

GCC non-oil economy to stay resilient in 2018

GCC GDP growth for 2017 and 2018 to be lower: Detailed estimates released in IMF's Regional Economic Outlook for the Middle East & Central Asia forecast GCC real GDP to grow by 0.5% in 2017 and 2.2% in 2018, which is 40 bps and 30 bps lower respectively, than forecasted in April-17. Economic growth in the GCC region is projected to be relatively slower than earlier forecasted, following the extension on the agreement of the oil production cuts, and spillovers from the oil market that continue to weigh on non-oil economic growth.

Non-oil economy growth within the GCC to stay resilient in 2018: Oil GDP in the GCC is expected to contract by 2.3% in 2017, but grow by 1.9% in 2018, even as both estimates were lowered from IMF's April-17 estimates. Non-oil economic growth for the region also witnessed downward revisions, but is expected to be more resilient than oil-GDP, and come in at 2.6% and 2.4% for 2017 and 2018 respectively, despite the impact of ongoing fiscal consolidation.

Kuwait's fiscal breakeven oil price lowest in the GCC: The IMF estimates Kuwait's fiscal breakeven oil price to be the lowest in the GCC for 2017 (USD 46.5/bbl) and 2018 (47.1/bbl), Lower required fiscal breakeven oil prices would provide more flexibility to gradually ease fiscal consolidation measures. Qatar followed with slightly higher fiscal breakeven oil price estimates for each of the years, while the oil price needed for Saudi Arabia's fiscal breakeven was lowered by USD 10.7/bbl for 2017 (USD 73.1/bbl)and USD 4.4/bbl for 2018 (USD 70/bbl).

Ongoing fiscal consolidation in the GCC to lead to more gradual non-oil economic growth: Qatar's non-oil economic growth is forecasted to grow at the fastest pace in the region over 2017 (4.6%) and 2018 (4.7%). Kuwait's non-oil economy followed with growth estimated to come in at 3.5% each for both years. Nevertheless for the GCC region, the IMF estimates non-oil growth to moderate to 3.4% in 2022. KAMCO Research remains positive on the fiscal consolidation plans in the GCC, and its impact on medium and long term non-oil growth, while supply-side developments in the oil market in the short term is expected to lead to a revision in oil-GDP growth estimates for the region.

Real GDP Growth	Actual			Projections		Revisions by IMF	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017	2018
<i>Percentage Growth</i>							
Bahrain	4.4%	2.9%	3.0%	2.5%	1.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Oil GDP	3.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Non-oil GDP	4.7%	3.6%	3.7%	3.1%	2.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Kuwait	0.6%	2.1%	2.5%	-2.1%	4.1%	-1.9%	0.6%
Oil GDP	-2.1%	1.1%	2.0%	-6.0%	4.6%	-3.1%	1.1%
Non-oil GDP	5.0%	3.5%	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Oman	2.5%	4.2%	3.0%	0.0%	3.7%	-0.4%	-0.1%
Oil GDP	-1.7%	4.2%	2.6%	-2.8%	4.0%	-0.8%	-0.2%
Non-oil GDP	6.7%	4.2%	3.4%	2.5%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Qatar	4.0%	3.6%	2.2%	2.5%	3.1%	-0.9%	0.3%
Oil GDP	-0.6%	-0.5%	-1.0%	0.4%	1.4%	-0.7%	1.2%
Non-oil GDP	9.8%	8.2%	5.6%	4.6%	4.7%	-1.1%	-0.6%
Saudi Arabia	3.7%	4.1%	1.7%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Oil GDP	2.1%	5.3%	3.8%	-1.9%	0.9%	0.0%	-0.1%
Non-oil GDP	4.9%	3.2%	0.2%	1.7%	1.3%	-0.4%	-0.3%
United Arab Emirates	3.3%	3.8%	3.0%	1.3%	3.4%	-0.2%	-1.0%
Oil GDP	0.4%	5.4%	3.8%	-1.9%	0.9%	1.8%	-5.3%
Non-oil GDP	4.6%	3.2%	2.7%	3.3%	3.4%	-0.5%	-0.2%
GCC Real GDP Growth	3.3%	3.8%	2.2%	0.5%	2.2%	-0.4%	-0.3%
Oil GDP	0.9%	4.2%	3.0%	-2.3%	1.9%	-0.3%	-0.5%
Non-oil GDP	5.4%	3.8%	1.8%	2.6%	2.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%
MENA	2.6%	2.6%	5.1%	2.2%	3.2%	-0.1%	0.0%
Arab World	2.5%	3.4%	3.3%	2.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.2%

Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF) Regional Economic Outlook - Oct 2017, Saudi Arabia Real GDP change is as compared to IMF WEO Jul-17

