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خالد حنفي في المؤتمر العربي الهندي في نيودلهي: السعي إلى إجراء تجارة ثنائية بعملة غير الدولار

شدد أمين عام اتحاد الغرف العربية، معالي الدكتور خالد حنفي، خلال كلمة ألقاها في أعمال الدورة السادسة لمؤتمر الشراكة العربي – الهندي، التي عقدت في نيودلهي خلال الفترة 11-12 تموز (يوليو) 2023، حضره شخصيات رسمية واقتصادية بارزة من الجانبين العربي والهندي، في مقام الوزير عبد الهادي، وزير الدولة للشؤون الخارجية والبرلمانية في الحكومة الهندي مسأليه شريف موراليدهاران، ومعالي الأمين العام المساعد في جامعة الدول العربية سعادة السفير إبراهيم المالكي، على أن "باب مشرّع اليوم أمام إنشاء شراكة استراتيجية عربية – هندية، تحقق للطرفين مصالحهما المشتركة، وتنقل من استخدام العملة التقليديه على العملات العربية والهندية في المجالات السياسية والأمنية والاقتصادية.

وأكد أن "الشراكة بين البلدان العربية والهندية، تعد محفزا هاما وجوهرية لنمو اقتصادي يساهم في خلق فرص تجارية واستثمارية لأتي، بما يهم التعاون الاقتصادي المشترك في تعزيز قطاعات التراث الثقافي والاقتصادي، والشهداثة، والصناعات الغذائية، وال😍الدين، بالإضافة إلى أهمية الولوج في تنفيذ المشاريع المشتركة في البنية التحتية والkıوستيات. كما من المهم بناء القدرات الاستفادة من الاستثمارات العربية والهندية في التصنيع، والاستثمار في سلاسل التوريد العالمية للتمتع بتعزيز توفر الصلب في قطاعات أساس شركات مرجحة للجانبين. يجب أن ينصب التركيز الحيوي على التعاون الاقتصادي المشترك نحو المستقبل في مجال الإقتصاد والتنمية والتجارة الإلكترونية، والضوابط، وغيرها من الأمور التي يمكنها استفادة من تمويل القيادة والضمانات في العلاقات الاقتصادية العربية.

وختتم بالقول: "نحن بحاجة إلى تقوية الروابط الاقتصادية والخدماتية وتعزيزها بإضافة الطابع المؤسسي على التعاون طويل الأمد، وفي هذا المجال يعد المجلس العربي الهندي، الذي تم إنشاؤه حديثًا علامة فارقة في هذا الاتجاه. كما نطمئن إلى تفعيل دور الغرف العربية – الهندية التي كانت نشاطاتها بشأن إنشائها سلكت مسارًا مهما، ولكن نحتاج إلى المزيد من التنسيق والتعاون في المرحلة المقبلة من أجل أن يتم تشكيل مجلس إدارة جوهري الذي يعول عليه للارتقاء بالعلاقات المشتركة.

المصدر (اتحاد الغرف العربية)
The Secretary General of the Union of Arab Chambers, His Excellency Dr. Khaled Hanafi, stressed during a speech he delivered at the work of the sixth session of the Arab-Indian Partnership Conference, which was held in New Delhi, during the period 11-12 July 2023, in the presence of prominent official and economic figures from the Arab and Indian sides. At the forefront of which is the Minister of State for Foreign and Parliamentary Affairs in the Indian government, His Excellency Sharif Muralidharan, and His Excellency the Assistant Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, His Excellency Ambassador Ibrahim Al-Maliki, “The door is open today to the establishment of an Arab-Indian strategic partnership that achieves the two parties' common interests, and reduces dependence on traditional Arabs over the West in the political, security, and economic fields.”

He stressed, “The partnership between the Arab countries and the Republic of India is an important and essential engine for economic growth that contributes to creating trade and investment opportunities for more than 2 billion people. Joint economic cooperation also contributes to enhancing the vitality of trade and investment flows across the South Asian region and their access to regional and global markets.” Emphasizing, ”Many Arab countries have forward-looking and ambitious visions to enhance economic openness to the world and build international trade partnerships with strategic markets, hence the importance of supporting the multilateral trading system, as a key driver for achieving sustainable economic development. It also comes as an affirmation of the Arab countries’ belief in multilateralism and commitment to creating new opportunities for exporters, manufacturers, and investors.”

