

Weekly Insights 11 Feb 2021: Will Accelerated Vaccine Distribution Catapult UAE to Faster Economic Growth?

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The UAE has seen a surge in Covid19 cases recently, touching a high of 3,977 new cases on Feb 3rd from just under 1,000 new cases on 27th of Dec and settling around a 7-day average of 331.55 new confirmed cases per million persons (latest available). As the cases ticked up, the UAE has re-introduced more stringent restrictions and an active crackdown on non-compliance. Mobility indicators indicate a strong negative relation with the Stringency Index: the tighter the government-imposed restrictions, the stronger is the observed reduction in mobility (Chart 1).

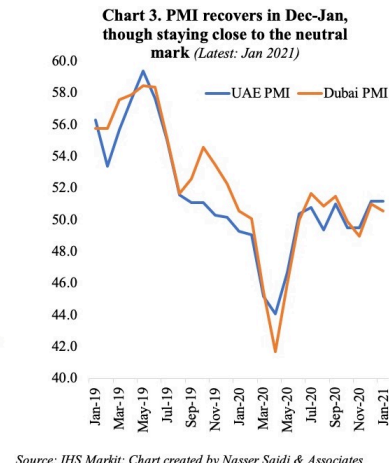
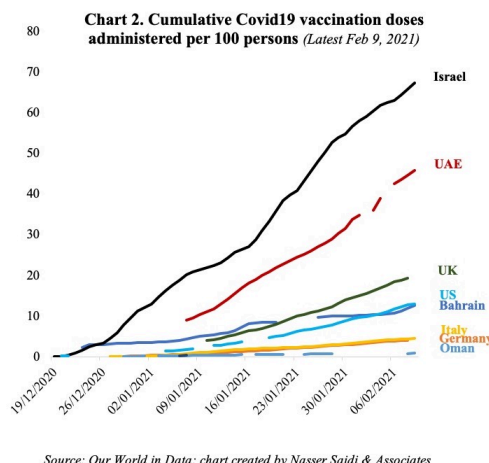
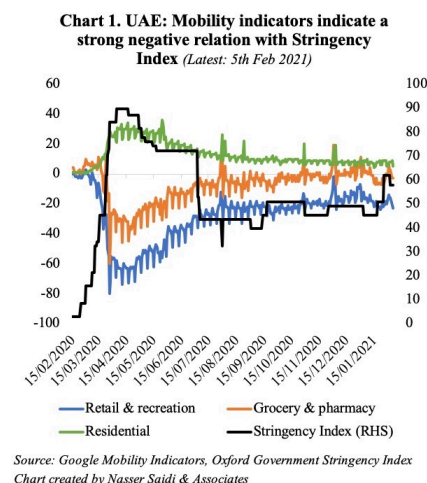
The Vaccination Drive

On the other hand, the UAE is also ramping up its vaccination drive since mid-Dec and is currently a global leader (second to Israel) having administered 45.77 vaccine doses per 100 people (as of 9th Feb, Chart 2). With 4 vaccines being expended currently – Sinopharm, Pfizer-BioNTech, AstraZeneca and Sputnik V – the government looks on track to vaccinate more than 50% of the population by end of Q1 of this year.

Is this sufficient to support economic recovery?

Given the paucity of monthly indicators/ data from official sources, we use the PMI numbers released by IHS Markit to gauge the level of business activity in the country and in the emirate of Dubai (Chart 3). Both PMIs have stayed quite close to the 50-mark (neutral) in Dec-Jan after two consecutive months of being in the contractionary territory. Job prospects seem to be improving in both UAE and Dubai, with increases in

Jan (after nearly a year). Dubai's tourism sector, after an uptick in Dec, has however returned to sub-50 levels – not unsurprising considering the outflow of foreign tourists after the New Year holidays (Dubai-London Heathrow travel corridor was the busiest international air route in the world in Jan, with more than 190k seats scheduled, according to OAG) and potential decline in domestic and international tourists as border/ quarantine restrictions were reinstated.



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ccination drive, it is evident that as the nation inches closer to herd immunity levels, domestic activity as well as business and consumer levels will gradually build up to pre-pandemic levels. However, domestic activity will not be sufficient to sustain long-term economic growth. It is pertinent to note that the UAE has in the past months passed a spate of investor and business friendly structural reforms including to attract skilled professionals to take up residence in the country. While the success of these reforms will not be seen immediately, steady and effective implementation is likely to support economic growth in the medium and longer-term.

How can the UAE step up its recovery? The UAE as a vaccination hub

It is in the best interests of the country, that is hosting the Expo later this year, to see high levels of vaccinated populations within the wider region (and globally). The longer countries remain unvaccinated, the greater the risk of the

emergence of newer variants that could potentially result in another cycle of infections and lockdowns/ closures.

Two potential ways to support this:

1. Increase the production of vaccines: a recent [paper](#) estimates that “increasing the total supply of vaccine capacity available in Jan 2021 from 2bn to 3bn courses per year generated USD 1.75trn in social value, while additional firm revenue was closer to USD 30bn”, far outweighing the investments required to do so. **Vaccination is a public social good with multiple private benefits, just as Covid is a global public bad.** So, the UAE’s plans to manufacture Sinopharm Covid19 vaccine later this year would act as a win-win: it would cater to both domestic and global demand (especially if the vaccine is to be administered on an annual basis) and boost the economy.
2. The manufactured vaccines need to be distributed faster to reach those in need. In this backdrop, the UAE can put its position as a global logistics and transport hub to good use: vaccine delivery to smaller nations in the region as well as using its vast cargo network to transport vaccines across the globe. Dubai, with its **Vaccine Logistics Alliance**, will support WHO’s effort to deliver 2bn doses of vaccines this year; this is in addition to Abu Dhabi’s **Hope Consortium** which was set up for vaccine storage and distribution. This could be supported by **vaccine aid** – either in its contribution to global alliances like Covax (which plans to deliver 2.3bn doses this year) or via the free delivery of vaccines to smaller low-income nations (e.g. India’s free vaccines to Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh).

A global recovery is essential to the UAE’s overall growth prospects: as a country that relies on trade and tourism (together accounting for close to 15% of UAE’s GDP in 2019 and closer to 30% of Dubai’s GDP), the impact of Covid19 has been

drastic (evident from [UAE](#) and [Dubai](#) GDP estimates). The oil sector, which constitutes 30% of UAE's GDP, has been bogged down by the OPEC+ production cuts, alongside the subdued demand for oil. Even as the country promotes clean energy and energy efficient policies, signs of a recovery in oil demand (declining oil inventories thanks to turnaround in consumption in China and India) and higher oil prices (around USD 60 now) will be beneficial to trade and growth: UAE's oil and related product exports are close to 40% of total exports and the main export destinations include India, China and Japan (which together garner more than 25% share of overall exports). A recovery in tourism is likely to take longer in comparison: virus containment, travel corridors, "vaccine passports" and "contactless" airport experiences seem to be some of the ways forward for future travel.

Lastly, no outlook is complete without risks: long-term diversification away from oil is a necessity, as is decarbonization efforts, and debt sustainability policies (especially in the context of another potential taper tantrum / faster-than-expected increase in interest rates, leading to tighter financing conditions).

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Weekly Insights 4 Feb 2021: A Covid19 Balancing Act –

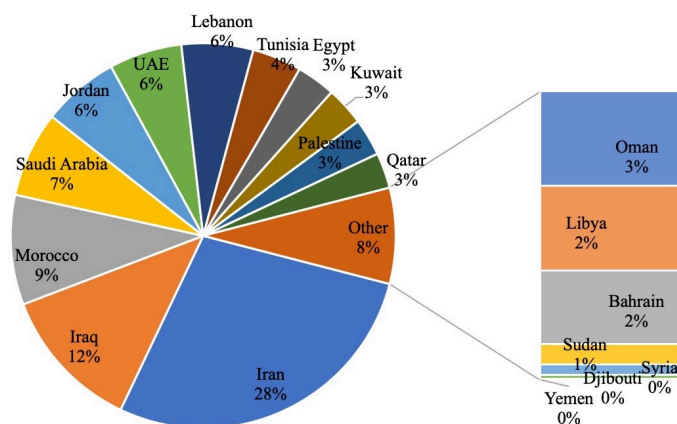
Cases, Vaccinations & Economic Activity

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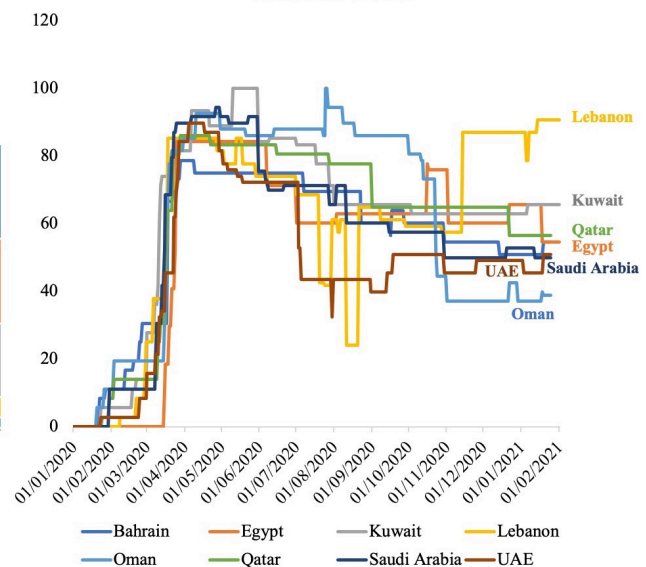
1. Covid19 cases rise in the Middle East & so do Restrictions

- Covid19 cases in MENA crossed 5 million; the **GCC is home to 24% of confirmed cases**
- The uptick in cases has seen many countries **re-introduce border controls** (e.g. Oman, Lebanon), **flight restrictions** (e.g. Saudi Arabia) as well as **capacity/recreational activity** restrictions (e.g. UAE/ Dubai)

Share of Confirmed Covid Cases in MENA
Latest: Feb 4, 2021 6am GMT



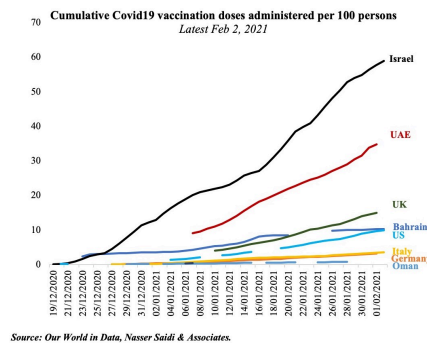
Covid19 Government Response Stringency Index
Latest: Feb 1, 2021



Source: **John Hopkins University** (<https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html>), **Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker** from **Blavatnik School of Government** – **Our World in Data** (<https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/covid-stringency-index>); Charts created by **Nasser Saidi & Associates**.

