



Invest in Egypt

LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES



THE 6th EDITION

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INVEST
EGYPT



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“To adopt strategies that maximize Egypt’s economic capabilities and resources, and enhance the solidity and resilience of the Egyptian economy in the face of crises, while achieving strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth, strengthening the role of the private sector as a key partner in leading development, focusing on the sectors of agriculture, industry, communications and information technology, and tourism and increasing their contribution to the GDP gradually. This is in addition to expanding the area of agricultural land and productivity to achieve food security for Egypt, attracting more domestic and foreign investments to generate millions of sustainable jobs, while giving priority to local manufacturing programs to increase exports and Egypt’s foreign exchange earnings”

His Excellency President Abdel Fattah El Sisi
President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

(From President El-Sisi’s Speech After Taking the Constitutional Oath for a
new Presidential Term - 2 April 2024)

“Over the past four years, it has shown great ability in facing crises, to be ranked among the few economies in the world that have witnessed a significant increase in GDP levels in this atmosphere, and in turn recorded growth rates of 4.3% on average during the period (2020-2023). Egypt was keen to adopt the various policies necessary to meet the confront the aforementioned challenges. He added that the State continues its path towards adopting many structural reforms in support of growth and employment, foremost of which is the further encouragement of the private sector, which culminated in the launch of the State Ownership Policy Document with the aim of increasing the participation of the private sector in output, employment, investments and exports”

Dr. Mustafa Madbouly
Prime Minister of Egypt

(From Prime Minister's Speech During World
Government Summit 2024 in Dubai -
February 2024)

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Introduction

During the past few years, an ambitious economic reform program has been implemented in Egypt. Its main pillars aimed at achieving stability in macroeconomic indicators and carrying out structural reforms in the investment environment. This was accomplished by applying unprecedented improvements and advances in the system of legislation and procedures related to the investment climate. This was combined with the implementation of mega national projects that pave the way for providing promising investment opportunities in various sectors. This would enable Egypt to occupy a top position in the list of the most attractive countries for foreign direct investment (FDI) in the Middle East and Africa.

The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones (GAFI) seeks to increase domestic investments and attract more FDI by applying an integrated package of procedures, which aim at putting into effect the investment law that provides a set of guarantees and general and special incentives. The government is currently scaling up investment incentives to the domestic and foreign private sectors by providing special incentives stipulated in the investment law to projects in a number of sectors. Moreover, the government provides a package of green incentives and other incentives to investments in the health sector and new cities. In the same connection, it adopts the comprehensive approval approach (Golden License) process.

GAFI sustains its efforts to improve services provided by Investor Service Centers through the application of "Digital Transformation System" and finalization of service automation in these centers. Also GAFI has expanded the e-services it provides through its digital platform, in addition to issuing approvals, permits and licenses in twenty business days as of the date of submitting the application and all necessary documents in coordination with all concerned entities, and working to reduce this period to 10 business days.

Furthermore, GAFI seeks to develop channels of communication with the business community to discuss all proposals related to the growth of investment, improvement of business environment and coordination with major international companies. Accordingly, the latter will be encouraged to establish new projects or expand existing ones. in Egypt. GAFI presents the investment opportunities available in various economic sectors by updating Egypt's investment map.

Through the implementation of the aforementioned pillars, GAFI aims to maximize the private sector's participation in economic development. This is part of the State's current plan, which targets to take the private investments' contribution to the implemented investments up to 65 percent of total investments during the next three years.

In this report, GAFI highlights the advantages and potentials of investment in Egypt, especially given the economic developments in Egypt during the past few years since implementation of the economic reform program, whose positive results have succeeded in mitigating the negative impact of the concurrent global crisis. The report also presents main legislative amendments and procedures adopted to streamline measures for all investors, the leading economic sectors and mega national projects on which the State is focusing to promote investment opportunities.



Pillar I

Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt

1. Adopting a Full-fledged Reform Program to Realize Development

The Egyptian government seeks to enhance the flexibility and diversification of the Egyptian economy, increase its productivity, and achieve comprehensive and sustainable growth. In this context, Egypt began in November 2016 to implement a comprehensive national program for economic and social reform, the first stage aimed at achieving the economic reform, followed by a program of structural reforms as a second stage to ensure activating and sustaining the gains of the first phase of the Program.

Egypt has succeeded in completing the first phase of the economic reform program, through focusing on reforming fiscal and monetary policies, studying and addressing the challenges that the Egyptian economy was suffering from. This contributed to restoring the stability and balance of the country's macro economy, and achieving positive results and indicator according to many international institutions.

Economic Reform Program Goals (First Phase)

Achieving stability in macroeconomic indicators

-  Liberalizing exchange rates with the aim of eliminating the parallel market and ending the state of turmoil in foreign-exchange markets.
-  Reforming the subsidy system.
-  Issuing the value-added tax law.
-  Issuing the tax disputes settlement law.
-  Bringing the inflation rate to low and stable levels.

Implementing Structural Reforms in the Investment Environment

-  Promoting local and foreign investments, and providing a more favorable investment environment.
-  Expanding production base.
-  Enhancing industrial sectors' to achieve competitiveness and increase exports.
-  Decreasing imports and increasing exports.
-  Issuing laws that promote and support investment.
-  Incorporating Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA).

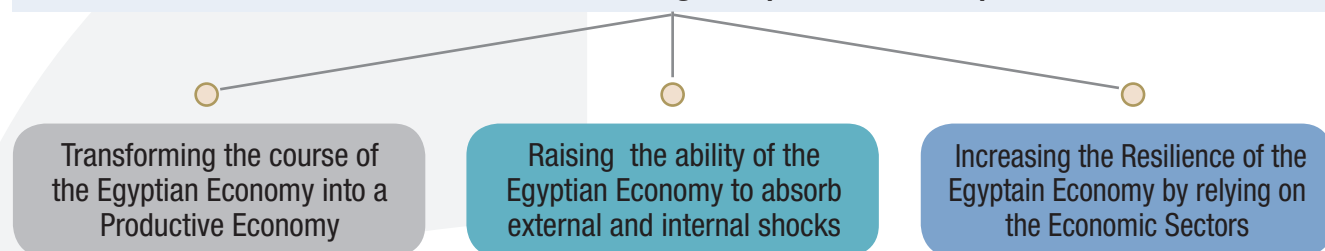
Adopting Effective Social Programs to Protect the Poor and Low-Income People

-  Alleviating tax burdens of the lowest-income group.
-  Creating job opportunities in the private sector with the aim of achieving inclusive growth.
-  Increasing cash subsidies on food commodities.
-  Scaling up social solidarity pensions and retirement benefits.
-  Implementing other programs tailored to the youth including the provision of more vocational training opportunities.

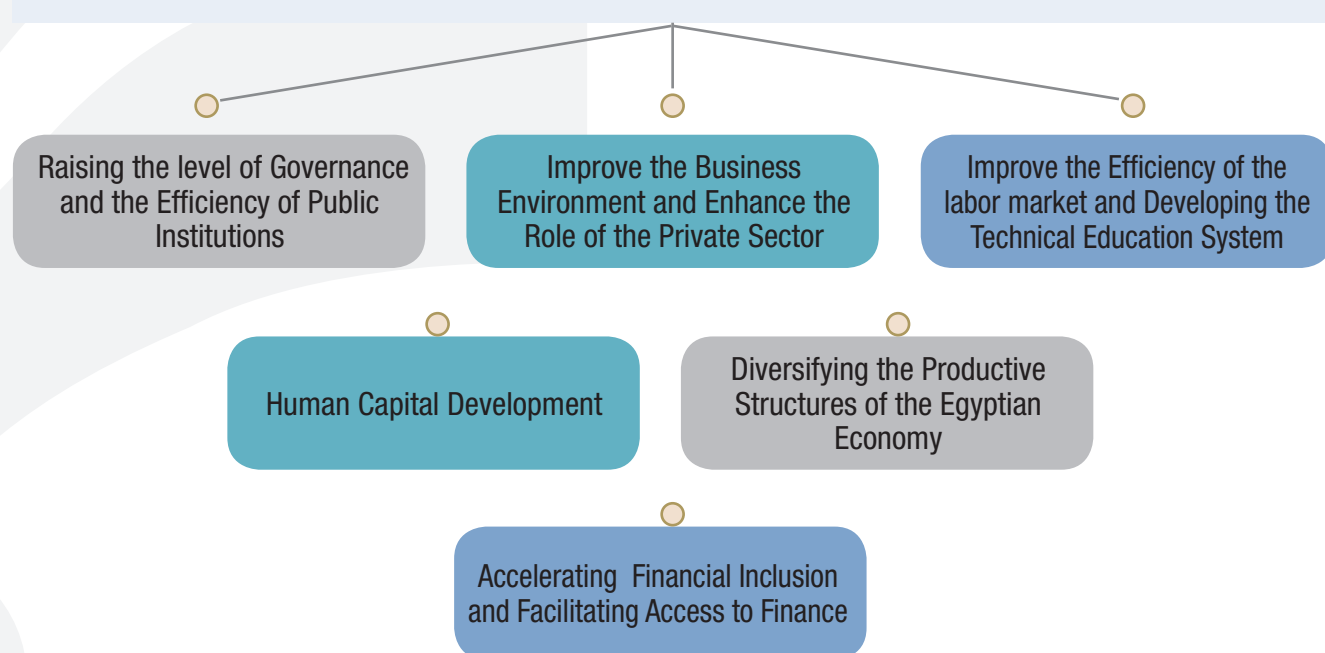
Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt

In April 2021, Egypt has launched the second phase of the Economic Reform Program, which is concerned with structural reforms, and targeted the real sector for the first time with structural reforms.

Economic Reform Program (Second Phase)



Main Pillars of Economic Reforms



Economic Reform Program Positive Outcomes

The economic reform program has contributed to achieving positive outcomes; Most important of which are the increase in economic growth rates, local and foreign investments, employment rates, as well as the decrease in unemployment rate. It has also contributed to strengthening the ability of the Egyptian economy to confront the negative repercussions of multiple global crises. This is manifested in the containment measures taken by the Government of Egypt, and its successful management of these crises, as well as the elaborate implementation of the reform agenda.



The economic growth rate reached to about 3.8% in FY 2022/23 and it is projected to reach 2.9% during FY 2023/24, despite of the continuing international economic and geopolitical challenges, and it is targeted to reach 4.2% in FY 2024/25, despite these challenges.



Egypt's GDP increased from EGP 3.7 trillion during the FY 2016/17 to EGP 10.2 trillion during FY 2022/23. It is expected to reach EGP 13.9 trillion in FY 2023/24, and it is targeted to reach EGP 17.3 trillion in FY 2024/25.



Unemployment Rate decreased to 7% in 2023, compared to 12.5% in 2016.



Egypt's Net International Reserves hiked recording about USD 46.13 billion by the end of May 2024, compared to USD 17.52 billion scored by the end of May 2016.



Net FDI inflows increased to USD 10 billion during FY 2022/23 compared to USD 7.9 billion during FY 2016/17.



Egypt General Budget Deficit decreased to 6% during FY 2022/23, compared to 10.9% in FY 2016/17.



The International Monetary Fund (IMF) stated in a recent economic review report on Egypt's economic program that the Egyptian economy is expected to achieve a growth rate of 5.6 percent during the FY 2028/29, up from the expected 4.4 percent in the FY 2024/25. It noted that the Egyptian economy achieved a growth rate in gross domestic product (GDP) of 3.8 percent during the FY 2022/23.



The World Bank raised its forecast for Egypt's GDP growth during the next FY 2024/25 to 4.2%, according to a report issued by it entitled "The Latest Economic Developments in the Middle East and North Africa Region, April 2024," after it had predicted in a previous report entitled "Global Economic Prospects, January 2024," that the growth rate will slow to 3.9% for the next FY2024/25. The bank pointed to the impact of geopolitical tensions in the region on the economies of Middle Eastern countries.

Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt

2. Competitive Procedures for Incorporating Companies and Doing Business

The investment climate in Egypt, especially in the past few years, has witnessed many legislative and institutional reforms aimed at facilitating and streamlining procedures for investors. This has contributed to achieving positive outcomes related to the required time, cost, and number of procedures to incorporate a company and start a business.

2023



One business day*



20 business day**



Joint Stock Companies, Partnerships Limited by Shares:
Issued Capital EGP 250 Thousand, of which 10% is deposited upon incorporation

Single- Member Companies:***
Minimum Capital EGP 1000 upon incorporation.

limited liability companies:
There is No Minimum Capital

* According to Investment Law No. 72 of 2017

** According to Prime Minister Decree No.982 of 2022

*** According to Prime Minister Decree No. 2928 of 2022



3. Various Investment Frameworks and Benefits

Investment Law No. 72 of 2017 encompasses many investment frameworks, investors may choose one of these frameworks and incorporate their investment project in accordance with it.

Domestic Investment

- Domestic Investment Framework encompasses all investment projects established in the local zones – not the Free Zones. In this framework, foreign investors may own 100% of the investment project they establish on the Egyptian lands.
- Investment Law No. 72 of 2017 governs the process of incorporating companies, which can be done through the ISCs. ISCs provide services such as incorporation of companies and the establishment of branches thereof, change of business activity, liquidation, and other services related to companies. Domestic Investment projects enjoy general, special and additional incentives prescribed in Investment Law.



Free Zones

- The Egyptian Free Zones are a part of the State, but they are not subject to the customs, import, and tax legislations in force inside the state's.
- Free Zones are established near seaports and airports so that they can benefit from Egypt's strategic geographical location.
- Free Zones enjoy privileges, guarantees, and incentives considered the best when compared to other free zones across the world. Among these privileges, guarantees, and incentives are the following:



⇒ Investors may freely transfer abroad the capital and the profits of their own investment project.



⇒ Investors may freely choose the business activity and the legal structure of their investment project.



⇒ There are no constraints regarding the nationality of the shareholders except for the investment projects set up in Sinai.



⇒ Foreign investors are granted facilitations regarding residence, and foreign workers are given residence permits based on the project needs.



⇒ Equipment and machinery imported from abroad are exempted from customs duty.



⇒ A free zone project needs only its license-to-operate to deal with various agencies of the State.



⇒ A free zone project's imports and exports to and from the State are exempted from all taxes and customs duty.



⇒ A free zone project's imports and exports to and from the State are not subject to any ordinary customs procedures or importation rules applicable within the State.



⇒ A free zone project's imports from the local market are exempted from the value-added tax (VAT).



⇒ All local components of goods produced by a free zone project are exempted from customs duties, if the goods have been sold in the Egyptian local market.

Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt

Investment Zones

- The Egyptian Investment Zones are geographic areas with defined boundaries and areas that are allocated for one or more specialized investment activities and other complementary businesses. Investment Zones are established by a decree of the Prime Minister.
- Each Investment Zone has a developer licensed to build, operate, develop, or promote it as per the timetable set in the decree of establishment.
- Technological zones are an example of Investment Zones, and they aim to promote activities in the fields of technology and telecommunications.
- Investment Zones have many advantages such as the following:



⇒ Investment Zones operate on an integrated development basis in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade, services, and logistics.



⇒ Investors in this type of zones are provided with lands and industrial units that are fully equipped with utilities.



⇒ Investors can obtain all approvals and licenses from GAFI through simplified procedures.



⇒ An investment zone is run by its board of directors which clears out any obstacles the project has.



⇒ An investment zone project needs only its license-to-operate issued by GAFI to deal with the various entities of the State.



⇒ An executive office affiliated to GAFI deals with all relevant entities of the State on behalf of the investors.



⇒ Investment zones enjoy the general, special and additional incentives stipulated in the law. Furthermore, rules and procedures of temporary customs releases and duty drawback are applied to projects in investment zones.



Banha Investment Zone

4. Strong Infrastructure and an Integrated Network of Roads and Transportation

Egypt has many advantages and factors in the field of infrastructure, and Egypt has made historic and unprecedented achievements in the field of infrastructure projects, as these projects will contribute to making Egypt one of the most important countries in the Middle East and Africa region, and enhancing its regional and international role.

Roads and Transportation



Roads and Bridges

- Egypt has made significant strides in developing a comprehensive and interconnected national road network spanning its various governorates. The country has accelerated its efforts to enhance infrastructure, upgrade roads, and elevate them to meet global standards.
- The roads and bridges development plan in Egypt includes building of 7000 km of new roads, and the implementation of 6300 km was completed.
- It was planned to develop and raise the efficiency of 10000 km of the current roads network, and 8400 km have been completed.
- It is planned to build 34 new axes on the Nile, bringing the total number of bridges /axes on the Nile to 72.
- One thousand bridges and tunnels are planned to be built, bringing the total number of bridges and tunnels on the road network to 2500.



Source: Ministry of Transport, State Information Service.



Railways

- Egypt's high-speed rail network was established with a total length of about 2000 km.
- The current railway network is being developed. Railway distances with total length of 857 km have been developed, and railway distances with total length of 725 km are being developed.
- A fleet of mobile units is being developed, in addition to development and renovation of railway stations and crossings, and signaling systems.
- This development of the railway system aims to increase the number of passengers to reach about 2 million passengers per day, and to increase the volume of transported goods to reach about 13 million tons annually in 2030.



Source: Ministry of Transport, State Information Service.



Metro

The Government implements 6 metro lines and five interchange stations, while continuing the development of first and second lines:

- **The First Line:** The design capacity of the line is 2 million passengers/day. It extends from Helwan station to New Marg, with a length of 44 km and 35 stations.

- **The Second Line:** Extends from Shoubra El Kheima to El-Moneeb, with a length of 21.6 km and 20 stations, with a design capacity of 1.76 million passengers/day.

- **The Third Line:** Extends from Imbaba to Adly Mansour interchange station, with a length of 41.2 km and 34 stations.

- **The Fourth Line:** It links between 6th of October City and New Cairo. The line is expected to transport about 2 million passengers per day. The total length of the line is 42 km including 38 stations.

- **The Sixth Line:** It links the north of Cairo with its south, as the proposed route for the project extends from El-Khosous to New Maadi, with a length of 35 km and 27 stations.

Source: National Authority for Tunnels (NAT).

Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt



Electric High Speed Rail (HSR)

This project links the New Administrative Capital and the new cities with the railway network to facilitate transporting passengers and goods. The project comprises three lines:

The Green Line (Ain Sokhna - Marsa Matrouh):

It extends from Ain Sokhna to New Alamein and then to Marsa Matrouh with a length of 660 km, and the line includes 22 stations, to transport passengers and goods.

The Blue Line (Fayoum /Beni Suef - Luxor - Abu Simbel):

It starts from Fayoum station/ Beni Suef to Abu Simbel city, with a length of 1100 km west of the Upper Egypt Western Desert Road, and the line includes 35 stations.

This line exchanges service with Ain Sukhna - Marsa Matrouh line at October Gardens Station, as well as exchanging service with Qena - Hurghada - Safaga line at Qena Station.

The Red Line (Qena - Safaga):

It extends from the interchange station (Qena station) with the Blue Line and then extends eastward to Hurghada then to Safaga Port, with a length of 225 km and includes 3 stations.



Source: National Authority for Tunnels (NAT).



Light Rail Train (LRT)

The electric light rail project links the New Administrative Capital with the governorates of Cairo and Giza and the downtown area to facilitate transporting passengers using a safe and non-polluting means of transport, as the line will transport about 500 thousand passengers per day. It also provides an exchange service with Cairo Metro Line 3 (Adly Mansour/Cairo University) at Adly Mansour Station, allowing the exchange of service between 5 different means of transportation.

The First and Second Phases:

The first and second phases were inaugurated on July 3, 2022, which extend from Adly Mansour station in Al Salam area to the City of Arts and Culture station at the New Administrative Capital, with a length of 68.81 km, and 12 stations.

The Third Phase: Extends to the south from the Cathedral of Nativity station to the Central Capital station to exchange service with "Ain Sokhna/Matrouh" high-speed rail, with a length of 18.5 km and 4 stations.

The Fourth Phase: Extends from 10th of Ramadan City to the Administrative Capital to the south and then to Adly Mansour Interchange Station to the west, with a length of 16 km and 3 stations.

Source: National Authority for Tunnels (NAT).



Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

The BRT is one of the State's projects and plans that aim to provide distinguished services to passengers and to reduce the traffic congestion on the Ring Road.

It is a flexible and safe public transport system that is characterized by large capacities, runs on specialized tracks, and works with electricity, which contributes to reducing environmental pollution.

It transports 4,000 passengers in one hour, as one train can accommodate 170 passengers per trip, and the buses are expandable.

The bus operates according to a scheduled turnover time.

The project has 48 stations along the Ring Road, the implementation of 33 of these has started.

Stations will be allocated at the main intersections of the bus on the ring road, and the entire ring road will be covered with cameras through the implementation of the ITS system to achieve the highest levels of safety and security on the road.



Source: Ministry of Transportation - State Information Service.



Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt



Monorail Project

The project, with a total of **35** stations, represents a leap and transformation in the means of transportation in Egypt and will contribute to saving fuel consumption and environmental pollution rates, and includes:

- The Monorail of the New Administrative Capital, which is being implemented with a 56.5 km long and comprises **22** stations.
- The Monorail of 6th of October City, which is being implemented with a 42 km long and comprises **13** stations.



Source: Egypt's Cabinet media center



Commercial Ports

There are **18** commercial ports country-wide of which 9 ports affiliated to the ministry of transportation, and 6 ports affiliated to the Suez Canal Economic Zone:

- **Alexandria Port Authority:**
Alexandria Port.
Dekheila Port.
- **Damietta Port Authority:**
Damietta Port.
- **Red Sea Port Authority:**
Suez Port | Petroleum Dock Port
Nuweiba Port | Hurghada Port
Safaga Port | Sharm El-Sheikh Port
- **Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCEZ):**
Al Tor Port | Port Said Dock Port
Al Arish Port | East Port-Said Port
Sokhna Port | Al Adabiya Port

Source: Ministry of transport



Airports

There are **27** international and domestic airports in Egypt (2023).

Many airports are being developed and upgraded, and new ones are planned for inauguration.

The efficiency of air navigation and surveillance systems is being updated and upgraded.

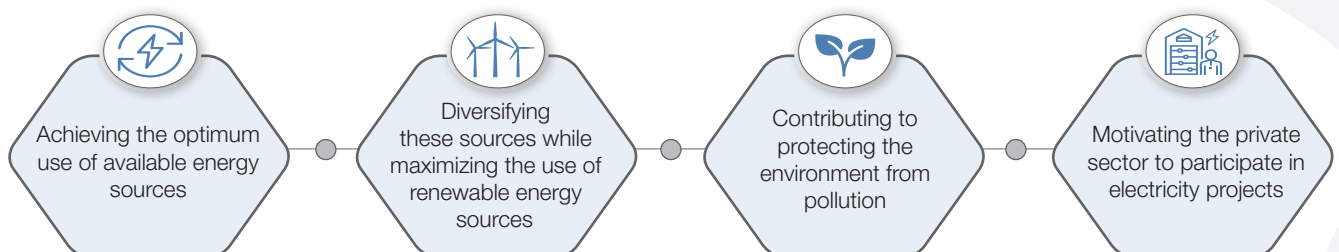
Security measures are being enhanced, which was reflected in placing Egypt in a privileged position among international companies and institutions.



Source: Ministry of Planning - CAPMAS

Electricity and Energy

- The electricity sector has prepared an integrated strategy until 2035 based on several pillars, the most important of which are:



- The total generated and purchased energy during the FY2022/23 increased to about **216.3** billion (kwh) compared to about **214** billion (kwh) during the FY2021/22.
- Electricity production from hydropower amounted to about **15.5** billion (kwh), and from thermal energy to about **189.9** billion (kwh) during the FY2022/23.
- The total production of new and renewable energy in Egypt during the FY2022/2023 increased to about **10.6** billion (kwh) compared to about 10.5 billion (kwh) during the FY2021/22.

Source: Electricity Holding Company. (According to the latest issued reports)

Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt

Egypt ranked **5th** globally in the "Energy Use Index" according to the Climate Change Performance Index 2023, issued by "German watch - November 2022"

Egypt will become **the largest** producer of wind energy on the African continent by 2030, followed by Morocco and Algeria according to "Reuters - March 2023".

Source: GERMAN WATCH - Reuters.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

The petroleum sector strategy adopts a clear vision and action plan for the energy transition and reducing emissions in all petroleum and natural gas activities through several main axes that include improving production, expanding the uses of natural gas as a low-carbon transitional fuel, improving energy efficiency, decarbonization, and expanding new energy production and petrochemical projects. Which contributes to preserving the environment and producing low-carbon hydrogen and ammonia, in balance with continuing to secure the needs of the local market, which is heavily consuming with its needs of petroleum products (solar, gasoline, butane, natural gas).

The total production of petroleum wealth amounted to about 74 million tons, with a production of about 28 million tons of crude oil and condensate, 45 million tons natural gas, and 1 million tons butane gas during 2023.



Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.



Egypt advanced in the "Agility Emerging Markets Logistics" Index, coming in 20th place out of 50 countries in 2024, compared to 21st place in 2023, and coming in 7th place in the Arab world in 2024.

Newslooks®

The American "NEWSLOOKS" website praised the massive infrastructure projects that Egypt implemented during the past 9 years, and considered the pace of development of these projects to be unique in the world. The American report was based on the "Global Human Development" Report issued by the "United Nations Development Program" for 2021/22, that Egypt's development index advanced by about 19 places as a result of these projects, which the report described as strengthening Egypt's position as one of the most important countries in the Middle East and the African continent.

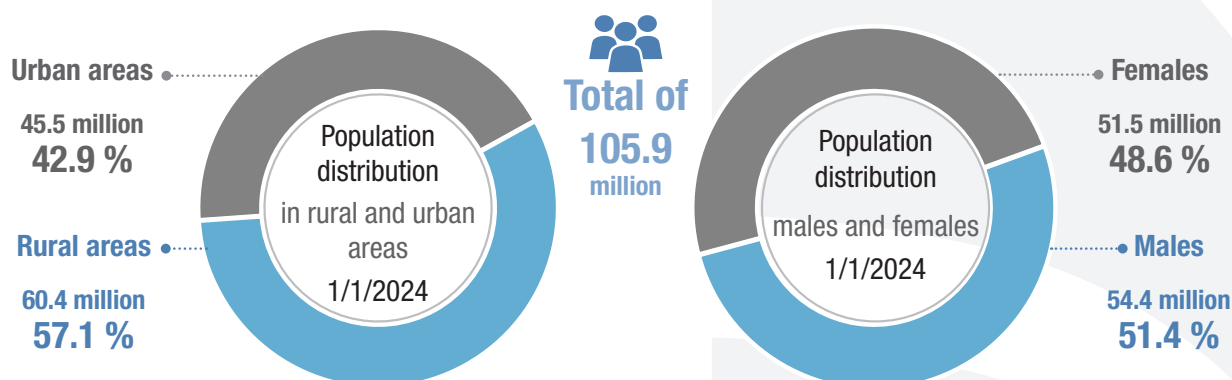


Egypt advanced 9 places in the "Infrastructure and Market Access Index" issued by "The Legatum Institute", which measures the quality of infrastructure that enables the flow of trade to and from international partners, and ranked 82nd out of 167 in 2023 compared to 91st in 2019.

