أعتبر الشيخ خليفة بن جاسم بن محمد آل ثاني رئيس غرفة قطر، أن قانون تنظيم الشراكة بين القطاعين الحكومي والخاص، الذي أصدره سمو الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني أمير البلاد، من شأنه أن يعزز مشاركة القطاع الخاص في المشروعات الكبرى بالدولة، ويدعم النشاط الاقتصادي بشكل عام، ويجعل من القطاع الخاص شريكاً حقيقياً للقطاع الحكومي في تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية المنشودة.

وأوضح أن القانون يلبي طموح الغرفة الرامي إلى توسيع انخراط الشركات القطرية في تنفيذ المشروعات الحكومية، لافتاً إلى أنه كان للغرفة دور مهم في وضع اللبنات الأساسية لمشروع قانون تنظيم الشراكة بين القطاعين.

وأكد أن الشراكة بين القطاعين العام والخاص أصبحت الآن حقيقة على أرض الواقع، وذلك بفضل توجيهات القيادة الرشيدة وثقتها في القطاع الخاص القطرى، وتأكيدها على تفعيل دوره في التنمية الاقتصادية، وزيادة مساهمته في المشاريع الكبرى في المستقبل، فضلاً عن التوجه بإعداد قانون للشراكة بين القطاعين العام والخاص.

وأشار إلى أن الشراكة مع القطاع الخاص مثمرة جوهراً، ووضع قواعد لتعزيز التعاون في المستقبل، ودعا إلى أن يكون للشراكة دور هام في تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية المستدامة.

ونوّه باهتمام الحكومة بدعم الشراكة مع القطاع الخاص، حيث تم في الفترة الأخيرة طرح مشروعات عدة من قبل اللجان الفنية في المجموعة الوزارية للتنمية الاقتصادية، تشمل قطاعات عديدة مثل التعليم والأمن الغذائي وغيره.

المصدر (صحيفة الراية القطرية، بتصرف)

President of Qatar Chamber: The Partnership Law Enhances Private Sector’s Participation in the Major Projects

Sheikh Khalifa bin Jassim bin Mohammed Al Thani, President of Qatar Chamber, considered that the law of regulating the partnership between the governmental and private sectors, issued by His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of the country, would enhance the participation of the private sector in major projects in the state, and support economic activity in general, and makes the private sector a true partner of the governmental sector in achieving the desired economic development.

He explained that the law meets the Chamber's ambition to expand the involvement of Qatari companies in implementing government projects, pointing out that the Chamber had an important role in laying the basic building blocks for the draft law of regulating the partnership between the two sectors.
The International Labor Organization has revealed that the Corona epidemic, since its spread, has affected progressively the number of working hours that the world has lost. The International Labor Organization expected that the world will lose 10.7% of working hours during the second quarter of this year, equivalent to 305 million jobs, at a rate of 48 hours per week. In the region, including most of the Arab countries, losses are estimated at 7 million jobs in the second quarter, equivalent to 10.3% of the working hours.

According to the organization, the economic recovery, policies, mechanisms and procedures will help to offset these losses in accordance with the decisions taken by the countries. Noting that the youth category is the most affected, as the unemployed youth crisis is due to before the spread of the Corona virus, as the number of unemployed in this category reached 267 million young people from the age of 18 to 28 years, with a high percentage of those working in the unofficial economy, thus they were the most affected by the crisis.

According to the organization, the number of young people who work in the Arab region who work in the most affected sectors by the crisis is close to 4 million, and they are at risk of losing their jobs. Calling for the need for governments to accelerate the adoption of programs to help young people to return to the labor market.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)
Bahrain's Economy is Expected to Shrink by 5 percent

Standard & Poor's credit rating agency expected that Bahrain's economy would shrink by 5 percent, and that Bahrain's fiscal deficit to widen up to 12 percent of GDP this year, compared to 4.6 percent in 2019, due to many reasons including the decline in oil prices. The sharp declines in oil prices have affected the economy of the Gulf countries, especially Bahrain, which is heavily dependent on oil revenues, at a time when the Kingdom of Bahrain is witnessing attempts to reduce dependence on oil, and to encourage domestic and foreign investment in the fields of real estate and tourism, as the real estate market in Bahrain is considered as one of the strongest markets in the region. Oil and natural gas remain the only important natural sources in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

From the text:

"Oil and natural gas remain the only important natural sources in Bahrain. Also expanded into heavy industries, banking and tourism recently. It is noteworthy that the deficit in the trade balance represents the difference between the value of imports and the value of exports. It is also the main banking hub in the Gulf region, in addition to being a center for Islamic finance."