وينضح من خلال تتبع المؤشر الخاص بحركة الاستثمارات الأجنبية المباشرة في الإمارات حفاظه على نهج متصاعد رغم حالة التباطؤ التي شهدها الاقتصاد العالمي بسبب ما يظهره تحليل محتويات حزمة من تقارير الاستثمار الصادرة عن مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والتنمية (أونكتاد) خلال السنوات الماضية.

وخلال العام 2019 صنفت "أونكتاد" دولة الإمارات كأكبر الدول المستقطبة للاستثمارات الأجنبية المباشرة في غرب آسيا بعدما نجحت في جذب نحو 51.3 مليار درهم (14 مليار دولار) وهو ما شكل نقطة تحول مهمة في مسيرة جهودها الرامية لترسيخ مكانها كمركز إقليمي للاستثمار الأجنبي.

من المصدر: "صحيفة الخليج الإماراتية، بتصريف")

The value of foreign direct investment that the United Arab Emirates has succeeded in attracting during the past three years (2017-2019) amounted to 121.6 billion dirhams, which reflects its attractiveness and competitiveness, whether at the level of the legislative environment regulating the business community or the infrastructure that is the largest in the region.

The UAE has ranked 19th in the world in the confidence index in foreign direct investment, according to the latest reports issued by Kearney Company, which is one of the largest international companies specialized in consulting, boosting its progress by 21 places compared to the previous report.

It is clear from the tracking of the index on the movement of foreign direct investment in the UAE, maintaining a progressive approach despite the slowdown in the global economy, according to the analysis of the contents of a package of investment reports issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) during the past years. During the year 2019, "UNCTAD" ranked the UAE as the largest country attracting foreign direct investment in West Asia after it succeeded in attracting about 51.3 billion dirhams (14 billion dollars), which constituted an important turning point in the process of its efforts to consolidate its position as a regional center for foreign investment.

Source (Al-Khaleej Newspaper-UAE, Edited)
خفض وكالة "موديز" الدولية تصنيف لبنان الائتماني إلى C إلى CA الائتماني درجة واحدة من السنة المالية 2019-2020 التي انتهت في يونيو (حزيران)، مقابل 9.8 مليار دولار خلال ذات الفترة في السنة المالية السابقة.

وقاها البنك المركزي المصري أن التصنيف في عجز حساب المعاملات الجارية لليونان الثالث على التوالي، حيث تراجع العجز بمعدل 39.2% ليقتصر على نحو 8.2 مليار دولار خلال الفترة من يناير/مارس 2020، مقابل نحو 4.5 مليار دولار خلال ذات الفترة من العام الماضي.

وأفادت التحسينات المالية من المصرفين العاميين في الخارج خلال الربع الأول من العام الحالي، بـ1.7 مليار دولار مقابل مع التحسن في عجز ميزان المعاملات الجارية إلى 7.3 مليار دولار خلال الأشهر التسع الأولى من السنة المالية 2019-2020 للبنان عن السداد من المرجح أن تتجاوز في المئة.

وأعلنت الوكالة أن قرارها بعدم وضع نظرة مستقبلية للتصنيف الائتماني للبنان، يستند إلى احتمالات مرتفعة جداً لخسائر كبيرة للدائنين من القطاع الخاص. مبينة أن المؤسسات الضعيفة جداً وقوة الحوكمة يقوّضان الخطوات الأولى للحكومة اللبنانية برئاسة الرئيس حسن دياب من أجل استعادة بعض الاستقرار.

ويفتقر تصنيف "موديز" ضعف الموقف اللبناني في المفاوضات مع صندوق النقد الدولي من أجل الحصول علىfraction of significant losses to private creditors. Indicating that the very weak institutions and the strength of governance undermine the first reform steps of the Lebanese government headed by President Hassan Diab in order to restore some stability.

Moody's rating further aggravates the weakness of the الوضع الائتماني، وكذلك إرتفاع إيرادات قابة السويس 84.4 مليار دولار إلى 1.4 مليار دولار.

