

Your Guide to Industrial Investment in Egypt

2023 Edition

Part 3. Upper Egypt Governorates



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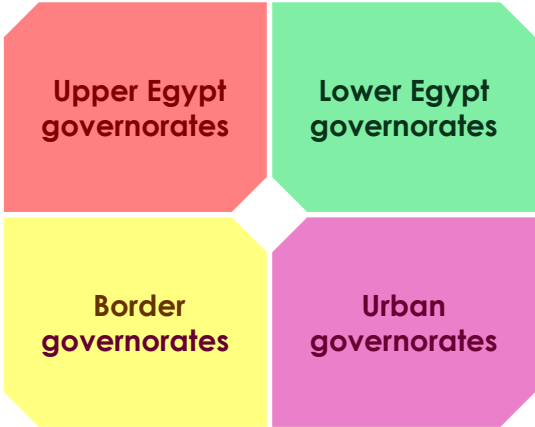
Purpose of the Guide

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:



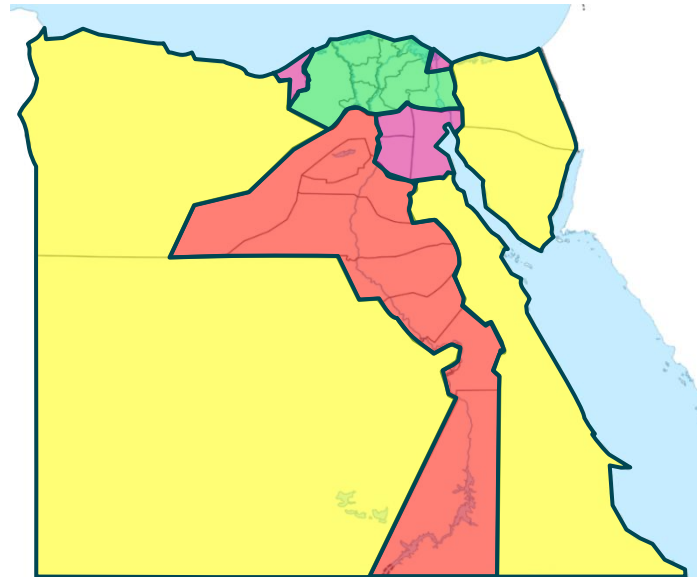
Map of Egypt and Its Four Regions

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

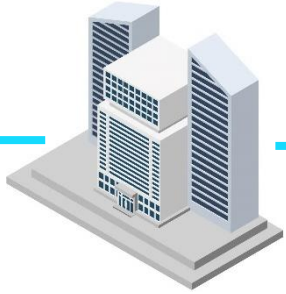
3. Detailed information about the governorates of the region

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

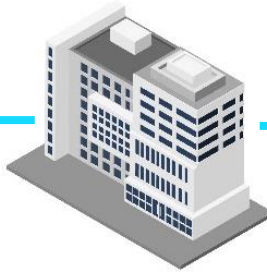


Types of Companies



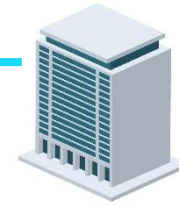
1. Companies

**Joint Stock
Limited By Shares
Limited Liability**



2. Partnerships

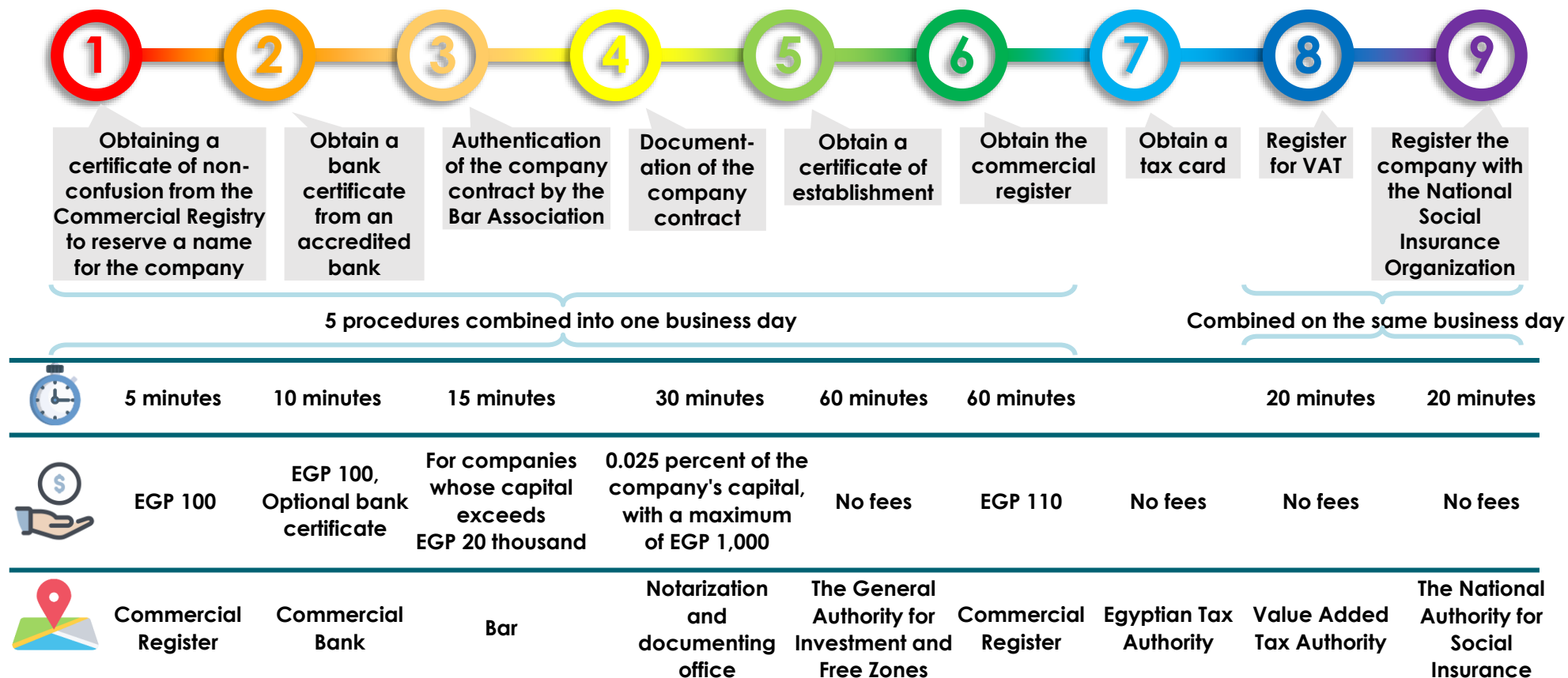
**General Partnership
Limited Partnership**



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

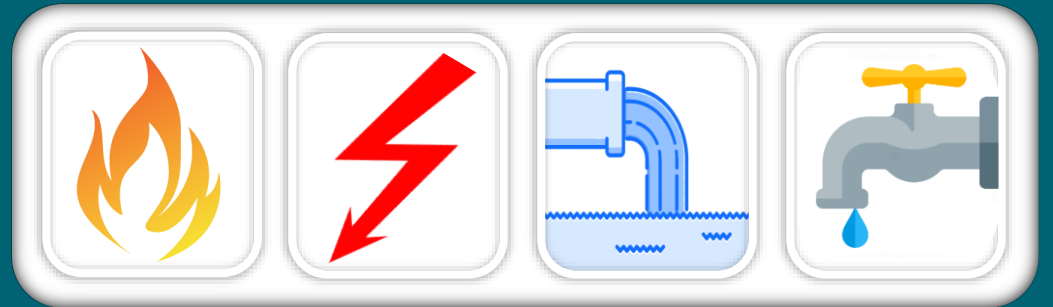
Incorporation Fees

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

Fees vary by
company type

Source: GAFI.

2. Utility and Energy Prices



Drinking Water and Wastewater Tariff during FY 2022/2023 (EGP/m³)



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/m³)



Contaminants	Absorbed bio-oxygen (BoD)			Absorbed Chemical Oxygen (CoD)		
	Concentrations (g/m ³)	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
Cost of purification (EGP/m ³)	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
Segment 0 - 250			123.0		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 - 600			140.0		
Segment 601 - 1000			155.0		
Segment (from 0 to more than 1000 kVM)			160.0		In case of unavailability, the energy price will be applied

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 ³	

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:

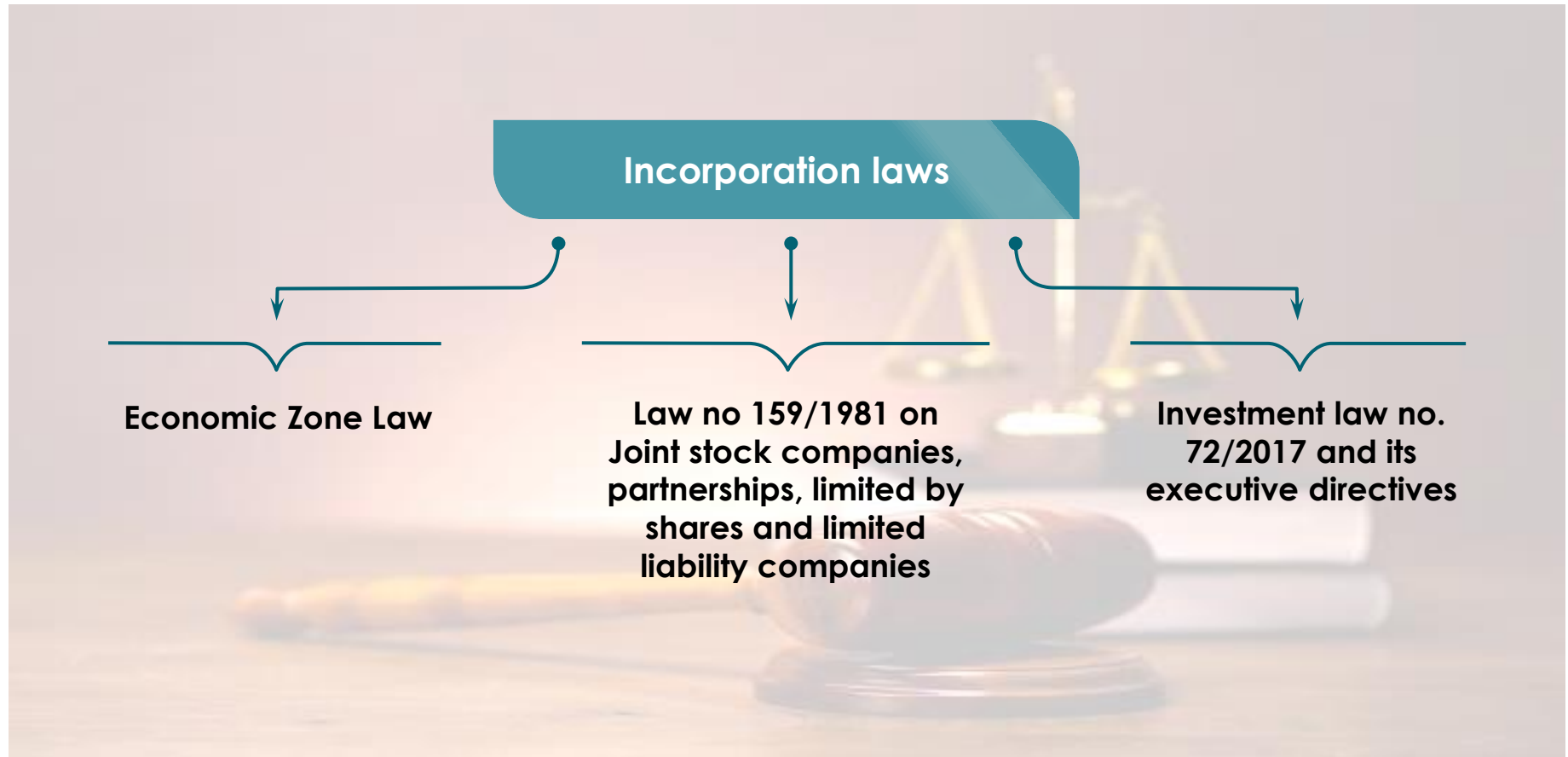
- Apply automatic pricing mechanism to petroleum products delivered to the consumer inclusive of value-added tax, with the exception of butane and petroleum products used by the electricity and bakery sectors, as of the end of June 2019, after reaching cost coverage. The selling price of these products 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

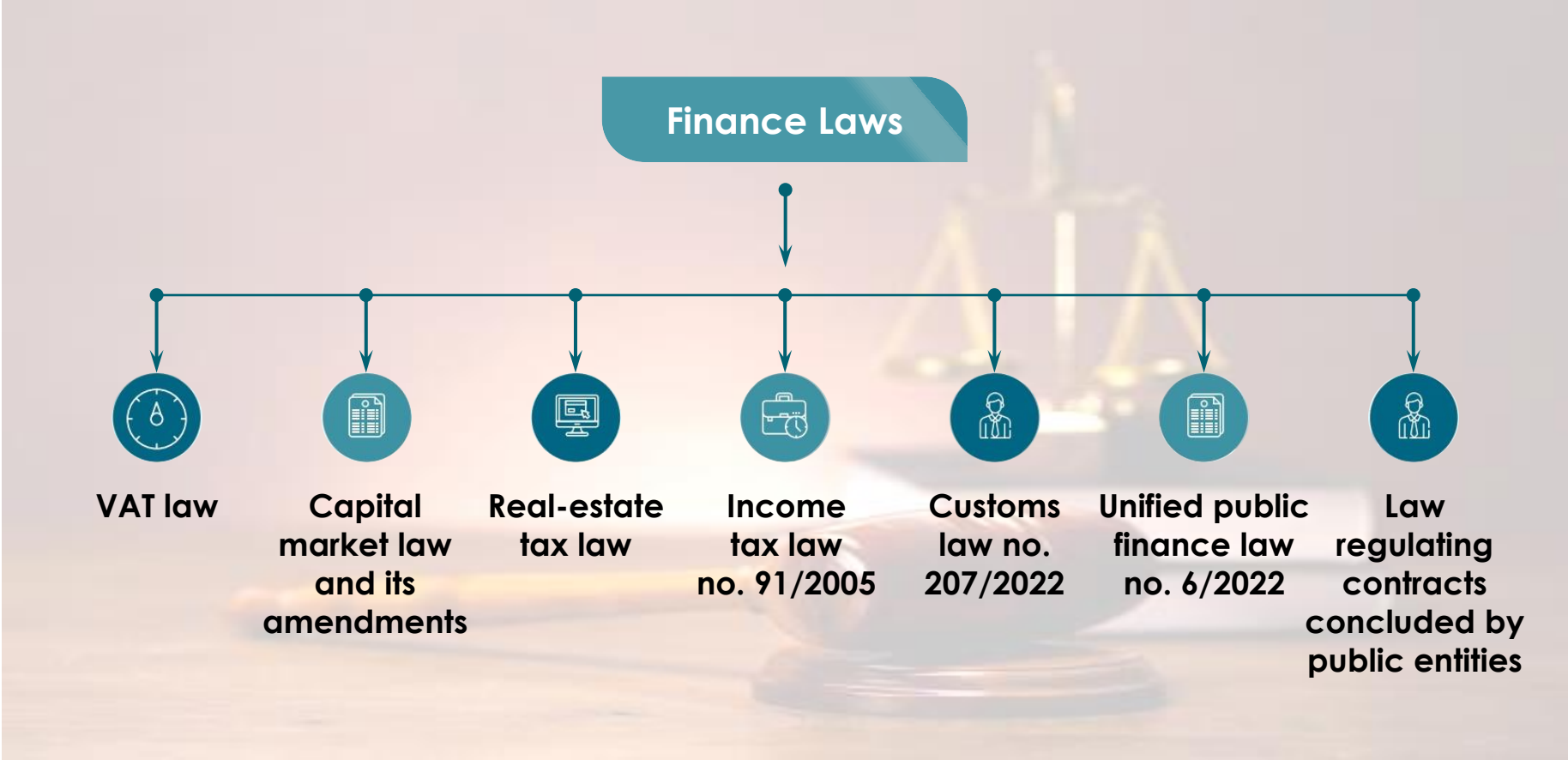
- I. Incorporation Laws
- II. Finance Laws
- III. Commercial Laws
- IV. Other Laws



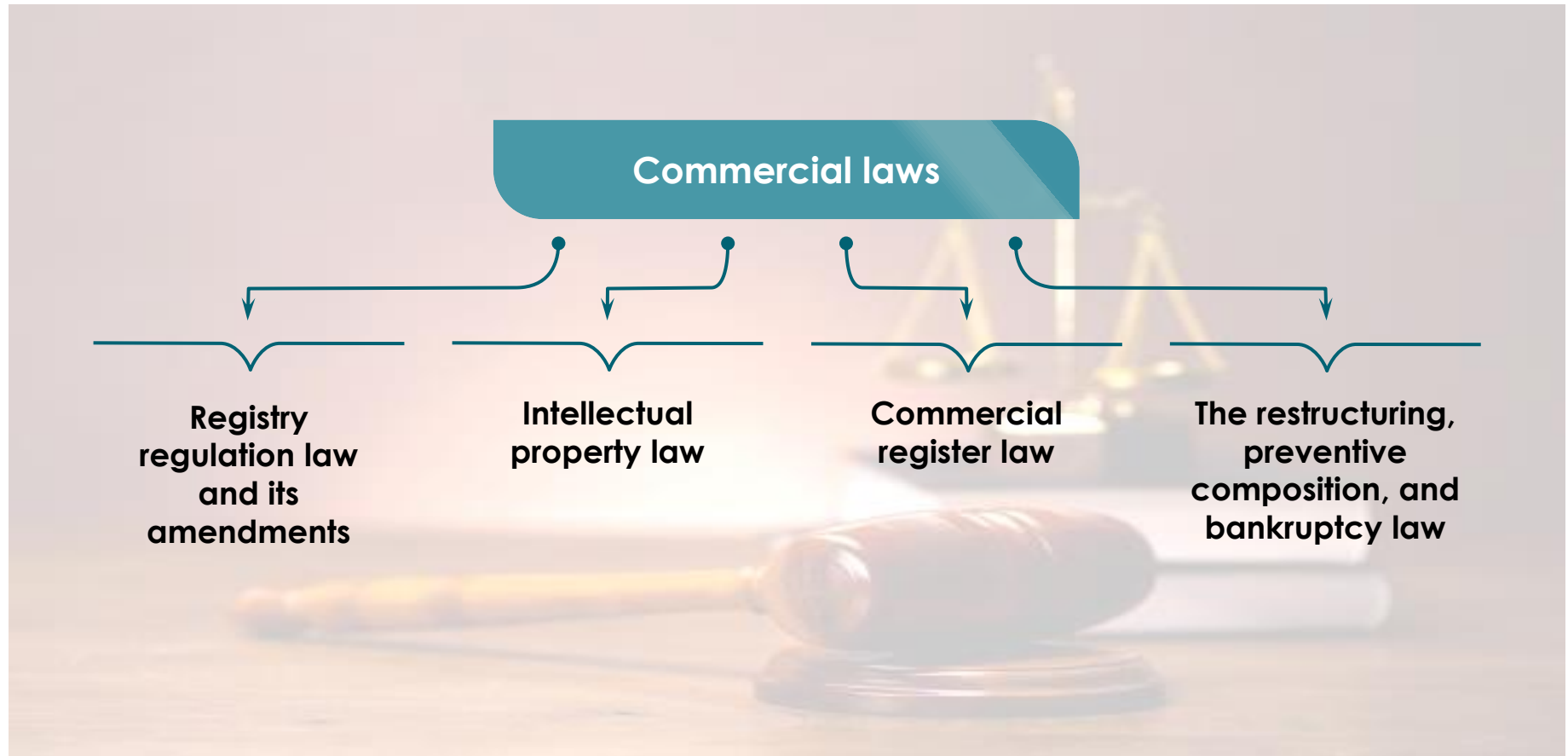
I. Incorporation Laws



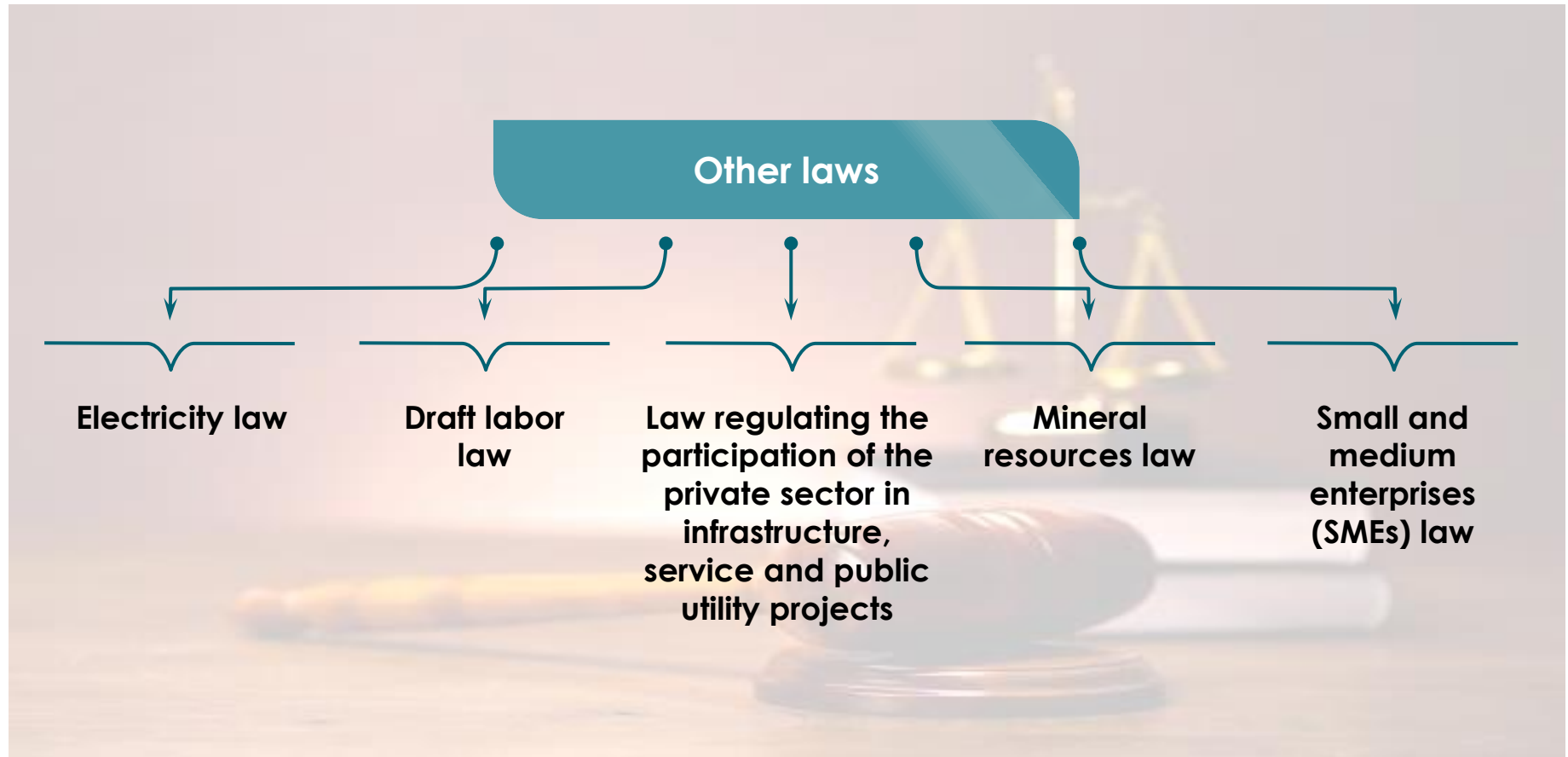
II. Finance Laws



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.

