



OSOUL FOUNDATION

مؤسسة أصول للتطوير الاقتصادي والتنمية المستدامة

Business Outlook Survey

Trends, Expectations & Policy Implications

اتجاهات الأعمال وتوقعاتها وانعكاساتها السياسية

June 2026

Survey Date

6 Months

Reference Period

Key Performance Snapshot

Critical indicators across 110 businesses • المؤشرات الرئيسية

01

70%

ACTIVE OPERATIONS

يعمل (قيد التشغيل)

73%

REVENUE DECLINED

انخفاض الإيرادات

86%

FINANCIAL LOSSES

تعرض لخسائر مالية

39%

USING AI

يستخدم الذكاء الاصطناعي

72%

DEMAND FELL

انخفاض الطلب

78%

INPUT COSTS ROSE

ارتفاع تكاليف المدخلات

نتيجة حرجية • Critical Finding



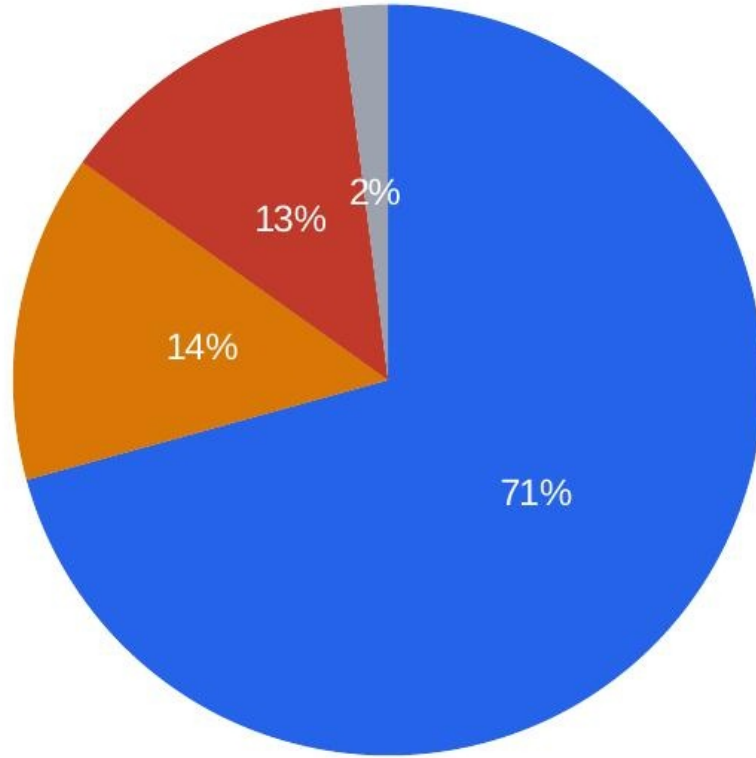
86% of surveyed businesses reported financial losses from economic changes — a systemic shock, not a sectoral issue. / سجّلت خسائر مالية — صدمة منظومية شاملة 86%.

