صندوق النقد يشترط دعم لبنان بتشكيل حكومة وتنفيذ إصلاحات اقتصادية

طالب صندوق النقد الدولي، بضرورة تشكيل حكومة لبنانية جديدة ذات تفويض واضح، من أجل الشروع فورا في تنفيذ إصلاحات اقتصادية باتت الحاجة ملحة إليها من أجل انقاذ لبنان من أزمته المالية.

ويفش صندوق النقد عن أن الدول المانحة لن تقدم يد العون للبنان، الذي شارك في الديون، إلا بعد تعامل السياسيون اللبنانيون مع مشاكل الفساد والهدر، باعتبارها السبب الرئيسي للانهيار.

وفي هذا السياق، أوضح المتحدث باسم صندوق النقد جيري رايس أن "من الضروري تشكيل حكومة جديدة وم-task قوي اتخاذ الإصلاحات الضرورية، على اعتبار أن التحديات التي يواجهها لبنان والشعب اللبناني أضخم من المعتاد، وبرامج الإصلاح هذا تثبت الحاجة إليه.

وشدد رايس على أن الصندوق لا بحث برامجا مع برريت في الوقت الحالي، ولكنه يقدم المساعدة التنفيذية لوزارة المالية، وآخريات الكيانات التابعة للدولة. وتم توفير سعد الحريري تشكيل الحكومة في أكتوبر (تشرين الأول)، لكنه على خلاف منذ ذلك الحين مع الرئيس ميشال عون بشأن مكوناتها، وأنه الاهتمام بينهما الأسبوع الماضي مناقشة الحكومة الجديدة بسجال، على المصارف (موقع العربية. نت، بنصرف).

المصدر: (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)

The IMF Stipulates Lebanon's Support with Forming a Government & Implementing Economic Reforms

The International Monetary Fund has demanded the necessity of forming a new Lebanese government with a clear mandate, in order to immediately initiate the implementation of economic reforms that are urgently needed in order to extricate Lebanon from its financial crisis.

The IMF reveals that the donor countries will not offer a helping hand to Lebanon, which is mired in debt, unless Lebanese politicians address the problems of corruption and waste, as they are the main cause of the collapse.

In this context, IMF spokesman Jerry Rice said, "It is necessary to form a new government immediately and with a strong mandate to implement the necessary reforms, given that the challenges facing Lebanon and the Lebanese people are greater than usual, and this reform program is much needed."

Rice stressed that the fund is not discussing a program with Beirut at this time, but it provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance and some state entities.

Saad Hariri was assigned to form the government in October, but since then, he has been at odds with President Michel Aoun over its components. It is worth noting that a meeting between them ended in a public sparring last week to discuss the new government.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)
The Egyptian government raised its forecast for the total budget deficit to 7.8 percent from its previous estimate at 6.3 percent, and also raised its forecast for the debt of the state's public budget agencies to reach 89 percent of GDP compared to 83 percent in the budget estimates, with expectations that it will decline to 80 percent by 2024/2025. It indicated that the net issuance of government debt instruments of treasury bonds and bills amounted to about 353.7 billion pounds in the first half of the current fiscal year, compared to 745.8 billion pounds during the entire last fiscal year. The cost of debt servicing declined during the first half of the current fiscal year to reach 245.7 billion pounds, compared to 267.2 billion pounds during the same period last fiscal year, which means a decrease of 8 percent. The government lowered its forecast for GDP to reach 6.4 trillion pounds, compared to 6.844 trillion pounds in previous estimates, and compared to 5.82 trillion pounds in the previous fiscal year.

During the first half of this year, Egypt's revenues witnessed a growth of 16 percent to reach 452.9 billion pounds, while expenses amounted to 681.2 billion pounds, a growth of 9.6 percent. The interest decreased by 8 percent to 245.7 billion pounds, compared to 267.2 billion pounds during the same period last fiscal year.

The government investments implemented during the period from July to December witnessed an increase of 59.4 percent to reach about 102 billion pounds, as the investments financed by the treasury rose to reach 73 billion pounds, an increase of 31 percent over the achieved one during the same period of last year.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)
The UAE is the 1st in the Arab Region in the FDI Confidence Index

The UAE ranked first in the Middle East, and 15th in the world, on the Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index for 2021, 4 ranks higher than last year's classification issued by the American consulting firm Kearney.

The UAE rating reflects the positive sentiment among investors, based on the government's strong commitment to economic diversification, innovation, infrastructure, and ease of doing business. While the United States topped the ranking, followed by Canada in second place, then Germany in third, the United Kingdom in fourth place, and Japan in the fifth place.

The report showed that the remarkable rise in the UAE's ranking in this world's index was a result of its advanced technological infrastructure, high levels of innovation, as well as its effective response to the "Covid-19" pandemic.

The UAE was the first country to approve "Covid-19" vaccines last December, and it embarked on a very ambitious campaign to vaccinate all of its residents by the end of 2021. All these efforts would enhance the economic and investment prospects in the country further.

It is noteworthy that the Foreign Direct Investment Confidence Index is an annual survey issued by Kearney that includes global business managers and assesses the markets that are likely to attract the most investment in the next three years. It also provides a unique forward-looking analysis of the markets that investors intend to target in the coming years.

Source (Al Khaleej Newspaper-UAE, Edited)