

Guide to Industrial Investment in Egypt

2. Lower Egypt Governorates

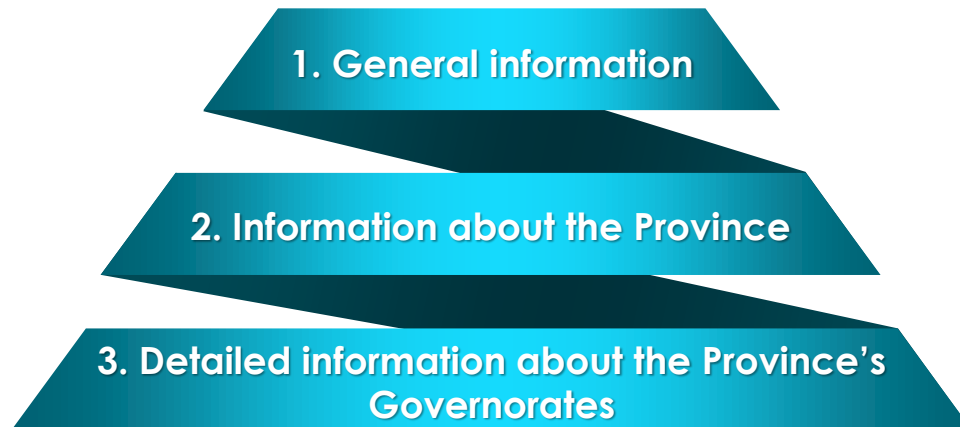


An ECES Initiative

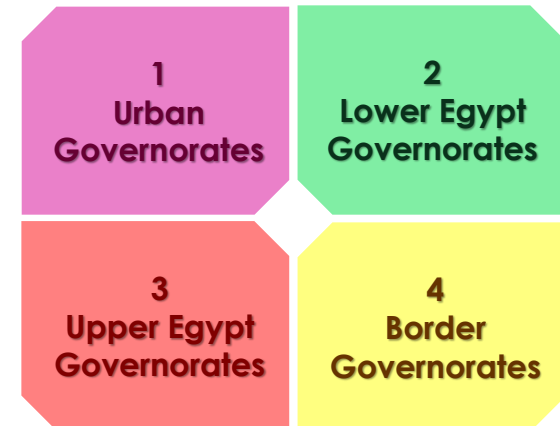
Purpose of the Guide

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:



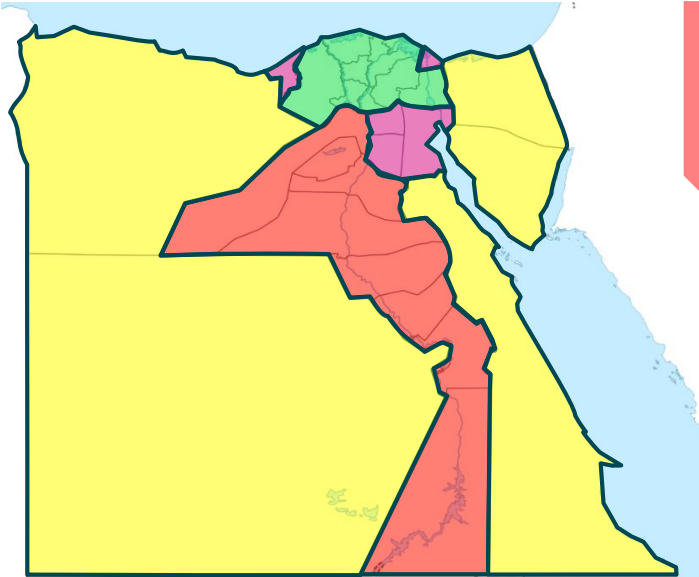
Egypt's Map and its Four Provinces

1 Urban Governorates

- Cairo
- Alexandria
- Suez
- Port Said

2 Lower Egypt Governorates

- Damietta
- Dakahlia
- Sharqia
- Qalyubia
- Kafr El Sheikh
- Gharbeya
- Menoufia
- Behera
- Ismailia



3 Upper Egypt Governorates

- Giza
- Beni Suef
- Fayoum
- Minya
- Asyut
- Sohag
- Qena
- Luxor
- Aswan

4 Border Governorates

- Red Sea
- El-Wadi El-Gedid
- Matrouh
- North Sinai
- South Sinai

* 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

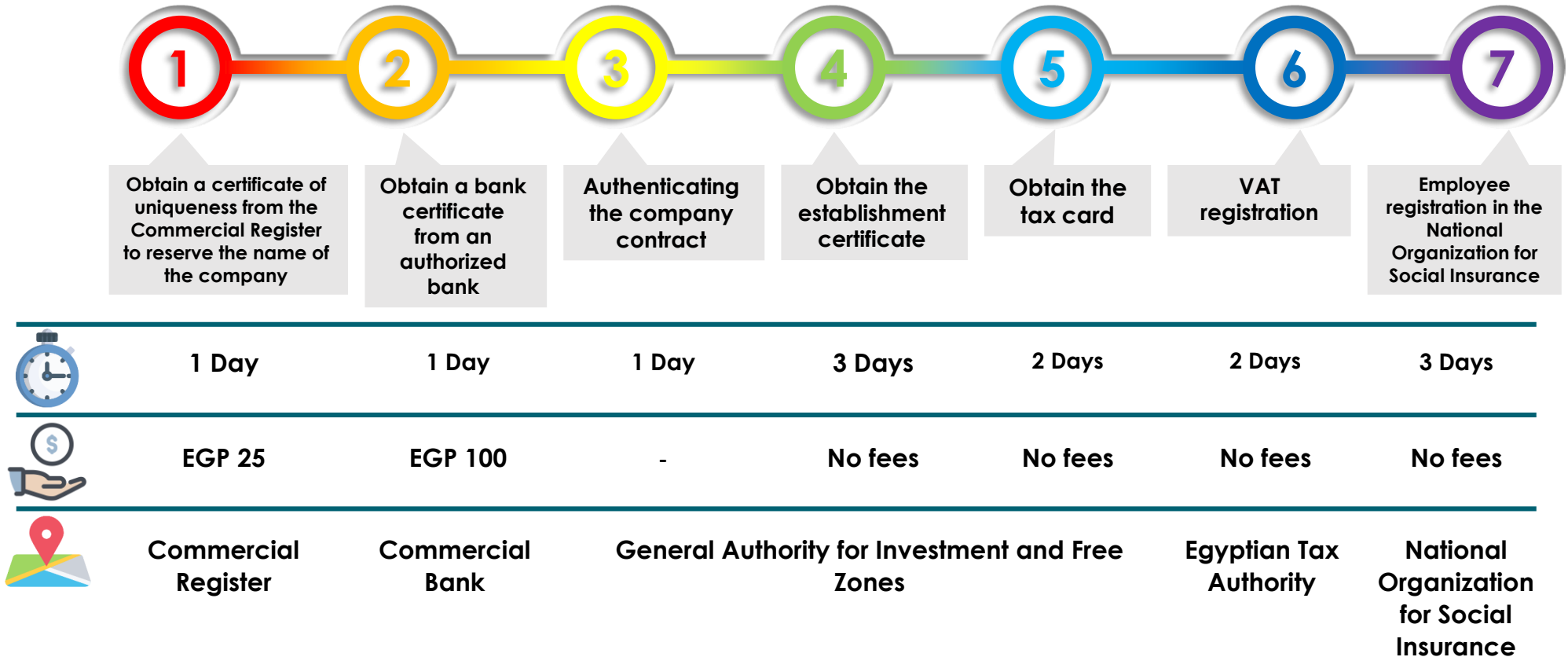
3. Detailed information about the Province's Governorates

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



1. Procedures for Starting A Business in Egypt

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



Source: Doing Business Report - Limited Liability Companies, 2017.

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.



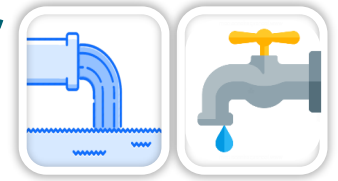
2. Utility and Energy Prices

Drinking water and sanitation tariff for FY 2019/2018 (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 2019/2018 (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 2019/2018



Purpose of use / voltage	Low voltage (380 V)	High voltage (66, 33 KV)	Ultra High voltage (132, 220 KV)	How to apply
Cost (EGP/ KW-month)		40	30	The wattage is applied on the basis of maximum load per subscriber every three months
Off-peak (piaster / kw)		93.7	89	The usage time tariff is applied according to the smart meters program and the peak period is 4 hours, which is determined by the Ministry of Electricity and Energy
Peak (piaster/ kwh)		140.5	133.5	
Average price of energy (piastre/ kwh)	110	101.5	96.4	If not available, the power price is applied

Prices of petroleum products for FY 2018/2019



Commercial LPG	Gasoline 95	Gasoline 92	Gasoline 80	Kerosene	Diesel
100 EGP/Cylinder	7.75	6.75	5.5	5.5	5.5
				EGP/Liter	
Fuel Oil (fixed prices for food industries, electricity and cement)				Automotive natural gas	
3500 EGP/ton				2.75 EGP/m ³	

3. Laws and Regulations Governing Investment



Laws and Regulations Governing Investment

- New Investment Law No. 72 of 2017
- 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.



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 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 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 concerned with 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 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.

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.

Controls Specific to Machinery and Equipment

Domestic Equipment

- Link to machinery and equipment production plants



[1.https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TstGZTwHcd1WoxxULwkgK3KopBsSqSjE/view?usp=sharing](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



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.

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.

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:

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%

Find out more on tariffs in the following link:

www.customs.gov.eg/Services/Inquiries/Tariff



Source: Egyptian Customs Authority.

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



Sections of the Guide

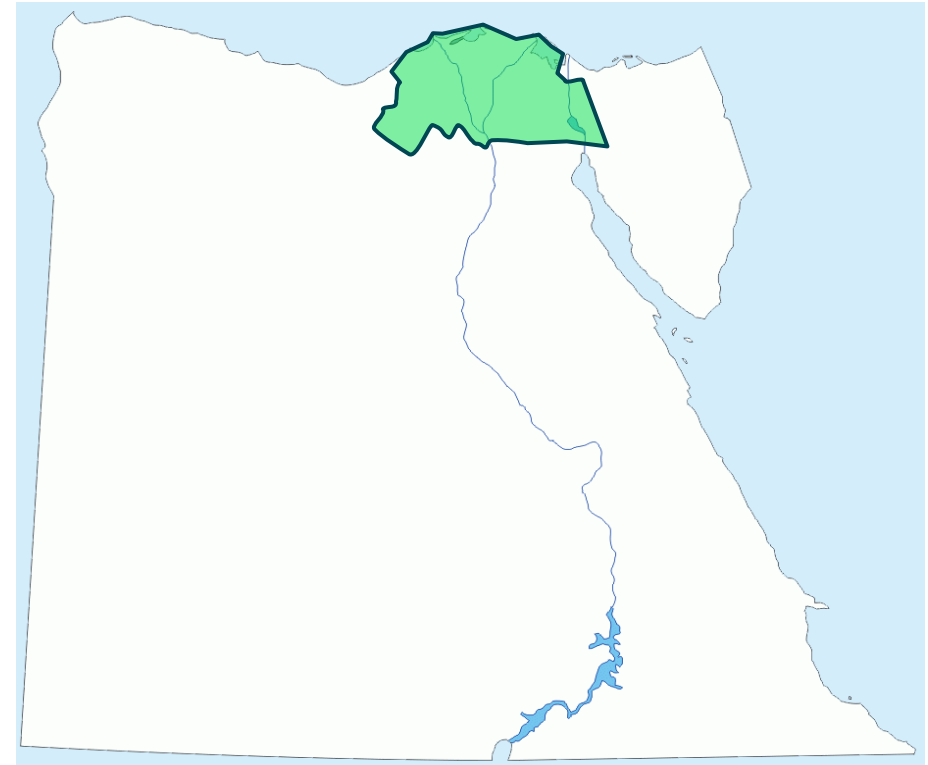
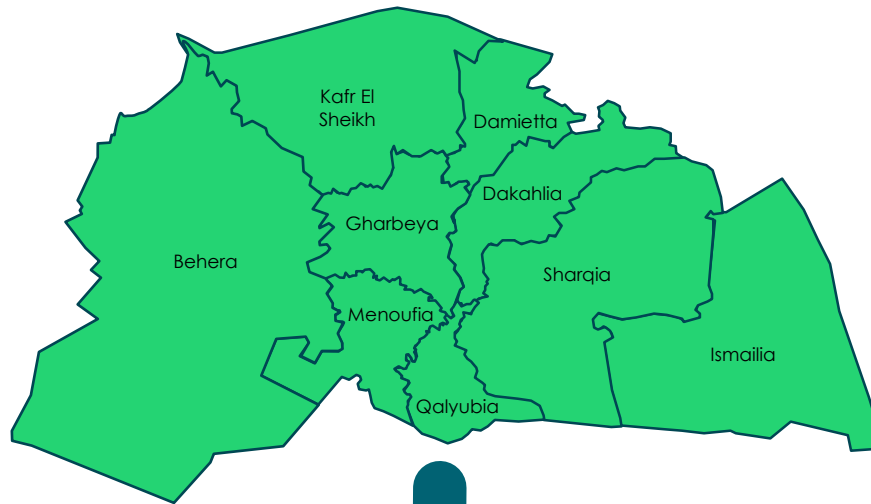
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2. Information about the Province

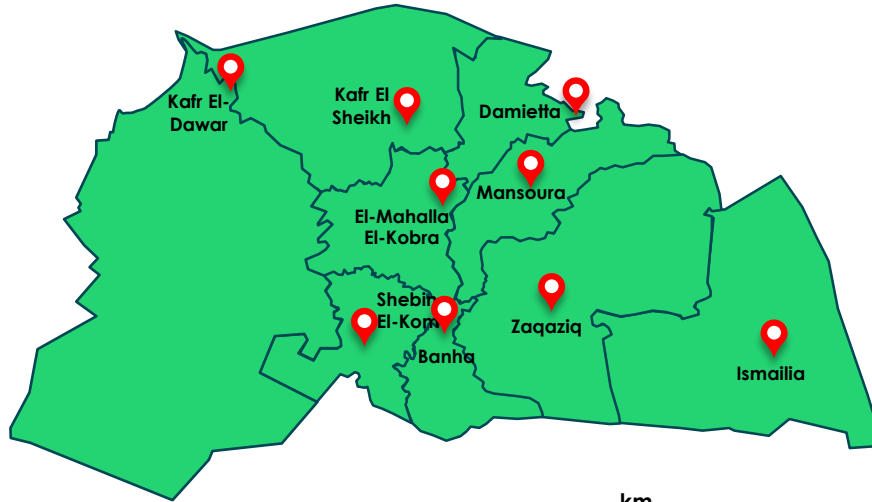
3. Detailed information about the Province's Governorates