Operational Status & Performance Rating

الحالة التشغيلية وتقييم الأداء

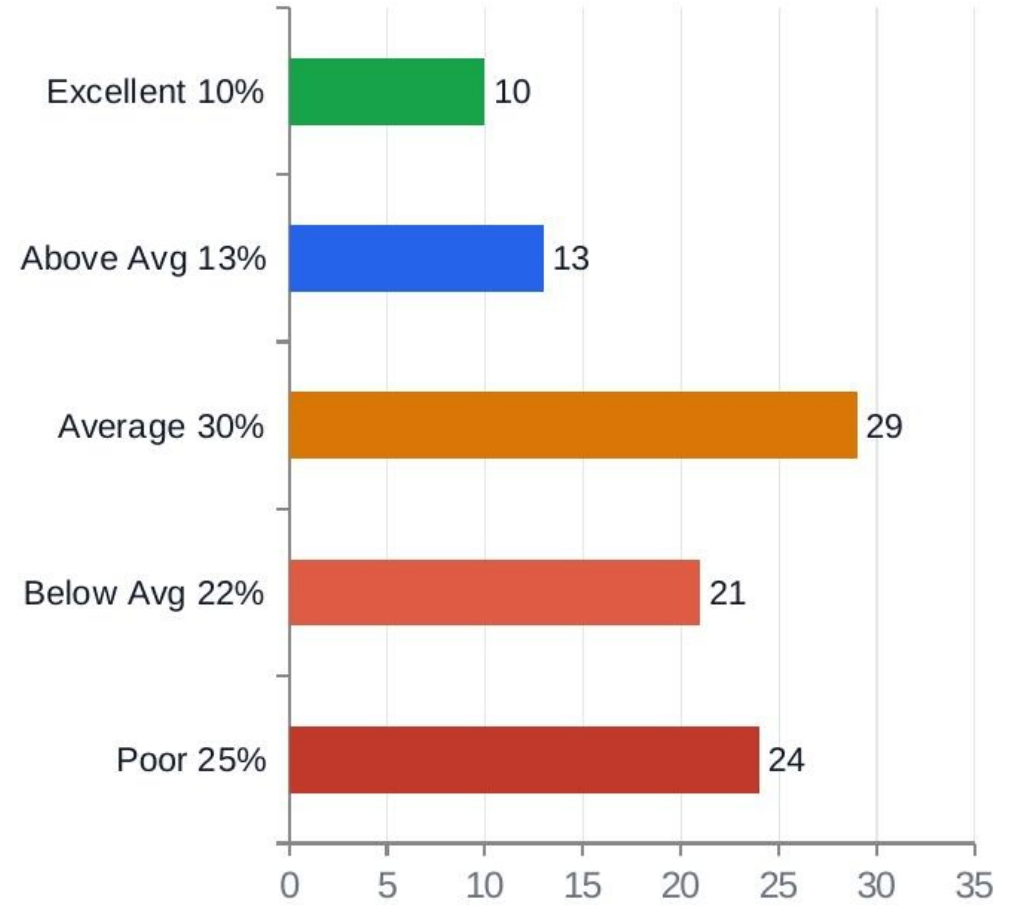
02

الحالة التشغيلية · Operational Status

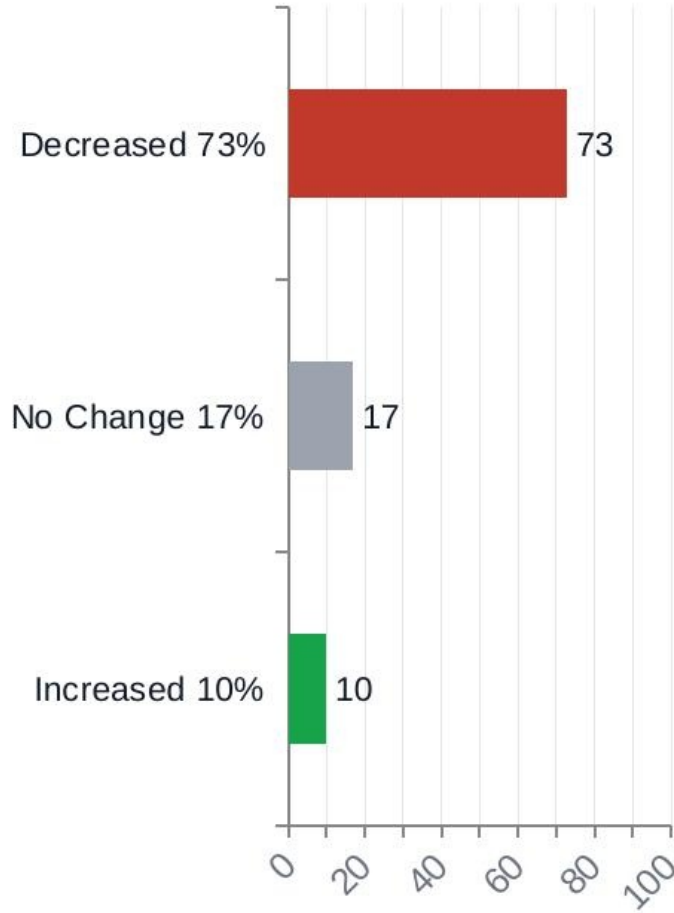


· يعمل (70%) · Temp Stopped (14%)
· متوقف (13%) · Sold/Leased (2%)

