

# Your Guide to Industrial Investment in Egypt

2023 Edition

## Part I: Urban Governorates



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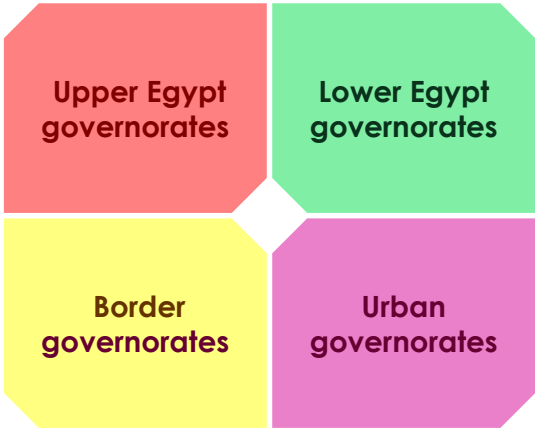
# Purpose of the Guide

This guide provides basic information that any investor needs to invest in the various governorates of the Republic. It relies on several sources to provide this information (e.g., Ministry of Investment (General Authority for Investment and Free Zones (GAFI)), Industrial Development Authority (IDA), Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade).

### The guide contains three sections:

- 1. General information
- 2. Special information about the region
- 3. Detailed information about the governorates of the region

### The guide has been categorized by region:



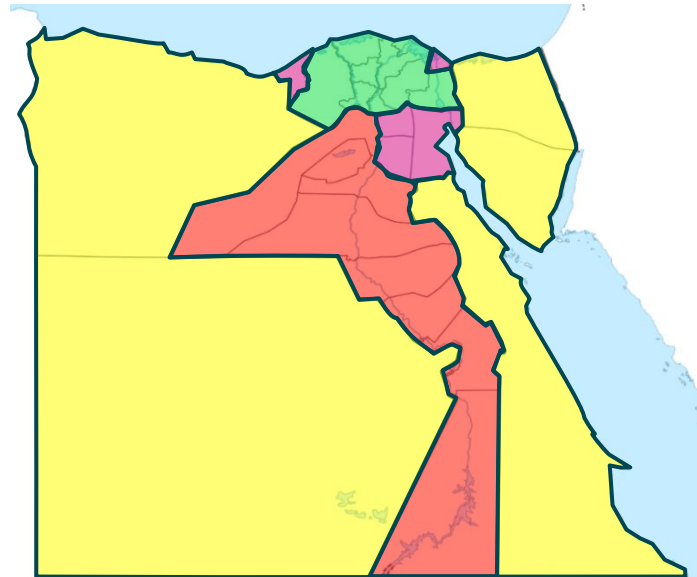
# Map of Egypt and Its Four Regions

## 1 Urban Governorates

Cairo  
Alexandria  
Suez  
Port Said

## 2 Lower Egypt Governorates

Damietta  
Sharqeya  
Dakahlia  
Qalyubia  
Kafir El-Sheikh  
Gharbiya  
Menoufia  
Beheira  
Ismailia



## 3 Upper Egypt Governorates

Giza  
Bani Suef  
Fayoum  
Minya  
Assiut  
Sohag  
Qena  
Luxor  
Aswan

## 4 Border Governorates

The Red Sea  
New Valley  
Matrouh  
North Sinai  
South Sinai

\* The four regions are divided according to the Human Development Report, 2010.

# Guide Sections

## 1. General information

## 2. Special information about the region

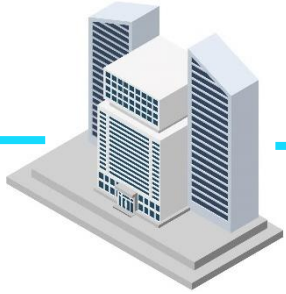
## 3. Detailed information about the governorates of the region

1. Procedures for starting a business in Egypt
2. Utility and energy prices
3. Laws and rules governing investment
4. Investment incentives
5. Tax structure and customs system
6. Trade agreements
7. Defining the different types of zones

# 1. Procedures for Starting a Business in Egypt

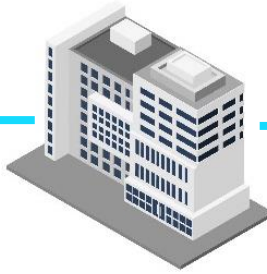


# Types of Companies



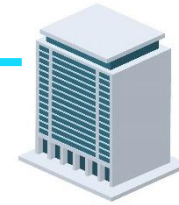
## 1. Companies

**Joint Stock  
Limited By Shares  
Limited Liability**



## 2. Partnerships

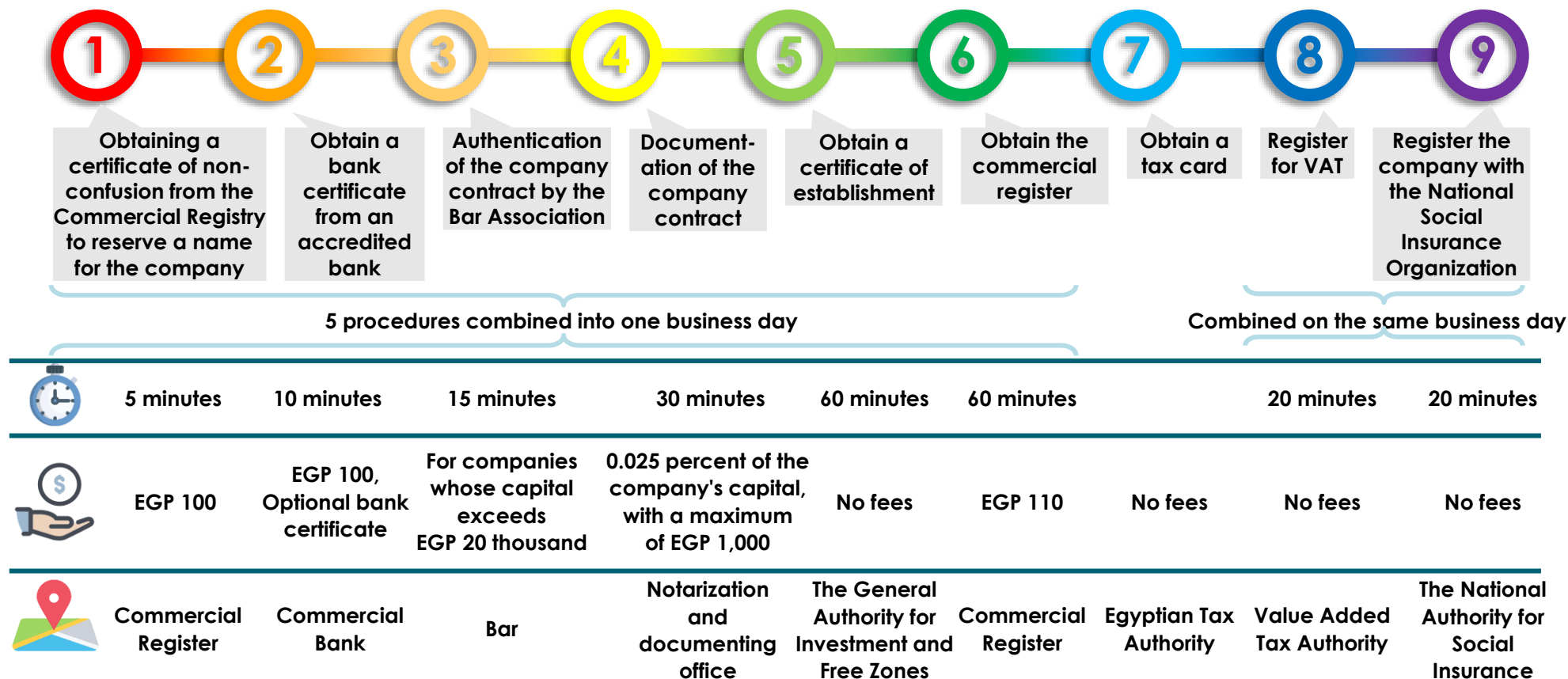
**General Partnership  
Limited Partnership**



## 3. Sole Proprietorship

- The establishment, fees and required documents vary according to the type of company, but companies are similar in terms of the sequence of procedures

# Summary of the Time, Costs, and Procedures Needed to Start a Business in Egypt



Source: GAFI.



# Incorporation Fees

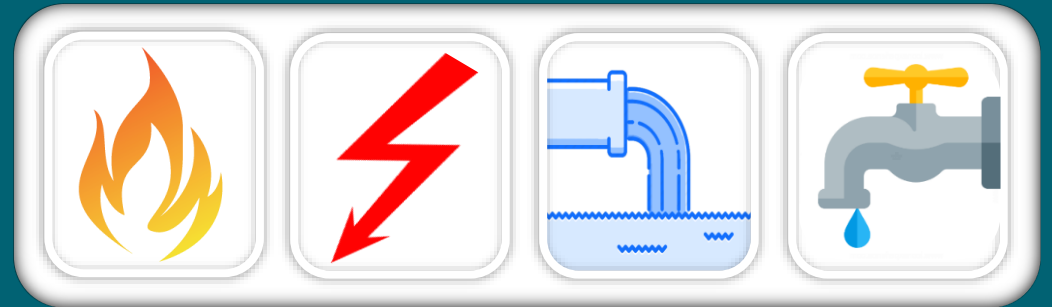
## Incorporation Fees

Notary fees	xxx
Incorporation fees	xxx
Trade union fees	xxx
Publication fees	xxx
Commercial register	xx
Issuance of operation certificate	xx
<b>Total fees</b>	<b>xxxx</b>

Fees vary by  
company type

Source: GAFI.

## 2. Utility and Energy Prices



# Drinking Water and Wastewater Tariff during FY 2022/2023 (EGP/m<sup>3</sup>)



Consumption	Service	Commercial	Industrial	Touristic	Sports clubs	Other
1:50		4.5	4.5	4.5		
51:100	4	5	5	5	3	12
More than 100		6	6	6		
Percentage of wastewater/ water	80%					
Price per meter for wastewater	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.13	4.5

**These prices are applied to all governorates except for the governorates of Sinai - Red Sea - Matrouh. For more information, please see Part 4. Border Governorates.**

Source: The Holding Company for Drinking Water and Wastewater (HCWW)

# Tariff for Processing the Waste of Industrial Establishments during FY 2022/2023 (EGP/m<sup>3</sup>)



Contaminants	Absorbed bio-oxygen (BoD)			Absorbed Chemical Oxygen (CoD)		
	More than 600 and less than 660	660 or more and less than 2000	2000 or more	More than 1100 and less than 2000	2000 or more and less than 5000	5000 or more
Concentrations (g/m <sup>3</sup> )						
Cost of purification (EGP/m <sup>3</sup> )	3	9	18	6	18	30

# Electricity Tariff Applied during FY 2022/2023



Purpose of Use/Voltage	Cost of capacity (EGP/kW Month)	Off-peak (Piaster/kWh)	Within peak (Piaster/kWh)	Average energy price (Piaster/kWh)	How to apply
Super Voltage (220,132 kV)	40	96.9	145.4	105	The capacity is applied on the basis of the subscriber's maximum load every three months
High Voltage (66.33 kV)	50	101.5	152.3	110	The time of use tariff is applied according to the smart meters program, and the peak period is 4 hours, the start of which is determined by the Ministry of Electricity and Energy
Medium Voltage (22.11 kV)	60	106.2	159.2	115	
Low Voltage (380v)				125	In case of unavailability, the energy price will be applied

# Tariffs for Electricity Consumption Segments Applied during FY 2022/2023



Purpose of Use/Voltage (kVM)	Cost of capacity (Piaster/kW-Month)	Off-peak (Piaster/kWh-Month)	Within Peak (Piaster/kWh-Month)	Average Energy Price (Piaster/kWh-Month)	How to apply
Segment 0 - 100			65.0		The capacity is applied on the basis of the subscriber's maximum load every three months  The time of use tariff is applied according to the smart meters program, and the peak period is 4 hours, the start of which is determined by the Ministry of Electricity and Energy
Segment 0 - 250			123.0		
Segment 0 - 600			140.0		
Segment 601 - 1000			155.0		
Segment (from 0 to more than 1000 kVM)			160.0		

# Prices of Petroleum Products during the Second Quarter of 2023



Commercial Butane	Diesel	Kerosene	Petrol 80	Petrol 92	Petrol 95
150 Pounds/cylinder	8.25	7.25	8.75	10.25	11.50
Pounds/liter					
Fuel oil (Mazut) (With fixed prices for the food and electricity industries)				Automotive gas	
6000 Pounds/Ton				4.50 Pounds/m <sup>3</sup>	

# A decree regarding quarterly pricing equation of fuel and petroleum products



The committee formed by Prime Minister's decree no. 2764/ 2018, whose members are determined by the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources' decree no. 505/ 2019, referred to above, shall undertake the following:

- Apply automatic pricing mechanism to petroleum products delivered to the consumer inclusive of value-added tax, with the exception of butane and petroleum products used by the electricity and bakery sectors, as of the end of June 2019, after reaching cost coverage. The selling price of these products in the local market will be reviewed as stated in Article 1 of this decree, provided that the percentage change in the consumer selling price, upwards or downwards, does not exceed (10%) of the selling price.

