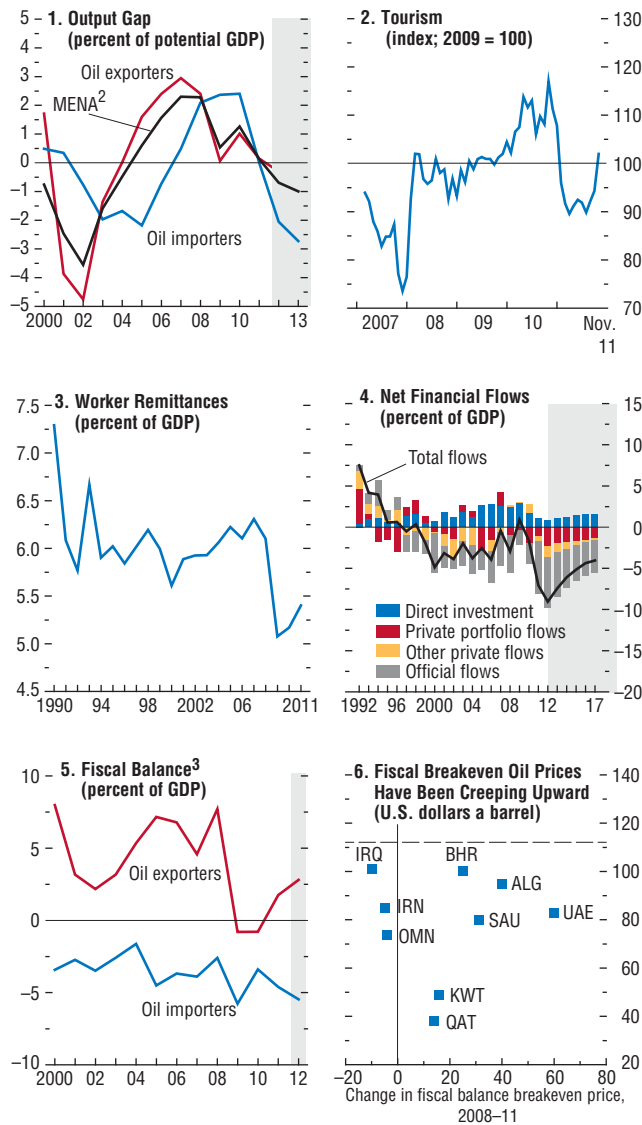


**Figure 2.15. Middle East and North Africa: A Sea of Troubles<sup>1</sup>**

The uncertain political environment in many economies in the region is undermining growth prospects. The legacy of social unrest and of weakness in Europe can be seen in weak tourism and remittance numbers and capital outflows. An increase in social transfer expenditures means that, for oil exporters, government budgets are increasingly dependent on continued high oil prices.



Sources: Haver Analytics; national authorities; and IMF staff estimates.

<sup>1</sup>Oil exporters: Algeria (ALG), Bahrain (BHR), Islamic Republic of Iran (IRN), Iraq (IRQ), Kuwait (KWT), Libya, Oman (OMN), Qatar (QAT), Saudi Arabia (SAU), Sudan, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Republic of Yemen. Oil importers: Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia. Data exclude Syrian Arab Republic for 2011 onward and South Sudan after July 9, 2011.

<sup>2</sup>MENA: Middle East and North Africa.

<sup>3</sup>Data exclude Libya.