أكد رئيس غرفة تجارة وصناعة قطر، الشيخ خليفة بن جاسم آل ثاني، أن الاقتصاد القطري أثبت أنه قوي ومرن في وجه الأزمات وأنه ما زال يحتفظ بوتيرة نمو متسارعة حسب تقديرات صندوق النقد الدولي.

وأكد أن القطاع الخاص القطري أثبت أنه شريك حقيقي للقطاع العام في مسيرة التنمية الاقتصادية، منوهاً بالدور المهم الذي لعبه القطاع الخاص في ايجاد مصادر جديدة للسلع والمنتجات، فضلاً عن مساهمته في تأمين احتياجات السوق المحلي من السلع الضرورية، والتوجه نحو الصناعة المحلية، والتي شهدت نمواً مضطرداً في عدد المصانع وزيادة الطاقة الإنتاجية للمصانع القائمة.

وأشار إلى زيادة صادرات القطاع الخاص ووصول المنتج الوطني إلى عدد كبير من الأسواق العالمية، كاشفا عن تأسيس أكثر من 47 ألف شركة جديدة في قطر خلال الثلاث سنوات الماضية، مضيفا إلى جذب مزيد من الاستثمارات الأجنبية إلى قطر في ظل الشرعية والتسهيلات والتحيزات التي تقدمها الدولة لجذب الاستثمارات الأجنبية.

وأشار إلى أن البيئة الاقتصادية والتشريعية والخطط والاستراتيجيات المتزنة وتعاون كافة الجهات بالدولة، بالإضافة إلى العلاقات التجارية لقطر مع الدول الشقيقة والصديقة، كلها مجتمعة ساهمت في تحقيق مكاسب اقتصادية.

المصدر (صحيفة العربي الجديد، بتصرّف)

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The President of Qatar Chamber: The Private Sector is a Partner in the Process of Economic Development

Sheikh Khalifa pointed to the increase in private sector exports and the arrival of the national product to a large number of global markets, revealing the establishment of more than 47 thousand new companies in Qatar during the past three years, pointing to attracting more foreign investments to Qatar in light of the legislation, facilities and incentives provided by the state to attract foreign investment.

He also pointed out that the economic and legislative environment, balanced plans and strategies, and the cooperation of all parties in the country, in addition to Qatar's commercial relations with brotherly and friendly countries, all together contributed to achieving economic gains.

Source (The New Arab Newspaper, Edited)
وverständية، حيث تتقاسم الاقتصاد أمريكا العالم الأخرى بـ 5.6 في النطاق، فيما تتقاسم نمو الاقتصاد الصين بـ 0.7 في النطاق، والاقتصاد الياباني بـ 5 في النطاق، في حين تقتصر على الاقتصاد الصين × 5 متوسط، والتي تقتصر في النطاق × 5 في النطاق، و6 في النطاق خلال العالم الجاري. ووفقًا لوكالة "فيتش" فإنه على الرغم من حزم التحليض التي أفرزتها معظم دول العالم، إلا أن عودة الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الولايات المتحدة وأوروبا إلى مستويات ما قبل كورونا قد يستغرق عامين أي في منتصف 2022.

"Fitch" Expects the Global Economy to Shrink by 4.6 percent

"Fitch" Credit rating agency expected the global economy to shrink this year by 4.6 percent, compared to its previous forecast in April, with a contraction of 3.9 percent. According to the agency, its expectations came as a result of reducing its forecast for the contraction of the Eurozone and Britain to 8 percent this year, which is more than 1 percent negative than its estimates last month. In detail, Fitch expects the Eurozone economy to contract by 8.2 percent, and Britain's economy contraction by 7.8 percent this year. The agency announced that it had not revised its forecasts for the United States, China and Japan, as it expects America's economy to contract this year by 5.6 percent, while it expects China's economy to grow by 0.7 percent, and Japan's economy to shrink by 5 percent, while it expected Brazil and Russia to witness a shrinkage ranges between 5 and 6 percent this year. According to "Fitch", despite the stimulus packages approved by most countries in the world, the return of GDP in the United States and Europe to levels before Coronavirus may take two years, that is, in the middle of 2022.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)

The World Bank: The Kuwaiti Economic Reform is Stalled

A report issued by the World Bank showed that the implementation of economic reforms in Kuwait has been faltered in a number of cases, which was also faced by Qatar and Oman. According to the report, many countries have implemented tax reforms to offset government revenue losses and spare themselves future fluctuations in oil prices, and this has included the implementation of value tax in countries such as Malaysia, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the UAE. The report indicated that the indirect negative effects resulting from the decline for the oil exporting countries have led to a reduction in trade flows in the Gulf countries, with a decrease in the volume of financial transfers and foreign direct investment.

The report showed that the Coronavirus epidemic was a devastating blow to the already fragile global economy, indicating that closures and other restrictions needed to address the public health crisis, along with automatic cuts in economic activity by many consumers and producers, constitute an unprecedented mix of negative shocks that cause stagnation profoundly for many developed, emerging and developing economies. The World Bank expected that economies with weak health systems and depend heavily on global trade, tourism or remittances from abroad and on commodity exports would be affected.

Source (Al-Rai Newspaper-Kuwait, Edited)

ووفقًا لوكالة "فيتش" فإنه على الرغم من حزم التحليض التي أفرزتها معظم دول العالم، إلا أن عودة الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الولايات المتحدة وأوروبا إلى مستويات ما قبل كورونا قد يستغرق عامين أي في منتصف 2022.

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Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)

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Source (Al-Rai Newspaper-Kuwait, Edited)
Mauritania Expects its Economy to Shrink by 5%

The Mauritanian Minister of Economy, Abdelaziz Ould Dahi, pointed out that "the budget of the Mauritanian state will witness a financial deficit of up to 5 percent, due to the repercussions of facing the emerging Coronavirus in the country." Statements by the Mauritanian Minister came on the sidelines of a meeting held by the Economic Vigilance Committee, which is affiliated with the Ministerial Committee that was formed to counter the spread of Corona in Mauritania.

Abdelaziz stressed, "the government was able to mobilize 55 percent of the financial resources for its plan to confront Corona," noting that "arrangements are underway to obtain the remaining percentage." The Mauritanian Minister of Economy stated that "among the points discussed in the meeting of the Ministerial Committee is the G20, freezing debts and scheduling their payment.

Mauritania has demanded more than once, through its president, Mohamed Ould Cheikh El-Ghazwani, and a number of ministers on various occasions and summits, to cancel the entire debt of the African continent in order to be able to face the reality imposed by the confrontation of Corona, and the challenges of development and security.

The report on Egypt showed that the overall cost burdens decreased for the first time since the start of monitoring the activity of non-oil private sector companies, as wages cuts were accompanied by a marginal increase in only the prices of purchases in May. This may be important as companies look to keep production prices low when the economy recovers with the potential for a difficult market environment.

In the UAE, the report showed that the change in curfew hours in May helped reducing the impact on the UAE economy.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)