



Commercial Directory for Alexandria & The Delta Region

Introduction

This report provides insight for Alexandria and the Delta region. For a more comprehensive overview of business opportunities in Egypt, please visit the Country Commercial Guide (CCG), available at:
(www.buyusa.gov/egypt/en/doingbusinessinegypt.html)

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Map of Alexandria and the Delta Region





An Overview of the Alexandria Business Climate

Alexandria, the third largest city in Africa, has much to offer the foreign investor, trader and businessman. Boasting an estimated growth rate of 9%, higher than the national average, Alexandria's economic expansion is the result of a collective boom in shipping, construction and industry.

Alexandria and its immediate surrounding area account for nearly 40% of Egypt's industry and 60% of its foreign trade. Much of this activity is driven by the presence of the Port of Alexandria, the largest in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Port handles 60% of Egypt's import and export traffic and an average of 44 million tons of cargo each year.

Additionally, Alexandria boasts 60% of Egypt's textile industry, 40% of the petroleum and petrochemical industry, 35% of its food processing industry, 30% of plastics, 16% of telecommunication, 15% of information technology, and 15% of its pharmaceutical industry.

Major industrial zones are located to the east, west and south of the city. To the southeast of Alexandria, at Kafr-El Dawar and Siouf, fourteen giant cotton and rayon textile mills are located. To the west and southeast are petroleum and petrochemical refineries, cement and chemical plants, and the Dekheila iron and steel complex. The paper industry and copper works are located to the west. Boat-building sites are found in the vicinity of the eastern harbor and provide for pleasure boats and yachts to serve the growing tourism industry in the Red Sea and south Sinai. East of the city, in Abu Qir and Rachid, are major fertilizer factories and liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities.

The industrial satellite city of New Borg El-Arab located 60 KM north/west of Alexandria is booming. New Borg El-Arab has an area of 5 million square meters consisting of five industrial zones, four of which are operational, and the fifth planned for the future. There are 695 plants currently operating, and a further 400 under construction. Main industries at Borg El-Arab are food processing, textiles, plastic, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, metal and metal engineering, furniture, building material, and electric and engineering works.

The Alexandria Free Trade Zone at El-Amreya, located twenty kilometers west of the city has more than 250 industrial and warehousing companies in operation. It is located 7 kilometers from the Port of Dekheila on 5.7 million square meters, and boasts diverse industries including services and equipment to oil exploration companies, textiles and apparel, food processing, chemicals and petrochemicals, fertilizers, engineering and electronics industries, and manufacturing of medical equipment.

Alexandria is home to an assertive and entrepreneurial private sector. Ongoing economic reforms in Egypt have encouraged the growth of international business and investment, making a dramatic shift in the Egyptian economy. The Commercial Service of the U.S. Embassy has some 800-business clients in Alexandria alone and stands ready to assist any U.S. business looking to develop or expand operations in Alexandria.

There are four large U.S. Joint Venture companies in Alexandria, the first manufactures personal and health care products including toothpaste, shampoo, soap and detergents; the second produces dry cell batteries; the third specializes in flexible packaging; while the fourth operates a soybean processing plant and grain discharge terminal. Each of these firms report robust growth rates, increases in production and sales, expressing optimism for the future, using their facilities as a springboard to penetrate neighboring Arab and African markets through exports.

Additionally, there are numerous trading concerns in Alexandria that represent U.S. firms, including leaders and key decision makers who play an active role in Egypt's move towards a free market economy and privatization. Recent years have also seen an influx of international investment projects aimed at profiting from Alexandria's proximity to and trade links with major markets in Europe and Africa

Alexandria has two airports, one located at El-Nozha in the heart of Alexandria and Borg El-Arab airport. Flights traveling to and from El-Nozha airport are EgyptAir to Jeddah, Riyadh, Kuwait, and Athens (co-shared with Olympic Airlines); Saudi Airlines, Qatar Airlines, Kuwait Airlines, Gezirah Airlines and Arabia Airlines. To increase tourism to Marsa-Matruh, the Governor of Alexandria has signed a BOT agreement for establishing a fast train between Alexandria and Marsa Matruh governorates. This is phase II of the Amreya Borg El-Arab train line that will start in 2008.

In addition, \$75 million will be spent on upgrading Borg El-Arab Airport in Alexandria to facilitate international and local transportation. Expansions will include construction of a new passenger terminal with a capacity of 1,000 passengers per hour and an airfreight terminal with a capacity of 10,000 tons per year. An aircraft parking area with a capacity of 10 planes and an administrative building on 3,000 square meters will be built. The upgrades also include construction of infrastructure facilities, such as a control tower at the airport. This project is financed by loans from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation and the National Bank of Egypt.

In a new development from mid 2007, EgyptAir Express, which is part of EgyptAir, began operations on domestic and regional routes using six new Embraer ERJ170 aircrafts. The airline focuses on competitive fares and convenient timetables. Egypt Air focuses on domestic flights from Alexandria to Cairo, Sharm El-Sheikh and Luxor but offers routes from Alexandria to Rome. Should Egypt's commercial air sector be liberalized in the future, Alexandria would offer exciting new opportunities in this field.

In June 2007, Lufthansa and EgyptAir signed a code-sharing agreement, which will commence with the winter timetable at the end of this year. All flights between Germany and Egypt with both airlines will offer joint flight numbers on services from Frankfurt to Alexandria. EgyptAir, meanwhile hopes to transfer its flight numbers to Lufthansa routes with Germany, Europe and North America. This is a significant development given the importance of German arrivals for the Egyptian tourism market. Lufthansa and Emirates however, depart from Borg El-Arab Airport.

I. The Port of Alexandria and Shipping Industry

Since the founding of the city by Alexander the Great, the heart of Alexandria's commercial life has been its port. The Port of Alexandria is the largest port in the eastern Mediterranean with a cargo handling capacity of 44 million tons/year. The Port consists of two major docking areas, Alexandria and Dekheila, which are operated under a unified Port Authority. Expansion and privatization of container handling facilities and other improvements have been undertaken aggressively by the government in recent years as part of a broader national initiative to develop the Egyptian economy through increased manufacturing, export and trade.



Description

The Port is divided into two harbors separated by coal berths and the inner breakwater. The first harbor is called the inner dock while the second is called the outer harbor with a water area of 600 hectares. The first harbor is used for handling general cargo while the second is used for oil and bulk cargo traffic. The Port has two converging breakwaters, with an entrance breadth of 400 meters. The Port is divided into six zones as follows: The first is used for general handling cargo; the second deals with unified cargoes including Ro-Ro, passenger terminals, stuffed bulk cargoes, and barge discharge; the third is used for handling general cargo and barge discharge; the fourth is for handling containers, cement, coal, fertilizers; the fifth is used for handling molasses, lumber, grains and flour; while the sixth zone is used for handling oil products such as edible oil. The Port does not include oil storage facilities, but oil berths are connected to a refinery through a 2 Km long pipeline. Some 4,800 vessels called on the Port in 2006 accounting for 26% of ships visiting Egyptian ports.

