

# Capital Flows to MENA Region Resilient to the EM turmoil?

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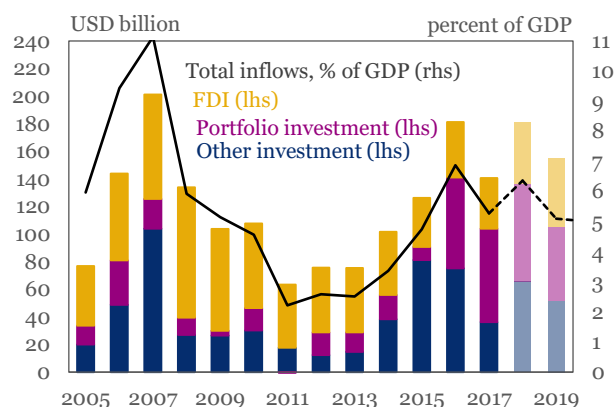
- We see MENA capital flows rising to \$182 billion in 2018 driven by sovereign issuance and banking flows
- Political stability and reforms to improve the business climate remain preconditions for higher FDI inflows
- Higher oil prices, dollar pegs, and large public foreign assets make oil exporters less prone to EM contagion
- Oil importers, however, are showing signs of vulnerability to EM risk aversion and monetary tightening
- Spillovers from Turkey have been limited due to relatively low trade and financial linkages

## DEBT DRIVEN CAPITAL INFLOWS

**Non-resident capital inflows to MENA should rise to \$182 billion in 2018**, equivalent to 6% of the region's GDP (Exhibit 1). Downward revision from our March report comes mainly as the Saudi Aramco IPO has stalled. Notwithstanding the revision, the MENA region – particularly oil exporters – is still seeing an increase in foreign inflows this year, unlike other emerging markets (EMs) hampered by global monetary tightening and investors' risk aversion. Resident capital outflows are increasing as well, as the current account surpluses of the GCC countries are improving on the back of higher oil prices. Both portfolio and other investment outflows are on the rise, mainly driven by the SWFs of UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar (Exhibit 2).

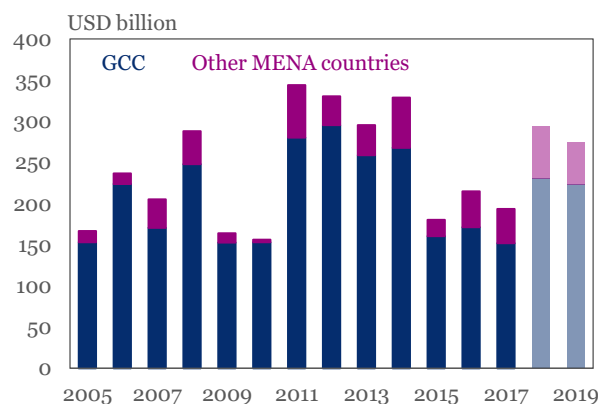
**The main source of inflows in 2018 remains sovereign bond issuance**, as GCC countries raised \$30.5 billion in Eurobonds in the first half of the year. Moving forward, the overall sovereign bond issuance is expected to decrease due to lower financing needs. Nonetheless, the robust performance of GCC primary markets stands out against the broader emerging markets trend, which is lagging behind 2017 levels. This comes as no surprise, as oil exporters present lower risk than other EMs due to their strong fundamentals, while presenting opportunities for regional diversification to bondholders. Expected moderation in portfolio debt inflow will be offset by increased equity inflows on the back of MSCI's scheduled upgrade of Saudi Arabia. Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows are likely to remain subdued in the near term due to political uncertainty in some countries and lack of progress in improving the business environment. FDI inflows in MENA countries remain concentrated in energy and non-tradable sectors and have declined from a peak of 4.2% of GDP in 2008 to 1.5% in 2017.

Exhibit 1: MENA Non-resident capital inflows breakdown



Source: IIF

Exhibit 2: MENA Resident capital outflows



Source: IIF

## OIL IMPORTERS: BUMPY ROAD AHEAD

**MENA oil importing countries are showing signs of sensitivity to developments across EMs** (see Exhibit 13 on page 5). Non-resident capital inflows to MENA oil importers are expected to decline to \$54 billion this year, from \$67 billion in 2017 (Exhibit 3), as global monetary tightening, higher oil prices and external imbalances put MENA oil importers at risk.

### Non-resident inflows to Egypt have started to slow.

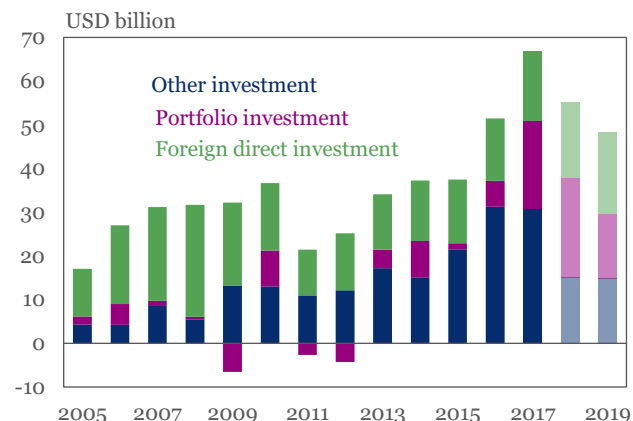
Following the move to a free float in November 2016, capital inflows in [Egypt](#) almost doubled to \$43.6 billion last year (FY 2016/17) on the back of higher FDI, disbursement of loans from multilateral organizations, a sharp increase in non-resident purchases of Egyptian securities to take advantage of high domestic interest rates, and issuance of Eurobonds.

We estimate a significant decline in non-resident inflows to \$35 billion in FY 2017/2018, as appetite from foreign investors in the carry trade seems to have peaked earlier this year, and due to less financing need given the narrowing of the twin deficits. Between April and July of this year, \$6.2 billion left Egypt's domestic sovereign debt market amid broader uncertainty battering EMs (Exhibit 4). A jump in yields on Egyptian pound-denominated treasury bills is pushing borrowing costs higher. While the authorities sold \$6.5 billion worth of Eurobonds this year as part of a drive to plug the budget deficit, they cancelled treasury auctions in early September citing unrealistically high rates.

**Elsewhere in the region, capital flows to [Lebanon](#) are expected to remain nearly flat this year.** Non-resident deposit inflows have slowed somewhat in the first half of this year due to the political uncertainty and lack of reforms. However, we expect a sizeable increase in other investments beyond 2018 as the international community pledged more than \$10 billion in concessional loans in April 2018 to help repair the country's ailing infrastructure.

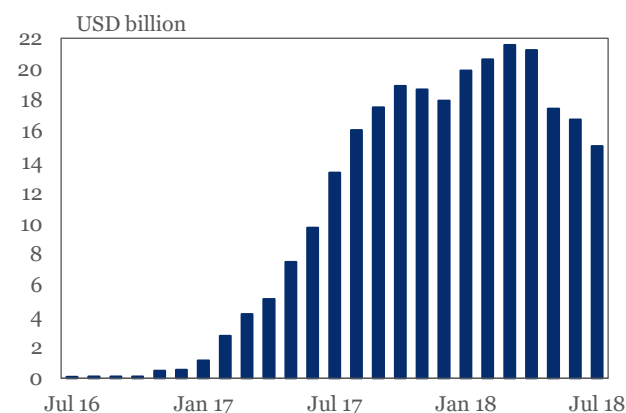
**To assess the vulnerability of MENA oil importers to global monetary tightening, we looked at the composition of non-resident capital flows.** We define FDI as *sticky money* due to its relatively low sensitivity to exchange rate changes and market sentiment, while other inflows constitute *hot money* more prone to rapid reversal. In essence, as exchange rate pressure increases and investors become more bearish, countries with a higher share of *hot money* in non-resident inflows are at higher risk of capital flight. Our analysis shows that Tunisia, Egypt and Lebanon are particularly vulnerable among oil importers (Exhibit 5). The situation in [Tunisia](#) is worrying, as the ongoing IMF program is at risk due to continued weak reforms.

