نتيجة لتراجع الظروف الاقتصادية، بالإضافة إلى التنافسية العالمية في الأسعار بسب العدد الكبير من البنوك في القطاع المصرفي الإماراتي، والتركيزات العالية على قطاعات وعملا حسب محدود. وكشفت الوكالة أن الانخفاض الحاد في أسعار النفط وتراجع النشاط الاقتصادي نتيجةً وحسب الوكالة، فإن العوامل الرئيسية لوصولها لهذا التقييم تمثل في ثلاث نقاط قوة وهي ازاع مشروبات الدهانات، ورقاقة الطريق المتضررة ومتكافض البناء في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة خلال الـ 12 إلى 24 شهرا القادمة.

المصدر (موقع العربية.نت، بتحرير)

■ Standard & Poor's classifies the risks of the UAE Banking Sector

Standard & Poor's, "S&P Global Credit Rating", identified the UAE banking sector’s risk within Group 5, on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 represents the lowest level of risk. According to the agency, the main factors for reaching this evaluation are three strengths: high levels of income and the strength of the financial and external situation, and the UAE enjoys a relatively more diversified economy than its Gulf counterparts, and its financing situation dominated by stable core deposits. On the other hand, the agency identified three weaknesses represented in increasing credit losses due to the decline in economic conditions, in addition to the high price competitiveness due to the large number of banks in the UAE banking sector, and the high concentrations on specific sectors and customers.

The agency revealed that the current sharp decline in oil prices and the decline in economic activity as a result of the measures taken to contain the Covid-19 epidemic will lead to an increase in the volume of non-performing loans and the cost of risks with banks in the United Arab Emirates during the next 12 to 24 months.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)

■ نتائج حصول المبيعات المجهولة للأشخاص في السعودية

كانت وقفة الاستمارة السعودية عن تأمين حجم الرخص المجهولة للأشخاص في المملكة خلال الربع الأول من العام الحالي بنسبة 20 في المائة خلال الربع الأول من العام المنصرم. وأعلنت وزارة الاستثمار أن تأمين حجم الرخص يؤكد الزوايا المالية لشأن الاقتصاد الوطني، ليكون حاضناً أماً للاستثمارات الأجنبية حتى في ظل الأزمات الصعبة. وأصبحت عن أنه تم إصدار 348 رخصة للاستثمارات الأجنبية خلال الربع الأول من عام 2020 وذلك بزيادة بلغت 19 في المائة عن الفترة ذاتها من عام 2019. و20 في المائة عن الربع الأخير من العام الماضي، مفضلة في الوقت ذاته عن أن

المصدر (صحيفة الشرق الأوسط، بتحرير)

■ The Growing Number of Licenses granted for Investment in Saudi Arabia

The Saudi Ministry of Investment revealed the growth in the volume of licenses granted for investment in the Kingdom during the first quarter of this year by 20 percent during the past quarter and the comparable quarter of the previous year.

The Ministry of Investment announced that the growing volume of licenses confirms previous visions on the strength of the national economy to be a safe incubator for foreign investments, even in light of difficult crises.

It disclosed that 348 licenses were issued for foreign investment during the first quarter of 2020, an increase of 19 percent over the same period in 2019. And 20 percent over the last quarter of last year, at the same
Tunisia expects a 7 percent decline in Economic Growth

The Tunisian government expected that economic growth will decline by 7 percent this year, compared to expectations set during the preparation of the 2020 budget. If this percentage is recorded, it is the worst economic outcome for Tunisia since independence nearly 64 years ago. As a result of these expectations, Elias El-Fakhfakh, the head of the Tunisian government, revealed that the government has amended the state budget for the year 2020, and is working to draw up a program for economic recovery, in this context, it is expected that a proposal for a budget amendment will be presented to the Tunisian parliament before the end of next June, after the exceptional circumstances that Tunisia experienced greatly affected the various financial balances.

To overcome the repercussions of this crisis, the Tunisian authorities are counting on mobilizing their own resources and rationalizing public expenditures in the first place, while avoiding the policy of re-indulging in foreign loans. The International Monetary Fund had expected the contraction of the Tunisian economy by the end of this year, and recorded negative growth of 4.3 percent.

It is expected that the economic recovery program to be implemented will depend on a set of priorities, the most important of which is the restoration of major government projects, the normal return to activity in the strategic phosphate sector in relation to the Tunisian budget for the hard currency it generates, and the return of production in the oil fields to their previous level.

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper, Edited)

The Lebanese Central Bank intervenes in the market to protect the Lira

The Central Bank of Lebanon revealed that it will start providing dollars to import basic foodstuffs, as part of “necessary measures” to defend the troubled lira, whose low prices have pushed prices so high.

This late move comes as the last possible solution to protect the local currency after Beirut lost all its available ammunition in order to save the paralyzed economy, which affected the livelihood of the Lebanese. The Lebanese pound has lost more than half of its value since last October, with the country plunging into a financial crisis on a scale not seen before, causing the government to sound sirens from entering the country into a deeper crisis.

Central Bank announced that the new procedures will begin next week (27th of May), noting that commercial banks can participate.

Prime Minister Hassan Diab had indicated in a televised speech before the Central announced his move, until he reached "a promise from the Governor of the Banque du Liban that the bank will intervene in the market to protect the Lebanese pound and curb the rise in the exchange rate," he revealed that the import of basic foodstuffs and price control will be supported, and the Lebanese people will soon see a decline in prices.

The government unanimously approved, in early May, a 5-year bailout plan to pull the local economy out of sharp downturns, which led to Beirut's inability to pay foreign debt.

Source (London Arab newspaper, Edited)

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