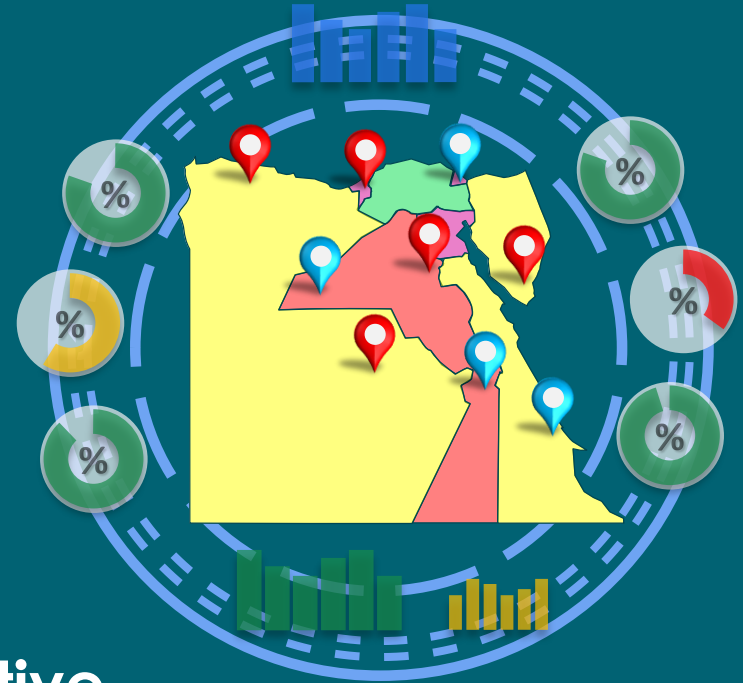


# Guide to Industrial Investment in Egypt

2021 Update

## 1. Urban Governorates



An ECES Initiative

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**New 2020**

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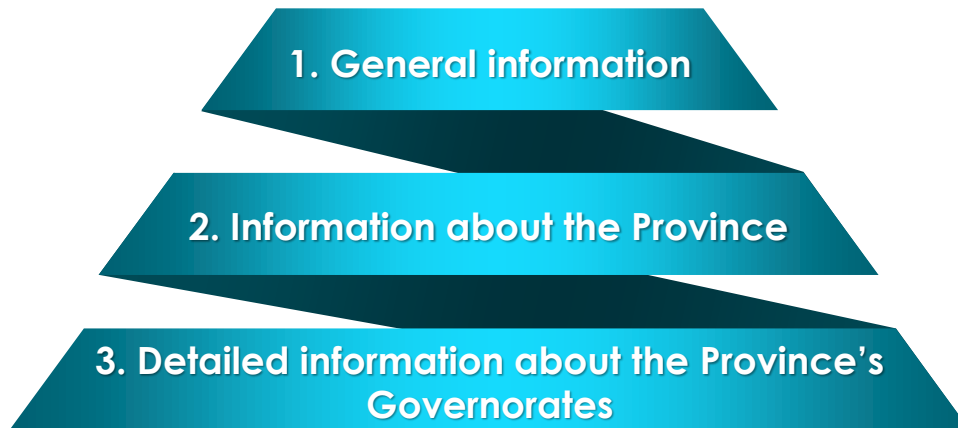
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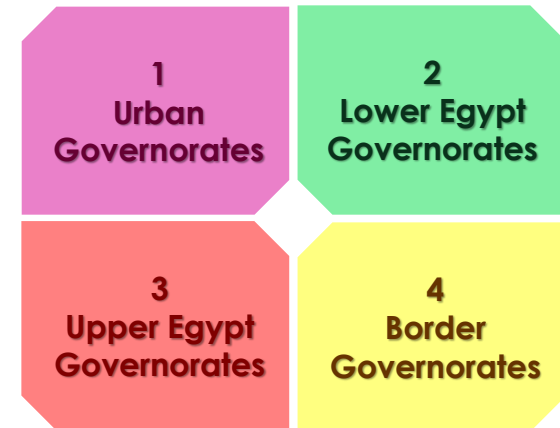
# Purpose of the Guide

To provide basic information needed by any investor to invest in various governorates of the Republic. The Guide relies on several sources to provide such information.

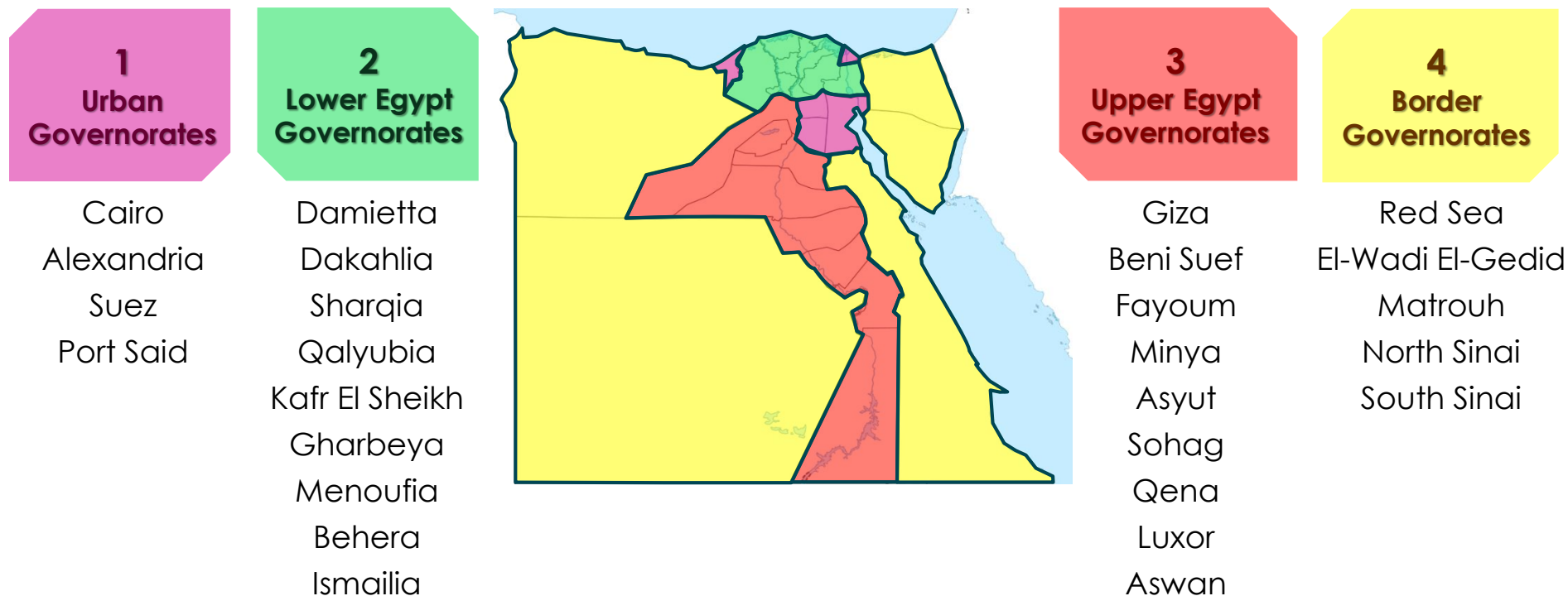
- The Guide comprises three sections



- The Guide was prepared at the following levels:



# Egypt's Map and its Four Provinces



\* The four provinces were classified in accordance with the Human Development Report, 2010.

# Sections of the Guide

## 1. General information

## 2. Information about the Province

## 3. Detailed information about the Province's Governorates

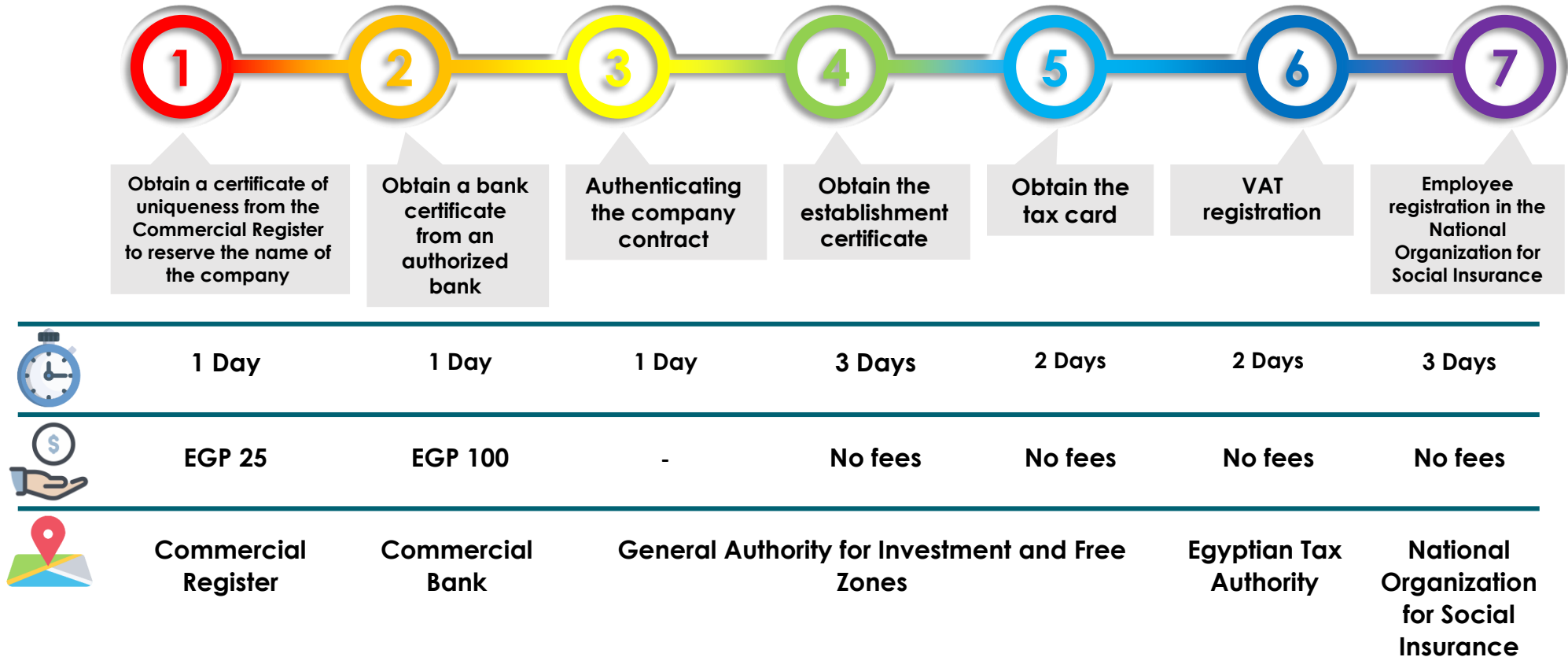
1. Procedures for Starting A Business in Egypt
2. Utility and Energy Prices
3. Laws and Regulations Governing Investment
4. Investment Incentives
5. Tax Structure and Customs System
6. Trade Agreements
7. Defining Different Types of Zones

New  
2020

# 1. Procedures for Starting A Business in Egypt



# Summary of time, cost and procedures to start a business in Egypt



Source: General Authority for Investment and Free Zones.

# Company Establishment Fees

Establishment fees	
Notary fees	xxx
Establishment fees	xxx
Syndicate of Commercial Professions fees	xxx
Publishing fees	xxx
Commercial register	xx
Issuing operating certificate	xx
<b>Total fees</b>	<b>xxxx</b>

0.25% of the capital  
(Minimum of EGP 10 and maximum of EGP 1000)

0.1% of the capital (minimum EGP 100 and maximum EGP 1000 in accordance with Article 17d of the Companies' Law)

EGP 125 (if the capital is less than or equal to EGP 500,000)  
EGP 250 (if the capital is more than EGP 500,000)

EGP 150 (limited liability companies in Arabic)  
EGP 300 (limited liability companies in both Arabic and English)

EGP 56

EGP 29

Source: General Authority for Investment and Free Zones.



# Amending procedures for starting a business in Egypt

- A certificate proving that the name of the company is unique and shall not cause confusion is sent by mail to the investor and the bank; this is done through the General Authority for Investment website [www.gafi.gov.eg](http://www.gafi.gov.eg)
- Reducing the cost of obtaining a bank certificate to EGP 50 pounds (to a maximum of EGP 100).
- Cancellation of fees for publishing in the corporate newspaper.
- The General Authority for Investment merged Procedure 3 (Submitting the application and other documents) with Procedure 4 (Publicizing the Company Contract). Accordingly, the investor notarizes the company contract and submits all documents to one employee only.
- The General Authority for Investment has also merged steps 5, 6 and 7. The investor now gets the establishment contract, tax card and social insurance registration from one employee only in one step.

