

السياسي يطلق شرارة منظومة النقل الذكي في مصر



12 صفحة
جنيهان

رئيس مجلس الإدارة ورئيس التحرير
يوسف سيدم

٤

مقال: تأملات في الصوم... مقال: لآلئ للحياة

٢

هل تستطيع «قناة مدرستنا» منافسة الدروس الخصوصية؟

٥

بروفيل: صائب عريقات.. وليد المعلم

٨

رحيل «مارادونا» ساحرة كرة القدم العالمي وأيقونة الأرجنتين

٩



الأحد
٢٩ نوفمبر ٢٠٢٠ م
٢٠ هاتور ١٧٣٧ ش
١٤ ربيع الثاني ١٤٤٢ هـ
إصدار أول: السنة ٦٢
العدد ٣٠٧٥
إصدار ثان: السنة ٢٠
العدد ١٠٤١
Date: 29 Nov. 2020
1st. Issue: Yr. 62
No. 3075
2nd. Issue: Yr. 20
No. 1041

وطنى - تصدرها مؤسسة وطنى للطباعة والنشر ش. م. م - ٢٧ شارع عبدالخالق ثروت - القاهرة - تليفون: ٢٣٩٢٧٢٠١ - ٢٣٩٢٧٢٠١ - فاكس: ٢٣٩٢٥٩٤٦ - E-mail:watanpaper@gmail.com - Website:www.wataninet.com - WATANI Tel. 23927201-23936051 - Fax. 23935946

السياسي يوجه بتوطين تكنولوجيا صناعة البلازما بالتعاون مع إسبانيا



الرئيس السيسي أثناء إجتماعه بمسؤولي الشركة الإسبانية لتصنيع البلازما

أبريني سعيد-أسامة فايز
أعطى الرئيس عبد الفتاح السيسي توجيهات باستكمال النواحي الفنية والعلمية لمشروع بلازما الدم، وبسرعة الإجتياز في تصنيع وتجميع مشتقات البلازما، وذلك وفق المواصفات القياسية العالمية مع الاستفادة من خبرات الشركات الإسبانية في نقل الخبرة. والتقى الرئيس مع ريمون جريفولز وفينكتور جريفولز مسؤولي شركة جريفولز الإسبانية لتجميع وتصنيع مشتقات البلازما حيث تناول الاجتماع استعراض الخطط العام للتنفيذ للمشروع القومي لتصنيع وتجميع مشتقات البلازما في مصر، وأكد الرئيس السيسي على البدء الفوري في إنشاء مراكز تصنيع مشتقات البلازما في مصر ووضع آلية فعالة ودقيقة لضمان حسن الأداء، مؤكداً أولوية المشروع على مستوى الدولة وأعبء مسؤولي الشركة الإسبانية عن تشريفه بلقاء الرئيس السيسي وتعاونهم مع مصر في مجال تصنيع مشتقات البلازما. يذكر أن البلازما تعد أملاً لكثير من المرضى بنقص الدم ومشتقات البلازما. والمشروع يدخل مصر في المنافسة العالمية في هذه الصناعة وهو أول مصنع في الشرق الأوسط بعد إيران وإسرائيل.

انتصار السيسي في لقاء على فضائية «دي إم سي»: ما يسعد الرئيس أن يرى إنجازاً جديداً يسعد الناس

الأولاد وتلقيهم الكثير من الدروس والتصانح روت قرينة الرئيس العديد من عادات المصريين، ما يفرحهم وما يحزنهم، حتى مشاهدة الأفلام والمباريات والمناسبات الدينية لم تخرج عن صميم الأسرة المصرية بعاداتها وتقاليدها، ولم تخرجت الإعلامية إسماء يونس بحضورها أن تستخرج الكثير من كنوز ما تحفظته السيدة انتصار قرينة الرئيس.

إنجازاً جديداً يسعد الناس ويعود بالنفع عليهم. وأشارت في الحوار الذي بثته فضائية دي إم سي مع الإعلامية إسماء يونس إلى أن الرئيس من الطراز الذي يعشق عمله، وأشادت برجات الضباط بالقوات المسلحة والشرطة بما يتحمله من أعباء داخل الأسرة. لم يخل الحوار من روايات عن دور الرئيس كزوج وكيف كانا يوزعان الأدوار في تربية

بالنسبة للرئيس صاحب رأى مميز ووصفته بالإنسان الجاد الجهد زان ما يسعده أن يرى

الابا تواضروس يسبم ٤٤ كاهناً في درجة القمصية ويشهد عرضاً لفيلم تسجيلي عن المكتبة البابوية