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

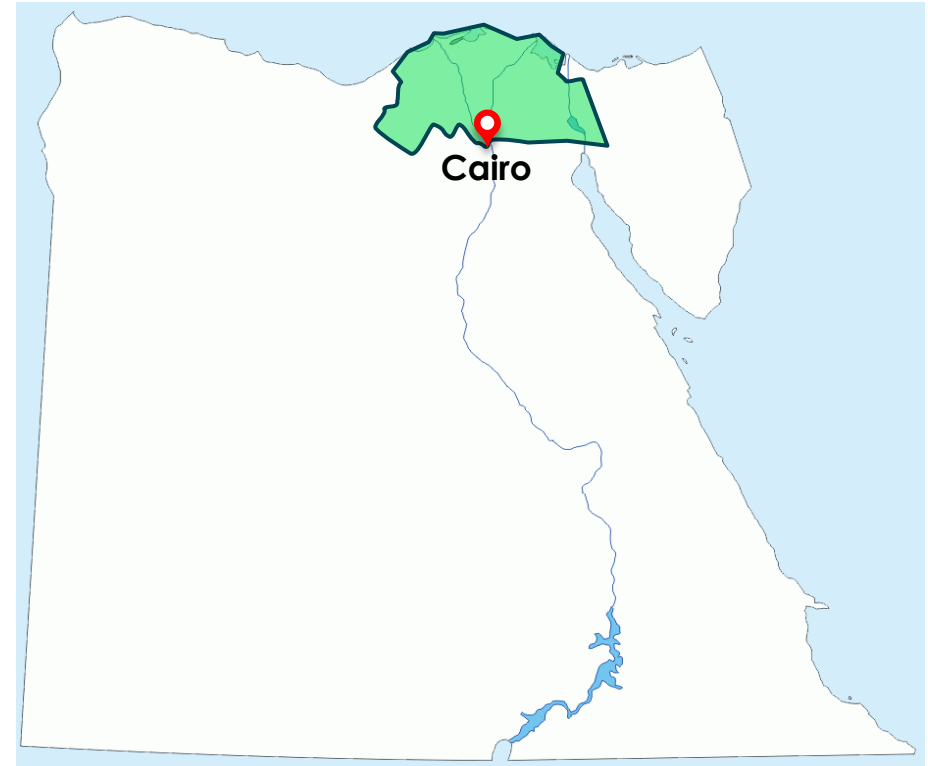
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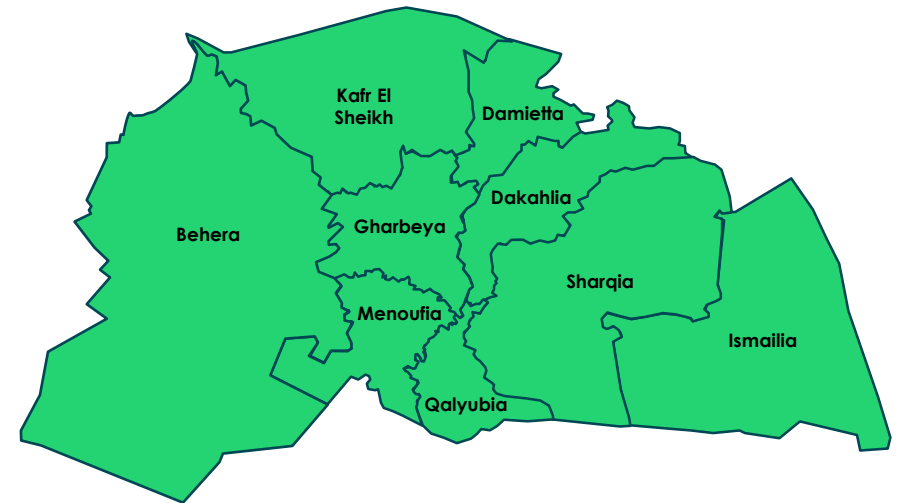
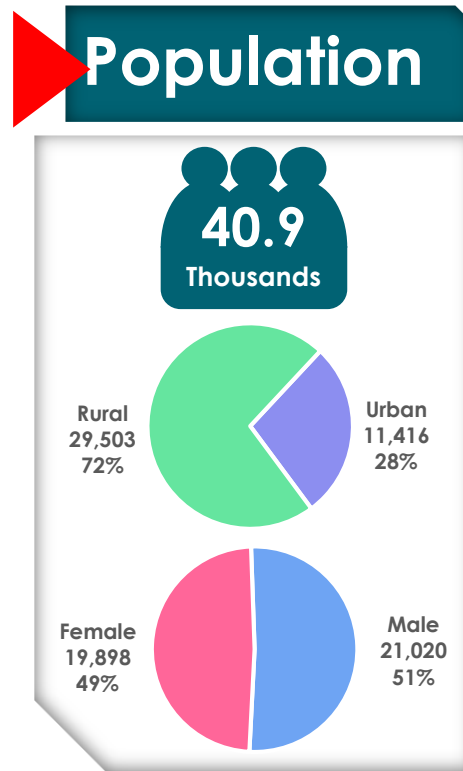
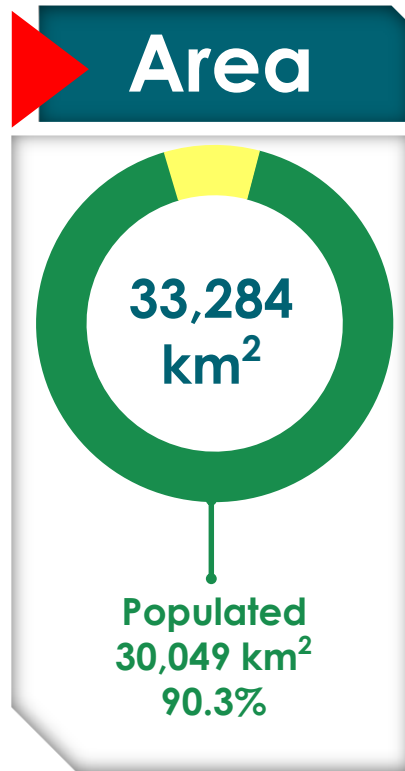
2. Distances Between Cairo and The Cities of Lower Egypt Governorates



	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

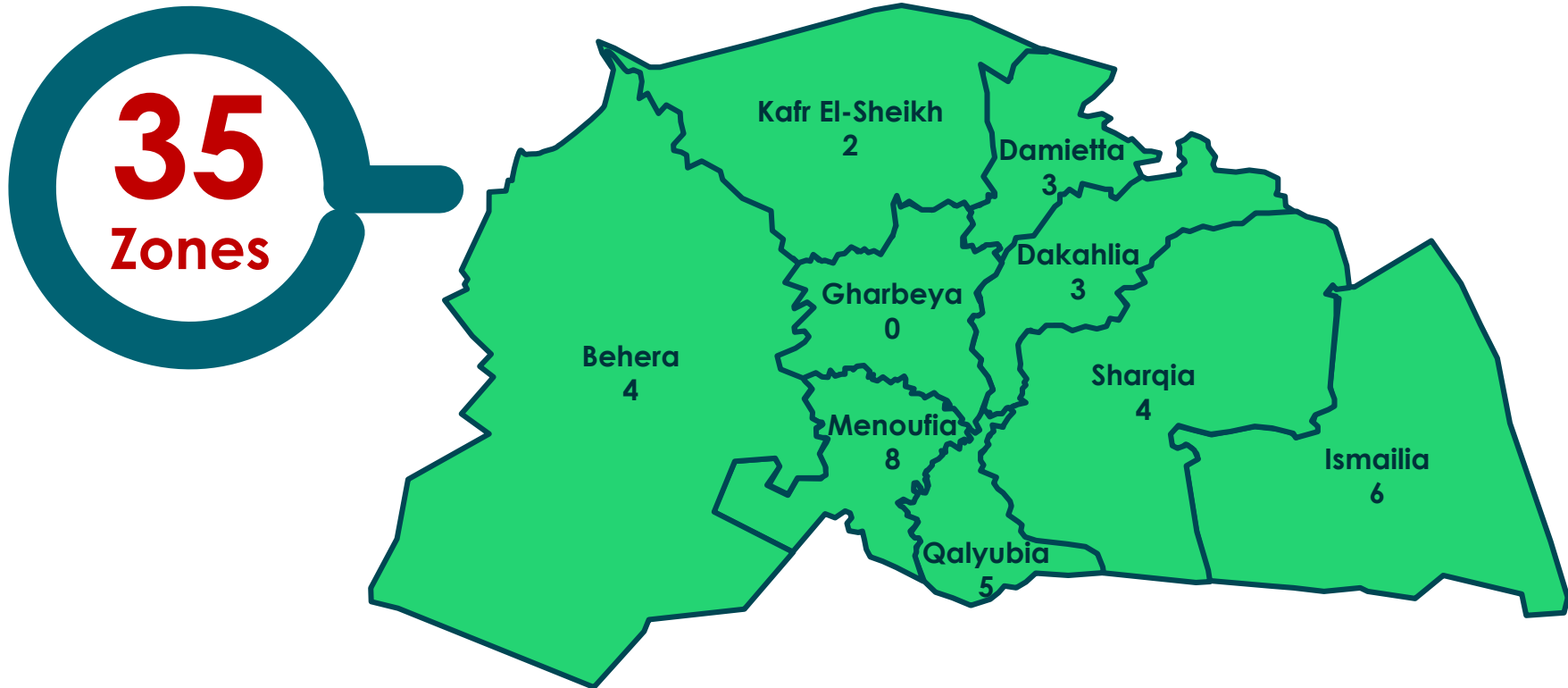


3. Total Area and Characteristics of the Population



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 information on industrial zones in the province, please contact:*



Investment Services Complex

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



New Urban Communities Authority

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



Industrial Development Authority

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



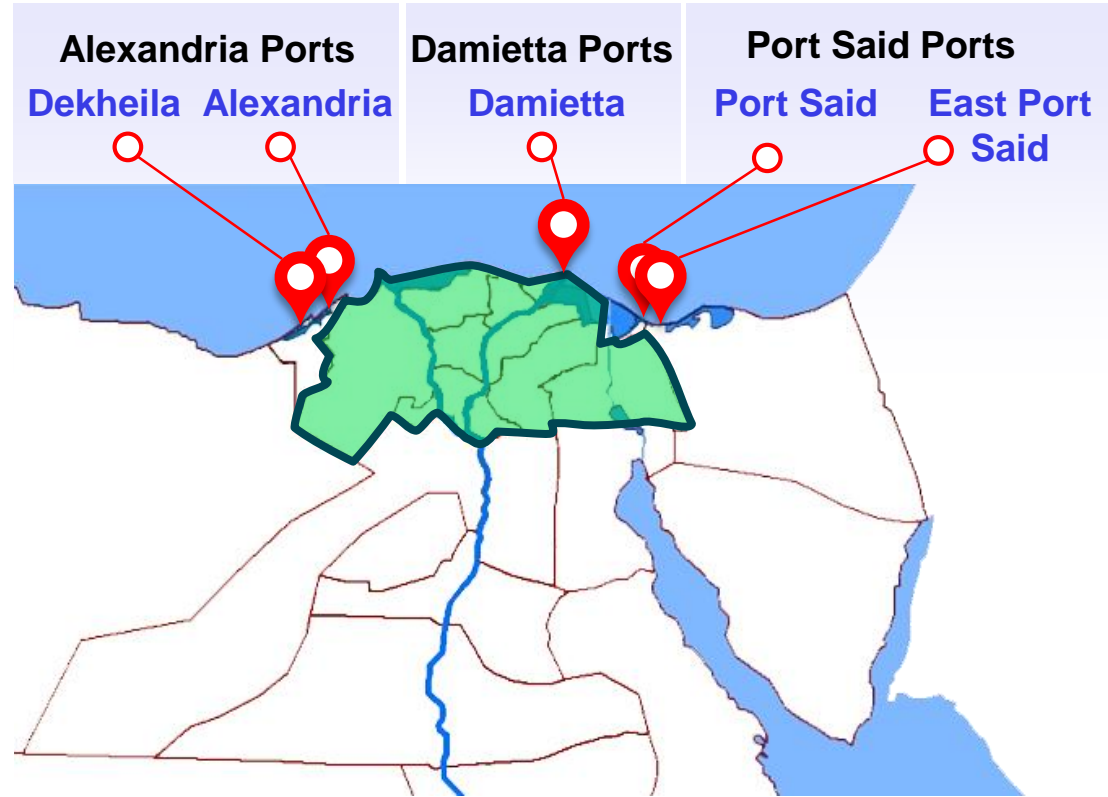
* To find out the entity is in charge of an industrial zone, see the zone table for each governorate.

5. Commercial ports near 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.

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2. Information about the Province

3. Detailed information about the Province's Governorates



Damietta



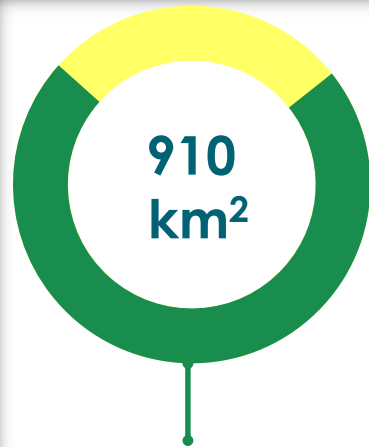
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- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Infrastructure
- Challenges



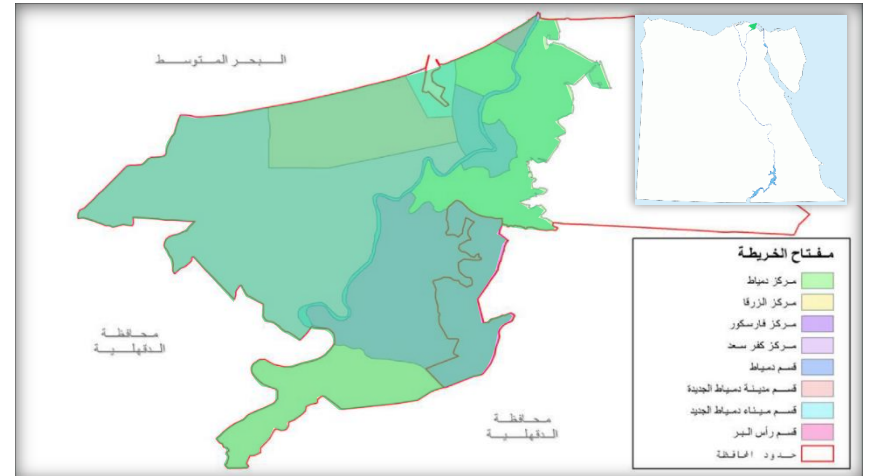
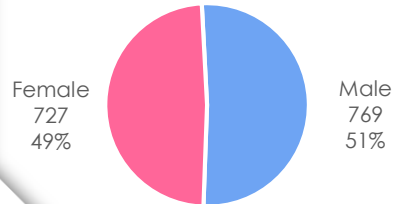


Area and Population

Area



Population

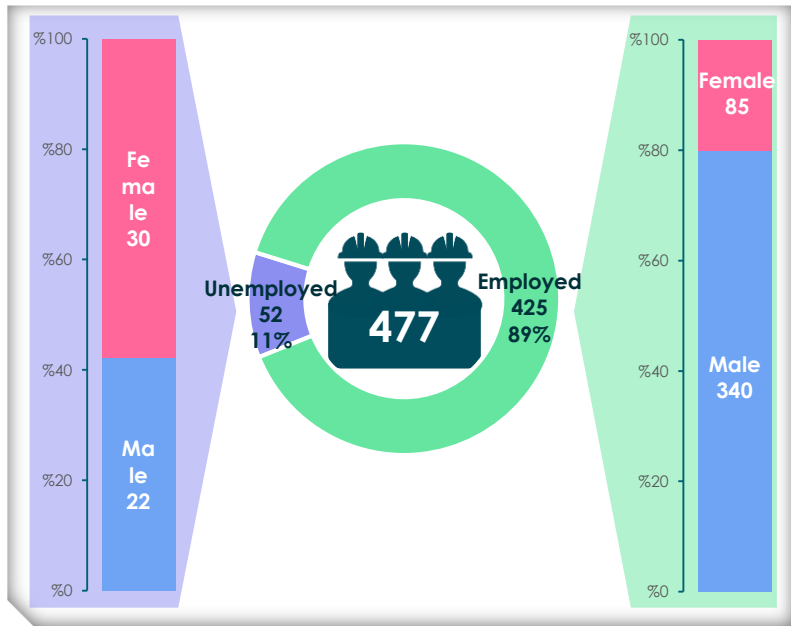


Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

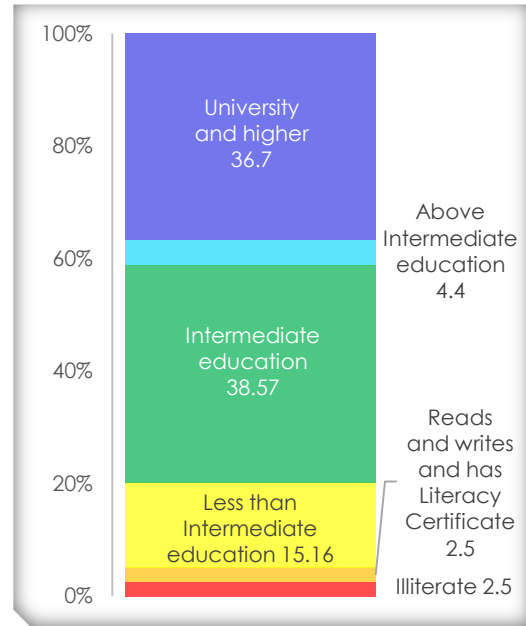


Labor Force Indicators

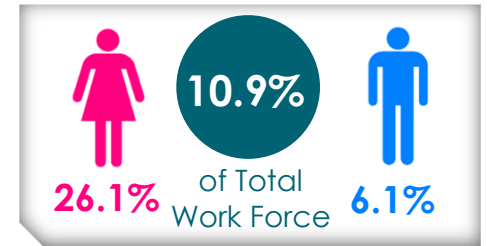
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