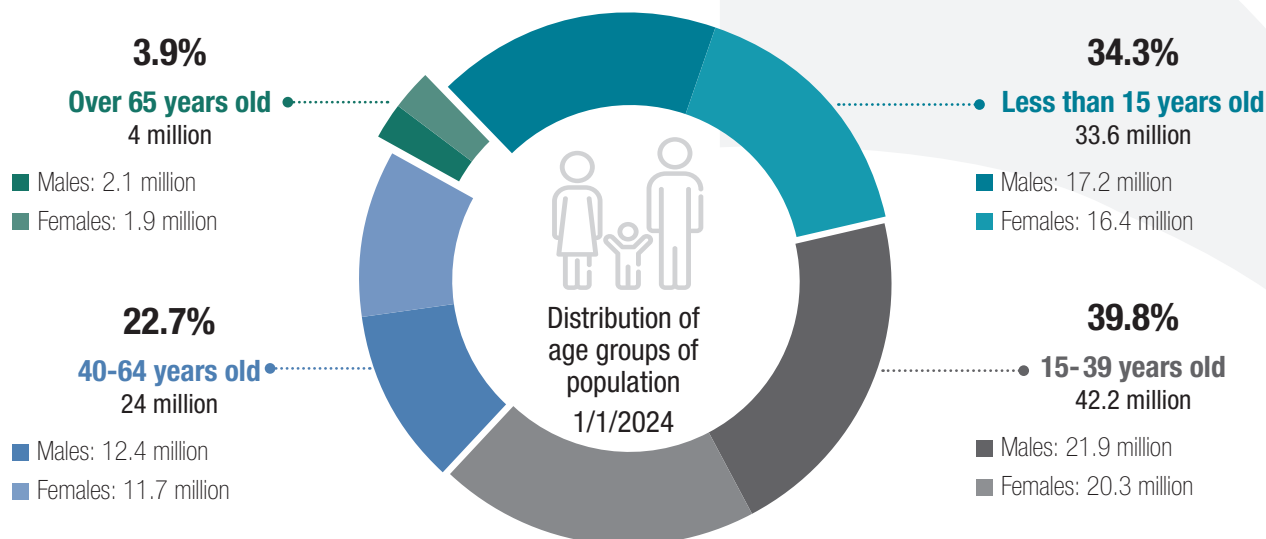


5. A Large Consumer Market and a Distinct Distribution of Population

Egypt is classified as the most populous country in Africa and the Middle East. Egypt has witnessed a remarkable increase in the sales of retail market and an influx of products of major international companies, as Egypt attracts many international brands because these companies find Egypt as a large market for distributing their products. Therefore, the growing population and the large number of age groups with a great tendency to consume are considered motivating factors for any investor to invest in the Egyptian market.



Source: CAPMAS.

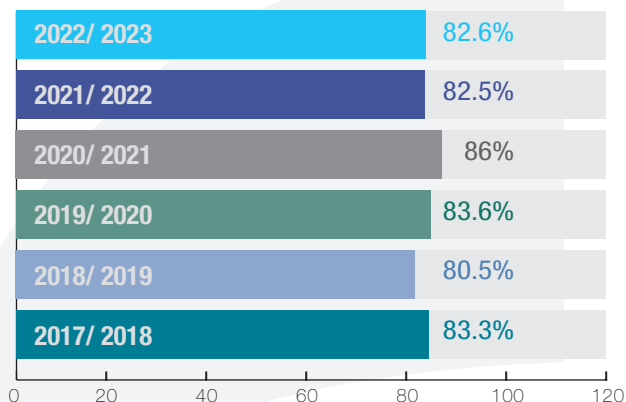


Source: CAPMAS .

Private consumption in Egypt is also a major factor in supporting the process of economic growth. The past few years have witnessed a rise in the average GDP per capita, a rise in the contribution of private consumption to the GDP, and an increase in domestic demand for all types of products.

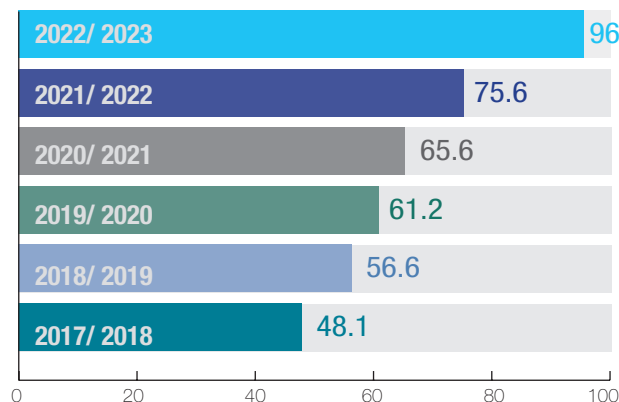
Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt

Private Consumption
(at current prices) / GDP



Source: Ministry of Planning.

GDP per capita
(at current prices in thousand pounds)



Source: Ministry of Planning.

According to the market size index in the Global Competitiveness Report 2019 issued by the World Economic Forum, Egypt ranks 23rd in the world and third in the Middle East and North Africa.

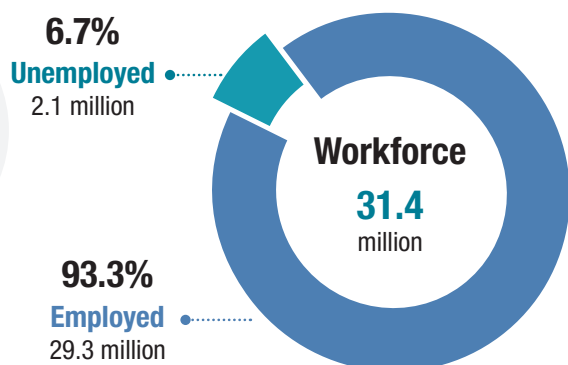


6. Trained Skilled Labor and Competitive Average Wages

Egypt's competitiveness in the field of human resources is represented in its ability to provide skilled and trained workers in various fields, in addition to the competitiveness of wages, which are lower than similar ones in the world. The workforce in Egypt, which is estimated **31.4 million** at Q1 of 2024, are considered among the most skilled labor in the Middle East region for several decades. Egypt is the main regional source for skilled workers in several sectors such as communications and information technology sector, financial services, and tourism, especially in light of the State's adoption of national programs to train and prepare skilled workers.



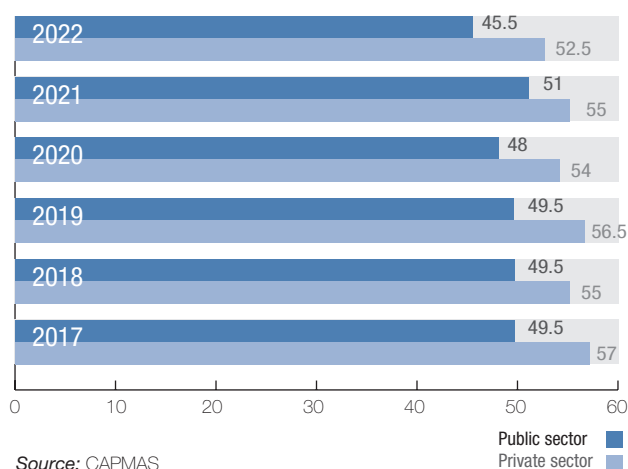
The number of employed and unemployed, and the unemployment rate (Q1 2024)



Source: CAPMAS



Average weekly working hours for workers in the Public Sector and Private Sector



Source: CAPMAS

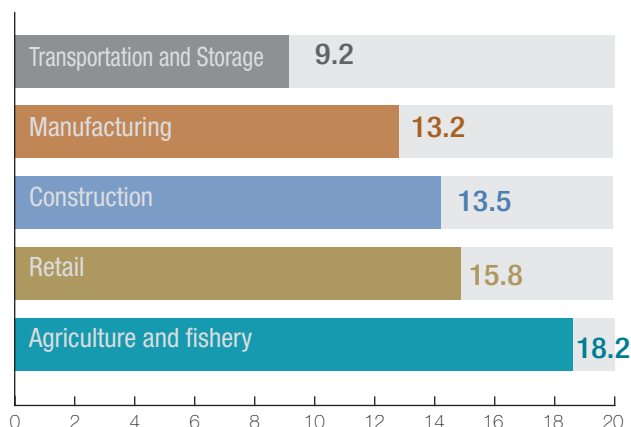


Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt

Egypt is a leader in sectors that require high skills and in the service-based sectors such as telecommunications, information technology, and financial services, as wages in such sectors are very competitive and more stable than wage levels in competing countries.



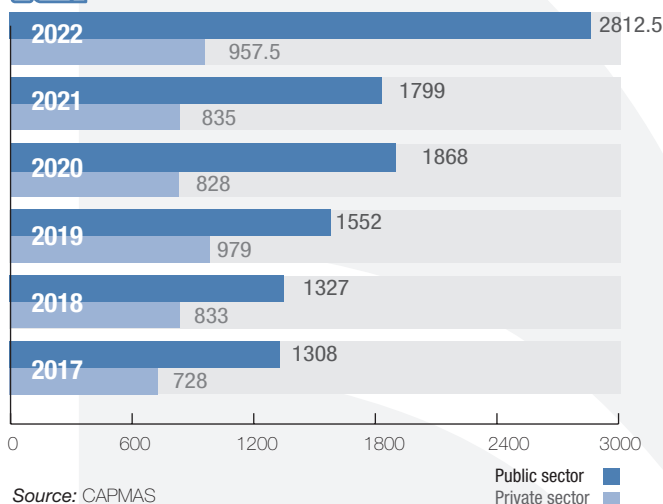
Sectoral Distribution of Employed people % (Q1 2024)



Source: CAPMAS



Average weekly cash wage in the Public Sector and Private Sector (EGP/week)



Source: CAPMAS

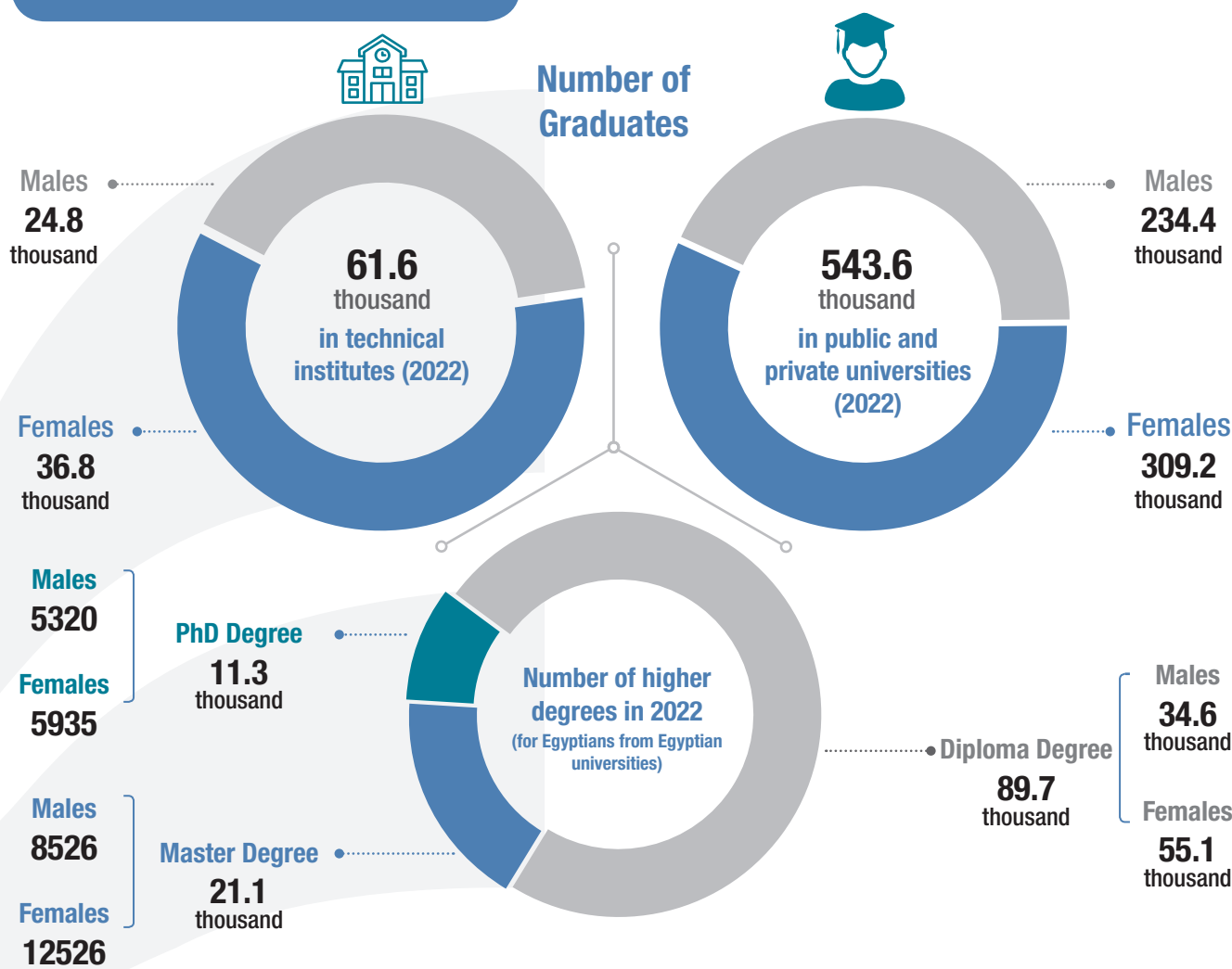
Public sector
Private sector

Investment in Human Capital Initiative

The initiative of H.E. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi to invest in human capital is considered a paradigm shift in Egypt. The initiative encompasses the development of youth skills and training them to meet the requirements of the labor market, in accordance with the private sector, as well as the development of education, health care and community-based protection networks. It also aims at formulating school feeding programs that would ensure bringing up a healthy generation of children more focused, capable of consuming more knowledge, acquiring the skills necessary for the labor market, and improving the income of their families. Furthermore, the government of Egypt implements the mandate of the political leadership; through injecting more grants into the sectors of health, education, training programs, and youth qualification. Moreover, Egypt has recently succeeded, through its development partners, in supporting the health and the education sectors. Coordination is being made with international financing institutions to provide more grants to support Egypt to invest in human capital.



Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt



Source: CAPMAS .

Egypt moved up to the **30th** rank in the ease of obtaining skilled workers in 2022 compared to the 68th rank in 2017.

Source: INSEAD



7. Distinct Strategic Location and a Gateway to Arab and African Investments

The strategic location of Egypt has been contributing to making it a major hub in the global trade movement. Egypt is deemed the best option to penetrate global markets in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and India. In addition to its distinguished position, Egypt has an international logistics network together with the Suez Canal, which is the most important maritime waterway that connects the East with the West worldwide. Egypt can also access major markets through a set of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements with the United States of America, as well as the countries of Europe, the Middle East and Africa, thus providing the investors covered by these agreements with many advantages.



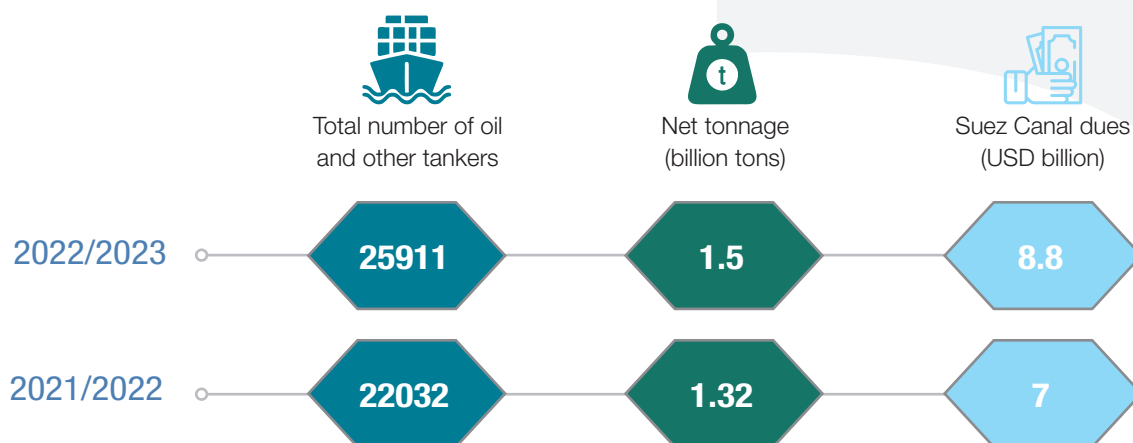
Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt

■ Suez Canal

The Suez Canal contributes significantly to the Egyptian economy. It plays an important role in increasing the national income through the tolls collected in return for ships' transit through the Canal; more than **12%** of the shipping vessels in the world pass through it every year. The Suez Canal saves distance and a lot of time, as well as shipping costs for ships passing through it from the East to the West or vice versa, especially after the completion of the New Suez Canal project.



The total number of vessels transiting Suez Canal (petroleum and others) during the FY 2022/2023 amounted to **25911** vessels with a total tonnage estimated at **1.5** billion tons. The total dues of Suez Canal amounted to about USD **8.8** billion.



Source: Central Bank of Egypt .

the Suez Canal is one of the world's busiest waterways, accounting for around %12 of global shipping traffic. It is a key logistics gateway for commodities and consumer goods from Asia and the Middle East to Europe.



Source: Oxford Business Group- 2022.

Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt

■ Cairo - Cape Town Road



- In the framework of strengthening efforts of countries in the Continent to achieve sustainable development goals, promote the standard of living of the African citizen, and increase rates of flows of trade and inter-investment, Egypt works on linking Africa's North with its South through various projects that are implemented in parallel. Among these projects is Alexandria-Cairo-Cape Town Road. This road starts from Egypt, passes through a number of countries in the central and eastern Africa, including Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Gabon, and ends in South Africa.
- It is the longest road in Africa, with a length of 10,288 km, (which passes through the Egyptian land with a length of 1,155 km west of the Nile. In Egypt, this project will undergo four (4) phases, which will be completed by 2024.
- Moreover, it will contribute to increasing the volume of trade exchanges between Egypt and the countries of the African continent, and to achieving unity and interdependence of the African States in the North and the South.



■ Sokhna/Dekheila traffic axis to link between the red sea and the Mediterranean Sea:

Within the framework of implementing the strategy to turn Egypt into an international hub for trade and logistics, the government has started to implement a new axis to link between the red sea and the Mediterranean Sea which will be the largest logistics corridor to serve global trade between east and west, and transform Sokhna and Dekheila ports into regional hubs in order to open new markets for Egypt's exports.

■ Time of Flights between Egypt and Targeted Countries for Investment



The distinguished strategic location of Egypt has been contributing to saving valuable time when it comes to transporting passengers and cargo between Egypt and many countries of the world, especially the countries targeted to invest in Egypt. The following map shows the time taken by flights from Egypt to some of the targeted countries, as well as the Net inflows of foreign direct investments (FDI) from these countries to Egypt during FY 2022/2023.



Source: Central Bank of Egypt - Prokerala website.



8. Multiple Commercial Agreements:

In recent years, Egypt has signed a large group of trade agreements with many countries aiming at expanding the circle of Egyptian exports, in order to achieve more national income by opening more global markets and promoting Egyptian products abroad, and attract more foreign investments. The most important of these agreements are as follows:

■ The Pan Arab Free Trade Area (PAFTA) Agreement:

Entered into force in 1998, and it aims at establishing Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) that includes 17 Arab States, and all exchanged goods were gradually liberalized until 2005.

■ Egypt and the Partnership Agreement with EU:

Entered into force in 2004, the agreement allows attracting direct investments from EU, as the agreement stipulated that the necessary measures must be taken to encourage the transfer of capital between the two parties with the aim of encouraging investment. The increase of the Egyptian industrial exports to the European markets by eliminating customs duties and any other fees of a similar effect. Egypt and EU have mutually agreed in January 2024 to elevate their relationship to the level of strategic and comprehensive partnership.

■ Egypt-UK Partnership Agreement:

Entered into force in 2021, and aims to ensure the preferential bilateral trade for the products of the two countries following Brexit.

■ A Free Trade Area between Arab Mediterranean Countries “Agadir Agreement”:

Entered into force in 2006, and aims to Application of cumulative rules of origin, which contributes to strengthening and supporting economic and commercial cooperation among member states.

■ EFTA Free Trade Agreement:

Entered into force in 2007, and aims to establish a FTA with EFTA countries (Iceland - Norway - Switzerland - the Principality of Liechtenstein), which is considered the most important European market outside EU.

■ African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AFTCA):

Entered into force in 2021. Membership in FTA includes all countries of the African Union (54 countries) aiming at removing tariff and non-tariff barriers on intra-African trade, creating a market of more than one billion people and Exceeding GDP USD 3 trillion.

■ The Common Market Agreement for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA):

Entered into force (as for Egypt) in 1999, and according this agreement all Egyptian goods that are exported to member states enjoy complete exemption from all customs duties, fees and other taxes of similar effect according to the percentages of reductions approved by each country and based on the principle of reciprocity.

■ Agreement of the Three Blocs (COMESA - SADC - East African community (EAC)):

Egypt ratified the agreement in 2021, the agreement aims to Establish free trade zone between the three African blocs, which includes 26 countries through liberalization trade from tariff and non-tariff barriers.

Competitive Advantages and Potentials to Invest in Egypt

■ FTA between Egypt and Mercosur (South American Common Market):



Egypt is the first African country to sign an agreement with MERCOSUR countries, and this gives Egypt a comparative advantage in terms of the cost of exporting to the markets of these countries. The agreement reduces the cost of Egyptian imports of some products, and aims to exempt more than 90% of the goods exchanged between the two parties from all customs duties, and enhancing cooperation in the areas of investment and services, in addition to Exemption of about 47% of Egyptian exports to the four countries from customs duties once the agreement enters into force.



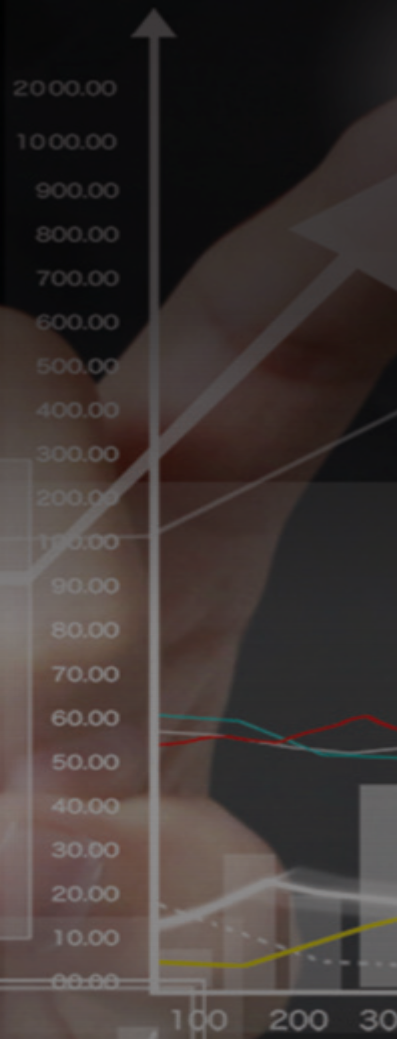
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WWW.

