خالد حنفي في المنتدى الاقتصادي العربي – الألماني ببرلين: التمويل الأخضر مفتاح التنمية وخلق الاستثمارات

أوضح أمين عام الاتحاد الغرف العربية، الدكتور خالد حنفي، خلال مشاركته في الجلسة السابعة: "الاستدامة كعامل نجاح في وجه التحديات العالمية: كيفية الحفاظ على النمو المستدام في الاقتصادات؟"، التي عقدت ضمن جلسات أعمال المنتدى الاقتصادي العربي – ألماني السادس والعشرون في برلين بجمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية خلال الفترة 5-7 حزيران (يونيو) 2023، أن "العالم العربي شريك مهم مع ألمانيا في قطاع الطاقة"، مشدداً على أن "الشراكة الراهنة يجب أن تتجاوز الوقود الأحفوري لتشمل الهيدروجين الأخضر ومصادر الطاقة المتجددة، حيث لدى ألمانيا قدرات هائلة في مجال توليد الطاقة من الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح".

واعتبر الأمين العام، أن "الاستدامة مجال واعد للتعاون العربي الألماني، ويمكن أن يكون هذا التعاون ناجح فقط إذا تم النظر في جميع الجوانب (الاجتماعية، الاقتصادية، البيئية، المؤسسية)، خصوصاً وأن العالم العربي يواجه تحديات استدامة كبيرة في تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية والاستدامة والأهداف البيئية".

ولفت إلى أن "التنقل الذكي يمكن أن يحسن نوعية حياة السكان، وتزود النمو الاقتصادي، وجعل النقل في المتناول"، معترفاً أن "الاقتصاد الدائري يقدم إطاراً للنمو المستدام من خلال تقليل النفايات وزيادة الأجور، وخلق فرص عمل جديدة".

وأتمنى أن "تعزيز مبادرات الاقتصاد الدائري والاقتصاد الأخضر والاقتصاد التشاركي، في المناطق الحضرية، يمكن أن يولد وفرات في المنطقة تبلغ 138 مليار دولار أمريكي بحلول عام 2030"، مؤكد أن "التموين الأخضر هو المفتاح في تحقيق التنمية والاقتصادات المستدامة".

وأوضح حنفي، أن "خسائر المناخ والاستجابة لها الآن أكثر من أي وقت مضى، يجب أن تجعل الشركات وصناع القرار والأفراد مجيزين جيداً مكافحة ومكافحة هذه التحديات، في سبيل تحقيق الظروف الاجتماعية للأفراد والجماعات في المنطقة العربية والعالم".

Khaled Hanafi at the Arab-German Economic Forum in Berlin: Green Finance is the Key to Development, and Investment Creation

Dr. Khaled Hanafi, Secretary General of the Union of Arab Chambers, during his participation in the seventh session: "Sustainability as a success factor in the face of global challenges: How to maintain sustainable growth in economies?", which was held within the business sessions of the twenty-sixth Arab-German Economic Forum in Berlin, in the Federal Republic of Germany from 5-7 June 2023, explained that "The Arab world is an important partner with Germany in the energy sector," stressing that "the current partnership must go beyond fossil fuels to include green hydrogen and renewable energy sources, as Germany has enormous capabilities in the field of power generation from solar energy and wind energy."

The Secretary-General considered that "sustainability is a promising field for Arab-German cooperation, and this cooperation can only be successful if all aspects of economic, social, environmental, and institutional considerations are considered, especially since the Arab world faces great sustainability challenges in achieving social and economic development and environmental goals."

Dr. Hanafi believed that "economic development is slow due to the lack of energy supplies, as a fifth of the Arab population depends on non-commercial fuels for various energy uses." Explaining "with the world shifting towards a greener future, the Arab region stands ready to play a leading role in the issue of sustainability, as it The region is expected to attract more than 3 trillion US dollars and create more than a million jobs in the context of keeping pace with the economic diversification solutions in 2030."

He pointed out that "smart mobility can improve the quality of life of the population, promote economic growth, and make transportation accessible," considering that "the circular economy provides a framework for sustainable growth by saving in waste and consumption, and creating new job opportunities."

He considered that "mainstreaming initiatives of the circular economy, green economy and participatory economy in urban areas could generate savings in the region amounting to $138 billion by 2030," stressing that green financing is key in supporting development and implementing sustainable businesses, investments, and policies.