He stressed the importance of strengthening comprehensive economic partnership agreements between Arab countries and India, which would create an open and non-discriminatory environment for cross-border trade with India, eliminate tariffs on goods, enhance market access for service providers across key and sub-sectors including digital trade and intellectual property rights, in addition to creating jobs.”

In his speech, the Secretary-General touched on "the need to seek bilateral trade in a currency other than the dollar, which requires the central banks of Arab countries and the Central Bank of India to work on a way to move forward in facilitating trade in digital currencies, for example. This will reduce the cost of transactions, serve as an additional strengthening of economic relations and further strengthen trade relations." He considered that "what is required today is to strengthen Arab-Indian cooperation in the information technology sector and the digital economy, as India has made an important leap in this field, in addition to other sectors, the most important of which are energy, agriculture, food industries, and mining. In addition to the importance of access in the implementation of joint projects in infrastructure and logistics. It is equally important to leverage Arab and Indian investments in manufacturing and integrate them into global supply chains to enjoy long-term and robust cooperation based on a win-win partnership. The vital focus should also be on future-oriented entrepreneurial collaboration in innovation, start-ups, e-commerce, hospitality, and other things that can benefit from higher value-added growth in India-Arab economic relations.”

He concluded by saying, "We need to strengthen and deepen economic ties and institutionalize long-term cooperation, and the newly established Indo-Arab Council is a milestone in this direction. We also aspire to activate the role of the Arab-Indian Chamber, whose establishment negotiations have taken an important path. But we need more coordination and consultations in the next phase in order to form the Chamber’s Board of Directors from the Arab and Indian sides so that it can play its essential role that we rely on to upgrade joint relations in the near future.”

Source (Union of Arab Chambers)
**OPEC**: Global Energy Demand Expected to Rise 23% Until 2045

The Secretary-General of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Haitham Al-Ghais, predicted during an oil and gas conference in Nigeria, global energy demand to rise 23 percent by 2045.

"The global oil sector needs investments worth $12.1 trillion over the same period, but it is not on track to reach this level of investment."

He described calls to reduce or block financing for new oil projects as unwise and unrealistic, as the world needs all forms of energy to meet global demand.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)

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**Morocco Expects GDP Growth of 3.3% in 2023**

The High Commission for Planning in Morocco expected that the economic growth rate in the Kingdom would rise to 3.6 percent in 2024 next, and 3.3 percent this year, assuming an average grain crop and an increase in exports. In a report, the delegate expected a fiscal deficit of 5 percent of GDP in 2024, up from 4.8 percent this year. According to the delegate, annual inflation is expected to drop from 2.8 percent in 2023 to 1.8 percent in 2024. The delegate expected that Morocco's total sovereign debt would reach 85.5 percent in 2024, up from 85.8 percent in 2023. The money supply would slow to 5.5 percent in 2024 after an expected growth of 7.2 percent this year.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)

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**The Monetary Fund: Fiscal Control and Structural Reform Support Bahrain's External Position**

A report issued by the International Monetary Fund showed that Bahrain achieved strong growth in 2022, similar to the situation in other Gulf Cooperation Council countries, where the continued momentum of public financial reforms and the rise in oil prices contributed to improving the balance of public finances and the external balance.

According to the Fund, the Bahraini economy grew by 4.9 percent in 2022, driven by a growth of 6.2 percent in the non-hydrocarbon GDP, while the hydrocarbon GDP declined by 1.4 percent.

In addition, the Fund indicated that in light of the ongoing economic recovery, ongoing public financial reforms, and high oil prices, the public budget deficit recorded a remarkable decline from 6.4 percent in 2021 to 1.2 percent of GDP in 2022, while the overall public finance deficit shrunk. From 11 percent to 6.1 percent of the GDP.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)

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**"أوبك": توقعات بارتفاع الطلب العالمي على الطاقة 23% حتى 2045**

توقّع أمين عام منظمة البلدان المصدرة للبترول "أوبك"، هيثم الغيص، خلال مؤتمر للنفط والغاز في نيجيريا، ارتفاع الطلب العالمي على الطاقة 23 في المئة حتى حلول عام 2045.

وأضاف إن "قطاع النفط العالمي يحتاج إلى استثمارات بقيمة 12.1 تريليون دولار خلال الفترة التالية، لكن ليس في طريقة الوصول ل بهذا المستوى من الاستثمارات." ووصف الدعوات إلى تقليل أو منع التمويل للقطاع الجديد بأنه "دعوات تفتقر إلى الحكمة والواقعية، إذ إن العالم بحاجة لجميع أشكال الطاقة لتلبية الطلب العالمي.