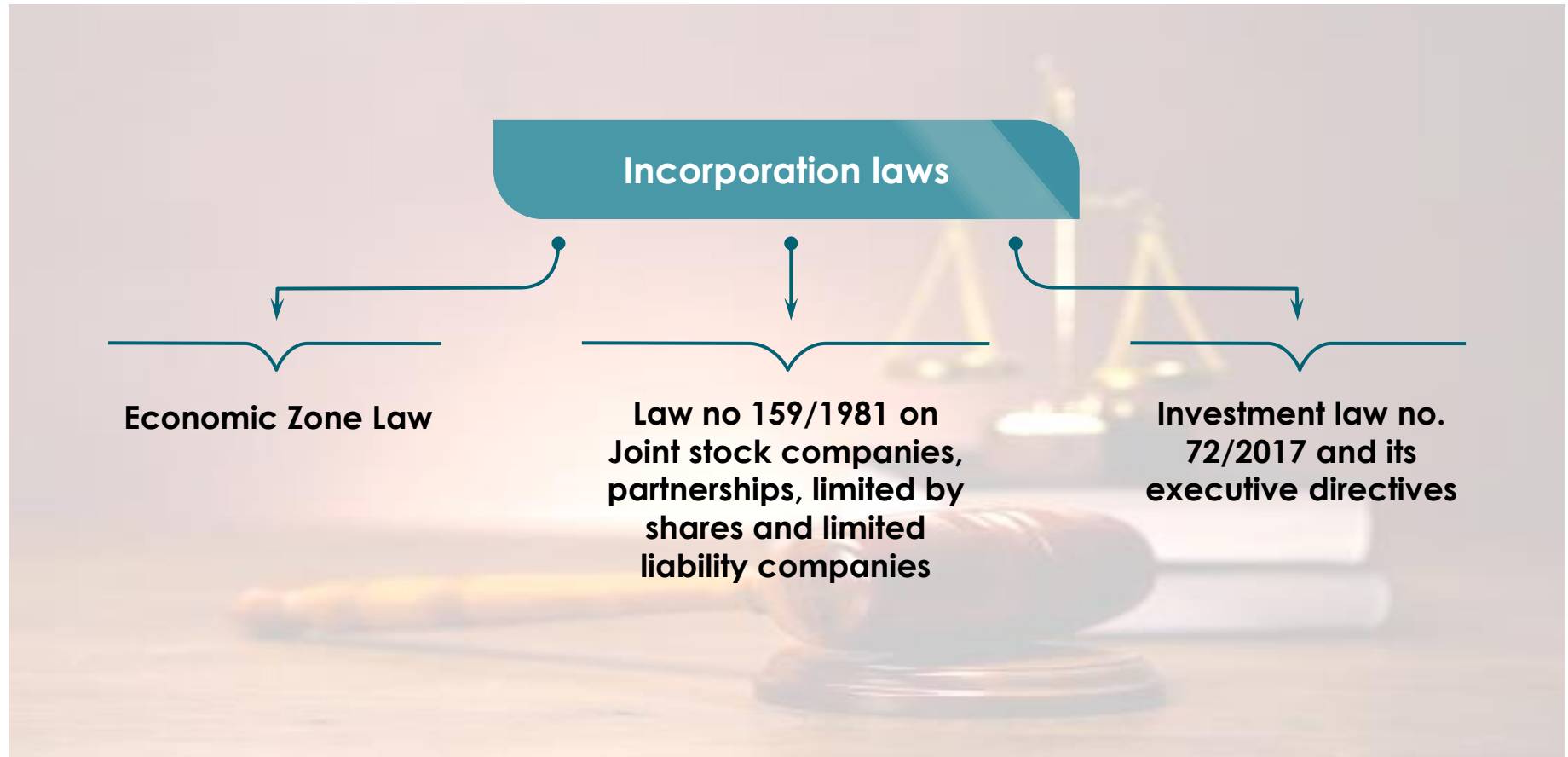


# 3. Laws and Rules Governing Investment

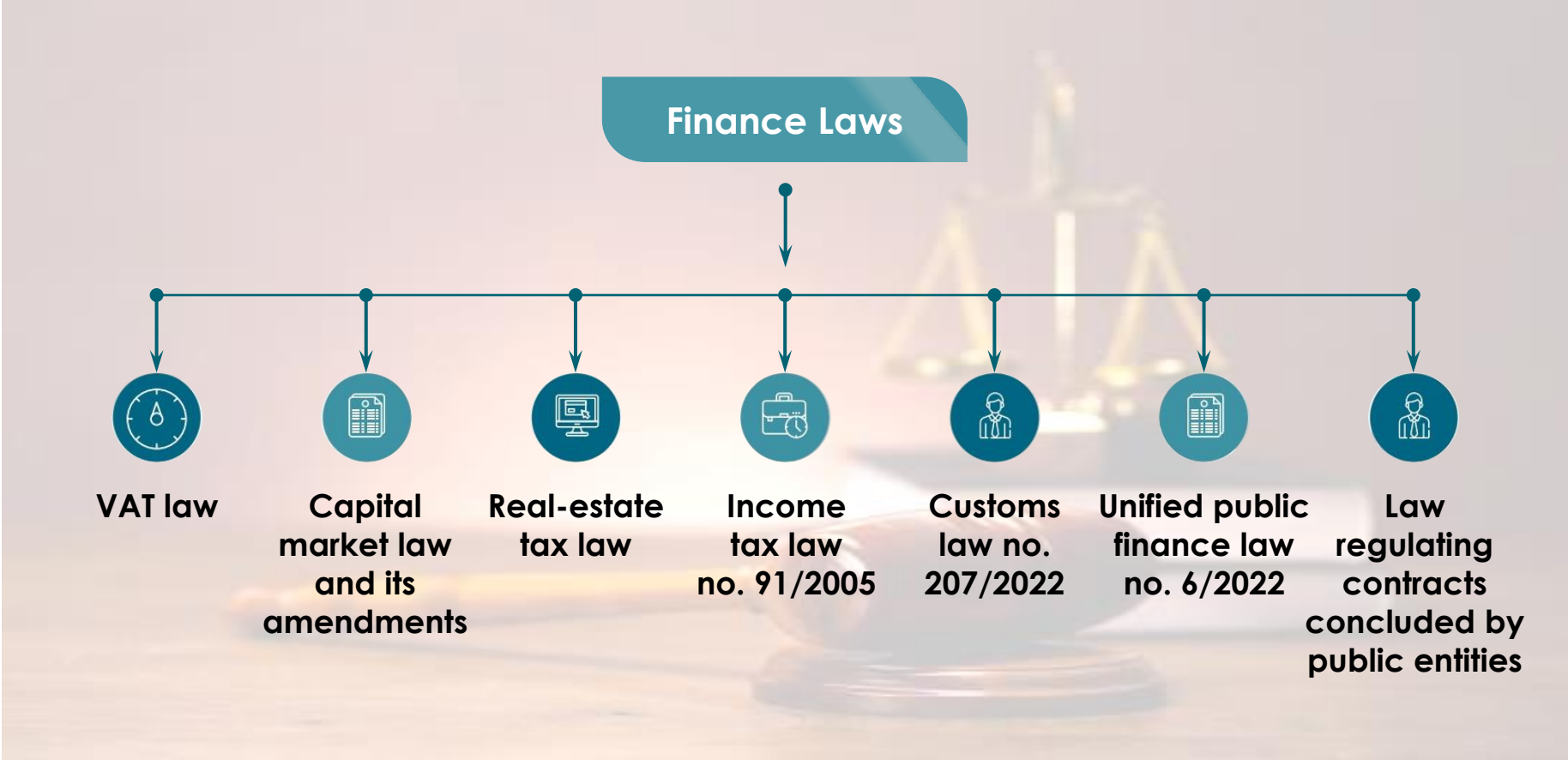
- I. Incorporation Laws
- II. Finance Laws
- III. Commercial Laws
- IV. Other Laws



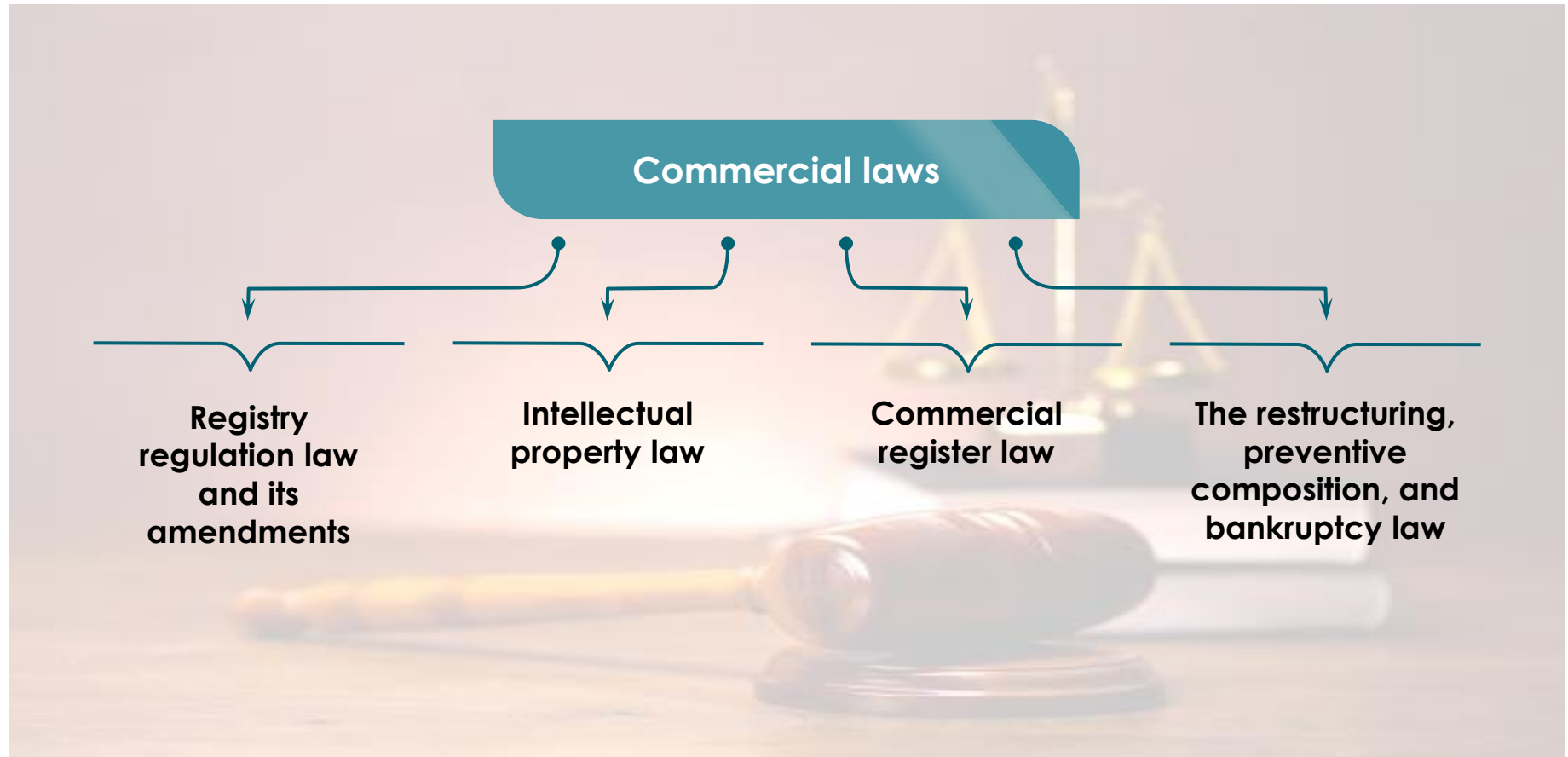
# I. Incorporation Laws



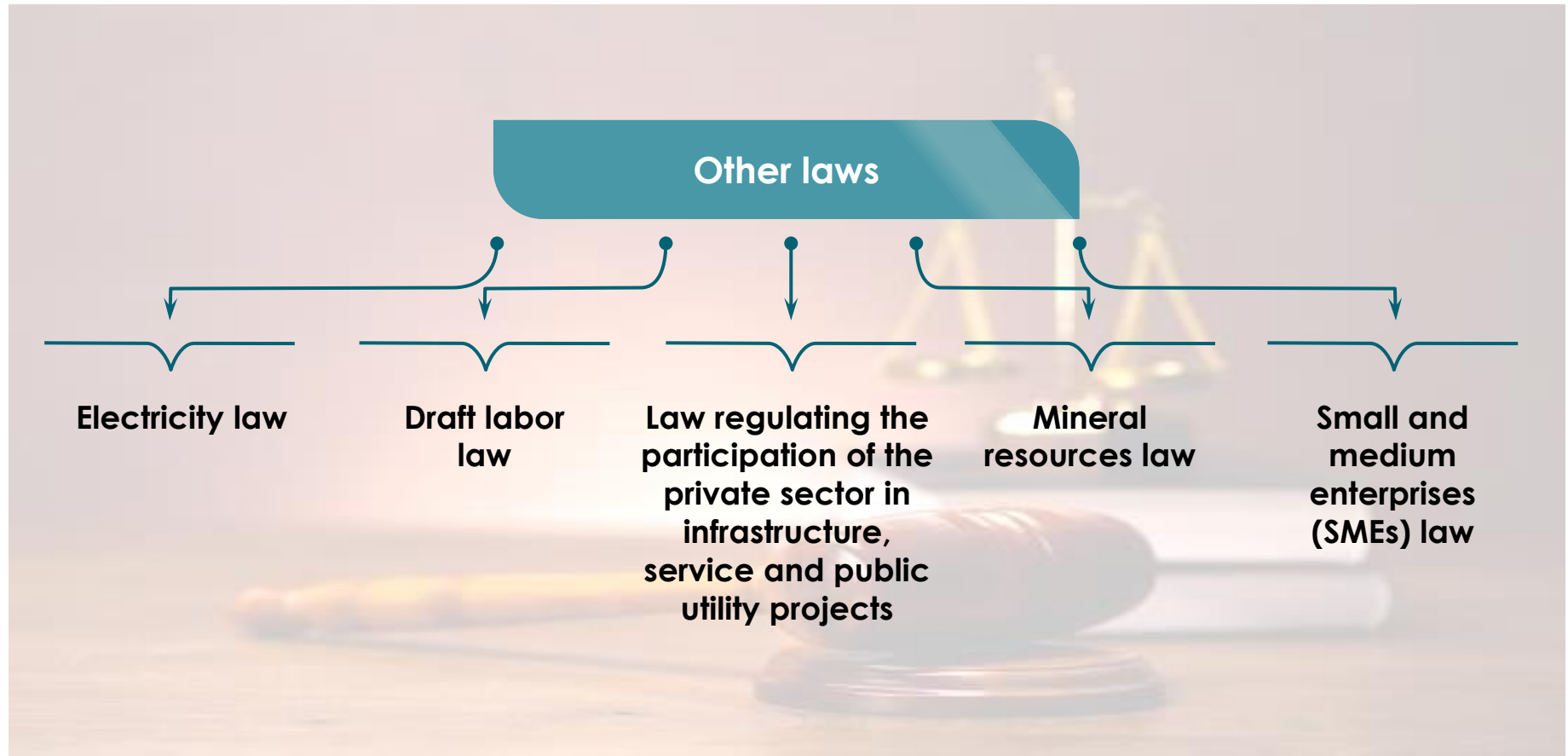
# II. Finance Laws



# III. Commercial Laws



# IV. Other Laws



New  
2023

# Exceptional Law (Golden License)

## Prime minister decree no. 56/ 2022

The decree specifies the criteria and conditions upon which an investment project can be considered national or strategic as per article 20 of the investment law no. 72 / 2017

The **Higher Council for Investment has issued** new decrees expanding granting of the golden license. It is now being considered not to limit granting the license to companies establishing strategic or national projects, and amend articles nos. (40), (41) and (42) regulating the golden license to ensure that companies established prior to the promulgation of the investment law no. 72/ 2017 may be granted the Golden License.

[Click here for the full text of the decree](#)

New  
2023

# Amendments issued on July 5, 2023 to certain provisions of the investment law no. 72/ 2017

Expanding the scope of projects benefiting from the incentives stipulated in the investment law and the single license, introducing an article that grants cash investment incentive to projects financed through foreign currency transfers by no less than 50%, in addition to many other incentives

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

New  
2023

# A draft law abolishing the exemption of state agencies from taxes and fees in investment and economic activities

The law aims to unify the financial treatment of investors by abolishing exemptions from taxes and fees prescribed for state agencies in investment and economic activities. The law consists of two articles other than the publication article.

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



# 4. Investment Incentives

\* Investment Law no. 72/ 2017



# Investment incentives: General incentives

All projects subject to the provisions of this law shall enjoy the general incentives mentioned in this chapter, with the exception of projects established under the free zones system. These incentives include:

- Establishment of companies and enterprises, contracts of credit facilities and related mortgages shall be exempted from the stamp tax, and authentication and notarization fees for a period of five years from the date of their registration in the commercial register.
- Land registration contracts necessary for the establishment of companies and enterprises are also exempted from the aforementioned tax and fees.
- Companies and enterprises subject to the provisions of this law shall be subject to the provisions of Article (4) of the customs law promulgated by law no. 186/1986 regarding the collection of a unified customs tax of two percent (2%) of the value of all imported machinery, equipment and devices necessary for the establishment thereof.
- This unified tariff also applies to all imports by companies and enterprises operating in public utility projects, such as machinery, equipment, and devices necessary for their construction or completion.
- Without prejudice to the provisions of the temporary release stipulated in the customs law promulgated by law no. 66/1963, investment projects of industrial nature subject to the provisions of this law may import molds and other production requirements of a similar nature without paying customs duties, for use for a temporary period in the manufacture of their products, and then re-exporting thereof.
- The release and re-export shall be according to the arrival documents, provided that the entry and reshipping documents are registered in records prepared for this purpose in the Authority, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance.

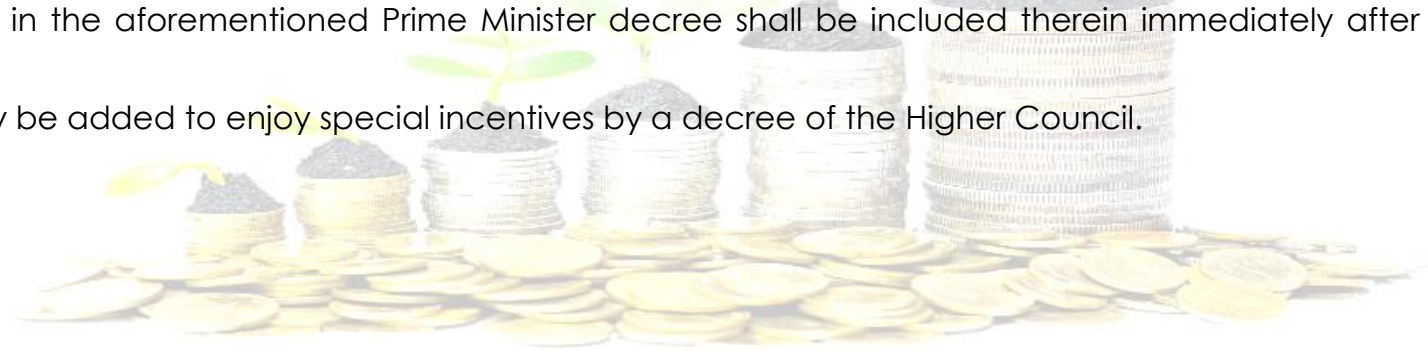
# Investment incentives: Special incentives

Investment projects established after the enforcement of this law, in accordance with the investment map, shall be granted the investment incentive of a deduction from the net taxable profits as follows:

- 1. A 50% discount on the investment costs of sector (A)**, which includes the geographical areas most in need of development according to the investment map, and based on CAPMAS statistics, and according to the distribution of investment activities as indicated by the executive directives of this law.
- 2. A 30% discount on the investment costs of sector (B)**, which includes the rest of the Republic, according to the distribution of investment activities, for the following investment projects:
  - Labor-intensive projects in accordance with the criteria stipulated in the executive directives of this law
  - Medium and small enterprises
  - Enterprises that depend on or produce new and renewable energy
  - National and strategic projects determined by a decree of the Higher Council
  - Tourism projects specified by a decree of the Higher Council
  - Electricity production and distribution projects that are determined by a prime minister decree based on a joint proposal from the concerned minister, the minister concerned with electricity affairs, and the Minister of Finance.
  - Projects which exports their production
  - Automotive industry and its feeding industries
  - Wood industries, furniture, printing and packaging, and chemical industries
  - Manufacture of antibiotics, oncology drugs and cosmetics
  - Food industries, agricultural crops and agricultural waste recycling
  - Engineering, metallurgical, textile and leather industries

# Investment incentives: Special incentives

- As per the provisions of the income tax law no. 91/2005, in all cases, the investment incentive shall not exceed 80% of the paid-up capital until the date of starting the activity.
- The deduction period shall not exceed seven years from the date of commencement of activity.
- The Prime Minister shall issue a decree upon a joint proposal by the concerned minister, the Minister of Finance and the minister with the relevant jurisdiction to determine the distribution of the sub-sectors of investment activities in the aforementioned sectors (A) and (B).
- The executive directives of this law shall clarify the concept of investment cost, the geographical scope of sectors (A) and (B), and the conditions and qualifying criteria for granting special incentives. The sub-investment activities included in the aforementioned Prime Minister decree shall be included therein immediately after its issuance.
- New activities may be added to enjoy special incentives by a decree of the Higher Council.



# Conditions for obtaining special investment incentives

In order for investment projects to enjoy special incentives under this law, the following conditions must be met:

1. Establishment of a new company or facility to start the investment project.
2. The company or enterprise should be established within a maximum period of three years from the date of enforcement of the executive directives of this law. This period may be extended for one time by a decree of the Council of Ministers and based on the proposal of the concerned minister.
3. The company or enterprise shall maintain regular accounts; if the company or establishment operates in more than one region, it may benefit from the percentage determined for each region, provided that each region has separate accounts.
4. None of the shareholders, partners, or establishment owners have provided, contributed, or used any of the tangible assets of an existing company or enterprise in the establishment or incorporation of the investment project that benefits from the incentive at the time of the enforcement of the provisions of this law, or liquidated that company or enterprise within the period indicated in item (2) of this Article for the purpose of establishing a new investment project to benefit from the special incentives referred to. Violation of this shall result in the forfeiture of the aforementioned incentive and the company or enterprise shall be obliged to pay all tax dues.
5. Expansions of already existing investment projects may enjoy the incentives stipulated in Articles (11) and (13) of this law. Under this provision, expansions mean increasing the used capital by adding new assets that lead to an increase in the production capacity of the project, all in accordance with the rules and conditions determined by a decree of the Council of Ministers.



