni Rial in 2025 reached 2,078.30 YER/USD, compared to 1,841.60 YER/USD in 2024, reflecting a depreciation of the YER resulting from the decrease in foreign reserves, the rise in demand for foreign currency to finance imports, and the continued suspension of oil export revenues due to Houthi threats to production and export facilities. Conversely, the exchange rate at the end of 2025 recorded approximately 1,624.45 YER/USD, compared to 2,059.20 YER/USD at the end of 2024, reflecting a relative improvement in the value of the YER supported by regulatory measures, most notably the establishment of the National Committee for the Regulation and Financing of Imports, aimed at enhancing the channeling of foreign exchange through the formal banking sector.

2. Monetary Policy Developments:

Despite the challenging circumstances confronting the national economy due to the ongoing war, the Central Bank persevered in implementing measures related to its monetary policy with the aim of consolidating its role in maintaining overall price levels and exchange rate stability. Among the most noteworthy measures adopted were:

1. Achieving relative stability in the value of the national currency.
2. Adopting a decision to halt the financing of the state's general budget deficit from inflationary sources.
3. Advancing the issuance of Islamic Sukuk and finalizing arrangements for the issuance of treasury bills and government debt securities through the LSEG platform.
4. Unifying interest rates on domestic debt.
5. Enforcing mandatory reserve requirements on banks with head offices located in the temporary capital, Aden.
6. Unifying exchange rates to reflect actual market prices, in line with International Monetary Fund (IMF) recommendations regarding:
   - o The exchange rate for the state's general budget.
   - o The valuation rate for banks' financial positions.

In this context, it is noteworthy that previous measures adopted by the Central Bank of Yemen, particularly the foreign exchange auction mechanism, did not produce the anticipated direct and significant impact on the foreign exchange market. Accordingly, the Bank adopted a package of measures and reforms aimed at supporting foreign exchange market stability and enhancing liquidity management efficiency, centered on the activation of the National Committee for the Regulation and Financing of Imports (or Imports Regulation Committee) as a complementary monetary policy instrument, targeting the alignment of foreign currency demand with the actual needs of the economy. Furthermore, the Imports Regulation Committee contributed to stimulating the role of commercial and Islamic banks in foreign trade finance through formal banking channels.

CHAPTER III

PUBLIC FINANCE

The state's public finances witnessed a notable deterioration in their fiscal position during 2025, resulting from a sharp decrease in external grants, which in turn reflected on the contraction of public revenues and the widening of the fiscal deficit despite the relative decrease in public expenditures, recording a cash deficit of YER 1,338.2 billion, or 3.7% of GDP, compared to a cash deficit of YER 804.6 billion, or 2.3% of GDP in the previous year.

I. Public Revenues:

Public revenues decreased in 2025 by YER 630.4 billion, or 30.5%, to reach YER 1,435.2 billion, compared to an increase of YER 854.1 billion, or 70.5% in 2024. The decrease in public revenues during 2025 is primarily attributed to a decrease in grants provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to support the state's general budget by YER 870.8 billion, or 69.2%, and a decrease in non-tax revenues by YER 3.4 billion, or 2.9%, to reach approximately YER 114.8 billion. Meanwhile, tax revenues increased in 2025 by YER 243.8 billion, or 35.4%, compared to a decrease of YER 32.4 billion, or 4.5% in 2024. It is noteworthy that the ratio of public revenues to GDP stood at approximately 4.0% in 2025, compared to 5.9% in the previous year.

It should be highlighted that oil exports have been halted since October 2022 due to Houthi threats targeting oil production and export facilities.

Table 3-1: Public Revenues

(YER billion)

Items	2024	2025
Total revenues and grants	**2,065.6**	**1,435.2**
Oil revenues	-	-
Non-oil revenues	807.4	1,047.7
Tax revenues	689.2	933
Non-Tax Revenues	118.2	114.8
Grants	1,258.3	387.5

Source: Preliminary actual data – CBY.