*Source: General Authority for Investment and Free Zones.*

New  
2020

## 2. Utility and Energy Prices



# Drinking water and sanitation tariff for FY 2018/2019 (EGP/m<sup>3</sup>)

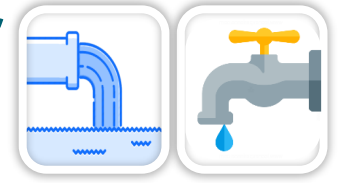


Non-domestic						Sanitation
Service	Commercial	Industrial	Touristic	Other	Sports and social clubs and affiliates	Percentage of water tariff
3.3	3.6	4.55	4.6	9	10	98%

Water tariff in Border governorates (Sinai / Red Sea / Matrouh)						Sanitation
Unified water tariff						Percentage of water tariff
13						50%

# Treatment of industrial facilities wastewater in FY 2018/2019 (LE/m<sup>3</sup>)



Pollutants	CoD			BoD		
Concentrations (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	More than 1,100 and less than 2,000	2000 and more and less than 5,000	5000 and more	More than 600 and less than 660	660 and more and less than 2,000	2000 and more
Purification costs (LE/m <sup>3</sup> )	6	18	30	3	9	18

# Electricity tariff to be applied during FY 2019/2020



Purpose of use / voltage	Average price of energy (piastre/ kwh)	Peak (piastre/ kwh)	Off-peak (piastre / kwh)	Cost (EGP / KW-month)	How to apply
Ultra High voltage (132, 220 KV)	105	145.4	96.9	40	The wattage is applied on the basis of maximum load per subscriber every three months
High voltage (66, 33 KV)	110	152.3	101.5	50	The usage time tariff is applied according to the smart meters program and the peak period is 4 hours, determined by the Ministry of Electricity and Energy
Medium voltage (22, 11 KV)	115	159.2	106.2	60	
Low voltage (380 V)	125				If not available, the power price is applied

# Electricity tariff to be applied during FY 2019/2020



Purpose of use / voltage (kvm)	Average price of energy (piastre/ kwh)	Peak (piastre/ kwh)	Off-peak (piastre / kwh)	Cost (EGP / KW-month)	How to apply
Bracket 0 - 100		65			The wattage is applied on the basis of maximum load per subscriber every three months  The usage time tariff is applied according to the smart meters program and the peak period is 4 hours, determined by the Ministry of Electricity and Energy
Bracket 0 – 250		115			
Bracket 0 - 600		140			
Bracket 1000 - 1500		155			
Bracket (0 to more than 1000 kvm)		160			If not available, the power price is applied

# Prices of petroleum products for FY 2020/2021



Commercial LPG	Gasoline 95	Gasoline 92	Gasoline 80	Kerosene	Diesel
65 EGP/Cylinder	8.75	7.75	6.50	6.75	6.75
			EGP/Liter		
Fuel Oil (fixed prices for food industries, electricity and cement)				Automotive natural gas	
3900 EGP/ton				3.50 EGP/m <sup>3</sup>	

The above prices are announced on April 2021 & valid only for 3 months, check the next page to know more about the automatic pricing mechanism, and for the updated prices visit MOP website:

<https://www.petroleum.gov.eg/ar-eg/Pages/HomePage.aspx>



# Resolution regarding quarterly price equalization of the prices of fuel and petroleum products



The committee formed by Prime Minister Resolution No. 2764 of 2018, whose membership is determined by Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Resolution No. 505 of 2019, will undertake the following:

- Apply the automatic pricing mechanism on petroleum products (consumer delivery), including value-added tax, with the exception of LPG and petroleum products used by the electricity and bakery sectors, as of end June 2019, after cost recovery. The selling price of these products in the local market will be reviewed as mentioned in the first article of this Resolution, provided the percentage change in the selling price to consumers shall not exceed +/-10 percent of the selling price.



# Temporary measures to support the manufacturing sector, and to deal with the economic repercussions of COVID-19

Cabinet resolution reducing the price of natural gas for industry to \$4.5 per million thermal units

Cabinet Resolution No. 781 of 2020

- Reducing power prices for manufacturing activities for ultra, high, and medium voltage in and outside peak hours by 10 piasters per kW/h.
- The State budget will bear the cost of the reduction in support of manufacturing.

[Click here to view the full text of the resolution](#)

New  
2020

### 3. Laws and Regulations Governing Investment



# Laws and Regulations Governing Investment

- New Investment Law No. 72 of 2017
- Law amending some provisions of Investment Law No. 141 of 2019
- Mining and Mineral Resources Law No. 198 of 2014
- New 2020** • New Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005
- Special Economic Zones Law No. 83 of 2002
- New 2020** • Microfinance Law No. 141 of 2014
- New Intellectual Property Rights Law No. 82 of 2002
- New 2020** • Law of Joint Stock Companies, Partnerships Limited by Shares and Limited Liability Companies promulgated by Law No. 159 of 1981 and its amendments

*Source: Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation.*

# Amendments to the Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005

- The issuance of Law No. 26 of 2020 amending some provisions of the Income Tax Law promulgated by Law No. 91 of 2005.

[Click here to view the full text of the resolution](#)

- The issuance of Law No. 16 of 2020 extending Law No. 79 of 2016 concerning ending tax disputes and amending some provisions of the Income Tax Law promulgated by Law No. 91 of 2005.

[Click here to view the full text of the resolution](#)

- The issuance of Law No. 173 of 2020 waiving consideration for delay, additional tax, interest and similar non-criminal financial penalties, and extending Law No. 79 of 2016 regarding the ending of tax disputes.

[Click here to view the full text of the resolution](#)

New  
2020

# Issuing Law No. 152 of 2020 promulgating the Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises Development Law

Law No.152 of 2020  
promulgating the Small, Medium and Micro  
Enterprises Development Law

[Click here to view the full  
text of the resolution](#)

New  
2020

# Law on Joint Stock Companies, Partnerships Limited by Shares, and Limited Liability Companies as promulgated by Law No. 159 of 1981 and its amendments

Provision of the third paragraph of Article 203 of the executive regulations of the law on joint stock companies, companies limited by shares, and limited liability companies will be replaced with the following:

## **Article (203), third paragraph:**

Publication or notification will be at least 21 days before the scheduled date of the first assembly meeting, and at least seven days before the date of the second meeting, in case the quorum is not reached.

[Click here to view the full text of the resolution](#)

New  
2020

## 4. Investment Incentives

\* Investment Law No. 72 of 2017



# Investment Incentives: General Incentives

All projects subject to the provisions of this Law shall enjoy the general incentives mentioned in this Chapter, except for projects established under the Free Zone System. These incentives include:

- Establishment contracts, and related credit facilities and pledge contracts shall be exempt from stamp duties, notarization and registration fees for a period of five years from the date of registration in the Commercial Register.
- Registration contracts for land required for the establishment of companies and establishments are exempted from the above- mentioned taxes and fees.
- Companies and establishments under the provisions of this law shall be subject to the provisions of Article (4) of the law regulating the customs exemptions issued by Law No. 186 of 1986 regarding the collection of a unified customs tax rate of two percent of the value of its imports of machinery, equipment, and devices required for its establishment.
- This unified rate also applies to imports of enterprises and establishments that operate in public utility projects, including machinery and equipment necessary for their establishment or completion.
- Without prejudice to the provisions of temporary clearance provided for in the Customs Law promulgated by Law No. 66 of 1963, investment projects of an industrial nature subject to the provisions of this Law shall have the right to import moulds, die casts and other similar production requirements without customs duties for temporary usage in production for re-exporting.
- Admission and re-exporting shall be in accordance with the bill of landing, provided that entry and re-entry documents shall be registered in records prepared for this purpose by the Authority in coordination with the Ministry of Finance.



# Investment Incentives: Special Incentives

Investment projects established after the entry into force of this law according to the investment map shall be granted an investment incentive in the form of a deduction on taxable net profits in the following manner:

1. **50 percent deduction of investment costs for Sector A**, which includes the geographical areas most in need of development according to the investment map and based on the statistics issued by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics and according to the distribution of investment activities as indicated in the executive regulations of this law.
2. **30 percent deduction of investment costs for Sector B**, which includes the rest of the country according to the distribution of investment activities for the following investment projects:
  - Labor intensive projects in accordance with controls stipulated in the Executive Regulation of this law
  - Small & medium enterprises
  - Projects that depend on or produce new and renewable energy
  - National and strategic projects to be determined by a decision of the Supreme Council
  - Tourism projects that are determined by a decision of the Supreme Council
  - Electricity production and distribution projects, determined by a decree issued by the Prime Minister upon a joint proposal by the competent minister, the minister of electricity affairs and the Minister of Finance
  - Projects whose production is exported outside the geographic territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt
  - Automotive industry and its feeding industries
  - Wood, furniture, printing, packaging and chemical industries
  - Manufacture of antibiotics, oncology drugs and cosmetics
  - Food industries, agricultural crops and recycling of agricultural wastes
  - Engineering, metallurgical, textile and leather industries

# Investment Incentives: Special Incentives

- In all cases, the investment incentive must not exceed 80 percent of the capital paid until the date of commencement of activity; in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005.
- The deduction period shall not exceed seven years from the date of commencement of activity.
- The Prime Minister shall issue a decree upon the submission of a joint proposal by the competent minister, the Minister of Finance and the Minister concerned, determining the distribution of the sub-sectors of investment activities in sectors (A) and (B) referred to previously.
- The Executive Regulations of this law set out the concept of the investment cost and the geographical scope of sectors (A) and (B), and conditions and controls for granting of special incentives; and include the investment sub-activities set forth in the decree of the Prime Minister.
- By a decision of the Supreme Council, new activities may be added to enjoy the special incentives

# Conditions for Obtaining Special Investment Incentives

To enjoy the special incentives provided for in Article (11) of this Law, the Investment Projects are required to meet the following conditions:

1. A new company or establishment shall be incorporated to conduct the Investment Project.
2. The company or establishment shall be incorporated within a maximum of 3 years from the effective date of the Executive Regulation of this Law. This term may be extended subject to a decree issued by the Council of Ministers and upon a proposal by the Competent Minister.
3. The company or establishment shall keep regular accounting books. In the event the company or establishment operates in more than one zone, it may benefit from the percentage prescribed for each zone as long as it keeps separate accounting books for each zone.
4. None of the shareholders, partners, or owners of the establishment have presented, contributed, or used, in the setting up, incorporation, or establishment of the Investment Project enjoying the incentive, any of the material assets of a company or establishment that existed on the effective date of this Law, nor have they liquidated this company or establishment within the term set forth in Paragraph (2) of this Article for the purpose of setting up a new Investment Project that enjoys the special incentives referred to. Violation of this term shall nullify such incentives and the company or establishment shall be liable to pay all taxes due.
5. Expansions of existing investment projects may enjoy the incentives stipulated in Articles (11) and (13) of this law. Expansions as per the provision of this article mean increasing used capital by adding new assets that lead to a rise in the productive capacity of the project, all in accordance with the rules and conditions set by the Cabinet.

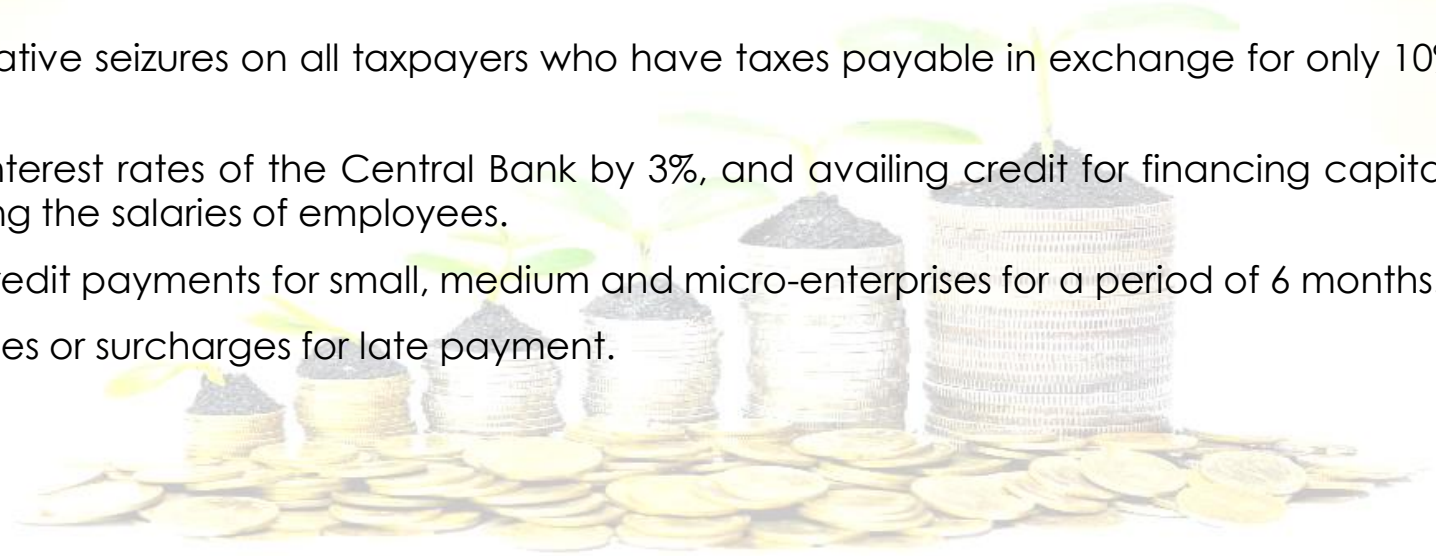
# Investment Incentives: Additional Incentives

- Without prejudice to the incentives, privileges, and exemptions provided for in this Chapter, the Council of Ministers may issue a decree granting additional incentives to the Projects provided for in Article (11) of this Law, as follows:
  1. Allowing the establishment of special customs offices dedicated for the Investment Project's exports or imports in agreement with the Minister of Finance
  2. The State shall incur the expenses paid by the Investor, in whole or in part, for the extension of utilities to the real-estate properties allocated for the Investment Project, after starting the operation of the Project
  3. The State shall incur part of the expenses of the technical training provided for workers;
  4. Refund 50% of the value of the land allocated for the industrial projects if production starts within 2 years from the land delivery date
  5. Allocate lands free of charge for some of the strategic activities in accordance with the relevant rules prescribed by the law.
- Upon a proposal by the Competent Minister, the Council of Ministers may pass a decree to introduce new incentives, other than tax whenever it is necessary.
- The Executive Regulation shall indicate the rules of granting the additional incentives prescribed in this Article as well as the conditions and rules of such incentives.



