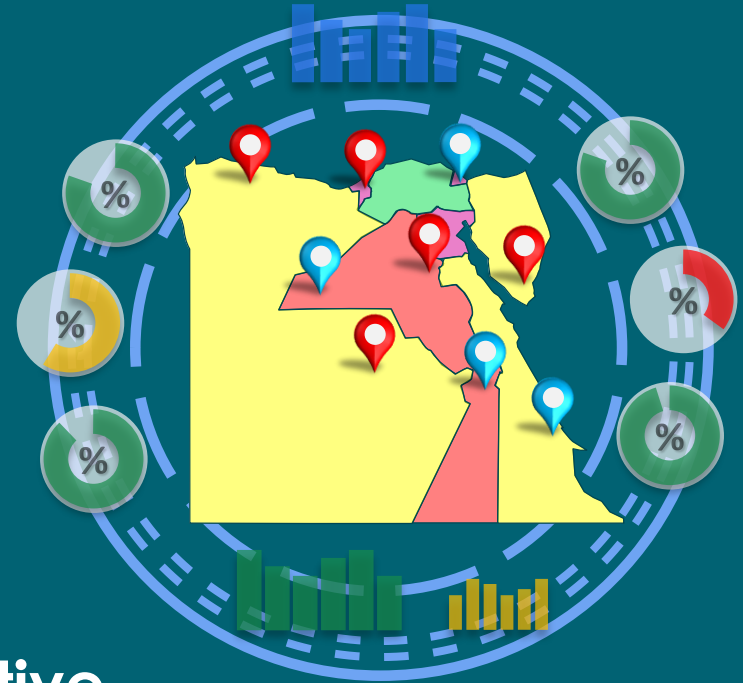


Guide to Industrial Investment in Egypt

2021 Update

3. Upper Egypt Governorates



An ECES Initiative

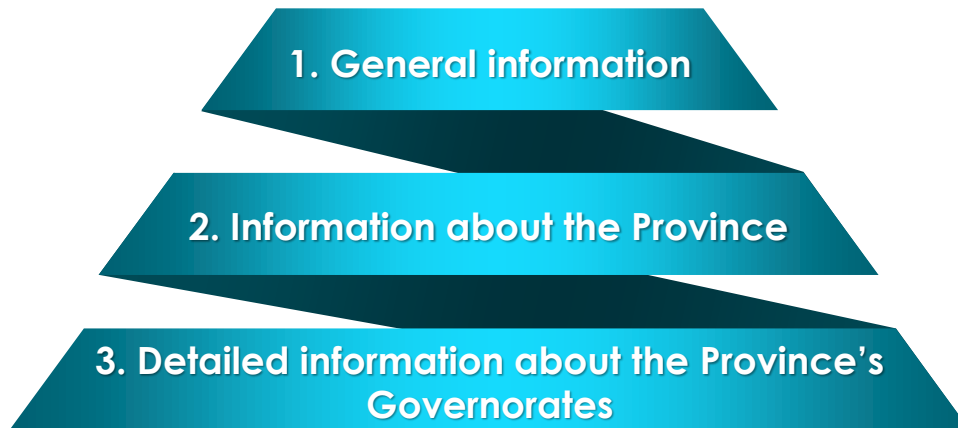
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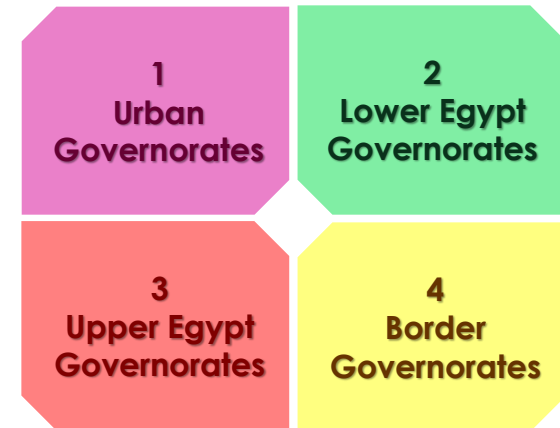
Purpose of the Guide

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.

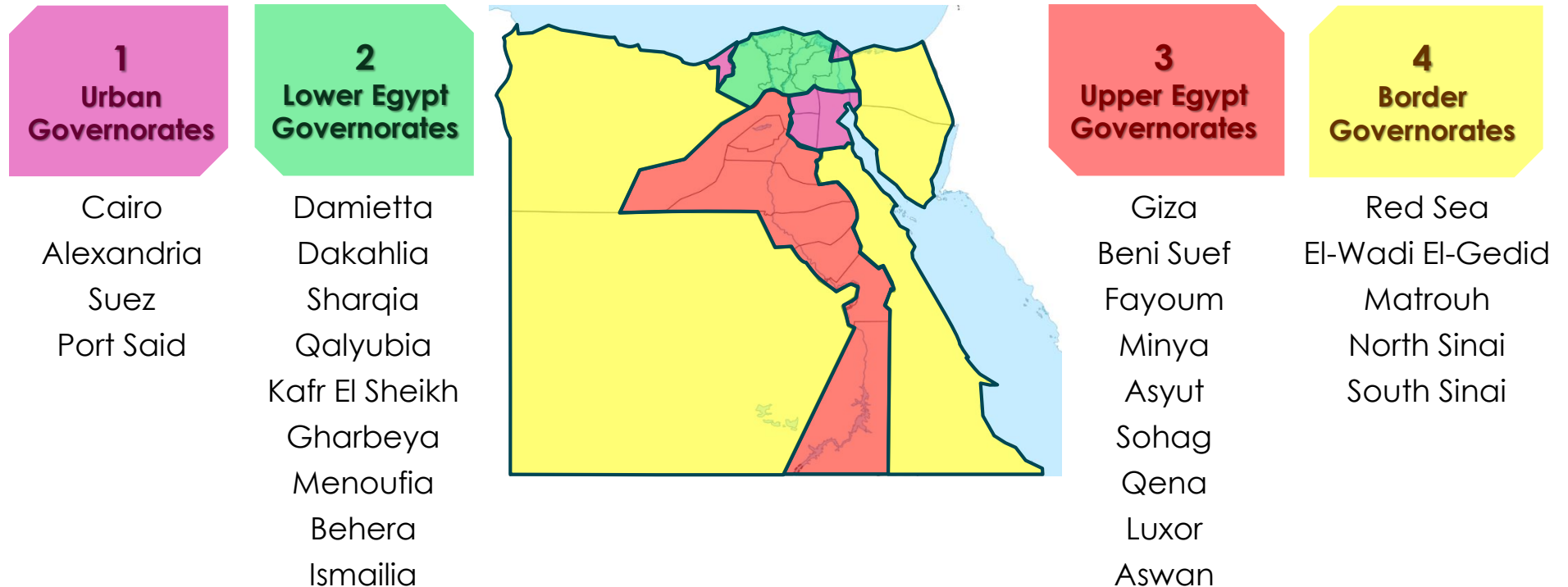
- The Guide comprises three sections



- 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

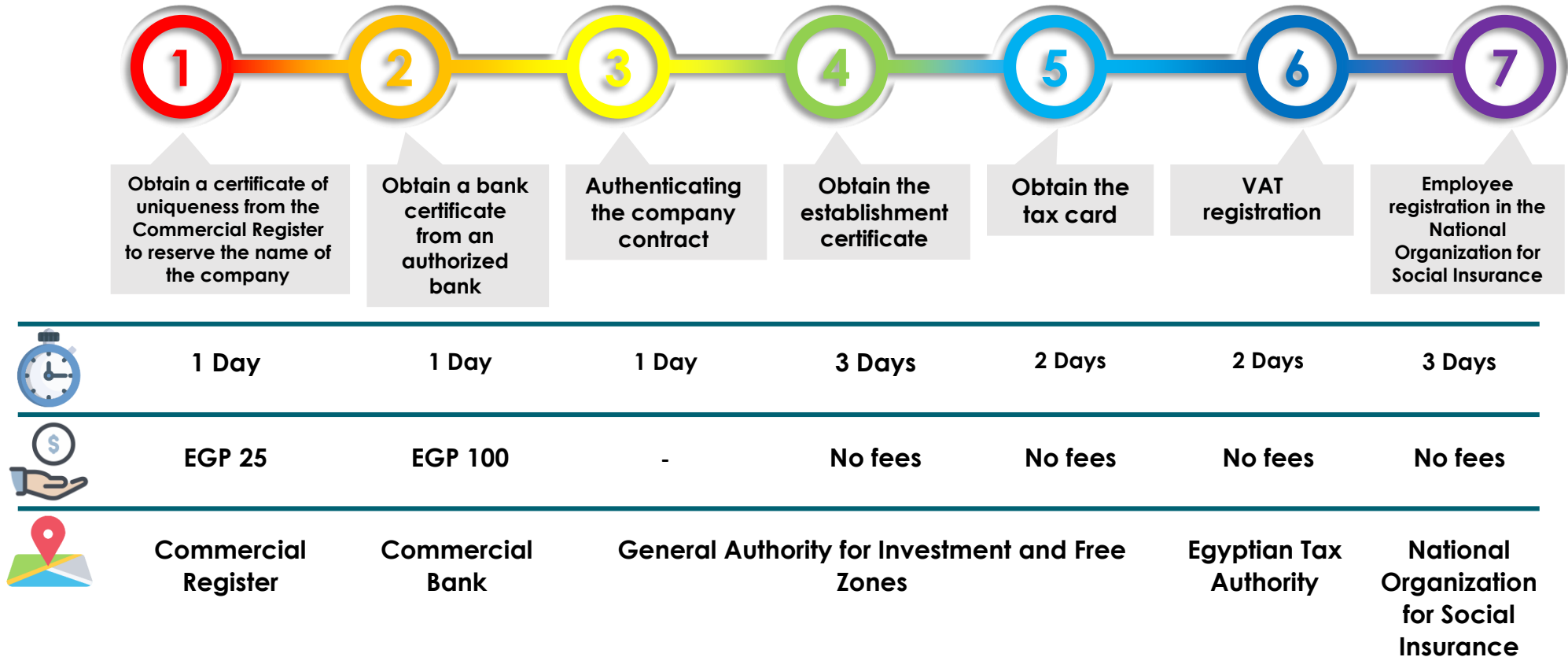
1. Procedures for Starting A Business in Egypt
2. Utility and Energy Prices
3. Laws and Regulations Governing Investment
4. Investment Incentives
5. Tax Structure and Customs System
6. Trade Agreements
7. Defining Different Types of Zones

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	xxxx

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



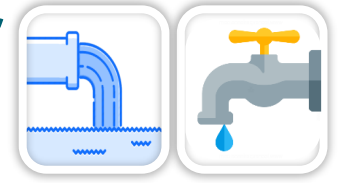
Drinking water and sanitation tariff for FY 2018/2019 (EGP/m³)



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](#)

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:

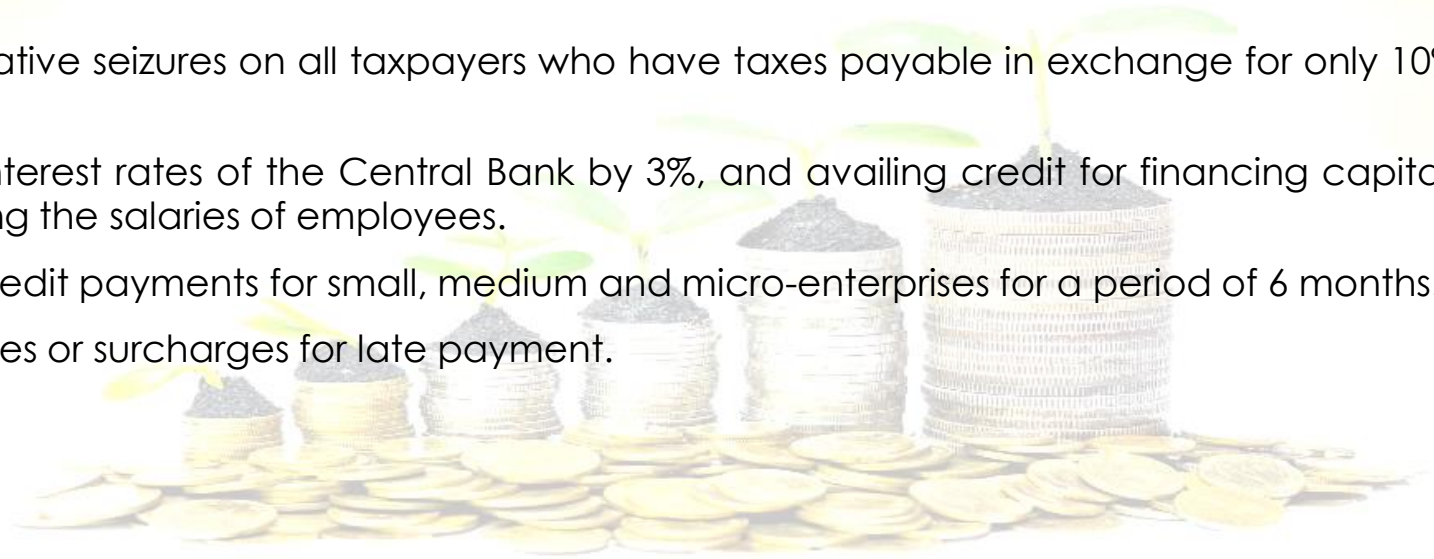
1. A new company or establishment shall be incorporated to conduct the Investment Project.
2. The company or establishment shall be incorporated within a maximum of 3 years from the effective date of the Executive Regulation of this Law. This term may be extended subject to a decree issued by the Council 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">• 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

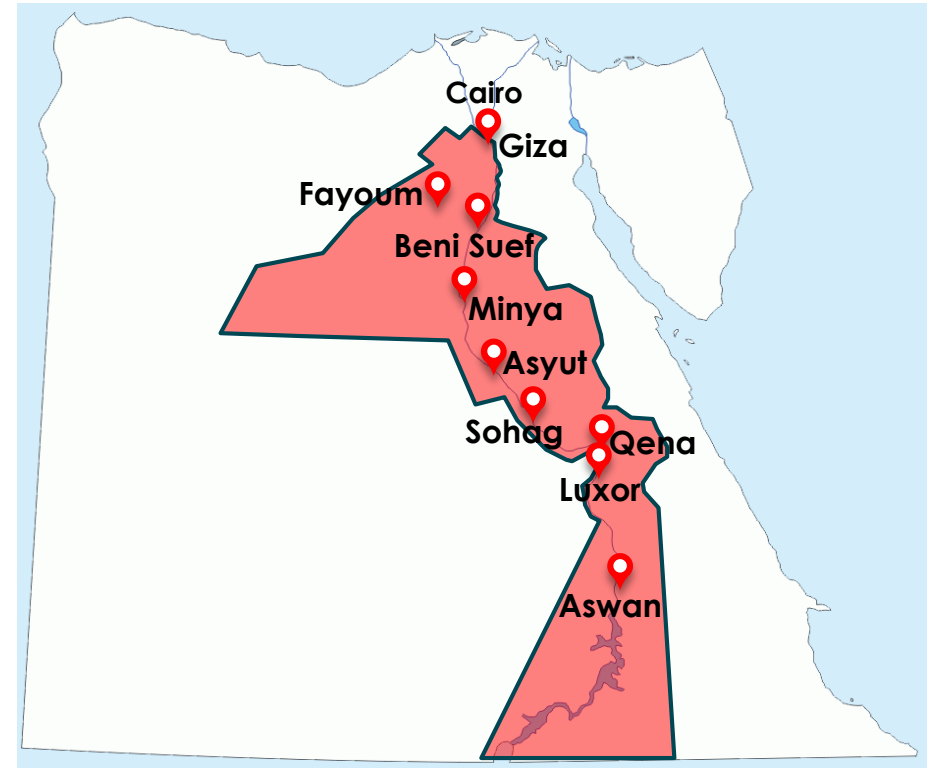
1. Map of Upper Egypt Governorates and Their Locations



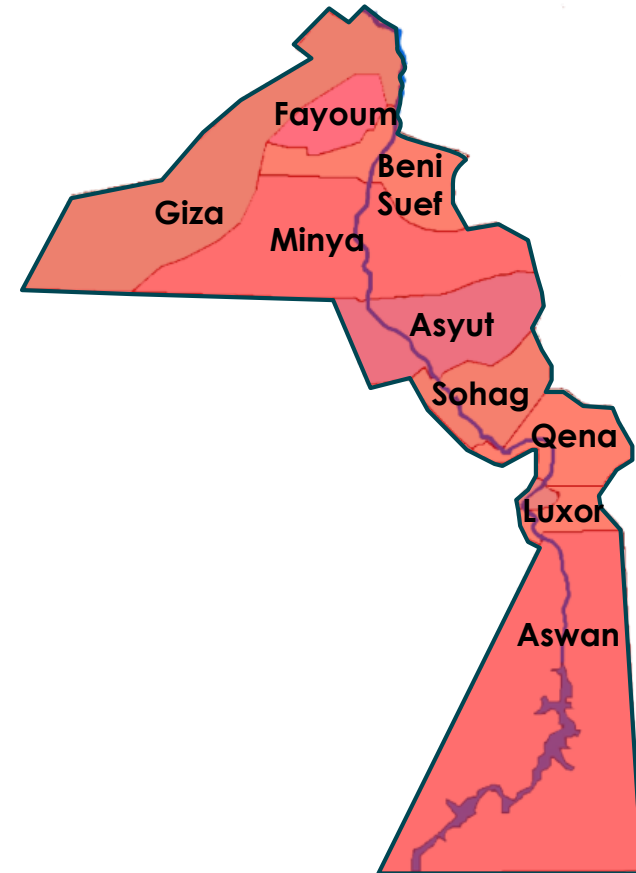
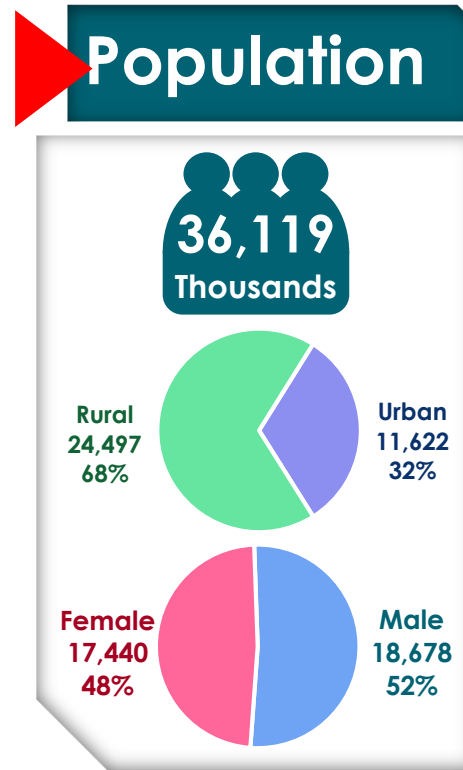
9
Governorates