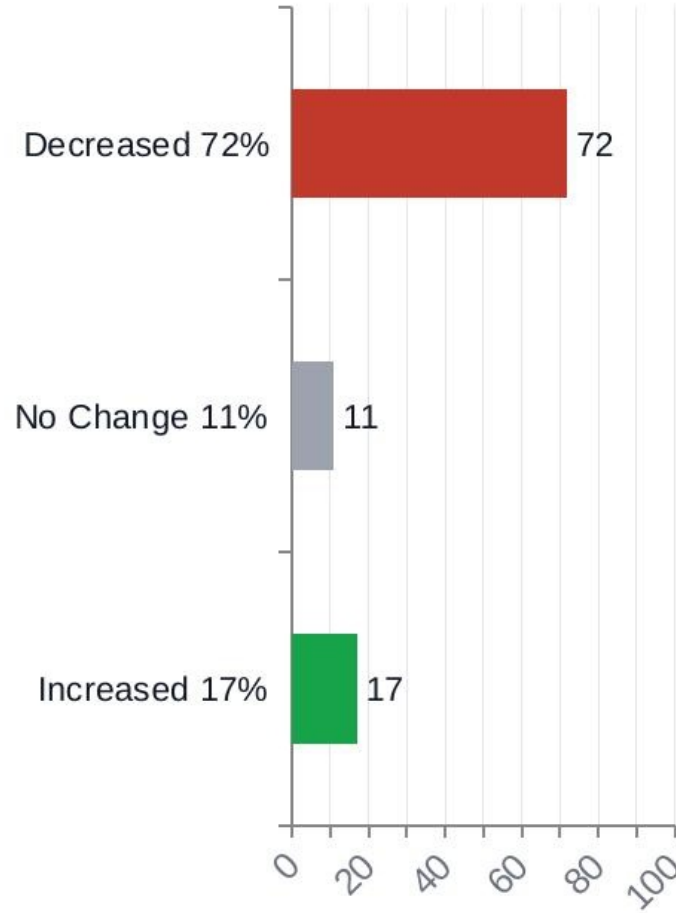
تقييم الأداء · Performance Rating



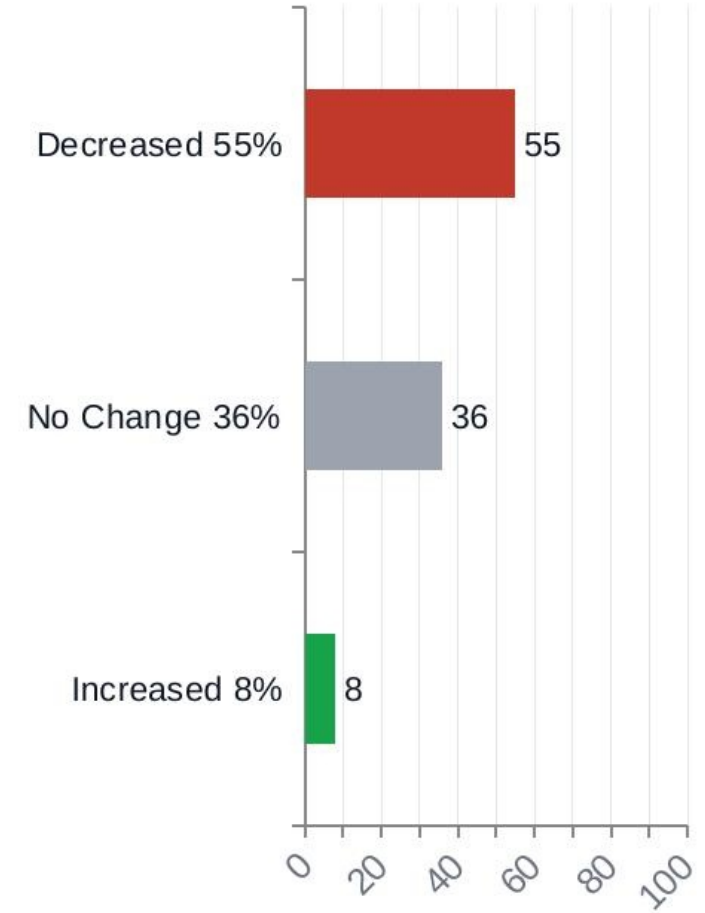
Revenue Change · تغيير الإيرادات



Demand Change · تغيير الطلب



Employment Change · تغيير التوظيف



Price Diffusion Index (PDI) — Inflation Analysis

مؤشر انتشار الأسعار — التحليل التضخمي

03

84.1^{/100}

PDI Input Prices

أسعار المدخلات

79% raised • 11% lowered • DI = +68.2

73.2^{/100}

PDI Output Prices

أسعار المخرجات

63% raised • 17% lowered • DI = +46.3

21.9^{/100}

Margin Squeeze Gap

فجوة ضغط الهامش

Points businesses absorb — not passed on

Gauge Scale • 0 = Deflation Pressure 50 = Neutral 75+ = Severe Inflationary Pressure 100 = Universal Price Increase

Input Prices PDI = 84.1 / 100

SEVERE ►

Output Prices PDI = 73.2 / 100

HIGH ►

FORMULA

$$\text{PDI} = \% \text{ Raised} - \% \text{ Lowered} \rightarrow \text{Score} = (\text{PDI} + 100) \div 2 \quad | \quad \text{Neutral zone: DI} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Score} = 50$$

