شارك اتحاد الغرف العربية، برئاسة أمين عام الاتحاد الدكتور خالد حنفي، في أعمال الدورة السابعة والأربعين لمؤتمر العمل العربي الذي تستضيف القاهرة بتنظيم منظمة العمل العربية، وتحت رعاية رئيس الجمهورية المصري عبد الفتاح السيسي.

وكان اتحاد الغرف العربية، عقد عشيّة افتتاح أعمال مؤتمر العمل العربي، الاجتماع السابع والثلاثين للجنة الدائمة لشؤون العمل في الاتحاد.

وتضمن جدول أعمال مؤتمر العمل العربي، الذي يستمر حتى الثاني عشر من سبتمبر (أيلول) الجاري، تقريرًا حول ريادة الأعمال والمشاريع الصغيرة ودورها في التنمية المستدامة والتمكين، وتقريرًا عن نشاطات وإنجازات منظمة العمل العربية خلال عامي 2019 و2020، فضلاً عن النظر في شاشات إيجادات جلسات الاتحاد. تمّ الإشادة بدور تطبيق اتفاقيات العمل العربية، ومناقشة أثر التطور التكنولوجي على بيئة العمل، ومتطلبات الاقتصاد الأخضر لتوفير فرص العمل.

وألقى وزير القوى العاملة المصري محمد سعفان، كلمة الرئيس المصري عبد الفتاح السيسي الذي أكد أن العالم العربي يواجه العديد من التحديات التي يفرضها النظام العالمي الراهن، وما يمر به من أحداث وتطورات تؤثر على مجال العمل وتأثر به، بما لها من انعكاسات على البلاد العربية خاصة في مجال التشغيل والحدود من البطالة، مع وجود أشعة عمليات إجراءات الفيروسات والتطورات الحديثة في مجال العمل.

وأشار إلى أهمية تكامل الجهود العربية في مواجهة التحديات التي تواجهها حاصلة كورونا، ونادى للعمل العربي المشترك في سبيل تحقيق التكامل الاقتصادي المشتركة.

المصدر: (اتحاد الغرف العربية، صحيفة الشرق الأوسط، بتصرّف)

النشرة اليومية للاتحاد
UAC DAILY MONITOR
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 Corona - UAC
The UAC Participates in the Work of the 47th Arab Labor Conference in Cairo

The Secretary-General of the Union of Arab Chambers, Dr. Khaled Hanafy, participated in the work of the forty-seventh round of the Arab Labor Conference, hosted by Cairo, and organized by the Arab Labor Organization, and under the auspices of the Egyptian President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi.

The UAC held the thirty-seventh meeting of the Permanent Committee for Labor Affairs in the Union on the evening prior to the opening of the Arab Labor Conference.

The agenda of the Arab Labor Conference, which will run until the twelfth of September, included a report on entrepreneurship and small projects and their role in sustainable development and empowerment, and a report on the activities and achievements of the Arab Labor Organization during 2019 and 2020, as well as a consideration of the decisions and recommendations of the Council Managing, following up on the implementation of the decisions of the previous Arab Labor Conference, and discussing financial, plan and budget issues. The conference will discuss the implementation of Arab labor agreements and recommendations, the impact of technological development on the work environment, and the requirements of a green economy to provide job opportunities.

Mohamed Mahmoud Ahmed Saafan, Minister of Manpower in Egypt, delivered a speech by the Egyptian President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, who emphasized that "the Arab world faces many challenges imposed by the current global system, and the events and developments it is going through that affect and are affected by the world of work, with their repercussions on the Arab countries, especially in the field of employment and reducing unemployment, with the existence of new work patterns that have resulted from recent changes and developments in the world of work.

President Al-Sisi pointed to the importance of preparing appropriate strategies to advance comprehensive Arab development, enhance and support economic cooperation, and reach new and advanced mechanisms to bring about comprehensive Arab regional integration and promote joint investments. He also called for “the importance of facilitating the movement of labor between Arab countries,” stressing "the need to take serious and quick steps and give priority to the national interest of the Arab nation, and to prevent and overcome any differences in a way that achieves common development goals.”