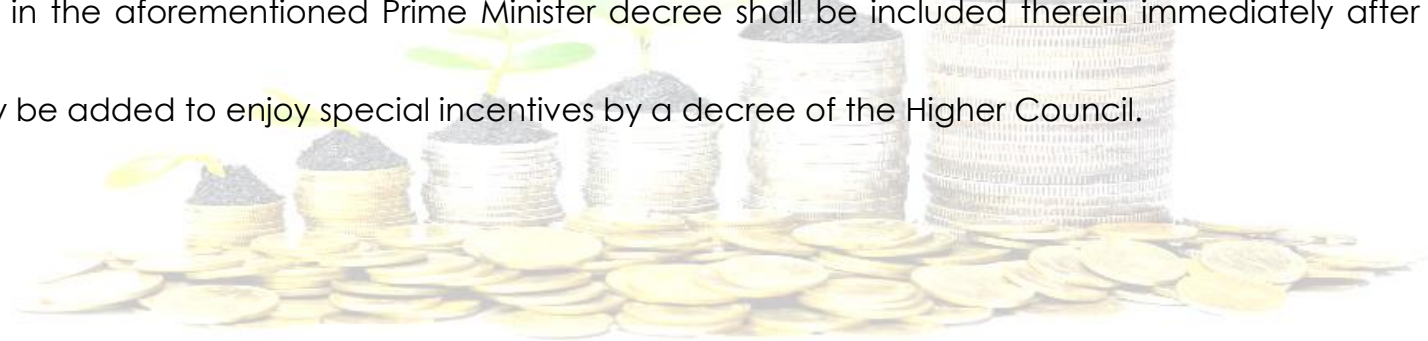
Investment incentives: Special incentives

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



New 2023 Tax Structure

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

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



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



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](#)

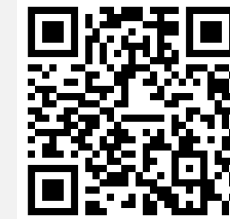
Customs System

- 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



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: GAFl.)

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:

1. External logistics zones	2. International logistics zones	3. Border logistics zones	4. Focal logistics zones	5. Regional logistics zones
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Guide Sections

1. General information

2. Special information about the region

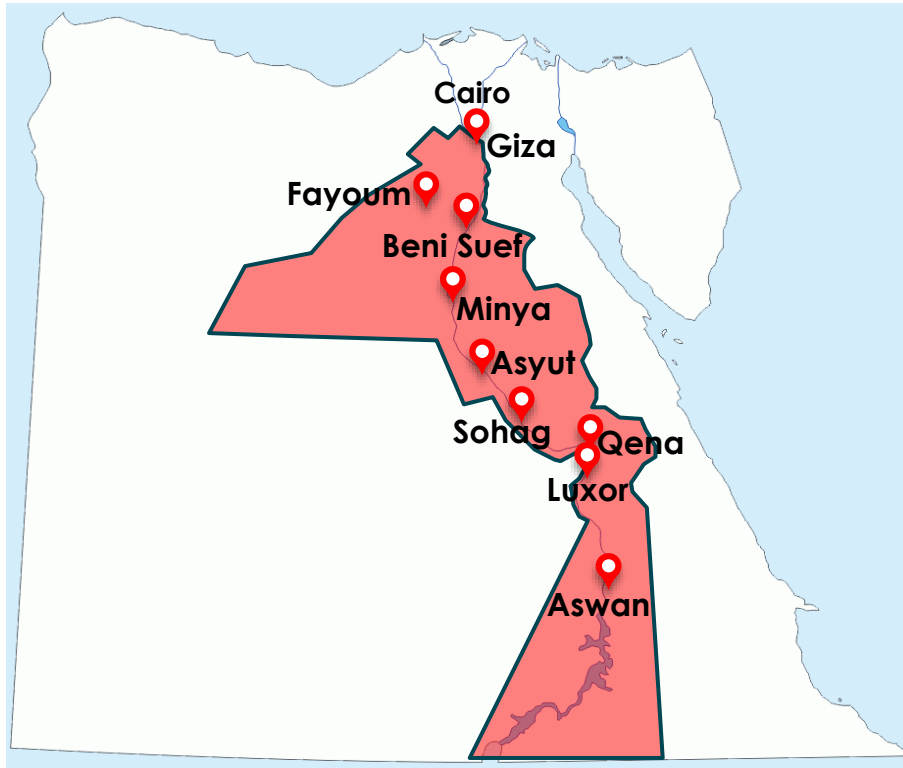
3. Detailed information about the governorates of the region

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

1. Map of Upper Egypt Governorates and their Locations

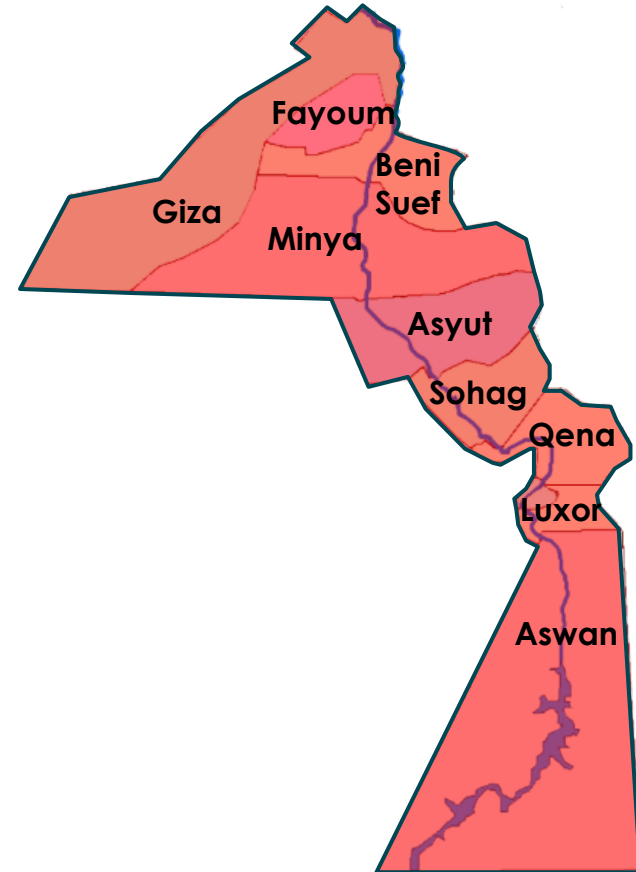
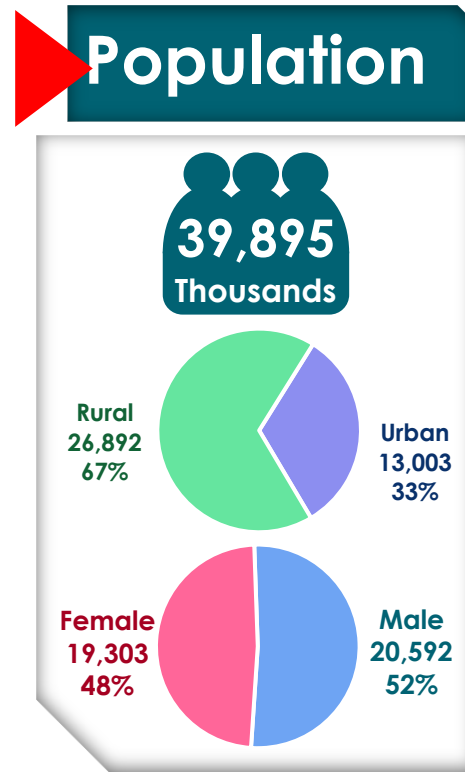
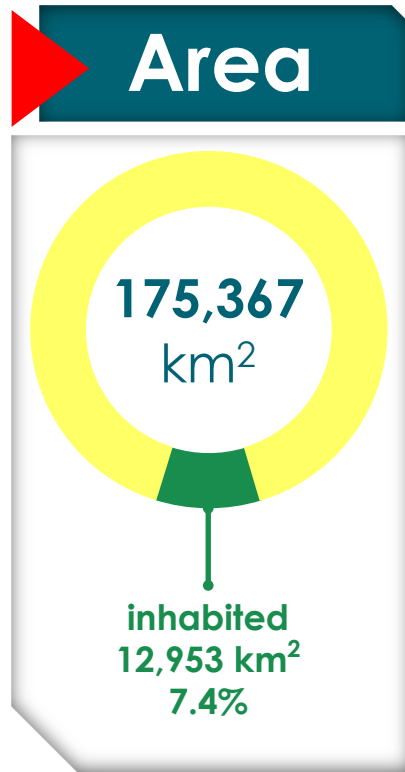


2. Distances Between Cairo and Cities of Upper Egypt Governorates



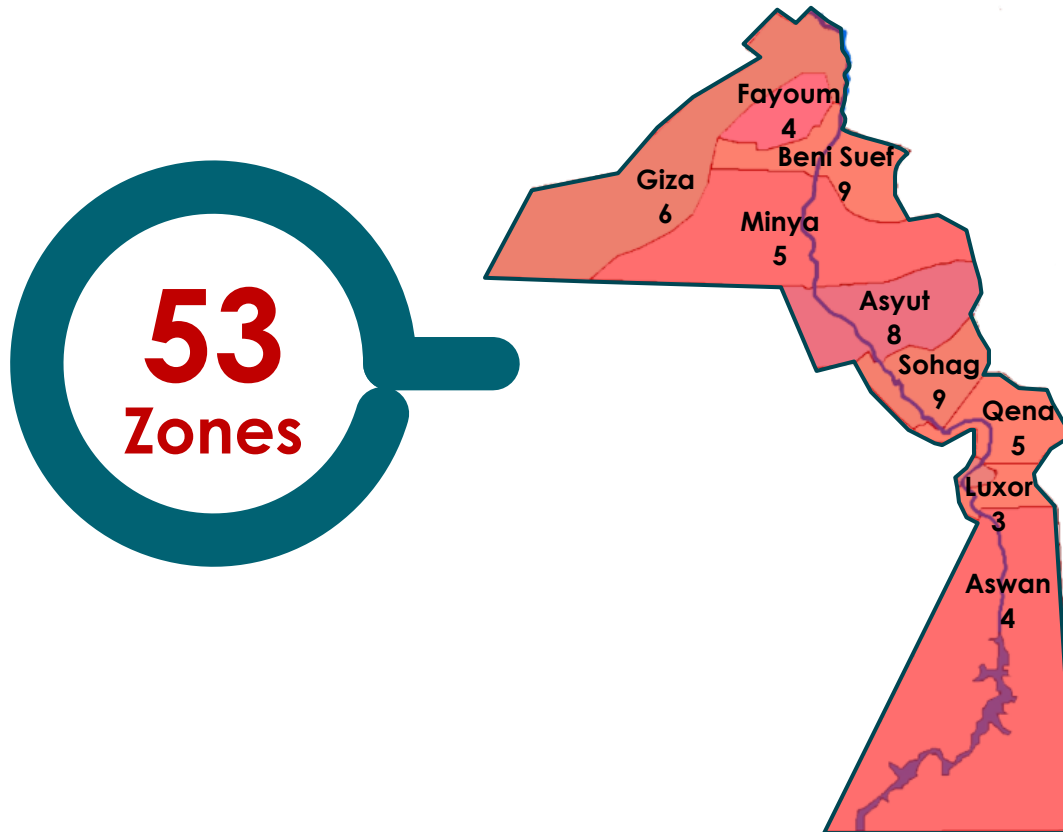
	Kilometer
Aswan	1202
Luxor	721
Qena	650
Sohag	495
Asyut	380
Minya	241
Beni Suef	110
Fayoum	103
Giza	4

3. Total Area and Population Characteristics



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

4. Total Industrial Zones in the territory of Upper Egypt 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>



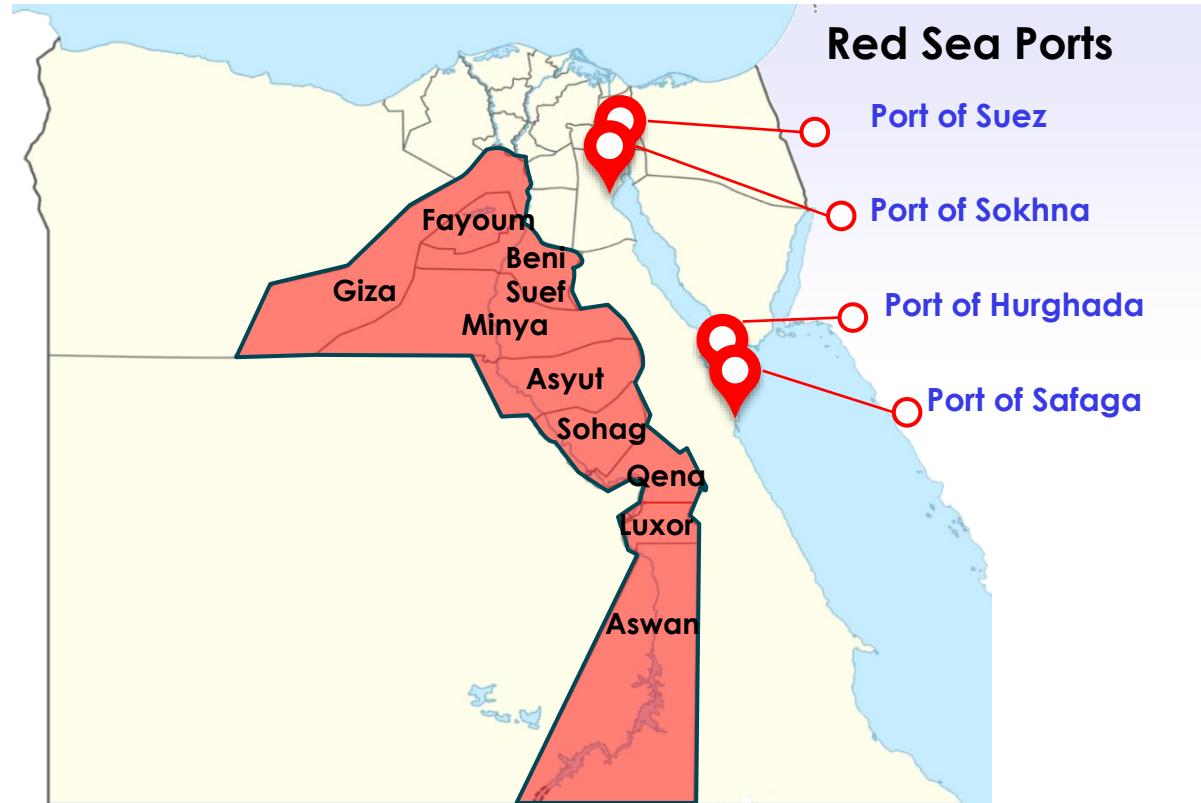
* To find out which entity is responsible for any industrial zone, please see the zones table for each governorate.

5. Commercial Ports Near Upper Egypt Governorates

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

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

Farthest  Nearest



* Approximate distances, Source: Google Maps.

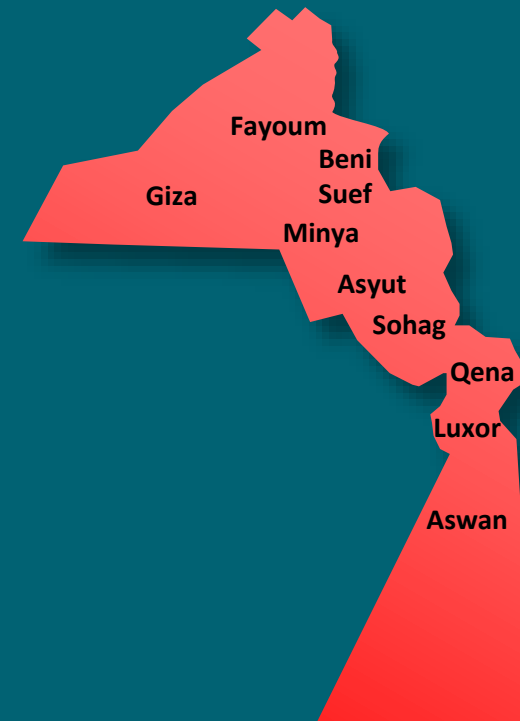
Source: Ministry of Transport.

Sections of the Guide

1. General information

2. Special information about the region

3. Detailed information about the governorates of the region



Giza

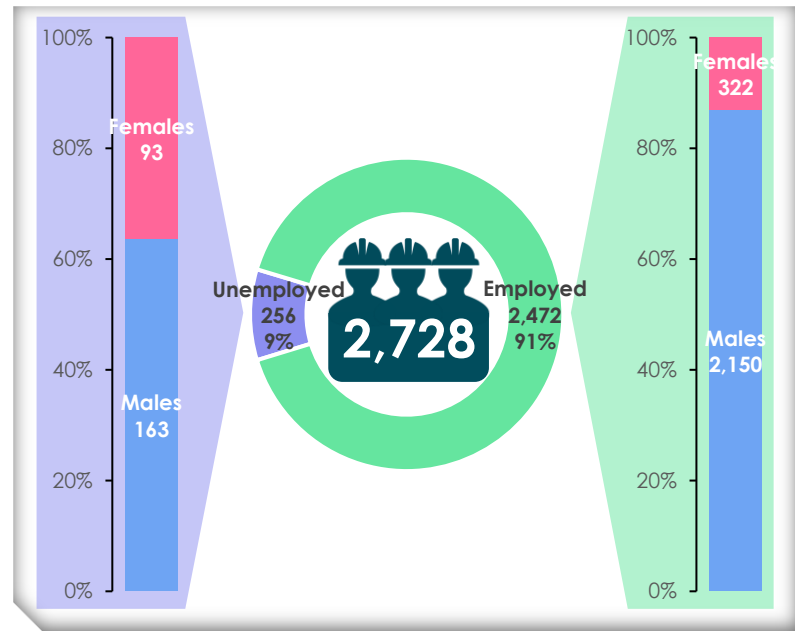


- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges

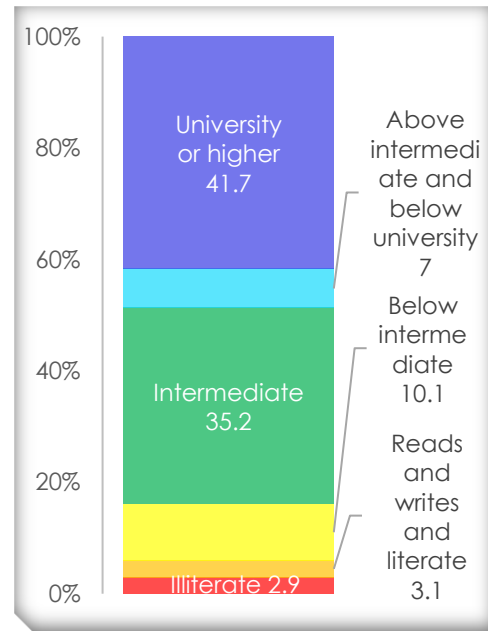


Labor Force Indicators

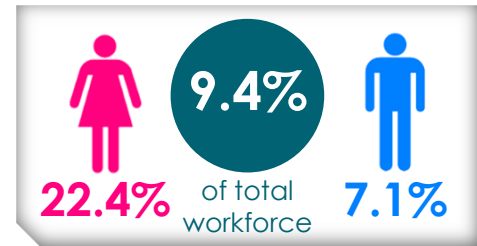
Total Work Force (thousands)



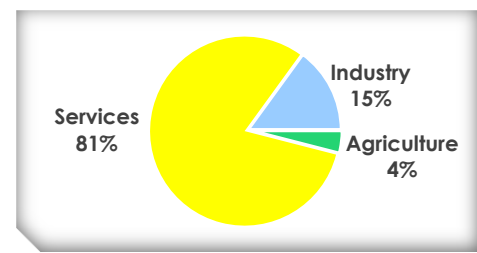
Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)



