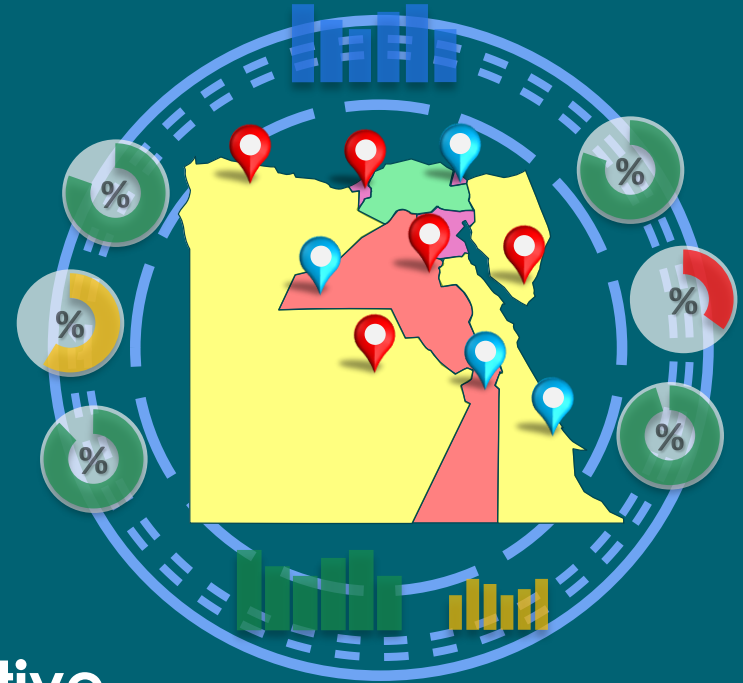


Guide to Industrial Investment in Egypt

2021 Update

2. Lower Egypt Governorates

An ECES Initiative



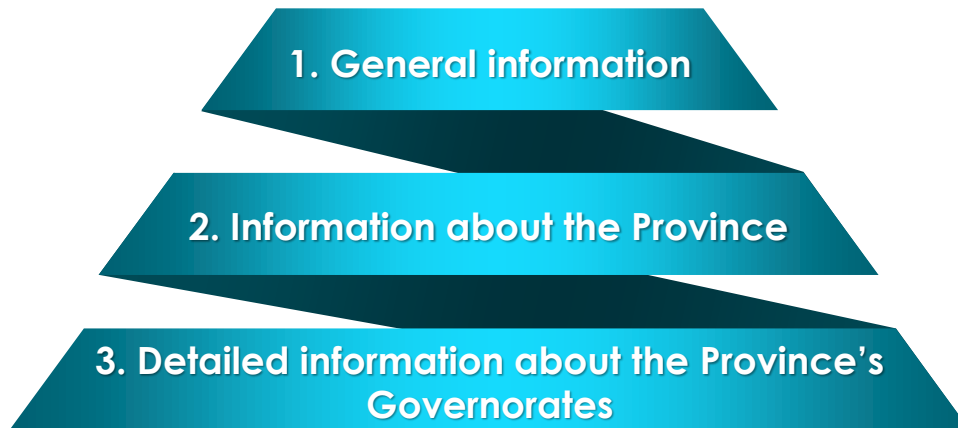
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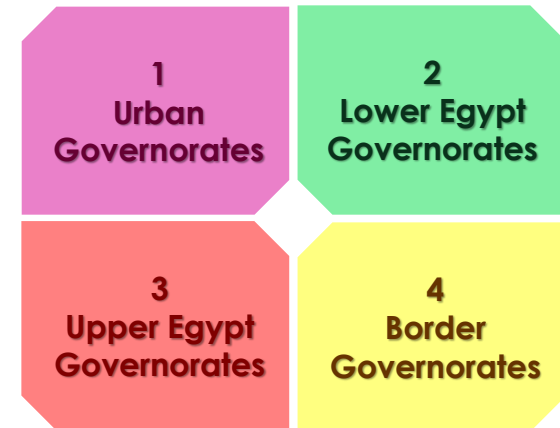
Purpose of the Guide

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.

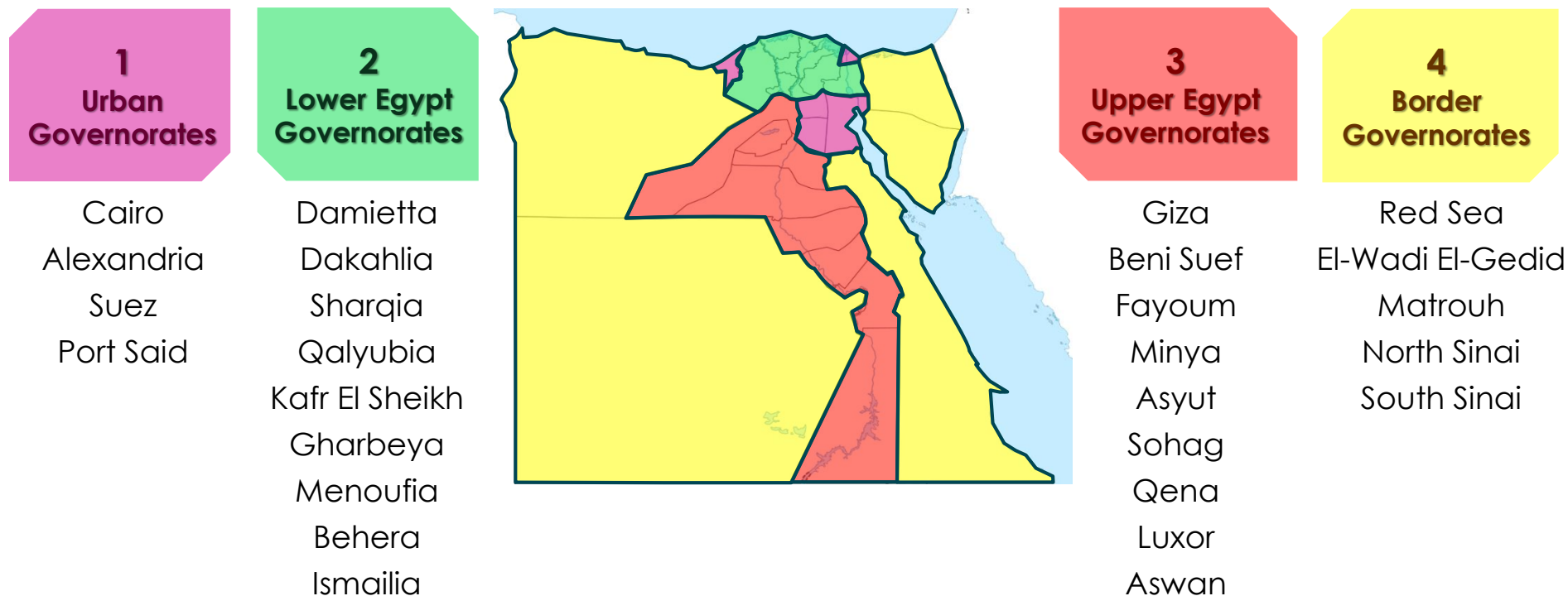
- The Guide comprises three sections



- 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

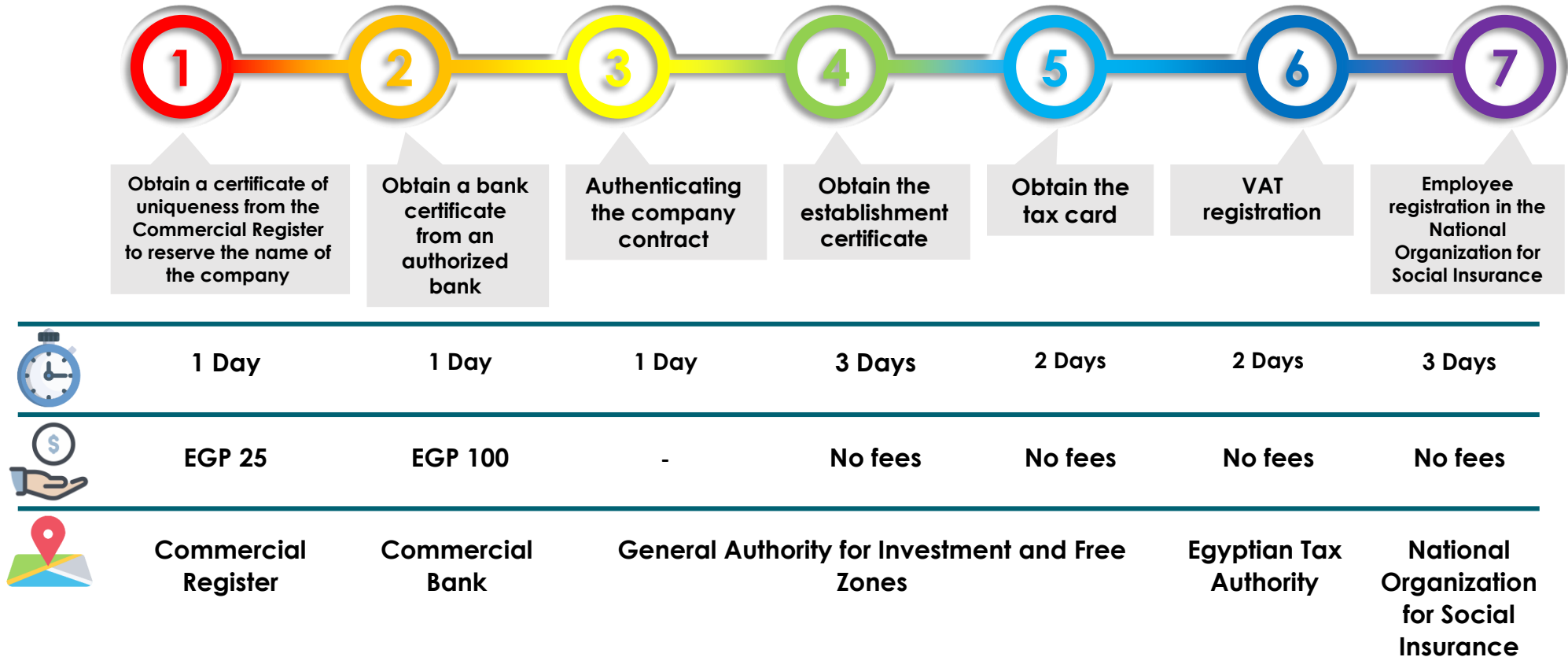
1. Procedures for Starting A Business in Egypt
2. Utility and Energy Prices
3. Laws and Regulations Governing Investment
4. Investment Incentives
5. Tax Structure and Customs System
6. Trade Agreements
7. Defining Different Types of Zones

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
Total fees	xxxxx

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
- 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

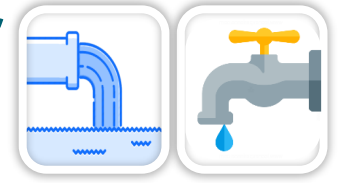


Drinking water and sanitation tariff for FY 2018/2019 (EGP/m³)



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/m³)



Pollutants	CoD			BoD		
Concentrations (g/m ³)	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 ³)	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
Bracket 0 – 250		115			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 - 600		140			
Bracket 1000 - 10000		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 ³	

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 Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005
- Special Economic Zones Law No. 83 of 2002
-  • Microfinance Law No. 141 of 2014
- New Intellectual Property Rights Law No. 82 of 2002
-  • 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](#)

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:

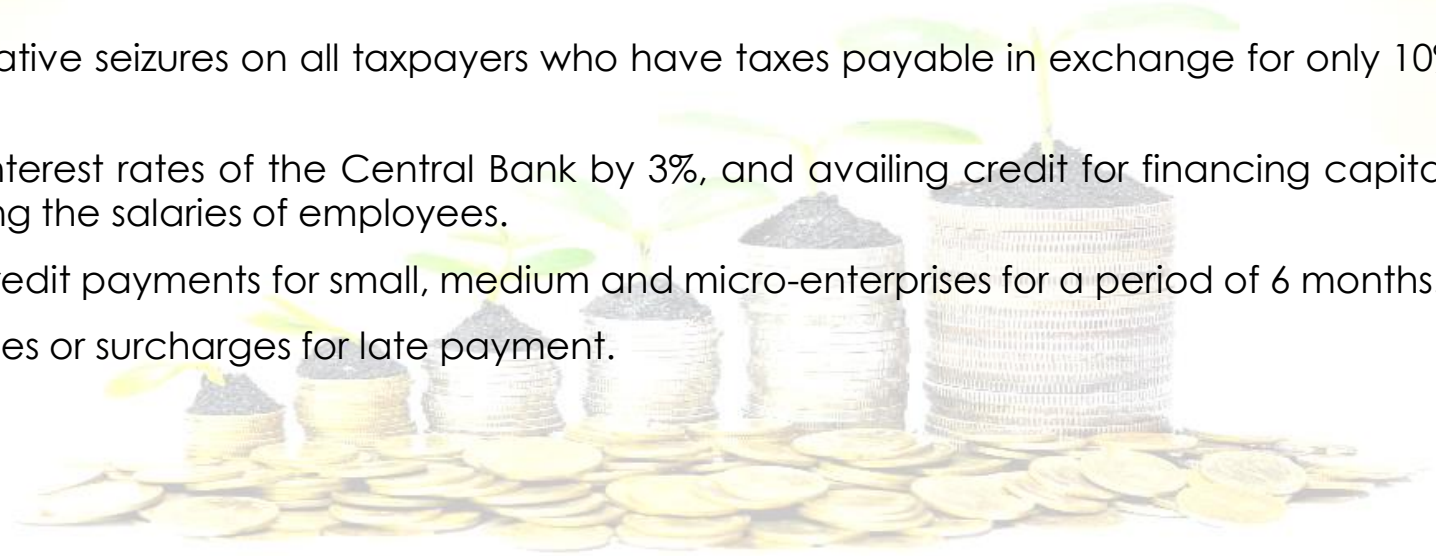
1. A new company or establishment shall be incorporated to conduct the Investment Project.
2. The company or establishment shall be incorporated within a maximum of 3 years from the effective date of the Executive Regulation of this Law. This term may be extended subject to a decree issued by the Council 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">• Fixed rate of 22.5%• 10-year exemption for agricultural activities and animal production	Income tax
N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2-32% by product• A fixed rate of 2% of the value of imported machinery and equipment	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