2. Vaccination drives are picking up

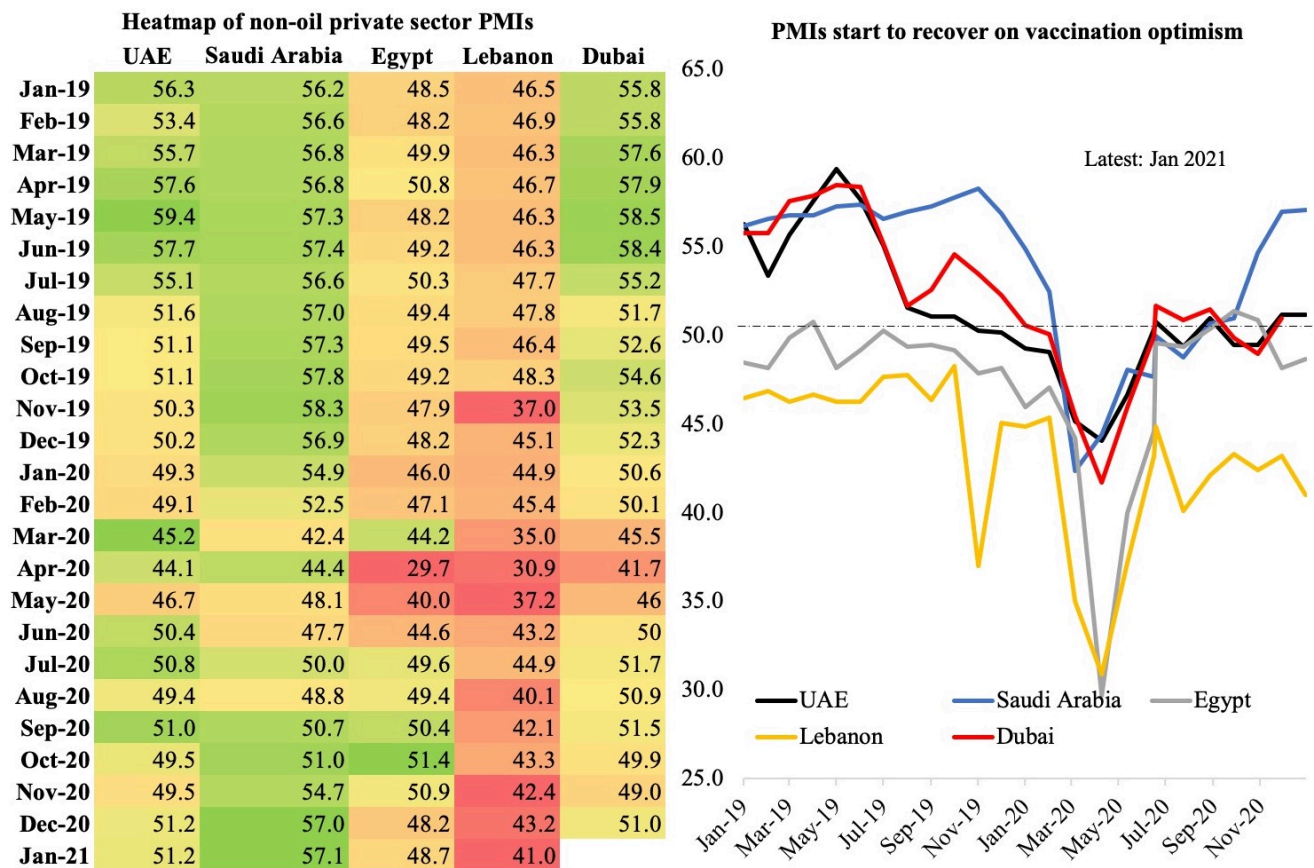
Vaccines approved for use in the GCC					
	Pfizer	Moderna	AstraZeneca	Sinopharm	Sputnik V
Bahrain	✓		✓	✓	
Kuwait			✓		
Oman	✓		✓		
Qatar	✓	✓ (agreement signed)			
Saudi Arabia	✓		✓		
UAE	✓		✓	✓	✓ (only for emergency use)



- **Focus has shifted to vaccination drives**, with almost all GCC nations receiving a combination of supplies including Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Sinopharm and Sputnik V vaccines
- **UAE has administered a total 34.8 vaccination doses per 100 people**, behind only Israel (58.8) globally
- In terms of the **share of fully vaccinated population** (i.e. both doses), Israel tops at 21.43% followed by UAE at 2.53% and US (1.81%)
- **UAE's hub status supports distribution**: Dubai's Vaccines Logistics Alliance & Abu Dhabi's Hope Consortium to deliver vaccine doses across the globe
- A **potential manufacturing hub**? UAE is building up its capacity to manufacture the Covid19 vaccine in the future

3. Businesses ride the wave of vaccine optimism in Saudi Arabia & UAE

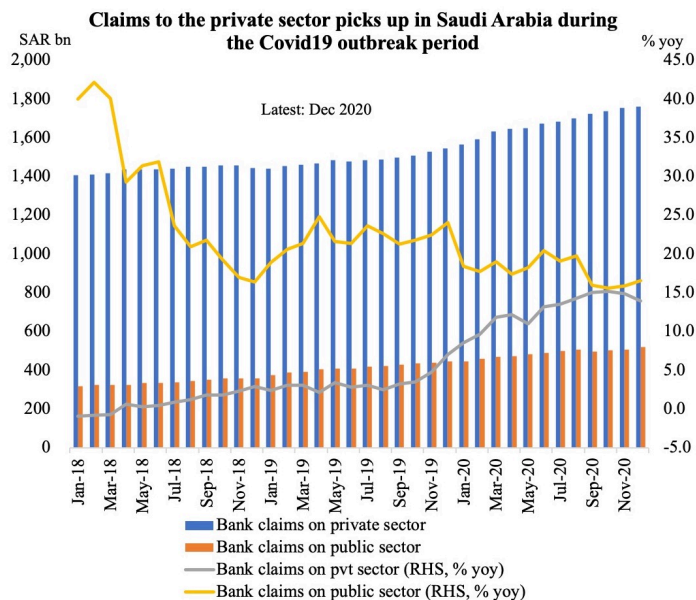
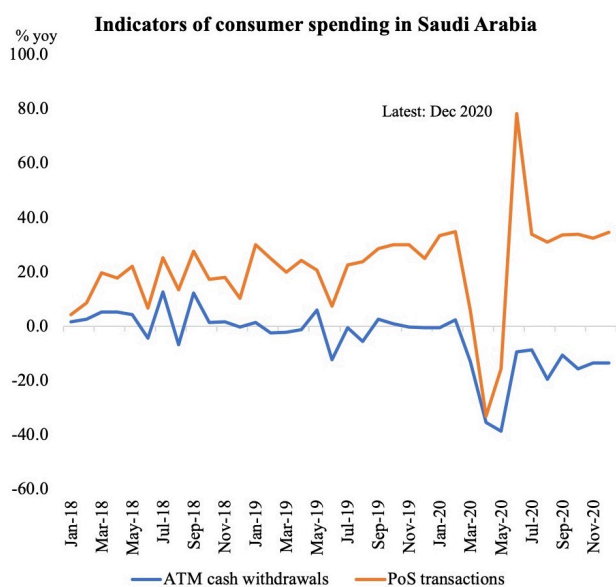
- Jan 2021 PMI data showed Saudi ticking up to a 15-month high while in the UAE, though the headline number remain unchanged, jobs moved into positive territory for the first time in over a year
- Lebanon's numbers remain dismal with the complete lockdown adding to the existing socio, economic and political woes



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Nasser Saidi & Associates.

4. Indicators of economic activity in Saudi Arabia

- **Proxy indicators for consumer spending** – ATM withdrawals and PoS transactions – have shown a **divergence during the pandemic year**
- For the full year 2020, PoS transactions rose by 24% yoy while **ATM cash withdrawals were negative**, declining by 15% – **pointing to the rise in digital/ contactless/ e-payments in a Covid19 backdrop**
- **Overall loans picked up in the country**, with loans to the private sector for the full year rising at 12.8% versus a 17.8% uptick in loans to the public sector

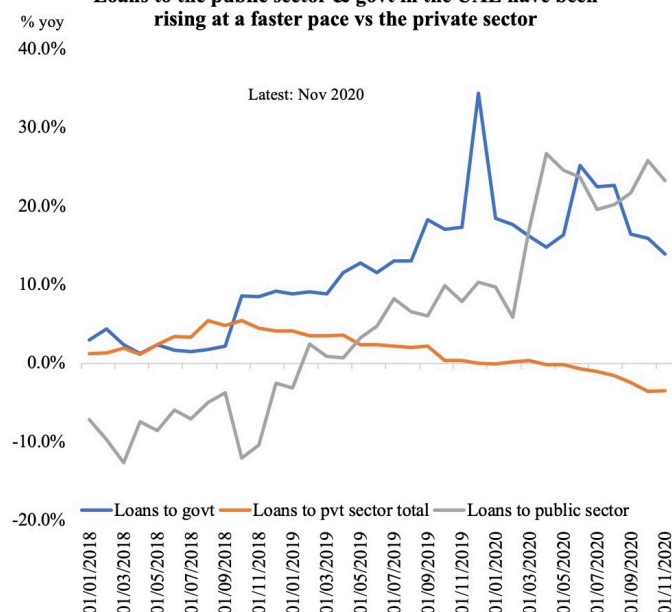


Source: Saudi Central Bank (SAMA), Refinitiv Eikon, Nasser Saidi & Associates.

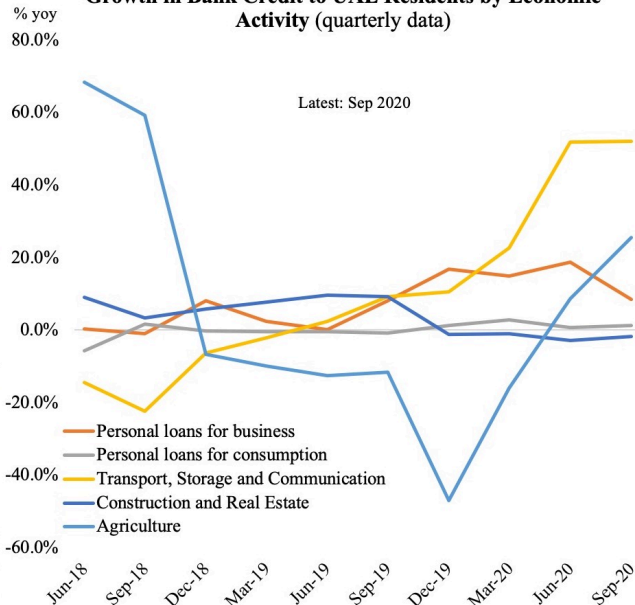
5. Indicators of economic activity in the UAE

- **More than 2/3-rds of UAE banks' loans went to the private sector** (69.4% as of Nov 2020 vs. 76% in end-2018 & 72% in end-2019), while public sector & government together account for ~30% of all loans in Nov 2020 (vs. 25% a year ago)
- However, the overall **pace of lending** to GREs (+23.2% yoy during Apr-Nov 2020) and the government (+18.5%) outpaced the drop in lending to the private sector (-1.6%)
- **Bank credit by business activity** showed an interesting pattern: as of end-Sep 2020, **loans towards agriculture** surged by 18.6% qoq, following a 18% uptick in end-Jun, underscoring the recent focus on food security and evidence of investments into vertical farming and agritech companies (its share of total loans is just 0.13%). Loans to the transport & logistics have shown a strong upsurge, rising by 52.1% yoy as of end-Sep.
- **Personal loans for consumption** (accounting for 20.6% of total loans) rose by 1.3% yoy at end-Sep (Jun: 0.7%).

Loans to the public sector & govt in the UAE have been rising at a faster pace vs the private sector



Growth in Bank Credit to UAE Residents by Economic Activity (quarterly data)



Source: UAE Central Bank, Refinitiv Eikon, Nasser Saidi & Associates.