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

	KM
Aswan	1202
Luxor	721
Qena	650
Sohag	495
Asyut	380
Minya	241
Beni Suef	110
Fayoum	103
Giza	0

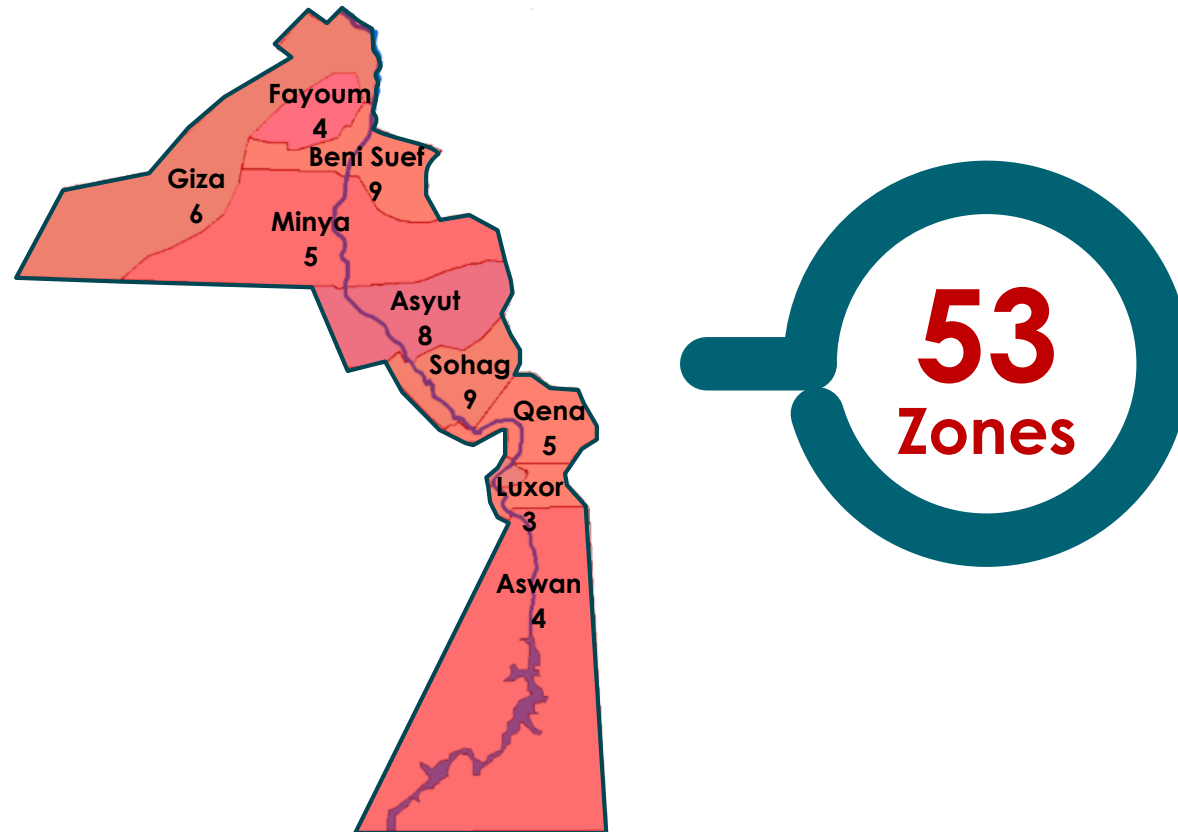


3. Total Area and Characteristics of The Population



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

4. Industrial Zones in Upper 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>

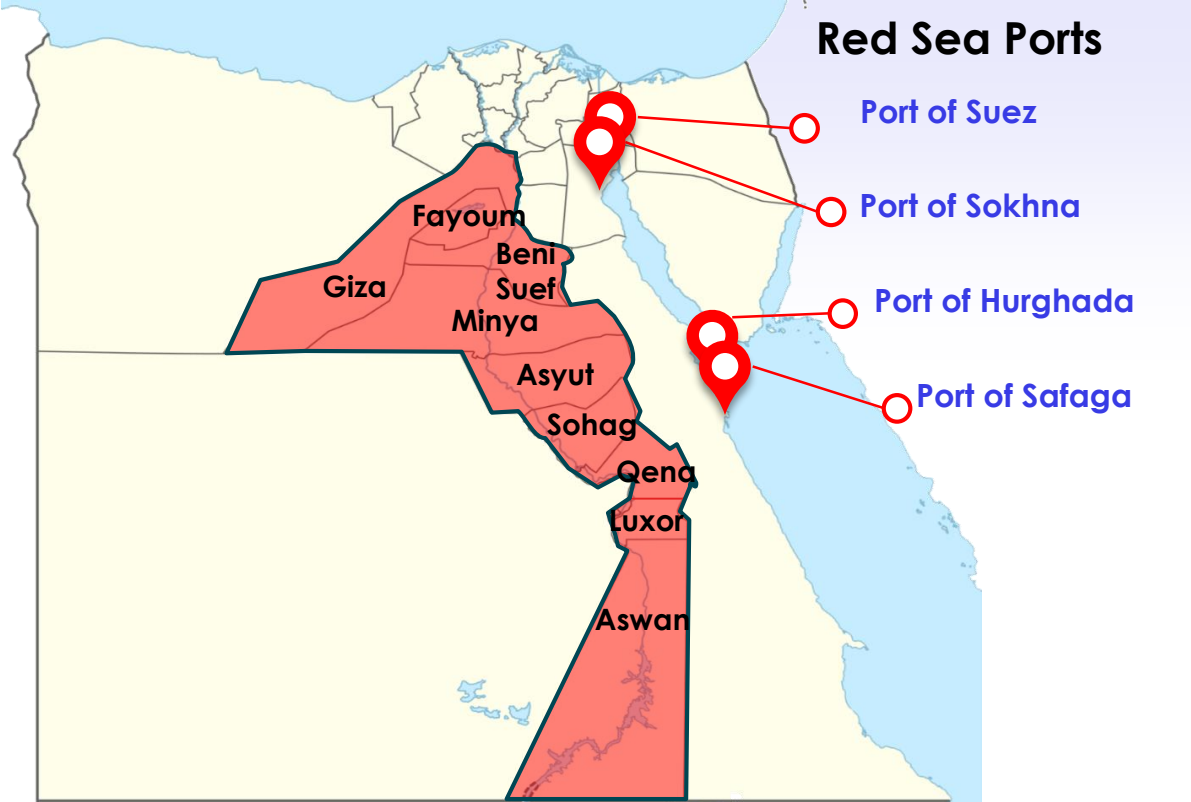


* To find out the entity is in charge of an industrial zone, see the zone table for each governorate.

5. Commercial Ports Near Upper Egypt Governorates

Table of distances between governorates and commercial ports (km)*				
Gov.	Commercial Ports			
	Suez	Sokhna	Hurghada	Safaga
Giza	155	139	459	509
Beni Suef	250	223	460	510
Fayoum	246	209	500	551
Minya	397	370	484	484
Asyut	462	434	420	366
Sohag	617	589	366	312
Qena	666	639	285	231
Luxor	474	620	289	236
Aswan	887	842	459	510

Farthest  Nearest



* Approximate distances, Source: Google Maps.

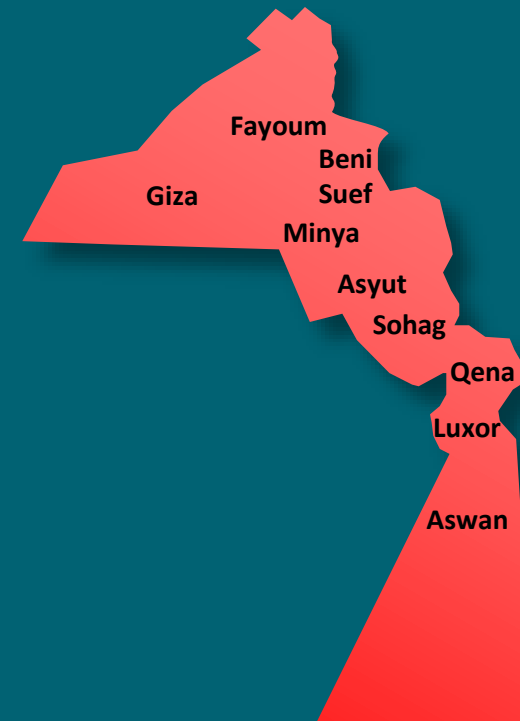
Source: Ministry of Transport.

Sections of the Guide

1. General information

2. Information about the Province

3. Detailed information about the Province's
Governorates



Giza



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

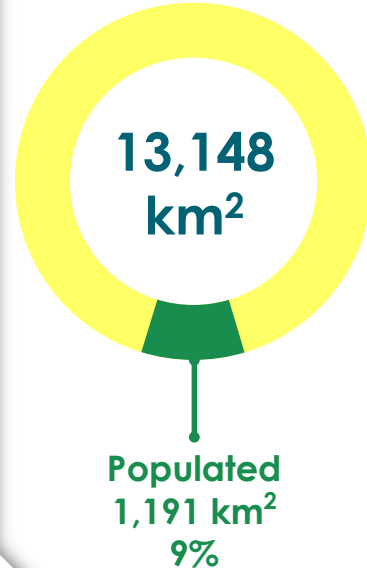




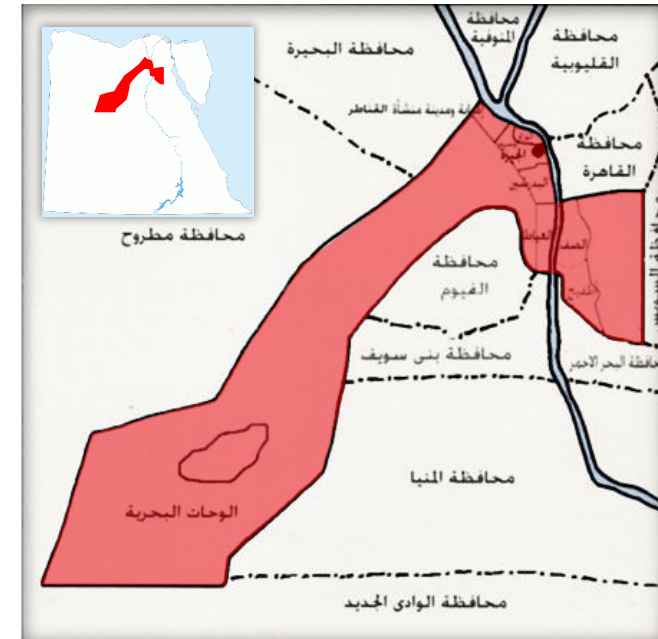
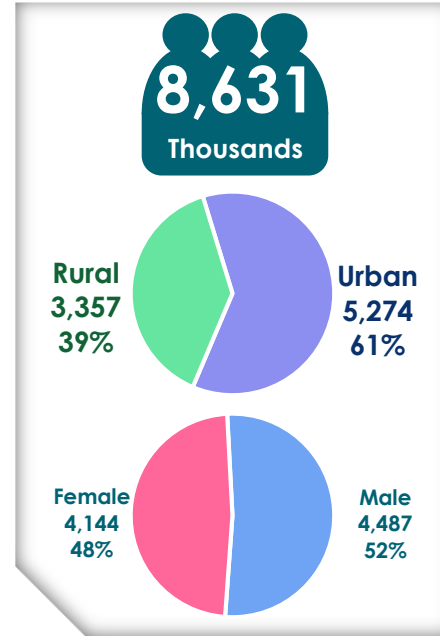
Giza

Area and Population

Area



Population



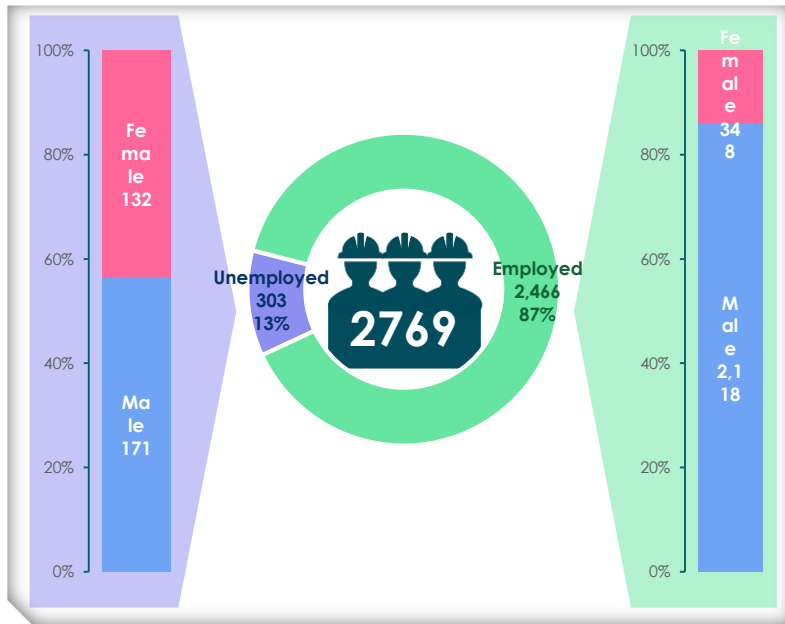
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



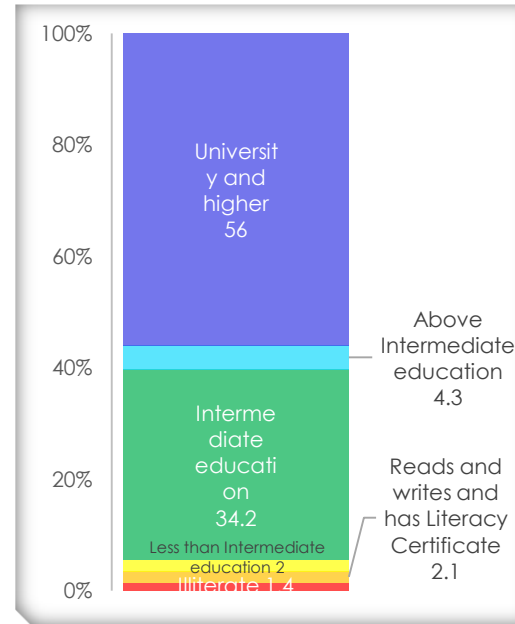
Giza

Labor Force Indicators

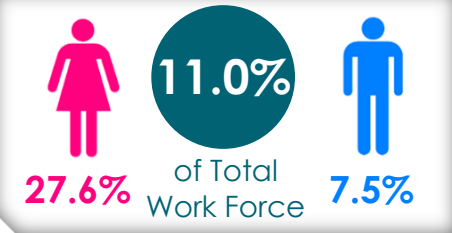
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*

N/A

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

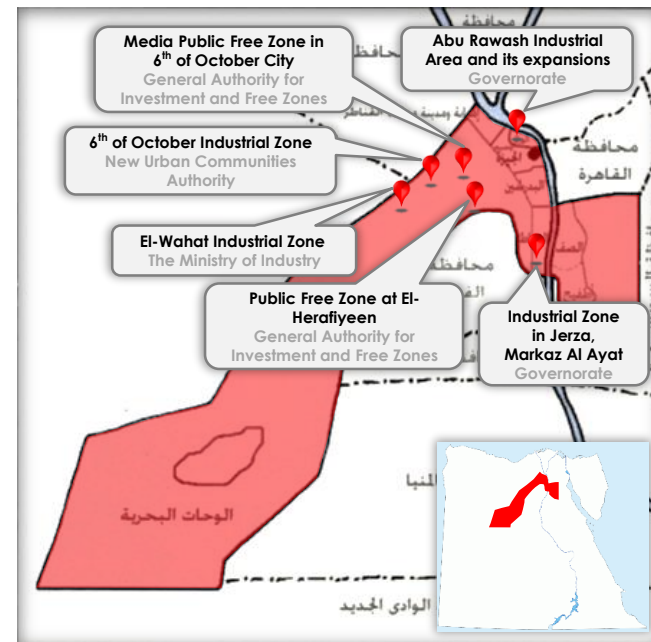
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Giza

Industrial Zones in Giza

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Abu Rawash Industrial Zone and its expansions	Governorate
2	Industrial Zone in Jerza, Markaz Al Ayat Area: 1,786 feddans Established: 2017	Governorate
3	Media Public Free Zone in 6 th of October City Area: 694 feddans Established: 2000	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
4	6 th of October Industrial Zone	New Urban Communities Authority
5	El-Wahat Industrial Zone	The Ministry of Industry
6	Public Free Zone at El-Herafiyeen Area: 124 feddans	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones





Giza

Abu Rawash Industrial Zone and its expansions

Date
Established

1992

Area

1,404 feddans

5,896,800 m²

% of Allocation

100%

Economic
Activities

Chemi...

