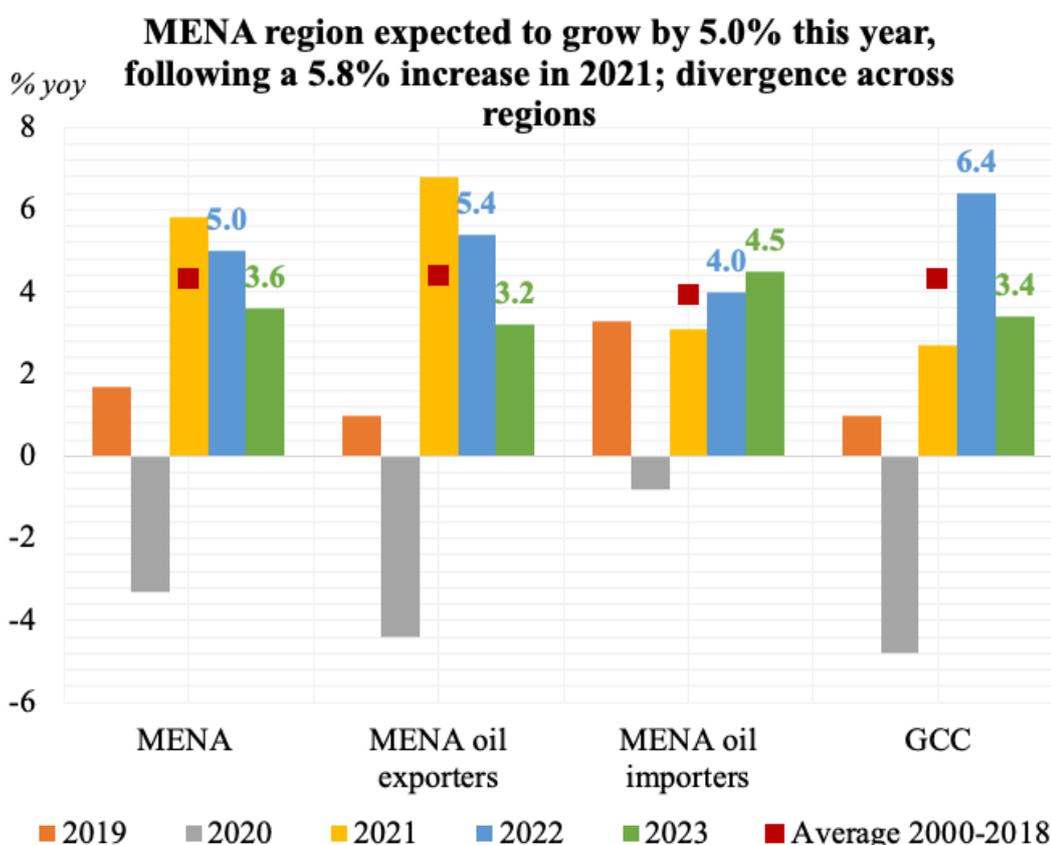


# Weekly Insights 29 Apr 2022: Insights from the IMF Regional Economic Outlook for the MENA region (GCC focus)

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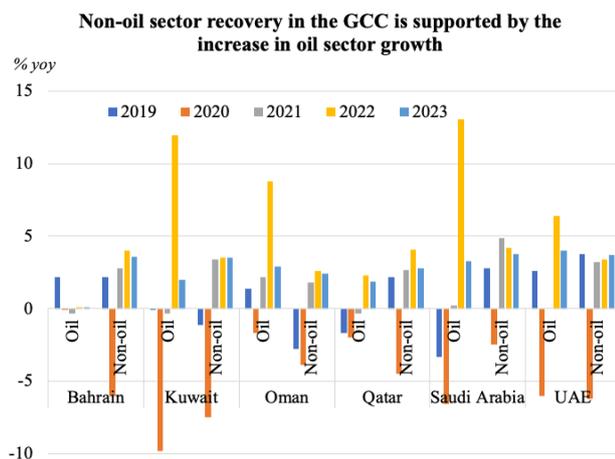
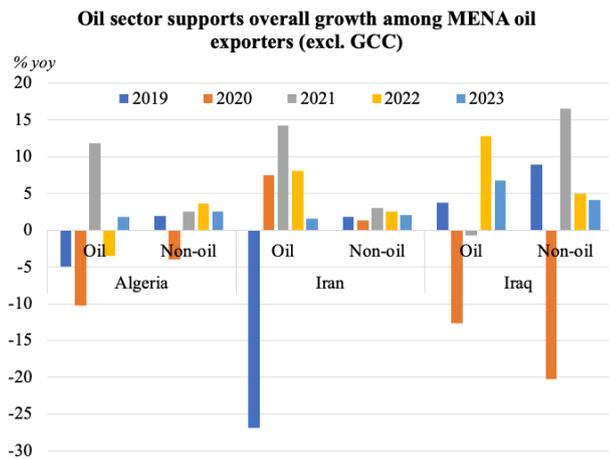
1. IMF revises up economic growth forecast in the MENA region to 5.0% in 2022 (2021: 5.8%)



Note that MENA growth upgrade happened alongside a downward revision of -to 3.6% in 2022 and 2023 (2021: 6.1%). The ongoing Russia-ukraine war and rising inflation are key drivers of the