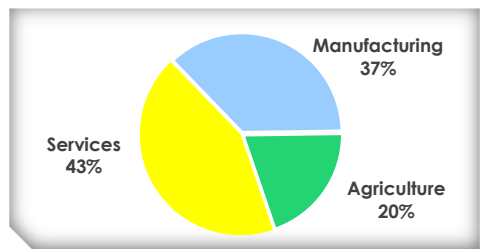
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*

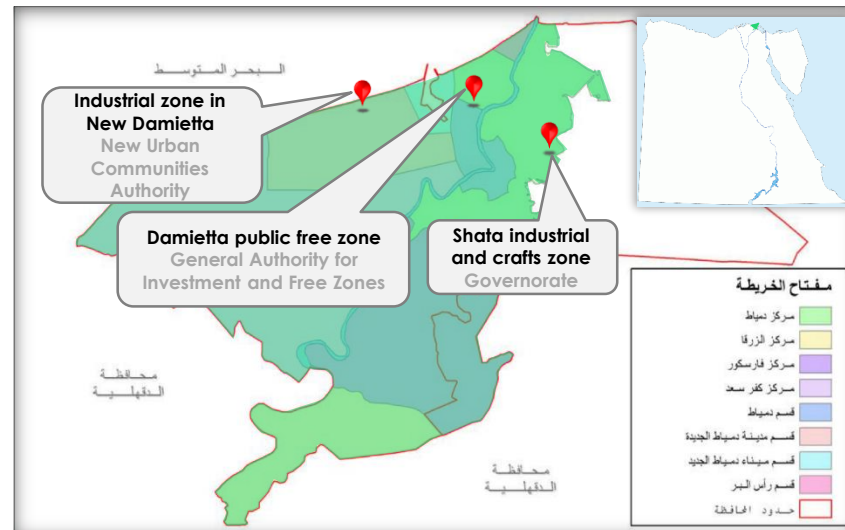


Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

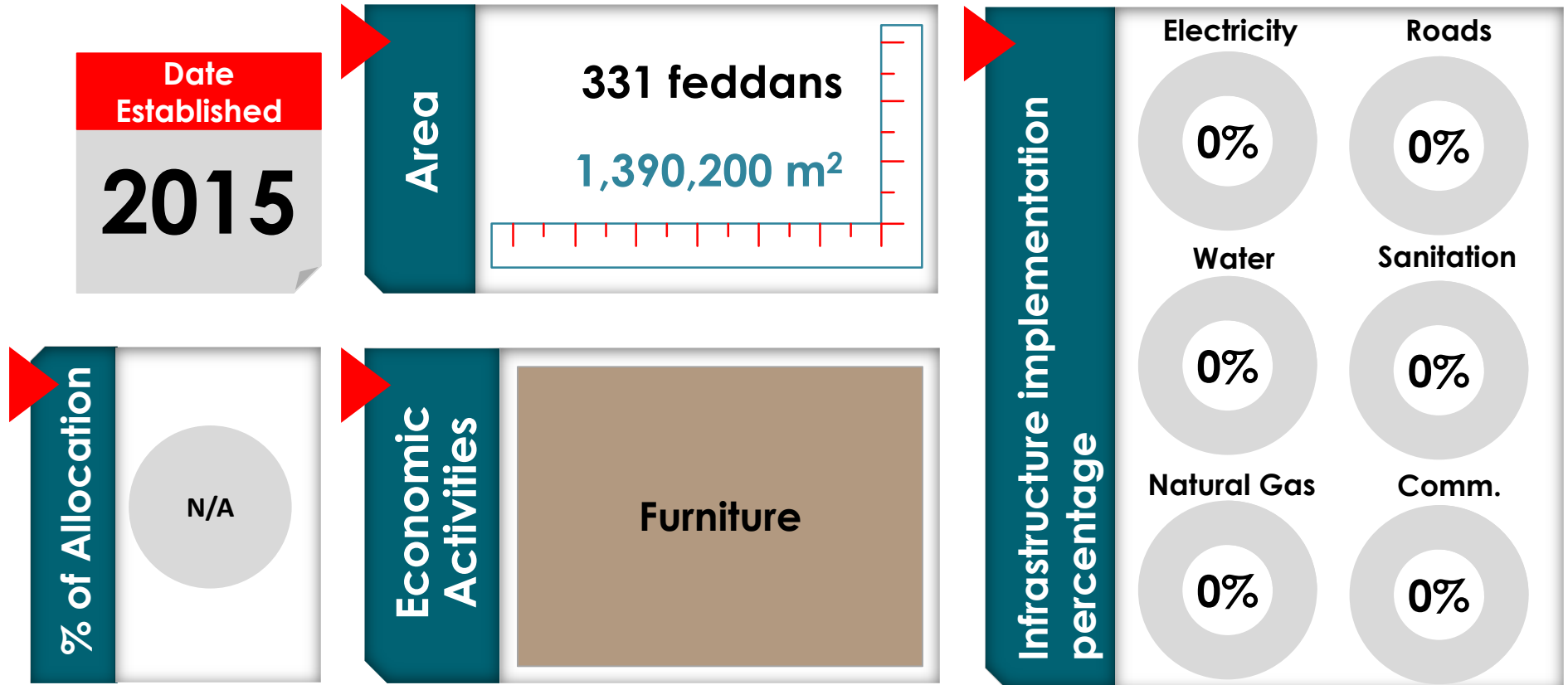
*Source: Ministry of Investment.

Industrial zones in 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

Economic Activities

Food and beverages	Building materials	Textiles & Garments
Chemicals	Bricks	Enginee...
Metallurgical	Furniture	Storage

Infrastructure implementation percentage

Electricity 100%	Roads N/A
Water 100%	Sanitation 100%
Natural Gas 100%	Comm. 0%

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



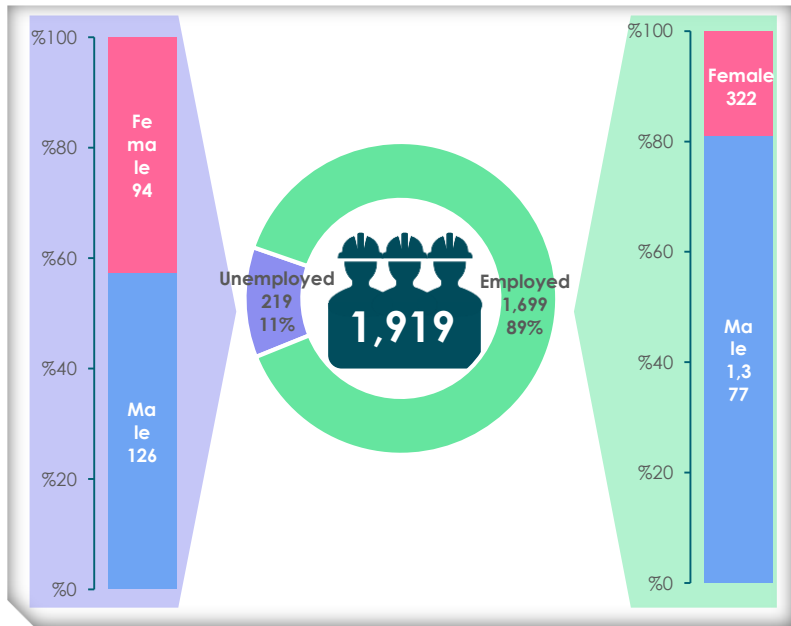
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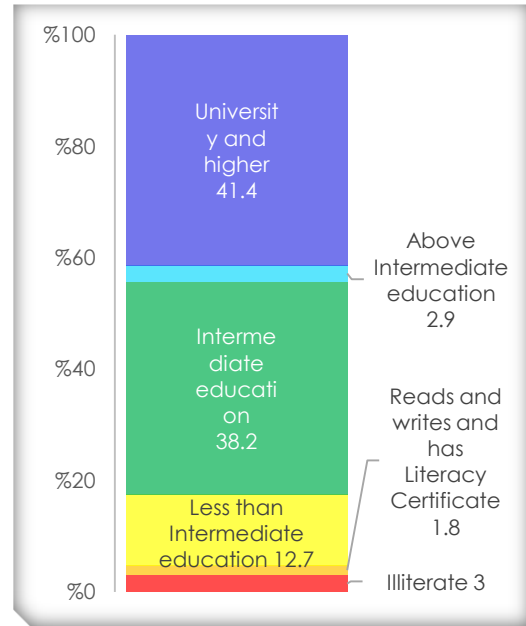


Labor Force Indicators

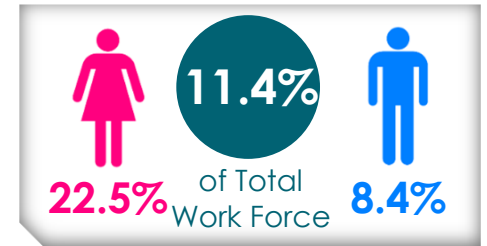
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



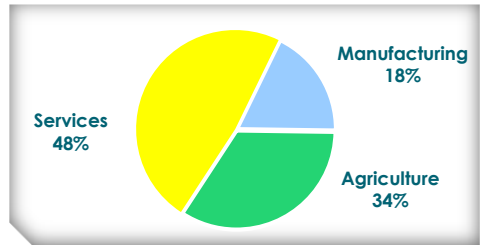
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



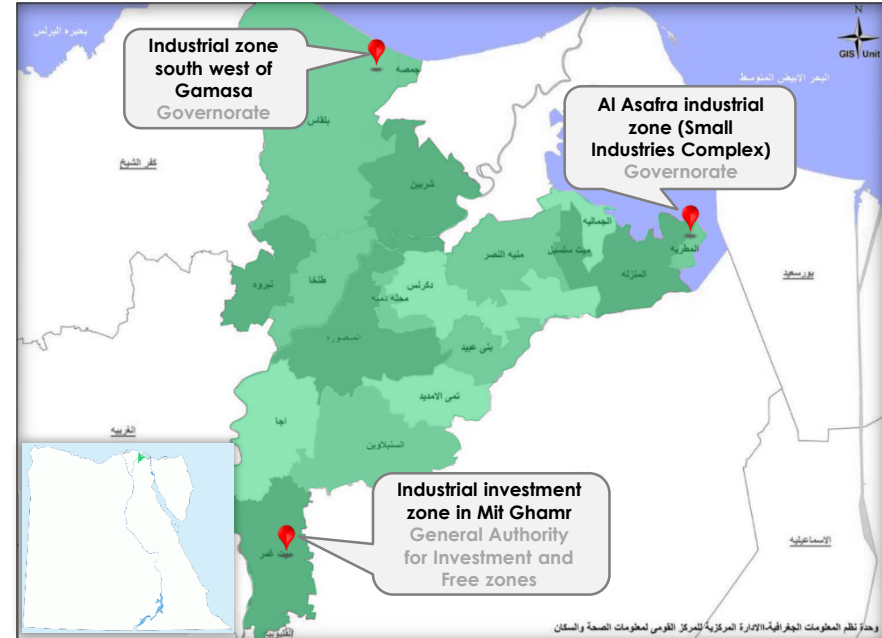
Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Industrial zones in 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



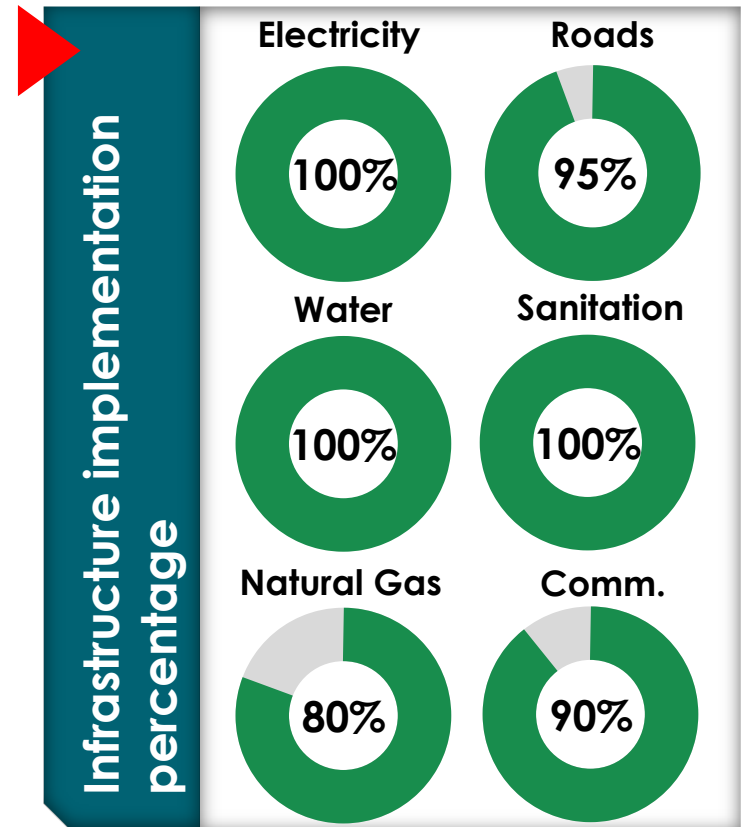


Industrial zone south west of Gamasa

Date Established
1997

Area
727 feddans
3,053,400 m²

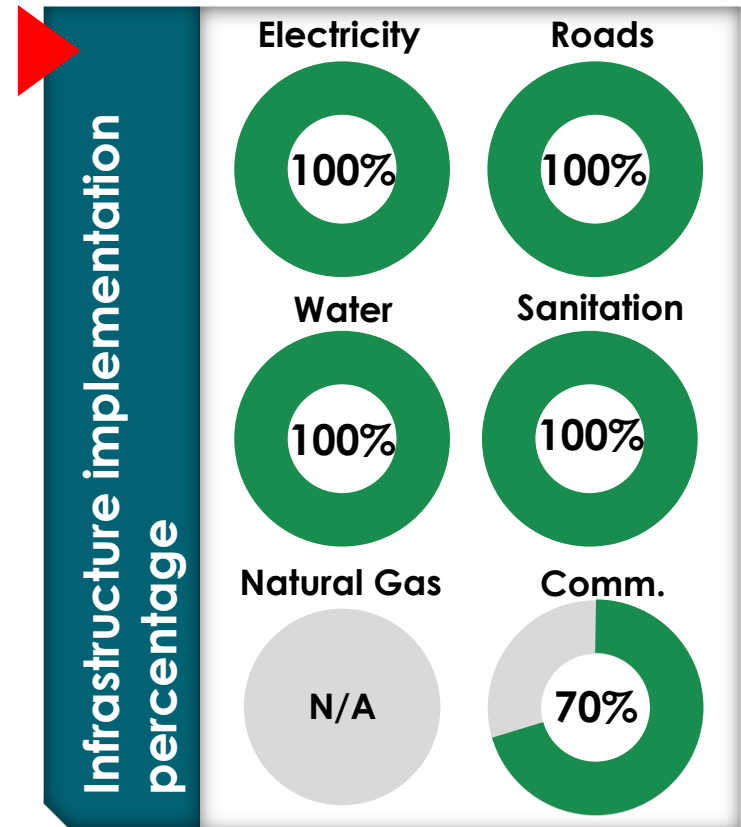
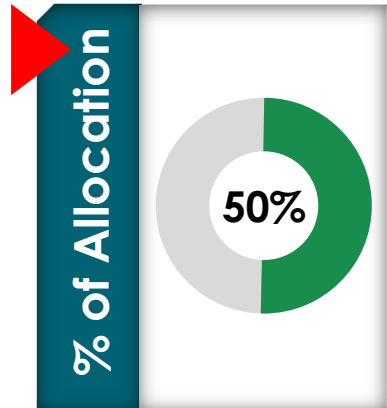
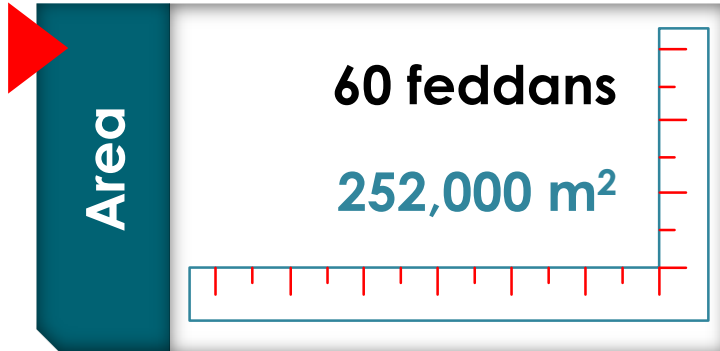
% of Allocation
100%



