المكون الذي يقيس أداء الدول من حيث سهولة الوصول إلى رؤوس الأموال والبنية التحتية المتقدمة وشفافية الممارسات التجارية والقوى العاملة الماهرة، والابتكار والروح الريادية والخبرة القانونية، وقعت في المركز 21 في المجموعة، والتي يقيس قدرة الدولة على التكيف والاستجابة للأزمات والمتغيرات، مما يحدث في أزمة كوفيد-19. كما وصلت الإمارات في المركز 24 في جودة الحياة، والتي يقيس عدة عناصر تضمن جودة العمل وتوفر الوظائف، والاستقرار السياسي والاقتصادي، وضعية الفجوة بين المداخيل، الفلافة، وتطور النظام التعليمي والصحفي.

المصدر (صحيفة الخليج الإماراتية، Edited)

The UAE is the 1st Regionally in the "Best Countries 2021" Index

The UAE has maintained its first position in the Arab world and the 22nd in the world in the "Best Countries for 2021" index issued by the US News and World Report, which measures the performance of 78 countries according to the characteristics and trends that contribute to boosting trade and investment and the direct impact on their national economies in light of the Covid-19 pandemic. In the sub-classifications, the UAE topped the world countries for the second year in a row in growth, which measures the performance of countries in terms of flexibility and economic momentum, and the outlook for countries where purchasing power per capita and parity in per capita GDP. In the ranking on entrepreneurship, the UAE ranked 20th in this component that measures the performance of countries in terms of ease of access to capital, advanced infrastructure, transparency of business practices, skilled workforce, innovation, entrepreneurial spirit, technical expertise and advanced legal frameworks. And it ranked 21st in resilience, which measures the country's ability to adapt and respond to crises and variables, as happened in the "Covid-19" pandemic. It also ranked 24th in quality of life, which measures several elements including the quality of the labor market, job availability, political and economic stability, narrowing the gap between incomes, welfare, and the development of the educational and health system. Source (Al Khaleej Newspaper-UAE, Edited)
Growth of the Reserve Money at QCB

The data released by Qatar Central Bank showed that the total reserve money in the banking system increased by the end of March at an annual rate of 14.9 percent to 104.54 billion riyals, compared with 91.02 billion riyals in March 2020, and an increase of 0.49 billion riyals from what it was last February. Thus, the reserve money constituted 51 percent of the bank’s cash reserves, which amounted to about 204.99 billion riyals.

Reserve money consists of four components: issued cash, mandatory reserves, surplus reserve balances of banks deposited with the Qatar Central Bank, and others. According to the data, the change in reserve money in the month of March has been achieved by the changes that occurred in its various components, as the mandatory reserve increased by the end of March by 524 million riyals, compared to February, up to the level of 41.09 billion riyals.

The reserve requirement ratio of reserve money was stable in March at 39.3 percent, compared with 39.4 percent in February. It is worth noting that this category is considered a stable category, and it usually changes with the total change of cash deposits with commercial banks.

Source (Al-Rayya Newspaper-Qatar, Edited)

Dubai Chamber’s Transactions are almost 100% Digital

Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry revealed that the smart transformation in its basic services has reached 100 percent, to cover more than 50 various services that it provides to the business sector in the emirate. Indicating that 99.26 percent of the transactions made last year were digital, which shows the readiness of its digital infrastructure and the efficiency of its services in meeting the requirements of the business community, as last year the Chamber completed more than 659,000 digital transactions that covered all its main services.

The Chamber’s President & CEO, H.E. Hamad Buamim, affirmed that “the smart transformation in the Chamber’s services came smooth and flexible due to the advanced digital infrastructure in which the Chamber has invested over the past years, which made it easier for its members to practice their work and strengthened the Chamber’s efforts to support and ensure the continuity and competitiveness of business in the emirate. He also emphasized that “the complete smart transformation of the Chamber’s services is a very important indicator that shows the Chamber’s readiness to anticipate the future of business for the next fifty years.” He also considered that “the complete smart transformation of Dubai Chamber is in line with the directives of the wise leadership to transform the emirate into the smartest cities in the world, facilitate business practice and adopt advanced technical solutions to enrich the experience of dealers, facilitate their transactions and accelerate their work.”

H.E. Hamad Buamim pointed out that "customer awareness of the benefits and advantages of digital transformation supports the emirate's competitiveness and its ability to provide the best services to investors and entrepreneurs."

Source (Al Bayan Newspaper-UAE, Edited)
The Arab Investment & Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (Dhaman), called for the need to continue moving at the level of countries and at the regional level to diversify the commodity exports to Arab countries, in addition to reducing its geographical focus based on a limited number of exporting countries and markets.

The General Director of the Corporation, Abdullah Al Subaih, stated that "trade in goods in Arab countries represents about 5 percent of total world trade and 11 percent of total trade in developing countries for the year 2019."

According to Daman’s monitoring of Arab trade trends for the years 2019 and 2020, primary materials of all kinds still represent the largest share of the total merchandise exports of Arab countries, at a rate of more than 74 percent, and oil represented about 60 percent of total exports. Dhaman’s report showed a great variation in the index of diversification of exports among the countries of the region, as the degree of diversity increases in the Arab Mashreq countries and some Arab Maghreb countries, against a decline in the rest of the countries, especially the oil-exporting countries.

Manufactured goods, as usual, accounted for the most important share of the Arab countries’ merchandise imports from abroad, at 66 percent. Whereas the concentration continued at the level of major countries in the field of commodity trade, with 10 Arab countries contributing 94 percent of the region's total exports, in exchange for the acquisition of 10 Arab countries on 87 percent of all Arab imports.

Source (Al Bayan Newspaper-UAE, Edited)