The Tunisian Central Bank revealed the improvement of the country's stock of foreign exchange during this period, exceeding the numbers recorded over the past years, reaching more than 20 billion Tunisian dinars (about $7.1 billion), taking advantage of the low oil prices in international markets, and the decline in economic activities at the local level and the entry of most Tunisian institutions into a state of economic paralysis, as a result of the spread of the Corona epidemic.

The foreign currency reserves reached 20.171 billion Tunisian dinars, while it was not more than 14.5 billion during the same period last year, which enabled the coverage of more than 115 days of import.

The reasons for the improvement of the foreign exchange reserves are due to the decrease in the hard currency quantities that the Central Bank was pumping into the financial market to adjust exchange markets, and the drop of small investors and small and medium-sized professionals demand of bank loans, and the reduction in the request for foreign currency to finance import operations, especially from the European Union countries which many of them have closed their borders and entered into near total isolation, in addition to the decline in exchanges between the Tunisian dinar and the rest of the foreign currencies, especially the euro and the dollar.

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
The Kuwaiti government approved an economic package of $5 billion. The recommendations also included the provision of loans on concessional and long-term terms for projects, as well as a commitment to protect citizens’ incomes, and support the salaries of those registered in Chapter Five of the Insurance Institute.

The Council of Ministers based on the approval of this economic package on a set of scenarios aimed at preserving the public money, rationalizing its use, and ensuring the continuity of the economic activity, and not compensating companies or individuals.

Source (The New Arab Newspaper, Edited)