# The Cabinet issued a number of COVID-19 related resolutions in support of the manufacturing sector

- Directive from the Ministry of Finance to allocate EGP 100 billion to confront COVID-19.
- Availing one billion pounds to exporters during the months of March and April 2020 to pay part of their dues.
- Lifting administrative seizures on all taxpayers who have taxes payable in exchange for only 10% of their tax due.
- Reducing the interest rates of the Central Bank by 3%, and availing credit for financing capital, especially paying the salaries of employees.
- Deferment of credit payments for small, medium and micro-enterprises for a period of 6 months.
- Not applying fines or surcharges for late payment.



# Controls Specific to Machinery and Equipment

## Domestic Equipment

- Link to machinery and equipment production plants



<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TstGZTwHcd1WoxXULwkgK3KopBsSqSjE/view?usp=sharing>

## Importing Equipment

- The investment projects subject to the provisions of this Law shall be entitled to import on their own or through third parties what they need for project establishment, expansion or operation in terms of raw materials, production requirements, machinery, spare parts and means of transportation appropriate to the nature of their activity without having to be listed in the register of importers.
- These projects are entitled to export their own products on their own or through an intermediary without a license and without having to be listed in the register of importers.
- Investment projects that import and export in accordance with the provisions of this Article, either on their own or through third parties, shall notify the Authority by means of a quarterly report of the quantities and types imported or exported as required.

Source: Investment Law No. 72 of 2017

# Controls Related to Foreign Labor

- The investment project has the right to employ foreign workers within 10 percent of the total number of employees in the project. This percentage may be increased to no more than 20 percent of the total number of employees in the project, in case it is not possible to employ national workers with required qualifications subject to the Executive Regulation of this Law.
- In some strategic projects of special importance, determined by a decision of the Supreme Council, exceptions may be made to the percentages indicated, subject to the training of national workers.
- Foreign workers are entitled to remit their financial dues, in whole or in part, abroad.

Source: Investment Law No. 72 of 2017

## New 2020 5. Tax Structure and The Customs System





# Tax Structure

- The corporate tax does not exceed 22.5 percent in Egypt.
- The tax code is simplified and easy to explain.
- The Government conducts an audit of random samples.
- A special and highly trained unit in the Tax Authority to collect tax returns.

Free zones	Local investment	Item
Exempt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fixed rate of 22.5%</li><li>• 10-year exemption for agricultural activities and animal production</li></ul>	Income tax
N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2-32% by product</li><li>• A fixed rate of 2% of the value of imported machinery and equipment</li></ul>	Import duties
N/A	N/A	Minimum exports

# VAT

- The value added tax was decreed by the President of the Republic by Law No. (67) of 2016. The Value Added Tax Law is composed of ten articles that identify taxpayer obligations.
- The law sets the general rate for taxes on goods and services at 13 percent for FY 2016/2017, and 14 percent starting FY 2017/2018, excluding the tax rate on machinery and equipment used for the production of goods or services, which is set at 5 percent, except for buses and passenger cars.

For a review of the VAT law, click on the following link:

[www.eta.gov.eg/images/salestax/lownew/1.pdf](http://www.eta.gov.eg/images/salestax/lownew/1.pdf)



Source: Egyptian Tax Authority.

# Adjustments to the Value Added Tax

Law No. 13 of 2020. Adjustments to the Value  
Added Tax law No. 67 of 2016

[Click here to view the full  
text of the resolution](#)

# Property Tax

- The property tax was imposed per Law No. 196 of 2008. The law defines properties subject to the tax. It also includes a list of properties exempted from the tax, as well as procedures for inventory, assessment, appeal, collection and penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of the law.
- The tax rate is unified: 10 percent of the annual rental value after deduction of 30 percent for residential properties and 32 percent for non-residential properties against expenses incurred by the taxpayer, including maintenance expenses.

For a review of the property tax law, click on the following link:

[www.rta.gov.eg/Home/BuildingTaxType?Length=4](http://www.rta.gov.eg/Home/BuildingTaxType?Length=4)



Source: Real Estate Tax Authority.

At the time of preparation of this Guide, it has been announced that amendments may be introduced to the law.

New  
2020

## The issuance of Law No. 23 of 2020 amending some provisions of the Built-Up Real Estate Tax Law promulgated by Law No. 196 of 2008

Law No. 23 of 2020 amending some provisions of the Built-Up Real Estate Tax Law promulgated by Law No. 196 of 2008

[Click here to view the full text of the resolution](#)

# Temporary Measures: Minister of Finance:

- Tax facilities for companies operating in 10 sectors affected by COVID-19
- Installment payment of the income tax due for the 2015 return until next June 30 without imposing any fines or surcharges
- Payment of 20% of the tax due during April, 30% in May and 50% before the end of June
- Postponing or installment payment of the real estate tax for the affected sectors for a period of three months without delay fines
- Waiving the real estate tax on hotel and tourism establishments for six months and delaying payment of all dues for three months without fines or late payment fees
- Allowing affected sectors to submit income tax returns until June 30 ... and payment in 3 installments without delay fees
- Not dispensing with workers is a condition to benefit from any of these facilities that support the affected sectors

# Customs System

- Presidential Decree No. 419 of 2018 on customs tariff was issued. The following are some of the most prominent amendments to the customs tariff in accordance with the decree:

Find out more on  
tariffs in the following link:

[www.customs.gov.eg/  
Services/Inquiries/Tariff](http://www.customs.gov.eg/Services/Inquiries/Tariff)



Item	Tariff Amendment
Consumer goods not related to the basic needs of the citizen	Ranging from 20% to 60%.
Materials used in the manufacture of sedative drugs	Only 2% to encourage the industry
Materials related to locally produced medicines for chronic and terminal diseases	Exempt from customs
Agricultural pesticides	Only 5% to encourage Egypt's agricultural exports
Materials used in the manufacture of LED bulbs	Exemption of light emitting diodes and only 5% for other parts to encourage this industry
Electric cars	Exempted to promote clean energy
Hybrid motor cars (Electricity + gas)	Cars less than 1600 cc: reduction from 40% to 30% More than 1600 cc: reduction from 135% to 100%
Medical Soap	Reduction from 60% to 40%
Clothes made of leather	Reduction from 60% to 40%

Source: Egyptian Customs Authority.

New  
2020

# Issuing Law No. 207 of 2020 promulgating the Customs Law

Law No. 207 of 2020 promulgating the Customs Law.

[Click here to view the full text of the resolution](#)



## 6. Trade Agreements



# Trade Agreements

Egypt's policies seek to make Egypt a global and regional hub for services, production and re-export, creating jobs and achieving economic growth through access to new markets for Egyptian products while attracting foreign direct investment from companies looking to benefit from: Egypt's preferential trade agreements, employment competitiveness and utility costs, skilled labor and proximity to major global markets. Together, these advantages make Egypt an ideal hub for export to Europe, the Arab world, the US and Africa.



**For more information,  
Contact the Trade  
Agreements Sector**

[tas.gov.eg](https://tas.gov.eg)





## 7. Defining Different Types of Zones

# Defining Different Types of Zones

Zones across the governorates are of different types. Each has a specific definition, affiliation and controls. Accordingly, projects that can be established in each of them vary.

**1. Industrial Zones**

**2. Free Zones**

**3. Investment Zones**

**4. Economic Zones**

**5. Logistical Zones**

**1. Industrial Zones**

*(Source: Industrial Development Authority)*

Zones that include specific areas of land located inside or outside governorates, and whose outer limits are delineated on survey maps. They are devoted to industrial projects and related service activities in accordance with provisions of laws and resolutions regulating industry.

# Defining Different Types of Zones (cont'd)

## 2. Free Zones

*(Source: General Investment Authority)*

### 2.1. Public Free Zones:

Zones under the sovereignty of the State, often located in one of the State's sea, land or air outlets, and are surrounded by fences to separate them from the rest of the country's territory. Public zones include investment projects that are established to take advantage of investment incentives and advantages in these zones. The State avails the necessary infrastructure for the exercise activity within the zone.

### 2.2. Special Free Zones:

Zones limited to one project only, as dictated by the nature of the project, such as if the project site is influential in relation to its economics (such as proximity to sources of raw materials), or the site is appropriate for the nature of activity such as maritime transport projects, cement silos, or if the project contributes to the development of a new urban area according to the State's plan. The project established per this system will enjoy the same benefits, incentives and guarantees as projects established in public areas.

*Note: Establishment of new companies under the special free zones system has been discontinued as per Law No. 17 of 2015.*

# Defining Different Types of Zones (cont'd)

## 3. Investment zones

*(Source: General Investment Authority)*

Investment zones arose under Law No. 19 of 2007. The legislator created a new system of investment under this law that was not previously covered by the Investment Guarantees and Incentives Law, namely, the investment zones system, where the establishment of investment zones was authorized by a decision of the Prime Minister operating in any of investment areas. A decision was issued per Prime Ministerial Resolution No. 1675 for 2007 determining the mechanisms for establishing and operating investment zones and the method of managing them. The main investor (developer) shoulders the burden of establishing and implementing the infrastructure, whether the main investor is a private company or a government body, and provides all services within the zone, which is the primary reason for establishing the investment zone.

### **Benefits, guarantees and exemptions:**

1. Homogeneity of investment activities in the same zone, availing investors competitive costs in terms of operating and marketing economics as a result of industrial integration.

# Defining Different Types of Zones (cont'd)

2. Exemption from stamp duty and notarial fees for a period of five years from the date of registering the project in the commercial register, as well as from the tax and fees referred to in the land registration contracts necessary for the establishment of companies and establishments.
3. Companies and establishments may not be nationalized or confiscated.
4. It is not permissible by administrative means to place companies and establishments in receivership or seize, confiscate, or freeze their funds.
5. No administrative body may interfere in the pricing of companies and establishments' products or determine their profit.
6. It is not permissible for any administrative authority to cancel or halt the license to use real estate that has been allocated to the company in whole or part except in case of violating the conditions of the license.
7. The board of directors of the investment zone approves the projects inside it and issues all necessary licenses according to simplified procedures and for nominal fees.

# Defining Different Types of Zones (cont'd)

## 4. Economic Zones

*(Source: General Authority For Suez Canal Economic Zone)*

The zone north west of the Gulf of Suez is the first economic zone established in Egypt under Law 83 of 2002 as an economic zone of a special nature. The primary objective of establishing the zone is to take advantage of foreign investment, develop industries and export to obtain foreign currency, as well as to develop new high-tech industries. It is an experimental zone for operating new projects, and establishing and improving the structure of the market economy in Egypt.



# Defining Different Types of Zones (cont'd)

## **Incentives**

Companies operating within the SC Zone are entitled to:

1. 100% foreign ownership of companies
2. 100% foreign control of import/export activities
3. Imports exempt from customs duties and sales tax
4. Customs duties on exports to Egypt imposed on imported components only, not the final product
5. Fast-track visa services

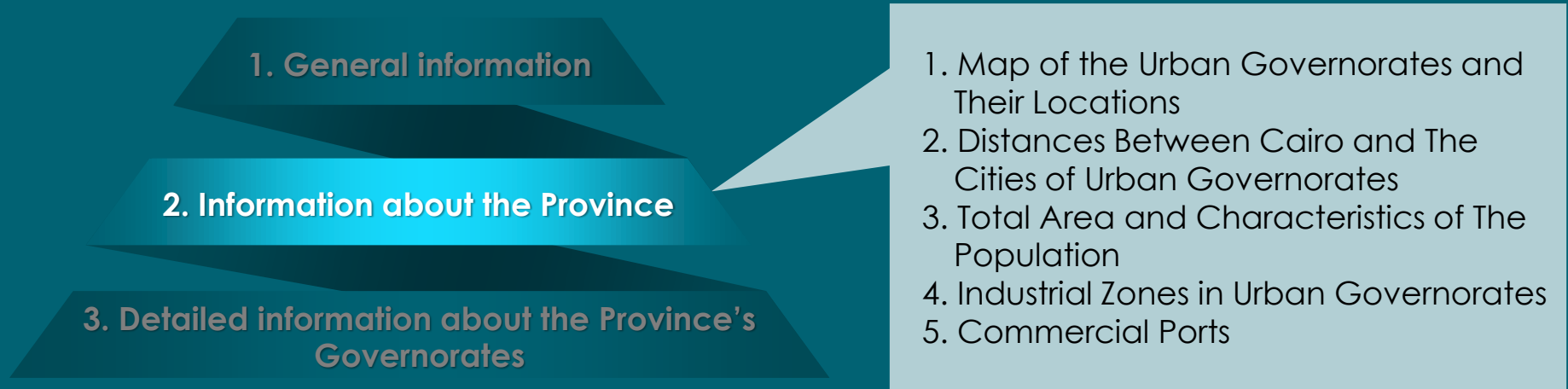
# Defining Different Types of Zones (cont'd)

