The New Equation

Transforming our region

Webcast series





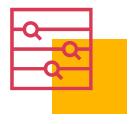
Agenda



Welcome



Economic update



Moonshot MENA



SALM platform insights



Strategy LeaderPwC Middle East

Richard Boxshall

Chief EconomistPwC Middle East

Yahya Anouti

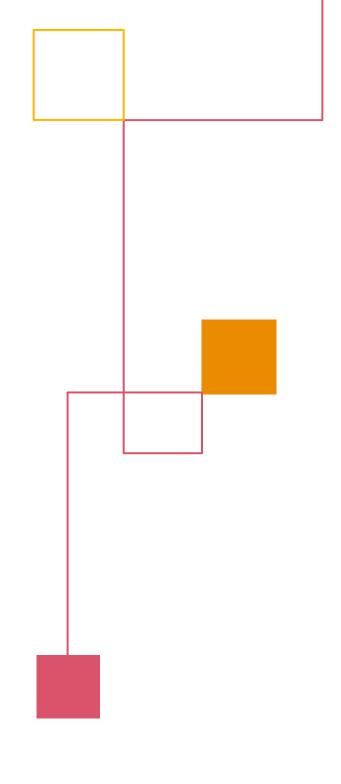
Middle East ESG Lead PwC Middle East

Sara AlFeghali

Moonshot and Innovation Lead Strategy& Ideation Center

Talal Salman

Strategy& Middle East Principal
PwC Middle East



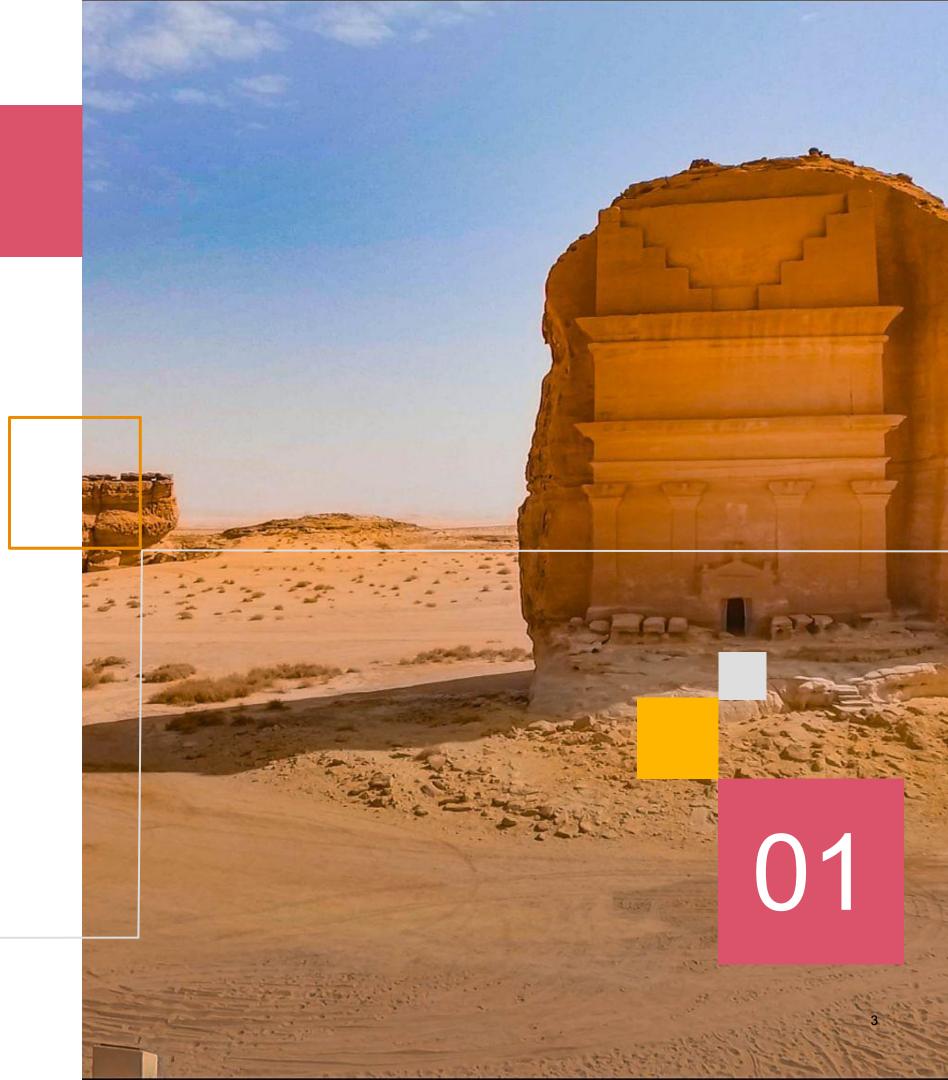
Welcome



Stephen Anderson