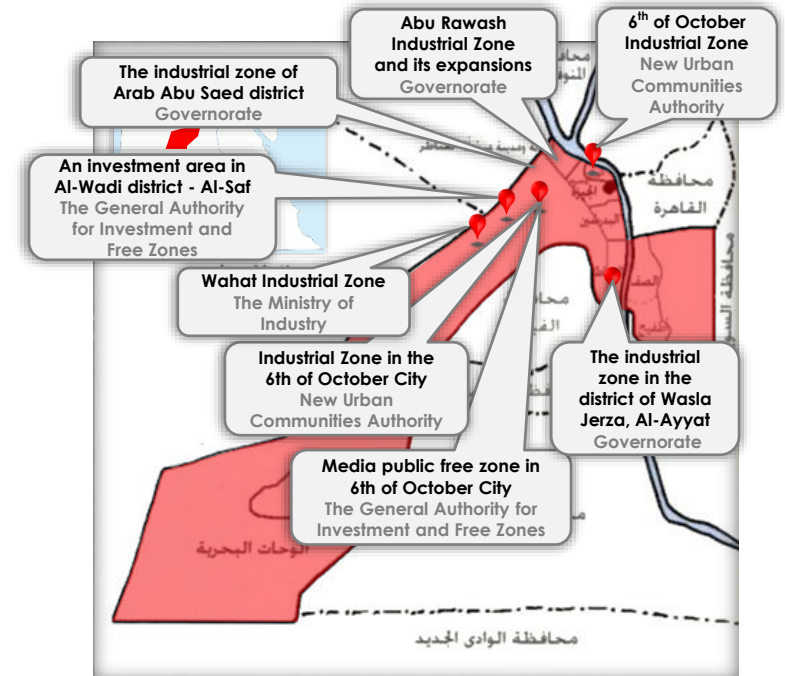
Distribution of employment by sectors*



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

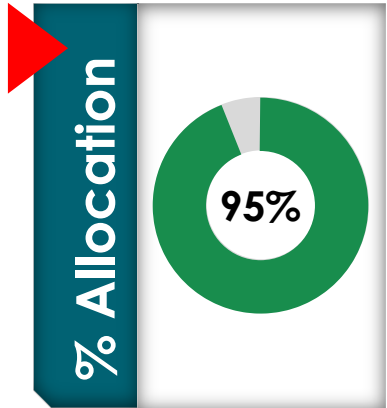
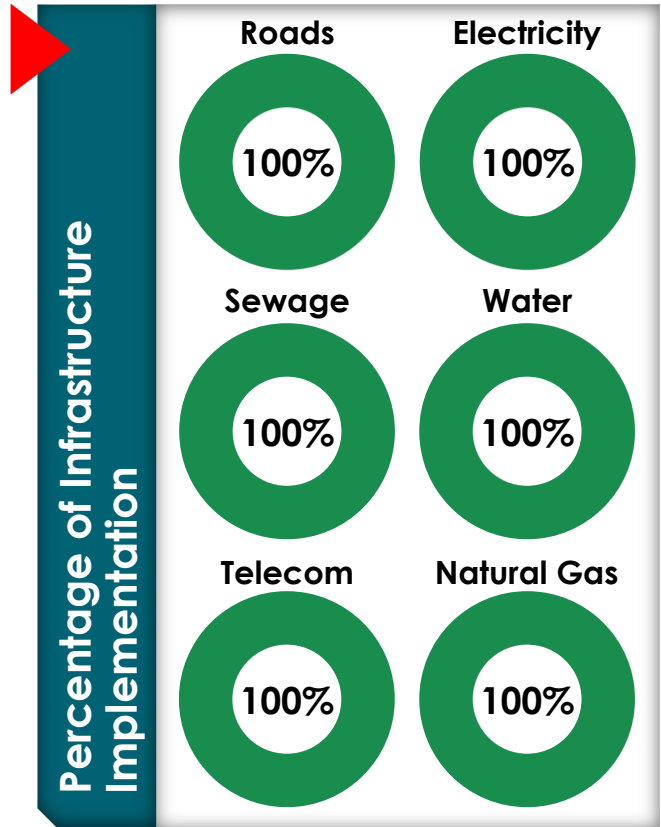
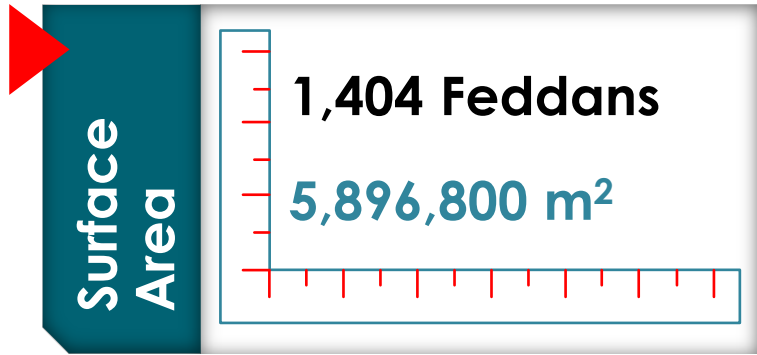
Zones in Giza Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	Abu Rawash Industrial Zone and its expansions Establishment: Presidential Decree no. 41 of 1992 Extension: Governor's decree no. 2065 of 1996 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 5 of 26/5/2002	Governorate
2	The industrial zone, near Waslet Jarza, Al-Ayyat Presidential Decree no. 254 of 2017	Governorate
3	The industrial zone of Arab Abu Saed district Presidential Decree no. 618 of 2020 Governor's decree no. 832 of 2021	Governorate
4	Media public free zone in 6th of October City Prime Ministerial decree 411 of 2000	GAFI
5	An investment area in Al-Wadi district - Al-Saf Prime Ministerial decree 2485 of 2010	GAFI
6	Industrial Zone in the 6th of October City Presidential Decree no. 504 of 1979	New urban Communities Authority
7	6Th of October Industrial Zone	New urban Communities Authority
8	Wahat Industrial Zone Presidential Decree no. 358 of 2008	Ministry of Industry



Abu Rawash Industrial Zone and its expansions

Date created
1992

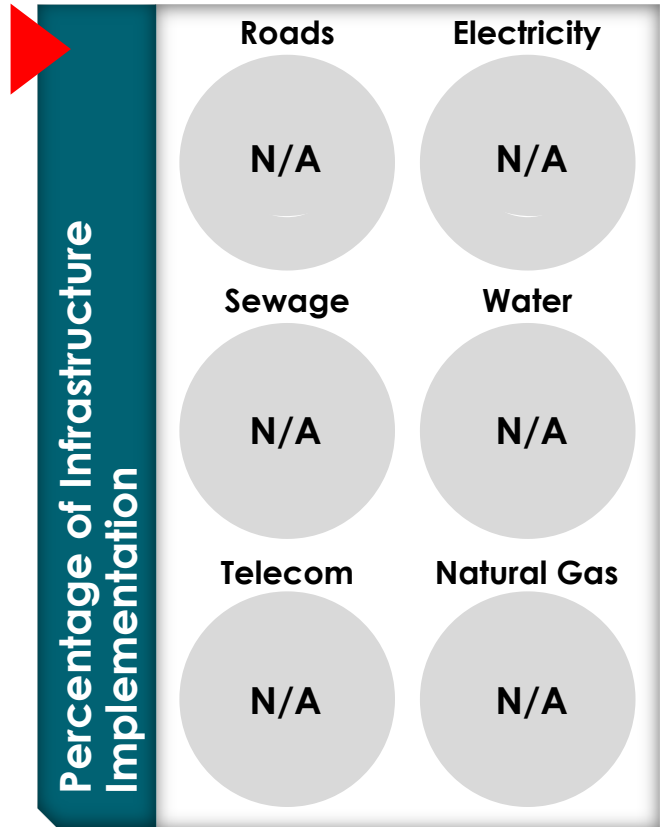
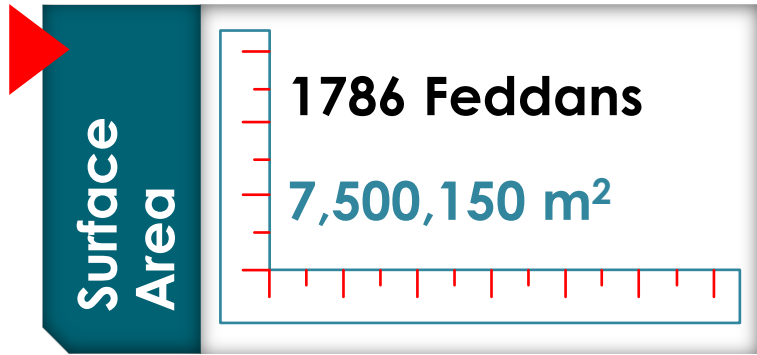


Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

The industrial zone, near Waslet Jarza, Al-Ayyat

Date created
2017



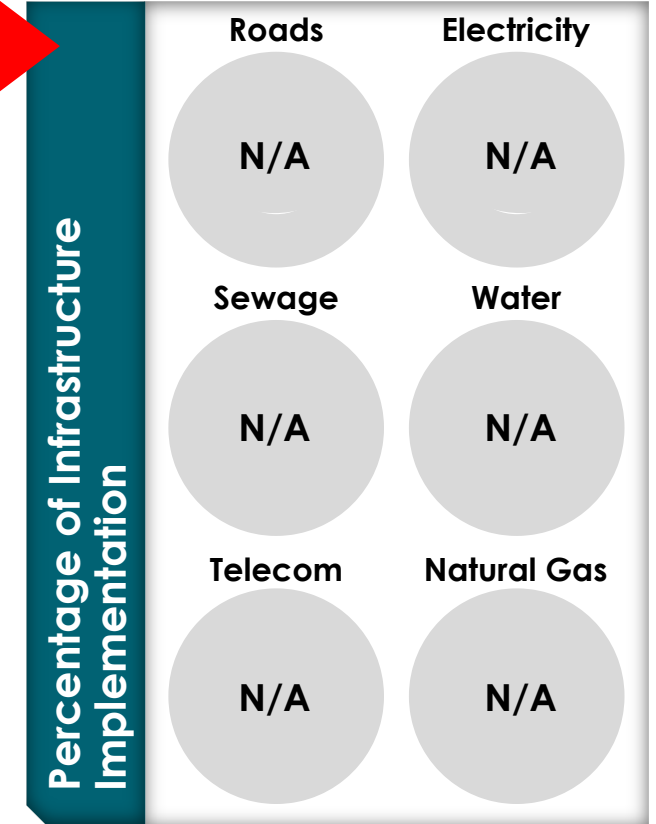
Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

The industrial zone, Arab Abu Saed district

Date created
2020

Surface Area
6329 Feddans
26,580,498 m²



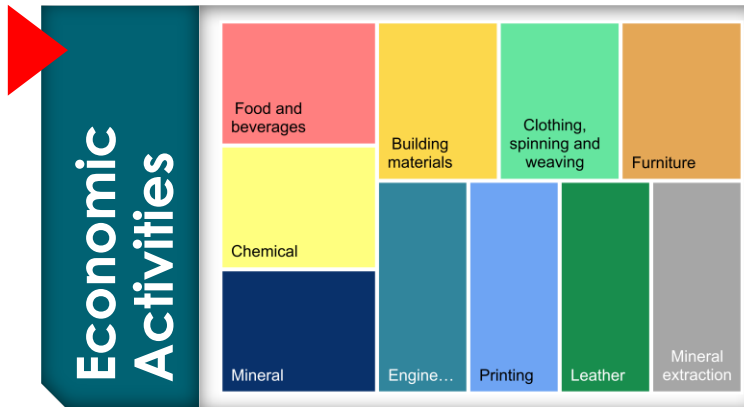
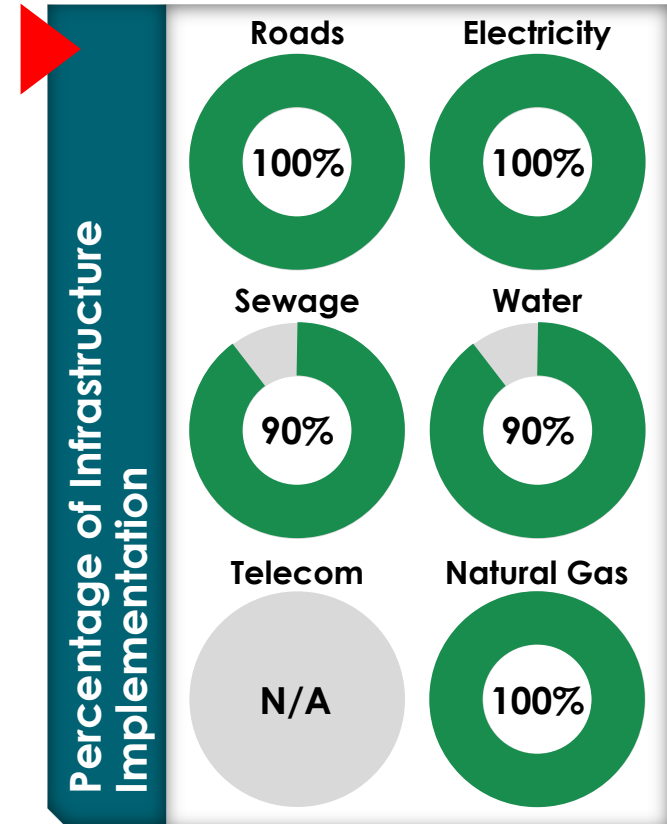
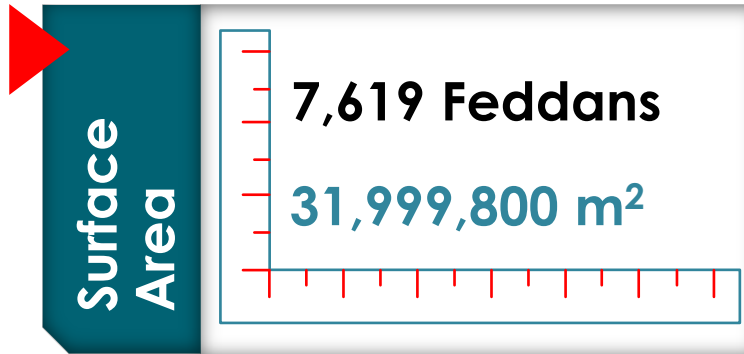
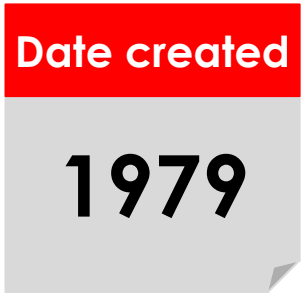
% Allocation
N/A



Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Industrial Zone in the 6th of October City



Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Wahat Industrial Zone

Date created

2008

Surface Area

272,119 Feddans

1,142,899,800 m²

% Allocation

0%

Economic Activities

N/A

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

0%

Electricity

0%

Sewage

0%

Water

0%

Telecom

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Beni Suef Governorate



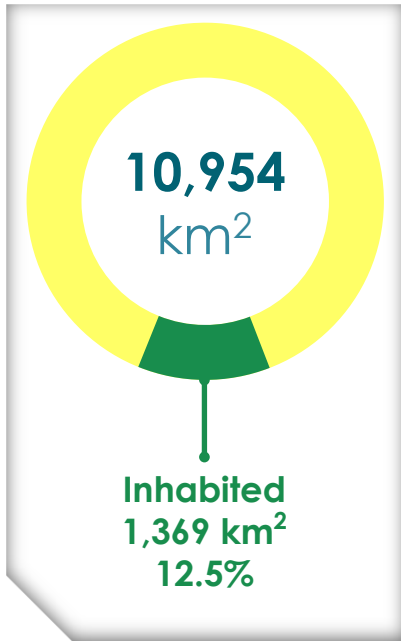
- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges



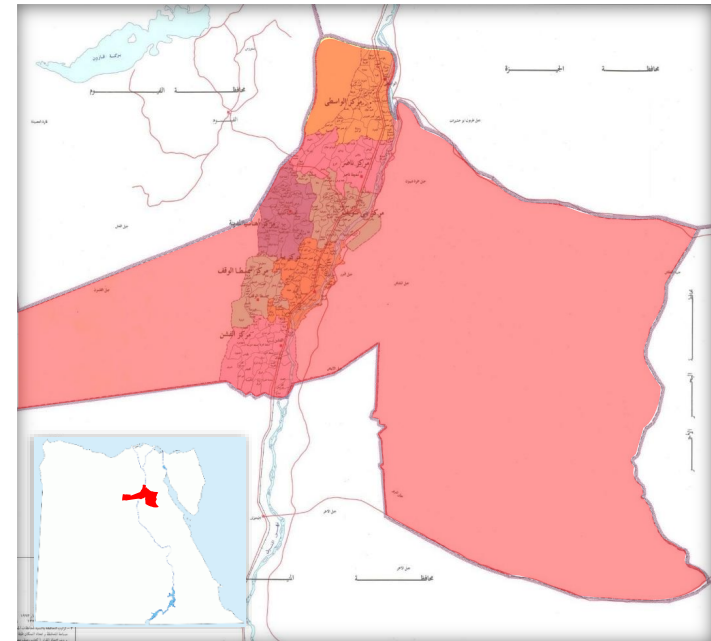
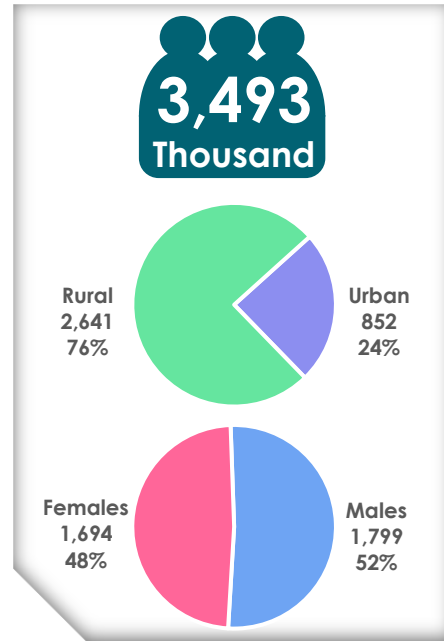


Area and Population

Area



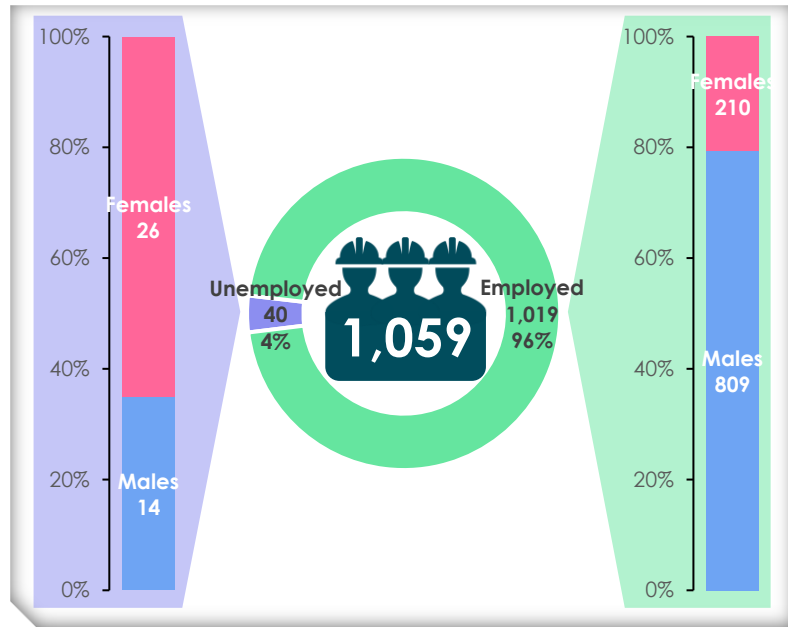
Population



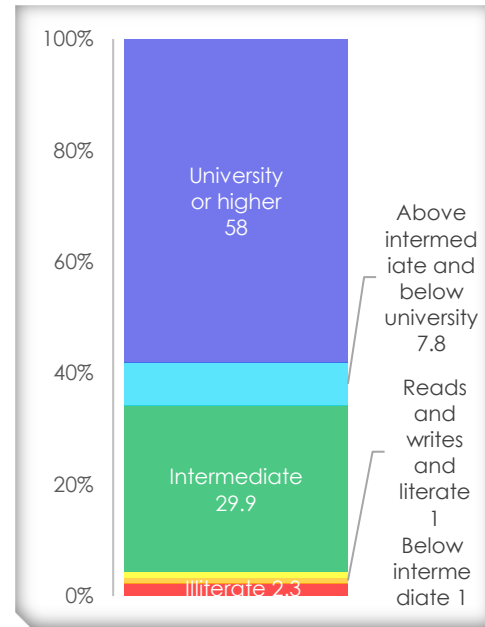
Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.



