Khaled Hanafi: A proposal to Establish Two Logistic Zones between Egypt and Brazil

The Secretary-General of the Union of Arab Chambers, Dr. Khaled Hanafi, revealed a proposal to establish two logistic zones in Brazil and Egypt to give added value to the products of the two countries, noting that "the Arab-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce is currently conducting studies in cooperation with the Union of Arab Chambers.”

During the Arab-Brazilian Chamber’s celebration of the one-year anniversary of its presence in Egypt, Hanafi said that "the proposal was presented to the Egyptian Prime Minister, Dr. Mostafa Madbouly, as well as to the Brazilian President and Vice President, and the proposal was put forward in the League of Arab States, and the Chamber is studying the construction of the shipping line linking Egypt and Brazil. The proposed ports include linking the Brazilian port of Santos to one of the Egyptian ports in the Mediterranean, such as Alexandria, Port Said, or Damietta. The study is expected to be completed in the coming months.”

Hanafi noted that a meeting was held with the Ministers of Agriculture in Egypt and Brazil, and cooperation in the field of sugar cane was discussed, especially since Brazil is one of the largest producers of sugar in the world, and its expertise in this field can be benefited from to increase sugar cane production in Egypt.

He revealed a proposal to establish a pivotal port linking Egypt and Brazil to North Africa, whether in Tunisia or Morocco, stressing "the importance of benefiting from the establishment of shipping lines between Egypt and Brazil to be a focal point extending to northern Libya (the port of Tripoli) for the reconstruction of Syria, Iraq, and Yemen.” He called for "the need for relations between Arab countries and Brazil not to be limited to trade only, even though it exceeds $20 billion, but to launch industrial investment partnerships.”

Source (Union of Arab Chambers)
الجَنِينُ حِرْصَةٌ على توفر مختلف الوجوه والأشكال
dاخِلَ التدوين مَتَسْعِيَ هذه الأفكار وتوجيهات قياداتها
إلى السياق الحكيم الأردني لا تكون تنوّعاً كائِلاً
التقاليدي بالمفاهيم المتعارف عليها من التعاليم العربية.

وقد أكَّد الرئيس غرفة تجارة الأردن نائل الكرتي
أنّ "الاستقرار وصولاً للجهود التوريثية وتشيّدها
الحالية يحتاج إلى دول المنطقة العربية والصعود
الاقتصادي للنمو والنمو والنمو، وإنشاء أفقاً ت.Slfومة قوية
عند ما تخطى الهدف بوجه العوامل ولا يسمى "الدنقي
الاقتصادي المضني" على بلا العالم.

وشهد على أنه "عليها أن تدرك أنّ لا مجال في المستقبل لصمود الدول
closed in on themselves، ونعتز بالنزاهة والنتاجية للارتقاء بها لتكون
نموذجًا لتكامل التمويل لمبادرات الأفقيات والتجارية بين الجَنِينين.

وأكَّد الرئيس السيسي أنّ "عرض مشاكل المستثمرين
رجال الأعمال في مصر وناجحة للقضاء على كافة
في المئة من حجم الاقتصاد، ونحن كدولة نتعاون مع
تعوق الاستثمار والموضبات والمخاطر التكتيكية، وقوبلة
أوّل الأمر في مصر وناجحة للقضايا على ظاهرة
مواقع التحالف المستثمرين و жидو الأمثل.

وأكَّد الرئيس السيسي أنّ "عرض مشاكل المستثمرين
ليست عباً في الحكمة أو الدولة ولكننا نعرفها كلي
تصدّى لها وتجني للزمن جميع مواقف الاستثمار.

The Golf-Jordanian Communication Forum Holds its Third Session
The Jordanian capital, Amman, hosted the activities of the Golf -
Jordanian Economic Connection Forum - in its third session,
organized by the Jordan Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation
with the Federation of Chambers of the Gulf Cooperation Council,
and with the support of the General Secretariat of the
Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf.
The President of the Federation of Saudi Chambers and the
President of the Chambers of the Gulf Cooperation Council,
Al-Jalan Al-Ajlân, expressed his hope that the forum would contribute to opening new horizons for development and growth in the economic and trade relations between the Gulf and Jordanian sides. He stressed that strengthening joint Arab economic relations is one of the means to achieve sustainable development in the Arab countries in general.

Al-Jalan pointed out that we look at the investment and trade relations between the Gulf and Jordanian private sectors as having broad prospects, especially since governments on both

The Egyptian President Pledges to Remove Existing Obstacles Facing Investment
Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi revealed that all existing
obstacles facing investment will be removed within a period of
one or two months at the latest.
During the inauguration of a number of projects by the General
Investment Authority, President Sisi pointed out that "work is
being done to facilitate procedures for investors to support the
industrial sector and to facilitate all obstacles." He stressed that
the "state's seriousness in solving investors' problems, including
providing production requirements, and directives were
given to the governor of the Central Bank not to have a real problem
facing investors."

He pointed out "the state's seriousness in addressing the
problems that impede investment, addressing and solving them,"
explained that "the size of the private sector in Egypt is large
and exceeds 75 percent of the size of the economy, and we, as
a country, cooperate with businessmen in Egypt and strive to
eliminate all obstacles facing investors and businessmen."
President Sisi stressed that "presenting investors' problems is not
a defect in the government or the state, but we present them in
order to confront them and solve them to remove all investment
obstacles."

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
The Moroccan Central Bank expected inflation to rise to 6.3 percent in 2022 from 1.4 percent in 2021, against the backdrop of rising fuel prices in global markets, before declining to 2.4 percent in 2023. The bank expects economic growth to fall to 0.8 percent this year from 7.9 percent in 2021 after the worst drought in decades.

The Moroccan government had signed a "social agreement" with the major unions and the Federation of Employers, which stipulated, in particular, an increase in the minimum wage in the public and private sectors. The agreement includes raising the minimum wage by 10 percent over two years in the industrial, trade and service sectors. The minimum wage before the announced increase is 2,638 dirhams, net of taxes (250 euros), but it does not include the agricultural sector. Under the agreement, the minimum wage in the public sector will be 3,500 dirhams, net of taxes (about 330 euros), compared to 3,362 dirhams currently (about 320 euros).

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)