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Al Asafra industrial zone (Small Industries Complex)



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





Area and Population

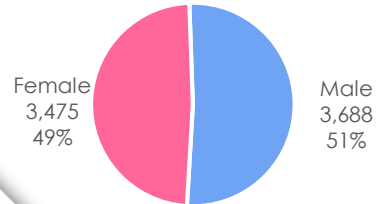
Area



**Populated
4,764 km²
97%**

Population

7,163
Thousands

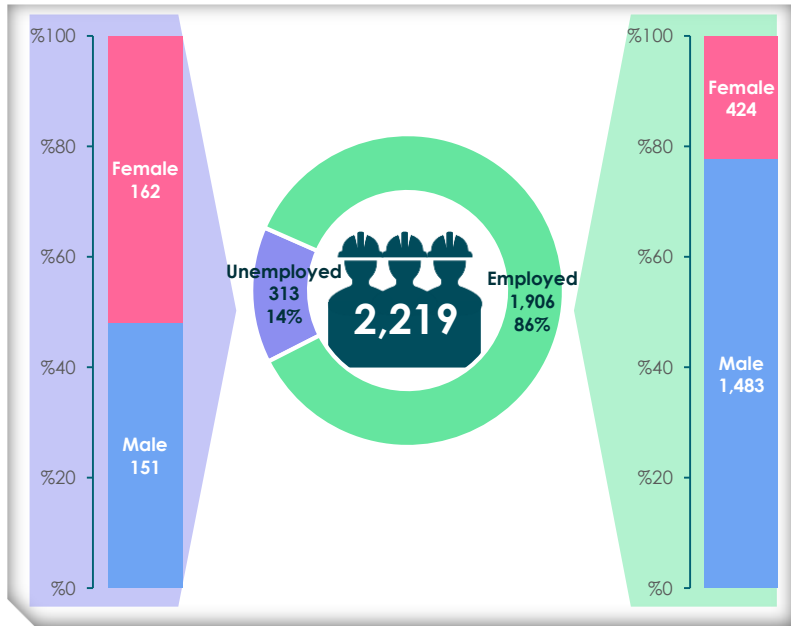


Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

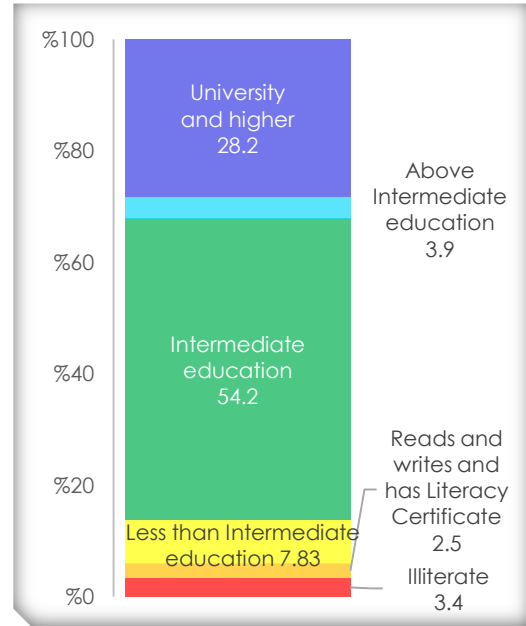


Labor Force Indicators

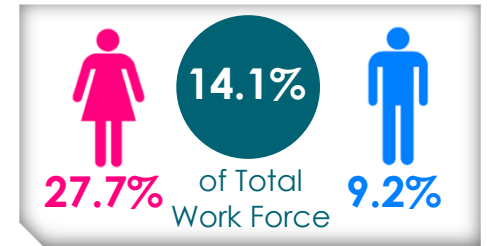
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



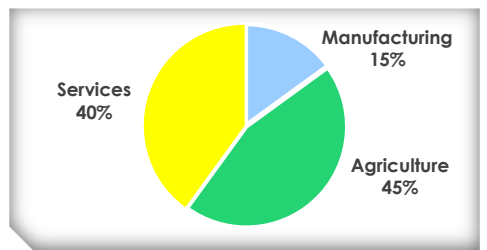
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



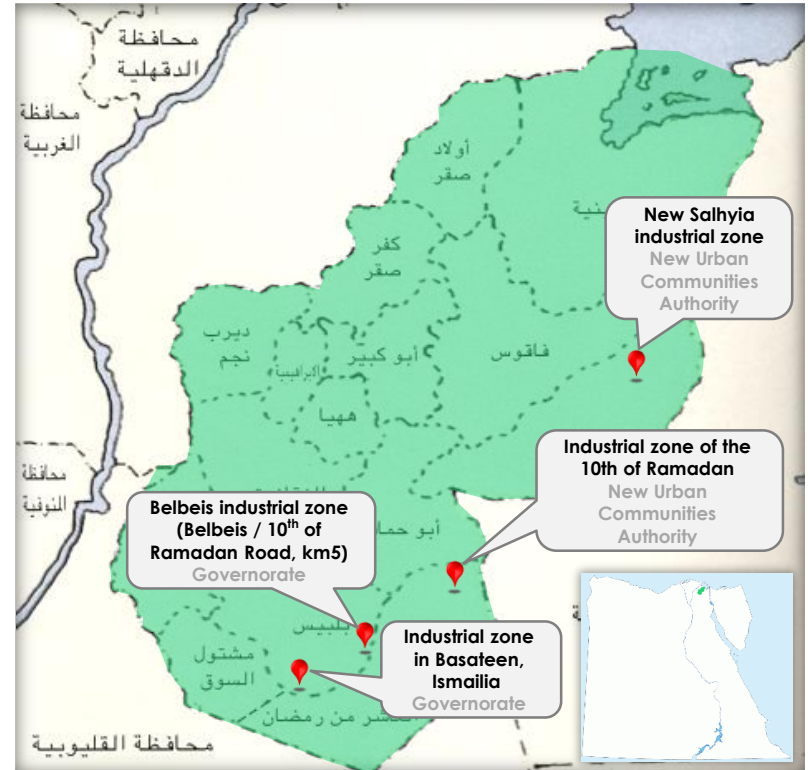
Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Industrial zones in Sharqia

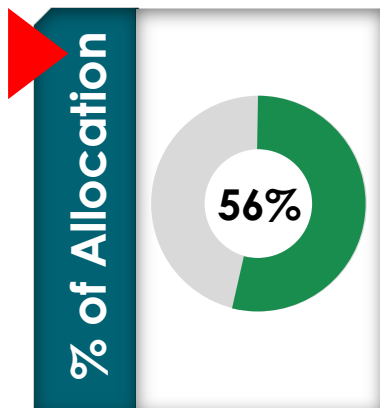
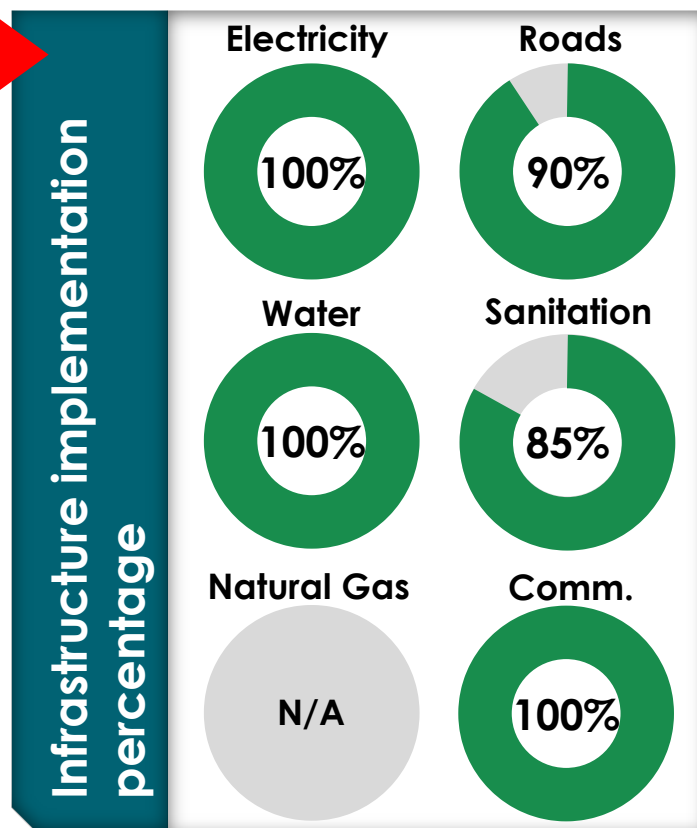
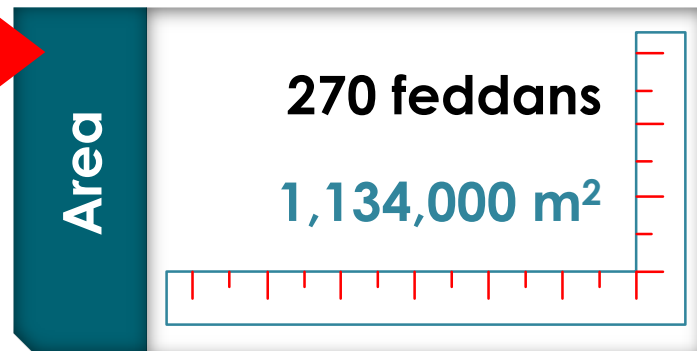
#	Name	Affiliation
1	Belbeis industrial zone (Belbeis / 10 th of Ramadan Road, km5)	Governorate
2	Industrial zone in Basateen, Ismailia Area: 1.485 feddans Established: 2017	Governorate
3	New Salhyia industrial zone	New Urban Communities Authority
4	Industrial zone of the 10th of Ramadan	New Urban Communities Authority





Sharqia

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



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

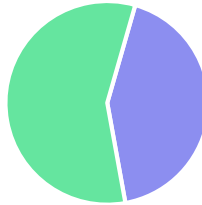


Populated
1,073 km²
95.4%

Population

5,627
Thousands

Rural
3,224
57%

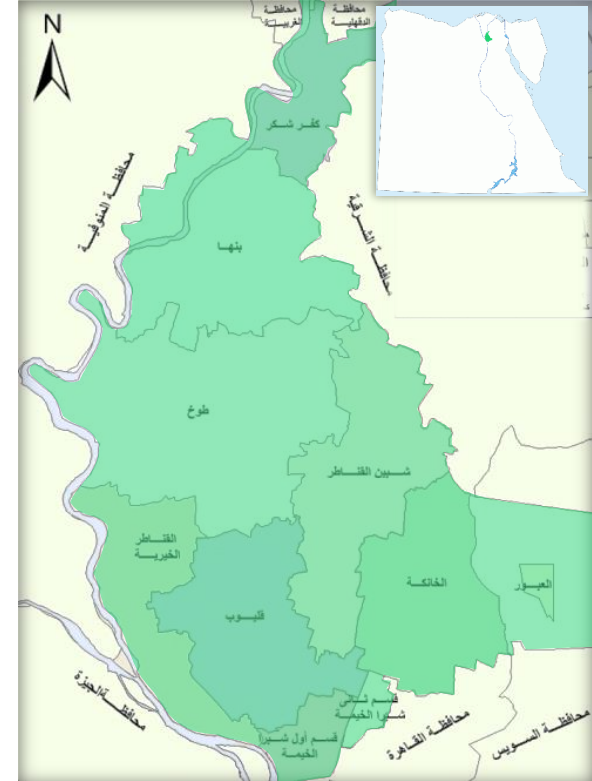


Urban
2,402
43%

Female
2,718
48%



Male
2,908
52%

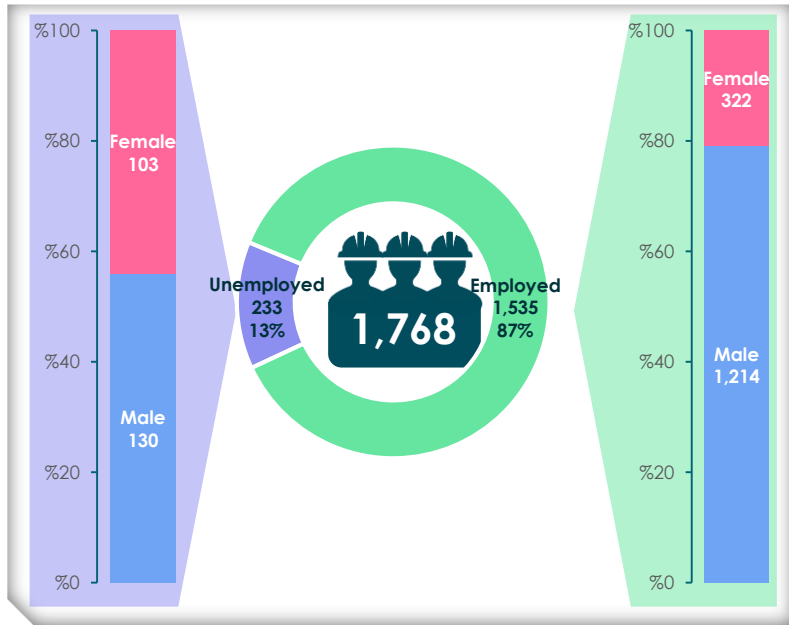


Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

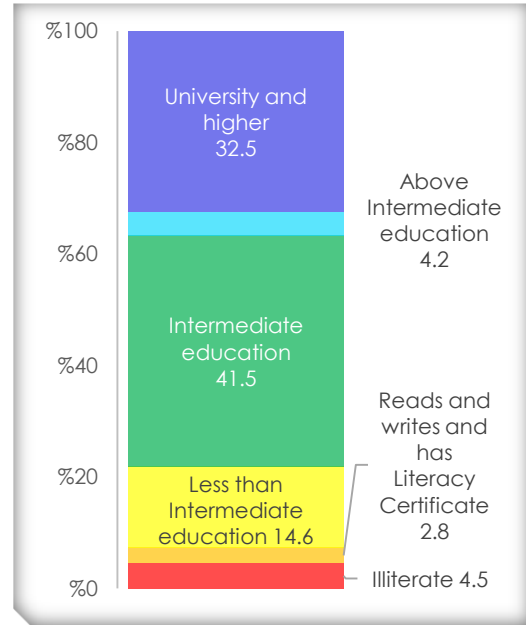


Labor Force Indicators

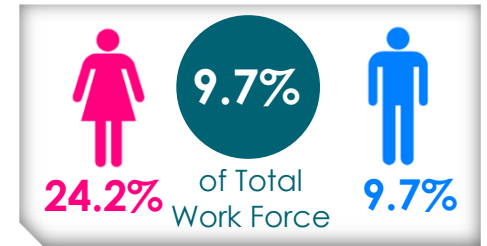
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



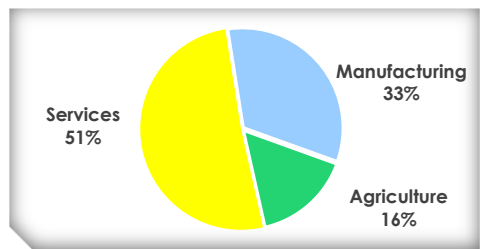
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