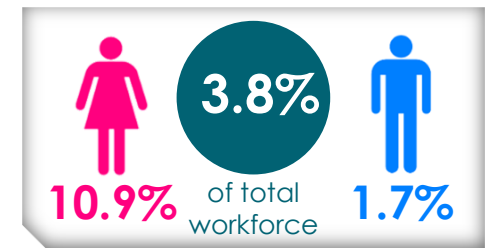
Total Work Force (thousands)



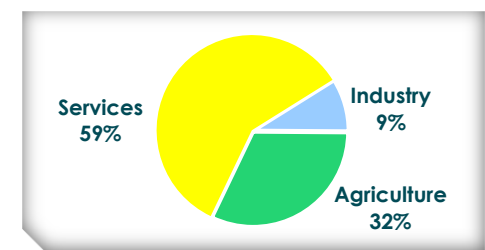
Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)



Distribution of employment by sectors*



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



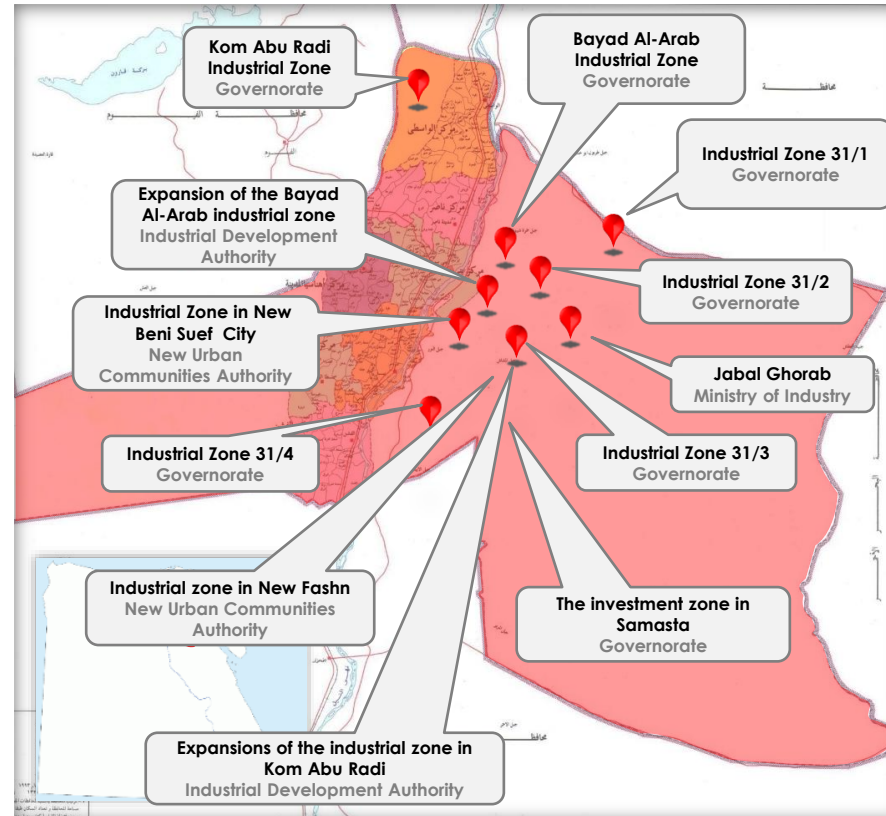
Zones in Beni Suef Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	The industrial zone in Bayad Al-Arab <i>Prime Ministerial decree 207 of 1997</i>	Governorate
2	Kom Abu Radi Industrial Zone <i>Prime Ministerial decree 207 of 1997</i> <i>Amendment: Governor's decree no. 991 of 2001</i>	Governorate
3	Industrial Zone 31/1 <i>Prime Ministerial decree 2091 of 2000</i> <i>Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 13 of 2011</i>	Governorate
4	Industrial Zone 31/2 <i>Prime Ministerial decree 2091 of 2000</i> <i>Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 13 of 2011</i>	Governorate
5	Industrial Zone 31/3 <i>Prime Ministerial decree 2091 of 2000</i> <i>Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 13 of 2011</i>	Governorate
6	Industrial Zone 31/4 <i>Prime Ministerial decree 2091 of 2000</i>	Governorate
7	Investment zone in Somasta <i>Presidential Decree 111 of 2022</i>	Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
8	Industrial Zone in New Beni Suef City <i>Prime Ministerial decree no. 643 of 1986</i>	New Urban Communities Authority
9	New Fashn Industrial Zone <i>Presidential Decree 347 of 2018</i> <i>Ministerial decree no. 80 of 2020</i>	New Urban Communities Authority
10	Expansions of the Bayad Al-Arab industrial zone	Industrial complex <i>Presidential Decree 99 of 2017</i> <i>Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 134 of 2023</i>
11		Other phases <i>Presidential Decree 99 of 2017</i> <i>Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 134 of 2023</i>
12	Jabal Ghorab <i>Presidential Decree no. 358 of 2008</i>	Ministry of Industry
13	Expansion of the industrial zone in Kom Abu Radi <i>Presidential Decree no. 506 of 2022</i>	Industrial Development Authority



Zones in Beni Suef Governorate





The industrial zone in Bayad Al-Arab

Date created

1997

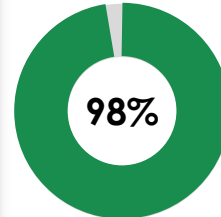
Surface Area

750 Feddans

3,150,000 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads



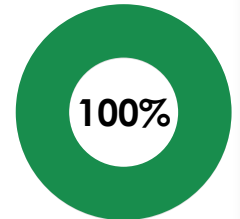
Electricity



Sewage



Water



Telecom



Natural Gas



% Allocation



Economic Activities



Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Kom Abu Radi Industrial Zone

Date created

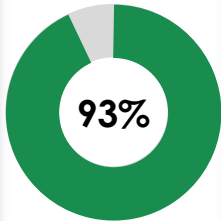
1997

Surface Area

800 Feddans

3,358,740 m²

% Allocation

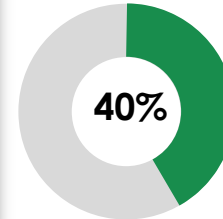


Economic Activities

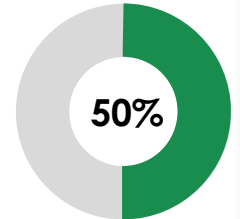


Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

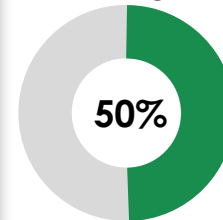
Roads



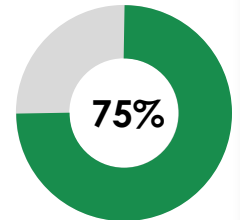
Electricity



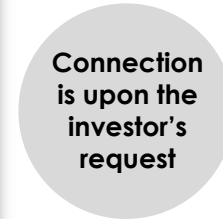
Sewage



Water



Telecom



Natural Gas



Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Industrial Zone 31/1

Date created

2000

Surface Area

6,429 Feddans

26,999,994 m²

% Allocation

15%

Economic Activities

Heavy and medium industries

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Electricity

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Sewage

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Water

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Telecom

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Natural Gas

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Industrial Zone 31/2

Date created

2000

Surface Area

3,571 Feddans

15,000,006 m²

% Allocation

3.2%

Economic Activities

Chemical

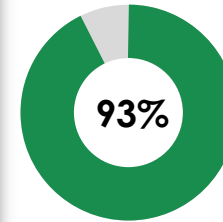
Mineral extraction

Building materials

Heavy and medium industries

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads



Sewage

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Telecom

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Electricity

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Water

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Natural Gas

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Source: IDA, April 2023. The percentage of roads in infrastructure is 93%, paving roads only

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Industrial Zone 31/3

Date created

2000

Surface Area

3,116 Feddans

13,087,200 m²

% Allocation

0%

Economic Activities

Heavy industries

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Electricity

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Sewage

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Water

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Telecom

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Natural Gas

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Industrial Zone 31/4

Date created

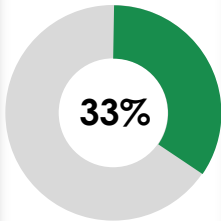
2000

Surface Area

2,857 Feddans

11,999,988 m²

% Allocation



33%

Economic Activities

Heavy industries

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Electricity

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Sewage

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Water

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Telecom

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Natural Gas

Extending utilities is at the expense of the investor

Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Industrial Zone in New Beni Suf City

Date created

1986

Surface Area

1,043 Feddans

4,380,600 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

100%

% Allocation

78%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Pharmaceutical and cosmetics

Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Jabal Ghorab industrial area

Date created

2008

Surface Area

161,374 Feddans

677,769,120 m²

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

N/A

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

0%

Electricity

0%

Sewage

0%

Water

0%

Telecom

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Expansion of the industrial zone in Bayad al-Arab (industrial complex)

Date created

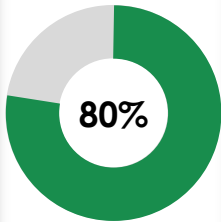
2017

Surface Area

70 Feddans

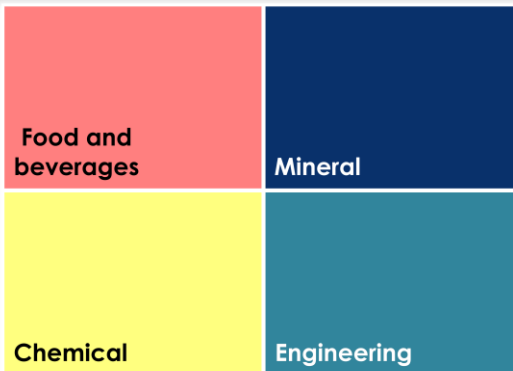
294,000 m²

% Allocation

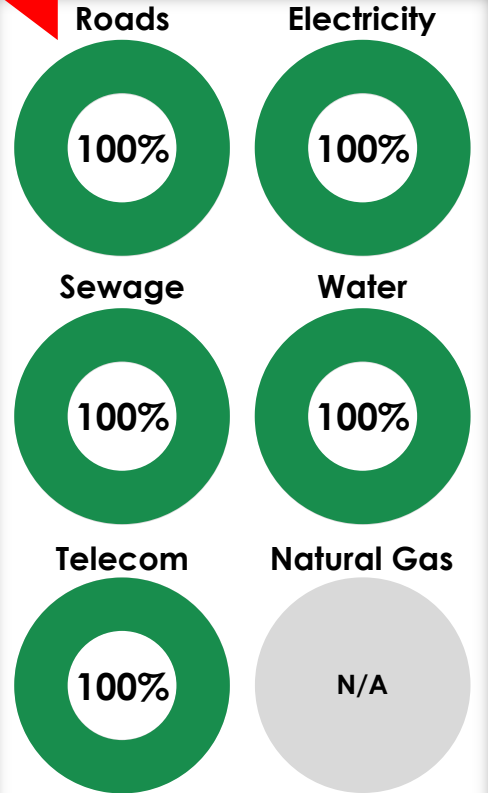


80%

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



Source: IDA, April 2023.

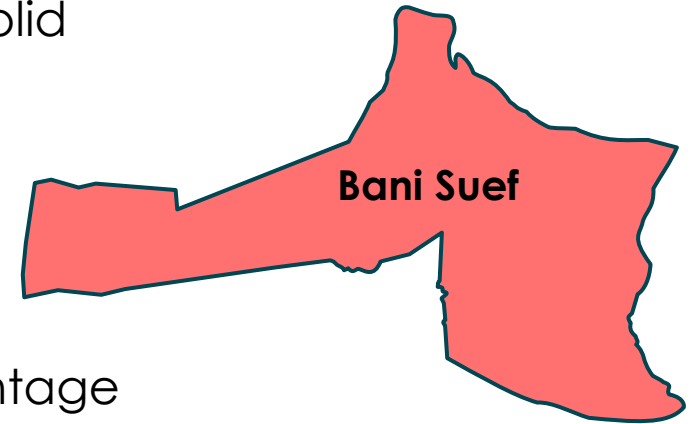
*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Governorate challenges

Challenges =
Investment
Opportunities

- Shortage of collection and management of solid waste in the governorate.
- Slums lacking basic services and facilities.
- Lack of attention to small and environmental industries serving tourism and tourists.
- Failure to capitalize on the competitive advantage of the governorate for its proximity to marketing centers in Greater Cairo.
- Failure to recycle and benefit from agricultural waste.
- Lack of qualified labor for work in the industrial sector.

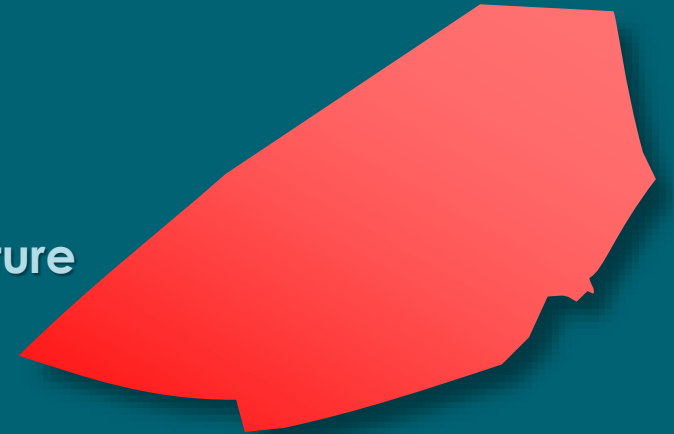


Source: Strategies for development of governorates of the Republic in light of the new demarcation, 2014.

Fayoum Governorate

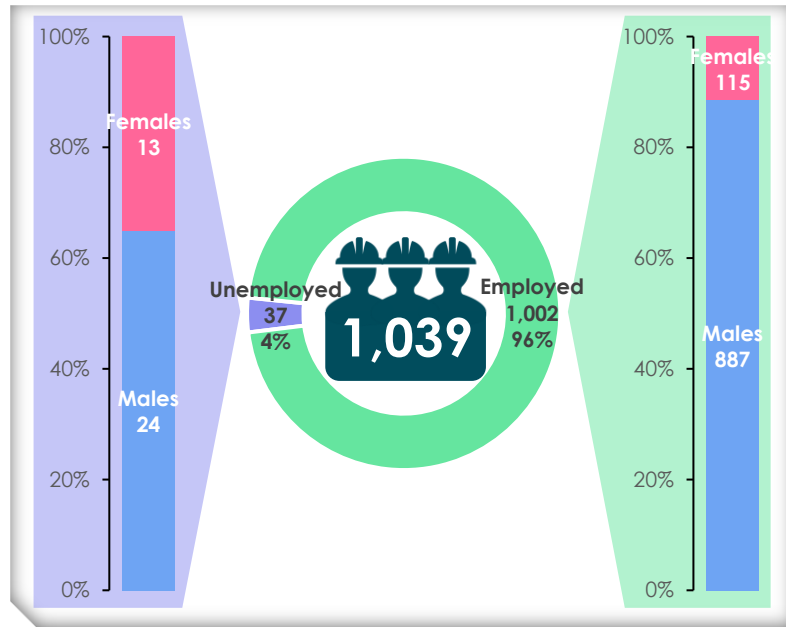


- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges

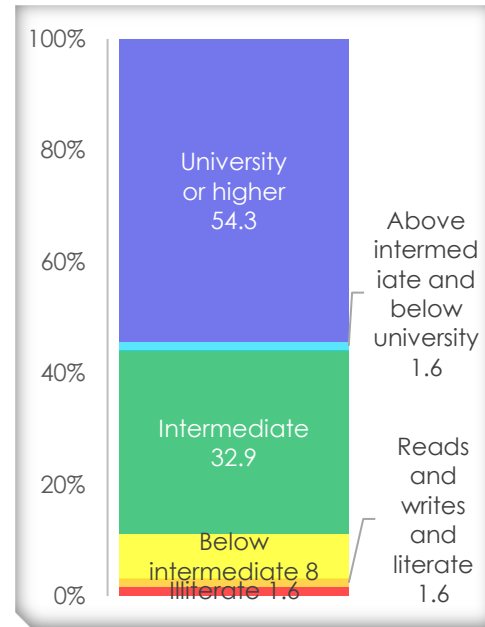


Labor Force indicators

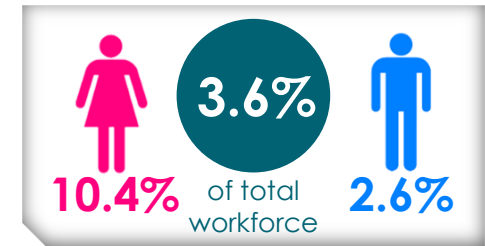
Total Work Force (thousands)



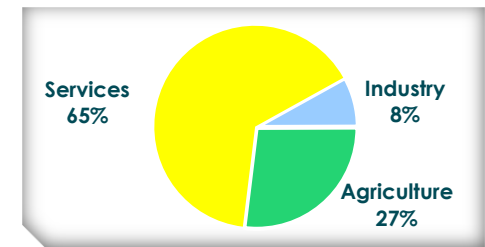
Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)



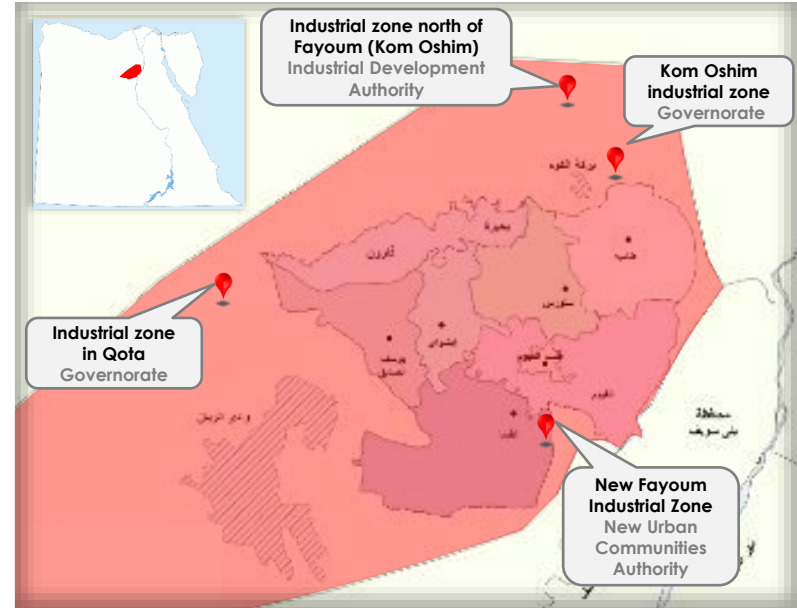
Distribution of employment by sectors*



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

Zones in Fayoum

S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	Kom Oshim industrial zone Prime Ministerial decree 2901 of 1996 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 2955 of 1997 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 928 of 2015	Governorate
2	Industrial zone in Qota Prime Ministerial decree 976 of 1998	Governorate
3	New Fayoum Industrial Zone Presidential Decree no. 193 of 2000	New Urban Communities Authority
4	North Fayoum Industrial Zone (Kom Oshim) Presidential Decree no. 17 of 2010 Amendment: Presidential Decree 170 of 2017	Industrial Development Authority



Kom Oshim industrial zone

Date created

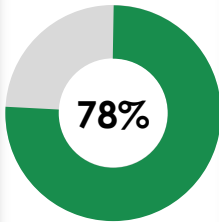
1996

Surface Area

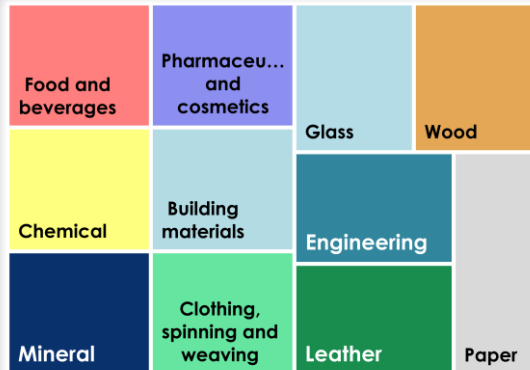
1,153 Feddans

4,842,600 m²

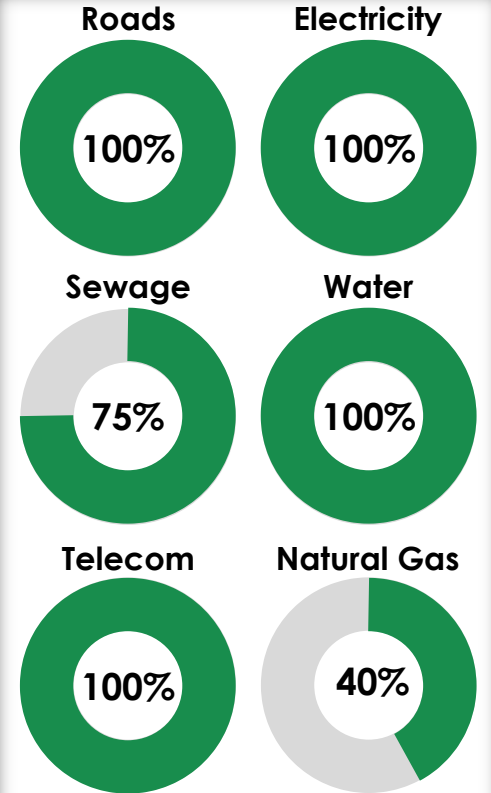
% Allocation



Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

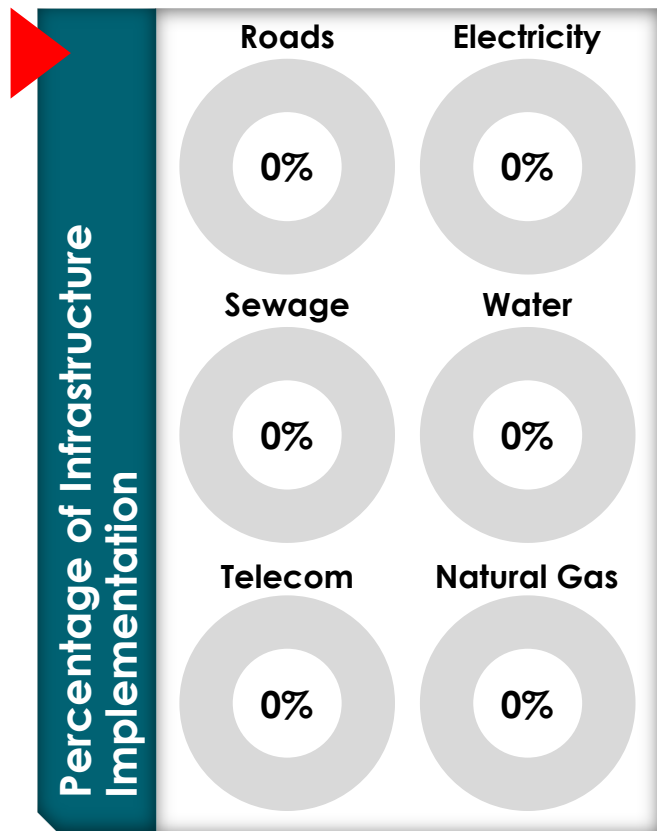
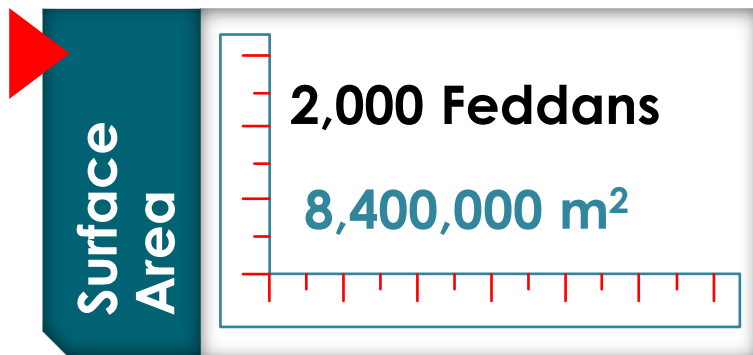


Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Industrial zone in Qota

Date created
1998



% Allocation
N/A



Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

New Fayoum Industrial Zone

Date created

2000

Surface Area

84 Feddans

350,784 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

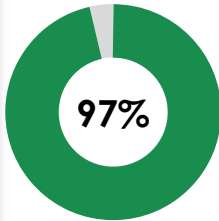
Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

100%

% Allocation



Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Pharmace... and cosmetics

Wood

Chemical

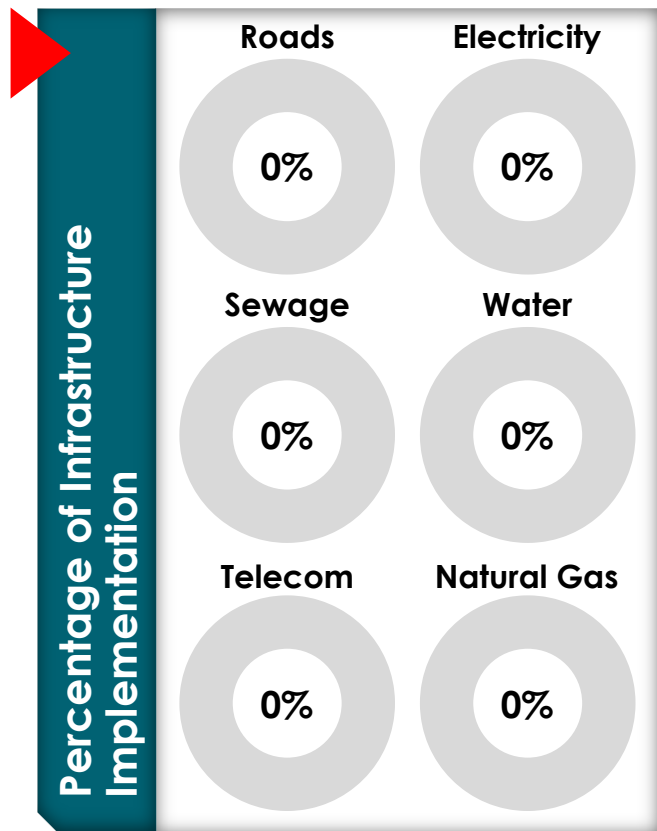
Engineering

Source: IDA, April 2023.

