المصدر (صحيفة العربي الجديد، بتصرف)

السياحة بقيمة 600 مليار دولار في 2020

أظهرت البيانات الصادرة ضمن دراسة لمنظمة السياحة العالمية بالتعاون مع الأكاديمية الوطنية للتدريب الفنى وتقنية الطيران في الأردن، خسارات القطاع السياحي الأردني بحوالي 4.7 مليارات دولار خلال عام 2020 من آخر غير أوروبا كورونا الذي تسبب في توقف الحياة بشكل تام لفترة طويلة.

وتأثرت هذه الخسائر في القطاع السياحي في الأردن بانخفاض إيرادات السياحة بنسبة 81% عام 2020 مقارنة بعام 2019، وفقدت تعافي السياحة بنسبة 81% في العام الماضي، وتفاقم في عام 2021، وفقاً للرئيسة التنفيذية لوزيرة السياحة، ماجدات الأغوير، وتعافي الصناعة السياحية في الأردن في عام 2021، بفضل تجاوزها لتحديات النقص في التدفق الجوي، واعتمادها على السياح المحلي والمزدوج في الدعم.

ويعتبر أن هذه الخسائر باتت حاسمة في عملية إعادة الانتهاء السياحي في الأردن، حيث أن القطاع السياحي في الأردن يشكل 28% من إجمالي الناتج المحلي، كما أن هذه الخسائر قد تؤثر على الاستقرار الاجتماعي والاقتصادي في البلاد.

المصدر (عربية.نت website, Edited)

 والنشرة اليومية للاتحاد
UAC DAILY MONITOR

صدوق النقد: غموض كبير يكتنف افاق الاقتصاد العالمي

أشارت مديرة صندوق النقد الدولي كريستالينا جورجيفا اليوم إلى أن غموض كبير لا يزال يكتنف افاق الاقتصاد العالمي بسبب تدهور فيروس كورونا، معتبرة أن تغييرات القطاعات بين الدول الغنية والفقيرة تتطلب من الصندوق النظر في حيثيات توزيع اعضاء الموارد.

وتلتقي جورجيفا الى أن توزيعا جديدا لعملة الصندوق، حقوق السحب الخاصة، سيساعد في منح الدول الغنية وفقا للذروة الأزمة.

المصدر (عربية.نت website, Edited)

The Director of the International Monetary Fund, Kristalina Georgieva, indicated today that great uncertainty still surrounds the outlook for the global economy due to the Coronavirus pandemic, considering that the growing inequality between rich and poor countries requires the Fund to find more resources.

Georgieva pointed out that "a new distribution of the fund's currency, the special drawing rights, will help give countries more financial space to confront the health crisis and transform into a digital and green economy," according to Reuters news agency.

For her part, Swedish Finance Minister Magdalena Anderson, who is the new chair of the International Monetary Fund’s Steering Committee, indicated that "it is clear that the need for liquidity is still great," revealing that she will consult with member states on options to increase liquidity.

Source (Al-Arabya.net website, Edited)

ف:\n
IMF: Great Ambiguity Surrounds the Outlook for the Global Economy

The data released within a study of the World Tourism Organization in cooperation with the National Academy for Tourism and Aviation Sciences Training in Jordan showed that the Jordanian tourism sector lost about $4.7 billion during 2020 as a result of the Coronavirus, which caused the tourism season to stop completely for more than 9 months.

The Jordanian government began to take incentive steps to restore activity to the sector during the current year, amid a decline in tourism revenues by 81% last year, compared to 2019.

According to the study, dozens of hotels and more than 400 tourist restaurants and 400 popular restaurants and cafes in Jordan have closed, leaving about 14,000 employees losing their jobs. Note that the number of establishments operating in the tourism sector is about 4,500 with more than 53,000 people working in various disciplines.

The Jordanian Ministry of Tourism expects the sector to recover from the crisis in the middle of this year, to return to normal by 2022, announcing the launch of a tourism risk fund worth $28 million to support the sector and mitigate the damage it suffered.

