Qatar's budget in the third quarter of 2022 recorded a surplus of 30.1 billion Riyals ($8.3 billion), supported by an increase in gas revenues, compared to a surplus of 0.9 billion Riyals in the corresponding period of 2021.

And the Ministry of Finance indicated that the actual data of Qatar’s budget for the third quarter of 2022 indicates a surplus of 30 billion Riyals, as the value of total revenues in the quarter ending in September amounted to 81.8 billion Riyals ($22.5 billion), of which 76.3 billion Riyals ($21.04 billion) oil and gas revenues.

The ministry's data showed that the value of public expenditures amounted to 51.8 billion Riyals ($14.3 billion). While Qatar's budget surplus doubled in the first half of this year 11.8 times, to reach 47.3 billion Riyals ($13 billion).

The Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, noted "Preliminary indicators reveal a 4.3 percent GDP growth in the first half of the current year 2022."

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
The Tunisian trade deficit until the end of last November reached 23.281 billion Tunisian dinars (about 7.2 billion dollars), compared to a deficit that did not exceed 14.653 billion dinars in the same period in 2021. This marks an increase of 58.8 percent, which is a record since 2010, which is a reference year for a large number of economic indicators, such as the local production of phosphates or the results of the tourism sector.

According to the Tunisian Institute of Statistics (governmental), the percentage of coverage of imports with exports decreased by 5.1 percent compared to 2021, to reach the level of 69.1 percent. China, Russia, and Turkey are among the most important countries behind the exacerbation of the trade deficit in Tunisia as a result of the trade imbalance and its tendency in their favor. Tunisia had reached a final agreement with the International Monetary Fund, to obtain a loan from the fund, as the Tunisian government presented a program that it considered convincing to the fund.

The Tunisian government announced that the reforms it introduced were part of a participatory designed national reform program aimed at putting the Tunisian economy on the right track.

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

Tourism income in Jordan increased during the first 11 months of this year, to about $5.3 billion, while Jordanian expatriates transferred $2.8 billion to their country in the first ten months of this year.

According to data issued by the Central Bank of Jordan, Jordanian tourism income increased during last November, compared to the same period of 2021, by 121.9 percent, to reach 315.4 million dinars ($471.1 million). This increase came as a result of the increase in the number of tourists coming to Jordan, during the same month, by about 148 thousand tourists, compared to the same month of last year, to reach 450.7 thousand tourists, which is the highest level reached by the number of tourists in this month since 2013. During the first eleven months of 2022, tourism income increased by 2.006 billion dinars, or 115.0 percent, to reach 3.751 billion dinars ($541.1 million).

Source (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed Newspaper, Edited)
The latest indicators on the performance of the hotel sector in the Sultanate of Oman showed that its revenues have doubled since the beginning of 2022. As hotel establishments rated, three and five stars were able during the first ten months of this year to achieve occupancy rates of approximately 32.5 percent on an annual basis, with the recovery of travel and the abolition of closure restrictions in many countries of the world.

Statistics issued by the National Center for Statistics and Information revealed that revenues grew by 96.6 percent from January until the end of October, to reach 138.2 million riyals ($359.43 million).

Tourism in Oman faces competition from countries in the region, such as the UAE and Saudi Arabia, as the Saudi economy has boosted other forms of tourism that are not religious, by pumping investments of more than $50 billion since 2016 to achieve “Vision 2030”.

The Sultanate of Oman moved towards diversifying its economy, focusing on tourism as a promising alternative to the energy sector, which in the years preceding the emergence of the epidemic accounted for 86 percent of state revenues, while the decline in oil prices negatively affected the budget.

Source (Al-Arab Newspaper of London, Edited)