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



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





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

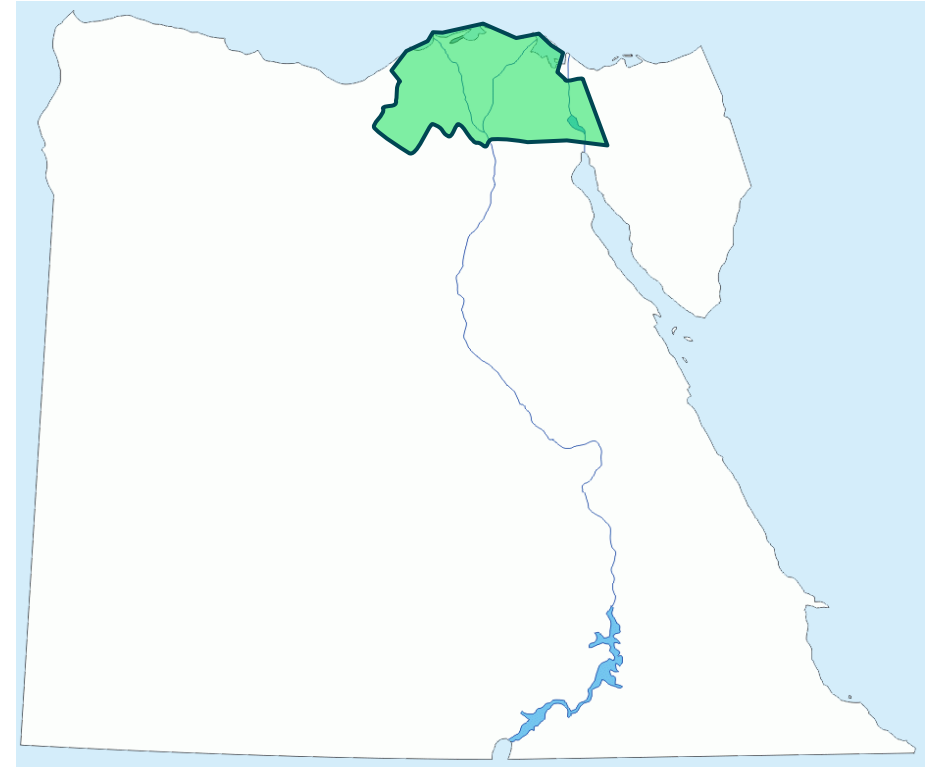
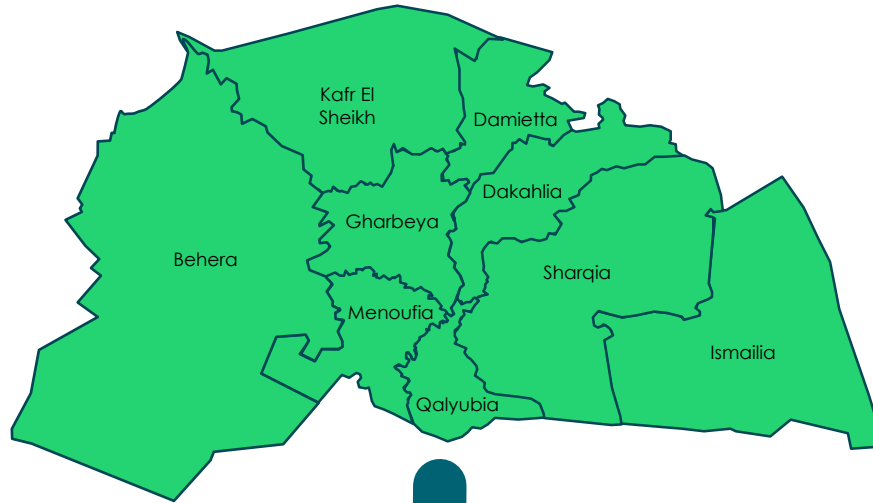
1. General information

2. Information about the Province

3. Detailed information about the Province's Governorates

1. Map of the Urban Governorates and Their Locations
2. Distances Between Cairo and The Cities of Urban Governorates
3. Total Area and Characteristics of The Population
4. Industrial Zones in Urban Governorates
5. Commercial Ports

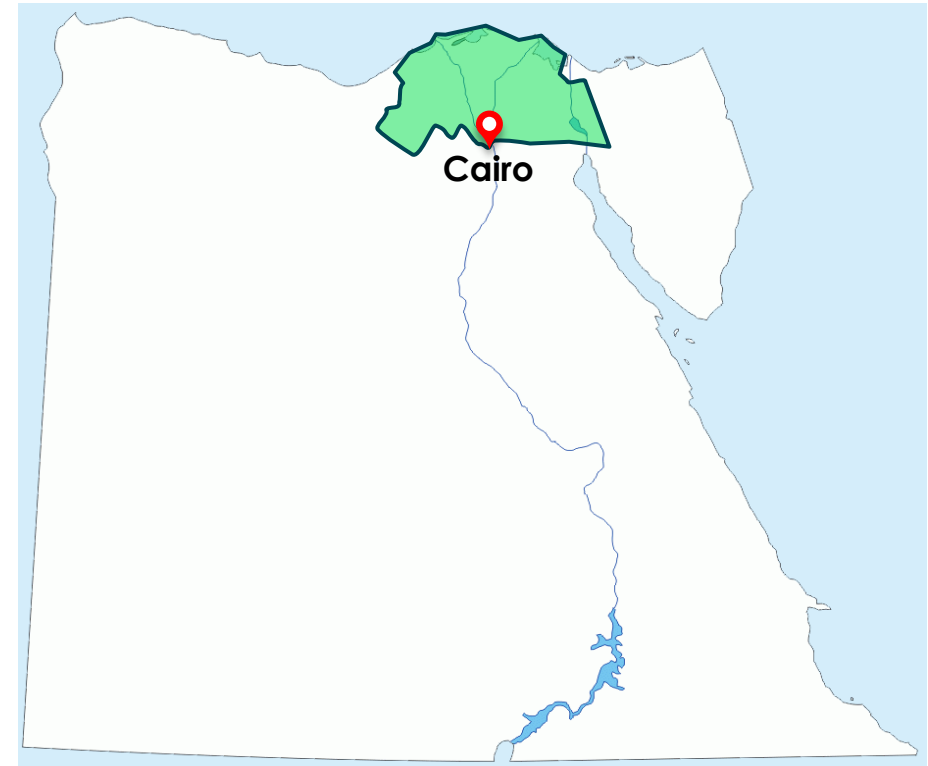
1. Map of Lower Egypt Governorates and Their Locations



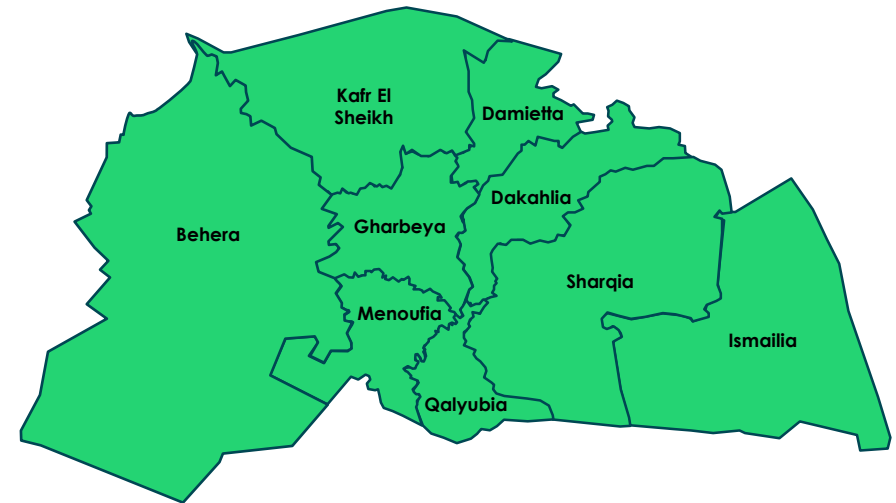
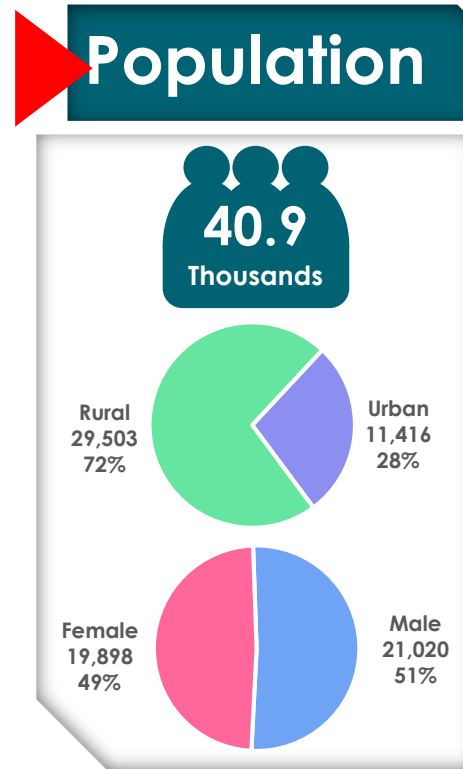
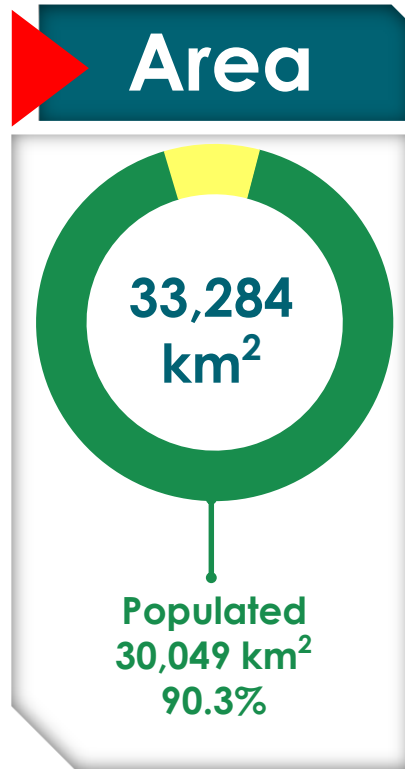
2. Distances Between Cairo and The Cities of Lower Egypt Governorates



	km
Kafr El-Dawar	193
Damietta	191
Ismailia	140
Mansoura	126
Mahla El-Kobra	123
Kafr El Sheikh	122
Zaqaziq	83
Shebin El-Kom	82
Banha	49