Building
materials

Textiles &
Garments

Metallurgical

Engi...

Paper

Servi...

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

* Source: Investors' Service Office, Giza Governorate, 2016.



Giza

6th of October Industrial Zone

Date
Established

1979

Area

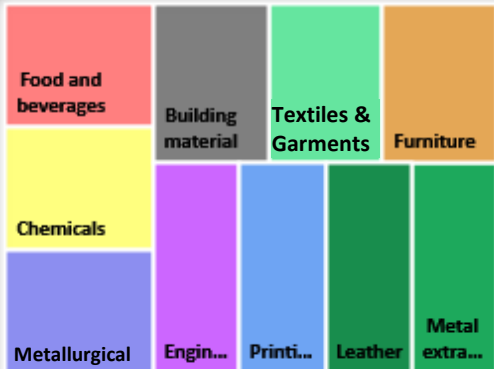
8,902 feddans

37,388,400 m²

% of Allocation

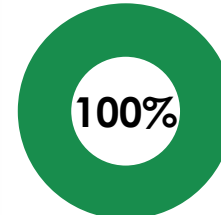
N/A

Economic
Activities

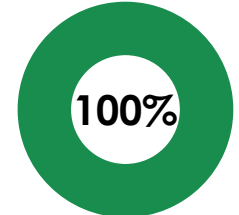


Infrastructure implementation
percentage

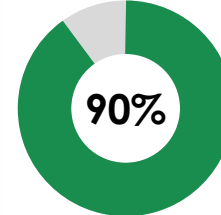
Electricity



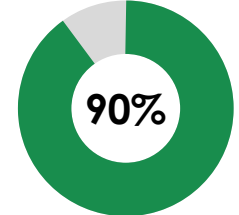
Roads



Water



Sanitation



Natural Gas



Comm.



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

* Source: New Urban Communities Authority, March 2014.



Giza

El-Wahat Industrial Zone

Date
Established

2008

Area

272,119 feddans

1,142,899,800 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

N/A

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

0%

Roads

0%

Water

0%

Sanitation

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

0%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Beni Suef



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





Area and Population

Area



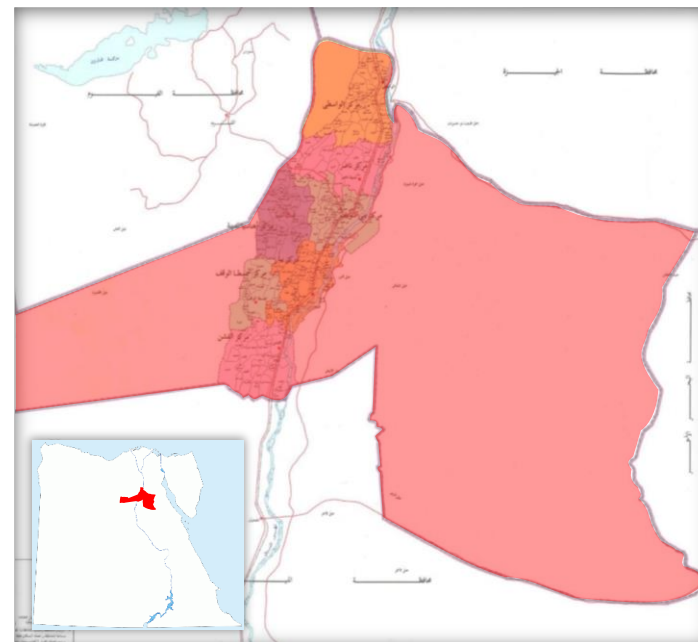
Populated
1,369 km²
12.5%

Population

3,154
Thousands

Rural 2,519 80%
Urban 634 20%

Female 1,527 48%
Male 1,626 52%



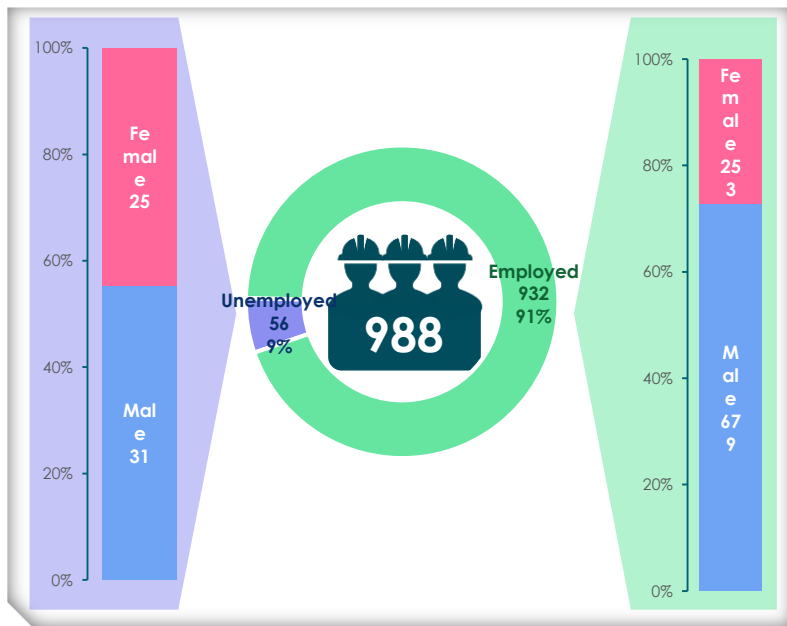
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



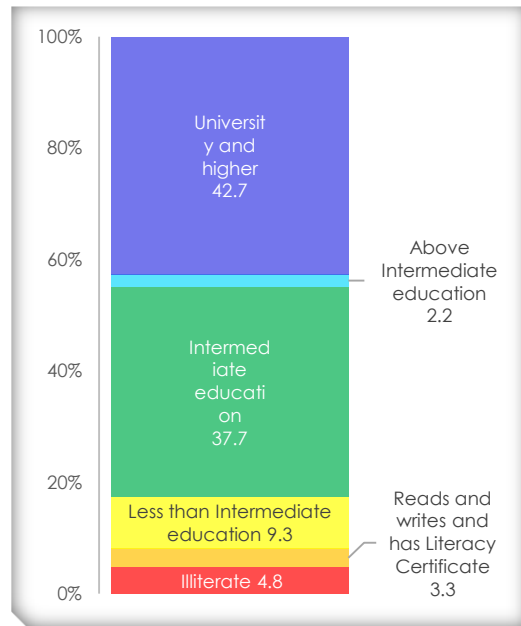
Beni
Suef

Labor Force Indicators

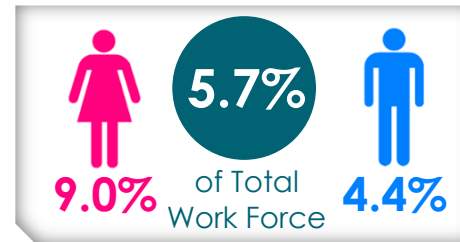
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



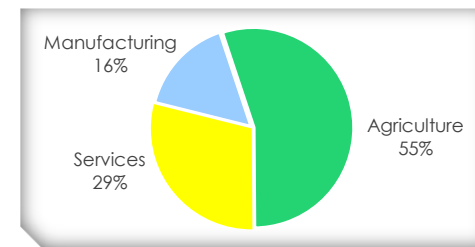
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



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

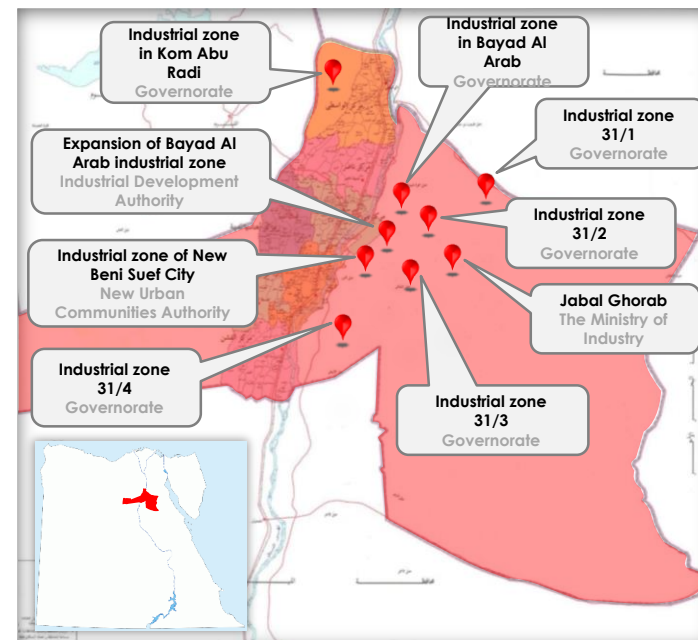
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Beni
Suef

Industrial Zones in Beni Suef

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone in Bayad Al Arab	Governorate
2	Industrial zone in Kom Abu Radi	Governorate
3	Industrial zone 31/1	Governorate
4	Industrial zone 31/2	Governorate
5	Industrial zone 31/3	Governorate
6	Industrial zone 31/4	Governorate
7	Industrial zone of New Beni Suef City	New Urban Communities Authority
8	Jabal Ghorab	The Ministry of Industry
9	Expansion of Bayad Al Arab industrial zone	Industrial Development Authority





Beni
Suef

Industrial Zone in Bayad Al Arab

Date
Established

1997

Area

736 feddans

3.091.200 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

96%

Roads

65%

Water

95%

Sanitation

95%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

70%

% of Allocation

99.3%

Economic
Activities

Food
and
bevera...

Metal...

Building
material

Textiles &
Garments

Chemic...

Wood

Engine...

Paper

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Beni
Suef

Industrial Zone in Kom Abu Radi

Date
Established

1997

Area

799 feddans

3,355,800 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

46%

Water

72%

Sanitation

95%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

90%

% of Allocation

91.5%

Economic
Activities

Food
and
bevera...

Metal...

Textiles &
Garments

Engine...

Chemic...

Wood

Paper

Metal
extrac...

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Beni
Suef

Industrial Zone 31/1

Date
Established

2000

Area

6,428 feddans

26,999,700 m²

% of Allocation

21.3%

Economic
Activities

Heavy
industries

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Water

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Natural Gas

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Roads

N/A

Sanitation

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Comm.

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Beni
Suef

Industrial Zone 31/2

Date
Established

2000

Area

3,571 feddans

14.998.200 m²

% of Allocation

12.5%

Economic
Activities

Heavy
industries

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Water

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Natural Gas

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Roads

N/A

Sanitation

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Comm.

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Beni
Suef

Industrial Zone 31/3

Date
Established

2000

Area

2,976 feddans

12,500,040 m²

% of Allocation

9%

Economic
Activities

Heavy
industries

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Water

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Natural Gas

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Roads

N/A

Sanitation

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Comm.

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Beni
Suef

Industrial Zone 31/4

Date
Established

2000

Area

2,857 feddans

11,999,400 m²

% of Allocation

31%

Economic
Activities

Heavy
industries

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Roads

N/A

Water

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Sanitation

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Natural Gas

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Comm.

Investor
bears cost
of utilities

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Beni
Suef

Industrial zone of New Beni Suef City

Date
Established

1986

Area

1,260 feddans

5.292.000 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

N/A

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Food
and
bevera...

Metallurgical

Wood

Chemic...

Buildi...
mate...

Textiles &
Garments

Engin...

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Beni
Suef

Jabal Ghorab industrial zone

Date
Established

2008

Area

161,374 feddans

677,770,800 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

N/A

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

0%

Roads

0%

Water

0%

Sanitation

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

0%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

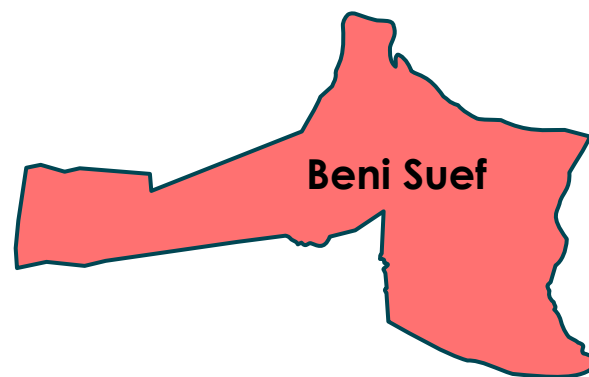


Beni
Suez

Challenges

Challenges = Investment
opportunities

- Shortage of collection and management of solid waste in the governorate.
- Slums lacking basic services and facilities.
- Lack of attention to small and environmental industries serving tourism and tourists.
- Not capitalizing on the competitive advantage of the governorate for its proximity to marketing centers in Greater Cairo.
- Waste of agricultural waste rather than benefiting thereof.
- Lack of qualified labor to work in the industrial sector.



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

Fayoum

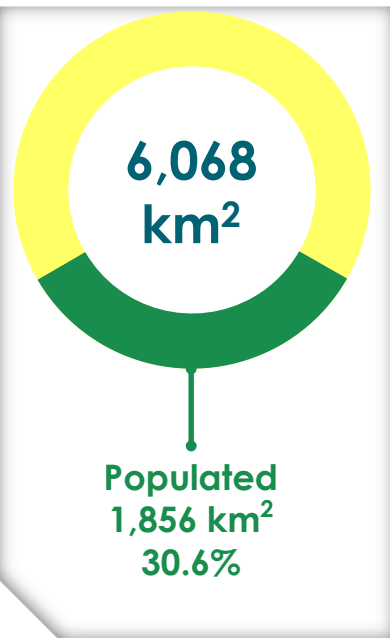


- Area and Population
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Infrastructure
- Challenges

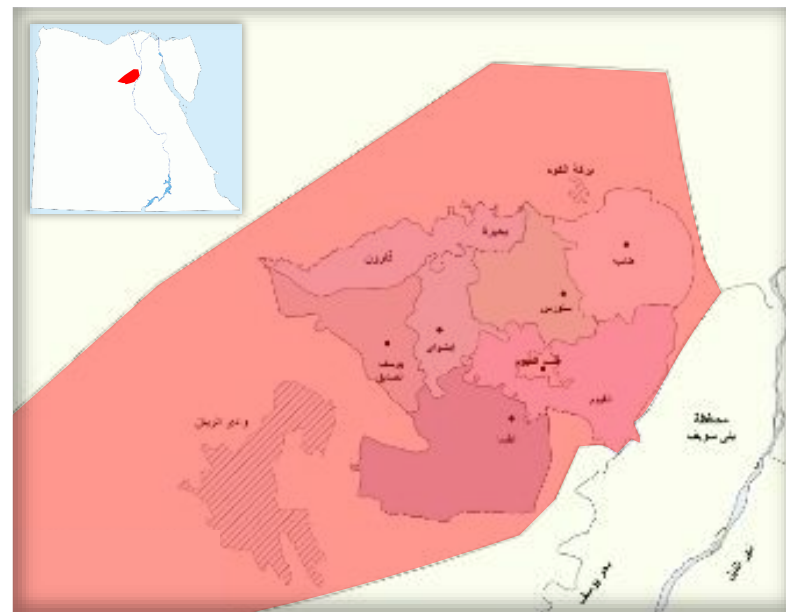
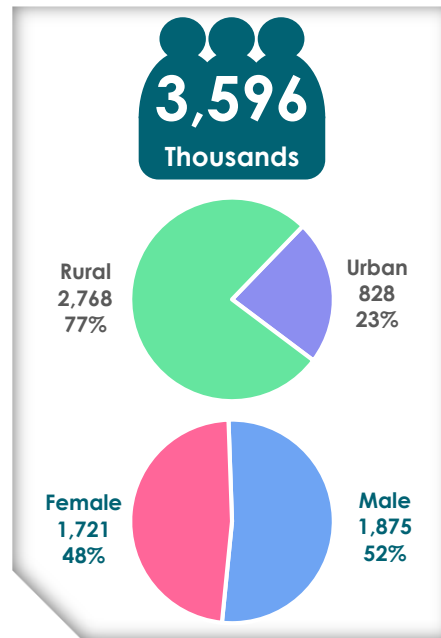


