



AACC

جفوة التجارة العربية النمساوية

austro-arab chamber of commerce

österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Reduce Barriers between North-South and South –South
Mobility; Energy; Communication and Transport Networks

> Euro – Arab Relation Arab – Arab <



AACC

مخزفة التجرارة العربفة الممسةاوفة
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

The Austro-Arab Chamber of Commerce (AACC)

Founded by H.E. Mr. Adnan KASSAR & Counsellor Mr. Nabil KUZBARI

Established in 1989 under the umbrella of the
General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture for Arab Countries (GUCCIAAC)



GUCCIAAC

General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries

GUCCIAAC Headquarters:

Adnan Kassar Edifice for Arab Economy
Beirut - LEBANON

President: H.E. Mr. Adnan KASSAR

Secretary General: Dr. Imad SHEHAB





AACC

مخزفة التجرارة العربفة الممساوفة
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

GUCCIAAC: organized in strategic relationship with the



League of Arab States





AACCC

مخزفة التجرارة العربفة الممسةاوفة
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Arab Partner Countries of the AACCC

1. Algeria
 2. Bahrain
 3. Comores
 4. Djibouti
 5. Egypt
 6. Iraq
 7. Jordan
 8. Kuwait
 9. Lebanon
 10. Libya
 11. Mauretania
 12. Morocco
 13. Oman
 14. Palestine
 15. Qatar
 16. Saudi Arabia
 17. Somalia
 18. Sudan
 19. Syria
 20. Tunisia
 21. United Arab Emirates
 22. Yemen
-



AACC

جفوفءء البءءارة العربفةءءة الفءسءاءفةءءة

austro-arab chamber of commerce

österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Real GDP Growth Rate

		2008	*2009	*2010
World GDP	)IMF, Oct 2009(	3.0	1.1-	3.1
	)WB 2009(	2.5	0.9	3.0
OECD	)WB 2009(	1.2	0.3-	1.9
Euro area	)IMF, Oct 2009(	0.4	2.7-	1.5
	)WB 2009(	1.1	0.6-	1.6
USA	)IMF, Oct 2009(	0.6	3.4-	1.3
	)WB 2009(	1.4	0.5-	2.0
China	)WB 2009(	9.4	7.5	8.5
MENA	)WB 2009(	5.8	3.9	5.2
Arab WORLD	)IMF, Oct 2009(	6.4	3.44	5.11



The Arab Countries: Area of Opportunities

- **GAFTA:** Greater Arab Free Trade Area
geographic location, bio-diversity, young labor-force, large market, economies of scale and scope.
 - **Zones:** Economic, Industrial, Free Trade.
 - **Financial Centers:** Dubai (DIFC), Qatar (QFC), Bahrain (Bahrain Financial Harbor).
 - **Banking Sector:** - Commercial Banks: close to \$2 trillion of assets.
- Islamic Banks: \$1.5 trillion of assets.
 - **Capital Markets:** - GCC Market Capitalization = \$1.13 Trillion (Jan 2008)
-



The Arab Countries: Area of Opportunities

➤ **Diversified sectoral opportunities:**

- ✓ Agriculture and Food Industries.
 - ✓ Irrigation.
 - ✓ Transportation (Land, Railways, Air, Sea) and Logistics.
 - ✓ IT and telecom.
 - ✓ Education.
 - ✓ Health services.
 - ✓ Manufacturing.
 - ✓ Oil and petro-chemicals industries.
 - ✓ Banking and financial services, and Insurance.
 - ✓ Tourism.
-



Recent Strategic Developments

- **Revolutions:**

democratization: reduce corruption; competitiveness through liberalization; transparency .. etc.

- **Oil Boom Revenues:**

channeled to economic growth and diversification projects and programs.

- **GAFTA:**

an integrated economic, business, investment and trade market.

- steps towards the **Arab Common Market in 2020!**



AACC

جفوفاء الففءاءاء الففءاءاء
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Recent Strategic Developments

• Arab Economic, Developmental, and Social Summit

(Kuwait, Jan 2009)

Commitment towards economic integration and development:

- 👍 Implications of global financial crisis on Arab economies,
 - 👍 Arab electricity linkages project,
 - 👍 Arab railway network plan,
 - 👍 Arab water security program,
 - 👍 Employment, job creation, and poverty reduction,
 - 👍 Arab program for implementing the Millennium Development Goals,
 - 👍 Education and health services,
 - 👍 Promoting the role of NGOs, etc.
-



Economic, Trade & Investment Agreements Framework:

