trzymت المملكة العربية السعودية بمركز الصدارة عربياً من حيث حجم احتياطات الذهب، وفقاً لتقرير مجلس الاحتياطي الذهبي العالمي لشهر مارس، والذي تصدرته الولايات المتحدة الأميركية عالمياً.

ويحسب التقرير فقد بلغت حيازات المملكة العربية السعودية 323.1 طن، شكلت فقط 4.1 في المئة من إجمالي احتياطاتها من الذهب، لتحتل المرتبة الـ 18 عالمياً.

وجاء لبنان في المركز الثاني عربياً وبفارق مرتبة عن السعودية في الترتيب العالمي، مع حيازات بلغت 286.8 طن من الذهب، تمثل نحو 40% من احتياطات الذهب، واحتلت المرتبة الـ 18 عالمياً.

وأيضا جاء العراق في المركز الخامس عربياً، مع حيازات بلغت 96.4 طن من الذهب، وهي تحتل المرتبة الـ 38 عالمياً، أما سوريا فإنها جاءت في المركز الثامن عربياً، مع حيازات بلغت 79 طن، وتمثل نحو 10% من احتياطاتها للاقتصاد العربي، وتحتل المرتبة الـ 100 عالمياً.

السعودية الأولى عربياً و18 عالمياً في احتياط الذهب

Saudi Arabia is the 1st in the Arab World and the 18th in the World in Gold Reserves

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has maintained the Arab lead in terms of the size of gold reserves, according to the report of the World Gold Reserve Council for the month of March, which was topped by the United States of America globally.

According to the report, the Kingdom’s gold holdings within the reserves of the Central Bank amounted to 323.1 tons, which constitutes only 4.1 percent of its total assets reserves, ranking 18th in the world.

Lebanon came second in the Arab world, only two places behind Saudi Arabia in the world ranking, with reserves amounting to 286.8 tons of gold, representing about 40% of its reserves of assets, followed by Algeria with 173.6 tons of gold, representing 18% of the reserves, while Libya kept the third place with reserves of 116.6 tons with the 33rd place in the world, and gold represented about 8.3 percent of the total reserves of the Libyan Central Bank of foreign assets.

With less than 100 tons of gold, the rest of the Arab countries came, with Iraq ranked fifth in the Arab world and 38th in the world, with reserves of 96.4 tons, while Egypt came in sixth place with reserves amounting to 80.2 tons, which represented 10 percent and 12.4 percent of the foreign assets reserves of the two countries. While Kuwait ranked seventh in the Arab ranking with reserves of 79 tons, and despite the popularity of the UAE gold markets, the Central Bank’s reserves of the yellow metal came in eighth place in the Arab world at 57.6 tons, representing only 3.2 percent of foreign reserves, and then Qatar with 56.7 Tons, then Jordan with 43.5 tons, devouring Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, Bahrain, and finally Yemen with reserves of 1.6 tons of gold which ranked 100 in the world.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)
The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) revealed that the recovery in oil demand will be concentrated in the second half of the year, as the impact of the pandemic continues to undermine the support of the organization and its allies to the market. Indicating that demand will rise by 5.89 million barrels per day in 2021, equivalent to 6.5 percent, and a slight increase from the previous month’s estimates.

OPEC expected that the total demand for oil will reach 96.3 million barrels per day, and most of the consumption will be in the second half. It also revealed that the growth in demand this year will not be able to compensate for the large deficit in 2020, as restrictions on the movement of individuals are expected to continue throughout 2021.

OPEC raised its forecast for global economic growth this year to 5.1 percent from 4.8 percent, but it expects the pandemic’s impact to continue in the first half of the year.

The report also showed a decline in OPEC oil production in February, at a time when most OPEC + members returned to curbing production and Saudi Arabia pledged to cut an additional one million barrels per day in February and March, which it extended last week to the end of April.

OPEC revealed a decrease in its production by 650 thousand to 24.85 million barrels per day, as a result of the Saudi cut. Saudi Arabia told OPEC it had implemented most of the cuts, reducing production by 956,000 bpd reaching to 8.147 million bpd.

"OPEC" expects a 5.1 percent Global Growth in 2021

Source (Arabic cnbc website, Edited)
Inflation in Sudan Jumps to 331 percent

The annual inflation rate in Sudan jumped by 330.78 percent in February, compared to 304.33 percent in the previous January.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (governmental), the monthly inflation rate increased by 26.45 percent compared to the previous month.

The rise in consumer prices was driven by an increase in all components of the food and beverage group by 266.99 percent year on year, compared to 248.27 percent in January.

Last October, the transitional government announced the implementation of the lifting of fuel subsidies (gasoline, diesel) and their entry into force, as part of the modified budgetary procedures that Sudan authorized last August.

In the 2021 budget, the Sudanese government targets inflation rates in the range of 95 percent. Consumer prices are expected to accelerate this month, with the Central Bank of Sudan implementing a partial float in the exchange rate of the pound to 375 against the dollar, compared to 55 previously.

The indicators of the first weeks of the decision taken last month show that the gap between the official and parallel markets has narrowed, amid expectations that the latter will disappear if the central bank succeeds in providing the market’s need of the dollar. Sudan is witnessing rapid and interconnected developments within the governance crisis, since April 2019, under the heaviness of popular protests that began in late 2018, denouncing the deteriorating economic conditions.

Source (Anatolia Agency, Edited)