Jordanian Total Public Debt Rises Up

Total public debt in Jordan reached 30.214 billion dinars at the end of last January, constituting 97% of the revaluated GDP for 2019, compared to 30.08 billion dinars at the end of last year, where it constituted at that time 96.6% of the GDP.

According to the data issued by the Ministry of Finance, the net public debt increased at the end of the second third of this year to 28.812 billion dinars, or 92.4% of the gross domestic product, compared to 28.8 billion dinars at the end of last year, which at that time constituted 92.4% of the GDP, and this rise came according to the "Ministry of Finance" to finance both the public budget deficit and the Water Authority's deficit and servicing its debts and loans guaranteed to the National Electricity Company.

The existing balance of external debt (budget and guaranteed) increased at the end of January by 12.5 million dinars, to 12.351 billion dinars, or 39.6% of the revaluated GDP, compared to 12.34 billion dinars at the end of last year, or 39.6% of the GDP.

The net balance of the internal public debt (general budget and budgets of independent institutions) increased to reach 16.46 billion dinars, or 52.8% of the gross domestic product, compared to 16.459 billion, or 52.8% of the gross domestic product, during the same two comparison periods.

On the other hand, the public budget recorded financial savings at the end of the first month of this year (after grants) of approximately 105.8 million dinars, compared to 86.1 million dinars, financial savings for the same period last year, while savings before external grants reached 46.5 million dinars, compared to a profit of 60.9 million dinars for the same comparison periods.

Source (Al-Dustour Newspaper-Jordan, Edited)
The Institute of International Finance (IIF) announced that the financial savings that the treasury will achieve as a result of declining transfers to the EDL, will fill part of the decline in state revenues as a result of the sharp contraction expected this year, which will lead to a decline in tax revenues, customs fees and other government revenue.

In terms of balance of payments, the IIF announced that the positive impacts of declining the import bill as a result of the economic contraction and the decline in oil prices will be offset by a decrease in the export bill due to the contraction in all countries to which Lebanon is exporting, and therefore, the positivity of the decline in oil prices will be erased by the repercussions of the global contraction.

Source (Al-Jumhuriya Newspaper-Lebanon, Edited)