- **GCC Economical Agreement** related agreements 1981;
- **GAFTA** related agreements on trade, investments, transport, to promote economic integration 1997.
- **Aghadir Agreement** (Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco) 2007

and

- **WTO:** - Members: *Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, KSA, UAE.*
- Observers: *Comoros, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Yemen.*
 - **Free Trade Area with USA.** (Bahrain, Jordan, Morocco)
-



AACCC

جفوفاء الففءاءة العرففة الففءاءة

austro-arab chamber of commerce

österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Barrier → **Challenges**



AACCC

جفوفاء الففءاءة العربفة الففءاءفة
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Challenges: Arab–Arab Economic Relation

- Uncertain economic situations in some Arab Countries/ 2011
 - Transport (road, railway, air, maritime) facilitation for trade, movement of labor & tourism
 - International and Regional Logistics hub
 - Trade Facilitation: customs procedures, ICT, Logistics
 - Regulation for sustainable environment and renewable energy plan
 - Rural development and food security: enhancing agriculture
 - Industrial development in sectors of regional competitive advantage
-



AACCC

جفوفاء الففءاءاء الففءاءاء
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Challenges: Arab–Arab Economic Relation

- Modern Services sectors for vertical and horizontal linkages.
 - Real coordination of the economical plans between the member Countries.
 - Discrepancies in the cost structures within the member countries
 - Discrepancies in the specifications and norms
e.g. “Certificates of Origin”
 - Lack of regulation of the intellectual property protection
 - Concrete implementation of the approved programs
-



AACC

جفوة التجارة العربية النمساوية
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Economic, Trade & Investment Agreements Framework: EU - Arab Countries

- **European – Arab agreements**

to promote economic, trade, cultural, social, financial relations, and development of south-Mediterranean:

- EU-Med partnership & the Barcelona Process.
- Union for the Mediterranean.
- MEDA I & II and the EIB financial initiatives.

- **EU-GCC cooperation agreement** (aim: to reach free trade agreement)

- **Bilateral Association agreements** e.g. Jordan, Syria, Egypt .. etc. with Turkey



AACC

جفوفاء الففءاءاء الففءاءاء الففءاءاء
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Euromed Trade in Goods / 2009:

- **EU Trade Volume with the Southern Mediterranean region:**

- Export: € 119 Billion
- Import: €105 Billion
- Total: €224 Billion

~ 10% of the EU external Trade



AACC

جفوة التجارة العربفة النمساوفة
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Euromed – Finance contracts signed 2004-2011

• Algeria	525 Million
• Egypt	2,861 Million
• Gaza / West bank	60 Million
• Jordan	433 Million
• Lebanon	704 Million
• Morocco	2,275 Million
• Syria	1.241 Million
• Tunisia	2,392 Million



