النشرة اليومية للاتحاد
UAC DAILY MONITOR

أظهرت النتائج والمؤشرات تنامي قطاع السياحة في الإمارات خلال النصف الأول من العام 2022، حيث ارتفعت مساهمة السياحة في الاقتصاد بنسبة 12%، وزيادة نسبة نمو عدد نزلاء الفنادق بنسبة 42% في المئة، وزيادة في مجموع عائدات السياحة بلغت 19 مليار درهم (5.1 مليار دولار) خلال النصف الأول من العام الجاري.

نائب رئيس الدولة رئيس مجلس الوزراء حاكم دبي الشيخ محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم، إلى أنّ “مؤشراتنا اليوم أقوى من مؤشراتنا قبل الجائحة، ونمونا الاقتصادي أسرع منه قبل الجائحة، وقطاعاتنا التجارية والتنموية أضخم منها قبل الجائحة”. مؤكداً أنّ “دولة الإمارات بقيادة رئيس الدولة الشيخ محمد بن زايد، كانت الأسرع في تجاوز آثار الجائحة الأكبر التي واجهت البشرية، وكانت الأكثر توازنًا بين صحة الإنسان ومساكن الاقتصاد.”

وأضاف أنّ “ما زالت الكثير من الدول في شرق العالم وغربه تعاني من آثار الجائحة، وما زالت التجارة العالمية لم تستعد قوتها بعد، ولكننا نحن في الإمارات نحن نستطيع أن نكون القوة الاستثنائية في العالم بعد الجائحة.”

المصدر (صحيفة الشرق الأوسط، بتصرّف)

The results and indicators showed the growth of the tourism sector in the UAE during the first half of 2022. The contribution of tourism to the economy increased by 12 percent, and the growth rate of hotel guests increased by 42 percent, with a total of 12 million guests, compared to 6.2 percent before the pandemic. The tourism sector achieved revenues of 19 billion dirhams (5.1 billion dollars) during the first half of this year.

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, noted that "our indicators today are stronger than our indicators before the pandemic, and our economic growth is faster than before the pandemic, and our commercial and development sectors are larger than before the pandemic." He stressed that "the UAE, under the leadership of the President of the State, Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed, was the fastest in overcoming the effects of the largest pandemic that passed on humanity, and was the most balanced between human health and economic interests."

He pointed out that "many countries in the east and west of the world are still suffering from the effects of the pandemic, and global trade has not yet regained its strength, but the UAE has become a model and a global exception in the speed and strength of growth after the pandemic."

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
Foreign Exchange Reserves in Iraq Exceed $85 billion

The Central Bank of Iraq revealed that foreign exchange reserves rose to more than 85 billion dollars, the highest level since 2003. While the Deputy Governor of the Central Bank had indicated that the reserves would reach more than 80 billion dollars, and he expected them to reach 90 billion dollars by the end of the year.

The Association of Iraqi Private Banks announced that the percentage of financial coverage had risen to 33.5 percent, as a result of the measures taken by the Central Bank, especially supporting the project to localize employee salaries, increasing the opening of bank branches, and supporting digital transformation, electronic wallets, payment points and ATMs.

The increase in the financial inclusion rate was reflected in the confidence in the banking sector, which will reflect positively on the economy’s growth in general. The number of employees who settled their salaries until the end of last year amounted to about four million employees, which contributed to the number of banking branches reaching 905. Noting that the increase in financial inclusion is related to focusing on increasing financial transactions for individuals or companies and benefiting from various banking services.

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
Jordan's Public Debt Rises by 1.6 percent

The balance of the public debt owed by Jordan during the first half of this year rose 1.6 percent to 29.16 billion dinars ($41 billion), compared to 28.7 billion dinars at the end of 2021.

Statistics issued by the Ministry of Finance showed that Jordan’s internal debt at the end of the first half amounted to 13.89 billion dinars and its external debt of 15.26 billion dinars. This brings the Jordanian public debt to 88.4 percent of the Kingdom's GDP.

The government has adopted the concept of general government debt, which considers the debt from the Guarantee Funds Investment Fund, municipalities, and independent bodies as debt from government institutions.

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)