Recent Upgrades

The first phase of the Alexandria Port renovation was completed at a cost of \$52 million, which has increased capacity to 44 million tons/year, constituting about 60% of Egypt's incoming and outgoing trade. Plans are underway to increase existing quays from 71 to 77, and for upgrading the Port's infrastructure to include communication equipment, computers and Electronic Data Management. Projects include a multi-purpose terminal at an area of 13

hectares comprising quays of 1450 meters length, 14 meters depth; a marina project for yachts in a 50,000 square meter area having a capacity of 500 yachts; a marine passenger terminal comprising all services and facilities. Recent upgrades comprising deeper quays to receive larger vessels and re-designing of storage areas and warehouses have resulted in a smoother flow of goods and services and a sharp decrease in customs clearance times from three to four weeks last year to about one week at present. Hutchison Whampoa is also developing two general cargo terminals into modern container handling facilities at a cost of \$80 million.

II. Petrochemicals:

Egypt's reserves of natural gas were estimated at 72.3 trillion cubic feet at the end of the Egyptian fiscal year ending June 2007. Total estimated reserves of crude oil and condensed gas rose to 3,970 million barrels at the same period. This increase is due to new explorations offshore the Mediterranean and in the Western Desert. More than one trillion cubic feet of natural gas has been discovered in the Mediterranean. The discovery was made 2,250 feet below sea level north of Alexandria by British Petroleum (BP) and is equivalent to half of Egypt's annual gas consumption. Seventy trillion of Egypt's estimated 100-120 trillion cubic feet of gas reserves lie in deep water, which would rank Egypt second in the world in terms of potential deep water gas reserves. Egypt exported \$10.6 billion worth of oil, gas and petrochemicals in 2006.

The Italian company Edison SpA signed a concession agreement with the Egyptian Ministry of Petroleum last September to explore gas in four wells at Sidi Abdel-Rahman area on the Mediterranean coast, with exploration costs estimated at \$500 million. Expected investment in the four wells is more than \$500 million, noting that the area of exploration extended about 2,500 km in the deep waters. Meanwhile, the Greek Vigas Oil & Gas Company announced a new discovery in the Alam Al-Shawish concession in the Western Desert, where it invested more than \$400 million. Gas and oil reserves are significant in this site, with reserves estimated at 100 million barrels of crude and two trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Egyptian Natural Gas Company (GASCO) plans to add capacity on two of its plants for natural gas liquefying in Alexandria by mid-2008. The investment cost for capacity upgrades is estimated at \$200 million. Production capacity of both plants would be boosted to 1200 cubic feet of liquid gas per day from the current 800 cubic feet. Both laboratories liquefy natural gas to extract compounds used in petrochemicals, particularly the propane and butane gas.

It is expected that the Egyptian petrochemicals industry will compete with regional leaders such as Saudi Arabia and Iran, taking into account lower price of local production compared with both countries. Egypt's abundance of cheap natural gas is drawing significant foreign interest, particularly in the production of nitrogen-based fertilizers. The Ministry of Petroleum aims to establish eight large petrochemical projects under its 20-year national plan for this sector. In all, projects valued at an estimated \$6 billion are planned, \$3.5 billion of which will be financed by foreign partners. Canadian fertilizer producer Agrium Inc. began construction of a \$1.2 billion nitrogen plant in May 2007. The facility, located in

the north coast port city of Damietta, will have a production capacity of 1.3 million tpa of urea and 100,000 tpa of ammonia.

Abu Kir Fertilizer and Chemical Industries is Egypt's leading nitrogen fertilizer producer, accounting for about 70% of the local market. Its main products are ammonium nitrate and grinded and granular urea manufactured on the coast of Abu-Kir, Alexandria, near the Abu Kir gas fields.

The government plans to establish 24 new petrochemical production facilities to produce 15 million tons by 2022 and generate revenues of \$7 billion per annum. Sites in six Egyptian governorates have been earmarked for new petrochemical production facilities: El-Beheira; Kafr El-Sheikh, El-Dakhalia, Damietta, Ismailia, and Suez. Each is planned to include an integrated, full-service economic zone complete with infrastructure utilities and off-site services, and facilities for handling exports. The government is looking for foreign partners for the construction of a 1.3 million tpa methanol plant, which it aims to complete by 2009. A 200,000 tpa polystyrene (PS) unit is scheduled to open in Alexandria in 2008. There will be an increase in production of the Egyptian Petrochemical Company's polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) capacity by 600,000 tpa. This project will take three years to complete. Demand for PVC and PS are estimated at 150,000 and 80,000 tpa respectively.

ELAB, a project to produce 100,000 MT of Linear Alkyl Benzene produced under license from U.S. Company UOP, will commence operations in April 2008. A feasibility study for the project was completed by Fluor Daniel, made possible by a TDA grant of approximately \$600,000. 60% of the production will be exported to the German Company Helm, which will distribute it in Europe. ELAB is a \$290 million project financed by a consortium of 14 local banks, including the National Bank of Egypt and Societe General. Egypt's consumption of LAB is approximately 90,000 MT, of which 50,000 is produced by Amreya company and the balance will be produced by ELAB. This project is built on an area of 250,000 square meters in the vicinity of the Port of Alexandria.

Alexandria Benzene/Toulene/Xylene Project: Production of 450,000 tpa, 450,000 tpa and 530,000 tpa respectively. Cost of this project is \$1 billion and will take four years to complete.

Sidi Kreir Petrochemicals Company (Sidpec) is the largest petrochemicals producer in Egypt with capacities of: 300,000 tpa ethylene and 225,000 tpa polyethylene. The Egyptian government is looking to sell 60% of the 21 million shares in the company to the public, with the remaining 40% reserved for institutional investors. Shares have been priced at \$12 each, and sale, when it occurs, is likely to leave the Egyptian state with a 77% stake in the company. The National Bank of Egypt and US-based Citibank are the financial advisers for the sale. The shares to be sold are those held by state-owned financial institutions. For the time being, the stakes held by companies that operate under the Ministry of Petroleum are expected to be retained, though they might be offered to strategic investors in future. Sidpec has announced recently that they are planning to build a new plant for ethylene production, with an aim to double capacity to 600,000 tons from the current 300,000 tons a year. In addition in 2006, they began construction of a new 24,000 tpa butadiene facility at a cost of \$40 million. Sidpec itself financed this project.

The government has also approved a proposal for a new plant to produce methanol at the Port of Damietta with investments estimated at \$750 million in a joint-venture between Egyptian and foreign investors. The plant will be constructed on 700,000 square meters and the Canadian Methanex Corporation will hold 60% of the plant. This project will churn out 1.3 million tons of methanol per year to meet demand in the domestic market with a total costs of \$650 million and to export about \$350 million worth of methanol a year. Production is expected by 2009. Methanol is a production input in various industries, such as paints, plastics and disposable medical supplies.