## 5. Logistical Zones

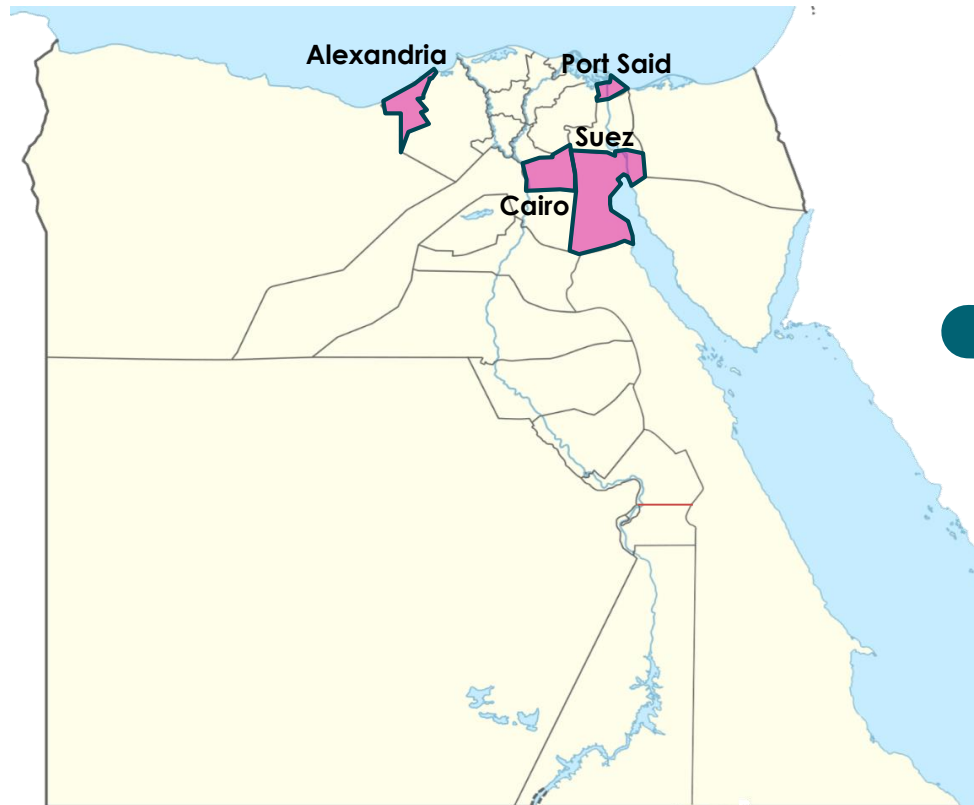
*(Source: Internal Trade Development Authority )*

They are zones that provide integrated services covering storage and other complementary activities to ensure product safety and provision to consumers with high quality. They include closed warehouses, open and equipped storage yards, cold stores (freezing), sorting and packaging activities, wholesale and semi-wholesale activities, and outlet centers for neighboring factories.

# Sections of the Guide



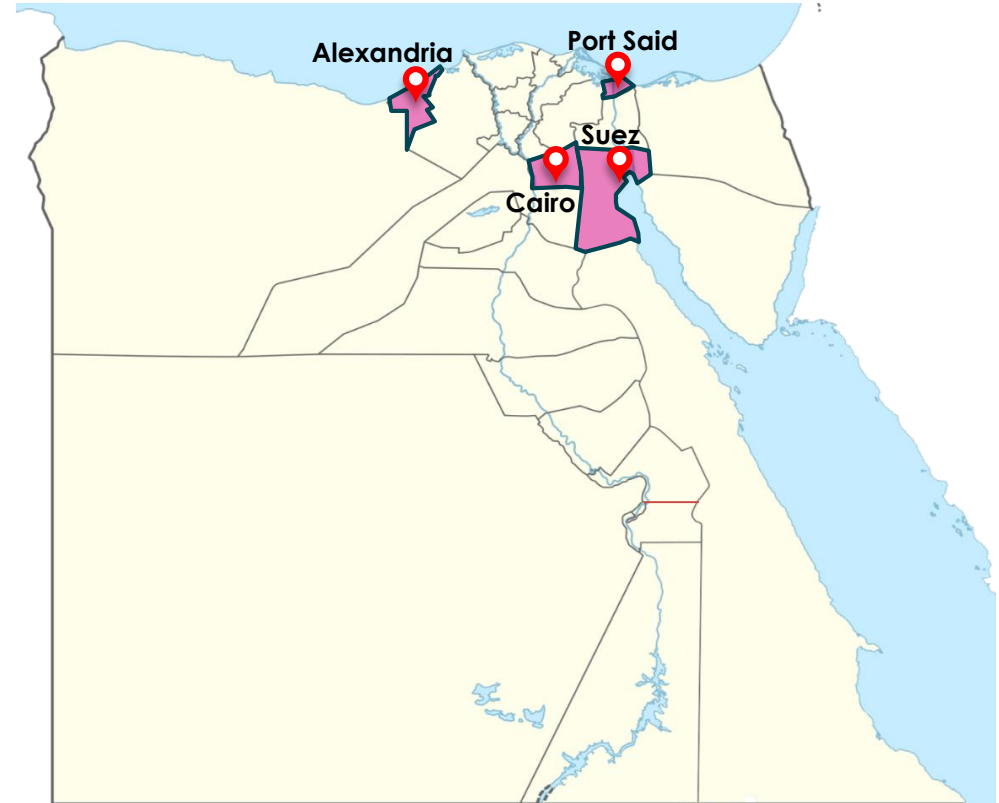
# 1. Map of The Urban Governorates and Their Locations



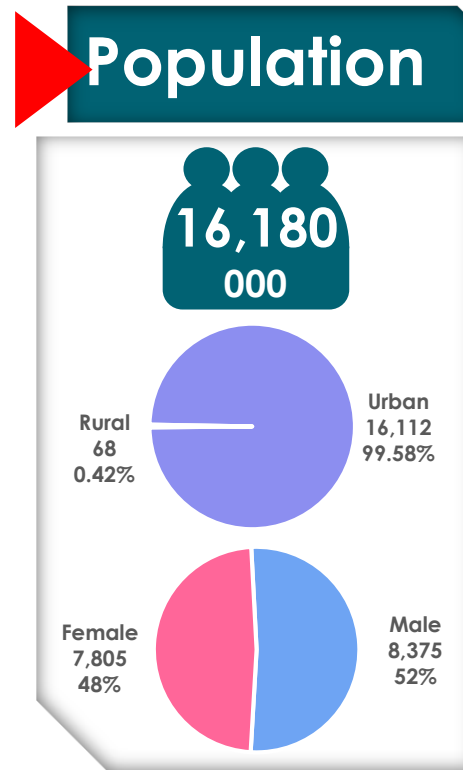
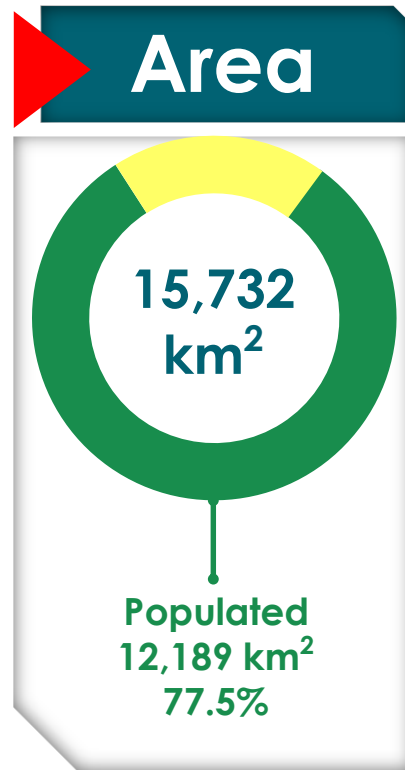
**4**  
Governorates

## 2. Distances Between Cairo and The Cities of Urban Governorates

	KM
Port Said	220
Alexandria	211
Suez	134
Cairo	0



### 3. Total Area and Characteristics of The Population



Alexandria

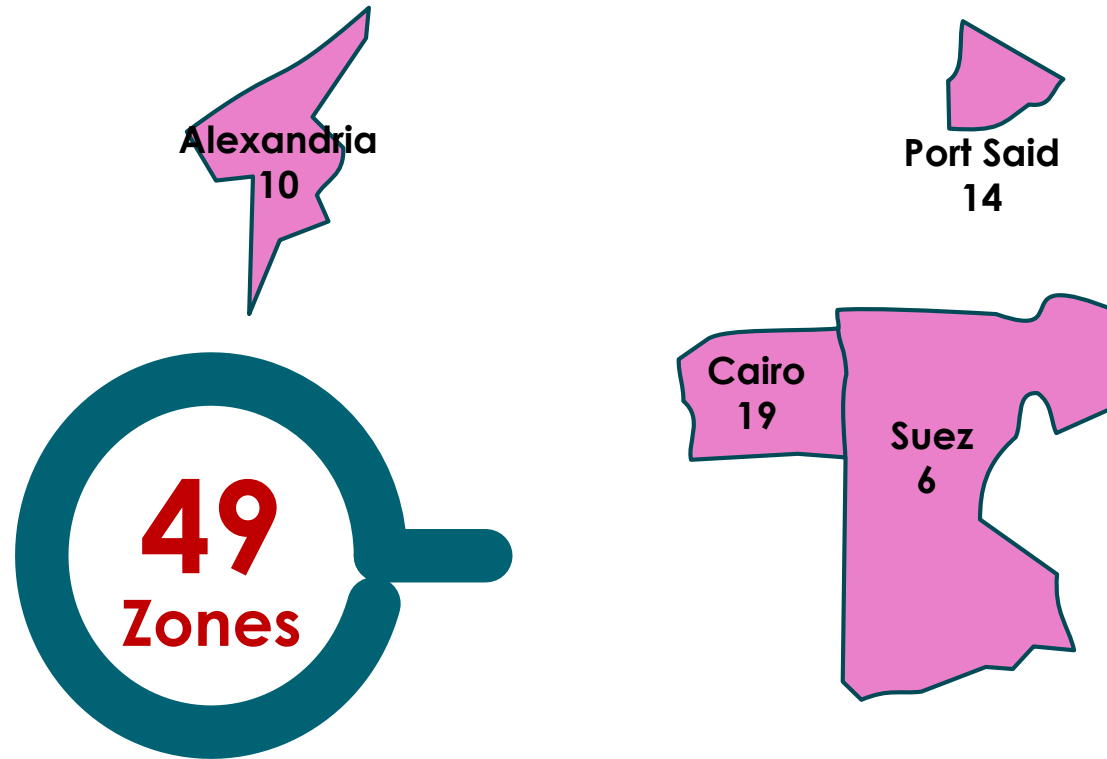


Port Said



Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

## 4. Industrial Zones in Urban Governorates



Source: Industrial Development Authority.

# For more data on industrial zones:

- For more data on industrial zones in the province, please contact:\*



**Investment Services  
Complex  
16035**

<http://www.gafi.gov.eg>



**New Urban Communities  
Authority  
+2(02)38519875**

<http://www.newcities.gov.eg>



**Industrial Development  
Authority  
19780**

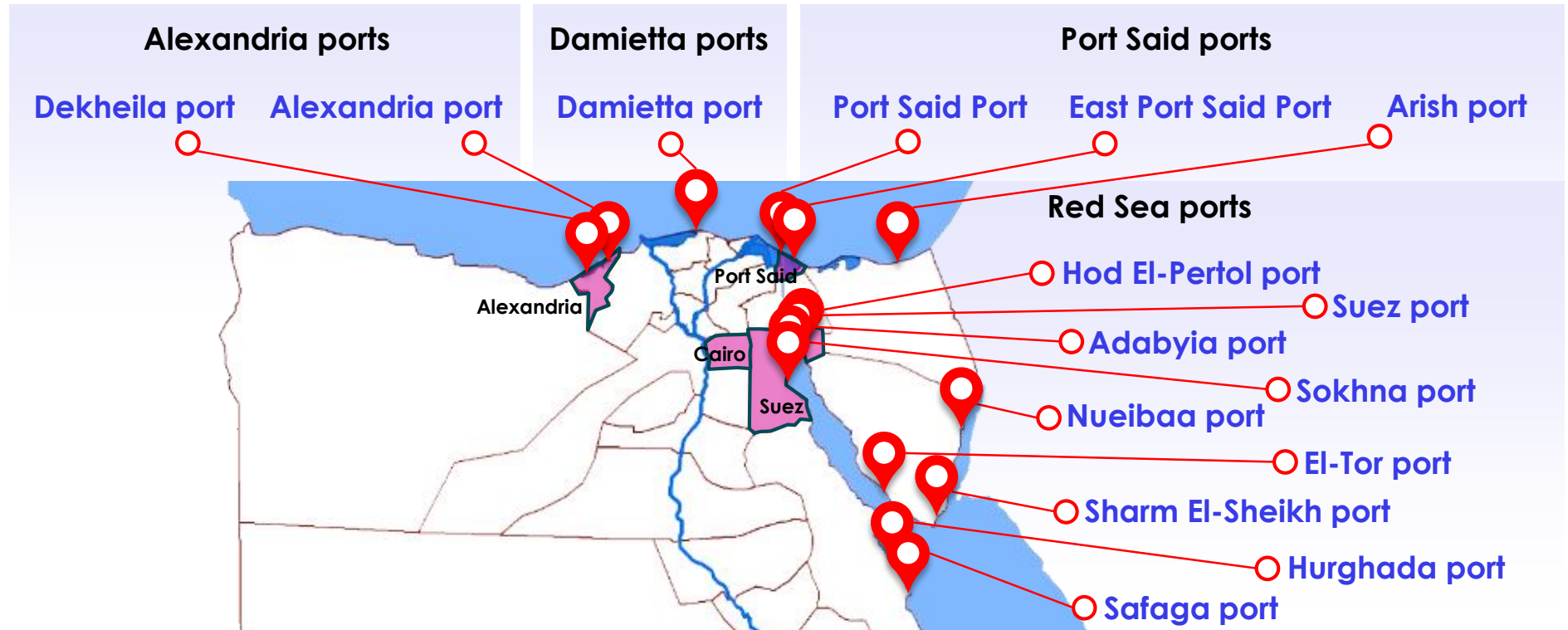
<http://www.ida.gov.eg>



\* To find out the entity is in charge of an industrial zone, see the zone table for each governorate.



