Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman affirmed that "Saudi Arabia is among the fastest growing countries in the world, and the Saudi economy is expected to grow by 7 percent next year."

In an interview with the Atlantic magazine, the Saudi crown prince pointed out that "Saudi Arabia is one of the fastest growing countries in the world, and very soon it will become the fastest growing country in the world. We have two of the ten largest sovereign funds in the world, and the Kingdom has one of the largest foreign currency reserves in the world. Saudi Arabia also has the ability to meet 12 percent of the world's oil demand. Saudi Arabia is located between three maritime straits: The Suez Strait, the Bab al-Mandab Strait and the Strait of Hormuz, and overlooks the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf, and through it, approximately 27 percent of world trade passes."

The Secretary, Mohammed bin Salman, explained, "The total Saudi investment in America is $800 billion, and in China, up to this time, we have invested less than $100 billion, but it seems to be growing there very quickly. American companies also have a great focus on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as we have more than 300,000 Americans in Saudi Arabia, and some of them have both nationalities and reside there, and the number is increasing every day, so the interests are clear, and it is up to the United States whether you want to win Saudi Arabia or lose it."

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)
A report prepared by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research showed that the war in Ukraine added 3 percent to global inflation this year, in addition to wiping out trillions of global GDP by 2023, according to the report, the war could wipe out 1 percent of global GDP, the equivalent of $1 trillion, by next year.

The director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, Professor Jajit Chadha, noted that “the inflation cycle may be inflamed further if central banks, which is likely, choose to avoid the scourge of war through its monetary policies, which would fuel global inflation, and that poses a threat to economic growth.”

"While higher oil and gas prices would partially mitigate the impact of sanctions on Russia, GDP will still contract by 1.5 percent this year and more than 2.5 percent by the end of 2023," he said. Europe is expected to be the hardest-hit region due to its trade links and dependence on Russian energy and food supplies, with emerging markets affected to a lesser extent than advanced economies." He pointed out that "it is expected to increase public spending to support the massive influx of asylum seekers from Ukraine and to boost military spending, which will limit the negative effects on European GDP."

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)
كشف البنك المركزي التونسي، عن ارتفاع احتياطات تونس من النقد الأجنبي (مليار دولار)، خلال الفترة بين يناير (كانون الثاني) وفبراير (شباط)، بالمقارنة مع 21.9 مليار دينار خلال الفترة ذاتها من العام الماضي، وذلك بفضل ارتفاع تحويلات العاملين في الخارج وعوائد السياحة.

وأظهرت الأرقام الصادرة عن البنك المركزي، أن عوائد قطاع السياحة مهمت 7.254 مليار دينار، بعدما سجلت في عام 2021 مستوى قياسياً عند 2021.

وزادت تحويلات التونسيين العاملين في الخارج 27 في المئة من العام الحالي، إلى 1.175 مليار دينار، بعدما سجلت في عام 2021 مستوى قياسياً عند 7.254 مليار دينار.

The Central Bank of Tunisia revealed, that Tunisia's foreign exchange reserves rose to 23.5 billion dinars ($8.05 billion), during the period between January and February, compared to 21.9 billion dinars during the same period last year, thanks to the increase in remittances of workers abroad and tourism revenues.

Remittances from Tunisians working abroad increased by 27 percent during the first two months of this year, to 1.175 billion dinars, after recording in 2021 a record level of 7.254 billion dinars.

Source (Emirati Gulf Newspaper, Edited)