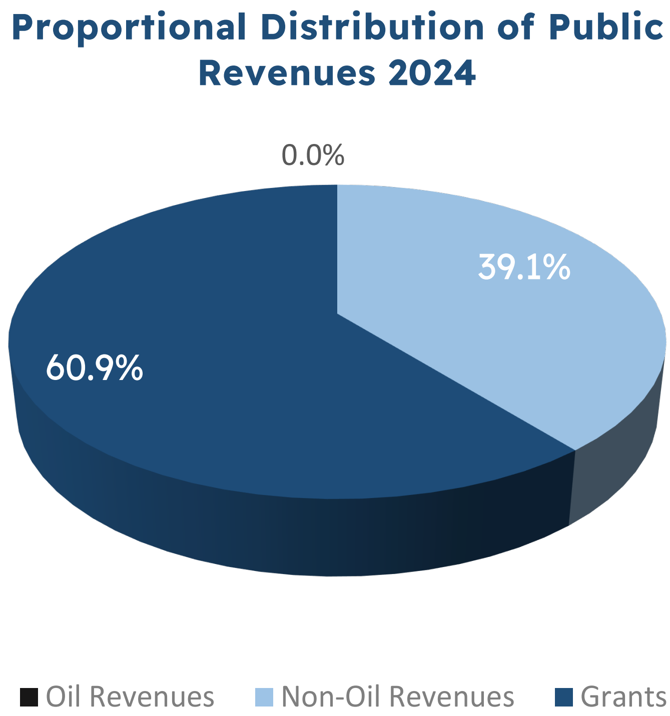

Chart 3-1: Structure of 2024’s Public Revenues

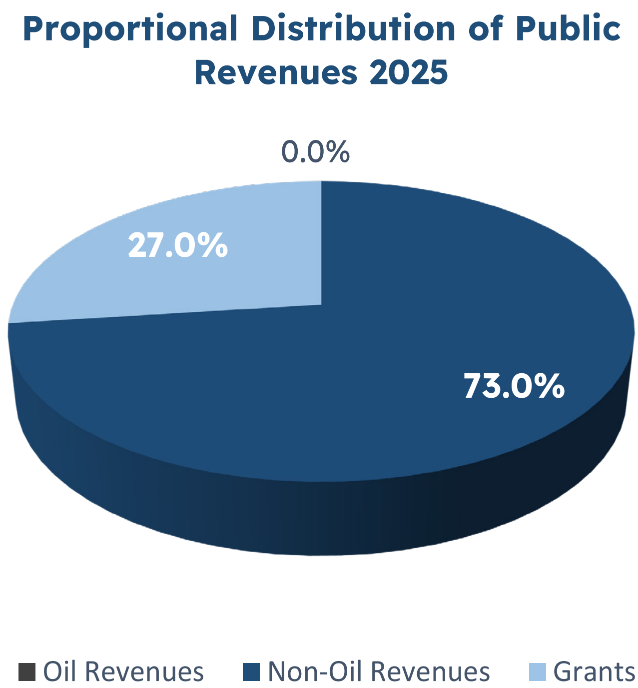

Chart 3-2: Structure of 2025’s Public Revenues

1. Oil Revenues:

It should be highlighted that oil exports have been halted since October 2022 due to Houthi threats targeting oil production and export facilities.

2. Non-Oil Revenues:

Non-oil revenues increased in 2025 by YER 240.3 billion, or 29.8%, to reach YER 1,047.7 billion, compared to a decrease of YER 14.4 billion, or 1.8% in the previous year. Their share of total public revenues also rose from 39.1% in 2024 to 73.0% in 2025. Their contribution to GDP stood at approximately 2.9% in 2025, compared to 2.3% in 2024.

Non-oil revenues encompass: tax revenues (general taxes and customs duties) and non-tax revenues (diverse duties and profit transfers).

• Tax Revenues:

Tax revenues (which includes general taxes and customs duties) in 2025 experienced an increase of YER 243.8 billion, or 35.4%, to record YER 933.0 billion, compared to a decrease of YER 32.4 billion, or 4.5% in 2024. The share of tax revenues in total public revenues also rose from 33.4% in 2024 to 65.0% in 2025. The ratio of tax revenues to GDP stood at approximately 2.6% in 2025, compared to 2.0% in the previous year.

• Non-Tax Revenues:

Non-tax revenues (which include diverse duties and profit transfers) experienced a decrease of YER 3.4 billion, or 2.9%, recording YER 114.8 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 18.0 billion, or 18.0% in the previous year. Their share of total public revenues increased from 5.7% in 2024 to 8.0% in 2025. Their contribution to GDP stood at approximately 0.3% in both 2025 and 2024

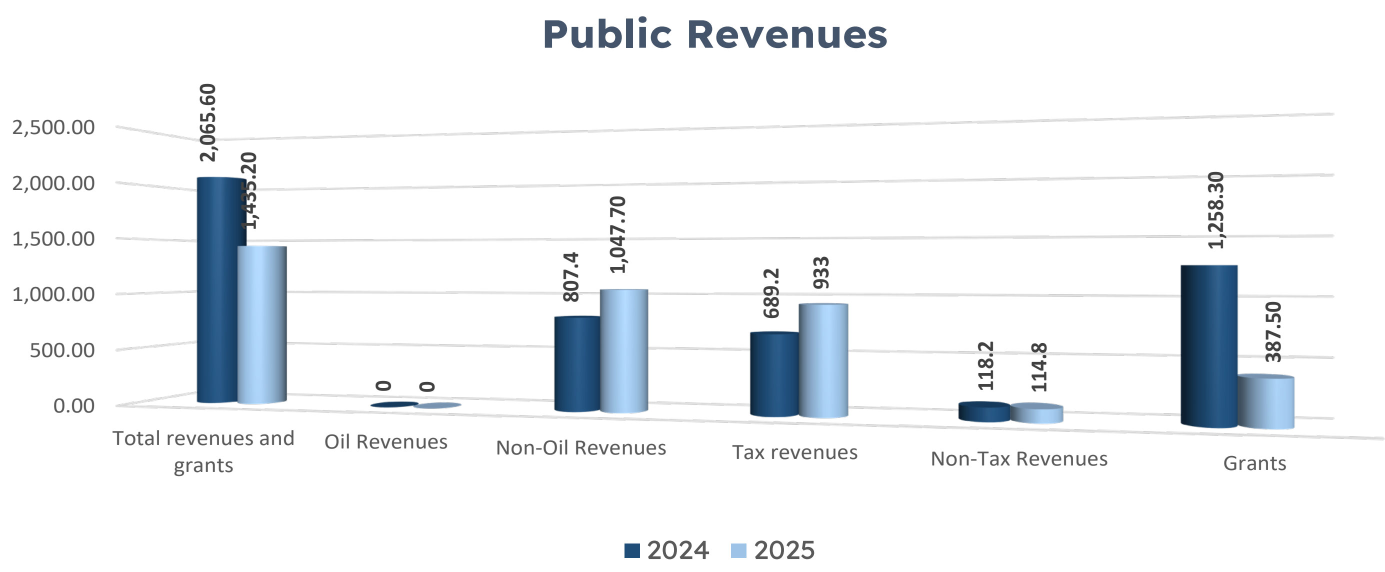

Chart 3-3: Public Revenues 2024 Vs. 2025.

II. Public Expenditures:

Public expenditures in 2025 witnessed a decrease of YER 96.7 billion, or 3.4%, to reach YER 2,773.5 billion, compared to an increase of YER 19.3 billion, or 0.7% in the previous year. Consequently, the ratio of public expenditures to GDP stood at approximately 7.7% in 2025, compared to 8.2% in 2024.

Table 3-2: Public Expenditures

(YER billion)

ITEMS	2024	2025
Total public expenditures	**2,870.2**	**2,773.5**
Current expenditures:	**2,859.2**	**2,763.6**
Wages and salaries	998.0	713.5
Goods and services	298.0	428.0
Interest payments	559.6	795.9
Subsidies and social benefits	776.6	598.9
Other expenditures	227.0	227.2
Capital expenditures	**11.0**	**9.9**
Source: Preliminary actual data – CBY.		