## 5. Commercial Ports Near The Urban Governorates



Source: Ministry of Transport.

Table of distances between governorates and commercial ports (km)*						
Gov.	Commercial Ports					
	Dekheila	Alexandria	Damietta	Port Said	Suez	Sokhna
Cairo	260	256	222	170	115	129
Alexandria	22	16	274	326	337	321
Suez	335	326	246	171	4	51
Port Said	344	335	119	72	162	206

Farthest  Nearest

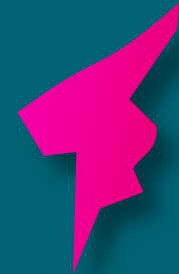
\* Approximate distances, Source: Google Maps.

# Sections of the Guide

1. General information

2. Information about the Province

3. Detailed information about the Province's Governorates



Alexandria



Port Said



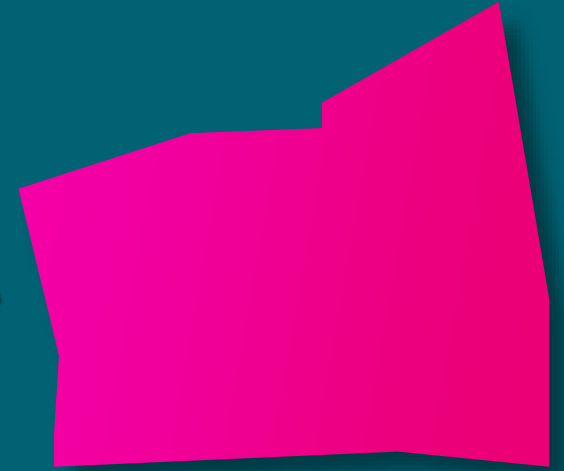
Cairo

Suez

# Cairo



- Area and Population
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Infrastructure
- Challenges

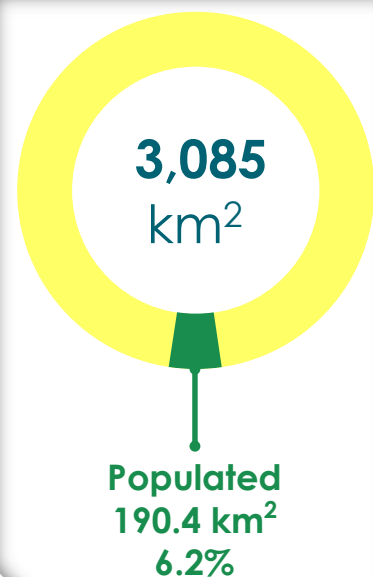




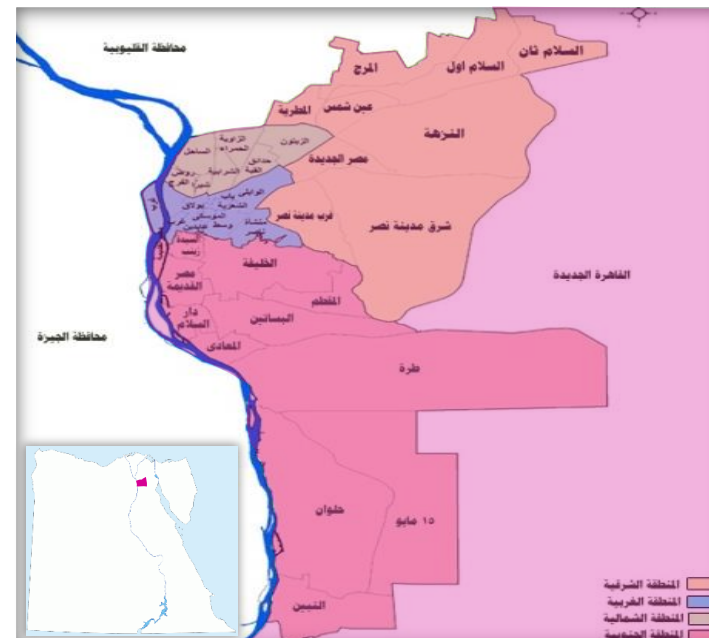
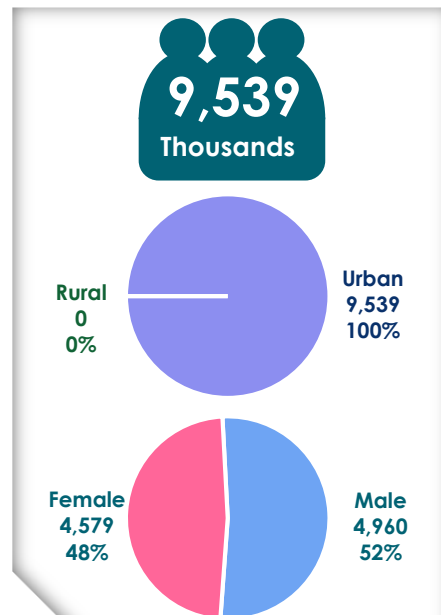
Cairo

# Area and Population

## Area



## Population



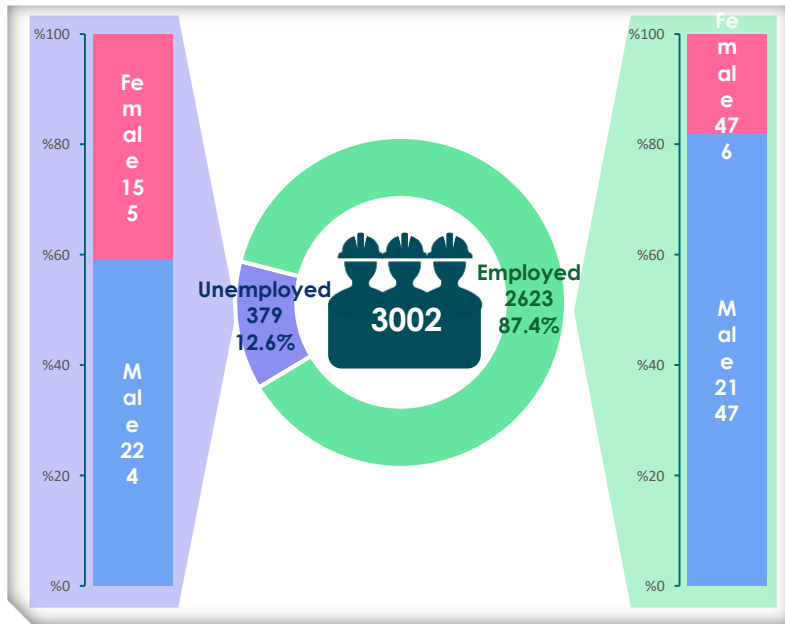
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



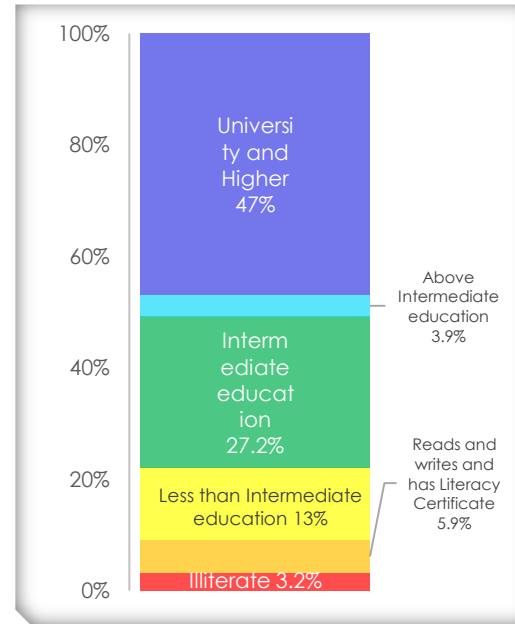
Cairo

# Labor Force Indicators

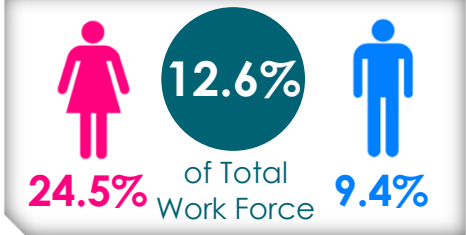
## Total Labor Force (Thousands)



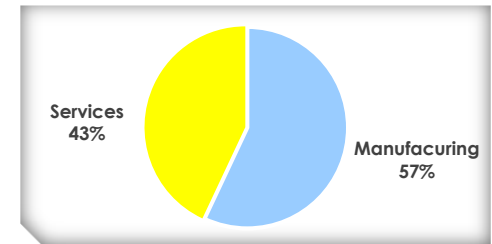
## Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



## Unemployment (%)



## Sectoral Distribution of Employment\*



Source: Egypt in Figures 2019; Statistical Yearbook 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

\*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Cairo

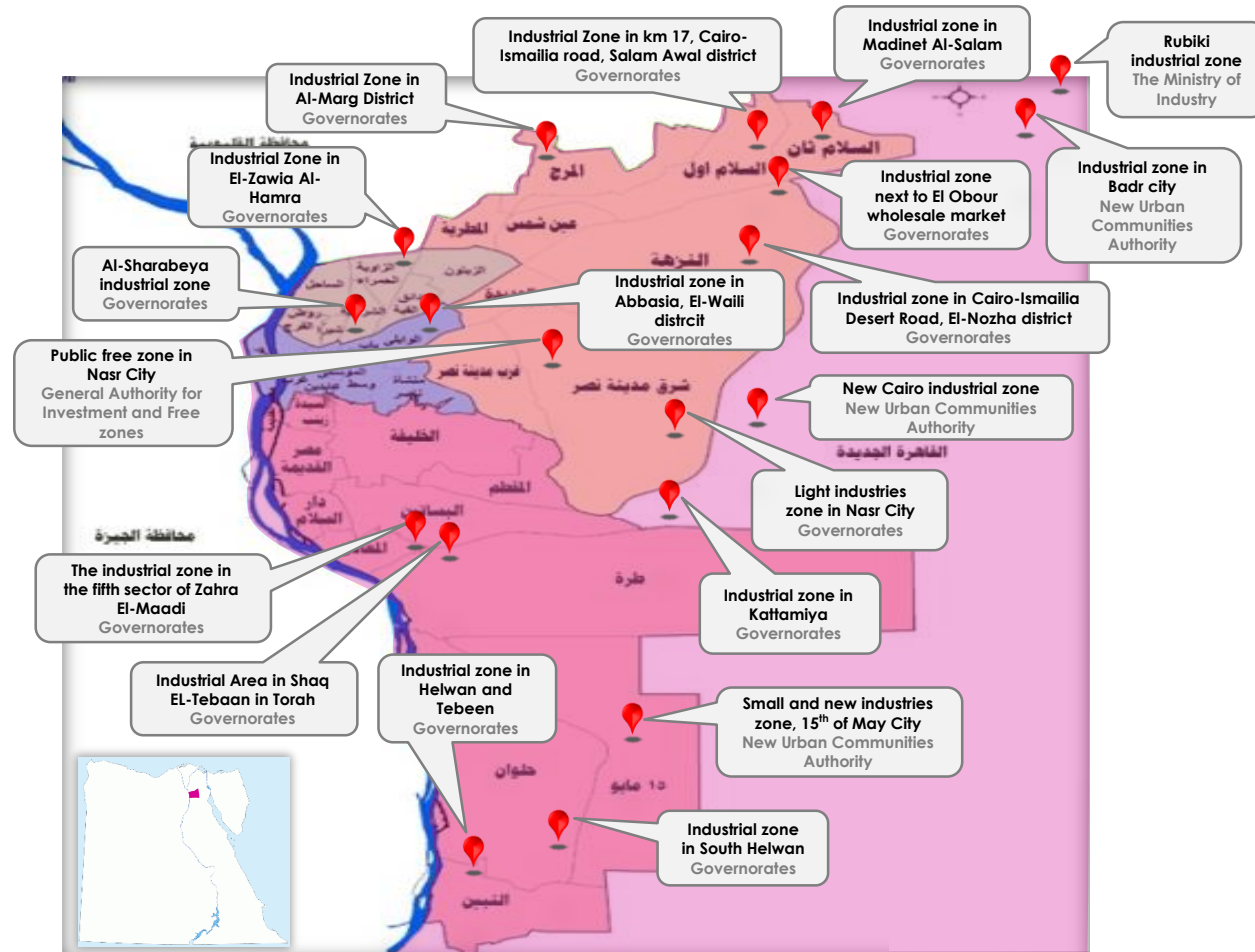
# Industrial Zones in Cairo

#	Name	Affiliation
1	The industrial zone in the fifth sector of Zahra El-Maadi <b>Area: 60 feddans</b> <b>Established: 1979</b>	Governorates
2	Industrial zone in Madinet Al-Salam	Governorates
3	Industrial Zone in Al-Marg District	Governorates
4	Industrial zone in Cairo-Ismailia Desert Road, El-Nozha district	Governorates
5	Industrial Area in Shaq EL-Tebaan in Torah <b>Area: 40 feddans</b> <b>Established: 1999</b>	Governorates
6	Industrial zone in South Helwan	Governorates
7	Industrial zone in Kattamiya	Governorates
8	Light industries zone in Nasr City <b>Area: 79.8 feddans</b> <b>Established: 1971</b>	Governorates
9	Industrial Zone in El-Zawia Al-Hamra	Governorates

