The IMF Expects a Growth of 6.4% for the Egyptian Economy

The International Monetary Fund revealed the stability of the Egyptian banking and financial sector despite the shocks that shook the global economy during the pandemic crisis of the outbreak of the Coronavirus. According to the report issued by the fund, the banking system in Egypt has maintained levels of liquidity and profitability despite the emergence of concerns about loan portfolios and their costs due to the global economic slowdown. Noting that the banking system is in a good position to deal with pressure, with strong profitability and quality of assets, indicating that the flexibility of the exchange rate is a successful tool to absorb shocks.

According to the IMF, the Central Bank of Egypt is working with severely affected borrowers to reduce pressures in the near term through targeted loan adjustments, which could limit the immediate impact of the "Covid-19" outbreak. The Fund expected the growth rates of the Egyptian economy to rise to about 6.4% during the fiscal year 2021-2022, indicating that Egypt is implementing important reforms to achieve more comprehensive growth led by the private sector. It also disclosed Egypt's ability and power to fulfill its external obligations, indicating that improving and developing the social safety net remains an important priority for the Egyptian government, as it examines opportunities to expand social support to include more groups.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net, Edited)
and private sectors to ensure the return of growth and the creation of new jobs.

Al-Mechichi assured that "Tunisia will enter, after the government has gained confidence, into negotiations with its financial partners, in order to mobilize the necessary resources for the budget and to provide for investment and management expenditures," noting that "Tunisia will, starting next year, rely on its own resources after the public debt reaches record levels of 80 billion dinars," stressing that "the Finance Law for the year 2021 will include new tax procedures that allow the provision of additional income resources for the state without new tax pressure on individuals and institutions operating in the organized sector."

Source (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed Newspaper, Edited)
البنوك الكويتية السعودية عربياً من حيث الأداء في 2020

كانت مهنة دا بانكر "ال sik عرباً من أقوى 5 بنوك الكويتية من حيث الأداء خلال 2020، وذلك في إطار تصنيفها السنوي لتمور البنوك العربية، التي تتزحلق في تحقيق ترتيب عام يقع في تردد من 15 في المئة من أسواقตลาด، ويعتبر هذا التصنيف أحد أحدث القضايا في السوق.

وفقاً لتصنيف "دا بانكر" فإن البنوك الكويتية الأقوى أداء محلياً جاءت وفقة ترتيب التالي، بنك الكويت الوطني في المرتبة الأولى، بليبي بيت التمويل الكويتي (بانك) ثانياً، بنك الخليج ثالثاً، وبنك برقان رابعاً، ثم الأركب الأهلي الكويتي في المرة الثالثة، بينما ترتيب البنوك العربية الأخرى على بنوك من العراق والإمارات وتونس والسعودية والمغرب وقطر.

Kuwaiti Banks Ranked 5th in the Arab World in Terms of Performance in 2020

"The Banker" magazine unveiled the 5 strongest Kuwaiti banks in terms of performance during 2020, as part of its annual classification of the performance levels of Arab banks, which have succeeded in achieving returns that exceeded 15 percent of the capital. This classification is based on monitoring and measuring the relative weight of eight performance determinants, which are: growth rate, profitability rate, operational efficiency, asset quality, return on growth, liquidity, sound financial position, and leverage rate.

According to "The Banker" classification, the Kuwaiti banks with the strongest domestic performance came according to the following order: National Bank of Kuwait ranked 1st, followed by Kuwait Finance House (KFH) in the 2nd place, Gulf Bank in the 3rd place, Burgan Bank 4th, then Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait in the 5th place.

The combined performance of Kuwaiti banks came in the fifth place in the Arab world, with a rate of 1.19 percent in terms of returns on assets, and a rate of 10.36 percent in terms of returns on capital, while the ranking of banks in Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq and Jordan came before their Kuwaiti counterparts in this regard. It was noticed that Kuwaiti banks were absent from the list of the twenty strongest Arab banks performing this year, which is the list in which Egyptian banks had 10 different positions, while the other ten places were distributed among banks from Iraq, the UAE, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Qatar.

Source (Al-Rai Newspaper-Kuwait, Edited)

أظهر تقرير صادر عن جودة المعلومات الإقتصادية في مجلة "الإيكونومست"، حول مؤشر الأمن الغذائي لعام 2019، حلول كلاً من سنغافورة وايرلندا والولايات المتحدة في المراتب الأولى الثلاث على العالم، فيما احتلت فنزويلا المرتبة الأخيرة.

وقال التقرير تصدرت دولة قطر الدور العربية في 64 بنك درجة 100 في المؤشرات الموصوفة.

وأظهر تقرير "الإيكونومست" من التقارير العالمية في تقدير مؤشر الأمن الغذائي في البلدان المختلفة، وهو يعبر عن مدى تأثر الغذاء الغذائي في الأوقات المختلفة، وتأتي من الغذاء الذي يتأثر فيه غذاء المنزل، وتوافد وإمدادات الغذاء العالمي من المواد الغذائية الأساسية للمحافظة على توزيع الأغذية وسلامة الغذاء.

Qatar is the 1st Arab Country in the "Food Security Index"

A report issued by the Economist Intelligence Unit of "The Economist" magazine, on the "Food Security" Index for 2019 showed that Singapore, Ireland and the United States ranked first in the world, while Venezuela ranked last.

According to the report, the State of Qatar topped the Arab countries in food security, while Jordan ranked 64 among countries with a score of 61/100 in the indicators described above.

The "Economist" index is considered one of the important reports in assessing the level of food security in different countries. It expresses the availability of appropriate food at different times, and that this food is of nutritional value, varied, balanced, and compatible with the global food supply of basic foodstuffs to withstand the steady increase in food consumption and offset fluctuations in production and prices.

In order to evaluate the performance of countries on this indicator, three main axes are measured: capacity, abundance and quality. These axes contain 34 sub-indicators that measure the level of food security in 133 countries. In terms of measuring a country’s capacity on the food security index, consumers’ ability to buy food and their ability to cope with sudden price hikes is measured. When abundance is measured, the abundance of national food supplies, the potential for interruption of those supplies, and the ability to distribute food equitably are measured. Quality and safety are measured by the variety and quality of nutrition from diets, and food safety.

Source (A-Dostor Newspaper-Jordan, Edited)