PwC Middle East Markets Leader







Economic update



Richard Boxshall

PwC Middle East Chief Economist



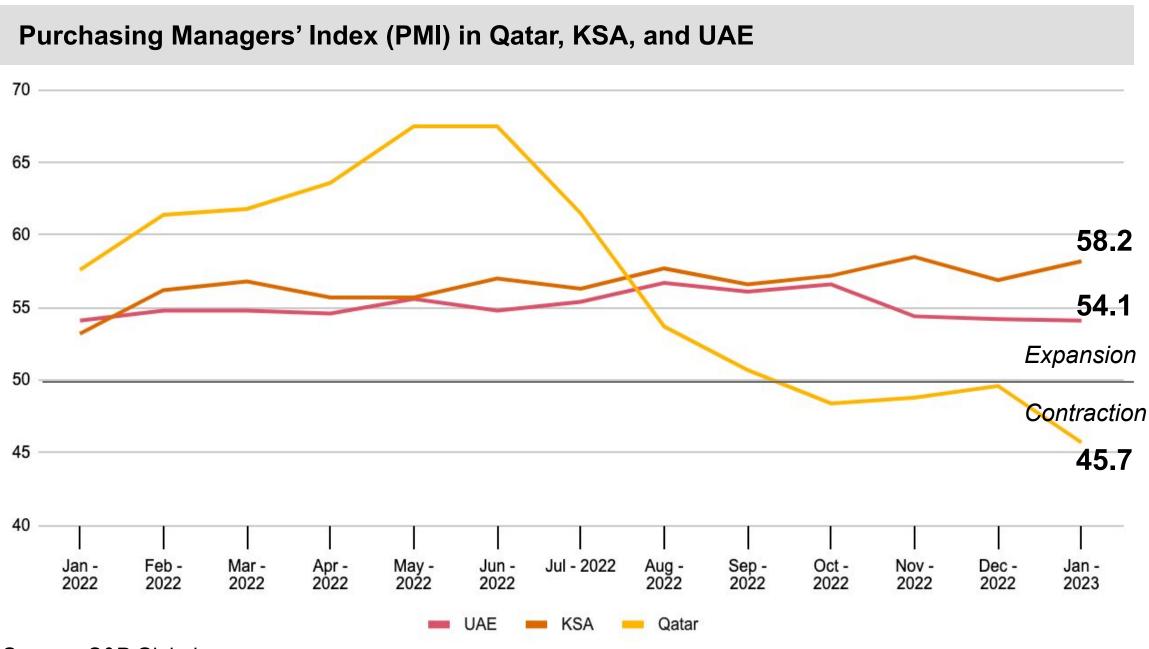




Economic Update

Regional business activity maintained going into 2023

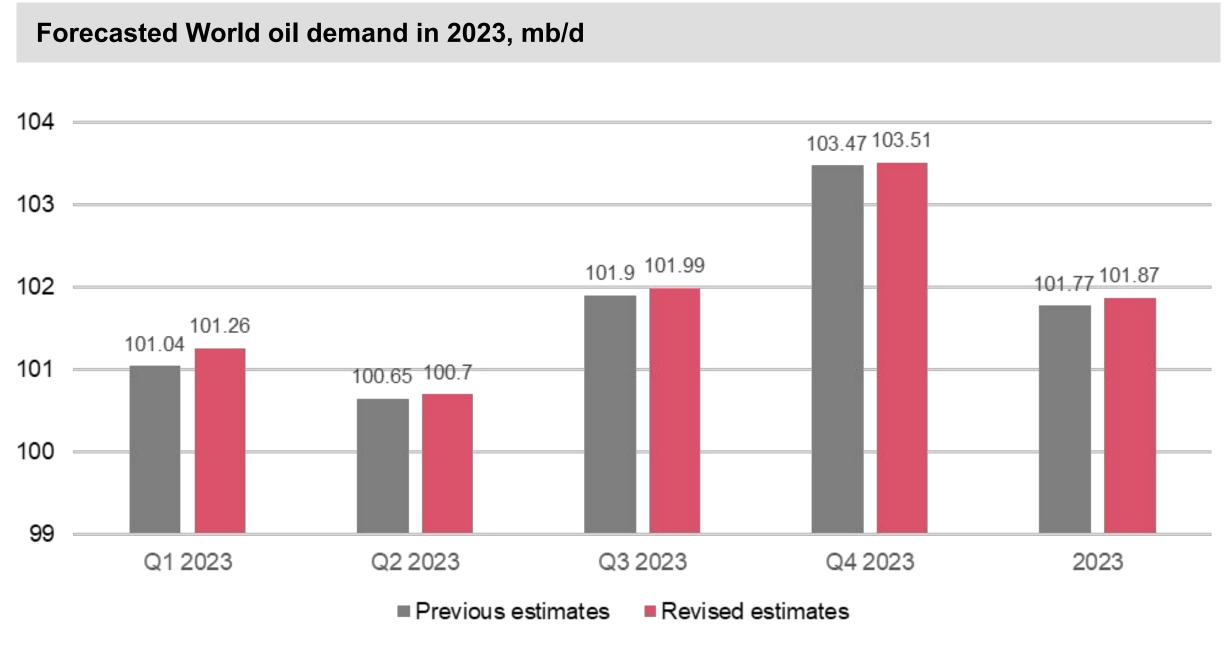
- UAE and KSA continue to expand
- Qatar business conditions cool down following the FIFA World Cup



Source: S&P Global

Economic Update

Oil market conditions



OPEC raises
 2023 global oil
 demand growth
 forecast to 2.3
 mb/d

Source: OPEC

Economic Update

Expected interest rate path

Global inflation is expected to fall from 8.8% in 2022 to 6.6% in 2023

Fed Officials signal additional interest rate hikes are needed this year to contain inflation

Rates are expected to peak at 5.25% - 5.5%

Source: IMF; Reuters; Goldman Sachs; Bank of America

Moonshot MENA

Yahya Anouti Strategy& Middle East Partner, ESG Lead

Sarah Al Feghali Strategy& Middle East Moonshots and Innovation Lead, Ideation Center



What are moonshots?

Breakthrough, radical technological solutions to 'wicked' systemic challenges. Moonshots can be reactive, proactive, or aspirational.