Saudi Jihan Holding Group will establish a polyester Industrial complex in Alexandria at a total cost of \$550 million at the Sibco industrial zone in Alexandria on an area of 160 acres.

Al-Hamra Port: The Port is situated on 15 km from El-Alamein and is Egypt's main port for exporting oil. Al-Hamra Port has a buoy for receiving tankers with tonnage up to 30,000-100,000 tons and with 14-16 meters draught. A maritime berth with 3 meters depth, 250 meters length is used in mooring crafts. The area of the Port is about 9,000 square meters. The Government is planning to increase capacity by 40% to reach one million barrels per day from 600,000 bpd at present. Increasing the Port's capacity is intended to handle rising production of oil operations in the Western Desert. Production is project to hit 270,000 barrels per day by April 2008 from 40,000 at present. Upgrading the Port entails improving facilities and increasing the warehousing capacity to 800,000 barrels per day. Twelve international oil companies run exploration and production operations in their concessions in the Western Desert. A shipment from the Western Desert fields' high-quality production which almost equals the purity degree of the international benchmark West Texas crude will be exported monthly.

III. The Textile Industry

Egyptian apparel has a reputation of quality and competitive price. Accordingly, a growing number of international fashion designers and department stores in the U.S. and EU use production facilities located in Egypt, placing orders for quality private label products designed for export. Undoubtedly, low labor costs, cheap energy prices, and geographic location add to the attractiveness of investing in Egypt. Moreover, Egypt offers the added benefit of the Qualified Industrial Zone (QIZ) agreement linked between Egypt, Israel and the U.S., which allows duty free imports to the U.S. if the product enjoys a minimum 10.5% value added Israeli input.

Egypt has ratified a free trade agreement with Turkey that will pave the way for increased trade and encourage Turkish investments. Some 23 Turkish entities specializing in textiles and ready-made garments are already in the process of establishing production facilities either on a joint venture basis with Egyptian partners, or as wholly owned Turkish companies. Turkish firms will be using their base in Egypt as a springboard to penetrate other Arab and African countries through various trade agreements between Egypt and the twenty member states of the Common Market for Eastern and southern African (COMESA) countries.

The Governor of Alexandria in turn expects that Turkish investments in textiles will reach some \$10 billion concentrated in the industrial city of Borg-El-Arab, considered a prime location due to its proximity to the Port of Alexandria, the largest in the Eastern Mediterranean. Egypt is likely to see more investment in the garment industry from various traditional textile producing countries and thus demand for higher quality machinery and inputs is inevitable.

IV. Pharmaceuticals:

Egypt's drug market, worth an estimated \$1.16 billion in 2006, represents one of the largest in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The figure is likely to rise to just more than \$1.79 billion by 2011, driven by rising demand, healthcare modernization and improved regulatory conditions. Past weaknesses in the regulatory regime are currently being addressed and will provide a more secure environment in line with international standards on intellectual property protection for the future development of the industry in Egypt. Alexandria and Beheira manufacturers represent 15% of this total market, while Mansoura has a market share of 12% and Gharbia 9%. Growth rate for this industry is 7.2%.

Local pharmaceutical producers are mostly focused on generic medicines, with many registered on the basis of original drug's data, despite opposition from research-based companies. The prescription market, which accounts for about 85% of drug spending, should continue to grow steadily in Egypt as hospitals remain the primary point of access to healthcare. The market can be expected to reach \$1.6 billion at retail prices in 2011, up from \$1 billion in 2006. Key drivers will be demographic factors, possible introduction of universal health insurance, and the modernization and expansion of hospitals.

Antibiotics are the largest therapeutic category in Egypt, reflecting the developing nature of the market and the disease profile. Cardiovascular drugs also perform well in Egypt, with heart disease the leading cause of death in the country. As the mortality and morbidity profiles increasingly shift from communicable to non-communicable disease, this segment is likely to continue to grow. Central nervous system drugs were worth \$80 million in 2006, and again could benefit from the increasing prevalence of Western lifestyle and working practices, and subsequent increases in stress.

Opportunities exist in sector modernization, with plan to improve healthcare insurance, domestic legislation increasingly coming into line with international norms; currently low consumption level allows for high growth potential; a large, rapidly growing and young population, potential for generic sector growth as the government becomes increasingly cost-conscious, potential liberalization of the retail pharmacy sector; and implementation of a new, faster drug registration process.

V. Plastic Material and Resins

The plastics industry in Egypt is growing and modernizing steadily. In 2006, Egypt consumed approximately 1.64 million tons of plastic materials and resins worth \$1.8 billion, and this rate of consumption is expected to grow at 6% annually over the next three years. U.S. market share currently stands at 7%, and there is substantial opportunity for greater market penetration.

Alexandria firms represent 30% of the plastic market. The plastic industry market in Alexandria includes pipe and pumps, plastic rolls and bags, plastic forms, irrigation products, acrylic, pens, bathroom curtains, garden furniture, packaging products of all kinds, kitchen tools, buttons, toothbrushes, pvc compounding granules, tanks, etc.

Egypt's plastics market is supplied 72% from imports and 28% from domestic sources. The main suppliers are Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, the Far East, Europe and the United States. Polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride suspension, acrylic fiber, and thermoset plastics are manufactured locally. Polystyrene, Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) will also be manufactured locally in the near future.

Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Kuwait have the largest market share due to lower prices and good quality. The Far East and Russia are now selling acceptable quality products at roughly a 10% price discount vis-à-vis their competitors.

It is expected that during the coming five years, Egypt will produce approximately 3.1 MMT of plastic material including thermoset plastics, polypropylene, polyethylene, acrylic fibers, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride and PET. The Government of Egypt (GOE) is putting great emphasis in being self-sufficient and hence is keen to produce all types of plastic raw material under license locally, thus creating many opportunities for U.S. investors or multinationals. Opportunities are especially apparent in the rapidly expanding packaging industry, with needs especially in polyethylene, polypropylene and polyethylene terephthalate.

VI. Food Processing and Packaging Equipment:

Egypt's food and drink manufacturing industry is continuing to enjoy high levels of investment and development. The processed food sector is one of the key economic sectors in Egypt, contributing significantly to employment and exports. The 2006 Egyptian market for food processing and packaging equipment was valued at nearly \$760 million and is expected to grow at an annual rate of 25% over the next three years. Figures from the Ministry of Trade & Industry indicate that the food and beverage industries make up 20% of the total manufacturing facilities estimated at 27,000 enterprises in Egypt. Egyptian producers of food products plan to increase their sales to the European market to \$2.7 billion by 2012 from \$1.2 billion last year.