فكتور سلامة:
شهدت الكاتدرائية القبطية العباسية مع أول أيام صوم الميلاد المجيد-الأربعاء، ٢٥ نوفمبر ٢٠٢٠-مع بدايات عام جديد في حيرة قداية الابا تواضروس الثاني رسامة ٤٤ من كهنة القضاة الرعية بالقاهرة في درجة القمصية بيد قداسته، مضميناً بهذا تكريماً جديداً لآباء الكنيسة وخدمة لخدمة الخدمة، وهو النهج الذي توجه قداسته منذ أن اعتلى السدة الرقسية في ١٨ نوفمبر ٢٠١٢ من سياسات لآباء أساقفة وكهنة وترقيات لآباء مطارنة وقضاة لتتم التكرار إلى كل المسكونة وتصل الخدمة إلى كل احد، وقداسته في هذا الصدد مقولة «لا توجد ترقية في الكنيسة إلا على بل يرفي ليصل للدرجة التي صنعها المسيح بغسل اقدام التلاميذ». وفي سياق احتفالات الكنيسة بالعيد الثامن لتأسيس قداية الابا البيريرك الثامن عشر بعد النة أمام المركز الثقافي القبطي احتفالاً تضمن عرضاً لفيلم تسجيلي أنتجته قناة Mesat يوثق المكتبة البابوية المركزية بدير الأنبا بيشوى بوادي الطرون.

احتواء الأحداث الطائفية بقرية البرشا بالمينيا.. والحفاظ يؤكد تطبيق القانون

نادي شكرى
نجحت قوات أمن المنيا في السيطرة على أعمال عنف وقعت مساء الأربعاء الماضي ضد أقباط قرية البرشا بمركز طوى بالمنيا بعد قيام متطرفين بالاعتداء على منازل أقباط ورشقها بالحجارة وزجاجات المولوتوف، وسط حالة من الفوضى نتج عنها تجسهر عشرات المتشددين بعد تداول تعليق على الفيس بوك لشاب قبطي - قيل إن صفحته سرقت-لوضوح وصف بأنه مسي، للدين الإسلامي. هذا، وحاول المعتدون الوصول إلى كنيسة أبي سيفين بالقرية والتي كانت تعج بالصلين بمناسبة نهضة الشهيد أبي سيفين لكن قوات الأمن منعتهم وتم الإبقاء على الصلن حتى منتصف الليل، حيث قام الأمن بأخراجهم وإيصالهم لمنازلهم وسط حراسة. ولقت قوات الأمن القبض على أكثر من ١٢ شخصاً من الجانبين. كما ألت الشرطة القبض على الشاب القبطي المتهم بنشر التعليق المسي، من مقر عمله بإحدى محافظات.

الليثي للاستيراد والتصدير
Elithy
Company for Import and Export
خصومات
Black Friday
من التصاريح
ولهذه الاسبوع
عند
الليثي
عروض وخصومات كبيرة لمدة اسبوع
١٩٣٨٣

إياداة الحشرات والقوارض
المركز الألماني
مبيدات آمنة على الأطفال وكبار السن
بالضمان خدمة ٢٤ ساعة
جميع الحماضات
بنون مغلفة ولكن لإزالة الأواني
ت: ٠١٠٦٠٢٠٨٧٥٧
بسر الكائنة
١٩٧٥٨
الجيزة

قراءة في ملف «الأمور المسكوت عنها» (٨٠٦)

المستقبل البرلماني والإصلاح الحزبي

بقلم: يوسف سيدم

مصر في مرحلة محاض لميلاد مجلس نواب جديد يستلزمه في يناير المقبل بياشور دوره التشريعي والرقابي لمدة خمس سنوات... مجلس قواسم ٨٨ الأكثر تمثيلهم تم انتخابهم بنظام القوائم وتصنفهم الأخرى تم انتخابهم طبقاً للنظام الفردي على أن تستكمل مقاعد المجلس من خلال نسبة الـ٥% التي تصل من خلال تعيين رئيس الجمهورية لها. هذا التشريع كما أوضحنا يتوزع بين القوائم والفردي والتعيين الأخرى الذي لا يعكس المعايير السياسية المتوقعة في مجلس النواب من حيث الانتماآت الحزبية أو الأيديولوجيات والبرامج، وهي المعايير التي من شأنها أن تفرز التكتلات التي تشكل تكوين تحالفات، وهذه التكتلات منوط بها محاطية الجماهير من خلال برامج سياسية وتحول للتحديات التي يواجهها المجتمع ورؤى لتحقيق أحلامه وطموحاته بحيث تتنافس كل كتلة لاجتذاب مؤيديه وانتصار... وهذا أول وأهم ملامح الديمقراطية.