Faisal Hasan, CFA

Head - Investment Research

+(965) 2233 6907

faisal.hasan@kamconline.com

Thomas Mathew

Assistant Vice President

+(965) 2233 6914

thomas.mathew@kamconline.com

GCC Oil Production					GCC Oil Exports				
	Actual		Projections			Actual		Projections	
Crude Oil Production	2015	2016	2017	2018	Crude Oil Exports	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Millions of barrels per day</i>					<i>Millions of barrels per day</i>				
Saudi Arabia	10.19	10.46	10.02	10.10	Bahrain	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Kuwait	2.86	2.95	2.71	2.83	Kuwait	1.97	2.01	1.71	1.79
UAE	2.88	3.03	2.88	2.99	Oman	0.85	0.88	0.85	0.82
Oman	0.98	1.01	0.97	1.01	Qatar	0.56	0.57	0.54	0.57
Qatar	0.64	0.65	0.61	0.65	Saudi Arabia	7.16	7.48	7.11	7.11
Bahrain	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	United Arab Emirates	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.62
GCC	17.75	18.30	17.39	17.78	GCC	13.13	13.54	12.80	13.07

Source: IMF REO Oct-2017, KAMCO Research

Source: IMF REO Oct-2017, KAMCO Research

Oil production target for 2017 revised lower on production cuts agreement extension; 2018 still shows partial lift-off

Oil production estimates for the GCC was lowered by the IMF for 2017 and 2018, and also represent a decline compared from 2016 (18.30 mb/d), ascribed to the agreement to cut production by oil exporters. Production for 2017 is now expected to drop to 17.39 mb/d from the earlier estimate of 17.66 mb/d for. Key driver for the reduction in production forecasts is the extension of production cuts until March-2018. The production estimate for 2018 at 17.78 mb/d represents an increase compared to the 2017 estimate, and we believe this is still factoring in production levels being pushed back up to some extent next year, albeit during the latter part of the year. However market participants and the rising oil prices seem to be pricing in an extension of production cuts until end 2018 in our view, and this would also translate into a revision of oil GDP growth forecasts for 2018. GCC oil exports also followed a similar trend and are projected to be lower than expected in April -17. Oil exports from the region were brought down from 12.81 mb/d to 12.80 mb/d for 2017. Export estimates for 2018 was however increased from 13.01 mb/d to 13.37 mb/d in 2018, likely taking into account the higher production volumes that would have to be exported.

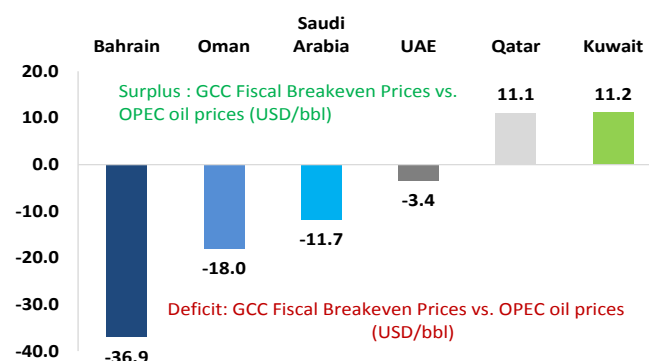
Kuwait and Qatar breakeven oil prices well below current prevailing oil prices

In terms of the breakeven oil prices required for GCC countries to balance their fiscal budgets, based on current prevailing price of oil, barring Kuwait and Qatar, all countries have a higher breakeven oil prices. As per our analysis of IMF data for 2018, the gap between prevailing oil prices (approximately USD 58/bbl) and budgeted breakeven oil prices is estimated to be largest for Bahrain and Oman at around USD 36-37/bbl and USD 18/bbl, respectively. Kuwait and Qatar have lower breakeven oil prices and possess a cushion of around USD 11/bbl based on current oil prices to balance their fiscal budgets, according to our estimates. Nevertheless it should be noted that the breakeven oil prices needed by GCC countries to balance their budget have all come down as compared to previous estimates, for both 2017 and 2018, barring Oman in 2017, which goes on to show that fiscal prudence and expenditure optimization are starting to aid GCC countries.

GCC- Fiscal Breakeven Oil Prices					
	Actual			Projections	
Breakeven Oil Prices	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>USD per barrel</i>					
Bahrain	103.3	118.7	105.7	99.0	95.2
Kuwait	54.5	47.2	43.1	46.5	47.1
Oman	94.0	101.9	88.9	83.6	76.3
Qatar	56.1	50.9	50.0	46.8	47.2
Saudi Arabia	105.0	94.0	96.6	73.1	70.0
UAE	91.0	64.7	60.7	68.0	61.7

Source: IMF REO Oct -2017, KAMCO Research

2018 breakeven oil prices to current OPEC oil price spread



Source: Bloomberg, IMF REO Oct -2017, KAMCO Research, oil prices as of 31st Oct 2017

Fiscal maneuverability to improve in 2017 & 2018

The most recent estimates of the fiscal balance to GDP ratio for the GCC region shows improvement from earlier estimates for 2017, but a marginal deterioration in 2018. The fiscal deficit for the region is expected to be 6.3% of 2017 GDP, lower than the 6.5% deficit of GDP estimated in IMF's previous update. However, the deficit is expected to be 5.0% of GDP in 2018, as compared to the earlier estimate of 4.0% of GDP. respective years.

