



# 7 Years

of Presidency:  
Journey to New Republic





**The Egyptian Cabinet  
Information and Decision Support Center**







"Egypt has made a pledge upon itself to move towards achieving development, in tandem with countering accumulative challenges and problems. We have succeeded over the past years to push forward development efforts in a multitude of sectors through carrying out mega infrastructure projects, providing social protection programs, boosting investment in human capital, and adopting effective measures towards the transition to a green economy to promote the life of Egyptian citizens, improve their standard of living, and fulfill their aspirations for a promising tomorrow and future. The fruits of these efforts wouldn't have come to life but for the resilience, endurance, and continual belief of the Egyptians, I have unlimited trust in the great Egyptian people and absolute confidence in their abilities. I have high hopes for the future of Egypt as great as its history, and today We will fulfill our aspirations for the future ourselves."

"Our aim is to build a 'New Egypt'... A State that respects the rights and freedoms, honors its duties, and ensures the co-existence of its citizens without exclusion or discrimination". That State should also respect and enforce the rule of law, guarantee freedom of speech and religion, and work towards growth, prosperity and a promising future for all Egyptians. To attain that, the Government began implementing an ambitious programme to spur development and build the foundation for a free-market, investor-friendly economy by 2030.

**H.E Abdel Fattah El-Sisi**  
**The President of Egypt**

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Since 2013, the resilience and incessant strength of the Egyptian State have been continually challenged, with three years of political upheaval, jeopardized economy, and regional instability. Egypt was left in a state of turbulence and chaos that pushed the whole world to question its tenacity to withstand, and sustain. Yet, with the strong political will of H.E. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi and the endurance of its great people, Egypt has been set on the path of reform, paving the way for a New Republic.

And in that pursuit, subsequent governments under the presidency of H.E. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi have embarked on a comprehensive reform agenda, starting with pursuing Egypt's economic and social reform program, in 2016, which builds on Egypt Vision 2030, thus, succeeding in creating an enabling environment for inclusive

growth, where economic fundamentals were stabilized with reducing the fiscal deficit, curbing the rate of inflation, increasing the growth rate of output, and strengthening the Egyptian currency. And by that, the Egyptian economy's resilience was resurged and affirmed through the pandemic, being the only economy in the Middle East and North Africa to achieve positive GDP growth in 2020.

Despite all the prevailing uncertainty and the subsequent jolts COVID-19 has brought about, we were keen on moving forward and pushing ahead with our plans that we have been pursuing under the directives of H.E. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi to create a better future for our citizens, one that ensures the wellbeing and prosperity of our upcoming generations and responds to the aspirations of our people in all aspects and comprehensively positioning Egypt as a state with world-class education and health care system, a transparent and credible business environment, and a competitive and sustainable economy, capable of creating decent jobs for young people and ensuring the equitable distribution of opportunities.

Our development agenda is centralized on sustaining inclusive growth while deepening the scope of private sector activities and participation through public-private partnerships. Given its significant contribution to GDP, we believe that Egypt's private sector is capable of perfectly leading the upcoming transformational period, with its ability to drive change, growth, innovation, and productivity.

The Sovereign Fund of Egypt (SFE) was created as part of our commitment to improving the business climate and stimulating private-sector-led growth. It is one of the most reliable mechanisms for creating effective PPP opportunities and attracting private investments to underutilized assets to unleash the country's vast potential and create a long-term value for future generations.

Throughout the process of enabling Egypt's private sector, our country has seen exceptional strides in numerous sectors, through the success of many

of our strategic projects such as **Benban Solar Park**, which harnessed the expertise and financial clout of **13 private companies** that build and operate power plants at the site. In addition, **Bahr Al Baqar Wastewater Treatment** Plant garnered three titles from Guinness World Records. Bahr Al Baqar and other related projects, including roads located on the western bank of the Suez Canal, were implemented by **16 private companies** benefitting from such infrastructure.

In addition to the abovementioned projects, the New Administrative Capital (NAC) witnessed investments of more than 300 developers to proceed with numerous projects at the face of the New Republic including the **"Iconic Tower"** and the first phase of **"Knowledge City"**, which includes applied research centers for technology to facilitate technical training, software, applications development, and data design. In our pursuit, we pledged to prioritize our people's welfare, as we believe that investing in the well-being of our citizens is our key to moving forward. Stemming from our strong belief that primary healthcare is an essential human right, a new phase of comprehensive health coverage is being rolled out for all Egyptians. In November 2019, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi's mandate included launching the Universal Health Insurance (UHI) system. It covered, at its first stage, 3.7 million citizens. Egypt is currently working with the World Bank on a project worth USD 400 million to avail universal healthcare coverage and improve its outcome. The mandate covered supporting Egyptian women's health; almost 10.3 million women have been examined since 2019.

At the social level, less fortunate groups were also well-targeted. Finally, we expanded "Takaful and Karama" social protection program to reach a total of 3.6 million beneficiaries; women were our main target representing 76% of the program's beneficiaries.

These efforts have been enthroned with the launch of his excellency's huge project, "Hayah Karima" which aims for the first time to improve the lives of about 58 million citizens, under the umbrella of one national project that combines infrastructure development, economic and social empowerment, an integrated project that meets all the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). And to ensure the sustainability of our development agenda, and build on the success of the economic reform program, the Egyptian Government in 2021 has launched the National Structural Reform program (NSRP) that supports achieving robust sustainable growth, through 6 major axes, including over 300 reform measures, 88 of which are priority structural and legislative measures.

And as we proceed, Egypt's economic and development performance is singled out and celebrated by international organizations, driven by sound policy choices and robust partnerships that have supported economic growth and employment, and through our way to the new republic, we foreground that it's a resurgence of our authentic history, and grandeur civilization, that shall stand as proof for the tenacity and endurance of EGYPT for generations to come, and with the determination of its great people and the strong political will of President El-Sisi, we shall move forward.

**Dr. Mostafa Madbouly**  
**"The Egyptian Prime Minister"**

## Preface

In light of tracing the development path in Egypt, the Egyptian Cabinet's Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) published its fourth periodic report titled "7 Years of Presidency: Journey to the New Republic" to give insights into the tireless governmental efforts and achievements accomplished throughout the past 7 years under the presidency of H.E. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi. The report incorporates three main sections: Section one titled "Prior El Sisi's Era: Years of Accumulated Challenges (prior 2014)", which addresses the various challenges faced by El-Sisi at the social and economic levels.

While section two titled "Egypt's Potential Reinstated under El-Sisi (2014-2021)" highlights the rigid measures and policies taken to alleviate economic distress and uplift the Egyptian economy. It is divided into 4 pillars covering the comprehensive enhancements made. The first pillar addresses the significant progress in curbing the longstanding macroeconomic imbalances and creating conditions for robust economic growth. The second pillar







tackles the efforts exerted to develop some key economic sectors and overcome the main challenges faced such as: transportation systems enhancement, slums eradication, provision of adequate housing, and energy diversification strategy in addition to shedding light on the increased attention given to the ICT sector, as well as, improving tourism and bringing Egypt back to its glory. The third pillar tackles the efforts exerted to address certain social files such as: health care reform, women empowerment, and youth investment, among other social aspects addressed. The fourth pillar tackles efforts made towards restoring regional leadership and improving Egyptian foreign policy.

Lastly, the third section titled "The Future Path of the New Republic: From Dreams to Honorable Reality" sheds light on El-Sisi's future plan to fortify the current efforts and expand on what have been achieved so far to present the new republic for the people and for the world fully. The section discusses the futuristic characteristics of the new republic that have been paved for.



# 7 Years

of Presidency:  
Journey to New Republic

# Sisi's New Era: Remapping Egypt

1



**Prior  
El Sisi's Era:  
Years of  
Accumulated  
Challenges**

2



**Egyptian  
Potential  
Reinstated  
under El-Sisi  
(2013-2021)**

3



**The Future  
Path of the  
New Republic:  
From Dreams  
to Honorable  
Reality**

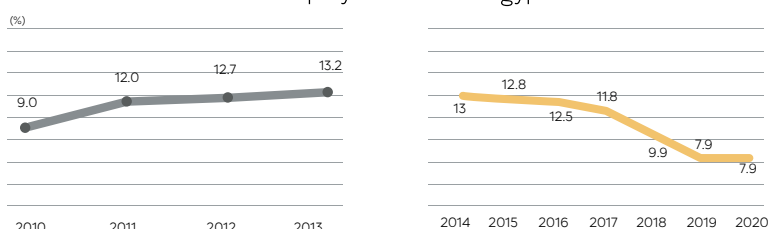


Egypt Real GDP Growth Rate at factor cost using constant prices



Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic developmentV

Unemployment rate in Egypt



Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

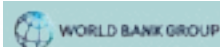
Egypt's inflation rate



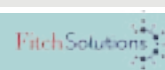
Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

## 2013

"Real GDP growth is forecast to remain subdued in 2013/14, at 1.8%, reflecting the impact on business and consumer confidence of the uncertain security situation".



Budget deficit for FY 2012/2013 was estimated to reach 13.5% of GDP - the highest of all Fitch-rated sovereigns - with the debt/GDP ratio rising to 85%".



"Egypt maintains negative outlook and Caa1 sovereign rating during 2013, with expectations that any upward movement in the rating is "unlikely over the near term.""







# 2021

"under the baseline scenario that assumes that the pandemic continues to ease, and lockdown measures are not reinstated, economic growth in Egypt is expected to rise from 3.3% in FY2020/2021 to 5% in FY2021/2022.



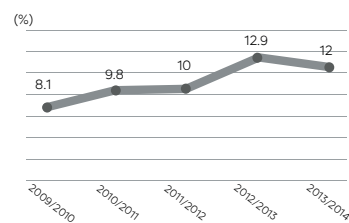
We forecast Egypt's current account deficit to narrow to 3.1% of GDP in FY2021/22 and 3.0% of GDP in FY2022/23 from 3.9% in FY2020/2021"



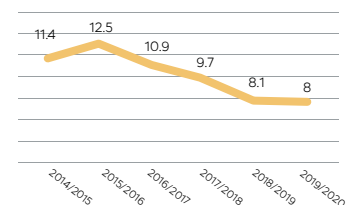
Egypt maintains its credit rating at B2 with a stable outlook, a move that reflects the diversity and resilience of the Egyptian economy."



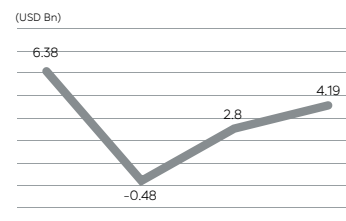
Budget Deficit as a Percentage of GDP



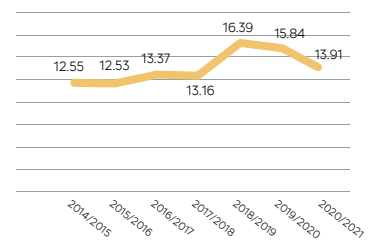
Source: Ministry of Finance



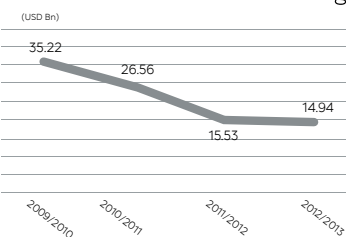
Net FDI inflows to Egypt



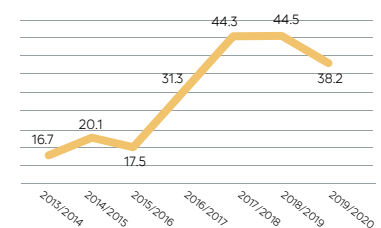
Source: CBE, Statistical Bulletin



Net Foreign Exchange Reserves



Source: CBE, Statistical Bulletin



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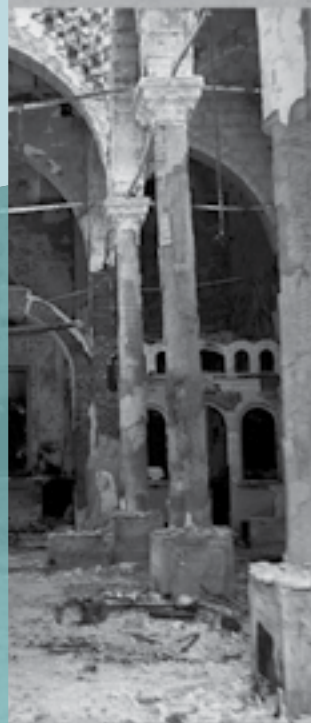
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# 1

**Prior  
El Sisi's Era:  
Years of  
Accumulated  
Challenges**





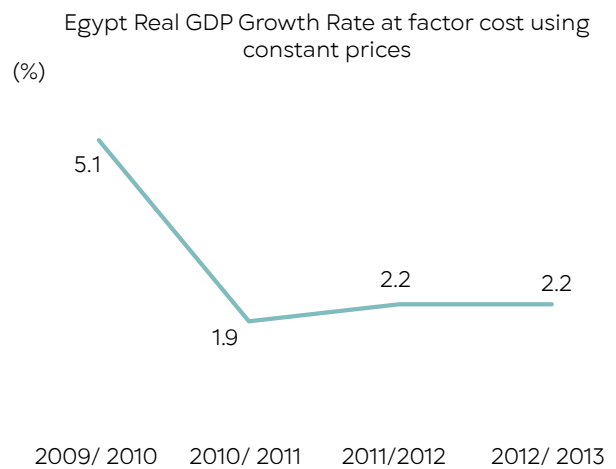




President El-Sisi assumed office under turbulent circumstances after more than 23 million Egyptians had cast their ballots for him. Subsequently, his restless efforts have paved the path for stability and growth. However, the path wasn't burnished, and formidable challenges prevailed on several levels.

## A Quivering Economy and a Widening Resource Gap

Egypt's real GDP growth rate reached its lowest level at 1.9% in FY2010/2011 down from the high growth rate achieved the previous year that reached 5.1%. Such a decline was driven by the instability that emerged due to the revolution events. It was also combined with a decline in international reserves and a rise in the unemployment rate that was led by the closure of factories and the decline in national income and it has also coincided with a rise in the budget deficit from 9.8% of GDP in FY2010/2011 to 10.0% of GDP in FY2011/2012.

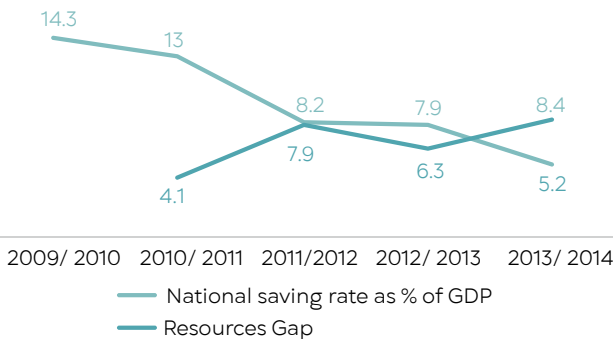


Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development



The immense turbulences the Egyptian economy witnessed have caused a severe depletion in its resources as the average GDP per capita levels weren't sufficient to lead a decent life, which resulted in the decrease of the national saving rate from 14.3% in 2009/2010 to 5.2% in 2013/2014, and subsequently the widening of Egypt's resources gap by 4.3% from 2010/2011 to 2013/2014.

Egypt's National Saving Rate as % of GDP and Resources Gap as % of GDP from 2009/2010 - 2013/2014 (%)

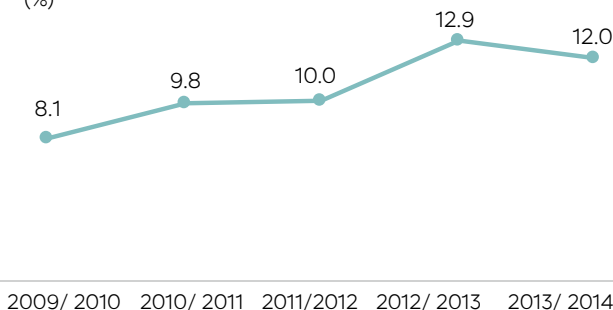


Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

## Insufficient Revenues and Growing Spending Needs

President El-Sisi inherited a country struggling from a deep fiscal crisis, necessitating extreme measures to flourish. Egypt's budget deficit has further deteriorated due to phases of instability before the 2011 revolution where it rose from 9.8% of GDP in the fiscal year 2010/2011 to 12.0% in 2013/2014.

Budget Deficit as a Percentage of GDP During the Period (2009/2010-2013/2014) (%)



Source: Ministry of Finance

Of the remarkable fiscal deficit reasons are increased government spending on consumer subsidies, especially energy, combined with insufficient tax revenues to absorb those costs, which consumed over one-fifth of government expenditures before the 2011 revolution

In addition, the informal sector constituted 53% of the total establishments operating in the Egyptian economy or about 2.0 million establishments. The number of workers in the informal private sector was 3.9 million, which represented 31% of the total workers in establishments.



## Growth Hindered by the Huge Subsidy Bill

In FY 2013/2014, Egypt spent over 6% of its GDP on fuel subsidies, which was above its spending on health or education at the time. Ironically, fuel subsidies mainly benefited the better-off categories of the population, such as owners of gas cars, more than the poor who needed more social protection and better health and school systems.

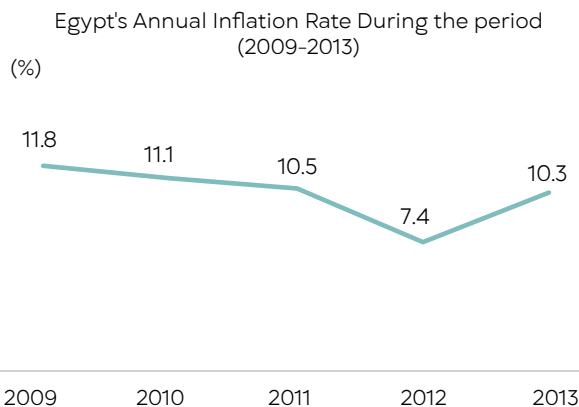
Additionally, fuel subsidies favored capital-intensive industries whereas Egypt needs more labor-intensive industries to help reduce unemployment. Moreover, the huge subsidy bill contributed to large fiscal deficits and rising public debt; hence, economic fragility left very little to spend on infrastructure.





## Upward Trend in Inflation

Egypt experienced relatively high rates of inflation during the period (2009-2013). But since the uprising of 2011, the increase in consumer prices has steadily accelerated. During 2010-2013, the average rate of inflation reached roughly 10%, which was well above the corresponding rate of six to seven percent a year in the MENA region as a whole. The main drivers behind the rising trend in inflation are highlighted as follows: increase in oil prices worldwide, food price increases, growing fiscal deficit, and rapid increase in the money supply. Moreover, the negative impact of high inflation environment discourages savings and productive investments, in addition, it tends to be accompanied by uncertainty, thus, affecting the efficiency of economic decisions



Source: The Central Authority for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)



## A Deteriorating External Position

Net international reserves witnessed a huge decline from USD 35.2 Bn in 2009/2010 to USD 26.56 Bn in 2010/2011 and with the outbreak of the January 2011 revolution and the resulting in an upheaval further decreased to reach USD 14.94 Bn in 2012/2013.

Such decline was the result of the slowdown of the major foreign currency resources as in 2011, the Egyptian economy, was still recovering from the 2008 world financial crisis. It was also hit by political instability that contributed to the decrease of foreign currencies inflows.

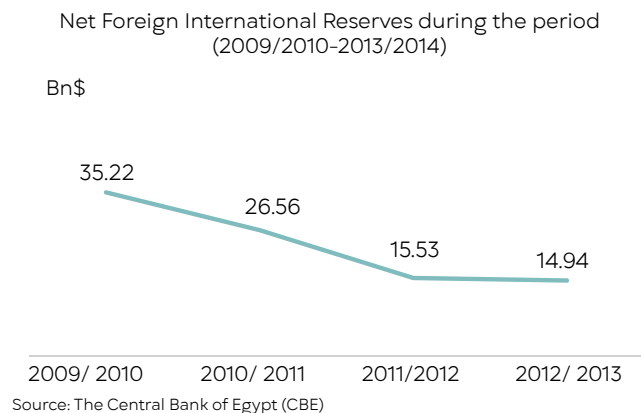
Lower oil prices and the fall in economic growth in the Gulf also indirectly harmed the Egyptian economy since many companies were laying off employees, many of which were Egyptians. This resulted in a drop in total remittances into Egypt.

As for Exports, which is one of the main sources of foreign currency, they decreased from USD 26.99 bn 2010/2011 to USD 22.06 bn in 2014/2015, moreover, the tourism sector, a major source of foreign currencies before the 2011 revolution, was severely hit after a sequence of terrorist attacks in Egypt.

Accordingly, the Suez Canal, the fastest shipping route between Europe and Asia and one of Egypt's main sources of foreign currency, was not an exception to the slowdown that faced the other sources of foreign currencies.

In addition, due to the post-2011 instability major foreign investors suspended their operations, downscaling their commitments

or withdrawing their investments altogether, resulting in continual deterioration in foreign direct investment that exacerbated in 2013/2014 reaching 3.6% from GDP, compared to 5% in 2009/2010.

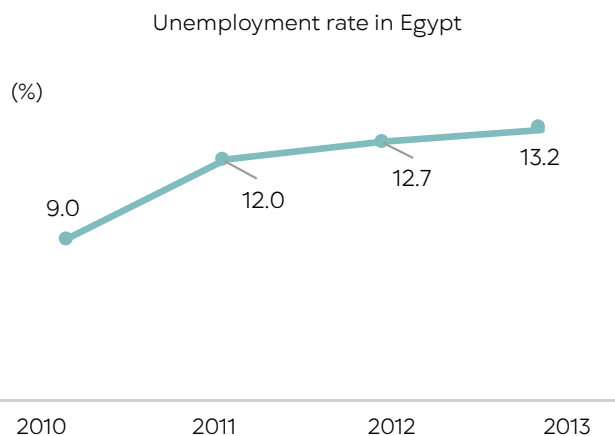


## Inefficient Labor Market: A Higher Supply over Demand

Unemployment has been fluctuating at remarkably high rates. Particularly, ever since the January 25 Revolution further decay hit the labor market due to increased segmentation and its consequences. Moreover, the woeful conditions of the informal sector, along with inadequate job creation in the formal private sector and successive governments' practice of cultivating support from the civil service by increasing its numbers and pay, have caused job entrants to focus more and more on government employment. Shortly prior to El-Sisi assuming office, unemployment has risen, exposing an array of inefficiencies that plagued the labor market. As a result of the continuous increase in population size, the percentage of entrants to labor market increased; as well, difficulties arose specifically in the ability of labor market to absorb in the large number of concentrated labor force. The unemployment rate in Egypt had an upward trend through the period (2010-2013), as it rose from 9% in 2010 to 13.2% in 2013. The labor supply exceeded

the job opportunities available in the labor market which deteriorated the structure and characteristics.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) report in 2014, low-quality jobs and informal employment remained major challenges facing working youth in Egypt, as majority of young employees of about 75.7% have no contract, thus, remain vulnerable. Moreover, 81.1% of young workers are in "irregular work", while over one third (about 39.5%) work above 50 hours a week. Additionally, 91.1% are in informal employment. About one-half of working youth occupy incompatible jobs relative to their education; 8.8% are overeducated and 38.9% are undereducated. On one hand, the said results are shown in overeducated workers performing a job below their level of educational qualification and earning less than their productive potential. On the other hand, undereducated workers harm productivity and thus on the output.



Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

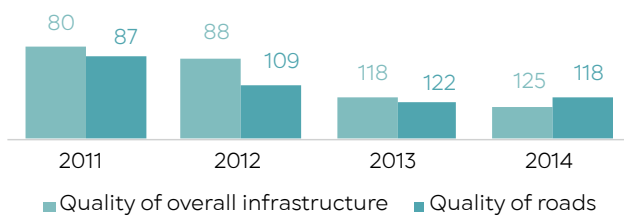


## Overpopulation and Underinvestment Eroding Egypt's Infrastructure.

According to the global competitiveness report under the 2<sup>nd</sup> pillar (Infrastructure) issued by World Economic Forum Egypt's ranking on the quality of roads and overall infrastructure index witnessed a continuous decline over 2011-2013. The quality of roads declined by 30 positions to reach the 118th place in 2013. The infrastructure in the country is underdeveloped at 125th position and with poor-quality of roads at 118th position in 2014.

Egypt's Ranking on the Road and Infrastructure Quality Index

(Rank)



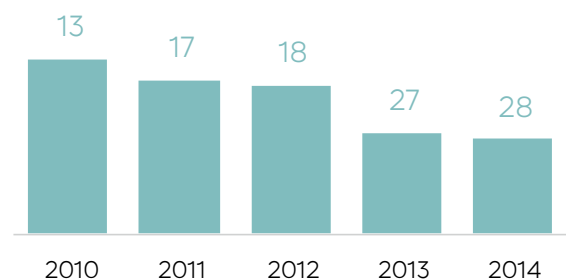
Source: Global Competitiveness Report - miscellaneous issues



Egypt plummeted nine places in the Emerging Markets Logistics Index in 2013 to reach (27th) position, followed by a further decline (28th) in 2014. The ongoing political unrest has done grave damage, leaving the country a less competitive and less attractive destination for investment. Additionally, Egypt also featured prominently among the top 10 least attractive emerging logistics market ranking in both 2013 and 2014.

Egypt's Ranking in the Emerging Markets Logistics Index

(Rank)



Sources: The Agility Emerging Markets Logistics Index - miscellaneous issues





## Depreciated Power Grids and Power Generation Crisis

Egypt faced a severe energy crisis at a critical time where overpopulation and the industrial sector developments, made it hard for Egypt's energy capabilities to match these demands. At the same time, the balance of payments crisis made it difficult to import alternative liquid fuels.

This increased tensions among the Egyptian people, especially after the deterioration of basic services, and by the end of 2013 led the Egyptian power generation capacities to reach 30,000 megawatts, which was inadequate for the Egyptian population. Such inadequacy was even more striking while considering consumption in other countries: South Africa, 44,000 megawatts, population 48 million; South Korea, 80,000 megawatts, population 49 million.

Amid the deteriorating economy and the security and political instability, the Egyptian government was unable to pay

the dues of exploration companies, whose discoveries could have helped overcome the crisis. As a result, these companies stopped their activities in Egypt. In addition, the country was unable to secure loans from international banks, which meant that it could not build new power plants.

The crisis was made worse by Egypt's severe financial position, which prohibited it from building new power plants. As a result, inadequate power grids operated at full capacity to meet increasing demand, and regularly scheduled shutdowns for maintenance were cancelled. This led to decreased efficiencies, shorter life times, and a high risk of power cuts.

By the summer of 2014, power generation had fallen to 70% of capacity, putting the country's economic and service sectors—its businesses, factories, organizations, and hospitals—in grave danger.



## Existence of Slums and Downgraded Living Conditions

The existence of slums and downgraded living conditions have been always one of the major national urban challenges. The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics defined slums- as those areas that were established by self-effort, whether on the lands of their owners or state-owned lands without official licenses; therefore, they lack basic services and facilities that official authorities may refrain from providing, due to the illegality of these units and their existence outside the urban space. As the agency mentioned in its definition of slums, they are divided into unplanned and unsafe areas.



In 2007, slum areas represented about 30% of the residential areas in Egypt with a total of 1,105 slum areas, within which more than 16 million citizens lived. Moreover, in 2013, according to the UN's human settlements agency, three of the world's 30 largest slums were found in Cairo: Mansheyet Nasser, Ezbet Al-Haggana, and Dar Al-Salam.



## Waste Mismanagement Problem in Egypt

The challenges of solid waste management in Egypt have been always among the most pressing challenges facing the Egyptian authorities. Not to mention that collection, transportation, sorting, and recycling of waste are implemented with poor health and safety conditions, and high environmental impact. In Greater Cairo, this situation is very critical because of the high population density, the increased amount of garbage produced as well as the deficiency in the collection process, means of transportation, and the recycling systems. It is worth mentioning that although the amount of e-waste -in particular- in the country is high, the number of formal e-waste recyclers is low and these recyclers operate on a small scale. There is no formal collection system of e-waste, no specific regulation or financing mechanism. Most of the e-waste is therefore collected and treated through informal channels.





# 2

**Egyptian  
Potential  
Reinstated  
under El-Sisi  
(2014-2021)**







A person's hands are shown typing on a laptop keyboard. The image is overlaid with various digital icons and lines, suggesting a focus on technology and business. The icons include a cloud labeled 'NETWORK', a magnifying glass labeled 'SEARCH WWW', a bar chart labeled 'BUSINESS', and a line graph labeled 'FINANCE'. The background is a warm, yellowish-orange gradient.

## **A.Egypt Moves Towards Building aWell-Structured Economy**







## **1- Macroeconomic Indicators**



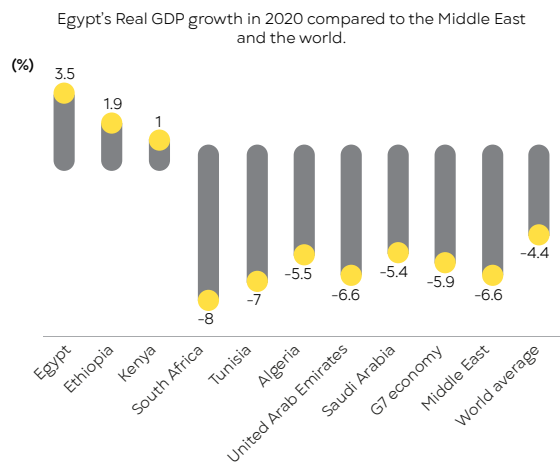




# A-Phenomenal Enhancement in Egyptian Macroeconomic Indicators

## Egypt's outstanding GDP growth

Egypt recorded significant levels of GDP growth during the period 2013–2020. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has raised its projections for Egypt’s real GDP growth for FY2020/21 to 2.8 percent, up from 2 percent projected in June, reflecting the milder-than-anticipated contraction in the country’s economy, making it likely one of the few countries to record positive growth (around 1.5 percent) in 2021.



Source: BCG research and analysis, IMF

In FY 2018/2019, Egypt recorded the highest level of GDP growth with 5.6%. This rate of growth bolstered the market by increasing domestic demand and relieving labor market limitations through job creation. Similarly, GDP per capita has been steadily increasing. Egypt's GDP per capita climbed between 2017 and 2020, from USD 2444 in 2017 reaching USD 3548 per capita in 2020. As the Government has successfully managed to reduce inflation rates over the past few years, GDP per capita growth has improved the purchasing powers of citizens.

The increased consumer consumption and investment levels represent the main drivers of GDP growth. Household consumption in 2019 represented 82% of the GDP in 2019; it continued to increase and amounted for 86% in 2020.

GDP in Egypt had an average growth of 4.1% during the period (2012/2013–2019/2020). This rate had been affected by several turbulences after the 2011 revolution and more recently the COVID-19 crisis that caused economic slowdown. The pandemic interrupted positive economic results during 2018/2019 where the GDP growth reached 5.6%, the highest since the global financial crisis in 2008 and the highest among emerging markets. Despite the huge distortions in the world economy, Egypt sustained impressive levels of growth compared to other developing countries. This shows the resilience of the Egyptian economy and its capabilities to offset negative impacts.

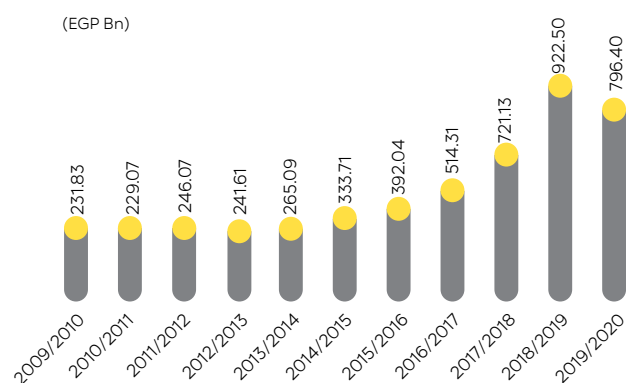
### Total investments

**Egypt came as the best attractive destination for investment in Africa for the fourth year in a row, according to “Where to invest in Africa” report issued by the Rand Merchant Bank in 2021.**

Investments play a vital role in Egypt's economic growth. Investment levels, including FDI, have continued to increase since 2013/2014, amounting to EGP 265 billion and reaching peak in FY 2018/2019 with EGP 922.5 billion. Increasing levels of investments indicate the Government's motivational policies proved their success. Investments were later affected by the health crisis and dropped to EGP 796.4 billion in FY 2019/2020. This is mainly explained by the increase in uncertainty and decrease in demand observed globally.

The Government of Egypt implemented an economic reform program in 2016 in regards to increasing productivity, local manufacturing and market competitiveness. On 21 February 2021, the Central Bank of Egypt adopted some measures to provide investors and entrepreneurs with financial access by requiring national banks to lend and provide support to at least 25% of SMEs. The private sector witnessed significant improvements with the Government and Central Bank's interventions to restructure the market.

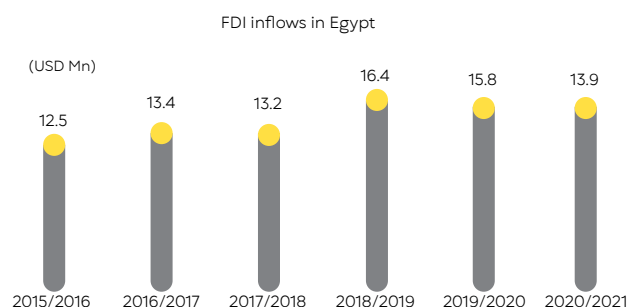
## Total investment uses



Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Total implemented investments are driven by both the public and private sectors. Total investments scored their highest value of EGP 922.5 billion in 2018/2019 but

they made their highest jump of 28.3% from EGP 721.12 billion in FY 2017/2018 to reach EGP 796.4 billion in FY 2019/2020. The increase is explained by the development of new national projects aiming towards sustainable development and real growth. The majority of public investment goes to important emerging sectors like natural gas, manufacturing and construction.



Source: central bank of Egypt, general Authority for investment and free zones, BCG Research analysis.

Private investments play an important role in creating job opportunities and accelerating Egypt's growth process. President El-Sisi has urged enforcing the role of the private sector and increasing its participation in the economy's development. Furthermore, the IMF has emphasized the need for Egypt's business climate to become more private sector friendly. Despite uncertainties due to the pandemic, private investments have increased especially in high growth potential sectors including real estate and manufacturing.

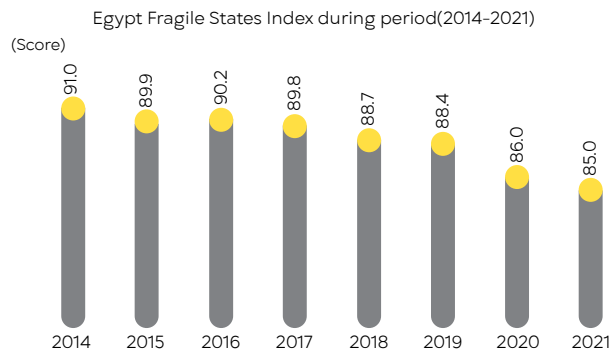
Egypt's share of net FDI had expanded over the 7 years. While FDI levels recorded 1.45% of the GDP in 2013, this was further improved in 2018 and reached 3.26%. The top foreign investors in Egypt are the United Kingdom, Belgium, and the United States.

The oil and gas sector receives the majority of FDI in Egypt, accounting for 74.3% of total FDI. The State has in fact set a goal

of achieving petroleum products self-sufficiency by 2022. This will help in attracting higher levels of foreign investment in Egypt, hence, increasing local output and sector competitiveness.

In 2019, Egypt recorded a net FDI level of USD 9 billion, making it the most attractive investment destination in Africa. Thanks to the successful governmental regulations, Egypt managed to provide an enhanced investment climate for investors and businesses. It is important to note that investments in capital, infrastructure and technology contribute to the reduction of unemployment by creating more jobs in these sectors, thus, contributing to GDP growth. For every investment, 180 job opportunities are created. Accordingly, investment incentives are major drivers for growth.

### Fragile States Index



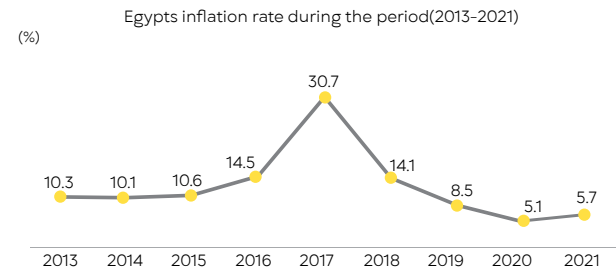
Source: The Fund for Peace

Egypt has made a great improvement in the Fragile States Index for seven years. It reached 85 in 2021 from 91 in 2014, which indicates more stability in the country's performance in different measures, namely security apparatus, factionalized elites, group grievance, economic decline, uneven economic development, human flight and brain drain, state legitimacy, public services, human rights and rule of law, demographic

pressures, refugees and IDPs, and external intervention.

This encourages investors and offers a stable environment to establish The New Republic, which shall be built and fenced with security and human rights.

### Inflation Rates:



Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

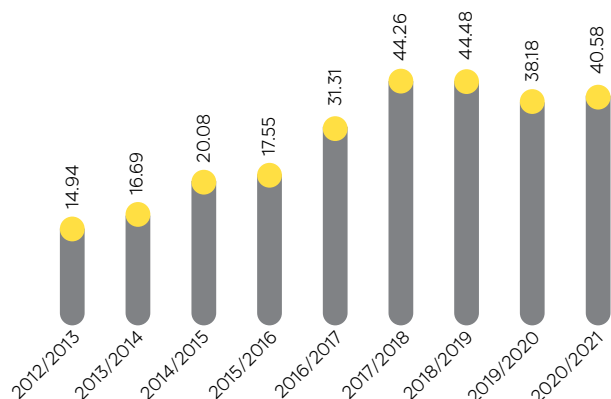
Egypt has exerted several efforts in order to limit and reduce high inflation rates that affect peoples' living standards. Hence, it started its 3-year economic reform program in 2016, which aimed at reducing inflation, increasing international reserves and increasing exports. The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) left the official exchange rate to weaken by 14.3 % on March 14, 2016, after the parallel market premium had surged to 18 % above the official rate as pressures on external accounts intensified. This started with devaluing Egyptian currency in November 2016, when it traded at 8.88 to the dollar until it reached 19.62 to dollar in December 2016, which led to higher increment in inflation in 2017.

Inflation rates started at 10.3% in 2013 and continued to rise until they reached their peak in 2017 with a percentage of 30.7% after the liberalization of the Egyptian currency. The CBE then interfered with contractionary monetary policies and increased interest rates to maintain lower levels of inflation. In 2020, Egypt achieved its best inflation rate of 5.1%.



## Net International Reserves

(USD Bn)



Source: The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)

The Suez Canal is a substantial contributor to Egypt's share of foreign reserves. In FY 2018/2019, the Canal generated USD 5.9 billion in revenue. This represents a 5.4% increase over the previous FY 2017/2018 by USD 300M. The growth is explained by the flexible policies and Government's incentives that had attracted a larger number of ships generating more revenues in the form of foreign reserves.

Revenues from the tourism sector in 2019 accounted for USD 12.57 billion making it an important source of Egypt's revenues and net foreign reverse. Government's aids and easing policies were aimed at tourism companies and the sector's employees to alleviate COVID-19 repercussions and help tourism pick up faster. With life coming back to normal and the spread of COVID-19 vaccinations, international flights resumed and the tourism sector witnessed slight improvements. The Government has also adopted promotional campaigns aiming at attracting tourists and improving the sector's performance in order to bring revenues and foreign reserves back to the pre-crisis level.

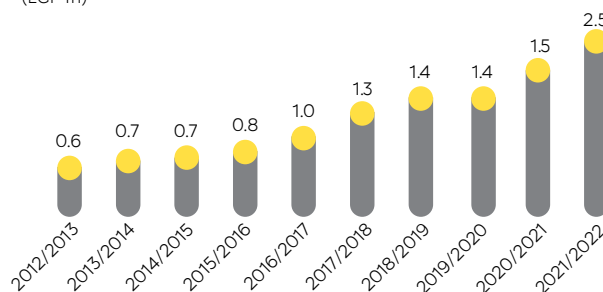
Egypt's net foreign reserves increased by USD 2.4 billion in 2020/2021, reaching USD 40.58

billion. Reserves in previous periods were at their minimum in FY 2012/2013, amounting to USD 14.94 billion. Thanks to the Egyptian Government's efforts in enhancing Egypt's external sector, international reserves increased by 171.7% during the presidential period. The increase is significant considering the shock in the tourism sector and the precautionary measures taken by the Government to contain the health crisis. International reserves, according to banking experts, are sufficient to meet the State's needs and improve Egypt's external sector, thereby boosting the Egyptian currency.

## Total Government Public Expenditures:

Egypt's Government expenditures during the period (2012/2013-2021/2022)

(EGPTn)



Source: Ministry of Finance

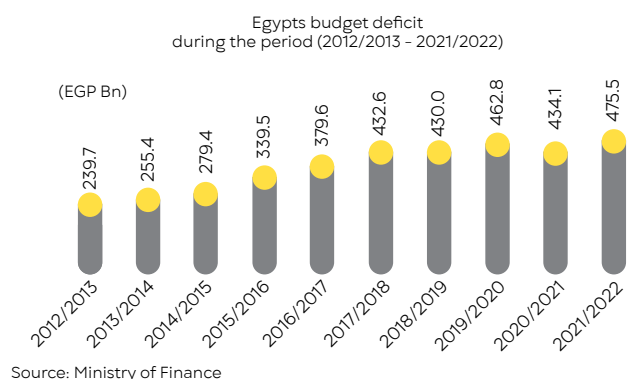
The Government through the previous seven years expanded its expenditures thanks to its several national mega projects in various sectors, which is reflected in enhancements in economic indicators such as ICT, social protection and transportation and the grants made during 2020 to overcome negative impacts on Egyptian citizens due to COVID-19.

National development projects, increased public investment, stimulus packages and reform programs have resulted in continuous increase in Government expenditures. Public spending continued to rise to meet

the State's needs. The Government will continue to allocate more of its budget to sectors including education, health, tourism, manufacturing and ICT with the objective of achieving high growth rates and 2030 vision goals towards Sustainable Development. Wages have also increased in light of the Government's efforts in improving living standards for citizens.

Public spending has grown at considerable rates and reached EGP 2.5 trillion in 2021/2022 compared to EGP 0.6 trillion in 2012/2013. Government economic and social reform programs to improve the quality of life and alleviate COVID-19 repercussions have formed an important part of Government expenditures. Spending will continue to increase with the Government's strategies to invest in education, ICT, infrastructure and slums development.

## Budget Deficit:



With the continuous rise in government expenditures to fulfill the State's needs, increases in the budget deficit were witnessed accordingly. It is worth mentioning that Egypt succeeded in narrowing the Government budget fiscal deficit to 6.7% of the country's GDP in FY 2021/ 2022, compared to 12.9% in FY 2012/ 2013. The Government also intends to raise tax revenues' share of GDP that will enable

the State to increase its spending on public services and renovation projects as well as reduce its budget deficit.

## Exports:

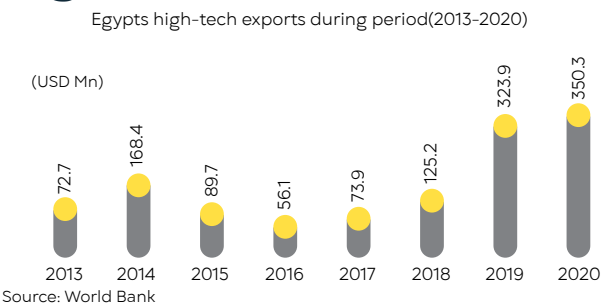


President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi has called for raising Egypt's industrial investment and its non-petroleum exports to USD 100 billion over the next 3-4 years. The private sector should collaborate with the Government on increasing its competitiveness in order for exports to reach this target. The Egyptian industry relies partially on imported raw materials for production; therefore, local substitutes should increase to be able to increase domestic production and export levels.

Egypt's exports changed by USD 8.7 billion from USD 22 billion in 2015 to USD 30.7 billion in 2019. This significant increase in exports was interrupted by the COVID-19 crisis. Capital and travel restrictions negatively influenced levels of exports during the period following the pandemic. However, Egypt's economy has demonstrated resilience in several sectors, allowing it to endure the global crisis. Exports of goods and services plummeted to USD 26.6 billion in 2020. The Government has adopted a number of measures to ensure the diversification of the export sector. These changes aim at steering the economy away from relying solely on oil exports and toward manufacturing and

service exports. Furthermore, structural and institutional improvements are required to improve the competitiveness of our exports in foreign markets. Improving Egypt's export sector will attract more foreign direct investment (FDI) and increase Egypt's share of global reserves. The Government has also pursued plans to boost natural gas and petroleum products self-sufficiency, as well as to export rather than import.

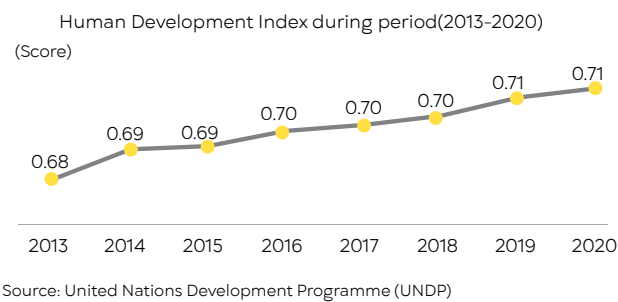
High tech exports:



Egypt attaches a huge importance to increasing exports and especially for the high tech one preludes for the Fourth industrial revolution in addition to enhancing innovation and entrepreneurship in the industrial sector.

The high-tech exports witnessed a great shift in 2020 with value of USD 350.3 million compared to USD 72.7 million in 2013 by a rate of change of 381.9%. This represents the industrial transformation in line with global demand.

Human Development Index:



The Egyptian Government advanced in the three pillars consisting the Human Development Index (economy, health and education) through various programs and mega projects, which was reflected in having higher values in the index in 2020.

Egypt in the Human Development Index witnessed significant increase during the last seven years up from 0.68 in 2013 to 0.71 in 2020.



## Egypt moved up 6 ranks in the Global Labour Resilience Index 2020

67

2020



Egypt rank out of  
145 countries.

2015

73

### Egypt's successes in Labour Resilient



Egypt is among the top 5 countries with the most potential to strengthen the resilience of their labour markets.



Egypt experienced significant improvements in the fields of hiring and tax burden on workers and labour-employer cooperation.



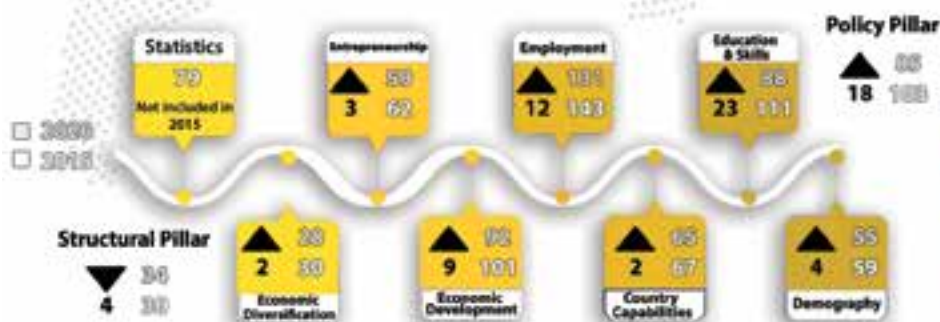
Egypt has a diversified economy and high levels of income equality besides a significant reduction in dependence on natural resources by 16 ranks comparing to 2015.



Egypt increased its ICT exports which has contributed to diversification of its exports.



Egypt engaged in a series of regulatory reforms which improved the environment of business and entrepreneurship.



### Methodology

The Global Labour Resilience Index (GLRI) is an annual index, which ranks countries on the resilience of their labour markets and provides policy guidance on how to enhance that resilience. The indicator is based on two main pillars: the structural pillar, and the policy pillar – compared with 2015 values.







## 2 -A Glimpse of the National Structural Reform programme







## **Building on the success of economic reform programme, the Egyptian Government in 2020 has embarked on formulating the National Structural Reform programme (NSRP).**

The program is the second phase of the national program for economic and social reform that was launched in November 2016, which aimed at supporting the economy to achieve balanced and sustainable inclusive growth.

Bearing in mind, it is a national programme that was prepared following the participatory approach adopted by the Egyptian State, hand-in-hand with the Egyptian State's public and private institutions and civil society.

The main objectives of the Programme are enhancing economic resilience, promoting employment and employability, and raising the productive capacity and competitiveness of the economy, particularly especially export-oriented industries.

The NSRP targets the real sector and the three inter-related markets: money market, trade market, and labour market. More focus is to draw on diversifying the productivity structure of three main prioritized sectors: Agriculture, Manufacturing and Industry, and Communication and Information technology. This would result in scaling up their contribution to GDP, BOP and increasing employability. Noteworthy, the diversification of productivity structure is backed by technical support to implement

the necessary regulatory reforms to enhance access to markets as well as to finance, considering SMEs.

Besides, diversifying the productive structure of the Egyptian economy, a cornerstone to the NSRP, is developing the business environment and enhancing the role of the private sector.

These two pillars are supplemented by fundamental reform measures in the labour market to ensure its efficiency, reforms in human capital, ensuring financial inclusion and access to finance and last but not least reforms in the public governance and digitalization to ensure fiscal sustainability and efficiency in the bureaucratic sector in Egypt.

Worth noting, the NSRP encompasses six pillars, supplemented with both structural and legislative measures. The first pillar includes measures to business environment-related improvements, to boost trade exchange and increase exports in regional and international markets. This will also maintain the development of infrastructure-related sectors (i.e. the electricity and renewable energies, the maritime and transportation sector).

The second pillar encompasses measures for boosting domestic industrialisation, promoting competitiveness of manufacturing industry, bolstering water and food security, considering increasing competitiveness of agri and agri products. In addition, measures for developing the communications and information technology sector and supporting SMEs and entrepreneurship as well as logistics and construction sectors.



The third pillar covers measures to promote the efficiency of labour market and vocational technical and technological training. In addition, it will facilitate providing training programs, modern methods of job accessibility, empowering women, youth, and individuals with special needs.

The fourth pillar includes measures to maintain human capital development through promoting the efficiency of educational systems, bolstering health care services and ensure better targeting of beneficiaries from food subsidies and cash transfers. The fifth pillar encompasses measures to widen the scope of financial inclusion and to ease the access to finance and diversify financing tools, promote

financial soundness of capital market. The sixth pillar contains measures to guarantee public governance of public and financial institutions, and to widen and deepen the scope of digitalization across the economy, and to empower the independency and financial capabilities of local administrative units, and promote transparency of fiscal policies and debt management.

All in all, building a well-founded and well-structured economy and making it more resilient requires such major domestic structural reforms and well-coordinated economic policies, including the expansion of social safety nets to protect the poorest individuals and the most vulnerable households.

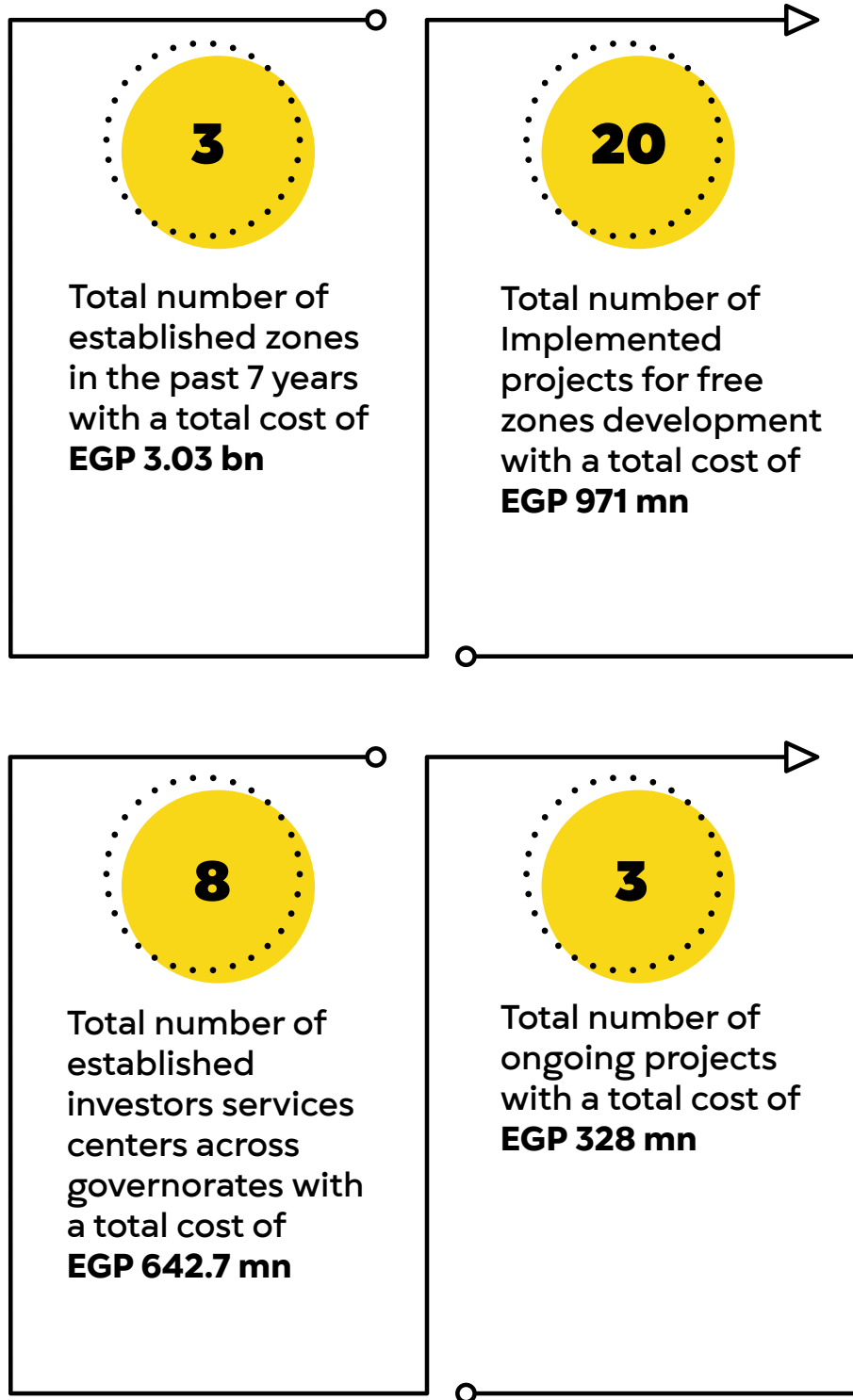


### 3 -Egypt Investment Climate in Focus





## 7 years : Achievements in Numbers



Total number of projects that were and being implemented at a cost of **EGP 5.1 bn**



## Investment Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures



**17.9%**

Percentage of total investments from GDP in 2018/2019, the highest since 2010/2011



**EGP 796.4 billion**

Total investments in 2019/2020



**USD 15.84 billion**

Total FDI inflows in 2019/2020, an increase from USD 10.27 billion in 2012/2013



**EGP 305 billion**

Total private investments in 2019/2020



**USD 7.453 billion**

Net FDI in 2019/2020, An increase from USD 3.753 billion in 2012/2013



## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements in the field of Investment

2015

- The Collateral Registry Law (115/2015) made it easier for businesses to use movable assets as collateral and created an electronic collateral registry.

2016

- Law 83 of 2016 played a major role in the land-offering boom. The law gave the Industrial Development Authority (IDA) jurisdiction over new lands designated for industry, so that IDA would grant licenses and sell them directly, which was not available before. The mandate of industrial lands was fragmented, and localities acquired the largest proportion of them, which hindered the process of selling lands and providing them with utilities.

2017

- New Investment Law 2017: demonstrates the high priority that the Government places on promoting and facilitating private investment with its most notable features. This includes the creation of Investors Service Center supporting the establishment of new businesses and the implementation of an investment incentives' regime. The new law aims at promoting local development in poorer regions of the country.
- The Law on Streamlining Industrial Establishment Licensing (15/2017): was a long-awaited upgrade to the current licensing system. In addition, the electronic signature in the system of establishing companies was activated.



2018

- Amendments to the Companies Law (Law 4 of 2018) were made. The Companies Law (159/1981) was reviewed in 2018, significantly improving the investment environment by widening the spectrum of permissible business structures and allowing the establishment of sole proprietorships in Egypt.

2020

- The 2020 Customs Law: introduced the single window system, electronic payments, and accelerated clearances for recognized enterprises, which are all part of the 2020 Customs Law's goal of streamlining import and export procedures.
- Law No. 152 of 2020 for MSMES: is part of the State's efforts to boost the Egyptian economy; the Egyptian President issued Law No. 152 of 2020 regarding the development of the medium, small, and micro-enterprises.



## Introduction:

The Government is committed to a proactive reform agenda to improve the business climate, attract more foreign and domestic investment, and reap the benefits of openness to FDI and participation in global value chains. Successful macroeconomic stabilisation and market reforms prompted a surge in foreign investors' interest in Egypt in the last years. As a part of institutional reforms and in light of GoE's special attentiveness to the matter, GAFI was recently put under the direct authority of the Cabinet to provide a more streamlined allocation of responsibilities and policy-making processes

Over the past seven years since President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi assumed office, Egypt has taken steady and accelerated steps towards achieving great milestones in the investment file, based on making bold decisions for economic reform, which led to a positive qualitative leap witnessed by international economic evaluation institutions.



Egypt has made major progress, starting from the adoption of a comprehensive and modern legislative framework for investment and business activities, in addition to the establishment of other major breakthroughs services offered to investors, including a centralized one-stop-shop and the operationalization of a nation-wide investment map.



## Comprehensive and Modern Legislative Framework

Within the past 7 years, the Egyptian legislature embarked on a journey of business-friendly legislative changes through enacting various legal instruments that consider the benefit, protection, and ease of doing business in Egypt.

The prime examples of this include the 2017 Investment Law, the 2018 Companies Law Amendments, the 2018 Public Procurement Law, the 2018 Cyber Security Law, the 2020 Data Protection Law, and now the 2020 MSMEs Law. These legislative changes have been constructed in a way to lower the legislative and regulatory barriers for investment and ensure an easy market entry for new entrants.

**In 2020, Egypt remained the largest receipt of FDI in Africa with total inflows of USD 5.9 billion,”**

**UNCTAD: World Investment Report 2021**

**New investment law 2017:** demonstrates the high priority that the Government places on promoting and facilitating private investment with its most notable features. This includes the creation of Investors Services Centers supporting the establishment of new businesses and the

implementation of an investment incentives’ regime. The new law aims at promoting local development in poorer regions of the country.

In addition, the new law instills provisions aiming at striking a balance between investors’ rights and obligations. In its article 2, the Law prohibits discrimination in investment, including gender, and encourages small investors.

Another prominent aspect of the amended law is the emphasis given to the principle of investors’ social responsibility through authorizing investors to allocate a percentage of their annual profits to be used for establishing a social development system outside his investment project. Investor shall participate in one or more of the following areas: environmental protection, provision of health, social or cultural care services and programs as well as training and scientific research. The amount spent by the investor in one of these assignments is deductible in the application of the provisions of the Income Tax Law (91/2005).



As part of the same reform, the Government passed **numerous significant legislations affecting corporate activity** like:

- **The Collateral Registry Law (115/2015)** made it easier for businesses to use movable assets as collateral and created an electronic collateral registry. Egypt is considered one of the first countries to issue a law regulating movable guarantees in the Arab Region.
- **Law 83 of 2016** played a major role in the land-offering boom, as the law gave the Industrial Development Authority (IDA) jurisdiction over new lands designated for industry, so that IDA would license and sell them directly, which was not available before. The mandate of industrial lands was fragmented, and localities acquired the largest proportion of them, which hindered the process of selling lands and providing them with utilities.
- **The Law on Streamlining Industrial Establishment Licensing (15/2017):** was a long-awaited upgrade to the current licensing system. In addition, the electronic signature in the system of establishing companies was activated.
- **Amendments to the Companies Law (Law 4 of 2018)** were made. The Companies Law (159/1981) was reviewed in 2018, significantly improving the investment environment by widening the spectrum of permissible business structures and allowing the establishment of sole proprietorships in Egypt. In addition, the new law works in tandem with the Investment Law to reduce bureaucracy, simplifies the processes for taking a limited liability company public and applying for capital increases, and allows investors to register a company and access services online.
- **The 2020 Customs Law:** introduced the single window system, electronic payments, and accelerated clearances for recognized enterprises, which are all part of the 2020 Customs Law's goal of streamlining import and export procedures.
- **Law No. 152 of 2020 for MSMEs:** is part of the State's efforts to boost the Egyptian economy, the Egyptian President issued Law No. 152 of 2020 regarding the development of the medium, small, and micro-enterprises. The new law aims at attracting the projects that are beyond the Egyptian authorities' control (Informal Sector of Economy) and embracing them under its umbrella to reduce the informal sector of the economy with a view to promoting employment in the formal sector. Thus, the full enjoyment of economic and social rights shall be established to all workers. Moreover, it aims at legalizing SME's status under the Egyptian laws.
- Out of the growing importance of low barriers of market exit for investors, the GoE introduced a set of reforms that would lower **barriers for market exist**. They include the Law on Restructuring, Preventive Reconciliation and Bankruptcy (the Bankruptcy Law, 11/2018), which introduced, a non-jurisdictional restructuring mechanism for bankrupt businesses, giving the authority to judicial courts to enforce restructuring plans for businesses and created a court-supervised mediation system.

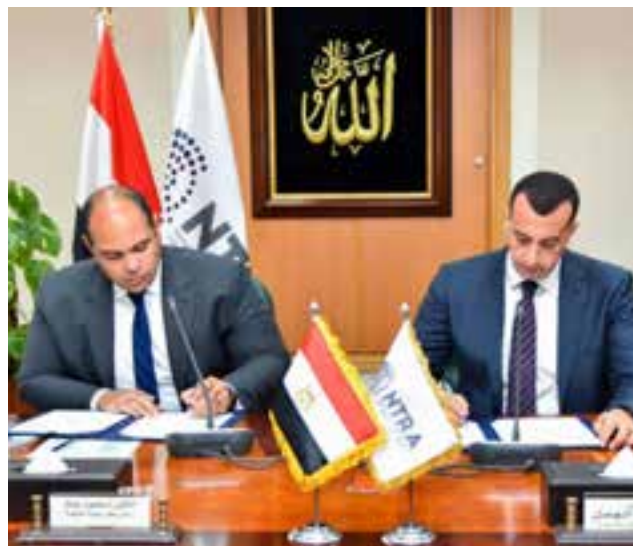


## Egypt: Towards More Competitive Environment

GoE's New Economic Strategy focuses predominantly on the economy, while emphasizing that competition is key. Recent years show an effective and determined enforcement policy from the Egyptian Competition Authority (ECA), which reflects the country's new economic strategy. The ECA continues to pursue its strategic mission, being the key instrument for enforcing free competition in the market whilst prohibiting anti-competitive practices, serving a healthy business environment with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the national economy.

Over the last five years, ECA's decisions were a real incarnation of the new economic strategy. They aimed at refraining from any monopolistic positions and safeguarding a climate where competitors have equal opportunities to compete in all economic sectors, whilst guaranteeing easy entry to the Egyptian Market. In order to ensure the economic development and support of small businesses, these policies included:

- The leniency program in July 2014 was introduced in order to detect cartels, the Law requires one to report the violation and provide any supporting evidence s/he may have that helps in proving the violation or leading to its detection, whereby the first whistleblower is fully exempted from any sanctions stated in the Egyptian Competition Law.
- In September 2018, ECA introduced a mergers and acquisitions notification form and issued guidelines for submitting a M&A notification, thus, enforcing a more transparent environment in Egypt and ensuring the growth and stability of productive SMEs.



- On September 2021, National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Egyptian Competition Authority (ECA) to form a permanent joint committee to develop the system for regulating free competition in the Egyptian telecom market.
- The joint committee will be responsible for developing frameworks for the cooperation between the two sides, harnessing ECA capabilities and NTRA expertise to monitor the telecom sector regularly, and promoting competition in the sector in a way that helps improve the quality of services and facilitates citizens' access to them, especially with the current orientation towards digitization.
- In addition, the committee will work to open new markets in that promising sector, attract more investments, combat any practices that may hinder free competition, and early predict and prevent economic practices leading to monopolies that may have negative effects on the market.

## Promoting and facilitating investment in Egypt:

Egypt has made major progress concerning its investment promotion and facilitation policies, starting with the establishment of major breakthroughs services offered to investors, including a centralized one-stop-shop and the operationalization of a nation-wide Investment Map. GoE has also reviewed its Special Economic Zones policy in addition to adopting a new institutional framework for the prevention of investment disputes.

**Egypt's new institutional framework for the prevention of investment disputes:** The 2017 Investment Law created new mechanisms dedicated to dispute resolution, giving investors more options when facing a dispute, without prejudice to the inalienable right of the investor to recourse to the judiciary. Dedicated inter-ministerial bodies were created, including Grievance Committee (Article 83 of the Investment Law), Ministerial Committee for Investment Disputes Resolution (MCIDR) (Article 85 of the Law), and Ministerial Committee for Investment Contracts Disputes Settlement (MCICDS) (Article 88 of the Law).

Along with the ministerial dispute committees, the Investment Law establishes a Mediation Centre, GAFI Dispute Settlement Centre under the auspices of GAFI, to settle investment disputes that might arise among investors.

**In 2017, Egypt's Investors Service Center (ISC)** were established in many governorates to provide the necessary permissions, certifications, and licenses for establishing and managing a business. Each ISC has a varying number of external agencies and ministries represented, depending on their stage of development and geographic location. In Alexandria's ISC, for example, 28 ministries and public entities were represented as of 2018. A variety of best practices is followed by the ISCs. They are not required entry points for investors, giving ISCs an incentive to stay efficient. Moreover, ISCs have a Customer Relationship Management system that incorporates critical performance indicators.

GAFI, Egypt's IPA, has also opened a special window at the Investors Services Center where women investors can obtain all necessary information and complete all necessary paperwork at a one-stop-shop.

**Egypt's Investment Map:** To overcome potential information gaps on investment opportunities in Egypt, GoE introduced an Investment Map that provides a comprehensive view of many investment opportunities across the country. In order to encourage new projects and business opportunities, the map allows any potential investor to search and discover opportunities by geographical location and economic sector as well as all major national projects including the mega projects.

The map also outlines all the different zones and incentives, including industrial, investment, technology and free zones, in addition to development projects categorized by the relevant development



Source: <https://www.investinegypt.gov.eg/English/Pages/explore.aspx?map=true>

partners. The map provides investors with case studies and information about other investors operating within the market. The first phase of the investment map was finalized in 2017, including the design, structure and data collection of the map. The final format of the map provides the user with a 360-degree image of all investment opportunities. Upon choosing and selecting a potential opportunity, a short description of the project is provided, in addition to the main information and statistics about the governorates where it is situated (such as land area, employment rate, etc.).

Furthermore, the map indicates the main utilities surrounding the projects, such as airports, ports, hospitals, universities, technical centers, governmental services and touristic locations. The map specifies the type of contract for the project (rent, holding, usufruct, etc.) and the relevant governmental entity to contact.

The second phase of the map is completed. It include the design and implementation of a management system that ensures the sustainability of the portal. The system provides access to governorates and relevant authorities



## Special Zones Policies

Zones in Egypt have become central growth locomotives and a hub to substantial manufacturing activities. The GoE'S new zones policies have succeeded in attracting foreign investment, boosting participation in global value chains (GVCs) and creating jobs. By one estimate, zones are at least one-tenth of FDI stock, generate almost half of non-oil exports and employ nearly 2% of the workforce.

**On January 2021, GoE amended some provisions of the Executive Regulations of the Law of Special Economic Zones** by issuing decree No. 97 of 2021. The most prominent amendments included in the regulation are access to the local market, where import from economic zones into the country is in accordance with the general rules of import. This is if the goods that are permissible to be imported and the requirements for this import are specified, and the products manufactured in the region are treated as the national product.

The regulation also included the treatment of goods imported from within the country to the special economic zones as goods exported abroad and are subject to value-added tax at a zero rate. There are also many incentives and facilities to achieve the region's objectives in attracting foreign investments and promoting import substitution policies.

In 2015 and 2017, two of Egypt's prominent special economic zones were established under the SEZ Law: the Suez Canal Special Economic Zone (SCZone), and the second the Golden Triangle Economic Zone (GTZone).



### **The Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone):**

**SCZone** is a premier services and trade hub offering investment opportunities in various economic sectors including logistics, industry, ICT, renewable energy, business parks and real estate developments as well as infrastructure services and transport links developments. Its target industries include automotive assembly and components, chemicals and petrochemicals, construction and building materials, textile and readymade garments, agribusiness and, food processing.

- SCZone resides along the banks of the newly expanded Suez Canal, connecting two oceans and two seas. More than 8% of global trade passes through the Canal every year. The strategic location of SCZone on the main trade route between Europe and South Asia permits it to offer competitive production cost and makes it the most comprehensive market access program in the region.
- Since its establishment, SCZone has attracted a number of investors. For

instance, China's Tianjin Economic-Technical Development Area (TEDA) Corporation, a Chinese state-owned entity that specializes in developing free zones in China, entered into an agreement with the SCZone Authority. Spanning 461 km<sup>2</sup>, the SCZone has four unique zones and six strategically located ports. The four zones are:

1. Ain Sokhna, set aside for heavy industry and renewable energy manufacturing (being near Egypt's windiest region);
2. East Port Said, allocated to light industries and logistics;
3. Qantara West, a coastal area reserved for logistics; and
4. East Ismailia, targeted at agri-business, textiles and ICT industries.

- The six ports are at East and West Port Said, Ain Sokhna, Adabiya, Al Tor, and Al Arish. The planned expansions of these ports will increase their capacity for handling maritime traffic and for offering related services such as shipbuilding, stevedoring, bunkering, vessel scrapping, and recycling.

**The Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone (GTZone):** The Golden Triangle is the second economic zone created by the Egyptian Government after the SCZone. Presidential Decree No. 341/2017 established the Golden Triangle Economic Zone in Upper Egypt (in Al Qoseer – Safaga – Qena – Qeft region) as an economic zone of a special nature.

- Spanning 2,228,754.25 feddans (over 2 million acres), the GTZone is leading substantial investments in Upper Egypt,

especially in the fields of mining, general industry and the tourism sector.

- GTZone already has basic infrastructure including railroads between Qina and Safaga; three ports at Qusayr, Safaga, and Al Hamrawen; three airports in Luxor, Hurghada, and Marsa Alam; and numerous main roads including Safaga-Qina, Qusayr-Koft, Marsa Alam-Edfo and the Red Sea Road. These are predicted to assist the swift development of the economic zone.



## INVEST IN EGYPT



### The New Alamein City

The New Alamein city is being built on an area of 49,000 feddan and is one of the fourth-generation cities. The city is located in the North-Coast region with a distinct sea view and moderate climate. It will transform Egypt's northern coastline with its adoption of fourth generation technologies and modern architecture. It is planned to accommodate around 3 million people.







## **B. Achievements in Key Economic Sectors**











## **1- Agriculture (water and food security)**







## 7 years : Achievements in Numbers

**320**

Development, investment, and research projects are implemented, with total investments of EGP 40 Bn.

**1<sup>st</sup>  
place**

Egypt occupies the first place in Africa and sixth in the world in the field of fish farming.

**5.2  
mn  
tons**

The total volume of agricultural exports in 2020 with a total value of USD 2.2 bn (EGP 33 bn)

**EGP  
94.6  
bn**

The total value of investments in water resources and irrigation

**EGP  
90  
bn**

Total amount of investment in poultry wealth with more than 95% Poultry's self-sufficiency rate.

**57%**

Meat's Self-Sufficiency Rate increasing from 47%

**5.6  
mn**

Total number of farmers who received farmer's card (Kart Elfalah)



**1.8  
mn**

The number of  
active cards  
(Kart Elfalah)

**9**

areas in 4  
governorates with  
a total area of  
19,000 feddans and  
13 sites were  
allocated for  
poultry investment

**21**

Marine areas, 9  
on the red sea  
and 12 on the  
Mediterranean  
were exploited

**564**

Comprehensive free  
veterinary convoys of  
reproductive  
examination were  
carried in 23  
governorates and 201  
thousand animals  
were treated and  
examined

**600**

Artificial  
insemination  
locations at  
veterinary units  
were established  
and occupied

**488.3**

Thousand feddans  
have been  
updated within  
the National  
Irrigation  
Modernization  
Program

**EGP  
6.1  
bn**

The cost of  
renewing and  
constructing  
Agriculture  
drainage networks  
of 629.3 thousand  
feddans.

## Agriculture Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures



**320**

Development, investment, and research projects are implemented with a total cost of EGP 40 bn

**1<sup>st</sup> place**

in Africa and sixth in the world in the field of fish farming.



**57 %**

Meat's self-sufficiency rate

**98%**

Poultry's self-sufficiency rate



**EGP 90 bn**

Total amount of investment in poultry wealth

**EGP 750.24 bn**

GDP for agriculture sector in 2020/2021

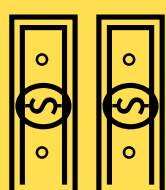


**5.6 Mn**

Total number of farmers who received farmer's card (Kart Elfalah)

**1.8 Mn**

The number of active cards (Kart Elfalah)



**EGP 51.72 bn**

The amount of investment executed in agricultural sector in current prices in 2020/2021

**EGP 346.431 bn**

Total of agricultural net income in 2019



**EGP 61.1 bn**

Total value of annual fish production in 2019

**EGP 534.24 bn**

Total value of agriculture production in 2019



**1.8 Mt**

Total poultry production in 2019

**9.4 Mn Feddans**

Total area of agricultural land in 2019

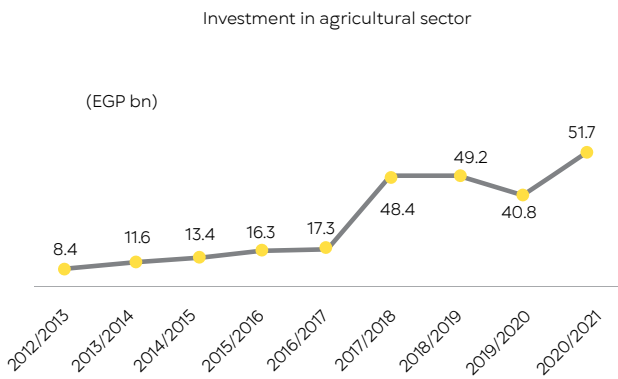


**3,285 KM**

Total length of irrigation distribution network in 2020

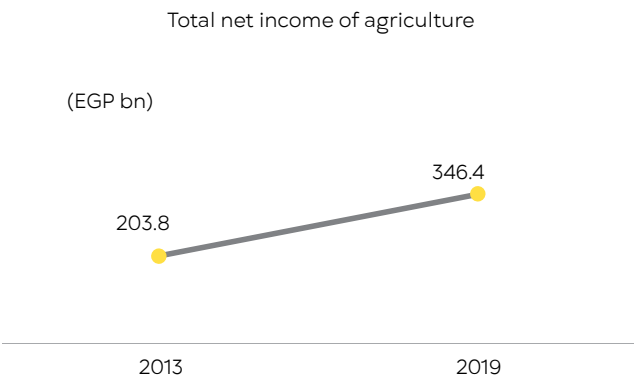


## Agriculture Sector Main Indicators



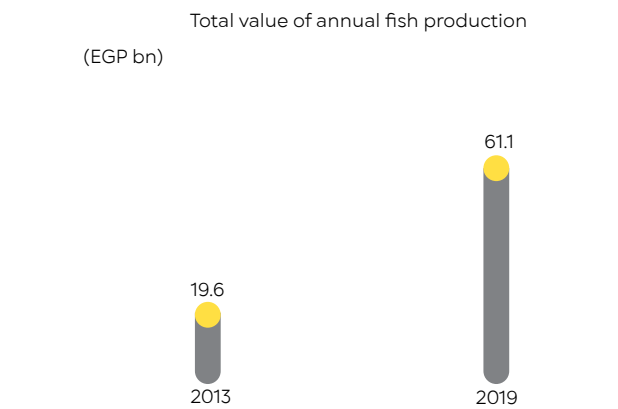
Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Despite the decline in investment in agricultural sector due to COVID-19, the sector's investment has increased by 385.7% since 2012/2013.



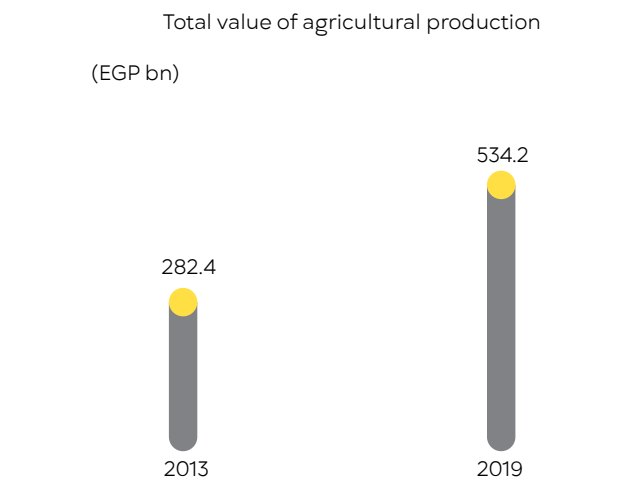
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

Total net income in agricultural sector increased by 69.97%



source: General Authority for Fisheries

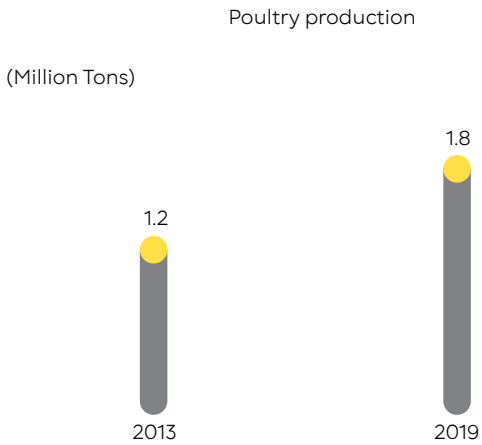
The annual fisheries production has increased by 211.7% from 19.6 in 2013 to 61.1 in 2019



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

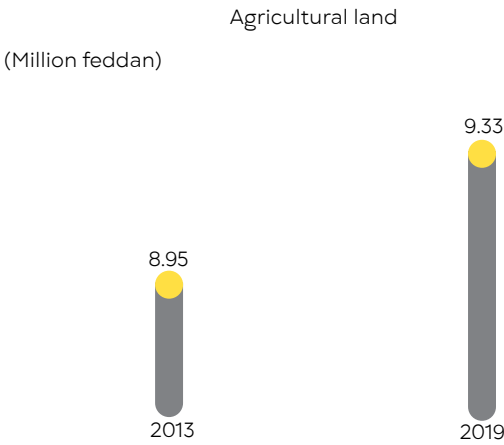
The total production of agriculture increased by 89.2%





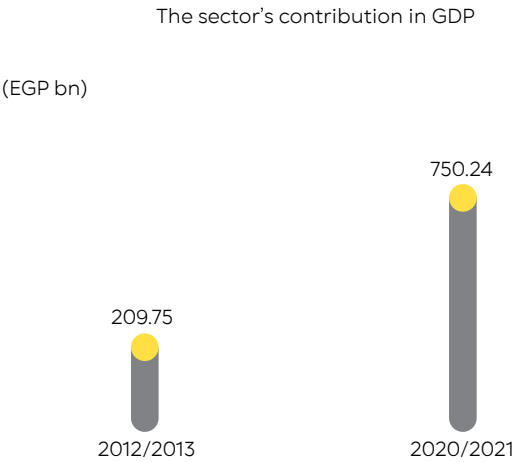
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

**Poultry production increased from 1.2 mt in 2013 to 1.8 mt in 2019**



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

**Total area of agricultural land increased to reach 9.3 million feddans in 2019**



Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

**257.68% increase in agriculture sector GDP.**







## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the agricultural Sector

2014

- New legislations and laws were issued including the agricultural solidarity law, agricultural cooperation law, and farmers' health insurance law that reinforces Egyptian farmers' rights.

2016

- A fish farming project was opened in Ismailia by President El-Sisi, in order to meet Egypt's consumption of fish.

2015

- President El-Sisi launched the 1.5-million-feddan project which aims at digging over 5,000 water wells at a total cost of EGP 6 billion to secure water and enhance food security.
- The Egyptian Government partnered with international organizations to meet its agriculture development goals. The US Agency for International Development (USAID) started "Feed the Future Egypt program" that aims at supporting local agri-businesses and improving food security.

2017

- A protocol was signed between the MALR and the Ministry of Military Production to increase cooperation in the mechanization of the sector.
- The national project for veal was implemented with an amount of EGP 100 million.







2019

- The Egyptian Government encouraged innovation in the agriculture sector through the partnership between Cornell University in New York and Cairo University to create a Centre of Excellence in Agriculture.
- The MIWR and MALR have launched an irrigation modernization program that relies on mechanisms such as drop irrigation, bubble irrigation and fog spraying.
- Egypt expanded in the olive cultivation, exceeding Spain in table olive production with 690,000 tons.

2020

- Egyptian agriculture exports exceeded 5.2 million tons, with a value of USD 2.2 billion.
- Seven new markets were opened to Egyptian agriculture products with exports of 3.5 million tons.

2021

- A cooperation protocol has been signed between the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the General Authority for Fish Resources Development in the field of protection and care for fishing workers.



### Developing and Reclaiming 1.5 Million Feddans in Farafra

- The project consists of an agricultural area with a total of 10,000 feddans, agricultural and service villages, an industrial area, in addition to networks and facilities.



2015

### New Delta Project

The project is located along the new "Rawd al-Faraj-Dabaa" axis road, which was established as part of the national road project and is 30 minutes from the city of 6th of October.



2021

### Fish Farming Project, East of the Canal (Phase II)

The project aims at bridging the food gap, reducing fish imports, developing the Suez Canal and Sinai region, creating new urban communities, as well as providing about 3 thousand direct and indirect jobs, which will rise to 10,000 jobs after project phases are completed.



2017

### Greenhouses Project in Mohammed Naguib Base - Phase 1

President El-Sisi has witnessed laying the foundation of the construction of 576 greenhouses in the 10th of Ramadan city and 2374 agricultural houses at Abu Sultan site. The State aims at generating economic revenue by increasing the production and the unit of the exploited area. These greenhouses need only 60%-70% of the quantities of water consumed by the traditional open crops.



2018

### Establishing Largest Scientific Center for Veterinary Research and Training

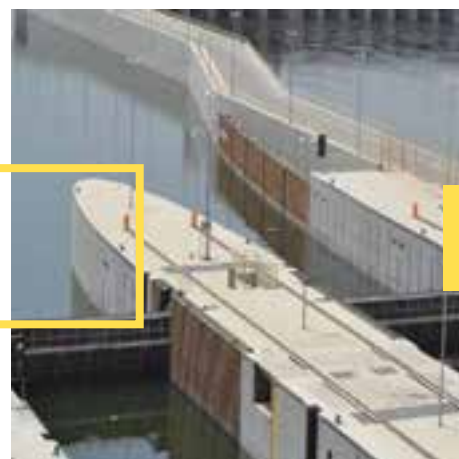
The center includes 10 specialized laboratories equipped with the latest laboratory equipment and modern technologies in accordance with the standards of the World Health Organization and the Food Safety Authority. This is in addition to two units to prepare and sterilize the environment and another for the cold storage of samples in order to achieve biosafety for livestock products in Egypt and enrich the scientific research system at all levels of research.



2019

### Assiut Barrage Locks

The Assiut Barrages project includes the construction of a closing dam that closes the remaining part of the Nile River with a length of about 350 meters.



2018



### Sea Water Desalination Plant in Lake Bardawil, North Sinai

For the first time, a seawater desalination plant was established in Eghzewan berth, Bardawil Lake, with a production capacity of 600 cubic meters per day among the establishments of the National Company for Fishery and Aquaculture.



2017

### Marine Fish Cages in Shark El-Tafreaa Area, Port Said

50 cages were put in the Mediterranean Sea for fish farming with a total production capacity of 1250 tons per cycle.



2017

### Supporting SMEs Nationwide

Four central factories of the Ministry were qualified to obtain the ISO Certificate 17025. There are 7 dairy collection centers and 3 cheese factories being rehabilitated for a certificate in Shabin al-Kum Centre, Damanhour, and Benha governorates.



2020



## Egypt: Unprecedented Agricultural Boom

During the past seven years, President El-Sisi believed that the agriculture sector is a promising sector for the Egyptian economy because of its substantial role in providing food and inputs to the industrial sector, achieving growth and generating job opportunities for the majority of rural people. Therefore, the Egyptian Government has made significant and multifaceted efforts to develop the agriculture sector in order to restore Egypt's status as a major agricultural state and to achieve self-sufficiency of crops. Within this context, key achievements were made as follows:

### National projects:

The agriculture sector had a great share in the array of adopted national projects by President El-Sisi. Over the past seven years, several national projects in the agricultural and animal domains were carried out as follows:

- In 2015, the 1.5-million-feddan project was launched by President El-Sisi, which aims at digging over 5,000 water wells at a total cost of EGP 6 billion to secure water and enhance food security.
- 100,000 feddans of green houses and one million heads of livestock were among the Government's efforts.
- The Egyptian Government has implemented five projects in cooperation with the Saudi Grant Management Committee with a total fund of EGP 200 mn (USD 12.375 mn). Three of the projects were for the Agriculture Bank of Egypt (ABE) seeking to promote food security and support farmers in Upper Egypt through their small and micro-sized projects. This aided in doubling their agricultural productivity and their incomes and ensuring sustainable food production systems through implementing resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production.
- The Agriculture innovation project (AIP) was implemented, boosting Egypt's agriculture sector. The project has targeted rural communities in Upper Egypt. In total, it has supported 10,000 smallholders, focusing on those who cultivate less than three feddans (1.26 hectares), in addition to individual farmers and members of 30 producer associations. The project works with a broad spectrum of public and private partners to increase smallholders' income. The various sorts of support offered to farmers, farmer organizations (FOs) and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME)





have included organizational assistance, technological innovations, a consolidation of their marketing abilities and an attempt to diversify their sales channels. The project has achieved this through three main workstreams; (i) providing better market access to smallholders; (ii) enhancing the institutional support they receive, and (iii) boosting innovation in productivity and sustainability.

- With respect to the development of Egypt's exports of fish surplus, the fish farming project was launched in 2016 in Ismailia in order to meet Egypt's consumption of fish, which stands at 700,000 tons annually. The project has encompassed 4,000 fish tanks and 12 fishing ships and has upgraded Egypt's fishing fleet.
- The national project for seed production was implemented in partnership with numerous foreign companies. The project has contributed to raising the production efficiency of Egyptian agricultural crops. It aims at depending on locally produced seeds that protect crops from pests, developing high-quality and productive strains and varieties, and reducing the cost of import.
- In 2020, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation in partnership with Cairo's MSA University launched a mobile app that can detect moisture levels through receiving data from a sensor buried in the soil. This technology allows farmers to determine whether or not their crops need water, which prevents excessive watering of crops. Thus, water consumption will be reduced, production costs will be

minimized, and the productivity of crops will be raised, which all in turn will develop the agriculture sector in Egypt.



## Horizontal expansion projects

The Egyptian Government has directed its expenditures towards the infrastructure that serves agriculture through allocating more funds to horizontal expansion projects. The aims are increasing the agricultural area, achieving food security and generating jobs. Several horizontal expansion projects were implemented as follows:

- North and Central Sinai Development Project with a total area of 456 thousand feddans.
- East Suez Development Project with a total area of 35 thousand feddans.
- West Suez Development Project with a total area of 23 thousand feddans.
- Darb El-Bahnasawy project, west of Minya, with a total area of 109 thousand feddans.
- New Delta project with a total area of 1 million feddans.

## Crops vertical expansion projects

The Egyptian Government has made vigorous efforts to promote vertical expansion. These efforts include:

- Derivation of 25 new variant crops.
- Expansion of the extension fields to promote strategic crops.
- Development of a varietal map for strategic crops (wheat, corn, cotton, rice, beans) that suit farming in terms of the nature of the soil, climate conditions and water needs.

## Implementation of the national vegetable seed program

which has contributed to the derivation and the registration of 25 new hybrids and varieties of crops for commercial circulation in the Egyptian agricultural market. There are 9 crops: tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, cantaloupes, watermelons, peas, cowpeas, beans, and cucumbers. In addition, the program has targeted increasing the production quantity of high-quality seeds in order to reduce the import bill.

**With respect to contract farming,** an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the Egyptian National Company for Development and Industrial Development of the National Services Projects Organization on marketing multiplication cottons for the new season

2021 in favor of the company with an amount of 150 thousand quintals. Moreover, some types of contract farming are currently being implemented in various crops such as: Wheat, sugar cane, sugar beet, soybean and sunflower. Some parties have taken part like General Authority for Supply Commodities (GASC), Egyptian Sugar and Integrated Industries Company (ESIIC) and companies producing sugar from beets.

Various agriculture research centers were established, contributing to agriculture, animal and plant development. The total number of these centers reached 59 distributed all over the governorates:

- 11 regional research stations were established.
- 27 field crops research stations were established with a total area of 4943 feddans.
- 6 horticulture research stations were established with a total area of 606 feddans.
- 12 animal production stations were established with a total area of 229 feddans.
- The Egyptian Government has implemented the Agriculture Development Strategy 2030, which aims at promoting agricultural growth through efficient and environmentally sustainable management of the use of land and water. It also aims at developing the market for agricultural output and making agricultural institutions, like Agricultural Research Centre, more responsive to the needs of farmers.



## Digital Agriculture

The Egyptian Government has achieved a paradigm shift in the agricultural sector through promoting digital agriculture. The implementation of digital technology has allowed Egyptian farmers to access information to better manage crops and livestock. Thus, it has contributed to make better agricultural decisions. This was evident in the digital transformation advances that the agriculture sector has witnessed in Egypt as follows:

- Reclaimable lands increased due to heavy investment in land preparation and water resources development from aquifers.
- The Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit (PBDAC) was restructured.
- The food processing industry in efficiently located agro-industrial parks was developed.
- The first stage of the agricultural tenure system was implemented.
- The National Food Safety Agency received its executive regulations in 2019. They have significantly contributed to protecting consumers by ensuring all food consumed, distributed, marketed or produced in Egypt meet high food safety and hygiene standards.
- Egypt targets increasing the agriculture sector production by 30% by 2024.
- The smart farmer card system has been launched in 23 governorates so far. Payment service was added to the card which has served as an electronic wallet for farmers and contributed to transferring agricultural input support to farmers. The number of holders reached 5.6 million farmers, and the number of active cards reached 1.8 million cards.
- The agricultural quarantine services were automated, linking Egyptian ports and laboratory services to provide services in a digital form.
- Around 8000 users in agricultural associations were trained on the use of artificial intelligence applications.
- Artificial intelligence was used in the collection process of agriculture crops and in food quality improvement.
- The infrastructure of the “research village” in Toshka, southern Egypt, was developed, exploited, and completed. It turned into a high-level training and research center, which contributes to dealing with digital agriculture and modern irrigation mechanisms and to selecting the best sorts of crops.



## Promoting agriculture exports

The Egyptian Government has exerted diligent efforts, which reflected positively on the agriculture sector exports. The most important of which could be stated as follows:

- Crops with high export capacity (olive, guava, green beans, pepper, citrus, potato, onion, pomegranate, garlic, mango, strawberry, cucumber and eggplant) were developed.
- More than 38 new markets were opened in the last 3 years, including 11 export markets for 7 export crops during the year 2020.

**Towards supporting Egyptian farmers,** the Egyptian Government has implemented an ambitious strategy in order to enhance farmers' living conditions through providing them with various means of support as follows:

- Agriculture loans at subsidized prices amounting to EGP 7.7 billion were provided.
- The approval of any increases in agricultural land tax was postponed.
- Subsidies were given to farmers to promote agriculture crops, where EGP 6 billion annually were allocated to finance strategic crops with a soft interest of 5%. The government bears a subsidy of 7%, which is equivalent to more than EGP 500 million annually.
- An EGP 5.2 billion loan from the Agricultural Development Program (ADP) was provided, benefitting 111 thousand

farmers in funding agricultural and livestock activities.

- New legislations and laws were issued in 2014 which are: agricultural solidarity law, agricultural cooperation law, and farmers' health insurance law that reinforces Egyptian farmers' rights.
- Financial assistance was offered to Egyptian farmers:
  - Loans provided to farmers from the Egyptian Agricultural Bank of Egypt have been raised to finance crop production in proportion to the cost of production.