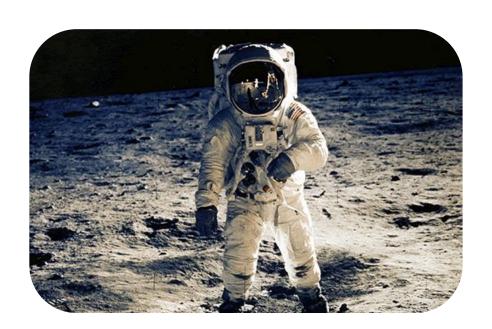
Pfizer Covid-19 vaccine



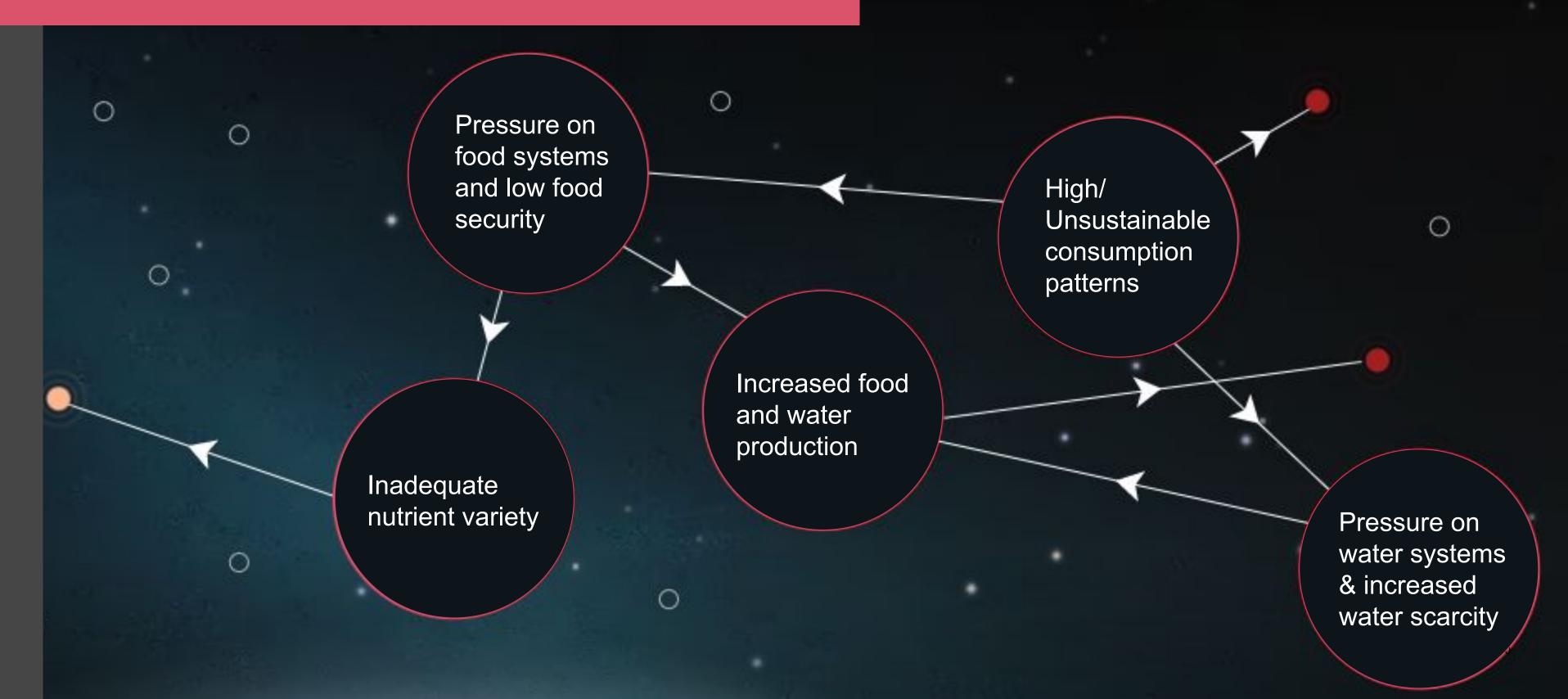
X factory autonomous vehicles



NASA Apollo mission



Moonshot MENA – a call to address 'wicked' challenges ...