فإذا كان النظام البرلماني يمثل حكم الشعب والشعب ويكفل تمثيلاً نائياً يجعل فيه النائب ممثلاً عن قاعدة انتخابية، فلا غنى عنه الانتماء إلى تيارات حزبية ترفع اقتناعات سياسية وبرامج ترق خلفها تلك القواعد الانتخابية، فيكون النائب الفرد غير محدود تأثيره الفردي بل يستمد قوة من خلال اشتراكه وتحالفه مع كتلتها السياسية وبرامج تغير من خلالها عن نفسها سواء من مقاعد الأغلبية أو المعارضة.

وأعود إلى تشريع مقاعد البرلمان الذي بدأت به مقالتي هذا لأبحث عن هذه التيارات الحزبية فلا أجد نتائج النهائية -بل تنحصر الملامح في «القوائم» والفردي، والمعيّن... وأبحث عن تعسّد الأيديولوجيات وتباين البرامج والسياسات وتنافس الإجتياز الانتخابية فلا أفتنى... وأتمس مؤشرات للأغلبية والمعارضة فأتفق حائراً بين هذه وتلك.

هذا الواقع يعود بنا إلى فتح ملف «الإصلاح الحزبي» في مصر وهو الملف الذي أستمر أنا متقللاً به مع الكثيرين والذي كنت عنده مراراً... إن نحن أمام واقع ظاهره براق بينما جوهره عليل وهو التعددية الحزبية التي أفرزتها سياسة حرية تشكيل الأحزاب دون ضوابط ومعايير لتقييم الأحزاب المنظمة

مع الناس ... و قهم هو الأساس

فردى مستقل
رقم ٣
رمز
الشهوة

دكتور مه نادر
عبد الفنى
مجلس النواب ٢٠٢٠

للهاول السياسي
الزيتون و الاميرييه للتابع ولاتشتري



طرق سداد تصل إلى عشر سنوات

١5003

www.zed-egypt.com

MORE THAN
DEVELOPERS



Editorial

Problems on hold

In need of party reform

Youssef Sidhom

Egypt is currently in the process of giving birth to a new House of Representatives which would take up its legislative and overseer roles next January for a five-year term. The House will consist of 568 members, half of whom were elected through a slate system and the other half as individuals. The remaining seats which represent 5 per cent of the House, will be named by the President of the Republic. These proportions, however, do not reflect any expected political configuration in the House in terms of parties, ideologies or platforms; the configuration which naturally yields majority and opposition either through political blocs or coalitions. The coalitions form political platforms that address public needs through offering answers to the challenges society faces, and visions to achieve its dreams and ambitions. Each bloc should lobby for supporters and advocates. These are the very basic and significant features of democracy.

The parliamentary system is all about the people governing themselves, and the MP is but a representative of an electoral base. It is thus inevitable that MPs should belong to parties that uphold specific political convictions and platforms supported by their constituencies. Accordingly, individual MPs would not be restricted by their limited individual impact, but would join hands with others who share the same principles and beliefs so that together they form a voting front in parliament. These are specifically the characteristics of political parties.

Political parties are thus the nucleus of political work; their ideologies and platforms are their passport to the public, whether each on its own or through allying with other parties. It is how parties gain windows in parliament whether through majority or opposition seats.

Looking at the upcoming parliament, even before the final results are out, I fail to see any clear party trends regarding the seats won, given the electoral configuration. The features may be found in the breakdown of parliamentary seats won by slated candidates, individual candidates, and those to be named by the President. I also fail to notice any diversity in principles, platforms or policies. I stand confused when I try to grope with indicators that may refer to majority or opposition.

This reality compels us to open the file of political party reform in Egypt, which has long been troubling many, myself included, so much so that I have repeatedly written about it. We stand before a reality that looks shiny on the outside but is in fact ailing. The unconditional freedom to form parties has left us with more than 100 parties on the scene, most of which lack the basic measures for wholesome parties. No measures are in place to check the political inclinations of newly formed parties, or to evaluate their weight among the public or magnitude of their membership. This has resulted in party fragmentation; we ended up with ineffective sham parties.

The suggested reform was to encourage—or force—existing parties to align and form political blocs according to their political leanings and principles, all with the aim of establishing party blocs that would represent, as in all democracies, the right, centre right, centre, left, and centre left. Only then would the differences and areas of rivalry be clear to the public, and these differences would reflect on party principles and platforms, rather than being vague and obscured by divisive intentions.