## Water management and irrigation

Furthermore, the Egyptian Government has made strenuous efforts that aim at attaining optimal water management and enhancing the efficiency of the irrigation network which all in turn contribute to increasing agricultural production. The exerted outgoing efforts could be mentioned as follows:

- Agricultural drainage networks were constructed and renewed for 629,300 feddans at a total cost of EGP 6.1 billion.
- Kinchenner drain water quality was improved.
- The National Irrigation Modernization Program was implemented, where about 488.3 thousand feddans have been updated so far from the targeted 504 thousand feddan.
- The water share was increased thanks to desalination; as well, water consumption

was rationalized through the use of modern irrigation technology.

- The use of water in irrigation was rationalized, and new water sources were provided including reusing wastewater in agriculture and maximizing groundwater use.
- The integrated system was implemented to benefit from Bahr El-Baqar wastewater treatment plant at a total cost EGP13.7 billion.
- The Nile course was developed and preserved, and major facilities on the waterways were constructed and rehabilitated.
- 1066 facilities and underground storage tanks were implemented to protect against floods and rainwaters.
- 1549 wells were dug and replaced for water supply.
- 237 wells were provided with electric and solar energy.

## **The Government's efforts to promote the right to food:**

The Egyptian Government has exerted intensified efforts, on several parallel tracks, in realizing the right to food and raising the level of food security in Egypt. It has worked to preserve and develop the current livestock, poultry and fish wealth to meet the increasing demand, with the aim of increasing supply on the one hand, improving quality and reducing costs, on the other hand. Notable efforts including those related to increasing and developing livestock, Poultry and fish could be stated as follows:

### **First: Livestock development**

- 205 dairy collection centers will be established within the scheme of the first stage.
- The national project for veal was implemented in 2017, with an amount of EGP 100 million from the Ministry of Finance. Due to the results achieved by the project, the total amount allocated to the project reached EGP 5.1 billion. In addition, it has increased the percentage of self-sufficiency in meat from 47% to 57%.
- 485 thousand bovine semen samples were imported: 454 thousand for cows and 31 thousand for Italian buffaloes.
- 600 artificial insemination locations at veterinary units were established and equipped to implement the artificial insemination procedures in villages in different governorates.
- 564 comprehensive free veterinary convoys of reproductive examination were carried out in 23 governorates, and 201 thousand animals were treated and examined.
- 928 thousand bovine semen were produced locally through artificial insemination centers using strains with high genetic traits to expand and spread the artificial insemination process to raise the production efficiency of local strains of meat and dairy.

## Second: Poultry wealth development

- The percentage of self-sufficiency in poultry reached 98% as the total volume of investments in poultry wealth amounted to about EGP 90 billion.
- Protocols have been signed with the National Bank of Egypt, the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, and the General Federation of Poultry Producers to provide logistical, technical and financial support to small poultry breeders to raise the efficiency of their farms and transfer them from the open breeding system to the closed system. Subsequently, the economic return is improving; production costs are reduced; and production is increasing. In addition, 62 farms were developed.
- 9 zones in four governorates, with a total area of 19,000 feddans, were allocated for poultry investment in addition to 13 sites affiliated to the General Authority for Agricultural Development Projects.

## Third: Fisheries development

- The total value of annual fish production reached EGP 61.1 bn in 2019.
- A cooperation protocol was signed in March 2021 between the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the General Authority for Fish Resources Development in the field of protection and care for fishing workers to provide equipment and clothing to protect against occupational hazards and cold weather.

## Government initiatives

The Egyptian Government has been undertaking several initiatives that aim at moving towards sustainable agriculture through increasing agricultural production, achieving self-sufficiency in various strategic commodities, protecting agricultural lands, developing agricultural technology, and developing livestock, poultry and fish as follows:

- For the first time, the agricultural and animal production projects were given a chance to benefit from the Central Bank of Egypt's initiative to boost small and medium-sized projects by providing them with low-interest loans.
- “Hayah Karima” (Decent Life) initiative was implemented as per the directives of President El-Sisi, which aims at achieving comprehensive agriculture development through improving the living standards of Egyptian farmers in rural villages and promoting agricultural exports.
- The Central Bank of Egypt has put in place an initiative that covers lending the agricultural sector at preferential rates through expanding its program of EGP 100 billion.
- The Egyptian Government partnered with international organizations in 2015 to meet its agriculture development goals. The US Agency for International Development (USAID) has started “Feed the Future Egypt program” that aims at supporting local agri-businesses and improving food security.
- A technical cooperation protocol was signed between the Ministry of Agriculture



and Land Reclamation and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2019 to enhance agricultural productivity.

- The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation launched an irrigation modernization program in 2019, that relies on mechanisms such as drop irrigation, bubble irrigation and fog spraying
- The Egyptian Government encouraged innovation in the agriculture sector through the partnership between Cornell University in New York and Cairo University in 2019 to create a Centre of Excellence in Agriculture.
- A protocol was signed between the MALR and the Ministry of Military Production in 2017 to increase cooperation in the mechanization of the sector.
- The Egyptian Government has launched "Do not sell your land," initiative to convince farmers not to sell their plots of land and quit agriculture by providing them with sufficient financial and technical support. The initiative has encouraged dozens of farmers to remain close to their lands, and the results were fruitful as output increased by 30-40%.



## International Praises:

The GoE's fruitful efforts exerted were emphasized and praised internationally as follows:

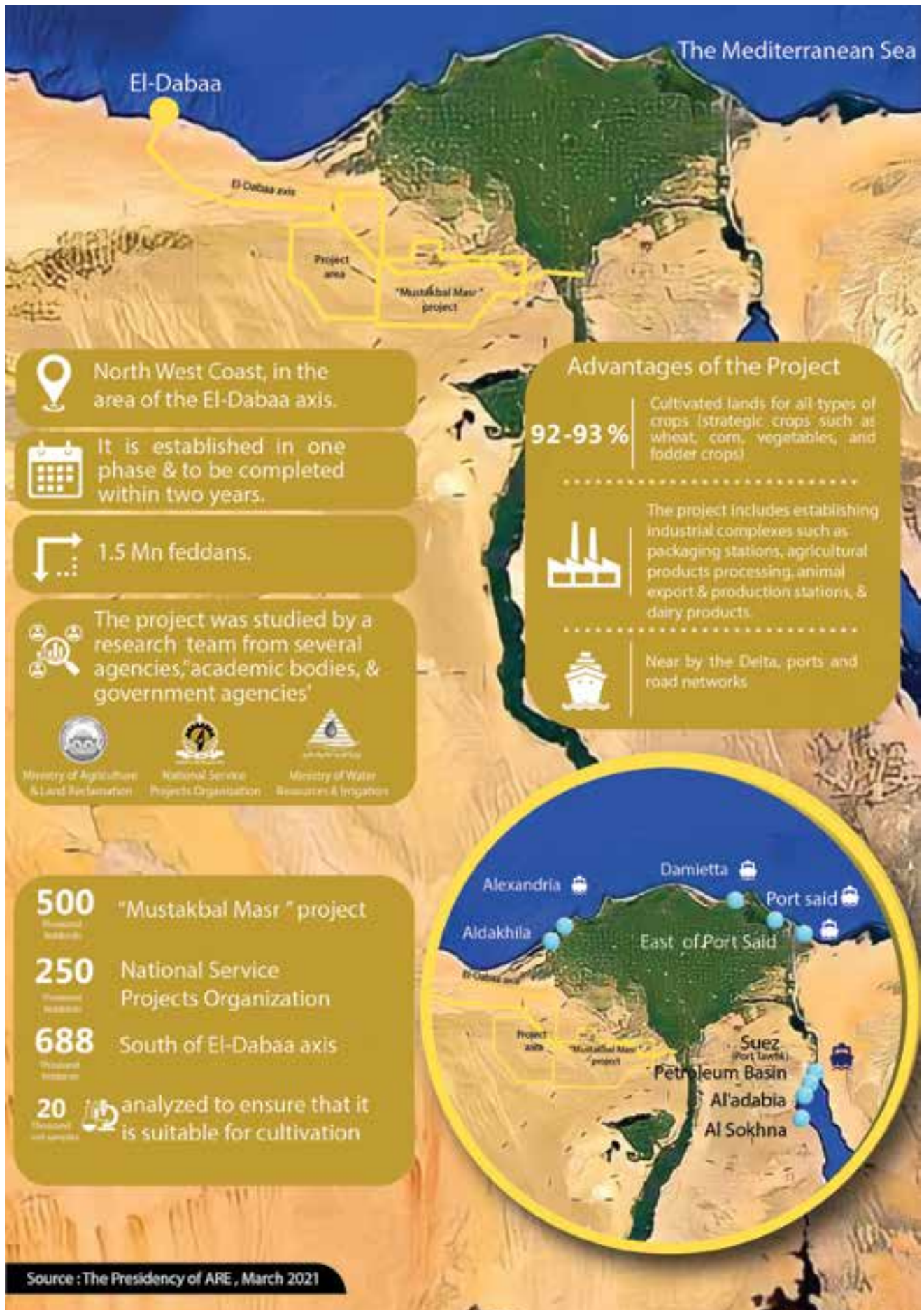
- Egypt expanded in the olive cultivation, exceeding Spain in table olive production with 690,000 tons according to the 2019/2020 report released by the Madrid-based international Olive council.
- Egypt joined the International Union for the Protection of Plant Varieties (UPOV) for the first time.
- Egypt advanced six places in the Global Food Security Index in 2019 where it ranked the 55<sup>th</sup> in the world, after it was the 61<sup>th</sup> in 2018.
- Egypt ranked the 56<sup>th</sup> in the Global Hunger Index 2021 out of a total of (116) countries included in the index this year.
- Egypt ranked the first country as exporter of citrus fruits and frozen strawberries in the world, the third in the production of tilapia fish, and the first in Africa in fish farming.
- Egypt ranked the top exporter of oranges for three years.
- Egypt occupies the 1<sup>st</sup> place in Africa and 6<sup>th</sup> in the world in the field of fish farming.





**Despite COVID-19 pandemic, the agriculture sector has showed great resilience throughout the pandemic. Egypt's food exports were not severely affected by the pandemic, with the country being one of the few countries in the region that continued to provide supply despite the challenging circumstances. Moreover, the demand for Egyptian agricultural exports rose in the first four months during 2020. In the first quarter of 2020, citrus fruits were the main product exported (1.2m tons), followed by potatoes (550,000 tons), onions (150,000 tons) and strawberries (20,000 tons). Egypt also exported a significant volume of garlic. In total, Egyptian agriculture exports have exceeded 5.2 million tons, with a value of USD 2.2 billion. In addition, seven new markets were opened to Egyptian agriculture products with exports of 3.5 million tons.**





**The most prominent water and irrigation infrastructure projects to avoid water crises locally, in parallel with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals:**



**516**

K acres

The area of land targeted to apply modern irrigation methods in 2020/2021.



**1180**

Km

The canals Lengths rehabilitated at a cost of EGP 4 bn until March 2021.



**525**

lift station

Created / replaced and renovated in all governorates of the Republic.



**440**

ground tank

It was implemented in the governorates of North and South Sinai and Matrouh.



**530**

Facility

It was implemented to protect against the dangers of torrential rains in the border governorates, the Red Sea and the governorates of Upper Egypt.





## INVEST IN EGYPT



### One Million and a Half Feddan Project

A project of reclamation and development of one and a half million Feddan in Farafra, El-Magraa and West of Minya. It aims at increasing the agricultural land by 20% in addition to creating promising investment opportunities in various fields. This includes reclamation of agricultural lands, establishment of projects targeting food industries, and establishment of logistics areas in addition to developing these urban areas to create an integrated and sustainable environment according to the 2030 strategy.





## 2- Industry

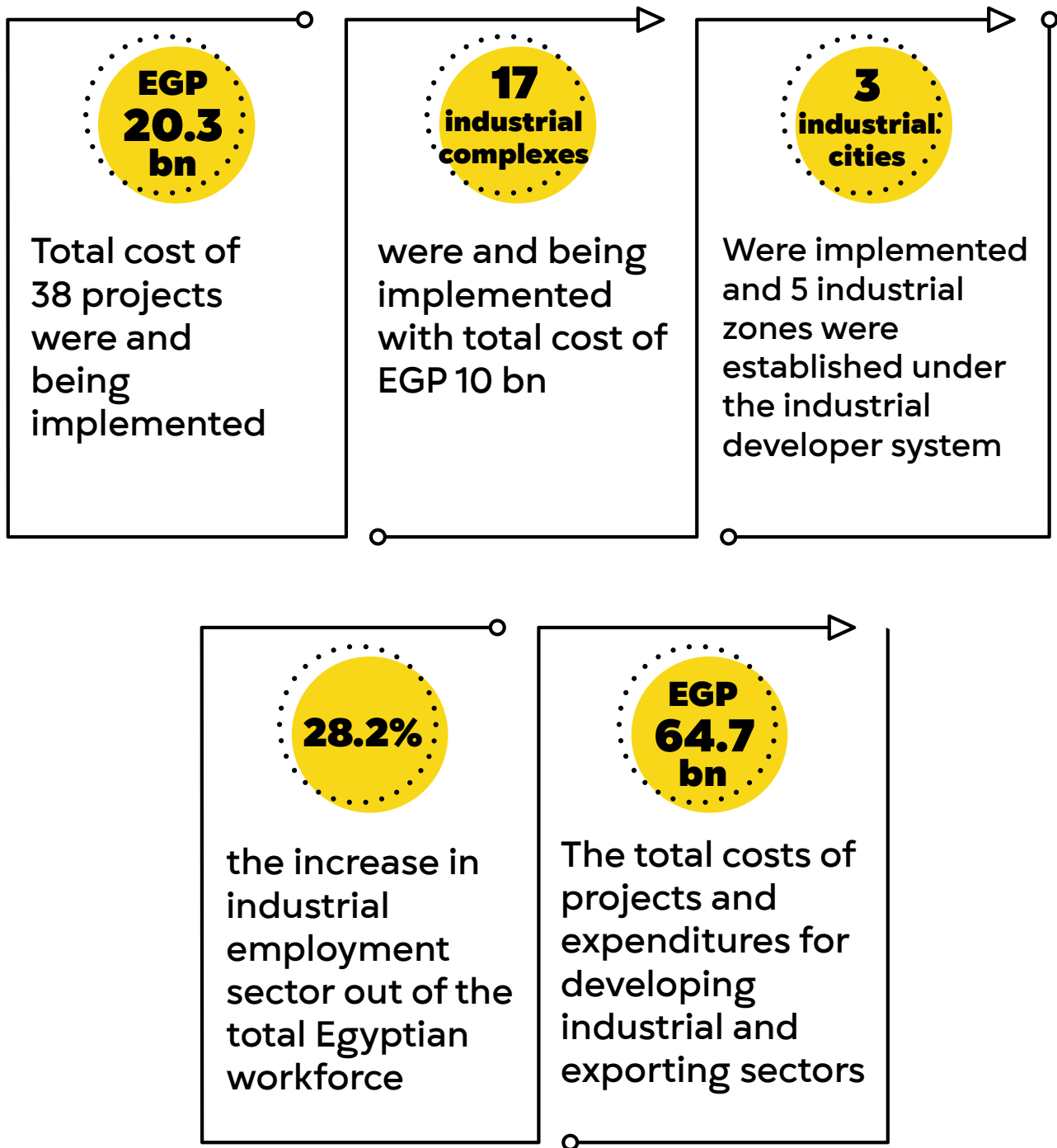


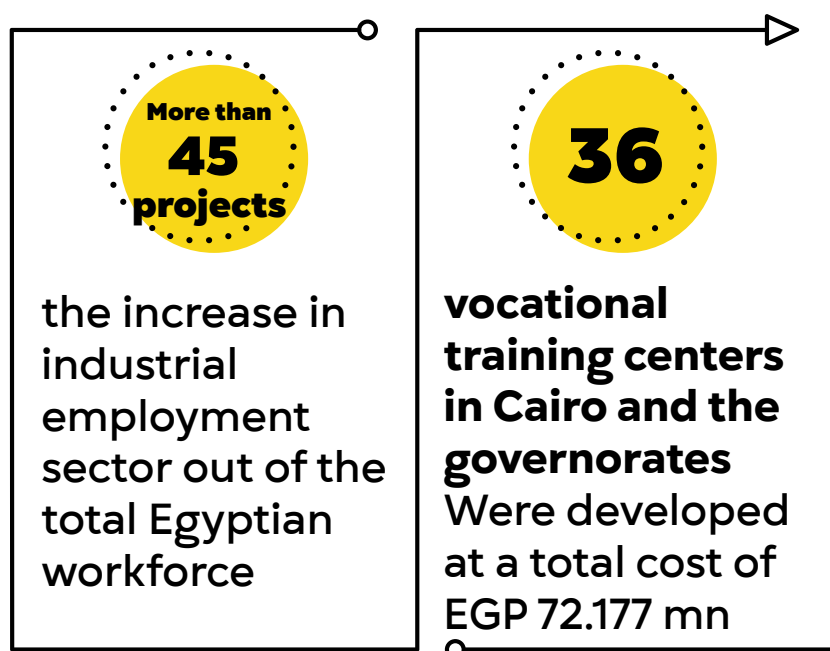
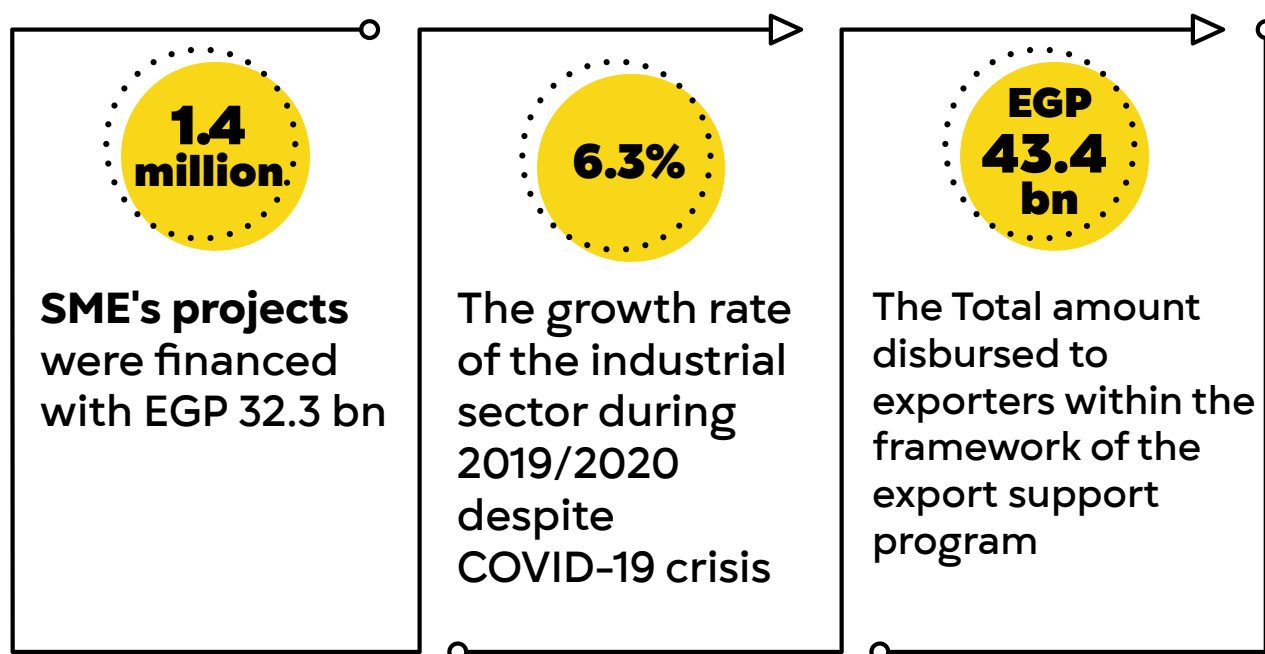




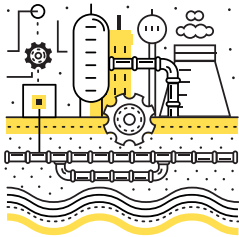


## 7 years : Achievements in Numbers

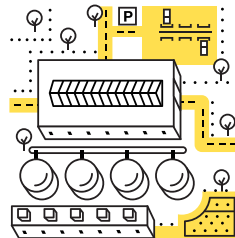




## Industry Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures



**EGP 982.8 bn**  
GDP of industrial  
sector in  
2020/2021



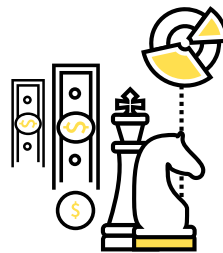
**47,821**  
**Firms**  
Number of  
registered  
industrial  
establishments  
2020



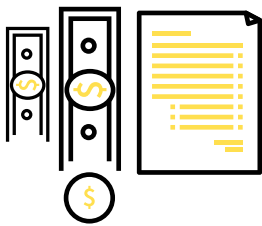
**153**  
Number of  
industrial zones  
in 2020



**2.50%**  
The growth rate  
of the industrial  
sector during  
2020/2021



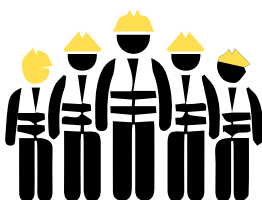
**9.33%**  
The share of the  
industrial sector  
in the total  
investment uses  
implemented in  
2020/2021



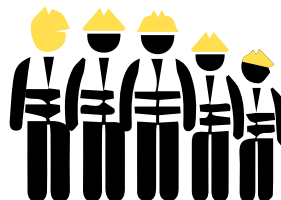
**16.34%**  
The percentage  
of the industrial  
sector's  
contribution to  
the GDP at  
current prices  
2020/2021



**USD 20.03**  
**bn**  
value of  
industrial exports



**2.56**  
**Million**  
**workers**  
The total number  
of workers in the  
industrial sector  
2020



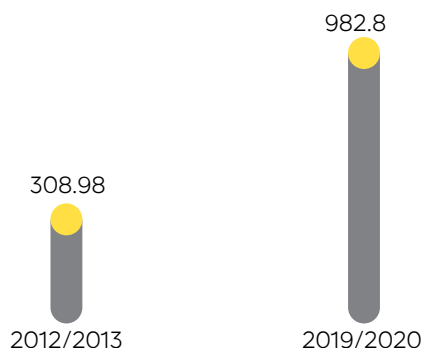
**28.2%**  
employment  
percentag of the  
industrial sector of  
the total Egyptian  
workforce



## Industry Sector Main Indicators

### The sector's contribution in GDP

(EGP bn)

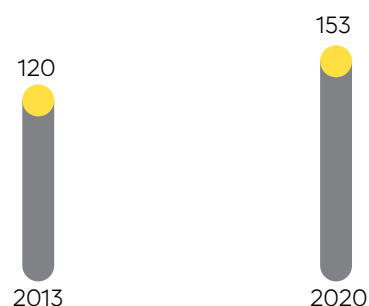


Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

**GDP of manufacturing industries has increased by more than double since 2012/2013.**

### No. of industrial zones

(zones)

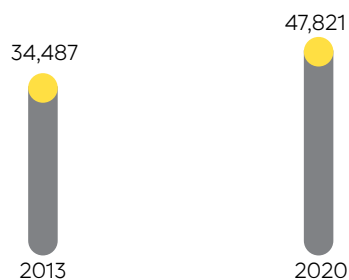


Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry

**During period (2013-2020), roughly 33 new industrial zones were established.**

### Number of registered firms

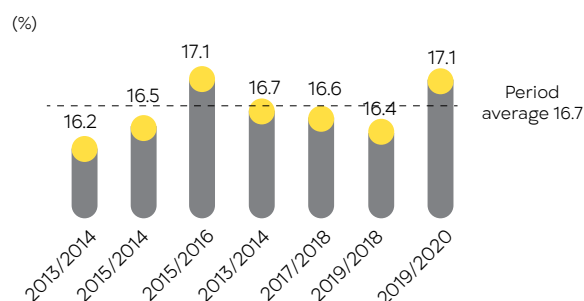
(Firms)



Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry

**13,334 new firms were registered from 2013 till 2020.**

The contribution of the industrial sector to the gross domestic product (at current prices) during the period (2013/2014- 2019/2010)

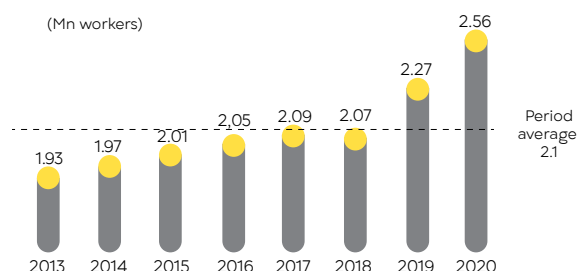


Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development 2020

**The contribution of the industrial sector to the gross domestic product reached its highest value at 17.1% during 2019/2020.**

Number of workers in industrial establishments during the period (2013-2020)

(Mn workers)

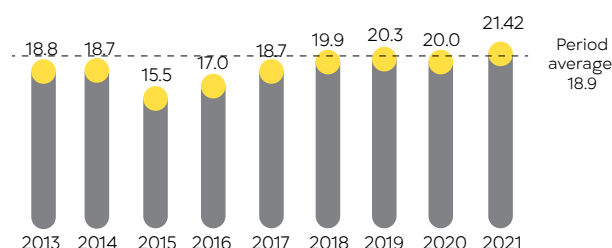


Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry 2020

**Number of workers in industrial establishments reached the highest value in 2020 at a value of 2.56 million workers up from 1.93 million workers in 2013.**

The value of industrial exports during the period (2013-2021)

(USD Bn)



Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics 2021

**The value of industrial exports reached USD 21.42 billion in 2021 up from USD 18.8 billion in 2013.**



## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Industry Sector

2014

- The Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone) created an industrial development corridor along the Canal. It was expected to support nearly 1 million new jobs and 2 million new residents as well as turn the region into an innovative, integrated value-added services center with an international reach.
- The Ministry of Industry recorded the approval of several new projects, where it completed the preparation of the general report reviewing the technical evaluation of the three companies that applied for the preparation of the master plan for the Golden Triangle project whose nationalities are: Italian, American and English.

Bilateral Recognition Agreement (BLA) with the European Organization for Accreditation EA (2015-2017).

- In 2015, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi issued a decree declaring the area around the Suez Canal to be a special economic zone (SEZ). The Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone) spans 461 sq. km and consists of six ports and four industrial zones

2016

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry set its five-year plan until 2020 to embody the state's vision for the Egyptian industry to become a catalyst for comprehensive economic development.

2015

- A twinning project was implemented between the National Accreditation Council and the European Union with the aim of strengthening the institutional capacities of the Council to support it to apply for signing the

2017

- 17.5 million m<sup>2</sup> of land was allocated, distributed among (1.2 million m<sup>2</sup> in Badr, 2.4 million m<sup>2</sup> in Sadat City, 3.8 million m<sup>2</sup> in Burj Al Arab, and 4.5 million m<sup>2</sup> in the 10th of Ramadan in the East).



2018

- The Export Development Authority won the award for the best promotional organization in the world for the year 2018 organized by the International Trade Center (ITC).
- The national program to deepen local industrialization was launched and implemented during 2018.

2019

- The PCP between UNIDO and Egypt, which started in 2019, addressed key issues for Egypt's high-tech industries, "Mainstreaming Industry 4.0".
- An integrated proposal was prepared for the "Made in Africa" exhibition, which was held on the sidelines of the Invest in Africa exhibition from 28 to 29 November 2019.

2020

- The new program to pay back the burdens of exports as of 1/7/2020 was drafted, considering the new economic changes after the COVID-19 pandemic. The Egyptian project "Egypt-PV Small Grid Solar Cell Systems" implemented by the Industrial Modernization Center won the first place among the best projects submitted globally in the "Reducing Carbon Emissions" category in the annual competition "El Awards" for the year 2020 in its twenty-first session, which is organized by the British energy institute.

2021

- The Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality participated in the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29) at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and was registered as an accreditation authority for vehicles and their components in five new technical regulations in 2021.



### **The opening of the food industrial city "Silo Foods" in Sadat City, Menoufia Governorate**

- The city is located in the industrial zone of Sadat City on an area of 135 acres, the first phase of which is 102 acres with a construction rate of 50%.



2021

### **Development of Marghem Complex for Plastic Industries in Alexandria Governorate**

- The industrial city is Bargham Nawah for Plastic Industries; its purpose was to meet the desire of the people of the Governorate and to encourage them to set up new projects in the field of plastic industries.



2019

### **Establishment of Industrial Complex for Marble and Granite in "Al-Jafjafa" Area in Central Sinai**

- The industrial complex is located on an area of 2 million square meters. It includes a manufacturing hangar on an area of 30,000 square meters and a storage area for the final product. In addition, it is provided with an integrated administrative system to meet the needs of workers in the complex.



2019

### Robbiki Leather City

- Leather industry development project in Robbiki is considered a national project that brings many benefits and advantages to the state and society. The tanneries were moved from Misr El-Kadima in 1995, when the Governor of Cairo issued Decree No. 161/1995 to make the site north of Badr city an industrial area that is allocated for the tanneries and glue factories instead of being an agricultural land.



2016

### Damietta Furniture City

- The project is located in Shata, Damietta, on an area of 331 feddans at the intersection of the international coastal road with Port Said / Damietta Road. The city includes all requirements of the furniture industry such as the various factories and workshops for the manufacture of furniture and complementary industries, service centers and administrative and investment areas.



2019

### Solar Panels Factory in Benha Electronics Company

- This project aims at securing supplies of solar panels manufacturing components. Thus, job opportunities would be created, sustainable development would be achieved and basic needs for citizens would be met.



2020

### Establishment of Medical and Industrial Gases Factory "Abu Rawash" in Giza

- President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi, President of the Republic and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, inaugurated the Medical and Industrial Gases Factory No.(3) and the hydrogen peroxide plant (50% concentration), at the headquarters of the Nasr Intermediate Chemicals Company in Abu Rawash, which contributes to covering the local market needs of medical oxygen.



2019

### Metal Storage Units Production Factory

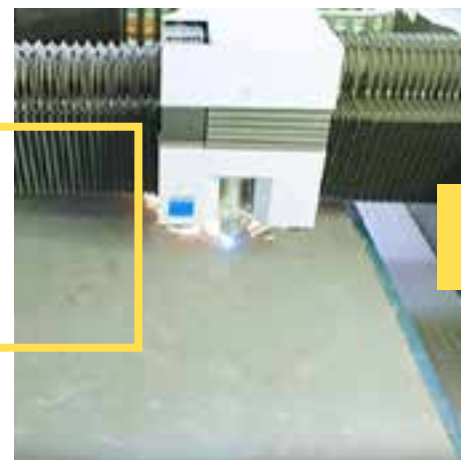
- The factory is designated for the production of metal storage units and has a production capacity of 3 thousand storage units annually.



2015

### Establishment of Metal Cutting and Forming Factory

- It carries out cutting and shaping various metals and steel, as well as atypical welding works. The factory contains the latest computer-powered equipment such as plasma cutting machines, laser cutting machines, cutting and crushing machines.



2015





## Towards Fourth Industrial Revolution

The Egyptian administration, under President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, has always given trade and industry extraordinary attention over the last seven years. This special interest has had the largest impact on bolstering Egypt's trade and industry levels.

Egypt is in the process of executing several ambitious industrial policy initiatives and is committed to paving the way for Industry 4.0. Traditionally an African industrial powerhouse, the significance of medium and high-tech industry within the Egyptian manufacturing sector has recently diminished.

Industry is central to Egypt's economic diversification policies. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi stressed the importance of the process of localizing industry and transferring technology to Egypt. The Government aims at boosting high-technology exports in this sector, as well as increasing the value added by manufacturing as a percent of GDP. Egypt's manufacturing in FY 2020/2021 contributed with 16.34% of GDP; as well, Egypt is among the 25 top countries in the world in terms of the number of reforms in 2020. This high ranking reflects the Government's sustained commitment to improving the investment climate and simplifying procedures for investors. Egypt advanced six places, ranking 114<sup>th</sup> out of 190 countries, compared with 120<sup>th</sup> in 2019.



**Egypt believes in the role of the private sector in achieving development, and it seeks to continue the implementation of economic reforms that shall facilitate the work of the private sector and enhance its role in all sectors, including the participation in the implementation of mega development projects**

**Sisi's Business Council  
for International  
Understanding, 2018**



## Strategic Planning of Industrial Sector:

- The Egyptian Government has focused its development plans on strengthening and positioning the country as an industrial and manufacturing center by leveraging its geographic location, as well as offering relatively affordable labor and operation costs. However, progress towards this end faced headwinds in the years after the implementation of the 2016 economic reform program that was implemented under an agreement with the IMF in exchange for a three-year, USD 12bn loan. Included in the reform was a value-added tax (VAT), originally set at 13% in 2016 and raised to 14% the following year.
- In addition to the reform program, Egypt launched the structural reform of the trade and industry sector which represents a fundamental pillar for achieving targets of the national program for structural reforms that has been recently launched by the Egyptian Government.

The program aims at developing a more modern and more efficient advanced system for the Egyptian industry to provide equal opportunities for each Egyptian.

- The Government has taken several steps to enhance the export landscape. In June 2019, the MoTI announced it would allocate EGP 6bn (USD 369.8m) a year starting in FY 2019/2020 for export subsidies. Managed by the Export Subsidies Fund, EGP 2.4bn (USD 147.9m) will be disbursed as cash payments to exporters, while the remaining amount will be split evenly, with EGP 1.8bn (USD 110.9m) directed towards tax breaks and payment cuts for financial debts owed by exporters to the Ministry of Finance, and EGP 1.8bn (USD 110.9m) directed towards developing the country's export infrastructure, including developing

facilities and promoting Egyptian exports abroad.

- In addition, the Egyptian political leadership recognized that boosting the country's export potential and expanding to new horizons are one of the main drivers of the Egyptian economy, and for this reason it has set a target of USD 100 billion in exports.
- The President also directed the Government to expand a plan for establishing industrial complexes in new areas across the country, as well as to provide the necessary financial resources in order to integrate the system of industrial complexes with a strategy to increase local components in products.
- In July 2021, President El-Sisi issued directives for conducting in-depth studies on the transfer of modern industrial technology in the fields of high priority through forging partnership with major international companies in a way that ensures the sustainability of industries in Egypt on the long term.
- The President also gave orders for upgrading the system of industrial technical schools and enhancing the capabilities of their staff through cooperation with the private sector.

**"Egypt had embarked on a march towards prosperity leveraging its fast-growing economy"**

**"Production Transformation Policy Review of Egypt"**  
OECD report, 2021



## Ministry of Industry and Trade Strategic Plans:

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry set a five-year plan until 2020 to embody the State's vision for the Egyptian industry to become a catalyst for comprehensive economic development (2016–2020).
- Part of Egypt's industrial growth plan includes spurring both domestic and foreign investment. As outlined in the Industry and Trade Development Strategy 2016–2020, the Government hopes to reach a targeted industrial growth rate of 8%. So, in 2019, the Government introduced several reforms and initiatives towards this end, including economic free zones, legislation and reformed industrial land procedures.
- In addition to the former 2016 strategy, the Government launched the Local Industry Development Strategy (LIDS) in October 2018 by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. It aims at expanding the industrial sector by 10% annually by 2030 and at raising the proportion of locally produced components in manufacturing in line with the existing Sustainable Development Strategy.



**Egypt's reform program has made significant strides towards economic stability. The meeting was an opportunity to further advance reforms to achieve more inclusive private-sector led growth and job creation.**



**Kristalina Georgieva,  
The International Monetary  
Fund's Managing Director**

## Achievements in Industrial Sector

The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI), in terms of legislation, new investments, horizontal and vertical development of industrial cities, and outstanding export levels in all manufacturing sectors, conducted various amendments and mega projects.

First of all, Egypt has adopted number of laws in all aspects of manufacturing to boost the industry towards more efficient and productive manners through the following:

- Issuance of the Investment Law No. 72 of 2017 as part of a series of economic reform laws which give number of facilitations including:

1. Promoting remote and underdeveloped regions by offering tax breaks of up to 50 percent for investments in these areas to companies that are established within a three-year period of the issuance of the laws.

2. Offering rebates on land acquisition costs for factories, primarily in underdeveloped regions, as long as they begin operations within a two-year period after breaking ground. The law reestablishes free zones that are subject to a two-percent fee on generated revenues to be collected and evenly split between the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Investment.

Moreover, amendments to Investment Law No. 72 of 2017 were made in 2019 (Law No. 141 of 2019)

- Law No. 15 of 2017 on "Facilitating Procedures for Granting Industrial



**An industrial licensing law and a new investment law have been passed. They are critical pieces of legislation necessary to strengthen the business climate, attract investments, and promote growth.**

**David Lipton,**

**First Deputy Managing Director and Acting Chair, Executive Board, International Monetary Fund**

Licensing" was issued, which aims at reducing the time required to issue an industrial license from 634 days to less than two weeks, in addition to enabling 80% of industries to issue licenses by

notification and 20% of industries with prior permission, namely heavy and dense industries.

- Law on Preferring Local Products in Government Contracts was activated to allow improving sales opportunities for local industries, increasing their production, and issuing the executive regulations for it.
- Law No. 95 of 2018 was issued, regarding transforming the Industrial Development Authority into an independent economic authority working to advance industry in Egypt by assuming the responsibility of issuing industrial licenses, providing land for investors, setting a national strategy for the advancement of industry. This is in light of a free economy and keeping pace with the legislative boom in regulating laws Industry.
- The Official Gazette published in its 120th issue the decision of the Ministry of Trade and Industry No. 228 of 2020 regarding the reorganization of export councils.
- President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi issued Republican Decree No. 341 of 2017, establishing the Golden Triangle Economic Zone. The first article of the decision, which was published in the Official Gazette, stipulated that it is considered a special economic zone in accordance with the provisions of the economic zones of a special nature, referring to the lands located in the Golden Triangle area (Qusair - Safaga - Qena - only) with an area of 2228754,25 feddans.
- The Honorable Parliament, in the plenary session held on Monday, January 2, 2017,

finally approved the law establishing the National Food Safety Authority. The executive regulations of the Authority's Law were issued pursuant to the Prime Minister's Decision No. 412 of 2019 and were published in the Official Gazette on February 18, 2019.

**"Successful implementation of new investment law should give greater confidence to foreign investors leading to increased FDI."**

**U.S. Department of State, Investment Climate Statements for 2017**

- The Government established the MSME Development Agency in April 2017, which is a coordinating and supporting agency whose cross-sectoral mandate includes support to a more conducive business environment, direct and indirect enterprise-level interventions and improvement of the living standard through community and small infrastructure development.
- A decision was made to amend some provisions of the executive regulations of Law No. 24 of 1977 concerning the industrial registry, including canceling the temporary industrial registry and allowing the issuance of a conditional industrial registry to ensure the seriousness of the project in line with the new industrial licensing law.



**"Egypt's fast-growing economy has been increasingly attracting the attention of international investors"**

**Production Transformation Policy Review of Egypt" OECD report", 2021**

**Due to the former laws and their facilitations, a number of licenses was issued, and a number of standards were established to various industries through:**

- 4100 new Egyptian standards were issued, and the Egyptian Halal mark was launched.
- Operating licenses were granted to 49,000 facilities and approvals were given for establishing new industrial projects, expanding 17.1 thousand facilities at an investment cost of EGP 44 billion and providing 140 thousand direct job opportunities.
- Approvals and licenses were granted for the establishment of new factories and expansions of existing factories, totaling 17,100 industrial facilities at an investment cost of EGP 44 billion, 140,000 job opportunities were provided during the period from June 2014 until the issuance of Law No.15 of 2017 concerning facilitating licensing procedures. The approvals

included all governorates of the Republic in a number of activities, including engineering, electronics, electricity, food, beverages, construction materials, ceramics, refractories, spinning and weaving, clothing, leather, manufacturing industries and chemicals.

- Since the issuance of the law on "facilitating licensing procedures", from June 2017 to the end of April 2021, 48,989 operating licenses, 5,245 building licenses and 40,074 industrial registration certificates have been granted.
- The Government also made amendments to facilitate land acquisition through providing land facilitations and supply them with infrastructure and industry requirements starting from 2016 in all governorates and gave special treatment to upper Egypt.



## Land Facilitation:

- 11 million m<sup>2</sup> were allocated to facilities from 2016 to 2017, compared to about 9.5 million m<sup>2</sup> from 2007 to 2015, and were distributed among: Port Said (1.5 million m<sup>2</sup>) - Quesna (0.5 million m<sup>2</sup>) - Tenth of Ramadan (5 million m<sup>2</sup>) - Sadat (2.4 million m<sup>2</sup>) - Badr (million m<sup>2</sup>).
- 17.5 million m<sup>2</sup> were made available during 2017, represented by 1.2 million m<sup>2</sup> in Badr, 2.4 million m<sup>2</sup> in Sadat City, 3.8 million m<sup>2</sup> in Burj Al Arab, and 4.5 million m<sup>2</sup> in the 10<sup>th</sup> of Ramadan.
- In 2020, the Cabinet approved decisions related to the procedures and controls for allocating free lands in Upper Egypt to include areas from Fayoum Governorate to Aswan Governorate. The allocation will be free of charge or as per the usufruct system for the purpose of establishing factories.

Besides land facilitation provision, the country gives huge attention to establishing industrial complexes and cities nationwide from Upper to Lower Egypt and border areas.

## Industrial Cities and Factories:

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi directed the Government to expand a plan for establishing industrial complexes in new areas across the country, as well as to provide the necessary financial resources in order to integrate the system of industrial complexes with a strategy to increase local components in products. **Therefore, a number of projects were implemented in different industries as**



### follows:

- 3 new industrial cities and 17 industrial complexes for small industries were and being established in 15 governorates at a cost of EGP10 billion with a total of 5,046 industrial units, providing about 48,000 direct job opportunities.
- The construction and allocation of 4 industrial complexes were completed by 100%, and the factories have actually started working on them. They are:
  - The industrial complex in Sadat City in Menoufia, with a total of 296 units, spanning areas ranging from 300 to 720 square meters, at an investment cost of roughly EGP 413 million. It consists of 296 factories. targeting production activities in the pharmaceutical, engineering, and food industries.
  - The industrial complex in Port Said Governorate (south of Raswa), with a total number of 118 units, spanning areas ranging from 300 to 840 meters, with an investment cost of about EGP 297 million with a total

of 118 factories. It targets various productive activities, including the chemical, engineering, food, spinning and weaving industries.

- The industrial complex in Badr City, Cairo, with a total number of 87 units, spanning areas ranging from 680 to 1,360 meters, with an investment cost of about EGP 168 million. It targets production activities in the food, engineering, and chemical industries.
- The industrial complex in Marghem 1 in Alexandria, with a total number of 238 units dedicated to the plastic industries, and Marghem 2 Complex in Alexandria, with a total number of 204 units dedicated to the plastic industries.

Two industrial complexes were constructed in Hurghada and Gharbia:

- Hurghada complex in the Red Sea, with a total number of 218 units, targeting the activities of the food industries, engineering, chemical, and decorative building materials.
- The industrial complex in El-Mahalla El-Kubra in Gharbia, with a total number of 611 units, targeting the furniture, ready-made garments, chemical, and engineering industries.
- Seven industrial complexes were constructed in the governorates of Upper Egypt (Minya - Beni Suef - Fayoum - Luxor - Sohag - Assiut - Qena):
  - Al-Matahra Industrial Complex in

Minya, with a total number of 68 units in the food, engineering, and chemical industries.

- The industrial complex of Bayad Al Arab in Beni Suef, with a total number of 266 units, targeting the engineering, food and chemical industries.
- Al-Baghdadi Industrial Complex in Luxor, a total of 206 units targeting the food, engineering, chemical and building materials industries.
- The industrial complex in West Gerga, Sohag, with a total of 178 units, targeting the food, engineering and chemical industries.
- Three new industrial cities were established, including the Leather City in Al-Rubiki on an area of 506 feddans (the first phase was completed), the new Furniture City in Damietta on an area of 331 feddans (opened), as well as the Medicine City in the Khanka area on an area of 180,000 m<sup>2</sup>.
- The first phase of the Spinning and Weaving Industries Complex in Al-Rubiki area was inaugurated, on an area of 430 feddans, in addition to the establishment of 5 industrial zones under the industrial developer system. There are also 3 industrial areas in Sadat City and two areas in the Tenth of Ramadan City, with a total of 646 plots of land with a total area of 9.7 million square meters attached to industrial lands and an expected investment of EGP 23 billion, providing 37,000 job opportunities.



- 100 warehouses for the leather and feeding industries are currently being constructed in the third phase in the Leather City of Al-Rubiki. They shall be an integrated area that includes exhibition land, an administrative building, a technology center, a training center, shops, stores and workshops on an area of 78 feddans, and 65% of the construction has been completed.

Egypt gave attention in the past seven years to supporting SMEs and small investors through providing preferential facilitations for their industries in order to grow and flourish as following:

### **Facilitations given to small investors and SMEs:**

- The Industrial Development Authority provided a package of facilities, including reducing standard costs of services by 75% for small industries projects and 50% for medium industries projects. It also offered a full exemption from total cost value to obtain final approval within the industrial zones and exempted small industries and medium industries from 90% and 80%, respectively, of the cost value determining the spikes for special nature projects. Small industries projects were exempted from 50% of the cost value determining the structural ratio of special nature projects.
- An unprecedented package of facilitation was issued to small investors to enter specialized industrial complexes. They involved reducing the price of the booklet from EGP 2000 to EGP 500 and EGP 300 in some cases. The value of the seriousness of reservation was reduced from EGP 50,000 to EGP 10,000; the rental period for



the unit was extended from 5 years to 10 years. One investor was allowed to obtain 8 units instead of 4 units, and the agency system was cancelled.

- The Cabinet issued Resolution No. 947 of 2017 to establish the Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises Development Authority. It undertakes setting and developing policies and strategic plans for the development of medium, small and micro enterprises and entrepreneurship; in addition, it replaces the Social Fund for Development and undertakes all the functions of the Fund.



- The later Authority agreed to raise the maximum limit for direct lending granted by it to industrial and agricultural manufacturing projects from EGP 2 million to EGP 5 million. It also agreed to raise the credit limit for financing NGOs and institutions working in the field of microfinance from EGP 25 million to EGP 50 million. The maximum limit for lending to non-banking financial institutions, which includes financial leasing companies, commercial factoring companies, and microfinance companies, became EGP 75 million instead of EGP 50 million.
- The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Program was launched, which was financed with EUR 14 million.
- Qualitative reports on the experiences of a number of countries in the field of supporting and developing small and medium enterprises were conducted. Information was shared with the concerned authorities in Egypt to guide them when formulating relevant policies and programs.



## **The Government, as per President El-Sisi's orientation towards increasing the local component in the Egyptian industries and attracting investors, launched number of programs and strategies including:**

- The national program to deepen local industrialization was launched and implemented during 2018. The program provided a database for 210 industrial establishments and 110 local suppliers, bringing the number of those registered in the program's database to 320 companies. Negotiations were conducted with 53 industrial establishments and 74 local suppliers to replace imported products, and the program succeeded in managing 40 networking operations between manufacturers.
- The Industrial Modernization Center provided the industrial sector during the 7 years by about 11,244 services, at a total cost of EGP 749.117 million.
- The industrial investment map was launched, which includes all the investment opportunities available in the industrial sectors in the various governorates of Egypt. It is the first integrated investment map for the industrial sector in Egypt.
- 17 different projects were implemented, including the project for preparing orientation studies for the Golden Triangle region, funded by USD 3.2 million, the project to facilitate and provide an equal investment environment, funded by USD 2.3 million, and the regional project for the development of industries and industrial, cultural and creative clusters, funded by EUR 6.5 million.
- The brand "Proudly Made in Egypt" was launched. The number of establishments that obtained the brand reached 214, with a total contract of EGP 10 million.
- A program to use solar energy in heating operations in the industrial sector was launched, at a cost of USD 6.5 million.



- Locally produced air-conditioned double-decker buses were manufactured and started operation.
- The Egyptian program to enhance the efficiency of electric motors in industry was implemented, with a financing of USD 2.8 million.
- A number of investment opportunities were provided with an estimated value amounting to about USD 8.9 billion in many areas of production and services.
- A new branch of the Authority's Amiri Press is being established in the New Administrative Capital to serve all government sectors in the country. A contract was made to purchase the latest digital printing and finishing machines to be in line with the latest technology in the field of printing and finishing to produce high quality products.
- In August 2014, SCZone created an industrial development corridor along the Canal. It is expected to provide nearly 1 million new jobs, accommodate 2 million new residents as well as turn the region into an innovative, integrated value-added services center with an international reach.
- During 2014, the Ministry of Industry approved several new projects, when it completed the preparation of the general report reviewing the technical evaluation of the three companies that applied for the preparation of the master plan of the Golden Triangle project. Their nationalities were Italian, American and English.
- The Industrial Development Authority adopted an initiative to establish an information system and database to manage industrial crises. An integrated archive of previous and expected industrial crises will be created, which will serve as a supportive information bank for the decision-maker to predict crises that may occur in the future. It will enable them to develop solutions and measures that mitigate the harmful effects of the expected crisis in order not to repeat them in the future.
- Several exhibitions were organized, the most important of which are The Big Industrial Week, "Baladna", Mactech Exhibition, and the Cairo International Wood and Machinery Exhibition.
- A number of competitions witnessed Egypt's presence, the most important of which are "PackDesigner" Competition in 2019 and the "Cairo Design" Competition.





## Egypt has also accomplished cooperation with various international organizations in order to enhance the industry and technical training:

- There is a signed agreement to establish the Russian industrial zone in the Suez Canal between Egypt and Russia in the eastern Port Said region on an area of 5.25 million square meters under the usufruct system.
- A protocol was signed between the Ministry and ABB International that aims at enhancing joint cooperation in the field of technical and vocational training and improving energy efficiency in the industrial sector by developing technical and training capabilities in 5 training centers.
- The Ministry of Trade and Industry and the German Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs signed a joint document to strengthen the economic partnership between the two countries in the fields of industry, **trade policies, investment, energy, environment, transport, infrastructure, and tourism.**
- In 2021, a project with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will be implemented over five years to promote comprehensive and sustainable industrial development in Egypt. It shall work on six main axes: **industrial policies and governance, investment promotion, green industry, smart cities and sustainable industry parks, value chains, and the mainstreaming of the Fourth Industrial Revolution in priority sectors.**
- A questionnaire was conducted in cooperation with the UNIDO for various **industrial sectors** in order to prepare an indicator on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the industrial sectors in Egypt. It provided a guide for the industrial sector to coexist and reduce the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- The Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) between UNIDO and Egypt, which started in 2019, addresses key issues for Egypt's **high-tech industries**. "Mainstreaming Industry 4.0" is a priority area, helping Egypt increase the integration of Industry **4.0 technologies** in key industrial sectors to enhance the contribution of manufacturing to national economic, environmental, and social development.
- Cooperation protocols were signed with several parties, the most important of which are The Electronics Research Institute, Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), and the Information Technology Industry Development Agency.







**In addition, cooperation was established with international organizations to boost the manufacturing sector. Egypt has also played a role as an organizer in number of important exhibitions and supported the furniture and textile industry through cooperation with the Indian and Italian governments respectively.**

- An integrated proposal for the “Made in Africa” exhibition was made, which was held on the sidelines of the Invest in Africa exhibition from 28 to 29 November 2019.
- 258 external exhibitions were organized, including 213 specialized exhibitions, 45 general international exhibitions and exhibitions of Egyptian products.
- 255 internal exhibitions were organized with a total area of 9,136.5 thousand square meters, and 37 ceremonies and 15 conferences were held.
- 3 exploratory missions were made to the countries of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan with the participation of 20 companies, Kenya with the participation of 20 companies, and Uganda with the participation of 10 companies. The aim was to identify investment opportunities in these markets and to network Egyptian companies with their counterparts in these countries.
- The Textile Industries Center in Shubra El-Kheima was developed through the grant provided by India with a total value of EGP 4.31 million to develop the profession of spinning, weaving and knitting.
- A vocational training center was opened in Damietta after the completion of its development (furniture and carpentry department) through the Italian grant.

**A growing number of firms are choosing Egypt to produce for the African continent and the Middle East. This is occurring in multiple sectors including in medium- and high-tech sectors, such as electronics (e.g. Samsung and LG)**

**Production Transformation Policy Review of Egypt" OECD report", 2021**

**The State has also given importance to exports by putting it as a strategic goal to reach USD 100 billion, so the country adopted a number of procedures which included:**

- 
- Studying the various export sectors and analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of all industries in those sectors, the development of exports from the beneficiary sectors, the number of companies and the growth rates of exports.
  - Implementing the new program to refund the exports burdens, starting from 1/7/2019.
  - Drafting the new program to refund exports burdens as of 1/7/2020, considering the new economic changes after the COVID-19 pandemic.
  - The Export Development Authority won the award for the best promotional organization in the world for the year 2018 organized by the International Trade Center ITC. Moreover, it won the Institutional Excellence Award as the best Arab government institution and the best Arab government website organized by the Academy of Excellence in the UAE.

**As a part of the efforts towards building a high standard industry, Egypt has taken further steps to ensure credibility as follows:**

- Egypt obtained international recognition from the European Organization for Accreditation.
- The Egyptian project “Egypt-PV Small-scale Solar Cell Systems”, implemented by the Industrial Modernization Center, won the first place among the best projects submitted globally in the “Reducing Carbon Emissions” category in the annual competition “El Awards” for the year 2020 in its twenty-first session.



**The Egyptian Accreditation Council has reinforced its efforts through:**

- Obtaining Arab regional recognition of the Council from the Arab Accreditation Cooperation (ARAC), continental recognition of the Council from the African Accreditation Cooperation (AFRAC), and international recognition from the International Halal Accreditation Forum (IHAF).
- Adding the field of accreditation of inspection bodies to the internationally recognized fields from the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC),

and adding the field of accreditation of environmental management systems certification bodies to the internationally recognized fields from the International Accreditation Forum (IAF).

- Implementing accreditation processes for more than 500 conformity assessment bodies (testing / calibration / medical / forensic laboratories, certification bodies, inspection bodies, technical competence assessment bodies, and product certification bodies).
- Implementing a twinning project between the Egyptian Accreditation Council and the European Union with the aim of strengthening the institutional capacities of the Council to support it to apply for signing the Bilateral Recognition Agreement (BLA) with the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) (2015-2017).
- Establishing and taking place in the membership of the Board of Directors of the International Halal Accreditation Forum (IHAF) and acquiring the chairmanship of the forum's technical committee.
- Submitting to the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) to sign a BLA between the Council and EA in the field of accreditation of technical proficiency testing bodies (PTP) according to the international standard ISO/IEC 17043. The agreement was signed and the continental recognition was obtained from the organization.
- Acquiring membership in the committees of the International Organization of ISO, especially the technical committees ISO/TC 309, which are concerned with governance and anti-bribery ISO 37001 and ISO 19600 compliance management systems and witness protection.



- Maintaining the validity of the international recognition of the Egyptian Accreditation Council from ILAC, IAF, AFRAC, ARAC, and EA while extending the scope of recognition.
- Establishing new accreditation departments such as the Product Accreditation Department, Personnel Accreditation Department, Proficiency Tests, Halal Certification Bodies, and forensic laboratories accreditation
- Activating memorandum of understanding signed between the Council and 11 international accreditation bodies in the field of facilitating mutual acceptance of goods and services between Egypt and the country of the counterpart accreditation body.

#### **The National Quality Institute:**

- Qualifying 44 entities in accordance with the requirements of international standards.
- Organizing 160 diplomas and training programs for 3,886 trainees.
- Reviewing the quality systems of 280 industrial establishments, in addition to issuing certificates of validity to qualification and training bodies for 280 bodies.
- Adopting 38 training curricula in the field of quality.
- Accrediting 12 consultants in the fields of quality and international management systems.
- 62 quality consultants, quality managers, certified trainers, and quality control and assurance specialists are being accredited.





## In the field of quality and accreditation:

The Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality did the following:

- Issuing 4,100 Egyptian standards in various fields and preparing a strategy directed to the single-use plastic bags.
- Preparing a plan to replace imports of sanitary ware products (water mixers for home use) and their production requirements.
- Participating in the committee for infrastructure, specifications and local manufacturing of smart and prepaid meters (electricity - gas - water), as well as participating with the armed forces in preparing studies for testing water meters.
- Participating in studying of the Egyptian occupational classification guide issued by the Cabinet, the curricula of the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, in addition to the guides issued by the Department of Productive Efficiency in the field of car maintenance, diesel engines. They shall be as a reference for preparing standard specification projects.
- Preparing the requirements of the woven mask according to the latest international and European references issued. They were used in the production of woven masks to maintain the health and safety of the Egyptian citizen, which led to its availability for the simple citizen to meet the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Participating in the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29) at the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and its registration as an accreditation authority for vehicles and their components in five new technical regulations in 2021.
- Providing the availability of standard specifications on the electronic platform for ventilation devices and supplies that are used by medical staff or individuals to confront the emerging COVID-19 virus.
- Establishing 17 new laboratories in the various fields of testing, and completing the rehabilitation of the plastic laboratory in the General Department for Testing of Chemical Products, Building and Construction Materials.
- Conducting tests on fabric samples from 36 mask manufacturing companies in accordance with health and safety standards in the context of facing the challenges of the COVID-19 virus.
- Rehabilitating 12 laboratories for industrial measurements and calibrations, using 33 parameters.
- Registering in the "Saudi Saber Program" of the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO) in number of 11 lists.

## Industrial Control Authority Achievements:

- Carrying out 82,913 inspection campaigns, including 59,965 inspection campaigns on boilers and thermal machines and 22,948 inspection campaigns on product quality.
- Conducting 27,076 studies of temporary grace and drawback and 40,661 studies of various technical studies.
- Issuing 25,290 licenses and permissions to manage steam boilers and thermal machines.
- Approving and renewing 5,392 services and maintenance centers (after-sales service) and 201 permissions to register printing presses working in packaging materials.
- Addressing 5,567 administrative bodies regarding the violating factories, issuing 6,008 warnings, receiving and examining 8,062 complaints, and conducting 469 various seasonal control campaigns on factories and service centers to ensure the quality of products.
- Conducting 379 studies of production requirements formulating 4,348 technical committees, and picking up 6,709 samples for examination and testing.







**In addition to the procedures adopted before, the technological centers had made number of initiatives as** the activities and services provided by the technological centers of the Egyptian industrial facilities contributing to increasing productivity and reducing production losses by up to 35% in some industrial facilities. They also aim at rationalizing the consumption of various resources (energy - water - raw materials) by 20-30% and increasing the percentage of exporting some industrial products by 30%. Other targets are creating new Egyptian products with high added value, providing many direct and indirect job opportunities, as well as reducing chemical consumption by 10-20%.

- Nearly 6,000 technical consultations were provided to workshops and factories in the areas of quality, efficiency, new and renewable energy, plastic and chemical industries, food industries, mining industries, marble, furniture industry, designs, fashion, jewelry and leather industries.

- 166,153 specialized tests were conducted

to develop industrial products and increase the added value and product quality tests to increase Egyptian exports to international markets in the fields of the plastics industry, food industries, mining industries, marble, furniture industry and leather industries.

- Sterilization services were provided for medicinal and aromatic plants, where 5098.91 tons of medicinal and aromatic plants, herbs and spices were sterilized by sterilization units of more than 35 companies, including 23 exporters.

- Services and technical support were provided for the more than 30 brands, including an innovative group of bags bearing the name (Hakeeba bag and Paf dolls) for the production of leather goods. Support was provided to the (NINA) brand to launch a new group of handmade carpets combined between kilims and natural leather under the sponsorship of the Leather Industry Technology Center; in addition, the project of reusing clothing waste and fabric waste was launched. A

new brand (Kandaka) for textile products from waste plastic bags and women's bags and wallets was also supported.

- The technology centers have carried out nearly 135 studies in various industrial fields, the most important of which are the use of motors in Egypt. Opportunities were provided to produce imported textiles to reduce its import and reduce the consumption of plastic bags. Refrigerators were manufactured to store dates in areas of actual need in Siwa, New Valley and Bahariya Oasis
- More than 2000 laboratory quality tests were conducted for current plastic products to determine the current state of the quality of products and make a description card for each material or product. The textile companies were qualified to obtain the "OKOTEX" certificate to export to the European Union countries.
- More than 45 projects were implemented to support the national industry in the areas of transferring environmentally friendly technology, managing industrial waste, providing innovative environmental solutions, transferring and marketing technology, supporting innovation, deepening local manufacturing of household appliances, developing the furniture sector, sterilizing aromatic medicinal plants, developing the leather tanning sector, and developing the plastics industry.
- More than 200 Egyptian companies working in the chemical industries sector were qualified to register in the REACH system, as well as those working in the

marble and granite industry sector to obtain the CEMARK mark by providing technical support and testing services for their products exported to Europe.

- More than 190 Egyptian companies operating in different sectors were qualified to obtain certificates (such as ISO 22000, ISO 50001).
- The number of companies benefiting from the services of the technology centers reached 16,962 thousand companies in various industrial sectors
- The number of technical workers benefiting from the services of the centers reached 13,913 workers, and 2302 entrepreneurs benefited from the services of the centers.



**Egypt has also made achievements in the field of competition protection and prevention of monopolistic practices under the presidential direction to stimulate the competitive market mechanism and offer opportunities to the private sector**

- Discussions on 156 examination cases and studies that dealt with different sectors and markets were completed.
- A memorandum of understanding was signed with the Austrian Competition Authority in June 2015 to consolidate Egyptian-Austrian relations in the field of competition and exchange of experiences.
- The third week of the intensive training program offered by ZHAW School of Management and Law on international competition laws and ways to comply with them was hosted at the headquarters of the Egyptian Competition Authority from 20 to 22 November 2018, with the participation of representatives of competition authorities in Arab countries (Tunisia - Palestine - Algeria - Jordan - Morocco).
- Egypt was chosen to chair and moderate a session held by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for the second year in a row as part of the activities of the Global Forum on



**The pivotal role of the private sector arises in order to move forward towards a sustainable future through innovative mechanisms to mobilize resources and blended finance.**

**Sisi's speech in the International Cooperation Forum in Cairo, Sep 8, 2021**

Competition meetings and its working groups in the French capital, Paris, on December 6, 2019

- The Competition Protection Authority headed the Competition Protection and Monopoly Control Team in the Arab Countries.

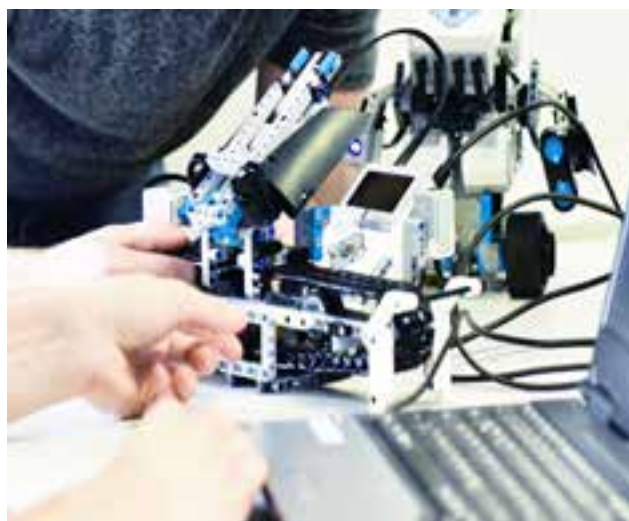


## Having taken care of SME's, the country pays great attention to entrepreneurship (March 2016 – September 2017). This is evident in the following:

- Credit facilities on soft terms were provided to finance small and medium enterprises, and innovative financing mechanisms were developed to suit the needs of projects. Loans were provided to finance small and micro enterprises in 2016 with about EGP 7 billion for about 344 thousand projects, which provided about 458,000 job opportunities.
- During the period from January to September 2017, loans were provided to finance small, medium and micro enterprises, about EGP 3.7 billion, to about 181,425 projects, which provided about 245,762 job opportunities.
- Small and micro projects had been financed by about EGP 33.2 billion for about 1.4 million projects that provided about two million job opportunities since 2014.
- Grants were provided to finance infrastructure, community development and training. The volume of their funding amounted to about EGP 2.5 billion, which provided about 60,000 job opportunities.
- Grants were provided within 130 existing projects to support small and medium enterprises such as associations, business incubators and accelerators.

**According to the presidential order to**

**upgrade** technical schools and enhance the capabilities of **their staff, technical training and education programs were improved through various programs:**



- Technical and Vocational Education and Training Reform Program Phase II TVET II funded by the European Union (EUR 117 million).
- Skills Development in Aswan Governorate (ASWAN - ASDP), funded by the Canadian government, with a value of CAD 10.15 million.
- The German program for the rehabilitation and training of industrial establishments for economic partnership with the Federal State of Germany with indirect funding in the form of providing training opportunities for representatives of the industrial community from small and medium industrial enterprises.
- The development and rehabilitation of 36 vocational training centers in Cairo and governorates at a total cost of EGP 72.177 million. Six centers are currently being developed and rehabilitated at a total cost of EGP 32 million.

- Implementation of 865 training programs in the field of vocational and technical training, attended by 880 trainees within the Productivity & Vocational Training Department affiliated to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and 4413 trainees from outside it, representing 612 companies and 220 individuals.
- The inauguration of 13 new training stations within the framework of geographical empowerment and providing the opportunity for a wider spread in areas that lack vocational training centers.
- The strengthening of institutional capacities in 47 vocational training centers in 18 governorates, with a value of EUR 1.3 million, a grant from the European Union, as well as the development of customer relations management in 47 vocational training centers, with a value of EUR 92,000, a grant from the European Union.
- The establishment of a vocational training center in Al-Asmarat district to serve the people of the area, at a cost of EGP 29 million.
- The graduation of 85.6 thousand qualified technical workers to meet the needs of the industrial sector by Productivity & Vocational Training Department.
- The qualification of 96 business development service providers in the form of current consultants, training 197 business owners in Upper Egypt, and the implementation of a training and qualification program for executives (the second generation) through training and qualifying 120 executives on modern strategies for business management. This





is within the framework of Consultants and Business Owners Development Program in coordination with the German Agency for International Cooperation.

- The Productivity & Vocational Training Department graduated seven batches from the 2014 to 2020 training year, encompassing 70,600 students, in all available disciplines in each training year, with an average success rate of 98.2%. It is expected that 14,000 male and female students will graduate for the current training year 2020/2021, with a total of 85,600 male and female until August 2021.
- Five batches of above-average technicians also graduated in the disciplines of mechatronics, elevators, and shoes from 2016 (the first batch) until 2020, accounting for 320 male and female students, with a success rate of 99.8% for male and female students. It is expected that 83 male and female students will graduate with above-average technical diplomas of the current training year, with a total of 403 students of above-average technical diploma in August 2021.
- The adoption of specialized programs for entrepreneurship training with a total of 10,000 trainees per year.
- The training of 20,000 trainees for the purpose of employment and the networking of 35,000 job seekers.



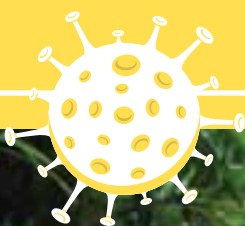
## Furthermore, The Technical and Vocational Education and Training Reform Program (TVET) made huge efforts in training workers and capacity building through:

- Providing capacity building, rehabilitation, training, workshops and skills development programs for 53,671 beneficiaries, and providing entrepreneurship and innovation programs for 141,930 students and graduates.
- Developing (100) training programs to train teachers in the relevant authorities.
- Surveying and evaluating a number of (120) short training programs were, and developing (150) frameworks for short training programs. (50) short training programs were completely developed in the targeted sectors according to the needs of the labor market.
- Providing guidance and counseling services through the program's trainers to nearly 92,840 male and female students from technical and vocational education, training schools, and centers and job seekers.
- Preparing a national strategic framework for the technical and vocational education and training sector, which was presented to the relevant authorities and integrated into the 2030 sustainable development strategy.

## Egypt has made efforts in the field of empowering females in the field of establishing projects as:

- 5115 women were trained in specialized trades to establish projects and integrate into supply chains within the framework of the "Your Job in Your Home" project.
- 135 female trainees from the governorates of Egypt were trained, within the framework of the "I Am a Pioneer" program on management to increase the profits of their existing projects.
- 1,384 women gained qualifications within the framework of the "One Village, One Product" project to integrate them into the local supply chains.





## COVID-19 Combating Procedures

- The Central Bank's decision to postpone credit dues for institutional clients and cancel delay penalties
- Providing EGP 100 billion through banks at an interest rate of 8% to finance the private sector
- Reducing interest rates by 3%, setting a maximum day for daily withdrawals and deposits, and the decision to cancel black lists of institutional clients and cancel negative lists of clients who have obtained loans.
- Providing EGP one billion to exporters during the months of March and April 2020 to pay part of their dues
- Postponing the payment of the real estate tax due on factories and allowing payment in installments
- Lifting administrative reservations off all financiers who have payable tax
- Providing additional financing to all affected small projects, whether financed by MSMEDA or by any other sources
- Issuing a decision to extend the work of expired industrial licenses and records
- Launching a number of mechanized services for the Standards and Quality Authority to help manufacturers
- Preparing various preventive programs suitable for all sectors of small projects and according to the nature of each project
- Reducing the price of natural gas for industry at USD 4.5 per million thermal units
- Reducing electricity prices for the industry for ultra-high, high and medium voltage and announcing price stabilization

## INVEST IN EGYPT



### The Suez Canal Economic zone (SCZone)

It is an economic zone of a special nature in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 83 of 2002 and its amendments. It contains the lands located in the Suez Canal area with an area of 460.60 square kilometers, and its borders are West Port Said Port, East Port Said Port, East Port Said Industrial Zone, Qantara West Industrial Zone and Technology Valley.





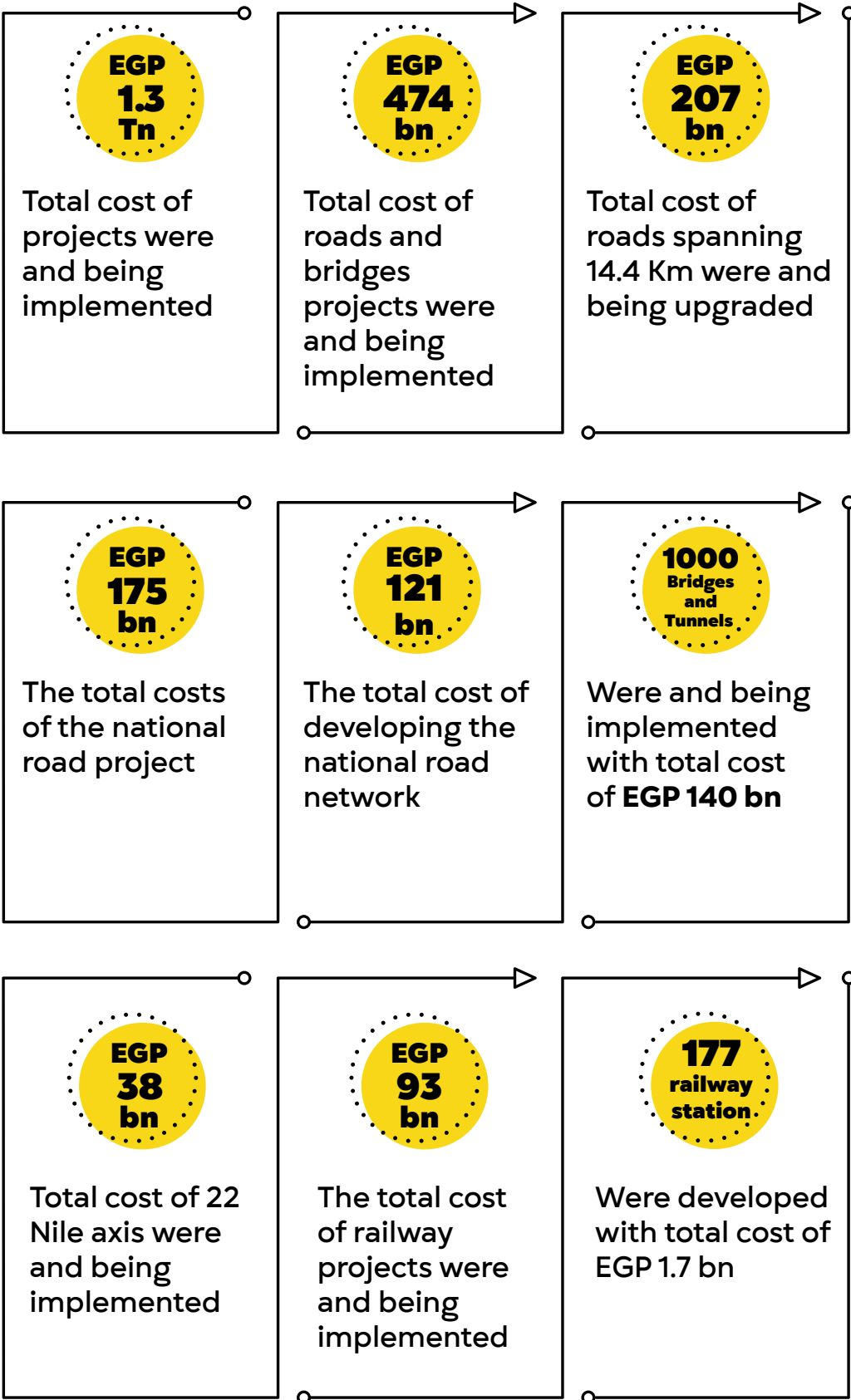
### 3. Transportation

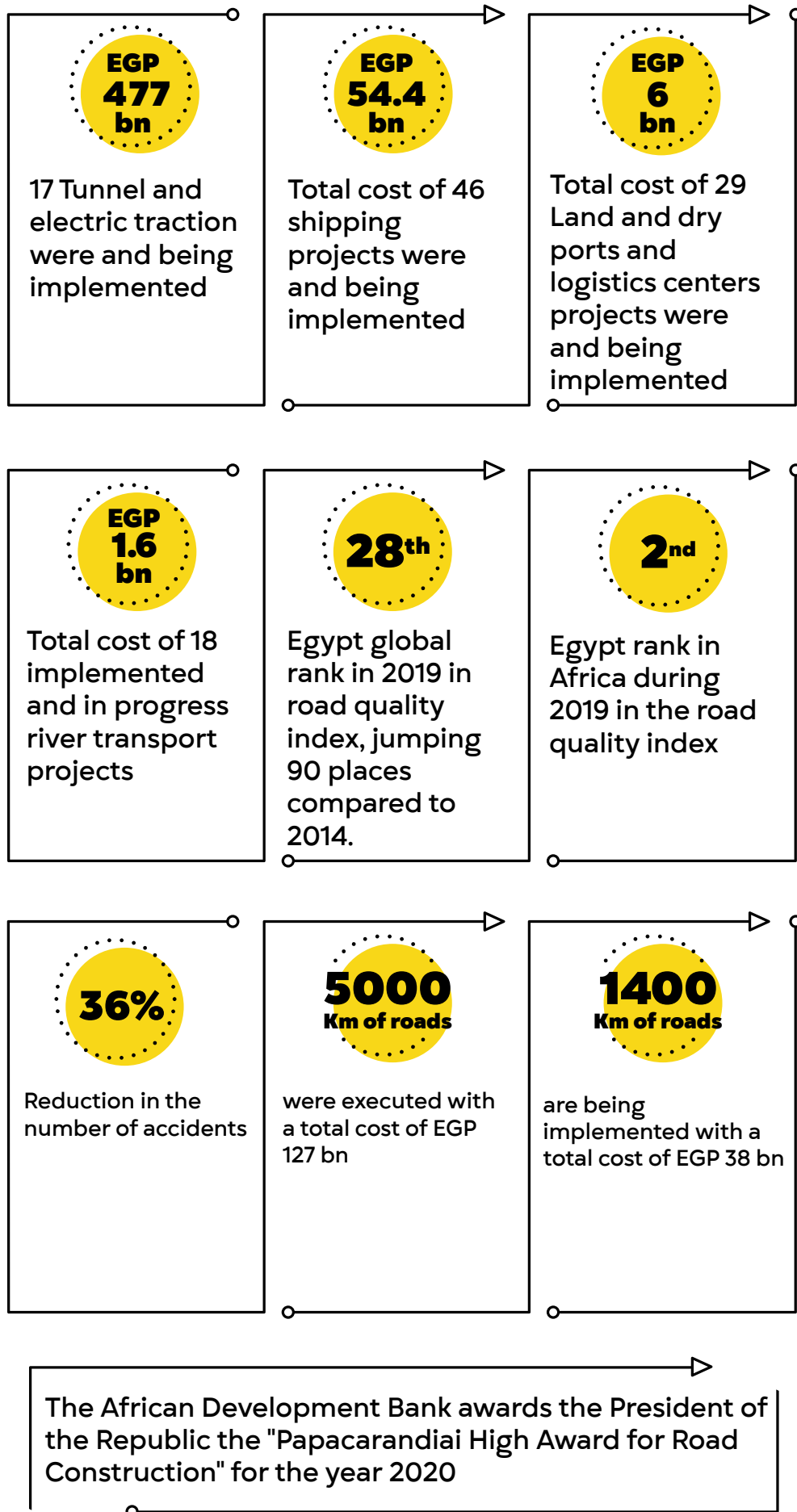






# 7 Years: Achievements in Number





# Transport Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures



EGP 11.66 Bn

Government spending on construction and development of roads and bridges in 2018/2019



EGP 310.58 Bn

GDP of storage and transportation sector in 2020/2021

Total amount of investment in underground in 2019/2020

EGP 10.02 Bn



EGP 11.54 Bn

Total investments in roads and bridges and road transport in 2019/2020



EGP 148.4 Mn

total investments in river transport in 2019/2020



EGP 110.08 Bn

Total implemented investment in transportation and storage Sector in 2019/2020



EGP 57.98 Mn

The value of discount made for disabled persons in Metro in 2020



EGP 12.12 Bn

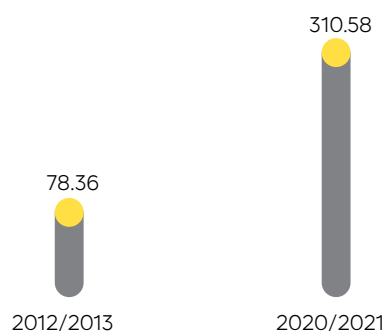
Investments in the railway sector in 2019/2020



## Transport Sector Main Indicators

The sector's contribution in GDP

(EGP Bn)

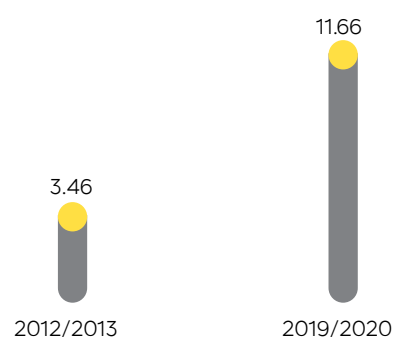


source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

GDP of storage and transport sector more than tripled from 2012/2013 to 2020/2021.

Government spending on construction and development of roads and bridges

(EGP Bn)

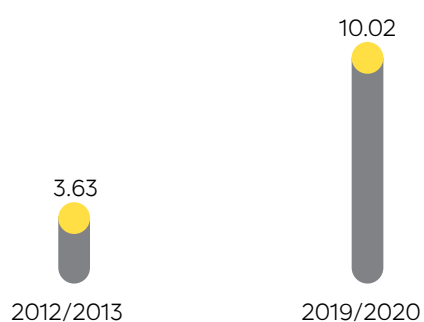


source: Ministry of Finance

The governmental spending has more than tripled since 2012/2013 from EGP 3.46 Bn to EGP 11.66 Bn in 2019/2020.

Total investment in underground

(EGP Bn)

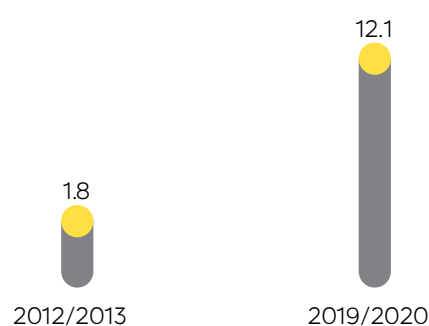


source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Investment in the underground increased over the past 7 years by 176%

Investments in the railway sector

(EGP Bn)

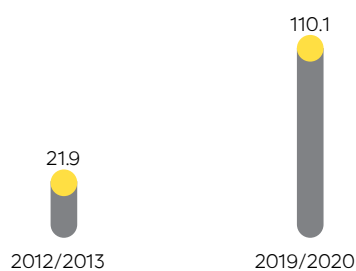


source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Investment in the railway increased over the past 7 years by 572.22%

Total investment in transport and storage Sector

(EGP Bn)

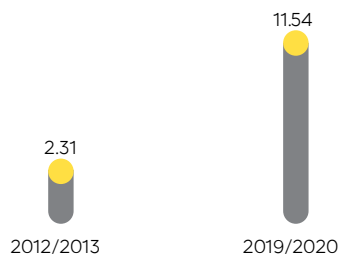


source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

A great increase is witnessed in the total investment in transport and storage Sector since 2012/2013

Total investment in roads and bridges and road transport

(EGP Bn)



source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Total investments of roads and bridges and road transport increased by 399.6%



## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Transport Sector

2014

- The National Road Project (NRP) was launched.
- EGP 9 Bn (USD 1.2 Bn) was allocated for the extension of Line 3 of Metro to the airport with a three-year timeframe given for completion of the project.
- Qustal land port, located east of the High Dam Lake on the international border lines between Egypt and the Sudan, was inaugurated.

2015

- Qustal port earned about EGP 25 Mn from the transit and transport fees, in addition to the transfer of about 190 thousand passengers between the two countries and 24 thousand shipments. It contributed to increasing trade by 15%.
- An USD-8.2-Bn expansion began at the Suez Canal called the New Suez Canal.

2016

- Arqeen International Port was declared to aid joint cooperation between Egypt, the Sudan and the rest of the African continent, giving Egypt strategic advantages to reach African markets.

2017

- Damietta Port Development project was launched to deepen the waterway and the rotation basin of Damietta Port.
- Ministry of Interior launched an inspection campaign on all public transportation terminals, especially those for minibuses, to eliminate any misconduct or attempts to exaggerate fee increases by drivers due to energy subsidy removal.
- Safaga Seaport Development Project was launched to serve Upper Egypt governorates.
- the National Ports Development Plan was launched

2018

- Al-Fangary Axis Development Project was launched to reduce car traffic in Orouba, El-Nasr, Fangary and Salah Salem axes, aiming at mitigating the volume of traffic in the longitudinal axes in Cairo and reducing travel distance between East and West Cairo.
- Shobra-Benha Highway was constructed. Its aim is easing traffic congestion from the Ring Road in Greater Cairo and the old "Shubra-Banha" road, connecting 6 main roads: Greater Cairo Ring Road, Regional Ring Road, Benha-Mansoura, Minya al-Qamh - Zagazig, and Cairo - Alexandria Agricultural Road.



## 2019

- The railways network flourished, whereas the number of passengers increased. About 270 Mn passengers took trains in FY2019, up from 228 million in FY2015 and 247 million in FY2010.
- Amr Shaat, Deputy Minister of Transport, announced the construction of Egypt's first high-speed railway, facilitating access between Ain El Sokhna and New Alamein City.
- Suez Canal Economic Zone was developed. The zone enjoys a number of benefits including tax and customs exemptions under its law.
- The New Administrative Capital and 6<sup>th</sup> of October Monorail was introduced, representing a major shift in transportation.

## 2020

- Bardawil International Airport was inaugurated, aiming at serving the industrial areas, including cement factories, marble quarries, and the agricultural and fishing areas in Sinai.
- Berenice International Airport was opened with a cost of EGP 2,310 billion. It was of significance in the region as it is rich with tourist destinations and has a unique location on the Red Sea coast.

## 2021

- A total of EGP 244.7 Bn has been allocated to the transport recording an unprecedented investment boom with a growth rate of 104%, with more than double the investment expected in 2021/2022, compared to the years before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The World Bank allocated a USD 440 Mn loan to support Egypt's initiatives to enhance the safety and service quality of the country's railways.





### Opening of New Suez Canal

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi officially inaugurated the new Suez Canal project.

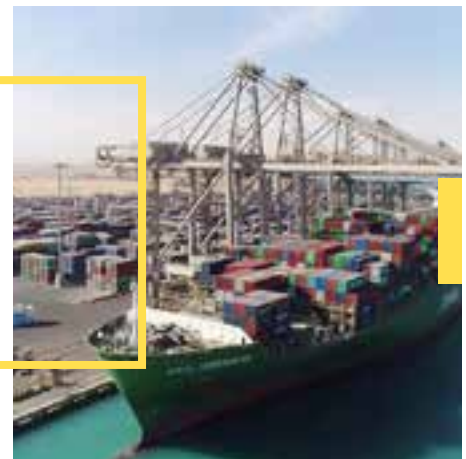
It is a 35-kilometre branch that runs parallel to the original Suez Canal, which is 190 kilometers long and dates back to 145 years of construction, raising its rating.



2015

### Suez Canal Economic Zone

Suez Canal Economic Zone is an independent body of a special nature responsible for developing its regions and attracting investments to establish agricultural, industrial and service projects so that the economic zone would be among the most attractive areas for investment worldwide by 2035.



2019

### New Administrative Capital and 6th of October Monorail (Underway)

New Administrative Capital and 6th of October Monorail is being introduced in Egypt for the first time. It represents a major shift in transportation as it increases communication between cities and urban areas, facilitates the movement of citizens and reduces the use of private cars. This type of transportation is characterized by being fast, modern, safe and eco-friendly. It also helps reduce fuel consumption and lowers environmental pollution rates.



2018

### The new Galala-Hurghada road

It starts after the end of the Kattameya Road to Zafarana, with a length of 82 km, and the road aims to develop Ain Sukhna and the new international city of Galala.



2020

### Opening of Bardawil International Airport

The airport is located on an area of 11 km<sup>2</sup> in central Sinai in Alumblyz area to serve industrial areas, including cement factories and marble quarries, agricultural areas and fishing areas throughout the Sinai, at a cost of EGP 860 million.



2019

### Berenice International Airport

Berenice International Airport consists of a corridor with a length of 3650 meters and a width of 60 meters, an apron that can take up to 8 aircrafts and a terminal that can take up to 600 passengers per hour. The airport also includes a 58 m-high control tower and 47 technical, administrative and service buildings. The airport was established at a EGP 2,310 billion cost.



2019

### Opening of Fourth Phase of Third Line of Greater Cairo Metro

The implementation of the fourth phase of the third line of the Greater Cairo metro has been completed. This phase starts from “Haroun” station to “Adly Mansour” station. It is 11.5 km long and has 10 stations consisting of two parts.



2020

### Regional Ring Road Project

The Regional Ring Road is the most important project implemented in Egypt in the field of roads in four decades with international specifications. It connects all major highways, reduces congestion in Cairo and helps to prevent trucks carrying 5 tons or transit transport from entering the capital.



2018

### Al-Fangary Axis Development Project

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi witnessed the opening ceremony of Al-Fangary axis. A 1.5 km bridge was completed extending from Al Mokhaym Al Daem road in front of Al-Azhar University side gate to Ard El Maared area. This bridge was built over Autostorad and Mamdouh Salem Road, extending traffic lanes on both sides of the bridge.



2017





## Main Achievements Accomplished

The transport sector is the catalyst of strong and dynamic economic growth in Egypt. Transportation networks are the core channels through which economic and social activities flow. The GoE has recognized its importance as all sectors of the national economy depend on the services of this sector in linking both production and consumption markets together, besides having the access to the needs of raw materials and services. Accordingly, the GoE has exerted unprecedented efforts to uplift it within the directives of Mr. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi.

### An Illuminated Future Vision

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi has always had a comprehensive and enlightening vision for Egypt's future. In 2014 –shortly prior to his election–, he declared a plan of prosperous future vision encompassing 3 pillars: improving the quality of life for all Egyptians, establishing a modern state for Egypt's next generations, and returning Egypt to its lofty regional and international position. The vision has further extended to include transport sector improvement. It targets solving transportation problems by building new roads, repairing old roads, and enforcing traffic laws. The adaptation of this vision has been reflected on the continuous efforts exerted under his Excellency's directives.

As Egypt is looking forward to integrating more fully into global value chains, the development of comprehensive transport infrastructure is vital for long term growth.

The Government has made transport investment a priority – both in an effort to boost foreign trade and to mitigate the growing urban congestion and pollution arising from rapid population growth in major cities.

**In 2018, a World Bank report listed Egypt's transport sector as one of its biggest cash cows in terms of attracting private investment and improving economic competitiveness.**

**American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt (Industry insight, July 2021)**

### Sector performance

The sector has expanded steadily in recent years, growing at a rate of 3.2% in FY 2017/2018 and 4.1% in FY 2018/2019. This figure is expected to rise to 7.5% by FY 2021/2022.

In FY 2019/2020 state budget, around USD 215.7m was allocated to transport, with USD 117.1 m specified for the transport authorities in Cairo and Alexandria and USD 98.6m allocated to subsidized student subscriptions.



Egypt's transport sector was the biggest recipient of governmental investments; with EGP 88.4 billion were injected into building roads, bridges, railways and other transportation infrastructure, accounting for 18% of total governmental investments. Total investment in the transport sector grew from EGP 65.7bn (USD 4.1bn) in FY 2017/2018 to EGP 77bn (USD 4.8bn) in FY 2018/2019. The sector has also attracted a number of international actors that see potential in the country's ongoing infrastructure expansion. In FY 2019/2020, the Government allocated EGP 150 billion to national megaprojects, of which EGP 33.3 billion (22%) were injected into transportation.

According to latest figures of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, as of 2018 Egypt has had 179,900 km of paved roads, 1.7% more than the previous year. Notably, roughly 94% of Egypt's cargo moves by road.

The private sector has, on average, accounted for 31% of total investments in transportation over the past five years. Private investments have been steadily growing, rising from EGP 14.5 billion in FY 2015/2016 to EGP 21.7 billion in FY 2019/2020, registering compound annual growth of 11% during that period.

Egypt was one of the first African countries to join China's Belt and Road Initiative, and in turn, China is one of the largest investors in the Suez Canal Corridor mega-project – as well as the SCZone – benefiting from its project's strategic position along the Canal. China's AVIC International and the China Railway Group are also involved in constructing a light rail line in the New Administrative Capital.

**In 2021/2022, transport sector was allocated EGP 385 billion that covers roads, bridges, river ports, electric rail, monorail, metro and the traditional railway sector.**

**American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt (Industry insight, July 2021)**

## National and Mega Projects

Under President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi's directives, there has been a significant development in the transport sector, which has been clearly spotted ever since he has sworn in as president. The following are the most remarkable projects executed:

### 1- National Roads Project

Egypt's 120,000-km road network has witnessed substantial development since the State launched the National Road Project (NRP). The project was launched in August 2014 as a part of El-Sisi's program, aiming at constructing new roads of 3,300 km length with a total cost of about E£36 Bn. The Ministry of Transport, represented by the General Authority for Roads, Bridges and Land Transport, was assigned to



execute about 1,300 km at a cost of E£17 Bn. The Ministry of Housing, represented by the Central Agency for Reconstruction, was assigned to execute another 800 km. The two organizations were to be funded from the public purse through the National Investment Bank (NIB).

The NRP has upgraded the existing roads as well, causing the Global Competitiveness Report (GCR's) "quality of road infrastructure" metric to climb to 28 in 2019, compared to 118 in 2015. Road accidents and resulting casualties are significantly declining. According to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, deaths from road accidents fell by 44% year-on-year in FY 2019/2020. Road connectivity indicators have also significantly improved; the 2019 GCR ranked Egypt 52 in road connectivity, compared to 125 in 2015.

In August 2020, the Ministry of Transport (MOT) announced that EGP 140 billion had been allocated to build 1,000 bridges and tunnels by 2024 (of which 85.7% has been finished). In all, the State will have been invested EGP 1.1 trillion in the roads network between 2014 and 2024.

**The National Roads Project led Egypt to rise in the World Economic Forum's road quality index from the 118<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> rank globally between 2014 and 2020.**

The Government has made additional investments in the land transport sector following the creation of the National Roads Project. In early 2020, the Ministry of Transport announced a budget of USD 9.8 Bn for road development. In FY 2018/2019, over 2000 road projects were carried out, and another 2000 were completed in FY 2019/2020. While focus is on key projects in Cairo and Alexandria, a number of other regions in the country will also see substantial road construction, maintenance and upgrades.

In addition, a 1,150-kilometer highway is underway, costing EGP 26 Bn and linking Cairo to Aswan. The 230-km first phase is nearly complete, extending from Cairo through Fayoum to further sites. Work on further phases, including the highway between Edfu and Aswan, is also in progress.