# Investment incentives: Additional incentives

- Without prejudice to the incentives, privileges and exemptions stipulated in this chapter, and by a decree of the Council of Ministers, additional incentives may be granted to the projects stipulated in Article (11) of this law, as follows:
  1. Allowing the establishment of special customs outlets for the investment project's exports or imports, in agreement with the Minister of Finance.
  2. The state shall bear the cost incurred by the investor to connect the utilities to the real estate designated for the investment project or part thereof; after operating the project.
  3. The state shall bear part of the cost of technical training provided for workers.
  4. Refund half of the value of the land allocated for industrial projects in the event that production begins within two years from the date of handing over the land.
  5. Allocating land free of charge for some strategic activities in accordance with the controls prescribed by law in this regard.
- It is also permissible, by a decree of the Council of Ministers based on the proposal of the concerned minister, to introduce other non-tax incentives whenever the need arises.
- The executive directives shall indicate the rules for granting the additional incentives stipulated in this Article, as well as its qualifying criteria and conditions.

# Conditions related to machinery and equipment

## Equipment import

- Investment projects subject to the provisions of this law have the right to import on their own or through third party what they need for their establishment, expansion or operation, including raw materials, production requirements, machinery, spare parts, and means of transportation appropriate to the nature of their activity without the need to register them in the importers' registry.
- These projects are also entitled to export their products directly or through mediators without a license and without the need to be registered in the importers' registry.
- Investment projects that import and export in accordance with the provisions of this Article, whether on their own or through third parties, shall notify the Authority with a quarterly report on the quantities and types imported or exported, as the case may be.

## Local equipment

- The link to local machinery and equipment production plants:



Source: Investment law no. 72/ 2017.

# Special conditions for employing foreign labor

- Investment projects may employ foreign labor (maximum 10% of the total number of workers in the project, and this percentage may be increased to no more than 20% of the total number of workers in the project, in the event that it is not possible to employ national workers who have the necessary qualifications and in accordance with the conditions and rules set forth in the executive directives of this law.
- In some strategic projects of special importance that are determined by a decree of the Higher Council, an exception may be made from the aforementioned percentages, provided that the training of national manpower is taken into consideration.
- Foreign workers have the right to repatriate all or part of their financial dues.



Source: Investment law no. 72/ 2017.



# The facilities granted as part of the response to the global crisis caused by the Russian-Ukrainian war

## Providing support to the most affected groups and sectors as follows:

- Allocating EGP 7 billion to raise the personal tax exemption limit from EGP 9000 to EGP 15000, and the total from EGP 24000 to EGP 30000, an increase of 25%
- The Treasury bears the value of the real estate tax for the industrial sector for three years (EGP 3.75 billion)
- Deduction of 50% of the capital gains upon the initial public offering in the stock exchange for two years
- Tax exemption of investment funds and instruments invested in the stock exchange
- Exemption of investment funds in debt instruments, shares, and venture capital funds and companies
- Reactivate the law to end tax disputes until December 31



# 5. Tax Structure and Customs System



# Tax Structure

- Corporate taxes do not exceed 25%.
- The state conducts an audit on random samples.

Free zones	Investment in the country	Item
<b>Exempt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% flat rate</li> <li>• A ten-year exemption for agricultural activities and animal production</li> </ul>	Income tax
<b>N/A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2-32%, depending on the product</li> <li>• A fixed rate of 2% of the value of imported machinery and equipment</li> </ul>	Import duties
<b>N/A</b>	N/A	Minimum exports

New  
2023

# Income Tax Amendment Law

Law no. 26/2020  
Amending certain provisions  
of the income tax law no.  
91/2005

[Click here for the full text of the law](#)

# Value Added Tax (VAT)

- The value-added tax (VAT) was promulgated by law no. 67/2016. It consists of ten articles that clarify the obligations of those subject to it.
- The law sets the general rate of tax on goods and services at 13% for FY 2016/2017, and 14% as of FY 2017/2018, with the exception of the tax rate on machinery and equipment used in the production of a commodity or the provision of a service, which is set by the law at 5%, with the exception of buses and passenger cars.

You can view the Value Added Tax Law via the following link:

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



Source: Egyptian Tax Authority.

New  
2023

# Amendments to the VAT Law

**Law no. 3/2022**

**Amending certain provisions of the  
VAT law no. 67/2016 and the Stamp  
Duty law no. 111/1980**

[Click here for the full text of the law](#)

**New  
2023**

# Amendments to the VAT Law

**Ministry of Finance  
Decree no. 24/2023  
amending certain provisions of the executive  
directives no. 66/2017 of the VAT law.**

[Click here for the full text of the decision](#)

# Real-estate Tax

- The real estate tax was imposed under law no. 196/2008, which specified the taxable types of real estate, and included a list of those exempted from the tax, as well as procedures for inventory, estimation, appeal, collection, and penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of this law.
- Unified tax rate: 10% of the annual rental value after deducting 30% and 32% as expenses for residential real estate and non-residential real estate respectively, from the total expenses incurred by the taxpayer, including maintenance expenses.

**You can view the real estate tax law via the following link:**

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



**Source: Real Estate Taxation Authority.**

***At the time of preparing this guide, it was announced that the real estate tax would be revisited. Therefore, it is possible that there will be amendments.***



New  
2023

# The Ministry of Finance bears the real-estate tax for a period of 3 years

Decree of the Council of Ministers  
no. 61/2022

**The Council of Ministers,**  
after reviewing the constitution, real-estate tax law no. 196/2008; based on what the Minister of Finance has provided; and after approval of the Council of Ministers, **Decreed:**

**(Article I)**

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) shall bear the entire real-estate tax imposed on buildings used in the following activities, effective January 1, 2022 for 3 years.

[Click here for the full text of the decision](#)

New  
2023

# Issuance of law no. 207/ 2020 promulgating the customs law

**Law no. 207/ 2020 promulgating the Customs Law**

**In the Name of the People,  
President of the Republic,**

The parliament has passed this law, and we promulgated it:

[Click here for the full text of the law](#)

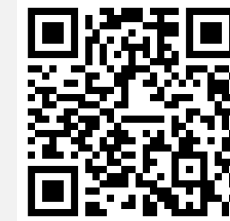
# Customs System

- The presidential decree no. 218/2022 amending customs tariff was issued. Below are some of the key amendments to the customs tariff according to the decree:

Item	Customs tariff
Specialized laboratory devices in the field of tissue culture, tumors, vaccine and blood research	5%
Human and veterinary vaccine related items	Exempted from customs tax
Miscellaneous materials (copper - tin - zinc)	Exempted instead of 2%
Electric cars	Exempted to promote clean energy
Machines for harvesting crops	2% instead of 5%
Equipping vehicle fueling stations with electricity or natural gas and components for converting vehicles to work with electricity only or with natural gas	2%
Clothes made of cotton or wool	Fall under the customs tariff 40%

You can view the tariff via the following link:

<https://assets.mof.gov.eg/files/2022-06/1a73a060-e7cd-11ec-a1aa-057c35eb392e.pdf>



Source: Egyptian Customs Authority.

# 6. Trade Agreements



# Trade Agreements

Egyptian policies seek to make Egypt a global and regional hub for services, production and re-export, which creates job opportunities and achieves economic growth by opening new markets for Egyptian products and at the same time attracts foreign direct investment from companies looking to benefit from Egypt's set of preferential trade agreements, highly competitive labor, utility costs, skilled labor and proximity to major global markets. Together, these advantages make Egypt an ideal center to export to Europe, the Arab world, the United States and Africa.



For further information,  
contact  
the Trade Agreements  
Sector

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



# 7. Defining the Different Types of Zones



# Defining the Different Types of Zones

Zones are divided by governorates into several types, each of which has a definition, affiliation, and special conditions. and therefore projects that can be established differ in each of them.

1. Industrial Zones

2. Free Zones

3. Investment Zones

4. Economic Zones

5. Logistics Zones

## 1. Industrial zones

(Source: IDA.)

Zones that include specific plots of lands located inside or outside the control of the governorates, and the coordinates of their external borders are indicated on cadastral maps. They are allocated for industrial projects and service activities in accordance with the provisions of laws and decrees regulating the industry.

\*Note: Industrial zones do not enjoy any special incentives other than the general incentives granted within the framework of the Investment law.

# Defining the Different Types of Zones (cont.)

## 2. Free Zones

(Source: GAFI.)

### **2.1. Public Free Zone:**

It is a zone subject to the sovereignty of the state and is located in most cases on one of the country's sea, land or air ports, and it is defined by walls to separate it from the rest of the state's territory. The public zone includes a group of investment projects that are established to take advantage of the incentives and advantages of investment in this zone, and the state provides the necessary infrastructure for carrying out activity within this zone.

### **2.2. Special Free Zone:**

It is a single entity that represents one independent project (or more than one project in similar activities) as especially required. It must be located outside the scope of Public Free Zones according to the economics of the project and the nature of its activity that necessitates its presence in certain locations to capitalize on the advantages offered by this site in terms of proximity to sources of raw materials and production requirements, export markets, necessary labor, integration with nearby projects, or the need for proximity to a specific port or land road. The site of the special free zone is either owned or rented by the investor



# Amendments to the executive directives of the investment law regarding special free zones

- The Council of Ministers may approve the establishment of special free zone projects, based on the proposal of the concerned minister, and after study and evaluation by the GAFI, in accordance with a number of conditions and criteria:
- The project shall take the form of a joint stock company or a limited liability company
- The proportion of the local content shall not be less than 30% within a maximum period of three years from the start of operation
- The percentage of exports shall not be less than 80%, and an exception may be made from this percentage in the case of strategic projects of special importance.
- The projects of free zones shall adhere to the conditions of industrial security, civil defense and firefighting, in accordance with the Egyptian code followed in this regard.
- The Authority shall monitor the activities of special free zone projects to ensure proper performance of their work and soundness of the procedures followed for carrying out such activities, in accordance with the mechanisms established by the Authority's board of directors and approved by the Council of Ministers.

## **Amendments also include:**

The Council of Ministers may, based on a proposal of the concerned minister, and after study and evaluation by the Authority, approve the establishment of a special service free zone comprising a main service project for the establishment, development, management and provision of space for some subsidiary service projects that engage in similar activities, falling under any of the sectors mentioned in Article 1 of the directives, according to the special free zones system, and a number of conditions and criteria.

# Advantages, guarantees and exemptions for free zones

## **Advantages, guarantees and exemptions:**

1. Freedom to repatriate invested capital and project profits:
2. Freedom to choose the field of investment and the legal form of projects:
3. Freedom to set product prices and profit margins:
4. No minimum or maximum limits for the invested capital (for Public Free Zone projects only).
5. No limits on the nationality of the capital, as the foreign investor may be alone or contribute any percentage of the investment (with the exception of projects established in Sinai).
6. The possibility of operating on account of others to exploit the capacities of the project (according to the rules approved by the Authority in this regard).
7. Granting foreign investors residency facilities:
8. Granting foreign workers residence permits at the request of the project
9. It is not permissible to file a lawsuits against projects operating under the free zones system except after referring to the Authority
10. It is not permissible to nationalize or confiscate projects and establishments:
11. It is not permissible through administrative means to impose receivership on projects, seize or freeze their funds, or confiscate them by any means other than through the judicial route.

# Advantages, guarantees and exemptions for free zones

12. Exempting all capital assets and production requirements necessary to carry out the project activity (except for passenger cars) from any customs duties, sales taxes or other taxes throughout the period of carrying on the activity, even if the nature of the activity required its presence temporarily outside the free zone.
13. Exempting the project's exports and imports from the applicable customs, taxes or fees.
14. The project and its profits are not subject to the tax law, customs laws, or legislation in force in the country throughout the period of practicing the activity.
15. The imports and exports of the project are not subject to any customs procedures or normal import rules that are in force in the country.
16. Exempting project imports from the local market from value-added taxes
17. Exempting transit goods with a specified destination from paying any fees on incoming and outgoing goods in accordance with the following conditions:
  - a. The project must be within the customs zone
  - b. The final destination should be specified in the bill of lading and invoice
18. Exempting all local components of goods produced by free zone projects from customs duties in case of selling to the local market

# Defining the Different Types of Zones (cont.)

## 3. Investment Zones

(Source: GAFI.)

Investment zones are geographical zones with specific areas and borders that are designated for the establishment of one or more specialized investment activities and other complementary activities. A zone developer undertakes its promotion and development of its infrastructure.

The developer is every legal person licensed to establish, manage, develop or promote an investment zone.

### **Advantages, guarantees and exemptions:**

1. Harmonization of investment activities in the one zone, which allows the investor competitive costs of operating and marketing economies as a result of industrial integration.
2. Exemption from stamp tax, notarization, and authentication fees for 5 years from the date of registration of projects in the commercial registry. Land registration contracts necessary for the establishment of companies and establishments are also exempted from said tax and fees.
3. Companies and establishments may not be nationalized or confiscated.
4. It is not permissible, by administrative means, to impose receivership on companies and establishments, seize or freeze their funds, or confiscate them.

# Defining the Different Types of Zones (cont.)

5. It is not permissible for any administrative body to interfere in the pricing of the products of companies and establishments or in determining their profits.
6. It is not permissible for any administrative body to cancel or suspend the license to use the real estate that has been licensed for the use of all or part of the company or the establishment, except in the case of violation of the license conditions.
7. The board of directors of the investment zone is concerned with approving projects within it and issuing all necessary licenses for them in accordance with simplified procedures and nominal fees.

---

## 4. Economic Zones

(Source: GAFI.)

The North-West Suez Economic Zone is the first economic zone established in Egypt under law no. 83/2002 on economic zones of a special nature. The first objective of its establishment is to benefit from foreign investment, develop industries, and export to obtain foreign currency, as well as to develop new industries with advanced technology. It is an experimental zone for operating new projects, and establishing and improving the structure of the market economy in Egypt.

# Defining the Different Types of Zones (cont.)

### Incentives:

Companies operating in the Suez Canal Economic Zone have the right to:

- 1. 100% foreign ownership of companies
- 2. 100% foreign ownership of export and import activities
- 3. Exemption of imports from customs duties and sales tax
- 4. Customs duties on Egyptian imports imposed on imported components only and not on the final product
- 5. Express visa services

## 5. Logistics Zones

*(Source: Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade.)*

Logistics zones are integrated service zones that serve storage and other complementary activities to ensure the safety of products and their delivery 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 trade activities, and a center for sales outlets for neighboring factories.

### Types of Logistics Zones:

<b>1. External logistics zones</b>	<b>2. International logistics zones</b>	<b>3. Border logistics zones</b>	<b>4. Focal logistics zones</b>	<b>5. Regional logistics zones</b>
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# Guide Sections

1. General information

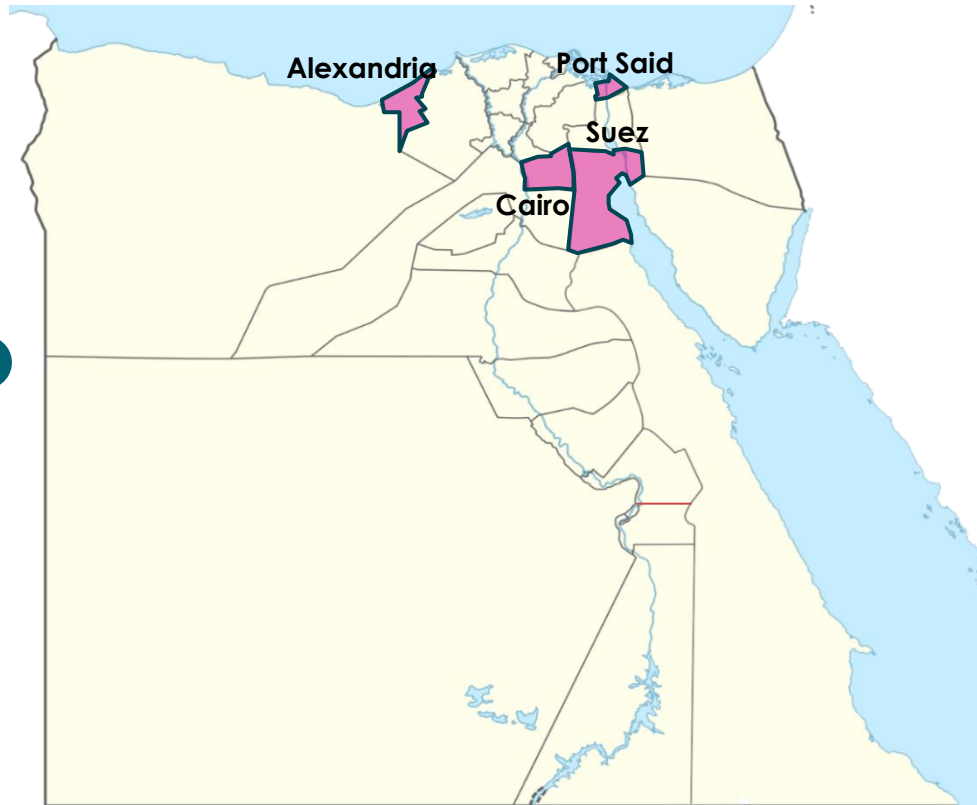
2. Special information about the region

3. Detailed information about the governorates of the region

1. Map of the urban governorates and locations of governorates
2. Guide to distances between Cairo and urban governorate cities
3. Total area and population characteristics
4. Industrial zones in the territory of urban governorates
5. Commercial ports

