DID YOU KNOW?

✓ **Natural resources** are usually valued by reference to their economic rents, referred to as **"resource rents."** The resource rent of a natural resource is the total revenue that can be generated from the extraction of the natural resource, less the cost of extracting the resource (including a normal return on investment to the extractive enterprise).

✓ **Total natural resources rents** are the sum of oil rents, natural gas rents, coal rents (hard and soft), mineral rents, and forest rents.

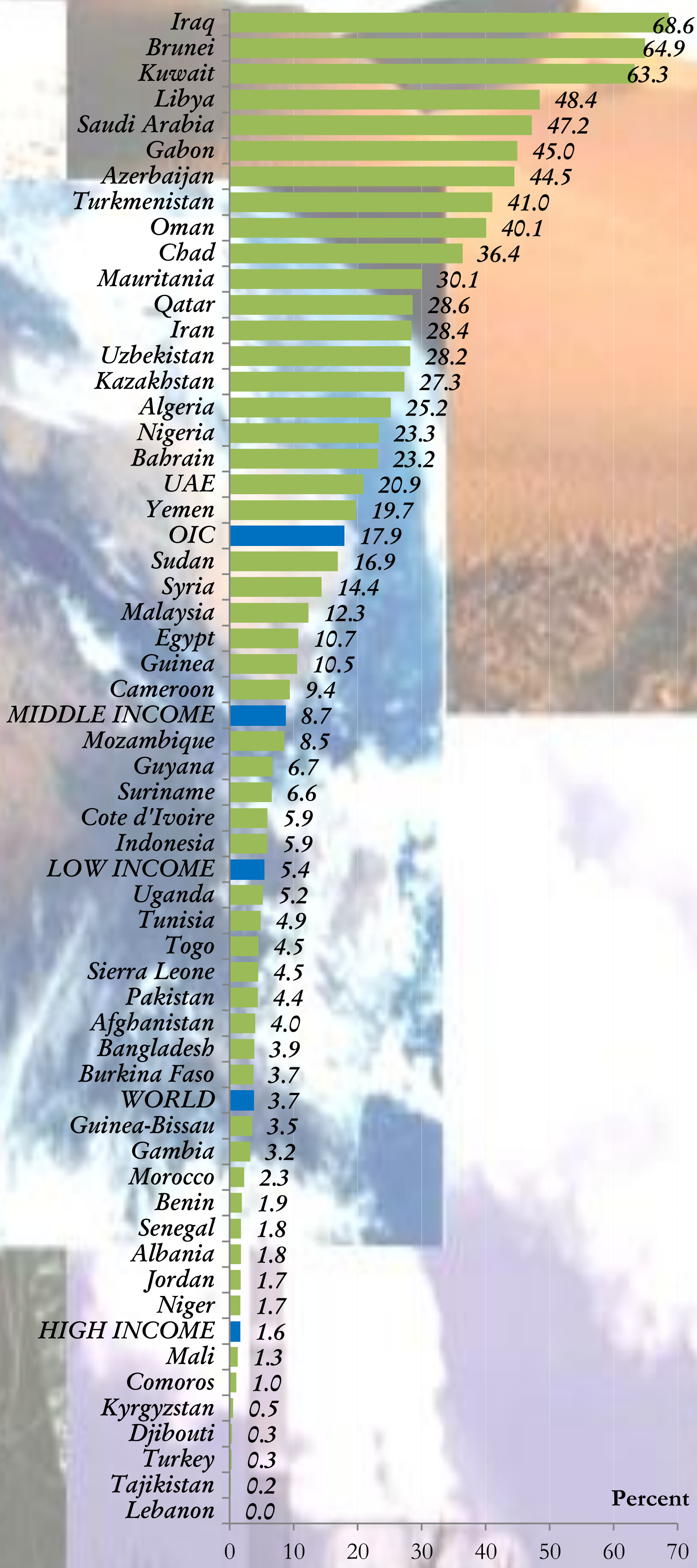
✓ In 2009, the total natural resources were valued around 3.7% of the world GDP on average while the ratios for low, middle and high income countries were around 5.4%, 8.7%, and 1.6% respectively.

✓ The OIC average is as high as 17.9%. Additionally, the natural resources rents as a percentage of GDP is even above the OIC average in 20 Member Countries.

✓ Among those, the rents that can be generated from natural resources accounted for more than 60% of the GDP in **Iraq, Brunei** and **Kuwait.**

✓ On the contrary, the share of resources rents in GDP was less than 1% of their respective GDP in **Kyrgyzstan, Djibouti, Turkey, Tajikistan** and **Lebanon.**

Total Natural Resource Rents (% of GDP, 2009)



Source: World Bank, WDI Online