Input: 79% raised – 11% lowered = DI +68.2 → Score 84.1 • Output: 63% raised – 17% lowered = DI +46.3 → Score 73.2

Business Conditions Index (BCI)

مؤشر أحوال الأعمال التجارية

04

30.9

BCI Current

الأوضاع الراهنة

37.9

BCI Outlook

التوقعات 6 أشهر

34.4

BCI Composite

المؤشر المركب

BCI Interpretation Scale • مقياس التفسير

0-25

Severe Crisis

أزمة حادة

25-40

Contraction

انكماش

40-60

Neutral

محايد

60-75

Moderate Growth

نمو معتدل

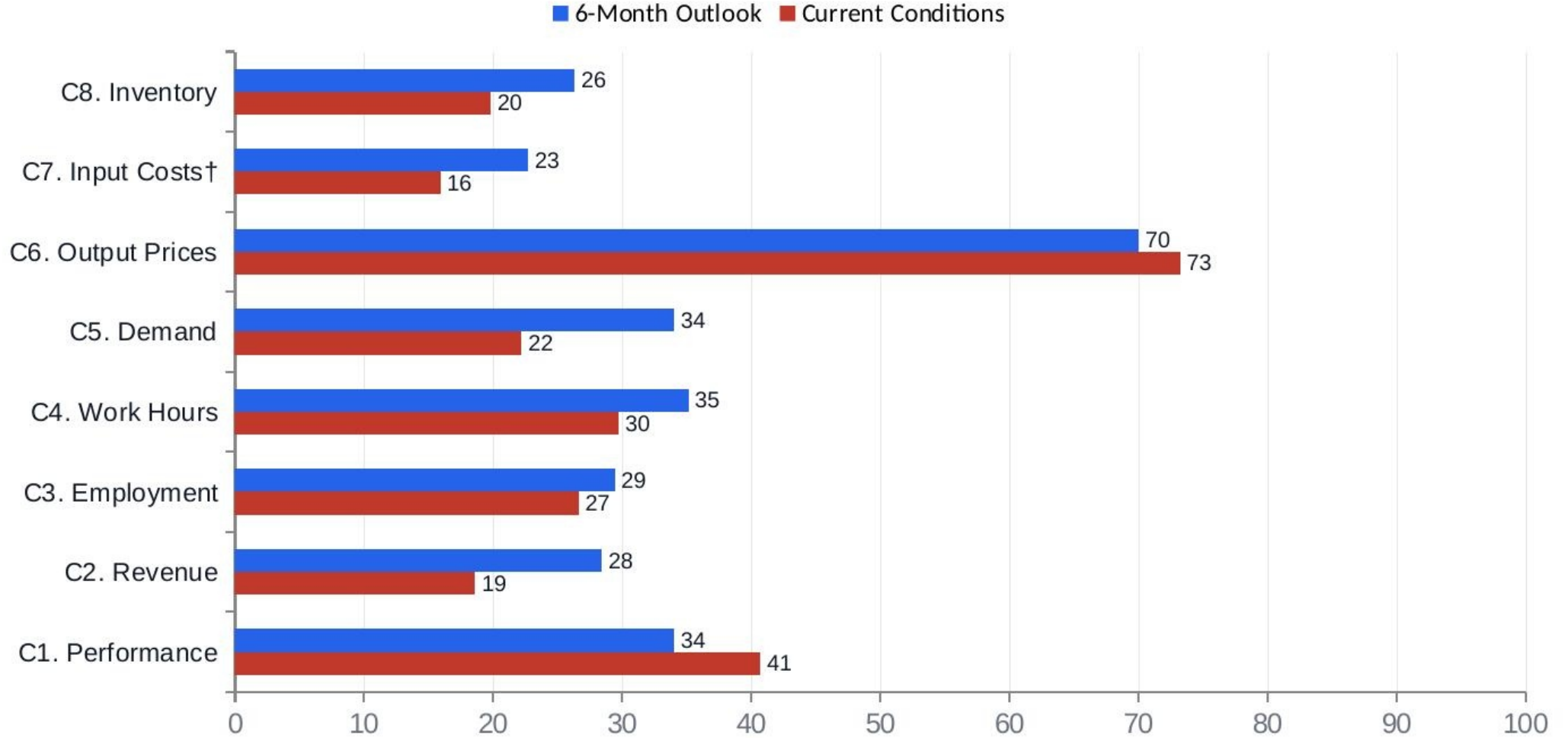
75-100

Strong Expansion

توسع قوي

▲ BCI = 34.4 — Contraction Zone

Outlook (37.9) slightly better than current (30.9) • Gap: +7.0 pts • Both remain firmly in Contraction territory