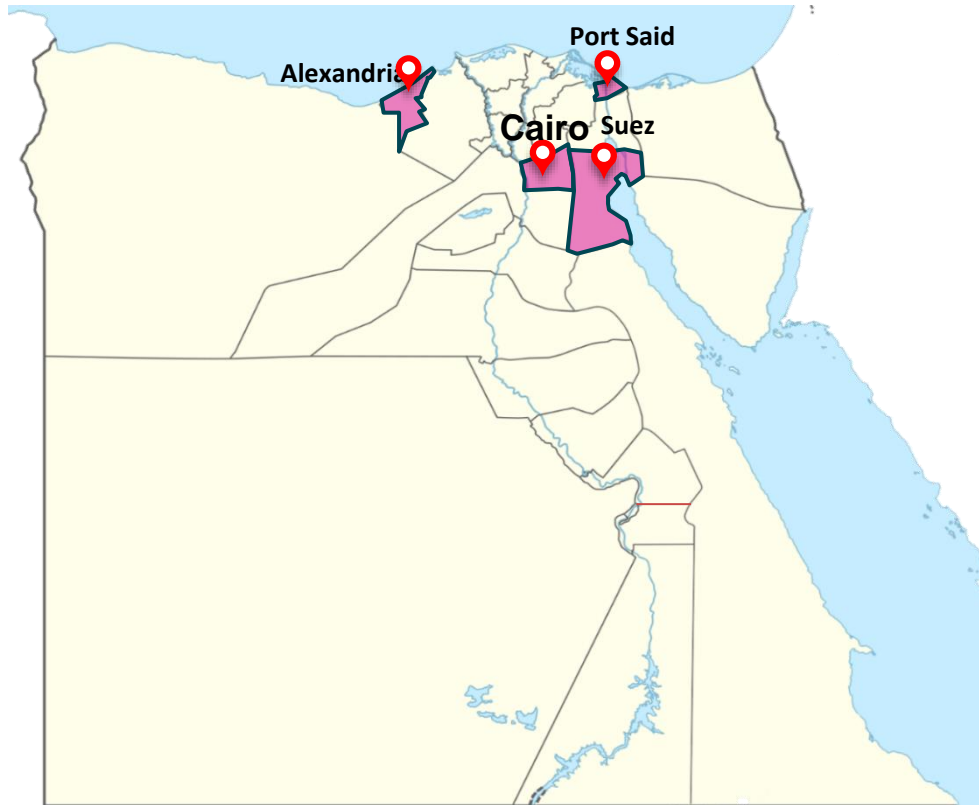
# 1. Map of the Urban Governorates and their Locations

**4**  
Governorates



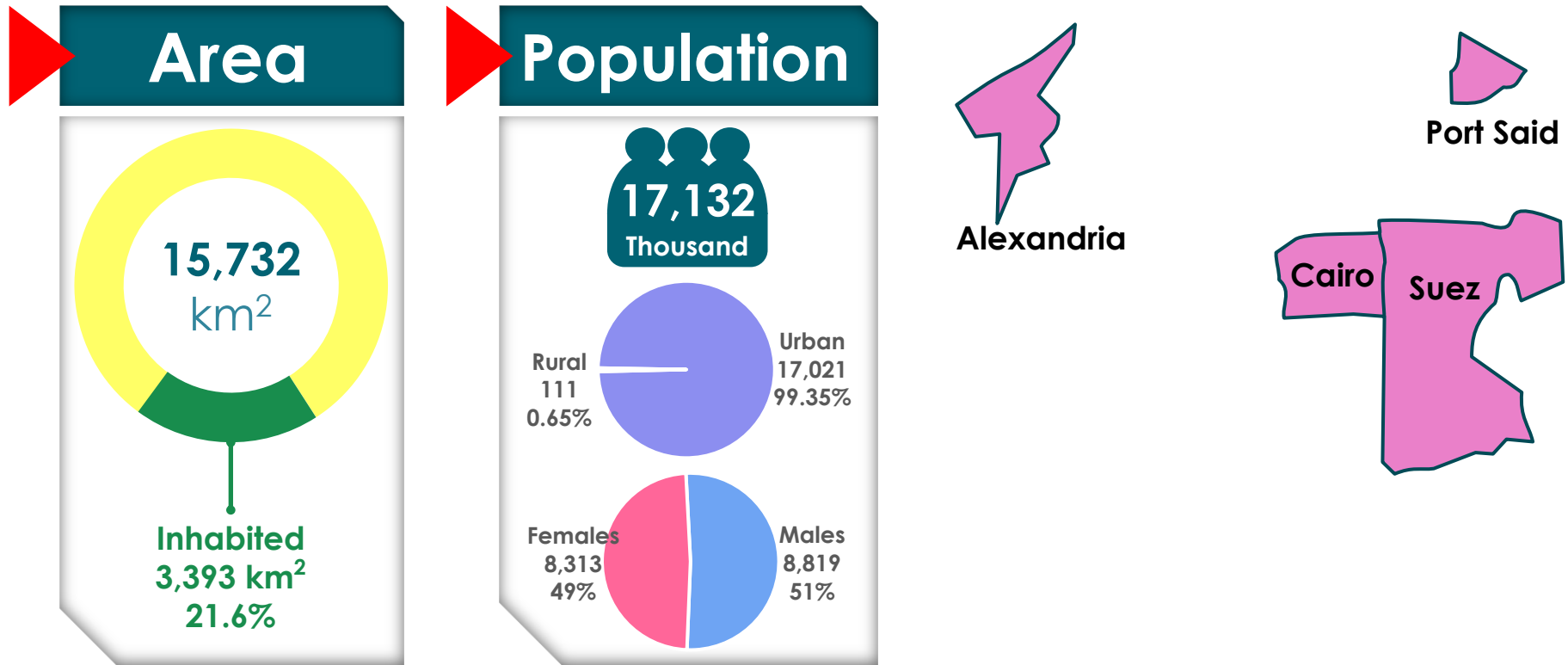


## 2. Guide to distances between Cairo and Urban Governorate Cities



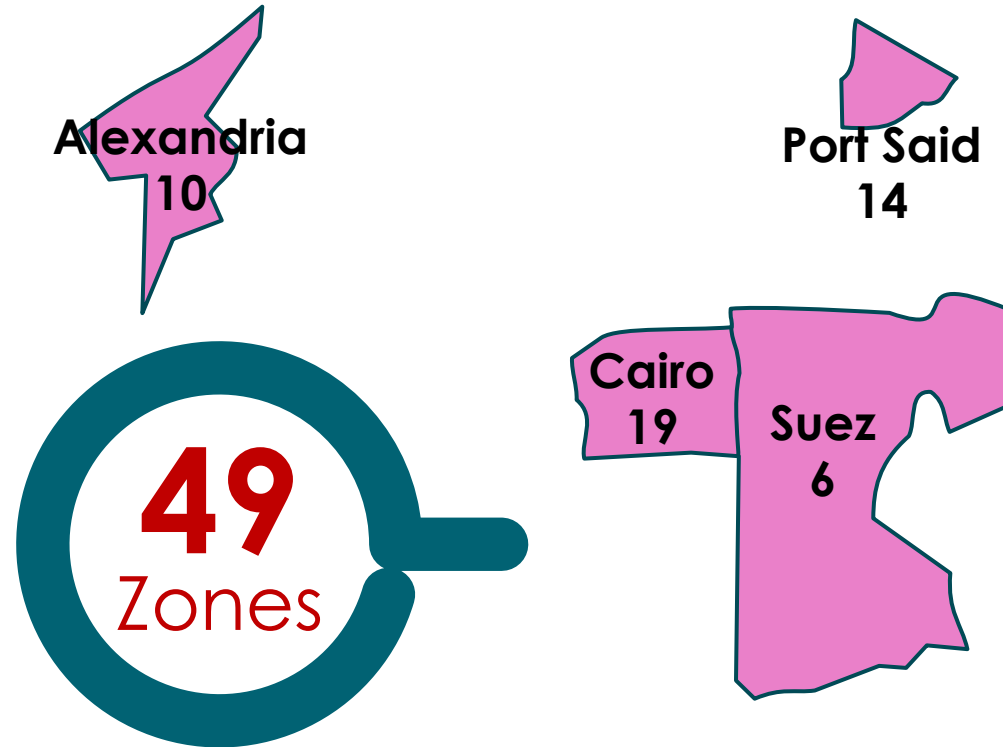
	Kilometer
Port Said	220
Alexandria	211
Suez	134
Cairo	0

### 3. Total Area and Population Characteristics



Source: Egypt in Figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.

## 4. Total Industrial Zones in the territory of Urban Governorates



Source: Industrial Development Authority (IDA).

# For more information on industrial zones

For more information about the industrial zones in the region, you can contact:\*



**Investment Services  
Complex  
16035**

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



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

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



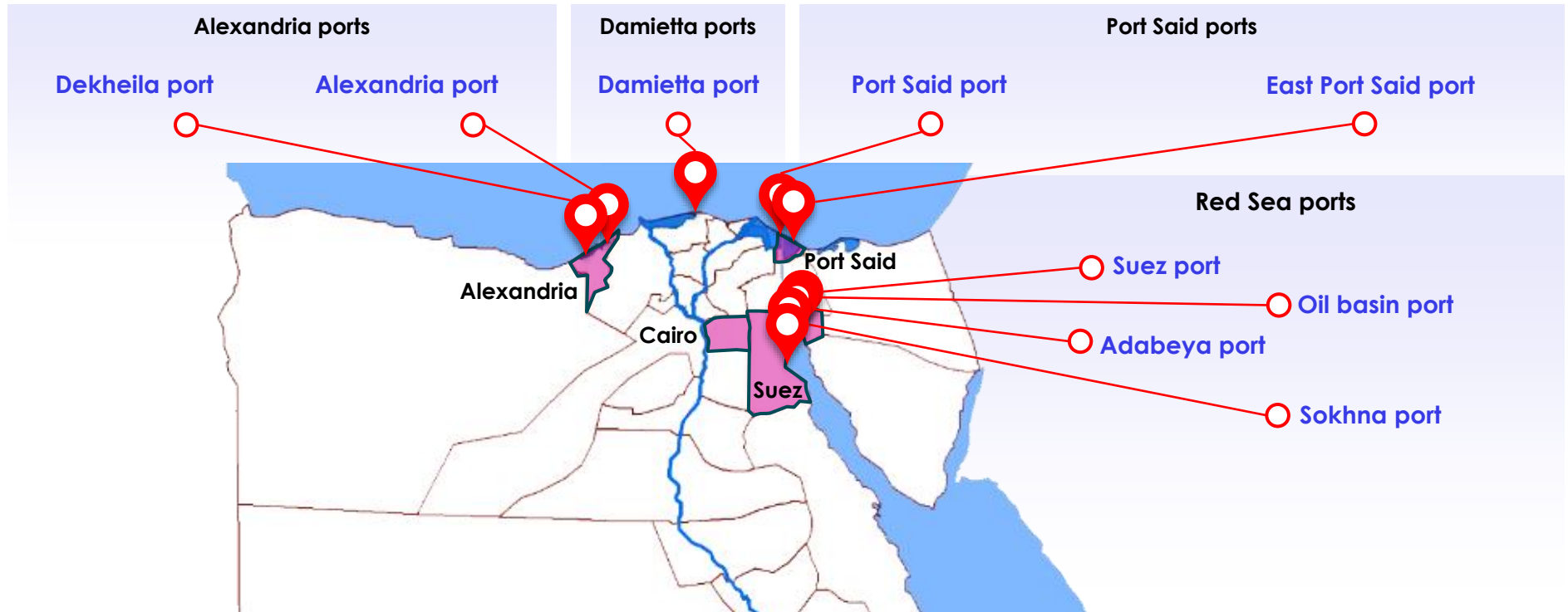
**Industrial Development  
Authority (IDA)  
19780**

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



\* To find out which entity is responsible for any industrial zone, please see the zones table for each governorate.

# 5. Commercial Ports near Urban Governorates



Source: Ministry of Transportation.

# Distances between governorates and commercial ports (km)\*

Governorate	Commercial ports					
	Dekheila	Alexandria	Damietta	Port Said	Suez	Sokhna
Cairo	260	256	222	170	115	129
Alexandria	22	16	274	326	337	321
Suez	335	326	246	171	4	51
Port Said	344	335	119	72	162	206

Furthest distance  Closest distance

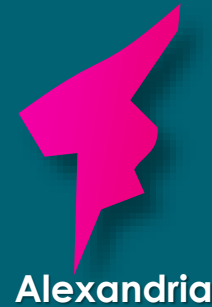
\* Distances are approximate. Source: Google Maps.

# Guide Sections

1. General information

2. Special information about the region

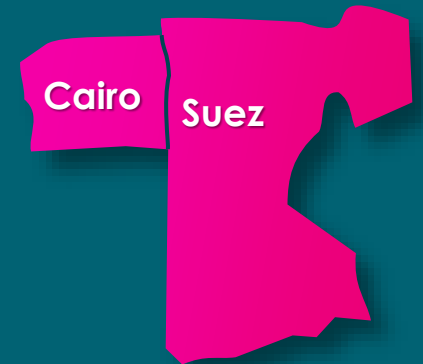
3. Detailed information about the governorates of the region



Alexandria



Port Said



Cairo

Suez

# Cairo Governorate



- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges

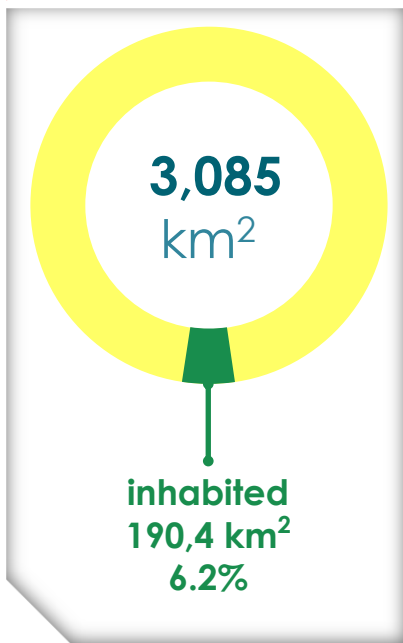




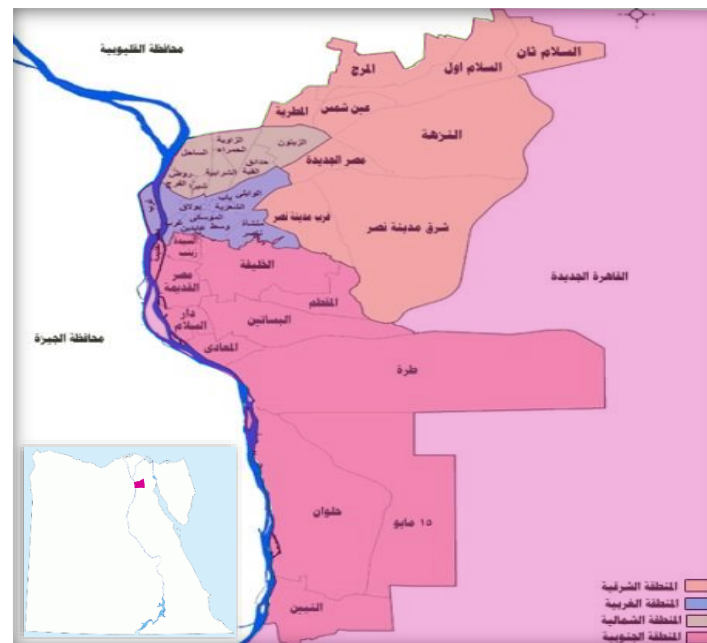
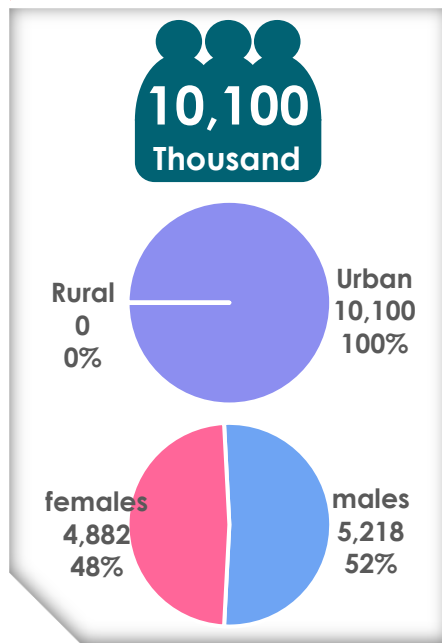


# Area and Population

## Area



## Population

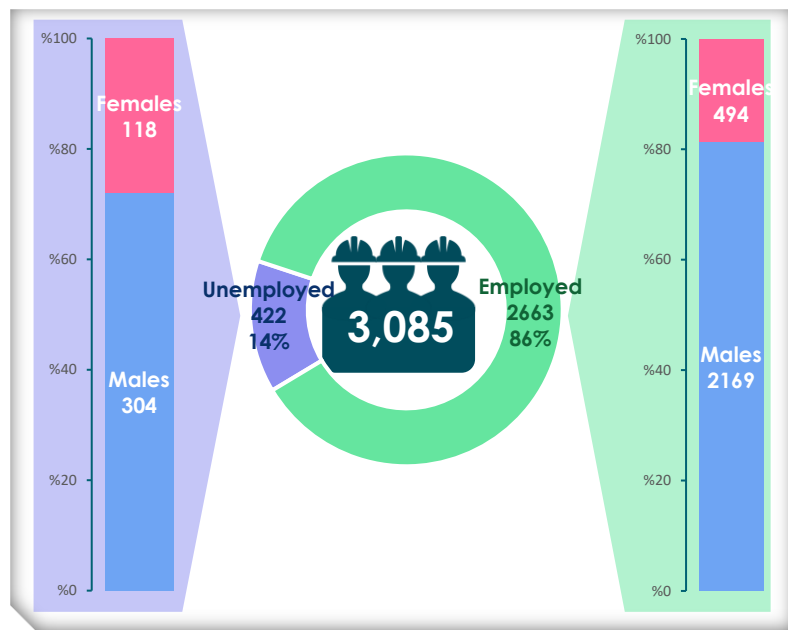


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.

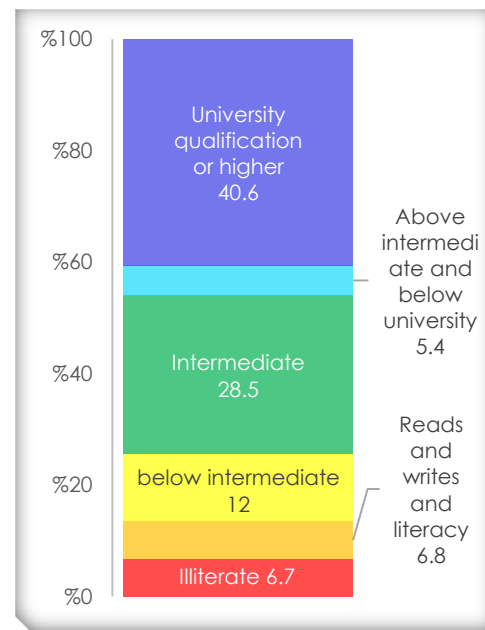


# Labor Force Indicators

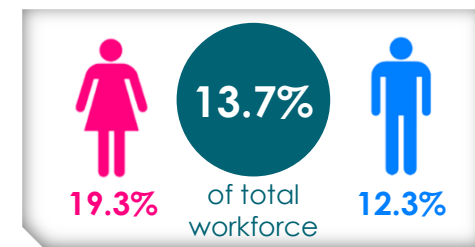
## Total Work Force (thousands)



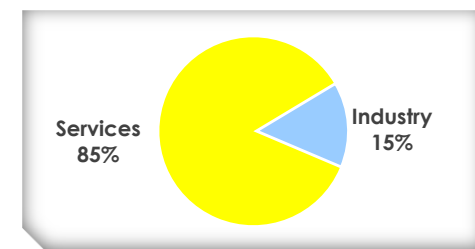
## Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



## Unemployment Rate (%)



## Distribution of employment by sectors\*



Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.