Exhibit 3: Oil Importers – Non-resident capital inflows



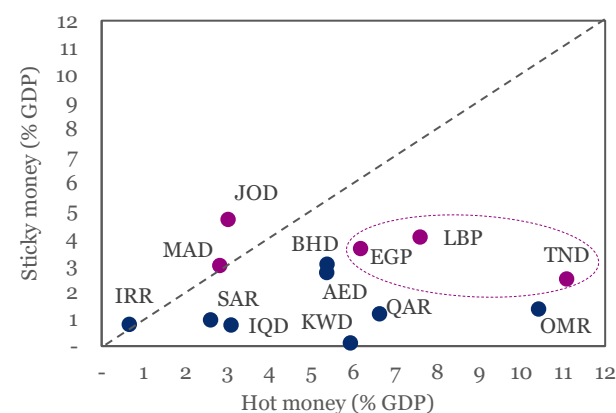
Source: National Authorities and IIF

Exhibit 4: Non-resident holdings of Egyptian treasuries



Source: Central Bank of Egypt

Exhibit 5: Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia are at risk



Source: IIF

## OIL EXPORTERS: BRIGHTER PROSPECTS

**MENA oil exporters are showing more resilience to emerging markets turmoil this year than other EM subgroups around the world.** Higher oil prices, durable U.S. dollar pegs, relatively low debt levels, and ample foreign reserves make oil exporters less risky and less prone to EM contagion. After a dip in 2017 caused by the rift with Qatar, non-resident capital inflows are expected to rebound across the board and reach \$128 billion this year (Exhibit 6).

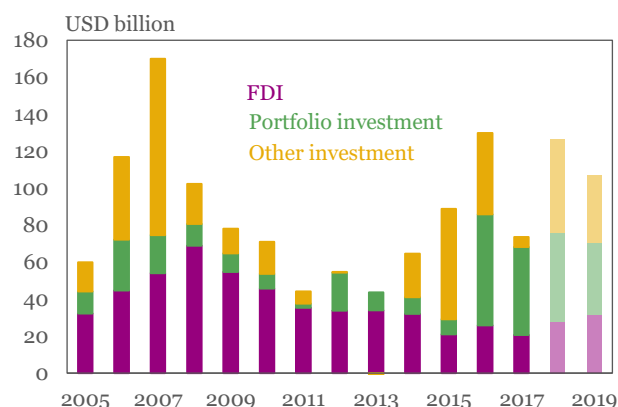
Despite growing EM concerns, **appetite for GCC debt was high.** [Oman](#) and Saudi Arabia issued large tranches of sovereign debt earlier this year in anticipation of higher interest rates (Exhibit 7). After two years, Qatar also returned to international debt markets with a sizable issuance of \$12 billion. [Bahrain](#), however, faced challenges raising capital, as investors called into question the kingdom's ability to meet its growing financing needs. A credible reform package and financial aid from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and UAE are pre-conditions for Bahrain to return to capital markets next year. We expect Eurobond issuance across the region to decline in 2019 as high oil prices reduce financing needs.

**MENA oil exporters have witnessed a moderate increase in bond yields this year, but less than other EMs.** After one year of moving in unison, yields on GCC dollar denominated bonds diverged to a lower trajectory compared to EMs, indicating lower perceived risk (Exhibit 8). Bahrain has been the only oil exporter with a significant increase in yields on 10y dollar-denominated bonds, rising above 9% before retreating to around 7% on the back of announced support from its neighbors. Notwithstanding high debt issuance, the maturity profile of outstanding international bonds for oil exporters peaks around 2022 and 2027, so significant redemption risk still looks some way off.

### Inflows to Qatar and Saudi Arabia are increasing.

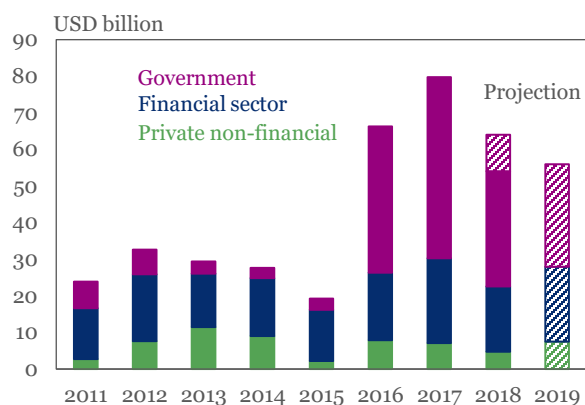
After outflows of \$22bn in 2017 on the back of the rift with other GCC countries, banking flows to Qatar are recovering this year. Inflows of \$9 billion in 2018Q1 are encouraging, with a rebound evident in both non-resident deposits and bank loans (Exhibit 9). [Saudi Arabia](#) experienced private sector outflows in early 2018 as the spread between 3-month SAIBOR and 3-month LIBOR tightened. Nonetheless, timely policy rate increases reduced the pressure on capital flows. Additional boosts to capital inflows came from a \$6 billion-worth extension of a syndicated loan from 2016, but also from an \$11 billion loan raised recently by the Public Investment Fund (PIF). As prospects of an Aramco IPO remain uncertain, we can expect stronger participation of Saudi Arabia's sovereign entities (including the Public Investment Fund) in international debt markets.

Exhibit 6: Oil Exporters – Non-resident capital inflows



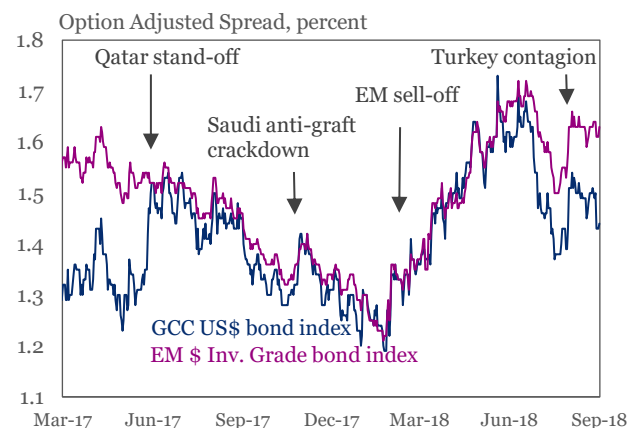
Source: National Authorities and IIF

Exhibit 7: Oil Exporters - Eurobond issuance is still high



Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 8: GCC countries are less risky than the EMs



Source: Bloomberg

**Following a decade of decline, we expect a modest pickup in FDI inflows.** Economic reforms and opening to investors will likely keep the positive trend in years to come. Nevertheless, FDI inflows to MENA oil exporters remain small, projected at 1.2% of GDP in 2018. Political stability and structural reforms to improve governance and the business climate remain preconditions for higher FDI inflows.

**Regional equity markets are set to improve.** While they have generally had a lackluster performance over the past five years, Kuwait's recent promotion to emerging market status by FTSE, and MSCI's scheduled upgrade of Saudi Arabia next year, produce a positive outlook for equity inflows to the region.