Proportional Distribution of Public Expendetures 2024

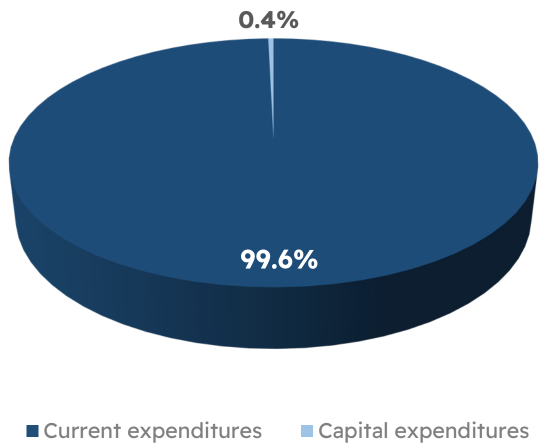

Chart 3-4: Structure of 2024's Public Expenditures

Proportional Distribution of Public Expendetures 2025

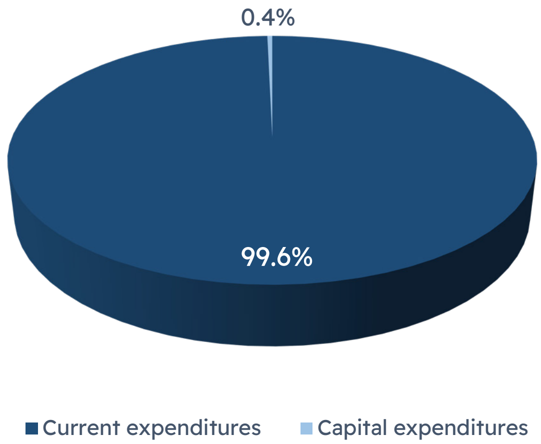

Chart 3-5: Structure of 2025's Public Expenditures.

1.Current Expenditures:

Current expenditures decreased by YER 95.6 billion, or 3.3%, recording YER 2,763.6 billion in 2025, compared to an increase of YER 32.8 billion, or 1.2% in 2024. Their share of total public expenditures remained stable at 99.6% during both 2024 and 2025. Their contribution to GDP stood at 7.7% in 2025, compared to approximately 8.1% in the previous year.
The decrease in current expenditures in 2025 was primarily attributed to the following:

- A decrease in wages and salaries expenditures by YER 284.5 billion, or 28.5%, compared to an increase of YER 217.7 billion, or 27.9% in the previous year.

- A decrease in subsidies and social benefits expenditures by YER 177.6 billion, or 22.9%, compared to a decrease of YER 433.8 billion, or 35.8% in the previous year.

However, there was an increase in the following expenditures:

- Purchases of goods and services increased by YER 130.0 billion, or 43.6%, compared to a decrease of YER 54.2 billion, or 15.4% in the previous year.
- Interest payments and other current expenditures increased by YER 236.3 billion and YER 0.2 billion, or 42.2% and 0.1%, respectively, in 2025, compared to increases of YER 123.2 billion and YER 179.9 billion, or 28.2% and 381.8%, respectively, in the previous year.

2. Capital Expenditures:

Capital development expenditures witnessed a decrease of YER 1.1 billion, or 10.0%, to reach YER 9.9 billion in 2025, compared to a decrease of YER 13.5 billion, or 55.0% in the previous year. Their share of total public expenditures remained stable at 0.4% in both 2024 and 2025. Their contribution to GDP stood at approximately 0.03% in both 2025 and the previous year.

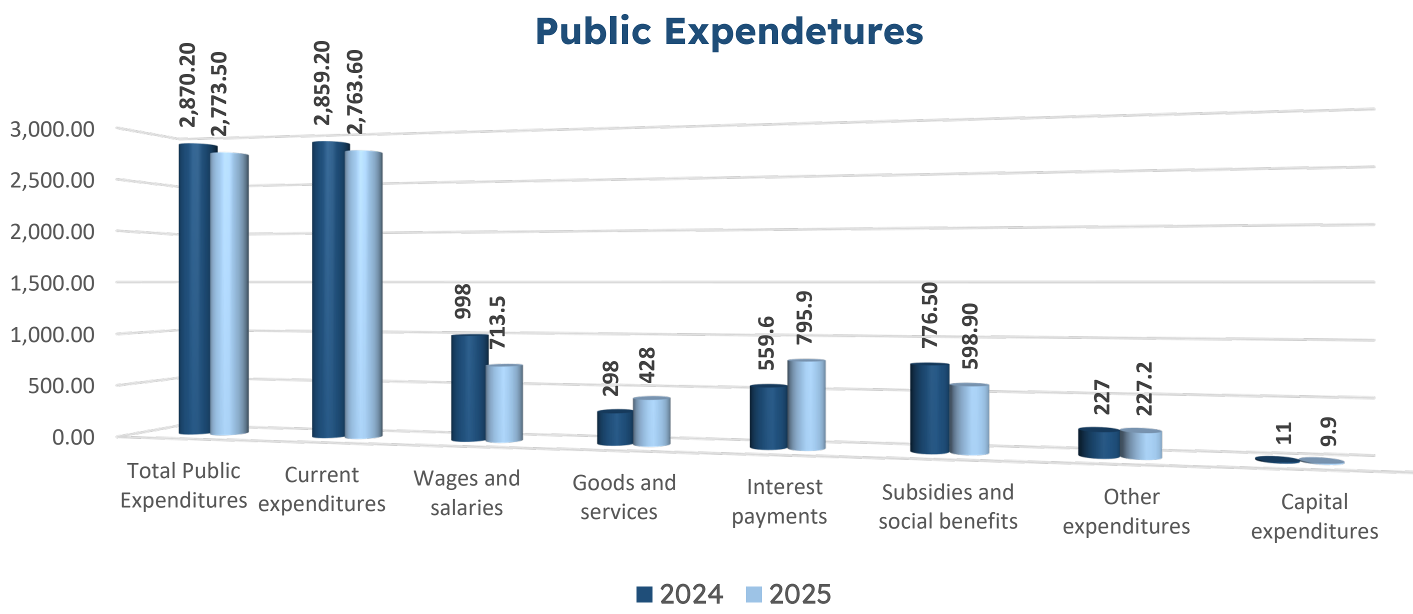

Chart 3-6: Public Expenditures 2024 Vs. 2025.