† Input Costs component is inverted: lower cost = higher score • Scale: 0 = Severe Contraction • 50 = Neutral • 100 = Full Expansion

Regulatory Burden Index (RBI)

مؤشر العبء التنظيمي — التأثير على الاقتصاد

05

96.4%

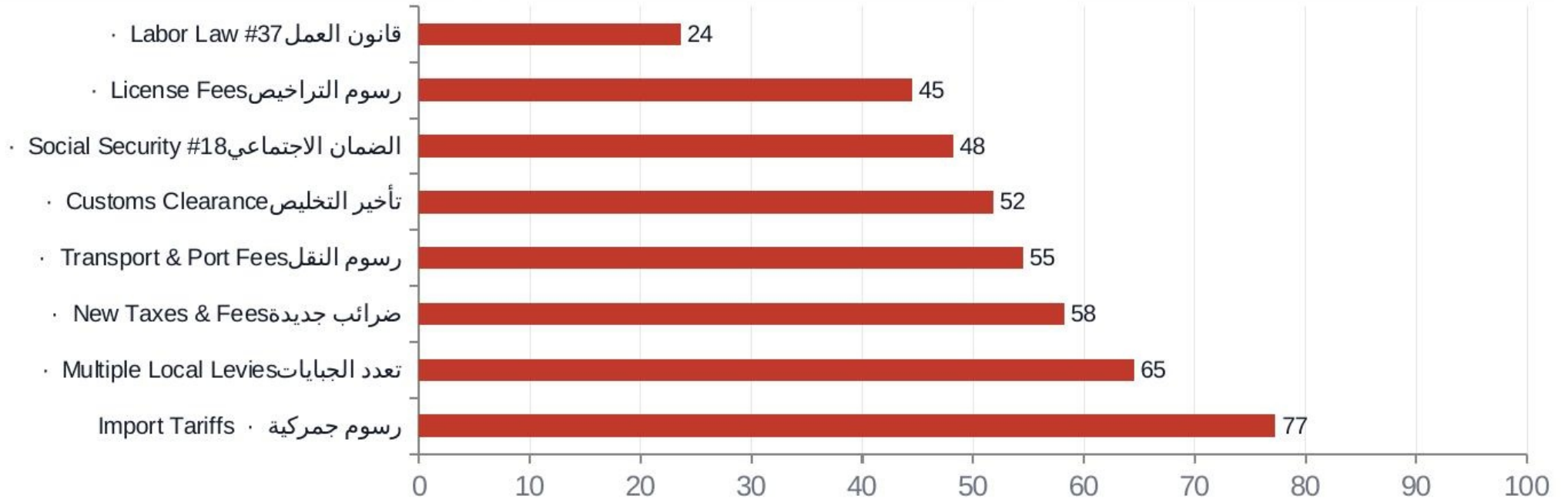
Firms Affected
من الشركات متأثرة

5.06

Avg Burdens/Firm
أعباء/شركة بالمتوسط

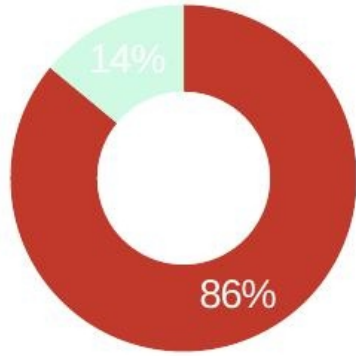
61.0

RBI Composite
المؤشر المركب 100/



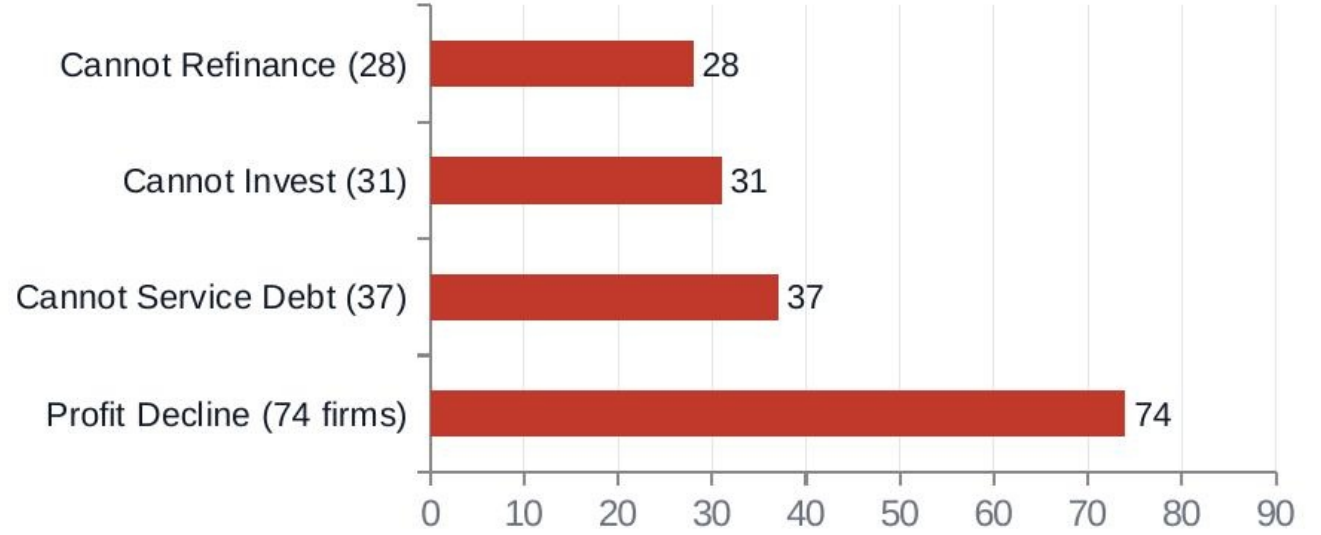
/ .New Taxes & Fees causes the biggest damage gap: firms affected show 97% loss rate vs 72% for non-affected — a +25pp differential
خسارة: 97% للمتأثرين مقابل 72% لغيرهم.

Financial Losses • الخسائر المالية



■ Experienced Losses (86%)
■ No Losses (14%)

• Interest Rate Impact تأثير أسعار الفائدة



• Banking System Usage استخدام النظام المصرفي

