к ПК

مصدر (صحيفة الراي الكويتية، بتصدر)

● Merchandise Trade of the Gulf States Records a Growth of 36.4 percent

The Statistical Center for the Gulf Cooperation Council states revealed that the GCC countries’ foreign merchandise trade movement (not including intra-trade) achieved growth in its total value during the year 2021 by about 36.4 percent, which amounted to about $1.146 trillion, compared to $840.7 billion in 2020.

According to the center, the volume of trade exchange witnessed a decrease during the year 2020, affected by the decrease in the value of total merchandise exports of the GCC countries, while it rose again during 2021. The total merchandise exports of the GCC countries during 2021 amounted to $668.6 billion, an increase of 52.5 percent compared to the previous year, as the national exports of the GCC countries amounted to $564.4 billion, an increase of 57.2 percent compared to 2020. The value of re-exported goods amounted to $104.2 billion, an increase of 30.9 percent compared to 2020. While total merchandise imports increased by 18.8 percent compared to 2020, reaching $478 billion in 2021.

The GCC merchandise trade balance surplus increased by 423.9 percent to reach $190.6 billion in 2021, compared to $36.4 billion for the year 2020.

Source (Al-Rai Kuwaiti Newspaper, Edited)
۱۲ درهم بحلول ۸۴ تریلیون درهم، وریز مشارکت قطاع در بیش از ۱۱.۹ درصد اقتصاد کشور، در حالی که مشارکت قطاع در بیش از ۱۷ درصد اقتصاد کشور افزایش می‌یابد. البته وزیر اقتصاد امارات، عبدالله بن طوق ال ماری، با کهایه قارچ اقتصاد امارات را به ۲۰۳۱ زبان‌گویی می‌کند، وارد مالکیت سازمان مالکیت سازمان در ماه‌های بیش از ۴۵۰ میلیارد درهم، و اگر به ۱.۵ میلیارد درهم در سال ۲۰۲۱ و سال بعد در سال ۲۰۳۱ بررسی می‌شود، آن می‌باشد که در زمینه سازمان، به سوی استراتژیکان جدید بازار قرار دارد.

**Tourism Sector Contribution to the UAE Economy is about 12 percent**

The UAE Minister of Economy, Abdullah bin Touq Al-Marri, indicated "The contribution of the tourism sector to the UAE's gross domestic product amounted to 11.9 percent, which is a very strong percentage." He stressed, "The national strategy for tourism aims to attract new investments to the sector at a value of 100 billion dirhams." He explained that "the directives of the leadership to develop a tourism strategy comes after about 40 years of developing a strong tourism infrastructure in the Emirates, which qualified the country for major role in its development, and to attract internal and external investments." He pointed out that "some UAE airports have a capacity of 84 million passengers per year, and there are 6 national carriers in the Emirates that transport tourists internally and externally, which is a clear indication of the strong position of tourism.

The UAE Minister of Economy confirmed, "The national strategy for tourism focused on key indicators, including attracting direct investments in the tourism sector by about 100 billion dirhams by 2031, while the sector's contribution to the country's gross domestic product is about 450 billion dirhams." Pointing out "the UAE aims to double the economy from about 1.5 trillion dirhams in 2021 to 3 trillion dirhams, and to raise the contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP to about 17 percent by 2031." Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)

**Arab Countries Account for 55 percent of the Islamic Financial Industry**

A report issued by the Arab Monetary Fund showed that the Arab countries acquired more than 55 percent of the volume of the Islamic financial industry in the world. According to the report, Sharia-compliant banks in Arab countries operate within the banking sector, as they represent local systemic importance in the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Jordan. The Fund's report, entitled "Using Sukuk to Support the Capital Base of Islamic Banks", faced the challenge of finding banks in general, and Islamic banks in particular, in meeting the regulatory requirements issued by the "Basel Committee on Banking Supervision", especially with regard to capital adequacy ratios. The report showed that many of the financial tools and products developed by the traditional financial industry to support bank capital often do not meet the sharia requirements, which precludes the possibility of their use by Islamic banks. Likewise, many Sharia-compliant financial instruments and products do not meet the conditions for being considered part of the basic or supplementary capital, which necessitates Islamic banks to search for innovative tools that meet the legal and technical aspects to support their capital bases.

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
الجزائر تقر ميزانية 2023 بحجم يقدر بمئة مليار دولار

المعتمدة الجزائرية لمواجهة المشاكل الاقتصادية خلال 2023 في ظل الظروف الضاغطة بسبب ما يحدث في الأسواق العالمية، يعيش الجزائر من أزمات رغم زيادة الإيرادات المالية لهذا العام. وتقدير الميزانية بحوالي مئة مليار دولار، أي زيادة تقدرها 24.5 مليار دولار عن ميزانية 2022.

وتوقع الوزارة عمكات إجمالية في ميزانية تم إعدادها على أساس سعر مرجع للنفط يبلغ 60 دولاراً للبرميل، وسعر سوق يبلغ 70 دولاراً، حصل إلى نحو 7.9 تريليون دينار (56 مليار دولار)، ثم العجز المالي سيتأثر الانصاع. وتستغرق نسبة العجز 20.6 في المئة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، وهو الأكبر في تاريخ البلاد.

المصدر (صحيفة العرب اللندنية، يسرد)

Algeria approves the 2023 Budget, with an Estimated Size of One Hundred Billion Dollar

Algeria has adopted a record budget to face economic problems during 2023 in light of the stressful conditions due to what is happening in the global markets, in order to get out with the least damage from the crises despite the increase in energy revenues this year. The budget is estimated at about $100 billion, an increase of $24.5 billion over the 2022 budget.

The government expects total revenues in a budget prepared on the basis of a reference oil price of $60 per barrel and a market price of $70, amounting to about 7.9 trillion dinars ($56 billion), but the fiscal deficit will continue to widen. The deficit will reach 20.6 percent of the gross domestic product, the largest in the country's history, i.e. more than 43 billion dollars, up from 15.9 percent during the current year, which is equivalent to 31 billion dollars.

In the new budget, the government did not impose any new taxes, nor did it resort to any fiscal review or direct and indirect fees on the consumption of basic commodities. Since the collapse of oil prices in 2014, Algeria has witnessed an accumulated fiscal deficit that appeared clearly with the evaporation of its cash reserves of hard currency with the Central Bank, which at that time were about two hundred billion dollars. The government expects inflation to decline next year to 5.4 percent, down from the current 9.4 percent, while the GDP growth rate will reach 4.1 percent. Source (Al-Arab Newspaper of London, Edited)