III. Overall Balance:

overall balance of the state's general budget in 2025 showed a cash deficit of YER 1,338.2 billion, compared to a cash deficit of YER 804.6 billion in 2024. It is noteworthy that the revenue coverage ratio for general expenditures stood at 51.8% in 2025, compared to 72.0% in 2024.

Table 3-3: Overall Balance

(YER billion)

ITEMS	2024	2025
Total public revenues	2,065.6	1,435.2
Grants	1,258.3	387.5
Total public expenditures	2,870.2	2,773.5
Overall balance (on a cash basis)	-804.6	-1,338.2

Source: Preliminary actual data – CBY.

IV. Domestic Public Debt:

Amidst the persistent decrease in public resources relative to public expenditure , domestic public debt has been on an upward trajectory since the decision to relocate the operations of the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) to the temporary capital, Aden, in September 2016. Domestic public debt reached YER 8,596.7 billion in 2025, an increase of YER 1,312.2 billion, or 18.0%, compared to YER 7,284.5 billion in the previous year.

Direct borrowing from the Central Bank remained the primary source of financing for domestic public debt, amounting to YER 7,809.4 billion in 2025, compared to YER 6,623.3 billion in 2024. Consequently, its share of total domestic public debt decreased slightly from 90.9% in 2024 to 90.8% in 2025.

Treasury bills and certificates of deposit constituted the second source of domestic public debt, valued at YER 512.7 billion in 2025, compared to YER 393.3 billion in 2024. Their share of total domestic public debt thus increased from 5.4% in 2024 to 6.0% in 2025. Islamic Sukuk constituted the third source of domestic public debt, valued at YER 274.6 billion in 2025, compared to YER 267.9 billion in 2024. Their share of total domestic public debt decreased from 3.7% in 2024 to 3.2% in 2025.

Table 3-4: Domestic Public Debt

(YER billion)

ITEMS	2024	2025
CBY financing of the government (overdraft)	6,623.3	7,809.4
Commercial and Islamic bank financing of the government:	661.2	787.3
- Treasury bills and certificates of deposit	393.3	512.7
- Islamic Sukuk	267.9	274.6
Total Domestic public debt	7,284.5	8,596.7

Source: Preliminary actual data – CBY.

V. External Public Debt:

The outstanding balance of the International Development Association (IDA) debt recorded a decrease of USD 32.3 million, or 3.1%, at the end of 2025 to reach USD 1,010.32 million, compared to a decrease of USD 111.72 million, or 9.7%, reaching a USD 1,042.62 million in 2024. and the previous year

CHAPTER IV

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Balance of Payments:

The establishment of the **National Committee for the Regulation and Financing of Imports (or Imports Regulation Committee**), which commenced operations during the second half of 2025, contributed to achieving genuine stability in the monthly volume of demand and supply of foreign currency across all governorates. Regular import requests began to be processed through the **Imports Regulation Committee**, which positively reflected on exchange rate stability during the second half of 2025. All import requests — whether for petroleum derivatives, essential goods, or other commodities — are now processed through this mechanism, under which the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY), represented by its Banking Supervision Sector, compiles the available foreign currency volumes within the financial and banking sector and submits them to the **Imports Regulation Committee** in order to cover the volume of import requests submitted by all industrial, commercial, and service institutions operating in the Republic of Yemen.
The available data (actual and estimated) at the General Administration of Research and Statistics (Balance of Payments Department) indicate that Yemen's transactions with the outside world during 2025 demonstrated notable coherence across the balance of payments accounts of the Republic of Yemen, including an overall balance of payments surplus of approximately USD 471.95 million, compared to an overall deficit of USD 244.54 million in 2024, representing approximately 2.72% and 1.28% of GDP, respectively.
The following is a detailed overview of the main indicators and items of the balance of payments:

I. Current Account:

The current account, which encompasses transactions related to goods and services, income, and current transfers, recorded a deficit of USD 6,865.27 million, or 39.56% of GDP in 2025, compared to a deficit of USD 6,214.68 million, or 32.54% of GDP in 2024. The current account deficit is projected to decrease in the second half of 2026, should the government succeed in securing external financing sources (loans), which would contribute to narrowing the financial gap at the level of the financial account of the balance of payments.

1. Trade Balance:

The trade balance deficit increased in 2025 by USD 47.26 million, or 0.38%, to record USD 12,437.64 million, or 71.68% of GDP, compared to an increase of USD 231.17 million, or 1.9%, to reach USD 12,390.38 million, or 64.87% of GDP in 2024. Any changes (increase or decrease) in the trade balance deficit through the end of 2026 will depend on either the expansion of the import bill or the resumption of oil and gas exports, respectively.

a. Exports:

Total export value increased by USD 15.00 million, or 1.38%, in 2025, to record USD 1,106.05 million, compared to the same level of increase in 2024. Non-oil export values have experienced marginal change in recent years, not exceeding 2.0%, against the backdrop of the continued suspension of oil exports since the fourth quarter of 2022. Their ratio to GDP stood at 6.4% in 2025, compared to 5.7% in 2024. Fundamental and structural changes in export values may occur by the end of 2026 should the government succeed in resuming oil and gas exports.

Upon examining the commodity composition of exports, the following is observed:

• Exports of Crude Oil and Gas:

Crude oil and gas exports have been halted entirely since October 2022 due to Houthi threats targeting export ports.