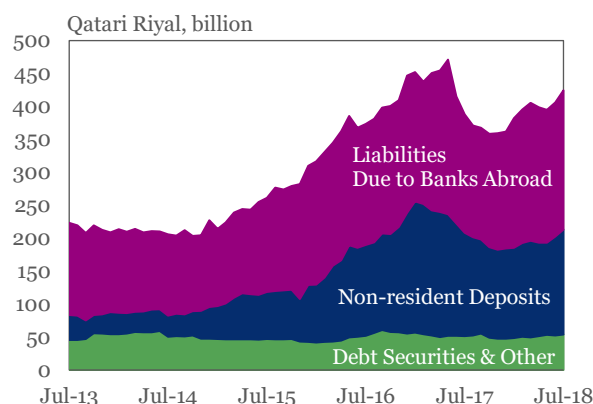
**Meanwhile, resident capital outflows are expected to reach \$260 billion this year,** driven by the substantial increase in current account surpluses. As in the past, proceeds from higher inflows of petrodollars and affordable international borrowing are being transferred into sovereign wealth funds and invested abroad.

#### SAUDI MSCI UPGRADE - A POSITIVE SIGNAL

In June 2018, MSCI announced the addition of Saudi Arabia to its Emerging Markets Index. Following three years of reforms and market liberalization, the Kingdom will join the index in the second half of 2019 as the tenth largest constituent with a 2.7% weight. Although Saudi Arabia's Capital Market Authority opened its Qualified Foreign Financial Institutions program to additional investors and liberalized foreign investment limits, foreigners currently own only 2% of the Tadawul, compared to 14% in Abu Dhabi and 9% in Qatar. Addition to the MSCI EM Index would acknowledge Saudi Arabia's reforms, particularly the establishment of a sound stock market system, which should boost confidence among investors and attract large equity inflows.

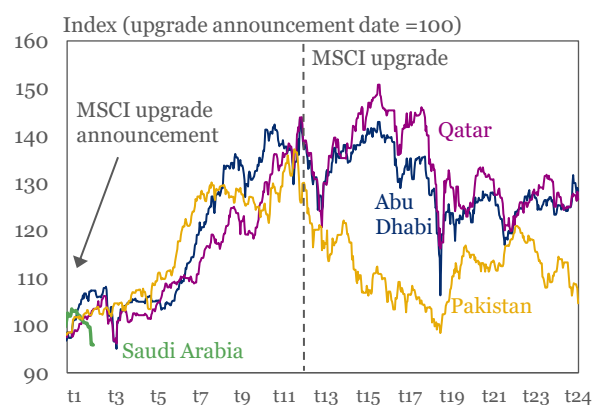
Given Saudi Arabia's allocated weight and the fact that \$1.9 trillion in assets are benchmarked to the MSCI EM index, we expect inflows of \$10 billion from passive investors. Potential allocation from active investors goes up to \$30-\$40 billion, but the exact allocation is hard to project, as some of the investors will use market liquidity to close their positions. The historical pattern shows that stock markets have rallied following upgrade announcements, as witnessed with UAE and Qatar in 2014 and Pakistan in 2017 (Exhibit 10). Although the Aramco IPO cancellation has affected investors' confidence, we still expect Saudi equities to gain momentum over the next 10 months before facing a correction like other markets in the past. Saudi valuations are attractive relative to historical levels, but they seem stretched on a P/E basis relative to EMs (Exhibit 11). High valuations will likely moderate following the MSCI inclusion next year.

**Exhibit 9: Capital flows to Qatar are recovering**



Source: Qatar Central Bank

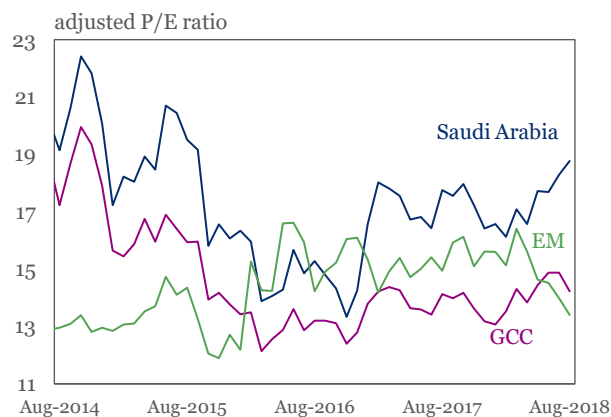
**Exhibit 10: Equity market is expected to continue rallying**



Source: Bloomberg, IIF

\* t-1/24 represent months from the MSCI upgrade announcement

**Exhibit 11: High valuations will likely moderate next year**



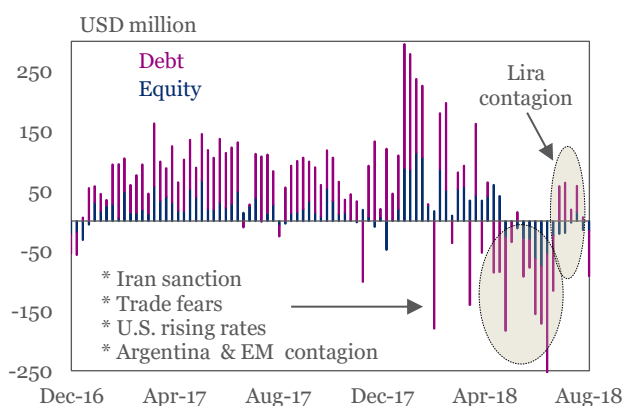
Source: Bloomberg

## MENA EXPOSURE TO TURKEY IS LIMITED

Contagion from Turkey to date has been relatively limited in the context of trade and capital flows to the MENA region (Exhibit 12). Higher oil prices, pegged currencies in the GCC, low debt, large public foreign assets, and a lower degree of integration into global financial markets make MENA, and particularly GCC, less vulnerable to global macro events. MENA trade exposure to Turkey is fairly negligible excluding Iran which has large exports to Turkey, and Iraq which has large imports (Exhibit 14). While both oil importers and exporters witnessed outflows between April and July, the overall drain of capital is fairly small compared to emerging markets. Against the backdrop of the EM sell-off, Turkish lira depreciation from June to August did not leave notable scars on the region.

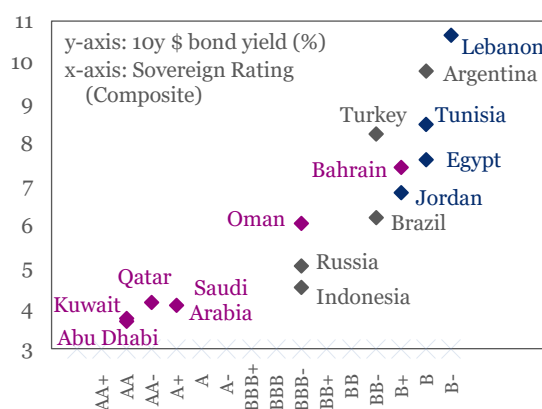
Nevertheless, exposure of GCC banks to Turkey merits attention. While GCC banks seem well-capitalized to withstand losses of their Turkish subsidiaries, a few banks from the region have somewhat higher composition of Turkish lira-denominated loans in their portfolios. Given the sharp depreciation of the lira and the prospects for a rise in non-performing loans, pressure on earnings seems inevitable, but the hedging strategies will determine the size of potential losses. The overall performance of the GCC banking sector has been quite good this year compared to the rest of the world (Exhibit 15). Rising interest rates and higher oil prices pushed profits higher in 2018H1, creating a cushion against uncertainty in the second half of the year.