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Weekly Insights 28 Jan 2021

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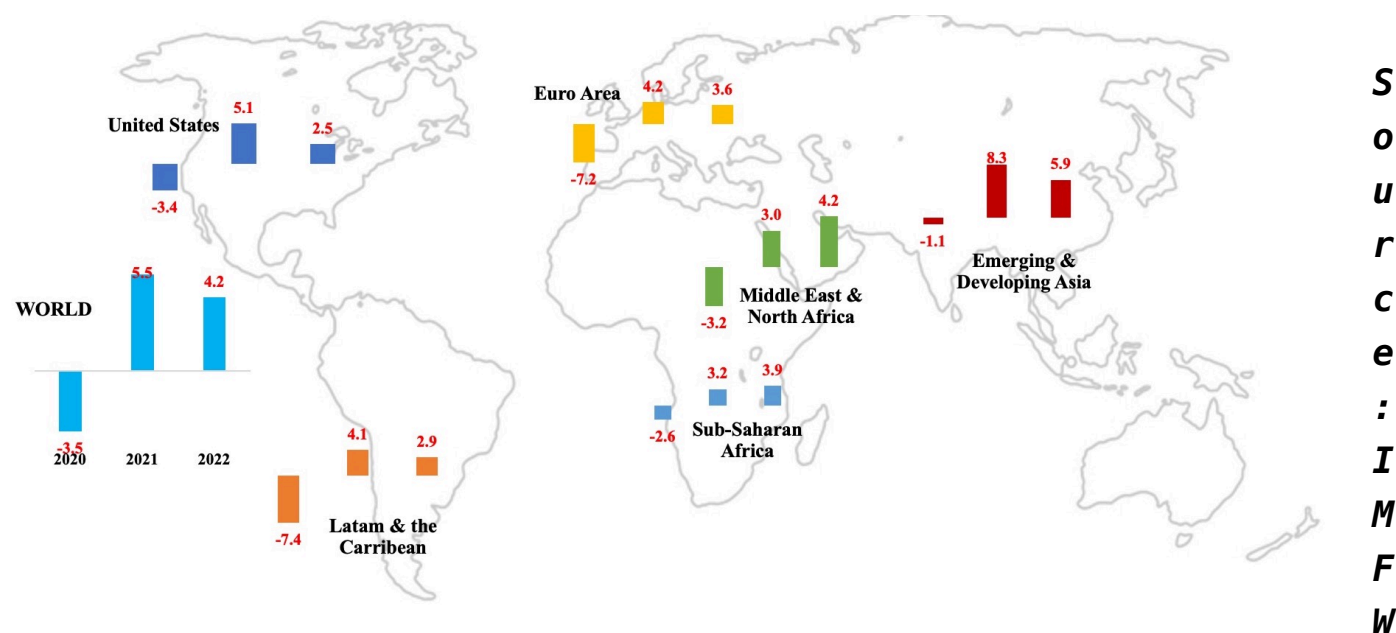
1. Global Recovery in 2021, albeit divergent & uncertain

The IMF, in its latest World Economic Outlook update, forecasts global recovery at 5.5% this year and 4.2% in 2022, from a contraction of 3.5% in 2020. There is a divergence in recovery: advanced nations, where growth plunged by 4.9% last year, will recover at a slower 4.3% while emerging markets recover at a faster 6.3% in 2021 (2020: -2.4%). Much of the emerging market recovery is thanks to the effective

containment of Covid19 in China and many of the South-east Asian nations. The growth estimates are based on continuing policy support (and its effectiveness) and roll-out of vaccines (though its pace and logistics issues are identified as a concern) and “supportive financial conditions” (thanks to major central banks’ maintaining current policy rates through to 2022).

While over 150 economies are expected to have their per capita incomes below the 2019 levels in 2021, the projected cumulative output loss over 2020–2025 is forecast to be USD 22trn (relative to the pre-pandemic projections).

Fig 1. Global economic growth set to recover by 5.5% this year

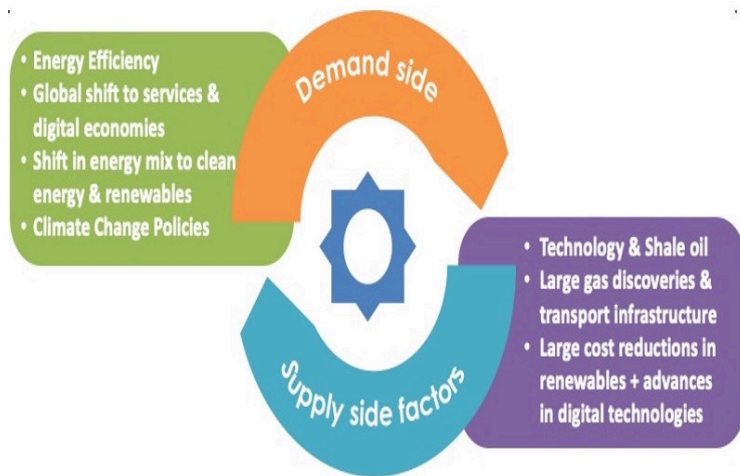


World Economic Outlook, Jan 2021

The **slowest pace of recovery among the regions is in the Middle East** (+3% growth this year), a result of the shocks from both Covid19 and lower oil prices. The average price of oil last year was USD 41.29 (simple average of Brent, Dubai Fateh and WTI) and this is estimated to rebound by 21.2% yoy to USD 50.03 this year. As Covid19 cases surge globally, leading to newer restrictions/ lockdowns, the demand for oil is likely to stay subdued: consequently, OPEC+ monthly meetings are unlikely to result in production increases anytime soon. Even if vaccines are distributed quicker-than-expected, resulting in an increase in economic activity earlier than anticipated, there are multiple other factors

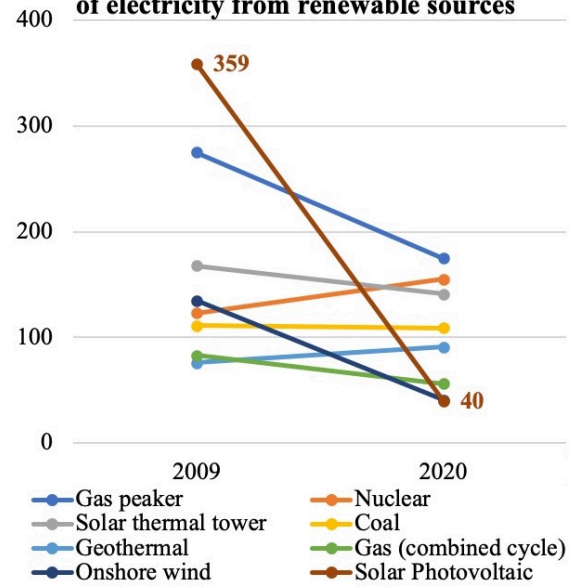
that are likely to keep oil prices within the USD 50-55 mark (Figure 2).

Fig 2. Demand and supply-side factors affecting oil prices



Source: Nasser Saidi & Associates

Fig 3. Plunge in global levelised cost of electricity from renewable sources

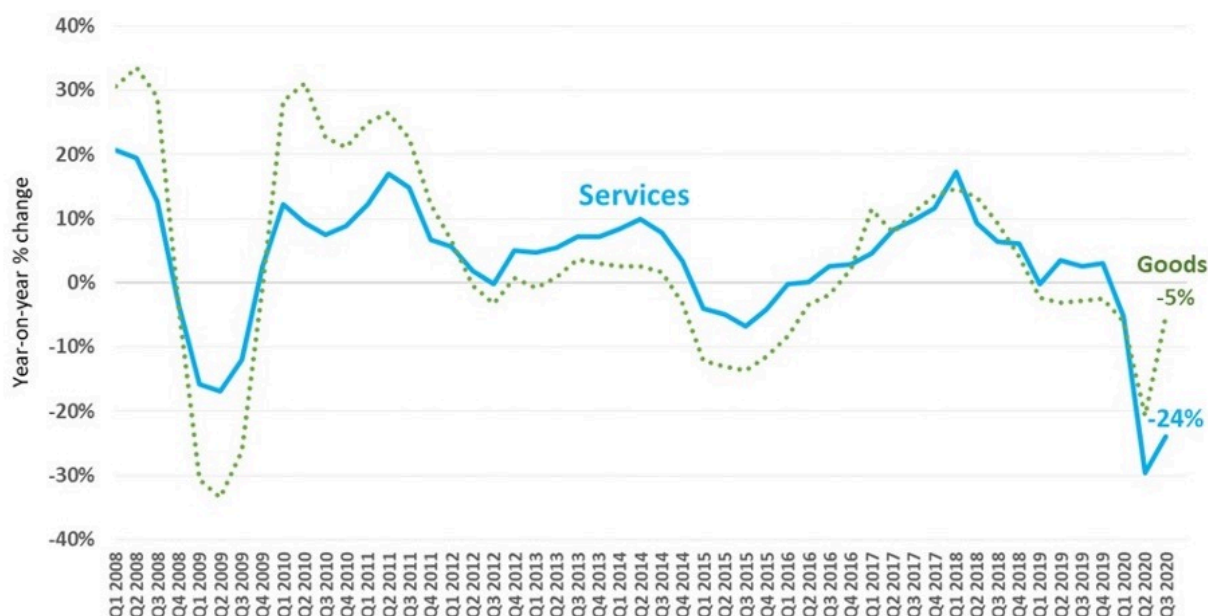


Source: Lazard Levelized Cost of Energy Analysis 2020; Chart created by Nasser Saidi & Associates

ower demand due to Covid19 restrictions, growing awareness of climate change risks (& related policy changes) and energy efficiency policies will also affect the **demand for oil**. **On the supply side**, technological innovation and rapidly falling costs for solar and wind power has made renewables more competitive. Figure 3 shows the plunge in price of electricity from renewable sources: onshore wind fell by 70% to USD 41 last year from USD 135 in 2009; the dive in solar PV was more eye-popping – it fell by a massive 89% to USD 40 last year from USD 359 in 2009.

2. Services trade continues to drag

Fig 4. Goods trade rebounds at a much faster pace than services trade



Source: WTO, Jan 2021

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de, highlights that the **recovery has been slow**: the decline in global services trade eased to a 24% yoy decline in Q3, from the 30% drop posted in Q2. This compares to the goods trade recovery which was down by just 5% yoy in Q3. **Sector-wise, unsurprisingly, travel is the most affected**, down by 68% yoy while among “other services”, computer, insurance and financial services increased in Q3 (+9%, 3% and 2% respectively). Global PMI indicators also suggest that economic recovery is driven by manufacturing vis-à-vis services: in Dec, output across manufacturing sector outperformed the services sector for the 6th straight month. Within the services index, respondents expect growth in future activity though optimism levels waned towards the end of last year.

3. Labour market recovery in 2021?

A key sub-indicator within PMI is employment – one of the main components dragging down the headline index. According to the ILO, about **8.8% of global working hours were lost for the whole of last year** (relative to Q4 2019), roughly equivalent to 255mn full-time jobs. To put this in perspective, this was **four times more than what was lost in the 2009 financial**

crisis period. In turn, labour income witnessed a decline of 8.3% – equivalent to USD 3.7trn or 4.4% of GDP!

In the Arab states, total estimated decline in working hours was 9% versus the global loss of 8.8% (Figure 5 below). However, these are ILO's own estimates, as no labour force surveys were available for any country in the region during this time. According to these estimates, Iraq and Saudi Arabia registered losses of 8.3% and 10.8% respectively.