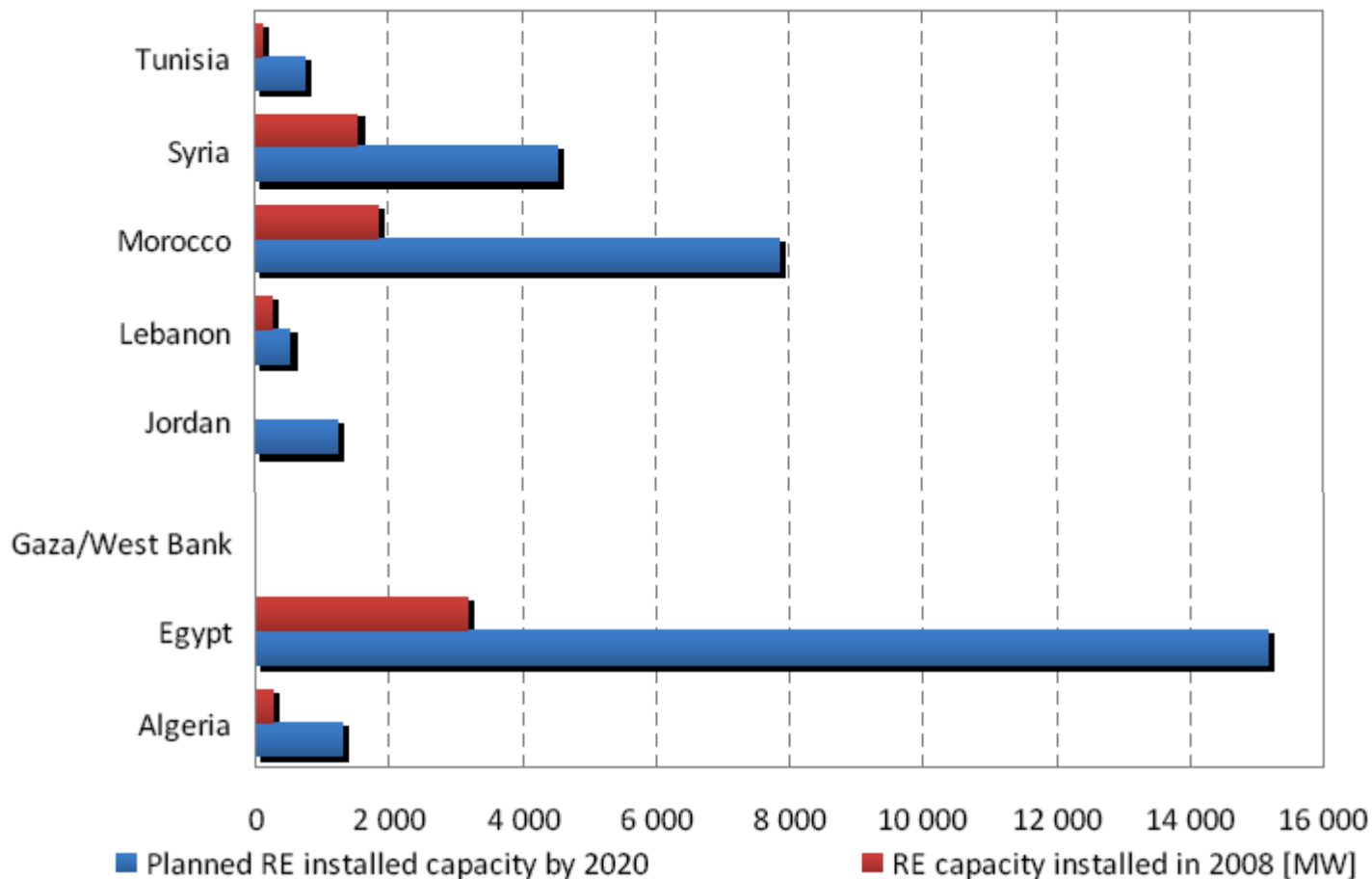
AACCC

مجلس التجارة العربية النمساوية

austro-arab chamber of commerce

österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Renewable Energy Power Installed 2008 (target 2010)





AACCC

جفوفة الففارة الفرففة الفففاوففة
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Target of additional RE Capacity till 2020

Table 2-1: Targets of additional RE capacity

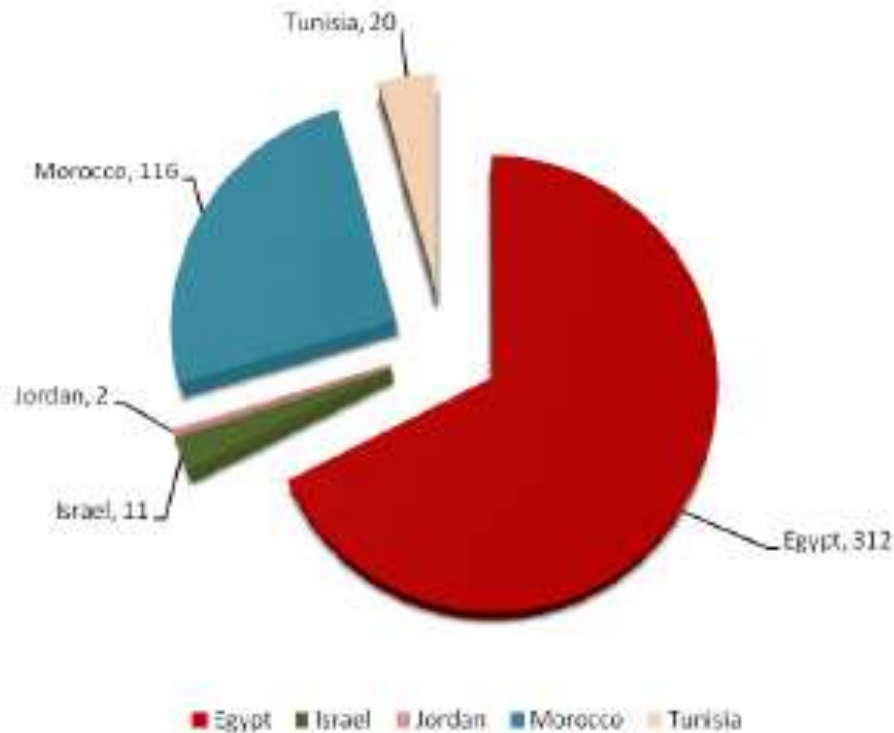
Sources: Various, as indicated in the table