**Exhibit 12: Lira contagion had limited impact on capital flows to MENA region**



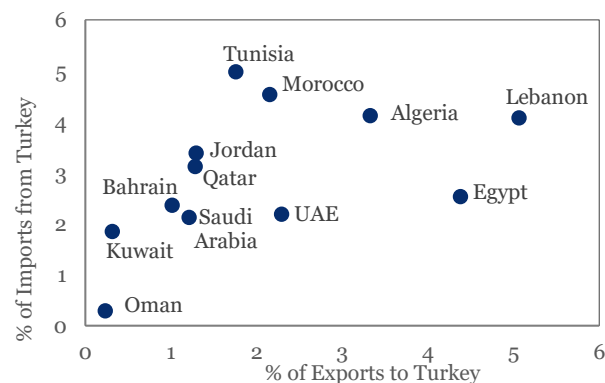
Source: EPFR, IIF

**Exhibit 13: MENA oil importers are more vulnerable than the exporters**



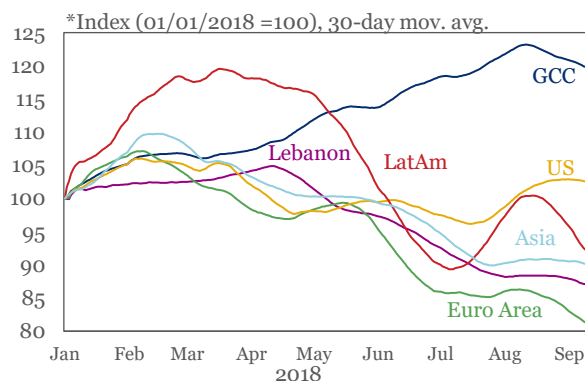
Source: Bloomberg, IIF

**Exhibit 14: Trade connections with Turkey are negligible**



Source: Bloomberg, IIF

**Exhibit 15: GCC banks are resilient to Turkish exposure**



Source: National Authorities and IIF  
\* Banking sector equity indices.

**Exhibit 16: MENA\* Capital Flows, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	134.0	103.7	107.7	63.0	75.6	75.4	101.8	126.3	181.3	140.6	182.1	153.8	161.0
FDI	94.5	73.7	61.2	45.8	46.8	46.6	45.9	35.6	40.1	36.6	44.2	49.3	52.6
Portfolio investment	12.5	3.5	16.2	-0.5	16.4	14.0	17.5	9.6	65.9	67.8	72.7	53.6	58.3
Equity	1.4	-6.8	10.5	-1.7	-3.8	2.7	7.2	1.7	6.0	14.5	21.0	15.6	21.6
Debt	10.0	8.8	3.4	1.2	20.2	11.4	10.3	7.8	59.8	53.3	51.7	38.0	34.7
Other investment	27.0	26.5	30.4	17.7	12.5	14.8	38.4	81.2	75.2	36.2	65.1	50.9	50.0
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-288.0	-164.2	-156.3	-344.0	-330.2	-295.3	-328.6	-180.3	-215.0	-193.4	-294.1	-274.3	-272.9
FDI	-38.7	-16.8	-21.9	-35.5	-29.6	-47.7	-21.3	-38.9	-36.6	-34.9	-36.4	-41.9	-41.6
Portfolio investment	-76.0	-37.3	-63.2	-64.1	-62.6	-57.2	-124.8	-64.7	-37.1	-27.9	-44.5	-48.5	-49.5
Equity	-26.2	-15.0	-37.4	-63.2	-40.1	-51.7	-99.5	-51.2	-39.6	-27.4	-40.3	-45.8	-46.9
Debt	-27.9	-9.3	-5.2	-0.9	-22.5	-5.5	-25.3	-13.5	2.5	-0.5	-4.0	-2.1	-2.0
Other investment	-114.1	-47.5	-72.6	-183.4	-181.2	-147.5	-116.0	-48.9	-42.1	-122.5	-182.5	-160.5	-151.1
Net Errors & Omissions	-59.1	-62.6	1.4	-61.0	-56.7	-43.0	-66.6	-27.8	-99.1	-8.1	-30.6	-23.5	-30.8
Reserves (- = increase)	-162.9	18.0	-106.1	-120.8	-147.9	-130.7	7.5	156.7	131.5	37.2	-72.4	-37.7	-33.9
<b>Net Capital Flows</b>	-154.0	-60.4	-48.6	-280.9	-254.5	-219.9	-226.8	-54.0	-33.7	-52.8	-112.0	-120.5	-106.9

**Memo**

Current Account Balance	317.3	46.8	160.2	409.0	409.6	344.0	219.5	-103.2	-96.6	17.4	184.7	158.8	146.3
Nominal GDP	2,262	2,016	2,358	2,863	2,957	2,992	3,038	2,662	2,655	2,730	2,937	3,050	3,270
External debt, % GDP	26.5	31.2	28.5	24.1	24.8	26.1	27.2	33.6	37.9	43.8	44.9	46.3	45.8

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

\*MENA: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Morocco.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 17: Capital Flows to MENA Oil Importers\*\*, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	31.7	25.7	36.7	18.8	20.9	34.1	37.3	37.5	51.5	67.0	53.7	47.0	43.7
FDI	25.6	19.0	15.5	10.5	13.1	12.7	13.9	14.6	14.3	16.0	16.6	18.1	18.5
Portfolio investment	0.7	-6.5	8.2	-2.7	-4.3	4.2	8.4	1.4	5.9	20.1	22.8	14.6	11.3
Equity	-0.9	-7.2	7.0	-2.6	-5.3	-0.4	3.6	0.9	0.4	10.5	13.8	5.0	4.0
Debt	1.5	0.7	1.2	-0.1	1.0	4.6	4.8	0.5	5.5	9.6	8.9	9.7	7.4
Other investment	5.4	13.2	13.0	11.0	12.1	17.2	15.0	21.5	31.3	30.8	14.4	14.3	13.8
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-7.6	3.4	-8.3	-6.4	4.5	0.4	-2.8	-4.3	-8.9	-13.1	-9.8	-9.4	-9.6
FDI	-2.6	-3.2	-2.3	-2.9	-1.7	-2.7	-2.2	-1.6	-1.7	-2.3	-2.5	-2.9	-3.0
Portfolio investment	-1.9	-2.0	-2.6	-0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Equity	-1.8	-1.9	-0.4	-1.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Debt	-0.2	-0.1	-2.2	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other investment	2.3	8.5	-9.9	-6.5	1.7	0.8	2.1	2.2	-1.6	-14.4	-7.1	-7.9	-7.0
Net Errors & Omissions	-5.3	0.1	6.5	3.8	3.8	1.5	-2.9	-6.2	-6.5	3.3	-0.5	1.3	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	-13.8	-8.5	-6.2	14.3	13.3	-6.0	-7.8	-5.0	-1.2	-14.3	-13.4	-7.9	-7.4

**Memo**

Current Account Balance	-11.4	-18.5	-19.7	-25.9	-38.4	-33.6	-28.9	-30.3	-42.3	-39.5	-31.7	-30.7	-27.9
Nominal GDP, \$ billion	359.3	394.0	431.8	463.8	497.4	521.4	547.7	563.9	567.3	477.9	505.0	559.8	621.8
External debt, % GDP	30.7	30.9	29.9	29.7	29.9	33.0	33.6	33.7	36.4	51.7	54.2	54.5	53.5

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

\*\*MENA oil importers: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Morocco.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.



