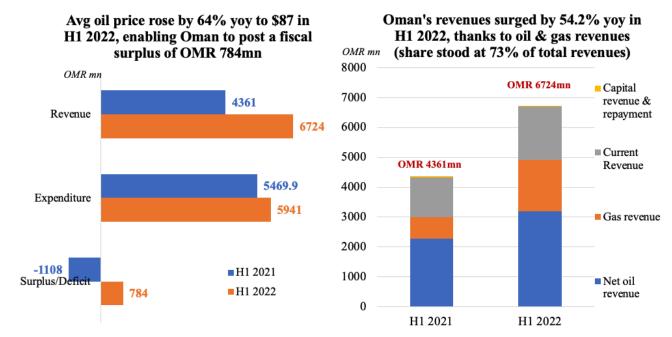
Weekly Insights 12 Aug 2022: Big Shift — Oil exporters are shying away from procyclical fiscal policy

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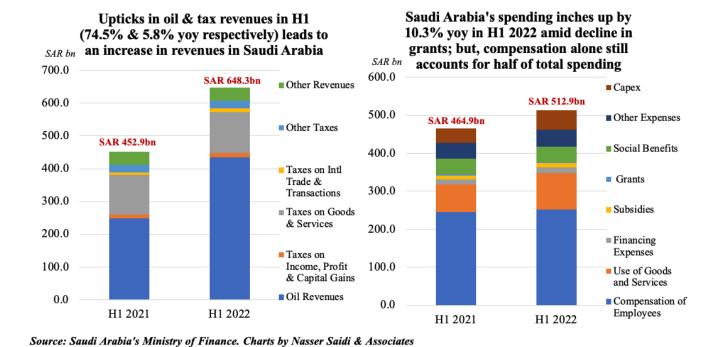
- 1. Building credibility: despite uptick in oil revenues, Oman stays on track with fiscal consolidation
 - Despite rising oil prices, Oman has been avoiding procyclical fiscal policy; consolidation measures continue to be implemented. In H1 2022, average oil price stood at USD 87 (way higher than the budget estimate of USD 50), enabling revenues to reach 64% of estimates for the full year
 - Dependence on oil & gas for overall revenues continues to be quite high, with its share at 73% in H1. Net oil revenues grew by 40% yoy while gas revenues more than doubled to OMR 1.7bn in Q1
 - Spending increased by 8.6% in H1 (49% of estimates for full year); given inflationary pressures, government subsidy amounted to OMR 314mn (for oil products) and OMR 11mn (for basic food subsidy) as of end- H1
 - Public debt amounted to OMR 18.6bn at end-Jul, down from OMR 19.7bn at end-Apr, and OMR 20.8bn at end-2021



Source: Oman's Ministry of Finance. Charts by Nasser Saidi & Associates

2. Saudi Arabia sticks to fiscal consolidation plans; oil windfall to support ambitious megaprojects

- Saudi Arabia posted a budget surplus of SAR 77.9bn in Q2 2022, aided by the acceleration in oil revenues. Surplus stood at SAR 135.4bn in H1 2022 versus a deficit of SAR 12.1bn in H1 2021
- Oil revenues surged by 74.5% yoy to SAR 434.1bn in H1 2022; this windfall is being partially used to fund PIF & its megaprojects
- Taxes accounted for 80% and 26% of non-oil & overall revenues in H1 2022. Non-oil revenues have doubled to 12.8% of GDP over the past 4 years
- Compensation of employees, which accounted for ~50% of overall spending in H1, inched up by just 2.2% yoy; capex and subsidies ticked up by 38.0% and 19.9% respectively while grants almost halved to SAR 1.7bn
- Despite the recently announced food subsidies and targeted social safety nets, Saudi is expected to post a surplus of 5.6% of GDP in 2022 after 8 years of running deficits (IMF, Jun 2022)



3. Saudi industrial production recovery supported by both

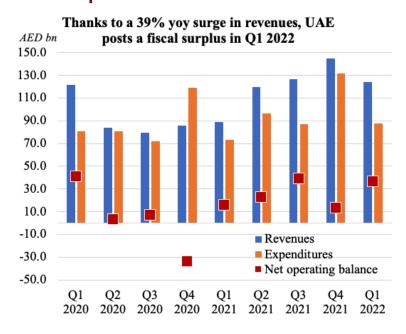
manufacturing & mining

- Industrial production in Saudi Arabia recovered in H1 2022, after years of posting negative growth rates; in H1, mining & quarrying grew by an average 22.4% while manufacturing was close behind (21.5%)
- In Jun, when oil production rose to its highest level of 10mn+ barrels per day, the mining and quarrying component grew by 19.2% yoy;
- As in the past few months, manufacturing grew at a faster pace in Jun (29.3% yoy) compared to mining and quarrying (19.2%). Caveat: recent PMI data suggest some volatility in the period ahead.