Moreover, the Armed Forces were to carry out the remaining lengths of about 1,200 km. The project was among the greatest achievements realized in the history of the Egyptian roads, especially with its contribution to achieving sustainable development through:

- Integrating this network with the existing networks of railways and river transport.
- Creating logistics areas to achieve a sustainable transport system.
- Relocating the population from the narrow valley to the Red Sea coast and the western desert. This will lead to establish new urban cities attractive for jobs, housing and accommodation to absorb population growth in densely populated areas.

- Helping to achieve optimal exploitation of the national wealth of Egypt, such as mining and tourism.

### **Opening of Al-Fangary Axis Development Project**

It was opened in 2018 to reduce car traffic in Orouba, El-Nasr, Fangary and Salah Salem axes, which was constructed by the Greater Cairo Reconstruction Authority. Its aims are to mitigate traffic in the longitudinal axes in Cairo and reduce travel distance between East and West Cairo.

### **Opening Shobra-Benha Highway**

The highway's construction took place in the same year. It includes 4 lanes, the width of each is 3.65 meters. The road included 62 industrial works (38 bridges + 24 tunnels). The daily traffic volume is expected to reach 60 thousand cars per day. The average travel time is 25 minutes, meaning that it saves 65 minutes per trip. Its aim is reducing traffic congestion from the Ring Road in Greater Cairo and the old "Shubra-Banha" road, connecting 6 main roads: Greater Cairo Ring Road, Regional Ring Road, Benha-Mansoura, Minya al-Qamh - Zagazig, and Cairo - Alexandria Agricultural Road.



### **Rod El Farag Axis**

Among the biggest road projects is the 600-km Rod El Farag Road (also known as the Tahya Misr Axis), which connects eastern and western Cairo to the Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road as well as the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Inaugurated in May 2019, the axis includes the 67.4 meter-wide Tahya Misr Bridge spanning the Nile River, which set a Guinness World Record for the world's widest cable-stayed bridge.

## 2. Railways:

To boost efficiency and safety –in mid-2018– Egyptian National Railways (ENR) penned the largest deal in its history: a €1bn agreement to purchase 1300 new passenger coaches from the Transmashholding-Hungary Consortium.

Railroads were developed throughout the last seven years in many aspects at a total cost of EGP 93 bn. The main developed aspects included:

- Railroads: At a cost of EGP 7.1 bn, 624 km railroads were renewed, where 124 railways are still in progress and 500 have already been implemented. 591 keys were implemented, while 847 keys will be renewed. The cost of the completed improvements is EGP 3.9 bn while the operation that are still in progress costed EGP 3.2 bn.
- Stations: 177 stations were improved and rehabilitated at a total cost of EGP 1.7 bn. On the hand, 3 railroad station is being developed costing EGP 30 mn. Moreover, “Bashtel” station was established with a cost of EGP 2.65 bn.
- Carriages: 443 regular third-class passenger carriages were developed at the authority’s workshops and the SEMAF factory, in addition to 90 Spanish air-conditioned cars were rehabilitated in com Abu Radi workshops. In addition to 200 sleeping carriages were developed, under coordination with the Simaf factory at a cost of EGP 478.5 mn.

In early 2019, Amr Shaat, Deputy Minister of Transport, announced the construction of

Egypt’s first high-speed railway, facilitating access between Ain El Sokhna and New Alamein City. The project, which will transport both people and goods, is part of the country’s plans to improve its transport sector and connectivity with a wider view of facilitating industrial development. The USD-23-Bn project’s first phase connects Ain Sokhna and Alamein via the NAC, 6<sup>th</sup> of October and Alexandria, making it the Middle East’s longest line at 460 km. An Egyptian-Chinese consortium consisting of Samcrete, Arab Organization for Industrialization, China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation and China Railway Construction Corporation is in charge of its civil and construction works worth USD 9 Bn, while Germany’s Siemens is supplying electric systems and trains. The Ain Sokhna-Alamein line is scheduled to begin operating by 2023. The Government landed a USD 1.2 Bn agreement with the Export-Import Bank of China to partially finance the endeavor.

Contracts were also awarded to Spain’s high-speed train manufacturer, Talgo, and France’s multinational electrical systems provider, Thales. The former provided six intercity trains that can travel at up to 160 km per hour (km/h) to run from Alexandria to Aswan via Cairo, due for delivery by 2021/22, and the latter filled contracts to upgrade signalling on the northsouth line. Daily capacity between Alexandria and Cairo – Egypt’s busiest route – will be boosted from 224 to 320 trains per day, and maximum speed will increase from 140 km/h to 160 km/h.

Other projects are expected to go live by 2022 including the construction of three rail lines at a total cost of USD 14 Bn: A 700 km Cairo–



Luxor line, a 300 km Luxor- Hurghada line, and a 210 km Alexandria-Cairo section. New lines connecting Aswan-Marsa Alam and Abu Tartour-Safaga are also in the pipeline. The Government is also implementing cross-border railway projects. In April 2021, the MOT announced that a 450 km railway line linking Egypt and Sudan is underway was going to be completed by July 2024. The EGP 7 billion project is part of the Government's plan to affirm ties with Sudan given ongoing water conflicts with Ethiopia.

To better benefit from international experience, the Egypt National Railways Restructuring Project was launched in collaboration with the World Bank with its main objective to aid in improving the reliability, efficiency and safety of the railways' services, enhancing its responsiveness to economic and social needs, and strengthening the financial viability of the Project. In the light of the project, the World Bank attributed a USD 440 Mn loan to support Egypt's initiatives to enhance the safety and service quality of the country's railways in March, 2021.

Additionally, The Railway Improvement and Safety for Egypt Project (RISE) is expected to have a total cost of USD 681.1 Mn, with USD 241.1 Mn contributed by the Egyptian National Railways (ENR). It targets modernizing the signaling for the Cairo – Giza – Beni Suef segment of the ENR network and supporting the reforms needed to enhance ENR's performance and competitiveness.

It is worth mentioning that the railways networks' consumption and importance have significantly amplified in the Era of El-Sisi, which is reflected on the number of passengers. About 270 million passengers took trains in FY2018/2019, up from 228 million in FY2014/2015 and 247 million in FY2009/2010.

In August 2019, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), one of Egypt's major investors, signed two grants with the Ministry of Transportation (MOT), totaling EUR 1.5 Mn to develop the railway network's freight capacity. Cooperation with the EBRD stretches across the transport sector to encompass maritime and logistics infrastructure.





### **New Administrative Capital and 6<sup>th</sup> of October Monorail (Underway)**

Additionally, in August 2019, the Government awarded contracts to Bombardier Transportation, the Germany-headquartered rail equipment division of Canadian multinational Bombardier, and local firms Orascom Construction and Arab Contractors, for the development of two new monorail lines introduced for the first time, with a total value of USD 3.2 billion for design and construction and with another EUR 1.6 billion earmarked for the 30-year operations and maintenance contract. The first line will extend for 56.5 km from the east of Cairo to the New Administrative Capital, and the second, covering 42 km, will connect 6<sup>th</sup> of October City and Giza. This represents a major shift in transportation as it increases communication between cities and urban areas, facilitates the movement of citizens and reduces the use of private cars.



### **3. Metro**

The GoE has given extreme interest to the metro development, which was reflected on investing large sums in urban transport as part of the attempt to mitigate congestion. This included constructing Line 3 of Cairo's metro system, with Phase 3 taking the line in two directions towards both Cairo University and Rod El Farag. In addition, work on Phase 4, which runs to Cairo Airport, commenced in early 2015. In November 2014, EGP 9 Bn (USD 1.2 Bn) was allocated for the extension of Line 3 to the airport with a three-year timeframe given for completion of the project. Another EGP 7 Bn (USD 954.1 Mn) was allocated for the purchase of new trains for the line. Line 4 will run from Haram to New Cairo, and it will be funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Egyptian Government.

In September 2020, the Government announced plans to develop a new metro system in Alexandria that will span 45.5 km and serve 18 stations connecting the city from east to west. Work on the USD 2.5 billion project should begin in 2022.

It will run from Abu Qir to Borg Al Arab, with an operating capacity of 10,000-15,000 commuters per hour. In November 2019, the technical and financial studies had been completed, the project's design had been finalized and construction would be assigned to a Chinese company. Construction was scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 2020, to be implemented over two years in three phases.



#### 4. Ports:

Within the framework of the Egyptian administrative bold agenda, the GoE launched the National Ports Development Plan (NPDP) in 2017, with USD 12.4 Bn to expand Egypt's ports capacity. It targets tripling capacity from 120m tonnes to 370m tonnes by 2030, with the Red Sea Port

Authority building new facilities, including dry bulk and containers at the nine ports it manages. This has been translated into the East Port Said initiative, which is one of the country's largest planned capital expenditures. The port will be developed in stages between 2015 and 2030. In each stage, the size of the terminals will be increased; more liquid terminals will be added; and shipyards will be introduced.

In August 2019, the Government completed its comprehensive plan to construct seven dry ports and logistics zones, which will be connected to the country's rail network and used to transport products to industrial complexes around the world. The first of these **dry ports**, which is also set to be the first of its kind in Egypt, will be a 40.5 Hectare facility located in 6<sup>th</sup> of October City, which will serve the city's industrial zone as well as the seaports of Alexandria and Dekheila.

**In a 2018 report about Egypt's infrastructure, the World Bank ranked the nation's ports complex the 18<sup>th</sup> in the world, noting that improvements could boost exports by USD 12 billion.**

**world bank 2018**



In addition, dry ports will be constructed in 10<sup>th</sup> of Ramadan City and Beni Suef. The former will be 60 km long and cost an estimated EGP 2.4 Bn (USD 147.9 Mn). It is hoped that, when they are completed, the new facilities will help to ease congestion at the country's seaports, speed up Customs procedures, as well as provide new employment opportunities.

In January 2020, the Ministry of Transportation announced plans to build Egypt's first dry port to the west of Cairo. The General Authority for Ports and Dry Land will work with a consortium of three private companies – Elsewedy Electric in Cairo, Alexandria-based 3A International and Germany's DB Schenker – via a public-private partnership. The \$176m project, slated for completion in 2022, will cover 420,000 sq meters and have the capacity to handle approximately 720,000 containers annually.



### **Qustal Land Port**

It was opened in 2014 and is located east of the High Dam Lake on the international

border lines between Egypt and the Sudan. Interestingly, the port earned about USD 25 Mn from the transit and transport fees in 2015, in addition to the transfer of about 190 thousand passengers between the two countries and 24 thousand shipments. This confirms the success achieved by the port and its role in the movement of trade, while the port revenues from the movement of exports is about USD 20 Mn. In addition, the port contributed to increasing trade by 15%.

There were 75 projects within the Sues Canal Economic Zone, some of which were completed and others are underway with a total cost of EGP 70.5 bn. It included the development of some main ports as follows:

### **East Port Said port**

7 projects were implemented with a cost of EGP 12.3 bn, the most important of which are; 10 piers with lengths of 5 km, the construction of the electrical transformer station in East Port Said Port (250 megavolts), and the dredging of the new East Port Said port basin with a length of 48 km and a width of 550 m. On the other hand, 11 projects are underway at a cost of EGP 27.3 bn. These projects included: the industrial areas and utilities, Natural gas net and water conveyor line.

### **West Port Said port**

3 projects were implemented with a total cost of EGP 11.9 mn, among them: Replacing and renewing the customs fence, Raising the efficiency of sewage and rainwater branch lines and Preparing the general plan for the development of the tourist port. Moreover, 10 projects are in progress costing

EGP 2.14 bn. Some of those projects include liquid casting by New Horizons company in addition to the dry Casting for the public company for Silos and Storage.

## **Arish port**

2 projects were implemented and 3 projects are in progress with total cost of EGP 1.8 bn. The most important of which are completion of the master plan of the port and payment of expropriation compensation amounts for presence on piers. Moreover, there are 3 projects that are still in progress, among which, manufacturing of 2 marine units and the development of the basin in the port costing EGP 1.8 bn.

## **Sokhna port**

There were 6 implemented projects at a cost of EGP 1.8 bn such as: third Basin Expansion Project, raising the efficiency of the guide tower, supplying navigational equipment, and the Establishment of a container and cargo handling station with a BOT system. Developing Sokhna Port is underway where 4 basins with berth lengths of 12 km were implemented, at a total cost of EGP 20 bn.

The Port Sokhna expansion project, which will make it the largest port on the Red Sea, is due to be complete by 2023. In March 2021, President Abdel Fatah El Sisi announced that two new seaports—the Port of Berenice, about 250 km from the Sudanese border, and the Jerjoub Port, 200 km from the Libyan border—would become operational later in the year. In the pipeline, there will be a one-stop-shop system at the country's largest ports by June 2021, featuring services to facilitate international trade, such as

invoices and customs clearance, payment processing, shipment monitoring, port-to-customer communication portals and others.

## **Inauguration of Damietta Port Development project**

The port development project has been inaugurated in 2017. It aims at dredging the shipping lane and the rotation basin of Damietta Port. The waterway was deepened by 16 meters and the harbor basin was deepened by 15 meters. The piers that were constructed reached 90 meters in length.

Meanwhile, in 2019, Damietta Port Authority signed a memorandum of understanding with Germany-headquartered Eurogate Terminals and Contship Italia to establish what will be the largest logistics zone in the MENA region. The zone will include a railway line, dry port and cargo distribution area, with a total investment of EUR 750 Mn in the first phase. The project will help Damietta Port become a leading regional logistics hub, open up new markets for Egyptian exports, as well as attract foreign investment. The new terminal is scheduled to be ready for operations by the end of 2022.

## **Safaga Seaport Development Project**

In the same year of 2017, Safaga Seaport Development Project was launched to serve Upper Egypt governorates.



## 5. Suez Canal Development:

### New Suez Canal:

In 2015, an USD 8.2 Bn expansion began at the Suez Canal called the New Suez Canal. The project focused on deepening main waterways and constructing a 35-km parallel channel, with the objectives of increasing capacity from 49 ships per day in 2015 to 97 ships per day by 2023, making shipping times roughly 50% faster and increasing annual revenue from USD 8.5 Bn to USD 13.2 Bn.

In April 2020, the SCZone and its Suez Canal Container Terminal (SCCT) announced a USD 50 mn investment as part of a broad-reaching plan to boost the competitiveness and capacity of East Port Said.

### Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone)

Dedicated development efforts to the Canal in 2019 were exerted. The region enjoys a number of benefits and tax and

The Government has been fast tracking sizable investments in infrastructure since 2014. Projects are progressing fast and at a very large scale, even bigger than initially outlined

**Alfred Assil**

**CEO – Menarail Transport Consultants**

**Co-Chair, AmCham Transport & Logistics Committee**

customs exemptions under its law- the Law on the Special Economic Zones and the New Investment Law- to limit restrictions on investments through the development and implementation of the facilitated administrative and regulatory framework. It also enjoys a number of international preferential trade agreements, adding to it the advantage of reaching 1.6 billion consumers around the world.





## 6. Air Transport:

In recent years, Egypt's air transport segment has experienced healthy growth in freight and passenger numbers, resulting from its beneficial geographic location connecting Europe, Africa and the Middle East, as well as a growing population and increase in tourist numbers.

Cairo International Airport has undergone a number of terminal expansions, including the extensive Terminal 2 project, which increased the airport's annual handling capacity from 18m to 26m passengers in 2015.

In May 2020, the national flag carrier airline, EgyptAir, was granted EGP 2 Bn (USD 123.3

Mn) from the Treasury in the form of a subordinated loan to help offset the impact of the pandemic. Meanwhile, EgyptAir Cargo witnessed increased volumes in the first half of 2020, and used its parent company's passenger aircraft to import medical supplies from China.

In January 2021, the Egyptian Railway Authority (ERA) unveiled a rail freight development plan in a bid to grow the network's cargo capacity. The ERA will establish new dedicated cargo lines, rehabilitate cargo locomotives and allocate double-stack containers at ports to load more cargo. The plan is to increase the size of cargo transported through the railway network from 3.1 million tons in 2019 to 25 million tons by 2025.

In line with Egypt Vision 2030, which aims at revitalizing the country's tourism industry, Egypt opened a new international airport named the Sphinx International Airport. It allows easy access to the Great Pyramids of Giza and Cairo's new Grand Egyptian Museum. The airport received its first international flight from Jordan in January 2020. The following month, the Ministry of Civil Aviation announced plans to construct a second terminal building.

Since 2015, a number of security improvements have also been made to Egypt's airports, with spending around USD 76 Mn between 2016 and 2018.

### Bardawil International Airport

The airport inauguration took place in 2020. The airport spans an area of 11 km<sup>2</sup> in central Sinai area at El-Meliz to serve the industrial areas, including cement factories,

marble quarries, and the agricultural and fishing areas all over the Sinai. The airport was established at a cost of EGP 860 Mn.

**Berenice International Airport**

In 2020, the Berenice Airport was inaugurated. The airport was established at a cost of EGP 2.31 Bn. It represents a major importance in the region as it is rich with tourist destinations and has a unique location on the Red Sea coast.



**7. Governmental Initiatives and Campaigns**

Restless efforts have been exerted from the GoE to develop the transport sector. The following are the major efforts:

As part of El-Sisi’s vision to transform the Egyptian economy and boost economic growth, rigid measures have been taken including the gradual removal of energy subsidies, which was accordingly reflected on fuel prices and transport costs. To eliminate any misconduct or attempts to exaggerate fee increases by drivers, the Ministry of Interior launched an inspection campaign on all public transportation terminals, especially those for minibuses, to foil any non-adherent behaviors in 2017.

In the light of El-Sisi’s directives to fight and alleviate sexual harassment in Egypt, efforts have been expanded to include public transportation. In 2018, a number of the country’s ministries along with foreign and local NGOs launched a public awareness campaign against sexual harassment in

the country. It was launched by Egypt's Ministries of Investment and International Cooperation, Youth and Sports, and Transportation, the National Council for Women, as well as French Development Agency, Germany's GIZ, and USAID. The campaign included social media awareness videos featuring a number of popular Egyptian public figures. The first video clip in the campaign #SpeakUp was released featuring popular Egyptian actress Menna Shalaby and singer Hany Adel.

In May 2021, the MOT signed a memorandum of understanding with a consortium of local and international companies to prepare studies for a proposed bus rapid transit (BRT) system on Cairo's 300-km Ring Road. The project was announced in November 2020 to ease traffic congestion in the capital and reduce the use of private cars and on-street parking of minibuses. The global consortium is led by French-based public transport company, Transdev, and includes Orascom, Mwasalat Misr and MCV Group. The project involves the bus routes and stops, electronic ticketing system, pedestrian crossings, trip data and the BRT's integration with other transport modes.

In July 2020, the Government announced plans for a smart traffic system to improve safety, reduce congestion, cut accident response times, and streamline toll fees, traffic tickets and fines. The project's EGP 2 Bn first phase, which will be complete by H2 2021, includes six highways across Greater Cairo but will expand to 20 in its second phase. El Sewedy Electric has taken the lead on installing electronic toll collections on all highways linking districts in Greater Cairo. The project will also develop an integrated

transportation card that can be used for roads, metro, railways and electric trains. The Government issued a tender for the card project in September 2020, and 12 private companies expressed interest in bidding.

## 8. Intercontinental Highways Roadmap

Egypt plans to work with nine other countries to complete the construction of a highway linking the country's north to Cape Town in South Africa by 2024, with hopes of expanding trade in the African continent.

The 1,155-kilometer (715-mile) section of the road in Egypt would reach Arqin by 2024 and connect from there with Wadi Halfa in Sudan to connect with other countries and the trans-African road is estimated to cost EGP 26 Bn (USD 1.65 Bn). Egypt is also building a 1,102-kilometer (685-mile) route to connect with Chad through Libya at an estimated cost of EGP 22 Bn (USD 1.4 Bn). The Egyptian-African roads consist mainly of three roads as follows:

1. **Salloum-to-Benghazi Road**, Length: 585 km, Cost: EGP 3 Bn.
2. **Egypt-to-Chad Road**, Length: 1,102 km, Cost: EGP 22 Bn.
3. **Cairo-to-Cape Road**, Length: 10,288 km, Egypt's share: 1,155 km, Cost: EGP 26 Bn.





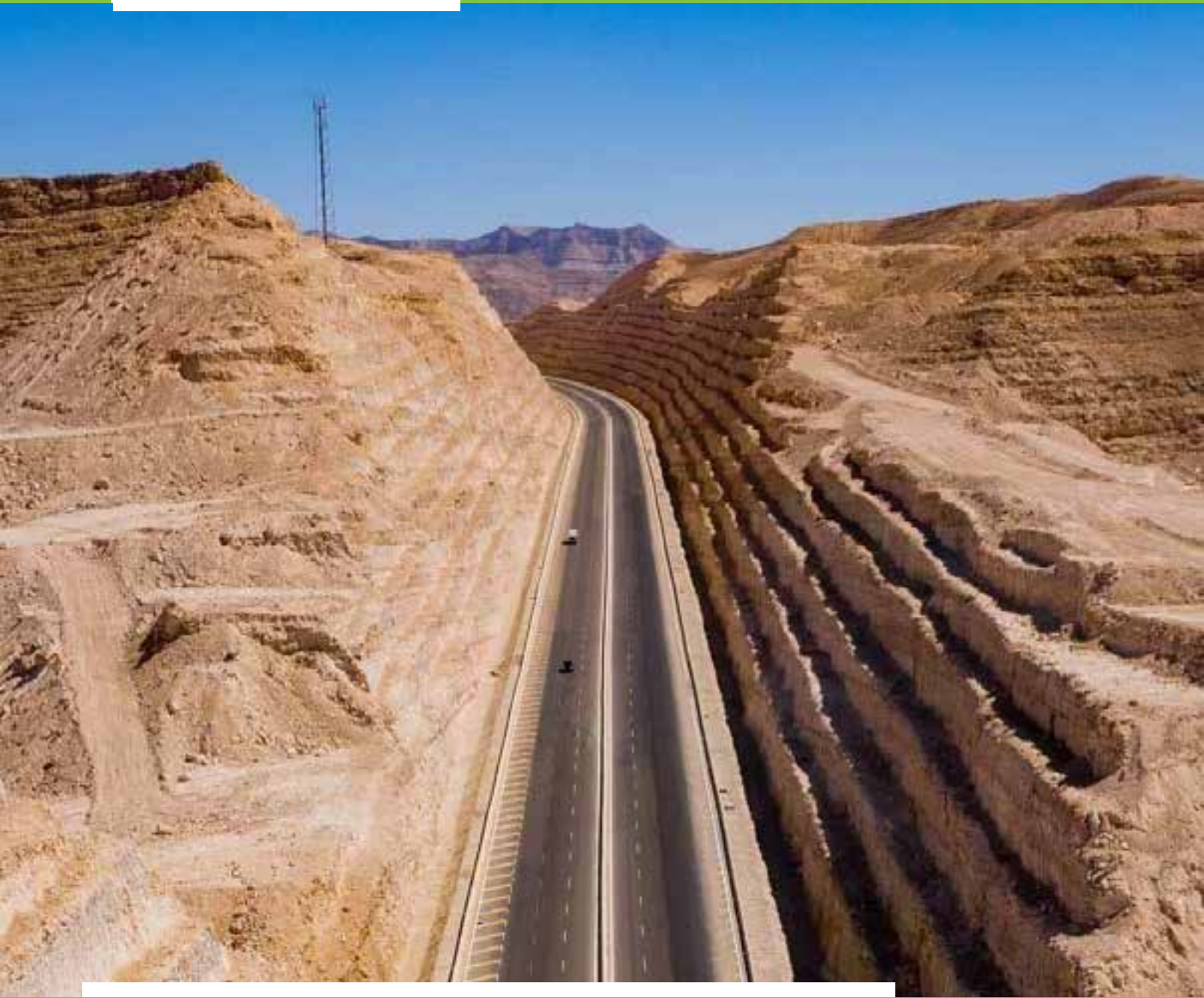
## Transportation during COVID-19 pandemic

Despite lockdown measures implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, construction activity continued on Cairo's new road projects. The projects are part of an USD 895 Mn government plan to reduce road congestion and build 40 new bridges. While the majority of work is concentrated in East Cairo, construction is also being carried out elsewhere – including the Ahmed Hamdy Tunnel 2 link, which will run under the Suez Canal and is slated for completion in mid-2021. An additional USD 142 Mn was spent on road infrastructure in New Alamein City, an urban development to the west of Alexandria on Egypt's north coast.





## INVEST IN EGYPT



### The Galala-Hurghada Road

The Galala-Hurghada Road was built, penetrating all mountains and rocks, with a high level of quality and efficiency, it starts after the end of the Kattameya Road to Zafarana, with a length of 82 km, and it aims at developing Ain Sukhna and the new international city of Galala. This road is the easiest way to reach Hurghada; therefore, it was called the "Hurghada Short Road", because it shortens the journey time by half the time.





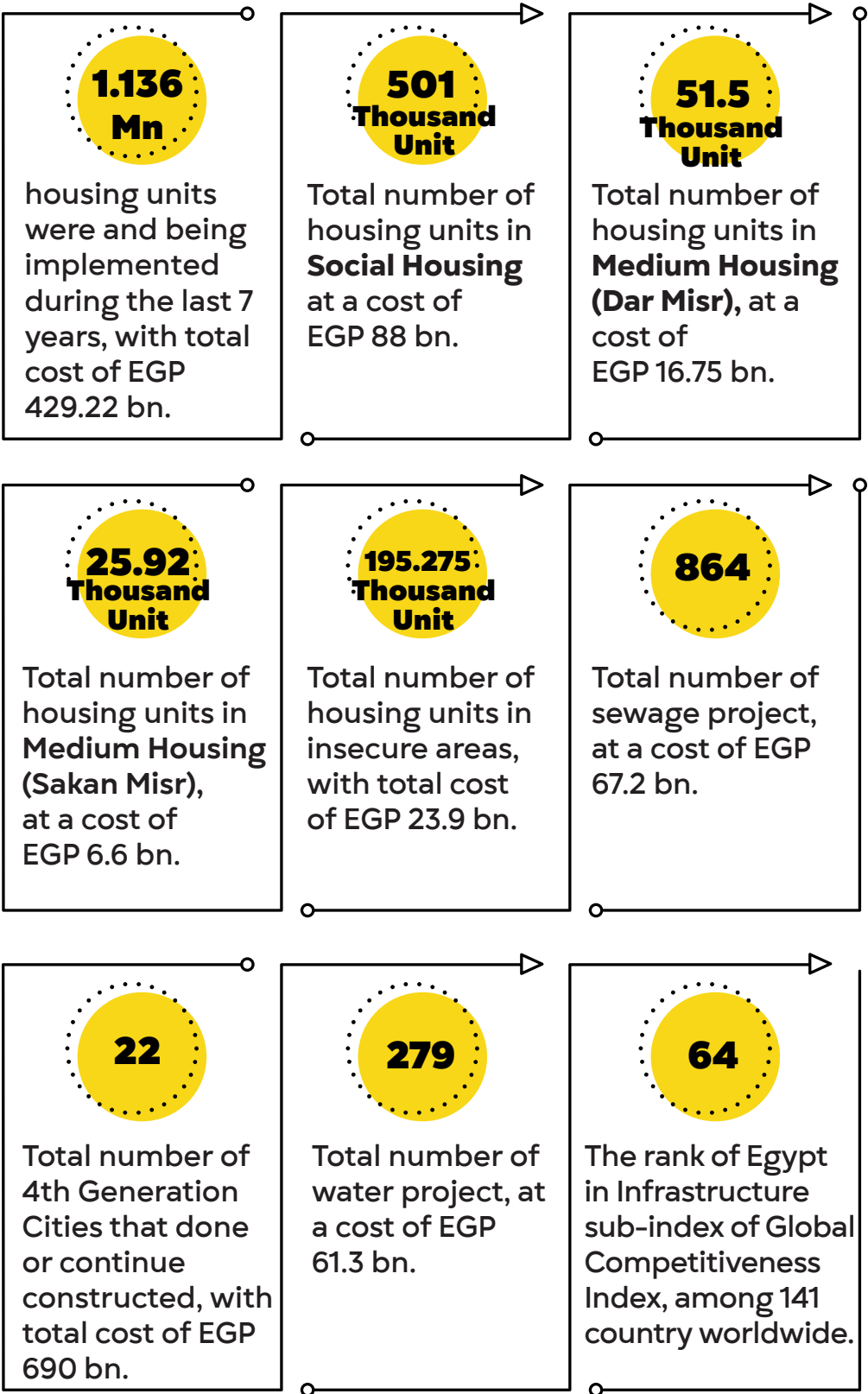
## 4. Housing



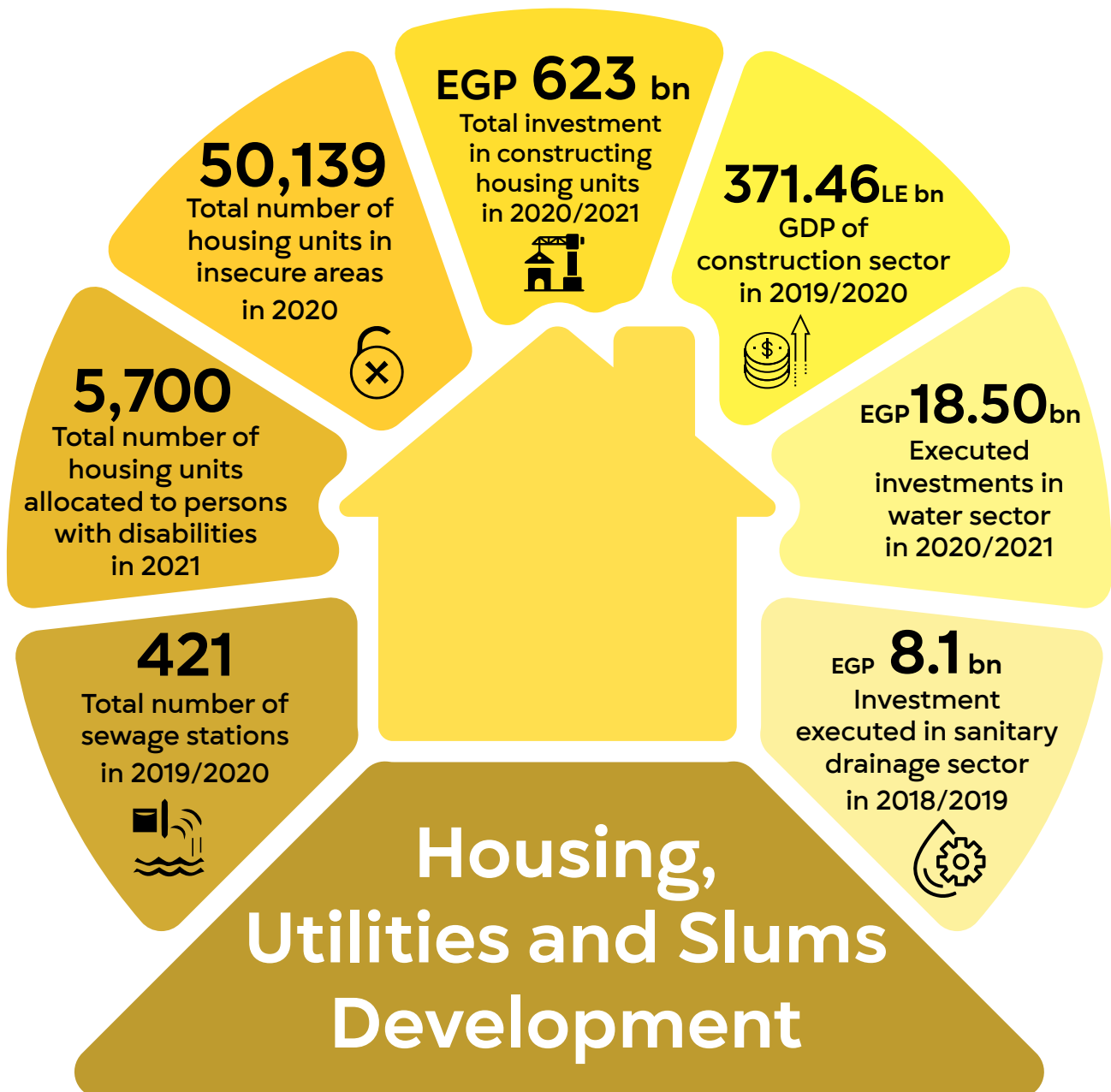




## 7 years : Achievements in Numbers

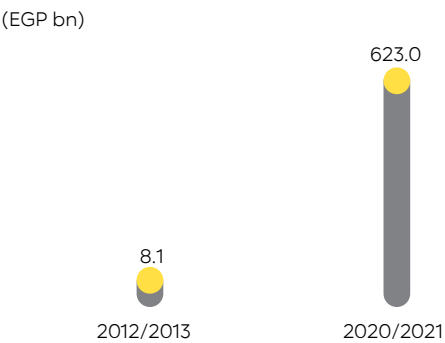


## Housing Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures



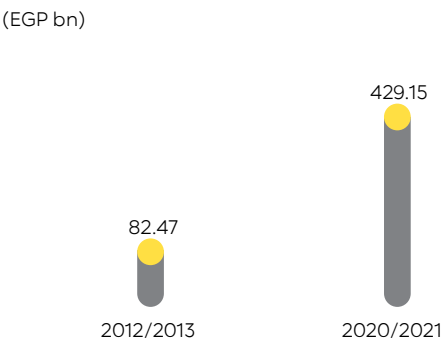
## Housing Sector Main Indicators

Total Investment in Constructing Housing Units



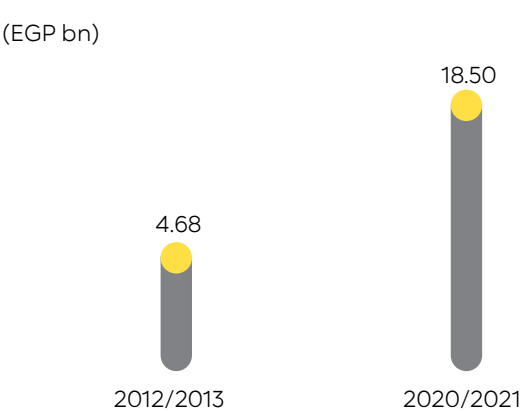
**Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development**  
The amount invested in constructing housing units witnessed a great increase to reach EGP 623 bn in 2020/2021

The sector's contribution in GDP



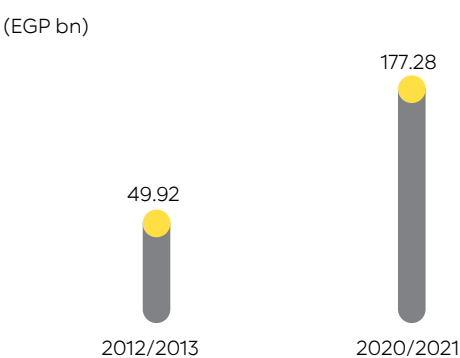
**Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development**  
GDP of construction sector increased by more than five times over the past presidential period

Investment in Water Sector



**Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development**  
A huge increase by 295.3% in executed investment in water sector

Cost of Providing Social Housing Units for Low Income Group



**Source: Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities**  
In order to fulfill the country's growing need for providing affordable housing units for low income, the country increased amount of cost incurred by the Government roughly for 255%







## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Housing Sector

2014

- The GoE issued the Social Housing Law no. 33 of 2014 to establish the Social Housing Fund, which aims at mitigating the burden of establishing housing units off the State.
- Tahya Misr Fund was established to provide services and development projects, including micro-enterprises, infrastructure projects, small projects for the youth population, the development of the informal housing sector, and others.

2016

- The GoE earmarked 52% of the Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities' land tenders to be dedicated to social housing purposes.
- El-Sisi opened the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> phases of the **Tahya Misr housing project**, with its main objective of evacuating and transferring threatened population in "areas of risk" in Greater Cairo to Al-Asmarat neighborhood.

2015

- Egypt joined the **Inclusive Housing Finance Program** in partnership with the World Bank to improve the affordability of formal housing for low-income households and strengthen the Social Housing Fund's capacity to form policies and coordinate programs in the social housing sector.
- Million Units Program was launched to support building 1 million housing units by 2020.

2017

- **Sakan Misr Project** was launched as part of the national housing program for middle and upper-middle-income families. It targets delivering housing units in Badr City, New Cairo, Shiekh Zayed, 6 October, and New Damietta city.





2019

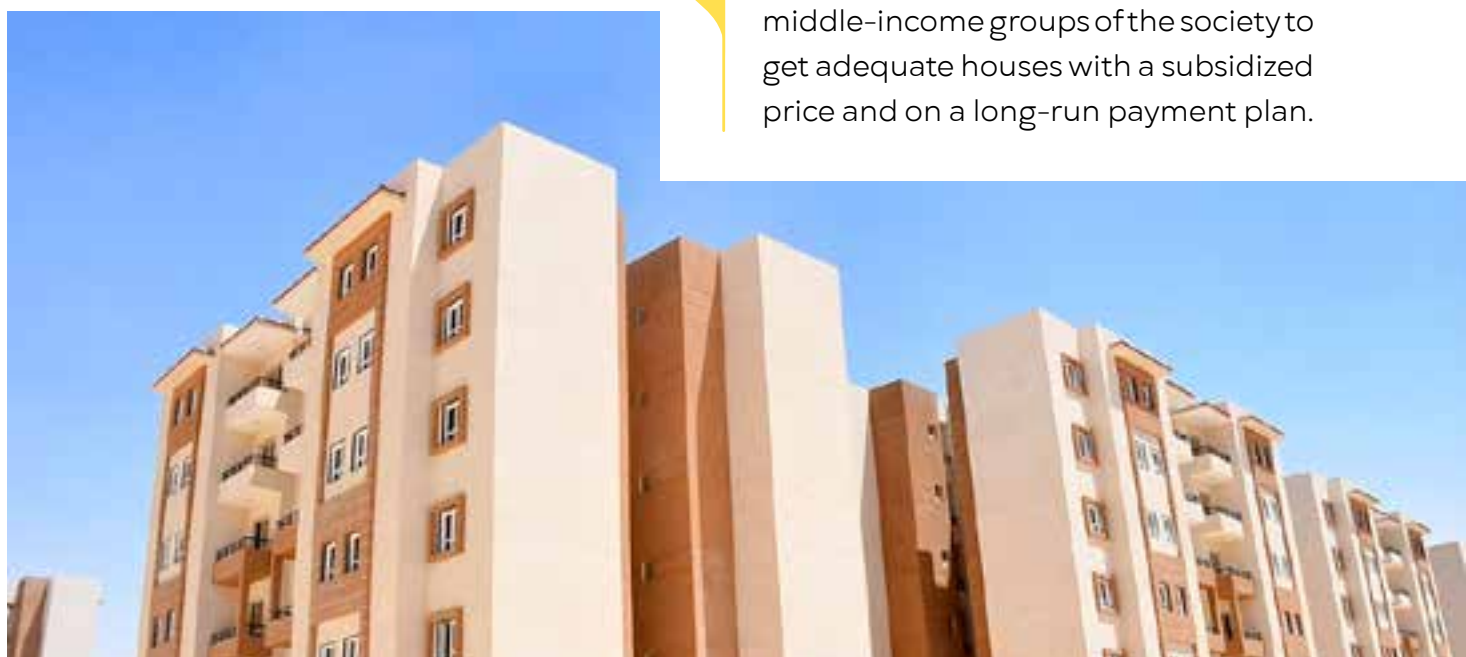
- "Hayah Karima" (Decent Life) initiative was launched, aiming at providing the most vulnerable groups with enhanced services, infrastructure, and utilities.
- To pertain the housing stock and consider the vulnerable groups, Law No. 17 of 2019 addresses reconciliation of some building violations and legalizing their conditions.

2020

- CBE decreased the interest rate for its offered mortgage incentive from 10% to 8% (decreasing).
- A EGP 50 billion (US\$3.1 billion) mortgage finance initiative was introduced to aid low and middle-income groups.

2021

- The Central Bank of **Egypt (CBE)** has **launched an EGP-100- billion mortgage finance initiative** to support low and middle-income groups of the society to get adequate houses with a subsidized price and on a long-run payment plan.





### New El-Alamein City

The New El-Alamein City is an integrated city at the heart of the North West Coast.

- New El-Alamein City includes all residential activities, cultural, tourist, industrial and research areas, a private university, international hotels, and two presidential and cabinet buildings.
- It is implemented on a total area of 48,917 thousand feddans.
- The targeted number of residents are nearly 3 million people.
- The borders of El-Alamein City begin from Wadi El-Natroun to El-Dabaa.
- New El-Alamein City is located within the administrative borders of Marsa Matruh governorate with a length of 48 km from the international road (Alexandria - Matruh).



2018

### East Port Said Project

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi witnessed laying the foundation of Salam Misr City Egypt in Sinai. East Port Said City's area exceeds 12 thousand feddans, and it is the first new coastal city in the east of the Suez Canal to serve the purposes of the development of the Suez Canal region to accommodate more than half million people after its completion.



2018

### New 6th of October City Project

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi opened a number of service projects and residential units in 6th of October City.



2016

### New Mansoura City

New Mansoura City is one of the cities affiliated to the New Urban Communities Authority, which was built according to a republican decree in 2017 to be used to build a new urban community.



2018

### Social Housing Project in 10th of Ramadan City

Units are provided with full facilities, including water, electricity, natural gas and landlines. The residential area is provided with other services starting from schools, nurseries and social clubs to health units and markets.



2018

### New October City

- New 6th of October City, located on El Wahat Road, is one of the newest fourth-generation cities, which is built according to the new division of 6th of October city to be an extension of the city and accommodate the largest population in new housing and service projects.
- The borders of the New 6th of October City start directly behind the industrial zone and extend along El Wahat Road on an area of 60 thousand feddans.



2018



## Main Achievements Accomplished

Following comprehensive reforms, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi has recognized the necessity of adopting a comprehensive housing strategy with clear vision and a strong empowering and regulating government.

### Legal and Constitutional Framework

Constitutional amendments in 2014 incorporated housing rights in multiple of its articles. Article 78 included the right to adequate housing taking into consideration social justice as well as solving the slums problem in the framework of a national housing plan;

*“The state guarantees citizens the right to adequate, safe and healthy housing, in a manner that preserves human dignity and achieves social justice. The state is committed to developing a national housing plan that takes into account environmental particularity, ensuring the contribution of self and cooperative initiatives in its implementation, organizing the use of state lands and providing them with basic facilities within the framework of comprehensive urban planning for cities, villages and a strategy for population distribution. All in order to achieve public interest, improve the quality of life for citizens, and preserve the rights of future generations. The state is also committed to developing a comprehensive national plan to address the problem of slums, which includes re-planning, providing infrastructure and facilities, improving the quality of life and public health, and ensuring that the resources necessary for implementation are provided within a specified time period”.*

Moreover, Law No. 33 of 2014 was issued to support Social Housing, which was replaced by Law No. 93 of 2018 (Social Housing and Real Estate Finance Support Law), to merge Real Estate Finance Fund and Social Housing Finance Fund to maximize benefits and reduce procedures, through addressing one administrative entity. Importantly, it guarantees a permanent self-sufficient finance to housing units for low-income groups in the social housing project, irrespective of the State’s public resources via an independent budget. Additionally, allocation conditions and controls were issued to ensure subsidies allocation to the entitled individuals.



Officials at World Bank (WB) commend Egyptian Social Housing as well as the Egyptian Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities' efforts in the implementation of social housing schemes.

To preserve the housing stock and take into consideration the vulnerable groups, Law No. 17 of 2019 was issued addressing the reconciliation of some building violations and legalizing their conditions. Its main objective is eliminating the problems associated with violating housing units, and boosting their inclusion in the official housing market.

## Housing Strategy and Policies

In light of a comprehensive national vision, which includes all segments of the society without discrimination, the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities under President El-Sisi developed inclusive strategies and programs. They involve subsidizing **low-income groups**, through subsidies or housing units; supporting **middle-income** groups, by stabilizing the housing market through interventions and regulations; in addition to real estate and housing financing methods. Furthermore, **high-income groups** have been supported

by policies and legislations concerning the provision of high-income and luxury housing as well as the distribution of lands.

The current housing policy is divided into 4 main dimensions with a supporting dimension as follows:

- First dimension: it is concerned with developing existing residential areas, particularly informal and deteriorated areas and slums.
- Second dimension: it addresses housing units' characteristics and type of housing. It aims at preserving the housing stock and maximizing its utilization, and enacting necessary laws and regulations supporting their integration in the official housing market.
- Third dimension: it targets availing land for housing as well as housing units for the vulnerable and low-income groups.
- Fourth dimension: it delivers sustainable residential areas, while considering environmental, social, and economic factors.
- Supporting dimension: it is concerned with institutional and administrative sustainability, in addition to boosting knowledge and information database to achieve the maximum return for all policies.



### Inclusive Housing Finance Program

The Government of Egypt (GoE) issued the Social **Housing Law no. 33** of 2014 to establish the Social Housing Fund, which aims at mitigating the burden of establishing housing units off the State. To benefit from international expertise and secure funds, the **Inclusive Housing Finance Program** was launched in order to improve the affordability of formal housing for low-income households and strengthen the Social Housing Fund's capacity to form policies and coordinate programs in the social housing sector. Program beneficiaries are estimated to exceed 3.6 mn individuals. Approximately, 1,136 mn units were and being implemented during the last 7 years, at a cost of EGP 429.22 bn.

### Governmental Efforts, Initiatives, and Programs

Affordable housing is a pivotal priority for the GoE under the leadership of President El-Sisi to help in meeting the demands of the ever-growing Egyptian population, alleviating the housing-gap which low and middle-income groups suffer from, as well as eliminating the informal settlements and slums. In this context, key governmental programs and initiatives are as follows:

"Affordable housing is essential to contributing to national socio-economic development and the achievement of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals," said Egypt's Minister of International Cooperation, H.E. Dr. Rania Al-Mashat.

To eradicate slums and boost social housing projects, **Tahya Misr Fund** was established in 2014 by President El-Sisi. The Fund focuses on providing services and development projects including micro-enterprises, infrastructure projects, small projects for the youth demographic, the development of the informal housing sector, and others. Carrying on with the Fund's objectives, in February 2016, President El-Sisi announced the launch of **Tahya Misr Social Housing Project** and allocated EGP 1 billion from the Fund to its finance. Later, in June 2016, President El-Sisi opened the 1st and 2nd phases of the **Tahya Misr housing project**, with its main objective to evacuate and transfer threatened population in "areas of risk" in

Greater Cairo to Al-Asmarat neighborhood. The first two phases included 10,980 apartment units, funded through Cairo governorate development budget and Tahya Misr Fund.

Moreover, towards the end of 2014, **Dar Misr Project** was announced to meet the middle-income groups' demand for proper housing. The project was planned to provide 500,000 units. In this regard, 51.5 k units were implemented during the last 7 years, at a cost of EGP 16.75 bn.

To support low-income groups of the society and boost social inclusion, **Social housing Program** was launched in 2015 to build 1 million housing units. Within this context, 501 k housing units were implemented during the last 7 years, at a cost of EGP 88 bn.

Proceeding with its efforts in providing affordable housing and believing in its importance to curb the rise of informal settlements, the GoE earmarked 52% of the Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities' land tenders to be dedicated to social housing purposes in 2016.

As part of the national housing program for middle and upper-middle-income families, **Sakan Misr project** was launched in 2017. The project targets delivering housing units in Badr City, New Cairo, Shiekh Zayed, 6 October, and New Damietta city. Additionally, the unit size ranges between 106 square meters and 118 square meters supported by a green belt surrounding new neighborhoods. In the project's first phase, 25.92 k units were implemented during the last 7 years, at a cost of EGP 6.6 bn. Furthermore, the second phase, announced in 2019, involved the construction of 20,000 units.

Moreover, with the priorities set to aid and support underprivileged areas, the initiative "Hayah **Karima**" (**Decent Life**) was released in 2019 by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi to provide adequate standards of living to the most vulnerable groups. This involves improved daily services, infrastructure, utilities, as well as, the development of Egypt's poorest villages. The initiative targeted 175 centers in 20 governorates with almost 4658 household in the governorate and 29 k villages, with 58 mn beneficiaries, and EGP 500 bn average of spending (EGP 200 bn/ year). The initiative's aid includes providing drinking water pipelines, ceiling roofless buildings and houses, and donating blankets and furniture to at least three million people in governorates. Additionally, the initiative further targets establishing infrastructure and including networks for clean water, sewage, electricity, gas, and communications.

**The United Nations (UN) praised Egypt's Decent life initiative. Notably, the initiative includes easing access to quality housing and providing water and sanitation to deprived families.**



To promote access to finance for low and middle-income groups, GoE has utilized all possible methods varying from its partnership with the World Bank to different **mortgage initiatives**. In September 2020, there were 27 mortgage finance institutions made up of 19 banks and 8 companies. A EGP 50 billion (USD 3.1 billion) mortgage finance initiative has been introduced to aid low and middle-income groups, with its aim to provide maximum financing of EGP 2.25 million (USD 140 000) for the price of a fully finished unit with a total area of 150<sup>m</sup><sup>2</sup> at 10% diminishing interest rate for 20 years. The initiative requires the beneficiary to pay 20% as a down payment of the unit value, given the monthly income is below EGP 50,000 (US D3,098) for a family or EGP 40,000 (USD 2,479) for an individual. Furthermore, with the COVID-19 pandemic, the CBE has reduced the interest rate from 10% to 8% diminishing. Additionally, the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) requested mortgage financing companies and factoring and leasing companies to give 6 months grace period upon demand from the client.

Following the directives of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi to support low and middle-income groups of the society in acquiring adequate houses with a subsidized price and on a long-run payment plan, the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) launched an **EGP-100-billion mortgage finance initiative** on July, 13, 2021. Its main objective is aiding the low and middle-income groups pay for their housing units through facilitations, such as instalments over a period of up to 30 years and a diminishing interest rate of not more than 3%. However, the net income of low-income groups can be a maximum of EGP

4500 for single individuals and EGP 6000 for families, whereas the middle-income groups should be no more than EGP 10,000 for single individuals and EGP 14,000 for families.

## Empowering the Private Sector

The GoE's role has been reinforced as a major facilitator and enabler under President El-Sisi's inclusive vision, asserting its dedication towards empowering the private sector and not rolling out its presence.

In hopes for upheaving the properties stock and working alongside the private sector to provide low and middle-income homes, the Ministry of Housing activated a clause in the investment law of year 2017 allowing free allocation of land to developers to construct affordable housing. This is provided that the units' cost is below EGP 500,000 (about USD 30,000), which the Government defines as a "middle-income" family home.

**"Our ultimate goal is to be a regulator of the sector, not a direct investor,"**

**said Minister of Housing,  
Assem El-Gazzar**



## National and Megaprojects

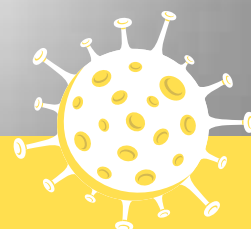
In the light of President El-Sisi's efforts to secure adequate housing for Egyptians, GoE is exerting phenomenal efforts to eliminate the estimated gap of 500,000 housing units through constructing new cities with affordable prices across Egypt, such as New Capital City, Al Alamein City, New Fayoum City, New Aswan City and New Mansoura City. The following are the main national and megaprojects undertaken by President El-Sisi:

- New 6<sup>th</sup> of October City Project: it involved El-Sisi's inauguration of a number of service projects and residential units.
- Releasing the Social Housing in Ataka District, Suez project.
- Nasser City Project (West Assiut): it is considered one of the fourth generation cities, and the first in Upper Egypt. It aims at solving the housing and unemployment problems in Assiut.

- Social housing project including "Ahalena 1" in El-Salam 1 District, Cairo; 10<sup>th</sup> of Ramadan City; El-Mahrousa 1" in El-Nahda, Cairo; Suez; South Sinai; Dakahla; Kafr Saad; among other.
- New Ismailia City Project: a unique extension of Ismailia in regards to location and proximity to the axis of development of the Suez Canal.
- Inauguration of new housing projects nationwide for residents in 22 unsafe areas as part of the government's ongoing efforts to relocate residents of slums to new housing units in October, 2021.

It is worth mentioning that the government's efforts included enhancements in utilities and services provided, which has been reflected in the housing programs and initiatives offered by President El-Sisi. They share common objectives, providing affordable, adequate, suitable housing to the needy groups with high standards of utilities and services, while combating the problems of informal settlements and slums. Furthermore, some specific projects were launched mainly targeting better utilities and services such as:

- Drainage System, El-Galala City
- Bahr El-Bakar sewage treatment plant
- Construction of 4 sewage pump plants, El-Galala City



## **Vicious Fight against COVID-19**

Securing affordable housing is a dominant objective on President El-Sisi's agenda, which has been reflected on the direction followed by the Egyptian Government and various entities, despite COVID-19's tremendous economic and social losses. Notably, the real estate sector has been tremendously impacted by the novel crisis, dropping its profits by 50%.



## International Organizations' Forecasts

The GoE has been making massive progress in addressing the inadequate housing problem which reflected on international organizations' perception of Egypt. According to Fitch Resolutions forecasts Egypt will continue providing its support and policies favoring social housing. One of its remarkable efforts is providing 7,380 housing units to slum-dwellers in Mokattam district as part of the third phase in the Al-Asmarat slum-dweller project. The project, estimated to cost about EGP 14.0 bn (USD 769.1 mn), aimed at relocating citizens from slums and informal settlements to residential units. In addition, there are plans for a USD1.6bn project to develop Sinai, Port Said, Ismailia and Suez governorates. The Sinai Development Authority, together with the Ministry of Housing, plans to build 5,000 houses, and the water reserve network in El-

Arish and the electricity networks in Rafah and Sheikh Zuweid will also be replaced.

With respect to utilities including sanitation and water treatment areas, the Egyptian efforts exerted proved to be fundamentally effective and beneficial which was reflected on the international expectations. According to Fitch Solutions' forecasts until year 2030, water infrastructure investment will witness a rise due to persistent water stress, intensifying water sanitation and reuse demands. In this context, the GoE utilizes multilateral funds and sources of finance. In March 2021, the Government secured a USD 129 mn loan from the African Development Bank (AfDB) to support and improve water sanitation infrastructure for rural communities in the Upper Nile region, specifically in Luxor governorate.

Additionally, efforts on water desalination are expected to increase to guard against any threats which may face the Nile.



## INVEST IN EGYPT



### **The New Administrative Capital A Smarter city on a land of civilization**

New administrative capital is located 35 KM east of Cairo with a total area of 170,000 feddan, it lies between the regional ring road, the Cairo-Suez road and Cairo-El Ain El Sokhna road. With plans to increase the capacity of the city to 100,000 employees after the first three years. The population when the city is completed is 6.5 million people, and about 2 million job opportunities will be generated.







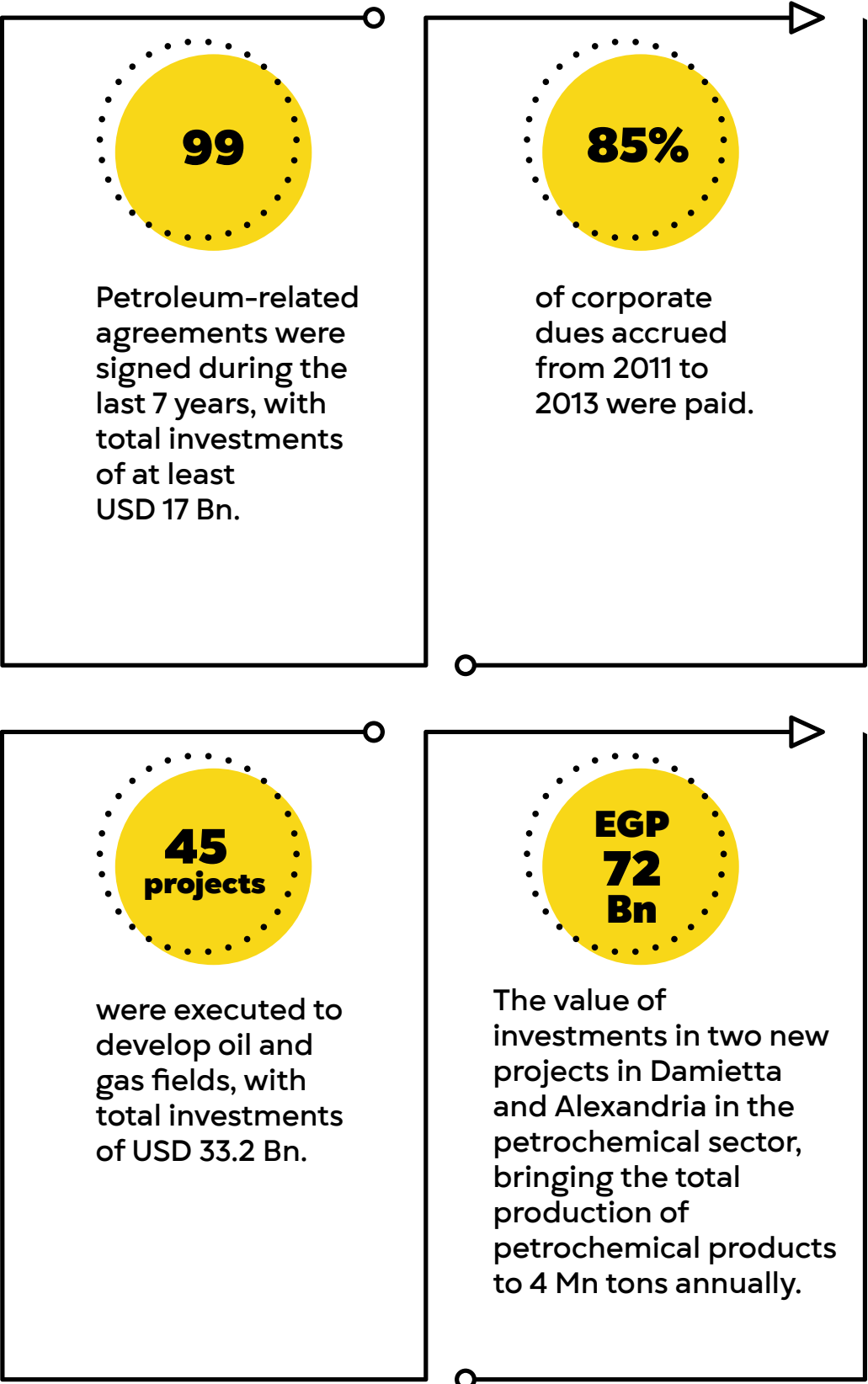
## 5. Energy & Mining

Realizing its importance as the largest non-OPEC oil producer and the third-largest producer of dry natural gas in the African continent, massive attention was directed to the energy sector under the leadership of El-Sisi. An energy diversification strategy was implemented to ensure the continuous security and stability of the energy supply by eliminating power shortages and encouraging the private sector to expand the scope of energy inputs. Additionally, Egypt has made strides towards becoming a regional energy trading hub (a natural gas and electricity exporter). This section summarizes the achievements accomplished in the Egyptian energy sector during the past seven years.



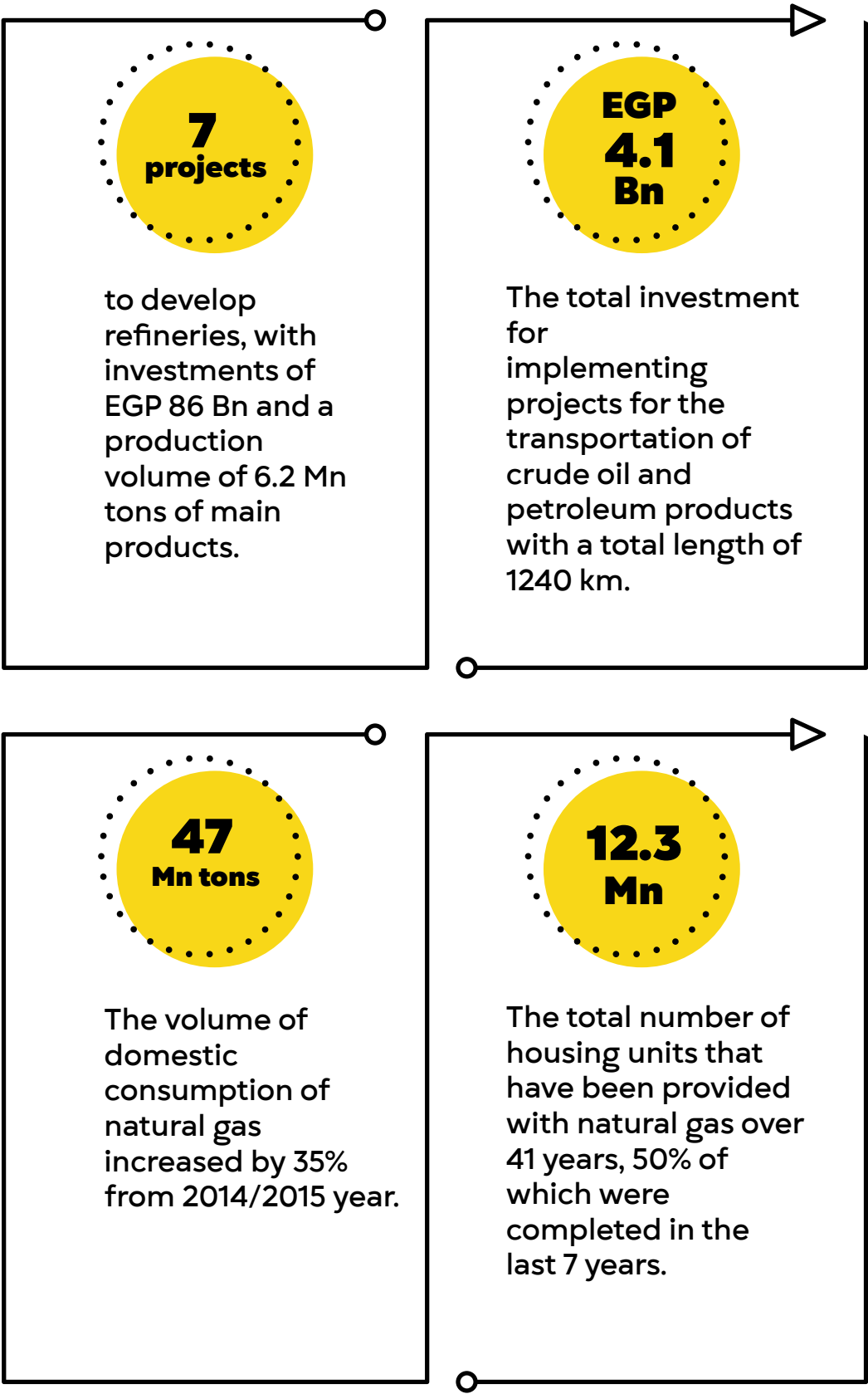


# 7 years : Achievements in Numbers

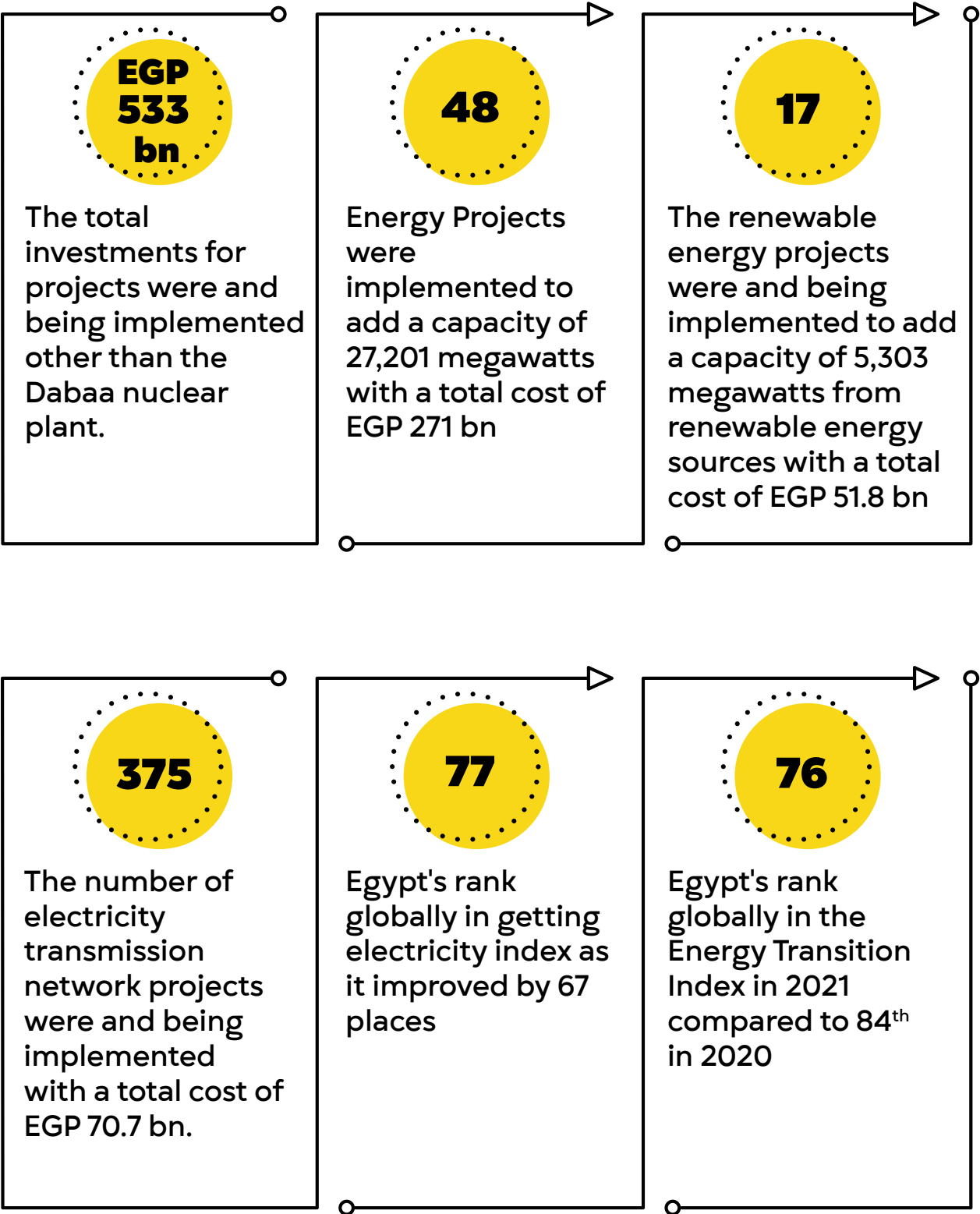


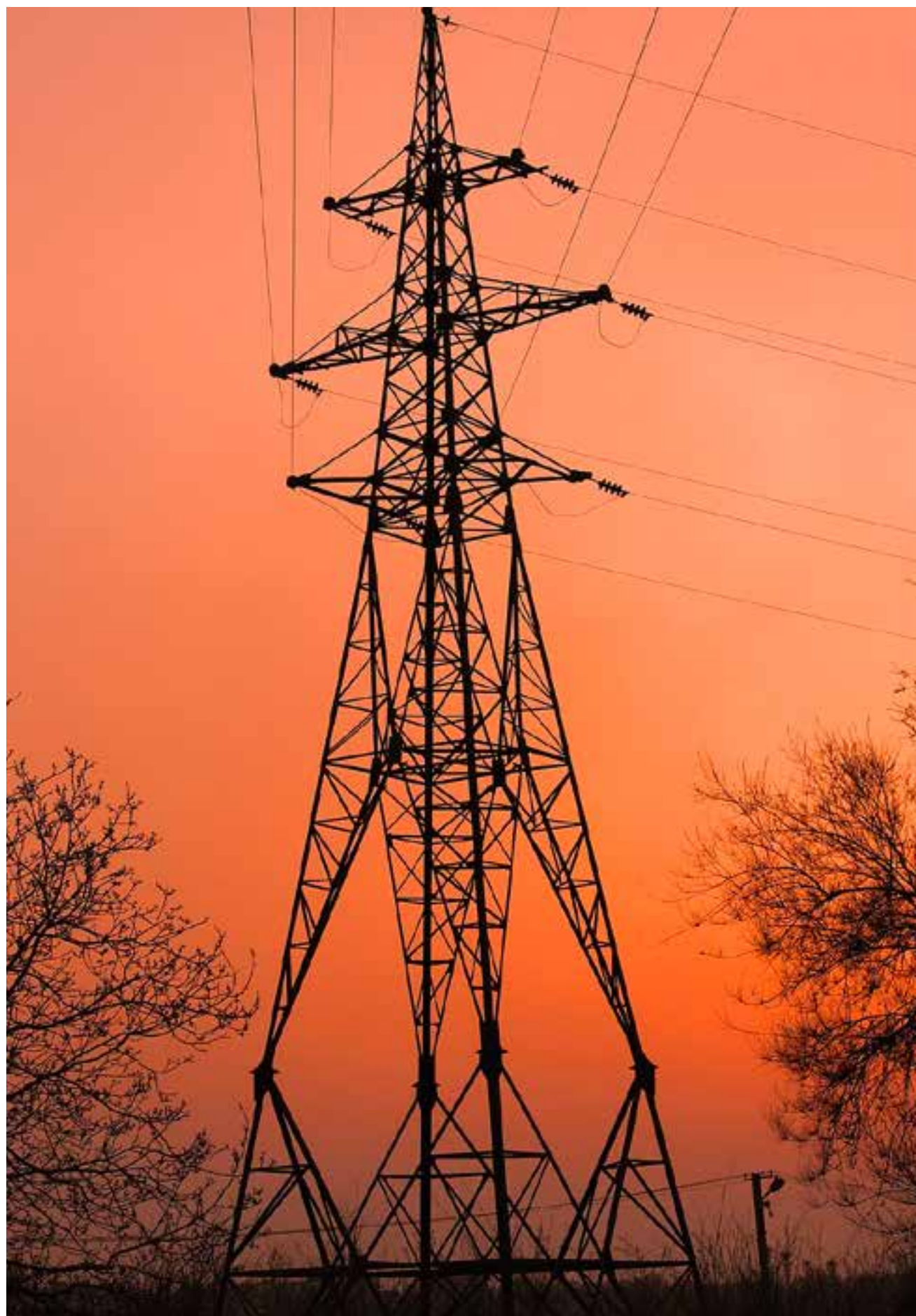


**165,000:** The number of converted cars to run on natural gas during the past 7 years to reach 369,400.



# 7 years : Achievements in Numbers







## Energy Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures

**25%**

The growth rate of oil refining in FY 2019/2020

**24%**

The oil & gas sector contribution in the country's GDP in 2019/2020

**150%**

Increase of liquified natural gas (LNG) exports in 2019 to USD 1.24 billion

**800,000 bpd**

Egypt's refinery capacity, (it is the largest in Africa in the last decade)

**2018**

The discovery of Zohr natural gas field helped Egypt achieve natural gas self-sufficiency in 2018

**17,000 bpd**

Surplus in Egypt's trade balance of refined products achieved for 1<sup>st</sup> time in 2020

**13<sup>th</sup>**

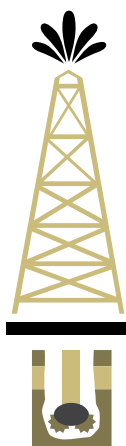
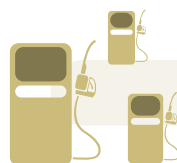
Egypt's gas production rank in the world in 2019

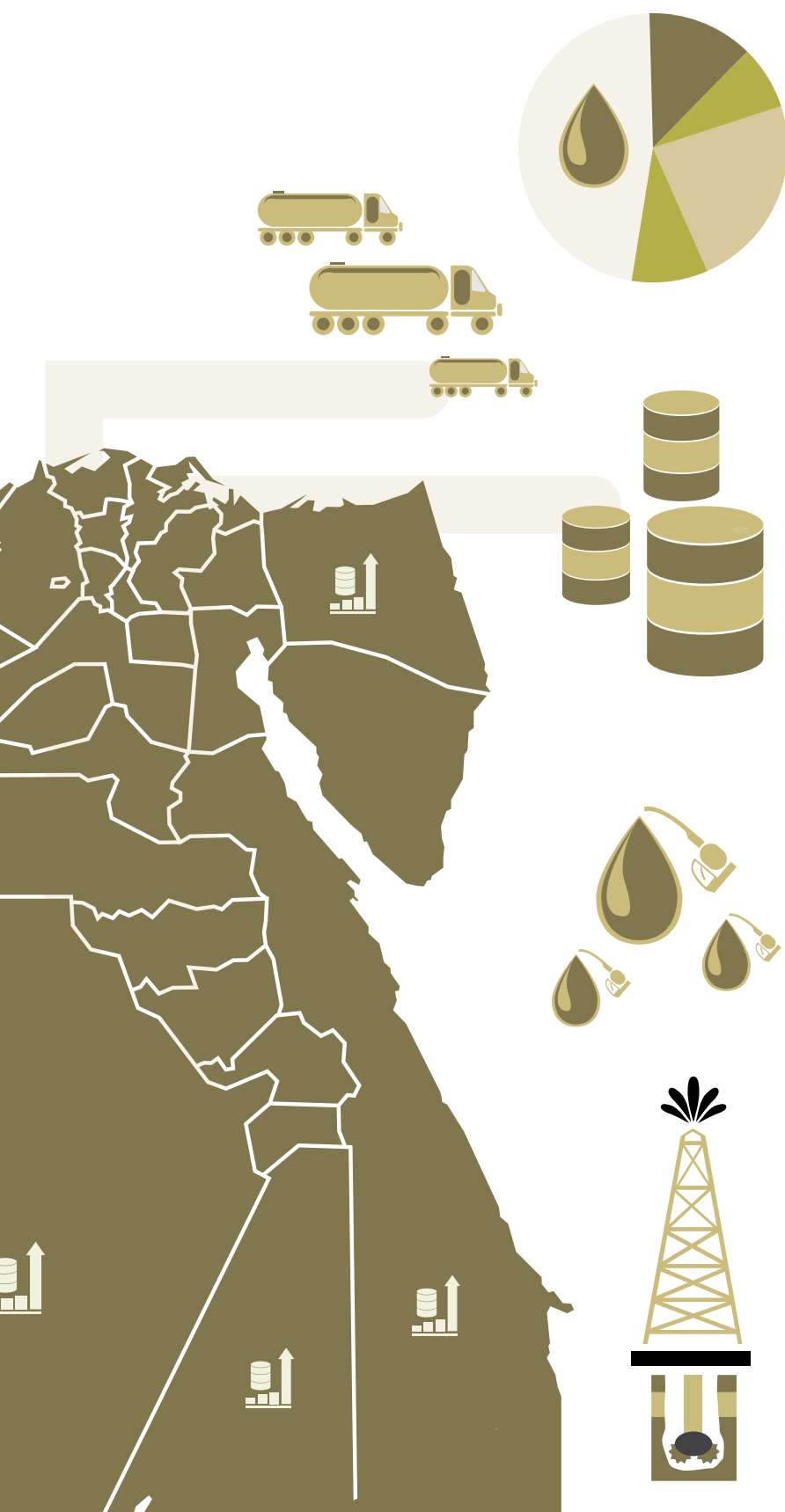
**54**

Egypt's position in World Energy Trilemma Index in 2021 out of a total of 127 countries included in the index for this year.

**19**

Egypt's rank in the State Attractiveness Index for Renewable Energy 2021 out of a total of (40) countries





# 1.7%

Electricity sector contribution ratio to GDP in 2019/2020

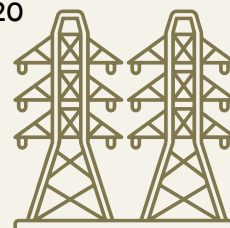
# EGP 52.1 bn

Investment executed at Natural Gas sector in current prices in 2019/2020



# 37.2 Mn

Number of customers of the electricity network in 2020



# 1.07 Mn

Housing units connected to natural gas within 2019/2020

# 206

Number of natural gas supply stations in 2019/2020

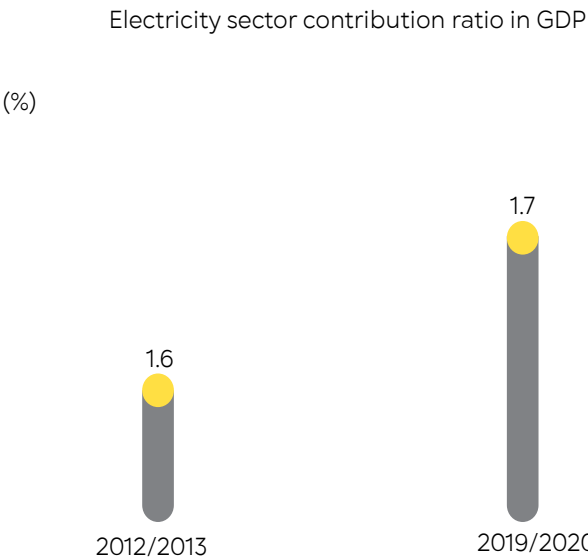
# 3016 MW/H

Total composite capacities- wind and solar farms in 2019/2020

# 47.4 Million Tons

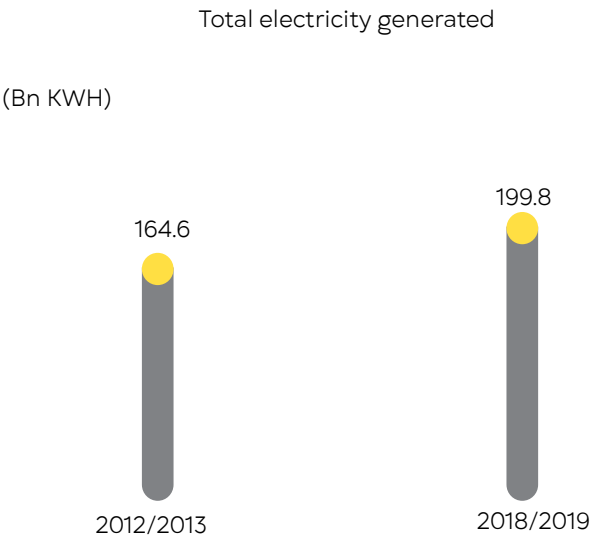
Total amount of production of natural gas in 2019/2020

Energy Sector Main Indicators



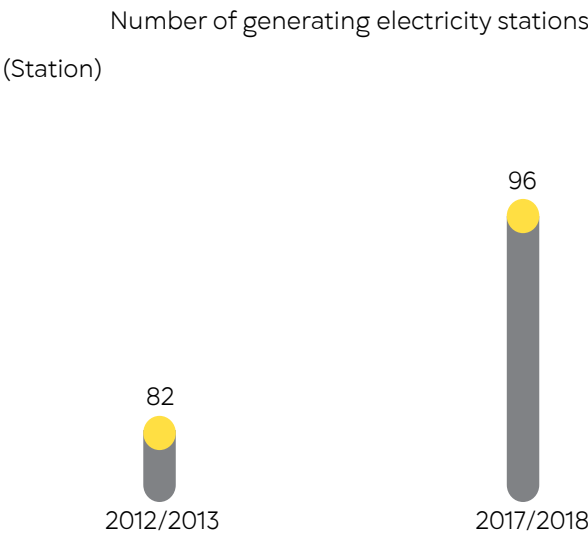
Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Electricity sector contribution ratio to GDP increased from 1.6% in 2012/2013 to reach 1.7% in 2019/2020



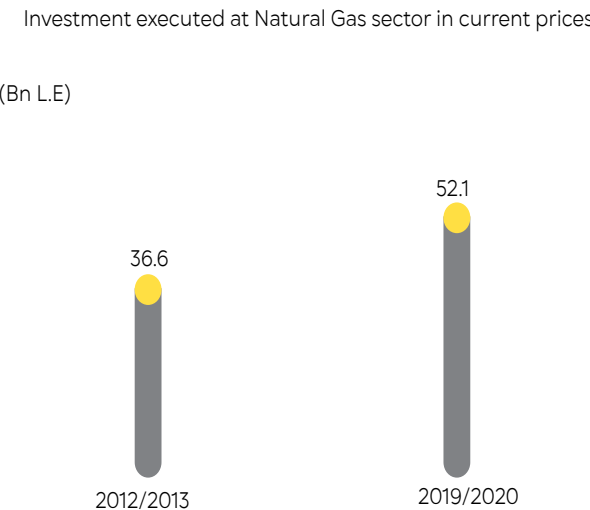
Source: Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

21.39% increase in total electricity generated during the period (2012/2013-2018/2019)



Source: CAPMAS

The total number of power stations increased from 2012/2013 to 2017/2018 by 14 stations.

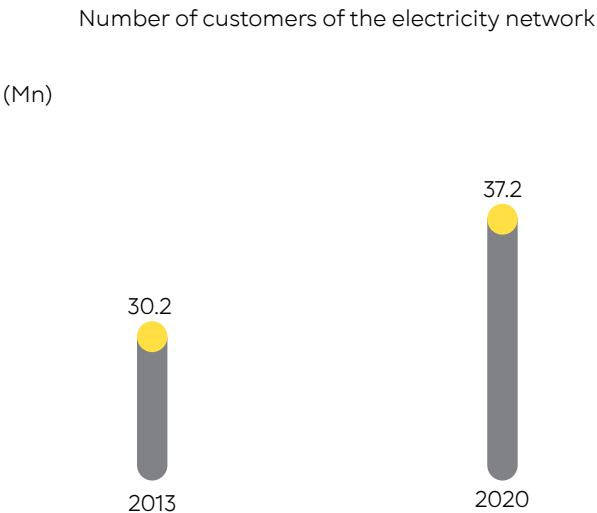


Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

The amount of investment executed at Natural Gas sector increased by 42.3%

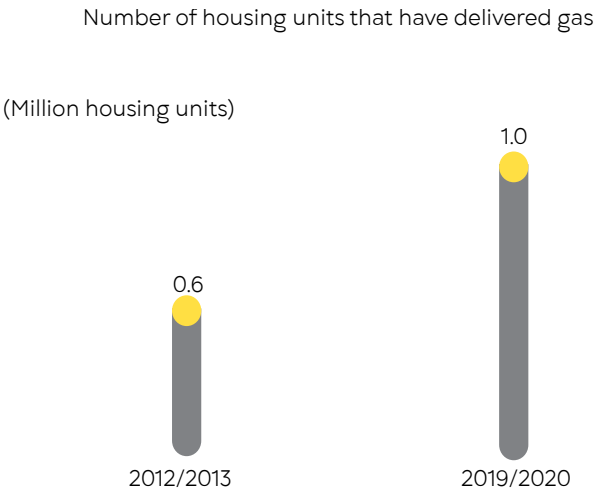


### Energy Sector Main Indicators



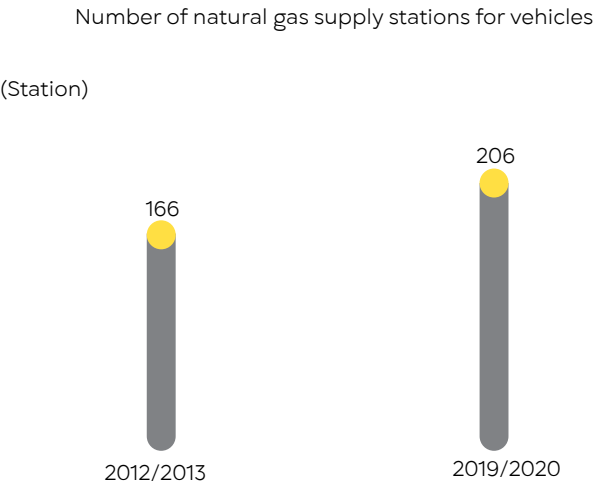
Source: Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

The number of customers of electricity network increased by 23.2% from 2013 to 2020.



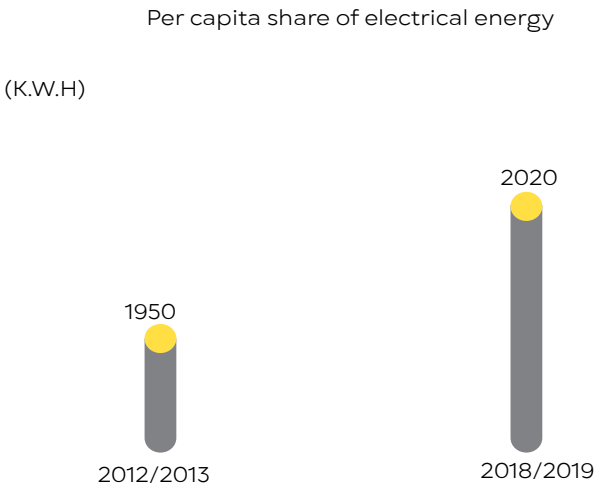
Source: Ministry of petroleum and Mineral Resources

The total number of housing units that were connected to natural gas increased from 587.6 in 2012/2013 to reach 1070 thousand units.



Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources

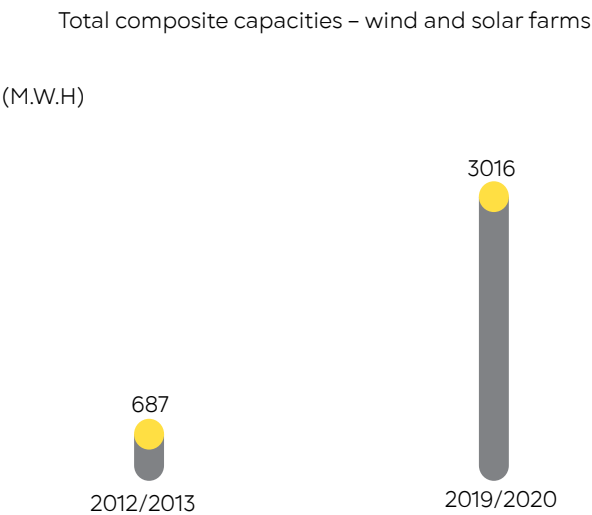
24.1% increase in the total number of natural gas supply stations



Source: Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

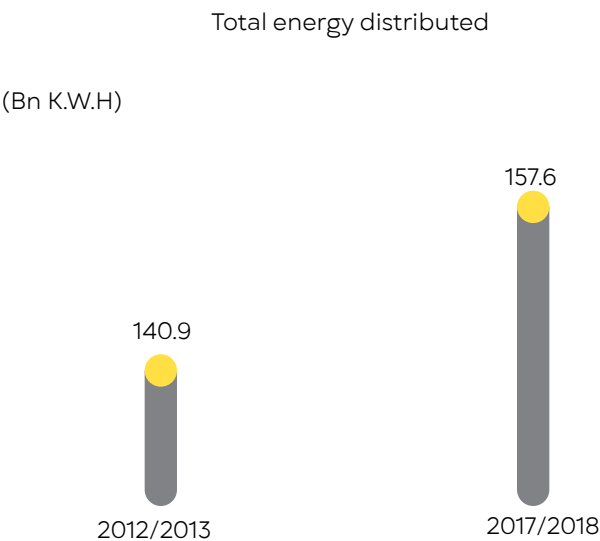
An increase in electrical energy per capita is witnessed from 1950 K.W.H in 2012/2013 to 2020 K.W.H in 2018/2019.

Energy Sector Main Indicators



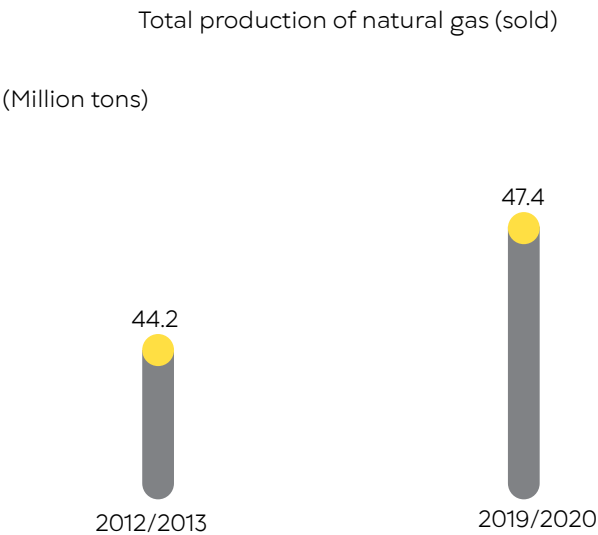
Source: Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

A great increase is witnessed in total composite capacities (wind and solar farms) by more than threefolds.



Source: CAPMAS

Total energy distributed increased from 140.9 in 2012/2013 to reach 157.6 in 2017/2018



Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources

7.2% increase in total production of natural gas during the period (2012/2013-2019/2020)







## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Energy Sector

2014

- A 2MW project was launched by the Ministry of Petroleum (MOP) to generate electricity by using renewable energy resources for oil sector buildings, which includes 37 solar stations.
- The Egyptian government signed an agreement for oil and gas exploration with three companies, including UAE-based Dana Gas, Ireland's Petro-Celtic International, and Italy's Edison, to drill eight new wells in northern Saini and the Mediterranean Sea.

2015

- In the Mediterranean Sea, the largest natural gas field that has ever been made Zohr offshore natural gas field was discovered in 2015, which was developed by Eni, Rosneft, BP, and Mubadala Petroleum, along with several Egyptian companies.
- In 2015, the Atoll offshore field in the East Nile Delta was discovered by the British Petroleum Company (BP).
- A L.E.5.7 billion investment in the petroleum sector was able to develop the gas line in Upper Egypt, which runs from Dahshur to Aswan. Also, it passes through other governorates, such as Beni Suef, Assuit, Minya, Sohag, Fayoum, and Luxor.
- New electricity law No. 87 passed in 2015 to incentivize private sector participation at the electricity market.

2016

- Total installed capacity has increased roughly by 10.3 percent to reach 38,857 MW in 2015/2016 compared to 35,220 MW in 2014/2015.
- The 4,800MW New Administrative Capital Power Plant was developed in 2016, in cooperation between the government and the German Siemens company.

2017

- The gigantic Egyptian natural gas field (Zohr) started phase I production in 2017.
- In 2017, the canal and the Suez-Mediterranean SUMED pipeline accounted for all seaborne-traded petroleum products and global LNG trade with 9%, 8%, respectively.
- Energy-efficiency street lighting systems through using high-pressure sodium and energy-saving bulbs or LEDs was awarded the Emirates Energy Award in 2017.
- 80 MW transformer station in Ghalioun, Kafr El Sheikh was launched.



## 2018

- The gas output capacity expanded by more than 7 (bcf/d), as the gas sector returned to positive growth of 25% in FY 2018/2019, after a period of negative growth of 11%.
- Egypt achieved self-sufficiency in natural gas in 2018.

## 2019

- The petroleum and gas sector contributed to approximately 27% to the country's (GDP) in FY 2018/2019 and 24% in FY 2019/2020 despite the repercussions of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.
- In August 2019, the Zohr field production exceeded 2.7 billion (bcf/d), roughly five months ahead of schedule.
- Benban Solar Park won the best project award from the World Bank in March 2019.
- According to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, the value of (LNG) exports increased in 2019 to USD 1.24 bn by 150%,

## 2020

- During the first half (H1) of FY 2020/2021, the petroleum sector recorded a trade surplus of EGP 2.3 billion.
- Egypt Upstream Gateway (EUG) was established in 2020
- In 2020, the Egyptian petroleum sector achieved external trade surplus for refined products, which is equivalent to 17,000 bpd
- Egypt issued a new mining law in January 2020, which aims to eliminate requirements for mining companies to form joint ventures with the Egyptian Government and limiting state royalties to between 5% and 20% of ore produced

## 2021

- A 700 MW of electricity are arranged to be exported to Iraq through Jordan based on signed agreement between Egyptian Ministry of Electricity and Iraq and Jordan.
- Egypt advances to the 54<sup>th</sup> position in the Trilemma Energy Index in 2021 out of a total of 127 countries



## Regulatory Reform

The Egyptian Government needed to endorse a new set of laws and regulations to improve energy sector to be in line with implementation of energy diversification strategy and notable exerted efforts. The most crucial laws and regulations behind this national energy transition are highlighted as follows:

- GoE issued a new Renewable Energy Law (Decree No. 203/2014) through the provision of several renewable energy schemes, including BOO projects, and feed-in tariff (FIT), in addition to allowing independent power production through third party access to encourage the private sector to generate electricity from renewable energy resources (RES).
- The Ministerial Decree No. (37/4/15/14) of 2015 was issued to provide land for renewable energy projects. As a result, the Government allocated for the Gulf of Suez, east and west of the Nile, Benban

and Kom Ombo regions nearly 7,600 km<sup>2</sup>, and 5,700 km<sup>2</sup> for wind projects and 1 900 km<sup>2</sup> for solar energy projects equivalent to (75%) for wind projects, and (25%) for solar energy projects.

- A new Electricity Law No. 87 of 2015 was issued to enable the establishment of a fully competitive electricity market via direct relation among end-users and suppliers.
- Natural Gas Regulatory Act was issued in 2017, which allows private sector to be involved in transmission, distribution, storage, liquefaction and re-gasification. Such operations were previously managed and controlled by government entities.
- Law No. 145 of 2019 was issued amending the 2014 Mineral Resources Act. The Egyptian Mineral Resources Authority (EMRA) published new mineral exploration and production agreement templates that include the following material changes:
  - Provision of financial incentives that are stipulated under the 2017 Investment Law if an investor sets up in certain geographic areas, such as the Golden Triangle
  - More freedom for EMRA in terms of contracting with potential concessionaires.
  - Replacement of the production-sharing regime with a clearly capped royalty, tax, and rent regime.