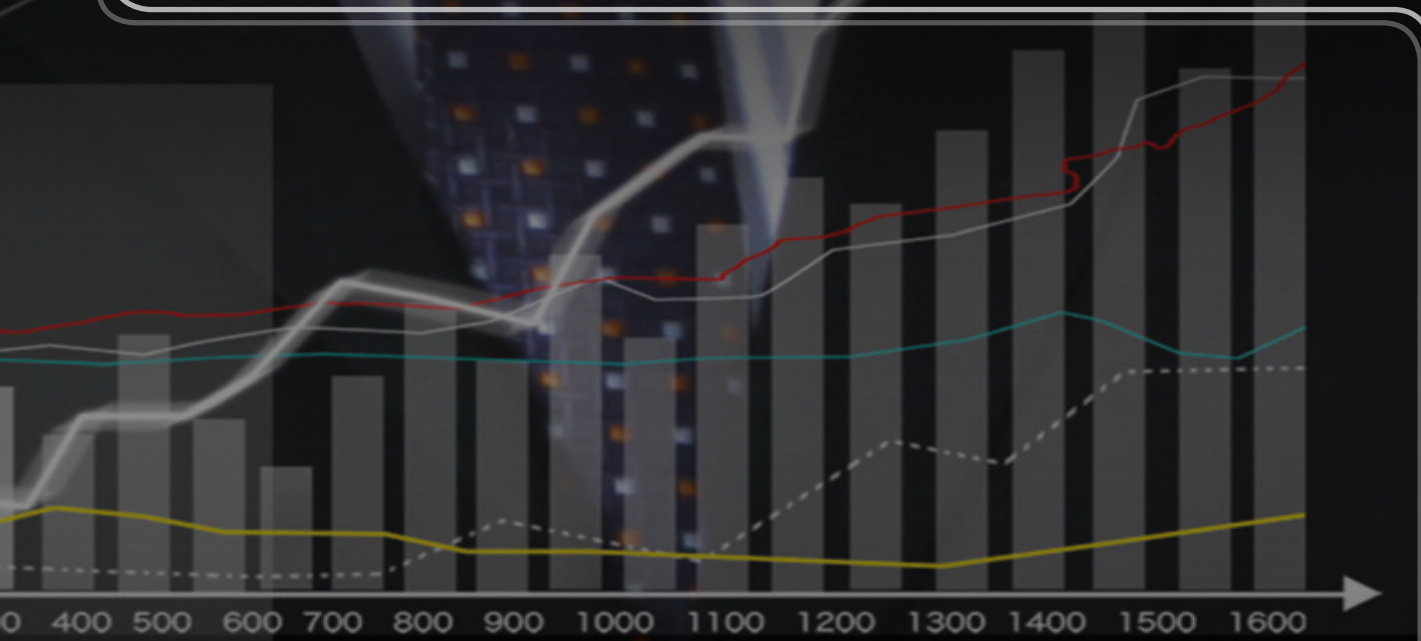
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Pillar II

Egypt's Key Economic Indicators*



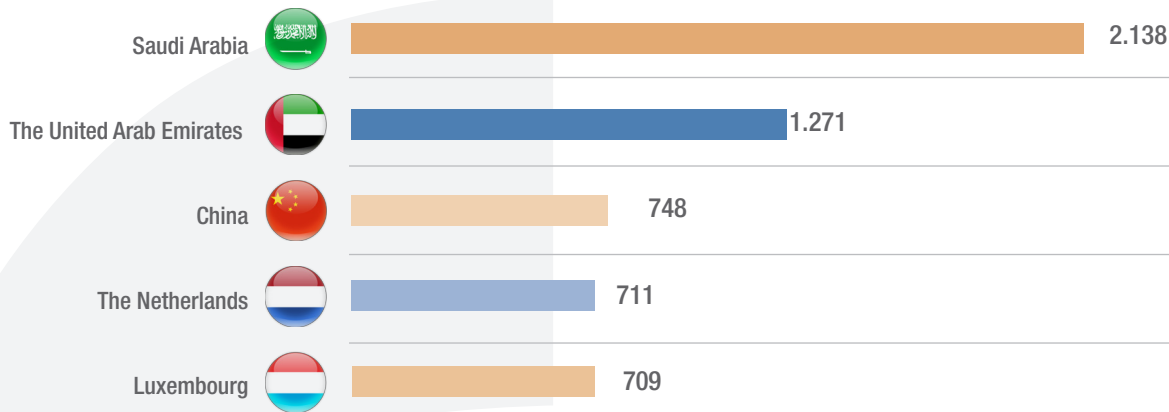
* Sources: CBE – Ministry of Planning and Economic Development – CAPMAS - GAFI

First: Egypt's Key Economic Indicators

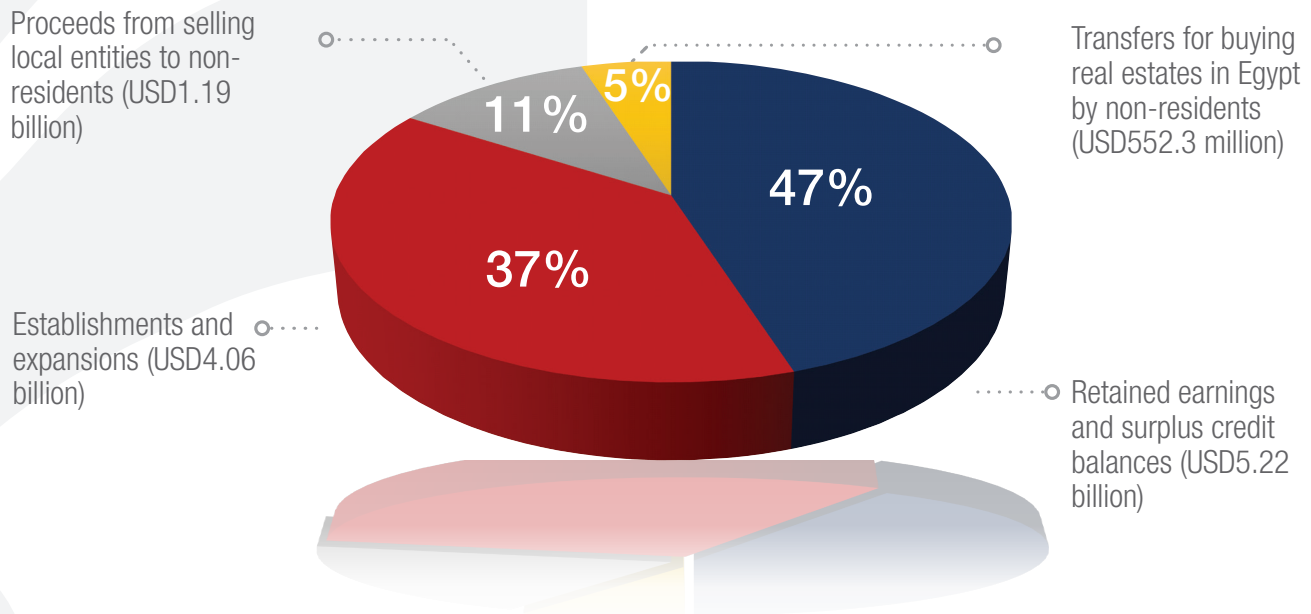
GDP at current prices (EGP trillion)		FY 2022/2023 10.2 FY 2016/2017 3.7
Inflation Rate		FY 2022/2023 24.8% FY 2016/2017 24.4%
Unemployment Rate		2023 7% 2016 12.5%
Net International Reserves (USD billion)		End of May 2023 46.13 End of May 2016 17.52
Suez Canal dues (USD billion)		FY 2022/2023 8.8 FY 2016/2017 5
Remittances of Egyptians working abroad (USD billion)		FY 2022/2023 22.1 FY 2016/2017 21.8
Value of Exports (USD billion)		FY 2022/2023 39.6 FY 2016/2017 21.7
Average of Exchange Rate (May 2024)		EGP/ USD 47.2 EGP/ EURO 51.1 EGP/ Sterling Pound 59.7
Total Investments (EGP Trillion)		FY 2022/2023 1.3 FY 2016/2017 0.5255
Private Investments (EGP billion)		FY 2022/2023 499.2 FY 2016/2017 213.5
Net FDI Inflows (USD billion)		FY 2022/2023 10 FY 2016/2017 7.9

Egypt's Key Economic Indicators

Top 5 countries in terms of net FDI Inflows to Egypt during FY 2022/23 (USD million)



Sectoral distribution of Net FDI Inflows in Non-Oil Sectors about **(USD11 billion)** in FY 2022/23



Number of newly established companies and expansions (company)



Year	Count
2022/2023	33870
2016/2017	17627

92.1% increase

Paid-in Capitals by newly established companies and expansions (EGP billion)



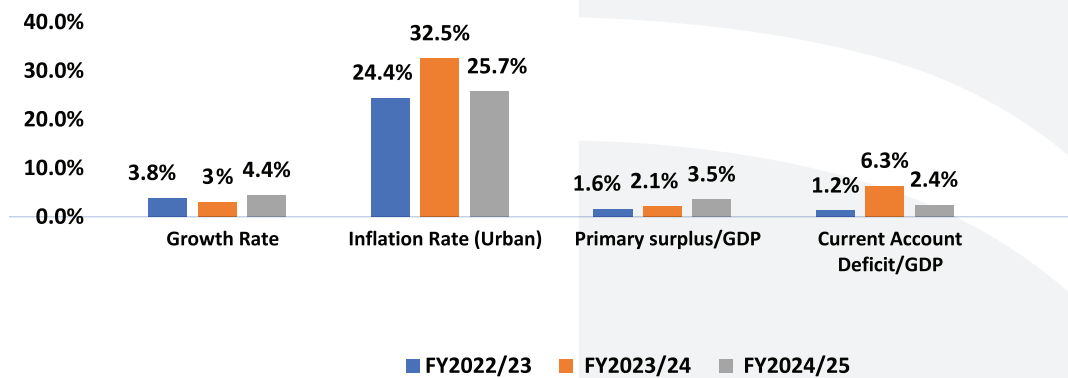
Year	Value (EGP billion)
2022/2023	230.8
2016/2017	80.5

186.7% increase

Second: International Institutions Forecast for the Egyptian Economy

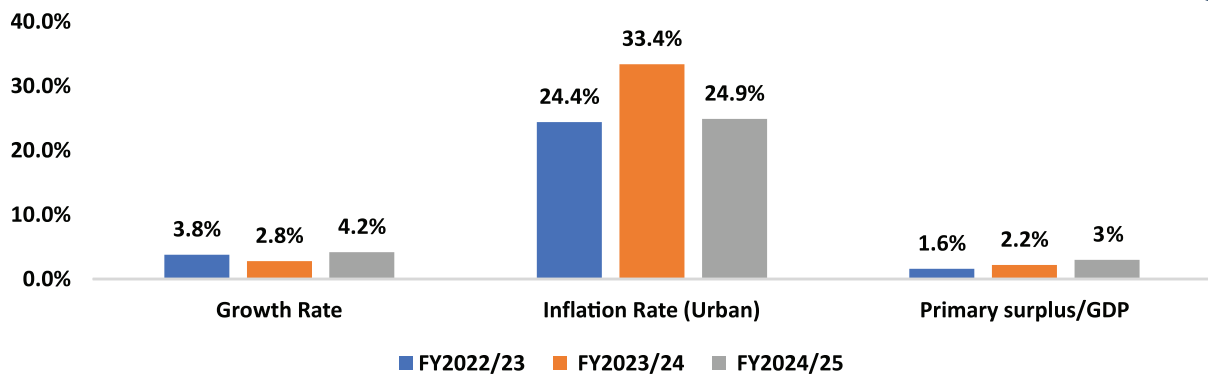
Economic measures have recently taken by the government contributed to meeting internal challenges and mitigate the repercussions of the surrounding regional and global crises, The state has been pursuing financial policies that would enhance the economic plans, while striving seriously to improve the investment climate to provide foreign exchange and support vital sectors. This contributed to supporting the response of the Egyptian economy and pushing towards stimulating economic growth. It also played a role in improving the expectations of international financial institutions for the Egyptian economy in the coming period.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) Forecasts



Source: The Cabinet Media Center

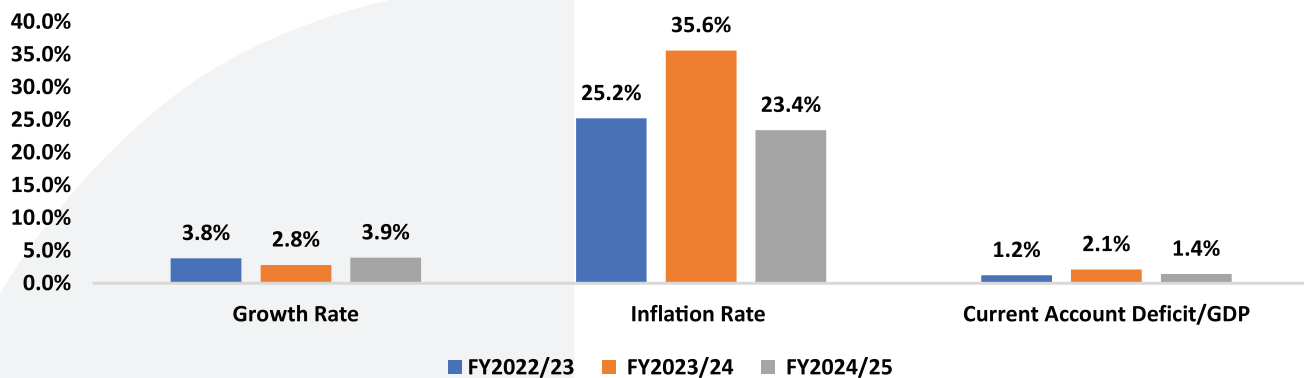
World Bank Forecasts



Source: The Cabinet Media Center

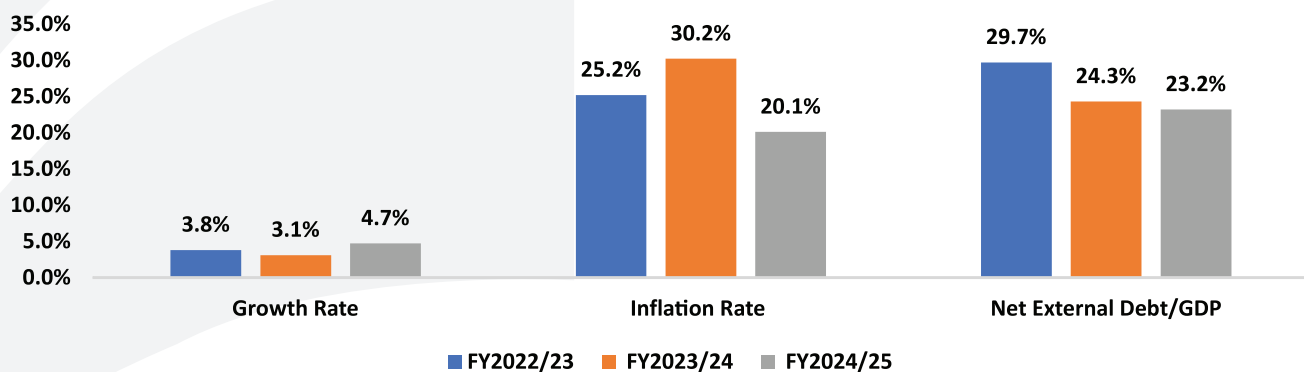
Egypt's Key Economic Indicators

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Forecasts



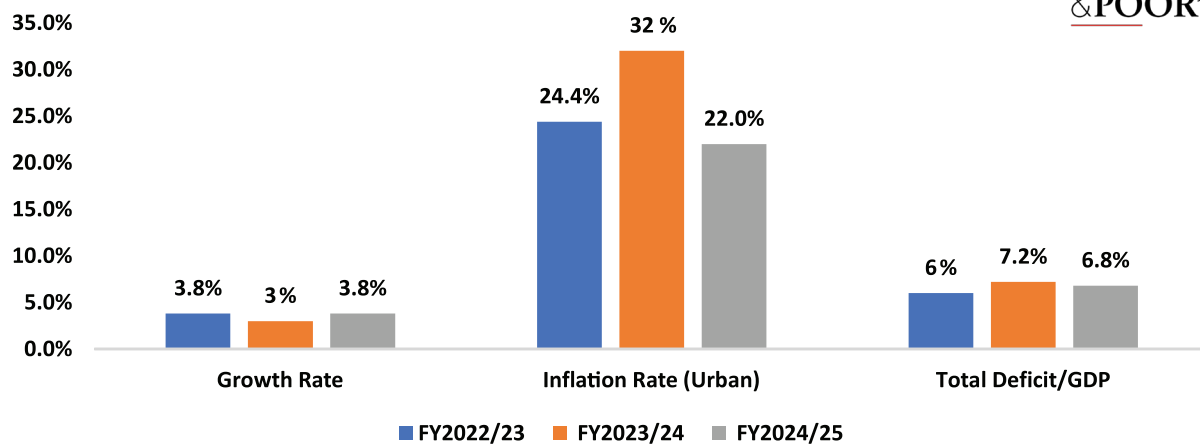
Source: The Cabinet Media Center

Fitch Ratings Forecasts



Source: The Cabinet Media Center

Standard & poor's Ratings Forecasts



Source: The Cabinet Media Center





Pillar III

Legislations and Incentives
to Attract Investment



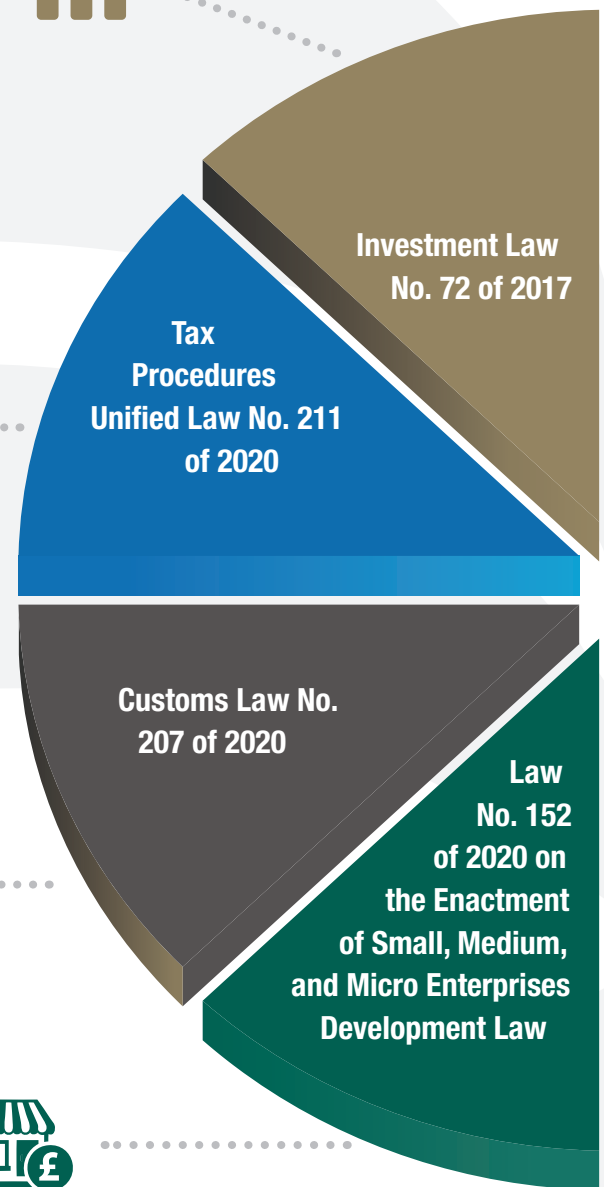
I. Important Laws and Legislations Regulating to Investment Climate

The Law aims to achieve more confidence in the Egyptian investment climate by increasing the guarantees granted to investors and diversifying the tax and customs incentives to the targeted economic sectors and geographical areas most in need of development, while ensuring the provision of advanced investment services to achieve sustainable development, and amending of some provisions of this law by issuing law No.160 of 2023, these amendments aim to enjoy all the Investment Projects governed by the provisions of this Law whether they have been incorporated before or after this Law has come into force and irrespective of the legal framework governing same, enjoy the general incentives stipulated in this law exception being made for Investment Projects set up under the Free Zone Framework, and expanding the granting of special and additional incentives, as well as granting the golden license.

Law No. 211 of 2020 amending certain provisions of the tax procedures unified law enacted by Law No. 206 of 2020 encompasses rules on the modification or estimation of taxes as well as the penalties on failure to submit tax declaration. According to the law, the Tax Authority may not in any case whatsoever modify or estimate the tax unless within 5 years from the expiry date of the deadline set for submission of tax declaration. However, said deadline may be suspended for any of the reasons set forth in the Civil Code. It may also be suspended if the taxpayer/taxable person has been notified of the estimated tax or of payment thereof, or if the matter has been referred to the appeal committees.

The Law aims to facilitate customs transactions and achieve digitalization in the provision of customs services along with the development of a new market regulation that includes clear and specific rules for customs.

This Law provides many tax and non-tax incentives and benefits. It includes a simplified and permanent tax system contributing to alleviating enterprise tax burdens. According to this Law, the tax is fixed and simplified based on the volume of sales or business without the need for books, documents, or purchase invoices. The Law also exempts small, medium, and micro enterprises (SMEs) and informal economy enterprises, applying for legalization of standing, from stamp tax and from the fees prescribed for registration of articles of incorporation, credit facility contracts, and mortgages in connection with the enterprise for a period of 5 years from the date of registration with the Commercial Register. Land registration contracts required for setting up the enterprise are also exempt from stamp tax.



Legislations and Incentives to Attract Investment



The provisions of this law apply to government administrative subdivisions, including ministries, authorities, and agencies having their own budgets, to units of local administration, and to public bodies, whether they are of service or economic nature. The law provides new methods for entering into contracts. It provides a two-phase tenders process to overcome events in which it is not possible to provide an accurate technical description of items, technical works, services, consultant studies or projects that the entity wishes to procure. In a view to rationalizing public spending, to find solutions to specific problems arising out of the complex nature of the items/works/studies/services being procured.

**Public Procurement
Law No. 188 of
2020**

**Law
No. 11 of
2021 Amending
Certain Provisions of
the Bankruptcy Law:**



According to this Law, once restructuring/preventive composition starts, all claims will cease. A debtor will no longer be prohibited from continuing the administration of his assets or acquiring new funding and will be separated from previous creditors. The notice process has been facilitated to save time. In addition, the Bankruptcy Law regulates the restructuring process; which is: "each trader whose capital is no less than one million Egyptian Pounds, who has been continuously carrying out trade in the two years precedent to the submission of the application and who has not committed a fraud – may apply for a restructuring."

**Companies Law
No. 159 of
1981**



The Law regulates companies' activities in Egypt, rules of incorporation, and liabilities, rights and duties of such companies. The Law regulates how companies, investors, shareholders, managers, employees, creditors and other stakeholders interact in order to achieve the principles of governance.

**Central
Bank
and Banking
Sector Law No.
194 of 2020**



The Law aims to develop a new framework for banking governance in accordance with the best international practices in this regard, in order to ensure the strengthening of Banks' BoD(s) role, guarantee competency of key officials, and prevent conflicts of interest.

II. Investment Guarantees and Incentives

1- Investment Guarantees

The Law guarantees a fair treatment for domestic and foreign investors alike. It also protects the invested capital and projects from any arbitrary measures except on the basis of a court ruling. Moreover, the Law guarantees foreign investors the freedom to transfer profits in foreign currencies without any restrictions. The most important guarantees according to the Law are as follows:



The Law guarantees a fair treatment for local and foreign investors alike. In application of the principle of reciprocity, foreign investors may, as an exception subject to a decree of the Council of Ministers, receive a preferential treatment.



Invested Assets may neither be subject to any arbitrary measures nor discriminatory decisions, as investment projects may not be nationalized, and sequestration of projects, attachment or freeze of funds may not be allowed except on the basis of a court ruling.



The State will grant non-Egyptian Investors residence in the Arab Republic of Egypt throughout the term of the Investment Project, without prejudice to the provisions of the laws regulating this respect.



The State will honor and enforce the contracts entered into thereby.



Assets of Investment Projects may not be expropriated unless for public utility and in return for a just compensation to be paid in advance without delay.



Any administrative body may not issue general regulatory decisions that add financial or procedural burdens in respect of the setup or operation of the projects governed by the present Law, nor may it impose or amend the fees or consideration for services prescribed for the projects, except after having obtained the opinion of the board of directors of GAFI (GAFI BoD) and upon the approval of both the Council of Ministers and Supreme Council of Investment (SCI).



An administrative body may not revoke or suspend the licenses issued for Investment Project, nor may it reclaim the real property allocated for same, unless it has served a notice on investor comprising the violations with which investor is charged, has heard investor's evidence and has given investor an adequate grace period to rectify the violations.



Investor shall have the right to set up, launch and expand Investment Project, and shall fund same from abroad without any restrictions and with foreign currencies. Investor shall have the right to own, manage, use and dispose of Investment Project, to make profits from Investment Project, to transfer such profits abroad, to liquidate Investment Project and to transfer, whether in whole or in part, the proceeds of such liquidation abroad, without prejudice to the rights of third parties.



The State shall permit all cash transfers in respect of foreign investment to be freely and promptly transferrable to and from the State using a freely convertible currency.

Legislations and Incentives to Attract Investment



In case of liquidation, the appropriate administrative bodies shall, within maximum one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date on which the liquidator has filed an application of liquidation. The expiry of this period without notification of such liabilities shall be deemed a discharge on the part of the company under liquidation from said liabilities.



Investment Projects governed by the provisions of the present Law shall have the right to import, whether directly or through third parties, the necessary raw materials, production requirements, machinery, spare parts and means of transportation .



Investment Projects shall have the right to export its products, whether directly or through an intermediary, without a license and without the need to be registered in the Register of Exporters.



An Investment Project shall have the right to employ foreign workers up to ten percent (10%) of the total number of Investment Project workers. Such percentage may be increased up to twenty percent (20%), should employment of national workers having the required qualifications be not possible.



Foreign workers in Investment Project shall have the right to transfer their financial dues, in whole or in part abroad.

2- Investment Incentives

As per Article (11) of Investment Law No. 72 of 2017, projects set up, after the coming into force of this Law, in accordance with the investment map shall be granted an investment incentive, in the form of a discount off the taxable net profits, as follows:

(a) General Incentives

According to Article (9), all Investment Projects governed by the provisions of this Law shall, whether they have been incorporated before or after this Law has become in force and irrespective of the legal framework governing same, enjoy the general incentives, exception being made for Investment Projects set up under the Free Zone Framework, which are:

- Articles of incorporation of companies and establishments, along with credit facility and pledge contracts pertaining to the business thereof, shall be exempt from stamp duty as well as notarization and publicity fees for a period of five (5) years from the date on which such articles of incorporation and contracts are entered in the Commercial Register.
- Contracts of registration of lands required for formation of companies and establishments shall be exempt from the aforementioned duty and fees.
- A 2% uniform customs duty shall be collected on:
 - ▶ All imported machinery, equipment and devices required for formation of companies or establishments.
 - ▶ All machinery, equipment and devices imported by companies and establishments that operate on public utility projects, and required for the formation or completion thereof.
- Without prejudice to the provisions of temporary release stipulated in Customs Law enacted by Law No. 66 of 1963, Investment Projects of industrial nature, governed by the provisions of this Law, may import casts, molds and other similar production requirements, subject to no customs fees; however, such imported items shall be for the purpose of temporary use in manufacturing the products of said Investment Projects, and shall be repatriated thereafter. Said temporary release and repatriation shall be effected by virtue of the arrival documents, provided the documents of admission and reshipment are entered in ad hoc registers at GAFI designated for that purpose; this shall be in coordination with the Ministry of Finance.

(b) Special Incentives

Projects set up, after the coming into force of the Investment Law no. 72 of 2017, in accordance with Investment Map shall be granted an investment incentive, in the form of a discount off the taxable net profits, as follows:

1. A fifty-percent (50%) discount off the investment costs of Sector (A):

- This sector comprises the geographic areas designated as most in need of development, based on Investment Map, the data and statistics issued by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and the distribution of investment activities in such areas as specified by the Executive Regulations of the Law, in addition to decrees issued by the Prime Minister in this regard.
- Sector (A) areas include: Suez Canal Economic Zone, Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone, New Administrative Capital, Ras El Hekma area, and the geographical areas most in need of development, which include: the southern part of Giza Governorate, Upper Egypt governorates, border governorates (including the Red Sea Governorate from the south of Safaga), and the governorates of the Suez Canal Zone (Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez) east of the canal.

50%



2. A thirty-percent (30%) discount off the investment costs of Sector (B):

This sector covers the remaining geographic areas of the Republic, as per the distribution of investment activities, in respect of the following projects:

- Labor-intensive projects, subject to the controls prescribed in the Executive Regulations of the Law.
- SMEs.
- Projects depending on or producing new and renewable energy.
- National and strategic projects to be listed under a decree of SCI.
- Tourism projects to be listed under a decree of SCI.
- Electricity generation and distribution projects to be listed under a decree of the Prime Minister, based on a joint proposal of the Appropriate Minister, the minister concerned with electricity affairs and Minister of Finance.
- Projects exporting products thereof outside the geographic territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- Automotive manufacturing and the supplying industries thereof.
- Wood, furniture, printing, packaging and chemical industries.
- Antibiotics, tumor drugs and cosmetics industries.
- Food, agricultural crops and agricultural waste recycling industries.
- Engineering, metallurgical, textile and leather industries.
- Industries related to telecommunications and information technology.
- Research centers and certification laboratories related to the automotive industry.