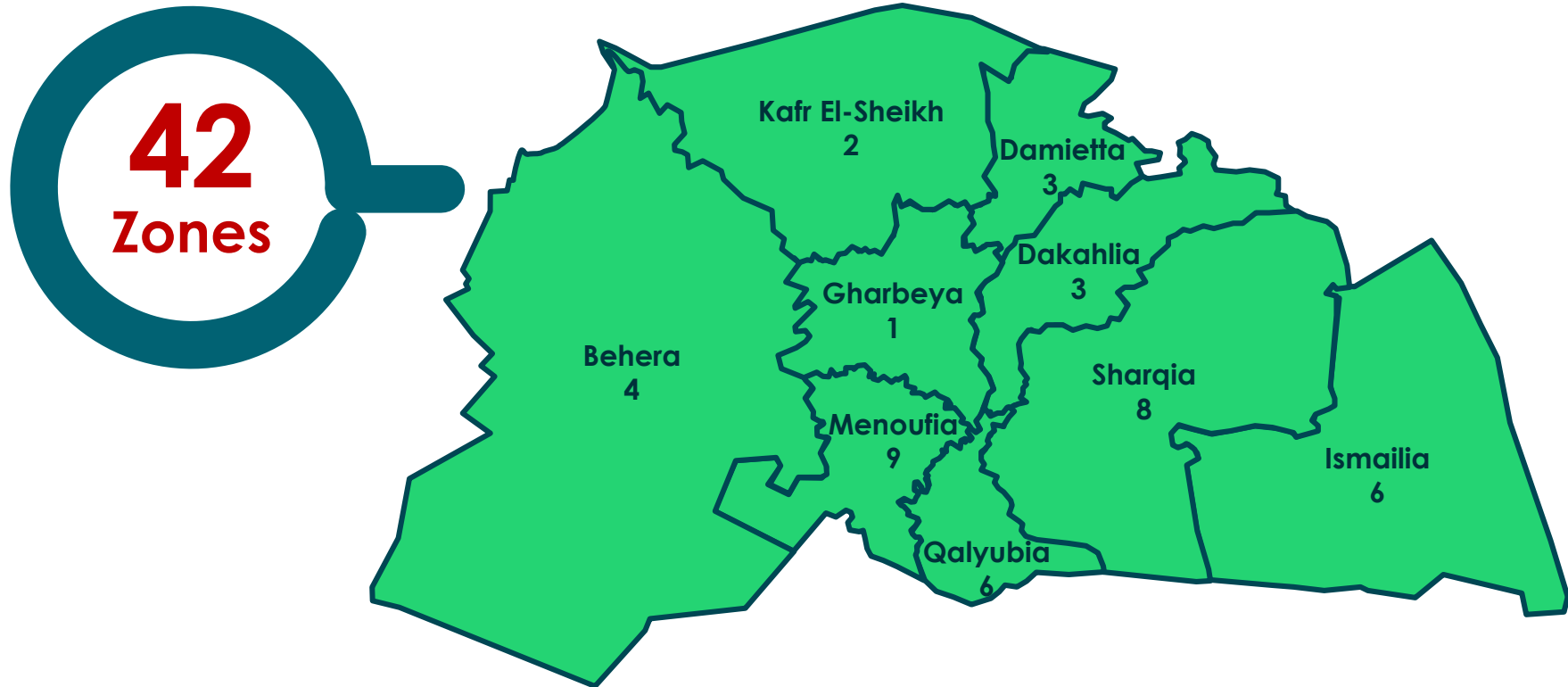


3. Total Area and Characteristics of the Population



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

4. Industrial zones in Lower Egypt 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>



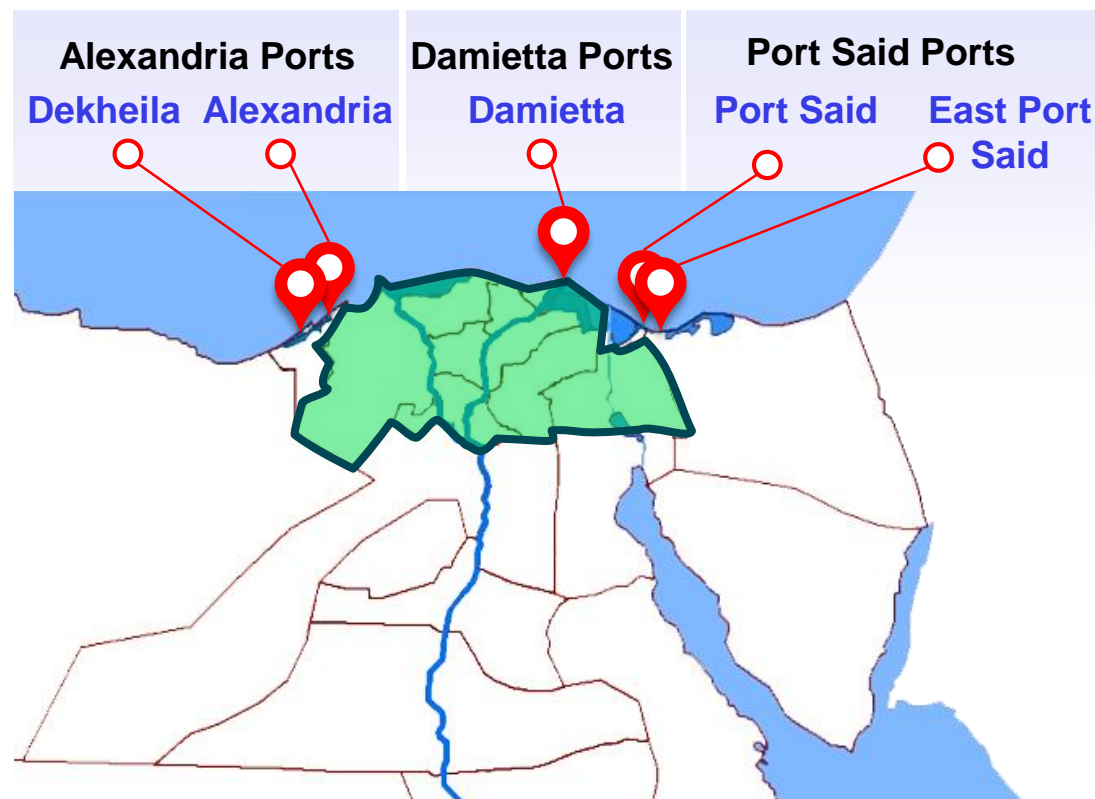
* To find out the entity in charge of an industrial zone, see the zone table for each governorate.

5. Commercial ports near Lower Egypt Governorates

Table of distances between governorates and commercial ports (km)*

Gov.	Commercial ports			
	Dekheila	Alexandria	Damietta	Port Said
Damietta	222	210	11	70
Dakahlia	245	203	62	116
Sharqia	243	233	109	121
Qalyubia	194	185	155	208
Kafr El-Sheikh	100	125	127	184
Gharbeya	153	144	112	165
Menoufia	166	157	148	201
Behera	102	93	222	312
Ismailia	306	297	153	81

Farthest  Nearest



* Approximate distances, Source: Google Maps.

Source: Ministry of Transport.

Sections of the Guide

1. General information

2. Information about the Province

3. Detailed information about the Province's Governorates



Damietta



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





Damietta

Area and Population

Area



Populated
668 km²
73.4%

Population

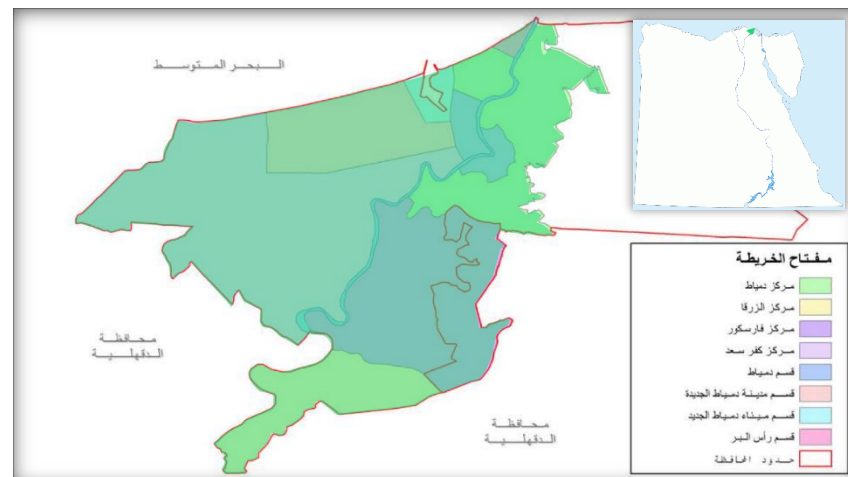
1,496
Thousands

Rural
907
61%

Urban
589
39%

Female
727
49%

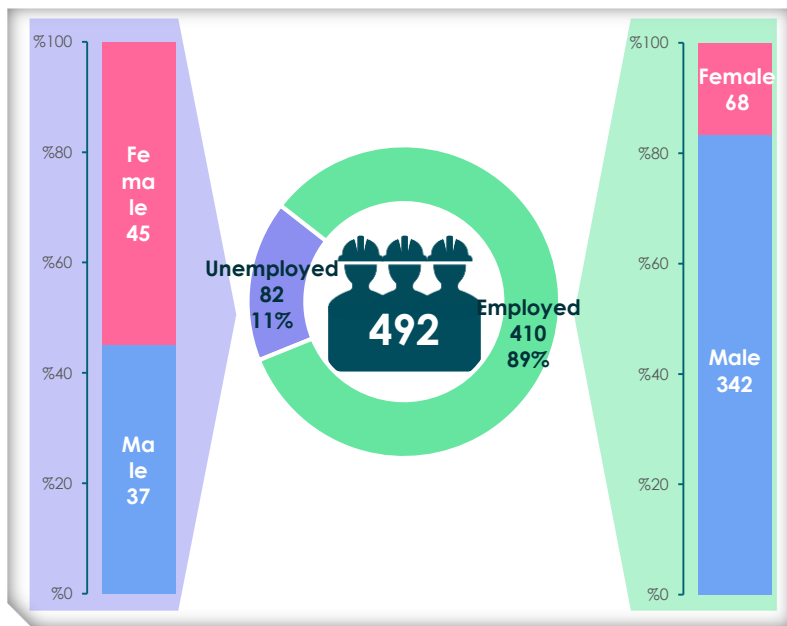
Male
769
51%



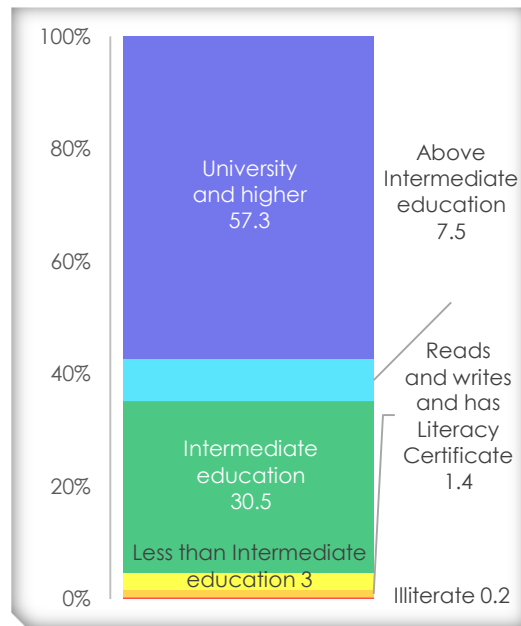
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

Labor Force Indicators

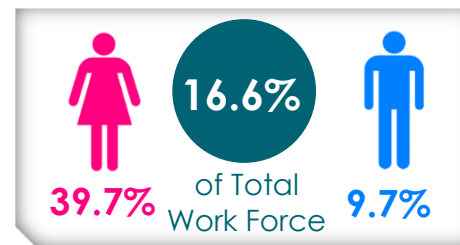
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



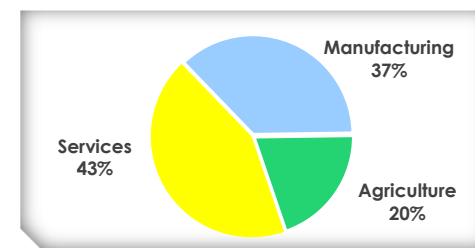
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*

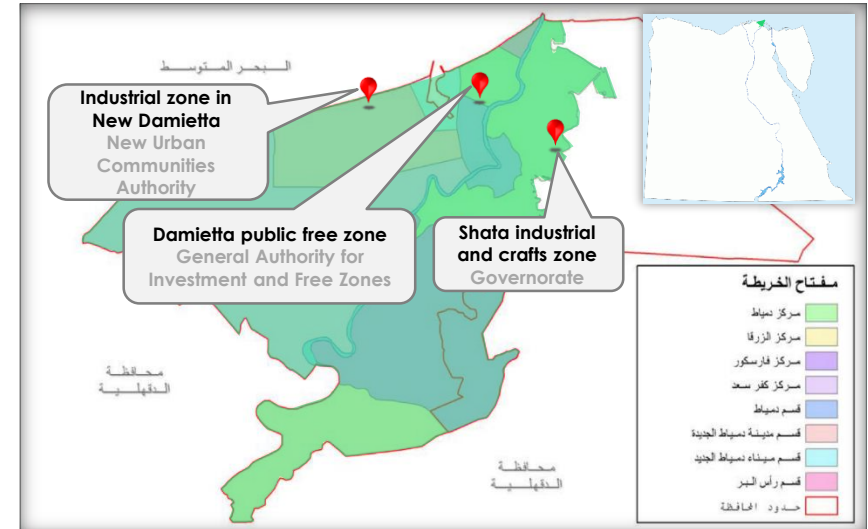


Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

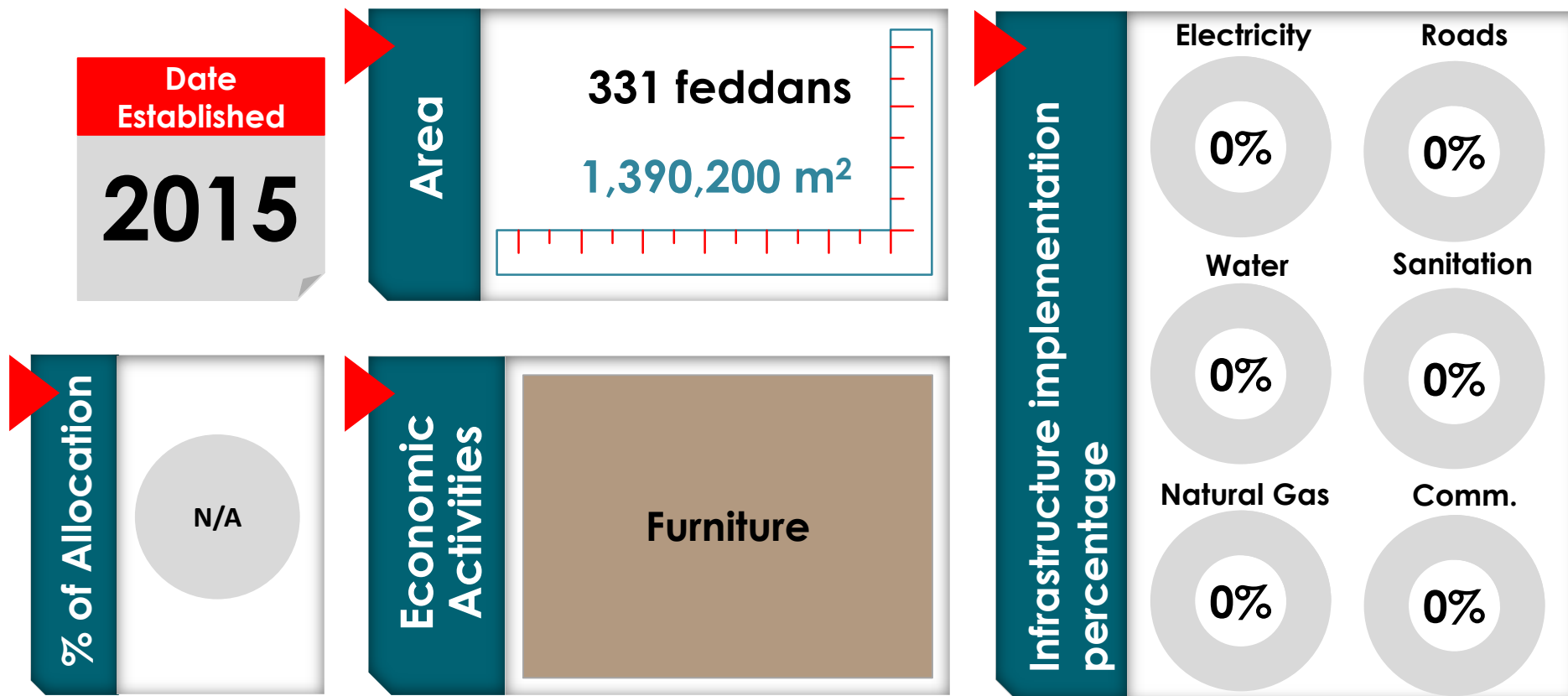
*Source: Ministry of Investment.