Area and Population

Area



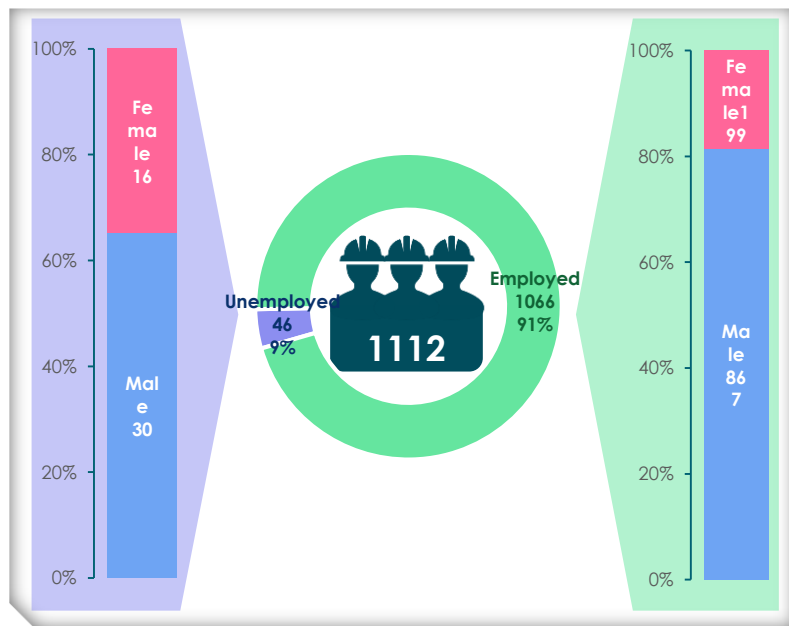
Population



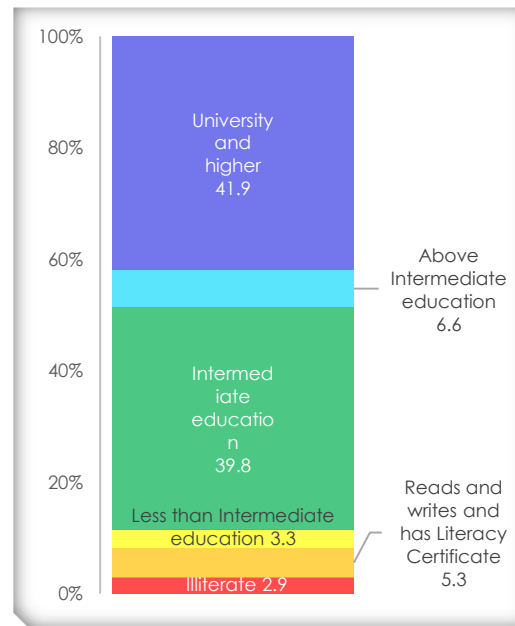
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

Labor Force Indicators

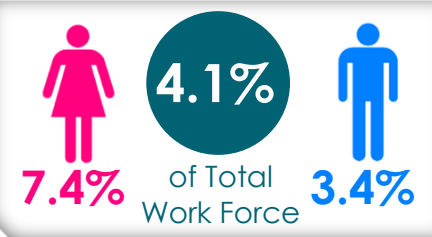
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



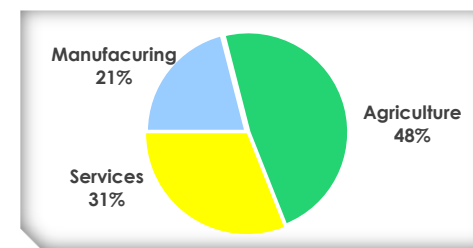
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*

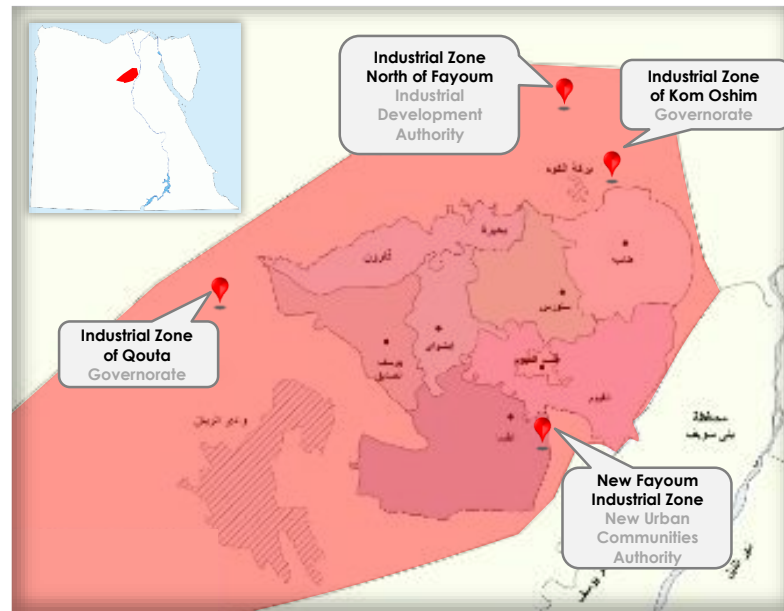


Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

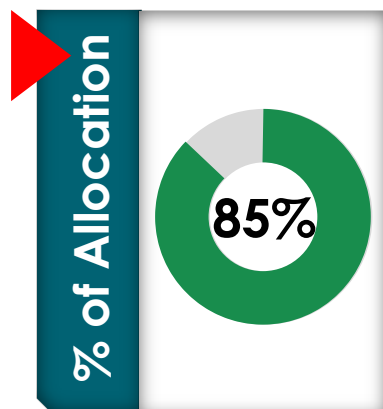
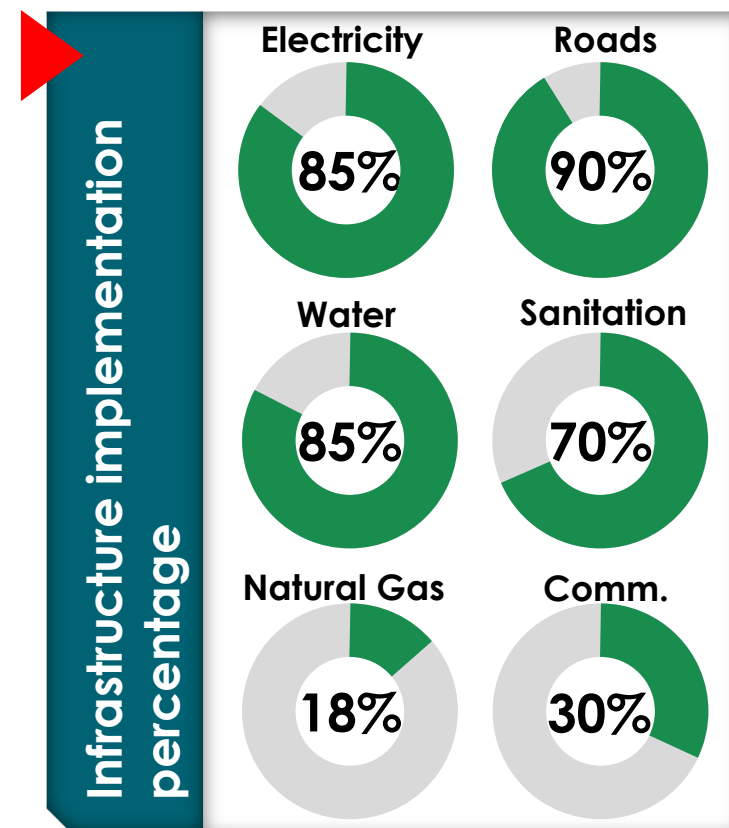
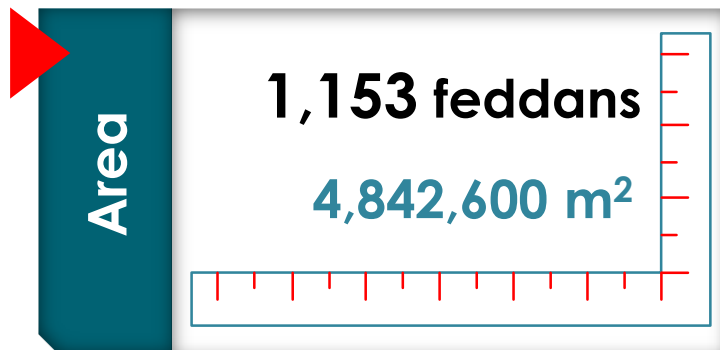
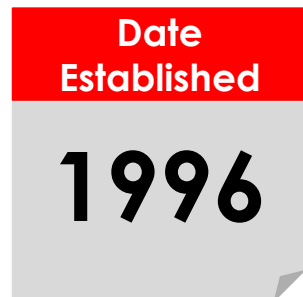
*Source: Ministry of Investment.

Industrial Zones in Fayoum

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial Zone of Kom Oshim	Governorate
2	Industrial Zone of Qouta	Governorate
3	New Fayoum Industrial Zone	New Urban Communities Authority
4	Industrial Zone North of Fayoum	Industrial Development Authority



Industrial Zone of Kom Oshim



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Industrial zone of Qouta

Date
Established

1998

Area

2,000 feddans

8,400,000 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

N/A

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

0%

Roads

0%

Water

0%

Sanitation

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

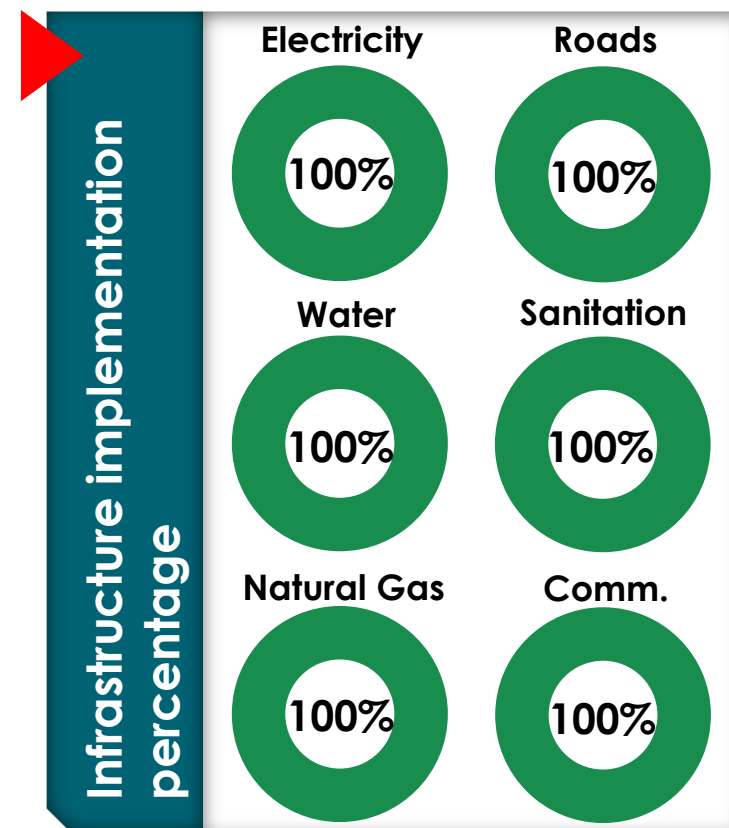
0%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

New Fayoum industrial zone

Date Established
2000

Area
٨٤ feddans
351,043 m²



% of Allocation
N/A

Economic Activities
N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.
Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

* Source: New Urban Communities Authority, 2014.

Industrial zone north of Fayoum

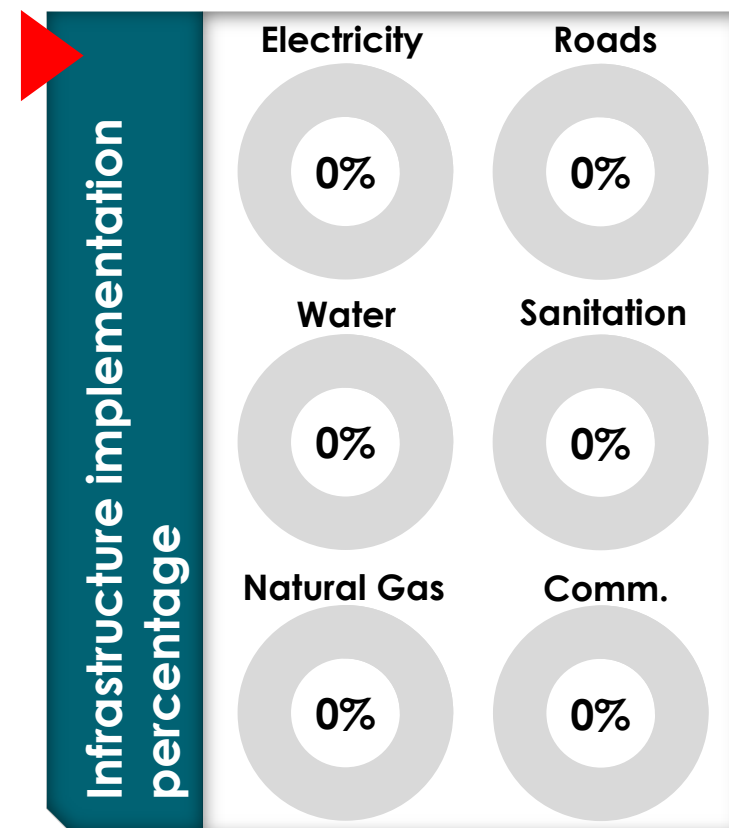
**Date
Established**

2010

Area

7,872 feddans

33,062,400 m²



% of Allocation

N/A

**Economic
Activities**

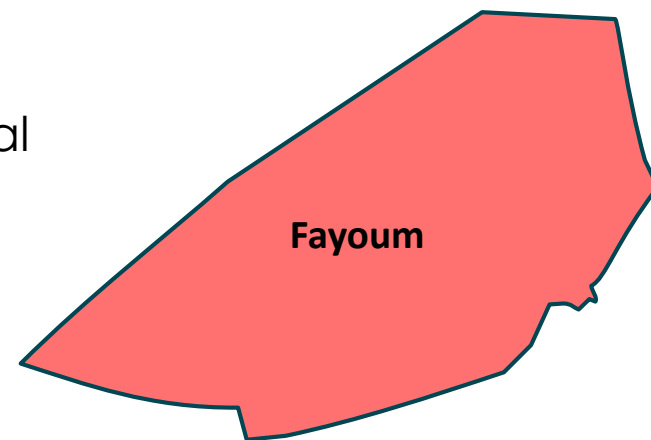
N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Lack of drainage system for excess water.
- Deterioration of agricultural land productivity.
- Lack of investment allocated to agricultural development.
- Weak investment in the tourism sector and tourism services.
- Low technical level of workers in manufacturing.
- Limited capacity.



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

Minya



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

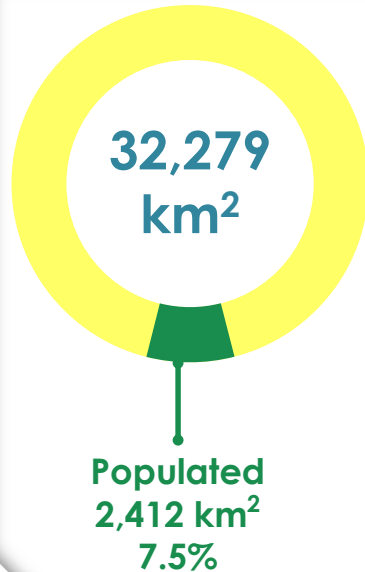




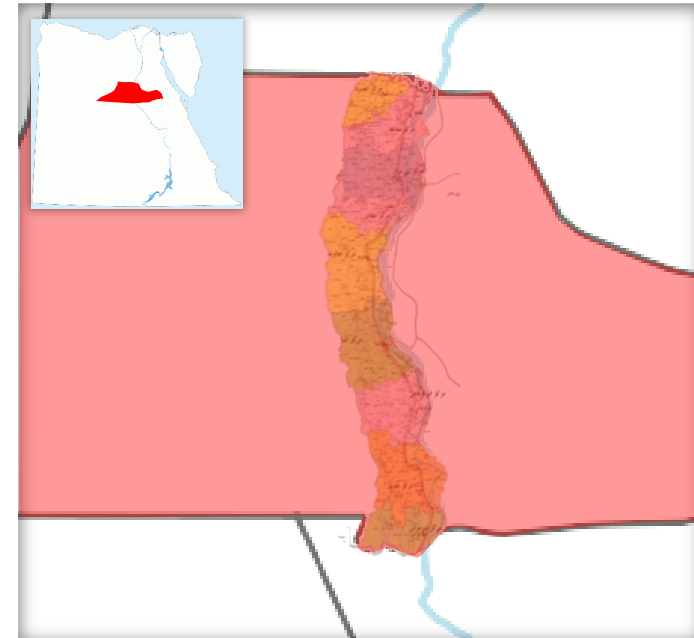
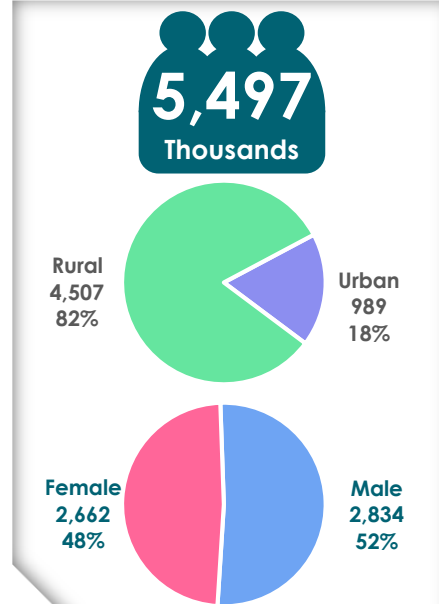
Minya