#	Name	Affiliation
10	Industrial Zone in km 17, Cairo-Ismailia road, Salam Awal district	Governorates
11	Industrial zone next to El Obour wholesale market	Governorates
12	Industrial zone in Abbasia, El-Waili district <b>Area: 30 feddans</b> <b>Established: 1971</b>	Governorates
13	Industrial zone in Helwan and Tebeen <b>Area: 428 feddans</b> <b>Established: 1967</b>	Governorates
14	Public free zone in Nasr City	General Authority for Investment and Free zones
15	Industrial Zone - Badr City	New Urban Communities Authority
16	Small and new industries zone, 15th of May City	New Urban Communities Authority
17	New Cairo industrial zone	New Urban Communities Authority
18	Rubiki industrial zone	The Ministry of Industry
19	Al-Sharabeya industrial zone <b>Area: 101 feddans</b>	Governorates



Cairo







Cairo

# Industrial zone in Madinet Al-Salam

Date  
Established

1989

Area

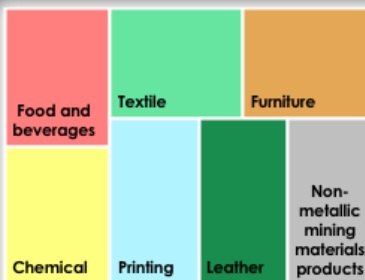
33 feddans

138,600 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities



Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

N/A

Water

100%

Sanitation

40%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: Investors' services office, Cairo Governorate, January 2018.



Cairo

# Industrial Area in Shaq EL-Tebaan in Torah

Date  
Established

1999

Area

40 feddans

168,000 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Building  
materials

Furniture

Engineering

Non-metallic mining  
materials products

Mining

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

40%

Roads

100%

Water

40%

Sanitation

40%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: Investors' services office, Cairo  
Governorate, January 2018.



Cairo

# Industrial zone in South Helwan

Date  
Established

1998

Area

15 feddans

63,000 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Chemical

Engineering

Printing

Metallurgical

Non-metallic mining  
materials products

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

30%

Roads

N/A

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

70%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: Investors' services office, Cairo Governorate, January 2018.



Cairo

# Industrial zone in Kattamiya

Date  
Established

1999

Area

83 feddans

348,600 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Metallurgical

Building  
materials

Chemical

Furniture

Mining

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

N/A

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: Investors' services office, Cairo  
Governorate, January 2018.



Cairo

# Industrial zone next to El Obour wholesale market

Date  
Established

2000

Area

110 feddans

462,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

N/A

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

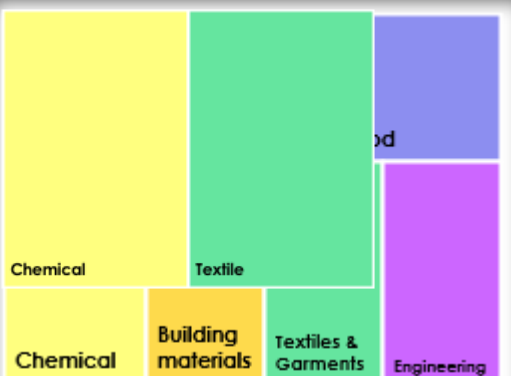
Comm.

N/A

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: Investors' services office, Cairo Governorate, January 2018.



Cairo

# Industrial zone in Badr city

Date  
Established

1982

Area

2,316 feddans

9,727,200 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Food and beverages	Textiles & Garments	Furniture
Chemical	Engineering	Leather
Metallurgical	Printing	Non-industrial (Petroleum & Charcoal)

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

80%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: City Authority, New Urban Communities Authority, 2014.



Cairo

# Small and new industries zone, 15th of May City

Date  
Established

1978

Area

371 feddans

1,558,200 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities



Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: City Authority, New Urban Communities Authority, 2014.



Cairo

## Public free zone in Nasr City

Date  
Established

1973

Area

180 feddans

756,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Textiles &  
Garments

Glass

Chemical

Leather

Paper

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.





Cairo

# New Cairo industrial zone

Date  
Established

2000

Area

1,090 feddans

4,580,520 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities



Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: City Authority, New Urban Communities Authority, 2014.



Cairo

# Rubiki industrial zone

Date  
Established

1995

Area

533 feddans

2,238,600 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Chemical

Metallurgical

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

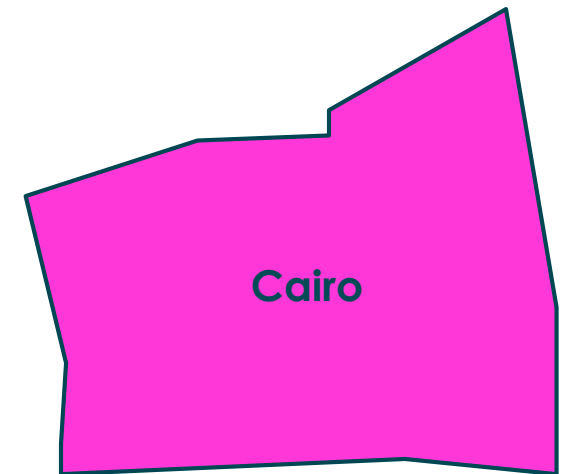


Cairo

# Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Spread of informal housing in 112 areas.
- Existence of unsafe areas.
- Traffic congestion.
- Non-exploitation of waste recycling.



Source: Strategies for developing the governorates of the Republic in the light of the new demarcation, 2014.

# Alexandria



- Area and Population
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Infrastructure
- Challenges





Alexandria

# Area and Population

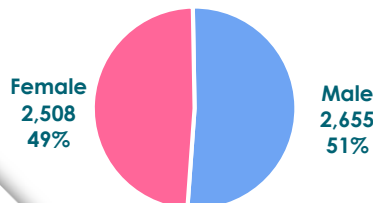
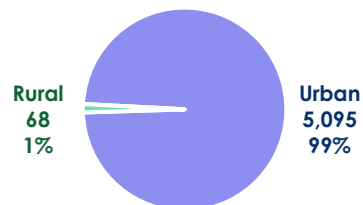
## Area



Populated  
1,675 km<sup>2</sup>  
72.8%

## Population

5,163  
Thousands



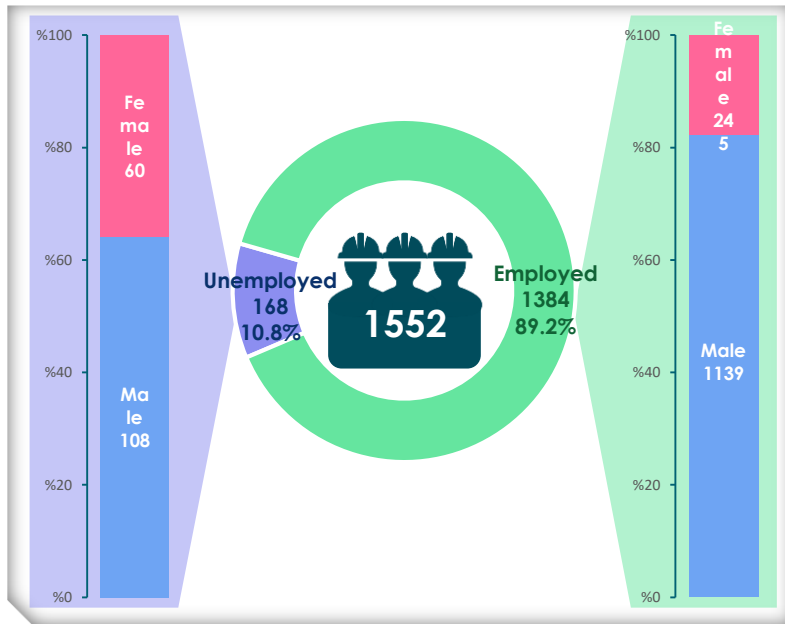
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



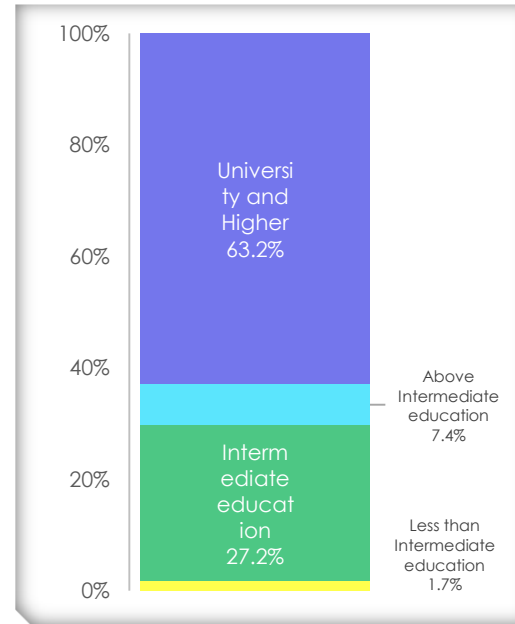
Alexandria

# Labor Force Indicators

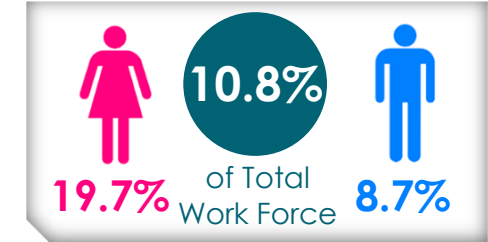
## Total Labor Force (Thousands)



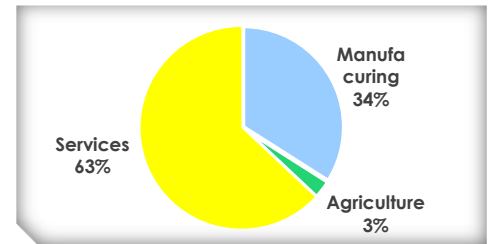
## Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



## Unemployment (%)



## Sectoral Distribution of Employment\*



Source: Egypt in Figures 2019; Statistical Yearbook 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

\*Source: Ministry of Investment.



# Industrial Zones in Alexandria

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone in New Manshiyya	Governorates
2	Industrial zone in Nasiriyah - Amriya II	Governorates
3	Industrial zone in km 31 of the Desert Road - Amriya II	Governorates
4	Industrial zone in Amriya I	Governorates
5	Egyptian Saudi Petrochemical Company -SIPCO Area: 160 feddans Established: 2002	Governorates
6	Nahda industrial zone and its expansions - Amriya	Governorates
7	Agamy qibli zone, Bitash – light industries complex	Governorates
8	Industrial zone in Umm Zagahio – Agamy district	Governorates
9	Public free zone in Alexandria	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
10	New Borg El Arab industrial zone	New Urban Communities Authority





Alexandria

# Industrial zone in New Manshiyya

Date  
Established

1990

Area

843.5 feddans

3,542,700 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

100%

Economic  
Activities

Metallurgical

Engineering

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.





Alexandria

## Industrial zone in Nasiriyah - Amriya II

Date  
Established

1999

Area

168 feddans

705,600 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

60%

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Metallurgical

Textiles &  
Garments

Chemical

Furniture

Printing

Leather

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

65%

Roads

72%

Water

100%

Sanitation

70%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Alexandria

## Industrial zone in Mirghim Qibli and Bahari - Amriya I

Date  
Established

1990

Area

6,831 feddans

28,690,200 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

64%

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Metallurgical

Wood

Chemical

Textiles &  
Garments

Paper

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Alexandria

## Industrial zone in km 31 of the Desert Road - Amriya II

Date  
Established

1990

Area

814 feddans

3,418,800 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

33%

Water

100%

Sanitation

Under  
Construction

Natural Gas

Available,  
Investor bears  
the cost of  
connection

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Textiles &  
Garments

Printing

Chemical

Paper

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Alexandria

## Nahda industrial zone and its expansions - Amriya

Date  
Established

2000

Area

4,611 feddans

19,366,200 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

75%

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Chemical

Building  
materials

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

65%

Roads

100%

Water

50%

Sanitation

Under  
Construction

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

93%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Alexandria

## Agamy qibli zone, Bitash – light industries complex

Date  
Established

2002

Area

3 feddans

12,600 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

70%

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Chemical

Textiles &  
Garments

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Alexandria

# Public free zone in Alexandria

Date  
Established

1973

Area

1,353 feddans

5,699,600 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities



Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Alexandria

# Industrial zone in Umm Zagghio – Agamy district

Date  
Established

1997

Area

2,851 feddans

11,974,200 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

100%

Economic  
Activities

Food and beverages	Building materials	Textiles & Garments
Chemical	Furniture	Leather
Metallurgical	Engineering	Non-industrial (Petroleum & Charcoal)

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

0%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Alexandria

# New Borg El Arab industrial zone

Date  
Established

1979

Area

3,389 feddans

14,232,120 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Chemical

Building  
materials

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: Investors' services office, Alexandria Governorate, March 2016.