Alexandria's market share of the food processing and packaging industry is estimated at 35% and includes: confectionary, dairy products, juices, drinks, vegetable oil, frozen fruit and vegetables, poultry, pickles, meat processing, tea, tomato paste, condiments and pasta. The largest food processing and packaging company in Alexandria is expanding and succeeded in purchasing equipment worth \$19 million including glass bottling lines, bakeries, frozen vegetable processing lines, juice processing lines, tomato paste processing and packaging lines.

Although for years there have been restrictive tariffs in place for many imported items, the government has been working to lift these as it acts to attract greater foreign investment. For example, in early 2007 the government decided to lower tariffs for dairy imports from New Zealand, allowing products to enter the country at a tariff rate between 0% and 2%. This new legislation will mean that European dairy firms such as Danone and Arla will face greater competition in what is a thriving dairy sector. Although around 80% of Egyptians consume milk that has not been packaged or pasteurized, this number is quickly shrinking (it was as high as 90% just a few years ago) indicating the growth opportunities for dairy producers. Free trade agreements (FTAs) with neighboring Middle Eastern countries have led a thriving export industry for Egyptian cheese, with approximately 75,000-85,000 tons of processed cheese produced in the country targeted for export. A free trade zone between all littoral Mediterranean states and the EU, which is expected to be in place by 2010, will help further bolster these food exports.

It is expected that there will be reasonably strong growth in food consumption in the country to 2011. In US dollar terms, we expect overall food consumption to increase by 29.2% over the next five years to 2011 to reach \$42.42bn, while per-capita food consumption will grow to \$463.

One specific area U.S. firms can target is the supply of agro-industry processing equipment which includes sugar crushing and refining plants, edible oil crushing and refining equipment, meat processing equipment, cake and cookie lines, snacks, silos, slaughterhouses, and packaging equipment.

VII. Property Development and Construction:

The construction industry is booming especially in luxury building and factories, with a growth rate of about 20% annually. Principal reasons for this growth are the favorable business climate that is attracting foreign investors, particularly from the Gulf states, as well as major expansion in tourism and new township/suburban housing development to the west of Alexandria.

The Prime Minister has recently agreed to a major new development project proposed by the Governor of Alexandria west of the city. "New Alexandria" is planned as an integrated commercial and housing development on 4300 acres to include a 100 acre Smart Village - a high technology development in the model of the Smart Village on the outskirts of Cairo.

The Marassi project is a mixed-use development in Sidi Abdel-Rahman and Alamein, near Alexandria, with major investment from Dubai-based Emaar. This project covers over 6.2 square km and is projected to have six districts with residential and tourism facilities. Egypt aims to attract 14 million visitors by 2011 and residential tourism is expected to play an important part in this growth. Other major new developments under construction in Alexandria include the Alex West project and El-Orouba Compound, located 45 km West of Alexandria, near the booming industrial development area of Borg El Arab. These projects are intended to encourage residents to move out of downtown Alexandria in pursuit of greater space and improved quality of life, matching a trend underway in Cairo.

Alexandria Governorate is planning to upgrade 30 squatter settlements where one-third of the population currently reside with limited access to infrastructure and municipal service and a high rate of unemployment. An important element of the strategy is public-private partnership arrangements. This element of Alexandria's strategic plan has been conducted with support of the Cities Alliance Program, and enjoys the participation or interest of a number of donor agencies including IFC, GTZ, CIDA, UNICEF, USAID, the Swiss Fund and World Bank.

Other proposed construction projects include new residential areas adjoining a planned "fast train" to link Alexandria with Borg El-Arab, and a more ambitious plan to develop Borg El-Arab as a health, curing and spa attraction area.

VIII. Transportation Projects:

The Minister of Transport, Eng. Mohamed Mansour outlined in February 2008 an ambitious program titled "Transport on the Move" comprising various projects in which Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in the Transport Sector are encouraged. Following is a synopsis of such projects related to Alexandria and the Delta Region that may be of interest to U.S. firms.

Roads and Bridges

Egypt's road network consists of more than 46,000 KM of roads. The Ministry of Transport portfolio covers 22,500 KM of intercity roads and bridges.

Cairo-Alexandria Highway: This route receives heavy traffic being the main route connecting Egypt's two largest cities which have a combined population of more than 26 million. The divided highway passes the Sadat Industrial City and connects to the Mediterranean Coastal Road, which is the main access route to summer resorts. The distance is 231 KM, estimated cost LE. 1.89 billion (\$345 million), while traffic is 35,000 vehicles/day.

Mediterranean Coastal Highway: This 562 KM highway connects all of Egypt's Mediterranean ports, running from Port Said in the east to Marsa Matrouh in the west. More than 10 million people live within close proximity to the route. It is also the main access route to coastal resorts for Egyptian summer holidaymakers. This highway comprises Port Said - Alexandria highway with a distance of 282 KM at an estimated cost of LE. 919 million (\$167 million) with traffic of 20,000 vehicles/day, in addition to the Alexandria - Marsa Matruh highway with a distance of 280 KM at an estimated cost of LE 600 million (\$110 million) and traffic capacity of 16,300 vehicles/day.

Railways

Egypt has the world's second oldest railway network, linking all of the major cities of the Nile valley and Delta region with secondary lines serving much of the rest of the country. The Egyptian National Railways oversees a network of over 9,000 KM of railway tracks used by more than 1.5 million passengers daily.

Alexandria-Borg El Arab Rail Line:

This rail line will serve the increasing demand for transport between Alexandria and the industrial city of Borg El Arab. The project calls for doubling the current line from Alexandria to Borg El Arab (50 KM), at an estimated cost of LE500 million (\$91 million).

River Transport

Egypt's river transport network consists of 1,850 KM of navigable waterways, 11 locks and five ports. Some 1.3 million tons of cargo, representing less than 1% of inland transport, is shipped by river.

Developing New River Port Terminals:

River transport is one of the most promising opportunities in developing Egypt's multi-modal transport network. Six river ports have been earmarked for development in order to handle future demand for passenger service and cargo shipments.

IX. Information Technology (IT):

Egypt's IT market is one of the most promising in the Middle East region. It is expected to increase in value to approximately \$1.3 billion in 2011, from a level of \$889 million in 2006. The growth rate for this industry is calculated at 60% for the coming five years. Alexandria's share of the IT market is 10%, while that of the entire Delta is calculated at 5%. With strong real GDP growth likely over the next five years, led in part by two sectors with huge potential for IT vendors (real estate and telecommunications), as well as growing foreign investment, strong growth in IT revenues is likely. Egypt is also exporting its IT services, including software and has started IT outsourcing in Egypt. The Governor of Alexandria and

the Prime Minister have agreed to implement a Smart Village project in Alexandria to encourage high tech development on an area of 100 acres west of the city.