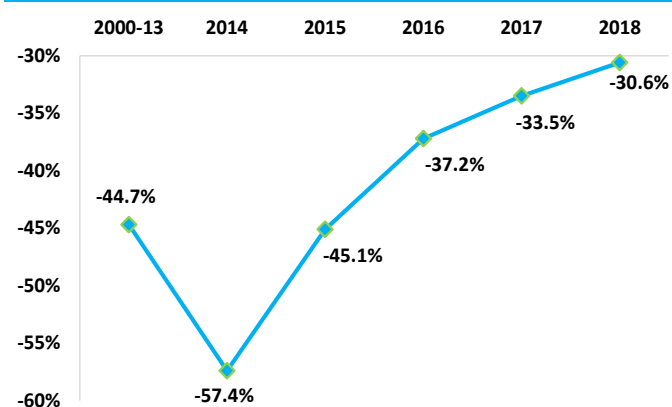
General Government Fiscal Balance

	Average	Actual			Projections	
	2000–13	2014	2015	2015	2017	2018
<i>Percent of GDP</i>						
Bahrain	-0.9%	-1.6%	-18.4%	-17.8%	-13.2%	-11.9%
Kuwait	28.8%	22.3%	5.8%	0.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Oman	8.6%	-1.1%	-15.7%	-21.6%	-13.0%	-11.4%
Qatar	10.3%	15.3%	5.6%	-3.9%	-1.0%	0.5%
Saudi Arabia	8.0%	-3.4%	-15.8%	-17.2%	-8.6%	-7.2%
United Arab Emirates	7.7%	1.9%	-3.4%	-4.1%	-3.7%	-2.2%
GCC	10.0%	2.1%	-9.2%	-11.9%	-6.3%	-5.0%
MENA	3.2%	-2.9%	-9.1%	-10.0%	-5.7%	-4.5%
Arab World	3.6%	-3.3%	-10.7%	-11.8%	-6.6%	-5.1%

Source: IMF REO Oct -2017

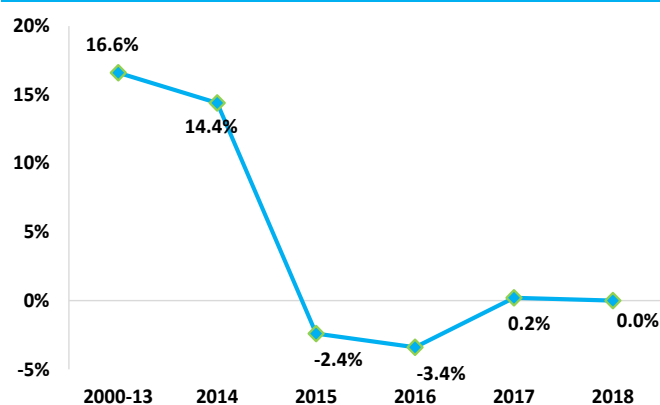
Kuwait is expected to report a fiscal surplus, and the country's fiscal surplus for 2017 and 2018 is expected to come in at 1.5% of GDP estimates for the respective years. Saudi Arabia on the other hand is forecasted to report a fiscal deficit amounting to 8.6% and 7.2% of 2017 and 2018 GDP respectively. To understand the impact of past measures in boosting the non-oil sector in the GCC, we looked at the non-oil fiscal balances data of the region published by IMF over the long term, which included forecasts for the current year and the next year. Data suggested that the non-oil fiscal deficit to non-oil GDP ratio worsened from the average estimate of 2000-2013 until 2014 from 44.7% to 57.4% of non-oil GDP. Nevertheless, deficit reduction measures in the region brought down the deficit figure in the non-oil sector to 37.2% of non-oil GDP in 2016. The IMF further estimates the average non-oil deficit to fall 30.8% of non-oil GDP by 2018. The current account surplus estimate for 2017 for the GCC is now pegged at 0.2% of GDP as against 1.8% of GDP estimated in IMF's previous update from April-17. The lower current account forecast is likely ascribed to a lower USD forecast for the year than earlier expected, in our view, as exports for the region are higher than imports, and are largely USD denominated. Nevertheless, current account trends are expected to show improvement from 2015 (-2.4% of GDP) and 2016 (-3.4% of GDP).

GCC Non-Oil Fiscal Balance (% of non-oil GDP)



Source: IMF REO Oct -2017, KAMCO Research

GCC Current Account % of GDP trends



Source: IMF REO Oct -2017, KAMCO Research

Fiscal consolidation and reforms to continue in 2018

Though fiscal balances and non-oil fiscal balances in the GCC are expected to improve sequentially over 2017 and 2018 as per IMF, fiscal consolidation will need to continue to push medium term non-oil economic growth higher. The improvement of fiscal frameworks and the development of related institutions are positive in our view, and would be helpful in steering through fiscal readjustment, ascertaining funding sources, and providing appropriate responses and support to unforeseen and short-term negative surprises to sources of growth.

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KAMCO Investment Company - K.S.C. (Public)

Al-Shaheed Tower, Khalid Bin Al-Waleed Street- Sharq

P.O. BOX : 28873, Safat 13149, State of Kuwait

Tel: (+965) 1852626 Fax: (+965) 22492395

Email : Kamcoird@kamconline.com

Website : <http://www.kamconline.com>