30%



Legislations and Incentives to Attract Investment

Conditions for enjoying special incentives

An Investment Project will, in order for it to enjoy the Special Incentives, stipulated in Article (11) of the Law, satisfy the following conditions:



1. A new company or establishment shall be incorporated to launch such Investment Project.



2. New company or establishment will be incorporated within a period not exceeding three (3) years from the Executive Regulations enforcement date; upon a decree of the Council of Ministers and pursuant to a proposal of the Appropriate Minister, such period may be extended in accordance with item (2) of paragraph (1) of Article (12) of the Investment Law No. 72 of 2017, for a second period ending on 28/10/2026.



3. New company or establishment will keep regular accounts; should such company or establishment be operating in more than one zone, it may benefit from the percentage prescribed for each zone respectively, provided it keeps separate accounts for each zone respectively; and



4. Neither shareholders nor partners nor owners of establishments have offered, contributed or used any of the tangible assets of a company or an establishment, existing since the date on which the provisions of the Law come into force, in setting up, incorporating or launching an Investment Project enjoying the incentives, nor have they liquidated such company or establishment, within the time period specified in Item (2) of this Article, for the purpose of setting up a new Investment Project enjoying the aforementioned special incentives.

Pursuant to the provisions of Income Tax Law enacted by Law No. 91 of 2005, an investment incentive may not, in all cases, exceed eighty percent (80%) of the capital paid up until the date on which engagement in the activity starts. The discount period may not exceed seven (7) years from the date on which engagement in the activity starts.

Prime Minister's Decrees 104/2022, 981/2022, 982/2022, 1775/2022, and 4427/2022 have been issued to allocate the sub-sectors of investment activities within the geographical scope of both sectors (A) and (B).

3. A percentage ranging from 35% up to 55% will be granted for investment projects engaged in any industrial activity to be determined in accordance with Article (11 bis.) of Law No. 72/2017, as follows:

- Investment projects engaged in any industrial activity to be determined in accordance with this Article (11 bis.) shall be granted a cash incentive ranging from 35% up to 55% of the value of the tax that investment project or the expansions thereof pay in the tax declaration on the income generated from carrying on business.
- The Council of Ministers Decree 77/2023 was issued to determine (i) the terms and conditions related to the incentive; (ii) the incentive categories; and (iii) the mechanisms for disbursing the incentive. The Decree also listed the industrial sectors and sub-activities thereof entitled to this incentive, provided that the requirements stipulated in the Law are met, namely: the metallurgical industries, chemical industries, engineering, medical and pharmaceutical, textile, and mining.

Pursuant to Clause (3) of the Prime Minister's Decree 77/2023, this incentive shall be granted upon the fulfillment of the following requirements:

- The project shall commence carrying on the activity within the period specified in the second paragraph of Article (11 bis.) of the Law. The start date of carrying on the activity shall be defined in accordance with Article (13) of the Executive Regulations.
- The project shall be set up in one of the geographic territories classified as Sector (A) specified in Article (11) of the Law, in remote areas defined by a Decree of the Council of Ministers, in new urban communities, industrial zones, investment zones, or technological zones.
- The investment project or the expansions thereof, at least 50% of their assets must, until start of business operations, be financed from abroad by a foreign currency.

Legislations and Incentives to Attract Investment

As prescribed under Clause (4) of Decree 77/2023 regarding the incentive stipulated in Article (11 bis.) of Law 72/2017, an investment project will receive one of the following incentives depending on the project's percentage of foreign funding:

- An incentive in the form of 35% discount off the value of the tax paid in the tax declaration on the income generated from carrying on business, if the project is financed from abroad by a percentage starting from 50% but not reaching 75% of the project's assets.
- An incentive in the form of 45% discount off the value of the tax paid in the tax declaration on the income generated from carrying on business, if the project is financed from abroad by a percentage starting from 75% but not reaching 90% of the project's assets.
- An incentive in the form of 55% discount off the value of the tax paid in the tax declaration on the income generated from carrying on business, if the project is financed from abroad by a percentage of 90% or more of the project's assets.

(c) Additional Incentives:

In accordance with Article (13) additional incentives shall be granted to projects specified in Article (11) and Article (11 bis.), as follows:

- Permission to establish special customs ports of entry for Investment Project importations or exportations, in agreement with Minister of Finance;
- Upon Investment Project becoming operational, payment, whether in whole or in part, by the State for the expenses incurred by Investor in course of providing utilities to the premises of Investment Project;
- Payment by the State for a part of the expenses incurred in course of providing personnel technical training;
- Refund at fifty percent (50%) of the value of the land allocated for the industrial projects, should production start within two (2) years from the date on which the land was handed over;
- Allocation of lands free of charge to some strategic activities in accordance with the legally prescribed rules in this respect;
- Exemption from usufruct fees imposed against the lands allocated to set Investment Project for a period up to ten (10) years as of operations start date.
- Exemption not exceeding (50%) to Projects from contributing to the costs of establishing infrastructure, and public services and utilities, in accordance with the rules to be set by the Supreme Council of Investment Decree.



Additional Incentives Conditions:



Pursuant to Article (12) of the Executive Regulations of the Investment Law no. 72 of 2017, the additional incentives stipulated in Article (13) of the Investment Law may only be granted to companies and establishments which have started production or engaged in activity, as the case may be, in accordance with the report approved by GAFI, and must satisfy one of the following conditions:

- The Arab Republic of Egypt is one of the principal places of production of products in which such companies and establishments specialize, or the principal place of the products in which such companies and establishments specialize is the Arab Republic of Egypt;
- Such companies and establishments, in course of financing their projects, depend on foreign cash transferred from abroad through an Egyptian bank in accordance with the rules specified by CBE BoD;
- Such companies and establishments export abroad no less than fifty percent (50%) of their products;

Legislations and Incentives to Attract Investment

- The activity of a company or an establishment includes operation in any cutting-edge modern technology field and cutting-edge technology transfer into Egypt, and support of industries supplying such field or transfer;
- The local component is strongly included in the products of an Investment Project, provided that the percentage of local components, including raw materials and production requirements, in the products of the Investment Project, is no less than fifty percent (50%), in accordance with the applicable rules of the Industrial Development Authority; or
- The activity of a company or an establishment is based on research conclusions reached through research projects carried out inside the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Comprehensive Approval (Golden License)

According to Article (20) of Investment Law enacted by Law 72 /2017 and Articles (42) and (43) of its Executive Regulations, without prejudice to Article (23), the golden license is a comprehensive approval on the set up, operation and management of a project, including building licenses of such project and the allocation of the real property required therefor. Companies of whatever legal structure existing or incorporated to launch new investment projects; strategic or national projects contributing to achieving development in such fields and as per such standards that are to be determined under a decree of Council of Ministers; and partnership projects between the private sector and the State, the public sector, or the public business sector in the fields of public utilities and infrastructure; new or renewable energy; roads and transportation; and ports may by a decree of Council of Ministers be granted a comprehensive approval whereby such projects could be set up, operated and managed.

GAFI shall, in collaboration with the appropriate bodies, oversee to which extent such companies are compliant to project setup, operation, and management terms and conditions set under the applicable laws and regulations through a committee designated for that purpose.



Terms and Conditions for Classifying any Investment Project as Strategic or National

The Council of Ministers Decree 56/2022 was issued specifying the terms and conditions for classifying any investment project as strategic or national when applying the provisions of Article (20) of Investment Law, such investment project should satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

- It shall contribute to increasing exports by exporting abroad at least fifty percent (50%) of its products per annum, provided such exportation start within maximum three (3) years as of the start of carrying on business.
- Its source of finance shall be foreign money transferred from abroad via one of the Egyptian banks, subject to the provisions set out in Investment Law and the Executive Regulations of the Investment Law, and subject to the rules set by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt.
- It should target the decrease of imports, industrial domestication, increasing local components in its products, provided that the percentage of local components in its products, including raw materials and production requirements [inputs], be at least fifty percent (50%), and provided further that the aforementioned percentage be calculated by subtracting the value of the imported components from product cost.
- It should be incorporated, existing, and operating in one of the most in need of development areas listed under Council of Ministers Decree 7/2020.
- It should contribute to transferring to and incorporating in Egypt modern means of technology as well as fostering innovation, development, and scientific research.
- It should be one of the projects aimed at locally providing strategic goods to Egypt, thus preventing their importation.
- It should be a labor-intensive project employing the national labor force.
- It should contribute to environmental impact mitigation, carbon emission reduction, and weather improvement.

Legislations and Incentives to Attract Investment

Terms and Conditions to be Satisfied by the Applicant to Obtain the Golden License

According to Article (42) of the Executive Regulations of Investment Law 72/2017, the application for obtaining a single approval shall be submitted on the form prepared by GAFI for this purpose, attached to the following documents and acknowledgements:

- Evidence that the company is solvent enough to carry out the project in accordance with the standards set by GAFI BoD in this regard.
- A preliminary feasibility study on the company's project, provided it be prepared by a nationally or an internationally recognized consultancy firm having good reputation.
- Project timetable.
- An acknowledgement to the effect that they will provide all utilities of the infrastructure (roads – water – sewage – electricity – communications – waste management).
- An acknowledgment to the effect that the company will abide by all rules and regulations related to the company's business as set out by the applicable laws and regulations.

An acknowledgment to the effect that the company will pay to GAFI all fees and other amounts imposed by laws on behalf of the competent authorities within 30 days from the date of being notified of those fees and amounts. GAFI shall study the application and its attachments to verify that the aforementioned documents and acknowledgments are submitted. GAFI CEO shall present the company's application to the competent minister and coordinate together to submit such application to the Council of Ministers to be decided upon.

III. Decrees for Implementation of Investment Incentives



- **Prime Minister Decree No. 104 of 2022:** According to this Decree, industry; tourism; information technology and telecommunications; petroleum and natural resources; agriculture; animal wealth; fish production; and transportation activities are classified into subsectors falling within the geographical territory of Sectors (A) and (B). As per Article (II) of the Decree, companies and establishments addressed by the provisions of the Decree must obtain the required approvals, permits, and licenses from the competent authorities based on the nature of each activity mentioned in the classification tables.
- **Prime Minister Decree No. 981 of 2022:** According to this Decree, electricity and renewable energy; education; and sports activities are classified into subsectors falling within the geographical territory of Sectors (A) and (B). Moreover, Companies and establishments addressed by the provisions of Article (I) of the Decree must obtain approvals, permits, and licenses from the competent authorities in accordance with the nature of each activity to be granted the incentives mentioned in the two tables attached to the Decree.
- **Prime Minister decree No. 1775 of 2022** about distribution of the sub-sector of investment activities in the health sector within the geographical scope of each of sectors (A) and (B) in accordance with the attached tables in the decree.
- **Prime Minister Decree No. 4427 of 2022** on the addition of a new item, which is the research centers and approval laboratories related to the automotive industry to both Tables (1) and (2) attached to Prime Minister's Decree No. 104 of 2022,



Legislations and Incentives to Attract Investment

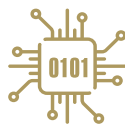
- **Prime Minister Decree No. 983 of 2022:** According to this Decree, GAFI will handle coordination with all ministries and entities relevant to the investment subsectors falling within the geographical territory of Sectors (A) and (B) set out in Article (11) of the Investment Law. It is worth mentioning that as in application of Article (13) of the Investment Law, Prime Minister issued decrees classifying investment activities and projects qualified to receive additional incentives into subsectors falling within the geographical territory of Sectors (A) and (B). By these decrees, certain investment projects will be recommended for being granted additional incentives befitting their nature.
- **Forming the Golden License Unit:** which grants companies incorporated to launch strategic or national projects contributing to development a comprehensive approval (Golden License) encompassing all permits and licenses required for setting up, operating, and managing the company's project.
- **Prime Minister Decree No. 56 of 2022** on Setting out the Terms and Conditions for classifying any Investment Project as Strategic or National in the application of the provision of Article (20) of the Investment Law No. 72 of 2017, which accords the Council of Ministers the power to grant a comprehensive approval to companies incorporated to set up certain projects, such Investment Project shall satisfy two or more of the terms and conditions speculated in the Decree, and it must operate in one of the sectors attached to the decree referred to.
- **Prime Minister's Decree No. 2300 of 2022** to amend the Executive Regulations of the Investment Law: The amendments included that a person who applies for the single approval stipulated in Article (20) of the Investment Law is required to take the form of shareholding company or a limited liability company, provided that the issued capital is not less than 20% of the project's investment costs, and the company is obligated to submit an initial feasibility study for the project, a specific time schedule, and a commitment to provide all infrastructure facilities.
- **Amending Investment Law No. 72 of 2017, by Law No. 160 of 2023:** The President of the Republic issued a Republican Decree issuing Law No. 160 of 2023 regarding amending of some provisions of the Investment Law No. 72 of 2017. These amendments aim to enjoy all the Investment Projects governed by the provisions of this Law whether they have been incorporated before or after this Law has come into force and irrespective of the legal framework governing same, enjoy the general incentives stipulated in this law exception being made for Investment Projects set up under the Free Zone Framework, and expanding the granting of special incentives.
- **Prime Minister's Decree 77/2023 stipulates that,** without prejudice to the incentives, privileges and exemptions set out in Investment Law, Chapter II, an Investment Project in the industrial sector or the expansions thereof, as the case may be, primarily manufacturing one or more of the industrial products listed in the table annexed to this Decree, shall be granted a cash investment incentive of no less than 35% and not exceeding 55% of the value of the tax, subject to the rules and provisions specified in this Decree. This incentive shall not be considered a taxable income. A project shall be deemed a manufacturer of one or more of the industrial products listed in the table annexed to this Decree, provided that more than 50% of the manufacturer's total product is incorporated in the targeted product(s).



IV. Most Important Procedures of Facilitating Procedures to Investors



The Supreme Investment Council approved 22 decrees in May 2023 to attract and encourage domestic and foreign investment, and overcoming various challenges facing the increase of the private sector.



Putting GAFI's digitalization plan into action, and the launch of electronic incorporation for companies, and electronic signature.



Issuing the approvals, permits, or licenses necessary for the establishment within 20 business days, and working to reduce this period to 10 business days.



Forming the Golden License Unit and the Special Incentives Unit at GAFI.



Implementing the geographical spread plan for Investor Service Centers (ISCs).



Granting foreign investors, a five-year residence visa that may be renewed so as to facilitate their residence in Egypt, and streamlining investor-related-security clearance procedures.



Launching an updated version of Investment Map website, the website has been redesigned to give an easier access to investment opportunities, and now GAFI adopts the concept of promoting private sector opportunities through its platform.



Permitting ownership and usufruct options when allocating industrial lands, and pricing these lands according to utilities prices.



Developing Free Zones' infrastructure to spur existing projects and attract more investments and establish new free zones.



Forming an unit dedicated at the Council of Ministers to solve investors problems, its main task is to coordinate solving and to address expediently any obstacle or complaint related to investment.



Establishing more integrated and licensed investment zones.



Provide constant trainings in management to GAFI's employees and entities' representatives in ISCs.

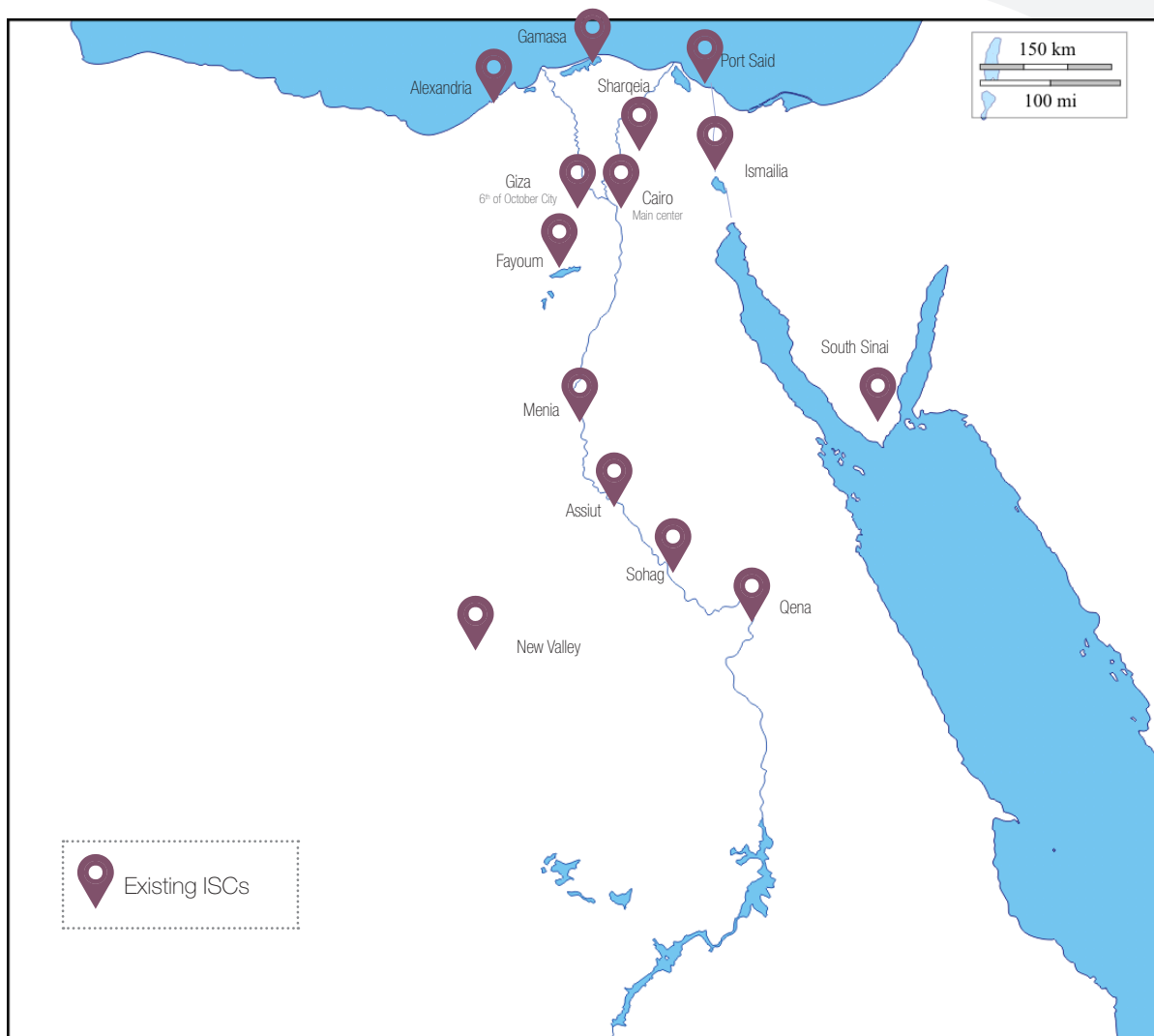


Pillar IV

GAFI Geographical Scope through
Multiple Investment Frameworks

I. Investor Service Centers (ISCs)

- GAFI has established and developed Investor Service Centers to provide advanced services in line with the provisions of Investment Law No. 72 of 2017 and international standards, including setting a timeframe for the completion of licenses, automating services, applying electronic incorporation procedures, ensuring E-signatures are legally admissible by competent entities, and accepting electronic payment. Such steps are major and necessary to combat corruption, cutting of red tape, and apply the principles of good governance and transparency.
- Within the framework of the geographical spread plan in the governorates, there are currently 14 existing ISCs in Cairo (main center), Giza (6th of October), Alexandria, Sharqea (10th of Ramadan), Ismailia, Port Said, Gamasa, Assiut, Sohag, Menia, South Sinai, Qena, Fayoum, and The New Valley Governorate.

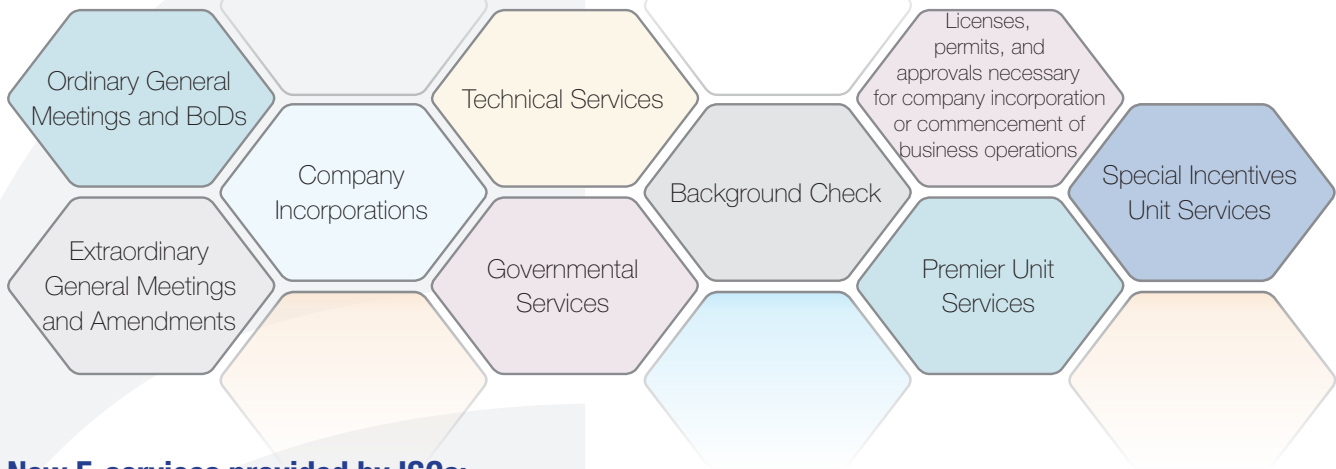


GAFI Geographical Scope through Multiple Investment Frameworks

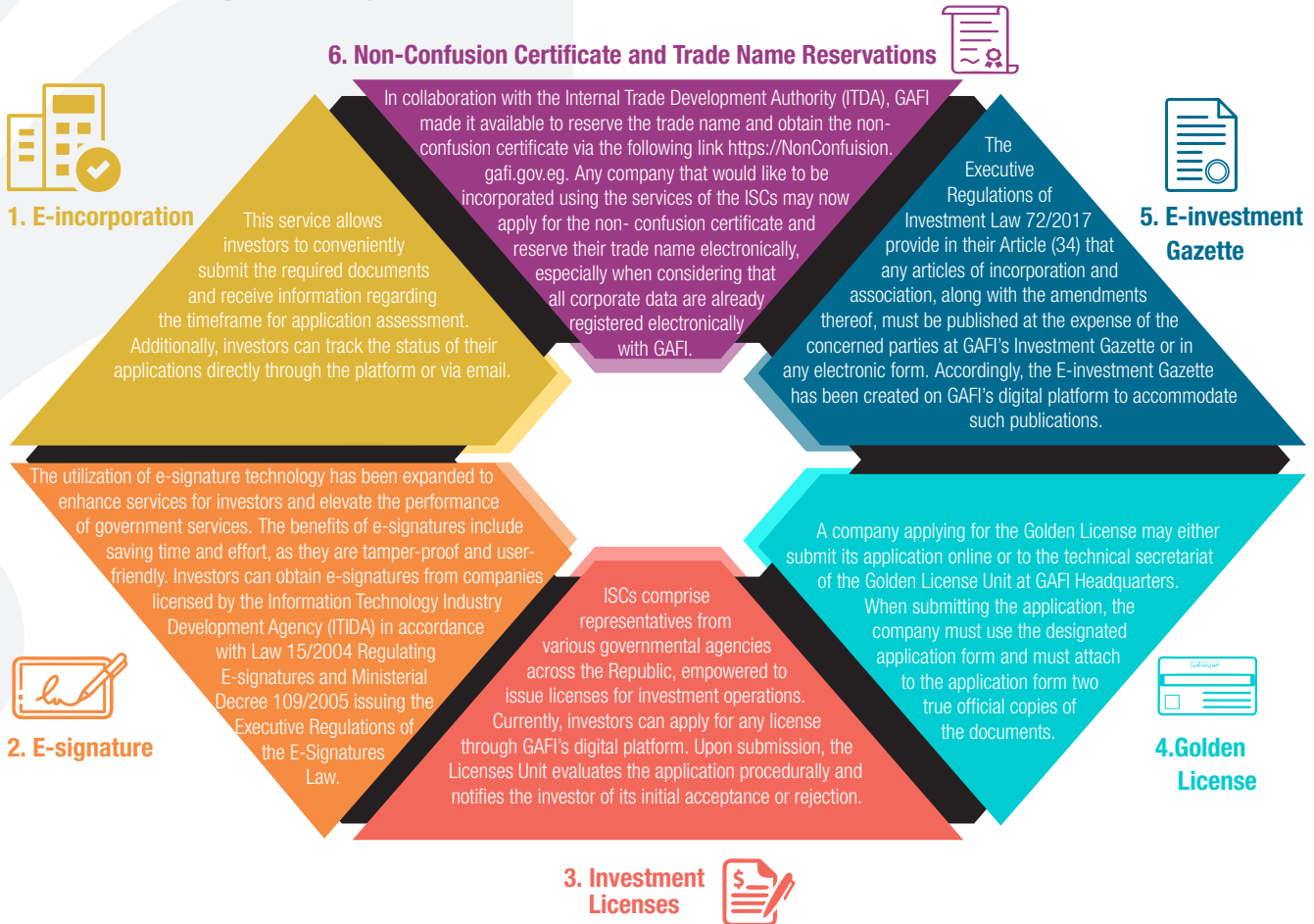


1. ISCs Services

Investment Service Centers (ISCs) were established to enforce the law effectively. This initiative represents a crucial step toward providing streamlined services to all investors, the services offered by ISCs include, but are not limited to, the following:



New E-services provided by ISCs:



GAFI Geographical Scope through Multiple Investment Frameworks

2. Steps of Company Incorporations through ISCs

A. Incorporation through the electronic portal:

-  The applicant signs up for an account and creates a working space on GAFI's digital platform www.gafinet.gov.eg.
-  The applicant starts the incorporation application process by selecting the corporate legal structure that best fits his/her business needs. Once the legal structure option is selected, the list of the required documents, as well as the service time and fees will appear to the applicant.
-  The applicant fills out the application form, uploads the required documents, submits the application for assessment, and follows up on the status of the application.
-  Using his/her credit card, the applicant makes a single payment satisfying all incorporation fees imposed by the governmental agencies assessing the application.
-  Using his/her authorized e-signature, the applicant e-signs the articles of incorporation and association of the company.
-  Using his/her authorized e-signature, the applicant e-signs the notarization report issued by the Real Estate Registration and Notarization Department in connection with the articles of incorporation and association of the company.
-  GAFI finalizes any other procedures related to the incorporation process on behalf of the applicant and delivers the finalized documents to the applicant either at the ISCs or via Egypt Post postal service.

B. Incorporation at ISCs:



Select the service and get a queue number, review the documents, issue the company incorporation contract and sign it electronically, then pay the fees.

Services Time



The company's representative signs electronically the contract authentication documents and receives the company's documents.