Alexandria

# Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Contamination of some surface water sources, especially Lake Mariout due to industrial waste.
- Low efficiency of some irrigation and drainage facilities, and non-compliance with modern irrigation methods.
- Non-exploitation of agricultural waste.
- Non-exploitation of industrial growth in the direct urban hinterland.

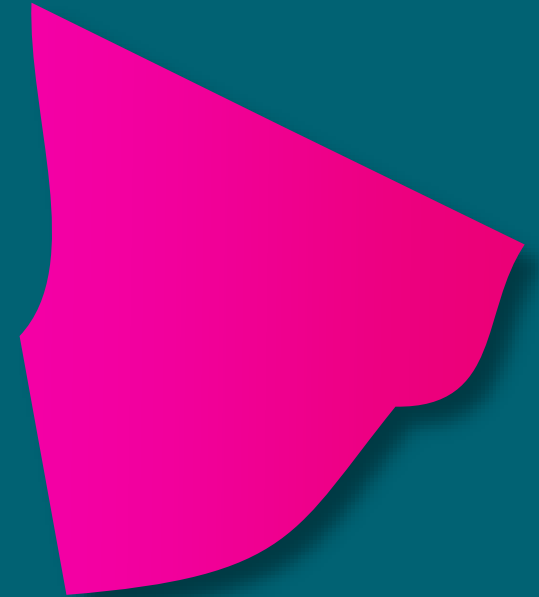


Source: Strategies for developing the governorates of the Republic in the light of the new demarcation, 2014.

# Port Said



- Area and Population
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Infrastructure
- Challenges





Port  
Said

# Area and Population

## Area

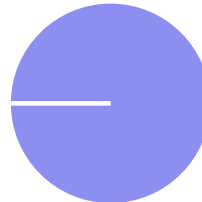


Populated  
1,321 km<sup>2</sup>  
98.2%

## Population

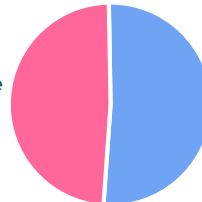


Rural  
0  
0%



Urban  
749  
100%

Female  
364  
49%



Male  
385  
51%



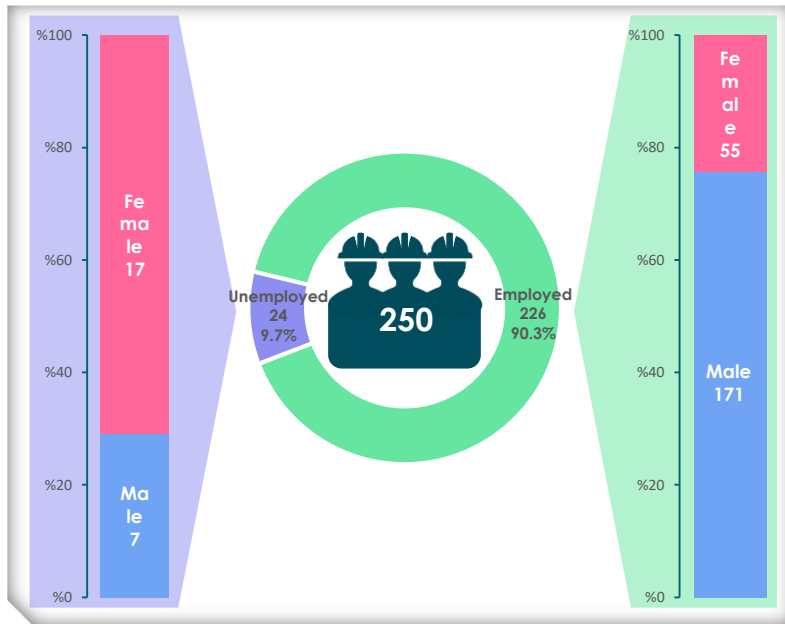
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



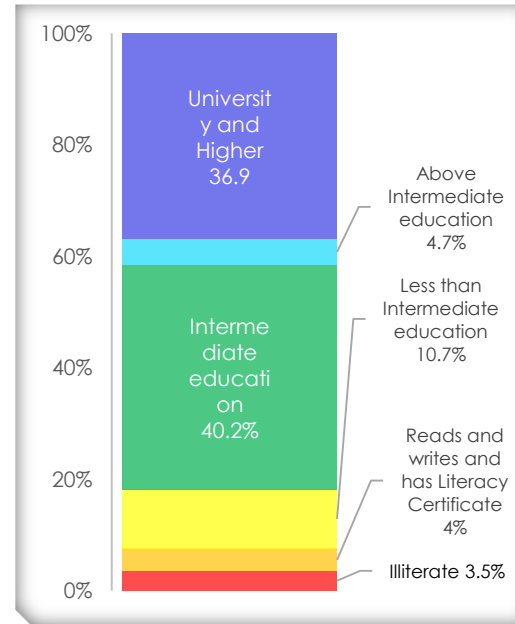
Port  
Said

# Labor Force Indicators

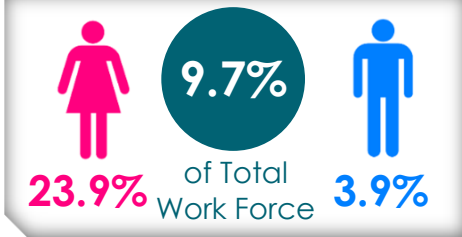
## Total Labor Force (Thousands)



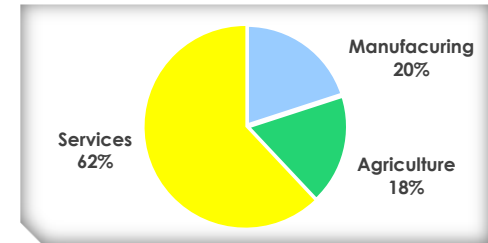
## Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



## Unemployment (%)



## Sectoral Distribution of Employment\*



Source: Egypt in Figures 2019; Statistical Yearbook 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

\*Source: Ministry of Investment.

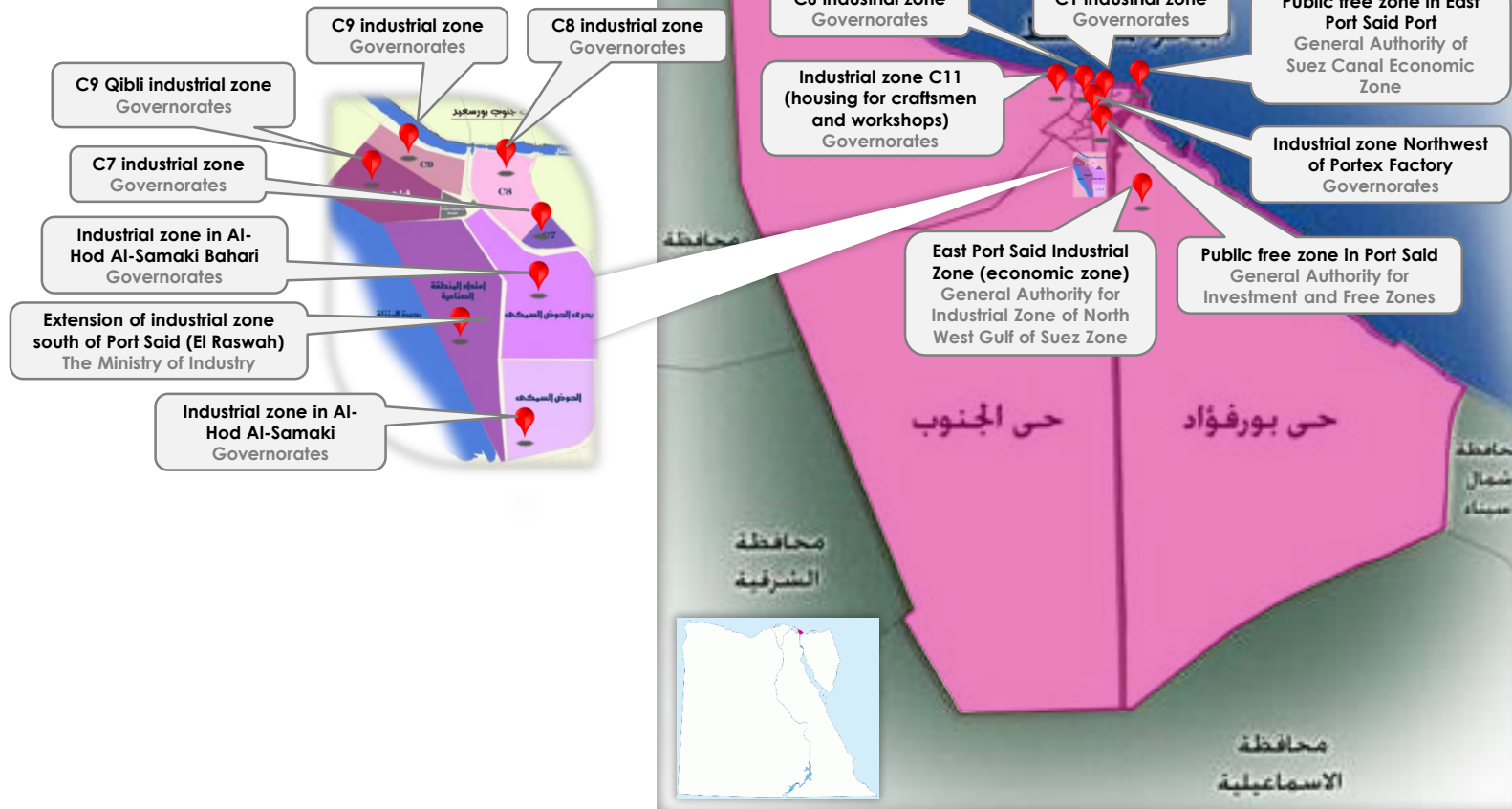
# Industrial Zones in Port Said

#	Name	Affiliation
1	C1 industrial zone	Governorates
2	C6 industrial zone	Governorates
3	Industrial zone Northwest of Portex Factory	Governorates
4	Industrial zones in the areas of Al-Hod Al-Samaki and Bahari Al-Hod Al-Samaki	Governorates
5		Governorates
6		Governorates
7		Governorates
8		Governorates
9		Governorates

#	Name	Affiliation
10	Industrial zone C11 (housing for craftsmen and workshops)	Governorates
11	Public free zone in Port Said	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
12	East Port Said Industrial Zone (economic zone) Area: 23,574 feddans Established: 2015	General Authority of Northwest Gulf of Suez Economic Zone
13	Extension of industrial zone south of Port Said (El Raswah)	The Ministry of Industry
14	Public free zone in East Port Said Port Area: 250 feddans	General Authority of Suez Canal Economic Zone



Port  
Said





Port  
Said

## C1 industrial zone

Date  
Established

1975

Area

67 feddans

281,400 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

100%

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Textiles &  
Garments

Engineering

Chemical

Leather

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Port  
Said

## C6 industrial zone

Date  
Established

1975

Area

4 feddans

16,800 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Food and beverages

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

50%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.





Port  
Said

# Industrial zone Northwest of Portex Factory

Date  
Established

1975

Area

26 feddans

109,200 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

80%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

100%

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Metallurgical

Textiles &  
Garments

Chemical

Engineering

Leather

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Port  
Said

# Industrial zone in Al-Hod Al-Samaki

Date  
Established

1994

Area

240 feddans

1,008,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

89%

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Metallurgical

Wood

Chemical

Building  
materials

Textiles &  
Garments

Engineerin  
g

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Port  
Said

# Industrial zone in Al-Hod Al-Samaki Bahari

Date  
Established

2004

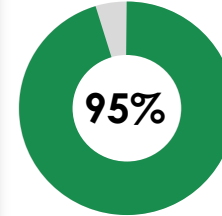
Area

212 feddans

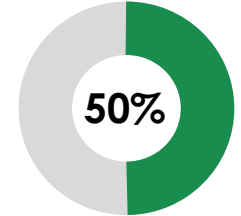
890,400 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity



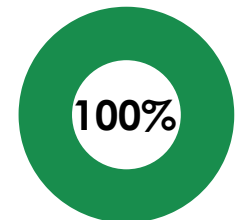
Roads



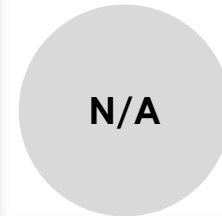
Water



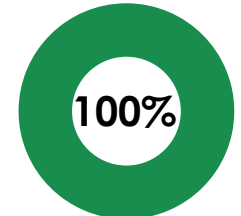
Sanitation



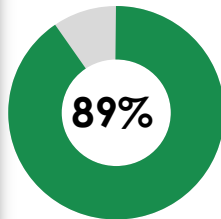
Natural Gas



Comm.



