توقع محافظ البنك المركزي السعودي (ساما)، فهد المبارك، استمرار التعافي في النمو مع التوسع في إعطاء اللقاحات ضد "كوفيد-19"، إضافة إلى تخفيف الإجراءات الاحترازية في المملكة وبقية دول العالم، مما سينعكس إيجاباً على الطلب العالمي على النفط، وعلى حركة السفر والسياحة، وغيرها من الأنشطة.

ولفت المبارك، إلى أن الاقتصاد السعودي قد شهد تحسناً ملحوظاً بعد انحسار أزمة جائحة كورونا، خصوصاً بعد فتح الأنشطة الاقتصادية، مدعوماً بنمو القطاع غير النفطي عموماً، والقطاع الخاص على وجه الخصوص.

وأشار محافظ البنك المركزي إلى أن نتائج الربع الأول من عام 2021 تعكس سرعة التعافي في الاقتصاد، حيث سجل الناتج غير النفطي الحقيقي نمواً بنسبة 2.9 في المئة، كما سجل القطاع الخاص نمواً بنسبة 4.4 في المئة. وشهد الإتفاق الاستهلاكي النهائي الخاص ارتفاعاً بمعدل 1.3 في المئة، إلى جانب تحسن معدل البطالة بين السعوديين، إذ بلغ 11.7 في المئة، في مقابل 12.6 في المئة خلال الربع الرابع من عام 2020.

والنظر إلى الربع الثاني، فإن النمو في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي سوف يраст بنحو 5.5 في المئة، بينما ستثبط التضخم ارتفاعاً على نحو 1.0 في المئة.

المصدر (صحيفة الشرق الاوسط، بتحرير
نشرة يومية إلكترونية تصدر عن الاتحاد الغرف العربية
15 تموز (يوليو) 2021
KSA: Noticeable Improvement in Growth After the Recession of "Corona"

The Governor of the Saudi Central Bank (SAMA), Fahad Almubarak, expected the recovery to continue to grow with the expansion in giving vaccines against “Covid-19”, in addition to easing precautionary measures in the Kingdom and the rest of the world, which will positively affect global demand for oil, and on the movement of travel and tourism, and other activities.

Almubarak pointed out that the Saudi economy has witnessed a remarkable improvement after the recession of the Corona pandemic crisis, especially after the opening of economic activities, supported by the growth of the non-oil sector in general, and the private sector in particular.

The Governor of the Central Bank indicated that the results of the first quarter of 2021 reflect the speed of recovery in the economy, as the real non-oil output recorded a growth of 2.9 percent. The private sector also recorded a growth of 4.4 percent. Private final consumer spending witnessed an increase of 1.3 percent, in addition to an improvement in the unemployment rate among Saudis, reaching 11.7 percent, compared to 12.6 percent during the fourth quarter of 2020.

Source (Asharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
The UAE was ranked among the best countries in the world for doing business. It ranked third in partnership with 7 other countries in the quarterly report “GlobalVue” issued by “Edwards Global Services”, achieving high points in all sub-classifications of the index, which is based on data from a group of prestigious international institutions, such as “Deloitte” and the Information Unit of the Economist, the World Bank, the Canadian Fraser Institute, as well as the World Economic Forum.

The UAE advanced in the general classification, which was topped by the United Kingdom, followed by the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Spain, respectively, over advanced economies such as: Singapore, Germany, Japan, South Korea, China, Hong Kong, Italy and others.

In its classification, the institution gave the element of “economic recovery from the Corona crisis” the largest share of attention, which reflects the advanced ranking occupied by the UAE in this aspect. In addition to that, it monitors in its report the general economic and political activity in the countries, and then gives the countries their classifications based on it.

The UAE ranked first in the world within the “Ease of Doing Business” component in general, in addition to achieving the full score in other sub-elements, namely: the corruption index, political stability, economic stability, and the index of the level of long-term investment risks, in addition to the classification of speed of recovery from the consequences of Corona crisis.

The UAE also placed fifth globally on the Islamic Travel Index (2021 GMTI) issued by MasterCard International, in cooperation with the Crescent Rating Foundation, with 72 points, an indicator in which Malaysia maintained its lead, followed by Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia, and is mainly concerned with measuring and analyzing the conformity of classified destinations with Islamic traditions and customs, and the safety and personal security of travelers, among others.

Source (Al Khaleej Newspaper-UAE, Edited)
Moody's Grants Oman's Economy a Stable Outlook

Moody's credit rating agency, affirmed in a recent report, the classification of the Sultanate of Oman at BA3. The future outlook is a result of fluctuating oil prices and their impact on the local economy, in addition to the size of the financing needs of the state’s general budget.

The agency expects that the Sultanate's public debt-to-GDP ratio will decrease by about 10 percent compared to last year. The agency indicated in its report that the real GDP growth of the Sultanate will reach about 2.6 percent this year and 3.5 percent in 2022, with expectations of an improvement in the fiscal deficit of the budget from 18.1 percent last year to about 3.6 percent by the end of this year.

As for the current account deficit, it is expected, according to the agency, to decrease from approximately 13.4 percent of GDP recorded last year to 2.3 percent this year.

The financial crisis, which was translated by the 2021 Budget Law, exacerbated a huge deficit in the Sultanate of Oman's needs for financing, which prompted Oman to open the door for domestic and external borrowing and to resort to financial reserves to bridge the financial gap, in light of the lack of funding sources and the fragility of the economic situation that the Corona pandemic made more difficult.

Source (London-based Al-Arab Newspaper, Edited)