Industrial zones in Damietta

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Shata industrial and crafts zone	Governorate
2	Damietta public free zone Area: 190 feddans Established: 1993	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
3	Industrial zone in New Damietta	New Urban Communities Authority



Shata industrial zone - Damietta Furniture City

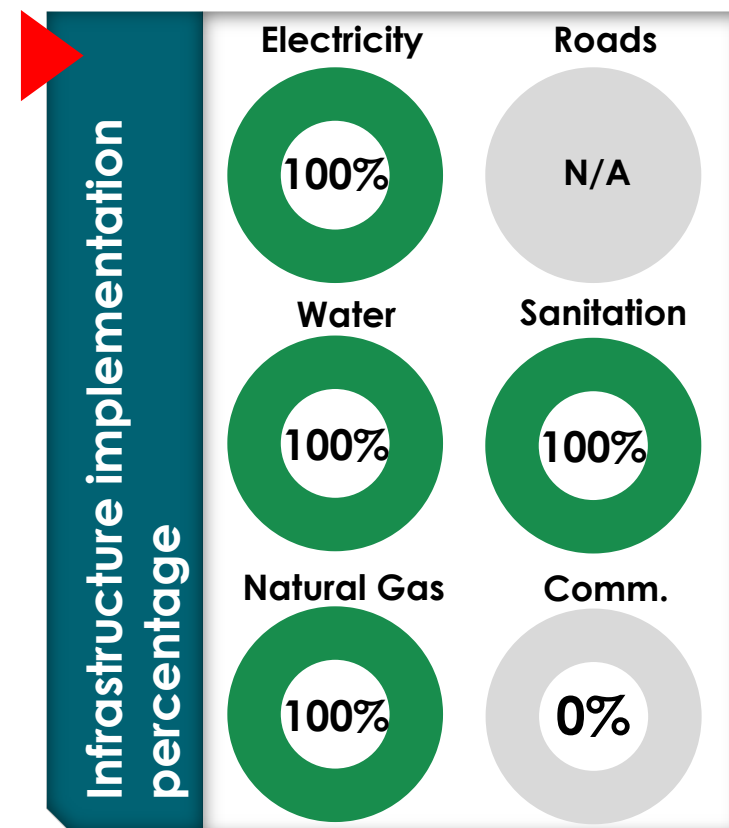


Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Industrial zone in New Damietta

Date Established
1980

Area
558 feddans
2,343,600 m²



% of Allocation
N/A



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

* Source: New Urban Communities Authority, February 2014.



Damietta

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- The existence of idle capacities in livestock and poultry projects.
- Limited tourism investments for the development of coastal beaches or public expenditure on the development of archaeological sites.
- Low efficiency of some irrigation and drainage facilities (lift stations - irrigation and drainage channels), poor distribution of irrigation water between beginnings and ends of canals, and lack of drainage systems in some lands.
- Limited use of training centers, weak structure of educational institutions and their linkage with industry.



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

Dakahlia



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

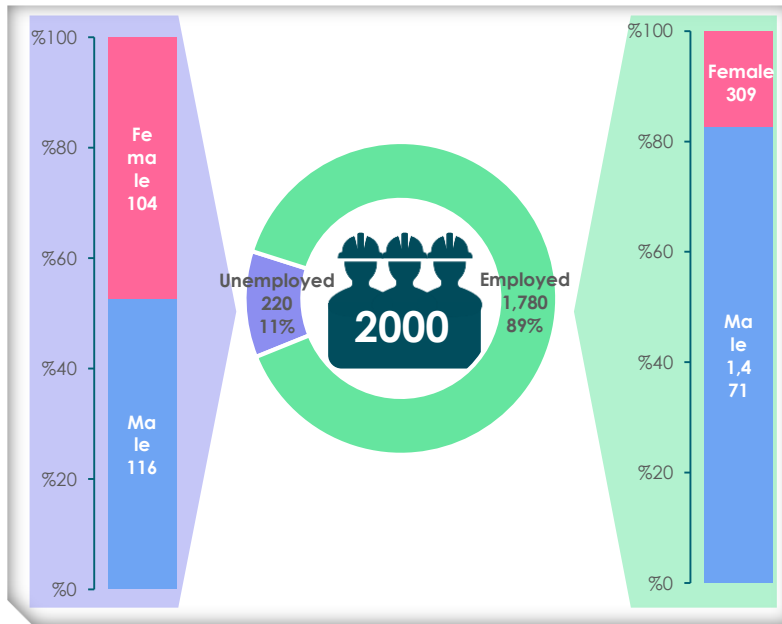




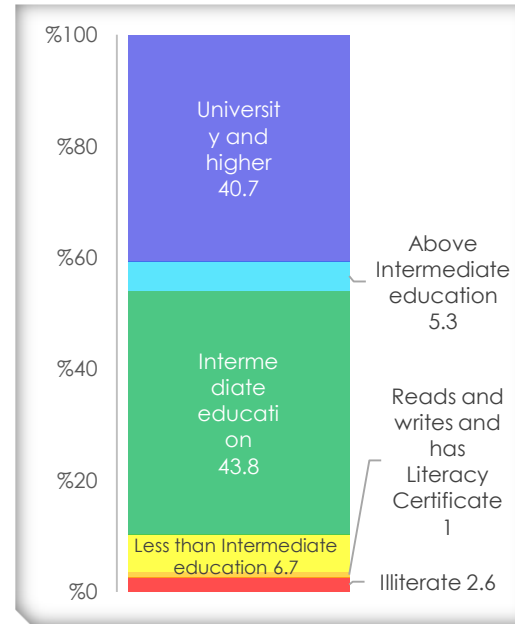
Dakahlia

Labor Force Indicators

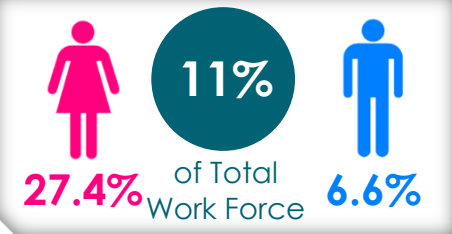
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



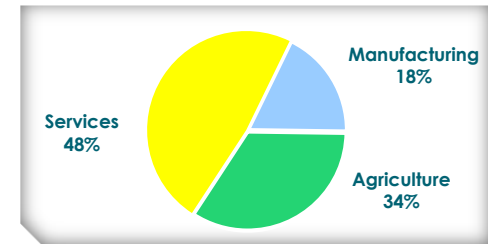
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

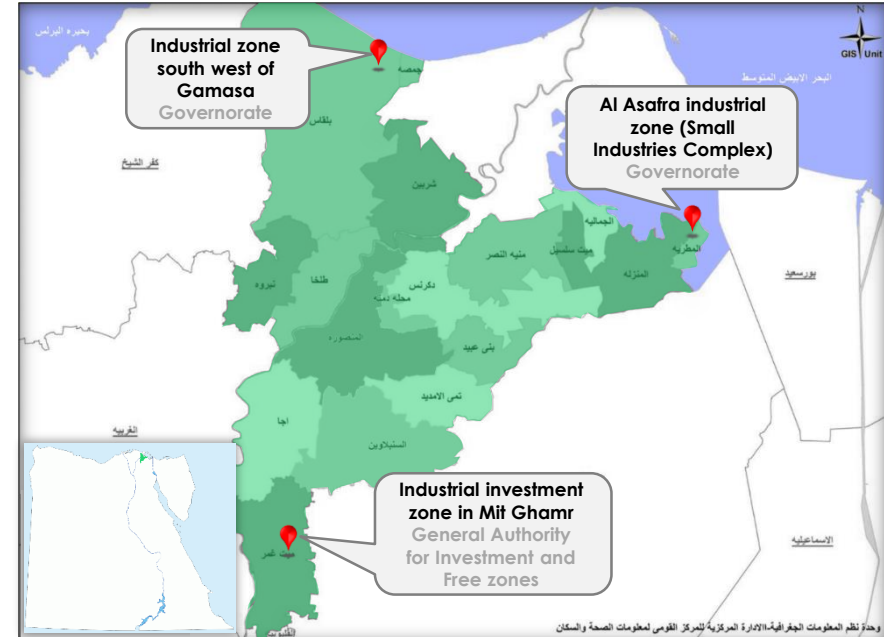
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Dakahlia

Industrial zones in Dakahlia

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone south west of Gamasa	Governorate
2	Al Asafra industrial zone (Small Industries Complex)	Governorate
3	Industrial investment zone in Mit Ghamr Area: 17.7 feddans Established: 2009	General Authority for Investment and Free zones





Dakahlia

Industrial zone south west of Gamasa

Date
Established

1997

Area

728 feddans

3.057.600 m²

% of Allocation

100%

Economic
Activities

Food and
bevera...

Building
material

Textiles &
Garments

Chemic...

Engine...

Printing

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

80%

Comm.

90%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Dakahlia

Al Asafra industrial zone (Small Industries Complex)

Date
Established

1993

Area

60 feddans

252,000 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

70%

% of Allocation

50%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Textiles &
Garments

Engin...

Chemicals

Printing

Source: Dakahlia Governorate Investors Service Office, October 2016.



Dakahlia

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Increased agricultural waste.
- Weak tourist activity in the governorate despite enjoying tourist sites attractive to local tourism.
- Absence of industrial technical schools in some parts of the governorate (Tami el Amdeed, Directorate), as well as in some cities and rural areas.
- Lack of trained labor.
- Weak investment in trade.



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

Sharqia



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



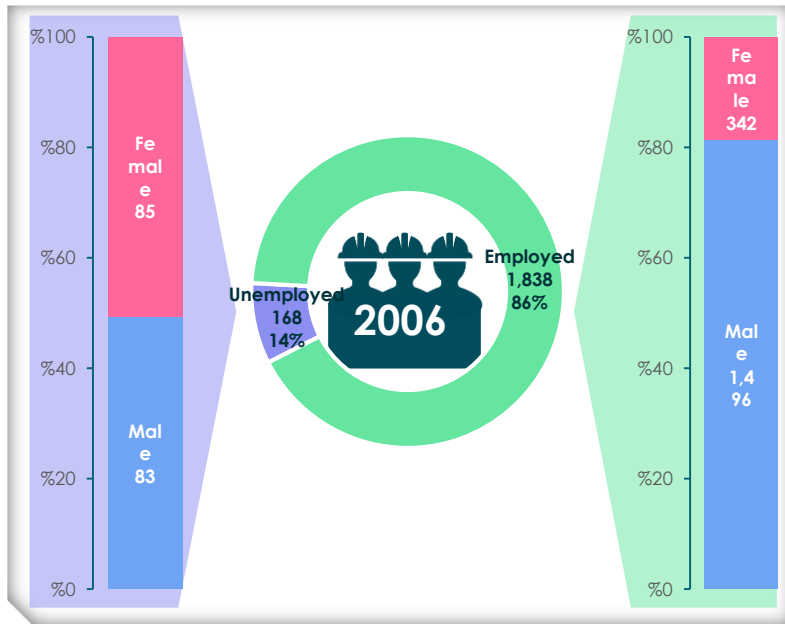




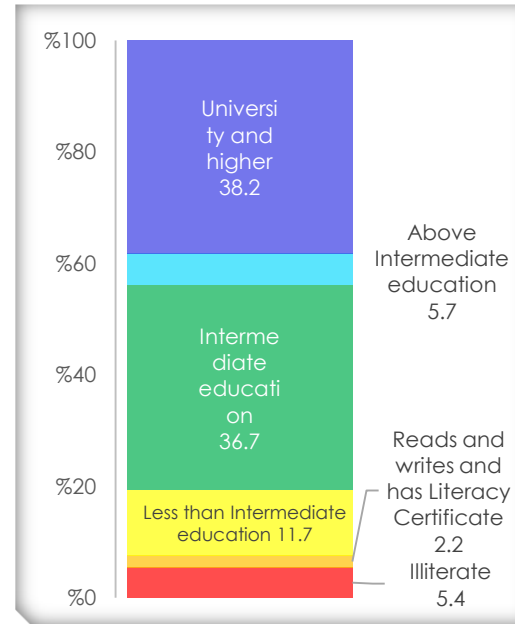
Sharqia

Labor Force Indicators

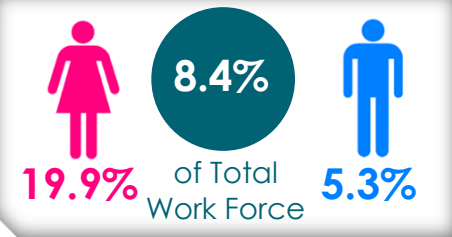
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



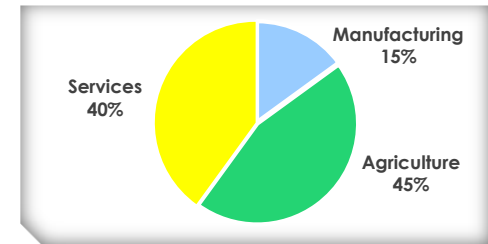
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

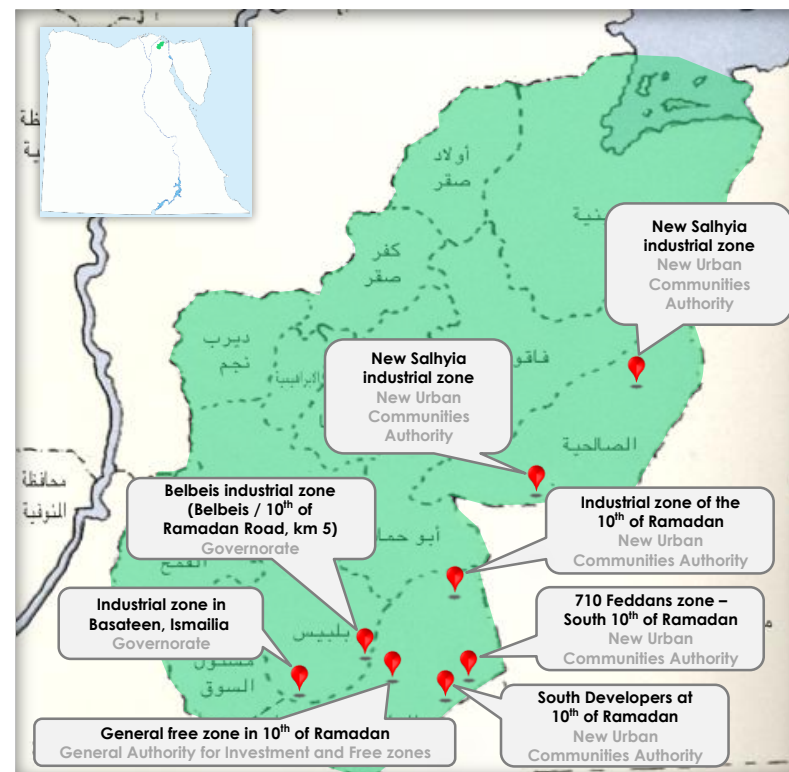
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Sharqia

Industrial zones in Sharqia

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Belbeis industrial zone (Belbeis/ 10 th of Ramadan Road, km 5)	Governorate
2	Industrial zone in Basateen, Ismailia Area: 1.485 feddans Established: 2017	Governorate
3	New Salhyia industrial zone	New Urban Communities Authority
4	Industrial zone of the 10 th of Ramadan	New Urban Communities Authority
5	South Developers at 10 th of Ramadan No Data Available	New Urban Communities Authority
6	710 Feddans zone – South 10 th of Ramadan No Data Available	New Urban Communities Authority
7	General free zone in Salhyia Area: 126 feddans	General Authority for Investment and Free zones
8	General free zone in 10 th of Ramadan Area: 250 feddans	General Authority for Investment and Free zones





Sharqia

Belbeis industrial zone (Belbeis / 10th of Ramadan Road, km5)

Date
Established

2000

Area

152 feddans

638.400 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

80%

Water

100%

Sanitation

60%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

56%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Building
material

Textiles &
Garments

Chemicals

Furniture

Printing

Metallurgical

Engineer...