Egypt's IT market is expected to exhibit relatively strong growth in both private and public sectors and the rate of computer penetration is rising for both households and enterprises. While computers remain a luxury item for many, a series of factors should drive household sector penetration. Private consumption is expected to grow at around 5% annually over the forecast period, boosted by an expansionary monetary and fiscal policy. Moreover, the increasing popularity and affordability of notebooks is also emerging as a major driver of PC sales in the country, providing an opportunity for foreign vendors to strengthen their market position. It is also expected that the government will continue supporting and promoting IT as part of its overall development strategy and vendors of hardware systems, packaged software, peripherals and IT services should all benefit. In addition, a number of vertical sectors are providing particularly strong demand.

The government has announced several plans designed to further computer literacy in schools and to boost home ownership of computers, many in partnership with private companies. The large expansion of the Computer for Every Home Program in 2006, with more than 1.4 million sales, has been followed in 2007 by the launch of the latest Nation Online phase. The asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL) forecast for FY06/07, is on target, after the National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA) announced that as of September 2006, there were 166,882 broadband users in Egypt, with estimates of 200,000 users by year end. It is expected that there will be 310,000 ADSL user by end of 2007, due to the reduction of tariff rates by as much as 40% for the service.

Investment in the IT sector is forecast to grow in the next five years. During the first three quarters of FY06/07 direct investment totaled \$9 billion, easily beating the previous year's already stellar \$6.1 billion of inflows. Distribution channels in Alexandria differ from that in Cairo, as Alexandria dealers purchase their products directly from wholesalers and not direct from the manufacturer.

Table: Egypt IT Forecasts (\$ million)

Industry	2006	2011
IT market	889	1,306
Hardware sales	507	744
Services	258	379
Software	124	379
PCs (including notebooks)	395	581
Servers	111	164
Internet users (000)	5,009	15,207
Number of broadband internet subscribers (000)	2,277	4,932

X. Telecommunications:

Alexandria and the Delta account for approximately 16% of the Egyptian telecommunication market. The mobile market is on the threshold of seeing greater change, with the strongest 2006 performance seen in 1.794 million net additions - a reflection of operators seeking to gain greater subscriber numbers ahead of Nile Telecommunication's entrance in February 2007. It is expected that this sector will grow by 28% by the end of this year.

Egypt's telecommunications sector strengths rotate around the presence of international investors such as Orange and Vodafone in the mobile sector, followed by State-owned operator Telecom Egypt pursuing ongoing partnerships with solution providers Alcatel, Ericsson and Siemens, and the launch of the third mobile in 2007. Opportunities, however, lay in partial privatization of Telecom Egypt, which will lead to alternative telecommunication operators entering the market, potential growth of the mobile market and acquisition of 3G licenses.

In 2006 fixed telephone lines reached 10,800,000 and this figure is expected to grow by 17% up to 2011. The number of mobile phone subscribers reached 17,667,000 by end of 2006 and is expected to reach 49% penetration rate this year.

XI. Tourism Development Plans in Alexandria

The Minister of Tourism is planning to develop the North Western Coast of Egypt and use it as a year-round tourist attraction, as opposed to a summer destination that is only for a limited period of two to three months. The area envisioned extends most of the length of Egypt's northern coast west of Alexandria, from Alamein to Saloum on the Libyan borders, some 431 km. The Government is immediately interested in developing Ras El-Hekma and El-Alamein, while other areas on the North Coast will be developed at a later stage. Developments will include building new airports, upgrading existing airports, infrastructure, marinas, golf courses, landscaping, de-mining, fast train project; spas, hospitals, management services and designing.

Alexandria in History

Alexandria, called the "Pearl of the Mediterranean" is the second largest city in Egypt. Its atmosphere is perhaps more Mediterranean than Middle Eastern; its ambiance and cultural heritage have developed in a distinctly different manner from the rest of the country although it is only 225 km from Cairo. Founded by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C., Alexandria became the capital of Greco-Roman Egypt; its status as a beacon of culture is symbolized by the Pharos, the legendary lighthouse. Alexandria offers numerous tourist attractions, including the landmark Alexandria Bibliotheca, an architectural masterpiece and important cultural and conference center. Alexandria is increasingly well known for its wealth of submerged monuments, including a colossal statue of Osiris, Goddess Isis and the sunken Pharos's Port in Ras el-Tin. Recent dives determined over 5000 archaeological findings and 35 sunken cities. Other must see sites are Pompey's Pillar, the Roman Amphitheater, Roman-era Catacombs, Qait Bey Fortress, El-Ras El-Soda temple, the Latin cemeteries and numerous temples, churches and mosques. Alexandria, offers a number of

important museums, such as the Greco-Roman Museum, which was founded in 1893 and contains antiques from the third century B.C. up to the fifth century A.D., including the largest variety of coins in the world. This in addition to the Alexandria National Museum, a Royal Jewelry Museum, Cavafy Museum, and Museum of Fine Arts which houses an important collection of sculptures, painting and architectural works and exhibitions of contemporary artists both Egyptian and non-Egyptian. The Bibliotheca Alexandria also houses an antiquities museum and several permanent collections of historical documents, maps, photos and other artifacts related to the city.

(a) The Aquarium Project

The Alexandria government has discussed an ambitious tourism development project centering on the historic Eastern harbor that would include a major aquarium, conference center and hotel, as well as an “underwater” museum that would enable viewing of sunken antiquities in the area of the former Ptolemaic palace complex. Descriptions of the proposed project have asserted that the museum, besides exhibiting archaeological artifacts whether in situ or not, should also be a place where adequate collection management, research and dynamic interpretation facilities are put in place. The museum will consist

possibly of four parts: museum above water, underwater area in a controlled environment, controlled visiting of underwater antiquities in the bay and controlled visiting of underwater antiquities outside the bay.

The aim of the museum and aquarium projects is to increase tourism in Alexandria. It is estimated that completing the project could increase tourism to Alexandria from 500,000 visitors/year to approximately 2 million, leading to infrastructure improvements necessary to meet the needs of the expected tourism growth. In order to plan for a coherent tourism strategy for the city, studying the diversity of expected visitors groups as well as their number and their expectations is necessary. Alexandria’s hotel capacity, including the North Coast is only 7992 rooms and is expected to increase to reach 15,561 by 2010.

(b) Developing the Egyptian North Western Coast

Foreign tourism in Egypt attracted 9.7 million visitors in 2006/2007, generating an estimated USD 9 billion in revenue. Tourism is Egypt’s largest source of foreign exchange and the government has embarked on an aggressive program to expand Egypt’s tourism infrastructure in order to increase revenues to \$12 billion, hotel rooms by 10,000 rooms per year for the coming ten years, and double the number of visitors to reach 18 million in 2015.

Egypt’s northern coast to the west of Alexandria figures prominently in the government’s tourism expansion policy. The area offers moderate weather year round, is rich with crystal blue sea and soft white sand, and contains numerous historical sites. In addition to sites in Alexandria, the area includes important Greek and Roman coastal settlements and harbors like Taposiris Magna, the crucial World War II battlefields of El Alamein and is the gateway to the Siwa Oasis. This Oasis is an area of great historic importance (Alexander was proclaimed a God at the Temple of Amun there) and natural splendor that is attracting considerable interest among within the adventure and desert tourism segments.