• Other Exports:

The value of non-oil exports increased by USD 15.00 million, or 1.38%, in 2025, to reach USD 1,106.05 million, having recorded the same level of increase in 2024, to reach USD 1,090.96 million. Non-oil exports maintained a 100% share of total goods and services exports throughout the period 2024–2025, and their ratio to GDP reached 5.7% and 6.4%, respectively. Non-oil exports are projected to increase during 2026 by no more than USD 180.00 million, or 16.30%, reaching USD 1,286.27 million, with their ratio to GDP projected to reach 7.4% by the end of 2026.

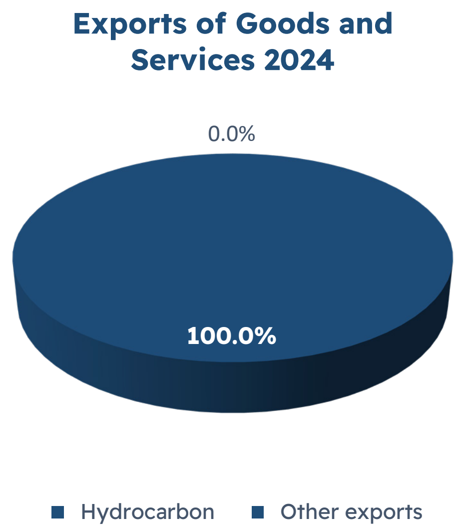

Chart 4-1: Exports of goods and services 2024

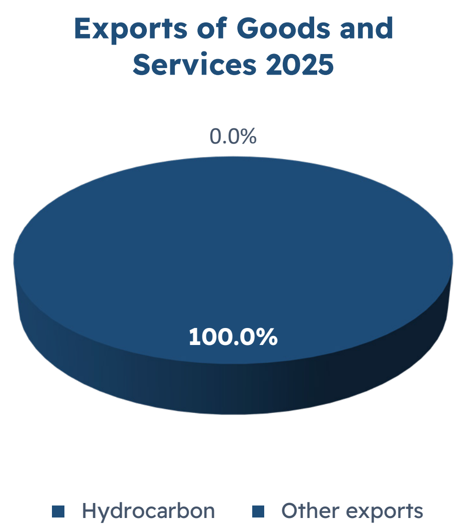

Chart 4-2: Exports of goods and services 2025

b. Imports:

Total import value increased by USD 62.35 million, or 0.46%, in 2025, to record USD 13,543.69 million, or 78.10% of GDP, compared to an increase of USD 209.36 million, or 1.6%, to reach USD 13,481.34 million, or 70.60% of GDP in 2024. No fundamental changes (increase or decrease) in the structure of imports are projected during 2026, given the prevailing political and economic conditions.

Upon examining the commodity composition of imports, the following is observed:

• Imports of petroleum products:

The value of petroleum product imports increased in 2025 by USD 12.32 million, or 0.46%, to record USD 2,675.76 million, compared to a decrease of USD 966.56 million, or 26.6%, to reach USD 2,663.44 million in 2024. Their share of total goods imports remained stable at 19.76% in 2025, while their ratio to GDP stood at 15.42% in 2025, compared to 13.94% in 2024. Their indicators are projected to remain stable during 2026, given the continuation of the prevailing political and economic conditions.

• Imports of essential goods:

The value of essential goods imports (food commodities, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, and agricultural and livestock requirements) increased by USD 10.30 million, or 0.50%, to record USD 2,237.97 million in 2025, with 2025 data reflecting a stable level of change compared to 2024. Their share of total goods and services imports remained stable at 16.52% during the period 2024–2025, and their ratio to GDP also remained stable at 12.84% during the same period.

• Other imports:

The value of other imports increased by USD 39.73 million, at a rate not exceeding 0.46%, consistent with the marginal movement observed in petroleum product imports and essential goods imports, with no significant changes recorded in import values. Their value reached USD 8,629.95 million, or 49.73% of GDP in 2025, compared to USD 8,590.22 million, or 45.0% of GDP in 2024. No material change (increase or decrease) in their value exceeding USD 40.00 million is projected during 2026.