Leather

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Sharqia

New Salhyia industrial zone

Date
Established

1982

Area

722 feddans

3,032,400 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Food and
bevera...

Metallurgical

Textiles &
Garments

Chemic...

Furniture

Engine...

* Source: New Urban Communities Authority, March 2015.



Sharqia

Industrial zone of the 10th of Ramadan

Date
Established

1977

Area

14,055 feddans

59,031,000 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Food and
bevera...

Building
material

Textiles &
Garments

Chemic...

Furniture

Printing

Metallurgical

Engine...

Leather

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Sharqia

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

Desert hinterland

- Absence of a desert hinterland poses a major problem, as this affects development in the governorate. The increase in population is a problem due to lack of urban areas for expansion, which leads to encroachment on agricultural land.
- The northern parts of the governorate are exposed to desertification or drought, resulting in loss of ability for agricultural production and support for animal and human life.

Energy scarcity

- High cost of producing new and renewable energy represents a burden on urban development.
- Efficiency of new and renewable energy resources and good governance play a critical role in meeting the greatest challenge facing development.

Human Development

- Target the recruitment of skilled and trained workers as one of the major development engines in the area
- Preparing and qualifying technical cadres and trained workers as one of the most important factors of human development.

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



Qalyubia



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





Qalyubia

Area and Population

Area



Populated
1,073 km²
95.4%

Population

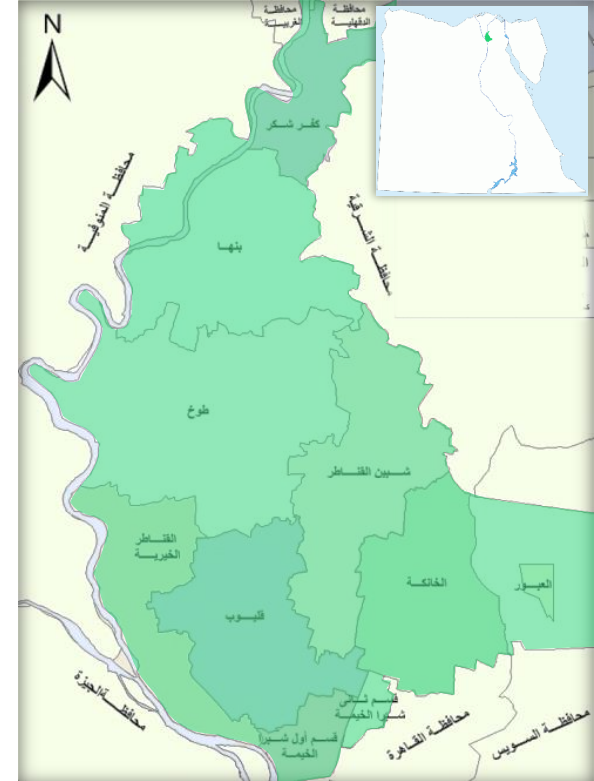
5,627
Thousands

Rural
3,224
57%

Urban
2,402
43%

Female
2,718
48%

Male
2,908
52%



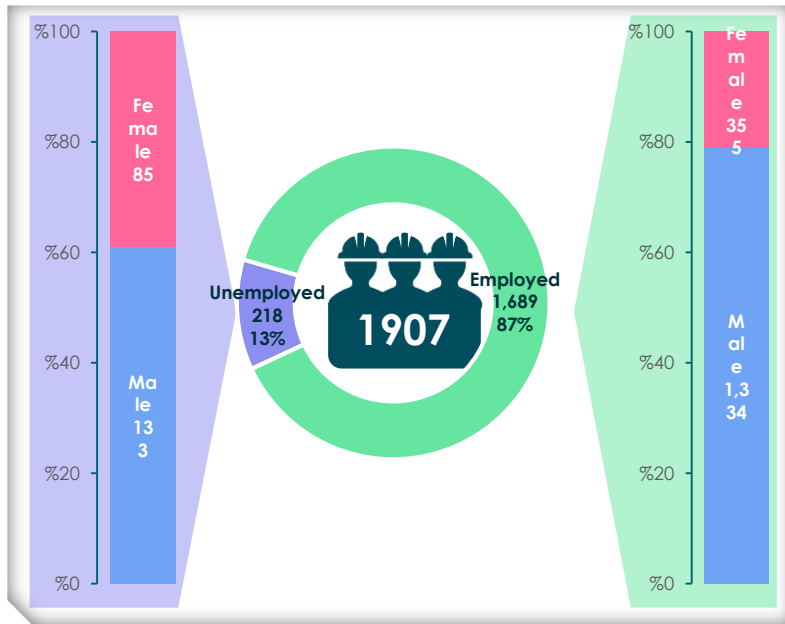
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



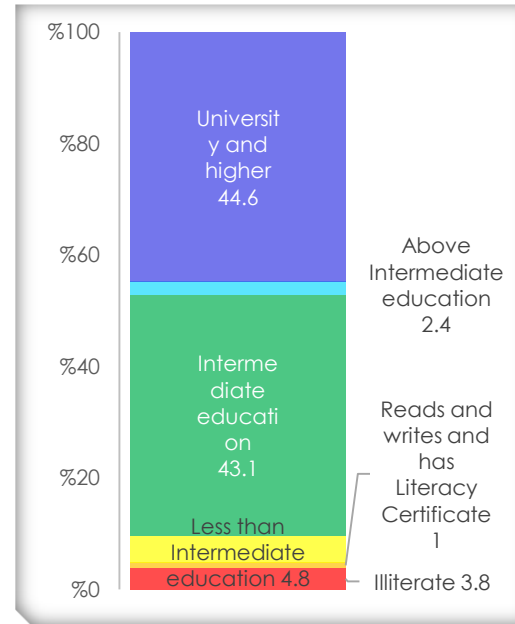
Qalyubia

Labor Force Indicators

Total Labor Force (Thousands)



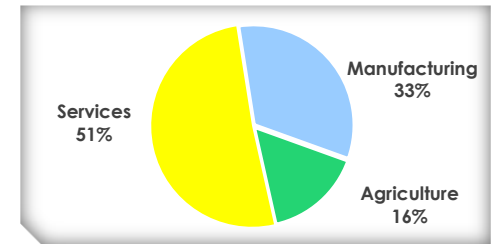
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



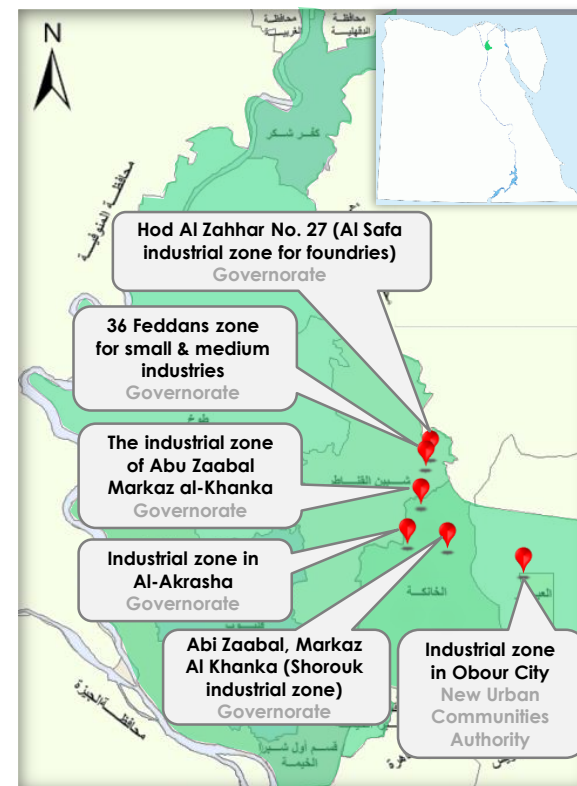
Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Industrial zones in Qalyubia

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Abi Zaabal, Markaz Al Khanka (Shorouk industrial zone)	Governorate
2	Hod Al Zahhar No. 27 (Al Safa industrial zone for foundries)	Governorate
3	Industrial zone in Al-Akrasha Area: 428 feddans Established: ٢٠٠٨	Governorate
4	The industrial zone of Abu Zaabal Markaz al-Khanka Area: 739 feddans Established: 2017	Governorate
5	Industrial zone in Obour City	New Urban Communities Authority
6	36 Feddans zone for small & medium industries No Data Available	Governorate





Qalyubia

Abi Zaabal, Markaz Al Khanka (Shorouk industrial zone)

Date
Established

1999

Area

137 feddans

575.400 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

80%

Roads

90%

Water

97%

Sanitation

N/A

Natural Gas

Available

Comm.

30%

% of Allocation

79.1%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Metallurgical

Textiles &
Garments

Chemicals

Engineering

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Qalyubia

Al Safa industrial zone for foundries - Hod Al Zahhar No. 27

Date
Established

2000

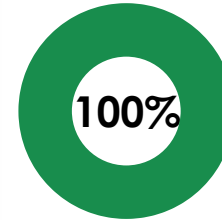
Area

142 feddans

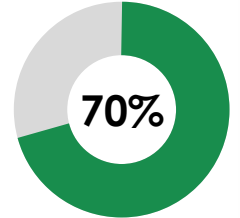
596,400 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

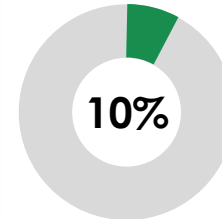
Electricity



Roads



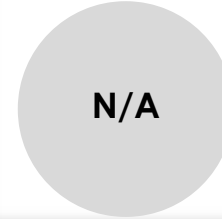
Water



Sanitation



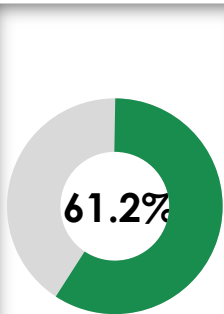
Natural Gas



Comm.



% of Allocation



Economic
Activities

Metallurgical

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Qalyubia

Industrial zone in Obour City

Date
Established

1982

Area

4,066 feddans

17,077,200 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Food and
bevera...

Building
material

Textiles &
Garments

Chemic...

Furniture

Printing

Metallurgical

Engine...

Leather

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

* Source: New Urban Communities Authority, April 2016.

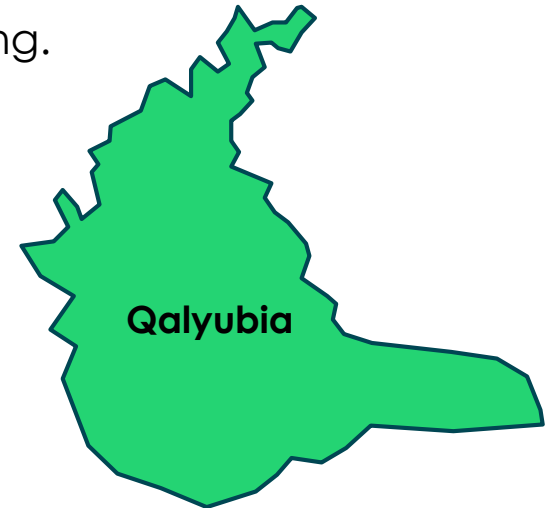


Qalyubia

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Lack of areas for horizontal agricultural investment.
- The existence of idle capacities in investment projects operating in animal production, poultry and feed processing.
- Limited access to investment opportunities available in the tourism sector, despite abundance of tourism resources in the governorate, especially in the field of eco-tourism and archeology.
- Lack of training and craftsmanship among large groups of the youth population.
- Lack of utilization of agricultural waste, which is a waste of resources.
- Lack of optimal exploitation of mineral wealth resources (basalt, white sand and mud) in Markaz Shebin Al-Qanater and Markaz Al-Khanka.