% of Allocation



Economic  
Activities



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Port  
Said

## C7 industrial zone

Date  
Established

1997

Area

18 feddans

75,600 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

89%

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Chemical

Metallurgical

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Port  
Said

## C8 industrial zone

Date  
Established

2004

Area

105 feddans

441,000 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

89%

Economic  
Activities

Chemical

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

90%

Roads

In  
Progress

Water

90%

Sanitation

90%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

90%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Port  
Said

## C9 industrial zone

Date  
Established

2002

Area

45.2 feddans

189,840 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

89%

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Metallurgical

Building  
materials

Chemical

Textiles &  
Garments

Furniture

Engineerin  
g

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Port  
Said

## C9 Qibli industrial zone

Date  
Established

2004

Area

176 feddans

739,200 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

89%

Economic  
Activities

Food and  
beverages

Metallurgical

Building  
materials

Chemical

Textiles &  
Garments

Furniture

Engineerin  
g

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

80%

Roads

In  
Progress

Water

90%

Sanitation

90%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Port  
Said

## C11 industrial zone (housing for craftsmen and workshops)

Date  
Established

1987

Area

2 feddans

8,400 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

100%

Economic  
Activities

N/A

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.





Port  
Said

## Public free zone in Port Said

Date  
Established

1975

Area

191 feddans

802,200 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Metallurgical

Engineering

Textiles &  
Garments

Freight &  
Transportation  
services

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Port  
Said

## Extension of industrial zone south of Port Said (El Raswah)

Date  
Established

2009

Area

356 feddans

1,492,200 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

N/A

Roads

100%

Water

N/A

Sanitation

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Port  
Said

# Challenges

Challenges = Investment  
opportunities

## Water scarcity

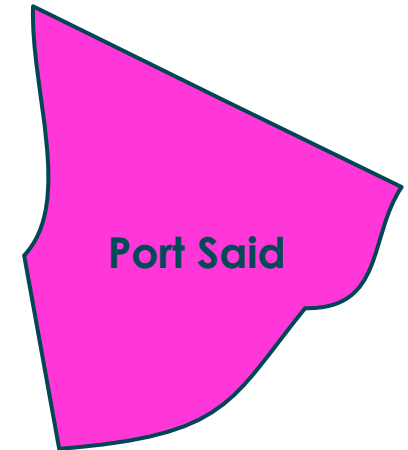
- Weak supply of drinking water.
- High costs of desalination of Mediterranean waters.
- Weak underground water resources.

## Human development

- Lack of skilled and trained labor.
- High unemployment rates.

## Weak links between eastern and western parts

- The lack of new lateral roads and transport lines linking eastern and western parts.
- Delayed implementation of road projects.
- Few international/domestic airports serving transport and tourism activities.



Source: Strategies for developing the governorates of the Republic in the light of the new demarcation, 2014.



- Area and Population
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Infrastructure
- Challenges





Suez

# Area and Population

## Area

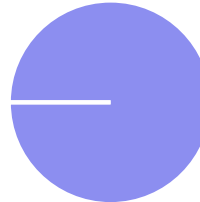


Populated  
9,002 km<sup>2</sup>  
100%

## Population

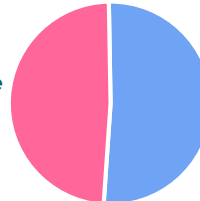


Rural  
0  
0%

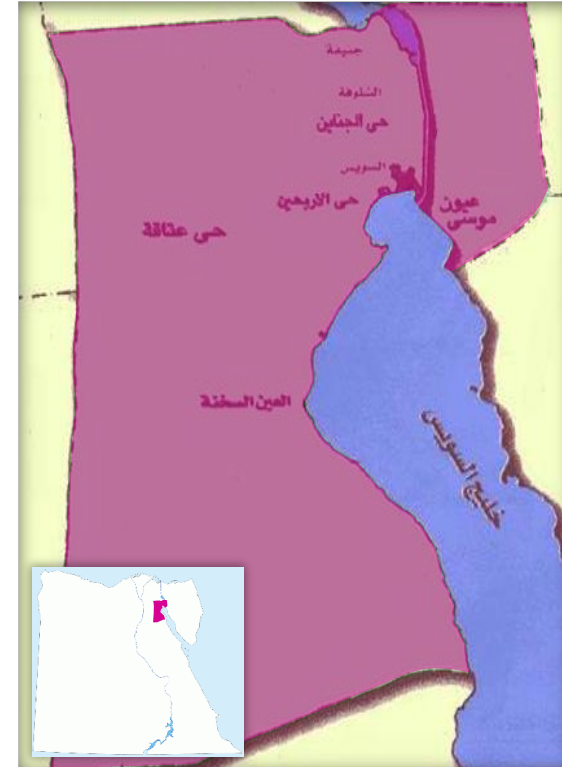


Urban  
728  
100%

Female  
354  
49%



Male  
374  
51%



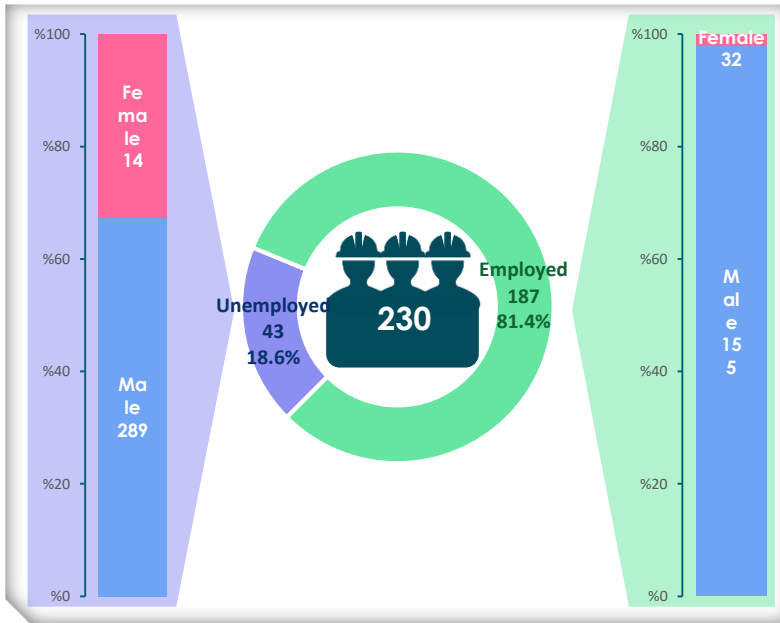
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



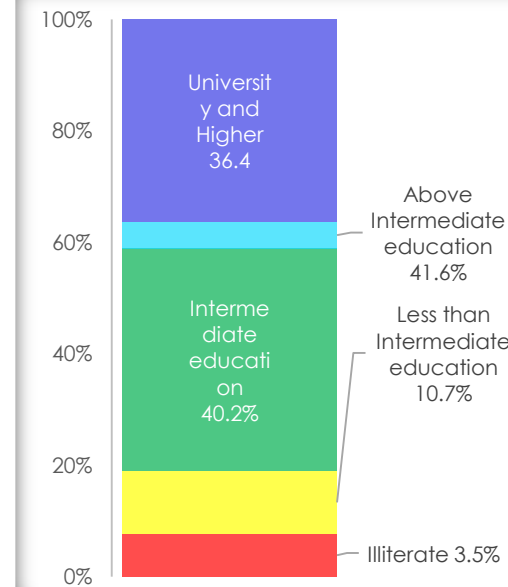
Suez

# Labor Force Indicators

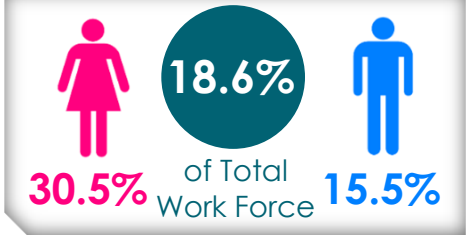
## Total Labor Force (Thousands)



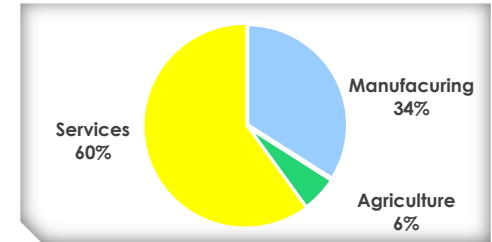
## Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



## Unemployment (%)



## Sectoral Distribution of Employment\*



Source: Egypt in Figures 2019; Statistical Yearbook 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

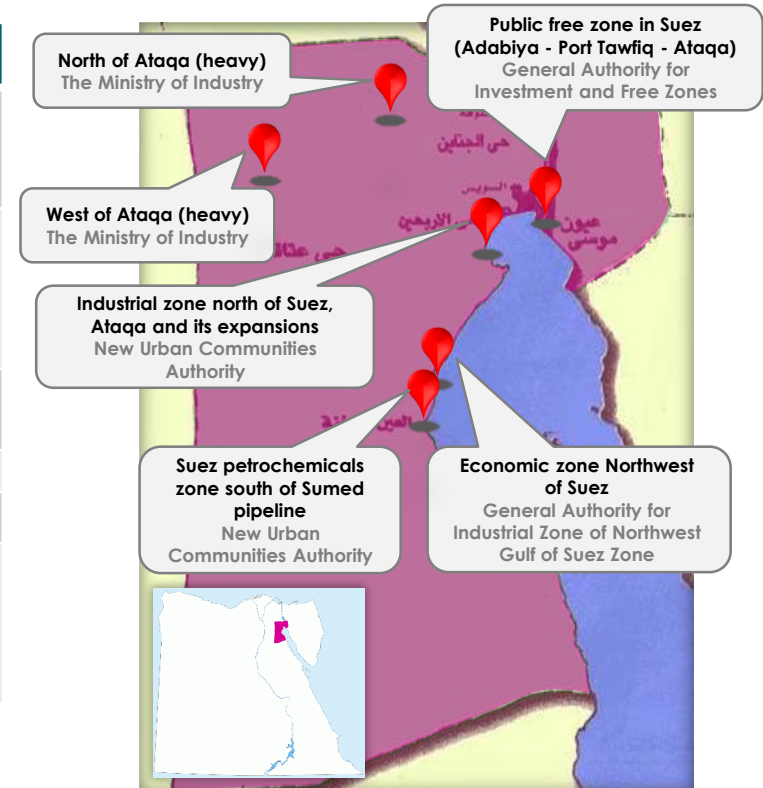
\*Source: Ministry of Investment.

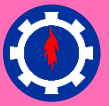


Suez

# Industrial Zones in Suez

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Public free zone in Suez (Adabiya - Port Tawfiq - Ataqa)	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
2	Economic zone Northwest of Suez	General Authority for Industrial Zone of Northwest Gulf of Suez Zone
3	Suez petrochemicals zone south of Sumed pipeline	New Urban Communities Authority
4	North of Ataqa (heavy)	The Ministry of Industry
5	West of Ataqa (heavy)	The Ministry of Industry
6	Industrial zone north of Suez, Ataqa and its expansions Area: 1,168 feddans Established: Date not available	New Urban Communities Authority





Suez

## Public free zone in Suez (Adabiya - Port Tawfiq - Ataqqa)

Date  
Established

1993

Area

290 feddans

1,218,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

Metallurgical

Textiles &  
Garments

Engineering

Pharmaceutical &  
medical supplies

Freight &  
Transportation  
services

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.





Suez

# Economic zone northwest of Suez and its expansions

**Date Established**  
**1999**

**Area**

**48,333 feddans**

**202,998,600 m<sup>2</sup>**

**% of Allocation**

**N/A**

**Economic Activities**



**Infrastructure implementation percentage**

**Electricity**

**95%**

**Roads**

**100%**

**Water**

**100%**

**Sanitation**

**100%**

**Natural Gas**

**100%**

**Comm.**

**N/A**

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: New Urban Communities Authority, March 2014.



Suez

## Suez Petrochemicals Zone South of Sumed Pipeline

Date  
Established

N/A

Area

4,346 feddans

18,253,200 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic  
Activities

N/A

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

Not  
available on  
allocation

Roads

Available

Water

Not  
available on  
allocation

Sanitation

Available

Natural Gas

Not  
available on  
allocation

Comm.

Not  
available on  
allocation

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

\* Source: New Urban Communities Authority, January 2014.



Suez

## North of Ataqqa (heavy)

Date  
Established

2008

Area

18,897 feddans

79,367,400 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

0%

Economic  
Activities

None

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

0%

Roads

0%

Water

0%

Sanitation

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

0%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Suez

## West of Ataqqa (heavy)

Date  
Established

2008

Area

37,337 feddans

156,815,820 m<sup>2</sup>

% of Allocation

0%

Economic  
Activities

None

Infrastructure implementation  
percentage

Electricity

0%

Roads

0%

Water

0%

Sanitation

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

0%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Suez

# Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

## Overpopulation

- Doubling of population and related needs.

## Human development

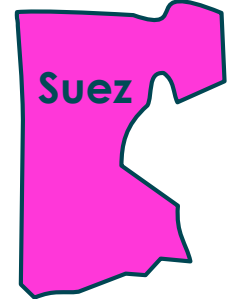
- High current unemployment rates.
- Limited number of technical personnel and trained workers.

## Limited water resources

- Low water resources per capita.
- Need to develop alternative water resources for agriculture and industry.
- Low efficiency of irrigation system, preventing expansion of the agricultural area.

## Energy challenges

- Decline of overall power and gas reserves despite availability of multiple sources of renewable energy.
- Low energy efficiency.
- Non-exploitation of potentials of the Gulf of Suez area and the area east/west of the Nile in installing wind-farm projects.



Source: Strategies for developing the governorates of the Republic in the light of the new demarcation, 2014.

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