**Exhibit 18: Capital Flows to MENA Oil Exporters\*\*\*, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	102.3	78.0	71.0	44.2	54.7	41.2	64.5	88.8	129.8	73.7	128.3	106.8	117.3
FDI	68.9	54.7	45.7	35.4	33.7	33.9	32.0	21.0	25.8	20.6	27.7	31.3	34.1
Portfolio investment	11.8	10.0	8.0	2.2	20.7	9.8	9.1	8.2	60.0	47.6	50.0	38.9	47.0
Equity	2.2	0.5	3.5	0.9	1.5	3.0	3.6	0.8	5.7	4.0	7.2	10.6	17.7
Debt	8.5	8.0	2.2	1.3	19.2	6.7	5.5	7.3	54.3	43.6	42.8	28.3	27.3
Other investment	21.5	13.3	17.3	6.7	0.3	-2.4	23.4	59.6	44.0	5.4	50.7	36.7	36.2
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-280.4	-167.6	-148.0	-337.6	-334.7	-295.7	-325.7	-176.0	-206.0	-180.4	-284.2	-264.9	-263.3
FDI	-36.1	-13.7	-19.7	-32.6	-27.9	-45.0	-19.2	-37.3	-34.9	-32.7	-34.0	-38.9	-38.6
Portfolio investment	-74.1	-35.3	-60.6	-63.3	-63.3	-58.0	-124.9	-66.0	-38.0	-28.2	-44.8	-48.6	-49.8
Equity	-24.4	-13.2	-37.0	-61.5	-40.8	-51.8	-99.7	-52.2	-39.8	-27.3	-40.1	-45.5	-46.7
Debt	-27.7	-9.2	-3.1	-1.8	-22.5	-6.2	-25.2	-13.8	1.8	-0.8	-4.5	-2.5	-2.4
Other investment	-116.4	-56.0	-62.6	-176.9	-182.9	-148.3	-118.0	-51.1	-40.5	-108.2	-175.4	-152.6	-144.1
Net Errors & Omissions	-53.8	-62.7	-5.1	-64.8	-60.6	-44.4	-63.6	-21.6	-92.6	-11.4	-30.1	-24.8	-30.8
Reserves (- = increase)	-149.1	26.5	-99.8	-135.1	-161.2	-124.8	15.4	161.8	132.7	51.4	-58.9	-29.8	-26.5

**Memo**

Current Account Balance	328.6	65.4	179.9	434.9	448.0	377.6	248.5	-72.9	-54.3	56.9	216.5	189.5	174.2
Nominal GDP	1,903	1,622	1,926	2,399	2,460	2,470	2,491	2,098	2,087	2,252	2,432	2,490	2,648
External debt, % GDP	25.7	31.2	28.2	23.1	23.8	24.6	25.8	33.6	38.4	42.1	42.9	44.4	43.9

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

\*\*\*MENA Oil Exporters: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Algeria, Iraq, Iran

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 19: Capital Flows to GCC countries\*\*\*\*, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	91.1	63.6	70.4	34.0	46.7	26.6	53.4	83.6	108.8	61.9	109.3	87.3	94.8
FDI	62.4	49.2	41.5	30.6	28.0	25.3	23.6	16.2	20.8	16.5	21.3	23.5	25.6
Portfolio investment	12.5	10.0	7.9	2.1	20.7	8.9	9.1	8.2	60.0	47.6	49.8	38.8	44.8
Equity	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	1.5	2.2	3.6	0.9	5.7	4.0	7.1	10.4	17.5
Debt	8.5	8.0	2.2	1.3	19.2	6.7	5.5	7.3	54.3	43.6	42.8	28.3	27.3
Other investment	16.2	4.4	21.0	1.2	-1.9	-7.6	20.7	59.2	28.0	-2.1	38.2	25.0	24.4
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-247.8	-152.7	-152.9	-280.4	-295.4	-258.9	-267.9	-160.4	-171.4	-152.1	-230.9	-223.1	-221.3
FDI	-36.0	-13.6	-19.1	-33.2	-27.3	-44.8	-19.3	-37.2	-34.6	-32.3	-33.5	-37.0	-36.7
Portfolio investment	-70.9	-38.7	-58.6	-56.2	-57.6	-73.4	-129.9	-66.6	-37.2	-27.3	-43.6	-46.4	-47.5
Equity	-21.9	-15.9	-36.3	-55.7	-36.2	-56.4	-101.1	-52.3	-39.6	-26.7	-39.3	-44.2	-45.3
Debt	-27.1	-9.9	-1.8	-0.5	-21.4	-17.0	-28.8	-14.3	2.4	-0.7	-4.3	-2.3	-2.2
Other investment	-98.6	-39.5	-47.7	-139.7	-163.1	-128.8	-110.8	-46.8	-28.5	-90.0	-153.8	-139.7	-137.1
Net Errors & Omissions	-42.2	-60.8	-27.5	-51.2	-47.5	-12.0	-8.0	-9.8	-71.1	-2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	-92.4	26.7	-58.3	-94.6	-143.4	-112.3	-21.5	112.1	101.3	47.4	-47.0	-31.9	-33.4

**Memo**

Current Account Balance	248.7	62.8	140.2	339.7	395.7	344.8	237.7	-33.2	-37.8	43.8	169.6	168.8	161.1
Nominal GDP, \$ billion	1,187	960	1,140	1,440	1,579	1,621	1,643	1,389	1,364	1,465	1,667	1,730	1,795
External debt, % GDP	30.9	40.0	36.6	29.9	30.4	31.2	32.8	43.2	50.9	57.2	55.5	56.7	57.6

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

\*\*\*\*GCC Countries: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the UAE

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 20: Saudi Arabia, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	44.6	39.1	29.8	11.7	12.4	8.3	14.2	11.7	33.3	25.7	36.2	27.5	33.3
FDI	39.5	36.5	29.2	16.3	12.2	8.9	8.0	8.1	7.5	1.4	4.8	5.8	6.5
Portfolio investment	2.2	0.0	1.5	-0.6	0.9	1.8	0.2	-0.3	16.8	20.4	15.9	17.3	23.0
Equity	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.5	5.5	12.3
Debt	2.0	0.0	1.4	-0.6	0.8	1.6	0.2	-0.3	16.0	19.2	13.4	11.8	10.7
Other investment	3.0	2.6	-1.0	-4.0	-0.7	-2.4	6.0	3.9	9.0	3.8	15.5	4.5	3.8
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-39.9	-92.6	-61.5	-71.4	-64.3	-74.2	-81.0	-69.8	-89.2	-79.5	-81.3	-70.9	-68.8
FDI	-3.5	-2.2	-3.9	-3.4	-4.4	-4.9	-5.4	-5.4	-8.9	-5.6	-6.0	-9.0	-8.1
Portfolio investment	-3.8	-20.1	-16.7	-15.4	-4.1	-8.4	-27.0	-10.4	-5.4	-10.2	-19.6	-11.8	-12.0
Equity	-6.9	-7.7	-17.8	-10.4	-4.6	-7.9	-17.5	-7.1	-11.4	-13.9	-18.8	-13.2	-13.5
Debt	3.1	-12.4	1.1	-5.1	0.5	-0.5	-9.4	-3.3	6.0	3.7	-0.8	1.4	1.4
Other investment	-2.6	-9.5	-6.5	-7.2	-10.3	-52.3	-39.2	-38.7	-8.2	-59.7	-55.7	-50.2	-48.7
Net Errors & Omissions	-30.0	-60.8	-34.4	-45.3	-45.6	-8.6	-9.4	-15.3	-66.6	-4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	-136.8	32.6	-35.0	-98.9	-112.6	-69.2	-6.6	115.9	80.6	39.4	-24.2	-21.3	-22.9
<b>Memo</b>													
Current Account Balance	132.3	21.0	66.8	158.5	164.8	135.4	73.8	-56.7	-23.8	15.2	70.1	65.6	59.2
Nominal GDP	519.8	429.1	528.2	671.2	736.0	746.6	756.4	654.3	644.9	686.7	779.8	807.8	834.6
External debt, % GDP	16.0	20.8	17.9	13.5	12.5	12.9	12.3	13.0	21.0	23.4	24.7	26.4	27.9