(c) El-Dabaa:

El-Dabaa Is located between Marsa Matruh and Alexandria on an area of 60 square kilometers boasting an energy center and an old port. It consists of rare gulf areas that may be developed in the near future. Recently, El-Dabaa Airport was inaugurated with a charter plane from the U.K. being the first to land. This airport has a capacity of 1500 passengers/day. Moreover, the government is considering the area near El-Dabaa as a site for its first nuclear power plant, recently declared a project of "national importance" by the President and other senior government figures. The plan is under study, but is expected to call for the construction of three 600 mega watt (mw) nuclear stations and a fourth station of 1,000(mw) to satisfy rising demand for power. Currently, average per capita energy consumption is increasing by 7% a year. A nuclear power station would require significant - and as yet undetermined - investment, but offers obvious opportunities to American companies experienced in this field.

(d) Porto Marina Resort and Yacht Marina

Porto Marina Resort is the first marina project on the Egyptian North Coast and is located 105 km from Alexandria, 240 km from Cairo. Overlooking the Mediterranean Sea, it features the first international yacht marina in the Eastern region of North Africa. The 500-berth marina operates under the supervision of British Camper & Nicholson's Marina Ltd. Adjacent to the marina is the Porto Marina Resort, Hotel & Spa Complex, Venice Canal Mall, and Porto Marina Residence and Golf center. Porto Marina was the venue for the World Powerboat Championship in October 2007, an event that is expected to remain on the international racing calendar in future years.

Port Regulations

Following is a list of required documents for yacht owners interested in berthing at Porto Marina.

48 hours before arrival: Send email/fax to Porto Marina. Use the contact information listed below. Include the following information:

- * Name of yacht
- * Port of registration
- * Crew list
- * Yacht particulars including: vessel type; overall length; maximum beam; maximum draught; engine type and configuration
- * Last port of call
- * Sailing permission
- * ETA (Estimated Time of Arrival)

24 hours before arrival: Send email/fax to Porto Marina. Use the contact information listed below. Include the following information:

- * Amendment to ETA
- * Refueling requirements; fuel type and estimated quantity

- * Electricity supply requirements
- * Fresh water supply requirements
- * Wastewater/sewage system details and disposal requirements

Upon Arrival: Present the following forms:

- * Declaration of health (form # 15, Q.A)
- * Vaccination Certificate for all persons on board
- * Nil List (list of items that should not be on board): Arms, ammunition, stowaways, animals, plants, parcels
- * Ministry of Interior - Passports Immigration & Nationality Department - Passport Office (Form # 112 Arrival Section)
- * Customs declaration: list of personal property

Upon Departure: Present the following forms:

- * Ministry of Interior - Passports Immigration & Nationality Department - Passport Office (Form #112 Departure Section)
- * Declaration of master ensuring no stowaways on board

Contact Information:

Porto Marina El-Alamein
Tel: +2 (046) 445-2711
Fax: +2(046) 445-2712
Email: reservation@porto-marina.com
Website: porto-marina.com

(e) Landmine Clearing:

Subject to clearance of Egyptian military authorities and settlement of outstanding issues between the Egyptian, British and German governments, opportunities exist for the de-mining of approximately 20 million landmines buried in the sands of El-Alamein, where German and Allied tanks fought fiercely during World War II on an area of over 1,158 square miles. Accidents caused by unexploded ordnance are still frequent in the region. Since 1945, 700 people have been killed and more than 8,000 mutilated by antipersonnel or anti-tank mines.

In addition to wide-scale de-mining that would enable tourist and beach development, more limited de-mining opportunities exist to clear pathways for energy exploration and roads construction.

XII. Smart Service Business Center

The Alexandria Governorate established the Smart Service Business Center (El Markaz El Zaki) in partnership with the US Agency for International Development (USAID) in early 2007, to assist small and medium enterprises grow and expand. The center specializes in assisting new businesses obtain licenses and permits from the Alexandria Governorate, and responds to the difficulty faced by local business in registering their businesses in a timely, straight-forward manner. For the international investor seeking assistance navigating local licensing rules and requirements, the Smart Service Business Center can provide extremely useful information and assistance.

For more information please contact:

Smart Service Business Center
54 Avenue El-Horreya, Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 480-8095
Website: www.elmarkazelzaki.gov.eg
Email: info@elmarkazelzaki.gov.eg

Outside Alexandria: The Delta Region

The population of the Delta region is approximately 12 million and is divided into six governorates as follows:

EL-Beheira Governorate:

The Beheria governorate is located 60 km East/South of Alexandria and embraces the whole of the delta west of the Rosetta Branch, with a considerable desert region to the south. The capital and largest city is Damanhour; other principal towns are Idku, Kafr Salim, and Rosetta (Rashid), where the Rosetta Stone was discovered. The population of Beheira is approximately 3.2 million.

Beheira and its richly-cultivated land give rise to mainly agricultural industries, which include cotton ginning, potato processing, and date picking. It is also a market for cotton and rice. Beheria has a Chamber of Commerce located in Damanhour and comprises of 90,000 members. (<http://www.beheira.gov.eg>)

El-Gharbeya Governorate:

The Gharbeya governorate is located south of Kafr el-Sheikh Governorate and North of Monofia Governorate. Tanta is the capital of the governorate, which is 120 Km South/East of Alexandria. The largest city in Gharbia is El-Mahalla El-Kubra. The total area of Gharbia is 25,400 square kilometers, making it the tenth largest governorate of Egypt. Population of Gharbia is approximately 4 million.

Gharbeya is specialized in cotton ginning, textiles and the ready-made garments industry, confectionery and plastic industries. In addition, it is also a university town. The Chamber of Commerce in Gharbeya comprises of 160,420 members. (<http://www.gharbia.gov.eg/>)

Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate:



Kafr El-Sheikh governorate is located on a total area of 3,748 square kilometers in the east of the Nile Delta where it overlooks the Mediterranean Sea shore in the north and the Rive Nile (Rosetta Branch) in the west. The governorate comprises of the following cities: Kafr-el-Sheikh, Dosoq, Balteem, El-Hammol, Motobus, Qalleen, El-Riad, Fowa, Sidi Salem, and Beiala.

The governorate is distinguished by its moderate climate year round due to its location on the Mediterranean and Lake Brulus in the North. Kafr El-Sheikh is considered one of the best-cultivated area in Egypt with 554,000 acres of fertile soil. The Governorate is famous for cultivation of approximately 30 % of Egypt's rice, in addition to cotton, wheat, beans and beetroot. The lands of the Governorate once formed a major part of the Royal Family's land and agricultural holdings prior to the 1952 revolution.

A number of factories are present in the governorate, including dairy, rice mills, sieving and seeds, oils and soaps, flour mills, oil hydrogenation, agriculture and animal husbandry.