... and realize missions of epic ambitions

Rehumanize society

Redefine the economy

Reach resource equilibrium

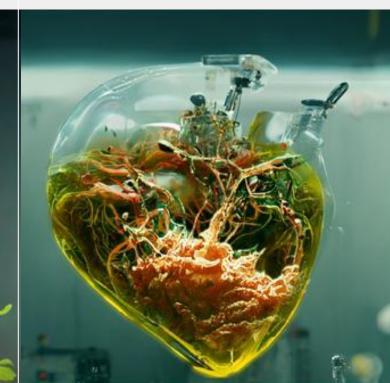
Reinvent healthcare

Rethink space











By 2040, rethink social norms to eliminate social inequalities and achieve social cohesion

By 2040, redefine wealth and value to make economies more inclusive

By 2040, rethink social norms to eliminate social inequalities and achieve social cohesion

By 2040, enable every person to lead a healthier life and live five years longer

By 2040, build 50 cognitive net positive cities

Four paradigm shifts to realize moonshots

So, what do we need to make Moonshot MENA a reality?



Mindset shift



Governance shift



Capabilities shift



Funding shift

- From incremental to moonshot exponential thinking
- From siloed-initiatives to cross-border governance
- From sourcing talent to building a talent ecosystem
- From project-based to scalable, long-term funding