For his part, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, Ahmed Aboul Gheit, emphasized "the importance of completing the path of Arab economic integration to eliminate unemployment and make better use of Arab resources with Arab hands, as well as the importance of bridging the development gap between Arab countries," noting that "the Arab League is working hard to complete the status of the Greater Arab Free Trade Zone, and it is also working to finalize the development of many Arab agreements that would facilitate the movement of labor and capital within the Arab world, including the modernization of the Arab Investment Agreement and transport agreements between Arab countries.

He also called on the Arab Labor Organization and its partners from the three labor parties to "work on unifying and modernizing the labor legislations in line with the developments taking place, and in a way that contributes to the integration of Arab labor markets," noting that "the unified Arab economic report for the year 2020 issued by the League of Arab States provides preliminary indications for the losses of the crisis caused by the Corona pandemic, as employment and production numbers declined significantly, indicators of multidimensional poverty deteriorated, and budget deficits reached alarming levels.

Aboul Gheit also referred to the importance of Arab solidarity in facing the challenges posed by the Corona pandemic, and the negative effects of the pandemic on Arab economies, noting Qatar's support for the joint Arab action in order to achieve the desired economic integration.

Source (Union of Arab Chambers, Asharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
The council of Saudi Chambers of Commerce called on the private sector companies to join the local network of the United Nations Global Compact in the Kingdom, as this represents a pioneering step to achieve the 2030 vision for sustainable development, as this agreement is an opportunity to facilitate balanced and sustainable economic, social and environmental development in accordance with the United Nations Global Compact, praising the 30 companies that took the initiative to participate, in addition to 3 civil organizations, showing that the agreement makes the Kingdom an international reference in terms of promoting global trade cooperation.

According to the CSC, the international agreement plays a key role in helping companies align their strategies and operational processes with 10 global principles related to human rights, labor, the environment and anti-corruption, and take measures that enhance societal goals and implement the 2030 sustainable development goals. The council of Saudi Chambers of Commerce touched upon the ten principles that were endorsed by the United Nations Related to human rights, labor, the environment and combating corruption, and taking actions that promote societal goals and the implementation of sustainable development goals, represented in the need to emphasize companies to support and respect the protection of internationally recognized human rights, and to emphasize their support for freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to bargain collectivism, the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor, the effective abolition of child labor, and the elimination of discrimination in relation to employment and occupation. This is with regard to human rights and work, and with regard to the environment, the United Nations has called for the need to support companies to implement precautionary measures related to the environment, and to take initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility, and encourage the development and dissemination of environmentally friendly technologies, and concludes with the ten principles of combating corruption, where the United Nations called on the companies to confront corruption in all its forms, especially with regard to extortion and bribery.

Source (Council of Saudi Chambers website, Edited)
The data of the Central Bank of Tunisia on economic and monetary developments and medium-term prospects, showed that the trade deficit decreased on an annual basis by 4.3 billion dinars (1.5 billion dollars) during the first seven months of 2021. The commercial exchange coverage rate decreased by 1.2 percent at the end of last July. The Central Bank and the National Institute of Statistics attributed this to the acceleration of the decline in the volume of exports by 13.3 percent and imports by 11.9 percent, compared to the previous month. The average trade deficit before the pandemic registered record levels of about $5.3 billion, which put pressure on cash reserves, which amounted to about $4.3 billion in 2016, while those reserves amounted to more than $7.3 billion. Official statistics indicate that the trade deficit with Turkey is about $2.5 billion ($900 million), which is the third largest trade deficit after China and Italy. Tunisia's need for financing is estimated at 6.7 billion dollars expected in the current year's budget, and could reach 8.2 billion dollars as a result of many factors, including the rise in the price of crude oil in international markets.

Source (London-based Al-Arab Newspaper, Edited)