Major expansion of two industrial areas is planned to increase employment opportunities and to take advantage of Kafr El-Sheikh's location astride the north coastal highway network:

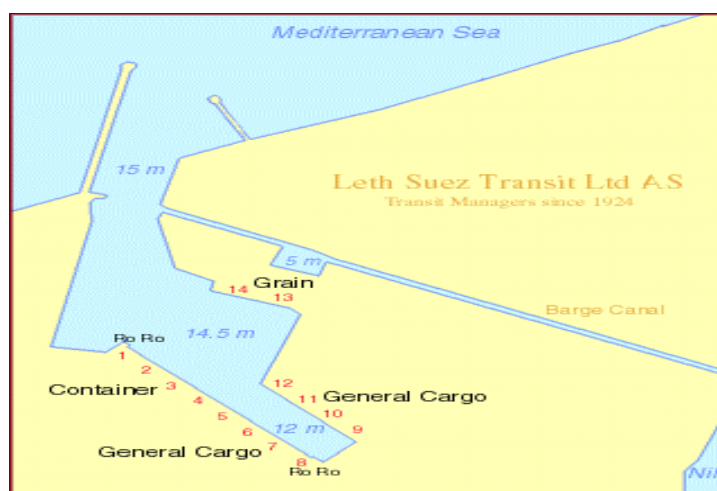
- Balteem: Already a major summer resort for middle-income Egyptian tourists, Balteem also includes an active industrial area. 114 acres have been allocated for the project. 77 industrial projects are currently operational in the area.
- Motobus: It is also located on the international coastal road near the Rosetta bridge on an area of 1160 acres. Targeted activity: 600 projects.

The Chamber of Commerce of Kafr-el-Sheikh comprises 50,000 members.
<http://www.kafrelshiekh.gov.eg/kafinfo-eng/index-e.htm>)

Damietta Governorate:

Located in the North Delta, Damietta Governorate is divided by the River Nile into two parts. The Governorate is bounded by the Mediterranean to the north, Manzala Lake to the east and by the Daqahlia Governorate to the south and west. Damietta was mentioned in the Torah as "Kaftoud". In Pharaonic eras, it was known as "Tमित", which means a land of water. The Romans called it "Tमितish", deriving from the Coptic "Tमित"; which became "Damietta" in Arabic.

Damietta Port:



Damietta is a major port and the capital of the governorate of Damietta. It is located at the intersection between the Mediterranean Sea and the Nile, and is situated 70 km West of Port-Said, and 185 Km East of Alexandria Port. It has a matchless location on the Mediterranean at the crossroads of the Far East and Europe where the main shipping lines operate. Its cargo handling capacity is 13 million tons/year, in addition to some 700,000 containers/year, presently being upgraded to accommodate 1.8 million containers/year.

Damietta has one of the largest and most sophisticated container terminals in the Middle East, situated 70 km west of Port Said. The city of Damietta is renowned for furniture manufacturing, providing significant business to the Port in raw wood imports and finished furniture exports.

A Liquefied Natural Gas Plant (LNG) in Damietta, owned by Segas, will ultimately have a capacity of 9.6 million tons/year. The plant is a joint venture of the Spanish company Union Fenosa (40%), Italian Oil Company ENI (40%), EGAS (10%), EGPC (10%). The plant is supplied by gas from the Egyptian grid.

The government has also approved a proposal for a new plant to produce methanol at the Port of Damietta with investments estimated at \$750 million in a joint-venture between Egyptian and foreign investors. The plant will be constructed on 700,000 square meters and the Canadian Methanex Corporation will hold 60% of the plant.

Damietta is famous for furniture, leathers, textile and confection industries, in addition to dairy produce and rice mills as well as extracting salts, ship building, sardine and shrimp processing and canning. Also, It produces many agricultural crops such as rice, date, guava, lemon, water melon and melon. Fishing is considered one of the most major activities of the people of Damietta. It has the biggest fishing fleet in the Mediterranean at Ezbat El-Borg, which accounts for half of Egypt's fishing fleets.

Damietta also features several tourist attractions, including important Byzantine-era churches and important Islamic monuments.

Dakahleya Governorate:

The Dakahleya Governorate is located in the middle of the Delta, its northern shores lie between East Gamsa City and the borders of Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate on a total area of 30 square kilometers. Dakahleya is known for production of fertilizers and chemicals, spinning and weaving, particle board and resin, oils, soaps, dairy and food processing, rice mills, and asphalt mixing plants. There is a sugar beet factory in the governorate, which produces 100,000 tons of sugar from sugar beet. Mansoura is the capital of Dakahleya and features a kidney transplant center, reputed the finest in Egypt.

The governorate established an industrial City in Gamasa on an area of 727 acres. To date there are 100 operational factories in the industrial city. Industrial activities most in demand: textiles, ready made garments, electrical equipment, metals and mining, plastics and chemicals.

Tourism in Dakahlia: Dakahlia offers numerous attractions, including its famous Gamasa resort, Manzala Lake, which is great for fishing and bird shooting, and a zoo, located on an are of 12,257 square meters.

The chamber of commerce of Dakahlia Governorate is located in Mansoura and comprises of 135,000 member. (<http://www.dakahliya.gov.eg/>)

Matrouh Governorate:

Matrouh governorate, extending west from Alexandria to the Libyan border, is the second largest governorate in Egypt, in terms of size. With a total area of about 212,000 sq km, and a Mediterranean coastline of 500 km, the governorate lies to the extreme northwest of Egypt.

Matrouh is bordered to the north by the Mediterranean Sea, to the east by Alexandria and Al Beheira governorates, to the west by the Egyptian-Libyan border. To the south it extends into the desert for a distance of 400 km. The Matruh Governorate includes the cities of El-

Hammam, Sidi-Abdel Rahman, Marsa Matruh, Ras-el-Hekma, and the spectacular Siwa Oasis. The governorate has a year-round population of approximately 250,000, and offers many tourist attractions, from diving and fishing at Ras-el-Hekma to World War II cemeteries and museums in Alamein, crystal blue sea and white sand at Sidi Abdel-Rahman and desert safari, protectorates, natural springs and curative waters in Siwa Oasis.

In addition to tourism potential, Matruh features opportunities in numerous sectors, notably petroleum exploration; mining of limestone, silica sands, marble and gypsum. Agriculture is also an important activity with cultivation of melons, figs, olives, dates, nuts, and mint leaves the most prominent. Food processing also presents opportunities, in particular of products for export.

There is now an airport in Matruh capable of handling international charter flights, located near El Alamein, part of the government's strategy to develop the north western coast into a year-round tourist destination.

