

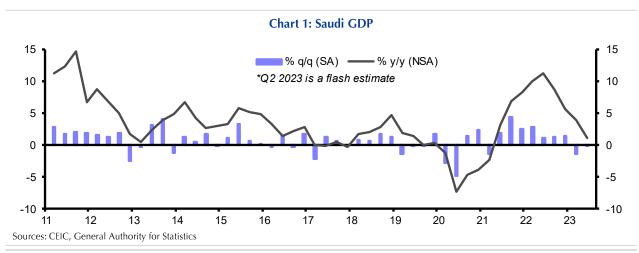


## MENA R RESPONSE

## Saudi Arabia GDP (Q2 2023, Flash Estimate)

Kingdom enters a recession on back of oil production cuts

- Saudi Arabia's flash GDP estimate showed that the economy fell into a technical recession on the back of oil output cuts, whereas the non-oil economy continued to post robust growth. With the Kingdom's voluntary 1mn bpd oil output cut set to be extended at this week's OPEC+ meeting, there is a growing possibility that the economy contracts over this year as a whole.
- The data showed that GDP declined by 0.1% q/q in Q2, following a 1.4% q/q decline in the first quarter. This translated into a slowdown in year-on-year growth from 3.8% in Q1 to 1.1%. (See Chart 1.) The outturn was in line with our forecasts.
- The breakdown of the release showed that the downturn was driven by the oil sector which shrank by a further 1.4% q/g on the back of OPEC+ oil output cuts. (See Table 1.) The decline in oil GDP more than offset another strong outturn from the non-oil sector, which expanded by nearly 2% q/q. We highlighted the strength of the non-oil sector in our most recent Activity Monitor, which is being supported by the government keeping fiscal policy loose.
- Looking ahead, Saudi Arabia has turned even more aggressive with its oil production cuts in Q3 taking on a further voluntary 1mn bpd reduction in July and August. This would offset further strength in the non-oil sector and we expect GDP will contract by around 3% g/g in Q3.
- What's more, at this week's OPEC+'s Joint Ministerial Monitoring Committee (JMMC) meeting, there is a growing chance that the Kingdom announces that it will rollover this voluntary cut through until at least the end of September. If that materialises, we think the economy would contract by around 0.5% over 2023 as a whole. Outside of the pandemic and global financial crisis, this would be the worst GDP performance in over two decades.



	GDP		Oil		Non-oil Private		Gov't Services	
	% q/q	% y/y	% q/q	% y/y	% q/q	% y/y	% q/q	% y/y
Q3 2022	1.2	8.7	1.6	14.2	1.1	6.1	0.7	2.5
Q4 2022	1.3	5.5	-0.3	6.1	1.3	6.2	0.8	2.9
Q1 2023	-1.4	3.8	-4.7	5.4	1.0	5.4	1.1	4.9
Q2 2023*	-0.1	1.1	-1.4	5.5	1.8	5.5	0.6	2.7

James Swanston, Middle East & North Africa Economist, +44 (0)20 7808 4991, james.swanston@capitaleconomics.com

MENA R Response Page 1



**Disclaimer:** While every effort has been made to ensure that the data quoted and used for the research behind this document is reliable, there is no guarantee that it is correct, and Capital Economics Limited and its subsidiaries can accept no liability whatsoever in respect of any errors or omissions. This document is a piece of economic research and is not intended to constitute investment advice, nor to solicit dealing in securities or investments.

**Distribution:** Subscribers are free to make copies of our publications for their own use, and for the use of members of the subscribing team at their business location. No other form of copying or distribution of our publications is permitted without our explicit permission. This includes but is not limited to internal distribution to non-subscribing employees or teams.

TORONTO NEW YORK LONDON SINGAPORE

Email sales@capitaleconomics.com Visit www.capitaleconomics.com