North Fayoum Industrial Zone (Kom Oshim)

Date created
2010

Surface Area
7,872 Feddans
33,062,400 m²



% Allocation
N/A

Economic Activities
N/A

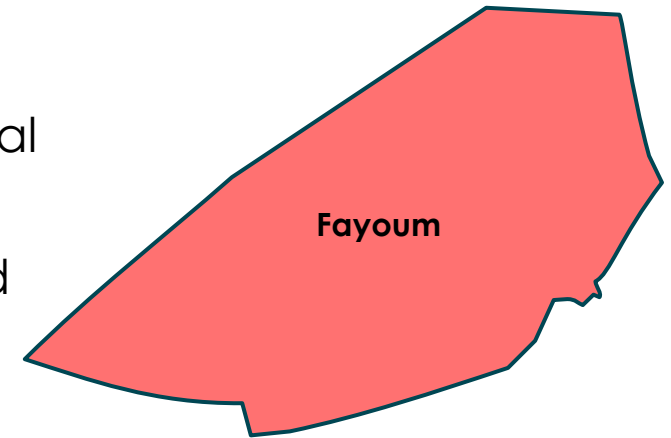
Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Governorate Challenges

Challenges =
Investment
Opportunities

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



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

Minya Governorate

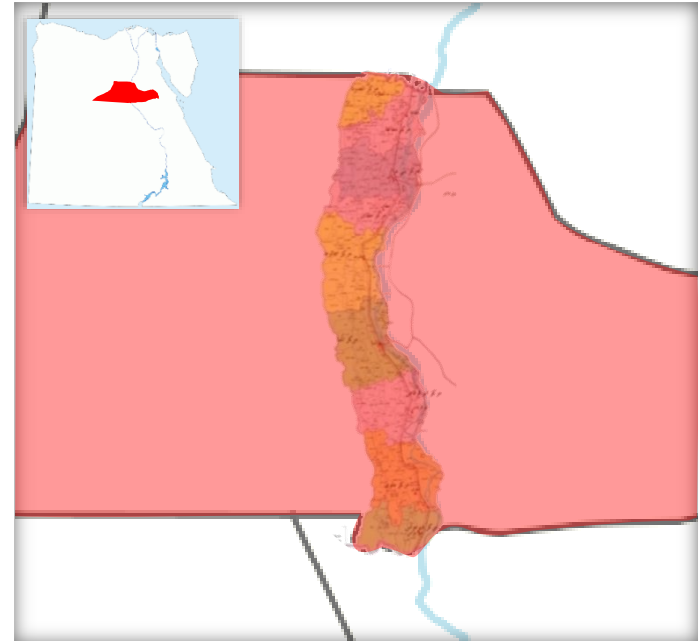
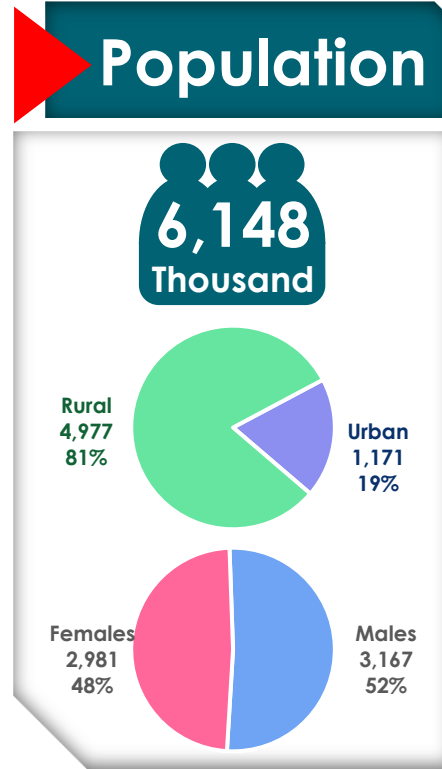
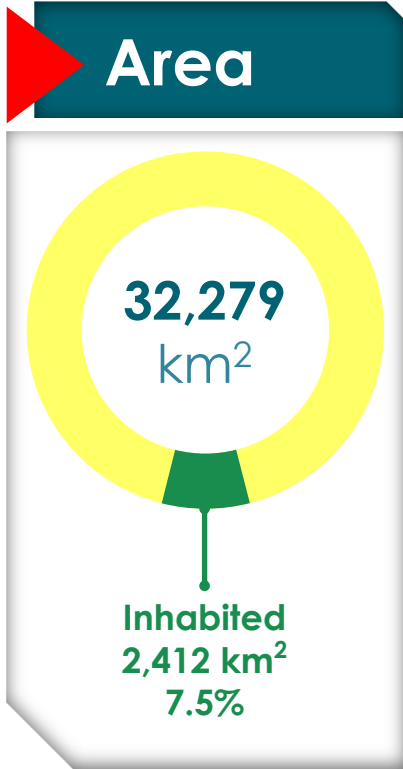


- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges





Area and Population

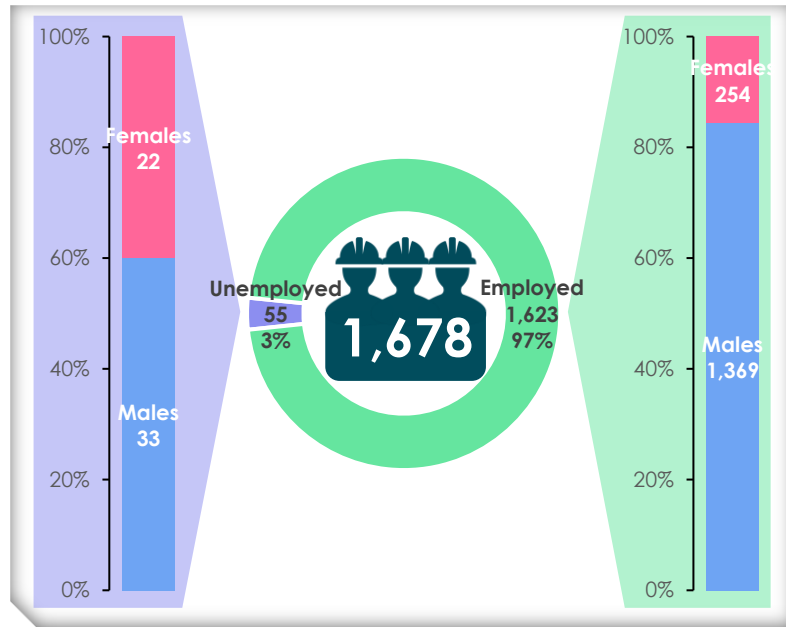


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.

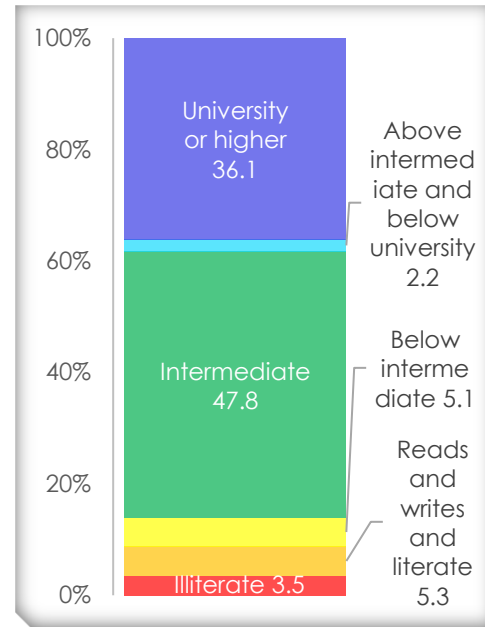


Labor Force indicators

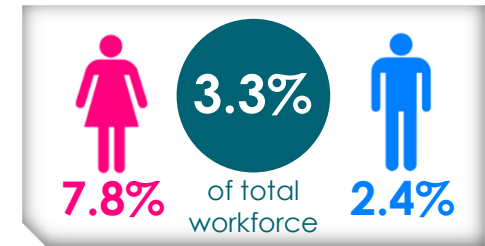
Total Work Force (thousands)



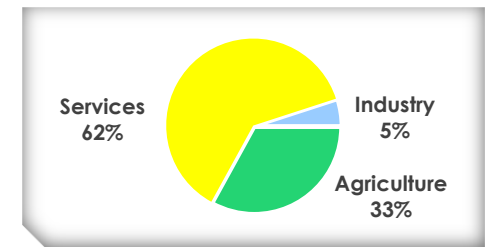
Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)



Distribution of employment by sectors*

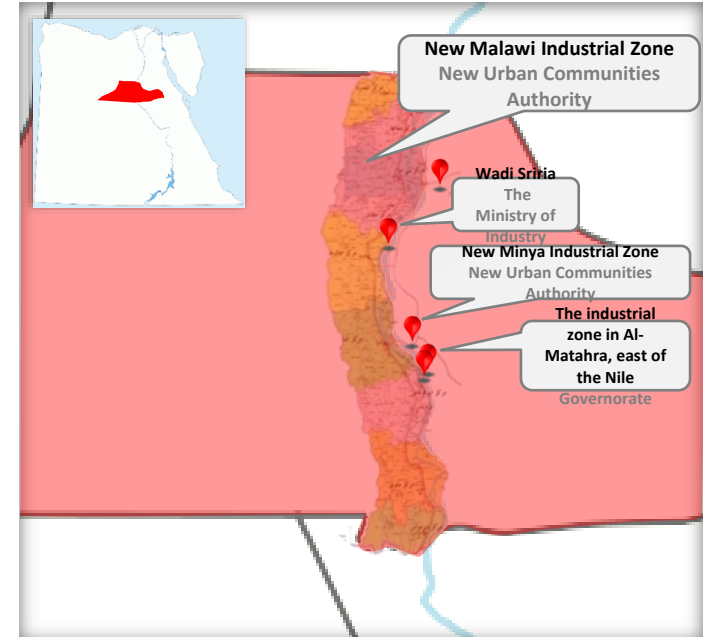


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.



Zones in Minya governorate

S	Zone name		Affiliation
1	The industrial zone in Al-Matahra, east of the Nile	Industrial complex Prime Ministerial decree 323 of 1994 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 2004 of 2007	Governorate
2		Industrial Area Prime Ministerial decree 323 of 1994 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 2004 of 2007	Governorate
3	New Minya Industrial Zone Prime Ministerial decree 278 of 1986		New Urban Communities Authority
4	New Malawi Industrial Zone Presidential Decree no. 347 of 2018 Ministerial decree no. 79 of 2020		New Urban Communities Authority
5	Wadi Siria Presidential Decree no. 358 of 2008		Ministry of Industry





Al-Matahra Industrial Zone - East of the Nile (Industrial Complex)

Date created

1994

Surface Area

19 Feddans

80,220 m²

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Chemical

Engineering

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.



Al-Matahra Industrial Zone - East of the Nile (Industrial Zone)

Date created

1994

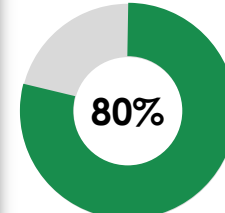
Surface Area

1,889 Feddans

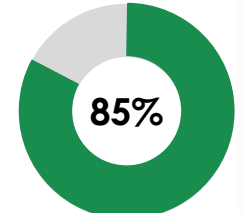
7,934,640 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

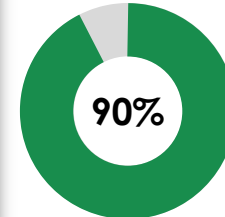
Roads



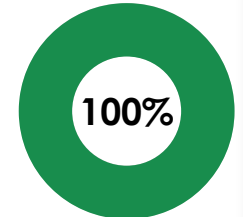
Electricity



Sewage



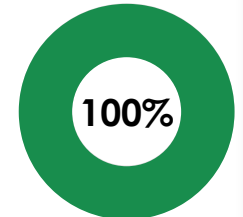
Water



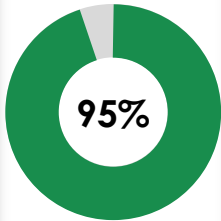
Telecom



Natural Gas



% Allocation



Economic Activities

Food and beverages	Pharmaceut... and cosmetics	Building materials
Chemical	Clothing, spinning and weaving	Engineering
Mineral	Furniture	Paper

Source: IDA, April 2023.



New Minya Industrial Zone

Date created

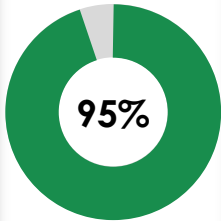
1986

Surface Area

69 Feddans

288,666 m²

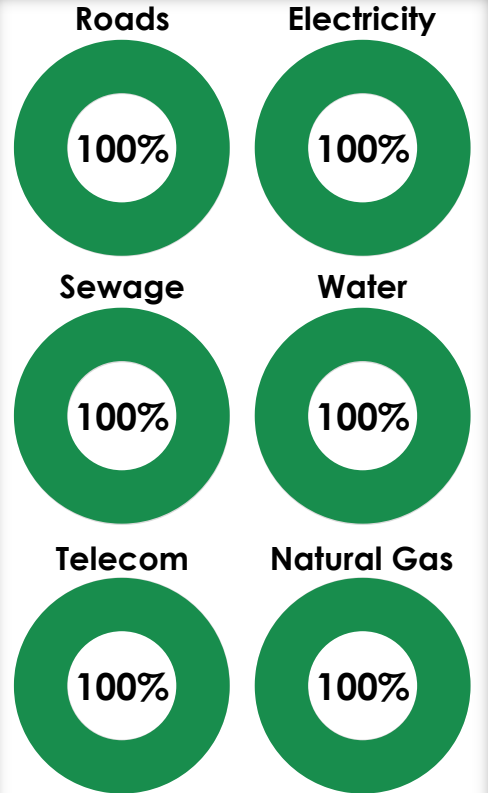
% Allocation



Economic Activities

Food and beverages	Building materials	Clothing, spinning and weaving
Chemical	Furniture	Leather
Mineral	Engineering	Mineral extraction

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



The industrial zone in Wadi Sriria

Date created

2008

Surface Area

22,676 feddans

95,240,880 m²

% Allocation

0.4%

Economic Activities

Building materials Bricks

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

0%

Electricity

0%

Sewage

0%

Water

0%

Telecom

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Source: IDA, April 2023.

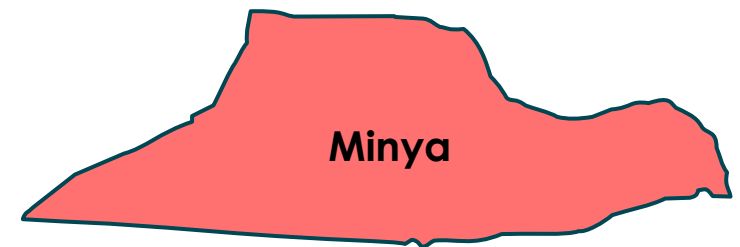
*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Governorate Challenges

Challenges =
Investment
Opportunities

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



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

Assiut Governorate

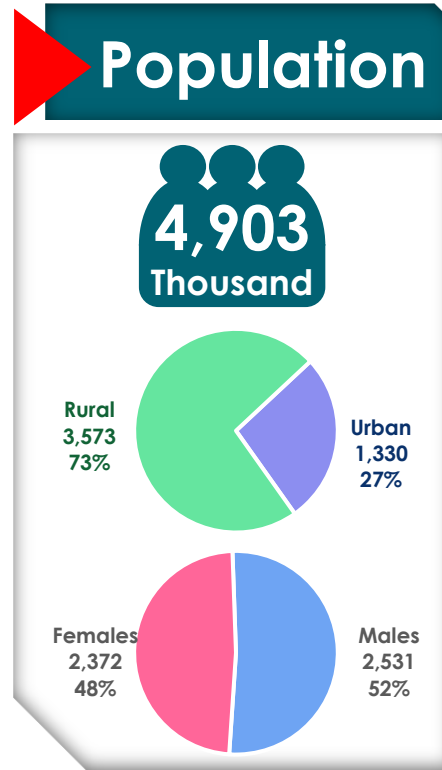
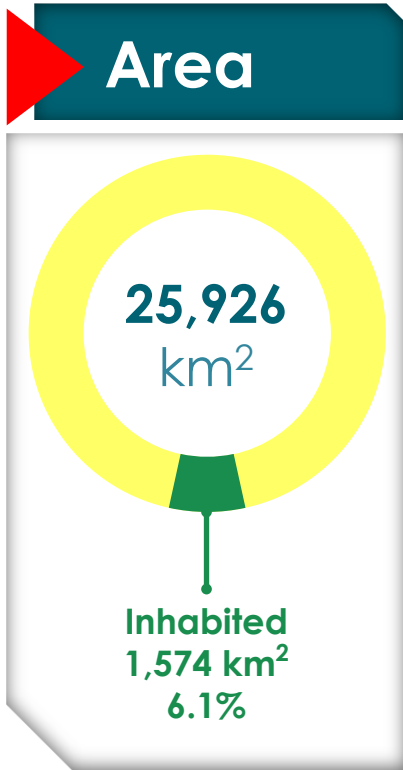


- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges





Area and Population

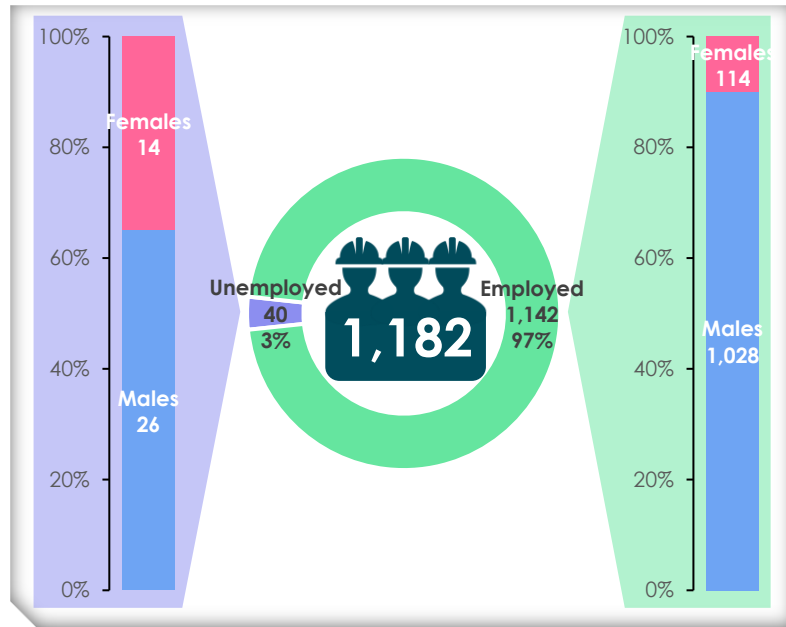


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.