downgrade in global growth forecasts, amid monetary policy tightening and withdrawal of pandemic stimulus

, with the oil exporters reporting **Growth recovery is uneven across the MENA region** the fastest growth (5.4%) versus the oil importers (4.0%)

high rates of vaccination **Oil exporters in general are expected to benefit from** (resulting in greater mobility and rising domestic demand) and higher oil prices (allowing them to register budget and current account surpluses this year)

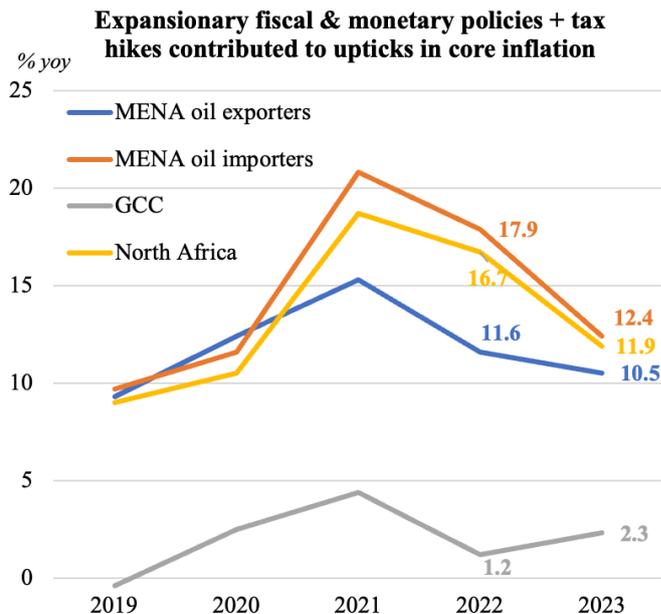
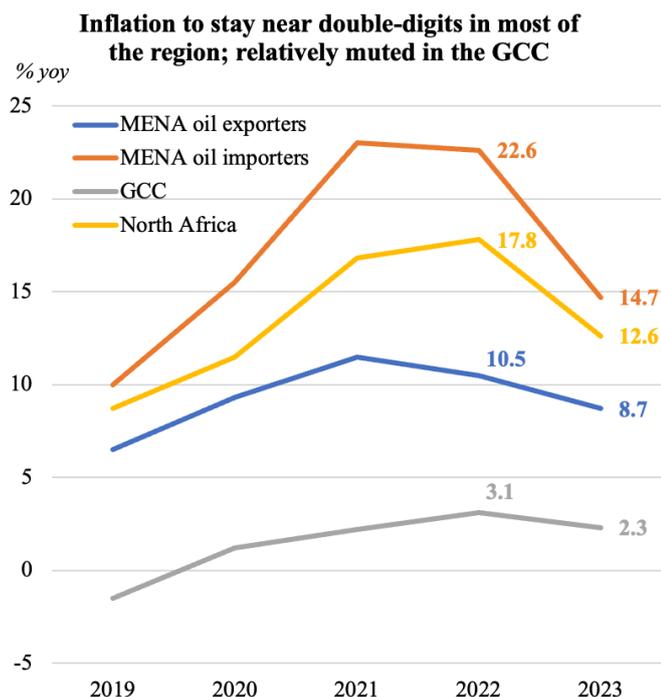