Fig 5. Quarterly & annual estimates of working hour losses, world vs. Arab states

	Percentage of working hours lost (%) vs pre-crisis quarter Q4 2019					Equivalent number of full-time jobs (48 hrs/week) lost (mns)				
	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	2020
World	5.2	18.2	7.2	4.6	8.8	150	525	205	130	255
Arab states	3.3	18.8	9.4	4.7	9.0	2.0	10.0	5.0	2.0	5.0

Source: ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work, seventh edition, Jan 2021

Recovery is expected in 2021 as mobility restrictions are lifted and vaccine roll-out leads to a slow return of business/economic activity. With young persons and women as well as the informal sector and low-skilled workers more affected than the rest during the Covid19 period, it is imperative to target the return of these groups into the labour market. Without this, the outlook will be more inequality and instability (remember that youth unemployment was one of the factors leading up to the Arab Spring 10 years ago) in the most affected nations. As it stands, the IMF estimates that close to 90mn persons are likely to fall below the extreme poverty threshold during 2020–21.

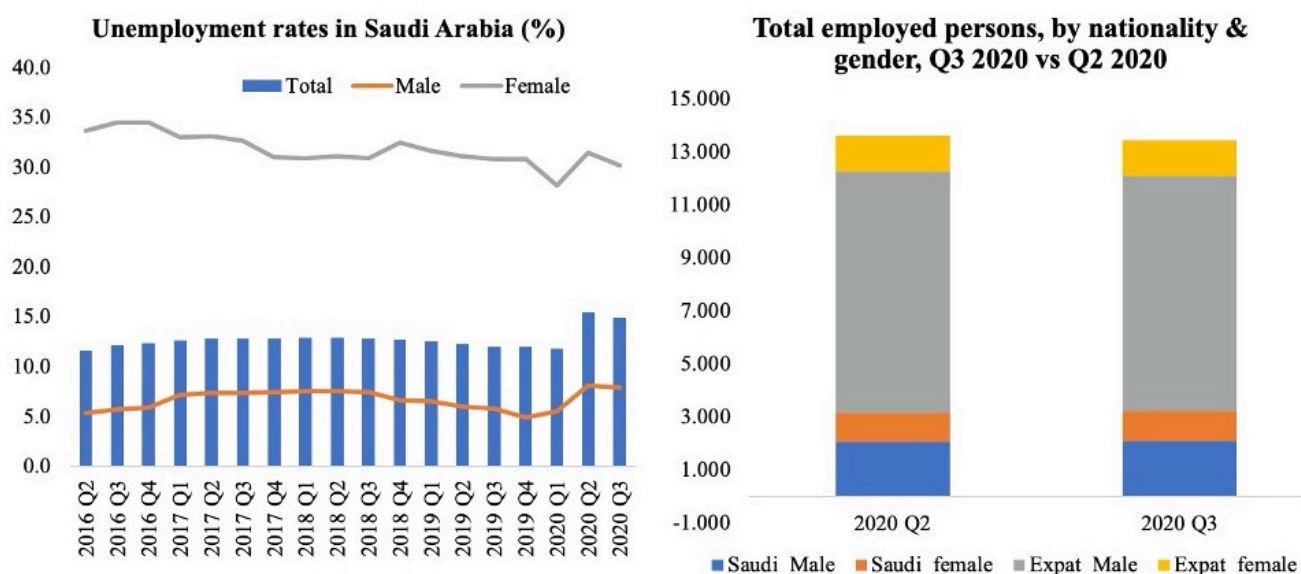
4. Employment in Saudi Arabia

Separate data releases from Saudi Arabia give us an insight into employment trends in the country, which can be explained

by a combination of Covid19, travel restrictions and Saudization policies:

- **Unemployment in Saudi Arabia dropped** to 14.9% in Q3 from 15.4% the previous quarter, though higher than Q1's 11.8%. The **gap between male and female unemployment remained significant**, with the former at 7.9% and latter at 30.2%.
- The most recent labour force survey shows that the **number of expats working in the country fell by 257,170 (qoq) to 10.2mn in Q3** while citizens grew by 81.9k to 3.25mn. Expat males account for two-thirds of the workforce versus Saudi males and females at 15.6% and 8.6% respectively in Q3.
- There was a **58% yoy decline in work visas issued** to expats to 611,185 in Jan-Sep 2020.

Fig 6. Labour force indicators in Saudi Arabia



Source: Labour market survey Q3 2020, GaStat. Charts created by Nasser Saidi & Associates

hand, the country has an aim to support female employment (an objective within the Vision 2030 document is to raise women's participation to 30% by 2030), there seems to be a major disconnect: female employment in the private sector is less than 10% of total, and the additional hurdles – like costs of employing women (separate floors/ work areas from the male

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counterparts), social customs, technical skills (focus on degrees in education, humanities) – may be putting off prospective employers.

Independently, the **Public Investment Fund (PIF)** disclosed that **it had generated over 331k jobs in the past 4 years** either directly or indirectly through its investment policies. The PIF's recent commitment to not only invest USD 40bn every year for the next five years but also create close to 1.8mn jobs by end-2025 will support the economy going forward.

According to UNCTAD's latest "Investment trends Monitor", **FDI into Saudi Arabia increased by 4% yoy to an estimated USD 4.7bn last year** – this is in spite of the 42% drop in global FDI flows (with further weakness expected in 2021) and the 24% decline in flows to West Asia. With various ongoing projects related to Vision 2030 and megaprojects in NEOM, as well as the revamp of over 200 FDI regulations, the Kingdom's ability to woo investors is explicable: Egypt, India and the UK were the most active investors in the country. Care must be taken to **attract FDI into more job-creating sectors** than the oil & gas sector (which is more capital intensive). Given the country's commitment to support clean/renewable energy, it is pertinent to **focus on the creation of green jobs, thereby leading to sustainable economic recovery.**

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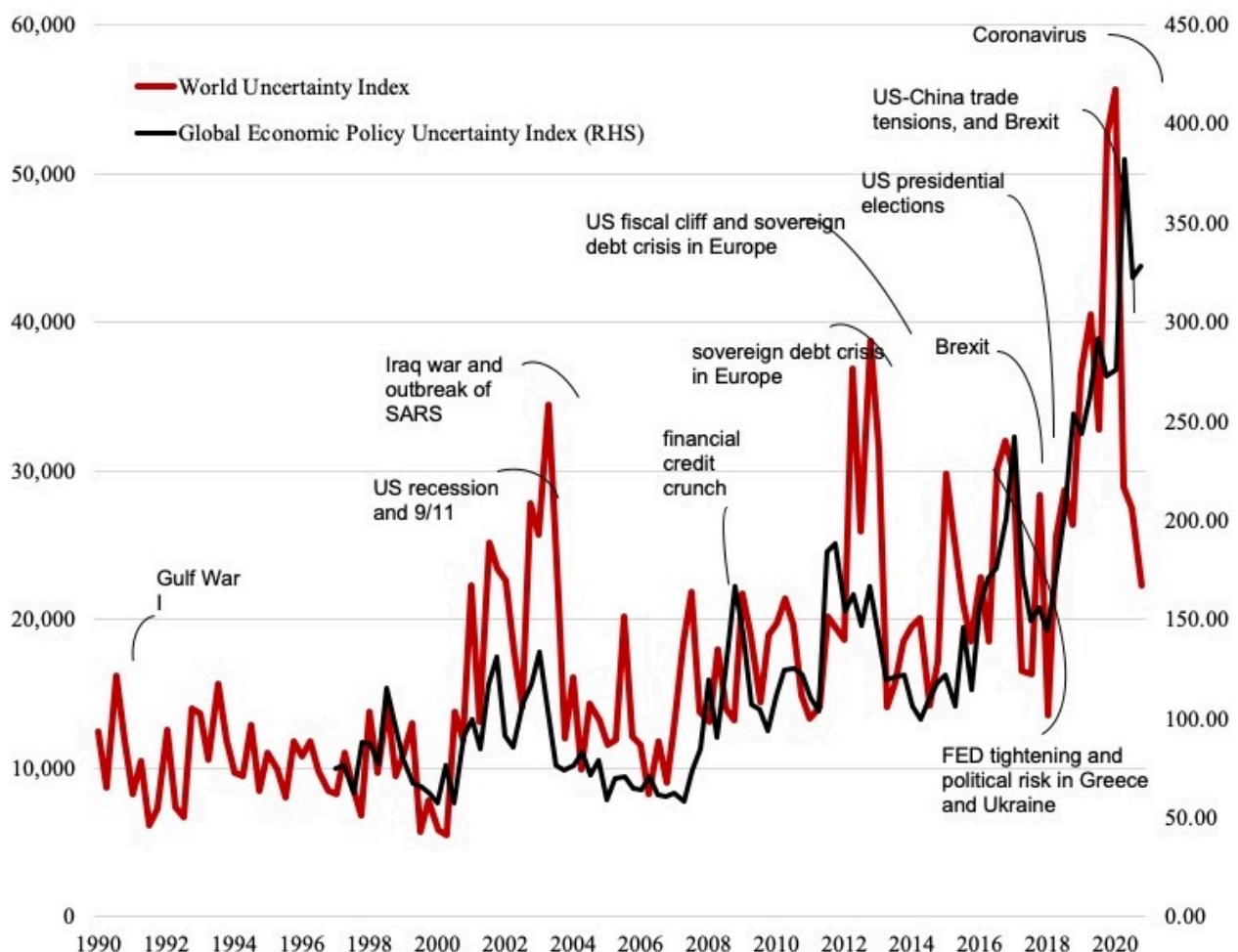
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Weekly Insights 21 Jan 2021:

Uncertainty & Risks on one hand and Vaccinations on the other

Download a PDF copy of this week's insight piece [here](#).

1. Global Uncertainty Drops, but Economic Policy Uncertainty Remains High



Source: https://www.policyuncertainty.com/global_monthly.html; <https://worlduncertaintyindex.com/>

Note: Ahir, H, N Bloom, and D Furceri (2018), "World Uncertainty Index", Stanford mimeo

- World continues in the throes of the Covid19 pandemic, even as vaccines offer a light at the end of the tunnel
- The rollout has been slow in many nations; approval of other vaccines will help alleviate production/distribution hurdles

- Other policy concerns continue: fallouts from Covid19 across the globe, implementation of Brexit, US new administration's policies (China, Iran,...)
- Political turmoil/ uncertainty: Italy, Israel, Malaysia...

2. Global Risks Shift Gear in 2021

- The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2021 perceives higher risks from environmental categories with extreme weather, climate action failure & human environmental damage taking the top 3 spots
- With spillover effects from the Covid19 outbreak likely to continue this year and possibly next, it is not surprising that infectious diseases top global risks by impact (& 4th on the "likelihood" list)
- Growing evidence that the Covid19 outbreak has widened existing disparities (poverty, gender, access to health facilities...); digital divide and adoption of technology further adds another layer to the inequalities (ability to work remotely, access online learning, e-commerce...)