Area and Population

Area



Population



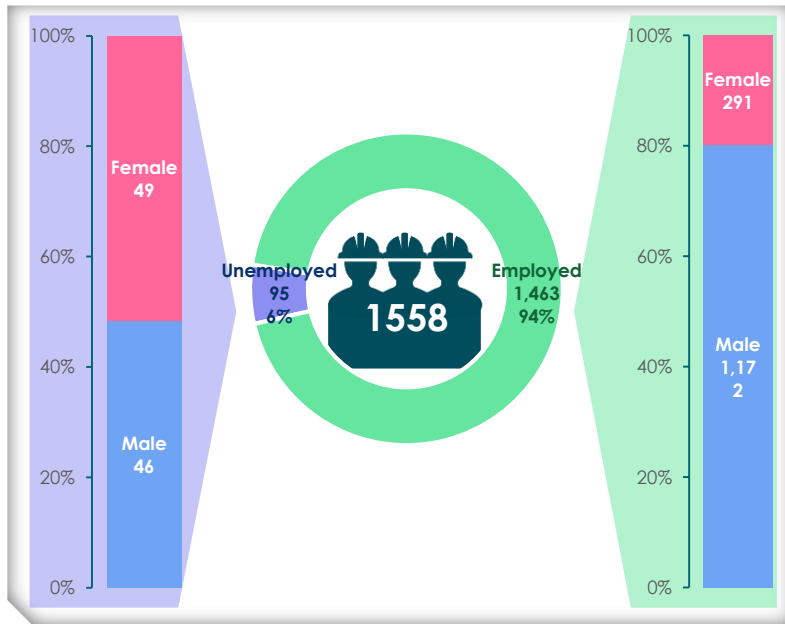
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



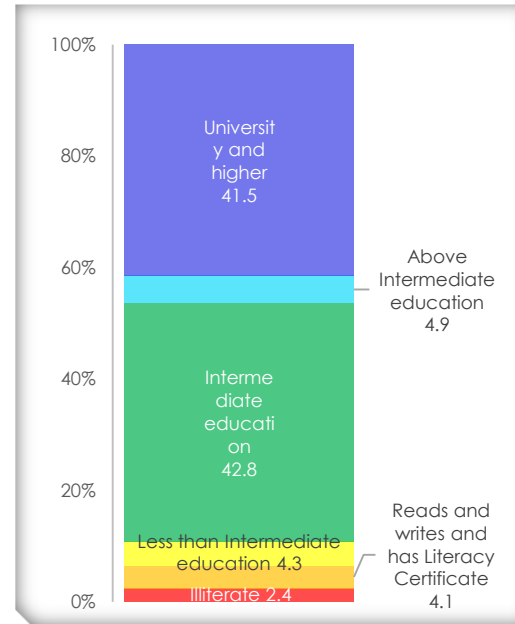
Minya

Labor Force Indicators

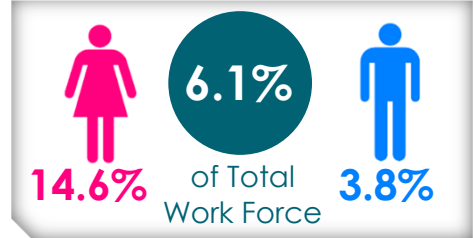
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



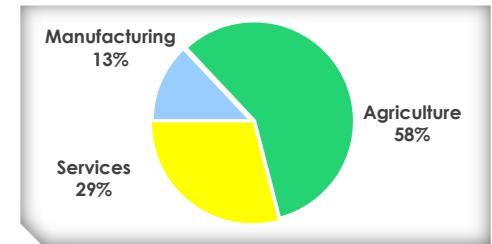
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



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

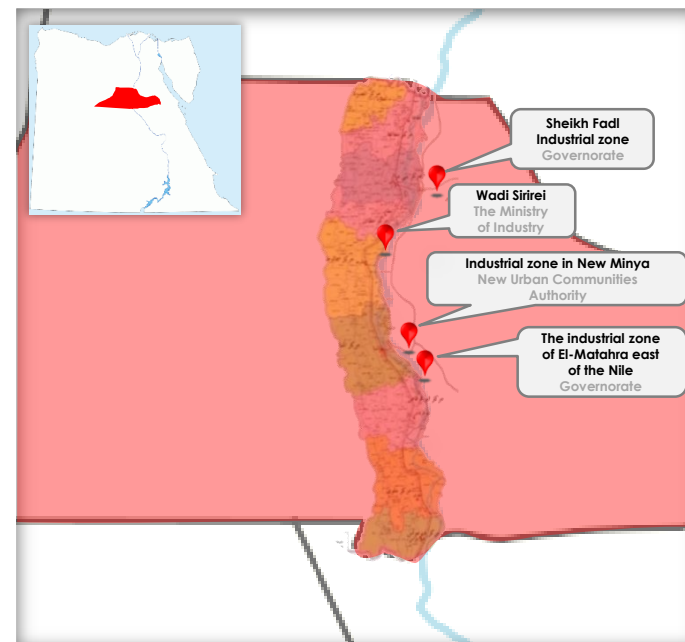
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Minya

Industrial zones in Minya

#	Name	Affiliation
1	The industrial zone of El-Matahra east of the Nile	Governorate
2	Industrial zone in New Minya	New Urban Communities Authority
3	Wadi Sirirei	The Ministry of Industry
4	Sheikh Fadl industrial zone	Governorate
5	Public free zone Area: 306 feddans Established: 2012	General Authority for Investment and Free zones





Minya

The industrial zone of El-Matahra east of the Nile

Date
Established

1994

Area

2,215 feddans

9.303.000 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

100%

Economic
Activities

Food
and
bevera...

Metallurgical

Building
material

Chemic...

Textiles &
Garments

Furni...

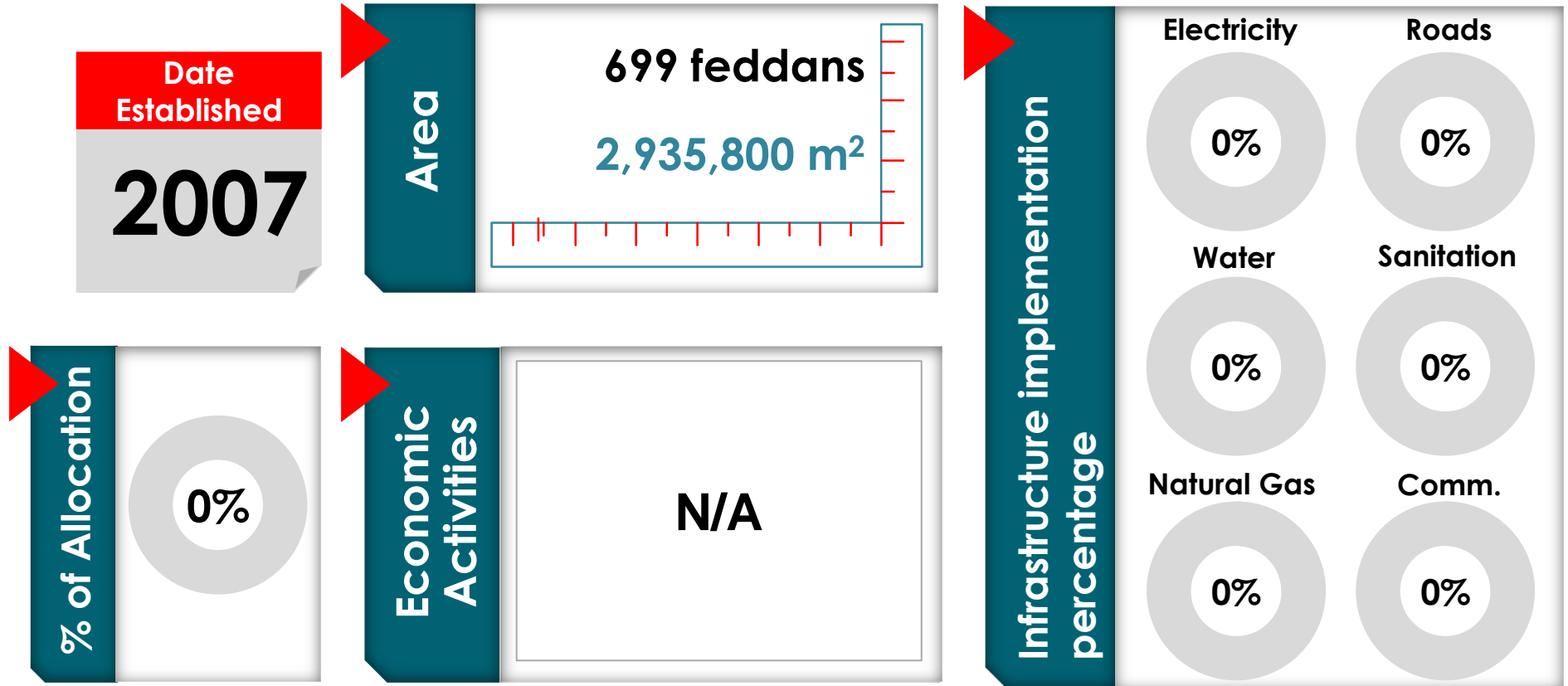
Engin...

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Minya

Expansions of the industrial zone in EL-Matahra



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Minya

Industrial zone in New Minya

Date
Established

1986

Area

69 feddans

289,800 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Building
material

Textiles &
Garments

Chemicals

Furniture

Leather

Metallurgical

Engineer...

Metal
extraction

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Minya

Industrial zone of Wadi Sirirei

Date
Established

2008

Area

22,676 feddans

95,240,880 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

N/A

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

0%

Roads

0%

Water

0%

Sanitation

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

0%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

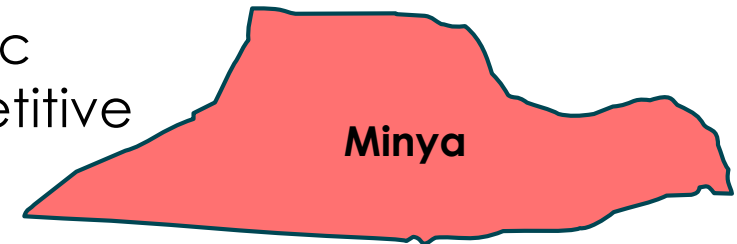


Minya

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Erosion of agricultural land (urban sprawl).
- Weak urban environment in both urban and rural areas.
- Lack of diversification of economic activities and waste of the competitive advantage of the governorate.
- Limited capacity of existing urban communities.
- Unplanned industrial growth.



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

Asyut



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

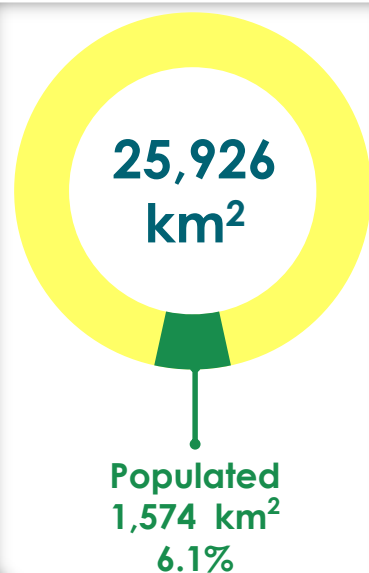




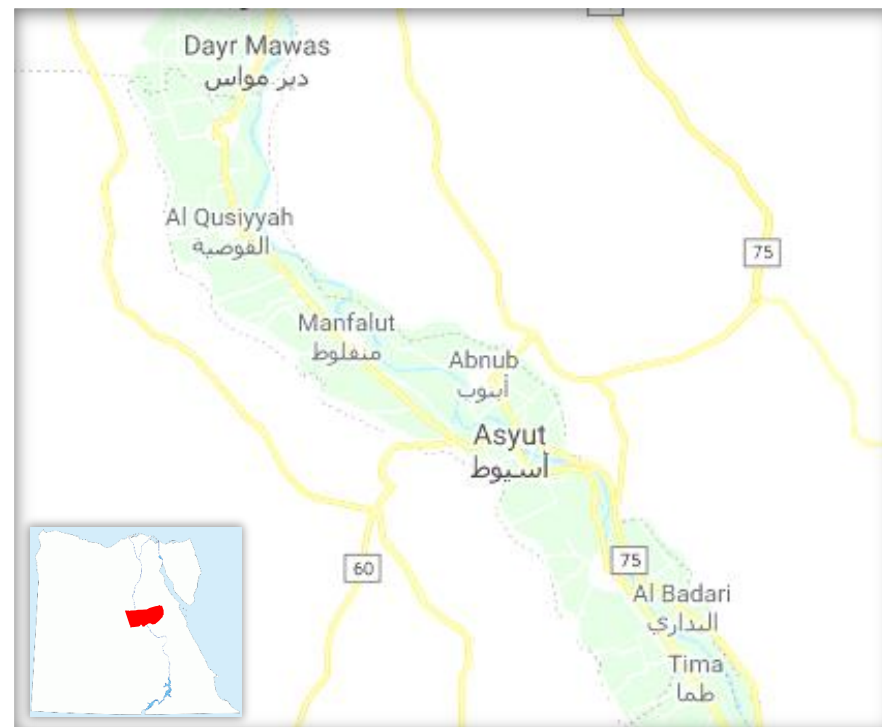
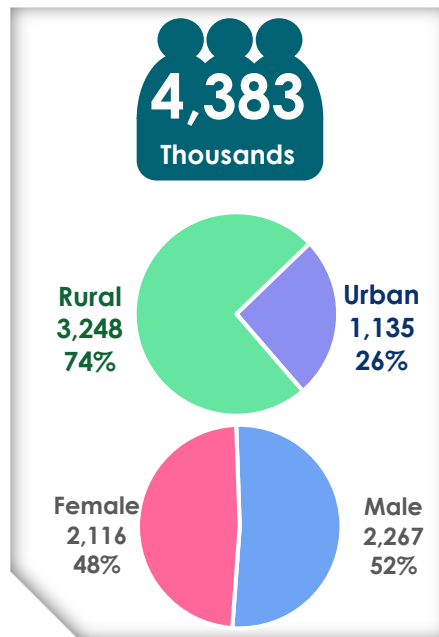
Asyut

Area and Population

Area



Population



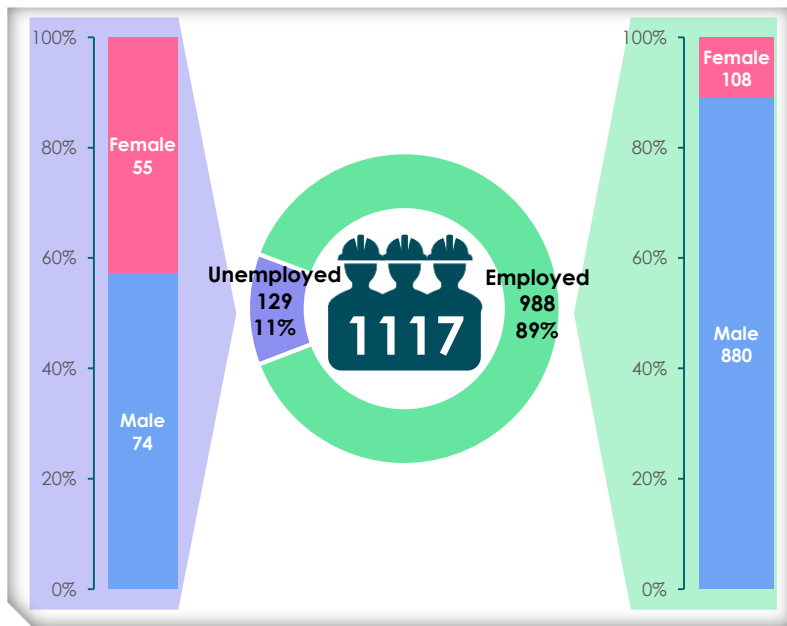
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



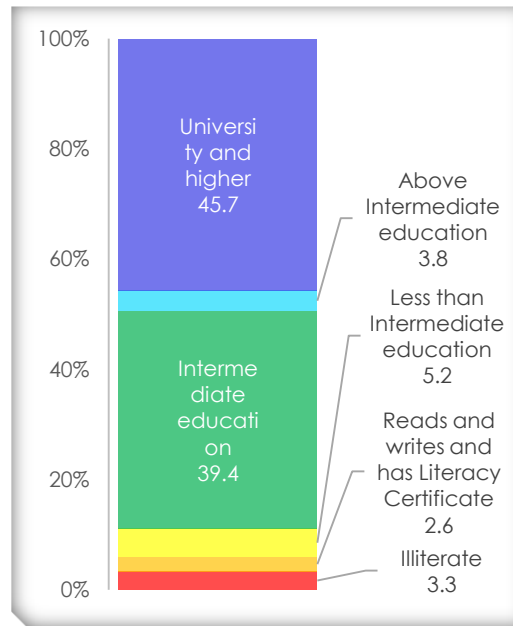
Asyut

Labor Force Indicators

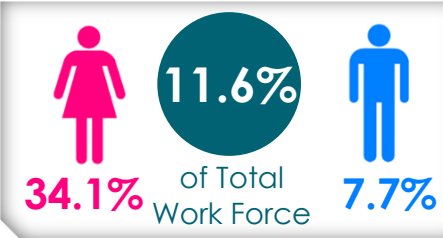
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



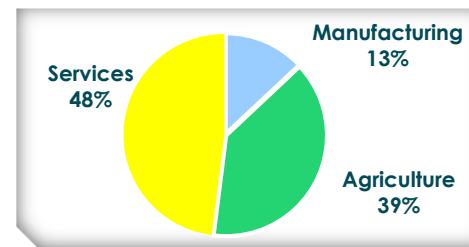
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



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

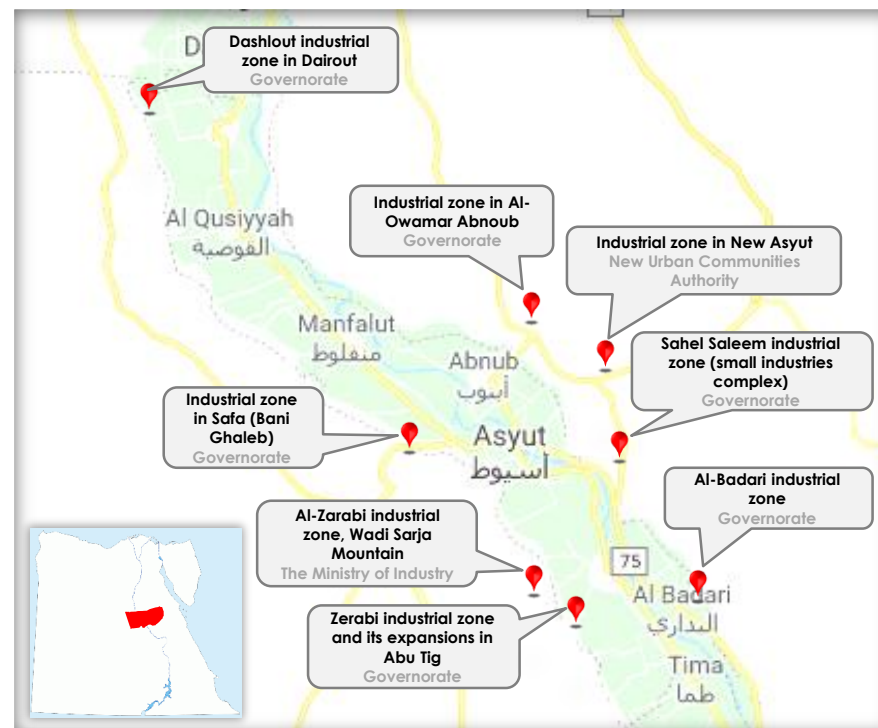
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Asyut

Industrial zones in Asyut

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone in Al-Owamar Abnoub	Governorate
2	Zerabi industrial zone and its expansions in Abu Tig	Governorate
3	Industrial zone in Safa (Bani Ghaleb)	Governorate
4	Sahel Saleem industrial zone (small industries complex)	Governorate
5	Dashlout industrial zone in Dairout	Governorate
6	Al-Badari industrial zone	Governorate
7	Industrial zone in New Asyut	New Urban Communities Authority
8	Al-Zarabi industrial zone, Wadi Sarja Mountain	The Ministry of Industry





Asyut

Industrial zone in Al-Owamar Abnoub

Date
Established

1994

Area

614 feddans

2,578,800 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

65%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

94%

Economic
Activities



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Asyut

Zarabi Industrial zone and its expansions in Abu Tig

Date
Established

1994

Area

35 feddans

147,000 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

89%

Roads

62%

Water

84%

Sanitation

2%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

80%

% of Allocation

100%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Textiles &
Garments

Chemicals

Engineering

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Asyut

Industrial zone in Safa (Bani Ghaleb)

Date
Established

1994

Area

424 feddans

1,780,800 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

94%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

100%

% of Allocation

94%

Economic
Activities

Food and
bevera...