Source: IMF Regional Economic Outlook Middle East & Central Asia, Apr 2022  
Charts by Nasser Saidi & Associates

**2. Inflation in the MENA region is projected to remain elevated at 13.9% in 2022 (2021: 14.8%)**

In relative terms, inflation in the **Higher food & energy prices are driving up inflation.** GCC remains muted: lower weight of food in the CPI baskets is one of the reasons, but core inflation has been much higher given strong demand recovery and spillovers from expansionary policies followed during Covid; going forward, a stronger dollar will help keep imported inflation in check

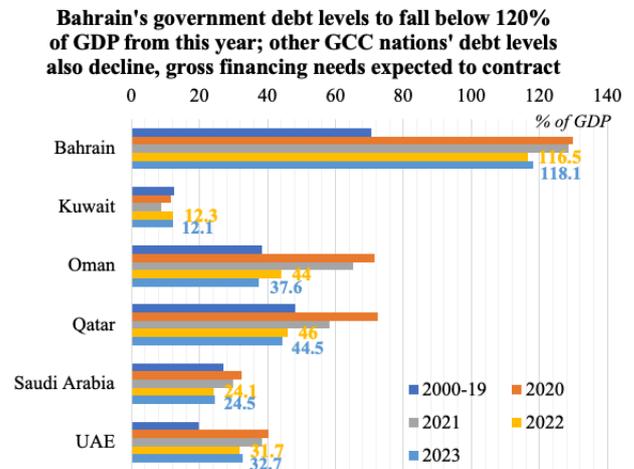
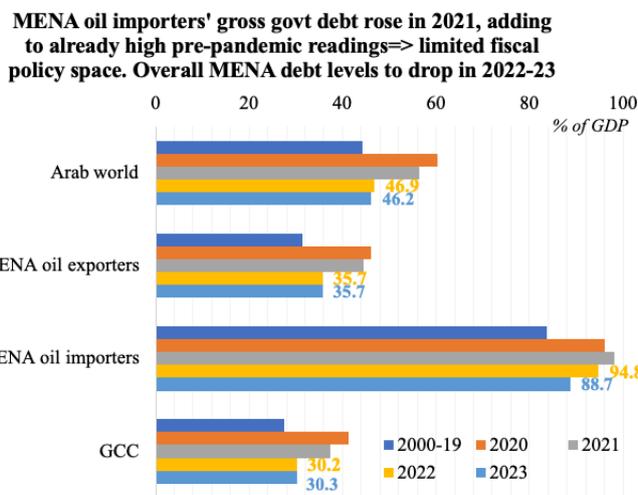
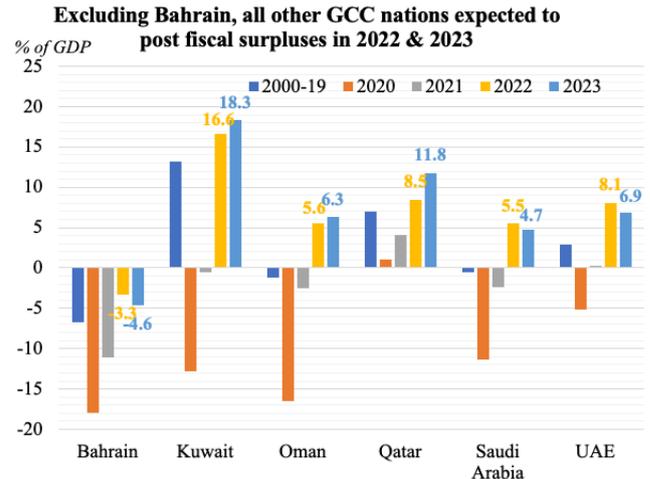
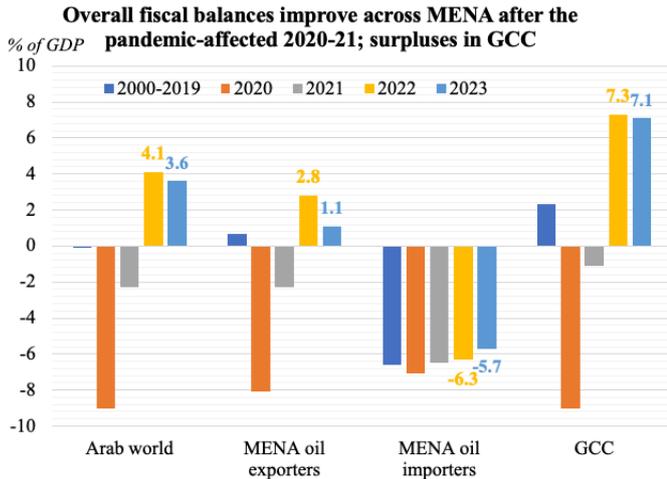
**and** (e.g. Algeria, Iran, Lebanon) **exchange rate depreciation** In some cases, also contributed to the uptick in inflation **expansionary monetary and fiscal policies**



