

## Agenda

**“China’s experience in reducing the economic effects of the  
Pandemic Covid 19 on the economic sectors”**

**23/9/2020**

**11:00 – 14:00 (CairoTime)**

**Via ZOOM Meeting**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
<b>11:00–11:15</b>	<b>Opening Session</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Presenting the workshop Minister Plenipotentiary Mrs. Rihab I.Hamid – Director of Economic Relations Department – LAS</li><li>– H.E Amb Dr. Kamal Hassan Ali, Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs – LAS</li><li>– H.E Amb . LI CHENGWEN – Ambassador for China–Arab States Cooperation Forum Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li></ul>
<b>11:15–12:00</b>	<b>Review of China's pioneering experience in reducing the economic effects of the pandemic Covid 19 on the economic sectors " Success Stories "</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. – H.E Amb . Liao Liqiang – Ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Cairo</li><li>2. Dr. Ruan Zongz –Executive Vice President and Senior fellow at the China Institute of International Studies (CIIS)</li><li>3. Mrs . Jingying SUN – Deputy Chief of Staff of</li></ol>

		National Institute for Global Strategy at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
12:00–12:05	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>1. ENERGY</u></b></p> <p>a. What are the risks faced by the energy sector in China in light of the shutdown that resulted from the coronavirus pandemic?</p> <p>b. Did the coronavirus pandemic cause an increase in demand on the electricity sector or not?</p> <p>c. What is the mutual impact between the energy sector and other sectors during the Covid–19 crisis?</p> <p>d. How has the decrease in oil prices affected the electricity production and has this affected the role of renewable energy in electricity production in China?</p> <p>e. What are the policies adopted by the Chinese government to mitigate the effects of the Covid–19 crisis on the energy sector?</p>	Minister Plenipotentiary Eng. Jamila Matar – Director of the Energy Dept – LAS.
12:05–12:10	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>2.LABOR</u></b></p> <p>The rigid protective measures that have been taken by the government should have a negative impact on large corporates, especially in the most affected sectors, as they faced a problem in preserving their employees. In addition to the MSMEs, which is not expecting to have the ability to resist the market shrinkage for a short time. Moreover, there is also another side–effect of the Government's rigid measures on the labor, especially the informal laborers, or what could extend to the vulnerable laborers, because they are not supposed to resist the lack of livelihood for a long period of time.</p>	Mr. Emad Sherif – Director of Foreign Relations & International Co–operation The Arab Labor Organization (ALO).

	The ALO would like to learn from China’s experience on protecting or mitigating the negative impact of the Government's rigid measures during COVID–19 on the MSMEs segment, and the informal laborers?	
12:10–12:15	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3. <u>INVESTMENT &amp; TRADE</u></b></p> <p><b><u>SHORT INTRODUCTION BY UNCTAD FOLLOWED BY THESE QUESTIONS FROM LAS: –</u></b></p> <p>1.China has recently adopted a new investment law. What are the key elements of the new law, and what can Arab countries learn from your experience in drafting a new investment law?</p> <p>2.The Arab League has been consulting and working on a new Arab regional agreement, from your experience in negotiating regional Free Trade Agreements (RFTAs) with investment chapters such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) what are the main difficulties and challenges in negotiating a regional investment agreement?</p> <p>3.China has a large network of international investment treaties, including bilateral treaties (BITs), and FTAs. Most countries with such large networks of investment treaties faced expensive investor–State disputes based on the treaties; but China was successful so far to avoid such disputes. How did China avoid facing such disputes, do you have dispute prevention mechanisms?</p>	Dr. Hamed Al–Kady – International Investment Policy Officer Division on Investment and Enterprise, United Nations Trade Organization (UNCTAD).
12:15–12:20	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4.<u>MEDICAL WASTE &amp; THE ENVIRONMENT</u></b></p> <p>Reports indicate that the amount of hazardous medical waste has doubled five times in Wuhan amid Covid–19, such a huge volume of hazardous waste requires</p>	Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Mahmoud Fathallah – Director of Environment & Metrological Dept – LAS.

	<p>an advanced and flexible waste management system. Could you kindly explain how China has dealt with this problem in a conservative way for both human health and the environment?</p>	
12:20–12:25	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>5. SME's &amp; PRIVATE SECTOR</u></b></p> <p>1. What are the proposed policies and mechanisms to be applied to limit the Corona crisis consequences on the SMEs?</p> <p>2. What are the new work models and economic applications that can be adopted in the next stage to reduce the burden on SMEs and increase their productivity?</p> <p>3. What are the requirements of the ecosystem in the coming phase in order to support SMEs as a major drive for economic growth?</p>	<p>Dr. Sara El Gazar – Counselor at the Union of Arab Chambers – UAC. Dean of the Maritime Transportation &amp; Logistics Dept Arab Academy for Science, Technology &amp; Maritime (AAST).</p>
12:25–12:30	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>6. INDUSTRY</u></b></p> <p>1. What measures and support programs did China introduce to support start-ups and SMEs in the manufacturing sector during Covid 19?</p> <p>2. What plans does the government have to support the manufacturing sector in China through both financial and non-financial tools post Covid 19?</p>	<p>Dr. Hashim Hussein – Head of the Investment and Technology Promotion Office ITPO – Bahrain United Nations Industrial Development Organization – (UNIDO).</p>
12:30–12:35	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>7. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY &amp; COMPETITIVENESS</u></b></p> <p>Intellectual Property is considered as a tool for Economic Development, what are the measures taken by the Chinese government since the rising incidence of Covid 19 to enable the acceleration of the Innovation of medicine and products required for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of Covid 19?</p>	<p>Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Maha Bakeit – Director of the Intellectual Property and Competitiveness Dept – LAS.</p>

12:35–12:40	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>8.AGRICULTURE</u></b></p> <p>1.How did China manage the following during the Covid 19 Pandemic?</p> <p>a. To maintain the Food Supply chain during Covid 19?</p> <p>b. What measures did China take to support small farmers during and after the Pandemic?</p> <p>2.Can we have a small brief on China’s experience in the field of Dry Land Cultivation and the associated difficulties due to Climate Change and Covid 19?</p> <p>3.AOAD would like to hear about China’s experience on the animal disease control programs during the epidemic particularly Foot–and–Mouth disease (FMD) and Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADS)?</p>	Dr. Ibrahim El Dekhari – Secretary General of Arab Organization for Agricultural Development – AOAD.
12:40–12:45	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>9.TOURISM &amp; TRANSPORT</u></b></p> <p>1.What general Health and Safety Protocols should travelers expect while moving forward?</p> <p>2.How large was the Impact of the Corona Virus on the Travel and Tourism sectors in China?</p>	Dr. Hussam Darwish – Director in The Arab Tourism Organization (ATO)
12:45–12:50	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>10. IT &amp; ON–LINE EDUCATION</u></b></p> <p>1.How did China use Smart Technology to combat the Covid 19 Pandemic?</p> <p>2.How did the size and the new patterns of the Digital Economy increase in China during the Pandemic of Covid 19?</p>	Dr. Abdel Wahab Ghoneim – Vice President in The Arab Union for Digital Economy
12:50–13:00	Closing	Mrs. Rihab I.Hamed