# Zones in Cairo Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	The industrial zone in the fifth section, Zahraa El Maadi Governor Decision No. 186 of 1979 The amendment: Governor's Decision No. 44 of 1990	Governorate
2	Industrial zone in Emad Nasr land at Km 18 Governor's Decision No. 199 of 1989	Governorate
3	Industrial zone in Al-Marj district Governor Decision No. 1781 of 2005 Governor Decision No. 10464 of 2018	Governorate
4	The industrial zone in the replacement and renewal area, which is confined between Joseph Tito St. and the Suez Railway - Al-Nozha District Governor's Decision 242 of 1989	Governorate
5	The industrial zone at Kilo 19 between Gesr El Suez Railway and Gesr El Suez St. - El Nozha District Governor's Decision 1292 of 1975	Governorate
6	Industrial Kilo zone at kilo 6.5, Al-Salam City, Al-Nozha District Governor's Decision 1292 of 1975	Governorate
7	The industrial zone of Shaq Al-Thoban, in Torah Governor's Decision No. 672 of 1999	Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
8	The industrial zone in southern Helwan Governor's Decision No. 718 of 1998 Governor's Decision No. 742 of 2002	Governorate
9	Al Kattameya Industrial zone, Al Basateen District Governor's Decision No. 668 of 1999	Governorate
10	Al-Basateen main street - Al-Basateen District Governor's Decision No. 388 of 2001	Governorate
11	Industrial Zone, Kilo 17, Al-Salam I District Governor's Decision 129 of 1975	Governorate
12	The industrial zone next to the Obour Market Republican Decree No. 312 of 1993 Governor's Decision No. 1508 of 2000	Governorate
13	Abbasiya Industrial Zone, Al-Waili district Decision No. 836 of 1957	Governorate
14	Al-Tebbin Industrial Zone (Bodra Land - Kafr Al-Alo) Governor's Decision No. 347 of 1967 Governor's Decision 505 of 2000	Governorate

\* Unavailable data

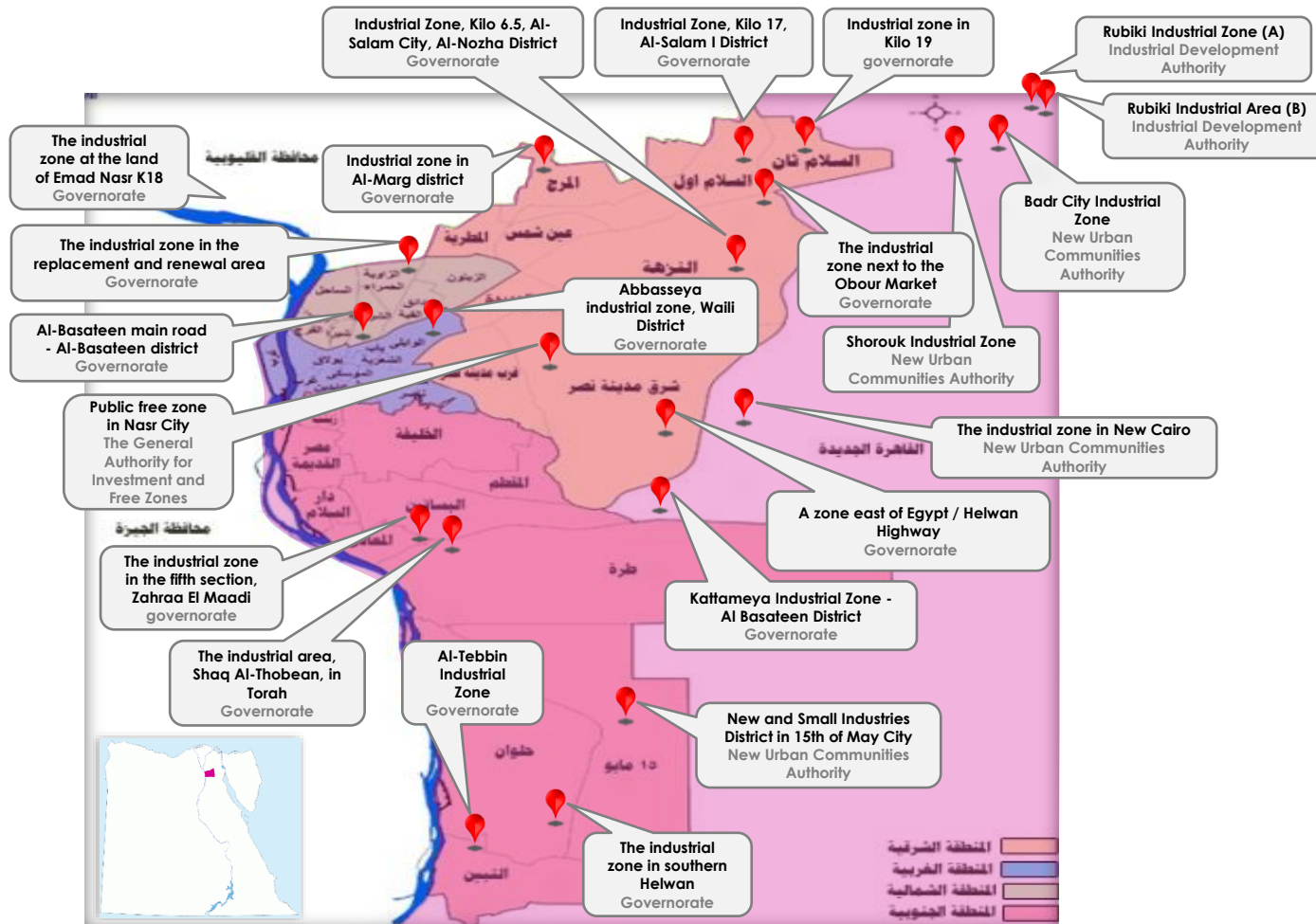


# Zones in Cairo Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
15	Zone east of Egypt / Helwan Highway (in Wadi Hof - Taksim Icon, Al-Maasara district) <i>Governor's Decision No. 222 of 1978</i>	Governorate
16	Public Free Zone in Nasr City <i>Republican Decree No. 2038 of 1973</i>	The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
17	Badr City Industrial Zone	The Industrial Complex <i>Prime Ministerial Decision No. 335 of 1982</i>
18		Industrial Zone <i>Prime Ministerial Decision No. 335 of 1982</i>
19	New and Small Industries District in 15th of May City <i>Republican Decree No. 119 of 1978</i>	New Urban Communities Authority
20	The industrial zone in New Cairo <i>Republican Decree 191 of 2000</i>	New Urban Communities Authority

S	Zone name	Affiliation
21	El-Shorouk Industrial Zone	New Urban Communities Authority
22	Phase I <i>Governor's Decision 161 of 1995</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 184 of 2014</i> <i>Amendment: Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1662 of 2015</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 115 of 2018</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 617 of 2019</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 61 of the year 2022</i>	Industrial Development Authority
23	Rubiki Industrial Area (A)	Phase II <i>Governor's Decision 161 of 1995</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 184 of 2014</i> <i>Amendment: Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1662 of 2015</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 115 of 2018</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 617 of 2019</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 61 of the year 2022</i>
24		Phase III <i>Governor's Decision 161 of 1995</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 184 of 2014</i> <i>Amendment: Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1662 of 2015</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 115 of 2018</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 617 of 2019</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 61 of the year 2022</i>
25	Rubiki Industrial Zone (B) <i>Republican Decree No. 115 of 2018</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 617 of 2019</i>	Industrial Development Authority

\* Unavailable data



# 1. Urban Governorates



# The industrial zone of Shaq El-Thobaan in Torah

Date created

1999

Surface Area

40 Feddans

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

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Building materials

Mining

Non-metallic mineral products

Furniture

Engineering

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

40%

Sewage

40%

Water

40%

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# The industrial zone in Southern Helwan

Date created

1998

Surface Area

15 Feddans

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

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Chemical

Printing

Non-metallic mineral products

Mineral

Engineering

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

N/A

Electricity

30%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

70%

Natural Gas

N/A

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Kattameya Industrial Zone - Al Basateen District

Date created

1999

Surface Area

83 Feddans

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

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

N/A

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.





# The industrial zone next to the Obour Market

Date created

1993

Surface Area

77 Feddans

323,694 m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Chemical

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

N/A

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# New and Small Industries District in 15<sup>th</sup> of May City

Date created

1978

Surface Area

371 Feddans

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

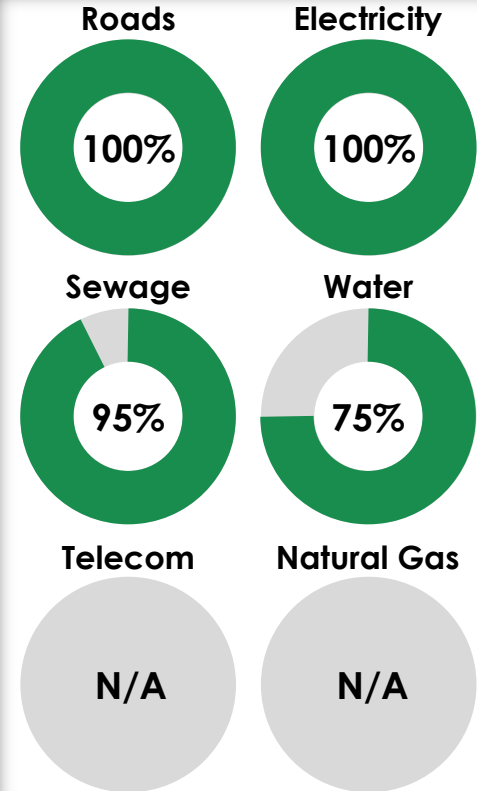
% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Public free zone in Nasr City

Date created

1973

Surface Area

180 Feddans

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

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Glass

Chemical

Leather

Paper

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

100%

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# The industrial zone in New Cairo

Date created

2000

Surface Area

1,090 feddans

4,578,000 m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

100%

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Rubiki Industrial Zone (A) (Phase I, II and III)

Date created

1995

Surface Area

426 Feddans

1,789,200 m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation

%41

Economic Activities

Chemical

Leather

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Source: IDA, April 2023.

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



# Badr City Industrial Zone (Industrial Complex)

Date created

1982

Surface Area

2,316 Feddans

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

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

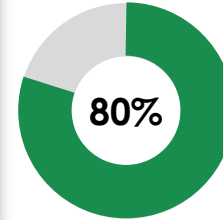
Food and beverages

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Engineering

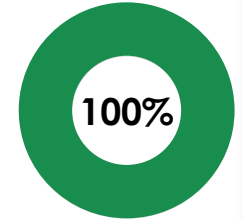
Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads



80%

Electricity



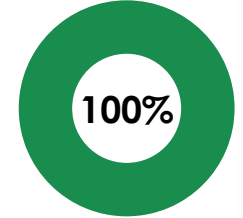
100%

Sewage



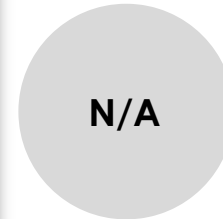
100%

Water



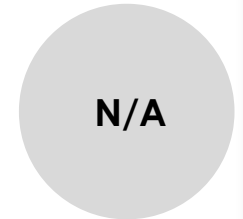
100%

Telecom



N/A

Natural Gas



N/A

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Industrial Zone, Emad Nasr land, km 18

Date created

1989

Surface Area

33 Feddans

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

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

N/A

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

N/A

Electricity

N/A

Sewage

N/A

Water

N/A

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

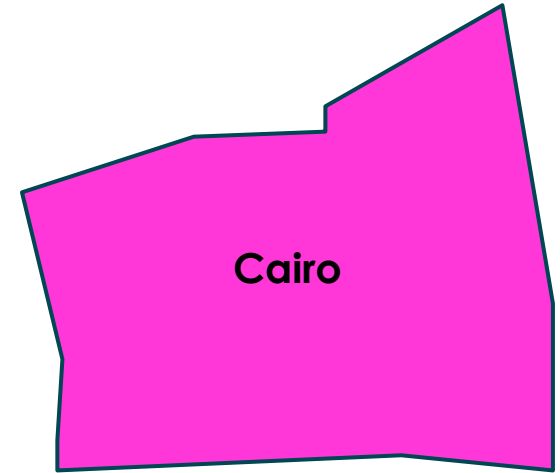
\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Governorate Challenges

- The spread of slums in 112 regions.
- Unsafe areas.
- Traffic jams.
- Not taking advantage of the recycling of garbage waste.



Challenges =  
Investment  
Opportunities

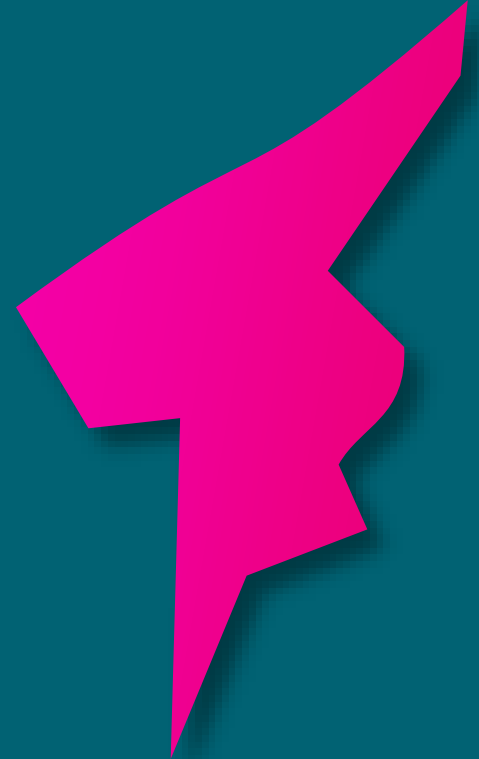
Source: Strategies for development of governorates of the Republic in light of the new demarcation, 2014.



# Alexandria Governorate



- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges

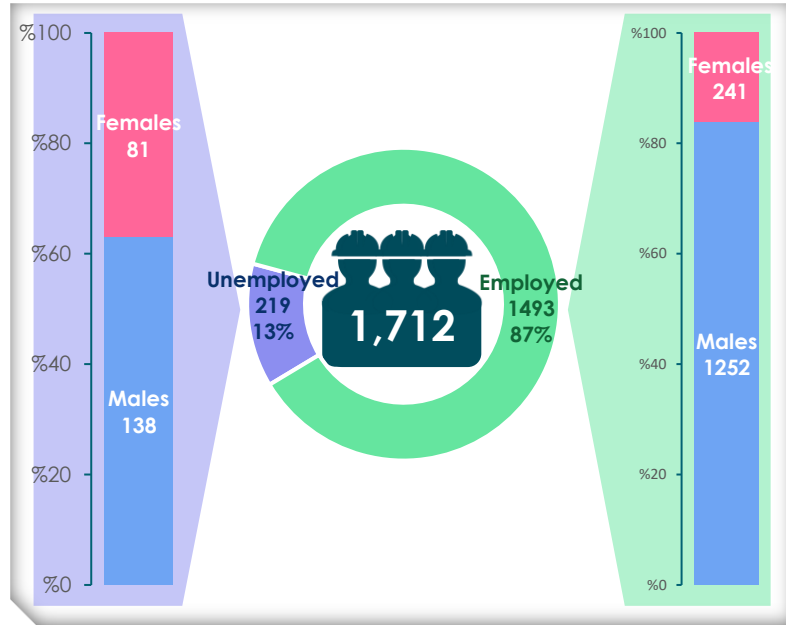




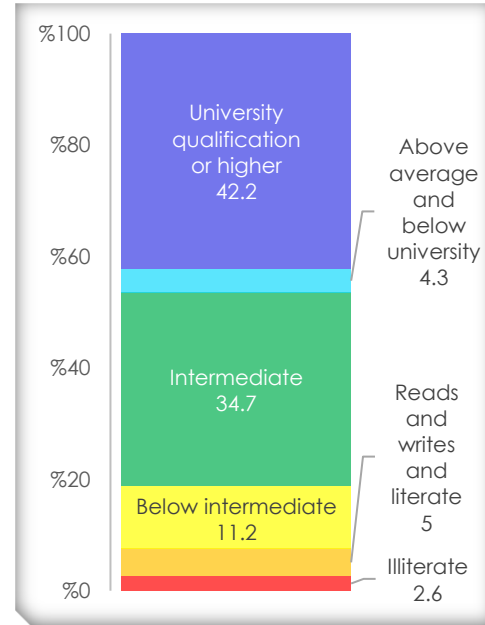


# Labor Force Indicators

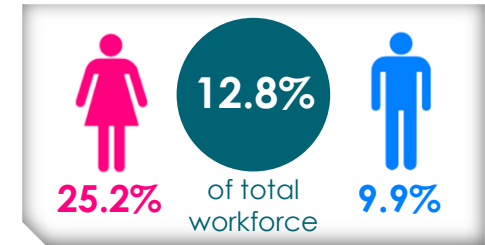
## Total Work Force (thousands)



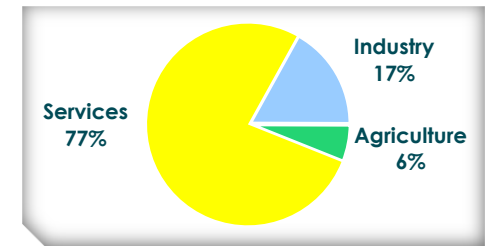
## Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



## Unemployment Rate (%)



## Distribution of employment by sectors\*

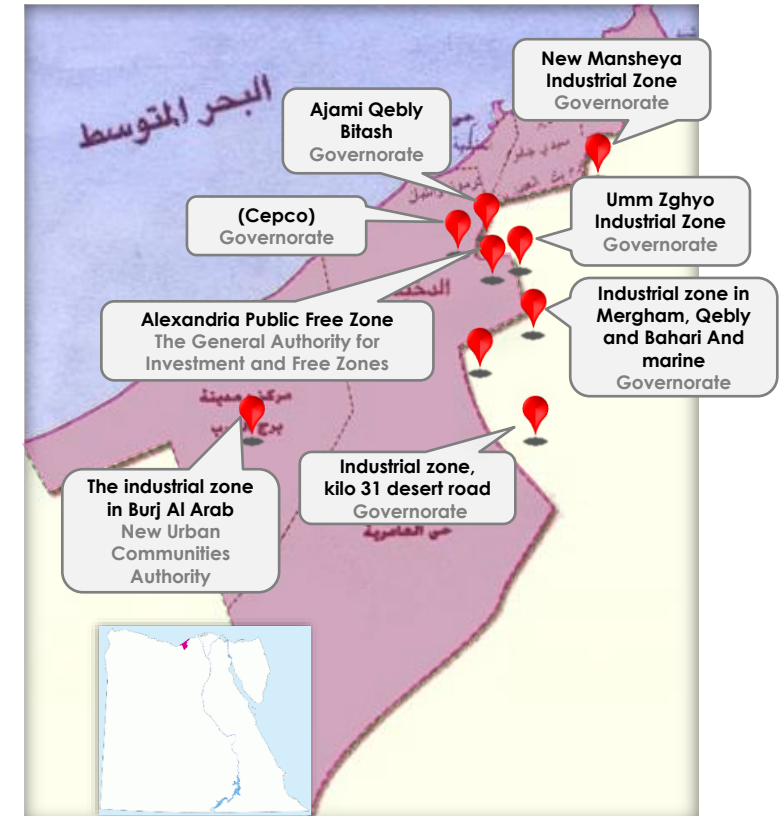


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.