He concluded by saying, "Climate risks and the response to them now more than ever, must make companies, decision-makers, and individuals well equipped to combat and keep pace with these challenges, in order to improve the social conditions of individuals and groups in the Arab region and the world."
Rising U.S. Imports Worsen Trade Deficit

The US trade deficit widened dramatically in April as goods imports increased and exports fell, a trend that, if sustained, could hinder trade from economic growth in the second quarter. According to the U.S. Commerce Department, the trade deficit widened 23 percent to $74.6 billion. The revised March data showed the trade deficit narrowed to $60.6 billion from $64.2 billion, according to the previous revised data.

Trade did not contribute to the economy’s annual growth rate of 1.3 percent in the first quarter after contributing to three consecutive quarters of GDP.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)

IMF expects Saudi Arabia's Non-Oil Economy to Grow by 5% this year

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects Saudi Arabia’s non-oil growth momentum to remain strong at an average of 5 percent in 2023, yet will remain above its potential level thanks to strong consumer spending and accelerating project implementation and their role in boosting demand.

At the conclusion of the Article IV consultations for 2023, the IMF mission to Saudi Arabia indicated that the inflation rate in the Kingdom would remain at 2.8 percent in 2023 thanks to the strength of the currency, subsidies, and gasoline price ceilings.

He noted that the Saudi Central Bank’s intervention twice eased liquidity pressures last year and returned the differences between SIBOR and LIBOR to their historical averages.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)

Two Arab Cities on the List of the 20 Most Expensive in the World for Expatriates in 2023

New York has overtaken Hong Kong to become the world's most expensive city to live in as an expatriate while rising rents have seen Singapore hit the top five. While Geneva and London remained in third and fourth place.

These are the 20 most expensive places in the world to live in terms of expat cost (with 2022 in parentheses): New York, United States (2), Hong Kong (1), Geneva, Switzerland (3), London, United Kingdom (4), Singapore (13), Zurich, Switzerland (7), San Francisco, United States (11), Seoul, South Korea (10), Tokyo, Japan (5), Bern, Switzerland (16), Dubai, United Arab Emirates (23), Shanghai, China (8), Guangzhou, China (9), Los Angeles, United States (21), Shenzhen, China (12), Beijing, China (14), Copenhagen, Denmark (18), Abu Dhabi, UAE (22), Chicago, United States (25).

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)
Record Levels for the "Emirati Central Bank" Touching 146 Billion Dollars

The UAE Central Bank's total foreign assets exceeded 537 billion dirhams ($146.1 billion) at the end of March for the first time in its history, according to the latest statistics from the UAE Central Bank. Foreign assets increased month-on-month by 6.4 percent from AED 505.11 billion ($137.4 billion) in February to AED 537.39 billion ($146.2 billion) at the end of March 2023, an increase of AED 32.2 billion ($8.7 billion). While it increased year-on-year by 16.8 percent compared to AED 459.92 billion ($125.1 billion) during March 2022, an increase equivalent to approximately AED 77.5 billion ($21 billion) in 12 months.

Source (Asharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)

Qatar's Foreign Reserves Record about $ 66 Billion by the end of May 2023

The total international reserves and foreign currency liquidity at the Qatar Central Bank increased by the end of May 2023 by 1.1 percent on a monthly basis, and by 13.6 percent compared to the corresponding month last year to reach $ 65.9 billion (the highest ever).

Qatar's foreign reserve growth last month was supported by a 20.2 percent month-on-month rise in the value of foreign bank balances to about $5.2 billion. The value of gold holdings fell 1.6 percent to $5.8 billion.

Qatar's foreign reserves at the end of last month accounted for 34 percent of the country's gross domestic product, covering 95 percent of the total public debt, and financing merchandise imports for more than 24 months.

Source (CNBC Arabic Website, Edited)

"Economic Cooperation and Development": 2.7 Percent Growth of the Global Economy in 2023

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) expects the global economy to grow only moderately over the next year, with the full effects of central banks raising interest rates felt, limiting support from falling inflation in a slight revision to its economic forecast for 2023. The global economy will grow 2.7 percent this year, up from 2.6 percent in its March forecast. Despite the support generated by China's lifting of anti-coronavirus restrictions, growth will be the lowest annual rate since the global financial crisis of 2008 and 2009, with the exception of 2020, which was hit hard by the pandemic.