Useful Contact Information:

(1) Business Associations:

The Alexandria Business Association
52 Avenue El-Horreya, Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 484-8978 Fax: +2(03) 487-2411
Email: aba@aba.org.eg
Website: www.aba.org.eg

The Borg El-Arab Investors Association
21 Hosny Mubarak St., 3rd floor
Borg El-Arab, Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 459-3650 Fax: +2(03) 459-1198
Email: info@baia.org.eg

The Alexandria Chamber of Commerce
31 Ghorfa El-Tougareya St., Downtown, Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 480-5221 Fax: 480-8993

The Alexandria Women's Business Association
60 Ismail Serry St., Smouha, Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 421-0764 Fax: +2(03) 421-0764
Website: www.abwa-egypt.com

The Amreya Free Zone
Amreya, Alexandria/Cairo Desert Road,
Tel: +2(03) 448-0747 Fax: +2(03) 448-0749
Email: Alexandria-fz@gafinet.or

Alexandria Chamber of Shipping
Behind 49 Avenue El-Horreya, Alexandria
Tel: +2(030 497-2721 Fax: +2(03) 392-5065
Email: acs@acs-eg.org
Website: www.acs-eg.org

Damietta Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Mohamed Ahmed El-Zeni, President
Saad Zaghloul St., Damietta
Tel: +20 (57) 323-177, +20 (57) 322-799
Fax: +20 (57) 320-632
Website: <http://www.domyat.gov.eg/English/index.htm>

Dakahleya Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Abdel-Aziz Mostafa Al-Salab, President
El Bahr St., Midan Saleh Ayoub, El Mansoura
Tel: +20 (50) 231-2720
Fax: +20 (50) 231-0670

El Beheira Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Fathi El-Sayed Moursi, President
Midan El Seah, El Gomhouria St., Damanhour
Tel: +20 (45) 331-0207
Fax: +20 (45) 331-7531
Website: <http://www.beheira.gov.eg/en/index.php>

Gharbeya Chamber of Commerce
Eng. Aly Mohamed Ahmed, President
7 El Geish St., Tanta, Gharbeya
Tel: +20 (40) 330-4090, +20 (40) 330-3793
Fax: +20 (40) 330-3793, +20 (40) 330-4090

Kafr El Sheikh Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Ibrahiem Ibrahiem Alzan, President
Borg El-Zawi, Kafr El Sheikh
Tel: +20 (47) 323-4191
Fax: +20 (47) 323-2916
Website: <http://www.kafrelshiekh.gov.eg/kafinfo-eng/index-e.htm>

Matrouh Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Kassem Taher Eissa, President
Port Said Str., Marsa Matrouh
Tel: +20 (46) 493-5864, +20 (46) 493-6227
Fax: +20 (46) 493-5864

(2) Banks

Citibank

Mrs. Mona El-Gammal
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Fax: +2 (03) 487-4363
E-mail: monamhelgammal@yahoo.com

Commercial International Bank

Mrs. Maysa Ramzi
Zone Head Central of Alexandria
Sultan Hussein Street
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Tel: +2(03) 484-0025
Fax: +2(03) 484-0027

Credit Agricole

Mrs. Mona Nasrallah
Network Manager Alexandria & Delta
5 Ahmed Abdel-Aziz Street
Roshdi, Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 333-7402
Fax: +2(03) 585-8675
E-mail: mona.nasrallah@CA-egypt.com

BNP Paribas Bank

Mr. Hamdi Hamido
General Manager Alexandria
11 Dr. Ibrahim Abdel-Sayed St., Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 494-6892
Fax: +2(03) 393-8963
E-mail: hamdihamido@hotmail.com

Barclay's Bank

Mr. Alaa Farouk
Regional Sales Manager
2 Sherket Misr Street, Off Sultan Hussein
Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 486-1308
Fax: +2(03) 486-9116

National Societe Generale Bank
Mr. Seif Maklad
General Manager Alexandria
1 Fawzi Maaz Street, Smouha
Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 420-6793
Fax: +2(03) 420-9472

(3) Hotels

Four Seasons Hotel
399 El-Guish St., Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 581-8000 Fax: +2(03) 469-0142
Website: www.fourseasons.com/alexandria

Helnan Palestine Hotel
Montazah Palace gardens, Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 547-3500 Fax: +2(03) 547-3378
Email: Palestine@helnan.com

Hilton Alexandria Green Plaza Hotel
14th May bridge Rd., Smouha, Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 420-9120 Fax: +2(03) 420-9140
Email: alygphifom@hilton.com

Renaissance Alexandria Hotel
544 El-Guish St., Sidi Bishr, Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 549-0935 Fax: +2(03) 549-7690
Email: renaissance@renaissance-htl.com.eg

Sheraton Montazah Hotel
El-Guish Road, Montazah, Alexandria
Tel: +2(03) 548-0550 Fax: +2(03) 540-1331
Email: Alexandria.smontazah@sheraton.com

(4) Law Offices

EIDib Law Firm

2 Lumumba St. ,

P.O. Box 152

Alexandria 21131

Tel: (03) 495-0000

Fax: (03) 495-8000

Contact: Hisham El-Dib

Email: eldib@eldib.com.eg

Type of Practice: Criminal Law, Family Law (Marriage/Divorce, Inheritance), Civil Law (Wrongful Death, Labor, Personal Injury), Commercial Law (Estate/Property, Intellectual Property/Patents, Incorporation, Contracts, Arbitration), Maritime Law, Taxation, Customs and Excise, Auto accidents.

Dr. Zakaria, Ahmed & Ibrahim Mahfouz Law Firm

25 Talaat Harb St. ,

Alexandria 21111

Tel: (03) 480-6599

Fax: (03) 484-6568

Contact: Dr. Zakaria Mahfouz

E-mail: mahfouz@mahfouz-lawoffice.com

Type of Practice: Commercial Law (Estate/Property, Trade Mark, Patents) Marine & Air Transport claims), Family Law (Marriage/Divorce, Child Custody).

M. Noaman & Associates

11 El-Bosta St. ,

Manchia, Alexandria

Tel: (03) 480-5117

Fax: (03) 480-5117

Contact: Mohammed Mahmoud Noaman

Type of Practice: Family Law (Adoptions, Child Custody, Marriage/Divorce), Taxes, banking/Financial, Foreign Claims, Patents/Trademarks/copyrights, auto accidents.

Nadoury & Nahas Law Offices

71 Sultan Hussein St. ,

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Tel: (03) 487-3609

Fax: (03) 487-5136

Contact: Ashraf Nadoury

Email: nadourynahas@soficom.com.eg

Type of Practice: Family Law (Marriage/Divorce, Adoptions, Child Custody, Inheritance), Civil Law (Wrongful Death, Labor, Personal Injury), Commercial Law (Estate/Property, Intellectual Property/Patents, Incorporation, Contracts, Arbitration), Maritime & Aviation Law, Auto-Accidents.

This report has been compiled by the US Commercial Service in Alexandria from interviews with local businessmen, Business Monitor International (BMI), published and unpublished sources. For more information, please contact:

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Website: www.buyusa.gov/egypt

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Website: www.buyusa.gov/egypt