Moonshot MENA - Learn more

Explore #MoonshotMENA and download the report



The SALM framework

Talal Salman

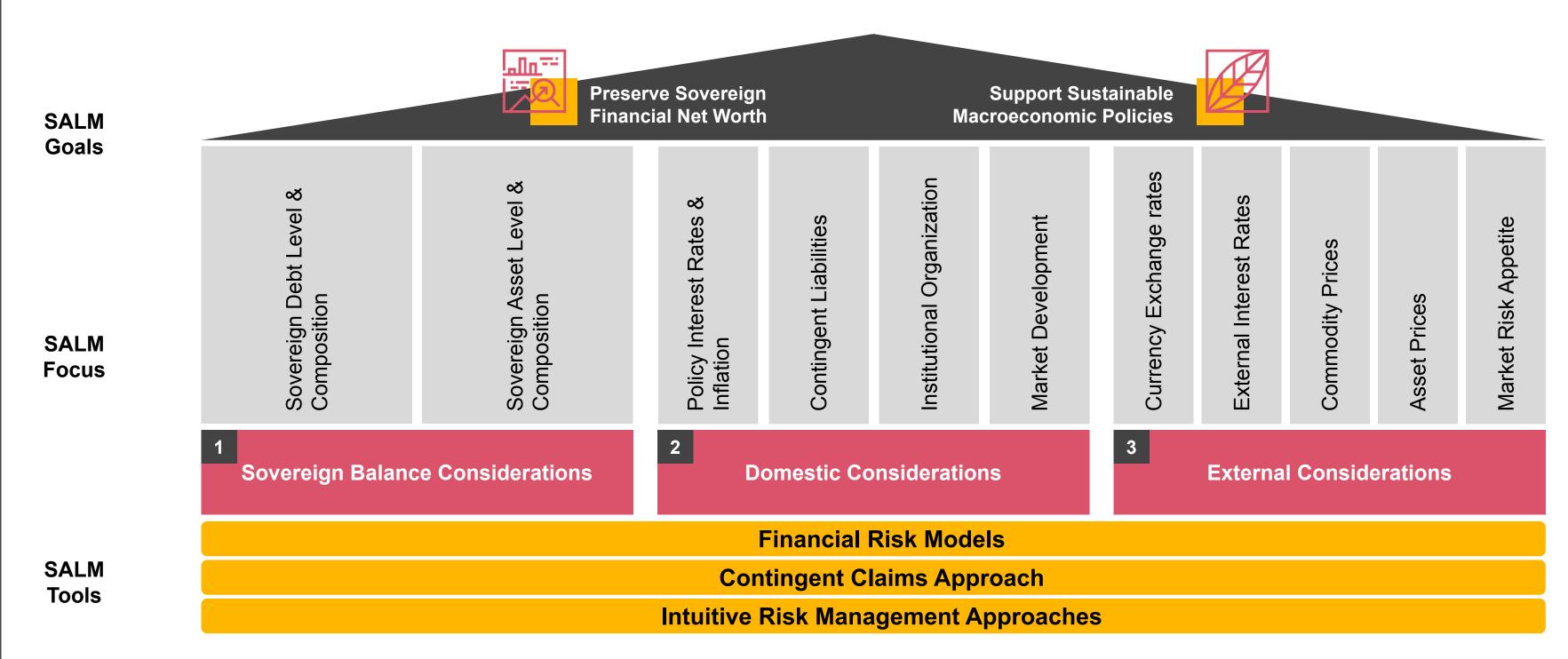
Strategy& Middle East Principal





The SALM framework is a public sector balance sheet approach that minimizes adverse financial exposures and informs policymaking

Sovereign Asset Liability Management (SALM)



The SALM framework becomes more pressing in resource rich countries, helping them manage volatility and supports their macro-fiscal and financial agenda

SALM at the Intersection of Policymaking

Sovereign Balance Sheet

Assets

Financial Assets

- Cash Reserves & Equivalents
- International Reserves
- SWFs
- Loans to other government agencies

Non-Financial Assets

- Net worth of the SOEs
- Infrastructure investments

Future Assets

- Fiscal Revenues
- Receivables

Financial Liabilities

- Government Debt
- Debt by Government Related Entities (GREs)
- Deposits by local authorities and commercial banks
- Payments to suppliers

Future Liabilities

- Fiscal expenditures
- Social security system deficits
- Contingent liabilities

Manage volatility of commodity prices for resource rich countries, support macroeconomic and diversification objectives Inform more efficient fiscal policies, finance budget deficits at

SALM Objectives

Manage future cash flow requirements and maximize the long-term purchasing power of capital

lowest cost possible, identify future costs and risks

- 4 Inform more efficient monetary policies
- 5 Ensure sustainability of providing government services

Building a dynamic SALM framework to inform policy making would follow 6 main steps supported by key enablers

SALM at the Intersection of Policymaking

Analysis of Implementation Establishment of Identification of Valuation of Assets & Assessment of **Data Collection Public Finance** and Evaluation of **Assets & Liabilities** Liabilities **Alternative Policies** Channels **Sustainability Alternative Policies** Engage with Establish data Conduct Build analytical Use analytical Measure stakeholders to valuation of tools to inform collection tools and macro-economic, identify financial, dashboards to financial and channels and government government-wid non-financial and procedures to assets and analyze and e policies in fiscal impact of collaboration gather and assess risks, implemented future assets liabilities and liabilities consolidate data including financing and with relevant policies fiscal policies contingent government liabilities entities and agencies **Human Capital Proficiency and Digital Tools** В **Development of a Lean Governance Structure**

New Zealand was one of the first countries to develop its own SALM framework in order to optimize risk management activities

Sovereign Asset Liability Management (SALM) - New Zealand



New Zealand's SALM Framework

New Zealand's SALM framework is based on a comprehensive **public sector balance sheet** (including Reserve Bank, SOEs, and Crown entities)

	Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth
Social	57.5	7.1	50.5
Financial	33.2	50.5	-17.3
Commercial	20.1	12.0	8.1
Static balance sheet	110.8	69.5	41.3
Fiscal	1,381.9	1,480.0	-98.1
Intertemporal balance sheet	1,492.7	1,549.5	-56.8

NZ Public Sector Balance Sheet

(% of GDP, 2016)

Main Challenges

?

