كشف الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء، عن ارتفاع معدل التضخم في السودان إلى
99% في شهر نيسان (ابريل)، وذلك مقارنة بحوالي 114% في أيار / مايو.
بسبب استمرار ارتفاع أسعار المواد الغذائية وسجل معدل التغير السنوي (التضخم) في أيار (مايو 2016) 98.81 %،
وأرتفاع أسعار المواد الغذائية مثل الزيوت واللحوم واللبن والبيض والبقوليات والسكر إضافة إلى الخبز وغاز الطهي.
اردما انفصال جنوب السودان عن السودان في 2011، يشهد اقتصاد السودان
ارتفاعا في معدلات التضخم وتراجعا في قيمة الجنيه السوداني إثر فقدان
عائدات نفطية كبيرة. كذلك يعاني السودان من ارتفاع الدين الخارجي الذي بلغ وفقا لبيانات صندوق النقد الدولي، نحو 60 مليار دولار.
وفيما مرت السنة، ورتفعت السودان إلى قائمة الدول الراعية للإرهاب، ما يعرقل تدفق الاستثمارات الأجنبية.
وأعلن برنامج الأغذية العالمي أن 9.1 مليون سوداني يحتاجون إلى مساعدات إنسانية.
 مصدر (موقع العربية.نت، بتصرّف)

Inflation in Sudan Jumps to 114 percent

The Central Statistical Organization in Sudan revealed that the inflation rate increased to 114% in May, compared to about 99% in April, due to the persistently high food prices.
The annual rate of change (inflation) in May was 114.23 percent, compared to 98.81 percent last year. The reason for the rise is the continued high prices of foodstuffs such as oils, meat, milk, eggs, legumes and sugar in addition to bread and cooking gas.
Since the separation of South Sudan from Sudan in 2011, the Sudanese economy has witnessed a rise in inflation rates and a decline in the value of the Sudanese pound, due to the loss of significant oil revenues. Sudan is also suffering from high external debt, which amounted, according to the International Monetary Fund data, to about $60 billion.
The United States imposed economic sanctions on Khartoum for two decades before it lifted it in 2017. But it still places Sudan on the list of "state sponsors of terrorism", hampering the flow of foreign investment. In February, the World Food Program announced that 9.1 million Sudanese were in need of humanitarian assistance.
Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)
Bank Al-Maghrib (the central bank) set the interest rate by 50 basis points to 1.5 percent, expecting the medium-term inflation rate to remain at a moderate level of about 1 percent in both 2020 and 2021. This is in a context marked by weak inflationary pressures caused by demand and low commodity prices.

The central bank expected to record the national economy, due to the dual effects of drought and the restrictions imposed to limit the spread of the “Covid-19” epidemic, during the year 2020, its strongest decline since 1996, by 5.2 percent. The value added in the agricultural sector is also expected to decrease by 4.6 percent, with a cereal yield of 30 million kantars, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Growth in 2021 is likely to rise to 4.2 percent, with agricultural added value increasing by 12.4 percent, with the hypothesis of achieving a cereal crop of 75 million kantars, and the improvement of non-agricultural activities constituting 3.1 percent. Indicating that, given the rapid and mysterious development of the status quo, these expectations remain surrounded by many uncertainties.

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
The Egyptian Council of Representatives approved a draft law linking the state’s general budget for the fiscal year 2020-2021, which begins on July 1st, and projects linking the budgets of the 53 economic public bodies, and linking the budget of the National Military Production Authority for the same fiscal year.

The House of Representatives approved the recommendations contained in the general report of the Parliament’s Plan and Budget Committee, and transmitted the report and the discussions that took place around it to the government, to take the necessary measures regarding its recommendations and the observations made by the members of the Council.

According to the central bank, the money supply (N1) increased by 0.7% from 560.3 billion dirhams at the end of April 2020 to 564.3 billion dirhams at the end of May 2020. While the money supply (N2) decreased by 0.9% from 1464.8 billion dirhams (1.464 trillion) at the end of April 2020 to 1451.9 billion dirhams (1.451 trillion) at the end of May 2020. The money supply (N3) decreased by 0.2% from 1751.5 billion dirhams (1.751 trillion) at the end of April 2020 to 1747.8 billion dirhams (1.747 trillion) at the end of May 2020.

Source (Al-Khaleej Newspaper-UAE, Edited)

The total UAE bank credit increased by 0.1 percent, or 2.2 billion dirhams, to 1778.3 billion dirhams (1.778 trillion) at the end of May, from 1776.1 billion dirhams (1.776 trillion) at the end of April 2020.

On the other hand, total bank deposits decreased by 6.7 billion dirhams, on a monthly basis, as a result of a decrease of 7.5 billion dirhams in non-resident deposits, which exceeded the increase of 0.8 billion dirhams in resident deposits. Total banking assets increased by 0.3 percent from 3155.7 billion dirhams (3.155 trillion dirhams) at the end of April 2020 to 3165.7 billion dirhams (3.165 trillion) at the end of May 2020.

According to the central bank, the money supply (N3) increased by 0.7% from 560.3 billion dirhams at the end of April 2020 to 564.3 billion dirhams at the end of May 2020. While the money supply (N2) decreased by 0.9% from 1464.8 billion dirhams (1.464 trillion) at the end of April 2020 to 1451.9 billion dirhams (1.451 trillion) at the end of May 2020. The money supply (N3) decreased by 0.2% from 1751.5 billion dirhams (1.751 trillion) at the end of April 2020 to 1747.8 billion dirhams (1.747 trillion) at the end of May 2020.

Source (Al-Khaleej Newspaper-UAE, Edited)