Top Global Risks by Likelihood



Top Global Risks by Impact

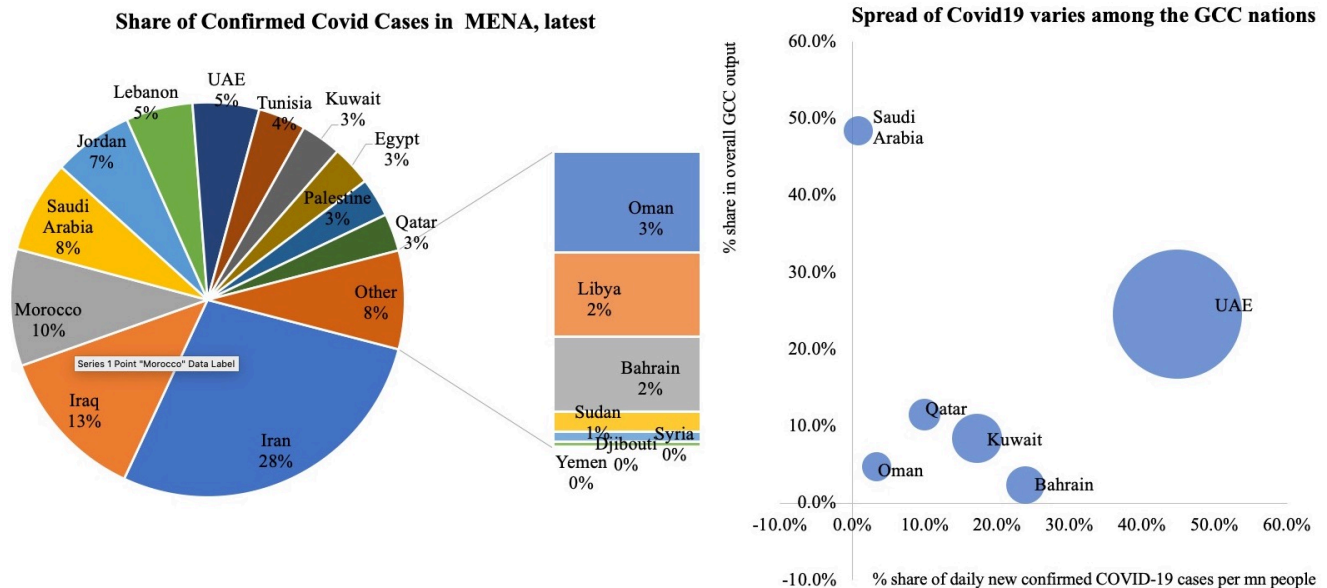


Source: World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2020

3. Covid19 outbreak continues unabated in the Middle East

- The number of cases in the Middle East continue to rise with Iran the major hotspot accounting for 28% of cases in the region; the GCC nations combined are home to 24% of total cases

- Among the GCC nations, Saudi Arabia accounts for the largest share of cases, while UAE's share of daily confirmed cases per mn persons is highest (the size of the bubble indicates the 7-day average of daily increase in cases). A concerted vaccination effort ongoing in most of the GCC nations offer a glimmer of optimism

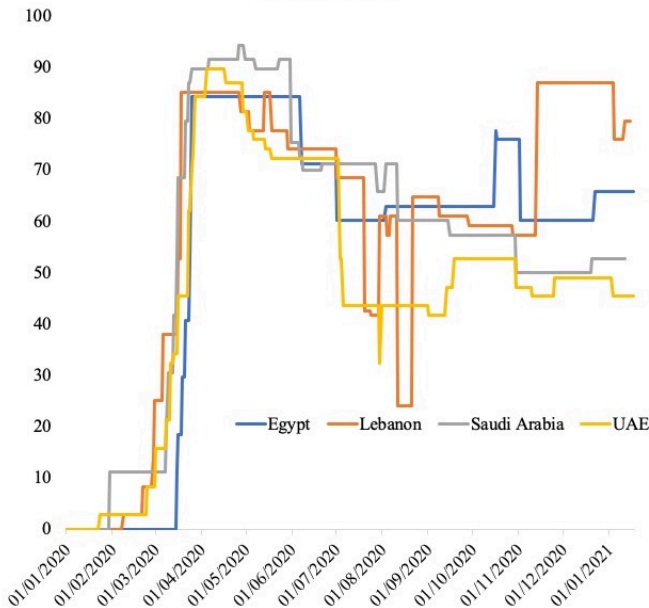


Source: Our World in Data, IMF, Nasser Saidi & Associates. Note: The size of the bubble indicates the 7-day average of daily increase in cases

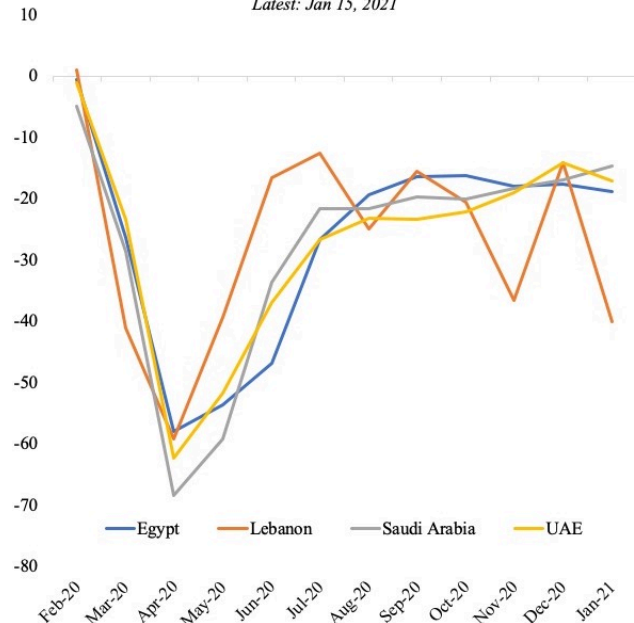
e restrictions, larger the drop in mobility; recovery in Saudi

- With cases rising at a faster rate in the recent weeks, some economies in the Middle East have enforced restrictions recently: Lebanon's lockdown has resulted in an uptick in the Stringency Index while UAE remains one of the most open (least stringent) in the region
- Mobility (retail and recreation) has dropped in a highly restricted Lebanon (-40% compared to the 5-week period Jan 3- Feb 6, 2020). Egypt and UAE are still around 20% below the baseline, while in Saudi, mobility is picking up

Covid19 Government Response Stringency Index
Latest: Jan 17, 2021



Retail & Recreation Mobility (monthly averages)
Latest: Jan 15, 2021



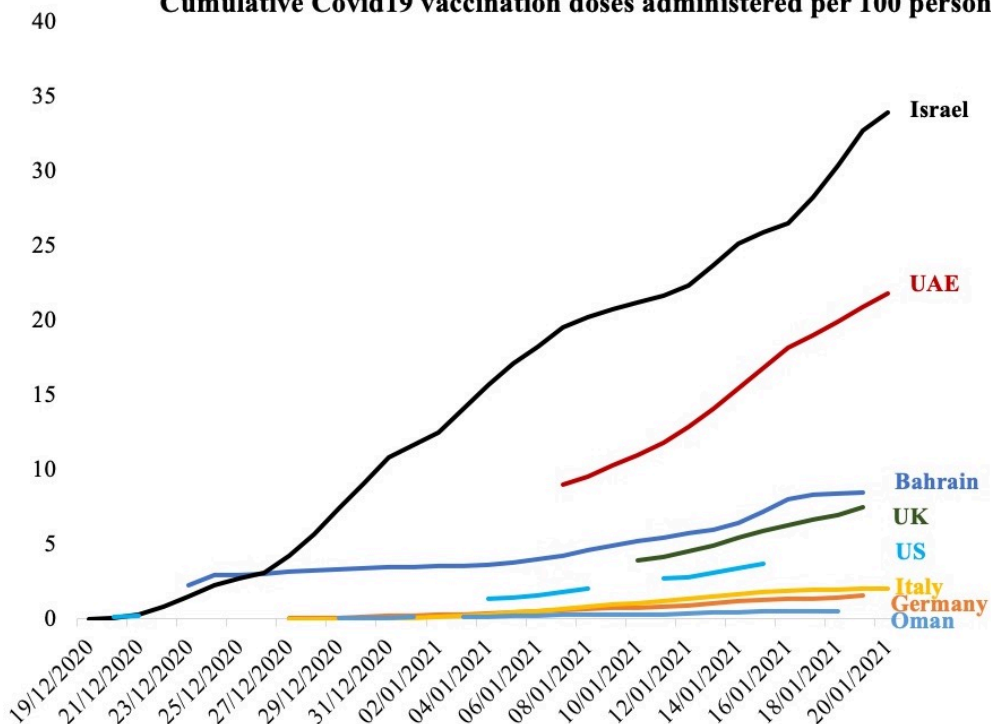
Source: Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker, Blavatnik School of Government, Google Mobility Indicators, Nasser Saidi & Associates

Note: The Government Response Stringency Index simply records the number and strictness of government policies, not effectiveness of the response

Mobility trends for places like restaurants, cafes, shopping centers, theme parks, museums, libraries, and movie theaters. The baseline is the median value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the 5-week period Jan 3–Feb 6, 2020.

Drives Raise Hope for Recovery in 2021

Cumulative Covid19 vaccination doses administered per 100 persons



Source: Our World in Data, Nasser Saidi & Associates.

- Israel, UAE and Bahrain top the list of cumulative vaccine doses administered per 100 persons (chart)
- Almost 1 in 5 persons in the UAE have received at least one dose of the vaccine, and 2.5% of the population are fully vaccinated (i.e. both doses received)

- The vaccination drives in both Israel and UAE have picked up pace recently, with the 7-day average of daily vaccine doses administered per 100 persons was at 1.46 and 1.11 respectively (as of Jan 20, 2021)

Benefits from the vaccination drive for UAE

- Race towards herd immunity
- Lower uncertainty, greater consumer & business confidence
- Ability to reopen the economy fully, resume economic activity at pre-Covid19 pace
- Travel corridors open up, supporting tourism & hospitality sectors
- Support for domestic sectors including trade & logistics as global demand picks up
- Stronger links with Asia, given the region's faster paced recovery vis-à-vis US/ Europe
- Support regional economies with vaccination doses

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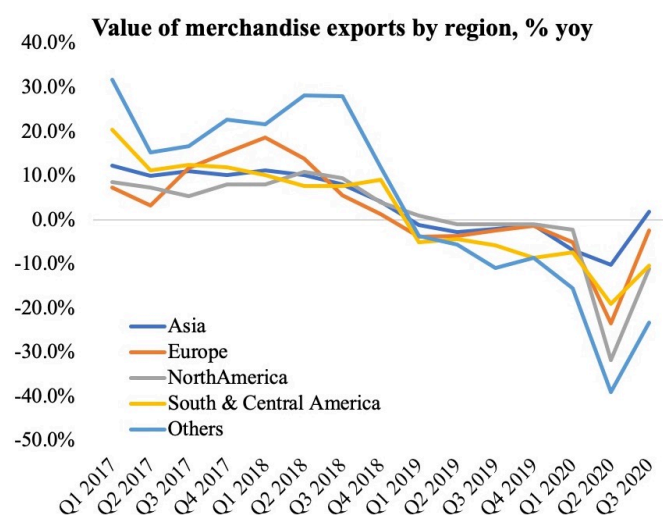


Weekly Insights 14 Jan 2021: Trade, Tourism & the Global Vaccination Drive

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1. Trade recovers in Q3; services trade lags

WTO's latest Q3 data indicate a distinct rebound in trade: the volume of merchandise trade globally was up 11.6% qoq from an upwardly revised 12.7% drop in Q2. Exports dropped in yoy terms among all regional groups with the exception of Asia, where the value and volume inched up by 2% and 0.4% respectively. With Covid19 cases surging in Q4 across most regions, partial lockdowns and restrictions were re-imposed, which is likely to lead to a drop in overall trade in the final quarter.