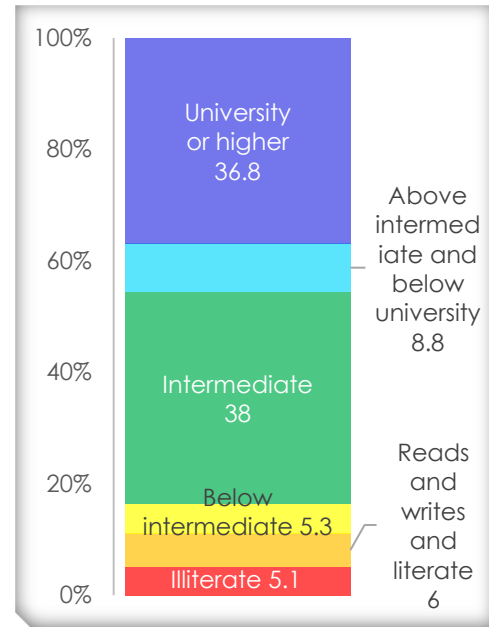


Labor Force indicators

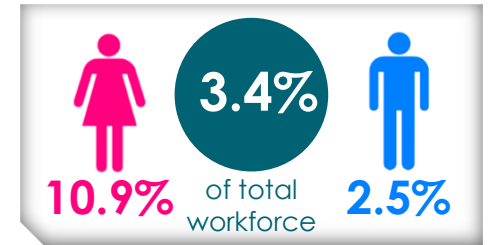
Total Work Force (thousands)



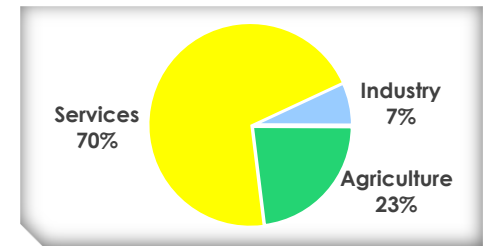
Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)



Distribution of employment by sectors*

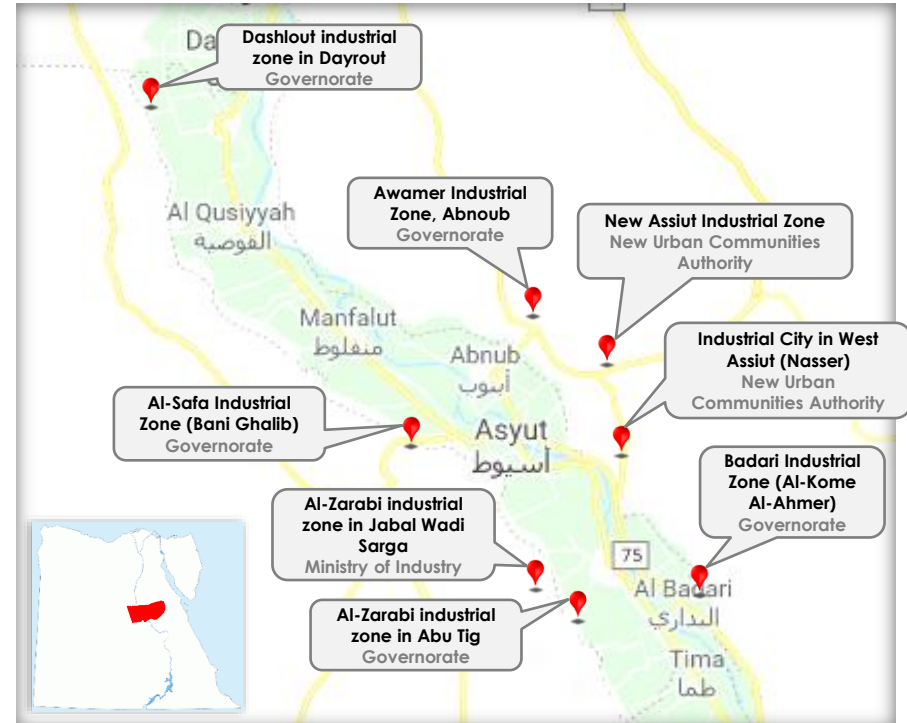


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.



Zones in Assiut

S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	Industrial zone of Arab Al-Awamer, Abnoub	Industrial complex Prime Ministerial decree 1406 of 1994 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 4474 of 1998
2		Industrial zone Prime Ministerial decree 1406 of 1994 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 4474 of 1998
3	Al-Zarabi industrial zone in Abu Tig	Phase I Prime Ministerial decree 1407 of 1994 Amendment: Prime Ministerial decree no. 409 of 1995 Extension: Presidential Decree no. 662 of 2009 Prime Ministerial decree 1624 of 2015
4		Extension: Prime Ministerial decree 1407 of 1994 Amendment: Prime Ministerial decree no. 409 of 1995 Extension: Governor's decree no. 662 of 2009 Prime Ministerial decree 1624 of 2015
5	Al-Safa Industrial Zone (Bani Ghalib) Prime Ministerial decree 1408 of 1994	Governorate
6	Dashlout industrial zone in Dayrout Prime Ministerial decree 254 of 1997	Governorate
7	Badari Industrial Zone (Al-Kom Al-Ahmar) Prime Ministerial decree 1354 of 1998	Governorate
8	New Assiut Industrial Zone Presidential Decree no. 194 of 2000	New Urban Communities Authority
9	Industrial City in West Assiut (Nasser) Presidential Decree no. 78 of 2017 Minister of Housing's decree no. 1056 of 2017	New Urban Communities Authority
10	Al-Zarabi industrial zone in Jabal Wadi Sarga Presidential Decree no. 86 of 2013	Ministry of Industry





Arab Al-Awamer Industrial Zone in Abnoub (Industrial Complex)

Date created

1994

Surface Area

74 Feddans

310,800 m²

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Chemical

Engineering

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.



Arab Al-Awamer Industrial Zone in Abnoub (Industrial Zone)

Date created

1994

Surface Area

540 Feddans

2,268,000 m²

% Allocation

32%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building materials

Wood

Engine...

Chemical

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Paper

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

85%

Electricity

90%

Sewage

85%

Water

70%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.



Al-Zarabi Industrial Zone in Abu Tig (Phase I)

Date created

1994

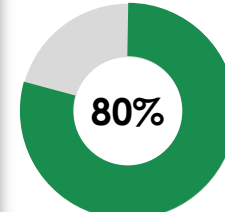
Surface Area

35 Feddans

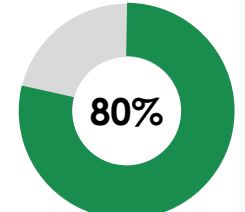
147,000 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

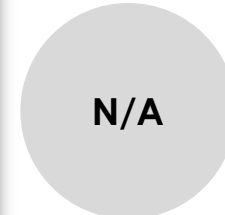
Roads



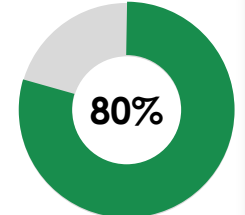
Electricity



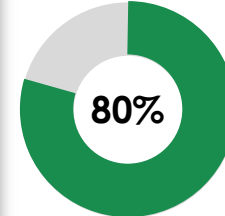
Sewage



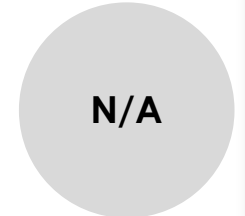
Water



Telecom



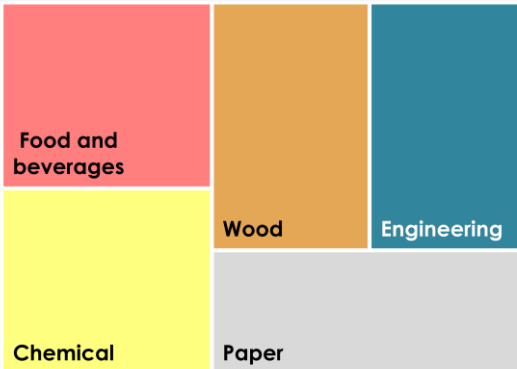
Natural Gas



% Allocation



Economic Activities



Source: IDA, April 2023.



Al-Zarabi industrial zone in Abu Tig (Extension)

Date created

1994

Surface Area

19 Feddans

80,220 m²

% Allocation

0%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building materials

Wood

Engine...

Chemical

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Paper

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

62%

Electricity

89%

Sewage

2%

Water

84%

Telecom

80%

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Al-Safa Industrial Zone (Bani Ghalib)

Date created

1994

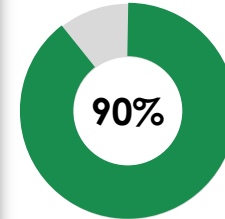
Surface Area

424 Feddans

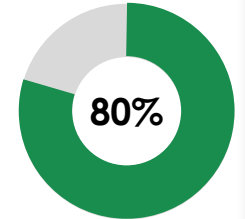
1,780,800 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

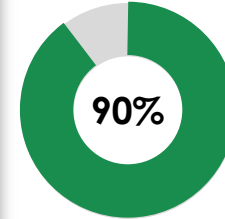
Roads



Electricity



Sewage



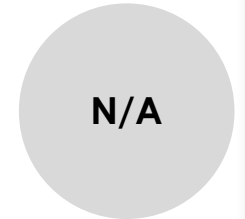
Water



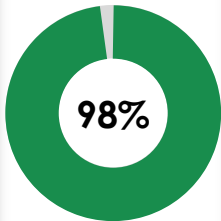
Telecom



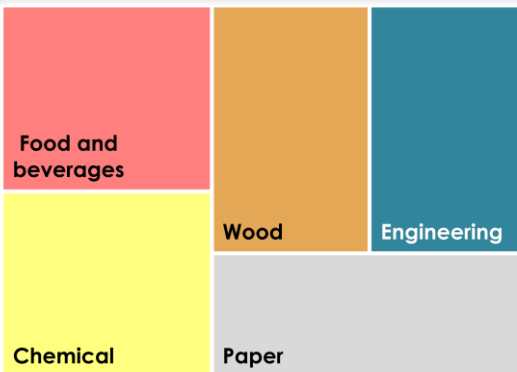
Natural Gas



% Allocation



Economic Activities



Source: IDA, April 2023.



Dashlout industrial zone in Dayrout

Date created

1997

Surface Area

108 Feddans

454,524 m²

% Allocation

56%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building materials

Chemical

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Wood

Engine...

Paper

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

40%

Electricity

70%

Sewage

N/A

Water

70%

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023. The percentage of roads in the infrastructure: only 40% paved.



Al-Badari Industrial Zone (Al-Kom Al-Ahmar)

Date created

1997

Surface Area

39 Feddans

164,766 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

N/A

Electricity

N/A

Sewage

N/A

Water

N/A

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

% Allocation

0%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building materials

Wood

Engine...

Chemical

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Paper

Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Industrial Zone in New Assiut City

Date created

2000

Surface Area

472 Feddans

1,981,350 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

100%

% Allocation

98%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Chemical

Engineering

Source: IDA, April 2023.



Al-Zarabi industrial zone in Jabal Wadi Sarga

Date created

2013

Surface Area

261 Feddans

1,097,544 m²

% Allocation

100%

Economic Activities

N/A

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.

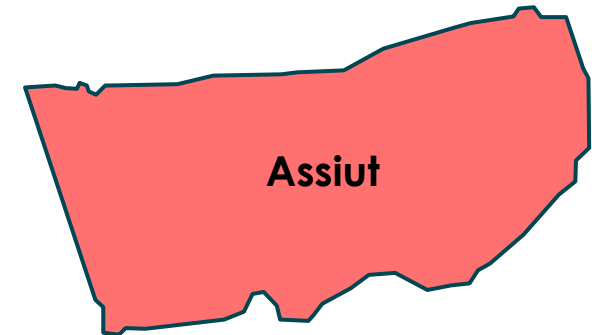
*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Governorate Challenges

Challenges =
Investment
Opportunities

- Failure to recycle and benefit from agricultural waste..
- Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Low efficiency of some irrigation and drainage facilities, and non-compliance with modern irrigation methods.
- Weak tourist service infrastructure in touristic areas, and weak tourism advertising and marketing.
- Lack of tourist programs to link the touristic areas in the governorate with other governorates.
- Poor road network leads to a low demand for tourist attractions.
- There are no luxury hotels in the governorate.
- Failure to capitalize on elements of rural tourism in a way that benefits and supports archaeological and historical tourism.
- Weak basic infrastructure and infrastructure in quarries.
- Lack of diversification of mining activities and limiting them to building materials.
- Weak economic value of building materials compared to other mining materials.



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

Sohag Governorate

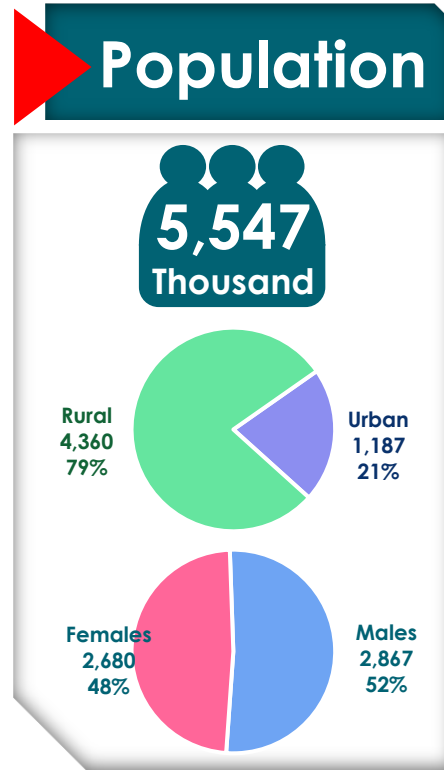


- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges





Area and Population

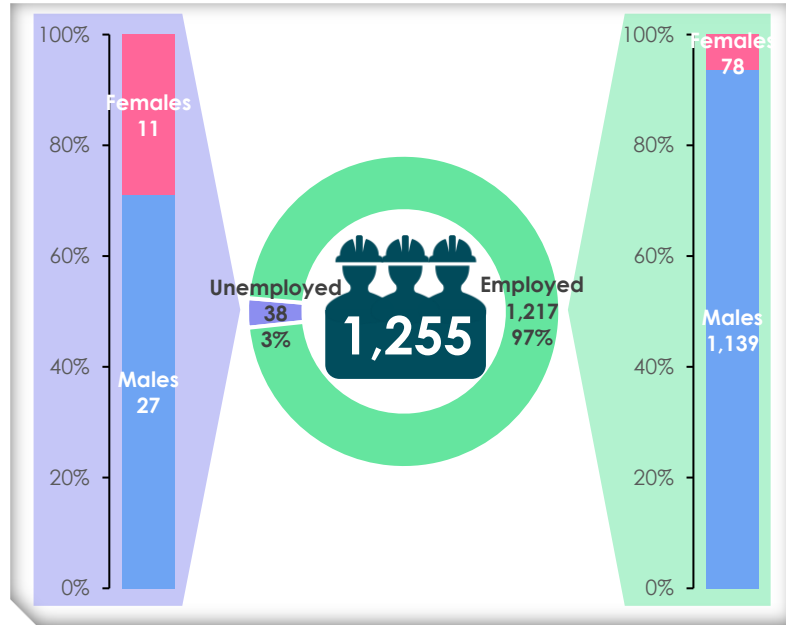


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.

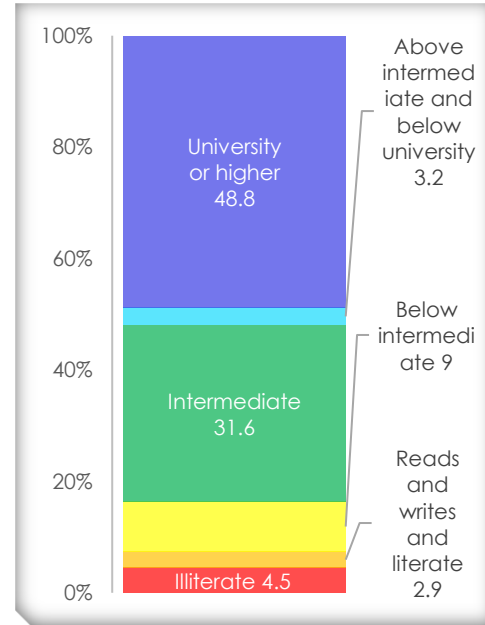


Labor Force Indicators

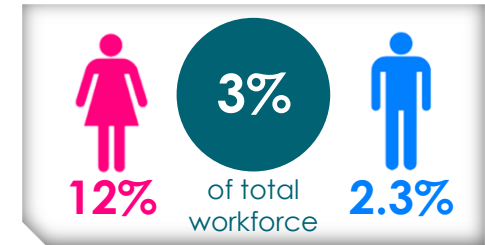
Total Work Force (thousands)



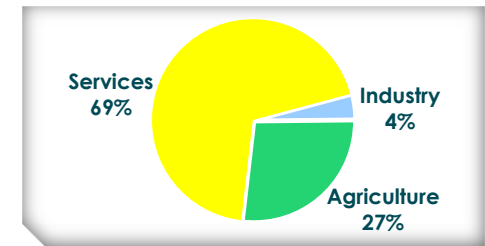
Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)



Distribution of employment by sectors*



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



Zones in Sohag Governorate

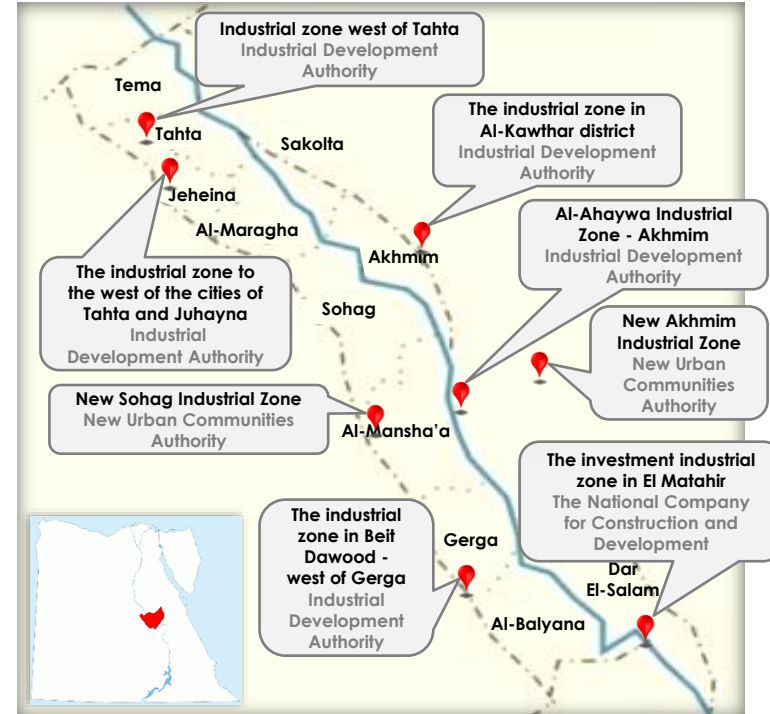
S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	The industrial area in Al-Kawthar district Prime Ministerial decree no. 814 of 1993 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority
2	Al-Ahaywa Industrial Zone - Akhmim Center Prime Ministerial decree no. 251 of 2000 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority
3	Phase I Prime Ministerial decree no. 251 of 2000 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority
4	The industrial zone in Beit Dawood - west of Gerga Industrial complex Prime Ministerial decree no. 251 of 2000 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority
5	Armed forces slaughterhouse Prime Ministerial decree no. 251 of 2000 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority
6	Remaining space Prime Ministerial decree no. 251 of 2000 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority

S	Zone name	Affiliation
7	Phase I Prime Ministerial decree no. 251 of 2000 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority
8	Industrial zone west of Tahta Phase II Prime Ministerial decree no. 251 of 2000 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority
9	Rest of the phase Prime Ministerial decree no. 251 of 2000 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority
10	New Salhia Industrial Zone Presidential Decree no. 196 of 2000	New Urban Communities Authority
11	New Salhia Industrial Zone Presidential Decree no. 195 of 2000 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 1623 of 2015	New Urban Communities Authority
12	The investment industrial zone in El Matahir Presidential Decree no. 356 of 2008	The National Company for Construction and Development



Zones in Sohag Governorate (cont.)

S	Zone name	Affiliation
13	The industrial zone west of the cities of Tahta and Juhayna (plot #1) <i>Presidential Decree no. 185 of 2017</i>	Industrial Development Authority
14	The industrial zone west of the cities of Tahta and Juhayna (plot #2) <i>Presidential Decree no. 185 of 2017</i>	Industrial Development Authority





The industrial zone in Al-Kawthar district

Date created

1993

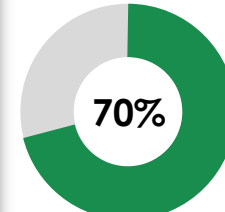
Surface Area

375 Feddans

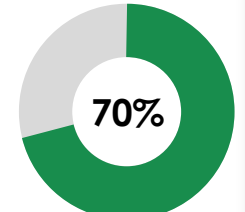
1,575,336 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

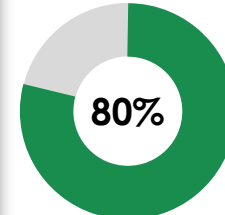
Roads



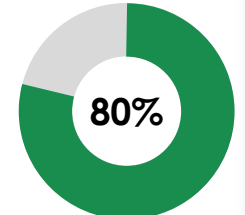
Electricity



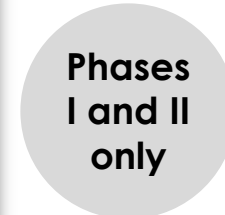
Sewage



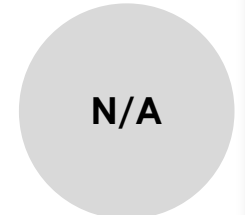
Water



Telecom



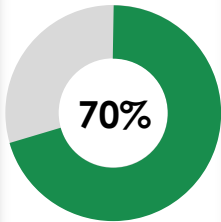
Natural Gas



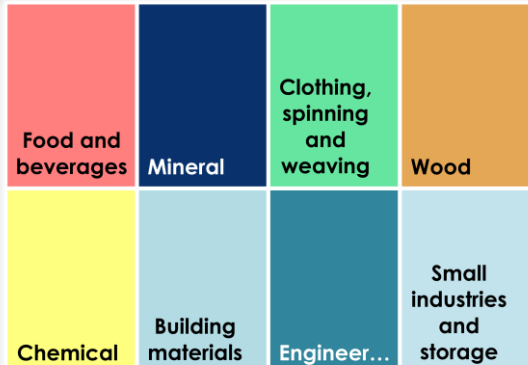
Phases I and II only

N/A

% Allocation



Economic Activities



Source: IDA, April 2023.