But how can we do this, in order to reap an effective parliamentary experience, and a true democratic practice that would help our youth grow and develop, and prepare them to participate in and contend power rotation? Once again I refer to President Sisi's declaration in May 2017 in a meeting with editors in chief of State owned papers; he said: "I have more than once called upon parties with similar agendas and political views to merge, in order to create [a few] strong parties [instead of numerous, conflicting, feeble ones]. Only then will the parties produce calibres that qualify for power rotation. I wish to see parties with the same principles strive towards collaboration and mergers."

I have repeatedly written about that, without any tangible change on behalf of members of the party map. My numerous editorials which tackled this very concern are dated: 29 October 2017, 28 January 2018, 25 February 2018, 22 April 2018, 27 May 2018, 14 October 2018, 3 February 2019 and 29 December 2019. I even wondered what if the parties fail to voluntarily join forces, and parliament is too overburdened to tackle this predicament, would the President take the lead by sending parliament a legislative mandate or the government a draft law to achieve this party reform? Can we see that in the near future?

On 8th anniversary of his papacy, Pope Tawadros consecrates 5th-century church, and gives a talk



Pope of principles

On 18 November 2020, Pope Tawadros II presided over Mass at the 5th-century church of the Holy Virgin, known as Qasriyet al-Rihan (literally "Pot of Basil") church, in Old Cairo. The date marked the 8th anniversary of Pope Tawadros's enthronement as patriarch of the Coptic Orthodox Church.

The Pope consecrated the renovated Qasriyet al-Rihan church which had been undergoing restoration works. The 5th-century church is located in the vicinity of the Roman-era Babylon Fort in Old Cairo.

Anba Yulius, Bishop-General of Old Cairo churches and of the Bishopric of Social Services was at hand to receive the Pope, as were a number of bishops and Old Cairo priests and nuns. Upon arrival, the Pope unveiled the commemorative plaque that marks the consecration of the church.

During Mass, Pope Tawadros consecrated the old church and another modern one attached to it. He also promoted four Old Cairo priests to the rank of Hegumen.

Participating in Mass with the Pope were the bishops and priests. The congregation attending Mass was limited in number in respect for the avoidance of crowds and the social distancing observed as cautionary measures against the spread of coronavirus.

Three principles

In a word he gave that evening, Pope Tawadros focused on principles.

"Principles in a person's life," the Pope said, "are formed from the principles found in the Holy Bible, from the lessons they learn on their life journey, from their elders, from their teachers, from their family, from their Church-servants, their priest fathers, and so on. Once formed, a person's principles end up guiding his or her life, and so during our celebration this evening I would like to focus on three principles that I have learned and live by, principles

that I like to apply at all times."

Starting with the third principle, the Pope cited it as "Only look to the positives and give no attention at all to the negatives", a principle he said he had learned from his predecessor Pope Shenouda III. As the Lord allowed it the Anba Tawadros should become Pope in 2012, "the scope of my work increased, which only made this principle become even more important ... and one experienced all kinds of situations. People may praise you, oppose you, refuse to accept you, wrong you, and so on, but a true servant must look at what is positive and not give any importance to the negatives because, my beloved brethren, negative things can act as a leash, limiting a person's movements."



The second principle the Pope listed was: "Look to the future and never to the past".

He explained: "We give the Lord glory for all past achievements, but should not be overly preoccupied with them. Think of the future, think of what more you can do."

As to the first principle, the one of paramount importance in the life of Pope Tawadros, he cited it as: "Love never fails". He read from the 13th chapter of St Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians: "Love suffers long and is kind; love does not envy; love does not parade itself, is not puffed up; does not behave rudely, does not seek its own, is not provoked, thinks no evil; does not rejoice in iniquity, but rejoices in the truth; bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things. Love never fails." This, he said was the very precious anthem of love.

Thank you

Nabila Makram, Minister of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs was among the congregation attending Mass that morning. The Minister extended her gratitude to Pope Tawadros for his efforts in supporting the services her Ministry provides to Egyptians inside and outside Egypt, and stressed that the patriotism of the Coptic Orthodox Church will go down in history. She commended the great role played by the Church regarding issues that required Egyptian solidarity and cooperation among all State institutions. "Pope Tawadros always conveys to the world a true image of peaceful Egypt during his pastoral visits to the Diaspora," she said.

Ms Makram, herself a Copt, congratulated the Pope and the Church, praising the love, humbleness, forgiveness, generosity, and wide knowledge he has become famous for.