Source: WTO database, Nasser Saidi & Associates



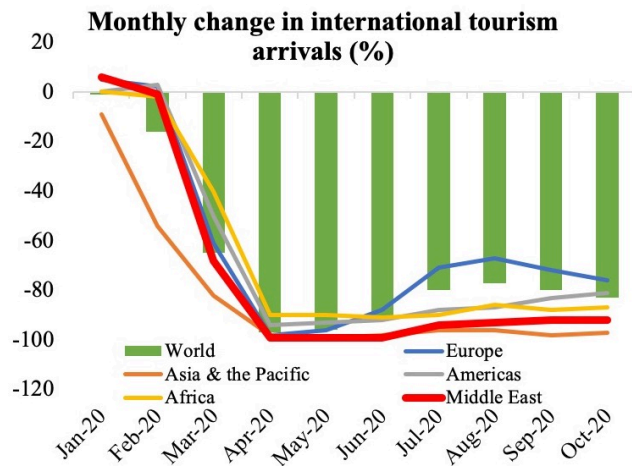
Source: IHS Markit, CPB World Trade Monitor

export orders growth – a leading indicator for trade activity – slowed in December, according to the latest global manufacturing PMI, and was linked to intensifying supply chain delays. The most cited response for delays amid rising demand was the **lack of shipping capacity/shortage of containers**. The recent surge in freight prices underscores the dilemma: sea freight on the China-Brazil route reached an unprecedented USD 10k per TEU from USD 2k per TEU a year ago. Other routes from Asia have also posted above-average values: trip costs to Europe and the US reached more than USD 4k per TEU.

This week, the WTO launched a new dataset along with the OECD tracking **bilateral services trade of over 200 economies**. The chart shows that the share of intra-regional trade in services is low in Africa (7%), South & Central America (12%) and the Middle East (13%). Unfortunately, since no bilateral services transactions are reported by African or Middle Eastern economies, it is difficult to gauge the underlying factors

leading to this situation. The decline in services trade was significant in 2020 given restrictions on international travel and related drop in tourism revenues.

2. Tourism woes continue globally; Middle East significantly affected



Source: UNWTO, Nasser Saidi & Associates

The UNWTO reported a **72% drop in international tourist arrivals during the Jan-Oct period**, with the Middle East region continuing to lag its global counterparts in tourism arrivals (-73% year-to-date). International tourism as a share of total tourism is significantly high in Bahrain (97%) and UAE (83%), making

these nations more vulnerable than say, Saudi Arabia, with its share at 26%. With air travel restrictions still in place in many nations, and hotels either closed or open at lower capacity, the road to recovery will be long.

Monthly change in international tourism arrivals to the Middle East, by country

	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	YTD
Middle East	6	-1	-68	-99	-99	-99	-94	-93	-92	-92	-73
Bahrain	-41	-41	-41	-98	-98	-98	-97	-97	-97		-78
Egypt	10	6	-64	-100	-100	-100	-93	-82			-69
Lebanon	-27	-30	-80	-100	-98						-71
Oman	17	17	-67	-100	-99	-99	-99	-99	-97		-68
Qatar	41	23	-77	-100	-100	-99	-98	-98	-97	-96	-66
Saudi Arabia	5	-1	-88	-98	-99	-96	-95	-98	-84	-87	-74
Syria	4	5	-62	-99	-99	-97	-97	-98			-74
UAE	11	-3	-60	-100	-100	-100	-89	-89	-89		-65

Source: UNWTO, Nasser Saidi & Associates

Tourism Recovery Indicators: Middle East

Indicator	YTD change (%)	Latest available
Seat capacity - domestic	-49%	Nov-20
Intl tourist arrivals	-73%	Oct-20
Hotel searches	-36%	Dec-20
Hotel bookings	-40%	Dec-20
Actual air reservations	-76%	Nov-20
Occupancy rates	-28%	Dec-20
Seat Capacity-intl	-62%	Jan-21

Source: UNWTO, Nasser Saidi & Associates

occupancy rates in the region have improved towards the end of 2020, with residents opting for staycations than international travel given restrictions. Egypt reopened international tourist flights to three governorates (including Red Sea) last Jul: overall, the country welcomed 3.5mn tourists last year, resulting in overall revenues of USD 4bn, down from 11.6mn tourists and USD 13bn in revenues in 2019. In the UAE, Dubai opened for tourists in July: almost 17.88 million passengers passed through the Dubai Airports last year, while occupancy rates in the emirate's hotels touched 71% in Dec, the highest

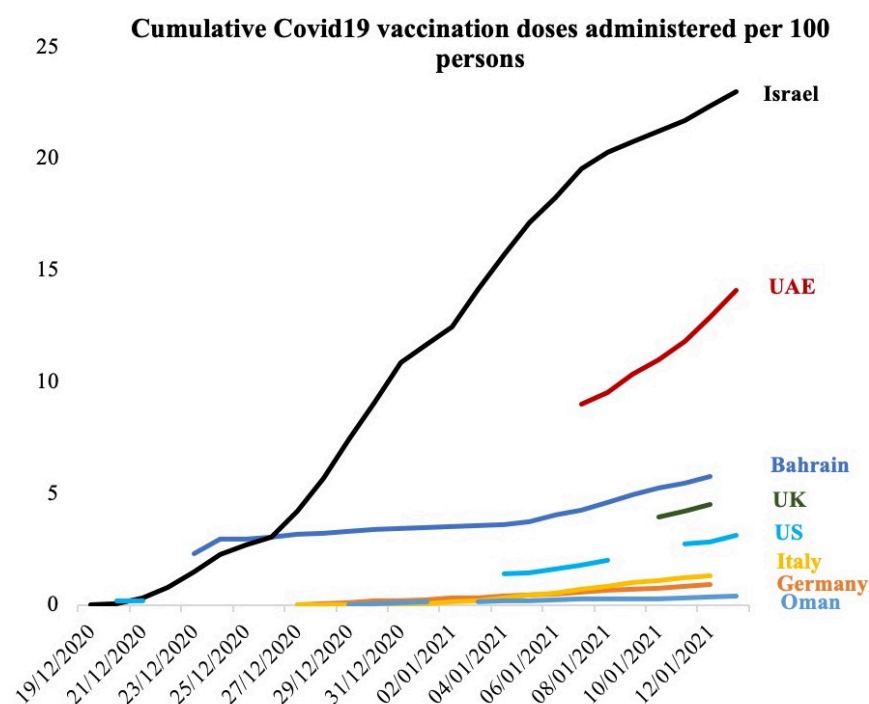


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since Feb. The UAE-UK travel corridor (announced 12th of Nov) resulted in an acceleration in bookings, with the **Dubai-London Heathrow travel corridor revealed as the busiest international air route globally in the first week of January**. Interestingly, Cairo-Jeddah was the second most popular route. With the rollout of vaccines, and nations heading towards achieving herd immunity, the latter half of this year might see a pickup in air travel and tourism: this should also support Dubai's Expo event scheduled to start in Oct 2021 and Qatar's 2022 FIFA World Cup.

3. The Global Vaccination Drive picks up

Israel, the UAE and Bahrain top the list of the share of total population that have received at least one dose of the Covid19 vaccine – at 22.4%, 11.57% and 5.96% respectively (*updated at 1:30pm UAE time on 14th Jan 2021*). In terms of the share of fully vaccinated population, UAE tops at 2.53% followed by Israel at 1.21% and the UK at 0.63%.



Source: Our World in Data, Nasser Saidi & Associates.

UAE's ability to vaccinate quickly its small and highly concentrated, urbanised populations – with 96 vaccination locations across Abu Dhabi alone and others in the rest of the emirates, more than 100k persons were vaccinated per day

in the last two days – is also a testament to its established and reliable healthcare systems.

Given the data, UAE's aim to vaccinate 50% of the population

by end-Q1 does not seem far-fetched. The faster the vaccination drive, the greater relaxation of quarantine rules, higher the number of travel corridors (“immunity passports”) and UAE could become one of the top tourist destinations globally. **One step further, and if the nation manages to achieve herd immunity, could the nation also aspire to become a “vaccine tourism” hub? (setting aside the ethical aspect).** Furthermore, with UAE also planning to manufacture the Sinopharm vaccine, the potential for Abu Dhabi/ Dubai as vaccine manufacturing and distributing hubs is rising (with the international connectivity of its Etihad and Emirates airlines).

Bottomline: With the global vaccination drive, depending on how soon countries are able to achieve herd immunity, we can expect a resumption of activity in travel and tourism. Additionally, efficacy of the vaccines will not only raise consumer confidence (and demand), but also result in lowering business uncertainty, resume manufacturing and services sector activity and ease supply constraints, thereby boosting global trade.

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Weekly Insights 7 Jan 2021: UAE's silver linings – has

the country turned a corner?

Download a PDF copy of this week's insight piece [here](#).

1. Heatmap of Manufacturing/ non-oil private sector PMIs

	US	Germany	EU	UK	Japan	China	India	UAE	Saudi Arabia	Egypt	Lebanon
Jan-19	54.9	49.7	50.6	52.8	50.3	48.3	53.9	56.3	56.2	48.5	46.5
Feb-19	53.0	47.6	49.5	52.1	48.9	49.9	54.3	53.4	56.6	48.2	46.9
Mar-19	52.4	44.1	48.3	55.1	49.2	50.8	52.6	55.7	56.8	49.9	46.3
Apr-19	52.6	44.4	48.4	53.1	50.2	50.2	51.8	57.6	56.8	50.8	46.7
May-19	50.5	44.3	47.9	49.4	49.8	50.2	52.7	59.4	57.3	48.2	46.3
Jun-19	50.6	45.0	47.6	48.0	49.3	49.4	52.1	57.7	57.4	49.2	46.3
Jul-19	50.4	43.2	46.6	48.0	49.4	49.9	52.5	55.1	56.6	50.3	47.7
Aug-19	50.3	43.5	47.1	47.4	49.3	50.4	51.4	51.6	57.0	49.4	47.8
Sep-19	51.1	41.7	46.0	48.3	48.9	51.4	51.4	51.1	57.3	49.5	46.4
Oct-19	51.3	42.1	46.2	49.6	48.4	51.7	50.6	51.1	57.8	49.2	48.3
Nov-19	52.6	44.1	47.0	48.9	48.9	51.8	51.2	50.3	58.3	47.9	37.0
Dec-19	52.4	43.7	46.4	47.5	48.4	51.5	52.7	50.2	56.9	48.2	45.1
Jan-20	51.9	45.3	48.1	50.0	48.8	51.1	55.3	49.3	54.9	46.0	44.9
Feb-20	50.7	48.0	49.1	51.7	47.8	40.3	54.5	49.1	52.5	47.1	45.4
Mar-20	48.5	45.4	44.3	47.8	44.8	50.1	51.8	45.2	42.4	44.2	35.0
Apr-20	36.1	34.5	33.4	32.6	41.9	49.4	27.4	44.1	44.4	29.7	30.9
May-20	39.8	36.6	39.5	40.7	38.4	50.7	30.8	46.7	48.1	40.0	37.2
Jun-20	49.8	45.2	47.4	50.1	40.1	51.2	47.2	50.4	47.7	44.6	43.2
Jul-20	50.9	51.0	51.7	53.3	45.2	52.8	46.0	50.8	50.0	49.6	44.9
Aug-20	53.1	52.2	51.6	55.2	47.2	53.1	52.0	49.4	48.8	49.4	40.1
Sep-20	53.2	56.4	53.5	54.1	47.7	53.0	56.8	51.0	50.7	50.4	42.1
Oct-20	53.4	58.2	54.8	53.7	48.7	53.6	58.9	49.5	51.0	51.4	43.3
Nov-20	56.7	57.8	53.8	55.6	49.0	54.9	56.3	49.5	54.7	50.9	42.4
Dec-20	57.1	58.3	55.2	57.5	50.0	53.0	56.4	51.2	57.0	48.2	n.a

Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Nasser Saidi & Associates

be were released this week. **Overall, recovery seems to be the keyword with improvements in Dec** – in spite of the recent Covid19 surge, the Covid variant and ongoing lockdowns/ restrictions – with new orders and export orders supporting sentiment, with some stability in job creation. However, supply chain issues continue to be a sticking point: the JP Morgan global manufacturing PMI – which remains at a 33-month high of 53.8 in Dec – identifies “marked delays and disruption to raw material deliveries, production schedules and distribution timetables”.

