IN A NUTSHELL

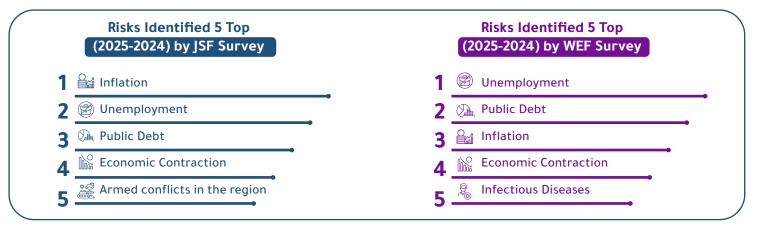
Jordan's Risks After the War on Gaza: Have they Changed or Remained the Same?

The World Economic Forum (WEF) published its Global Risks Report 2024. This Report provides an overview of the most pressing global risks in the short term and long term. This year's report (2024) "brought together leading insights on the evolving global risks landscape from 1,490 experts across academia, business, government, the international community and civil society". The survey results were collected during the period 4 September to 9 October 2023. Based on this report, misinformation and disinformation were identified as the bigger risk during the next two years. Extreme weather conditions is the number one long-term concern.



The fact that the Global Risks Report 2024 survey was conducted before the start of the aggression on the Gaza Strip which has caused several changes at the regional and global levels, the Jordanian Strategy Forum conducted a quick opinion poll of its members and partners (businesses and institutions), to determine whether there has been a difference in the risks that face the Jordanian economy during the two years.

On average, the results of the JSF's survey are in agreement with the findings of the Global Risks Report in terms of identifying the top four risks that are expected to face the Jordanian economy during the next two years. The top risk factors are inflation, unemployment, public debt, and economic downturn. The fifth risk factor expected to affect the Jordan is armed conflicts in the region. Indeed, and as expected, this is different from the World Economic Forum (infectious diseases).



In a Nutshell, the risks that emanate from unemployment, public debt, and economic contraction are not new to the Jordanian economy. Indeed, they have existed for more than 10 years. However, the recent events and their repercussions may intensify their impact of Jordan's economic and social indicators including foreign trade, food security, and supply chains. This requires the redoubling of national efforts in taking precautionary measures, developing alternative plans for economic hedging, and conducting periodic assessments of the economic situation in light of the recent changes. This is the only way to measure the level of progress and the effectiveness of the implementation of any national plans and strategies whose objective is to mitigate the impact of the regional and global turmoil on the national economy.