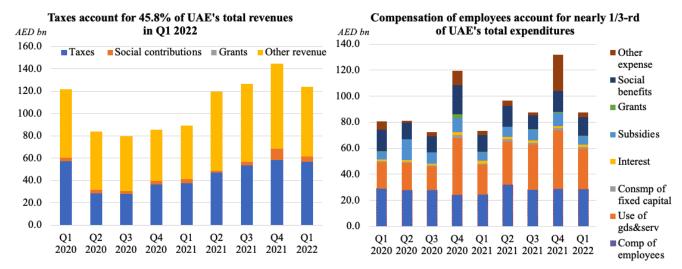
Industrial production in Saudi Manufacturing growth in Saudi Arabia turns positive, in line with the uptick in PMI Arabia recovers in H1 after years 3m/3m chng (%) PMI, 50 = no chngof negative growth rates % yoy 60.0 15.0% 30.0 58.0 Mining and quarrying 10.0% 21.6 ■ Manufacturing 56.0 20.0 5.0% Electricity and gas 54.0 -•- IPI 10.0 0.0% 52.0 50.0 -5.0% 0.0 48.0 -10.0% -10.046.0 -15.0% 44.0 Latest: Jun 2022 PMI -20.0 -20.0% 42.0 Manufacturing - IPI (RHS) 40.0 -25.0% -30.0Jan-19 Jan-20 Jan-21 Jan-22 H1 2019 H1 2020 H1 2021 H1 2022

Source: IHS Markit, GaStat. Charts by Nasser Saidi & Associates

4. UAE posts Q1 Federal fiscal surplus



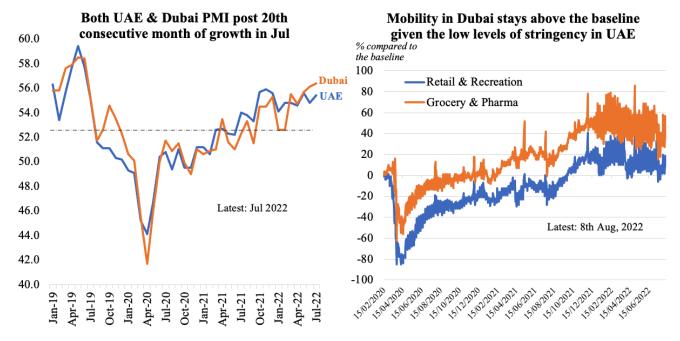
- Federal revenues grew by 39% yoy to AED 123.8bn and spending rose by 20% to AED 87.4bn => net operating balance surged by 129% to AED 36.4bn in Q1 2022
- Tax revenues grew by 51% to AED 56.7bn in Q1, but accounted for only 45.8% of total revenues. This is likely to tick up, once corporate tax is rolled out next year
- Compensation of employees (33% of overall expenditure) expanded by 17% while subsidies declined slightly by 5% to AED 6.4bn



Source: UAE Ministry of Finance. Charts by Nasser Saidi & Associates

5. Dubai PMI supported by strong demand recovery; signs emerge of firms raising prices

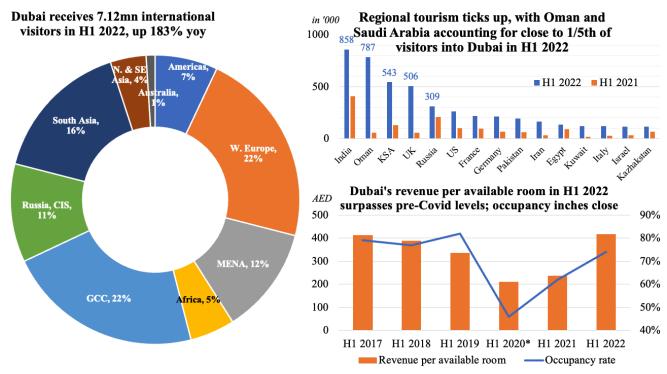
- A broad-based recovery in wholesale & retail, travel & tourism and construction sectors resulted in Dubai PMI rising to 56.4 in Jul best since Jun 2019. Input cost pressures eased in Jul, but remain high; travel & tourism reported the fastest rise in prices charged (since Mar 2017): cost push is being passed on to consumers
- Demand continues to rise: mobility shows a consistent improvement, staying higher than the baseline (in line with low stringency levels: 29.63 for vaccinated persons)



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Google Mobility reports. Charts by Nasser Saidi & Associates

Note: The baseline is the median value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the 5- week period Jan 3-Feb 6, 2020.

6. Dubai tourism rebound evident in H1 2022: visitors more than double (vs H1 2021), supported by regional tourism. Qatar World Cup visitors to lend support in Q4



Source: Dubai Department of Economy and Tourism. Charts by Nasser Saidi & Associates

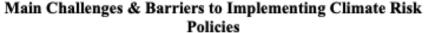
* Covid adjusted data for 2020

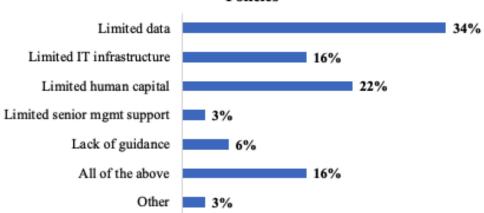
7. UAE Central Bank's climate risk survey

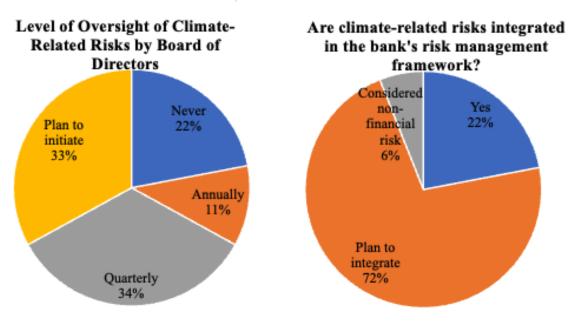
• As part of the Financial Stability report, the UAE

central bank revealed the banking sector's attitude to climate-related risk

- Respondents identified lack of data and human capital as
 top 2 constraints in implementing climate risk policies
- While it heartening to know that at least 45% of banks' boards discuss climate change risks either quarterly or annually, it is important to also note that this topic needs widespread communication and clear guidelines. For example, note that 6% of respondents considered this to be a non-financial risk!







Source: Financial Stability Report 2021, UAE Central Bank.

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