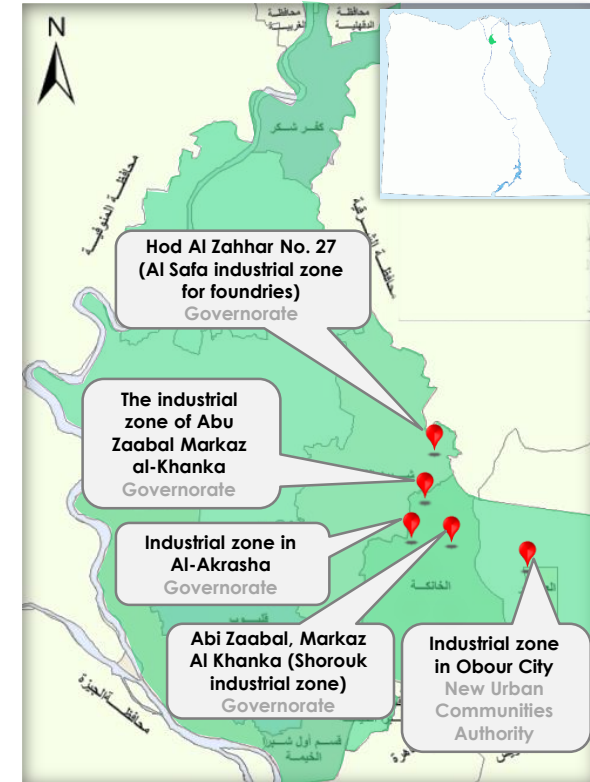
Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

*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 ۲۰۰۸ Established:	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





Qalyubia

Abi Zaabal, Markaz Al Khanka (Shorouk industrial zone)

Date Established

1999

Area

149 feddans

627,900 m²

Infrastructure implementation percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

97%

Sanitation

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

30%

% of Allocation

79%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Metallurgical

Textiles & Garments

Chemicals

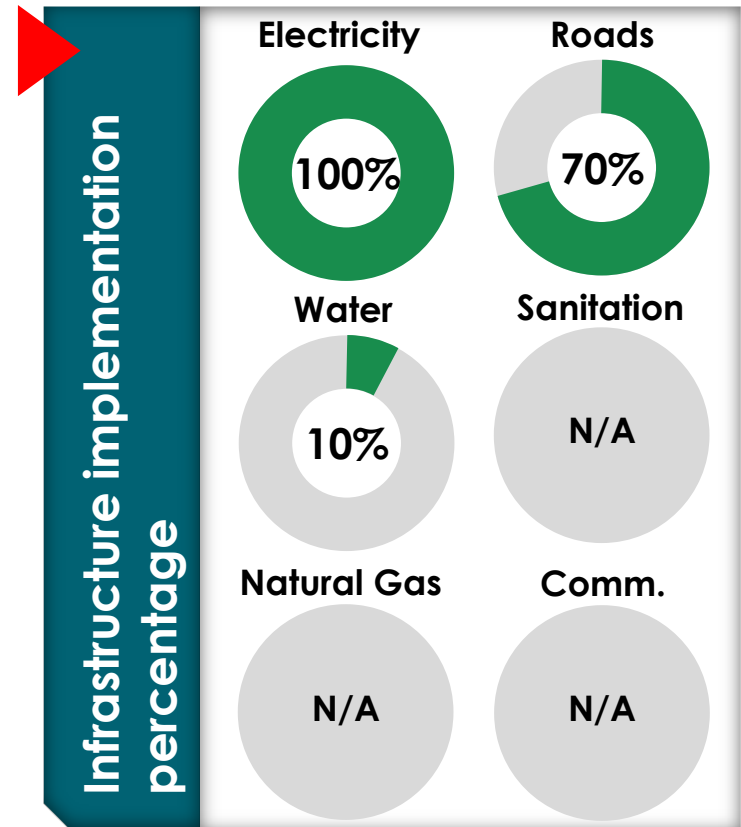
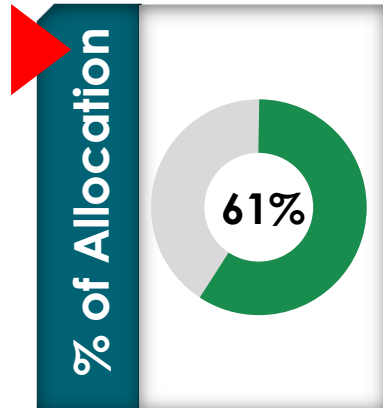
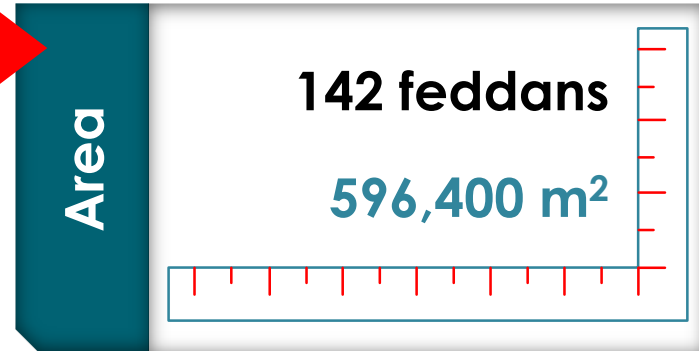
Engineering

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Qalyubia

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



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.

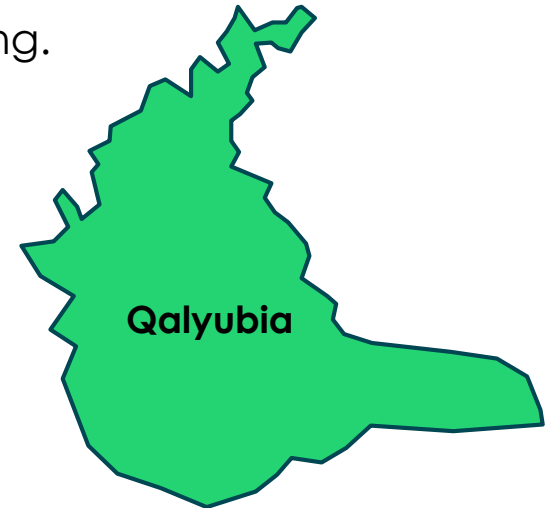


Qalyubia

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



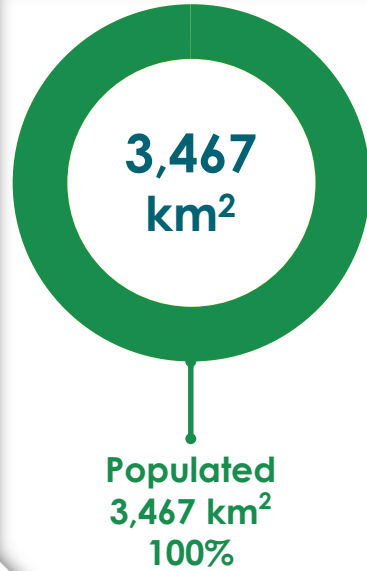
- Area and Population
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Infrastructure
- Challenges





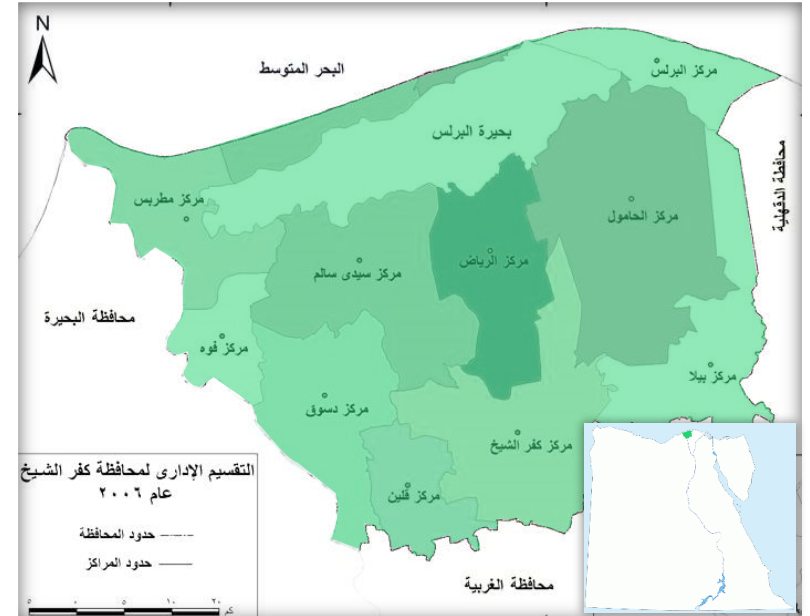
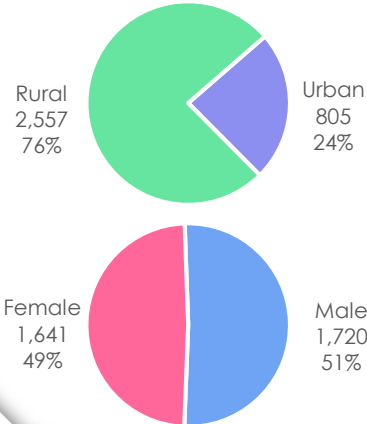
Area and Population

Area



Population

3,362
Thousands

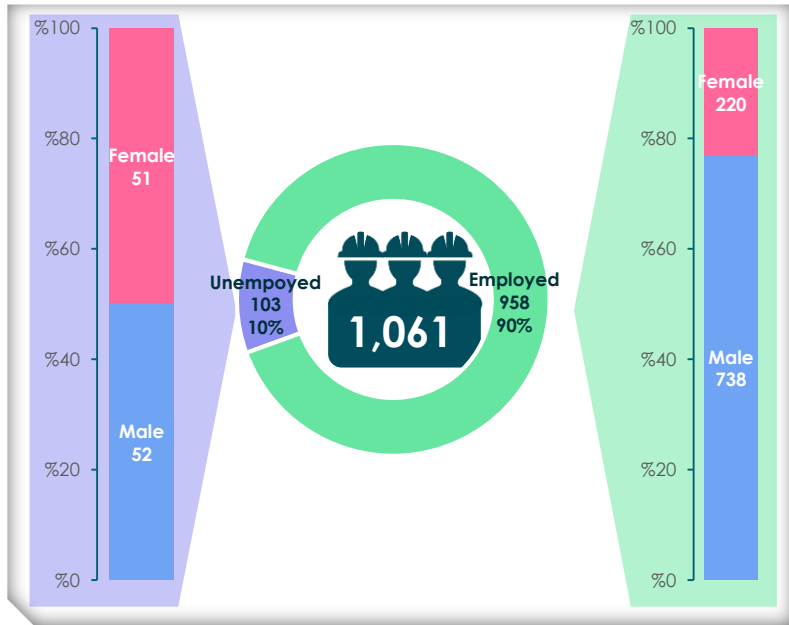


Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

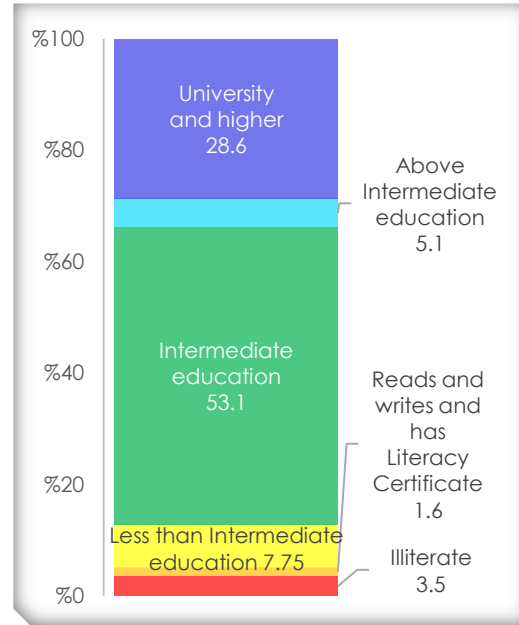


Labor Force Indicators

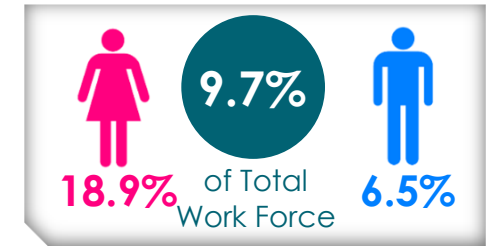
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



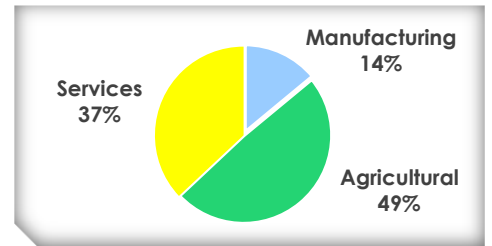
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



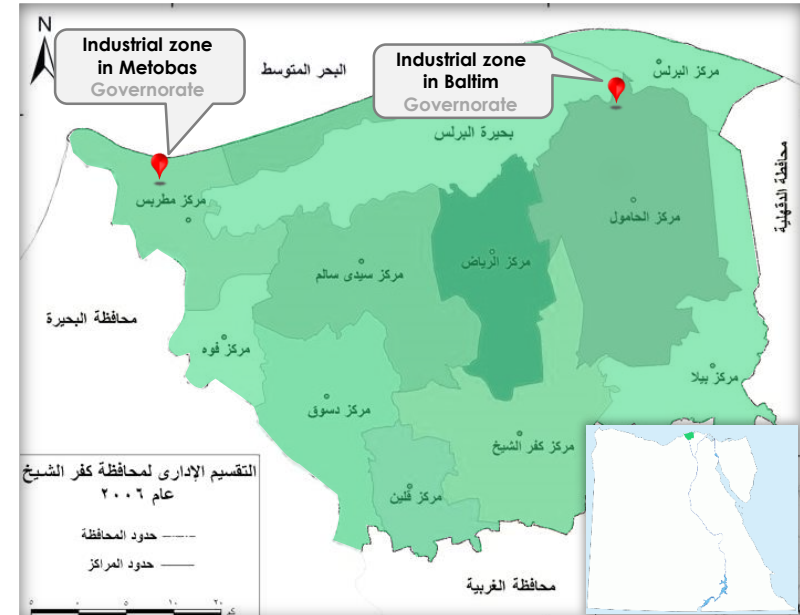
Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

*Source: Ministry of Investment.



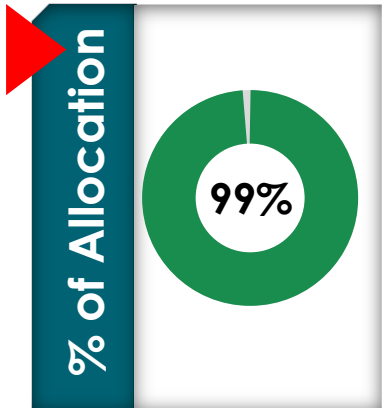
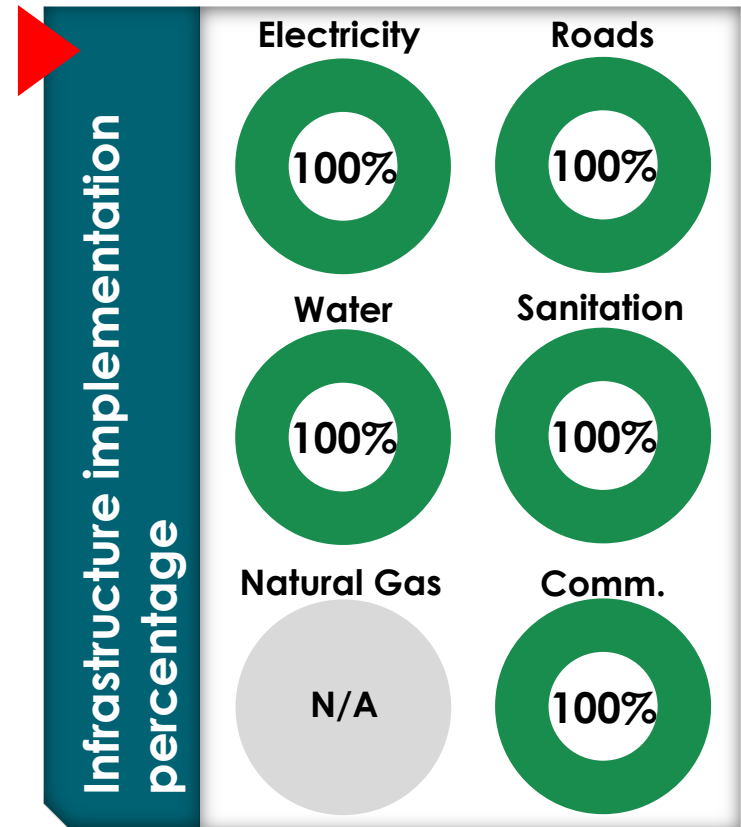
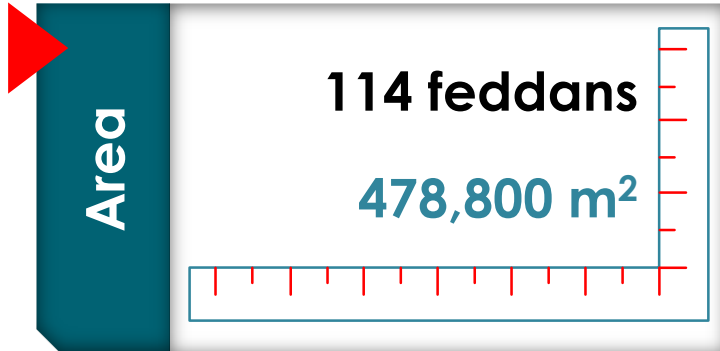
Industrial zones in Kafr El-Sheikh

#	Name	Affiliation
١	Industrial zone in Baltim	Governorate
٢	Industrial zone in Metobas	Governorate





The industrial zone in Baltim



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

Infrastructure implementation percentage

Electricity

9.6%

Roads

8.9%

Water

9.5%

Sanitation

9.5%

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

% of Allocation

3%

Economic Activities

Food and bevera...