Wood

Building
material

Chemic...

Textiles &
Garments

Engine...

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Asyut

Sahel Saleem Industrial Zone (Small Industries Complex)

Date
Established

1997

Area

48 feddans

201,600 m²

% of Allocation

100%

Economic
Activities

Food and
bevera...

Wood

Building
material

Chemic...

Textile

Engine...

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Source: Industrial Development Authority,
January 2018.



Asyut

Dashlout industrial zone in Dairout

Date
Established

1997

Area

109 feddan

457,800 m²

% of Allocation

48%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Metal

Textile

Chemical

Furniture

Engineering

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

52%

Water

29%

Natural Gas

N/A

Roads

14%

Sanitation

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Asyut

Al-Badari industrial zone

Date
Established

1998

Area

40 feddans

168,000 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Dedicated to small
craft industries

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

Utilities are
underway

Roads

Utilities are
underway

Water

Utilities are
underway

Sanitation

Utilities are
underway

Natural Gas

Utilities are
underway

Comm.

Utilities are
underway

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Asyut

Industrial zone in New Asyut

Date
Established

2000

Area

472 feddans

1,981,350 m²

% of Allocation

37%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Metal...

Building
material

Chemicals

Engineering

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: New Urban Communities
Authority, 2016.



Asyut

Al-Zarabi industrial zone, Wadi Sarja Mountain

Date
Established

2013

Area

261 feddans

1,091,460 m²

% of Allocation

100%

Economic
Activities

N/A

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

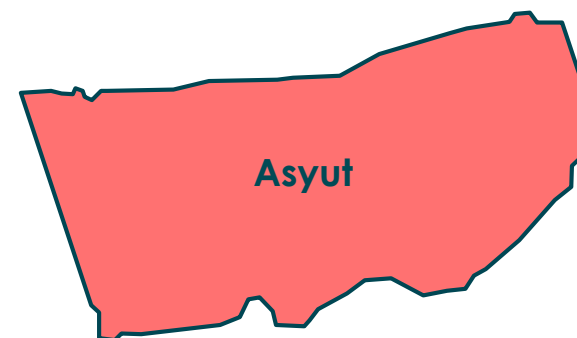


Asyut

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Non-utilization of agricultural waste.
- High rates of fertilizer and pesticide use.
- Low efficiency of some irrigation and drainage facilities, and non-compliance with modern irrigation methods.
- Weak tourist service infrastructure in tourist areas and weak tourism advertising and marketing.
- Lack of tourist programs to link the tourist areas in the governorate with other governorates.
- Poor level of the road network leads to a low demand for tourist attractions.
- There are no luxury hotels in the governorate.
- Not benefiting from the elements of rural tourism in a way that benefits and supports archaeological and historical tourism.
- Weak basic infrastructure and infrastructure in quarries.
- Non-diversification of mining activities and limiting them to building materials.
- Weak economic value of building materials compared to other mining materials.



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

Sohag



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





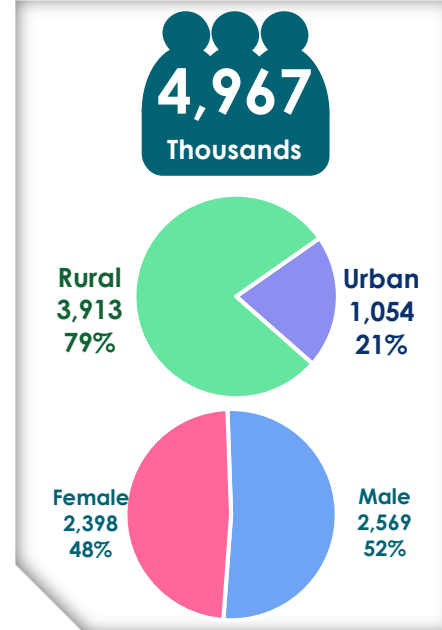
Sohag

Area and Population

Area



Population



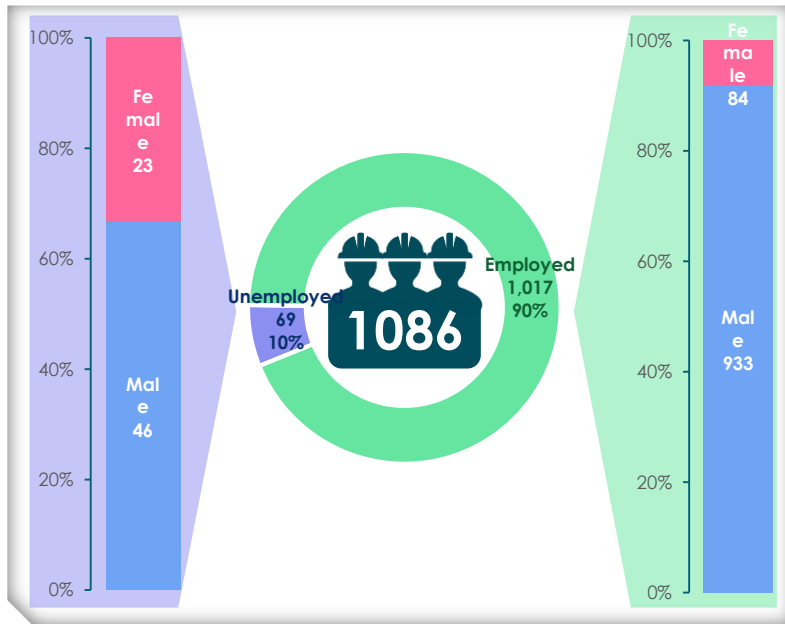
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



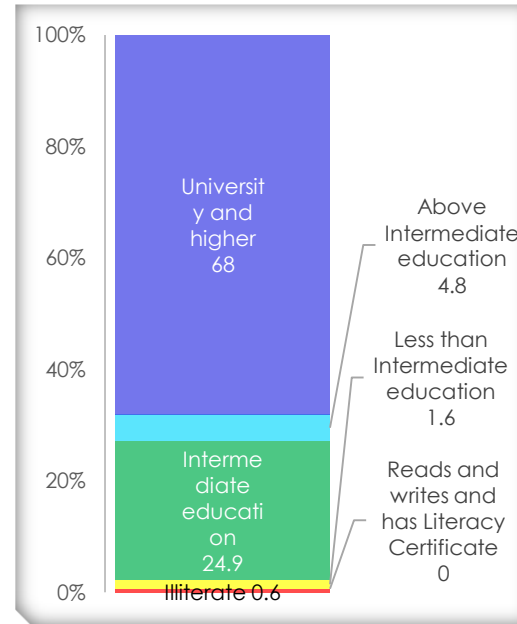
Sohag

Labor Force Indicators

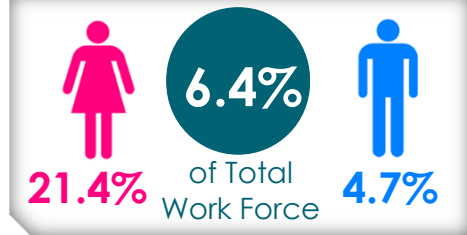
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*

N/A

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

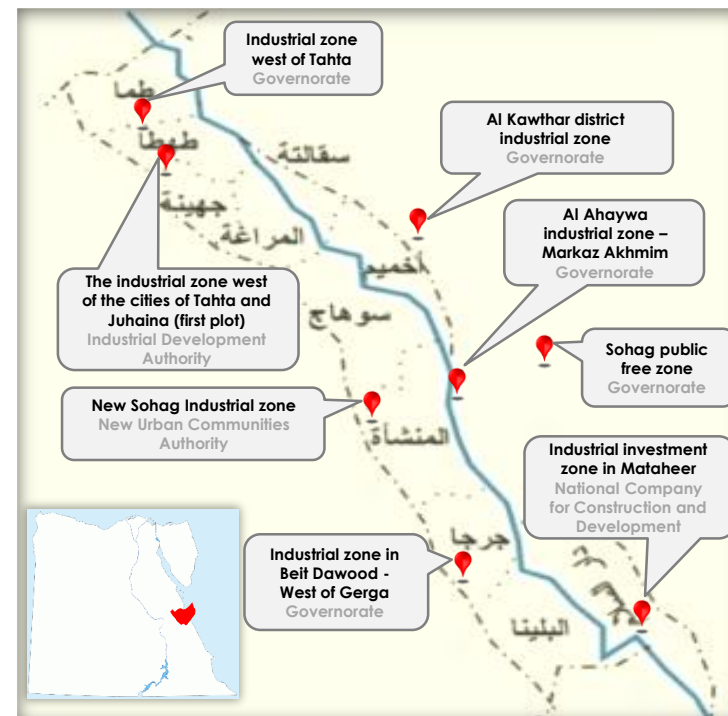
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Sohag

Industrial zones in Sohag

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Al Kawthar district industrial zone	Governorate
2	Al Ahaywa industrial zone – Markaz Akhmim	Governorate
3	Industrial zone in Beit Dawood - West of Gerga	Governorate
4	Industrial zone west of Tahta	Governorate
5	New Sohag industrial zone	New Urban Communities Authority
6	Industrial investment zone in Mataheer Area: 5.278 feddans Established: 2008	National Company for Construction and Development
7	The industrial zone west of the cities of Tahta and Juhina (first plot) Area: 515 feddans Established: 2017	Industrial Development Authority
8	The industrial zone in the west of the cities of Tahta and Juhaina (the second plot) Area: 1010 feddans Established: 2017	Industrial Development Authority
9	Sohag public free zone Area: 5.278 feddans	Governorate





Sohag

Al Kawthar district industrial zone

Date
Established

1993

Area

500 feddans

2,100,000 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

80%

Roads

90%

Water

90%

Sanitation

95%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

% of Allocation

15%

Economic
Activities

Food and
bevera...

Metal...

Building
material

Chemi...

Textiles &
Garments

Leather

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Sohag

Al Ahaywa industrial zone

Date
Established

2000

Area

250 feddans

1,050,000 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

50%

Roads

40%

Water

60%

Sanitation

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

% of Allocation

40%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Metal...

Building
material

Chemicals

Textiles &
Garments

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Sohag

Industrial zone in Beit Dawood - west of Gerga

Date
Established

2000

Area

1,086 feddans

4,561,200 m²

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

75%

Roads

100%

Water

85%

Sanitation

96%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

% of Allocation

60%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Metal...

Building
material

Chemicals

Textiles &
Garments

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Sohag

Industrial zone west of Tahta

Date
Established

2000

Area

912 feddans

3,830,400 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Food and
bevera...

Metal...

Wood

Chemic...

Textiles &
Garments

Furniture

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

50%

Roads

60%

Water

100%

Sanitation

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Source: Sohag Governorate Investors' Service Office.



Sohag

New Sohag industrial zone

Date
Established

2000

Area

97 feddans

407,400 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Metal...

Building
material

Chemicals

Textiles &
Garments

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: New Urban Communities Authority, 2016.



Sohag

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Absence of waste water drainage systems in some old and new lands.
- Low efficiency of some irrigation and drainage facilities, and non-compliance with modern irrigation methods.
- Lack of employment in non-agricultural economic activities.
- Lack of investment in the manufacturing sector and the current lack of expansion.
- Low productivity efficiency.
- Weak tourist service infrastructure in tourist areas.
- Weak advertising and tourism marketing.
- Weak road network.



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

Qena



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





Qena

Area and Population

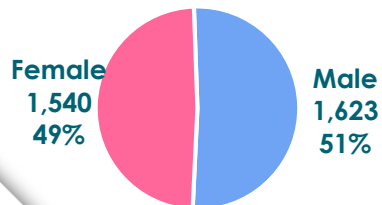
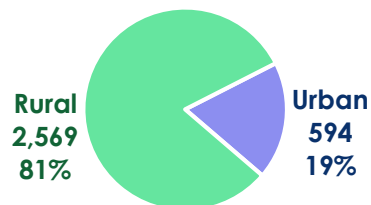
Area



Populated
1,741 km²
16,1%

Population

3,163
Thousands



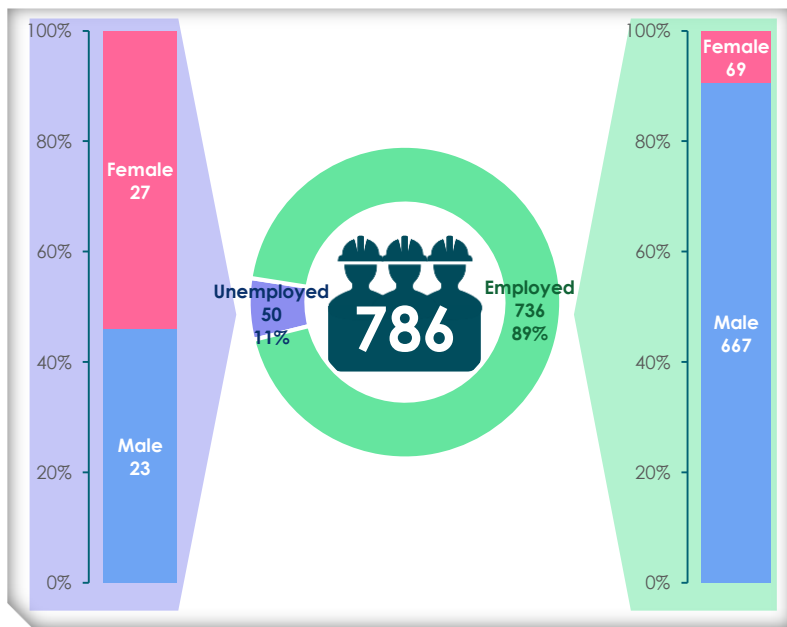
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



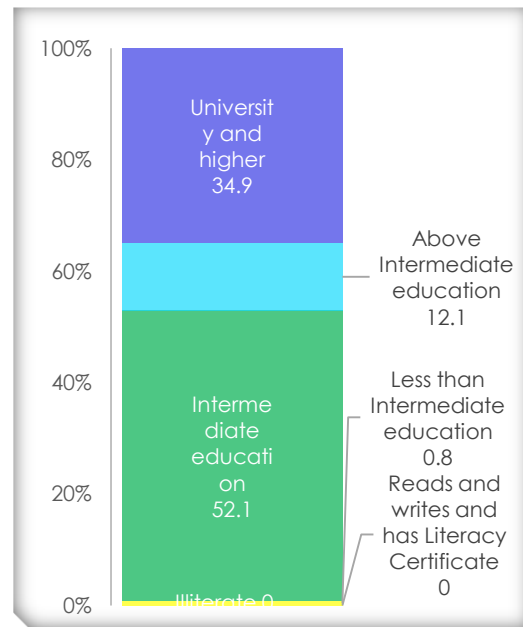
Qena

Labor Force Indicators

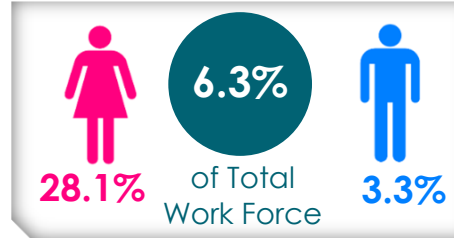
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