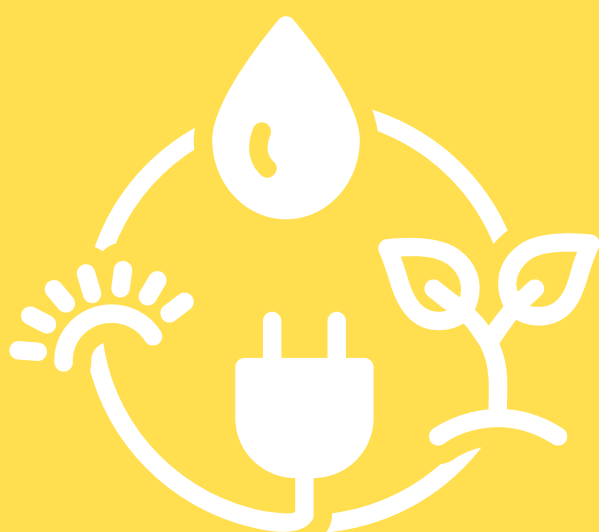


- Recognition of the difference between exploration obligations for hydrocarbons and minerals. Exploration licenses for minerals do not need to be issued by virtue of a law. Depending on the size of the relevant area, a license issued by the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources or by EMRA is sufficient.
- A new mining law was issued in August 2019 and its associated executive regulations in early 2020, which lifts the joint venture requirement with the Government and limits royalties to 20 percent at most.



## Governmental Initiatives and Campaigns/Events

The first edition of the Sustainability Policy, which is part of a sustainable management system, was approved by the Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS) in 2020. The Policy intends to materialize all the Ministry of Petroleum's initiatives to increase economic growth, preserve the environment and social responsibility, as well as establish for applying best practices within the natural gas sector. This can be accomplished through adopting standards that result in increasing investment, production, sustainable consumption, proper waste management, fulfillment of local and international environmental obligations, responding climate change breakdown, and general environmental preservation, with the goal of achieving sustainable development and retaining the company's activities aligned with the State's plans of turning Egypt into a regional hub for trading gas and petroleum products.





### "Towards Natural Gas" / "Natural Gas Vehicle" Initiative

The initiative aims to replace and convert from the older, petrol-fueled, less eco-friendly cars to use natural gas. It is designed to support national industry, whilst maximizing the benefits of recent gas discoveries in Egypt.

The initiative includes converting 147,000 petrol-powered vehicles to work on natural gas over three years, in coordination with the Ministry of Petroleum, at a cost of EGP 1.2 billion with the presence of 1.8 million vehicles on the road.

Egypt's strategy to convert vehicles to run on a dual fuel system, natural gas and gasoline, is mainly focused on minibuses and taxis that were either manufactured over 20 years ago and run on gasoline. A three-year financing program has been

allocated to finance the conversion of cars to run on a dual fuel system. The first phase of the replacement strategy will kick off in seven governorates that are equipped with adequate infrastructures to go ahead with the replacement process.

In which, the first technological exhibition for NGV conversion was launched in January 2021 under the patronage of the Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi in participation of major NGV manufacturers. The purpose of this exhibition is to spread awareness about the economic and environmental benefits of using natural gas as a fuel in addition to defining the available funding programs to facilitate the conversion process and introduce the car models, which run on natural gas.

## Energy-Efficiency for Street Lighting and Appliances Initiative

The Egyptian lightning market is being transformed thanks to collaboration between the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy and UNDP, with support from the Global Environment Facility. It aims to improve energy efficiency in the domestic sector (the largest consumer of electricity in Egypt, accounting for approximately 42 percent of total consumption) due to the growth in using modern home appliances, such as air conditioners and refrigerators. Further, this is to provide savings for Egyptians, who face an increase in electricity bills posterior to reforms to electricity subsidies. In accordance, the Government assigned EGP 2.1 billion to this initiative to install high-efficiency street lighting systems (using high-pressure sodium and energy-saving bulbs or LEDs). In addition, nearly 13 million LED lights have also been distributed by the distribution companies within the residential sector.

This initiative has resulted in the following;

- Savings of (25-40) % of total electricity consumption were achieved.
- The project also assisted the organization of public awareness campaigns.
- A ministerial decree has also been developed and implemented to set energy performance standards for fans and dishwashers.
- In cooperation with the Housing and Building National Research Center, the project organized training courses on energy efficiency in street lighting.
- In 2017, the project was awarded the Emirates Energy Award.





## Connecting Natural Gas

Within the nation's strategy that aims to achieve social justice, especially for governorates and villages, the President was keen on working on connecting more residential units to natural gas in which it substitutes the butane. All these efforts are translated into tangible achievements as follows:

- 6.1 Mn housing units were connected to natural gas during the last 7 years to reach 12.3 Mn housing units.
- Under the directives of President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi, the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources launched an initiative in July 2018 to install the cost of connecting natural gas supply network to residential units with a LE 30 monthly premium on the consumption bill for 6 years without interest.
- Delivering natural gas to New Valley Governorate for the first time in 2020 through using compressed natural gas (CNG) feeding technology. Terminals gas networks began to connect 14,000 housing units during the first phase in Kharga city.
- The initiative to deliver natural gas to municipal bakeries is being launched for the first time in collaboration among the Ministries of Petroleum, Supply and Internal trade, and Local Development, with the goal of delivering natural gas to 5,625 municipal bakeries.
- Connecting Egyptian villages to natural gas is part of the presidential initiative framework "Hayah Karima" (Decent Life), and the implementation of delivering NG was launched in January 2021, with the goal of delivering gas networks to 1403 villages during the first phase, where natural gas was connected to 59 villages.





## Main Achievements Accomplished in Energy Sector

The energy sector in Egypt has traditionally been defined as the largest Non-OPEC oil producer and the third-largest producer of dry natural gas on the African continent. Accordingly, Egypt's economic development hinges on the energy sector, particularly the petroleum sector has long been a key pillar of Egypt's economy, with contribution to GDP of 24 percent of total GDP in FY 2019/2020. To meet burgeoning energy demand prior to the pandemic, the Egyptian Government implemented an energy diversification strategy to ensure the continuous security and stability of the energy supply by eliminating power shortages and encouraging the private sector to expand the scope of energy inputs.

Egypt is making strides toward its goal -on the threshold- of becoming a regional energy trading (a natural gas and electricity exporter) hub, a development which has already started to reshape through the discovery of natural gas fields, modernization of infrastructure for gas liquefaction, oil refining projects, expansion of renewable energy projects, increase of power station production, and opening of new export channels with Arab, African, and European countries.

This section summarizes the achievements accomplished in the Egyptian energy sector during past seven years (2014-2021).

## Oil and Gas

The oil and gas industry is one of the most dynamic industries in Egypt. Hydrocarbon production is by far the largest single industrial activity in the country, thus the GoE is taking vigorous steps in discovering natural gas, modernizing the infrastructure for gas liquefaction and oil refining projects.

### Exploration

Oil exploration activity has increased in recent years, with numerous oil discoveries made every year; during the past 7 years, Egypt signed A total of 99 Petroleum-related agreements during the last 7 years, with a total investment of USD 17 Bn and 375 new petroleum discoveries, 260 discoveries for crude oil, and 115 discoveries for natural gas. According to the discoveries in the Siwa Oasis and the Western Desert's Faghur Basin may boost Egypt's reserves as a result of significant oil finds. Thus, considerable interest has been witnessed by international oil companies (IOCs) in exploration blocks since 2019.

Egypt's oil and gas sector has achieved many goals. This ensures the fact that Egypt will be able to achieve self-sufficiency and stop importing petroleum products by 2022. some of the sector's highlights are being stated below:

- The Total Production of the oil sector reached 78.2 Mn tons in FY 2019/2020, divided as follows: 30.8 Mn tons of crude oil and condensates, and 47.4 Mn tons of Natural gas.
- On the other hand, the Total Foreign Direct Investment in the Petroleum sector

reached USD 7.76 bn in FY 2019/2020. The total implemented investment from the foreign and joint corporations reached USD 5.09 bn in FY 2019/2020.

- From the external point of view, Egypt's oil Exports increased to reach USD 8.5 bn in FY 2019/2020. On the other hand, the Petroleum imports decreased to record USD 8.5 bn in FY 2019/2020, compared to USD 12.5 bn in FY 2017/2018.



**“The United States Government believes that Egypt is positioned to be an important regional energy hub, for Africa, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East.”**

**Jonathan Cohen, US Ambassador to Egypt – 2020**





The Egyptian Government established the first oil and gas exploration website Egypt Upstream Gateway (EUG) to attract investment and enhance transparency. Earlier in 2020, the Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in collaboration with oilfield services company Schlumberger to build, operate, and transfer the digital platform.

This deal comes as part of the Ministry's plans for digital transformation for the oil and gas sector, which aims to promote Egypt's oil digitally and gas bid rounds also allows IOCs to digitally access production, seismic and other data as they evaluate their investment options and submit tender bids. In February 2021, the country began its first international bid round through this digital platform.

Nine petroleum agreements were signed for oil and natural gas exploration in the Mediterranean, Red Sea and Western Desert, this achievement can be done after the maritime border demarcation agreement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, which allows Egypt to exploit the wealth in the Red Sea.



## Seismic Data

The development and deployment of new technologies has played a key role in recent exploration and production activities in Egypt. In this regard, another multi-client project was proposed by the Government, which collects seismic data through recording and analyzing stimulated shockwaves and measuring how these waves represent geologic structures beneath the surface. The Ministry hopes that the recent introduction of 3D seismic surveying will motivate international companies to bid for open blocks and take technical risks in the East Mediterranean fields.

A number of regional seismic survey projects have been implemented within the framework of the first program for attracting investments in the field of exploration and production for the development and modernization of the petroleum sector, including:

- Implementation of geophysical data collection project in the Egyptian exclusive economic zone in the Red sea and the first phase of the project was completed in the Red Sea region.
- The second phase of the regional seismic survey in the western Mediterranean was completed in September 2018 to record, collect, and process two-dimensional seismic data with lengths of up to 22,000 km.

Following the acquisition of new 3D seismic data on 1343 sq km in South-east Meleiha, Apex is currently drilling exploration wells and discovered three oil fields in early 2021 that it aims to bring on-stream in the third quarter of that year, namely Fajr-1X, Farah-1X and Mashreq-1X. In April 2021, Apex formed a joint venture operating business with the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation named Farah Petroleum Company, or PetroFarah.



## Refinery

- Egypt's refinery capacity (800,000 bpd) is the largest in the African continent, with approximately nine facilities. In recent years, there were development plans to expand the nation's refinery capacity to meet predicted growths in demand through constructing new refineries in partnership with foreign companies.
- The Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources (MoP) is currently implementing major petrochemical projects, including expansion of Midor refinery, Red Sea petrochemical project, Assiut National Oil Processing (ANOPC) diesel complex in Assiut, asphalt production unit at Suez Oil Processing Company (SOPC). The following are some of the most significant refinement achievements:
  - The (MoP) set a pioneering plan for 2020 to increase refining capacity to reach more than 41 million tons (mmt) of petroleum products and paving to self-sufficiency route.
  - In 2020, the Egyptian petroleum sector achieved external trade surplus for refined products, which is equivalent to 17,000 bpd.
  - The new Mostorod Petrochemicals Refinery, Egypt's second-largest refinery after El Nasr, was inaugurated in 2020 at a value of USD4.3 billion. The facility has a production capacity of 4.7 mmt of petroleum products per year, in which the complex is expected to boost diesel and octane production by 30% and 15%, respectively.
- Mostrod's expansion is essential in several aspects, one of which it aims to reduce the annual imports bill by USD 0.6 - USD1 billion that comes as part of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources' plan to increase production and achieve self-sufficiency in petroleum products. Additionally, it could contribute to diminishing imports of gasoline and diesel by 35%
- Another significant pillar of Egypt's refining strategy is the 60,000-BPD expansion at the Middle East Oil Refinery (MIDOR) in Alexandria, which began in 2017 and rounded up investments to USD 2.2 billion by the end of 2019. These expansions will increase operation capacity by 60%, which currently amounts to 100,000 barrels. The Ministry stated that MIDOR's expansion would be completed in 2022.
- Furthermore, in 2020, (ANOPC) and TechnipFMC signed an agreement for a USD 2.8 billion hydrocracking complex at the Assiut refinery. This project alone will substantially contribute towards Egypt's self-sufficiency plan/strategy of petroleum products. Additionally, the project has a capacity of 2.8 mmt/y of diesel, 400,000 tons per year (t/y) of high-octane gasoline produced from naphtha, and 100,000 t/y of butane, 300,000 t/y of coal, and 66,000 t/y of sulfur.



In May 2020, the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources updated the National Plan for Petrochemicals Industries (NPPI) for the period 2020-2035. In this plan there are two significant refining complexes are set to be constructed and expected to be completed in the forthcoming years that include:

- The first project is a refinery plant located in Al-Alamein in the Western Desert, with an investment worth USD 8.5 billion. The complex is -set to be completed by 2024- expected to produce 2.5 mmt/yr crude and condensate refineries, with an annual output of one mmt/yr of petrochemicals and 0.85 mmt/yr of refined products.
- The second project -permitted under the updated NPPI- is the USD 7.5bn agreement with China to develop a refinery at the Suez Canal Economic Zone, with a capacity to produce up to 900,000 mt/year of refined products, scheduled for completion in 2023.





## Natural Gas Discoveries

The achievement of gas self-sufficiency in 2018 was significantly induced by a series of gas discoveries, including the exploration of the Zohr natural gas field in 2015, which began production in December 2017. It reached 2.7 billion standard cubic feet per day (scfd) by November 2019 after being expedited. During the past 7 years 29 projects were implemented for gas field development, which include the development of Zohr field, Nedoko field, Atool field and Desouk field.

The ambitious efforts to boost national output of natural gas through the discovery of Zohr have been met with more immediate success, in which the value of liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports then rose by 150% in 2019 to USD 1.24 bn, according to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

**“Today, Egypt is becoming a key regional hub for energy and a global player in the industry. Over the last few years, it has made great strides in discovering and developing its energy resources, under the able and farsighted leadership of its President.”**

**OPEC- 2018**



Meanwhile, significant progress was made for oil and gas discoveries and exploration contracts throughout the same time, expecting that oil production would follow the lead of recent gains in the gas segment. Additional notable gas reserves, such as the Atoll field, were discovered by the British Petroleum Company (BP). The company stated that the project -in the East Nile Delta - was delivered seven months ahead of schedule and 33 percent below the expected cost. Production began in February 2018 and increased by 28% during FY 2019/2020, from 250 million (scfd) to 320 million (scfd). Furthermore, the West Nile Delta (WND) project began providing natural gas in March 2017. As a result, Egypt's gas production increased by 20% in 2019 as new phases of the WND project came on-stream.

The Government passed the Natural Gas Regulatory Act in August 2017, which opened the downstream gas segments to the private sector. Worthy to mention, government entities had total control over natural gas segments prior to the law. The Gas Regulatory Authority was established around the same time, with broad regulatory powers over the gas market in general and the licensing regime in particular. With this legislation, private companies are allowed to be involved in the transmission, distribution, storage, liquefaction, and re-gasification, as well as shipping, supplying, and importing natural gas directly.

Achieving natural gas self-sufficiency and significant expansion in sector potential -ramping up production-, along with plans to resume exports and new law seek to position Egypt as a regional energy hub.

Egypt was able to halt LNG imports in October 2018 and began exporting in January 2019. In 2019, Egyptian LNG exports made up 1% of the global market. The EU received 1.3 million tons of Egyptian LNG, while Pakistan and Singapore were the second and third-largest exporting destinations, with 0.6 million and 0.3 million tons, respectively. Currently, Egypt has two LNG plants in Idku and Damietta. After a brief halt in operations due to the pandemic, the Idku plant resumed operations in February 2021, at the same time as the Damietta plant began operations.





## Pipelines

Egypt has taken proactive actions regarding extending pipeline connections to achieve its ambitious goal of becoming a regional leader in energy trade, along with boosting the country's capacity to export liquefied natural gas (LNG) to Europe and reducing its reliance on Russian gas.

In this regard, a total length of 945 km Pipeline connections were implemented, with a total investment of 12.1 billion pounds, including gas lines for the giant Siemens power stations.

Egypt and Cyprus have agreed to establish a direct offshore pipeline between the two countries in 2018. Egypt intends to use imported gas from the Aphrodite field for domestic use before re-exporting it to global (EU) markets through its Mediterranean-coast LNG facilities. The Egyptian-Cypriot

gas pipeline, which is expected to be operational in 2024-2025, will strengthen Egypt's capacity for liquefaction and export. This contract follows the Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum in 2019, which resulted in a September 2020 agreement to establish a regional intergovernmental organization based in Cairo.

Towards this end, Egypt and the EU signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) in April 2018 to establish a strategic partnership for energy from 2018 to 2022. The agreement facilitates cooperation between the two signatories in the development of Egypt's energy sector in order to become a hub for investment. The Memorandum of Understanding identifies areas of European assistance, such as training, policy making, and technology transfer.





### East Mediterranean Gas Forum:

In support of its ambitions to become a regional energy hub, the Government of Egypt had taken the initiative to establish the East Mediterranean Gas Forum (EMGF) -to strengthening regional cooperation among members- January 2019, during the trilateral summit held in Crete among Egypt, Cyprus, and Greece. The idea of EMGF was widely accepted by most of the countries in the region, whether producers, consumers, or transit countries in the eastern Mediterranean. Besides, awareness of the interdependence among members can be deepened, ensuring sustainability and environmental considerations about gas industry, assisting consuming countries in securing their needs and supporting producers to capitalize on their existing and future reserves.

The agreement culminated in September 2020, to form a regional intergovernmental organization based in Cairo. Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Italy, Greece, Israel, and Cyprus are the original members.

The success of the EMGF attracted countries like France, the USA, and the United Arab Emirates to participate in the forum as permanent members or observers. So, the door is not yet closed to others who want to join the Forum.

In February 2021, a Joint Statement was declared after the Foreign Ministerial Meeting held in the presence of the Egyptian, the Greek and the Cyprian Ministers. The Joint Statement welcomed the entry into force of the charter of the East Mediterranean Gas Forum on March 1, 2021 in Cairo

## Growth Drivers of the Success of (EMGF):

It is important to shed the light on the Egyptian initiatives to delimitate maritime boundaries with its Mediterranean neighbors: Cyprus and Greece.

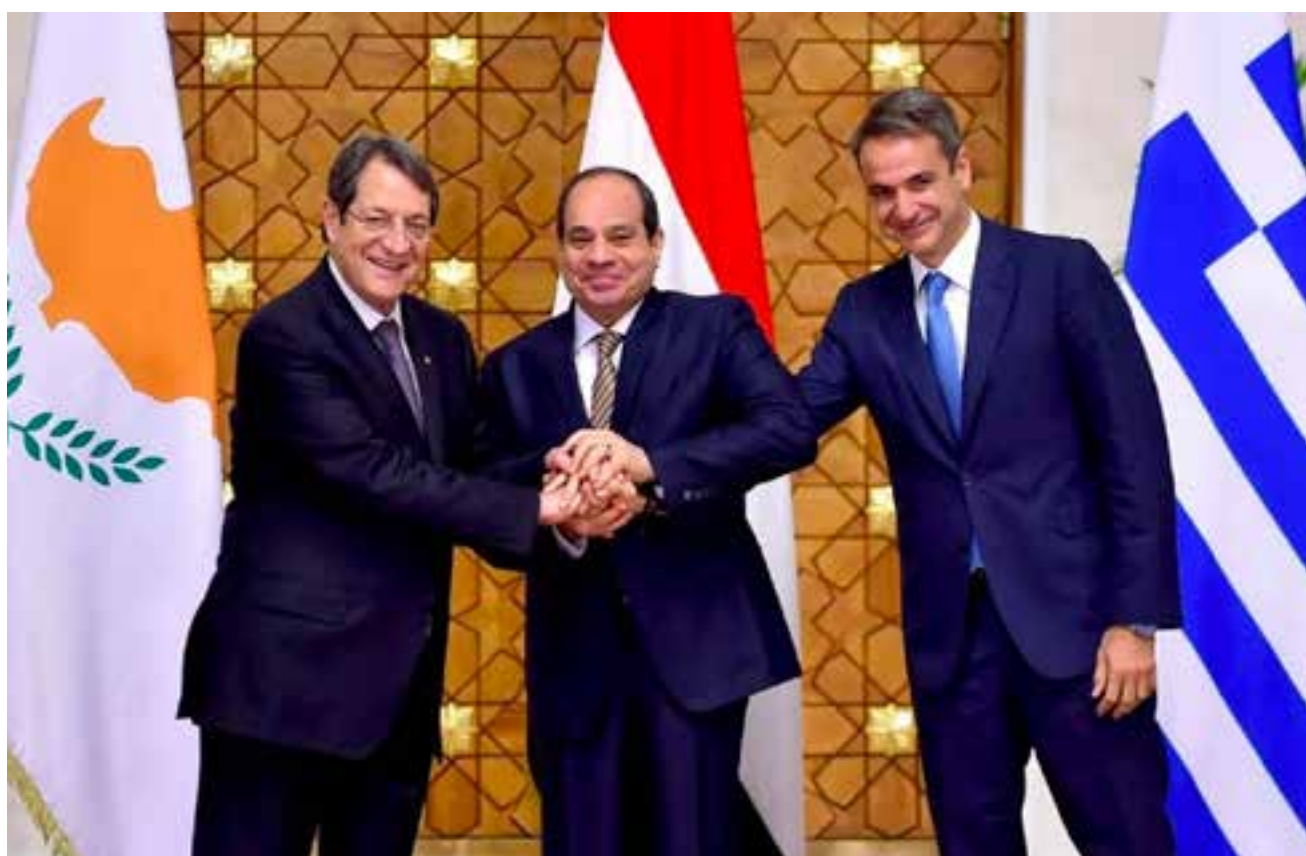
In this regard, many factors could function as growth drivers of the success of the EMGF, the most important of which are:

- Signing Maritime Boundary Delimitation Deal among Member States could help in achieving EMGF goals by bringing peace to the region. Indeed, EMGF could contribute to legitimizing maritime delimitation agreements among member states, and could undermine the counter agreement between Turkey and National Accord Government (GNA) in Libya signed in 2019.

- Seeking diversification by the European Union of energy sources and reduction of dependence on Russian gas, so EMGF could act as a perfect alternative.

Under the Egyptian patronage, a senior work group of Eastern Mediterranean Gas Forum (East Med Gas Forum) discussed the coming steps to form a joint future vision for gas industry in the region and develop the natural gas market.

According to some energy experts, (EMGF) is likely to become a nucleus for founding a new entity for natural gas similar to (OPEC), especially with the absence of any law, organizations or institutions for regulating gas affairs. This requires the other important players in gas market to join EMGF like Russia, Iran, and Qatar. It also requires overcoming political limitations in this regard by focusing on the mutual benefits.







## Renewable Energy and Electricity

The country's renewable energy goals intend to build up a sufficient reserve of electricity to meet the surged demand. Egypt managed to accomplish over 28,000 MW of power production capacity in the last five years. In addition, energy network efficiency was increased through an integrated plan to improve and develop transmission plants.

Also, 48 Energy Projects were implemented to add a capacity of 27,201 megawatts with a total cost of EGP 271 bn. Among them, 28 projects were implemented to establish and expand gas generating stations with a total capacity of 4236 MW, with a total cost of 48.5 billion pounds.

Similarly, 17 renewable energy projects were and being implemented to add a capacity of 5,303 megawatts from renewable energy sources with a total cost of EGP 51.8 bn





## Renewables

Egypt enjoys favorable solar radiation intensity on a global scale and is considered one of the most appropriate regions for exploiting solar energy both for electricity generation and thermal heating applications. Renewable energy is one of the fastest-growing segments in the local industry thanks to a government strategy that aims to increase the contribution of sustainable energy sources to generation capacity to 20% by 2022 and 42% by 2035. Furthermore, shortly after regaining political and economic stability in 2014, fundamental steps have been carried out to overcome the crisis (power outages) and expand its use of renewable energy, which includes the following:

- Transforming some power plants from single-cycle to combined-cycle power generation, including the West Damietta II Gas Power Plant, the West Assiut Power Plant, and the 6<sup>th</sup> of October Gas Power Plant, which will significantly raise its

**“Egypt has started investing in renewables in a very interesting way at large scale, in which it began to change the equation in the local energy sector”**

**General Director of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)**

capacity to 750 MW, 1,500 MW and 340 MW, respectively.

- Bundle of renewable energy projects are developing, including the 32 photovoltaic solar power stations in Benban, the photovoltaic cell station in Kom Ombo, the wind farms of Jabal Al-Zeit 1, 2, and 3 in the Red Sea governorate, and the Gulf of Suez Wind Farm; with a total capacity of 1,465 MW of which each one of them add 26 MW, 380 MW, and 250 MW, respectively.



## Nuclear Energy

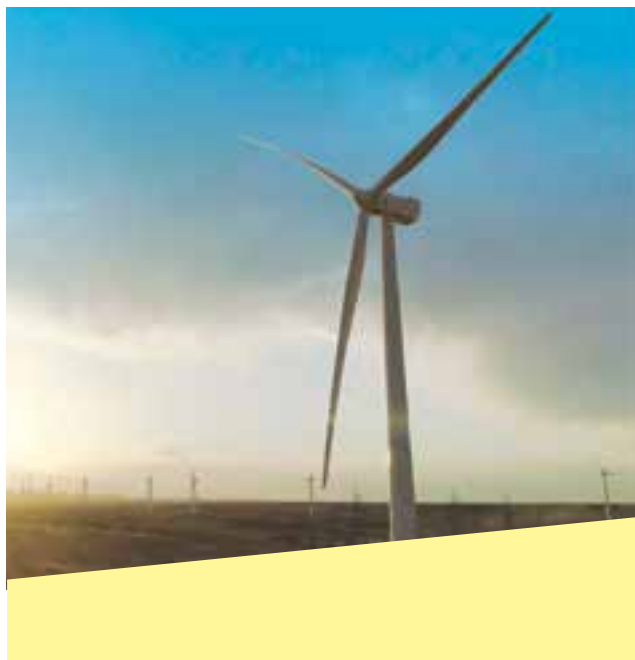
In December 2017, the country agreed to a USD 30 billion deal with Russia to build North Africa's first nuclear power plant at El Dabaa. The plant will comprise four pressurized water reactors with a total nameplate capacity of 4800 MW. Rosatom of Russia intends to commence the first unit of the El Dabaa Power Plant in 2026, with the remaining three reactors following one or two years later.



## Wind Energy

According to the Egyptian wind Atlas, the country has abundant wind energy resources, especially along the Gulf of Suez. The aforementioned area is considered as one of the best locations in the world for harnessing wind energy; almost all the stations attain high stable wind speeds on average between 8-10 m/s at a height of 100 meters, along with the availability of uninhabited desert areas.





**Gabal El-Zayt Wind Farm:** In the same context, Egypt inaugurated the region's largest wind farm at Gabal El Zayt in July 2018, representing the most significant advancement in the Red Sea region, which follows the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA). This wind farm is an expansion of the previous one, which has three segments, each with a capacity of 240 MW, 220 MW, and 120 MW, respectively. Gabal El Zayt also has 390 wind turbines in addition to the monitoring system (bird control radar system) for migratory birds. The radar stops the turbines during bird migration then reactivates them again, which aids in migratory bird conservation.

The private sector has been working on projects based on the build-own-operate (BOO) model. In late 2019, Ras Ghareb, Egypt's first private wind energy and the largest standalone wind farm, began operation. The farm has a capacity of 250 MW, and located in the Gulf of Suez. In addition, another 250 MW wind farm, known as West Baker

Windfarm, became operational in the first quarter of 2021 and is being carried out by Lekela. The third wind farm, with a capacity of 500 MW, will be constructed on the Suez Canal and is scheduled to be completed in 2023.



## Solar Energy

**Benban Solar Park:** In terms of solar power stations, the Benban solar park, based near Aswan, is Egypt's first utility-scale photovoltaic (PV) plant and Africa's largest solar complex. With a total capacity of 1,465 MW, which is approximately equivalent to 90% of the capacity of the Aswan High Dam. It is sufficient to lower PV system costs while attracting international investments and expanding the solar power industry, which establishes Egypt as a significant solar player in the global market.

The success of Benban has provided a significant boost to the Egyptian solar industry, in which it reduces carbon emission by 2 million tons annually, creating 20,000 job opportunities throughout its implementation period and attracting

investment. Also, in March 2019 the project won the Best Project award from the World Bank. Several companies are participating in this project, including 30 international infrastructure developers investing in Egypt's massive Solar Park. Africa50 Infrastructure Fund, with a 25% stake, is one of the most significant contributors among investors.

The investment platform contributed equity to fund construction, alongside Scatec Solar and Norfund. They helped leverage total funding of around USD 450 million from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Dutch Development Bank FMO, the Green Climate Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, and the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector.





**Kom Ombo:** Likewise, the cell station in Kom Ombo of 45 kilometers north of Aswan. In December 2019, the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC) acknowledged a power-purchase agreement in cooperation with UAE-based Amea Power to supply approximately 200 MW of solar capacity after the completion of its Kom Ombo PV power plant. The solar plant is being funded by French Development Agency (AFD) and is set to go commercial in 2021.

## Electricity

Since 2014 the Government has taken numerous steps to improve Egypt's electricity sector over the past decade radically, including

- A new electricity law passed in 2015, which restructured the electricity sector in an attempt to make it more competitive. This law encourages and incentivizes private sector investment at the generation level, as well as in transmission and distribution segments.
- A USD 201 Mn agreement was signed in 2019 with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to enhance the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company electric grid.
- A USD 31.7 Mn project was launched in early 2020 between Egypt and the Sudan to connect their respective national grids. The project is expected to have a total capacity of 240 MW.
- An agreement in collaboration between Egypt's Ministry of Electricity, Iraq, and Jordan in July 2021 was signed to export 700MW of electricity to Iraq through Jordan. The Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company (EETC) will finance an approximated USD 2.2 bn into the development of a new transmission base in two stages, primary between Egypt and Jordan and then between Jordan and Iraq. The first phase will increase Jordan's capacity from 1.5 GW to 2 GW, with construction set to begin by the end of 2022. The second phase will construct a 300 km transmission interconnection with Iraq.





## Egypt's Ranking and Achievements in Energy Sector

Those abovementioned achievements in the energy sector by the Egyptian Government were crystalized in its progress in many indices as follows;

- For instance, there was a progress in the Energy Transition Index 2020. Egypt has ranked 84<sup>th</sup> out of 115 countries, scoring 49.1% in 2020. It advanced two places compared to the 2019 Index. This index was issued by the World Economic Forum (WEF). It mainly assesses the performance of states according to two main pillars: system performance and transition readiness. Those sub-indices seek to evaluate the capability of countries to move towards sustainable and eco-friendly sources of energy.
- Out of 180 countries, Egypt was ranked 94<sup>th</sup> on the 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranking, with a total point of 43.3 out of 100. The report demonstrated that Egypt's position enhanced significantly as a result of the improvement in scores on air quality, freshwater, and sewage management, as well as a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the reform of power policies, steadily increase in the use of renewable energy and improvements in energy efficiency.
- In the Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index, Egypt has moved up from 26<sup>th</sup> in 2020 to 20<sup>th</sup> in May 2021 to reach 19<sup>th</sup> in October 2021 among the world's top 40 markets. In parallel with efforts exerted to improve energy

efficiency, the Egyptian government has announced that it aims to increase the energy supply generated from renewable sources to 42% by 2035, with solar PV providing roughly 25%, onshore wind 14%, and hydropower 2%. Private developers are expected to produce the majority of this new capacity.

- Egypt advances to the 54<sup>th</sup> position in the Trilemma Energy Index in 2021 out of a total of 127 countries included in the index

for this year, compared to 78<sup>th</sup> out of a total of 128 countries in 2020. The country was ranked among the top five performing countries in Africa in 2021. This index was initially launched in 2010 as an energy policy pathfinding tool, which provides an assessment of a country's energy system performance, reflecting balance and robustness in the three Trilemma dimensions (Energy Security, Energy equity and Environmental Sustainability).



## International Forecasts

In line with Egyptian integrated strategy Integrated Sustainable Energy Strategy to 2035 (ISES 2035) that was released in 2015 by the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy, the strategy envisions a continuous improvement in energy sector. Additionally, the sector is expected to play a vital role in the future, in which 42 percent is planned to be the contribution of power capacity by 2035. Similar targets are represented in the international forecasts for the Egyptian sector ensuring a continuous progress in the sector's segments over the upcoming years.

According to the International Energy Agency (IAE), global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will decrease by 8%, equivalent to 2.6 gigatons, to reach levels prevailing ten years ago. Egypt will not be an exception, as it has similarly witnessed a low demand level for fuel in trade, transport, and industry during the pandemic. As the current decline in the world's oil prices will reduce the burden of fuel subsidies. Therefore, it is recommended for Egypt to continue supporting the deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency through its economic plan to accelerate the creation of new jobs, enhancing economic competitiveness, and improve the adaptability of energy systems.

Moreover, the agency forecasted that

- More than 20 GW of solar PV is expected to be added during 2020-2025, which is primarily driven by the United Arab Emirates and followed by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Qatar, and Oman.

- African natural gas consumption grows at an average of 3.3% per year to reach almost 195 bcm in 2025. It remains primarily driven by industrial and power generation needs in North Africa's major markets of Algeria and Egypt, followed by Nigeria.

Furthermore, this section offers an outlook into the future of energy forecasting by Fitch Solutions for the following segments: oil & gas, petroleum, renewables, and power, during forecasted period spanning from 2021 to 2029/2030.

## Oil & Gas Forecast

- The expansion of the Midor East Oil Refinery in 2022 is set to add an additional capacity of 50,000b/d, it is expected to boost Egyptian refinery capacity to 866,550b/d, which will stay for the rest of the forecasted period (2021-2029).
- Fitch forecasted that the Egyptian production of refined petroleum products will be 493,120 b/d in 2021. As For the remainder of the forecast period (2021-2029), Egypt's production will be increasing steadily at a y-o-y average rate of 2%, reaching 577,770 b/d by 2029.
- Diesel and jet fuel production is expected to improve over the medium term to outperform the wider fuel basket.
- Also, the fiscal burden of fuel imports on the government's budget deficit is expected to be reduced as a result of successful completion of refinery modernization programs.



- The utilization rate will slowly develop due to the gradual increase in Egyptian refinery capacity, which relies on the upgrades in Mostorod and Midor refineries. which means that Egyptian exports from crude is expected to be less than refined petroleum products.
- During forecasted period, exports of refined petroleum products will increase on average y-o-y rate at 14%, from 155,800 b/d in 2021 to 267,300 b/d in 2029.



## Egypt Power Forecast

- According to Fitch Solutions, throughout the upcoming years, the Egyptian power sector is expected to face ongoing growth as various solar, thermal, and wind power enter operations.
- It is worth mentioning that the liberalization of LNG imports as a result of the discovery of the Zohr gas field plays a significant role in Fitch's estimated major acceleration for the Egyptian gas-fired power sector over the upcoming decade. In 2020, the conventional thermal energy sources were estimated to account nearly for 90.3 percent out of the total electricity produced in Egypt. In the same year, the Gas-fired generation has tremendously contributed 81.9 percent out of the country's total output. Further, it is foreseen for Gas-fired generation to preserve its dominant position during the forecasted period, with a share of total electricity generated by 2030 of 80.9 percent.
- From 2021 till 2030, Egypt is expected to face some significant growth in non-hydropower renewables capacity, which will rise by more than 10.5GW. Along with the immense untapped potential of solar and offshore wind power proving attractive to investors, the private sector's participation was endorsed in Egypt's power sector will drive growth in non-hydro-power renewables, outpacing that of any other power source over the next decade.
- Gas-fired power will remain dominant over the coming decade.
- From 2020 to 2030, the share of wind and solar generation in the country's overall power mix is predicted to increase steadily. It is also forecasted that wind and solar capacity will rise by 4.7GW and 5.8 GW, respectively.
- Following the country's 22.2% increase in 2018 for a total capacity of power and a further 6.8% in 2019. Going forward, it is forecasted to reach an average of 1.9% growth yearly throughout the forecasted decade spanning from 2021 to 2030.
- Over the forecast period, the country will sustain a significant surplus in electricity generation through continuously developing its power capacity and exporting power through its broadening cross-border transmission interconnection network.
- Egypt plans to increase the proportion of renewables (including hydropower) in its power mix to 37% of total output by 2035.

## Mining sector

In light of public policy prioritization, Egypt's mining sector is poised to be one of the fastest-growing and most strategic sectors of the decade. The mining sector moves towards modernization, with over 40 initiatives in place to attract investment in mining under the country's overarching plan through 2030.

Egypt issued executive regulations for a new mining law in January 2020. This reform is considered the first step to facilitate investment, which aims to eliminate the need for mining companies to form joint ventures requirements with the Egyptian Government and limiting state royalties to vary between 5% and 20%.

**“The changes that eliminated the need to form a joint venture with the government were welcomed and has enhanced Egypt’s attractiveness as an investment destination. The new regulations will now allow Egypt to tap its significant potential to attract investors”**

**Mark Campbell, retired President and CEO, Aton Resources**

**“It is also necessary to build local mining expertise and invest in the proper direct and indirect infrastructure to support activity. Just as Egypt has made investments in oil refineries and LNG plants, the mining sector requires investments in laboratories, processing plants and mine-to-port infrastructure, such as railways.”**

**According to an October 2020 report by global consultancy McKinsey**

Among the highlights of the sector:

The success of the new global gold auction for 2020 in its first round with a total of 320 sectors on an area of about 56,000 km<sup>2</sup> in the eastern desert and Red Sea. A total of 17 companies applied, 11 of which won, with 82 sectors, covering an area of 14,000 km<sup>2</sup> in the Eastern Desert, with a total investments of USD 57 million in the initial research stages, including 7 international companies and 4 Egyptian companies.



It is worth noting that a second round of global bid for gold exploration was announced in November 2020. Offers are currently being received from investors after extending the closing date for the auction until June 30, 2021.

Regarding strengthening infrastructure across the whole mining value chain and to encourage the establishment of supportive industries. The Government in early 2021 was directed by President El-Sisi to establish a new gold city; this city is set to be a hub for the jewelry industry and gold trade. Besides, it is likely to be located near the new gold market in the New Administrative Capital, which will include a refinery factory for gold and a training school for both craftspeople and jewelers.

The Egyptian mining sector is expected to witness a robust expansion, especially for gold mining sector as producers began to ramp up production since annual growth of gold production is set to reach an average of 5 percent over 2021-2030, with a total output of 1.2moz. Currently, the sector's contribution to GDP is low, approximately around 0.5 percent, but thanks to the considerable efforts exerted and achievements accomplished during the past 7 years to reshape the industry. One of which is to raise the mining sector's contribution to GDP to USD 20 bn by 2040, which is announced in March 2021 by the ministry of Petroleum and Mineral resources plan along with achieving the uplift of mining exports to USD 10bn by 2040 from USD 1.6 bn in 2020. And, ten contracts for gold exploration with four companies were signed, worth a total value of USD 11.2 Mn in February 2021.





**12.4%**

the Egyptian  
gas output  
growth rate  
(y.o.y)



**7.2**

bn ft<sup>3</sup> / day



**74.4**

bn m<sup>3</sup>  
Total output



**5.8**

bn ft<sup>3</sup> / day  
is the average  
natural gas  
consumption



**59.9**

bn m<sup>3</sup>  
Total  
consumption

## Major Gas Discoveries

● Zohr gas field

reserves amounted to

**30** tr ft<sup>3</sup>

● Nooros

● El-Hammad

Egypt is Looking forward to  
acting as a trade hub

Egypt has many LNG facilities,  
such as:



**Idku export  
terminal**

7.2mn mt / year



**Damietta LNG  
terminal**

5mn mt / year



Egypt focuses on the development  
of gas-fuelled vehicle transport, as  
cleaner energy solution:

**19**

stations

opened during the period  
(206 CNG) in total

**42.3 K**

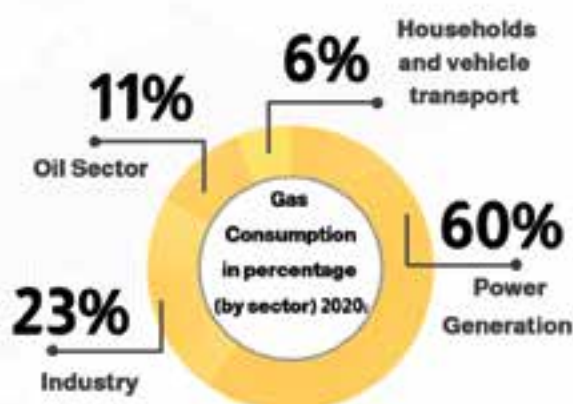
vehicles

were converted to  
run on gas  
(318 k in total)

**1.3**

mn vehicles

Is the Government's  
targeted number of  
gas- running vehicles.



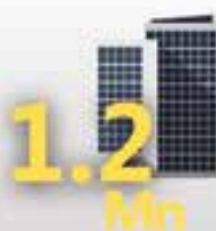
Source : International Gas Union, March2021

# 12.32 Mn

Units provided with natural gas  
till the end of 2020/2021



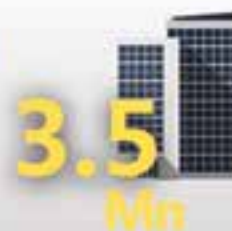
2020/2021



New units provided with natural gas in  
2020/2021



2018/2017  
2019/2018  
2020/2019



The number of beneficiary units in 3  
years



385 k

Installed pre-paid gas meter



88

New areas were provided  
with natural gas in  
2020/2021



## INVEST IN EGYPT



### Zohr Field

This field was found by the Italian company “Eni”. It is considered one of the largest fields discovered in the Mediterranean. Proven reserve is 30 trillion cubic feet. If this estimate is correct, this field will double Egypt's natural gas wealth.



## 6. ICT

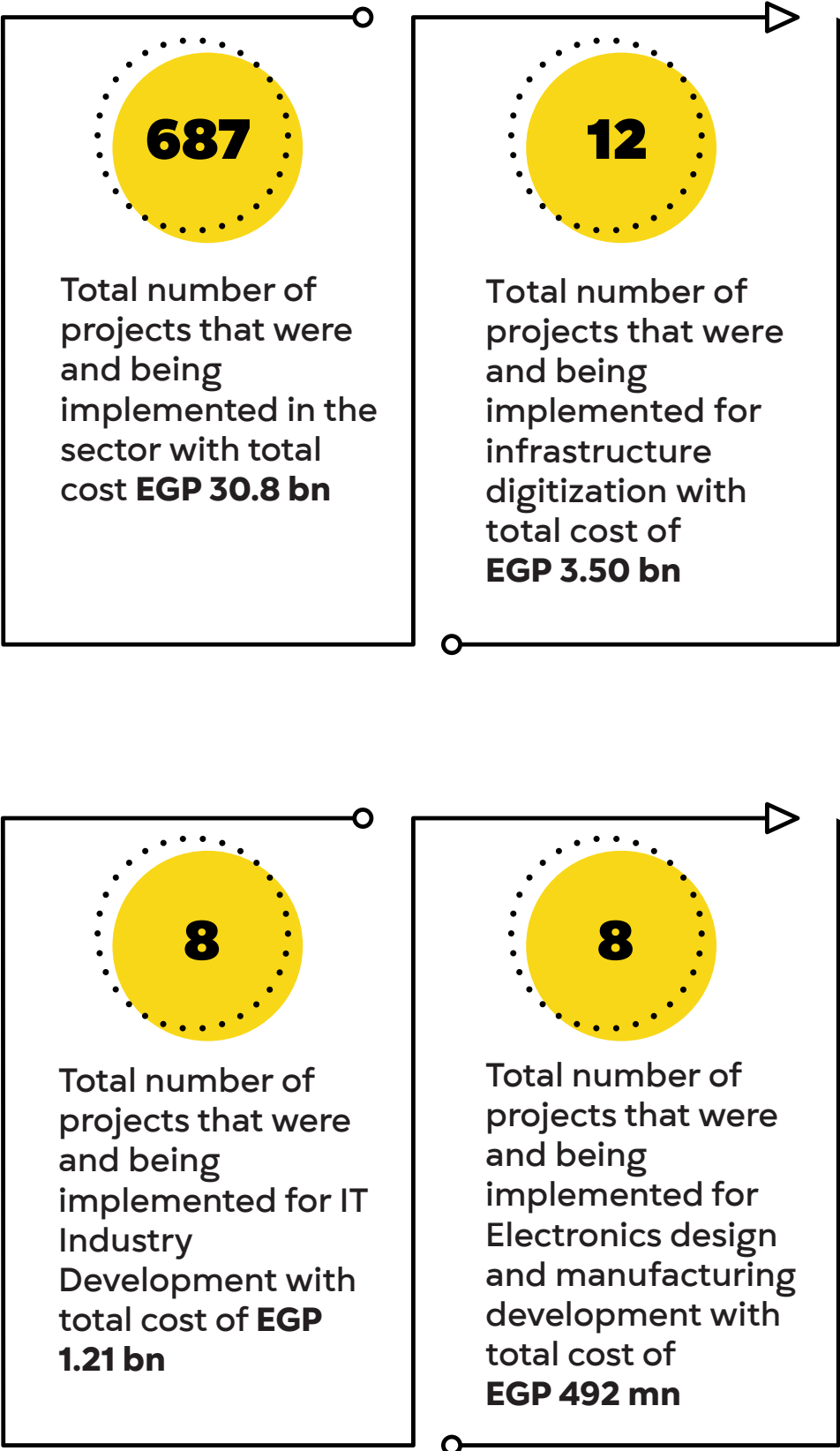
Being one of the fastest evolving and most innovative industries, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) industry plays an increasingly important role in Egypt economic growth. The GoE, following El-Sisi's directives, has given greater attention to the ICT sector as a cornerstone of comprehensive and sustainable development. In this context, the section shows the main advancements accomplished.







# 7 years : Achievements in Numbers





## ICT Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures

**EGP 30.52 bn**

Is the amount of executed investments in communications Sector in 2019/2020

**EGP146.65 bn**

GDP of communication sector in 2020/2021

**98.6 MN subscriber**

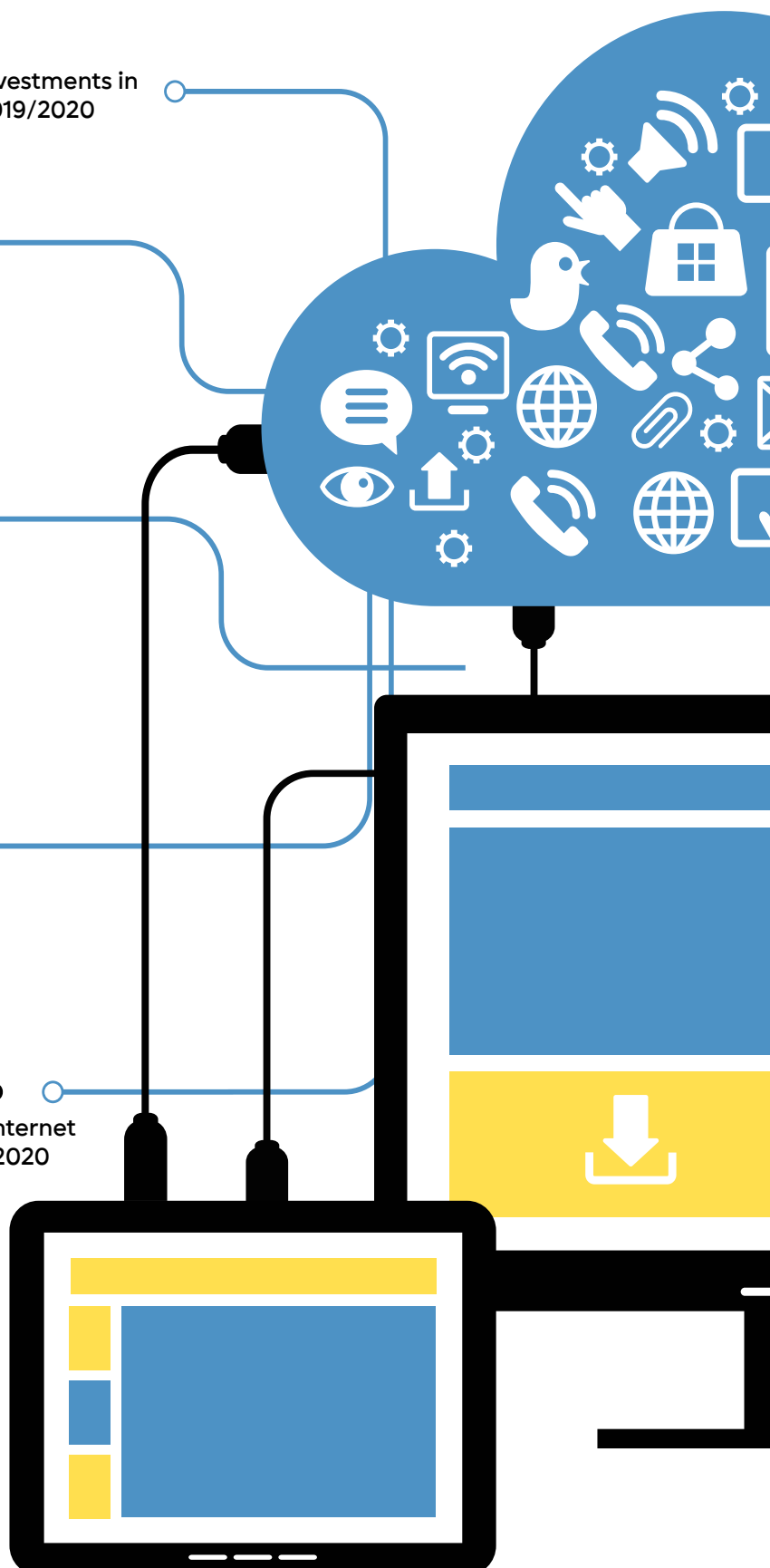
Number of mobile phone users in 2020/2021

**10.67 Mn subscriber**

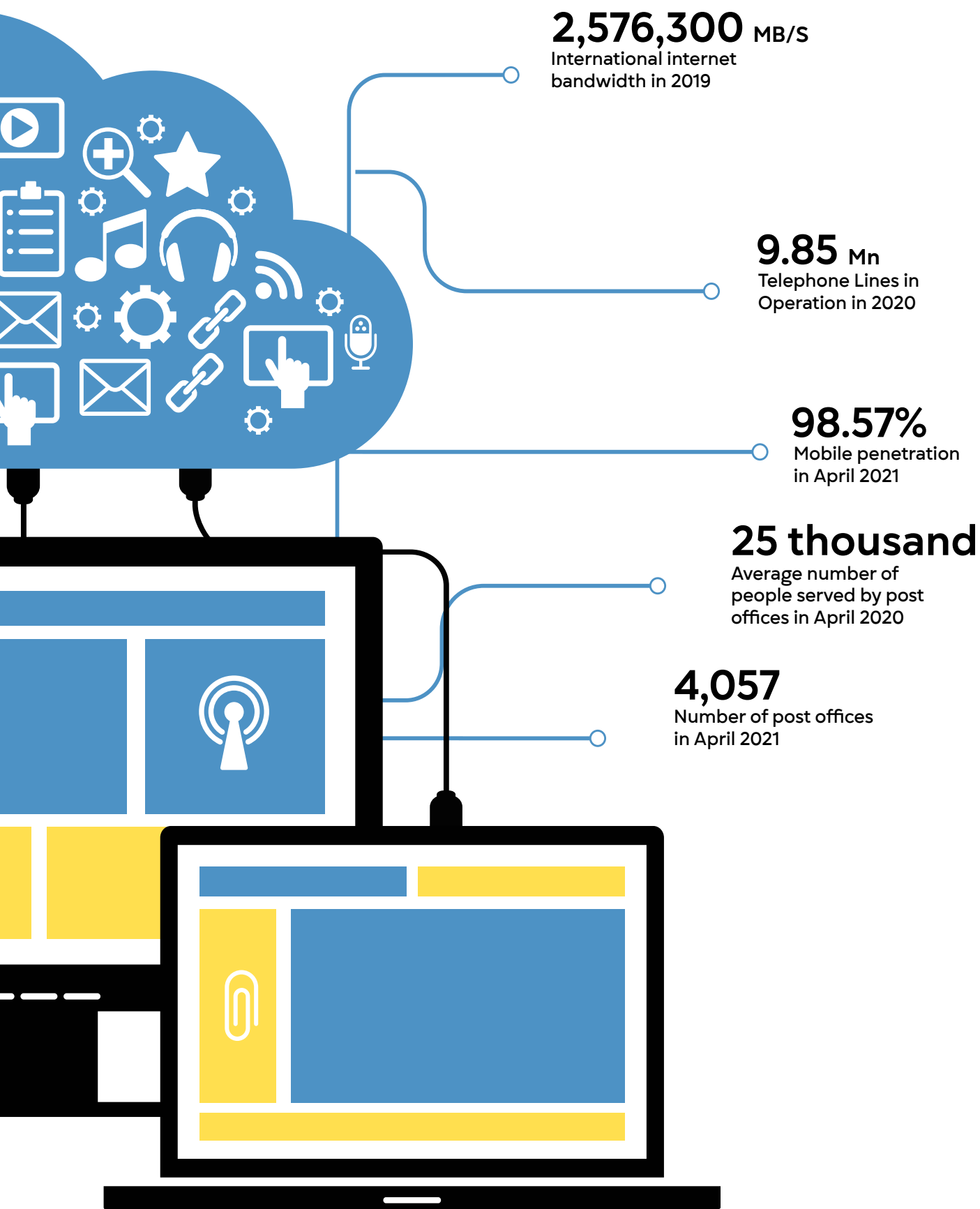
Fixed lines subscribers in April 2021

**57.30%**

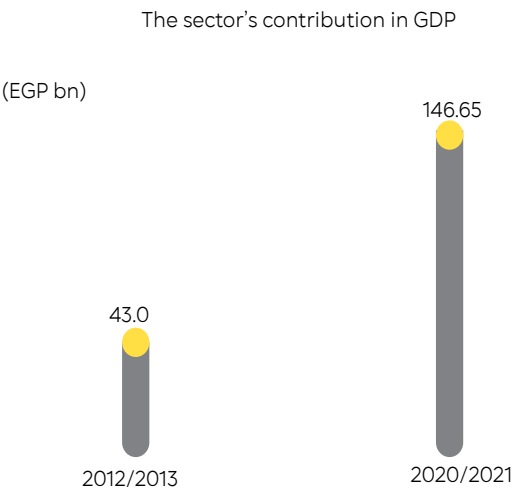
Percentage of internet access in 2019/2020





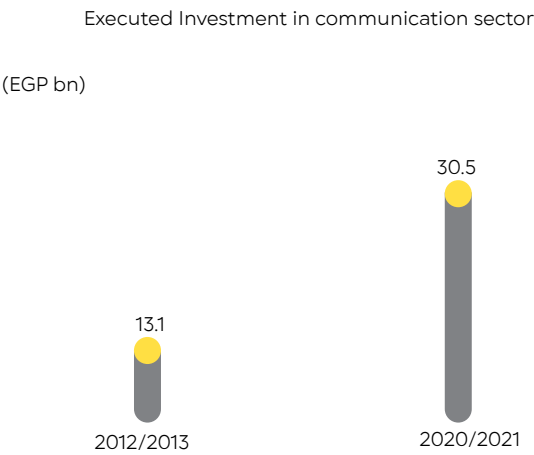


ICT Sector Main Indicators



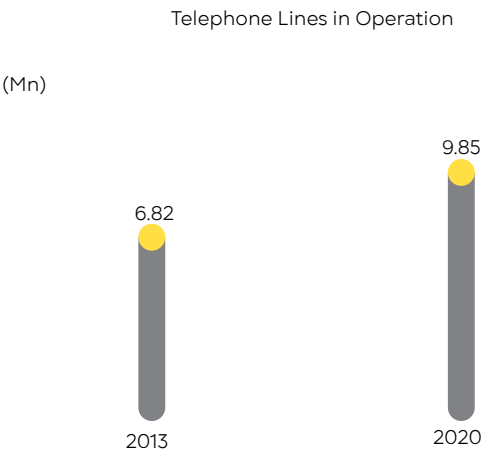
Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

GDP of communication sector reached its highest value of EGP 146.65 bn over the past 7 years of presidential period.



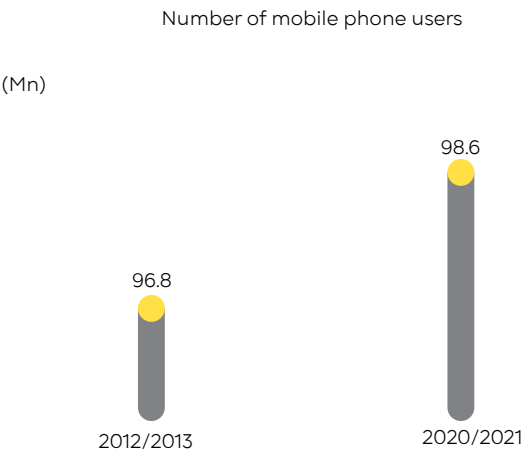
Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Investment executed in communication sector increased by 132.8%



Source: Ministry of Communication and Information Technology

44.43% increase in main telephone lines in operation over the past 7 years



Source: Ministry of Communication and Information Technology

The number of mobile phone users increased by 2 million subscribers from 2012/2013 to 2020/2021







### Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the ICT Sector

2014

- Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) entered a collaborative agreement with the Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA) to offer cloud computing expertise to 100 independent software vendors and provide training on SoftLayer infrastructure and Bluemix.
- MCIT and Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade entered an agreement to build a technological infrastructure for the Ministry of Supply and the Internal Trade Development Authority. This project was also designed to promote the adoption of ICT in the private sector.

2015

- In 2015, the President launched the electronics design and manufacture initiative "Egypt Makes Electronics (EME)", for the purpose of localizing the electronics industry. Within the strategy, the first mobile phone bearing the Made in Egypt brand was made available in the local market

2016

- A joint program for cooperation was established by ITIDA and the Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology (CDTI) to promote and fund market - driven research and technology development.
- Fourth Generation (4G) licenses and the virtual fixed phone were offered to the four dominating ICT companies through an agreement.
- The presidential initiative to integrate and empower Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) was launched, with the aim of adopting ICT to provide educational and health services for PwDs.

2017

- A 4500-sq-metre electronics manufacturing plant in New Assiut Technology Park was opened
- 4G was launched that led to a surge in data usage and new services on offer



2018

- The National Telecom Regulatory Authority deployed broadband fiber optics, an essential requirement for 5G.
- The National Cybersecurity Strategy 2018-21 was launched.

2019

- The first phase of the telecom infrastructure development project was implemented in 2019 with investments reaching 30 billion pounds.
- Egypt hosted the World Radiocommunication Conferences (WRC), which is one of the most important international forums organized by the International Telecommunication Union.
- Three technology universities were opened in New Cairo City, Quesna and Beni Suef.
- Egypt successfully launched its Tiba-1 satellite. According to the Government, the satellite will remain in orbit for at least 15 years.

2020

- The second phase of the telecom infrastructure development project was being implemented at cost of 5.5 billion pounds.
- The Government established the Applied Innovation Centre to promote the use of AI, data science and IoT in a variety of areas.
- Urban development authorities signed an agreement with Orange Egypt to build and operate the NAC's data centre and cloud facilities.
- The Government mapped out an ICT development strategy with a number of key pillars

2021

- The One Million Free Medical Consultations Initiative was launched to provide 1 million remote consultations for free.
- The Egyptian Financial Regulatory Authority launched the Digital Financial Inclusion initiative

First Phase of Development of Post Offices Nationwide

- The first phase of the development of post offices has been completed with 800 post offices throughout the Republic to provide government services at a total cost of EGP 766 million.



2020

Establishment of National Telecommunications Regulatory Agency's Communications Network Quality Measurement Centre

- It measures the quality of mobile networks throughout the Republic and issues monthly reports at a total cost of EGP 50 million. The project comes within the framework of the State's interest in improving the quality of services provided to citizens and takes all measures to ensure the rights of citizens to the highest level of telecommunications and Internet services.



2019

Creating IT Academy for People with Special Abilities

- It is one stop to provide training and capacity-building opportunities for persons with disabilities by providing special content such as lectures, training courses and video chats, which are specifically designed to suit the different types and degrees of disability for persons with disabilities.



2019



## Launch of Our Digital Future Initiative

- It is one of the strategic initiatives of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and is presented through the Information Technology Industry Development Authority (ITIDA) in collaboration with udacity to achieve Egypt's digital vision and build the capacity of the Egyptian human being.
- It aims at developing the skills of 100,000 Egyptians through the Udacity online platform in three technological disciplines (web- data - digital marketing).



2020

## Secured Internal Information Network at Abu Zaabal Company for Specialized Industries

- All the factories of Abu Zaabal Company were linked to a secured internal information network, with its main server linked to the Information System of the Ministry of Military Production. The project is shown in the documentary film entitled "Promising Industries" that is produced by Armed Forces Morale Affairs Department.



2020

## First Phase of the Agricultural Tenure System

- The first phase of the agricultural tenure system, which includes 6 governorates, namely Port Said, Gharbia, Sharqia, Beheira, Assiut and Sohag, has been completed and will be deployed successively throughout the Republic. The aim is mechanizing the working cycle of the agricultural tenure system, simplifying procedures, and operating the system at the level of agricultural associations, departments, directorates and the Ministry of Agriculture's General Office at a total cost of EGP 360 million.



2020

### Launch of First Phase of Technological Zone in Beni Suef

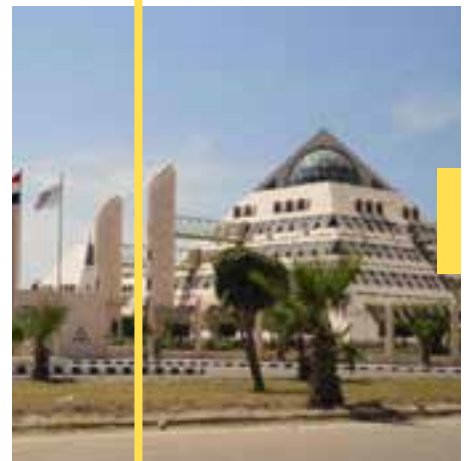
- The area is built on 50 feddans, spanning an area of about 16,000 square meters, at a cost of EGP 401.3 million.
- The area includes buildings for:
  - Serving citizens.
  - Training.
  - Outsourcing services.
  - Companies for business incubators, innovation and entrepreneurship.



2017

### Creativity Complex in Technological Zone, Borg El-Arab

- The project consists of 17 legal entities that work to carry out activities in the following areas: Training, human resources development, competitions, innovation, entrepreneurship and emerging technologies awareness, investing in startups, and research and development between industry and academia.
- The complex became a creativity catalyst for economic development, a cradle for creative ideas and successful companies, as well as a leader in creating job opportunities which will have a great impact on building wealth and promoting equality and social justice.



2017

### First Phase of Development of Republic's Border Ports

- Sharm El-Sheikh, Marsa Alam, Hurghada airports and land ports in Taba and Rafah have been developed by providing them with advanced equipment to obtain passenger data and develop and operate a smart residence card system. They are connected to the information center, at a total cost of EGP 1.9 billion.



2019

### Inauguration of First Two Production Lines for Egyptian Mobile Phones in Technology Zone, Assiut

- The factory area is 4,520 m<sup>2</sup>, and the factory production capacity will reach 1.8 million devices per year through five production lines.
- The number of workers in the first phase of the factory is 500 workers and technicians from Upper Egypt, and a group of them has been trained in China.
- The project aims at producing mobile phones as per international standards with the help of Chinese experts to be exported them from Upper Egypt to all countries of the world.



2017





## ICT Sector Indicators

In mid-2016, the Government mapped out an ICT development strategy with a number of key pillars:

- Expanding basic infrastructure
- Promoting the outsourcing industries via the creation of technology parks.
- Fostering private involvement in public led projects.
- Undertaking regulatory reform to ensure transparency and data security including a new Cyber Security Law, an Access to Information Law and an e-Commerce Law.
- Utilizing ICT infrastructure to improve the efficiency of state bodies.

The ICT sector has witnessed high performance rates at the economic level. The sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 4.4%, and its domestic product volume achieved EGP 107.7 billion. Notably, the growth of digital exports totaled USD 4.1 billion in 2020.

In 2019, the ICT sector was the economy's fastest growing sector, registering 17% growth in real terms. It boomed in 2020 growing at 15% as social distancing, remote learning and business disruption related to COVID-19 pandemic drove up demand for internet and digital devices.

The sector has maintained its position as the highest growing sector in the country for two consecutive years, and the growth rate is expected to reach nearly 16% during 2021.

Egypt's ranking also has risen in a number of international ICT indicators as follows:

- Egypt ranked first regionally and continentally in providing cross-border outsourcing services and ranked fifteenth globally according to Kearney's Global Services Location Index (GSLI) 2021. It was among the 10 fastest growing countries in digital inclusion in 2020.
- Egypt occupied the 56<sup>th</sup> rank up from the 111<sup>th</sup> rank out of 194 countries on the Government Artificial Intelligence (AI) Readiness Index, in 2019, which measures governments' readiness for implementing AI in public service provision.
- Egypt ranked the 84<sup>th</sup> up from the 92<sup>th</sup> in the Network Readiness Index in 2020.
- Egypt is second only to the United States in terms of the number of cables crossing the country, meaning up to 30% of the global population's internet connectivity transits through Egypt.
- Egypt is the MENA region's largest internet market in terms of users and Africa's second-largest, following Nigeria. As of the end of 2020, the MCIT reported a 32% year on- year increase in internet users to a total of 65.3 million users, for an internet penetration exceeding 60%. However, the country has one of the slowest internet speeds around the world. According to global web analytics provider Speedtest's March 2021 Global Index, Egypt is ranked 98 out of 140 countries for mobile broadband internet speed and 94 out of 177 countries for fixed broadband.



## Towards Prosperous Future

The Government is aiming at developing the country into a telecom and tech centre on both regional and global scale, guided by its ICT 2030 Strategy. Efforts are being exerted to strengthen the regulatory framework, including addressing cyberthreats. In addition, the rollout of 4G since 2017 has created opportunities for innovative service providers in the highly competitive telecom market.

In 2018, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi stressed on the Egyptian will and vision in the ICT field to develop and modernize the telecommunications infrastructure, build smart cities, enable the various segments of society to use digital services, and promote community awareness of the importance of digitalization. Thus, this shall contribute to realizing a qualitative leap in the Egyptian society through internalizing technology in the governorates of Egypt and providing an environment that encourages building capacities of young people and the promotion of electronics industry and design.

The MCIT unveiled the Digital Egypt strategy in 2020 to ramp up the digital economy further. The three-pillar strategy involves improving Egypt's digital infrastructure and regulatory environment through transformation, capacity building and innovation. Its first project was piloted in August 2020, when the Government launched the country's first government e-services portal, enabling citizens to access and pay for 155 services digitally, including driver's license renewal, subsidy card access, notary services, official document requests and lawsuit filing.

Therefore, progress has been achieved in all aspects of the ICT sector from telecommunications, communication services to mobile networks in addition to the expansion in digitalization, training, building human capacity to artificial intelligence.

**“Egypt is effectively positioned to become a major hub of business and technology services to countries and organizations that are undertaking digital transformation, particularly those in regions such as North America, Europe, the Middle East and Africa facing resource constraints”.**

**Jyoti Lalchandani,**

**Group Vice-President and Regional Managing Director for the Middle East, Turkey and Africa of the IDC**

## 1-Telecommunications: Telecom Infrastructure Development

The State has been working to boost internet speed over the past few years by installing fiber optic cables nationwide. In 2018, the National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA) deployed broadband



fiber optics, an essential requirement for 5G (with over EGP 26 billion spent since 2016 to replace copper cables), improving signal reach in rural cities, rolling out 4G services in 2018, and launching Egypt's first EUR 100 million telecom satellite in 2019. State-owned Telecom Egypt (TE) announced the 2Africa cable project in May 2020, where TE is taking part alongside Facebook, Orange, Vodafone, China Mobile International, and MTN Global Connect. In January 2021, TE also signed an agreement with Google that is going to grant Google a share in one of TE's Mediterranean submarine cables and route Google's international transit traffic through TE's mesh network when the project goes live by 2021's end.

- During 2019, the MCIT invested EGP 30 billion to connect governmental buildings with the fiber optic network and extend access nationwide. This was followed by EGP 25.2 billion during 2020 as part of a plan to bring Egypt's internet speed up to 40 megabytes per second (Mbps) by 2021's end, up from nearly 20 Mbps at the beginning of the year. The average fixed Internet speeds in Egypt increased to 39.6 Mbit/s in April 2021, compared to 6.5 Mbit/s in January 2019; moreover, Telecom Egypt was named the fastest fixed network in North Africa.

- MCIT also agreed with the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities to include the connection to fiber-optic cables to new homes and buildings at the national level in the requirements of construction. They agreed on updating the Egyptian building code to include the communication networks code, which includes standard specifications for infrastructure for providing communication services.

- The project to connect all of the approximately 31,500 governmental buildings to the fiber-optic network is currently being implemented, to be completed within 24 months, at a cost of up to six billion pounds. To date, more than 13,000 governmental buildings have been connected to this network.
- 2,563 secondary schools all over Egypt are going to be provided with fiber-optic technology in record time, with a length of 4,500 kilometers from the centrals to schools.

**“The Egyptian telecom and technology market is extremely intelligent and susceptible to growth. An enormous conference such as Cairo ICT brings together ideas, advancements, technologies, and future plans by professionals in all the key fields to set Egypt on the right path; this is the type of initiative Egypt needs to see more of”.**

**Helene Henriksson  
Head of Ericsson Egypt**

## 2- Communication Services

In light of improving quality of communications services provided to citizens, the **"National Center for ICT Services Quality Control and Monitoring"** has been established by investing about 50 million pounds to conduct a periodic measurement to the quality of voice and mobile internet services; therefore, number of efforts were exerted including:

- Establishing a regulatory framework for offering new licenses for constructing and leasing cell towers to expand the coverage and the level of quality provided by those towers to commensurate with the steady increase in the number of users in the Egyptian market.
- Offering Fourth Generation (4G) licenses and the virtual fixed phone to the four dominating ICT companies, through an agreement in 2016. The value of licenses reached roughly USD 1.1 billion, equal to nearly EGP 10 billion. In addition, Telecom Egypt obtained a license to establish, operate and manage the 4G networks and provide mobile services. It will be able to offer new frequency bands for the later companies to provide mobile phone services in Egypt, with a value of USD 1.17 billion.
- Launching a new system to enable mobile telephone subscribers to retain their mobile telephone numbers when changing from one mobile network to another, coupled with a list of penalties for operators in case of manipulation. This led to an increase in success rates of shifting numbers from 20% to 95% and a decrease in the average transfer time from one operator to another from two weeks to 24 hours.
- Launching the free short code \*155# to inquire about or cancel value-added services, which include the entertainment services provided by mobile companies with a daily or monthly subscription.
- Registering for mobile phones electronic wallets has been made available free of charge, using electronic means of identification from home.
- Developing a system that receives, follows up and resolves user complaints, and relevant sanctions list, that induces a decrease in the average time for resolving a complaint from 3.8 days to 1.8 days.
- Adopting legal measures to combat annoying text messages from companies and numbers of unknown sources without obtaining a license from NTRA.
- In late November 2019, successfully launching Egypt's Tiba-1 satellite. According to the Government, the satellite will remain in orbit for at least 15 years and will provide "every inch" of the country with call and internet services, as well as the Nile basin and other areas of North Africa
- In July 2019, TE announced it would earmark EGP 17bn (USD1bn) for the remainder of the year and 2020 as part of an integrated operational plan to develop its international, core, transmission and backbone networks across the country. The funds are in addition to the EGP 26bn (\$1.6bn) the company invested between 2014 and mid-2019.

### 3- Mobile Networks (4G & 5G networks)

In line with upgrading the fibre optic cables the State gave attention to strengthening the mobile networks based on 4G and upgrading to 5G:

- 4G was launched in 2017 that led to a surge in data usage and new services on offer. Companies have raced to provide the best services and invest in network and infrastructure upgrades.
- In November 2019, Telecom Egypt signed an agreement with Sweden's Ericsson to make its core cloud network 5G ready. The following month Ericsson commercial 5G services reached speeds of up to 1.4 Gbps. A year later, in December 2020, Vodafone Egypt announced it would begin 5G tests in the New Administrative Capital (NAC).
- In 2019, an initiative was launched to operate and provide mobile services in Bani Mazar in Minya, El Wahat El Bahariya Road in the west, Baranis in the Red Sea governorate and Wadi Karkar in Aswan, among other areas.





## 4- Egypt Post

In light of the presidential directive to digitalize services to ease it on citizens, in cooperation with the MCIT, Egypt has done the following:

- Offices of Egypt Post were provided with devices using modern technologies through the provision of postal kiosks and mobile post offices provided with employees and equipped with ATMs to move during the post office peak hours, especially during pension disbursement time.
- The pension disbursement process was also automated through the smart card, and has provided the service of delivering pensions for the elderly and people with special needs without incurring additional costs.
- The launch of the digital "mobile" wallet, which will enable postal customers to obtain micro-loans, pay bills, pay the value of purchases, and make cash transfers are being considered.
- The postal logistics center was established at Cairo International Airport according to the latest international standards in order to facilitate the provision of e-commerce services for African countries.
- A development plan for the Egyptian Post Museum in Ababa was executed to reopen it to visitors after decades of closure through using modern technologies in displaying collectibles, using AI and augmented reality techniques.

In addition to achievements in the 4 main ICT sectors mentioned before, the Egyptian

Government, under the directives of the President who pays attention to improving the country's ability to catch up with the latest trends in ICT fields, the State gives a huge importance to the improvements in the AI, Cyber security, digital transformation (digitalization), IT industry and building human capabilities in the ICT various fields.

Like other countries, digital transformation and financial inclusion have become a top priority for the Egyptian State, given their importance in strengthening governance in terms of improving efficiency, reducing corruption in all its forms, enhancing responsiveness, and improving the accountability process. Regionally, Egypt is one of the most advanced countries in the Middle East and North Africa in issues related to digital transformation and financial inclusion. According to the latest report issued by the Arab Monetary Fund on modern financial technologies in the Arab countries, Egypt ranks first among nine Arab countries in the number of outlets that provide electronic payment services, which amounted to 130,000 outlets out of a total of 170,000 outlets in the nine countries. Egypt also ranks first among these countries in terms of the number of digital wallets available in them, which amounted to 15.3 million electronic wallets out of the total 21 million electronic wallets in the nine countries. Egypt ranked third out of a total of 22 Arab countries in technology solutions ratio with 11%, and the UAE ranked first followed by Morocco with 22% and 13%, respectively.



## I. Digital Transformation

The MCIT is working with other ministries to digitalize all governmental services. It has implemented ICT solutions for education, health and the judiciary, including massive open online courses, a national cancer registry and a unified portal for the Ministry of Justice, respectively. Hence, the Government has accomplished several achievements in that field as follows:



- More than 75 governmental databases have been linked to each other within the implementation of the national project for developing information infrastructure of Egypt, which aims at enhancing the comprehensive vision of planning and addressing duplication in databases. This project is the main pillar on which Egypt's digital applications are based.
- More than 150 digital services were launched in Port Said governorate. They included automating the governmental and service sectors and linking them to the State's unified databases in cooperation with the service-providing sectors.
- 60 government services were digitalized through the launch of "Digital Egypt" platform, by investing EGP 3 billion to digitalize governmental services and make them available through multiple outlets that suit all members of society, including, post offices, governmental service centers, and the call center (15999).
- The National Strategy for e-Commerce was launched in cooperation with the (UNCTAD) and many international organizations such as the World Bank and MasterCard International. The Strategy aims at making Egypt a leading country in this field in the MENA region and increasing the volume of e-commerce in the national economy.
- EGP 30 million were invested in the infrastructure of the root authority for e-signature. The executive regulations of the Egyptian e-Signature Law have also been amended, adding e-seal and time stamp services, to benefit from the e-signature technology.



- The universal health insurance system has been automated through the launch of the system in 50 sites in Port Said, a partial launch in 33 sites in Luxor Governorate, targeting 66 sites, and a partial launch in 14 sites in Ismailia. Preparations are being made to launch this system in South Sinai, Aswan and Suez governorates during the current year.
- A large number of service projects are being worked on, most notably Egypt's digital justice projects, the agricultural tenure system development, the issuance of the smart card for farmers, university hospitals automation, digital transformation in the higher education system and in the State property management system, and the national real estate.
- The Government transitioned to electronic payment of civil service salaries in 2019, and more recently, via Decree No. 18 of 2019, introduced the requirement that taxes, customs and utilities payment and other government fees exceeding EGP 500 can also be paid electronically. In a similar spirit, the budget for FY 2020/21 earmarked EGP 12.7 bn to progressively digitalize all governmental services countrywide.



## II. Artificial Intelligence

Egypt has recognized that the availability of data and the application of AI can contribute to improved efficiency of operations, as well as the development of better products and services designed to meet consumer demand. Therefore, the Government's strategy for fostering the AI industry is focused on developing a talent base through education and at the same time promoting the application of AI in government and business – particularly as it relates to data, education and infrastructure. The aforementioned targets reducing human workloads in areas like customer service – for example, through chat bots – and at banks such as flagging suspicious purchases made with a bank card.

The MCIT has developed a plan to harness AI technology, as Egypt ranked 111<sup>th</sup> out of 194 countries in its Government AI Readiness Index 2019. Other emerging African markets ranked considerably higher, including Kenya (52<sup>nd</sup>), Tunisia (54<sup>th</sup>), Mauritius (60<sup>th</sup>), South Africa (68<sup>th</sup>), Morocco (80<sup>th</sup>) and Rwanda (99<sup>th</sup>). So, the Government is paving the way towards more AI adoption through the following:

- MCIT has prepared the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence, which aims at localizing the AI industry and benefiting from its capabilities in achieving development goals while enhancing Egypt's leading role at the regional level in the AI field.
- MCIT cooperated with major international technology companies to build society capacities in AI sciences at all levels, starting with awareness programs about AI technology, to reach advanced programs to create a base of professionals and to provide young people and employees in the State's sectors with the necessary knowledge and skills in this sector.
- At the end of 2020, the Government established the Applied Innovation Centre (AIC) to promote the use of AI, data science and IoT in a variety of areas. It cooperates with research institutes, academic institutions, and international companies to develop innovative solutions to the challenges faced by society using modern ICTs. In its first phase, AIC gives importance to health care, agriculture, coping with water scarcity, Arabic language processing and machine translation fields through which Egypt can achieve leadership in this field.
- Egypt formed and chaired the African Working Group on AI to unify efforts regarding AI activities among the Member States of the African Union (AU). In addition, Egypt formed and chaired the Arab Working Group on AI, that is responsible for developing an Arab unified strategy.

### III. Developing Digital Skills

In terms of developing digital skills, several initiatives have been launched, aiming at building a base of professionals to meet the local requirements of the ICT industry. An integrated strategy for capacity building has been developed that combines both direct training and learning through digital platforms.

Through this strategy, the number of trainees in the programs offered by MCIT

and its affiliates was doubled to reach more than 115 thousand trainees during the current fiscal year, at a total cost of EGP 400 million.

The training programs levels start with basic computerskills to disseminate digital culture, then gradual specialization to qualify people to work in various technological disciplines such as AI, data science, Internet of things (IoT), cybersecurity and information security, to the establishment, operation and maintenance of fiber-optic networks.





## Training strategy included launching a number of initiatives and programs, including:

1. Initiatives target **empowering young people** in the freelance labor market via the Internet and its advantages such as obtaining distinguished job opportunities without being restricted to the limits of the local market. The initiatives also include “**Future Work is Digital**” which aim at training 100,000 young people on self-employment skills in the fields of technology, the Freelancing and Remote Work Initiative, and the “**Youth Enablement for Freelancing**” grant that targets training 20,000 of youth on self-employment skills through e-platforms.
2. **Digital Learning Initiatives:**
  - Implementing the presidential initiative “**Next Technology Leaders (NTL)**”. It is a digital platform that aim at providing training in 45 training tracks in advanced technological disciplines in cooperation with major technology companies, and accredited certificates are granted from international universities. It also includes the “**Future Programmers**” program, which is a free grant in the basics of programming for distinguished first year secondary students, where they are given accredited certificate from the global platform "Udacity" for e-learning.
  - Launching the digital platform "Mahara Tech" to train young people in a number of technological disciplines in Arabic through 10 tracks.
  - Launching a distance learning platform targeting different segments of society nationwide in cooperation with ICDL Arabia.
  - Providing intensive grants addressed to train Egyptian youth within their governorates, including programs tailored for each governorate and in line with the industrial activity and the needs of each of them.
  - Implementing programs to develop the digital capabilities of employees working at the State's administrative apparatus.
  - Launching “Wazeefa Tech” initiative to link training programs with industry needs to provide training on specialized technologies.
  - Launching “Qodwa-Tech” initiative to support and empower Egyptian women using IT by supporting the skills of handicraft entrepreneurs in digital marketing and e-commerce.
  - Launching an initiative to qualify young recruits during their recruitment period in cooperation with the Ministry of Defense.
  - Launching an initiative to provide soft loans for trainees enrolled in various MCIT training programs to purchase laptops.
  - Implementing advanced technological training programs, including a specialized AI training program, in cooperation with EPITA School of Engineering and Computer Science in France.

- Telecom Egypt launching a school for applied technology for ICT to prepare qualified technical workers in recent technological disciplines.

In 2019, three technology universities were opened in New Cairo City, Quesna and Beni Suef. The institutions offer degrees in IT, mechatronics and autotronics, and power plant operations and maintenance. Around 700 students enrolled in the programs during the universities' first year.

3. **The Digital Egypt Builders Initiative (DEBI)**, which is a state grant provided to a thousand outstanding youth from the faculties of engineering, computers and information, was launched in September

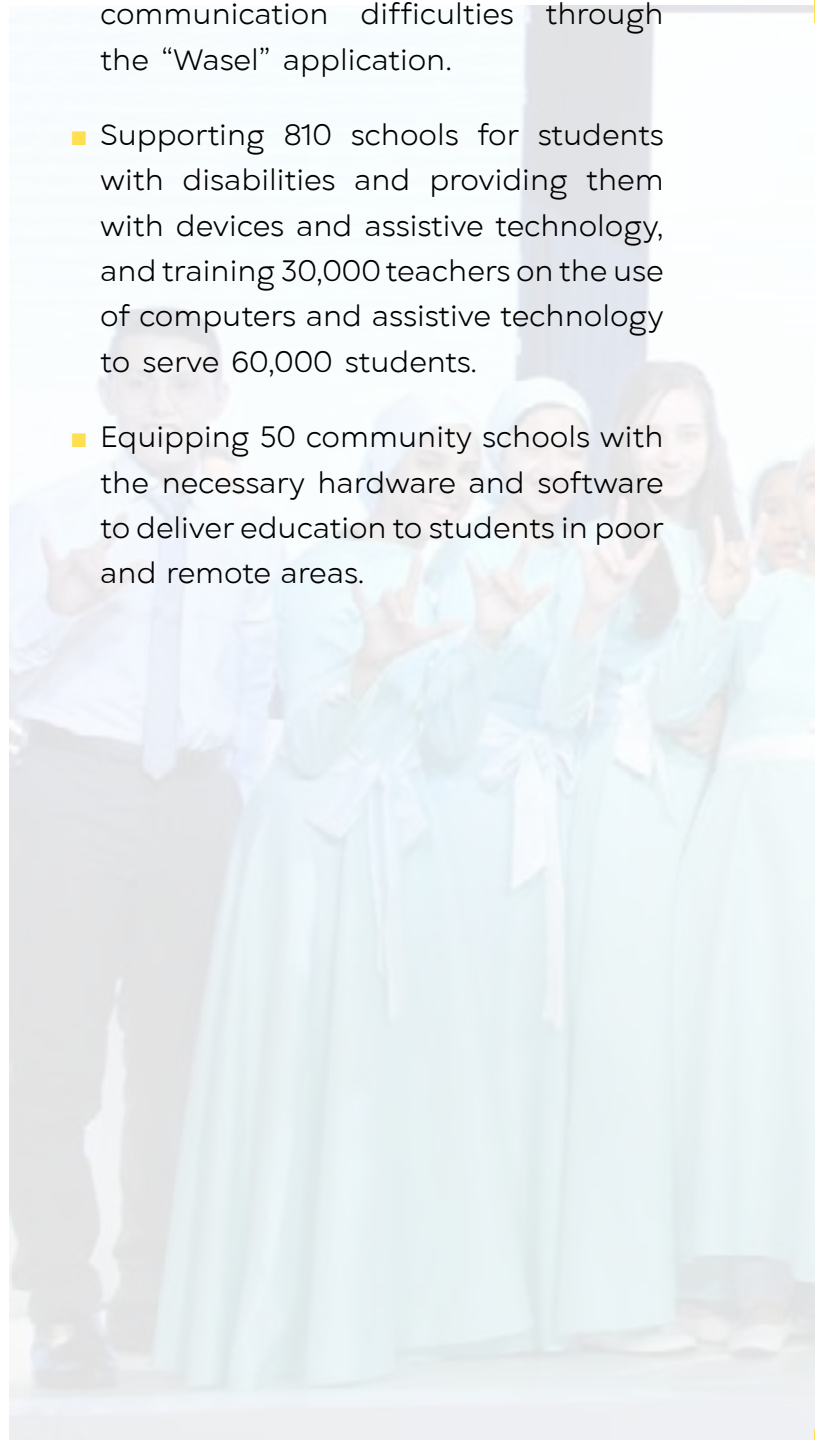
2020. It targets building highly specialized technical calibers through an intensive and integrated academic and practical program. After the program's completion, learners earn a professional master's degree in the fields of AI, data science, cybersecurity, robotics and automation, and digital arts, in addition to receiving accredited training certificates from key global technology developers. In addition, they also receive a certificate in leadership and management skills, and another one in English from major global specialized companies.



## Training Persons with Disabilities

Within the presidential initiative to integrate and empower Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), launched in May 2016, with the aim of adapting ICT to provide educational and health services for PwDs, MCIT has achieved the following:

- Opening the technical center for services for PwDs as the first center of its kind in the Middle East and Africa to enable people with hearing and speech disabilities to communicate by phone with emergency services.
- Opening the National Academy of Information Technology for Persons with Disabilities (NAID) to build their capacities in the fields of technological sciences and support their integration into society.
- Completing the development of 166 youth centers, connecting them with fiber-optic cables and equipping them with computer halls.
- Completing the implementation of 150 telemedicine units to develop health services and provide them to citizens in poor, marginalized and remote areas in order to offer them the best medical service by senior doctors in university and major hospitals.
- Offering a number of 12 government websites, as part of the presidential initiative to make government websites accessible to PwDs.
- Providing technological accessibility for electricity inquiries and complaints services in sign language for the benefit of persons with hearing disabilities and communication difficulties through the “Wasel” application.
- Supporting 810 schools for students with disabilities and providing them with devices and assistive technology, and training 30,000 teachers on the use of computers and assistive technology to serve 60,000 students.
- Equipping 50 community schools with the necessary hardware and software to deliver education to students in poor and remote areas.







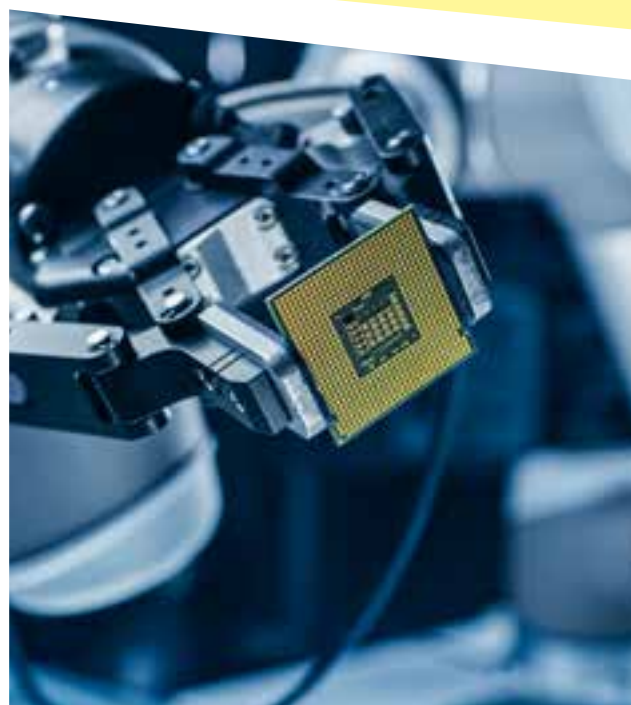


## IV. IT Industry Development

- Within the mandates of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, the technology parks project in Borg Al Arab in Alexandria, New Assiut in Assiut, Sadat city in Menoufia, and New Beni Suef in Beni Suef are opened. These parks are provided with the appropriate infrastructure to receive all activities of the ICT industry, related service, and other productive activities, especially those that are able to employ large numbers of university graduates. They will also stimulate investments in the electronics industry and industries supporting various activities of the project.
- Another one is **"Our Digital Opportunity"** initiative that was launched to develop small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and independent professionals, through which 10% of Egypt's digital projects will be allocated to these enterprises. The first package, included 31 projects, with an estimated value of EGP 80 million offered for SMEs.
- 16 companies were assigned with the implementation of 15 digital transformation projects in government agencies, with a total value of EGP 44 million.
- In December 2017, a 4500-sq-metre electronics manufacturing plant in New Assuit Technology Park was opened. The facility began to produce mobile phones, tablets and tracking devices in 2018, and by October 2019 it had the capacity to produce 2 million devices annually.

## Electronics Industry Development

- In 2015, the President launched the electronics design and manufacture initiative "**Egypt Makes Electronics (EME)**" for the purpose of localizing the electronics industry. Within the strategy, the first mobile phone bearing the Made in Egypt brand was made available in the local market.
- Three electronics innovation complexes were also opened in Smart Village, the Technology Park in Borg Al Arab, and the Technology Park in Assiut as centers for development, creativity and digital manufacturing of applications and electronic products. They shall stimulate startups and develop calibers in the field of advanced electronics.
- There has been a signed contract with the global company Samsung to manufacture the educational tablet in a new factory affiliated to the company to be in Beni Suef with investments reaching USD 30 million. Therefore, it contributes to providing job opportunities for more than 500 people. The contract also includes training a thousand technicians on the latest technologies. The factory construction will be completed by the first quarter of 2022, and the manufacturing of the tablet is to start in March 2022.
- The **Knowledge City** is established as per the latest technological systems in the New Administrative Capital as a technological edifice to support research and innovation in advanced technologies, attract investments from global technology companies and provide technical training. The first phase is planned to open during the current year, with construction cost amounting to more than EGP 2 billion. It encompasses four buildings designed for innovation and applied research, technical training, research and development in assistive technology, and Egypt University of Informatics (EUI).





## Technological Innovation and Entrepreneurship

- The CREATIVA Innovation Hubs project was launched, with a plan to establish 15 Innovation Hubs in governorates, and train young people in the various disciplines of ICT sciences. The initial operation included five hubs in Mansoura, Menoufia, Minya, Sohag and Qena universities, which have been completed. The second phase includes the establishment of five other hubs in Ismailia, Aswan, Cairo, Giza, and the New Administrative Capital. In the third phase, hubs are going to be launched in five additional governorates.
- The Innovation Clusters Initiative (ICI) has been also launched, which resulted in establishing two clusters, one in the Technology Park of Borg Al Arab, and the other in the Technology Park of New Assiut.
- The Cyprus-Egypt-Greece Collaborative Innovation Network (CEG-COIN) in Borg Al Arab was opened, which is a model for Cypriot-Egyptian-Greek cooperation in the ICT field.
- The United Nations Technology Innovation Labs (UNTIL) have been established in Smart Village to support technological innovation in Africa. They are provided with the latest scientific and technological means to develop skills and enhance the capabilities of researchers and those specialized in technological fields from all over the African continent.
- The African App Launchpad (AAL) initiative is launched to enhance capabilities of 10,000 Egyptian and African young people to develop digital games and applications using the latest technologies and stimulate 100 Egyptians and Africans to build their startups in this field, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a number of international companies, ministries and institutions in various African countries.
- Egypt recorded the largest number of investment deals in technology startups, amounting to 24% of the total number of transactions in Africa in 2020.
- Cairo was selected by the Global Startup Ecosystem Report as one of the top 10 ecosystems in the world that provides workers at competitive costs in 2020.
- The government platform EgyptInnovate won the ITU Innovation Challenge in the Best Ecosystem Practices category in 2020.



