توقع صندوق النقد الدولي انتعاشاً تدريجياً للاقتصاد السعودي في النصف الثاني من العام 2020، مبيّناً أنّ ذلك لا يخلو من وجود تحديات ماثلة في ظروف "عدم اليقين" التي يمر بها الاقتصاد العالمي وترتكز على استمرار دعم الرعاية الصحية، وتحفيز القطاع الخاص، وتوليد الوظائف.

وفي هذا السياق، لفت رئيس بعثة صندوق النقد الدولي إلى السعودية تيم كالين، إلى أنّ "أحدث توقعات صندوق النقد الدولي في تنبؤات الاقتصاد أشارت إلى أن الاقتصاد العالمي سينكمش بنسبة 5.4% في عام 2020، فيما لا يزال هناك 4.9% في عام 2021. فيما لا يزال هناك قدر كبير من عدم اليقين بشأن التوقعات الاقتصادية العالميّة".

وأوضح كالين أنه "من المتوقع انتعاش الاقتصاد السعودي تدريجياً في النصف الثاني من العام الحالي مع انتهاء عمليات الإغلاق، حيث ستعمل بعض القطاعات بشكل أفضل من غيرها، وستعتمد قوة التعافي على استعادة الناس الثقة في القيام بالنشاط الاقتصادي والبحث المستمر بشأن الفيروس لذا لا يجب أخذ التجارة الجديدة بشكل جيد.

وأوضح كالين أن "السعودية وضعت حزمة قوية من تدابير الدعم للاقتصاد، ساعدت بلا شك في تخفيف التداعيات الاقتصادية الناجمة عن فيروس كورونا".

Klein explained, "It is expected that the Saudi economy will gradually recover in the second half of this year with the end of the closures, as some sectors will work better than others, and the strength of the recovery will depend on people restoring confidence in carrying out economic activity and constant vigilance about the virus to ensure that new cases are contained well".

Klein explained that "Saudi Arabia has put in place a strong package of support measures for the economy, which undoubtedly helped mitigate the economic repercussions resulting from the Corona virus."

Source (Al-Arabiya.net, Edited)
event that a political vacuum occurs for a long time or a weak new government is formed, this will lead to further delays in political reforms, foreign aid and debt restructuring negotiations. The agency has warned that without a strong commitment to implementing economic, financial and monetary structural reforms, and in the absence of a political support provided by an IMF program, we expect the debt restructuring negotiations to extend beyond 2020. Noting that even before the recent events, Lebanon had made only limited progress in engaging creditors in debt restructuring negotiations.

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

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"Standard & Poor's downgrades Lebanese Treasury Bonds"

Standard & Poor's credit rating agency downgraded Lebanon's treasury bonds to the "default" category, after the government failed to pay them in time, revealing the aggravation of the economic crisis following the catastrophic explosion that occurred in Beirut's port in early August.

The agency indicated that it maintained Lebanon's credit rating on selective default (SD), a degree to which Lebanon declined after defaulting for the first time in history to pay its creditors' debts on time last March, while it downgraded three classes of Lebanese treasury bonds.

From "CC" to the point of "defaulting".

According to the agency, the catastrophic explosion in Beirut will exacerbate the economic crisis in the country, warning that in the end of May showed an increase by 402.1 million dinars, to reach 12.74 billion dinars, or 40.3% of the estimated gross domestic product for that month, compared to 12.34 billion dinars at the end of 2019, or 39.1% of GDP.

The total debt of the Jordanian government at the end of May reached 32.02 billion dinars, accounting for 101.2% of the estimated GDP for the month of May, compared to 30.08 billion dinars at the end of 2019, or 95.2% of the gross domestic product.

According to the Jordanian Ministry of Finance, the volume of central government debt reached 25.350 billion dinars, or 80.1 percent of the gross domestic product, compared to about 24 billion dinars, or 75.8 percent of the gross domestic product.

The data on the outstanding balance of the external debt at the end of May showed an increase by 402.1 million dinars, to reach 12.74 billion dinars, or 40.3% of the estimated gross domestic product for that month, compared to 12.34 billion dinars at the end of 2019, or 39 percent of output GDP for last year. While the total external debt (budgeted and guaranteed) at the end of last May was 12.373 billion dinars, or 39.1% of GDP, compared to 11.970 billion dinars at the end of last year, or 37.9% of the gross domestic product for the year 2019, after an exception what the social security investment fund holds.

Source (Ad-Dustour, the Jordanian newspaper, Edited)
طلب رئيس حكومة تصريف الأعمال إلياس الفخفاخ من البرلمان التونسي
عقد دورة برلمانية استثنائية للتصديق على مشروع قانون "التنشيط الاقتصادي
وإدماج القطاع الموازي والحد من التهرب الجبائي"، حيث يتضمن مشروع
القانون 31 فصلاً موزعة على ستة محاور تسمى "المراجعة المحدودة".
ومن شأن هذا القانون في حال إقراره ضخ مبلغ مالي لا يقل عن 1.1 مليار
دينار تونسي (حوالي 392 مليون دولار) متأتية من الضرائب وهو ما يساهم
في استعادة قسط من التوازنات المالية في ظل صعوبات في تمويل المالية
العمومية.

المصدر (صحيفة الشرق الأوسط، Edited)

The Tunisian government resorts to activating "Economic Revitalization"

Caretaker Prime Minister Elias Fakhfakh requested the
Tunisian Parliament to hold an extraordinary parliamentary
session to ratify the draft law "on economic revitalization
and integration of the parallel sector and the reduction of
tax evasion", the draft law includes 31 chapters divided into
six axes aimed at reducing the tax burden on institutions
and paying investment, integrating parallel economy
activities and the financial returns generated by it into the
economic cycle, reducing tax evasion and supporting all
forms of financial transparency and collection.

The draft law also includes 28 measures in various economic
and financial aspects, including measures to reduce the tax
burden on enterprises and pay investment, take measures to
integrate activities and currency from the parallel economy
into the economic cycle and others related to combating
tax evasion and supporting transparency, while a new tax
review law called "Limited Review".

This law, if approved, would pump an amount of no less
than 1.1 billion Tunisian dinars (about $392 million) from
taxes, which would contribute to restoring a portion of the
financial balance in light of difficulties in financing public
finances.

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
The Qatari Trade Balance achieves a Surplus of 49.1 Billion Riyals

According to the Planning and Statistics Authority data, the trade balance of the State of Qatar achieved a surplus of 49.1 billion riyaals during the first half of 2020, while the value of exports amounted to about 97.3 billion riyaals, while the value of imports reached 48.2 billion riyaals.

According to the planning authority data, exports of mineral fuels and lubricating oils accounted for about 82% of total exports during the first half, reaching 80 billion riyaals, while machinery and transport equipment came at the forefront of Qatari imports with an amount of 19.2 billion riyaals, accounting for about 40% of the total Qatari imports during the first half of this year.

The trade balance achieved during the second quarter of 2020 a surplus of 15.5 billion riyaals, a decrease of 61.0% compared to the surplus of the trade balance for the second quarter of 2019, which amounted to 39.9 billion riyaals. The total value of Qatari exports amounted to 37.8 billion riyaals, a decrease of 28.3 billion riyaals 42.8% compared to the second quarter of 2019, which recorded a total export of 66.2 billion riyaals. The report showed that the value of Qatari imports during the second quarter of this year reached 22.3 billion riyaals, a decrease of 4.0 billion riyaals and by 15.2% compared to the second quarter of 2019, which amounted to 26.3 billion riyaals.

Source (Al-Raya Qatari newspaper, Edited)