Source: IMF Regional Economic Outlook Middle East & Central Asia, Apr 2022

Charts by Nasser Saidi & Associates

### 3. Fiscal balances move into surplus in the GCC, thanks to oil revenues; govt gross debt to decline in 2022-23



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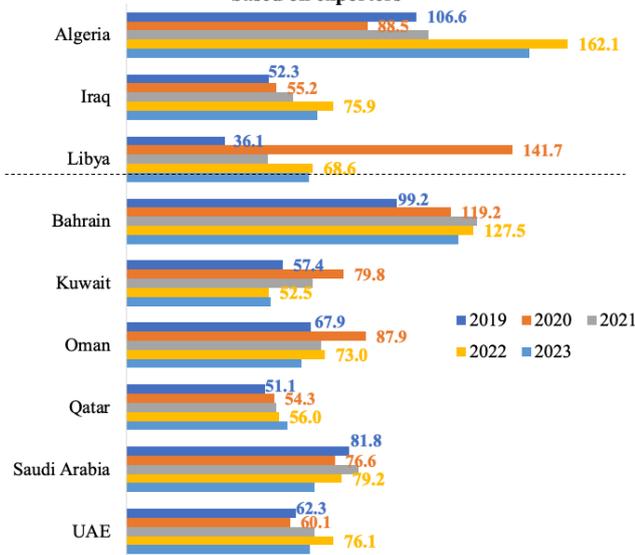
#### 4. Fiscal breakeven prices well below IMF's 2022 oil price forecast; but is diversification still on the agenda?

**remain** (i.e. oil price needed to maintain a balance budget) **Fiscal breakeven prices** for most oil exporting nations (Bahrain and Algeria are **lower than the current oil price** the outliers)

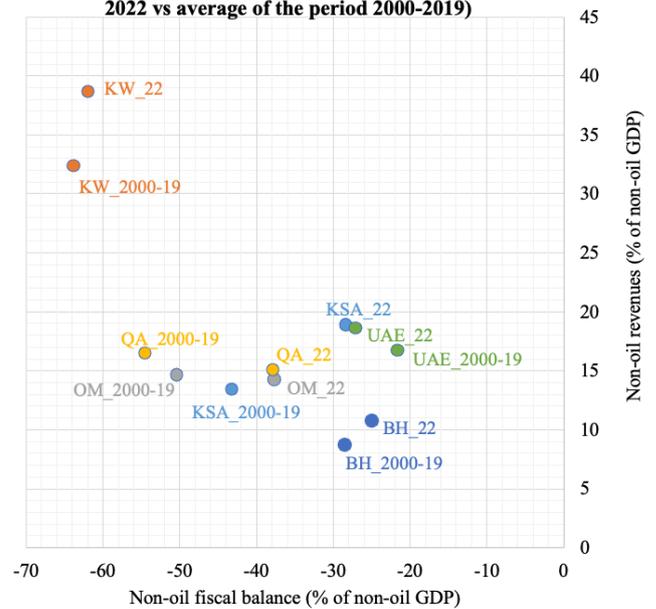
The chart on the RHS (below) shows a scatterplot with non-oil fiscal balance (as % of **Other than** non-oil GDP) on the X-axis and non-oil revenue as % of GDP on the Y-axis.

