STIMULUS AIDS

Malaysia implemented the PENJANA and PRIHATIN stimulus packages as part of the national economic recovery plan:

Launched on 5 June, the National Economic Recovery Plan (PENJANA) represents a short-term plan focused on three components to empower the people, propel businesses and stimulate economy. On the other hand, the Prihatin Rakyat Economic Stimulus Plan (PRIHATIN) focused on financial recovery. It aims to help alleviate the problems faced by the people by supporting the people, propelling businesses and stimulating economy. This platform links data between 53 ministries and agencies for a better understanding of aid distribution.

STRATEGIC POLICIES

Singapore Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Heng Swee Keat, laid out three ways to support national businesses and workers in a post-COVID future:

i) New global links: Singapore needs to remain as an open trading nation and to find new links in connecting critical supply lines globally.

ii) Infrastructure: To continue investment in infrastructures and strengthen resilience through factors like the food production plan (technological alternatives to grow more food)

iii) Research and Development (R&D): Singapore is finalising a five-year R&D plan to sharpen country’s competitiveness by further supporting basic and applied research in high impact areas such as biomedical sciences, climate change, and artificial intelligence.

In April, Amsterdam released their recovery plan "Amsterdam Circular Strategy 2020-2025" that adopts an economic framework known as "doughnut economics": its main objective does not focus on economic growth but to improve health and other social resources such as increasing affordable housing and jobs, revamping recycling programs, and cutting food waste.

SOLUTIONS SNAPSHOT

Australia pledged USD 97.3 million in foreign aid to support post-pandemic recovery efforts. This bilateral effort specifically promises economic recovery in ways such as workforce development, economic reform, infrastructure, gender equality, agriculture, tourism and innovation.

Australia also allocated USD100 million from existing aid programs as “quick financial support” for Pacific countries affected by Cyclone Haital and COVID-19 pandemic.

The government also introduced the Economic Stimulus Implementation and Coordinating Unit Between National Agencies (LAKSANA) - a digital platform that facilitates implementation of PENJANA and PRIHATIN. This platform links data between 53 ministries and agencies for a better understanding of aid distribution.

STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS

In line with plans to promote its tourism sector, the government of Vietnam has proposed a 10% cut in corporate income tax. This would minimize the financial losses of businesses throughout the pandemic.

To further increase outreach to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and public enterprises, Vietnam is targeting investment from international manufacturers modelled after the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the European Union (EU) and Vietnam.

Pakistan imposed a lockdown since 23 March, unemployed day labourers were hired as "jungle workers". These workers are to plant tree saplings across Pakistan as part of the 10 Billion Tree Tsunami programme – an existing forest restoration project.

This “green stimulus” effort sets an exemplar of how nations can tackle the unemployment situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic but also address the next big threat: climate change.

The budget tracker government funds during the pandemic.

And volunteers and created a "resilient recovery plan" that "creates quality employment" for the country’s future.

In the year 2022, Pakistan is aiming to become the world’s “most environmentally friendly” airline.

We cannot go back to the way we did things before.” - World Health Organisation

The closure of many non-essential services due to COVID-19 has halted economic growth globally. For many countries, economic recovery is seen as a necessity in order to generate additional leverage and long-term benefits for the state and its citizen.

The government also urged the airline to meet conditions of its government bailout.

In order to mitigate the threat: climate change.

The government also urged the airline to meet conditions of its government bailout. The airline will have to halve its overall carbon-dioxide (CO2) emissions per passenger-kilometre (km) by 2030, as per conditions to qualify for the French government bailout. The government also urged the airline to renew its fleet with more efficient aircraft and commit to sourcing 2% of its fuel requirements from sustainable sources by 2025.

To further support basic and applied research in high impact areas such as biomedical sciences, climate change, and artificial intelligence.

SG

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