For more information on services, documents and procedures for incorporating companies, you can visit GAFI website www.gafi.gov.eg



In case encountering any problem during the electronic incorporation of the company, please dial the hotline: **16035** (8:00 AM to 4:00 PM Cairo Time) or send an e-mail to e-service@gafinet.org.eg



II: Free Zones (Public – Private)

Free zones in Egypt are considered a distinct investment pattern, as they are one of the investment systems that are governed by Investment Law No. 72 of 2017 and its Executive Regulations, and whose implementation is supervised by GAFI. The law allows to establish all projects designated to the free zones in accordance with the policy set by GAFI, mainly export-oriented industries, with the exception of some industries.

Free Zones Indicators (April 2024)

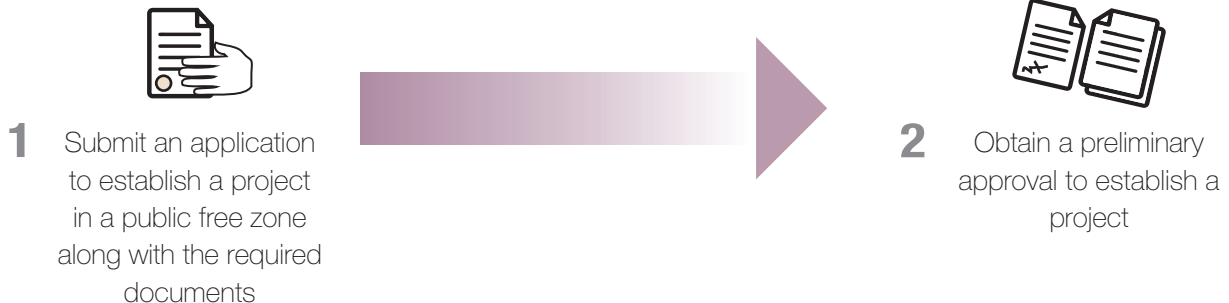
1169 Projects		Number of projects operating within free zone regime
USD 13.8 billion		Volume of capital invested in free zone projects
USD 2.6 billion		Volume of Arab and foreign capital contributions
USD 33 billion		Total investment costs for free zone projects
201,000		Job opportunities provided by free zone projects



1- Public Free Zones

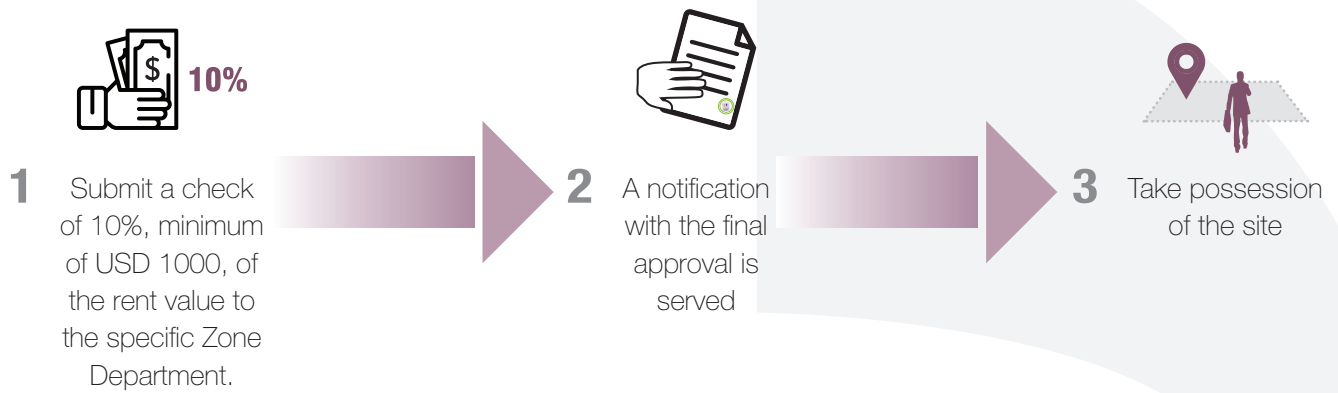
There are 9 public free zones spread across the country that include all necessary facilities and infrastructure to operate and receive projects, in addition to an integrated customs unit and a port security police unit. Free zones sites were specifically selected to be located in major cities that are location-distinguished, labor-abundance, high capabilities that support the free zone, and adjacent to seaports and airports.

■ Steps to establish a project in a public free zone:



GAFI Geographical Scope through Multiple Investment Frameworks

■ Steps to obtain the final approval to establish a project in public free zone:



Public Free Zone in Nasr City, Cairo governorate

2- Private Free Zones

It is a single entity represents one independent project (or more than one project with similar activities) that its nature necessitates to be established outside the public free zones due to the project economies and type of activity that requires to be established in certain locations in order to benefit from the site advantages in terms of proximity to raw materials and production requirements, export markets, labor, integration with nearby projects, or proximity to specific port or road.

■ Standards and regulations of establishing a private free zone in accordance with Investment Law No. 72 of 2017:



There is no location appropriate for the project activity within the public free zone.



The project takes the form of a joint stock company or a limited liability company.



The project issued capital should not be less than 10 million dollars and its investment costs shall not be less than 20 million dollars.



Permanent labour in industrial projects should not be less than 500 workers; in some strategic projects of special importance, exceptions to the required number can be made.

20000 m²

The project area should not be less than 20 thousand square meters.

30%

The local component percentage should not be less than 30%.



The percentage of exports outside the country should not be less than 80%. An exception to this percentage may be made in the case of strategic projects of special importance.



Private free zone projects shall abide by industrial security and civil defense controls.

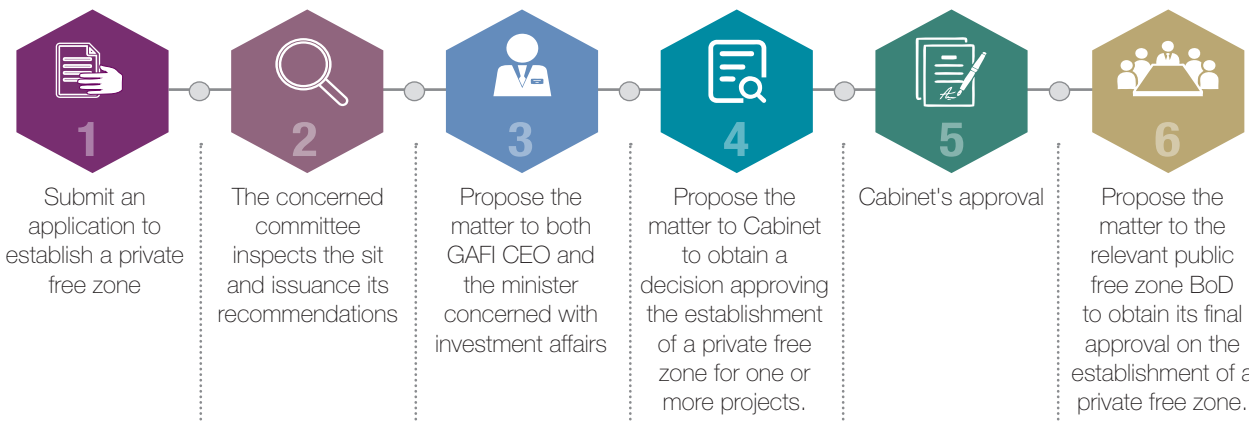


The final approval on setting up the project shall be null and void, should the investor fail to demonstrate seriousness in implementing the project within 6 months from the date the investor was notified with the project approval; however, this period may be extended for another in light of the justifications provided by the stakeholders and deemed acceptable by the respective Free Zone BoD at its discretion.

■ Steps to establish a private free zone



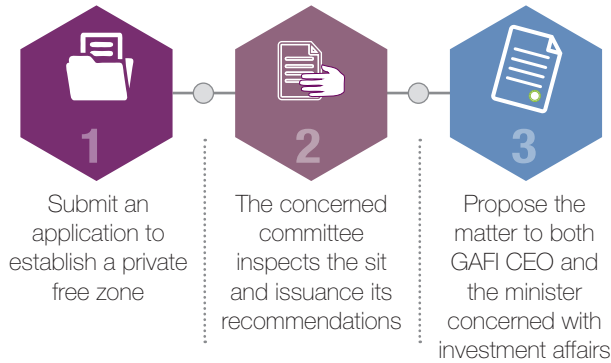
Service Time: 45 days



GAFI Geographical Scope through Multiple Investment Frameworks

■ Steps to establish a private free zone project:

A sub-file for the project is to be prepared and submitted to the incorporation unit at Investors Service Center to commence the incorporation procedures and GAFI CEO shall issue a decree licensing to establish the company, and to serve a notice to the central administration of the private free zones of the decree after being approved.



For more information about free zones (public and private), and the services provided to investors, you can visit GAFI website

www.gafi.gov.eg

or visit the investment map website

www.investinegypt.gov.eg



Service Time: **according to the time specified by ISC**

III: Investment Zones

The investment zones are one of the investment types that are based on the integrated development system in various fields, including industrial, commercial, service, logistics and other activities. It provides lands and industrial units fully equipped through developers specialized in the field of industrial development to raise the burden of providing facilities from the State and achieves integrated development in various fields.

Investment zones provide one administrative entity, through GAFI, that issue all necessary approvals, licenses and permits to investors within those areas with easy procedures.

Each investment zone shall have a board of directors, which is concerned with developing the zone's business plan, setting up the regulations and controls necessary for the exercise of the activity and obtaining approval on these controls from GAFI BoD; as well as it approves the establishment of investment projects within the boundaries of the zone, and such projects shall be governed by all principles, guarantees and investment incentives.

Existing Investment Zones Indicators (June 2024)

11



Existing Investment Zones

1271

Projects



In several governorates

EGP 34.4
billion



Value of Investments

90,000



Job Opportunities

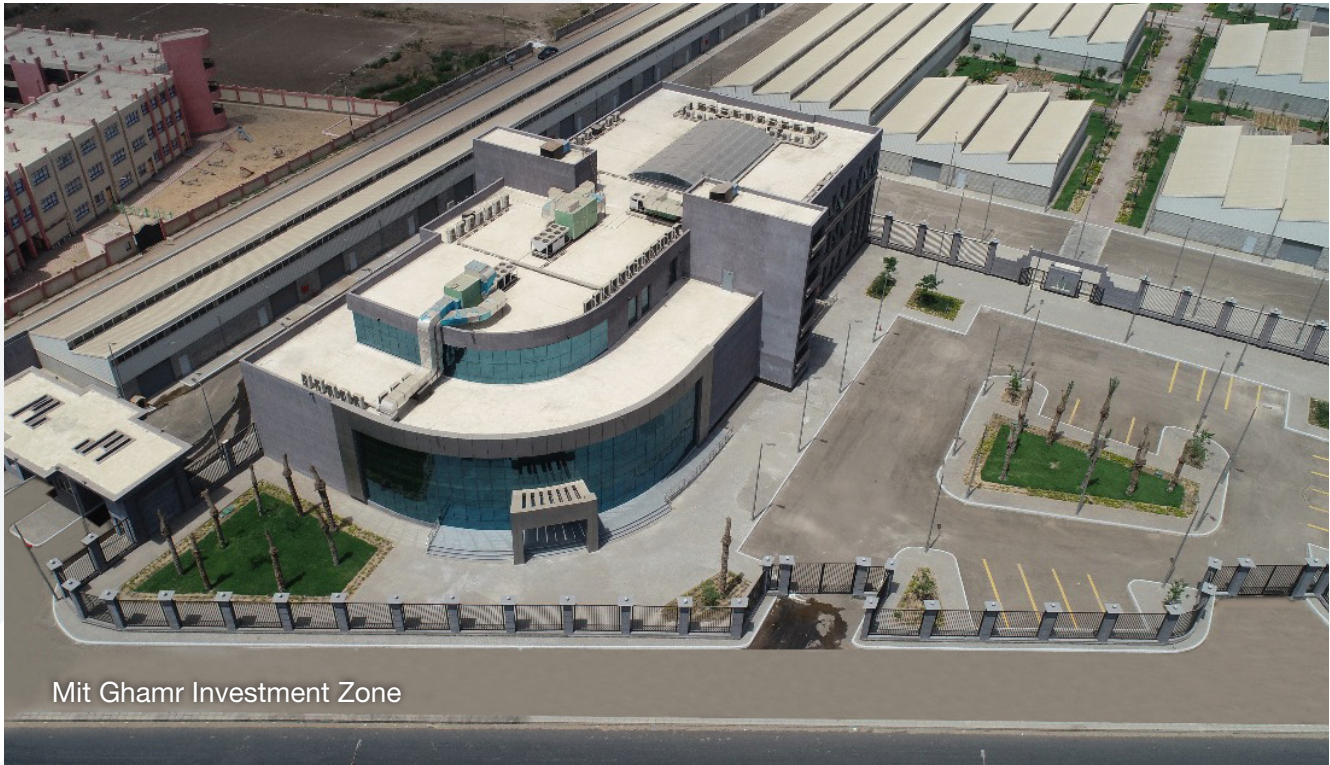
100%



Occupancy Percentage



GAFI Geographical Scope through Multiple Investment Frameworks



Mit Ghamr Investment Zone

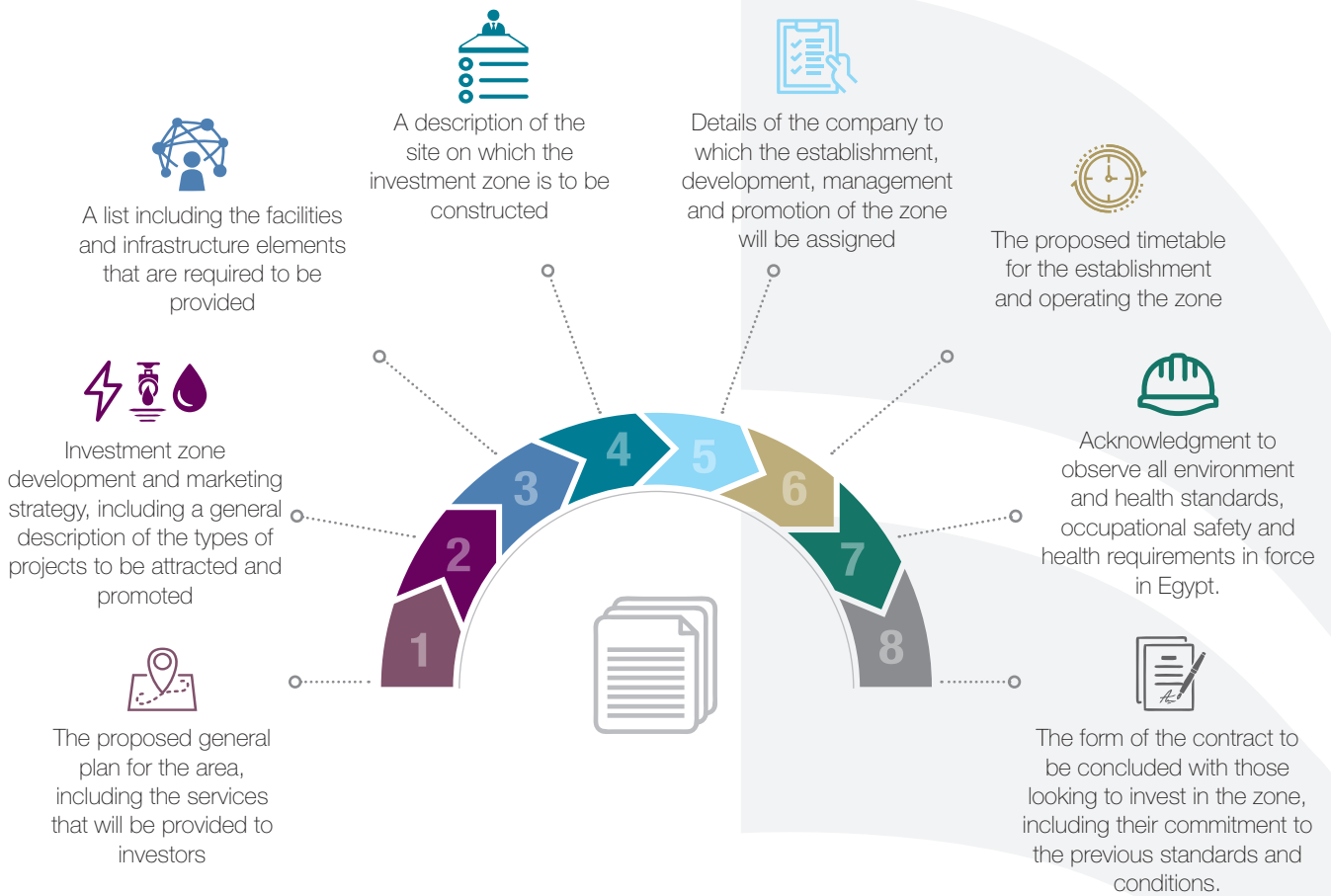


Saff Investment Zone

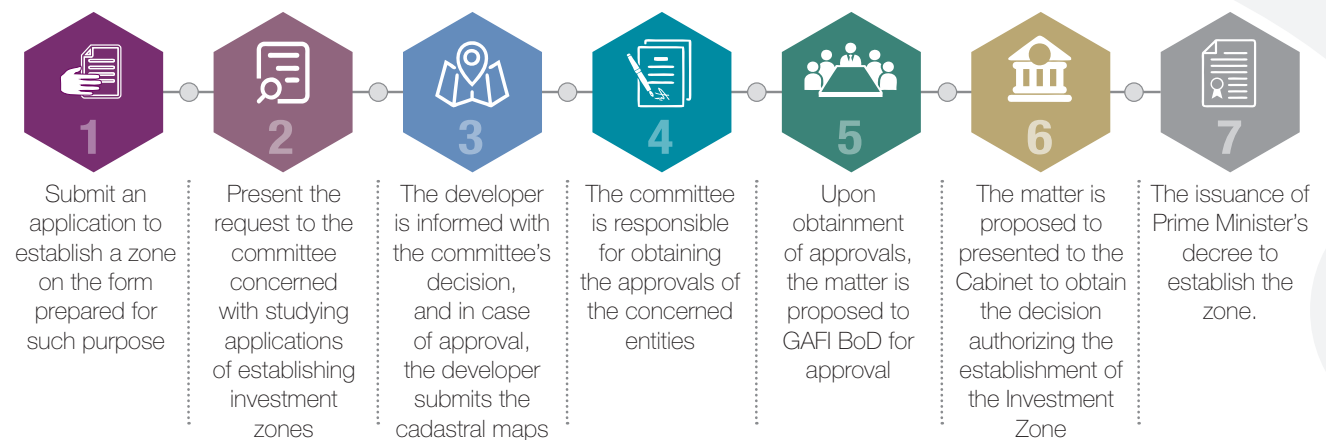


GAFI Geographical Scope through Multiple Investment Frameworks

■ Documents required to establish an investment zone:



■ Steps to establish an investment zone:



Service Time: **30 days** from the date of fulfilling the approvals

For more information about free zones (public and private), and the services provided to investors, you can visit GAFI website www.gafi.gov.eg or visit the investment map website www.investinegypt.gov.eg





Pillar V

Leading Economic Sectors in Egypt



Sources: Media office of Egyptian Cabinet - Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) - Central Bank of Egypt (CEB) - Ministry of Trade and Industry - Ministry of Planning, Follow-up and Administrative Reform - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of Health and Population - Ministry of Housing and New Urban Communities - Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities - Tourism Development Authority (TDA) - General Authority of Investment and Free Zone (GAFI).

The economic reform policies set by Egypt has succeeded in achieving growth rates, despite the negative repercussions of the successive global crises and their impact on the global economy as a whole, including the Egyptian economy. However, the Egyptian economy has succeeded in dealing with these crises through a set of procedures and measures aimed at alleviating the severity of such crises and preserving the gains achieved by the first phase of the Economic Reform Program.

The economic structure of Egypt is characterized by diversity and a flexible response to market forces and its interactions, which constitutes a strong basis for the positive contribution of all economic sectors to the process of economic growth. The sustainable development plan in Egypt gives priority to the leading, high- productivity, fast-growing sectors that provide more job opportunities, at the forefront of which are the manufacturing industries, agriculture, communications and information technology, construction and building, transportation, communications and tourism, in addition to sectors with a social dimension such as education and health.



Leading Economic Sectors in Egypt

I: Selection Criteria of Targeted Economic Sectors with a Competitive Advantage in Egypt

There are number of criterias that are used to determine the sectors that the State aims to promote in order to attract more local and foreign investments to invest in such sectors. These criteria are as follows:



For more information about the investment opportunities in all economic sectors you can visit investment map website: **www.investinegypt.gov.eg**



II: The Most Important Economic Sectors Targeted For Promotion in Egypt

Industry Sector

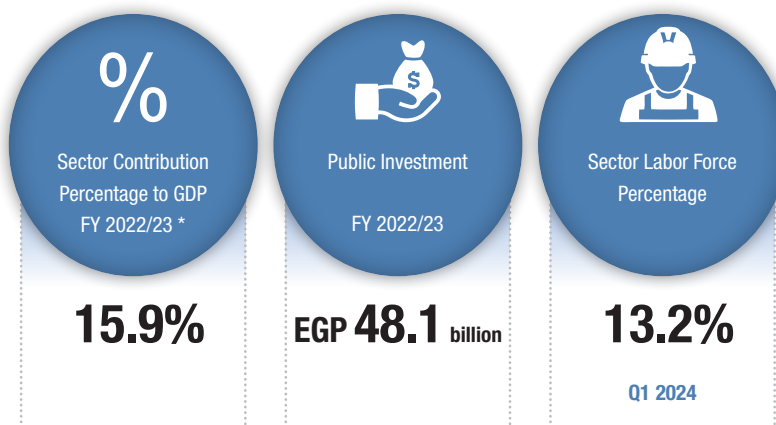
A- Sector Overview

The industry sector is one of the most important economic sectors due to its interconnected relationship with many other productive and service sectors in the society. Moreover, it has a role in the development of foreign trade, and its ability to provide several and varied job opportunities, and attract more foreign investment.

Industry plays an important and decisive role in the development process. Successful growth stories are in which major amounts of investment flows are directed to sectors which are capable of creating new job opportunities, or adding real value to the national economy.

The great efforts exerted by the government, with the support and guidance of the political leadership, have resulted in the adoption of many initiatives, enhancing the national industry, and its support through bold measures and decisions that have contributed to alleviate the severity of the COVID-19 spread, and preserving the rates of production and exports to various foreign markets.

B- Key Sector Indicators:



* At current prices



The largest cement factory in the Middle East - Beni Suef





C- Key Developments of the Sector



- Egypt possesses all the industrial components that qualify it for regional and continental leadership; it has abundant raw materials, highly qualified human resources, and traditional and renewable energy sources. Moreover, the State's policy (legislative and procedural packages) create a more favorable environment for industrial investments.



- The President of the Republic approved a package of new industrial incentives aimed at boosting domestic manufacturing. These incentives are expected to attract investments in the field of production requirements; assist in meeting local demand on strategic goods, especially pharmaceuticals; and attract advanced global industrial technologies to the Egyptian market. In addition to reduce the trade deficit and the depletion of the USD reserves by providing local alternatives; and assist in increasing exports and employment rates.



- According to a Cooperation Protocol signed between the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI), and a company engaged in the business of financial institutions operational technology named "e-Finance Group", a digital platform called "Egypt's Digital Industrial Platform" has been established in 2022. This platform aims at facilitating the provision of various digital services and procedures to investors in the industrial sector and expediting the completion of the required procedures by developing a digital system.



- The Golden License, an all-inclusive approval granted to strategic projects in the industrial sector, has become completely operational.



- Currently, the Government exerts its best efforts to implement effectively the incentives of Investment Law 72/2017 including tax, non-tax and additional incentives such as the green incentives, and the automotive incentives.



- A national program for boosting domestic manufacturing has been launched. Its objectives are to (i) improve the competitiveness of Egyptian industry, (ii) replace imported products, and (iii) develop the local supply base.



- A package of unprecedented procedures has been issued to facilitate small investors' obtainment of units in specialized industrial complexes.



- Industrial lands are currently being offered for possession in return for usufruct fees in the same prices of utilities. A clear mechanism for pricing industrial lands has been set. Industrial Development Authority (IDA) provided industrial investors with a package of new facilities.



- About 23,446 operating licenses were granted for industrial facilities during 2023, in addition to allocating 1,099 industrial plots of land with a total area of 4 million and 167.6 thousand square meters to investors.



- The number of units allocated in industrial complexes by the end of 2023 reached about 3,298 units in 16 industrial complexes.



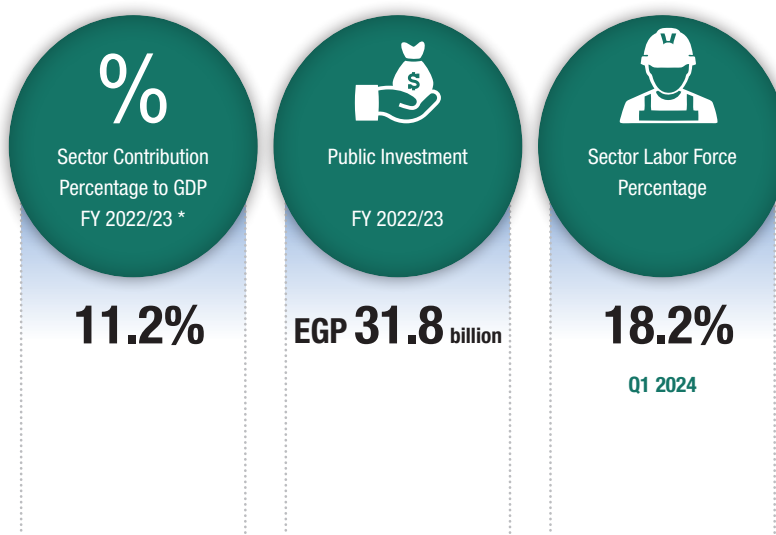
- Signing 12 agreements and partnerships in 9 integrated industrial projects with an investment value exceeding \$2 billion in the sectors of agriculture, medicine, metals, chemicals, and electric cars, within the framework of the industrial partnership initiative between Egypt, the Emirates, Jordan, and Bahrain.



A- Sector Overview

The agricultural sector is considered a major source of achieving food security, providing strategic and export crops. It gains special importance due to its interconnection with other sectors in the country, in addition to being a labor-intensive sector, and it represents the main source of the industrial sector inputs. In light of the State's strategy to improve this sector, efforts have been exerted to develop agricultural methods, improve productivity by relying on modern technologies, use of digital and vital technology to achieve development, and achieve the highest economic benefit internally and externally.

B- Key Sector Indicators:



* At current prices



The largest fish farms in Africa - East Port Said



Reclamation and cultivation of 21 thousand feddans in Farafra





C- Key Developments in the Sector



Egypt adopted the "Decent Life" Initiative to rehabilitate rural areas through one of the largest social protection programs, which aims to reach more than 50% of Egypt's population, modernize rural infrastructure, and provide basic and social services to about 4,700 villages.



