النشرة اليومية للاتحاد
UAC DAILY MONITOR

23 تشرين ثاني (نوفمبر) 2021

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كشف صندوق النقد الدولي بعد الانتهاء من مشاورات المادة الرابعة التي يجريها مجلسه التنفيذي مع الجزائر لعام 2021، عن تعافي الاقتصاد الجزائري تدريجياً من تداعيات جائحة كوفيد-19 والصدامات التي شهدتها أسواق النفط في 2020.

ووفق الصندوق فإنّه من المتوقع أن يتعافى الاقتصاد الجزائري في 2021 و2022، ولكن التوقعات بشأنه لا تزال غير مؤكدة وصعبة، مبيّنا أنّه بعد الانكماش الذي شهدته اقتصاد الجزائر في 2020 بـ4.9 مئة، نما الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في المئة في النصف الأول من 2021 بـ2.3 مئة في النصف الأول من 2021، نتيجة لانتعاش إنتاج المحروقات وأسعارها وتخفيف إجراءات الاحتواء الخاصة بكورونا.

وأظهر الصندوق تحتنا ملحوظاً لمنزان الحساب الجاري الخارجي خلال الأشهر الستة الأولى من العام الحالي بعد تراجعه بشكل ملحوظ العام الماضي، ونظّر الصندوق إلى أن بينما يشهد الاقتصاد الجزائري تغليباً تدريجياً، إلا أن نقاط الصعوب التي سبقت النجاح لا تزال قائمة والمخاطر التي تهدد التوقعات الاقتصادية مرتفعة.

وطالب ببني مزيج من السياسات المنطوية لدعم استقرار الاقتصاد الكلي وتعزيز نمو المستدام ومرن وشامل. وكان حذر الصندوق من أن الجزائر تخاطر باحتياجات تمويلية غير مسبوقة على المدى المتوسط إذا استمرت تعاني من عجز المالي مرتفع، وتحت إجراء تغييرات كبيرة في سياساتها الاقتصادية.

The Algerian Economy is Gradually Recovering, Bypassing the Repercussions of Corona

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), after completing the Article IV consultations that its Executive Board is conducting with Algeria for the year 2021, revealed that the Algerian economy has gradually recovered from the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic and the shocks that the oil markets witnessed in 2020.

According to the Fund, the Algerian economy is expected to recover in 2021 and 2022, but the expectations about it are still uncertain and difficult, indicating that after the contraction in Algeria’s economy in 2020 by 4.9 percent, the real GDP grew on an annual basis by 2.3 percent in the first half of 2021 as a result of the recovery in hydrocarbon production and prices and the easing of containment measures for Covid-19.

The IMF indicated a remarkable improvement in the external current account balance during the first six months of this year, after it declined significantly last year. It also noted that while Algeria’s economy is witnessing a gradual recovery, the weaknesses that preceded the pandemic remain and risks to the economic outlook are high. The IMF called for the adoption of a coherent policy mix to support macroeconomic stability and promote sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth. The Fund warned that Algeria risks unprecedented financing needs in the medium term if it continues to suffer from high fiscal deficits, and urged major changes in its economic policy.

Source (The New Arab Newspaper, Edited)
**Egypt's Budget Revenues Grew by 8.4%**

The contribution of tax revenues to supporting the Egyptian budget revenues amounted to 78.8 percent during the first four months of the current fiscal year, which began last July, compared to 75 percent in the previous fiscal year 2020-2021. While the non-tax revenues contributed by 21.2 percent, as the total Egyptian budget revenues amounted to about 311.3 billion pounds (about 19.8 billion dollars) during the period (July-October 2021).

Budget revenues achieved a growth of 8.4 percent, offset by a growth in expenditures of 16.6 percent to reach 530.7 billion pounds (approximately $70.6 billion), of which 834 billion pounds are tax revenues, that the total revenues in the final account of the general budget revenues of 97 billion pounds, compared to the proceeds of the fiscal year 2019-2020 of 108.6 billion pounds (approximately $70.6 billion), which represents 75 percent of public revenues, an increase of 97 billion pounds.

Source (The New Arab Newspaper, Edited)

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**Jordan's Tourism Income Jumps by 61%**

Jordan's tourism income jumped by 61 percent during the first ten months of this year, compared to the same period last year, reaching $2.11 billion at the end of last October. Whereas the tourism income of Jordan before the Corona pandemic had reached 5.7 billion dollars in 2019. On the monthly level, the tourism income continued to improve, recording an increase of about 302 million dollars over its level during the same period last year, to reach about 352 million dollars, as a result of the increase in the number of tourists during this month by about 278,000 tourists, reaching 676,000 tourists.

Source (The New Arab Newspaper, Edited)
The data issued by the Omani Statistics Center showed that the Sultanate's total foreign reserve assets increased by 8.5 percent in the first nine months of this year on an annual basis, benefiting from the recovery in crude oil prices in global markets.

The total foreign assets of the Central Bank of Oman exceeded seven billion riyals ($18.2 billion) at the end of last September, after it was about $16.9 billion in the same period last year, which gives the authorities a lot of margins to enhance the durability of their financial system in light of challenges facing the country.

The Sultanate of Oman was hit hard by the double shock of the fall in oil prices and the Coronavirus crisis last year. Whereas the data showed an increase in total loans and financing in commercial banks and Islamic windows by 4.9 percent to reach about $72 billion, compared to $68.6 billion a year ago. The Sultanate approved austerity measures last year that helped it maintain access to international debt markets ahead of debt maturities of about $11 billion this year and next.

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