Avoid — Too Many Restrictions • يتجنبه (كثرة القيود)

Use Primarily • بشكل أساسي

Fluctuating • متذبذب

Occasionally • أحياناً

37%

34%

15%

13%

Formalization Index

(FI = 46.0/100)

مؤشر الرسمية الاقتصادية — نقطة التحول

06

34%

Fully Formal

رسمي كامل

41%

Grey Zone

المنطقة الرمادية

25%

Informal

غير رسمي

FI Components (Weighted) • مكوّنات المؤشر

Certified Lease Contract (40%) • عقد إيجار مصدّق

50.5%

Banking System Primary (30%) • يستخدم البنك أساساً

34%

E-Payment Full Adoption (30%) • دفع إلكتروني كامل

8.2%

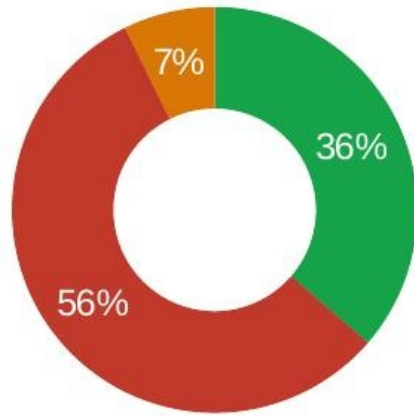
66% of businesses lack ≥1 formal indicator — outside the full formal system. The 41% Grey Zone is the critical pivot determining the economy's direction. / تفنّقد مؤشرًا رسميًا 66٪ — على الأقل — والـ 41٪ الرمادية هي نقطة التحول الحاسمة.

AI Adoption Readiness Index (AARI = 32.4/100)