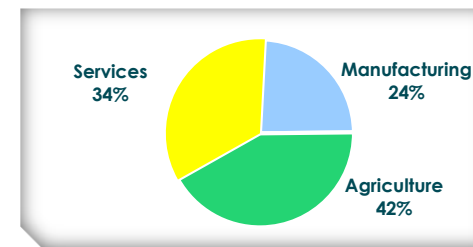
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*

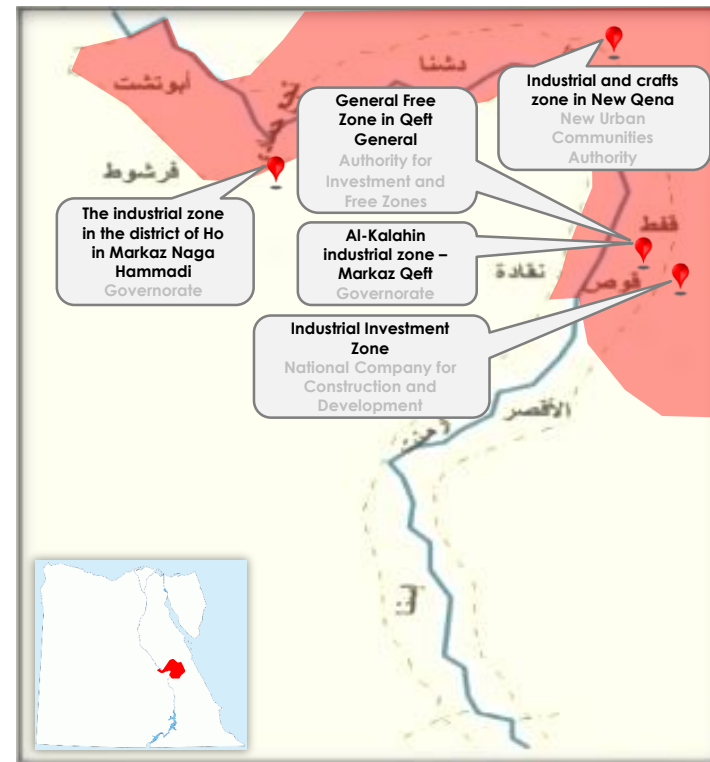


Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

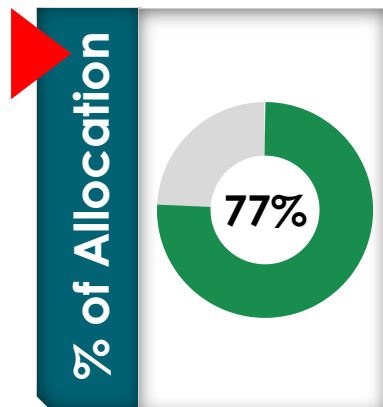
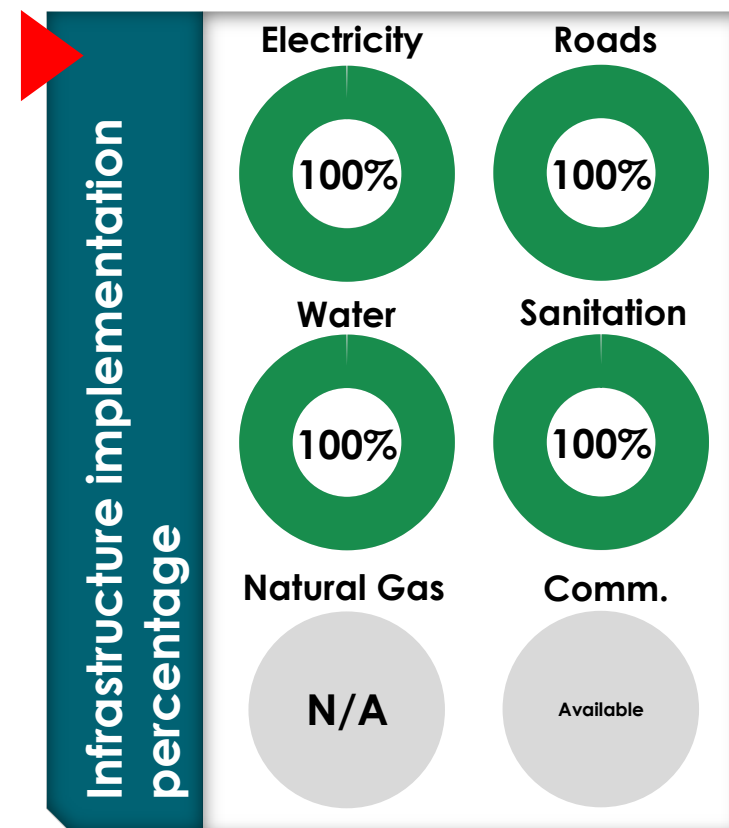
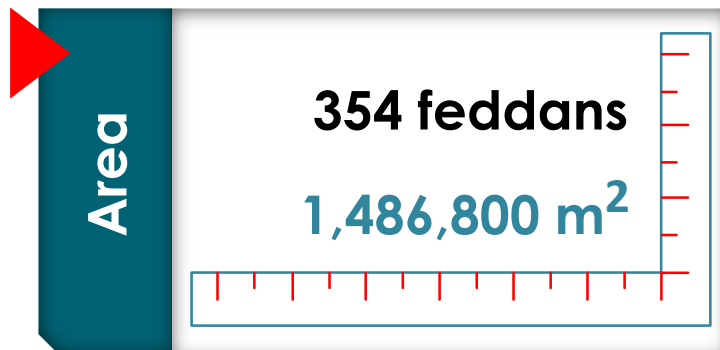
*Source: Ministry of Investment.

Industrial zones in Qena

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Al-Kalahin industrial zone – Markaz Qeft	Governorate
2	The industrial zone in the district of Ho in Markaz Naga Hammadi	Governorate
3	Public free zone in Qeft	General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
4	Industrial and crafts zone in New Qena Area: 618 feddans Established: 2000	New Urban Communities Authority
5	Industrial investment zone Area: 60.530 feddans Established: 2008	National Company for Construction and Development



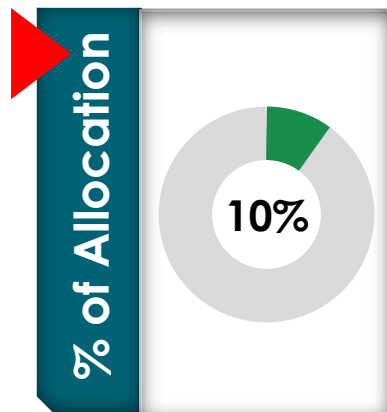
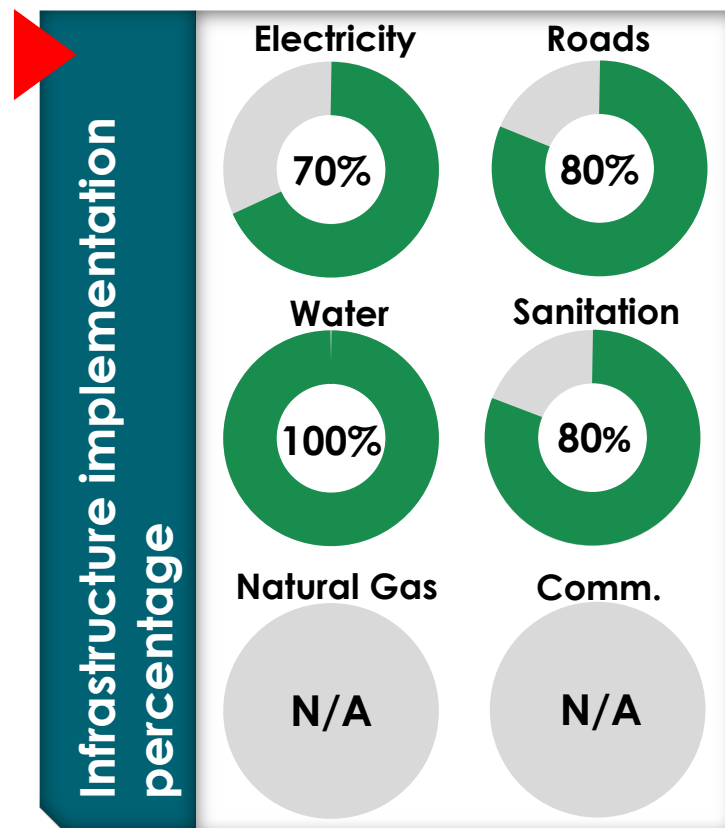
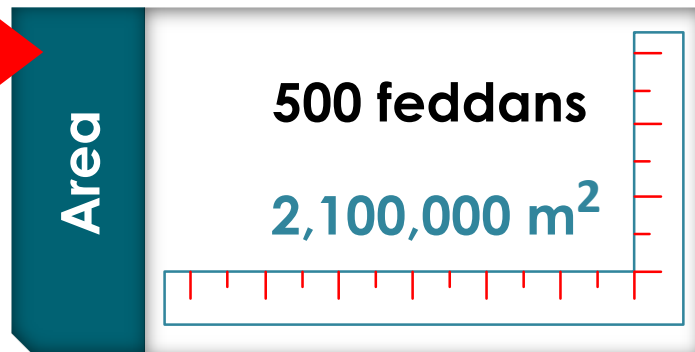
Al-Kalahin industrial zone – Markaz Qeft



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Source: Qena Governorate Investors' Service Office, January 2016.

The industrial zone in the district of Ho in Naga Hammadi



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

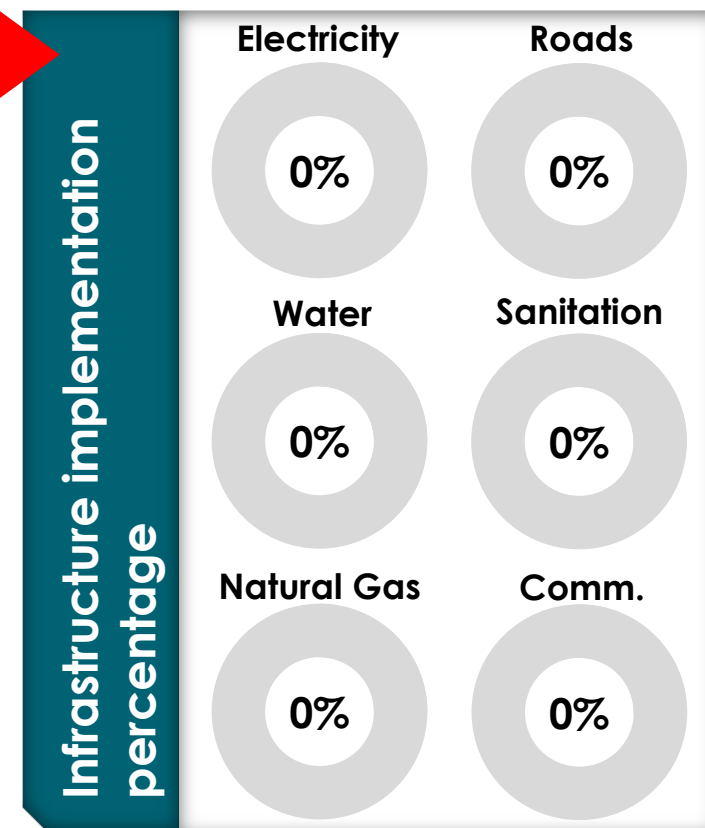
The industrial zone in the district of Ho in Naga Hammadi - Expansions

Date Established
2017

Area
277.4 feddans
1,165,080 m²

% of Allocation
N/A

Economic Activities
N/A



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Public Free Zone in Qeft

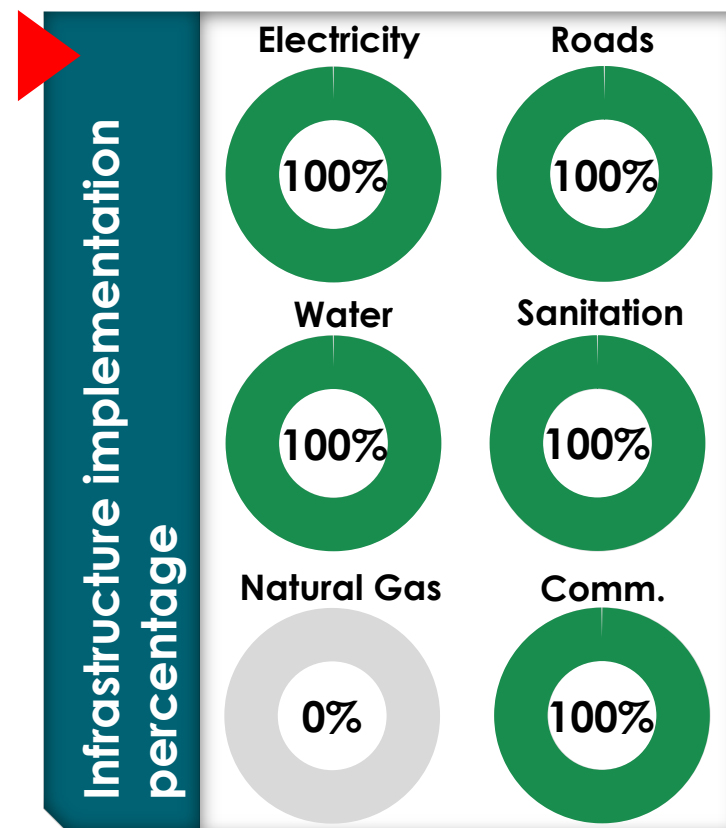
Date Established
2005

Area
216 feddans
907,200 m²

% of Allocation
N/A

Economic Activities

Food and beverages	Furniture	Mining	Non-Industrial (Petroleum & Charcoal)
Chemical	Engineering	Renewable Energy Technologies	Pharmaceutical & medical supplies



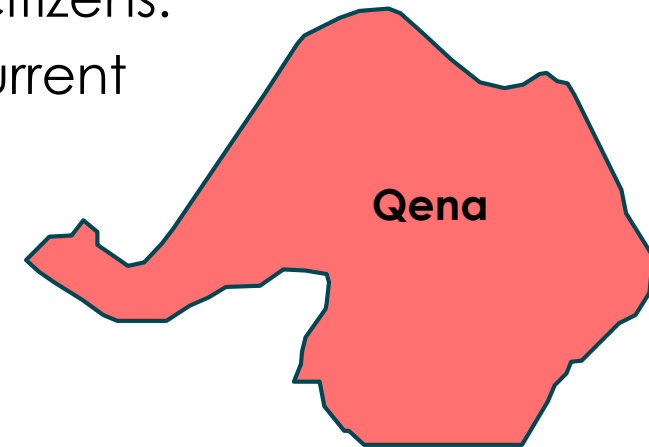
Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

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

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Lack of proper capitalization of natural resources available in the governorate.
- Poor environmental awareness among citizens.
- Inadequate environmental factors for current economic activities.
- Low productivity efficiency
- Lack of investments in manufacturing.
- Limited hotel capacity and poor tourism services.
- Low investments in the tourism sector.