Source (Alkhaleej Emirati Newspaper, Edited)

Wستويات قياسية لـ«المركزي الإفرازي» تلامس 146 مليار دولار

تأ전자 إجمالي أصول مصرف الإدارات المركزي الأجنبية حاجز 537 مليار درهم ($146.1 مليار دولار) في نهاية مارس (آذار) الماضي، وذلك للمرة الأولى في تاريخه، وفقاً لأحدث إحصائيات مصرف الإدارات المركزي. وازداد الإدارات الأجنبية على أساس شهري بنسبة 6.4% من المائة من قروض رسمياً ($537.39 مليار درهم ($146.2 مليار دولار) في نهايةMay/أيار 2023، زيادة تعادل 32.2 مليار درهم ($8.7 مليار دولار). بينما وزادت على أساس سنوي بنسبة 16.8% من المائة. وازداد مصرف قطر المركزي الإحتياطي المحلي إلى 16.8% النسبة المئوية من مصرف قطر المركزي بقيمة قراصنة 77.5 مليار دولار ($21 مليار) في نهاية مارس/آذار 2022. وازداد مصرف قطر المركزي إحتياطيه المحلي من المائة على أساس شهري بنسبة 20.2%؟$ خلال مايو/أيار 2023، وازداد الإحصائيات الاجتماعية بقيمة 20.2% النسبة المئوية من المائة. وازداد قيمة الذهب بنحو 1.6% النسبة المئوية في نهاية مارس/آذار 2023.

ource (CNBC Arabic Website, Edited)

"التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية": 2.7% نمو الاقتصاد العالمي

وقعت منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية، أن سجل الاقتصاد العالمي نمواً معراً خلال العام المنصرم، مع الشروع بالإثرائي الكامل لنسبة إحتياط القروض المركزية في النسبة المئوية من المائة. وقد أفادت منظمتنا أن الدعم الناجم عن تراجع التضخم في تعديل طفيف لتوفرها الاقتصادية لعام 2023. ووقعت منظمة سيما الاقتصاد العالمي 2.7% في المنتج هذا العام، إرتفاعاً من 2.6% في المنتج في توقعاتها في مارس/آذار. وتبين أن الربع من الدعم الناجم عن إلغاء الصين قيود مكافحة فيروس كورونا، سيسجل النمو أقل معدل سنوي منذ الأزمة المالية العالمية التي حدثت في عامي 2008 و2009، باستثناء عام 2020 الذي تضرر بشدة من الجائحة.

المصدر (صحيفة الخليج الإماراتية، يتصرف)
Iraq: Foreign Exchange Reserves Increase to $111.7 Billion

The Central Bank of Iraq revealed the high foreign exchange reserves, the quantities of gold available as a strategic stock, and its progress in the global classification among the countries with the most gold reserves. The statistics showed that the cash reserve rose from the dollar until the end of May 2023 to $111.7 billion, from about $77 billion one year ago.

Gold reserves rose to 132.7 tons from 96.4 tons a year earlier. According to the same statistics, Iraq ranked 30th globally in gold reserves, eight places higher than in May 2022.

Source (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed Newspaper, Edited)

55.63% Increase in Kuwaiti Investment Abroad during 2022

Kuwait's direct investment abroad during 2022 jumped by 55.63 percent year-on-year, equivalent to 5.122 billion dinars (16.683 billion dollars).

According to the quarterly statistics issued by the Central Bank of Kuwait, direct investment abroad during the past year recorded 14.329 billion dinars (46.669 billion dollars), compared to 9.207 billion dinars (29.987 billion dollars) in 2021.

Notably, direct investment abroad last year reached the highest level since 2015, the first year in which these results were available within the statistics, and it amounted to 9.578 billion dinars.

Source (Al-Rai Kuwaiti Newspaper, Edited)

World Bank Raises Forecasts for Turkish Economic Growth

The World Bank revised its forecast for the growth of the Turkish economy for 2023, achieving growth of 3.2 percent instead of the 2.7 percent it forecast at the beginning of the year.

According to the report, the Turkish economy will achieve a growth of 3.2 percent this year, instead of a previous forecast published last January, which indicated that it grew only 2.7 percent.

The World Bank also raised its forecast for the growth of the Turkish economy for 2024 to 4.3 percent instead of 4 percent previously and predicted growth of 4.1 percent in 2025. Turkey continues to make an important contribution to the growth of the Europe and Central Asia region.

Source (Anadolu Agency, Edited)

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