## V. Cyber Security

With more people working remotely, the need for digital protection became a priority. So, the Government made number of decisions as follows:

- Formulating the **Supreme Council for Cyber Security** responsible for putting strategies, policies, programs and plans for securing critical ICT infrastructure for all the State's sectors. It developed a strategic plan for cyber security to face cyber risks in various sectors of the country.
- Launching the National Cybersecurity Strategy 2018-21, these efforts are reflected in international indices, with Egypt ranking fourth out of 22 Arab states and 23<sup>rd</sup> out of 175 countries in the International Telecommunication Union's most recent Global Cybersecurity Index, released in 2018.
- Issuing the **"Anti-Cyber and Information Technology Crimes"** law and its executive regulations. It covers a range of crimes targeting citizens, investment, government and private agencies.
- Issuing the Personal Data Protection law, in line with international best practices, especially the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). It aims at protecting the personal data of citizens and residents of Egypt.





## IT and Business Process Outsourcing

Egypt is becoming increasingly popular as a destination for ITO and BPO given its advantageous location between Europe, the Middle East and Africa; its young, educated and multi-lingual population; and strong IT infrastructure. Indeed, the country is now widely considered one of the fastest-growing destinations for offshore services.

The emphasis on human capital and both private and public investment has helped to expand the sector's workforce, which increased from 169,000 employees in 2017 to 212,000 employees in 2019. This also involves training workers in more specialized skills, with ITIDA launching courses in artificial intelligence, data science and web development in 2020, in line with the Digital Egypt plan. In cooperation with the MCIT, ITIDA aims at training around 115,000 individuals in the skills needed by large multinationals.

**“After establishing itself as a preferred regional outsourcing hub, Egypt started expanding its global outsourcing footprint and is now one of the fastest-growing offshore destinations in the world”.**

**Jyoti Lalchandani,**

**Group Vice-President and  
Regional Managing Director  
for the Middle East, Turkey and  
Africa of the IDC, the German  
Outsourcing Association's  
“Destinations Egypt 2.0:  
Outsourcing Destination Guide  
2019” report**



The country has been able to market itself as a provider of higher-value-added services. While in the past it largely focused on multilingual contact centres, in recent years the local industry moved towards high-value niches such as product development and design. As a result of these trends, the sector has proven resilience to the pandemic. Existing delivery centres were able to accommodate additional services that other locations could not handle, while a number of companies established new delivery centres in Egypt in 2020, including Webhelp, TTEC, Transcom and Robiquity.

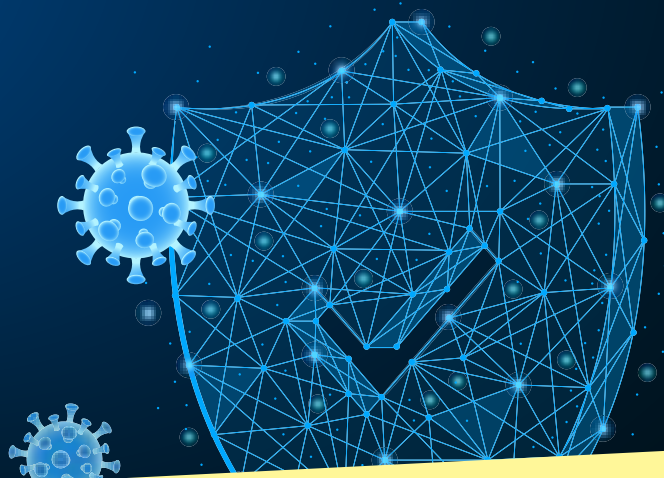
The Government's investment of USD 1.6bn between 2018 and 2020 to improve internet provision facilitated the transitions necessitated by the pandemic, Amr Mahfouz, CEO of ITIDA, told press in December 2020. "When people had to leave their offices, we had the capacity to allow them to work from home, and this left us with over 17% of the outsourcing market worldwide," He continued.

**"Although there has been a decline in demand for some industries, growth is expected to be solid in the medium to long term. This is partly down to a strong rebound in countries such as Egypt, as well as more agile business practices implemented by firms in response to the pandemic," he added**

**Ahmed Refky,  
CEO, RAYA Contact Center**



## VIRUS PROTECTION



### ICT during the pandemic:

The sector maintained its position as one of the leading sectors, and the measures of lock down transformed all activities to be done from home either working or education. The industry's strong performance stands in contrast to that of many other sectors – notably tourism, which was significantly impacted by the pandemic-induced lockdowns.

The State adopted number of measures including:

- In mid-2020, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) launched Digital Egypt, a comprehensive plan to shift towards a more digital society and encourage innovation.
- The MCIT launched an artificial intelligence-powered automated COVID-19 testing service for people with disabilities. The initiative is a collaboration with the WASEL transport app, tech firm Avaya and the UN Development Programme (UNDP).



## International leadership:

Due to Egypt's efforts in the field of improving ICT, Egypt chaired number of important international committees in the field of telecommunications and ICT as follow:

- Egypt was elected to chair the African Union (AU) Specialized Technical Committee on Communication and ICT (STC-CICT) Bureau for two years. It also chaired the Executive Bureau of the Arab Telecommunications and Information Council of Ministers (ATICM) for two years and the 24<sup>th</sup> session of ATICM meeting during the announcement of selecting New Administrative Capital as the Arab Digital Capital 2021, for its highly advanced digital and technological infrastructure.
- In 2019, Egypt hosted the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), which is one of the most important international forums organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). It resulted in the announcement of the International Radio Regulations convention
- Egypt was also selected as the Vice-Chair of the UNESCO- Ad Hoc Expert Group (AHEG), mandated to prepare a draft text for a Recommendation on the Ethics of AI.



## Forecast

Artificial intelligence is expected to contribute with 7.7% to Egypt's GDP by 2030.



## INVEST IN EGYPT



### **Egypt University of Informatics (EUI)**

A leading university in Egypt and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, established by MCIT, located at the Knowledge City, in the New Administrative Capital. EUI plays an effective role in building scientific calibers in ICT and fields highly impacted by ICT to be capable of keeping pace with rapid and dramatic developments.





## **7 - Financial inclusion**





## Introduction

Financial inclusion is another priority area of reform with the objective of ensuring access to quality, affordable formal financial services and products that contribute to sustainable growth, as the Financial inclusion is an integral part of achieving economic sustainability, growth and development. Covid-19 has altered the way we live and work, making digital transformation more crucial than ever for financial institutions. Hence, banks across the world have made significant headway in adopting new technologies, yet comprehensive digital transformation remains a problem.

According to the Council of Arab Central Banks, COVID-19 has negative impacts underpinning importance of financial inclusion, as the negative repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic have highlighted the great importance of deploying FinTech for the purposes of financial inclusion, and the need to enhance digital financial services and familiarize users with them, especially in the Arab region. This increased the demand for digital financial services and accelerating the need for digital transformation and improved digital financial services in economic policies in the region.

## Situation of Financial Inclusion in Egypt

Egypt has put financial inclusion among its priorities as part of the 2030 Vision goals to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs), formalize the informal sector, raise employment rates, and achieve sustainable economic growth.

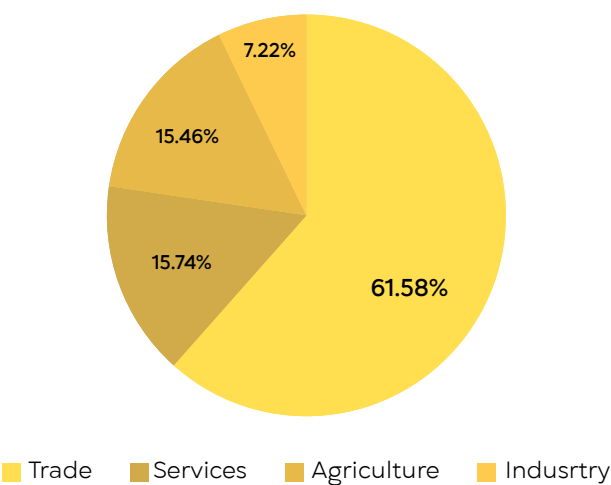


**Hence, the government is directing towards cashless society because of its impact on the economy by launching a number of initiatives that will, directly and indirectly, foster the FinTech industry in Egypt, Mohammed Abdel Aziz Youssef, Chairman and CEO of Dcode Economic & Financial Consulting**

1.The role of microfinance:

The government boost the financial inclusion sector through supporting the microfinance segment, since the presence of microfinance institutions can promote economic development through financial inclusion, and the market share of commercial activity financing balances ranked first, with a percentage of 61.58% through the second quarter of 2021.

Microfinance credit by activity (%)



As a result, microfinance development will very certainly have a positive impact on overall economic development indices. In Egypt, microfinance is already helping to promote increased employment and job creation. Microfinance initiatives have provided financial solutions for low-income families seeking to maintain stable income levels. As a result, greater financial inclusion of the poor is facilitated by increased savings mobilisation, which is required for investment and consumption. Furthermore, the Micro, small, and medium-sized businesses (MSME) are the backbone of

both established and emerging economies, contributing to increased production and employment creation. According to the Arab Monetary Fund, the SME sector accounts for more than 90% of total official institutions in a number of Arab countries, produces around 45% of gross domestic product, and accounts for roughly around one third of formal sector employment possibilities.

The IMF's directors praised Egypt's banking system's resiliency but cautioned that continuous vigilance was required. They praised efforts to diversify banks' revenue streams and improve financial inclusion through digital financial technology and a focus on underprivileged communities, citing the system's significant exposure to the sovereign.

The CBE revealed the outlines of its intention to enhance bank engagement in microfinance in May 2017, noting that microfinance credit can be included in the 20 percent SME loan portfolio criteria. Banks have historically limited their microfinance activities to giving tranches of funding to NGOs and microfinance institutions, which subsequently disburse cash to SMEs and people in the form of small loans. The new effort, however, seeks to disburse LE30 billion (\$2 billion) in funding to 10 million people by 2021, with loans provided by both microfinance organisations and banks directly.



**2 - Initiatives:** Through financial inclusion and electronic payment initiatives, the state focuses its efforts on fostering fintech firms. Allowing banks to purchase e-payment startups is also part of these initiatives, with experts pointing out that the rise in digital payments is directly proportionate to macroeconomic growth rates.

- The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) issued orders to banks to make it easier for people of determination to access all banking services, thereby facilitating their integration into society and conveying a message of their constitutional and legal rights. In addition, obligating banks to include them among the targeted customer categories, provide savings containers and appropriate banking products, in addition to issuing bank cards with a special design that allows the use of prominent letters or numbers, and providing a mechanism to follow up on customers' use of their accounts (such as the use of electronic means that allows dealing with a screen reader system, and messaging service short term, or contact the blind customer).
- Egypt's President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi ordered in September 2021 to maintain providing necessary financial resources to upgrade the main structure of the ICT. Moreover, in a meeting with Prime Minister, Dr. Mostafa Madbouly, and Minister of Telecommunication and Information



Technology, Dr. Amr Talaat in Cairo, El-Sisi said that the State was paying a greater attention to the information and communication technologies sector as a cornerstone of comprehensive and sustainable development. This move will mainly contribute to achieving a transformation strategy into digital community and the State's plans aimed at realizing financial inclusion and offering the best and most advanced services to citizens.

- 500,000 clients have received microloans in the last three years. Furthermore, by providing non-financial facilities and services, the bank focuses on assisting newly founded and extremely small businesses. These are aimed at achieving financial inclusion and simplifying credit-granting procedures.
- Digital financial inclusion program: In January 2021, the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) launched a digital financial inclusion initiative in the non-banking financial NBF sector, with the goal of increasing digital payment tools. Article 3 of the E-payments Act requires all institutions offering cash financing, including microfinance enterprises and non-governmental organizations, to apply for licenses by April 2021 and disburse their funds using non-cash payment methods. Several awareness and capacity-building efforts will be part of the plan, as well as a gradual shift to cashless transactions across all NBF services in Egypt.
- In October 2021, three Egyptian banks, "Al-Ahly, Misr, and Cairo," plan to establish a fund to support the capital of emerging financial technology companies, with a minimum capital of EGP one billion and the possibility of participation by any banks or other financial institutions wishing to do so, in line with what the sectors have done. The concerned central bank has

conducted significant research. Moreover, the fund's establishment seeks to develop new talents, who are a promising investment for the future and capable of delivering numerous profits for the Egyptian market, given Egypt's abundance of notable young cadres in several disciplines, the most prominent of which is financial technology. It also aspires to create an atmosphere conducive to the development of novel applications in this field. With the targeted digital transformation as part of Egypt Vision 2030, and an ambitious vision to become the largest fund at the regional level in the field of financial technology, which helps to boost financial inclusion rates and accomplish the goals of the Egyptian State.



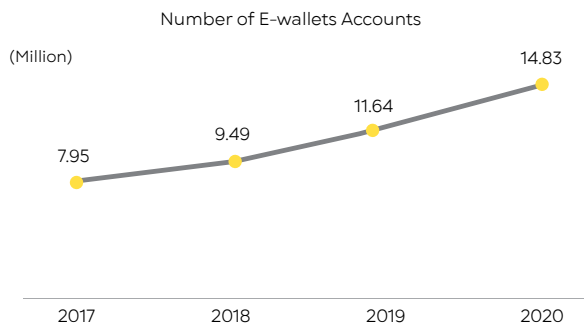
### 3 – Facts:

- By 2017, over 21% of Egyptians aged 15 and up have received digital payments, up from 4% in 2014.
- The National Telecoms Regulatory Authority (NTRA) recently announced that the number of people using electronic smart wallets increased by 16% in H1 2021, to 16.3 million, up from 14.1 million in H1 2020.
- According to CBE data, about 23 million new Meeza cards were issued, including Takaful and Karama cards, the farmer's card, people of determination cards, pension cards, and government payroll cards.
- All government employees will receive their salaries via Meeza cards by the end of December 2021, according to Egypt's Minister of Finance, Dr. Mohamed Maait. The cards will allow users to withdraw cash through ATMs, make purchases online, and pay government fees through its e-payments portal.
- According to the data from central bank in May 2021, the financial inclusion rate in Egypt reached 54%.
- International Financial Corporation launches 'DigiLab Finance' to improve financial services in Africa, Middle East, since ICT has undertaken action was ordered to increase financial inclusion and support digital transformation of financial institutions across Africa and the Middle East.
- It is expected to witness a boom in the financial inclusion rate in Egypt and achieve a rate of around 80% in the coming three to five years like India, China, and Kenya.
- According to Digital 2021 report by Hootsuite. 41.4 million Individuals have purchased consumer goods online in Egypt as of January.
- The number of Egyptians with bank accounts has increased from 9.7% of the total population in 2011 to 14.1% in 2014, and 32.8% in 2017.
- However, rural areas, where around half of the Egyptian population lives, have low access to financial services; which makes this rate remains below the 43.5% average in the MENA region.





- 32 of Egypt's 38 banks have started to provide internet-banking services, such as e-wallets, and 28 had been granted mobile banking licenses by the beginning of 2020, as shown by the 'Egypt Financial Services.
- The internet banking services are provided by 75% of Egyptian banks to 1.4 million registered accounts with 128 million transactions.
- CBE has recently required banks to increase their lending to SMEs from the current floor of 20% to 25% of their portfolio by December 2022. It will enforce this requirement to enhance financial inclusion and support banks' portfolio diversification, while keeping tight supervision on banks to avoid a deterioration in the quality of assets.
- In 2020, the total number of e-wallets reached 14.83 million wallets at all governorates of Egypt.



Source: Central Bank of Egypt, Banking Operations Sector.

- The available statistics highlight the great opportunities inherent in the development of digital services, as nearly 85% of adults in the Arab region have a mobile phone 48% have a mobile phone and can access the internet at the same time, 7% own

a mobile money account, and 33% made or received digital payments in the previous year, compared to nearly 44% globally.



#### 4 - Banking Sector Initiatives:

- Bank Misr participated in the Financial Inclusion event, from 1 to 15 September 2021, in celebration of “Al Falah Day”, under the auspices of the Central Bank of Egypt, in order to enhance the state’s efforts to achieve financial inclusion.
- CBE has requested that banks develop a three- to five-year financial inclusion strategy that includes plans to extend to governorates and distant locations. In addition, the CBE intends to improve its financial goods and services to make them more accessible to women and teenagers, two groups who have difficulty accessing financial services. Furthermore, CBE requested that banks submit their digital development plans, which include digital wallet and pre-paid card strategies.
- Central Bank of Egypt has worked on supporting the government payments and receipts project was created to help with digital transition. A project to replace and refresh government employees' payroll cards, pension cards, and farmer's cards, as well as financial technology (fintech) projects, were among the projects. The plan also calls for the creation of a fintech centre as well as the FinTech and Innovation Support Fund. This is in addition to the construction of the national e-payment system "Meeza" and the platform for small and



medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

- CBE Fintech Strategy: In 2019, the central bank rolled out a strategy to kickstart the fintech industry's growth and promote more digital financial services. The three-year, multilayered strategy includes a USD 60 million innovation fund that will directly and indirectly channel investments into fintech startups through venture capital funds, incubators, accelerators, angel investors and other industry-specific financiers. It was slated to go live in Q1 2020 but was delayed due to onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, and



Fintech Egypt, a platform and digital research lab, will be established as part of the strategy to link fintech market actors and encourage collaboration between startups and investors, policymakers, field experts, financial institutions, and service providers. Startups can use the platform to access a cohort-based "regulatory sandbox" to test novel solutions in a low-risk environment. The sandbox's controlled, supervised nature aids in the identification and management of dangers connected with new technologies before they reach the mass market, allowing CBE to design rules and consumer

safeguards that are consistent with global best practises.

- Egypt was the only MENA country to avoid contraction in 2020, thanks to the timely implementation of a comprehensive set of fiscal and monetary measures, as well as the fact that Egyptian consumers and businesses have found ways to adapt to and capitalize on major advances in digital transformation and fintech. This accomplishment, owing to CIB Egypt's excellent forward-thinking approach to banking and Egypt's national priorities of inclusion, demonstrates the collective attitude shift away from branches and toward smartphones.
- Digital onboarding was permitted during the peak of COVID, and a user may open a wallet account using only their cell phone. To overcome the geographical barriers against rural customers, CIB Egypt collaborates with third-party agents, such as the numerous kiosks and small shops that are already easily accessible to customers, as well as a bus that travels to more remote areas to facilitate Mobile Wallets onboarding.
- Bank Misr contributes providing non-financial services to business and project owners through business development centres established as part of the CBE's Nilepreneurs initiative, such as developing a new business concept, registering and obtaining licenses, feasibility studies, financial assessment and analysis



services, training, capacity building, workshops, and facilitating access to capital markets. In addition, this aligns with Bank Misr's strong confidence in the role of micro, small, and medium enterprises MSMEs in the national economy, and hence in lowering unemployment and raising income levels. This is in addition to the Bank's pioneering role in promoting entrepreneurship and its efforts to provide communal and developmental services to those geographical areas through its social development institution.

- CBE works with other entities on several initiatives that aim to reach underserved groups and to provide financial literacy and consumer protection; access to diverse financial services compatible with different client needs; expand digital payments; improve the ecosystem for micro and small and medium enterprises and venture capital; and a variety of digital financial services. For example, an initiative with the National Council for Women targets increasing access to financial services and promoting savings and microfinance among rural women.
- The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) has taken on the task of promoting and coordinating a gender-inclusive financial system that tackles women's challenges and has placed it at the top of its development policy agenda, as CBE has been working on several pillars to create an inclusive financial system that: implements gender-

centric regulatory interventions, modernises digital infrastructure, develops a comprehensive gender-disaggregated data set on the supply side. This will be supplemented by a demand-side mapping exercise in 2020 for evidence-based policymaking and consumer protection.



## 5 - Egypt's Legislative Map for Financial Inclusion:

- Microfinance Act (Law 141 of 2014): The Government adopted laws in December 2014 to regulate microcredit offered by non-banking financing (NBF) service providers, placing them under the Financial Regulatory Authority's oversight. The law, the first in a series aimed at expanding Egypt's NBF industry, allowed specialized non-banking microfinance lenders to enter the market.
- Financial Leasing and Factoring Act (Law 176 of 2018): By ratifying Law 176 of 2018, the Government replaced the 1995 financial leasing and 2003 factoring laws. Both Non-Banking Financial NBF services are critical to increasing the economic

contribution of Egypt's micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which account for approximately 95% of the country's businesses, 75% of total employment, and 35% of yearly GDP. Financial leasing aids in the expansion of a business's volume, resulting in increased output and economic growth,



while factoring aids in the rapid availability of cash flows without the need for costly, time-consuming banking procedures and personal or commercial guarantees.

- **E-payments Act (Law 18 of 2019):** The Egyptian people's excessive reliance on cash has increased the volume and value of unrecorded transactions, thus expanding the grey economy. As a result, the Government has focused on integrating electronic payment methods and promoting cashless transactions. The E-payments law, drafted by CBE, was passed in April 2019, requiring all state authorities to accept digital payments.
- **Fintech Law (drafted):** In July 2020, Egypt's Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) prepared legislation to govern the use of fintech to

supply NBF services. The draft law aims to make it easier for innovative technologies to be integrated into financial services, give a set of regulatory rules for fintech enterprises, maintain transparency, and establish the legal framework needed to enable NBF services. Crowdfunding, robo-advisory, microfinance, insurtech, artificial intelligence, mobile applications, and digital platforms are among the services covered. The authority intends to work with an unnamed foreign agency to fine-tune the technicalities of the legislation in order to assure compliance with global norms.





## 8.Tourism

Tourism has always contributed to achieving economic growth and prosperity as Egypt was always known as an interesting destination for tourists. It was, however, struck by political distress and turbulent events. In light of President Abdel Fatah El-Sisi's directives, high priority has been given to improving tourism and bringing Egypt back to its glory.





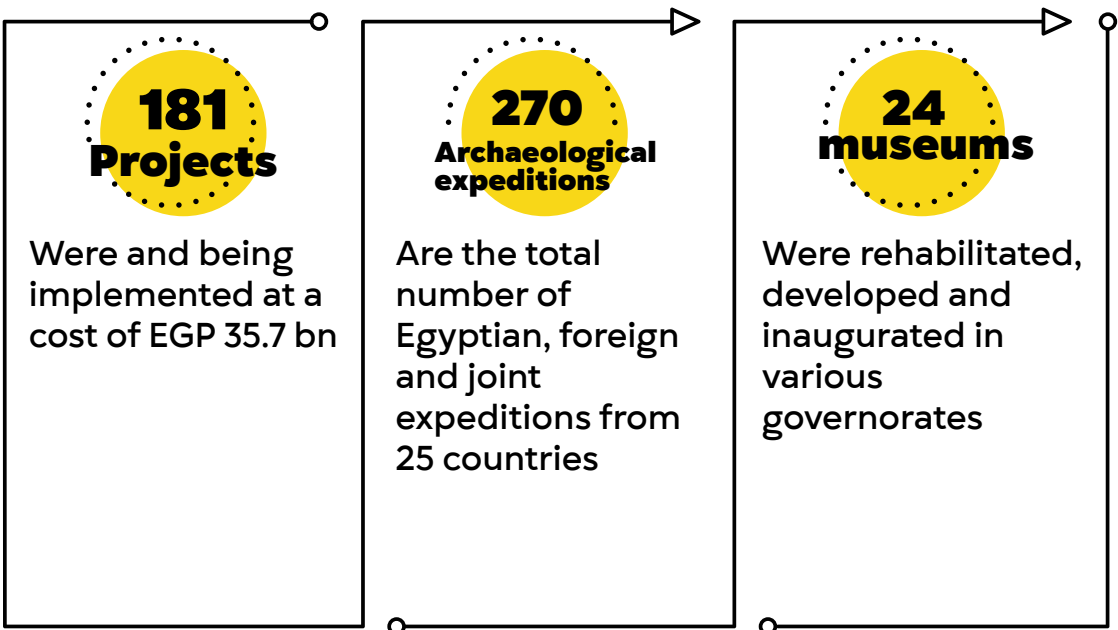


# 7 years : Achievements in Numbers

## Tourism sector



## Antiquities sector



**1,114 artifacts** | Are the total number of artifacts retrieved from abroad

Tourism Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures



5

Number of external exhibitions carried out by the ministry of tourism in 2020.



466

Number of antiquities recovered from abroad in 2020



30

Number of Museums in 2020



USD 12.6 Bn

Tourism revenues in 2018/2019



13Mn

Number of tourists who visits Egypt in 2019



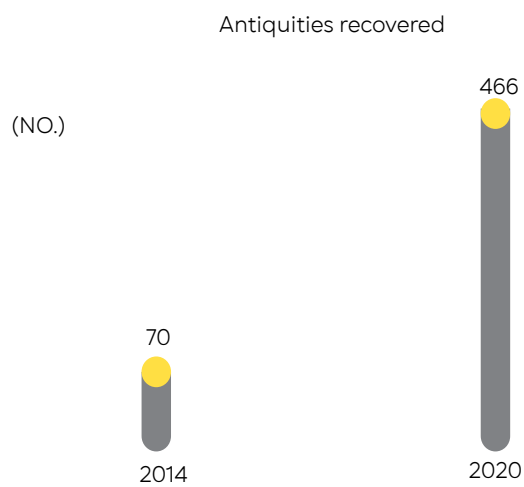
65

Egypt's rank in Travel and Tourism competitiveness index in 2019 has increased from a previous ranking of 85 in 2013



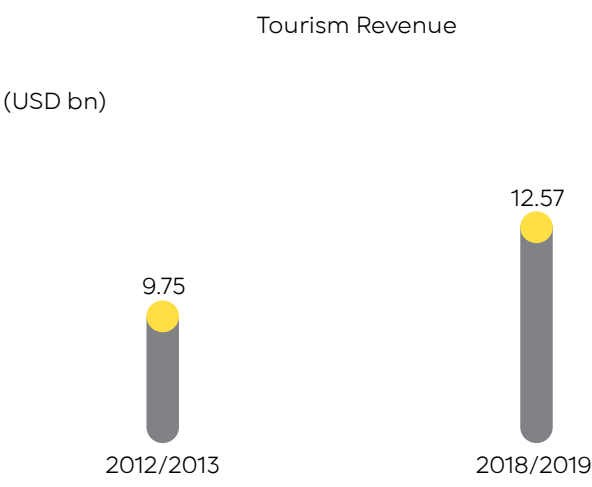


Tourism Sector Main Indicators



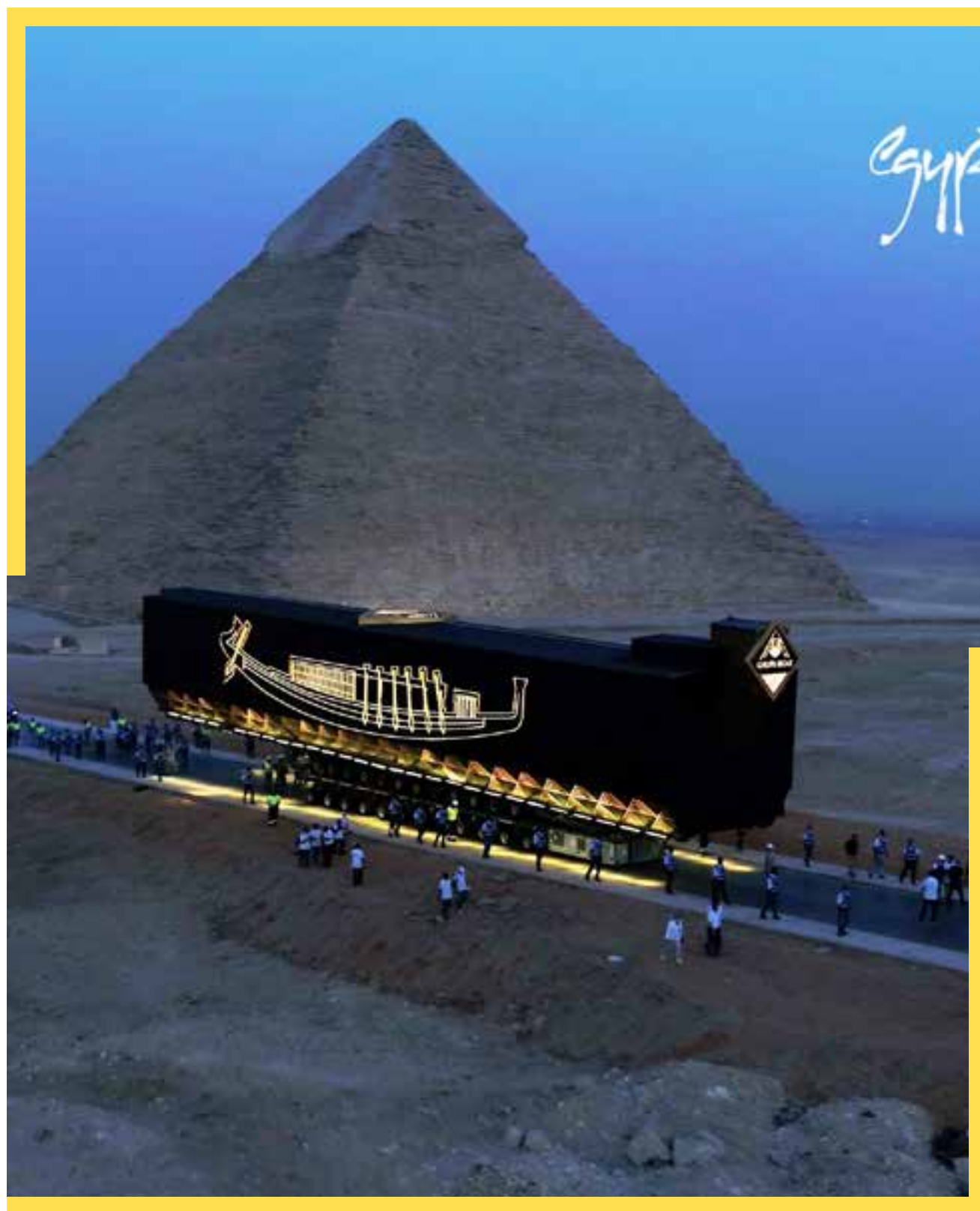
Source: Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Over the past 7 years, the no. of antiquities recovered from abroad increased by more than 500 percent



Source: CBE Monthly Statistical Bulletin

The total revenue from tourism sector has increased by 28.9% during the period (2012/2013-2018/2019).





### Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Tourism Sector

2014

- Tourism sector is among the core leading sectors during the first six months of 2014/2015.
- "Wahshtona" (We have missed you) campaign was released, earmarking tourists from Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Kuwait. A 149.4% rise in the number of tourists was recorded as a result of the campaign from these countries, between July and December 2014.

2015

- "Masr Orayeba" (Egypt is close) campaign was launched comprising a 5-minute song motivating Arab tourists to travel to Egypt as well as featuring several Egyptian actors and actresses.
- The Ministry of Tourism collaborated with J. Walter Thompson, a global marketing and advertising agency to promote Egypt in 27 tourism markets.

2016

- The "Era of Pyramids Builders" Exhibition in Kyoto Museum was inaugurated. To allow museum visitors to enjoy the ancient Egyptian civilization and culture and watch closely its monuments.
- "Tourist Promotion Campaign in Italy" was launched to uplift Italian tourist influx into Egypt. It significantly improved Egypt's perception as a tourist destination and revived Italian tourist to its normal rates.

2017

- The Museum of Islamic Art was inaugurated after its restoration and rehabilitation
- The Psamtek I Statue, discovered by the Egyptian-German archaeological mission, was securely moved to the Egyptian Museum.
- "Reviving Roots" initiative was launched to bring Egypt, Cyprus and Greece, closer and contribute to boosting tourism.



**2018**

- Sohag National Museum was opened costing EGP 72 million; it consists of 6 halls and showcases about 1,000 pieces. Interestingly, its construction started in 1993 and was suspended in 1996. Then under El-Sisi's directives, the construction was resumed in mid-2016 and inaugurated in 2018.
- Tourism revenues reached their highest levels in year 2018/2019 since the 25<sup>th</sup> of January revolution.

**2019**

- The Ministry of Tourism won the World Travel Market's 2019 Global Leaders award for its marvelous contribution to the industry at the biggest event of the global travel industry.
- Several Archaeological projects were launched, including the Pyramid of Mortar in Fayoum, the establishment of two stone obelisks in the City of Culture and Arts in the New Administrative Capital, and the completion of the first phase of the development project in St. Catherine's Monastery.

**2020**

- "Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue" was inaugurated in Alexandria, completing its restoration process, as part of the Egyptian Government's efforts to preserve its antiquities and heritage.

**2021**

- An illegally smuggled out artifact dating back to the Old or Middle Kingdom has been retrieved to Egypt, while on display at The European Fine Art and Antiques Fair (TEFAF) in Netherlands.
- The electronic visa's system was expanded to include 74 nationalities able to obtain the visa electronically, which will aid in encouraging many tourists from various nationalities to come to Egypt.
- "Pharaohs' Golden parade" was held to transfer 22 royal mummies from the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir to their final destination at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation (NMEC) in Fustat. It helped promote Egypt, and contributed to upheaving Egyptians' awareness of their great ancient civilization.

### Establishment of Grand Egyptian Museum

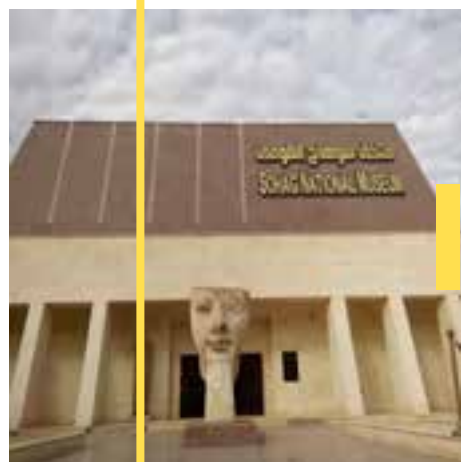
- The museum is located on an area of 500,000 square meters. Imagination and creativity were gathered in order to develop a unique and distinct architectural design for this great cultural edifice. The path of the visitor to the Grand Egyptian Museum begins by entering from the Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road to the main entrance plaza, which is the Egyptian Obelisk Square, with an area of 27,000 square meters, which consists of two main blocks: the museum building to its left (south side) with a total area of 92,623 square meters, and the conference building to its right (north side) with a total area of 40,609 square meters. They are linked by the entrance hall where the statue of King Ramses the Great is located. In addition, number of artifacts was transferred to be displayed at the museum.



2020

### Sohag National Museum

- It is worth mentioning that the idea of establishing Sohag National Museum was first introduced in 1993 and then its implementation was halted for engineering and technical issues. The work in the museum was resumed in 2006 and then stopped again after the 25 January Revolution before the Ministry of Antiquities continued working on it in 2015 in implementation of the directives of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, who called for paying interest to the governorates of Upper Egypt and revive tourism in order to resume work in 2016. The Sohag National Museum is overlooking the Sohag's part of the Nile a few meters from Akhmim Bridge. It includes a number of artifacts that show the religious ideology of the ancient Egyptians and the idea of resurrection and immortality, as well as the pilgrimage in the Pharaonic, Coptic and Islamic times.



2018

### Inauguration of Sharm El-Sheikh Museum

- The museum plays an important role in revitalizing tourism in this region. It was built on a total area of 192000 m<sup>2</sup> while the exhibition space is 5000 m<sup>2</sup>. The work of the project began in 2003, stopped in 2011 and resumed its work again in 2018. The museum contains a huge museum corridor, the "Royal Corridor", and displays the royal statues found in the ancient Egyptian civilization. It displays the different aspects of the Egyptian civilization represented by 5,200 selected artifacts from the museum repositories of Manial Palace. Among the most important artifacts in the museum is a rare piece of mosaic from Alexandria dating back to the fourth century BC.



2020

### Restoration of Baron Empain Palace in Heliopolis

- The Baron Empain Palace is a unique architectural masterpiece, located in the heart of the Heliopolis district of Cairo. Therefore, the goal of this development project is to prepare the building to play a cultural role. The restoration and rehabilitation project was to make a full conception of the rehabilitation of the Baron Palace, including restoration recommendations, assessment of the current condition, proposals and limits of intervention, in addition to a site management and reuse plans based on specialized studies. This was to achieve the purposes of preservation and protection, to maintain archaeological elements, and to raise visitors' awareness of the history of the site.



2020



### Establishment of National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Cairo

- The museum is located near the Babylon fortress, overlooking Lake Ain Al-Sira in the heart of the historic city of Fustat in the Old Cairo district of Cairo. The foundation stone was laid in 2002, which is considered one of the most important and largest archaeological museums in the world. It is the first museum dedicated to the entirety of Egyptian civilization; more than 50 thousand artifacts tell the stages of the development of civilization from the earliest times until the modern era.



2021

### Transferring Royal Mummies

- The royal mummies were transferred through the streets of Cairo in a golden parade along the Cairo Nile Corniche from the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir Square to their final destination at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization (NMEC), overlooking Ain Al-Sira Lake in Fustat. There were on 22 vehicles shaped like the Pharaonic boats to transport 22 mummies of the kings and queens of Pharaonic Egypt.



2021

### Restoration of Step Pyramid of Zoser in Saqqara

- The restoration project of the Saqqara pyramid is one of the most important restoration projects implemented by the Ministry. The pyramid of Zoser is the oldest stone building in the world. The restoration work included the external facades of the pyramid and the installation of loose stones, the restoration of the buildings and stairs of the southern entrance and the eastern entrance from the outside, in addition to careful restoration work, preparing and cleaning all the internal corridors of the pyramid. Work is underway in the area East of the pyramid; in addition, paths will be paved and the a modern lighting system will be installed.



2020

### Construction of Al Masa Hotel in New Administrative Capital

- It is considered the first hotel to be completed within New Administrative Capital. It was built by the Armed Forces Engineering Authority on an area of more than 10 feddans, and it contains a conference hall, a mosque, and a commercial mall. It was built according to the most recent international designs. It also contains a huge artificial lake.



2017

### Museum of Islamic Art

- This project comes within the framework of the State's role in reforming what terrorism corrupted and preserving the cultural and human heritage of Egypt. The museum building was severely damaged after the bombing of the Cairo Security Directorate in 2014, in addition to the destruction of 179 rare artifacts, of which 160 were restored. Moreover, the museum includes more than 100,000 artifacts from various Islamic eras displaying 4000 artifacts in its halls in addition to 3 newly added exhibition halls.



2017

### The Archaeological Museum, Matrouh

- The museum was established inside the Misr Public Library in Matrouh Governorate in cooperation with the governorate to shed light on the city of Marsa Matrouh that is considered the western gateway to Egypt and its historical importance throughout the ages on the basis of the excavations in the region.
- The total area of the museum is 728 m<sup>2</sup>, divided into two floors. It includes many artifacts that highlight the accomplishments of the kings of Egypt during various eras, the most important of which is the Pharaonic period.



2018



## Main Achievements Accomplished

Tourism has always contributed to achieving economic growth and prosperity, as Egypt was always known as an interesting destination for tourists. It was, however, struck by political distress and turbulent events. In light of President Abdel Fatah El Sisi's directives, high priority has been given to improving tourism and bringing Egypt back to its glory, which reflected on the tourism sector being among the core leading sectors during the first six months of 2014/2015. The section highlights the key efforts exerted to uplift Tourism.

## Governmental Initiatives and Campaigns

Restless efforts have been exerted from the GoE to revive tourism, particularly bearing in mind the volatility and turbulence, which shaped the industry at the time. In April 2014, **“Wahshtona”** (We have missed you) campaign was released, earmarking tourists from Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Kuwait. Additionally, Former Minister of Tourism, Hisham Zaazou, noted a 149.4% rise in the number of tourists from these countries as a result of the campaign between July and December 2014. Additionally, in October 2014, efforts by the Ministry of Tourism were intensified in marketing campaigns, particularly in key tourism exporting markets.



Interestingly, these campaigns utilized Facebook and approximately 2,000 bloggers which distinguished this campaign from previous promotion ones that haven't used internet and social media to attract new categories of travellers to Egypt, especially younger age groups.

**“Masr Orayeba”** (Egypt is close) campaign was launched early in 2015, comprising a 5-minute song motivating Arab tourists to travel to Egypt as well as featuring several Egyptian actors and actresses. In the same year, the Ministry of Tourism collaborated with J. Walter Thompson, a global marketing and advertising agency to promote Egypt in 27 foreign tourism markets.

Moreover, efforts to boost tourism expanded to include international campaigns and exhibitions to increase Egyptian history's popularity and attract world's interests. In 2016, the Egyptian Minister of Antiquities inaugurated the **“Era of Pyramids Builders Exhibition”** in Kyoto Museum, Japan. Its main objective was to provide an opportunity for the museum visitors to enjoy the ancient Egyptian civilization and culture, as well as watch closely its monuments. The **“Era of Pyramids Builders”** has served as an effective promotion for tourism in Egypt and spreading knowledge about its archaeological and cultural treasures.

In the same year of 2016, the Ministry of Tourism launched a **“Tourist Promotion Campaign in Italy”** to uplift Italian tourist influx into Egypt. The campaign lasted for a 3-month period (November, 2016–January, 2017). It significantly helped in perceiving Egypt as a tourist destination and revived Italian tourist to its normal rates.

Within the framework of the diaspora program signed between Egypt, Cyprus, and Greece, which targets gathering Cypriots and Greeks or their descendants in Alexandria for a return trip to the place where they or their ancestors once lived. El-Sisi released **“Reviving Roots”** initiative in 2017 to further tie the 3 countries and contribute more to boosting tourism. The initiative had multiple editions, with the 4<sup>th</sup> edition launched in July, 2021, with youths' participation. The event includes historical visits, including Bibliotheca Alexandrina, and other ancient Greek-style places in Alexandria, in addition to a meeting with Pope and the Patriarch of Alexandria and All Africa for the Romans, Pope Theodoros II.

**“The Kyoto city Governor hailed (Pyramids Builders Era Exhibition) for being splendid and hosting distinguished artifacts; marking his fascination with the Egyptian antiquities mainly for being hand-made, particularly the collection of the Golden King “Tutankhamun”**

In addition, a visit to the Suez Canal and places of a Greek nature in Ismailia, the Pyramids, the Egyptian Parliament and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization (NMEC) in Cairo.

To preserve the Egyptian heritage and benefit from international experiences, the Egyptian-German archaeological mission continued its efforts alongside the GoE's support. **The Psamtek I Statue**, which has been discovered by the mission, was securely moved to the Egyptian Museum in 2017 in cooperation between the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

The Ministry of Tourism launched **"the People to People (P2P): Egypt's Tourism Campaign"** in 2019, to promote Egypt as a tourism destination, in addition to the diversity of the Egyptian people. It targets establishing that sustainable tourism is not solely dependent on places, rather on people, which has been reflected on its aim to "reawaken the power of human to human connection".

In April, 2021, the long hoped-for **"Pharaohs' Golden parade"** was held comprising the transfer of 22 royal mummies from their display at the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir to their final destination at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation (NMEC) in Fustat. The parade has helped promote Egypt, and contributed to upheaving Egyptians' awareness of their great ancient civilization.

Additionally, restless efforts have been exerted from the GoE to retrieve Egyptian artifacts that were smuggled abroad. In 2021, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, succeeded to restore an artifact dating back

to the Old or Middle Kingdom before being sold in a Dutch auction. The legless statue was being displayed at the annual European exhibition of fine arts, **"TEFAF"**, in Maastricht, the Netherlands. It was found that the statue was illegally smuggled out of Egypt.

Of the most recent efforts exerted by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is the launch of a promotional tourism campaign on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September, 2021. the campaign covers a 27-days period through social media platforms of the Ministry and the General Egyptian Authority for Tourism Promotion. Its aims at promoting tourism to the 27 governorates of Egypt, as well as their tourism features through uploaded videos. Also, it highlights Egypt's unique position as a key global tourist destination. The campaign was to be launched in about 14 languages primarily in the markets exporting tourism to Egypt within the framework of celebrating World Tourism Day, which is celebrated on September 27 annually.



## Results of the National Plan to Boost Tourism

After a huge fall in tourism numbers after the 25<sup>th</sup> of January Revolution, 2011, restoring its stability and previous glory has been a challenge. Yet, stability has been restored under President El-Sisi, which reflected on a strict and rigid plan executed by the Ministry of Tourism aiming at restructuring the sector accounting for institutional and legislative reforms, upgrading infrastructure, uplifting investment, and adopting creative promotion mechanisms, all of which revived the sector and brought it back to its previous renown. Tourism revenues reached significantly high scores, recording for its highest levels in year 2018/2019 since the 25<sup>th</sup> of January Revolution. Accounting for a total of USD 12.57 bn compared to USD 9.8 bn in FY 2017/2018. Moreover, Egypt scored the fourth-highest in Travel and Tourism Performance improvement, according to the World Economic Forum Competitiveness in Travel and Tourism Report for 2019. Also, the sector improved 9 ranks to acquire the 65<sup>th</sup> position internationally, and jumped from the 60<sup>th</sup> position to 5<sup>th</sup> place in its tourism promotion and marketing strategy.

## Facilitating Tourism

Within the Egyptian framework targeting promoting tourism, GoE has taken various measures to facilitate and ease the process for tourists. Recently this year, the Ministry of Tourism announced the addition of 28 new nationalities to the electronic visa's system to take the number of nationalities to be 74 nationalities able to obtain the visa electronically. Further, the timing of this transformation, a year after tourism has been restored in July 2020, will aid in encouraging many tourists from various nationalities to come to Egypt. The website supports up to 8 languages.





## National and Megaprojects

Ever since El-Sisi's rule there has been exponential development to the tourism-related projects, following are the most remarkable efforts exerted:

- The development of the Golden Triangle: It is located in the south-eastern part of Egypt in the Red Sea Governorate, with its aim to create a development scheme with various investments and projects including **tourism**. It qualifies to be a touristic destination, with beaches in Safaga and Qusayr, or the areas nearby in Hurghada, El Gouna, and Marsa Alam, in addition to formation of mountain ranges and coastal bays are great recreational tourist attractions.
- Inaugurated Museum of Islamic Art: El-Sisi opened the museum after its restoration and rehabilitation early in 2017.
- The opening of Sohag National Museum: President El-Sisi inaugurated the Sohag National Museum in 2018. The EGP-72-million museum consists of 6 halls and showcases about 1,000 pieces. It is worth mentioning that its construction originally started in 1993 and was suspended in 1996. Then under El Sisi's directives and vision towards reviving the ancient Egyptian civilization, the construction was resumed in mid-2016, and inaugurated in 2018.
- Several archaeological projects were launched in 2019 to promote tourism, including the Pyramid of Mortar in Fayoum, the establishment of two stone obelisks in the City of Culture and Arts in the New Administrative Capital, and the completion of the first phase of the development project in St. Catherine's Monastery.
- "Steigenberger Hotel El-Lessan" was inaugurated in 2019, on an area of 4200 square meters, which is the first 5-star hotel in the middle of the Delta.
- "Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue" in Alexandria, was inaugurated early in 2020, after the completion of its restoration process, as part of the Egyptian Government's efforts to preserve its antiquities and heritage.
- Restoration of Baron Empain Palace in Heliopolis, including restoring, and protecting the palace, maintaining artifacts and monuments, putting the palace history, and conducting a development process of the landscape under limelight constitute the mission of the project. A full-fledged dossier on Palace artifacts, facades, 3D horizontal projections, photographs, ellipsoid of rotation, excavations was lodged.





## Fierce Fight against COVID-19

Tourism was flourishing prior to COVID-19 pandemic, scoring the highest revenues since January 25<sup>th</sup> Revolution amounting for USD 12.57bn in 2018/2019. The coronavirus' impact was tremendous and inevitable on the tourism sectors. In this context, Go E has not spared any efforts to curb the pandemic repercussions. The Government, under El-Sisi's directions, took strict measures to stabilize different sector including Tourism. A total of EGP 50 bn was devoted to provide finance aids to tourism enterprises for renovation and hotels development. Additionally, real estate tax payment due on factories and tourism facilities was postponed for a 3-month period as a tax break. GoE secured two-year soft loans to tourism companies to cover wages, commitments to suppliers, and maintenance under the EGP-50-bn tourism initiative launched in 2019. Also, hotels, tour operators, restaurants, and tourism transport companies can benefit from loans with a tenor of two years and a six-month grace period at an interest rate of 8%.

Furthermore, preventive and control measures were taken to stem the spread, as the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities released a coast-to-coast campaign to disinfect and sanitize museums and tourist sites. The sterilizing campaign covered various historical Islamic, Christian and Jewish religious sites, and museums and archaeological sites countrywide. Further, "The Egyptian Hotels Association", in coordination with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, started the sterilization of hotels and resorts across Egypt.

In an attempt to revive the Egyptian tourism in spite of the crisis, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities released an initiative in coordination with its partners from scientific and archaeological institutes, availing a series of virtual and guided video tours of museums and archaeological sites around Egypt. Tours are made available on the ministry's website and social-media with the title "Experience Egypt from Home. Stay Home. Stay Safe".

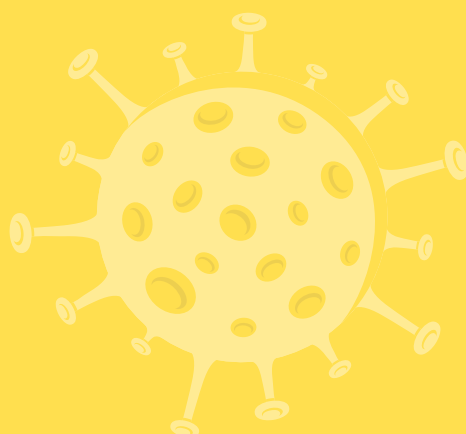




The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities hasn't failed to consider its employees issues and complaints, a hotline was set to receive opinions and inquiries of tourism sector employees. The caller's data and complaint or inquiry is recorded and then presented to the relevant department, followed by an investigation to determine an appropriate solution, and finally customer service reaches out to the complainant and follow-up.

The Ministry of Tourism also sent a message to thank those working to protect us from COVID-19, writing in short phrases illuminated in Arabic and English on the front of the Pyramid, "Stay Home... Protect Yourself ", a greeting to those who protect us.

The Egyptian Government has announced that domestic tourism, which had been suspended for over two months due to the COVID-19 pandemic, can now resume. The Government approved a number of measures in coordination with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Ministry of Health and in accordance with the guidelines of the World Health Organization.



## International Commendation

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi has accelerated the efforts directed to restructuring the tourism sector, taking into account the instability the sector has suffered from for a prolonged period of time. The fruits of this have reflected on a more resilient and developed tourism sector. The Egyptian achievements have been grabbing the world's attention and attracting international praise, the following are some remarkable international commendations.

**"Travelers today seek content that inspires them in curating their itineraries through a new wave of storytelling. The people of Egypt are amazing, welcoming, proud and eager to show their country.",**

**said Jeremy Jauncey  
- Founder and CEO of  
Beautiful Destinations,  
August, 2019.**

**“In March 2020, the representative of the Italian Consulate in Upper Egypt, Francis Amin, praised the medical team at Luxor Governorate’s Esna quarantine hospital for their heroic efforts to save the lives of ten Italian tourists infected with coronavirus, all of whom were over 70 years old”**

## International Recognition

Egypt's Ministry of Tourism won the World Travel Market's 2019 Global Leaders award for its marvelous contribution to the industry at the biggest event of the global travel industry, the World Travel Market, which brings 5,000 exhibitors worldwide together as well as more than 30,000 attendees. The award highlighted the Ministry of Tourism's efforts nationally and internationally, reflecting on tourism scoring a total of USD 12.6 bn in FY 2018/2019, reaching a 28% rise compared to the previous year.

In November 2019, the World Travel and Tourism Council announced Egypt among the 90 internationally leading experiences in a report issued in cooperation with the Global Rescue company on the readiness to protect people and tourist destinations in crisis situations.





## International Forecasts

GoE, under El Sisi's directives, has accomplished splined progress to reconstruct and bolster the Tourism sector, all of which have been reflected on Egypt's global and international perception, and in turn on international forecasts. The following are key expectations and forecasts for the Egyptian tourism sector as presented by **Fitch Solutions**.

### International Arrivals

International arrivals dropped about 69.5% in 2020 to just 3.975mn, compared to a peak of 13.0 mn in 2019, as a result of COVID-19 repercussions. It is; however, expected to rise by 50.1% to 5.96 mn in 2021 before reaching around 13.8mn by 2025.

### Safety and Tourism Promotion

The Egyptian Tourism Promotion Board continues to collaborate with Arab regional social media influencers and celebrities to promote the country as a safe and friendly tourism destination as of Q 121. These efforts are expected to stay pronounced over the 2021-2022 period as the industry makes a rebound. Moreover, GoE announced a USD 6.4 bn (EGP 100 bn) stimulus in March 2020 to offset the impact of the pandemic. It is expected that travel and tourism industry will be a major recipient of the potential funding.

### Medium Term Growth

Primary drivers of medium-term (2021-2025) growth reflect a robust rebound in core European source markets mainly as a result of affordable holiday prices and a weak

Egyptian Pound relative to the Euro and other global benchmarks. GoE is expected to continue its work to bolster the domestic and international aspects of the tourism industry throughout 2021 as the pandemic aftershocks subside. It is worth mentioning that key resort airports including Sharm El Sheikh and Hurghada began offering PCR.

In light of the recent market data, it is estimated that over 60 hotels were in the construction pipeline as of Q 221. The turnaround in the Egyptian tourism industry over 2018-2019 has raised investor confidence levels, and it is expected that GoE will continue encouraging investments in the accommodation sector.



## Structural Trends

Tourism market in Egypt is well-established, enjoying a long history as a popular destination for travelers from European markets, especially in the package holiday sector. Therefore, the hotel and accommodation offering is well-developed in the Red Sea coastal areas, Luxor, Aswan, and Cairo. Aside from beach tourism, Egypt avails a massive range of historical and cultural attractions, with 7 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in addition to a myriad of museums and other cultural and religious sites. This, over the past years, translated into growth after periods of turmoil. Therefore, it has been forecast that over the short-to-medium term, COVID-19-related disruptions will weigh heavily on market recovery dynamics heading into June 2021 as the virus remains a major threat, then improvements will start from H221 onwards as a vaccine becomes available.

Tourism sector has weathered tremendous volatility and uncertainty over the past decade due to some terrorist attacks and political turbulence over 2011-2013. However, the period 2017-2019 witnessed a strong recovery period, outlooks confidently expect organic growth to prevail upon the pandemic subsidence.



## INVEST IN EGYPT



### **National Museum of Egyptian Civilization (NMEC)**

The museum is located near the Babylon fortress, overlooking Lake Ain Al-Sira in the heart of the historic city of Fustat in Old Cairo district. It is the first museum dedicated to the entirety of Egyptian civilization. More than 50,000 artifacts will tell the stages of the development of civilization from the earliest times until the modern era.



## INVEST IN EGYPT



### Galala Mountain Project

This project is one of the largest projects the Egyptian Government has implemented. It is located in Suez governorate including Al Galala City, Galala Ain Sokhna Resort, Galala University, and lastly Sokhna-Zafarana Road. Its location adds a significant value to the project thanks to its geographical importance and the charming nature.



## C. Our People...Towards a Resilient Society

Despite the prevailing hardships, attention was still given to social development and governmental initiatives. Throughout the past 7 years, tireless efforts were exerted following El-Sisi's determination to address certain social files. Women empowerment, slums eradication and availing adequate housing, youth investment, and transportation systems enhancement were among the social aspects addressed. The section tackles the main achievements and efforts exerted.







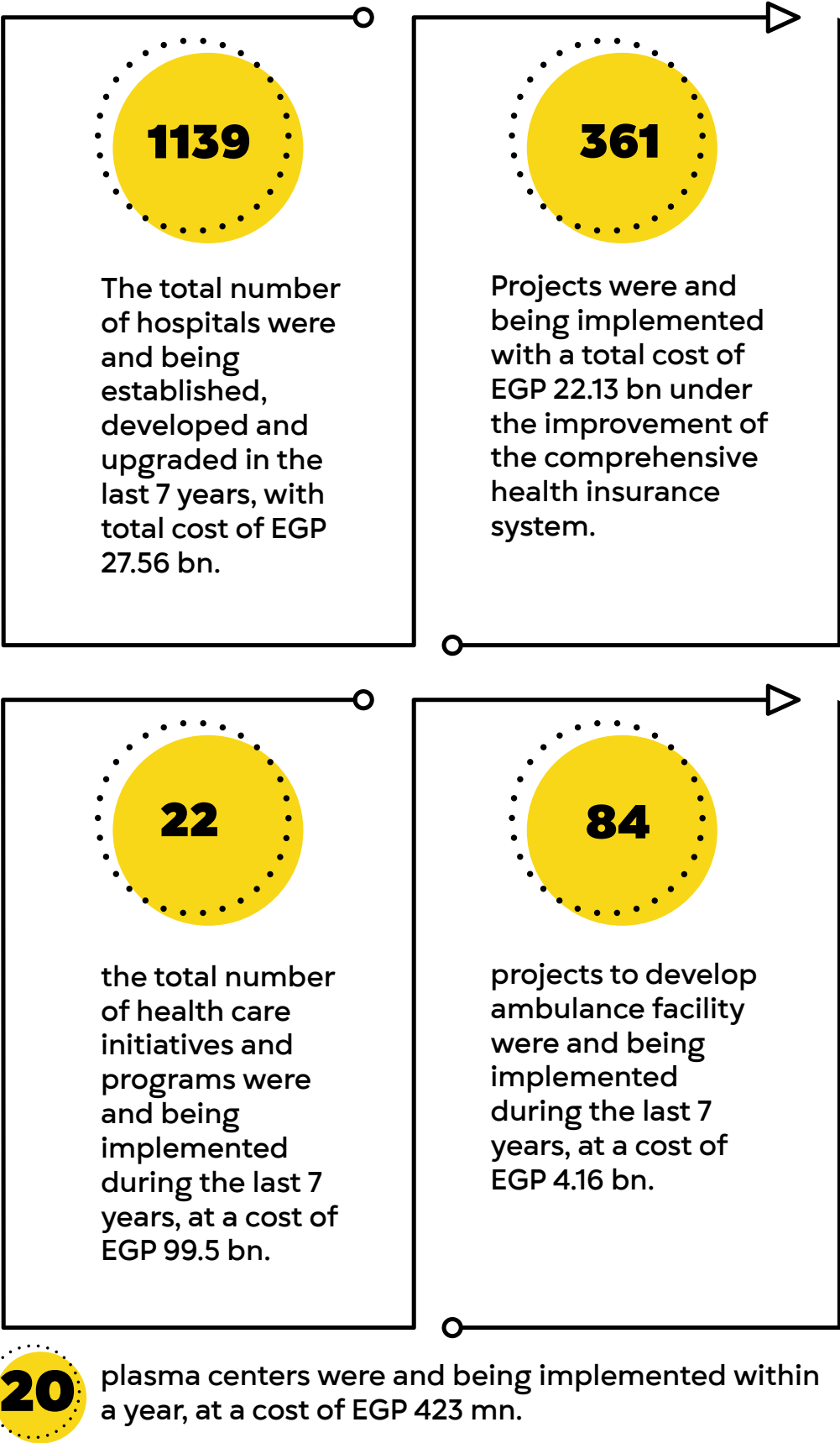


## 1. Health Care Reform





# 7 years : Achievements in Numbers





# Health Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures



**EGP 152.6 Bn**

healthcare sector GDP is the highest through the presidential period in 2020/ 2021



**2.5%**

Healthcare sector share in GDP in 2020/ 2021



**13.3%**

Contribution of the private sector in total implemented investment in healthcare sector (2020/ 2021)



**930.3k**

Number of insured female breadwinners in the Health Insurance Organization in 2019/ 2020



**EGP 26.4 Bn**

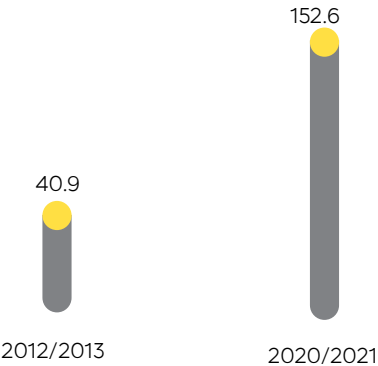
Executed investments in health sector in 2020/ 2021.



# Health Sector Main Indicators

The sector's contribution in GDP

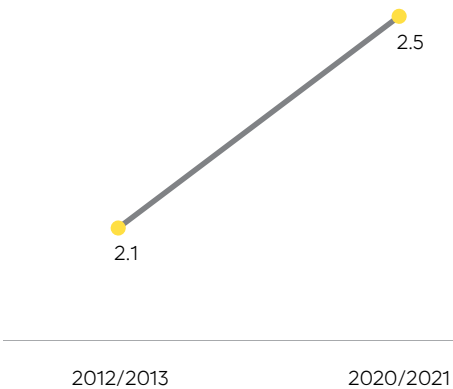
(EGP bn)



Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development  
273.12% increase in healthcare Sector GDP.

Healthcare Sector Share in GDP

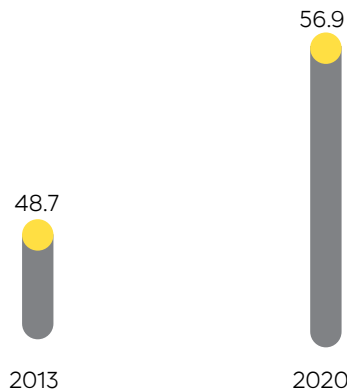
(%)



Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development  
Witnessed a slight increase since 2012/ 2013 (2.1%)

Health Insured People

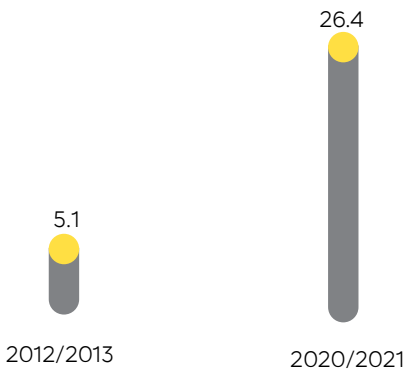
(m)



source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics  
16.8% increase in Number of health insured people at Health Insurance Organization since 2013

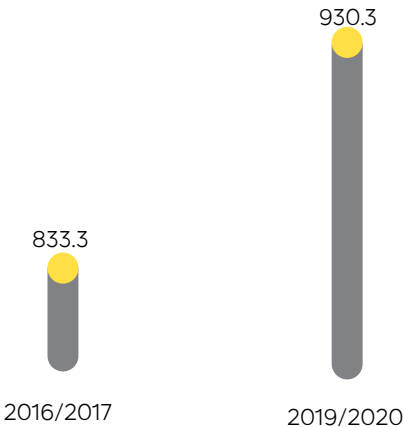
Investment in Health Care Sector

(EGP bn)



Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development  
A huge increase by 417.65 % in executed investments in healthcare sector since 2012/2013

Health Insured Breadwinners  
(Thousand)



source: General Authority for Health Insurance  
11.6% increase in number of insured breadwinners' women in the Health Insurance Organization since 2019/ 2020.







## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Health Sector

2014

- Expenditures on health services reached EGP 42.4 billion in 2014/15 (5.4% of the budget expenditure) against EGP 37.2 in the budget of 2013/2014.
- A 5-year action plan (2014-2019) was declared including 3 million citizens for the prevention of blindness and blurred vision.
- 717 public and university hospitals, with around 98,000 beds. Average per-capita expenditure on health in 2014/15 reached EGP 493.
- Public facilities provided 75% of Egypt's available hospital beds – a total of 93,267 out of 124,361
- Government paid EGP 4.5m (\$297,000) in treatment costs for citizens receiving public care within Egypt.

2016

- Health spending was boosted by nearly 5.6% of the overall government expenditure, with the FY 2016/2017 budget allocating EGP 53.3bn (USD 3.5bn) to sector spending, representing 5.7% of total government expenditure, or 1.6% of GDP.

2015

- Egypt improved the quality of healthcare services in collaboration with international organizations such as JICA, through technical assistance through Universal Healthcare System (UHC), and improvement of pre-hospital care services.

2017

- Public hospitals developments, including Aswan General hospital; Kafr Saad, Damietta; and Fayoum Hospital for health insurance.



2018

- Initiative to eliminate Hepatitis C and to detect non-communicable diseases under the slogan "100 Million Healthy Lives".
- Law No. 2 of 2018 (Universal Health Insurance Law): compulsory enrolment of all Egyptian citizens residing in Egypt in the Universal Health Insurance program.

2019

- "Light of Life" initiative was launched to combat the causes of visual impairment and loss of vision in school pupils.
- "Early detection of Obesity, Anemia and Stunting" was announced for the early detection of diseases in primary school pupils.
- "Early detection of hearing loss in newborns" was launched through conducting a hearing test for newborns aged 1 to 28 days.

2020

- The National Council for Women and UN Women jointly launched "Our Mental Health is a Priority" initiative to support women's mental health
- Egypt put EGP 1 billion (USD 63.5 million) in extra funding for its health services and applied various measures to increase the country's capacity to absorb the sudden increase of critical patients that the outbreak might bring
- A program was launched supporting the Egyptian Red Crescent's network of 30,000 volunteers and health professionals. To prevent the spread of COVID-19, as well as build ERC's capacity to respond to future crises.

2021

- The Action Plan for implementing the "Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator" was launched in collaboration with the private sector and in partnership with the World Economic Forum to unleash the full potential of Egyptian women.

**Beni Suef Public Hospital Development**

This is a qualitative shift in the field of emergency service. This project helps reaching the highest global rates of response time, covering the new road network and alleviating the suffering of patients across Egypt.



2017

**Oncology and Haematology Hospital in Armed Forces Medical Complex in Maadi**

This medical facility is the largest of its kind in the Middle East. The hospital was designed according to the latest international code. The hospital contains 400 beds as well as 20 clinics for oncology and haematology. They are the most advanced units in the field of intensive care: a quantitative treatment leap made by adding the latest accurate high-power linear accelerators. The finest infection assessment systems are adopted via a CT scanner. The hospital also contains palliative care units with a capacity of 14 rooms per unit in order to provide health care for advanced tumor cases; this is in addition to an integrated system for chemotherapy.



2018

**Dialysis and Liver Transplantation Center in Armed Forces Medical Complex in Maadi**

It is the largest dialysis unit built on an area of 2000 square meters with a capacity of 80 machines of the latest Edema units, equipped with the finest systems for medical water treatment with a central mixing unit for kidney solutions according to the latest technology in this field.



2018



### May 15 Hospital, Cairo

It is one of the specialized medical edifices that was recently transferred to the secretariat of the specialized medical centers. The hospital is built and operating with a total number of 158 beds for the internal department and patient's accommodation in addition to 26 beds to receive emergency and critical cases. There are also 22 beds dedicated to the intensive care departments, 4 rooms for operations in addition to many diagnostic and treatment services, such as dialysis services provided via 22 advanced machines. The hospital also provides medical services to care for premature infants through 17 Neonatal Intensive Care Units.



2018

### Armant Central Hospital

The hospital is located on an area of 3.5 feddans with a total capacity of 212 beds, consisting of a basement and 6 floors with a total area of 20 thousand square meters. It includes all health services, a suite for operating rooms in all specialties, a dialysis unit, a building for outpatient clinics, and a laboratory.



2016

### The Universal Health Insurance Project

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi ordered the launch of the first phase of the national health insurance project, which includes the governorates of Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, South Sinai, and North Sinai. Notably, numerous measures were adopted as follows:

- Eliminating waiting lists for patients that need critical surgeries within a six-month period.
- Launching the model hospitals development project with a total of 47 hospitals in all governorates of Egypt.
- Providing strategic stocks of infant formula and vaccines.
- Providing comprehensive treatment of Hepatitis C virus and scanning a total of about 50 million Egyptian citizens, in partnership with major drug companies, within two years.
- The project also aims at reforming the entire health care system, not just the health insurance sector, in addition to providing full medical protection for the entire family. Those who can afford the fees shall pay for this service; however, the public budget will cover the families that cannot afford paying the fees.



2019

Tanta University Cancer Hospital

Tanta University Cancer Hospital is considered one of the medical edifices in the Arab Republic Egypt that is specialized in oncology. It is built over 1112.5 m<sup>2</sup>. The hospital serves cancer patients across different governorates in the Delta region, providing the following medical services: chemotherapy, radiation therapy and advanced tumor removal surgeries.

The hospital accommodates 109 inpatient beds, 27 beds within the chemotherapy unit, in addition to 4 operation theaters. This edifice also has specialized clinics, radiotherapy equipment including linear accelerators (LINAC), 3D conformal radiation therapy, tumor detection devices, diagnostic radiology, radiofrequency ablation procedures, intensive care units with ventilators, statistical center, and lecture and conference halls.



2020

Early Detection of Nephropathy Initiative

This initiative is designed for the early detection of chronic nephropathy among the most susceptible patients, such as diabetic, hypertension or hypotension patients and people who have urinary tract obstruction and recurrent renal stones, to stop the development of the disease and regain proper renal functions.

40% of the dialysis units that belong to the Ministry of Health and Population were replaced by new ones nationwide. The units were equipped with 2600 dialysis machines along with 1000 chairs at a total cost of EGP 1.9 billion.



2020

## Medicine City “Gypto Pharma” in Khanka

Gypto Pharma is one of the largest medicine cities in the Middle East. It will help citizens obtain high-quality and safe pharmacological treatment, end monopolistic practices, and control the prices of medicines. It covers an area of 180,000 square meters implemented on two phases: the current phase includes 120,000 square meters and a future phase of 60,000 square meters, equipped with the latest technologies and global systems in pharmaceutical production to become a regional hub that attracts major international companies in the field of pharmaceutical and vaccine industries.



2 021

## Opening of Integrated Plasma Collection Center

This center is the first integrated center in Africa and the Middle East for the collection of plasma and is established in 6th of October City. This project aims at supporting the health care system in Egypt by establishing 20 plasma donation centers, in conjunction with the establishment of a plant for the production of plasma-derived medicines. This is in addition to a laboratory and a central storage for plasma, according to the latest international systems to achieve self-sufficiency in plasma-derived medicines.



2021



## Main Achievements Accomplished

As a core aspect of achieving social justice, the Government of Egypt has put its healthcare as a top priority. In addition, the Government is working on ensuring that all Egyptians, irrespective of income, gender, or geographic location, have access to the same standards of affordable, equitable, effective, and efficient healthcare. The section spots the light on the major achievements in the Egyptian healthcare system.

## Right to Health

The social justice demands, raised during 2011 and 2013 revolutions, put health rights and enhancing the Egyptian health services as a high priority objective. This was majorly reflected into the 2014 constitution under the “Right to Health” provision. Thus, health was set to be a national priority, in addition to, stressing the right to access quality health care services and committing to increase public spending on health at least to 3% of GDP to be gradually increased to comply with international standards.

Additionally, the Egyptian Government measures included extending the medical insurance to farmers and agricultural workers who do not have access to the public health-insurance program within the framework of Law No. 127 of 2014 regulating health insurance for farmers and agricultural workers.

## Governmental Initiatives and Campaigns

Social protection programs were launched to protect the vulnerable and most marginalized. **"Takaful Program"** offers conditional cash transfer for families that suffer from extreme poverty and have children in school or children who need health care (1 day to 18 years old).

Moreover, **"100 Million Healthy Lives"** initiative was launched to conduct medical checkups and detect hepatitis C and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and obesity, with the goal of ridding Egypt of C by 2023. The campaign covered 3 phases; the first phase was set to cover the period from October to November 2018, including 9 governorates, namely South Sinai, Matruh, Port Said, Alexandria, Beheira, Damietta, Qalyubia, Fayoum and Assiut. The second phase was between December 2018 and February 2019, and included 11 governorates, namely North Sinai, Red Sea, Cairo, Ismailia, Suez, Kafr El-Sheikh, Menoufia, Beni Suef, Sohag, Aswan, and Luxor. Whereas, the third phase was between March and April 2019, and includes 7 governorates, namely, New Valley, Giza, Gharbia, Dakahlia, Sharqiya, Minya and Qena. The government launched the last phase of the initiative to screen over 52 mn citizens for hepatitis C (HCV).

To put an end to patient waiting lists at hospitals, a presidential health initiative was launched aiming at alleviating and eliminating patients suffering. This was accomplished through ending waiting lists at hospitals for those awaiting surgeries, along with improving the quality and availability of medical services. The **"waiting lists"**

initiative monitored the remote execution of the procedures as well as establishing an electronic platform linking the decision-making entities (state expenditures and health insurance). The initiative managed to carry out around 413,000 surgeries. Also, the waiting time was reduced from about 400 days to around 17 days. It is worth mentioning that the initiative remained resilient and continued its operation under the recent repercussions of COVID-19 pandemic, while deploying extreme preventive and precautionary measures in all hospitals.

#### **"Early Detection of Nephropathy Initiative"**

the initiative targets the early detection of chronic nephropathy among the most susceptible patients: diabetic, hypertension, hypotension patients and people who have urinary tract obstruction and recurrent renal stones. This was to stop the development of the disease and regain proper renal

functions. 40% of the dialysis units belonging to the Ministry of Health and Population were replaced by new ones nationwide. The units were equipped with 2600 dialysis machines along with 1000 chairs with a total cost of EGP 1.9 billion.

Additionally, launching **"Light of Life"** initiative to combat the causes of visual impairment and loss of vision in school pupils. The initiative targets examining 5 mn pupils across Egypt, as well as, 2 mn citizens in need of urgent medical attention, availing 1 mn glasses, and implementing 250 thousand eye surgeries. By December 2020, the initiative's beneficiaries exceeded 1 mn, with the services ranging from medical checks, eye operations and surgeries, and availing needed medications in 10 governorates Qalyubiyya, Sharqia, Dakahlia, Suez, Beni Suef, Menya, Qena, Luxor, Alexandria, and Matruh.



## Universal Healthcare System (UHC)

The current public health insurance system covers up to 58% of the population within the current health insurance scheme of the Health Insurance Organization (HIO). However, utilization rates have been relatively low due to quality concerns related to the services offered. Hence, a new health insurance system to reshape how people access healthcare services in Egypt was a must.

To boost equality and eliminate disparities, the Universal Health Insurance (UHI) Law, (2/2018) was enacted, aiming at reshaping the health insurance system and establishing a Universal Health Coverage (UHC) system that serves all segments of the society while mitigating equity issues. The enrolment in the insurance system is mandatory to secure its effectiveness.

The system depends on several sources of finance and obligatory payments including additional taxes on tobacco products, surcharges on driving and cars' licenses, fees on new private clinics and hospitals, increase in toll fees for using some highways, traditional means of finance as direct and indirect taxes.

The core objective of the Universal Healthcare System (UHC) in Egypt is the inclusion of marginalized and neglected groups, ranging from the informal workers to the poorest and most disadvantaged categories of the Egyptian population, who will be fully subsidized within the new system.

The Law entered its gradual implementation phase in 2019 and should be accomplished by 2032. It follows a geographical sequence that aims at covering the whole population in four governorates: Port Said, Luxor, Ismailia, and South Sinai. It is scheduled to include six other governorates in the first phase at the end of 2021 to provide medical services with the highest quality standards, as they were met with massive demand from the Egyptian people after the registration of nearly 3.8 million citizens, especially as the system provides high-quality services through the Health Care Authority.

**I hope the comprehensive health insurance system is successfully implemented in Port Said. I hope to see a step forward in the treatment provided to people,"**

**said President  
Abdel Fatah El-Sisi in  
November, 2019**

The geographical approach ensures equality in a pragmatic manner. Regarding service coverage, the covered packages are very wide-ranging and generous. The Law basically covers all health services, with the exception of specific services such as emergency services, and family planning services that are covered by other laws.



Of the remarkable achievements by the system's implementations since it was first introduced in Port Said in August 2019 is recording 11 hospitals and 32 medical units. Seven hospitals and 59 medical units are being upgraded in Luxor; 12 hospitals and 39 medical units are being developed in Ismailiyah. Other 11 hospitals and 112 medical units are being renovated in Aswan. The pilot operation will begin in Ismailia in November before the official launch in February. Moreover, the numbers of hospitals and medical units to be part of the system in Suez are 5 and 27, respectively. The figures for South Sinai are eight and 22, respectively. The pilot phase in those governorates will start mid-December prior to the official launch in March.

## Transforming Egypt's Healthcare System Project

To maximize the benefits for Egypt and salvage international expertise in the health field, Egypt welcomed **"Transforming Egypt's Healthcare System Project"** as executed by the World Bank. The project aims to improve the quality of primary and secondary health care services, enhance demand for health and family planning services, and support the prevention and control of Hepatitis C.

## National and Megaprojects

To enhance the quality and availability of a decent medical care to Egyptians, President El-Sisi has supported the implementation of multiple national projects supporting healthcare. This includes;

- Constructing national hospitals such as the National Heart Institute, Badr Hospital in Helwan University, Tanta University Cancer Hospital, and the Outpatient Clinics for Al Matareya Hospital
- Renovating Abu-Khalifa Emergency Hospital in Ismailia to include 106 beds (93 in-patient beds and 13 in intensive care units) with a total cost of EGP 470.7 million. The hospital serves around 1,350,000 citizens with its main objective to provide a comprehensive healthcare system.
- Renovating Mallawi Specialized Hospital, the hospital supports the healthcare system in Minya governorate.
- Renovating Ismailia General Hospital to increase its capacity, units, laboratories, in addition to a specialized diabetes clinic equipped with the latest technologies which is the second of its kind in Egypt.
- Developing Alexandria University Hospitals to be equipped with the latest technologies. Additionally, a Medical Training Center has been inaugurated to receive doctors from all over the Middle East and Africa, as well as a New Toxicology Center in the central hospital of the university has been constructed.
- Constructing Kidney Surgery Center in Ismailia General Hospital, to provide medical services for the people living in Ismailia, the Canal Region and Sinai Peninsula. The hospital is the first of its kind in the region. It was established at a cost of EGP 176 million.
- Raising the efficiency and developing of Al-Matareya Teaching Hospital



## Fierce Fight against COVID-19

Although Egypt has been among the emerging economies which immediately faced an astronomical shock due to COVID-19 outbreak, it managed to mitigate the health repercussions of the pandemic while ensuring economic stability, thanks to its resilient government's tremendous efforts under El-Sisi's prudent leadership. Rigid measures included boosting the health system's readiness, expanding emergency health spending, and allocating significant increases to expenditure on healthcare and health-related initiatives,

through allocating EGP 1 bn (USD 63.5 mn) in extra funding for its health services and applied various measures to increase the country's capacity to absorb the sudden increase of critical patients that the outbreak causes.

Moreover, (2020-2021) budget allocations for **health expenditures** amounted to EGP 93.544 billion, with around 28% raise compared to last year's EGP 73.063 billion. Worthy to mention, the health sector's budget amounts to 5.5% of the total state budget.

The novel pandemic required novel measurements and **new technologies**. "Egypt Cares", a new government portal aimed at spreading awareness and availing all pandemic related information was launched as part of the Information and Decision Support Center's (IDSC) efforts. The website includes the numbers of cases, new cases, recovered, newly recovered, deceased, and new deaths. Also, it presents comparisons with other countries and global situation analyses. Additionally, it communicates the government's efforts in facing the pandemic. By the same token, the Ministry of Health and Population announced the launch of the "Health of Egypt/Egypt's Health" mobile application to provide citizens with information on how to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and what to do when suspected of infection.



## Fierce Fight against COVID-19: Continued

The Egyptian Government adopted **strict -yet balanced-** policies, combining measures to control mobility and social interactions without drastically affecting economic activities. Measures ranged from imposing the closure of public spaces at night, partial curfews with fines on violations reaching 4,000 Egyptian pounds, to imposing wearing masks in public spaces.

It is evident that Egypt reflected a successful example in containing the COVID-19 Pandemic. This success was strongly based on reviving the original purpose of the healthcare sector which is combating epidemics. Revival has been primarily supported with a robust operational, institutional, and physical infrastructure, including health offices and health care units, past compulsory vaccination programs which eliminated diseases such as smallpox, measles, tuberculosis as well as polio. Innovative communication tools were adopted upon the outbreak of the pandemic to effectively reach and communicate with doctors, such as online webinars and other remote methods.



## International Commendation

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi has been intensifying his efforts in the healthcare sector since he swore in. The fruits of this have been reflected on enhancements in the healthcare infrastructure, including hospitals renovations, construction of new health units and clinics. The Egyptian achievements have been grabbing the world's attention and attracting international praise, following are some remarkable international commendations.







5

### Main strains of the hepatitis virus



100 مليون  
صحة

2018 Egypt launched an Initiative for Scanning "Hepatitis C" over 3 phases. 50 mn persons were examined, and 2.2 mn were examined positive for Hepatitis c & 900 k received medicine till the end of campaign.

In March 2019 Launching a special phase launched to include foreigners in Egypt, as well as refugees.



2019 The presidential initiative for curing one million Africans from Hepatitis C.



Egypt is one of 9 countries anticipated to eliminate Hepatitis C by 2030, during the International Summit for Hepatitis C in 2017.



Established according to the most advanced technological systems worldwide in the field of medicine, aiming at safe & effective medicine production using electronic self-cleaning technology

**180.000 M<sup>2</sup>**



**1<sup>st</sup> stage (current)**

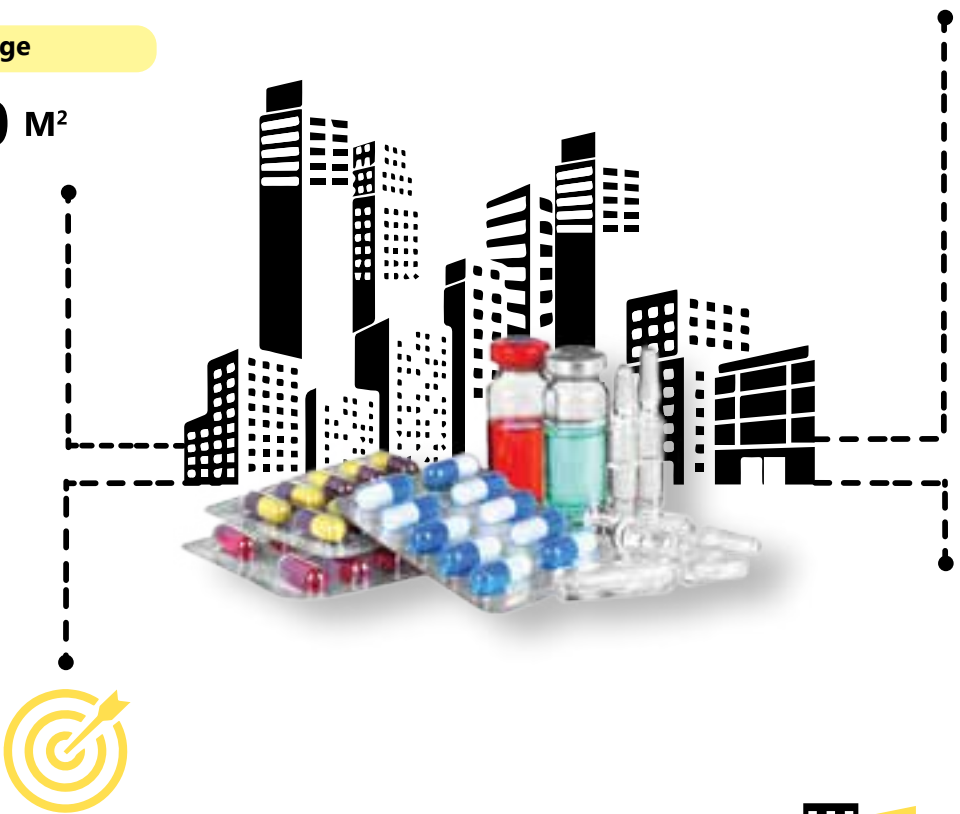
**120.000 M<sup>2</sup>**

**Next stage**

**60.000 M<sup>2</sup>**



**Khanka ,  
Qalyubia governorate**



The objective is to produce other effective medicines at reasonable prices for citizens, such as



Medicines for the kidneys, brain and nerves



Medicines related to COVID-19



Medicines for chronic diseases



Cancer medicines



Vitamins



**15**

### Production area:



Intravenous solutions



Ear & eye drops



A factory for producing dental anesthetics



BBS ampoules

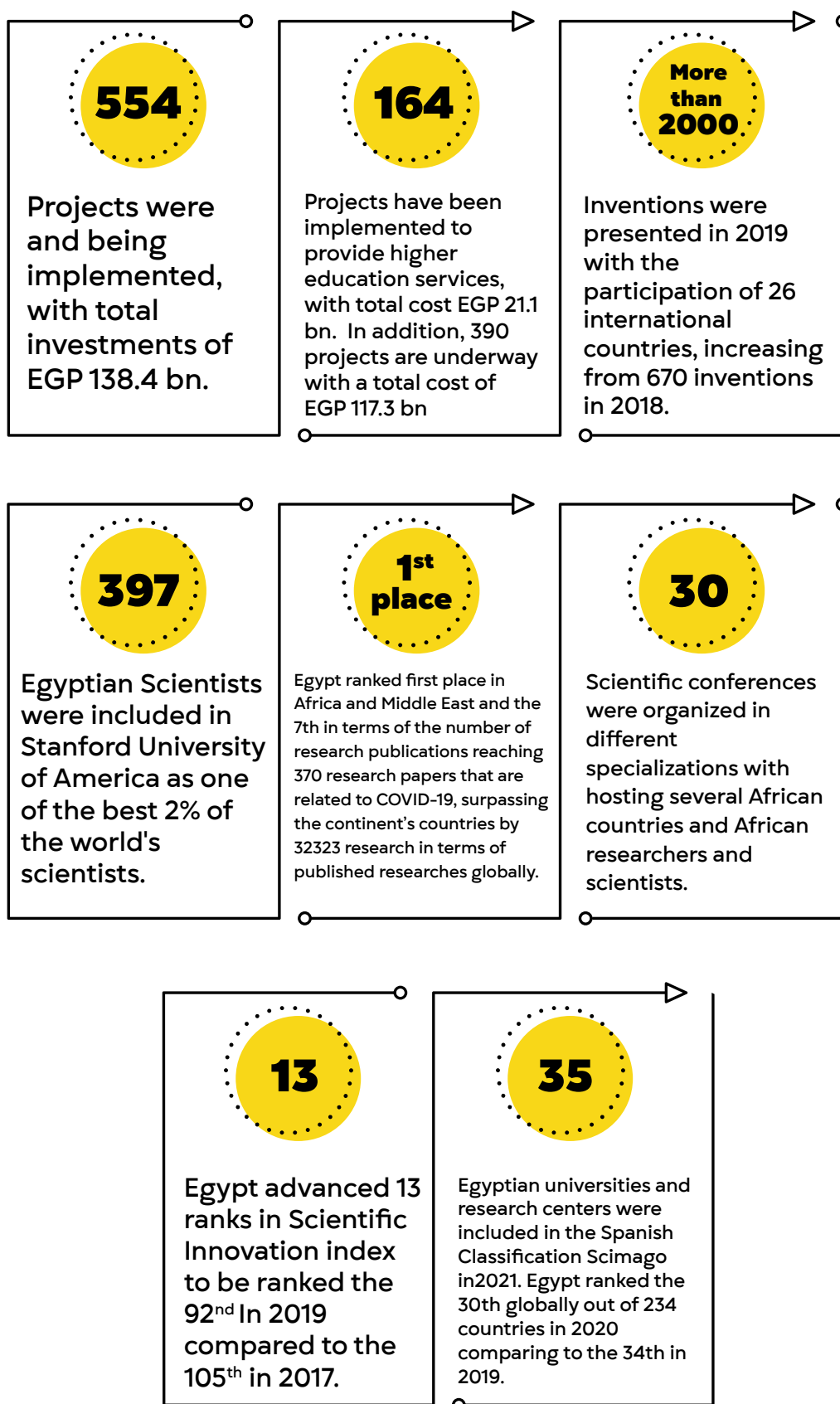
## 2. Education







## 7 Years: Achievements in Number



**21**

Egyptian universities were included in British "Times Higher Education Classification" in 2021, compared to 9 universities in 2018 and 3 universities in 2016. 16 Egyptian universities were included in USNEWS Classification in 2021.

**18**

Private universities were established with 132 colleges.

**4**

University institutions were established, with 5 branches of foreign universities

**14**

Higher and middle private institutes and 26 new university hospitals were established within the comprehensive education development system

**EGP  
529.6  
mn**

The total investments in 2019/2020 for developing 10 university hospitals.

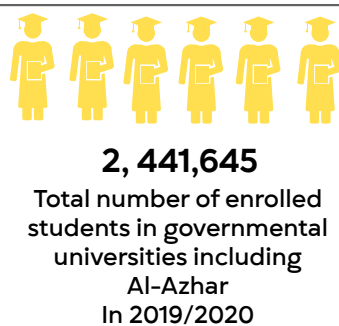
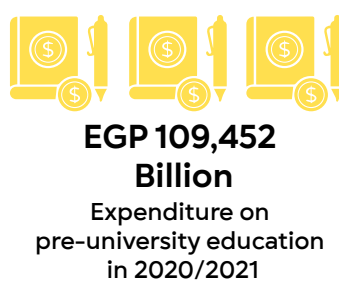
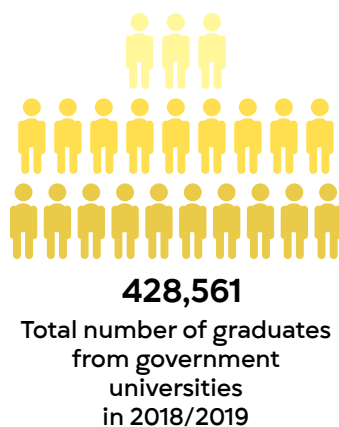
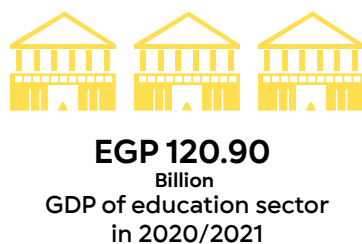
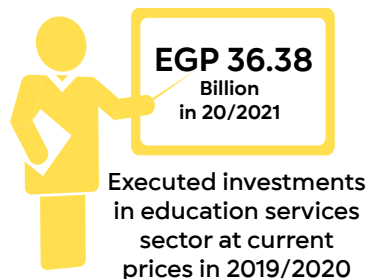
**41**

Protocols were signed between university hospitals and the Ministry of Health during the last seven years.

**4**

Public universities were established, with 99 public colleges.

## Education Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures



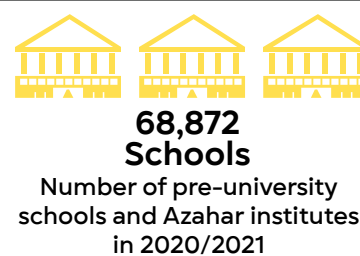
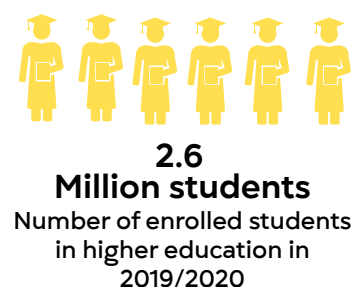
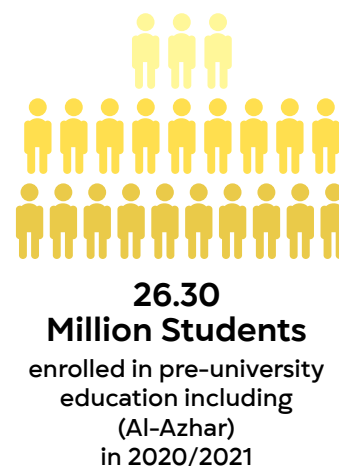
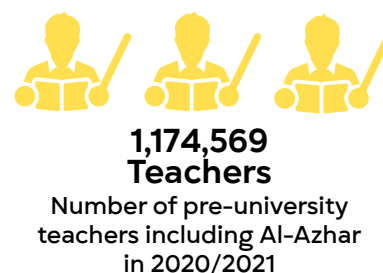
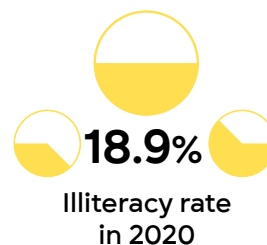
Number of  
teaching  
staff in  
higher  
education  
(including  
Al-Azhar)  
and  
university in  
2019/2020

**116,640**  
Teachers



**EGP**  
**39,58**  
Billion

Total  
expenditure  
on university  
education  
(including  
Al-Azhar)  
in 2019/2020

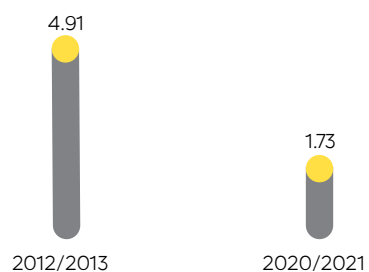




## Education Sector Main Indicators

Dropout rate in preparatory education

(%)

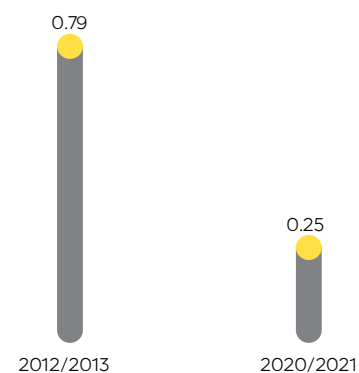


Source: ministry of education

Dropout rate in preparatory education decreased by 3.18 percentage point in 2020/2021 compared to 2012/2013

Dropout rate in primary education

(%)

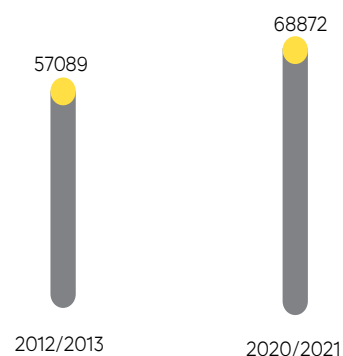


Source: ministry of education

Dropout rate in primary education decreased by 0.54 percentage point in 2020/2021 compared to 2012/2013

Number of schools and azhar institutions

(No.)

