النشرة اليومية للاتحاد
UAC DAILY MONITOR

نتسائم (أبريل) 2020

نشرة يومية إلكترونية تصدر عن اتحاد الغرف العربية

تابع قطاع السياحة العالمي 45 في المئة

أظهرت تقديرات أولية لمنظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية، انخفاض قطاع السياحة العالمي خلال عام 2020، بنسبة 45 في المائة، من المفقودات عاادة في السفر السياحي، حيث جاء ذلك خلال الاجتماع الافتراضي لوزراء السياحة بدول مجموعة العشرين، حيث انخفض سيناريوهات نتائج الاتجاهات السائدة في القطاع. ومع ذلك، يدعي تطور السفر والسياحة أن ما يقارب من 75 مليون وظيفة مهددة بالخطر في القطاع الذي يعد مولدًا للوظائف.

في المائة

وبحسب وزراء مجموعة العشرين، يمثل قطاع السفر والسياحة 10.3 في المائة من الناتج الإجمالي العالمي، ويؤدي دوراً جوهرياً في خلق وتعزيز التفاهم والاحترام بين الشعوب والثقافات، وتلبية التحديات المباشرة للجائحة، مؤكدين التزامهم بالعمل معاً لتقديم الدعم له، ومرحبين بالجهود الوطنية للتخفيف من الآثار الاقتصادية والاجتماعية للجائحة من قبل دول المجموعة، وتضمن اتخاذ إجراءات لضمان خلق وظائف، ودعم الأعمال التجارية، ودعم الأسر الأكثر تضرراً، وحماية العمال، وضمان تقديم الدعم للدول الامنية ومنخفضة الديون.

شديدع على أنه لمعالجة الأثر المباشر للجائحة، ينبغي إقامة الشراكات مع السلطات الصحية، والسلاطات الأمنية، والسلطات الأخرى ذات العلاقة، لتخفيف قيود السفر غير المبررة على السفر الضروري، كسفر العاملين في المجال الطبي والأفراد الذين تطعتهم بهم السلاطات.

المصدر (صحيفة الشرق الاوسط، Edited)

The Global Tourism Sector Fell by 45 percent

Initial estimates by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development showed a 45 per cent decrease in the global tourism sector during 2020, as a result of the Corona virus emerging epidemic (Covid 19).

This came during the virtual meeting of tourism ministers of the G20 countries, where the decline is expected to reach 70 percent, if efforts to achieve recovery from the virus slow until next September, while the World Travel and Tourism Council estimated that approximately 75 million jobs are threatened in the sector, which is considered a job generator.

According to the G20 ministers, the travel and tourism sector represents 10.3 per cent of the global total, and plays a fundamental role in contributing to dialogue and understanding between peoples and cultures, and promoting the cohesion of societies, and is one of the sectors most affected by the pandemic, confirming their commitment to work together to provide support to it, and welcoming the national efforts to mitigate the social and economic impacts of the pandemic by the countries of the group, and the action plan of the Finance Ministers that was adopted in response to the crisis, and includes measures to maintain business, support the most affected families, protect workers, and ensure support to low and developing countries.

They stressed that in order to address the direct effects of the crisis, coordination with health, immigration, security, and other relevant authorities should be continued to reduce unjustified travel restrictions on essential travel, such as travel of medical personnel and stranded individuals.

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper, Edited)
Morocco Raises its Foreign Exchange Balance to $28.5 Billion

Morocco raised its foreign exchange balance to 28.5 billion dollars, despite the repercussions of the spread of the Corona virus, while the International Monetary Fund expects that this balance to stabilize in the range of 20.1 billion dollars this year. Morocco was able to feed its foreign balance, after receiving an amount in the range of $3.1 billion, from the International Monetary Fund at its disposal. Morocco's foreign exchange balance was in the range of $25.4 billion, before the decision to withdraw from that line that the International Monetary Fund had placed at the disposal of the Kingdom.

The recent moves of the Moroccan government and its resort to the Fund come to avoid a decline in the foreign exchange balance due to the fact that many sources of income were affected by the Corona virus, including important sectors such as tourism, expatriate remittances and direct investments.

Morocco seeks to keep its foreign exchange balance in a level that provides it with a large portion of imports, especially in light of the International Monetary Fund’s expectation that this balance will decrease to $20.1 billion in the current year, before increasing to $22.4 billion in the next year, after it was in the range of $26.4 billion last year.

The foreign exchange balance was covering five months and eleven days of Moroccan imports until the withdrawal decision was taken, which means that pumping the amount of the liquidity line will raise the period covered by that balance. It is expected that the amount of the line, through feeding the foreign exchange balance, will contribute to compensating part of the sharp decline that tourism revenues, remittances from Moroccans living abroad and foreign investments will record.

Source (New Arab newspaper, Edited)

$5.7 Billion Exit from the Lebanese Banks Despite the Severe Restrictions

The Lebanese Prime Minister, Hassan Diab, estimated the value of the deposits that came out of the banks during the first two months of this year at $5.7 billion, despite the severe restrictions on withdrawals in the green currency and transfer abroad amid a severe liquidity crisis.

In a speech following a government meeting in the presence of President Michel Aoun, Diab criticized heavily the performance of the Governor of the Banque du Liban Riad Salameh, blaming him for the rapid deterioration in the exchange rate of the lira, which exceeded the threshold of 3800 against the dollar on the black market in the last two days.

Diab spoke of the exit of $5.7 billion in deposits from banks during the months of January and February, without specifying the destination of the money.

According to previous official estimates, during the last two months of 2019, $2.3 billion were transferred abroad, after an unprecedented popular protest against the ruling political class since the early 1990s accused of corruption and the deterioration of the economic situation. The operations were carried out at the time despite the prevention of the transfer abroad.

Diab spoke of a suspicious ambiguity in Salameh’s performance regarding the deterioration of the exchange rate, considering that the role of the Banque du Liban appears to be either impotent or stalled by a decision or instigating this dramatic deterioration in the price of the national currency.

Diab called on Salameh, who has been in office since 1993, to announce to the Lebanese the facts frankly, what is the treatment horizon and the ceiling of the dollar’s rise.

Source (Al-Khaleej Newspaper-UAE, Edited)
The IMF Expects Mauritania’s Economy to Shrink by 2 percent

The International Monetary Fund expected the Mauritanian economy to shrink by 2 percent in 2020, and a deficit in gross domestic product estimated at 3.4 percent, while it granted the country a loan of 130 million dollars to fight the Corona epidemic. The "Monetary Fund" announced that the loan aims to support the urgent needs required by the Mauritanian balance of payments resulting from the Corona crisis estimated at 370 million dollars, which raised the expenses of health and social protection services.

According to the IMF, the Corona epidemic has disastrous economic impacts on the countries in which it has spread. Indicating that the economic prospects deteriorated rapidly in the near term, as it is estimated that growth will be negative with serious difficulties for the population.

Mauritania recorded 7 Corona infections, including 1 death, and 6 cures.

In its new report on the outlook for the global economy, the Fund revealed that the Corona virus pandemic is causing high human costs worldwide, and the necessary protection measures severely affecting economic activity.

Therefore, the global economy is expected to shrink sharply by minus 3 percent in 2020, which is much worse than during the 2008-2009 financial crisis, according to the report.

Regarding the future outlook, the report indicated that the scenario that assumes that the epidemic will fade in the second half of 2020 and containment efforts can be phased out, the global economy is expected to grow by 5.8 percent in 2021.

Source (Anatolia Agency, Edited)