المصدر (موقع العربية.نت، يالمرصد)
Egypt Aims to Reduce Public Debt Below 80% of GDP

Egyptian Finance Minister Mohamed Maait revealed that Egypt aims to have the debt-to-GDP ratio below 80 percent within 5 years. He pointed out that the state's general budget recorded an initial surplus of 157 billion pounds, equivalent to 5.09 billion dollars, in the fiscal year 2022-2023, which ended last June.

The revenue growth rate during the fiscal year ending in June was 11.5 percent, with a first surplus of 157 billion pounds compared to 100 billion pounds in the previous year, and an overall deficit of 6.2 percent.

Minister Maait referred to "external financing expected from the issuance of panda and samurai bonds and international institutions at a value of $3 billion."

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)

Domestic Semiconductor Production

The European Parliament approved a plan to develop the semiconductor industry locally and reduce dependence on Asia in this strategic sector. As the text was approved by 587 members, ten members rejected it, while 38 members abstained from voting.

The text is known as the "Chip Act" and aims to double the European Union's share of the global market to 20 percent by 2030.

Europe has seen its semiconductor manufacturing capacity decline in recent decades and has become increasingly dependent on the Asian producers that dominate the global market: Taiwan (where 90% of the world's most advanced chips are produced), South Korea, and China.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net Website, Edited)

Oman and Syria towards the Development of Economic, Investment, and Trade Cooperation

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Omani Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Faisal bin Abdullah Al-Rawas, considered during the Omani-Syrian Business Forum held in Muscat, organized by the Omani Chamber of Commerce and Industry that "the Omani-Syrian Forum seeks to strengthen trade and economic relations between the two countries."

He pointed out that "the forum focuses on a group of economic sectors, most notably: food industries, import and export, contracting, the clothing and cotton industry, the textile and textile sector, tourism, veterinary medicines, fodder, fertilizer, chemicals, and the plastics industry."

Considering that, "such programs and visits contribute to promoting investment opportunities, incentives, and facilities, and introducing the resources and capabilities of each country to those wishing to invest, conclude deals or establish partnerships with their counterparts in both countries."

Al-Rawas called on the business community to "seize these opportunities in a way that develops their projects and benefits the national economy for both sides."

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
The Global Economy will grow by 3% in the Next 5 Years

International Monetary Fund Director Kristina Georgieva predicted that the global economy would grow at an annual rate of 3 percent over the next five years. "These levels are lower than the historical averages of 3.8 percent, which may put pressure on capital inflows," Georgieva said.

She added: Governments, especially in developing markets, will need to tighten fiscal policy to control debt and help inflation. Those governments will also face further tightening in financial conditions as inflation continues and could have an impact on capital flows.

The International Monetary Fund had lowered its forecast for global economic growth for 2023 and 2024 by about 0.1 percent in April, compared to its expectations in January, expecting the global economy to grow by 2.8 percent this year, and 3 percent in 2024.

Source (CNBC Arabic Website, Edited)

The UAE Ranked First in the Arab World and 28th Globally in the Artificial Intelligence Index

The UAE ranked first in the Arab world and 28th globally in the Artificial Intelligence Index, issued by Tortoise Media, a global company with a global advisory board and experts in artificial intelligence from around the world.

The index aims to monitor developments related to artificial intelligence in 62 countries that have chosen to invest in it, as the revolution of this type of intelligence is expected to affect business, government, and society.

In the sub-rankings, the UAE ranked fourth in the criterion of infrastructure dedicated to artificial intelligence, 24th in government strategies supporting technology, 29th in the criterion of commercial enterprises, which focus on artificial intelligence, and 34th place in technology-related research.

Source (Alkhaleej Emirati Newspaper, Edited)

“Microsoft” Gets Green Light to Acquire “Activision”

“Microsoft” has received court approval to go ahead with its $69 billion deal to acquire “Activision Blizzard,” beating an attempt by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to block the biggest gaming-ever deal.

Judge Jacqueline Scott Corley’s decision in San Francisco means Microsoft can go ahead with its merger with Activision before the July 18 deadline everywhere except the United Kingdom, which objected to the deal in May.

Microsoft announced a deal to acquire Activision to add a division of mobile and mobile games, a sector where Microsoft does not exist, as Activision owns subsidiaries, including King, the producer of Candy Crush games.”

Source (Alkhaleej Emirati Newspaper, Edited)

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