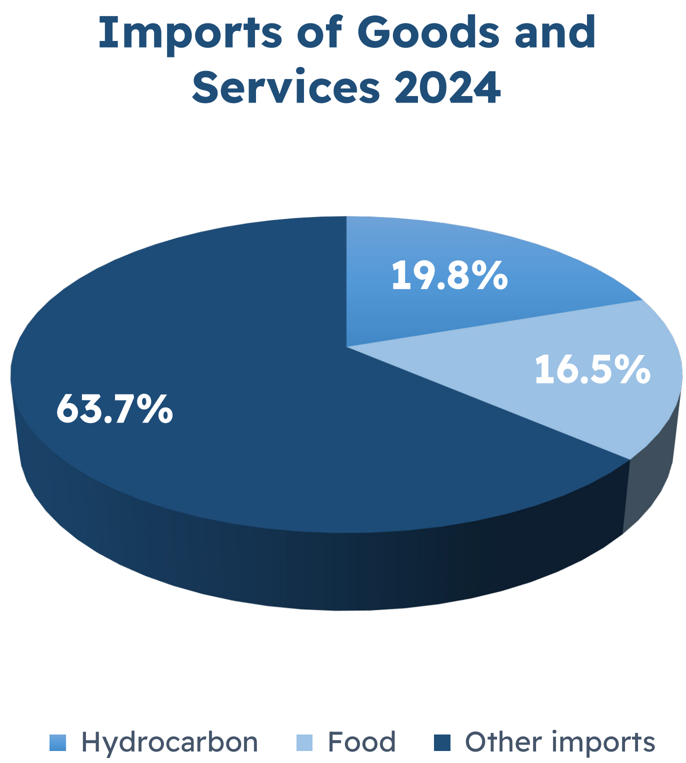

Chart 4-3: Imports of goods and services 2024

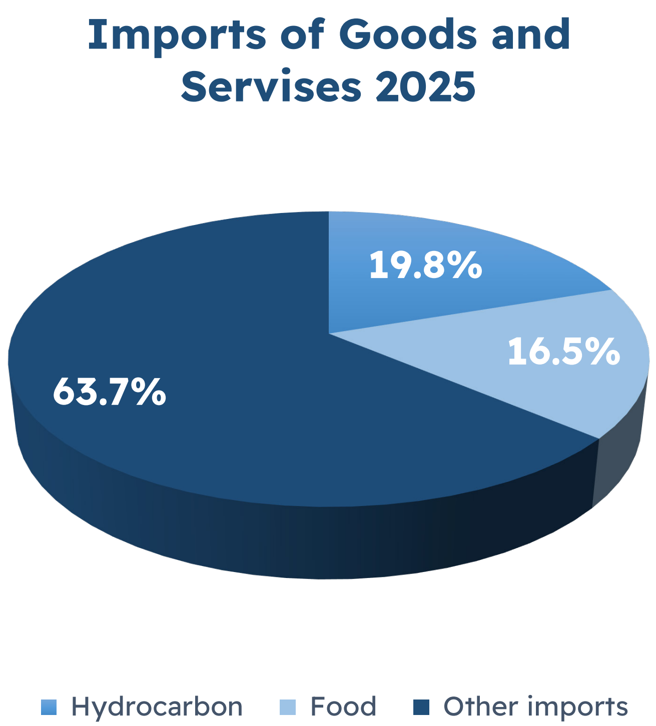

Chart 4-4: Imports of goods and services 2025

2. Balance of Income and Transfers (Net):

The net income and transfers balance decreased by USD 732.83 million, or 10.60%, in 2025, to record USD 6,179.74 million, or 3.76% of GDP, compared to an increase of USD 259.55 million, or 3.90%, to reach USD 6,912.57 million, or 1.36% of GDP in 2024. The decrease in the net income and transfers balance in 2025 is primarily attributed to the decrease in the volume of official and unofficial grants and aid, which recorded a net value of USD 2,581.93 million in 2025, compared to USD 3,494.36 million in the previous year, representing a net decrease of USD 912.43 million, or 26.11%. Despite the modest improvement in the workers' remittances account by a net value of USD 191.89 million, or 5.60%, the cumulative impact of this decrease on the income and transfers balance amounted to a net value of USD 732.83 million, or 10.66%, during 2025, while the income balance recorded a net decrease of USD 12.29 million during 2025.

II. Capital and financial account:

The capital and financial account recorded a surplus of USD 219.78 million (or 1.3% of GDP), in 2025, compared to a surplus of USD 204.33 million (or 1.1% of GDP) in 2024, representing an improvement of 126.53% relative to a deficit of USD 770.24 million recorded in 2023.

III. Overall Balance:

The overall balance recorded a surplus of USD 471.95 million in 2025, representing 2.72% of GDP, compared to a deficit of USD 244.54 million, or 1.28% of GDP in 2024. The surplus in the overall balance in 2025 is primarily attributed to the limited expansion of the current account deficit, given the coherence and stability of trade balance accounts during the period 2024–2025, both in terms of the expansion of the goods and services import bill on one hand, and the continued suspension of oil exports on the other, which has adversely impacted the Central Bank's total gross foreign currency reserves.

Table 4-1: Balance of Payments

(USD million)

البنود	2024	2025
Exports of goods and services	**1,090.96**	**1,106.05**
Crude oil exports	00.00	00.00
Other exports	1,090.96	1,106.05
Imports of goods and services	**13,481.33**	**13,543.69**
Petroleum products	2,663.44	2,675.76
Food	2,227.67	2,237.97
Other imports	8,590.22	8,629.95
Balance of goods and services	**(12,390.37)**	**(12,437.64)**
Balance on Hydrocarbon Trade	**(2,663.44)**	**(2,675.76)**
Balance of incomes and transfers	**6,912.57**	**6,179.74**
Incomes	(3.95)	(16.24)
Transfers	6,916.52	6,195.98
Remittances	3,422.16	3,614.05
Donor financing	3,494.36	2,581.93
Current account	**(6,214.68)**	**(6,865.27)**
Capital and financial account net	**204.33**	**219.78**
Capital inflows net	326.60	(16.20)
Financial inflows net	(122.27)	235.98
Errors and omissions	**5,765.82**	**7,117.45**
Overall balance	**(244.54)**	**471.95**

Source: CBY, Yemen Customs Authority (YCA), Ministry of Oil and Minerals, Ministry of Trade and Industry, UN Comtrade, OEC World and Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Note:

In 2025, the Errors and Omissions balance recorded a positive USD 7,117.45 million, reflecting unrecorded capital inflows or understated outflows. This net influx was the driving force behind the year's overall balance surplus of USD 471.95 million; without it, the overall balance would have slipped into a deficit.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Monetary survey

(YER million)

Items	2021	*2022	*2023	*2024	*2025
1- Broad money (M2)	**6,892,766.2**	**10,040,863.9**	**11,449,026.6**	**13,502,889.1**	**11,429,309.5**
Broad money, annual change	8.8	45.7	14.0	17.9	-15.4
2- Quasi-money	**2,800,072.3**	**5,969,977.6**	**6,979,415.9**	**8,967,154.4**	**6,740,020.5**
Quasi-money, annual change	1.8	113.2	16.9	28.5	-24.8
Quasi-money to broad money	40.6	59.5	61.0	66.4	59.0
Foreign currency deposits	1,565,800.6	4,650,061.0	5,818,560.0	7,999,851.9	5,792,807.1
Foreign currency deposits, annual change	1.0	197.0	25.1	37.5	-27.6
Foreign currency deposits to total deposits	42.9	67.3	71.4	78.4	71.0
3- Narrow money (M1)	**4,092,693.9**	**4,070,886.3**	**4,469,610.7**	**4,535,734.7**	**4,689,289.0**
Narrow money, annual change	14.1	-0.5	9.8	1.5	3.4
Narrow money (M1) to broad money M2	59.4	40.5	39.0	33.6	41.0
Demand deposits	851,399.9	940,586.3	1,174,235.3	1,241,518.6	1,418,830.3
Demand deposits, annual change	18.8	10.5	24.8	5.7	14.3
Demand deposits to broad money (M2)	12.4	9.4	10.3	9.2	12.4
Currency in circulation	3,241,294.0	3,130,300.0	3,295,375.4	3,294,216.1	3,270,458.8
Currency in circulation to broad money (M2)	47.0	31.2	28.8	24.4	28.6

* Based on market exchange rates.
Source: CBY.