# Zones in Alexandria Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	<b>New Mansheya Industrial Zone</b> Ministerial Decision No. 523 of 1990 Ministerial Decision No. 336 of 1998	Governorate
2	<b>Industrial zone in Mergham Bahari and Bahari</b>	<b>Industrial zone in Mergham Bahari</b> Ministerial Decision No. 523 of 1990 Ministerial Decision No. 185 of 1996
3		<b>Mergham Qebly Industrial Zone</b> Ministerial Decision 523 of 1990
4	<b>Industrial Zone, kilo 31 Desert Road - (Seven Up Area)</b> Ministerial Decision No. 523 of 1990	Governorate
5	<b>(Cepco)</b> Establishment: Prime Ministerial Decision No. 240 of 2002 Amendment: Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1360 of 2002	Governorate
6	<b>Ajami Qebly Bitash</b> Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1828 of 2002	Governorate
7	<b>Umm Zghyo Industrial Zone</b> Governor's Decision 906 of 1997	Governorate
8	<b>Alexandria Public Free Zone</b> Republic Decision No. 2038 of 1973	The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
9	<b>The industrial zone in Burj Al Arab</b> Republican Decree No. 506 of 1979	New Urban Communities Authority



\* Unavailable data



# New Mansheya Industrial Zone

Date created

1990

Surface Area

844 Feddans

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

% Allocation

100%

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

100%

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Merghem Bahari Industrial Zone

Date created

1990

Surface Area

2,702 Feddans

11,348,400 m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation

100%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Mineral

Pharmace... and cosmetics

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

0%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

0%

Source: IDA, April 2023.

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



# Mergham Qebly Industrial Zone

Date created

1990

Surface Area

2,149 Feddans

9,025,800 m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation

100%

Economic Activities

Chemical

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

0%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

0%

Source: IDA, April 2023.

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



# Industrial zone at kilo 31 desert road - (Seven Up area)

Date created

1990

Surface Area

814 Feddans

3,420,060 m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Chemical

Paper

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

33%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

Under Construction

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

Under Construction

Source: IDA, April 2023.

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.





Alexandria  
Governorate

# The industrial zone in Al-Agami, Qebly Bitash - Small Industries Complex

Date created

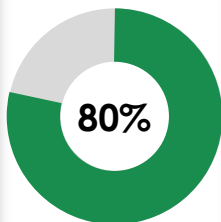
2002

Surface  
Area

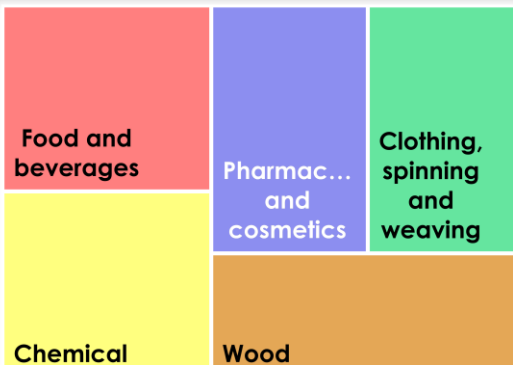
3 Feddans

12,516 m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation



Economic  
Activities

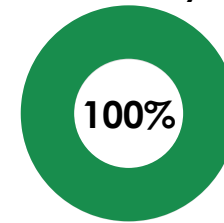


Percentage of Infrastructure  
Implementation

Roads



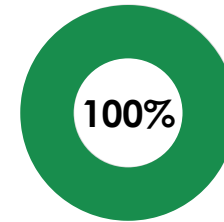
Electricity



Sewage



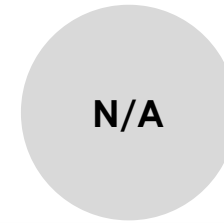
Water



Telecom



Natural Gas



Source: IDA, April 2023.

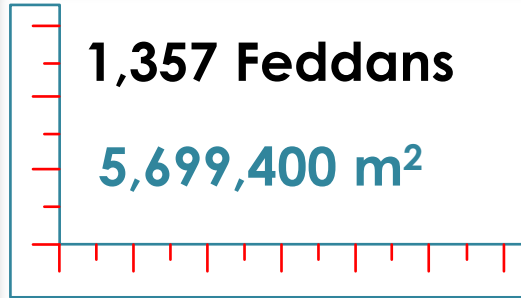


# Alexandria Public Free Zone

Date created

1973

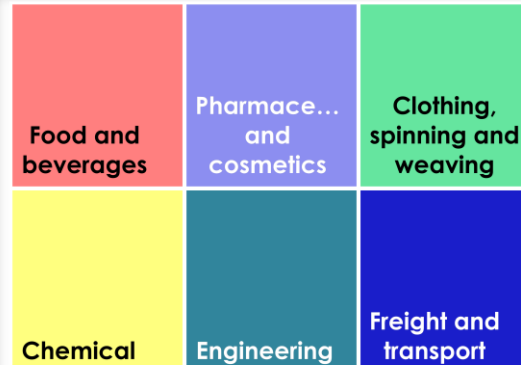
Surface Area



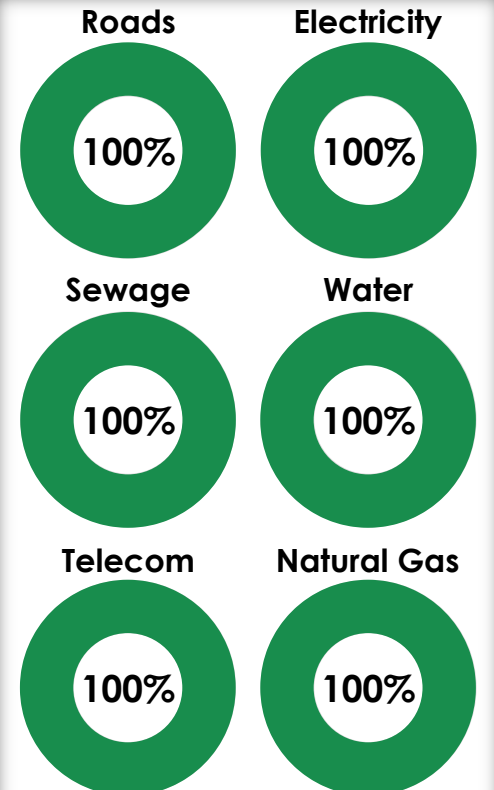
% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



Alexandria Governorate

# Umm Zeghyo Industrial Zone

Date created

1997

Surface Area

2,851 Feddans

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

% Allocation

100%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building materials

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Chemical

Furniture

Leather

Mineral

Engineering

Non-metallic mineral products

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

80%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

80%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.



Alexandria Governorate

# New Borg El Arab Industrial Zone

Date created

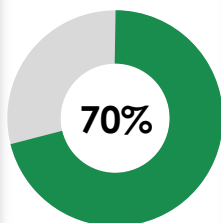
1979

Surface Area

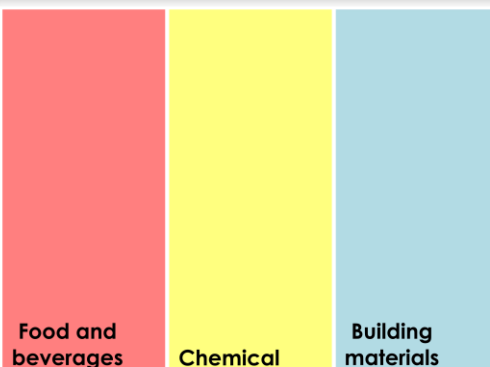
3,389 Feddans

14,232,162 m<sup>2</sup>

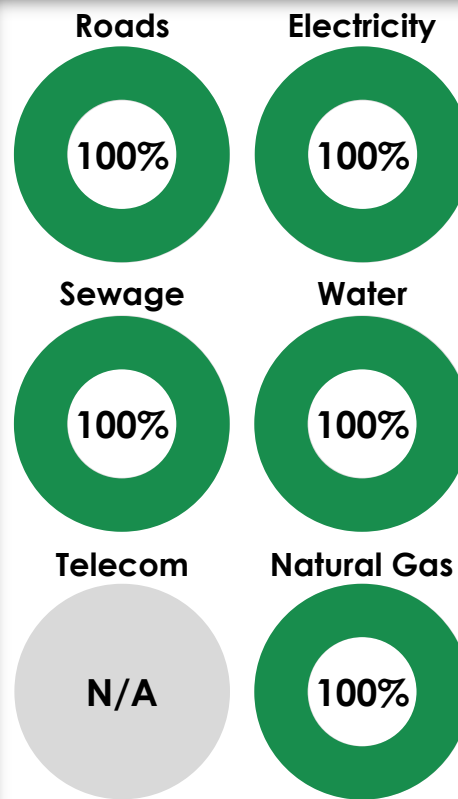
% Allocation



Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Governorate Challenges

- Pollution of some surface water sources, especially Lake Mariout, as a result of industrial drainage.
- Low efficiency of some irrigation and drainage facilities, and non-compliance with the use of modern irrigation methods.
- Non-exploitation of agricultural waste and residues.
- Not taking advantage of industrial growth opportunities in the direct urban hinterland.

Challenges =  
Investment  
Opportunities



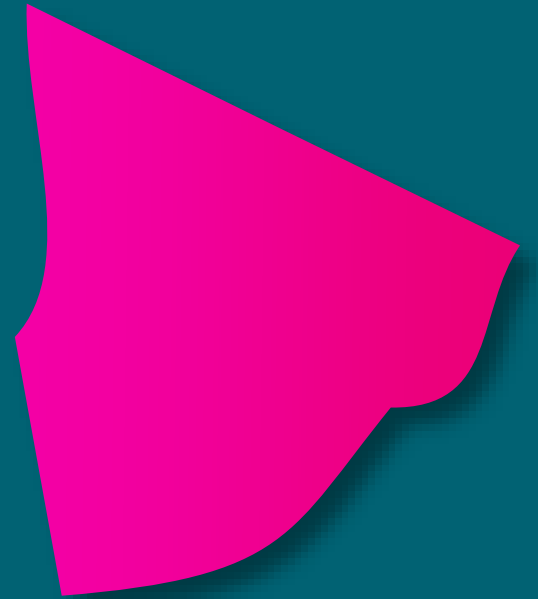
Alexandria

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

# Port Said Governorate

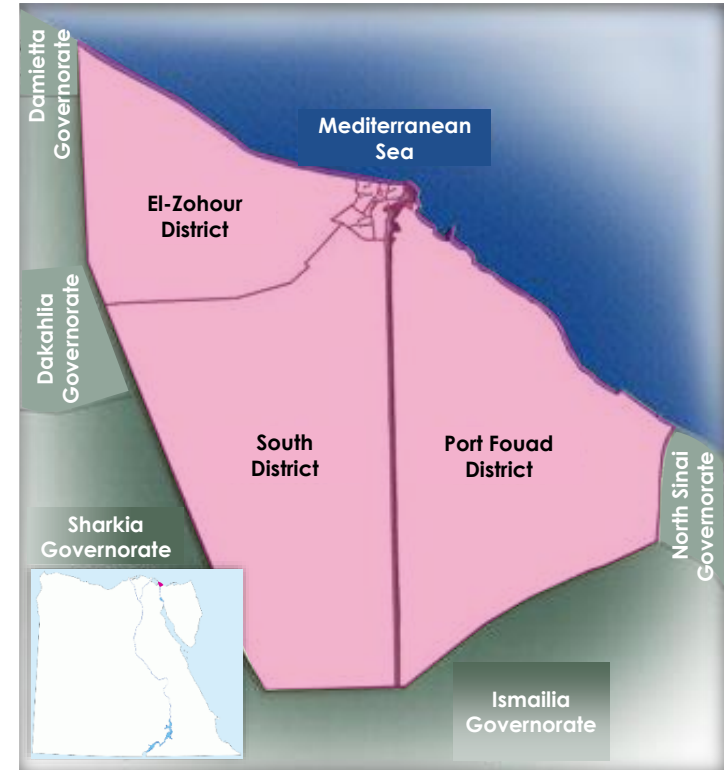
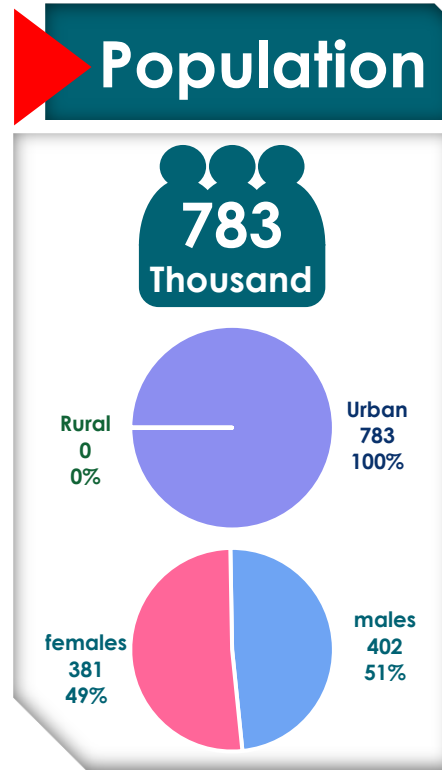
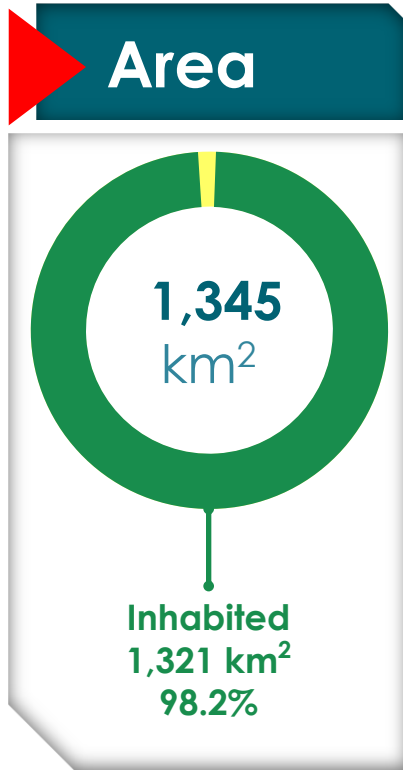


- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges





# Area and Population

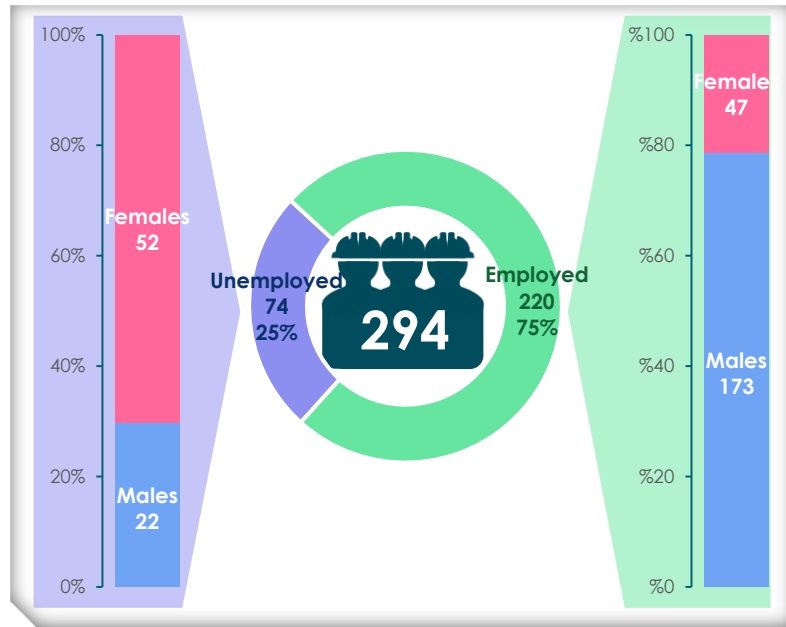


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.