The Government increased the use of technological applications in modern agriculture and paid attention to smart agriculture and digitization programs. It also focused on agricultural industrialization as a means to increase added value, maximize the use of natural resources, encourage investments in the agricultural sector, and turn foreign direct investments (FDI) into a financing resource to local development and to ensuring food security.



To strengthen self-sufficiency and reduce the agricultural gap, the Government engaged into projects reclaiming new barren lands known as the horizontal expansion. Among the horizontal expansion projects are Toshka Project established on a surface area of 1.1 million Feddans; the New Delta Mega Project on a surface area of 2.2 million Feddans; the North and Central Sinai Development Project on a surface area of 456 thousand Feddans; and the Egyptian Rural Development Project on a surface area of 1.5 million Feddans.



Contract farming has been effectively implemented in order to encourage farmers to farm, ensure a remunerative return from the cultivated crops, protect the farmers' rights and financial entitlements, and provide technical support as well as production requirements to farmers of such crops.



The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation adopted the vegetable crops seeds production program with the aim of increasing Egypt's ability to provide vegetable seeds locally instead of importing more than 95% of vegetable crop seeds. In addition, the program aims at reducing the burden on farmer by making such seeds available at appropriate prices while limiting imports from abroad in order to save foreign exchange.



The national initiative to develop and modernize the irrigation system has been launched on an area of one million feddans in the new lands and on an area of about 3.7 million feddans in the old lands. In addition, the expansion of cultivation of crop varieties with low water requirements has been supported, and the water-saving agricultural practices have been implemented.



The expand of the digital transformation and smart agriculture system by launching many digital services (20 services), completing the farmer card system, and launching the agriculture E-platform.



A strategy was adopted to double the area of wheat-cultivated lands, and increase self-sufficiency in wheat, while adopting modern technologies to enhance productivity and reduce water use, and launching the national project to develop sugarcane.



In accordance with the Food Economic Outlook report issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Egypt produces 30% of the net production of agricultural crops in the Middle East and North Africa region.



"Mostaqbal Misr" Project



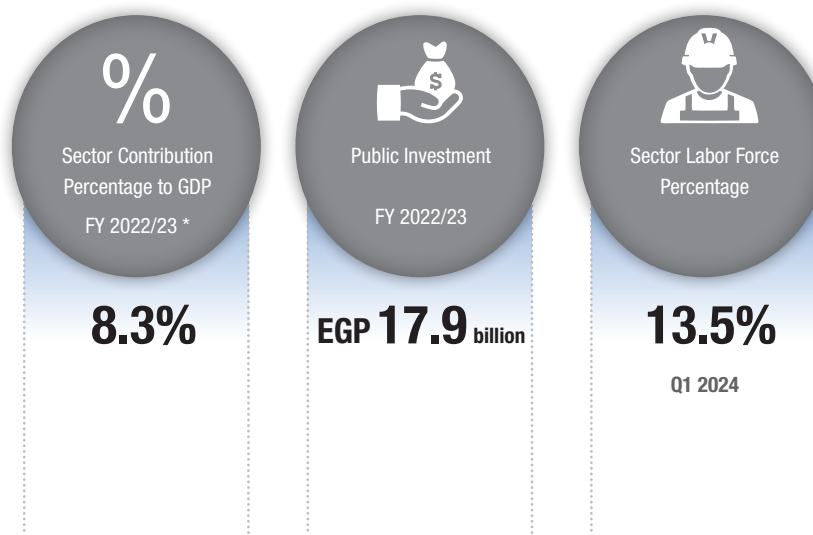
The largest date farm in the world - New Valley



A- Sector Overview

Construction and building sector is considered one of the most important economic sectors that reflect the progress of countries. The sector has succeeded in achieving positive growth rates during the past four years in order to be able to protect the Egyptian economy in times of crisis, as it achieved high growth and operation rates supported by a breakthrough in the national projects that adopted by President, such as New Administrative Capital, New Alamein, Galala City, and New Mansoura, which contributed to the return of activity to the construction and building sector.

B- Key Sector Indicators:



* At current prices



New Administrative Capital



The medium-class housing project, Dar Misr – Menoufia





C- Key Developments in the Sector



■ The importance of the construction sector has increased and it has become one of the most influential sectors in the Egyptian economy during the recent period, as Egypt ranked the second strongest market in the Middle East and North Africa region.



■ The construction sector enjoys high competitive advantages represented in the availability of high-quality natural raw materials from quarries and mining materials, and the availability of production capacities that cover local and international needs.



■ The construction sector achieved the highest performance rates in the past two years, as the sector's growth rate increased to 11%, and its contribution to the gross domestic product increased by 18.7% of the total contribution of the Egyptian industry.



■ A report about the future prospects of the construction sector in Egypt issued by the American Agency "Fitch" indicated that there are positive indicators for the sector in the medium and long term as a result of the increasing demand for infrastructure through the expansion of the economy, the increase of population, the government's commitment to financing infrastructure, and the financing increase of partnership between the public and private sectors.



■ Fitch also expected the construction sector in Egypt to expand by 6.8% on an annual basis during the year 2023, followed by an average annual growth of 7.4% between 2024 and 2027.

New Administrative Capital



New Ismailia City



New Mansoura City





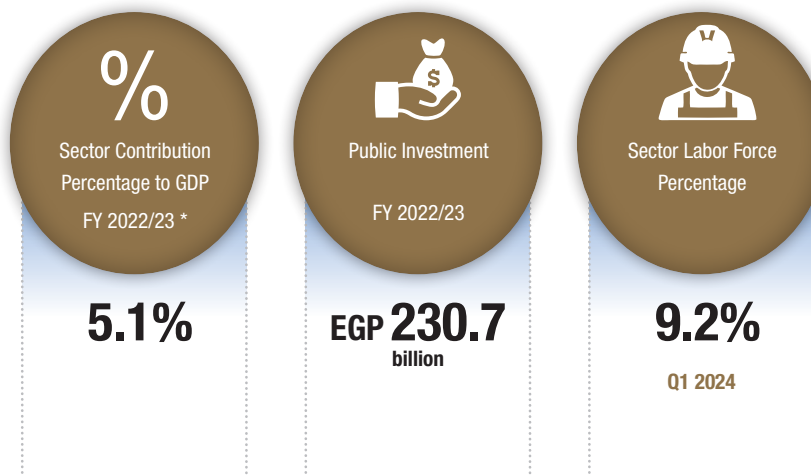
A- Sector Overview

The transportation sector in Egypt is considered one of the most important service and vital sectors in the country, which is closely and directly linked to all other economic and social sectors. transportation networks are the backbone of development programs. Countries economies and their growth rates are affected by the efficiency of various transportation networks and means.

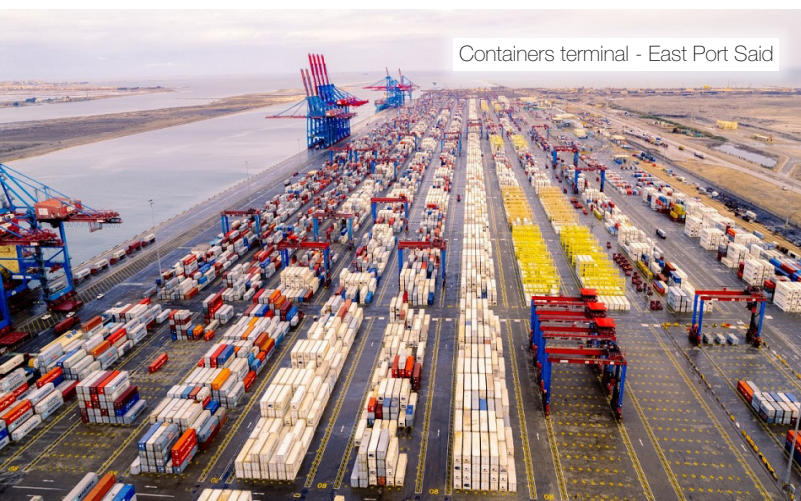
Egypt is implementing an integrated strategy to develop the transportation framework through a clear plan that includes all transportation sectors such as (roads and bridges - railways - Metro - maritime transportation - river transportation - dry ports and logistics - air transportation). This strategy is consistent with the State vision of sustainable development until 2030, and achieving interdependence and complementarity among them, with the development of specific and precise mechanisms to follow up on their correct implementation.

The Egyptian State also gives special importance to the transportation sector and its projects within its ambitious strategy to provide and integrate the various transportation networks and means to serve the comprehensive development process, and to achieve a balance between social, economic and environmental requirements. In addition to achieving a breakthrough in the level of services provided to citizens, and providing the highest standards of safety and security, as well as facilitating the movement of commercial transportation and stimulating the investment environment. These achievements have been reflected into the implementation of a number of important and huge projects in accordance with the latest international standards and advanced technology.

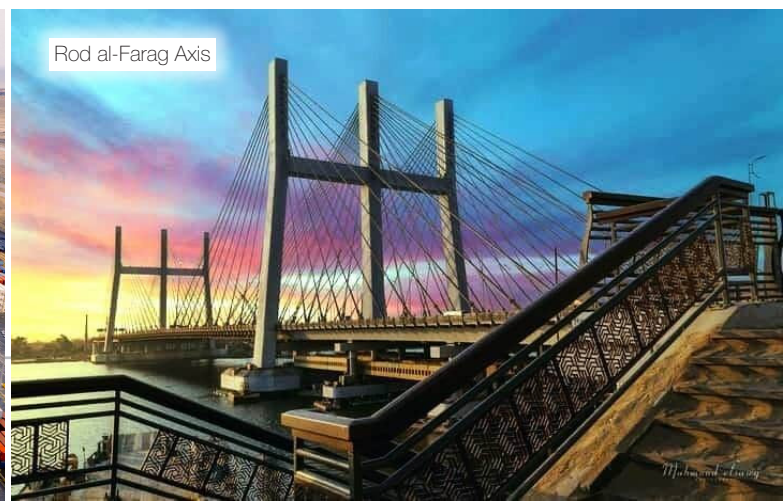
B- Key Sector Indicators:



* At current prices



Containers terminal - East Port Said



Rod al-Farag Axis



C- Key Developments in the Sector



- Implementing a plan to construct new roads with a total length of 7,000 km, of which 6300 km were completed. It was also planned to develop and raise the efficiency of 10,000 km of the current road network, of which 8400 km were completed.



- A project to develop the railway network through establishing new railway lines and developing new means of transportation, in addition to developing of about 10000 km of the existing railway lines, in addition to developing the human resources.



- The light Rail Transit (LRT) project, which represents a safe mean of transportation that does not pollute the environment, and connects the New Administrative Capital with the governorates of Cairo and Giza and the downtown area, with a total of about 103 km and 19 stations.



- The High Speed Rail (HSR) project, which connects the New Administrative Capital and the new cities with the railway network to facilitate the transportation of passengers and goods, with a total of about 2000 km and 60 stations.



- Monorail project, which contributes to saving fuel consumption and environmental pollution rates, includes the New Administrative Capital monorail project "East Nile Monorail" with a length of 56.5 km and 22 stations, and 6th of October monorail project "West Nile Monorail" with a length of 42 km and 12 stations.



- Cairo Metro development project, which includes raising the efficiency of the first and second lines "Line 1 and 2" with lengths of 44 km and 22 km, completing the implementation of the third line "Line 3" with a length of 41.2 km, constructing the fourth line "Line 4" (6th of October - New Cairo) with a length of 42 km, as well as constructing the sixth line "Line 6" (al-Khosous - New Maadi) with a length of 35 km.



- Bus Rapid Transit "BRT" project is being implemented on the Ring Road with the aim of using a distinct and environment-friendly means of passenger transportation, and it includes 47 Stations.



- Launch Egypt Maritime Transport Strategy 2030, which aims to raise the international classification of Egyptian seaports and transform them into green ports that use renewable energy sources.



- Establish East Port Said port "EPS port", which is the first green port on the continent. The port is distinguished from others by applying technology that reduces pollution rates according to the commodities nature, and has isolated areas for unclean casting to reduce its hazardous effects on the environment.



- Adly Mansour Central Interchange Station project won the 2022 Global Best Projects Awards in category of "Best Project Rail/Transit", according to the evaluation of the international Engineering News-Record "ENR magazine", where the award is given to the best and most influential projects according to their positive contribution to society and the environment.



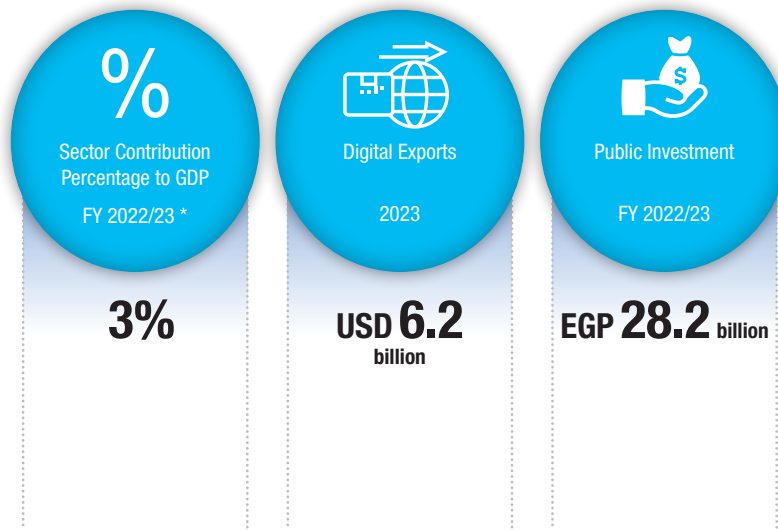
- Egypt advanced in the "Agility Emerging Markets Logistics" Index, coming in 20th place out of 50 countries in 2024, compared to 21st place in 2023, and coming in 7th place in the Arab world in 2024.



A- Sector Overview

Communications and information technology sector plays a fundamental role to support daily life in the digital society. The sector is witnessing a great development, in light of the State's strategic orientation to build a digital State, and to provide a strong and advanced technological infrastructure to create a society that deals digitally in all aspects of life in a way that achieves: transparency, the efficiency of government institutions, financial inclusion, fighting corruption, and information security, as well as providing training opportunities for young people and preparing them to enter the labor market, and raising the competitiveness of Egyptian competencies locally and internationally.

B- Key Sector Indicators:



* At current prices



Technological Zone - Beni Suef



First mobile phone factory in Egypt





C- Key Developments in the Sector



The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has achieved significant progress within the process of implementing Egypt's Digital Strategy, through which it aims to adopt the latest international technology, support innovative thinking to create an integrated digital society and enrich the capacity-building of the Egyptian citizen, develop State sectors, and enhance Egypt's position on the map of the communications and information technology industry.



Launch Egypt's Digital Strategy for Offshoring Industry 2022-2026, with the participation of more than 120 international and local companies, and in the presence of a wide range of CEOs, leaders of specialized companies and outsourcing service providers. The strategy aims to triple the volume of exports of cross-border IT products and services, provide a new incentive package to attract investments, and enhance Egypt's competitiveness in the areas of research, development and value-added services, thus contributing to accelerating the growth of the knowledge economy.



Egypt ranks 16th in the GSMA's Global Connectivity Index issued in 2023, which measures mobile Internet connectivity in countries around the world. Egypt is now in the category of developed countries, reaching 79th place, compared to 95th place in 2022.



Egypt topped the ranking of average fixed Internet speed in the African continent, with an average speed of 64.5 Megabits, according to the report issued by Ookla, the global leader in measuring and evaluating Internet speeds.



Egypt's ranking advanced 3 places during 2023 in the "Government Readiness Index for Artificial Intelligence" issued by the Oxford Group, reaching 62nd place compared to 65th place in 2022.



Egypt secured the 8th place in fixed internet speed and the first-place position on the African continent in November 2023.

The first Egyptian mobile phone (SICO)

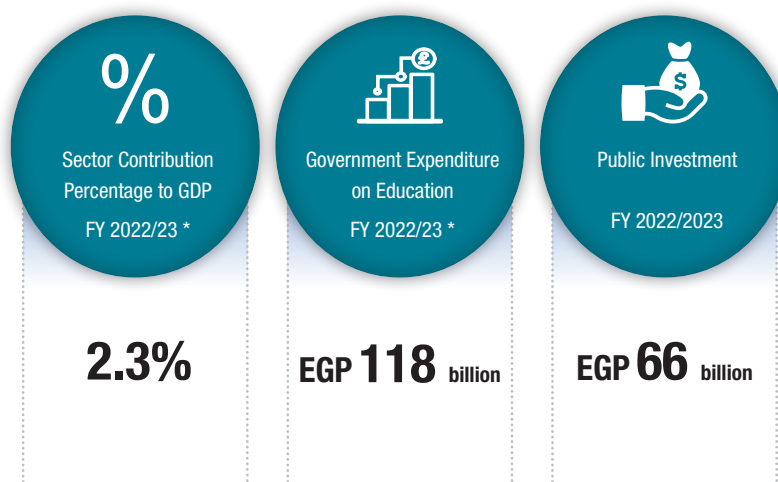




A- Sector Overview

The education sector is one of the most important element of the State's investment plan, and one of the most important pillars of Egypt Vision 2030 and the sustainable development plan. It is also considered one of the sectors that come at the forefront of the human development sectors. It plays an important role in the economic development process, by contributing to the labor market supply with qualified labor force that will enhance the competitiveness of the national economy, as education has various implications in the plan to build people, reduce unemployment rates at the graduate level. Moreover, it supports the State's orientation and investment plan that is based on human development mainly.

B- Key Sector Indicators:



* At current prices

C- Key Developments in the Sector



- School buildings were technologically equipped in 552 thousand classrooms, as during the period from 2014 to 2023, 120 thousand classrooms were built, more than 9,246 computer labs and 36,210 smart screens were developed, and fiber networks were used to provide internet connection to 2,476 schools. Furthermore, school curricula, up to the sixth grade, were developed, with a total of 49 curricula.



- An ambitious strategy to reform and develop the technical education was launched, including the improvement of the technical education quality through establishing an independent authority for quality assurance and accreditation (Itqan), and the transformation of school curricula into curricula based on competency methodology.

Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology - Borg El Arab



Canadian University in Egypt - New Administrative Capital





- Applied technology schools were launched, in partnership with the private sector, in a number of specializations, the most important of which are electrical maintenance, surveillance and alarm, programming and web design, artificial intelligence technology, and jewelry manufacturing technology. Such schools apply international standards in teaching and training methods.



- The number of technical education schools was increased by 84.6%, reaching 3,114 schools in 2022/23 compared to 1,687 schools in 2013/14, in addition to an increase in the number of technical education students by 53.3%, reaching 2.3 million students in 2022/23 compared to about 1.5 million students in 2013/14.



- Technological universities were established to keep pace with the needs of the local, regional and international labor market. Such universities are an extension of the path of technical education students and work to provide them with the practical and scientific skills in 17 specializations.



- The National Strategy for Higher Education and Scientific Research was launched, based on three main axes, which are: the sustainable development strategy (Egypt Vision2030), the shift towards fourth generation universities, and linking the higher education and scientific research system to Egypt's comprehensive development plan.



- The number of public colleges was increased from 338 colleges in 2014 to 443 colleges in 2023, in addition to increasing the number of private colleges from 118 colleges in 2014 to 253 colleges in 2023.



- "Be Ready" Initiative was launched to train youth and fresh graduates for the labor market, in cooperation with the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Cairo and the British Agency for International Development (UKAID).



- Egypt's rank in the Global Knowledge Index issued by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) moved up from the 95th place in 2022 to the 90th place in 2023.



- Egypt moved up 35 places in the "Technical and Vocational Education and Training" indicator to occupy the 46th place in 2023 compared to the 81th place in 2022.

- Egypt advanced 42 places in the index of the relevance of education system and the economy issued by European Institute of Business Administration, to occupy 75th place in 2022, compared to 117th place in 2017. Moreover, INSEAD announced that Egypt advanced 38 places in the index of "Ease of Finding Skilled Labor" to occupy 30th place in 2022 compared to the 68th rank in 2017.



- 28 Egyptian universities advanced in the "Times World" Classification of Emerging Universities for year 2024, out of 1,171 universities in the world.

- Egypt ranked 35th in the world and 1st in Africa in the proportion of "spending on research and development" of national income.

- Egyptian universities have witnessed significant progress in many international classifications, in cooperation with the Egyptian Knowledge Bank, by taking steps to help universities improve their international classification, and this contributed to the following:

- ▶ The inclusion of 28 Egyptian universities in the "Chinese Shanghai" Classification of Academic Specializations for the year 2023.
- ▶ The number of Egyptian universities listed in the "Times" University Impact Ranking according to their achievement of sustainable development goals increased to (37) universities in 2023.
- ▶ The British "QS" classification witnessed the inclusion of 13 Egyptian universities of the year 2023, as Egypt remains the highest represented among African countries in this classification.

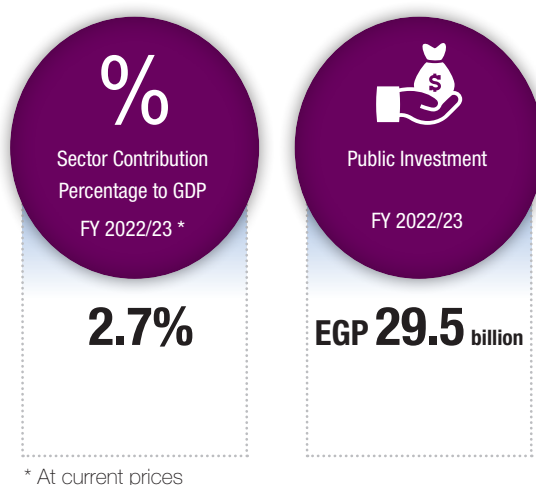


A- Sector Overview

The Government of Egypt has been working on advancing the national healthcare system and improving the quality of all healthcare services provided to citizens in line with the highest international standards. That is because building a healthy society in which all healthcare components are available remains one of the most important pillars of the Egyptian sustainable development strategy. Many healthcare initiatives have been launched by H.E. the President to reflect the Government comprehensive approach, and they remain in effect despite the repercussions of Covid-19 pandemic.

The healthcare sector in Egypt has a promising positive outlook. It is considered one of the most attractive sectors for investments in Egypt in the present and in the near future. Among the key incentives to invest in this sector are the large population of Egypt, the comprehensive health insurance project that is currently being implemented, the available medical practitioners meeting the required qualifications, and the competitive pricing of the medical services compared to other countries.

B- Key Sector Indicators:



* At current prices



New Dialysis Centers



Emergencies and Surgeries Building in Shebin El-Kom, Menoufia





C- Key Developments in the Sector



- The President's initiative to eliminate Virus C and detect non-communicable diseases (NCD) (100 Million Health). The American Forbes magazine praised Egypt's success in eliminating Virus C through the (100 Million Health) campaign.



- More than 6 million citizens were covered under the comprehensive health insurance system, and more than 28 million services were provided, with a total cost of EGP 51.2 billion, through 362 facilities in 6 governorates in the first phase.



- The self-sufficiency initiative in plasma derivatives, in partnership between the Egyptian government and Grifols, the global leader in the field of plasma-derived medicines, with a capital of \$300 million, aiming to support the health system in achieving self-sufficiency in plasma derivatives and export them.



- Launching the National Health and Development Strategy (2023-2030). The most important pillars of this strategy are as follows:

- Strengthening health systems towards comprehensive health coverage and enhancing access to quality basic health services in accordance with international standards through **expansion of the comprehensive health insurance system**.
- **"Enhancing health and well-being"** by strengthening health systems to ensure everyone's access to quality health services, enhancing health services for the elderly, and improving the quality of life.
- **"Disease prevention and control"** by reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCD) and strengthening surveillance systems.
- **"Enhancing prevention, preparedness and response to health security"** by strengthening and supporting the resilience of the health system.
- **Promoting health equity, governance, leadership and accountability** by strengthening and developing leadership capabilities.
- **Promoting innovation in the field of digital health** for comprehensive health coverage.



- Inking a number of cooperation protocols between the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) and a number of pharmaceutical companies:

- Inking a cooperation protocol with « **Sanofi** » in the field of genetic and rare diseases to support the State efforts in the field of reducing genetic diseases; through increasing public awareness, changing behaviors, and raising awareness of rare genetic diseases.
- Inking a cooperation protocol with « **AstraZeneca** » Egypt for pharmaceutical industries to support the presidential initiative for the early detection and treatment of cancerous tumors (lung cancer).
- Inking a cooperation protocol with « **Merck Ltd.** » Egypt to support the presidential initiative for the early detection of cancerous tumors (colon cancer).



- Sharm El Sheikh International Hospital received the international recognition certificate from the Global Green and Healthy Hospitals "GGHH", and the national accreditation of the General Authority for Healthcare Accreditation and Regulation "GAHAR" recognized by the International Society for Quality in Healthcare "ESCWA", as the first hospital in Egypt to receive this certificate.



- The World Bank delegation praised the remarkable progress of the healthcare sector in Egypt. The delegation explained that the comprehensive health insurance system ensures the efficiency of infrastructure and medical and non-medical supplies for health facilities, the quality of medical services, and the reinforcement of governance systems, which ensures the sustainability of the system's ability to provide comprehensive healthcare to citizens efficiently.

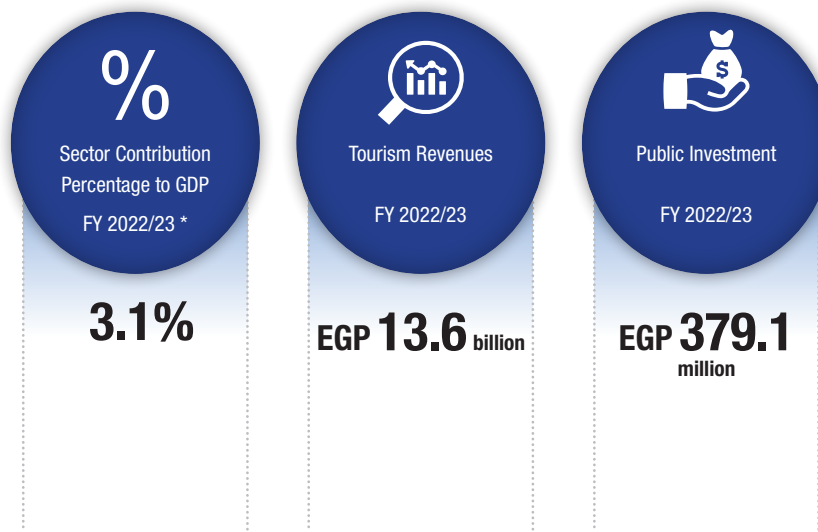


A- Sector Overview

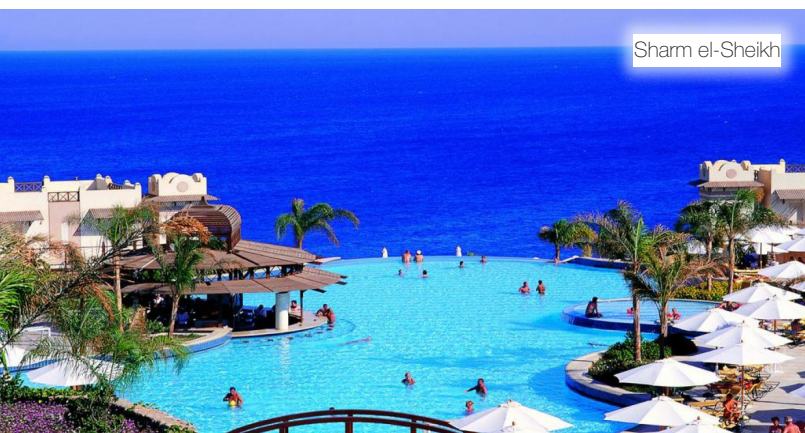
Tourism is considered one of the most important sources of national income and a major source of attracting foreign direct investments (FDI) contributing to the support of the balance of payments (BOP) and achieving a balanced growth in the State's economic structure. Tourism plays its vital role while being interdependent upon and influencing the rest of the other economic and social activities.