Central bank survey

(YER million)

Items	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Monetary base	**3,772,575.3**	**3,988,378.5**	**4,218,885.2**	**4,510,596.2**	**4,444,361.5**
Monetary base, annual change	16.8	5.7	5.8	6.9	-1.5
Currency issued	**3,501,223.5**	**3,405,739.1**	**3,588,241.8**	**3,645,987.6**	**3,641,083.4**
Currency issued, annual change	15.7	-2.7	5.4	1.6	-0.1
Banks reserves held at the CBY	**271,351.8**	**582,639.4**	**630,643.4**	**864,608.6**	**803,278.1**
Banks reserves held at the CBY, annual change	33.0	114.7	8.2	37.1	-7.1
Net foreign assets	**-401,110.7**	**-1,265,042.0**	**-2,669,851.9**	**-6,372,188.8**	**-5,122,616.0**
Net foreign assets, annual change	-8.7	215.4	111.0	138.7	-19.6
Net claims on governement	**4,739,874.4**	**5,538,911.6**	**7,064,453.0**	**7,953,798.2**	**9,042,786.4**
Net claims on governement, annual change	11.9	16.9	27.5	12.6	13.7
Velocity (GDP/M2)	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.2
Money multiplier (M2/Monetary base)	1.8	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.6

Source: CBY.

Balance Sheet Central Bank Of Yemen

(YER million)

Items	2021	*2022	*2023	*2024	*2025
Assets	**6,526,757.0**	**8,421,247.2**	**11,056,688.2**	**11,835,349.2**	**11,710,023.2**
Foreign Assets	**686,318.4**	**1,562,695.2**	**2,482,713.5**	**2,554,836.5**	**1,933,265.2**
Loans & Advances	**5,290,833.8**	**6,100,011.2**	**7,602,232.0**	**8,347,103.7**	**9,573,235.5**
Government	5,027,929.1	5,837,106.4	7,339,327.3	8,084,199.0	9,310,330.8
Public Enterprises	262,904.8	262,904.8	262,904.8	262,904.7	262,904.7
Banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fixed & Other Assets	**549,604.7**	**758,540.9**	**971,742.6**	**933,409.0**	**203,522.5**
Exchange Valuation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilties	**6,526,757.0**	**8,421,247.2**	**11,056,688.2**	**11,835,349.2**	**11,710,023.2**
Banknotes Issued	**3,501,223.5**	**3,405,739.1**	**3,588,241.8**	**3,645,987.6**	**3,641,083.4**
Sight Liabilities	**597,933.9**	**962,022.3**	**1,009,813.1**	**1,075,308.1**	**1,167,511.1**
Government	288,054.70	298,194.8	274,874.2	130,400.9	267,544.4
Social Security Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Enterprises	38,527.4	81,188.2	104,295.4	80,298.6	96,688.7
Demand Deposits	31,071.1	44,091.6	56,969.3	51,283.0	67,031.6
Time Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Currency	7,456.3	37,096.6	47,326.1	29,015.6	29,657.0
Banks	271,351.8	582,639.4	630,643.4	864,608.6	803,278.1
Certificates of Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury Bills sold to Banks (repos)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities under settlement	**934,042.5**	**1,733,642.5**	**2,063,442.5**	**453,108.3**	**453,108.3**
Foreign Liabilities	**1,087,429.1**	**2,827,737.2**	**5,152,565.4**	**8,927,025.3**	**7,055,881.2**
Other Liabilties	**406,127.9**	**-507,893.9**	**-757,374.6**	**-2,266,080.0**	**-607,560.7**
Capital & Reserves	-63,821.6	41,209.2	243,298.3	503,512.7	-75,534.4
Revaluation Account	210,493.8	-1,951,594.7	-2,998,417.0	-5,120,839.0	-2,195,285.1
SDR›s	133,802.3	1,120,527.3	1,438,301.3	1,880,990.0	1,563,845.1
Other Liabilties	125,653.5	281,964.3	559,442.7	470,256.4	99,413.7

* Based on market exchange rates.
Source: CBY.

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Commercial & Islamic Banks - Assets

(YER million)

Items	2021	*2022	*2023	*2024	*2025
Assets	**5,259,688.3**	**8,780,498.0**	**11,433,613.0**	**15,329,699.0**	**12,341,769.9**
Foreign Assets	**960,989.6**	**2,668,976.2**	**3,139,968.9**	**4,705,799.7**	**4,116,467.7**
Foreign Currency	161,271.2	373,146.4	547,044.6	981,119.2	754,947.0
Banks Abroad	378,310.0	1,068,362.2	1,286,506.3	2,274,772.3	2,036,700.7
Non-residents	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Investment	421,408.4	1,227,467.6	1,306,418.1	1,449,908.3	1,324,820.1
Reserves	**1,145,488.0**	**2,022,119.0**	**2,381,800.7**	**3,168,096.7**	**2,747,426.2**
Local Currency	259,929.5	275,439.1	292,866.4	351,771.5	370,624.6
Deposits with CBY	885,558.4	1,746,679.9	2,088,934.3	2,816,325.1	2,376,801.5
Loans & Advances	**2,487,584.7**	**3,214,840.8**	**3,719,385.2**	**4,098,061.3**	**3,330,200.2**
Government	1,929,519.0	1,913,230.1	2,040,342.6	1,853,336.4	1,928,815.1
Public Enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	139,657.9	9,086.4
Private Sector	558,065.6	1,301,610.7	1,679,042.6	2,105,067.0	1,392,298.7
Certificate of Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury bills purchased from CBY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Assets	**665,626.0**	**874,562.0**	**2,192,458.2**	**3,357,741.4**	**2,147,675.8**

* Based on market exchange rates.
Source: CBY.