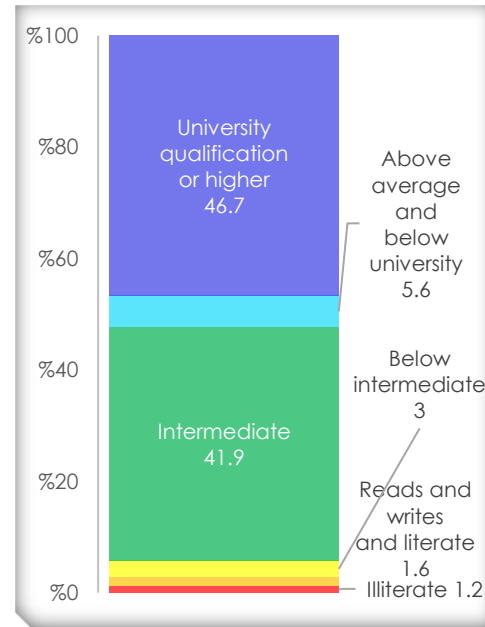


# Labor Force Indicators

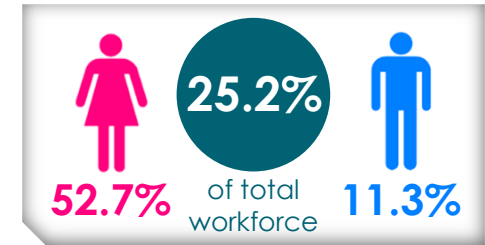
## Total Work Force (thousands)



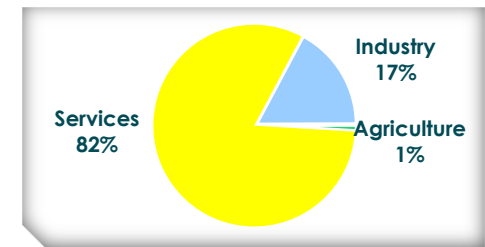
## Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



## Unemployment Rate (%)



## Distribution of employment by sectors\*



Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.





# Zone in Port Said Governorate

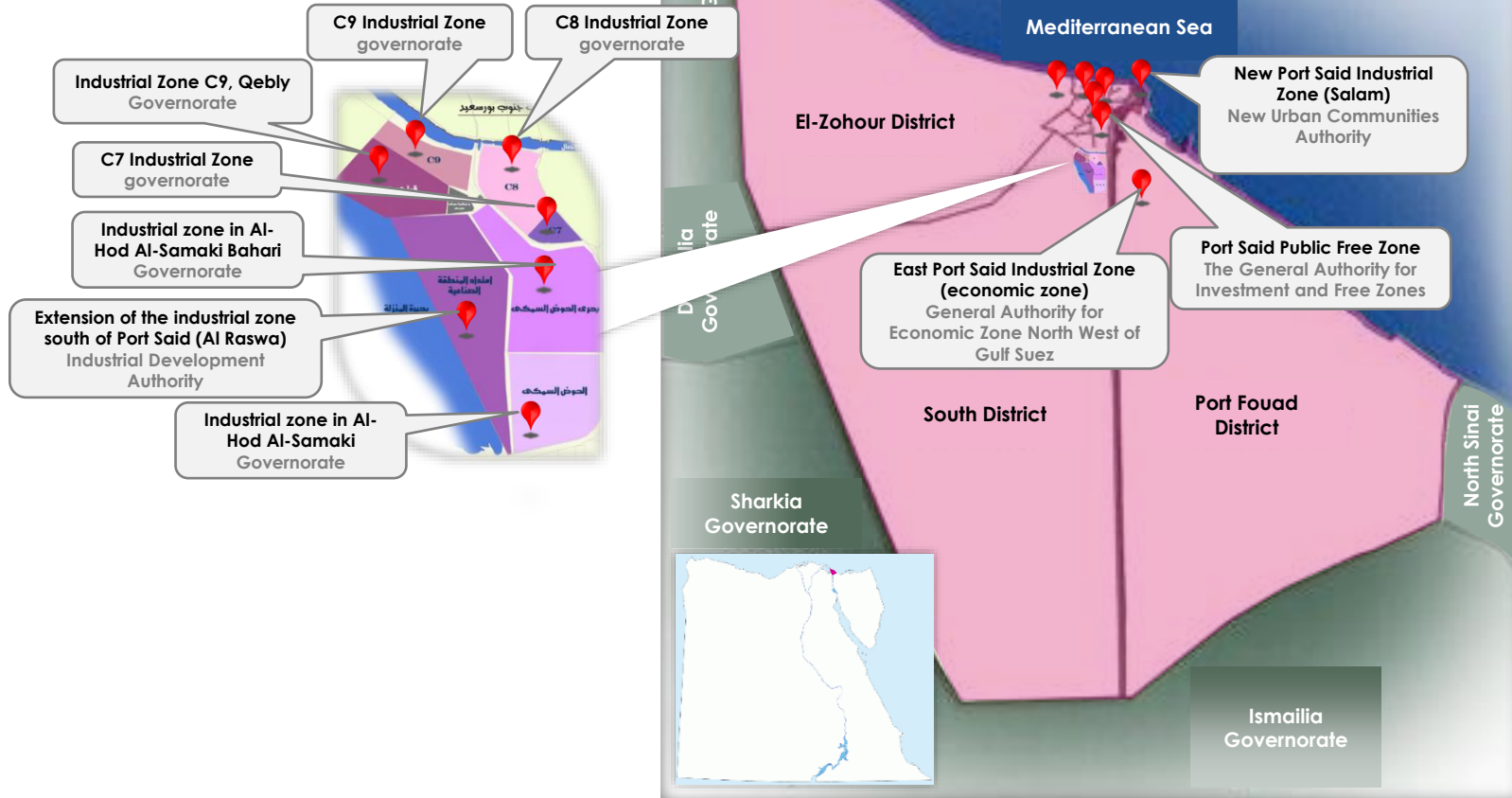
S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	<b>Industrial zone in Al-Hod Al-Samaki</b> <i>Establishment: Prime Ministerial Decision 542 of 1994</i>	Governorate
2	<b>Industrial zone in Al-Hod Al-Samaki Bahari</b> <i>Extension: Prime Ministerial Decision 350 of 2004</i>	Governorate
3	<b>C7 Industrial Zone</b> <i>Extension: Prime Ministerial Decision No. 478 of 1997</i>	Governorate
4	<b>C9 Industrial Zone</b> <i>Extension: Prime Ministerial Decision 900 of 2002</i> <i>Port Said Governor Decree No. 153 of 2002</i>	Governorate
5	<b>C8 Industrial Zone</b> <i>Extension: Prime Ministerial Decision 350 of 2004</i>	Governorate
6	<b>Industrial Zone, C9, Qebly</b> <i>Extension: Prime Ministerial Decision 350 of 2004</i>	Governorate
7	<b>Industrial Area New Port Said (Salam)</b>	New Urban Communities Authority

S	Zone name	Affiliation	
8	<b>Port Said Public Free Zone</b> <i>Prime Ministerial decision of 1975</i>	The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones	
9	<b>East Port Said Industrial Zone (economic zone)</b> <i>Republican Decree No. 330 of 2015</i>	General Authority for Economic Zone North-West of Gulf Suez	
10	<b>Extension of the industrial zone South Port Said (Al Raswa)</b>	<b>Industrial complex</b> <i>Establishment: Republican Decree No. 91 of 2009</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 577 of 2022</i>	Industrial Development Authority
11		<b>Industrial zone</b> <i>Establishment: Republican Decree No. 91 of 2009</i> <i>Amendment: Republican Decree No. 577 of 2022</i>	Industrial Development Authority

\* Unavailable data



## Port Said Governorate





# Industrial zone in Al-Hod Al-Samaki

Date created

1994

Surface Area

240 Feddans

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

% Allocation

100%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building materials

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Chemical

Wood

Leather

Mineral

Engineering

Paper

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

480 lines

Natural Gas

Connection upon the factory's request

Source: IDA, April 2023.

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



# Industrial zone in Al-Hod Al-Samaki Bahari

Date created

2004

Surface Area

212 Feddans

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

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

130 lines

Natural Gas

Connection upon the factory's request

% Allocation

97%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Mineral

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Chemical

Engine...

Leather

Packing

Source: IDA, April 2023.

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



# C7 Industrial Zone

Date created

1997

Surface Area

19 Feddans

78,960 m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation

100%

Economic Activities

Chemical

Mineral

Engineering

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

Connection upon the factory's request

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# C8 Industrial Zone

Date created

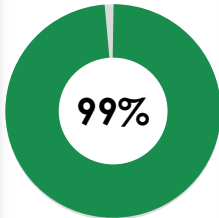
2004

Surface Area

111 Feddans

466,200 m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation



Economic Activities

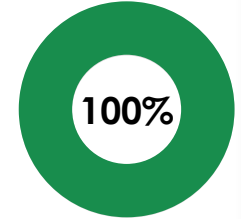


Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads



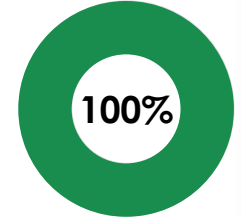
Electricity



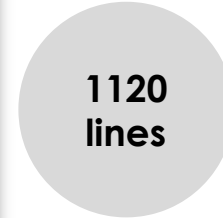
Sewage



Water



Telecom



Natural Gas



Source: IDA, April 2023.



# C9 Industrial Zone

Date created

2002

Surface Area

45 Feddans

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

% Allocation

100%

Economic Activities

Chemical

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

70 lines

Natural Gas

Connection upon the factory's request

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# C9 Industrial Zone

Date created

2004

Surface Area

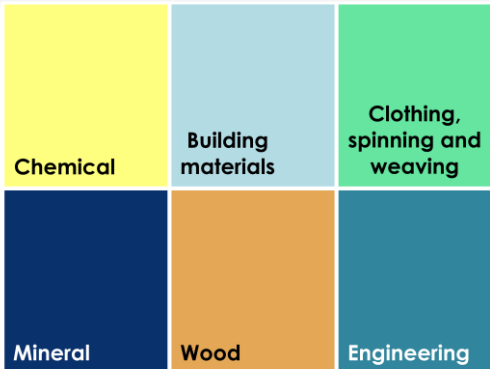
170 Feddans

714,000 m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation

100%

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

90%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

Connection upon the factory's request

Source: IDA, April 2023.





# Port Said Public Free Zone

Date created

1975

Surface Area

191 Feddans

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

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Leather

Engineering

Ships maintenance and containers handling

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

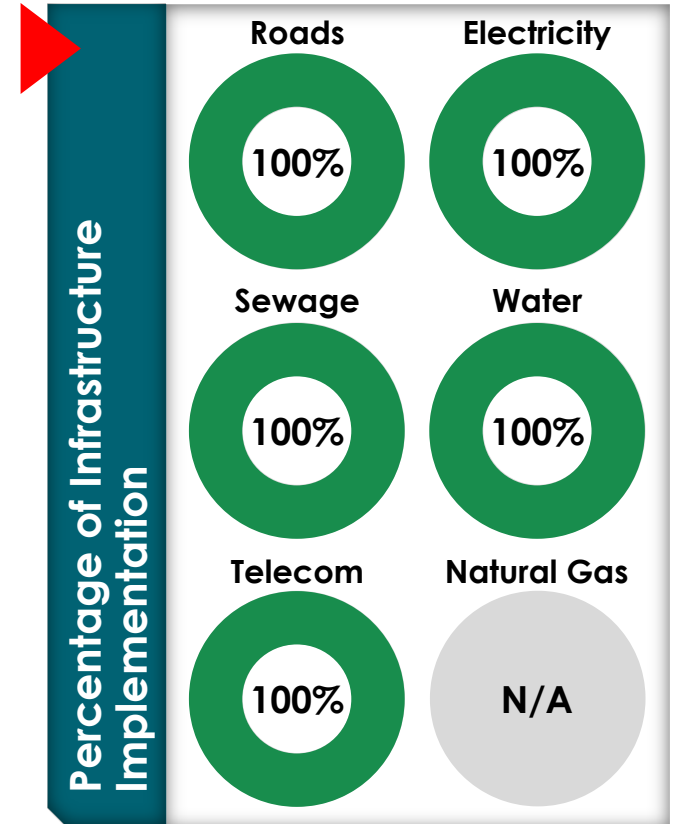
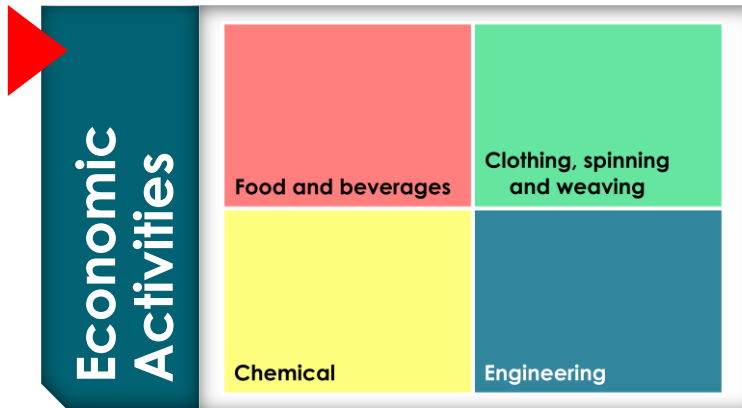
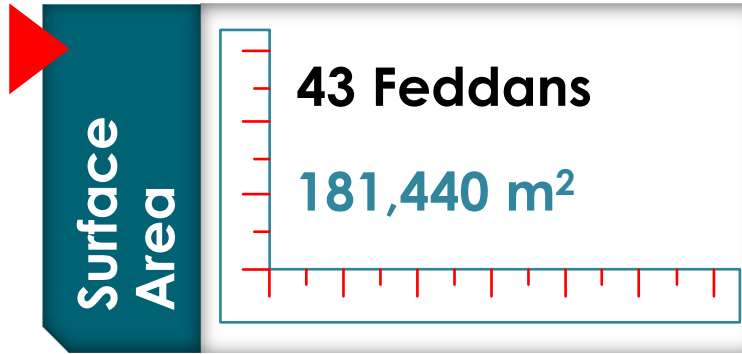
Natural Gas

100%

\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.

# Extension of the industrial zone south of Port Said Al-Raswa (industrial complex)



Source: IDA, April 2023.

# Extension of the industrial zone south of Port Said Al-Raswa (industrial zone)

Date created

2009

Surface Area

324 Feddans

1,361,808, m<sup>2</sup>

% Allocation

50%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Engineering

Chemical

Small and medium industries

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

80%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

75%

Natural Gas

N/A

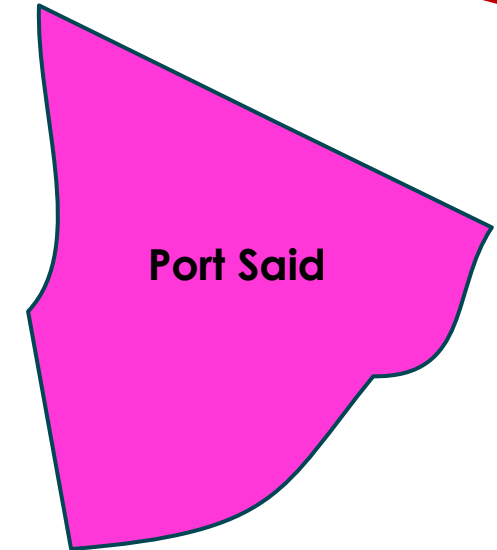
Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Governorate Challenges

Challenges =  
Investment  
Opportunities

- **Water scarcity**
  - Poor drinking water supply.
  - High costs of desalinating Mediterranean water.
  - Scarce underground water resources.
- **Human development challenges**
  - Lack of skilled and trained workers.
  - High current unemployment rates in the Governorate.
- **Poor communication capabilities between East and West**
  - Absence of new roads and transport lines linking East and West.
  - Failure to expedite the implementation of road projects.
  - Decrease in the number of international/domestic airports to serve the governorate's transport and tourism activities.