**UAE, all others have improved non-oil fiscal balance in 2022 compared to the in 2022 20-year average (2000-19). Non-oil revenues as % of GDP have increased (vs the average in 2000-19) across all GCC nations (especially given the rollouts and/or hikes of taxes)**

**Fiscal breakeven prices in 2022 are well below IMF's forecasts for avg oil price (USD 106.83) for most MENA-based oil exporters**



**How diversified are the GCC fiscal balances? (comparing 2022 vs average of the period 2000-2019)**

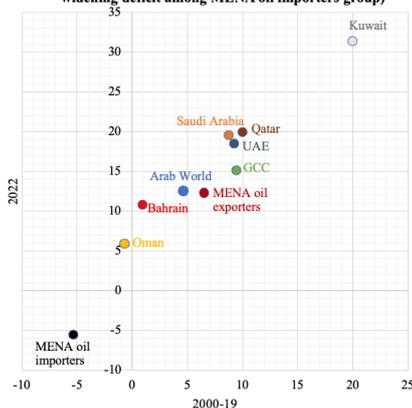


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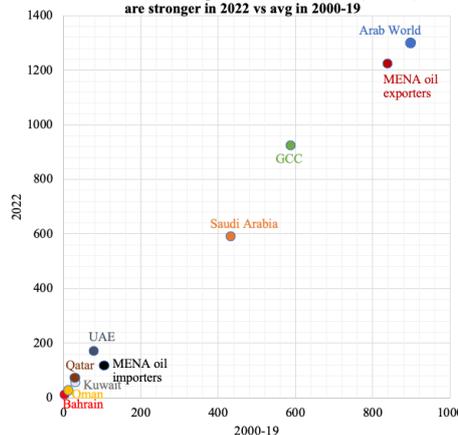
## 5. Improvements in current account & fiscal balances => higher reserves; external debts are much higher

- In the GCC and wider oil exporting nations, higher oil prices will help increase fiscal buffers & also widen current account surplus. Recent steps to deepen domestic capital markets (especially in Saudi and UAE) + debt management strategies will help manage
- Together, fiscal & current account surpluses plus increased capital inflows will increase official reserves**
- ; improvements in **GCC external debt levels grew by an average 28.7% in 2021**
- economic activity will lead to a decline in 2022; some nations (Bahrain, for example) could be vulnerable to shocks. Current higher oil prices should be used to reduce debt burdens
- (revenue generating & expenditure **GCC should continue with fiscal reforms for long-term sustainability** reducing)

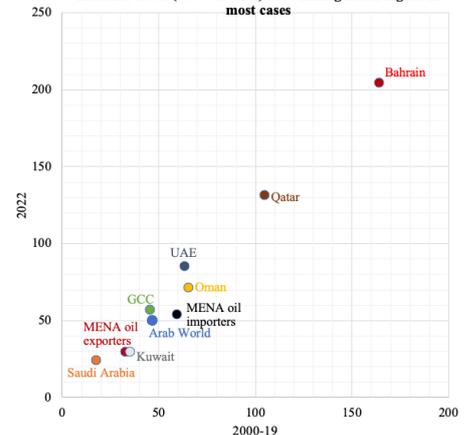
**Current account surplus (% of GDP) improves substantially in 2022 vs avg in 2000-19 (except for widening deficit among MENA oil importers group)**



**Current and fiscal surpluses => forex reserves (USD bn) are stronger in 2022 vs avg in 2000-19**



**External debts (as % of GDP) are running much higher in most cases**



Source: IMF Regional Economic Outlook Middle East & Central Asia, Apr 2022  
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