1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910819867503321
	Titolo	Regional Economic Outlook, October 2011, Middle East and Central Asia
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C.:, : International Monetary Fund, , 2011
	ISBN	1-4639-6060-3 1-4639-9865-1 1-283-53715-X 9786613849601 1-4639-3764-4
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (117 p.)
	Collana	Regional Economic Outlook World economic and financial surveys
	Soggetti	Economic forecasting - Middle East Economic forecasting - Asia, Central Investments: Energy Exports and Imports Inflation Labor Macroeconomics Energy: General Energy: Demand and Supply Prices Price Level Deflation Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search Remittances Investment & securities Labour income economics International economics Energy industries & utilities Oil Unemployment Oil prices Fuel prices Euel prices Commodities Balance of payments

Lingua di pubblicazione Formato	Petroleum industry and trade International finance Expenditures, Public Food prices Kyrgyz Republic Inglese Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Oct 11."
Nota di bibliografia	
Nota di contenuto	Includes bibliographical references. Cover; Contents; Acknowledgments; Assumptions and Conventions; Country and Regional Groupings; World Economic Outlook; MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, AFGHANISTAN, AND PAKISTAN; MENAP Highlights; (omitted); Principaux points; 1. MENAP Oil Exporters: Benefiting from High Oil Prices amid Growing Risks; Gradual Recovery Continues; Figures; 1.1 On the Back of High Oil Prices, the Recovery Continues; Figures; 1.1 On the Back of High Oil Prices, the Recovery Continues; 1.2 Strong Fluctuations in Oil Sector GDP, Non-Oil Remains Steady; Boxes; 1.1 Libyan Revolution: Economic Impact and Challenges Ahead; 1.2 Sudan and South Sudan: Beyond the Breakup Fiscal Expansion Continues, with New Vigor in the Social Sector Table; 1.1 New Spending Measures Announced in 2011; Fiscal, External Balances Improve despite Higher Spending; 1.3 Non-Oil Fiscal Deficits Have Been Widening in Most Countries; 1.4 Most Oil Exporters Have Ramped Up Spending; Financial Conditions Point to Increased Regional, Global Risk; 1.5 Despite Higher Spending, Fiscal Balances Improve in Most Countries; 1.6 Current Account Balances Improve Further; 1.7 Sovereign Risk Levels Still Elevated; Banks Gain Strength, but Credit Recovery Remains Subdued 1.8 GCC Countries 1.9 Stock Market Indices Still Not Back to Pre- Lehman Levels; Inflationary Pressures Modest amid High Commodity Prices; Echoes of 2008, but with Key Differences in Risk Tolerance; 1.10 Financial Stability Improving, but Vulnerabilites Still Present; 1.11 GCC Credit Growth Is Still Mostly Subdued Although Deposits Are Picking Up; 1.12 Some Inflationary Pressures in the Oil Exporters But Inflation Still Subdued in the GCC; 1.13 Fiscal Break-Even Oil Prices Have Been Creeping Upward 1.14 International Issuance of Bonds, Loans, and Equity Designing Fiscal Policy for the Long Haul; Monetary Policy for Stability and Growth; 1.3 Labor Markets in the GCC; Structural Reforms Should Continue; 1.15 High Loan Concentration in MENA; Annex 1.

	Activity; 2.8 International Capital Market Issuance; 2.9 Stock Market Indices Lower; 2.10 Sovereign Bond Spreads Higher Spending Escalates with Universal Subsidies Rising Sharply
Sommario/riassunto	The Arab Spring holds the promise of improved living standards and a more prosperous future for the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa region. At the same time, the region is witnessing uncertainty and economic pressures from domestic and external sources, which will likely be exacerbated by the recent worsening of the global economy. The main challenge in the short term will be to manage expectations while maintaining economic stability. To that end, better-targeted subsidies and transfers will help free up resources for investment in infrastructure, education, and health. Policies aimed at fostering inclusive growth will also help cement the longer-term benefits of the ongoing changes in the region. In the Caucasus and Central Asia, the economic outlook is broadly positive. Exports and remittances-key growth drivers in 2010are continuing to grow solidly, helping the recovery gain firm momentum. At the same time, uncertainties over the robustness of the global recovery constitute a downside risk to the growth outlook. Key challenges facing the region over the medium term are to create jobs and foster high and inclusive growth.