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

# Suez Governorate

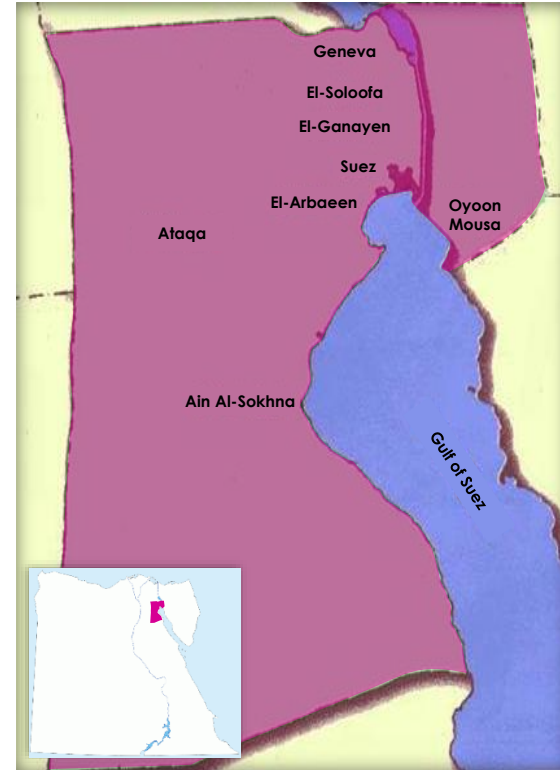
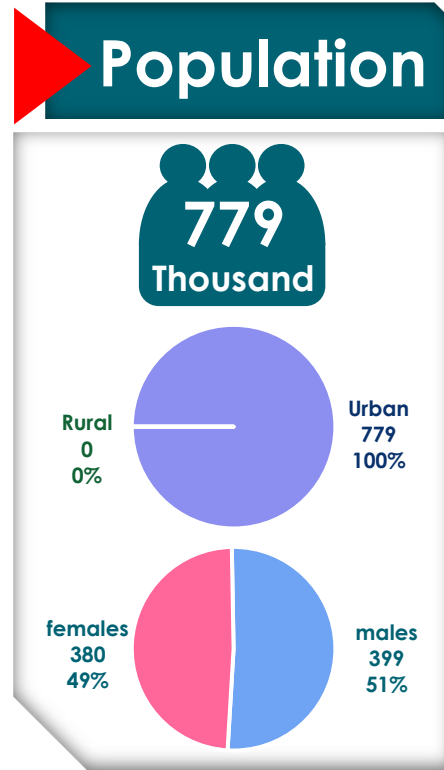
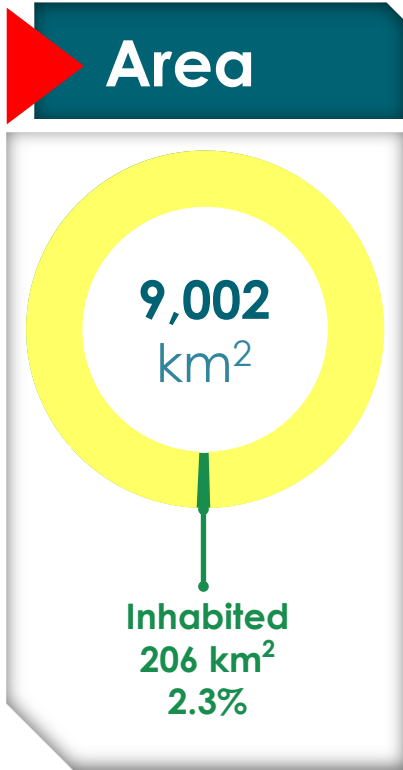


- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges





# Area and Population

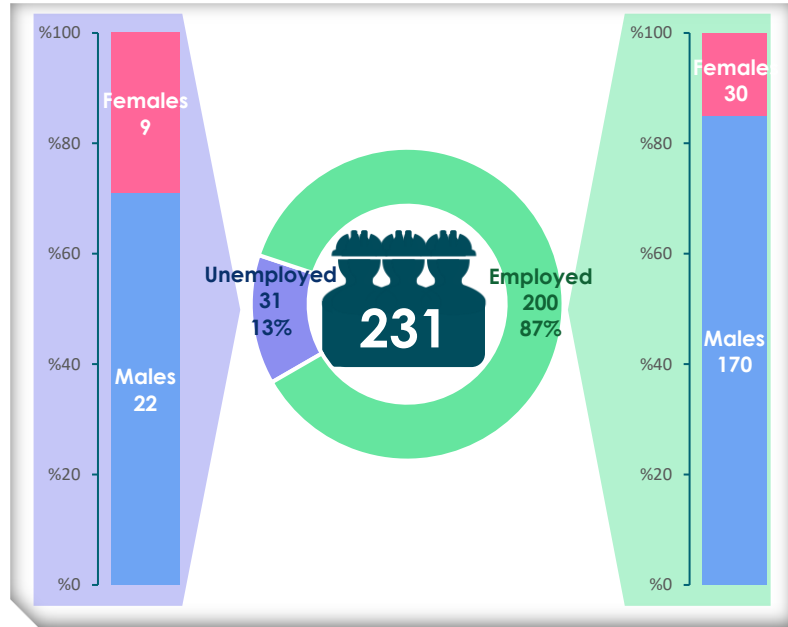


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.

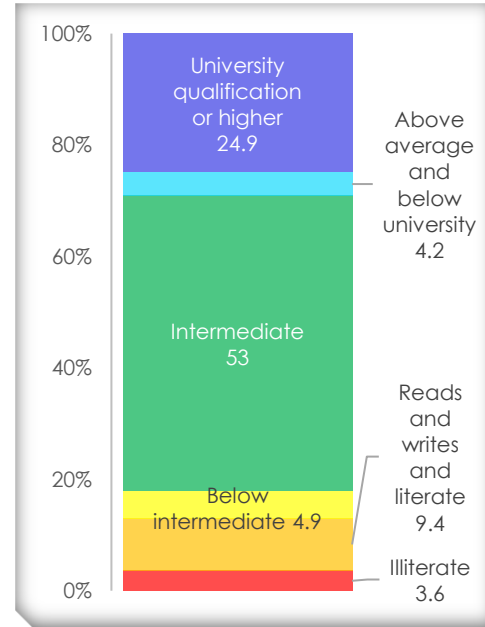


# Labor Force Indicators

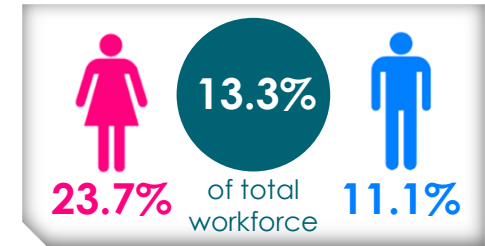
## Total Work Force (thousands)



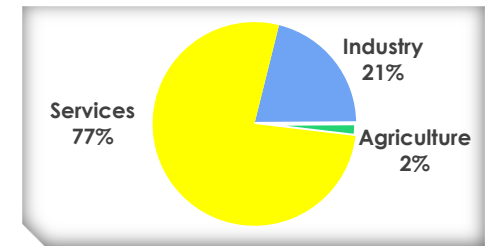
## Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



## Unemployment Rate (%)



## Distribution of employment by sectors\*

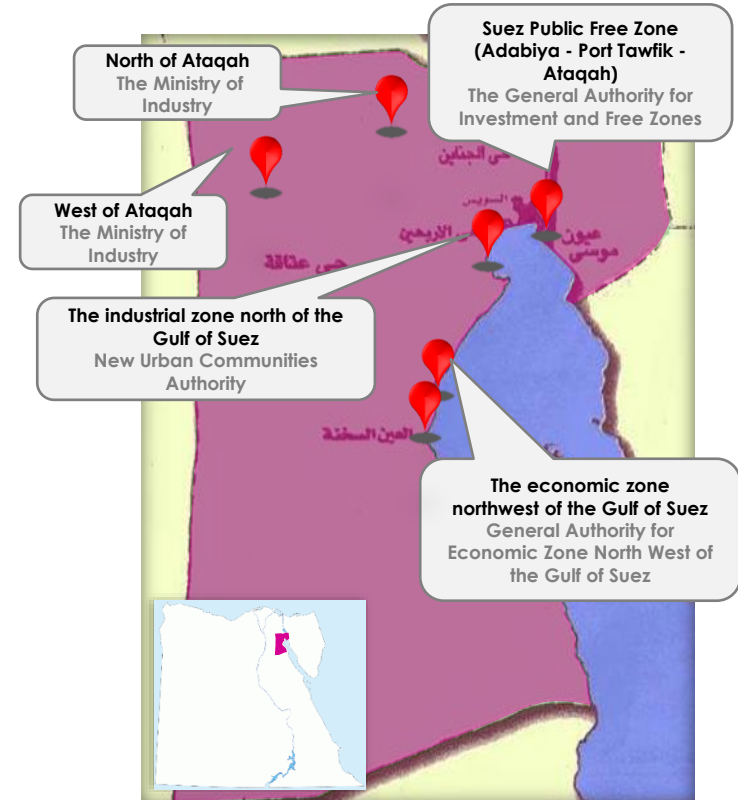


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.



# Zones in Suez Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	<b>Public Free Zone (Port Tawfik)</b> Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1688 of 1993	The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
2	<b>Public Free Zone (Adabeya)</b> Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1688 of 1993	The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
3	<b>Public Free Zone (Ataqa)</b> Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1962 of the year 1995	The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
4	<b>The economic zone northwest of the Gulf of Suez</b> Establishment: Prime Ministerial Decision No. 3757 of 1999 Extension: Prime Ministerial Decision No. 1775 of 2000	General Authority for Economic Zone North West of Gulf Suez
5	<b>North of Ataqaq</b> Republican Decree No. 538 of 2008	The Ministry of Industry
6	<b>West of Ataqaq</b> Republican Decree No. 538 of 2008	The Ministry of Industry
7	<b>The industrial zone north of the Gulf of Suez</b>	New Urban Communities Authority



\* Unavailable data





# Public Free Zone (Port Tawfik)

Date created

1993

Surface Area

21 Feddans

88,200 m<sup>2</sup>

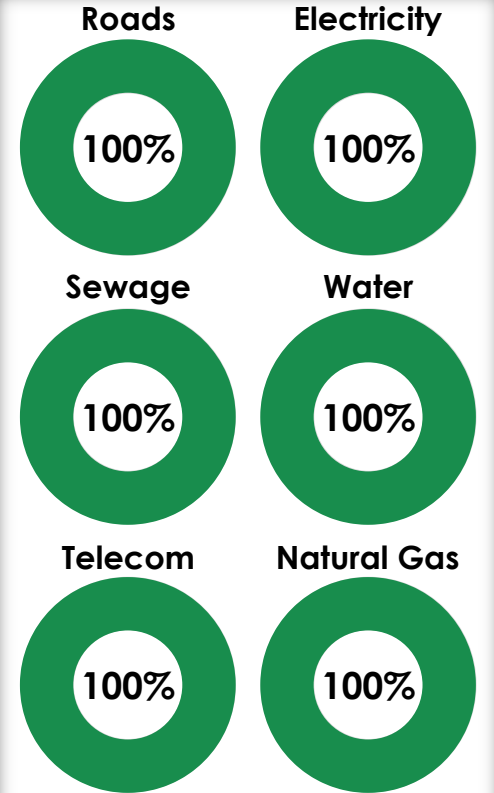
% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Public Free Zone (Adabeya)

Date created

1993

Surface Area

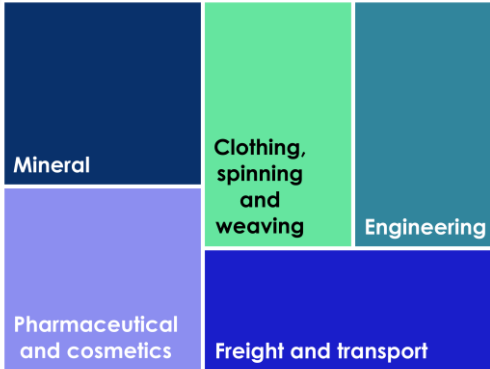
68 Feddans

285,600 m<sup>2</sup>

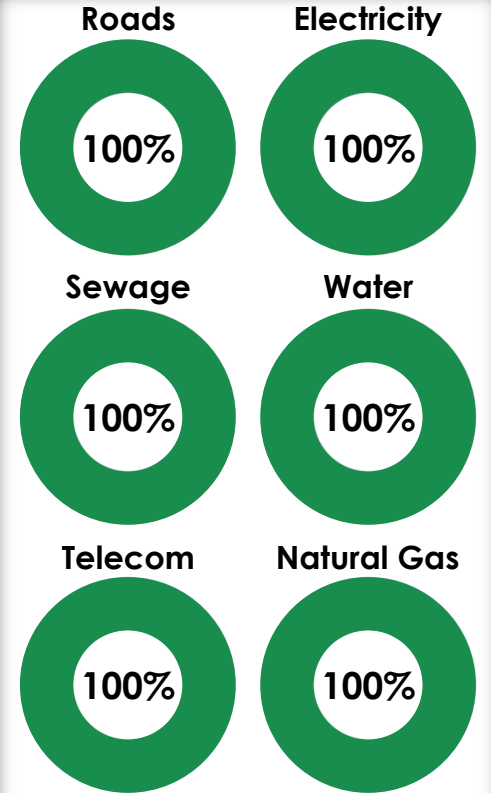
% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Public Free Zone (Ataqa)

Date created

1995

Surface Area

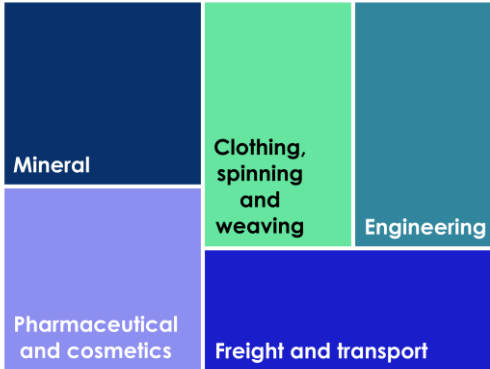
214 Feddans

898,800 m<sup>2</sup>

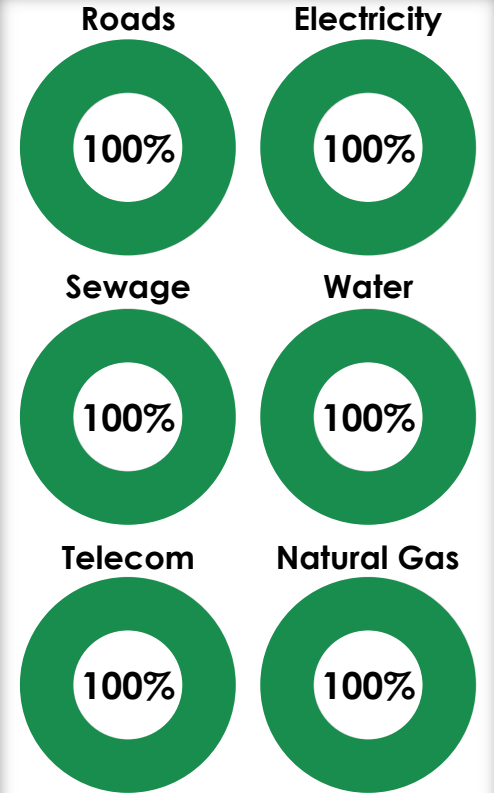
% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.



# The economic zone northwest of the Gulf of Suez

Date created

1999

Surface Area

48,333 feddans

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

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

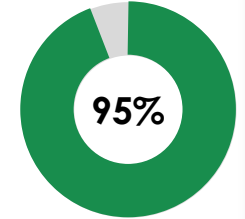


Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads



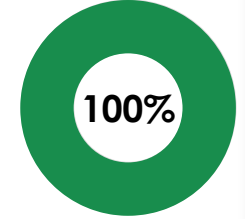
Electricity



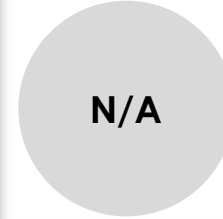
Sewage



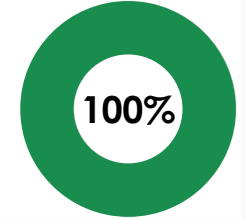
Water



Telecom



Natural Gas



\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.

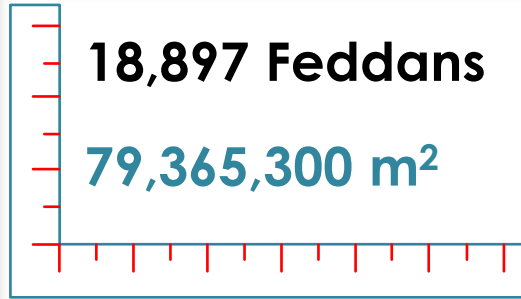


# Industrial zones north of Ataqah

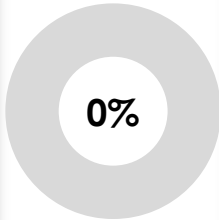
Date created

2008

Surface Area



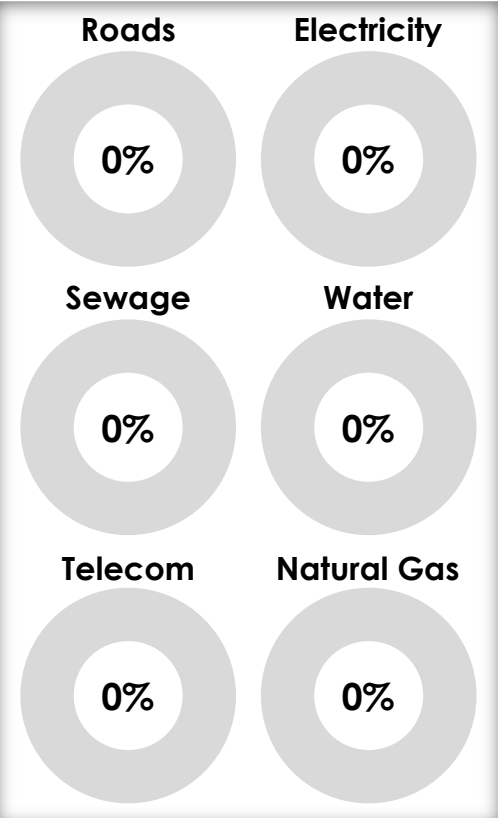
% Allocation



Economic Activities

No Data Available

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



\*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Source: IDA, April 2023.

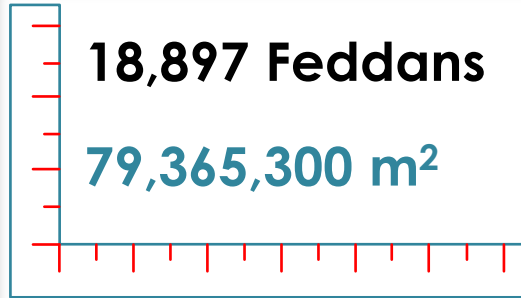


# Industrial areas (west of Ataqah)

Date created

2008

Surface Area



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

0%

Electricity

0%

Sewage

0%

Water

0%

Telecom

0%

Natural Gas

0%

% Allocation

0%

Economic Activities

No Data Available

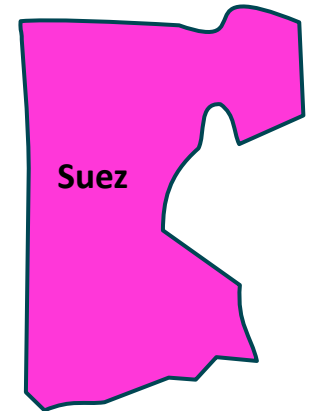
Source: IDA, April 2023.



# Governorate Challenges

Challenges =  
Investment  
Opportunities

- **Overpopulation**
  - Population doubling, and related needs.
- **Human development challenges**
  - High current unemployment rates in the Governorate.
  - Decrease in the numbers of technical cadres and trained workers.
- **Limited water resources**
  - Low per capita water resources available.
  - The need to develop alternative water resources for agriculture and industry.
  - Low efficiency of the irrigation system for meeting the needs of the agricultural area expansion plan.
- **Energy challenges**
  - Low public reserves of electric power and gas, despite availability of many sources of renewable energy.
  - Low energy efficiency.
  - Not exploiting the potentials of the Gulf of Suez region and east-west of the Nile to establish wind farm projects.



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

# ECES Staff

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