The Egyptian Minister of Finance Mohamed Maait revealed the great impact of the Corona pandemic on both sides of revenues and expenditures, pointing out that “the Corona pandemic has eaten 125 billion pounds of expected revenues for the Egyptian budget in the current fiscal year,” noting that “handing over the general budget to Parliament has a constitutional date, as the budget is prepared from December to February of the following year, therefore any delay in delivery will have major constitutional repercussions.

Maait stressed that "the government assumed three scenarios for the targets of the budget for the new fiscal year, in light of accurate analyzes to assess the negative effects of the Corona crisis on the budget, as it is expected that public revenues will drop from 1.288 trillion pounds that were targeted in the next fiscal year before the pandemic to 1200 trillion by 6.8, in addition to the increase in the total deficit from 6.3 to 7.5% of the gross domestic product, the initial surplus decreased from 2% to 0.7%, and in case the epidemic continues until the end of 2020, this will increase the burdens and shocks on the income items, and the general revenues will decrease from 1288 trillion pounds to 1148 trillion by 11.5 percent, and the total deficit rises to 8.4%, and achieving an initial deficit of 0.1%, and if the pandemic extends until June 2021, public revenues will decrease from 1288 trillion pounds to 1108 trillion, by 14.1%, and the total deficit rises to 0.9%, and the deficit The initial 0.7 percent."

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)
The total Jordanian public debt increased during the first four months of this year, representing an increase of 4.6 percent to 31.39 billion dinars ($44.2 billion) compared to 30.07 billion dinars at the end of 2019. Statistics of the Jordanian Ministry of Finance showed that domestic debt reached the end of April past was 18.93 billion dinars, while the external debt was 12.4 billion dinars.

Local revenue for the end of last April was 9.1 billion dinars, a decrease of 569 million dinars, compared to the same period last year, while total spending until last April was 7.2 billion dinars, a decrease of 157 million dinars. The total budget deficit increased to about 695 million dinars until last April, compared to 304 million dinars during the same period last year, while the budget deficit before external grants amounted to about 800 million dinars compared to 377 million dinars during the same period.

The report indicated that the decrease in local revenues during the first four months of this year, which amounted to about 569 million dinars, was the result of the closure that occurred to the Jordanian economy due to the emerging crisis of the Coronavirus, which contributed to the high levels of the budget deficit.

Source (Al-Dustour Newspaper-Jordan, Edited)
هل دولة الكويت في المرتبة 92 عالمياً، كأفضل بيئة داعمة للمشاريع الناشئة، وذلك بناءً على المراجعة المحددة، متحدة، أمبا، وهولندا، وأستراليا، بالإضافة إلى سويسرا وإسبانيا والسويد وإستونة.

وتعد المنصة على تقييم الدول في التصنيف وفقاً لقياس عدد من العوامل، منها بيئة الأعمال وعدد المشاريع الناشئة، بالإضافة إلى جودة المنتجات التي تقدمها هندا المشاريع. وخلال تصنيف هذه العام، جمعت المنصة إجابات لأكثر من 50 مشارك يعملون ضمن هذا القطاع.

**Kuwait is the 5th Gulf State as the “Best Supportive Environment for Startups”**

The State of Kuwait ranked 92 globally and fifth in the Gulf in the list of the best 100 countries in the world in terms of the availability of a suitable environment for emerging projects "Start-up", issued by the "startupBlink" Swiss platform.

According to the classification, the United Arab Emirates topped the list of Gulf countries after ranking 43 globally, followed by Bahrain in the 75th place, Qatar in 84th, then Saudi Arabia, which ranked in the 88th globally.

On the other hand, the United States of America topped the world rankings as the best country to embrace startups, followed by the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands and Australia, in addition to Switzerland, Spain, Sweden and Estonia.

The platform depends on the countries’ evaluation in the classification according to measuring a number of factors, including the business environment and the number of emerging projects, in addition to the quality of the products offered by these projects. During this year’s ranking, the platform collected answers to more than 50,000 participants working in this sector.

Source (Al-Raya Newspaper-Kuwait, Edited)

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كشف تقرير صادر عن "بنك أوف أميركا", عن ضخ الحكومات والبنوك المركزية تكلفة 18.4 تريليون دولار حتى الآن لإلغاء الاقتصادية العالمية وأسواق دولار حتى الآن لإلغاء الاقتصادية العالمية وأسواق.

وكان من مخاطر جائحة كورونا وتداعياتها المدمرة، وهو ما يعادل نحو 21 في المئة من إجمالي الناتج المحلي العالمي أو حجم الاقتصاد العالمي.

وبحسب البيانات فإن معظم حزم الإقتصاد التي نفذتها الحكومات العالمية تمت خلال الأشهر الثلاثة الماضية التي استفلت فيها جائحة كورونا.

$18.4 Trillion Were Pumped by Governments & International Central Banks to Confront "Corona"

A report issued by "Bank of America" revealed that governments and central banks have pumped $18.4 trillion so far to save global economies and financial markets from the coronavirus pandemic risks and devastating repercussions, which is equivalent to about 21 percent of global GDP or the size of the global economy.

According to the data, most of the rescue packages implemented by global governments took place during the past three months in which the Corona pandemic became worse and forced the countries of the world to close their economies and implement social exclusion laws. The rescue packages implemented by governments through the Treasury ministries amounted to 10.4 trillion dollars, which is spending money from government budgets, while the amount of monetary stimulus implemented by the central banks in the financial markets and commercial banks amounted to 7.9 trillion dollars, which is the money that the central banks pumped to support banks and global financial markets to protect it from collapse.

In addition to these rescue packages, the indirect stimulus granted by the central banks to companies and businesses by reducing the interest rate on borrowing, as most central banks have reduced the interest rate during the past months, where the interest has decreased to about zero in the United States and Britain, and to zero in European Union countries and Japan.

Source (The New Arab Newspaper, Edited)