تراجع عائدات قطاع السياحة التونسي 65 في الهالة في 2020

النشرة اليومية للاتحاد
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نشرة يومية إلكترونية تصدر عن الاتحاد الغرف العربية

البائع الدفيئ على السفر وتشكيك في "كرونا" في أنحاء العالم إلى أن يغلق أغلب الفنادق في تونس أواخر 2019، ليحضر عشرات الألاف في القطاع وظائفهم. وفي هذا السياق كشفت تقارير السياحة عن تسجيل القطاع السياحي أعلى نسبة بطاقة خلال فترة انتشار فيروس "كرونا"، وكان من أكثر الأنظمة تضرراً من هذه الجائحة.

وفي تقريره، قدم البنك الدولي عددًا من التوصيات لإنقاذ الاقتصاد التونسي، مثل احتواء حجم كتلة الأجور؛ الأمر الذي سيكون من إعادة هيكلة المالية العمومية، وتوفير الاستثمار العضوي عن طريق تحويل المساعدات الاجتماعية المقدمة في شكل إعانات إلى تحويلات مباشرة تستهدف مستحقيها، ومعالجة المخاطر الضريبية المتأتية من الشركات العمومية.

المصدر (صحيفة الشرق الأوسط، بتحرير)

The Central Bank of Tunisia revealed that the tourism sector revenues fell 65 percent to about two billion dinars (746 million dollars), while the number of tourists fell 78 percent during 2020, because of the Corona virus.

Central data showed a decline in tourism revenues to 2 billion dinars, compared to 5.68 billion dinars in the previous year. While the number of tourists decreased by 78%; Western tourists abandoned hotels and resorts after Tunisia welcomed a record 9.5 million tourists in 2019.

Tourism is a vital sector and contributes 8 percent of the gross domestic product. It is a major source of foreign currency and the second largest operator after the agricultural sector. And due to the collapse of the tourism industry during the past year, the Tunisian economy contracted by 7 percent during 2020.

Last month, the World Bank expected that the economic contraction in Tunisia will reach 9.2 percent in 2020, expecting a slight increase in the growth rate during the current year 2021, at 5.8 percent. However, the existing structural weaknesses that the Tunisian economy suffers from will lead to a decline in growth that may reach about two percent during the year 2022.

The restrictions on travel and the spread of Corona around the world have led to most hotels in Tunisia closing their doors and tens of thousands in the sector losing their jobs.

In this context, the Tourism Syndicate revealed that the tourism sector recorded the highest unemployment rate during the period of the Corona virus, and it was one of the activities most affected by this pandemic.

In its report, the World Bank made a number of recommendations to save the Tunisian economy, such as containing the size of the wage block; Which will enable the restructuring of public finances, and the provision of public investment by converting social assistance provided in the form of subsidies into direct transfers aimed at those who deserve it, and addressing tax risks from public companies.

Source (Asharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
The Sudanese Cabinet approves the 2021 Budget

The Sudanese cabinet approved the 2021 budget, which will keep subsidies on wheat, electricity, cooking gas and medicine. However, despite the government’s approval of the budget, the final approval of the budget must come from a joint meeting between the Council of Ministers and the Transitional Sovereign Council.

Sudan is going through a severe economic crisis, with inflation reaching 254 percent in November. The Sudanese pound fell sharply last year, falling to around 263 per dollar on the black market. While the official rate used to calculate the budget is 55 Sudanese pounds to a dollar.

According to the council of Ministers, the budget includes a target of 95% inflation by the end of 2021. While the new budget targets GDP growth of 1.7 percent, with expectations of a deficit equivalent to 1.4 percent of GDP.

In 2020, Sudan canceled exorbitant subsidies for gasoline and diesel imports, which led to sharp rises in the prices of the two basic commodities. The program aims to support families, which was put under the supervision of the World Bank and with international funding, transfers directly monthly cash amounts to up to 80 percent of the population to face the repercussions of the subsidy removal.

The cabinet indicated that 24 percent of the budget, equivalent to 260 billion pounds (4.73 billion dollars based on the official exchange rate), will be allocated to this program and other support and social security programs.

According to the budget, the tax base will increase by 60 percent, while revenues from gold, one of Sudan’s main natural resources, will rise strongly to 100 billion pounds, from 18 billion in 2020.

The transitional government has given priority to the health and education sectors in the budget. The health care sector is set to receive 9 percent of the budget, or about 100 billion pounds. While education will receive 12.5 percent of it, or 137 billion pounds, which is the first time that the percentage allocated to education in the budget exceeds the allocations for defense, in which the defense item is set to receive 12.4 percent of the spending.

Source (CNBC Arabic website, Edited)
تتوقع البنك الدولي أن يسجل الاقتصاد الأردني نموا بنسبة 1.8 في المئة خلال العام 2021، ليزوّج في العام المقبل إلى 2 في المئة. كما توقع البنك في تقرير له حول الأفلاق الاقتصادية العالمية، أن ينمو النشاط الاقتصادي في منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا بنسبة 2.1 في المئة خلال العام الجارى، ما يعكس الضرر الدائم الناجم عن جائحة كورونا وانخفاض أسعار النفط.

ووفقاً للبنك الدولي، يتوقف التعافي الاقتصادي على مدى احتواء الجائحة، واستقرار أسعار النفط، وعدم تصاعد التوترات الجيوسياسية في المنطقة، وافتراض توزيع لقاح فايروس كورونا في النصف الثاني من العام.