Al-Ahaywa Industrial Zone - Akhmim

Date created

2000

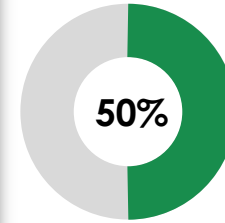
Surface Area

269 Feddans

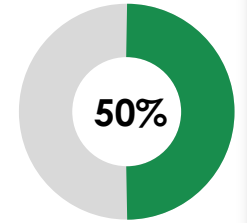
1,129,800 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

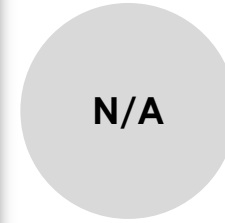
Roads



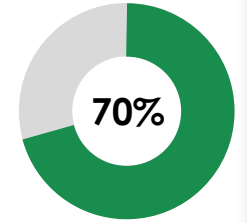
Electricity



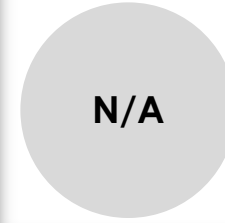
Sewage



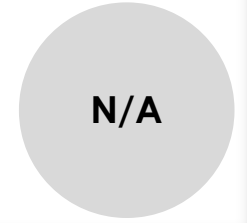
Water



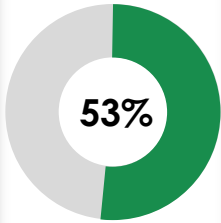
Telecom



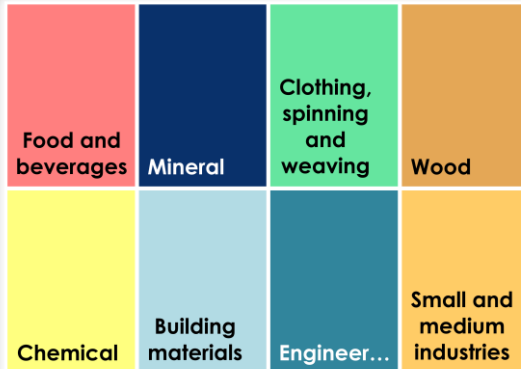
Natural Gas



% Allocation



Economic Activities



Source: IDA, April 2023.



Industrial Zone in Beit Dawood - West Gerga (Phase I)

Date created

2000

Surface Area

186 Feddans

781,200 m²

% Allocation

71%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building materials

Wood

Engineer...

Chemical

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Small and medium industries

Services

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

95%

Electricity

75%

Sewage

96%

Water

95%

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.



Industrial Zone in Beit Dawood - West Gerga (Industrial Complex)

Date created

2000

Surface Area

65 Feddans

270,900 m²

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Chemical

Engineering

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.



West Tahta industrial zone (Phase I)

Date created

2000

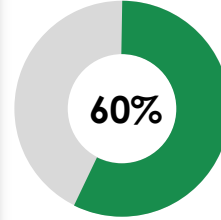
Surface Area

230 Feddans

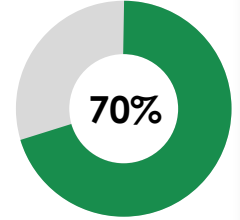
966,000 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

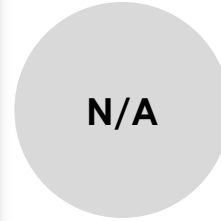
Roads



Electricity



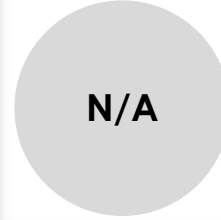
Sewage



Water



Telecom



Natural Gas



% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Pharmace... and cosmetics

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Wood

Chemical

Building materials

Engineering

Source: IDA, April 2023.



New Sohag Industrial Zone

Date created

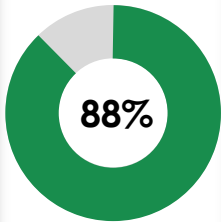
2000

Surface Area

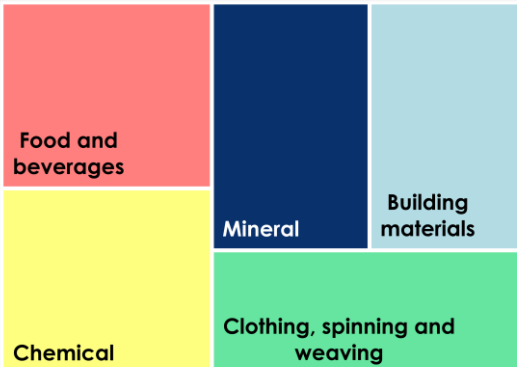
97 Feddans

408,954 m²

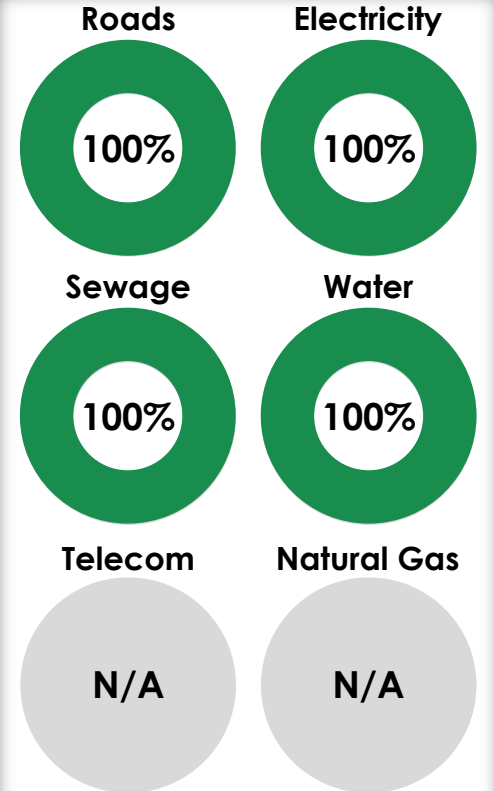
% Allocation



Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Governorate Challenges

Challenges =
Investment
Opportunities

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



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

Qena Governorate

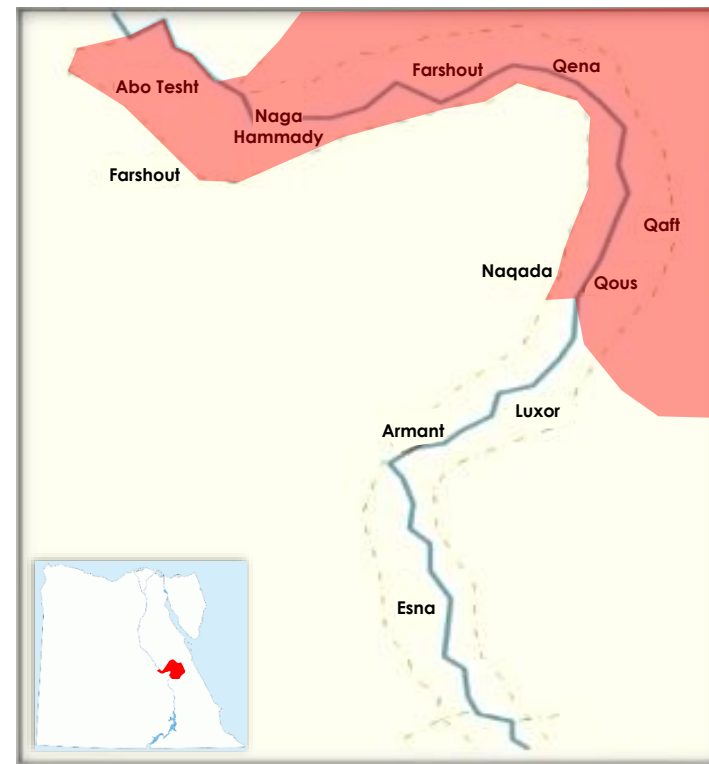
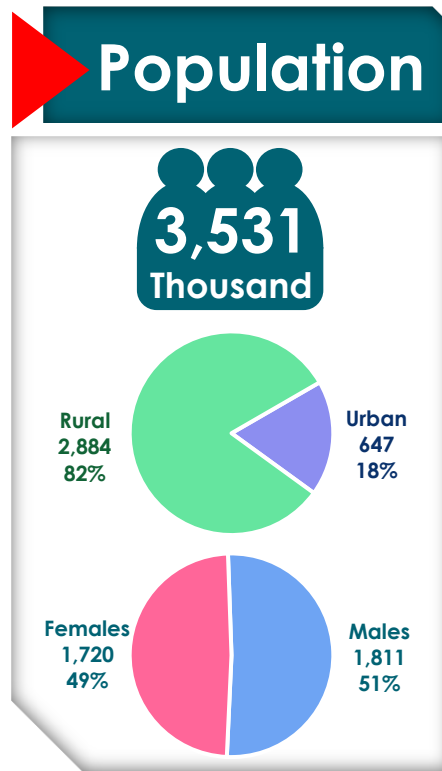
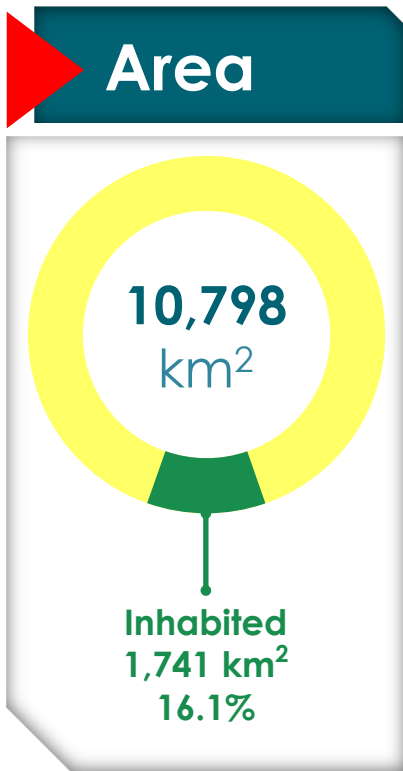


- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges





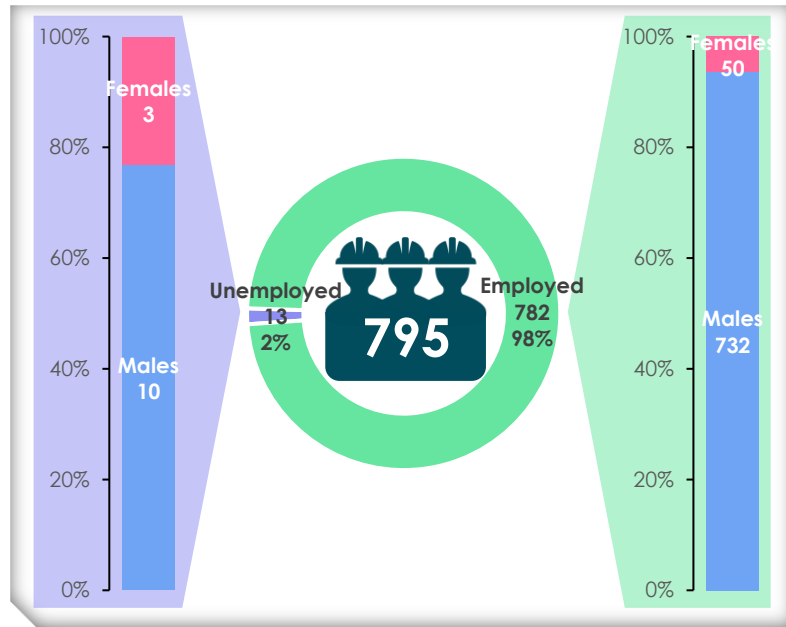
Area and population



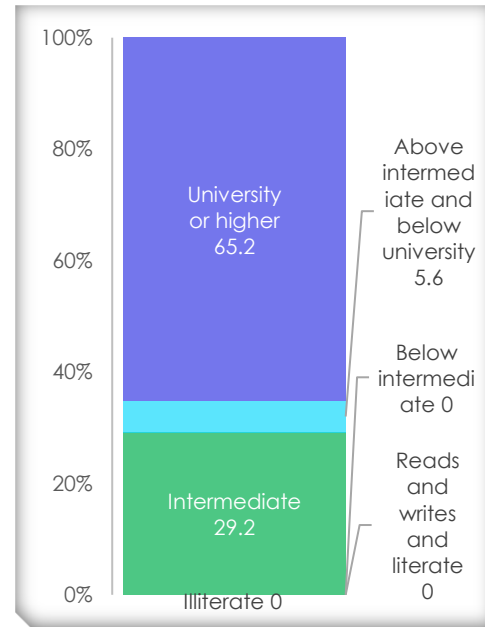
Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.

Labor Force Indicators

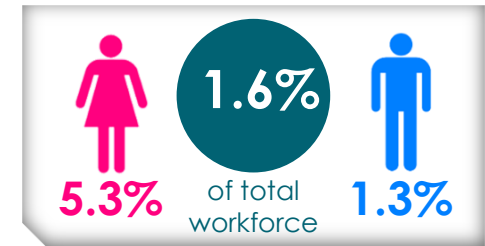
Total Work Force (thousands)



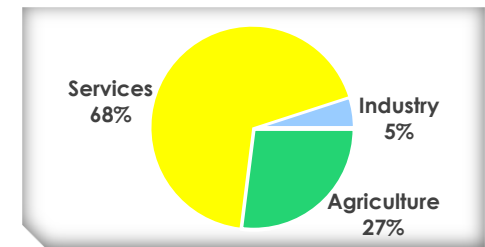
Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)



Distribution of employment by sectors*

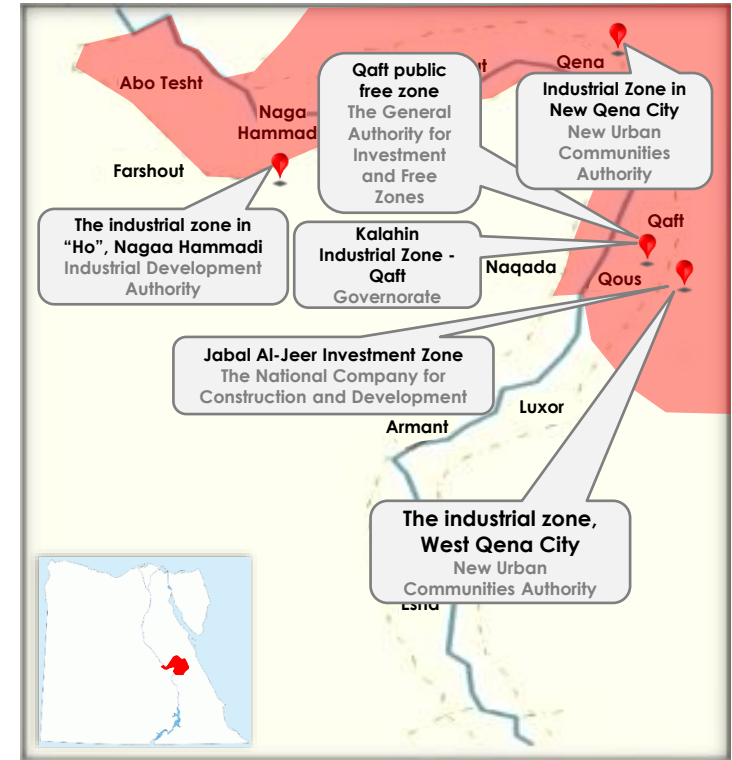


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.



Zones in Qena Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	Kalahin Industrial Zone - Qaft Prime Ministerial decree no. 2017 of 1994 Amendment: Prime Ministerial decree no. 4308 of 1998	Governorate
2	The industrial zone in "Ho", Nagaa Hammadi Phase I + industrial complex Prime Ministerial decree no. 2018 of 1994 Amendment: Prime Ministerial decree no. 4309 of 1998 Extension: Presidential Decree no. 206 of 2017 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority
3	Expansions Prime Ministerial decree no. 2018 of 1994 Amendment: Prime Ministerial decree no. 4309 of 1998 Extension: Presidential Decree no. 206 of 2017 Amendment: Presidential Decree no. 54 of 2023	Industrial Development Authority
4	Qaft public free zone Prime Ministerial decree no. 321 of 2005	The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones
5	Industrial Zone in New Damietta City* Presidential Decree no. 197 of 2000	New Urban Communities Authority
6	The industrial zone, West Qena City*	New Urban Communities Authority
7	Jabal Al-Jeer Investment Zone* Presidential Decree no. 356 of 2008	The National Company for Construction and Development



* Unavailable data



The industrial zone in Kalahin, Qaft

Date created

1994

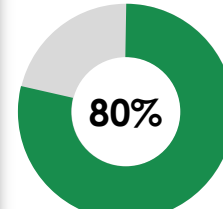
Surface Area

354 Feddans

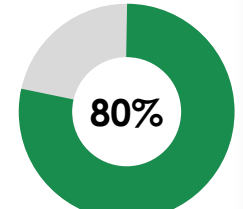
1,486,800 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

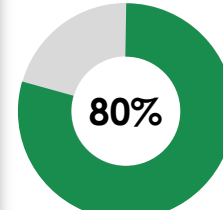
Roads



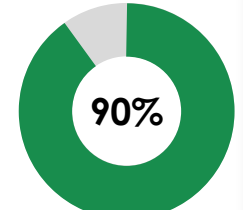
Electricity



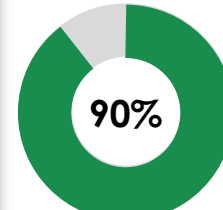
Sewage



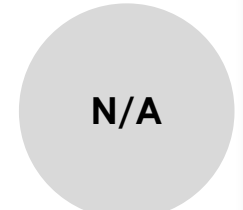
Water



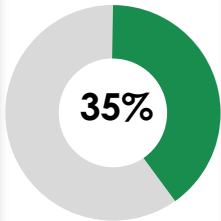
Telecom



Natural Gas



% Allocation



Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Chemical

Engineering

Source: IDA, April 2023.



The industrial zone in “Ho” (Phase I + Industrial Complex)

Date created

1994

Surface Area

500 Feddans

2,100,000 m²

% Allocation

50%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Mineral

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Chemical

Engineering

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

90%

Electricity

20%

Sewage

90%

Water

100%

Telecom

Being Introduced to the zone

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.



The industrial zone in “Ho” (Expansions)

Date created

2017

Surface Area

534 Feddans

2,241,456 m²

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

N/A

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

0%

Electricity

0%

Sewage

0%

Water

0%

Telecom

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Qaft Public Free Zone

Date created

2005

Surface Area

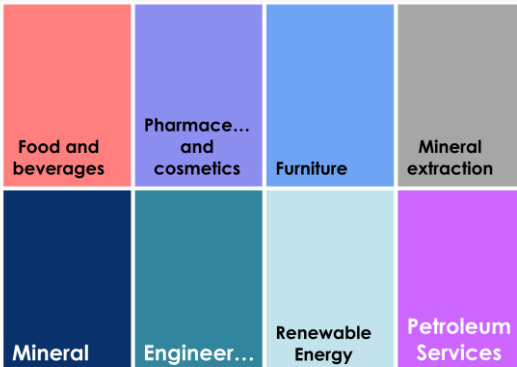
216 Feddans

907,200 m²

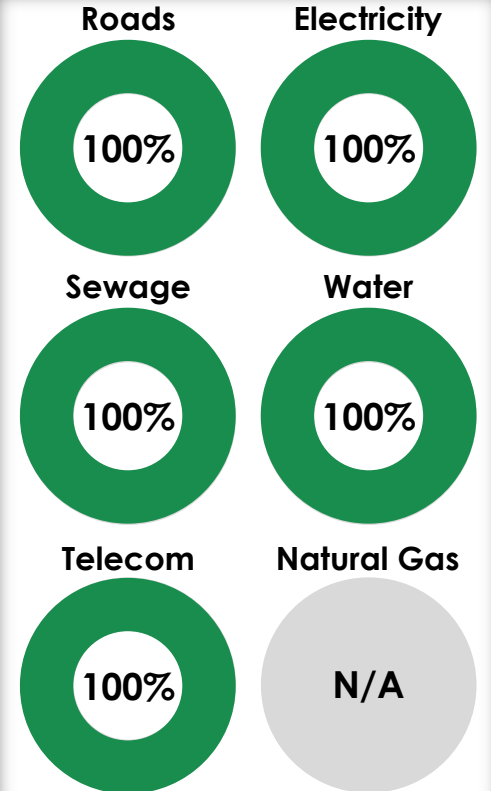
% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities



Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation



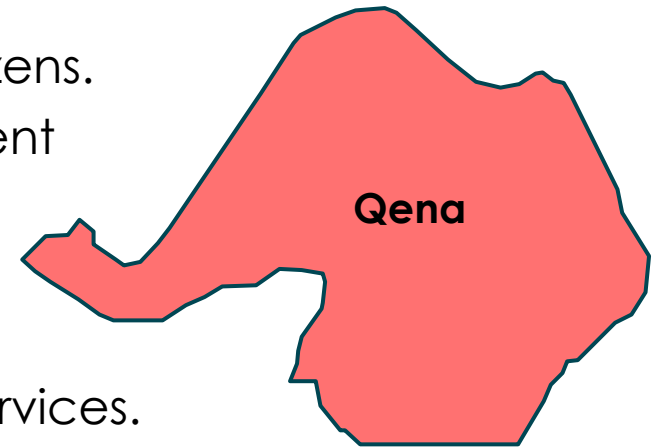
Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.