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 21: United Arab Emirates, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	16.8	12.9	11.4	14.2	21.2	15.3	24.7	41.8	19.1	27.9	27.1	27.4	27.7
FDI	13.7	4.0	5.5	7.7	9.6	10.5	10.8	8.8	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.6	12.3
Portfolio investment	3.7	6.2	0.0	3.7	7.5	6.9	10.6	10.7	17.8	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.1
Equity	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.2
Debt	3.4	5.9	-0.4	3.3	7.1	6.6	10.3	10.4	17.4	10.0	9.9	10.4	10.9
Other investment	-0.7	2.6	5.9	2.8	4.1	-2.1	3.3	22.3	-8.3	7.1	5.1	4.3	3.3
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-85.8	-26.2	-11.2	-60.5	-90.8	-65.4	-70.2	-44.1	-39.7	-45.5	-81.5	-84.2	-85.0
FDI	-20.3	-3.5	-2.4	-6.8	-12.9	-13.7	-16.6	-18.9	-13.7	-14.2	-14.5	-14.8	-15.1
Portfolio investment	-19.2	-3.5	-1.8	-19.8	-20.4	-21.1	-21.2	-9.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6
Equity	-13.4	-2.5	-1.2	-13.9	-14.3	-14.7	-14.9	-6.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Debt	-5.7	-1.1	-0.5	-6.0	-6.1	-6.3	-6.4	-2.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Other investment	-46.4	-19.1	-7.0	-33.9	-57.5	-30.7	-32.3	-15.8	-25.4	-30.8	-66.5	-68.9	-69.4
Net Errors & Omissions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	46.8	6.1	-7.3	-4.5	-10.0	-21.2	-9.0	-15.2	7.4	-9.9	-5.2	-5.5	-5.8
<b>Memo</b>													
Current Account Balance	22.3	7.2	7.2	51.0	79.6	71.2	54.5	17.5	13.2	27.5	59.6	62.3	63.2
Nominal GDP, \$ billion	319.4	256.7	289.8	350.7	374.6	390.1	403.1	358.1	357.0	383.6	431.8	450.3	471.7
External debt, % GDP	38.4	46.7	43.0	33.9	37.4	38.5	43.8	62.2	63.0	66.8	61.7	61.1	59.7

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.



**Exhibit 22: Egypt, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated (Fiscal Year - i.e 2008 = 2007/08)**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	14.0	0.3	20.8	0.3	0.4	12.1	7.5	19.4	24.8	43.6	31.8	23.9	19.5
FDI	13.2	8.1	6.8	2.2	4.0	3.8	4.2	6.4	6.9	7.9	8.3	8.9	8.5
Portfolio investment	-1.4	-9.2	7.9	-2.6	-5.0	1.5	1.2	-0.6	-1.3	16.0	18.4	9.5	6.2
Equity	-2.1	-8.2	6.5	-2.8	-5.1	-0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	10.5	13.5	4.5	3.5
Debt	0.8	-1.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.9	-1.1	-1.4	5.5	4.8	5.0	2.7
Other investment	2.2	1.4	6.2	0.7	1.4	6.9	2.1	13.7	19.1	19.7	5.2	5.5	4.9
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-9.2	-1.6	-13.9	-4.1	-1.7	-4.4	-3.7	-3.2	-8.0	-14.8	-11.7	-10.5	-9.5
FDI	-1.1	-1.3	-1.0	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7
Portfolio investment	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Equity	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	-4.4	3.7	-9.7	-3.4	1.2	-2.1	-2.3	-1.2	-3.5	-12.1	-9.6	-9.7	-8.7
Net Errors & Omissions	-2.7	-3.6	-2.7	0.4	-2.5	-2.2	-1.2	-1.8	-4.5	-2.7	-1.7	0.0	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	-6.4	5.8	-3.4	9.3	11.4	-0.2	-1.5	-3.6	2.8	-13.7	-12.8	-5.9	-4.7
<b>Memo</b>													
Current Account Balance	0.9	-4.4	-4.3	-6.1	-10.1	-6.4	-2.8	-12.1	-19.8	-14.9	-7.3	-7.5	-5.2
Nominal GDP	170.7	198.4	229.7	247.7	279.1	288.4	305.6	332.2	332.5	234.3	246.8	290.5	335.0
External debt, % GDP	19.9	15.9	14.7	14.1	12.3	15.0	15.1	14.5	16.8	33.7	37.5	38.0	37.3

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 23: Lebanon, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	9.4	15.6	6.9	8.8	8.3	6.5	9.7	3.5	11.8	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.4
FDI	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9
Portfolio investment	1.2	2.7	-0.7	-0.3	0.6	0.9	2.8	-0.7	6.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
Equity	0.5	0.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4
Debt	0.7	1.8	-0.9	-0.2	0.8	0.8	2.6	0.3	6.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3
Other investment	3.9	8.1	3.3	6.0	4.6	2.9	4.0	1.8	3.1	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.5
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	1.9	2.0	5.9	0.2	6.2	-0.6	4.2	1.5	2.6	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.3
FDI	-1.0	-1.1	-0.5	-0.9	-1.0	-2.0	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1
Portfolio investment	-0.6	-0.8	-1.9	-0.4	0.6	0.6	-0.2	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.7
Equity	-0.4	-0.7	0.3	-1.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Debt	-0.2	-0.1	-2.2	0.6	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other investment	7.8	5.1	2.0	0.1	4.1	4.3	6.4	4.3	4.2	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.7
Net Errors & Omissions	-4.4	-1.2	6.3	1.5	2.5	-3.6	-0.8	-3.3	-1.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	-7.3	-8.9	-2.4	-2.2	-3.4	0.4	-2.8	0.8	-4.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2
<b>Memo</b>													
Current Account Balance	-4.0	-6.7	-7.5	-5.4	-10.2	-12.0	-12.6	-8.6	-10.6	-12.4	-12.3	-12.5	-12.9
Nominal GDP, \$ billion	29.2	35.5	38.4	40.1	44.0	46.5	48.5	49.9	51.5	53.9	57.2	61.4	66.2
External debt, % GDP	71.3	81.2	75.9	81.6	82.8	84.1	88.1	89.1	91.6	98.2	103.0	106.4	108.3

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 24: Qatar, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	20.8	30.4	35.6	5.0	9.6	-12.6	2.0	15.8	45.4	-23.4	19.2	11.1	11.6
FDI	4.5	5.9	4.1	0.9	0.4	-0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Portfolio investment	1.1	1.5	2.3	-1.8	10.4	-1.9	-3.2	-4.9	16.2	-2.2	8.7	-0.5	-0.2
Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.9	0.6	2.5	0.1	3.2	-0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	11.3	-2.5	-5.7	-5.1	12.9	-1.8	8.1	-1.2	-1.1
Other investment	15.2	23.0	29.2	5.8	-1.2	-9.9	4.2	19.6	28.4	-22.1	9.6	10.5	10.7
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-45.6	-26.6	-45.2	-69.3	-47.9	-34.8	-44.9	-33.9	-41.6	-0.2	-30.3	-33.2	-33.7
FDI	-1.0	-1.0	-5.0	-10.1	-1.8	-8.0	-6.7	-4.0	-7.9	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8
Portfolio investment	-22.0	-12.9	-20.6	-17.3	-7.6	-16.4	-16.7	-11.6	-10.1	11.4	3.2	-6.8	-6.9
Equity	-	-	-	-16.6	-7.3	-13.2	-16.3	-10.6	-8.5	13.2	4.7	-5.1	-5.3
Debt	-	-	-	-0.7	-0.3	-3.3	-0.4	-1.0	-1.6	-1.8	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6
Other investment	-20.4	-14.0	-18.6	-41.2	-36.9	-11.1	-22.5	-18.7	-22.5	-11.1	-31.7	-24.7	-25.0
Net Errors & Omissions	-2.2	1.3	-1.1	-0.7	-1.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	-1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	-0.4	-8.3	-12.2	14.3	-16.1	-9.1	-1.3	5.5	5.6	17.9	-12.6	-1.3	-1.4