Addressing the Pope, Ms Makram lovingly said: "Thank you for the blessing of being there. We learn from you the value of work, upholding ethics, loving others and caring for the needy."

On Universal Children's Day, Egypt launches

First child-friendly village

To celebrate Universal Children's Day (UCD) on 20 November, Egypt's National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) launched a number of initiatives that focused on child welfare. Perhaps the most conspicuous of these initiatives was the launching of Egypt's first child friendly village in Shakhshouk, a village in Fayoum some 100km southwest Cairo.

"Shakhshouk Village, Child Friendly", is part of a broader plan laid out by the council to develop 50 villages across the governorate by raising the awareness of both children and their families.

The initiative was launched on 20 November in a celebration held in Shakhshouk. Participating in the event were Ahmed al-Ansari, Governor of Fayoum; Martino Melli, Director of the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation; Jeremy Hopkins, UNICEF Representative in Egypt; Husam Abbas, Head of the Population and Family Planning Sector at Egypt's Ministry of Health and Population; and Ahmed Awad, President of the General Authority for Cultural Palaces.

Rights of the child

"On the same day, 31 years ago, the UN General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Children's Day to commemorate the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. This day represents a spark to defend child rights and promote international togetherness, awareness among children worldwide, and improving children's welfare", said Sahar al-Sonbati, Secretary General of the NCCM.

"We are here today to declare the village of Shakhshouk a child friendly village according to the standards set by the NCCM to fulfil its strategic vision". She explained that a child friendly village means that the village complies with enhancement of children's lives according to their rights set in the Egyptian Child Law and as stated by the Declaration of the Rights of the Child of the UN; also as per the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The strategy is summarised as follows: "The child's right to health, life, survival and development, the child's right to education, the rights of poor children, the child's right in participation, and the child's right in motherhood care".

Dr Sonbati pointed out that this initiative was inspired by the "Decent Villages" initiative launched by President Abdel-Fattah al-Sisi, which seeks to provide a decent life for the most needy people in the community in the fields of health, education and housing. And since child-

hood development is one of the initiative's goals, Shakhshouk village has been declared to be among the "decent villages" list.

Focus: Fayoum

Dr Ansari, Fayoum Governor, talked about the significant role played by the NCCM in supporting children's rights and empowering children and their families. He stressed the importance of development partners, including national and international NGOs, in supporting the most needy villages.

He also talked of Fayoum villages in the more general sense, saying that they have been under-

Madeleine Nader Samia Ayad

going economic progress and positive changes for the past six years. As an example, he said, sanitary drainage will be fully deployed in the village within two years.

Dr Ansari also expressed his happiness that the people in Fayoum gave special attention to their famous handicrafts, which the government will accordingly support during the upcoming period. Additionally, a booth for motherhood and childhood will be allocated in the annual 9th Edition of the Tunis Village Pottery and Handicrafts Festival, scheduled next month.

Dr Sonbati honoured Dr Ansari for his supportive role within the governorate, and handed him

the NCCM Shield in appreciation.

During the day, the new Shakhshouk Primary School was opened, the infrastructure of which was specifically developed to ensure a safe environment for children.

Support from Italy and UNICEF

For his part, Mr Melli welcomed the attendees and expressed his happiness for being present in Fayoum to celebrate the Universal Children's Day, a significant occasion to promote the rights of all children without discrimination.

He stressed the continuous support of the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation as a strategic partner to the activities of the NCCM.

For his part, Mr Hopkins explained the long fruitful partnership between UNICEF and the NCCM, which is important in upholding the rights of the child and putting into effect the national system for child protection led by the NCCM.

Mr Hopkins pointed out that this year's celebration of the Universal Children's Day is marked by the global consequences of Covid-19, on the various levels of economy, education, health and protection of children and young people. "Through cooperation with the NCCM and other national partners," he said, "we provide the best opportunities for children to make them the centre of our attention in order to ensure a better future for them."

The child: The future

"The Childhood factor in the Ministry of Health and Population," Dr Hussam Abbas, Head of Population and Family Planning Sector at the Ministry said, "is the foremost factor in the reproductive health strategy and the plans implemented for it."

Dr Abbas pointed out that the reproductive health programmes are offered to everyone with the aim of granting the population the inherent right to better reproductive health and awareness.

Universal Children's Day, first established in 1954, is observed to shed light on the suffering and loss of many children's rights at the international level. In the aftermath of World War II, the plight of children in Europe was dire, which prompted the UN to provide food, clothing, and health care for these children. In 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the UN. Today, UNICEF works in 190 countries, with significant efforts being made to reach the most vulnerable and excluded of children.