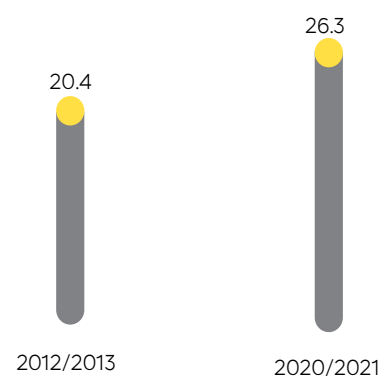


Source: ministry of education

Number of schools and alazhar institutions increased by 11783 in 2020/2021 compared to 2012/2013

Students enrolled in pre- university education (including al-azhar)

(Million)

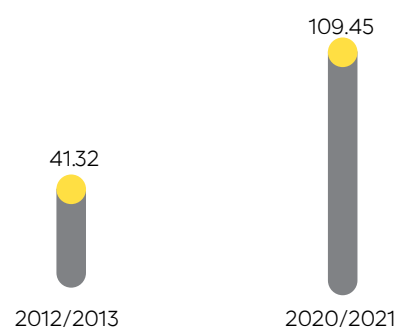


Source: ministry of education

Students enrolled in pre- university education (including al-azhar) in 2020/2021 increased by 29.05% compared to 2012/2013

Expenditure on pre- university education

(EGP Bn)

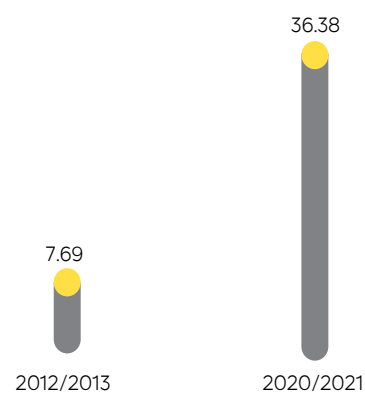


Source: ministry of education

Expenditure on pre- university education increased by 164.9% in 2020/2021 compared to 2012/2013

Executed investments in education services at current price

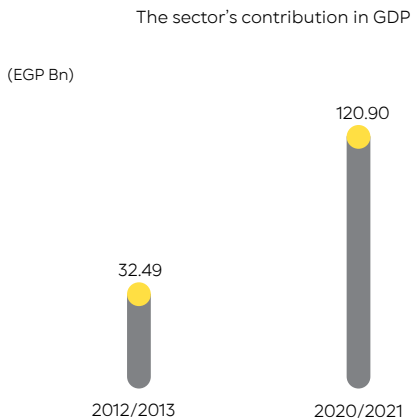
(EGP Bn)



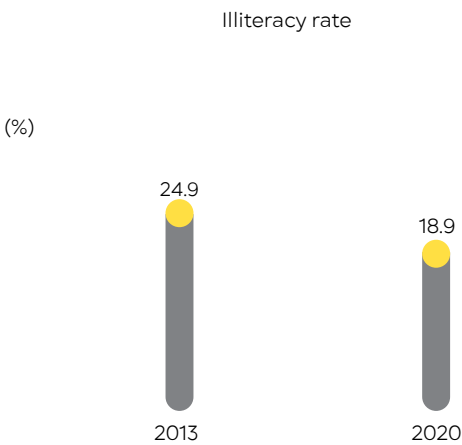
Source: ministry of education

Executed investments in education services at current price increased by 373.08% in 2020/2021 compared to 2012/2013

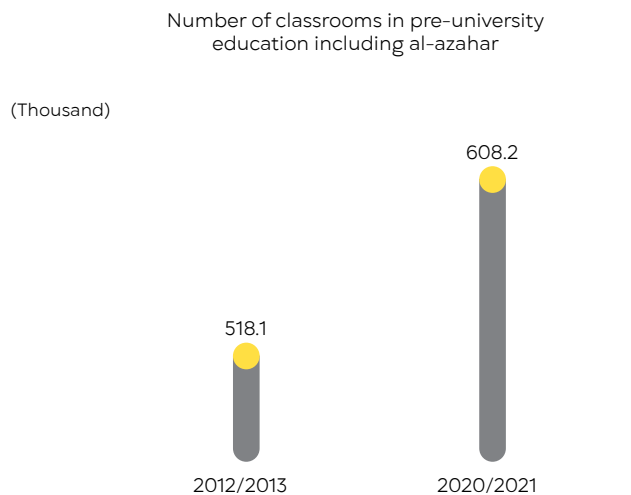
Education Sector Main Indicators



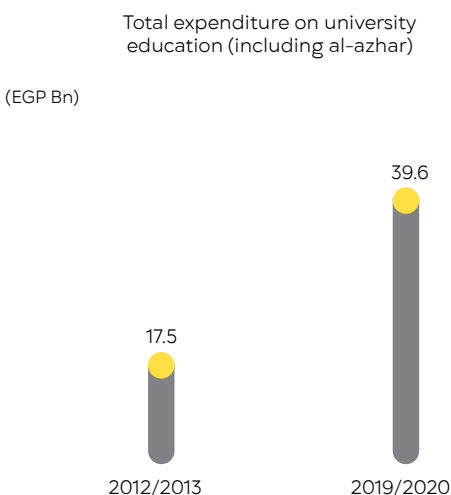
Source: ministry of planning and economic development  
GDP of education sector increased in 2020/2021 by 272.11% compared to 2012/2013



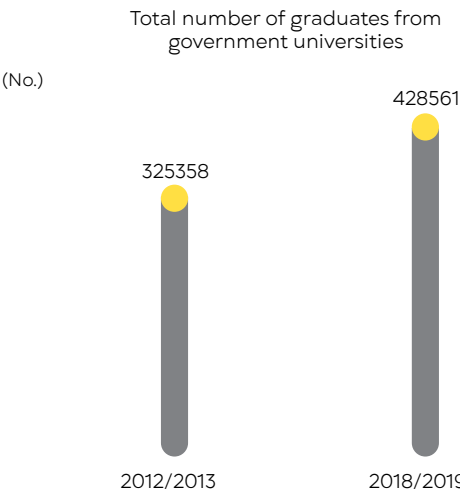
Source: the central authority for public mobilization and statistics  
Illiteracy rate witnessed a dropout in 2020/2021 by 6 percentage point compared to 2012/2013



Source: ministry of education  
Number of classrooms in pre-university education including al-azahar witnessed a shift in 2020/2021 by 17.4% compared to 2012/2013.



Source: ministry of finance  
Expenditure on university education reached more than 39 billion LE with a positive increase of 125.9% in 2019/2020 compared to 2012/2013.



Source: CAPMAS  
Number of government universities graduates increased by 31.72% in 2018/2019 compared to 2012/2013





## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Education Sector

2014

- The establishment of international public schools for the first time in Egypt.
- An agreement with the British Government to raise the capabilities of Egyptian teachers with regards to international exam process.

2016

- Adoption of a strategic vision to improve and expand technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and distance education.
- Establishment of 2 technical schools for logistics and started to work in 2016-2017 in Port Said and Ismailia in cooperation with the USAID.

2015

- Introduction of 30 new majors for technical education.

2017

- Enforcement of ceiling for public education on fee increases to ensure citizens' rights for free education.





## 2018

- Implementation of education system reforms in Egypt out in all public schools targeting all education stages.
- The establishment of Egyptian Japanese schools for the first time, while adopting the Japanese “whole child education” system known as Tokkatsu.
- Increase of public education’s budget by 8% for the year 2018/2019.

## 2019

- Grant of accreditation and quality for 9 new technical schools.
- Eradication illiteracy of 410,133 Egyptian citizens.
- The establishment of 19 new applied technology schools which started to work in the academic year 2019.

## 2020

- Establishment of new 13 Egyptian Japanese Schools by the Egyptian Government with an average of 322 classes and a capacity of 12,880 students in 2020/2021.

## 2021

- Increase of the number of Egyptian schools that obtained accreditation and quality has dramatically to reach 4,340 schools in 2021.
- Training 8645 technical teachers to apply the developed curricula using competencies.
- Increase of the number of Egyptian students who have benefited from financial and social assistance to reach 294,819 students.

### Establishment of University of Technology in Beni Suef

- This University was established on an area of 13200 m<sup>2</sup> with a cost of EGP 135 million including 10 classrooms and 14 laboratories. It provides technical and vocational education as per international quality standards aiming at preparing remarkable graduates at a level of excellency. It provides students with technological skills that enable them to compete and innovate, thus, changing the social perspective with regard to technical education.



2019

### Establishment of Galala University

- The University is built on an area of 173.5 feddans to include 14 colleges and a university hospital with a capacity of 400 beds, at a cost of EGP 7.9 billion. It aims at providing advanced quality scientific programs that meet the needs of the labor market, in light of national and international reference standards, while promoting excellence in education, providing the smart and advanced infrastructure necessary for research, increasing areas of excellence, and developing students' leadership skill. It maximizes effective partnership locally and internationally in the dissemination of knowledge that meets the needs of society and sustainable development plans, and it links the industry in a flexible framework that allows continuous improvement and preservation of societal values and ethics while keeping pace with scientific and technological development.



2019

## Establishment of Zewail Scientific City for Science and Technology

Zewail City is considered scientific innovative educational institution aiming at producing a generation of scientists and leaders through providing students with:

- Significant base within the fields of science and architecture.
- Knowledge and basic skills to help them with success and personal success.
- Dynamic environment that boost innovation.
- Advanced techniques to keep pace with the changes in educational needs as well as connections with the international community.



2014

## First Stage of Egyptian Japanese University

This University was established as a governmental university in partnership with Japan on an area of 105 thousand squared meters with a cost of EGP 1238 million. It offers specializations that are compatible with all productive and service sectors as well as compounded research fields. This project is targeting human resources development whether locally or regionally through:

- Adopting applied educational systems.
- Using advanced as well as multi-specialization academic programs.
- Adopting techniques that foster the students' interactions with applied research on local and regional industries.



2018

### New Cairo University of Technology Inauguration

- New Cairo University of Technology aims at meeting the needs of the Egyptian market for the human resources necessary for the technical plans through:
- Applying technology and exploiting it for the benefit of society, qualifying graduates from general and technical secondary education to meet the labor market's needs.
- Providing integrated educational and training services of a quality comparable to international quality systems.
- Continuously developing curricula and study plans for all stages and levels of study with regard to technological education to keep pace with rapid developments in all fields.
- Developing the technological, scientific and cultural relations of universities with Arab and international universities and scientific institutions.



2020

### Opening of Arts and Culture Complex at Helwan University

- The Arts and Culture Complex at Helwan University was established at a total cost of EGP 180 million. The project consists of the Artistic Performances Building, which includes the Grand Theatre, Conference and cultural symposium halls, the Museum Shows Building, Contemporary Art Museum, and Helwan Museum. They have been prepared and established at the highest technical level and are equipped with presentation tools, modern technological communication, lighting systems, and art display tools. Thus, this complex availed the possibility of holding theatrical, lyrical and musical performances, scientific and international conferences, film screenings, youth competitions, and others.



2020



## Inauguration of University of Canada in New Administrative Capital

- The University of Canada is one of the first universities established in the New Administrative Capital to offer its programs in the sustainable energy engineering branch, which is considered one of the most modern engineering disciplines in the world and which keeps pace with the ambitious plan of Egypt and the Arab region in industrial and structural design engineering.
- The European-style administrative and study buildings and stadiums were designed on an area of 30 feddans at a cost of EGP 1.7 billion, thus, serving as a host for Canadian International Universities in Egypt with the full support of the Egyptian and Canadian Governments.



2020

## Egyptian-Japanese University of Science and Technology Inaugurated in Borg El Arab

- The Egyptian-Japanese University of Science and Technology has a campus area of 200 feddans, and buildings account for only 17% of the total area. At the global level, it is environmentally friendly with smart electronic management. The cost of establishing the first phase of the university campus in the new city of Borg El Arab amounted to EGP 1.25 billion, and the cost of the second phase amounted to EGP 2.5 billion. In addition, it is an Egyptian Government research university of a private nature, owned by the Egyptian Government aiming at benefiting from the Japanese model of "innovative education" based on scientific research, practical application and problem-solving methodology.



2020



## Egypt: A Leap in Education

During the past seven years, Egypt has witnessed a remarkable progress when it comes to Education sector. President Sisi has been keen to develop the Egyptian education sector, whether university or pre-university education, through changing and improving curriculum to keep pace with the latest developments and technology, as well as depending on digitization, establishing international universities and reforming education systems in schools. Nevertheless, the Egyptian Government is still exerting strenuous efforts to improve education outputs and acquisition of skills that will enable Egyptian youth to become more productive citizens.

**It is time for the Egyptian economy to turn into a knowledge-based economy and for Egypt to benefit from the creativity of its youth.**

**Therefore, the New Republic considers education, scientific research and innovation some of the most essential priorities of Egypt.**

**H.E. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi**



## First:Pre-University Education

Within the framework of promoting education in public, International schools and technical Education schools, President Sisi adopted a new comprehensive educational system that relies on advanced technology and perception. It has resulted in developing pre-university education. key achievements could be stated as follows:

- **Education System Reforms** in Egypt were carried out in all public schools in 2018 and they were targeting some of the education stages as follows:
  - Kindergarten education and first year primary education have experienced a great transformation through the improvement of the quality of education, development of curriculum as well as the enhancement of capacity of teachers and educational leaders.
  - The secondary education stage has witnessed examination reforms and the introduction of a new tablet-based school graduation examination regulating access to universities as well as expanding the use of digital resources for teaching and learning.
  - Egypt adopted a strategic vision in 2016 to improve and expand technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and distance education, develop curriculum more aligned with labor market needs, and improve student-to-teacher ratios, quality assurance, accreditation mechanisms, as well as teacher training.



## Public and International Schools.

- The establishment of Egyptian Japanese schools for the first time in 2018, which teach the same Arabic-language curriculum like other public schools while adopting the Japanese “whole child education” system known as Tokkatsu. in order to provide a better educational system in Egypt and enhance the quality of Egyptian Schools.
- 45 Egyptian Japanese schools were established in 24 governorates.
- 35 Egyptian Japanese schools started to work in 2018/2019.
- 6 Egyptian Japanese schools started to work in 2019/2020
- 8 new Egyptian Japanese schools are currently under construction, while applying sustainability standards (green economy).
- The Egyptian Government intends to establish new 13 Egyptian Japanese Schools with an average of 322 classes and a capacity of 12,880 students in 2020/2021.
- The establishment of international public schools for the first time in Egypt in 2014 to provide diversified education and meet the increasing demand on educational services.
  - About 15 Egyptian international public schools were established whose tuition fees are reasonable for middle income class.
  - Two Egyptian international public schools were established in 2014. They teach the International Baccalaureate curriculum “IB”: The Egyptian International School of Sheikh Zayed and The Egyptian International School in El Mearag (established in 2014/2015).
  - The Egyptian International School in New Cairo was established in 2018/2019.
  - 10 other Egyptian International Public Schools were established that teaches IG curriculum.



- The establishment of nine new Nile International schools.
- The establishment of 14 new applied technology schools, which have started to work since the academic year 2018/2019 until now.
- The establishment of 194 new community schools in remote and marginalized areas.
- The establishment of 39 centers for talented and smart students across all governments in 2018/2019.
- The number of students who have benefited from training on scientific projects reached 1088 students in the exploratory centers.
- The number of students who have benefited from financial and social assistance reached 294,819 students.
- The Egyptian Ministry of Education has supported the development of educational activities in public schools including sports, cultural, social and scientific activities. The total number of students participated in all activities has witnessed a great improvement to reach 24.3 mn students.
- **The quality of Education** in public Egyptian schools was improved through
  - The implementation of professional development programs to teachers that aim to enhance their skills and ensure that they are capable of delivering the new curriculum to students.
  - The new curriculum, adopted on the Japanese Tokkatsu education system, relies on the improvement of soft skills and critical thinking skills.
  - The new education system is based on E-Learning through providing students with free tablets as well as equipping classrooms with high-speed internet access.
  - The number of trainees holding international certificates in the field of technology reached 24,466 teachers
  - Investing in international relations to improve the quality of the educational system through:
    - An agreement was made with the British Council to train 37,000 teachers over three years.
    - An agreement was made with ICDL organization to provide 40,000 free training grants for teachers to obtain professional certificates in computer field.
    - An agreement was made with the British Government to raise the capabilities of Egyptian teachers, mentors, and researchers at the examination and evaluation center with regards to international exams process.
  - The number of Egyptian public schools that obtained accreditation and quality has dramatically increased to 888 schools in 2019, with a total number of 4,340 schools till now.



## Technical Education

President Sisi has set technical education as one of Egypt's top national development priorities due to its role in providing Egyptian youth with the skills and capabilities enabling them to deal with up-to-date technology. Within his directives, the Egyptian Government has adopted a new vision and sustainable approach for transforming the Egyptian technical and vocational education and developing the future Egyptian professional workforce through the shift to competency-based curricula which ensure that Egyptian students acquire the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills in order to create a youth bulk that learn, think, innovate, and contribute to the development process of Egypt. Key achievements could be stated as follows:

- 6,079 schools were equipped, 4,098 advanced classrooms were developed, and 6 applied technology schools were established.
- Technical Education quality was improved through the implementation of competency Based curriculum, where the number of curricula that have been

developed has reached 106 curricula.

- 40 technical education schools obtained accreditation and quality from 2019 till now.
- 10 innovation clubs have been established in all the governorates.
- 4 technical schools were developed according to European standards.
- The number of technical schools that have been improved in infrastructure reached 204 technical schools.
- 30 new majors for technical education were introduced in 2015-2016
- The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Japanese System Practical Lesson Improvement has been implemented in technical schools.
- 3 dual education programs were established in Port Said in cooperation with the Japanese Sumitomo Factory within the Egyptian-Japanese project to develop technical education.
- 2 technical schools for logistics were established and started to work in 2016-2017 in Port Said and Ismailia in cooperation with the USAID.
- A new vocational school was established and started to work in 2017-2018 in demo in Fayoum Governorate with an Italian cooperation.
- The establishment of buildings, laboratories as well as the introduction of the curricula of the Nuclear Technical School in El-Dabaa 2017-2018.
- 21 new majors were further added to

industrial technical schools according to economic activities within the geographical areas during 2018-2020.

- 153 technical education curricula were reformed into interactive e-learning curricula and equipped with educational videos, and the required training.
- Expansion of economic production lines in each technical school within the framework of the money project. The number of participating schools has reached 522 schools.
- The development of skills for teachers in technical schools as follows:
  - The number of teachers trained in specialized technical skills, theoretical and practical subjects reached 21,573 teachers.
  - 984 technical teachers were trained on 100,000 greenhouse projects.
  - 475 technical teachers were trained on internal and external auditing and self-evaluation within the TOT program.
  - 8,645 technical teachers were trained to apply the developed curricula using competencies.
  - 2,185 technical teachers and professionals in technical education were trained on entrepreneurship and employment skills.
  - The number of technical teachers trained in safety and security have reached 18,000.
  - The number of technical teachers trained to use the skills of the twenty-first century in teaching reached 1737.

## Literacy and adult education

Furthermore, President Sisi has been keen on addressing the illiteracy problem. Key achievements were made within the framework of literacy and adult education as follows:

- During the period (2014-2018), illiteracy was eradicated for 2,620,788 Egyptian citizens.
- Illiteracy of additional 410,133 Egyptian citizens have been eradicated from 2019 till now.





## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the University Education Sector

2014

- The number of public universities has reached (27) public universities, with an increase of 4 universities.
- New medical research centers and institutes expanding all over Egypt were established.

2017

- Four Egyptian universities were included in the Dutch Leiden Ranking and 8 Egyptian universities were included in the British Times Higher Education ranking.

2015

- The higher education sector has witnessed a continuous diversification of educational programs and pathways and an increase in geographical coverage.

2018

- A new legislation was enacted that regulates foreign branch campuses, while also luring foreign providers through non-sophisticated licensing procedures, non-costly real estate and tax exemptions.

2016

- The annual enrollment number in higher education system has witnessed a significant improvement.







2019

- Four branches of international universities in the New Administrative Capital (NAC) were launched.
- Three new technological universities were constructed.
- Egyptian universities and research centers have made a leap in the international ranking of scientific publishing field.

2020

- The total budget for higher education and scientific research 2020/2021 reached EGP 65 billion.

2021

- The “National Strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation 2030” was launched.
- The public universities’ colleges and institutes have increased by 93 colleges to reach 494 colleges and institutes by 2021
- The Government’s action plan (2021/2022) intends to further improve higher education quality system by increasing the percentage of educational institutions that have obtained accreditation from the authority to 50 percent within the four years of the plan.





## Second: University Education

Within the framework of promoting higher education in Egypt and scientific research sector, President Sisi called for raising funding, boosting tertiary enrollment rates and implementing a range of projects. This includes the construction of new public and private universities as well as the construction of foreign branch campuses in order to improve the global competitiveness of the Egyptian education system, expand capacity, and enhance the performance of domestic universities through increased competition.

Key achievements could be stated as follows:

- The number of public universities has reached (27) public universities, with an increase of 4 universities since 2014/2015, three universities of them were established in New Valley, Matruh, Luxor.
- The public universities' colleges and institutes have increased by 93 colleges since 2014/2015 to reach 494 colleges and institutes.
- The new academic programs at public universities have dramatically increased to reach 188 new programs in specializations that serve the needs of labor market and national development process compared to only 118 in the past with an increase of 70 programs.
- The establishment of new 17 private universities since 2014/2015 to reach 36 private universities with an increase of 32 colleges.
- The establishment of 8 new technological colleges that include 45 above average technical institutes.
- Three new technological universities were launched: New Cairo Technological University (NCTU), Quesna Technology University, and Beni Suef Technological University in the academic year 2019/2020.
- 5 technological universities in East Port Said, 6<sup>th</sup> of October, Borg El Arab, New Luxor (Thebes), and Assiut are currently under construction.
- Four new private international universities were launched in Egypt for the first time: Galala University, Al Alamein International

University, New Mansoura University and King Salman bin Abdul-Aziz University in South Sinai with its three branches in Sharm El-Sheikh, El-Tor, and Ras Sidr.

- The Egyptian University for Information Technology is currently under construction in the new administrative capital.
- Three foreign universities with international agreements were inaugurated in Egypt: the Egyptian-Japanese University of Science and Technology, ESLSCA University in Egypt, and German International University.
- three branches of international universities were constructed in the New Administrative Capital in 2019/2020:
  - The Canadian Universities in Egypt hosting the Prince Edward Island University branch.
  - The Global Foundation hosting the British branch of the University of Hertfordshire.
  - The Knowledge International University hosting the British branch of Coventry University.
  - The European Universities in Egypt (EUE) hosting Universities of (London, Central Lancashire) branches.
- The overall number of private, and higher institutes in Egypt have increased by 14 institutes as they reached 189 in 2021 institutes instead of 158 in 2014.
- **The annual enrollment number** in the higher education system has witnessed a significant improvement as follows:
  - The number of enrolled students in public and private universities and institutes has increased by 400,000 students to reach an overall number of 3 million students annually. The number of enrolled students in postgraduate studies has reached 219,763 students.
  - The number of faculty members and teaching assistants has reached 120,000 members with an increase of 16,000 members.
  - The number of scientific researches published internationally has increased by 16,000 papers to reach 31,700 papers.
  - 1,200 delegates (an increase of about 600 delegates since 2014) obtained higher university degrees in disciplines that keep pace with national development, including: (artificial intelligence, nuclear engineering, Internet of things, energy engineering, pharmaceutical industries, biotechnology and nanotechnology).
  - The number of foreign students enrolled in higher education institutions in Egypt reached 72,000 students.
  - Currently, the Egyptian Government is working on increasing the number of international students to 6 percent of the tertiary student population by 2030, transforming Egypt into an international education hub of global scale, and attracting more foreign branch campuses in Egypt's New Administrative Capital.



- The establishment of 113 University hospitals, with an increase of 24 hospitals since 2014. In addition to a number of medical research centers and institutes expanding all over Egypt.
- 11 institutes and research centers affiliated with the Ministry were established. Other 15 institutes and research centers with other ministries, with which the Ministry coordinates nationally with regard to research and innovation, were constructed. In addition, a new Electronics Research Institute was established.
- The budget of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research was increased by EGP 40 billion since 2014, where the total budget for higher education and scientific research 2020/2021 reached EGP 65 billion.





## Egypt Exceeds the World's Expectation

- During President El-Sisi's era, Egypt has managed to exceed international forecasts in the higher education and scientific sector. This was praised and emphasized in the achievements within the performance of Egyptian universities in international reports, competitions, and scientific research and innovation. In addition, Egyptian universities were active in terms of regional and international and representation.





## Performance of Egyptian Universities in International reports

- In 2017, 4 Egyptian universities were included in the Dutch Leiden Ranking, and 8 Egyptian Universities were included in the British Times Higher Education Ranking.
- In 2018, 19 Egyptian universities were classified among the top 1,200 universities in the "Times Higher Education" classification, 20 Egyptian universities in the British QS classification, 11 Egyptian universities in the US News classification, and 6 Egyptian universities in the Spanish Ranking Web of Universities classification.
- In 2019, the Egyptian universities' ranking has witnessed a significant improvement in the Dutch "Leiden" classification, where 5 Egyptian universities were classified among 963 international universities. Egyptian universities have continued their progress in upgrading the quality of the educational level: Cairo university (ranked 341<sup>st</sup>), Ain Shams (582<sup>nd</sup>), Mansoura (681<sup>st</sup>), Alexandria (730<sup>th</sup>) and Zagazig (834<sup>th</sup>).
- In 2019, The Shanghai classification has included 16 Egyptian universities among the top 500 universities in the world in 54 scientific disciplines in natural sciences, engineering, life sciences, medical sciences, and social sciences.
- In 2020, the US News global ranking has included 14 Egyptian universities compared to 11 universities in 2019. In addition, there has been an increase in the percentage of research publications from 0.49% to 0.70% in 4 years (2014-2018).
- The QS World Ranking 2020 for the Arab region included 22 Egyptian universities out of 129 universities in the Arab region
- 20 Egyptian universities were included in the British Times classification for the year 2020.
- 23 Egyptian universities were included among 767 international universities as universities which had an influence in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for 2020 in the British Times Classification.
- The British Times Higher Education classification has witnessed an increase in the number of emerging Egyptian universities with 12 new universities (Beni Suef, Kafr El-Sheikh, Mansoura, Suez Canal, Sohag, Tanta, Fayoum, Helwan, Menoufia, Minya, South Valley, and Zagazig). Moreover, Aswan university ranked the 1<sup>st</sup> in the world in citations.

- 9 Egyptian universities were included in the foreign bodies of the Indian Medical Council list. (Ain Shams, Alexandria, Cairo, Helwan, Kafr El-Sheikh, Mansoura, Menoufia, Suez, and Tanta).
- Egypt ranked the 5<sup>th</sup> largest host country for U.K transnational education according to PIE News.
- The number of elementary-age out-of-school children has fell by 50 % during the past five years after skyrocketing during the 2011<sup>th</sup> revolution, according to UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS).
- Egypt ranked 38<sup>th</sup> in the field of published scientific researches out of 230 countries worldwide.
- Egypt's rank in the research and development innovation sub-index has reached 53.
- Egypt ranked the 40<sup>th</sup> globally in nanotechnology research.
- International cooperation in joint research with countries of the world increased, reaching 50.2%.
- In regard to the advancement of Egyptian scientific journals, 3 Egyptian scientific journals have advanced in the Clarivate international classification, and the number of Egyptian journals that has a significant impact included in Clarivate's classification of international journals has increased to 8 Egyptian scientific journals.

## International scientific research and innovation

- Egyptian universities and research centers have made a leap in the international ranking of scientific publishing field. They were ranked the 27<sup>th</sup> globally for the first time in 2019, achieving a growth of 25% with an improvement of five centers. Egypt ranked the 1<sup>st</sup> in Africa, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> in the Arab world after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- Egypt's rank in the Global Knowledge Index rose 17 places since 2018 (99 out of 134), to become 82 out of 136 countries in 2019
- Moreover, in 2020, Egypt rose in the scientific research index where the number of researches published reached 32,000 papers according to the SCOPUS International Database.
- The FWCI citation index for Egypt in terms of the published research quality improved from 1.17 in 2019 to 1.3 in 2020, according to SCOPUS International Database.







## International competitions

- Egyptian Universities' team of engineering students have won second place in the Huawei ICT competition, which was held in China from May 26 to 27, in 2019.
- Students of the faculty of engineering of Heliopolis University won the third place in the 2019 Robocon competition.
- Alexandria University won first place in the world in the final rankings of the largest global competition of the European Union on spreading awareness of entrepreneurship, which was held on October 17, in 2019 in the Finnish capital Helsinki.
- Ain Shams University of Engineering ranked first for universities in the Middle East and Africa in the Formula Student Race in England. A team of 44 students ranked 26<sup>th</sup>, out of 81 participating teams from different countries around the world. They participated using two cars, one of which runs on gasoline and the other on electricity.

## At the Level of International and Regional Representation

- Egypt has won the presidency of Association for Education development in Africa which is the largest African institution in the field of education development affiliated with the African Development Bank at the end of 2015 for two years.
- Egypt has won the presidency of the Education, Science and Technology Office of the African Union Commission, which is the entity responsible for planning scientific research across the countries of the continent at the end of 2015 for two years.
- Egypt won the membership of 4 important UNESCO committees: (the governmental committee "Information for All" - the Committee for the Management of Social Transformations - the Committee for the Recovery of Cultural Property).
- Egypt has held the position of Chairman of the Executive Council of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) since May 2014, and the position of Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO) since November 2015.
- Egypt won the seat of Vice-President representing the Arab Group of UNESCO in the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts.



- Egypt won the chair of the International Subcommittee on Africa and the Neighboring Countries for Marine Sciences at UNESCO until 2021.
- Egypt won the position of presidency for the “PRIMA” initiative for research and innovation, which is the partnership initiative for research and innovation, with a financing of 500 million euros until 2028.



## Governmental Initiatives and Campaigns



The “Fusion” Initiative with the partnership between engineering education and scientific research, to develop the Egyptian industry and qualify a new generation of creative graduates and entrepreneurs to improve the Egyptian economy.



Launching the “National Strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation 2030” and the “National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence”.



“Study in Egypt” initiative which is an initiative that promotes education in Egypt as the first-choice study destination to international students.



Several initiatives were introduced to promote the use of technology in primary education. Projects, such as the Smart Schools Project, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) School Project, and the Education Reform Program.



“Education and Protection” program was launched in partnership with UNICEF, for the development of 200 inclusive schools and providing access to education for 6,000 children with special needs in October 2016.



President Sisi launched “The Girl’s Education Initiative in Egypt”.



In July 2018, a new legislation was enacted that regulates foreign branch campuses, while also luring foreign providers through non-sophisticated licensing procedures, non-costly real estate, and tax exemptions.



A fund to sponsor faculty members and employees in universities, research centers and institutes was established. In addition to amending the regulations for promoting faculty members and research in universities, research centers and institutes.



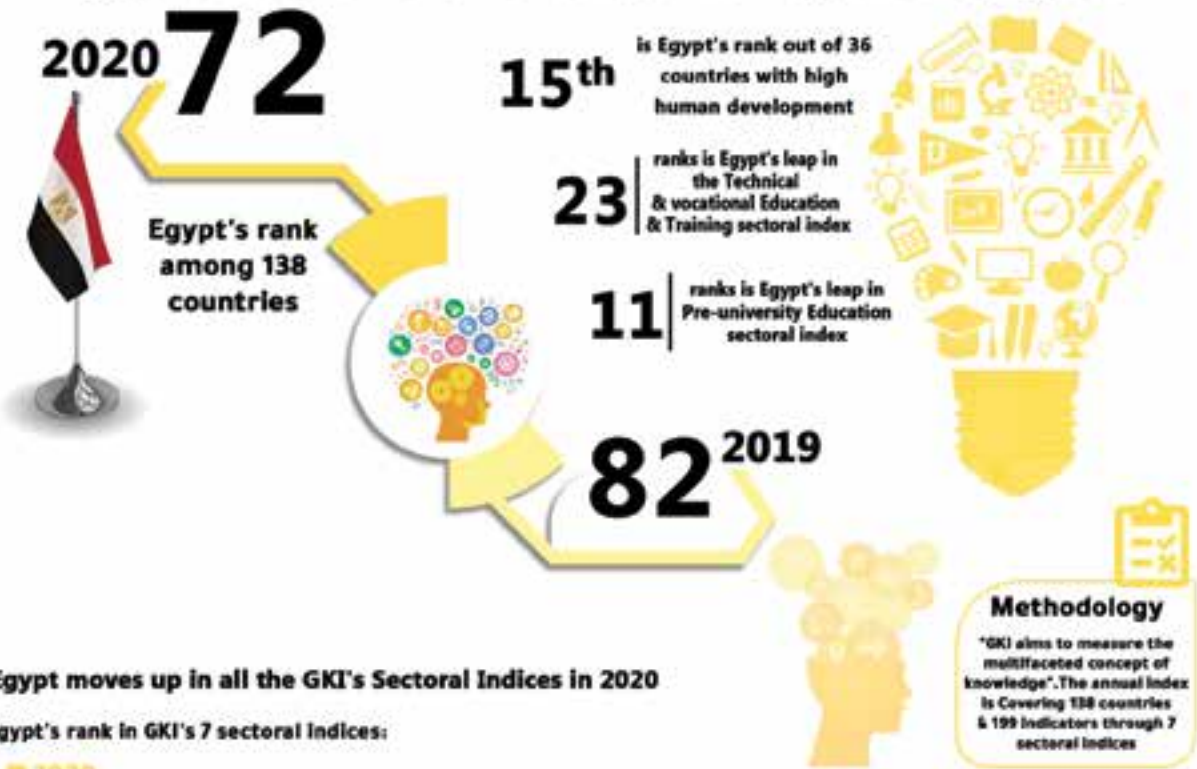
## Covid-19 and Education Sector in Egypt

The Egyptian Education sector, under the directives of the wise political leadership of President Sisi, has responded to the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic efficiently. The Ministry of Education has succeeded to maintain the education system in Egypt despite all the challenges as follows:

- The Ministry of Education has succeeded to conduct Thanaweya Amma examinations for more than 652,000 students, as well as technical diploma examinations for more than 776,000 students during the pandemic.
- MoE has managed to evaluate 19 million research projects pertaining to students across all stages.
- MoE has managed to hold online electronic examinations for 1.2 million high school students.
- MoE has shifted the commencement of the 2020/2021 academic year to October instead of September, to prevent a second wave from occurring. In addition, it has distributed the students in-class attendance throughout the week in order to minimize the number of students who present at the same time inside schools and universities during any given day.
- MoE has succeeded in turning the traditional education sector into a remote education sector through the internet. It has also facilitated the E-learning process to students; thus, it had a leading successful experience in complementing the conventional classroom learning experience while maintaining the education quality



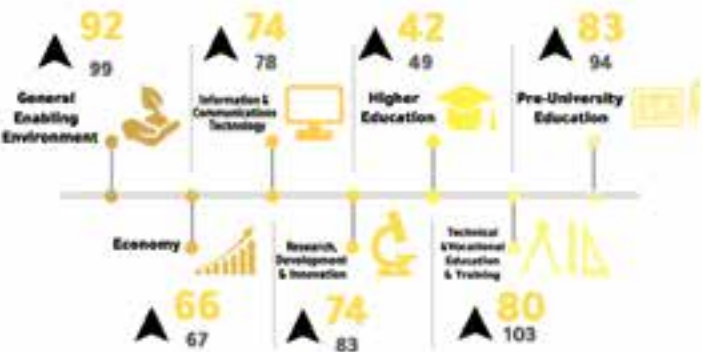
Egypt moves up 10 ranks in the Global Knowledge Index (GKI) 2020



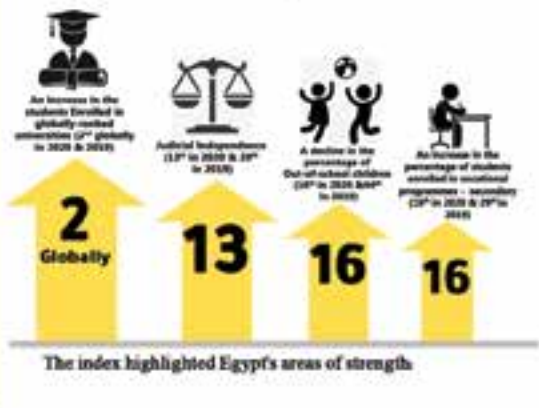
Egypt moves up in all the GKI's Sectoral Indices in 2020

Egypt's rank in GKI's 7 sectoral indices:

■ 2020  
■ 2019

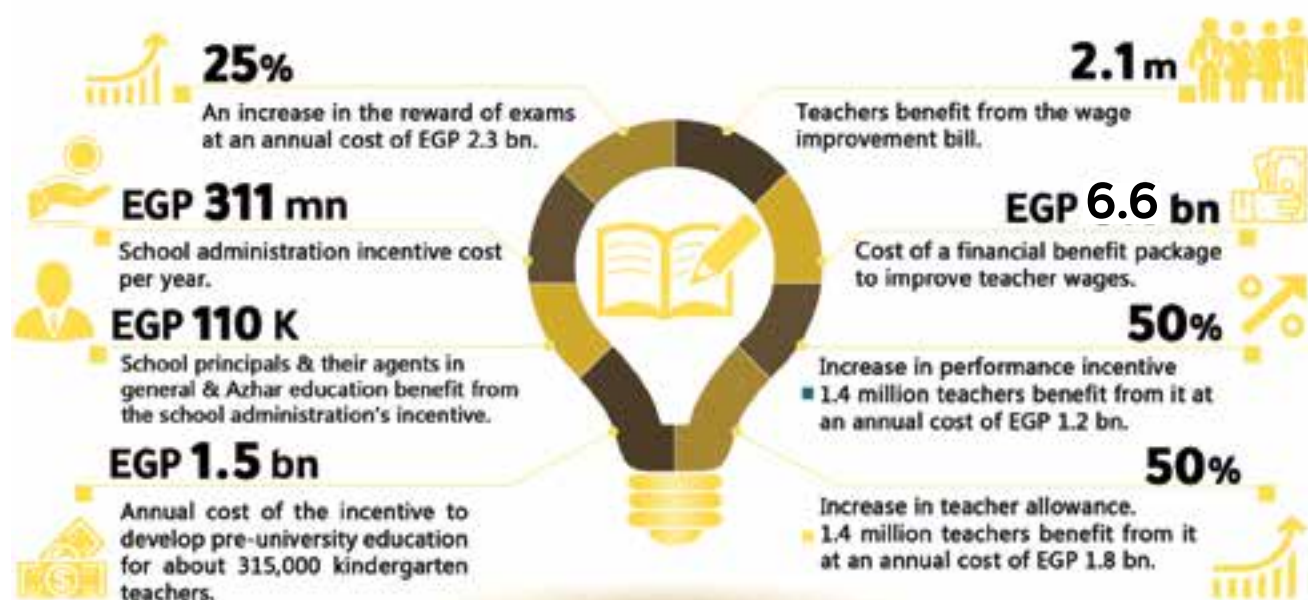


Egypt's Areas of Strength in the GKI - 2020





# Teachers' wages improvement bill





### Stream.moe.gov.eg

For streaming revisions for high school & technical diplomas.



Updating «the Egyptian Knowledge Bank platform», including the digital library «Study.ekb.eg» with contents suitable for all educational levels, & providing more than 80 dictionaries & lexicons.



### «Edmodo.org Platform»

For communication between students & teachers (22 million student beneficiaries).



### «Hesas.eg Platform»

For providing a simplified explanation in an interactive way & questions that support the new assessment system for high school.



**2 mn**

tablets were provided to secondary school students.

### The launch of the "Madrasatna" TV group

to stream lessons in all subjects for the various educational levels with a weekly streaming schedule.

**20 mn**

students have a unified email address for them.

**1.2 mn**



students were tested & assessed online by the end of the school year (2019-2020), with 10.4 mn exams.

More than



**19 mn**

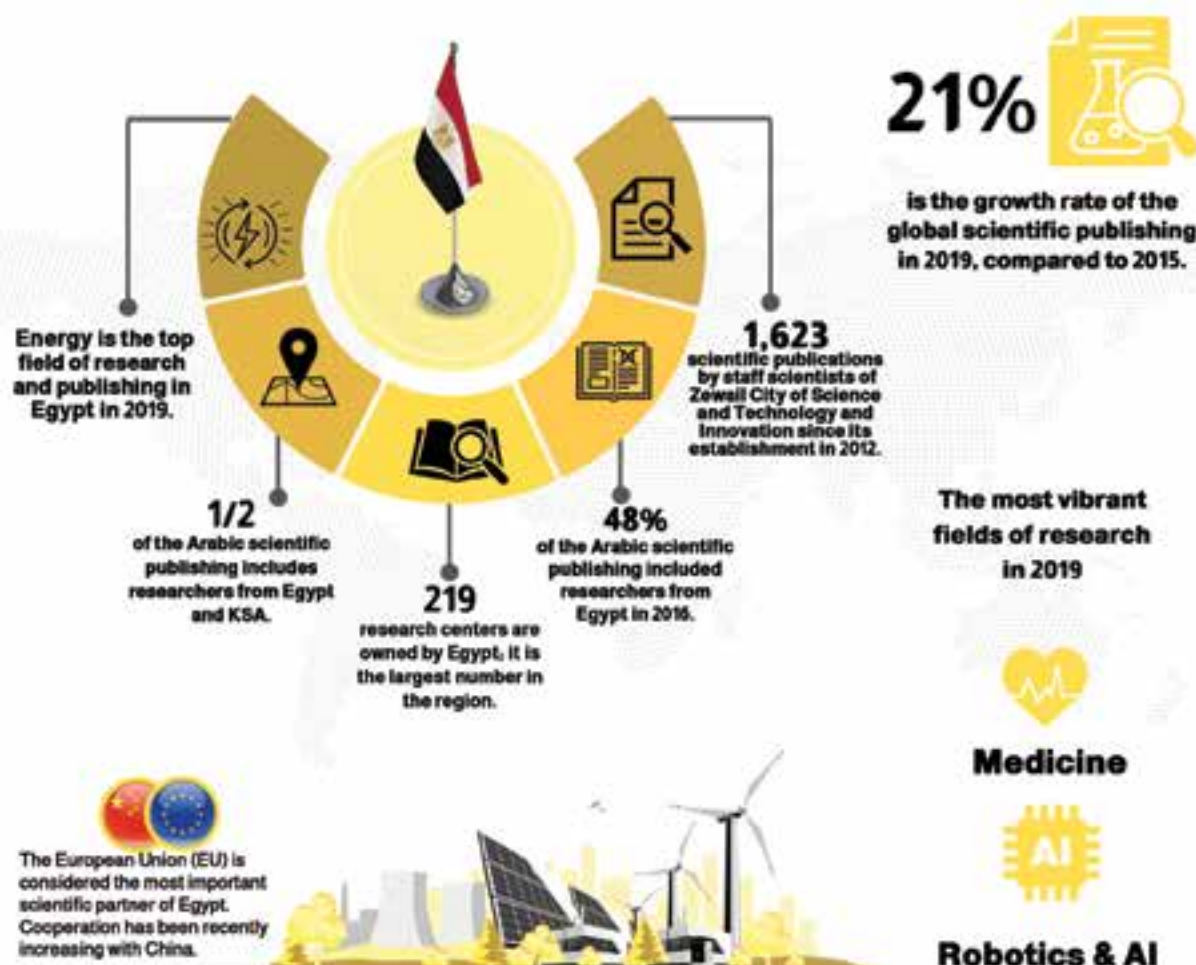
research projects have been evaluated electronically.

**94 K**

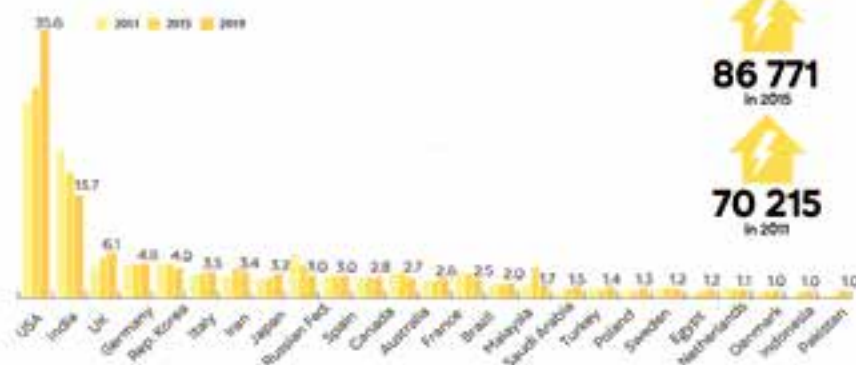


trainees have been trained to use technology in education.

## Egypt among Most Active Countries in International Scientific Publishing



Share of global publications on energy, 2011, 2015 and 2019 (%)  
Among countries contributing to at least 1% in 2019, data labels are for 2019





## Egypt among Most Active Countries in International Scientific Publishing

### Scientific Applications in Egypt

**Egypt** significantly contributes to African space projects. It is planned to host the headquarters of the African Space Agency.

**17** industrial zones in **15** governorates costing **EGP 10 billion** between 2015 and 2020.

The rate of **women** to the total number of researchers in **Egypt** increased to 46% in 2018 from 36% in 2007.

The **Egyptian government** has outlined a number of sustainability principles for its new cities:

- land per capita should exceed 15 m<sup>2</sup>,
- solar panels are to be installed on 70% of rooftops.
- 40% of road surfaces are to be reserved for pedestrians and cyclists.

**Egypt, Algeria, and Tunisia** are among the countries planning for adopting national strategies for the technologies of the 4<sup>th</sup> industrial revolution


**Egypt, Algeria, and Kuwait** are among the Arab countries that attained progress in gender parity in the field of scientific publishing.

### Top 15 countries for growth rate in scientific publishing on energy, 2012–2019 Among countries with at least 500 publications, arranged by volume









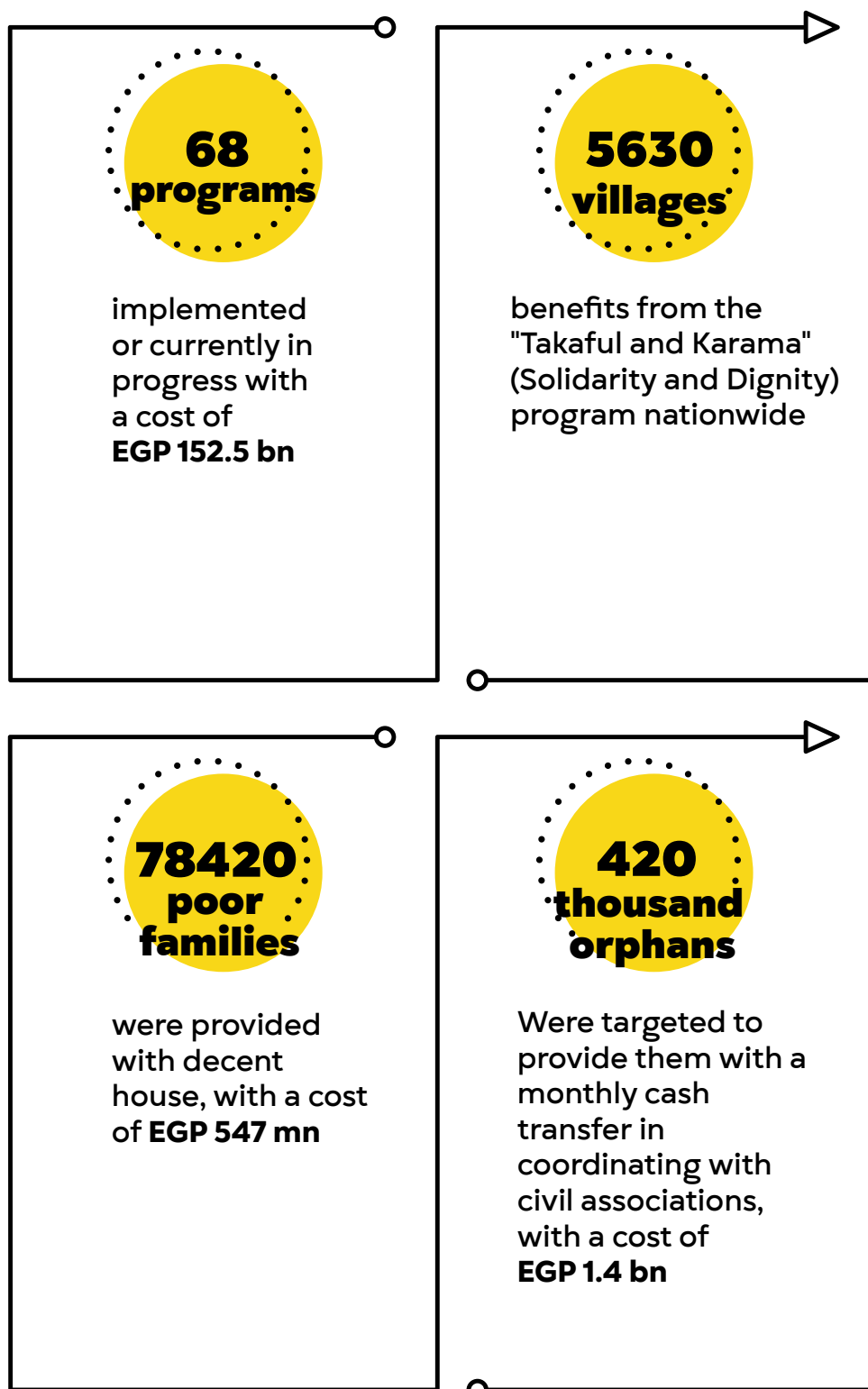
### 3. Social protection and Seasonal workers







## 7 years : Achievements in Numbers



**1.1 Million  
people with  
special needs**

Were provided with services, with a budget of EGP 325 mn



## Social protection and Seasonal workers Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures



**EGP 44.58 Bn**

GDP of insurance and social insurance sector in 2020/2021



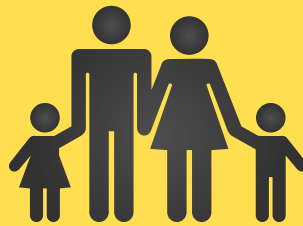
**EGP 2.2 Mn**

Causal employment wages according to the general budget in 2019/2020



**216**

Total number of social rehabilitation offices for persons with disabilities in 2019



**EGP 19 Bn**

The budget allocated for financial support in 2020/2021



**EGP 286 Bn**

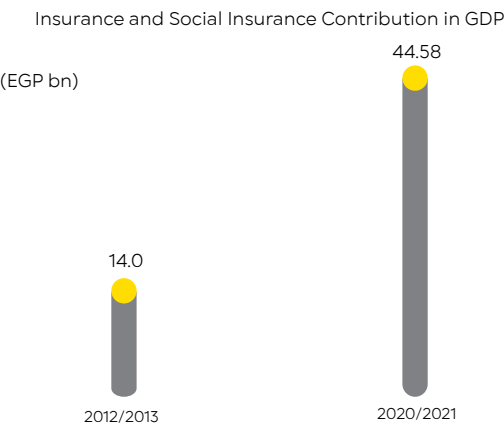
The total value of expenditures on social protection programs in the State's general budget in 2020/2021



**EGP 14.7 Bn**

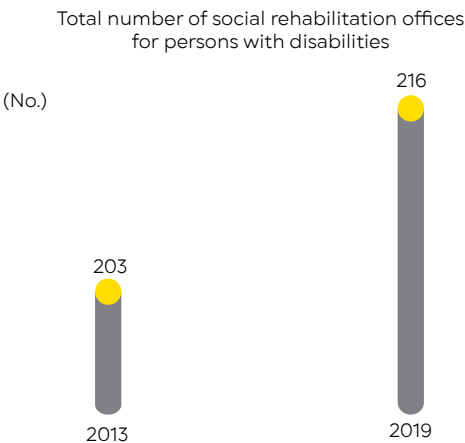
Total amount spent for Takaful and Karama program in 2019/2020

Social protection and Seasonal workers Sector Main Indicators



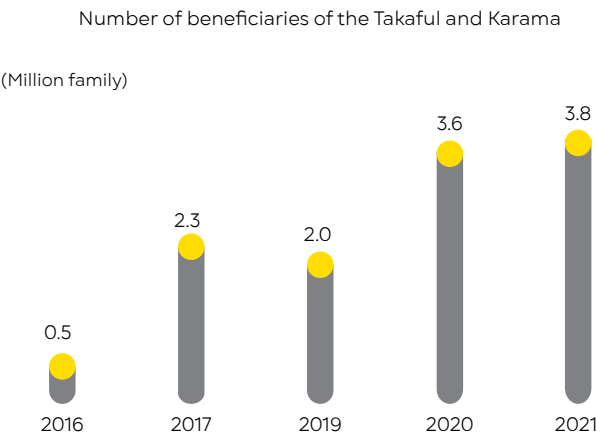
Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

GDP of insurance and social insurance sector witnessed a great increase by 218.88% during period (2012/2013-2020/2021)



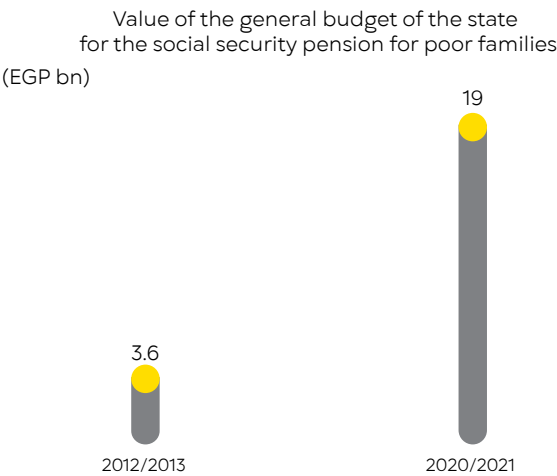
source: Ministry of Finance

Total number of social rehabilitation offices for persons with disabilities increased by 6.4% in 2019, compared to 2013.



Source: UNDP, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, "Egypt Human Development Report 2021 Development, a right for all: Egypt's pathways and prospects" 2021

Number of beneficiaries has increased by 65% in 2021 compared to 2017.

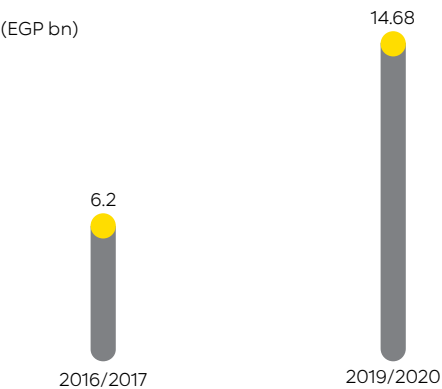


Source: ministry of finance

Value of the general budget of the State for the social security pension for poor families increased in 2020/2021 by around more than 5 times compared to 2012/2013.

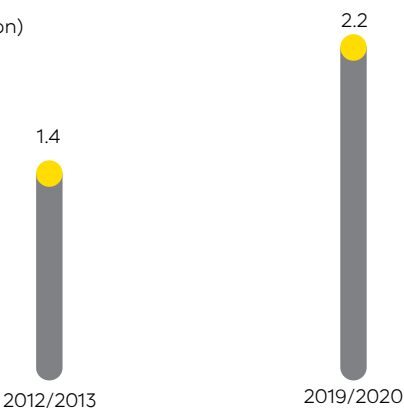
# Social protection and Seasonal workers Sector Main Indicators

Total amount spent for Takaful and Karama program  
(EGP bn)



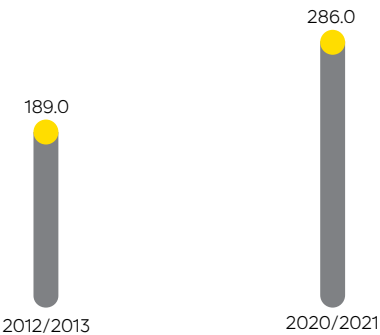
**Source: source: Ministry of Social Solidarity**  
The amount spent on Takaful and Karama program in 2019/2020 becomes double the amount in 2016/2017

Causal employment wages according to the general budget  
(EGP bn)



**source: Ministry of Finance**  
Causal employment wages according to the general budget increased by 57% in 2019/2020 compared to 2012/2013.

The total value of expenditures on social protection programs  
in the State's general budget  
(EGP bn)



**Source: Ministry of Finance**  
The total value of government expenditures on social protection increased 2 times in 2020/2021 compared to 2012/2013.



## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Social protection and Seasonal workers Sector

2014

- Low-income citizens were provided with affordable housing: the government announced that 1 million housing units would be established to support low and middle-income citizens.

2016

- The Homeless Children Initiative was launched by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, focusing on protecting homeless children by providing care and rehabilitation services for them and integrating them into society.

2015

- Egypt began implementing an expanded social protection program, "Takaful and Karama" (Solidarity and Dignity).

2017

- The "Sakan Karim"(Decent Housing) initiative was launched by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, in November 2017, to provide poor families, especially those who receive Takaful and Karama pension, with decent and safe housing.





2018

- As an appreciation for people with special needs, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi declared 2018 as the Year of Persons with Special Needs.

2020

- Seasonal workers were supported amid the COVID-19 crisis through launching the national strategy for supporting irregular workers and giving a grant of EGP 500 for seasonal workers as well as launching other initiatives to support them.

2019

- The presidential initiative “Hayah Karima” (Decent Life) was one of the leading initiatives targeting the underprivileged villages, launched by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi in 2019, with the aim of improving the quality of life in the poorest rural communities.

2021

- Egyptian workers returning from abroad were supported through launching the website of the “Nawart Baladak” initiative in March 2021. A cooperation protocol was signed on the economic empowerment of workers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and having returned from abroad; in addition, “Register Yourself” campaign was launched by the Egyptian Ministry of Manpower.

## Social Protection

### Introduction:

Social protection includes an integrated set of measures adopted by the State in order to provide a suitable level of protection against the economic, social and environmental risks faced by families or individuals, especially vulnerable groups. They target providing basic social services to all, stemming from the belief in the principles of equal opportunities and social justice.

Since 2014, Egypt has dealt with the issue of social protection from a comprehensive and inclusive perspective. It has worked to enhance citizens' capabilities and has launched social protection programs based on good targeting. Notably, Egypt has raised in its successive budget the percentage of financial allocations for social protection programs.

These measures are purposeful actions in the course of Egypt's social safety systems, which shifted its functional focus from relief and protection to prevention and support. Being in harmony with the economic reforms, they marked a qualitative shift towards empowerment in the pursuit of justice and security for all Egyptians.

### Social protection programs in Egypt:

Social protection systems in Egypt include a number of programs that fall under the auspices and protection of the State. They encompass social security pensions, "Takaful w Karama" (solidarity and dignity) program, as well as complementary programs such

as "Forsa" (opportunity), "Hayah Karima" (Decent Life) and others. The most important of these programs will be discussed in detail in this section.



**"Egypt has made investing in people a top priority as it believes that investing in its human capital is integral to the country's overall development," World Bank, 2018.**

## Social safety nets

The Ministry of Social Solidarity offers a variety of social protection programs, including social assistance that is delivered in the form of monthly pensions (such as social security pensions and Takaful and Karama monthly payments) to the neediest families. There are additional monthly or annual payments for children as well as benefits for people with impairments and other disadvantaged groups. In 2021, 3.8 million families received some type of cash assistance.

It worth mentioning that the cash support programs including Takaful and Karama program and social security pension have increased from EGP 5 billion in 2013/ 2014 to EGP 18.5 billion in 2019/ 2020, with an increase of 270%

## - Social security pension

The Social Security Law No. 137 of 2010 reflects the Ministry of Social Solidarity's framework to empower the targeted groups. For instance, the law requires Social Solidarity Directorates to assist all beneficiary individuals and families in finding work through training or the provision of a grant to help them start a small business while they continue to receive security benefits. Moreover, Social Security Directorates shall assist clients in obtaining small business loans to enable them start their businesses and obtain the necessary tools and machinery. It is worth mentioning that the law stipulates that the Ministry of Social Solidarity should establish a central database for all beneficiaries and all types of assistance that they receive.

## - Takaful & Karama Program

In 2015, Egypt began implementing an expanded social protection program, Takaful and Karama, which was initially co-financed by the State budget and the World Bank and is now fully funded by the State's budget. At the beginning, Takaful and Karama focused on the poorest governorates in Upper Egypt, but it is now applied in all governorates.



**"As Egypt carries out macro-economic reforms, social safety net interventions, including the flagship Takaful and Karama program, remain critical for mitigating the impact on the poor and vulnerable," World Bank, 2020.**

The Takaful element of the program was designed as a conditional cash transfer program, which help to provide income for poor families with children aged under 18 years old.

As for the value of cash transfers to each family, it was initially EGP 325 per month, with an increase depending on the number of children and their level of education. Hence, the amount per child according to their educational stage was as follows: EGP 140 for those at the secondary stage, EGP 100 for children at the lower secondary stage, EGP 80 for those at the primary stage, and EGP 60 for children between 5 and 6 years old. Moreover, two children per family were eligible instead of three in order to reduce the rate of population growth.

Additionally, Takaful is one of the programs that mainly targets women as they account for 90% of its beneficiaries. Hence, the program focuses on delivering cash transfers to women leading to greater spending on nutrition, as demonstrated by other experiences around the world.

According to the World Bank, Takaful and Karama program supports Egypt's most vulnerable citizens by providing efficient targeting and conditional and unconditional cash transfers. Moreover, the program targets enhancing economic inclusion through avoiding beneficiaries remaining unemployed. The Ministry of Social Solidarity launched Forsa or the Opportunity program that focuses on job placement, asset transfer, training, and skills development. Furthermore, the World Bank have illustrated that the program focuses on an integrated approach as the database of

Takaful and Karama enables the Ministry of Social Solidarity to link beneficiaries to other social protection services that promote literacy, family planning, decent housing, and wellbeing.

It is worth mentioning that the number of beneficiaries of the Takaful and Karama program increased to reach 3.8 million in 2021, compared to 510,000 in 2016, with an increase of 645%

### "Sakan Karim" (Decent Housing):

It is an initiative launched by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, in November 2017, with the aim of improving health and environmental conditions of poor families, especially those who receive Takaful and Karama pension. Hence, it contributes to providing them with decent and safe housing. This is implemented through the installation of sewage and drinking water connections, the installation of roofs, and the rehabilitation of homes in the neediest villages in targeted governorates. The initiative depends on cooperation with governmental agencies, including ministries and companies in addition to the private sector.





## Hayah Karima (Decent Life) initiative:

The presidential initiative “Hayah Karima” is one of the leading initiatives targeting the underprivileged villages launched by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi in 2019. It aims at improving the quality of life in the poorest rural communities within the framework of the Egypt’s Sustainable Development Strategy 2030; additionally, the initiative aims at developing 4,500 Egyptian villages in three years.

The initiative includes four main pillars:

- Raising living standards and investing in human capital.
- Developing infrastructure services.
- Improving the quality of facilities for human development.
- Achieving sustainable development through improving accessibility to basic services such as health, education, water, and sanitation at the poorest villages.

Thus, it is considered a multi-faceted and integrated initiative as it does not only aim at improving the living conditions and daily life of Egyptian citizens, but it also aims for immediate and urgent intervention to honor Egyptian citizens and maintain their dignity and safeguard their rights to have a decent life. The initiative represents a model for partnership between ministries, relevant governmental institutions, private sector and civil society.

The initiative targets consolidating all the efforts of the State, civil society,

and the private sector, addressing the multidimensional poverty, and providing a decent life with sustainable development for the group most in need in the governorates of Egypt. The developmental gaps are to be bridged, human development will be invested, and the Egyptians will live with dignity. Notably, the initiative’s objectives are:

- Alleviating the burdens off citizens in the neediest communities in the countryside and slums in urban areas.
- Achieving comprehensive development for the neediest rural communities to eliminate multidimensional poverty.
- Boosting the social, economic and environmental level of the targeted families.
- Providing job opportunities to reinforce the independence of citizens and motivate them to improve their standard of living.
- Investing in the development of Egyptian citizens.
- Bridging the developmental gaps among cities and villages and their satellites.
- Reviving the values of shared responsibility among all partners to unify development interventions in cities and villages and their satellites.

The targeted groups of the initiative are the most vulnerable families in rural communities, persons with special needs, the elderly, orphans and children, female breadwinners, and divorced women.

The first phase of implementing the initiative targets 1413 villages among the most vulnerable ones to extremism and intellectual terrorism, where their poverty rates are from 70% or more. It also targets 20 governorates, 52 cities, and 10611 satellites. While the second phase of the initiative targets villages, whose poverty rates range from 50% to 70%, the third phase of the initiative targets villages below 50% of poverty rates.

## **Supporting people with special needs**

During the past seven years, Egypt has paid extra attention to people with special needs, within the framework of the president's keenness on safeguarding their rights, after long decades during which people with special needs had suffered from marginalization, neglect and societal injustice. The State's interest in this vital issue was evident in the Egyptian Government's introduction to the "integrated services card", which are cards that benefit 13 million people with special needs. They aid them in obtaining their rights under the law, including access to job opportunities, health insurance, and pension. In addition, the Government established a charitable investment fund with a capital of one billion pounds, under the name "Ataa" to support people with special needs.

As an appreciation for people with special needs, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi declared 2018 as the Year of Persons with Special Needs. The State has issued a number of laws that support people with special needs as Law No. 10 of 2018, which includes the State's obligation to protect the rights

of persons with special needs. According to the Presidential Decree No. 11 / 2019, The National Council for Persons with Disabilities was established to replace the National Council for Disability Affairs promulgated by Prime Minister Decree No. 410 / 2012, to which all his rights and responsibilities are assumed. The Council aims at promoting, developing and protecting the rights and dignity of persons with special needs.

Moreover, President El-Sisi's launched the first Arab Forum for Special Education Schools in line with the attention that Egypt pays to disabilities, believing in their capabilities, potential, and the importance of providing them with appropriate training and rehabilitation services.

The Ministry of Social Solidarity also provides social rehabilitation offices for people with special needs. These offices are distributed throughout the country. They receive rehabilitation seekers of all ages and conduct social, psychological, medical, professional and educational studies and examinations for them. One of the most important services provided by rehabilitation offices is the provision of prosthetic devices and training them for suitable professions.

In addition, the Ministry of Education has established new classes to accommodate all people with disabilities at different educational levels, in addition to providing kindergarten halls and equipping resource rooms in cooperation with UNICEF and British Embassy in Egypt. Moreover, the Egyptian universities accept students with hearing disabilities, in line with the fourth goal of the sustainable development goals.

## Providing low-income citizens with affordable housing

Egypt has exerted significant efforts in the field of social housing, with the goal of empowering low and middle-income groups and promoting the right to adequate housing. As a result, the issue has received significant political support over the last seven years. As a result, many informal settlements have been upgraded, and an ambitious social housing program targeting low and middle-income groups has been launched.

In 2014, the Government announced that 1 million housing units would be established to support low and middle-income people. In addition, a presidential decree (No. 33 of 2014) on social housing, was amended by a subsequent law (Law No. 93 of 2018) on social housing and mortgage finance support. It allows the establishment of social housing projects that provide adequate housing for low-income people, as well as small family plots for middle-income people.

The law also stipulates the establishment of the Social Housing and Mortgage Finance Fund (SHMFF) to finance, manage and build housing units as part of the Social Housing Program, as well as to provide commercial and professional services to the units. The number of beneficiaries of the Social Housing Program by 30 June 2020 reached around 312,000.

### "Homeless Children" Initiative.

The initiative was launched by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, focusing on protecting homeless children by providing care and

rehabilitation services and integrating them into society, in line with the Ministry's policy. The initiative aims at protecting 80% of homeless children by offering rehabilitation and subsistence services, integrating 60% of homeless children into families or care homes, as well as establishing a sustainable monitoring mechanism. It also targets raising community awareness on the issue of homeless children.

## Overcoming unemployment in Egypt through enhancing labor market initiatives:

1. Forsa (Opportunity) Program: It aims at complementing existing conditional cash transfer program by assisting the most vulnerable groups in finding suitable job opportunities. The purpose of the program is to increase the income of the targeted families in order to make them less reliant on social assistance. Hence, the program's main objective is to create an integrated system to support individuals and families with low incomes and to integrate the largest number of them into successful and productive economic activities.
2. Mastoura "Satisfied Needs" microfinance program: It is a microfinance program for women, launched in cooperation between Nasser Social Bank and Tahya Misr fund. It offers livestock production loans, industrial loans, commercial loans, service loans and home project loans, provided that these projects comply with environmental and health requirements.



## Supporting seasonal workers amid the COVID-19 crisis

The Government's support for seasonal workers has extended over the past seven years, under presidential directives to take care of this category of employment that had been suffering from marginalization over previous decades. In this context, the Government launched a safety certificate to ensure irregular workers, and the new labor law was amended to include more rights for this category.

Given the negative impacts of the pandemic on seasonal workers, as they are at a higher risk of losing their jobs or having their salaries reduced, they needed protection and inclusion within the formal economy. The government has paid more attention to this category through a number of measures including:

### ● Launching the national strategy for supporting irregular workers:

It includes seven pillars aiming at supporting informal workers, evaluating social security programs for seasonal workers, as well as developing a list of the laws that pertain to social security for these workers.

Creating a database of irregular workers is one of the most pivotal pillars of the abovementioned strategy. Hence, the Ministry of Social Solidarity is collaborating with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development on a project to update the database of workers who have benefited from the Government's initiative for irregular workers.



## ● **Signing a memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the Ministry of Social Solidarity:**

The memorandum of understanding aims at achieving economic empowerment for seasonal workers affected by the pandemic by providing them appropriate training and operational or investment opportunities. Moreover, it aims at the rehabilitation and enrollment of 30,000 seasonal workers from different professions and trades in the labor market, through productive value chain projects and craft industries. In addition, some of them were hired to work in industrial areas, companies and factories. The estimated budget of the project is about EGP 570 million.

## ● **Establishing number of committees aiming at supporting seasonal workers:**

- **Establishing a committee responsible** for collecting data regarding the labor force affected by the economic repercussions of the pandemic, according to the Cabinet Decree No. 776/2020 to develop workers' compensation policies. The committee is responsible for coordinating with the establishments, businessmen, civil society organizations and corporations that accept supporting these workers financially and socially.
- **Establishing a committee on** scrutinizing the minimum wages paid to the national

projects' workers who stopped working due to the precautionary measures taken to confront the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, a website was launched to collect data of the national projects' workers according to the Cabinet Decree No. 1097/2020.

- **Establishing a committee on** proposing a system for social and insurance care for irregular employment and the sector, setting guarantees for its continuity, and providing the required financial resources, according to the Cabinet Decree No. 890/2021. The committee is headed by the Minister of Social Solidarity with the membership of a representative of Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and Ministry of Manpower.

## ● **EGP 500 grant for seasonal workers**

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi has given orders to distribute a three-month grant to seasonal workers, who have been affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the Egyptian Government has taken bold steps to support them by allocating a monthly allowance of EGP 500 for seasonal workers who lost their jobs for two phases each of them 3 months and increasing the number of beneficiaries under the "Takaful and Karama" social protection programs.

The total amounts provided for the first phase of the irregular employment grant amounted to EGP 2.4 billion for the three months. The disbursement of the third installment of the regular employment grant in the second phase was completed during

March 2021, and the total disbursed of the irregular employment grant in the second phase exceeded EGP 2 billion.

### ● **Launching initiatives for supporting seasonal workers:**

#### ■ **"Ahalina" Irregular Workers Initiative**

Ahalina is a community partnership initiative, issued by the Cabinet of Egypt to support seasonal workers in April 2020. It is worth mentioning that the launch of the national project "Ahalina" aims at helping seasonal workers, who were affected by the negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic through community collaborations. Hence, the Government has unveiled the official website of "Ahalina" initiative to assist informal workers, since the site allows online donation using smart cards.

#### ■ **The banking sector's initiatives for seasonal Workers:**

The Federation of Egyptian Banks established an EGP 700 million emergency fund to support irregular workers. The launch of this fund came in light of the continuing negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had a significant impact on employment globally.

#### ■ **The Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) initiative:**

The initiative aims basically at supporting irregular workers through dividing banks based on their previous year's profits into two categories. The first category includes banks with profits of more than EGP 5 billion to donate EGP 80 million. The second one includes banks with profits ranging between EGP 3-5 billion to donate with EGP 40 million.



## Supporting Egyptian Workers Returning from Abroad

The Egyptian Government's efforts were not only limited to supporting irregular workers or those working in the sectors most affected by the outbreak of the pandemic, but also extended to include Egyptians working abroad. Unfortunately, many of them lost their jobs in light of the negative economic impacts of the pandemic, especially in the Gulf countries. In this regard, the Government implemented many initiatives and adopted several measures including the following:

- **Signing a protocol for empowering workers affected by the COVID19- pandemic and returning from abroad:**

The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, together with the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs, and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency have signed a cooperation protocol in January 2021, on the economic empowerment of workers affected by the **COVID-19** pandemic and returning from abroad.

The protocol aims at developing the necessary policies and procedures to create a database of the Egyptian workers returning from abroad, in addition to providing job opportunities in public projects.

- **Establishing a database for Egyptian workers returning from abroad:**

According to the Cabinet Decree No. 1102/2020, a committee headed by the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs was formed to create a database for the returnees from abroad and provide job opportunities for them according to their skills.

In the context of completing the database of workers returning from abroad, an introduction form was prepared under the slogan "Nawart Baladak" and distributed among workers returning from those countries.

- **Law to regulate immigration**

It should be noted that the immigration regulation law is currently being prepared, which aims at regulating the relationship between Egyptians abroad and the Egyptian State. The proposed law includes a section dealing with immigration affairs and another section on the Support and Care Fund for Egyptians Abroad.

- **"Nawart Baladak" Initiative:**

The Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs launched "Nawart Baladak" initiative in cooperation with the Ministry of Planning Economic Development.

The initiative mainly aims at creating an accurate database that includes basic information about Egyptian workers returnees from abroad and those affected by the pandemic for providing suitable job

opportunities for them and benefiting from their skills. This is within the framework of the State's plan to invest in its human resources. The website of the "Nawart Baladak" initiative was launched in March 2021, and amendments have been made to the "Nawart Baladak" form to become more effective and accurate.

Within the framework of coordination between the Ministries of Planning and Economic Development, Immigration and Egyptians Abroad Affairs, a number of mechanisms are currently being studied to increase the number of those registered with the "Nawart Baladak" initiative, including:

- Launching a mobile application, which includes a modified version of the "Nawart Baladak" form as an easier and simpler method for citizens.
- Setting up a text message system that includes the modified version of the form to be used by those who find it difficult to access Internet services.
- Asking for the assistance of the members of the Egyptian House of Representatives to promote the initiative and encourage returning workers to register.

### ● **"Bedaya Digital" E-learning platform**

"Bedaya Digital" e-learning platform was launched thanks to the cooperation between the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs and the World Food Programme (WFP), under the presidential initiative "Life-Saving Boats" that aims at raising awareness on the dangers of illegal immigration.

The platform provides vocational and skills-building trainings for Egyptian youth and

Egyptian workers returnees from abroad who lost their jobs due to the pandemic. Moreover, the platform aims at reducing the risks of irregular migration by promoting opportunities for the targeted categories of youth including the Egyptian workers returnees from abroad and those looking for job opportunities.

The first phase of the initiative aims at providing 1,000 training opportunities for young people of both sexes from the target groups, including returnees from abroad and those looking for jobs. Within the framework of this initiative, 126 remote training activities were implemented during the period (January 24, 2021 - February 25, 2021) in 17 governorates.

### ● **"Your Work in Your Village" initiative for SMEs:**

The Government has launched the initiative of "Your Work in Your Village" which aims at implementing productive projects that benefit the residents of Egyptian villages and provide job opportunities for youth, especially in light of the COVID-19 crisis, irregular workers, and the return of Egyptian workers from abroad.

### ● **"Register Yourself" campaign:**

The Egyptian Ministry of Manpower launched the "Register Yourself" campaign on its website in March 2021, allowing all Egyptian workers abroad to register their data in the forms for Egyptian labor abroad.

The campaign allows access to all state-owned agencies to their needs, removal of any obstacles facing them as well as facilitation of rapid contact with them.





# Egypt Ranked 69 in World's Best Countries for Quality of Life Index 2021

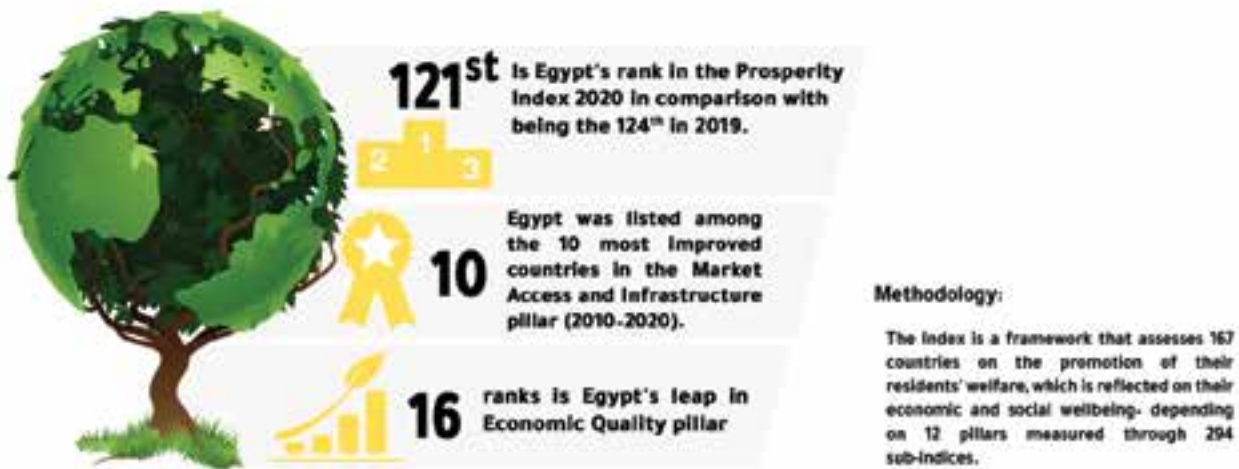


## Methodology

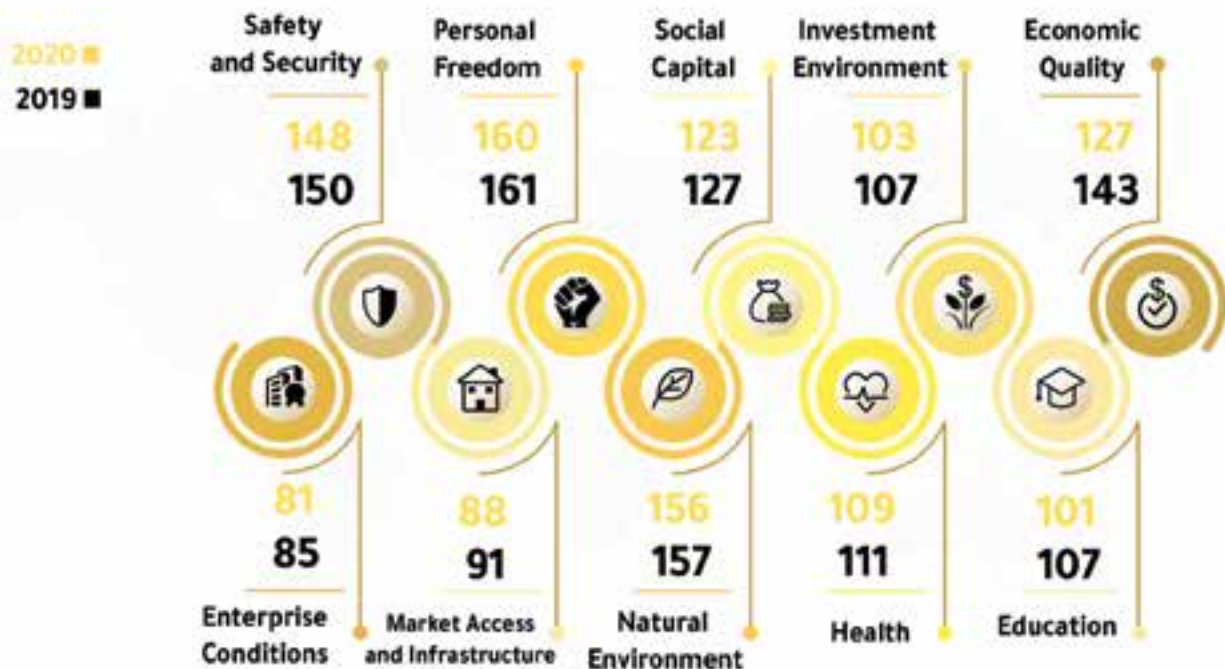
- 165** countries analyzed by researchers at the CEOWORLD magazine.
- 10** key categories.
- 1-100** Each attribute was graded on a 1-100 scale.



## Egypt Moves up 3 Ranks in Legatum Prosperity Index 2020



### Pillars Egypt moved-up in:



Source: Legatum Institute, November 2020



# Egypt Moves 13 Places in the Social Risk Index 2020

• Egypt's rank in the Social Risk Index among 102 countries



### Index's Methodology:

The index measures the state's ability in facing social risks, further the likelihood of being exposed to them, depending on structural determinants including 12 sub-indicators in comparison to the previous 5 years, scoring ranges from 0 (highest risk):  
100 (least risk)

### Sub-indices:

- corruption perception
- trust in government
- vulnerable employment
- imports of goods as % of GDP
- currency depreciation
- financial revenue as % of GDP

### Sub-indices:

- Real GDP growth per capita
- labor force participation
- income inequality
- public social spending
- political stability
- government effectiveness



# World Bank Praises Egypt's Efforts in Enhancing Citizens' Lives



**5.2%**

Poverty

Reduction in poverty rate due to the direct support programs to the most vulnerable segments.

**12 Mn**

Educational attainment

Students are included in the school nutrition program to improve Educational attainment.

Health Insurance

Port Said & Luxor: first governorates to witness the application of the Universal Health Insurance system. Aswan, Ismailia & South Sinai are to follow.

**86%**

Social solidarity

Beneficiaries of Takaful w Karama in FY 2019/2020 among the poorest 40%.

**4.2%**

Social protection

The volume of expenditure on social protection programs during FY 2019/2020 out of GDP.

Protection from COVID-19 impact

**1.5 Mn**

Irregular workers had been granted a EGP 500-monthly grant for 6 months in COVID-19 crisis.

Housing

**EGP 3.9 Bn**

Value of cash support & interest rate support for social housing units during FY 2019/2020.

Housing

**EGP 7.8 Bn**

Cash support in FY 2021/2022 & support for the national project on social housing; thus, burdens will be mitigated off citizens' shoulders.

Social protection

**EGP 345 Bn**

Transferred to pension funds in 25 months to support pensioners.

Citizens' health has been among Egypt's priorities thanks to

the presidential health initiatives:

Initiative on Supporting Egypt's Women Health

Women are considered the most important segment in society & the neediest to awareness & health care

The initiative on eliminating the waiting lists of surgeries

Over 500,000 surgeries were carried out through the initiative.

١٠٠ مليون  
صحة

It is the largest free off charge medical survey conducted in mankind history concerning an infectious disease.

## A decent Life is an initiative for all Egyptians

### The program targets

achieve sustainable development for all centers at the level of the Republic during the next 3 years.



**175**

Centers in **20** governorate



**4658**

In the governorate & **29 thousand** villages.

**58**



million beneficiaries

**500**



Billion pounds average of spending, **200 billion** pounds/ year



### Program is divided into 3 stages based on the need

Villages with poverty percentage

**1**

#### The first stage

**70%**

While the villages most in need, one million beneficiaries are focused on and need urgent interventions)

**51**

51 centers in 20 governorates

**18.4**

million beneficiaries in **1376** villages and more than **9 thousand** hamlets

**2**

#### Second stage

**50% to 70%** (Poor villages that need intervention but are less difficult than the first group).

**3**

#### third stage

from **50%** to less  
(Less challenges to overcome poverty)



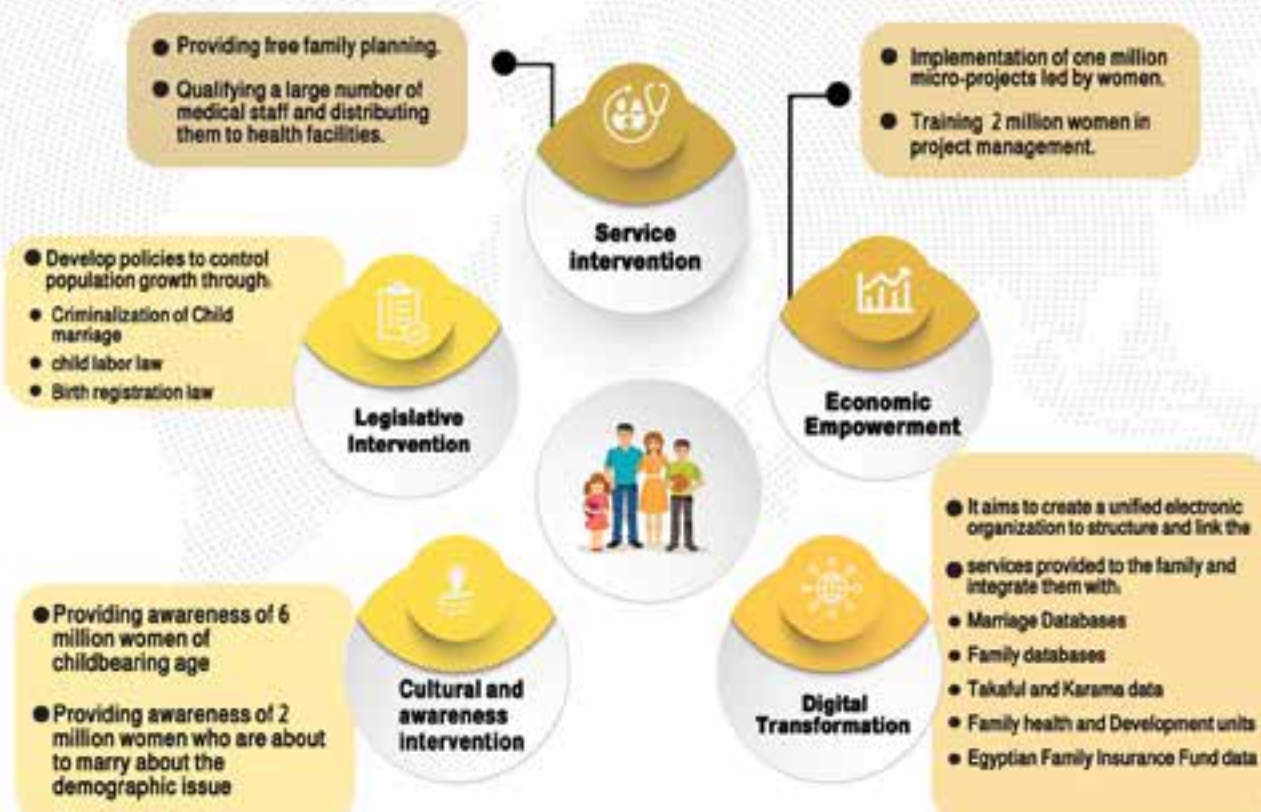
حياة  
كريمة

لكل مصري .. لكل مصرية

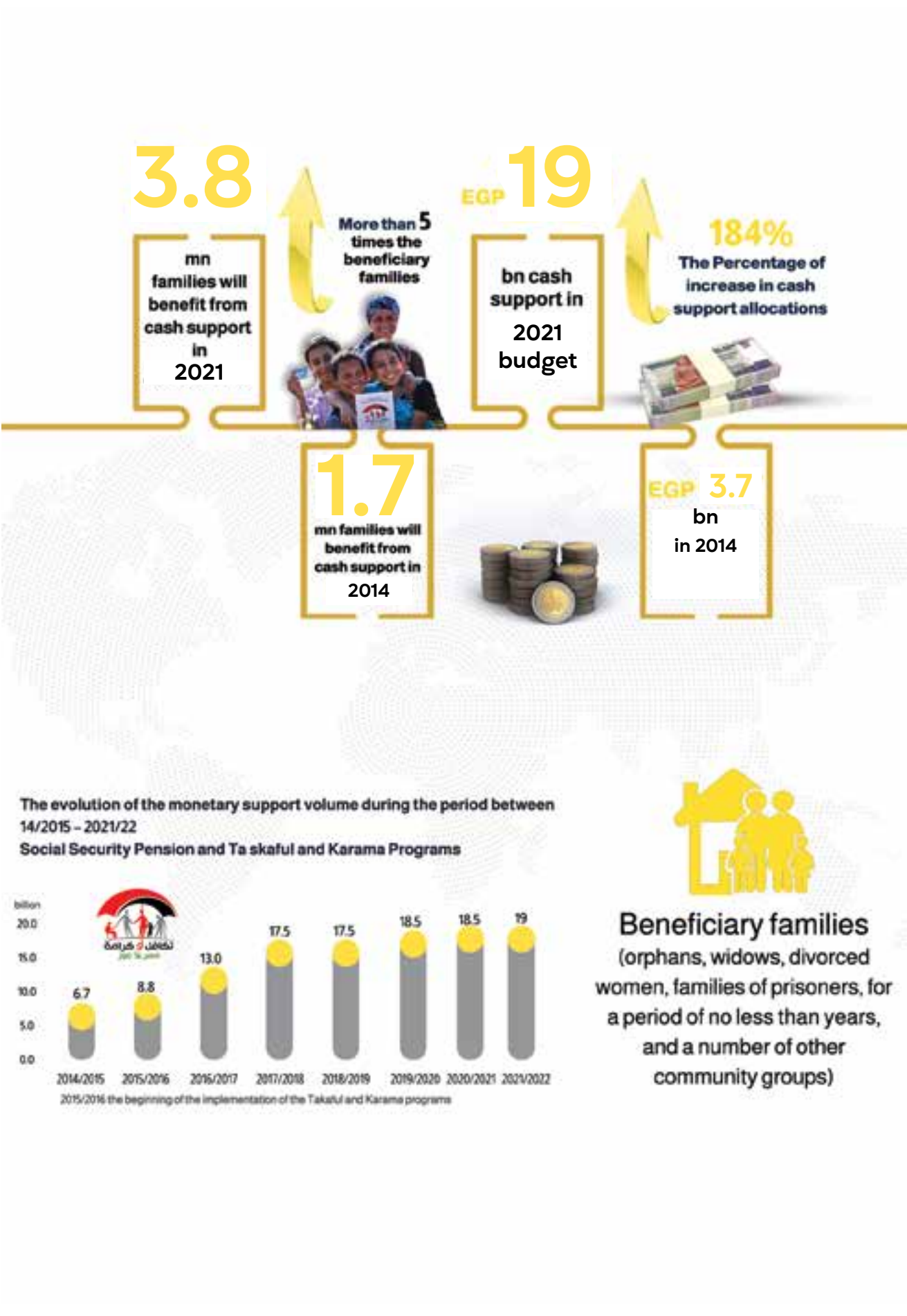


## The National Project for the Development of Egyptian Families

The project includes 5 axes:









## Egypt is in the Highest Cluster in The KidsRights Index 2021

# 34

**0.832**  
Points

**2021**

**2020**

# 35

**0.826**  
Points



**Main Domains' scores**

The index annually synthesizes the performance of 182 states on the most crucial aspects of children's lives. In its 5 domains, the Index provides a general overview of country performance on children's rights. (The index values range from 0 to 1).