**Memo**

Current Account Balance	26.6	6.4	24.0	52.1	62.0	60.5	49.4	13.8	-8.3	6.4	24.4	24.2	24.3
Nominal GDP	113.9	96.6	123.6	167.8	186.8	198.7	206.2	161.7	151.7	166.9	188.2	192.8	198.2
External debt, % GDP	50.1	82.9	88.4	77.8	86.4	81.4	80.7	112.6	136.7	157.6	152.9	156.0	158.7

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 25: Kuwait, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	8.2	-12.2	-3.4	6.3	-1.4	5.4	4.7	5.5	2.6	14.1	5.3	5.2	6.0
FDI	0.0	1.1	1.3	3.3	2.9	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9
Portfolio investment	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	8.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
Equity	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	-0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	-0.1	1.2	0.5	8.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other investment	4.2	-13.8	-4.8	2.2	-5.8	3.3	3.3	4.9	1.7	5.3	4.0	3.7	4.3
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-70.1	-14.1	-35.4	-71.4	-78.9	-79.0	-60.0	-12.6	5.5	-18.2	-21.4	-24.0	-23.4
FDI	-9.1	-8.6	-5.9	-10.8	-6.7	-16.6	10.5	-5.4	-4.5	-8.1	-8.5	-8.7	-8.9
Portfolio investment	-32.1	-8.7	-20.6	-8.4	-25.4	-21.9	-62.5	-33.4	-19.2	-27.3	-24.5	-25.0	-25.5
Equity	-2.2	-3.9	-16.0	-9.7	-8.0	-19.4	-49.5	-26.2	-16.6	-25.0	-22.5	-22.9	-23.4
Debt	-29.9	-4.8	-4.7	1.3	-17.4	-2.6	-12.9	-7.3	-2.6	-2.3	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1
Other investment	-18.3	2.9	-15.5	-47.7	-47.2	-35.5	-8.7	22.3	30.4	16.7	11.7	9.7	10.9
Net Errors & Omissions	-10.7	0.2	6.7	-4.5	0.4	-4.9	0.6	3.9	-1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	-0.5	-3.2	-1.0	-4.6	-3.1	-0.5	-2.8	3.8	-2.8	-2.6	-4.3	-3.1	-2.8

**Memo**

Current Account Balance	60.2	28.2	36.9	66.0	79.0	70.1	54.3	4.0	-5.1	7.1	20.6	22.2	20.6
Nominal GDP, \$ billion	147.4	106.0	115.4	154.1	174.1	174.2	162.7	114.6	110.9	120.1	144.8	151.2	156.3
External debt, % GDP	35.9	42.4	30.3	24.3	17.3	19.8	22.9	35.7	38.5	45.9	41.2	42.3	44.0

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 26: Oman, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	4.6	0.7	1.2	2.3	3.6	1.8	2.1	5.9	5.8	15.0	16.2	10.8	11.6
FDI	3.0	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	-2.2	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9
Portfolio investment	-1.5	0.2	1.3	-0.4	1.8	1.3	0.8	2.0	4.6	7.9	10.9	6.0	6.3
Equity	-1.8	0.1	1.3	-0.4	1.7	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Debt	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	4.5	6.0	9.0	4.0	4.3
Other investment	3.2	-1.0	-1.3	1.1	0.4	-1.1	0.0	6.0	-1.1	4.2	2.1	1.3	1.4
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-7.7	0.5	-4.3	-9.5	-10.2	5.4	-5.1	5.1	-3.4	-7.3	-11.8	-6.2	-6.5
FDI	-0.6	-0.1	-1.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	-0.3	-0.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5
Portfolio investment	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-0.4	-1.4	-0.9	-1.6	-1.2	0.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6
Equity	-0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-0.4	-1.4	-0.9	-1.6	-1.2	0.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	-7.6	2.2	-2.9	-7.0	-7.0	6.5	-1.2	7.1	-2.1	-2.4	-7.9	-2.2	-2.4
Net Errors & Omissions	-0.6	-0.1	-1.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	-0.3	-0.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5
Reserves (- = increase)	-1.8	-0.8	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0	-12.3	-1.1	-0.6	9.4	2.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3

**Memo**

Current Account Balance	5.0	-0.5	4.6	8.8	7.8	5.2	4.2	-10.9	-12.3	-10.7	-4.3	-4.6	-5.2
Nominal GDP	60.9	48.4	57.0	68.0	76.6	78.8	81.1	68.9	66.8	72.6	83.9	87.5	91.4
External debt, % GDP	20.4	24.2	20.6	18.6	16.2	15.1	14.4	19.2	40.3	51.1	57.6	61.4	65.1

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 27: Bahrain, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	-4.0	-7.2	-4.1	-5.5	1.3	8.4	5.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	5.2	5.3	4.6
FDI	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.5	3.7	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
Portfolio investment	3.0	1.6	2.7	0.4	-1.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	4.2	2.6	2.6	3.7	2.9
Equity	0.2	-0.5	1.7	1.0	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Debt	2.8	2.0	1.0	-0.6	-1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.9	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.0
Other investment	-8.7	-9.0	-6.9	-6.7	1.2	4.5	3.9	2.5	-1.7	-0.4	1.9	0.8	0.8
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	1.4	6.3	4.6	1.7	-3.3	-10.8	-6.7	-5.1	-3.0	-1.5	-4.6	-4.6	-3.9
FDI	-1.6	1.8	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	0.4	-3.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Portfolio investment	6.3	6.7	2.0	5.2	1.3	-4.7	-1.0	-0.5	-2.3	0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9
Equity	0.8	-1.6	-0.3	-4.7	-0.6	-0.3	-1.3	-0.7	-3.0	0.8	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2
Debt	5.5	8.3	2.3	9.9	2.0	-4.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other investment	-3.3	-1.9	2.7	-2.7	-4.2	-5.6	-6.8	-3.0	-0.6	-2.8	-3.7	-3.5	-2.6
Net Errors & Omissions	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.6	-0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	0.3	0.3	-1.2	0.5	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7	2.6	0.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2

**Memo**

Current Account Balance	2.3	0.6	0.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	1.5	-0.8	-1.5	-1.6	-0.9	-0.8	-1.1
Nominal GDP, \$ billion	25.7	22.9	25.7	28.8	30.7	32.5	33.4	31.1	32.2	35.3	38.3	40.3	42.3
External debt, % GDP	152.0	166.3	163.7	143.1	143.9	155.6	162.6	179.6	175.3	185.7	181.8	182.4	181.2

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 28: Iran, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	5.8	3.6	-4.8	5.0	10.8	2.8	2.9	4.2	5.8	3.1	4.9	5.1	7.2
FDI	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	3.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2
Portfolio investment	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Equity	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	4.4	2.5	-5.3	4.9	10.0	1.0	0.8	2.1	2.4	1.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-22.2	-11.6	1.2	-47.8	-31.5	-26.9	-25.1	-7.7	-10.9	-17.5	-29.0	-25.9	-29.0
FDI	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-1.5	-1.5
Portfolio investment	-0.3	-0.2	-1.3	-0.5	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-1.2	-1.2
Equity	-0.3	-0.2	-1.3	-0.5	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	-14.9	-11.2	-20.7	-28.4	-14.9	-11.8	1.3	-5.2	-3.0	-12.0	-8.0	-6.0	-4.0
Net Errors & Omissions	-6.6	0.0	23.9	-19.4	-16.5	-17.2	-27.3	-2.4	-7.8	-5.4	-20.6	-17.2	-22.3
Reserves (- = increase)	-5.2	-0.2	-21.8	-9.9	-1.4	-1.7	8.6	2.2	-7.7	-8.1	-0.5	9.5	7.5