Consolidated Balance Sheet of Commercial & Islamic Banks -Liabilities

(YER million)

Items	2021	*2022	*2023	*2024	*2025
Liabilities	**5,259,688.3**	**8,780,498.0**	**11,433,613.0**	**15,329,699.0**	**12,341,769.9**
Deposits	3,651,472.3	6,910,563.9	8,153,651.3	10,305,062.3	8,496,890.1
Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	23,083.1	290,060.5
Demand	851,399.9	940,586.3	1,174,235.3	1,241,518.6	1,418,830.3
Time	835,579.9	913,962.5	651,437.8	580,558.3	574,811.4
Saving	340,395.9	339,721.9	449,384.6	386,744.2	372,402.0
Foreign Currency	1,565,800.6	4,650,061.0	5,818,560.0	7,999,851.9	5,792,807.1
Earmarked	58,296.0	66,232.2	60,033.5	73,306.3	47,978.9
Foreign Liabilities	24,699.6	50,261.7	61,853.1	845,187.7	112,757.6
Banks Abroad	24,699.6	50,261.7	61,853.1	193,131.6	100,279.5
Non-residents	0.0	0.0	0.0	652,056.0	12,478.1
Borrowing from banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Liabilities	1,583,516.4	1,819,672.4	3,218,108.7	4,179,449.1	3,732,122.2
Loans from CBY	6,831.0	7,537.5	7,639.7	9,357.5	9,409.5
Capital & Reserves	461,833.8	541,739.9	667,175.3	750,892.2	318,345.0
Other Liabilities	1,114,851.6	1,270,395.0	2,543,293.6	3,419,199.4	3,404,367.7

* Based on market exchange rates.
Source: CBY.

Government Finances

(YER million)

Items	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total revenues and grants	**1,096,893.0**	**2,054,880.8**	**1,211,506.10**	**2,065,637.42**	**1,435,237.08**
Oil revenues	**397,515.9**	**1,108,236.9**	**38,481.57**	**-**	**-**
Non-oil revenues	**699,377.1**	**946,644.0**	**821,796.97**	**807,388.29**	**1,047,720.15**
Tax revenues	580,387.0	818,548.2	721,616.19	689,195.49	932,954.16
Other revenues	118,990.1	128,095.8	100,180.78	118,192.79	114,765.99
Grants	**-**	**-**	**351,227.56**	**1,258,249.14**	**387,516.93**
Total expenditures	**1,517,025.7**	**2,877,250.8**	**2,850,913.26**	**2,870,241.43**	**2,773,476.50**
Current expenditures	**1,487,288.0**	**2,825,100.3**	**2,826,387.44**	**2,859,207.53**	**2,763,551.30**
Wages and salaries	554,852.3	856,185.9	780,310.52	998,027.63	713,459.95
Goods and services	545,058.6	814,621.3	352,269.49	298,038.13	428,047.86
Interest payments	49,114.3	112,952.4	436,421.74	559,639.18	795,936.17
Subsidies and transfers	301,975.1	1,002,297.1	1,210,273.01	776,490.65	598,916.10
Other expenditures	36,287.5	39,043.6	47,112.67	227,011.94	227,191.22
Capital expenditures	**29,737.8**	**52,150.5**	**24,525.82**	**11,033.90**	**9,925.20**
Overall balance (on a cash basis)	**-420,132.8**	**-822,370.0**	**-1,639,407.16**	**-804,604.00**	**-1,338,239.42**

Source: CBY.

Balance of Payments

(USD million)

Items	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports of goods and services	2,212.42	2,197.78	1,112.77	1,090.96	1,106.05
Oil	1,166.72	1137	36.90	0	0
Other exports	1,045.69	1,060.78	1,075.87	1,090.96	1,106.05
Imports of goods and services	13,294.28	13,747.65	13,271.98	13,481.33	13,543.69
Of which: Oil	1,845	2,861	3,630	2,663.44	2,675.76
Of which: Food	3,656.28	3,527.65	3,253.98	2,227.67	2,237.97
Other Imports	7,793	7,359	6,388	8,590.22	8,629.95
Balance of goods and services	-11,081	-11,549	-12,159.21	-12,390.37	-12,437.64
Balance on oil trade	-678.28	-1,724	-3,594	-2,663.44	-2,675.76
Balance of incomes and transfers	6,982.91	6,191.02	6,653.02	6,912.57	6,179.74
Balance of incomes	-40.19	-56.36	-4.10	-3.95	-16.24
Of which: Transfers	7,023.10	6,247.38	6,657.12	6,916.52	6,195.98
Remittances	2,900.22	3,066.58	3,240.46	3,422.16	3,614.05
Donor financing	4,122.88	3,180.80	3,416.66	3,494.36	2,581.93
Current account	**-5,675.59**	**-6,298.50**	**-6,287.91**	**-6,214.68**	**-6,865.27**
Capital and financial account	**321.26**	**888.31**	**-770.24**	**204.33**	**219.78**
Capital inflows net	278.05	290.69	303.09	326.60	-16.20
Financial inflows net	45.09	597.62	-1,073.33	-122.27	235.98
Errors and omissions	**5,444.51**	**6,605.43**	**4,911.49**	**5,765.82**	**7,117.45**
Overall balance	**90.18**	**1195.24**	**-2,146.65**	**-244.54**	**471.95**

Source: CBY, Yemen Customs Authority (YCA), Ministry of Oil and Minerals, Ministry of Trade and Industry, UN Comtrade, OEC World and Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

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The data in this Report received from sources such as ministries and government agencies are preliminary data, subject to change.

We use projections made by the International Monetary Fund when and/or if no relevant national sources of data and/or information are available.

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