Tourism and Antiquities Sector reflects the Egyptian identity, and it remains one of the most important sectors to the national economy. This sector is a top priority when it comes to fostering sustainable development, given the many components it has, including antiquities, museums, temples, attractions, and heritage and historic sites.

B- Key Sector Indicators:



* At current prices



Sharm el-Sheikh



The Grand Egyptian Museum, Giza





C- Key Developments in the Sector



- The national strategy to support and develop tourism in Egypt aims to achieve rapid growth ranging between 25% to 30% annually in this field, through the optimal exploitation of the State's tourism, natural, human and archaeological resources, ensuring their sustainability, and providing a distinguished and advanced infrastructure and services to increase Egypt's competitiveness.



- This strategy also aims to achieve the target number of tourists arriving from various global markets and reach 30 million tourists in 2028.



- Tourism sector plan aims to intensify tourism promotion activities and apply new promotional tools to enhance the product against the intense competition from other tourist destinations, through a number of important pillars that the Egyptian government has worked on, on top of which is strengthening the marketing and advertising message abroad through effective implementation of the international promotional campaign that was agreed upon with major specialized companies.



- Egypt advanced 20 places in the "Security and Safety" index for expatriates issued by "Intentions", which measures personal safety and security as part of quality of life, as Egypt ranked 42nd in 2022, compared to 62nd in 2016.
- Egypt advanced 7 places in the "US News" Heritage Index, which evaluates historical, geographic, and cultural attractions. Egypt ranked 6th in 2022, compared to 13th in 2016.
- "Travel Inside" magazine chose Egypt as the first in the world among the most desired tourist destinations during the current period, surpassing many other tourist destinations.
- According to the "Lonely Planet" travel guide, Egypt was chosen among the top 10 tourist destinations to visit in 2022, as well as being chosen among the five best tourist destinations in Africa, according to the "Financial Times".
- According to CNN Travel report, Egypt was chosen among the best tourist destinations to travel to in the Fall 2022.







Pillar VII

National Mega Projects





I. Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone)

In August 2015, H.E. President of the Arab Republic of Egypt issued a decree to establish the General Authority for the Suez Canal Economic Zone, which is the main pillar for economic development in Egypt and a strategic hub for global trade. It encompasses logistical and industrial services according to the highest international standards along the banks of the Canal. SCZONE adopts investor-friendly business environment that will be a cornerstone for national development plans. The conducive business environment SCZONE provides, not only supports new businesses, but also supports existing investors to grow & expand, eventually creating job opportunities and boosting economic development.

1 SCZone Description:



There are **5** governorates extending within the Zone: (Port Said – Ismailia – Suez – North Sinai – South Sinai) governorates.



The Zone contains **6** seaports: (East Port Said Port – West Port Said Port – Al Arish Port – Sokhna Port – Al Tor Port – Al Adabiya Port).



It also includes **4** zones: (East Port Said Industrial Zone – Sokhna Industrial Zone – West Qantara Industrial Zone – East Ismailia Industrial Zone).

Adabiya Port



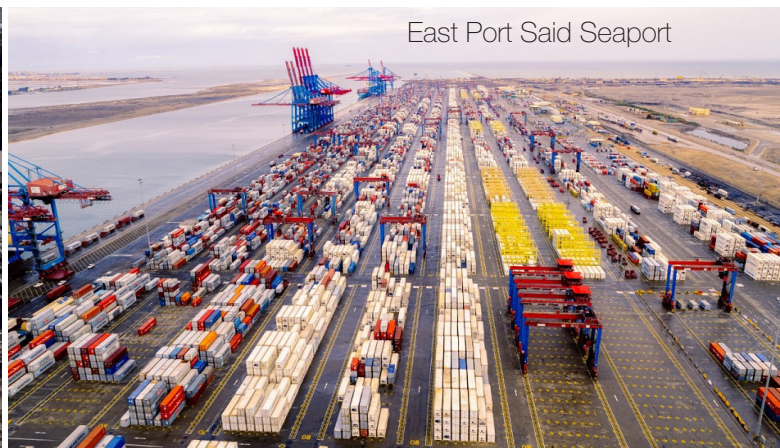
Arish Port



Ain Sokhna Zone



East Port Said Seaport





2 SCZone Strategy (2020 – 2025):

SCZone Strategy encompasses nine main objectives, represented in the following:



- Create an integrated society based on industry, shipping, maritime transport and logistics services to drive economic development in Egypt, and to become an export center for global markets, especially Africa.



- Adopt flexible marketing policies to encourage vessels to use the Canal and to attract new customers; such as long-distance discount; permanent reductions of fees; in addition to incentive discount policy for goods.



- Boost Egypt's plan to localize the priority industry for the purpose of import substitution through integrating small and medium-sized companies into local and global value chains; giving priority to the following industries (vehicles assembly and components, petrochemicals, building and construction materials, textiles and ready-made garments, business, agricultural, food industry, home appliances and electronics, logistics, warehousing, and pharmaceuticals).



- Adopt integrated industrial clusters policy.



- Apply a world-class infrastructure in ports and industrial zones.



- Create platforms for small and medium industries.



- Capitalize on SCZone's role as a pivotal and global logistics hub amid international supply chains.



- Develop operation frameworks in ports to attract investments and international shipping lines.



- Leverage the location of the SCZone and its ports to provide maritime services and bunkering facilities.



- Establish financial, commercial and service centers.

3 Services and industries targeted to be established in the SCZone:

Maritime services and bunkering – casting – building materials and engineering industries – data centers – logistics – agroindustry – solar PV – rolling stock – textile – pharmaceuticals – active pharmaceutical ingredient – automobile tires – chemicals – parts and accessories for motor vehicles (electric vehicle battery).

4 SCZone Main Achievements in 2023:

- In 2023, projects were set up and contracts were concluded in industrial zones and affiliated ports, which made the SCZone the focus of attention of major international companies; and enhanced its competitiveness with neighboring zones, thus become a leading industrial and commercial logistics hub and a main gateway to Africa, and then to global markets.

- Presentation of SCZone abroad and introduction of investment opportunities to major companies and investors, as well as paving the way for new means of cooperation with the international business community; since GAFI participated in many important international events, most notably the effective participation in the Climate Change Conference (COP27), during which many framework agreements were inked, in addition to launching GAFI's first promotional campaigns locally and abroad.

- Sokhna Port witnessed huge development work at an investment cost of more than EGP40 billion; the SCZone is constructing 4 new basins besides the old ones (1, 2), and 18 km – long and 18m – deep new jetties. The basin jetties have a variety of activities and have terminals for containers, a liquid bulk terminal, coal dry bulk terminal, general cargo and chemicals terminal, RO RO terminal, and a multi-purpose terminal. In addition to the establishment of trading yards with a surface area of 5.6 million m2, and commercial and logistics areas served by a network of railway lines connected to Ain Sokhna – Marsa Matrouh Electric High-Speed Rail (HSR).



- SCZone is completing the development work in Al-Arish Port by implementing a 250 – meter – long berth, which has been completed, and the work of 1,250 – meter – long breakwater has been completed by 97%, as well as implementing the 250 – meter – long eastern breakwater and constructing another 915 – meter – long berth.
- Contracts have been signed for projects on the berths of Port Said Port entirely, and some expansions are currently underway to attract other projects. In addition to the growth in trade movement of the Port, where the Port ranked 10th globally in the Container Port Performance Index (CPPI) developed by the World Bank 2022, which reflects the scale of development witnessed by the Port, as well as the industrial and logistics zone in East Port Said, which hosts two industries: the railway carriage industry and the automotive industry; the most important pillars of industry in the coming stage for the Egyptian State and for Africa as a whole.
- The foundation stone was laid for the DP World Sokhna logistics warehouse project in the integrated Sokhna Zone of the SC Zone. The total area of the project is about 300 thousand m2, and it contributes to the provision of 600 direct job opportunities, with a total investment cost of USD 80 million worth.
- Twenty-three (23) memoranda of understanding were inked for the production of green fuel, and nine (9) framework agreements were signed during (COP 27) with international and global companies. The first projects were launched from Sokhna, where the first green hydrogen production plant was inaugurated in the SC Zone during the Climate Conference in November 2023, in preparation for the SC Zone to become one of the most important green energy hubs regionally and internationally.
- The SCZone launched the second phase of digitizing investor services, in cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), with the aim of streamlining administrative procedures and accelerating the management of investor services.

5 The most important decisions of SCZone aimed at encouraging and stimulating investment:



Source: Suez Canal Economic Zone.





II. New Administrative Capital (NAC)

New Administrative Capital (NAC) project was launched in March 2015. Its aims are to develop Cairo; turn it into a leading political, cultural, and economic center in MENA region while preserving its distinctive historic and majestic properties; and secure a better livelihood there by providing an efficient infrastructure and designed to be a high-tech smart city and a cultural bridge that would be linked to politics, economics and culture in MENA region.

1 Project Description:

- The area of the New Administrative Capital is 170,000 feddans, equivalent to about 714 km². NAC has been divided into several phases:

1

Phase I: surface area of about 40 thousand feddans, equivalent to about 161.87 km² of the total area of NAC in km.

2

Phase II: surface area of about 47 thousand feddans, equivalent to about 190.2 km² of the total area of NAC in km.

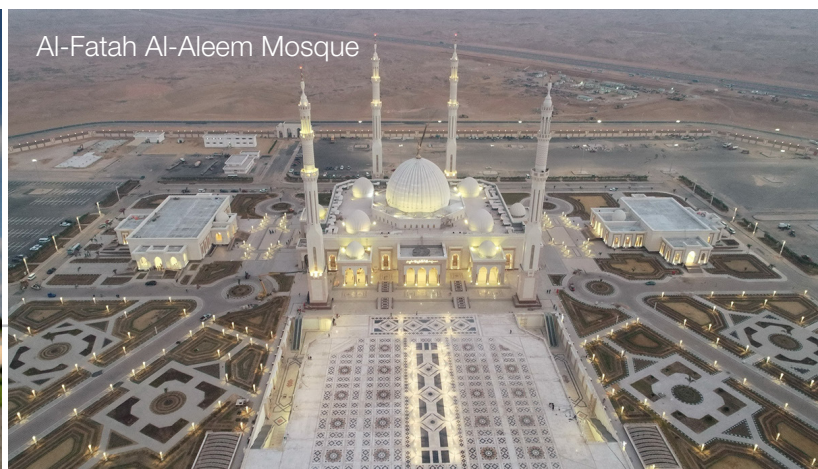
3

Phase III: accommodates about 97 thousand feddans.

- The new administrative capital includes residential neighborhoods, commercial, medical and sports centers, as follows:
 - The residential neighborhood includes 25 residential neighborhoods, about 1.1 million housing units, 40,000 hotel rooms, about 10,000 km of roads, 18 ministerial buildings, and a medical and sports city on an area of 8 km.
 - The Iconic Tower, which is the highest tower in Africa of 400 meters height, with an estimated investment value of USD 3 billion.
 - A large central park called "Capital Park" of a surface area of 1000 Feddans.
 - The Green River spanning over 35 km and being the largest in the world.
 - 12 commercial malls and two hotels.
 - The electric train that will link 10th of Ramadan and Belbes cities to NAC.
 - A new railroad that connects NAC with the national railways network.
 - A power plant with a production capacity of 4,800 MW.
 - It includes Al-Fatah Al-Aleem Mosque, one of the largest mosques in the world, as well as the largest cathedral in the Middle East.



Cathedral of the Nativity of Christ



Al-Fatah Al-Aleem Mosque

New Administrative Capital



People's Square



Egyptian Parliament Building



Residential District



Governmental District





2 Project Objectives



Green City: Green space per individual will be 15m² per capita, which comes in conformity with international quality-of-life standards.



Connected City: There will be available means of transportation that meet the different needs of people.



Sustainable City: NCA will contain sustainable power and waste-recycling systems, 70% of buildings roofs will be covered by solar panels.



Livable City: Population distribution in NCA will be divided up into three categories: 35% High-density population, 50% medium-density population, and 15% low-density population.



Walkable City: NCA districts will be interconnected through a network of pedestrian and bicycle tracks. 40% of the road network will be dedicated to pedestrians and bicycles.

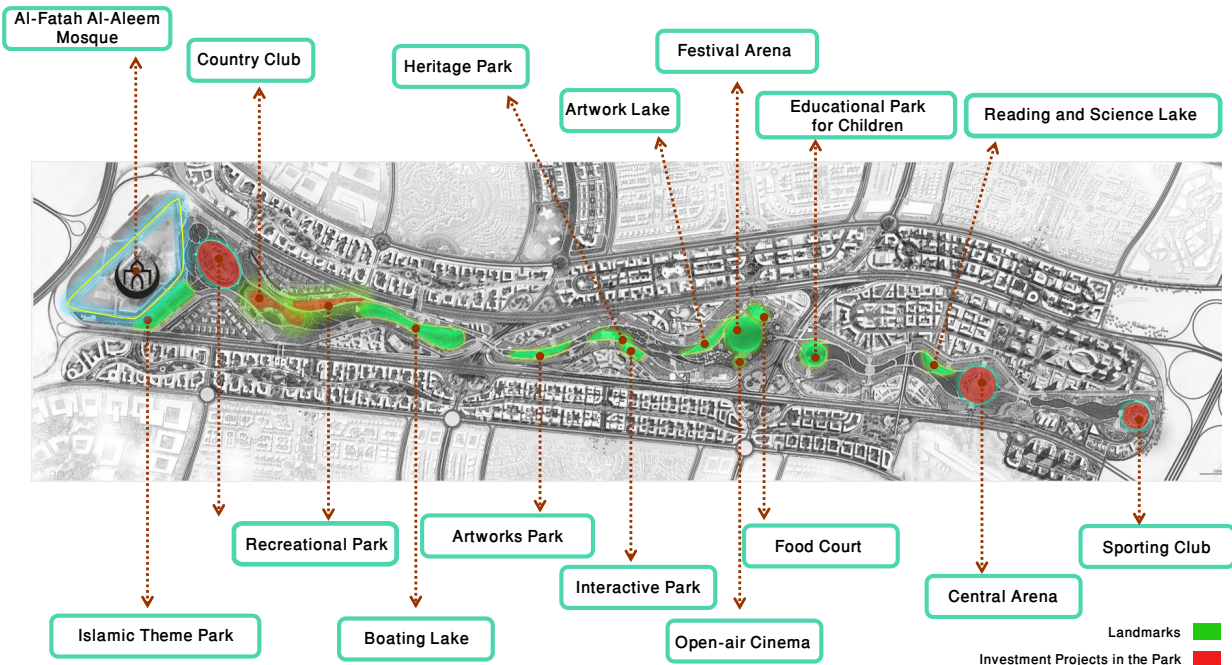


Smart City: All NCA services will be electronic. NCA will also be connected to the World Wide Web.



Business City: 30% of NCA surface area will be a business and finance park that would serve Greater Cairo and Suez Canal regions.

Green River





III. New Alamein City Project

New Alamein City is the first model for a new generation of million cities, which is planned to accommodate more than 4 million people at the end of its first stages. New Alamein is constructed on a surface area of approximately 48 thousand feddans to serve as a model for a comprehensive urban planning strategy aimed at absorbing a large part of the population growth expected in the coming years with the concept of comprehensive and sustainable development. New Alamein City is one of the most important national mega projects in the west of the North Coast. New Alamein City is also known as the second largest city of the fourth generation implemented by Ministry of Housing after NAC, and its target population until 2030 is about 4 million people.

1 Project Description:

- The city is located on the North Coast at km. 34 west of Alexandria until the western borders of Egypt and extends more than 60 km along the south of the coastline, and it is 180 km far from Marsa Matrouh. Its location is distinguished by its unique view of the coast of the Mediterranean Sea with a distance of 14 km.
- New Alamein is built on the model of modern global cities, since it is a new model for the Egyptian coastal cities that achieve integrated development and provide a diversified economic basis (tourism, agriculture, industry, trade, and scientific research).
- The total area of the New Alamein City is 48,000 feddans.
- The New Alamein City will accommodate 3 million residents by the end of the first phase, which covers an area of 14,000 feddans.
- There are 70 local and international companies working within the city to implement its various projects.
- The city features a world-class corniche along the beach that stretches for 14 km, which is equivalent to the corniche of Alexandria Governorate.
- The total targeted investment volume in the city is EGP 185 billion.
- An archaeological area comprising an open museum, an international park, an entertainment area, hotels, and port services.
- The city contains a world-class medical center covering an area of 44 feddans.
- The city has provided 40,000 job opportunities through the projects established within the city for Egyptian labor.
- A heritage city covering an area of 259 feddans.
- Implementation of a high-speed electric train with a speed of up to 250 km/h to connect the 6th of October City to New Alamein City over a length of approximately 221 km parallel to the Wadi El Natrun / Alamein road, with a branch to Alexandria passing through Borg El Arab city and airport over 99 km, and also to connect the 6th of October City to New Alamein City over a length of approximately 244 km passing through Borg El Arab city with a branch to Alexandria over 46 km.
- Downtown Alamein Village, a major investment project in the Alamein area, is located in a vibrant and prime location on the Mediterranean coast, covering an area of 31 feddans. It boasts a strategic location, being no more than 400 m away from the international road, about 89 km from Borg El Arab Airport, and approximately 54 km from Alamein Airport.





- New Alamein City Compound, covering 700 feddans, is a residential compound featuring 10,800 housing units, including villas, chalets, and buildings, with a total cost estimated at around EGP 17 billion. The project includes the implementation of Alamein International University with 13 faculties, a building for student accommodation, faculty and administration, and a library. It is expected that the faculties of International Law and Business Administration will operate in the upcoming academic year. The project also includes a commercial entertainment area with 40 shops, the Latin District project comprising six residential areas over a total of 404 feddans and 249 buildings, and the Arab Academy for Science project.
- New Alamein City Towers, with the first phase launched in August 2018, include 15 towers out of 33, each 40 floors high, with each tower containing 230 housing units.
- The entertainment city, which features an open-air Roman theater that can accommodate 800 spectators, equipped with the latest technologies and facilities, a cinema complex with nine halls housing over 1,000 seats, a large library consisting of three buildings, and a central park that can accommodate 10,000 people, surrounded by a main lake.

2 Project Objectives:

New Alamein City is one of the 4th generation cities being implemented by the state, aimed at applying standards of energy sustainability and waste recycling to become green cities. Additionally, efforts are being made to make it a global and regional hub for business and finance, as well as a destination for both international and local tourism. The strategic plan for the city includes all the necessary amenities for its residents.

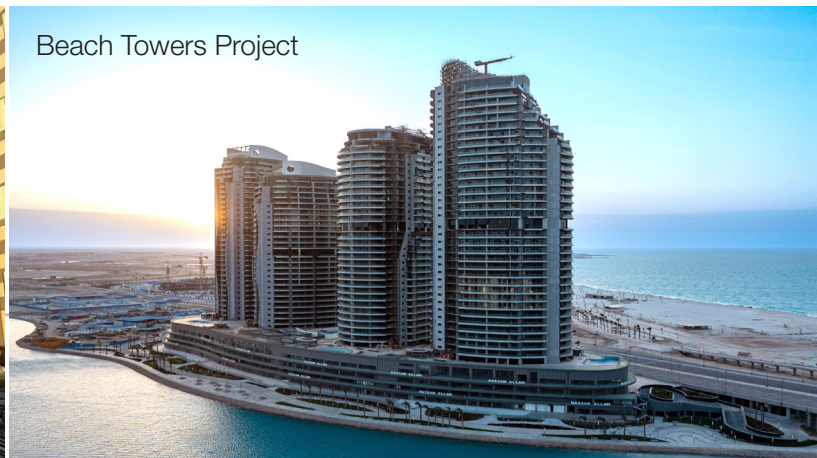
3 Project developments:

- Downtown Towers Area: Being implemented by the Chinese company CSCEC for the New Urban Communities Authority, similar to the towers in the New Administrative Capital. This area includes an iconic tower with a height of 250 m and four other towers with a height of 200 m, totaling 2,631 residential units, 231 commercial units, and 114 administrative units. The concrete works for 17 floors of the iconic tower have been completed, as well as the concrete works for 32 floors of the four residential towers.
- New Alamein City now includes a variety of activities that make it suitable for year-round residence. Among these are major industrial activities currently being implemented by the state in the field of petrochemicals to capitalize on the region's mineral and oil wealth. Additionally, there are other projects in the field of higher education with the construction of several universities, allowing for continuous work and study throughout the year in New Alamein.
- Housing units suitable for all segments of society are being implemented. This includes 2,216 residential units in downtown buildings, 4,096 residential units within the Sakan Misr project, and a primary school. Additionally, the distinguished social housing project has seen the construction of 80 buildings, comprising 1,920 residential units of various sizes.

Residential Neighborhoods



Beach Towers Project





IV. Galala City and Resort Project:

The Galala city development project is one of the most important megaprojects executed along the coast of the Red Sea since October 2015. This project aims to raise an entire city that meets global tourism standards. Galala project is the second most massive project after New Administrative Capital (NAC) in Egypt in terms of constructions and surface area. The city is built on a mountain plateau in front of the shores of the Gulf of Suez. It is divided up into 3 sectors A, B and C. The city is built 700 m above sea level, and it stretches across 17 thousand feddans of land. It encompasses one main road, and numerous roundabouts. It is an integrated and developmental project that is valuable and inspired by the El Galala area, which is known for its geographical distinction and picturesque nature. The Galala project is located in Ain Sukhna at the Galala plateau, starting from the Cairo-Ain Sukhna Road to the top of the plateau in the Wadi Hajul area with a height of 770 meters. The main road of the project starts from the area Wadi Hajoul and linked to the new Beni Suef-Zaafarana Road with a length of 160 km and linking Beni Suef and Zafarana.



1 Project Description:



The project encompasses Galala Marble and Granite Factory Complex, which is divided up into 2 plants over 5 million m²; one built over 1 million m² and the other over 4 million m².



The project stretches across two zones; one of which is Galala, which is built atop a mountain 700 m above sea level; and the second zone is at the foot of said mountain along the shoreline of the Gulf of Suez. Both zones are connected via an internal road dug into the mountain leaving a marvelous geometrical design.



Three wastewater treatment plants together with a stand-alone power plant have been established to serve the city and the resort through a separate supply line.



The resort has four massive water pumping stations along both sides of the road to pump drinking water up from the desalination plant by the Gulf of Suez down the mountain, to supply Galala city's with drinking water.



The mountain of Galala include three enormous uniquely compounds are designed in the shape of villas overlooking the sea from a soaring height. The villas are ready to be proposed for bidding by investors. Furthermore, a splendid mountainous cornice is designed and built atop the mountain with direct view of the sea. The cornice has fine dining restaurants on both its sides with a spectacular view of both the entire Gulf of Suez and the coast of Sinai Peninsula across the Gulf.



Galala City and Resort Project



2 Main Facilities and Utilities in the Project:



The Galala project includes (a main road, a large lake to collect rainwater, the Galala International City, the Galala International Tourist Resort, the first desalination plant in Egypt and the Middle East, a marble factory, 3 sewage treatment plants, and an independent stand-alone power plant for the city and resort).



The construction and finishing works of the Al-Sahel Hotel at the foot of the mountain have been completed, and it has begun to receive its visitors. The hotel was designed and executed on the latest engineering methods and architectural designs to be a masterpiece and a distinctive sign of the project.



Galala Cable Car is the largest one in the Middle East. It includes two stations, one at the top of the mountain and the other at the foot of the mountain. The length of the cable car track is 4500 m at a height of 665 m above the sea level.



Galala city also has a university above the mountain, which is one of the community universities established by the state to develop university education in line with the needs of the labor market.



Galala City includes 8 cinemas, 2 ice rinks, 624 shops, and a plaza restaurant.



It includes a yacht city that accommodates 333 yachts, in addition to water games (Aqua Park) that includes 73 water games, including 9 games for adults and 10 swimming pools.



It contains 5 hotels, including 2 international hotels, and 3 boutique hotels with the highest level of service.



The city has also government headquarters, hospitals and medical centers operating around the clock, and a special district for business and finance.

Tolip hotel at Galala Mountainous Resort



Galala University



Galala Cable Car



Galala Mountainous Resort





V. New Mansoura City Project

New City of Mansoura, which mediates the governorates of Dakahlia, Kafr El-Sheikh and Damietta, is one of the new smart cities that the state has begun to construct throughout the Republic. It is considered one of the development pillars on the northern coast of Egypt, as it includes all utilities and services such as government areas, markets, places of worship, cultural and entertainment areas, special areas for restaurants, and central gardens with a coastal view on the Mediterranean Sea, along 15 km. November 2022 witnessed the opening of the first phase of the New City of Mansoura, which is one of the sustainable cities that reflected Egypt's vision in launching the Global Sustainable Cities initiative, where the city contributes to achieving sustainable economic growth and low emissions, improving energy efficiency, encouraging digital transformation, and has the ability to adapt to climate changes. New Mansoura City is located at a length of 14 km on the coastal road in the heart of Dakahlia, next to Gamasa City, as an extension of it to the borders of Kafr El Sheikh Governorate. The city is far from old Mansoura with 54 km. The New Mansoura City will be linked to the old one by constructing an electric train that will connect them in less than 15 minutes.

New Mansoura City is considered one of the distinguished cities in the real estate market in Egypt, and there are many investment opportunities for investors wishing to obtain an excellent real estate opportunity at a reasonable price in the Egyptian real estate market. The city also has many real estate investment advantages that investors are looking for, starting from the distinguished strategic location to services, utilities, prices and other advantages. The city includes different types of housing such as tourist housing, villas, middle housing, and social housing.