**Memo**

Current Account Balance	22.8	9.5	27.6	58.5	23.4	25.1	13.6	1.2	13.8	23.1	25.2	11.9	14.9
Nominal GDP	413.0	412.9	486.7	573.1	453.7	404.8	399.2	364.1	393.3	418.8	363.5	345.5	427.3
External debt, % GDP	5.2	5.2	4.7	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.8

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 29: Iraq, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	1.8	4.9	1.8	2.7	-5.0	10.1	6.2	2.3	12.6	5.9	10.6	10.4	11.0
FDI	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.4	5.1	4.8	3.3	0.1	0.7	2.4	3.2	3.5
Portfolio investment	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Equity	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	-0.1	3.3	0.3	0.6	-8.4	4.1	1.4	-1.0	12.5	5.1	8.1	7.1	7.3
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-6.8	-3.3	4.6	-11.2	-2.4	-8.9	-24.4	-1.4	-17.0	-10.5	-23.9	-15.3	-11.9
FDI	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Portfolio investment	-2.8	3.6	0.7	-6.6	-5.7	13.5	4.5	0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0
Equity	-2.2	2.9	0.6	-5.3	-4.5	2.7	0.9	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8
Debt	-0.6	0.7	0.1	-1.3	-1.1	10.8	3.6	0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Other investment	0.0	-5.4	5.3	-8.2	-5.0	-10.0	-6.8	2.1	-8.9	-3.8	-13.0	-6.3	-1.9
Net Errors & Omissions	-4.0	-1.5	-1.4	4.0	8.7	-12.2	-21.8	-4.0	-7.0	-5.5	-9.6	-7.5	-8.5
Reserves (- = increase)	-18.6	5.8	-6.2	-10.4	-8.0	-7.4	13.2	12.5	8.8	-3.6	-12.0	-10.0	-5.0

**Memo**

Current Account Balance	23.2	-7.4	-0.1	19.0	16.8	6.5	6.7	-13.8	-4.2	8.1	25.3	14.8	5.9
Nominal GDP, \$ billion	131.6	111.7	138.5	185.7	218.0	234.6	234.6	179.6	171.5	196.9	217.3	226.8	236.8
External debt, % GDP	70.9	83.9	69.4	52.2	41.9	38.9	38.9	51.9	54.3	49.5	48.3	48.4	47.8

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 30: Jordan, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	1.9	3.1	3.8	1.8	2.9	6.9	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.6
FDI	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.9
Portfolio investment	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2
Equity	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.8	-0.2	0.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other investment	-1.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	1.1	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	0.9	1.3	-0.4	-0.3	-1.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	-0.4	1.0	1.2	0.2	-0.5
FDI	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portfolio investment	0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Equity	0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	0.7	1.5	-1.2	-0.5	-1.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	-0.8	-0.2	0.6	-0.4	-1.0
Net Errors & Omissions	0.1	0.4	0.8	-0.1	-0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6
Reserves (- = increase)	-1.0	-3.1	-1.4	1.6	3.4	-5.1	-2.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5
<b>Memo</b>													
Current Account Balance	-2.1	-1.2	-1.9	-3.0	-4.7	-3.5	-2.6	-3.4	-3.7	-4.3	-4.0	-3.6	-3.4
Nominal GDP	22.0	23.8	26.4	28.8	30.9	33.6	35.8	37.5	38.7	40.1	42.0	44.5	47.0
External debt, % GDP	63.1	61.1	64.7	60.9	60.6	70.4	69.3	70.0	70.5	73.0	73.1	72.5	71.7

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 31: Algeria, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated**

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	3.6	5.9	3.6	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.0	-1.3	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.4
FDI	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	-0.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.9
Portfolio investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	0.9	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	-0.7	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-3.6	0.0	-0.8	1.8	-5.3	-1.0	-8.4	-6.5	-6.8	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-1.1
FDI	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portfolio investment	0.0	0.0	-1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt	0.0	0.0	-1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	-3.0	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.0	2.3	-1.8	-1.2	-0.1	-2.3	-0.5	-0.6	-1.1
Net Errors & Omissions	-0.9	-0.3	-0.1	1.8	-5.3	-3.0	-6.6	-5.4	-6.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	-32.9	-5.8	-13.6	-20.2	-8.5	-3.4	15.1	34.9	30.3	15.8	0.5	2.6	4.4
<b>Memo</b>													
Current Account Balance	34.0	0.4	12.2	17.7	12.1	1.2	-9.5	-27.3	-26.1	-18.2	-3.6	-6.0	-7.7
Nominal GDP, \$ billion	171.0	137.2	161.2	200.0	209.1	209.8	213.8	165.9	159.0	171.1	184.5	187.7	189.5
External debt, % GDP	3.7	5.4	4.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 32: Tunisia**, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.3	7.0	4.8	6.3	5.4	4.6	7.0	4.3	4.6	4.8
FDI	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2
Portfolio investment	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1
Equity	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0
Other investment	2.1	2.9	2.4	3.1	5.3	3.6	5.1	4.1	3.7	6.0	3.4	2.7	2.4
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	-2.3	-2.0	-3.1	-3.1	-2.6	-1.9	-2.2	-1.9	-2.5	-3.4	-0.5	-0.6	-1.2
FDI	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Portfolio investment	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Equity	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	-1.4	-1.7	-1.9	-2.1	-2.3	-1.8	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	-2.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3
Net Errors & Omissions	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.6
Reserves (- = increase)	-1.0	-1.6	1.1	2.0	-1.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.7	-0.8
<b>Memo</b>													
Current Account Balance	-1.7	-1.2	-2.1	-3.4	-3.7	-3.9	-4.3	-3.9	-3.7	-4.1	-3.9	-3.4	-2.9
Nominal GDP	44.9	43.5	44.1	45.8	45.0	46.3	47.6	43.2	41.7	40.0	41.0	44.1	47.1
External debt, % GDP	46.5	51.0	49.9	49.1	56.3	58.0	58.1	66.1	69.2	83.5	89.5	89.0	88.3

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.

**Exhibit 33: Morocco**, USD billion, unless otherwise indicated

<a href="#">Full Database</a>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Non-resident Capital Inflows</b>	1.4	2.0	1.1	3.5	2.4	3.8	10.0	6.2	7.3	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.4
FDI	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1
Portfolio investment	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	3.0	1.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Equity	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Other investment	-1.3	0.1	-0.3	0.8	-0.4	0.4	3.5	1.8	5.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
<b>Resident Capital Outflows <sup>(1)</sup></b>	1.2	3.8	3.2	1.0	4.1	5.7	-1.9	-1.5	-0.7	0.2	-1.8	-0.8	-0.8
FDI	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Portfolio investment	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Equity	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	-0.4	-0.1	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	0.1	-0.1	-1.8	-0.8	0.3	0.3
Net Errors & Omissions	2.2	4.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	6.4	-1.0	-1.0	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves (- = increase)	2.0	-0.7	-0.2	3.6	3.1	-2.0	-1.5	-2.6	-2.0	-1.0	1.0	-0.6	-1.2
<b>Memo</b>													
Current Account Balance	-4.5	-5.0	-3.9	-8.0	-9.6	-7.8	-6.6	-2.2	-4.5	-3.9	-4.3	-3.7	-3.4
Nominal GDP, \$ billion	92.5	92.9	93.2	101.4	98.3	106.8	110.1	101.2	103.3	109.7	118.0	119.3	126.5
External debt, % GDP	22.7	26.6	29.2	29.5	34.4	36.8	38.9	42.5	45.9	47.8	46.6	48.3	47.8

Source: IIF calculations and forecasts based on national authorities' balance of payments statistics.

<sup>(1)</sup> Resident Capital Outflows include Net Errors and Omissions as in this case they signal capital flight.