Country	National target	Source
Algeria	5% RE installed capacity by 2017 (750 MW) and 20% by 2030, with the following breakdown: 70% CSP, 20% PV and 10% wind.	[2]
Egypt	20% of total electricity generation through RE sources by 2020. 12% belongs to wind energy (7,200 MW) and the remaining to hydro, solar and biomass. NREA expects solar contribution to be 120 MW (100 MW CSP and 20 MW PV) by 2020.	[3] [4]
Gaza/West Bank	No targets identified.	N/A
Jordan	Target of 7% share of RE in primary energy by 2015 and 10% by 2020. In order to achieve this target, MEMR expects to develop by 2020 600 MW wind power, 600 MW solar power, and 30 - 50 MW waste.	[6]
Lebanon	12% of RE by 2020.	[7]
Morocco	42% share of RE installed capacity by 2020. It is expected to install 2,000 MW wind, 2,000 MW solar and 2,000 MW hydro.	[8]
Syria	6,000 MW of renewable energy installed capacity by 2030(50% solar and 50% wind).	[9]
Tunisia	10% of RE in total energy consumption by 2020.	[10]



AACCC

مخزفة التآارة العربفة النمساوففة
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

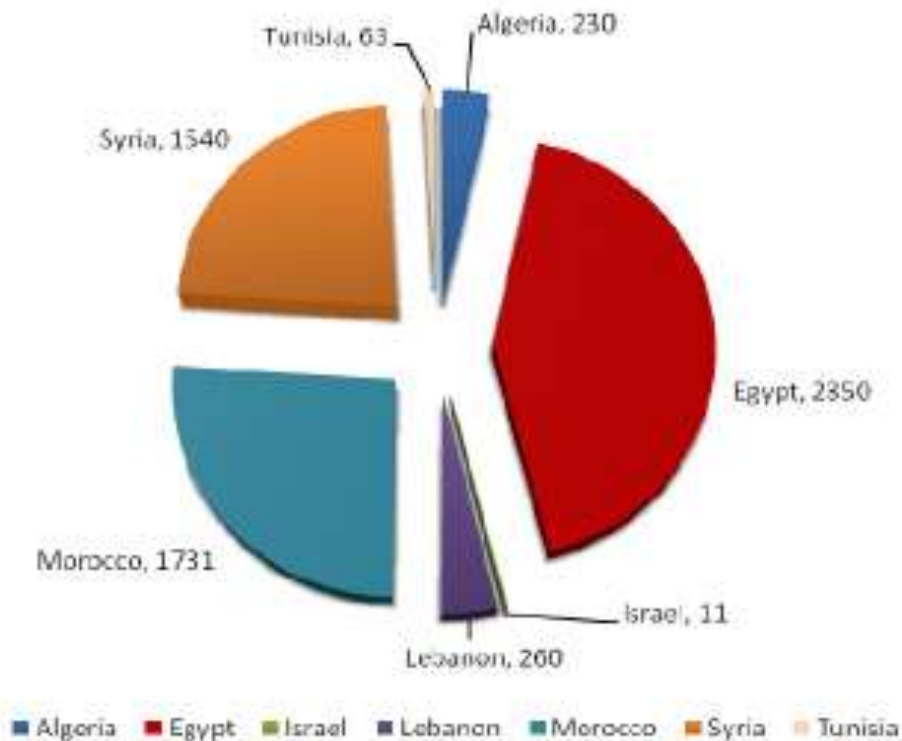


Wind Capacity Installed in MW 2008



AACCC

مخبرة التجارة العربية النمساوية
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer



Hydro Capacity in MW Installed 2008



AACCC

جفوفاء الففءاءاء الففءاءاء
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Challenges: EU–Arab Economic Relation

- Uncertain economic situation in some Arab Countries/ 2011
 - Mismatching between political topics and economical ones
 - Free Trade Agreement /Area (South-South; North-South)
 - Implementation of the Euromed concrete initiative to bring partnership with Business
 - Same level of sensitiveness for sustainable environmental- and renewable energy plan
-



AACCC

جفوفاء الففءاءة العربفة الففءاءفة
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Challenges: EU–Arab Economic Relation

- Various interest: source of energy; technical partnership
 - More transparency for the national investment funds
 - Corruption abatement
 - Lack of banking partnership
 - Stop the Migration –Versus- facilitation Business Traffic
 - liberalization of the service sector; purchase and public contract law
 - Knowledge about cultural backgrounds
-



AACCC

مخزفة التجرارة العربفة النمساوففة
austro-arab chamber of commerce
österreichisch-arabische handelskammer

Thank you for your esteemed attention!