مؤشر جاهزية الذكاء الاصطناعي

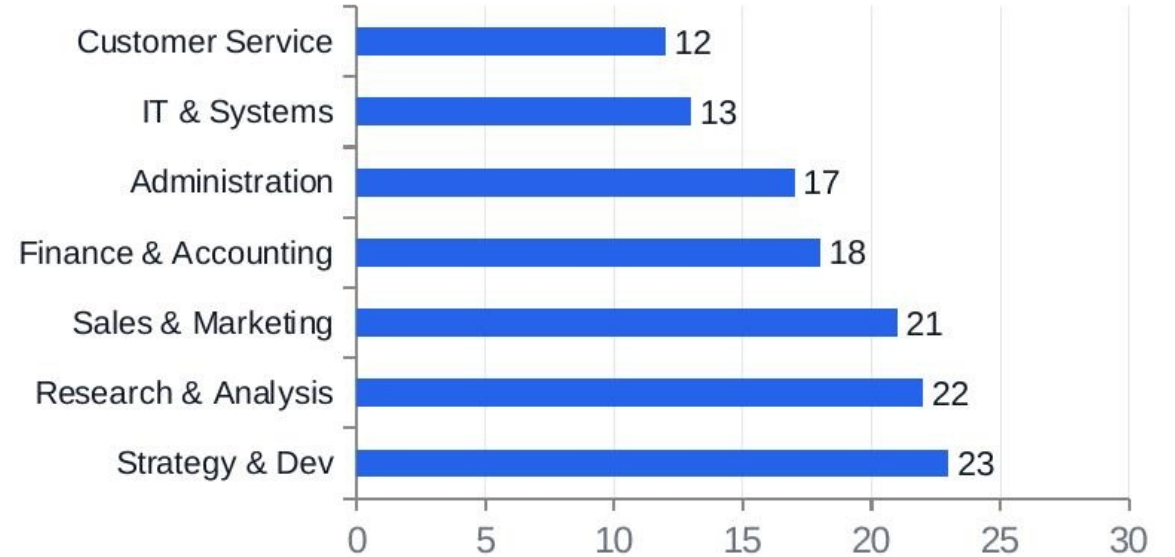
07

AI Adoption Status • حالة التبني



■ Currently Using (36.4%) ■ Not Using (56.4%)
■ Unaware (7.3%)

• AI Use Cases الاستخدام (n=40)



of AI users deploy Generative AI for work tasks 82%
Top uses: Document analysis • Research • Writing • Coding • Project development

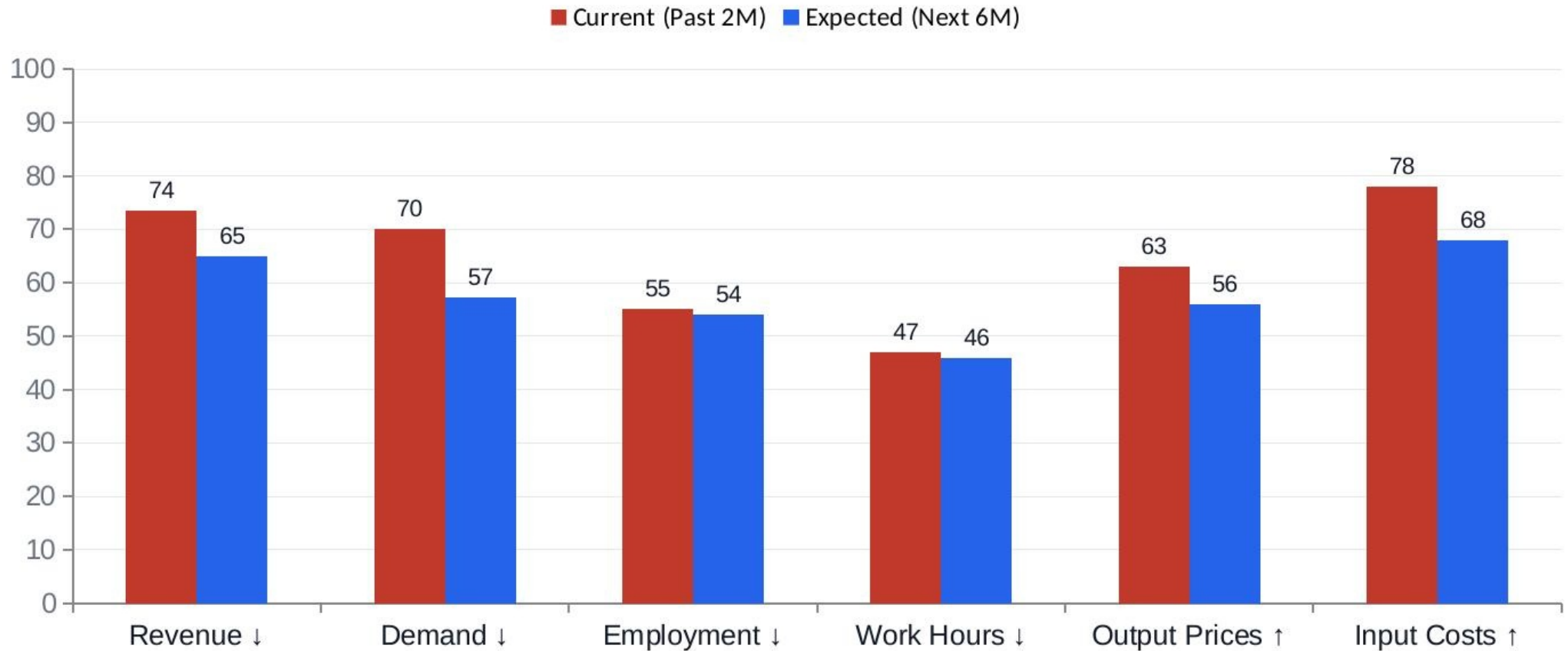
AI Employment Impact (among users): 60% unchanged • 15% increased • 25% declined
of non-users plan adoption within 6 months 33%