The city also includes all the necessary services and utilities that would provide comfort to its residents, which include the following:

- Logistics and service area.
- A regional university.
- A national university affiliated to Mansoura University.
- Scientific research centers.
- Medical city.
- Technological industries zones.
- Corniche on the road with a width of 56 meters.
- A group of public beaches.

1 Project Description:

New Mansoura City is divided into four phases, as follows:

The first phase: costs EGP 24 billion, and 225 feddans of this phase has been allocated to the private sector, and the first phase of the city represents 40% of the total area (25,000 housing units). The components of the stage are as follows:

- ▶ “Janna” housing project, which includes 11,232 housing units with areas ranging from 120 m2 to 150 m2.
- ▶ Green areas
- ▶ Swimming pools for children inside the residential complexes.





- ▶ “Skan Misr” housing project, which includes 4,704 housing units at a total cost of EGP 1.6 billion, with areas ranging from 106 m2 to 118 m2.
- ▶ Residential villas, which include 2,103 housing units at a total cost of EGP 3.6 billion, with areas ranging from 450 m2 to 850 m2.
- ▶ Social housing, “Skan Misr” housing project for all Egyptians (with coastal nature), which includes 1,392 housing units with areas ranging from 95 m2 to 100 m2.
- ▶ The Corniche and the tourist walkway, with a length of 4.2 km, at a total cost of EGP 600 million, including (pergolas - seating benches - cafeterias - toilets).
- ▶ A central park (beside the coastal road) with a length of 2.4 km, at a total cost of EGP 175 million, including (pedestrian and bicycle paths - seating benches - cafeterias - restaurants).
- ▶ The university complex includes four universities.
- ▶ Medical center at the highest level.



2 Project Objectives

The New Mansoura City is in line with the National Climate Change Strategy as it works to achieve the following goals:

- ▶ Achieving sustainable economic growth and low emissions
- ▶ Improved energy efficiency
- ▶ Encouraging digital transformation
- ▶ Adapting to climate changes, as it is one of the sustainable cities that formed Egypt's vision in launching the global Sustainable Cities Initiative in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program at the recent 27th Conference of the Parties (COP 27)
- ▶ Pedestrian and bicycle friendly as well as supporting mass and sustainable transportation, as well as supporting water reuse.
- ▶ The city provides open beaches for all Egyptian families, and ceremonial squares for entertainment in the Corniche of “Ahl Misr”, in addition to the presence of many activities in the outdoor and open areas, as the city includes 1800 feddans of green areas.
- ▶ A regional service center at the level of the Delta region, as it contains 4 universities (New Mansoura University, Mansoura International University, Mansoura National University, and Mansoura Technology), which are regional services provided by the new city to the residents of the Delta.



VI. Damietta Furniture City Project

The furniture city in Damietta is one of the most important national projects and one of a series of new cities specialized in strategic industries. It is the first and largest industrial zone specialized in the manufacture of furniture and complementary industries in the Middle East and the African continent. The furniture manufactured in Egypt, especially in Damietta, is known by its high quality, which opens the door for exporting Damietta furniture at the local, regional and global levels. The project is located in Shatta, Damietta, on an area of 331 feddans, at the intersection of the international coastal road with Port Said / Damietta road. The city includes all the requirements of the furniture industry, such as various factories and workshops for the furniture industry, complementary industries, service centers, and administrative and investment areas.

Damietta Furniture City encompasses 54 hangars that include 1348 factories, workshops, a furniture technology hub, and five service centers, including central workshops to serve small manufacturers, shops, administrative offices, a bank, a police station, a fire station, and a medical clinic.

1 Project Description:

- ▶ Damietta Furniture City encompasses 54 hangars housing 1,348 factories and workshops dedicated to furniture manufacturing and related industries. It also features a furniture technology center and five service centers, which include central workshops for small manufacturers, shops, administrative offices, a bank, a police station, a fire station, and a medical clinic.
- ▶ The city's industrial zone includes 2,400 small and medium workshops, along with 75 specialized factories, covering areas ranging from 1,000 and 10,000 square meters.
- ▶ The city includes an exhibition complex spanning 20.94 feddans, a complementary industries complex covering 9.76 feddans, and a government services complex on 4.62 feddans.





2 Project goals:

- ▶ Develop the export capacity of the furniture industry sector, especially with the advantages of location and proximity to the export ports (Damietta / Port Said), and the main consumption markets, to reach one billion dollars annually as proceeds from exports.
- ▶ Maximize the comparative advantage of specialized industries in general and the furniture industry in particular by enhancing technology in the furniture industry.
- ▶ Develop the furniture industries to increase the added value to the industry in Egypt.
- ▶ Optimize the economic potential of Damietta Governorate.
- ▶ Enhance the contribution of the industrial sector in general and the furniture sector in particular to the development of north Delta region.
- ▶ Provide new job opportunities that contribute to solving the unemployment problem in the Delta and northern governorates of Egypt.
- ▶ Diversify the economic structure of the governorate to improve the standard of living and raise the level of low-income people.
- ▶ Provide a regional marketing hub serving the local furniture market.
- ▶ Preserve the environment and public health by urging many of the owners of workshops that are located within the residential blocks in Damietta to move to an area designated for the furniture industry.
- ▶ Contribute to the establishment of small and medium projects complementary to the furniture industry to provide production requirements.
- ▶ Provide raw materials at reasonable prices due to locating production centers to sell supplies near the manufacturing workshops, which saves transportation costs.





VII. Robiki Leather City Project

Al- Robbiki is one of the most important specialized industrial cities designed according to the latest international standards, and it is the first integrated industrial complex specializing in leather industries with local and foreign investments in the Middle East. The city is built on a total area of 1,629 feddans at a cost of EGP 2.7 billion, and it specializes in the leather tanning industry. The zone of tanneries located on Magra El-Oyoun Wall in Old Cairo was moved to it.

"Al- Robbiki" project is one of major projects which have been implemented during the past years. It is considered an integrated industrial city for the leather and textile industry, and it is the largest industrial city in the Middle East. It was inaugurated by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi in July 2020, and its main objective is to make Egypt a strategic center for the leather industry, not only at the local or regional level, but also at the international level. The establishment of Al- Robbiki City aims to create an integrated system with the latest international technology in the field of leather tanning, with a commitment to maintaining the general shape of the city, avoiding randomness in construction and reducing the negative environmental effects resulting from the nature of production in the field of leather tanning. The area of Al- Robbiki city is about 490 feddans, and the new industrial complex in Al- Robbiki includes 6 factories: a fine spinning factory, a thick spinning factory, 3 factories for preparing weaving and for circular and rectangular weaving, and a factory for dyeing and printing. The factories are equipped with the latest machines that operate according to the latest technological systems and programs.

1 Project Description:



The city is divided into a "productive units and auxiliary services" zone on an area of 511 feddans. During the last period, Ministry of Commerce and Industry completed the first phase of the project with a total of 213 production units for 195 investors on an area of 176 feddans. Utilities have been introduced to 69 feddans in the second phase of the project.



The industrial wastewater treatment plants zone includes the sanitary landfill zone on an area of 282 feddans, and EGP 200 million has been allocated to rehabilitate it and accommodate future expansions, in addition to the tree forest zone on an area of 280 feddans, which will be irrigated with wastewater after treatment.



The city includes Leather Tanning Technology Centre (LTTC) on an area of 6000 square meters in cooperation with the Italian side, as well as integrated industries (tanneries, gelatin and glue factories, warehouses, chemicals, and stores).



Establishment of a heritage museum dedicated to showing the stages of development of the leather industry in Egypt.



The city contains public service centers such as banks, conference halls, exhibitions, maintenance centers, shopping outlets, licensing offices, a hospital, a fire station, a police station, and a communications center.





2 Project Developments:

- The First Phase has been completed by **100%**.
- The Second Phase has been completed by **85%**.
- The Third Phase has been completed by **98%**.
- Raised the efficiency of the first phase of the sewage plants by **95%**.



3 Project Objectives:

- Egypt regained its pioneering role in the industry for which Cairo has been famous for more than 1,000 years.
- The city has a modern infrastructure that overcomes all the environmental problems that were facing the tanneries of the ancient Magra El-Oyoun zone.
- The project aims to increase leather tanning production from 125 million square feet semi-finished to 350 million square feet fully finished annually, and increase the added value by completing the finishing stages, especially since 85% of the current exports of leather are unfinished.
- A study is currently being conducted to allocate 800 feddans next to Al- Robbiki Leather City to transfer approximately 17,600 workshops producing leather goods established in slums all over the state, including 13,400 workshops in Al-Muski and Bab Al-Sharia, with the aim of gathering them in one place in implementation of the directives of the political leadership in eliminating slums in residential areas.





VIII. New Delta Project

The Egyptian State prioritizes investment in the agricultural and land reclamation sector, considering it a matter of national security. This commitment is exemplified by the New Delta Project, launched by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi at the end of 2021. The project is a model of integrated development with strategic importance for achieving food security for the Egyptian people. It includes the creation of new agricultural and urban communities managed with modern systems, the establishment of industrial complexes based on agricultural production, and the provision of thousands of new job opportunities for young people and investors. This initiative contributes to protecting and achieving food security for Egypt, ensuring the availability of strategic goods, stabilizing commodity prices in the markets, and enhancing the State's capacity to manage population growth.

The development project spans approximately 2.2 million feddans, with plans to complete the cultivation of one million feddans within two years, suitable for growing all types of crops. This project aligns with the State's strategy of establishing new agricultural communities with modern administrative systems. Its strategic location near ports and airports, such as Alexandria, Sokhna, Damietta, West Cairo, and Borg El-Arab airports, enhances its significance. The project is also well-connected to main roads and the existing and new urban network, including Sadat City, Sphinx, and 6th of October.

The New Delta project includes the Mustaqbal Misr, and south of Dabaa axis projects, as follows:

1. Egypt's Future Project for Agricultural Production :

The "Future of Egypt" project is a key national initiative undertaken by the Egyptian government to enhance agricultural production, aligning with the State's strategy to maximize productive opportunities in land reclamation and agricultural output as outlined in Egypt's Vision 2030. On May 21, 2022, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi inaugurated the project, which serves as the driving force behind Egypt's agricultural sector and marks the beginning of the New Delta Project. This initiative aims to achieve self-sufficiency and export surplus in the agricultural produce.

A. The Area Targeted for Reclamation: The project covers an area of 1,050,000 feddans, which is part of the total 2.2 million feddans of the New Delta's overall area.

B. Project Location: The Future of Egypt 'Mostaqbal Misr' project is situated along the new Rod Al-Farag-Al-Dabaa axis road, a key component of the national road project. This road extends 120 km in length and has a depth of 60-70 km, located just 30 minutes from 6th of October City. The project area is meticulously organized, with 60 longitudinal roads and 35 transverse roads, divided into equal plots of 1,000 feddans each.

C. Project Objectives:

- ▶ Permanently maintaining the instructions and directives issued by the President of the Republic to achieve food security and self-sufficiency.
- ▶ Ensuring the ease of delivering finished products to major markets and to land and air export ports.
- ▶ Maximizing production opportunities, providing high-quality agricultural products at reasonable prices to citizens, bridging the gap between production and import, and achieving food security and self-sufficiency in strategic goods.
- ▶ Providing approximately 10,000 direct job opportunities and more than 360,000 indirect job opportunities, with expectations for increased employment opportunities in the coming seasons.
- ▶ Implementing a partnership system with serious agricultural investors who meet the specifications, controls, and experience required for maximizing economic returns.





D. Project Key Developments:

- ▶ The reclamation and cultivation of an area of 350,000 feddans has been completed using 2600 developed pivot irrigation devices. Such area is cultivated twice a year (in the summer season and winter season), and it produces the finest agricultural crops.
- ▶ The provision of latest equipment and technologies for mechanized agriculture to complete various agricultural processes with high quality and speed is in progress.
- ▶ Agriculture in the project is carried out using modern irrigation methods in accordance with the use of the latest technological systems. The treated wastewater is transported via a canal with a total length of 170 kilometers passing through 17 lifting stations to reach the largest treatment station with a capacity of 7.5 million cubic meters per day and eventually to the land of the project.
- ▶ The project relies on three (3) underground reservoirs (Eocene - Miocene - Ocher), which are an extension of Wadi El Natroun area, by drilling groundwater wells, considering the distance between the wells to preserve the underground reservoirs.
- ▶ A surface water source is being provided by extending the Mustaqbal Misr Canal to a length of 41 kilometers to supply the project with a capacity of 10 million m³/day to cultivate approximately 700,000 additional feddans. The desalination of agricultural drainage water, recycling it, and using it for irrigation are among the biggest challenges in the New Delta Project.

E. Project Economic Expansions

The construction of an industrial zone began in three stages according to manufacturing priorities as follows:

Phase I: This phase includes (potato refrigerators - sorting and packing stations - grain storage silos - screening and seed production stations - soil analysis and plant disease laboratories). - The available of the aforementioned are (potato refrigerators with a capacity of 80 thousand tons - sorting and packing stations - grain storage silos with a capacity of 20 thousand tons).

Phase II: This phase includes (fruit and vegetable freezing tunnels - a snacks factory - a dried onion and garlic factory - a legumes packing and packaging factory - an oils bottling and refining factory - a livestock feed factory - a sheep and livestock farm).

Phase III: This phase includes (a sugar factory - an oils production factory - an orange sorting and packing station).

2. Reclamation of 500 thousand feddans in the south of Dabaa Axis Project:

- ▶ The project will be located in the south of Dabaa axis, west of the Mustaqbal Misr project, near the old Delta and the road network and ports, whether sea, land or air. It links the administrative borders of the governorates of Marsa Matrouh, Beheira and Giza. The project surface area is about 500 thousand feddans.
- ▶ An inventory was conducted to an area of 688 thousand feddans west of the Mustaqbal Misr Project, and after the study it became clear that more than 90% of the area is suitable for cultivation of strategic crops, amounting to 500 thousand feddans, on top of which are wheat, maize, legumes, vegetable crops and various types of fruits, and a giant plant will be established with a capacity of 6 million m³ /day to treat agricultural wastewater for further exploitation.





VII. Toshka Project Reviving

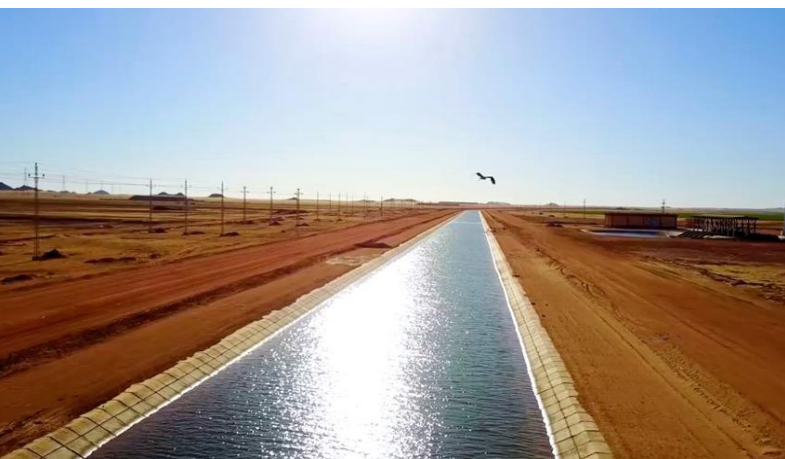
The Egyptian State has taken care of many national issues including the food security portfolio, which received great attention, as Egypt launched several national agricultural projects, including the launch of the 1.5 million Feddans Project, the New Delta, and the revival of the Toshka Al-Khair Project. The revitalization of the Toshka project is one of the most important projects being implemented in the agricultural sector, as it has the largest dates farm in the Middle East in terms of the number of palms and the best types of dates such as Medjool and Barhi. In addition to the areas planted with strategic crops, such as wheat, vegetables, citrus, and mango. Experiences have shown that productivity in the Toshka region is high and we are promising to achieve good and positive results.

1 Project Description:

- The project was launched in January 1997, and did not achieve the desired results and objectives until the decision of President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi in 2014 to revive the Toshka project within the state's plan to launch a number of major projects, in implementation of his program to reclaim one million feddans within the national plan to reclaim **4** million feddans within 4 years.
- The project contributed to the development of Abu Simbel city, where its population increased from about 2000 to 21 thousand people currently, as well as the development of Abu Simbel port, increasing means of transportation and ease of transportation between Aswan and Abu Simbel. Cultivation of **18,000** feddans were carried out around Khor Toshka, and the number of hospitals increased from one to three hospitals, and handicraft workshops from 4 to **40** workshops, in addition to many restaurants and banks, which allowed the provision of **17,000** additional job opportunities.

2 The Importance of the Project:

- The project is located in the Toshka area, about 225 km south of Aswan, which is located on a surface area of **485,000** feddans. It aims to achieve self-sufficiency in some strategic crops, including wheat, where 30,000 feddans of wheat were planted during the first 3 months from the beginning of the first phase. About 100,000 feddans are ready for cultivation, and another 100,000 feddans are being prepared during the coming period. Canals with a total length of 19.8 km have been dug and lined, 18.2 km long canals are being excavated, and 52 pump stations have been established, comprising 219 pumps to pump water for center pivot irrigation systems. The construction of 47 other stations is underway that comprise 239 pumps, so the number of stations will be 99 stations comprising 458 pumps. In addition, the pipelines of irrigation networks crossings and the feeding canal were implemented with 11 crossing paths.





3 Project Objectives:

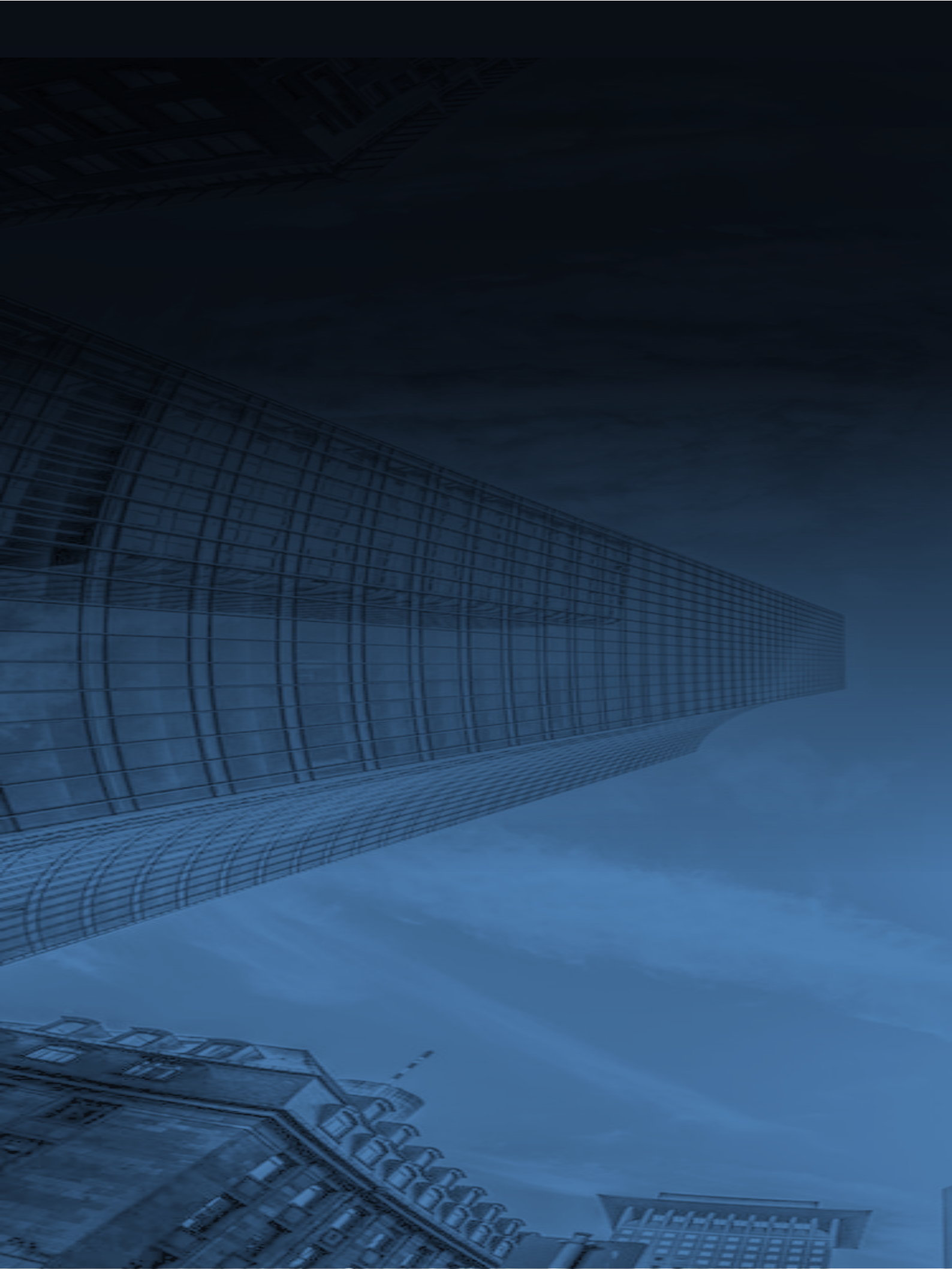
- Toshka project aims to provide new urban communities, as the majority of its employees are from Upper Egypt. It also has a research station affiliated to the Desert Research Center and another affiliated to the Agricultural Research Center, as well as agriculture automation station.
- Ministry of Agriculture has carefully selected the areas of the reclamation plan of one million feddans in Toshka, which is divided into :
 - Toshka project on **108,000** feddans
 - Toshka wells on **30,000** feddans
 - Old Farafra on **200,000** feddans
 - New Farafra on **100,000** feddans
 - Dakhla on **50,000** feddans
 - Extension of East Oweinat on **50,000** feddans
 - South of Qattara Depression on **50,000** feddans
 - West Minya project on **200,000** feddans
 - Al Maghra area on **150,000** feddans
 - East Siwa on **30,000** feddans.

The project of reclamation of one million feddans depends by **90%** on groundwater. Ministry of Irrigation has begun digging water wells, and there are **50** solar-powered wells in the project to serve the new lands and the development process in the area.

4 Project Key Developments:

- The giant main water lifting stations project was opened in Toshka, as two giant main water lifting stations were established to overcome the level difference of 40 meters, with 22 water lifting groups and a total capacity of 11 million and 300 thousand cubic meters.
- The wheat harvest season has started in "Toshka 4", as the "National Company for the Reclamation and Agriculture of Desert Lands" was able this year to plant 500,000 feddans of wheat on its farms in Toshka, where the surface area of "Toshka 4" farm is 140,000 feddans.
- The harvest of 2000 feddans of wheat have been started in the Wadi Al-Sheikh project, which was established in cooperation between the Modern Farming Company for agricultural production and the National Service Projects Organization (NSPO) in Assiut Governorate, where 2000 feddans were planted with wheat and the remaining 10000 feddans were planted with various crops. In addition, 1500 feddans were harvested with an average productivity of 25 ardeb per feddan.







Pillar VIII

Positive Feedback from Top
Companies in Egypt

Haier

Ahmed El-Gendy - General manager of Haier Egypt

"Haier Electric appreciates the efforts of the Egyptian Government and GAFI to set up successful investment policies in order to boost and develop the investment; get over the obstacles before the foreign investor; and formulate new laws and effective economic procedures. In addition to the attractive investment incentives that provided the Golden License, which created an investment climate whose purpose is to facilitate the procedures for the investors to set up projects and obtain the required licenses"



Mr. Ahmed Magdy
CEO - Sumitomo-Egypt

"Despite the escalating global crises and the ensuing enormous economic challenges, the Government of Egypt has succeeded in maintaining a strong and stable economy that attracts more FDI on all levels. This encouraged Sumitomo to proceed with injecting new investments expected to strategically influence the automotive industry worldwide, especially in light of the unprecedented presidential support and understanding of local and global challenges"



Ümit Günel - Country Manager

"In the recent years, Egypt has issued a set of laws and regulations, and has adopted various policies that promote the investment, which makes it the best promising alternative for investment. GAFI, in coordination with the appropriate ministries and by a directive from H.E. the President of the Republic, facilitates and promotes investments, which, in light of such laws, regulations, and strong international agreements, encouraged us to choose Egypt to be an industrial hub for North Africa and the Middle East."



Ahmed Bedewy - CEO of Yazaki Egypt

"The Egyptian government, at all levels, with the directives and vision of its wise leadership, managed to maintain the stability and competitiveness of the investment and industrial climate. Moreover, it worked to provide and improve investment incentives in Egypt, which facilitated the expansion of the company's investment base and the establishment of its first factory for the production of cars electrical systems in Fayoum Governorate, which represents the first step for expansion in Egypt. In addition to providing more job opportunities, transferring technology and exporting to major car manufacturers in Europe"



Alshaya Property Development

"Egypt is considered one of the most attractive countries for foreign investment in the Middle East as a result of the economic reforms that the State has taken in recent years with the aim of creating and improving the business environment and climate in Egypt, which led to the interest of major international companies, including AlShaya Group, to expand their existing investments. Moreover, the Egyptian government has taken specific measures to confront the repercussions of the global COVID-19 crisis with the aim of facilitating procedures for companies, which encouraged companies, including our group, to expand investments in Egypt"



Sangquin Park - LS MAN Cable Chairman

"During the previous period, the Egyptian government, and in particular GAFI, succeeded in achieving a leap in the business environment through structural and institutional reforms as well as the procedures that greatly and effectively contributed to increasing investors' confidence in the investment climate despite the challenges encountering the Egyptian government in light of COVID-19 crisis"



Mr. Daa El Din Yahya

Egypt Head and Regional Director of Majid Al Futtaim Properties

"The investment climate in the Arab Republic of Egypt as well as the support and encouragement of the political leadership for investment initiatives had a great impact in encouraging the company to continue in its current investments and even doubling its future investment plans in Egypt, especially in light of the economic reforms taken by the Egyptian government in addition to the efforts related to the investment framework, particularly the measures recently taken by the State to manage COVID-19 crisis that had a great impact in mitigating the negative effects of this pandemic"



Eng. Samah Shawky

Managing Director of Aditya Birla Group

"We thank GAFI for developing the Investor Service Center (ISC) to facilitate procedures and provide successful work mechanisms that ensure the sustainability of the investment process, especially the industrial process, in addition to the positive and affirmative decisions that support the local product and national industries"



Eng. Anis Aboulnaga

Regional Director of Chevron

"Despite the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic that swept the world last year, which continues to affect all aspects of our lives and the global economy, there are many developments that Chevron has witnessed in 2020. The company is looking forward to further growth in Egypt in light of efforts and measures made by GAFI for improving the investment climate and developing investment opportunities in Egypt"



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