في الوقت ذاته، هبط الميزان التجاري خارج القطاع النفطي بمقدار 2.2 مليار دولار إلى 27.3 مليار دولار في الأشهر التسع الأولى من السنة المالية المضمنة مع الفترة نفسها قبل عام. بينما بلغ صافي الاستيراد الأجنبي المباشر في مصر في الربع الأول 970.5 مليار دولار مقابل 2.3 مليار دولار خلال الفترة ذاتها من العام الماضي.

المصدر (موقع العربية. نت، بتصرّف)

Moody's Downgrades Lebanon's Credit Rating to C

Moody's Agency downgraded Lebanon's credit rating one grade from CA to C, indicating that this rating reflects its estimate that bondholders' losses incurred during Lebanon's current default are likely to exceed 65 percent.

The agency announced that its decision not to set a future outlook for Lebanon's credit rating is based on very high odds of significant losses to private creditors. Indicating that the very weak institutions and the strength of governance undermine the first reform steps of the Lebanese government headed by President Hassan Diab in order to restore some stability.

Moody's rating further aggravates the weakness of the اقتصاد. ولدت الجمعية أسفها واستهجانها لكون الأجزاء التي سادت الاجتماع مع وزارة المالية قد أعادت الأمور إلى نقطة الصفر.

المصدر (صحيفة العربي الجديد، بتصرّف)

The Current Account Deficit Decreased in Egypt

The Central Bank of Egypt revealed that the current account deficit decreased to 7.3 billion dollars in the first nine months of the 2019-2020 fiscal year that ended in June, compared to 9.8 billion dollars during the same period in the previous fiscal year.

According to the central bank, the improvement in the current account deficit continued for the third quarter in a row, with the deficit dropping by 39.2% to be limited to about $8.2 billion during the period January/March 2020, compared to about $4.5 billion during the same period in the previous fiscal year (2019).

Remittances from Egyptians working abroad increased during the first quarter of this year, by $1.7 billion to $7.9 billion, compared to the same period last year. Suez Canal revenues also increased by $84.4 million to $1.4 billion.

In parallel, the trade deficit outside the oil sector fell by $2.2 billion to $27.3 billion in the first nine months of the fiscal year compared to the same period a year ago. While the net foreign direct investment in Egypt in the first quarter amounted to 970.5 million dollars, compared with 2.3 billion dollars during the same period last year.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)

Lebanese position in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund in order to obtain a loan to help it overcome its financial distress, especially in light of the talk about the intention of the "Association of Banks in Lebanon" to withdraw from talks with the Fund, which is clouded by a dispute over the scope of huge financial losses that Lebanon will suffer financially, economically, and living wise.

The Association expressed its regret and disapproval that the atmosphere that prevailed in the meeting with the Ministry of Finance had returned matters to square one.

Source (The New Arab Newspaper, Edited)
Jordan Makes a Progress in Combating Tax Evasion

Jordanian Finance Minister Mohammad Al-Asas confirmed that "inspection tours during the first half of this year resulted in achieving financial differences of 371 million dinars (approximately $520 million) for the treasury," noting that "these funds will be spent on priorities such as bread subsidies and improving public services provided to citizens."

He stressed, during a press conference on combating tax evasion and preserving public money, that "the Jordanian government is committed to not imposing new taxes on citizens even in the most difficult circumstances that we are going through as a result of the effects of the emerging Coronavirus pandemic," noting that "the ministry will work to supply all that is collected from audits and tax inspections of the treasury, as it will be allocated to the necessary expenditures, such as bread subsidies."

Al-Asas considered that "combating tax evasion does not depend only on chasing and punishing evaders, but rather on converting the culture of evasion into a culture of commitment." Adding that "the value of tax differences and fines due to tax audits and tax inspections of the treasury, as it will be not only ($520 million) as a result of tax audit procedures, and 225 million Dinars (equivalent to 310 million dollars) as a result of inspection procedures."

Source (Al-Dustour Newspaper-Jordan, Edited)