Unclear and Fragmented allocation of Risk Management Responsibility



Duration and Exchange Rate Sensitivity Mismatch between Public Sector Assets and Liabilities

Adopted Government Reforms

Established a unified risk department

Introduced standard contract for PPPs, credit exposure limits and collateral obligations for SOEs Conducted stress tests to assess the fiscal impact of different shocks

Reconfigured its debt portfolio

01

02

03

04

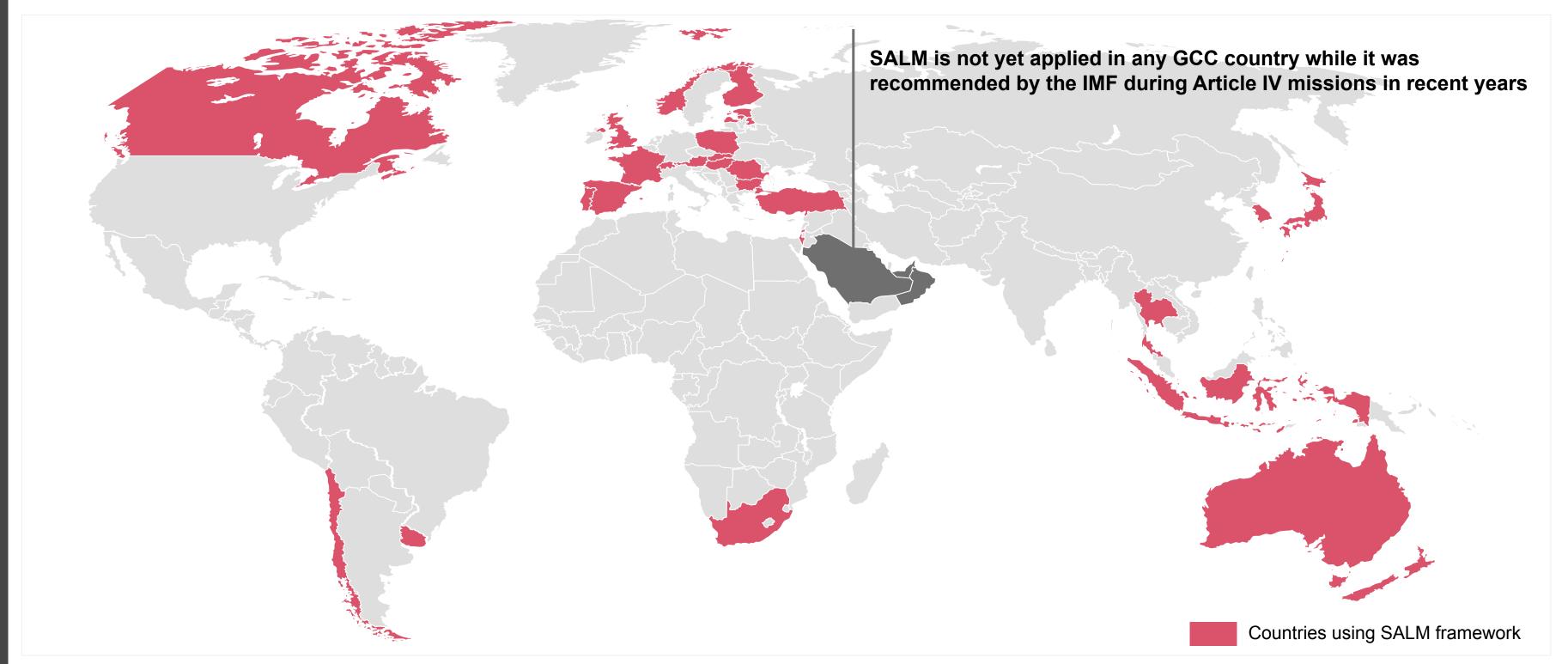
Optimized risk identification and mitigation activities at the overall public sector level

Mitigated credit risk exposure of the sovereign balance sheet

Mitigated the risk of unpredictable hazards and increased the accuracy of public contingent liabilities Reduced market risk and foreign currency exposure

The SALM framework has been applied in several countries in various degrees and but not yet in the GCC despite IMF recommendations

SALM Around the World



Q&A





Thank You