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

Luxor



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





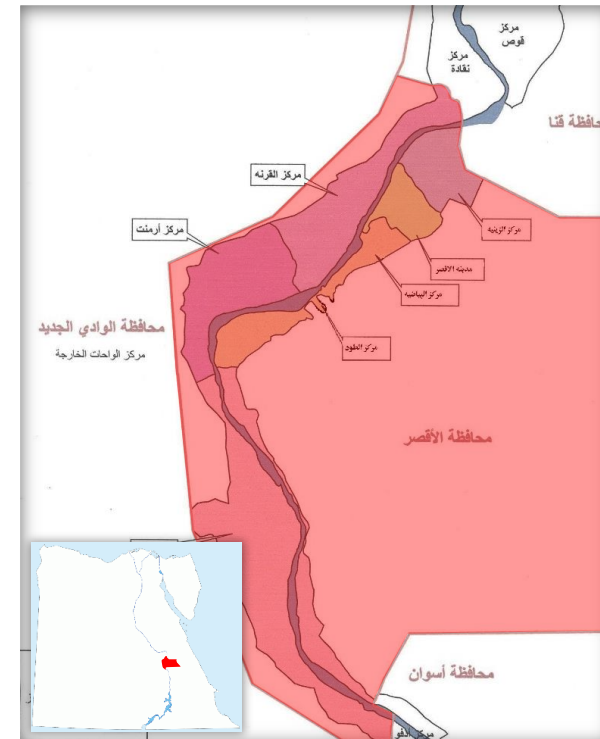
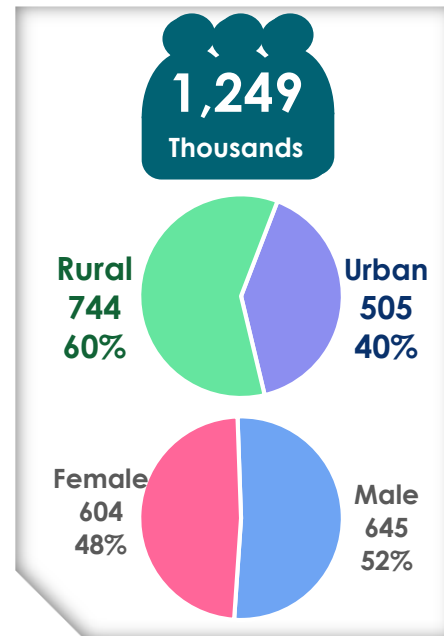
Luxor

Area and Population

Area



Population



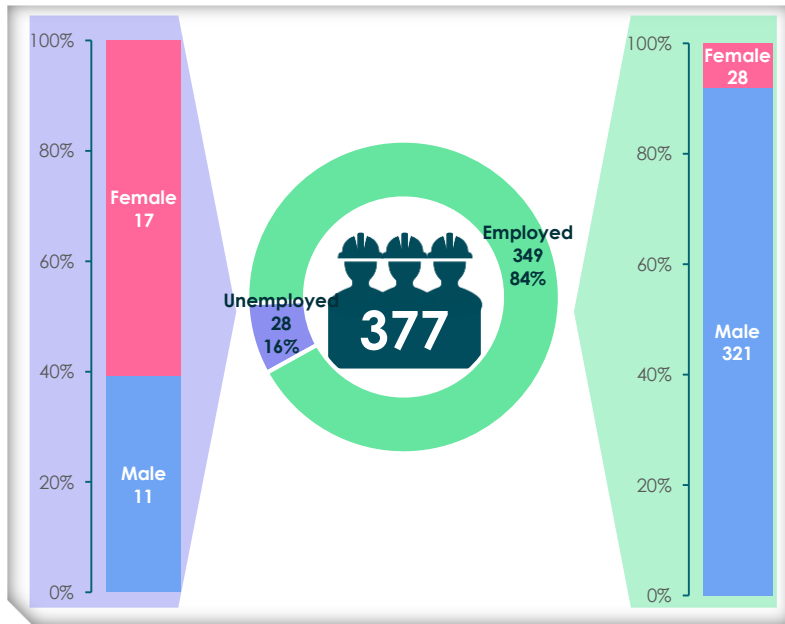
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



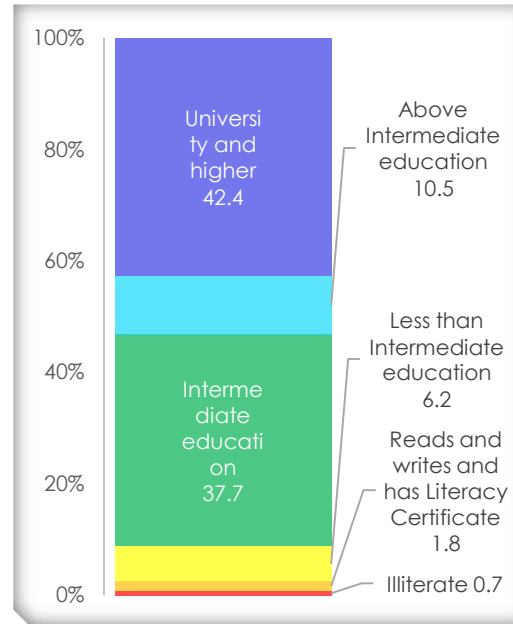
Luxor

Labor Force Indicators

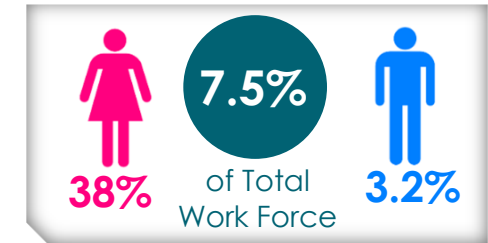
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



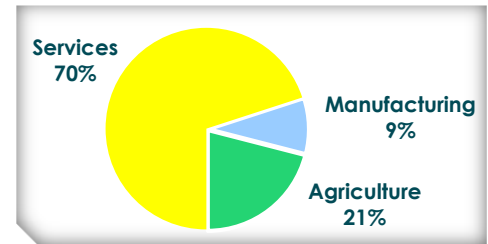
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



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

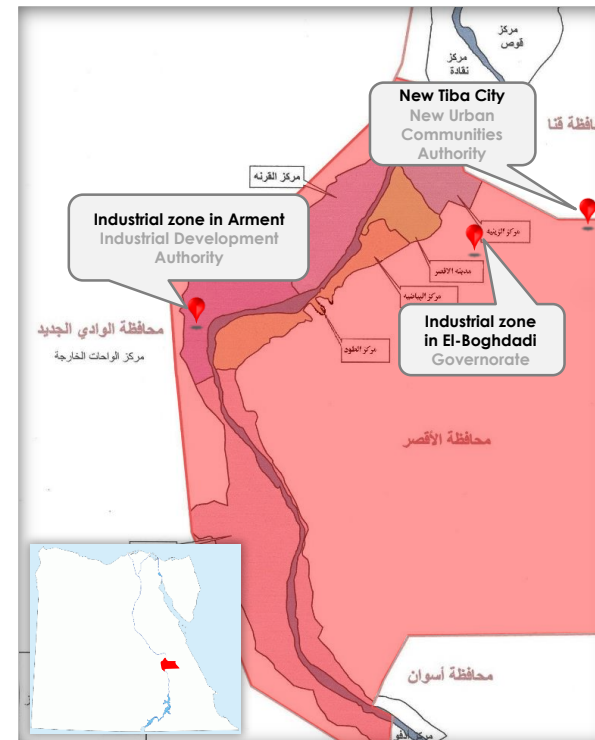
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Luxor

Industrial zones in Luxor

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone in El-Boghdadi	Governorate
2	New Tiba City industrial zone	New Urban Communities Authority
3	Industrial zone in Arment	Industrial Development Authority





Luxor

Industrial zone in El-Boghdadi

Date
Established

2009

Area

311 feddans

1,306,200 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

N/A

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

30%

Roads

30%

Water

30%

Sanitation

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Luxor

New Tiba City industrial zone

Date
Established

2000

Area

383 feddans

1,608,600 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

N/A

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

82%

Roads

100%

Water

95%

Sanitation

95%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

* Source: Luxor Authority, New Urban Communities Authority, March 2015.



Luxor

Industrial zone in Arment

Date
Established

2016

Area

1,012 feddans

4,249,140 m²

% of Allocation

N/A

Economic
Activities

N/A

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

0%

Roads

0%

Water

0%

Sanitation

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Comm.

0%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

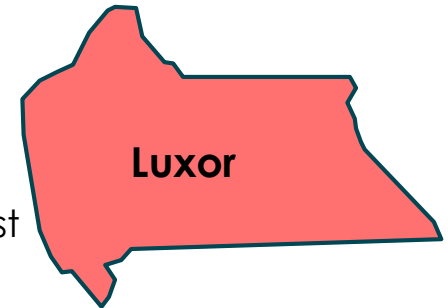


Luxor

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Low efficiency of some irrigation and drainage facilities, and non-compliance with modern irrigation methods.
- Low productivity efficiency.
- Lack of investments in manufacturing.
- Weak advertising and tourism marketing.
- Urbanization of archaeological areas.
- The existence of groundwater in the Temple of Esna.
- Difficulty of issuance of a unified ticket to Karnak temples.
- Non-consideration of people with special needs in all facilities, tourist sites, hotels and lack of tourist services.
- Weak crop density and lack of utilization of agricultural waste and absence of a feed factory.
- Weak agricultural marketing, animal and poultry production, poor efficiency of slaughterhouses and the absence of poultry slaughterhouses.
- Weak cattle and weak milk production.



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

Aswan



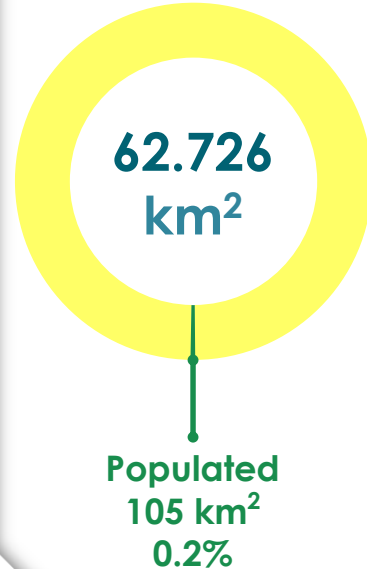
- Area and Population
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Infrastructure
- Challenges



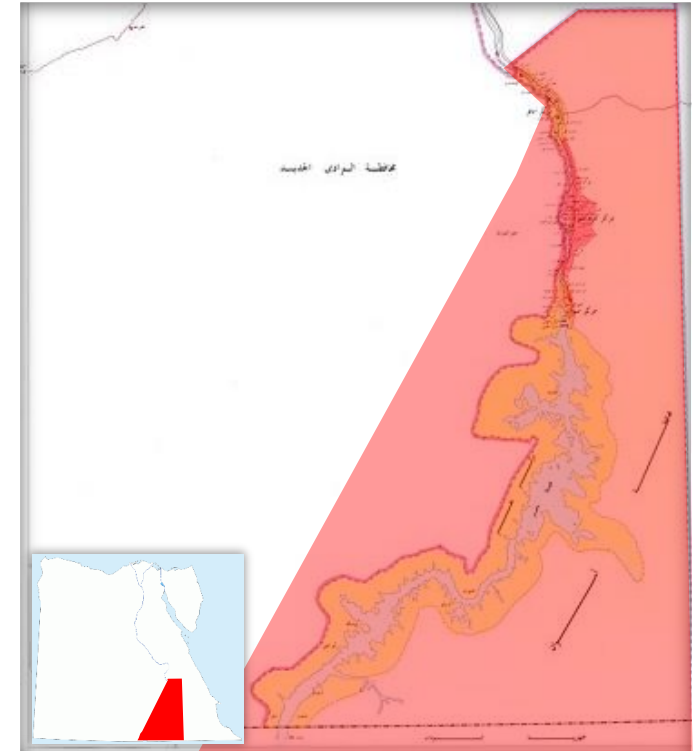
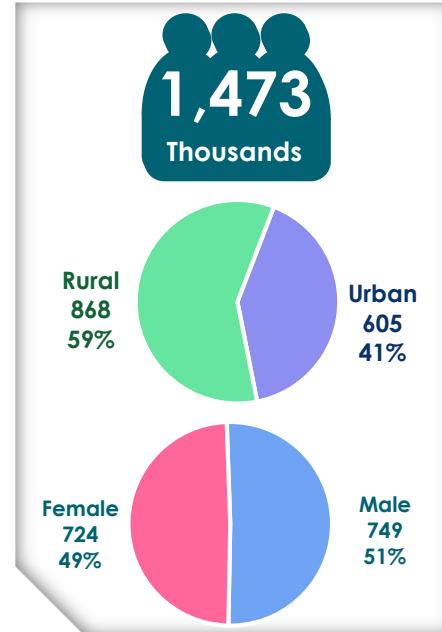
Aswan

Area and Population

Area



Population



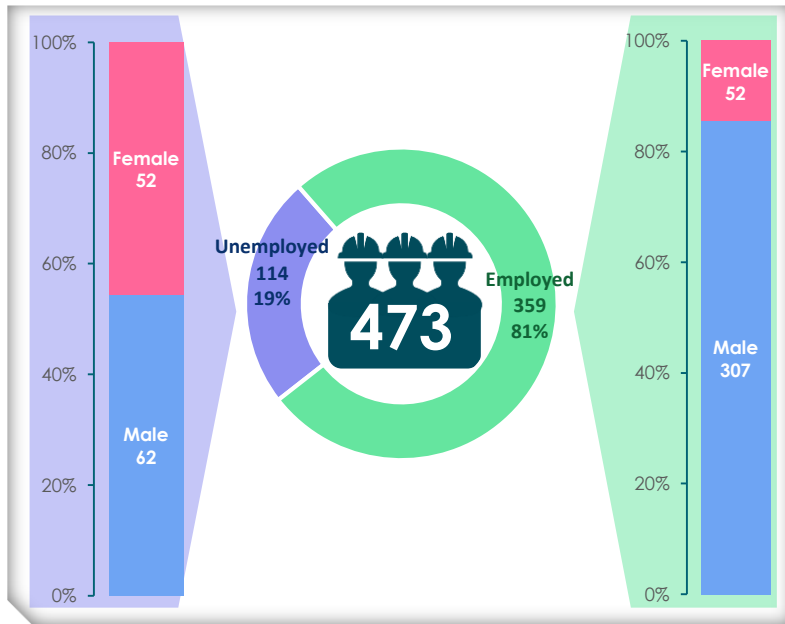
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.



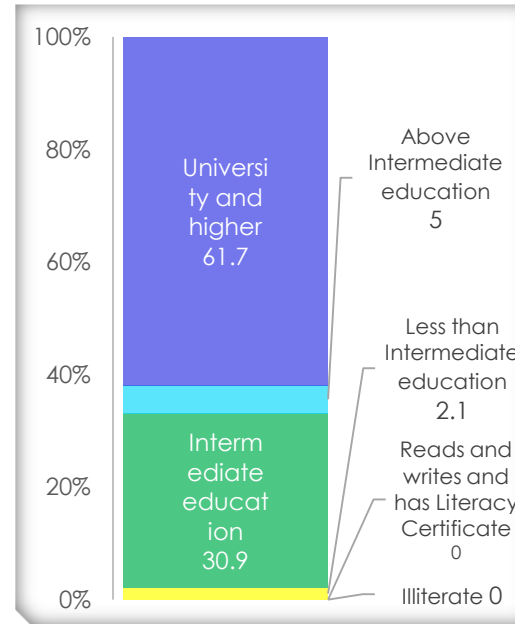
Aswan

Labor Force Indicators

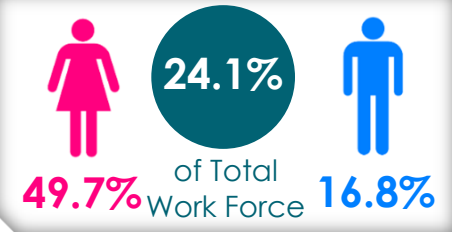
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



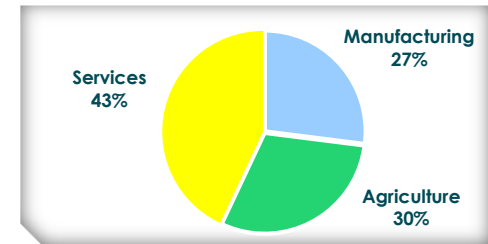
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



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

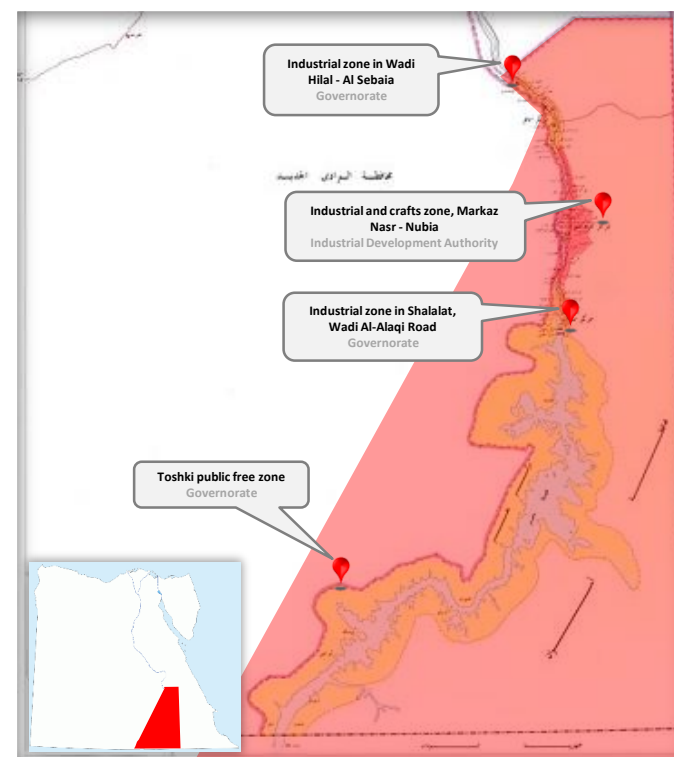
*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Aswan

Industrial zones in Aswan

#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone in Shalalat, Wadi Al-Alaqi Road	Governorate
2	Industrial zone in Wadi Hilal - Al Sebaia Area: 5.115 feddans Established: 2014	Governorate
3	Industrial and crafts zone / Markaz Nasr - Nubia Area: 56.5 feddans Established: 2017	Industrial Development Authority
4	Toshki public free zone Area: 250 feddans	Governorate





Aswan

Industrial zone in Shalalat, Wadi Al-Alaqi Road

Date
Established

1994

Area

273 feddans

1,146,600 m²

% of Allocation

98.8%

Economic
Activities

Food and
beverages

Building
material

Metallurgical

Engineering

Infrastructure implementation
percentage

Electricity

80%

Roads

60%

Water

90%

Sanitation

90%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

N/A

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Aswan

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

Water scarcity

- Limited water resources and lack of exploitation of groundwater.
- Lack of use of modern technologies in handling groundwater wells.

Limited power

- Lack of full utilization of available resources for new and renewable energy.

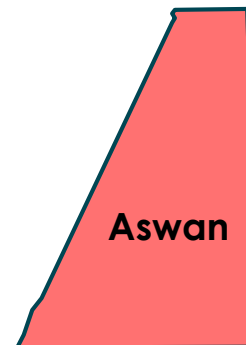
Rough Terrain

- Scarcity of land suitable for development.
- Many areas have been exposed to flood risk, especially in the eastern part of the governorate.

Weak local and international connectivity to the governorate

- The absence of new roads and transport lines connecting the sea with the Nile Valley.
- Not embarking on or slowdown of the implementation of lateral roads (Edfu - Marsa Alam - Wadi Elaaki - Bernice) to support connectivity in the region.
- Lack of commercial ports in Bernice and Abu Ramad (Halaib).
- Lack of sufficient international / domestic airports to serve transport and tourism activities in the region.

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



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