ويشير البنك إلى أن بعض عوامل الديمغرافية الشمالية، بما فيها الأجواء الاقتصادية، والتمكن الحقيقي، والتنمية الاجتماعية، قد تعزز من الوضع الاجتماعي. وعلى الصعيد العالمي، يتوقع البنك أن ينمو النشاط الاقتصادي في استخدام الاستثمارات في البلدان المصدرة للنفط، بدعم من عودة الطلب على النفط إلى الوضع الطبيعي والتخفيف المتزايد من الإجراءات المتعلقة بالجائحة. وكشف البنك عن أن التصورات الإيجابية المتزايدة لنظم الاقتصادات العالمية، وتعزيز الاستثمارات في البلدان المصدرة للنفط، قد يساهم في إعادة تحديد الاتجاهات الإقتصادية في المنطقة.

وقال البنك، إن الأردن يحتفل بالنمو الاقتصادي في الضعف من جائحة كورونا، ويتوقع أن ينمو النشاط الاقتصادي في البلدان المصدرة للنفط، بدعم من عودة الطلب على النفط إلى الوضع الطبيعي والتخفيف المتزايد من الإجراءات المتعلقة بالجائحة.

انتهى بنك Necle البرازيلي، يحذر من أن تفشي كورونا في البلدان المصدرة للنفط، قد يؤثر على القدرة على الاستثمار في البلدان المصدرة للنفط.

لا يوجد ردود على السؤال:

لا يوجد سؤال للإجابة عليه.

The World Bank expects 1.8 Percent Growth for Jordan

The World Bank expects that the Jordanian economy will grow by 1.8 percent during the year 2021, to rise next year to 2 percent. The bank also expects, in a report on global economic prospects, that economic activity in the Middle East and North Africa region will grow by 2.1 percent this year, reflecting the lasting damage caused by the Corona pandemic and the drop in oil prices.

According to the World Bank, economic recovery depends on the extent to which the pandemic is contained, the stability of oil prices, the non-escalation of geopolitical tensions in the region, and the assumption that a vaccine for Coronavirus will be distributed in the second half of the year.

As for oil-exporting countries, growth is expected to recover to 1.8 this year, supported by the return of oil demand to normal, the planned mitigation of oil production cuts in OPEC countries, policy support and the gradual easing of domestic restrictions related to the pandemic. In its report, the bank revealed that a drop in oil prices, severe price fluctuations, or an extension of OPEC production cuts may impede growth in the emerging economies of oil-exporting markets and developing countries in the region. The oil-importing countries may also be affected by the decline in oil prices, by a decrease in remittances from expatriates working in the oil-exporting countries in the region, and a decrease in foreign direct investment flows from those countries.

The bank expected that the global economy would grow by 4 percent in 2021, assuming that the initial distribution of Corona virus vaccines would become widespread during the current year. Indicating that the recovery will likely be weak, unless policy makers act decisively to curb the pandemic and implement reforms to boost investment.

Source (London-based Arab Newspaper, Edited)
The UAE and Kuwaiti Passports are at the Forefront of the Arab Countries

The Kuwaiti passport ranks two places to 55th in the world on the "Henley" index of the most powerful passports, in terms of freedom of movement and the number of destinations that the passport holder can go to without a prior visa. The number of destinations that a Kuwaiti passport holder can travel to without a prior visa has increased to about 96 in 2021, after it was 95 destinations in 2020, maintaining its second position in the Gulf and Arab countries after the UAE passport.

According to the index, the UAE signed several reciprocal visa-exemption agreements last year, thus advancing from 18th to 16th place globally during 2021 and increasing the number of destinations that are allowed to travel to 173 destinations around the world from pre-visa countries, this is considered an astonishing rise, according to the description of the index, on its position since it began tracking countries in 2006, when the UAE ranked 62nd with access to only 35 destinations.

The Qatari passport came in the 56th position globally, ahead of two places to allow its holder to travel to 95 destinations around the world without a visa, followed by the Bahraini passport, which came in the 64th position in 83 countries, and after it the Omani passport with about 80 destinations, then the Saudi passport in the 66th place in the world in 79 countries. The Tunisian passport ranked 74th in the world with 71 countries, then Algeria and Jordan shared the 92nd position with 51 destinations, then Egypt ranked 95th with 50 countries, then Lebanon ranked 102nd with 40 countries.

Globally, Japan topped the list once again, offering its passport holders visa-free or visa-free entry upon arrival at 191 destinations around the world, followed by Singapore in second place, with 190 destinations, and South Korea shares with Germany in third place with 189 destinations.

Finland, Italy, Luxembourg and Spain shared fourth place with 188 countries, followed by Denmark and Austria in fourth place with 187 destinations, and Sweden, France, Portugal, Netherlands and Ireland ranked sixth with 186. Switzerland, the United States, the United Kingdom, Norway, Belgium and New Zealand were ranked seventh, with visa-free access to 185 destinations, while Greece, Malta, the Czech Republic and Australia ranked eighth, with access to 184 countries.

On the other hand, as the worst passports in the world, which gives holders access to less than 40 countries without a visa or visa on arrival, it includes North Korea (39 destinations), Libya and Nepal (38), Somalia and Yemen (33), and Pakistan (32) Syria (29), Iraq (28), and Afghanistan (26).