	 Child Rights Environment	 Protection	 Education	 Health	 Life
2021	<b>0.786</b>	<b>0.889</b>	<b>0.768</b>	<b>0.927</b>	<b>0.802</b>
2020	<b>0.786</b>	<b>0.889</b>	<b>0.743</b>	<b>0.924</b>	<b>0.799</b>

Source : KidsRights Foundation, June 2021

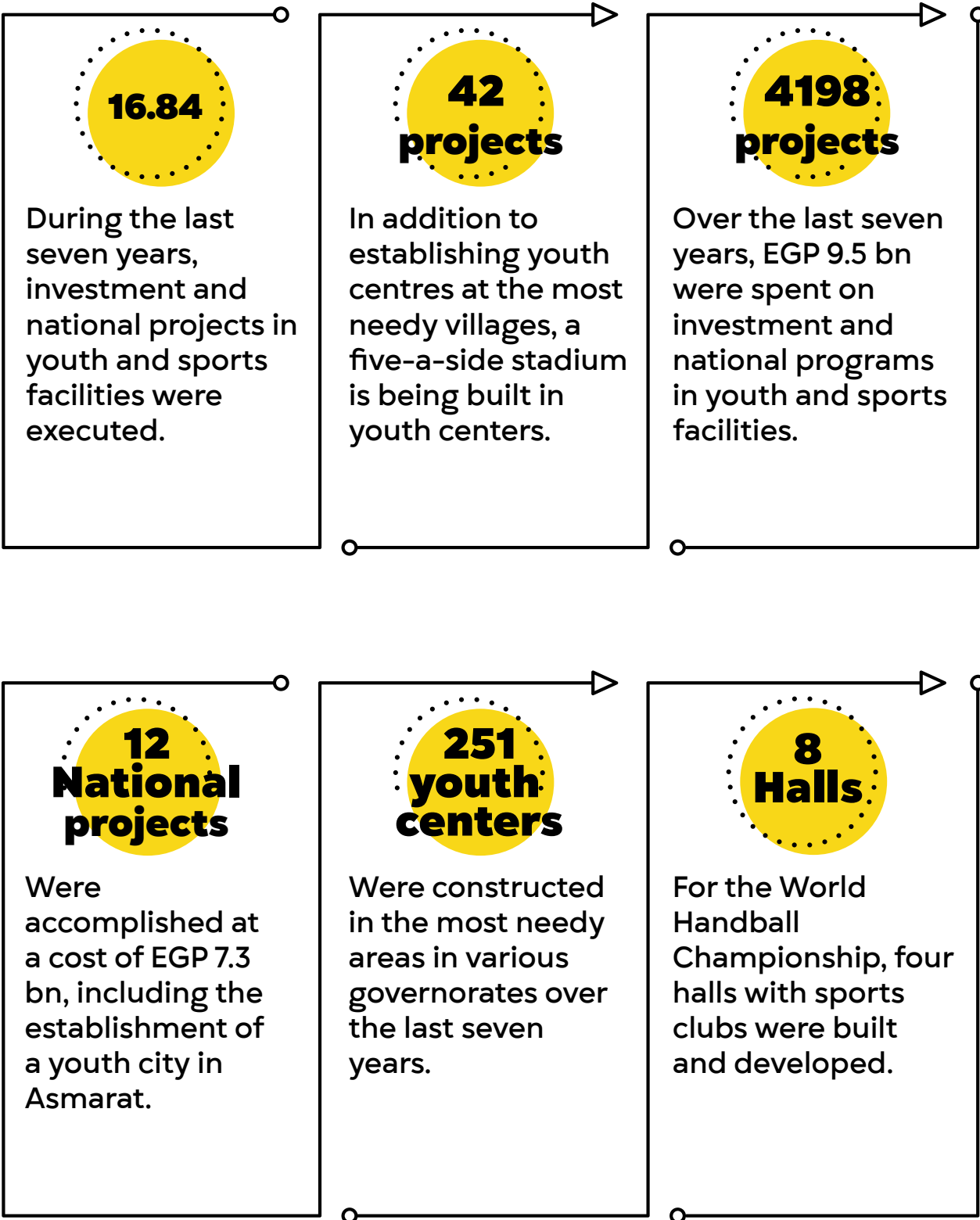
## 4. Youth Empowerment







# 7 years : Achievements in Numbers





# Empowering Youth... youth Priority for President Sisi



## Youth and Sports Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures



**4893**

Number of sport  
Establishments in 2020

**5.06 Million**

Total youth centers  
memberships in 2020



**12**

Total number of youth  
houses in 2020

**80**

Total number of sports  
federations affiliated  
to the Ministry of Youth  
and Sports in 2020



**4374**

Total number of youth  
centers in 2020

**236**

Number of swimming  
pool in 2019/ 2020



**7**

Number of sporting  
development centers  
in 2020

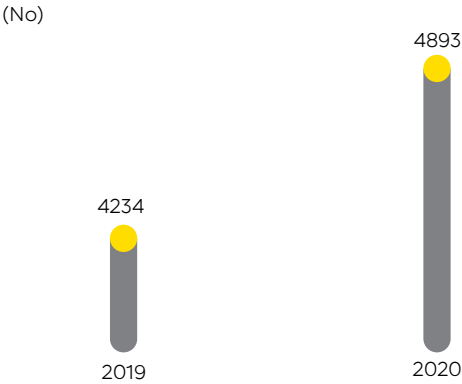
**369**

Number of federation  
region in 2020



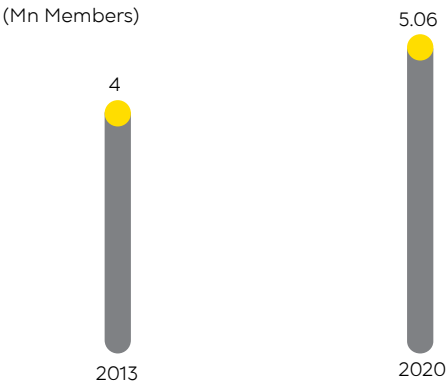
# Youth and Sports Sector Main Indicators

Number of Sport Establishments



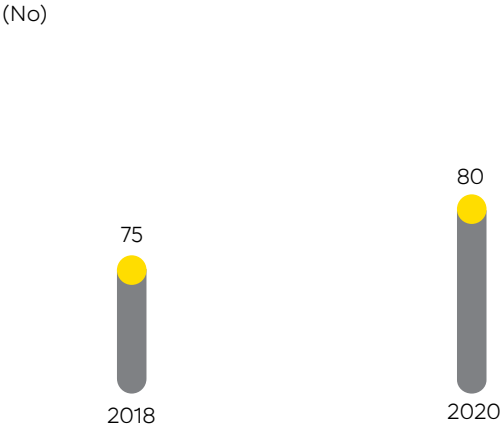
source: Ministry of Youth and Sports  
Number of sport institutions increased from 4234 to 4893 in 2020

Total Youth Centers Membership



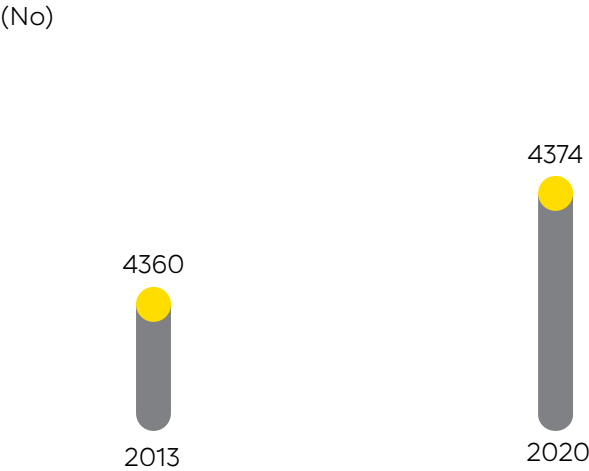
source: Ministry of Youth and Sports  
Total youth centers membership increased by 26.5% in 2020 compared to 2013

Total Number of Sports Federations affiliated to Ministry of Youth and Sports



source: Ministry of Youth and Sports  
Number of sports federations increased by 6.7% in 2020 compared to 2018

Total Number of Youth Centers



source: Ministry of Youth and Sports  
During the period from 2013 to 2020, there have been 14 new youth centers.



## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Youth and Sports Sector

2014

- Leadership positions were assigned to Egyptian youth and a remarkable number of them were appointed within government agencies, ministries, and governorates.
- The participation of large numbers of Egyptian youth in the "national strategy and national security" training that was held by Nasser Military Academy.

2016

- 2016 was declared as "year of youth".
- The First National Youth Conference was held in Sharm El-Sheikh in 2016 and more than 3000 young men and women from all governorates have participated.
- The Egyptian delegation participated in the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Egyptian youth players achieved 3 Olympic medals.

2015

- President Sisi has launched "The Presidential Program for Qualifying Youth for Leadership" which created a robust base of youth competencies who are qualified for political and administrative work.
- Youth Employment project was launched in 2015 with a special focus on young women and youth with disabilities.

2017

- Opportunity-driven entrepreneurship has increased with 61.2% of the early-stage entrepreneurs.
- The establishment of National Academy for Youth Training and Qualification.
- Egypt's national team reached the final of the African Cup of Nations in 2017.





2018

- 2 National Youth conferences were held in addition to the second World Youth Forum in Sharm el sheikh
- The Egyptian teams achieved 45 medals (18 gold, 11 silver and 16 bronze) through their participation in the Mediterranean Games, which was held in Madrid in 2018.

2019

- The Government Reshuffle witnessed an increase in the actual representation of youth where the reshuffle 2019 encompassed the selection of 25 new political youth leaders.
- The third edition of World Youth Forum (WYF) was held in Sharm El-Sheikh in December 2019 with the aim of promoting the Egyptian youth recommendations to top policy makers around the world.

2020

- Egypt youth handball team won the third place (bronze medal) in the 22nd World Youth Cup 2019, which was held in Vigo and Pontevedra, Spain.
- Egypt hosted the 2019 African Nations Championship on its land for the 5<sup>th</sup> time.
- Egypt improved by 13 ranks in Commonwealth Youth Development Index.
- Egypt has improved by 6 ranks to reach the 67<sup>th</sup> place in the Global Labor Resilience Index.
- The Egyptian handball team defeated Tunisia and crowned the 7<sup>th</sup> African Nations cup in history and qualified for the Tokyo Olympic Games 2020.

2021

- The National Network Unit for International Programs for youth-Alumni Misr 2021 was launched.



## Egypt: Pathways to Youth Empowerment

During the past seven years, President Sisi has sustained his efforts in prioritizing Egyptian youth, believing that they are the driving force for social, economic, political, and cultural transformations and the forefront of Egypt Vision for Sustainable Development 2030. As a result of his sustained efforts, the Egyptian government represented in the Ministry of Youth and Sports has witnessed a comprehensive development in building the capacity of youth and various sports achievements. This resulted in providing Egyptian youth with decent jobs, developing civic and political participation among youth, rising social equalities and opportunities, enhancing the livelihood, and Entrepreneurship promotion for youth.

**“ I have absolute confidence in Egypt’s youth along with their enthusiasm and determination to realize our genuine dream of building a homeland of honor, pride, and dignity”.**

**H.E. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi**

## Government Initiatives

The Egyptian Government has been undertaking several initiatives that aims at encouraging and developing youth participation and develop the Egyptian sports sector. This could be stated as follows:

- 2016 was declared as year of youth. In addition, the banking sector has allocated EGP 200 billion to support youth projects.
- The Egyptian government has cooperated with UNICEF within the United Nations Partnership Development Framework 2018-2022 to allocate \$USD 210.9 million towards supporting Egyptian children and youth and improving social empowerment of young women.
- Youth Employment project was launched in 2015 with a special focus on young women and youth with disabilities.
- The National Network Unit for International Programs – Alumni Misr was launched in 2021. It is a digital platform that brings together youth, who have previously represented Egypt abroad in scholarships or international youth exchange programs, including cultural programs, youth conferences, forums, and seminars concerned with youth work through the Ministry of Youth and Sports to exchange experiences with peers willing to participate in international programs in the future using modern technology.
- “Ask the President” initiative was launched for youth to pose questions directly to the president, who answered a number of these questions live.
- Political participation was deepened through Vanguard and Youth Parliament – the National Campaign for Parliamentary Elections.
- Initiatives that spread the spirit of loyalty and belonging among young people such as “National Strategy and national security campaigns, festivals, and celebrations of national holidays for the governorates were launched.
- Cultural and scientific awareness was raised, and creative skills were unleashed through Youth and Sports Orchestra Celebrations.
- The National Junior Table Tennis Project aims to discover talented athletes.
- youth for the labor market and promoting entrepreneurship were qualified through several initiatives:
  - Develop and Change Initiative.
  - Recruitment Forums
  - CareerAdviceCenters–Entrepreneurship.
- Promoting sports development for the Egyptian society through several initiatives:
  - “Your Bike is your Health” Initiative.
  - Southern Games Festival
  - “A Thousand Girls, a Thousand Dreams” initiative.

Universities Sports Excellence Festival

Moreover, the fruitful efforts exerted by Ministry of Youth and Sports were emphasized and praised internationally as follows:

- Egypt improved by 13 ranks in Commonwealth Youth Development Index developed by the Commonwealth Secretariat, in 2020.
- The latest report of Global Entrepreneurship Monitor on Egypt indicated that opportunity-driven entrepreneurship has increased with 61.2% of the early-stage entrepreneurs (GEM Report, 2017).
- The United Nations has praised the role of the three editions of the World Youth Forum to empower Egyptian youth.
- The International Federation has praised Egypt's swimming federation after its ranking rose to 20 globally.
- International Olympic Committee President, Thomas Bach, has praised the organization of the International Handball Federation (IHF) Men's World Championship, which was held in Egypt.
- The International Fencing Federation's (IFF) President, Alisher Usmanov has praised the Egyptian Government's efforts to render the 2020 junior and youth world fencing championships a success.



**“The Egyptian Government and was able to organize a successful tournament from April 3 to 11 despite the COVID19- pandemic,” said, Alisher Usmanov, President of the International Fencing Federation (IFF)**





## First: Empowering Youth... youth Priority for President Sisi

- Leadership positions were assigned to youth where the participation of Egyptian youth started to take root in several executive institution. In accordance with the directives of President Sisi in 2014, a remarkable number of young people were appointed within government agencies, ministries, and governorates.
- Large number of young people who work in government participated institutions in the “national strategy and national security” training that was held by Nasser Military Academy in 2014.
- Egypt has witnessed a leap in terms of the level of political empowerment, where for the first time, the Government of Egypt has appointed 13 Deputy Governors all of which are young people.

- The Government reshuffle 2019 has witnessed an increase in the actual representation of youth where the reshuffle encompassed the selection of 25 new political youth leaders. Youth have represented 60% of the Governors and Deputies as 23 deputy Governors and 2 Governors. The new shuffle has also contributed to increase young Egyptian women’s political representation where they represented 30% as Deputy Governors as 7 female Deputies were appointed to the new Governors.

- In 2015, President El-Sisi launched “The Presidential Program for Qualifying Youth for Leadership” which created a robust base of youth competencies who are qualified for political and administrative work. In addition, the program has introduced youth to the latest management theories and practical planning.

- The establishment of National Academy for Youth Training and Qualification in 2017 which contributed to improve the Egyptian youth cadres in all sectors of the country and enhancing their capabilities where 3 batches of the Presidential Leadership Qualification Program (PLP) have graduated including 1,500 young men and women who aged between 20 and 30 years from all the governorates of Egypt and on the way to graduating the fourth batch.

### **A Significant improvement in Entrepreneurship promotion and job creation for youth:**

- launching “Fekretak, Sherketak” or “your idea, your company” platform which has empowered Egyptian Youth economically

and supported them in promoting business start-ups. In addition, youth employment rate has increased and their standards of living have been improved where 450 opportunities were provided to young entrepreneurs. Moreover, efficient investment in training for Egyptian youth where they were provided with various trainings reaching 40 courses in several fields that help them to innovate and convert their ideas into actual implemented projects.

- Implementation of the “ Employment for Youth in Egypt (EYE)” project, which has supported the creation of youth-led sustainable employment and social inclusion, improved the labor market conditions and bridged the skill gaps among Egyptian youth through providing qualified Egyptian youth with more decent job opportunities. The productive employment among youth has increased as well.
- Implementation of Micro, Small, And Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA) and the “Rowad 2030” (Entrepreneurs 2030) project which has contributed to the development of SMEs among youth.
- Launching “Youth Talk Dome” platform which allowed Egyptian youth from all governorates to exchange their visions and improved the Egyptian youth’s participation.
- Enhancing livelihoods of youth and developing “solidarity and dignity” program to include employment programs for sons of families covered by the program through the launch of intensive-labor projects.

- Strengthening youth programs that aims at promoting Egyptian youth’s civic engagement through the civic education and adolescents and youth parliaments programs.



## Egyptian Youth Conferences

President Sisi is the first Egyptian president who has created communication channels continuously with youth, to express their views, present their ideas and share their experience towards the development of the Egyptian state through youth conferences and forums that makes a dialogue among young people and representatives of the Egyptian Government and its various community-based institutions on youth issues from all countries of the world in general and the Egyptian youth in particular.

- The First National Youth Conference was held in Sharm El-Sheikh in 2016 and more than 3000 young men and women from all governorates have participated.
- The second regular youth conference was held in Aswan 2017 and more than 1,300 young men and women from Upper Egypt participated.

The third edition of World Youth Forum (WYF) was held in Sharm El-Sheikh in December 2019 with the aim of promoting the Egyptian youth recommendations to top policy makers around the world.



## Second: Sports Sector

The sports sector has experienced great achievements over the past seven years because of the continuous support the sector has received by President Sisi. It has witnessed a great improvement in the expansion of the base of sports practice which led to enhancing the health patterns of Egyptian citizens.



## National Projects

The ministry has of Youth and Sports under the directive of President Sisi had allocated EGP 16.84 bin directed towards various national and investment projects:

- Establishment of the sports complex in the new administrative capital and priding it with covered hall.
- Developing and enhancing the capacity of 8 covered halls which are training halls for the 2021 IHF World Men's Handball Championship.
- Establishment of the covered hall and the headquarter of the Egyptian Handball Federation (EHF) and the African Handball Academy in 6<sup>th</sup> of October city.
- Establishment of the Olympic swimming pool at the Sports Development Center in Heliopolis.







## Sports Infrastructure and Youth and Sports Establishments

The Egyptian State has made several decisions to embark on investing in the infrastructure of the sports sector. Accomplishments during the past seven years could be stated as follows:

- 14 sports stadiums were designed and built.
- 8 new youth cities were established.
- 251 youth centers were established in the needy villages.
- 96 swimming pools in youth centers and sports clubs.
- Establishment of 14 new covered halls.
- Establishment of 14 new sports stadium.
- Development of 11 sports clubs.
- Development of the Olympic Center for Training National Teams in Maadi and Al Jazeera Youth Center.

- Establishment and completion of 4 clubs for youth with disabilities.
- Establishment of 3 headquarters for youth and sports directorates in the governorates.
- Establishment of 2 new sports medicine units.
- Underway development of sports city in Salam City Eastern Port Said through the construction of a modern stadium according to the international standards with a capacity of 40,000 spectators in addition to a variety of sports and recreational facilities.







## Sports Achievements

In addition to the development of youth and sports establishments and the tournament sector development through promoting Egypt's participation in local, regional, and international tournaments, not only did Egypt achieve several tournaments but was also capable of hosting major international sports events on its land. Key achievements could be stated as follows:

## Olympic Games Achievements

- The Egyptian delegation participated in the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Egyptian youth players achieved 3 Olympic medals in various games, where Hedaya Malak won the bronze medal in taekwondo, while the duo Sarah Samir and Mohamed Ihab won the bronze medal for Weight lifting.
- The Egyptian teams achieved 45 medals (18 gold, 11 silver and 16 bronze) through their participation in the Mediterranean Games, which was held in Madrid in 2018.

- Egypt clutched the African title in the African Games, which was held in Morocco 2019 after achieving 273 various medals (102 gold, 98 silver, 73 bronze) and was ranked the top in the weightlifting federations summit after achieving 56 medals, followed by swimming with 41 medals.

## Egypt's Superpower in Squash:

Egypt has made remarkable and outstanding achievements in squash. Egyptian players have achieved several international championships in recent years and outperformed all the players in the world. Egyptian players dominate the world's men's and women's top 10 squash players lists. They won 2016 Men's and Women's World Open Squash Championship to stress Egypt's dominance in the titles of major championships. Thus, World Squash official website published a report titled "Who Can Stop Egypt?" and the report confirmed that the Egyptian team is the unbeatable team.



## 2016.. Egypt is the Squash Capital of the World

Egypt won the Women's World Championship for the first time in its history in 2016, with the victory of Nour El-Sherbiny as well as the British Championship for the first time which are considered one of the oldest and most valuable World Championships. Moreover, Egypt won the men's World Championship, with the victory of Karim Abdel Gawad as well as the Qatar International Squash Championship. In addition, Mohamed El Shorbagy won six consecutive major championships out of seven championships held throughout the season in a historic achievement.



**"If squash has become a sport with only two teams: Egypt would be on one side and the rest of the world on the other".**

**Said, The Professional Squash Association (PSA).**

## • 6 Egyptian Players Among World's Top 10 Players

Egyptian squash players topped the lists of the world rankings for women and men with superiority and merit. For the first time, six Egyptian players entered the list of the top ten players in the world, which is considered a historic achievement that had not happened before. Mohamed El-Shorbagy was included among the top of the world rankings by retaining first place for a whole year. Karim Abdel Gawad came to second place after achieving the World Championship in Egypt and the Qatar Championship. While Ramy Ashour rose five places at once to be in fifth place. Marwan Al-Shorbagy ranked in the sixth place, followed by Ali Farag in seventh place and Omar Massad in the eighth place.

## • Egypt Makes History in Squash in Women's Sport in the world.

For the first time in women's sport in Egypt and the world, Four Egyptian female players were crowned in the world rankings and they ranked as the first, second and third places according to the Professional Squash Federation. Nour El-Sherbiny maintained the top of the world rankings. Nouran Gohar maintained her third position, and Umniah Abdel Qawi retained eighth place.

## • Superiority of Egyptian Champions in Squash.

Egyptian champions have won the best awards announced by the International Federation of the Squash. Mohamed El-Shorbagy was awarded the best player award, and Nour El-Sherbiny was awarded

the best female player. Marwan El Shorbagy was awarded the best Rookie Player, and Nouran Gohar was awarded the best female Rookie Player. The match between Mohamed El Shorbagy and James Willstrop was recognized the best match of the season. Ali Farag was awarded the most sporting spirit by his fellow players. In addition, Umniah Abdel Qawi received a distinction award in 2016 from President of the International Squash Federation, Jacques Fontaine, after becoming the first player to compete in ten consecutive World Team Championships, which is an unprecedented global achievement.

## ● World Championships

The Egyptian Squash team has competed in 13 international championships and has won most of them:

- Egypt has won the Men's World Championship in competition with 128 players from 40 countries that participated in the tournament.
- Egypt has won Women's World Team Squash Championship in the tournament, which was held in France with the participation of 17 countries. The Egyptian team has defeated India, New Zealand, and Mexico in the first round, the United States in the quarter-finals, France in the semi-finals, and England in the final. The Egyptian women's team has won the World Cup in 2016.
- Nour El-Sherbiny won the Women's World Squash Championship in Malaysia, after defeating England's Laura Massaro 3-2, to become the first Egyptian to win a title in a world championship.

- The national team players Nour El-Sherbiny and Mohamed El-Shorbagy were crowned Champions Championship Where Nour El-Sherbiny succeeded in winning the title of "JP Morgan" or the Champions Women's Squash Championship which was held in New York. At the men's level, Egyptian squash star "Mohamed El-Shorbagy" maintained the title of Champions in New York City, after defeating England's Nick Matthew.

- Egypt has won Wendy City USA Championship, which was held in Chicago, USA.

- Egypt has won other five World Championships, which are the Hong Kong Squash Championship, El Gouna Championship for Men, Qatar International Championship, Al-Ahram International Squash Championship and British Open Championship.

## ● The Egyptian Squash Federation is the Best Federation in 2015.

The impressive results, achieved by the Egyptian Squash Federation, have nominated it to win the award for the best federation in 2015, among all the world's sports federations.

## ● GOE's Efforts to Maintain Its Dominance in World Squash

The Egyptian Government has intensified its efforts to maintain its dominance in World Squash through expanding the base of playing squash in the whole republic and enabling Egyptian citizens in all clubs to

practise it instead of focusing it in high-end areas and large clubs. In addition, health and medical care are provided for Egyptian players, contracting with a number of experts in the game to supervise the teams.



## Achievements in Football

- Egypt's national team reached the final of the African Cup of Nations in 2017.
- Egypt qualified for the 2018 World Cup, which was held in Russia, after an absence of 28 years. This followed a win against Congo, to be the third rise in the history of Egypt's participation in the World Cup.
- Egypt hosted the 2019 African Nations Championship on its land for the 5<sup>th</sup> time. This was achieved after the organization was withdrawn from the state of Cameroon for not being ready to receive the tournament. Egypt's organization of the tournament was praised worldwide.
- The Olympic team crowned the African Cup of Nations for the first time in its history, and qualified for the 2021 Tokyo Olympics.
- The restoration of Cairo International Stadium, under the supervision of the

Ministry of Youth and Sports under the directives of President Sisi, which has impressed the world until that moment, and was ranked among the best stadiums in the world.

- The House of Representatives approved Presidential Decision No.149 of 2020 that is concerned with the agreement for the headquarters of the Confederation of African Football (CAF) that aimed at continuing to support CAF activities and efforts to facilitate promotion and improving the popularity of football on the African continent



## Achievements in Handball

- Egypt youth handball team won the third place (bronze medal) in the 22nd World Youth Cup 2019, which was held in Vigo and Pontevedra, Spain.
- The Egyptian handball team, represented in youth under 19-years, won the World Junior Championships for the first time in its history, after defeating the German national team.
- Egypt was chosen to organize the 2021 IHF World Men's Handball Championship, which will witness global participation of various countries.





## COVID-19 and Youth and Sports Sector in Egypt

The Egyptian youth and sports sector under the directives of the wise political leadership of President Sisi has proved that it was capable of overcoming crises despite the restrictions imposed by COVID-19 pandemic on all countries of the world. The Ministry of Youth and Sports has managed to keep track of sports activities and achievements while fully adhering to the precautionary measures to control the spread of Covid-19. The year 2020 had its exceptional achievements:

- The Egyptian handball team defeated Tunisia and crowned the 7<sup>th</sup> African Nations cup in history and qualified for the Tokyo Olympic Games 2020.
- In November 2020, Mayar Sherif made another achievement for Egyptian sports after she qualified to the 128<sup>th</sup> position in the classification of tennis players as the best position in the history of her country in the yellow game.
- The Ministry has continued its pioneering role in promoting youth employment, training and entrepreneurship. The Ministry has implemented several online activities within the Egyptian state's response to the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic. It has implemented 200 training programs in which more than 20 million young people have participated including innovation programs.
- Fifteen "online" innovation camps were implemented, with the participation of 1,500 young men and women, in addition to the implementation of 10 awareness seminars on the goals of sustainable development, entrepreneurship and innovation targeting 2,000 young Egyptian men and women.

## 5. Women Empowerment





## Women Empowerment Sector at a Glance: Facts and Figures

**17.7%**

Female unemployment rate during 2020

**37.27%**

Total female enrollment rate in secondary education in 2020/2021

**25%**

The highest women participation rate in the Cabinet in December 2019, which is equivalent to 8 female ministers.

**57%**

Third year female college student's participation rate in the Presidential Leadership Program.

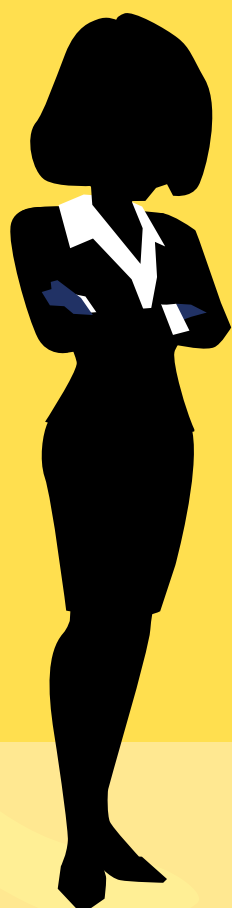
**66**

Female judges in 2019 and 1,986 women in the administrative prosecution, out of a total of 4,653.

Appointment of the first female president of the Economic Court.

Appointment of the first female Advisor to the President for National Security





## EGP 65.5 billion

cash support directed to women during the period 2015/2016 to 2019/2020

## 22.6%

Female illiteracy rate in 2020

## 4874

Total number of women who benefited from the employment and social assistance bulletin of the National Council for Women in 2020

## 10%

Number of seats in Senate allocated to women

## 55%

Female voter's participation rate out of total voters

## 1

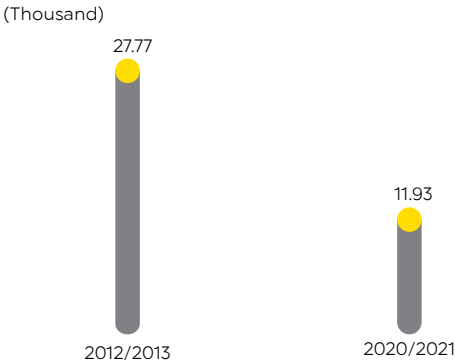
Woman mayor in South Sinai

## 20 female senators

Were assigned by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi out of the 1/3 of seats, who were appointed when elections of the senate had been held in 2020.

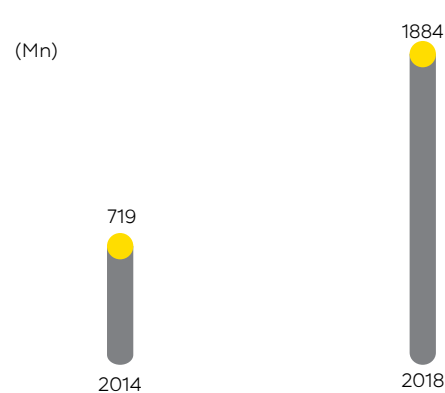
## Women Empowerment Sector Main Indicators

Total number of female dropouts in primary education



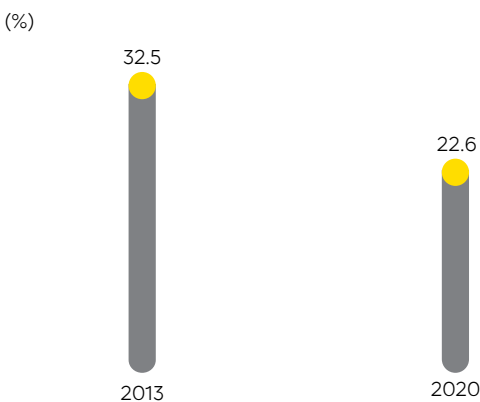
Source: Ministry of Education  
The total number of female dropouts declined over the past seven years by 57.4%.

Financing small and micro enterprises directed at women



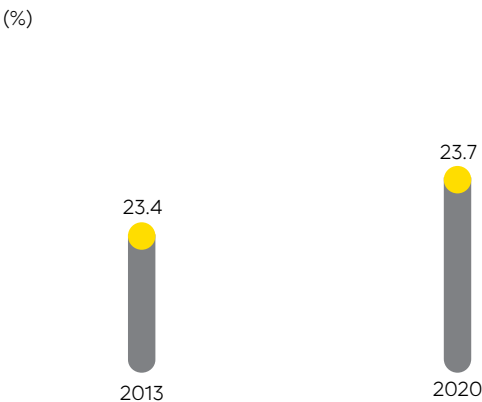
Source: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA)  
The total amount of finance directed to women's small and micro enterprises increased by 162%

Female illiteracy rate



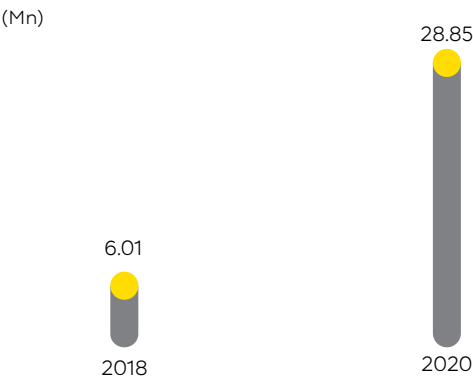
Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics  
The female illiteracy rate decreased over the past seven years to reach 23.7% in 2020 from 32.5% in 2013.

Female labour force participation rate by share of total female population



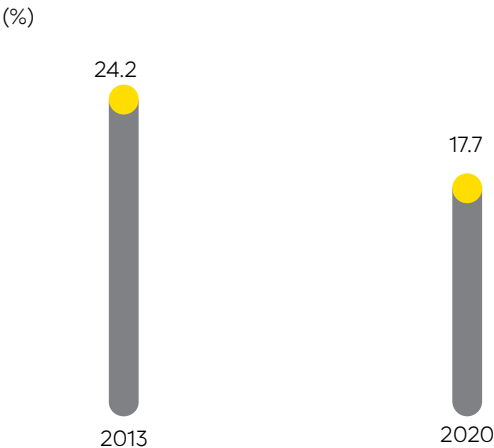
Source: UNDP- Egypt Human Development Report 2021  
There has been slight improvement in the rate of women's participation in the labor market

The total number of women who benefited from the awareness activities carried out by the National Council for Women



Source: National Council of Women  
The total number of women who benefited from awareness campaigns had risen more than threefold by 380%

Female unemployment rate



Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics  
Female unemployment rate declined over the past seven years to reach 17.7% in 2020





## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Women Empowerment Sector

2014

- The anti-harassment law by the Egyptian government was enhanced to ensure women rights against sexual harassment; the anti-harassment law was ratified and added as an amendment to the Egyptian penal code in June 2014, criminalizing sexual harassment for the first time.

2015

- The National Strategy for Eliminating Violence against Women 2015-2020 was launched by the National Council for Women (NCW). The strategy highlights four main themes: prevention, protection, legal prosecution, and interventions. It intends to increase awareness among society for various types of abuse toward women.

2016

- In 2016, Law No. 82 was issued that explicitly addresses the illegal immigration and smuggling of migrants' issue, including penalties for smuggling female migrants. It criminalized the smuggling of migrants and attempted smuggling or assistance to smugglers.
- Door-to-door campaign was launched in 2016 by the NCW, which aimed at reaching the greatest number of girls in order to meet their needs; this campaign benefited 72 thousand women.

2017

- President Abdel Fatah El-Sisi honored huge number of women, who were described as "social fighters". Year 2017 was decided to be named, 'The Women's Year' as recognition for what they did for their country.





2018

- In 2018, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi launched the 'Egypt Without Debtors' initiative to pay off the debts for both female and male debtors through Tahya Misr fund, with a total cost of EGP 42 million. By 2020, around 6 thousand male and female debtors had been discharged due to implementation of this initiative.

2020

- On 21 January 2020, GOE announced a partnership with Care Egypt Foundation (CEF) and Microsoft to launch a "Women Empowerment Campaign" which will contribute to social, economic and human capital development in Egypt by equipping the upcoming and existing female workforce with future-ready skills.

2019

- Eight female Ministers were appointed in the Cabinet to form a high 25% of the government leaders for the first time holding important nontraditional portfolios.

2021

- According to the Global Gender Gap Report, Egypt's rank in the political empowerment sub-index has progressed since 2016 to reach its lowest rank of 78 out of 156 countries in 2021, compared to 103 in 2020.

## Main Achievements Accomplished for Women's Empowerment

Women's empowerment is a key objective in Egypt's vision and roadmap for 2030. For so many years, women have played a key role in all sectors at all levels, which means that gender equality and women empowerment are the milestones of achieving sustainable development.

This section highlights the major achievements exerted during the past seven years for Egyptian women, assessing the changes brought about in the constitutional, legal, and strategic frameworks. It assesses as well the efforts done in political, economic, and social empowerment of women with a focus on social protection.

### National Women's Strategy 2030 (NWS2030)

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi launched the National Women's Strategy 2030 (NWS2030), which functions as action plan that complies with Egypt's vision 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The NWS2030 promotes Egyptian women's empowerment through four main pillars, including: (1) political and leadership empowerment; (2) economic empowerment; (3) social empowerment; and (4) protection. It demonstrates clear intentions with measurable objectives for women's advancement by 2030.

## Women's Political Participation in Egypt

Women's empowerment and gender equality have made significant progress in Egypt over the past seven years. Further progress is acknowledged in multiple aspects, **including a political commitment** to achieve women's constitutional rights and an evidence-based commitment that is translated into state and non-state actors' policies and activities. Egypt's constitution, which was adopted in 2014, supports women's empowerment by including more than 20 provisions guaranteeing women's rights in all aspects of life.

After the approval of constitutional amendments in 2019, many laws were stipulated in the constitution which allocates a series of articles to women's empowerment and non-discrimination among sexes in all rights and duties. This includes article no. 102 stating that a quarter of the seats held in the House of Representatives are allocated to women. This is in addition to a number of articles, such as articles no. 8, 9, 17, 19, 74, 80, 81, 83, 93, 181, 180, 214, and 244.

The constitution contains many articles concerning women's adequate representation in political entities; for instance, law no. 46 of 2014 was amended by law no. 144 in 2020 to allocate at least 25 percent out of the total number of seats in the lower chamber in parliament to women. A total of 10 percent in upper chamber (senate) was allocated at minimum.

Although these frameworks, laws and amendments all represent progress for women's rights, they must be effectively implemented in order for women to benefit from them.

Several women's empowerment achievements in Egypt are setting new records, with the most notable accomplishments summarized as follows:

- The National Security Advisor of the President of the Republic was acquired by the first Egyptian, Arab, and African woman.
- For the first time in 2019, 25 percent of government ministers were assigned for women, which was equivalent to 8 ministers holding an essential non-traditional portfolio.



- The highest level of female political representation in history was witnessed in the Egyptian parliament, forming roughly 15 percent.
- Junior female students in their third-year college participated in the Presidential Leadership Program at a record of 57 percent.

- For the first time, the appointment of a female Deputy Minister of Justice was announced officially by the Supreme Judicial Council.
- Female voters formed over half of the total voters, which is equivalent to 55 percent.
- President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi assigned 20 female senators equivalent to 20 percent out of the 1/3 of seats, who were appointed when elections of the senate had been held in 2020.
- 162 is the total no. of seats entitled to women at the House of Representative electives, forming approximately 28% in 2020.
- Regarding Judicial representation, there were 66 female judges in 2019 and 1,986 women in the administrative prosecution, out of a total of 4,653, and the first female was appointed as the president of economic court.

## A win for women in Egypt's courts

In terms of establishing women's right to access the judicial entities and authorities (leadership positions), efforts were clearly observed in Article No. 11, which provides equality between sexes by allowing females to occupy different positions in judicial authorities. A notable improvement is witnessed in the percentage of women in public leadership positions, particularly in Alexandria, Assiut, Giza, Menoufia, and Qalyubia at 56, 50, 41, 38, and 38 percent, respectively.

According to the Global Gender Gap Report,

Egypt's rank in the political empowerment sub-index has progressed since 2016 to reach its lowest rank of 78 out of 156 countries in 2021, compared to 103 in 2020. In addition, it is considered the best ranking the country received in the past decade.

## Economic Empowerment

Economic empowerment demonstrates the effective efforts done regarding enhancement of women empowerment in widening the scope of participation in labor force in all sectors.

For example, the **Equity Seal guides** Egyptian enterprises to be able to address persistent challenges that face women in private and public sectors, which include job availability, gender wage gap, sexual harassment, work-life balance, and women's access to leadership positions. In light of the success of the Equity Seal initiative, Egypt is the 1st Arab country that implemented a certification program for both the private and public sectors and the 2nd globally.



Moreover, in 2020, Egypt was the first country in Africa or the Middle East to initiate the **“Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator” initiative** as a result of cooperation among the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation,

the National Council for Women, and the World Economic Forum. The initiative was between both sectors (private and public) in order to eliminate the gender gap in many fields. At the national level, this initiative includes four main objectives: preparing females for the labor market conditions amid the COVID-19 pandemic and after, decreasing inequality in wages between and within sectors, increasing participation of women in the workforce, and finally promoting more opportunities concerning women's appointment in managerial and leadership positions. Additionally, it is also considered an aid to leaders in business to develop innovative mechanisms to improve diversity and equality and enhance the ability to reach gender parity through the 4 main goals. Concerning female payment, it will elevate from EGP 350 to EGP 900 per month for rural women community leaders.



The national development program is implemented by providing soft loans to rural women through the Local Development Fund and offering training and technical assistance to help them in micro and small-sized enterprises and handicrafts. Almost 18 thousand females benefited from the development program.



In 2016, a new Civil Service Law (Law No. 81 of 2016) was issued. Based on criteria of merit, efficiency and excellence, the law aims at guaranteeing women's rights at work through giving the opportunity to apply for public positions. It also provides a number of rights favoring women, including;

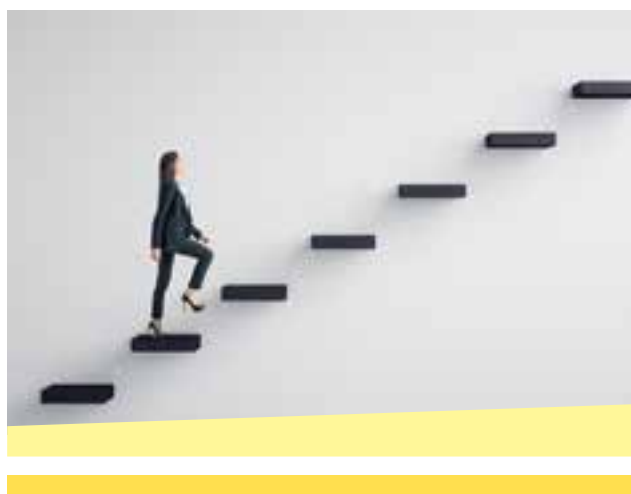
1. Promotion is based on performance and seniority.
2. The right to apply for supervisory and leadership positions is assured.
3. Part time work is made available, which guarantee receiving 65 percent pay out of the total salary.
4. A leave is offered under many conditions, such as sick and emergency leave, a leave to accompany a spouse or a patient, four months maternity leave, childcare leave and for the girls who are enrolled in academic program to take leave on test days.

It is clear that Egypt is making efforts to enhance the economic empowerment of women through the provision of microfinance. This was evident in the Investment Law, (Law No. 72 of 2017), which promotes equality in investment opportunities, confirming the right of women to access investment opportunities without discrimination. Law No. 152 of 2020 on the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises also provided incentives and tax and customs exemptions for these businesses, which has greatly benefited women.

It is worth noting that the number of women beneficiaries held the largest share in micro

finance activity in the second quarter of 2020 compared to males, which accounts for roughly 64 percent for women and 36 percent for males.

Financial inclusion for women is at the top of Egypt's priorities, which sets out the development mechanisms to expand financial inclusion and women's access to various financial services. In the past few years, many efforts were made to enhance financial inclusion for women, such as the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Central Bank of Egypt and the National Council for Women on the promotion of financial inclusion. It aims at such by raising savings rates and encouraging women's entrepreneurship by boosting their access to financial services, especially banking services. It also aims at increasing financial awareness by spreading financial know-how among female school pupils and university students. In addition, a digital savings and lending program based on electronic wallets was launched. A media campaign dedicated to financial inclusion and increasing financial know-how and addressing harmful cultural norms was also carried out, benefiting about 119,170 women through 2019.



## Efforts towards women's economic empowerment

- **The Mastoura program** was launched via Nasser Social Bank to provide financing to women, with the aim of transforming them from recipients of support into effective and productive components of society. A total of EGP 320 million has been disbursed among more than 19,000 beneficiaries in addition to allocating 3,000 Mastoura loans for women with special needs in order to integrate them into economic life.



- In addition, Working Women's Service Centers were established with the aim of encouraging women to participate in the labor market. There are 41 centers in 22 governorates and 195,000 beneficiaries. Development and expansion of nurseries for working women's children have also taken place in order to ensure investment in early childhood.
- Projects including the Women and Work project, the Provide Goodness project, and the One Village One Product project, have been implemented to promote women's economic empowerment through information technology.

- The Adha Wadud initiative has been launched to enable women to create handicrafts with an authentic Egyptian character and to develop and promote their work.
- The Egyptian Cotton from Planting to Harvesting initiative was launched to train women on improved harvesting in order to increase cotton productivity.
- President Abdel Fatah El-Sisi honored a great number of women, who were described as social fighters as a matter of respect for all they have done for Egypt. Year **2017 was designated as The Women's Year.**

## Social Empowerment

The third pillar, social empowerment of women, strives to achieve the National Strategy's targets of obtaining more inclusive social participation for women through expanding their ability, eliminating actions that perpetuate discrimination against them whether in public or privately within the family and providing legal framework. The strategy identifies a number of mechanisms to do so, such as the establishment of a network of counselling offices and legal services to support women, especially the poor, and to raise awareness of their rights or provide them with legal aid.

## Women's health care

Baseera, in collaboration with the National Council for Women and the World Bank, conducted a survey on Egyptian women's perceptions of health and reproductive health issues in November 2018. The survey showed an evident improvement in

percentages of ideal number of children for married women who aged from 15 to 49 years old in comparison with 2014 health survey results. In 2014, 54% of women said that 2 or less kids was their desirable number, while 34% wanted 3 kids, 9% ranged at least 4 kids as their ideal number, and 4% said that it depends on family's capabilities and God's will. In addition, 40%, 29%, and 27% of women answered that their ideal number of kids was 2 or less, 3, and 4 or more, respectively.

This enhancement could be attributed to governmental and non-governmental efforts to raise awareness on fertility through provision of family planning services since 2014.

The **National Reproductive Health Strategy 2015-2020** - with three main pillars - was issued by the National Population Council to address one of the most crucial issues, reproductive health, which affects both economic and social development adversely. The strategy entails:

- Supporting and strengthening the health system to ensure the financial, political and institutional sustainability necessary for reproductive and sexual health services.
- Raising societal awareness on reproductive and sexual health issues and urging the adoption of healthy reproductive behaviors and choices.
- Developing and supporting reproductive and sexual health programs for adolescents and young people.

Family planning and reproductive health

are also included in the National Population Strategy 2015-2030. The main objective of this strategy is to provide an adequate balance of family planning methods to meet the public and private sector's needs, in addition to improve the availability of family planning and reproductive health services through mobile clinics and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), particularly in low-income regions and for disadvantaged women. Moreover, it aims at motivating village leader's role in raising reproductive health awareness.

The **Egyptian Ministry of Health and Population** made adequate efforts in 2018 in terms of policies promoting the health of Egyptian women to further encourage the usage of family planning methods and reproductive health. Thus, the Ministry began to offer health care and fertility planning services in a permanent health unit at a reasonable fee and these services are also available free of charge for those who cannot afford, especially in poor rural regions. Moreover, around 530 mobile clinics provide the same services in fixed health care units, which offer services in 3,180 remote regions and informal settlements.

There are a number of presidential initiatives that have an efficient role in enhancing women's health:

- In particular, the 100 million Healthy Lives campaign launched three-phase initiative for supporting women's health in 2019 for screening 30 million females above 18 years old for breast cancer and non-communicable diseases (diabetes, hypertension, obesity, heart diseases, and osteoporosis), and provide them

fertility planning services. The initiative initiated in nine governorates in the first phase (July 2019), followed by eleven governorates in the second phase (September 2019), then seven governorates in the third phase (November, 2019). As of 2021, about 13 million women had benefited from this initiative in 2021.



- **Be Productive program** was launched to train females with a variety of disabilities on handicrafts, in accordance to law No. 10 of 2018 stipulating the rights of persons with disability and declaring the Year of People with Disabilities in the same year. Notably, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities was established in 2019 per Law No. 11.
- In 2018, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi launched the **'Egypt Without Debtors'** initiative to pay off the debts for both female and male debtors through **Tahya Misr** fund, with a total cost of EGP **42 million**. By 2020, around 6 thousand male and female debtors had been discharged due to the implementation of this initiative.



- The Egyptian Government declared cooperation with Care Egypt Foundation (CEF) and Microsoft to inaugurate a **"Women Empowerment Campaign"**, which will contribute outstandingly to Egypt's economic, social, and human capital development. Its aim was providing future-ready skills to Egypt's upcoming and current female workforce.

## The protection of Egyptian women

Women's protection is the 4<sup>th</sup> pillar which aims at eliminating all forms of violence that threaten the life, safety and dignity of women and prevent their participation in all fields of life. It also aims at protecting women in the public areas, including promoting safe movement, combating early marriage, eliminating Female genital mutilation (FGM), improving Egypt personal status law, helping access to inheritance, protecting marginalized women and protecting women from climate change.

Recently, Egypt started to improve women's protection through legislative amendments that guarantee their right to protection of all kinds. **As a result**, the Egyptian Government



has taken various strides to guarantee women's rights against sexual harassment. This initiated by strengthening the **anti-harassment law in June 2014**, as it was enacted as an amendment to the penal code in the Egyptian constitution, criminalizing sexual harassment which is defined as gestures, words, or any modern means of communication. For the first time. The law punishes those who are found guilty of sexual harassment in public or private places no less than six months in prison and/or fines extending from EGP 3,000 to EGP 5,000 (\$419 to \$700). In 2016, **Law No. 82 was issued explicitly confronting** the illegal immigration and smuggling of migrants' issue to include penalties for smuggling female migrants. It criminalized the smuggling of migrants and attempted smuggling or assistance to smugglers.

Regarding the support provided to girls, **Law No.30** was issued in 2018, which supports women through the regulation of NCW's work to receive complaints about all types of violations against women that impede their freedom. Then, these complaints are referred to responsible authorities to grant the victims the required legal assistance and report to the public authorities all violations and any discrimination actions toward them.

In addition, Law No.177 of 2020 was approved, which mandates the secrecy of victims' data of sexual violation and any kind of assault. The law also highlights the importance of providing a suitable environment to encourage girls to report such cases with no fear of social repercussions.

In 2021, a one stop shop was established to gather and coordinate efforts of all the ministries, councils, and agencies that are concerned with dealing with violence

against women in one place in order to provide the greatest level of safety and security for women and girls. This combined unit aims at streamlining procedures and facilitating access for victims to services.

In the same year, another Decree was issued regarding girls' safety in public transportation by the Minister of Transportation, which includes combating sexual harassment in addition to sexual assaults and discrimination. The Decree introduces a national code of conduct for users, operators, and workers in public transportation to boost women's and girls' protection.

## Leading models for women's protection

- Islamic Perspective on Violence against Women Manual was issued by Al-Azhar University as a guide for both gender preachers in training course. It is concerned with dealing with all violence practices against women from various perspectives (scientific, social, psychological and medical).
- Regarding victims' treatment, a "Medical Manual for Dealing with Victims of Gender-Based Violence" was issued and is provided to all Egyptian health care hospitals. It includes all the necessary instructions and required information to train doctors and practitioners to benefit girls who face such conditions. The manual also encompasses psychological advice provision, medical first aid, and methods to collect and preserve forensic evidence in cases of sexual assault and rape to maintain the victim's legal right.
- "Guideline for Public Prosecution Members to Confront Crimes of Violence against Women" was issued by the Ministry of Justice

in cooperation with the Public Prosecution Office to train prosecutors.

- 8 hosting centers for abused victims were developed. Approximately 183 kids and 3,151 women had been benefitted by March 2020. These centers offer the following services: offering protection and providing shelter, health, social, psychological, and legal services for women and their kids without regard to the age requirement.

**Several achievements** have been made in the same context of addressing violence against women. The Egyptian Government has launched a number of initiatives, programs, and campaigns including;

Implementation of various campaigns, such as “Ta’a Marbouta, the Secret of Your Strength”, “Protect Her from Female Genital Mutilation”, and “Your life is made of stations, don’t let a station stop you”, “Together to Serve the Country”, “Because I am a man” as well as door-knocking campaigns, protection awareness campaigns on social media, and the 16-day campaign to combat violence against women.

## 16- Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Campaign

In 2018, Arab Women Organization (AWO) participated along the National Council for Women (NCW) in the launch of 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Campaign at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Arab League. The campaign raised awareness, eliminated violence forms and reminded people that they can take action now throughout 16 days from 25<sup>th</sup> of November to 10<sup>th</sup> of December and throughout the year to eliminate the violence in all terms.

This comes in line with cooperation between the NCW and UN Women Egypt country office to light up the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx in orange. Orange the World campaign falls under the UN Secretary General’s UNiTE campaign through which the color orange symbolized a future that is free from all forms of violence against women and girls worldwide. This campaign sent a message to the whole world that any act of violence towards women was unacceptable.



## Online Hashtag Initiative

(إحكي قصتك #)

The Arab League **Hashtag campaign** (إحكي قصتك #) was launched to encourage women to share their stories online; this online campaign clarified the critical role that women played amid the COVID-19 crisis.



## Door-to-door campaign

The door-to-door campaign in 2016 by the NCW was launched, which aimed at explicitly reaching the greatest number of girls in order to meet their needs. This campaign was beneficial to more than 72 thousand women of various age group in 393 villages, districts and marginalized areas.

**At the level of strategies,** the National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Women 2015-2020 was launched by the NCW. The strategy highlighted four main pillars: prevention, protection, legal prosecution, and interventions. It intended to increase awareness in the society on various types of abuse against women.

At the institutional level, in **2019**, the National Council for Women and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood co-chaired the **National Committee to Eradicate Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)** to combat FGM. All relevant governmental and non-governmental bodies, and executive, judicial and religious authorities were participating with national and international organizations to unify their efforts toward girls.

Other evident efforts have been made in Egypt to eradicate FGM including; issuing the National FGM Strategy 2016-2020, which aims at eradicating FGM rates, enforcing and strengthening legislation criminalizing FGM, educating the community about its harms, and intensifying punishments for doctors who carry it out. As a result, Penal Code (Law No. 58 of 1937) was amended by Law No. 78 of 2016 to allow more severe sentences to almost 15 years if the procedure resulted in permanent disability or death including more penalties for practicing

out FGM and criminalizing this act to apply penalties ranging from five to seven years prison sentence for those who practice FGM. Furthermore, it is stated in the amendment that anyone who seeks to have the FGM procedure performed on another person faces a prison sentence. Further provisions concerning FGM were amended by Law No. 10 of 2021 to prevent criminals from escaping penalties through the manipulation of legal loopholes. Any reference to medical justifications for FGM was eliminated, and separate punishments were introduced for doctors and nurses.

Early marriage is another phenomenon facing young girls; therefore, **National Strategic Plan for Prevention of Early Marriage 2015-2020** was launched by the National Population Council aiming at mitigating this phenomenon especially in rural area. Empowering disadvantaged areas was the ideal goal of this strategy; this is through an integrated package of developmental, legal and religious interventions in support of citizens' rights. This strategy aimed at overcoming the challenges associated with the environment that promotes early marriage as well as its place in culture and society.

In March 2021, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi directed the House of Representatives to take measures to issue legislation prohibiting the marriage of minors and children in the form of an independent law. Moreover, a child protection system and protection committees were activated in the governorates in 2018 as mechanisms to protect minors.

## Women & Leadership : Gender Parity for the Future

**29Mn**  
beneficiaries

of the programs and campaigns of the National Council for Women to support both genders and improve the status of women during 2020



Launching the electronic platform "Qwaty feh herfaty" to increase the chances of female craftswomen in the labor market



Egypt is the first country in the world to launch its national strategy for women 2030 in 2017, in line with the UN SDGs

**165**

More than 165 preventive measures taken by Egypt to support women until January 2021



Egypt is the first country in the world to present a rapid response policy paper to the challenges facing women during the pandemic



**27%**

of the current parliament members are women



**24%**

of ministerial portfolios are currently held by women, compared to only 11.8% in 2018



The Ministry of International Cooperation and the National Council for Women launched, in cooperation with the World Economic Forum, the "Closing the Gender Gap Accelerators" in July 2020





Egypt's rank in Women's representation in  
The Egyptian House of Representatives 2020

**162**  
seats out of **564**  
seats

are for women in The Egyptian House of  
Representatives after the last amendments

**%**  
Women's Representation in  
The Egyptian Parliament in  
2021

House of  
Representatives

**27.4%**

The Senate



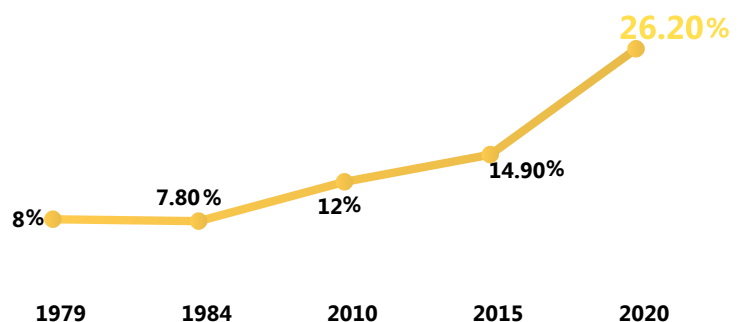
**13.3%**



**11.3%**

Women's membership in  
The Egyptian House of  
Representatives in 2020,  
compared to 2015

Women's representation in The Egyptian House  
of Representatives (by Quota)





## 6 – TOWARDS BETTER ENVIRONMENT







## Over the Years Timeline.... Achievements of the Environment Sector

2015

- Issuance of Law No. 202 of 2020 regulating waste management.

2017

- The safe disposal of 220 tons of expired Lindane in Adabya Port over more than 15 years.

2016

- Reduction of pollution loads through the completion of the first phase of regularizing the environmental status for sugar factories, integrated industries and paper companies which led to reducing 40% of the organic load of artificial drainage for factories located on the Nile.
- Implementation of periodic programs to monitor vehicle exhaust emissions and 73,681 vehicles have passed tests by 79% in 2016.
- Shift to momentum monitoring technique for the facilities that dump into the Nile River, where 7 monitoring stations were installed and operated in 2016.

2018

- Chairmanship of the G77/ China as well as the African representatives' group concerned with climate change in 2018.







2019

- Chairmanship of the Egyptian delegation by the Minister of Environment at the preparatory meetings in Abu Dhabi at the Climate summit in 2019 in which more than 110 countries and 70 organizations participated.
- Chairmanship the Alliance for Adaption that is concerned with climate change with England from April to September 2019.

2020

- Ranking 94<sup>th</sup> in the Environmental Performance Index classification for 2020 out of a total of 180 countries, with a total of 43.3 points out of 100.

2021

- Increase in the number of air quality monitoring stations to reach 110 monitoring stations nationwide by 2020.



# President Sisi... Environment is a Top Priority

During the past seven years, President El-Sisi has been keen on promoting an environmentally sustainable development in line with the country’s Sustainable Development Strategy “Egypt Vision 2030”. He has always asserted complying with the environmental standards believing that maintaining them is a necessity of protecting Egyptian citizens’ health and preserving their lives. Thanks to his continuous support, the Egyptian Government has intensified substantial efforts to safeguard the environment through improving air and water quality, enhancing waste management practices, combating climate change, and preserving nature and biodiversity. Within this context, key achievements could be mentioned as follows:



## 1) Towards Improving Air Quality

Accordingly, the Egyptian Government has undertaken several steps to promote clean air, mitigate air pollutants, and shift towards environmentally friendly manufacturing as follows:

- The number of air quality monitoring stations has witnessed a sharp increase to reach 110 monitoring stations nationwide by 2020. In addition, they are targeted to reach 120 stations by 2030.
- The number of industrial facilities associated with the National Industrial Emissions Monitoring Network has reached 68 with 291 monitoring points, with the aim of reducing solid particle pollution by 50% by the end of 2030.

- 41 samples of air conditioners using environment-friendly materials were manufactured.
- Pollution loads of dust in Cairo and Delta were reduced by 25%.
- 215 charcoal furnace and 11 factories for producing compered coal were lagalized.
- 84 minibuses were replaced with ones that operate with natural gas to minimize air pollution and old minibuses were scrapped in 2016.
- Implementation of periodic programs to monitor vehicle exhaust emissions. Those programs have targeted to monitor 93,268 vehicles and 73,681 vehicles have been treated by 79% in Greater Cairo, Sharkia, Gharbia, Dakahlia, and Beheira in 2016.
- Implementation of periodic programs to monitor the emissions of 2958 public transport buses and 1559 buses have passed tests by 53% in 2016.
- Financial mechanisms were provided for the implementation of several environmentally friendly projects in industrial companies. This reduced pollution loads by 74,8 tons/day from the suspended particles, 21,5 tons/day from sulfur dioxide and 149 tons/day of carbon monoxide in Cairo and Alexandria.



## 2) Towards Improving Water Quality

The Egyptian Government has managed to increase access to clean water and reduce pollutants of the Nile River as well as organic pollution loads on lakes as follows:

- Pollution loads were reduced through the completion of the first phase of regularizing the environmental status for sugar factories and integrated industries and paper companies in 2016, which led to reducing 40% of the organic load of artificial drainage for factories located on the Nile. The second phase is underway to reach the legal limits.
- 50% of the artificial drainage of the Hawamdia sugar factory was treated which led to a decrease in the organic load on the Nile River by 175 ton/year.
- There has been a change from single artificial drainage treatment system for each facility into central treatment through cooperating with Ministry of Housing in establishing new artificial and sanitary drainage stations such as the “Quesna station, Abu Rawash, Kima station”, which contributes to raising the efficiency of treatment and reducing pollution loads by at least 90%.
- The neediest villages in seven governorates: Al-Sharqia, Giza, Beni Suef, Minya, Assiut, Sohag, and Aswan were provided with 10 mobile artificial treatment stations.
- There has been a shift to the momentum monitoring technique for the facilities that disburse at the River Nile, where 7 monitoring stations were installed and operated in 2016.



- A periodic program to monitor the quality of water and sediments was implemented in 9 lakes: Manzala, Mariout, Idku, Burullus, Bardawil, Qarun, Rayyan, Al-Marra, and Al-Temsah in order to determine the environmental status of each lake. Moreover, data was updated and provided to decision makers to take the necessary measures to improve its environmental status.
- The status of 31 industrial facilities out of a total of 61 facilities that disburse at Al Manzala, Mariout, Borollos and Idku lakes was regularized. This has contributed to lower the pollution caused by these facilities by 51.5%.
- Financial support amounting to EGP 5 million was provided to two industrial facilities that are affiliated to public sector companies: Misr Oil and Soap Company and Kaha Company for Preserved Foods. This has reduced 91 tons/ year of organic loads on Al Manzala lake.



### 3) Towards Waste Management

- Establishment of the Waste Management Regulatory Authority (WMRA) as per the Egyptian Prime Minister, Dr Mostafa Madbouly's decree no. 3005 in 2015, which implements policies and sets strategic plans for the management of various sorts of wastes.
- Issuance of Law No. 202 of 2020 regulating wastemanagement.
- Introduction of Waste-to-Energy conversion (WTE). Companies were encouraged to participate with a total volume of investments ranging between 340-400 million US dollars.
- Establishment of a central treatment plant for medical waste that relies on grinding and sterilization technology in Al-Gharbia governorate.
- Legalization of 7 e-waste recycling factories. In addition to other 5 factories that gained environmental approvals.



- Elimination of 7091 tons of electronic waste and acid batteries.
- Disposal of 1005 tons of cathode-ray tubes in Egyptian ports.
- The safe disposal of 1000 tons of highly risk abandoned pesticides in ports and Ministry of Agriculture for more than 30 years.
- The safe disposal of 220 tons of expired Lindane in Adabya Port, for more than 15 years ago. This comes through reloading, filling up, and disposing of by burning them in high-tech and special furnaces outside Egypt by the end of June 2017.

## 4) Towards Combating Climate Change

- The National Council for Climate change was reconstituted.
- An inventory of the opportunities to reduce greenhouse gases in 9 sectors was prepared.



## National Projects

Over the past seven years, the Ministry of Environment has implemented 122 national Projects with a total cost of EGP 4.1 billion. In addition, other 62 projects are currently being implemented with a total cost of EGP 4.9 billion. Those projects have been diversified to cover all aspects of environmental development in Egypt as follows:

- With respect to integrated waste management: 17 national projects were implemented, and other 10 projects are underway.
- With respect to climate change and the protection of the ozone layer: 6 national projects were implemented and other 4 projects are underway.



- With respect to industrial pollution control: 41 national projects were implemented and other 45 projects are underway.
- With respect to sustainable management of natural resources: 46 national projects were implemented and one is underway.
- With respect to air and water quality improvement, the total national projects implemented reached 11 projects and other one is currently being implemented.
- With respect to raising environmental awareness and a supportive climate, one project was implemented and other one is currently underway.
- In 2020, the Egyptian Government has allocated EGP 12.35 billion to implement projects that aim to reduce pollution in waterways and construct 9 waste landfills in the governorates.

- Egypt ranked 94<sup>th</sup> in the Environmental Performance Index classification for 2020 out of a total of 180 countries, with a total of 43.3 points out of 100.
- Egypt chaired the G77/ China as well as the African representatives' group concerned with climate change in 2018.
- Egypt hosted the 18<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Green Climate Fund and received a USD 31.4 million grant for the climate change.
- Egypt chaired the Alliance for Adaption that is concerned with climate change with England from April to September 2019.
- The Minister of Environment chaired the Egyptian delegation at the preparatory meetings in Abu Dhabi at the Climate summit in 2019, in which more than 110 countries and 70 organizations participated.







## **D.Towards Restoring Regional Leadership**

The Egyptian foreign policy has witnessed revolutionary changes after President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi took office in 2014. The political leadership has introduced a multidimensional policy, taking steps away from traditional dependence on the United States of America, and strengthening Egypt's international relations.







## The activities of the Egyptian president with regard to the Egyptian Foreign policy

**120**

foreign visits that included around

**48**  
**country**



around the world during  
seven years of President  
Sisi's rule.

**More than 1000**

meetings were concluded in Egypt with  
many guests ranging from presidents



kings and senior statesmen  
from different parts of the  
world.

**More than 30 %**

The percentage of foreign  
visits were made to Africa.

**23**



international  
conferences

to discuss regional as well as  
international issues, in order  
to foster the cooperation at all  
levels.

President Abdel Fattah  
El-Sisi is considered the  
first Egyptian president  
to attend the meetings  
of G7 summit





## **The most important positions held by the Egyptian State either in international or regional institutions**

Egyptian foreign policy has succeeded in achieving a new start on various axes, which has been crystalized through achieving prominent positions as follows:

- **Obtaining a non-permanent seat in the Security Council (2016-2017)**
- **Presiding over the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council in 2016**
- **Chairing the African Heads of State and Government Committee on Climate Change in 2015**
- **Choosing Egypt for the presidency of the African Union in 2019**
- **Presiding the African Peace and Security Council 2020-2022**





## The Egyptian Foreign Policy During the New Republic Era.

- 30<sup>th</sup> June Revolution had established a new era for the Egyptian foreign policy, which is centered on the restoration of the Egyptian dignity regionally and globally as the main objective of that policy. This objective could be achieved through the reformation of the Egyptian foreign policy to be based on objective grounds aiming at achieving the Egyptian national interests.
- Moreover, Egypt has worked on establishing a balanced relationship with the superpowers in the international system in all aspects: economically, strategically, and militarily in particular.
- The Egyptian foreign policy in the new republic era has shifted from the traditional school of Nasserism, which was centered on the three circles of the Arab, Islamic, and African circles, towards new circles for foreign policy in harmony with the rapid changes taking place all over the world. Accordingly, there are new circles of the foreign policy nowadays like the East Med, Euro Med, Arab Levant, Arab, Gulf and global circles without neglecting traditional circles.
- These paradigm shifts in the Egyptian foreign policy reflect the realization of the Egyptian policy making to the changes happen globally and regionally which could have impacts on the Egyptian national interests and national security together with the ability to overcome challenges and complexity of the landscape. One has to bear in mind that the situation is now more favorable for restructuring the Egyptian role regionally and globally.



- In fact, some variables could act as opportunities to fulfil the Egyptian aspirations for the restoration of the Egyptian influential role regionally and globally, foremost of which would be the new American doctrine of foreign policy, as the USA targets restructuring its priorities by focusing on China and Indo-Pacific region instead of the Middle East. In addition, the international and regional regimes are transforming towards pluralism and multilateralism.
- Overall, the Egyptian foreign policy is based on values of non-alignment, peace, international cooperation, solidarity among nations, noninterference, achievement of mutual interests and economic partnerships, reliance on international institutions and international legitimacy, and non-harming of others' interests. Those values act as constants of the Egyptian foreign policy of all time and could help in promoting the Egyptian leadership role regionally and globally together with defending the sovereignty of the state.
- President El-Sisi emphasized those values since the early moment of his inauguration in June 2014. As the Egyptian foreign policy focuses on achieving so many significant objectives like building friendly relationships with all nations, protecting the Egyptian National Interests, promoting comprehensive development in the Middle East and Africa, promoting peace and stability, combating terrorism, and limiting the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
- As a result, Egypt has managed to promote its role globally and regionally to end the era of absence, ineffectiveness, and isolation. Rather, Egypt has presented itself as an important actor others compete to have good relations with.



## Egypt and USA: A Strategic Partnership and Cooperation

- Historically, Egypt has been an important country for US national security interests based on its geography, demography, and diplomatic posture.
- At a broad level, the United States views the stability of Egypt as key to the stability of the Middle East; therefore, it maintains a decades-long security partnership to strengthen Egypt's armed forces and its ability to combat terrorism.
- On the other hand, Egypt considers the United States a strategic partner that supports Egypt politically, economically, and militarily acting as the backbone of bilateral relations.



### Biden Era:

- Contrary to what was expected in the bilateral relationship between Egypt and the United States of America after the end of Trump's era, these bilateral ties have witnessed a great turnaround during Biden's era, by focusing on achieving mutual interests and strategic goals through that distinct partnership. So, Egypt has managed to overcome expected obstacles, which could hinder the mutual relations.

## The enhancement in the bilateral relations could be inferred from some significant evidence such as high-level contacts as following:

- President El-Sisi received Head of US Central Command, Kenneth McKenzie, in February 2021, to discuss further coordination and cooperation in military, security, and counterterrorism.
- Egypt has made optimal use of its role in Gaza conflict to prove the importance of its regional role, so that, Biden's administration has realized the importance of maintaining the strategic partnership with Egypt. During Gaza's 4<sup>th</sup> war, President El-Sisi received two phone calls from President Joe Biden who thanked Egypt for its successful diplomacy and coordination with the United States to end the recent hostilities in Israel and Gaza and ensure ceasefire. The two leaders consulted on the urgent need to deliver humanitarian assistance to those in need in Gaza and to support rebuilding efforts in a manner that benefits the Palestinian people. They also discussed further regional issues such as the situation in Libya and Iraq.
- After that, President El-Sisi met Secretary of State, Antony J. Blinken, in Cairo. During the meeting, Blinken conveyed President Biden's appreciation to President Sisi for Egypt's critical mediation efforts in support of a ceasefire between Israel and

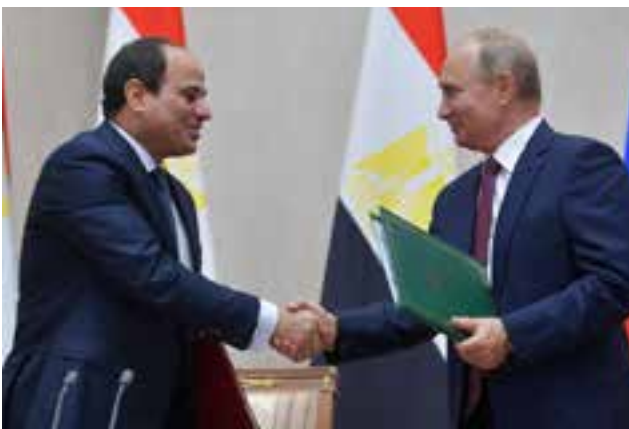
Hamas and other groups in Gaza and for Egypt's help in evacuating American citizens to safety. He also affirmed the strong strategic partnership between the two countries. In addition, the Secretary praised Egypt for its efforts in Libya and noted mutual support for the Government of Iraq. Finally, the two leaders agreed to engage in a constructive dialogue.

- Also, Intelligence Chief Abbas Kamel had concluded a high-level visit to Washington, where he met National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan and other senior US officials. They all held discussion on some important issues like Gaza reconstruction, Libya's stability, counterterrorism and the Nile Dam dispute with Ethiopia. The visit also included meetings between Abbas Kamel and Head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), William Burns.
- In addition, National Security Advisor of the United States, Jake Sullivan, had met President El-Sisi in September 2021 in order to discuss regional issues like the Libyan elections, the situation in Tunisia, the GRED issue and the Israeli Palestinian tensions. That meeting could indicate the importance of the Egyptian pivotal role regionally for the USA.



## Indications and Implications:

- Egypt could build on the progress achieved in order to enhance its regional role, especially in light of the shifts in the regional balance of power together with the American withdrawal from the Middle East. In addition, U.S sees Egypt as a strategic partner in the war on terrorism.
- That strategic partnership could be inferred from deepening cooperation in military and geostrategic fields through arms deals and conducting joint military trainings with continuous high-level contacts.
- So, USA and Egypt seek fostering their bilateral relationships in all aspects by building on their historical ties, pursuing mutual understanding, and narrowing the gap of disagreement. In particular, this falls within the new paradigm of the US foreign policy towards the Middle East, as Egypt appears to be an important and strategic ally for the USA in the region in order to maintain stability and security of the Middle East, which reflect on the US national interests and national security as well.



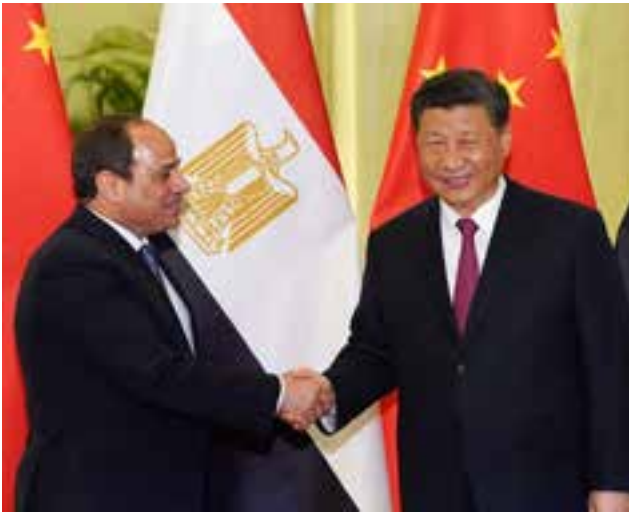
## Russia and Egypt: Historical Ties and Old-new Alliance

- Russia and Egypt have had strong and close ties for more than 77 years in all areas: politically, economically, militarily, strategically, nuclear, socially and culturally. Furthermore, Egypt acts as one of the most important strategic partners for Russia in both the Middle East region and the East Med region.
- President Putin was one of the first foreign leaders to support Egypt in the critical time after 2013, as Russia announced that it had respected the public will of the Egyptian people. In addition, Russia had supported the new Egyptian political system through providing political legitimacy and military and strategic deals, as one of the Egyptian foreign policy objectives is to achieve variety in arms sources. Accordingly, Egyptian-Russian relations gained momentum after 2013, marking the beginning of a new phase in flourishing relations between the two countries. Also, Putin and El-Sisi agree on their mutual points of views concerning foreign policy and regional issues.
- Russia pays great attention to stepping up cooperation with Egypt in the domain of intelligence, security and counter-terrorism, together with holding mutual military activities. The two sides are also working to boost economic and trade cooperation, within the framework of the Joint Egyptian-Russian Committee. Russian companies are highly interested in enhancing cooperation with Egyptian businessmen in the local market.



- In 2019, President Abdel Fatah El-Sisi approved an agreement between the governments of Egypt and Russia concerning the establishment and operation of the Russian Industrial Zone in the Suez Canal Economic Zone in Egypt.
- In order to deepen cooperation in trade and industry, the higher Egyptian- Russian Committee held many meetings to discuss that issue. In addition, the two countries seek signing a free trade agreement in order to institutionalize the cooperation through joining the Eurasian Economic Union.
- In 2020, the Egyptian Parliament ratified the Egyptian- Russian comprehensive strategic cooperation, which was signed in Sochi in 2018. The treaty aims at deepening mutual cooperation in all fields, holding mutual summits annually between the two presidents, and holding (2+2) meetings between defense and foreign affairs ministers. The treaty was described as a new chapter in the history of the bilateral relations.
- Energy sector is another area of mutual cooperation as the Russian energy corporations have many investments in the Egyptian gas fields and LNG production like Gazprom. Moreover, Russia contributes to the development of the Egyptian nuclear project “Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant”, according to an agreement signed in 2017.





## Egyptian-Chinese Relations: Mutual Interests in the Past, Present & Future

- The relations between both countries are considered the cornerstone of any talk about Africa and China. This is in light of Egypt being considered the starting point of China's official presence in this important continent, as it is the first African and Arab country to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China for nearly 65 years, specifically on May 30, 1956, when the Egyptian and Chinese governments issued a joint statement in this regard.
- It is worth mentioning that President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi and Chinese President Xi Jinping have played a major role in pushing forward bilateral relations. In this regard, President El-Sisi has visited China six times since 2014, and Chinese President Xi Jinping made a historic visit to Egypt in 2016. In addition, a joint strategic dialogue was launched at the level of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries in 2014, which paved the way for a joint decision to continue upgrading the comprehensive bilateral strategic partnership to keep pace with the upcoming new era.
- The economy and trade have been of great importance as an "engine and basis for Egyptian-Chinese interactions" since the official inauguration of relations between the two countries. Within this context, Egypt is one of the countries supporting the Chinese "Belt and Road" initiative, for several considerations, foremost of which is its important strategic location and the presence of the Suez Canal as a vital waterway in it, representing the main crossing point between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, which makes Egypt a pivotal point in the maritime side of the initiative since it is located on one of its sea lanes.
- Also, it is strategically important, as it links the economic zone of the Suez Canal with the initiative to link global trade, as the region is planned to become a global logistics center, in addition to the initiative's importance to the development process in Egypt, through the implementation of giant development projects by many major Chinese companies in cooperation with the Egyptian side in various fields.
- Moreover, the two countries have concluded many agreements, memoranda of understanding and cooperation protocols within the framework of the "Belt and Road" initiative, which included the fields of: communications and information technology, human development, training, artificial intelligence, and industry.

- Both countries are keen on participating in major international economic and trade events and activities that are organized in both countries. For example, Egypt participated in the second session of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing in April 2019, and also participated in the first China-Africa Economic and Trade Fair in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province in June 2019. It is also keen on participating in the China International Import Expo, which will be held in Shanghai in November every year.
- Cultural and humanitarian relations and exchanges between both countries are another important aspect of their mutual cooperation, due to their common cultural heritage, characterized by the pursuit of a culture of peace, mutual benefit, and respect for the culture of the other. The cultural exchange between Egypt and China during the past and current periods has become one of the most important aspects of exchanges that bring together the two countries in order to understand the other and communicate across many cultural fields.
- Although the year 2020 represented an exceptional year in Egyptian-Chinese relations in terms of the outbreak of COVID-19. This crisis came to create a new field for cooperation between the two sides. As they have shown great cooperation and solidarity with each other in the face of the disease, which has embodied the principle of a common destiny.
- For its part, Egypt was one of the first countries that rushed to provide medical aid to China after the outbreak of the disease. In addition to the above, Egypt participated in the extraordinary China-Africa Summit on combating COVID-19 in June 2020.
- On the other hand, China expressed its support for Egypt's efforts to prevent and control the disease. It sent 4 batches of medical aid to Cairo as part of its efforts to contain the spread of the virus in addition to donation of masks, protective clothing, test reagents, and artificial intelligence lung examination systems from Chinese companies and Chinese government to the Egyptian State.







## The Arab Circles as a Pivotal Scope of the Egyptian Foreign Policy:

- Over the years, Egypt has been playing an important role towards the Arab region due to its belief in its historical responsibility towards them as if it is the elder sister for the whole Arab countries. That role has flourished again after 30<sup>th</sup> June Revolution thanks to the Egyptian desire in the restoration of the collective Arab solidarity through its leadership role regionally, and the opportunity is favorable to achieve that desire in the shadow of the regional and global variables.

## The Key Drivers of Egyptian Role Towards Arab Region:

- Prioritizing Arab National Security, and Arab issues in the Egyptian foreign policy.
- Dynamically interacting with the regional developments and threats, as the Egyptian National Security is highly correlated with its Arab counterpart.
- Maintaining an active and effective presence in almost all regional issues.
- Promoting peace and cooperation among all the Arab actors in all aspects.
- Defending all Arab countries through the Egyptian Armed Forces, in the hope of establishing a mutual Arab army in order to protect the Arab national security through promoting Arab solidarity.



- Avoiding stagnation and conflicts.
- Combating terrorism and national security threats.
- Stopping the foreign interference, the expansion in non-Arab roles and threats in the region (Iranian, Turkish, Israeli).
- Keeping a balance of power in the regional system.
- Filling the vacuum left regionally with Arab efforts, in order to contain all Arab countries to bring them back to the Arab sphere.
- Activating the Egyptian role in regional institutions.
- Supporting Nation States and their institutions in armed conflicts. Egypt also supports all peaceful solutions, refuses external and military interference, supports reconstruction and restoring stability, helps refugees, and provides humanitarian aids.

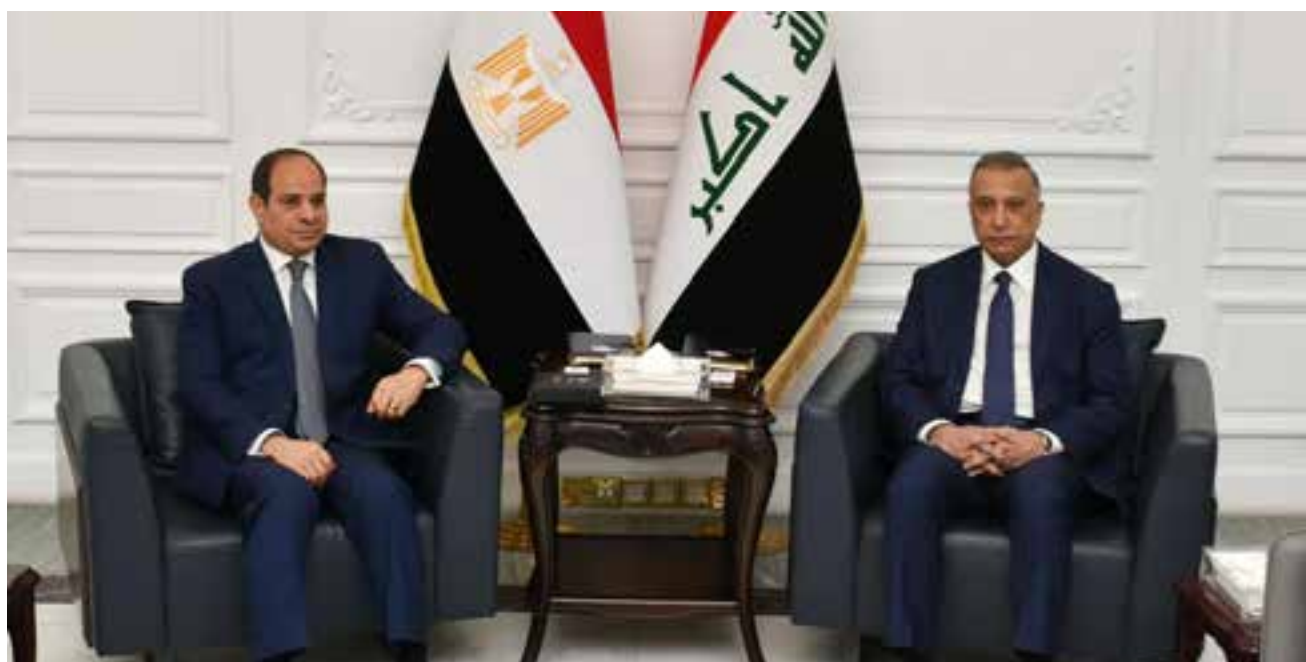


## The New Sham: Forming a new Arab Axis

- Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan seek to develop a regional bloc not just an economic one but also a strategic one. This comes in light of a belief that Iraq's recovery paves the way to an integrated system for the region built on the fight against extremism, respect for sovereignty and economic partnership
- The term “New Sham” was coined in 2020 by Iraqi Prime Minister, Mustafa Al-Kadhimi, during his visit to Washington, as he discussed his idea about having an economic alliance –like the European Union– whose members include the three countries. The New Sham is likely to be the nucleus of a broader cluster, which could soon include other Arab States.
- The leaders met in Amman and established an executive secretariat with an annually rotating headquarters, which began this year at Jordan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as part of their effort to institutionalize the trilateral alignment.
- In June 2021, the three leaders attended a summit in Baghdad. It was for the first time in 30 years an Egyptian president heads to Baghdad on an official visit. During the summit, the leaders worked on shaping a common vision through cooperation and coordination; they also discussed many important regional issues to come on a common stance on those issues.
- The “New Sham” aims at ending the imbalance of power in the region, which resulted from the absence of Arab powers, rise of foreign influence and lack of regional and institutional solidarity among Arab states. So, it is possible for other countries to join that alliance in the future.
- The project aims mainly at promoting economic partnerships widely through strengthening trade and investment ties, electricity interconnection projects as a part of the energy diplomacy, focusing on the Egyptian role in reconstruction, and developing maritime navigation cooperation. It also seeks establishing a comprehensive free trade agreement later.
- In fact, the three countries – along with North Yemen – came together in a very short-lived partnership called the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) from 1989 to 1990.
- In sum, the New Sham Project could help in limiting proxy conflicts and tensions in the region, and Baghdad is working hard to create a supportive political will for that objective through the summit held in August 2021.

## Strengthening Bilateral Relations with Iraq As an Important Partner in Arab National Security

- Recently, Egyptian and Iraqi leaderships have been exchanging high-level visits. Reference can be made to the significant meeting held in Cairo between the Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi and Iraqi Defense Minister, Juma Inad Saadoun. During the meeting, President El-Sisi asserted Egypt's keenness on cooperating with Iraq in various fields, especially the military field as part of Egypt's unwavering policy in supporting Iraqi security and stability to help it achieve cherished progress and prosperity.
- They also discussed bilateral military cooperation including joint drills and programs to enhance capabilities and exchange expertise. They discussed an array of Arab and regional issues of mutual concern.
- In order to deepen mutual cooperation, Egypt and Iraq initially agree on the importance of establishing oil-for-reconstruction mechanism under which Egyptian companies are to implement developmental ventures in Baghdad in return for providing Cairo with quantities of oil, according to Egyptian Prime Minister, Mostafa Madbouly, during the Egyptian-Iraqi Higher Committee meeting held in Baghdad in October 2020.



## Energy Diplomacy: Reviving the Arab Gas Pipeline

- Lebanon is living hard times due to political and economic instability which was worsened due to the ramifications caused by both the massive 4 August 2020 explosion in Port of Beirut and the COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, Egypt extends a helping hand for the Lebanese people and government to help them overcome these crises with all kinds of support.
- One of the most devastating crises in Lebanon is the energy shortage. So, Egyptian natural gas will be piped to Lebanon via Jordan and Syria (The Arab Pipeline) to help boost its electricity output under a plan agreed by the four governments to ease the crisis.
- The decision came during a meeting held in Amman following an invitation from Jordan's Minister of Energy, Hala Zawati. It was attended by Egyptian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Tarek El-Molla, Jordanian Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hala Zawati, Syrian Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources, Bassam Tohme, and Lebanese Minister of Energy and Water, Raymond Ghajar.
- That situation stressed Egypt's commitment to support this cooperation to meet the needs of the Lebanese people.
- On the other hand, Egypt has started opening a space for more connections with the Syrian regime through that initiative which would enable Egypt to play a more significant role in the Syrian crisis according to the Egyptian values and goals of regional foreign policy, at it targets containing the Arab countries against foreign interference. In this regard, we could refer to the first meeting between the Egyptian and Syrian Foreign Ministers since a decade, which was on the margins of the 76<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly, at the headquarters of the Egyptian Mission in New York City, they had discussed ways to end the Syrian crisis.





## Supporting Restoration of the Libyan State:

- Egypt has played a strategic role in solving the Libyan crisis which lasted for more than a decade.
- The most important turning point was in June 2020, when President El-Sisi declared Sirte - Jufra as a red line for the Egyptian and Arab national security, if crossed, Egypt's direct intervention would become internationally legitimate.
- On July 13, 2020, the Libyan House of Representatives issued a statement allowing the Egyptian Armed Forces to intervene whenever it perceives a threat to the security of Egypt and Libya describing Turkey as "the invading occupier".
- On July 16, 2020, President El-Sisi met with tribe leaders belonging to eastern, central, and western Libya in Cairo. They called for Egypt's military support to repel Turkish aggression. Those steps aimed at deterring the Turkish threats and led to dramatic changes in the flow of events in Libya by facilitating a ceasefire deal in October 2020.
- In addition, Egypt launched the "Cairo Declaration Initiative" to solve the Libyan crisis through peaceful solutions to restore stability and unity.
- Egypt also plays a significant role in mediation to bring conflicting parties together. In this regard, we could refer to the Egyptian initiatives for reunification of the Libyan Parliament. In addition, Egypt has hosted sessions of (5+5) military committee in Hurghada.
- Within the same context, President El-Sisi is keen on deepening cooperation with the new interim government led by Dbeibah. Thus, the Egyptian President made a phone call with the Head of the Libyan Cabinet to congratulate him and discuss the support Egypt could provide to Libya in that transitional phase. Also, they discussed how Egypt could take part in reconstruction and establishment of developmental projects.
- On March 25, 2021, President El-Sisi welcomed President of the Presidency Council of Libya, Mohamed Al-Manfi, in Cairo in a high-level meeting. El-Sisi stressed Egypt's full and absolute support for the new executive authority in Libya in all fields and in all bilateral, regional and international forums. He also affirmed Egypt's keenness on strengthening close coordination and cooperation with Libya in order to restore security, unify the national army, and end foreign interference. Egypt will also work on transferring the Egyptian development experience to Libya, thus, enabling Libya to benefit from the experience and potentials of the Egyptian companies.
- As an indicator of the Egyptian support for Libya in that critical time, the Egyptian Embassy and Consulate were reopened. This step could be regarded as a remark to open a new chapter in the bilateral relations.

- Egypt spares no effort to support the interim government in Libya in order to help in maintaining peace and stability and ending chaos. In addition, Egypt is doing its best to hold the national elections by the end of 2021.
- Furthermore, Egypt is keen on participating in all regional and international fora focusing on the Libyan crisis. In this regard, Egypt had been actively present in the Second Berlin conference in June 2021, Libyan Neighboring Conference in August 2021, and the 76<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly.
- On the other hand, the international community believes in the importance of the Egyptian role in the Libyan crisis, so Egypt has a permanent presence in negotiations and talks concerning Libya, especially with the main external players like Russia, Turkey, and USA thanks to the Egyptian good position of all domestic actors. Indeed, Biden's administration believes in the Egyptian role, that's why the U.S National Security advisor Jake Sullivan met President El-Sisi in September 2021. Moreover, the US Ambassador in Libya and the U.S Special Envoy, Richard Norland, is keen on coordinating with Cairo concerning developments of the situation in Libya.
- Accordingly, Egypt and Libya hold mutual visits and high-level discussions for example, Egypt has received members of the Presidency Council, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Chairman of the Parliament, the Higher Commander of the Libyan Arab

Armed Forces, as Egypt is keen on making Libya overcoming tensions and obstacles during the transitional era. Meanwhile, the Egyptian Cabinet, headed by Dr. Mostafa Madbouly, went to Tripoli in a historic visit in April 2021 to deepen mutual cooperation in many fields. Also, Egypt and Libya are working together to further security, military, and intelligence coordination. So, in 2021, Chief of the Egyptian Intelligence, Abbas Kamel, went to Libya to coordinate with all parts of the Libyan crisis in order to maintain the national security of both countries.