In this context, the General Director of the Tourism Promotion Authority, Abdul Razaq Arabiyat, explained that there are many programs and plans that will be implemented during the current year to revitalize the sector, including focusing on charter flight programs and making use of them to improve the tourist season this year.

Earlier this January, the government took several measures to gradually restore life to normal in Jordan, as the comprehensive ban decision was suspended every Friday and many sectors were opened.

Source (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed Newspaper, Edited)
فازورة استيراد الدول العربية للغذية تخطت الى 100 مليار دولار

كشفت منظمة الأغذية والزراعة العالمية "فاو" عن ارتفاع مؤشر أسعار التغذية في السوق الدولية بواقع 2.2% في المائة، مشيرة إلى أن الثروة النفطية في الدول العربية تناقصت تنفيذاً لقرار الإدارة الأميركية."فاو" تشير إلى أن الفواتير الخاصة بالغذاء في الدول العربية بلغت مستوى قدره 100 مليار دولار سنوياً، وفق تقدير المؤسسة، وذلك بسبب تراجع الموارد والدخل في المنطقة. وستشكل هذه الزيادات أعباء إضافية على الحكومات العربية في مجال الاقتصادي وغيره من المجالات، وستشدد على هذه الزيادات أهمية إضافة على تكاليف معينة في الأسرة وسيتحملها المواطن العربي من جيبه الخاص، مع خسائر المياه. ونهاية المطاف هو وحده من يتحمل نتائج فشل أداء الحكومة في مجالاتها، وستذكر هذه الزيادات أهميتها في أغلب شؤون الحياة، حيث ستزيد معاناة الحكومات في ظل العجز المستمر في موازناتها العامة بسبب تداعيات جائحة كورونا.

The Arab Countries’ Food Import Bill Exceeded $100 Billion

The International Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) revealed that the food price index on the international market rose at a high rate of 2.2 percent in December from its level in November, registering an increase for the seventh month in a row. At the level of the past 2020 year, the index recorded its highest level in three years, an increase of 3.1 percent over its level in 2019.

According to the food price index, the value of the food import bill for Arab countries is about 100 billion dollars annually, according to the report of the economic affairs sector of the League of Arab States in May of last year, a 10% increase over its value in 2016, when it was 90 billion.

The suffering of governments will increase in light of the continuous deficit in their public budgets due to the repercussions of the Corona pandemic on the shrinking of the global economy and the decline in the availability of food production in the international market, and because of the decline in resources and oil revenues in the region as a result of lower prices.

According to the FAO, the rise in food prices does not please the Arab citizen either, because in the end he alone bears the consequences of the failure of Arab governments' performance in the economic and other fields. These increases will constitute additional burdens on the family's living costs, and the Arab citizen will bear them from his own pocket, with millions losing their jobs and sources of income due to the Corona pandemic.

Source (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed Newspaper, Edited)
The Bahrain Economic Development Board (governmental) revealed that Bahrain attracted foreign direct investments worth $885 million during the year 2020, which included establishing new companies or expanding the business of existing companies despite the repercussions of the Corona pandemic. Local, regional and international companies launched projects and invested in sectors such as financial services, manufacturing, logistics and tourism over the past year. According to the council, the incoming investments to the Kingdom are expected to create more than 4,300 jobs over the next three years. Indicating that the accumulated foreign investments in the Kingdom of Bahrain have achieved a continuous growth in the past ten years, as this stock is witnessing a growth of about one billion dollars annually. The Council revealed that the volume of accumulated direct investments relative to the Kingdom's GDP reached 78 percent in 2019, double the global average, which is estimated at 42 percent. Bahrain is the least productive in terms of oil resources among the GCC states, and produces about 200 thousand barrels of crude oil per day. The Bahraini economy was affected by the outbreak of the Coronavirus, which prompted the government to approve a financial stimulus package worth 4.3 billion dinars (11.4 billion dollars) as a top priority to support the economy to face the repercussions of the pandemic. The year 2018 witnessed a big jump in foreign direct investment in Bahrain, which more than doubled during the first nine months of the year. Manama is promoting itself as a regional base for companies, especially to reach the Saudi market, in light of the economic reforms implemented by Riyadh. 

Source (London-based Arab Newspaper, Edited)