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

Kafr El-Sheikh



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



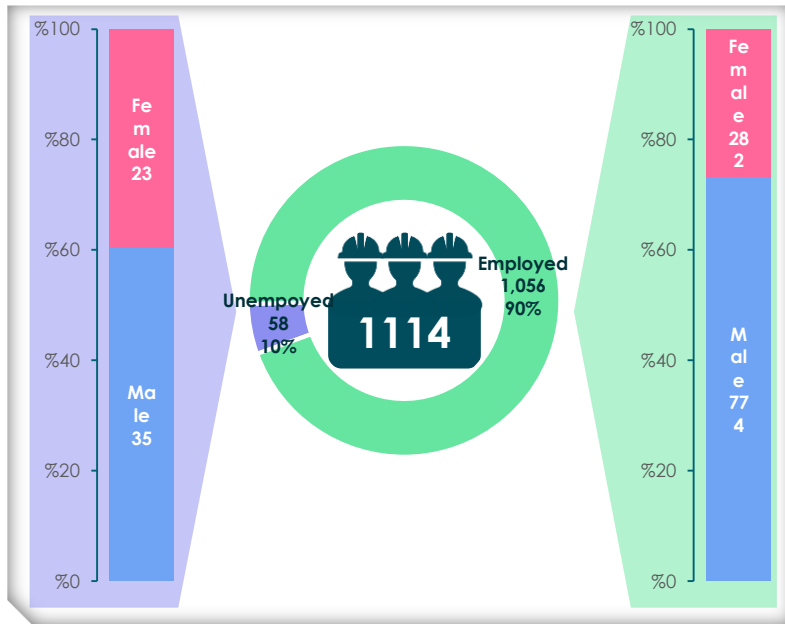




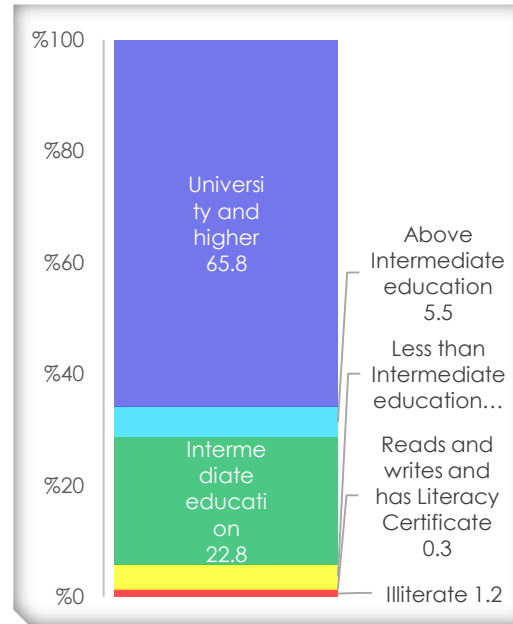
Kafr El-Sheikh

Labor Force Indicators

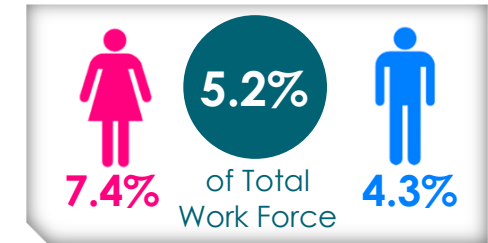
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



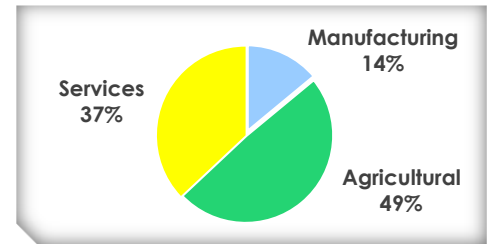
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

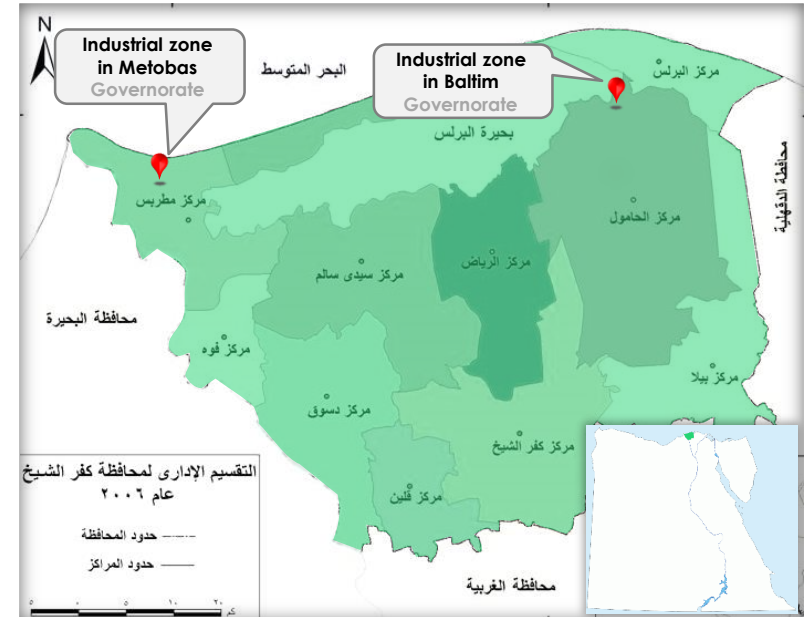
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Kafr El-Sheikh

Industrial zones in Kafr El-Sheikh

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone in Baltim	Governorate
2	Industrial zone in Metobas	Governorate





Kafr El-Sheikh

The industrial zone in Baltim

Date
Established

1997

Area

114 feddans

478,800 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

99%

Economic
Activities

Food
and
bevera...

Metallurgical

Wood

Chemic...

Buildi...
mate...

Textiles &
Garments

Engin...

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Kafr El-Sheikh

The industrial zone in Metobas

Date
Established

1997

Area

1,660 feddans

6,972,000 m²

% of Allocation

2.6%

Economic
Activities

Food and
bevera...

Chemic...

Metallurgical

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

85%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

* Percentage of implementation of
infrastructure for an area of 160 feddans:

Sanitation	Water	Roads	Electricity
%99	%99	%92	%100

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Kafr El-Sheikh

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Reduced fish production from natural or artificial fisheries.
- Existence of idle capacities in livestock and poultry projects.
- Slow pace of industrialization, limited exploitation of mineral wealth resources or agricultural waste.
- Limited diversification of tourism and concentration of demand on recreational and religious tourism, seasonality of tourist activity, weak infrastructure of facilities, accommodation capacity and other tourism services, and limited touristic investment to develop coastal beaches or public expenditure on the development of archaeological sites.
- Low efficiency of some irrigation and drainage facilities (pumping stations - irrigation and drainage channels), poor distribution of irrigation water between beginnings and ends of canals, and lack of drainage systems in some lands.
- Limited use of training centers, weak structure of educational institutions and their linkage with industry.



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

Gharbeya



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

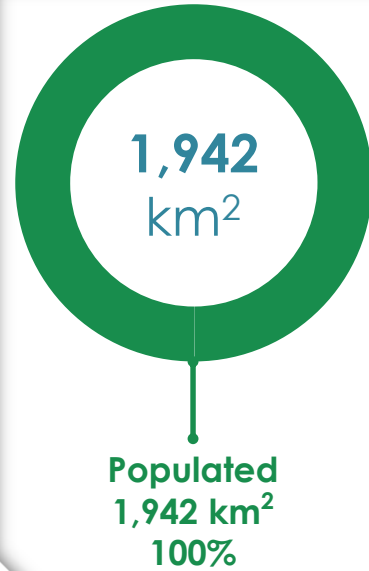




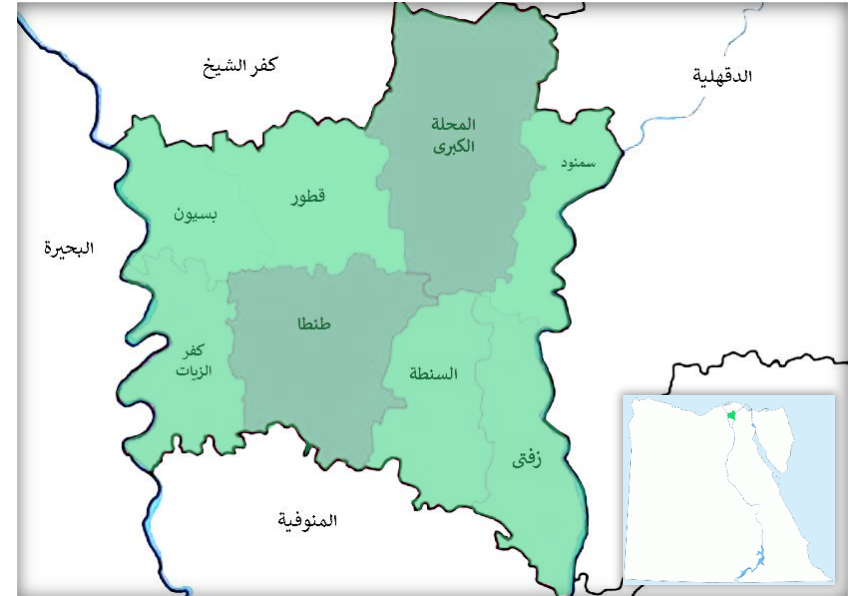
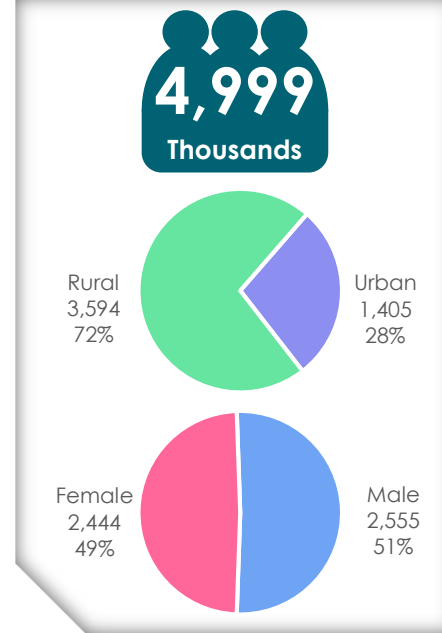
Gharbeya

Area and Population

Area



Population



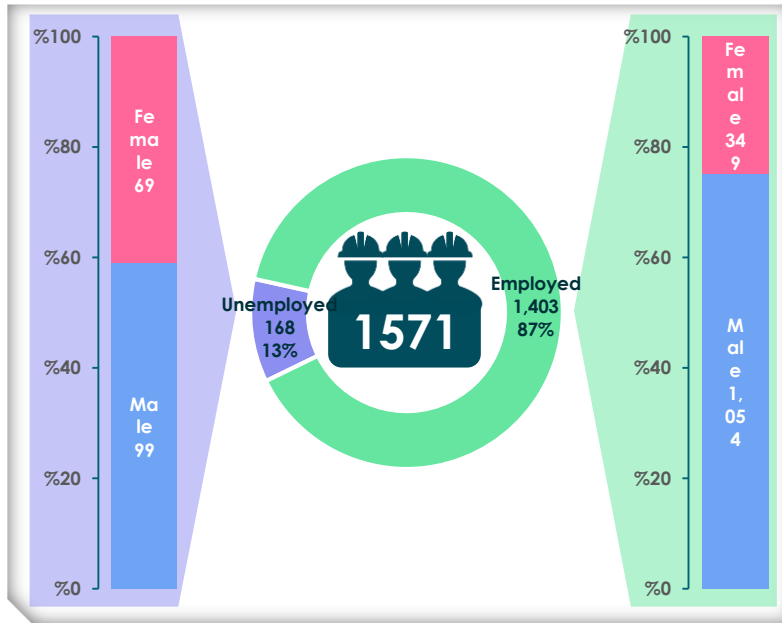
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



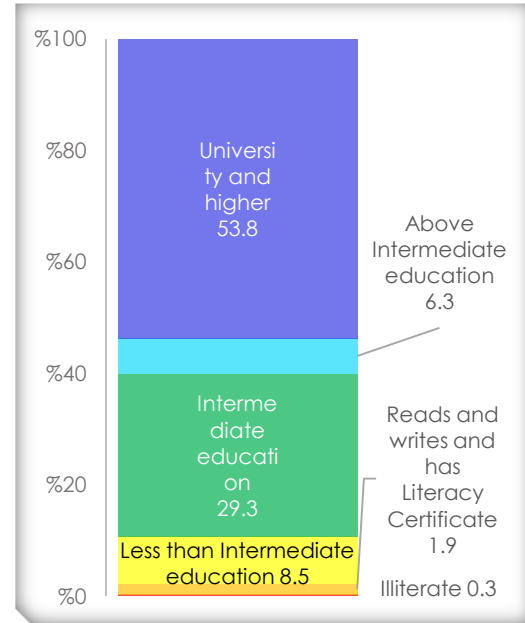
Gharbeya

Labor Force Indicators

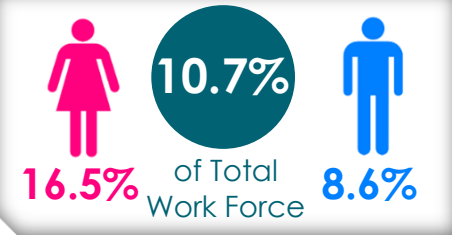
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



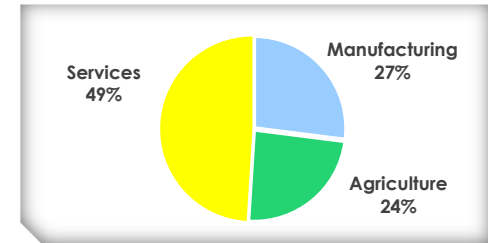
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Gharbeya

Industrial zones in Gharbeya

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone for Textiles No Data Available	General Authority for industrial development





Gharbeya

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Limited potential of horizontal expansion in agriculture due to lack of desert extensions and lands that can be reclaimed and cultivated.
- Weak tourist activities such as exhibitions, conferences and sports competitions.
- Weak manufacturing system due to lack of use of modern technology.