AARI Components: Current use 36.4% (×0.35) + Future plans 30.0% (×0.25) + GenAI 30.0% (×0.20) + Infrastructure 10.2% (×0.20) = 32.4/100

Forward Outlook — Next 6 Months

التوقعات المستقبلية للأشهر الستة القادمة

08



CONFIDENCE GAP INDEX (CGI)

Current Performance Score: 41.8 → Expected: 33.4 | CGI Gap = -8.4 pts

Expectations are WORSE than present reality — deepening pessimism that is likely to freeze investment and hiring.

6 Critical Analytical Findings

الاستنتاجات التحليلية الرئيسية الستة

09

01 Severe Economic Distress

ضائقة اقتصادية شديدة

73% revenue decline • 72% demand collapse • 86% financial losses. A systemic shock affecting all businesses simultaneously — not isolated or sectoral.

02 Margin Compression Trap

فخ ضغط الهوامش الربحية

Input costs rose for 78% while only 63% raised output prices. With demand down 72%, businesses are squeezed from both cost and revenue sides with no exit.

03 Regulatory Overload

إرهاق تنظيمي متراكم

Average 5 simultaneous burdens per firm: import tariffs 77% • multiple levies 65% • new taxes 58% • customs delays 52%. All government-origin.

04 AI as Resilience Signal

الذكاء الاصطناعي — مؤشر صمود

36% deploy AI despite crisis — mostly to augment not replace. 82% use Generative AI. 33% of non-users plan adoption within 6 months.

05 Labour Shedding Accelerates

تسارع تسريح العمالة

55% reduced paid employment. 54% expect further cuts in 6 months. Work hours also declining (47% current, 46% expected) — double contraction in labour.

06 Banking Distrust & Informality

أزمة ثقة مصرفية ولا رسمية

37% avoid banking entirely. 66% lack ≥ 1 formal indicator. 41% stuck in grey zone — the critical tipping point that determines the economy's direction.

8 Policy Recommendations

التوصيات السياسية الثمانية

10

01

Regulatory Reform

إصلاح تنظيمي

URGENT

Consolidate overlapping fees. Fast-track customs. Annual license review.

03

Import Cost Relief

تخفيف تكاليف الاستيراد

HIGH

Review tariffs on production inputs. Reduce PDI from 84.1. Restore margins for 77%.

05

Labour Market Stability

استقرار سوق العمل

MED

Wage subsidies. Simplify Labor Law #37. Review Social Security Law #18 burden.

07

Supply Chain Resilience

متانة سلاسل الإمداد

STR

Import facilitation. Reduce customs delays. Strategic trade corridors.

02

Banking Access

إصلاح الوصول المصرفي

URGENT

Simplify transfer rules. Remove account-opening barriers. Incentivize formal finance.

04

SME Credit & Liquidity

دعم السيولة والائتمان

HIGH

Low-interest credit. Deferred taxes. Guaranteed loans for 86% loss-hit businesses.

06

Digital Economy

تمكين الاقتصاد الرقمي

MED

Remove e-payment barriers (14% blocked). AI literacy programs. Digital infrastructure.

08

Policy Certainty

اليقين السياساتي

STR

Pre-announced stable frameworks. Reduce regulatory uncertainty to unlock investment.

Acute, broad-based stress — with clear paths to recovery.

34.4

BCI Composite

84.1

PDI Input

46.0

FI Score

32.4

AARI

This survey of 110 businesses confirms acute, broad-based economic stress. The convergence of collapsing demand (72%), rising input costs (PDI=84.1), punishing regulatory burdens (avg 5 per firm), and constrained banking access (37% avoiding banks) creates a perfect storm — visible in the 86% financial loss rate and deepening pessimism (CGI=-8.4). The BCI Composite at 34.4 confirms severe contraction. Despite this, 36% AI adoption signals a proactive resilient minority. Policy must urgently address regulatory simplification, import cost relief, liquidity programs, and banking access before temporary closures (14%) and permanent closures (13%) become the dominant trend.