Governorate Challenges

Challenges =
Investment
Opportunities

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



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

Luxor Governorate

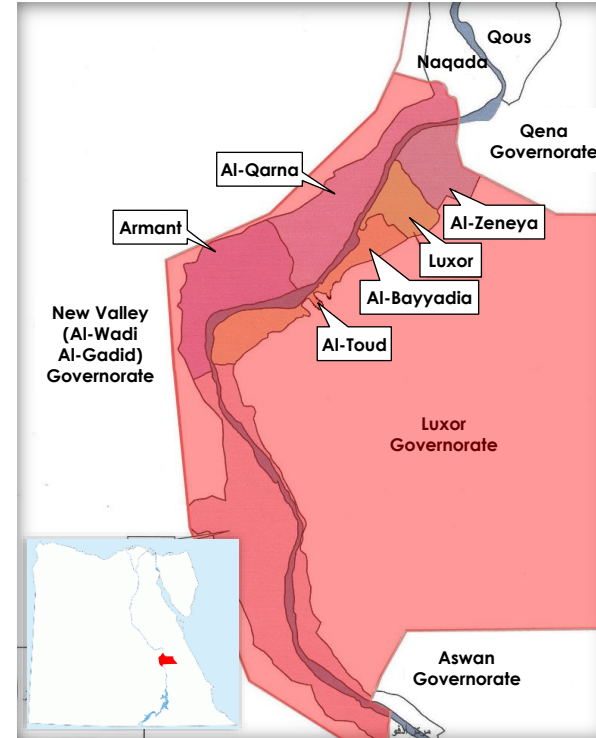
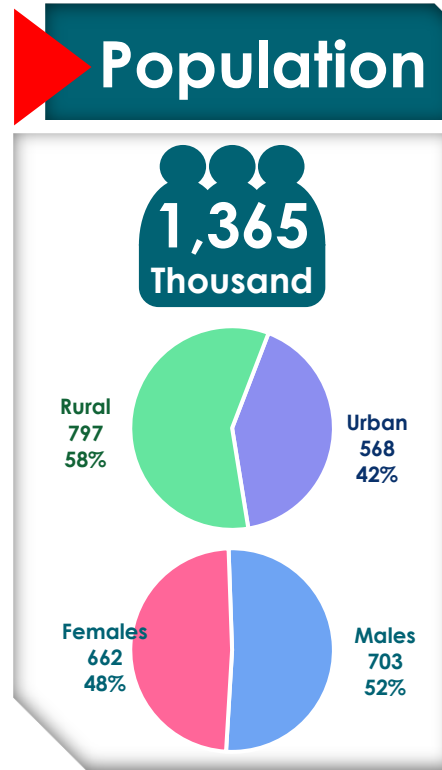


- Area and Population Characteristics
- Labor Force Indicators
- Industrial Zones and Status of Infrastructure
- Governorate Challenges





Area and Population

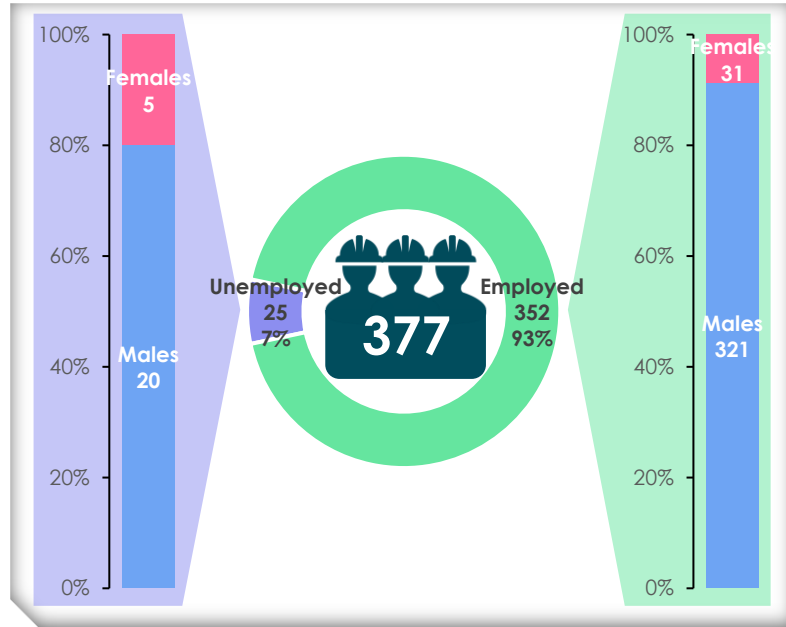


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.

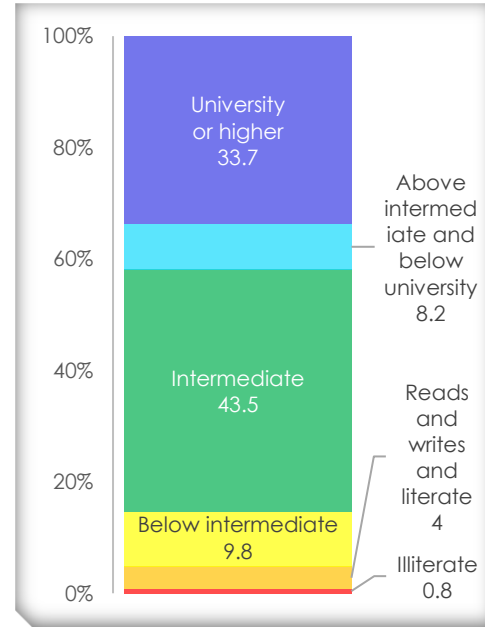


Labor Force Indicators

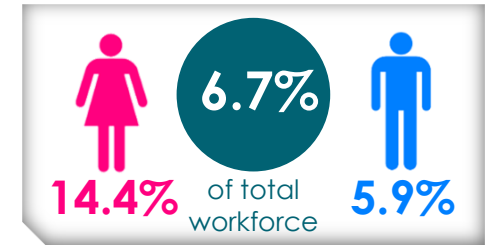
Total Work Force (thousands)



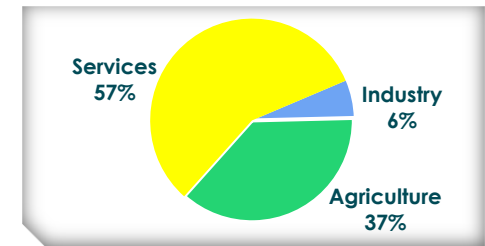
Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)



Distribution of employment by sectors*

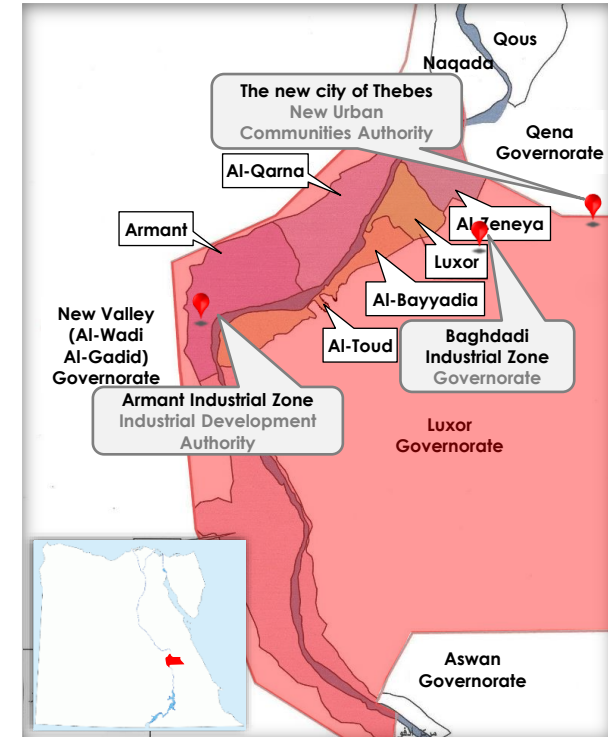


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.



Zones in Luxor Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	Phase I (industrial complex) Head of Supreme Council of Luxor's decree no. 234 of 2009 Presidential Decree no. 36 of 2014 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 2122 of 2015	Governorate
2	Phase II Head of Supreme Council of Luxor's decree no. 234 of 2009 Presidential Decree no. 36 of 2014 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 2122 of 2015	Governorate
3	Phase III Head of Supreme Council of Luxor's decree no. 234 of 2009 Presidential Decree no. 36 of 2014 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 2122 of 2015	Governorate
4	Services and exhibitions Head of Supreme Council of Luxor's decree no. 234 of 2009 Presidential Decree no. 36 of 2014 Extension: Prime Ministerial decree no. 2122 of 2015	Governorate
5	New Tiba City Presidential Decree 198 of 2000	New Urban Communities Authority
6	Armant Industrial Zone Presidential Decree no. 59 of 2016	Industrial Development Authority





Al-Baghdadi Industrial Zone - Phase I (Industrial Complex)

Date created

2009

Surface Area

49 Feddans

206,514 m²

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building materials

Clothing, spinning and weaving

Chemical

Engineering

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.



Al-Baghdadi Industrial Zone - Phase II

Date created

2009

Surface Area

95 Feddans

399,000 m²

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

N/A

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.



Al-Baghdadi Industrial Zone - Phase III

Date created

2009

Surface Area

145 feddans

609,000 m²

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

N/A

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

20%

Electricity

N/A

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.



Industrial zone in New Tiba city

Date created

2000

Surface Area

383 Feddans

1,607,382 m²

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

N/A

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

82%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

Source: IDA, April 2023.

*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Armant Industrial Zone

Date created

2016

Surface Area

1.012 Feddans

4,249,266 m²

% Allocation

N/A

Economic Activities

N/A

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

0%

Electricity

0%

Sewage

0%

Water

0%

Telecom

0%

Natural Gas

0%

Source: IDA, April 2023.

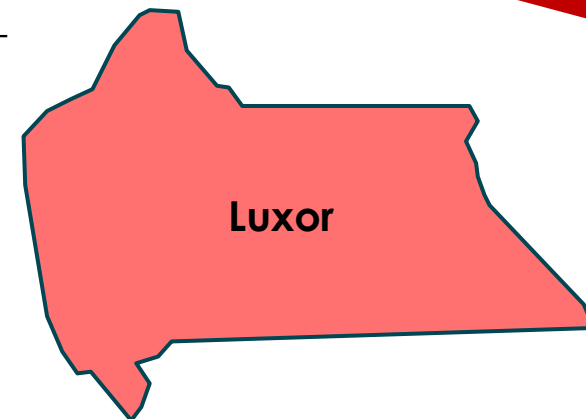
*Non-updated data being updated by IDA.



Governorate Challenges

Challenges =
Investment
Opportunities

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



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

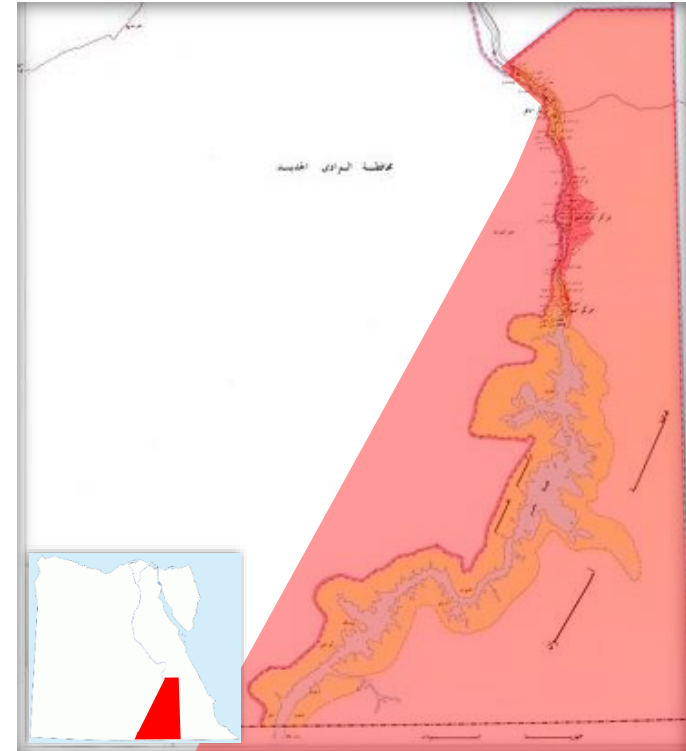
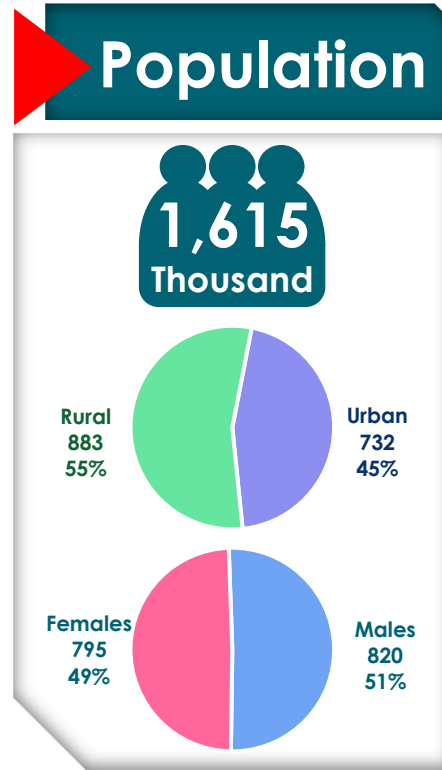
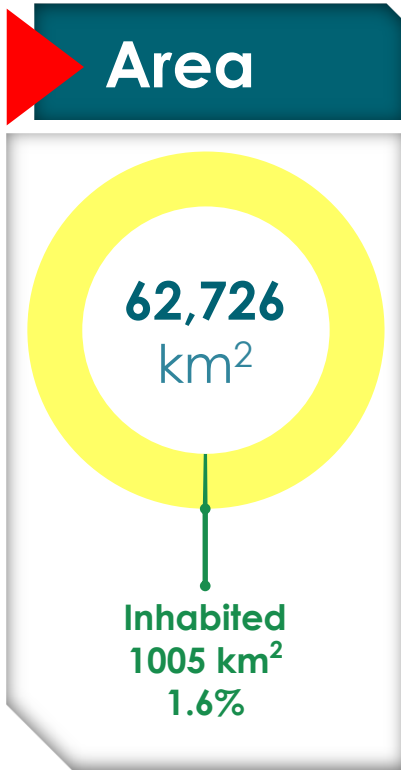
Aswan Governorate



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



Area and Population

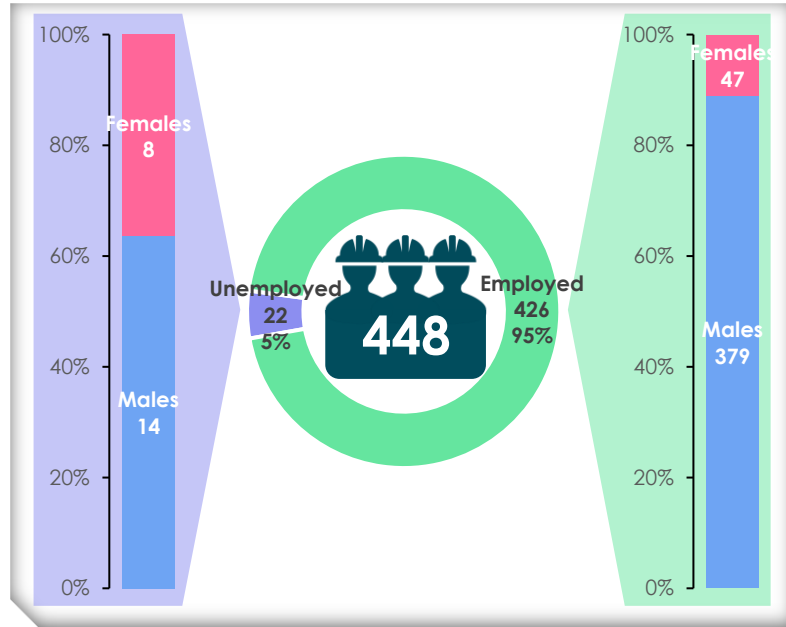


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.

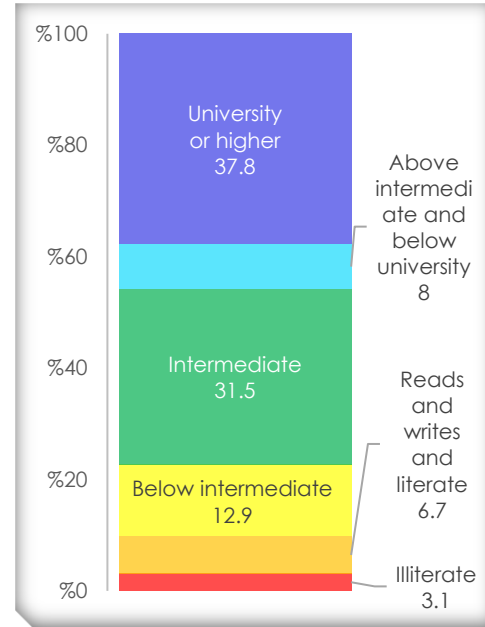


Labor Force Indicators

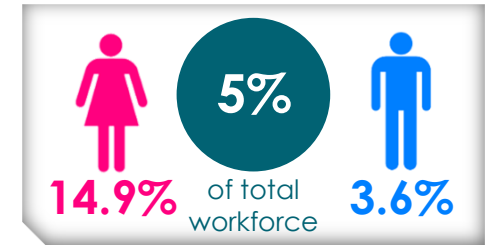
Total Work Force (thousands)



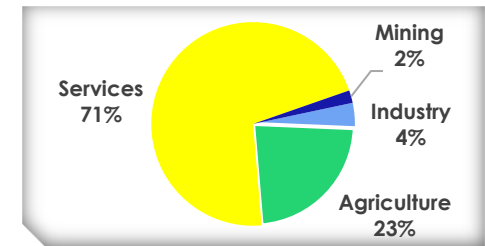
Distribution of the unemployed according to educational status (%)



Unemployment Rate (%)



Distribution of employment by sectors*

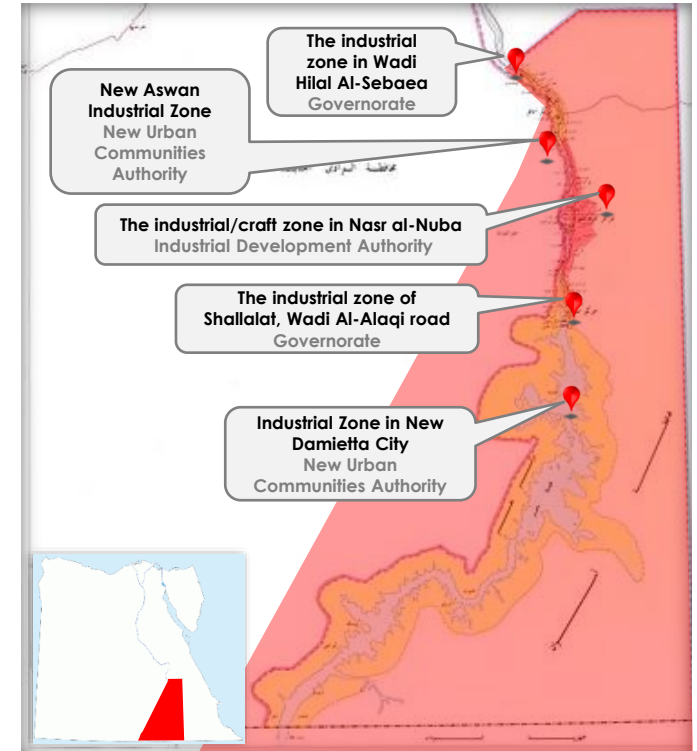


Source: Egypt in figures 2022; Statistical Yearbook 2022, CAPMAS.



Zones in Aswan Governorate

S	Zone name	Affiliation
1	The industrial zone of Shallalat, Wadi Al-Alaqi road Prime Ministerial decree 1409 of 1994 Extension: Presidential Decree no. 138 of 2015	Governorate
2	The industrial zone in Wadi Hilal Al-Sebaea* Presidential Decree no. 483 of 2014	Governorate
3	New Aswan Industrial Zone* Prime Ministerial decree 96 of 1999	New Urban Communities Authority
4	Industrial Zone in New Damietta City* Presidential Decree no. 355 of 2016	New Urban Communities Authority
5	The industrial / craft zone in Nasr Al-Nuba, east of Al-Jeneina (industrial complex) Presidential Decree no. 208 of 2017	Industrial Development Authority



* Unavailable data



The industrial zone of Shallalat, Wadi Al-Alaqui road

Date created

1994

Surface Area

273 Feddans

1,146,600 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

65%

Electricity

75%

Sewage

80%

Water

90%

Telecom

N/A

Natural Gas

N/A

% Allocation

75%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Engineering

Building materials

Craft shops

Source: IDA, April 2023.



The industrial / craft zone in Nasr Al-Nuba, east of Al-Jeneina (industrial complex)

Date created

2017

Surface Area

57 Feddans

237,300 m²

Percentage of Infrastructure Implementation

Roads

100%

Electricity

100%

Sewage

100%

Water

100%

Telecom

100%

Natural Gas

N/A

% Allocation

11.6%

Economic Activities

Food and beverages

Building materials

Chemical

Engineering

Source: IDA, April 2023. The percentage of allocation and the percentage of infrastructure for the first phase of the industrial complex



Governorate Challenges

Challenges =
Investment
Opportunities

Water scarcity

- Limited water resources, and lack of exploitation of groundwater.
- Failure to utilize modern technologies in handling groundwater wells.

Limited power

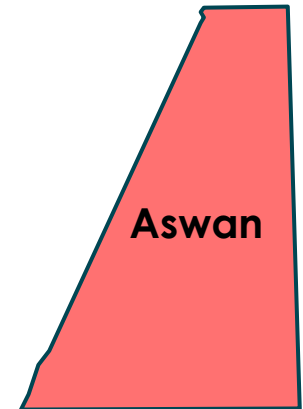
- Lack of full utilization of available resources for new and renewable energy.

Rough Terrain

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

Weak local and international connectivity to the governorate

- The absence of new roads and transport lines connecting the sea with the Nile Valley.
- Slow implementation of lateral roads (Edfu - Marsa Alam - Wadi Elaaki - Bernice) to support connectivity in the region.
- Lack of commercial ports in Bernice and Abu Ramad (Halaib).
- Lack of sufficient international / domestic airports to serve transport and tourism activities in the region.



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

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