Chemic...

Metallurgical

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



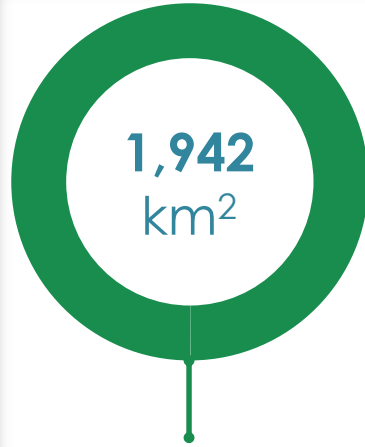
- Area and Population
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Infrastructure
- Challenges





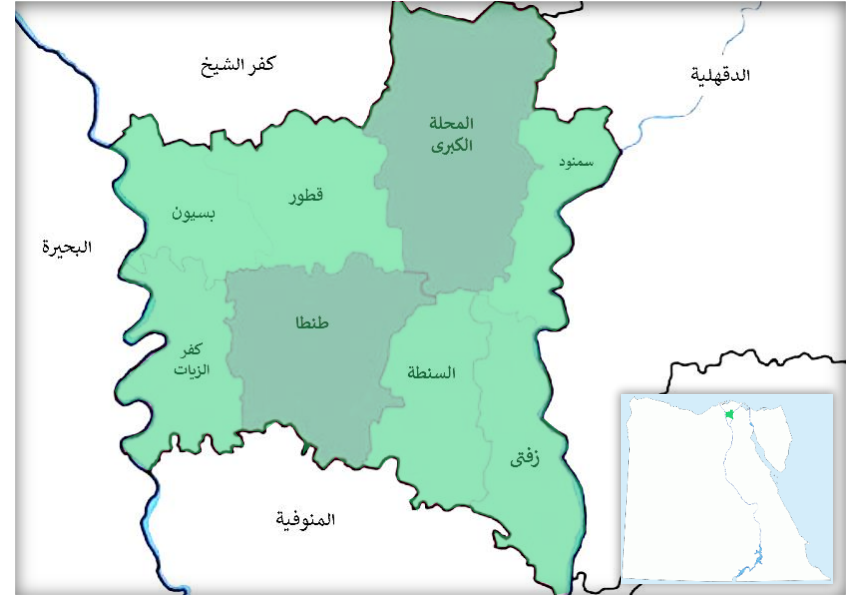
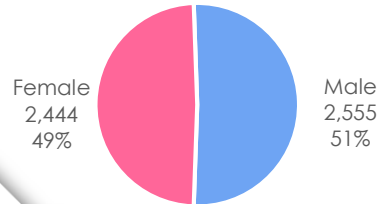
Area and Population

Area



Populated
1,942 km²
100%

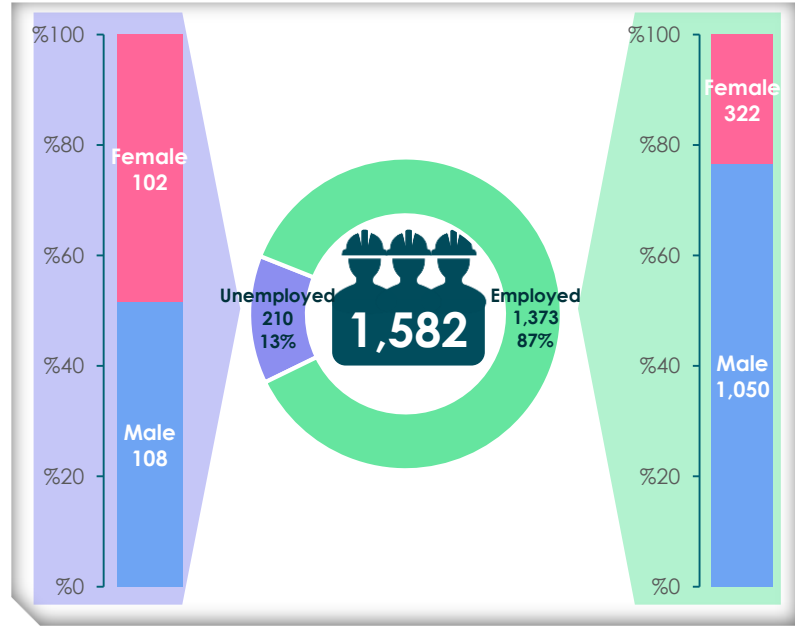
Population



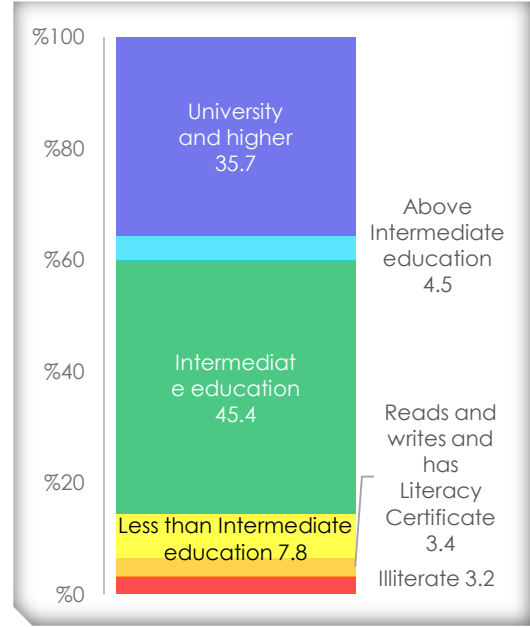
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

Labor Force Indicators

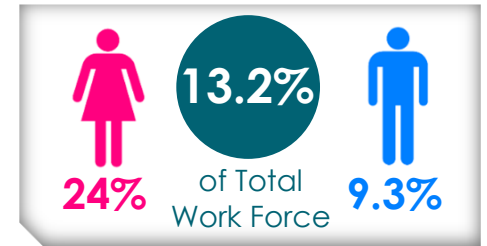
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



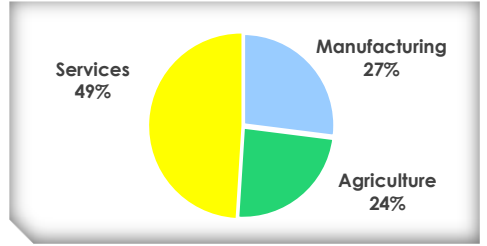
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



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

*Source: Ministry of Investment.



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

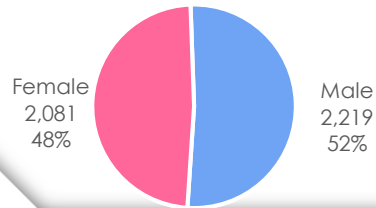
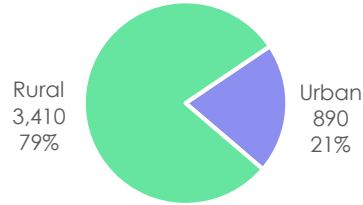
Area



**Populated
2,435 km²
97.5%**

Population

**4,301
Thousands**

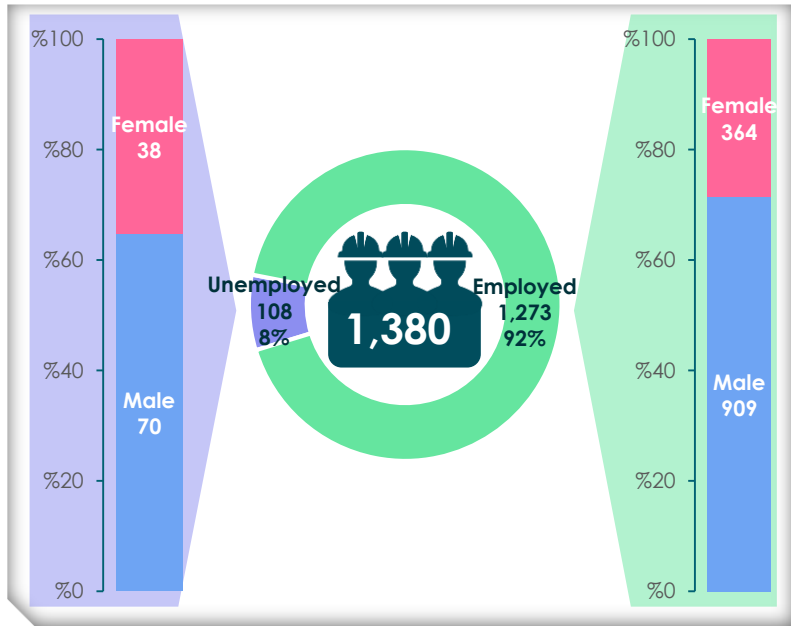


Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

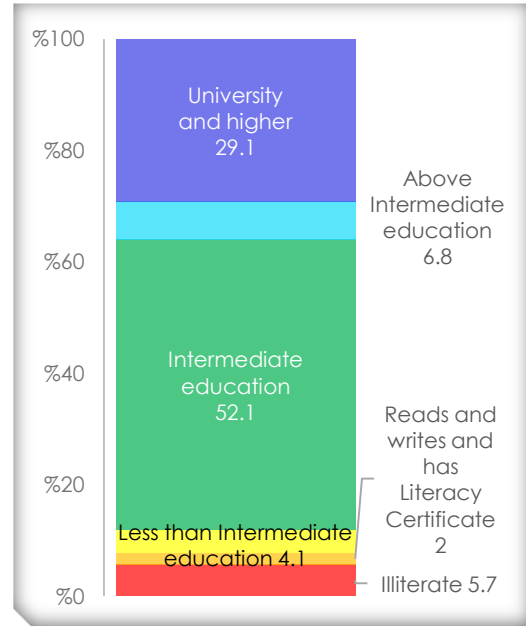


Labor Force Indicators

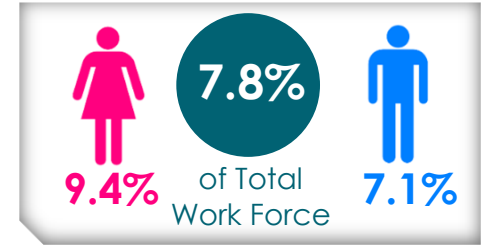
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



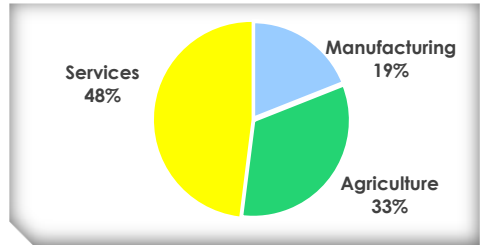
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



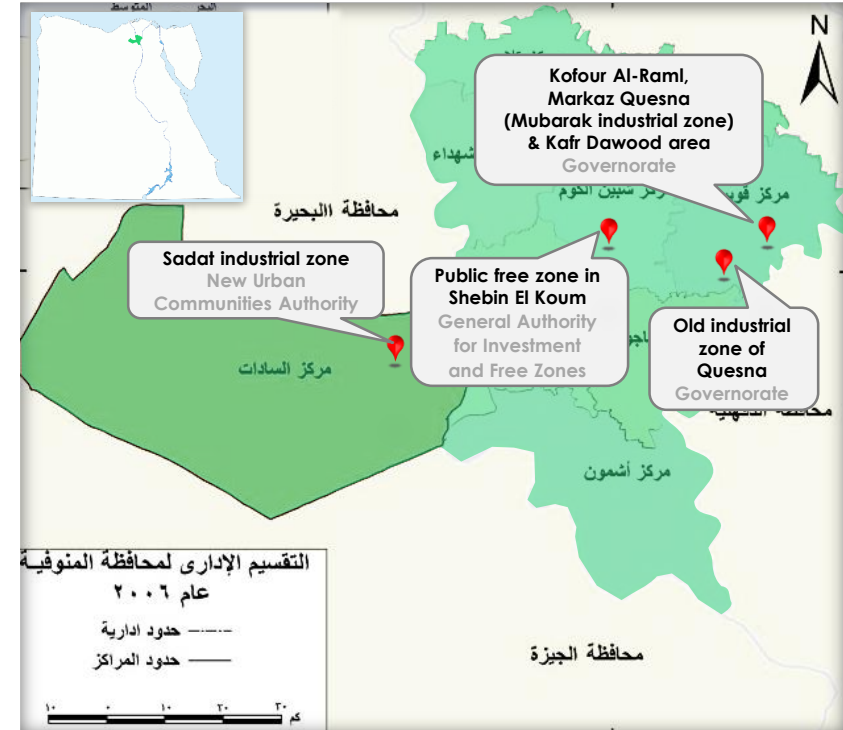
Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Industrial zones in Menoufia

#	Name		Affiliation
1	Kofour Al-Raml, Markaz Qesna (Mubarak industrial zone)	Phase I	Governorate
2		Phase II	Governorate
3		Phase III	Governorate
4		Phase IV	Governorate
5	Kafr Dawood area (Qesna expansions)		Governorate
6	Old industrial zone of Qesna Area: 225 feddans Established: 1978		Governorate
7	Public free zone in Shebin El Koum		General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
8	Sadat industrial zone		New Urban Communities Authority