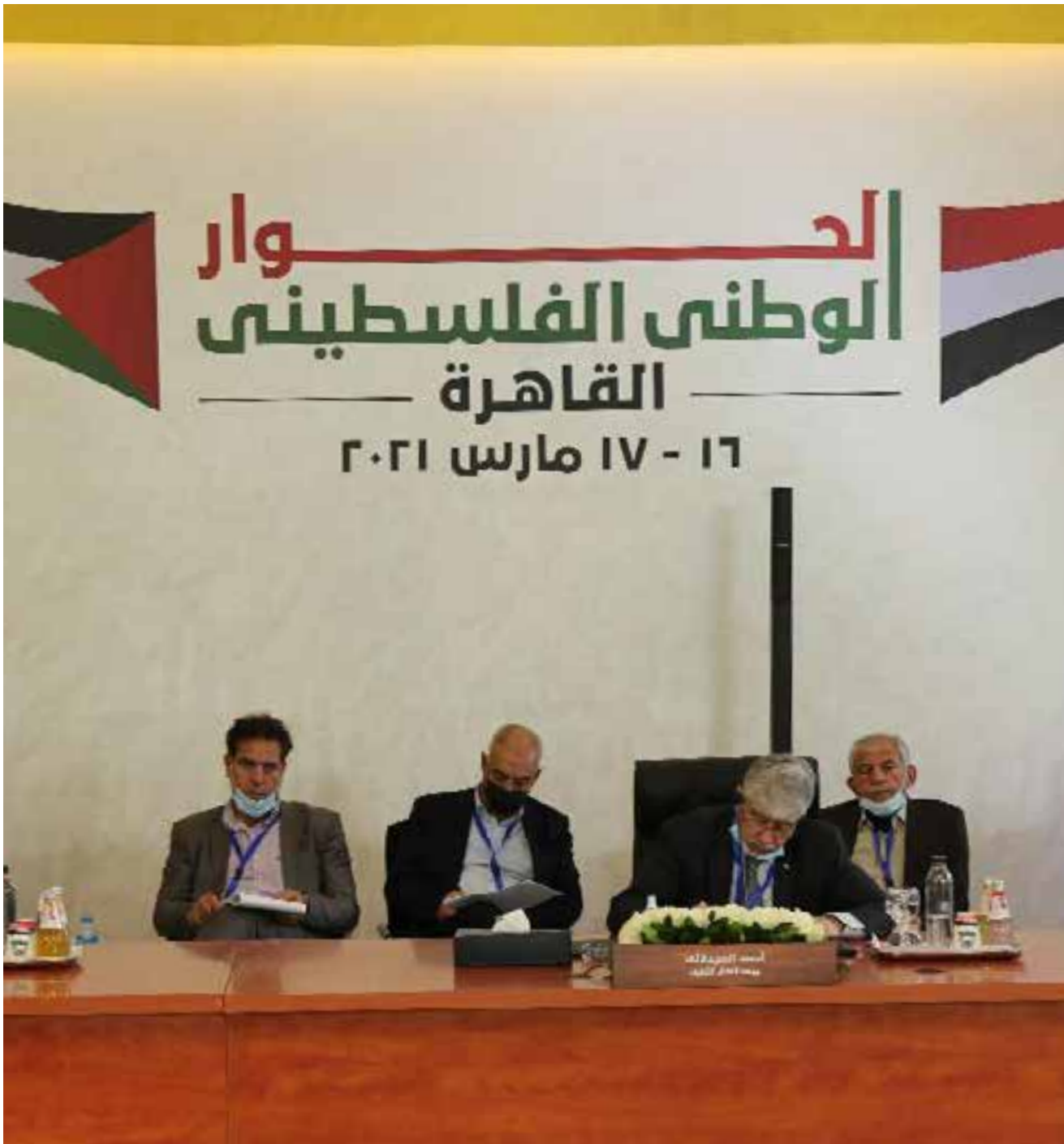
- Concerning reconstruction, Cairo had hosted the 11<sup>th</sup> session of Egyptian-Libyan Joint Committee in September 2021 after reactivating this committee, which stopped in 2009 due to the Arab Spring. The session ended by signing 14 memoranda of understanding (MoUs) and 6 executive agreements in several fields. Also, Libya and Egypt are working on the return of Egyptian workers to Libya to participate in reconstruction and planned development projects between the two countries. In addition, they both work on promoting economic cooperation to make optimal use of all opportunities, so there is a plan to establish a mutual free trade zone in Benghazi and the Egyptian Western lands.



## The Egyptian Palestinian Relations: A Continuous Role After Gaza's 4<sup>th</sup> War:

- The Egyptian stance towards the Palestinian issue is consistent and continuous. It is based on establishing an independent Palestinian state according to 4<sup>th</sup> of June 1967's borders with a capital in Eastern Jerusalem.
- Egypt continues its supportive role towards Palestine through joining international events about the Palestinian issue and hosting the Palestinian protagonists.
- Recently, in February 2021, Egypt hosted the National Palestinian Dialogue under the auspices of the Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi with the participation of some of the Palestinian factions, groups and independent figures. The meeting tackled all relevant issues to put an end to the inter-Palestinian fractures and to pave the way for holding the upcoming elections in Palestine.
- Egypt provides all forms of support to help the Palestinian people achieve their unity, so in March 2021, Palestinian factions signed a pact of honor in Cairo that affirms their keenness on pursuing the electoral process in all its phases, while exercising transparency and integrity in a way that fulfills national unity and public interest.
- The influence of the Egyptian role in Israeli- Palestine conflict became clear in May 2021 during the 4<sup>th</sup> Gaza War or what is called the Guardians of the Walls Operation. Thanks to Egypt, the ceasefire was reached after 11 days of exchange of fire. That's why US President Joe Biden phoned President El-Sisi to thank him for the Egyptian efforts in mediation to achieve pacification.
- Until now, Egypt continues playing the mediation role to maintain the ceasefire. So, Egypt holds many rounds of meetings and discussions whether in Cairo, Palestine, or Israel. In this regard, we could refer to the efforts of the Chief of the intelligence, Abbas Kamel, who works on coordinating between Hamas and the Israeli government.
- Moreover, President El-Sisi received the Israeli Prime Minister, Naftali Bennett, in Sharm El-Shiekh in September 2021 to promote mutual strategic coordination, that historical summit was held shortly after Cairo summit which was attended by President El-Sisi, Jordanian King Abdullah El-Hussien, and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas Abu Mazen. These diplomatic and strategic efforts reflect the centralization of the Egyptian role regionally and concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- Additionally, the Egyptian role goes in a new direction after the end of the war by participating in providing humanitarian aids and reconstruction of Gaza stripe through the Egyptian companies and manpower. The most featured effort in this regard was the provision of USD 500 million for the reconstruction missions.





- Furthermore, Egypt is playing another vital role in mobilizing international support for the Palestinian crisis to be focused on the two-state solution. Also, Egypt acts as a mediator in the prisoners' exchange bargain, putting in mind that Egypt had played that role before in 2011, as it managed to facilitate Gilad Shalit's bargain.

## Egypt and Sudan Opening a New Chapter in Bilateral Relations:

- Egypt provides all forms of support to help the Sudanese people during the transitional phase. Both sides discuss ways of enhancing mutual cooperation in several fields.
- In addition to mutual visits, an Egyptian high-ranking delegation, led by the Egyptian PM, attended the ceremony of signing the Peace Accord in Juba between Sudan and the Revolutionary Front in October 2020.
- Egypt also played a significant role in lifting Sudan from terrorism lists, according to General Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan.
- The close ties between Egypt and Sudan were reflected recently in the visit of Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Maryam El-Mahdy, to Cairo in March 2021. This was followed by a summit between President El-Sisi and Head of Sudan's ruling interim Military Council, General Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan. They discussed the latest developments in some regional issues, particularly the controversial Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) file, security in the Red Sea and the situation on Sudan's borders.
- These endless rounds of mutual visits and joint coordination reflect the depth of brotherly relations between the two countries.
- Within the framework of the Egyptian continuous support and solidarity with the brotherly Sudanese people in various crises and tribulations, President El-Sisi instructed to send humanitarian and food aids to the Sudanese people.
- Also, President El-Sisi instructed to send bread production lines to Sudan to work in the most harmed areas by the effects of floods in addition to urgent aids. For instance, in February 2021, the Egyptian Ministry of Health announced that about 32 tons of medical aid were sent to Sudan, as a part of the airlift that has been organized between the two since April 2019, more than 182.5 tons of medical aid have been sent through it.







## The Restoration of Brotherly Relations Between Egypt & Africa

The Egyptian affiliation with the African continent remains at the forefront of foreign policy circles. Since President Sisi assumed responsibility, Egypt has sought to play an active role in the various mechanisms of a joint African action by activating cooperation between Egypt and its African brothers in all fields. This was reflected in many visits and reception of officials. Egypt has been totally aware of the necessity of working with the African continent either at bilateral levels with African states or multilateral level. It is worth mentioning that the Egyptian President held more than 100 meetings with African leaders and officials, who have visited Egypt over the past years.

### 1-Egypt's Prominent Role in African Regional Institutions:

Within this context, the efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to restore the leading Egyptian role in Africa was culminated in the selection of Egypt by the African brothers to preside over several African institutions as well as hosting several institutions as follows:







- **Presidency of the African Union During 2019:** During its presidency, Egypt had prioritized its activities to meet the needs of the African peoples, to be consistent with the African Agenda 2063. It harnesses its capabilities and experiences to advance joint African action to broader horizons, in addition to its keenness on achieving mutual benefits according to the needs of African countries and peoples in many fields including economic and social development, building bridges of cultural and civilizational communication between African peoples, and achieving economic and regional integration.
- **Egypt's Presidency of the African Peace and Security Council:** Egypt has been elected three times to membership in the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, most recently in the period from 2020-2022, and led the work of the main African body concerned with issues of peace and security in the African continent.
- **Egypt's presidency of the Council reflected its great and consistent interest in issues of combating terrorism and extremism in Africa and around the world.** Within this context, Egypt had exerted its efforts to discuss the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters and the seriousness of its effects on the state of peace and security on the continent, in addition, Egypt gave the main priority to the file of reconstruction and development in the post-conflict stage.
- **Egypt's Election to Chair 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission:** Egypt was elected for the first time as the head of the Peacebuilding Commission at the United Nations, following the adoption of the Egyptian nomination at the level of the African Group in New York, to make Egypt a candidate representing Africa to take this important UN seat. This selection was made after Egypt's re-election to membership in the Peacebuilding Commission with the highest votes in elections that witnessed intensive competition in December 2020.
- **Chairing over Climate Committee of the African Union:** Egypt headed over the Climate Committee of the African Union for two years,
- **Hosting headquarter of African Union Center for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development:** Egypt succeeded in signing an agreement in December 2019 to host the African Union Center for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development. It mainly aims to prepare programs for countries emerging from conflicts that are consistent with the specificity of each country and build the capacities of state institutions.



- **Hosting the African Space Agency:** Egypt succeeded in hosting the African Space Agency, as the Executive Council of the African Union made a decision to make Egypt as a host for African Space Agency. This decision proves the full confidence of African Union in Egypt's ability to serve the entire continent in the field of remote sensing technology and space sciences to advance African national and regional development efforts in accordance with Africa's Agenda 2063.
- **Hosting the Regional Counter-Terrorism Center for the Sahel and Sahara Group:** Egypt announced the establishment of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Center for the Sahel and Sahara Group, in June 2018, which is responsible for exchanging security experiences between African countries and coordinating to conduct periodic joint training in the field of combating terrorism, thus achieving development and attracting investments.



- **Establishment of the Egyptian Agency for Partnership for Development for Africa:** El-Sisi announced the establishment of the Egyptian Agency for Partnership for development for Africa in the first African summit in Malabo in Guinea in 2014, by integrating the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa with the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with the Commonwealth, as it was created to support created "capacity-building" and exchange experiences, and deliver assistance.



## 2-Egypt As an Important Player in African Mega Projects:

In addition, Egypt has launched as well as participated in Mega projects, and initiatives that contribute to larger extent to development of the African Continent for the sake of the African peoples, which can be shown below:

- Launch of the African Continental Free Trade Area: Egypt, during its presidency of the African Union, launched the African Continental Free Trade Area, which was among the priorities announced by the President during Egypt's presidency of the Union, as African countries accelerated to establish an economic bloc bringing together 1.3 billion people to be the largest free trade area since the establishment of the World Trade Organization. This presents a golden opportunity to bring about economic transformation and development in the continent.



- The “Cairo-Cape Town” Project (in process), Egypt has announced this mega project to link North African countries with the countries of the South, started from Egypt to South Africa, passing through 8 other countries. The 10,288-kilometer (6,390-mile) pan-African road would cross through Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa, ending in Cape Town. The trans-African road is estimated to cost EGP 26 billion. It is expected to be co-funded by the African Development Bank, in cooperation with the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the African Union, this project aims at augmenting the inter-African trade exchange and investment.



- The Alexandria-Victoria Navigation Line Project (in process), which links Lake Victoria and the waters of the Mediterranean Sea in Egypt. The project will contribute to a regional renaissance for all Nile Basin countries, which will have a positive impact on the movement of trade, industry and tourism along the Nile Navigational Corridor.



- This project comes within the vision of the "One Continent - One River - A Shared Future" project. The cost of implementing the project is estimated at USD 18 billion. The project will include the construction of development corridors that include riverbeds in the Nile and Lake Victoria, railways, land roads, internet networks, logistical centers, and commercial and tourism development among the Nile Basin countries, in addition to activating trade between the countries of the continent, which contributes to the development of the Nile Basin countries and the strengthening of Egyptian relations with the rest of the Basin countries.



### 3-Egypt Embraces Health & Youth Initiatives for the Sake of African Peoples

The Egyptian leadership has paid special attention as well to the health file in the African continent, given the potentials that Egypt enjoys in this sector. For example, Egypt has made several steps in this regard:

- Launching several initiatives to promote public health on the continent, such as President El-Sisi's initiative to treat one million Africans from "Hepatitis C" in 18 African countries.
- Establishing many medical centers in African countries, whether fixed, as in South Sudan, or moving medical centers as in Kenya.
- Announcing establishing the Cairo-based regional center to activate public health initiatives in African countries to cure diseases and epidemics.

Never before has an Egyptian president cared about young people as President Sisi did. This is not only at the local level, but also exceeded it to include young people in the African continent as a whole. The Egyptian leadership has supported the African youth through delivering training, in addition to embracing the continent's youth and deepening the means of "communication" between them. Additionally, Egypt met their needs in topics of interest to them such as entrepreneurship, artificial intelligence, digital transformation, as well as cultural exchange, the most prominent initiatives are crystalized through:





- African Presidential leadership Program (APLP): The Egyptian National Training Academy began implementing in 2019 the African presidential leadership program which aims to train 1,000 young African leaders between the ages of 18 to 30 years.
- The Africa Initiative “To Create Digital Applications and Games” was launched by El-Sisi in November 2018, and the start of registration was announced in February 2019, to learn from three major educational sites, “Coursera, EdEx and Udacity”. The educational courses include the fields of artificial intelligence, digital application development, and virtual reality.

Moreover, Egypt has spared no effort to host all the regional events, participate in them in other African states, and believe those events are considered as promising opportunity to enhance the collaboration at all levels among the African states, for the sake of their own citizens. The most prominent can be illustrated as follows:



- Egypt hosted First forum of African heads of Investment commissions in Sharm El Sheikh, in 2021 where the forum aimed to provide a platform for heads of state and government, as well as private sector leaders and businessmen in Africa and the world, in order to discuss a wide range of business and development issues on the continent and engage with some of Africa's most important economic partners and stakeholders.



- In addition, Egypt hosted the Seventh Conference of African Union Trade Ministers in Cairo, in 2019 and the First Intra-African Trade Exhibition in 2018.
- Moreover, Egypt has actively participated in the Institutional and Financial Reform Summit of the African Union in November 2018, the 20<sup>th</sup> COMESA Summit in Zambia, the Summit of the China-Africa Cooperation Forum in Beijing, and the Ministerial Meeting of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD).

#### 4-Nile Basin Countries' National Security is Part & Parcel of Egyptian National Security:

At bilateral level, Egypt was keen to open up on various countries of the continent, in addition to its conducting of parallel trails from bilateral relations and joint cooperation with its various countries, to restore its deep relations with dozens of countries and communities. It is worth noting that Egypt paid attention especially to Nile Basin countries and the Horn of Africa, where Egypt spared no effort in participating in the developmental efforts in those countries as can be shown below:



- **South Sudan:** Egypt was keen on supporting Juba in various fields, including the implementation of a project to establish drinking water complexes, the provision of a number of training courses to prepare cadres, scholarships in Egyptian universities for the people of South Sudan, the establishment of a medical clinic in the southern state of Juba, as well as sending humanitarian aid to South Sudan and sending medical convoys to conduct a medical survey on school students.

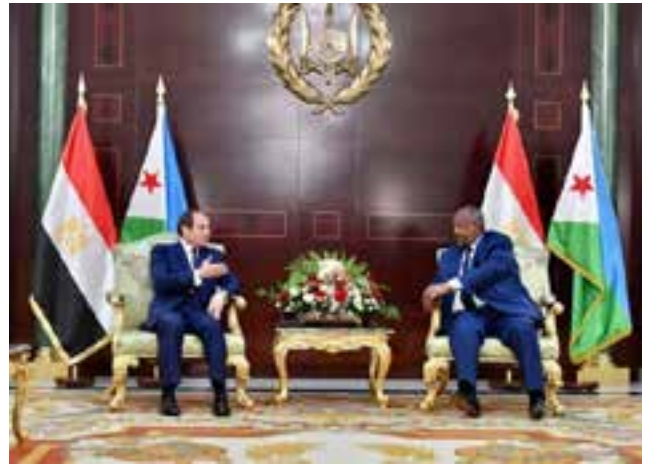


- **Tanzania:** Egypt contributes to supporting development efforts in Tanzania by providing the necessary expertise and capabilities in various fields. The most prominent of these efforts is the project to build the Julius Nyerere dam and hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 2,115 megawatts on the Rufiji River, which is a model for Egypt's support for the rights of African and Nile Basin countries in achieving optimal use of its water resources in a way that does not negatively affect the rights and capabilities of others.
- **Uganda** Cooperation between Egypt and Uganda intensified through many Egyptian projects in various fields like industry, agriculture, construction, building and health, which contribute to boosting the Ugandan economy. The Egyptian Government also supports the establishment of the Busia Solar Power Plant, and provides training programs for specialized cadres in the field of electricity.

- One of the important indications of Egypt's leading developmental role in Uganda is the honoring of the Arab Contractors Company as the best contracting company in Uganda in 2020 for the third year in a row, as well as the Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's praise of the company's project in Balisa county during his inspection of the road implemented by the company, describing it as one of the best roads in East Africa.



- **Kenya:** The pace of cooperation between Egypt and Kenya has increased recently, including many fields like the health, agriculture supporting the establishment of a long-term strategic partnership between the two countries.



- **Djibouti:** President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi paid a historic visit to Djibouti, the first of its kind for an Egyptian president to Djibouti. Relations of cooperation with Djibouti have been consolidated over the past years through a number of agreements and memoranda of understanding in a number of fields and sectors, most notably technical education, trade and economic cooperation, and cooperation in the field of health and medicine, in addition to cooperation between the Suez Canal Authority and the Djibouti Ports Authority. Also, the scope of cooperation has been extended to the field of health, as it is scheduled to establish an Egyptian hospital in Djibouti, as the first hospital specialized in women, childbirth, and children in Djibouti.







## The Egyptian Role in Reawakening of Nonalignment:

- Egypt had played a historic role in the establishment of nonalignment movement during Nasser's era during the intensified competition in the cold war. Now, Egypt seeks reawakening the movement for the sake of developing states' interests in the international system.
- During the virtual meeting held on the margins of the 76<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly, the Egyptian Foreign Minister crystalized priority given to nonalignment movement as it provides a framework to harmonize positions among developing nations concerning all global issues. In addition, it helps in reducing polarization, restoring trust and multilateralism, facing mutual threats like terrorism, nuclear weapons, Covid-19 ...etc. according to nonalignment values.
- In December 2020, President El-Sisi joined the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit, which was focusing on facing the repercussion of Covid-19. The Egyptian President discussed the importance of cooperation and solidarity in order to provide aids, vaccines, and medicines, together with providing stimulus packages for the developing economies.





# ŞƏRƏKATININ 18-Cİ ZİRVƏ GÖRÜŞÜ

25-26 oktyabr 2019-cu il  
Bakı, Azərbaycan



# 18<sup>th</sup> SUMMIT OF HEADS OF THE NON-ALIGNED

October 25-26, 2019  
Baku, Azerbaijan





## East Med Region as a New Circle for the Egyptian Foreign Policy:

- Believing in peace and stability and avoiding harming others' interests as key drivers of foreign policy, seeking playing a significant role regionally through promoting regional cooperation on gas and beyond, in this regard, Egypt had worked on establishing the East Mediterranean Gas Forum (EMGF) to show its vision on the ground.
- The establishment of EMGF reflects awareness of the Egyptian political leadership and their ability to analyze the regional and global political scene. On the other hand, regional supply chains of trading natural gas could be deeply enhanced through the establishment of the regional gas hub, which is the core of EMGF. Thus, Egypt was placed as a regional gas hub leading to optimal utilization of the Egyptian resources and potentials together with promoting investments.
- In this regard, EMGF came into force formally as a regional institution in March 2021. In September 2021, President El-Sisi approved the EMGF's Charter. This represents inaugurating a new victory for the Egyptian foreign policy. This great achievement reflects a long path of unrelenting efforts emphasizing the Egyptian leadership role regionally together with its vision and efforts in this concern.
- EMGF acts as an important tool for the Egyptian foreign policy, especially that the headquarter is located in Cairo. This gives EMGF an international legal status to be able to adjudicate regional and relevant disputes among Member States. It also could contain security and military threats in the region, especially the Turkish threats, together violations with maritime



boundaries disputes. So, EMGF could contribute to creating a new pattern of regional interactions among regional players which would lead to reshape balance of power.

- The United States attended the meetings of EMGF for the first time as an observer in July 2021. In addition, EMGF ministers approved the European Union and World Bank requests to attend as observers, adding more prestige for the forum and its greater efforts to promote energy security in the region.

On the other hand, Moscow was considering the possibility of joining EMGF as an observer.





## The Enhancement of Egyptian-European Relations:

- The Egyptian-European relations witnessed a strong boost, whether at the bilateral level through the President's visits to Germany, Italy, Britain, France, Russia, Hungary and Portugal, or multilaterally, through the development of relations to the level of partnership with the countries of Visegrád Group (V4) through the first participation of Egypt in the work of this summit.

### 1- Strategic Relationships Between Egypt- EU

We can shed light on the relations with EU as well as bilateral relations with the most influential countries in Europe as follows:

- The relations between Egypt and EU are characterized as distinguished and long-term, which include a wide range of issues, in addition to coordination and consensus in most of issues of foreign relations, including:
  - Egypt and EU shared the same vision regarding the Libyan crisis, as both sides welcomed the ceasefire and preparations for the elections to be held next December. In addition, the European Union has repeatedly expressed its appreciation for Egypt's role as a partner within the framework



of the United Nations and in the Berlin Process, in addition to the great coordination between the two parties during international meetings.

- Moreover, both sides have prioritized their partnership to include the illegal migration issue, in which they agreed that migration has become a political, economic and humanitarian issue. Hence, they extend their collaboration to combat this phenomenon from different aspects.

- The European Union is actively involved in supporting the dialogue to solve the critical issue of renaissance dam, expressing its readiness to work with the international community to turn this dispute into a win-win solution. EU is also in constant contact with all parties and continues its role as an observer in the African Union-led talks between countries. In addition, EU called on the Ethiopian authorities to exchange technical information on the stages of filling the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD).

- Also, Egypt is considered a part and parcel of the "Southern Neighborhood" initiative, which has been proposed by EU to strengthen the strategic partnership between the European Union and its Southern Neighborhood partners. It is worth mentioning that EU has proposed new agenda for the Mediterranean region to enhance cooperation between both sides in several fields including: human development, good governance and the rule of law, resilience, prosperity and digital transition, peace and security, migration

and mobility, and green transition, which involves climate resilience, energy, and environment.

## 2-Remarkable Rapprochement Between Egypt & France



The French-Egyptian relations have witnessed a remarkable rapprochement since President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi took power. Official visits between the two countries amounted to more than 20 visits at the level of presidents, ministers and senior officials since November 2014, all of which reflected a convergence of views on this specificity that the relations between the two countries experienced through consensus on many regional issues can be identified as follows:

- The Palestinian Issue: The two countries stressed on the need to support peace negotiations.
- Political Transition to Resolve the Syrian Crisis: The two countries agreed on the full implementation of the Geneva Declaration of June 30, 2012.

- **The Political Solution to the Libyan Crisis:** The two countries affirmed their adherence to the unity and integrity of Libyan territories, and their engagement in the path of dialogue under the auspices of the United Nations.

- **The Sahel and Sahara Regions:** The two countries agreed to combat terrorism in the countries, and cooperate with each other in the field of information exchange and training.

- **International Conference to Support Lebanon:** On 9/8/2020, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi participated, via video conference, in the international conference in support of Lebanon, which was organized by France and the United Nations, with the participation of a group of heads of state and government.

- At an economic level, France is one of Egypt's most important trading partners, and Egypt is the third most important recipient of French investments in the region. About 165 French companies operate in Egypt in many fields, foremost of which are banking, tourism, communications, energy and environmental services. Also, the scope of cooperation between both sides is extended to the area of Artificial intelligence, especially related to smart city systems and applications.

### 3- Radical Improvement in Relationships Between Egypt & Germany



- **The Egypt-Germany relations** have witnessed a radical development since President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi's first visit to Germany in 2015. The scope of bilateral cooperation has expanded not only to strengthening economic, developmental, scientific and cultural partnerships, but also to include new sectors, such as the automotive industry, energy and waste management and recycling and digital transformation. In addition, intensifying coordination and periodic political consultations on various regional and international issues of common interest was tackled.

- This development in relations between the two countries is a direct result of the intensification of consultations and meetings between President El-Sisi and the German Chancellor during the previous period. President El-Sisi made four visits to Germany in 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019. While Chancellor Merkel also made two visits to Egypt, the first in March 2017 and the second in February 2019. He also met the German President and Chancellor twice recently on the sidelines of the G-20 summit in Japan, and later in France on the sidelines of the G7 industrial summit.

## 4-Historical Relationships Between Egypt & United Kingdom



- **Egyptian - British relations** are long standing and historical, as they are dated back to more than 100 years, those relations are extended to different areas such as health, education and anti-terrorism. The mutual understanding has been culminated through attending the British - African investment summit in 2020, where President El-Sisi met with the Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, on the sidelines of the summit.
- In addition, the Egyptian has conducted a historic visit to Buckingham Royal Palace, where he met Duke of Cambridge Prince William. El-Sisi's visit is the second since taking office, as the first visit was held in November 2015, in which his excellency held a meeting with former British Prime Minister, David Cameron.
- This summit has witnessed signing a number of agreements between Egyptian and British sides, most notably signed an agreement with the Egyptian sovereign fund, worth USD 3 billion.

- It is worth mentioning that UK and Egypt signed an Association Agreement in December 2020, which allows British businesses and consumers to benefit from continued preferential access to the market after the end of the transition period. This will help boost vital trade and investment. Also, this agreement provides a framework for cooperation and further development of political, economic, social and cultural links.
- The deal will allow tariff-free trade on industrial items as well as trade liberalization in agriculture, agri-foods, and fisheries, making trade easier and saving firms in terms of money in both Egypt and UK.





## Heading Towards Asia... New Regional Circle for Egyptian Foreign Policy

Relations between Egypt and its partners in Asia are witnessing great momentum based on the exchange of interests, and the Asian circle was the focus of President Sisi's attention, as new relations were opened with Asian countries that no Egyptian president before had visited.

This was embodied in the President's Asian tours and official visits to Singapore, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Japan, South Korea and Vietnam, which all aimed to benefit from the experiences and expertise of these countries in the fields of development, education, industry, development of the Egyptian economy and attracting investments, and resulted in the signing of several agreements and memoranda of understanding in these areas. Within this respect, we will tackle the most prominent

Egyptian bilateral relations with some Asian states, as follows:

- **Egypt-Japan Relations:** Bilateral relations between Egypt and Japan has witnessed a noticeable boom since President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi took over the affairs of the country, which has embodied in President El-Sisi's speech delivered before the Japanese parliament, as the first foreign president to address the parliament in Japan.
- The cooperation between the Egyptian and Japanese governments is characterized by continued consultation and coordination between the two sides in various international frameworks and forums, especially with regard to joint



efforts to prepare for the next session of the Japan-Africa Summit “TICAD” in Tunisia next year. It is to consolidate the success of the joint presidency between Egypt and Japan for the seventh session of the TICAD Summit, held in Yokohama in 2019.

- Japan intends to intensify its efforts in implementing bilateral projects with Egypt, especially in the fields of technology, energy, transportation, and the Grand Egyptian Museum, which is a symbol of joint cooperation between the two countries, as well as the pioneering experience of Japanese schools in Egypt.



**"The Grand Egyptian Museum is considered a unique project that has no parallel in the world"**

**the Japanese Ambassador in Egypt in 2019**



- **Egypt-South Korea Relations:** President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi visited South Korea in 2016, where he was received by President of the Republic of South Korea Geun-hye. This visit was considered essential, as it has witnessed signing a number of agreements and memoranda of understanding in the fields of energy, transport, ports and technology, estimated at USD 3 billion, and announcing the upgrading of relations to the level of comprehensive partnership and cooperation between the two countries.
- Education is another cornerstone of the file of cooperation between the two countries, which is crystallized through the establishment of the Egyptian-Korean Technological College at Beni Suf University, as one of the fruitful models of cooperation between the two countries.
- At a cultural level, in 2014, the Korean Cultural Center was inaugurated in Cairo, which is the first of its kind in the Arab region and the Middle East. This step has been considered an important indication of the specialty of relations between both countries.



## Economic Diplomacy

### Introduction:

Despite the many differences in perspectives and convictions among people of the world, only by working together a new and better future can be created. In this era, everybody is being held accountable collectively. The great reset initiative does not only entail putting people at the heart of the rebuilding process, but also it is to help countries revitalize global cooperation and multilateralism. If there is one thing the crisis has proven, it is that no country can face such unprecedented repercussions alone.

Sound political diplomacy paves the way for an agile economic one especially during crisis time. Under the patronage of H.E. Abdel Fatah El-Sisi, the Egyptian Government, on its march of development, was always keen on establishing strong relations with the international community to exchange creative ideas, foster cohesive dialogue, and create innovative policies, practices and partnerships. The aim is to catalyze the region's transformation to the post-COVID-19 era, while pushing for a human centered economy.

Economic diplomacy is not solely based on results, but on the values of solidarity and serving humanity. With a macro vision, and micro application that is targeted and achieves a common purpose, Egypt has sowed the Seeds of Economic Diplomacy.

The Ministry of International Cooperation has been working extensively to secure the needed Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Egypt's developmental projects. Accordingly, the Ministry published its report **"International Partnerships for Sustainable Development: Writing the Future in a Changing Global Dynamic"**. The report sheds light on the Ministry's efforts throughout 2020, in addition to highlighting its distinguished framework aiming at strengthening 'Economic Diplomacy'

**On September 8 and 9, 2021, Egypt hosted the first edition of the Egypt's Forum for International Cooperation and Development Finance, which was launched by the Ministry of International Cooperation.**

A high-level virtual presence of over 1,500 government officials, heads of international and regional financial institutions, representatives of the private sector, civil society, and other relevant parties from around the world participated. They also exchanged views, visions, experiences, and expertise in order to strengthen the role of international cooperation and finance development in advancing the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The forum's recommendations included the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation in enhancing multilateral cooperation and sharing knowledge, expertise, and experience, particularly among African countries, in order to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Africa Agenda 2063.

On foreword, we highlight the Ministry's most prominent efforts for 2020 and 2021

# Egypt's Milestones through Economic Diplomacy in a Brief:

In 2020, USD 9.9 billion in development finance was secured with international partners, of which USD 3.2 billion were directed to the private sector. GoE was also keen on practically pushing the seven principles of Stakeholder Capitalism. This is being done through 377 projects across various sectors, designed and implemented with development partners. By implementing these projects, Egypt was able to meet several SDG targets.

A detailed first-of-its-kind mapping exercise of all current successful projects to determine their compliance with applicable SDGs was conducted. Ensuring that development cooperation projects contribute optimally to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals is another significant aspect. Both are represented in our mapped collaboration portfolio.

**7 Principles of Stakeholder Capitalism:**

- 1. Crafting Inclusive Economic Policies and a New Social Contract**
- 2. Stimulating Economic Integration**
- 3. Re-shaping Education Systems**
- 4. Harnessing the 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution**
- 5. Promoting Environmental Sustainability**
- 6. Mitigating Global Health Risks**
- 7. Committing to Good and Agile Governance**

- **SDG 2: End Hunger** makes up 1.89% of the ODA financing in 17 projects with USD 486 million.
- **In SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being**, Egypt has 36 projects making up for USD 1.443 billion which is 5.62% of the total ODA.
- **SDG 4: Quality Education**, there are around 36 projects on amounting to USD 2.361 billion, 9.2% of the total ODA.
- **SDG 5: Gender Equality** makes up for 0.32% of the ODA finance in 13 projects with USD 82 million.
- **SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth** makes up for 4.2% of the ODA financing in 42 projects worth USD 1.075 billion.
- On the same regard, the Ministry of International Cooperation is currently implementing around 34 projects, worth USD 3.3 billion to achieve the targets of gender equality, with the top targeted sectors including Health (20%), Education (14%), and Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) (15%), beside implementing 13 projects amounting to USD 82 million that exclusively target SDGs.
- On average, the use of country systems by development partners increased by 35%
- In Egypt, development partners align to country priorities to a 73% – SDG indicator 17.15.1

## **Supporting Structural Reform Efforts and Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Growth**

- In October 2021, the World Bank approved USD 360 million in development policy financing for Egypt within the framework of the strategic partnership between the two sides. Such allocation aims at supporting the recovery of the Egyptian economy after the COVID-19 pandemic, promoting inclusive and sustainable growth, and advancing national efforts towards achieving sustainable development through the implementation of many reform measures.
- The framework for financing development policies, approved by the World Bank, comes within the framework of a joint development financing between the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, aimed at supporting the Egyptian economy and the second wave of structural reforms through three pillars:
  - The first pillar aims to enhance overall financial sustainability and includes improving the management of state-owned companies by enhancing transparency, reporting, and stimulating the transition towards a green economy.
  - The second pillar aims to stimulate private sector participation in development efforts by supporting digital and financial inclusion and facilitate trade and customs-related processes, with a goal towards improving Egypt's competitiveness, creating jobs in the private sector, in



addition to enhancing private sector participation in waste management projects, which lays the foundation for green development.

- The third pillar targets promoting women's economic empowerment, supporting government legislative and regulatory reforms that enhance women's participation in the workforce, and adopting a national code of conduct by the Government to promote safe and decent transportation for women on railways.

## Unlocking a Green Transformation:

To achieve a clean energy revolution through strengthened partnerships, Minister of International Cooperation, Dr. Rania A. Al-Mashat, and Minister of Electricity and Renewable Energy, Dr. Mohamed Shaker, signed the Egyptian-Danish Energy Partnership Program (2019-2022) agreement with the Energy Agency of the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, to unlock Egypt's green transformation and invest in renewable energy. The partnership aims at supporting the State in accelerating the pace of Egypt's green transformation by developing plans to ensure access to affordable clean energy and implementing wind energy projects, as Egypt seeks to increase the share of renewable energy to more than 42%, by 2030 major achievements in this regard could be highlighted as follows:

## The Energy Sector Budgetary Support Program

- There are 34 projects within the Ministry of International Cooperation's portfolio answering to SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy with a total of USD 5.95 billion, thus, making up for 23.2% of the ODA, the highest ODA financing. In the renewable energy, electricity and petroleum sector in 2020, the Ministry of International Cooperation signed major financing agreements totaling USD 677 million with the African Development Bank (AFDB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).
- Through pushing the frontiers of collaboration, the Ministry of International Cooperation signed an agreement with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for funding allocated to the Energy Sector Budgetary Support Program. Additionally, the African Development Bank's Board of Directors has also approved financing Egypt's Electricity and Green Growth Support Program (EGGSP). It aims at enhancing financial sustainability, improve management and operational efficiency of the energy sector, and support the use of renewable energy.
- Egypt is also looking for ways to develop waste to energy technology in cooperation with the Ministries of Local Development, Environment and International cooperation. The waste to energy technology is one mechanism for waste treatment and recycling that will help deal with Egypt's solid waste system sustainably, provide clean energy, and increase job opportunities.

## Promoting Clean Air

- To support Egypt's Green Recovery Plan, the Ministry of International Cooperation with the World Bank approved a USD 200 million project in October 2020 to support initiatives to reduce air pollution and climate change, as well as increase resilience to air pollution in Greater Cairo. The project prioritizes integrated climate solutions through reducing vehicle emissions, improving the management of solid waste, strengthening the air and climate decision-making system, and promoting new methods and technologies that accelerate Egypt's transition to a green economy.

## Reducing Usage of Single-use Plastic Bags and Eliminating Waste by Encouraging Recycling

- In March 2021, the Minister of International Cooperation, H.E. Dr. Rania A. El-Mashat, Minister of Environment, H.E. Dr. Yasmine Fouad, and Minister of Trade and Industry, H.E. Dr. Nevine Gamea, witnessed the signing of a USD 3.5 million grant agreement between the Japanese Embassy in Cairo and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), allocated to the Ministry of Environment. The grant will support Egypt's vision in achieving a circular economy through the implementation of a project that aims to reduce the usage of single-use plastic bags and eliminate waste by encouraging recycling. The project will be carried out in collaboration with the private sector, and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).

## Achieving a Paradigm Shift in Egypt's Agricultural Sector

- GoE envisions Egypt's future through the empowerment of local farmers, with all stakeholders coming together to achieve a paradigm shift in the agriculture sector. In Egypt's economy, agriculture contributes to 14.5% of the country's GDP, and accounts for 28% of all jobs as well as over 55% of employment in Upper Egypt. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the agriculture sector witnessed a 20% increase in export revenue in 2019. The sector showed a great resilience throughout the pandemic; Egypt's food exports were not severely affected by the pandemic, with the country being one of the few countries in the region that continued to provide supply despite the challenging circumstances.

## Egypt's Small Farmers: The Key to Unlocking Food Security

- In June 2020, the Saudi Grant Management Committee is financing five projects in Egypt with a total fund of EGP 200 million (USD 12.375 million). Three of the projects are for the Agricultural Bank of Egypt (ABE), which aims to promote food security and support farmers in Upper Egypt through their small and micro-sized projects; doubling their agricultural productivity and their incomes and ensuring sustainable food production systems through implementing resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production

## Strengthening Agricultural Supply Chains:

- In March 2021, the Minister of International Cooperation, the Minister of Supply and Internal Trade and Governor of Giza, Major General Ahmed Rashid, have inaugurated the Regional Technology Center for Grains Storage and Handling, implemented through a strategic partnership with the United Arab Emirates and Denmark. The center, a public-private partnership implemented by Cimbria -one of the world's leading manufacturers in the processing handling and storage of grain and seeds and other industrial products, represents a leap in managing and handling grains storage efficiently and effectively; strengthening food security through sustainable value chains, in addition to increased productivity and profitability.
- Together with USAID, the Advanced Marketing and Agribusiness Logistics (AMAL) and the Horticultural Pack House, provides 78,000 job opportunities and links 9 markets to farmers in Sohag, Qena, Al Qasr, and Aswan. It also helps farmers increase their productivity through applying smart farming technologies. Another project is implemented in partnership with USAID, called El-Mahrousa Village Egypt Food Security and Agribusiness (FAS), which aims to promote food security for at least 14,000 Upper Egyptian smallholder farmers across 7 focal governorates – including Assiut, Aswan, Beni-Suef, Luxor, Minya, Qena, and Sohag.

## Smart Farming: A Step Towards Boosting the Sector's Sustainability

- In August 2020, food security goes beyond putting an end to hunger. It is about empowering farmers and their communities. Egypt's goal is to push for farmer-led sustainable agriculture so that the interests of the small farmers are put at the front to unleash their potential and productivity. In line with this, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) signed a USD 200m financing agreement to strengthen Egypt's agribusiness sector through helping local farmers adopt agricultural practices environmentally friendly.



Egypt is one of only five economies across the Eastern Mediterranean, Eastern Europe, and the Black Sea regions to receive such a loan from EBRD. The initiative helps transform Egypt's agriculture value chain into "smart farming" through new methodologies that include climate - related risk management and stress testing.

- It will also strengthen farmers' agribusinesses and improve their financial wellbeing by financing purchases of various agricultural commodities such as hazelnuts, dry dairy products, grain, and onions, in selected countries of operation.
- In February 2021, the Minister of International Cooperation together with Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Professor Al-Sayed Al-Qusayr, Governor of Fayoum, Dr. Ahmed Al-Ansari, and representatives from the Embassy of Italy, inaugurated the launch of the sustainable agricultural mechanization system improvement in Fayoum and Minya Governorates.

Agricultural mechanization is not only about food security, increased productivity, and enhancing market access, it is also about creating jobs, protecting the environment and efficiently managing resources for years to come transforming the sector to achieve SDGs. 24,000 farmers across 50,000 feddans will benefit from the new machinery. Promoting Job Opportunities

- Agriculture, just like any other sector, has also job opportunities and career lines. In November 2020, the Ministry announced a USD 4.4 million agreement with USAID for agricultural and rural development to increase incomes and employment

opportunities for those working in the agricultural sector in Upper Egypt, Greater Cairo, and the Nile Delta. An additional grant of USD 780,000 from Agence Française de Développement (AFD) went to "Developing Food Markets in Egypt" to ensure quality production.

- There are 13 agricultural projects worth a total of USD 545.42m being implemented across 27 governorates, which reach 1.5 million women and men and provide 15,000 job opportunities.





## Rethinking Egypt's Healthcare Policies:

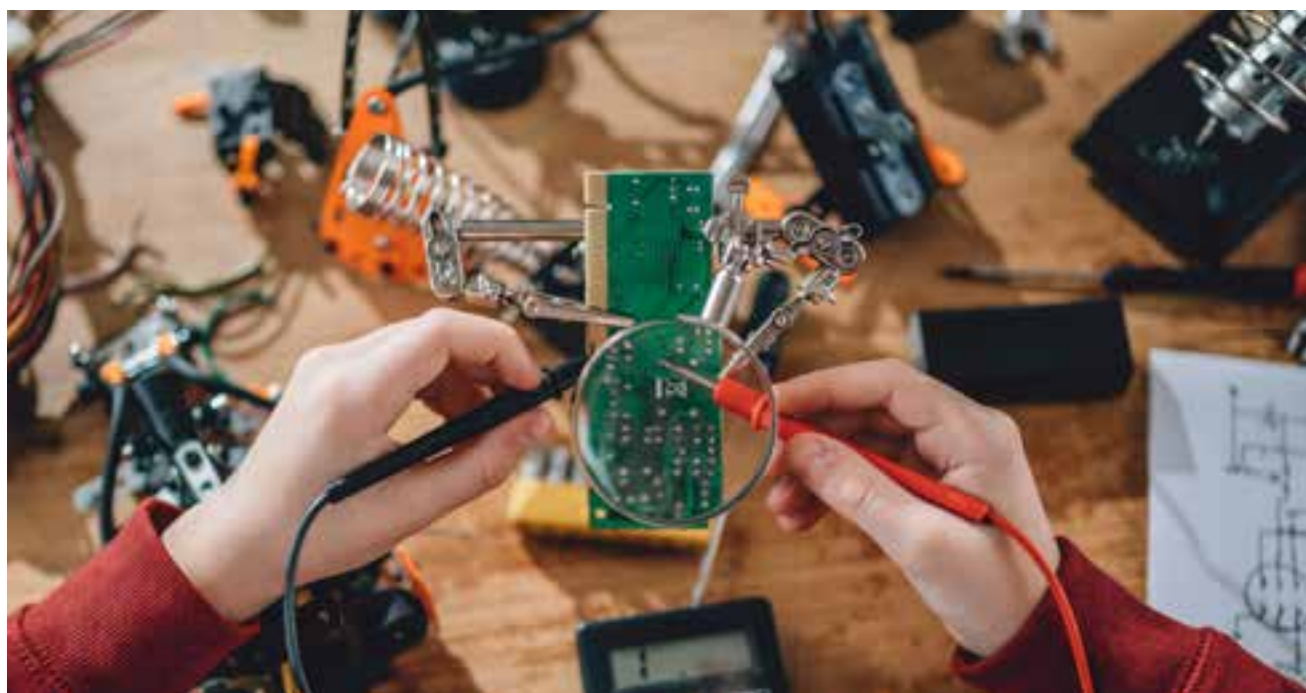
- In 2020, the Ministry of International Cooperation secured USD 477 million in development financing for 7 agreements supporting the healthcare sector, with development partners that include the World Bank, Arab Monetary Fund, USAID, African Development Bank (AfDB), Japan and Canada.
- In this regard, GoE was keen on more equitable healthcare policies. In order to address gaps in Reproductive Health and Rights in Egypt, Canada provided CA\$ 5M through a grant to raise awareness on family planning and increase access to and quality of family planning services in Egypt. USAID also directed USD 21m to build the capacities of Ministry of Health and Population staff (MoHP) in providing quality voluntary family planning services and information.

## Advancing Education in STEM:

Through the 'Basic Education Program', USAID provided a total financing of USD 604 m to support the Education Reform Program in Egypt.

This project focuses on:

1. Expanding access to quality early childhood education
2. Encouraging female participation in STEM schools
3. Improving student assessment systems
4. Increasing the quality of instruction through professional development activities for educators and administrators
5. Incorporating technology in the classroom to include more digital resources and improved classroom data collection.



## Egypt's and Germany's governments to agree on a total of EUR 151 million in money and grants to boost development activities:

Within the framework of economic relations, in August 2021 the Egyptian and German governments have agreed to allocate soft development funds and grants worth 151.5 million euros from the German side. They shall finance 15 development projects in the sectors of technical education, vocational training, private sector innovation support, migration, labour market reform, administrative reform, urban development, energy efficiency, and renewable energy. The two countries' joint venture aims to help Egypt's development vision and efforts to accomplish long-term development goals.

## Women as Growth Drivers... Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator:

In July 2020, the Ministry of International Cooperation, the National Council for Women (NCW), and the World Economic Forum (WEF), launched the “Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator”, which is the first of its kind public-private collaboration model in Africa and the Middle East and North Africa.

It aims at helping governments and businesses take decisive action to close economic gender gaps. To increase women's participation in the labour force, the accelerator helped bring together 100

companies pledging to push our agenda forward and take proactive action to advance women's economic empowerment.

## Countering Stereotypes

- To counter gender stereotypes in school curriculums, the **‘Supporting Egypt Education Reform’**, which is supported by the World Bank through a USD 500 M financing agreement, integrates gender sensitivity into the design of its framework. It addresses gender gaps and stereotypes in education (attendance, dropouts, and enrollment in science and mathematics tracks), the constraints that face girls, the role of mothers in education, and gender-based violence or sexual harassment in schools.



## Leaving No One Behind: Egypt's Driver to Achieving Social Inclusive Growth

Leave No One Behind (LNOBN) is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development transformative pledge. It reflects all UN Member States' unequivocal commitment to end poverty in all of its forms, remove prejudice and exclusion, and reduce disparities and disadvantages that hold citizens behind, and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity as a whole, following such commitment is the countries key to unlocking Inclusive Growth.

- GoE is determined to follow such a path. Thus, it was manifested by the Ministry of International Cooperation, which has been locking the needed developmental finance to unleash the potential of Egypt's community as a whole. The Ministry's efforts in such process can be highlighted as follows:

### The Community Development Program

The Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC), the European Union (EU), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) launched the second phase of the community development program with a total financing of EGP 111 million.

- Within the framework of the second phase, MSMEDA signed agreements with five Egyptian governorates to support the provision and enhancement of

community facilities, including drinking water networks, sewage networks, paving side roads with interlocking paving, schools, health clinics, and youth centers.

- The projects financed under phase two include the upgrade of 1.75 km of water supply networks in Assiut, the extension and upgrade of 32.1 km of sanitation networks services in Assiut, Giza, Port Said and Sharkia, in addition to the improvement of side roads quality and safety in Assiut, Giza and Alexandria, and upgrade of a local market in Alexandria.
- The Community Development Program (CDP) aims at financing investments in community infrastructure to improve living standards for disadvantaged and vulnerable persons living in and around urban centres in several Governorates in Egypt. The program answers multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure and Sustainable Cities and Communities.
- The CDP is funded by a €15-million grant from the European Union under the Neighborhood Investment Facility (NIF) and is delegated to the European Investment Bank. It is implemented in two phases: phase one, worth EGP 113 million, which is focused on the projects to be completed by the end of 2020.

- The projects financed under phase one included the rehabilitation of five health centers in Menofeya, Assyout and Sharkia. The modernization of 17 schools in Giza, Menofya and Port Said was completed. the extension and upgrade 34 km of water supply networks in Alexandria, Giza, Menofya and Sharkia, the extension and upgrade 14.7 km of sanitation networks services in Assiut and Alexandria were also done. The improvement of side roads quality and safety in Menofya and Sharkia using interlocking paving for narrow roads 83000 m<sup>2</sup>. In addition, a youth center in Port Said was renovated.

## Investing in Human Capital in Rural Upper Egypt project

Promoting healthier lifestyles in local communities is also a key cornerstone in Egypt's development strategy, as the GoE strongly believe that the flourishing of these communities depends primarily on their good health and well-being.

Through the 'Investing in Human Capital in Rural Upper Egypt' project, 136,000 poor families will be supported with their nutrition and education needs to help build their resilience in coping with the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. Awareness activities on nutrition education will also be carried out on a larger scale to reach millions of Egyptians nationwide. In addition, the project will ensure that pregnant and nursing mothers carry out regular medical checkups at health clinics after they receive their food assistance, which will help increase their access to public primary health.

- In this regard, Egypt and Italy signed an agreement worth EGP 42 million for the Social Welfare Project in Luxor within the framework of the debt swap program in cooperation with the United Nations World Food Program. The project is inclusive and focuses on empowering communities, as it includes supporting families and primary school pupils in community schools through providing meals, vocational training, and life skills trainings
- The project's impact will reach one million farmers by 2030, and so far has reached 280,000 small farmers in 64 villages in Luxor Governorate as well as four other governorates in Upper Egypt.

## Development Program of Sinai

- Egypt secured USD 2.698 billion in 2020 for the development of several projects in the Sinai Peninsula, putting investment in people as a top priority, the project aims at contributing to the development of 26 communities, which will include social housing, educational institutions, a health unit, a sports square, a commercial complex, and 26 agricultural complexes. They are to capitalize on the human potential of the communities and provide job opportunities for youth.



It includes 1,181 housing units with 10,610 feddans across North and South Sinai. The project also includes access to clean drinking water through 286 wells.

- The US Agency for International Development (USAID) signed an agreement worth USD 6 million to increase educational opportunities and enhance the livelihoods of communities in North Sinai. It will focus on the provision of water to 300,000 residents and wastewater services to 100,000 residents, as well as providing access to transportation for rural communities and an economic livelihood programming for families to increase job opportunities.
- On the same regard, MOIC was very keen on securing financing further development projects in Sinai, major achievements in this regard could be highlighted as follows:

### **Water Desalination Plant for Eastern Port Said, Bahr Al-Baqar Water Drainage System**

The Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development funded developmental projects currently taking place in North Sinai. They are the water desalination plant for eastern Port Said, and the Bahr Al-Baqar water drainage system. To meet the increasing demand for drinking water for the commercial and industrial activities, the desalination plant has a production capacity of 150,000 cubic meter and can be increased to 250,000 cubic meter a day.

The Bahr Al-Baqar water drainage system has also a capacity of 5 million cubic meter a day and can reclaim 400,000 acres of the Sinai Peninsula.

- Additionally, it aims at preserving the environment by reducing water losses for agricultural development, which can make a great impact in the agricultural development in North Sinai through 400,000 feddans and 100,000 job opportunities that can help sustain families.

### **Al-Mahsama Irrigation Drain Water Treatment Plant**

During the inauguration of several national projects east of the Suez Canal in celebration of Sinai Liberation Day, residents of Sinai witnessed the conclusion of the drilling at the Suez Canal's Martyr Ahmed Hamdy 2 Tunnel.

- **The plant was developed in cooperation between Egypt and the Saudi Development Fund** and in partnership with the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities as well as the Ministry of Water Resource and Irrigation with the execution of private sector companies
- **Impact of Al-Mahsama Plant:** The plant provides more than 12,500 direct jobs and 150,000 indirect jobs. The project provides irrigation water for 50,000 hectares of remote dry lands in northern and central Sinai, with the purpose of paving the way for the sustainable development of Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, delivering on SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

## SMEs: Key Drivers of Inclusive Growth

SMEs have the ability to assist in creating much-needed social stability, creativity, and dynamism in the markets in which they operate, and their adaptability can aid in the recovery of economies. Still, they will not be able to do it on their own. We must all work together to get them the support they need to help us all get out of this crisis.

- Out of such realization, GoE has been assisting SMEs in capitalizing on opportunities and overcoming obstacles. According to a UNDP study, MSMEs account for 99% of private businesses in Egypt and employ 60-70% of the workforce. It has also a major impact on the employment of Egyptian women, as female entrepreneurs account for 10% of all business owners. Egypt is well-positioned to pursue a regional leadership position on the level of entrepreneurship and support for startups, especially in the field of financial technology.
- In line with the GoE's vision for the development of the sector, in 2020, the Ministry of International Cooperation secured a total development financing worth USD 457 million to MSMEs through the OPEC Fund for International Development, the Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development (AFESD), World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), and Germany.
- The projects promote developmental policies that support job creation, entrepreneurship, and the formalization of Micro, Small and Medium-sized

Enterprises (MSMEs), the most prominent of which are:

### Supporting SMEs Project

- Aiming at improving socio-economic conditions for the marginalized groups through financing SMEs, with a value of USD 95 million from the OPEC Fund for International Development, the project "Supporting SMEs" provides easier loans to women, low-income women workers, small farmers, fishermen, and small entrepreneurship projects.

### Supporting the Digitalization of SMEs

- To support the digitalization of SMEs and local Egyptian artisans and craftsmen, thus, strengthening the resilience of SMEs, the Saudi Grant Management Committee, provided a grant to the Bank of Alexandria. The project targets 1,475 beneficiaries, 30% for women-owned enterprises and 45% for enterprises owned by people under the age of 35. The grant aims at reviving local partisanship.

### The Star Venture Accelerator Program

- Through the program, SMEs are supported and encouraged to embrace innovation, entrepreneurship, and business development, building an innovation-Based Economy. One of

the success stories of the accelerator program is Youspital, a booking platform for discounted healthcare that targets underserved or uninsured citizens. It recently launched a free hotline to provide medical consultations on COVID-19, as well as house visits for laboratory tests.

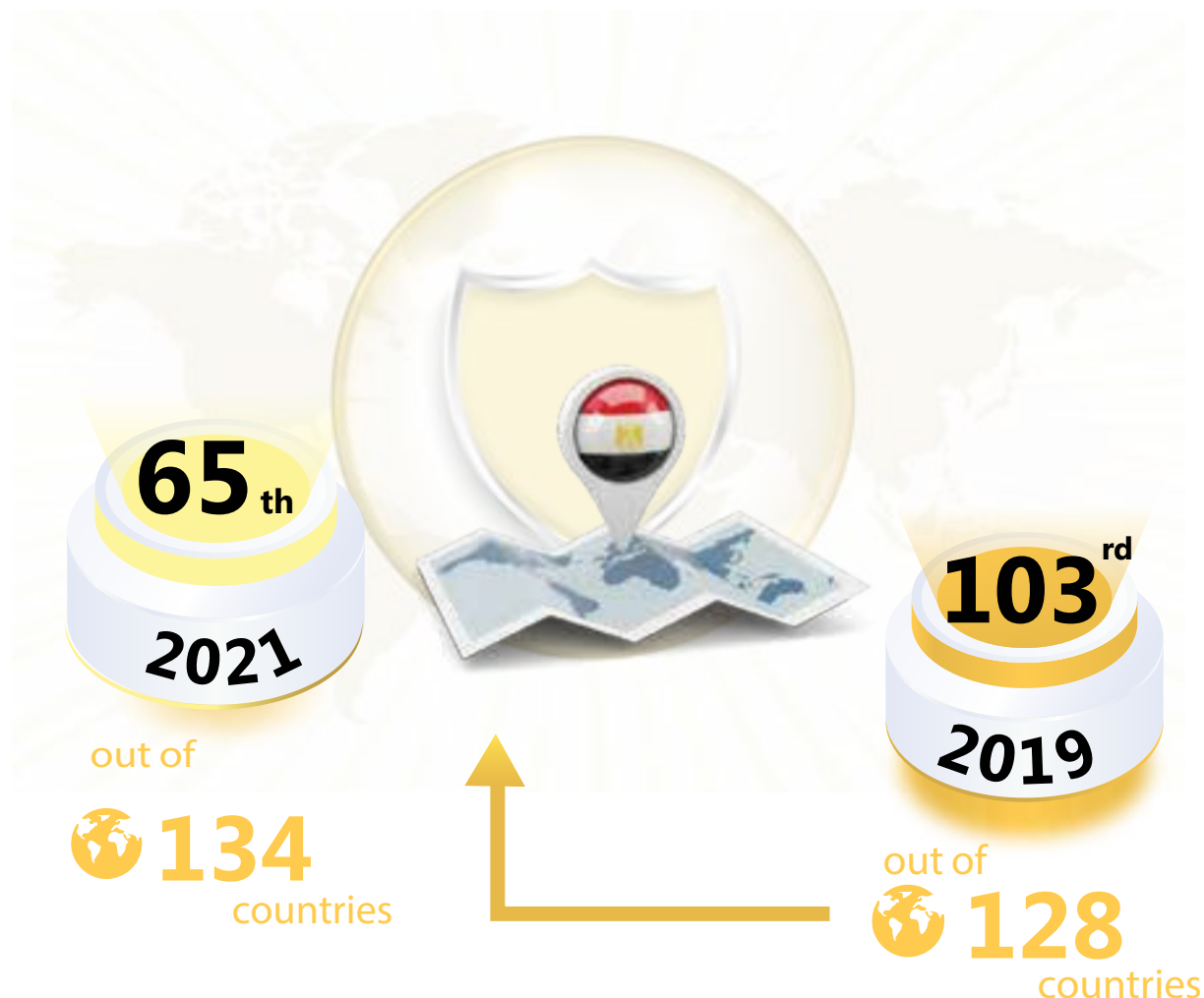
## Enhancing Entrepreneurship in the Financial Technology Sector

- The Fourth Industrial Revolution has brought about radical changes in the lives of societies. Technology has become a fundamental factor in many industries and fields, especially the financial sector, which positively affect recovery efforts and achieving economic and social development.
- In March 2021, the International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group, and the Egyptian Fintech Association have launched a partnership to stimulate entrepreneurship in the field of financial technology in a broader context related to stimulating private sector development and economic growth in the country.
- Through this partnership, the International Finance Corporation works with the association to improve business environment for entrepreneurs in the field of financial technology, conduct research, and market analysis to identify the challenges and obstacles faced by entrepreneurs in the field of financial technology, in addition to launching awareness campaigns for relevant parties.

## Egyptian Rural Women: Future of Entrepreneurship

- Another example of bytesized content under the Global Partnerships Narrative is the cotton project, alongside the support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), launched in celebration of the International Day of Rural Women on October 15, 2020. It is one that encompasses gender equality and agricultural development. The UNIDO cotton project puts women at the forefront of every agricultural project to ensure the sustainability of rural communities.
- Overall, the cotton project aims at improving the technical and entrepreneurial skills of young Egyptian women, in turn, creating more than 1,000 jobs. It goes without saying that the purpose of the project clearly aims at making sure women are fully, actively and effectively participating. In turn, these grants and promotes equal opportunities for women in agriculture. Incorporating women will help double the productivity and increase women's income. Alongside the women empowering project, this inevitably helps enforce modern and resilient agricultural practices.

## Egypt`s rank in the index



### Methodology



**Natural Disaster Risk**  
including the unique risk factors stemming from Covid-19



**War and Peace**

**Personal Security**

**The safety score for countries takes into account 3 fundamental factors**





# 3

**The Future  
Path of the  
New Republic:  
From Dreams  
to Honorable  
Reality**









Proceeding with the achievements accomplished, His Excellency's plan still incorporates numerous stages to fortify the current efforts and expand what has been achieved so far to present the New Republic for his people and the world.

And for that end, President El-Sisi has been setting the cornerstones for a better future in numerous aspects initiating a new social contract that puts citizens at the core and ensures a rewarding return for their hard

work and sincere efforts dedicated to the betterment of their country.

Through prioritizing human capital investment, unleashing a drastic technological evolution, changing the geographical features of the republic, and ensuring a multilateral cohesive society, His Excellency's vision of the New Republic has come to life.



## 1 – Egypt’s New Map: a Resurgence of Its Authentic History

His Excellency’s New Republic is envisioned to ensure the coexistence of all citizens without discrimination. Due to its rapidly growing population, laying out new geographical features for the republic was an urging necessity for its prosperity. Exceeding 102 million citizens as of October 2021, Egypt’s growing population is expected to almost double by 2078. Despite its vast geographical area, Egypt has the most densely settled population in the Middle East and North Africa, with 95% of the population living on only 4% of the land, concentrated in the Nile Valley and Nile Delta.

Hence, H.E. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi has designed mass urbanization plans that target growing the inhabited land area to 14% by 2050, changing the map the Egyptian geography that has been heavily concentrated in the Nile Valley for years to unfurl to the borders of both seas including Sinai, Suez, and Aqaba.

Accordingly, GoE proceeded with the construction of the huge projects during the past 7 years, ranging from housing projects, utilities, infrastructure to building fourth-generation cities and setting projects to eradicate slums of all kinds.



**The New  
Administrative  
Capital shall mark  
the nascency of the  
New Republic**

H.E. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi.





## Laying out a New Urban Face:

**Building 20 4G cities**, including the New Administrative Capital, which was built at the highest international levels and is expected to accommodate up to 7 million people in addition to New El-Alamein City, which represents an integrated touristic and urban project. Also, New East Port Said City includes an industrial area; El-Galala City has many tourist service projects and the first Olympic village in addition to El-Galala University. Moreover, Ismailia is the first model city in Egypt that takes into account people with special needs. New Suez represents the first steps in the development of Sinai.



The plan also **incorporates broadening the republic's spatial urbanization** to ensure a better connectivity between the republic's centers and peripheries. GoE launched the National Project for Developing the Countryside as part of "Hayah Karima" in 2021, with EGP 700 billion of allocated investments, targeting 175 provinces of 58 million beneficiaries.

The first phase of the project is currently underway, targeting 52 provinces (containing 1,413 villages). The project extends its efforts to improving the rural development management mechanisms through:

- Basic infrastructure development and social services enhancement.
- Economic development and bolstering employment levels.
- Social development interventions and provision of decent housing.





In addition, GoE worked on rejuvenating Egypt's cultural neighborhoods and major monuments that reflect the country's architectural wealth. Successful results had been observed in the restoration of cultural monuments and neighborhoods in Egypt. For instance, the development initiative of Qurna in Luxor and the city of art and culture was a successful attempt in cultural and architectural preservation.

Aiming at further Infrastructure connectivity, GoE launched the National Roads Project in 2015. It aims at constructing 7,000 kilometers of new roads in 6 years with a budget of USD 11 billion as well as implementing complementary works to enhance the existing road network by providing required maintenance for 5,000 kilometers of existing roads.





## 2 – Our people: the Core of the New Republic

His Excellency believes that the right to development is humanity's highest ideal; thus, the New Republic is built to reinforce human capital investment as one of the top priorities in its development agenda, believing that investment in the country's human capital is critical to its overall growth, declaring A new Decade of Action (2021-2030).

The National Sustainable development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030 aims primarily at improving the quality of life for Egyptian citizens. It stems from a steadfast belief that humans are the main actors in achieving development and ultimately its desired goal. Accordingly, GoE increased investments in its human capital, undertaking serious reforms and implementing major development projects and initiatives in the sectors of education, health, housing, and utilities. The objective is to provide adequate housing and a decent life for all Egyptians, while placing utmost importance on empowering youth and women politically, economically and socially within a more general and comprehensive framework for guaranteeing human rights, foremost of which is the right to development.

### The Right to Healthy Life

The increasing attention paid by His Excellency to reforming the health system was one of his initial steps to construct the fundamentals of the New Republic. Building people and providing a decent life for citizens require forfeiting citizens' most fundamental right: the right to a healthy life.

As a core aspect of achieving social justice, the New Republic has put healthcare as a top priority, irrespective of income, gender, or geographic location, thus, responding to the aspirations of its citizens, raised during the revolutions of 2011 and 2013.





The inclusion of long-neglected marginalized citizens and those belonging to the poor vulnerable strata of the population is what the New Republic aims for. On January 11, 2018, the highly anticipated Universal Health Insurance Law No. 2 of 2018 (Universal Health Insurance Law) was promulgated as part of His Excellency's reform plan. **The system is being gradually implemented in six phases, from 2018 to 2032. Priority has been given to governorates with the lowest income citizens. Thus, it will be implemented in Cairo and Giza during its sixth and final phases. Currently, work is underway to implement the comprehensive health insurance system that will be implemented in the rest of the first phase governorates: Luxor, Aswan, Ismailia, Suez, and South Sinai.**



التأمين الصحي الشامل  
UNIVERSAL HEALTH INSURANCE



## The Right to Proper Education

“Education First”, with these words President Abdel Fattah El Sisi’s declared 2019 the year of education to announce a major education overhaul program. Thus, 2019 witnessed several initiatives put in place, most of which were aimed at increasing uptake of technology in classrooms and ultimately creating a dramatic cultural shift in the way society views education.

**Improving education curricula** was key to keeping pace with the latest developments and technology in addition to equipping the citizens for the challenges that the future is yet to unveil. Accordingly, for the next decade, GoE will be focused on implementing a major new education reform program known as Education 2.0 (EDU 2.0), which is set to restructure K-12 schooling dramatically throughout the country replacing the country’s traditional culture of memorization for tests with one focused on student-centered teaching and competency-based learning for life, alongside mastery of technology.



**The Egyptian-Japanese schools** in Egypt sought to apply the Japanese model of educational activities "Tokatsu", which refers to the concept of comprehensive development of the child in all aspects. It focuses on building the child's personality represented in his behaviors, skills, values, and attitudes with the same degree of importance for the development of his knowledge, information, and mental skills.

Japanese schools have proven their efficiency since the first year in which they entered the educational service. Their beginning dates back to February 28, 2016, when President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi visited Japan, and the "Egyptian-Japanese Partnership in Education" agreement was signed to benefit from Japan's successful experience in public and technical education. In January 2017, the Ministry of Education announced the establishment of a unit to manage the Japanese schools project within the Ministry of Education, which includes 34 schools distributed over all Egyptian governorates.

The Japanese school teaches parents before students and is based on the foundations of the "Tokatsu" system, which depends on achieving a set of goals. The most important of which is creating a school that achieves happiness, pride, and pleasure of learning. The system enables stakeholders work to teach to make every effort to ensure the achievement of a positive culture and climate at school in a way that achieves the joy of learning and promotes a happy, healthy and cohesive learning environment for all students, and that school is a place where the student feels happy and proud of being an active member in it.



**Educating Egyptians with special needs** is one of the key elements of the development of any aspect, unleashing their potential requires providing proper opportunities for them. Under His Excellency's directives, the current Government Action Program (2018/2019-2021/2022) is designed to target opening 1,600 new classrooms for people with visual and hearing impairments by the end of 2022.



**Concerning vocational education,** Egypt adopted a strategic vision in 2016 to improve and expand Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and distance education. In addition, curricula shall be developed to be more aligned with labor market needs, quality assurance, accreditation mechanisms. Teachers will be trained to catch up with the continuous development in the fields of energy, information, communication technology, and industry.

Since the roots of development and innovation depend basically on scientific research, Egypt has launched the Higher Education and Scientific Research Strategy 2030 and the National Strategy for Science, Technology, and Innovation 2030.







**Egypt University of Informatics (EUI)** is a real manifestation of that orientation, which is designed to ensure the preparedness of Egypt's labor force for the adoption of 4.0 technologies and the continuous developments and trends in the market. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology established “Egypt University of Informatics (EUI)”, a non-profit university located in Knowledge City in the New Administrative Capital, aiming at delivering higher quality education in the field of ICT.

EUI is destined to be the first university in Africa and the Middle East to specialize in communications and information technology. It will provide students with advanced skills and knowledge in the fields of artificial intelligence, digital transformation, data engineering, the fourth industrial revolution, financial technology, data analysis, and e-marketing.



EUI will go through a three-year construction process. The first building of the campus shall be opened in October 2021. It will accommodate 1,600 students, and the rest of the buildings will be ready to accommodate more in the following years. In addition, EUI encourages students to register by announcing a reduction of tuition fees and access to financial grants to support students through their learning experience.

In conjunction with the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic and the subsequent shift to distance learning, His Excellency insisted on designing solutions that ensure continuity but also can secure that fundamental right for his people in such volatile times that the world is witnessing. Accordingly, GoE has partnered with the following platforms:

- **Edmodo** is a free social platform that provides a secure environment for communication and collaboration between teachers and students to share educational content, digital applications, as well as discussions. Edmodo is the first and largest social platform in the world used by more than 47 million members, including teachers and students, thanks to the importance of its applications in the teaching and learning process.
- **Blackboard Learning Platform:** Cairo University employs the integrated cloud learning management system, the Blackboard Learn platform, the virtual classroom solutions, in addition to the Blackboard Collaborate system to create a connected learning environment characterized by

flexibility and ability to develop, targeting more than 250,000 students distributed among 27 colleges, centers, and institutes, according to the statement.



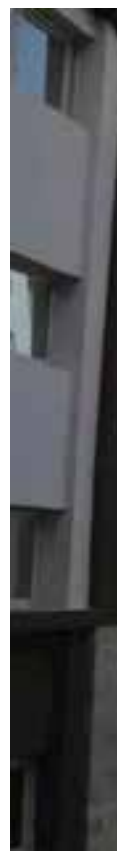
## The Right to Adequate Housing

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi has recognized the necessity of adopting a comprehensive housing strategy with a clear vision and strong empowering and regulating government within the framework of the comprehensive structural reforms. It involves subsidizing low and middle-income groups by stabilizing the housing market through interventions and regulations in addition to real estate and housing financing methods.

Furthermore, high-income groups have been supported by policies and legislations concerning the provision of high-income and luxury housing as well as the distribution of lands.

Nevertheless, GoE's role has been reinforced as a major facilitator and enabler under President El-Sisi's inclusive vision, asserting its dedication towards empowering the private sector and not rolling out its presence. One of the programs within the strategy is the ongoing Inclusive Housing Program. This program targets subsidizing affordable housing, raising the number of beneficiaries by 31% as well as aiding the GoE's goal to provide more than 1 million homes for low-income households by 2024.

The number of beneficiaries of the social housing programme until June 2020 has exceeded 312,000, who received cash support from the Social Housing Fund amounting to EGP 4.9 billion, and real estate financing in the range of EGP 30.8 billion.









### 3 – The Republic’s New Economy: Towards an Innovative, Green, and Inclusive Future

#### Egypt’s Private Sector: An Accelerator for Development

His Excellency’s development agenda is centralized on sustaining inclusive growth, while deepening the scope of private sector activities and participation through public-private partnerships. Given its significant contribution to GDP reached 72% in 2019/20, we believe that Egypt’s private sector is capable of perfectly leading the upcoming transformational period, with its ability to drive change, growth, innovation, and productivity.

Such vision has come to life through the success of many of our strategic projects, most of which have garnered titles from Guinness World Records. These successes have pushed us to ramp up our pursued reforms to ensure the full empowerment of this vital sector and widen the scope of its participation across all fields of economic endeavor. Therefore, work is underway to facilitate the mechanism of private sector participation in different sectors including infrastructure, services, and public utilities by amending the law regulating private

sector participation issued in 2010, which aims at expediting the completion of the procedures followed in the partnership system with the private sector and developing new mechanisms to keep pace with what we aspire to.

One of the most important measures recently pursued is the issuance of the Golden License, which facilitates the establishment of projects by requiring only one approval, especially strategic development projects and joint projects between the public and private sectors.

In addition, GoE has introduced a set of reforms that would lower barriers for a market exit that includes the Law on Restructuring, Preventive Reconciliation and Bankruptcy (Bankruptcy Law, 11/2018), which authorizes judicial courts to enforce restructuring plans for businesses and create a court-supervised mediation system. These reforms have been constructed to make it easier for private sector companies to operate with minimum risk and ensure their profitability.



## A Digital Republic: Innovating From Inside Out



In his speech in Cairo ICT 2018 Inauguration, President El-Sisi emphasized that **"projects, being implemented through cooperation and coordination among the various ministries and bodies concerned, strengthen the confidence that we are on the right track towards a digital society where its people would have equal opportunities to participate in the development process, and the state institutions would integrate to provide innovative digital services, thus, improving the operational efficiency, increasing productivity, contributing to realizing sustainable community development and improving citizens' standard of living".**

Under his vision, the Government is aiming at developing the country into a telecom and tech center on both regional and global scales, guided by its ICT 2030 Strategy. Efforts are being exerted to strengthen the regulatory framework, including addressing cyberthreats. In addition, the rollout of 4G since 2017 has created opportunities for innovative service providers in the highly competitive telecom market.

The digital Egypt three-pillar strategy launched in 2020 involves improving Egypt's digital infrastructure and regulatory environment through transformation, capacity building and innovation which will be strengthened to reach a sustainable competitive digital secured knowledge society and strong digital economy.

The Egyptian Digital Transformation Strategy targets **achieving connected, participatory and sustainable government centered on serving citizens and increasing competitiveness** through building an integrated secured digital society. The message is empowering the Govt., citizens, and industry transact in a sustainable manner, through Strategic goals and initiatives.



## Paving the Way for the Adoption of 4.0 Technologies

President El-Sisi has been setting the cornerstones for a better future in the fields of technology and industrialization, in addition to stressing the importance of local manufacturing and adjusting the structure of the industrial sector. His Excellency was keen also on paving the way for reaping the fruits of the fourth industrial revolution, to keep up with the requirements of the upcoming era, and for that, Egypt has been witnessing a drastic evolution in the infrastructure needed for the 4.0 technologies, for that GoE has worked on numerous tracks as follows:



## Strong Industrial Base

Egypt is looking forward to strengthening and positioning the country as an **industrial and manufacturing center**, which started with the implementation of the 2016 Economic Reform Program under an agreement with IMF.

The Government launched the Local Industry Development Strategy (LIDS) in October 2018 by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. It aims at expanding the industrial sector by 10% annually by 2030 and raising the proportion of locally produced components in manufacturing in line with the existing Sustainable Development Strategy.

This was followed by launching the structural reform of the trade and industry sector, which is considered a fundamental

pillar for achieving targets of the National Program for Structural Reforms that has been recently launched in order **to develop a more modern and efficient advanced system for the Egyptian industry.**

In addition, the Egyptian political leadership recognized that boosting the country's export potential and expanding to new horizons are among of the main drivers of the Egyptian economy. Therefore, it **has set a target of USD 100 billion in exports.** **The leadership also aims at boosting** high-technology exports in addition to increasing the value added by manufacturing as a percent of GDP.

In July 2021, President El-Sisi issued directives for conducting in-depth studies on the transfer of modern industrial technology in the fields of high priority through forging partnerships with major international companies, ensuring the sustainability of

industries in Egypt on the long term.

### **UNIDO and Egypt to accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrialization through Program for Country Partnership (PCP)**

GoE and UNIDO have worked together on increasing investment spending on industrial sectors with high growth potential, which will contribute to enhancing Egypt's economy. These efforts have been enthroned by signing the five-year and EUR 172 million Program for Country Partnership (PCP). The program aims at supporting different industrial sectors and paving the way for sustainable industrialization. Accordingly, PCP will focus on industrial policy, value chains, and mainstreaming Industry 4.0 in priority industrial sectors, including chemicals, electronics, food, textiles, leather, furniture, and handicrafts.





## Establishing Egypt's First Industry 4.0 Innovation Center (IIC)

Numerous consolidated efforts are made to promote Egypt's position in fostering creativity, developing innovative work and creative skills, and enhancing electronics manufacturing. The most prominent of which is the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish and equip the first Industry 4.0 Innovation Center (IIC) in Egypt in the Knowledge City at the New Administrative Capital.

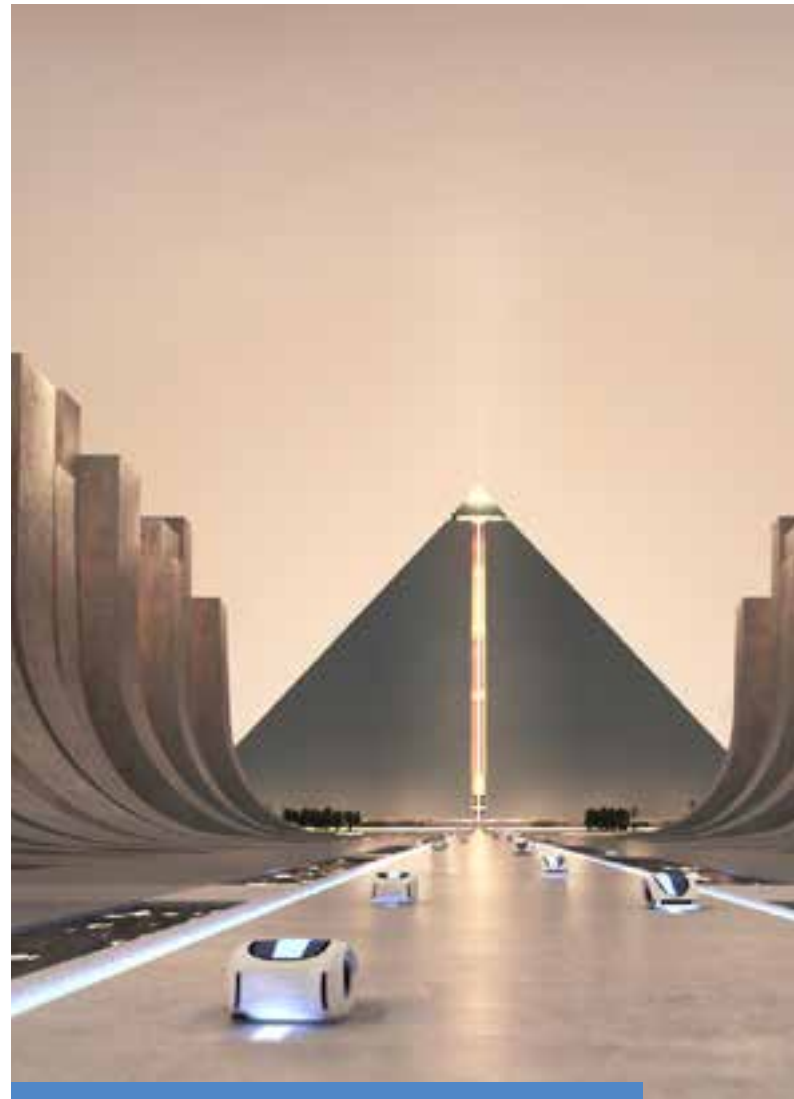
IIC aims at providing services and programs to help the industrial sector, entrepreneurs, and universities build their capabilities to facilitate the production processes and product development. This can be accomplished by applying and promoting digital transformation, Fourth Industrial Revolution concepts, as well as modern technology implications. The center includes training laboratories for workers, students and entrepreneurs designed to help them adapt to the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The laboratories will also provide tools and equipment for developing smart systems.

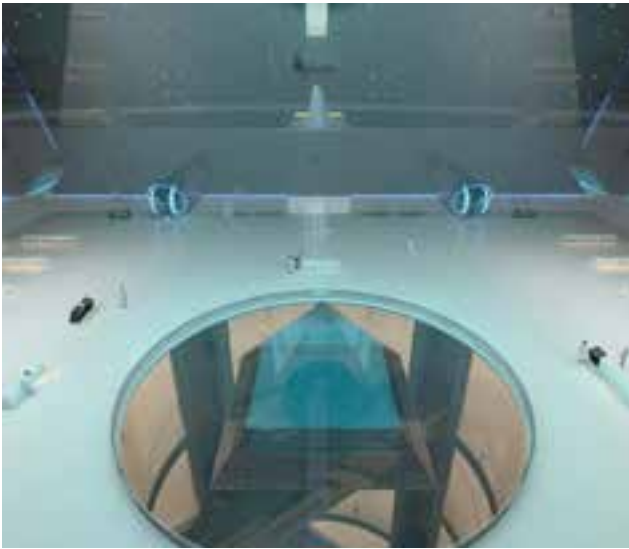
Egypt has defined an objective of promoting the country's position in the field of electronics and accelerating the process of digital transformation. The Minister of Communications and Information Technology stated that transitioning into a digital-driven economy was a national vision. The ICT sector in Egypt has witnessed high growth levels, achieving a growth rate of 15.2% in FY 2019/2020. The sector also contributed to the GDP by 4.4%, compared to 3.5% in 2018/2019. Total investments in

ICT witnessed a 25% rise in FY 2019/2020 to EGP 35.37 bn compared to EGP 28.78 bn in the previous year, which further enhances the sector's performance. The Government of Egypt implemented various measures to integrate industry 4.0 technologies into major industrial sectors and enhance the industry's contribution to national income, environmental, and social growth.

**And currently, work is underway to construct TUTERA City for Space Tourism and Astronomy, Egypt's fourth pyramid.**

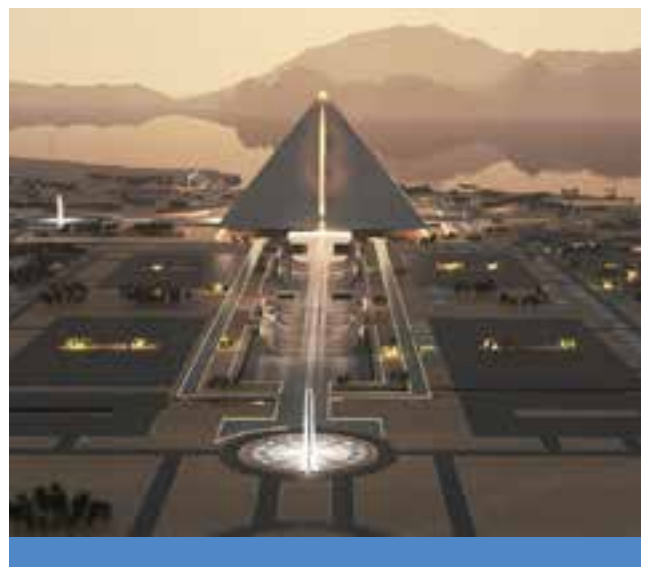
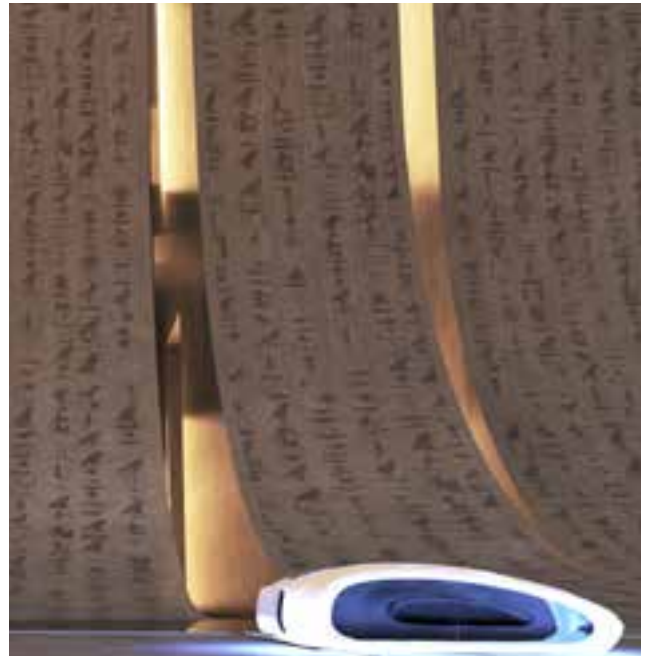
It contains the largest research center for space sciences and astronomy in the world. The pyramid is the main building in the city center.





It has a base of 1,000 meters long and a height of 650 meters, approaching 4 times the size of the Pyramid of Khufu. It contains:

- Underground space science and research center with a total area of 30,000 square meters.
- The hidden city located between the outer and inner shell of the pyramid. Its depth is about 200 m and contains 10 hotel residential neighborhoods with an area ranging from 10 to 15 acres for each neighborhood.
- It also includes 3 recreational neighborhoods and all necessary services for the residents, with an area ranging from 5 to 7 acres.





## Green Economy

Green energy is positioned for a significant expansion in line with governmental aims to increase the percentages of green public investments out of total public investment to reach 30 percent and 50 percent in FY 2021/2022 and 2024/2025, respectively, from 15 percent in FY 2020/2021.

Egypt's portfolio of prominent green projects was worth USD 1.9 billion until September 2020, 16 percent of which are renewable energy, 19 percent in clean transportation, 26 percent in water and sanitation, and 39 percent in pollution reduction.

Also, the Government has launched several initiatives and awareness campaigns to ensure that the achievement of economic growth comes per sustainability concepts. Successful existing green initiatives in Egypt are highlighted as follows:

**The first-ever green sovereign bonds (climate bonds)** were issued in the MENA region worth USD 750 million over five years, with a yield of 5.25 percent, due in October 2025. These bonds primarily aim at funding initiatives and projects that promote a green economy and address climate change challenges. They are divided into five projects worth USD 500 million and a series of additional projects

of USD 250 million. Mainly, these projects are specialized in sustainable transport, sustainable management of water, and sanitation management.

The issuance attracted new investors from across the world, including Europe with 47%, the United States with 41 %, and the Middle East and East Asia with 6% each. Efforts to diversify the base of current 220 investors, including 16 new first-time investors in USD bonds. Various industries will be financed from the earnings of the green bonds in several sectors, such as transportation and renewable energy.

The notable projects, which will use these earnings for financing, include the Cairo Monorail Project. It will witness the construction of a monorail connecting the New Administrative Capital with 6<sup>th</sup> of October City on the western outskirts of Cairo. Other significant projects are El-Dabaa Water Desalination Plant and the wastewater treatment plants in Arab Abu Saed and Port Said.





As part of the **National Sustainable Development Strategy "Egypt 2030"**, the Ministry of Environment launched the "Go Green Initiative". It aims at spreading environmental awareness among all segments of society, encouraging everyone to protect the environment, natural resources, natural protectorates, and marine life in order to maintain sustainability and establish environmental concepts at schools and universities. The primary goal of the "Go Green Initiative" is to preserve ecosystem balance while expanding opportunities for economic and social development. This is to be done through implementing several interactive environmental activities. They reached 195 activities covering awareness seminars and technical workshops on how to reuse school and household waste.



**The Environmental Sustainability Standards Guide for Green Recovery:** The Egyptian Government has agreed to outline them. They will be incorporated into the State's sustainable development strategies. To put this framework into action, decrees were issued directing the formation of teams from various ministries to be trained to incorporate environmental standards into their program.



**Eco Egypt Initiative:** The Ministry of Environment inaugurated this unprecedented campaign to promote Egypt's protected areas, raise awareness of environmental issues and stress the importance of natural resource conservation.



**Environmental Sustainability in Villages Initiative:** This initiative comes within the context of "Hayah Karima" (Decent Life) Initiative. It aims at assisting people living in underprivileged villages. The main goal of the environmental sustainability in villages initiative is to transform Egyptian villages into environmentally sustainable areas and spread the notion of environmental sustainability.

This initiative is primarily focused on carrying out a project to study methods of efficiently capturing and transmitting solar energy to meet the needs of the villagers. It also aims at transforming houses into productive areas to be ideal for producing renewable solar energy. In addition, the initiative is to develop mechanisms to capture, analyze, and purify drinking water. Also, it is to include developing a new system for water treatment and reuse. It was launched at Saft Turab, Gharbeya as the first model village to demonstrate how Egypt's villages and urban areas can be converted into sustainable environmental systems. It will have all requisite tools to attain self-sufficiency and dependency on the available resources at this village.

Other programs were launched to boost green finance and improve value chains for SMEs programs, which were announced by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Union (EU), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). It aims to promote the Egyptian economy's green recovery.



**Manufacturing Eco-friendly Vehicles:** The national project to locally manufacture electric vehicles is one of the important projects launched by the political leadership to foster the transition towards the green economy. This project mainly aims at protecting the environment by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and thermal emissions that have detrimental effects on people and economy.

## Hydrogen Production: The Fuel of The Future

His excellency hastened to set Egypt among the first countries that adopt a hydrogen production strategy in the region; hence, a national committee was formed to prepare a national strategy for hydrogen production. The Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy and the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources began preparing agreements and memoranda of understanding with German companies and the Belgian companies alliance to cooperate in the production of blue and green hydrogen.

As a result, Egypt tops the list of Arab countries in the number of proposed investment projects for hydrogen production, with investments in 7 projects.

### Green hydrogen

**As part of His Excellency's wider green hydrogen ambitions which entailed issuing a** directive to create a green hydrogen strategy and to include green hydrogen in Egypt's strategy 2035, Siemens Energy and state-owned Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC) signed an MoU to jointly build up the green hydrogen industry in Egypt, potentially growing and further diversifying our exports of renewable energy.

Eni company is also conducting feasibility studies on green and blue hydrogen production, while Belgium's DEME Group

will also work with Egypt on exploring green hydrogen under an MoU with the Ministries of Petroleum and Electricity and the Egyptian navy. South Korea's Hyundai Rotem and Italian energy company Snam have also discussed the subject with government officials

### Blue hydrogen

The Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (EGAS) and Egyptian Petrochemicals Holding Company (Echem) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on blue ammonia production.

Under the MoU, a study will be conducted for 6 months to explore the economic feasibility and potential opportunities in the petroleum sector to implement projects to capture and store carbon dioxide for producing blue hydrogen using the latest Japanese technologies.

In September 2021, Egypt's state-owned EGAS and Japanese trading firm Toyota Tshusho agreed to begin exploring opportunities in blue ammonia production. The companies, together with Egyptian Petrochemical Holding (EPH), will carry out feasibility studies for projects using Japanese carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies, according to Egypt's Ministry of Petroleum.





## Egypt Invests in Green Economy Projects to Achieve Sustainable Growth

➔ Irrigation and power sectors' projects are at the heart of Egypt's developmental strategy



working on national megaprojects, which include:



in the electricity & energy sector with a total investment of \$4.9 bn



in the irrigation & water resources sector for a total of \$982 mn

➔ The sectors Egypt's Development Partners invested in due to its cruciality in green economy transition:

### Green Energy



### Reducing air pollution



### Water Waste



**332k people** will be served by the new Luxor wastewater stabilization and treatment plant.

- **€77 mn** to Kahr El Sheikh Wastewater Treatment Plant
- **€126 mn** to the Fayoum Wastewater expansion project
- **€214 mn** to the Kitchener (Sherbia) Drain project

Source: Egyptian Economic Bond 2020, December 2020



14 tons

The waste collected during cleaning Red Sea's touristic port



275 k

Afforestation activity carried out in about 22 governorates



3 tons

Of waste was removed underwater in Dahab



Environment competitions in drawing, photography, waste recycling & awareness competitions, while celebrating a number of environmental events



Signing a protocol between the Ministry of Environment & the Ministry of Education and Technical Education; to include environmental concepts in educational curricula



Launching the Environmental Cultural Salon to raise awareness of various environmental issues







The duration of the initiative



Launch date



Initiative goals

- Highlighting the role of youth & spreading environmental awareness
- Awareness of the need to rationalize consumption of natural resources
- Achieving Sustainable Development Objective

The first national initiative to spread environmental awareness under the auspices of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi





## 4 – Egypt: A well-integrated Anchor in the Global Multilateral System

Statement by H.E. President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi at the 75<sup>th</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly

Egypt, by virtue of its geographic location, its African, Arab, Islamic, and Mediterranean affiliations, the pride it takes that its land extends into Asia and as a founding member of the United Nations, has a clear vision on the approach that should be adopted to improve the performance and enhance the effectiveness of the multilateral system in general and the United Nations in particular.

Egypt firmly believes that fostering developmental efforts is a fundamental precondition to enhance international peace & security and to establish a stable world order. This is the paramount path to prevent extremism, as well as to prevent armed conflicts and humanitarian crises.

Under the auspices of H.E Abdel Fatah El-Sisi, the Egyptian Government was always keen on establishing strong relations with the international community to exchange creative ideas and foster cohesive dialogue. Such relations are to create innovative policies, practices, and partnerships to catalyze the region's transformation to the post-COVID-19 era, while pushing for a human-centered economy.

His Excellency's vision ascertains the importance of South-South and triangular cooperation as a tool used by governments, international organizations, academics, social partners, civil society, and the private sector to collaborate and share knowledge, skills, know-how, and good practices, thus, enhancing multilateral cooperation and sharing knowledge, expertise, and experience, particularly among African countries. Through Egypt's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Africa Agenda 2063 strategic measures are pursued in a manner that reflects such importance, with a macro vision and micro application targeted to achieve a common purpose, Egypt has sowed the seeds of economic diplomacy.





# 7 Years

of Presidency:  
Journey to New Republic









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The Egyptian Cabinet  
Information and Decision Support Center

This report has been prepared by the Egyptian Cabinet's Information and Decision Support Center's research team.