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

Menoufia



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





Menoufia

Area and Population

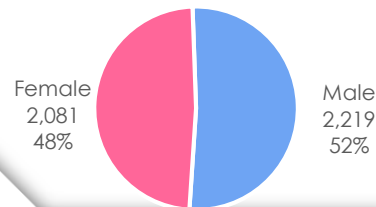
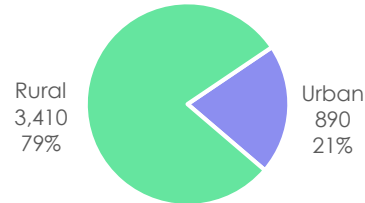
Area



Populated
2,435 km²
97.5%

Population

4,301
Thousands



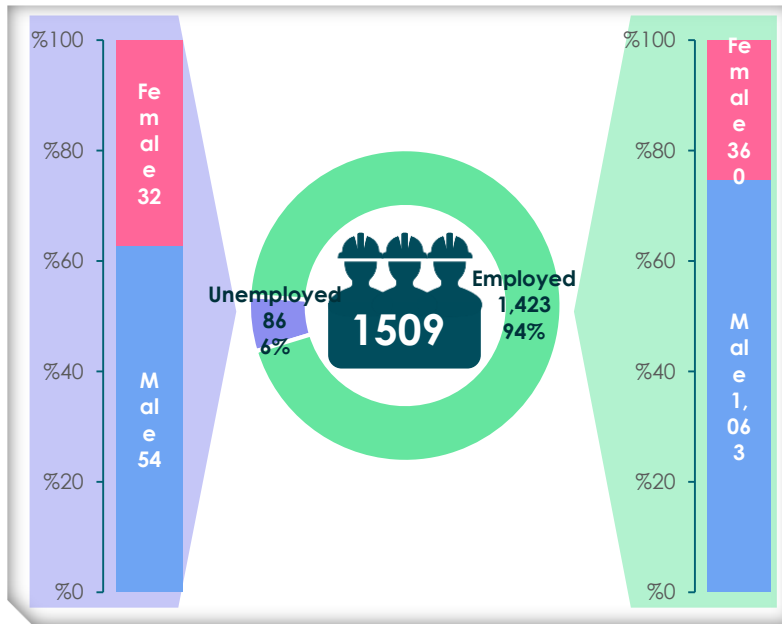
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



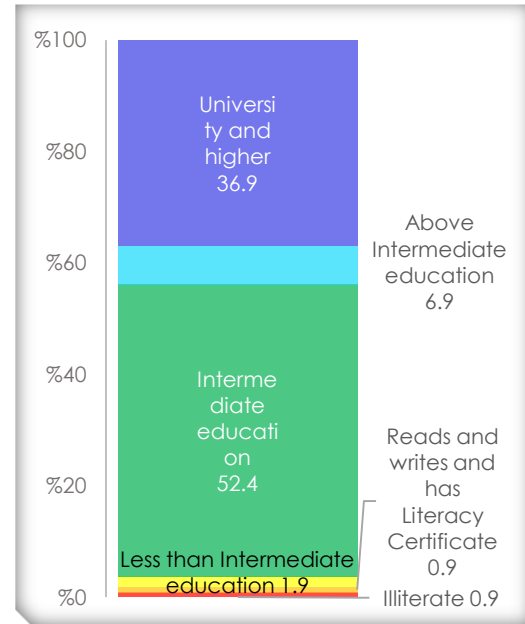
Menoufia

Labor Force Indicators

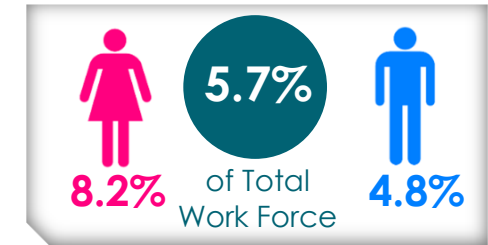
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



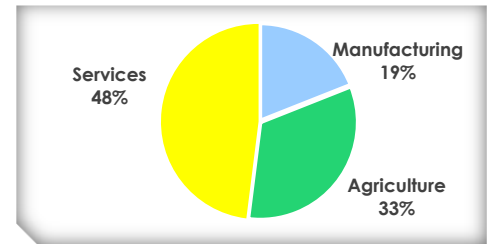
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

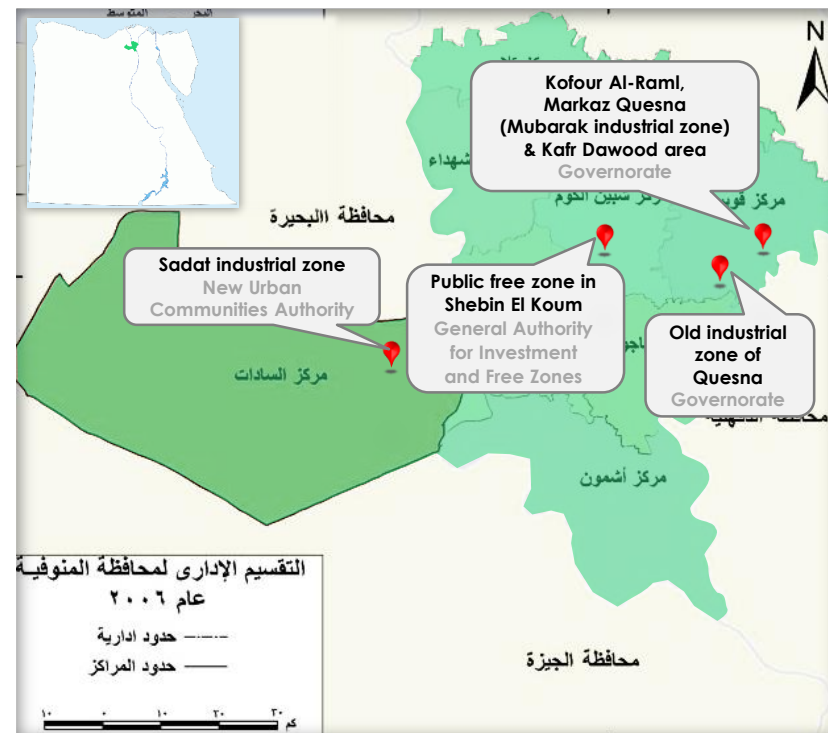
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Menoufia

Industrial zones in Menoufia

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Kofour Al-Raml, Markaz Quesna (Mubarak industrial zone)	Phase I Governorate
2		Phase II Governorate
3		Phase III Governorate
4		Phase IV Governorate
5		Phase V No Data Governorate
6	Kafr Dawood area (Quesna expansions)	Governorate
7	Old industrial zone of Quesna Area: 225 feddans Established: 1978	Governorate
8	Public free zone in Shebin El Koum	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
9	Sadat industrial zone	New Urban Communities Authority





Menoufia

Industrial Zone of Quesna - Mubarak Industrial City Phases I, II and III

Date
Established

1994

Area

307 feddans

1,289,400 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

73%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Textiles &
Garments

Engin...

Metallurgical

Paper

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Menoufia

Industrial Zone of Quesna - Mubarak Industrial City, Phase IV

Date
Established

2010

Area

113 feddans

877,800 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

73%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Engineering

Source: Menoufia Governorate Investors' Service Office, August 2016.



Menoufia

Kafr Dawood area (Quesna expansions)

Date
Established

2009

Area

96,1 feddans

403,689 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

0%

Roads

0%

Water

0%

Sanitation

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

0%

% of Allocation

0%

Economic
Activities

N/A

Source: Menoufia Governorate Investors' Service Office, August 2016.



Menoufia

Public free zone in Shebin El Koum

Date
Established

2004

Area

20 feddans

84,000 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Chemic...

Textiles &
Garments

Engine...

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

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



Menoufia

Sadat industrial zone

Date
Established

1978

Area

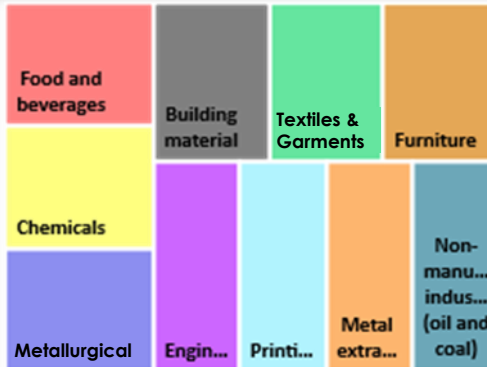
15,000 feddans

63,000,000 m²

% 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: New Urban Communities Authority, 2014.



Menoufia

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Non-utilization of agricultural waste.
- Damage to vegetables and fruits due to lack of storage or refrigerators.
- Deficient purification of canals and drains and increased pollution of Nile water.
- Primitive means of production in most small factories and some medium factories.
- Lack of land for storage.
- Weak tourist service infrastructure in tourist areas.
- Weak tourism advertising and marketing.
- Absence of a tourist program to link tourist areas in the governorate with other governorates.
- Poor road network leads to low demand on tourist attractions.
- No tourist trails.



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

Behera



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





Behera

Area and Population

Area



Populated
7,093 km²
72.2%

Population

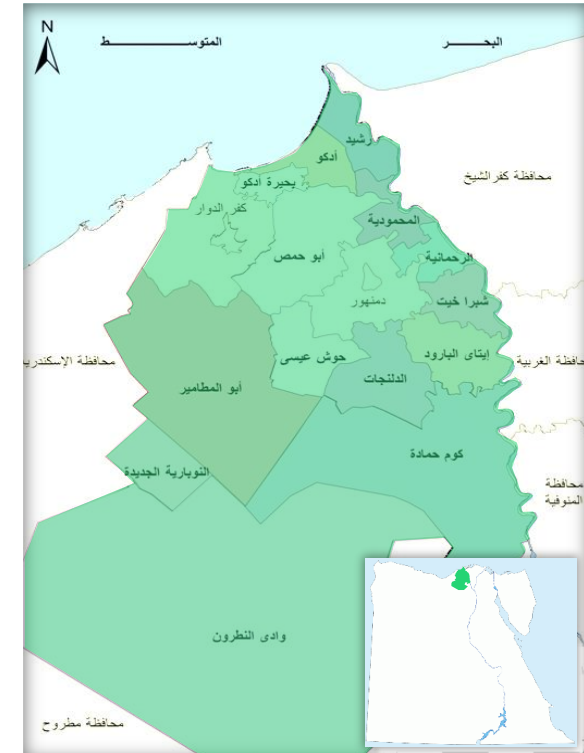
6,171
Thousands

Rural
5,050
82%

Urban
1,120
18%

Female
2,989
48%

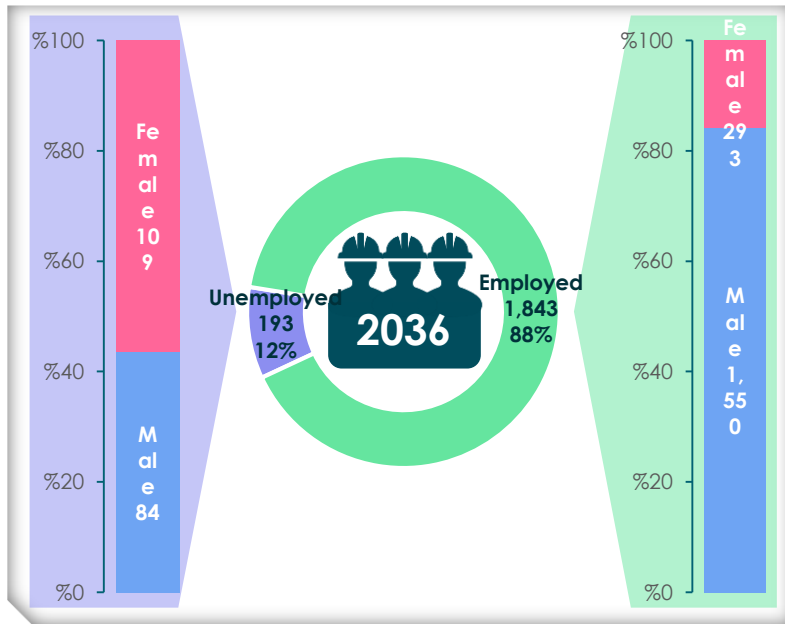
Male
3,181
52%



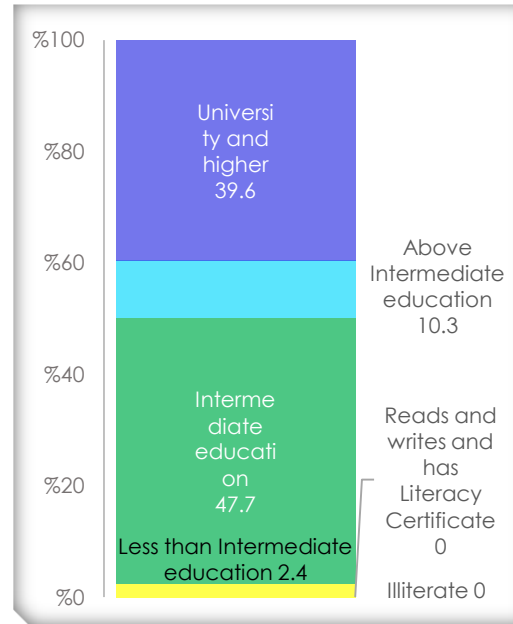
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

Labor Force Indicators

Total Labor Force (Thousands)



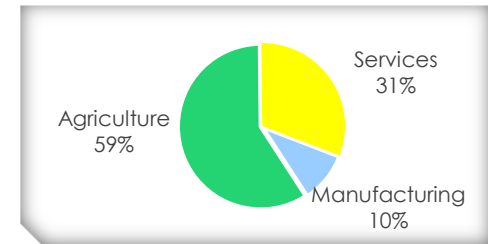
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*

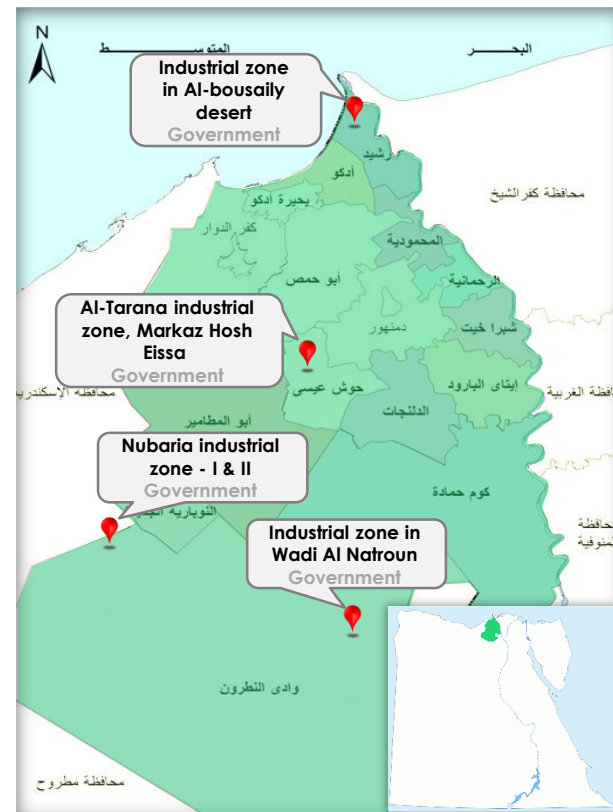


Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

*Source: Ministry of Investment.