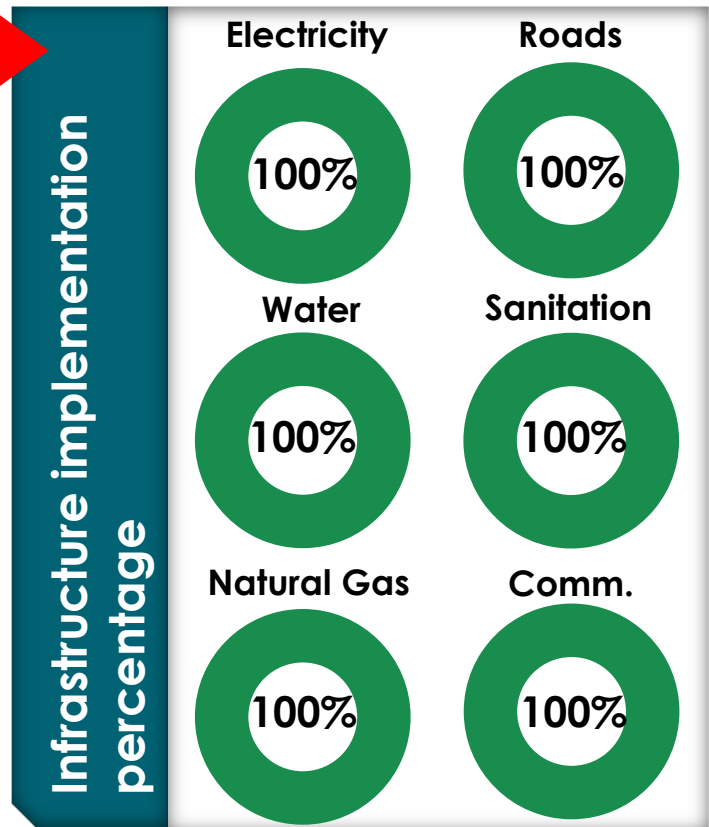
Menoufia

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

Date Established
1994

Area
307 feddans
1,289,400 m²

% of Allocation
73%



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

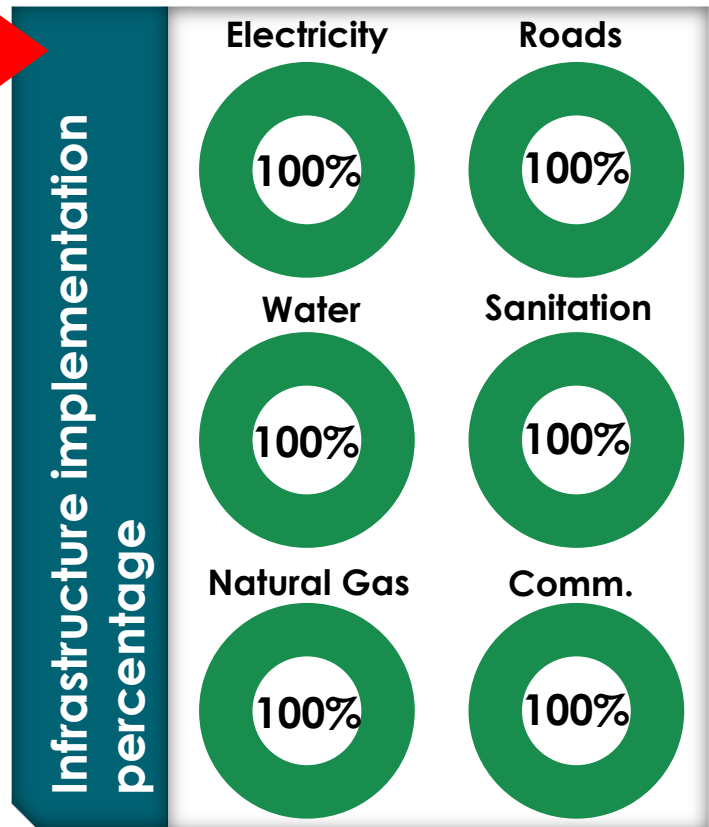
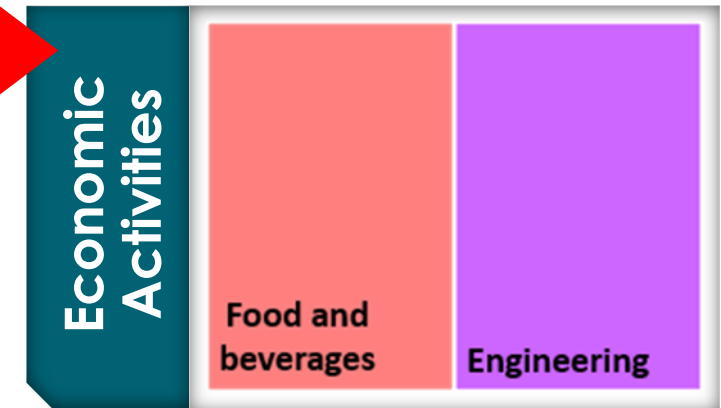
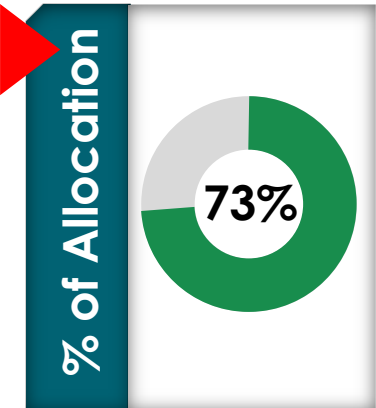


Menoufia

Industrial Zone of Quesna - Mubarak Industrial City, Phase IV

Date Established
2010

Area
113 feddans
877,800 m²



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



Kafr Dawood area (Quesna expansions)

Date Established
2009

Area
96,1 feddans
403,689 m²

% of Allocation
0%

Economic Activities
N/A

Infrastructure implementation percentage

Electricity 0%	Roads 0%
Water 0%	Sanitation 0%
Natural Gas 0%	Comm. 0%

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



Public free zone in Shebin El Koum

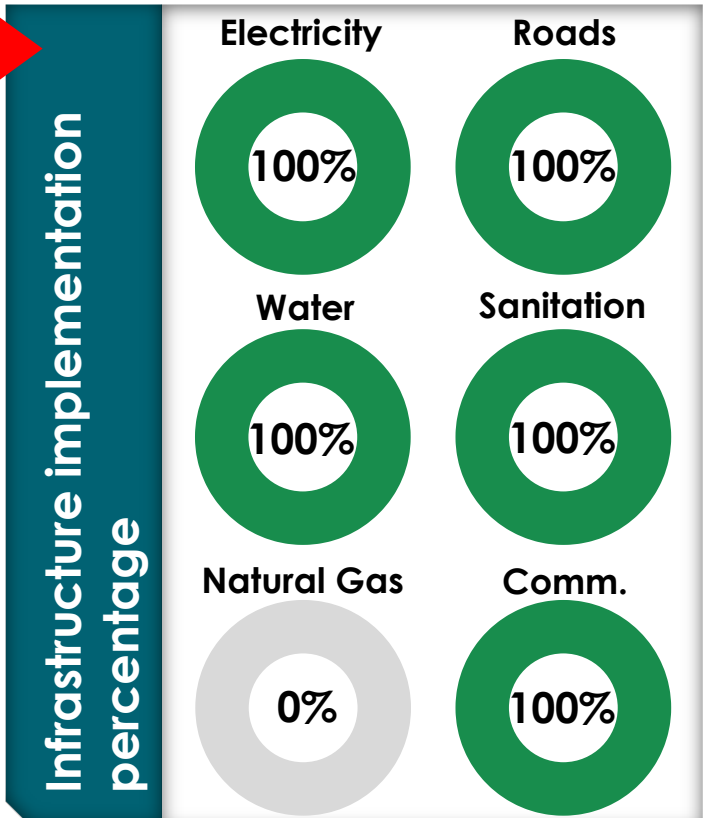
Date Established
2004

Area
20 feddans
84,000 m²

% of Allocation
N/A

Economic Activities

- Chemic...
- Textiles & Garments
- Engine...



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

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



Menoufia

Sadat industrial zone

Date Established

1978

Area

9,063 feddans

38,064,600 m²

% of Allocation

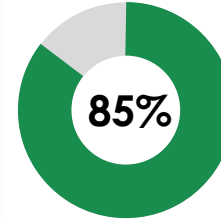
N/A

Economic Activities



Infrastructure implementation percentage

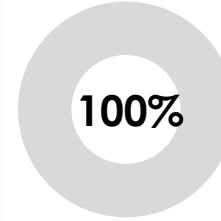
Electricity



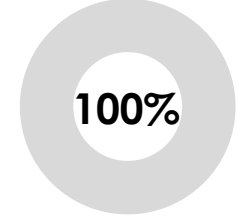
Roads



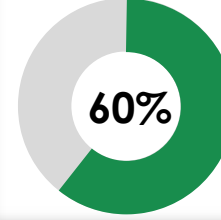
Water



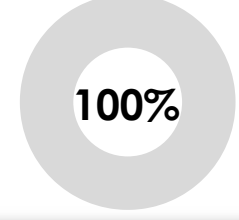
Sanitation



Natural Gas



Comm.



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

* Source: New Urban Communities Authority, 2014.



Menoufia

Challenges

Challenges = Investment opportunities

- Non-utilization of agricultural waste.
- Damage to vegetables and fruits for 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



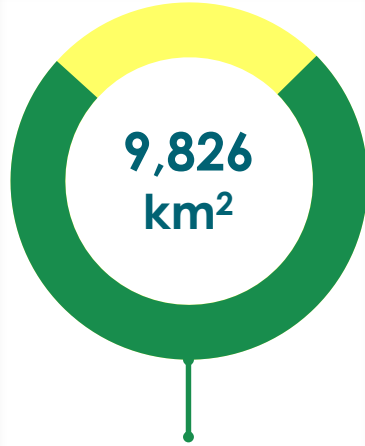
- Area and Population
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Infrastructure
- Challenges





Area and Population

Area



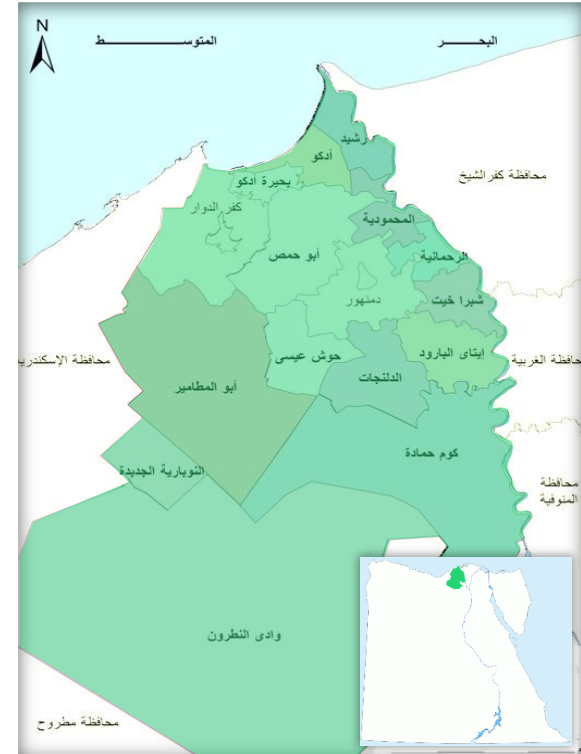
Populated
7.093 km²
72.2%

Population

6,171
Thousands

Rural 5,050 82%
Urban 1,120 18%

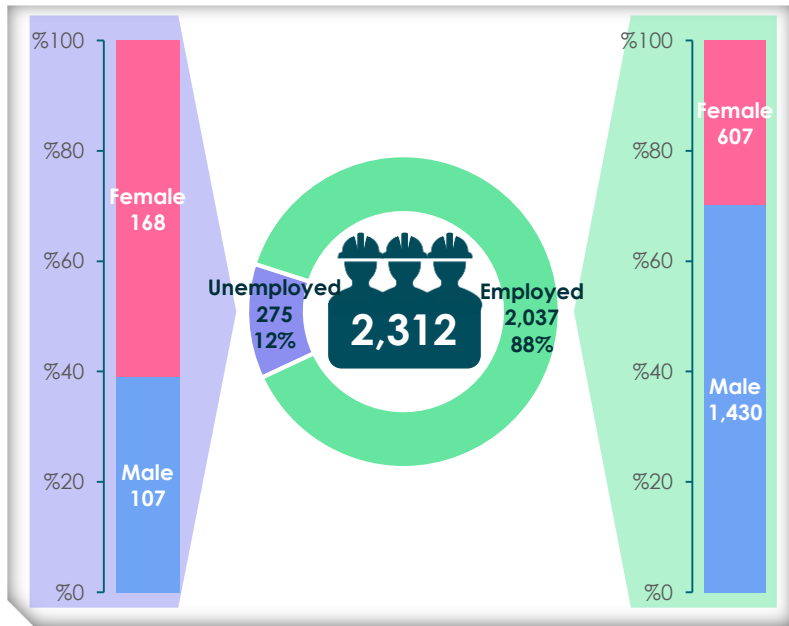
Female 2,989 48%
Male 3,181 52%



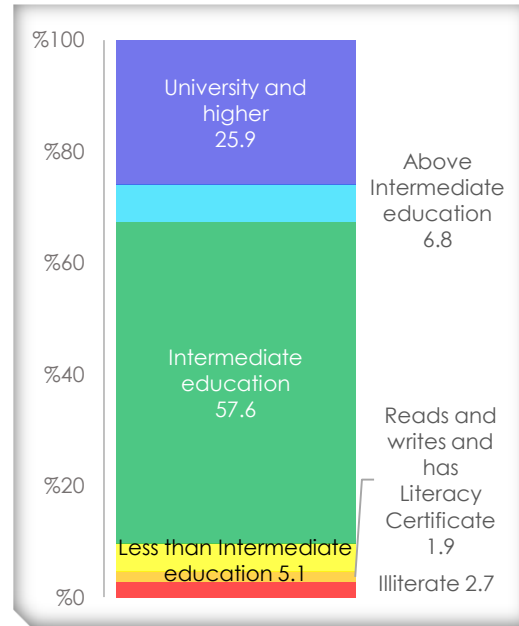
Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

Labor Force Indicators

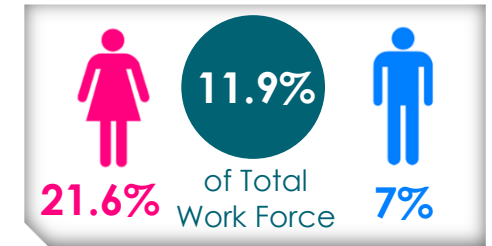
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



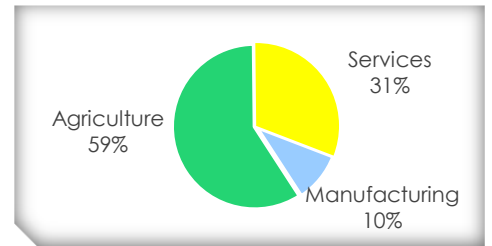
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



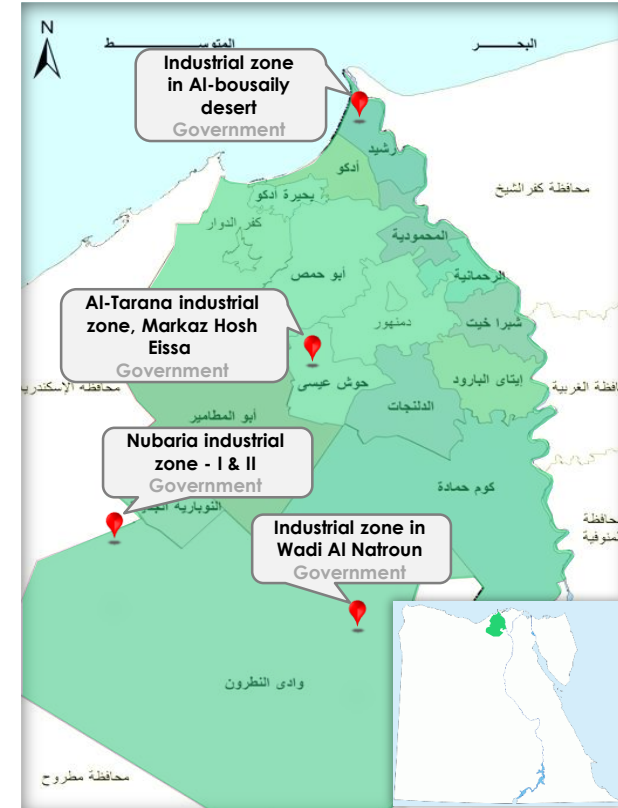
Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Industrial zones in Behera

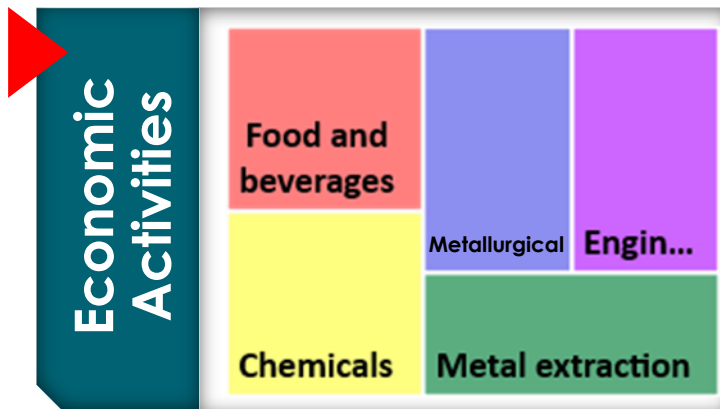
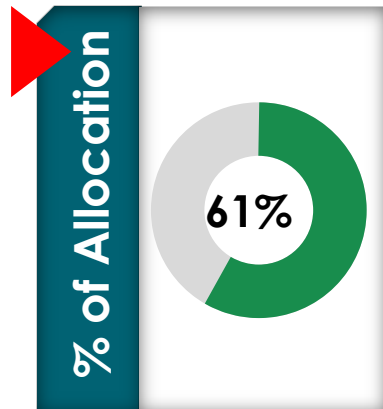
#	Name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone in Wadi Al-Natroun	Government
2	Industrial zone in Al-bousaily desert Area: 200 feddans Established: 1997	Government
3	Al-Tarana industrial zone, Markaz Hosh Eissa	Government
4	Nubaria industrial zone – I & II	New Urban Communities Authority



