المركزي اللبناني يتدخل لحماية العملة الوطنية

حدد مصرف لبنان المركزي الحد الأقصى لبيع الدولار في مؤسسات الصرافة عند 3,200 ليرة، وذلك بعد أن هوت العملة المحلية في السوق الموازية خلال الأيام القليلة الماضية، حيث تراجعت الليرة اللبنانية إلى مستويات متدنية قياسية واقتربت من 4000 ليرة مقابل الدولار في السوق الموازية قبل أن يبدأ صرافو العملة في إضراب مؤقت.

وفى ذلك، khẳngى المصرف المركزي سعر الصرف لشركات تحويل الأموال عند 3,625 ليرة.

وأعلن المركزي عن أن سعر صرف الدولار الأمريكي مقابل الليرة ارتفع "بطريقة غير مبررة في الأيام القليلة الأخيرة".

وأثار انخفاض الليرة السريع احتجاجات صغيرة وهدد بحدوث اضطرابات أوسع نطاقا. وتعهد مصرف لبنان بالعمل على تحسين situación العملة. وما زال المصرف المركزي يتابع منافسة بنوكه على الدولار، بينما يمنع مصرف لبنان مناحب العملة.

وأثار اتحاد الغرف العربية هجوماً على حاكم المصرف المركزي، حيث أثار رئيس الوزراء حسن دياب حاكم المصرف المركزي بسبب انهيار العملة، مما أثار احتجاجات كبيرة في بيروت.

وأتفقت بعض الشركات على تجنب الصرف، ولكن دون أن تعثر سرقة أجور الموظفين وامالات الموظفين.

وأعلن المصرف المركزي على أن سعر صرف الدولار الأمريكي مقابل الليرة قد يرتفع "بطريقة غير مبررة في الأيام القليلة الأخيرة".

المصدر (موقع العربية.نت، بتصرف)

The Lebanese Central Bank Intervenes to Protect the National Currency

The Central Bank of Lebanon has set the maximum limit for the sale of the dollar in exchange institutions at 3,200 pounds, after the local currency tumbled in the parallel market during the past few days, as the Lebanese pound fell to record low levels and approached 4000 against the dollar in the parallel market before currency exchangers started a temporary strike.

The official rate of the dollar remains in banks at 1507.5 liras, but the dollar is only available at this price for basic imports amid a severe dollar crisis.

The central bank set the exchange rate for money transfer companies at 3,625 pounds to the dollar.

The central bank announced that the exchange rate of the US dollar against the lira had risen "in an unjustified way in the past few days."

The rapid devaluation of the lira sparked small protests and threatened wider disturbances. Two banks have been attacked, one with a small bomb and the other with incendiary bombs during the past two days.

The Lebanese Prime Minister Hassan Diab attacked the governor of the central bank because of the currency collapse, prompting Speaker of Parliament Nabih Berri to warn against dismissing the governor of the central bank who has been in office for a long time.

Previous attempts to set the dollar exchange rate failed, and campaigns against exchange firms that violate the ceiling failed, despite the closure of some of them.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)
The Egyptian government submitted a request for a financial “package” from the International Monetary Fund, according to the rapid financing tool program, to enhance its capabilities to face the emerging "Corona" virus crisis. The Prime Minister, Mostafa Madbouly, during a meeting of ministers of the Economic Group in Cairo, said that "the repercussions of the Corona crisis made us look to preserve the gains that we have reached on the ground with the Egyptian economy, and that until this moment no one can expect when this crisis will end, and we started looking for at least a year to get support and the discussion evolved with the International Monetary Fund until the support includes a financial aspect with technical support.”

The Egyptian government revealed that its step in seeking financing is proactive based on the success of implementing the economic reform program to maintain the continuing gains and positive results achieved by the country, in light of the exceptional circumstances experienced by all countries of the world and developments in global conditions.

The government explained that the financing accompanying the agreement with the International Monetary Fund is important to support market confidence and to preserve the gains and positive results achieved in recent years, indicating that it aims to continue to maintain the stability of Egyptian economic indicators, for fear of any negative effects that may hinder its ability to recover and return Economic growth.

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper, Edited)

Jordan’s Trade Deficit Declined by 12 percent

The value of Jordanian exports during the months of January and February of the current year reached 986.6 million dinars, to increase by 14.5 percent compared to the same period of last year. The value of national exports increased during the past January and February by 17.7 percent, to reach 853.9 million dinars compared to the same period last year, according to the monthly General Statistics Department report on foreign trade in Jordan.

On the other hand, the value of the re-exports decreased by 2.6 percent, reaching 132.7 million dinars during the months of January and February of the current year, compared to the same period in the year 2019. As for the imports, their value amounted to 2202.2 million dinars during the months of January and February of the current year, down by 1.8 percent, compared to the same period last year.

Thus, the deficit in the trade balance (representing the difference between the value of imports and the value of exports) decreased during January and February of the year 2020, to 1215.6 million dinars, or 12 percent, compared to the same period in 2019.

A report issued by the Jordanian Statistics Department showed that the coverage rate of total exports of imports amounted to 44.8 percent during January and February of this year, while the coverage rate for the same period of last year was 38.4 percent, representing an increase of 6.4 percentage points.

Source (Al-Dustour Newspaper-Jordan, Edited)
Markets in Somalia are witnessing a commercial recession after the closing of the airspace, and the decline in import traffic from the port of Mogadishu (the largest port in Somalia), which was receiving daily large ships carrying hundreds of large and medium containers.

The Corona pandemic paralyzed the economies of the world, especially the Chinese market, which was the main market for Somali merchants to import consumer and office goods, clothing, parts, and electronics. In addition to the suspension of import from Arab ports after the inclusive closure witnessed by several Gulf countries.

According to official statistics, 80 percent of Somali merchants were dependent on Chinese goods, but the stopping of imports from China towards the country stoked the high prices of goods and commodities in the markets of Mogadishu, which tightens the screws on poor families affected by humanitarian disasters, including floods and droughts.

The greatest danger to the economy that Somalia faces is the decline in the services of Somali money companies and remittances, many of them disappeared from the market due to economic and financial conditions, and what remained of them are threatened to close due to the stoppage of the movement of capital that was taking place via planes to and from Mogadishu.

The money sent from abroad to Somalia is estimated at one billion and eight hundred million dollars, which was supporting the wheel of economic growth in the country, which lacks strong economic supports, given the decline in domestic production and the increasing demand for products imported from abroad.

Source (New Arab newspaper, Edited)