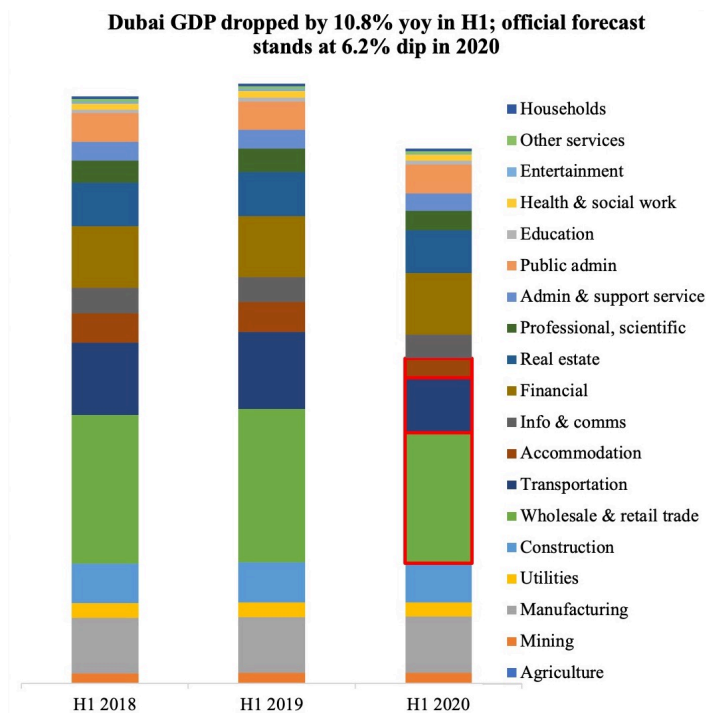
In the Middle East, while **UAE and Saudi Arabia PMIs improved** (the former recovering from 2 straight months of sub-50 readings), **Egypt slipped to below-50** after 3 months in expansionary territory. While Egypt's sentiment dipped on the

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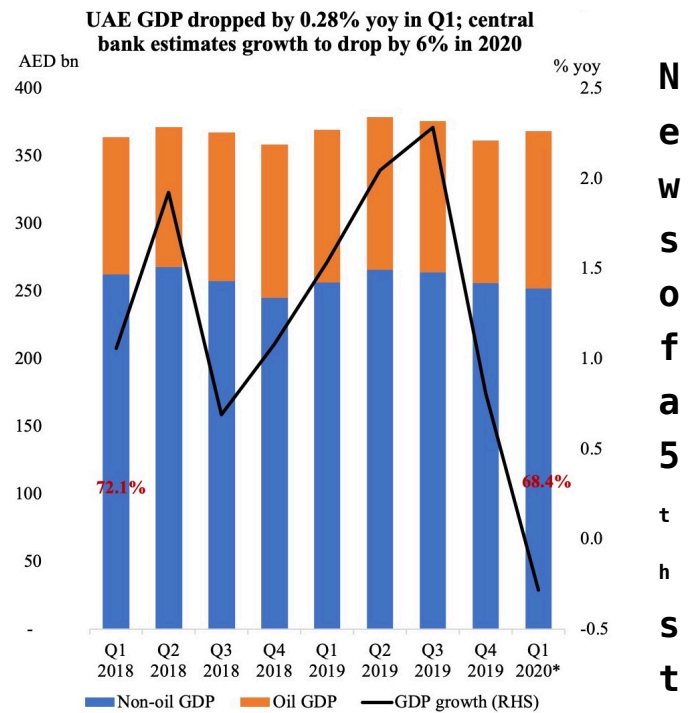
recent surge in Covid19 cases, the 12-month outlook improved on optimism around the vaccine rollout. However, the UAE's announcement of the rollout of Sinopharm vaccine in early-Dec seems to have had little impact on the year-ahead outlook, with business activity expected to remain flat over 2021 (survey responses were collected Dec 4-17) and job losses continuing to fall at an accelerated rate.

2. Covid19 & impact on Dubai & UAE GDP

The UAE has seen a negative impact from Covid19: the central bank estimates growth this year to contract by 6% yoy, with both oil and non-oil sector expected to contribute to the dip (this is less than the IMF's estimate of a 6.6% drop in 2020). Oil production fell in Q2 and Q3 by 4.1% and 17.7% yoy respectively, in line with the OPEC+ agreement, and spillover effects on the non-oil economy saw the latter's growth contract by 1.9% yoy in Q1 (vs oil sector's growth of 3.3%). The latest GDP numbers from Dubai underscore the emirate's dependence on trade and tourism to support the non-oil economy: overall GDP dropped by 10.8% yoy in H1 2020; the three sectors (highlighted in red border below) trade, transportation and accommodation (tourism-related) which together accounted for nearly 40% of GDP declined by 15%, 28% and 35% respectively. Dubai forecasts growth to decline by 6.2% this year, before rising to 4% in 2021.



Source: Dubai Statistics Centre, FCSA, Nasser Saidi & Associates



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ulus package worth AED 315mn (announced on 6th Jan) for Dubai – an extension of some incentives till Jun 202, refunds on hotel sales and tourism dirham fees, one-time market fees exemption for establishments that did not benefit from reductions in previous packages and decision to renew licenses without mandatory lease renewal among others – **will support growth this year, as well as the uptick from Expo 2021** (based on widespread vaccinations across the globe and potential resumption of air travel by H2 this year). With plans to inoculate 70% of the UAE population by 2021, we remain optimistic about UAE/ Dubai prospects subject to the effective implementation of the recent spate of reforms (including the 100% foreign ownership of businesses, retirement & remote working visas etc.) as well as embracing new and old synergies – Israel and Qatar respectively. Medium-term prospects can be further enhanced by accelerating decarbonization and digitisation – [read a related op-ed published in Dec.](#)

3. UAE credit and SMEs

The UAE central bank has extended support to those persons and businesses affected by Covid19 by launching the **Targeted Economic Support Scheme**, which is now extended till Jun 2021.

Overall credit disbursed till Sep 2020 was up 2.9% yoy and up 1.2% ytd: but during the Apr-Sep 2020, the pace of lending to GREs (+22.7% yoy) and government (+19.6%) have outpaced that to the private sector (-1.0%).

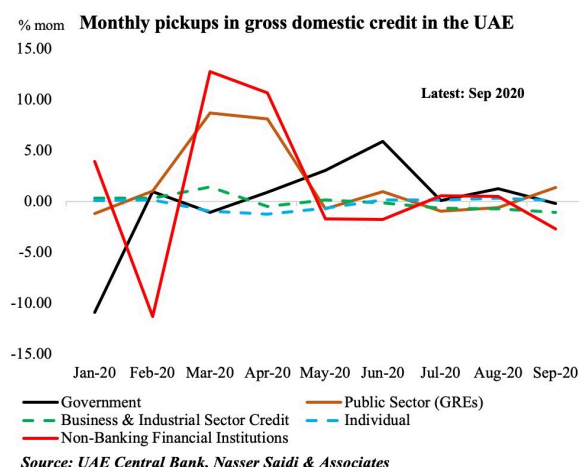


Table: Bank lending to MSMEs in the UAE

in AED bn, unless specified	Dec-19	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20	% qoq (latest)	% ytd
Microenterprises	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.6	1.0%	-7.0%
Small enterprises	28.2	29.4	29.6	28.9	-2.4%	2.5%
Medium enterprises	49.9	53.1	52.3	52.9	1.1%	6.0%
Total lending to MSMEs	89.5	93.4	92.4	92.4	0.0%	3.2%
Total lending to private sector	1150.0	1164.9	1156.3	1138.4	-1.5%	-1.0%
Total domestic lending	1592.6	1595.0	1626.9	1611.7	-0.9%	1.2%
Share of MSMEs as % of private sector lending	7.8%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%		
Share of MSMEs as % of domestic lending	5.6%	5.9%	5.7%	5.7%		

Source: UAE Central Bank, Nasser Saidi & Associates

	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20	Jun 2020 (% qoq)	Sep 2020 (% qoq)
Microenterprises	30,625	32,021	30,843	4.6	-3.7
Small enterprises	60,150	63,147	54,514	5.0	-13.7
Medium enterprises	29,137	29,767	29,004	2.2	-2.6
Total MSMEs	120,272	124,935	114,361	3.9	-8.5

Source: UAE Central Bank, Nasser Saidi & Associates

in a difficult period for MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises): the number of MSMEs declined by 8.5% qoq in Sep 2020, following an uptick of 3.9% qoq in Jun 2020, signaling deteriorating business conditions that may have forced such firms to close. This also suggests a potential increase in NPLs once the current banks' support (e.g. deferring loan periods) come to a close. Overall domestic lending also fell by 0.9% qoq as of Sep 2020. The largest share of loans within the MSME sector continues to be to the medium-sized firms (57.3%) and about 1/3-rd to the small enterprises. Considering the amount disbursed per firm, medium enterprises pocketed AED 1.8mn in Q3: this is 3.4 times the amount disbursed per small firm and 5.3 times the amount disbursed to microenterprises. **SMEs also need to think beyond the financial pain point to survive in the post-pandemic era.** In addition to reducing/streamlining operational costs^[1], learning digital skills, boosting online profiles and hosting a robust payments and collections platform will also support SMEs to be more bankable in the future.

4. Back to "business as usual" for the GCC

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Share of Qatar's exports to					
Oman	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
Saudi Arabia	1.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	6.1%	6.6%	3.8%	1.7%	1.5%
Share of Qatar's imports from					
Oman	1.1%	1.2%	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%
Saudi Arabia	4.3%	4.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
United Arab Emirates	8.8%	9.1%	5.5%	0.2%	0.1%

Source: UN Comtrade, Nasser Saidi & Associates

The recent GCC Summit saw Qatar's blockade (imposed in 2017)

being lifted: this improves and will support political stability (a "united GCC" front) and is likely to restore UAE and Saudi businesses direct trade and investment links. **Allowing bilateral tourist movements will support upcoming mega-events in the region like the Dubai Expo this year and Qatar's 2022 World Cup.** Trade will be restored among the nations: imports from the UAE had dropped to a negligible 0.1% last year, from close to 10% in the year before the blockade. Oman, meanwhile, had gained – with businesses opting to re-route trade with Qatar through Oman's ports.

Greater GCC regional stability, implies lower perceived sovereign risk, including credit risk which –other things equal- will lead to an improvement in sovereign credit ratings, lower spreads and CDS rates and encourage foreign portfolio inflows as well as FDI.

[\[1\]](#) Even Mashreq Bank, Dubai's 3rd largest lender, is planning to reduce operational costs by moving nearly half its jobs to cheaper locations in the emerging markets (to be completed by Oct 2021), according to a [Bloomberg report](#).

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Weekly Insights 23 Dec 2020: V or W-shaped recovery? Surge in Covid19 cases & new strain to dampen growth in Q4

Download a PDF copy of this week's insight piece [here](#).

Chart 1: Uncertainty in the time of Covid19

Both **Economic Policy Uncertainty and Pandemic Uncertainty indices touched record-highs during the Covid19 crisis.** Even with vaccines being rolled out, a new strain of Covid19 in UK has led to stricter lockdown measures, border closures and travel bans.

Policy Uncertainty has been severely high this year, when compared to the global financial crisis or Brexit referendum or the US-China trade war phase. With fiscal and monetary responses continuing to support economies, care should be taken to **ease the withdrawal of support in the future.**

Countries need to be prepared for a phase of unemployment and wave of business closures when exiting the crisis.

