النشرة اليومية للاتحاد
UAC DAILY MONITOR

 Tex 2020 ايلول (سبتمبر)

الخرائط الاقتصادية السورية (الحرب تجاوزت $442 مليار دولار)

أظهر تقرير يعنوان “سورية: بعد ثماني سنوات من الحربً” أعدّته لجنة الأمم المتحدة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغرب آسيا “إسكوا” و"مركز الدراسات السورية" في جامعة "سانت أندروز" البريطانية، تكبد خسائر اقتصادية تُقدّر بنحو $442 مليار دولار خلال ثماني سنوات بسبب حرب أتت على الأخضر واليابس، وكلفت البلاد مكاسبها الاجتماعية والاقتصادية.

ووفقًا للتقرير، شهد مؤشر التنمية البشرية في سوريا انخفاضًا حادًا من 0.64 في 2010 إلى 0.549 في 2018، مما قلل من تصنيفها، إذ كانت تصنف سوريا ضمن البلدان ذات التنمية البشرية المتوسطة وتراجعت إلى البلدان ذات التنمية البشرية المنخفضة.

ويبين التقرير الذي يغطي الفترة الواقعة بين 2011 و2019، أن 82% من المئة من الأضرار الناجمة عن الصراع تراكمت في سبعة من أكثر القطاعات كثافة في رأس المال: الإسكان والتعدين والنقل والأمن والتصنيع والكهرباء والصحة، أما قيمة الدمار المالي لرأس المال فقد بلغ $117.7 مليار دولار، فيما يضع تكلفة الاقتصاد الكلي للصراع عند نحو $442 مليار دولار.

ويحسب "إسكوا" قيمة هذا الرقم، إلا أنه لا يلخص حجم معاناة السكان الذين تم تسجيل 5.6 مليون شخص منهم كلاجئين، و6.4 مليون كنازحين، و5.5 مليون يعانون من انعدام الأمن الغذائي، و6.5 مليون يعانون من لجوء للمساعدات الإنسانية.

المصدر (صحيفة العربي الجديد، تحرير)

The Losses of the Syrian Economy Due to the War Exceeded $442 Billion

A report entitled: “Syria: After Eight Years of War” prepared by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the “Center for Syrian Studies” at the University of St Andrews in Britain showed economic losses estimated at $442 billion dollars over eight years due to a war that brought everything to fruition, and cost the country its social and economic gains.

According to the report, the Human Development Index in Syria witnessed a sharp decline from 0.64 in 2010 to 0.549 in 2018, which reduced its classification, as Syria was classified among the countries with medium human development and retreated to countries with low human development.

The report, which covers the period between 2011 and 2019, shows that 82 percent of the damage caused by the conflict has accumulated in seven of the most capital-intensive sectors: housing, mining, transportation, security, manufacturing, electricity and health, while the value of physical damage to capital was estimated at $117.7 billion, and the GDP loss of $324.5 billion, which puts the macroeconomic cost of the conflict around $442 billion.

According to ESCWA, despite the enormity of this number, it does not summarize the suffering of the population, of whom 5.6 million people have been registered as refugees, 6.4 million are internally displaced, 6.5 million suffer from food insecurity, and 11.7 million are still in need at least to one form of humanitarian assistance.

Source (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed Newspaper, Edited)
Sudan Hopes for Debt forgiveness & Getting $1.5 Billion Annually to Face its Economic Crisis

The Sudanese government expected that the approval by the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund of the agreement concluded between Sudan and the Fund would contribute to obtaining 1.5 billion dollars annually and forgiving Sudan's debts estimated at 60 billion dollars.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Heba Muhammad Ali, explained that this approval paves the way for resolving the economic difficulties facing the Sudanese people, reforming the structural distortions left by the previous regime, and achieving the stability required to achieve a just and sustainable peace across the country.

Sudan and the International Monetary Fund reached an agreement last June on structural reforms of macroeconomic policies that will support a 12-month program, subject to IMF monitoring, in which grants and incentives are provided in exchange for rationalizing commodity support, spending and exchange rates. The government hopes that the agreement made with the International Monetary Fund will achieve success in stabilizing the exchange rate and reducing inflation, which jumped last month to 166.83 percent. The government also hopes that the agreement will lead to establishing new relations for Sudan with international financing institutions and obtaining more grants and loans.

Finance Minister Heba Muhammad Ali indicated that the necessary reforms will produce tangible benefits for the Sudanese people, the most important of which is redeeming Sudan's debt arrears, as Sudan reaches the decision point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Program (HIPC), which will pave the way for exempting Sudan's debts, allowing Sudan to obtain Funding for major development and production projects across the country, such as the Jazira project, the ports of Port-Sudan, the railway, the revival of agricultural and livestock welfare, industry, health, education and infrastructure.

Source (Asharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)