Industrial zones in Behera

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone in Wadi Al-Natroun	Government
2	Industrial zone in Al-bousaily desert Area: 200 feddans Established: 1997	Government
3	Al-Tarana industrial zone, Markaz Hosh Eissa	Government
4	Nubaria industrial zone – I & II	New Urban Communities Authority





Behera

Industrial zone in Wadi Al-Natroun

Date
Established

1994

Area

497 feddans

2.087.400 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

95%

Roads

80%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

61%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Metallurgical

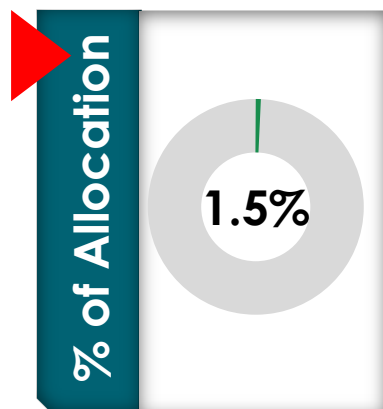
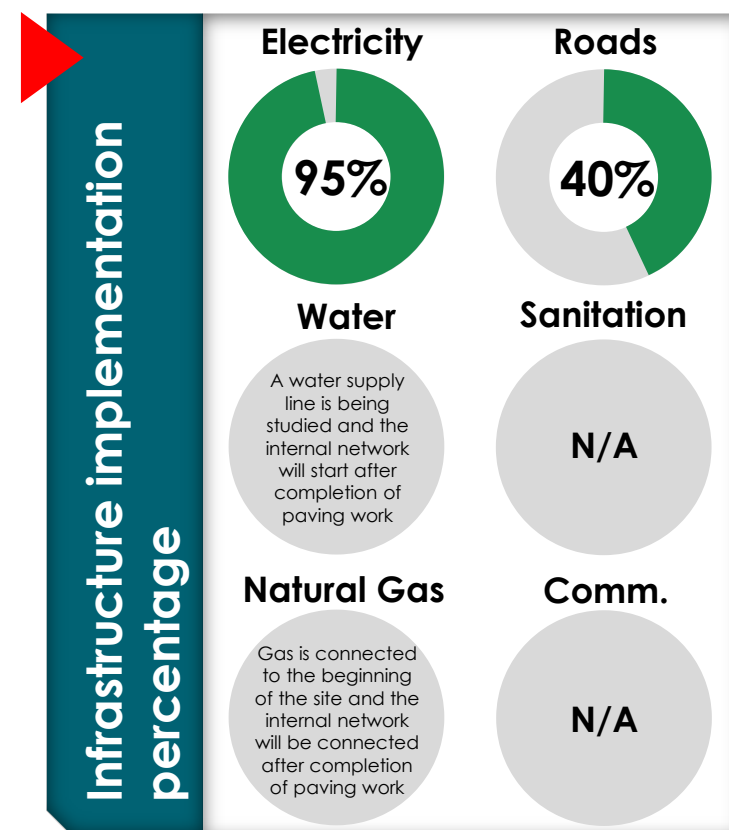
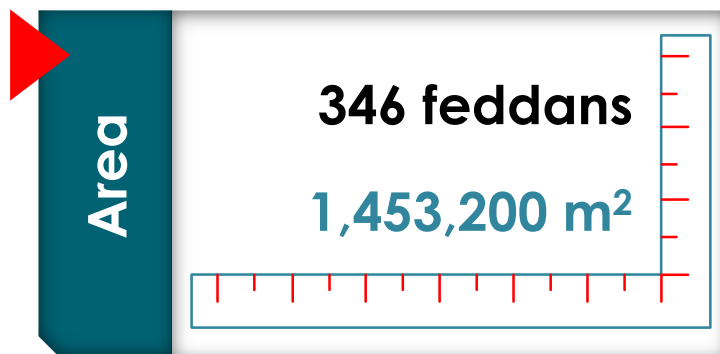
Engin...

Chemicals

Metal extraction

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Al-Tarana industrial zone, Markaz Hosh Eissa



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Behera

Nubaria industrial zone - I & II

Date
Established

1986

Area

402 feddans

1,688,200 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Metallurgical

Textiles &
Garments

Chemicals

Furniture

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

* Source: New Urban Communities Authority, 2014.



Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Low efficiency of some irrigation and drainage facilities, and non-compliance with modern irrigation methods.
- Encroachment on agricultural land and land degradation.
- Weak tourist service infrastructure in tourist areas.
- Weak demand on industrial investment.
- Weak infrastructure.



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

Ismailia



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





Ismailia

Area and Population

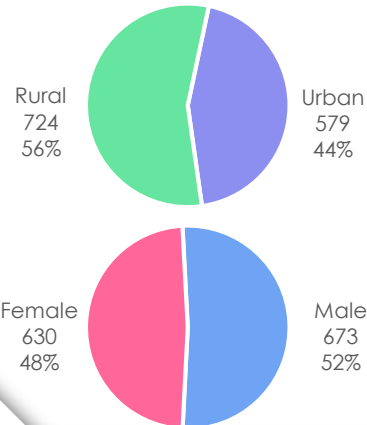
Area



Populated
5,067 km²
100%

Population

1,303
Thousands



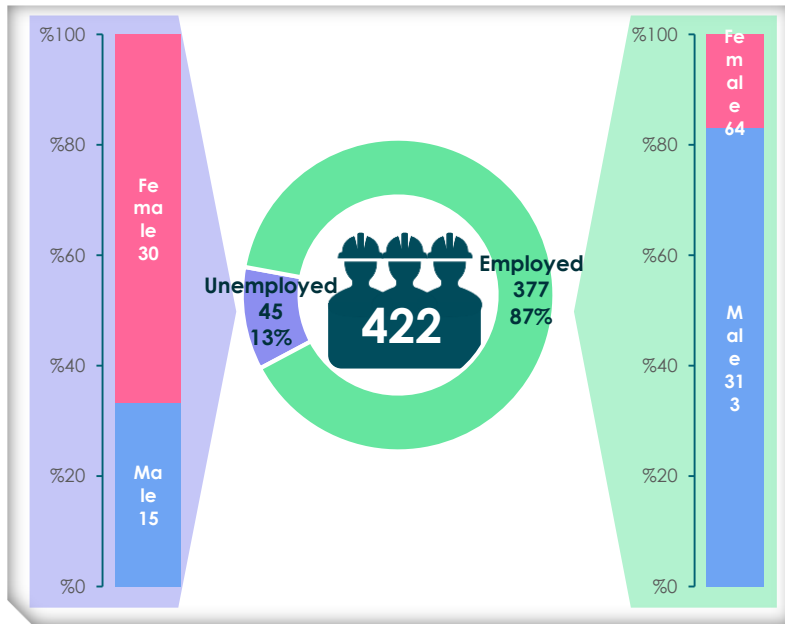
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



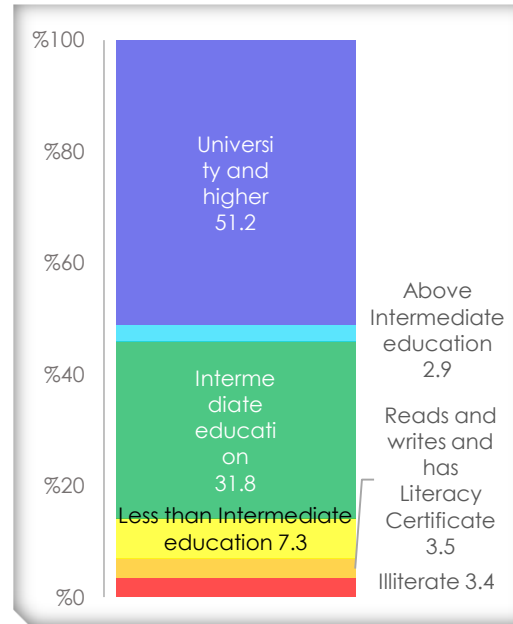
Ismailia

Labor Force Indicators

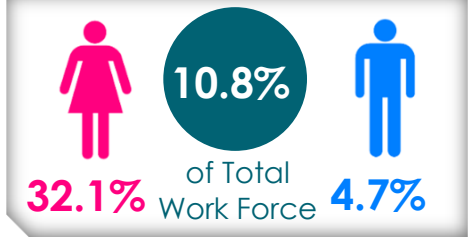
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



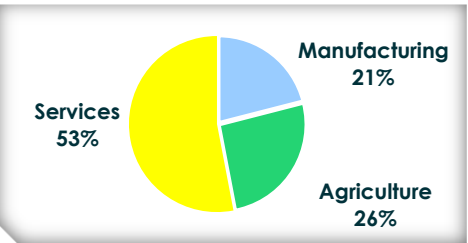
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

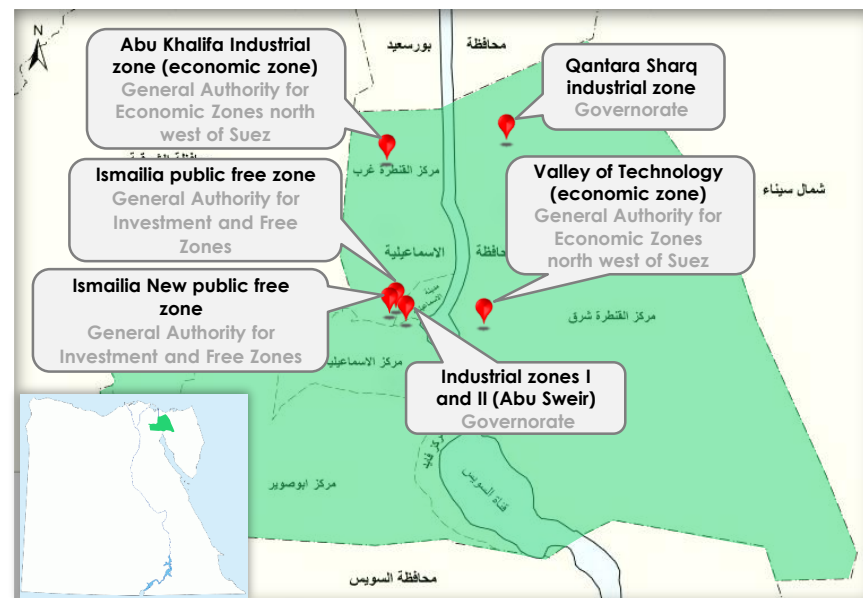
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Ismailia

Industrial zones in Ismailia

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Qantara Sharq industrial zone	Governorate
2	Industrial zones I and II	Governorate
3	Ismailia public free zone	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
4	Valley of Technology (economic zone)	General Authority for Economic Zones north west of Suez
5	Abu Khalifa Industrial zone (economic zone) Area: 1.839 feddans Established: 2015	General Authority for Economic Zones north west of Suez
6	Ismailia new public free zone Area: 212 feddans	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones





Ismailia

Qantara Sharq Industrial Zone

Date
Established

1993

Area

910 feddans

3,822,910 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

In
progress

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

68.5%

Economic
Activities

Food
and
bevera...

Metallurgical

Building
material

Chemic...

Textiles &
Garments

Engin...

Paper

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Ismailia

Industrial Zone I

Date
Established

1997

Area

365 feddans

1,533,000 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

100%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Building
material

Textiles &
Garments

Chemicals

Engineering

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Ismailia

Industrial Zone II

Date
Established

1981

Area

262 feddans

1,100,400 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

100%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Building
material

Textiles &
Garments

Chemicals

Engineering

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Ismailia

Ismailia Public Free Zone

Date
Established

1995

Area

775 feddans

3,255,000 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Engineering

Textiles &
Garments

Transport
services

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

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



Ismailia

Valley of Technology (Economic Zone)

Date
Established

2015

Area

16,500 feddans

69,300,000 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

50%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

*Source: Investors' Office, Ismailia Governorate, August 2015.

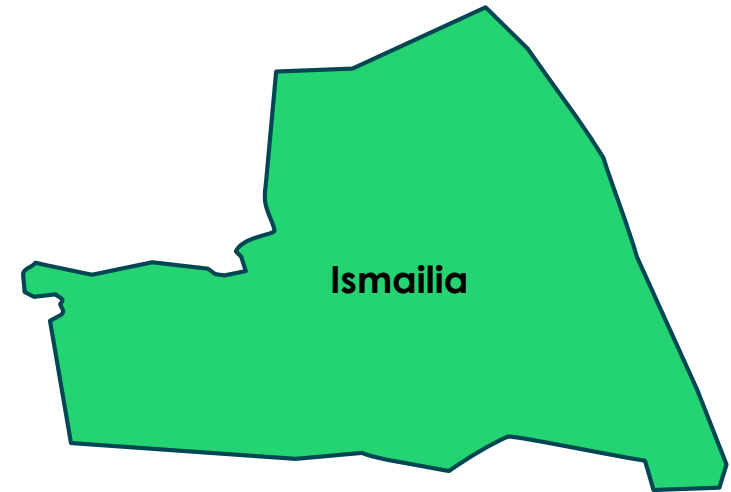


Ismailia

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- **Limited availability of energy**
 - Non-utilization of available new and renewable energy resources.
 - Low energy efficiency.
- **Weak links between East and West of the Governorate**
 - Absence of new roads and transport lines linking the eastern and western parts of the Governorate.
 - Many road projects remain uncompleted.
 - Low number of internal transport terminals.



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

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