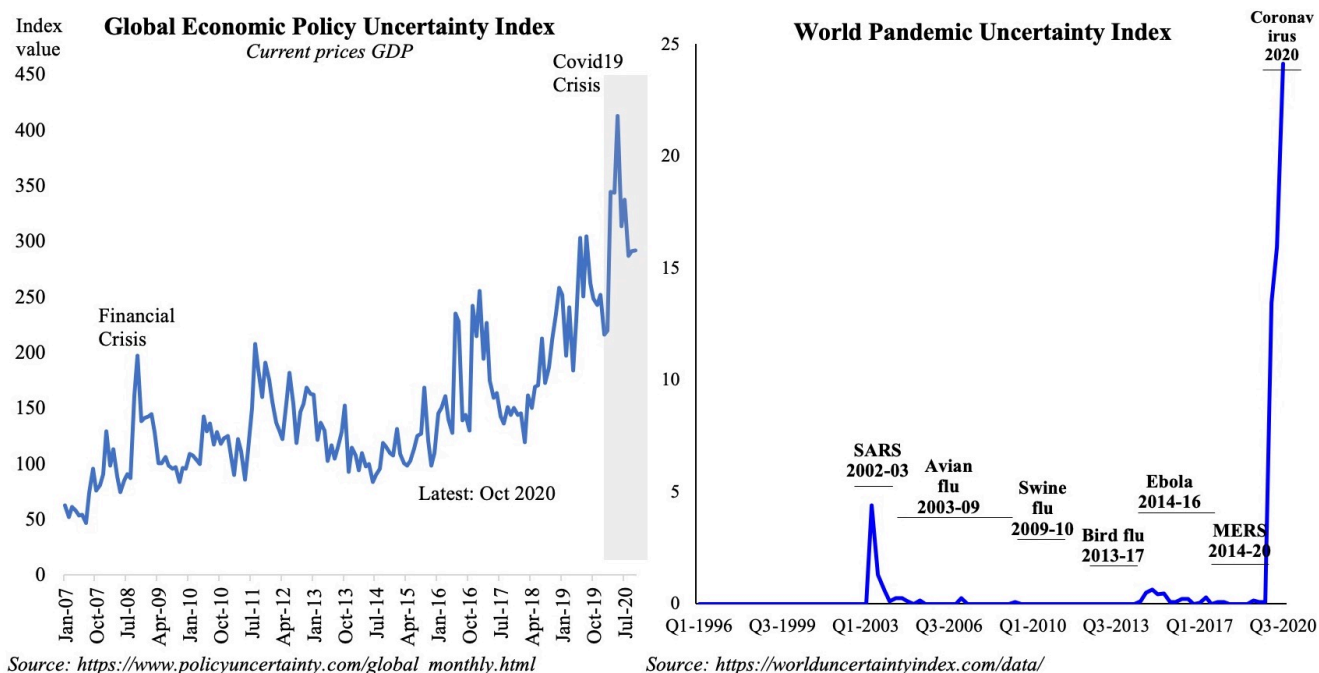


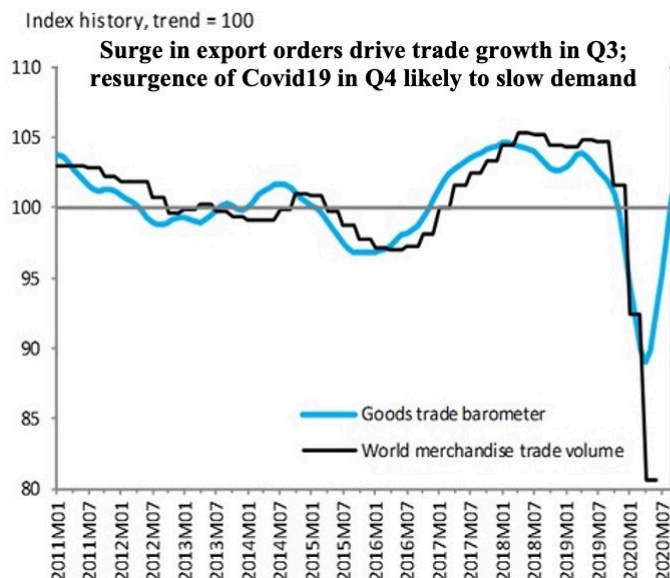
Chart 2: Trade bounced back in Q3, but will the current surge lead to another drop? Tourist Arrivals remain dismal

Trade growth recovered in Q3; but recent surge in cases, a new strain and related closures will likely result in lower demand & dip in trade in Q4.

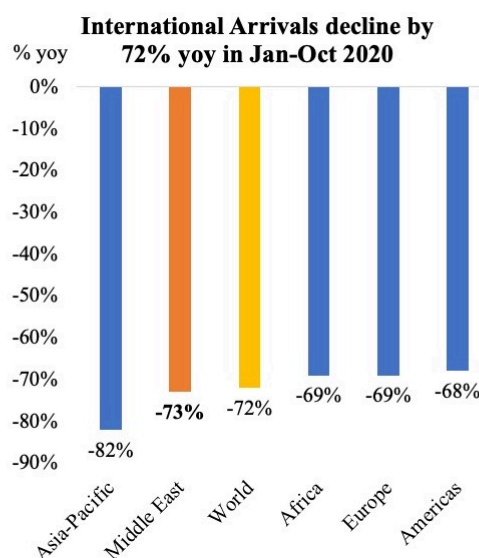
Meanwhile, **thanks to the recovery in new export orders**, both shipping & cargo indicators are turning positive.

As international air travel as not picked up, **air cargo has suffered**, thereby directing demand towards shipping. However, as the holiday season got underway towards end-2020, demand ticked up, but **container shortages are leading to higher shipping rates**.

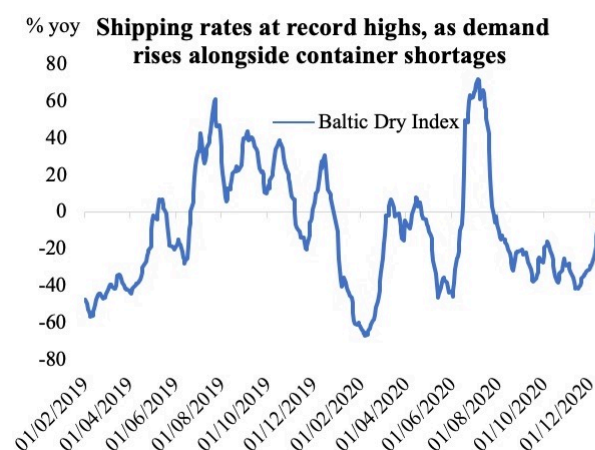
Tourism remains unlikely to recover to near pre-pandemic levels till vaccines reach a substantial proportion of global population. Prior to the recent surge in cases, **domestic tourism (& therefore air travel) had picked up in Europe and Americas**.



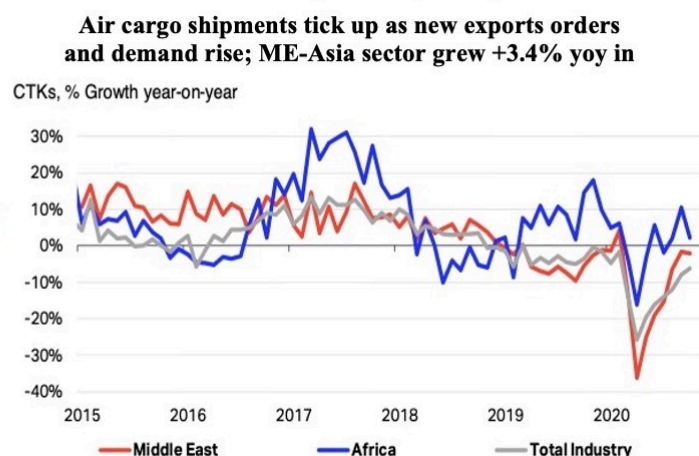
Source: WTO Trade Barometer, Nov 2020



Source: World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)



Source: Refinitiv Datastream, Nasser Saidi & Associates



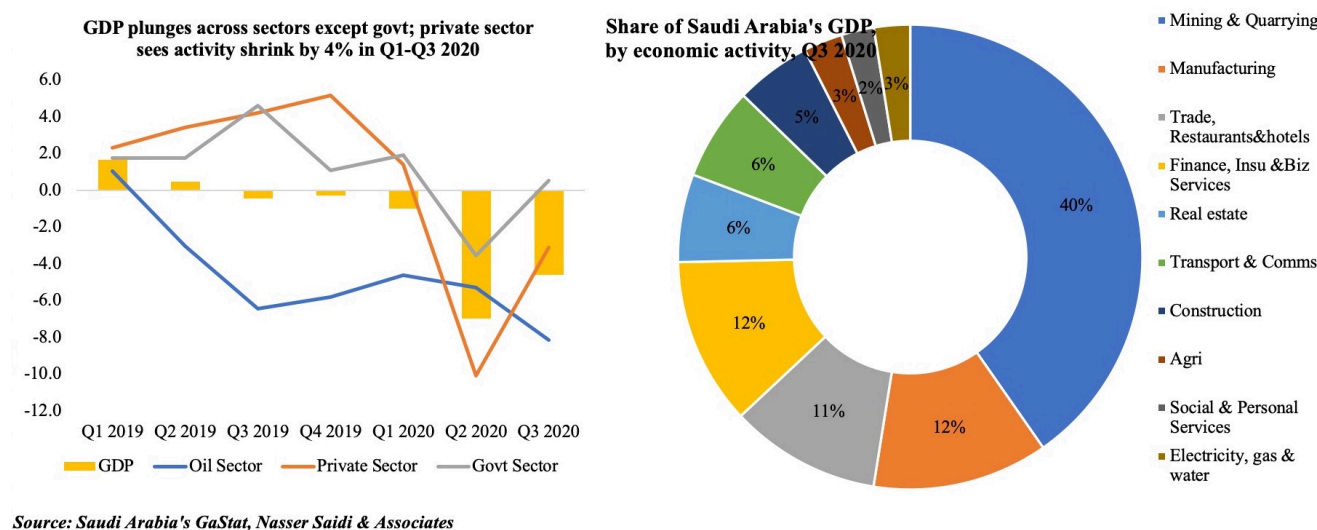
Source: IATA Economics

Chart 3: Saudi Arabia's GDP shows recovery in Q3; private sector growth declines by 4% ytd

Saudi Arabia's GDP declined by 4.3% in Q3, rebounding from Q2's 7% plunge, with declines across oil and non-oil sectors (-8.2% and -2.1% respectively). Within the non-oil sector, most sectors posted declines in Q3 ranging from manufacturing (-10.1%) to trade, restaurants & hotels (-5.2%) while finance, insurance & real estate edged up (+1.1%). Share of GDP by economic activity shows that oil sector continues to dominate (40% of overall GDP), followed by manufacturing (12%) and trade & hospitality (11%).

Signs of recovery are evident: PMI for KSA is the strongest in the region, with output and export orders all increasing. The latest reading for employment also increased for the first time since Jan. **Credit to the private sector, cement sales and**

PoS transactions have all been rising. Allocation of funds towards the public health system and social spending in the 2021 budget underscores the government's commitment to support the economy as vaccines are rolled out next year. The reduction in Covid19 health concerns and uncertainty will encourage increased consumption and investment by the private sector, helping to boost growth. Similarly, roll out of vaccines will help restore the flow of non-religious tourism and the Hajj which are important contributors to the economy.



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