Industrial zone in Wadi Al-Natroun

Date Established
1994

Area
517 feddans
2,171,400 m²

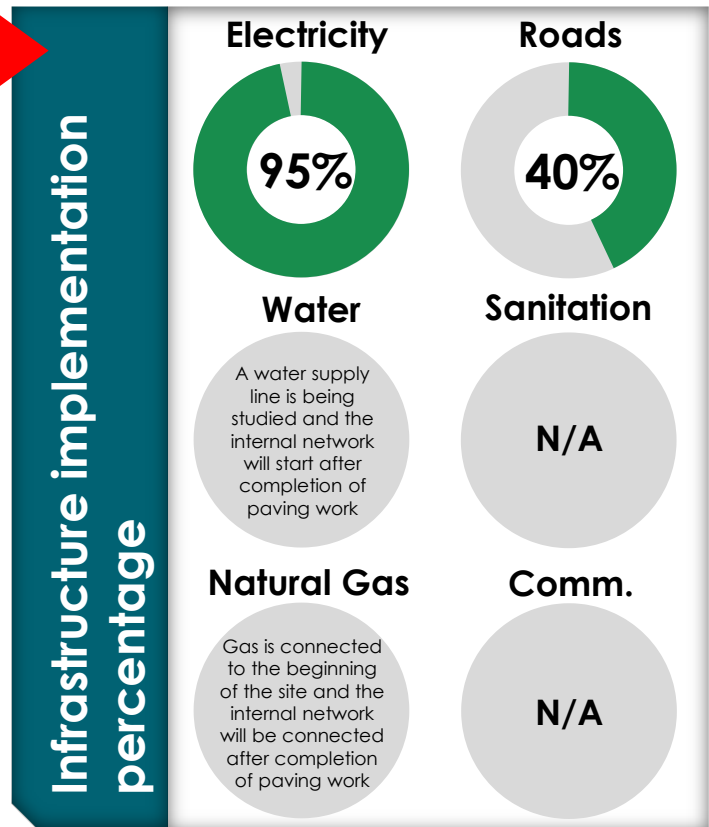
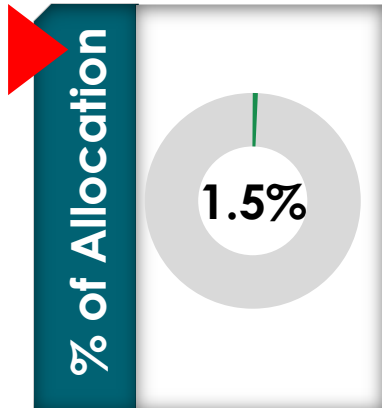
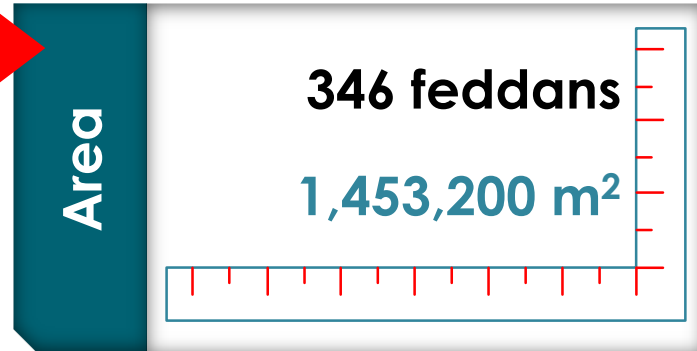


Infrastructure implementation percentage

Utilities	Phase			
	1	2	3	4
Electricity	100%		40%	
Roads		95%		N/A
Water	100%		70%	
Sanitation	100%		50%	
Natural Gas	100%		70%	
Comm.	100%		60%	

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Al-Tarana industrial zone, Markaz Hosh Eissa



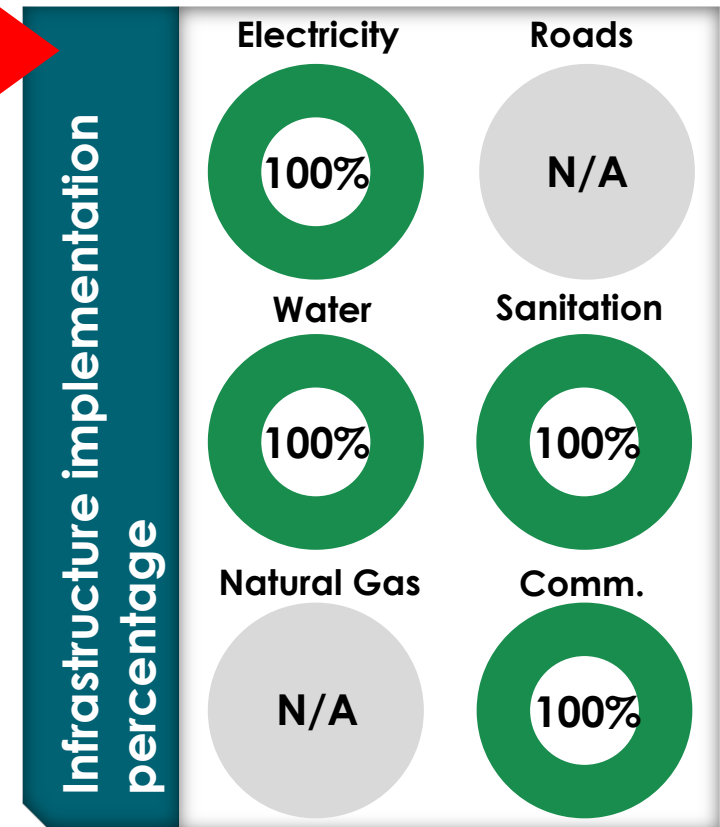
Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

Nubaria industrial zone - I & II

Date Established
1986

Area
146 feddans
613,200 m²

% of Allocation
N/A



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





Area and Population

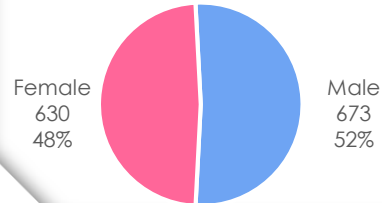
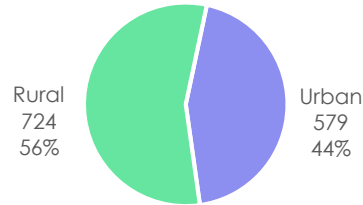
Area



Populated
5,067 km²
100%

Population

1,303
Thousands

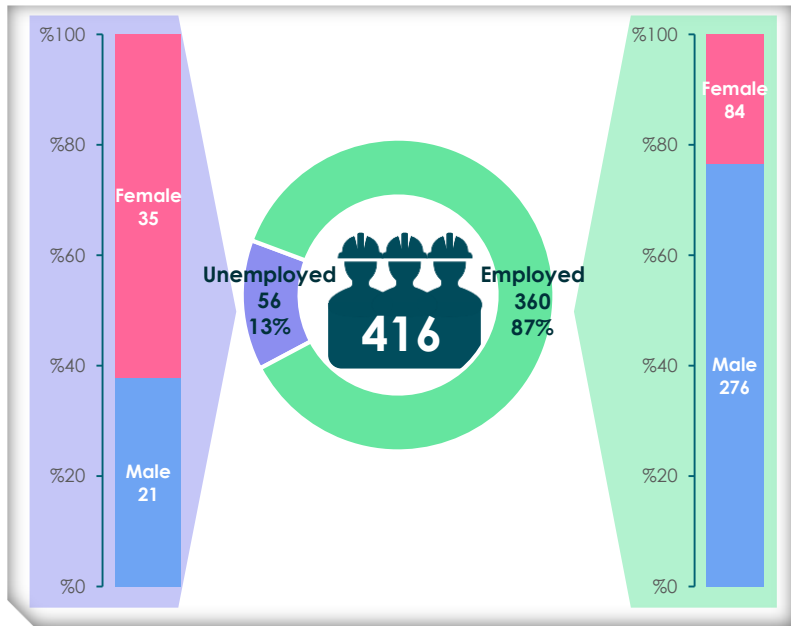


Source: Census of Population, Housing and Establishments for 2017; Egypt in Figures 2018, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

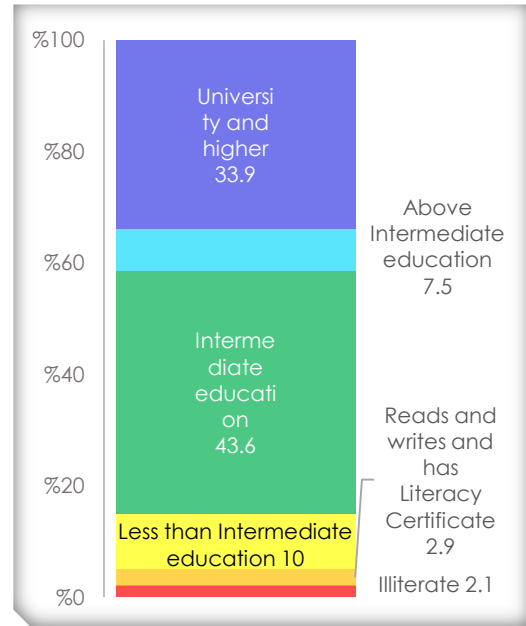


Labor Force Indicators

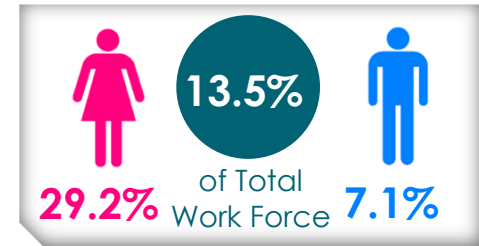
Total Labor Force (Thousands)



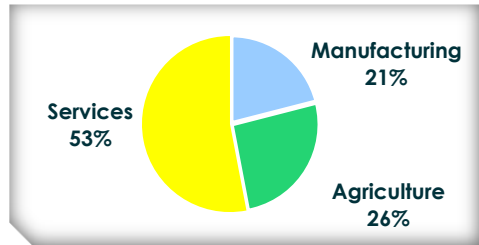
Distribution of Unemployed According to Educational Status (%)



Unemployment (%)



Sectoral Distribution of Employment*



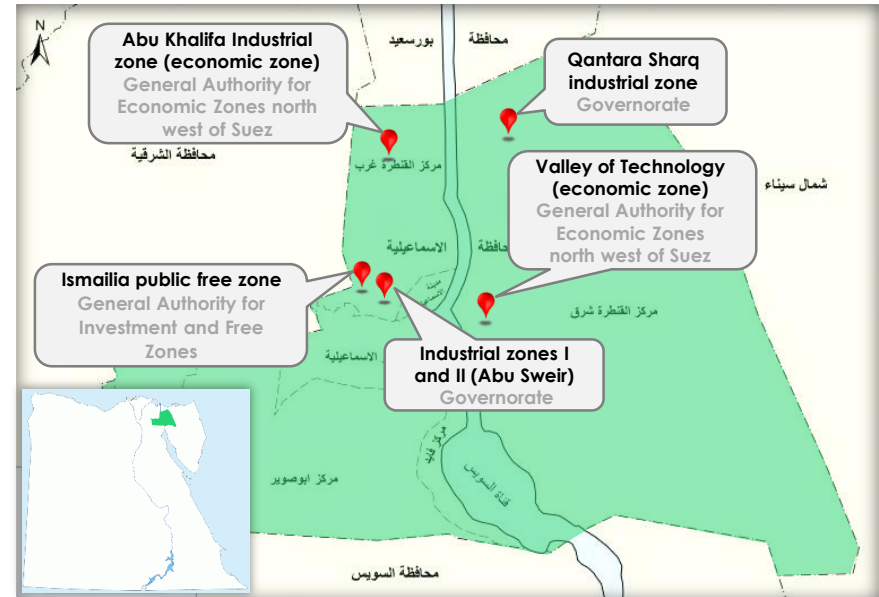
Source: Egypt in Figures 2018; Statistical Yearbook 2017, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

*Source: Ministry of Investment.



Industrial zones in 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





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

% of Allocation

100%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building material

Textiles & Garments

Chemicals

Engineering

Infrastructure implementation percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

100%

Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.



Ismailia

Industrial zone II

Date Established

1981

Area

262 feddans

1,100,400 m²

% of Allocation

100%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building material

Textiles & Garments

Chemicals

Engineering

Infrastructure implementation percentage

Electricity

100%

Roads

100%

Water

100%

Sanitation

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Comm.

100%

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

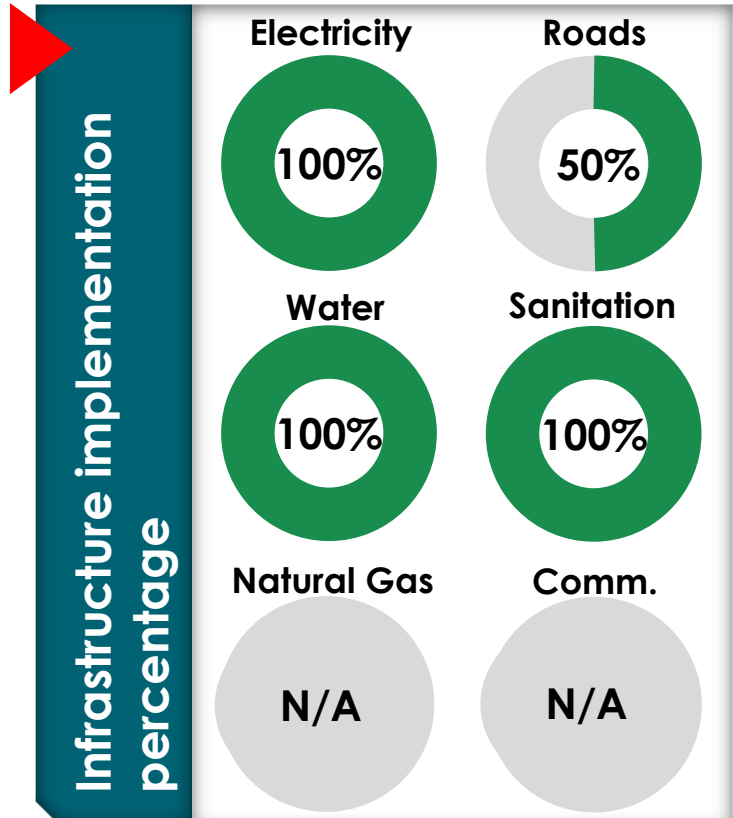
Valley of Technology (economic zone)

Date Established
2015

Area
16,500 feddans
69,300,000 m²

% of Allocation
N/A

Economic Activities
N/A



Source: Industrial Development Authority, January 2018.

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

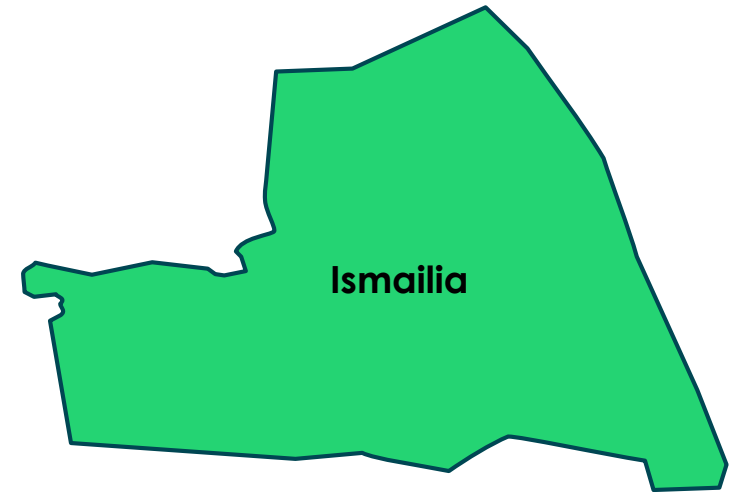


Ismailia

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.

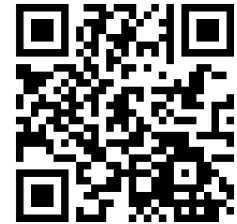


Source: Strategies for developing the governorates of the Republic in the light of the new demarcation, 2014.

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